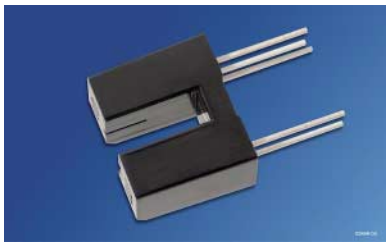
Gabellichtschranke mit Schmitt-Trigger IC
Slotted Interrupter with Schmitt-Trigger-IC

SFH 9340
SFH 9341



Wesentliche Merkmale

- Kompaktes Gehäuse
- IR-Sender: GaAs (950 nm)
- Empfänger: Schmitt-Trigger IC
- Empfänger: Tageslichtsperrfilter
- SFH 9340: Ausgang active low
- SFH 9341: Ausgang active high
- Einschaltstrom: typ. 0.6 mA

Features

- Compact Type
- IR-emitter: GaAs (950 nm)
- Detector: Schmitt-Trigger IC
- Detector: Daylight-Cutoff Filter
- SFH 9340: Output active low
- SFH 9341: Output active high
- Threshold current: typ. 0.6 mA

Anwendungen

- Optischer Schalter
- Pulsformer
- Zähler

Applications

- Optical threshold switch
- Pulseformer
- Counter

Typ Type	Bestellnummer Ordering Code	Gehäuse Package
SFH 9340	Q62702-P5120	Polykarbonat Plastikgehäuse. Senderseite durch Buchstaben „E“, Empfängerseite durch Buchstaben „S“ gekennzeichnet. Polycarbonate plastic material housing. Emitter side marked with letter “E”, Detector/Sensor side marked with letter “S”.
SFH 9341	Q62702-P5121	

Grenzwerte (T_A = 25 °C)
Maximum Ratings

Bezeichnung **Parameter**	**Symbol** **Symbol**	**Wert** **Value**	**Einheit** **Unit**
Sender (GaAs-Diode) **Emitter** (GaAs diode)			
Sperrspannung Reverse voltage	V_R	5	V
Durchlassstrom Forward current	I_F (DC)	60	mA
Stoßstrom ($t_P \leq 10$ µs, D = 0) Surge current	I_{FSM}	1	A
Verlustleistung Power dissipation	P_{tot}	100	mW
Wärmewiderstand Thermal resistance	R_{thJA}	280	K/W
Empfänger (Schmitt-Trigger IC) **Detector** (Schmitt-Trigger IC)			
Versorgungsspannung Supply voltage	V_{CC}	– 0.5 … + 20	V
Ausgangsspannung Output voltage	V_{OUT}	– 0.5 … + 20	V
Ausgangsstrom (T_A = 25 °C) Output current	I_O	50	mA
Verlustleistung Power dissipation	P_{tot}	150	mW
Gabellichtschranke **Slotted Interrupter**			
Lagertemperatur Storage temperature range	T_{stg}	– 40 … + 85	°C
Betriebstemperatur Operating temperature range	T_{op}	– 40 … + 85	°C
Elektrostatische Entladung Electrostatic discharge	ESD	2	kV

Kennwerte (T_A = 25 °C)
Characteristics

Bezeichnung **Parameter**	**Symbol** **Symbol**	**Wert** **Value**	**Einheit** **Unit**
Sender (GaAs-Diode) **Emitter** (GaAs diode)			
Durchlassspannung (I_F = 20 mA, t_p = 20 ms) Forward voltage	V_F	1.2 (< 1.4)	V
Sperrstrom (V_R = 3 V) Reverse current	I_R	0.01 (< 1)	µA
Kapazität (V_R = 0 V, f = 1 MHz) Capacitance	C_0	16	pF
Wellenlänge der Strahlung Wavelength of peak emission	λ_{peak}	950	nm

