

**BIPOLAR ANALOG INTEGRATED CIRCUIT**  
 **$\mu$ PC8178TK****SILICON MMIC LOW CURRENT AMPLIFIER  
FOR MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS****DESCRIPTION**

The  $\mu$ PC8178TK is a silicon monolithic integrated circuit designed as amplifier for mobile communications. This IC can realize low current consumption with external chip inductor which can not be realized on internal 50  $\Omega$  wide band matched IC.  $\mu$ PC8178TK adopts 6-pin lead-less minimold package using same chip as the conventional  $\mu$ PC8178TB in 6-pin super minimold.

TK suffix IC which is smaller package than TB suffix IC contributes to reduce mounting space by 50 %.

This IC is manufactured using our 30 GHz  $f_{max}$  UHS0 (Ultra High Speed Process) silicon bipolar process.

**FEATURES**

- Low current consumption :  $I_{CC} = 1.9$  mA TYP. @  $V_{CC} = 3.0$  V
- Supply voltage :  $V_{CC} = 2.4$  to 3.3 V
- Excellent isolation : ISL = 40 dB TYP. @  $f = 1.0$  GHz  
ISL = 41 dB TYP. @  $f = 1.9$  GHz  
ISL = 42 dB TYP. @  $f = 2.4$  GHz
- Power gain :  $G_P = 11.0$  dB TYP. @  $f = 1.0$  GHz  
 $G_P = 11.0$  dB TYP. @  $f = 1.9$  GHz  
 $G_P = 11.0$  dB TYP. @  $f = 2.4$  GHz
- Gain 1 dB compression output power :  $P_{O(1\text{ dB})} = -5.5$  dBm TYP. @  $f = 1.0$  GHz  
 $P_{O(1\text{ dB})} = -8.0$  dBm TYP. @  $f = 1.9$  GHz  
 $P_{O(1\text{ dB})} = -8.0$  dBm TYP. @  $f = 2.4$  GHz
- Operating frequency : 0.1 to 2.4 GHz (Output port LC matching)
- High-density surface mounting : 6-pin lead-less minimold package (1.5  $\times$  1.3  $\times$  0.55 mm)
- Light weight : 3 mg (Standard value)

**APPLICAION**

- Buffer amplifiers on 0.1 to 2.4 GHz mobile communications system

**Caution** Observe precautions when handling because these devices are sensitive to electrostatic discharge.

The information in this document is subject to change without notice. Before using this document, please confirm that this is the latest version.  
Not all devices/types available in every country. Please check with local NEC Compound Semiconductor Devices representative for availability and additional information.

★ ORDERING INFORMATION

Part Number	Order Number	Package	Marking	Supplying Form
μPC8178TK-E2	μPC8178TK-E2-A	6-pin lead-less minimold (1511) (Pb-Free) <sup>Note</sup>	6B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Embossed tape 8 mm wide</li> <li>• Pin 1, 2, 3 face the perforation side of the tape</li> <li>• Qty 5 kpcs/reel</li> </ul>

**Note** With regards to terminal solder (the solder contains lead) plated products (conventionally plated), contact your nearby sales office.

**Remark** To order evaluation samples, contact your nearby sales office.  
Part number for sample order: μPC8178TK

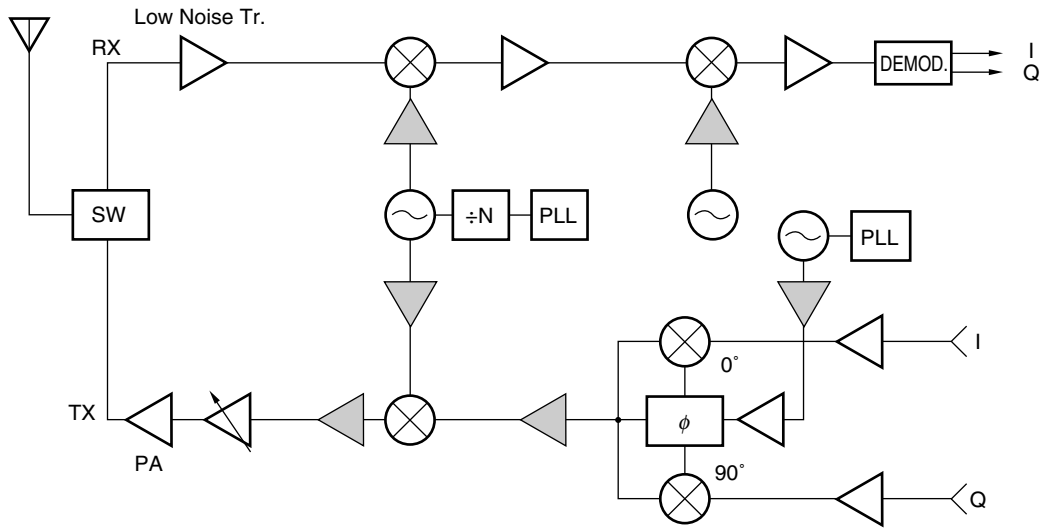
**PRODUCT LINE-UP (T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C, V<sub>CC</sub> = V<sub>out</sub> = 3.0 V, Z<sub>S</sub> = Z<sub>L</sub> = 50 Ω)**

Parameter Part No.	I <sub>CC</sub> (mA)	1.0 GHz output port matching frequency			1.66 GHz output port matching frequency			1.9 GHz output port matching frequency			2.4 GHz output port matching frequency			Marking
		G <sub>P</sub> (dB)	ISL (dB)	P <sub>O(1dB)</sub> (dBm)	G <sub>P</sub> (dB)	ISL (dB)	P <sub>O(1dB)</sub> (dBm)	G <sub>P</sub> (dB)	ISL (dB)	P <sub>O(1dB)</sub> (dBm)	G <sub>P</sub> (dB)	ISL (dB)	P <sub>O(1dB)</sub> (dBm)	
μPC8178TB	1.9	11.0	39.0	-4.0	-	-	-	11.5	40.0	-7.0	11.5	38.0	-7.5	C3B
μPC8178TK	1.9	11.0	40.0	-5.5	-	-	-	11.0	41.0	-8.0	11.0	42.0	-8.0	6B
μPC8179TB	4.0	13.5	44.0	+3.0	-	-	-	15.5	42.0	+1.5	15.5	41.0	+1.0	C3C
μPC8128TB	2.8	12.5	39.0	-4.0	13.0	39.0	-4.0	13.0	37.0	-4.0	-	-	-	C2P
μPC8151TB	4.2	12.5	38.0	+2.5	15.0	36.0	+1.5	15.0	34.0	+0.5	-	-	-	C2U
μPC8152TB	5.6	23.0	40.0	-4.5	19.5	38.0	-8.5	17.5	35.0	-8.5	-	-	-	C2V

**Remarks** 1. Typical performance. Please refer to **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** in detail.  
2. To know the associated product, please refer to each latest data sheet.

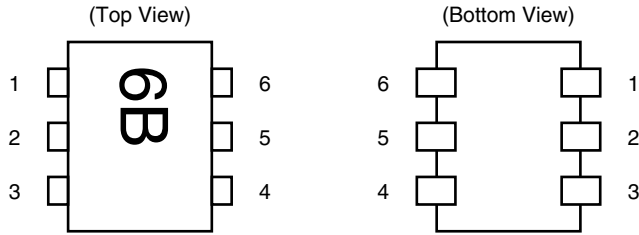
SYSTEM APPLICATION EXAMPLE

Location examples in digital cellular



These ICs can be added to your system around  $\triangle$  parts, when you need more isolation or gain. The application herein, however, shows only examples, therefore the application can depend on your kit evaluation.

**PIN CONNECTIONS**



Pin No.	Pin Name
1	INPUT
2	GND
3	GND
4	OUTPUT
5	GND
6	V <sub>CC</sub>

**PIN EXPLANATION**

Pin No.	Pin Name	Applied Voltage (V)	Pin Voltage (V) <sup>Note</sup>	Function and Applications	Internal Equivalent Circuit
1	INPUT	–	0.90	Signal input pin. A internal matching circuit, configured with resistors, enables 50 Ω connection over a wide band. This pin must be coupled to signal source with capacitor for DC cut.	
2 3 5	GND	0	–	Ground pin. This pin should be connected to system ground with minimum inductance. Ground pattern on the board should be formed as wide as possible. All the ground pins must be connected together with wide ground pattern to decrease impedance difference.	
4	OUTPUT	Voltage as same as V <sub>CC</sub> through external inductor	–	Signal output pin. This pin is designed as collector output. Due to the high impedance output, this pin should be externally equipped with LC matching circuit to next stage. For L, a size 1 005 chip inductor can be chosen.	
6	V <sub>CC</sub>	2.4 to 3.3	–	Power supply pin. This pin should be externally equipped with bypass capacitor to minimize its impedance.	

**Note** Pin voltage is measured at V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V.

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C, Pin 4, Pin 6	3.6	V
Circuit Current	I <sub>CC</sub>	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	15	mA
Power Dissipation	P <sub>D</sub>	T <sub>A</sub> = +85°C <b>Note</b>	232	mW
Operating Ambient Temperature	T <sub>A</sub>		-40 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>		-55 to +150	°C
Input Power	P <sub>in</sub>	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	+5	dBm

**Note** Mounted on double-sided copper-clad 50 × 50 × 1.6 mm epoxy glass PWB

**RECOMMENDED OPERATING RANGE**

Parameter	Symbol	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	Remarks
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	2.4	3.0	3.3	V	The same voltage should be applied to pin 4 and pin 6.
Operating Ambient Temperature	T <sub>A</sub>	-40	+25	+85	°C	

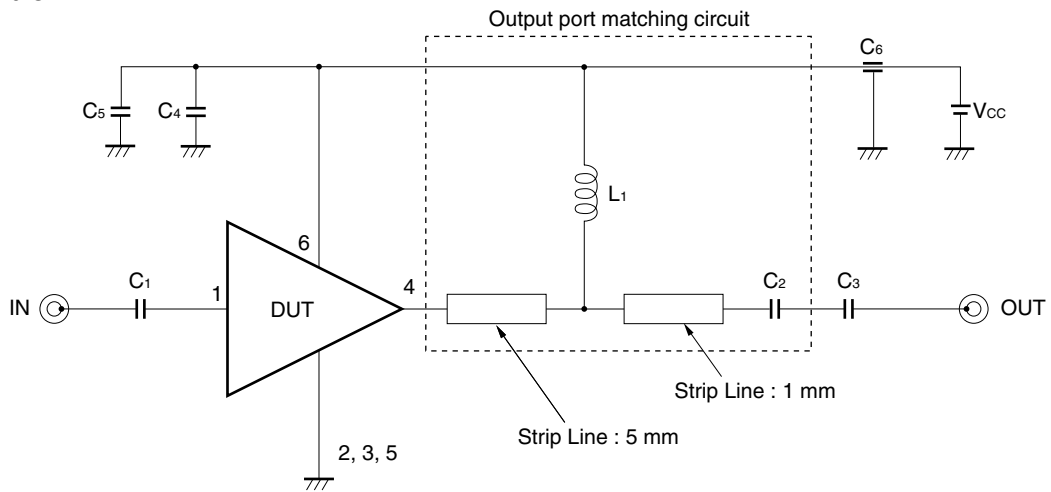
**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

(Unless otherwise specified, T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C, V<sub>CC</sub> = V<sub>out</sub> = 3.0 V, Z<sub>s</sub> = Z<sub>L</sub> = 50 Ω, at LC matched frequency)

