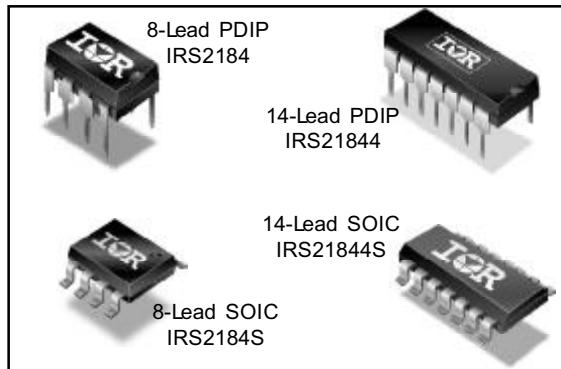


IRS2184/IRS21844(S)PbF

HALF-BRIDGE DRIVER Packages



Features

- Floating channel designed for bootstrap operation
- Fully operational to +600 V
- Tolerant to negative transient voltage, dV/dt immune
- Gate drive supply range from 10 V to 20 V
- Undervoltage lockout for both channels
- 3.3 V and 5 V input logic compatible
- Matched propagation delay for both channels
- Logic and power ground +/- 5 V offset
- Lower di/dt gate driver for better noise immunity
- Output source/sink current capability 1.4 A/1.8 A
- RoHS compliant

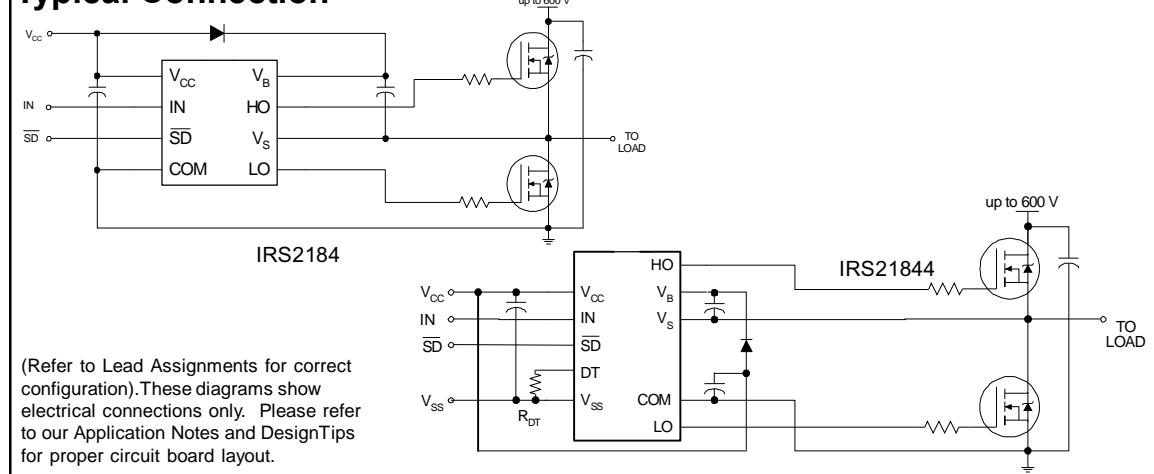
Description

The IRS2184/IRS21844 are high voltage, high speed power MOSFET and IGBT drivers with dependent high- and low-side referenced output channels. Proprietary HVIC and latch immune CMOS technologies enable ruggedized monolithic construction. The logic input is compatible with standard CMOS or LSTTL output, down to 3.3 V logic. The output drivers feature a high pulse current buffer stage designed for minimum driver cross-conduction. The floating channel can be used to drive an N-channel power MOSFET or IGBT in the high-side configuration which operates up to 600 V.

Feature Comparison

Part	Input logic	Cross-conduction prevention logic	Deadtime (ns)	Ground Pins	t_{on}/t_{off} (ns)
2181	HIN/LIN	no	none	COM	180/220
21814				Vss/COM	
2183	HIN/LIN	yes	Internal 400	COM	180/220
21834				Program 400-5000	
2184	IN/SD	yes	Internal 400	COM	680/270
21844				Program 400-5000	

Typical Connection



Absolute Maximum Ratings

Absolute maximum ratings indicate sustained limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. All voltage parameters are absolute voltages referenced to COM. The thermal resistance and power dissipation ratings are measured under board mounted and still air conditions.

Symbol	Definition	Min.	Max.	Units
V_B	High-side floating absolute voltage	-0.3	620 (Note 1)	V
V_S	High-side floating supply offset voltage	$V_B - 20$	$V_B + 0.3$	
V_{HO}	High-side floating output voltage	$V_S - 0.3$	$V_B + 0.3$	
V_{CC}	Low-side and logic fixed supply voltage	-0.3	20 (Note 1)	
V_{LO}	Low-side output voltage	-0.3	$V_{CC} + 0.3$	
D_T	Programmable dead-time pin voltage (IRS21844 only)	$V_{SS} - 0.3$	$V_{CC} + 0.3$	
V_{IN}	Logic input voltage (IN & \bar{SD})	$V_{SS} - 0.3$	$V_{CC} + 0.3$	
V_{SS}	Logic ground (IRS21844 only)	$V_{CC} - 20$	$V_{CC} + 0.3$	
dV_S/dt	Allowable offset supply voltage transient	—	50	V/ns
P_D	Package power dissipation @ $T_A \leq +25^\circ C$	(8-lead PDIP)	—	1.0
		(8-lead SOIC)	—	0.625
		(14-lead PDIP)	—	1.6
		(14-lead SOIC)	—	1.0
R_{thJA}	Thermal resistance, junction to ambient	(8-lead PDIP)	—	125
		(8-lead SOIC)	—	200
		(14-lead PDIP)	—	75
		(14-lead SOIC)	—	120
T_J	Junction temperature	—	150	$^\circ C$
T_S	Storage temperature	-50	150	
T_L	Lead temperature (soldering, 10 seconds)	—	300	

Note 1: All supplies are fully tested at 25 V and an internal 20 V clamp exists for each supply.

Recommended Operating Conditions

The input/output logic timing diagram is shown in Fig. 1. For proper operation the device should be used within the recommended conditions. The VS and VSS offset rating are tested with all supplies biased at a 15 V differential.

Symbol	Definition	Min.	Max.	Units
V _B	High-side floating supply absolute voltage	V _S + 10	V _S + 20	V
V _S	High-side floating supply offset voltage	COM -8 (Note 2)	600	
V _{St}	Transient high-side floating supply offset voltage	-50 (Note 3)	600	
V _{HO}	High-side floating output voltage	V _S	V _B	
V _{CC}	Low-side and logic fixed supply voltage	10	20	
V _{LO}	Low-side output voltage	0	V _{CC}	
V _{IN}	Logic input voltage (IN & SD)	V _{SS}	V _{CC}	
DT	Programmable deadtime pin voltage (IRS21844 only)	V _{SS}	V _{CC}	
V _{SS}	Logic ground (IRS21844 only)	-5	5	
T _A	Ambient temperature	-40	125	°C

Note 2: Logic operational for V_S of -5 V to +600 V. Logic state held for V_S of -5 V to -V_{BS}. (Please refer to the Design Tip DT97-3 for more details).

Note 3: Operational for transient negative VS of COM - 50 V with a 50 ns pulse width. Guaranteed by design. Refer to the Application Information section of this datasheet for more details.

Dynamic Electrical Characteristics

V_{BIAS} (V_{CC}, V_{BS}) = 15 V, V_{SS} = COM, C_L = 1000 pF, T_A = 25° C, DT = V_{SS} unless otherwise specified.

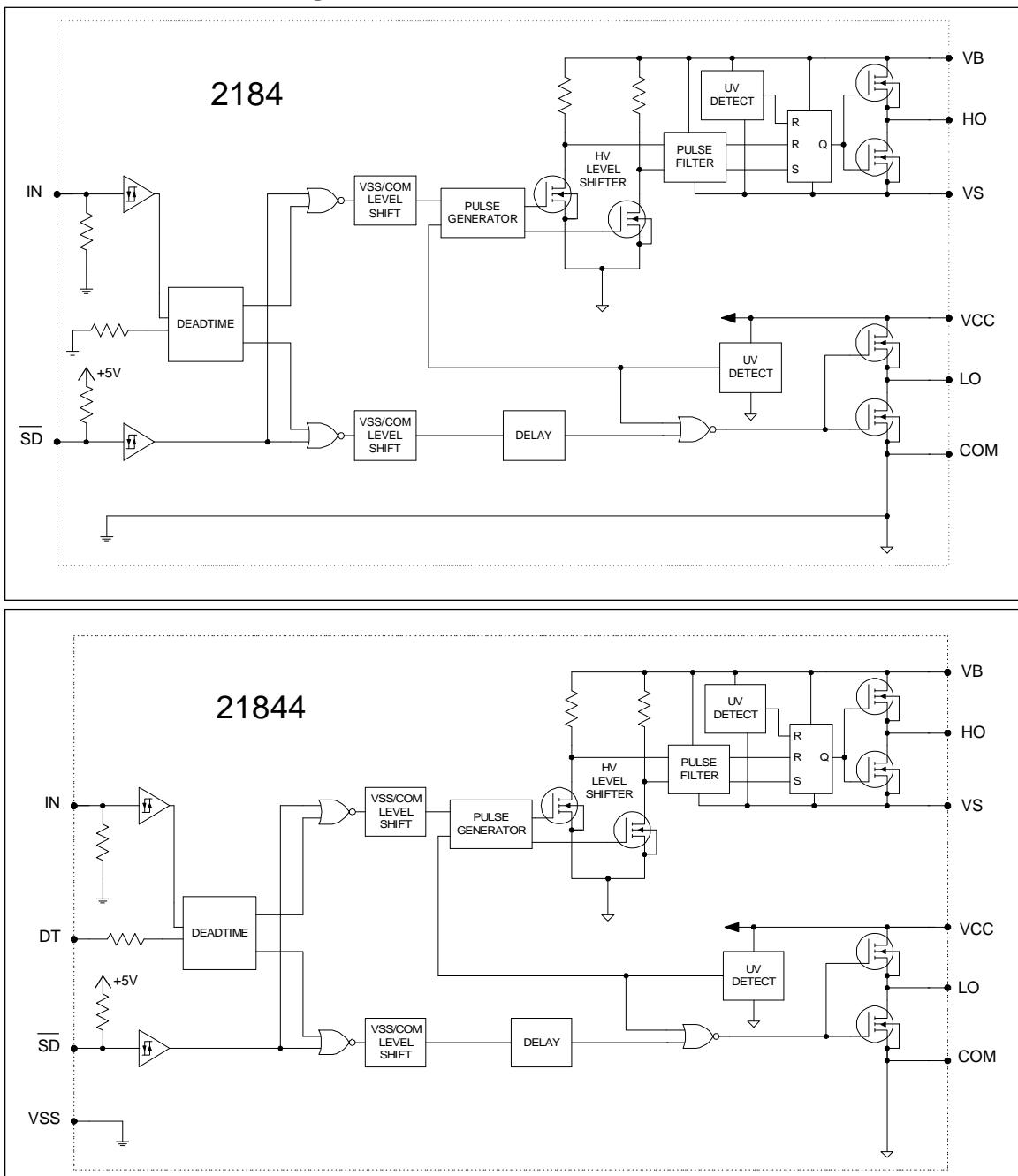
Symbol	Definition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
t _{on}	Turn-on propagation delay	—	680	900	ns	V _S = 0 V
t _{off}	Turn-off propagation delay	—	270	400		V _S = 0 V or 600 V
t _{sd}	Shut-down propagation delay	—	180	270		
M _T on	Delay matching, HS & LS turn-on	—	0	90		
M _T off	Delay matching, HS & LS turn-off	—	0	40		
t _r	Turn-on rise time	—	40	60		V _S = 0 V
t _f	Turn-off fall time	—	20	35	μs	R _{DT} = 0 Ω
DT	Deadtime: LO turn-off to HO turn-on(DT _{LO-HO}) & HO turn-off to LO turn-on (DTHO-LO)	280	400	520		R _{DT} = 200 kΩ
		4	5	6		R _{DT} =0 Ω
MDT	Deadtime matching = DT _{LO} - HO - DTHO-LO	—	0	50	ns	R _{DT} = 200 kΩ
		—	0	600		

Static Electrical Characteristics

V_{BIAS} (V_{CC} , V_{BS}) = 15 V, V_{SS} = COM, $DT = V_{SS}$ and $T_A = 25^\circ C$ unless otherwise specified. The V_{IL} , V_{IH} , and I_{IN} parameters are referenced to V_{SS} /COM and are applicable to the respective input leads: IN and SD. The V_O , I_O , and R_{on} parameters are referenced to COM and are applicable to the respective output leads: HO and LO.

