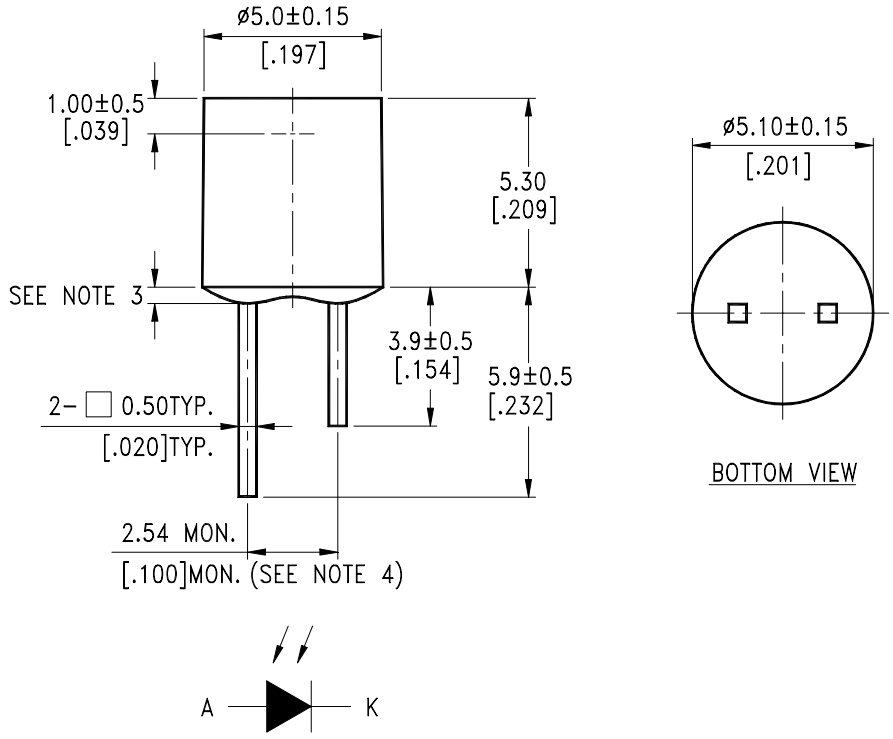
FEATURES

* HIGH PHOTO SENSITIVITY
* SUITABLE FOR VISIABLE LIGHT
* LOW JUNCTION CAPACITANCE
* FAST SWITCHING TIME

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



NOTES:
1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
2. Tolerance is ±0.25mm(.010") unless otherwise noted.
3. Protruded resin under flange is 1.5mm(.059") max.
4. Lead spacing is measured where the leads emerge from the package.
5. Active area: 28 x 28 mil^2
6. Refractive index of epoxy: $\eta \fallingdotseq 1.5$
7. Specifications are subject to change without notice.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS AT T_A=25℃

PARAMETER	MAXIMUM RATING	UNIT
Power Dissipation	150	mW
Collector-Emitter Voltage	30	V
Operating Temperature Range	-40℃ to + 85℃	
Storage Temperature Range	-55℃ to + 100℃	
Lead Soldering Temperature [1.6mm(.063") From Body]	260℃ for 5 Seconds	

ELECTRICAL OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS AT T_A=25℃

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	TEST CONDITION
Reverse Break Down Voltage	$V_{(BR)R}$	30			V	I_R = 100 μA Ee = 0mW/cm²
Reverse Dark Current Voltage	$I_{D(R)}$			30	nA	V_R = 10V Ee = 0mW/cm²
Open Circuit Voltage	V_{OC}		350		mV	λ = 940nm Ee = 0.5mW/cm²
Rise Time	Tr		10		nsec	V_R = 10V R_L = 1KΩ
Fall Time	Tf		10		nsec	
Short Circuit Current	I_S	0.6	1		μA	V_R = 0V λ = 940nm Ee = 1mW/cm²
Total Capacitance	C_T		5		pF	V_R = 3V f = 1MHz Ee = 0mW/cm²
Wavelength of the Max Sensitivity	λ_{SMAX}		880		nm	

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL / OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

(25℃ Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted)

