Old Company Name in Catalogs and Other Documents

On April 1st, 2010, NEC Electronics Corporation merged with Renesas Technology Corporation, and Renesas Electronics Corporation took over all the business of both companies. Therefore, although the old company name remains in this document, it is a valid Renesas Electronics document. We appreciate your understanding.

Renesas Electronics website: http://www.renesas.com

April 1st, 2010 Renesas Electronics Corporation

Issued by: Renesas Electronics Corporation (http://www.renesas.com)

EOL announ

Send any inquiries to http://www.renesas.com/inquiry.



Notice

- 1. All information included in this document is current as of the date this document is issued. Such information, however, is subject to change without any prior notice. Before purchasing or using any Renesas Electronics products listed herein, please confirm the latest product information with a Renesas Electronics sales office. Also, please pay regular and careful attention to additional and different information to be disclosed by Renesas Electronics such as that disclosed through our website.
- 2. Renesas Electronics does not assume any liability for infringement of patents, copyrights, or other intellectual property rights of third parties by or arising from the use of Renesas Electronics products or technical information described in this document. No license, express, implied or otherwise, is granted hereby under any patents, copyrights or other intellectual property rights of Renesas Electronics or others.
- 3. You should not alter, modify, copy, or otherwise misappropriate any Renesas Electronics product, whether in whole or in part.
- 4. Descriptions of circuits, software and other related information in this document are provided only to illustrate the operation of semiconductor products and application examples. You are fully responsible for the incorporation of these circuits, software, and information in the design of your equipment. Renesas Electronics assumes no responsibility for any losses incurred by you or third parties arising from the use of these circuits, software, or information.
- 5. When exporting the products or technology described in this document, you should comply with the applicable export control laws and regulations and follow the procedures required by such laws and regulations. You should not use Renesas Electronics products or the technology described in this document for any purpose relating to military applications or use by the military, including but not limited to the development of weapons of mass destruction. Renesas Electronics products and technology may not be used for or incorporated into any products or systems whose manufacture, use, or sale is prohibited under any applicable domestic or foreign laws or regulations.
- 6. Renesas Electronics has used reasonable care in preparing the information included in this document, but Renesas Electronics does not warrant that such information is error free. Renesas Electronics assumes no liability whatsoever for any damages incurred by you resulting from errors in or omissions from the information included herein.
- 7. Renesas Electronics products are classified according to the following three quality grades: "Standard", "High Quality", and "Specific". The recommended applications for each Renesas Electronics product depends on the product's quality grade, as indicated below. You must check the quality grade of each Renesas Electronics product before using it in a particular application. You may not use any Renesas Electronics product for any application categorized as "Specific" without the prior written consent of Renesas Electronics. Further, you may not use any Renesas Electronics product for any application for which it is not intended without the prior written consent of Renesas Electronics. Renesas Electronics shall not be in any way liable for any damages or losses incurred by you or third parties arising from the use of any Renesas Electronics product for an application categorized as "Specific" or for which the product is not intended where you have failed to obtain the prior written consent of Renesas Electronics. The quality grade of each Renesas Electronics product is "Standard" unless otherwise expressly specified in a Renesas Electronics data sheets or data books, etc.
 - "Standard": Computers; office equipment; communications equipment; test and measurement equipment; audio and visual equipment; home electronic appliances; machine tools; personal electronic equipment; and industrial robots.
 - "High Quality": Transportation equipment (automobiles, trains, ships, etc.); traffic control systems; anti-disaster systems; anti-crime systems; safety equipment; and medical equipment not specifically designed for life support.
 - "Specific": Aircraft; aerospace equipment; submersible repeaters; nuclear reactor control systems; medical equipment or systems for life support (e.g. artificial life support devices or systems), surgical implantations, or healthcare intervention (e.g. excision, etc.), and any other applications or purposes that pose a direct threat to human life.
- 8. You should use the Renesas Electronics products described in this document within the range specified by Renesas Electronics, especially with respect to the maximum rating, operating supply voltage range, movement power voltage range, heat radiation characteristics, installation and other product characteristics. Renesas Electronics shall have no liability for malfunctions or damages arising out of the use of Renesas Electronics products beyond such specified ranges.
- 9. Although Renesas Electronics endeavors to improve the quality and reliability of its products, semiconductor products have specific characteristics such as the occurrence of failure at a certain rate and malfunctions under certain use conditions. Further, Renesas Electronics products are not subject to radiation resistance design. Please be sure to implement safety measures to guard them against the possibility of physical injury, and injury or damage caused by fire in the event of the failure of a Renesas Electronics product, such as safety design for hardware and software including but not limited to redundancy, fire control and malfunction prevention, appropriate treatment for aging degradation or any other appropriate measures. Because the evaluation of microcomputer software alone is very difficult, please evaluate the safety of the final products or system manufactured by you.
- 10. Please contact a Renesas Electronics sales office for details as to environmental matters such as the environmental compatibility of each Renesas Electronics product. Please use Renesas Electronics products in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations that regulate the inclusion or use of controlled substances, including without limitation, the EU RoHS Directive. Renesas Electronics assumes no liability for damages or losses occurring as a result of your noncompliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- 11. This document may not be reproduced or duplicated, in any form, in whole or in part, without prior written consent of Renesas Electronics
- 12. Please contact a Renesas Electronics sales office if you have any questions regarding the information contained in this document or Renesas Electronics products, or if you have any other inquiries.
- (Note 1) "Renesas Electronics" as used in this document means Renesas Electronics Corporation and also includes its majority-owned subsidiaries.
- (Note 2) "Renesas Electronics product(s)" means any product developed or manufactured by or for Renesas Electronics.



HA16150T/P

High-Speed Current Mode Push-Pull PWM Control IC

REJ03F0146-0300 Rev.3.00 Jan 30, 2007

Description

The HA16150 is a high-speed current mode PWM control IC with push-pull dual outputs, suitable for high-reliability, high-efficiency, high-mounting-density isolated DC-DC converter and high-output AC-DC converter control.

The HA16150 can be used in various applications, including push-pull converters and half-bridge, double-forward, and single-forward applications.

The HA16150 incorporates 180-degree phase-inverted push-pull dual outputs, and directly drives a power MOS FET. Operation at a maximum of 1 MHz is possible on an oscillator reference frequency.

The package lineup comprises an ultra-thin surface-mount TSSOP-16 suitable for slim communication system modules, and a general-purpose insertion DILP-6 suitable for characteristics evaluation.

