# Silicon PIN Photodiode

## **Description**

The BPW34 is a high speed and high sensitive PIN photodiode in a miniature flat plastic package. Its top view construction makes it ideal as a low cost replacement of TO–5 devices in many applications.

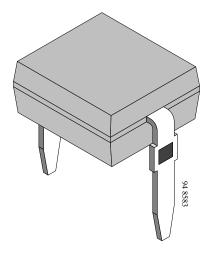
Due to its waterclear epoxy the device is sensitive to visible and infrared radiation. The large active area combined with a flat case gives a high sensitivity at a wide viewing angle.



- Large radiant sensitive area (A=7.5 mm<sup>2</sup>)
- Wide angle of half sensitivity  $\varphi = \pm 65^{\circ}$
- High photo sensitivity
- Fast response times
- Small junction capacitance
- Suitable for visible and near infrared radiation

# **Applications**

High speed photo detector



# **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

 $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ} C$ 

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Value	Unit
Reverse Voltage		$V_{R}$	60	V
Power Dissipation	$T_{amb} \leq 25  ^{\circ}C$	$P_{V}$	215	mW
Junction Temperature		$T_j$	100	°C
Storage Temperature Range		T <sub>stg</sub>	-55+100	°C
Soldering Temperature	$t \leq 3 s$	$T_{sd}$	260	°C
Thermal Resistance Junction/Ambient		R <sub>thJA</sub>	350	K/W

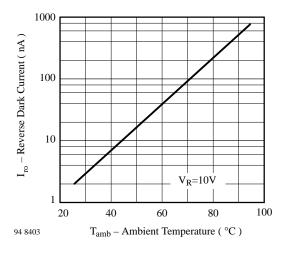
### **Basic Characteristics**

 $T_{amb} = 25\,^{\circ}C$ 

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Breakdown Voltage	$I_R = 100 \ \mu A, E = 0$	V <sub>(BR)</sub>	60			V
Reverse Dark Current	$V_R = 10 \text{ V, } E = 0$	I <sub>ro</sub>		2	30	nA
Diode Capacitance	$V_R = 0 V, f = 1 MHz, E = 0$	$C_{D}$		70		pF
Diode Capacitance	$V_R = 3 \text{ V, } f = 1 \text{ MHz, } E = 0$	$C_{D}$		25	40	pF
Open Circuit Voltage	$E_e = 1 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ , $\lambda = 950 \text{ nm}$	V <sub>o</sub>		350		mV
Temp. Coefficient of V <sub>o</sub>	$E_e = 1 \text{ mW/cm}^2, \lambda = 950 \text{ nm}$	TK <sub>Vo</sub>		-2.6		mV/K
Short Circuit Current	$E_A = 1 \text{ klx}$	$I_k$		70		μΑ
Short Circuit Current	$E_e = 1 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ , $\lambda = 950 \text{ nm}$	$I_k$		47		μΑ
Temp. Coefficient of I <sub>k</sub>	$E_e = 1 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ , $\lambda = 950 \text{ nm}$	TK <sub>Ik</sub>		0.1		%/K
Reverse Light Current	$E_A = 1 \text{ klx}, V_R = 5 \text{ V}$	I <sub>ra</sub>		75		μΑ
Reverse Light Current	$E_e = 1 \text{ mW/cm}^2, \lambda = 950 \text{ nm}, \ V_R = 5 \text{ V}$	$I_{ra}$	40	50		μΑ
Angle of Half Sensitivity		φ		±65		deg
Wavelength of Peak Sensitivity		$\lambda_{ m p}$		900		nm
Range of Spectral Bandwidth		$\lambda_{0.5}$		6001050		nm
Noise Equivalent Power	V <sub>R</sub> =10V, λ=950nm	NEP		4x10 <sup>-14</sup>		W/√ Hz
Rise Time	$V_R=10V$ , $R_L=1k\Omega$ , $\lambda=820$ nm	t <sub>r</sub>		100		ns
Fall Time	$V_R=10V$ , $R_L=1k\Omega$ , $\lambda=820$ nm	$t_{\mathrm{f}}$		100		ns

**BPW 34** 

## **Typical Characteristics** ( $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise specified)



**TELEFUNKEN Semiconductors** 

Figure 1 : Reverse Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature

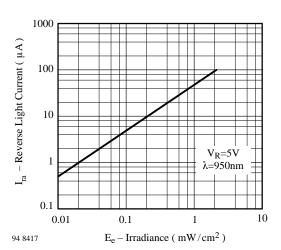


Figure 3: Reverse Light Current vs. Irradiance

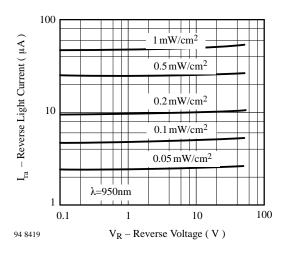


Figure 2: Relative Reverse Light Current vs. Ambient Temperature

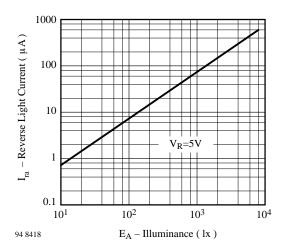


Figure 4: Reverse Light Current vs. Illuminance

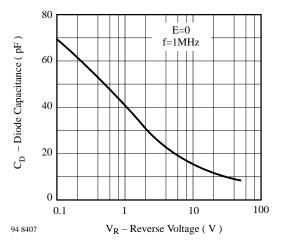
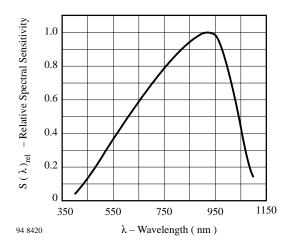


Figure 5 : Reverse Light Current vs. Reverse Voltage

Figure 6: Diode Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage



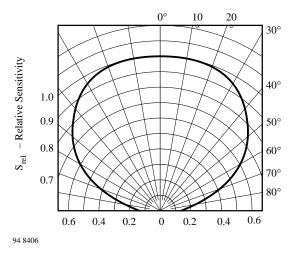
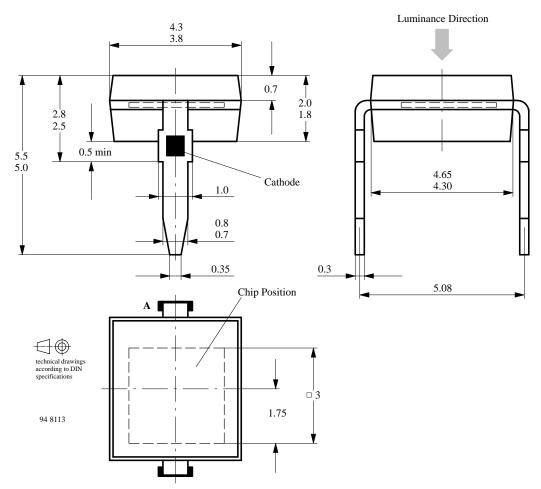


Figure 7: Relative Spectral Sensitivity vs. Wavelength

Figure 8: Relative Radiant Sensitivity vs. Angular Displacement

### **Dimensions in mm**



### We reserve the right to make changes to improve technical design without further notice.

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