

Silizium-PIN-Fotodiode
Silicon PIN Photodiode
Lead (Pb) Free Product - RoHS Compliant

SFH 203
SFH 203 FA



SFH 203



SFH 203 FA

Wesentliche Merkmale

- Wellenlängenbereich ($S_{10\%}$) 400nm bis 1100nm (SFH203) und 750nm bis 1100nm (SFH203FA)
- Kurze Schaltzeit (typ. 5 ns)
- 5 mm-Plastikbauform im LED-Gehäuse

Features

- Wavelength range ($S_{10\%}$) 400 nm to 1100 nm (SFH 203) and 750nm to 1100nm (SFH 203FA)
- Short switching time (typ. 5 ns)
- 5 mm LED plastic package

Anwendungen

- Industrieelektronik
- „Messen/Steuern/Regeln“
- Schnelle Lichtschranken

Applications

- Industrial electronics
- For control and drive circuits
- High speed photointerrupters

Typ Type	Bestellnummer Ordering Code	Fotostrom, $E_V=1000$ lx, standard light A, $V_R = 5$ V (SFH 203) Photocurrent, $E_e=1$ mW/cm ² , $\lambda = 870$ nm, $V_R = 5$ V(SFH 203 FA) I_p (μ A)
SFH 203	Q62702P0955	80 (≥ 50)
SFH 203 FA	Q62702P0956	50 (≥ 30)

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
Sperrspannung Reverse voltage	V_R V_R ($t < 2$ min)	20 50	V V
Verlustleistung Total power dissipation	P_{tot}	150	mW

Kennwerte ($T_A = 25$ °C)**Characteristics**

Bezeichnung Parameter	Symbol Symbol	Wert Value		Einheit Unit
		SFH 203	SFH 203 FA	
Fotostrom Photocurrent $V_R = 5$ V, Normlicht/standard light A, $T = 2856$ K, $E_V = 1000$ lx $V_R = 5$ V, $\lambda = 870$ nm, $E_e = 1$ mW/cm ²	I_P I_P	80 (≥ 50) –	– 50 (≥ 30)	μA μA
Wellenlänge der max. Fotoempfindlichkeit Wavelength of max. sensitivity	$\lambda_{S \text{ max}}$	850	900	nm
Spektraler Bereich der Fotoempfindlichkeit $S = 10\%$ von S_{max} Spectral range of sensitivity $S = 10\%$ of S_{max}	λ	400 ... 1100	750 ... 1100	nm
Bestrahlungsempfindliche Fläche Radiant sensitive area	A	1	1	mm ²
Abmessung der bestrahlungsempfindlichen Fläche Dimensions of radiant sensitive area	$L \times B$ $L \times W$	1 × 1	1 × 1	mm × mm
Halbwinkel Half angle	φ	± 20	± 20	Grad deg.
Dunkelstrom, $V_R = 20$ V Dark current	I_R	1 (≤ 5)	1 (≤ 5)	nA
Spektrale Fotoempfindlichkeit, $\lambda = 850$ nm Spectral sensitivity	S_λ	0.62	0.59	A/W
Quantenausbeute, $\lambda = 850$ nm Quantum yield	η	0.89	0.86	Electrons Photon

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

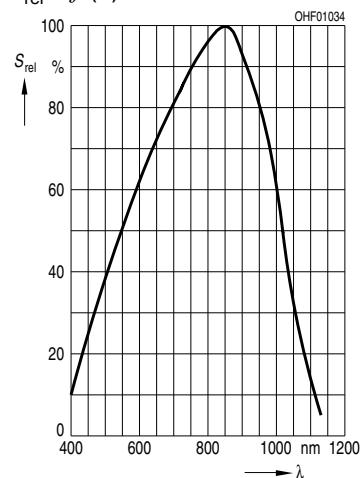
Characteristics (cont'd)

