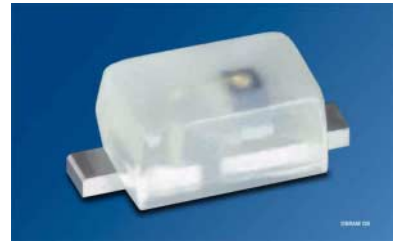


Schnelle IR-Lumineszenzdiode High Speed Infrared Emitter

SFH 4000



Wesentliche Merkmale

- Hohe Ausgangsleistung: 35mW
- Sehr kleines Gehäuse:
(LxBxH) 1,7 mm x 0,8 mm x 0,65 mm
- Sehr kurze Schaltzeiten (10ns)
- Hohe Impulsbelastbarkeit
- IR Reflow Löten geeignet
- Gegurtet lieferbar

Anwendungen

- Miniaturlichtschranken für Gleich- und Wechsellichtbetrieb, Lochstreifenleser
- Industrieelektronik
- „Messen/Steuern/Regeln“
- Sensorik
- Alarm- und Sicherungssysteme
- IR-Freiraumübertragung

Features

- High output power: 35mW
- Very small package:
(LxWxH) 1.7 mm x 0.8 mm x 0.65 mm
- Very short switching times (10ns)
- High pulse handling capability
- Suitable for IR reflow soldering
- Available on tape and reel

Applications

- Miniature photointerrupters
- Industrial electronics
- For drive and control circuits
- Sensor technology
- Alarm and safety equipment
- IR free air transmission

Typ Type	Bestellnummer Ordering Code	Strahlstärkegruppierung ¹⁾ ($I_F = 100 \text{ mA}$, $t_p = 20 \text{ ms}$) Radiant intensity grouping ¹⁾ $I_e \text{ (mW/sr)}$
SFH 4000	Q62702P5524	> 1.6 (typ. 4.4)

¹⁾ gemessen bei einem Raumwinkel $\Omega = 0.01 \text{ sr}$ / measured at a solid angle of $\Omega = 0.01 \text{ sr}$

Grenzwerte ($T_A = 25\text{ °C}$)**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	3	V
Durchlaßstrom Forward current	I_F	100	mA
Stoßstrom, $\tau = 10\text{ }\mu\text{s}$, $D = 0$ Surge current	I_{FSM}	2.2	A
Verlustleistung Power dissipation	P_{tot}	180	mW
Wärmewiderstand Sperrschicht - Umgebung bei Montage auf FR4 Platine, Padgröße je 16 mm^2 Thermal resistance junction - ambient mounted on PC-board (FR4), padsize 16 mm^2 each	R_{thJA}	450	K/W
Wärmewiderstand Sperrschicht - Lötstelle bei Montage auf Metall-Block Thermal resistance junction - soldering point, mounted on metal block	R_{thJS}	≈ 250	K/W

Kennwerte ($T_A = 25\text{ °C}$)**Characteristics**

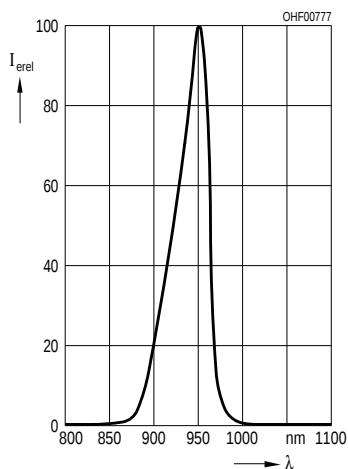
Bezeichnung Parameter	Symbol Symbol	Wert Value	Einheit Unit
Wellenlänge der Strahlung Wavelength at peak emission $I_F = 100\text{ mA}$, $t_p = 20\text{ ms}$	λ_{peak}	950	nm
Spektrale Bandbreite bei 50% von I_{max} Spectral bandwidth at 50% of I_{max} $I_F = 100\text{ mA}$	$\Delta\lambda$	40	nm
Abstrahlwinkel Half angle	φ	± 80	Grad deg.
Aktive Chipfläche Active chip area	A	0.09	mm ²
Abmessungen der aktiven Chipfläche Dimensions of the active chip area	$L \times B$ $L \times W$	0.3×0.3	mm
Schaltzeiten, I_e von 10% auf 90% und von 90% auf 10%, bei $I_F = 100\text{ mA}$, $R_L = 50\text{ }\Omega$ Switching times, I_e from 10% to 90% and from 90% to 10%, $I_F = 100\text{ mA}$, $R_L = 50\text{ }\Omega$	t_r , t_f	10	ns
Kapazität, Capacitance $V_R = 0\text{ V}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$	C_o	15	pF
Durchlaßspannung, Forward voltage $I_F = 100\text{ mA}$, $t_p = 20\text{ ms}$ $I_F = 1\text{ A}$, $t_p = 100\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	V_F V_F	1.5 (≤ 1.8) 3.2 (≤ 4.3)	V V
Sperrstrom, Reverse current $V_R = 3\text{ V}$	I_R	0.01 (≤ 1)	μA
Gesamtstrahlungsfluß, Total radiant flux $I_F = 100\text{ mA}$, $t_p = 20\text{ ms}$	Φ_e	35	mW
Temperaturkoeffizient von I_e bzw. Φ_e , $I_F = 100\text{ mA}$ Temperature coefficient of I_e or Φ_e , $I_F = 100\text{ mA}$	TC_I	- 0.44	%/K
Temperaturkoeffizient von V_F , $I_F = 100\text{ mA}$ Temperature coefficient of V_F , $I_F = 100\text{ mA}$	TC_V	- 1.5	mV/K
Temperaturkoeffizient von λ , $I_F = 100\text{ mA}$ Temperature coefficient of λ , $I_F = 100\text{ mA}$	TC_λ	+ 0.2	nm/K

