

# BPX 43

## TO18

Silicon NPN Phototransistor



## Applications

- Industrial Automation (Machine controls, Light barriers, Vision controls)

## Features:

- Package: hermetically sealed
- ESD: 2 kV acc. to ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 (HBM, Class 2)
- Spectral range of sensitivity: (typ) 450 ... 1100 nm
- Hermetically sealed metal can package (TO-18), suitable up to 125 °C
- Base connection
- High linearity
- Available in groups
- Suitable up to 125 °C

## Ordering Information

Type	Photocurrent $V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}; \lambda = 950 \text{ nm}; E_e = 0.5 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ $I_{PCE}$	Ordering Code
BPX 43	1250 ... 4000 $\mu\text{A}$	Q62702P0016
BPX 43-4	2000 ... 4000 $\mu\text{A}$	Q62702P0016S004
BPX 43-5	3200 ... 6400 $\mu\text{A}$	Q62702P0016S005
BPX 43-3/4	1250 ... 4000 $\mu\text{A}$	Q62702P3581
BPX 43-4/5	2000 ... 4000 $\mu\text{A}$	Q62702P3582

Only one bin within one packing unit (variation less than 2:1)

## Maximum Ratings

$T_A = 25\text{ °C}$

Parameter	Symbol		Values
Operating temperature	$T_{op}$	min.	-40 °C
		max.	125 °C
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$	min.	-40 °C
		max.	125 °C
Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CE}$	max.	50 V
Collector current	$I_C$	max.	50 mA
Collector surge current $\tau \leq 10\ \mu\text{s}$	$I_{CS}$	max.	200 mA
Emitter-basis voltage	$V_{EB}$	max.	7 V
Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	max.	220 mW
ESD withstand voltage acc. to ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 (HBM, Class 2)	$V_{ESD}$	max.	2 kV

## Characteristics

$T_A = 25\text{ °C}$

Parameter	Symbol		Values
Wavelength of max sensitivity	$\lambda_{S\text{ max}}$	typ.	880 nm
Spectral range of sensitivity	$\lambda_{10\%}$	typ.	450 ... 1100 nm
Chip dimensions	L x W	typ.	1.02 x 1.02 mm x mm
Radiant sensitive area	A	typ.	0.675 mm <sup>2</sup>
Half angle	$\varphi$	typ.	15 °
Photocurrent $V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}$ ; Std. Light A; $E_v = 1000\text{ lx}$	$I_{PCE}$	typ.	7750 $\mu\text{A}$
Photocurrent of collector-base photodiode $E_e = 0.5\text{ mW/cm}^2$ ; $\lambda = 950\text{ nm}$ ; $V_{CB} = 5\text{ V}$	$I_{PCB}$	typ.	11 $\mu\text{A}$
Photocurrent of collector-base photodiode $E_v = 1000\text{ lx}$ ; Std. Light A ; $V_{CB} = 5\text{ V}$	$I_{PCB}$	typ.	35 $\mu\text{A}$
Dark current $V_{CE} = 20\text{ V}$	$I_{CE0}$	typ. max.	20 nA 100 nA
Rise time $I_C = 1\text{ mA}$ ; $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ; $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$	$t_r$	typ.	12 $\mu\text{s}$
Fall time $I_C = 1\text{ mA}$ ; $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ; $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$	$t_f$	typ.	12 $\mu\text{s}$
Collector-emitter saturation voltage <sup>1)</sup> $I_C = I_{PCE,\text{min}} \times 0.3$ ; $E_e = 0.5\text{ mW/cm}^2$	$V_{CE\text{sat}}$	typ.	230 mV
Capacitance $V_{CE} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ ; $E = 0$	$C_{CE}$	typ.	23 pF
Capacitance $V_{CB} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ ; $E = 0$	$C_{CB}$	typ.	39 pF
Capacitance $V_{EB} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ ; $E = 0$	$C_{EB}$	typ.	47 pF
Thermal resistance junction ambient real	$R_{thJA}$	max.	450 K / W

