

### 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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0 - 0 0  
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5. Abol e Ma im m Ra ing (Ta=25°C)

Pa ame e		S mbol	Ra ed Val e	Uni
			0	
			1	
			100	
-	- 0		00	
	- 0		00	
		( )	100	( )
	( 1 1 0 )		1	
			1	
			00	
			0	
	*1		0	
			- 0 + 110	
			- + 1	
	*		0	

\* 1 , . . . 0 0% . . . , 1, & , ,

\* 10 .

6. Electrical Optical Characteristics at Ta=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Min	T <sub>1</sub> *	Max	Unit	Condition
		---	1.	1.		10
		---	---			
*1.		---	10	100		
		---	---			100
		---	10	---		
		---	00	---		

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24-7

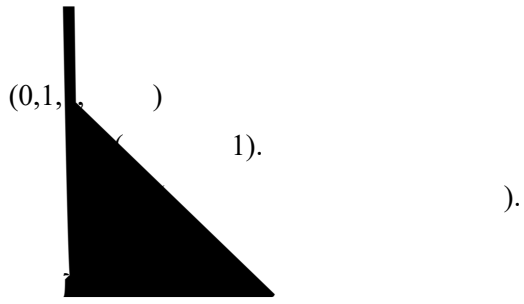
**7. O de Info ma ion**

Pa N mbe

**OR-M302X-W-Y-Z**

**o OR-M305X-W-Y-Z**

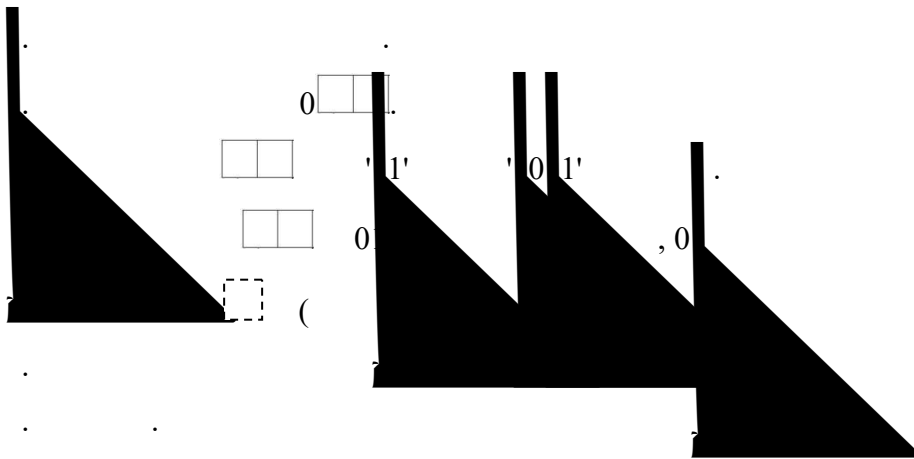
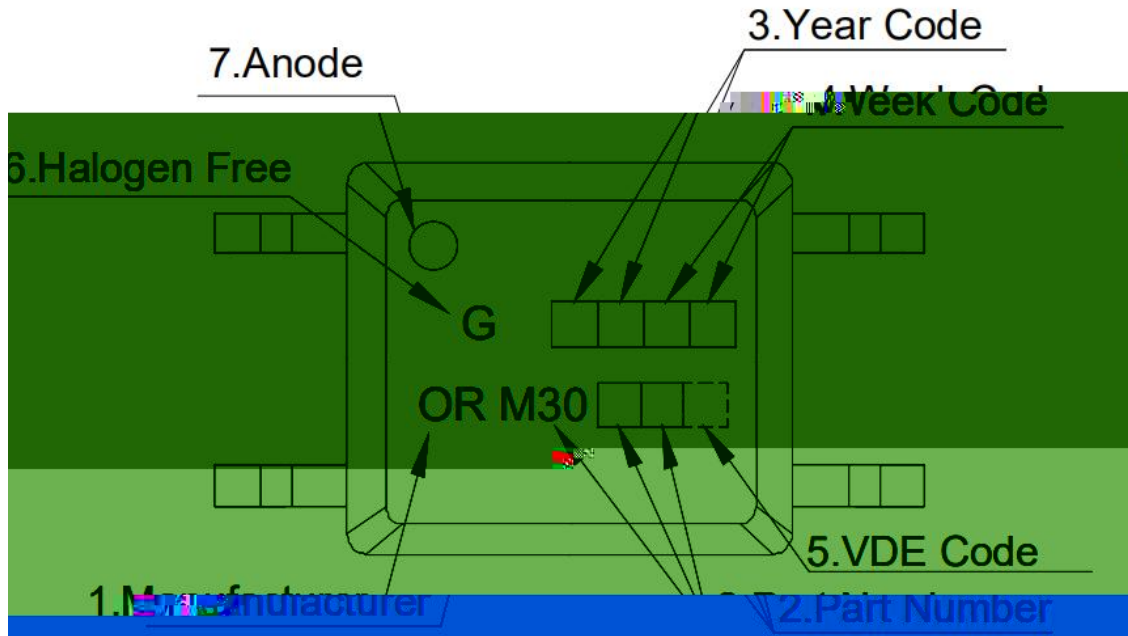
No e