Bezeichnung Parameter	Symbol Symbol	Wert Value		Einheit Unit
		SFH 203	SFH 203 FA	
Leerlaufspannung Open-circuit voltage $E_v = 1000 \text{ lx}$, Normlicht/standard light A, $T = 2856 \text{ K}$ $E_e = 0.5 \text{ mW/cm}^2$, $\lambda = 870 \text{ nm}$	V_O	420 (≥ 350)	—	mV
	V_O	—	370 (≥ 300)	mV
Kurzschlußstrom Short-circuit current $E_v = 1000 \text{ lx}$, Normlicht/standard light A, $T = 2856 \text{ K}$ $E_e = 0.5 \text{ mW/cm}^2$, $\lambda = 870 \text{ nm}$	I_{SC}	80	—	μA
	I_{SC}	—	25	μA
Anstiegs- und Abfallzeit des Fotostromes Rise and fall time of the photocurrent $R_L = 50 \Omega$; $V_R = 20 \text{ V}$; $\lambda = 850 \text{ nm}$	t_r, t_f	5	5	ns
Durchlaßspannung, $I_F = 80 \text{ mA}$, $E = 0$ Forward voltage	V_F	1.3	1.3	V
Kapazität, $V_R = 0 \text{ V}$, $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$, $E = 0$ Capacitance	C_0	11	11	pF
Temperaturkoeffizient von V_O Temperature coefficient of V_O	TC_V	— 2.6	— 2.6	mV/K
Temperaturkoeffizient von I_{SC} Temperature coefficient of I_{SC} Normlicht/standard light A $\lambda = 870 \text{ nm}$	TC_I	0.18 — 0.1	—	%/K
Rauschäquivalente Strahlungsleistung Noise equivalent power $V_R = 20 \text{ V}$, $\lambda = 850 \text{ nm}$	NEP	2.9×10^{-14}	2.9×10^{-14}	$\frac{\text{W}}{\sqrt{\text{Hz}}}$
Nachweisgrenze, $V_R = 20 \text{ V}$, $\lambda = 850 \text{ nm}$ Detection limit	D^*	3.5×10^{12}	3.5×10^{12}	$\frac{\text{cm} \times \sqrt{\text{Hz}}}{\text{W}}$

