

Silicon NPN Phototransistor

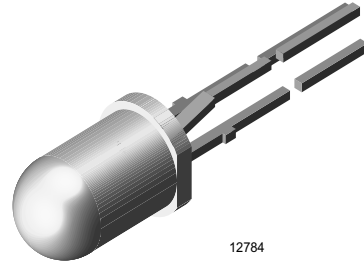
Description

BPV11F is a very high sensitive silicon NPN epitaxial planar phototransistor in a standard T-1 $\frac{3}{4}$ plastic package.

The epoxy package itself is an IR filter, spectrally matched to GaAs IR emitters ($\lambda_p \geq 900$ nm).

The viewing angle of $\pm 15^\circ$ makes it insensible to ambient straylight.

A base terminal is available to enable biasing and sensitivity control.



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Features

- Very high radiant sensitivity
- Standard T-1 $\frac{3}{4}$ (\varnothing 5 mm) package
- IR filter for GaAs emitters (950 nm)
- Angle of half sensitivity $\varphi = \pm 15^\circ$
- Base terminal available
- Lead (Pb)-free component
- Component in accordance to RoHS 2002/95/EC and WEEE 2002/96/EC



Applications

- Detector for industrial electronic circuitry, measurement and control

Absolute Maximum Ratings

$T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

| Parameter | Test condition | Symbol | Value | Unit |
|---|----------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------|
| Collector Base Voltage | | V_{CBO} | 80 | V |
| Collector Emitter Voltage | | V_{CEO} | 70 | V |
| Emitter Base Voltage | | V_{EBO} | 5 | V |
| Collector current | | I_C | 50 | mA |
| Collector peak current | $t_p/T = 0.5$, $t_p \leq 10$ ms | I_{CM} | 100 | mA |
| Total Power Dissipation | $T_{amb} \leq 47^\circ\text{C}$ | P_{tot} | 150 | mW |
| Junction Temperature | | T_j | 100 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature Range | | T_{stg} | - 55 to + 100 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Soldering Temperature | $t \leq 5$ s, 2 mm from body | T_{sd} | 260 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Thermal Resistance Junction/ Ambient | | R_{thJA} | 350 | K/W |

Electrical Characteristics

$T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

| Parameter | Test condition | Symbol | Min | Typ. | Max | Unit |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------|-----|------|-----|------|
| Collector Emitter Breakdown Voltage | $I_C = 1\text{ mA}$ | $V_{(BR)CEO}$ | 70 | | | V |
| Collector-emitter dark current | $V_{CE} = 10\text{ V}, E = 0$ | I_{CEO} | | 1 | 50 | nA |
| DC Current Gain | $V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}, I_C = 5\text{ mA}, E = 0$ | h_{FE} | | 450 | | |
| Collector-emitter capacitance | $V_{CE} = 0\text{ V}, f = 1\text{ MHz}, E = 0$ | C_{CEO} | | 15 | | pF |
| Collector - base capacitance | $V_{CB} = 0\text{ V}, f = 1\text{ MHz}, E = 0$ | C_{CBO} | | 19 | | pF |

Optical Characteristics

$T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified

| Parameter | Test condition | Symbol | Min | Typ. | Max | Unit |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------|-----|------------|-----|---------------|
| Collector Light Current | $E_e = 1\text{ mW/cm}^2, \lambda = 950\text{ nm}, V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$ | I_{ca} | 3 | 9 | | mA |
| Angle of Half Sensitivity | | ϕ | | ± 15 | | deg |
| Wavelength of Peak Sensitivity | | λ_p | | 930 | | nm |
| Range of Spectral Bandwidth | | $\lambda_{0.5}$ | | 900 to 980 | | nm |
| Collector Emitter Saturation Voltage | $E_e = 1\text{ mW/cm}^2, \lambda = 950\text{ nm}, I_C = 1\text{ mA}$ | V_{CEsat} | | 130 | 300 | mV |
| Turn-On Time | $V_S = 5\text{ V}, I_C = 5\text{ mA}, R_L = 100\text{ }\Omega$ | t_{on} | | 6 | | μs |
| Turn-Off Time | $V_S = 5\text{ V}, I_C = 5\text{ mA}, R_L = 100\text{ }\Omega$ | t_{off} | | 5 | | μs |
| Cut-Off Frequency | $V_S = 5\text{ V}, I_C = 5\text{ mA}, R_L = 100\text{ }\Omega$ | f_c | | 110 | | kHz |