Symbol	Definition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
V_{IH}	Logic "1" input voltage for HO & logic "0" for LO	2.5	—	—	V	$V_{CC} = 10 \text{ V to } 20 \text{ V}$
V_{IL}	Logic "0" input voltage for HO & logic "1" for LO	—	—	0.8		
$V_{SD,TH+}$	SD input positive going threshold	2.5	—	—		
$V_{SD,TH-}$	SD input negative going threshold	—	—	0.8		
V_{OH}	High level output voltage, $V_{BIAS} - V_O$	—	—	1.4		
V_{OL}	Low level output voltage, V_O	—	—	0.2		
I_{LK}	Offset supply leakage current	—	—	50		
I_{QBS}	Quiescent V_{BS} supply current	20	60	150		
I_{QCC}	Quiescent V_{CC} supply current	0.4	1.0	1.6		
I_{IN+}	Logic "1" input bias current	—	25	60	μA	$V_B = V_S = 600 \text{ V}$
I_{IN-}	Logic "0" input bias current	—	—	5.0		
V_{CCUV+} V_{BSUV+}	V_{CC} and V_{BS} supply undervoltage positive going threshold	8.0	8.9	9.8	V	$V_{IN} = 0 \text{ V or } 5 \text{ V}$
V_{CCUV-} V_{BSUV-}	V_{CC} and V_{BS} supply undervoltage negative going threshold	7.4	8.2	9.0		
V_{CCUVH} V_{BSUVH}	Hysteresis	0.3	0.7	—		
I_{O+}	Output high short circuit pulsed current	1.4	1.9	—	A	$V_O = 0 \text{ V},$ $PW \leq 10 \mu\text{s}$
I_{O-}	Output low short circuit pulsed current	1.8	2.3	—		$V_O = 15 \text{ V},$ $PW \leq 10 \mu\text{s}$

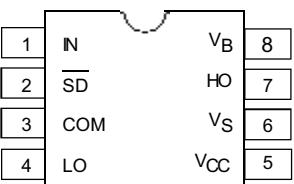
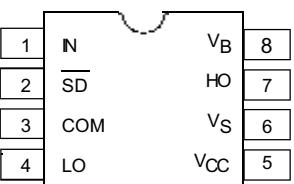
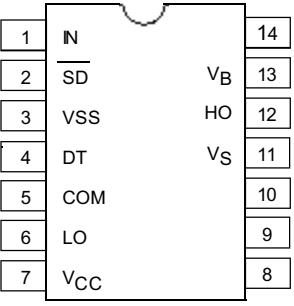
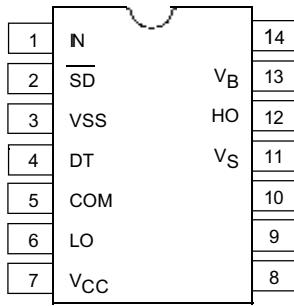
Functional Block Diagrams



Lead Definitions

Symbol	Description
IN	Logic input for high-side and low-side gate driver outputs (HO and LO), in phase with HO (referenced to COM for IRS2184 and VSS for IRS21844)
SD	Logic input for shutdown (referenced to COM for IRS2184 and VSS for IRS21844)
DT	Programmable deadtime lead, referenced to VSS. (IRS21844 only)
VSS	Logic ground (IRS21844 only)
V _B	High-side floating supply
HO	High-side gate drive output
V _S	High-side floating supply return
V _{CC}	Low-side and logic fixed supply
LO	Low-side gate drive output
COM	Low-side return

Lead Assignments

 8-Lead PDIP	 8-Lead SOIC
IRS2184PbF	IRS2184SPbF
 14-Lead PDIP	 14-Lead SOIC
IRS21844PbF	IRS21844SPbF

IRS2184/IRS21844(S)PbF

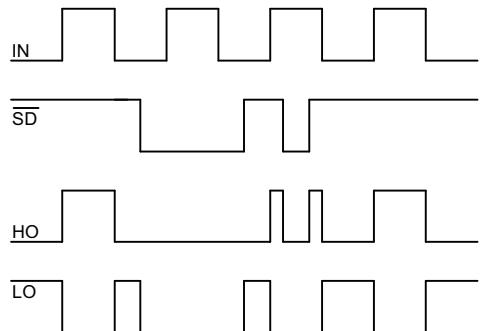


Figure 1. Input/Output Timing Diagram

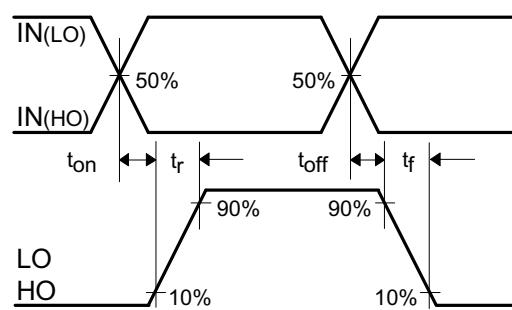


Figure 2. Switching Time Waveform Definitions

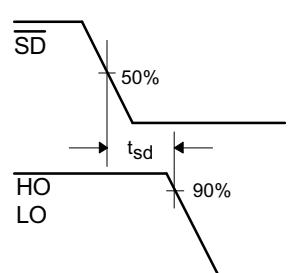


Figure 3. Shutdown Waveform Definitions

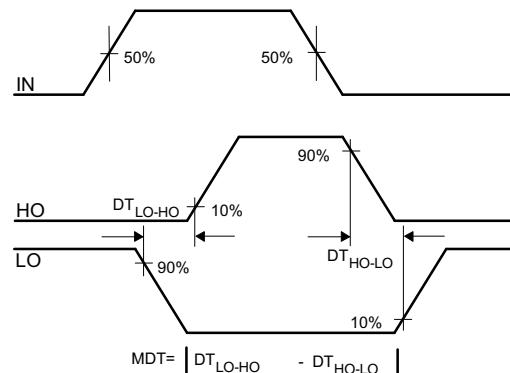


Figure 4. Deadtime Waveform Definitions

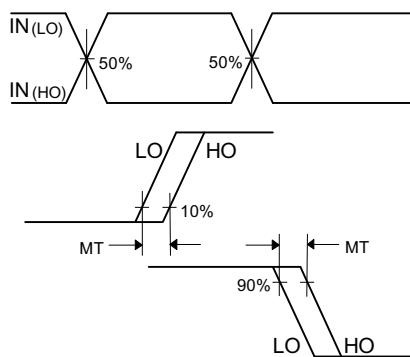


Figure 5. Delay Matching Waveform Definitions

IRS2184/IRS21844(S)PbF

Tolerant to Negative V_s Transients

A common problem in today's high-power switching converters is the transient response of the switch node's voltage as the power switches transition on and off quickly while carrying a large current. A typical half bridge circuit is shown in Figure 6; here we define the power switches and diodes of the inverter.

If the high-side switch (e.g., Q1 in Figures 7 and 8) switches off, while the phase current is flowing to a load, a current commutation occurs from high-side switch (Q1) to the diode (D2) in parallel with the low-side switch of the same inverter leg. At the same instance, the voltage node V_{S1} , swings from the positive DC bus voltage to the negative DC bus voltage.

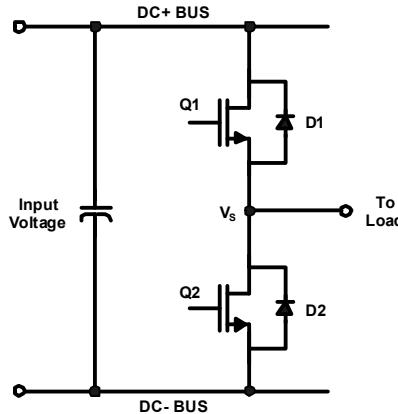


Figure 6: Half Bridge Circuit

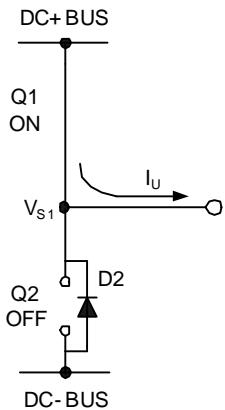


Figure 7: Q1 conducting

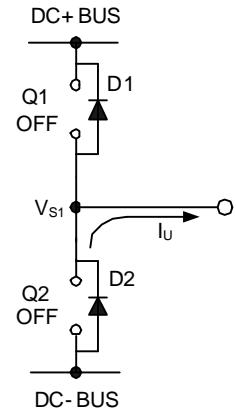


Figure 8: D2 conducting

Also when the phase current flows from the load back to the inverter (see Figures 9 and 10), and Q4 switches on, the current commutation occurs from D3 to Q4. At the same instance, the voltage node, V_{S2} , swings from the positive DC bus voltage to the negative DC bus voltage.

IRS2184/IRS21844(S)PbF

The circuit shown in Figure 11 depicts a half bridge circuit with parasitic elements shown; Figures 12 and 13 show a simplified illustration of the commutation of the current between Q1 and D2. The parasitic inductances in the power circuit from the die bonding to the PCB tracks are lumped together in L_c and L_E for each switch. When the high-side switch is on, V_{S1} is below the DC+ voltage by the voltage drops associated with the power switch and the parasitic elements of the circuit. When the high-side power switch turns off, the load current can momentarily flow in the low-side freewheeling diode due to the inductive load connected to V_{S1} , for instance (the load is not shown in these figures). This current flows from the DC- bus (which is connected to the COM pin of the HVIC) to the load and a negative voltage between V_{S1} and the DC- Bus is induced (i.e., the COM pin of the HVIC is at a higher potential than the V_S pin).

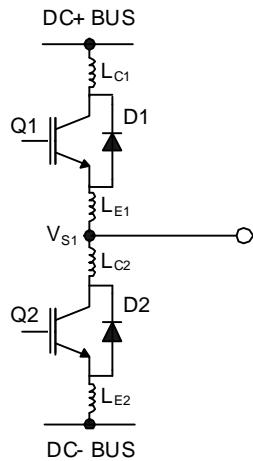


Figure 9: Parasitic Elements

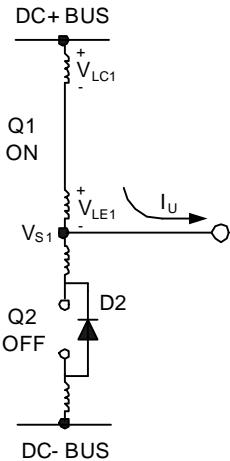


Figure 10: V_S positive

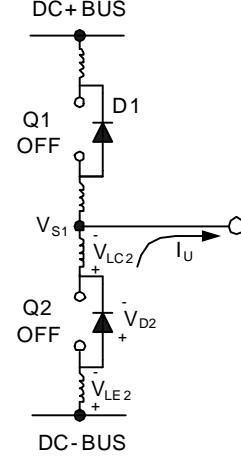


Figure 11: V_S negative

In a typical power circuit, dV/dt is typically designed to be in the range of 1-5 V/ns. The negative V_S transient voltage can exceed this range during some events such as short circuit and over-current shutdown, when di/dt is greater than in normal operation.

