



Chipsmall Limited consists of a professional team with an average of over 10 year of expertise in the distribution of electronic components. Based in Hongkong, we have already established firm and mutual-benefit business relationships with customers from,Europe,America and south Asia,supplying obsolete and hard-to-find components to meet their specific needs.

With the principle of “Quality Parts,Customers Priority,Honest Operation,and Considerate Service”,our business mainly focus on the distribution of electronic components. Line cards we deal with include Microchip,ALPS,ROHM,Xilinx,Pulse,ON,Everlight and Freescale. Main products comprise IC,Modules,Potentiometer,IC Socket,Relay,Connector.Our parts cover such applications as commercial,industrial, and automotives areas.

We are looking forward to setting up business relationship with you and hope to provide you with the best service and solution. Let us make a better world for our industry!



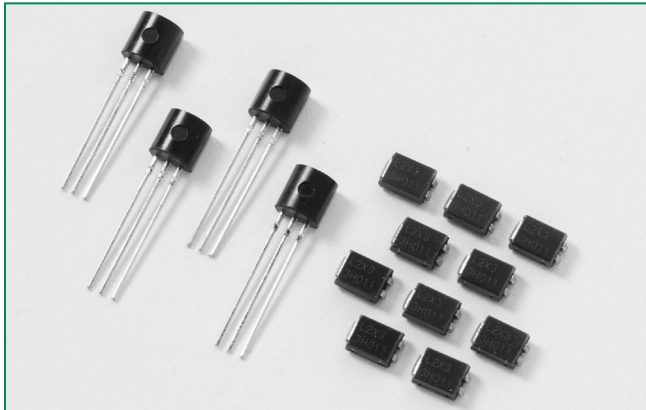
## Contact us

Tel: +86-755-8981 8866 Fax: +86-755-8427 6832

Email & Skype: info@chipsmall.com Web: www.chipsmall.com

Address: A1208, Overseas Decoration Building, #122 Zhenhua RD., Futian, Shenzhen, China



**RoHS Lx01Ex & LxNx & Qx01Ex & QxNx Series**

**Description**

1 Amp bi-directional solid state switch series is designed for AC switching and phase control applications such as motor speed and temperature modulation controls, lighting controls, and static switching relays.

**Sensitive** type devices guarantee gate control in Quadrants I & IV needed for digital control circuitry.

**Standard** type devices normally operate in Quadrants I & III triggered from AC line.

**Features & Benefits**

- RoHS Compliant
- Glass – passivated junctions
- Voltage capability up to 600 V
- Surge capability up to 20 A

**Applications**

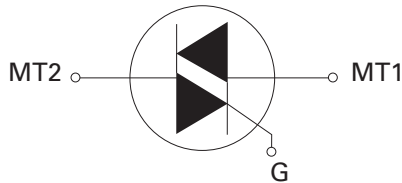
Excellent for lower current heating controls, water valves, and solenoids.

Typical applications are AC solid-state switches, home/brown goods and white goods appliances.

Sensitive gate Triacs can be directly driven by microprocessor or popular opto-couplers/isolators.

**Main Features**

Symbol	Value	Unit
$I_{T(RMS)}$	1	A
$V_{DRM}/V_{RRM}$	400 to 600	V
$I_{GT(Q1)}$	3 to 25	mA

**Schematic Symbol**

**Absolute Maximum Ratings – Sensitive Triacs (4 Quadrants)**

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$I_{T(RMS)}$	RMS on-state current (full sine wave)	Lx01Ey/LxNy $T_c = 50^\circ\text{C}$	1 A
$I_{TSM}$	Non repetitive surge peak on-state current (full cycle, $T_j$ initial = $25^\circ\text{C}$ )	$f = 50\text{ Hz}$ $t = 20\text{ ms}$	16.7 A
		$f = 60\text{ Hz}$ $t = 16.7\text{ ms}$	20 A
$I^2t$	$I^2t$ Value for fusing	$t_p = 8.3\text{ ms}$	1.6 A <sup>2</sup> s
$di/dt$	Critical rate of rise of on-state current ( $I_G = 50\text{ mA}$ with $\leq 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ rise time)	$f = 120\text{ Hz}$ $T_j = 110^\circ\text{C}$	20 A/ $\mu\text{s}$
$I_{GTM}$	Peak gate trigger current	$t_p \leq 10\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ $T_j = 110^\circ\text{C}$	1 A
$P_{G(AV)}$	Average gate power dissipation	$T_j = 110^\circ\text{C}$	0.2 W
$T_{stg}$	Storage temperature range	Lx01Ey	-65 to 150 °C
		LxNy	-40 to 125 °C
$T_j$	Operating junction temperature range	Lx01Ey	-65 to 110 °C
		LxNy	-40 to 110 °C

