

Micropower Dual/Quad Precision Rail-to-Rail Input and Output Op Amps

FEATURES

- Rail-to-Rail Input and Output
- Low Supply Current: 75 μ A Max
- 390 μ V $V_{OS(MAX)}$ for $V_{CM} = V^-$ to V^+
- High Common Mode Rejection Ratio: 83dB Min
- High A_{VOL} : 400V/mV Min
- Wide Supply Range: 2V to ± 5 V
- Low Input Bias Current: 6nA Typ
- 120kHz Gain Bandwidth Product

APPLICATIONS

- Supply Current Sensing
- Driving A/D Converters
- Test Equipment Amplifiers

DESCRIPTION

The LT[®]1466L/LT1467L are dual/quad bipolar op amps that combine rail-to-rail input and output operation with precision specifications. Using a patented technique, both input stages of the LT1466L/LT1467L are trimmed: one at the negative supply and the other at the positive supply. The resulting common mode rejection of 83dB minimum is much better than other rail-to-rail input op amps. A minimum open-loop gain of 400V/mV into a 10k load virtually eliminates all gain error. Operation is specified for 3V, 5V and ± 5 V supplies.

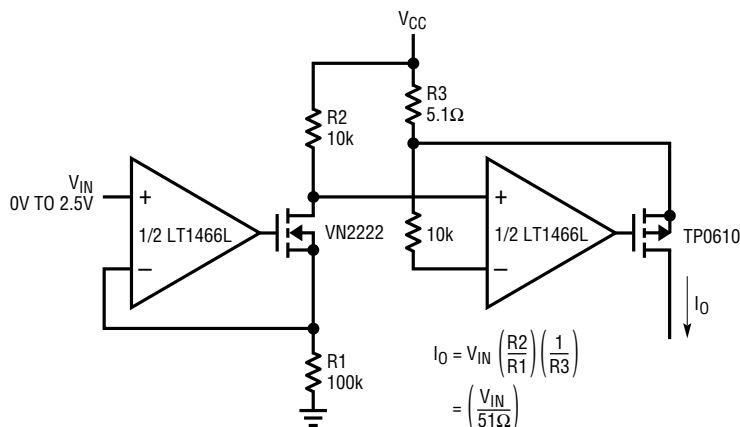
Unlike other rail-to-rail amplifiers, the input offset voltage of 390 μ V maximum is guaranteed across the entire rail-to-rail input range, not just at half supply. The graph below contrasts the V_{OS} specifications of the LT1466L/LT1467L to a competitive part that is specified only at half supply. As can be seen, the LT1466L/LT1467L's limits are much tighter for inputs near either supply.

The LT1466L is available in 8-lead PDIP and SO-8 packages with the standard dual pinout. The LT1467L features the standard quad pinout and is available in a 16-lead narrow SO package.

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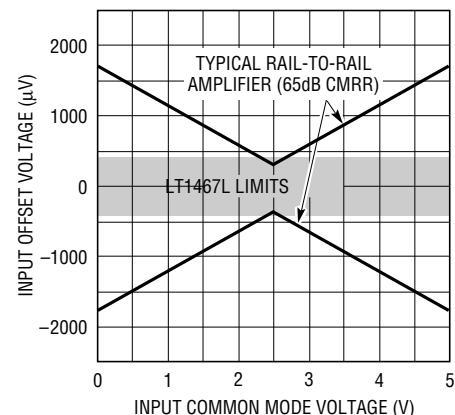
TYPICAL APPLICATION

Variable Current Source



1466L/67L TAO1

Worst-Case V_{OS} vs Input Common Mode Voltage



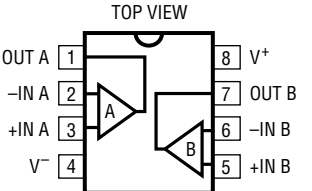
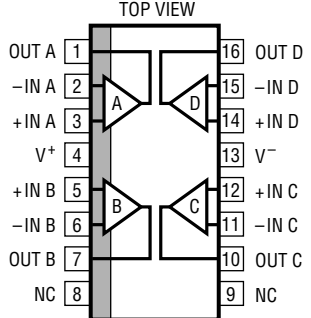
1466L/67L TAO2

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage $\pm 8V$
 Input Current $\pm 15mA$
 Output Short-Circuit Duration (Note 1) Continuous
 Specified Temperature Range $0^{\circ}C$ to $70^{\circ}C$

Junction Temperature $150^{\circ}C$
 Storage Temperature Range $-65^{\circ}C$ to $150^{\circ}C$
 Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec) $300^{\circ}C$

PACKAGE/ORDER INFORMATION

 N8 PACKAGE 8-LEAD PDIP S8 PACKAGE 8-LEAD PLASTIC SO $T_{JMAX} = 150^{\circ}C$, $\theta_{JA} = 130^{\circ}C/W$ (N) $T_{JMAX} = 150^{\circ}C$, $\theta_{JA} = 190^{\circ}C/W$ (S)	ORDER PART NUMBER	 S PACKAGE 16-LEAD PLASTIC SO $T_{JMAX} = 150^{\circ}C$, $\theta_{JA} = 150^{\circ}C/W$	ORDER PART NUMBER
	LT1466LCN8 LT1466LCS8		LT1467LCS
	S8 PART MARKING		
	1466L		

Consult factory for Industrial and Military grade parts.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$T_A = 25^{\circ}C$, $V_S = 5V$, $0V$; $V_S = 3V$, $0V$; $V_{CM} = V_O =$ half supply, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage	$V_{CM} = V^+$ $V_{CM} = V^-$		110 110	390 390	μV μV
ΔV_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage Shift	$V_{CM} = V^-$ to V^+		75	345	μV
	Input Offset Voltage Match (Channel-to-Channel)	$V_{CM} = V^-$, V^+ (Notes 3, 4)		150	550	μV
I_B	Input Bias Current	$V_{CM} = V^+$ $V_{CM} = V^-$		3 -6	14	nA nA
			-14			
ΔI_B	Input Bias Current Shift	$V_{CM} = V^-$ to V^+		9	28	nA
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current	$V_{CM} = V^+$ $V_{CM} = V^-$		0.6 0.4	3.6 3.6	nA nA
ΔI_{OS}	Input Offset Current Shift	$V_{CM} = V^-$ to V^+		0.9	5.1	nA
	Input Bias Current Match (Channel-to-Channel)	$V_{CM} = V^+$ (Note 4) $V_{CM} = V^-$ (Note 4)		0.6 0.6	5.1 5.1	nA nA
e_n	Input Noise Voltage Density	$f = 1kHz$		45		nV/ $\sqrt{Hz}$
i_n	Input Noise Current Density	$f = 1kHz$		0.05		pA/ $\sqrt{Hz}$
A_{VOL}	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$V_S = 5V$, $V_O = 0.5V$ to $4.4V$, $R_L = 10k$ $V_S = 3V$, $V_O = 0.5V$ to $2.4V$, $R_L = 10k$	400 250	1500 1000		V/mV V/mV

