



## PRODUKTINFORMATION

Vi reserverar oss mot fel samt förbehåller oss rätten till ändringar utan föregående meddelande

### **ELFA artikelnr**

**75-351-80 SFH610A-3 Optokopplare**

**75-351-98 SFH610A-4 Optokopplare**

**75-352-06 SFH617A-2 Optokopplare**

**75-352-14 SFH617A-3 Optokopplare**




# SFH610A/617A

## 5.3 kV TRIOS<sup>®</sup> Optocoupler

### High Reliability

#### FEATURES

- **Variety of Current Transfer Ratios at  $I_F=10$  mA**
  - SFH610A/617A-1, 40–80%
  - SFH610A/617A-2, 63–125%
  - SFH610A/617A-3, 100–200%
  - SFH610A/617A-4, 160–320%
- **Low CTR Degradation**
- **Good CTR Linearity Depending on Forward Current**
- **Withstand Test Voltage, 5300 V<sub>RMS</sub>**
- **High Collector-Emitter Voltage,  $V_{CEO}=70$  V**
- **Low Saturation Voltage**
- **Fast Switching Times**
- **Field-Effect Stable by TRIOS (TRansparent IOn Shield)**
- **Temperature Stable**
- **Low Coupling Capacitance**
- **End-Stackable, .100" (2.54 mm) Spacing**
- **High Common-Mode Interference Immunity (Unconnected Base)**
- **Underwriters Lab File #52744**
- ** VDE 0884 Available with Option 1**

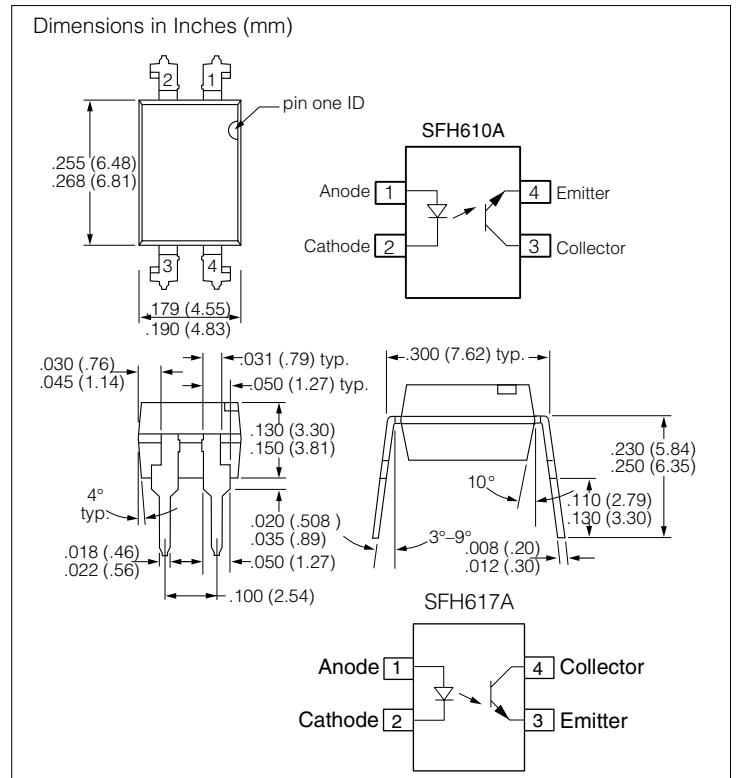
#### DESCRIPTION

The SFH61XA features a high current transfer ratio, low coupling capacitance and high isolation voltage. These couplers have a GaAs infrared emitting diode emitter, which is optically coupled to a silicon planar phototransistor detector, and is incorporated in a plastic DIP-4 package.

The coupling devices are designed for signal transmission between two electrically separated circuits.

The couplers are end-stackable with 2.54 mm spacing.

