



Y.LIN ELECTRONICS CO.,LTD.

Data Sheet

Customer: _____
Part No: _____ YL3ATSCK30S61-C _____
Sample No: _____ YL20151215-312 _____
Description: _____ 3mm Phototransistor _____
Item No: _____ 11009-85436 _____

Customer			
Check	Inspection	Approval	Date

Y.LIN			
Drawn	Check	Approval	Date
			2016-10-11

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YL3ATSCK30S61-C

Features:

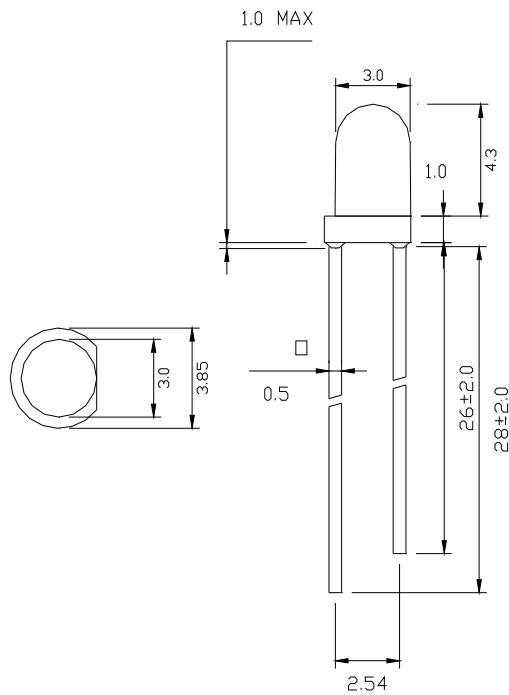
- . Mechanically and spectrally matched to the phototransistor.
- . Rohs compliant.



Description

- . This devices are made with PIN GaAs.

Package Dimensions:



NOTES

- 1.All dimensions are in millimeters .
- 2.Tolerance is $\pm 0.25\text{mm}$ unless otherwise noted.

Part No	Material				Lens Color	
PT	Silicon				Water Clear	
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max	Unit	Test Condition
Collector Dark Current	I_{c0}			100	nA	$V_R=5V$
On Strte Collector Current	$I_{C(on)}$	1.0	2.0		mA	$E_e=1\text{mw/cm}^2$ $V_{CE}=5v$
Controlled Angle	$2\theta_{1/2}$		30		deg	



Electrical / Optical Characteristics at Ta=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max	Units	test conditions
Rang of Spectral Bandwidth	$\lambda_{0.5}$	450		1050	nm	$V_s=5v$ $E_v=0$
Peak Wavelength	λ_p		880		nm	
Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	B_{vceo}	30		100	V	IC=100uA Ee=0mw/cm ²
Emitter-Collector Breakdown Voltage	B_{veco}		6.5		V	
Collector-Emitte Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$			0.4	V	IC=2mA IB=100uA
collector Dark Current	I_{ceo}			100	nA	VR=5V VCE=5v IC=1mA RL=1000Ω
Rise/fall time	tr/tf		15/15		us	

Note:

- 1.1/2 is the angle from optical centerline where the luminous intensity is 1/2 the optical centerline value.
- 2.the above luminous intensity measurement allowance tolerance $\pm 15\%$

Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Units
Collector-Emitter Voltage	V_{ceo}	30	V
Emitter-Collector Voltage	V_{eco}	5	V
Collector Current	IC	20	mA
Power Dissipation	PD	40	mW
Operating Temperature	Topr	-20~+80	°C
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-40~+100	°C
Lead Soldering Temperature [1.6mm(.063") From Body]		260°C for 5 seconds	

Note:

1. 1/10 Dut cycle,0.1ms pulse width.
2. The above forward voltage measure ment allowance tolerance $\pm 0.1V$.