Note: x = voltage, y = sensitivity

**Absolute Maximum Ratings — Standard Triacs**

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$I_{T(RMS)}$	RMS on-state current (full sine wave)	Qx01Ey/QxNy $T_C = 60^\circ\text{C}$	1 A
$I_{TSM}$	Non repetitive surge peak on-state current (full cycle, $T_J$ initial = $25^\circ\text{C}$ )	f = 50 Hz t = 20 ms	16.7
		f = 60 Hz t = 16.7 ms	60
$I^2t$	$I^2t$ Value for fusing	$t_p = 8.3$ ms	1.6 $\text{A}^2\text{s}$
di/dt	Critical rate of rise of on-state current ( $I_G = 200\text{mA}$ with $\leq 0.1\mu\text{s}$ rise time)	f = 120 Hz $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	20 $\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$
$I_{GTM}$	Peak gate trigger current	$t_p \leq 10 \mu\text{s};$ $I_{GT} \leq I_{GTM}$ $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	1 A
$P_{G(AV)}$	Average gate power dissipation	$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	0.2 W
$T_{stg}$	Storage temperature range	L/Qx01Ey	-65 to 150
		L/QxNy	-40 to 150
$T_J$	Operating junction temperature range	L/Qx01Ey	-65 to 125
		L/QxNy	-40 to 125

Note: x = voltage, y = sensitivity

**Electrical Characteristics ( $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified) — Sensitive Triac (4 Quadrants)**

Symbol	Test Conditions	Quadrant	Lx01E3 LxN3	Lx01E5 LxN5	Lx01E6 LxN6	Lx01E8 LxN8	Unit
$I_{GT}$	$V_D = 12\text{V}$ $R_L = 60 \Omega$	I – II – III	3	5	5	10	mA
		IV	3	5	10	20	
$V_{GT}$		ALL	1.3				V
$V_{GD}$	$V_D = V_{DRM}$ $R_L = 3.3 \text{k}\Omega$ $T_J = 110^\circ\text{C}$	ALL	0.2				V
$I_H$	$I_T = 100\text{mA}$	MAX.	5	10	10	15	mA
dv/dt	$V_D = V_{DRM}$ Gate Open $T_J = 100^\circ\text{C}$	400V	20	20	30	35	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
		600V	10	10	20	25	
(dv/dt)c	(di/dt)c = 0.54 A/ms $T_J = 110^\circ\text{C}$	TYP.	0.5	1	1	1	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
$t_{gt}$	$I_G = 2 \times I_{GT}$ PW = 15 $\mu\text{s}$ $I_T = 1.41$ A(pk)	TYP.	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.2	$\mu\text{s}$

**Electrical Characteristics ( $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified) — Standard Triac**

Symbol	Test Conditions	Quadrant	Qx01E3 QxN3	Qx01E4 QxN4	Unit
$I_{GT}$	$V_D = 12\text{V}$ $R_L = 60 \Omega$	I – II – III	10	25	mA
		IV	25	50	
$V_{GT}$		I – II – III	1.3	1.3	V
$V_{GD}$	$V_D = V_{DRM}$ $R_L = 3.3 \text{k}\Omega$ $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	ALL	0.2	0.2	V
$I_H$	$I_T = 200\text{mA}$	MAX.	15	25	mA
dv/dt	$V_D = V_{DRM}$ Gate Open $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	400V	30	40	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
		600V	20	30	
(dv/dt)c	(di/dt)c = 0.54 A/ms $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	TYP.	1	1	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
$t_{gt}$	$I_G = 2 \times I_{GT}$ PW = 15 $\mu\text{s}$ $I_T = 1.41$ A(pk)	TYP.	2.5	3.0	$\mu\text{s}$

Note: x = voltage, y = sensitivity



**Static Characteristics ( $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified)**

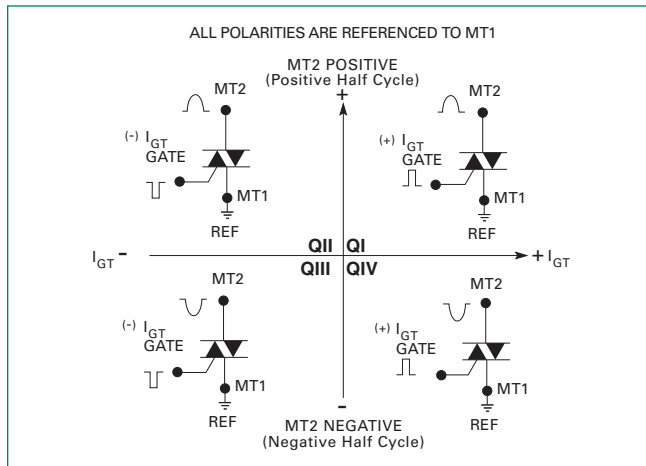
Symbol	Test Conditions		Value	Unit			
$V_{TM}$	$I_{TM} = 1.41\text{A}$ $t_p = 380 \mu\text{s}$	MAX.	1.60	V			
$I_{DRM}$ $I_{RRM}$	$V_{DRM} = V_{RRM}$	MAX.	Lx01Ey / LxNy	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	400-600V	2	$\mu\text{A}$
				$T_J = 110^\circ\text{C}$	400-600V	0.1	mA
			Qx01Ey / QxNy	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$	400-600V	5	$\mu\text{A}$
				$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$	400-600V	1	mA

