ROHM SEMICONDUCTOR

AC/DC Converter
Non-Isolation Buck Converter PWM method
3 W 24 V
BM2P249TF Reference Board

User's Guide

＜High Voltage Safety Precautions＞

◇ Read all safety precautions before use

Please note that this document covers only the BM2P249TF evaluation board (BM2P249TF-EVK-001) and its functions. For additional information, please refer to the datasheet.

To ensure safe operation, please carefully read all precautions before handling the evaluation board

Depending on the configuration of the board and voltages used,

Potentially lethal voltages may be generated.

Therefore, please make sure to read and observe all safety precautions described in the red box below.

Before Use

[1] Verify that the parts/components are not damaged or missing (i.e. due to the drops).
[2] Check that there are no conductive foreign objects on the board.
[3] Be careful when performing soldering on the module and/or evaluation board to ensure that solder splash does not occur.
[4] Check that there is no condensation or water droplets on the circuit board.

During Use

[5] Be careful to not allow conductive objects to come into contact with the board.
[6] **Brief accidental contact or even bringing your hand close to the board may result in discharge and lead to severe injury or death.**

Therefore, DO NOT touch the board with your bare hands or bring them too close to the board.
In addition, as mentioned above please exercise extreme caution when using conductive tools such as tweezers and screwdrivers.

[7] If used under conditions beyond its rated voltage, it may cause defects such as short-circuit or, depending on the circumstances, explosion or other permanent damages.
[8] Be sure to wear insulated gloves when handling is required during operation.

After Use

[9] The ROHM Evaluation Board contains the circuits which store the high voltage. Since it stores the charges even after the connected power circuits are cut, please discharge the electricity after using it, and please deal with it after confirming such electric discharge.
[10] Protect against electric shocks by wearing insulated gloves when handling.

This evaluation board is intended for use only in research and development facilities and should by handled **only by qualified personnel familiar with all safety and operating procedures.**
We recommend carrying out operation in a safe environment that includes the use of high voltage signage at all entrances, safety interlocks, and protective glasses.

AC/DC Converter
Non-Isolation Buck Converter PWM method Output 3 W 24 V

BM2P249TF Reference Board

BM2P249TF-EVK-001

The BM2P249TF-EVK-001 evaluation board outputs 24 V voltage from the input of 90 Vac to 264 Vac. The output current supplies up to 0.125 A. BM2P249TF which is PWM method DC/DC converter IC built-in 650 V MOSFET is used.
The BM2P249TF contributes to low power consumption by built-in a 650 V starting circuit. Built-in current detection resistor realizes compact power supply design.
Current mode control imposes current limitation on every cycle, providing superior performance in bandwidth and transient response. The switching frequency is 100 kHz in fixed mode. At light load, frequency is reduced and high efficiency is realized. Built-in frequency hopping function contributes to low EMI. Low on-resistance 9.5 Ω 650 V MOSFET built-in contributes to low power consumption and easy design.

Figure 1. BM2P249TF-EVK-001

Electronics Characteristics

Not guarantee the characteristics, is representative value.

Unless otherwise noted :V_{IN} = 230 Vac, I_{OUT} = 50 mA, Ta:25 ℃

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
Input Voltage Range	90	230	264	Vac	
Input Frequency	47	50/60	63	Hz	
Output Voltage	21.6	24.0	26.4	V	
Maximum Output Power	-	-	3.0	W	I_{OUT} = 125 mA
Output Current Range (NOTE1)	2	50	125	mA	
Stand-by Power	-	105	-	mW	I_{OUT} = 0 A
Efficiency	-	81.4	-	%	I_{OUT} = 125 mA
Output Ripple Voltage (NOTE2)	-	31	-	mVpp	
Operating Temperature Range	-10	+25	+65	℃	

(NOTE1) Please adjust operating time, within any parts surface temperature under 105 ℃

(NOTE2) Not include spike noise

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Operation Procedure

1. Operation Equipment
   (1) AC Power supply 90 Vac～264 Vac, over 10W
   (2) Electronic Load capacity 0.125 A
   (3) Multi meter
2. Connect method
   (1) AC power supply presetting range 90~264 Vac, Output switch is off.
   (2) Load setting under 0.125 A. Load switch is off.
   (3) AC power supply N terminal connect to the board AC (N) of CN1, and L terminal connect to AC(L).
   (4) Load + terminal connect to VOUT, GND terminal connect to GND terminal
   (5) AC power meter connect between AC power supply and board.
   (6) Output test equipment connects to output terminal
   (7) AC power supply switch ON.
   (8) Check that output voltage is 24 V.
   (9) Electronic load switch ON
   (10) Check output voltage drop by load connect wire resistance

CN1: from the top AC (L), AC (N)

Figure 2. Connection Circuit

Deleting

Maximum Output Power Po of this reference board is 3 W. If ambient temperature is over 50 ℃, The derating curve is shown on the right. Please adjust load continuous time by over 105 ℃ of any parts surface temperature.