Typical optical characteristics curves

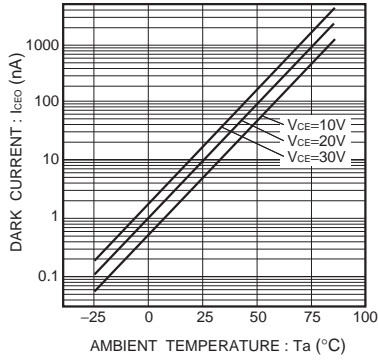


Fig.1 Dark current vs. ambient temperature

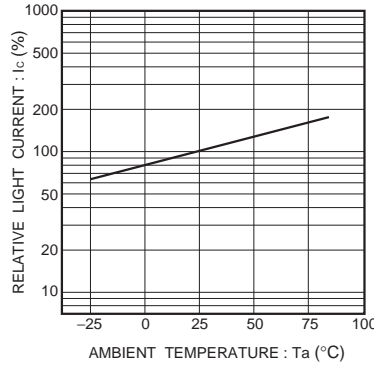


Fig.2 Relative output vs. ambient temperature

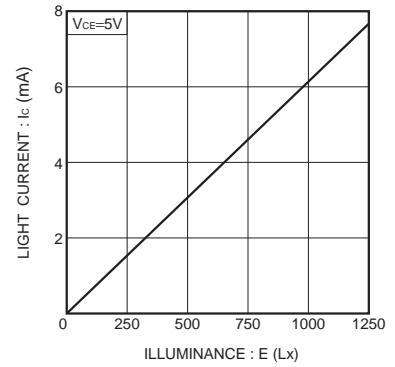


Fig.3 Light current vs. irradiance

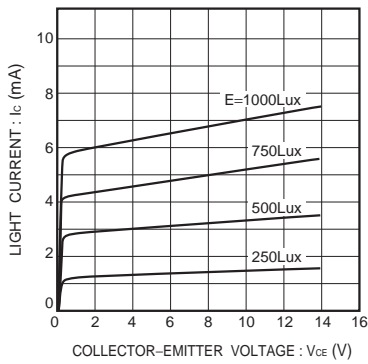


Fig.4 Output characteristics

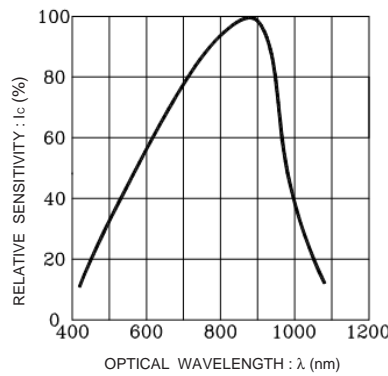


Fig.5 Spectral sensitivity

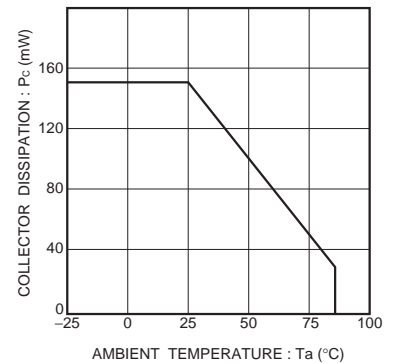


Fig.6 Collector dissipation vs. ambient temperature

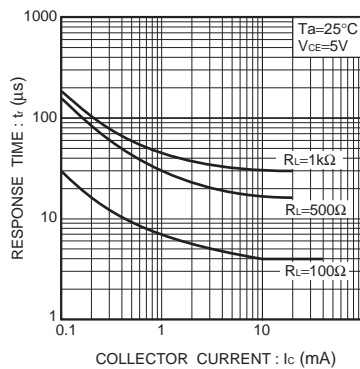
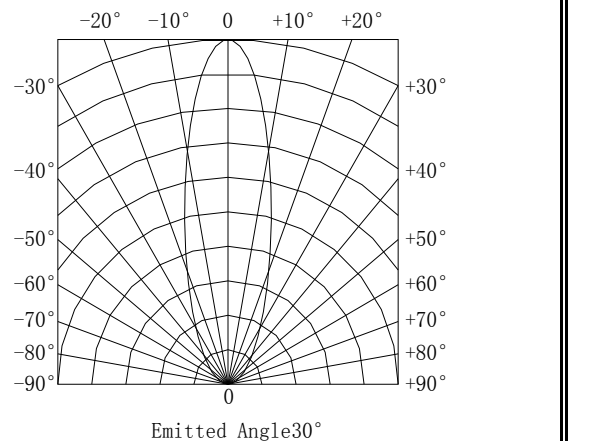


Fig.7 Response time vs. collector current



Emitted Angle30°



1.Application:

- Infrared applied system
- Camera
- Printer
- Optoelectronic switch
- Cockroach catcher

2. Cleaning

Use alcohol-based cleaning solvent such as isopropyl alcohol to clean the LEDs if necessary.

3.Soldering

When soldering leave a minimum of 2mm clearance from the base of the lens to the soldering point.

Dipping the lens into the solder must be avoided.

Do not apply any external stress to the lead frame during soldering while the LED is at high temperature.

Recommended soldering conditions:

Soldering iron		Wave soldering	
Temperature	320°C Max	Pre-heat Pre-heat time	100°C Max 60 sec.Max
Soldering time	3 sec.Max (one time only)	Solder wave Soldering time	260°C Max 5 sec.Max

Note: Excessive soldering temperature and/or time might result in deformation of the LED lens or catastrophic failure of the LED.

4.Lead Forming & Assembly

During lead forming, the leads should be bent at point at least 3mm from the base of PIN lens.

Do not use the base of the lead frame as a fulcrum during forming.

Lead forming must be done before soldering, at normal temperature.

During assembly on PCB, use minimum clinch force possible to avoid excessive mechanical stress.

5.Protece Of ESD

Since the device is static sensitive, it is requested that anti-static measures should be taken on human body, all devices (including soldering iron) and equipment, machinery, desk and ground.