

UV to near IR for precision photometry

Features

- High sensitivity
- Low capacitance
- High reliability

Applications

- Analytical instruments
- Optical measurement equipment

■ General ratings / Absolute maximum ratings

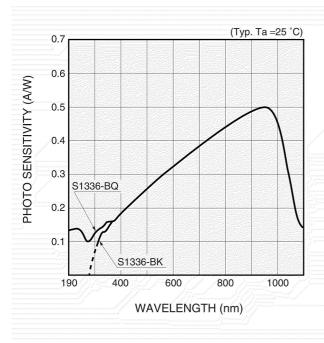
	Dimensional				Absolute maximum rating				
Type No.	Dimensional outline/ Window material *	Package (mm)	Active area size (mm)	Effective active area (mm²)	Reverse voltage VR Max. (V)	Operating temperature Topr (°C)	Storage temperature Tstg (°C)		
S1336-18BQ	①/Q	TO 10	44444	1.0		-20 to +60	-55 to +80		
S1336-18BK	①/K	TO-18	/1.1 <u>× 1.1</u>	1.2	1 //[-40 to +100	-55 to +125		
S1336-5BQ	②/Q	/ /	2.4 × 2.4	//_	1 ///[-20 to +60	-55 to +80		
S1336-5BK	②/K	TO-5//	Z.4 × Z.4	5.7	·	-40 to +100	-55 to +125		
S1336-44BQ	②/Q	TO-5	26426/	40	5////	-20 to +60	-55 to +80		
S1336-44BK	2/K		3.6 × 3.6	13		-40 to +100	-55 to +125		
S1336-8BQ	3/Q///	TO	EOVEO	20		-20 to +60	-55 to +80		
S1336-8BK	③/K	TO-8	5.8 × 5.8	33		-40 to +100	-55 to +125		

■ Electrical and optical characteristics (Typ. Ta=25 °C, unless otherwise noted)

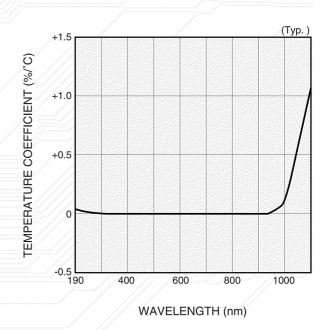
T N-	Spectral response tivity range wave-	Photo sensitivity S (A/W)			Short circuit current lsc lD VR=10 mV		Temp. coeffi- cient of ID	Rise time tr VR=0 V	Terminal capaci-tance	Shunt resistance Rsh		NEP			
Type No.	λ	length λp	λр	200	nm	He-Ne laser	Min.	Typ.	Max.	TCID	RL=1 kΩ	VR=0 V f=10 kHz		0 mV	
	(nm)	(nm)			Тур.	633 nm	(µA)	(µA)	(pA)	(times/°C)	(µs)	(pF)	Min. $(G\Omega)$	Typ. $(G\Omega)$	(W/Hz ^{1/2})
S1336-18BQ S1336-18BK				0.10	0.12		1	1.2	20	-	0.1	20	0.5	2	5.7 × 10 ⁻¹⁵
S1336-5BQ S1336-5BK	190 to 1100 320 to 1100	960	0.5	0.10	0.12	0.33	4	5	30	1.15	0.2	65	0.3	1	8.1 × 10 ⁻¹⁵
S1336-44BQ S1336-44BK				0.10	0.12 -		8	10	50		0.5	150	0.2	0.6	1.0 × 10 ⁻¹⁴
S1336-8BQ S1336-8BK	190 to 1100 320 to 1100			0.10	0.12		22	28	100		1	380	0.1	0.4	1.3 × 10 ⁻¹⁴



