

HybridPACK™ Drive Module

FS770R08A6P2B

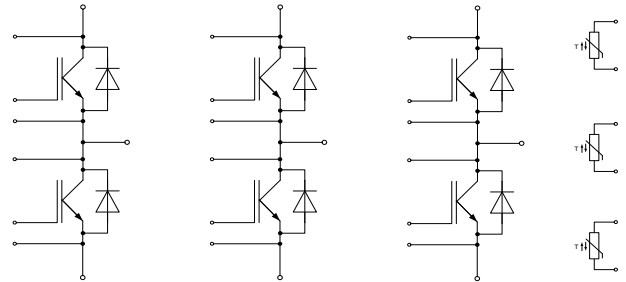
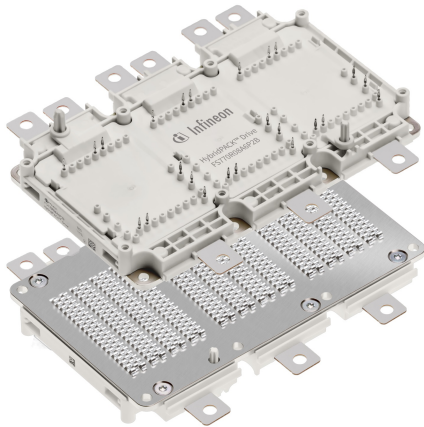
Final Data Sheet

V3.0, 2019-05-28

Automotive High Power

1 Features / Description

HybridPACK™ Drive module with EDT2 IGBT and Diode



$V_{CES} = 750 \text{ V}$
 $I_C = 770 \text{ A}$

Typical Applications

- Automotive Applications
- Hybrid Electrical Vehicles (H)EV
- Motor Drives
- Commercial Agriculture Vehicles

Electrical Features

- Blocking voltage 750V
- Low V_{CEsat}
- Low Switching Losses
- Low Q_g and Cr_{ss}
- Low Inductive Design
- $T_{vj\ op} = 150^\circ\text{C}$
- Short-time extended Operation Temperature
 $T_{vj\ op} = 175^\circ\text{C}$

Mechanical Features

- 4.2kV DC 1sec Insulation
- High Creepage and Clearance Distances
- Compact design
- High Power Density
- Direct Cooled Base Plate with Ribbon Bonds
- Guiding elements for PCB and cooler assembly
- Integrated NTC temperature sensor
- PressFIT Contact Technology
- RoHS compliant
- UL 94 V0 module frame

Description

The HybridPACK™ Drive is a very compact six-pack module optimized for hybrid and electric vehicles. The product FS770R08A6P2FB comes with a flat baseplate and bonded cooling structure and is a 750V/770A module derivate within the HybridPACK Drive family. The power module implements the new EDT2 IGBT generation, which is an automotive Micro-Pattern Trench-Field-Stop cell design optimized for electric drive train applications. The chipset has benchmark current density combined with short circuit ruggedness and increased blocking voltage for reliable inverter operation under harsh environmental conditions. The EDT2 IGBTs also show excellent light load power losses, which helps to improve system efficiency over a real driving cycle. The EDT2 IGBT was optimized for applications with switching frequencies in the range of 10 kHz.

The new HybridPACK™ Drive power module family comes with mechanical guiding elements supporting easy assembly processes for customers. Furthermore, the press-fit pins for the signal terminals avoid additional time consuming selective solder processes, which provides cost savings on system level and increases system reliability. The products in the HybridPACK Drive family with flat baseplate FS660R08A6P2FB; PinFin baseplate FS820R08A6P2B as well as the FS770R08A6P2B derivate allow a very cost effective scaling for different inverter power levels at a minimum inverter design effort.

Product Name	Ordering Code
FS770R08A6P2B	SP001706976

2 IGBT, Inverter

2.1 Maximum Rated Values

Parameter	Conditions	Symbol	Value	Unit
Collector-emitter voltage	$T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	V_{CES}	750	V
Implemented collector current		I_{CN}	770	A
Continuous DC collector current	$T_F = 75^{\circ}\text{C}, T_{vj\max} = 175^{\circ}\text{C}$	$I_{C\text{nom}}$	450 ¹⁾	A
Repetitive peak collector current	$t_p = 1\text{ ms}$	I_{CRM}	1540	A
Total power dissipation	$T_F = 75^{\circ}\text{C}, T_{vj\max} = 175^{\circ}\text{C}$	P_{tot}	654 ¹⁾	W
Gate-emitter peak voltage		V_{GES}	+/-20	V

2.2 Characteristic Values

Parameter	Conditions	Symbol	min. typ. max.			Unit
Collector-emitter saturation voltage	$I_C = 450\text{ A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$	$V_{CE\text{sat}}$		1.10	1.35	V
	$I_C = 450\text{ A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$			1.15		
	$I_C = 450\text{ A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$			1.15		
	$I_C = 770\text{ A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$			1.28		
	$I_C = 770\text{ A}, V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$			1.44		
Gate threshold voltage	$I_C = 9.60\text{ mA}, V_{CE} = V_{GE}$	$V_{GE\text{th}}$	4.90	5.80 4,10	6.50	V
Gate charge	$V_{GE} = -8\text{ V} \dots 15\text{ V}, V_{CE} = 400\text{ V}$	Q_G		4.40		μC
Internal gate resistor		$R_{G\text{int}}$		0.7		Ω
Input capacitance	$f = 1\text{ MHz}, V_{CE} = 50\text{ V}, V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$	C_{ies}		80.0		nF
Output capacitance	$f = 1\text{ MHz}, V_{CE} = 50\text{ V}, V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$	C_{oes}		1.00		nF
Reverse transfer capacitance	$f = 1\text{ MHz}, V_{CE} = 50\text{ V}, V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$	C_{res}		0.30		nF
Collector-emitter cut-off current	$V_{CE} = 750\text{ V}, V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$ $V_{CE} = 750\text{ V}, V_{GE} = 0\text{ V}$	I_{CES}		5	1.0	mA
Gate-emitter leakage current	$V_{CE} = 0\text{ V}, V_{GE} = 20\text{ V}$	I_{GES}			400	nA
Turn-on delay time, inductive load	$I_C = 450\text{ A}, V_{CE} = 400\text{ V}$ $V_{GE} = -8\text{ V} / +15\text{ V}$ $R_{G\text{on}} = 2.4\ \Omega$	$t_{d\text{on}}$		$T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	0.28	μs
				$T_{vj} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$	0.29	
				$T_{vj} = 175^{\circ}\text{C}$	0.30	
Rise time, inductive load	$I_C = 450\text{ A}, V_{CE} = 400\text{ V}$ $V_{GE} = -8\text{ V} / +15\text{ V}$ $R_{G\text{on}} = 2.4\ \Omega$	t_r		$T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	0.07	μs
				$T_{vj} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$	0.08	
				$T_{vj} = 175^{\circ}\text{C}$	0.08	
Turn-off delay time, inductive load	$I_C = 450\text{ A}, V_{CE} = 400\text{ V}$ $V_{GE} = -8\text{ V} / +15\text{ V}$ $R_{G\text{off}} = 5.1\ \Omega$	$t_{d\text{off}}$		$T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	0.94	μs
				$T_{vj} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$	1.05	
				$T_{vj} = 175^{\circ}\text{C}$	1.05	
Fall time, inductive load	$I_C = 450\text{ A}, V_{CE} = 400\text{ V}$ $V_{GE} = -8\text{ V} / +15\text{ V}$ $R_{G\text{off}} = 5.1\ \Omega$	t_f		$T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	0.04	μs
				$T_{vj} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$	0.05	
				$T_{vj} = 175^{\circ}\text{C}$	0.06	
Turn-on energy loss per pulse	$I_C = 450\text{ A}, V_{CE} = 400\text{ V}, L_S = 20\text{ nH}$ $V_{GE} = -8\text{ V} / +15\text{ V}$ $R_{G\text{on}} = 2.4\ \Omega$ $di/dt (T_{vj} 25^{\circ}\text{C}) = 5500\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ $di/dt (T_{vj} 150^{\circ}\text{C}) = 5000\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$	E_{on}		$T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	13.5	mJ
				$T_{vj} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$	17.5	
				$T_{vj} = 175^{\circ}\text{C}$	18.0	
Turn-off energy loss per pulse	$I_C = 450\text{ A}, V_{CE} = 400\text{ V}, L_S = 20\text{ nH}$ $V_{GE} = -8\text{ V} / +15\text{ V}$ $R_{G\text{off}} = 5.1\ \Omega$ $dv/dt (T_{vj} 25^{\circ}\text{C}) = 3100\text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$ $dv/dt (T_{vj} 150^{\circ}\text{C}) = 2500\text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$	E_{off}		$T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	23.5	mJ
				$T_{vj} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$	29.0	
				$T_{vj} = 175^{\circ}\text{C}$	30.0	
SC data	$V_{GE} \leq 15\text{ V}, V_{CC} = 400\text{ V}$ $V_{CE\text{max}} = V_{CES} - L_{SCE} \cdot di/dt$	I_{SC}		4800 3900		A
Thermal resistance, junction to cooling fluid	per IGBT; $\Delta V/\Delta t = 10\text{ dm}^3/\text{min}, T_F = 75^{\circ}\text{C}$	R_{thJF}		0.130 ²⁾	0.153 ²⁾	K/W
Temperature under switching conditions	t_{op} continuous for 10s within a period of 30s, occurrence maximum 3000 times over lifetime	$T_{vj\text{op}}$	-40 150		150 ³⁾ 175	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

