

FEATURES

Guaranteed $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ valid with $V_{CC} = 1\text{ V}$
 190 μA quiescent current
 Precision supply voltage monitor
 4.65 V (ADM705/ADM707)
 4.40 V (ADM706/ADM708)
 200 ms reset pulse width
 Debounced TTL/CMOS manual reset input ($\overline{\text{MR}}$)
 Independent watchdog timer (ADM705/ADM706)
 1.60 sec timeout (ADM705/ADM706)
 Active high reset output (ADM707/ADM708)
 Voltage monitor for power fail or low battery warning
 Superior upgrade for MAX705 to MAX708

APPLICATIONS

Microprocessor systems
 Computers
 Controllers
 Intelligent instruments
 Critical microprocessor supply monitoring

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADM705/ADM706/ADM707/ADM708 microprocessor supervisory circuits are suitable for monitoring 5 V power supplies/batteries and microprocessor activity.

The ADM705/ADM706 provide power-supply monitoring circuitry that generate a reset output during power-up, power-down, and brownout conditions. The reset output remains operational with V_{CC} as low as 1 V. Independent watchdog monitoring circuitry is also provided. This is activated if the watchdog input has not been toggled within 1.60 sec.

In addition, there is a 1.25 V threshold detector to warn of power failures, to detect low battery conditions, or to monitor an additional power supply. An active low, debounced manual reset input ($\overline{\text{MR}}$) is also included.

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAMS

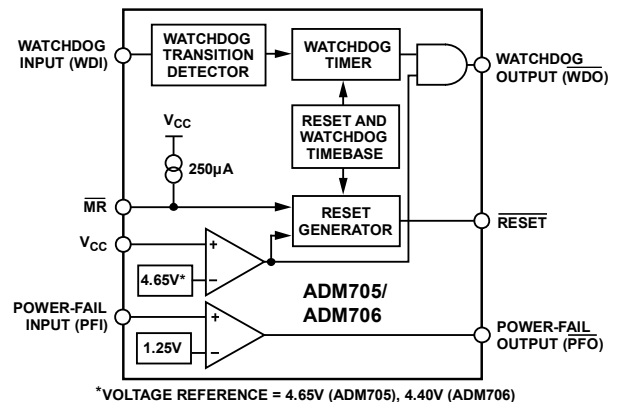


Figure 1. ADM705/ADM706

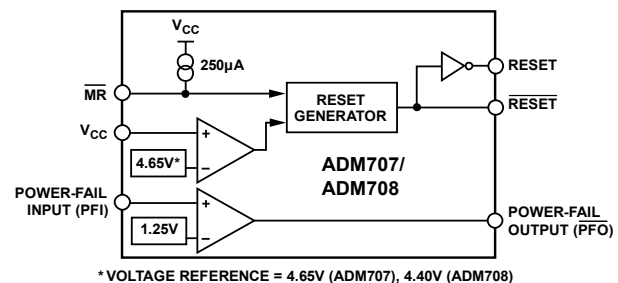


Figure 2. ADM707/ADM708

The ADM705 and ADM706 are identical except for the reset threshold monitor levels, which are 4.65 V and 4.40 V, respectively.

The ADM707 and ADM708 provide a similar functionality to the ADM705 and ADM706 and only differ in that a watchdog timer function is not available. Instead, an active high reset output (RESET) is available as well as the active low reset output ($\overline{\text{RESET}}$). The ADM707 and ADM708 are identical except for the reset threshold monitor levels, which are 4.65 V and 4.40 V, respectively.

All devices are available in narrow 8-lead PDIP and 8-lead SOIC packages.

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REVISION HISTORY

1/16—Rev. G to Rev. H

Changes to Table 3	5
Changes to Power Fail Comparator Section and Figure 15	8
Changes to Figure 16	9
Changes to Figure 18 and Figure 20	10
Updated Outline Dimensions	12
Changes to Ordering Guide	12

3/08—Rev. F to Rev. G

Changes to Applications	1
Changes to Table 2	4
Changes to Figure 9	6
Changes to Figure 10, Figure 11, and Figure 12	7
Changes to Figure 14	8
Changes to Ordering Guide	12

2/07—Rev. E to Rev. F

Updated Format	Universal
Changes to Watchdog Timeout Period	3
Replaced Pin Configurations and Function Descriptions Section ..	5

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7/06—Rev. D to Rev. E

Added RM-8 (MSOP) Package	Universal
Changes to Table 2	4
Updated Outline Dimensions	12
Changes to Ordering Guide	12

11/05—Rev. C to Rev. D

Updated Format	Universal
Deleted Figure 2	4
Updated Outline Dimensions	11
Changes to Ordering Guide	12

8/02—Rev. B to Rev. C

Removed RM-8 (μ SOIC) Package	Universal
Updated N-8 and R-8 Packages	8

SPECIFICATIONS

$V_{CC} = 4.75\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$, $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise noted.

