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## 一级代理商：

深圳市弗瑞鑫电子有限公司

地址：深圳市宝安区西乡大道302号金源商务大厦B座三楼

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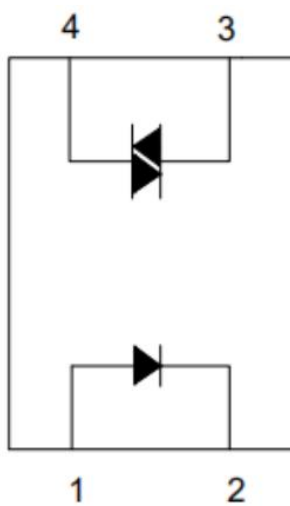
Feature



Description

3. Application Range

4. Functional Diagram



- 1. Anode
- 2. Cathode
- 3. Main terminal
- 4. Main terminal

5. Abol e Ma im m Ra ing (Ta=25 )

Pa ame e		S mbol	Ra ed Val e	Uni

6. Elec tical O ical Cha ac e i ic a Ta=25 C

Pa ame e		S mbol	Min	T .*	Ma	Uni	Condi ion

**7. O de Info ma ion**

**Pa N mbe**

**OR-M302X(L)-W-Y-Z**

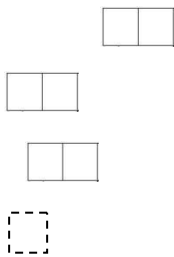
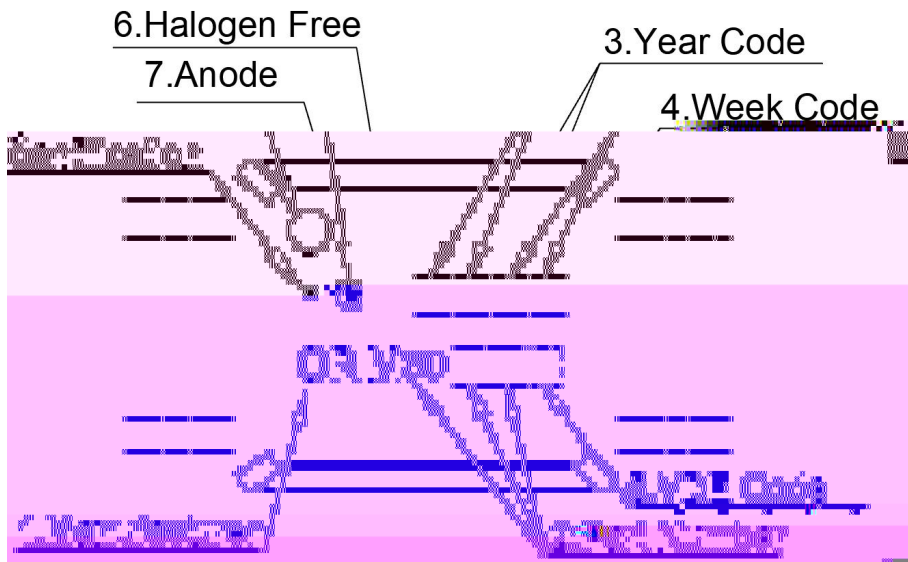
**OR-M305X(L)-W-Y-Z**

