

NPN-Silizium-Fototransistor im SMT TOPLED®-Gehäuse
Silicon NPN Phototransistor in SMT TOPLED®-Package
Lead (Pb) Free Product - RoHS Compliant

SFH 320
SFH 320 FA



SFH 320



SFH 320 FA

Wesentliche Merkmale

- Speziell geeignet für Anwendungen im Bereich von 450 nm bis 1150 nm (SFH 320) und 750 nm bis 1120 nm (SFH 320 FA)
- Hohe Linearität
- P-LCC-2 Gehäuse
- Gruppiert lieferbar
- Für alle Lötverfahren geeignet.

Features

- Especially suitable for applications from 450 nm to 1150 nm (SFH 320) and 750 nm to 1120 nm (SFH 320 FA)
- High linearity
- P-LCC-2 package
- Available in groups
- Suitable for all soldering methods.

Anwendungen

- Miniaturlichtschranken für Gleich- und Wechsellichtbetrieb
- Industrieelektronik
- „Messen/Steuern/Regeln“

Applications

- Miniature photointerrupters
- Industrial electronics
- For control and drive circuits

Typ Type	Bestellnummer Ordering Code	Fotostrom , ($E_e=0,1\text{mW/cm}^2, \lambda=950\text{nm}$ $V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$) Photocurrent I_{pce} (μA)
SFH 320	Q65110A2471	> 16
SFH 320-3	Q65110A2469	25-50
SFH 320-3/-4	Q65110A1781	25-80
SFH 320-4	Q65110A2510	40-80
SFH 320 FA	Q65110A2472	> 16
SFH 320 FA-3	Q65110A2470	25-50
SFH 320 FA-3/-4	Q65110A2475	25-80
SFH 320 FA-4	Q65110A1836	40-80

Grenzwerte
Maximum Ratings

Bezeichnung Parameter	Symbol Symbol	Wert Value	Einheit Unit
Betriebs- und Lagertemperatur Operating and storage temperature range	$T_{op}; T_{stg}$	- 40 ... + 100	°C
Kollektor-Emitterspannung Collector-emitter voltage	V_{CE}	35	V
Kollektorstrom Collector current	I_C	15	mA
Kollektorspitzenstrom, $\tau < 10 \mu s$ Collector surge current	I_{CS}	75	mA
Verlustleistung, $T_A = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ Total power dissipation	P_{tot}	165	mW
Wärmewiderstand für Montage auf PC-Board Thermal resistance for mounting on pcb	R_{thJA}	450	K/W

Kennwerte ($T_A = 25\text{ °C}$, $\lambda = 950\text{ nm}$)

Characteristics

Bezeichnung Parameter	Symbol Symbol	Wert Value		Einheit Unit
		SFH 320	SFH 320 FA	
Wellenlänge der max. Fotoempfindlichkeit Wavelength of max. sensitivity	$\lambda_{S_{\max}}$	980	980	nm
Spektraler Bereich der Fotoempfindlichkeit $S = 10\%$ von S_{\max} Spectral range of sensitivity $S = 10\%$ of S_{\max}	λ	450 ... 1150	750 ... 1120	nm
Bestrahlungsempfindliche Fläche ($\varnothing 220\text{ }\mu\text{m}$) Radiant sensitive area	A	0.038	0.038	mm^2
Abmessung der Chipfläche Dimensions of chip area	$L \times B$ $L \times W$	0.45×0.45	0.45×0.45	$\text{mm} \times \text{m}$ m
Halbwinkel Half angle	φ	± 60	± 60	Grad deg.
Kapazität, $V_{\text{CE}} = 0\text{ V}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$, $E = 0$ Capacitance	C_{CE}	5.0	5.0	pF
Dunkelstrom Dark current $V_{\text{CE}} = 20\text{ V}$, $E = 0$	I_{CEO}	1 (≤ 50)	1 (≤ 50)	nA

Die Fototransistoren werden nach ihrer Fotoempfindlichkeit gruppiert und mit arabischen Ziffern gekennzeichnet.

