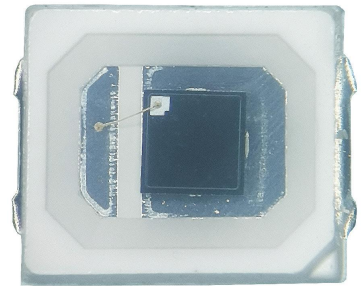


## Technical Data Sheet

### SMD PIN Photodiode: PD6790C

#### ■ Features

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



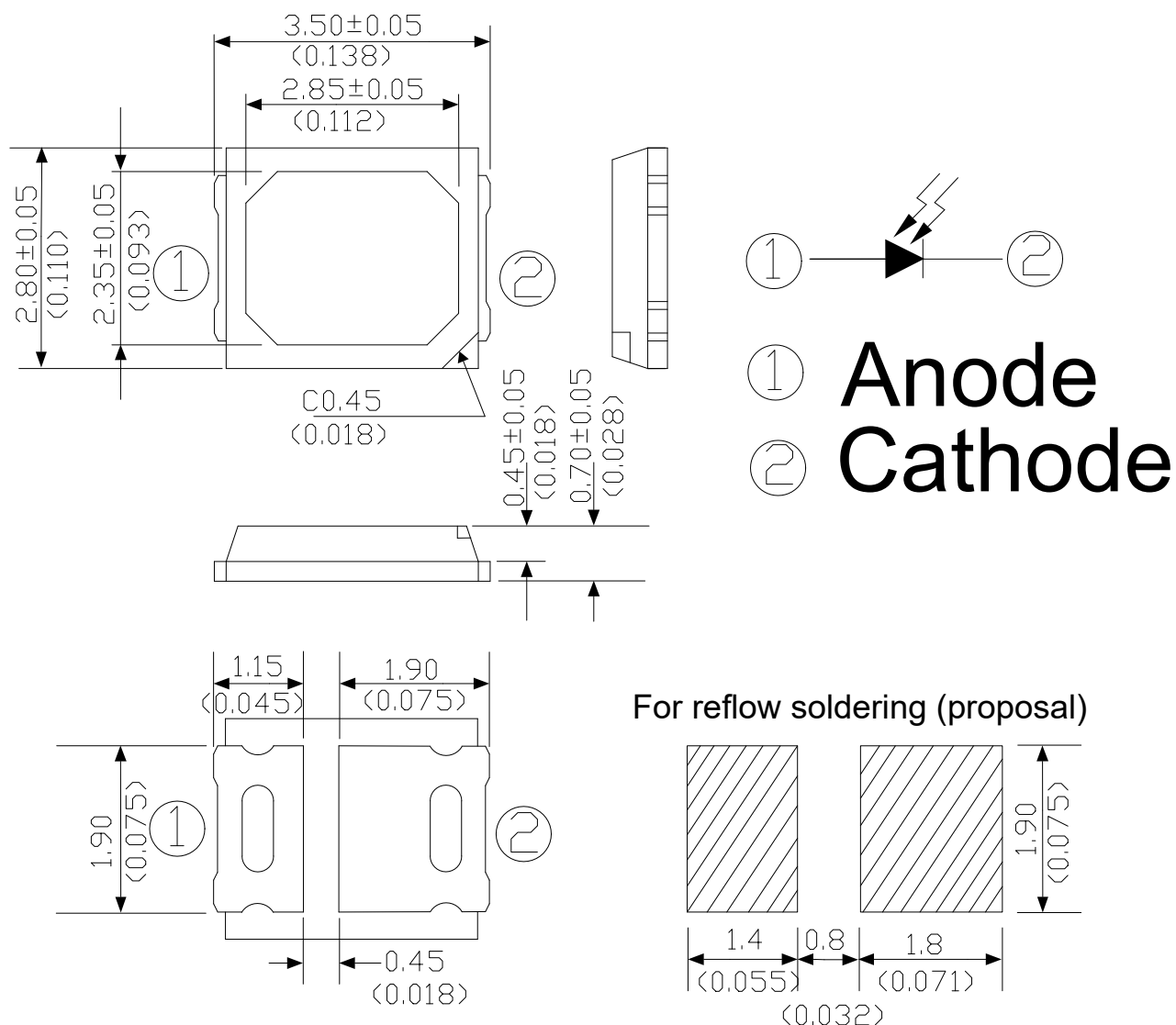
#### ■ Descriptions

PD6790C is a high speed and high sensitive PIN photodiode in a miniature flat top view lens SMD package and molded in a water clear plastic. The device is sensitive to red light and infrared radiation.

