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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

frxelec

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

Pa ame e			S mbol	Ra ed Val e	Uni

6. Elec ical 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

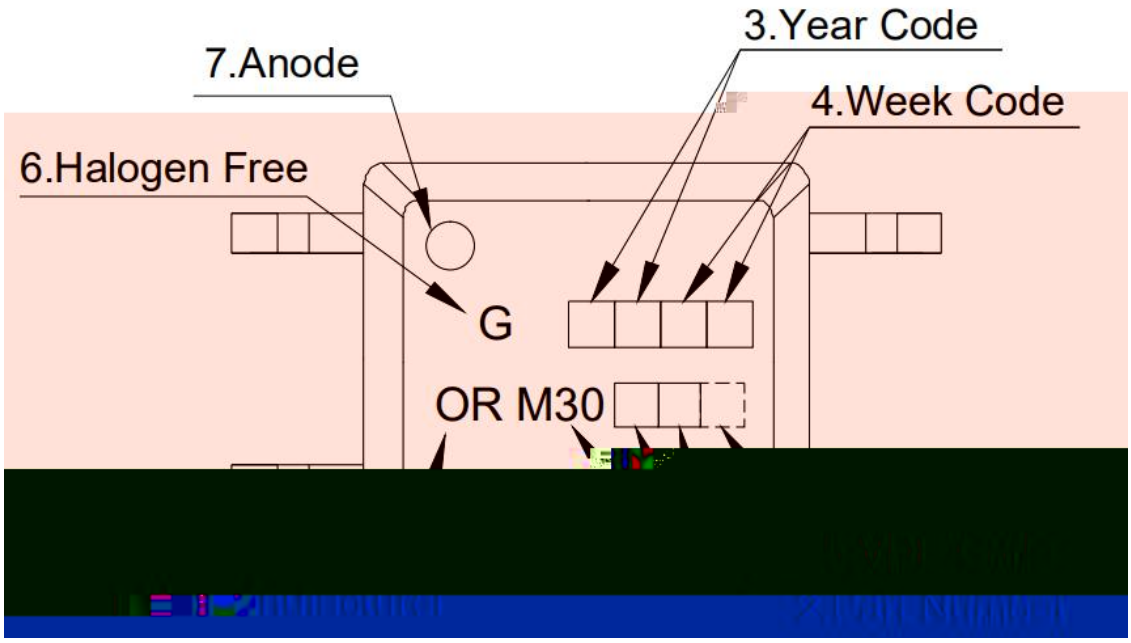
OR-M302X-W-Y-Z

O OR-M305X-W-Y-Z

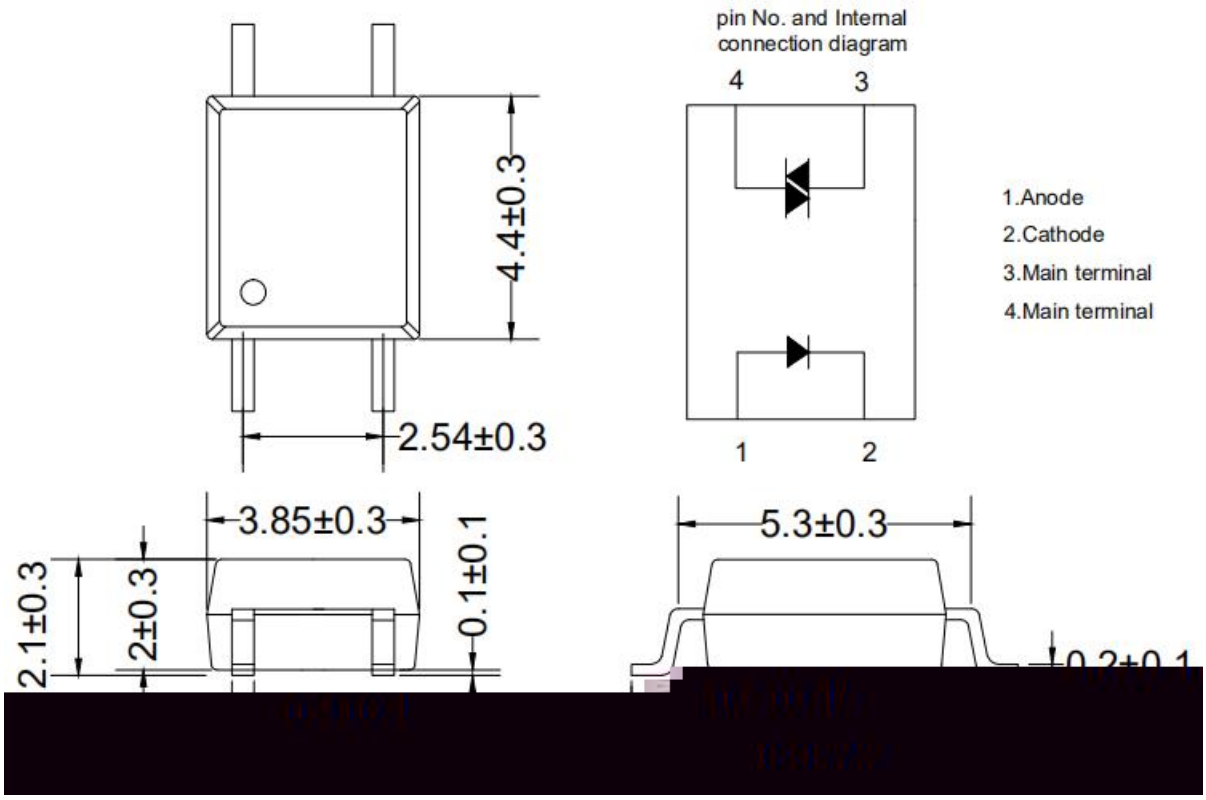
No e

O ion	De c i ion	Packing an i

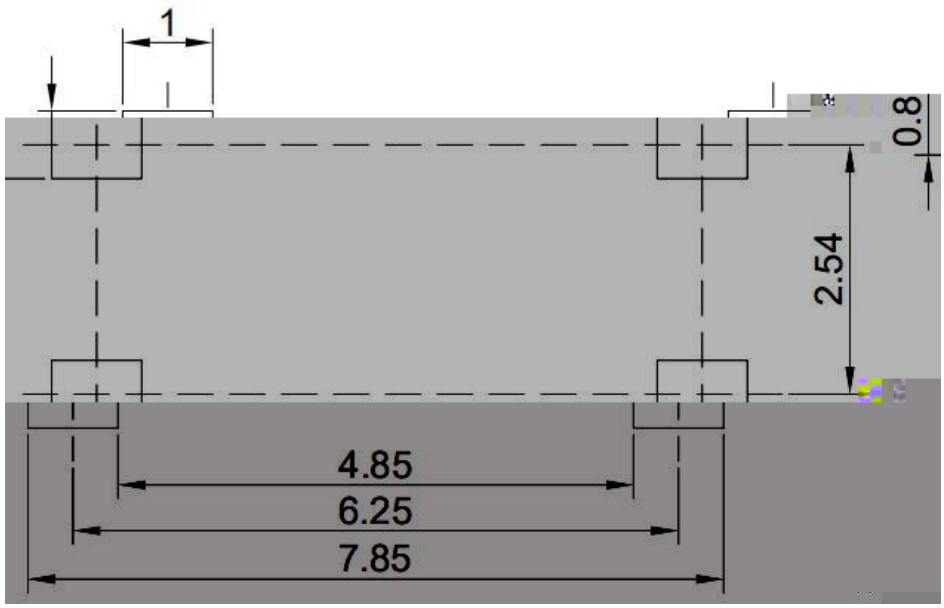
8. Naming R le



9. Package Dimen ion