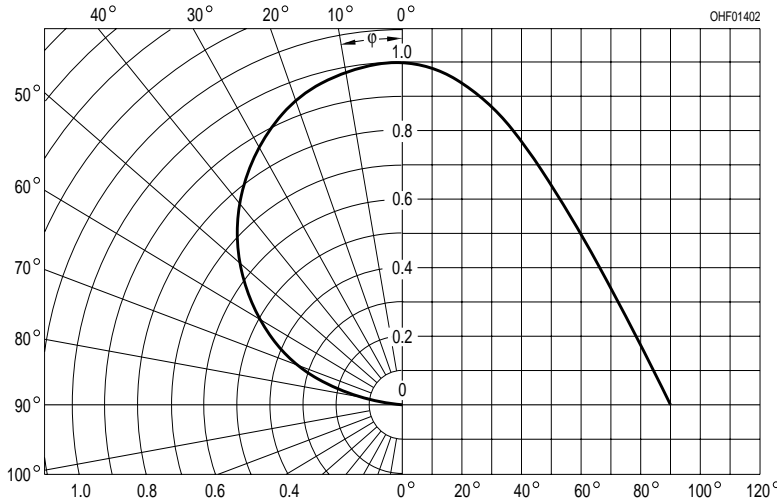
The phototransistors are grouped according to their spectral sensitivity and distinguished by arabian figures.

Bezeichnung Parameter	Symbol Symbol	Wert Value				Einheit Unit
		SFH 320 /FA	-2	-3	-4	
Fotostrom, $\lambda = 950 \text{ nm}$ Photocurrent $E_e = 0.1 \text{ mW/cm}^2, V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$ SFH 320: $E_v = 1000 \text{ lx}$, Normlicht/standard light A, $V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$	I_{PCE}	≥ 16	16 ... 32	25 ... 50	40 ... 80	μA
	I_{PCE}	–	420	650	1000	μA
Anstiegszeit/Abfallzeit Rise and fall time $I_C = 1 \text{ mA}, V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}, R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$	t_r, t_f	7	6	7	8	μs
Kollektor-Emitter-Sättigungsspannung Collector-emitter saturation voltage $I_C = I_{PCEmin}^{1)} \times 0.3,$ $E_e = 0.1 \text{ mW/cm}^2$	V_{CEsat}	150	150	150	150	mV

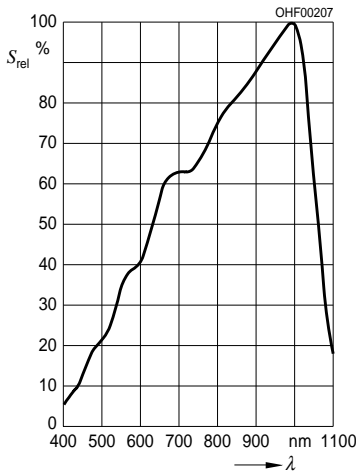
1) I_{PCEmin} ist der minimale Fotostrom der jeweiligen Gruppe.

1) I_{PCEmin} is the min. photocurrent of the specified group.

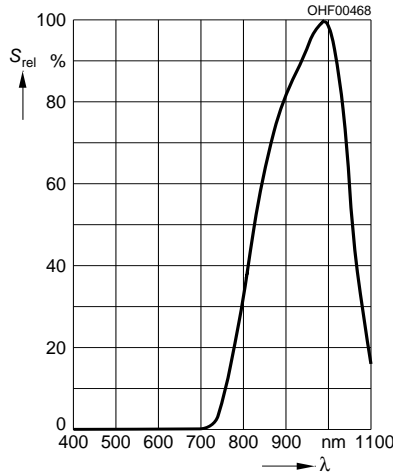
Directional Characteristics $S_{rel} = f(\varphi)$