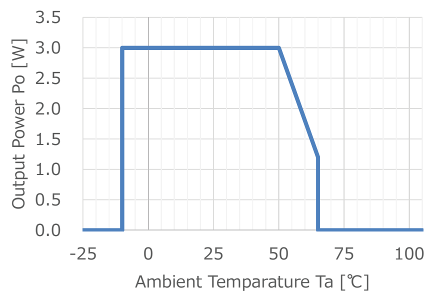

Figure 3. Temperature Deleting curve

Application Circuit

V_{IN} = 90 ~ 264 Vac, V_{OUT} = 24 V

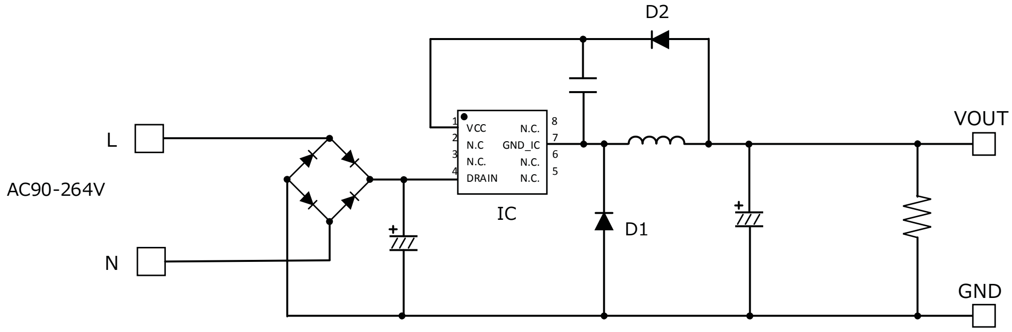

Figure 4. BM2P249TF-EVK-001 Application Circuit

The BM2P209TF is non-insulation method without opto-coupler and feeds back the VCC voltage to 24.0 V typ. This VCC voltage is the voltage between the VCC pin and the GND_IC pin.
The output voltage VOUT is defined by the following equation.

$$\mathrm{VOUT} = V_{CNT} + V_{FD2} - V_{FD1}$$

V_{CNT}: VCC Control Voltage
V_{FD1}: Forward Voltage of diode D1
V_{FD2}: Forward Voltage of diode D2

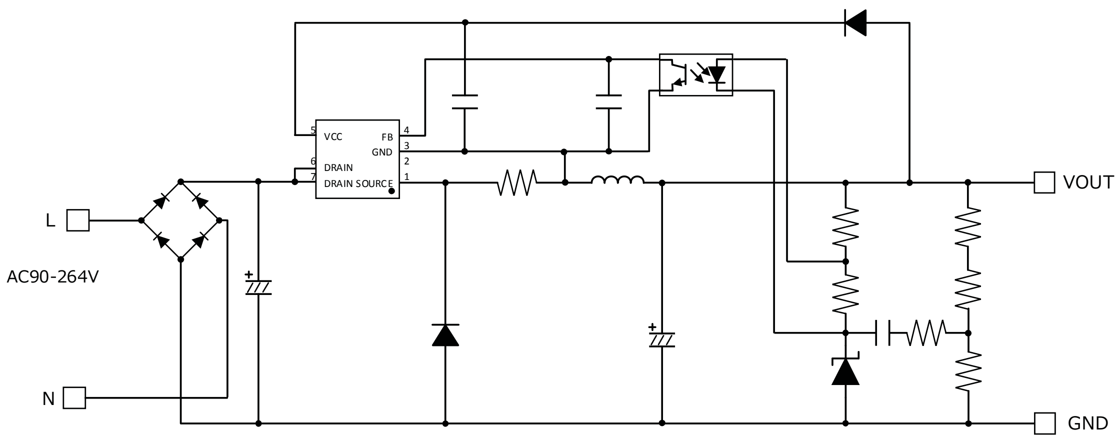

Figure 5. General Buck converter application circuit

Compared to the general Buck converter as shown above, the number of parts is reduced because the feedback circuit is not required. However, the output voltage may rise at light load because the VCC voltage and the output voltage that are fed back are different. In that case, please put a resistance on the output terminal and lower the output voltage.

BM2P249TF Overview

Feature
- PWM Frequency =100kHz
- PWM current mode method
- Frequency hopping function
- Burst operation at light load
- Built-in 650 start circuit
- Built-in 650V switching MOSFET
- VCC pin under voltage protection
- VCC pin over voltage protection
- Over current limiter function per cycle
- Soft start function

Key specifications
- Power Supply Voltage Operation Range:
  VCC: 10.60 V to 26.80 V
  DRAIN: to 650 V
- Normal Operation Current: 0.85 mA(Typ)
- Burst Operation Current: 0.45 mA(Typ)
- Oscillation Frequency: 100 kHz(Typ)
- Operation Temperature Range: -40 ℃ ~ +105 ℃
- MOSFET Ron: 9.5 Ω (Typ.)

Application
LED lights, air conditioners, and cleaners, (etc.).

W(Typ) x D(Typ) x H(Typ)

SOP-J8 5.00 mm x 6.20 mm x 1.71 mm
Pitch 1.27 mm

Figure 6. SOP8 Package

(*) Product structure：Silicon monolithic integrated circuit This product has no designed protection against radioactive rays
(*) Operating the IC over the absolute maximum ratings may damage the IC. The damage can either be a short circuit between pins or an open circuit between pins and the internal circuitry. Therefore, it is important to consider circuit protection measures, such as adding a fuse, in case the IC is operated over the absolute maximum ratings.

Table 1. BM2P249TF Pin description

No.	Name	I/O	Function	ESD Diode	
				VCC	GND
1	VCC	I	Power Supply input pin	-	✓
2	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-
4	DRAIN	I/O	MOSFET DRAIN pin	-	✓
5	-	-	-	-	-
6	-.	-	-	-	-
7	GND_IC	I/O	GND pin	✓	-
8	-.	-	-	-	-

Design Overview

1 Important Parameter

- V_{IN} : Input Voltage Range AC 90 V ~ 264 Vac (DC 100 V ~ 380 V)
- V_{OUT} : Output Voltage DC 24 V
- I_{OUT}(Typ) : Constant Output Current 0.050 A
- I_{OUT}(Max) : Max Output Current 0.125 A
- f_{SW} : Switching Frequency Min:94 kHz, Typ:100 kHz, Max:106 kHz
- Ipeak(Min) : Over Current Limit Min:0.395 A, Typ:0.450 A, Max:0.505A

2 Coil Selection

2.1 Determining coil inductance

The switching operation mode determines the L value so that it becomes as discontinuous mode (DCM) as possible. In the continuous mode (CCM), reverse current in trr of the diode flows, which leads to an increase in power loss of diode. Furthermore, this reverse current becomes the peak current when the MOSFET is ON, and the power loss of the MOSFET also increases. The maximum load current I_{OUT} (Max): 0.125 A, the peak current I_L flowing through the inductor is:

$$I_P(BCM) = I_{OUT}(Max) \times 2 = 0.25 \quad \text{[A]}$$

It tends to be in continuous mode (CCM) when the input voltage drops. Calculate with input voltage minimum voltage 100 Vdc. From the output voltage V_{OUT}: 24 V and the diode V_F: 1 V, Calculate the maximum value of Duty: Duty (Max).

