




# SFH615AA/AGB/AGR/ABM/ ABL/AY/AB

5.3 kV TRIOS® Optocoupler  
High Reliability

## FEATURES

- **Variety of Current Transfer Ratios at 5.0 mA**
  - AA: 50–600%
  - AGB: 100–600%
  - AGR: 100–300%
  - ABM: 200–400%
  - ABL: 200–600%
  - AY: 50–150%
  - AB: 80–260%
- **Low CTR Degradation**
- **Good CTR Linearity Depending on Forward Current**
- **Isolation Test Voltage, 5300 V<sub>RMS</sub>**
- **High Collector-emitter Voltage, V<sub>CEO</sub>=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**

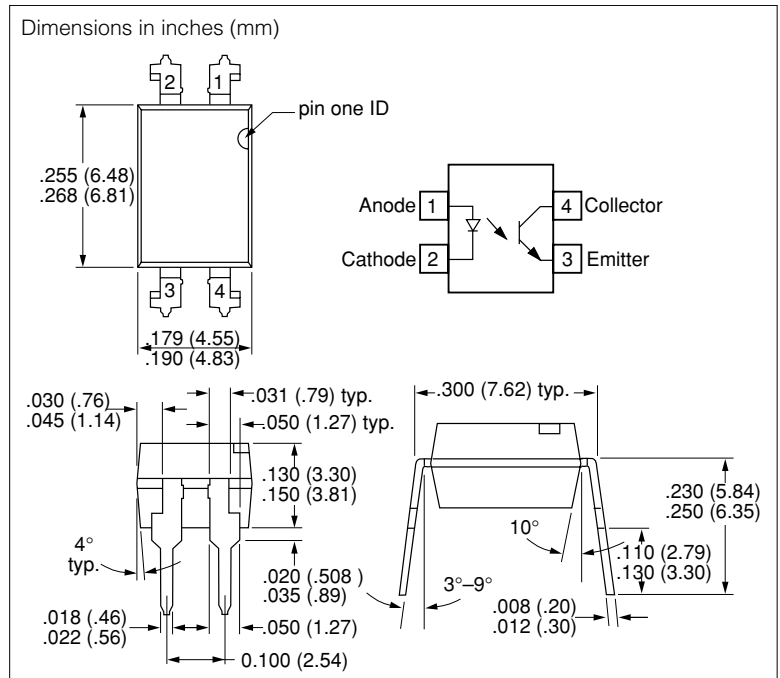
## DESCRIPTION

The SFH615XXX features a large assortment of 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 lead spacing.

Creepage and clearance distances of >8 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.



## Maximum Ratings

### Emitter

Reverse Voltage	6.0 V
DC Forward Current	60 mA
Surge Forward Current (t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 10 μs)	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 <sub>p</sub> ≤ 1.0 ms)	100 mA
Total Power Dissipation	150 mW

### Package

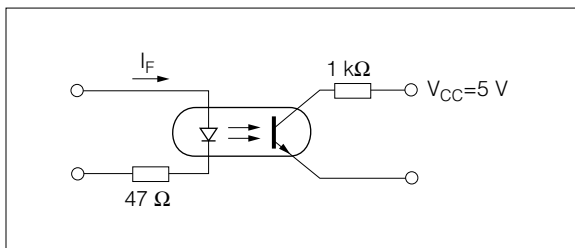
Isolation Test Voltage between Emitter and Detector, refer to Climate DIN 40046, part 2, Nov. 74	5300 V <sub>RMS</sub>
Creepage	≥7.0 mm
Clearance	≥7.0 mm
Insulation Thickness between Emitter and Detector	≥0.4 mm
Comparative Tracking Index per DIN IEC 112/VDE0 303, part 1	≥175
Isolation Resistance	
V <sub>IO</sub> =500 V, T <sub>A</sub> =25°C	≥10 <sup>12</sup> Ω
V <sub>IO</sub> =500 V, T <sub>A</sub> =100°C	≥10 <sup>11</sup> Ω
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 ≥1.5 mm)	260°C

**Table 1. Characteristics** ( $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Value	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	—

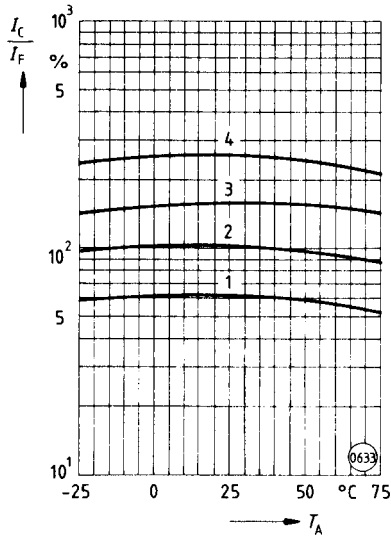
**Table 2. Current Transfer Ratio** ( $I_C/I_F$  at  $V_{CE}=5.0\text{ V}$ ) **and Collector-emitter Leakage Current**

