

PHOTOTRANSISTOR

KST-1KL3A

SIVAGO[®]
SEMICONDUCTOR

Features

- Narrow angular response
- Durable
- High reliability in demanding environments

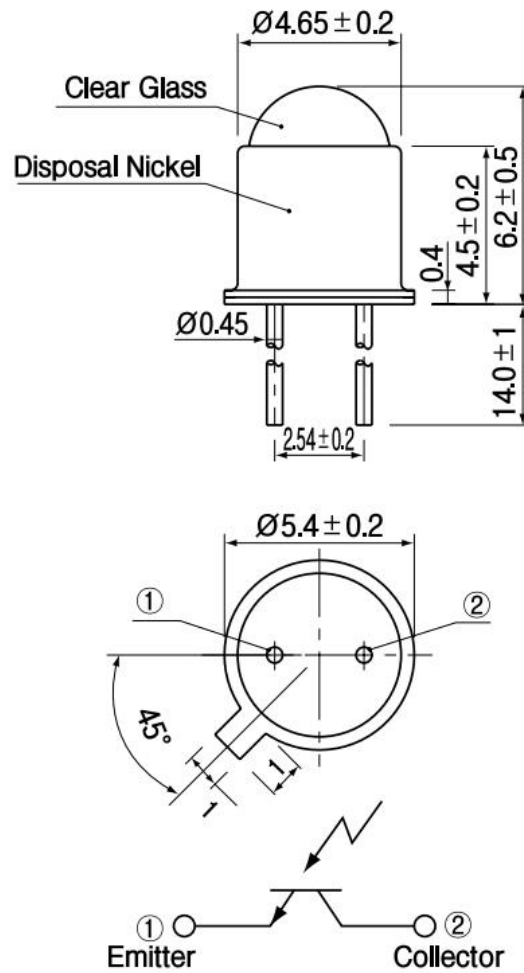
Application

- Optical switches
- Optical detectors
- Infrared sensors
- Encoders
- Smoke detectors

Description

The KST-1KL3A is a high-sensitivity NPN silicon phototransistors mounted in durable, hermetically sealed TO-18 metal can which provide years of reliable performance, even under demanding conditions such as use outdoors.



PACKAGE DIMENSIONS**NOTES:**

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
2. Tolerance is $\pm 0.25\text{mm}$ (.010") unless otherwise noted.
3. Lead spacing is measured where the leads emerge from the package.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

(Ta=25°C)

Item	Symbol	Rating	Unit
C-E voltage	V _{CEO}	40	V
E-C voltage	V _{ECO}	6	V
Collector current	I _c	50	mA
Collector power dissipation	P _c	150	mW
Operating temp.	T _{opr.}	-30 ~ +100	°C
Storage Temp.	T _{stg.}	-50 ~ +150	°C
Soldering temp. *1	T _{sol.}	260	°C

*1. For MAX.5 seconds at the position of 2 mm from the package

ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Ta=25°C)

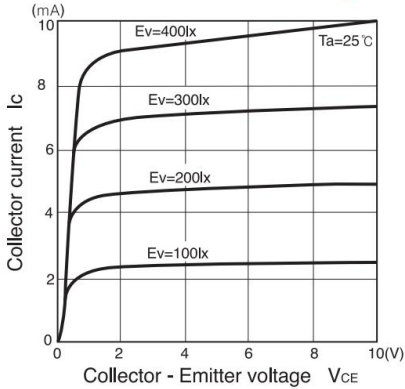
Item	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit.
Collector dark current	I _{CEO}	V _{CEO} =10V		1	200	nA
Light current	I _L	V _{CE} =10V, 200lx *2	1.5	5.0	15	mA
C-E saturation voltage	V _{CE(sat)}	I _c =5mA, 2,000lx *2		0.2	0.4	V
Switching speeds	Rise time	V _{CC} =10V, I _c =5mA, R _L =100Ω		3.2		μsec.
	Fall time			4.8		μsec.
Spectral sensitivity	λ		500~1,050			nm
Peak wavelength	λ _p			880		nm
Half angle	Δθ			± 8		deg.

