

NPN-Silizium-Fototransistor Silicon NPN Phototransistor

SFH 310 SFH 310 FA



SFH 310



SFH 310 FA

Wesentliche Merkmale

- Speziell geeignet für Anwendungen im Bereich von 400 nm bis 1100 nm (SFH 310) und bei 880 nm (SFH 310 FA)
- Hohe Linearität
- 3 mm-Plastikbauform

Anwendungen

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

Features

- Especially suitable for applications from 400 nm to 1100 nm (SFH 310) and of 880 nm (SFH 310 FA)
- High linearity
- 3 mm plastic package

Applications

- Photointerrupters
- Industrial electronics
- For control and drive circuits

Typ Type	Bestellnummer Ordering Code
SFH 310	Q62702-P874
SFH 310-2/3	Q62702-P3595
SFH 310 FA	Q62702-P1673
SFH 310 FA-2/3	Q62702-P3596

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
Löttemperatur bei Tauchlötung Lötstelle ≥ 2 mm vom Gehäuse, Lötzeit $t \leq 5$ s Dip soldering temperature ≥ 2 mm distance from case bottom, soldering time $t \leq 5$ s	T_S	260	°C
Löttemperatur bei Kolbenlötung Lötstelle ≥ 2 mm vom Gehäuse, Lötzeit $t \leq 3$ s Iron soldering temperature ≥ 2 mm distance from case bottom, soldering time $t \leq 3$ s	T_S	300	°C
Kollektor-Emitterspannung Collector-emitter voltage	V_{CE}	70	V
Kollektorstrom Collector current	I_C	50	mA
Kollektorspitzenstrom, $\tau < 10 \mu s$ Collector surge current	I_{CS}	100	mA
Verlustleistung, $T_A = 25 \text{ °C}$ Total power dissipation	P_{tot}	165	mW
Wärmewiderstand Thermal resistance	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 310	SFH 310 FA	
Wellenlänge der max. Fotoempfindlichkeit Wavelength of max. sensitivity	$\lambda_{S\text{ max}}$	780	880	nm
Spektraler Bereich der Fotoempfindlichkeit $S = 10\%$ von S_{max} Spectral range of sensitivity $S = 10\%$ of S_{max}	λ	470 ... 1070	740 ... 1070	nm
Bestrahlungsempfindliche Fläche Radiant sensitive area	A	0.19	0.19	mm ²
Abmessung der Chipfläche Dimensions of chip area	$L \times B$ $L \times W$	0.65×0.65	0.65×0.65	mm × mm
Abstand Chipoberfläche zu Gehäuseoberfläche Distance chip front to case surface	H	2.1 ... 2.7	2.1 ... 2.7	mm
Halbwinkel Half angle	φ	± 25	± 25	Grad deg.
Kapazität, $V_{\text{CE}} = 0\text{ V}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$, $E = 0$ Capacitance	C_{CE}	10	10	pF
Dunkelstrom Dark current $V_{\text{CE}} = 10\text{ V}$, $E = 0$	I_{CEO}	5 (≤ 100)	5 (≤ 100)	nA
Fotostrom Photocurrent $E_e = 0.5\text{ mW/cm}^2$, $V_{\text{CE}} = 5\text{ V}$ $E_v = 1000\text{ lx}$, Normlicht/standard light A, $V_{\text{CE}} = 5\text{ V}$	I_{PCE} I_{PCE}	≥ 0.4 4	≥ 0.4 –	mA mA

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.

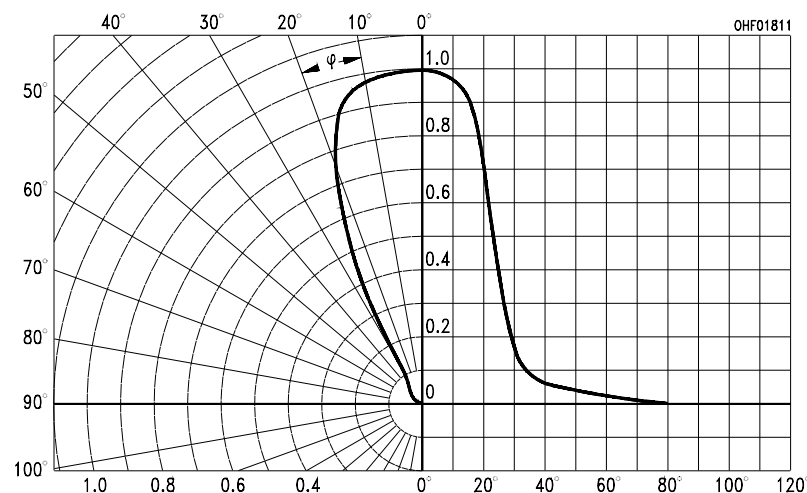
Bezeichnung Parameter	Symbol Symbol	Wert Value				Einheit Unit
		-1	-2	-3	-4	
Fotostrom, $\lambda = 950 \text{ nm}$ Photocurrent $E_e = 0.5 \text{ mW/cm}^2$, $V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$ SFH 310: $E_v = 1000 \text{ lx}$, Normlicht/ standard light A, $V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$	I_{PCE}	0.4 ... 0.8	0.63 ... 1.25	1.0 ... 2.0	≥ 1.6	mA
	I_{PCE}	2.1	3.4	5.4	8.6	mA
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	5	7	8	12	μs
Kollektor-Emitter- Sättigungsspannung Collector-emitter saturation voltage $I_C = I_{PCEmin}^{1)} \times 0.3$, $E_e = 0.5 \text{ mW/cm}^2$	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.