International Rectifier's HVICs have been designed for the robustness required in many of today's demanding applications. An indication of the IRS2184(4)'s robustness can be seen in Figure 14, where there is represented the IRS2184(4) Safe Operating Area at $V_{BS}=15V$ based on repetitive negative V_S spikes. A negative V_S transient voltage falling in the grey area (outside SOA) may lead to IC permanent damage; viceversa unwanted functional anomalies or permanent damage to the IC do not appear if negative V_S transients fall inside SOA.

IRS2184/IRS21844(S)PbF

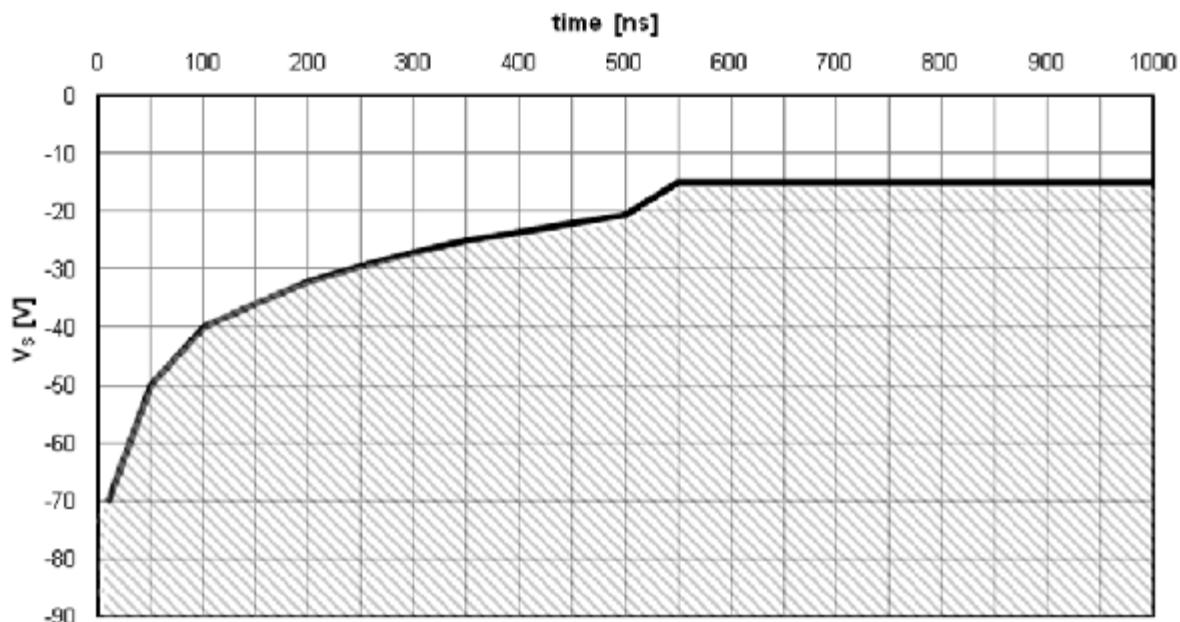


Figure 12: Negative V_s transient SOA for IRS2184 @ $V_{BS}=15V$

Even though the IRS2184(4) has been shown able to handle these large negative V_s transient conditions, it is highly recommended that the circuit designer always limit the negative V_s transients as much as possible by careful PCB layout and component use.

IRS2184/IRS21844(S)PbF

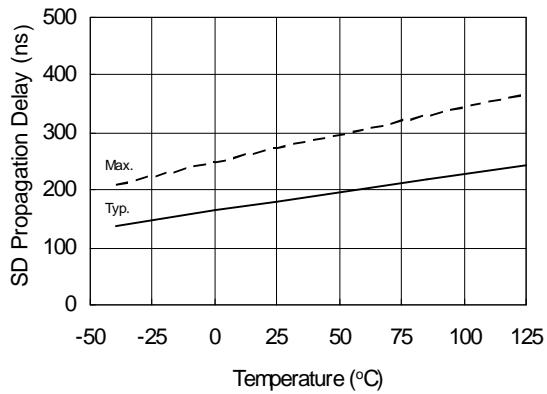


Figure 13A. Turn-On Propagation Delay Time vs. Temperature

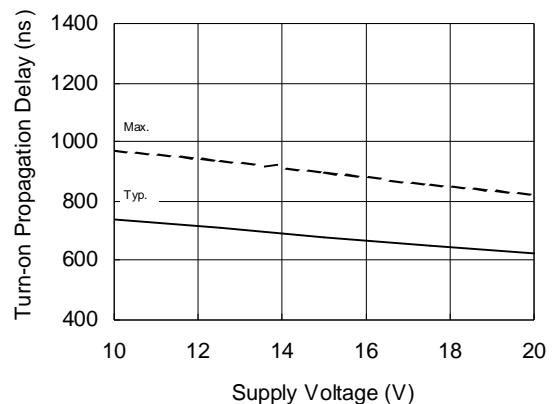


Figure 13B. Turn-On Propagation Delay Time vs. Supply Voltage

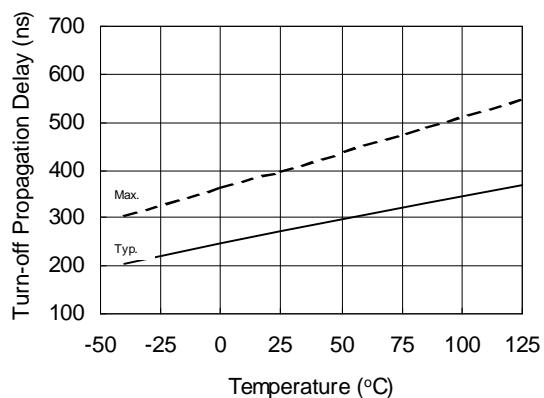


Figure 14A. Turn-Off Propagation Delay Time vs. Temperature

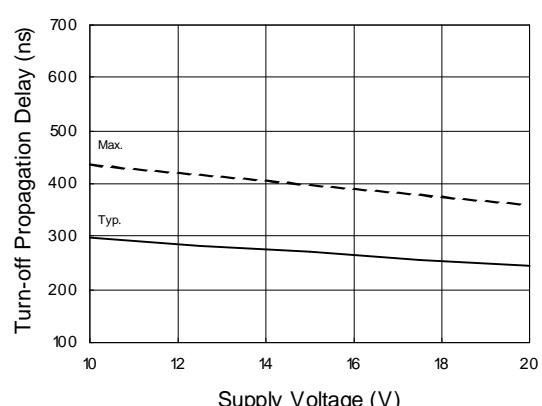


Figure 14B. Turn-Off Propagation Delay Time vs. Supply Voltage

IRS2184/IRS21844(S)PbF

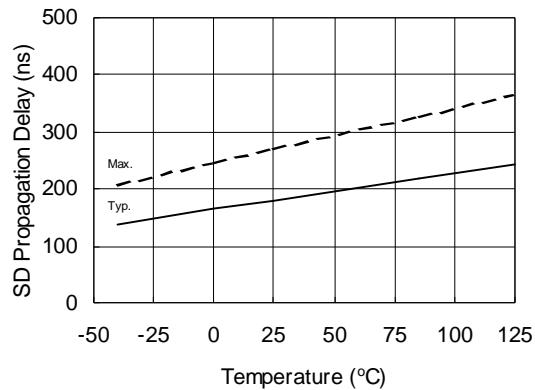


Figure 15A. SD Propagation Delay vs. Temperature

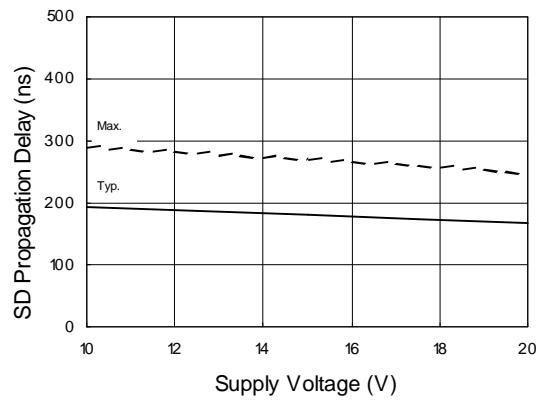


Figure 15B. SD Propagation Delay vs. Supply Voltage

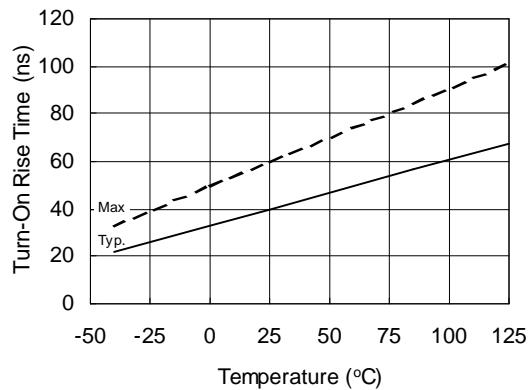


Figure 16A. Turn on Rise Time vs. Temperature

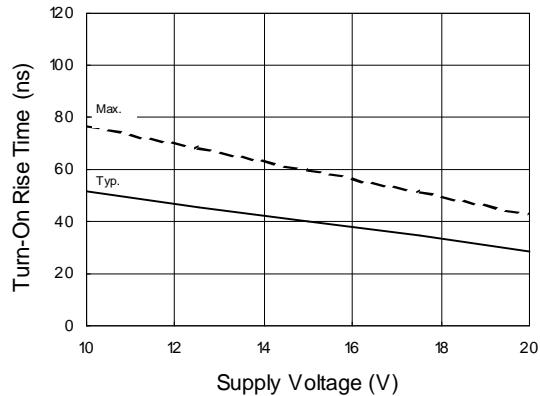
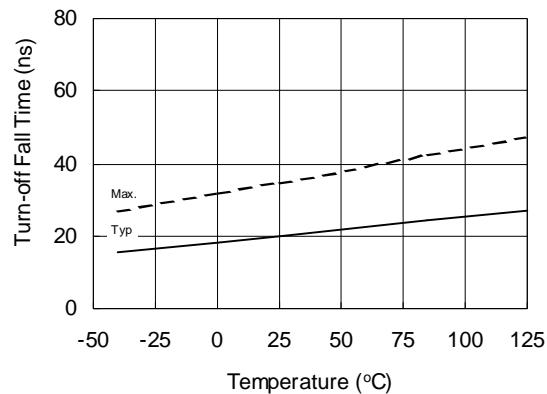
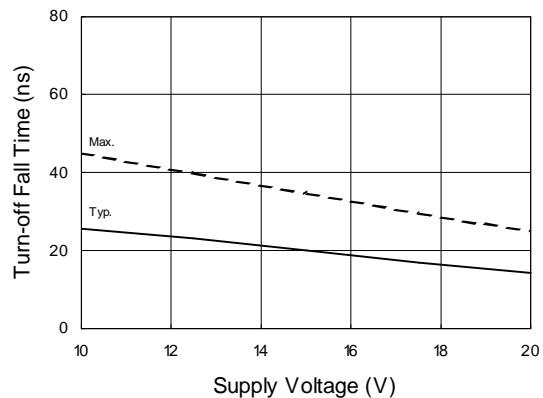


