

SFH617A-1, SFH617A-2,
SFH617A-3, SFH617A-4



LOW INPUT CURRENT PHOTOTRANSISTOR OPTICALLY COUPLED ISOLATORS

APPROVALS

- UL recognised, File No. E91231

DESCRIPTION

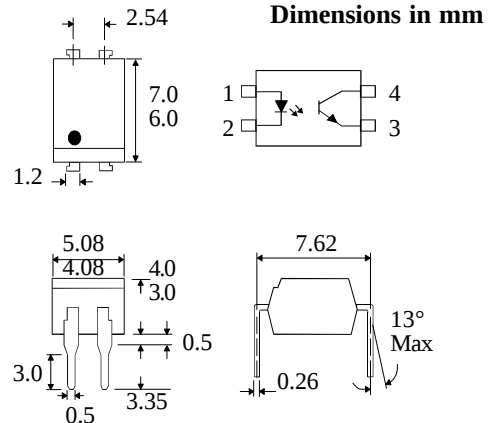
The SFH617A series of optically coupled isolators consist of infrared light emitting diodes and NPN silicon photo transistors in space efficient dual in line plastic packages.

FEATURES

- Options :-
10mm lead spread - add G after part no.
Surface mount - add SM after part no.
Tape&reel - add SMT&R after part no.
- Low input current 1mA I_F
- High Current Transfer Ratios
(40-320% at 10mA, 13% min at 1mA)
- High Isolation Voltage (5.3kV_{RMS}, 7.5kV_{PK})
- High BV_{CEO} (70V min)
- All electrical parameters 100% tested
- Custom electrical selections available

APPLICATIONS

- Computer terminals
- Industrial systems controllers
- Measuring instruments
- Signal transmission between systems of different potentials and impedances



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (25°C unless otherwise specified)

Storage Temperature _____ -55°C to + 125°C
Operating Temperature _____ -55°C to + 100°C
Lead Soldering Temperature
(1/16 inch (1.6mm) from case for 10 secs) 260°C

INPUT DIODE

Forward Current _____ 50mA
Reverse Voltage _____ 6V
Power Dissipation _____ 70mW

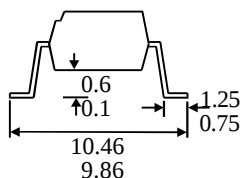
OUTPUT TRANSISTOR

Collector-emitter Voltage BV_{CEO} _____ 70V
Emitter-collector Voltage BV_{ECO} _____ 6V
Power Dissipation _____ 150mW

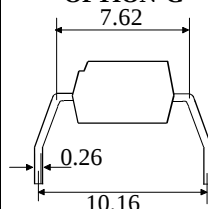
POWER DISSIPATION

Total Power Dissipation _____ 200mW
(derate linearly 2.67mW/°C above 25°C)

OPTION SM SURFACE MOUNT



OPTION G



ISOCOM COMPONENTS LTD
Unit 25B, Park View Road West,
Park View Industrial Estate, Brenda Road
Hartlepool, Cleveland, TS25 1YD
Tel: (01429) 863609 Fax : (01429) 863581

ISOCOM INC
1024 S. Greenville Ave, Suite 240,
Allen, TX 75002 USA
Tel: (214) 495-0755 Fax: (214) 495-0901
e-mail info@isocom.com
<http://www.isocom.com>

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITION
Input	Forward Voltage (V _F)	6		1.65	V	I _F = 50mA
	Reverse Voltage (V _R)			V	I _R = 10μA	
	Reverse Current (I _R)			10	μA	V _R = 6V
Output	Collector-emitter Breakdown (BV _{CEO}) (Note 2)	70			V	I _C = 1mA
	Emitter-collector Breakdown (BV _{ECO})	6			V	I _E = 100μA
	Collector-emitter Dark Current (I _{CEO})					
	SFH617A-1,2	50		nA	V _{CE} = 10V	
	SFH617A-3,4	100		nA		
Coupled	Current Transfer Ratio (CTR) (Note 2)					
	SFH617A-1	40		80	%	10mA I _F , 5V V _{CE}
	SFH617A-2	63		125	%	
	SFH617A-3	100		200	%	
	SFH617A-4	160		320	%	
	SFH617A-1	13			%	1mA I _F , 5V V _{CE}
	SFH617A-2	22			%	
	SFH617A-3	34			%	
	SFH617A-4	56			%	
	Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage V _{CESAT}			0.4	V	10mA I _F , 2.5mA I _C
	Input to Output Isolation Voltage V _{ISO}	5300			V _{RMS}	See note 1
		7500			V _{PK}	See note 1
	Input-output Isolation Resistance R _{ISO}	5x10 ¹⁰			Ω	V _{IO} = 500V (note 1)

Note 1 Measured with input leads shorted together and output leads shorted together.