10. Recommended Foo P in Pa e n (Mo n Pad)



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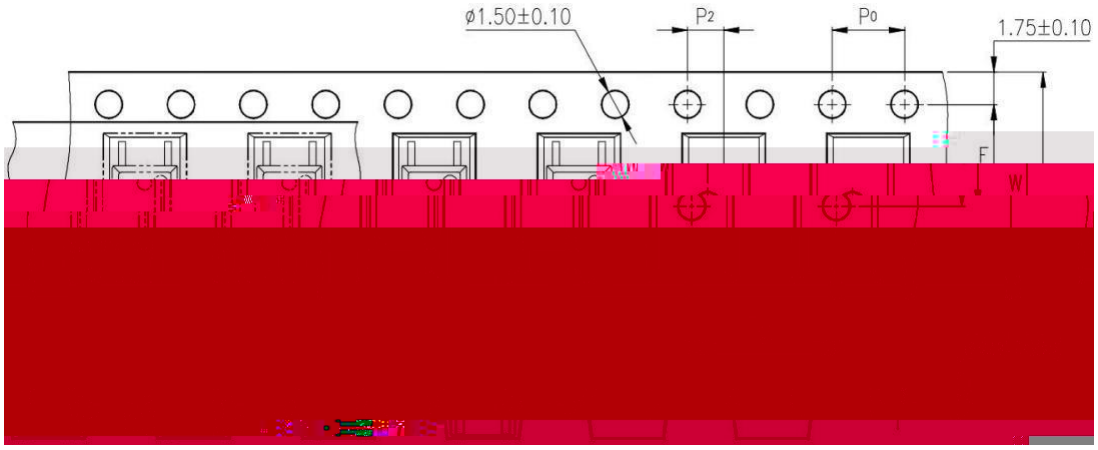
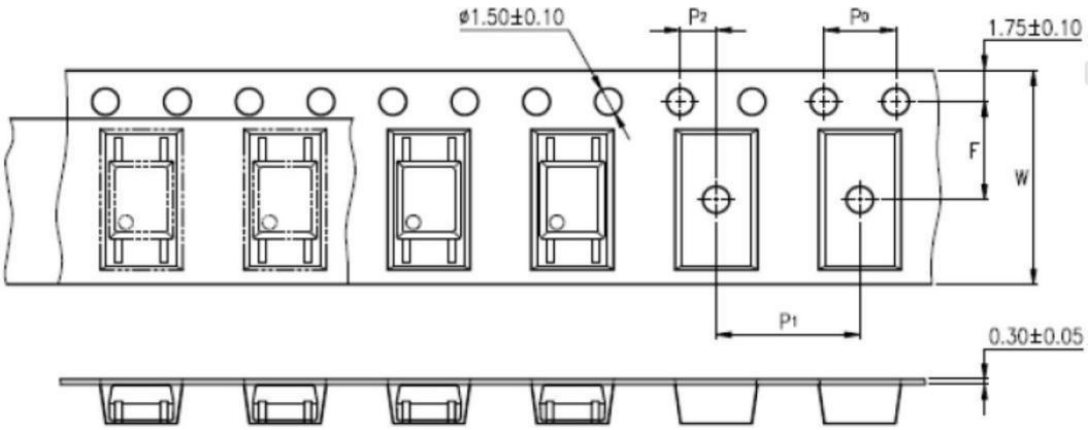
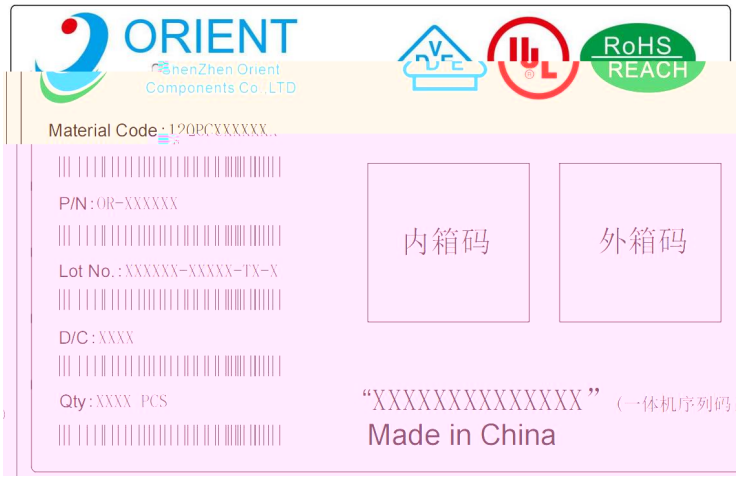
11. Ta ing Dimen ion