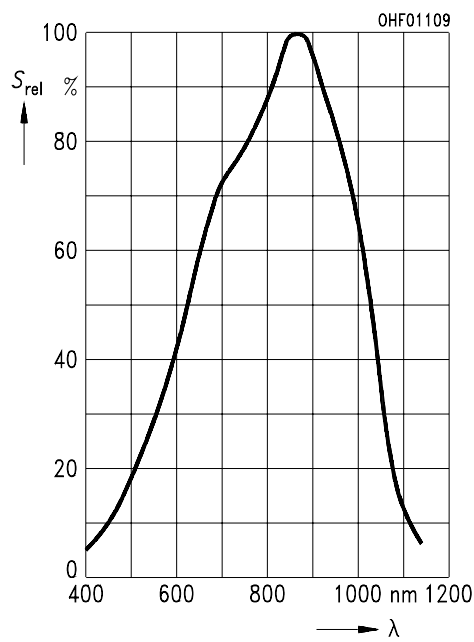
## Grouping

$T_A = 25\text{ °C}$

Group	Photocurrent	Photocurrent
	$V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}; \lambda = 950\text{ nm}; E_e = 0.5\text{ mW/cm}^2$ min. $I_{PCE}$	$V_{CE} = 5\text{ V}; \lambda = 950\text{ nm}; E_e = 0.5\text{ mW/cm}^2$ max. $I_{PCE}$
3	1250 $\mu\text{A}$	2500 $\mu\text{A}$
4	2000 $\mu\text{A}$	4000 $\mu\text{A}$
5	3200 $\mu\text{A}$	6400 $\mu\text{A}$

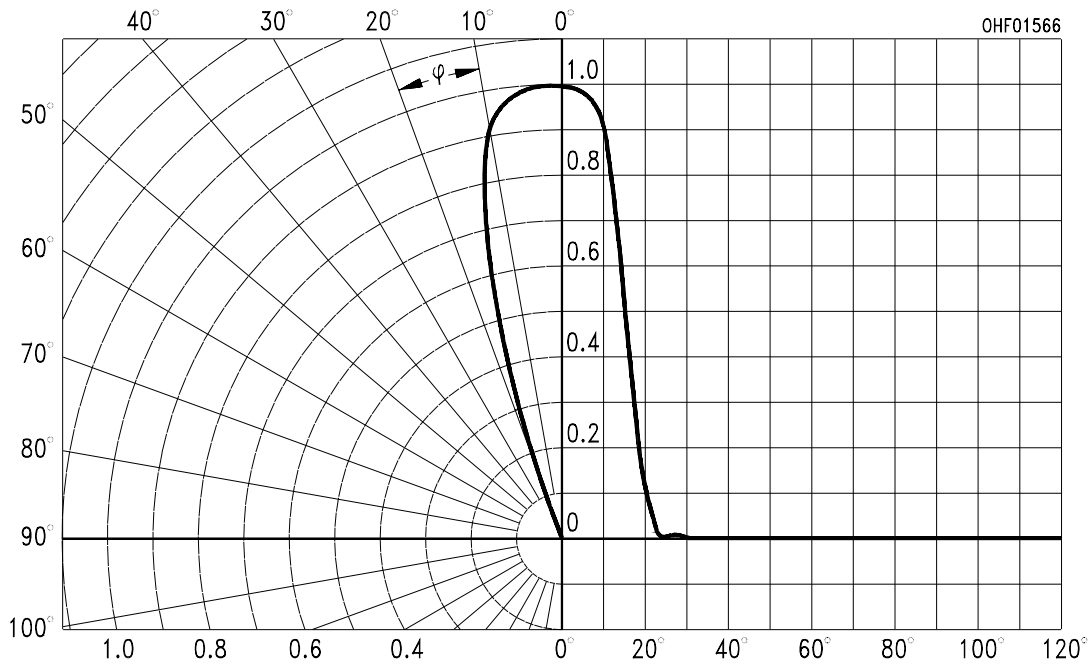
## Relative Spectral Sensitivity <sup>2), 3)</sup>