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS **$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$, 0V ; $V_S = 3\text{V}$, 0V ; $V_{CM} = V_O = \text{half supply}$, unless otherwise noted.**

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio CMRR Match (Channel-to-Channel)	$V_{CM} = V^- \text{ to } V^+$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$	83	96		dB
		$V_{CM} = V^- \text{ to } V^+$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$ (Note 4)	80	93		dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio PSRR Match (Channel-to-Channel)	$V_S = 2.3\text{V to } 12\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = V_O = 0.5\text{V}$	90	105		dB
		$V_S = 2.3\text{V to } 12\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = V_O = 0.5\text{V}$ (Note 4)	84	105		dB
V_{OL}	Output Voltage Swing LOW	No Load		32	60	mV
		$I_{SINK} = 0.5\text{mA}$		135	270	mV
		$I_{SINK} = 2.5\text{mA}$		235	470	mV
V_{OH}	Output Voltage Swing HIGH	No Load	$V^+ - 0.052$	$V^+ - 0.026$		V
		$I_{SOURCE} = 0.5\text{mA}$	$V^+ - 0.270$	$V^+ - 0.135$		V
		$I_{SOURCE} = 2.5\text{mA}$	$V^+ - 0.570$	$V^+ - 0.265$		V
I_{SC}	Short-Circuit Current		10	17		mA
I_S	Supply Current per Amplifier			60	75	μA

 $0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$, 0V ; $V_S = 3\text{V}$, 0V ; $V_{CM} = V_O = \text{half supply}$, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage	$V_{CM} = V^+$	●	140	585	μV
		$V_{CM} = V^-$	●	140	585	μV
$V_{OS\ TC}$	Input Offset Voltage Drift (Note 2)		●	2	7	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
ΔV_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage Shift	$V_{CM} = V^- \text{ to } V^+$	●	80	500	μV
	Input Offset Voltage Match (Channel-to-Channel)	$V_{CM} = V^-$, V^+ (Notes 3, 4)	●	170	825	μV
I_B	Input Bias Current	$V_{CM} = V^+$	●	8	16	nA
		$V_{CM} = V^-$	●	-16	-8	nA
ΔI_B	Input Bias Current Shift	$V_{CM} = V^- \text{ to } V^+$	●	16	32	nA
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current	$V_{CM} = V^+$	●	0.7	5.3	nA
		$V_{CM} = V^-$	●	0.5	5.3	nA
ΔI_{OS}	Input Offset Current Shift	$V_{CM} = V^- \text{ to } V^+$	●	0.8	7.5	nA
	Input Bias Current Match (Channel-to-Channel)	$V_{CM} = V^+$ (Note 4)	●	0.7	7.5	nA
		$V_{CM} = V^-$ (Note 4)	●	0.6	7.5	nA
A_{VOL}	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$V_S = 5\text{V}$, $V_O = 0.5\text{V to } 4.4\text{V}$, $R_L = 10\text{k}$	●	100	500	V/mV
		$V_S = 3\text{V}$, $V_O = 0.5\text{V to } 2.4\text{V}$, $R_L = 10\text{k}$	●	70	400	V/mV
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio CMRR Match (Channel-to-Channel)	$V_{CM} = V^- \text{ to } V^+$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$	●	80	96	dB
		$V_{CM} = V^- \text{ to } V^+$, $V_S = 5\text{V}$ (Note 4)	●	75	93	dB
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio PSRR Match (Channel-to-Channel)	$V_S = 2.3\text{V to } 12\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = V_O = 0.5\text{V}$	●	80	105	dB
		$V_S = 2.3\text{V to } 12\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = V_O = 0.5\text{V}$ (Note 4)	●	80	105	dB
V_{OL}	Output Voltage Swing LOW	No Load	●	42	80	mV
		$I_{SINK} = 0.5\text{mA}$	●	150	300	mV
		$I_{SINK} = 2.5\text{mA}$	●	270	540	mV
V_{OH}	Output Voltage Swing HIGH	No Load	●	$V^+ - 0.065$	$V^+ - 0.033$	V
		$I_{SOURCE} = 0.5\text{mA}$	●	$V^+ - 0.305$	$V^+ - 0.155$	V
		$I_{SOURCE} = 2.5\text{mA}$	●	$V^+ - 0.620$	$V^+ - 0.310$	V
I_{SC}	Short-Circuit Current		●	7	16	mA
I_S	Supply Current per Amplifier		●	70	85	μA

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = V_O = 0\text{V}$, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage	$V_{CM} = V^+$		120	475	μV
		$V_{CM} = V^-$		120	475	μV
ΔV_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage Shift	$V_{CM} = V^-$ to V^+		80	390	μV
	Input Offset Voltage Match (Channel-to-Channel)	$V_{CM} = V^-$, V^+ (Notes 3, 4)		150	685	μV
I_B	Input Bias Current	$V_{CM} = V^+$		3	14	nA
		$V_{CM} = V^-$	-14	-6		nA
ΔI_B	Input Bias Current Shift	$V_{CM} = V^-$ to V^+		9	28	nA
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current	$V_{CM} = V^+$		0.6	3.6	nA
		$V_{CM} = V^-$		0.4	3.6	nA
ΔI_{OS}	Input Offset Current Shift	$V_{CM} = V^-$ to V^+		0.9	5.1	nA
A_{VOL}	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$V_O = \pm 4.25\text{V}$, $R_L = 10\text{k}$	250	450		V/mV
		Channel Separation	120	130		dB
SR	Slew Rate	$A_V = -1$, $R_L = \infty$	0.018	0.04		V/ μs
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio CMRR Match (Channel-to-Channel)	$V_{CM} = V^-$ to V^+	88	102		dB
		$V_{CM} = V^-$ to V^+ (Note 4)	82	99		dB
V_{OL}	Output Voltage Swing LOW	No Load		$V^- + 0.032$	$V^- + 0.060$	V
		$I_{SINK} = 0.5\text{mA}$		$V^- + 0.135$	$V^- + 0.270$	V
		$I_{SINK} = 2.5\text{mA}$		$V^- + 0.235$	$V^- + 0.470$	V
V_{OH}	Output Voltage Swing HIGH	No Load	$V^+ - 0.052$	$V^+ - 0.026$		V
		$I_{SOURCE} = 0.5\text{mA}$	$V^+ - 0.270$	$V^+ - 0.135$		V
		$I_{SOURCE} = 2.5\text{mA}$	$V^+ - 0.570$	$V^+ - 0.265$		V
I_{SC}	Short-Circuit Current		10	18		mA
I_S	Supply Current per Amplifier			70	80	μA
GBW	Gain Bandwidth Product	$f = 1\text{kHz}$		120		kHz