Table 1.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
POWER SUPPLY					
V _{CC} Operating Voltage Range	1.0		5.5	V	
Supply Current		190	250	μA	
LOGIC OUTPUT					
Reset Threshold	4.5	4.65	4.75	V	ADM705/ADM707 ADM706/ADM708
	4.25	4.40	4.50	V	
Reset Threshold Hysteresis		40		mV	
RESET PULSE WIDTH	160	200	280	ms	
RESET OUTPUT VOLTAGE	V _{CC} – 1.5		0.4 0.3 0.3	V V V V	I _{SOURCE} = 800 μA I _{SINK} = 3.2 mA V _{CC} = 1 V, I _{SINK} = 50 μA V _{CC} = 1.2 V, I _{SINK} = 100 μA
RESET OUTPUT VOLTAGE	V _{CC} – 1.5		0.4	V V	ADM707/ADM708, I _{SOURCE} = 800 μA ADM707/ADM708, I _{SINK} = 1.2 mA
WATCHDOG TIMEOUT PERIOD (t _{WD})	1.00	1.60	2.25	sec	V _{IL} = 0.4 V, V _{IH} = V _{CC} × 0.8, WDI = V _{CC}
WDI Pulse Width (t _{WP})	50			ns	
WATCHDOG INPUT					
WDI Input Threshold			0.8	V	WDI = 0 V WDI = 0 V
Logic Low				V	
Logic High	3.5			V	
WDI Input Current		50	150	μA	
	–150	–50		μA	
WDO OUTPUT VOLTAGE	V _{CC} – 1.5		0.4	V V	I _{SOURCE} = 800 μA I _{SINK} = 1.2 mA
MANUAL RESET INPUT					
$\overline{\text{MR}}$ Pull-Up Current	100	250	600	μA	$\overline{\text{MR}}$ = 0 V
$\overline{\text{MR}}$ Pulse Width	150			ns	
MR INPUT THRESHOLD					
Logic Low			0.8	V	
Logic High	2.0			V	
MR TO RESET OUTPUT DELAY			250	ns	
POWER FAIL INPUT					
PFI Input Threshold	1.2	1.25	1.3	V	
PFI Input Current	–25	+0.01	+25	nA	
PFO OUTPUT VOLTAGE	V _{CC} – 1.5		0.4	V V	I _{SOURCE} = 800 μA I _{SINK} = 3.2 mA

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.

Table 2.

Parameter	Rating
V_{CC}	−0.3 V to +6 V
All Other Inputs	−0.3 V to $V_{CC} + 0.3$ V
Input Current	
V_{CC}	20 mA
GND	20 mA
Digital Output Current	20 mA
Power Dissipation, N-8 PDIP	727 mW
θ_{JA} Thermal Impedance	135°C/W
Power Dissipation, R-8 SOIC	470 mW
θ_{JA} Thermal Impedance	110°C/W
Power Dissipation, RM-8 MSOP	900 mW
θ_{JA} Thermal Impedance	206°C/W
Operating Temperature Range	
Industrial (Version A)	−40°C to +85°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec)	300°C
Vapor Phase (60 sec)	215°C
Infrared (15 sec)	220°C
Storage Temperature Range	−65°C to +150°C
ESD Rating	>4.5 kV

Stresses at or above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the product. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the product at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Operation beyond the maximum operating conditions for extended periods may affect product reliability.

ESD CAUTION



ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. Charged devices and circuit boards can discharge without detection. Although this product features patented or proprietary protection circuitry, damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy ESD. Therefore, proper ESD precautions should be taken to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.

