

### FEATURES

- **High Current Transfer Ratios**
  - SFH601-1, 40 to 80%
  - SFH601-2, 63 to 125%
  - SFH601-3, 100 to 200%
  - SFH601-4, 160 to 320%
- **Isolation Test Voltage (1.0 s), 5300 V<sub>RMS</sub>**
- **V<sub>CEsat</sub> 0.25 (≤0.4) V, I<sub>F</sub>=10 mA, I<sub>C</sub>=2.5 mA**
- **Built to conform to VDE Requirements**
- **Highest Quality Premium Device**
- **Long Term Stability**
- **Storage Temperature, -55° to +150°C**
- **Field Effect Stable by TRIOS (TRansparent IOn Shield)**
- **Underwriters Lab File #E52744**
- **CECC Approved**
- **VDE 0884 Available with Option 1**

### DESCRIPTION

The SFH601 is an optocoupler with a Gallium Arsenide LED emitter which is optically coupled with a silicon planar phototransistor detector. The component is packaged in a plastic plug-in case 20 AB DIN 41866.

The coupler transmits signals between two electrically isolated circuits.

### Maximum Ratings

#### Emitter

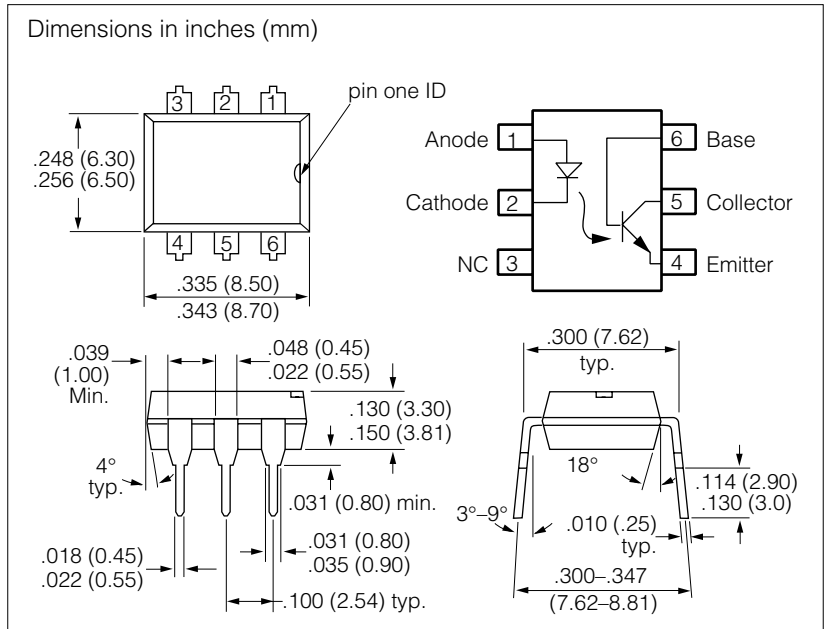
Reverse Voltage ..... 6.0 V  
 DC Forward Current ..... 60 mA  
 Surge Forward Current (t<sub>p</sub>=10 μs) ..... 2.5 A  
 Total Power Dissipation ..... 100 mW

#### Detector

Collector-Emitter Voltage ..... 100 V  
 Emitter-Base Voltage ..... 7.0 V  
 Collector Current ..... 50 mA  
 Collector Current (t=1.0 ms) ..... 100 mA  
 Power Dissipation ..... 150 mW

#### Package

Isolation Test Voltage (between emitter and detector referred to climate DIN 40046, part 2, Nov. 74) (t=1.0 s) ..... 5300 V<sub>RMS</sub>  
 Creepage ..... ≥7.0 mm  
 Clearance ..... ≥7.0 mm  
 Isolation Thickness between Emitter and Detector ..... ≥0.4 mm  
 Comparative Tracking Index per DIN IEC 112/VDE0303, 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°C to +150°C  
 Ambient Temperature Range ..... -55°C to +100°C  
 Junction Temperature ..... 100°C  
 Soldering Temperature (max. 10 s, dip soldering: distance to seating plane ≥1.5 mm) ..... 260°C