¹⁾ Verified by characterization / design not by test.

²⁾ For Cooler design see application note AN-HPD-ASSEMBLY. Cooling fluid 50% water / 50% ethylenglycol.

³⁾ For $T_{vj\text{op}} > 150^{\circ}\text{C}$: Baseplate temperature has to be limited to 125°C .

3 Diode, Inverter

3.1 Maximum Rated Values

Parameter	Conditions	Symbol	Value	Unit
Repetitive peak reverse voltage	$T_{vj} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	V_{RRM}	750	V
Implemented forward current		I_{FN}	770	A
Continuous DC forward current		I_F	450 ¹⁾	A
Repetitive peak forward current	$t_p = 1 \text{ ms}$	I_{FRM}	1540	A
I^2t - value	$V_R = 0 \text{ V}, t_p = 10 \text{ ms}, T_{vj} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$	I^2t	19000	A^2s
	$V_R = 0 \text{ V}, t_p = 10 \text{ ms}, T_{vj} = 175^{\circ}\text{C}$		16000	A^2s

3.2 Characteristic Values

Parameter	Conditions	Symbol	min. typ. max.			Unit
Forward voltage	$I_F = 450 \text{ A}, V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}$	V_F		1.45	1.65	V
	$I_F = 450 \text{ A}, V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}$			1.30		
	$I_F = 450 \text{ A}, V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}$			1.25		
	$I_F = 770 \text{ A}, V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}$			1.65		
Peak reverse recovery current	$I_F = 450 \text{ A}, -di_F/dt = 5000 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s} (T_{vj} = 150^{\circ}\text{C})$	I_{RM}		250		A
	$V_R = 400 \text{ V}$			350		
Recovered charge	$I_F = 450 \text{ A}, -di_F/dt = 5000 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s} (T_{vj} = 150^{\circ}\text{C})$	Q_r		20.0		μC
	$V_R = 400 \text{ V}$			40.0		
Reverse recovery energy	$I_F = 450 \text{ A}, -di_F/dt = 5000 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s} (T_{vj} = 150^{\circ}\text{C})$	E_{rec}		7.00		mJ
	$V_R = 400 \text{ V}$			13.0		
Thermal resistance, junction to cooling fluid	per diode; $\Delta V/\Delta t = 10 \text{ dm}^3/\text{min}, T_F = 75^{\circ}\text{C}$	R_{thJF}		0.185 ²⁾	0.217 ²⁾	K/W
Temperature under switching conditions	t_{op} continuous for 10s within a period of 30s, occurrence maximum 3000 times over lifetime	$T_{vj op}$		-40 150		150 ³⁾ 175 $^{\circ}\text{C}$

4 NTC-Thermistor

Parameter	Conditions	Symbol	min. typ. max.			Unit
Rated resistance	$T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	R_{25}		5.00		$\text{k}\Omega$
Deviation of R100	$T_C = 100^{\circ}\text{C}, R_{100} = 493 \Omega$	$\Delta R/R$	5		5	%
Power dissipation	$T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	P_{25}			20.0	mW
B-value	$R_2 = R_{25} \exp [B_{25/50}(1/T_2 - 1/(298,15 \text{ K}))]$	$B_{25/50}$		3375		K
B-value	$R_2 = R_{25} \exp [B_{25/80}(1/T_2 - 1/(298,15 \text{ K}))]$	$B_{25/80}$		3411		K
B-value	$R_2 = R_{25} \exp [B_{25/100}(1/T_2 - 1/(298,15 \text{ K}))]$	$B_{25/100}$		3433		K

Specification according to the valid application note.

¹⁾ Verified by characterization / design not by test.

²⁾ For cooler design see application note AN-HPD-ASSEMBLY. Cooling fluid 50% water / 50% ethylenglycol.

³⁾ For $T_{vjop} > 150^{\circ}\text{C}$: Baseplate temperature has to be limited to 125°C .

5 Module

Parameter	Conditions	Symbol	Value			Unit
Isolation test voltage	RMS, f = 0 Hz, t = 1 sec	V _{ISOL}	4.2			kV
Maximum RMS module terminal current	T _F = 75°C, T _{Ct} = 105°C	I _{RMS}	500 ¹⁾			A
Material of module baseplate			Cu+Nj ²⁾			
Internal isolation	basic insulation (class 1, IEC 61140)		Al ₂ O ₃ ³⁾			
Creepage distance	terminal to heatsink terminal to terminal	d _{Creep}	9.0 9.0			mm
Clearance	terminal to heatsink terminal to terminal	d _{Clear}	4.5 4.5			mm
Comperative tracking index		CTI	> 200			
			min.	typ.	max.	
Pressure drop in cooling circuit	ΔV/Δt = 10.0 dm ³ /min; T _F = 75°C	Δp		87 ⁴⁾		mbar
Maximum pressure in cooling circuit	T _{baseplate} < 40°C T _{baseplate} > 40°C (relative pressure)	p			3.0 ⁵⁾ 2.5	bar
Stray inductance module		L _{sCE}		8.0		nH
Module lead resistance, terminals - chip	T _F = 25 °C, per switch	R _{CC'+EE'}		0.75		mΩ
Storage temperature		T _{stg}	-40		125	°C
Mounting torque for modul mounting	Screw M4 baseplate to heatsink Screw EJOT Delta PCB to frame	M	1.80 0.45	2.00 0.50	2.20 0.55 ⁶⁾	Nm
Weight		G		605		g

¹⁾ Continous, steady state. Verified by characterization / design not by test.