PIN CONFIGURATIONS AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

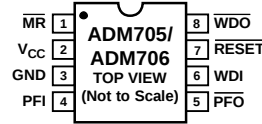


Figure 3. ADM705/ADM706 PDIP/SOIC Pin Configuration

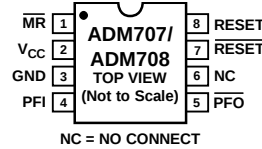


Figure 4. ADM707/ADM708 PDIP/SOIC Pin Configuration

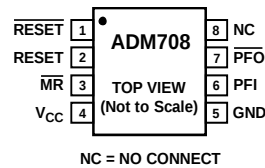


Figure 5. ADM708 MSOP Pin Configuration

Table 3. Pin Function Descriptions

Mnemonic	Pin Number			Description
	ADM705/ ADM706 (PDIP, SOIC)	ADM707/ ADM708 (PDIP, SOIC)	ADM708 (MSOP)	
MR	1	1	3	Manual Reset Input. When this pin is taken below 0.8 V, a reset is generated. MR can be driven from TTL, CMOS logic, or from a manual reset switch as it is internally debounced. An internal 250 μ A pull-up current holds the input high when floating.
V _{CC}	2	2	4	5 V Power Supply Input. Place a 0.1 μ F decoupling capacitor between the V _{CC} and GND pins.
GND	3	3	5	0 V Ground Reference for All Signals.
PFI	4	4	6	Power Fail Input. PFI is the noninverting input to the power fail comparator. When PFI is less than 1.25 V, PFO goes low. If unused, PFI must be connected to GND.
PFO	5	5	7	Power Fail Output. PFO is the output from the power fail comparator. It goes low when PFI is less than 1.25 V.
WDI	6	Not applicable	Not applicable	Watchdog Input. WDI is a three-level input. If WDI remains either high or low for longer than the watchdog timeout period, the watchdog output (WDO) goes low. The timer resets with each transition at the WDI input. Either a high to low or a low to high transition clears the counter. The internal timer is also cleared whenever reset is asserted. The watchdog timer is disabled when WDI is left floating or connected to a three-state buffer.
NC	Not applicable	6	8	No Connect.
RESET	7	7	1	Logic Output. RESET goes low for 200 ms when triggered. It can be triggered either by V _{CC} being below the reset threshold or by a low signal on the manual reset input (MR). RESET remains low whenever V _{CC} is below the reset threshold (4.65 V in ADM705/ADM707, 4.40 V in ADM706/ADM708). It remains low for 200 ms after V _{CC} goes above the reset threshold or MR goes from low to high. A watchdog timeout does not trigger RESET unless WDO is connected to MR.
WDO	8	Not applicable	Not applicable	Watchdog Output. WDO remains low until the watchdog timer is cleared. WDO also goes low during low line conditions. Whenever V _{CC} is below the reset threshold, WDO goes low if the internal WDO remains low. As soon as V _{CC} goes above the reset threshold, WDO goes high.
RESET	Not applicable	8	2	Logic Output. RESET is an active high output suitable for systems that use active high reset logic. It is the inverse of RESET.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

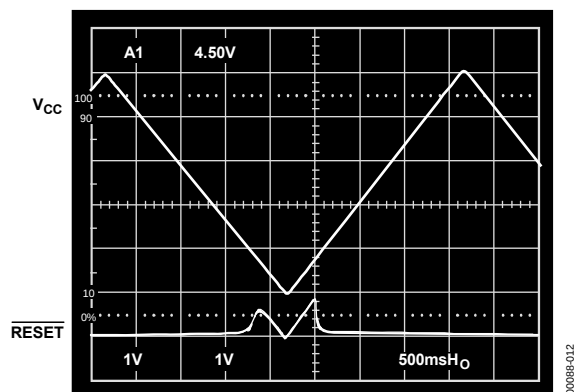


Figure 6. $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Output Voltage vs. Supply Voltage

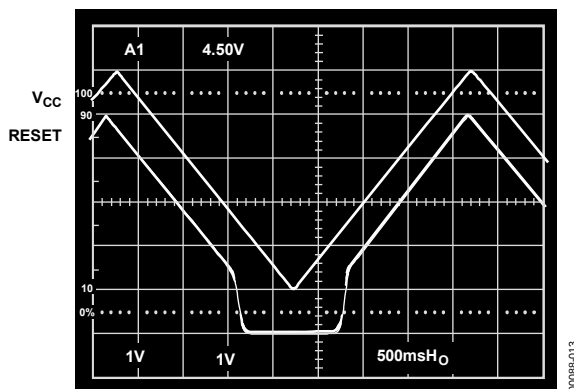


Figure 7. ADM707/ADM708 $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Output Voltage vs. Supply Voltage

