

Silicon PIN Photodiode

PD200B

SIVAGO[®]
SEMICONDUCTOR

Features

Fast response times

High photo sensitivity

Small junction capacitance

Pb free

The product itself will remain within RoHS compliant version

Compliance with EU REACH



Application

Automatic door sensor

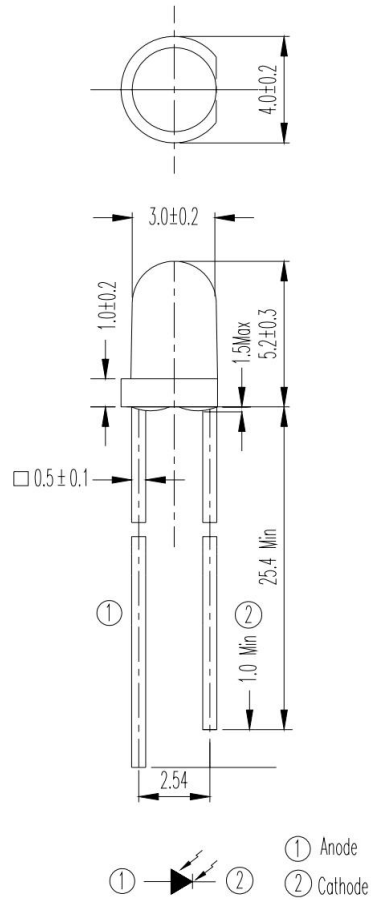
Copier

Game machine

Description

PD200B is a high speed and high sensitive PIN photodiode in a standard 3Φ plastic package. The device is matched to infrared emitting diode.

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



NOTES:

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

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS AT TA =25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Units
Reverse Voltage	V_R	32	V
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	-25 ~ +85	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40 ~ +85	°C
Soldering Temperature	T_{sol}	260	°C
Power Dissipation at(or below) 25°C Free Air Temperature	P_c	150	mW

Notes: *1 Soldering time \leq 5 seconds

ELECTRICAL OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS AT TA=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Rang Of Spectral Bandwidth	$\lambda_{0.5}$	---	840	---	1100	nm
Wavelength Of Peak Sensitivity	λ_p	---	---	940	---	nm
Open-Circuit Voltage	V_{OC}	$E_e=5\text{mW/cm}^2$ $\lambda_p=940\text{nm}$	---	0.42	---	V
Short- Circuit Current	I_{SC}	$E_e=1\text{mW/cm}^2$ $\lambda_p=940\text{nm}$	---	3.0	---	μA
Reverse Light Current	I_L	$E_e=1\text{mW/cm}^2$ $\lambda_p=940\text{nm}$ $V_R=5\text{V}$	1.0	3.0	---	μA
Reverse Dark Current	I_D	$E_e=0\text{mW/cm}^2$ $V_R=10\text{V}$	---	---	10	nA
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	B_{VR}	$E_e=0\text{mW/cm}^2$ $I_R=100\mu\text{A}$	32	170	---	V
Total Capacitance	C_t	$E_e=0\text{mW/cm}^2$ $V_R=5\text{V}$ $f=1\text{MHz}$	---	5	---	pF
Rise Time	t_r	$V_R=10\text{V}$ $R_L=1000\Omega$	---	6	---	nS
Fall Time	t_f		---	6	---	

Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves

Fig.1 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

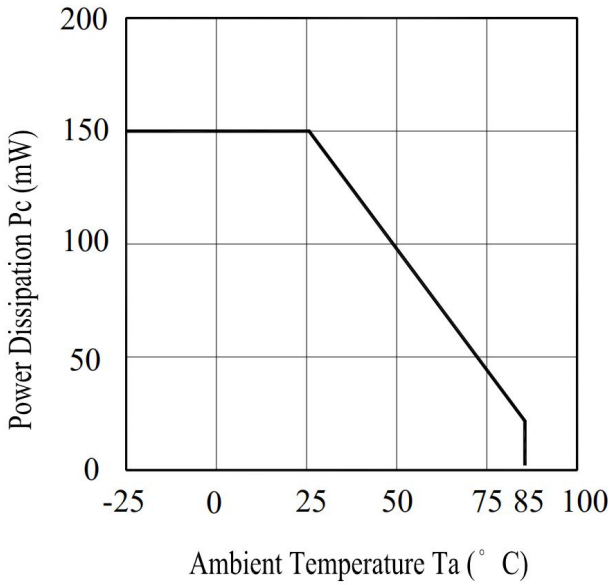


Fig.2 Spectral Sensitivity

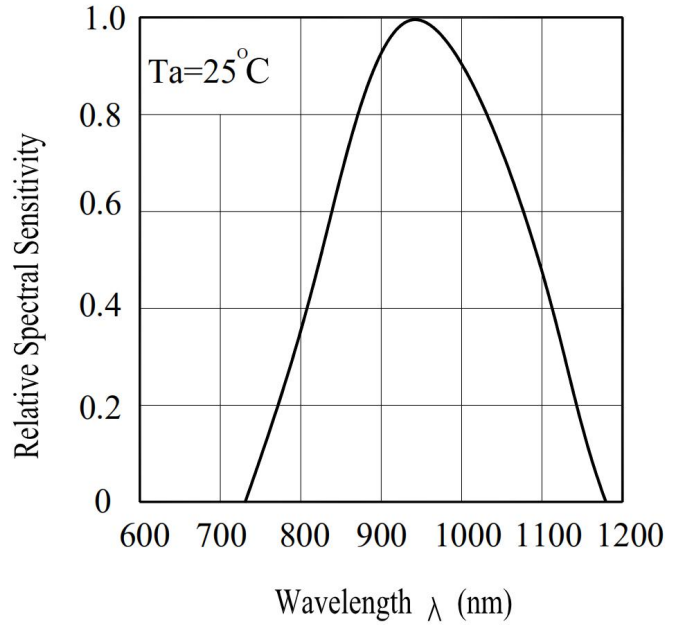


Fig.3 Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature

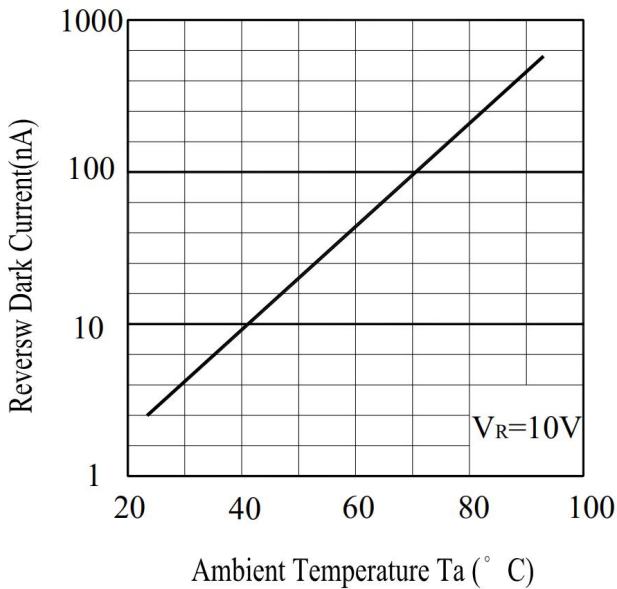
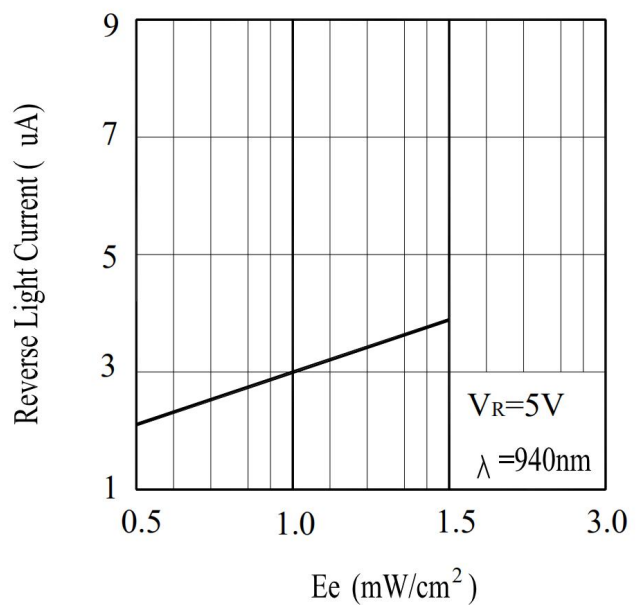


Fig. 4 Reverse Light Current vs. E_e



Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves

Fig.5 Terminal Capacitance vs.