Strahlstärke I_e in Achsrichtunggemessen bei einem Raumwinkel $\Omega = 0.01$ sr**Radiant Intensity I_e in Axial Direction**at a solid angle of $\Omega = 0.01$ sr

Bezeichnung Parameter	Symbol	Werte Values	Einheit Unit
Strahlstärke Radiant intensity $I_F = 100$ mA, $t_p = 20$ ms	$I_{e \text{ min}}$ $I_{e \text{ typ}}$	1.6 4.4	mW/sr mW/sr
Strahlstärke Radiant intensity $I_F = 1$ A, $t_p = 100$ μ s	$I_{e \text{ typ}}$	20	mW/sr

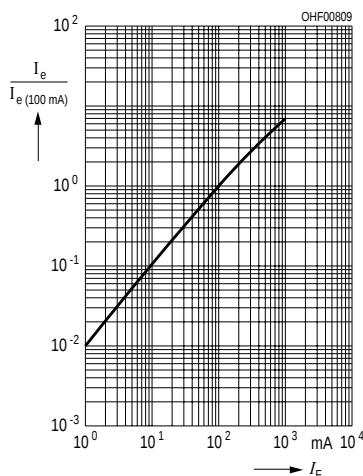
Relative Spectral Emission

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



$$\text{Radiant Intensity } \frac{I_e}{I_e(100 \text{ mA})} = f(I_F)$$

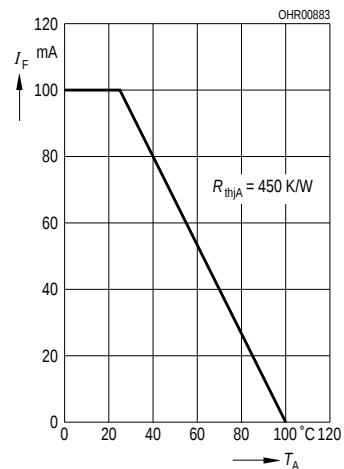
Single pulse, $t_p = 20 \mu\text{s}$



Max. Permissible Forward Current

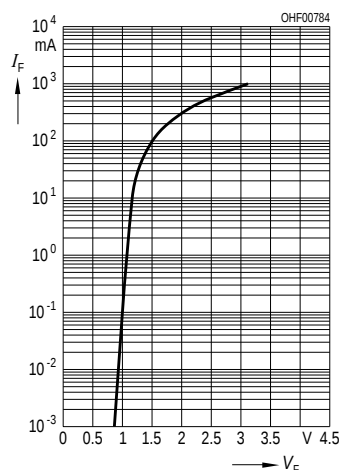
$$I_F = f(T_A)$$

2004-01-28



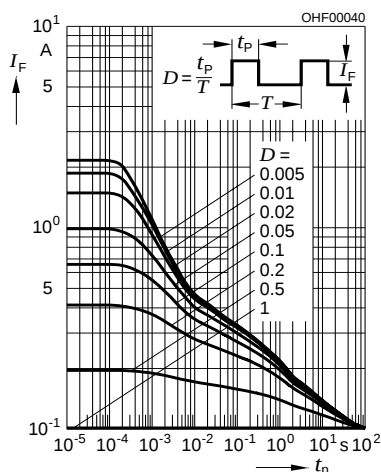
Forward Current

$$I_F = f(V_F) \text{ single pulse, } t_p = 20 \mu\text{s}$$



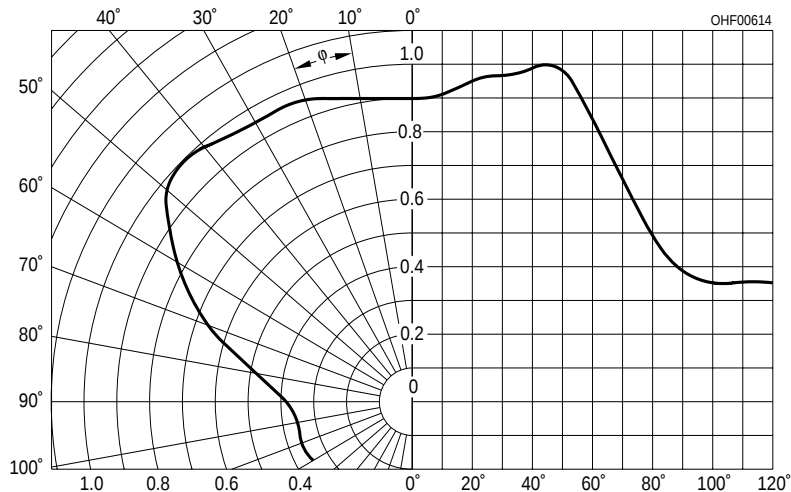
Permissible Pulse Handling Capability

$$I_F = f(\tau), T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}, \text{ duty cycle } D = \text{parameter}$$

