

3mm Photodiode PD204-6C/L3

Features

- Fast response time
- High photo sensitivity
- Small junction capacitance
- Pb free
- This product itself will remain within RoHS compliant version.
- Compliance with EU REACH

Description

PD204-6C/L3 is a high speed and high sensitive PIN photodiode in a standard 3Φplastic package.
The device is Spectrally matched to visible and infrared emitting diode.

Applications

- Automatic door sensor
- Copier
- Game machine

Device Selection Guide

Chip Materials	Lens Color
Silicon	Black

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Reverse Voltage	V_R	32	V
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	-25 ~ +85	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40 ~ +100	°C
Soldering Temperature(*1)	T_{sol}	260	°C
Power Dissipation at (or below) 25°C Free Air Temperature	P_c	150	mW

Notes: *1:Soldering time ≤ 5 seconds.

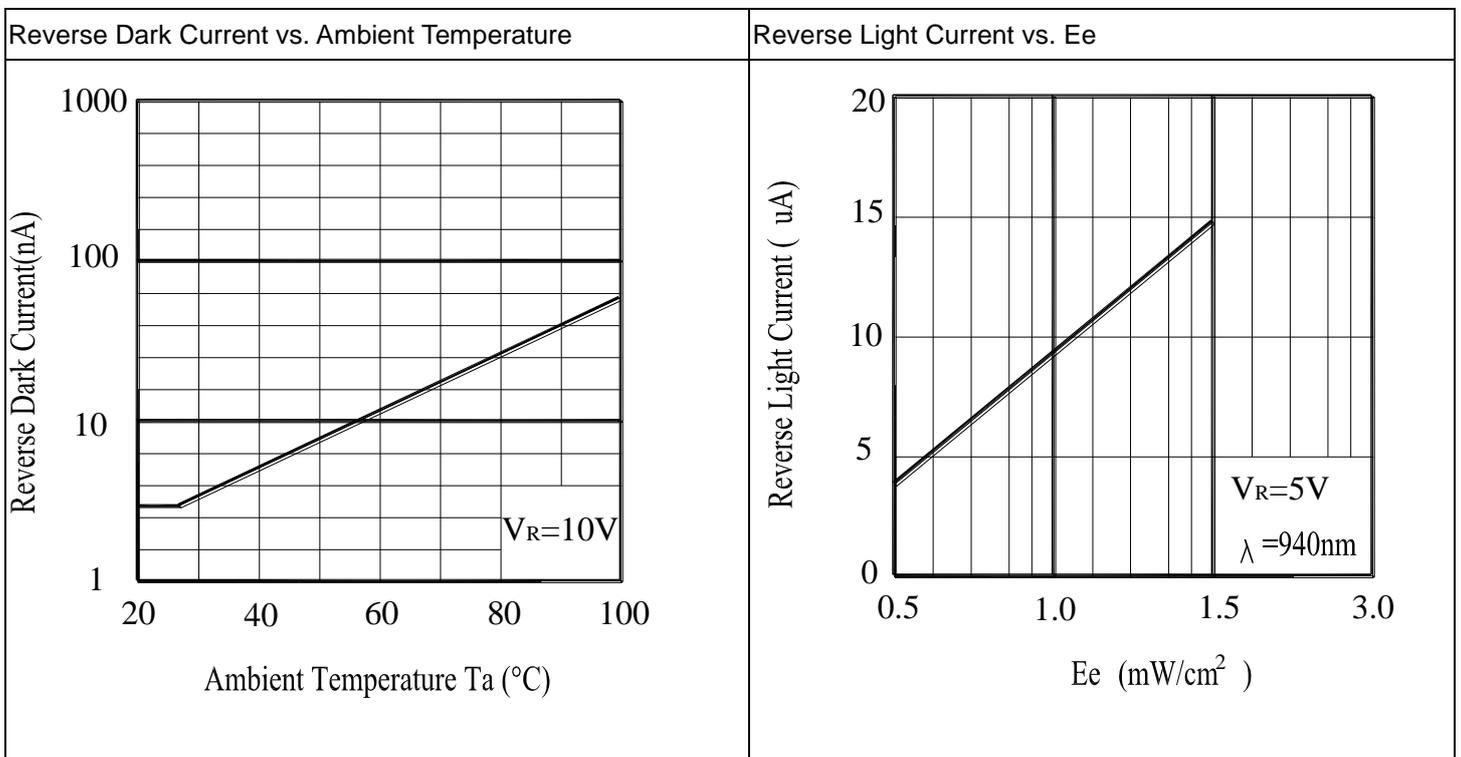
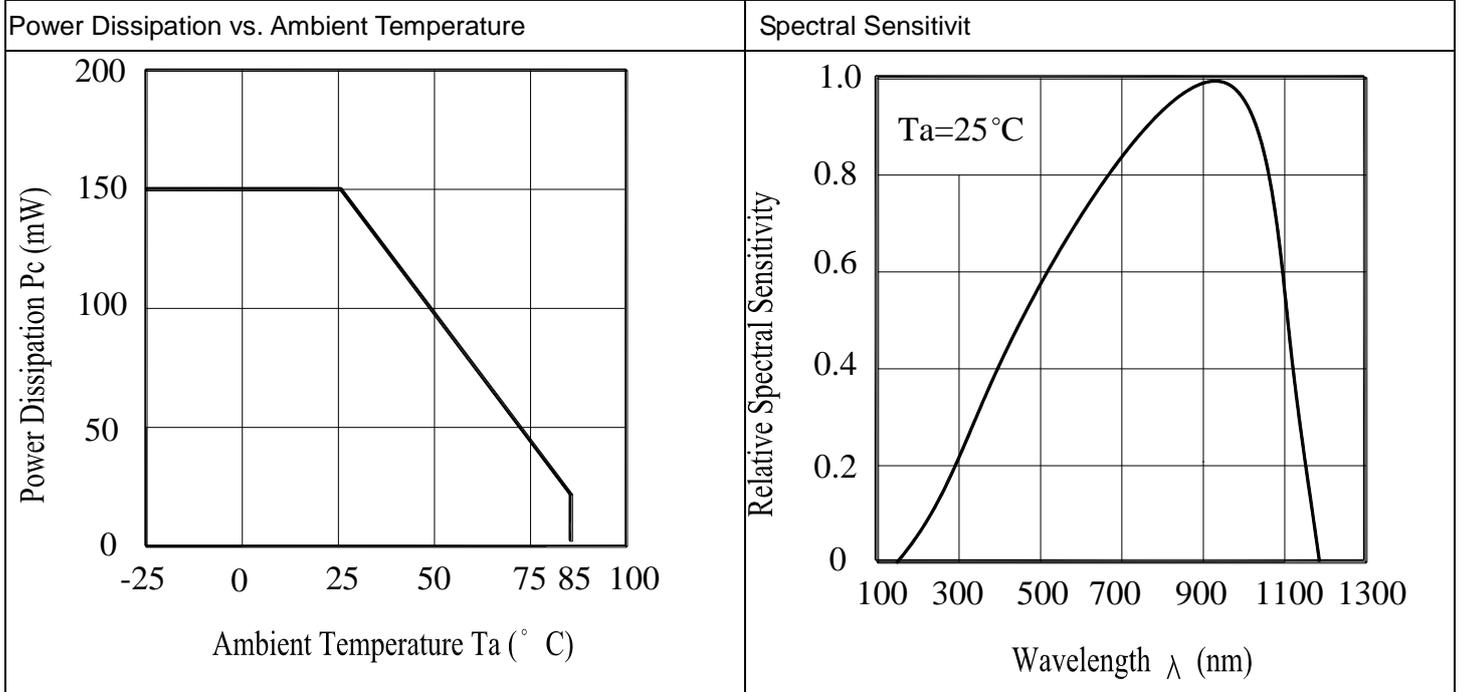
