

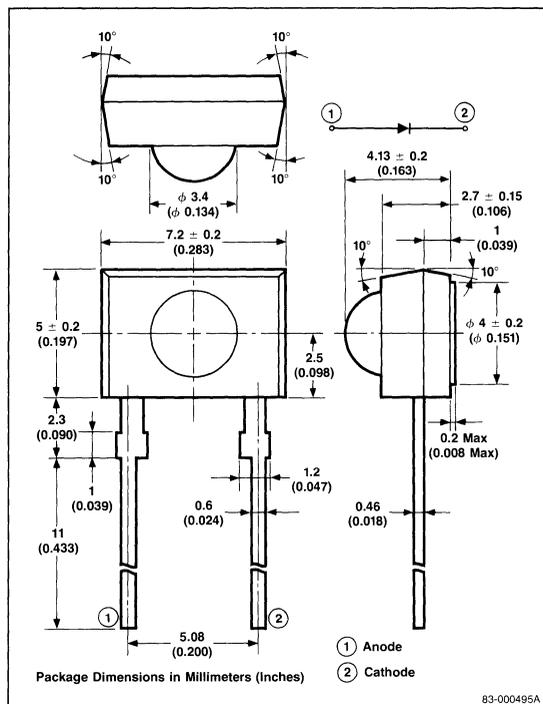
Description

The PH309 is a photo diode with a PIN structure. It has a wide photo-receiving area and high-speed response enabling applications for various types of remote control equipment. The resin material used for the package has the filter effect of transmitting infrared radiation.

Features

- Ultrahigh-speed response ($t_r, t_f = 30\text{ns}$)
- The wavelength of maximum sensitivity matches that of an infrared LED ($\lambda_{S-MAX} = 940\text{nm}$)
- High sensitivity (31nA/lx)
- Wide dynamic range

Package Dimensions



Absolute Maximum Ratings

$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$	
Reverse Voltage, V_R	20V
Power Dissipation, P_D	150mW
Junction Temperature, T_J	80°C
Storage Temperature, T_{STG}	-40°C to +80°C

Electro-Optical Characteristics

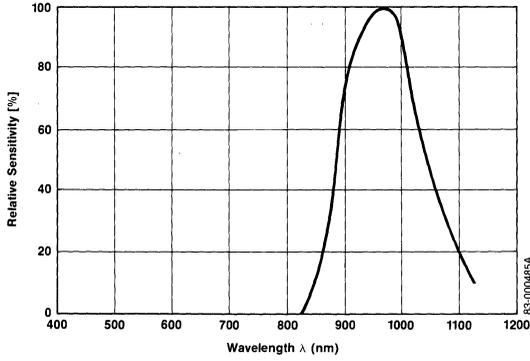
Parameters	Symbol	Limits			Unit	Test Conditions
		Min	Typ	Max		
Dark Current	I_R			30	nA	$V_R = 10V$
Wavelength of Maximum Sensitivity	λ_{MAX}		940		nm	
Quantum Yield	η		0.88			$\lambda = 940\text{nm}$
Spectral Sensitivity	S		50		nA/lx	$V_R = 5V$
Spectral Sensitivity	S_{IR}		4.7		μA	$V_R = 5V,$ $H = 0.1\text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$
Rise and Fall Time of the Photo Current from 10% to 90% and 90% to 10% of the Final Value	t_r, t_f		120		ns	$R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega,$ $V_R = 0V$ $\lambda = 940\text{nm}$
	t_r, t_f		30		ns	$R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega,$ $V_R = 5V,$ $\lambda = 940\text{nm}$
Capacitance	C_T		11		pF	$V_R = 5V,$ $f = 1\text{MHz}$
Radiant Sensitive Area	A		5.3		mm^2	

