

# Silizium-Differential-Fotodiode

## Silicon Differential Photodiode

### SFH 221



#### Wesentliche Merkmale

- Speziell geeignet für Anwendungen im Bereich von 400 nm bis 1100 nm
- Hohe Fotoempfindlichkeit
- Hermetisch dichte Metallbauform (ähnlich TO-5), geeignet bis 125 °C
- Doppeldiode von extrem hoher Gleichmäßigkeit

#### Features

- Especially suitable for applications from 400 nm to 1100 nm
- High photosensitivity
- Hermetically sealed metal package (similar to TO-5), suitable up to 125 °C
- Double diode with extremely high homogeneousness

#### Anwendungen

- Nachlaufsteuerungen
- Kantenführung
- Industrieelektronik
- „Messen/Steuern/Regeln“

#### Applications

- Follow-up controls
- Edge drives
- Industrial electronics
- For control and drive circuits

Typ Type	Bestellnummer Ordering Code	Gehäuse Package
SFH 221	Q62702-P270	Lötspieße im 5.08-mm-Raster ( $\frac{2}{10}$ “) solder tabs 5.08 mm ( $\frac{2}{10}$ “) lead spacing

**Grenzwerte****Maximum Ratings**

<b>Bezeichnung Parameter</b>	<b>Symbol Symbol</b>	<b>Wert Value</b>	<b>Einheit Unit</b>
Betriebs- und Lagertemperatur Operating and storage temperature range	$T_{op}; T_{stg}$	- 40 ... + 125	°C
Löttemperatur (Lötstelle 2 mm vom Gehäuse entfernt bei Lötzeit $t \leq 3$ s) Soldering temperature in 2 mm distance from case bottom ( $t \leq 3$ s)	$T_s$	230	°C
Sperrspannung Reverse voltage	$V_R$	10	V
Isolationsspannung gegen Gehäuse Insulation voltage vs. package	$V_{IS}$	100	V
Verlustleistung, $T_A = 25$ °C Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	50	mW

**Kennwerte** ( $T_A = 25$  °C, Normlicht A,  $T = 2856$  K) für jede Einzeldiode**Characteristics** ( $T_A = 25$  °C, standard light A,  $T = 2856$  K) per single diode

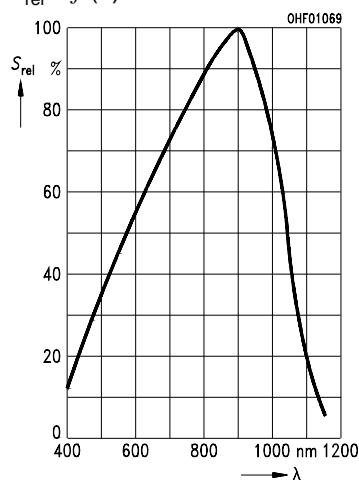
<b>Bezeichnung Parameter</b>	<b>Symbol Symbol</b>	<b>Wert Value</b>	<b>Einheit Unit</b>
Fotoempfindlichkeit, $V_R = 5$ V Spectral sensitivity	$S$	24 ( $\geq 15$ )	nA/lx
Wellenlänge der max. Fotoempfindlichkeit Wavelength of max. sensitivity	$\lambda_{S\ max}$	900	nm
Spektraler Bereich der Fotoempfindlichkeit $S = 10\%$ von $S_{max}$ Spectral range of sensitivity $S = 10\%$ of $S_{max}$	$\lambda$	400 ... 1100	nm
Bestrahlungsempfindliche Fläche Radiant sensitive area	$A$	1.54	mm <sup>2</sup>
Abmessung der bestrahlungsempfindlichen Fläche Dimensions of radiant sensitive area	$L \times B$ $L \times W$	0.7 $\times$ 2.2	mm
Abstand Chipoberfläche zu Gehäuseoberfläche Distance chip front to case surface	$H$	1.1 ... 1.6	mm
Halbwinkel Half angle	$\phi$	$\pm 55$	Grad deg.

