## PROGRAMMABLE HIGH-FREQUENCY CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR

# SG-8002JA series

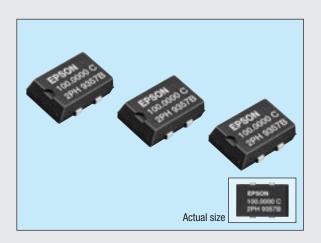
Product number (please refer to page 2)

#### **03306JA**XXXXXXX00

- Wide frequency output by PLL technology.
- Quick delivery of samples and short lead mass production time.
- · Excellent environmental capability.
- Output enable function (OE) and stand-by function (ST) can be used for low current consumption applications.
- Package and pin compatible with SG-615.
- Available for lead (Pb)-free soldering.
- Available for lead (Pb)-free terminal.

SG-Writer available to purchase.

Please contact EPSON or local sales representative.



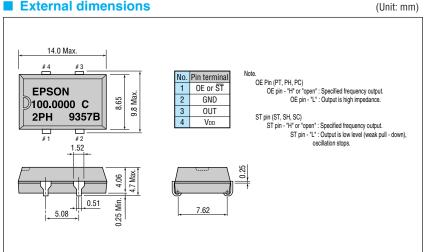
### ■ Specifications (characteristics)

Specifications (Characteristics)  Specifications *2							
Item		Symbol	PT / ST	PH / SH	PC / SC	Remarks	
Output frequency range		fo	1.0000 MHz to 125.0000 MHz		Refer to page 50. "Frequency range"		
Power source	Max. supply voltage	VDD-GND	-0.5 V to +7.0 V				
voltage	Operating voltage	Vdd	5.0 V ±0.5 V		$3.3 \pm 0.3  \text{V}$	2.7 V to 3.6 V : fo ≤ 66.7 MHz (PC / SC)	
Temperature	Storage temperature	Tstg	-55 °C to +125 °C			Stored as bare product after unpacking	
range	Operating temperature	Topr	-20 °C to +70 °C	(-40 °C to +85 °C)	-40 °C to +85 °C	Refer to page 50. "Frequency range"	
Fraguanay atability		A £ /£-	B: ±50 x 10 <sup>-6</sup> C: ± 100 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>			B, C : -20 °C to +70 °C	
Frequency stability		∆f/fo		M: ±100 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>		M : -40 °C to +85 °C	
Current consumptio	n	lop	45 mA Max.		28 mA Max.	No load condition, Max. frequency range	
Output disable curre	ent	loe	30 mA Max.		16 mA Max.	OE = GND (PT, PH, PC)	
Standby current		Ist		50 μA Max.		$\overline{ST} = GND (\overline{ST}, SH, SC)$	
Duty *1	D. t. d		- 40 % to 60 %		CMOS load: 1/2 Vdd level		
Duty *1		tw/ t	40 % to 60 %	-	_	TTL load: 1.4 V level	
High output voltage		Vон		VDD -0.4 V Min.		IOH = -16 mA (PT / ST, PH / SH),-8 mA (PC / SC)	
Low output voltage		Vol		0.4 V Max.		IoL = 16 mA (PT / ST, PH / SH), 8 mA (PC / SC)	
Output load *1	TTL	N	5 TTL Max.	-	_	Max. frequency and Max. operating voltage range	
condition (fan out)	CMOS	CL	15 pF Max.	25 pF Max.	15 pF Max.	wax. Trequency and wax. operating voltage range	
Output onable / dies	blo input voltago	VIH	2.0 V Min.		0.7 Vdd Min.	ST, OE terminal	
Output enable / uisa	Output enable / disable input voltage		0.8 V	0.8 V Max.		31, OL IGIIIIIIai	
Output rise time *1	CMOS level	tr	-	4 ns	Max.	CMOS load: 20 % → 80 % VDD	
Output rise tillle *1	TTL level	LH.	4 ns Max.	-		TTL load: $0.4 \text{ V} \rightarrow 2.4 \text{ V}$	
Output fall time *1	CMOS level	tF	– 4 ns		Max.	CMOS load: 80 % → 20 % VDD	
	TTL level	ir .	4 ns Max.	-		TTL load: 2.4 V → 0.4 V	
Oscillation start up time		tosc		10 ms Max.		Time at minimum operating voltage to be 0 s	
Aging		fa		±5 x 10 <sup>-6</sup> / year Max.		$Ta = +25 ^{\circ}C$ , VDD = 5.0 V / 3.3 V, First year	
Shock resistance		S.R.		±20 x 10 <sup>-6</sup> Max.		Three drops on a hard board from 750 mm or excitation test with 29400 m/s² x 0.3 ms x 1/2sine wave in 3 directions	