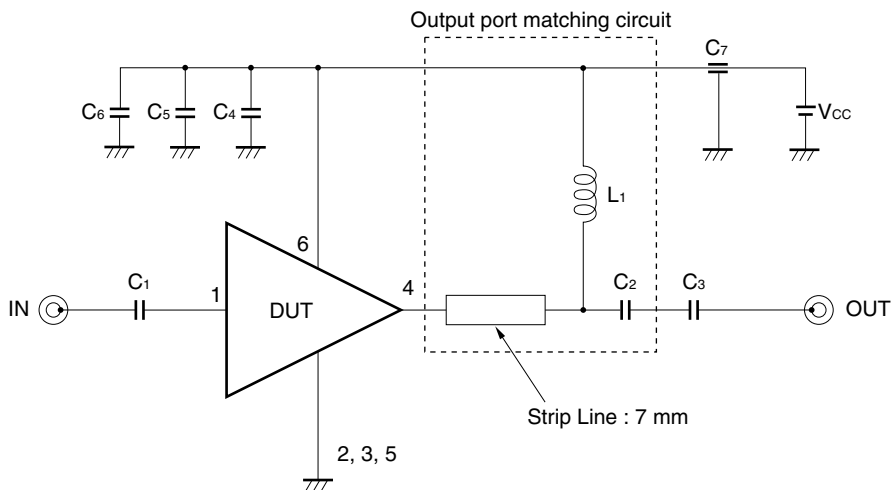
Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Circuit Current	I <sub>CC</sub>	No signal	1.4	1.9	2.4	mA
Power Gain	G <sub>P</sub>	f = 1.0 GHz, P <sub>in</sub> = -30 dBm f = 1.9 GHz, P <sub>in</sub> = -30 dBm f = 2.4 GHz, P <sub>in</sub> = -30 dBm	9.0 9.0 9.0	11.0 11.0 11.0	13.0 13.5 13.5	dB
Isolation	ISL	f = 1.0 GHz, P <sub>in</sub> = -30 dBm f = 1.9 GHz, P <sub>in</sub> = -30 dBm f = 2.4 GHz, P <sub>in</sub> = -30 dBm	35.0 36.0 37.0	40.0 41.0 42.0	- - -	dB
Gain 1 dB Compression Output Power	P <sub>O(1 dB)</sub>	f = 1.0 GHz f = 1.9 GHz f = 2.4 GHz	-8.0 -11.0 -11.5	-5.5 -8.0 -8.0	- - -	dBm
Noise Figure	NF	f = 1.0 GHz f = 1.9 GHz f = 2.4 GHz	- - -	5.5 5.5 5.5	7.0 7.0 7.0	dB
Input Return Loss	RL <sub>in</sub>	f = 1.0 GHz, P <sub>in</sub> = -30 dBm f = 1.9 GHz, P <sub>in</sub> = -30 dBm f = 2.4 GHz, P <sub>in</sub> = -30 dBm	4.0 5.0 6.5	7.0 8.0 9.5	- - -	dB

★ TEST CIRCUITS

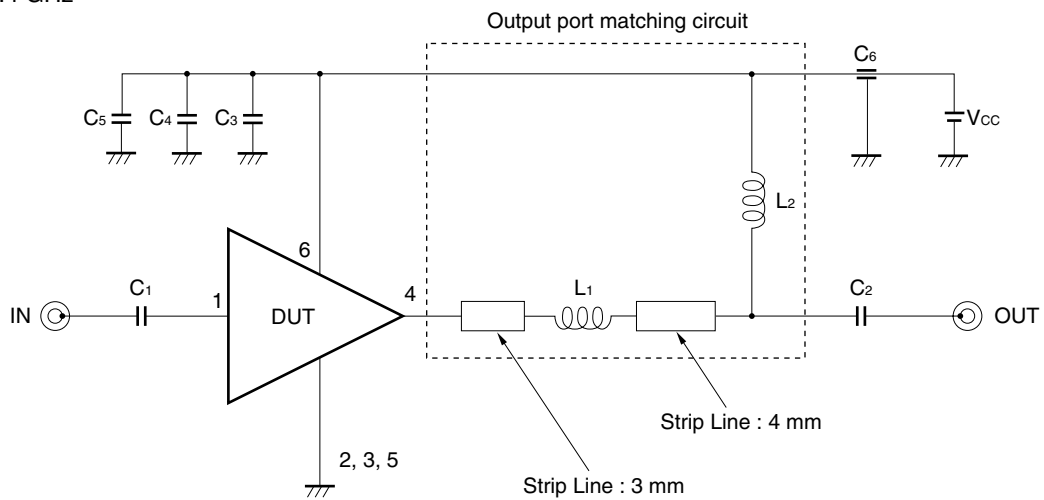
<1> f = 1.0 GHz



<2> f = 1.9 GHz

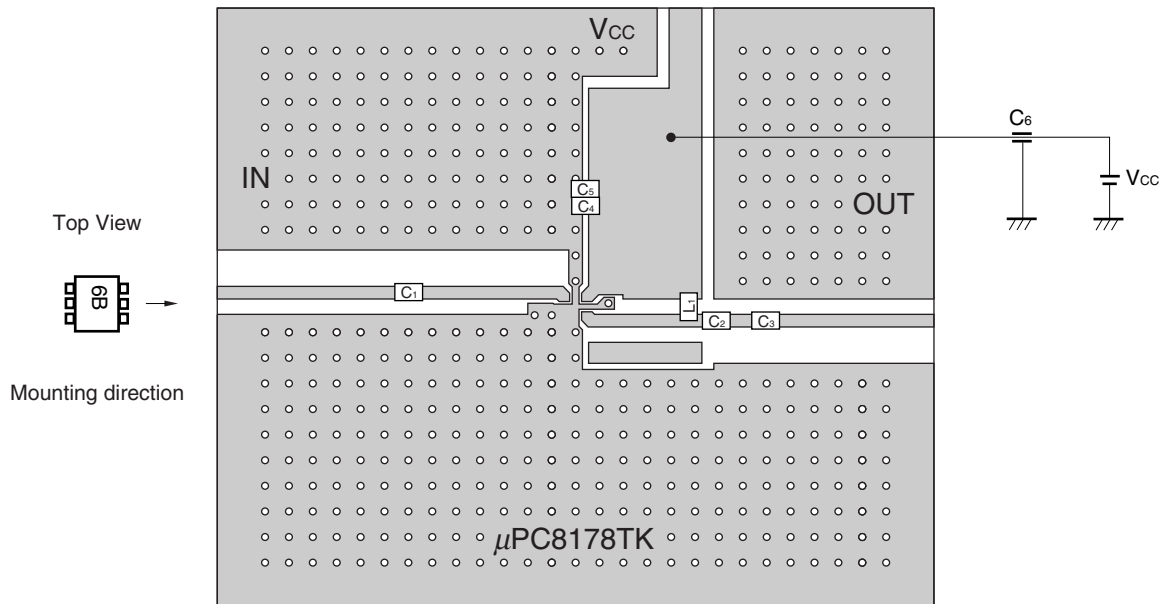


<3> f = 2.4 GHz



★ ILLUSTRATION OF THE TEST CIRCUIT ASSEMBLED ON EVALUATION BOARD

<1> f = 1.0 GHz

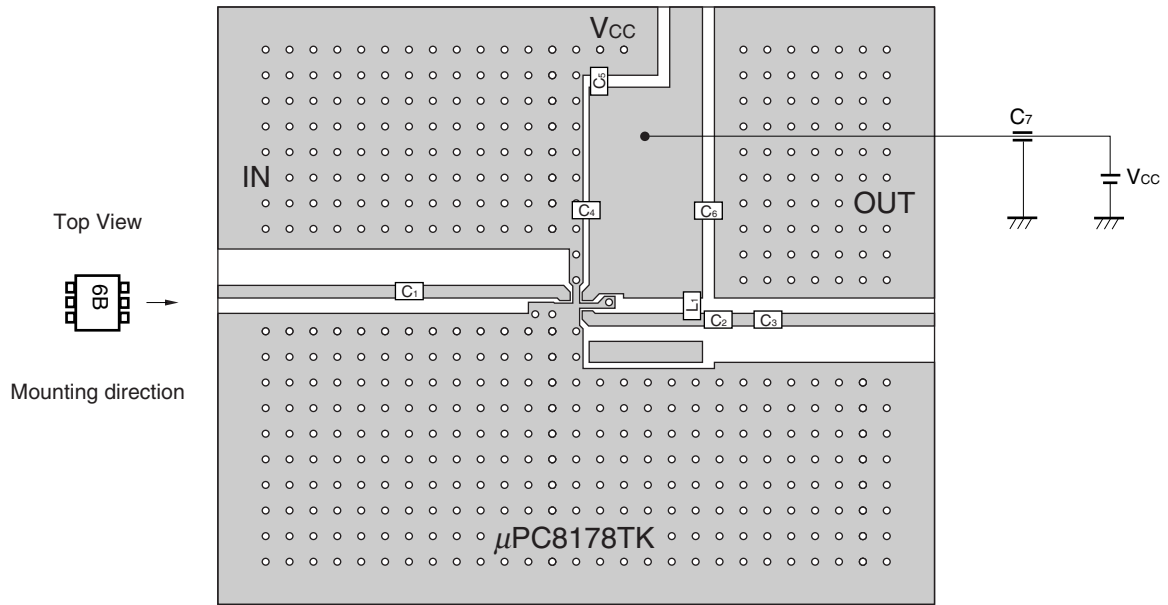


- (\*1) 42 × 35 × 0.4 mm polyimide board, double-sided copper clad
- (\*2) Back side: GND pattern
- (\*3) Gold plated on pattern
- (\*4) o : Through holes

COMPONENT LIST

Form	Symbol	Value	Type code	Maker
Chip capacitor	C <sub>1</sub> , C <sub>3</sub>	1 000 pF	GRM40CH102J50PT	murata
	C <sub>2</sub>	0.75 pF	GRM39CKR75C50PT	murata
	C <sub>4</sub>	20 pF	GRM39CH200J50PT	murata
	C <sub>5</sub>	10 pF	GRM39CH100D50PT	murata
Feed-through Capacitor	C <sub>6</sub>	1 000 pF	DFT301-801 × 7R102S50	murata
Chip inductor	L <sub>1</sub>	12 nH	LL1608-FH12N	TOKO

