

# **Technical Data Sheet** 5.2x3.7x1.8mm Silicon PIN Photodiode: PD4003C

### Features

- Fast response time
- High photo sensitivity
- Small junction capacitance
- Pb free
- The product itself will remain within RoHS compliant version.

### Descriptions

PD4003C is a high speed and high sensitive PIN photodiode in a flat side view plastic package. Due to its water clear epoxy the device is sensitive to visible and infrared radiation.

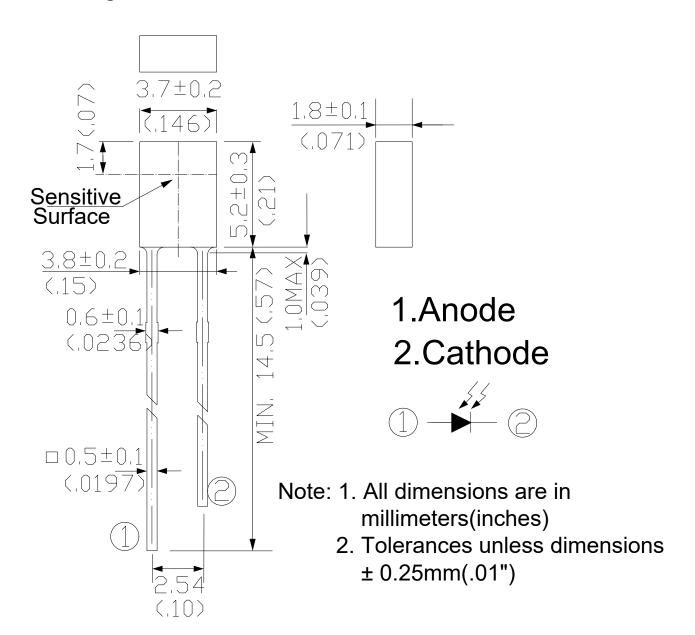
## **Applications**

- . Pulse Oximetry
- . Finger/Ear Probes
- . Disposable strip
- . Optoelectronic switch
- . Smoke Detector





## **■** Package Dimensions



## **Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)**

institute in in interest (i.e. 2000)						
Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Units			
Reverse Voltage	$V_R$	30	V			
Power Dissipation	Pd	150	mW			
Lead Soldering Temperature	Tsol	260	°C			
Operating Temperature	Topr	<b>-20</b> ∼ +85	°C			
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-40 ~ +85	°C			

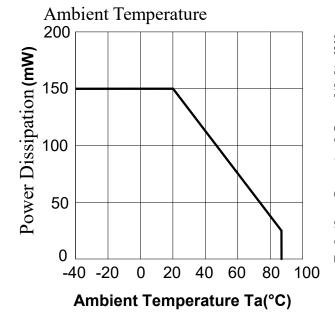
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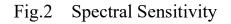
## **Electro-Optical Characteristics (Ta=25°C)**

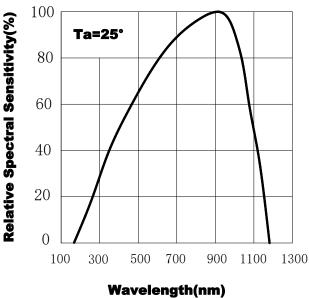
Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
Range of Spectral Bandwidth	λ 0.5		400		1100	nm
Wavelength of Peak	λp			0.40		
Sensitivity				940		nm
Open-Circuit Voltage	Voc	Ee=5m W/cm2		0.32		V
		λ p=940nm				
Short- Circuit Current	Isc	Ee=5m W/cm2		80		μА
		λ p=940nm				
Reverse Light Current	IL	Ee=5m W/cm2		80		
		λ p=940nm	70			$\mu$ A
		V <sub>R</sub> =5V				
Dark Current	Id	Ee=0m W/cm2			10	nA
		$V_R=10V$				
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	BVR	Ee=0m W/cm2	30			V
		I <sub>R</sub> =100 μ A				
Total Capacitance	Ct	Ee=0m W/cm2				
		$V_R=3V$		27		рF
		f=1MHZ				
Rise/Fall Time	t <sub>r</sub> /t <sub>f</sub>	$V_R=10V$		50/50		nC
		$R_L=1K \Omega$				nS

# **Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves**

Fig.1 Power Dissipation vs.