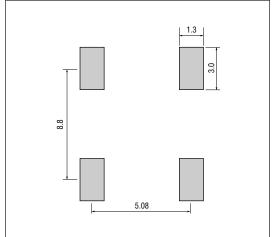
<sup>\*1</sup> Operating temperature (-40 °C to +85 °C), the available frequency, duty and output load conditions, please refer to page 50, 51.

#### http://www.epsondevice.com/domcfg.nsf

#### External dimensions



#### ■ Recommended soldering pattern (Unit: mm)



<sup>\*2</sup> PLL - PLL connection & Jitter specification, please refer to page 52. Checking possible by the Frequency Checking Program.

## ■ Frequency range of SG-8002 or HG-8002 series

page	Model		Operating voltage	Frequency stability Operating temprature	1 MHz	27 MHz	40 MHz	55 MHz	80 MHz	125 MHz
	SG-8002LA	PH SH	5.0 V ± 0.5 V	B C M						
43	SG-8002LB	PC SC	3.3 V ± 0.3 V *	B C L M	*2.7 V to 3.6 V	: 1.0 MHz to 66.7 MH	Z			
46 48	SG-8002CA SG-8002JA	PT ST PH SH	4.5 V to 5.5 V	B C M						
49	SG-8002DB SG-8002DC	PC SC	3 V to 3.6 V (2.7 V to 3.6 V)	B C M	*2.7 V to 3.6 V	: 1.0 MHz to 66.7 MH	Z			
47	SG-8002JC	PT ST PH SH	4.5 V to 5.5 V	ВС						
		PC SC	3 V to 3.6 V (2.7 V to 3.6 V)	B C	*2.7 V to 3.6 V	: 1.0 MHz to 66.7 MH	z			
		PT ST PH SH	4.5 V to 5.5 V	B C M						
45	SG-8002JF	PC SC	3 V to 3.6 V (2.7 V to 3.6 V)	B C M	*2.7 V to 3.6 V	: 1.0 MHz to 66.7 MH	Z			
44	00 000005	PT ST PH SH	4.5 V to 5.5 V	B C M						
44	PC	PC SC	3 V to 3.6 V (2.7 V to 3.6 V)	B C M	*2.7 V to 3.6 V	: 1.0 MHz to 66.7 MH	Z			
0.4	UC 0000 IA	PT ST PH SH	5 V ± 0.25 V	AV BV CX						
64	HG-8002JA	PC SC	3 V ± 0.165 V	AV BV CX	*2.7 V to 3.6 V	: 1.0 MHz to 66.7 MH	Z			

Frequency stability Operating temprature : B:  $\pm 50 \times 10^{-6}$  (-20 °C to +70 °C), C:  $\pm 100 \times 10^{-6}$  (-20 °C to +70 °C), M:  $\pm 100 \times 10^{-6}$  (-40 °C to +85 °C), L:  $\pm 50 \times 10^{-6}$  (-40 °C to +85 °C) AV:  $\pm 20 \times 10^{-6}$  (-20 °C to +70 °C), BV:  $\pm 25 \times 10^{-6}$  (-20 °C to +70 °C), CX:  $\pm 30 \times 10^{-6}$  (-40 °C to +85 °C)