Typical Characteristics

$T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified

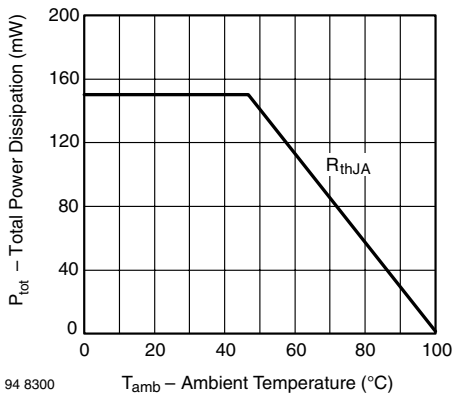


Figure 1. Total Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

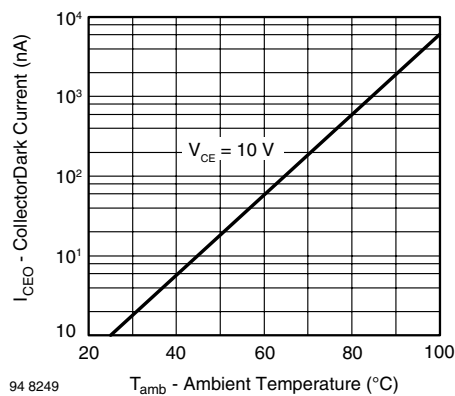


Figure 2. Collector Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature

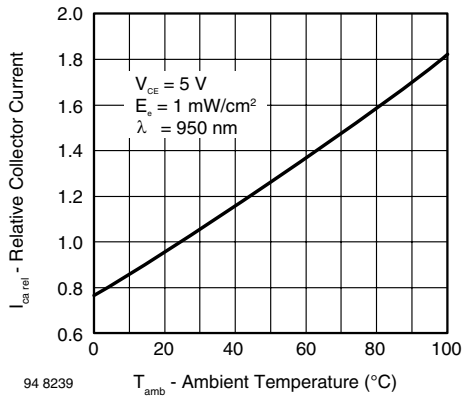


Figure 3. Relative Collector Current vs. Ambient Temperature

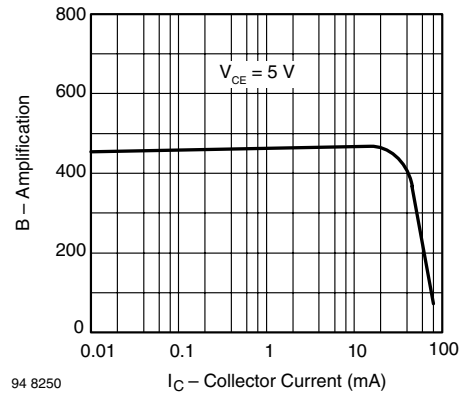


Figure 6. Amplification vs. Collector Current

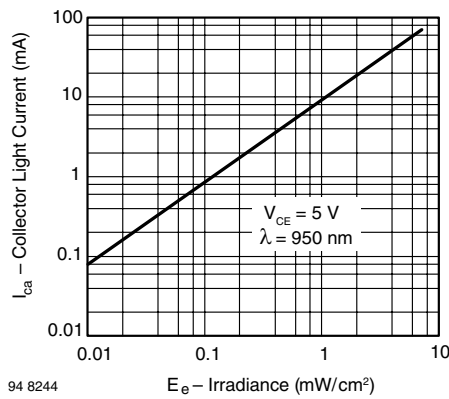


Figure 4. Collector Light Current vs. Irradiance