$0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ\text{C}$, $V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = V_O = 0\text{V}$, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage	$V_{CM} = V^+$	●	150	660	μV
		$V_{CM} = V^-$	●	150	660	μV
ΔV_{OS}	Input Offset Voltage Shift	$V_{CM} = V^-$ to V^+	●	90	500	μV
	Input Offset Voltage Match (Channel-to-Channel)	$V_{CM} = V^-$, V^+ (Notes 3, 4)	●	180	900	μV
I_B	Input Bias Current	$V_{CM} = V^+$	●	8	16	nA
		$V_{CM} = V^-$	●	-16	-8	nA
ΔI_B	Input Bias Current Shift	$V_{CM} = V^-$ to V^+	●	16	32	nA
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current	$V_{CM} = V^+$	●	0.8	5.3	nA
		$V_{CM} = V^-$	●	0.6	5.3	nA
ΔI_{OS}	Input Offset Current Shift	$V_{CM} = V^-$ to V^+	●	0.9	7.5	nA
A_{VOL}	Large-Signal Voltage Gain	$V_O = \pm 4.25\text{V}$, $R_L = 10\text{k}$	●	100	250	V/mV
		Channel Separation	●	120	130	dB
CMRR	Common Mode Rejection Ratio CMRR Match (Channel-to-Channel)	$V_{CM} = V^-$ to V^+	●	86	101	dB
		$V_{CM} = V^-$ to V^+ (Note 4)	●	80	98	dB

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_S = \pm 5\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = V_O = 0\text{V}$, unless otherwise noted.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V_{OL}	Output Voltage Swing LOW	No Load	●	$V^- + 0.042$	$V^- + 0.080$	V
		$I_{SINK} = 0.5\text{mA}$	●	$V^- + 0.150$	$V^- + 0.300$	V
		$I_{SINK} = 2.5\text{mA}$	●	$V^- + 0.270$	$V^- + 0.540$	V
V_{OH}	Output Voltage Swing HIGH	No Load	●	$V^+ - 0.065$	$V^+ - 0.033$	V
		$I_{SOURCE} = 0.5\text{mA}$	●	$V^+ - 0.305$	$V^+ - 0.155$	V
		$I_{SOURCE} = 2.5\text{mA}$	●	$V^+ - 0.620$	$V^+ - 0.310$	V
I_{SC}	Short-Circuit Current		●	7	18	mA
I_S	Supply Current per Amplifier		●	70	90	μA

The ● denotes specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range.

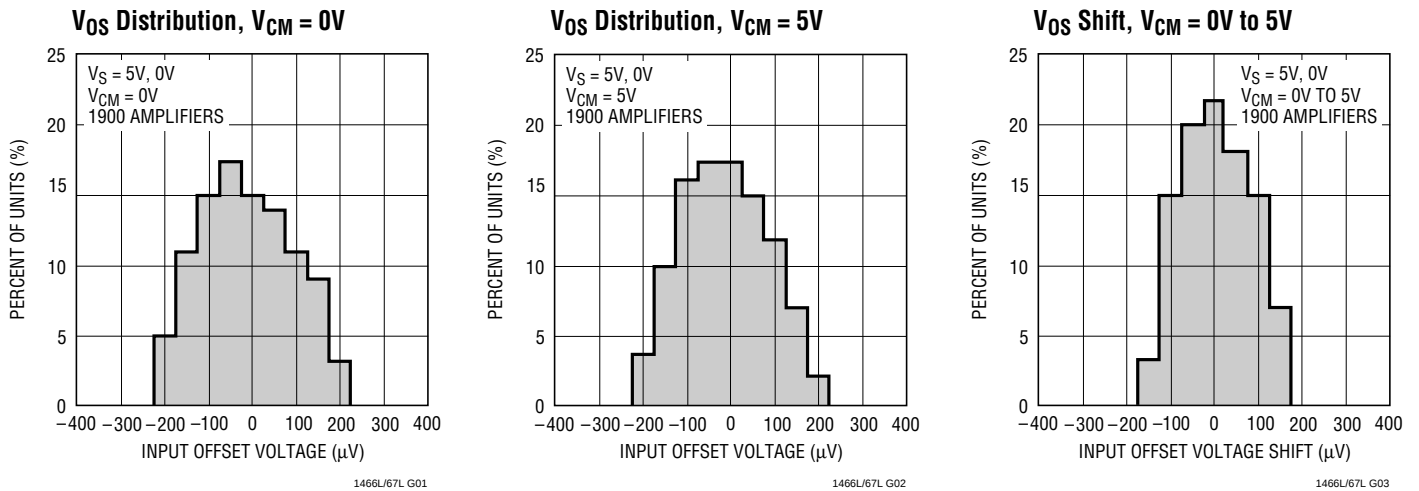
Note 1: A heat sink may be required to keep the junction temperature below the Absolute Maximum Rating when the output is shorted indefinitely.

Note 2: This parameter is not 100% tested.

Note 3: Input offset match is the difference in offset voltage between amplifiers measured at both $V_{CM} = V^-$ and $V_{CM} = V^+$.

