

# PHOTOCOUPLER

## Product features

- Halogens Free  
(Br <900 ppm ,Cl <900 ppm , Br+Cl < 1500 ppm)
- Peak breakdown voltage  
EXM306X: 600V
- High isolation voltage between inputs and output  
(Viso=3750 V rms)
- Zero voltage crossing
- Pb free and RoHS compliant
- Compliance with EU REACH

## Product Description

- The EXM306X devices consist of a GaAs infrared emitting diode optically coupled to a monolithic silicon detector performing the function of a zero voltage crossing bilateral triac driver.
- They are designed for use with a discrete power triac in the interface of logic systems to equipment powered from 110 to 240 VAC lines.

## Product Applications

- Solenoid/valve controls
- Light controls
- Temperature controls
- Static power switch
- AC Motor starters
- AC motor drivers
- E.M. contactors
- Solid state relays

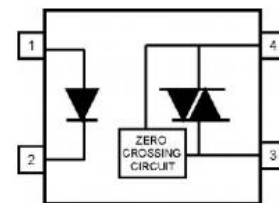
## Ordering Information

Part Number	Package	Packing quantity
EXM306X	SOP4	3500 / Reel

**SOP4**



**Schematic**



PinConfiguration

1. Anode
2. Cathode
3. Termina
4. Termina

## Electrical-Optical characteristics

### Absolute Maximum Ratings(Ta=25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Rated Value	Unit
Input	Forward current	I <sub>F</sub>	60	mA
	Peak forward current (1us pulse, 300pps)	I <sub>F(PK)</sub>	1	A
	Reverse voltage	V <sub>R</sub>	6	V
	Power dissipation	P <sub>D</sub>	100	mW
	Derating factor (above Ta = 85°C)		-	mW /°C
Output	Off-state Output Terminal Voltage	V <sub>DRM</sub>	600	V
	Peak Repetitive Surge Current (pw=100μs,120pps)	I <sub>TSM</sub>	-	A
	On-State RMS Current	I <sub>T(RMS)</sub>	70	mA(RMS)
	Power dissipation	P <sub>C</sub>	300	mW
	Derating factor (above Ta = 85°C)		-	mW /°C
Total Consume Power		P <sub>TOT</sub>	-	mW
Isolation Voltage(1*)		V <sub>iso</sub>	3750	Vrms
Operating temperature		T <sub>OPR</sub>	-40 to +110	°C
Storage temperature		T <sub>STG</sub>	-55 to +150	°C
Soldering temperature(2*)		T <sub>SOL</sub>	260	°C

Notes:

1\* AC for 1 minute, R.H.= 40 ~ 60% R.H. In this test, pins 1, 2 are shorted together, and pins 3, 4 are shorted together.

2\* Soldering time is 10 seconds

**Electrical Characteristics(Ta=25°C unless specified otherwise)**

Parameter		Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
In put	Forward voltage	$V_F$	-	-	1.5	V	$I_F=30\text{mA}$
	Reverse current	$I_R$	-	-	10	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_R=6\text{V}$
Out put	Peak Blocking Current	$I_{DRM}$	-	-	100	nA	$V_{DRM} = \text{Rated } V_{DRM}$ $I_F = 0 \text{ mA}$
	Peak On-state Voltage	$V_{TM}$	-	-	3	V	$I_{TM}=100 \text{ mA}$ peak, $I_F=\text{Rated } I_{FT}$
	Critical Rate of Rise off-state Voltage	$dv/dt$	1000	-	-	V/ $\mu\text{s}$	$V_{PEAK}=\text{Rated } V_{DRM}$ , $I_F=0\text{mA}$
	Inhibit Voltage (MT1-MT2 voltage above which device will not trigger)	$V_{INH}$	-	-	20	V	$I_F = \text{Rated } I_{FT}$
	Leakage in Inhibited State	$I_{DRM2}$	-	-	1000	$\mu\text{A}$	$I_F = \text{Rated } I_{FT}$ , $V_{DRM} = \text{Rated } V_{DRM}$ , off state