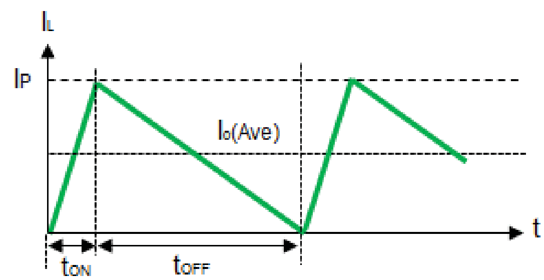

Figure 7. Coil current waveform in BCM

$$\mathrm{Duty}(max) = \frac{V_{OUT} + VF}{V_{IN}(Min)}$$

From the minimum switching frequency f_{SW} (Min) = 94 kHz, Calculate on time ton (Max)

$$\mathrm{ton}(Max) = \frac{Duty(Max)}{f_{SW}(Min)} = 2.66 \quad \text{[µsec]}$$

Calculate L value to operate in discontinuous mode.

$$\mathrm{L} < \mathrm{ton}(Max) \times \frac{V_{IN}(Min) - V_{OUT}}{I_P} = 808.5 \quad \text{[µH]}$$

Then, the L value is provisionally selected to be 470 µH in consideration of generality.

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2.1 Determining coil inductance - Continued

Also, calculate L value so that the overcurrent detection becomes maximum load current I_{OUT}: 125 mA or more. Overcurrent detection is calculated by the current flowing through the MOSFET when operating in continuous mode at the minimum switching frequency f_{SW} (Min) = 94 kHz. When the current flowing through the MOSFET (≠ the coil current at switching ON) exceeds the minimum value Ipeak (Min): 0.395 A of the overcurrent detection current, the MOSFET is turned OFF. Since a delay of approximately tdly = 0.1 µsec occurs, in reality, the peak current exceeds the Ipeak value and the peak current becomes Ip. The peak current Ip is obtained by setting the current slope at switching ON to ΔI_L,

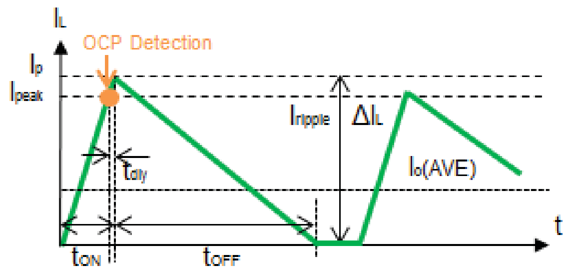


Figure 8. Coil waveform at overcurrent detection (DCM)

The peak current I_P at the time of over current detection is

$$I_P = I_{PEAK}(Min) + \Delta I_L \times tdly$$

$$I_P = I_{PEAK}(Min) + \frac{V_{IN}(Min) - V_{OUT}}{L} \times tdly = 411 \text{ [mA]}$$

Assuming the discontinuous mode (DCM), Switching ON time: ton, OFF time: toff are

$$t_{ON}(DCM) = \frac{I_P \times L}{V_{IN}(Min) - V_{OUT}} = 2.54 \text{ [µsec]}$$

$$t_{OFF}(DCM) = \frac{I_P \times L}{V_{OUT} + V_F} = 7.73 \text{ [µsec]}$$

$$t_{ON}(DCM) + t_{OFF}(DCM) = 10.27 \text{ [µsec]}$$

Since the total of ON time and OFF time is less than 10.64 µsec in switching cycle, it becomes discontinuous mode (DCM) when detecting over current. The current at the time of overcurrent detection in discontinuous mode (DCM): IOUT (LIM) is

$$I_{OUT}(LIM) = \frac{I_P}{2} \times f_{SW} \times (t_{ON} + t_{OFF}) = 198.4 \text{ [mA]}$$

It is confirmed that the minimum over current detection current is 198 mA and the maximum load current is 125 mA or more.

2 Coil Selection - Continued

2.2 Inductor Current Calculation

Calculate the maximum peak current of the inductor. The condition where the peak current is maximized is when the input voltage is the maximum voltage VIN (Max): 380 V, the maximum load current Io (Max): 0.125 A, and the switching frequency is 106 kHz at the minimum. The peak current I_P of the coil is given by the following formula.

$$I_P = \sqrt{\frac{2\times I_O\times(V_{IN}(Max)-V_O)\times(V_O+V_F)}{F_{SW}(Max)\times L\times(V_{IN}+V_F)}} = 342 \text{ [mA]}$$

Select a coil with a rated current of 0.342 A or more.

In this EVK, we use inductance value: 470 μH, rated: 0.5 A product

Radial inductor (closed magnetic circuit type) Core Size Φ11.0 mm x 11.5 mm

Product: 744 747 147 1

Manufacture: Wurth Electronix

3 Diode Selection

3.1 Flywheel Diode: D1

Flywheel diode uses fast diode (fast recovery diode).The reverse voltage of the diode is V_{IN} (Max): 380 V when the output voltage at startup is 0 V. Consider the derating and select 600 V diode. The condition where the effective current of the diode is maximized is when the input voltage is the maximum voltage V_{IN} (Max): 380 V, the maximum load current Io (Max): 0.125 A, and the switching frequency is 94 kHz at the minimum.

$$Duty = \frac{V_{OUT}+V_F}{V_{IN}(Max)} = 6.6 \quad \text{[\%]}$$

The average current I_D of the diode is calculated from the peak current I_P: 0.342 A by the following formula

$$I_D(rms) = I_P \times \sqrt{\frac{1-Duty}{3}} = 0.191 \quad \text{[A]}$$

Select the rated current of 0.191 A or more.