Features

<Maximum Ratings>

- Supply voltage Vcc: 20 V
- Peak output current Ipk-out: ±1.0 A
- Operating junction temperature Tjopr: –40°C to +125°C

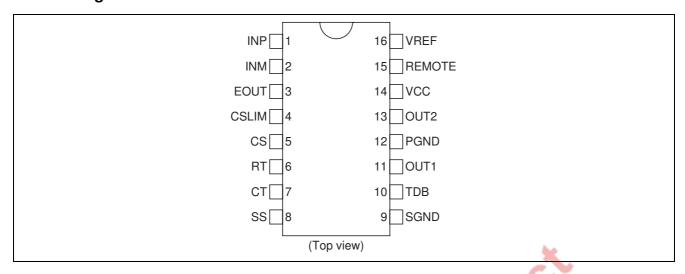
<Electrical Characteristics>

- VREF output voltage VREF: $5.0 \text{ V} \pm 1\%$
- UVLO start threshold VH: $9.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.7 \text{ V}$
- UVLO shutdown threshold VL: $8.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.7 \text{ V}$
- Operating current Icc: 4 mA typ.
- Standby current Is: 150 μA typ.

<Functions>

- Soft start (one external timing capacitance)
- Remote on/off control
- Independent dead band time adjustment
- Current limiter adjustment (set drooping characteristic adjustment)
- Push-pull/single-end output switching
- Package lineup: TSSOP-16/DILP-16

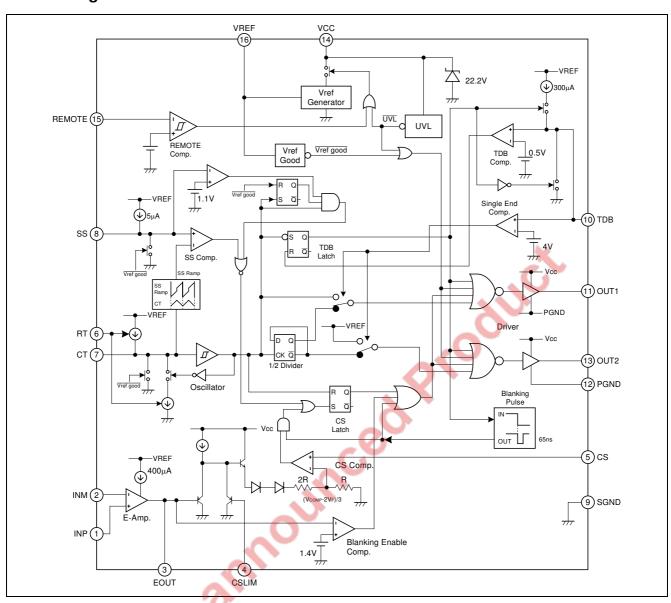
Pin Arrangement



Pin Functions

Pin No.	Pin Name	Pin Functions			
1	INP	Error amplifier non-inverted (+) input			
2	INM	Error amplifier inverted (-) input			
3	EOUT	Error amplifier output			
4	CSLIM	Current limiter level adjustment			
5	CS	Current sense signal input			
6	RT	Operating frequency setting resistance connection			
7	СТ	Operating frequency setting capacitance connection			
8	SS	Soft start time setting timing capacitance connection			
9	SGND	Small signal system ground			
10	TDB	Dead band time setting timing capacitance connection			
11	OUT1	Power MOS FET driver output 1			
12	PGND	Power system ground			
13	OUT2	Power MOS FET driver output 2			
14	VCC	Supply voltage			
15	REMOTE	Remote on/off control			
16	VREF	Reference voltage			

Block Diagram



Absolute Maximum Ratings

 $(Ta = 25^{\circ}C)$

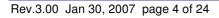
Item	Symbol	Ratings	Unit	Note
Power supply voltage	Vcc	20	V	
OUT1 output current (peak)	lpk-out1	±1.0	Α	3
OUT2 output current (peak)	lpk-out2	±1.0	Α	3
OUT1 output current (DC)	ldc-out1	±0.1	Α	
OUT2 output current (DC)	ldc-out2	±0.1	Α	
OUT1 output voltage	Vout1	-0.3 to Vcc	V	
OUT2 output voltage	Vout2	-0.3 to Vcc	V	
INM pin voltage	Vinm	-0.3 to Vcc	V	
REMOTE pin voltage	Vremote	-0.3 to Vcc	V	
REMOTE pin current	Iremote	+0.2	mA	
INP pin voltage	Vinp	-0.3 to Vcc	V	
SS pin voltage	Vss	-0.3 to Vref	V	
RT pin voltage	Vrt	-0.3 to Vref	V	
RT pin current	Irt	-0.2	mA	
CT pin voltage	Vct	-0.3 to Vref	V	
CSLIM pin voltage	Vcslim	–0.3 to Vref	V	
EOUT pin voltage	Veout	-0.3 to Vref	V	
VREF pin voltage	Vref	-0.3 to Vref	V	
TDB pin voltage	Vtdb	-0.3 to Vref	V	
CS pin voltage	Vcs	-0.3 to Vref	V	
Operating junction temperature	Tj-opr	-40 to +125	°C	4
Storage temperature	Tstg	-55 to +150	°C	

Notes: 1. Rated voltages are with reference to the GND (SGND, PGND) pin.

- 2. For rated currents, inflow to the IC is indicated by (+), and outflow by (-).
- 3. Shows the transient current when driving a capacitive load.
- 4. HA16150T (TSSOP): θ ja = 250°C/W

This value is based on actual measurements on a 110% wiring density glass epoxy circuit board (55 mm \times 45 mm \times 1.6 mm).

