

### FEATURES

- **High Current Transfer Ratios**  
at 5 mA: 50–600%  
at 1 mA: 60% typical (>13)
- **Low CTR Degradation**
- **Good CTR Linearity Depending on Forward Current**
- **Isolation Test Voltage, 5300 VAC<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 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 SFH6106/16/56 Data Sheet

### DESCRIPTION

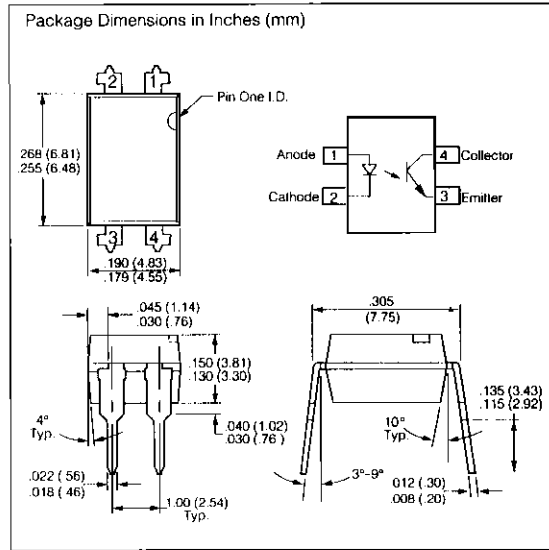
The SFH615AA/AGB features a high current transfer ratio, low coupling capacitance and high isolation voltage. These couplers have a GaAs infrared emitting diode emitter, which is optically coupled to a silicon planar phototransistor detector, and is incorporated in a plastic DIP-4 package.

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<sub>RMS</sub> or DC.

Specifications subject to change.



### Maximum Ratings

#### Emitter

Reverse Voltage	6 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 V
Collector Current	50 mA
Collector Current (t <sub>p</sub> ≤ 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 <sub>RMS</sub>
Creepage	≥ 27 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 <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

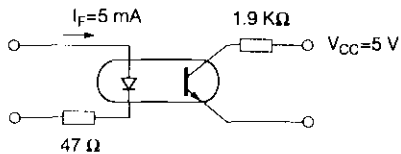
**Characteristics** ( $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ )

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 ( $\leq 10$ )	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_R=6\text{ V}$
Capacitance	$C_D$	13	pF	$V_R=0\text{ V}, f=1\text{ MHz}$
Thermal Resistance	$R_{thJA}$	750	K/W	
<b>Detector (Si Phototransistor)</b>				
Capacitance	$C_{CE}$	5.2	pF	$V_{CE}=5\text{ V}, f=1\text{ MHz}$
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  $V_{CE}=5\text{ V}$ ) and Collector-Emitter Leakage Current**

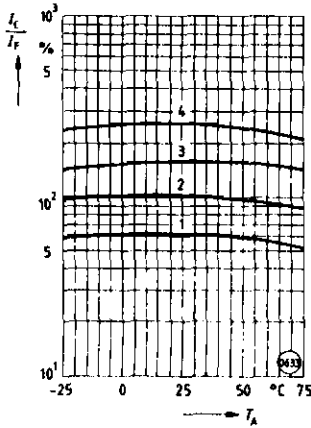
Description	AA	AGB	
$I_C/I_F$ ( $I_F=5\text{ mA}$ )	50-600	100-600	%
Collector-Emitter Leakage Current, $I_{CEO}$ $V_{CE}=10\text{ V}$	10 ( $\leq 100$ )	10 ( $\leq 100$ )	nA

**Switching Operation (with saturation)**

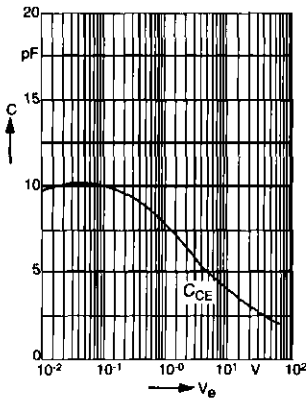


		$I_F=5\text{ mA}$	
Turn-on Time	$t_{ON}$	2.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Turn-off Time	$t_{OFF}$	25	$\mu\text{s}$

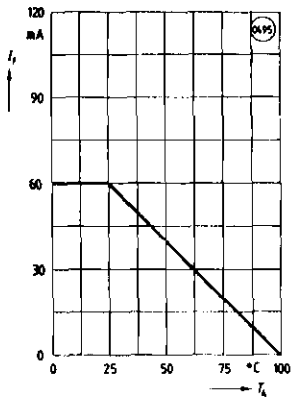
**Figure 1. Current transfer ratio (typ.) vs. temperature**  
 $I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{CE} = 0.5 \text{ V}$



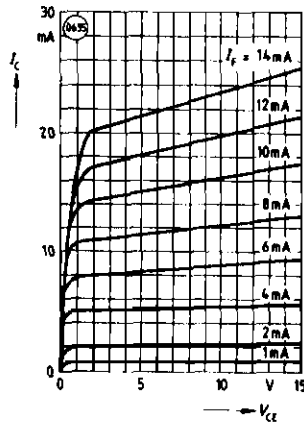
**Figure 4. Transistor capacitance (typ.) vs. collector-emitter voltage**  
 $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$



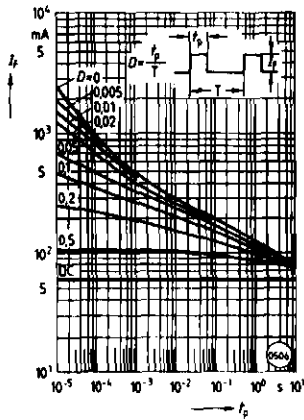
**Figure 7. Permissible diode forward current vs. ambient temp.**



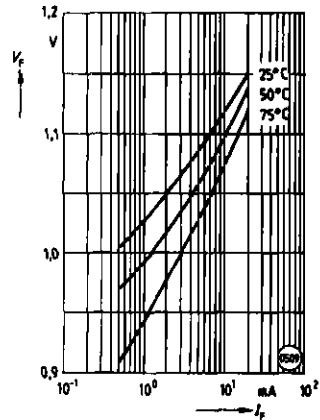
**Figure 2. Output characteristics (typ.)**  
**Collector current vs. collector-emitter voltage**  
 $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$



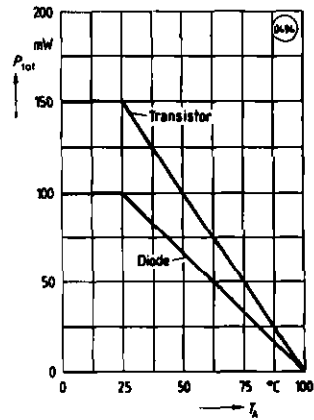
**Figure 5. Permissible pulse handling capability. Fwd. current vs. pulse width**  
 Pulse cycle  $D = \text{parameter}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$



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



**Figure 6. Permissible power dissipation vs. ambient temp.**



Optocouplers  
(Transistors)