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O ion	De c i ion	Packing an i
	( )+ &	000
1	( )+ 1 &	000

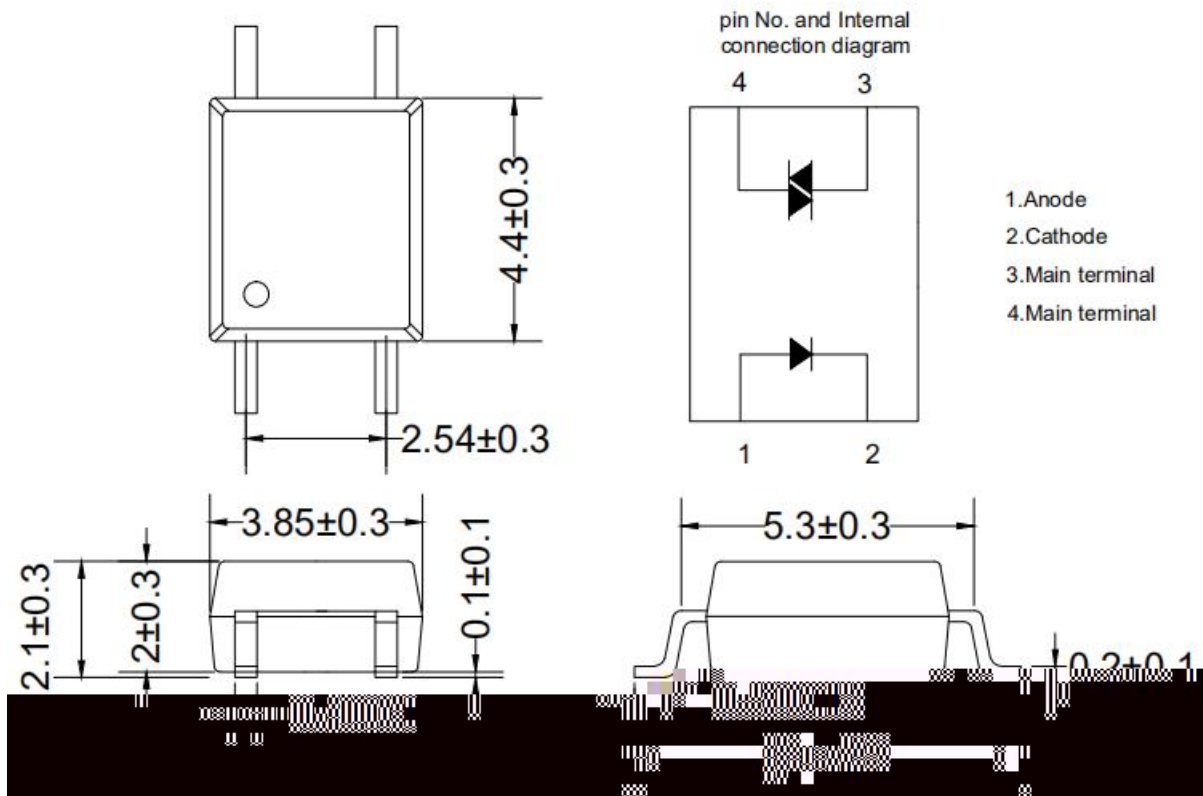
### 8. Naming Rule



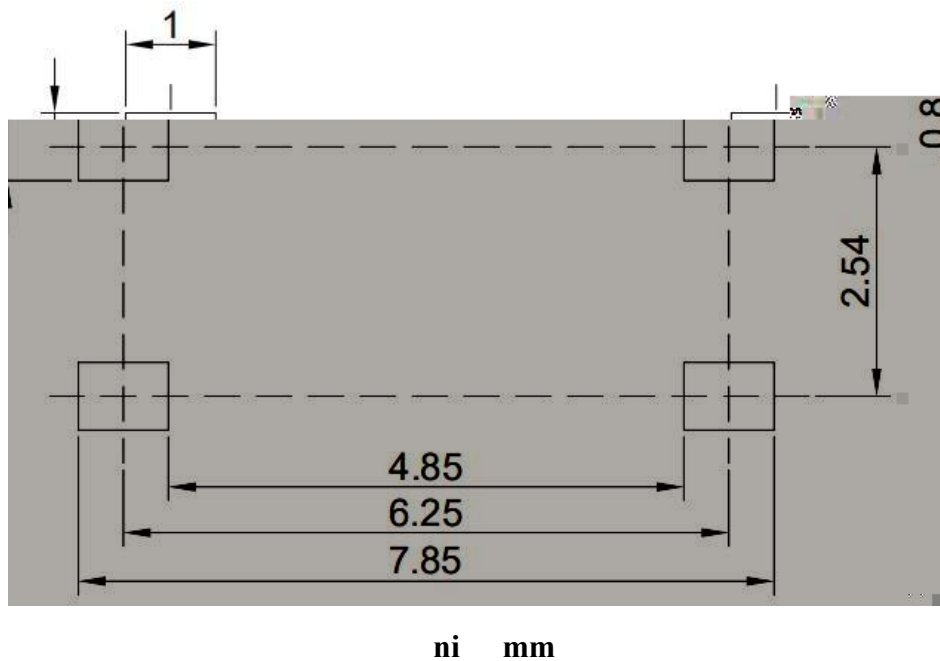
\*

### 9. Package Dimension

- 0

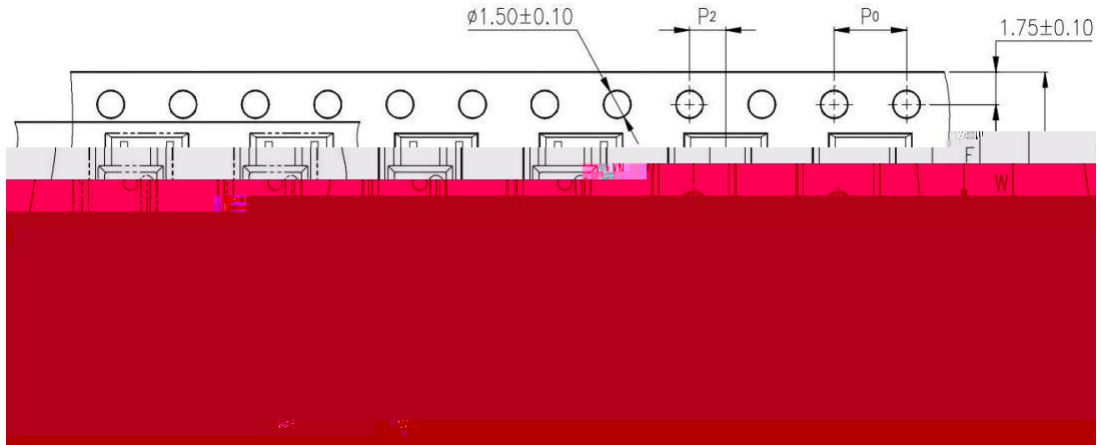