²⁾ Ni plated Cu baseplate.

³⁾ Improved Al₂O₃ ceramic.

⁴⁾ For cooler design see application note AN-HPD-ASSEMBLY. Cooling fluid 50% water / 50% ethylenglycol.

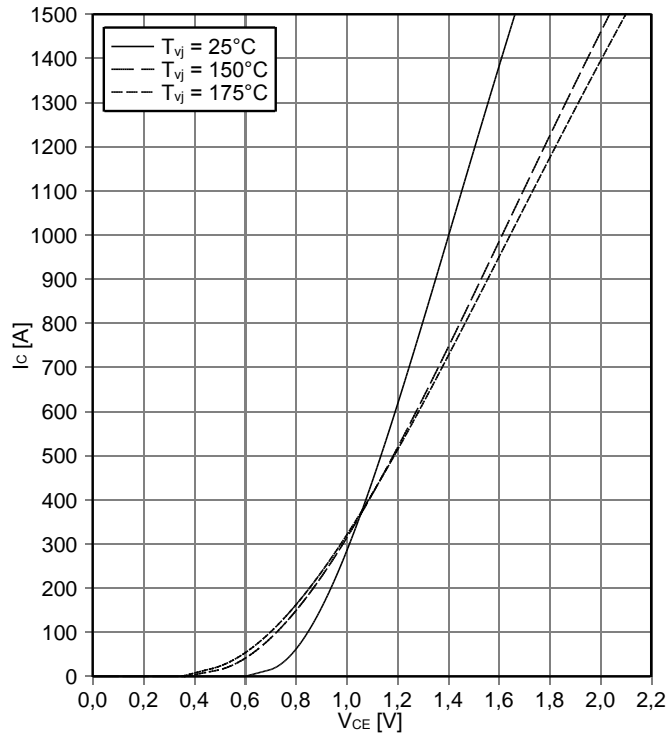
⁵⁾ According to application note AN-HPD-ASSEMBLY.

⁶⁾ EJOT Delta PT WN 5451 30x10. Effective mounting torque according to application note AN-HPD-ASSEMBLY

6 Characteristics Diagrams

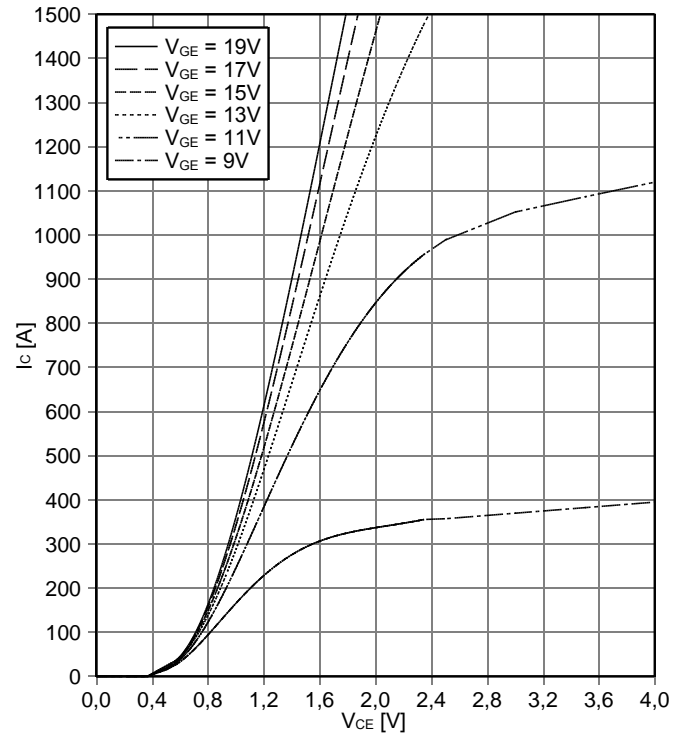
output characteristic IGBT, Inverter (typical)

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$
 $V_{GE} = 15\text{ V}$



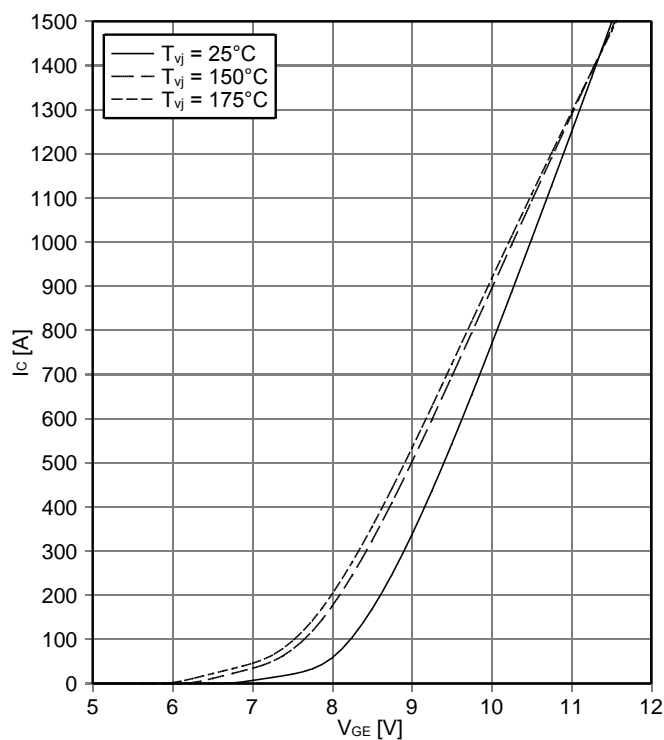
output characteristic IGBT, Inverter (typical)

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$
 $T_{vj} = 150^\circ\text{C}$



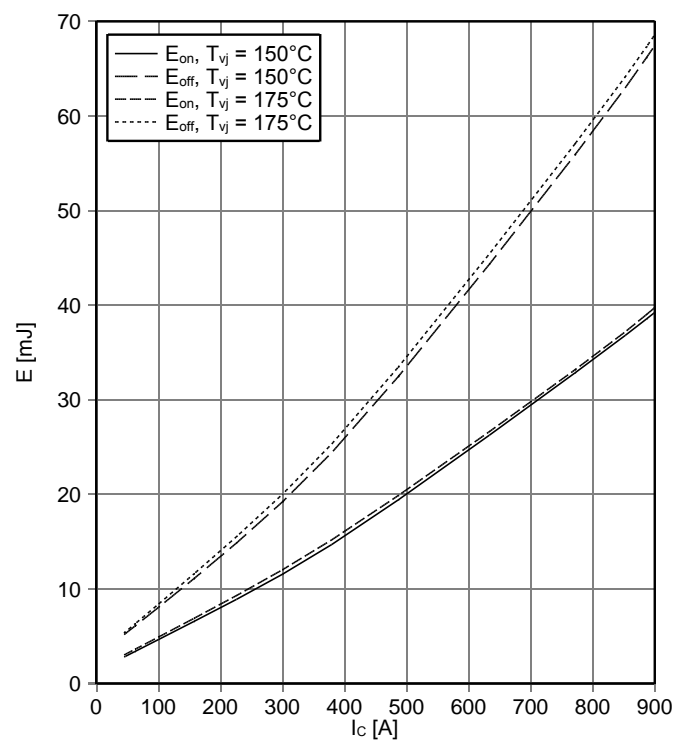
transfer characteristic IGBT, Inverter (typical)

