


5.3 kV TRIOS[®] OPTOCOUPLER AC VOLTAGE INPUT

FEATURES

- High Current Transfer Ratios
at 10 mA: 40–320%
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 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
- SMD Option, See SFH6206 Data Sheet

DESCRIPTION

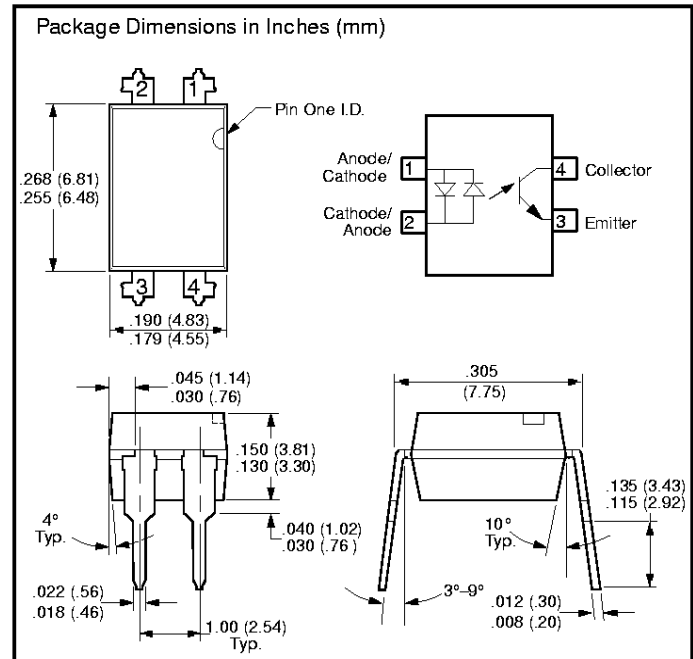
The SFH620A features a high current transfer ratio, low coupling capacitance and high isolation voltage. These couplers have a GaAs infrared emitting diode emitter, which is optically coupled to a silicon planar phototransistor detector, and is incorporated in a plastic DIP-4 package.

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.

Specifications subject to change.



Maximum Ratings

Emitter

Reverse Voltage	6 V
DC Forward Current	±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 ($T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$)

Description	Symbol		Unit	Condition
Emitter				
Forward Voltage	V_F	1.25 (≤ 1.65)	V	$I_F = \pm 60$ 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	

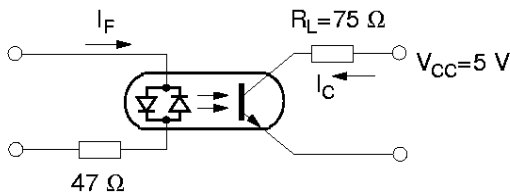
Note: 1. Still air, coupler soldered to PCB or base.

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

Description	-1	-2	-3	
I_C/I_F ($I_F = \pm 10$ mA)	40–125	63–200	100–320	%
I_C/I_F ($I_F = \pm 1$ mA)	30 (>13)	45 (>22)	70 (>34)	%
Collector-Emitter Leakage Current, I_{CEO} $V_{CE} = 10$ V	2 (≤ 50)	2 (≤ 50)	5 (≤ 100)	nA

Switching Times

Linear Operation (without saturation)



$I_F = 10$ mA, $V_{CC} = 5$ V, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Load Resistance	R_L	75	Ω
Turn-on Time	t_{ON}	3.0	μs
Rise Time	t_R	2.0	μs
Turn-off Time	t_{OFF}	2.3	μs
Fall Time	t_F	2.0	μs
Cut-off Frequency	F_{CO}	250	kHz

Figure 1. Current transfer ratio (typ.) vs. temperature
 $I_F=10\text{ mA}$, $V_{CE}=0.5\text{ V}$

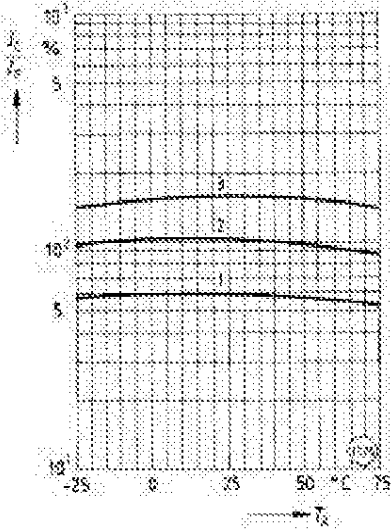


Figure 4. Transistor capacitance (typ.) vs. collector-emitter voltage
 $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$, $f=1\text{ MHz}$