HA16150P (DILP): θ ja = 124°C/W



Electrical Characteristics

 $(Ta = 25^{\circ}C, Vcc = 12 V, Fosc = 100 kHz)$

	Item	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Test Conditions
Supply	Start threshold	VH	8.6	9.3	10.0	V	
	Shutdown threshold	VL	7.6	8.3	9.0	V	
	UVLO hysteresis	dV_{UVL}	0.7	1.0	1.3	V	
-	Start-up current	ls	100	150	250	μА	Vcc = 8V
	Operating current	Icc	_	4	6	mA	Vinm = 1.0V, Vinp = 1.25V, Vcs = 0V
	Vcc zenner shunt voltage	Vz	21.2	22.2	23.2	V	Icc = 10mA
	Vz temperature stability	dVz/dTa	1	4.5	_	mV/°C	Icc = 10mA *1
VREF	Output voltage	Vref	4.95	5.0	5.05	V	Iref = −1mA
	Line regulation	Vref-line	1	5	20	mV	Vcc = 11V to 18V
	Load regulation	Vref-load	_	5	20	mV	Iref = −1mA to −20mA
	Temperature stability	dVref/dTa	-	80	_	ppm/°C	Ta = -40 to 125°C
Oscillator	Oscillator frequency	fosc	88	100	112	kHz	Measured at OUT1 and OUT2 RT = $27k\Omega$, CT = $1000pF$
	Temperature stability	dfosc/dTa	-	±0.1	-	%/°C	Ta = -40 to 125° C * ¹
PWM	High voltage	Vth	_	3.0	_	V	DC *1
Comparator	Low voltage	Vtl	_	2.0	>	V	DC *1
	Differential voltage	dVt	_	1.0		٧	DC *1
Error	Input bias current	Ifb	– 1	-0	+1	μА	
amplifier	Open loop gain	Av	-	70	_	dB	f = 1.0kHz *1
	EOUT sink current	Isnk-eout	- 4	3.0	_	mA	Veout = 1.1V *1
	EOUT source current	Isrc-eout		-0.4	_	mA	Veout = 3.0V *1
-	Low voltage	Vol-eout		0.8	1.1	V	EOUT : Open
-	High voltage	Voh-eout	4.7	5.0	_	V	EOUT : Open
Current	Voltage gain	Avcs	2.85	3.00	3.15	V/V	
sense	Delay to output	td-cs	-	150	230	ns	
	Leading edge blanking time	tbl	-	65	-	ns	*1
	Leading edge blanking disable voltage	Vbl-off	1.3	1.4	1.5	V	Measured pin : EOUT
Remote	On threshold voltage	Von	1.40	_	_	V	*1
	Off threshold	Voff	_	_	3.00	V	*1
	voltage						
		Iremote	60	90	120	μΑ	Vremote = 4V

Note: 1. Reference values for design.

Electrical Characteristics (cont.)

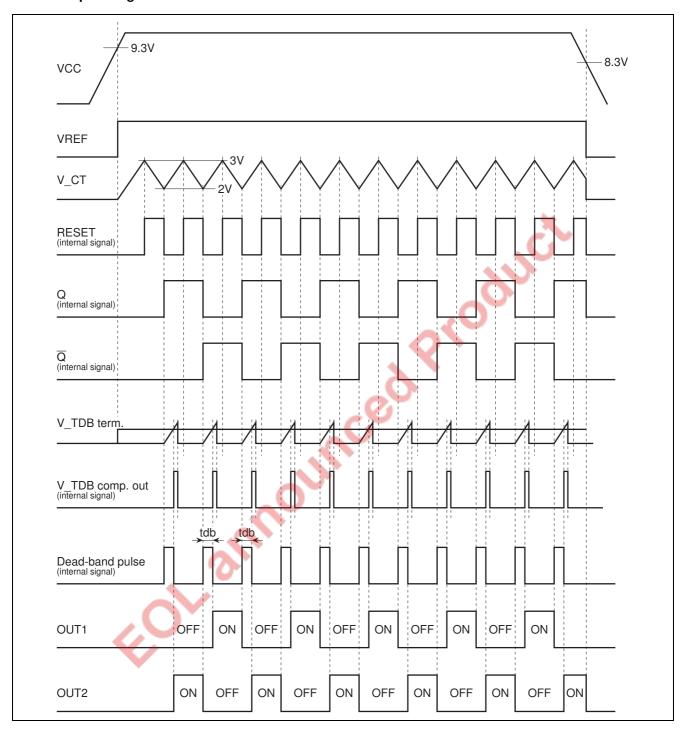
 $(Ta = 25^{\circ}C, Vcc = 12 V, Fosc = 100 kHz)$

Item		Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Test Conditions
OUT1	Minimum duty cycle	Dmin-out1	_	ı	0	%	Veout = 0V
	Maximum duty	Dmax-out1	48	49	_	%	TDB : OPEN
	cycle						
	Rise time	tr-out1	_	30	65	ns	CL = 1000pF
	Fall time	tf-out1	_	30	65	ns	CL = 1000pF
	Low voltage	Vol1-out1	_	0.05	0.2	٧	lout = 20mA
		Vol2-out1	_	0.5	2.0	٧	lout = 200mA (pulse)
	High voltage	Voh1-out1	11.5	11.9	_	V	lout = -20mA
		Voh2-out1	10.0	11.0	_	V	lout = -200mA (pulse)
OUT2	Minimum duty cycle	Dmin-out2	_	_	0	%	Veout = 0V
	Maximum duty	Dmax-out2	48	49	-	%	TDB : OPEN
	cycle						<u>**</u>
	Rise time	tr-out2	_	30	65	ns	CL = 1000pF
	Fall time	tf-out2	_	30	65	ns	CL = 1000pF
	Low voltage	Vol1-out2	_	0.05	0.2	V	lout = 20mA
		Vol2-out2	_	0.5	2.0	V (lout = 200mA (pulse)
	High voltage	Voh1-out2	11.5	11.9	_	V	lout = -20mA
		Voh2-out2	10.0	11.0	-	V	lout = -200mA (pulse)
Dead-band	Dead-band time	tdb0	_	60	-<	ns	TDB : OPEN *1
time		tdb	_	140	-	ns	$Ctdb = 47pF^{*1}$

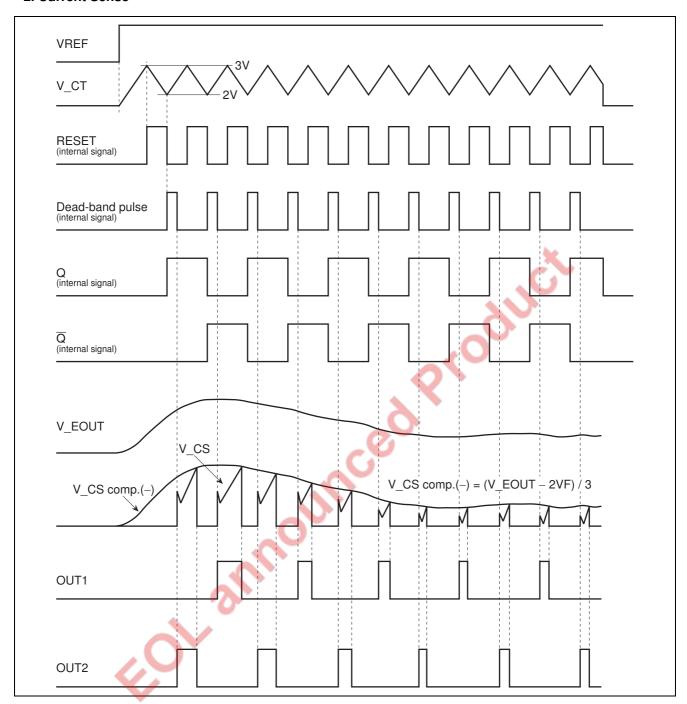
Note: 1. Reference values for design.