$I_C = f(V_{GE})$
 $V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}$



switching losses IGBT, Inverter (typical)

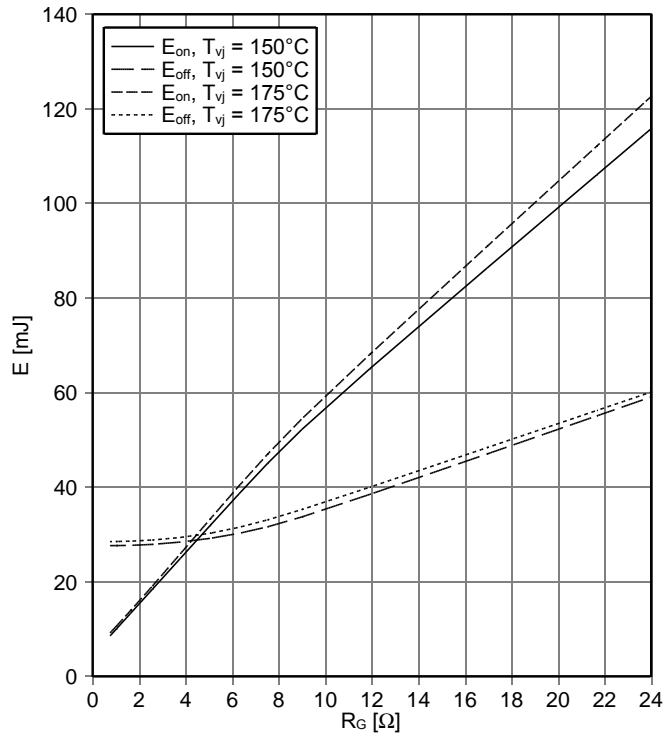
$E_{on} = f(I_C)$, $E_{off} = f(I_C)$
 $V_{GE} = +15\text{ V} / -8\text{ V}$, $R_{Gon} = 2.4\ \Omega$, $R_{Goff} = 5.1\ \Omega$, $V_{CE} = 400\text{ V}$



switching losses IGBT, Inverter (typical)

$E_{on} = f(R_G), E_{off} = f(R_G)$

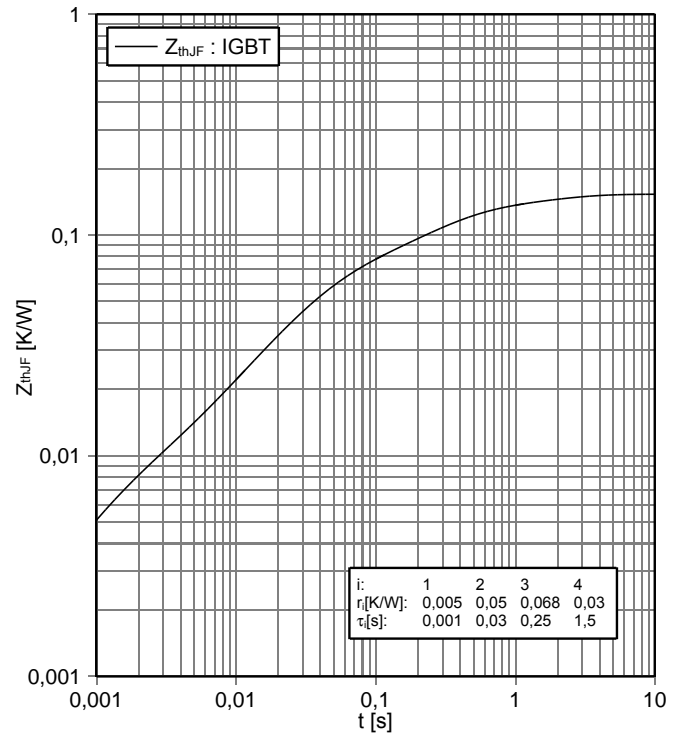
$V_{GE} = +15V / -8V, I_C = 450 A, V_{CE} = 400 V$



transient thermal impedance IGBT, Inverter

$Z_{thJF} = f(t)$, cooler design according to AN-HPD-ASSEMBLY

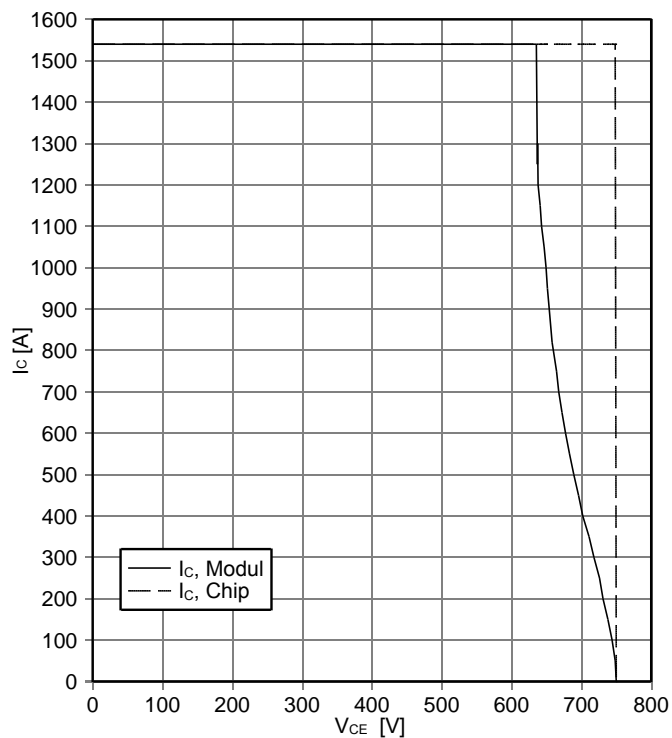
$\Delta V/\Delta t = 10 \text{ dm}^3/\text{min}; T_f = 75^\circ\text{C}; 50\% \text{ water} / 50\% \text{ ethylenglycol}$



reverse bias safe operating area IGBT, Inverter (RBSOA)

$I_C = f(V_{CE})$

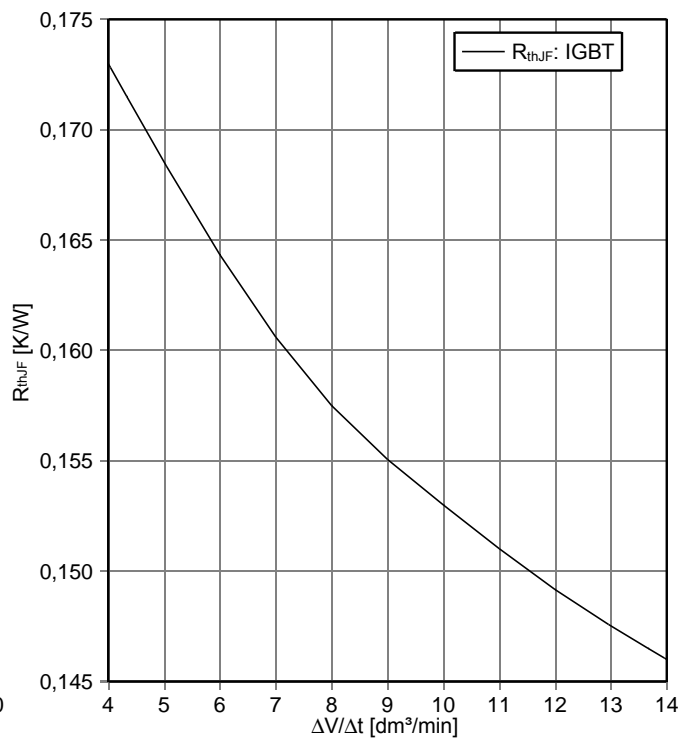
$V_{GE} = +15V / -8V, R_{Goff} = 5,1 \Omega, T_{vj} = 175^\circ\text{C}$