#### ■ Applications

- . High speed photo detector
- . Optoelectronic switch
- . Optical communication

## ■ Package Dimensions



- Note: 1. All dimensions are in millimeters(inches)  
 2. Tolerances unless dimensions  $\pm 0.1\text{mm}(.004")$   
 3. Suggested pad dimension is just for reference only  
 Please modify the pad dimension based on need

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

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Units
Reverse Voltage	VR	30	V
Power Dissipation	Pd	150	mW
Soldering Temperature	Tsol	260	°C
Operating Temperature	Topr	-20 ~ +85	°C
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-40 ~ +100	°C

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Range of Spectral Bandwidth	$\lambda_{0.5}$	----	430	----	1100	nm
Wavelength of Peak Sensitivity	$\lambda_p$	----	----	940	----	nm
Open-Circuit Voltage	V <sub>OC</sub>	Note(1)	----	0.32	----	V
Short- Circuit Current	I <sub>SC</sub>	Note(1)	----	6.0	----	$\mu A$
Reverse Light Current	I <sub>L</sub>	Note(1) V <sub>R</sub> =5V	5.0	6.0	----	$\mu A$
Dark Current	I <sub>d</sub>	Ee=0m W/cm <sup>2</sup> V <sub>R</sub> =10V	----	----	10	nA
Reverse Breakdown	BV <sub>R</sub>	Ee=0m W/cm <sup>2</sup> I <sub>R</sub> =10 $\mu A$	30	--	----	V
Total Capacitance	C <sub>t</sub>	Ee=0m W/cm <sup>2</sup> V <sub>R</sub> =3V f=1MHZ	----	4	----	pF
Rise/Fall Time	t <sub>r</sub> /t <sub>f</sub>	V <sub>R</sub> =10V R <sub>L</sub> =1K $\Omega$		25/25		nS

Note(1): Parallel light of 1000 Lux illumination is applied by a Tungsten lamp of 2856K