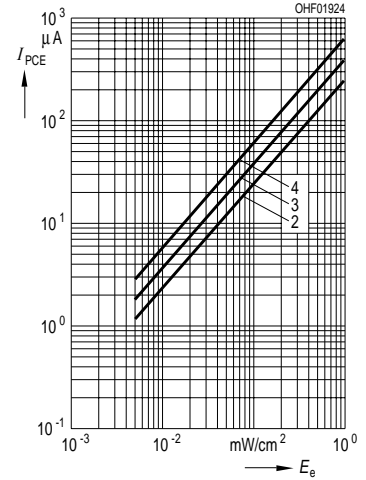
Relative Spectral Sensitivity, SFH 320
 $S_{rel} = f(\lambda)$



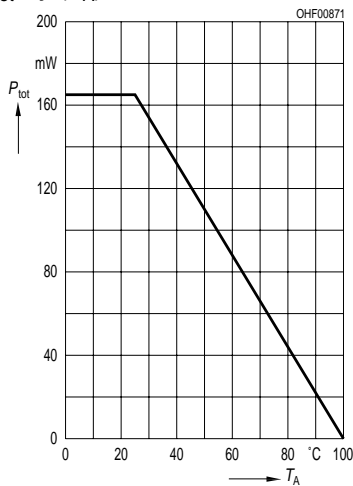
Relative Spectral Sensitivity, SFH 320 FA
 $S_{rel} = f(\lambda)$



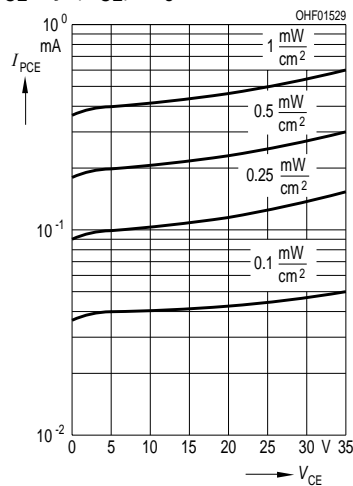
Photocurrent
 $I_{PCE} = f(E_e), V_{CE} = 5 V$



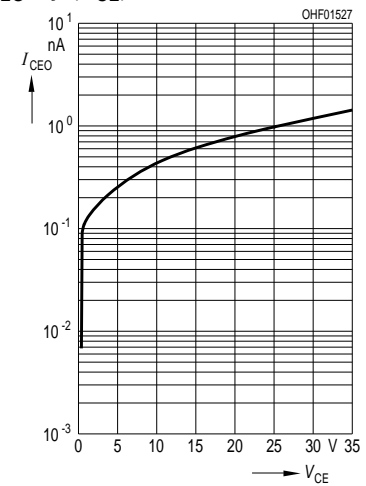
Total Power Dissipation
 $P_{tot} = f(T_A)$



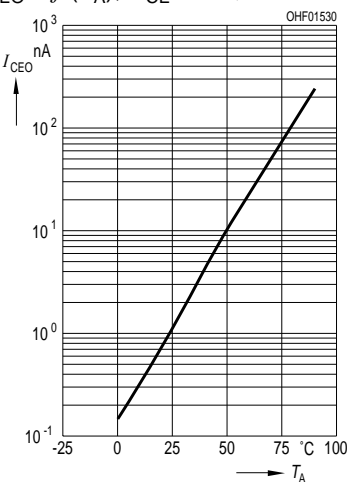
Photocurrent
 $I_{PCE} = f(V_{CE}), E_e = \text{Parameter}$



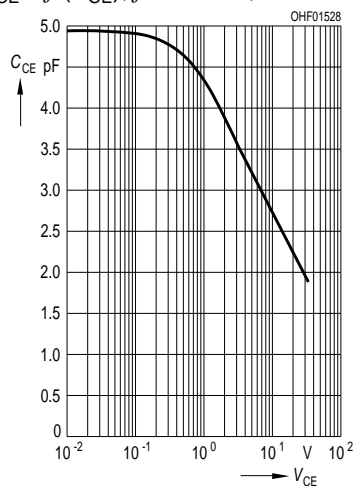
Dark Current
 $I_{CEO} = f(V_{CE}), E = 0$