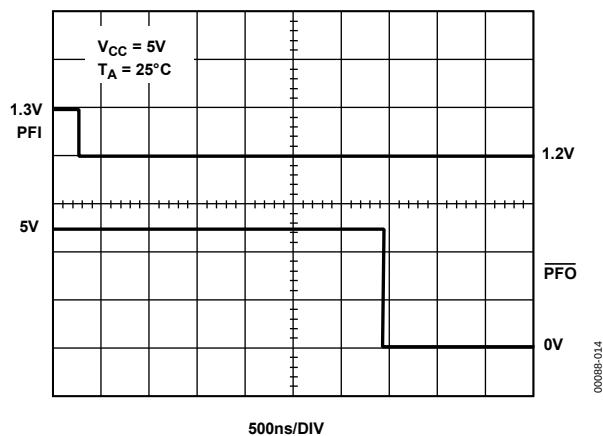


Figure 8. PFI Comparator Assertion Response Time

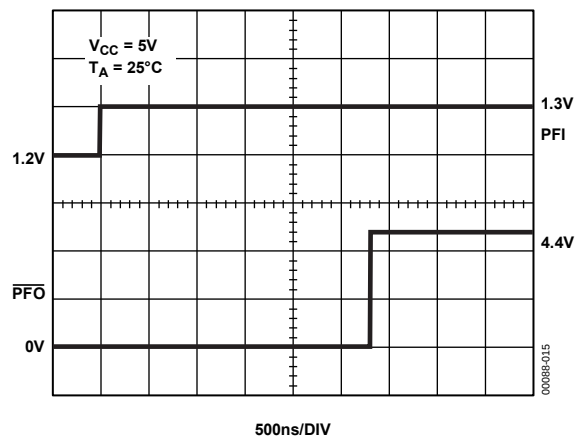


Figure 9. PFI Comparator Deassertion Response Time

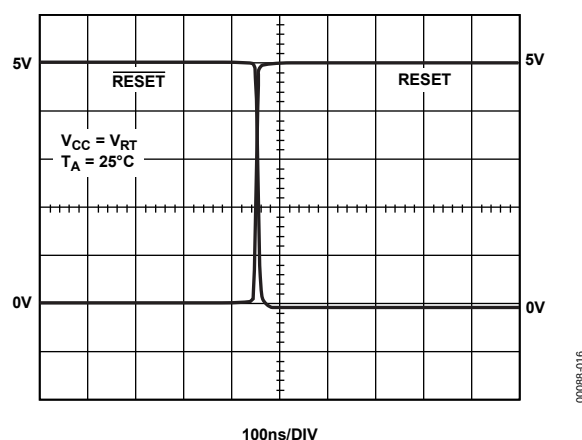


Figure 10. $\overline{\text{RESET}}$, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Assertion

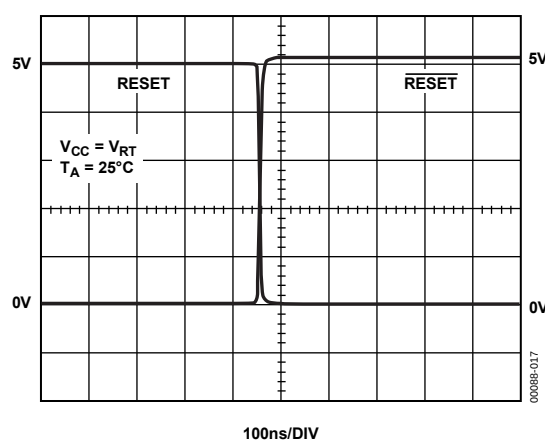


Figure 11. $\overline{\text{RESET}}$, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Deassertion

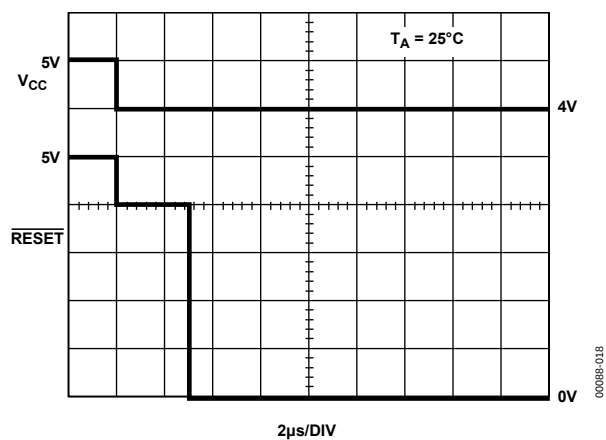


Figure 12. [ADM705/ADM707](#) $\overline{RESET}$ Response Time

CIRCUIT INFORMATION

POWER FAIL RESET OUTPUT

$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ is an active low output that provides a reset signal to the microprocessor whenever the V_{CC} input is below the reset threshold. An internal timer holds $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ low for 200 ms after the voltage on V_{CC} rises above the threshold. This functions as a power-on reset signal for the microprocessor. It allows time for both the power supply and the microprocessor to stabilize after power-up. The $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ output is guaranteed to remain valid (low) with V_{CC} as low as 1 V. This ensures that the microprocessor is held in a stable shutdown condition as the power supply voltage ramps up.