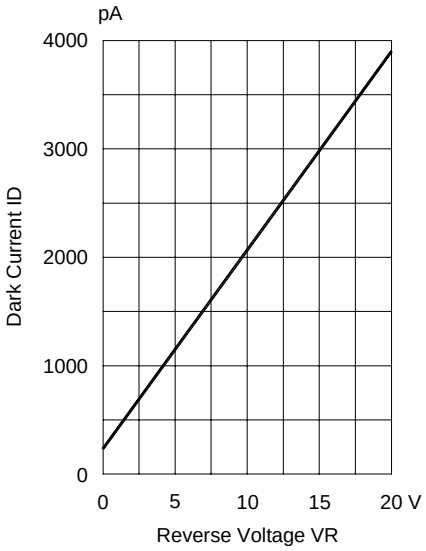


Fig.1 DARK CURRENT VS. REVERSE VOLTAGE
TA=25° C, Ee=0 mW/cm²

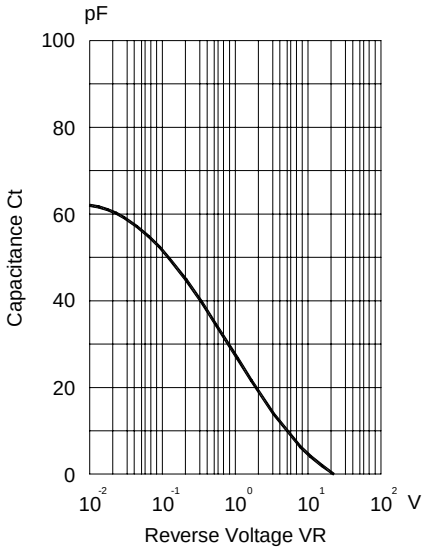


Fig.2 CAPACITANCE VS. REVERSE VOLTAGE
F=1MHZ; Ee=0mW/cm²

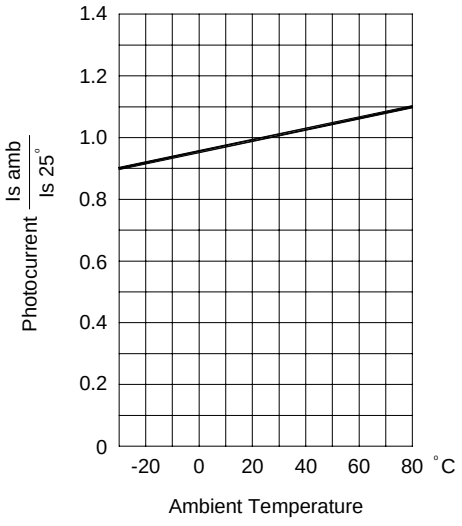


Fig.3 PHOTOCURRENT VS. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

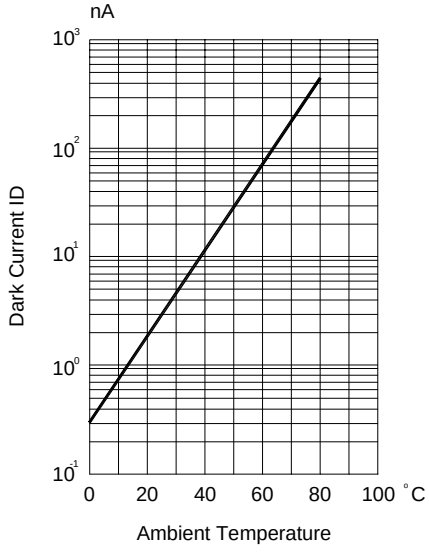


Fig.4 DARK CURRENT AMBIENT TEMPERATURE
VR=10, Ee=0mW/cm²

TYPICAL ELECTRICAL / OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

(25℃ Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted)

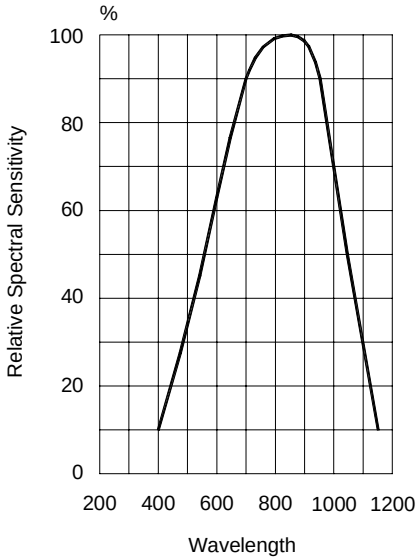


Fig.5 RELATIVE SPECTRAL SENSITIVITY VS WAVELENGTH

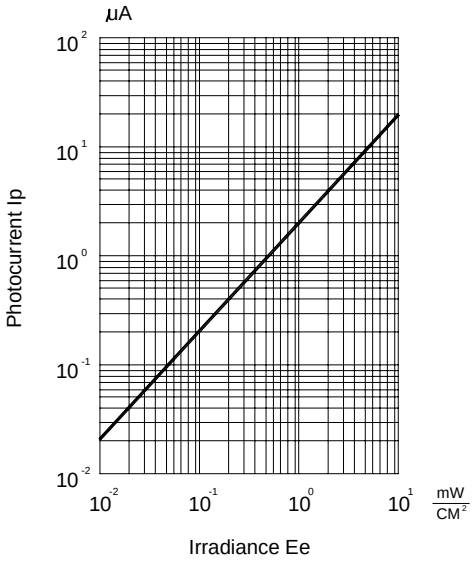


Fig.6 PHOTOCURRENT VS IRRADIANCE λ= 940 nm

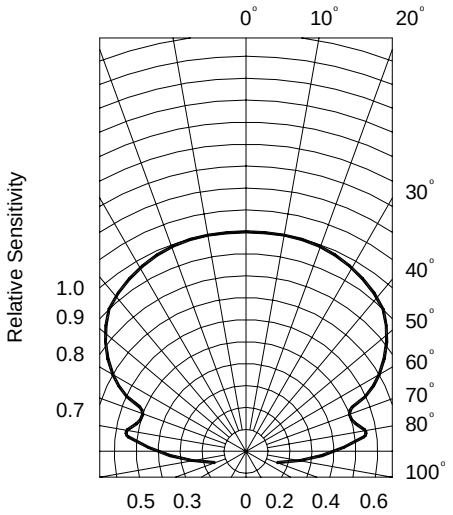


Fig.7 SENSITIVITY DIAGRAM

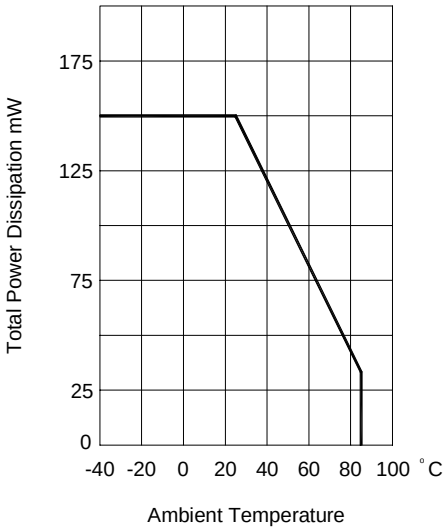


Fig.8 TOTAL POWER DISSIPATION VS AMBIENT TEMPERATURE