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



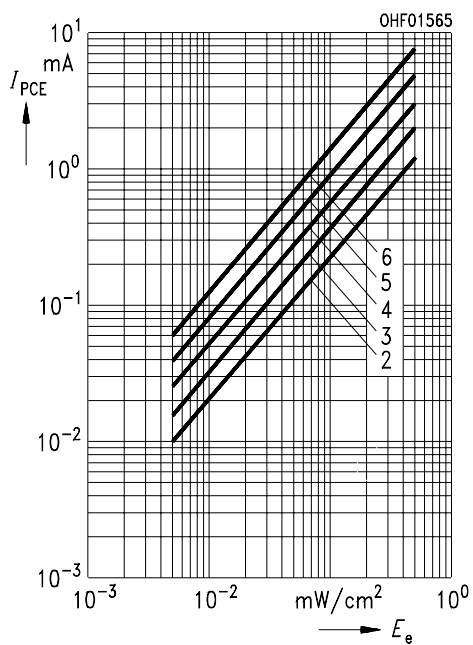
### Directional Characteristics <sup>2), 3)</sup>

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



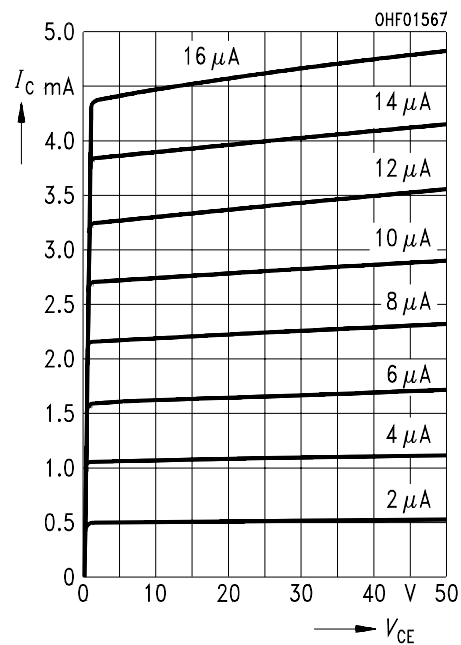
### Photocurrent <sup>2), 3)</sup>

$$I_{PCE} = f(E_e); V_{CE} = 5 V$$



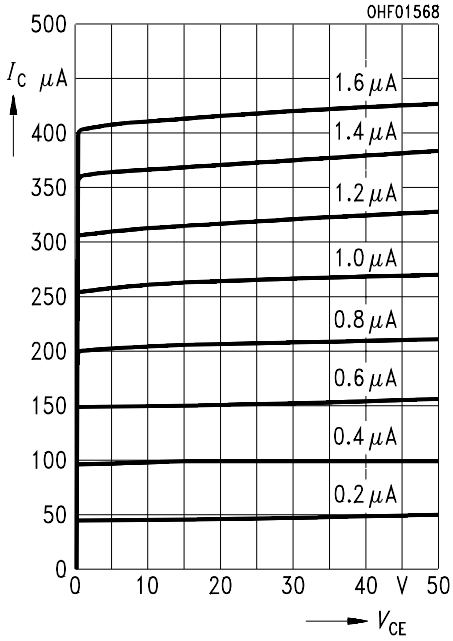
### Collector Current <sup>2), 3)</sup>

$$I_{CE} = f(V_{CE}); I_B = \text{Parameter}$$



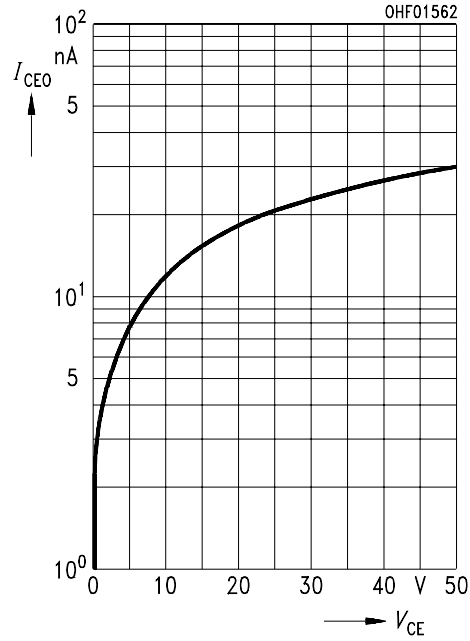