**Transfer Characteristics level table (Ta=25°C unless specified otherwise)**

Parameter		Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
LED Trigger Current	EXM3062	$I_{FT}$	-	-	10	mA	Main terminal Voltage=3V
	EXM3063		-	-	5		
	EXM3064		-	-	3		
Holding Current		$I_H$	-	280	-	$\mu\text{A}$	

## Characteristic Curves

Figure1. Forward Current VS Forward Voltage

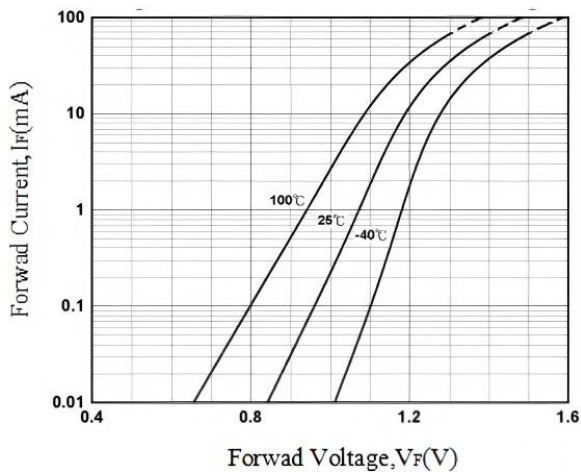