<2> f = 1.9 GHz



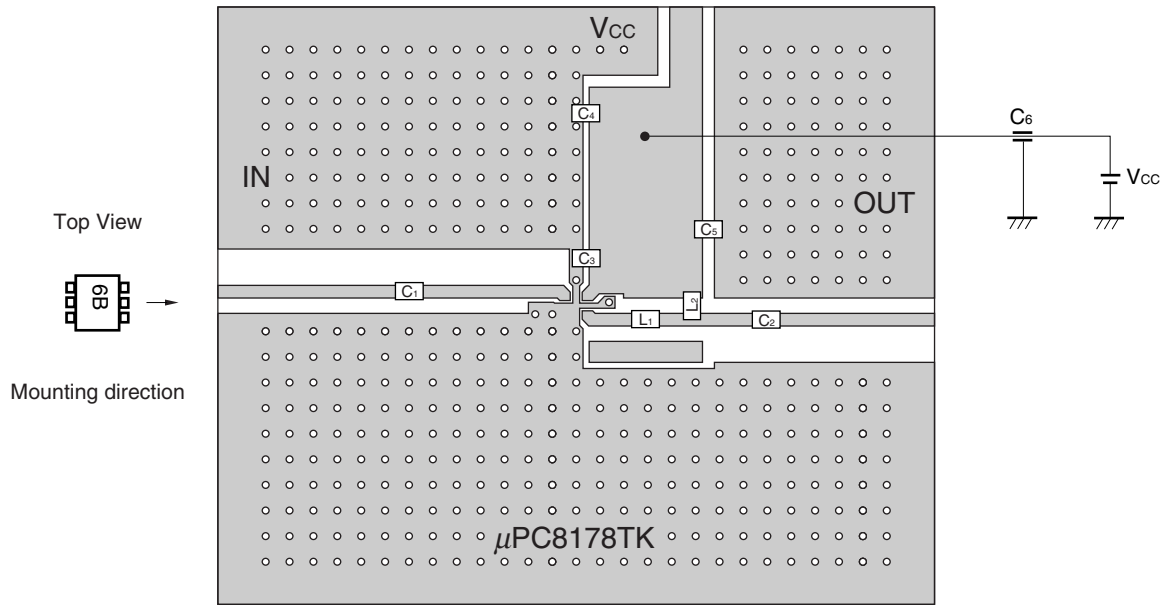
- (\*1) 42 × 35 × 0.4 mm polyimide board, double-sided copper clad
- (\*2) Back side: GND pattern
- (\*3) Gold plated on pattern
- (\*4) o : Through holes

**COMPONENT LIST**

Form	Symbol	Value	Type code	Maker
Chip capacitor	C <sub>1</sub> , C <sub>3</sub> , C <sub>5</sub> , C <sub>6</sub>	1 000 pF	GRM40CH102J50PT	murata
	C <sub>2</sub>	0.5 pF	GRM39CKR5C50PT	murata
	C <sub>4</sub>	8 pF	GRM39CH080D50PT	murata
Feed-through Capacitor	C <sub>7</sub>	1 000 pF	DFT301-801 × 7R102S50	murata
Chip inductor	L <sub>1</sub>	2.7 nH	LL1608-FH2N7S	TOKO



<3> f = 2.4 GHz



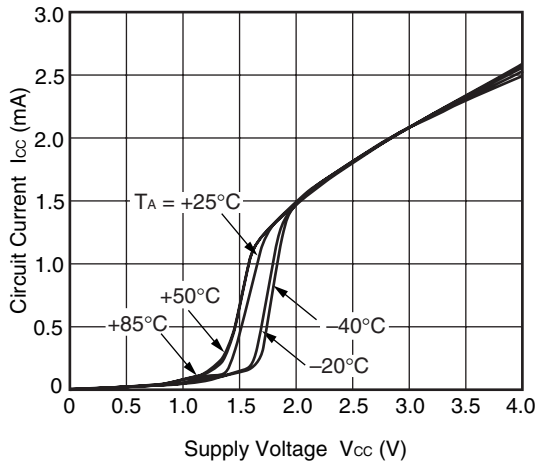
- (\*1) 42 × 35 × 0.4 mm polyimide board, double-sided copper clad
- (\*2) Back side: GND pattern
- (\*3) Gold plated on pattern
- (\*4) o : Through holes

**COMPONENT LIST**

Form	Symbol	Value	Type code	Maker
Chip capacitor	C <sub>1</sub> , C <sub>2</sub> , C <sub>4</sub> , C <sub>5</sub>	1 000 pF	GRM40CH102J50PT	murata
	C <sub>3</sub>	10 pF	GRM39CH100D50PT	murata
Feed-through Capacitor	C <sub>6</sub>	1 000 pF	DFT301-801 × 7R102S50	murata
Chip inductor	L <sub>1</sub>	2.7 nH	LL1608-FH2N7S	TOKO
	L <sub>2</sub>	1.8 nH	LL1608-FH1N8S	TOKO

★ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified)

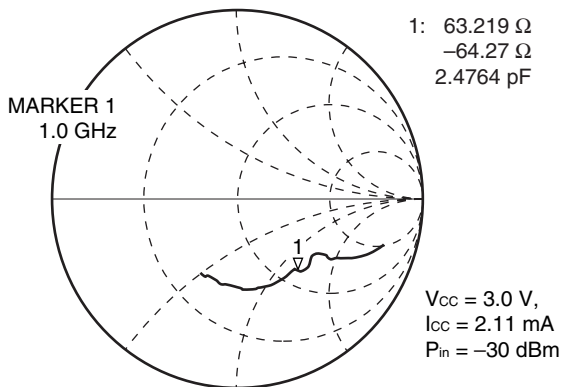
CIRCUIT CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



**Remark** The graph indicates nominal characteristics.

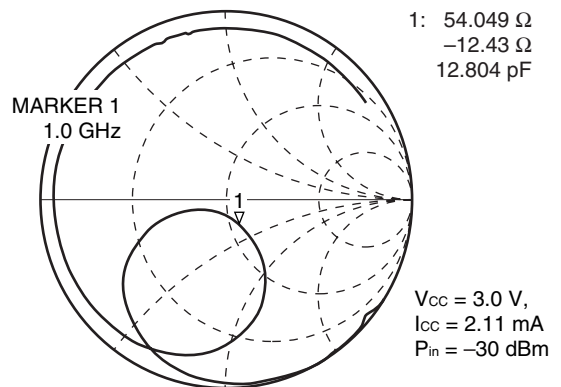
f = 1.0 GHz MATCHING

S<sub>11</sub>-FREQUENCY



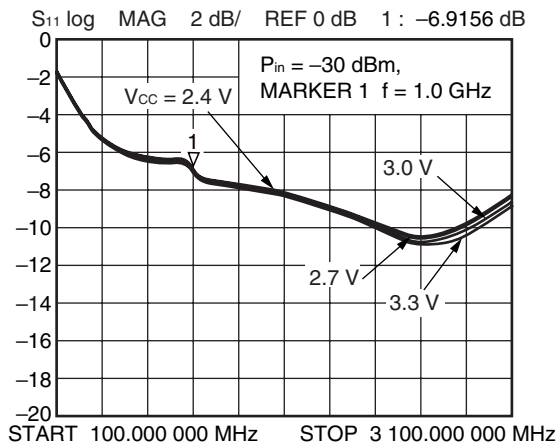
START 100.000 000 MHz STOP 3 100.000 000 MHz

S<sub>22</sub>-FREQUENCY

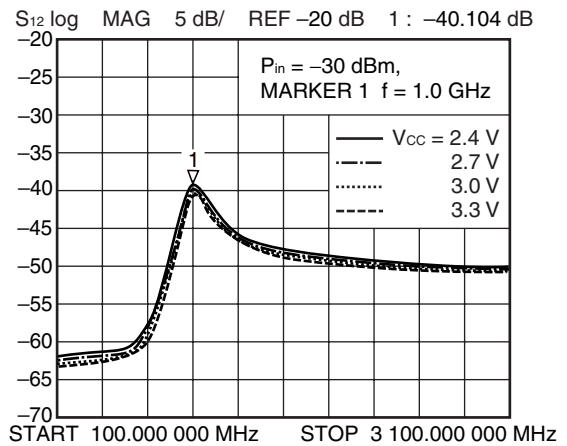


START 100.000 000 MHz STOP 3 100.000 000 MHz

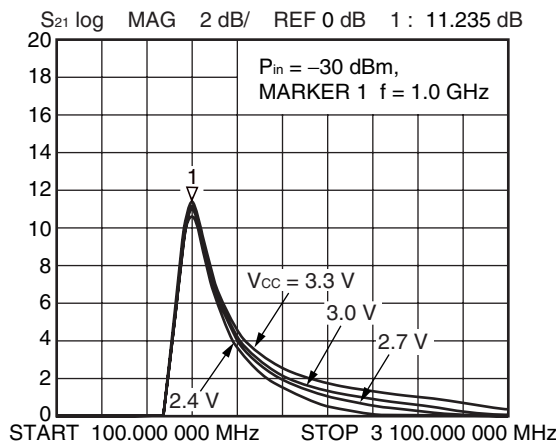
S<sub>11</sub>-FREQUENCY



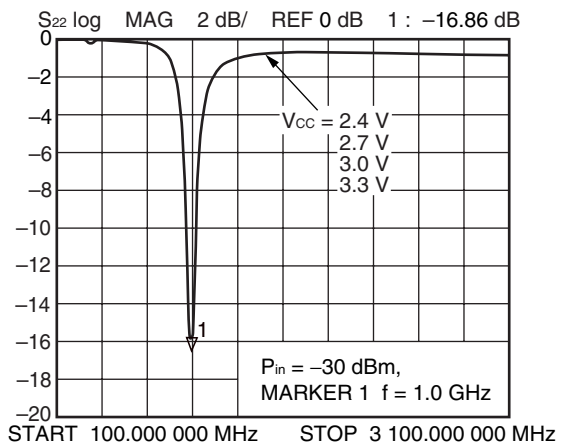
S<sub>12</sub>-FREQUENCY



S<sub>21</sub>-FREQUENCY

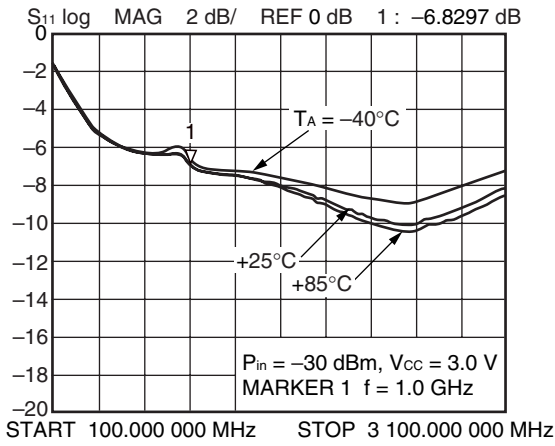


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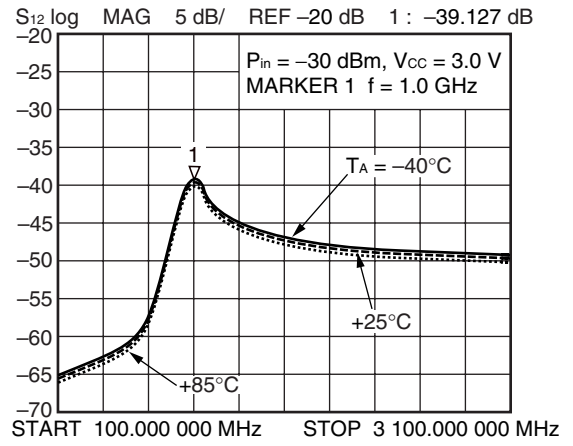


**Remark** The graphs indicate nominal characteristics.

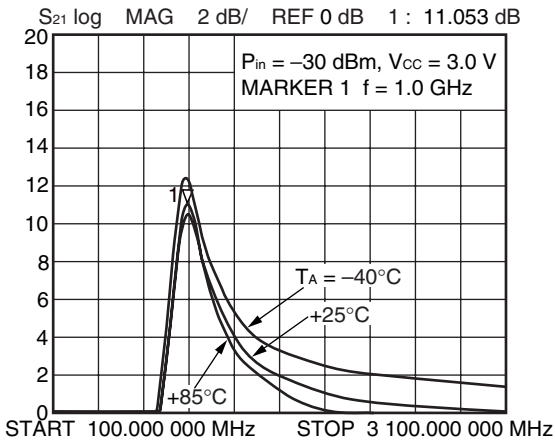
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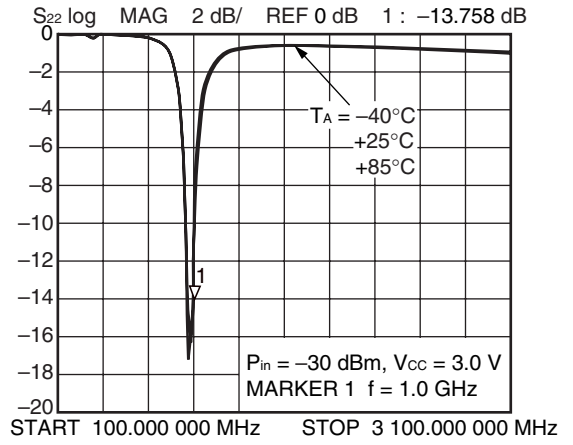
S<sub>12</sub>-FREQUENCY