**Thermal Resistances**

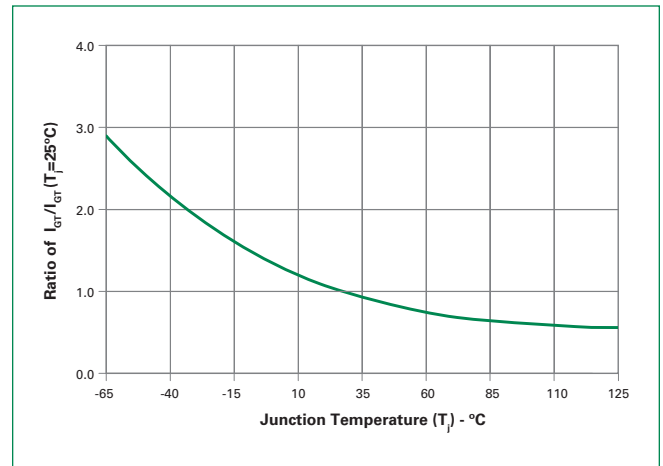
Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$R_{\theta(J-C)}$	Junction to case (AC)	L/Qx01Ey	50
		L/QxNy	40*
$R_{\theta(J-A)}$	Junction to ambient	L/Qx01Ey	95

Note: \* = Mounted on 1 cm<sup>2</sup> copper (two-ounce) foil surface

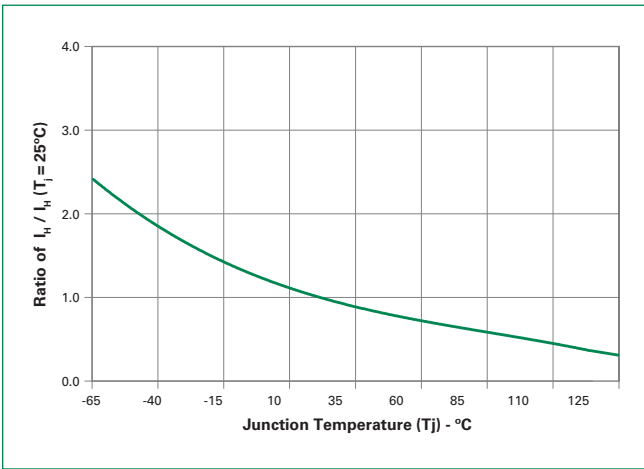
**Figure 1: Definition of Quadrants**



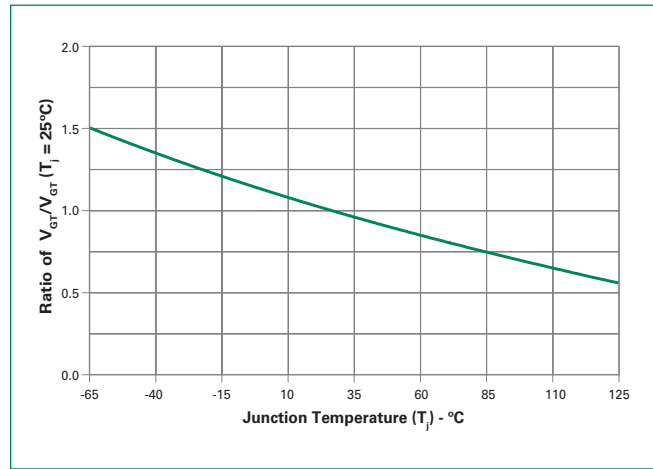
**Figure 2: Normalized DC Gate Trigger Current for All Quadrants vs. Junction Temperature**



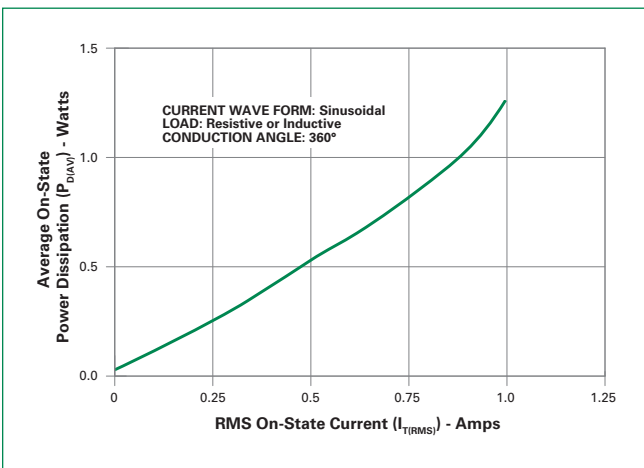
**Figure 3: Normalized DC Holding Current vs. Junction Temperature**