In fact, we used RFN1LAM6S of 0.8 A / 600 V product as a result of mounting the board and considering the parts temperature.

3.2 VCC Rectifier Diode: D2

Rectifier diodes are used for diodes to supply VCC. The reverse voltage applied to the diode is V_{IN} (Max): 380 V. Consider the derating and select 600 V diode. Since the current flowing to the IC is small enough, we use the 0.2 A / 600 V RRE02VSM6S.

Design Overview – Continued

4 Capacitor Selection

4.1 Input Capacitor: C1

The input capacitor is determined by input voltage V_I and output power P_{OUT}. As a guide, for an input voltage of 90 to 264 Vac, 2 x P_{OUT} [W] μF. For 176 to 264 Vac, set 1 x P_{OUT} [W] μF. Since the output power P_{OUT} = 2 W, 4.7 μF / 400 V is selected with a guidline of 6.0 μF.

4.2 VCC Capacitor: C3

The VCC capacitor C3 is required for stable operation of the device and stable feedback of the output voltage. A withstand voltage of 35 V or more is required, and 1.0 μF to 4.7 μF is recommended. 1 μF / 50 V is selected.

4.3 Output Capacitor: C2, C4

For the output capacitor, select output voltage V_O of 50 V or more in consideration of derating. For C2 electrolytic capacitors, capacitance, impedance and rated ripple current must be taken into consideration.

The output ripple voltage is a composite waveform generated by electrostatic capacity: C_{OUT}, impedance: ESR when the ripple component of inductor current: ΔI_L flows into the output capacitor and is expressed by the following formula.

$$\Delta Vripple = \Delta I_L \times \left(\frac{1}{8 \times Cout \times f_{sw}}\right) + ESR$$

The inductor ripple current is

$$\Delta I_L = 2 \times \{I_P - I_{OUT}(max)\} = 2 \times (0.342 - 0.125) = 0.434 \quad \text{[A]}$$

For this EVK, we use electrostatic capacity: 100 μF, ESR: 0.075 Ω, and the design value of output ripple voltage is less than 100 mV.

$$\Delta Vripple = \Delta I_L \times \left\{\left(\frac{1}{8 \times Cout \times f_{sw}}\right) + ESR\right\} = 0.434 \times \left\{\left(\frac{1}{8 \times 100\mu \times 100k}\right) + 0.075\right\} = 38.0 \quad \text{[mV]}$$

Next, check whether the ripple current of the capacitor satisfies the rated ripple current.

Inductor ripple current RMS conversion,

$$I_L[rms] = \Delta I_L \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = 0.251 \quad \text{[A]}$$

The ripple current of the capacitor is

$$I_C[rms] = \sqrt{{I_L}^2 - {I_{OUT}}^2} = \sqrt{0.251^2 - 0.125^2} = 0.218 \quad \text{[A]}$$

4.3 Output Capacitor C2, C4 - Continued

Select a rated current of 0.218 A or more.
The output capacitor C2 used a rated ripple current of 0.73 A at 100 μF / 50 V.
C8 has added a 0.1 μF ceramic capacitor to reduce switching noise.

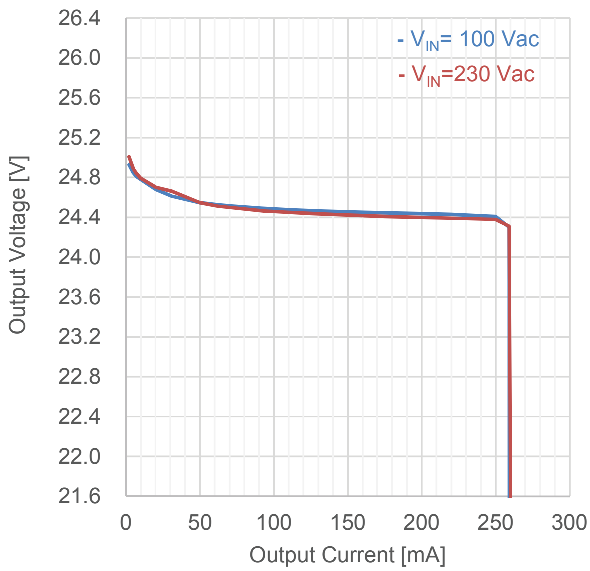
5. Resistor Selection

5.1 Bleeder Resister: R1

Because it is indirectly fed back to the output voltage, the output voltage increases at light load. This board uses bleeder resistance for its improvement. Reducing the resistance value improves the rise in the output voltage of the light load, but increases the power loss. 10 kΩ / 0.1 W is used.

Performance Data

Constant Load Regulation



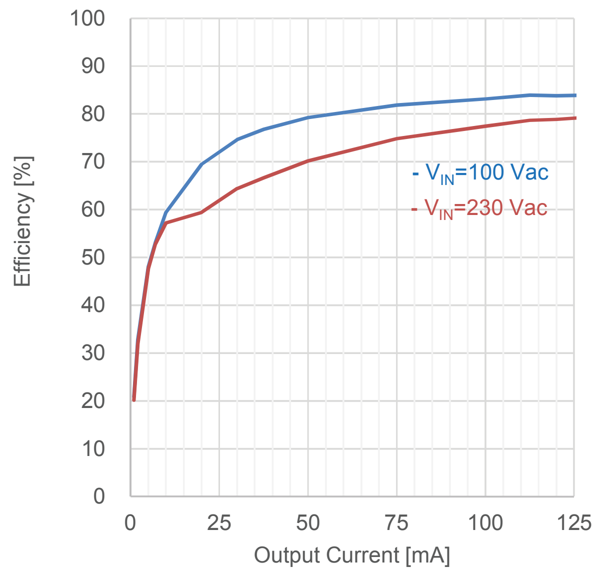


Figure 9. Load Regulation (I_{OUT} vs V_{OUT})