Timing Diagram

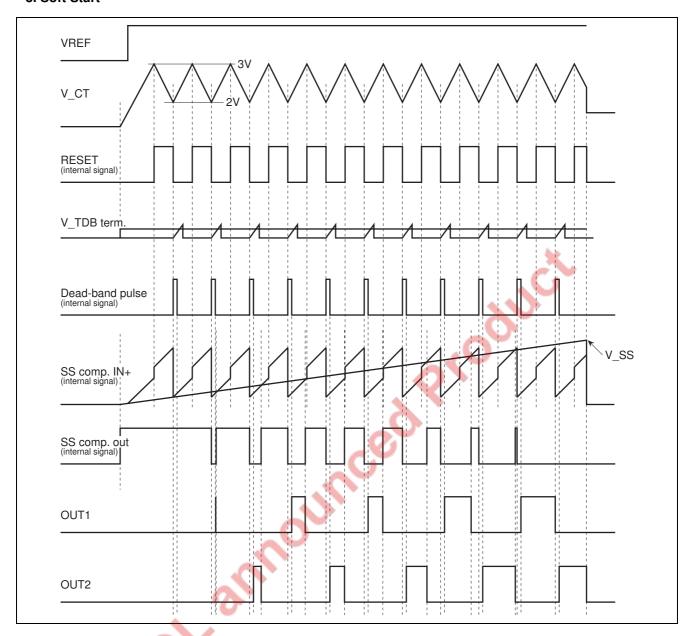
1. Start-up Timing



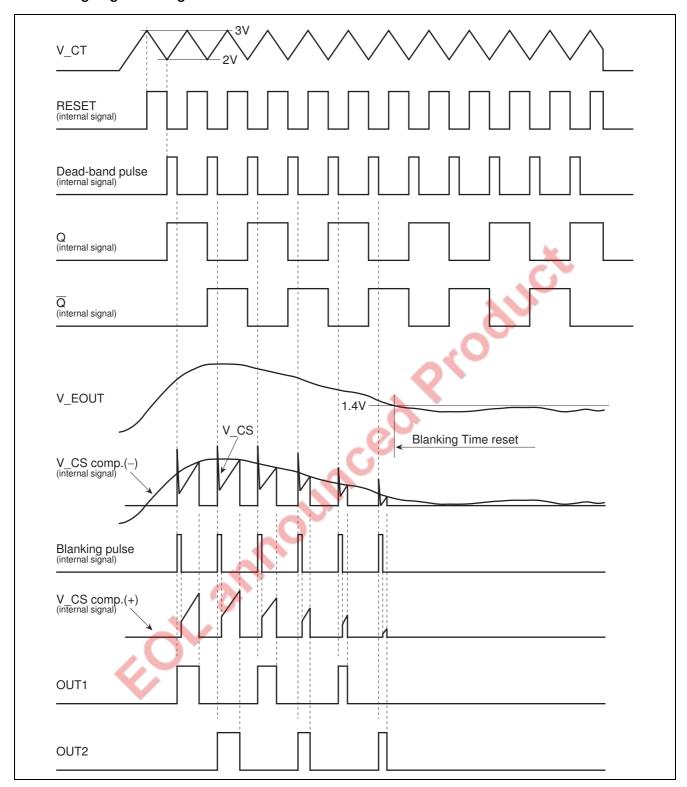
2. Current Sense



3. Soft Start

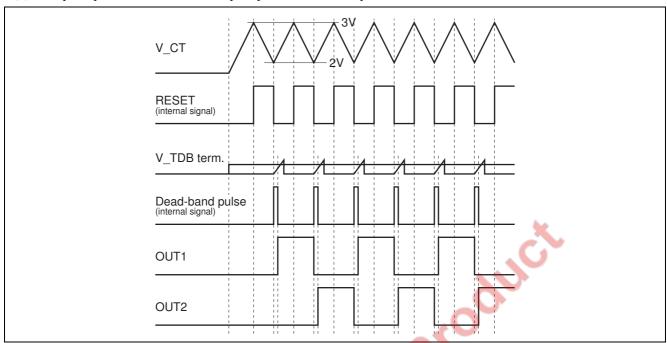


4. Leading Edge Blanking

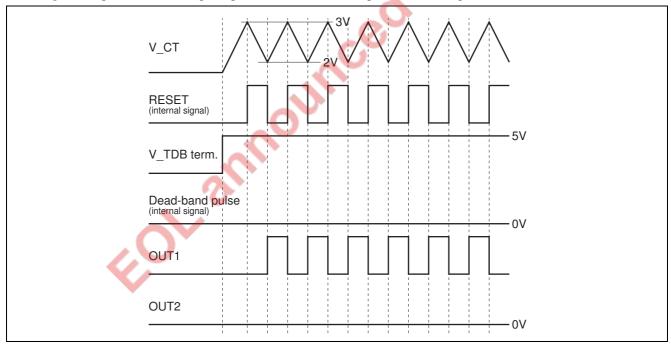


5. Push-Pull/Single-End Switching

(1) Push-pull operation: Leave the TDB pin open or connect a capacitance to GND



(2) Single-end operation: Perform pull-up connection of the TDB pin to the VREF pin



Functional Description

1. UVL Circuit

The UVL circuit monitors the Vcc voltage and halts operation of the IC in the event of a low voltage.

The voltage for detecting Vcc has a hysteresis characteristic, with 9.3 V as the start threshold and 8.3 V as the shutdown threshold.

When the IC has been halted by the UVL circuit, control is performed to fix driver circuit output low, halt VREF output and the oscillator, and reset the soft start circuit.

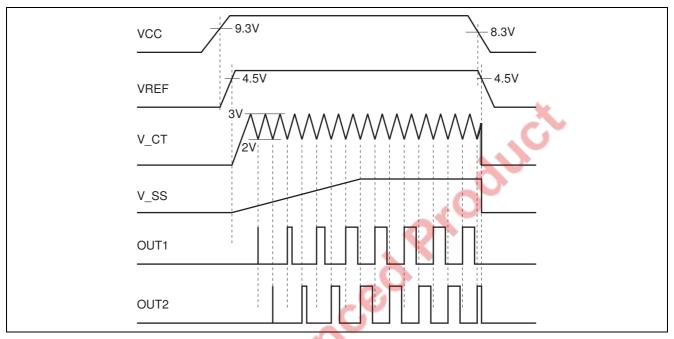


Figure 1

2. Remote ON/OFF Circuit

A remote on/off control function is incorporated, enabling the IC to be halted without cutting the supply voltage by pulling the REMOTE pin up to 3.0 V or higher.