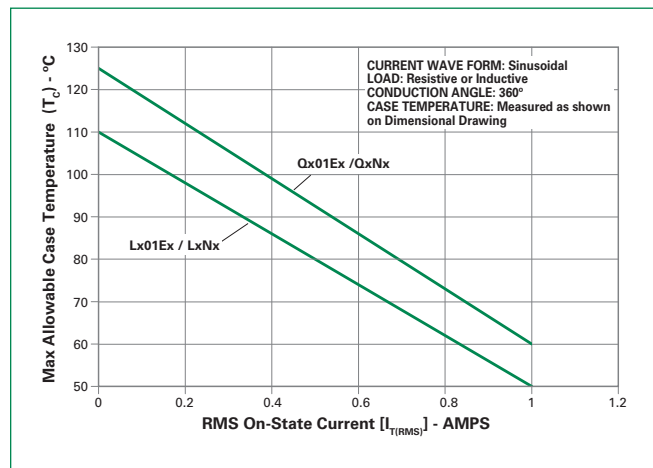
**Figure 4: Normalized DC Gate Trigger Voltage for All Quadrants vs. Junction Temperature**



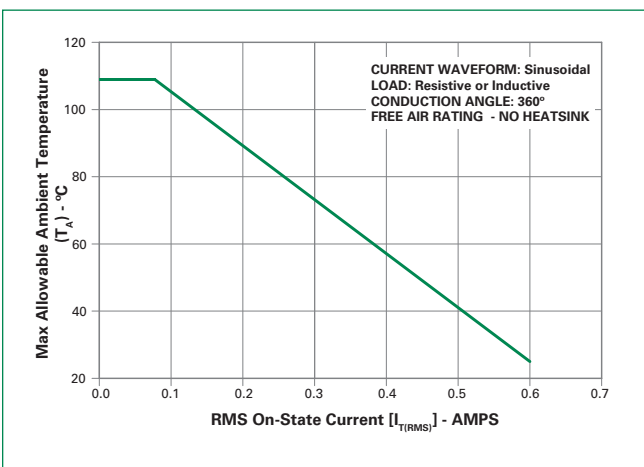
**Figure 5: Power Dissipation (Typical) vs. RMS On-State Current**



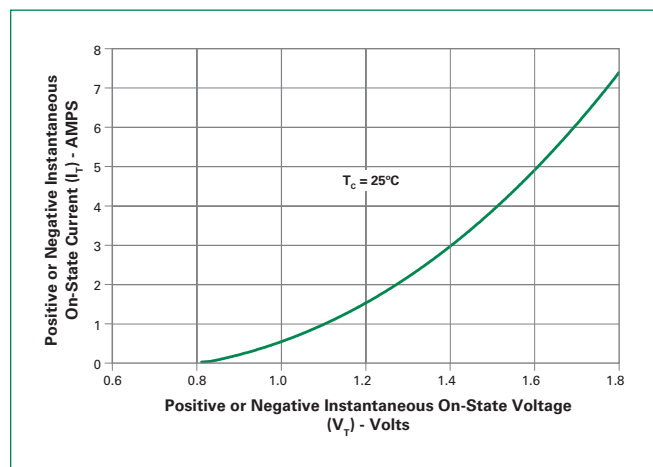
**Figure 6: Maximum Allowable Case Temperature vs. On-State Current**



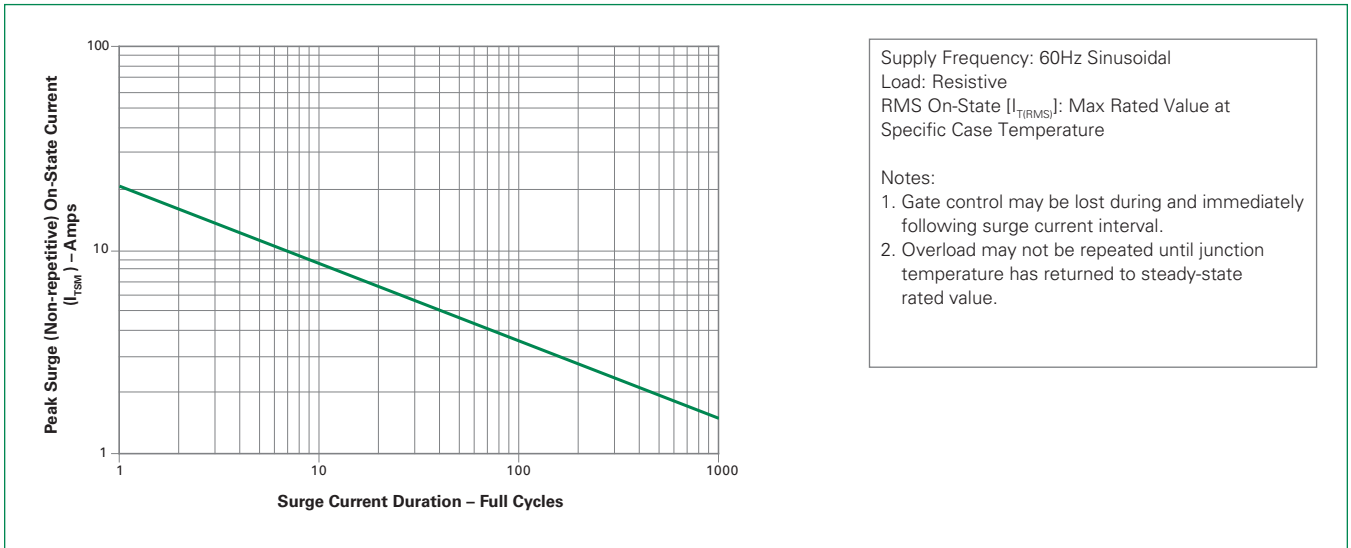
**Figure 7: Maximum Allowable Ambient Temperature vs. On-State Current**



