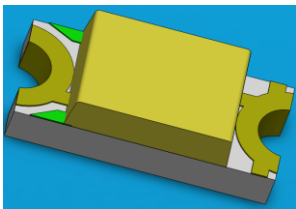


### 1206 Package Phototransistor EAPST3215A0



#### Features

- Fast response time
- High photo sensitivity
- Small junction capacitance
- Pb free
- The product itself will remain within RoHS compliant version.

#### Descriptions

• EAPST3215A0 is a phototransistor in miniature SMD package which is molded in a water clear with flat top view lens. The device is Spectrally matched to visible and infrared emitting diode.

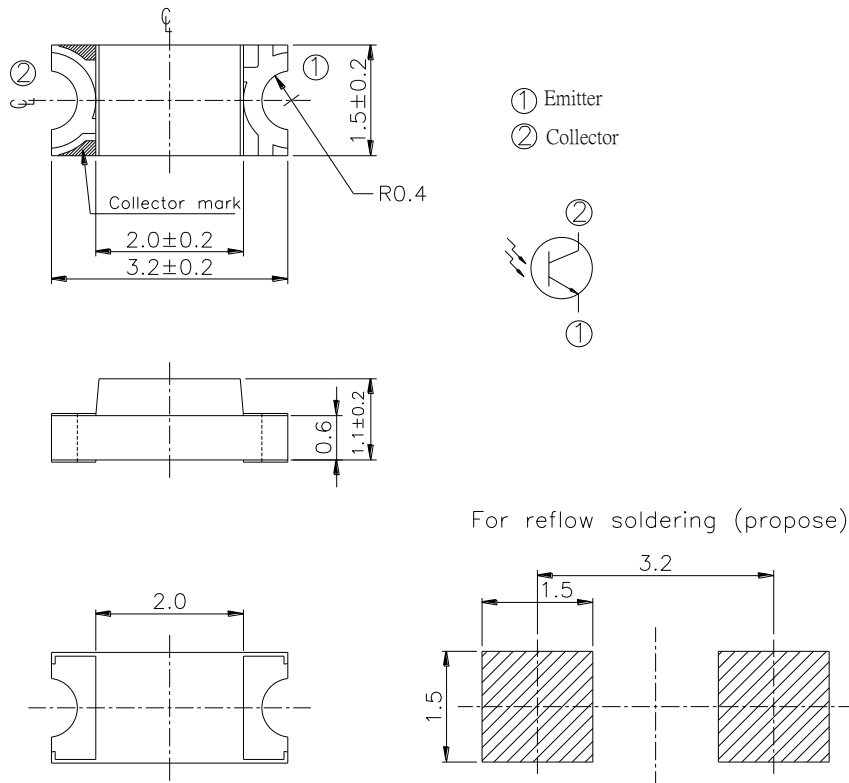
#### Applications

- Miniature switch
- Counters and sorter
- Position sensor
- Infrared applied system

#### Device Selection Guide

Part Category	Chip Material	Lens Color
EAPST3215A0	Silicon	Water clear

**Package Dimensions**



- Notes:** 1.All dimensions are in millimeters  
2.Tolerances unless dimensions  $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$

**Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)**

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Units
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	30	V
Emitter-Collector-Voltage	$V_{ECO}$	5	V
Collector Current	$I_C$	20	mA
Operating Temperature	$T_{opr}$	-25 ~ +85	°C
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$	-40 ~ +85	°C
Soldering Temperature *1	$T_{sol}$	260	°C
Power Dissipation at(or below) 25°C Free Air Temperature	$P_d$	75	mW

**Notes:** \*1:Soldering time  $\leq 5$  seconds.

**Electro-Optical Characteristics (Ta=25°C)**

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Rang Of Spectral Bandwidth	$\lambda_{0.5}$	---	530	---	1030	nm
Wavelength Of Peak Sensitivity	$\lambda_P$	---	---	940	---	nm
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	$BV_{CEO}$	$I_C=100\mu A$ $E_e=0mW/cm^2$	30	---	---	V
Emitter-Collector Breakdown Voltage	$BV_{ECO}$	$I_E=100\mu A$ $E_e=0mW/cm^2$	5	---	---	V
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_C=2mA$ $E_e=1mW/cm^2$	---	---	0.4	V
Collector Dark Current	$I_{CEO}$	$V_{CE}=20V$ $E_e=0mW/cm^2$	---	---	100	nA
On State Collector Current	$I_{C(ON)}$	$V_{CE}=5V$ $E_e=1mW/cm^2$	0.1	0.3	---	mA

### Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves

Fig.1 Spectral Sensitivity

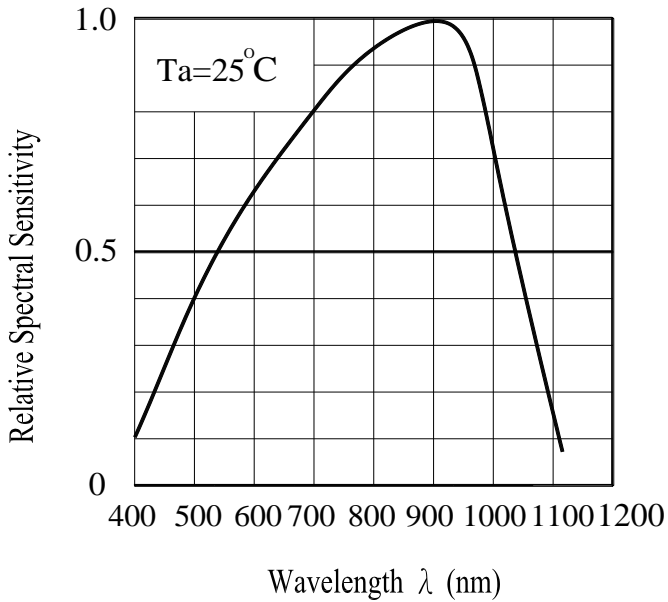


Fig.2 Collector Current vs. Irradiance

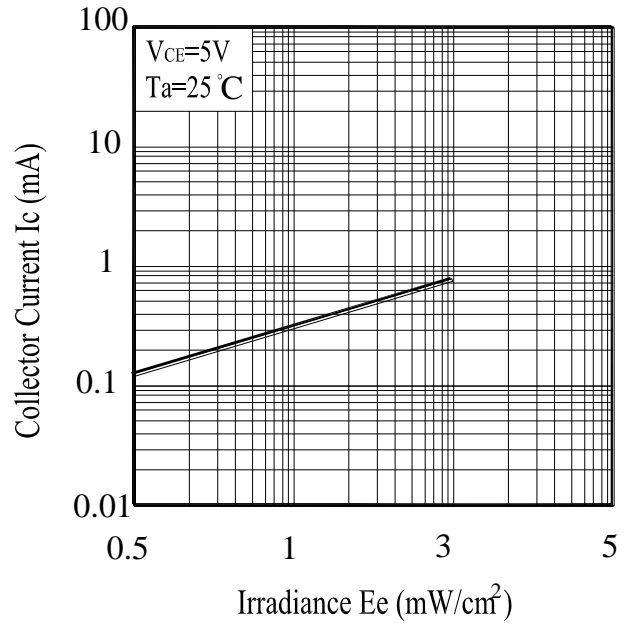
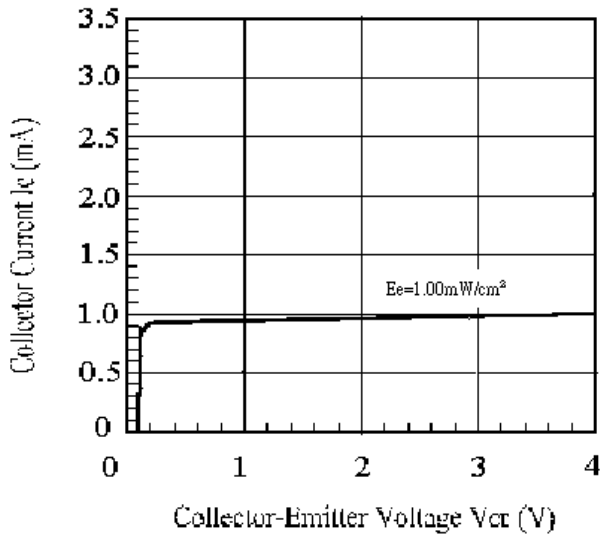


Fig.3 Collector Current vs Collector-Emitter Voltage



## ● Precautions For Use

### 1. Over-current-proof

Customer must apply resistors for protection , otherwise slight voltage shift will cause big current change ( Burn out will happen ).