Figure2. On-State Characteristics

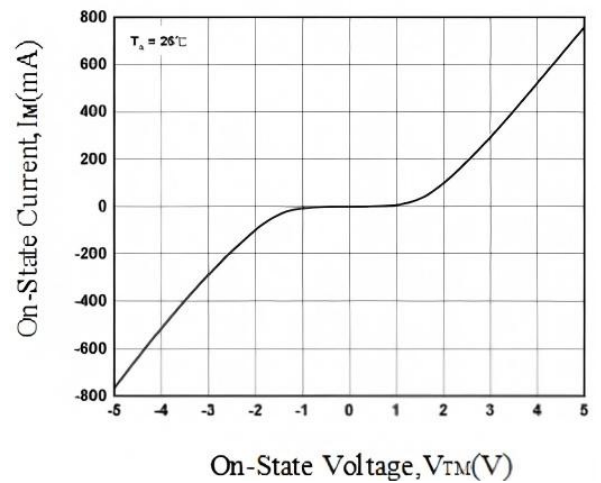


Figure3. Normalized Holding Current vs Ambient Temperature

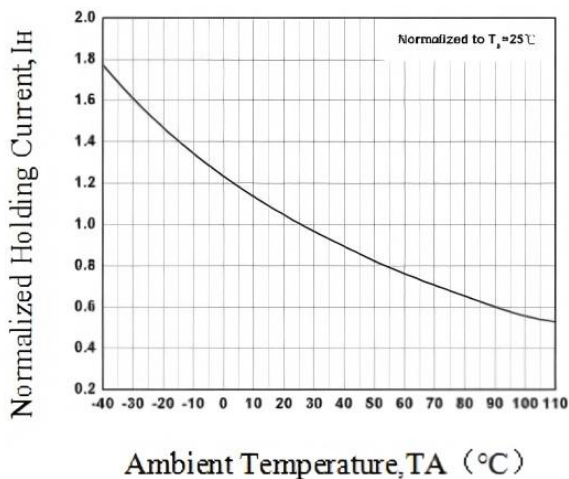


Figure4. Leakage Current vs Ambient Temperature

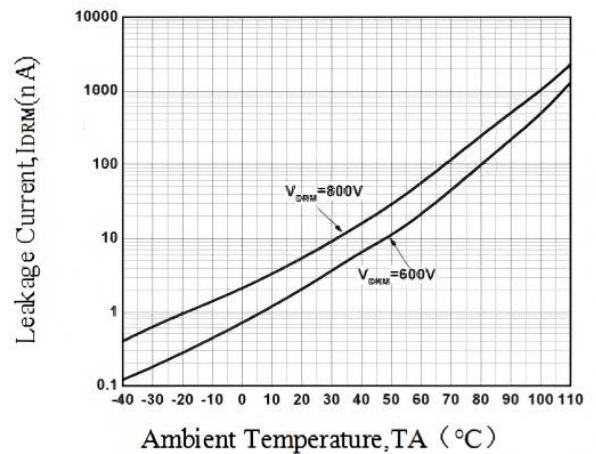


Figure5. LED Current Required trigger vs LED Pulse Width

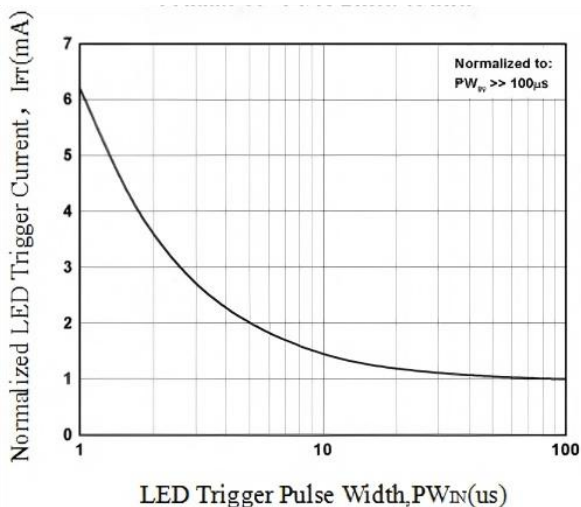


Figure6. Normalized LED Trigger Current vs Ambient Temperature