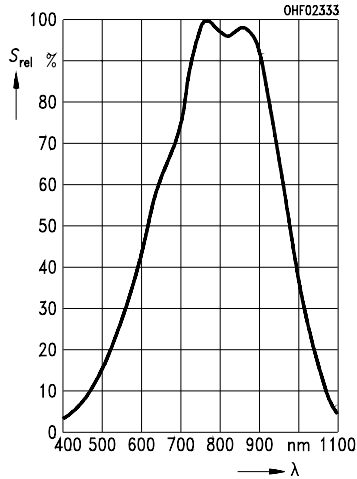
Directional Characteristics

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

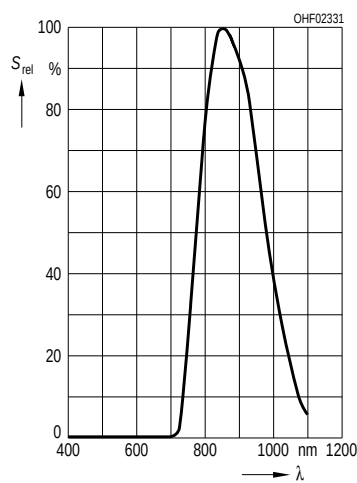


$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $\lambda = 950\text{ nm}$

Relative Spectral Sensitivity,
SFH 310 $S_{\text{rel}} = f(\lambda)$

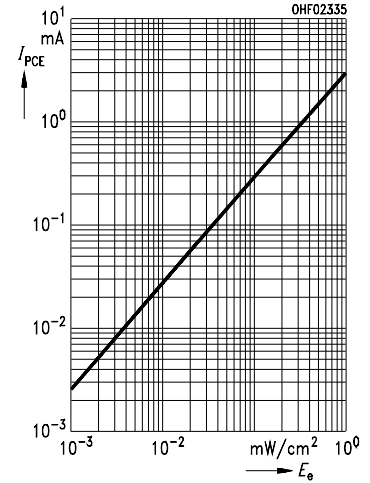


Relative Spectral Sensitivity,
SFH 310 FA $S_{\text{rel}} = f(\lambda)$



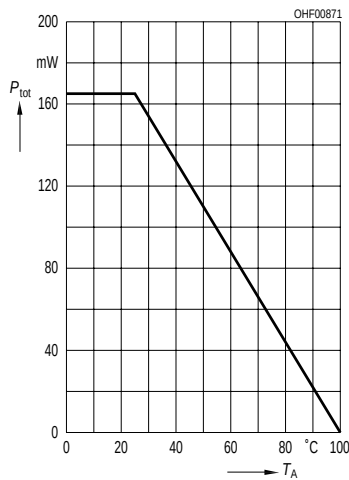
Photocurrent

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



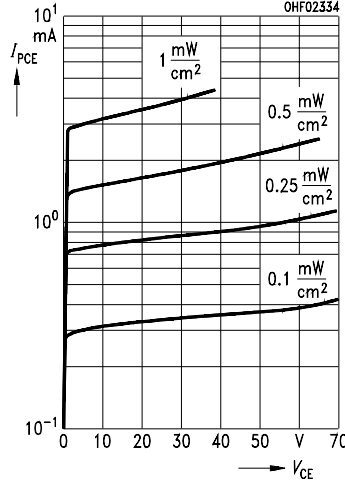
Total Power Dissipation

$P_{\text{tot}} = f(T_A)$



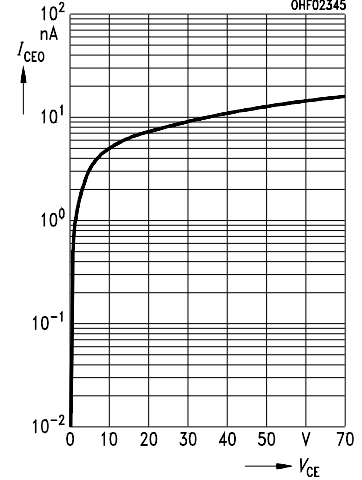
Photocurrent

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



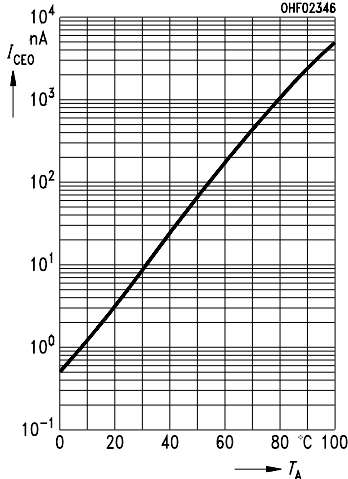
Dark Current