### 10. Recommended Foot Print in Package (Mo n Pad)

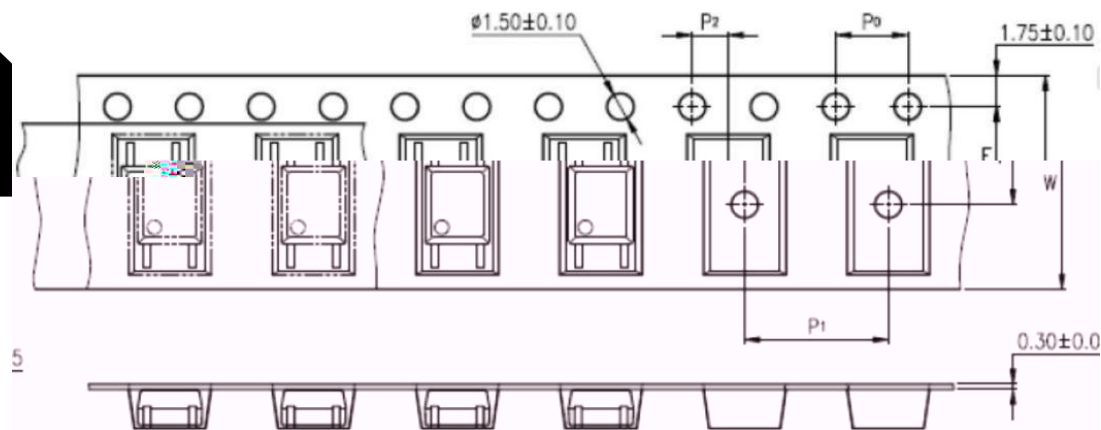


### 11. Ta ing Dimen ion

(1) - 0 -



( ) - 0 - 1



		( )
		1 0. 0.
	0	0.1 0.1
		. 0.1 0.1
		0.1 0.0
	1	0.1 0.1

	/ 1
( )	000

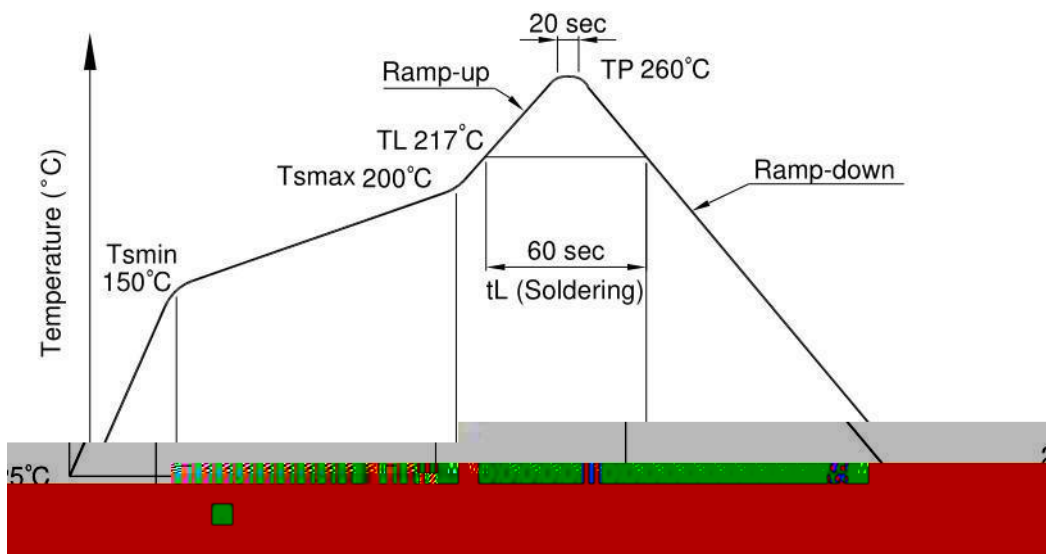




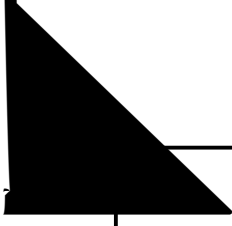
### 13. Temperature Profile Of Soldering

1 ( - -0 0 )

Profile item	Condition
- ( )	1 0
- ( )	00
- ( ) ( )	0
- ( )	1
- ( )	
	0
	0
-	/ .
-	/



( 111 )



	0+0/-
	1 0
	0 0

300



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### 14. CHARACTERISTICS CURVES (TYPICAL PERFORMANCE)