12. Package Dimen ion

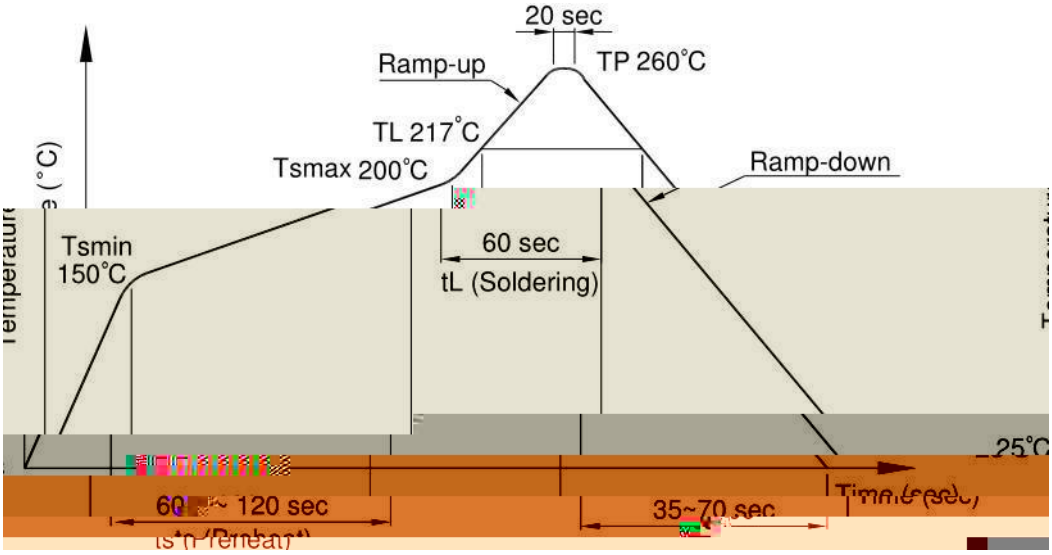
Packing Info ma ion	



No e

13. Tem e a e P ofile Of Solde ing

P ofile i em	Condi ion




300

14. CHARACTERISTICS CURVES (TYPICAL PERFORMANCE)

Fig.1 Forward current vs Ambient temperature

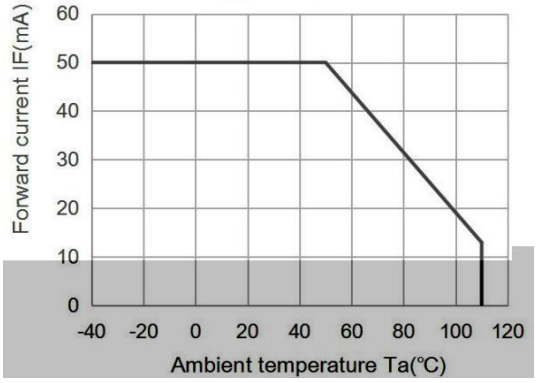


Fig.2 On-state current vs. Ambient temperature

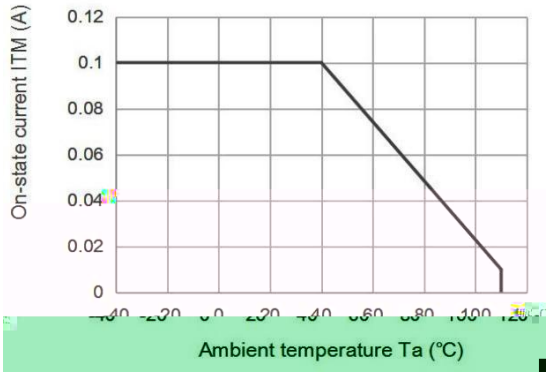