Reverse Voltage

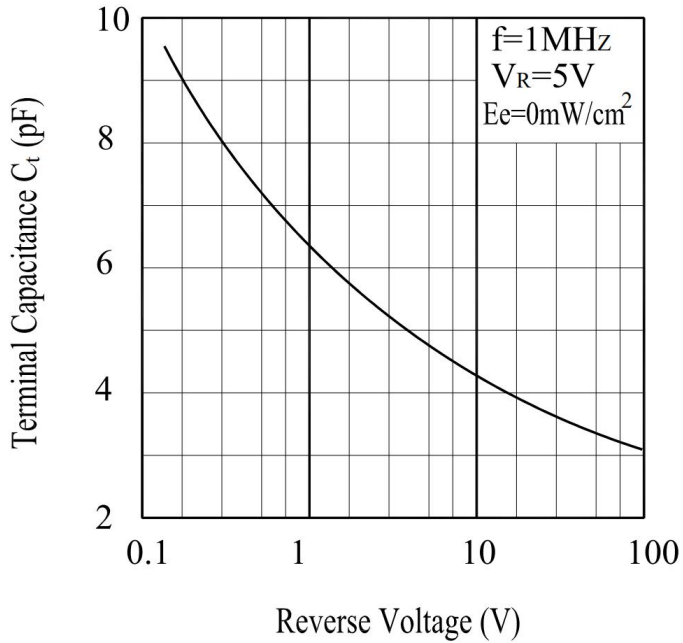
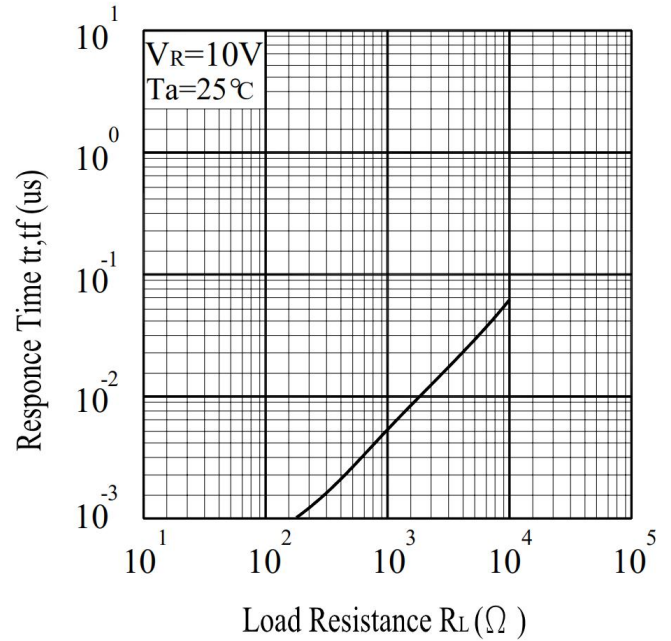


Fig.6 Response Time vs.

Load Resistance



Packing Quantity Specification

1. 1000Pcs/1Bag, 10 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 Photodiode broken.

2. Lead forming should be done before soldering.

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

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

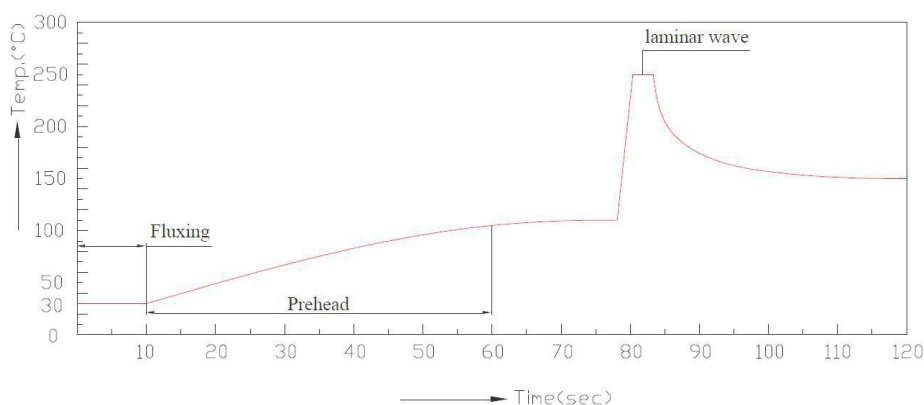
5. When mounting the Photodiode onto a PCB, the PCB holes must be aligned exactly with the lead position of the Photodiode. If the Photodiode are mounted with stress at the leads, it causes deterioration of the epoxy resin and this will degrade the Photodiode.

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 Photodiode are at high temperature particularly when soldering.
- Dip and hand soldering should not be done more than one time
- After soldering the Photodiode, the epoxy bulb should be protected from mechanical shock or vibration until the Photodiode return to room temperature.
- A rapid-rate process is not recommended for cooling the Photodiode 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 Photodiode.
- Wave soldering parameter must be set and maintain according to recommended temperature and dwell time in the solder wave.

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