### 2. Storage

2.1 Do not open moisture proof bag before the products are ready to use.

2.2 Before opening the package, the LEDs should be kept at 30°C or less and 90%RH or less.

2.3 The LEDs should be used within a year.

2.4 After opening the package, the LEDs should be kept at 30°C or less and 70%RH or less.

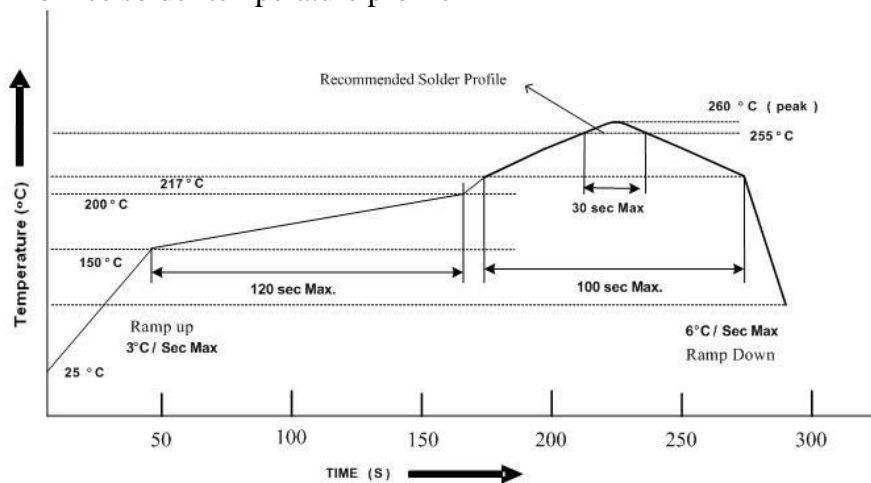
2.5 The LEDs should be used within 168 hours (7 days) after opening the package.

2.6 If the moisture absorbent material (silica gel) has faded away or the LEDs have exceeded the storage time, baking treatment should be performed using the following conditions.

Baking treatment :  $60\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$  for Min. 24 hours.

### 3. Soldering Condition

#### 3.1 Pb-free solder temperature profile



3.2 Reflow soldering should not be done more than two times.

3.3 When soldering, do not put stress on the LEDs during heating.

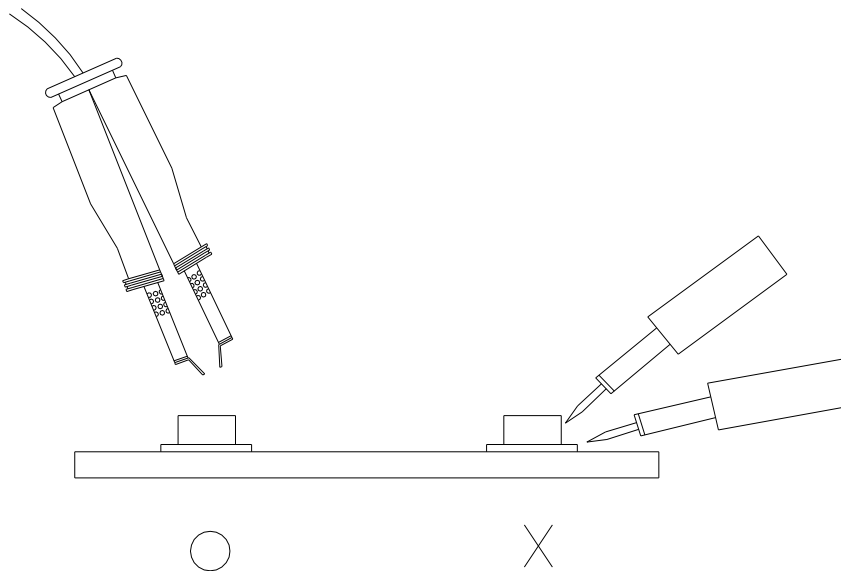
3.4 After soldering, do not warp the circuit board.