* $\lambda = 940\text{nm}$

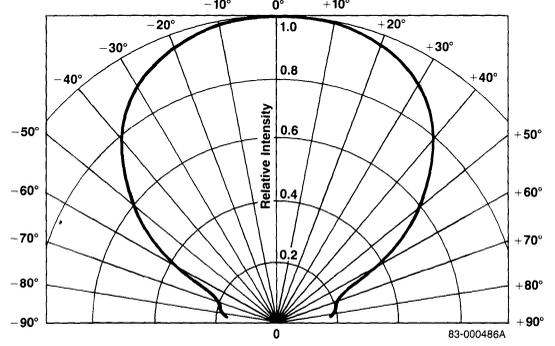
Typical Characteristics

$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$

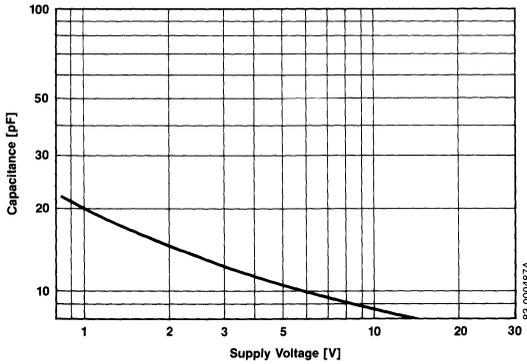
Wavelength Sensitivity



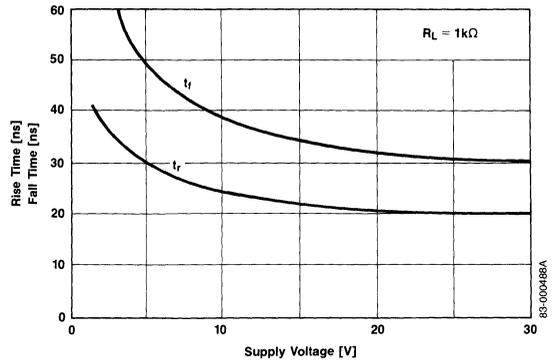
Directional Characteristic



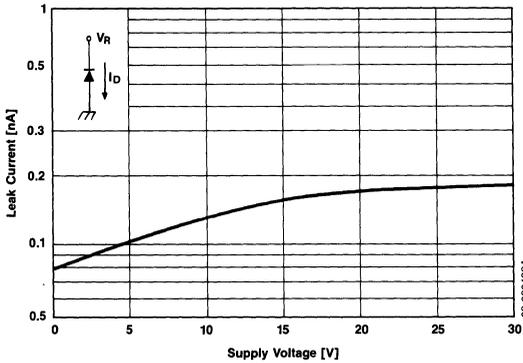
Capacitance vs Supply Voltage



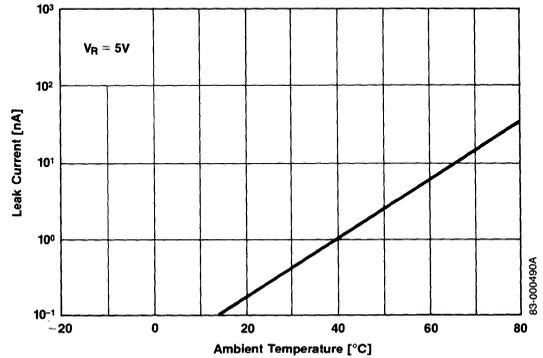
Rise Time and Fall Time vs Supply Voltage



Leak Current vs Supply Voltage



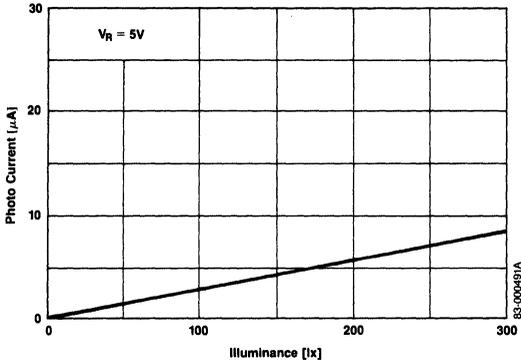
Leak Current vs Ambient Temperature



Typical Characteristics (cont)

$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$

Photo Current vs Illuminance



Relative vs Ambient Temperature

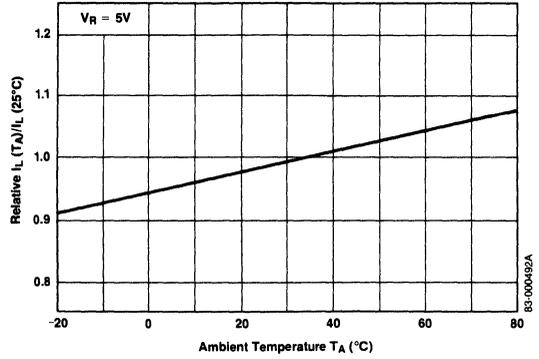


Photo Current vs Supply Voltage

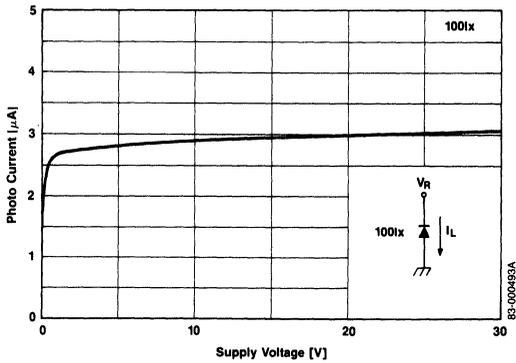
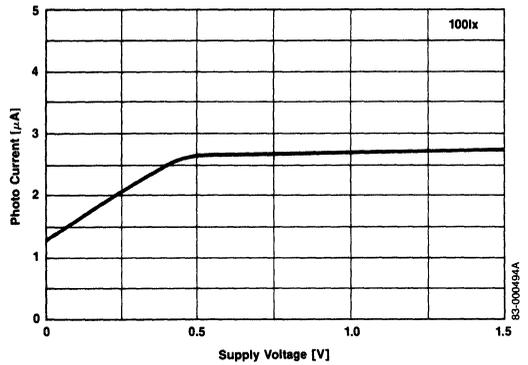


Photo Current vs Supply Voltage



Power Dissipation vs Ambient Temperature