Creepage and clearance distances of >8.0 mm are achieved with option 6. This version complies with IEC 950 (DIN VDE 0805) for reinforced insulation up to an operation voltage of 400 V<sub>RMS</sub> or DC. Specifications subject to change.



#### Maximum Ratings

##### Emitter

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Reverse Voltage.....                               | 6.0 V  |
| DC Forward Current.....                            | 60 mA  |
| Surge Forward Current ( $t_p \leq 10 \mu s$ )..... | 2.5 A  |
| Total Power Dissipation.....                       | 100 mW |

##### Detector

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Collector-Emitter Voltage .....             | 70 V   |
| Emitter-Collector Voltage .....             | 7.0 V  |
| Collector Current .....                     | 50 mA  |
| Collector Current ( $t_p \leq 1.0$ ms)..... | 100 mA |
| Total Power Dissipation.....                | 150 mW |

##### Package

|   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| Isolation Test Voltage between Emitter and Detector, refer to Climate DIN 40046, part 2, Nov. 74..... | 5300 V <sub>RMS</sub> |
| Creepage.....   | $\geq 7.0$ mm         |
| Clearance .....   | $\geq 7.0$ mm         |
| Insulation Thickness between Emitter and Detector .....   | $\geq 0.4$ mm         |
| Comparative Tracking Index  |                       |
| per DIN IEC 112/VDE0 303, part 1 .....  | $\geq 175$            |
| Isolation Resistance  |                       |
| $V_{IO}=500$ V, $T_A=25^\circ C$ .....  | $\geq 10^{12} \Omega$ |
| $V_{IO}=500$ V, $T_A=100^\circ C$ .....   | $\geq 10^{11} \Omega$ |
| Storage Temperature Range .....   | -55 to +150°C         |
| Ambient Temperature Range.....  | -55 to +100°C         |
| Junction Temperature .....  | 100°C                 |
| Soldering Temperature (max. 10 s. Dip Soldering   |                       |
| Distance to Seating Plane $\geq 1.5$ mm).....   | 260°C                 |

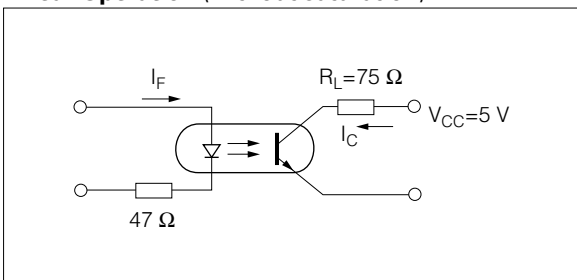
**Characteristics** ( $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ )

| Description                          | Symbol      |                      | Unit          | Condition                                |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|--|
| <b>Emitter (IR GaAs)</b>             |             |                      |               |  |
| Forward Voltage                      | $V_F$       | 1.25 ( $\leq 1.65$ ) | V             | $I_F=60\text{ mA}$                       |
| Reverse Current                      | $I_R$       | 0.01 ( $\leq 10$ )   | $\mu\text{A}$ | $V_R=6.0\text{ V}$                       |
| Capacitance                          | $C_0$       | 13                   | pF            | $V_R=0\text{ V}$ , $f=1.0\text{ MHz}$    |
| Thermal Resistance                   | $R_{thJA}$  | 750                  | K/W           |  |
| <b>Detector (Si Phototransistor)</b> |             |                      |               |  |
| Capacitance                          | $C_{CE}$    | 5.2                  | pF            | $V_{CE}=5\text{ V}$ , $f=1.0\text{ MHz}$ |
| Thermal Resistance                   | $R_{thJA}$  | 500                  | K/W           |  |
| <b>Package</b>                       |             |                      |               |  |
| Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage | $V_{CEsat}$ | 0.25 ( $\leq 0.4$ )  | V             | $I_F=10\text{ mA}$ , $I_C=2.5\text{ mA}$ |
| Coupling Capacitance                 | $C_C$       | 0.4                  | pF            |  |

