5MM PHOTOTRANSISTOR

ST-5L5B-BE1-600

Features

Fast response time

High photo sensitivity

Pb free

The product itself will remain within RoHS compliant version.

Copliance with EU REACH

Compliance Halogen Free.（Br＜900 ppm，Cl＜900ppm，Br+Cl＜1500ppm）

Application

Infrared applied system

Camera

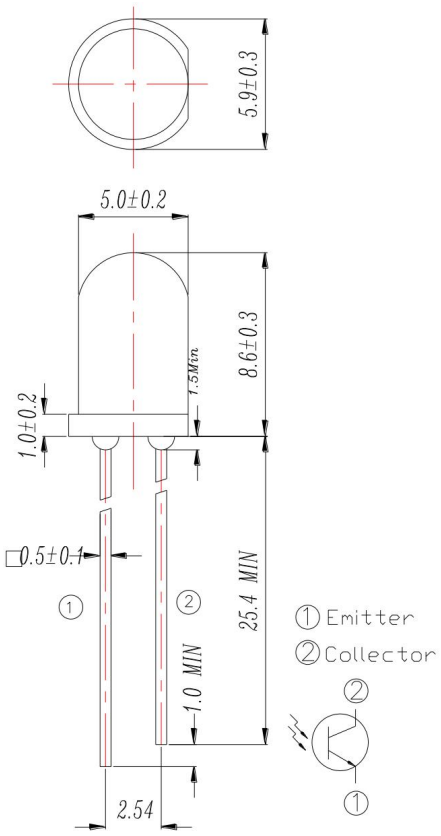
Printer

Cockroach catcher

Description

ST-5L5B-BE1-600 is a high speed and high sensitive NPN silicon NPN epitaxial planar phototransistor molded in a standard 5 mm package.Due to its Black epoxy the device is sensitive to infrared radiation.

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



NOTES:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
2. Tolerance is ±0.25mm(.010") unless otherwise noted.
3. Lead spacing is measured where the leads emerge from the package.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Power Dissipation at （or below）25℃Free Air Temperature	Pc	150	mW
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{CEO}	32	V
Emitter-Collector Voltage	V_{ECO}	5	V
Operating Temperature	Topr	-25～+85	℃
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-30～+90	℃
Soldering Temperature（1/16 inch from body for 5 seconds）	Tsol	260	℃

Notes: *1:Soldering time≦5 seconds.

Electrical Optical Characteristics:

Parameter		Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Collector-Emitter Leakage Current		I_{CEO}		0.5		uA	V_{CE}=10V
Emitter -Collector Saturation Voltage		$V_{CE(Sat)}$			400	mV	Ic=5mA / I_b=1mA
Wavelength Of Peak Sensitivity		λ p		940		nm	
Rang Of Spectral Bandwidth		λ 0.5	500		1000	nm	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage		BV_{CEO}	40			V	I_{EC}=500 μ A
C-B Breakdown Voltage		BV_{CBO}	50				I_{CB}=50 μ A
E-B Breakdown Voltage		BV_{EBO}	6				I_{EB}=50 μ A
Emitter -Collector Breakdown Voltage		BV_{ECO}	6.5			V	I_{EC}=50 μ A
Response Time	Rise Time	t_r		10		μ S	V_{CE}=5V,Ic=1mA R_L=1000 Ω
	Fall Time	t_f		10		μ S	

Note:
*Measurement Uncertainty of Forward Voltage: ±0.1V
*Measurement Uncertainty of Luminous Intensity: ±10%
*Measurement Uncertainty of Dominant Wavelength ±1.0nm