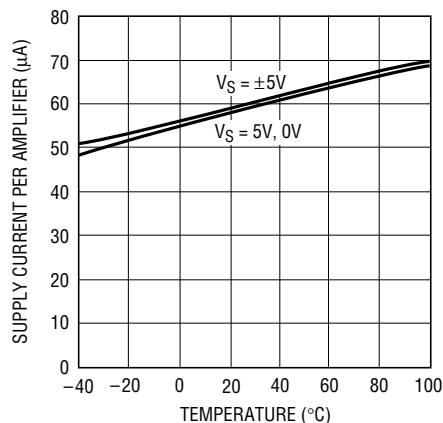
Note 4: Matching parameters are the difference between amplifiers A and D and between B and C.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

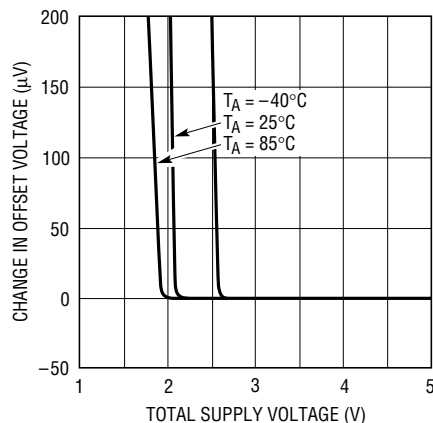


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

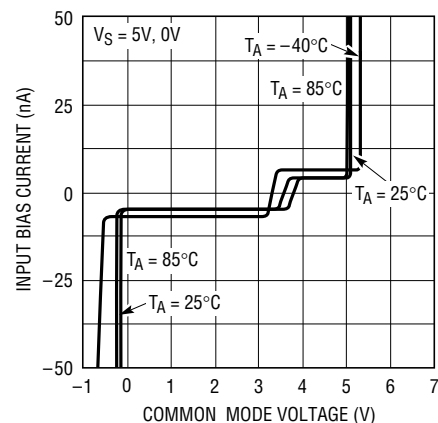
Supply Current vs Temperature



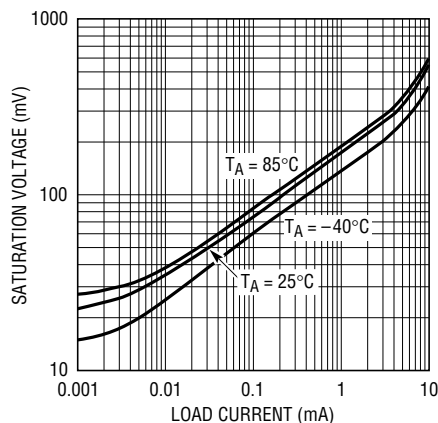
Minimum Supply Voltage



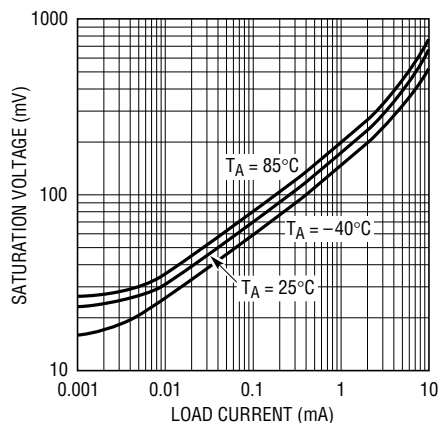
Input Bias Current vs Common Mode Voltage



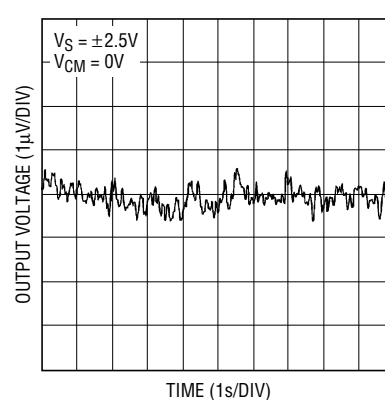
Output Saturation Voltage vs Load Current (Output Low)



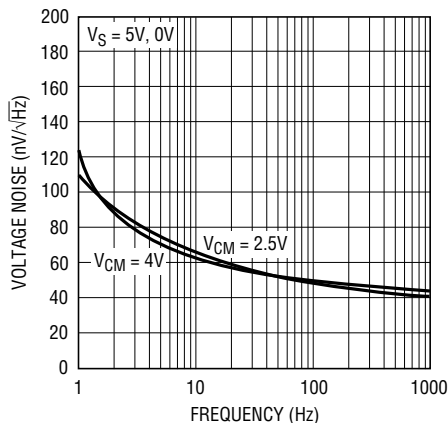
Output Saturation Voltage vs Load Current (Output High)