Parameter	AA	AGB	AGR	ABM	ABL	AY	AB	Unit
$I_C/I_F$ ( $I_F=5.0\text{ mA}$ )	50–600	100–600	100–300	200–400	200–600	50–150	80–260	%
Collector-Emitter Leakage Current, $I_{CEO}$ , $V_{CEO}=10\text{ V}$	10( $\leq 100$ )	10( $\leq 100$ )	10( $\leq 100$ )	10( $\leq 100$ )	10( $\leq 100$ )	10( $\leq 100$ )	10( $\leq 100$ )	nA

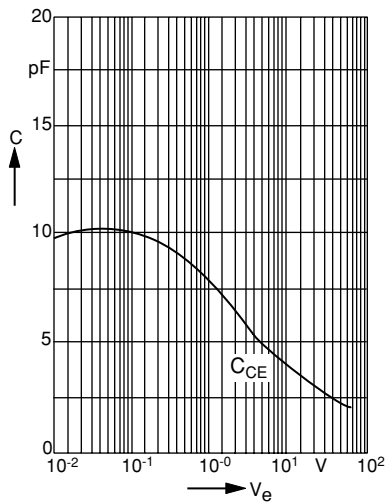
**Switching Operation** (with saturation)

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit	Condition
Turn-on Time	$t_{on}$	2.0	$\mu\text{s}$	$I_F=5.0\text{ mA}$
Turn-off Time	$t_{off}$	25	$\mu\text{s}$	

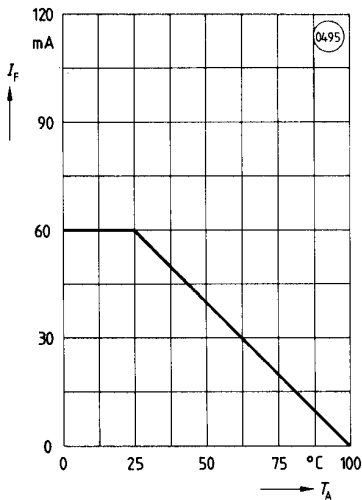
**Figure 1. Current Transfer Ratio (typical) vs. Temperature**  $I_F=10\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{CE}=0.5\text{ V}$



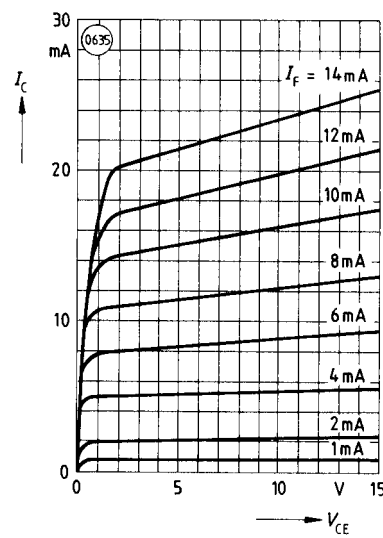
**Figure 2. Transistor Capacitance (typical) vs. Collector-emitter Voltage**  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $f=1.0\text{ MHz}$



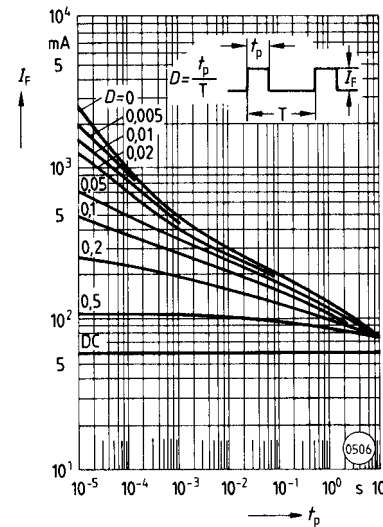
**Figure 3. Permissible Diode Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature**



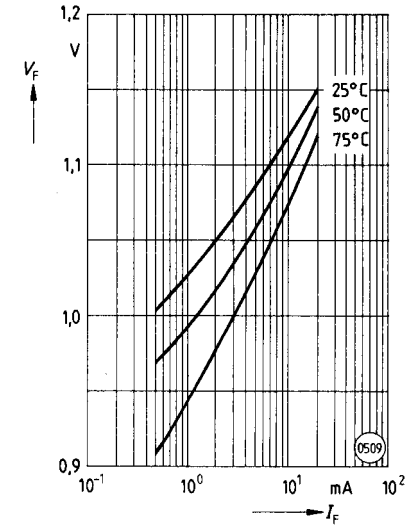
**Figure 4. Output Characteristics (typical). Collector Current vs. Collector-emitter Voltage**  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$



**Figure 5. Permissible Pulse Handling Capability. Forward Current vs. Pulse-width Pulse cycle**  $D$ =parameter,  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$



**Figure 6. Diode Forward Voltage (typical) vs. Forward Current**



**Figure 7. Permissible Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature**

