

SIEMENS

SFH620AA/AGB

5.3 kV TRIOS[®] Optocoupler

AC Voltage Input

FEATURES

- High Current Transfer Ratios
at 5 mA: 50–600%
at 1 mA: 45% typical (>13)
- Low CTR Degradation
- Good CTR Linearity Depending on Forward Current
- Isolation Test Voltage, 5300 VAC_{RMS}
- High Collector-Emitter Voltage, V_{CEO}=70 V
- Low Saturation Voltage
- Fast Switching Times
- Field-Effect Stable by TRIOS (TRansparent IO 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
- SMD Option, See SFH6206 Data Sheet

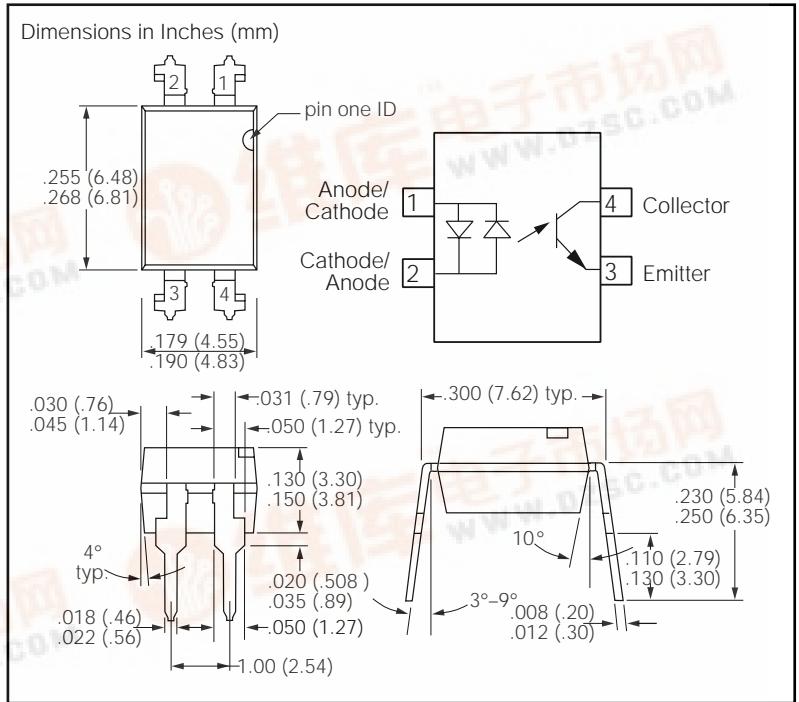
DESCRIPTION

The SFH620AA/AGB 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 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_{RMS} or DC.



Maximum Ratings

Emitter

| | |
|---|--------|
| Reverse Voltage | ±60 mA |
| Surge Forward Current (t _p ≤10 μs) | ±2.5 A |
| Total Power Dissipation | 100 mW |

Detector

| | |
|--|--------|
| Collector-Emitter Voltage | 70 V |
| Emitter-Collector Voltage | 7 V |
| Collector Current | 50 mA |
| Collector Current (t _p ≤1 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 VAC _{RMS} |
| Creepage | ≥7 mm |
| Clearance | ≥7 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 _{IO} =500 V, T _A =25°C | ≥10 ¹² Ω |
| V _{IO} =500 V, T _A =100°C | ≥10 ¹¹ 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 |



Characteristics (T_A=25°C)

| Description | Symbol | | Unit | Condition |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|------|---|
| Emitter | | | | |
| Forward Voltage | V _F | 1.25 (≤1.65) | V | I _F =±60 mA |
| Capacitance | C ₀ | 50 | pF | V _R =0 V, f=1 MHz |
| Thermal Resistance | R _{thJA} | 750 | K/W | |
| Detector | | | | |
| Capacitance | C _{CE} | 6.8 | pF | V _{CE} =5 V, f=1 MHz |
| Thermal Resistance | R _{thJA} | 500 | K/W | |
| Package | | | | |
| Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage | V _{CESAT} | 0.25 (≤0.4) | V | I _F =10 mA, I _C =2.5 mA |
| Coupling Capacitance | C _C | 0.2 | pF | |

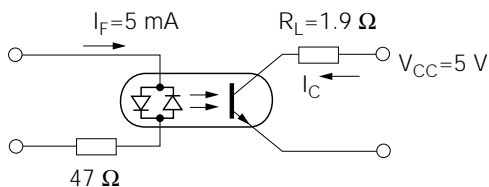
Note: 1. Still air, coupler soldered to PCB or base.