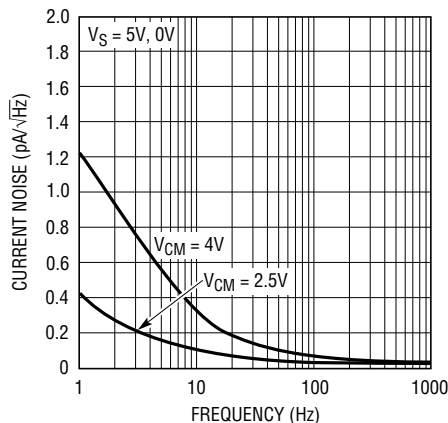
0.1Hz to 10Hz Output Voltage Noise



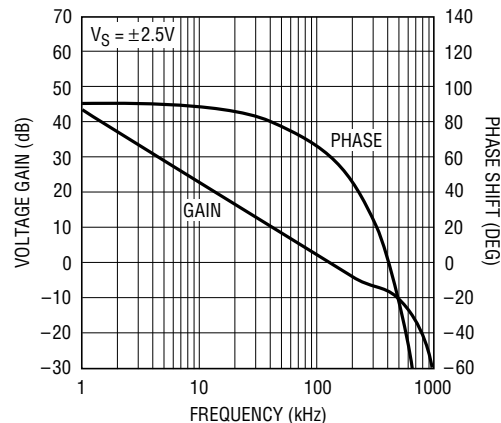
Voltage Noise Spectrum



Current Noise Spectrum

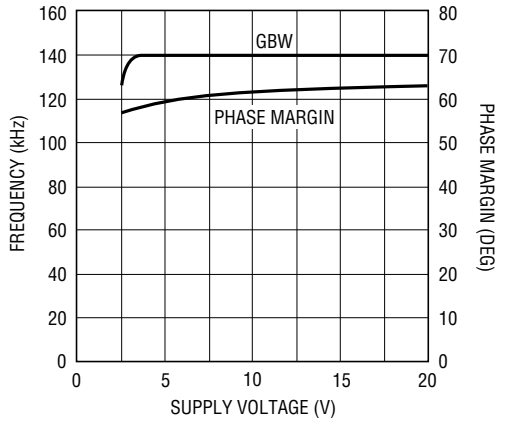


Gain and Phase Shift vs Frequency

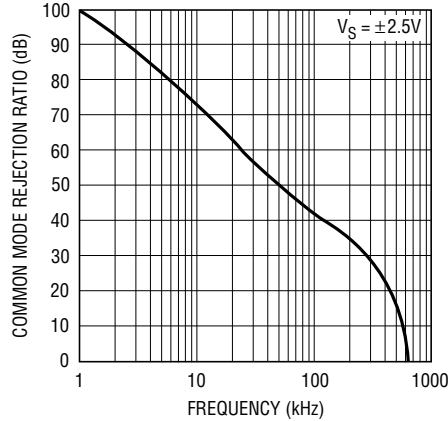


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

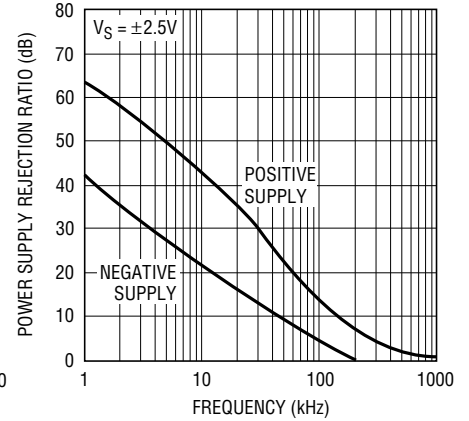
Gain Bandwidth and Phase Margin vs Supply Voltage



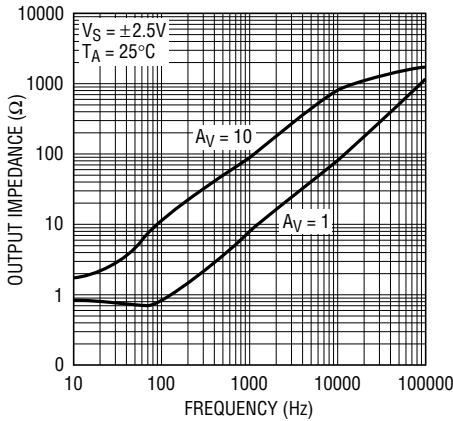
Common Mode Rejection Ratio vs Frequency



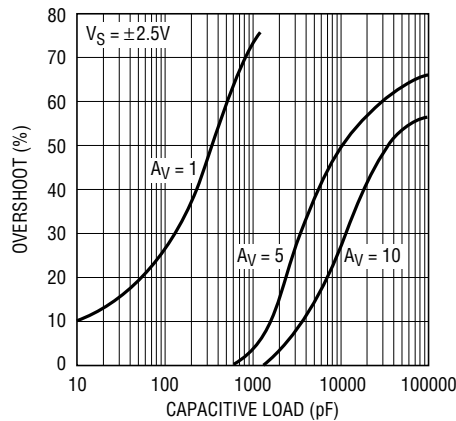
Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Frequency



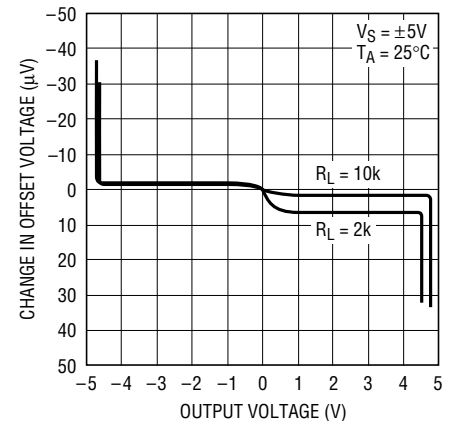
Closed-Loop Output Impedance vs Frequency



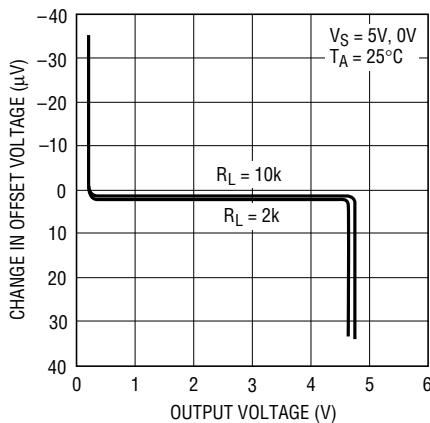
Capacitive Load Handling



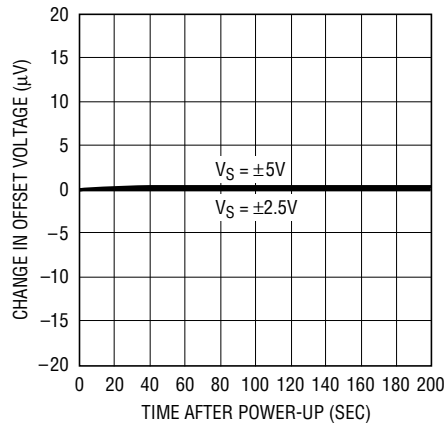
Voltage Gain, $V_S = \pm 5V$



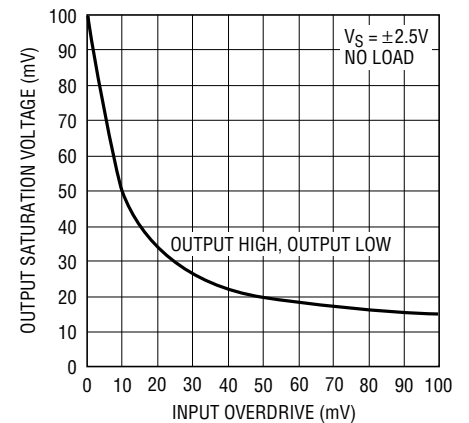
Voltage Gain, $V_S = 5V, 0V$



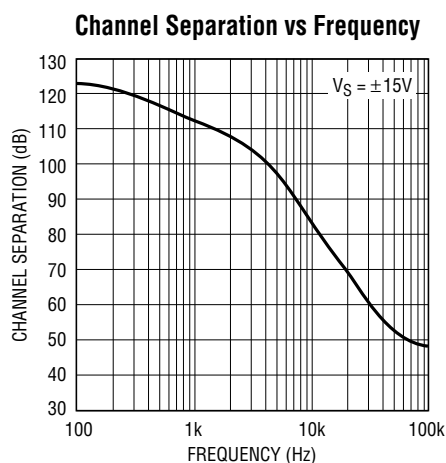
Input Offset Drift vs Time



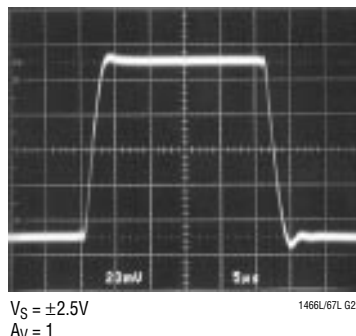
Output Saturation Voltage vs Input Overdrive