Typical Electrical-Optical Characteristics Curves

Fig.1 Collector Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

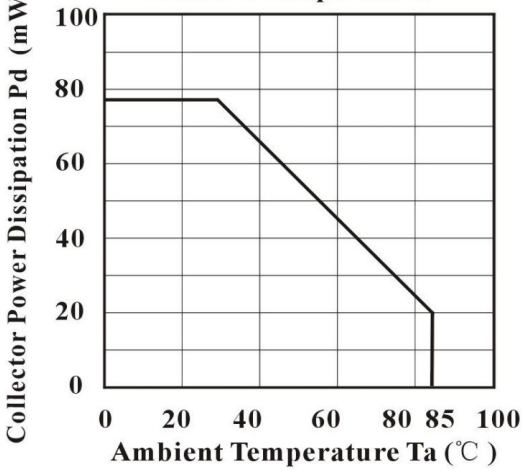


Fig.2 Spectral Sensitivity

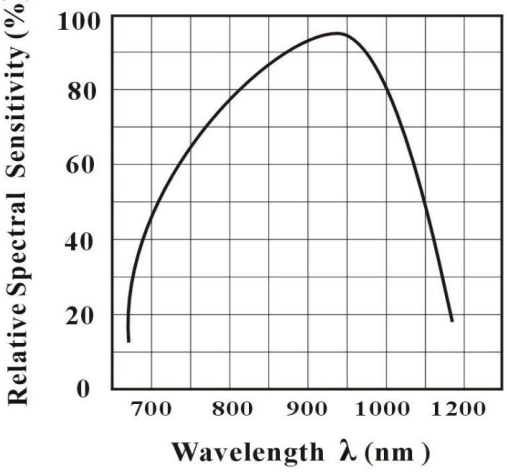


Fig.3 Normalized Collector Current Vs. Ambient Temperature

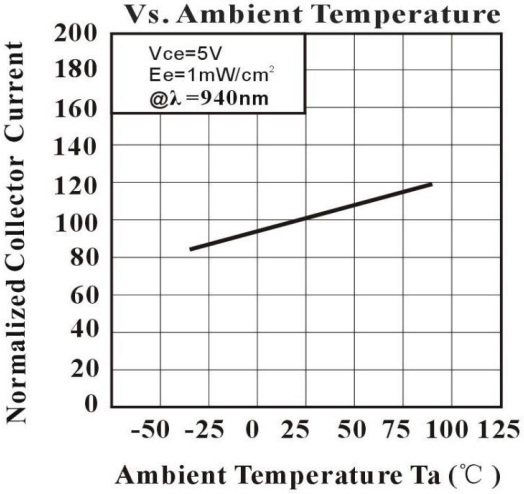


Fig.4 Relative Collector Current Vs. Irradiance

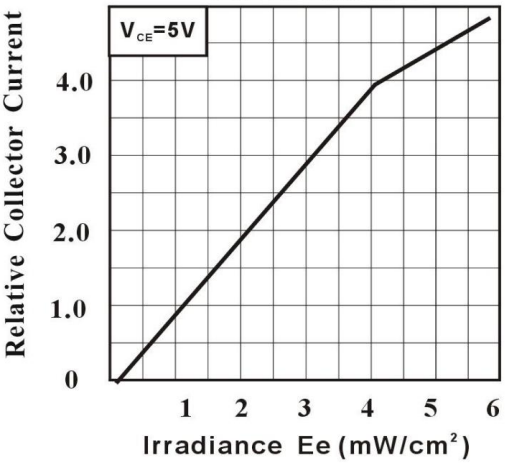


Fig.5 Collector Dark Current Vs. Ambient Temperature

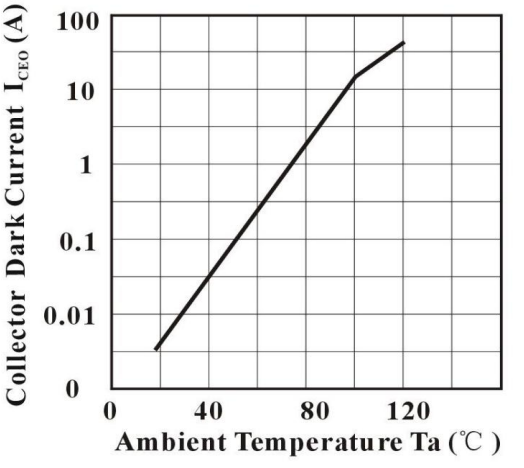
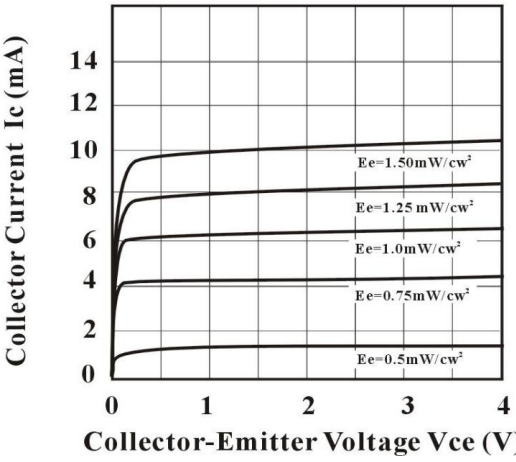