thermal impedance IGBT, Inverter

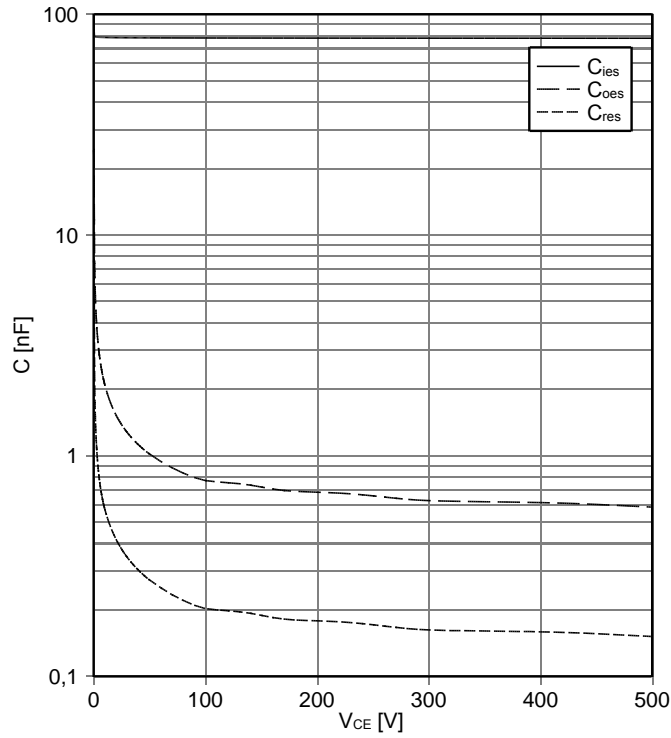
$R_{thJF} = f(\Delta V/\Delta t)$, cooler design according to AN-HPD-Assembly

$T_f = 75^\circ\text{C}; 50\% \text{ water} / 50\% \text{ ethylenglycol}$



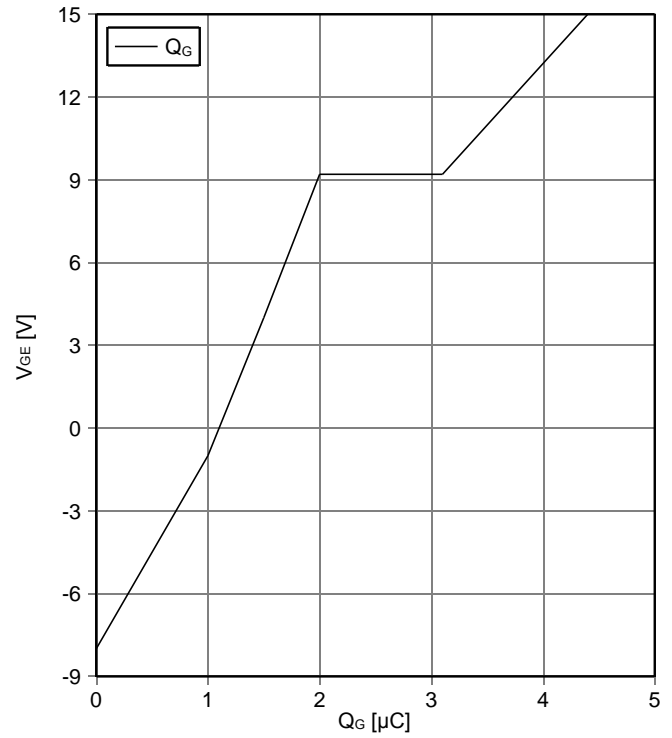
capacity characteristic IGBT, Inverter (typical)

$C = f(V_{CE})$
 $V_{GE} = 0 \text{ V}$, $T_{vj} = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $f = 1\text{MHz}$



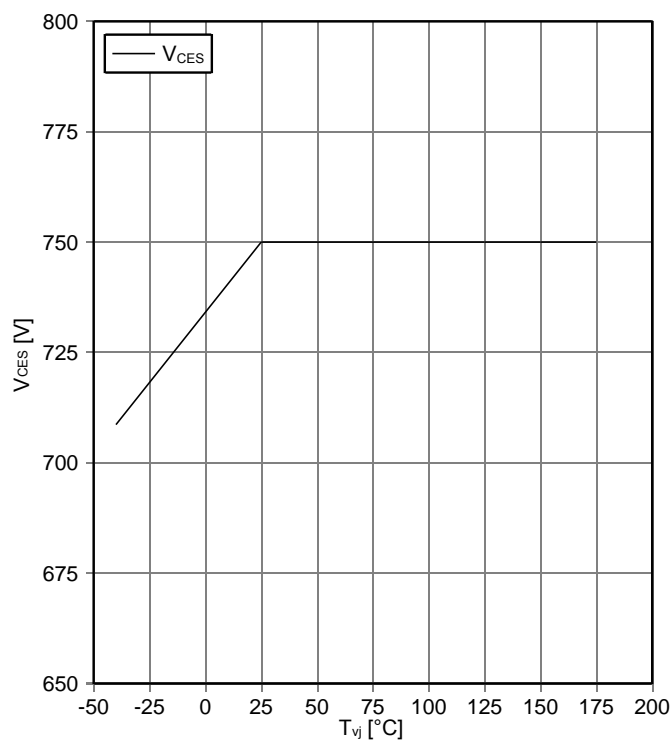
gate charge characteristic IGBT, Inverter (typical)

$V_{GE} = f(Q_G)$
 $V_{CE} = 400 \text{ V}$, $I_C = 450 \text{ A}$, $T_{vj} = 25^\circ\text{C}$



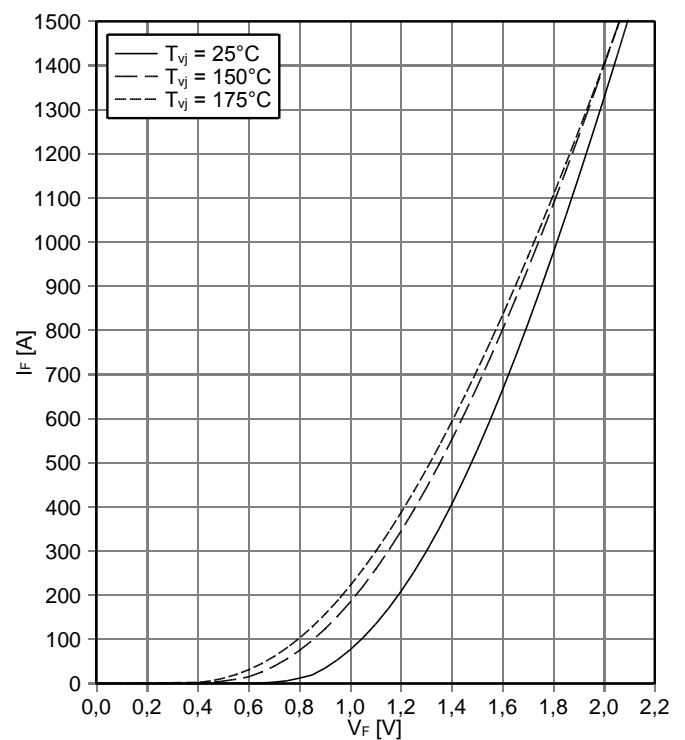
maximum allowed collector-emitter voltage

