6 PIN DIP ZERO-CROSS TRIAC DRIVER PHOTOCOUPLER
EL303X, EL304X, EL306X, EL308X Series

Features:

- Peak breakdown voltage
  - 250V: EL303X
  - 400V: EL304X
  - 600V: EL306X
  - 800V: EL308X
- High isolation voltage between input and output (Viso=5000 V rms)
- Zero voltage crossing
- Compliance with EU REACH
- The product itself will remain within RoHS compliant version
- UL and cUL approved (No. E214129)
- VDE approved (No.132249)
- SEMKO approved
- NEMKO approved
- DEMKO approved
- FIMKO approved
- CQC approved

Description

The EL303X, EL304X, EL306X and EL308X series of devices each consist of a GaAs infrared emitting diode optically coupled to a monolithic silicon zero voltage crossing photo triac. They are designed for use with a discrete power triac in the interface of logic systems to equipment powered from 110 to 380 VAC lines, such as solid-state relays, industrial controls, motors, solenoids and consumer appliances.

Applications

- Solenoid/valve controls
- Light controls
- Static power switch
- AC motor drivers
- E.M. contactors
- Temperature controls
- AC Motor starters
### Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Input</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward current</td>
<td>$I_F$</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse voltage</td>
<td>$V_R$</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power dissipation</td>
<td>$P_D$</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derating factor (above $T_a=85^\circ C$)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-state Output Terminal Voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL303X</td>
<td></td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL304X</td>
<td>$V_{DRM}$</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL306X</td>
<td></td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL308X</td>
<td></td>
<td>800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak Repetitive Surge Current (pw=1ms,120pps)</td>
<td>$I_{TSM}$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On-State RMS Current</td>
<td>$I_{T(RMS)}$</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power dissipation</td>
<td>$P_C$</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derating factor (above $T_a=85^\circ C$)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total power dissipation</td>
<td>$P_{TOT}$</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isolation voltage *1</td>
<td>$V_{ISO}$</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>Vrms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating temperature</td>
<td>$T_{OPR}$</td>
<td>-55 to 100</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage temperature</td>
<td>$T_{STG}$</td>
<td>-55 to 125</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldering Temperature*2</td>
<td>$T_{SOL}$</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
*1 AC for 1 minute, R.H.= 40 ~ 60% R.H. In this test, pins 1, 2 & 3 are shorted together, and pins 4, 5 & 6 are shorted together.
*2 For 10 seconds
# Electro-Optical Characteristics (Ta=25°C unless specified otherwise)

## Input

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.*1</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forward Voltage</td>
<td>$V_F$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>$I_F = 30mA$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse Leakage current</td>
<td>$I_R$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$\mu$A</td>
<td>$V_R = 6V$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.*</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peak Blocking Current</td>
<td>$I_{DRM1}$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>nA</td>
<td>$V_{DRM} = \text{Rated } V_{DRM}$, $I_F = 0 \text{ mA}$*2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$I_{DRM2}$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>$\mu$A</td>
<td>$I_F = \text{Rated } I_{FT}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak On-state Voltage</td>
<td>$V_{TM}$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>$I_{TM} = 100 \text{ mA peak, } I_F = \text{Rated } I_{FT}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical Rate of Rise off-state Voltage</td>
<td>$dv/dt$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>V/µs</td>
<td>$V_{PEAK} = \text{Rated } V_{DRM}, I_F = 0$ (Fig. 10)³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhibit Voltage (MT1-MT2 voltage above which device will not trigger)</td>
<td>$V_{INH}$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>$I_F = \text{ Rated } I_{FT}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leakage in Inhibited State</td>
<td>$I_{DRM2}$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>$\mu$A</td>
<td>$I_F = \text{ Rated } I_{FT}, V_{DRM} = \text{Rated } V_{DRM}$, off state</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

*1. Typical values at $T_a = 25^\circ$C
*2. Test voltage must be applied within $dv/dt$ rating.
*3. This is static $dv/dt$. See Figure 10 for test circuit. Commutating $dv/dt$ is a function of the load-driving thyristor(s) only.
### Transfer Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.*</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LED Trigger Current</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL3031</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL3041</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL3061</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL3081</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL3032</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td>Main terminal Voltage=3V*4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL3042</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL3062</td>
<td>I&lt;sub&gt;Ft&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL3082</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL3033</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL3043</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL3063</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL3083</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Holding Current</strong></td>
<td>I&lt;sub&gt;H&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>280</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>µA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