**Current Transfer Ratio ( $I_C/I_F$  at  $V_{CE}=5.0\text{ V}$ ) and Collector-Emitter Leakage Current by Dash Number**

| Description  | -1                | -2                | -3                 | -4                 |    |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----|
| $I_C/I_F$ ( $I_F=10\text{ mA}$ )                                     | 40–80             | 63–125            | 100–200            | 160–320            | %  |
| $I_C/I_F$ ( $I_F=1.0\text{ mA}$ )                                    | 30 (>13)          | 45 (>22)          | 70 (>34)           | 90 (>56)           |    |
| Collector-Emitter Leakage Current, $I_{CEO}$<br>$V_{CE}=10\text{ V}$ | 2.0 ( $\leq 50$ ) | 2.0 ( $\leq 50$ ) | 5.0 ( $\leq 100$ ) | 5.0 ( $\leq 100$ ) | nA |

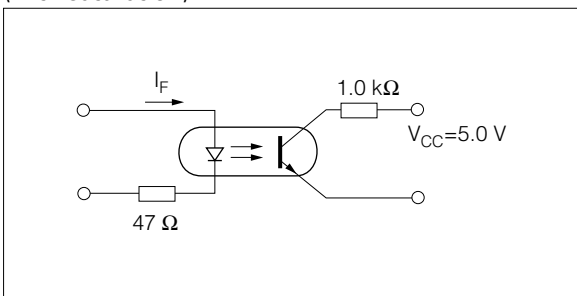
**Figure 1. Switching Times (Typical)**  
**Linear Operation** (without saturation)



$I_F=10\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{CC}=5.0\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$

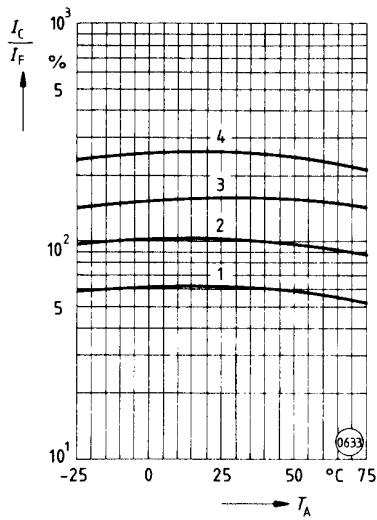
|                   |           |     |               |
|-------------------|-----------|-----|---------------|
| Load Resistance   | $R_L$     | 75  | $\Omega$      |
| Turn-on Time      | $t_{ON}$  | 3.0 | $\mu\text{s}$ |
| Rise Time         | $t_R$     | 2.0 |               |
| Turn-off Time     | $t_{OFF}$ | 2.3 | $\mu\text{s}$ |
| Fall Time         | $t_F$     | 2.0 |               |
| Cut-off Frequency | $F_{CO}$  | 250 | kHz           |

**Figure 2. Switching Operation**  
**(with saturation)**

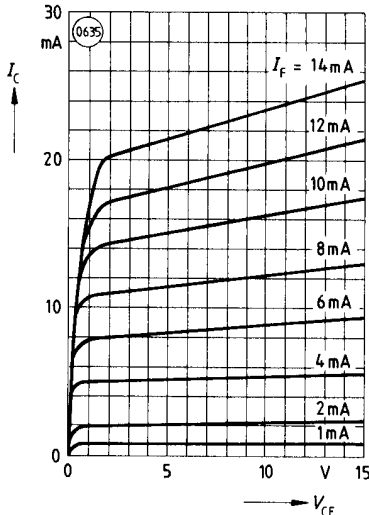


| Parameter     | Sym.      | Dash No.                 |                                 |                           | Unit          |
|---------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
|               |           | -1<br>$I_F=20\text{ mA}$ | -2 and -3<br>$I_F=10\text{ mA}$ | -4<br>$I_F=5.0\text{ mA}$ |               |
| Turn-on Time  | $t_{ON}$  | 3.0                      | 4.2                             | 6.0                       | $\mu\text{s}$ |
| Rise Time     | $t_R$     | 2.0                      | 3.0                             | 4.6                       |               |
| Turn-off Time | $t_{OFF}$ | 18                       | 23                              | 25                        |               |
| Fall Time     | $t_F$     | 11                       | 14                              | 15                        |               |

