

**NPN-Silizium-Fototransistor**  
**Silicon NPN Phototransistor**  
**Lead (Pb) Free Product - RoHS Compliant**

**BP 103**



**Wesentliche Merkmale**

- Speziell geeignet für Anwendungen im Bereich von 450 nm bis 1100 nm
- Hohe Linearität
- TO-18, Bodenplatte, klares Epoxy-Gießharz, mit Basisanschluss

**Anwendungen**

- Computer-Blitzlichtgeräte
- Lichtschranken für Gleich- und Wechsellichtbetrieb
- Industrieelektronik
- „Messen/Steuern/Regeln“

**Features**

- Especially suitable for applications from 450 nm to 1100 nm
- High linearity
- TO-18, base plate, transparent epoxy resin lens, with base connection

**Applications**

- Computer-controlled flashes
- Photointerrupters
- Industrial electronics
- For control and drive circuits

Typ Type	Bestellnummer Ordering Code	Fotostrom , $E_e = 0.5 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ , $\lambda = 950 \text{ nm}$ , $V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$ Photocurrent $I_{PCE} (\mu\text{A})$
BP 103	Q62702P0075	> 80
BP 103-3/4	Q62702P3577	> 125...400

**Grenzwerte**  
**Maximum Ratings**

Bezeichnung Parameter	Symbol Symbol	Wert Value	Einheit Unit
Betriebs- und Lagertemperatur Operating and storage temperature range	$T_{op}; T_{stg}$	- 40 ... + 80	°C
Kollektor-Emitterspannung Collector-emitter voltage	$V_{CE}$	35	V
Kollektorstrom Collector current	$I_C$	100	mA
Kollektorspitzenstrom, $\tau < 10 \mu s$ Collector surge current	$I_{CS}$	200	mA
Emitter-Basisspannung Emitter-base voltage	$V_{EB}$	7	V
Verlustleistung, $T_A = 25 \text{ °C}$ Total power dissipation	$P_{tot}$	150	mW
Wärmewiderstand Thermal resistance	$R_{thJA}$	500	K/W

Kennwerte ( $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$ ,  $\lambda = 950\text{ nm}$ )

## Characteristics

Bezeichnung Parameter	Symbol Symbol	Wert Value	Einheit Unit
Wellenlänge der max. Fotoempfindlichkeit Wavelength of max. sensitivity	$\lambda_{S\text{ max}}$	850	nm
Spektraler Bereich der Fotoempfindlichkeit $S = 10\%$ von $S_{\text{max}}$ Spectral range of sensitivity $S = 10\%$ of $S_{\text{max}}$	$\lambda$	450 ... 1100	nm
Bestrahlungsempfindliche Fläche Radiant sensitive area	$A$	0.11	mm <sup>2</sup>
Abmessungen der Chipfläche Dimensions of chip area	$L \times B$ $L \times W$	$0.5 \times 0.5$	mm $\times$ mm
Halbwinkel Half angle	$\varphi$	$\pm 55$	Grad deg.
Fotostrom der Kollektor-Basis-Fotodiode Photocurrent of collector-base photodiode $E_e = 0.5\text{ mW/cm}^2$ , $V_{CB} = 5\text{ V}$ $E_v = 1000\text{ lx}$ , Normlicht/standard light A $V_{CB} = 5\text{ V}$	$I_{PCB}$ $I_{PCB}$	1.0 3.1	$\mu\text{A}$ $\mu\text{A}$
Kapazität Capacitance $V_{CE} = 0\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , $E = 0$ $V_{CB} = 0\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , $E = 0$ $V_{EB} = 0\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , $E = 0$	$C_{CE}$ $C_{CB}$ $C_{EB}$	7.5 13 19	pF pF pF
Dunkelstrom Dark current $V_{CE} = 20\text{V}$ , $E = 0$	$I_{CEO}$	1 ( $\leq 50$ )	nA

Die Fototransistoren werden nach ihrer Fotoempfindlichkeit gruppiert und mit arabischen Ziffern gekennzeichnet.

The phototransistors are grouped according to their spectral sensitivity and distinguished by arabian figures.