In addition to RESET, an active high RESET output is also available on the [ADM707/ADM708](#). This is the complement of RESET and is useful for processors requiring an active high reset signal.

MANUAL RESET

The manual reset input ($\overline{\text{MR}}$) allows other reset sources, such as a manual reset switch, to generate a processor reset. The input is effectively debounced by the timeout period (200 ms typically). The $\overline{\text{MR}}$ input is TTL-/CMOS-compatible, so it can also be driven by any logic reset output.

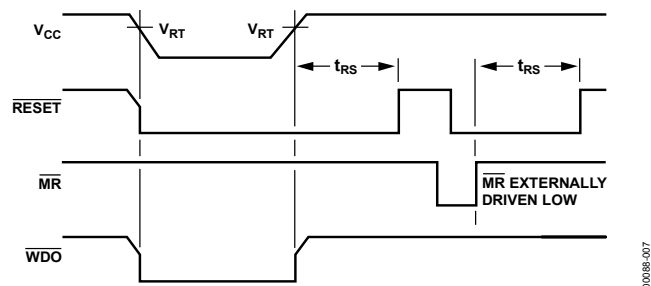


Figure 13. $\overline{RESET}$, $\overline{MR}$, and $\overline{WDO}$ Timing

WATCHDOG TIMER (ADM705/ADM706)

The watchdog timer circuit can monitor the activity of the microprocessor to check that it is not stalled in an indefinite loop. An output line on the processor toggles the watchdog input (WDI) line. If this line is not toggled within the timeout period (1.60 sec), then the watchdog output (WDO) goes low. The WDO can be connected to a nonmaskable interrupt (NMI) on the processor; therefore, if the watchdog timer times out, an interrupt is generated. The interrupt service routine then rectifies the problem.

If a $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ signal is required when a timeout occurs, the $\overline{\text{WDO}}$ must connect to the manual reset input ($\overline{\text{MR}}$).

The watchdog timer is cleared by either a high to low or a low to high transition on WDI. It is also cleared by RESET going low; therefore, the watchdog timeout period begins after RESET goes high.

When V_{CC} falls below the reset threshold, $\overline{WDO}$ is forced low, whether or not the watchdog timer has timed out. Normally, this generates an interrupt, but it is overridden by $\overline{RESET}$ going low.

The watchdog monitor can be deactivated by floating the WDI. The WDO can then be used as a low line output because it goes low only when V_{CC} falls below the reset threshold.

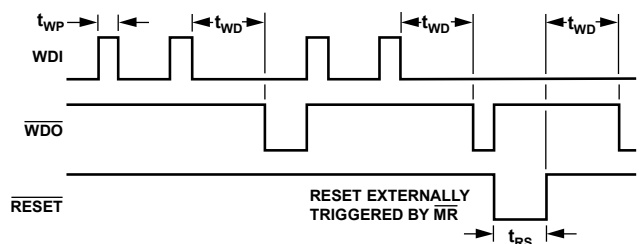


Figure 14. Watchdog Timing

POWER FAIL COMPARATOR

The power fail comparator is an independent comparator that can monitor the input power supply. The comparator inverting input is internally connected to a 1.25 V reference voltage. The noninverting input is available at the PFI input. This input can monitor the input power supply via a resistive divider network. When the voltage on the PFI input drops below 1.25 V, the comparator output (PFO) goes low, indicating a power failure. For early warning of power failure, the comparator monitors the preregulator input by choosing an appropriate resistive divider network. The PFO output can interrupt the processor so a shutdown procedure is implemented before power is lost.

As the voltage on the PFI pin is limited to $V_{CC} + 0.3$ V, it is recommended to connect the PFI pin with a Schottky diode to the RESET pin as shown in Figure 15. This helps clamping the PFI pin voltage during device power up and operation.