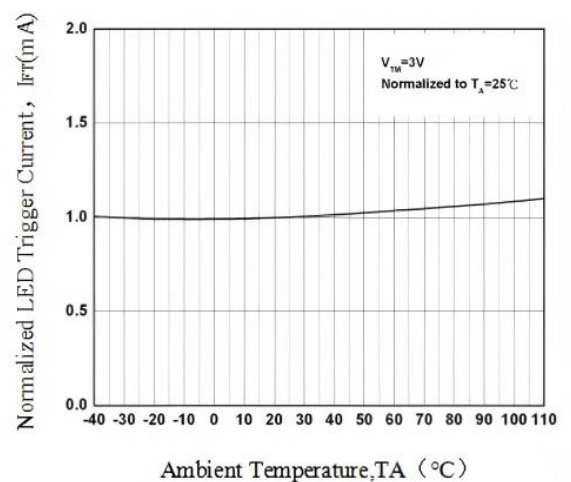


Figure7. Normalized Inhibit Voltage vs Ambient Temperature

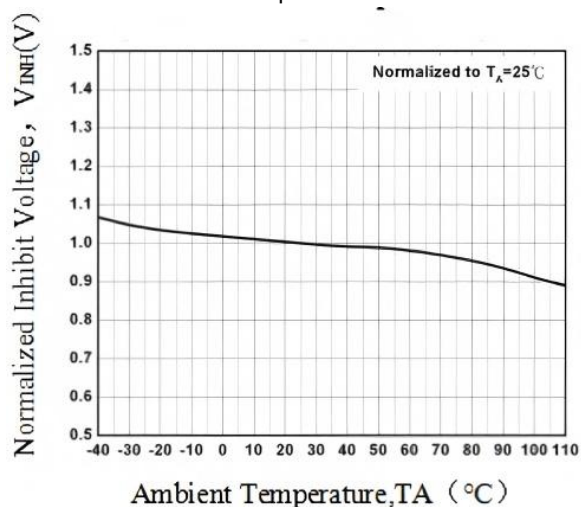


Figure8. Leakage in Inhibit state vs Ambient Temperature

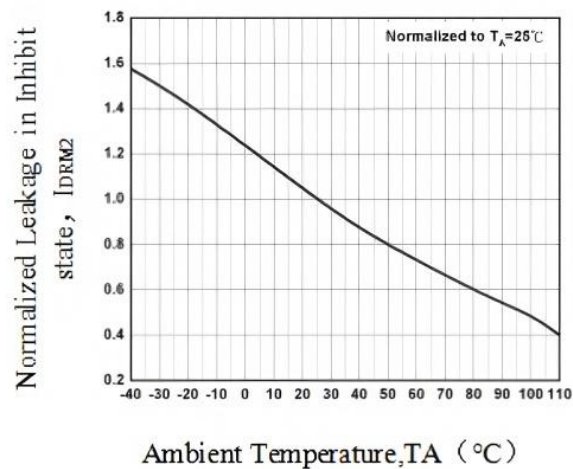


Figure9. Off-State Output Terminal Voltage vs Ambient Temperature

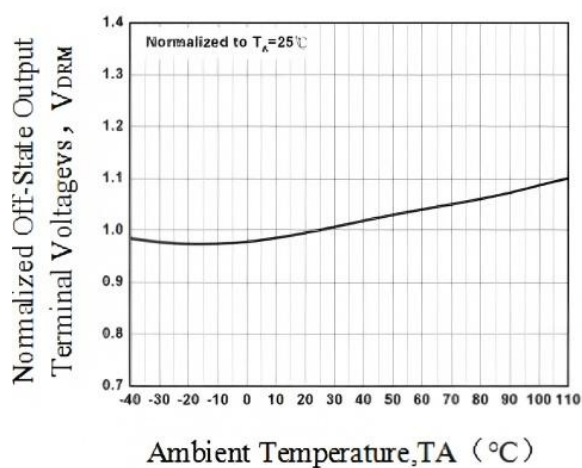
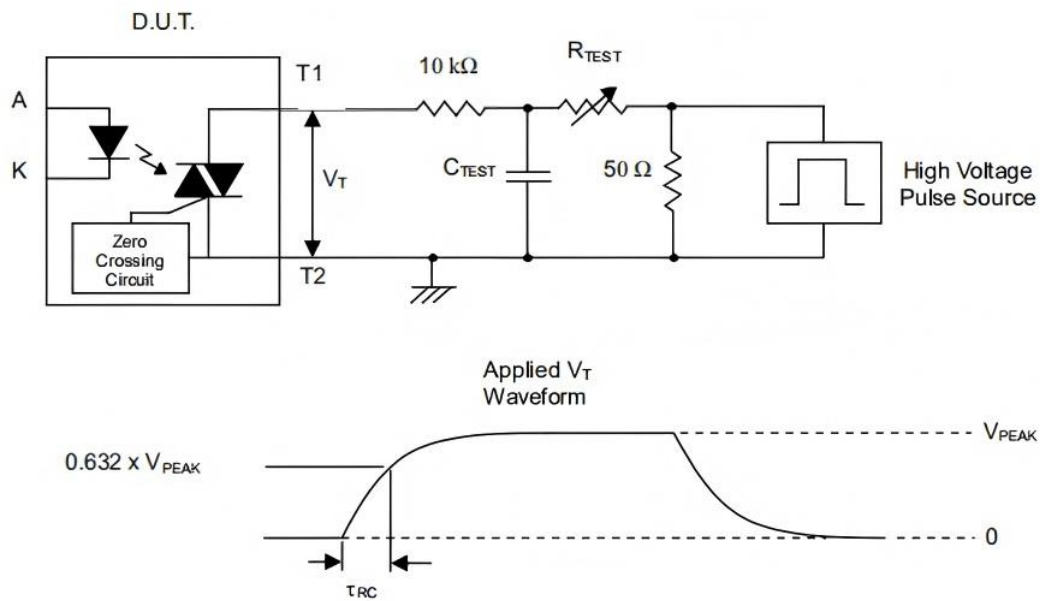