**o OR-M307X(L)-W-Y-Z**

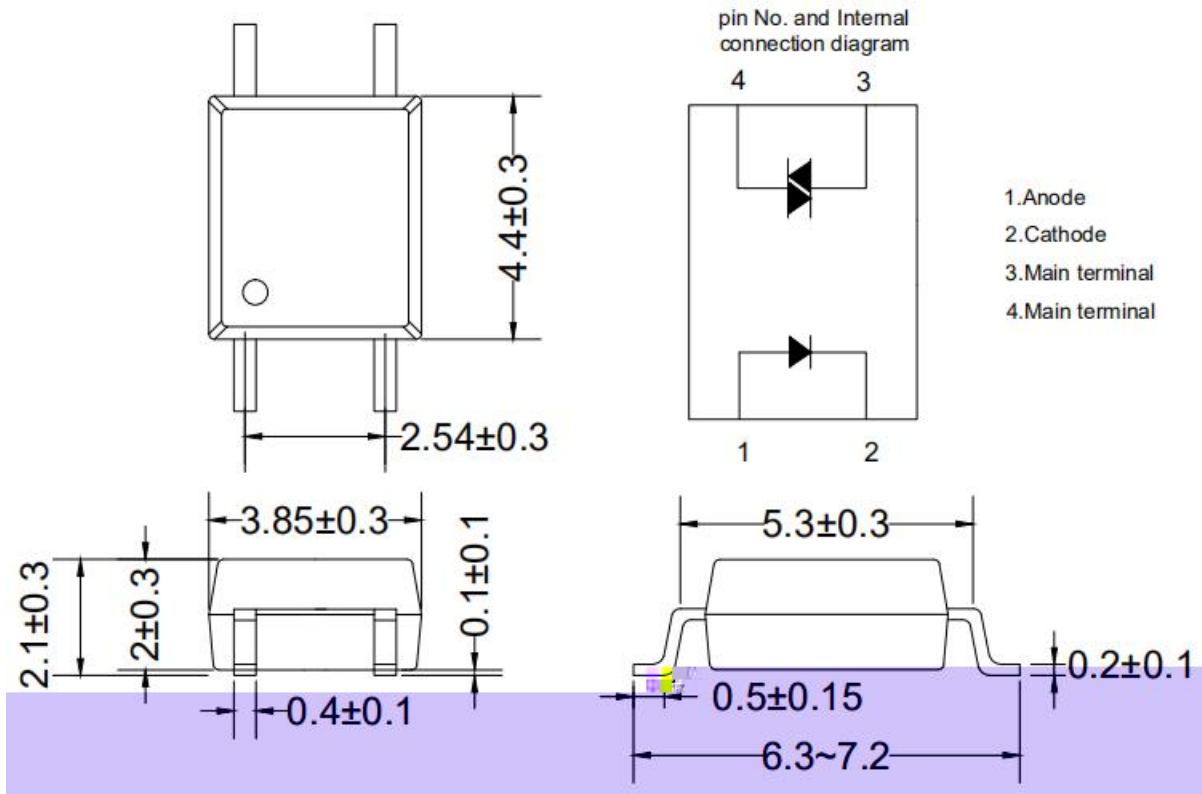
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<b>O ion</b>	<b>De c i ion</b>	<b>Packing an i</b>