Electro-Optical Characteristics (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Range Of Spectral Bandwidth	$\lambda_{0.5}$	760	-----	1100	nm	-----
Wavelength Of Peak Sensitivity	λ_P	-----	940	-----	nm	-----
Open-Circuit Voltage	V_{OC}	-----	0.42	-----	V	$E_e=1\text{mW/cm}^2$ $\lambda_p=940\text{nm}$
Short- Circuit Current	I_{SC}	-----	4.3	-----	μA	$E_e=1\text{mW/cm}^2$ $\lambda_p=940\text{nm}$
Reverse Light Current	I_L	3.9	6		μA	$E_e=1\text{mW/cm}^2$ $\lambda_p=940\text{nm}$ $V_R=5\text{V}$
Reverse Dark Current	I_D	----	----	10	nA	$E_e=0\text{mW/cm}^2$ $V_R=10\text{V}$
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	V_{BR}	32	170		μA	$E_e=0\text{mW/cm}^2$ $I_R=100\mu\text{A}$
Total Capacitance	C_t	-----	10	-----	pF	$E_e=0\text{mW/cm}^2$ $V_R=5\text{V}$ $f=1\text{MHz}$
Rise Time/ Fall Time	t_r / t_f	-----	10/10	-----	ns	$V_R=10\text{V}$ $R_L=100\Omega$
View Angle	2 θ 1/2	-----	45	-----	deg	$I_F=20\text{mA}$