# ■ Specifications of SG-8002 or HG-8002 series

page	_	Item	Current consumption	Operating voltage	Output load	Output rise / fall time	Duty	Output control	
	SG-8002LA (SON 4-pin)	PH SH	35 mA Max.	4.5 V to 5.5 V	15 pF	4.0 ns Max. (20 % to 80 % Vpp / 80 % to 20 % Vpp, CL = Max.)	40 % to 60 % (50 % Voo, CL = 15 pF, Fo ≤ 80 MHz / -40 °C to +85 °C)	0E ST	
43	SG-8002LB (SOJ 4-pin)	PC SC	28 mA Max.	3.0 V to 3.6 V (2.7 V to 3.6 V)	15 pF	4.0 ns Max. (20 % to 80 % VDD / 80 % to 20 % VDD, CL = Max.)	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0E ST	
	SG-8002CA (Ceramic SMD) SG-8002JA 48 (SOJ 4-pin) SG-8002DB	PT ST		4.5 V to 5.5 V	$\begin{array}{l} {\rm 5TTL} + 15~{\rm pF}~({\rm Fo} \le 125~{\rm MHz}/-20~{\rm ^{\circ}C}~{\rm to}~+70~{\rm ^{\circ}C})\\ 25~{\rm pF}~({\rm Fo} \le 66.7~{\rm MHz}/-20~{\rm ^{\circ}C}~{\rm to}~+70~{\rm ^{\circ}C})\\ {\rm 5TTL} + 15~{\rm pF}~({\rm Fo} \le 40~{\rm MHz}/-40~{\rm ^{\circ}C}~{\rm to}~+85~{\rm ^{\circ}C})\\ 15~{\rm pF}~({\rm Fo} \le 55~{\rm MHz}/-40~{\rm ^{\circ}C}~{\rm to}~+85~{\rm ^{\circ}C})\\ \end{array}$	2.0 ns Max. (0.8 V to 2.0 V / 2.0 V to 0.8 V, CL = Max.) 4.0 ns Max. (0.4 V to 2.4 V / 2.4 V to 0.4 V, CL = Max.)	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	OE ST	
48		PH SH	4.5 V to		25 pF (Fo ≤ 125 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C) 50 pF (Fo ≤ 66.7 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C) 15 pF (Fo ≤ 55 MHz / -40 °C to +85 °C) 25 pF (Fo ≤ 40 MHz / -40 °C to +85 °C)	3.0 ns Max. (20 % to 80 % Vpb / 80 % to 20 % Vpb, CL ≤ 25 pF) 4.0 ns Max. (20 % to 80 % Vpb / 80 % to 20 %	45 % to 55 % (50 % Vop, CL = 25 pF, Fo ≤ 66.7 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C)  ↑ (50 % Vop, CL = 25 pF, Fo ≤ 40 MHz / -40 °C to +85 °C)  40 % to 60 % (50 % Vop, CL = 25 pF, Fo ≤ 125 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C)  ↑ (50 % Vop, CL = 50 pF, Fo ≤ 66.7 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C)  ↑ (50 % Vop, CL = 15 pF, Fo ≤ 55 MHz / -40 °C to +85 °C)	OE ST	
	SG-8002DC (DIP 8-pin)	PC SC	28 mA Max.	3.0 V to 3.6 V (2.7 V to 3.6 V)	15 pF (Fo ≤ 66.7 MHz / 2.7 V to 3.6 V) 15 pF (Fo ≤ 125 MHz / 3.0 V to 3.6 V) 30 pF (Fo ≤ 40 MHz / 3.0 V to 3.6 V)	VDD, CL = Max.)  3.0 ns Max. (20 % to 80 % VDD / 80 % to 20 % VDD, CL ≤ 15 pF) 4.0 ns Max. (20 % to 80 % VDD / 80 % to 20 %	45 % to 55 % (50 % Vob, CL = 30 pF, Vob = 3.0 V to 3.6 V, Fo ≤ 40 MHz) 40 % to 60 % (50 % Vob, CL = 15 pF, Vob = 3.0 V to 3.6 V, Fo ≤ 125 MHz) ↑ (50 % Vob, CL = 15 pF, Vob = 2.7 V to 3.6 V, Fo ≤ 66.7 MHz)	0E ST	
		PT ST			5TTL + 15 pF (Fo $\leq$ 90 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C) 15 pF (Fo $\leq$ 125 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C) 25 pF (Fo $\leq$ 66.7 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C)	VDD, CL = Max.)  2.0 ns Max. (0.8 V to 2.0 V / 2.0 V to 0.8 V, CL = Max.) 4.0 ns Max.	45 % to 55 % (1.4 V, CL = 5TTL + 15 pF, Fo $\leq$ 66.7 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C) 40 % to 60 % (1.4 V, CL = 5TTL + 15 pF, Fo $\leq$ 90 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C) ↑ (1.4 V, CL = 25 pF, Fo $\leq$ 66.7 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C)	0E ST	