Relative Spectral Sensitivity

SFH 203

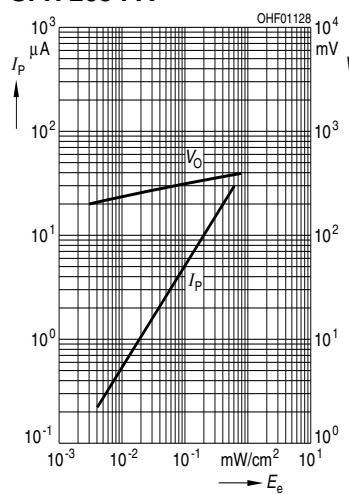
$$S_{\text{rel}} = f(\lambda)$$



Photocurrent $I_P = f(E_e)$, $V_R = 5 \text{ V}$

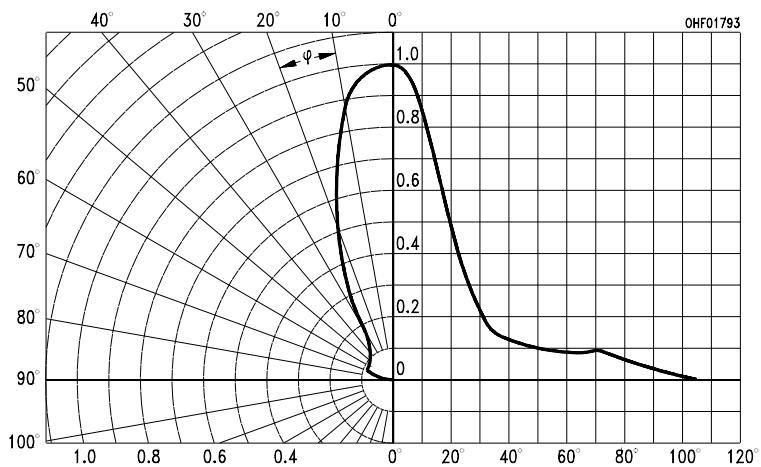
Open-Circuit-Voltage $V_O = f(E_e)$

SFH 203 FA



Directional Characteristics

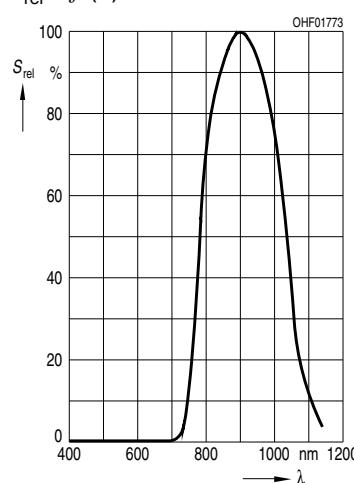
$$S_{\text{rel}} = f(\varphi)$$



Relative Spectral Sensitivity

SFH 203 FA

$$S_{\text{rel}} = f(\lambda)$$



Photocurrent $I_P = f(E_v)$, $V_R = 5 \text{ V}$

Open-Circuit Voltage $V_O = f(E_v)$

SFH 203

Photocurrent $I_P = f(E_v)$, $V_R = 5 \text{ V}$

Open-Circuit Voltage $V_O = f(E_v)$

SFH 203

Graph showing Photocurrent I_P (μA) and Open-Circuit Voltage V_O (mV) versus illumination intensity E_v (lx) for SFH 203. The graph is labeled OHF01036. The left y-axis is I_P (μA) on a log scale from 10^{-1} to 10^3 . The right y-axis is V_O (mV) on a log scale from 10^0 to 10^4 . Both curves show a linear relationship on this log-log plot.

Dark Current

$$I_R = f(V_R), E = 0$$

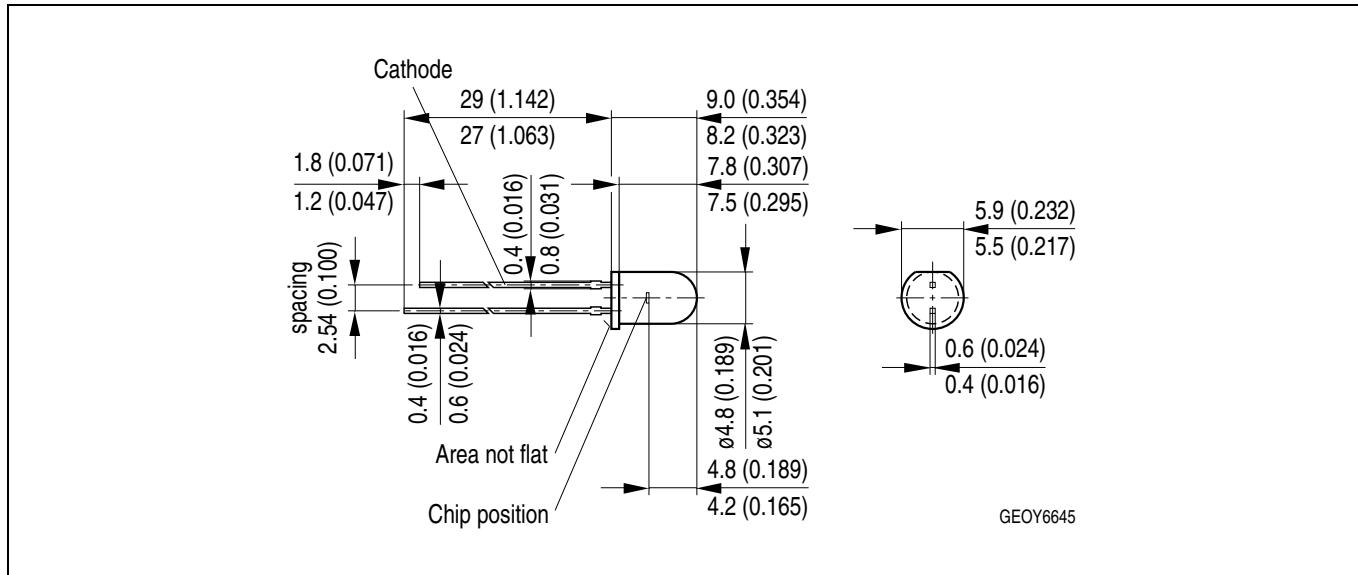
Graph showing Dark Current I_R (pA) versus Reverse Voltage V_R (V) for SFH 203. The graph is labeled OHF01026. The y-axis is I_R (pA) on a log scale from 10^1 to 10^4 . The x-axis is V_R (V) from 0 to 30. The current increases exponentially with V_R .