Figure 16B. Turn on Rise Time vs. Supply Voltage

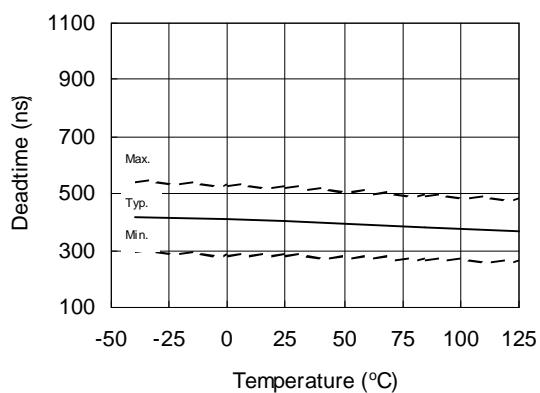
IRS2184/IRS21844(S)PbF



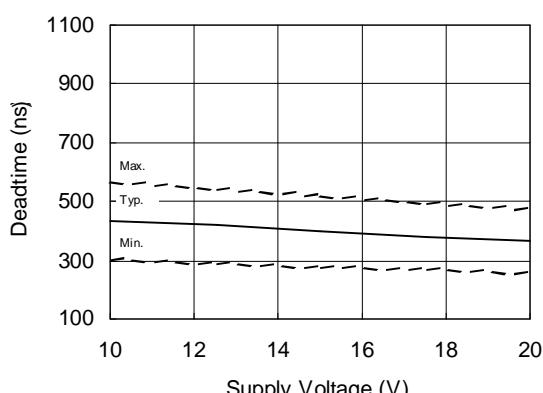
**Figure 17A. Turn-Off Fall Time
vs. Temperature**



**Figure 17B. Turn-Off Fall Time
vs. Supply Voltage**



**Figure 18A. Deadtime
vs. Temperature**



**Figure 18B. Deadtime
vs. Supply Voltage**

IRS2184/IRS21844(S)PbF

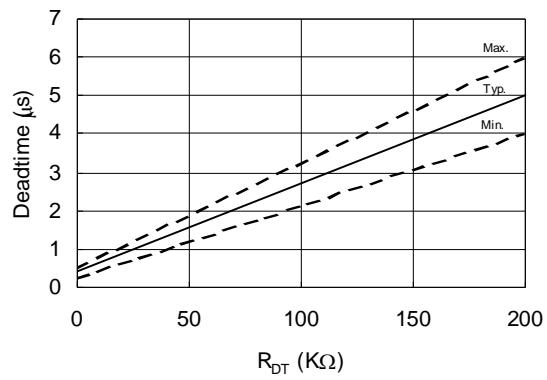


Figure 18C. Deadtime
vs. R_{DT}

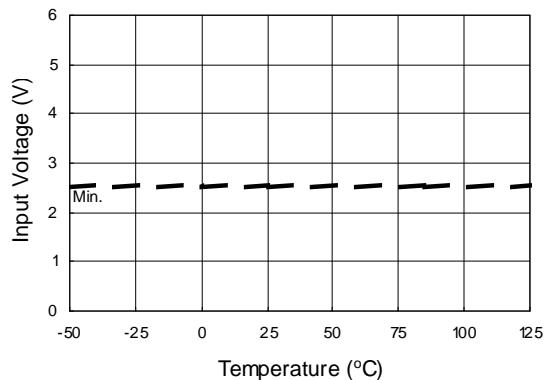


Figure 19A. Logic "1" Input Voltage
vs. Temperature

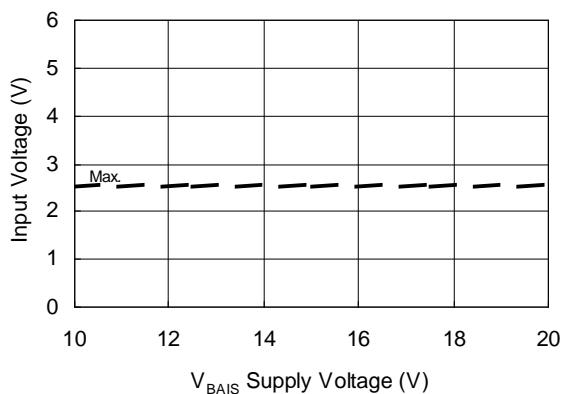


Figure 19B. Logic "1" Input Voltage
vs. Supply Voltage

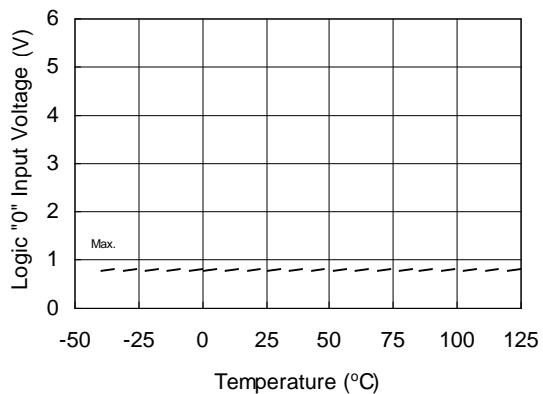


Figure 20A. Logic "0" Input Voltage
vs. Temperature

IRS2184/IRS21844(S)PbF

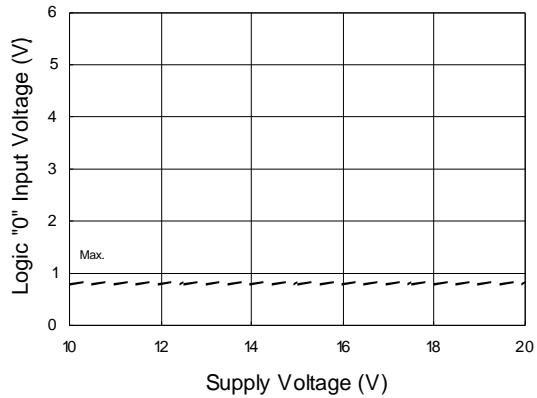


Figure 20B. Logic "0" Input Voltage vs. Supply Voltage

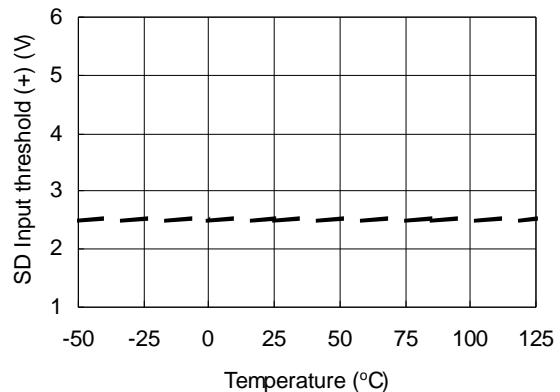


Figure 21A. SD Input Positive Going Threshold (+) vs. Temperature

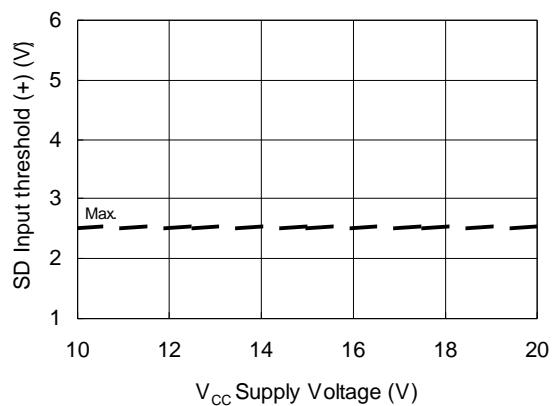


Figure 21B. SD Input Positive Going Threshold (+) vs. Supply Voltage

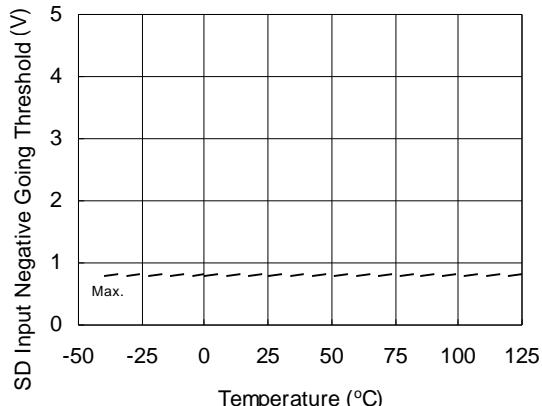


Figure 22A. SD Input Negative Going Threshold vs. Temperature

IRS2184/IRS21844(S)PbF

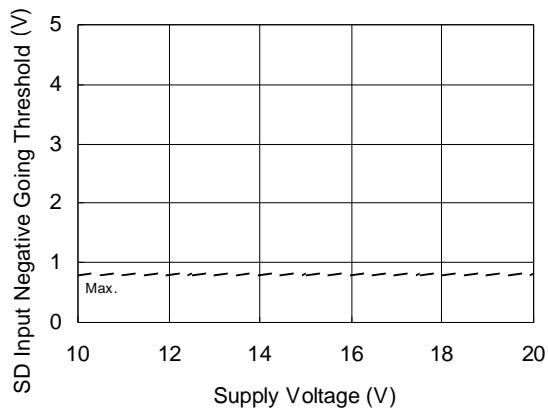


Figure 22B. SD Input Negative Going Threshold vs. Supply Voltage

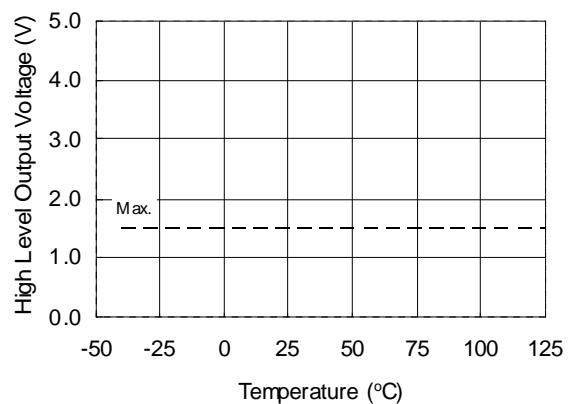


Figure 23A. High Level Output Voltage vs. Temperature ($I_o = 0$ mA)

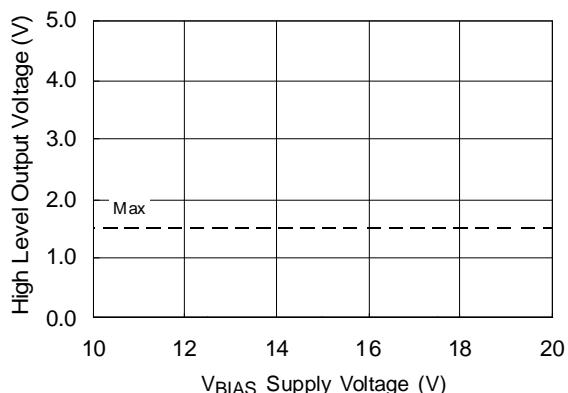


Figure 23B. High Level Output Voltage vs. Supply Voltage ($I_o = 0$ mA)