Empfänger (Schmitt-Trigger IC) (wenn nicht anders angegeben, V_{CC} = 5 V) **Detector** (Schmitt-Trigger IC) (unless otherwise specified, V_{CC} = 5 V)				
Ausgangsspannung „High“ Output voltage “High” I_O = 0, V_{CC} = 4.5 - 18 V	V_{OH}	V_{CC} (> 4.0)		V
Ausgangsspannung „Low“ Output voltage “Low” I_O = 16 mA	V_{OL}	0.15 (< 0.4)		V
Stromaufnahme Supply current V_{CC} = 5 V V_{CC} = 18 V	I_{CC}	 3.5 (< 5) 5.0		mA
Anstiegszeit 10% bis 90% Rise time 10% to 90% R_L = 280 Ω, I_F = 4 mA, λ = 950 nm	t_r	**SFH 9340** 20	**SFH 9341** 30	ns
Abfallzeit 90% bis 10% Fall time 90% to 10% R_L = 280 Ω, I_F = 4 mA, λ = 950 nm	t_f	**SFH 9340** 10	**SFH 9341** 20	ns
Ausgangsverzögerungszeit Propagation delay time “ON” R_L = 280 Ω, I_F = 4 mA, λ = 950 nm	t_{ON}	1		µs
Ausgangsverzögerungszeit Propagation delay time “OFF” R_L = 280 Ω, I_F = 4 mA, λ = 950 nm	t_{OFF}	2		µs

Kennwerte (T_A = 25 °C)
Characteristics (cont'd)

Bezeichnung **Parameter**	**Symbol** **Symbol**	**Wert** **Value**	**Einheit** **Unit**

Gabellichtschranke (wenn nicht anders angegeben, V_{CC} = 5 V)
Slotted Interrupter (unless otherwise specified: V_{CC} = 5 V)

Schaltschwelle Threshold current "ON"	$I_{F, ON}$	typ. 0.6 (< 2.0)	mA
Schaltschwelle Threshold current "OFF"	$I_{F, OFF}$	0.36 (> 0.05)	mA
Hysterese Hysteresis	$I_{F, OFF}$ / $I_{F, ON}$	0.6 (0.5 … 0.9)	–

Zulässiger Arbeitsbereich Detektor (Schmitt-Trigger IC)
Operating Conditions Detector (Schmitt-Trigger IC)

Bezeichnung **Parameter**	**Symbol** **Symbol**	**Wert** **Value**	**Einheit** **Unit**
Versorgungsspannung Supply voltage	V_{CC}	4 … 18	V
Ausgangsstrom Output current	I_O	< 16	mA

Zur Stabilisierung der Versorgung wird ein Stützkondensator (angeschlossen zwischen V_{CC} und GND) von typ. 0,1 µF empfohlen.
A bypass capacitor, 0.1 µF typical, connected between V_{CC} and GND is recommended in order to stabilize power supply line.