Figure10. Static dv/dt Test Circuit & Waveform



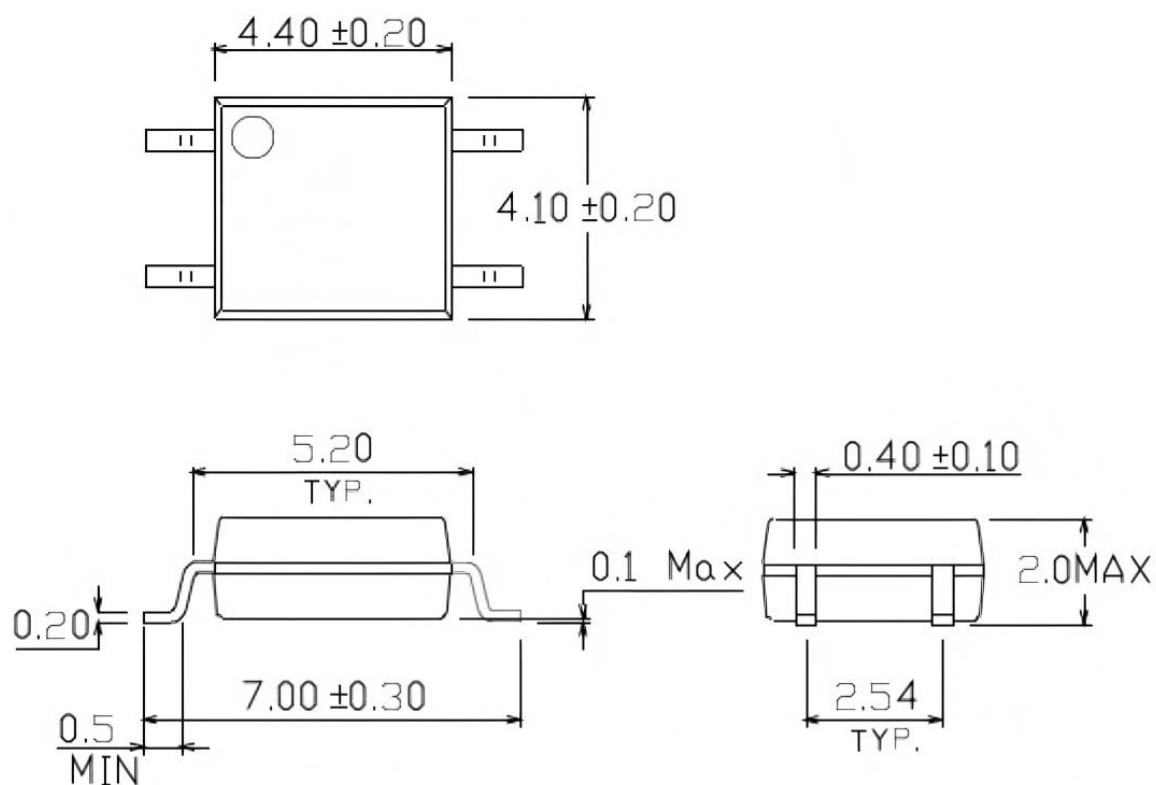
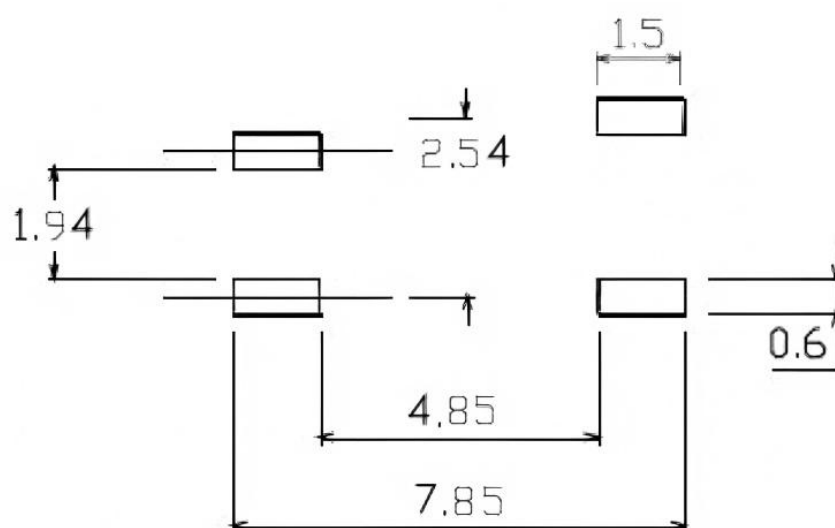
#### Measurement Method

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,  $\tau_{RC}$  is recorded and the  $dv/dt$  calculated.

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

For example,  $V_{PEAK} = 600$  V for EXM306X series. The  $dv/dt$  value is calculated as follows:

$$dv/dt = 0.632 \cdot 400 / \tau_{RC}$$

**Package Drawing(Unit:mm)**

**Surface patch type PIN foot pad layout**


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