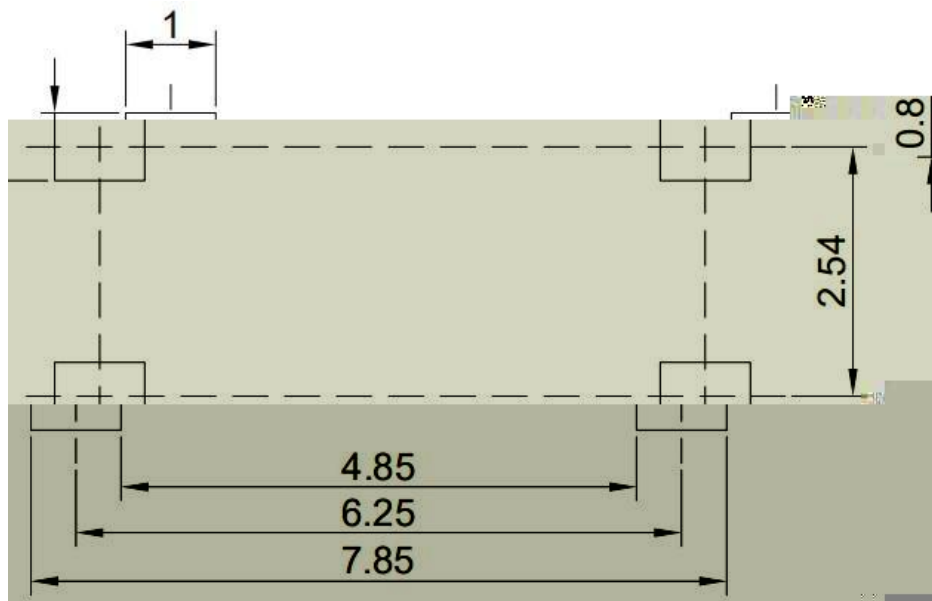
## 8. Naming Rule



### 9. Package Dimension

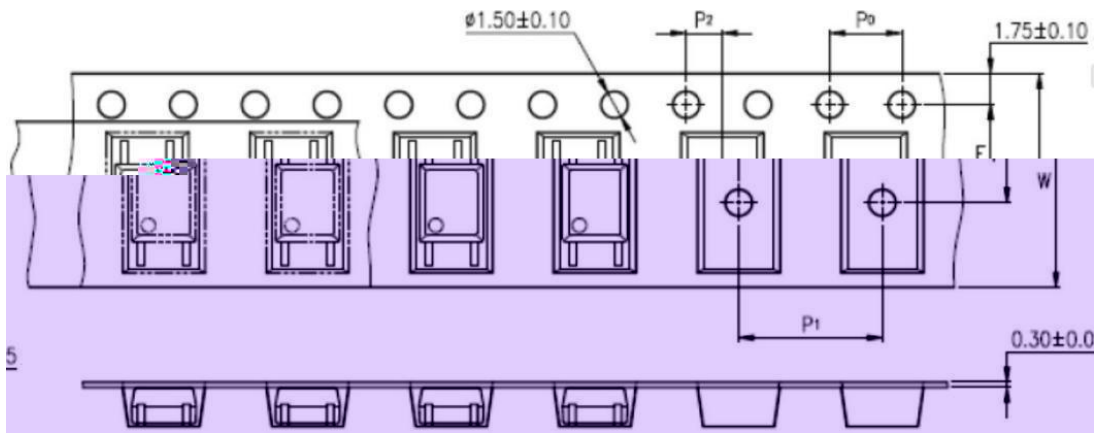
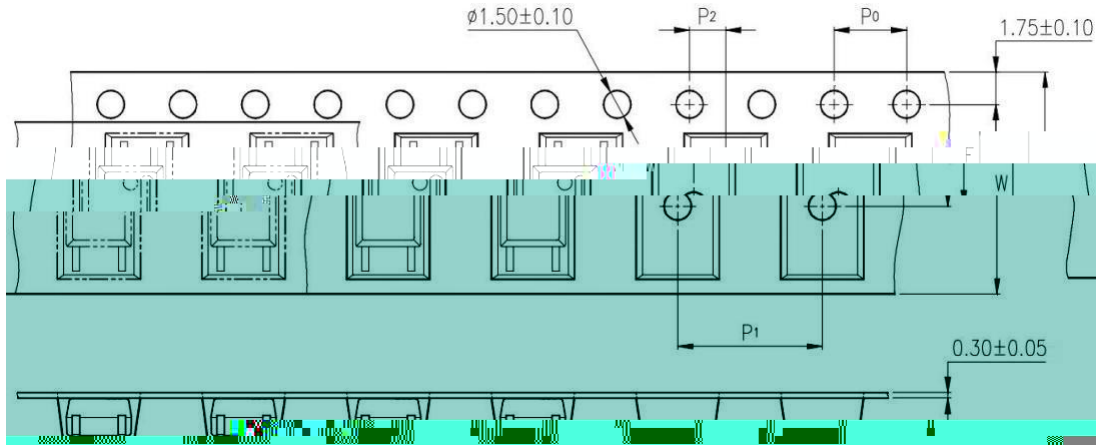