S<sub>21</sub>-FREQUENCY

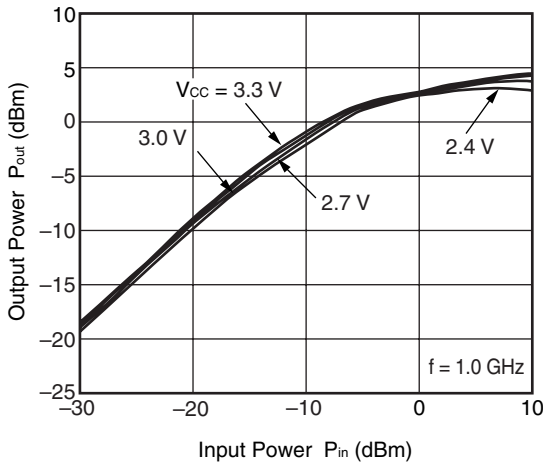


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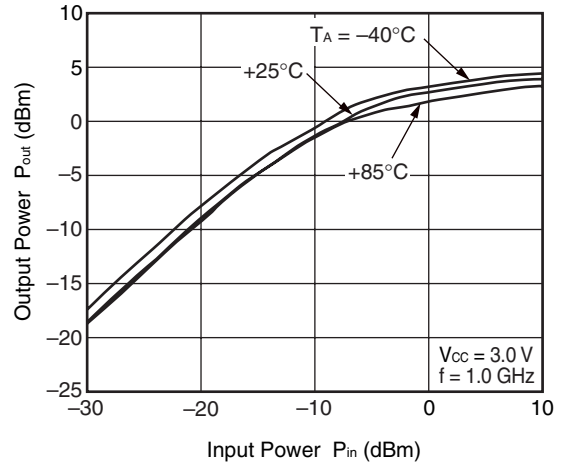


**Remark** The graphs indicate nominal characteristics.

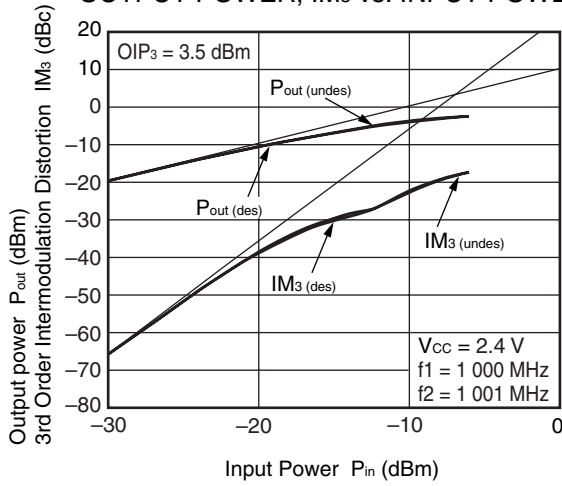
OUTPUT POWER vs. INPUT POWER



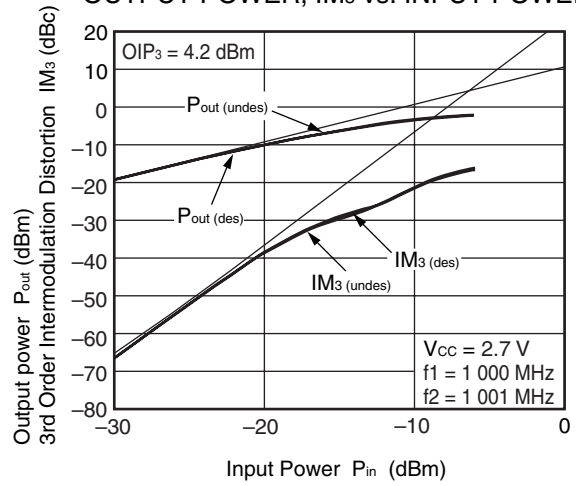
OUTPUT POWER vs. INPUT POWER



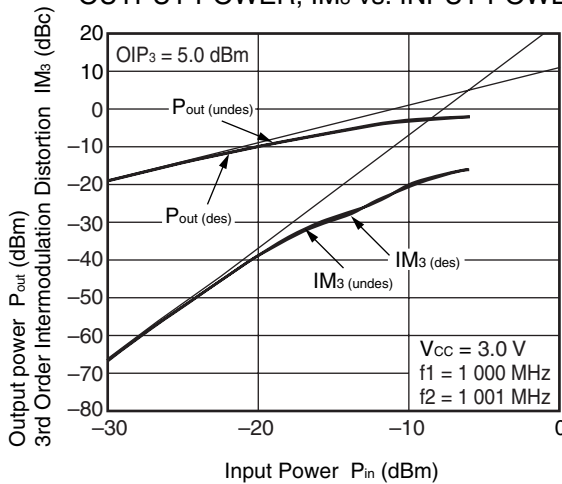
OUTPUT POWER,  $IM_3$  vs. INPUT POWER



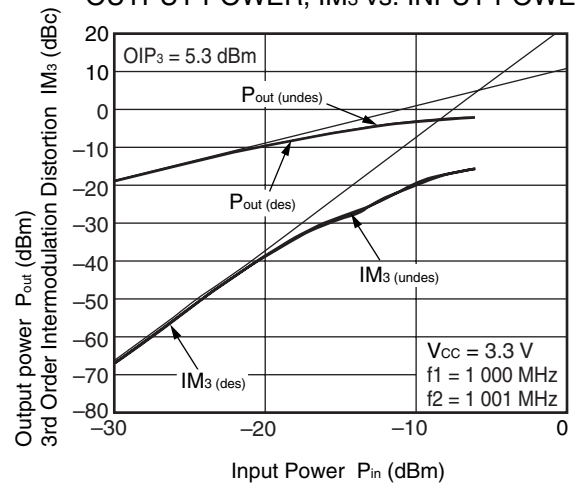
OUTPUT POWER,  $IM_3$  vs. INPUT POWER



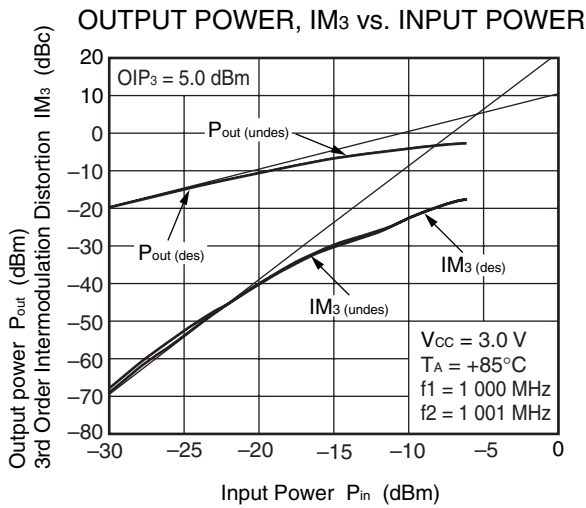
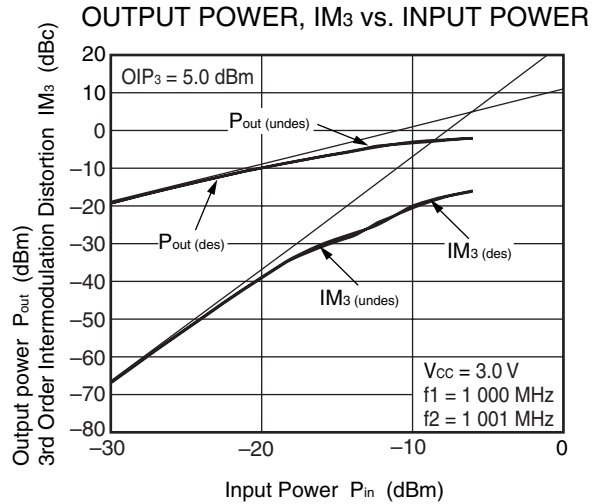
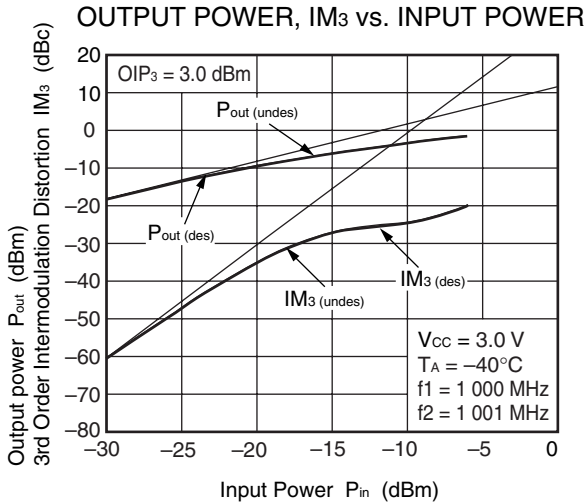
OUTPUT POWER,  $IM_3$  vs. INPUT POWER



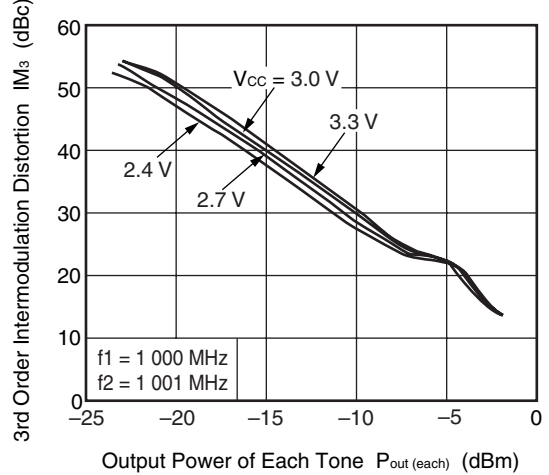
OUTPUT POWER,  $IM_3$  vs. INPUT POWER



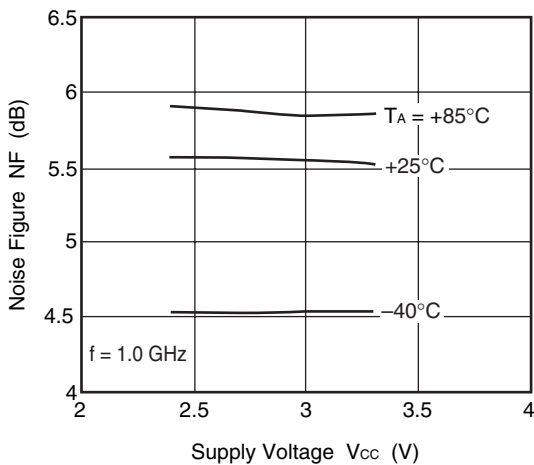
**Remark** The graphs indicate nominal characteristics.