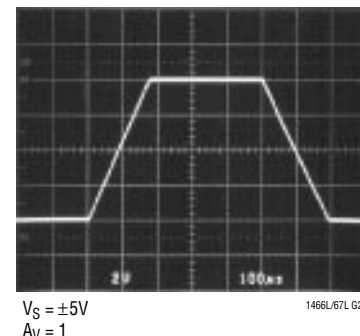
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS



Small-Signal Response
 $V_S = \pm 2.5V$



Large-Signal Response
 $V_S = \pm 5V$



APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Rail-to-Rail Operation

The LT1466L/LT1467L differ from conventional op amps in the design of both the input and output stages. Figure 1 shows a simplified schematic. The input stage consists of two differential amplifiers, a PNP stage Q1-Q2 and an NPN stage Q3-Q4, that are active over different portions of the input common mode range. Each input stage is trimmed for offset voltage. A complementary output configuration (Q12-Q13) is employed to create an output stage with rail-to-rail swing. The devices are fabricated on Linear

Technology's proprietary complementary bipolar process, which ensures very similar DC and AC characteristics for the output devices Q12 and Q13.

First, looking at the input stage, Q5 switches the current from current source I_1 between the two input stages. When the input common mode voltage V_{CM} is near the negative supply, Q5 is reverse biased, so the current from I_1 becomes the tail current for the PNP differential pair Q1-Q2. At the other extreme, when V_{CM} is near the positive supply, the PNPs Q1-Q2 are biased off. The current from

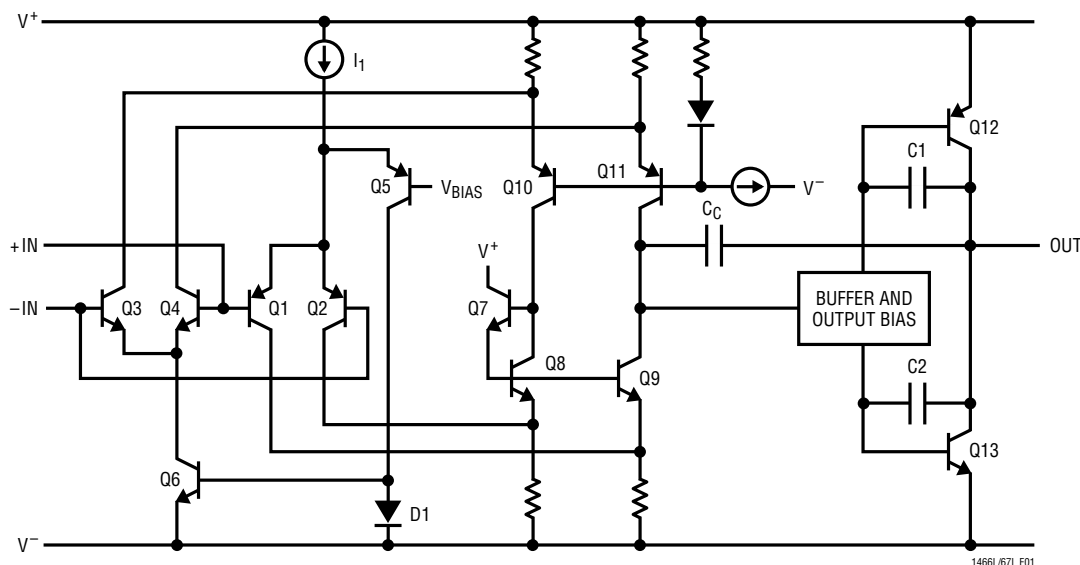


Figure 1. Simplified Schematic

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

I_1 then flows through Q5 to the current mirror D3-Q6, furnishing the tail current for the NPN differential pair Q3-Q4. The switchover point between stages occurs when V_{CM} is equal to the base voltage of Q5, which is biased approximately 1.3V below the positive supply.

The collector currents of the two input pairs are combined in the second stage, consisting of Q7-Q11. Most of the voltage gain in the amplifier is contained in this stage. The output of the second stage is buffered and applied to the output devices Q12 and Q13. Capacitors C1 and C2 form local feedback loops around the output devices, lowering the output impedance at high frequencies. Capacitor C_C sets the amplifier bandwidth.

Input Offset Voltage

Since the amplifier has two input stages, the input offset voltage changes depending upon which stage is active. When the amplifier switches between stages, the offset voltage may go up, down or remain flat. Both stages of the LT1466L/LT1467L are trimmed; one at the negative sup-

ply and the other at the positive supply. The resulting common mode rejection ratio of 83dB minimum is much better than typical rail-to-rail amplifiers.