Fig.3 Minimun Trigger Current vs. Ambient temperature

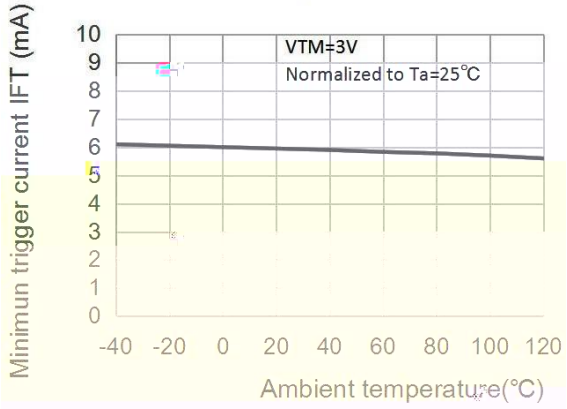


Fig.4 Forward current vs. Forward voltage

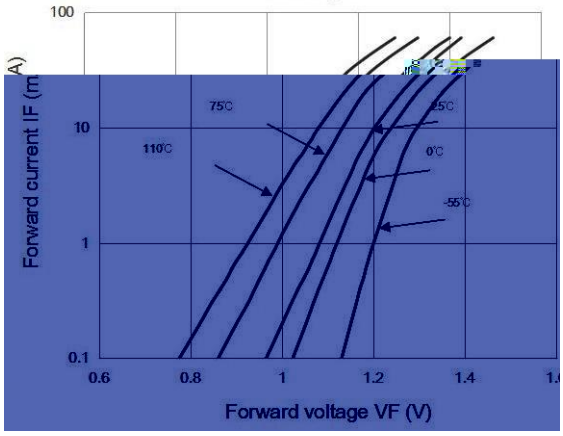


Fig.5 On-state voltage vs. Ambientn temperature

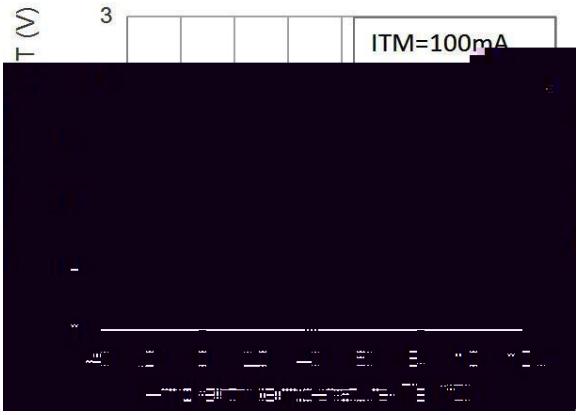


Fig.6 Holding current vs. Ambient temperature

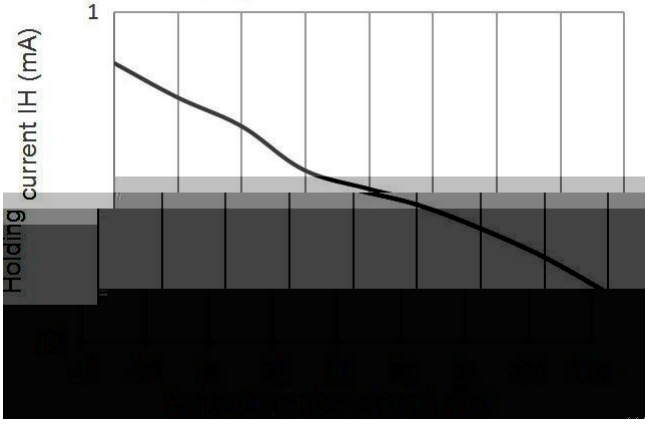