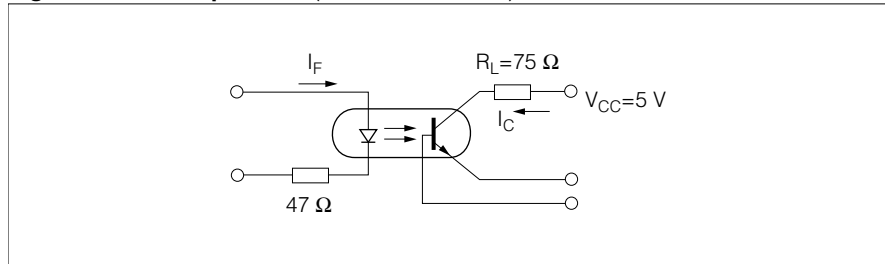
### Characteristics (T<sub>A</sub>=25°C)

	Symbol		Unit	Condition
<b>Emitter</b>				
Forward Voltage	V <sub>F</sub>	1.25 (≤1.65)	V	I <sub>F</sub> =60 mA
Breakdown Voltage	V <sub>BR</sub>	≥6.0	V	I <sub>R</sub> =10 μA
Reverse Current	I <sub>R</sub>	0.01 (≤10)	μA	V <sub>R</sub> =6.0 V
Capacitance	C <sub>O</sub>	25	pF	V <sub>F</sub> =0 V f=1.0 MHz
Thermal Resistance	R <sub>THJamb</sub>	750	K/W	
<b>Detector</b>				
Capacitance			pF	f=1.0 MHz
Collector-Emitter	C <sub>CE</sub>	6.8		V <sub>CE</sub> =5.0 V
Collector-Base	C <sub>CB</sub>	8.5		V <sub>CB</sub> =5.0 V
Emitter-Base	C <sub>EB</sub>	11		V <sub>EB</sub> =5.0 V
Thermal Resistance	R <sub>THJamb</sub>	500	K/W	
<b>Package</b>				
Saturation Voltage, Collector-Emitter	V <sub>CEsat</sub>	0.25 (≤0.4)	V	I <sub>F</sub> =10 mA, I <sub>C</sub> =2.5 mA
Coupling Capacitance	C <sub>IO</sub>	0.6	pF	V <sub>I-O</sub> =0 f=1.0 MHz

**Table 1. Current Transfer Ratio and Collector-emitter Leakage Current by Dash Number**

Parameter	Dash No.				Unit	Condition
	-1	-2	-3	-4		
$I_C/I_F$ at $V_{CE}=5.0\text{ V}$	40-80	63-125	100-200	160-320	%	$I_F=10\text{ mA}$
$I_C/I_F$ at $V_{CE}=5.0\text{ V}$	30 (>13)	45 (>22)	70 (>34)	90 (>56)	%	$I_F=1.0\text{ mA}$
Collector-Emitter Leakage Current ( $I_{CEO}$ )	2.0 ( $\leq 50$ )	2.0 ( $\leq 50$ )	5.0 ( $\leq 100$ )	5.0 ( $\leq 100$ )	nA	$V_{CE}=10\text{ V}$

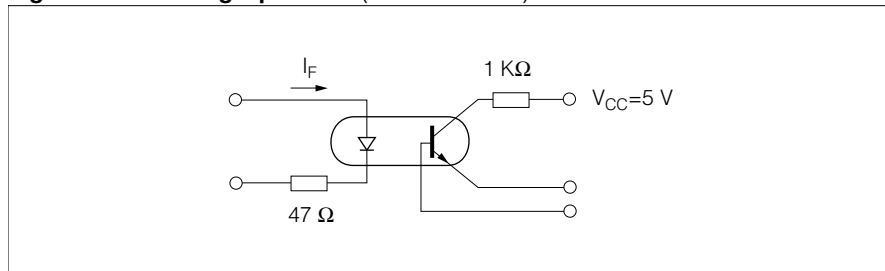
**Figure 1. Linear Operation (without saturation)**



**Table 2.  $I_F=10\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{CC}=5.0\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ , Typical**

Load Resistance	$R_L$	75	$\Omega$
Turn-On Time	$t_{ON}$	3.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Rise Time	$t_R$	2.0	
Turn-Off Time	$t_{OFF}$	2.3	
Fall Time	$t_f$	2.0	
Cut-off Frequency	$F_{CO}$	250	$\text{kHz}$

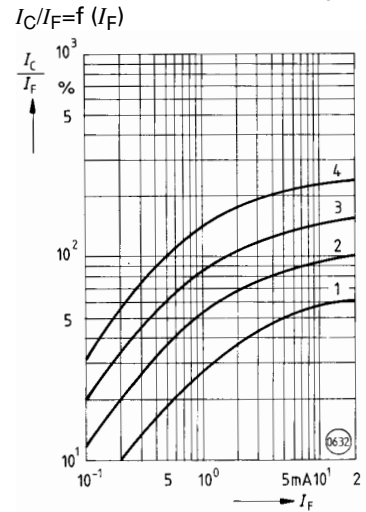
**Figure 2. Switching Operation (with saturation)**