### 3RD ORDER INTERMODULATION DISTORTION vs. OUTPUT POWER OF EACH TONE



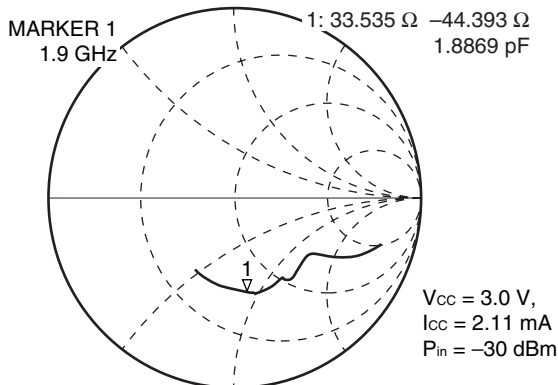
### NOISE FIGURE vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



**Remark** The graphs indicate nominal characteristics.

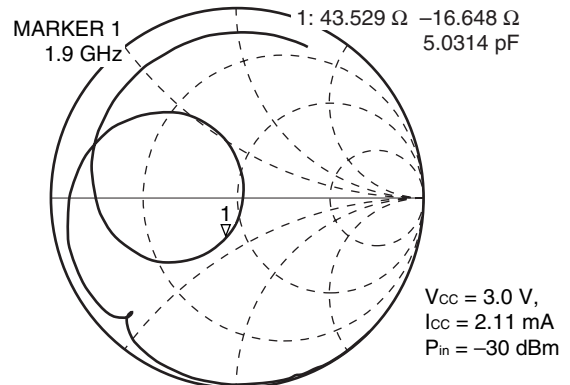
f = 1.9 GHz MATCHING

S<sub>11</sub>-FREQUENCY



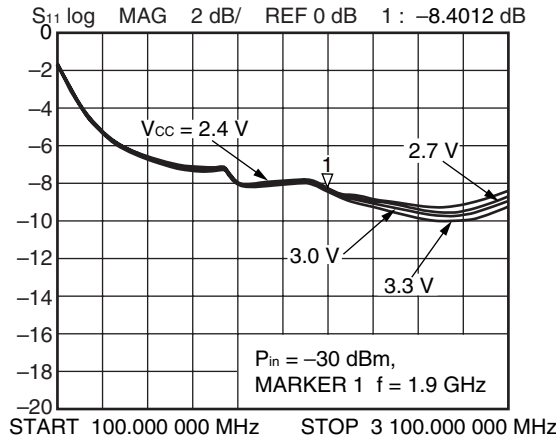
START 100.000 000 MHz STOP 3 100.000 000 MHz

S<sub>22</sub>-FREQUENCY

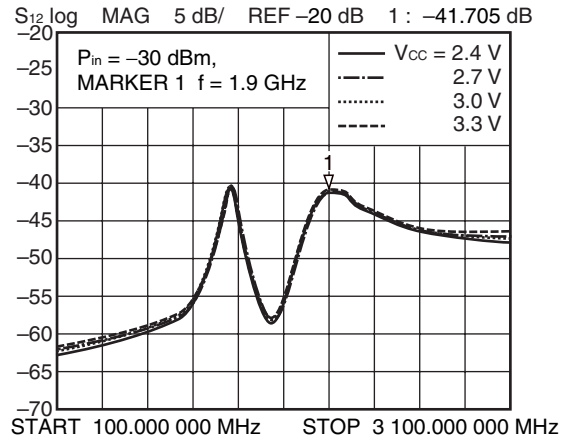


START 100.000 000 MHz STOP 3 100.000 000 MHz

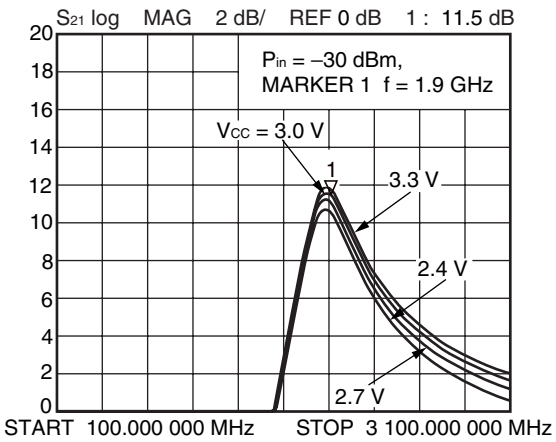
S<sub>11</sub>-FREQUENCY



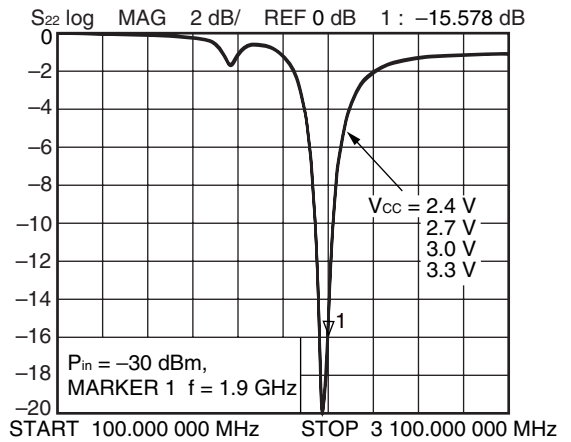
S<sub>12</sub>-FREQUENCY



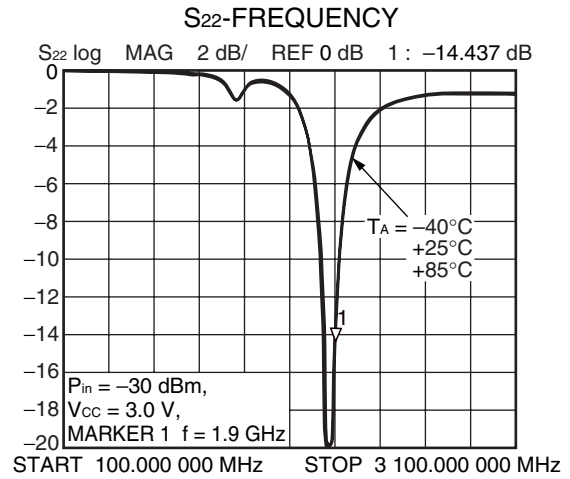
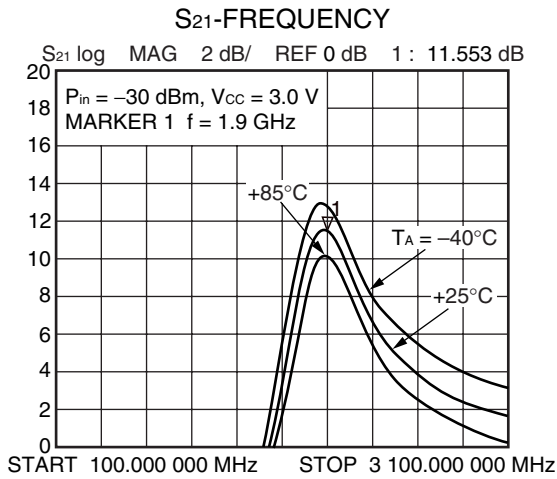
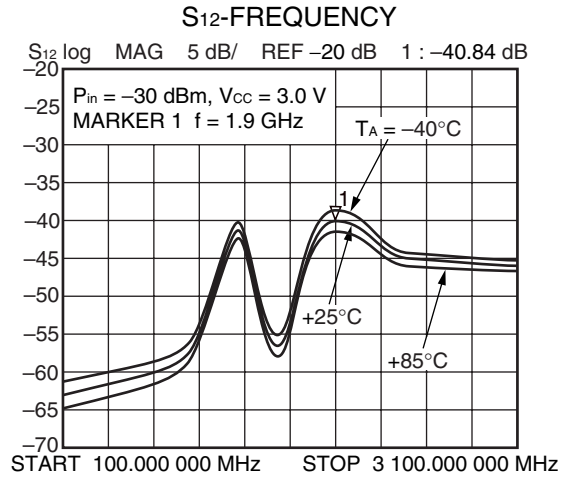
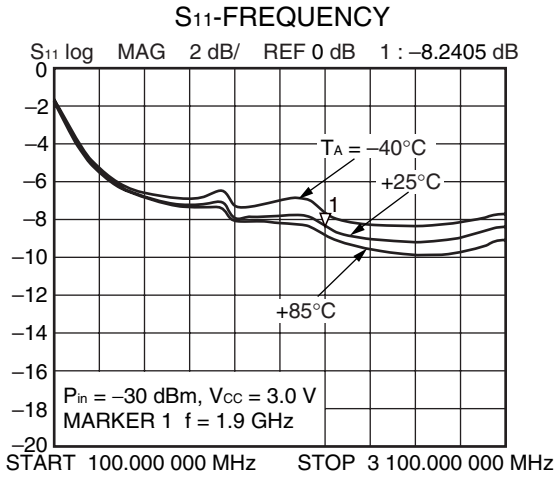
S<sub>21</sub>-FREQUENCY



S<sub>22</sub>-FREQUENCY



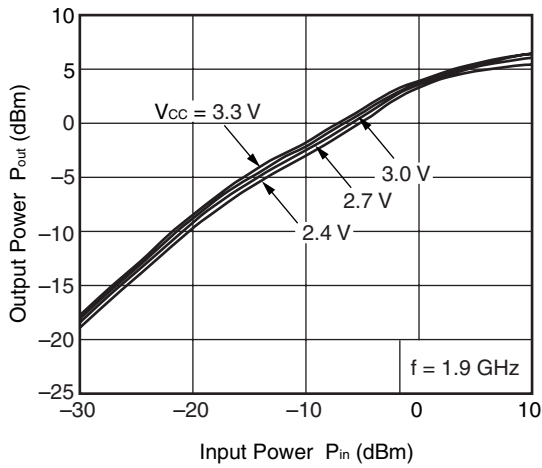
**Remark** The graphs indicate nominal characteristics.



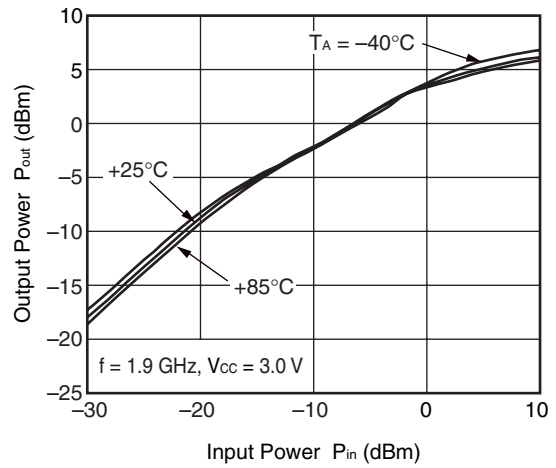
**Remark** The graphs indicate nominal characteristics.