**Figure 8: On-State Current vs. On-State Voltage (Typical)**

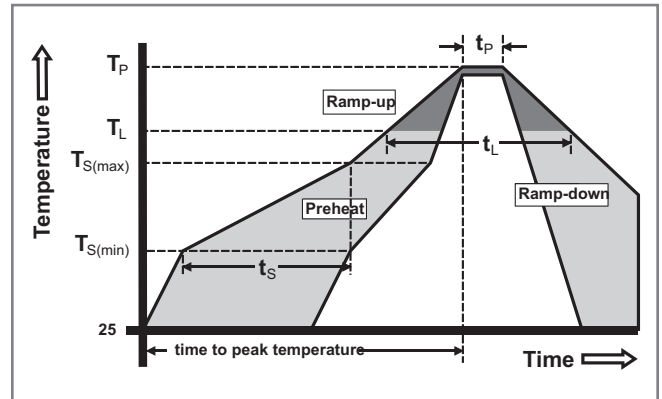


**Figure 9: Surge Peak On-State Current vs. Number of Cycles**



**Soldering Parameters**

Reflow Condition		Pb – Free assembly
Pre Heat	- Temperature Min ( $T_{s(min)}$ )	150°C
	- Temperature Max ( $T_{s(max)}$ )	200°C
	- Time (min to max) ( $t_s$ )	60 – 180 secs
Average ramp up rate (Liquidus Temp) ( $T_L$ ) to peak		5°C/second max
$T_{s(max)}$ to $T_L$ - Ramp-up Rate		5°C/second max
Reflow	- Temperature ( $T_L$ ) (Liquidus)	217°C
	- Temperature ( $t_L$ )	60 – 150 seconds
Peak Temperature ( $T_p$ )		260°C
Time within 5°C of actual peak Temperature ( $t_p$ )		20 – 40 seconds
Ramp-down Rate		5°C/second max
Time 25°C to peak Temperature ( $T_p$ )		8 minutes Max.
Do not exceed		280°C



**Physical Specifications**

<b>Terminal Finish</b>	100% Matte Tin-plated
<b>Body Material</b>	UL recognized epoxy meeting flammability classification 94V-0
<b>Terminal Material</b>	Copper Alloy

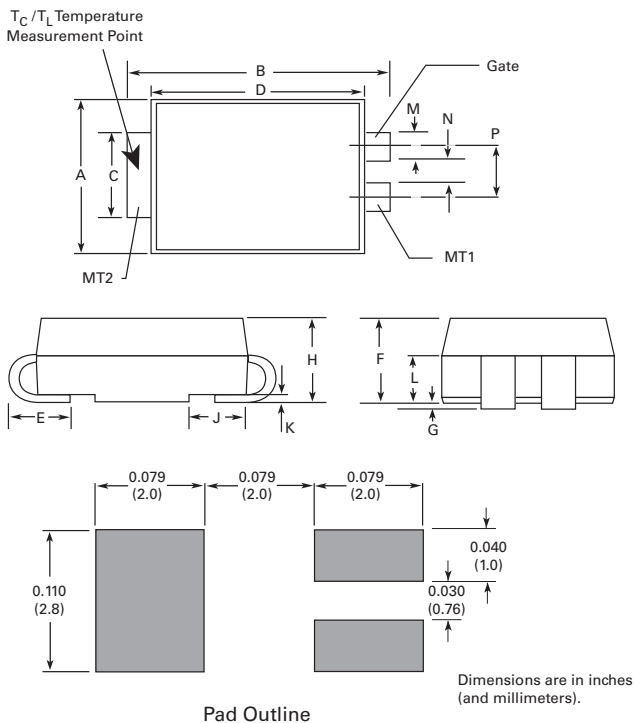
**Design Considerations**

Careful selection of the correct device for the application's operating parameters and environment will go a long way toward extending the operating life of the Thyristor. Good design practice should limit the maximum continuous current through the main terminals to 75% of the device rating. Other ways to ensure long life for a power discrete semiconductor are proper heat sinking and selection of voltage ratings for worst case conditions. Overheating, overvoltage (including dv/dt), and surge currents are the main killers of semiconductors. Correct mounting, soldering, and forming of the leads also help protect against component damage.