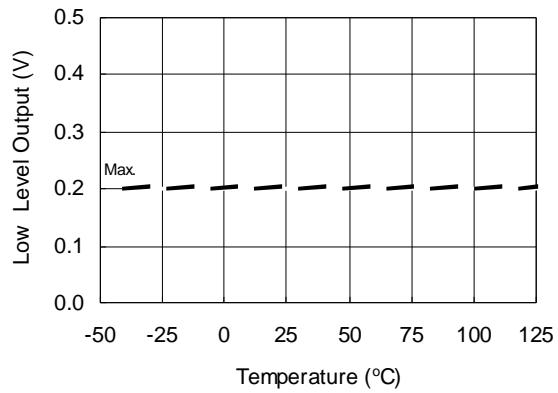
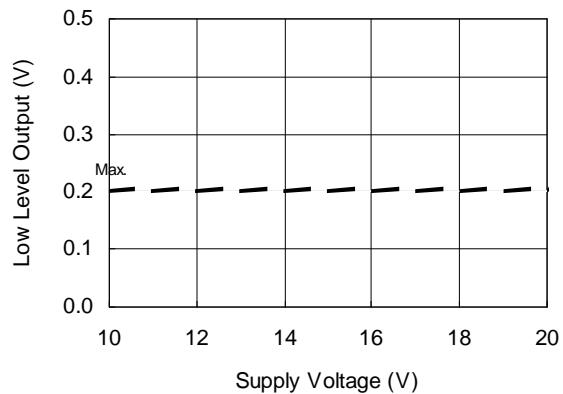
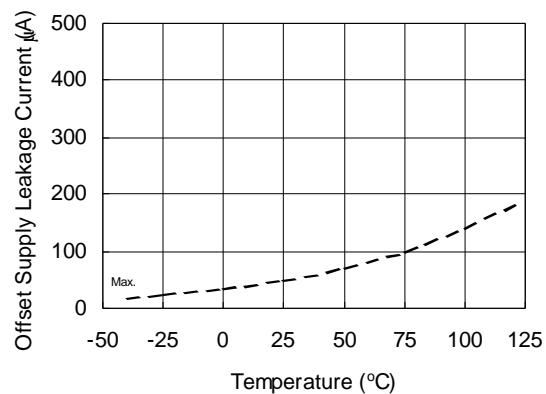


Figure 24A. Low Level Output vs. Temperature

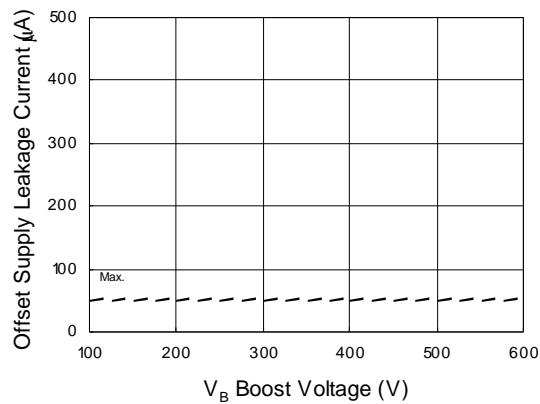
IRS2184/IRS21844(S)PbF



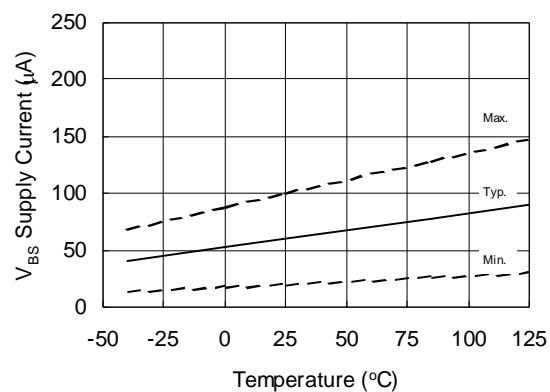
**Figure 24B. Low Level Output
vs. Supply Voltage**