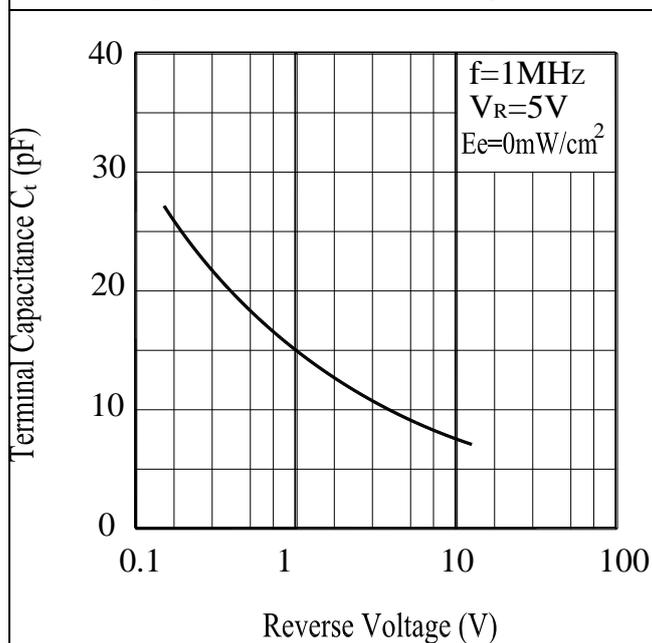
Note:

- Tolerance of Luminous Intensity: $\pm 10\%$
- Tolerance of Dominant Wavelength: $\pm 1\text{nm}$
- Tolerance of Forward Voltage: $\pm 0.1\text{V}$

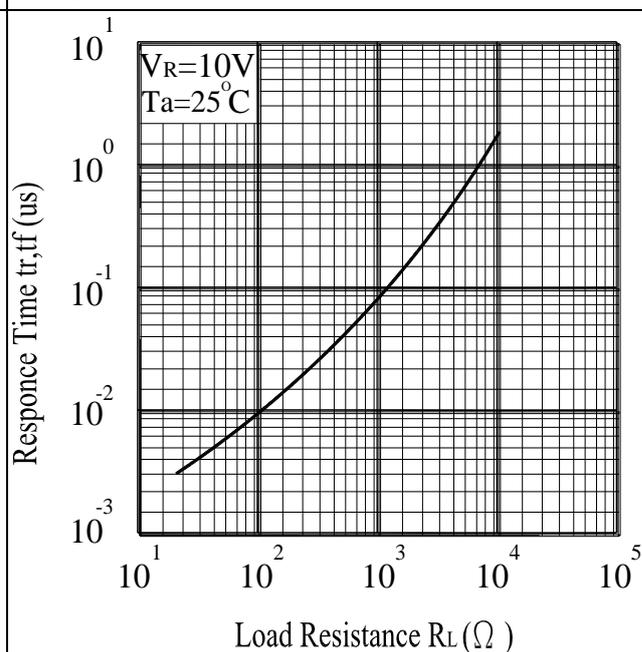
Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves