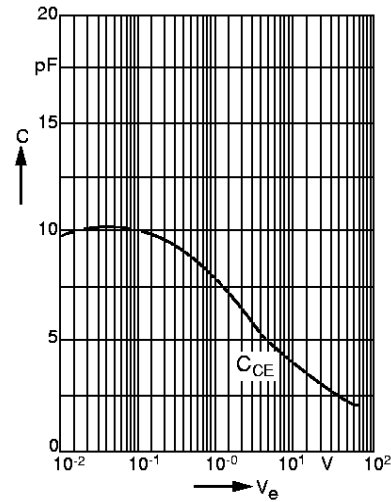


Figure 7. Permissible diode forward current vs. ambient temp.

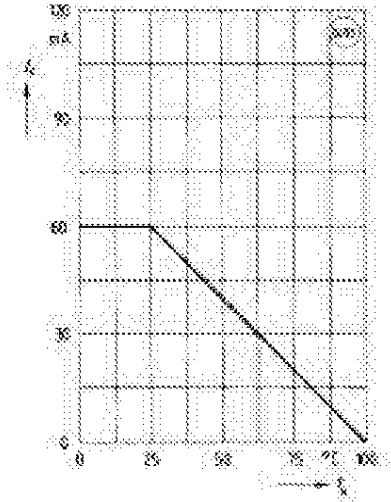


Figure 2. Output characteristics (typ.)
Collector current vs. collector-emitter voltage
 $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$

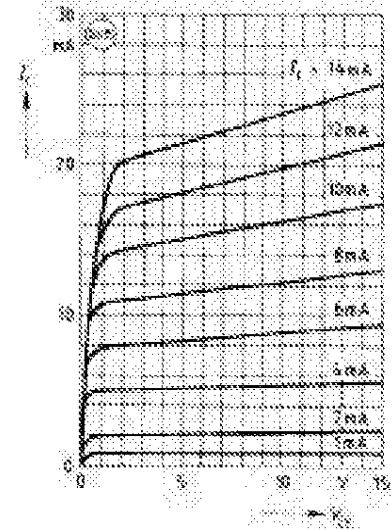


Figure 5. Permissible pulse handling capability. Fwd. current vs. pulse width
 Pulse cycle $D=\text{parameter}$, $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$

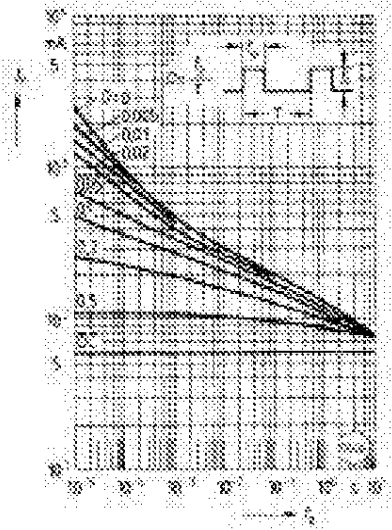


Figure 3. Diode forward voltage (typ.) vs. forward current

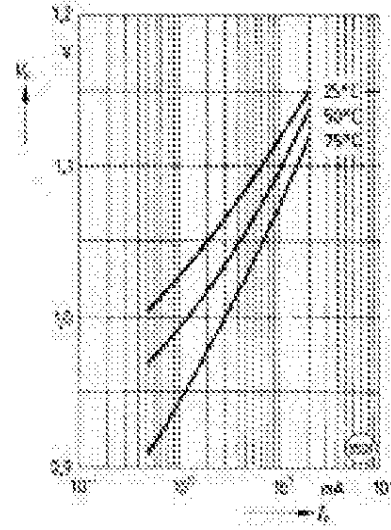


Figure 6. Permissible power dissipation vs. ambient temp.

