

APS3227SP1C-P22 Ambient Light Photo Sensor

DESCRIPTION

- The APS3227SP1C-P22 is a NPN silicon phototransistor, It is a good effective solution to the power saving of display backlighting appliances and the device is sensitive to the visible spectrum

FEATURES

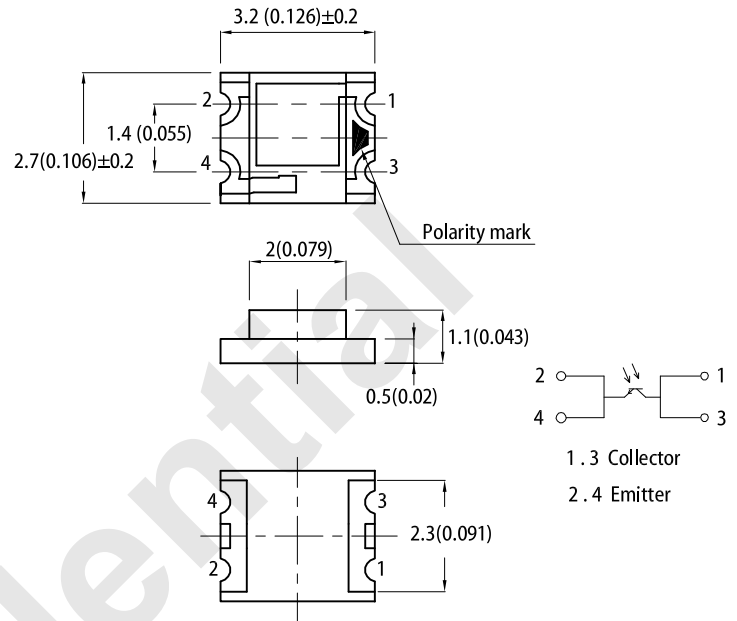
- Lead-free package
- Component in accordance with RoHS
- Adapted to human eye responsive
- Wide angle of half sensitivity
- Moisture sensitivity level: 3
- Package: 2000 pcs / reel
- Halogen-free

APPLICATIONS

Detection of ambient light to control display backlighting in:

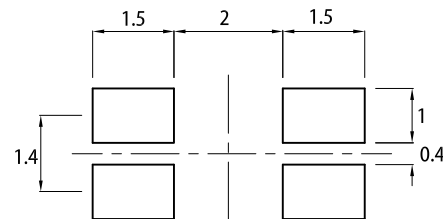
- Mobile phones
- PDA's
- Note books
- Video cameras

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



RECOMMENDED SOLDERING PATTERN

(units : mm; tolerance : ± 0.1)



Notes:

- All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
- Tolerance is ±0.1(0.004") unless otherwise noted.
- The specifications, characteristics and technical data described in the datasheet are subject to change without prior notice.
- The device has a single mounting surface. The device must be mounted according to the specifications.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS at $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit	Notice
Collector Emitter Voltage	V_{ce0}	60	V	$I_{ce0} = 100 \mu\text{A}$
Emitter-Collector Voltage	V_{eco}	4	V	$I_{eco} = 100 \mu\text{A}$
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	-40 to +85	$^\circ\text{C}$	-
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40 to +85	$^\circ\text{C}$	-

Note:

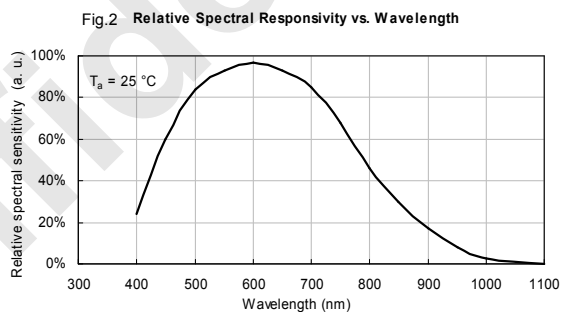
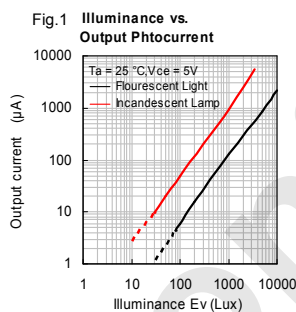
- Relative humidity levels maintained between 40% and 60% in production area are recommended to avoid the build-up of static electricity – Ref JEDEC/JESD625-A and JEDEC/J-STD-033.