*2. Color temp.=2856K standard Tungsten lamp

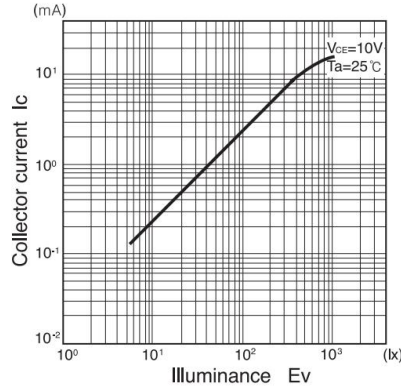
PHOTOTRANSISTOR
KST-1KL3A



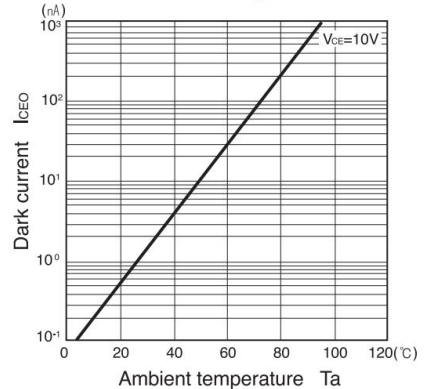
Collector current Vs. Collector - Emitter voltage



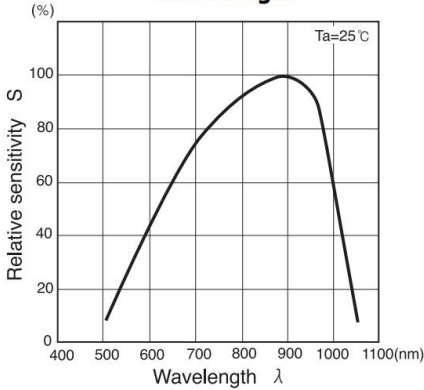
Collector current Vs. Illuminance



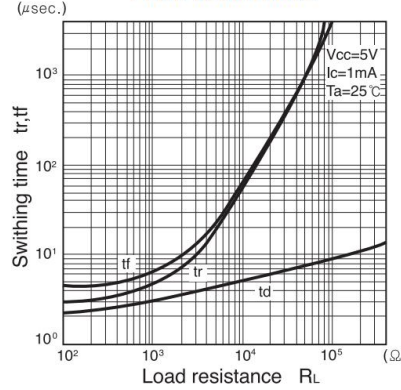
Dark current Vs. Ambient temperature



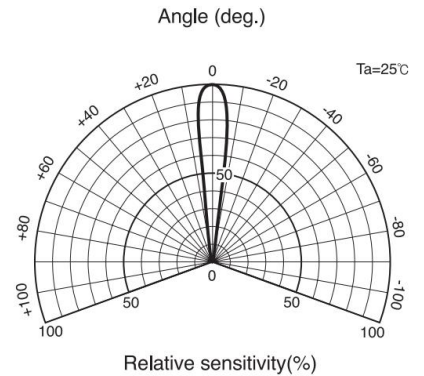
Relative sensitivity Vs. Wavelength



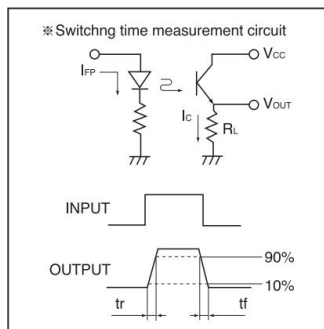
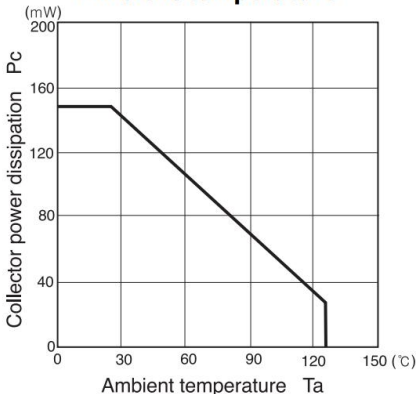
Switching time vs. Load resistance