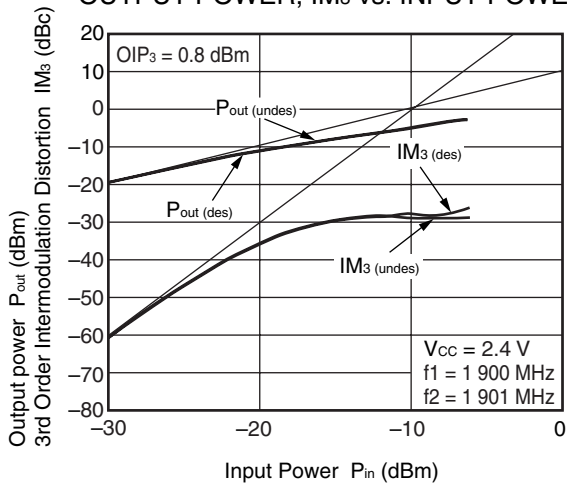
OUTPUT POWER vs. INPUT POWER



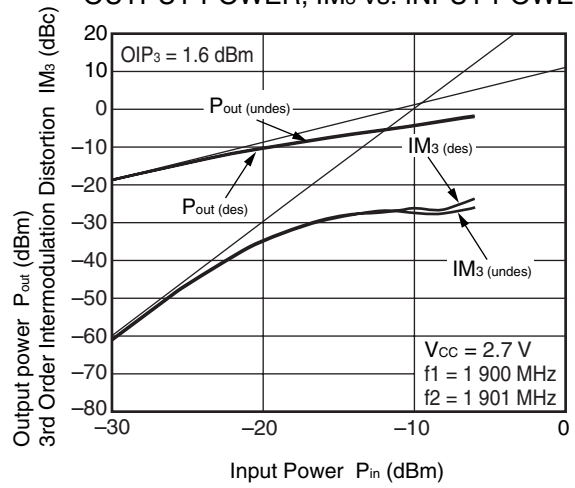
OUTPUT POWER vs. INPUT POWER



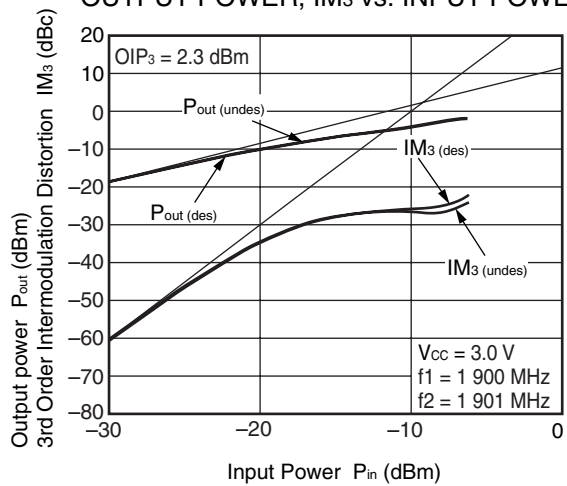
OUTPUT POWER,  $IM_3$  vs. INPUT POWER



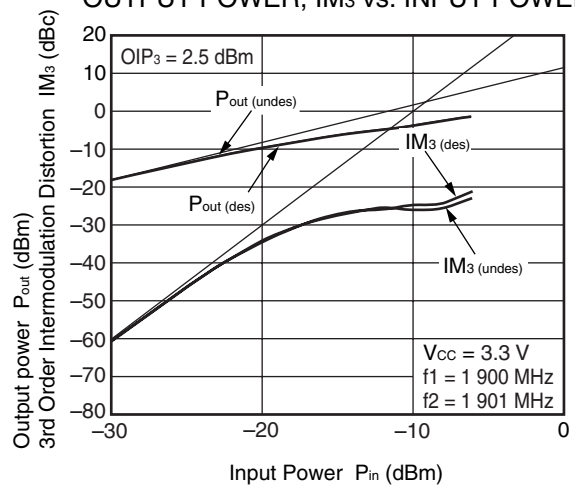
OUTPUT POWER,  $IM_3$  vs. INPUT POWER



OUTPUT POWER,  $IM_3$  vs. INPUT POWER

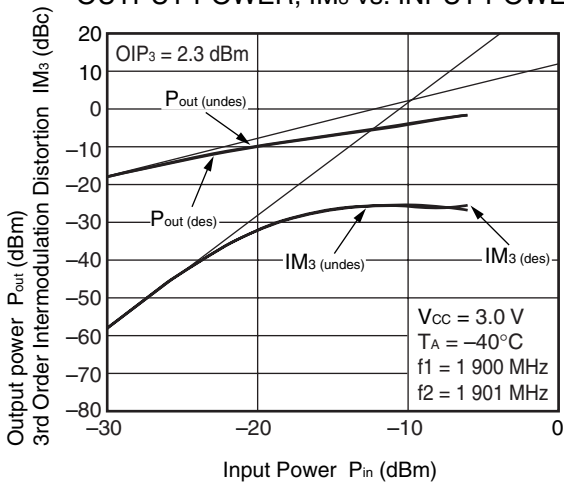


OUTPUT POWER,  $IM_3$  vs. INPUT POWER

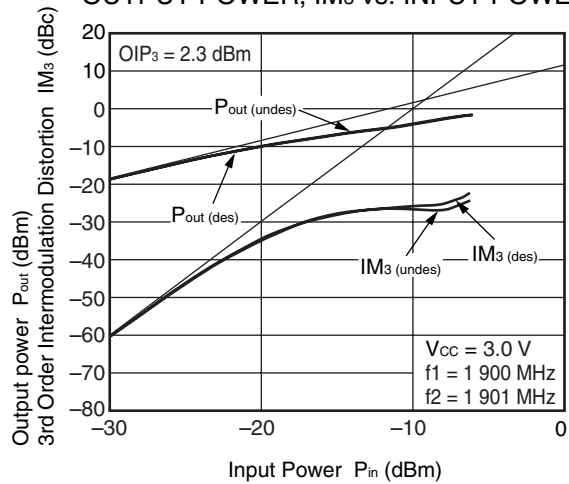


**Remark** The graphs indicate nominal characteristics.

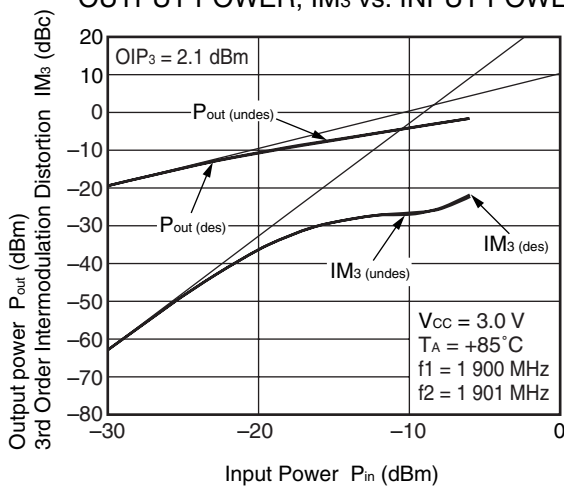
OUTPUT POWER, IM<sub>3</sub> vs. INPUT POWER



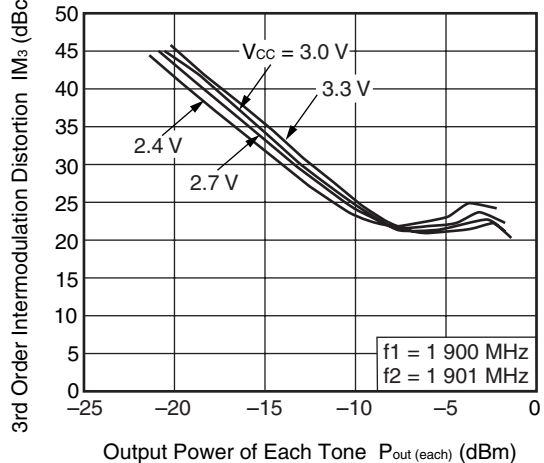
OUTPUT POWER, IM<sub>3</sub> vs. INPUT POWER



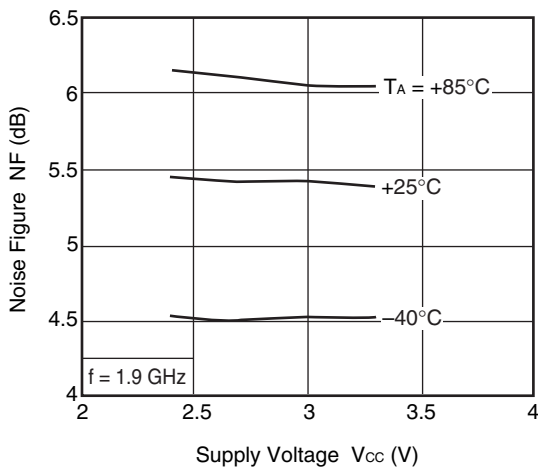
OUTPUT POWER, IM<sub>3</sub> vs. INPUT POWER



3RD ORDER INTERMODULATION DISTORTION vs. OUTPUT POWER OF EACH TONE



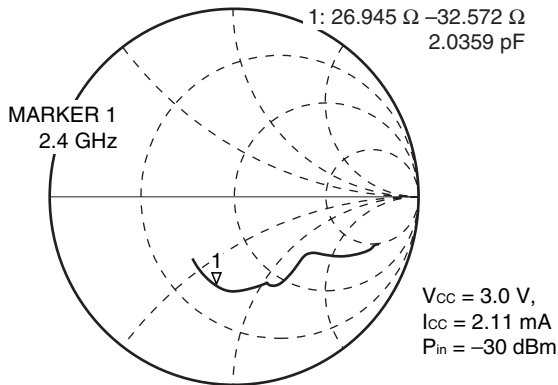
NOISE FIGURE vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



**Remark** The graphs indicate nominal characteristics.

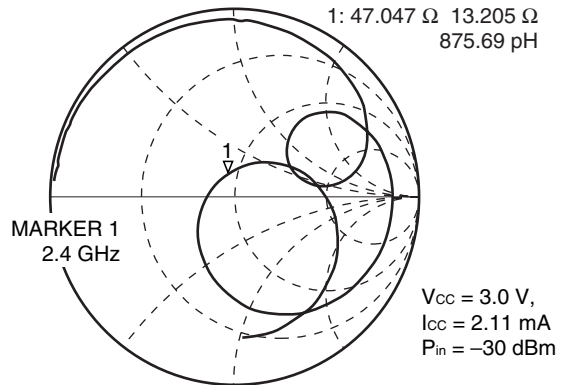
**f = 2.4 GHz MATCHING**

**S<sub>11</sub>-FREQUENCY**



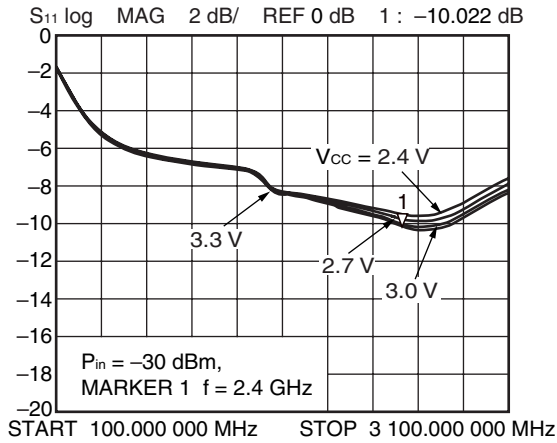
START 100.000 000 MHz STOP 3 100.000 000 MHz