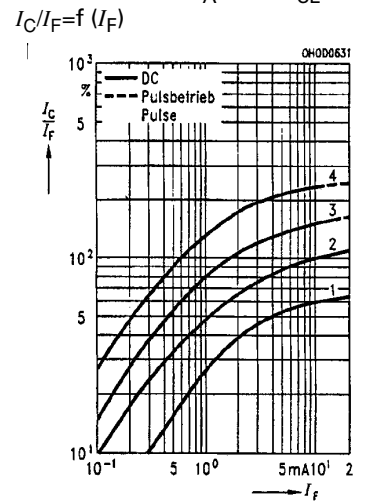
**Table 3. Typical**

Parameter		Dash No.			Unit
		-1 ( $I_F=20\text{ mA}$ )	-2 and -3 ( $I_F=10\text{ mA}$ )	-4 ( $I_F=5.0\text{ mA}$ )	
Turn-On Time	$t_{ON}$	3.0	4.2	6.0	$\mu\text{s}$
Rise Time	$t_R$	2.0	3.0	4.6	
Turn-Off Time	$t_{OFF}$	18	23	25	
Fall Time	$t_f$	11	14	15	
	$V_{CESAT}$	0.25 ( $\leq 0.4$ )			V

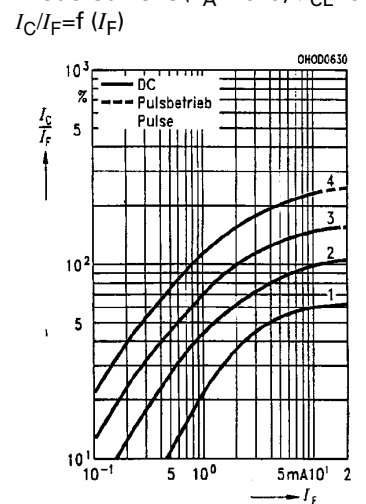
**Figure 3. Current Transfer Ratio versus Diode Current ( $T_A=-25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE}=5.0\text{ V}$ )**



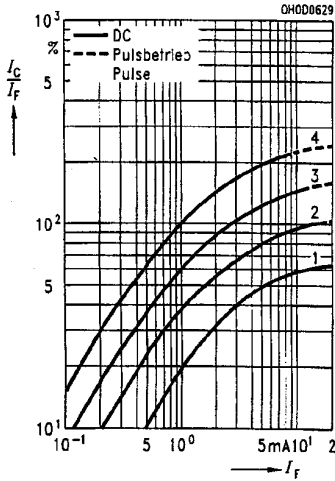
**Figure 4. Current Transfer Ratio versus Diode Current ( $T_A=0^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE}=5.0\text{ V}$ )**



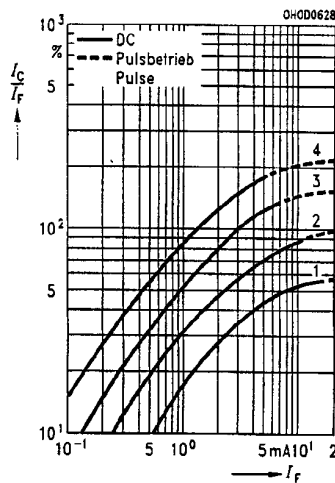
**Figure 5. Current Transfer Ratio versus Diode Current ( $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE}=5.0\text{ V}$ )**



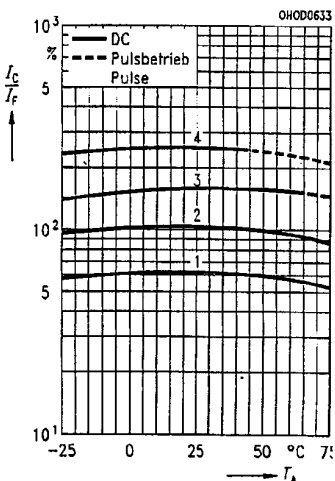
**Figure 6. Current Transfer Ratio versus Diode Current** ( $T_A=50^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE}=5.0\text{ V}$ )  $I_C/I_F=f(I_F)$