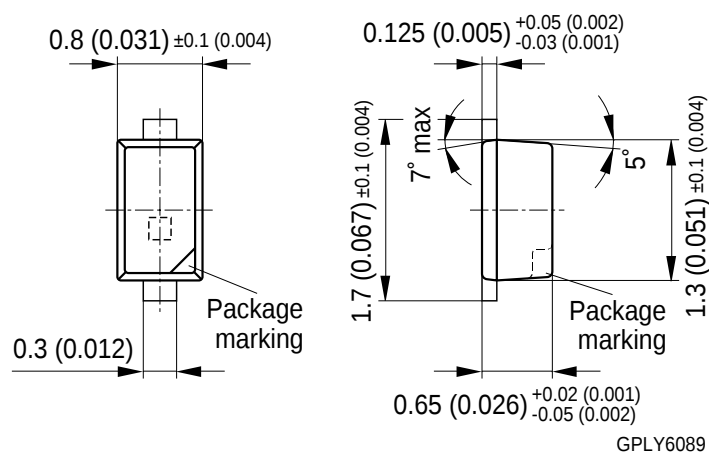


Radiation Characteristics

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

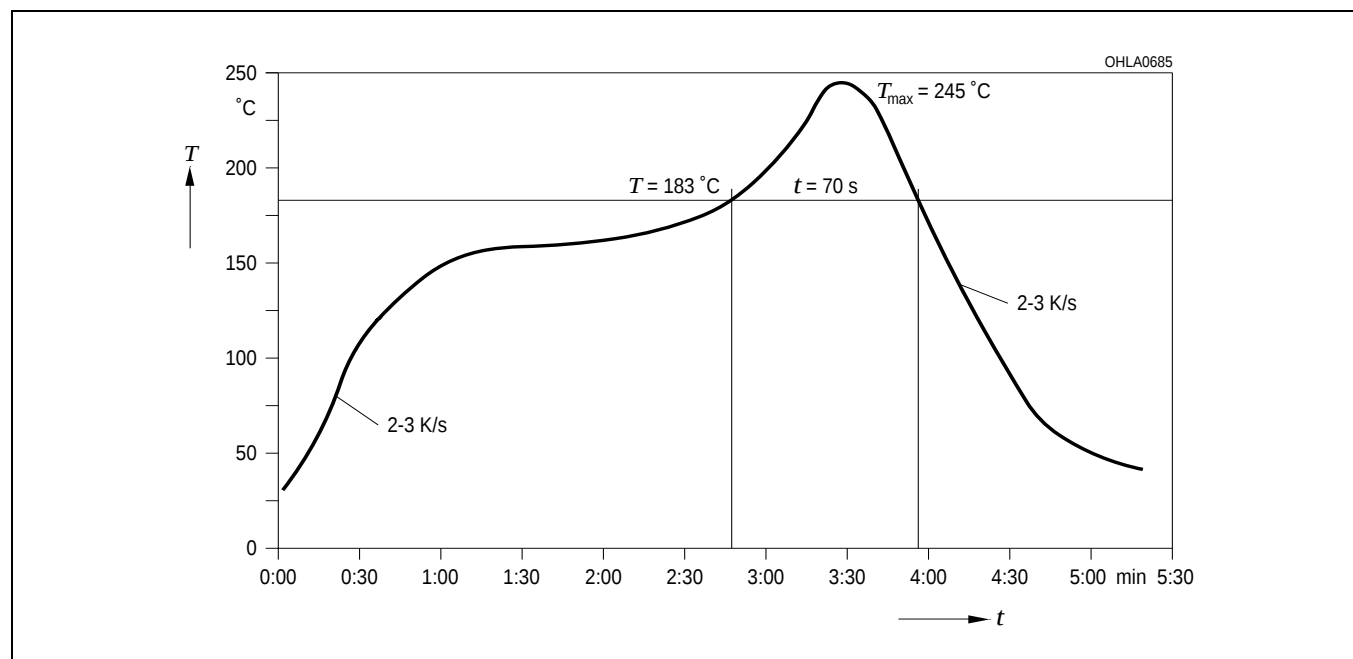


2004-01-28

Maßzeichnung
Package Outlines

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

Package	Epoxy, SmartLED (SCD 80)
Colour	colourless, light diffused
Package marking	Anode

IR-Reflow Lötprofil (nach IPC 9501)**IR Reflow Soldering profile** (acc. to IPC 9501)

Published by OSRAM Opto Semiconductors GmbH & Co. OHG
Wernerwerkstrasse 2, D-93049 Regensburg

© All Rights Reserved.

Attention please!

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 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.