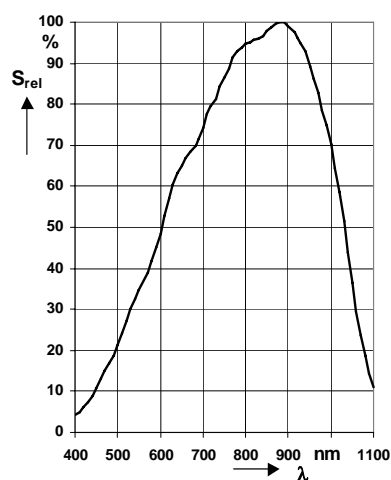
Bezeichnung Parameter	Symbol Symbol	Wert Value				Einheit Unit
		-2	-3	-4	-5	
Fotostrom Photocurrent $E_e = 0.5 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ , $\lambda = 950 \text{ nm}$ , $V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$ $E_v = 1000 \text{ lx}$ , Normlicht/standard light A $V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$	$I_{PCE}$	80...160	125...250	200...400	$\geq 320$	$\mu\text{A}$
	$I_{PCE}$	0.38	0.6	0.95	1.4	mA
Anstiegszeit/Abfallzeit Rise and fall time $I_C = 1 \text{ mA}$ , $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$ , $R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$	$t_r, t_f$	5	7	9	12	$\mu\text{s}$
Kollektor-Emitter- Sättigungsspannung Collector-emitter saturation voltage $I_C = I_{PCEmin}^{1)} \times 0.3$ $E_e = 0.5 \text{ mW/cm}^2$	$V_{CEsat}$	150	150	150	150	mV
Stromverstärkung Current gain $E_e = 0.5 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ , $V_{CE} = 5 \text{ V}$	$\frac{I_{PCE}}{I_{PCB}}$	120	190	300	480	–

<sup>1)</sup>  $I_{PCEmin}$  ist der minimale Fotostrom der jeweiligen Gruppe.

<sup>1)</sup>  $I_{PCEmin}$  is the min. photocurrent of the specified group.