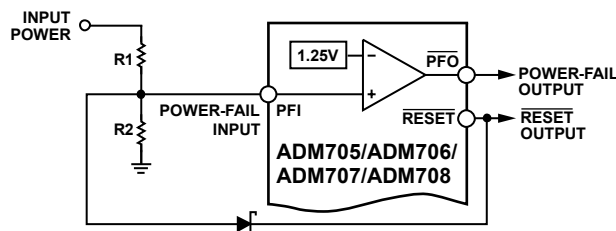


Figure 15. Power Fail Comparator

Adding Hysteresis to the Power Fail Comparator

For increased noise immunity, hysteresis can be added to the power fail comparator. Because the comparator circuit is noninverting, hysteresis can be added by connecting a resistor between the PFO output and the PFI input as shown in Figure 16.

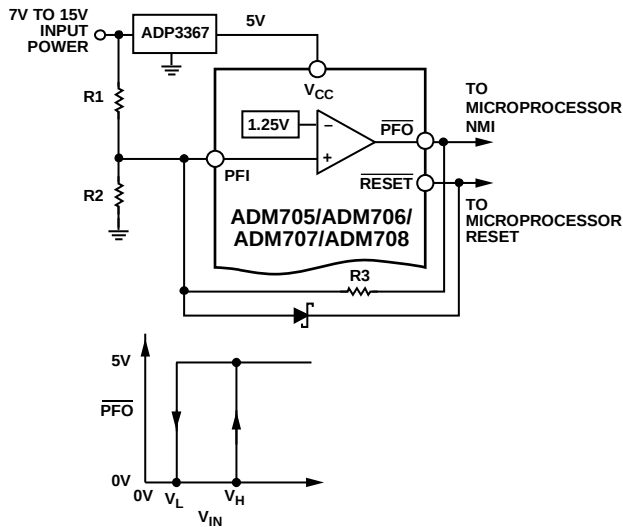


Figure 16. Adding Hysteresis to the Power Fail Comparator

When $\overline{\text{PFO}}$ is low, Resistor R3 sinks current from the summing junction at the PFI pin. When $\overline{\text{PFO}}$ is high, Resistor R3 sources current into the PFI summing junction. This results in differing trip levels for the comparator. Further noise immunity can be achieved by connecting a capacitor between PFI and GND. The equations calculate the hysteresis are as follows:

$$V_H = 1.25 \left[1 + \left(\frac{R2 + R3}{R2 \times R3} \right) R1 \right]$$

$$V_L = 1.25 + R1 \left(\frac{1.25}{R2} - \frac{V_{CC} - 1.25}{R3} \right)$$

$$V_{MID} = 1.25 \left(\frac{R1 + R2}{R2} \right)$$

VALID RESET BELOW 1 V V_{CC}

The ADM705/ADM706/ADM707/ADM708 are guaranteed to provide a valid reset level with V_{CC} as low as 1 V (see the Typical Performance Characteristics section). As V_{CC} drops below 1 V, the internal transistor does not have sufficient drive to hold the voltage RESET at 0 V. A pull-down resistor can connect externally, as shown in Figure 17, to hold the line low if required.

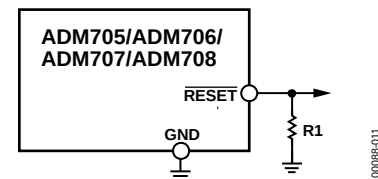


Figure 17. $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Valid Below 1 V

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

A typical application circuit is shown in Figure 18. The unregulated dc input supply is monitored using PFI via the resistive divider network. Resistor R1 and Resistor R2 must be selected so when the supply voltage drops below the desired level (such as 8 V), the voltage on PFI drops below the 1.25 V threshold, thereby generating an interrupt to the microprocessor. Monitoring the preregulator input provides additional time to execute an orderly shutdown procedure before power is lost.

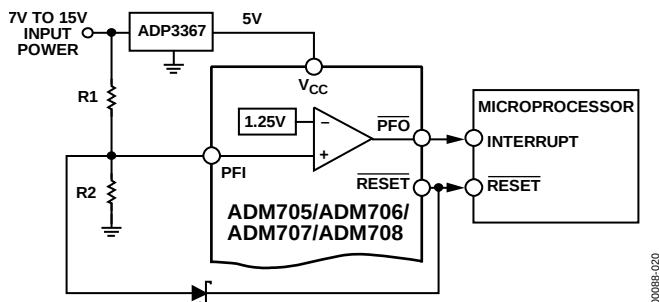


Figure 18. Typical Application Circuit

Microprocessor activity is monitored using WDI. This is driven using an output line from the processor. The software routines toggle this line at least once every 1.60 seconds. If a problem occurs and this line is not toggled, WDO goes low and a nonmaskable interrupt is generated. This interrupt routine can clear the problem.

