The S10604-200CT photo IC has spectral response close to human eye sensitivity. Two photosensitive areas are made on a single chip. Almost only the visible range can be measured by finding the difference between the two output signals in the internal current amplifier circuit. Effects of infrared remote control light on sensitivity are reduced when compared to previous types.

### Features
- Spectral response close to human eye sensitivity
- Small package: 2.0 × 1.25 × 0.8 mm
- About 1/5 the cubic volume of previous type (S9067-201CT)
- Lower output-current fluctuations compared with phototransistors
- Excellent linearity
- Low output fluctuations for light sources producing the same illuminance at different color temperatures
- Suitable for lead-free reflow (RoHS compliance)

### Applications
- Liquid crystal monitor backlight dimmer for cellular phone
- Energy-saving sensor for large-screen TVs, etc.
- Light dimmers for liquid crystal panels
- Various types of light level measurement

### Absolute maximum ratings (Ta=25 °C)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reverse voltage</td>
<td>Vr</td>
<td></td>
<td>-0.5 to +12</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photocurrent</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward current</td>
<td>IF</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power dissipation*1</td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
<td>150</td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating temperature</td>
<td>Topr</td>
<td>No dew condensation*2</td>
<td>-30 to +80</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage temperature</td>
<td>Tstg</td>
<td>No dew condensation*2</td>
<td>-40 to +85</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldering temperature</td>
<td>Tsol</td>
<td>260 (two times)*3</td>
<td></td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1: Power dissipation decreases at a rate of 2 mW/°C above Ta=25 °C.
*2: When there is a temperature difference between a product and the surrounding area in high humidity environment, dew condensation may occur on the product surface. Dew condensation on the product may cause deterioration in characteristics and reliability.
*3: Reflow soldering, IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020 MSL 3, see P.5
Note: Exceeding the absolute maximum ratings even momentarily may cause a drop in product quality. Always be sure to use the product within the absolute maximum ratings.

### Electrical and optical characteristics (Ta=25 °C)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spectral response range</td>
<td>λ</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>300 to 820</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak sensitivity wavelength</td>
<td>λp</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark current</td>
<td>I0</td>
<td>VR=5 V</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>nA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photocurrent</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>VR=5 V, 2856 K, 100 J</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rise time*4</td>
<td>tr</td>
<td>10 to 90%, VR=7.5 V, RL=10 kΩ,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>λ=560 nm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall time*4</td>
<td>tf</td>
<td>90 to 10%, VR=7.5 V, RL=10 kΩ,</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>λ=560 nm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*4: Rise/fall time measurement method (P.2)
Photo IC diode S10604-200CT

Spectral response

(Typ. Ta=25 °C, VR=5 V)

Relative sensitivity

Wavelength (nm)

Photocurrent vs. illuminance

(Typ. Ta=25 °C, VR=5 V, 2856 K)

Photocurrent

Illuminance (lx)
**Rise/fall times vs. load resistance**

(Typ. $T_a=25 \, ^\circ C$, $V_R=7.5 \, V$, $\lambda=560 \, nm$, $V_o=2.5 \, V$)

- Rise time
- Fall time

- Load resistance ($\Omega$)

**Photocurrent vs. ambient temperature**

(Typ. $T_a=25 \, ^\circ C$, $V_R=5 \, V$, $2856 \, K$, $I_o=0.6 \, mA$)

* At $T_a=25 \, ^\circ C$ normalized to 1

**Directivity**

(Typ. $T_a=25 \, ^\circ C$, $2856 \, K$)

Relative sensitivity (%)

* * *
The photo IC diode must be reverse-biased so that a positive potential is applied to the cathode. To eliminate high-frequency components, we recommend placing a load capacitance $C_L$ in parallel with load resistance $R_L$ as a low-pass filter.

Cutoff frequency $f_c \approx \frac{1}{2\pi CLR_L}$

**Operating circuit example**

The drawing surrounded by the dotted line shows a schematic diagram of the photo IC.

- Photodiode for signal detection
- Photodiode for signal offset
- Cathode
- Anode
- Current amp (approx. 30000 times)
- Internal protection resistance (approx. 150 Ω)
- Reverse bias power supply

**Dimensional outline (unit: mm)**

- Photosensitive area: $0.32 \times 0.46$
- Index mark
- Recommended land pattern

Tolerance unless otherwise noted: ±0.2
Values in parentheses indicate reference value.

- Electrode

---

**Recommended land pattern**

- Cathode
- Anode

---

**Photosensitive area**

- $0.32 \times 0.46$

---

**Dimensional outline (unit: mm)**

- $1.25$
- $1.0$
- $1.0$
- $1.0$
- $1.0$
- $0.4$
- $0.4$

---

**Index mark**

- $0.4$
- $0.4$

---

**Recommended land pattern**

- Electrode
Reel packing specifications

- Reel (conforms to JEITA ET-7200)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outer diameter</th>
<th>Hub diameter</th>
<th>Tape width</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Electrostatic characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>180 mm</td>
<td>60 mm</td>
<td>8 mm</td>
<td>PS</td>
<td>Antistatic treatment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Embossed tape (unit: mm, material: PS, electrically conductive)

- Packing quantity
  3000 pcs/reel

- Packing type
  Reel and desiccant in moisture-proof packaging (vacuum-sealed)

Recommended soldering conditions

- Peak temperature 260 °C max.
- Heating time (217 °C min.)
  100 s
- Preheating time (150 to 200 °C)
  160 s

- After unpacking, store this device in an environment at a temperature of 5 to 25 °C and a humidity below 60%, and perform reflow soldering on this device within 168 hours (7 days).
- Thermal stress applied to the device during reflow soldering differs depending on the PC boards and reflow oven being used. When setting the reflow conditions, make sure that the reflow soldering process does not degrade device reliability.
Operating voltage, output characteristics

Figure 2 shows the photocurrent vs. reverse voltage characteristics (light source: LED) for the measurement circuit example in Figure 1. The output curves are shown for illuminance levels. The output curves rise from a reverse voltage (rising voltage) of approximately 0.7 V (±10%).

To protect the photo IC diode from excessive current, a 150 Ω (±20%) protection resistor is inserted in the circuit. Reverse voltage $V_r$ when the photo IC diode is saturated is the sum of $V_{be(ON)}$ and the voltage drop across the protection resistor $R_{in}$ [Equation (1)].

$$V_r = V_{be(ON)} + I_L \times R_{in} \quad (1)$$

The photodiode’s reverse voltage ($V_r$) is expressed by Equation (2) according to the voltage drop across the external resistor. This is indicated as load lines in Figure 2.

$$V_r = V_{cc} - I_L \times R_L \quad (2)$$

In Figure 2, the intersections between the output curves and the load lines are the saturation points. From these points, the maximum detectable light level can be specified. Since the maximum light level is determined by the supply voltage ($V_{cc}$) and load resistance ($R_L$), adjust them according to the operating conditions.

Note: The temperature characteristics of $V_{be(ON)}$ is approximately -2 mV/°C, and that of the protection resistor is approximately 0.1%/°C.

[Figure 1] Measurement circuit example
[Figure 2] Photocurrent vs. reverse voltage

- Related information
  
  www.hamamatsu.com/sp/ssd/doc_en.html

- Precautions
  - Disclaimer
  - Surface mount type products / Precautions

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