## ■ Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves

Fig.1 Power Dissipation vs.  
Ambient Temperature

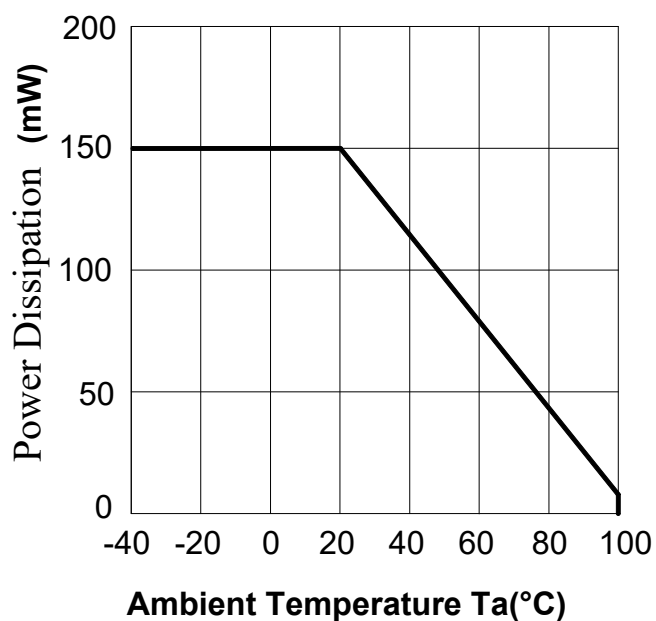


Fig.2 Spectral Sensitivity

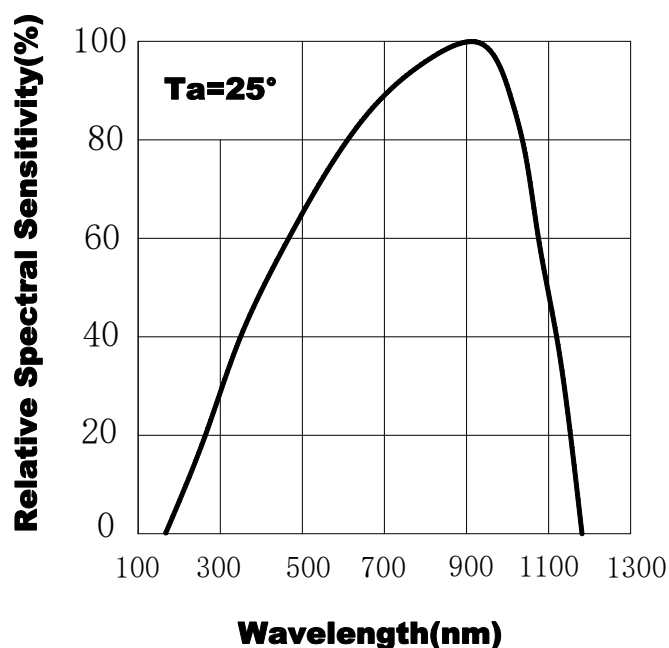


Fig.3 Dark Current vs.  
Ambient Temperature

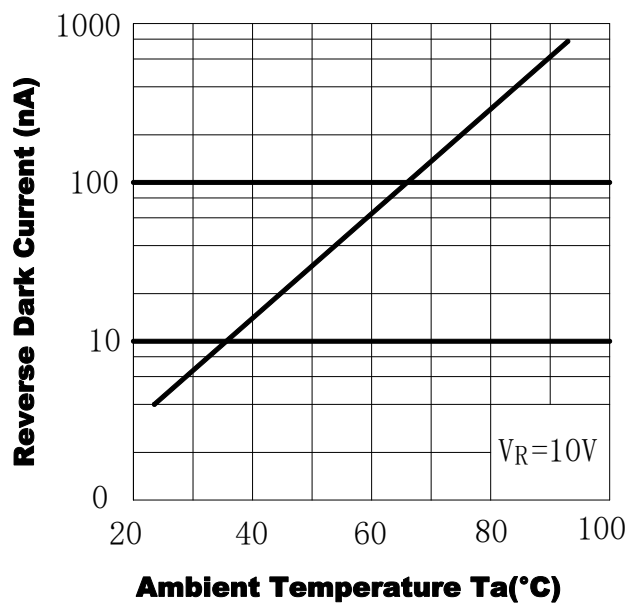


Fig.4 Reverse Light Current vs.  
 $E_e$

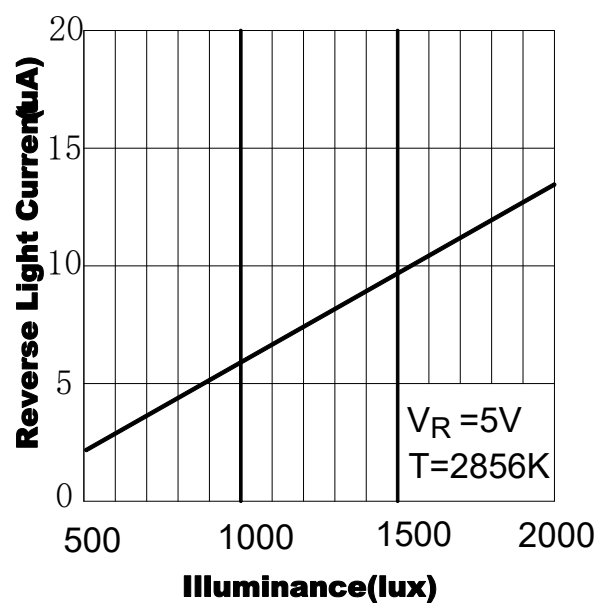


Fig.5 Terminal Capacitance vs.  
Reverse Voltage

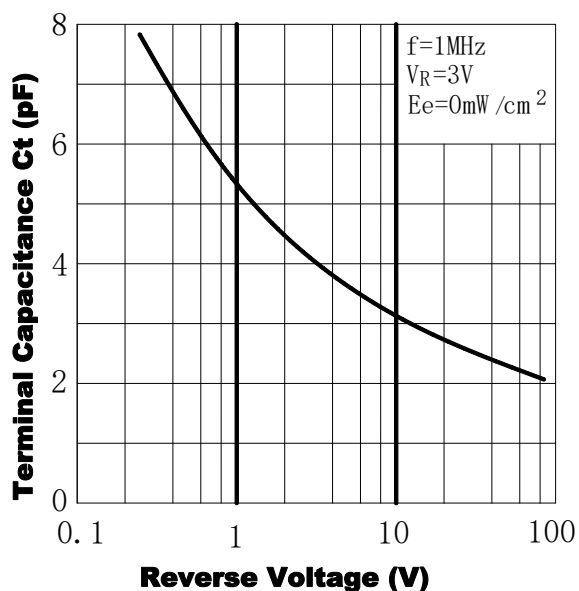
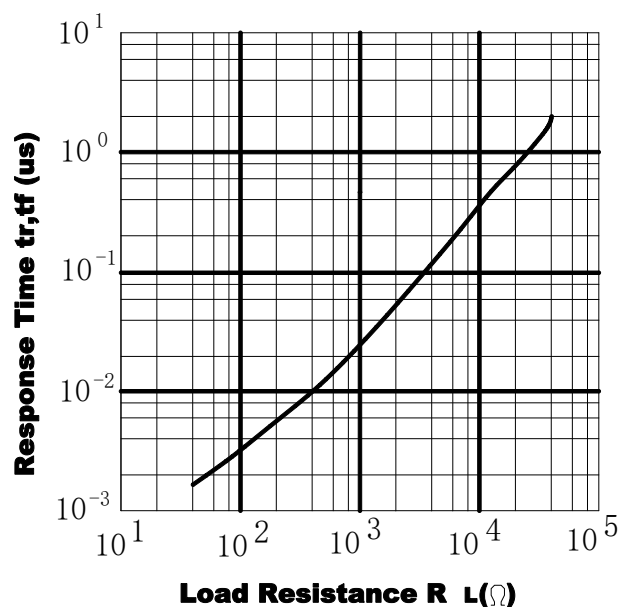
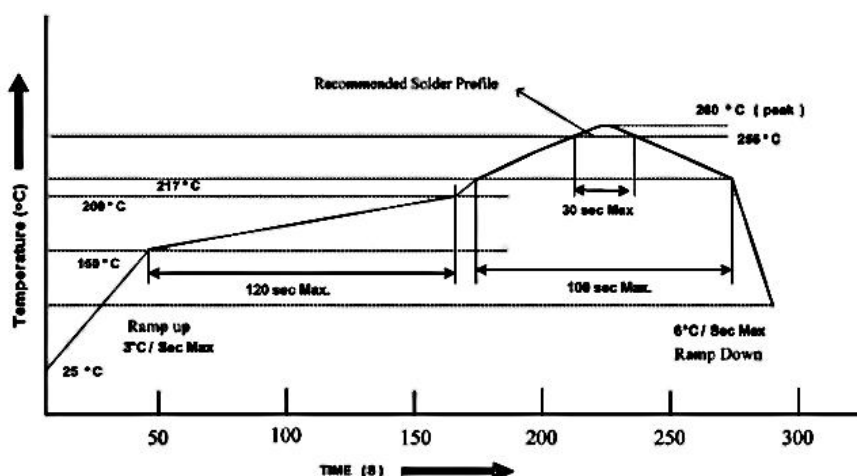


Fig.6 Response Time vs.  
Load Resistance





2. 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.
3. 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° C and the humidity is not higher than 10%.
5. 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:  $60 \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , duration 96H.
6. 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.
7. When designing the circuit, the current passing through the product cannot exceed the specified maximum value, and a current limiting resistor must be used at the same time, otherwise a small voltage change will cause a large current change, which may lead to product damage.
8. Welding should pay special attention to:
  - (1) Manual soldering: the tip temperature of the soldering iron (up to 25W) 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.
  - (2) Reflow soldering
    - . Pb-free solder temperature profile



- . Reflow soldering should not be done more than two times.
- . When soldering, do not put stress on the photo diode during heating
- . After soldering, do not wrap the circuit board.