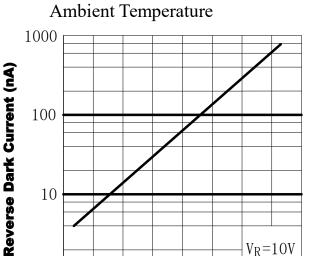


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Fig.3 Dark Current vs.



**Ambient Temperature Ta(°C)** 

60

 $V_R = 10V$ 

100

80

Terminal Capacitance vs. Fig.5 Reverse Voltage

40

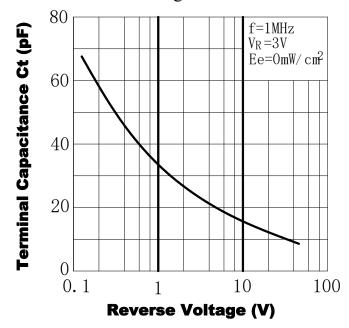


Fig.4 Reverse Light Current vs.

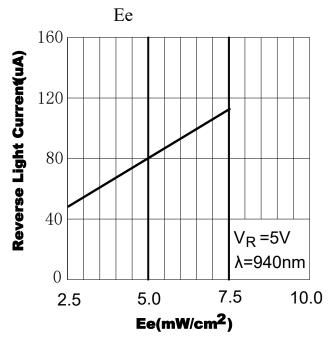
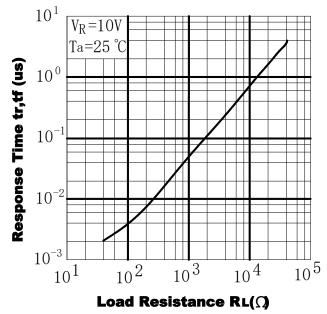


Fig.6 Response Time vs. Load Resistance



## **Packing Quantity Specification**

1000 PCS/1 Bag

#### Notes

Above specification may be changed without notice. SHUGUAN will reserve authority on SHENZHEN SHUGUAN ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD. V1.0

- material change for above specification.
- Before using this product, be sure to test it. The use and storage conditions must not exceed the limit parameters specified in this manual. The company will not be responsible for any damage to the product caused by the use of the product beyond the limit parameters.
- Stored at a temperature not higher than 30° C and humidity not higher than 60%RH, the product shelf life is 6 months. Keeping the product in an airtight container with a desiccant can extend the shelf life of the product to some extent. Poor storage conditions can cause corrosion of product leads or changes in product performance.
- 4. After opening, the product must be used within 168 hours (recommended working environment temperature not higher than 30 °C, humidity not higher than 60%). If it is not used up, the remaining material must be stored in an environment where the temperature is not higher than  $30^{\circ}$  C and the humidity is not higher than 10%.
- For products that have not been soldered, if the hygroscopic agent or packaging fails, or the product does not meet the above valid storage conditions, baking can play a certain performance recovery effect. Baking conditions:  $65 \pm 5^{\circ}$ C, duration 96H.
- Static electricity and surges will cause changes in product characteristics, such as forward voltage reduction, etc. If the situation is serious, it will even damage the product, so effective anti-static measures must be taken during use. All related equipment and machines should be properly grounded, and other measures against static electricity and surges must be taken. The use of anti-static wristbands, anti-static mats, anti-static work clothes, work shoes, gloves, and anti-static containers are all effective measures to prevent static electricity and surges.
- Shaping of the pins must be done before soldering. When shaping, the bending position of the lead must be at least 3mm from the bottom of the encapsulation resin, while avoiding bending the same position multiple times.
- 8. Use a suitable tool to hold the pins in place while shaping to avoid stressing the resin. In particular, the connection part between the pin and the resin cannot be used as a fulcrum. The stress generated in this way will directly damage the light-emitting structure inside the product, resulting in changes in product characteristics or even damage.
- 9. When assembling the product, the distance between the solder holes on the PCB must be strictly matched with the pin spacing of the product.
- 10. Welding should pay special attention to:
  - (1) Manual soldering: the tip temperature of the soldering iron (up to 30W) should not exceed 350° C; the soldering iron must be grounded, and the static electricity should not exceed the range; the soldering time should not exceed 3 seconds; the soldering position should be at least 3 mm away from the colloid.
  - (2) Dip soldering: the maximum temperature for dip soldering is 260° C; the dip soldering time does not exceed 5 seconds; the dip soldering position is at least 3 mm away from the colloid.