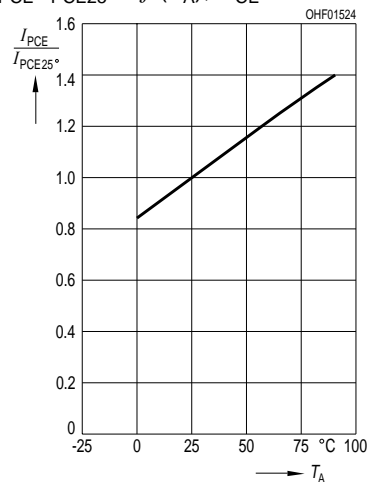
Dark Current
 $I_{CEO} = f(T_A), V_{CE} = 5 V, E = 0$



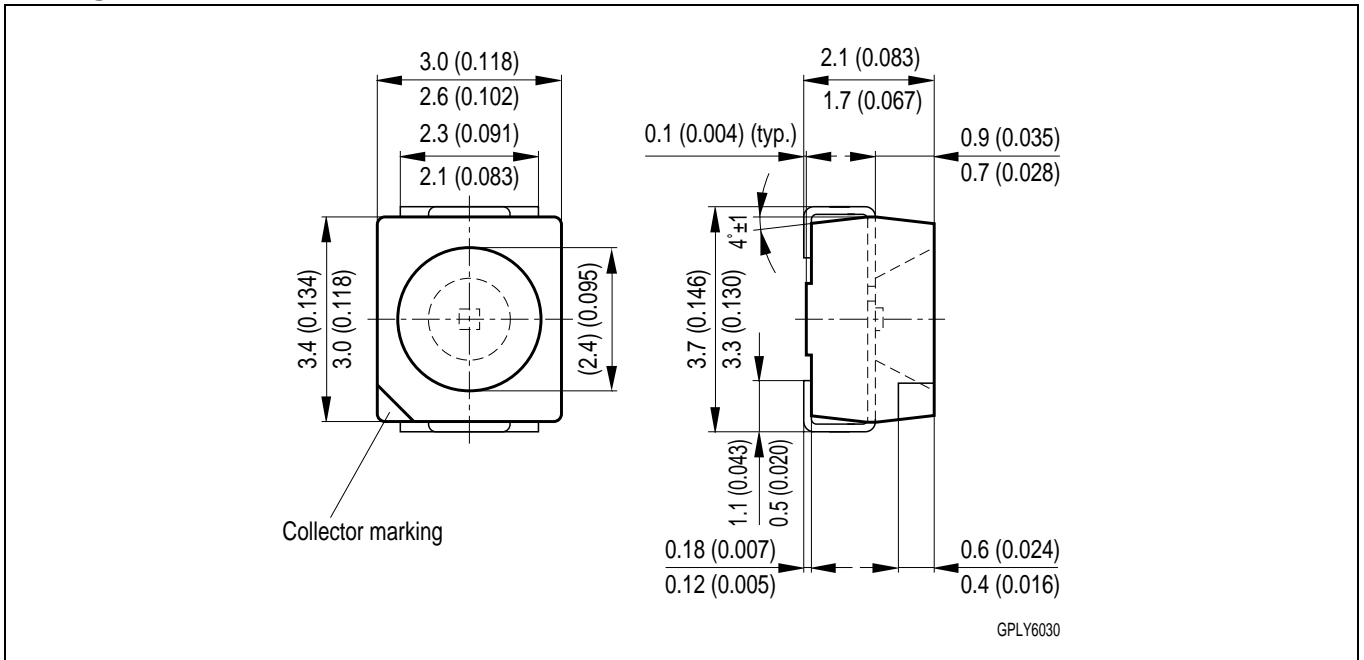
Capacitance
 $C_{CE} = f(V_{CE}), f = 1 \text{ MHz}, E = 0$