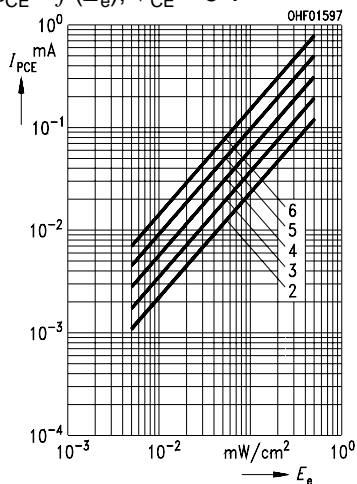
**Relative Spectral Sensitivity**

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



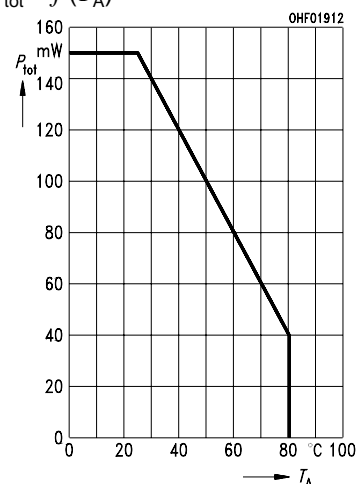
**Photocurrent**

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



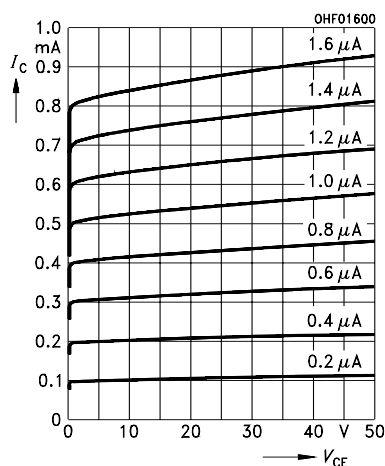
**Total Power Dissipation**

$P_{tot} = f(T_A)$



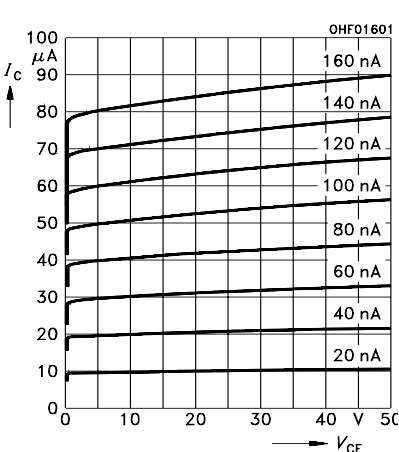
**Output Characteristics**

$I_C = f(V_{CE}), I_B = \text{Parameter}$



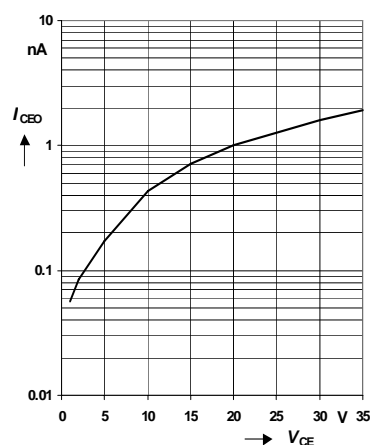
**Output Characteristics**

$I_C = f(V_{CE}), I_B = \text{Parameter}$



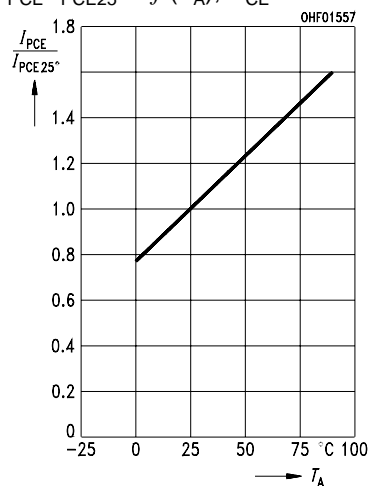
**Dark Current**

$I_{CEO} = f(V_{CE}), E = 0$



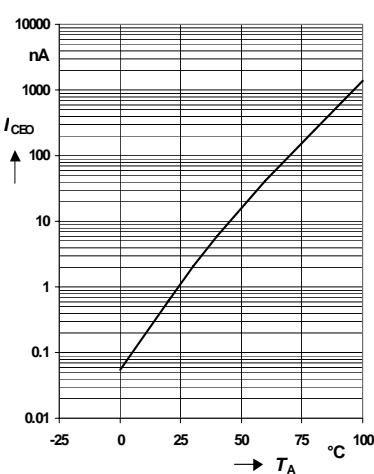
**Photocurrent**

$I_{PCE}/I_{PCE25} = f(T_A), V_{CE} = 5 V$