47	SG-8002JC	PH	45 mA Max.	4.5 V to 5.5 V	15 pF (Fo ≤ 125 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C) 25 pF (Fo ≤ 90 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C) 50 pF (Fo ≤ 66.7 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C)	(0.4 V to 2.4 V / 2.4 V to 0.4 V, CL = Max.) 3.0 ns Max. (20 % to 80 % Vpd / 80 % to 20 % Vpd, CL ≤ 25 pF) 4.0 ns Max.	↑ (1.4 V, CL = 15 pF, Fo ≤ 125 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C)  45 % to 55 % (50 % Voo, CL = 25 pF, Fo ≤ 66.7 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C)  40 % to 60 % (50 % Voo, CL = 15 pF, Fo ≤ 125 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C)  ↑ (50 % Voo, CL = 25 pF, Fo ≤ 90 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C)	0E	
	(SOJ 4-pin)	PC	28 mA Max.	3.0 V to 3.6 V (2.7 V to 3.6 V)	15 pF (Fo ≤ 66.7 MHz / 2.7 V to 3.6 V) 15 pF (Fo ≤ 125 MHz / 3.0 V to 3.6 V) 30 pF (Fo ≤ 40 MHz / 3.0 V to 3.6 V)	(20 % to 80 % Vod / 80 % to 20 % Vod, CL = Max.) 3.0 ns Max. (20 % to 80 % Vod / 80 % to 20 % Vod, CL = 15 pF) 4.0 ns Max.	↑ (50 % Voo, CL = 50 pF, Fo ≤ 50 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C)  45 % to 55 % (50 % Voo, CL = 30 pF, Voo = 3.0 V to 3.6 V, Fo ≤ 40 MHz)  40 % to 60 % (50 % Voo, CL = 15 pF, Voo = 3.0 V to 3.6 V, Fo ≤ 125 MHz)  ↑ (50 % Voo, CL = 15 pF, Voo = 2.7 V to 3.6 V, Fo ≤ 66.7 MHz)	ST OE	
	SG-8002JF (SOJ 4-pin)	SC PT ST				15 pF (Fo $\leq$ 125 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C) 25 pF (Fo $\leq$ 66.7 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C) 5TTL + 15 pF (Fo $\leq$ 90 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C) 15 pF (Fo $\leq$ 40 MHz / -40 °C to +85 °C)	(20 % to 80 % Vod / 80 % to 20 % Vod, CL = Max.) 2.0 ns Max. (0.8 V to 2.0 V / 2.0 V to 0.8 V, CL = Max.) 4.0 ns Max. (0.4 V to 2.4 V / 2.4 V to 0.4 V, CL = Max.)	45 % to 55 % (1.4 V, CL = 5TTL + 15 pF, Fo ≤ 66.7 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C) 40 % to 60 % (1.4 V, CL = 5TTL + 15 pF, Fo ≤ 90 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C) ↑ (1.4 V, CL = 25 pF, Fo ≤ 66.7 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C) ↑ (1.4 V, CL = 15 pF, Fo ≤ 125 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C) ↑ (1.4 V, CL = 15 pF, Fo ≤ 40 MHz / -40 °C to +85 °C)	OE ST
45		PH	45 mA Max.	4.5 V to 5.5 V	15 pF (Fo ≤ 125 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C) 25 pF (Fo ≤ 90 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C) 50 pF (Fo ≤ 50 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C) 15 pF (Fo ≤ 40 MHz / -40 °C to +85 °C)	3.0 ns Max. (20 % to 80 % VDD / 80 % to 20 % VDD, CL ≤ 25 pF) 4.0 ns Max. (20 % to 80 % VDD / 80 % to 20 % VDD, CL = Max.)	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0E ST	