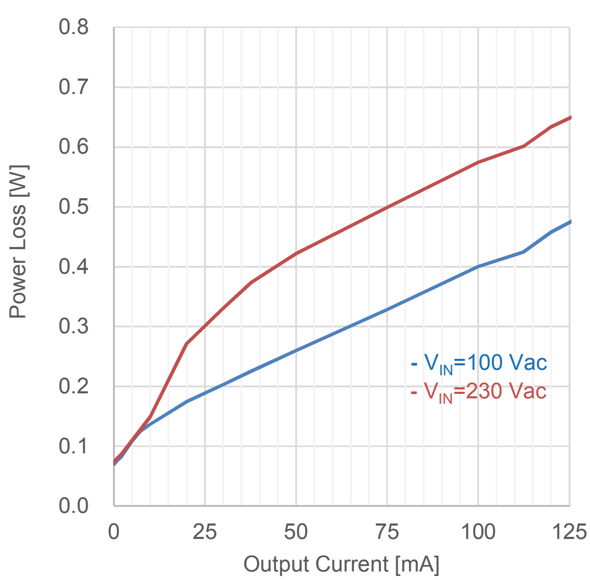
Figure 10. Load Regulation (I_{OUT} vs Efficiency)

Table 2. Load Regulation (V_{IN}=100 Vac)

I_{OUT}	V_{OUT}	Efficiency
31 mA	24.613 V	76.00 %
62 mA	24.525 V	81.84 %
94 mA	24.489 V	83.95 %
125 mA	24.467 V	84.95 %

Table 3. Load Regulation (V_{IN}=230 Vac)

I_{OUT}	V_{OUT}	Efficiency
31 mA	24.662 V	66.77 %
62 mA	24.513 V	75.50 %
94 mA	24.461 V	79.31 %
125 mA	24.437 V	81.37 %



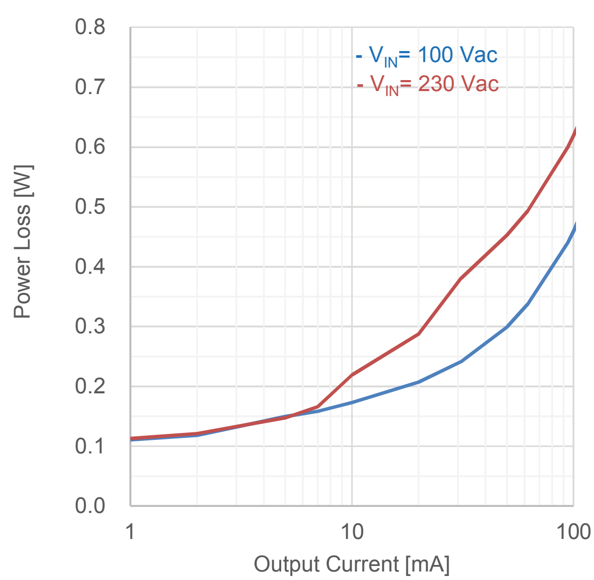


Figure 11. Load Regulation (I_{OUT} vs P_{LOSS})

Figure 12. Load Regulation (I_{OUT} vs P_{LOSS})

Performance Data - Continued

Table 4. Load Regulation : V_{IN}=100 Vac

V_{IN} [Vac]	P_{IN} [W]	V_{OUT} [V]	I_{OUT} [A]	P_{OUT} [W]	P_{LOSS} [W]	Efficiency [%]
100	0.104	25.018	0	0.000	0.104	0.00
100	0.136	24.966	1	0.025	0.111	18.36
100	0.168	24.926	2	0.050	0.118	29.67
100	0.274	24.845	5	0.124	0.150	45.34
100	0.332	24.808	7	0.174	0.158	52.31
100	0.421	24.779	10	0.248	0.173	58.86
100	0.701	24.682	20	0.494	0.207	70.42
100	1.004	24.613	31	0.763	0.241	76.00
100	1.527	24.548	50	1.227	0.300	80.38
100	1.858	24.525	62	1.521	0.337	81.84
100	2.742	24.489	94	2.302	0.440	83.95
100	2.908	24.484	100	2.448	0.460	84.20
100	3.600	24.467	125	3.058	0.542	84.95
100	4.295	24.455	150	3.668	0.627	85.41
100	5.002	24.444	175	4.278	0.724	85.52
100	5.721	24.435	200	4.887	0.834	85.42
100	6.302	24.429	220	5.374	0.928	85.28
100	7.192	24.410	250	6.103	1.090	84.85
100	7.444	24.300	259	6.294	1.150	84.55
100	0.084	0.000	260	0.000	0.084	0.00

Table 5. Load Regulation: V_{IN}=230 Vac

V_{IN} [Vac]	P_{IN} [W]	V_{OUT} [V]	I_{OUT} [A]	P_{OUT} [W]	P_{LOSS} [W]	Efficiency [%]
230	0.105	25.200	0	0.000	0.105	0.00
230	0.138	25.081	1	0.025	0.113	18.17
230	0.171	25.007	2	0.050	0.121	29.25
230	0.272	24.886	5	0.124	0.148	45.75
230	0.340	24.841	7	0.174	0.166	51.14
230	0.467	24.790	10	0.248	0.219	53.08
230	0.782	24.704	20	0.494	0.288	63.18
230	1.145	24.662	31	0.765	0.380	66.77
230	1.680	24.547	50	1.227	0.453	73.06
230	2.013	24.513	62	1.520	0.493	75.50
230	2.899	24.461	94	2.299	0.600	79.31
230	3.065	24.458	100	2.446	0.619	79.80
230	3.754	24.437	125	3.055	0.699	81.37
230	4.442	24.422	150	3.663	0.779	82.47
230	5.130	24.408	175	4.271	0.859	83.26
230	5.860	24.399	200	4.880	0.980	83.27
230	6.476	24.391	220	5.366	1.110	82.86
230	7.384	24.379	250	6.095	1.289	82.54
230	7.881	24.313	259	6.297	1.584	79.90
230	0.138	0.000	268	0.000	0.138	0.00