If, in the event of inactivity on the WDI line, a system reset is required, WDO must connect to MR as shown in Figure 19.

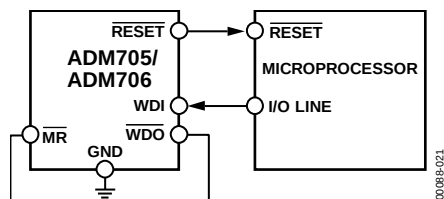


Figure 19. RESET From WDO

MONITORING ADDITIONAL SUPPLY LEVELS

It is possible to use the power fail comparator to monitor a second supply as shown in Figure 20. The two sensing resistors, R1 and R2, are selected so the voltage on PFI drops below 1.25 V at the minimum acceptable input supply. PFO can connect to MR so a reset is generated when the supply drops out of tolerance. In this case, if either supply drops out of tolerance, a reset is generated.

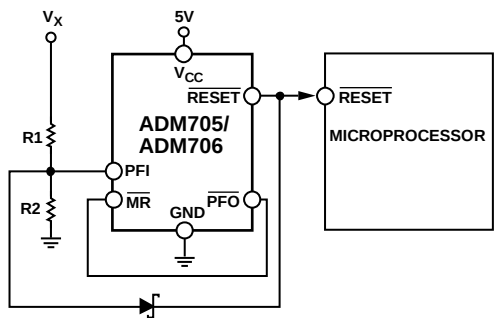


Figure 20. Monitoring 5 V and an Additional Supply, V_x

MICROPROCESSOR WITH BIDIRECTIONAL RESET

To prevent contention for microprocessors with a bidirectional reset line, a current limiting resistor must be inserted between the ADM705/ADM706/ADM707/ADM708 RESET output pin and the microprocessor RESET pin. This limits the current to a safe level if there are conflicting output reset levels. A suitable resistor value is 4.7 kΩ. If the reset output is required for other uses, it must be buffered, as shown in Figure 21.

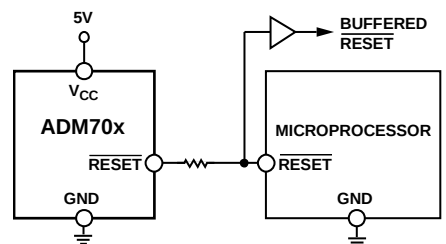


Figure 21. Bidirectional Input/Output RESET

The figure contains two technical drawings of mechanical components with their dimensions in inches and millimeters.

BSC (Bottom Seating Component):

- Overall width: 0.400 (10.16)
- Top width segments: 0.365 (9.27) and 0.355 (9.02)
- Internal width segments: 0.280 (7.11), 0.250 (6.35), and 0.240 (6.10)
- Pin 1 location: 0.100 (2.54) from the left edge.
- Overall height: 0.210 (5.33) MAX
- Seating Plane height: 0.015 (0.38) MIN
- Seating Plane width: 0.005 (0.13) MIN
- Bottom width segments: 0.150 (3.81), 0.130 (3.30), and 0.115 (2.92)
- Bottom width segments (inner): 0.022 (0.56), 0.018 (0.46), and 0.014 (0.36)
- Bottom width segments (outer): 0.070 (1.78), 0.060 (1.52), and 0.045 (1.14)

Seating Plane (Top Seating Component):

- Overall width: 0.325 (8.26)
- Top width segments: 0.310 (7.87) and 0.300 (7.62)
- Overall height: 0.195 (4.95)
- Seating Plane height: 0.130 (3.30)
- Seating Plane width: 0.115 (2.92)
- Bottom width segments: 0.014 (0.36), 0.010 (0.25), and 0.008 (0.20)
- Bottom width segments (outer): 0.430 (10.92) MAX

Figure 22. 8-Lead Plastic Dual-in-Line Package [PDIP]
Narrow Body
(N-8)

Top View Dimensions:

- Overall Width: 5.00 (0.1968)
- Pitch between pins: 4.80 (0.1890)
- Pin width: 0.25 (0.0098)
- Distance from left edge to first pin center: 4.00 (0.1574)
- Distance from right edge to last pin center: 6.20 (0.2440)
- Distance from bottom edge to pin centers: 5.80 (0.2284)
- Distance between inner vertical features: 1.27 (0.0500)