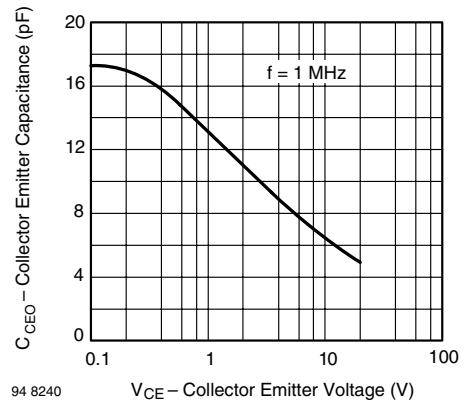


Figure 7. Collector Base Capacitance vs. Collector Base Voltage

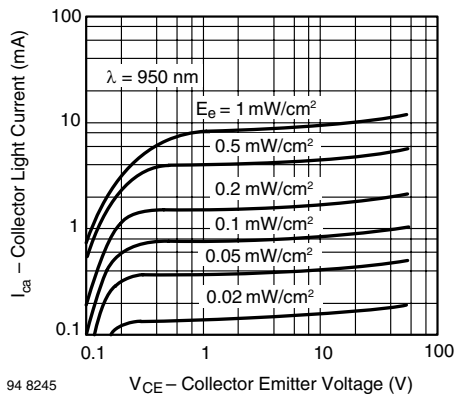


Figure 5. Collector Light Current vs. Collector Emitter Voltage

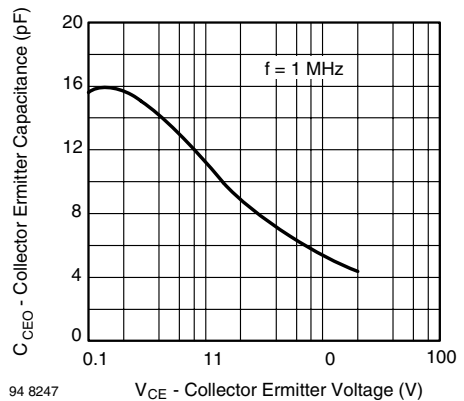
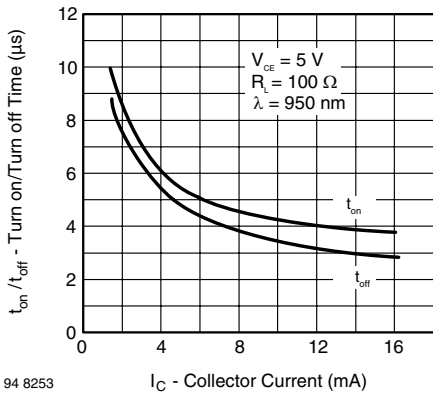
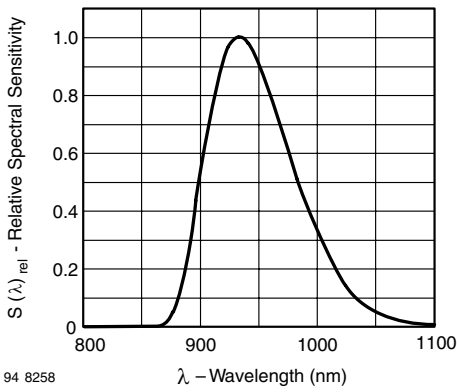


Figure 8. Collector Emitter Capacitance vs. Collector Emitter Voltage



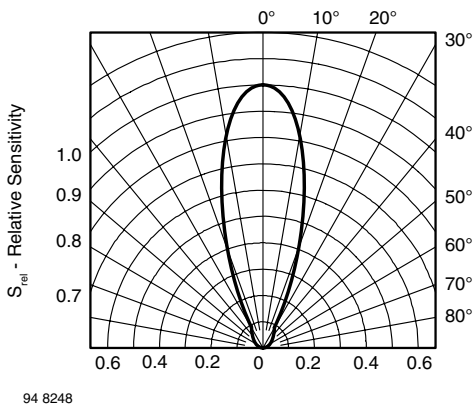
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Figure 9. Turn On/Turn Off Time vs. Collector Current