Fig.6 Collector Current vs. Collector-Emitter Voltage



Packing Quantity Specification

1. 1000Pcs/1Bag,7 Bag/1Box

2. 4Boxes/1Carton

Label Form Specification

- PRODUCT: Part Number
- CODE NO.: Product Serial Number
- QTY: Packing Quantity
- LOT No: Lot Number
- REMARKS:Remarks

Notes

Lead Forming

1.During lead frame bending, the lead frame should be bent at a distance more than 3mm from bottom of the epoxy.

Note: Must fix lead frame and do not touch epoxy before bending to avoid Phototransistors broken.

2.Lead forming should be done before soldering.

3.Avoid stressing the Phototransistor package during leads forming. The stress to the base may damage the Phototransistor's characteristics or it may break the Phototransistors.

4.Cut the Phototransistor lead frame at room temperature. Cutting the lead frame at high temperatures may cause failure of the Phototransistors.

5.When mounting the Phototransistors onto a PCB, the PCB holes must be aligned exactly with the lead position of the Phototransistor. If the Phototransistors are mounted with stress at the leads, it causes deterioration of the epoxy resin and this will degrade the Phototransistors.

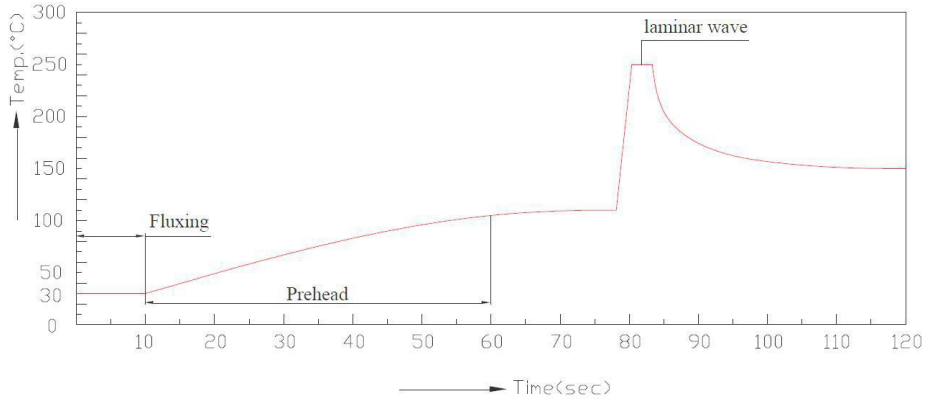
Soldering

1. Careful attention should be paid during soldering. When soldering, leave more than 3mm from solder joint to epoxy bulb, and soldering beyond the base of the tie bar is recommended.

2. Recommended soldering conditions:

Hand Soldering		DIP Soldering	
Temp. at tip of iron	300°C Max. (30W Max.)	Preheat temp.	100°C Max. (60 sec Max.)
Soldering time	3 sec Max.	Bath temp. & time	260 Max., 5 sec Max
Distance	3mm Min.(From solder joint to epoxy bulb)	Distance	3mm Min. (From solder joint to epoxy bulb)

3. Recommended soldering profile



4.Avoiding applying any stress to the lead frame while the Phototransistors are at high temperature particularly when soldering.

5.Dip and hand soldering should not be done more than one time

6.After soldering the Phototransistors, the epoxy bulb should be protected from mechanical shock or vibration until the Phototransistors return to room temperature.

7.A rapid-rate process is not recommended for cooling the Phototransistors down from the peak temperature.

8.Although the recommended soldering conditions are specified in the above table, dip or hand soldering at the lowest possible temperature is desirable for the Phototransistors.

9.Wave soldering parameter must be set and maintain according to recommended temperature and dwell time in the solder wave.

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