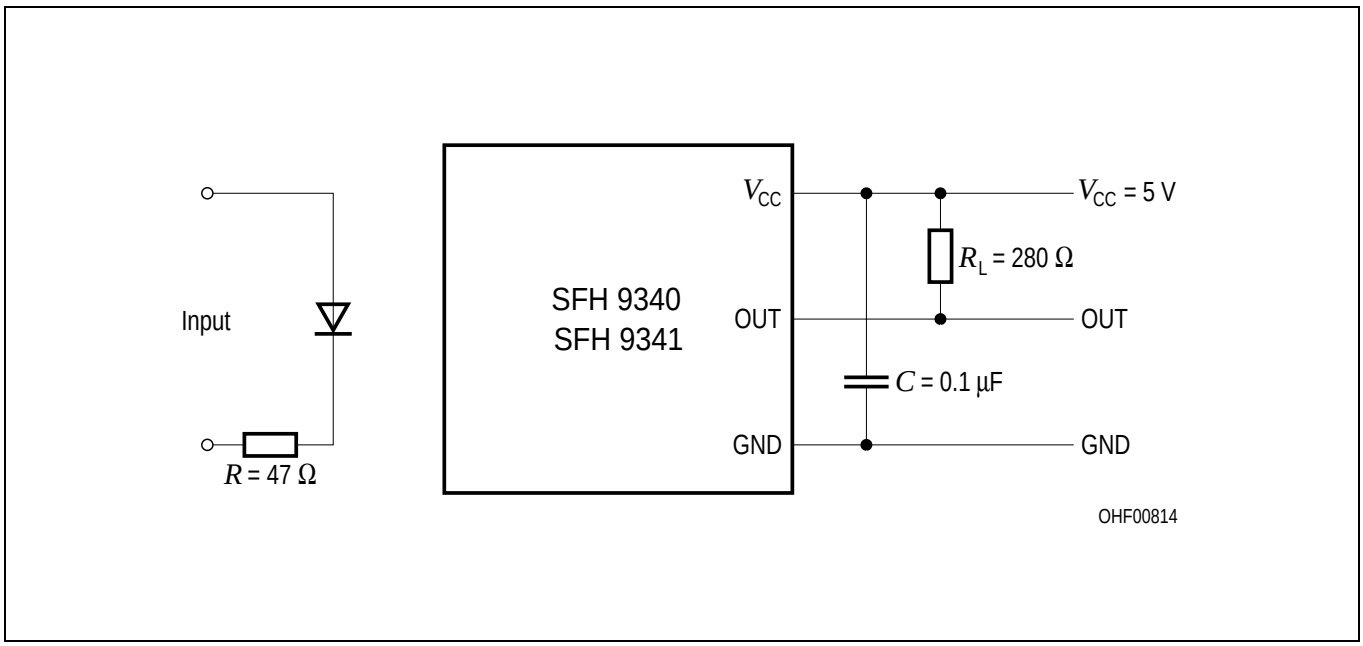


Figure 1 Test Circuit for Switching and Response Time

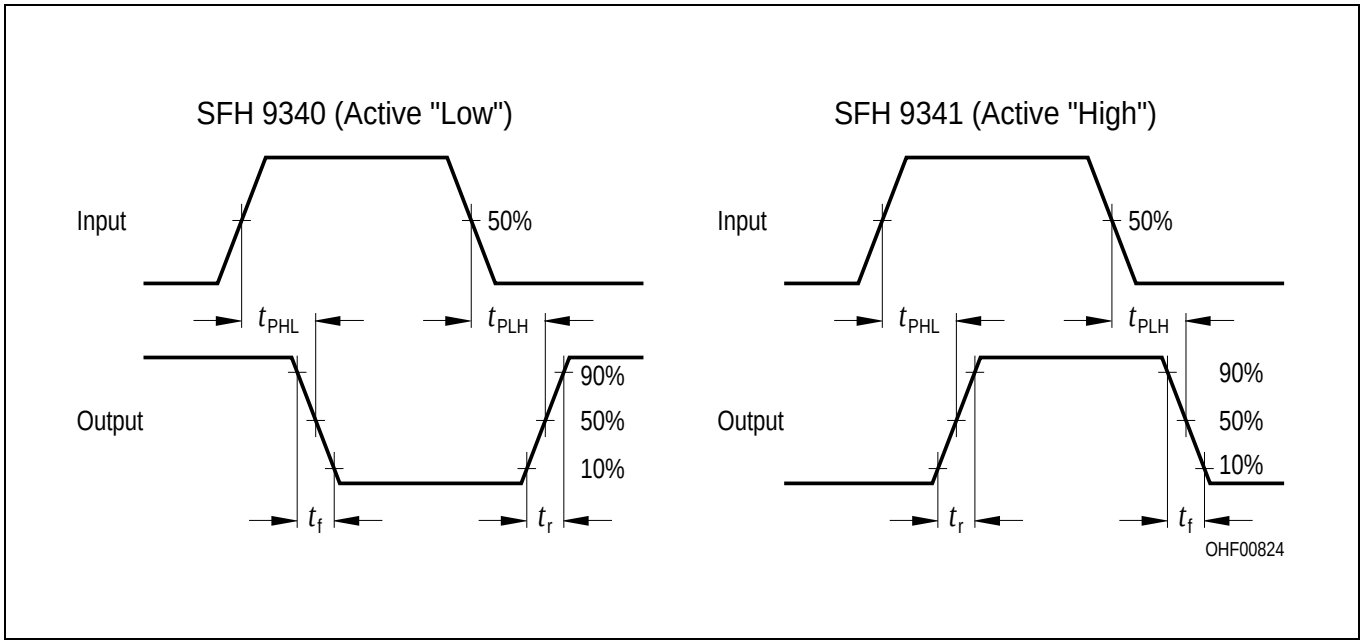
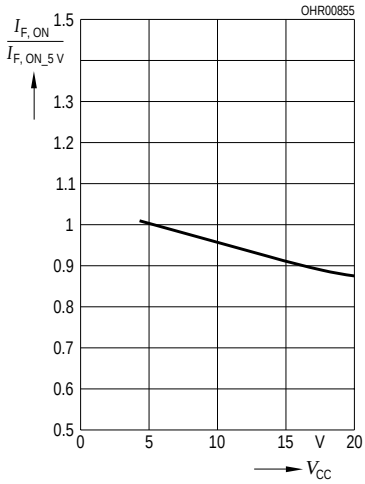
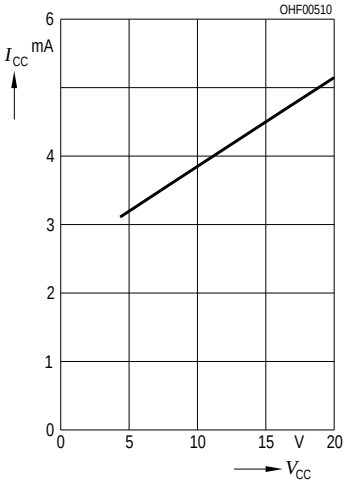