#### 4. Soldering Iron

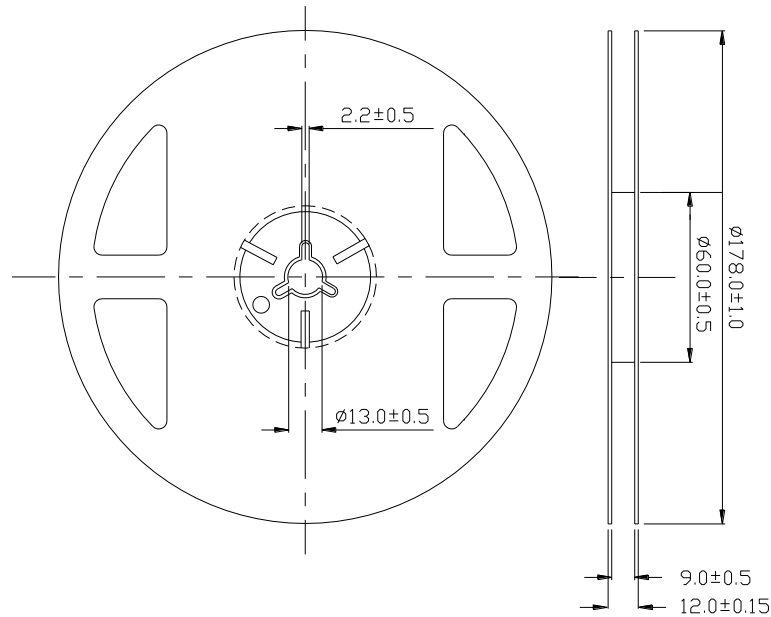
Each terminal is to go to the tip of soldering iron temperature less than 350°C for 3 seconds within once in less than the soldering iron capacity 25W. Leave two seconds and more intervals, and do soldering of each terminal. Be careful because the damage of the product is often started at the time of the hand solder.

#### 5. Repairing

Repair should not be done after the LEDs have been soldered. When repairing is unavoidable, a double-head soldering iron should be used (as below figure). It should be confirmed beforehand whether the characteristics of the LEDs will or will not be damaged by repairing.

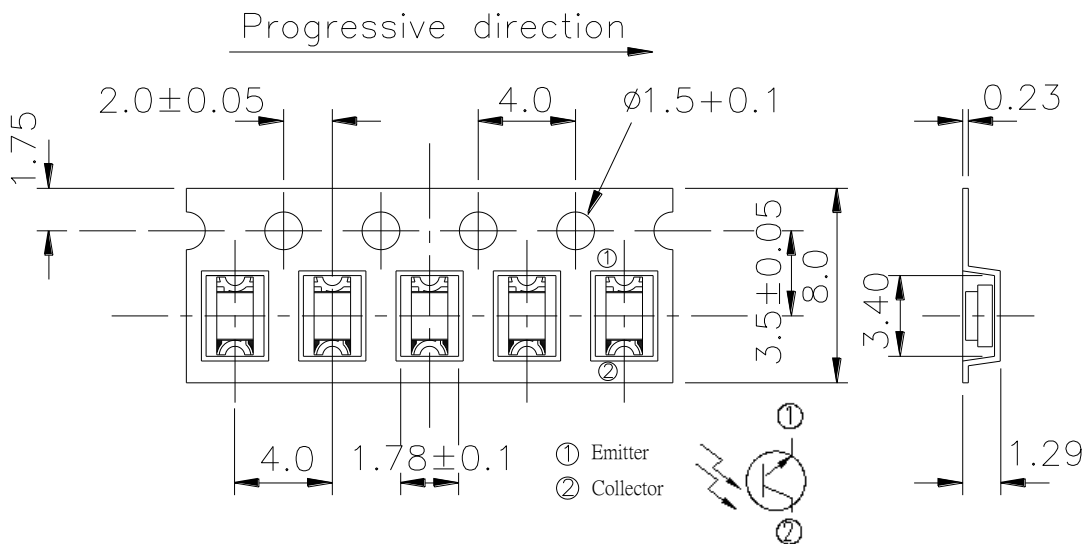


**Package Dimensions**



Note: The tolerances unless mentioned are  $\pm 0.1$ , unit=mm.

**Carrier Taping Dimensions: Loaded Quantity 2000PCS/Reel**



Note: The tolerances unless mentioned is  $\pm 0.1$ mm, Unit = mm