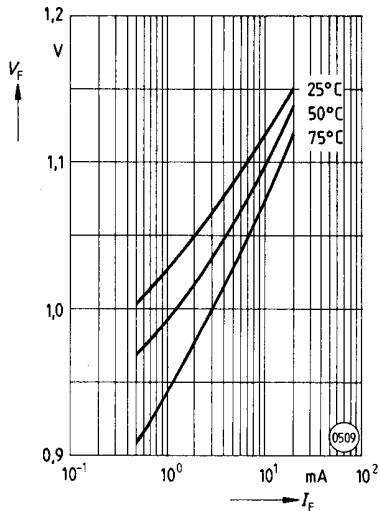
**Figure 3. Current Transfer Ratio (typ.) vs. Temperature**  $I_F=10\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{CC}=5.0\text{ V}$



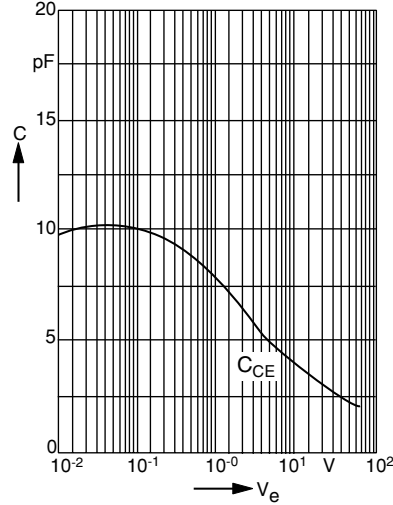
**Figure 4. Output Characteristics (typ.) Collector Current vs. Collector-emitter Voltage**  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$



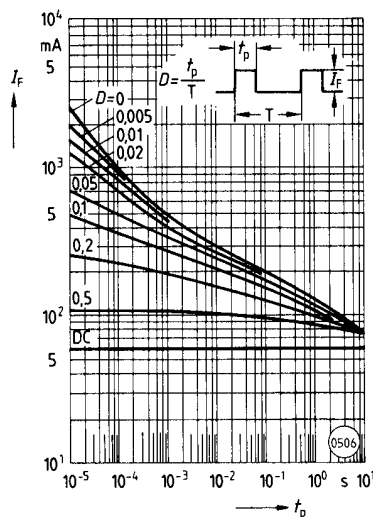
**Figure 5. Diode Forward Voltage (typ.) vs. Forward Current**



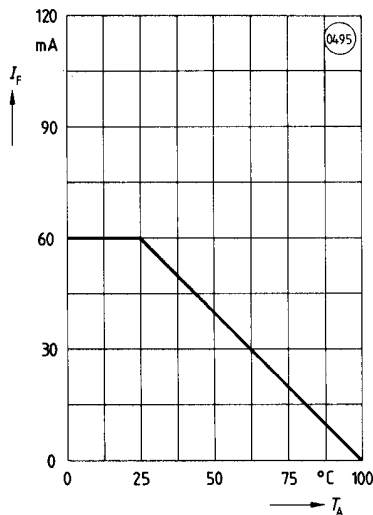
**Figure 6. Transistor capacitance (typ.) vs. collector-emitter voltage**  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $f=1.0\text{ MHz}$



**Figure 7. Permissible Pulse Handling Capability. Forward Current vs. Pulse Width** Pulse cycle  $D$ =parameter,  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$



**Figure 8. Permissible Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature**



**Figure 9. Permissible Diode Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature**