Overdrive Protection

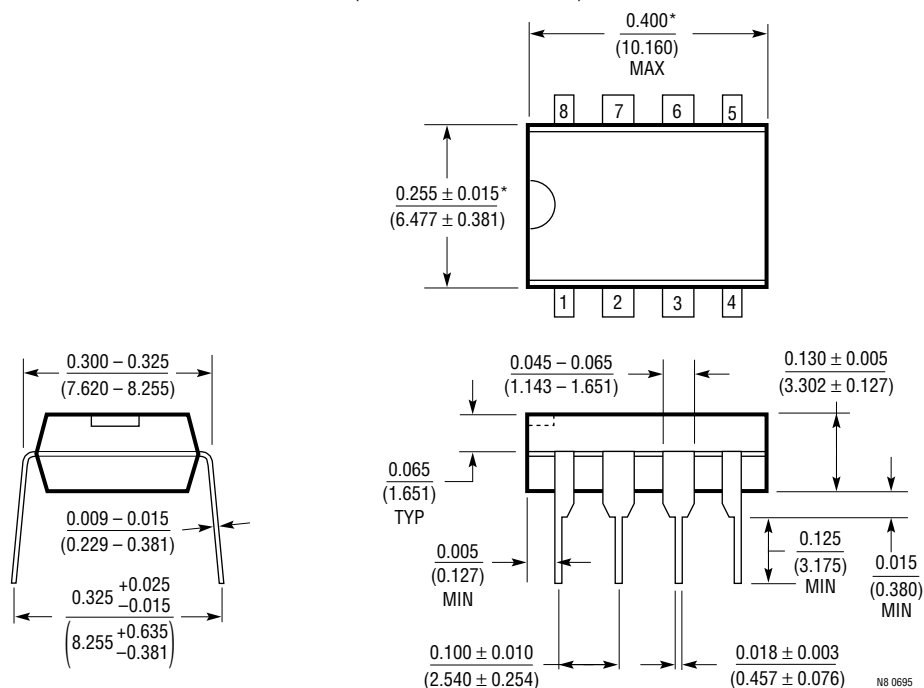
The LT1466L/LT1467L contain circuits that prevent the output from reversing polarity when the input voltage exceeds either supply. For these circuits to work properly, the input current should be limited to -10mA when the input is below the negative supply, and 0.5mA when the input is above the positive supply. If the amplifier is to be severely overdriven, an external resistor should be used to limit the current.

Output

The output voltage swing and current sinking capability of the LT1466L/LT1467L are affected by input overdrive as shown in the Typical Performance Characteristics. When monitoring voltages within 100mV of either rail, gain should be taken to keep the output from clipping.

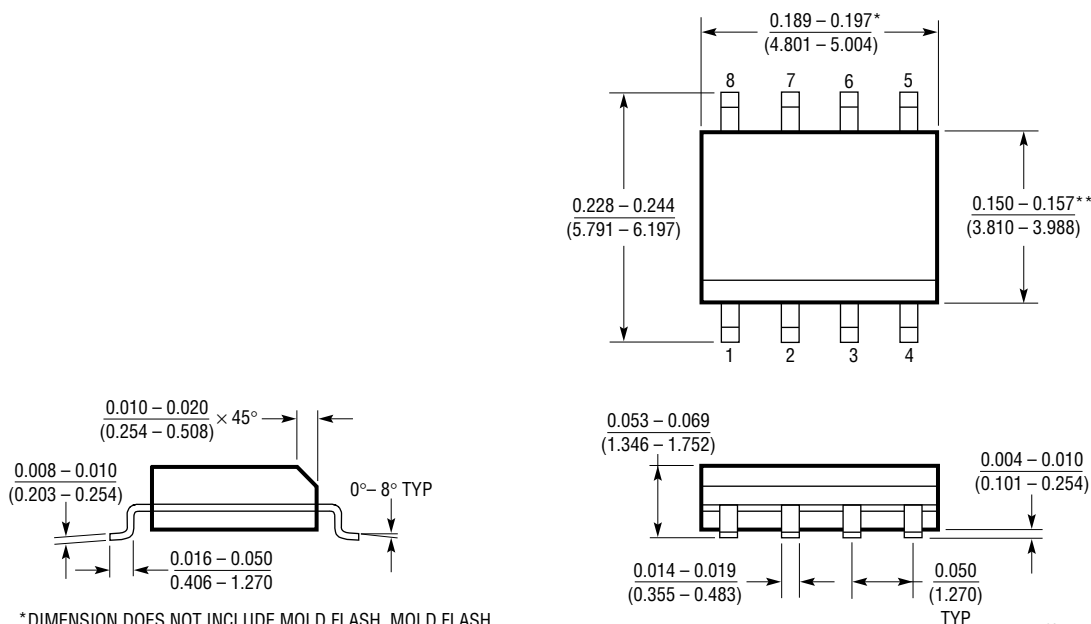
PACKAGE DESCRIPTION Dimensions in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted.

N8 Package 8-Lead PDIP (Narrow 0.300) (LTC DWG # 05-08-1510)



*THESE DIMENSIONS DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS.
MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.010 INCH (0.254mm)

S8 Package 8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (Narrow 0.150) (LTC DWG # 05-08-1610)

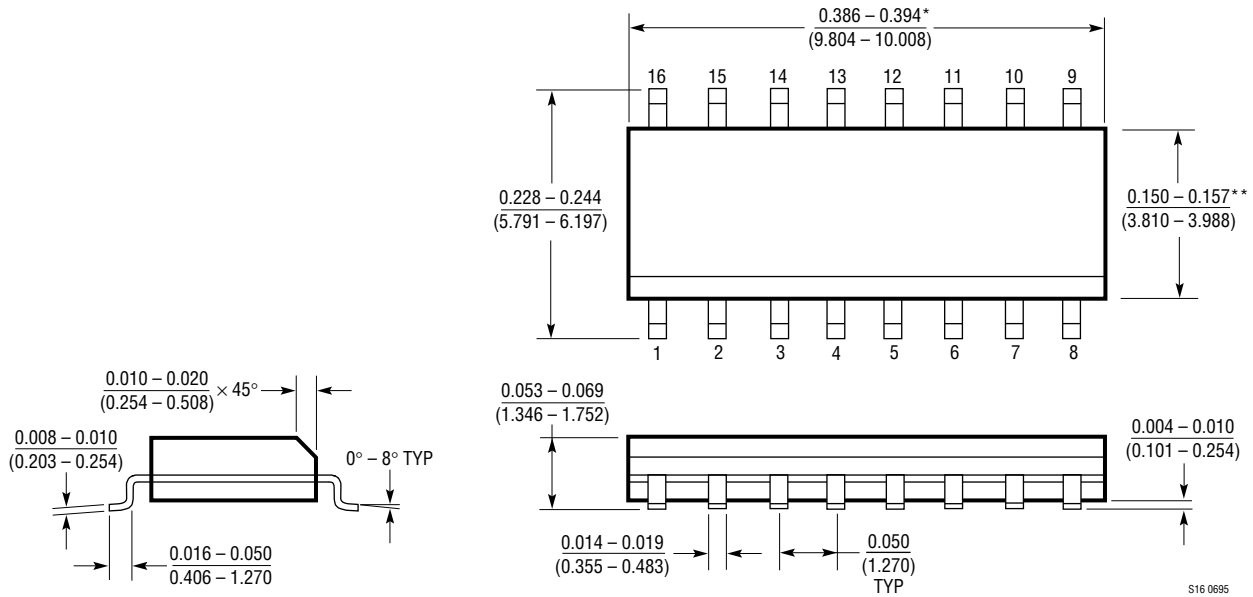


*DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH. MOLD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.006" (0.152mm) PER SIDE

**DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERLEAD FLASH. INTERLEAD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.010" (0.254mm) PER SIDE

PACKAGE DESCRIPTION Dimensions in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted.