**Figure 25A. Offset Supply Leakage Current
vs. Temperature**



**Figure 25B. Offset Supply Leakage Current
vs. V_B Boost Voltage**



**Figure 26A. V_{BS} Supply Current
vs. Temperature**

IRS2184/IRS21844(S)PbF

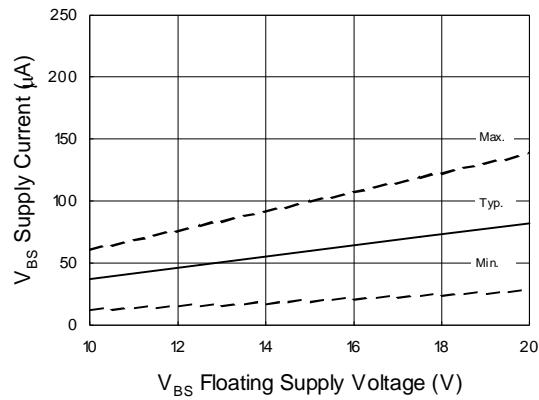


Figure 26B. V_{BS} Supply Current
vs. V_{BS} Supply Voltage

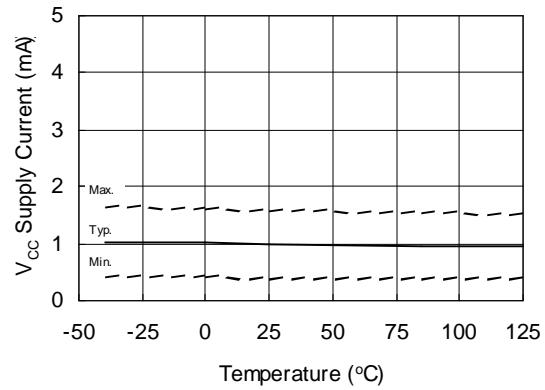


Figure 27A. V_{CC} Supply Current
vs. Temperature

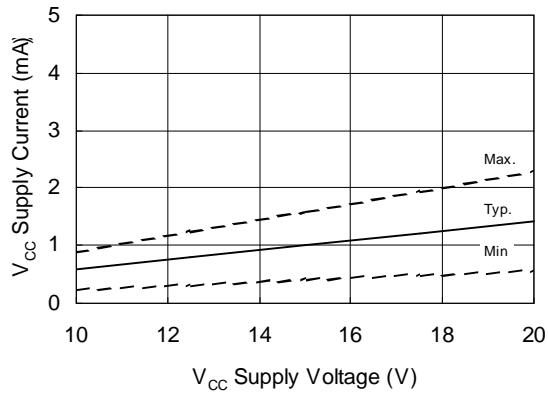


Figure 27B. V_{CC} Supply Current
vs. V_{CC} Supply Voltage

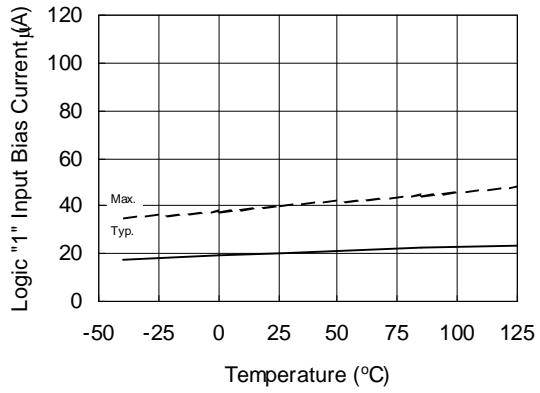


Figure 28A. Logic "1" Input Bias Current
vs. Temperature

IRS2184/IRS21844(S)PbF

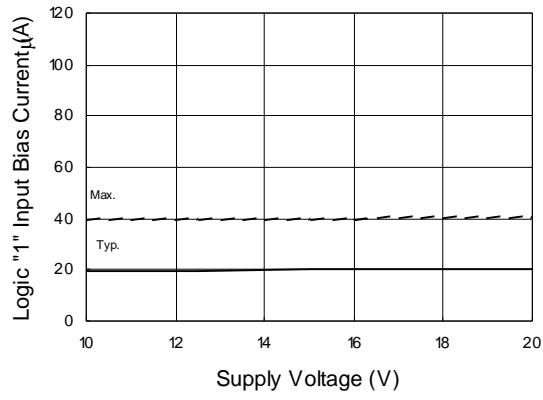


Figure 28B. Logic "1" Input Bias Current vs. Supply Voltage

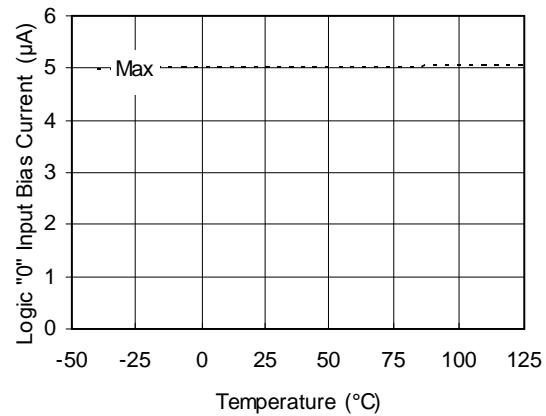


Figure 29A. Logic "0" Input Bias Current vs. Temperature

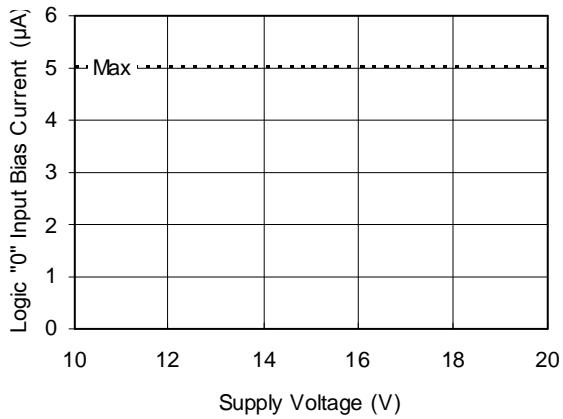


Figure 29B. Logic "0" Input Bias Current vs. Supply Voltage

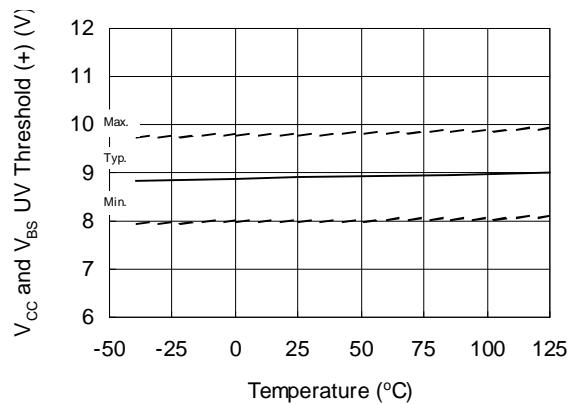


Figure 30. V_{CC} and V_{BS} Undervoltage Threshold (+) vs. Temperature

IRS2184/IRS21844(S)PbF

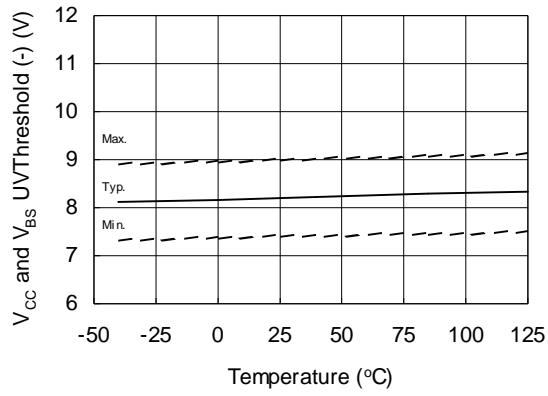


Figure 31. V_{CC} and V_{BS} Undervoltage Threshold (-) vs. Temperature

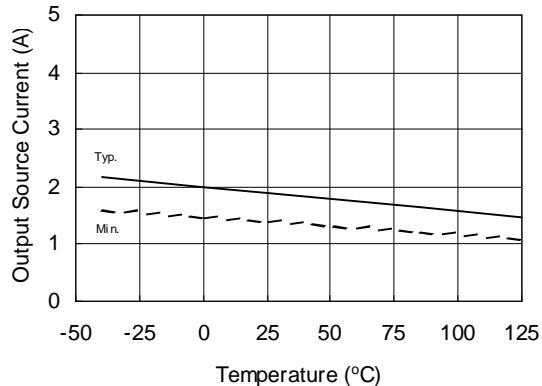


Figure 32A. Output Source Current vs. Temperature

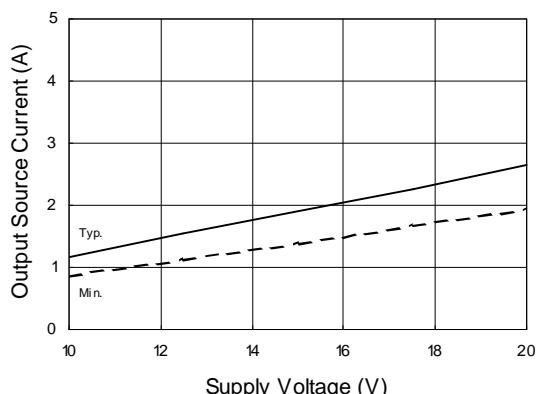


Figure 32B. Output Source Current vs. Supply Voltage

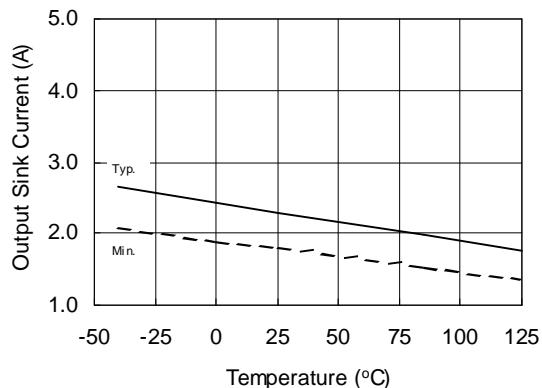


Figure 33A. Output Sink Current vs. Temperature

IRS2184/IRS21844(S)PbF

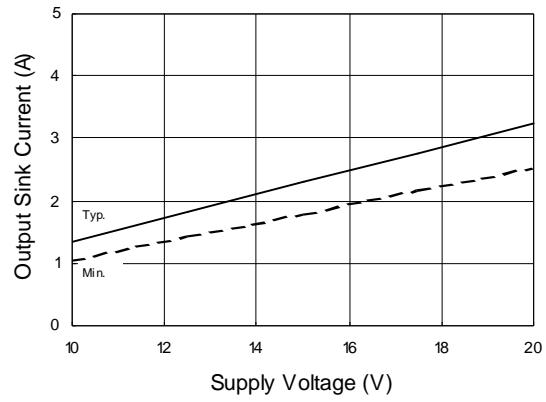
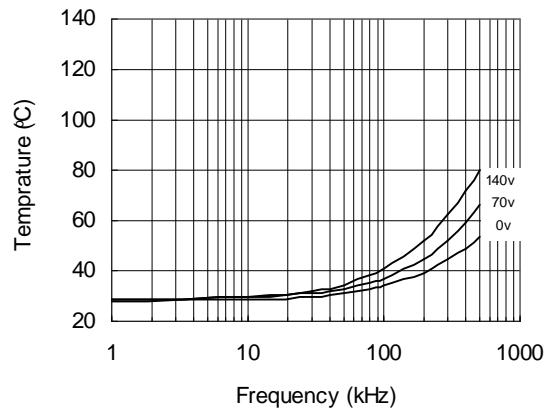
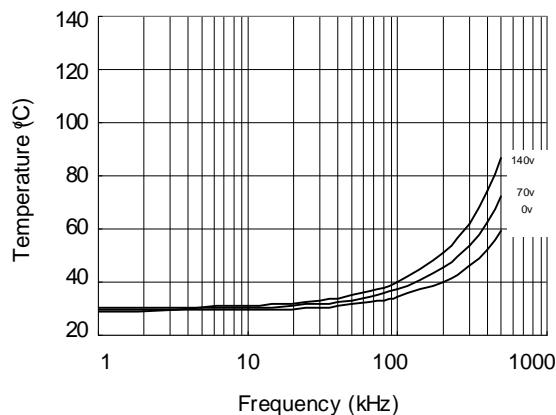


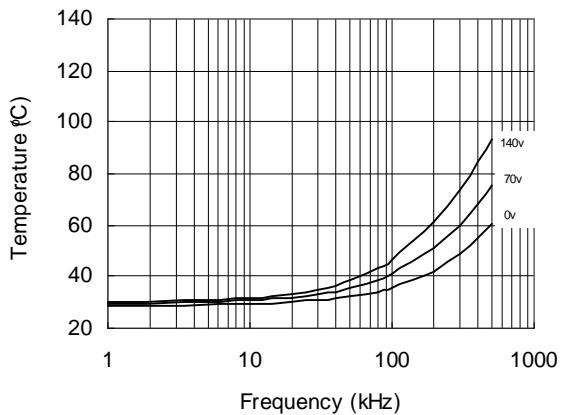
Figure 33B. Output Sink Current vs. Supply Voltage



**Figure 34. IRS2184 vs. Frequency (IRFBC20),
 $R_{gate} = 33\Omega$, $V_{cc} = 15V$**



**Figure 35. IRS2184 vs. Frequency (IRFBC30),
 $R_{gate} = 22\Omega$, $V_{cc} = 15V$**



**Figure 36. IRS2184 vs. Frequency (IRFBC40),
 $R_{gate} = 15\Omega$, $V_{cc} = 15V$**

IRS2184/IRS21844(S)PbF

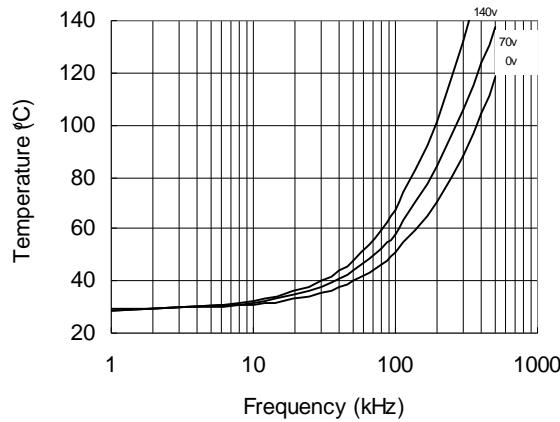


Figure 37. IRS2184 vs. Frequency (IRFBC50),
 $R_{gate} = 10\Omega$, $V_{cc} = 15V$

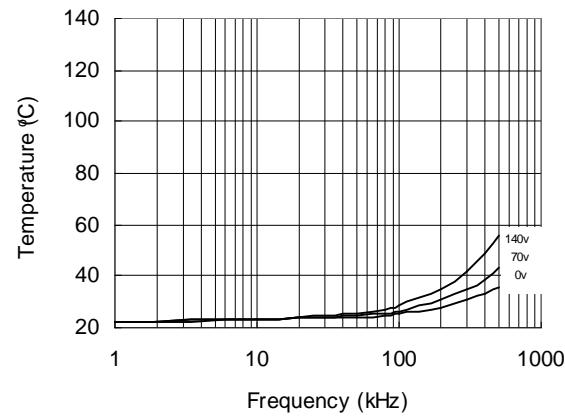


Figure 38. IRS21844 vs. Frequency (IRFBC20),
 $R_{gate} = 33\Omega$, $V_{cc} = 15V$

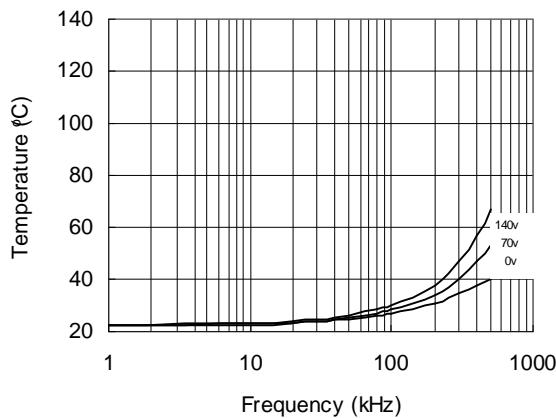


Figure 39. IRS21844 vs. Frequency (IRFBC30),
 $R_{gate} = 22\Omega$, $V_{cc} = 15V$

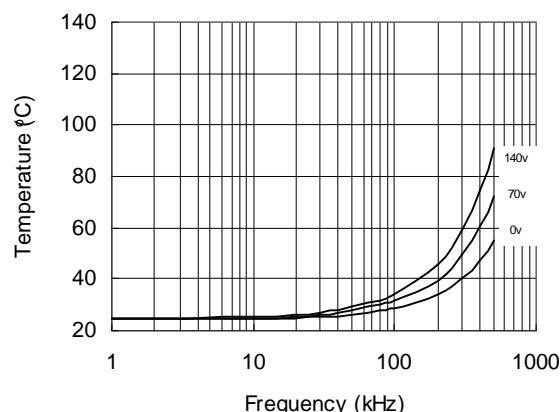


Figure 40. IRS21844 vs. Frequency (IRFBC40),
 $R_{gate} = 15\Omega$, $V_{cc} = 15V$

IRS2184/IRS21844(S)PbF

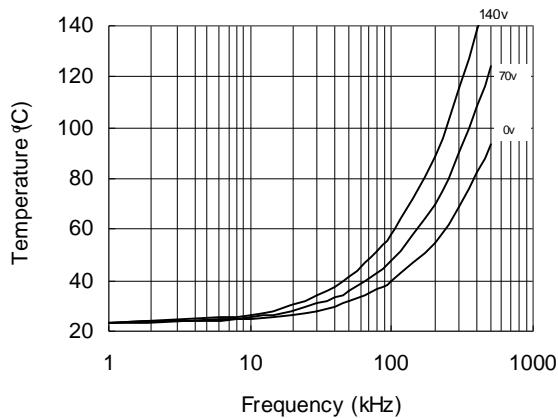


Figure 41. IRS21844 vs. Frequency (IRFBC50),
 $R_{gate} = 10\Omega$, $V_{cc} = 15V$

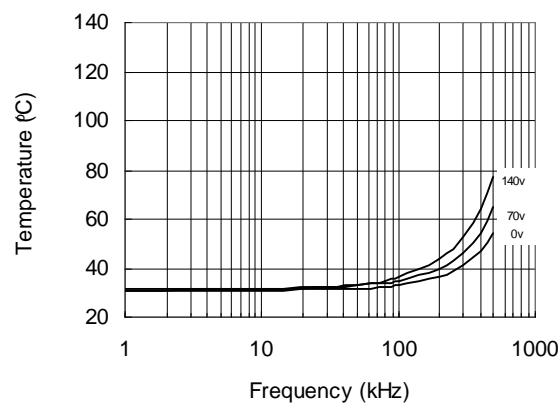


Figure 42. IRS2184s vs. Frequency (IRFBC20),
 $R_{gate} = 33\Omega$, $V_{cc} = 15V$

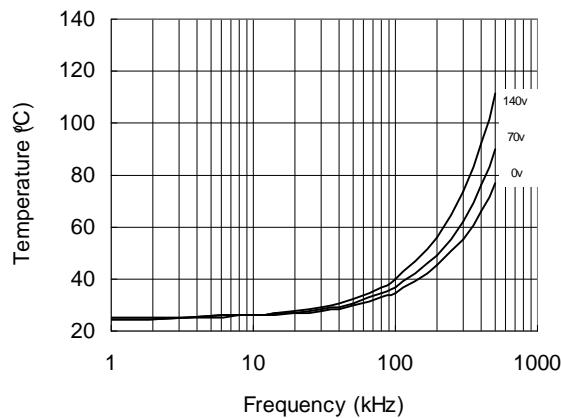


Figure 43. IRS2184s vs. Frequency (IRFBC30),
 $R_{gate} = 22\Omega$, $V_{cc} = 15V$