Photocurrent
 $I_{PCE}/I_{PCE25^\circ} = f(T_A), V_{CE} = 5 V$

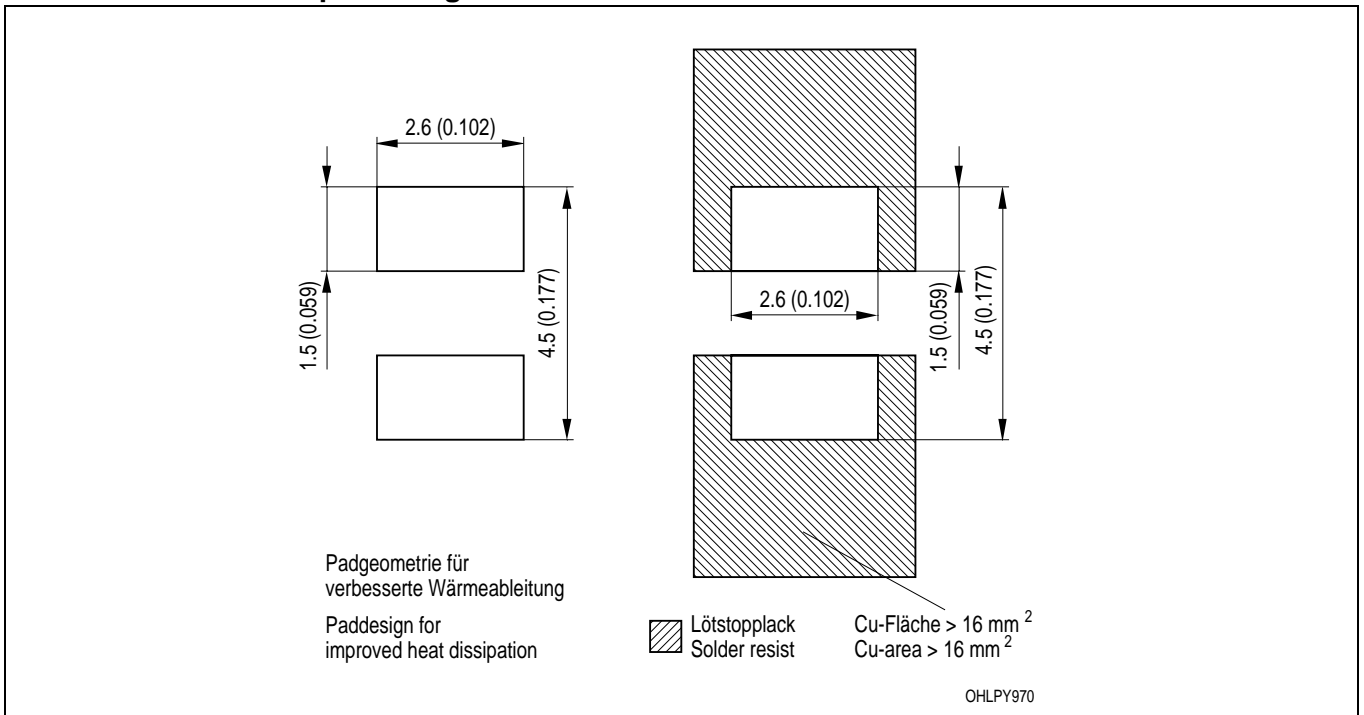


**Maßzeichnung
Package Outlines**



Maße in mm (inch) / Dimensions in mm (inch).