This function halts VREF output and driver output.

At this time the IC enters Remote-OFF mode and IC current dissipation can be decreased. This function can thus be used for power management, etc.

When remote off control is performed, the soft start circuit is also reset, and therefore a soft start is effected when restarting, preventing overshoot.

However, when restarting by the remote on control function before the SS pin is completely discharged, soft start operation may not be performed normally. In such a case, add a circuit to pull the SS pin out in conjunction with a remote off signal.

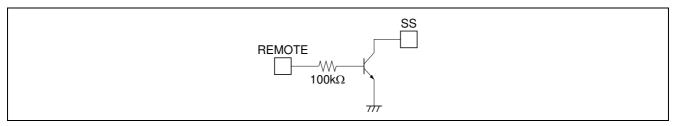


Figure 2 Example of Circuit to Pull out SS Pin

If the remote on/off control function is not used, the REMOTE pin should be permanently pulled down to GND with a resistance of about $100 \text{ k}\Omega$.

The remote on/off control function halts only reference voltage. Other functions will be stopped when the reference voltage is below 4.5 V (typ.). Large stabilizing capacitance of the VREF pin results in a difference between the timing of remote off signal and the timing to stop the IC

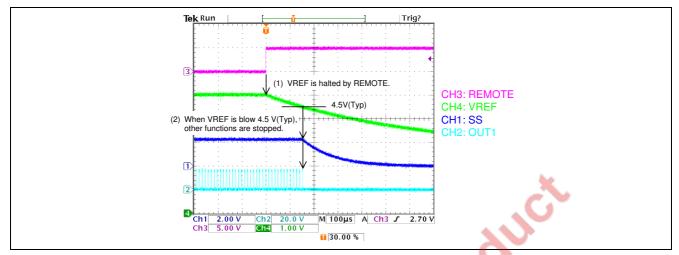


Figure 3 Operation When Remote is Off (Reference Data)

3. Soft Start Circuit

This function gradually increases the pulse width of the OUT pin from 0% duty at start-up to prevent a sudden increase in the pulse width that may cause problems such as transient stress on external parts or overshoot of the secondary-side output voltage.

The soft start time can easily be set with a single external capacitance.

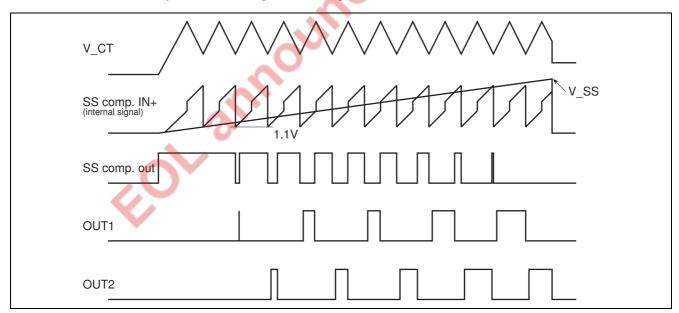


Figure 4

Soft start time tss is determined by SS pin connection capacitance Css and an internal constant, and can be estimated using the equation shown below.

Soft start time tss is the time until the first pulse is output to the driver output OUT pin after VREF starts up following UVLO release.

This is equivalent to the time until the SS pin voltage reaches IC-internal SS comparator reference voltage VTL (1.1 V), and can be calculated using the approximate equation shown below.

Soft start time tss when Css is 1000pF is given by the following equation.

$$tss = \frac{Css \times VTL}{lss} = \frac{1000 [pF] \times 1.1 [V]}{5 [\mu A]}$$

$$\approx 220 [\mu s]$$

Note: A soft start circuit operates only once at the start-up of the IC (after the VREF pin voltage is launched and the VrefGOOD circuit is operated). If the SS pin is lowered to 1.1 V or less after the SS pin becomes once high, the pulse of OUT1 and OUT2 is not halt. Each duty cycle of OUT1 and OUT2 is fixed to 25%.

4. Dead Band Generation Circuit

"Dead band" refers to the time when both push-pull dual outputs are off.

By setting the dead band time arbitrarily, it is possible to configure a system in which the dual outputs are never on simultaneously with respect to input and load variations.

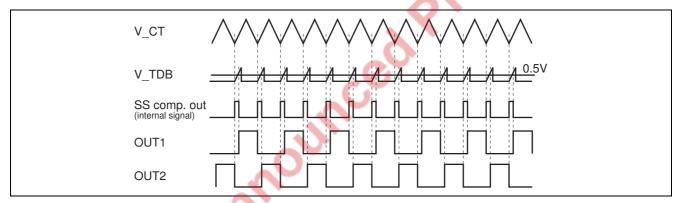


Figure 5

Dead band time tdb is determined by TDB pin connection capacitance Cdb and an internal constant, and can be estimated using the equation shown below.

Even when the TDB pin is open, the dead band time does not become zero due to floating capacitance of the IC package, etc. This dead band time is designated tdb0.

Dead band time tdb when Cdb is 47 pF is given by the following equation.

$$tdb = tdb0 + \frac{Cdb \times Vth}{Idb} = tdb0 + \frac{47 [pF] \times 0.5 [V]}{300 [\mu A]}$$
$$= 60 [ns] + 78 [ns]$$
$$= 138 [ns]$$

- * Idb: TDB pin source current, 300 μA typ.
- * Vth: IC-internal TDB comparator reference voltage



^{*} Iss: SS pin source current, 5 μA typ.

5. Operating Frequency

The operating frequency is adjusted by means of CT and RT.

Adjustment examples are shown in the graph below. This graph shows driver output operating frequencies. The reference operating frequency generated at the CT pin is twice the driver output frequency.

The driver output operating frequency can be estimated using the approximate equation shown below.

This is only an approximate equation, and the higher the frequency, the greater will be the degree of error of the approximate equation due to the effects of CT pin voltage overshoot, undershoot and so forth.