Performance Data - Continued

Line Regulation

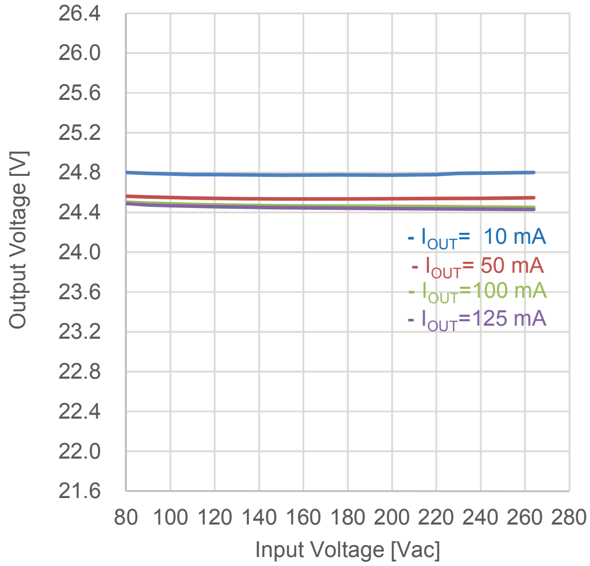


Figure 13. Line Regulation (V_{IN} vs V_{OUT})

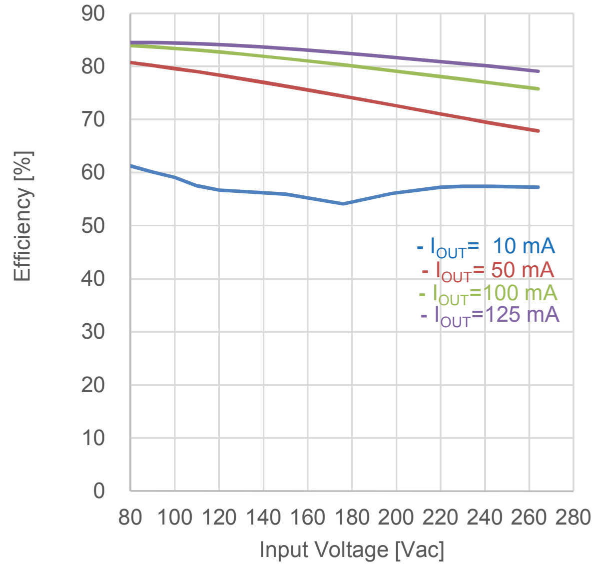


Figure 14. Line Regulation (V_{IN} vs Efficiency)

Switching Frequency

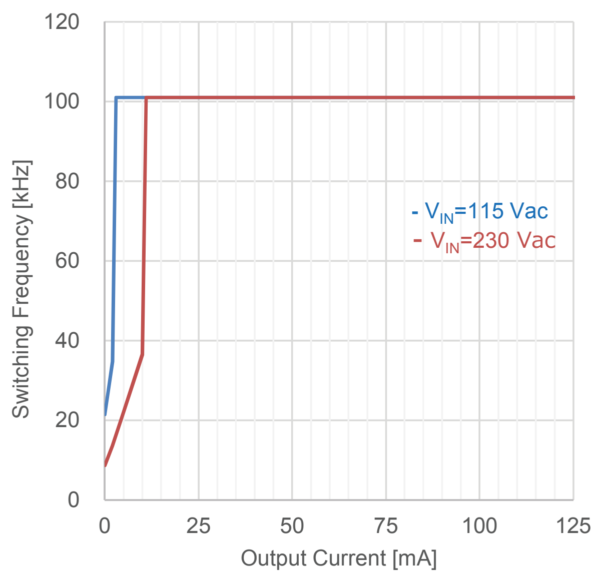


Figure 15. Switching Frequency (I_{OUT} vs f_{SW})

Coil Peak Current

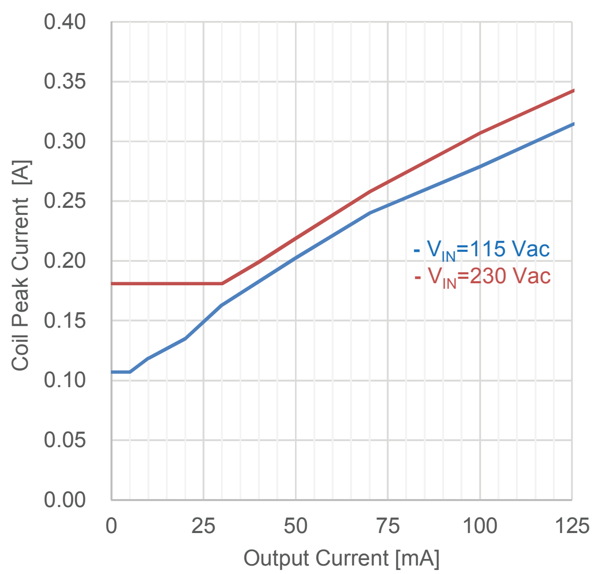


Figure 16. Coil Peak Current (I_{OUT} vs I_P)