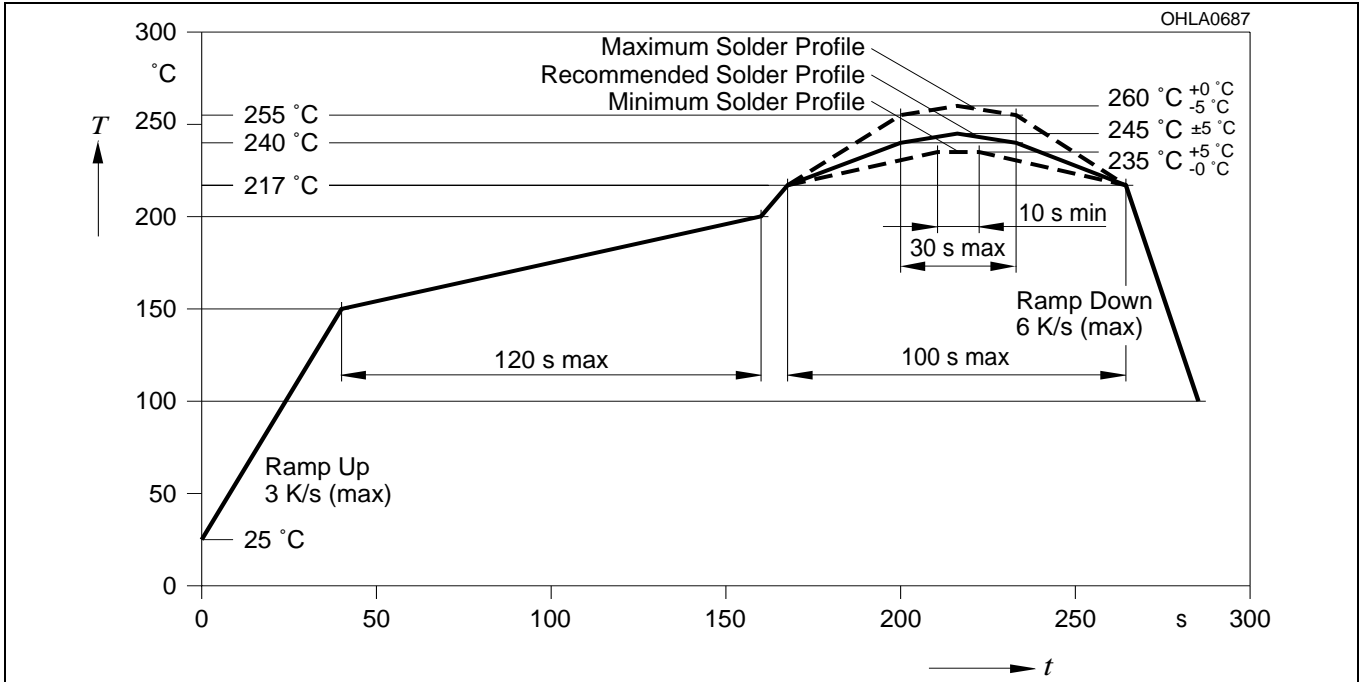
**Empfohlenes Lötpaddesign
Recommended Solderpad Design**



Maße in mm (inch) / Dimensions in mm (inch).