### 10. Recommended Foot Print Pattern (Mount Pad)



ni mm

### 11. Ta ing Dimen ion







## 12. Package Dimension

Packing Information	



**ORIENT**  
Shenzhen Orient  
Components Co.,LTD




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Material Code : J20PCXXXXX  
  
P/N: OR-XXXXXX  
  
Lot No. : XXXXXX-XXXX-TX-X  
  
D/C: XXXX  
  
Qty: XXXX PCS  


内箱码

外箱码

“XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX” (一体机序列码)  
**Made in China**

No e






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## 14. CHARACTERISTICS CURVES (TYPICAL PERFORMANCE)

Fig.1 Forward current vs Ambient temperature

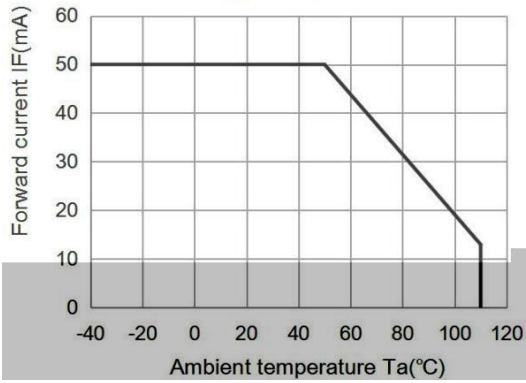


Fig.2 On-state current ITM (A) vs. Ambient temperature