**Environmental Specifications**

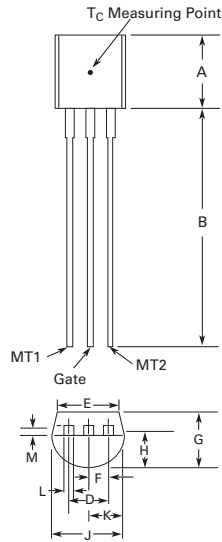
Test	Specifications and Conditions
<b>AC Blocking</b>	MIL-STD-750, M-1040, Cond A Applied Peak AC voltage @ 125°C for 1008 hours
<b>Temperature Cycling</b>	MIL-STD-750, M-1051, 100 cycles; -40°C to +150°C; 15-min dwell time
<b>Temperature/Humidity</b>	EIA / JEDEC, JESD22-A101 1008 hours; 320V - DC: 85°C; 85% rel humidity
<b>High Temp Storage</b>	MIL-STD-750, M-1031, 1008 hours; 150°C
<b>Low-Temp Storage</b>	1008 hours; -40°C
<b>Thermal Shock</b>	MIL-STD-750, M-1056 10 cycles; 0°C to 100°C; 5-min dwell time at each temperature; 10 sec (max) transfer time between temperature
<b>Autoclave</b>	EIA / JEDEC, JESD22-A102 168 hours (121°C at 2 ATMs) and 100% R/H
<b>Resistance to Solder Heat</b>	MIL-STD-750 Method 2031
<b>Solderability</b>	ANSI/J-STD-002, category 3, Test A
<b>Lead Bend</b>	MIL-STD-750, M-2036 Cond E

**Dimensions - Compak (C Package)**



Dimension	Inches		Millimeters	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	0.130	0.156	3.30	3.95
B	0.201	0.220	5.10	5.60
C	0.077	0.087	1.95	2.20
D	0.159	0.181	4.05	4.60
E	0.030	0.063	0.75	1.60
F	0.075	0.096	1.90	2.45
G	0.002	0.008	0.05	0.20
H	0.077	0.104	1.95	2.65
J	0.043	0.053	1.09	1.35
K	0.006	0.016	0.15	0.41
L	0.030	0.055	0.76	1.40
M	0.022	0.028	0.56	0.71
N	0.027	0.033	0.69	0.84
P	0.052	0.058	1.32	1.47

**Dimensions - TO-92 (E Package)**



Dimension	Inches		Millimeters	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	0.176	0.196	4.47	4.98
B	0.500	-	12.70	-
D	0.095	0.105	2.41	2.67
E	0.150	-	3.81	-
F	0.046	0.054	1.16	1.37
G	0.135	0.145	3.43	3.68
H	0.088	0.096	2.23	2.44
J	0.176	0.186	4.47	4.73
K	0.088	0.096	2.23	2.44
L	0.013	0.019	0.33	0.48
M	0.013	0.017	0.33	0.43

All leads insulated from case. Case is electrically nonconductive.

1.0A TRIACS

**Product Selector**

Part Number	Voltage		Gate Sensitivity Quadrants		Type	Package
	400V	600V	I – II – III	IV		
Lx01E3	X	X	3 mA	3 mA	Sensitive Triac	TO-92
LxN3	X	X	3 mA	3 mA	Sensitive Triac	Compak
Lx01E5	X	X	5 mA	5 mA	Sensitive Triac	TO-92
LxN5	X	X	5 mA	5 mA	Sensitive Triac	Compak
Lx01E6	X	X	5 mA	10 mA	Sensitive Triac	TO-92
Lx01E8	X	X	10 mA	20 mA	Sensitive Triac	TO-92
Qx01E3	X	X	10 mA		Standard Triac	TO-92
QxN3	X	X	10 mA		Standard Triac	Compak
Qx01E4	X	X	25 mA		Standard Triac	TO-92
QxN4	X	X	25 mA		Standard Triac	Compak