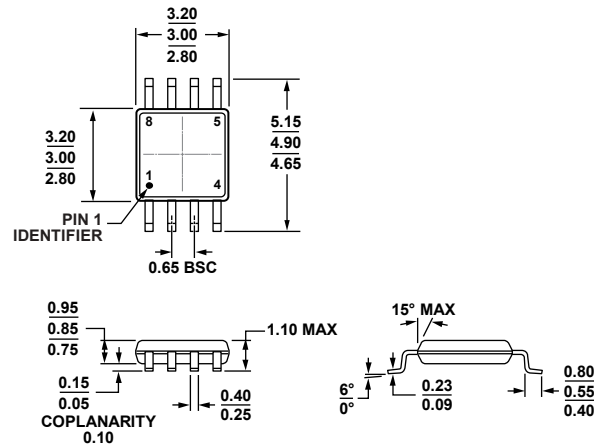
Side View Dimensions:

- Package Height: 1.75 (0.0688)
- Standoff Height: 1.35 (0.0532)
- Lead Angle: 45°
- Lead Thickness at Base: 0.25 (0.0098)
- Lead Thickness at Tip: 0.17 (0.0067)
- Distance from base to tip: 1.27 (0.0500)

Coplanarity: 0.10

Seating Plane: Indicated by arrows pointing to the base of the package.

Figure 23. 8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]
(R-8)
Dimensions shown in millimeters and (inches)



COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MO-187-AA

Figure 24. 8-Lead Mini Small Outline Package [MSOP]
(RM-8)

Dimensions shown in millimeters

10-07-2009-B

ORDERING GUIDE

Model ¹	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option	Branding
ADM705AN	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Plastic Dual-in-Line Package [PDIP]	N-8	
ADM705ANZ	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Plastic Dual-in-Line Package [PDIP]	N-8	
ADM705AR	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADM705AR-REEL	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADM705AR-REEL7	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADM705ARZ	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADM705ARZ-REEL	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADM705ARZ-REEL7	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADM706ANZ	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Plastic Dual-in-Line Package [PDIP]	N-8	
ADM706AR	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADM706AR-REEL	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADM706AR-REEL7	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADM706ARZ	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADM706ARZ-REEL	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADM706ARZ-REEL7	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADM707ANZ	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Plastic Dual-in-Line Package [PDIP]	N-8	
ADM707AR	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADM707AR-REEL	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADM707ARZ	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADM707ARZ-REEL	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADM708ANZ	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Plastic Dual-in-Line Package [PDIP]	N-8	
ADM708AR	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADM708AR-REEL	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADM708ARZ	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADM708ARZ-REEL	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]	R-8	
ADM708ARMZ	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Mini Small Outline Package [MSOP]	RM-8	M8F
ADM708ARMZ-REEL	–40°C to +85°C	8-Lead Mini Small Outline Package [MSOP]	RM-8	M8F

¹ Z = RoHS Compliant Part.

Компания «Life Electronics» занимается поставками электронных компонентов импортного и отечественного производства от производителей и со складов крупных дистрибьюторов Европы, Америки и Азии.

С конца 2013 года компания активно расширяет линейку поставок компонентов по направлению коаксиальный кабель, кварцевые генераторы и конденсаторы (керамические, пленочные, электролитические), за счёт заключения дистрибьюторских договоров

Мы предлагаем:

- Конкурентоспособные цены и скидки постоянным клиентам.
- Специальные условия для постоянных клиентов.
- Подбор аналогов.
- Поставку компонентов в любых объемах, удовлетворяющих вашим потребностям.
- Приемлемые сроки поставки, возможна ускоренная поставка.
- Доставку товара в любую точку России и стран СНГ.
- Комплексную поставку.
- Работу по проектам и поставку образцов.
- Формирование склада под заказчика.
- Сертификаты соответствия на поставляемую продукцию (по желанию клиента).
- Тестирование поставляемой продукции.
- Поставку компонентов, требующих военную и космическую приемку.
- Входной контроль качества.
- Наличие сертификата ISO.

В составе нашей компании организован Конструкторский отдел, призванный помогать разработчикам, и инженерам.

Конструкторский отдел помогает осуществить:

- Регистрацию проекта у производителя компонентов.
- Техническую поддержку проекта.
- Защиту от снятия компонента с производства.
- Оценку стоимости проекта по компонентам.
- Изготовление тестовой платы монтаж и пусконаладочные работы.



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