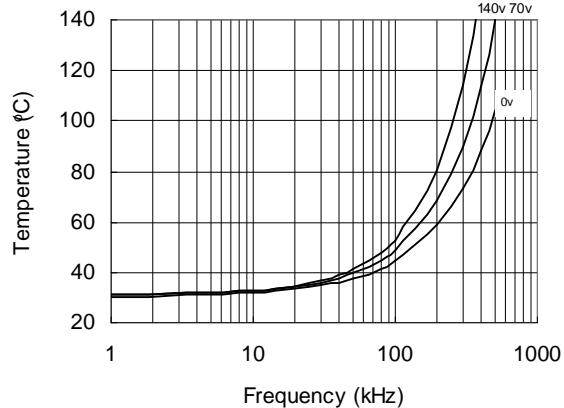


Figure 44. IRS2184s vs. Frequency (IRFBC40),
 $R_{gate} = 15\Omega$, $V_{cc} = 15V$

IRS2184/IRS21844(S)PbF

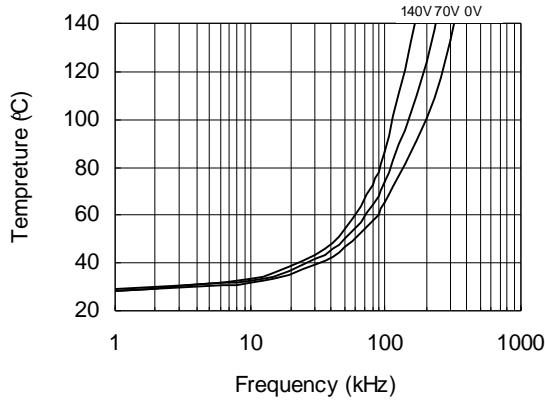


Figure 45. IRS2184s vs. Frequency (IRFBC50),
 $R_{gate} = 10\Omega$, $V_{cc} = 15V$

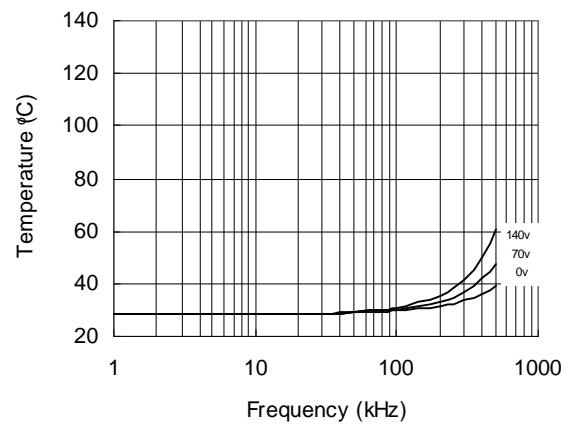


Figure 46. IRS21844s vs. Frequency (IRFBC20),
 $R_{gate} = 33\Omega$, $V_{cc} = 15V$

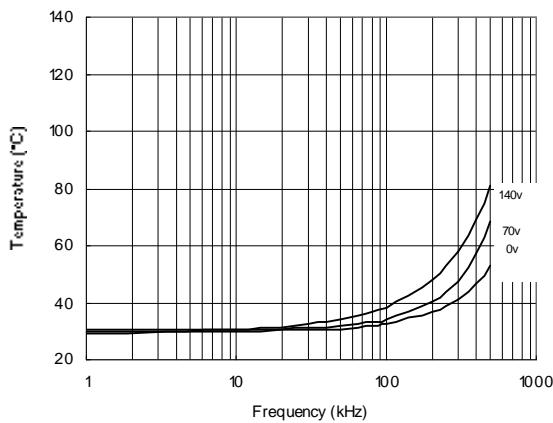


Figure 47. IRS21844s vs. Frequency (IRFBC30),
 $R_{gate} = 22\Omega$, $V_{cc} = 15V$

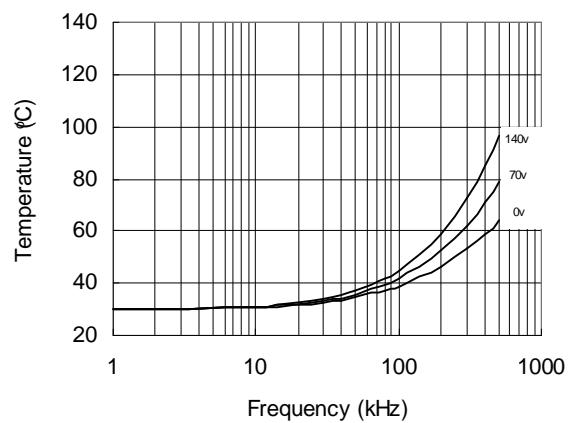


Figure 48. IRS21844s vs. Frequency (IRFBC40),
 $R_{gate} = 15\Omega$, $V_{cc} = 15V$

IRS2184/IRS21844(S)PbF

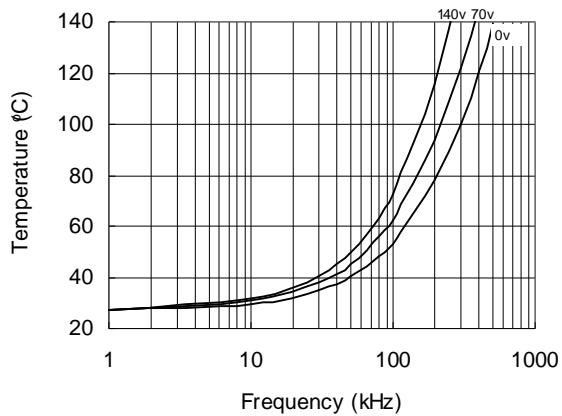
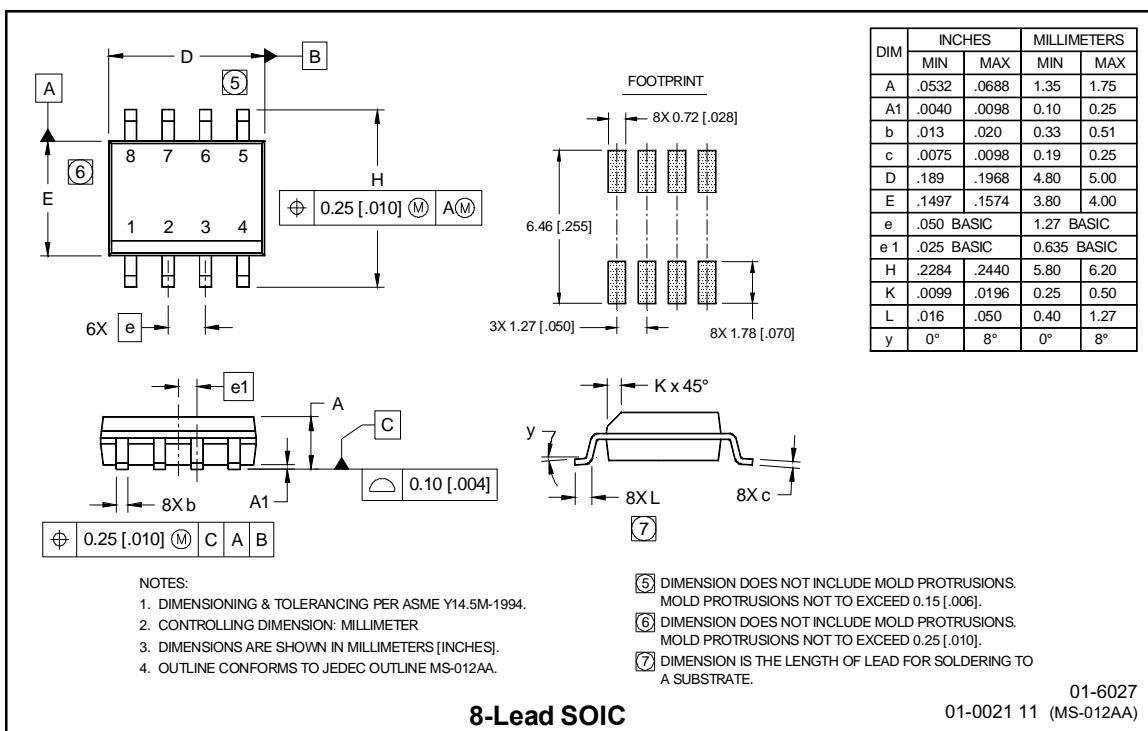
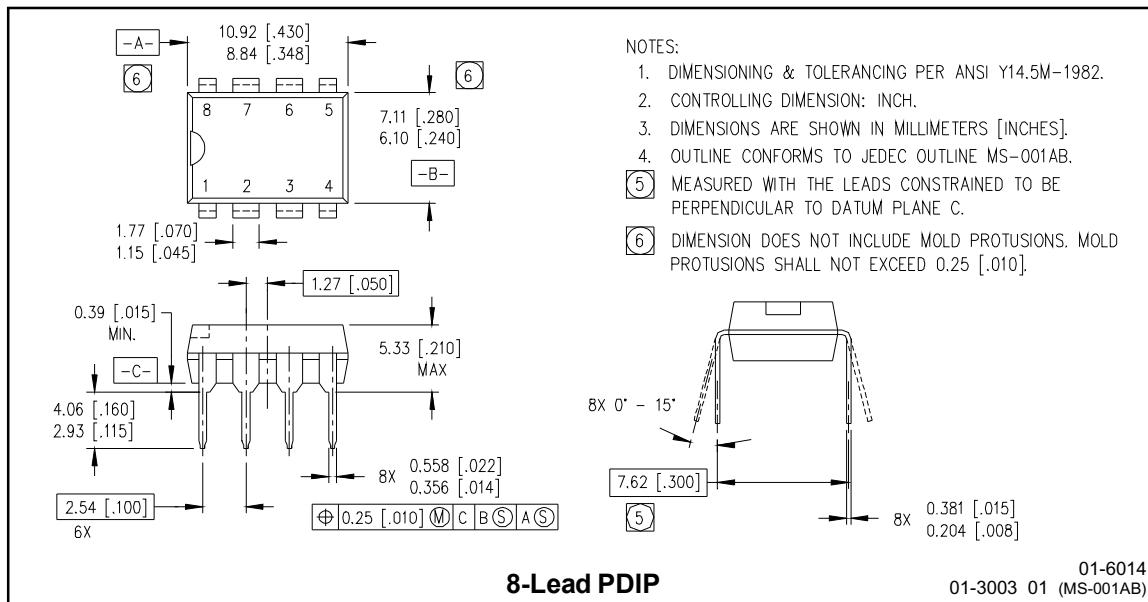