$V_{CES} = f(T_{vj})$, verified by characterization / design not by test
 $I_{CES} = 1 \text{ mA}$ for $T_{vj} \leq 25^\circ\text{C}$; $I_{CES} = 30 \text{ mA}$ for $T_{vj} > 25^\circ\text{C}$



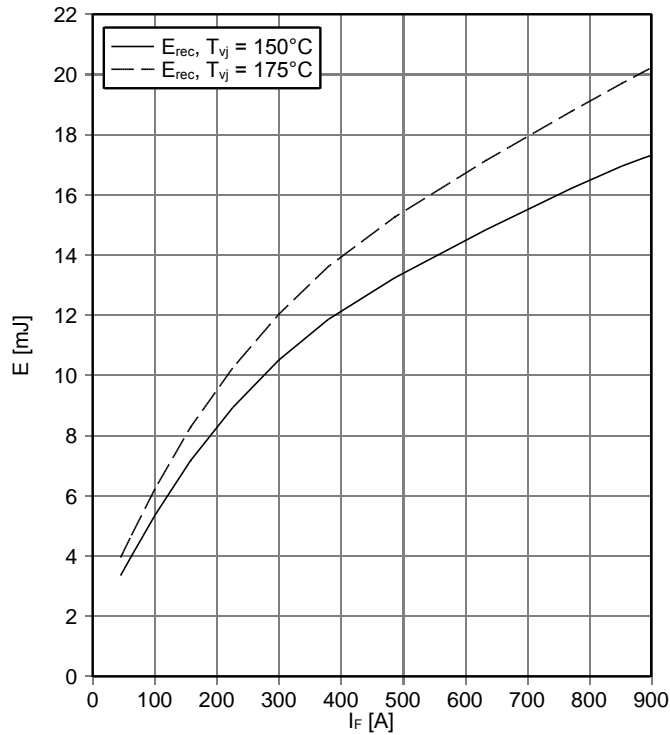
forward characteristic of Diode, Inverter (typical)

$I_F = f(V_F)$



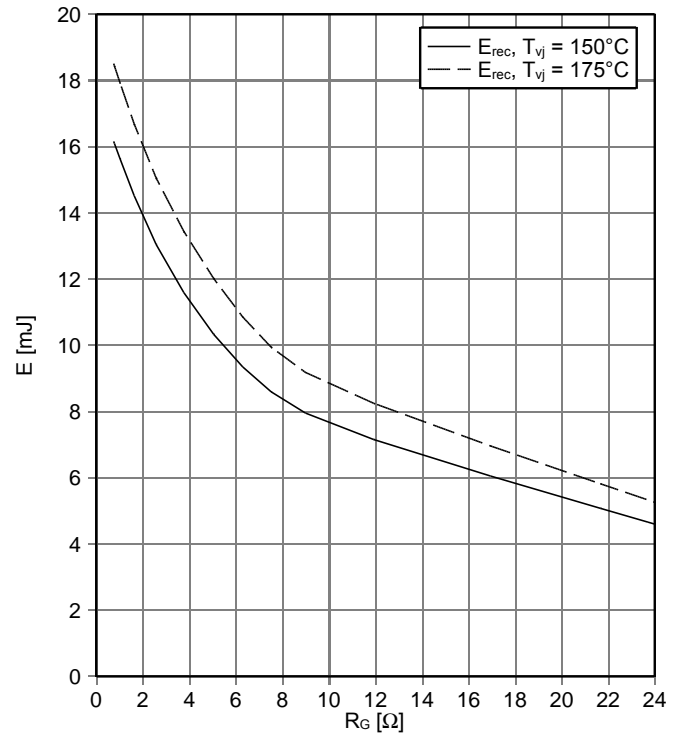
switching losses Diode, Inverter (typical)

$E_{rec} = f(I_F)$,
 $R_{Gon} = 2.4 \Omega$, $V_{CE} = 400 V$



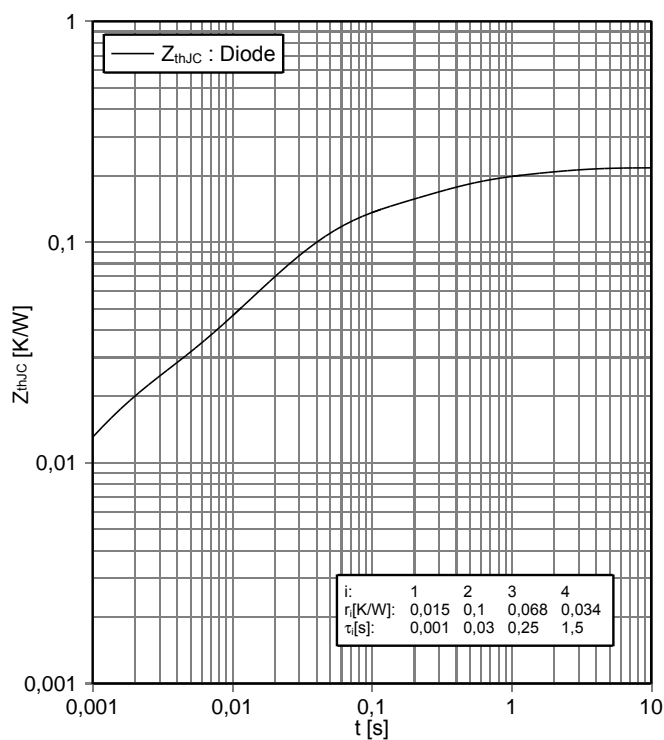
switching losses Diode, Inverter (typical)

$E_{rec} = f(R_G)$,
 $I_F = 450 A$, $V_{CE} = 400 V$



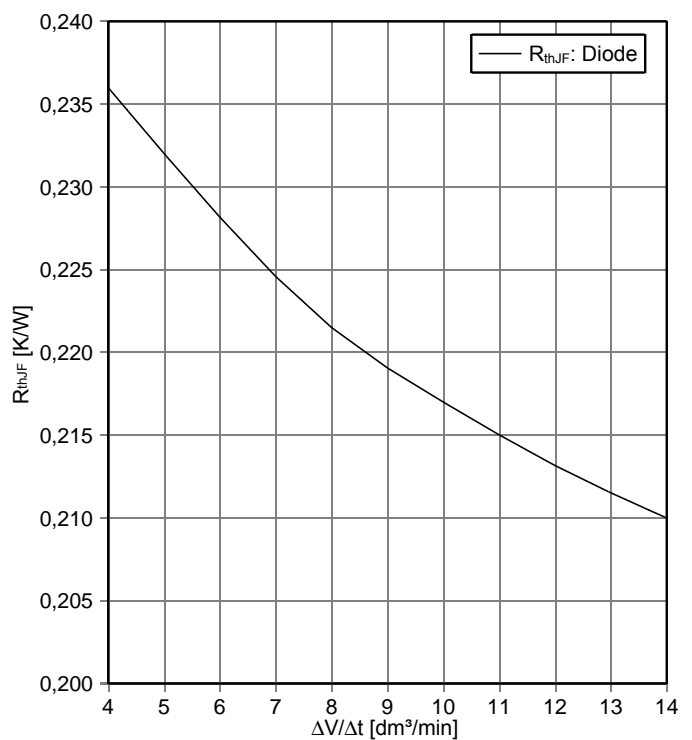
transient thermal impedance Diode, Inverter