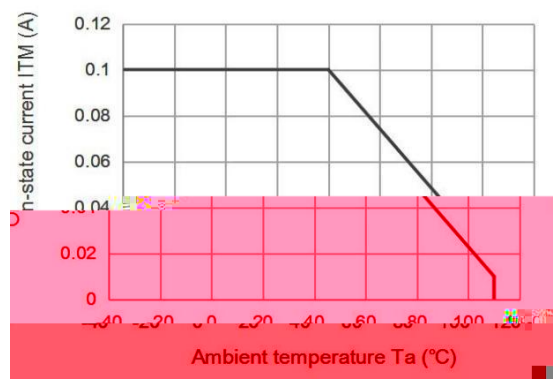


Fig.3 Minimum Trigger Current vs. Ambient temperature

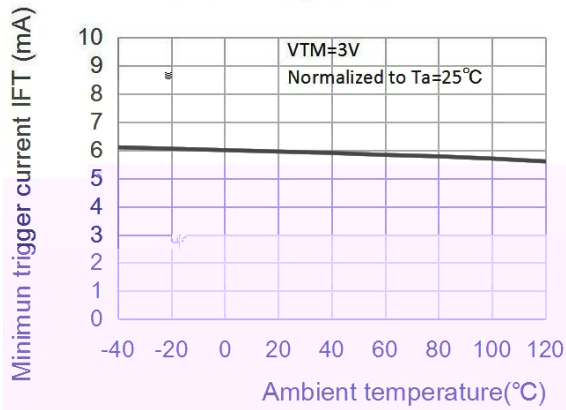


Fig.4 Forward current vs. Forward voltage

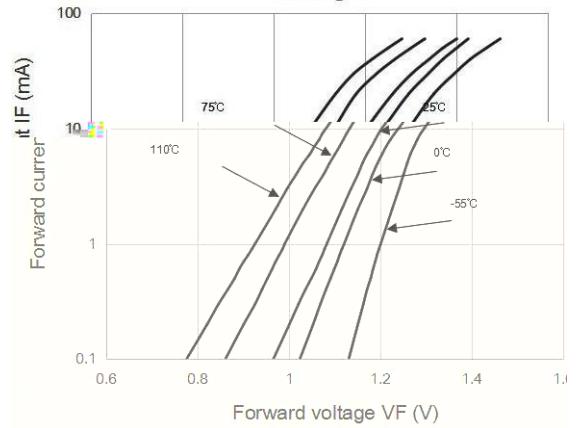


Fig.5 On-state voltage vs. Ambient temperature



Fig.6 Holding current vs. Ambient temperature

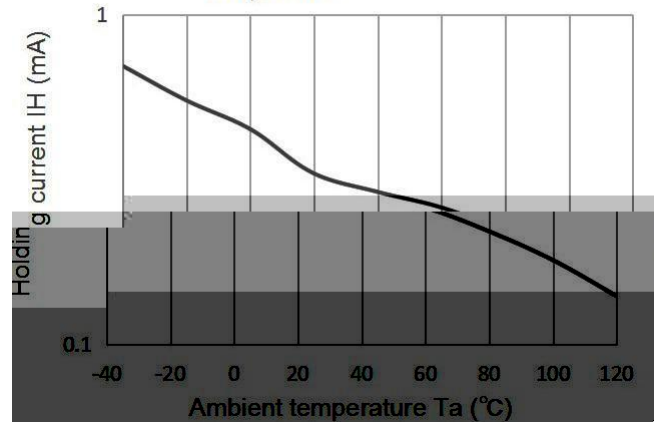


Fig.7 Repetitive peak off-state current vs. Temperature

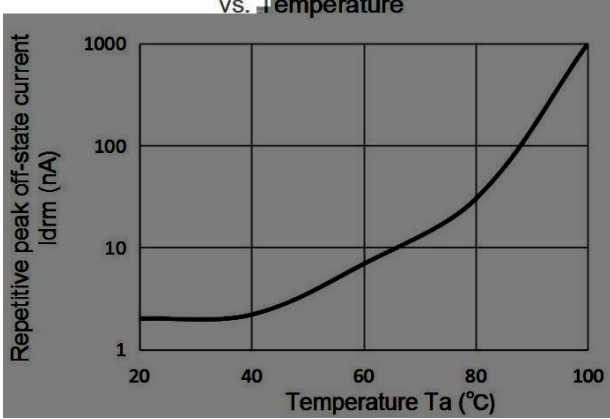
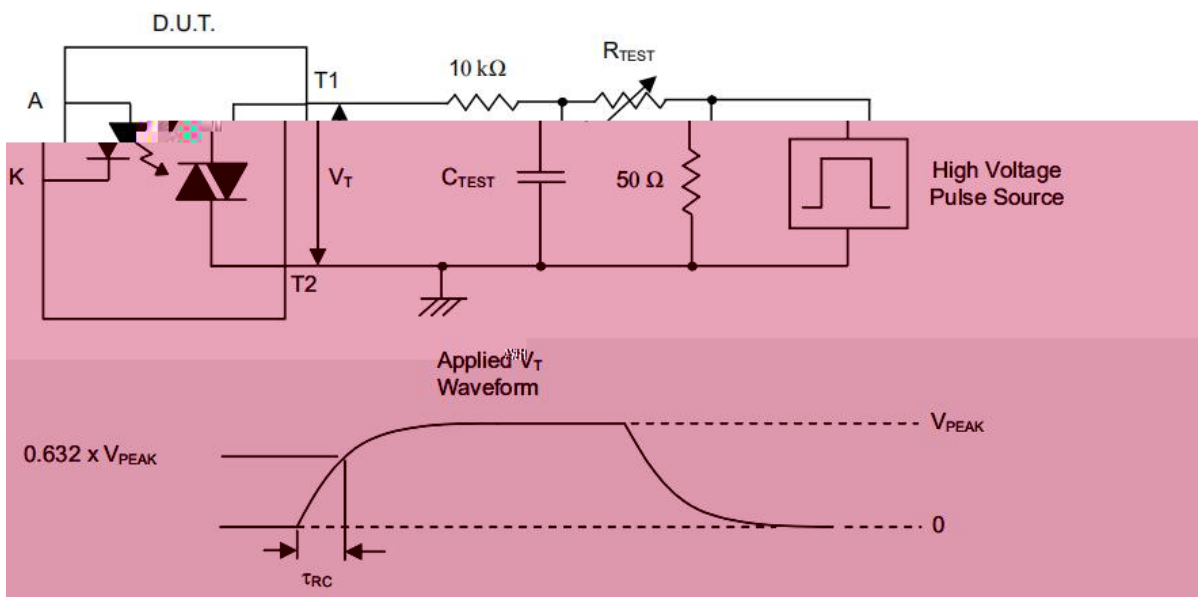
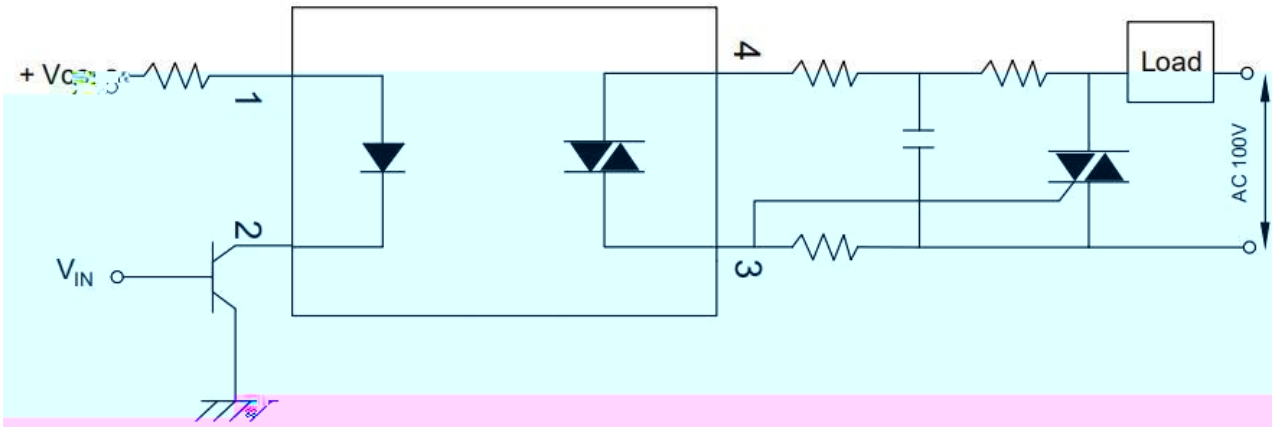
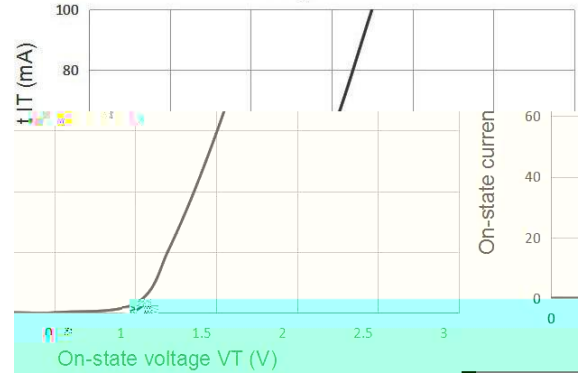


Fig.8 On-state current vs. On-state voltage



## Measurement Method

The high voltage pulse is set to the required  $V_{PEAK}$  value and applied to the D.U.T. output side through the RC circuit above. LED current is not applied. The waveform  $V_T$  is monitored using a x100 scope probe. By varying  $R_{TES}$  the  $dv/dt$  (slope) is increased, until the D.U.T. is observed to trigger (waveform collapses). The  $dv/dt$  is then decreased until the D.U.T. stops triggering. At this point,  $\tau_{RC}$  is recorded and the  $dv/dt$  calculated.

$$dv/dt = \frac{0.632 \times V_{PEAK}}{\tau_{RC}}$$

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For example,  $V_{PEAK} = 600V$  for EL306X series. The  $dv/dt$  value is calculated as follows:

$$dv/dt = \frac{0.63 \times 600}{\tau_{RC}} = \frac{378}{\tau_{RC}}$$