Figure 2 Switching Time Definitions

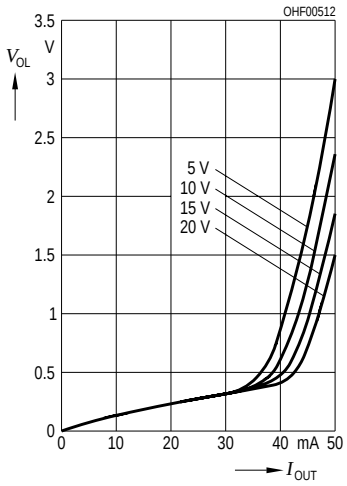
Relative Threshold
$I_{F,\,ON}/I_{F,\,ON\,(Vcc\,=\,5\,V)} = f\,(V_{CC})$



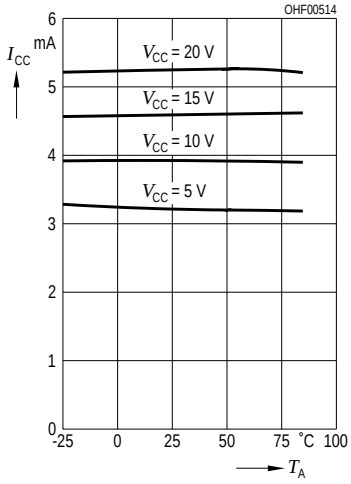
Supply Current
$I_{CC} = f\,(V_{CC})$



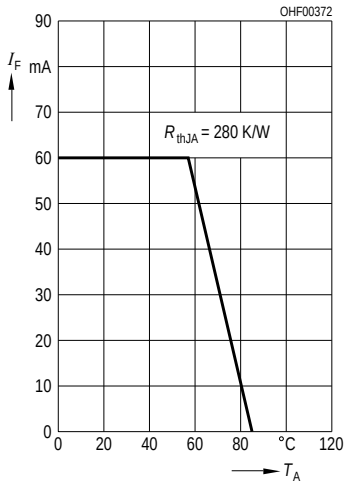
Output Voltage
$V_{OL} = f(I_{OUT}, V_{CC})$



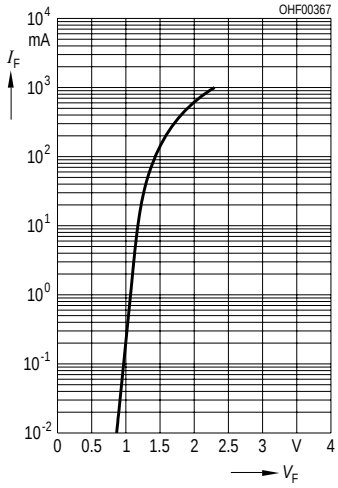
Supply Current vs. Ambient Temperature $I_{CC} = f\,(T_A, V_{CC})$