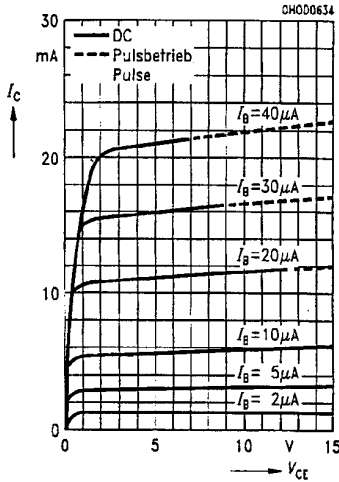
**Figure 7. Current Transfer Ratio versus Diode Current** ( $T_A=75^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CE}=5.0\text{ V}$ )  $I_C/I_F=f(I_F)$



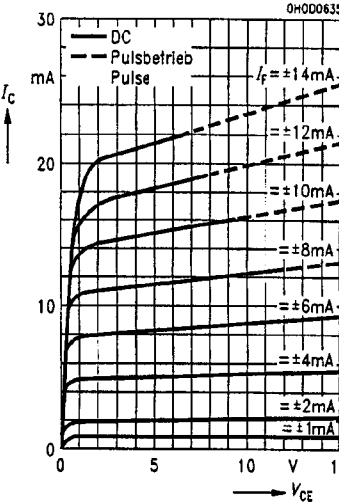
**Figure 8. Current Transfer Ratio versus Temperature** ( $I_F=10\text{ mA}$ ,  $V_{CE}=5.0\text{ V}$ )  $I_C/I_F=f(T)$



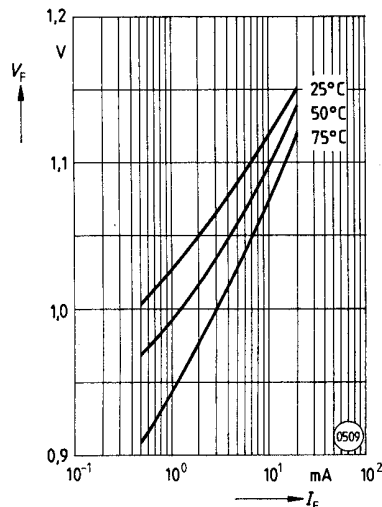
**Figure 9. Transistor Characteristics (HFE=550)**  $I_C=f(V_{CE})$  ( $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $I_F=0$ )



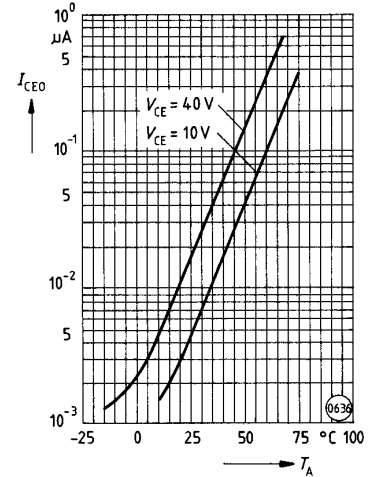
**Figure 10. Output Characteristics** ( $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ )  $I_C=f(V_{CE})$



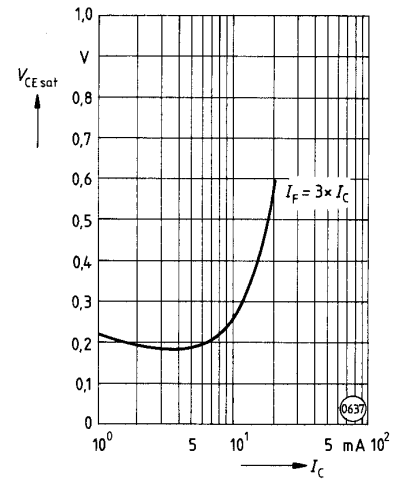
**Figure 11. Forward Voltage**  $V_F=f(I_F)$



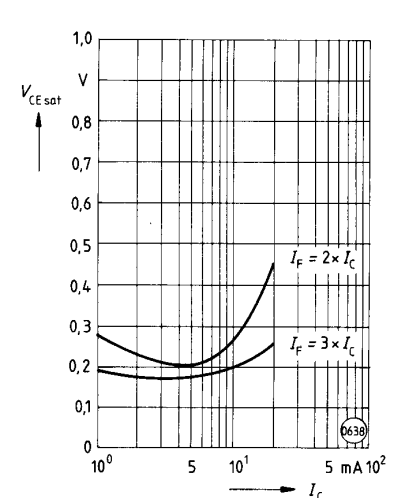
**Figure 12. Collector Emitter Off-state Current**  $I_{CEO}=f(V, T)$  ( $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $I_F=0$ )