S Package 16-Lead Plastic Small Outline (Narrow 0.150) (LTC DWG # 05-08-1610)



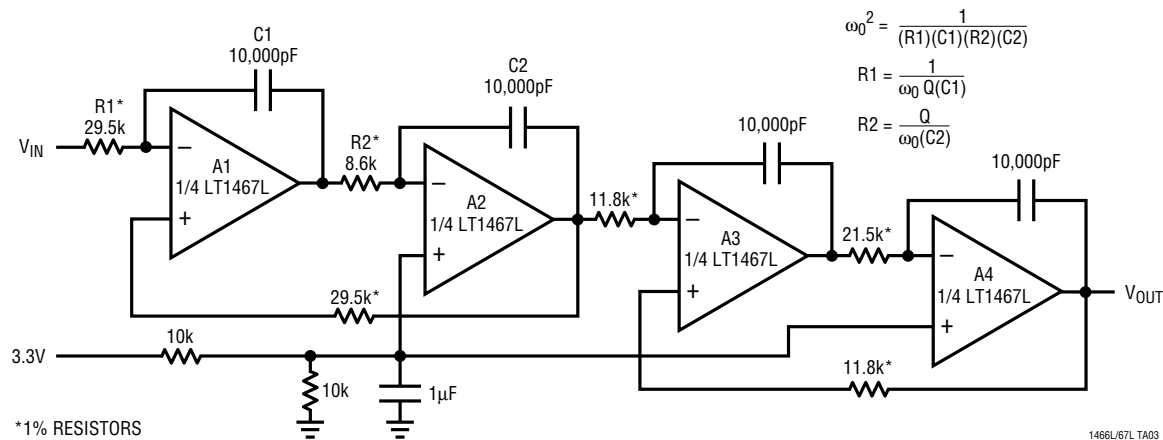
*DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH. MOLD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.006" (0.152mm) PER SIDE

**DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERLEAD FLASH. INTERLEAD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.010" (0.254mm) PER SIDE

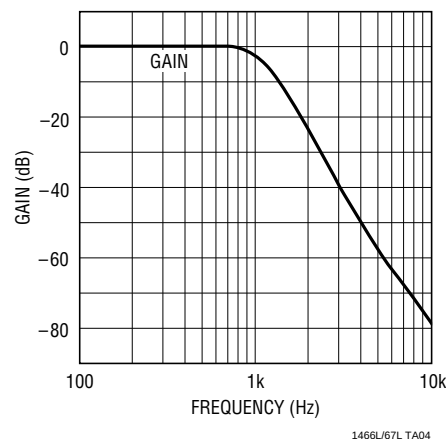
S16 0695

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

4-Pole, 1kHz, 3.3V Single Supply State Variable Filter Using the LT1467L



Frequency Response of 4th Order Butterworth Filter



RELATED PARTS

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
LTC®1152	Rail-to-Rail Input and Output, Zero-Drift Op Amp	High DC Accuracy, 10μV V _{OS(MAX)} , 100nV/°C Drift, 0.7MHz GBW, 0.5V/μs Slew Rate, Maximum Supply Current 3mA
LT1366/LT1367	Dual/Quad Precision, Rail-to-Rail Input and Output Op Amps	475μV V _{OS(MAX)} , 400kHz GBW, 0.13V/μs Slew Rate, Maximum Supply Current 520μA per Op Amp
LT1498 /LT1499	Dual/Quad, 10MHz Rail-to-Rail Input and Output Op Amps	High Speed, 5V/μs Slew Rate, 475μV V _{OS(MAX)} from V ⁺ to V ⁻ , Max Supply Current 2.2mA per Op Amp

Компания «Океан Электроники» предлагает заключение долгосрочных отношений при поставках импортных электронных компонентов на взаимовыгодных условиях!

Наши преимущества:

- Поставка оригинальных импортных электронных компонентов напрямую с производств Америки, Европы и Азии, а так же с крупнейших складов мира;
- Широкая линейка поставок активных и пассивных импортных электронных компонентов (более 30 млн. наименований);
- Поставка сложных, дефицитных, либо снятых с производства позиций;
- Оперативные сроки поставки под заказ (от 5 рабочих дней);
- Экспресс доставка в любую точку России;
- Помощь Конструкторского Отдела и консультации квалифицированных инженеров;
- Техническая поддержка проекта, помощь в подборе аналогов, поставка прототипов;
- Поставка электронных компонентов под контролем ВП;
- Система менеджмента качества сертифицирована по Международному стандарту ISO 9001;
- При необходимости вся продукция военного и аэрокосмического назначения проходит испытания и сертификацию в лаборатории (по согласованию с заказчиком);
- Поставка специализированных компонентов военного и аэрокосмического уровня качества (Xilinx, Altera, Analog Devices, Intersil, Interpoint, Microsemi, Actel, Aeroflex, Peregrine, VPT, Syfer, Eurofarad, Texas Instruments, MS Kennedy, Miteq, Cobham, E2V, MA-COM, Hittite, Mini-Circuits, General Dynamics и др.);

Компания «Океан Электроники» является официальным дистрибьютором и эксклюзивным представителем в России одного из крупнейших производителей разъемов военного и аэрокосмического назначения «JONHON», а так же официальным дистрибьютором и эксклюзивным представителем в России производителя высокотехнологичных и надежных решений для передачи СВЧ сигналов «FORSTAR».



JONHON

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ВЧ соединители, коаксиальные кабели,
кабельные сборки и микроволновые компоненты:

(Применяются в телекоммуникациях гражданского и специального назначения, в средствах связи, РЛС, а так же военной, авиационной и аэрокосмической отраслях промышленности).



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