**Collector Current** <sup>2), 3)</sup>

$I_{CE} = f(V_{CE}); I_B = \text{Parameter}$



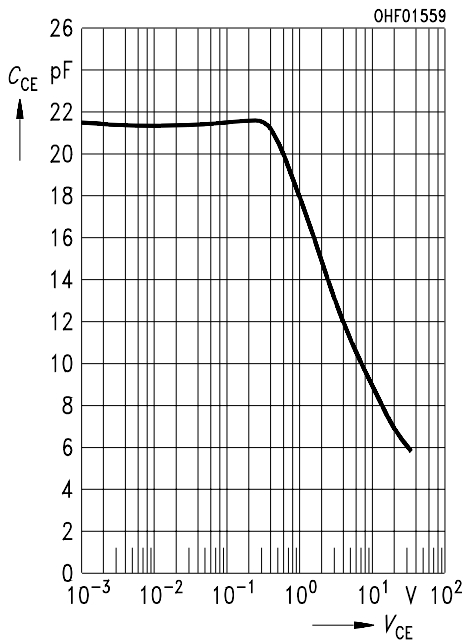
**Dark Current** <sup>2), 3)</sup>

$I_{CE0} = f(V_{CE}); E = 0;$



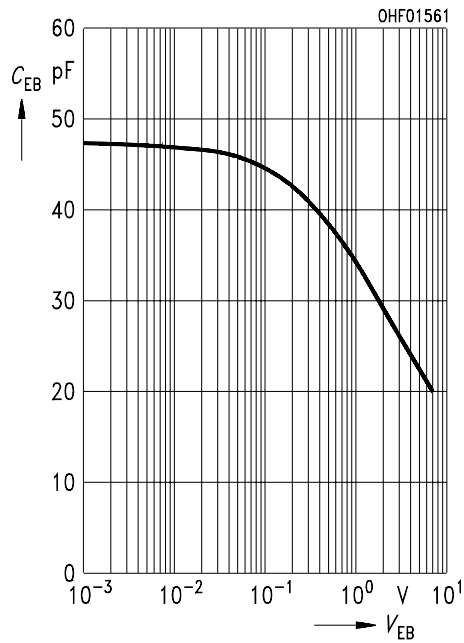
**Collector-Emitter Capacitance** <sup>2), 3)</sup>

$C_{CE} = f(V_{CE}); f = 1 \text{ MHz}; E = 0;$



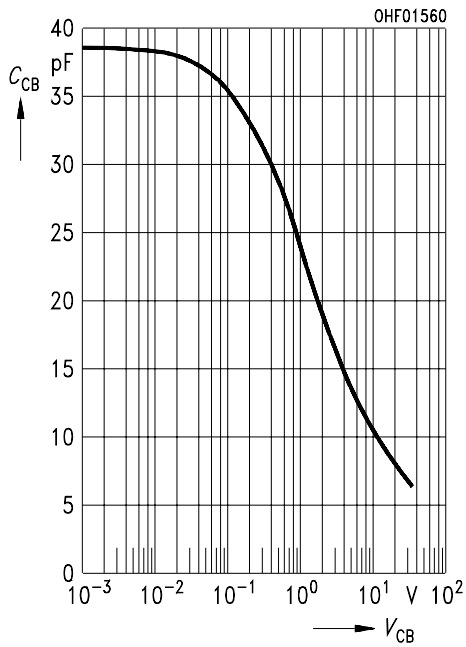
**Emitter-Base Capacitance** <sup>2), 3)</sup>

$C_{EB} = f(V_{EB}); f = 1 \text{ MHz}; E = 0;$



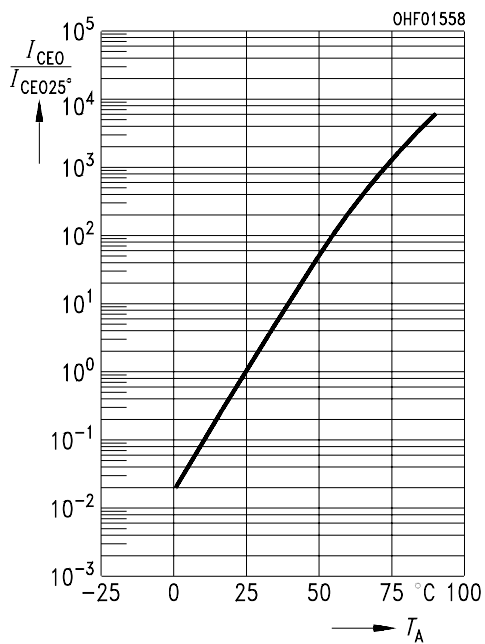
### Collector-Base Capacitance <sup>2), 3)</sup>