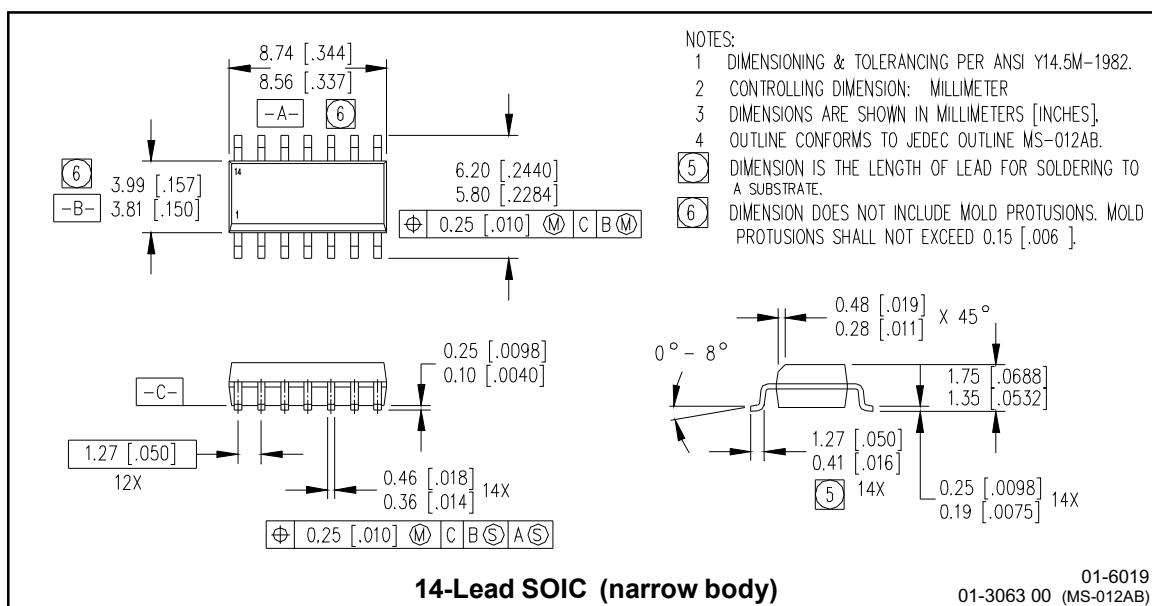
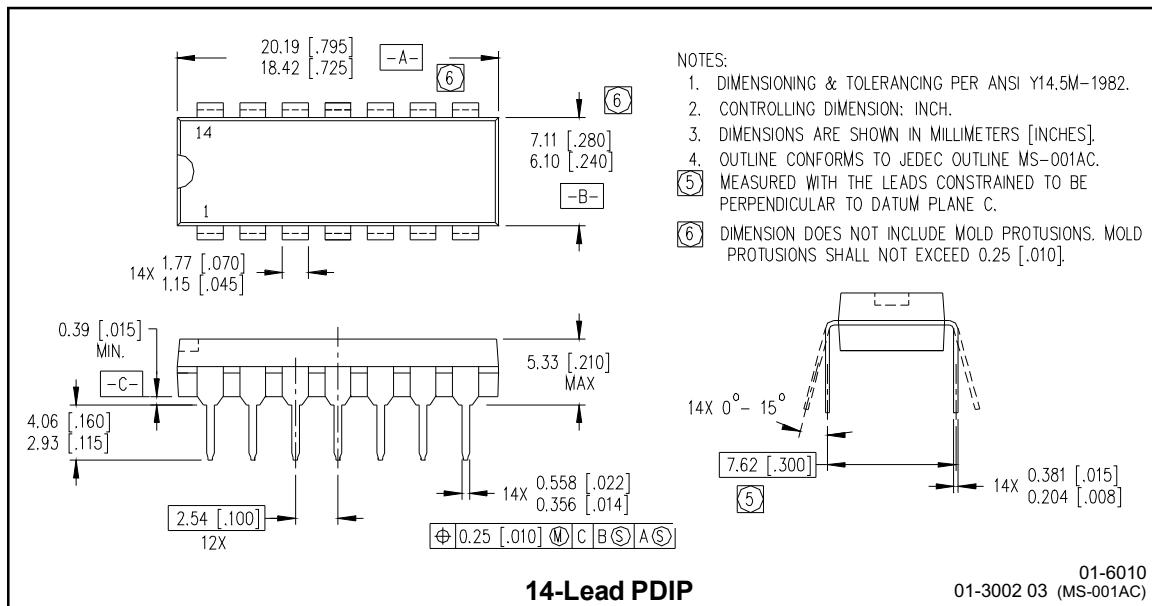
Figure 49. IRS21844s vs. Frequency (IRFBC50),
 $R_{gate} = 10\Omega$, $V_{cc} = 15V$

IRS2184/IRS21844(S)PbF

Cast Outlines

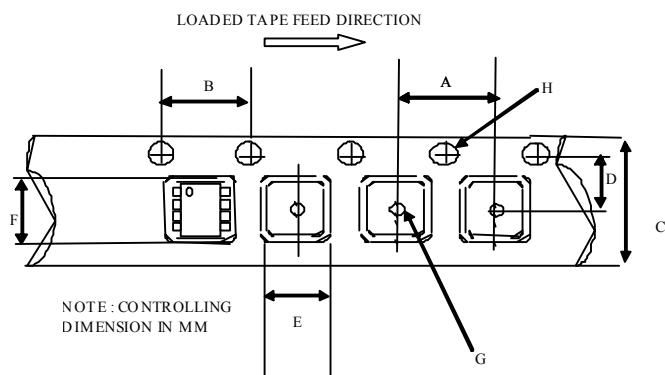


IRS2184/IRS21844(S)PbF



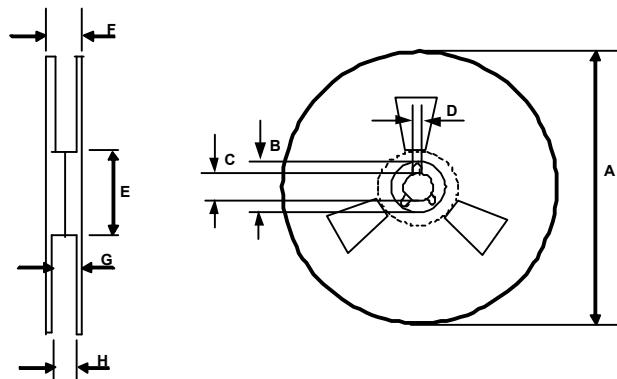
IRS2184/IRS21844(S)PbF

Tape & Reel 8-lead SOIC



CARRIER TAPE DIMENSION FOR 8SOICN

Code	Metric		Imperial	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	7.90	8.10	0.311	0.318
B	3.90	4.10	0.153	0.161
C	11.70	12.30	0.46	0.484
D	5.45	5.55	0.214	0.218
E	6.30	6.50	0.248	0.255
F	5.10	5.30	0.200	0.208
G	1.50	n/a	0.059	n/a
H	1.50	1.60	0.059	0.062

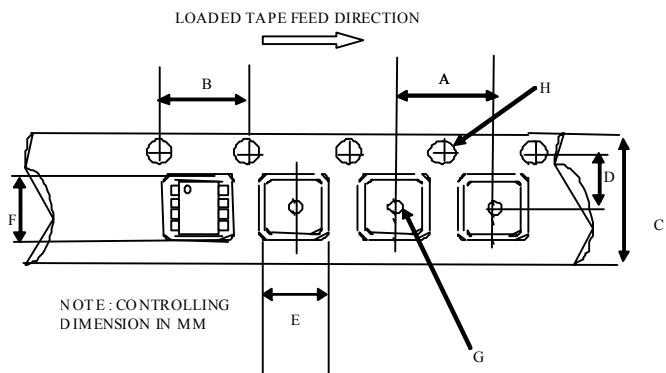


REEL DIMENSIONS FOR 8SOICN

Code	Metric		Imperial	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	329.60	330.25	12.976	13.001
B	20.95	21.45	0.824	0.844
C	12.80	13.20	0.503	0.519
D	1.95	2.45	0.767	0.096
E	98.00	102.00	3.858	4.015
F	n/a	18.40	n/a	0.724
G	14.50	17.10	0.570	0.673
H	12.40	14.40	0.488	0.566

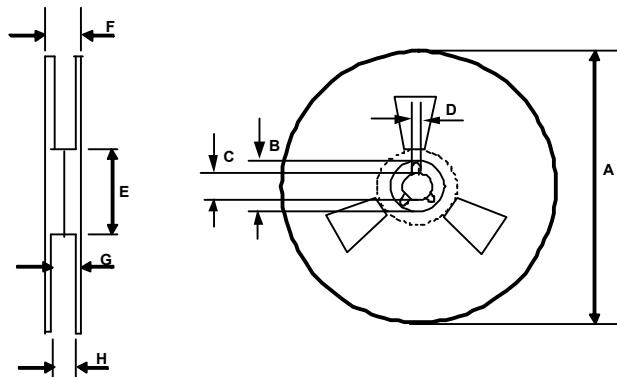
IRS2184/IRS21844(S)PbF

Tape & Reel 14-lead SOIC



CARRIER TAPE DIMENSION FOR 14SOICN

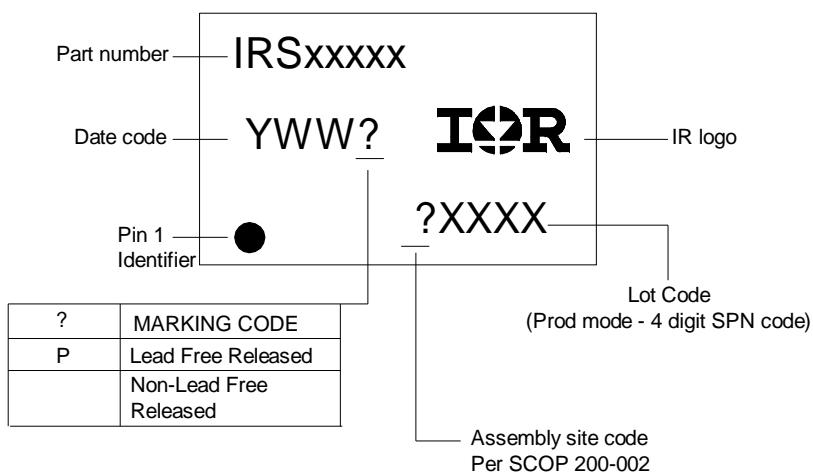
Code	Metric		Imperial	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	7.90	8.10	0.311	0.318
B	3.90	4.10	0.153	0.161
C	15.70	16.30	0.618	0.641
D	7.40	7.60	0.291	0.299
E	6.40	6.60	0.252	0.260
F	9.40	9.60	0.370	0.378
G	1.50	n/a	0.059	n/a
H	1.50	1.60	0.059	0.062



REEL DIMENSIONS FOR 14SOICN

Code	Metric		Imperial	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	329.60	330.25	12.976	13.001
B	20.95	21.45	0.824	0.844
C	12.80	13.20	0.503	0.519
D	1.95	2.45	0.767	0.096
E	98.00	102.00	3.858	4.015
F	n/a	22.40	n/a	0.881
G	18.50	21.10	0.728	0.830
H	16.40	18.40	0.645	0.724

LEADFREE PART MARKING INFORMATION



ORDER INFORMATION

8-Lead PDIP IRS2184PbF	14-Lead PDIP IR2S1844PbF
8-Lead SOIC IRS2184SPbF	14-Lead SOIC IRS21844SPbF
8-Lead SOIC Tape & Reel IRS2184STRPbF	14-Lead SOIC Tape & Reel IRS21844STRPbF

SOIC8 &14 are MSL2 qualified.
This product has been designed and qualified for the industrial level.

Qualification standards can be found at www.irf.com

IR WORLD HEADQUARTERS: 233 Kansas St., El Segundo, California 90245 Tel: (310) 252-7105
Data and specifications subject to change without notice. 12/1/2006



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

Наши преимущества:

- Оперативные поставки широкого спектра электронных компонентов отечественного и импортного производства напрямую от производителей и с крупнейших мировых складов;
- 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, помошь в подборе аналогов, поставка прототипов;
- Система менеджмента качества сертифицирована по Международному стандарту ISO 9001;
- 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.);

Помимо этого, одним из направлений компании «ЭлектроПласт» является направление «Источники питания». Мы предлагаем Вам помошь Конструкторского отдела:

- Подбор оптимального решения, техническое обоснование при выборе компонента;
- 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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