Note: x- voltage

**Packing Options**

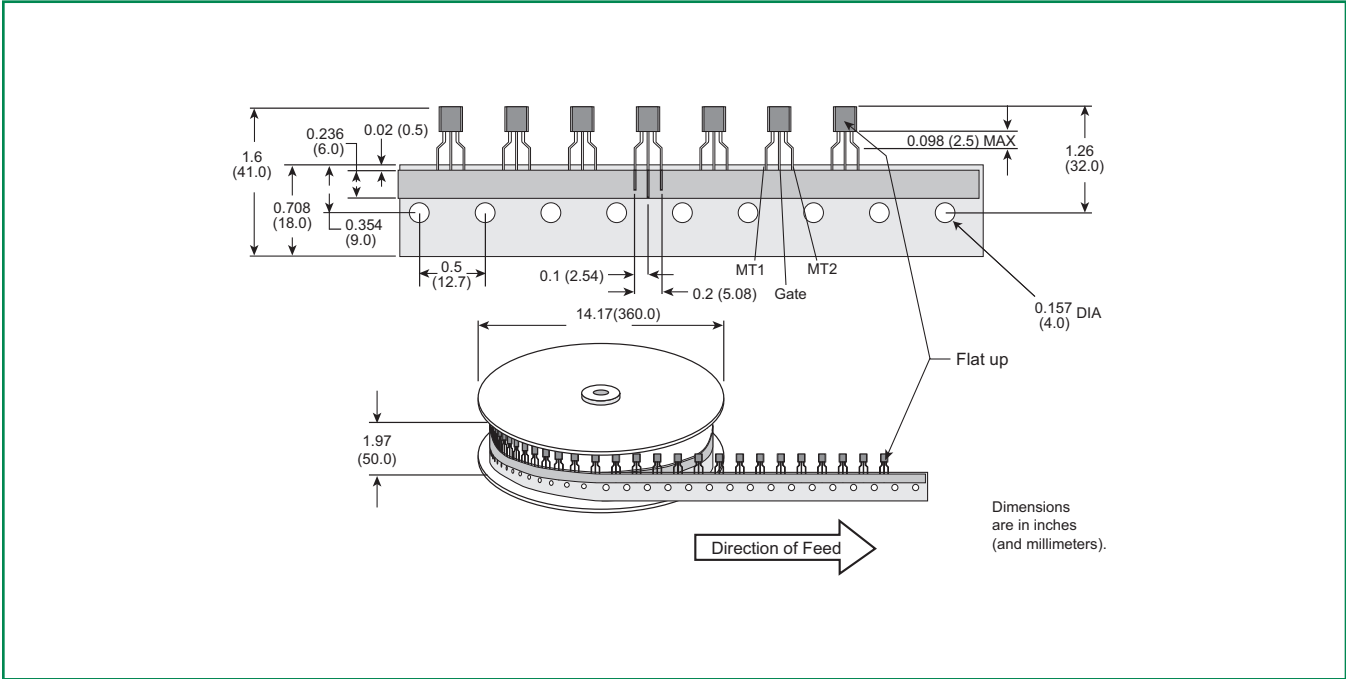
Part Number	Marking	Weight	Packing Mode	Base Quantity
L/Qx01Ey	L/Qx01Ey	0.188 g	Bulk	2000
L/Qx01EyRP	L/Qx01Ey	0.188 g	Reel Pack	2000
L/Qx01EyAP	L/Qx01Ey	0.188 g	Ammo Pack	2000
L/QxNyRP	L/QxNy	0.081 g	Embossed Carrier	2500

Note: x = Voltage; y = Sensitivity



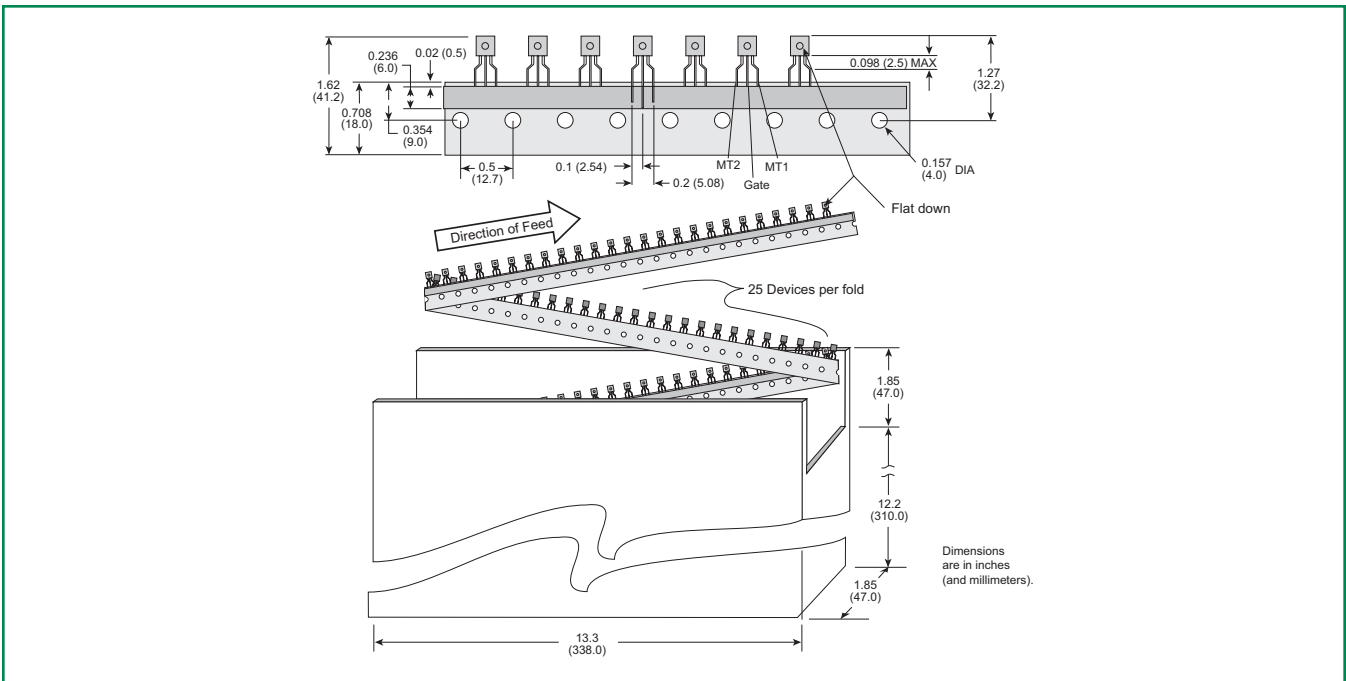
**TO-92 (3-lead) Reel Pack (RP) Radial Leaded**