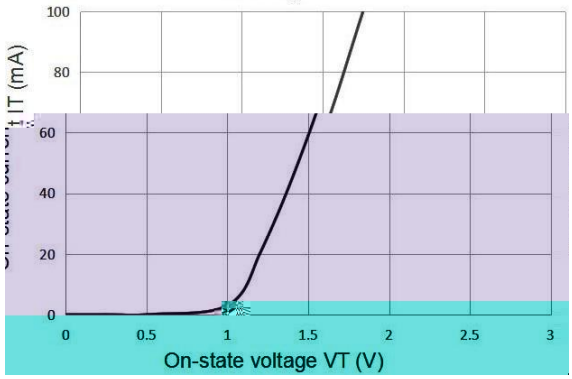
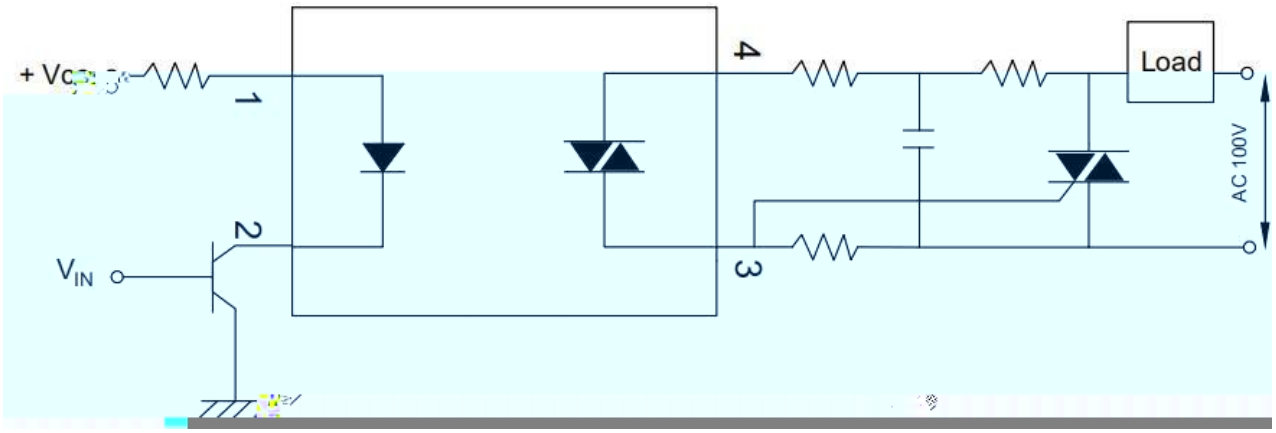
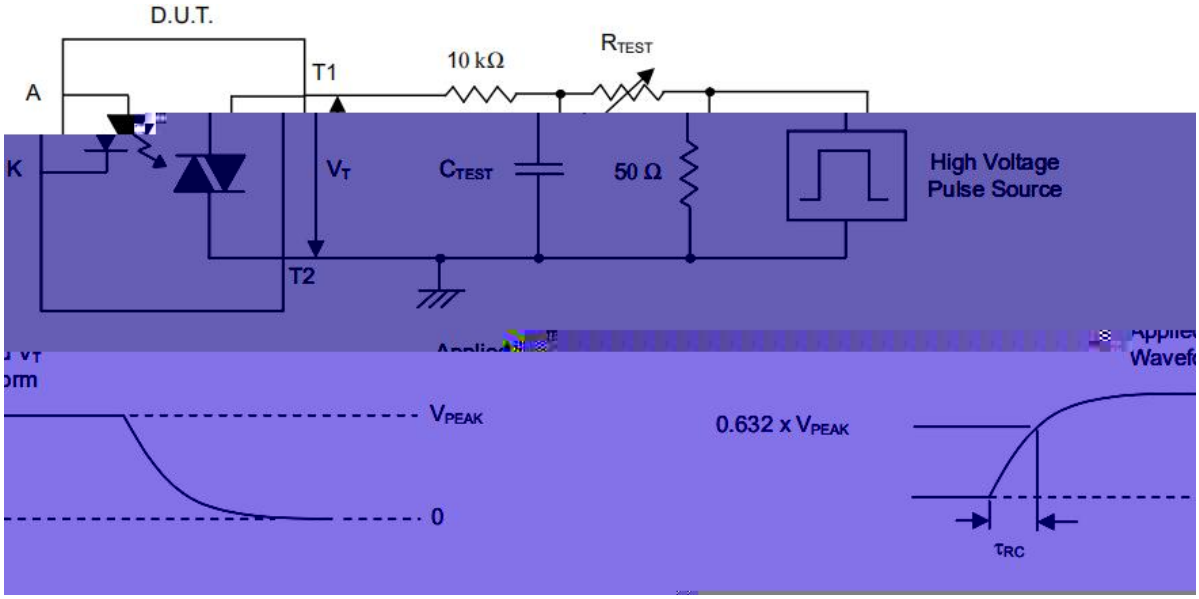


Fig.7 Repetitive peak off-state current vs. T

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_{TEST}, 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_{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:

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