**S<sub>22</sub>-FREQUENCY**

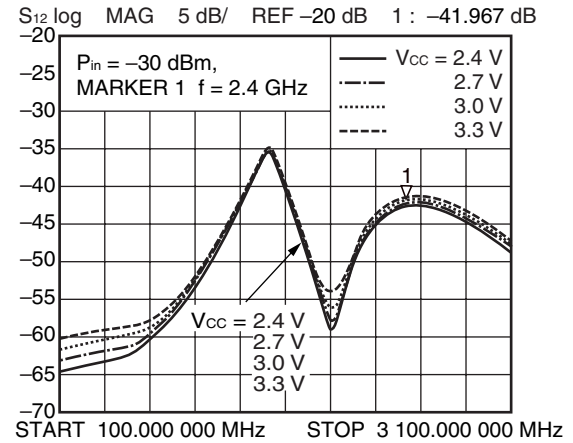


START 100.000 000 MHz STOP 3 100.000 000 MHz

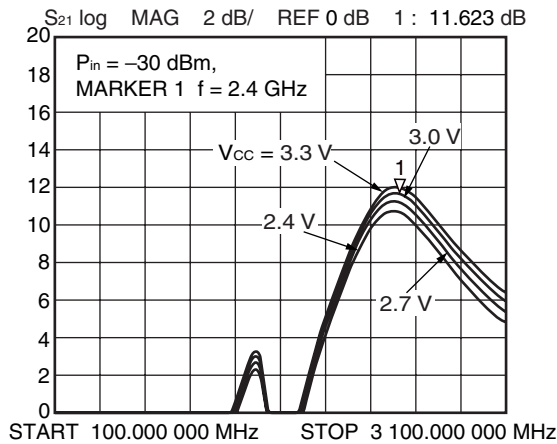
**S<sub>11</sub>-FREQUENCY**



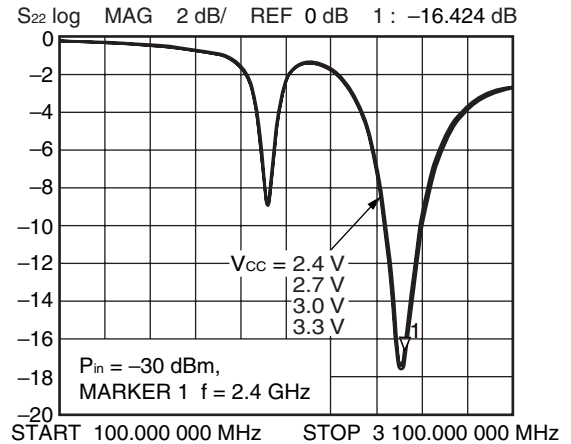
**S<sub>12</sub>-FREQUENCY**



**S<sub>21</sub>-FREQUENCY**

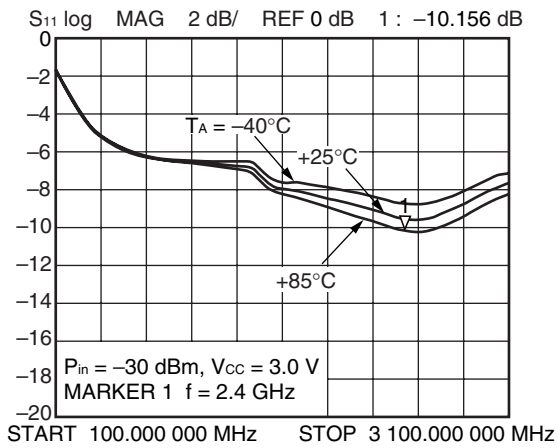


**S<sub>22</sub>-FREQUENCY**

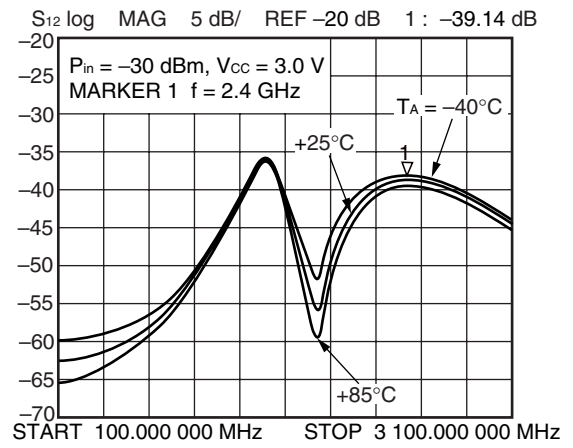


**Remark** The graphs indicate nominal characteristics.

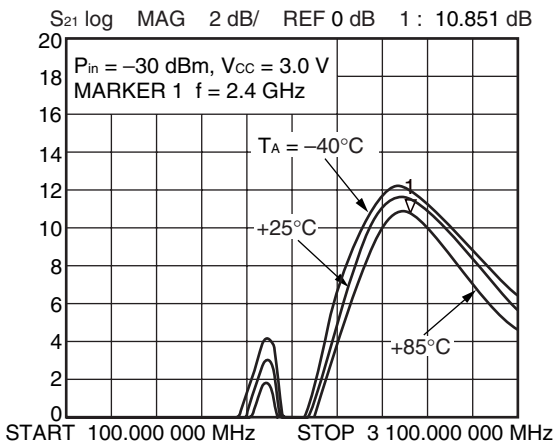
S11-FREQUENCY



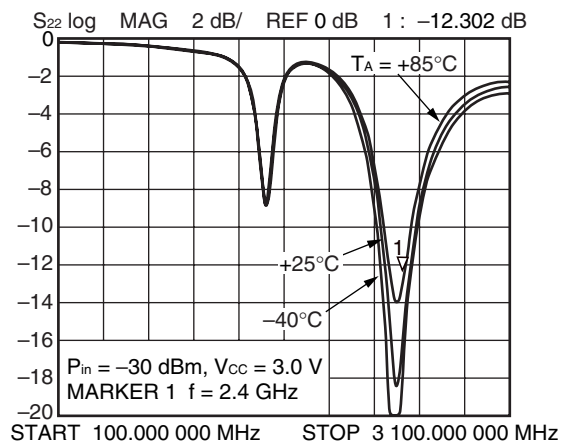
S12-FREQUENCY



S21-FREQUENCY

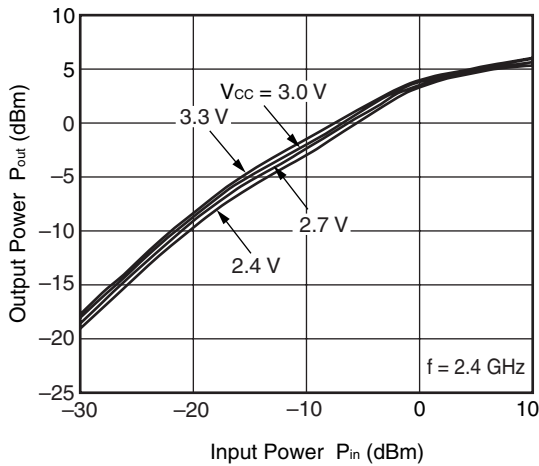


S22-FREQUENCY

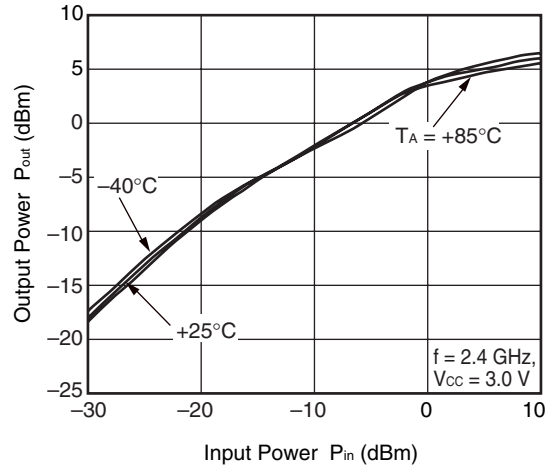


**Remark** The graphs indicate nominal characteristics.

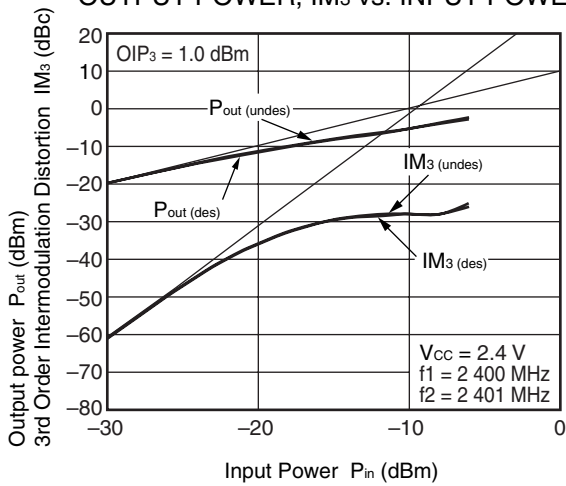
OUTPUT POWER vs. INPUT POWER



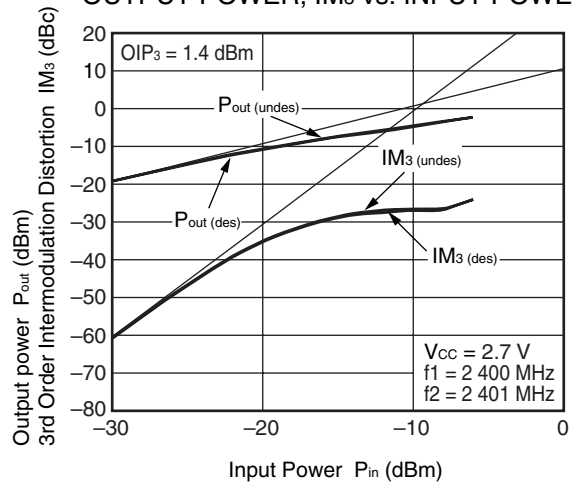
OUTPUT POWER vs. INPUT POWER



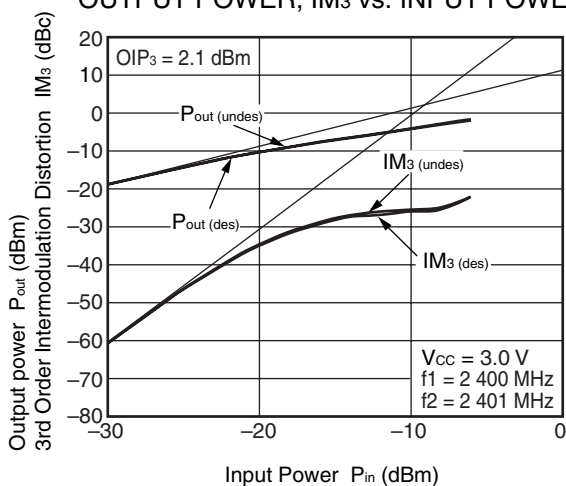
OUTPUT POWER, IM3 vs. INPUT POWER



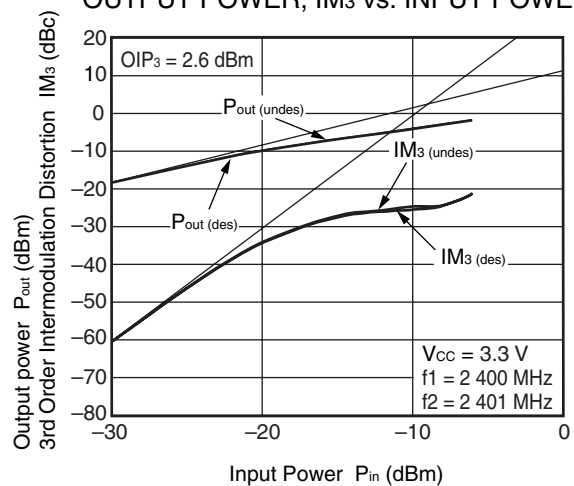
OUTPUT POWER, IM3 vs. INPUT POWER



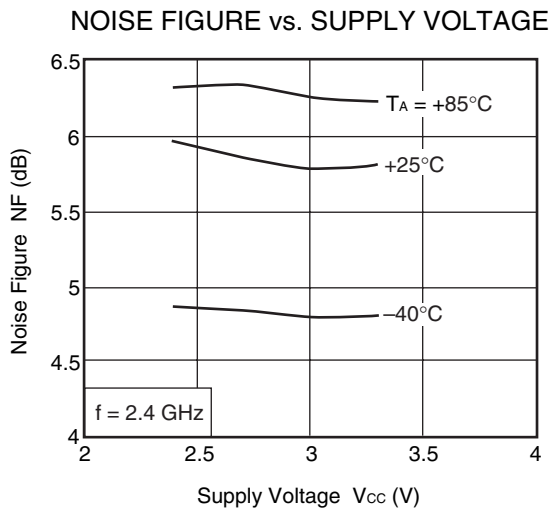
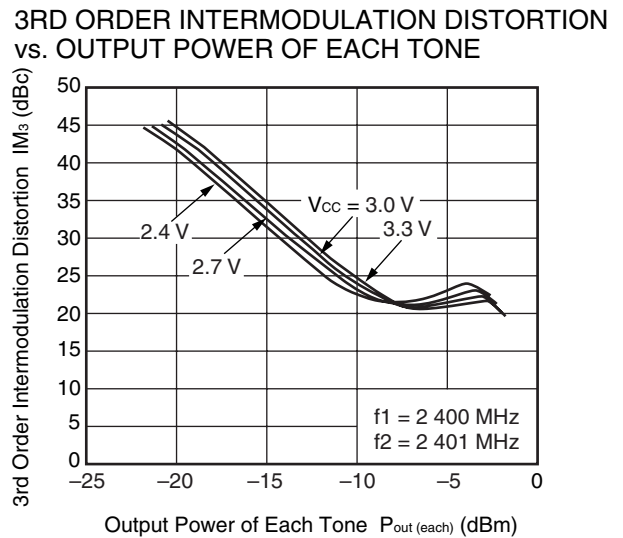
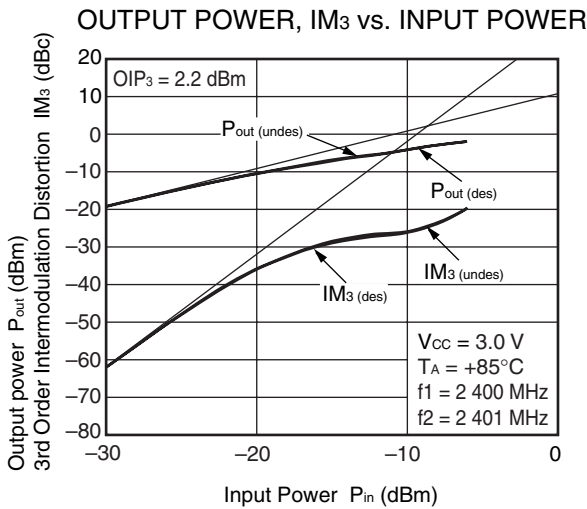
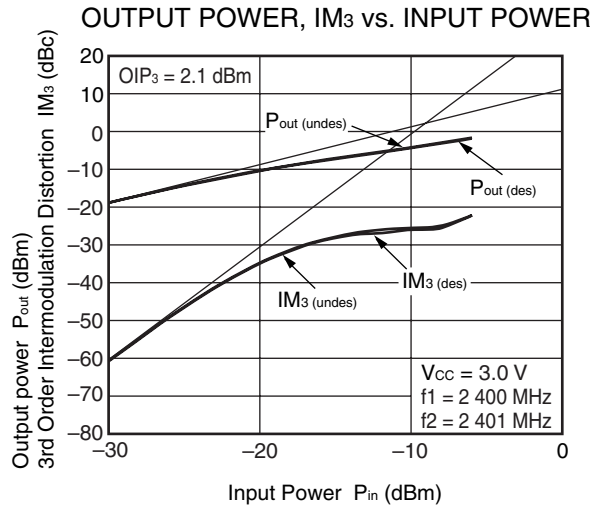
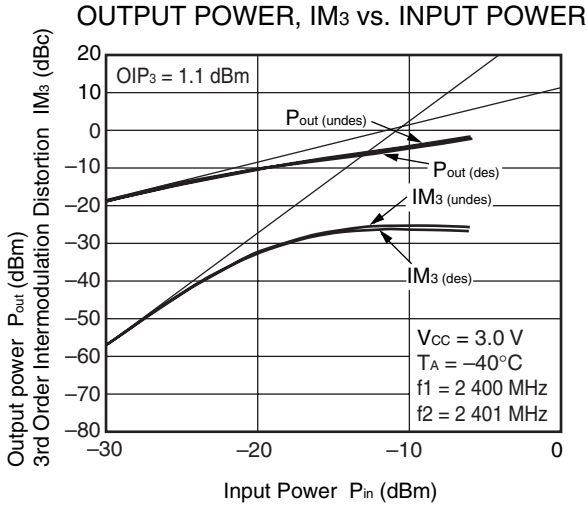
OUTPUT POWER, IM3 vs. INPUT POWER



OUTPUT POWER, IM3 vs. INPUT POWER



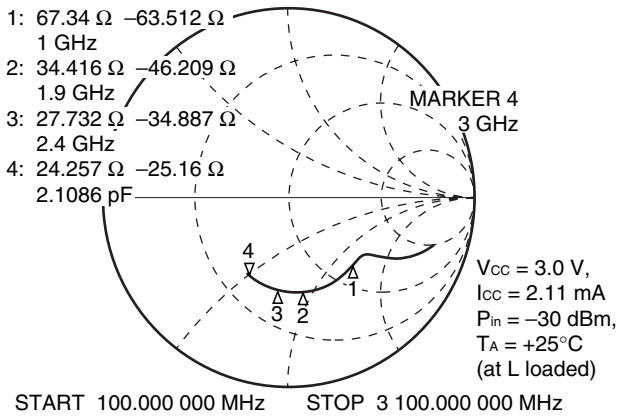
**Remark** The graphs indicate nominal characteristics.



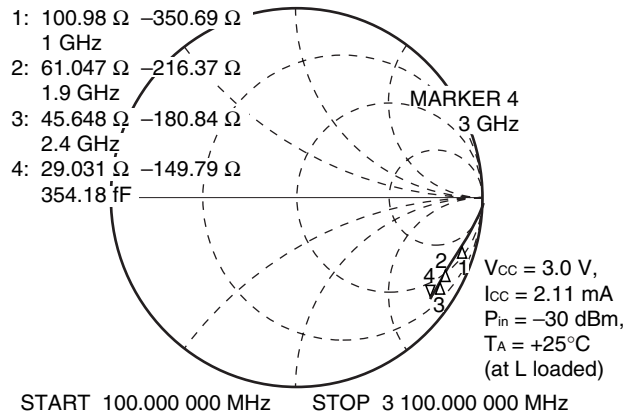
**Remark** The graphs indicate nominal characteristics.

**f = 3.0 GHz MATCHING**

S<sub>11</sub>-FREQUENCY



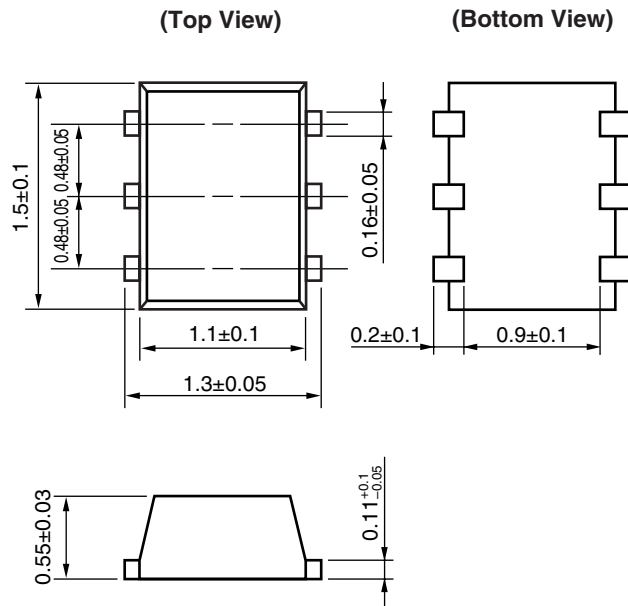
S<sub>22</sub>-FREQUENCY



**Remark** The graphs indicate nominal characteristics.

★ PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

6-PIN LEAD-LESS MINIMOLD (1511) (UNIT: mm)





**NOTE ON CORRECT USE**

- (1) Observe precautions for handling because of electro-static sensitive devices.
- (2) Form a ground pattern as widely as possible to minimize ground impedance (to prevent undesired oscillation).  
All the ground pins must be connected together with wide ground pattern to decrease impedance difference.
- (3) The bypass capacitor should be attached to Vcc line.
- (4) The inductor (L) should be attached between output and Vcc pins. The L and series capacitor (C) values should be adjusted for applied frequency to match impedance to next stage.
- (5) The DC capacitor must be attached to input pin.

★ **RECOMMENDED SOLDERING CONDITIONS**

This product should be soldered and mounted under the following recommended conditions. For soldering methods and conditions other than those recommended below, contact your nearby sales office.