$$C_{CB} = f(V_{CB}); f = 1 \text{ MHz}; E = 0 ;$$



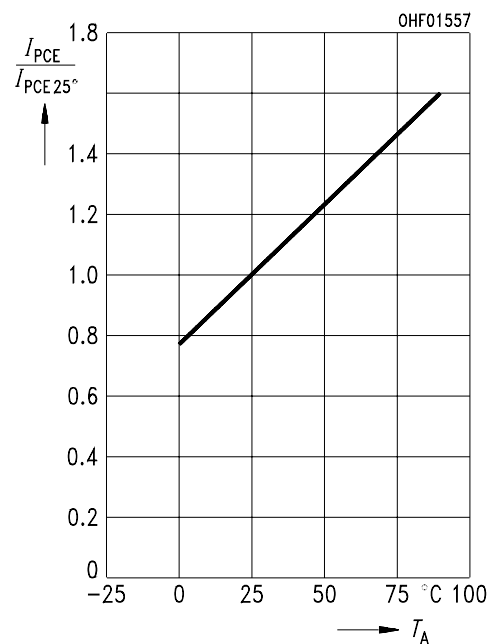
### Dark Current <sup>2)</sup>

$$I_{CE0} = f(V_{CE}); E = 0 ;$$



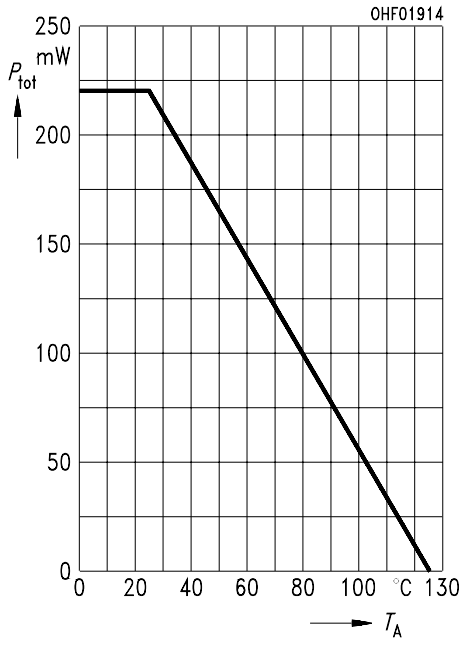
### Photocurrent <sup>2)</sup>

$$I_{PCE,rel} = f(T_A); V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$$



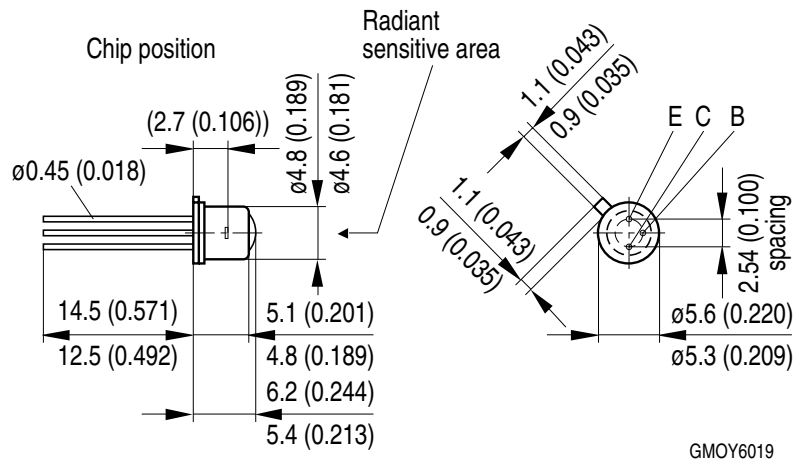
## Power Consumption

$$P_{\text{tot}} = f(T_A); R_{\text{thJA}} = 450 \text{ K / W}$$





Dimensional Drawing <sup>4)</sup>

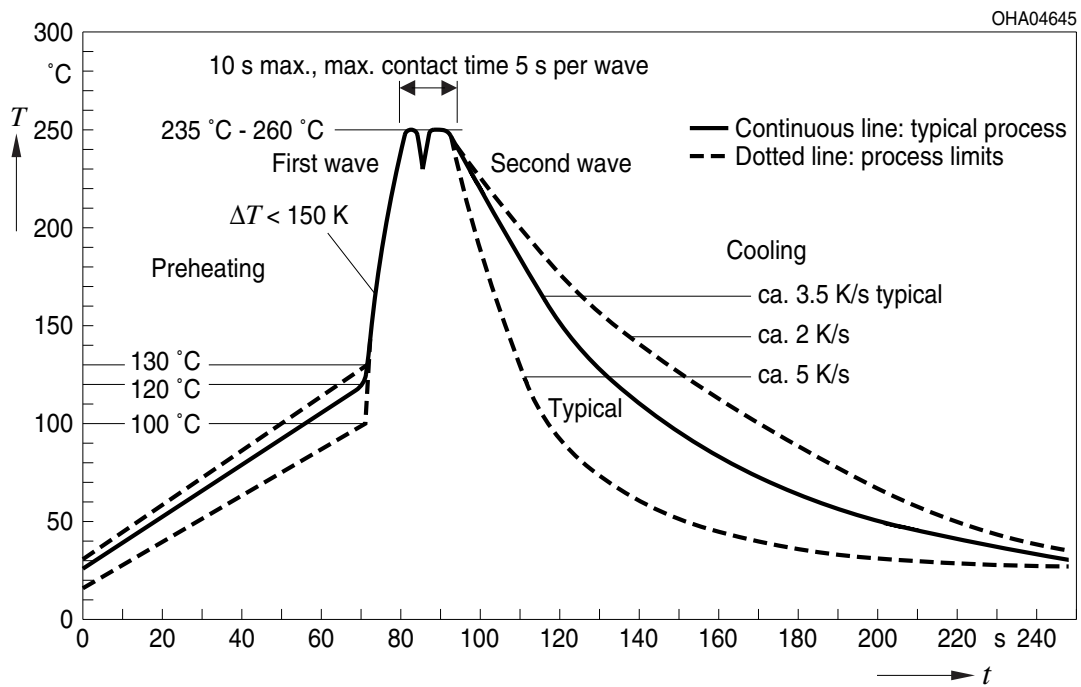


**Approximate Weight:** 332.0 mg

**Package marking:** Emitter

## TTW Soldering

IEC-61760-1 TTW



## Notes

The evaluation of eye safety occurs according to the standard IEC 62471:2006 (photo biological safety of lamps and lamp systems). Within the risk grouping system of this IEC standard, the LED specified in this data sheet fall into the class **exempt group (exposure time 10000 s)**. Under real circumstances (for exposure time, conditions of the eye pupils, observation distance), it is assumed that no endangerment to the eye exists from these devices. As a matter of principle, however, it should be mentioned that intense light sources have a high secondary exposure potential due to their blinding effect. When looking at bright light sources (e.g. headlights), temporary reduction in visual acuity and afterimages can occur, leading to irritation, annoyance, visual impairment, and even accidents, depending on the situation.