$I_{\text{CEO}} = f(V_{\text{CE}})$, $E = 0$



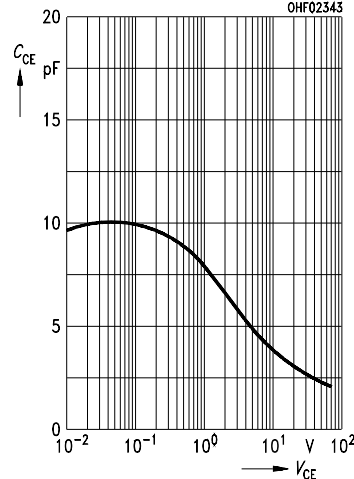
Dark Current

$I_{\text{CEO}} = f(T_A)$, $V_{\text{CE}} = 10\text{ V}$, $E = 0$



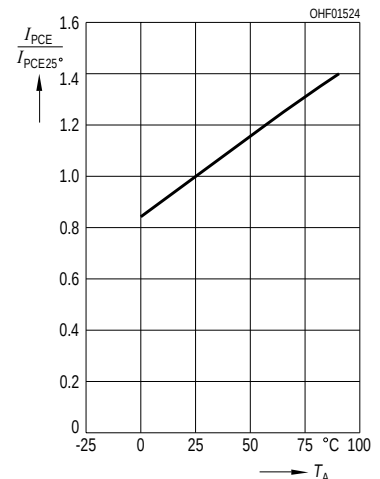
Capacitance

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

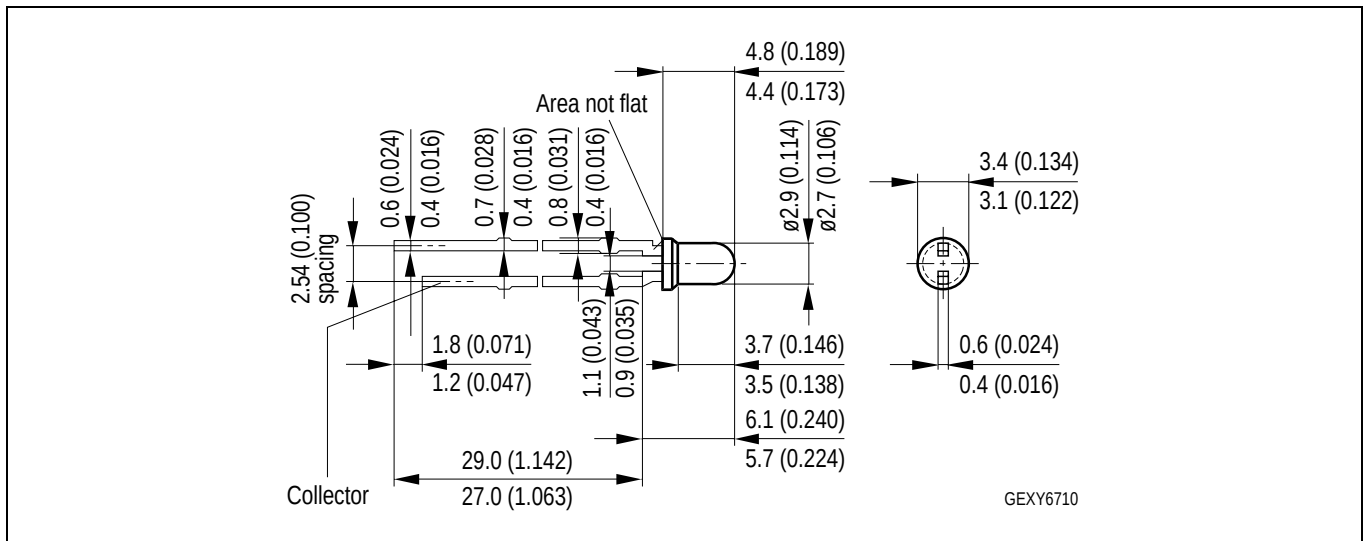


Photocurrent $I_{\text{PCE}} = f(T_A)$,

$V_{\text{CE}} = 5\text{ V}$, normalized to 25°C



Maßzeichnung Package Outlines



Maße werden wie folgt angegeben: mm (inch) / Dimensions are specified as follows: mm (inch).

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Attention please!

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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 components¹, may only be used in life-support devices or systems² 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.