Performance Data - Continued

Output Ripple Voltage

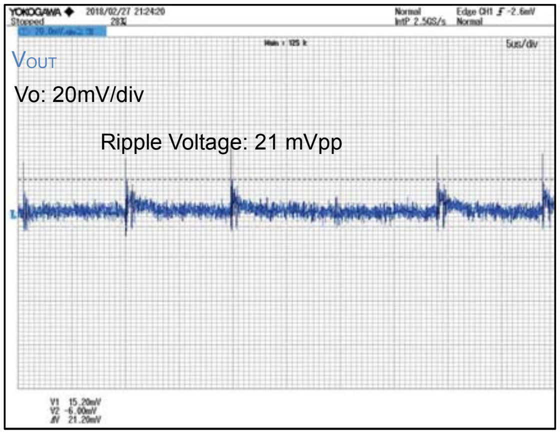


Figure 17. V_{IN} = 115 Vac, I_{OUT} = 10 mA

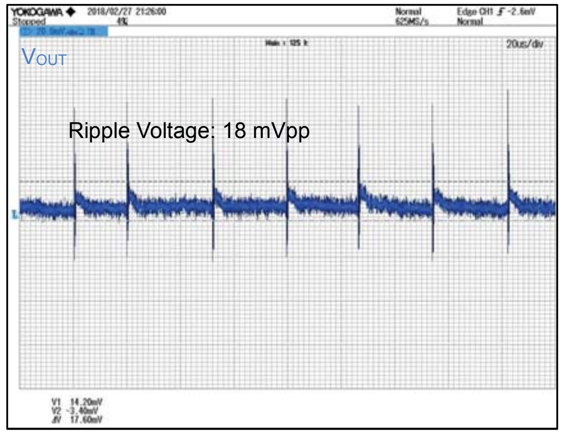


Figure 18. V_{IN} = 230 Vac, I_{OUT} = 10 mA

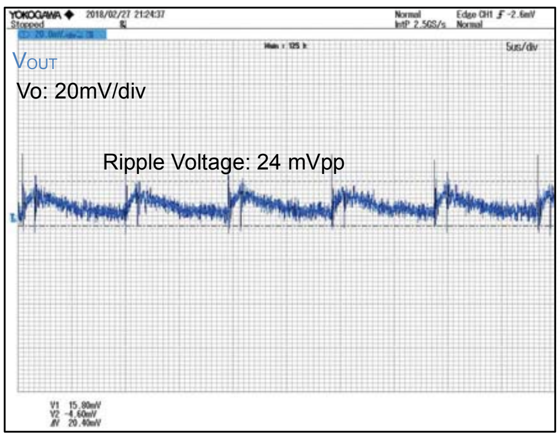


Figure 19. V_{IN} = 115 Vac, I_{OUT} = 0.05 A

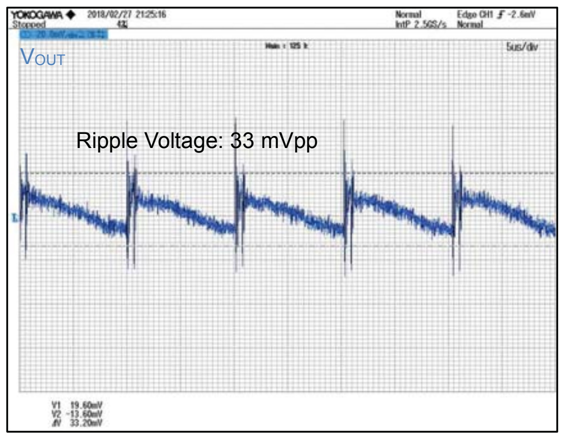


Figure 20. V_{IN} = 230 Vac, I_{OUT} = 0.05 A

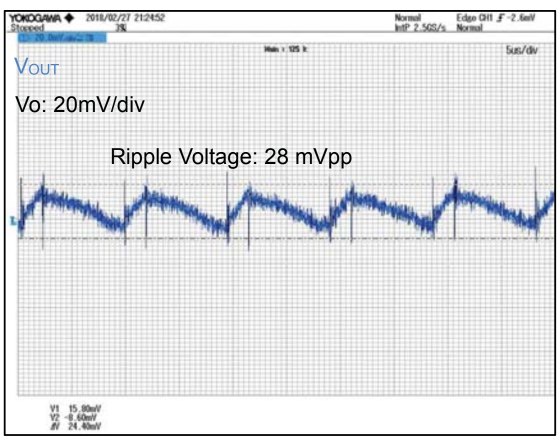


Figure 21. V_{IN} = 115 Vac, I_{OUT} = 0.125 A

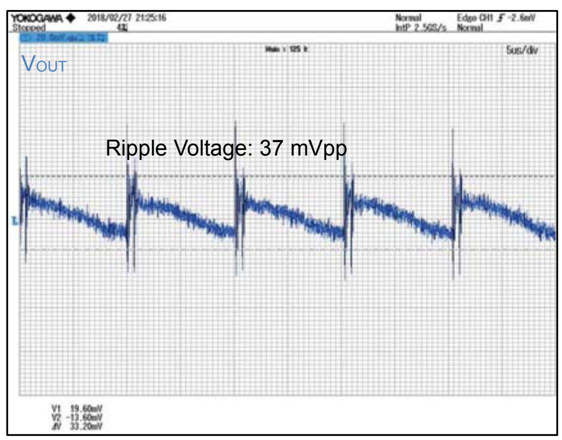


Figure 22. V_{IN} = 230 Vac, I_{OUT} = 0.125 A

Performance Data – Continued

Parts surface temperature

Table 6. Parts surface temperature ※Ta = 25 ℃, measured 30 minutes after setup

Part	Condition			
	V_{IN}=90 Vac, I_{OUT}=0.05 A	V_{IN}=90 Vac, I_{OUT}=0.125 A	V_{IN}=264 Vac, I_{OUT}=0.05 A	V_{IN}=264 Vac, I_{OUT}=0.125 A
IC1	45.5 ℃	50.5 ℃	64.8 ℃	73.5 ℃
D1	43.6 ℃	48.1 ℃	50.3 ℃	62.1 ℃
L1	43.0 ℃	44.0 ℃	50.6 ℃	61.2 ℃