**Kennwerte** ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , Normlicht A,  $T = 2856\text{ K}$ ) für jede Einzeldiode

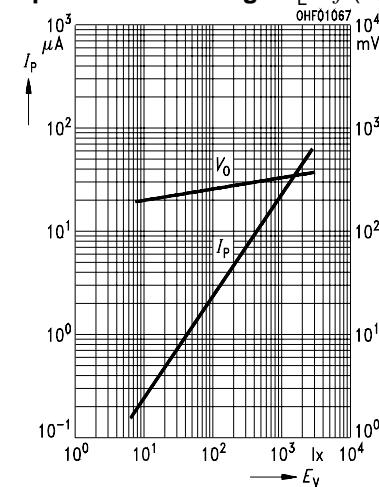
**Characteristics** ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , standard light A,  $T = 2856\text{ K}$ ) per single diode (cont'd)

Bezeichnung Parameter	Symbol Symbol	Wert Value	Einheit Unit
Dunkelstrom, $V_R = 10\text{ V}$ Dark current	$I_R$	10 ( $\leq 100$ )	nA
Spektrale Fotoempfindlichkeit, $\lambda = 850\text{ nm}$ Spectral sensitivity	$S_\lambda$	0.55	A/W
Maximale Abweichung der Fotoempfindlichkeit vom Mittelwert Max. deviation of the system spectral sensitivity from the average	$\Delta S$	$\pm 5$	%
Quantenausbeute, $\lambda = 850\text{ nm}$ Quantum yield	$\eta$	0.80	Electrons Photon
Leerlaufspannung, $E_v = 1000\text{ lx}$ Open-circuit voltage	$V_L$	330 ( $\geq 280$ )	mV
Kurzschlußstrom, $E_v = 1000\text{ lx}$ Short-circuit current	$I_K$	24	$\mu\text{A}$
Isolationsstrom, $V_{IS} = 100\text{ V}$ Insulation current	$I_{IS}$	0.1 ( $\leq 1$ )	nA
Anstiegs- und Abfallzeit des Fotostromes Rise and fall time of the photocurrent $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ ; $V_R = 5\text{ V}$ ; $\lambda = 850\text{ nm}$ ; $I_p = 25\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	$t_r, t_f$	500	ns
Durchlaßspannung, $I_F = 40\text{ mA}$ , $E = 0$ Forward voltage	$V_F$	1.0	V
Kapazität, $V_R = 0\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , $E = 0$ Capacitance	$C_0$	25	pF
Temperaturkoeffizient für $V_L$ Temperature coefficient of $V_L$	$TC_V$	- 2.6	mV/K
Temperaturkoeffizient für $I_K$ Temperature coefficient of $I_K$	$TC_I$	0.18	%/K
Rauschäquivalente Strahlungsleistung Noise equivalent power $V_R = 10\text{ V}$ , $\lambda = 850\text{ nm}$	$NEP$	$1.0 \times 10^{-13}$	$\frac{\text{W}}{\sqrt{\text{Hz}}}$
Nachweisgrenze, $V_R = 10\text{ V}$ , $\lambda = 850\text{ nm}$ Detection limit	$D^*$	$1.2 \times 10^{12}$	$\frac{\text{cm} \times \sqrt{\text{Hz}}}{\text{W}}$

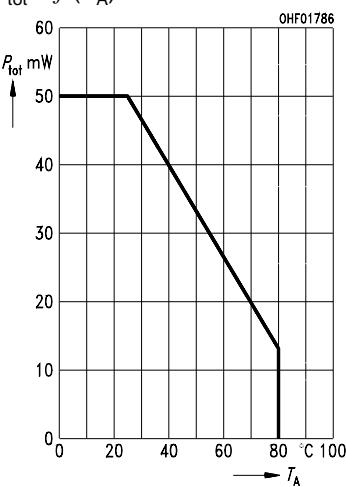
**Relative Spectral Sensitivity**  
 $S_{\text{rel}} = f(\lambda)$