Note 2 Special Selections are available on request. Please consult the factory.

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

1. Linear Operation (without saturation) Fig 1.
 $I_F = 10\text{mA}$, $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$, $R_L = 75\Omega$

		UNITS
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

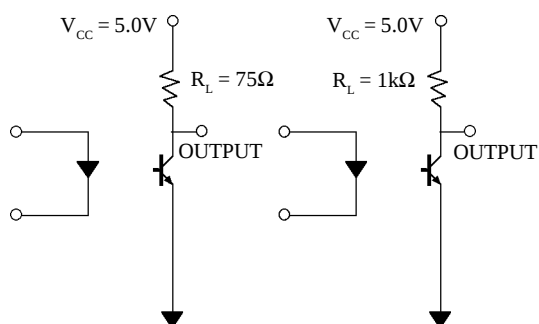
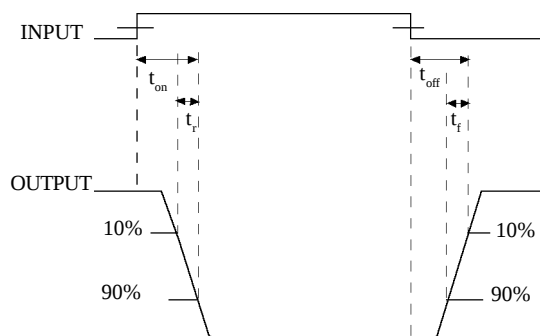


FIG 1

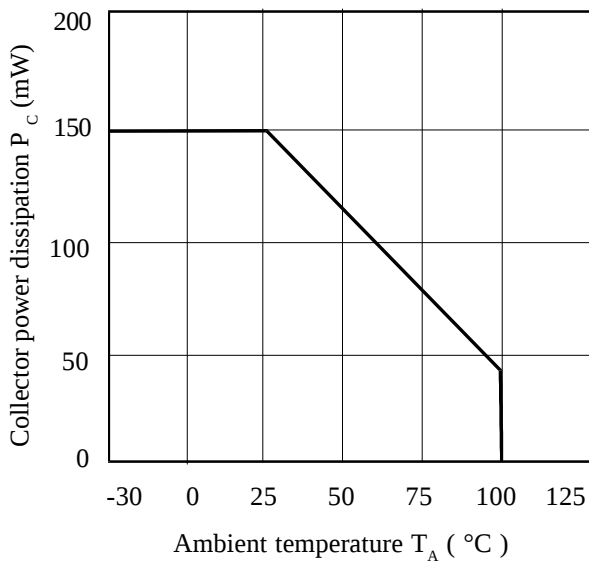
FIG 2

2. Switching Operation (with saturation) Fig 2
 $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$, $R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$

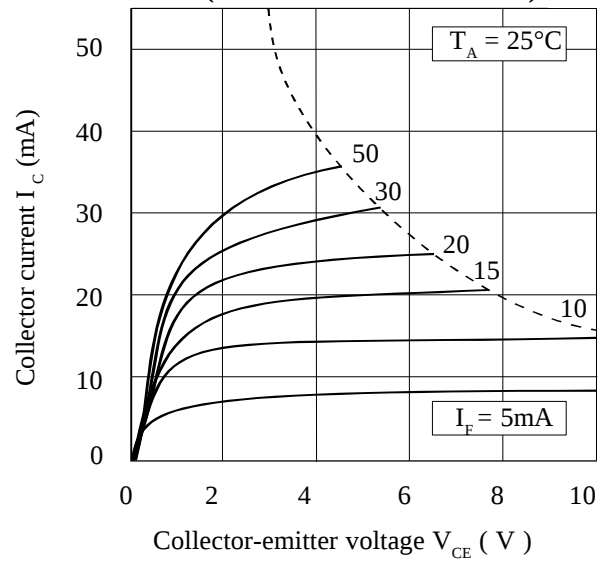
GROUP	-1 ($I_F=20\text{mA}$)	-2 and -3 ($I_F=10\text{mA}$)	-4 ($I_F=5\text{mA}$)	UNITS
Turn-on Time t_{on}	3.0	4.2	6.0	μs
Rise Time t_r	2.0	3.0	4.6	μs
Turn-off Time t_{off}	18	23	25	μs
Fall Time t_f	11	14	15	μs
V_{CESAT}	≤ 0.4			V