$Z_{thJF} = f(t)$, cooler design according to AN-HPD-ASSEMBLY
 $\Delta V/\Delta t = 10 \text{ dm}^3/\text{min}$; $T_f = 75^\circ\text{C}$; 50% water / 50% ethylenglycol

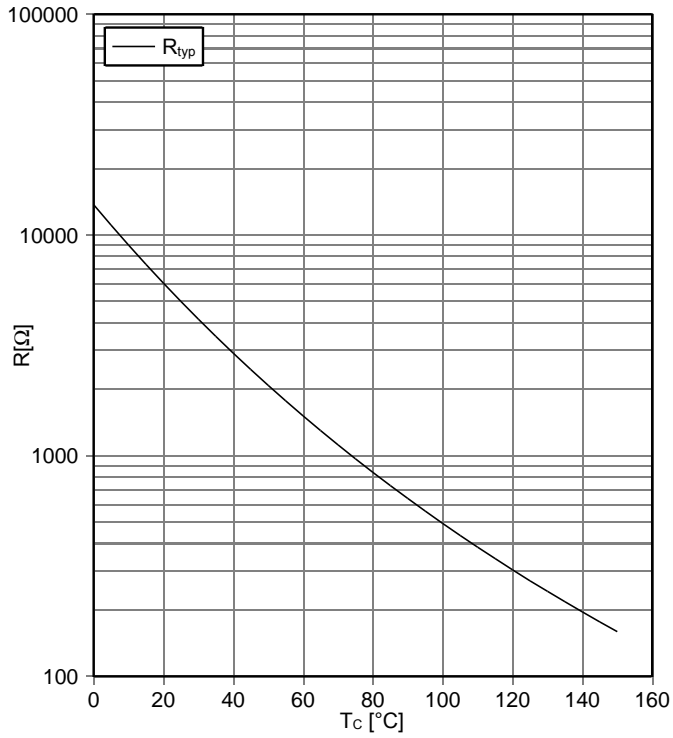


thermal impedance Diode, Inverter

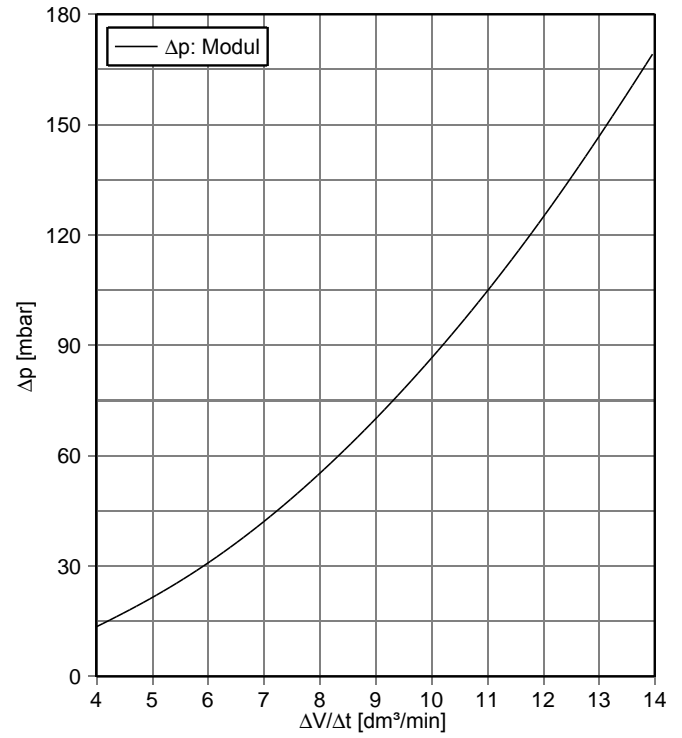
$R_{thJF} = f(\Delta V/\Delta t)$, cooler design according to AN-HPD-ASSEMBLY
 $T_f = 75^\circ\text{C}$; 50% water / 50% ethylenglycol



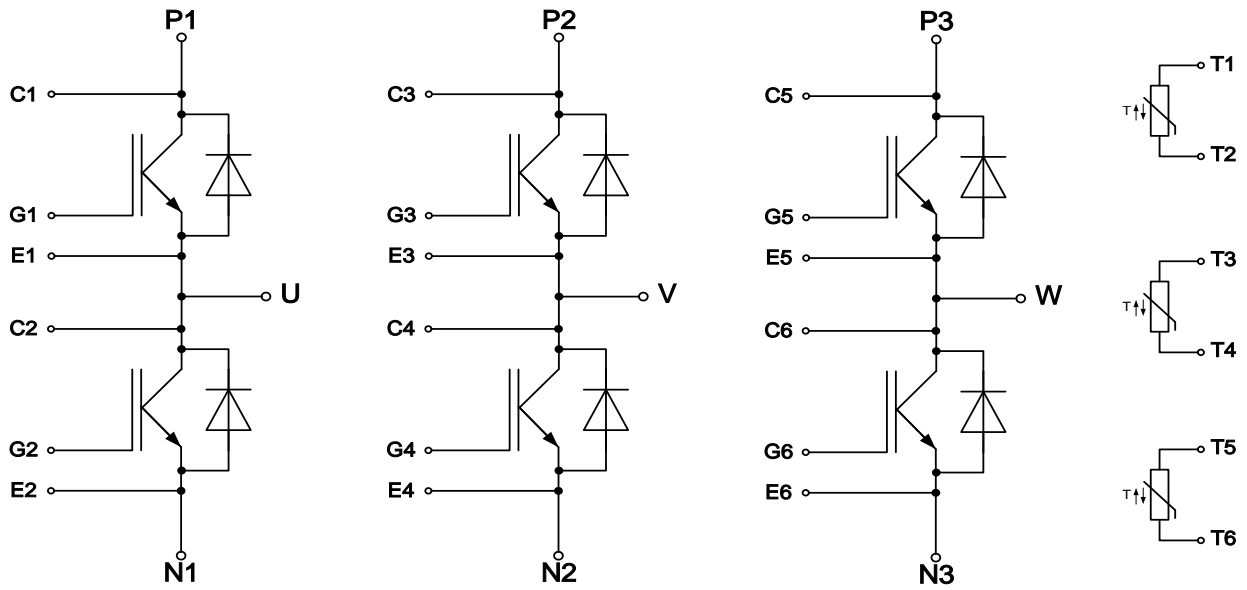
NTC-Thermistor-temperature characteristic (typical)
 $R = f(T)$



