

# Silicon PIN Photodiode

## PD600C

**SIVAGO**<sup>®</sup>  
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

High speed photo detector

Camera

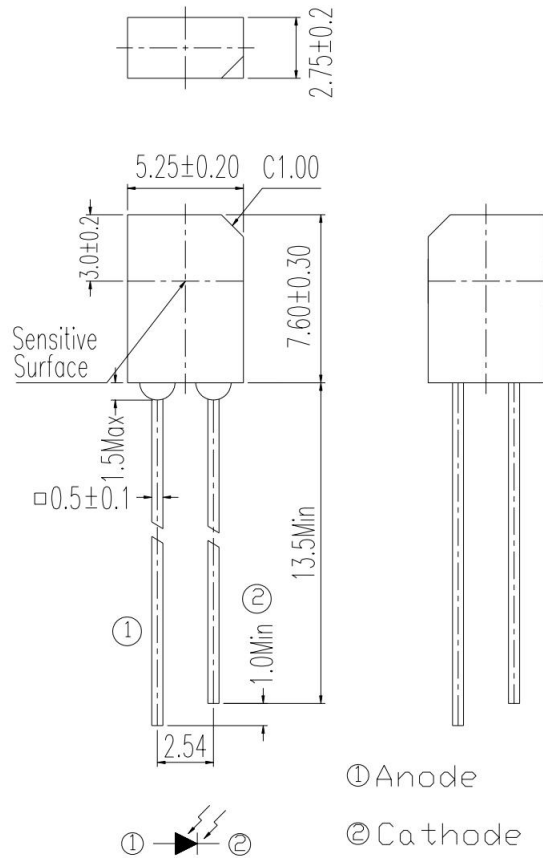
Optoelectronic switch

VCRs , Video camera

### Description

PD600C is a high speed and sensitive PIN photodiode in a cylindrical side view plastic package. The epoxy package itself is an IR filter , spectrally matched to IR emitter.

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



### NOTES:

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

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS AT TA =25°C**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Rating</b>	<b>Units</b>
Reverse Voltage	V <sub>R</sub>	32	V
Power Dissipation	P <sub>d</sub>	150	mW
Lead Soldering Temperature	T <sub>sol</sub>	260	°C
Operating Temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	-40 ~ +85	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 ~ +85	°C

**Notes:** \*1 Soldering time ≤ 5 seconds

**ELECTRICAL OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS AT TA=25°C**

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Rang of Spectral Bandwidth	$\lambda_{0.5}$	-----	400	---	1100	nm
Wavelength of Peak Sensitivity	$\lambda_p$	-----	---	940	---	nm
Open-Circuit Voltage	$V_{OC}$	Ee=5m W/cm <sup>2</sup> $\lambda_p=940\text{nm}$	---	0.35	---	V
Short- Circuit Current	$I_{SC}$	Ee=1m W/cm <sup>2</sup> $\lambda_p=940\text{nm}$	---	18	---	$\mu A$
Reverse Light Current	$I_L$	Ee=1m W/cm <sup>2</sup> $\lambda_p=940\text{nm}$ $V_R=5V$	10.2	18	---	
Dark Current	$I_d$	Ee=0m W/cm <sup>2</sup> $V_R=10V$	---	5	30	nA
Reverse Breakdown	$BV_R$	Ee=0m W/cm <sup>2</sup> $I_R=100 \mu A$	32	170	---	V
Total Capacitance	$C_t$	Ee=0m W/cm <sup>2</sup> $V_R=3V$ $f=1\text{MHZ}$	---	25	---	pF
Rise/Fall Time	$t_r/t_f$	$V_R=10V$ $R_L=1K \Omega$	---	50/50	---	nS

## Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves

Fig.1 Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature

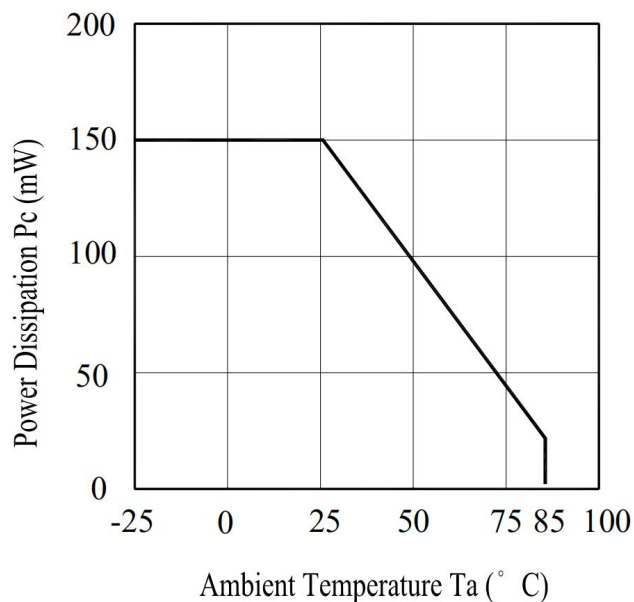


Fig.2 Spectral Sensitivity

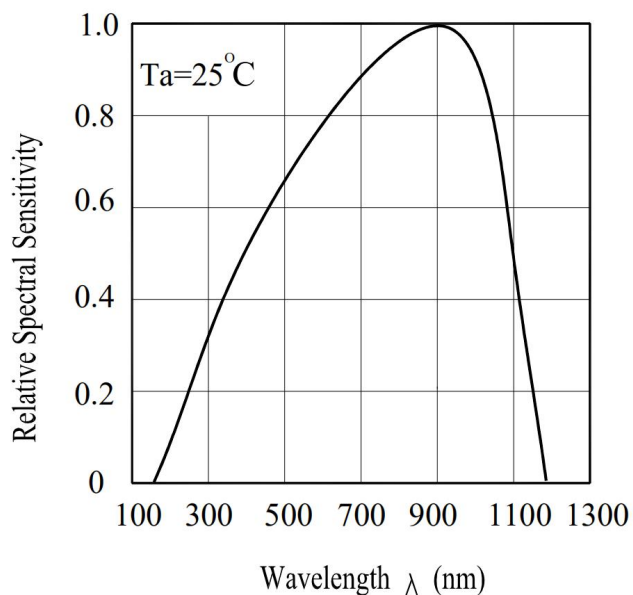


Fig.3 Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature

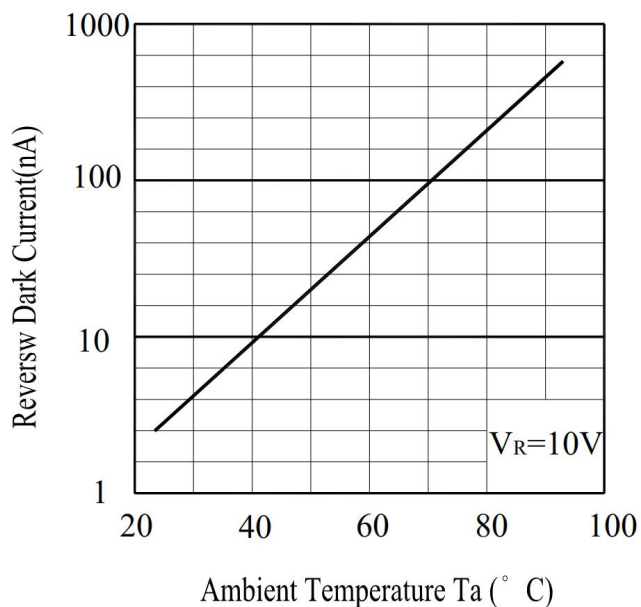
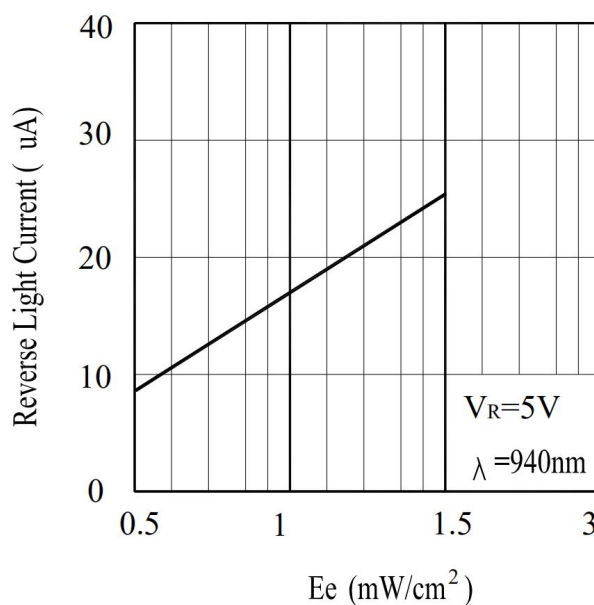