Fig.1 Forward current vs Ambient temperature

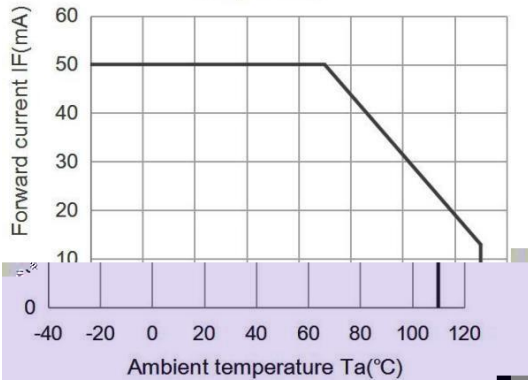


Fig.2 On-state current ITM (A) vs Ambient temperature

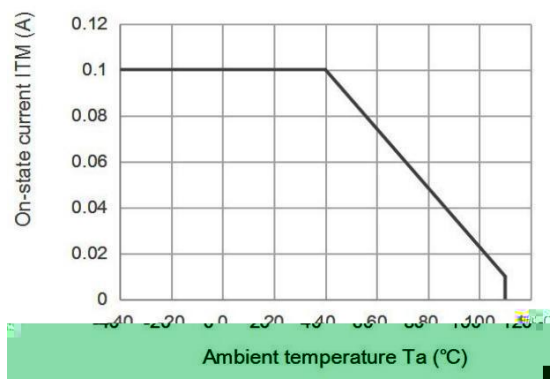


Fig.3 Minimum Trigger Current vs. Ambient temperature

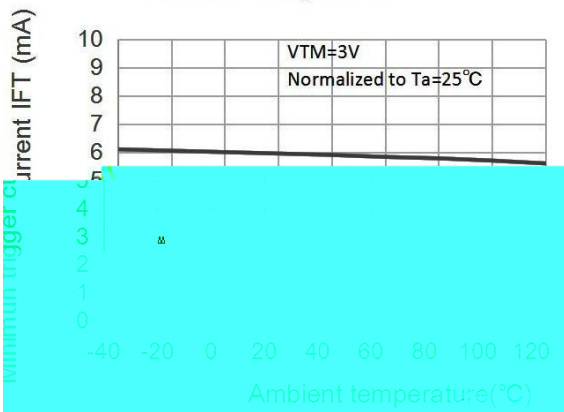


Fig.4 Forward current vs. Forward voltage

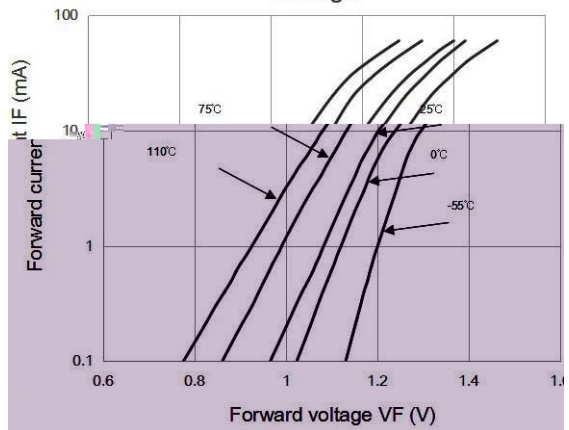


Fig.5 On-state voltage vs. Ambient temperature



Fig.6 Holding current vs. Ambient temperature