Schematics

V_{IN} = 90 ~ 264 Vac, V_{OUT} = 24 V

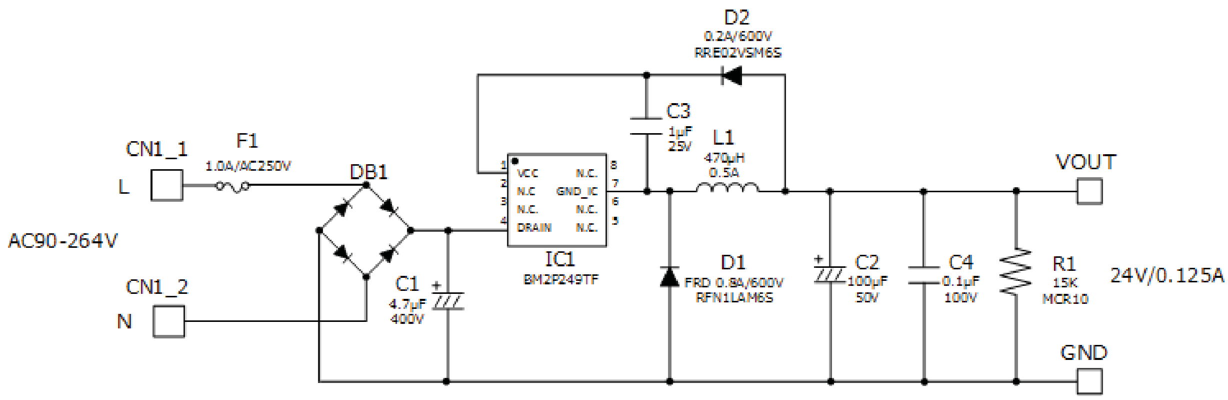


Figure 23. BM2P249TF-EVK-001 Schematics

Bill of Materials

Table 7. BoM of BM2P249TF-EVK-001

Part Reference	Qty.	Type	Value	Description	Part Number	Manufacture	Configuration mm (inch)
C1	1	Electrolytic	4.7 μF	400 V, ±20%	860 021 374 008	Wurth	-
C2	1	Electrolytic	100 μF	50 V, ±20%	860 080 674 009	Wurth	-
C3	1	Ceramic	1 μF	25 V, X7R, ±20%	TMK107B7105MA-T	Taiyo Yuden	1608 (0603)
C4	1	Ceramic	0.1 μF	100 V, X7R, ±20%	HMK107B7104MA-T	Taiyo Yuden	1608 (0603)
CN1	1	Connector	-	2pin	B2P-VH	JST	-
D1	1	FRD	0.8 A	600 V	RFN1LAM6S	ROHM	PMDS
D2	1	Diode	0.2 A	600 V	RRE02VSM6S	ROHM	TUMD2SM
DB1	1	Bridge	1 A	800 V	D1UBA80-7062	Shindengen	SOPA-4
F1	1	Fuse	1 A	250 V	39211000000	Littelfuse	-
IC1	1	AC/DC Converter	-	-	BM2P249TF	ROHM	SOP8
L1	1	Coil	470 μH	0.5 A	744 747 147 1	Wurth	-
R1	1	Resistor	15k Ω	0.1 W, ±5%	MCR10EZPJ153	ROHM	2012 (0805)

Layout

Size: 18 mm x 40 mm

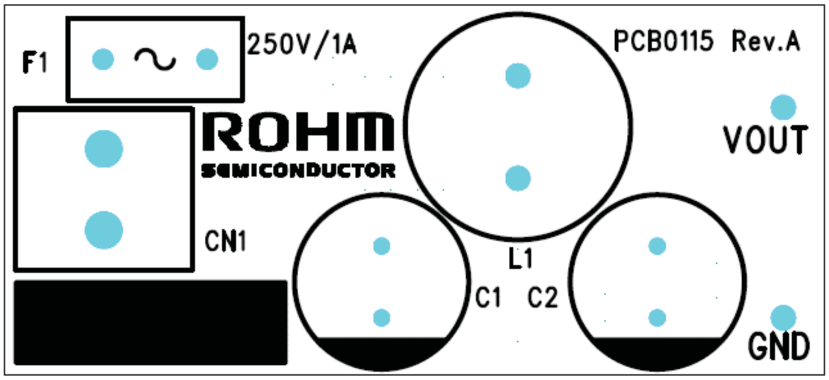


Figure 24. TOP Silkscreen (Top view)

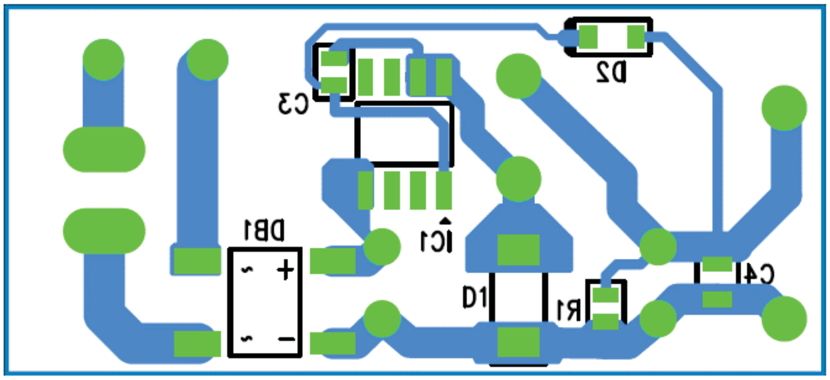


Figure 25. Bottom Layout (TOP View)

Notes

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2) Before you use our Products, please contact our sales representative and verify the latest specifications :

3) Although ROHM is continuously working to improve product reliability and quality, semiconductors can break down and malfunction due to various factors.
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Наши преимущества:

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- Поставка более 17-ти миллионов наименований электронных компонентов;
- Поставка сложных, дефицитных, либо снятых с производства позиций;
- Оперативные сроки поставки под заказ (от 5 рабочих дней);
- Экспресс доставка в любую точку России;
- Техническая поддержка проекта, помощь в подборе аналогов, поставка прототипов;
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- Лицензия ФСБ на осуществление работ с использованием сведений, составляющих государственную тайну;
- Поставка специализированных компонентов (Xilinx, Altera, Analog Devices, Intersil, Interpoint, Microsemi, Aeroflex, Peregrine, Syfer, Eurofarad, Texas Instrument, Miteq, Cobham, E2V, MA-COM, Hittite, Mini-Circuits,General Dynamics и др.);

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- Подбор аналогов;
- Консультации по применению компонента;
- Поставка образцов и прототипов;
- Техническая поддержка проекта;
- Защита от снятия компонента с производства.

Как с нами связаться

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