Radiant Pattern



Collector power dissipation Vs. Ambient temperature



Packing Quantity Specification

1. 500Pcs/1Bag,20 Bag/1Box
2. 4Boxes/1Carton

Label Form Specification

製品名 PRODUCT	
コードNo. CODE No.	
数量 Q'TY	
ロットNo. LOT No.	
備考 REMARKS	
	

- PRODUCT: Part Number
- CODE NO.: Product Serial Number
- QTY: Packing Quantity
- LOT No: Lot Number
- REMARKS:Remarks

Notes**Lead Forming**

1. During lead frame bending, the lead frame should be bent at a distance more than 3mm from bottom of the epoxy.

Note: Must fix lead frame and do not touch epoxy before bending to avoid Phototransistors broken.

2. Lead forming should be done before soldering.

3. Avoid stressing the Phototransistor package during leads forming. The stress to the base may damage the Phototransistor's characteristics or it may break the Phototransistors.

4. Cut the Phototransistor lead frame at room temperature. Cutting the lead frame at high temperatures may cause failure of the Phototransistors.

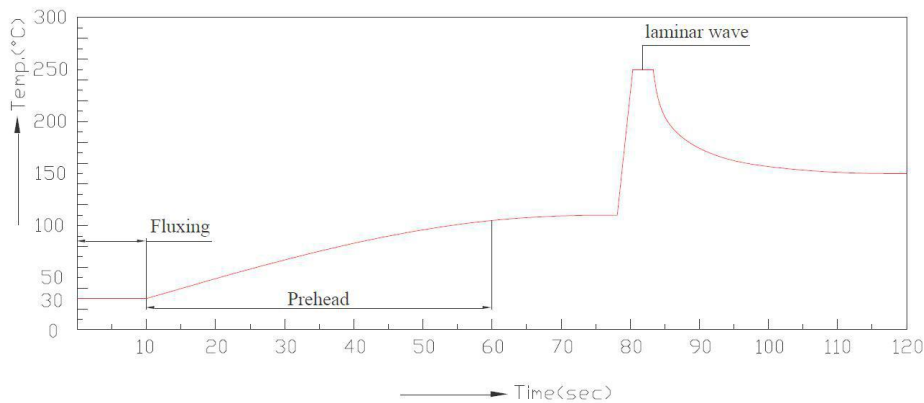
5. When mounting the Phototransistors onto a PCB, the PCB holes must be aligned exactly with the lead position of the Phototransistor. If the Phototransistors are mounted with stress at the leads, it causes deterioration of the epoxy resin and this will degrade the Phototransistors.

Soldering

- Careful attention should be paid during soldering. When soldering, leave more than 3mm from solder joint to epoxy bulb, and soldering beyond the base of the tie bar is recommended.
- Recommended soldering conditions:

Hand Soldering		DIP Soldering	
Temp. at tip of iron	300°C Max. (30W Max.)	Preheat temp.	100°C Max. (60 sec Max.)
Soldering time	3 sec Max.	Bath temp. & time	260 Max., 5 sec Max
Distance	3mm Min.(From solder joint to epoxy bulb)	Distance	3mm Min. (From solder joint to epoxy bulb)

3. Recommended soldering profile



- Avoiding applying any stress to the lead frame while the Phototransistors are at high temperature particularly when soldering.
- Dip and hand soldering should not be done more than one time
- After soldering the Phototransistors, the epoxy bulb should be protected from mechanical shock or vibration until the Phototransistors return to room temperature.
- A rapid-rate process is not recommended for cooling the Phototransistors down from the peak temperature.
- Although the recommended soldering conditions are specified in the above table, dip or hand soldering at the lowest possible temperature is desirable for the Phototransistors.
- Wave soldering parameter must be set and maintain according to recommended temperature and dwell time in the solder wave.

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