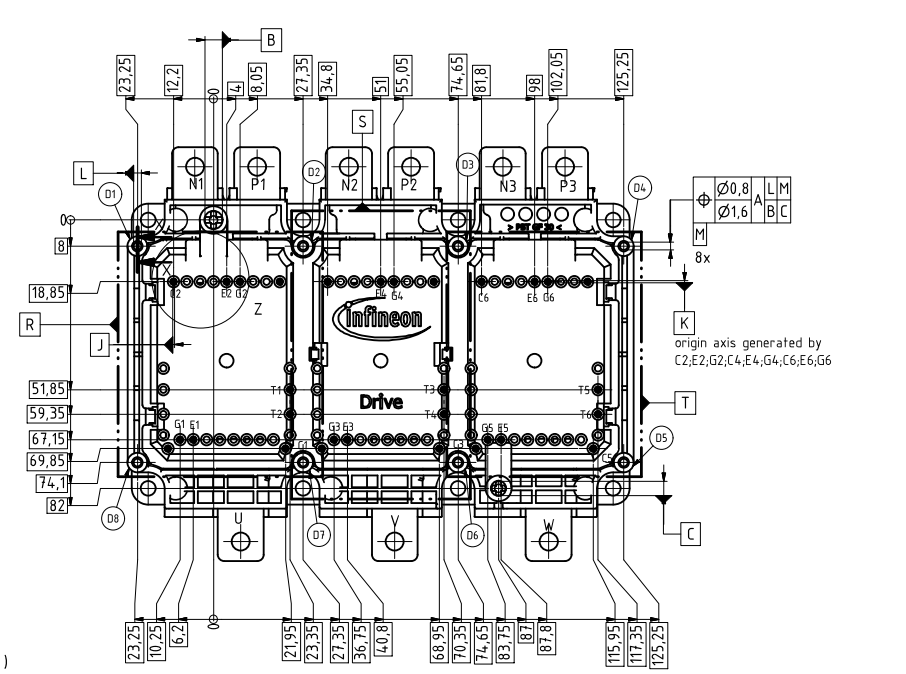
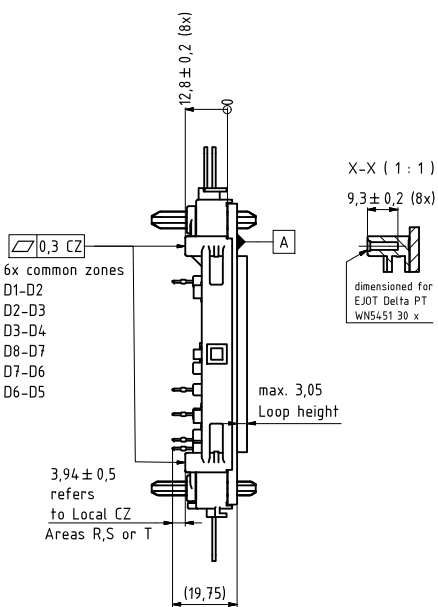
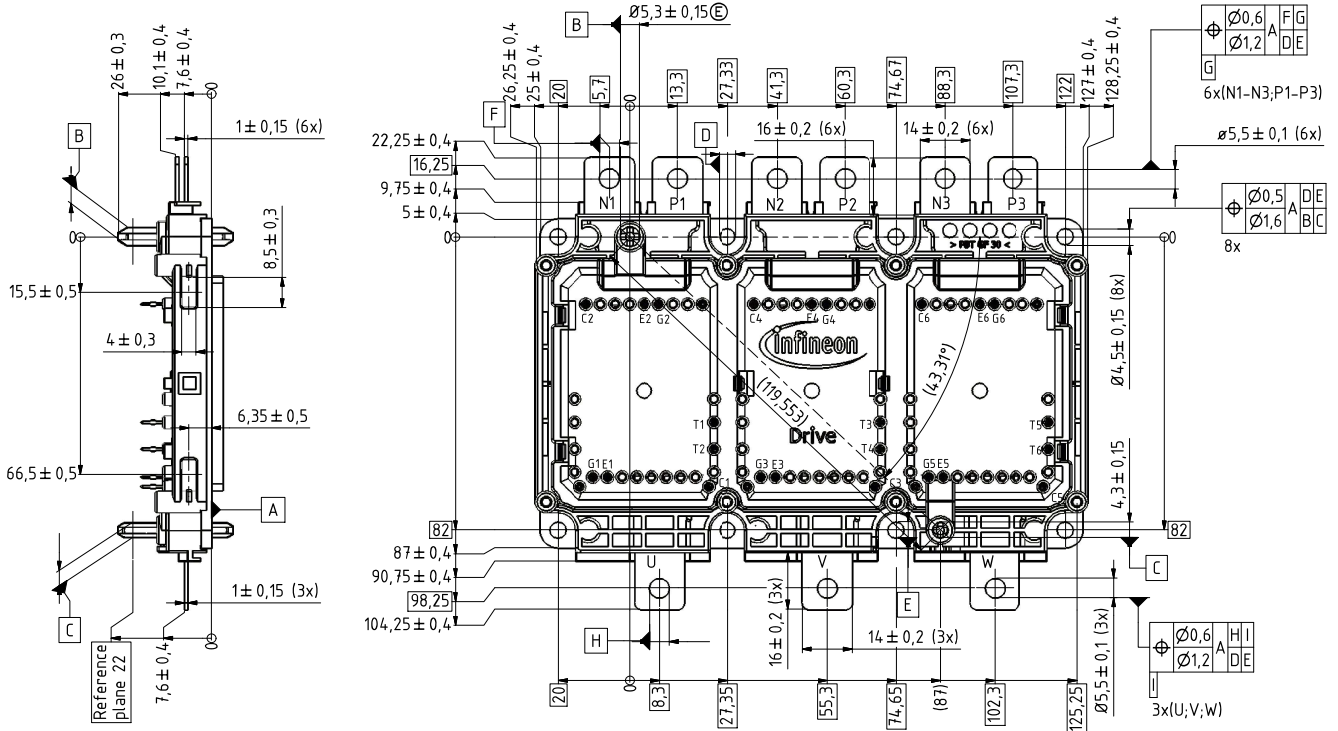
pressure drop in cooling circuit
 $\Delta p = f(\Delta V/\Delta t)$, cooler design according to AN-HPD-ASSEMBLY
 $T_f = 75^\circ\text{C}$; 50% water / 50% ethylenglycol



7 Circuit diagram



8 Package outlines




Drawing: D00114638		
edges	general toler.	surfaces
DIN ISO 13715	DIN 16742-TG4	DIN EN ISO 1302
	DIN ISO 2768-mK	

All dimensions refer to module in delivery condition.


** Pin positions checked with pin gauge according to Application Note AB-HPD-ASSEMBLY

9 Label Codes

9.1 Module Code

Code Format	Data Matrix		
Encoding	ASCII Text		
Symbol Size	16x16		
Standard	IEC24720 and IEC16022		
Code Content	Content	Digit	Example (below)
	Module Serial Number	1 - 5	71549
	Module Material Number	6 - 11	142846
	Production Order Number	12 - 19	55054991
	Datecode (Production Year)	20 - 21	15
	Datecode (Production Week)	22 - 23	30
Example	 71549142846550549911530		

9.2 Packing Code

Code Format	Code128			
Encoding	Code Set A			
Symbol Size	34 digits			
Standard	IEC8859-1			
Code Content	Content	Identifier	Digit	Example (below)
	Backend Construction Number	X	2 - 9	95056609
	Production Lot Number	1T	12 - 19	2X0003E0
	Serial Number	S	21 - 25	754389
	Date Code	9D	28 - 31	1139
	Box Quantity	Q	33 - 34	15
Example	 X950566091T2X0003E0S754389D1139Q15			

Revision History

Major changes since previous revision

Revision History

Reference	Date	Description
V1.0	2017-06-06	Target datasheet
V2.0	2018-07-10	-
V3.0	2019-05-28	-

Terms & Conditions of usage

Edition 2018-08-01

Published by
Infineon Technologies AG
81726 Munich, Germany
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Last update

2011-11-11

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

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

Мы предлагаем:

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

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

Конструкторский отдел помогает осуществить:

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



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