When the operating frequency is adjusted, it is essential to confirm operation using the actual system.

$$\begin{split} \text{fosc} &= \frac{8}{3 \times \text{CT} \times \text{RT}} = \frac{8}{3 \times \text{C6} \times \text{R7}} \\ &= \frac{8}{3 \times 470 \, [\text{pF}] \times 27 \, [\text{k}\Omega]} \\ &= 210 \, [\text{kHz}] \end{split}$$

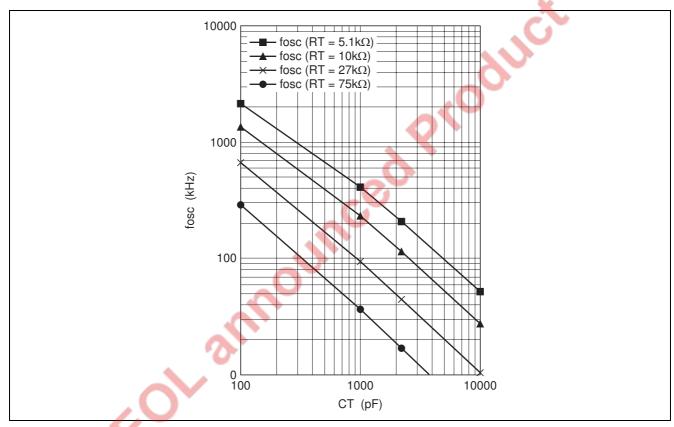


Figure 6

6. Current Limiter Level

The drooping characteristic of the power supply output can be adjusted by adjusting the CSLIM pin voltage.

For example, the drooping characteristic can easily be adjusted, as shown in the figure below, by setting VREF to a divided value with resistances R1 and R2 and connecting adjustment resistance Rx in parallel to R2.

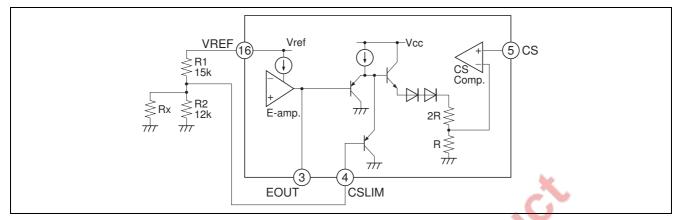


Figure 7 CSLIM Peripheral Circuit

The graph below shows examples of power supply output drooping characteristic adjustment in a push-pull converter.

As shown in this graph, the point at which the power supply output current limit begins to be applied can be adjusted by adjustment of the CSLIM pin voltage.

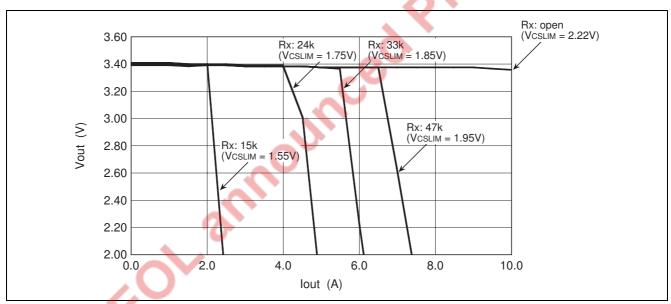


Figure 8 Adjustment of Power Supply Output Drooping Characteristic

7. VREF Circuit

- (1) For the VREF pin, make sure to connect stabilizing capacitance to GND.
- (2) When the value of stabilizing capacitance is small or the load of VREF pin is heavy, either OUT1 or OUT2 may be halted at high level if the IC is stopped by a remote off function. In such a case, increase the capacitance value. The minimum value of capacitance to be connected is approximated by the following equation.

Cref >
$$\frac{10\mu s \times (lref + 6mA)}{4.95V}$$

(3) Depending on the value of capacitance to be connected, overshoot may result at the rising of the VREF pin (see the figure below). Take extra care when the VREF pin voltage is used as the power supply and reference voltage of external circuit.

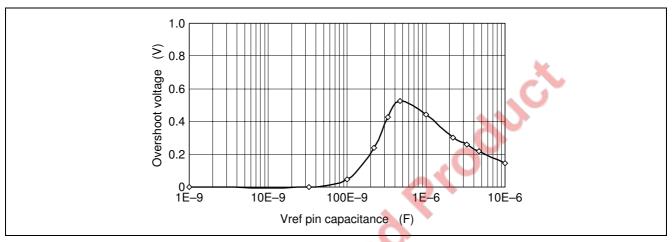


Figure 9 Overshoot Voltage of Vref Pin (Reference Data)

8. CS Pin

RC filter is generally inserted into the CS pin to prevent the pin from malfunction due to noise. The CS pin has an internal circuit to pull out electric charge while both of the OUT1 and OUT2 are at the low level (dead band time). However, please be aware that the electric charge may not be pulled out when the duration of dead band time is short and the filter constant is not appropriate.



9. Usage on Half-bridge Power Supply

The HA16150 is operated in the current mode. However, the half-bridge power supply becomes unstable in principle by using current mode control. The HA16150, therefore, cannot be used basically. In order to use the HA16150 with the half-bridge power supply, add a circuit as shown below and operate the HA16150 in the voltage mode.

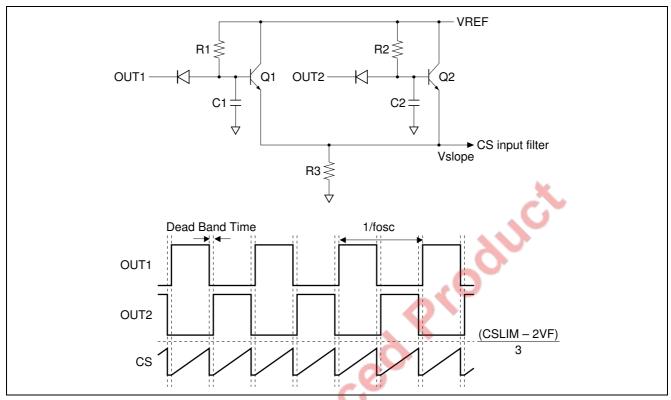
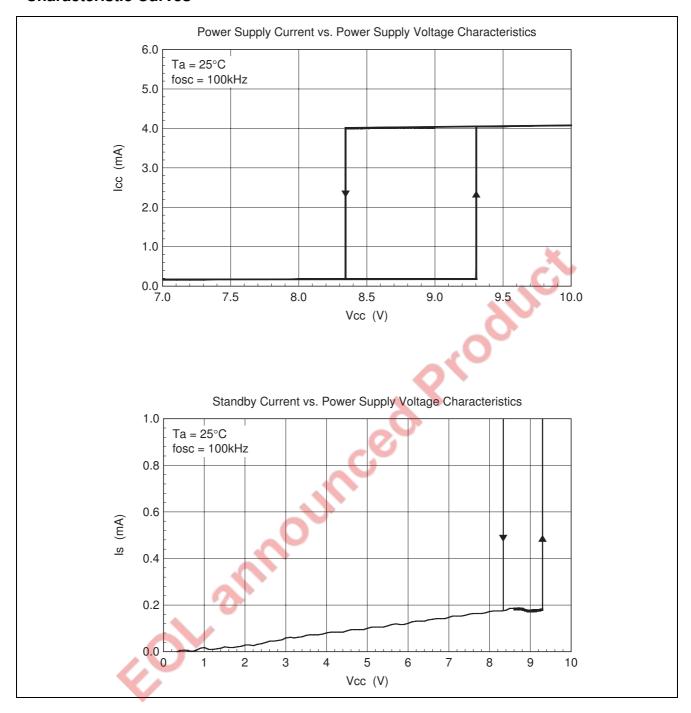