Meets all EIA-468-B 1994 Standards



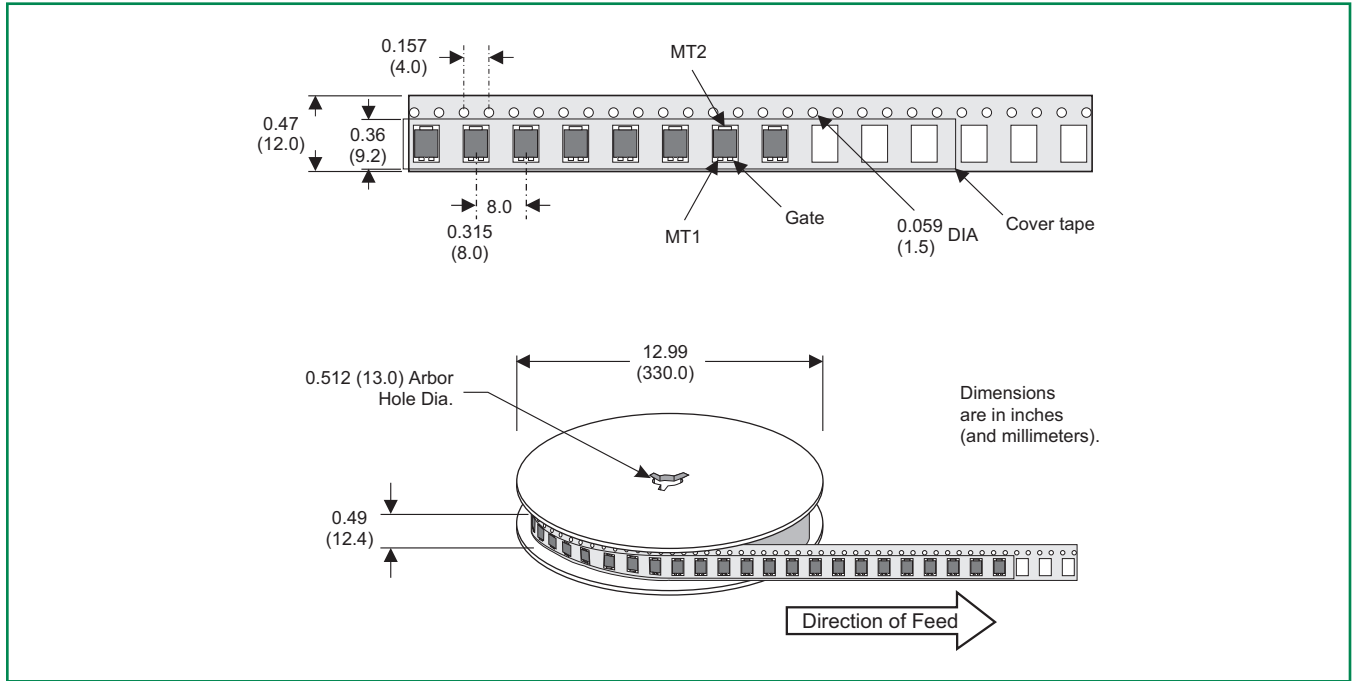
**TO-92 (3-lead) Ammo Pack (AP) Radial Leaded**

Meets all EIA-468-B 1994 Standards



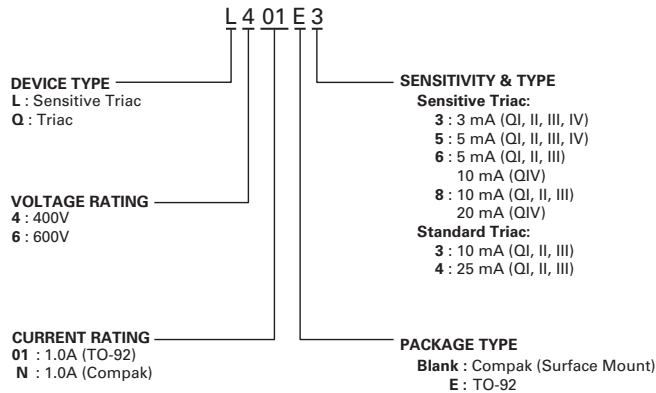
**Compak Embossed Carrier Reel Pack (RP)**

Meets all EIA-481-1 Standards



1.0A TRIACS

**Part Numbering System**



**Part Marking System**