ELECTRICAL / OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS at $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$

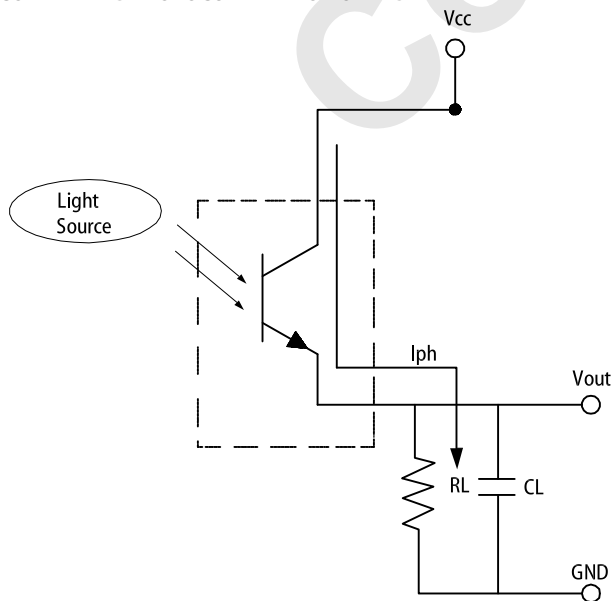
Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Conditions
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Collector Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$B_{V_{ce0}}$	60	-	-	V	$I_{ce0} = 100 \mu\text{A}$
Emitter Collector Breakdown Voltage	$B_{V_{ec0}}$	4	-	-	V	$I_{eco} = 100 \mu\text{A}$
Collector dark current	I_D	-	10	100	nA	$V_{CE} = 5\text{V}$, $E_v = 0\text{Lx}$
Light Current (1)	I_{PH1}	-	6	-	μA	$V_{CE} = 5\text{V}$, $E_v = 100\text{Lx}$ ^[1]
Light Current (2)	I_{PH2}	-	130	-	μA	$V_{CE} = 5\text{V}$, $E_v = 1000\text{Lx}$ ^[1]
Light Current (3)	I_{PH3}	-	950	-	μA	$V_{CE} = 5\text{V}$, $E_v = 1000\text{Lx}$ ^[2]
Light Current (4)	I_{PH4}	-	420	-	μA	$V_{CE} = 5\text{V}$, $E_v = 1000\text{Lx}$ ^[3]
Saturation Output Voltage	V_o	4.5	4.7	-	V	$V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$, $E_v = 1000\text{Lx}$ ^[1] , $R_L = 75\text{K}\Omega$
Response Wavelength	λ	390	-	700	nm	>10% Response
Collector Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	-	-	0.4	V	$I_C = 10\text{mA}$
Range of spectral bandwidth	$\lambda_{0.1}$	390	-	950	nm	-
Wavelength of peak sensitivity	λ_p	-	580	-	nm	-
Angle of half sensitivity	$2\theta_{1/2}$	-	120	-	deg	-

Notes:

1. White Fluorescent light (Color Temperature = 6200K) is used as light source.
2. Illuminance by CIE standard illuminant-A/2856K, incandescent lamp.
3. Sunlight (Color Temperature = 4600K) is used as light source.
4. Excess driving current and / or operating temperature higher than recommended conditions may result in severe light degradation or premature failure.



CONVERTING PHOTOCURRENT TO VOLTAGE



Notes:

1. The output voltage (V_{out}) is the product of photocurrent (I_{PH}) and loading resistor (R_L)
2. A right loading resistor shall be chosen to meet the requirement of maximum ambient light, and Output saturation voltage:
 $V_{out(max)} = I_{out(max)} \times R_L \leq V_{out(saturation)} = V_{cc} - 0.3\text{V}$