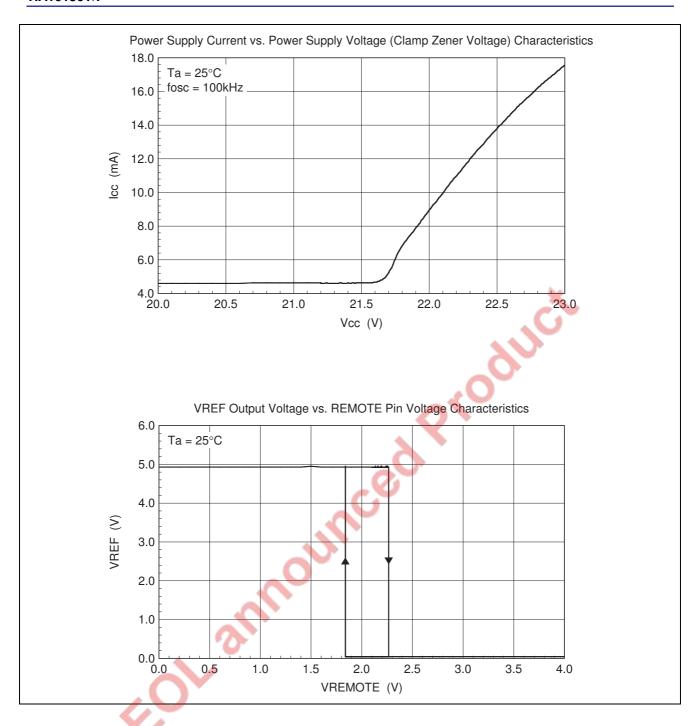
Figure 10 Example of Circuit for Voltage Mode Operation

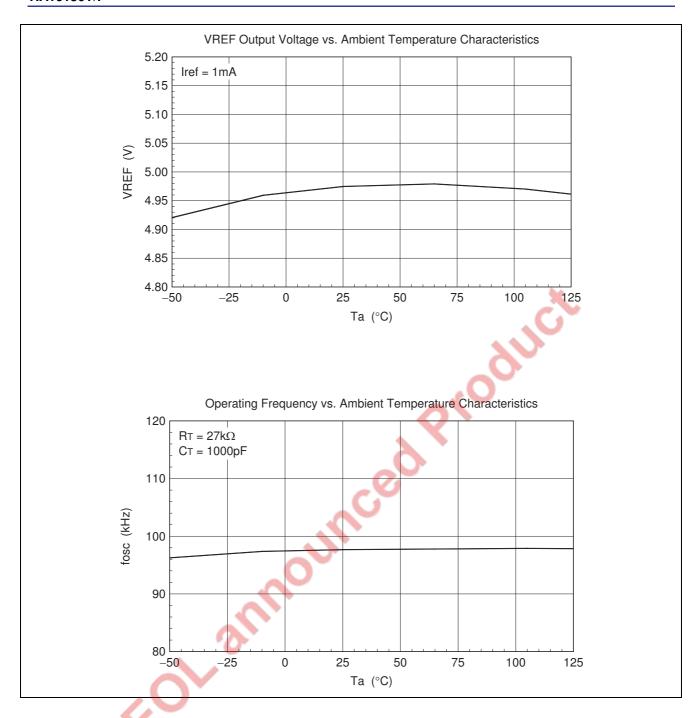
Design the charging circuits for R1 (R2), C1 (C2), Q1 (Q2) and R3 so that the peak voltage of CS is lower than (CSLIM-2VF)/3 at the maximum ON pulse width of OUT1 and OUT2.

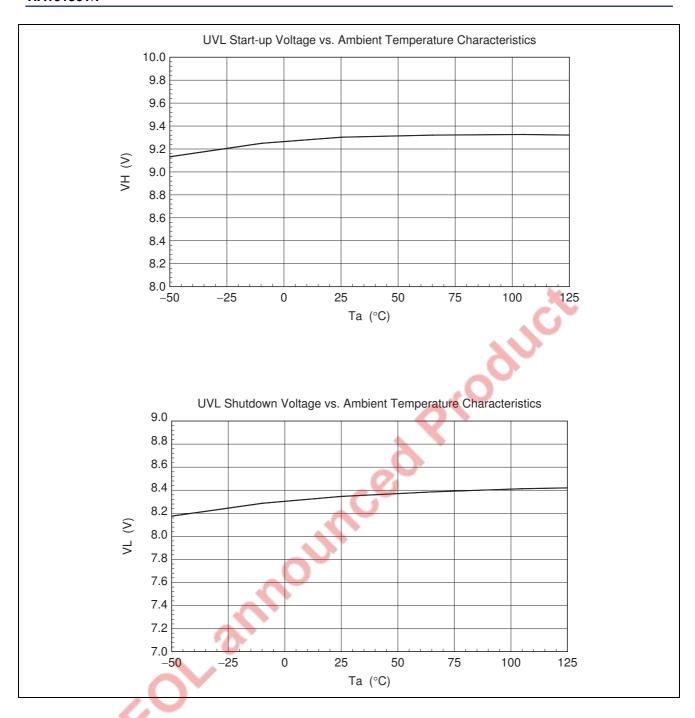
Furthermore, set the input filter values between R3 and CS pin so that the CS voltage is discharged assuredly while both of the OUT1 and OUT2 are at low level.