**Photocurrent  $I_P = f(E_v)$ ,  $V_R = 5 \text{ V}$**   
**Open-Circuit-Voltage  $V_o = f(E_v)$**

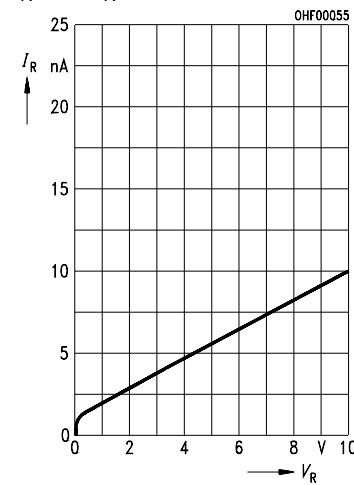


**Total Power Dissipation**  
 $P_{\text{tot}} = f(T_A)$



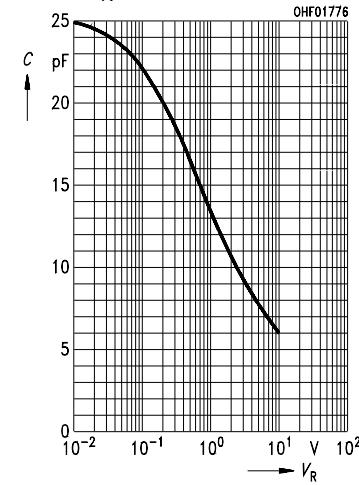
**Dark Current**

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



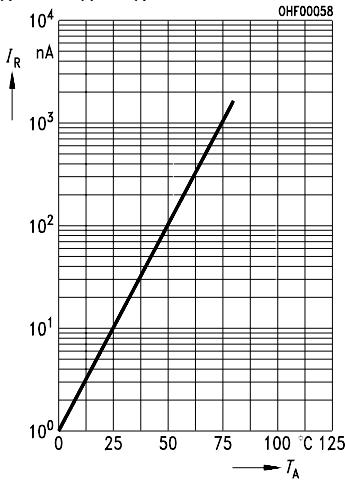
**Capacitance**

$$C = f(V_R), f = 1 \text{ MHz}, E = 0$$



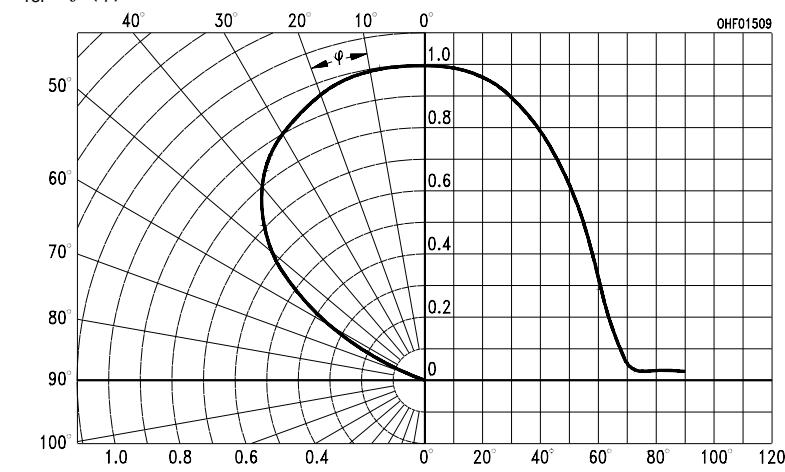
**Dark Current**

$$I_R = f(T_A), V_R = 1 \text{ V}, E = 0$$