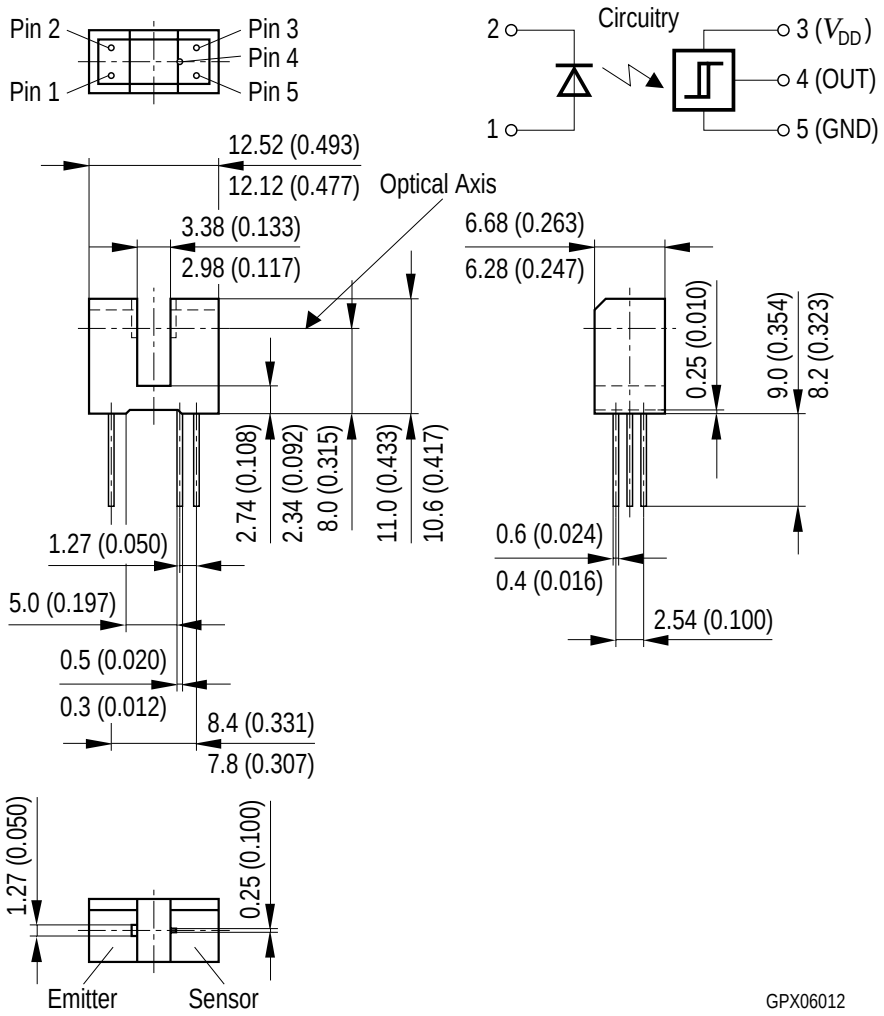
Max. Permissible Forward Current
$I_F = f\,(T_A)$



Forward Current $I_F = f\,(V_F)$
Single pulse, t_p = 20 µs



Maßzeichnung
Package Outlines



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

Löthinweise
Soldering Conditions

Bauform Type	Tauch-, Schwalllötung Dip, Wave Soldering		Reflowlötung Reflow Soldering		Kolbenlötung Iron Soldering	
	Peak Temp. (solderbath)	Max. Time in Peak Zone	Peak Temp. (package temp.)	Max. Time in Peak Zone	(Iron temp.)	Max. Time
SFH 9340 SFH 9341	260 °C	10 s	n.a.	–	300 °C	5 s

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

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 [1] , may only be used in life-support devices or systems [2] with the express written approval of OSRAM OS.
[1] A critical component is a component usedin 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.