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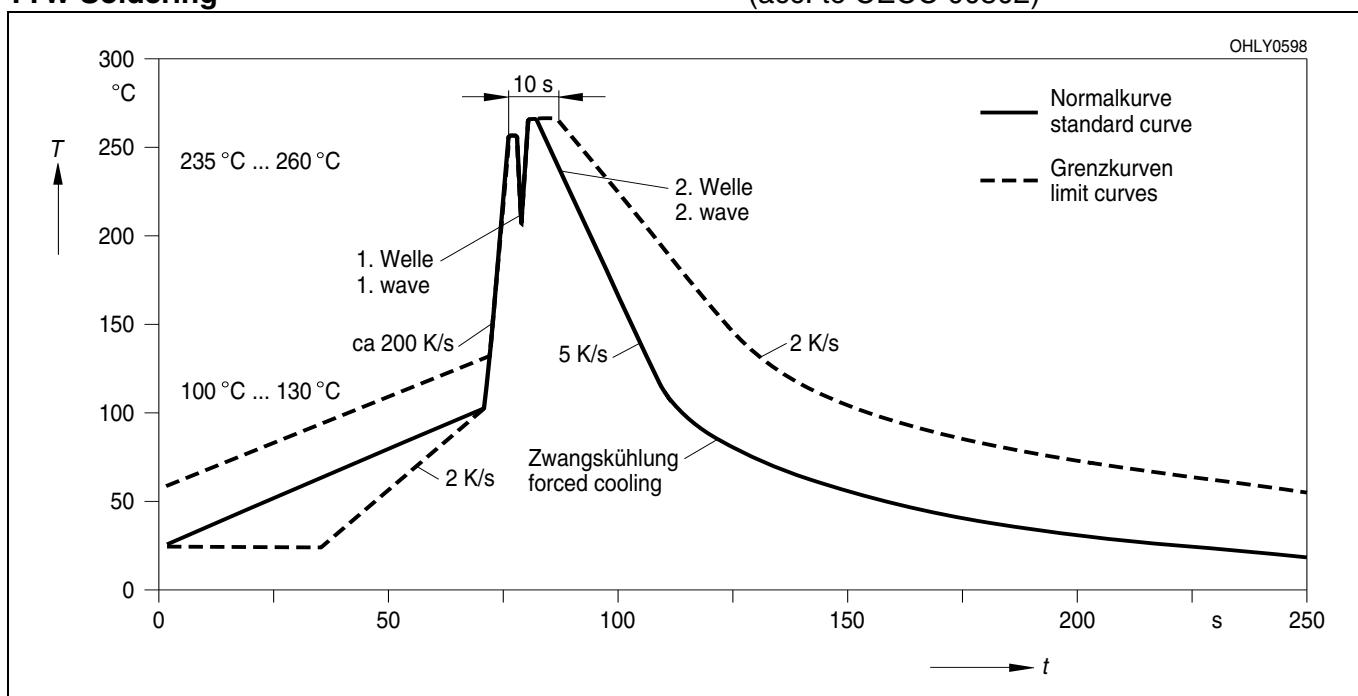
Maßzeichnung
Package Outlines



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

Lötbedingungen
Soldering Conditions
Wellenlöten (TTW)
TTW Soldering

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



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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.

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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.

EU RoHS and China RoHS compliant product



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