Subcomponents of this LED contain, in addition to other substances, metal filled materials including silver. Metal filled materials can be affected by environments that contain traces of aggressive substances. Therefore, we recommend that customers minimize LED exposure to aggressive substances during storage, production, and use. LEDs that showed visible discoloration when tested using the described tests above did show no performance deviations within failure limits during the stated test duration. Respective failure limits are described in the IEC60810.

For further application related informations please visit [www.osram-os.com/appnotes](http://www.osram-os.com/appnotes)

## Disclaimer

### Disclaimer

Language english will prevail in case of any discrepancies or deviations between the two language wordings.

### 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.

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## Glossary

- 1) **IPCEmin:**  $I_{\text{PCEmin}}$  is the min. photocurrent of the specified group.
- 2) **Typical Values:** Due to the special conditions of the manufacturing processes of LED, the typical data or calculated correlations of technical parameters can only reflect statistical figures. These do not necessarily correspond to the actual parameters of each single product, which could differ from the typical data and calculated correlations or the typical characteristic line. If requested, e.g. because of technical improvements, these typ. data will be changed without any further notice.
- 3) **Testing temperature:**  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
- 4) **Tolerance of Measure:** Unless otherwise noted in drawing, tolerances are specified with  $\pm 0.1$  and dimensions are specified in mm.

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