Current Transfer Ratio (I_C/I_F at V_{CE}=5 V) and Collector-Emitter Leakage Current

| Description | AA | AGB | Unit |
|--|-----------|-----------|------|
| I _C / I _F (I _F =±5 mA) | 50-600 | 100-600 | % |
| Collector-Emitter Leakage Current, I _{CEO} V _{CE} =10 V | 10 (≤100) | 10 (≤100) | nA |

Switching Times (Typical Values)

Linear Operation (saturated)



| | | | |
|---------------|------------------|-----|----|
| Turn-on Time | t _{ON} | 2.0 | μs |
| Turn-off Time | t _{OFF} | 25 | μs |

Figure 1. Current transfer ratio (typ.) vs. temperature

$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$, $V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$

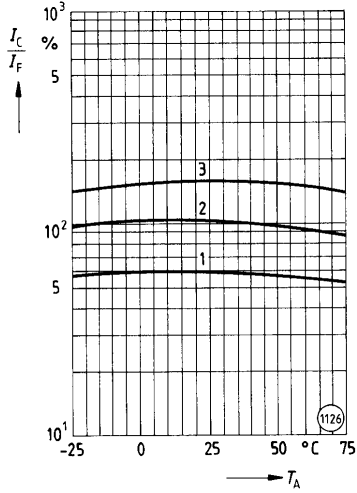


Figure 2. Output characteristics (typ.) Collector current vs. collector-emitter voltage $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

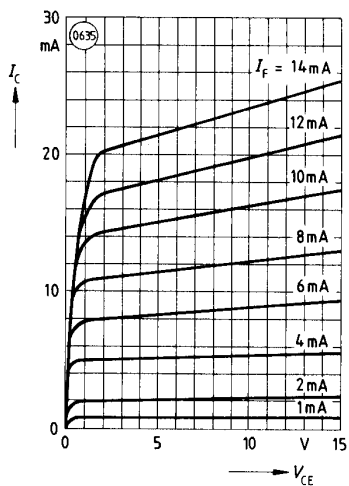


Figure 3. Diode forward voltage (typ.) vs. forward current

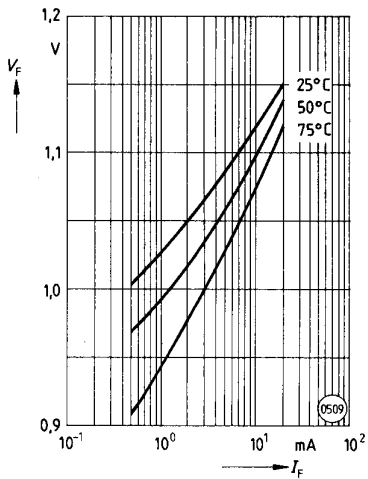


Figure 4. Transistor capacitance (typ.) vs. collector-emitter voltage

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$

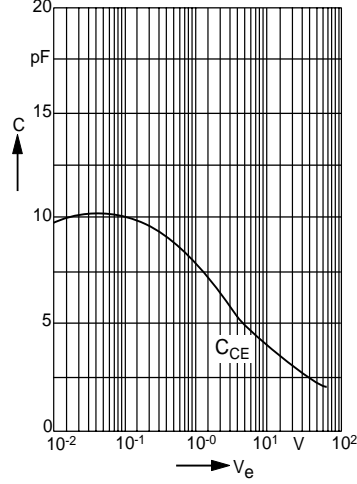


Figure 5. Permissible pulse handling capability. Fwd. current vs. pulse width
Pulse cycle $D = \text{parameter}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

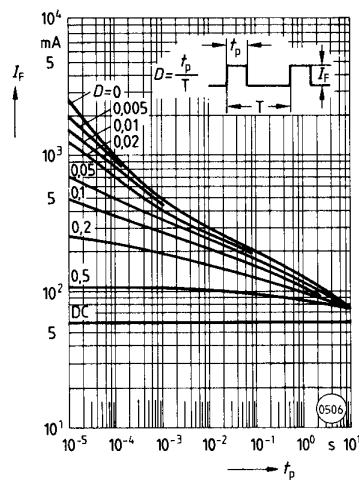


Figure 6. Permissible power dissipation vs. ambient temp.

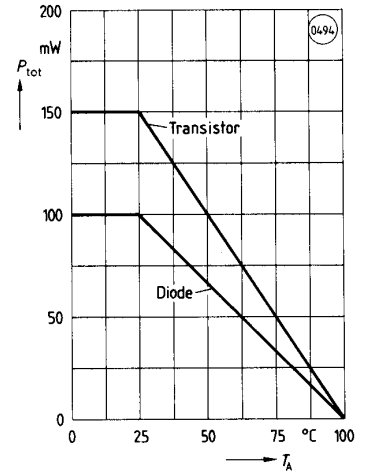


Figure 7. Permissible diode forward current vs. ambient temp.