		PC SC	28 mA Max.	3.0 V to 3.6 V (2.7 V to 3.6 V)	15 pF (Fo ≤ 66.7 MHz / 2.7 V to 3.6 V) 15 pF (Fo ≤ 125 MHz / 3.0 V to 3.6 V) 30 pF (Fo ≤ 40 MHz / 3.0 V to 3.6 V)	3.0 ns Max. (20 % to 80 % Vpd / 80 % to 20 % Vpd, CL ≤ 15 pF) 4.0 ns Max. (20 % to 80 % Vpd / 80 % to 20 % Vpd, CL = Max.)	$ \begin{array}{l} 45 \% \ to \ 55 \% \ \ (50 \% \ Vdo), \ CL = 30 \ pF, \ Vdo = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V, \ Fo \le 40 \ MHz) \\ 40 \% \ to \ 60 \% \ \ (50 \% \ Vdo), \ CL = 15 \ pF, \ Vdo = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V, \ Fo \le 125 \ MHz) \\ \uparrow \qquad (50 \% \ Vdo), \ CL = 15 \ pF, \ Vdo = 2.7 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V, \ Fo \le 66.7 \ MHz) \\ \end{array} $	0E ST	
		PT ST	40 mA Max. 4.5	4.5 V to 5.5 V	5TTL + 15 pF (Fo ≤ 125 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C) 5TTL + 15 pF (Fo ≤ 27 MHz / -40 °C to +85 °C)	2.0 ns Max. (0.8 V to 2.0 V / 2.0 V to 0.8 V, CL = Max.) 4.0 ns Max. (0.4 V to 2.4 V / 2.4 V to 0.4 V, CL = Max.)	$ 45 \% \text{ to } 55 \% \text{ (1.4 V, CL} = \text{5TTL} + 15 \text{ pF, Fo} \leq 66.7 \text{ MHz} / -20 \text{ °C to } +70 \text{ °C)} \\ \uparrow \text{ (1.4 V, CL} = \text{5TTL} + 15 \text{ pF, Fo} \leq 27 \text{ MHz} / -40 \text{ °C to } +85 \text{ °C)} \\ 40 \% \text{ to } 60 \% \text{ (1.4 V, CL} = \text{5TTL} + 15 \text{ pF, Fo} \leq 125 \text{ MHz} / -20 \text{ °C to } +70 \text{ °C)} \\ \end{aligned} $	0E ST	
44	SG-8002CE (Ceramic SMD)	PH SH				15 pF (Fo ≤ 125 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C) 25 pF (Fo ≤ 100 MHz / -20 °C to +70 °C) 25 pF (Fo ≤ 27 MHz / -40 °C to +85 °C)	3.0 ns Max. (20 % to 80 % Vpp / 80 % to 20 % Vpp, CL = Max.)	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0E ST
		PC SC	28 mA Max.	3.0 V to 3.6 V (2.7 V to 3.6 V)	15 pF (Fo ≤ 66.7 MHz / 2.7 V to 3.6 V) 15 pF (Fo ≤ 125 MHz / 3.0 V to 3.6 V)	3.0 ns Max. (20 % to 80 % Vod / 80 % to 20 % Vod, CL = Max.)	$ \begin{array}{l} 45 \% \ to \ 55 \% \ \ (50 \% \ Vod, \ CL = 15 \ pF, \ Vod = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V, \ Fo \le 40 \ MHz) \\ 40 \% \ to \ 60 \% \ \ (50 \% \ Vod, \ CL = 15 \ pF, \ Vod = 3.0 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V, \ Fo \le 125 \ MHz) \\ \uparrow \qquad (50 \% \ Vod, \ CL = 15 \ pF, \ Vod = 2.7 \ V \ to \ 3.6 \ V, \ Fo \le 66.7 \ MHz) \\ \end{array} $	0E ST	
	64 HG-8002JA (SOJ 4-pin)	PT ST	45 mA Max.	5 V ±0.25 V	15 pF 2TTL + 15 pF	2.0 ns Max. (0.8 V to 2.0 V / 2.0 V to 0.8 V, CL = Max.) 4.0 ns Max. (0.4 V to 2.4 V / 2.4 V to 0.4 V, CL = Max.)	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	OE ST	
64		PH			15 pF	3.0 ns Max. (20 % to 80 % Vdd / 80 % to 20 % Vdd, CL = Max.)	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	OE ST	
		PC SC	28 mA Max.	3 V ±0.165 V	15 pF	3.0 ns Max. (20 % to 80 % VDD / 80 % to 20 % VDD, CL = Max.)	45 % to 55 % (50 % VDD, CL = 15 pF, Fo ≤ 40 MHz) 40 % to 60 % (50 % VDD, CL = 15 pF, Fo ≤ 125 MHz)	0E ST	