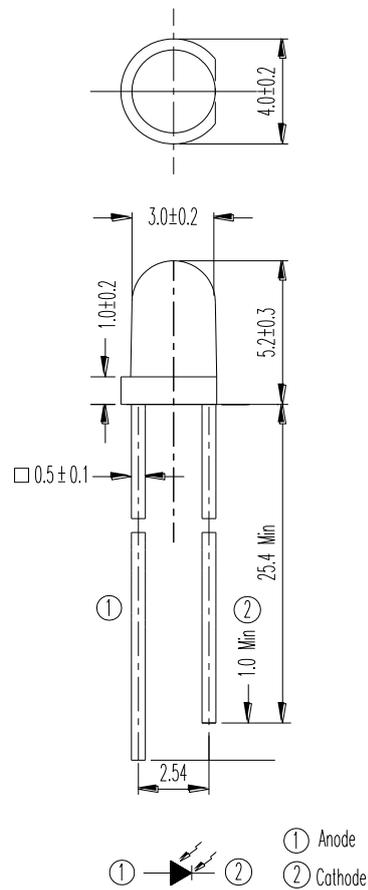
Terminal Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage



Response Time vs. Load Resistance



Package Dimension



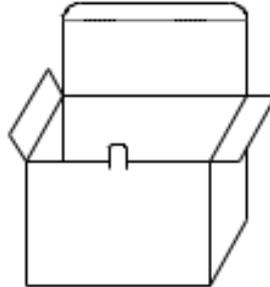
Note: Tolerances unless dimensions ± 0.25 mm

Packing Quantity Specification

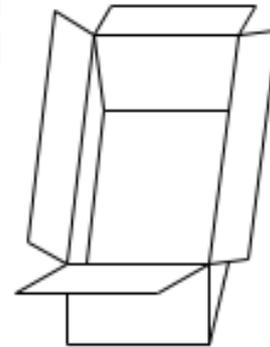
■ Anti-electrostatic bag



■ Inner Carton



■ Outside Carton



1.200~1000PCS/1Bag , 4Bags/1Box
2.10Boxes/1Carton

Label Form Specification



- CPN: Customer's Product Number
- P/N: Product Number
- QTY: Packing Quantity
- CAT: Luminous Intensity Rank
- HUE: Dom. Wavelength Rank
- REF: Forward Voltage Rank
- LOT No: Lot Number
- X: Month
- Reference: Identify Label Number

1. Lead Forming

- During lead formation, the leads should be bent at a point at least 3mm from the base of the epoxy bulb.
- Lead forming should be done before soldering.
- Avoid stressing the LED package during leads forming. The stress to the base may damage the LED's characteristics or it may break the Photodiode .
- Cut the LED leadframes at room temperature. Cutting the leadframes at high temperatures may cause failure of the Photodiode .
- When mounting the Photodiode onto a PCB, the PCB holes must be aligned exactly with the lead position of the LED. If the Photodiode are mounted with stress at the leads, it causes deterioration of the epoxy resin and this will degrade thePhotodiode.

2. Storage

- The Photodiode should be stored at 30°C or less and 70%RH or less after being shipped from Everlight and the storage life limits are 3 months. If the Photodiode are stored for 3 months or more, they can be stored for a year in a sealed container with a nitrogen atmosphere and moisture absorbent material.
- Please avoid rapid transitions in ambient temperature, especially, in high humidity environments where condensation can occur.