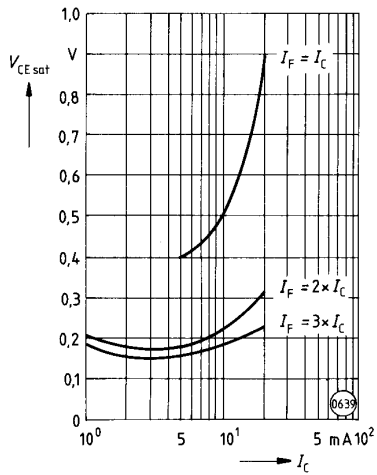
**Figure 13. Saturation Voltage versus Collector Current and Modulation Depth** SFH601-1  $V_{CEsat}=f(I_C)$  ( $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ )



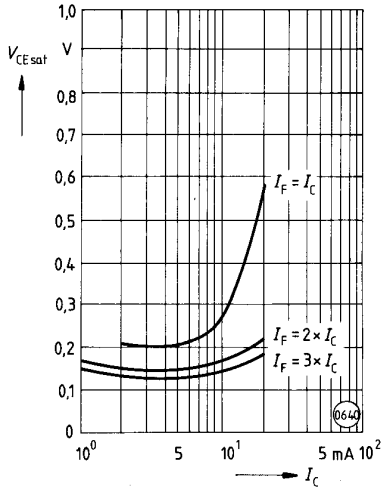
**Figure 14. Saturation Voltage versus Collector Current and Modulation Depth** SFH601-2  $V_{CEsat}=f(I_C)$  ( $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ )



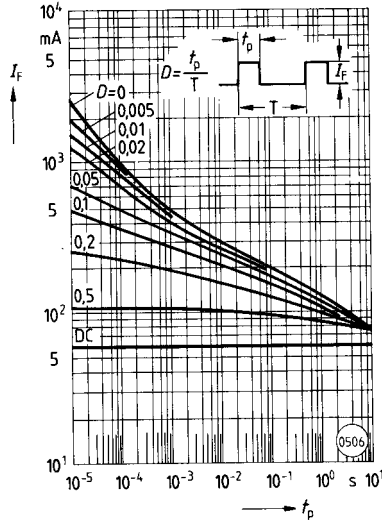
**Figure 15. Saturation Voltage versus Collector Current and Modulation Depth SFH601-3**  $V_{CEsat}=f(I_C)$  ( $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ )



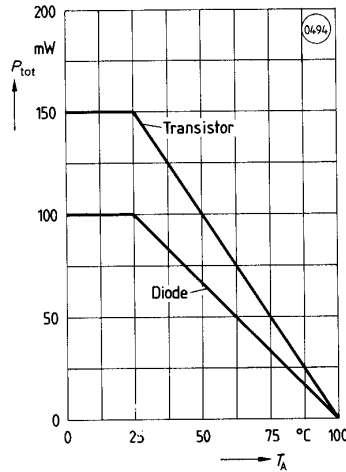
**Figure 16. Saturation Voltage versus Collector Current and Modulation Depth SFH601-4**  $V_{CEsat}=f(I_C)$  ( $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ )



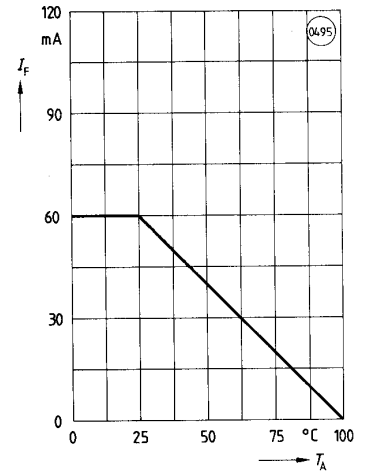
**Figure 17. Permissible Pulse Load**  $D$ =parameter,  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $I_F=f(t_p)$



**Figure 18. Permissible Power Dissipation for Transistor and Diode**  $P_{tot}=f(T_A)$



**Figure 19. Permissible Forward Current Diode**  $P_{tot}=f(T_A)$



**Figure 20. Transistor Capacitance**  $C=f(V_O)$  ( $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $f=1.0\text{ MHz}$ )