Soldering Method	Soldering Conditions	Condition Symbol
Infrared Reflow	Peak temperature (package surface temperature) : 260°C or below Time at peak temperature : 10 seconds or less Time at temperature of 220°C or higher : 60 seconds or less Preheating time at 120 to 180°C : 120±30 seconds Maximum number of reflow processes : 3 times Maximum chlorine content of rosin flux (% mass) : 0.2%(Wt.) or below	IR260
Wave Soldering	Peak temperature (molten solder temperature) : 260°C or below Time at peak temperature : 10 seconds or less Preheating temperature (package surface temperature) : 120°C or below Maximum number of flow processes : 1 time Maximum chlorine content of rosin flux (% mass) : 0.2%(Wt.) or below	WS260
Partial Heating	Peak temperature (terminal temperature) : 350°C or below Soldering time (per side of device) : 3 seconds or less Maximum chlorine content of rosin flux (% mass) : 0.2%(Wt.) or below	HS350

**Caution Do not use different soldering methods together (except for partial heating).**

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"Special": Transportation equipment (automobiles, trains, ships, etc.), traffic control systems, anti-disaster systems, anti-crime systems, safety equipment and medical equipment (not specifically designed for life support)  
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M8E 00.4-0110

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► For further information, please contact

**NEC Compound Semiconductor Devices, Ltd.** <http://www.ncsd.necel.com/>

E-mail: [salesinfo@ml.ncsd.necel.com](mailto:salesinfo@ml.ncsd.necel.com) (sales and general)

[techinfo@ml.ncsd.necel.com](mailto:techinfo@ml.ncsd.necel.com) (technical)

Sales Division TEL: +81-44-435-1588 FAX: +81-44-435-1579

**NEC Compound Semiconductor Devices Hong Kong Limited**

E-mail: [ncsd-hk@elhk.nec.com.hk](mailto:ncsd-hk@elhk.nec.com.hk) (sales, technical and general)

Hong Kong Head Office TEL: +852-3107-7303 FAX: +852-3107-7309

Taipei Branch Office TEL: +886-2-8712-0478 FAX: +886-2-2545-3859

Korea Branch Office TEL: +82-2-558-2120 FAX: +82-2-558-5209

**NEC Electronics (Europe) GmbH** <http://www.ee.nec.de/>

TEL: +49-211-6503-0 FAX: +49-211-6503-1327

**California Eastern Laboratories, Inc.** <http://www.cel.com/>

TEL: +1-408-988-3500 FAX: +1-408-988-0279



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#### Как с нами связаться

**Телефон:** 8 (812) 309 58 32 (многоканальный)

**Факс:** 8 (812) 320-02-42

**Электронная почта:** [org@eplast1.ru](mailto:org@eplast1.ru)

**Адрес:** 198099, г. Санкт-Петербург, ул. Калинина, дом 2, корпус 4, литера А.