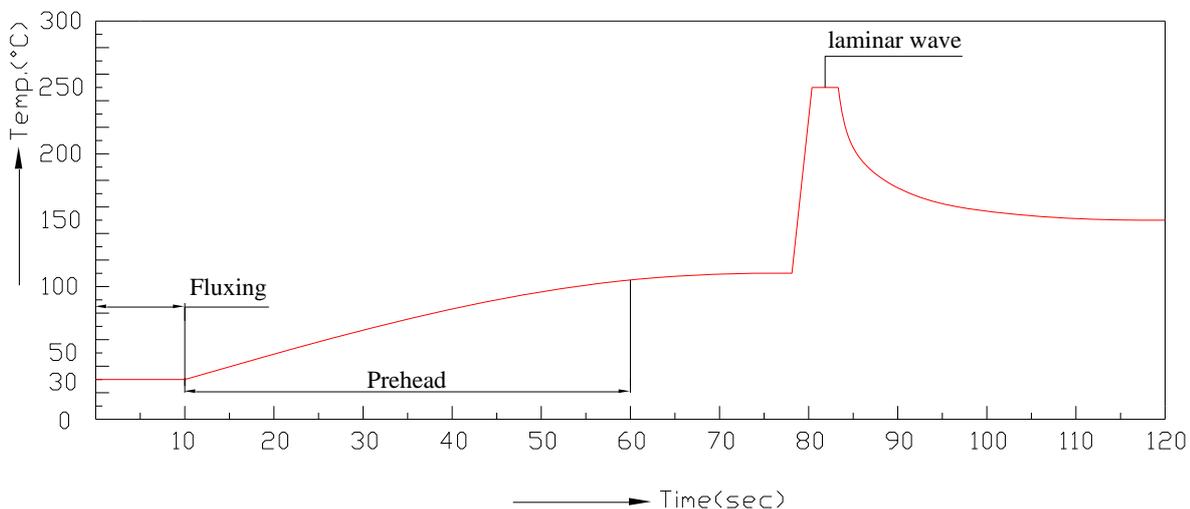
3. Soldering

- Careful attention should be paid during soldering. When soldering, leave more then 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)

- 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 handsoldering 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.
4. Cleaning
- When necessary, cleaning should occur only with isopropyl alcohol at room temperature for a duration of no more than one minute. Dry at room temperature before use.
 - Do not clean the Photodiode by the ultrasonic. When it is absolutely necessary, the influence of ultrasonic cleaning on the Photodiode depends on factors such as ultrasonic power and the assembled condition. Ultrasonic cleaning shall be pre-qualified to ensure this will not cause damage to the LED
5. Circuit Protection
- Below the zener reference voltage V_z , all the current flows through LED and as the voltage rises to V_z , the zener diode "breakdown." If the voltage tries to rise above V_z current flows through the zener branch to keep the voltage at exactly V_z .
 - When the LED is connected using serial circuit, if either piece of LED is no light up but current can't flow through causing others to light down. In new design, the LED is parallel with zener diode. if either piece of LED is no light up but current can flow through causing others to light up.
6. Heat Management
- Heat management of Photodiode must be taken into consideration during the design stage of LED application. The current should be de-rated appropriately by referring to the de-rating curve found in each product specification.
 - The temperature surrounding the LED in the application should be controlled. Please refer to the data sheet de-rating curve.
7. ESD (Electrostatic Discharge)
- Electrostatic discharge (ESD) or surge current (EOS) can damage Photodiode
 - An ESD wrist strap, ESD shoe strap or antistatic gloves must be worn whenever handling Photodiode
 - All devices, equipment and machinery must be properly grounded.
 - Use ion blower to neutralize the static charge which might have built up on surface of the Photodiode plastic lens as a result of friction between Photodiode during storage and handing.

DISCLAIMER

1. EVERLIGHT reserves the right(s) on the adjustment of product material mix for the specification.
2. The product meets EVERLIGHT published specification for a period of twelve (12) months from date of shipment.
3. The graphs shown in this datasheet are representing typical data only and do not show guaranteed values.
4. When using this product, please observe the absolute maximum ratings and the instructions for using outlined in these specification sheets. EVERLIGHT assumes no responsibility for any damage resulting from the use of the product which does not comply with the absolute maximum ratings and the instructions included in these specification sheets.
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