Fig. 4 Reverse Light Current vs.  $E_e$



## Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves

Fig.5 Terminal Capacitance vs.  
Reverse Voltage

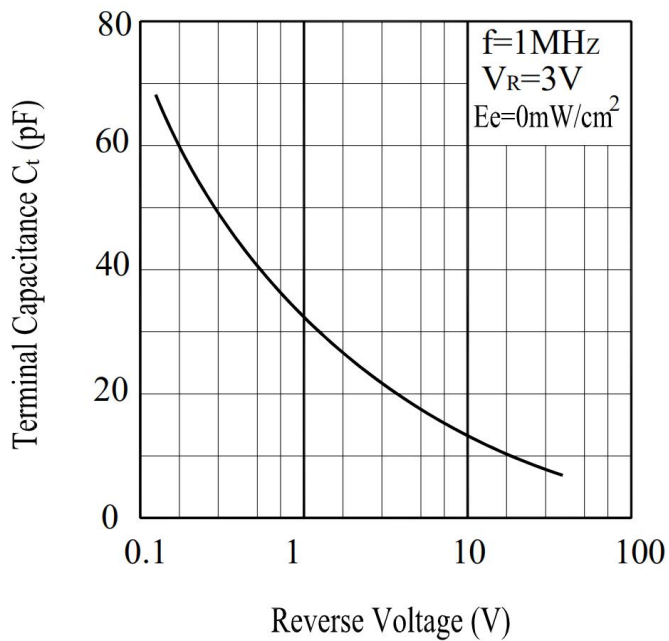
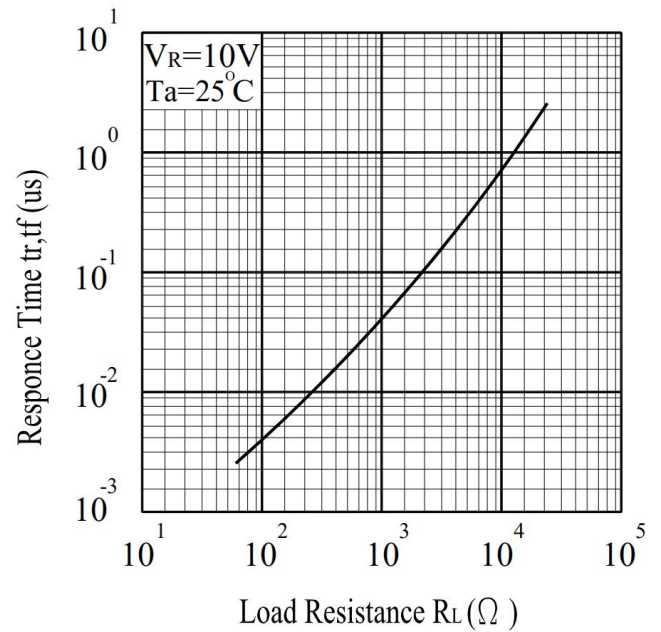


Fig.6 Response Time vs.  
Load Resistance



## 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.

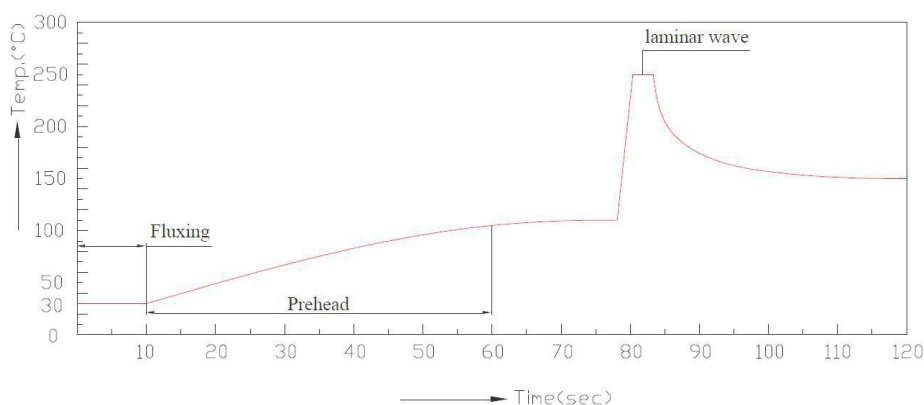
5. When mounting the Photodiode onto a PCB, the PCB holes must be aligned exactly with the lead position of the Photodiode. If the Photodiode are mounted with stress at the leads, it causes deterioration of the epoxy resin and this will degrade the Photodiode.

## 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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