

**TYPE
NAME****PD7088,PD708C8****DESCRIPTION**

PD7XX8 series are InGaAs pin photodiode which has a sensitive area of $\phi 80\mu\text{m}$.

PD7XX8 is suitable for receiving the light having a wavelength band of 1000 to 1600nm. This photodiode features high-speed response and a high quantum efficiency, and is suitable for the light receiving elements for optical fiber communication systems.

FEATURES

- $\phi 80\mu\text{m}$ active diameter
- 1000 ~1600nm wavelength band
- Small dark current
- High speed response
- High quantum efficiency
- Ball lens cap (PD708C8)

APPLICATION

Receiver for long-distance optical fiber communication systems

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING

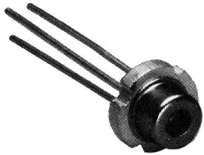
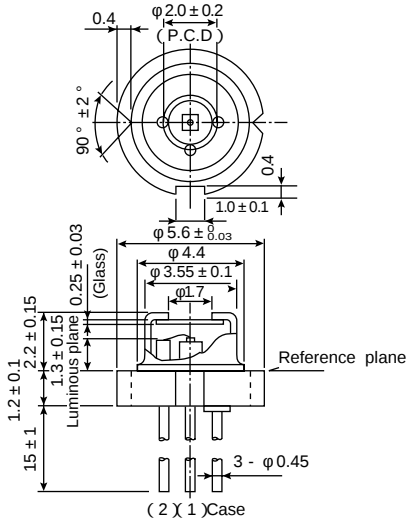
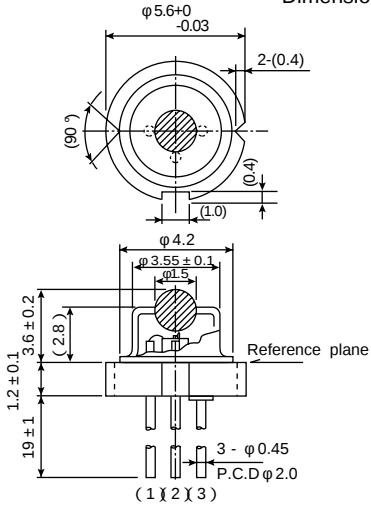
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
V_R	Reverse voltage	-	20	V
I_R	Reverse current	-	500	μA
I_F	Forward current	-	2	mA
T_C	Case temperature	-	-40 ~ +85	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
T_{stg}	Storage temperature	-	-40 ~ +100	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

ELECTRICAL/OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_C = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Limits			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
C_t	Capacitance	$V_R = 5\text{V}, f = 1\text{MHz}$	-	1.2	2	pF
I_D	Dark current	$V_R = 5\text{V}$	-	0.05	2.0	nA
R	Responsivity	$V_R = 5\text{V}, \lambda = 1300\text{nm}$	0.6	0.9*	-	A/W
f_c	Cutoff frequency	$V_R = 5\text{V}, \lambda = 1300\text{nm}, R_L = 50\Omega, -3\text{dB}$	1	2.0	-	GHz

* 0.85A/W typical fiber coupling sensitivity with GI 50/125 for PD708C8

OUTLINE DRAWINGS

PD7088 	Dimension : mm  Top View Dimensions: $\phi 2.0 \pm 0.2$ (P.C.D) 0.4 $90^\circ \pm 2^\circ$ 0.4 1.0 ± 0.1 $\phi 5.6 \pm 0.03$ $\phi 4.4$ $\phi 3.55 \pm 0.1$ $\phi 1.7$ 0.25 ± 0.03 (Glass) 1.2 ± 0.1 2.2 ± 0.15 1.3 ± 0.15 15 ± 1 $3 - \phi 0.45$ (2×1) Case Reference plane	
PD708C8 	Dimension : mm  Top View Dimensions: $\phi 5.6 +0 -0.03$ $2 - (0.4)$ (90°) 0.4 1.0 $\phi 4.2$ $\phi 3.55 \pm 0.1$ $\phi 1.5$ 3.6 ± 0.2 (2.8) 1.2 ± 0.1 19 ± 1 $3 - \phi 0.45$ $P.C.D \phi 2.0$ $(1 \times 2 \times 3)$ Reference plane	

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

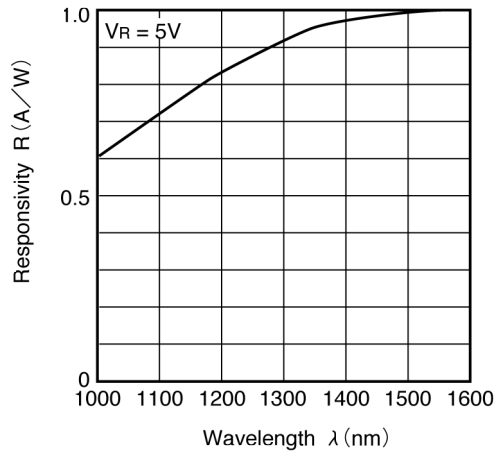


Fig.1 Spectral response

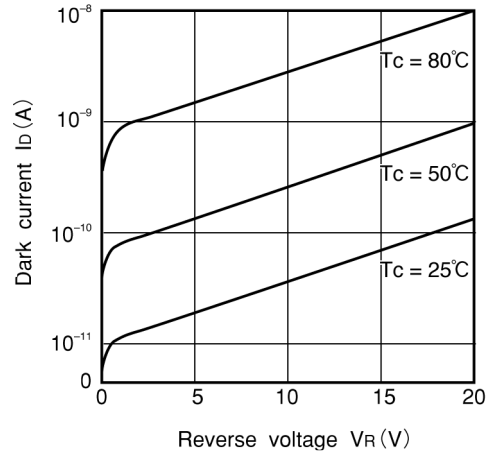


Fig.2 Dark current vs. reverse voltage

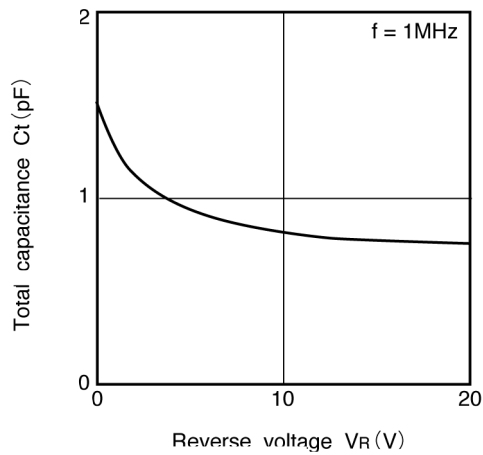


Fig.3 Total capacitance vs. reverse voltage