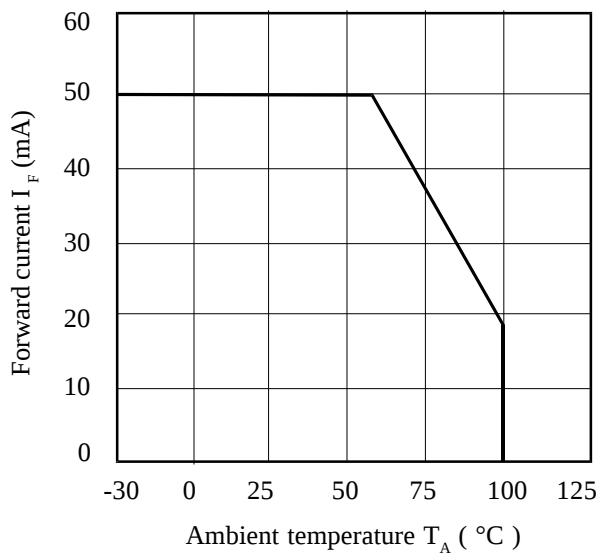
Collector Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature



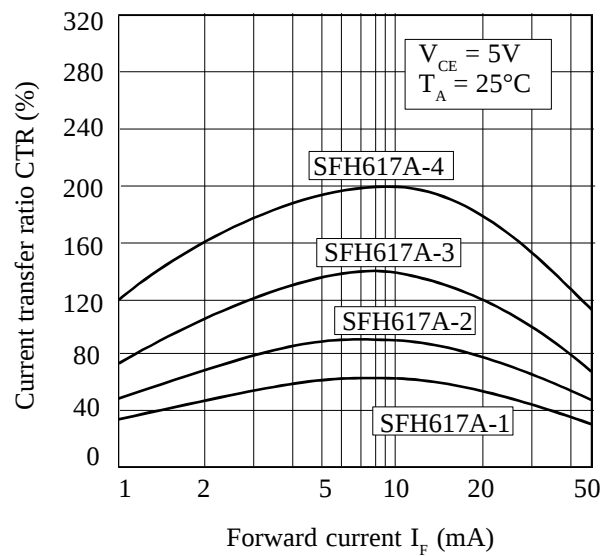
Collector Current vs. Collector-emitter Voltage (normalised to SFH617A-3)



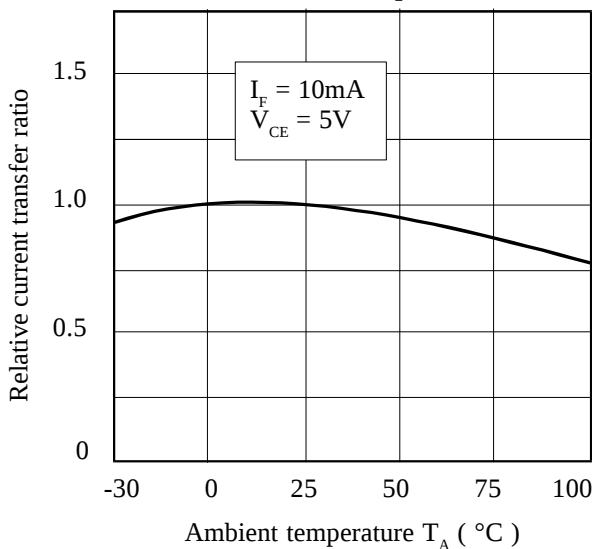
Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature



Current Transfer Ratio vs. Forward Current



Relative Current Transfer Ratio vs. Ambient Temperature



Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