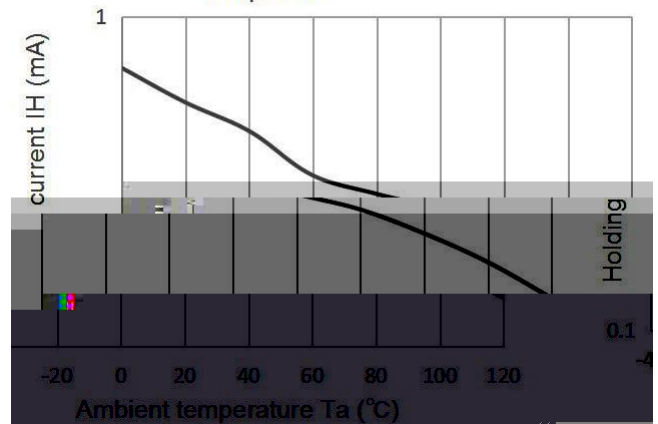


Fig.7 Repetitive peak off-state current vs. Temperature

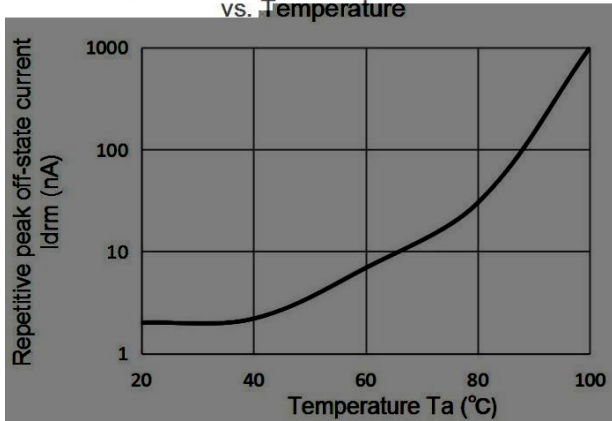
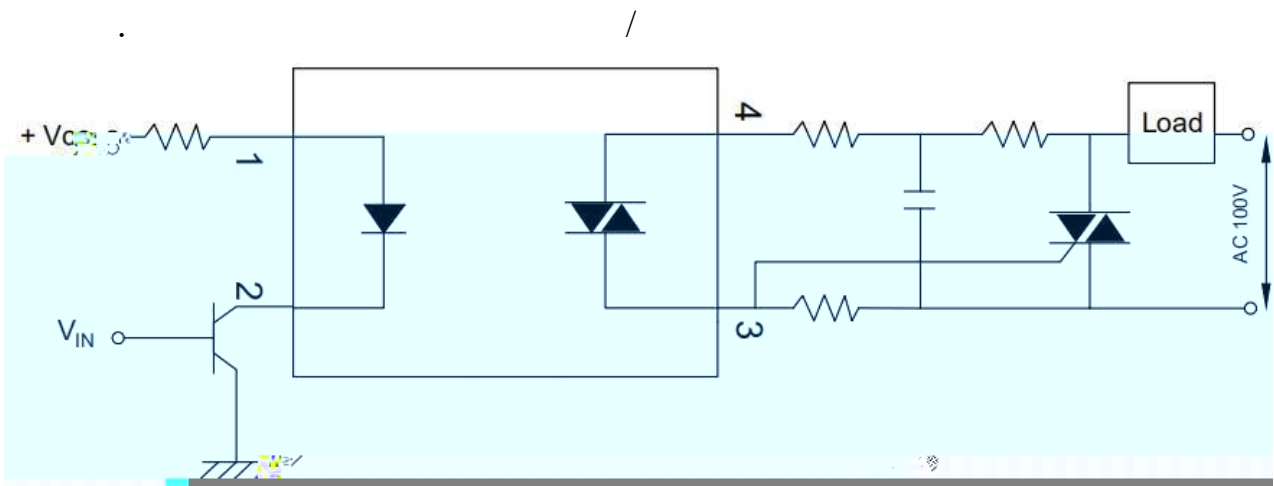
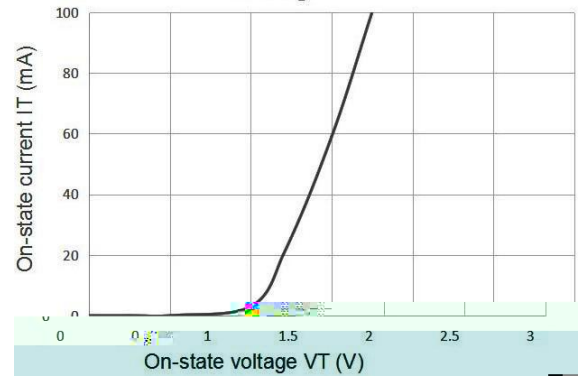
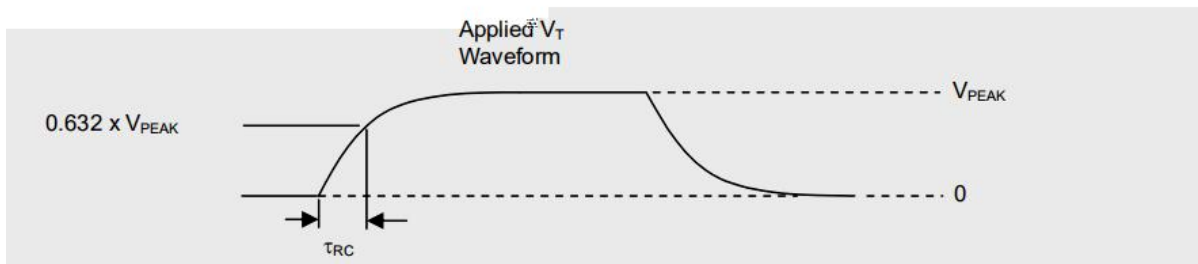
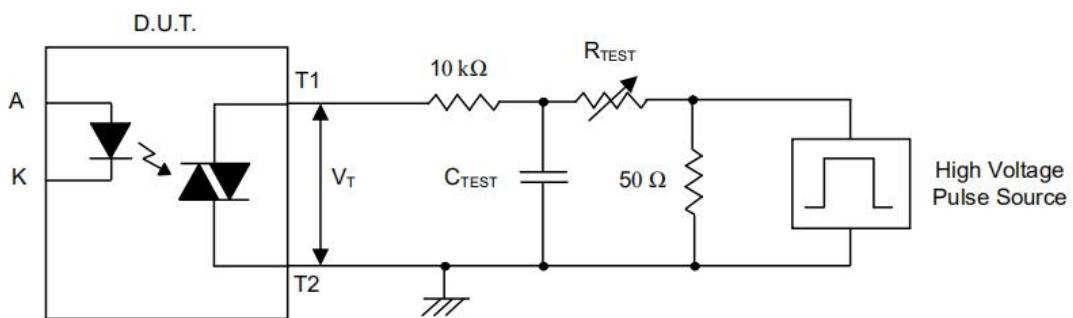


Fig.8 On-state current vs. On-state voltage



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### Measurement Method

The high voltage probe is set to the nominal V<sub>PEAK</sub> (e.g. 600V) using a x100 probe. By varying V<sub>REST</sub>, 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, τ<sub>RC</sub> is recorded and the dv/dt calculated.

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

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For example, V<sub>PEAK</sub> = 600V for EL306X series. The dv/dt value is calculated as follows:

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