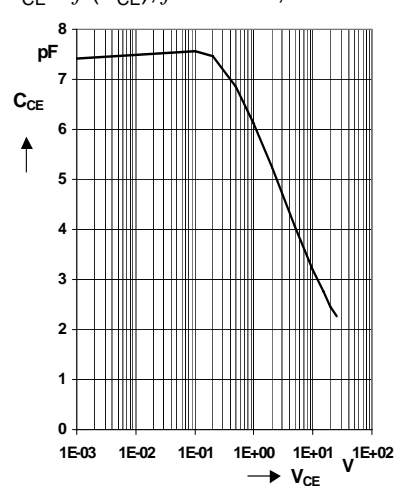
**Dark Current**

$I_{CEO} = f(T_A), V_{CE} = 20 V, E = 0$



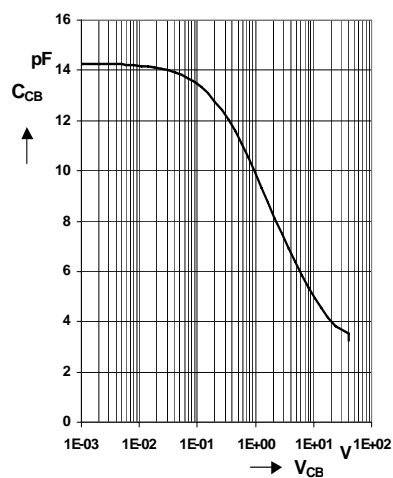
**Collector-Emitter Capacitance**

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



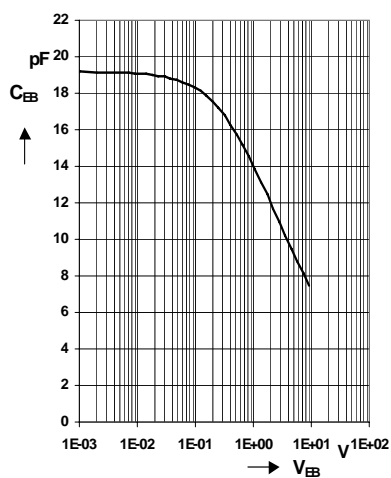
**Collector-Emitter Capacitance**

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



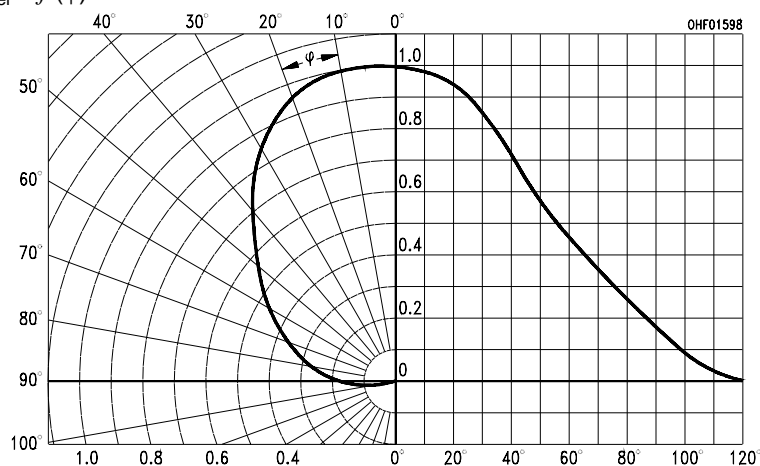
**Emitter-Base Capacitance**

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



**Directional Characteristics**

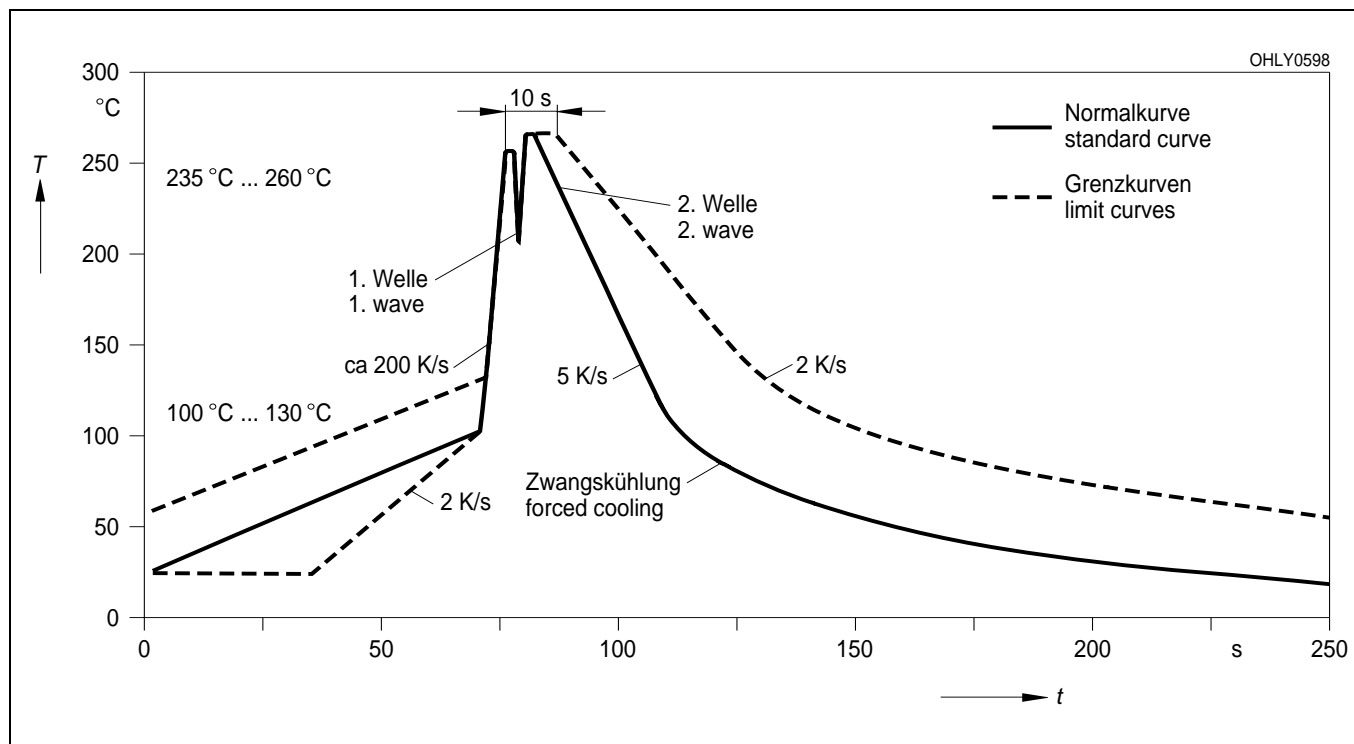
$S_{rel} = f(\varphi)$





**Lötbedingungen**  
**Soldering Conditions**  
**Wellenlöten (TTW)**  
**TTW Soldering**

(nach CECC 00802)  
(acc. to CECC 00802)



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