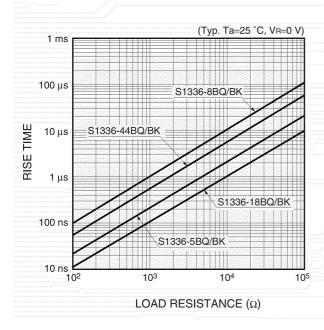
■ Spectral response



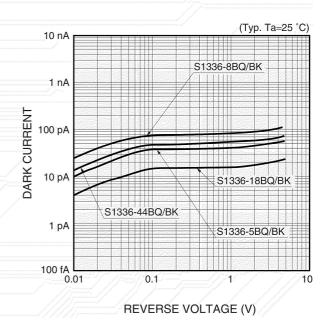
■ Photo sensitivity temperature characteristic



■ Rise time vs. load resistance

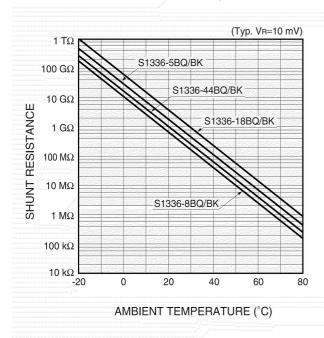


■ Dark current vs. reverse voltage

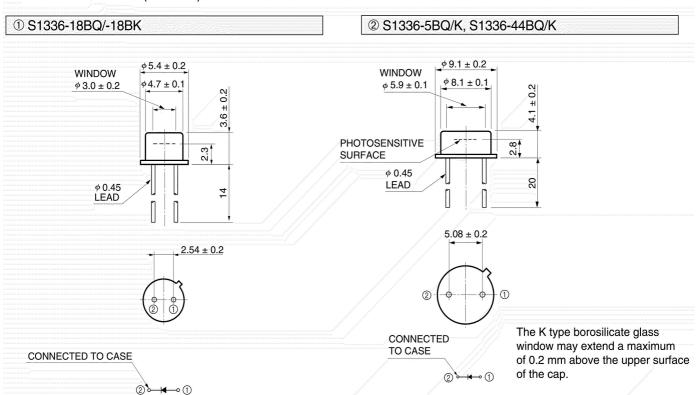




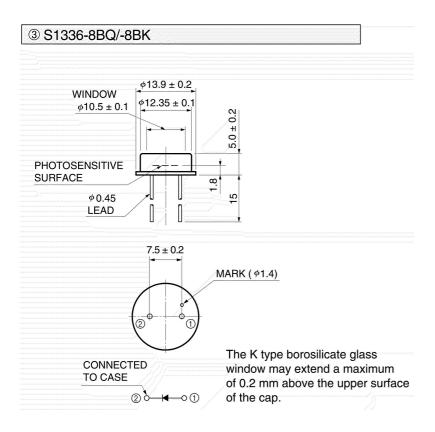
■ Shunt resistance vs. ambient temperature



■ Dimensional outlines (unit: mm)









Packing Quantity Specification

1. 200Pcs/1Box,10 Boxes/1 Carton

Label Form Specification



· 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 Photodilde broken.

- 2.Lead forming should be done before soldering.
- 3. Avoid stressing the Photodode 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.

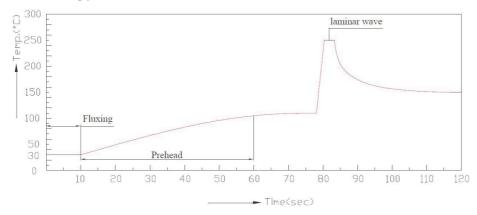


Soldering

- 1. 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.
- 2. Recommended soldering conditions:

Hand	d 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			
	3mm Min.(From solder		3mm Min. (From solder joint			
Distance	joint to epoxy bulb)	Distance	to epoxy bulb)			

3. Recommended soldering profile



- 4. Avoiding applying any stress to the lead frame while the Photodiode are at high temperature particularly when soldering.
- 5. Dip and hand soldering should not be done more than one time
- 6. After soldering the Photodiode, the epoxy bulb should be protected from mechanical shock or vibration until the Photodiode return to room temperature.
- 7.A rapid-rate process is not recommended for cooling the Photodiode down from the peak temperature.
- 8. 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.
- 9. Wave soldering parameter must be set and maintain according to recommended temperature and dwell time in the solder wave.



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