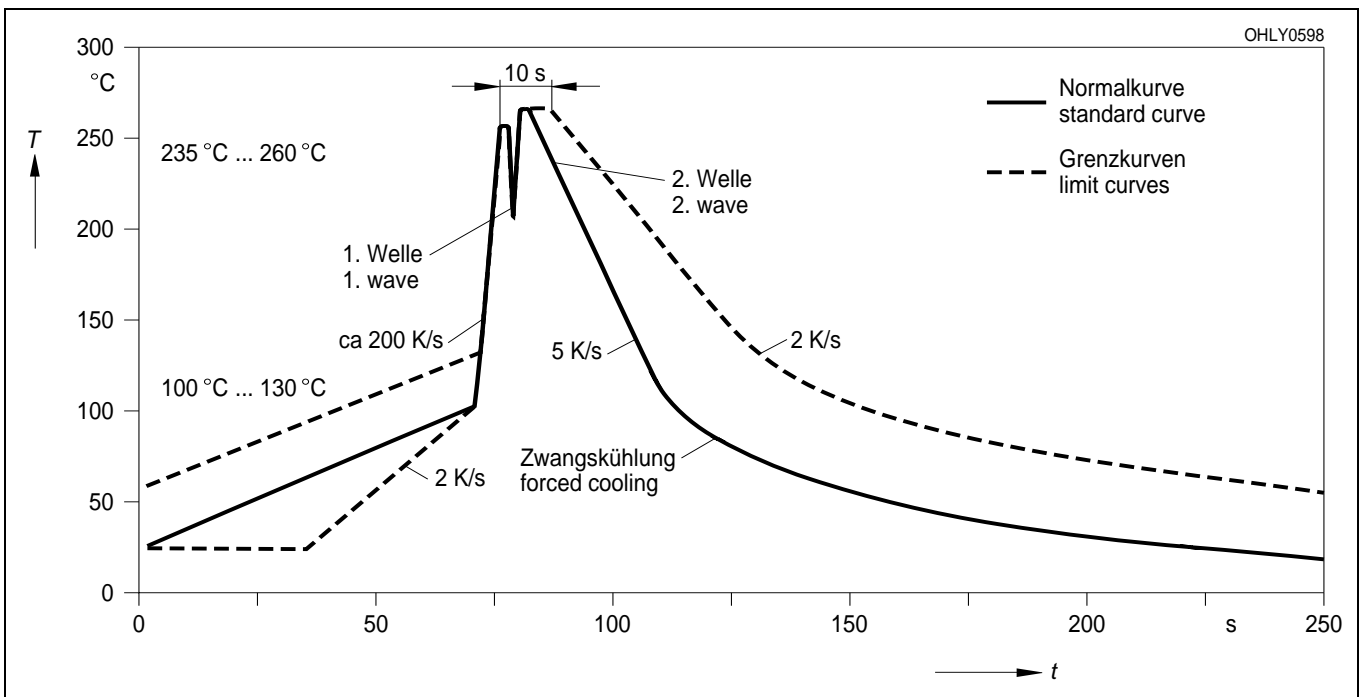
Lötbedingungen
Soldering Conditions
Reflow Lötprofil für bleifreies Löten
Reflow Soldering Profile for lead free soldering

Vorbehandlung nach JEDEC Level 2
 Preconditioning acc. to JEDEC Level 2
 (nach J-STD-020C)
 (acc. to J-STD-020C)



Wellenlöten (TTW)
TTW Soldering

(nach CECC 00802)
 (acc. to CECC 00802)



Published by
OSRAM Opto Semiconductors GmbH
Wernerwerkstrasse 2, D-93049 Regensburg
www.osram-os.com
© All Rights Reserved.

EU RoHS and China RoHS compliant product



此产品符合欧盟 RoHS 指令的要求；

按照中国的相关法规和标准，不含有毒有害物质或元素。

The information describes the type of component and shall not be considered as assured characteristics. Terms of delivery and rights to change design reserved. Due to technical requirements components may contain dangerous substances. For information on the types in question please contact our Sales Organization.

Packing

Please use the recycling operators known to you. We can also help you – get in touch with your nearest sales office. By agreement we will take packing material back, if it is sorted. You must bear the costs of transport. For packing material that is returned to us unsorted or which we are not obliged to accept, we shall have to invoice you for any costs incurred.

Components used in life-support devices or systems must be expressly authorized for such purpose! Critical components ¹, may only be used in life-support devices or systems ² with the express written approval of OSRAM OS.

¹ A critical component is a component used in a life-support device or system whose failure can reasonably be expected to cause the failure of that life-support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness of that device or system.

² Life support devices or systems are intended (a) to be implanted in the human body, or (b) to support and/or maintain and sustain human life. If they fail, it is reasonable to assume that the health of the user may be endangered.