*4. All devices are guaranteed to trigger at an I<sub>F</sub> value less than or equal to max I<sub>Ft</sub>. Therefore, recommended operating I<sub>F</sub> lies between max I<sub>Ft</sub> (15 mA for EL3031/EL3041/EL3061/EL3081, 10 mA for EL3032/EL3042/EL3062/EL3082, 5 mA for EL3033/EL3043/EL3063/EL3083) and absolute maximum I<sub>F</sub> (60 mA).**
Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves

Figure 1. Forward Current vs Forward Voltage

Figure 2. On-State Characteristics

Figure 3. Holding Current vs. Ambient Temperature

Figure 4. LED Current Required to Trigger vs. LED Pulse Width

Figure 5. Leakage Current vs. Ambient Temperature

Figure 6. LED Trigger Current vs. Ambient Temperature
Figure 10. 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.

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

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

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{0.632 \times 600}{\tau_{RC}} = 379.2$$
Order Information

Part Number

EL303XY(Z)-V
or EL304XY(Z)-V
or EL306XY(Z)-V
or EL308XY(Z)-V

Note

X = Part No. (1, 2 or 3)
Y = Lead form option (S, S1, M or none)
Z = Tape and reel option (TA, TB or none)
V = VDE safety approved option

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Packing quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>Standard DIP-6</td>
<td>65 units per tube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Wide lead bend (0.4 inch spacing)</td>
<td>65 units per tube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S (TA)</td>
<td>Surface mount lead form + TA tape &amp; reel option</td>
<td>1000 units per reel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S (TB)</td>
<td>Surface mount lead form + TB tape &amp; reel option</td>
<td>1000 units per reel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1 (TA)</td>
<td>Surface mount lead form (low profile) + TA tape &amp; reel option</td>
<td>1000 units per reel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1 (TB)</td>
<td>Surface mount lead form (low profile) + TB tape &amp; reel option</td>
<td>1000 units per reel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Package Dimension (Dimensions in mm)

Standard DIP Type

Option M Type
Recommended pad layout for surface mount leadform

![Recommended pad layout for surface mount leadform](image)

**Notes**
Suggested pad dimension is just for reference only. Please modify the pad dimension based on individual need.

**Device Marking**

![Device Marking](image)

**Notes**
- **EL** denotes Everlight
- **3083** denotes Device Number
- **Y** denotes 1 digit Year code
- **WW** denotes 2 digit Week code
- **V** denotes VDE option
Tape & Reel Packing Specifications

**Option TA**

![Option TA diagram]

**Option TB**

![Option TB diagram]

Direction of feed from reel

**Tape dimensions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension No.</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Do</th>
<th>D1</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dimension (mm)</td>
<td>10.8±0.1</td>
<td>7.55±0.1</td>
<td>1.5±0.1</td>
<td>1.5±0.1</td>
<td>1.75±0.1</td>
<td>7.5±0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension No.</th>
<th>Po</th>
<th>P1</th>
<th>P2</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>K</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dimension (mm)</td>
<td>4.0±0.15</td>
<td>12±0.1</td>
<td>2.0±0.1</td>
<td>0.35±0.03</td>
<td>16.0±0.2</td>
<td>4.5±0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Precautions for Use

1. Soldering Condition
   1.1 (A) Maximum Body Case Temperature Profile for evaluation of Reflow Profile

![Diagram showing temperature profile during reflow process]

Note:

Preheat
- Temperature min ($T_{min}$)  $150 ^\circ C$
- Temperature max ($T_{max}$)  $200 ^\circ C$
- Time ($T_{min}$ to $T_{max}$) ($t_s$)  60-120 seconds
- Average ramp-up rate ($T_{max}$ to $T_p$)  3 °C/second max

Other
- Liquidus Temperature ($T_L$)  $217 ^\circ C$
- Time above Liquidus Temperature ($t_L$)  60-100 sec
- Peak Temperature ($T_P$)  $260 ^\circ C$
- Time within 5 °C of Actual Peak Temperature: $T_P - 5 ^\circ C$  30 s
- Ramp Down Rate from Peak Temperature  6°C /second max.
- Time 25°C to peak temperature  8 minutes max.
- Reflow times  3 times

Reference: IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020D
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2. The graphs shown in this datasheet are representing typical data only and do not show guaranteed values.

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