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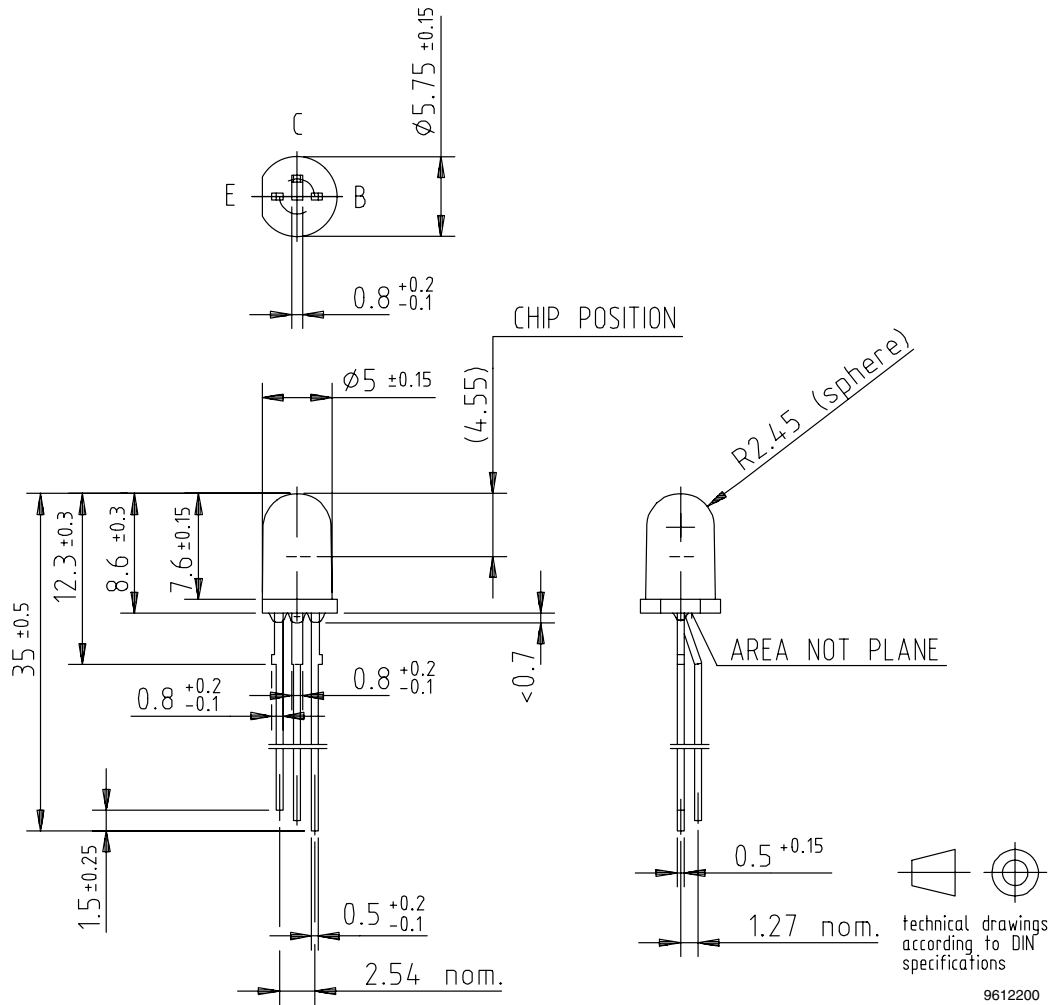
Figure 10. Relative Spectral Sensitivity vs. Wavelength



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Figure 11. Relative Radiant Sensitivity vs. Angular Displacement

Package Dimensions in mm



Ozone Depleting Substances Policy Statement

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1. Meet all present and future national and international statutory requirements.
2. Regularly and continuously improve the performance of our products, processes, distribution and operating systems with respect to their impact on the health and safety of our employees and the public, as well as their impact on the environment.

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The Montreal Protocol (1987) and its London Amendments (1990) intend to severely restrict the use of ODSs and forbid their use within the next ten years. Various national and international initiatives are pressing for an earlier ban on these substances.

Vishay Semiconductor GmbH has been able to use its policy of continuous improvements to eliminate the use of ODSs listed in the following documents.

1. Annex A, B and list of transitional substances of the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendments respectively
2. Class I and II ozone depleting substances in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the USA
3. Council Decision 88/540/EEC and 91/690/EEC Annex A, B and C (transitional substances) respectively.

Vishay Semiconductor GmbH can certify that our semiconductors are not manufactured with ozone depleting substances and do not contain such substances.

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and may do so without further notice.

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