Characteristic Curves



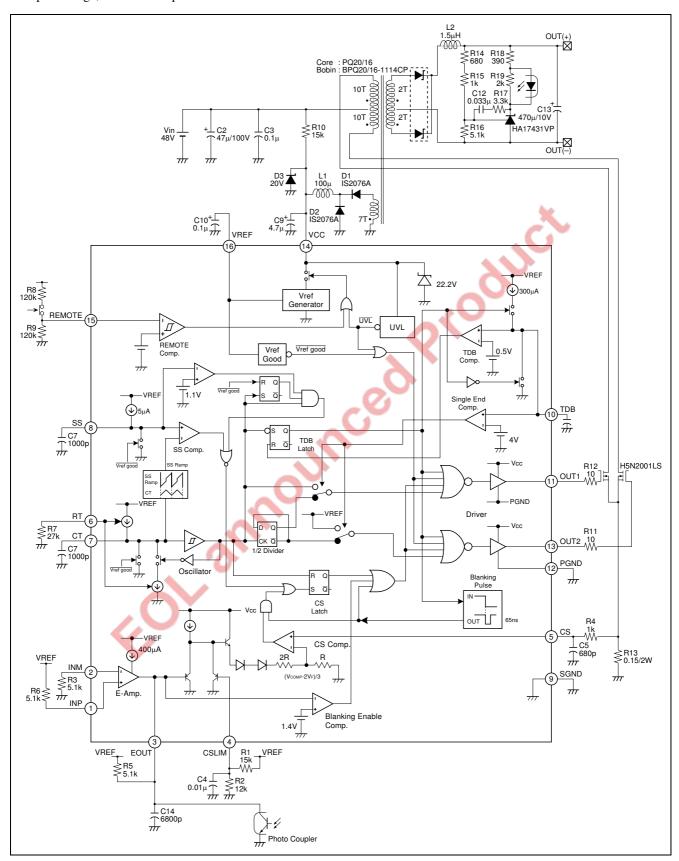




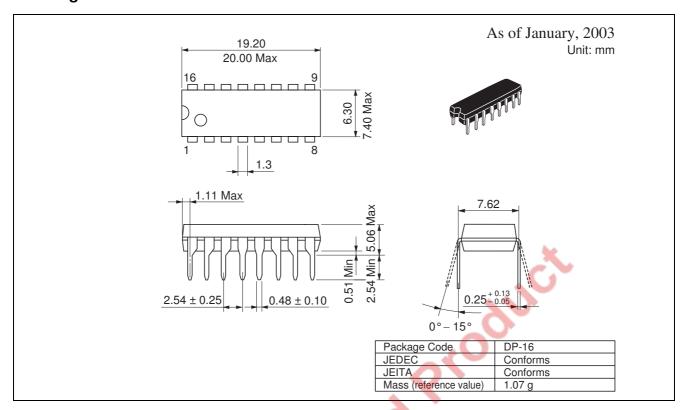


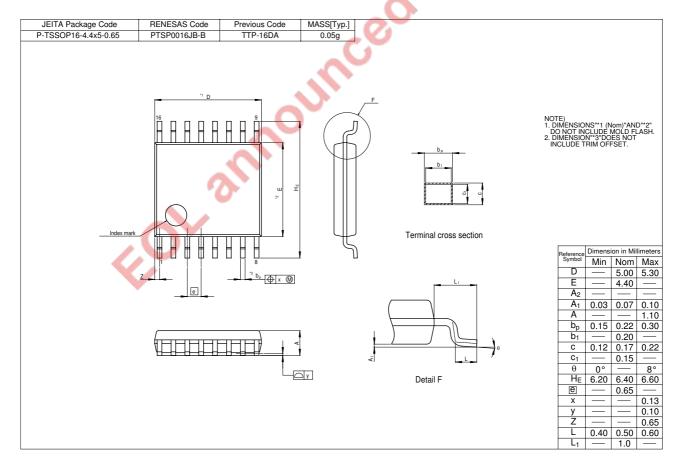
Application Circuit Example

The following diagram shows a sample application circuit for a push-pull converter with a 48~V input voltage, 3.3~V output voltage, and 10~A output current.



Package Dimensions





Renesas Technology Corp. Sales Strategic Planning Div. Nippon Bldg., 2-6-2, Ohte-machi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0004, Japan

- Renesas Technology Corp. Sales Strategic Planning Div. Nippon Bldg., 2-6-2, Ohte-machi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0004, Japan

 Notes:

 1. This document is provided for reference purposes only so that Renesas customers may select the appropriate Renesas products for their use. Renesas neither makes warranties or representations with respect to the accuracy or completeness of the information in this document nor grants any license to any intellectual property rights or any other rights of Renesas or any third party with respect to the information in this document.

 2. Renesas shall have no liability for damages or infringement of any intellectual property or other rights arising out of the use of any information in this document, but not timited to, product data, diagrams, charts, programs, algorithms, and application circuit examples.

 3. You should not use the products or the technology described in this document for the purpose of military applications such as the development of weapons of mass and regulations, and procedures required by such laws and regulations and procedures required by such laws and regulations, and procedures required by such laws and regulations and procedures required by such laws and regulations, and procedures required by such laws and regulations, and procedures required by such laws and regulations. All procedures required by such laws and regulations are such as a state disclosed through our website, (http://www.renesas.com/) and products of the products of the application and such as a state disclosed by Renesas such as that disclosed through our website, (http://www.renesas.com/) and careful attention to additional and different information to be disclosed by Renesas such exception of products produced through our website, (http://www.renesas.com/) and produced the produc



RENESAS SALES OFFICES

http://www.renesas.com

Refer to "http://www.renesas.com/en/network" for the latest and detailed information.

Renesas Technology America, Inc.

450 Holger Way, San Jose, CA 95134-1368, U.S.A Tel: <1> (408) 382-7500, Fax: <1> (408) 382-7501

Renesas Technology Europe Limited
Dukes Meadow, Millboard Road, Bourne End, Buckinghamshire, SL8 5FH, U.K.
Tel: <44> (1628) 585-100, Fax: <44> (1628) 585-900

Renesas Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. Unit 204, 205, AZIACenter, No.1233 Lujiazui Ring Rd, Pudong District, Shanghai, China 200120 Tel: <86> (21) 5877-1818, Fax: <86> (21) 6887-7898

Renesas Technology Hong Kong Ltd.
7th Floor, North Tower, World Finance Centre, Harbour City, 1 Canton Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong Tel: <852> 2265-6688, Fax: <852> 2730-6071

Renesas Technology Taiwan Co., Ltd.10th Floor, No.99, Fushing North Road, Taipei, Taiwan Tel: <886> (2) 2715-2888, Fax: <886> (2) 2713-2999

Renesas Technology Singapore Pte. Ltd.
1 Harbour Front Avenue, #06-10, Keppel Bay Tower, Singapore 098632 Tel: <65> 6213-0200, Fax: <65> 6278-8001

Renesas Technology Korea Co., Ltd. Kukje Center Bldg. 18th Fl., 191, 2-ka, Hangang-ro, Yongsan-ku, Seoul 140-702, Korea Tel: <82> (2) 796-3115, Fax: <82> (2) 796-2145

Renesas Technology Malaysia Sdn. Bhd
Unit 906, Block B, Menara Amcorp, Amcorp Trade Centre, No.18, Jalan Persiaran Barat, 46050 Petaling Jaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia Tel: <603> 7955-9390, Fax: <603> 7955-9510

-				
-				
-				
-				
-				
-				
-				
-				
-				
-				
-				