# PLL oscillator (SG-8002 series and HG-8002 series)

#### **■ PLL-PLL connection**

Because of using a PLL technology, there are a few case that the jitter value will increase when SG-8002 is connected the other PLL-oscillator.

In our experience, we are unable to recommend these products for the application such as telecom carrier use or video clock use. Please take careful checking in advance for these application (Jitter specification is Max. 250 ps / CL = 15 pF)

## ■ Remarks on noise management for power supply line

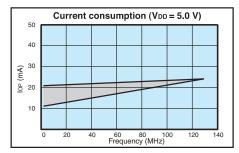
We recommend not to insert the filter and or another devices in the power supply line as the counter measure of EMI noise reduction. This device insertion might cause high-frequency impedance high in the power supply line and it affects oscillator stable drive

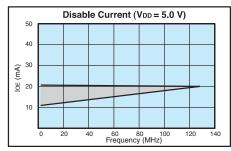
When this measure is required. please evaluate circuitry and device behaviour in the circuit and verify that won't affect oscillation. And start up time (0% VDD to 90% VDD) of power source should be more than 150 µs.

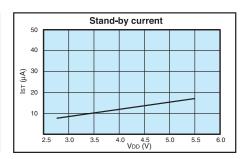
#### **■** Jitter Specifications

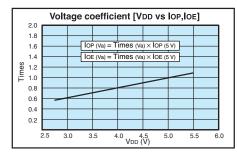
Model	Operating Voltage	Jitter Item	Specifications	Remarks
PT / PH ST / SH		Cycle to cycle	150 ps Max.	33 MHz ≤ fo ≤ 125 MHz, CL = 15 pF
	5 V ±0.5 V	Cycle to cycle	200 ps Max.	1.0 MHz ≤ fo < 33 MHz, $C_L = 15 pF$
	3 V ±0.3 V	Peak to peak	200 ps Max.	33 MHz ≤ fo ≤ 125 MHz, CL = 15 pF
			250 ps Max.	1.0 MHz ≤ fo < 33 MHz, $CL = 15 pF$
SC / PC	2 2 V ±0 2 V	3.3 V ±0.3 V Cycle to cycle  Peak to peak	200 ps Max.	$1.0 \text{ MHz} \le \text{fo} \le 125 \text{ MHz}, \text{CL} = 15 \text{ pF}$
	3.3 V ±0.3 V		250 ps Max.	$1.0 \text{ MHz} \le \text{fo} \le 125 \text{ MHz}, \text{ CL} = 15 \text{ pF}$

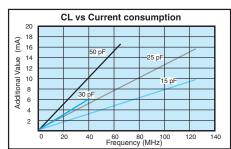
#### ■ SG-8002 series Characteristics chart

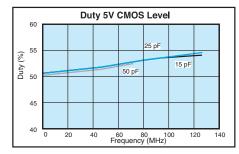


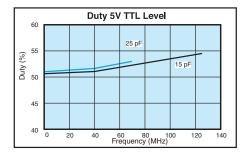


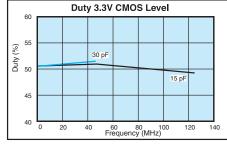


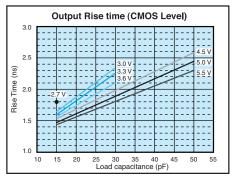


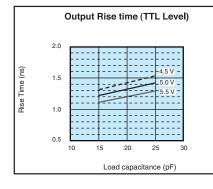


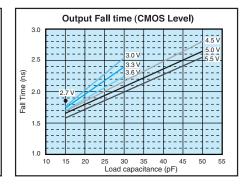


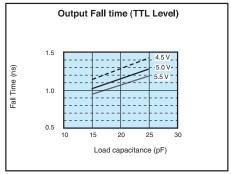












## FOR SG-8002 SERIES PROGRAMMING TOOL

# **SG-WRITER**

# Product number **Q91PR20W0101000**

- Easy frequency program for EPSON SG-8002 series oscillator (Blank oscillator).
- Free power supply for USB accommodate.
- Flexible PC accommodate.
   Windows 98SE, 2000, Me, XP (Except Windows 95, NT)
- Small body and easy carry.