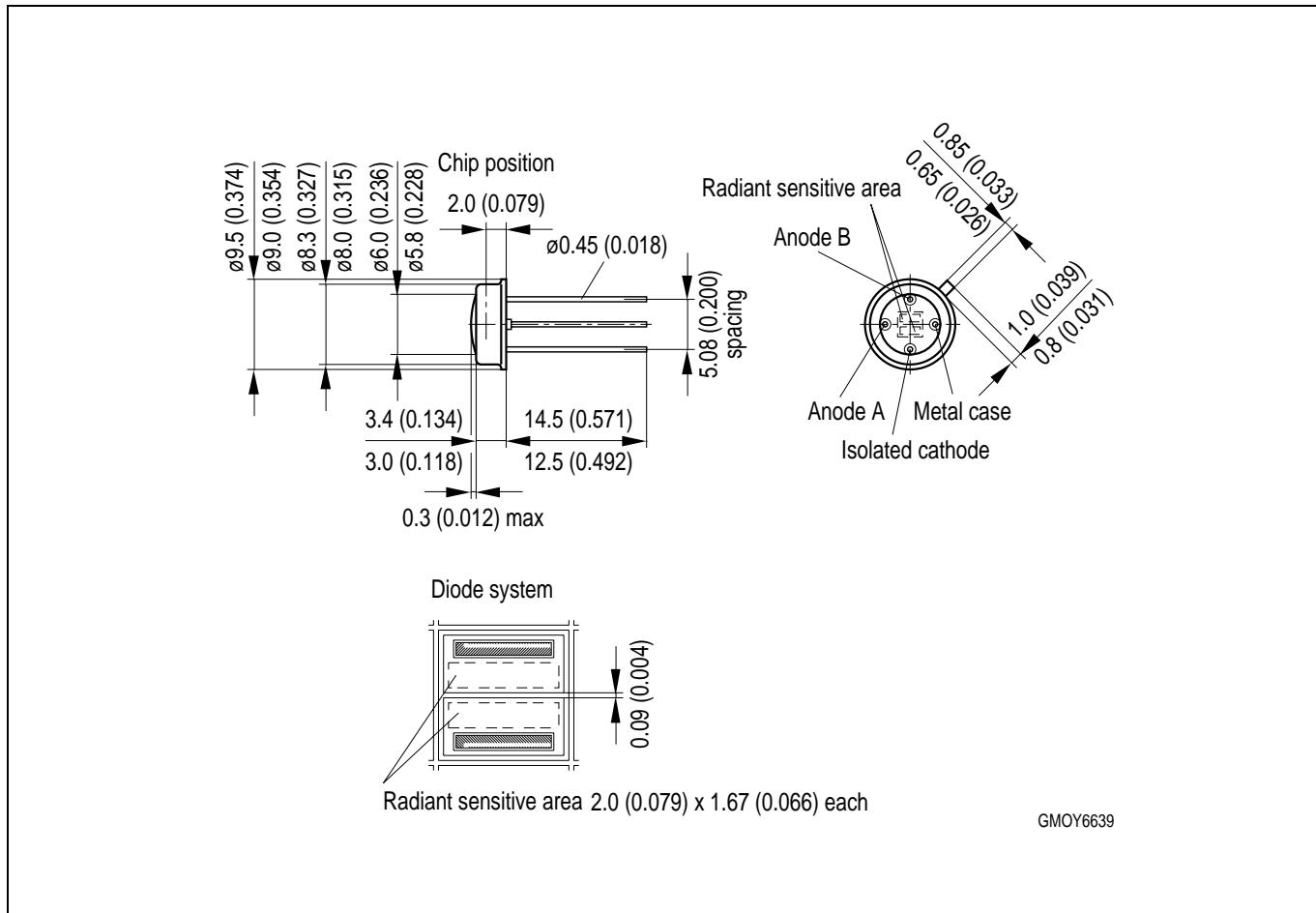


**Directional Characteristics**

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



## Maßzeichnung Package Outlines



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

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 components<sup>1</sup>, may only be used in life-support devices or systems<sup>2</sup> with the express written approval of OSRAM OS.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.