## **■** Main Body Specifications

Name (Product Number)	SG-Writer for EPS0N SG-8002 Series (Q91PR20W0101000)
Operating Temperature	+10 °C to +40 °C Writing (25 °C ±5 °C)
Electric Power Supply	Via USB
Standard Interface	USB Type B
External Dimensions (mm)	160 x 110 x 36 (textool top)
Wight	700 g
Accessories	SG-Writer CD-ROM (Software and Instruction Manual : Japanese, English) Documents : Japanese, English
Software, Driver	SG-Writer *1 EPSON USB Driver
Option Parts	SMD socket (JA, JC, CA, JF, CE, LA and LB type)

<sup>\*1</sup> SG-Writer software is available only from Epson website after user registration. http://www.epsondevice.com/qd\_e/SG-8002CS

### ■ Recommend PC Specifications (Need connect PC and SG-Wrier when you Writing.)

•					
Accommodate OS	Windows XP, Windows Me, Windows 2000, Windows 98SE (Except Windows 95, NT)				
Recommend CPU	Pentium Processor 200MHz equivalent and higher				
Recommend memory Capacity	Recommend Over 64MB				
Recommend HDD Capacity	Need Over 40MB				
Other	CD-ROM drive, USB cable (Type A ↔ Type B) Need SMD *2 socket when you write SG-8002 SMD products. (Sold individually)				

<sup>\*2</sup> Conventional SMD socket can be used with new SG-Writer.

# THE CRYSTALMASTER



# ENERGY SAVING EPSON

EPSON offers effective savings to its customers through a wide range of electronic devices, such as semiconductors, liquid crystal display (LCD) modules, and crystal devices. These savings are achieved through a sophisticated melding of three different efficiency technologies.

Power saving technology provides low power consumption at low voltages.

Space saving technology provides further reductions in product size and weight through super-precise processing and high-density assembly technology.

Time saving technology shortens the time required for design and development on the customer side and shortens delivery times.

Our concept of Energy Saving technology conserves resources

by blending the essence of these three efficiency technologies. The essence of these technologies is represented in each of the products that we provide to our customers.

In the industrial sector, leading priorities include measures to counter the greenhouse effect by reducing CO2, measures to preserve the global environment, and the development of energy-efficient products. Environmental problems are of global concern, and although the contribution of energy-saving technology developed by EPSON may appear insignificant, we seek to contribute to the development of energy-saving products by our customers through the utilization of our electronic devices. EPSON is committed to the conservation of energy, both for the sake of people and of the planet on which we live.

#### WORKING WITH ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

In 1988, Seiko Epson led in working to abolish CFCs, and perfect abolition of those ozone layer-destroying substances was achieved in 1992. In 1998, the 10th year of start of the CFC-free activity, Seiko Epson set this year as the "Second Environmental Benchmark Year" and established a new corporate General Environmental Policy. Seiko Epson is tackling with environmental issues comprehensively.

At the end of Fiscal 1988, Seiko Epson succeeded in abolishing chloric solvents doubted to be harmful to human body. In fiscal 1999, Seiko Epson started the activity with a goal of abolishing lead solder pointed out possibility of enironmental pollutant.

# Promotion of Environment Management System conforming to International Standard

To strengthen management for environmental activities, Seiko Epson Group aims at acquisition of the ISO14001 certification for Japanese and abroad main business bases (including affiliates) for manufacturing, sales, software development and others.

As of May 25, 2001, planned 68 bases of all manufacturing bases and some non-manufacturing bases have acquired the certification.



#### Co-existence Mark

The environmental mark symbolizing Epson's basic stance of "Co-existence with Nature". The design incorporates a fish, flower, and water, representing mutually supportive co-existence.



ISO14000 is an international standard for environmental management that was established by the International Standards Organization in 1996 against the background of growing concern regarding global warming, destruction of the ozone layer, and global deforestation.

#### WORKING FOR HIGH QUALITY

Seiko-Epson quickly began working to acquire company-wide ISO9000 series certification, and has acquired ISO9001 or ISO9002 certification with all targeted products manufactured in Japanese and overseas plants.

The Quartz Device Operations Division (Ina Japan, EPM and SZE) have acquired QS-9000 certification, which are of higher level.



#### QS-9000:

This is an enhanced standard for quality assurance systems formulated by leading U.S. automobile manufacturers based on the international ISO 9000 series.

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