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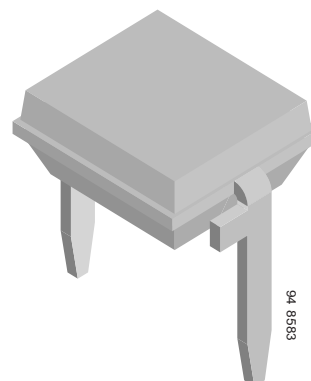
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## Silicon PIN Photodiode

### 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.



### Features

- Large radiant sensitive area ( $A = 7.5 \text{ mm}^2$ )
- 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
- Lead-free component
- Component in accordance to RoHS 2002/95/EC and WEEE 2002/96/EC

### Applications

High speed photo detector

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

$T_{\text{amb}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified

| Parameter                           | Test condition                         | Symbol            | Value         | Unit             |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Reverse Voltage                     |                                        | $V_R$             | 60            | V                |
| Power Dissipation                   | $T_{\text{amb}} \leq 25^\circ\text{C}$ | $P_V$             | 215           | mW               |
| Junction Temperature                |                                        | $T_j$             | 100           | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature Range           |                                        | $T_{\text{stg}}$  | - 55 to + 100 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Soldering Temperature               | $t \leq 3 \text{ s}$                   | $T_{\text{sd}}$   | 260           | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Thermal Resistance Junction/Ambient |                                        | $R_{\text{thJA}}$ | 350           | K/W              |

### Electrical Characteristics

$T_{\text{amb}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified

| Parameter            | Test condition                                      | Symbol            | Min | Typ. | Max | Unit |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----|------|-----|------|
| Breakdown Voltage    | $I_R = 100 \mu\text{A}$ , $E = 0$                   | $V_{(\text{BR})}$ | 60  |      |     | V    |
| Reverse Dark Current | $V_R = 10 \text{ V}$ , $E = 0$                      | $I_{\text{ro}}$   |     | 2    | 30  | nA   |
| Diode capacitance    | $V_R = 0 \text{ V}$ , $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ , $E = 0$ | $C_D$             |     | 70   |     | pF   |
|                      | $V_R = 3 \text{ V}$ , $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ , $E = 0$ | $C_D$             |     | 25   | 40  | pF   |

## Optical Characteristics

$T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified

| Parameter                      | Test condition                                                               | Symbol          | Min | Typ.                | Max | Unit                        |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----|---------------------|-----|-----------------------------|
| Open Circuit Voltage           | $E_e = 1\text{ mW/cm}^2$ , $\lambda = 950\text{ nm}$                         | $V_o$           |     | 350                 |     | mV                          |
| Temp. Coefficient of $V_o$     | $E_e = 1\text{ mW/cm}^2$ , $\lambda = 950\text{ nm}$                         | $TK_{V_o}$      |     | -2.6                |     | mV/K                        |
| Short Circuit Current          | $E_A = 1\text{ klx}$                                                         | $I_k$           |     | 70                  |     | $\mu\text{A}$               |
|                                | $E_e = 1\text{ mW/cm}^2$ , $\lambda = 950\text{ nm}$                         | $I_k$           |     | 47                  |     | $\mu\text{A}$               |
| Temp. Coefficient of $I_k$     | $E_e = 1\text{ mW/cm}^2$ , $\lambda = 950\text{ nm}$                         | $TK_{I_k}$      |     | 0.1                 |     | %/K                         |
| Reverse Light Current          | $E_A = 1\text{ klx}$ , $V_R = 5\text{ V}$                                    | $I_{ra}$        |     | 75                  |     | $\mu\text{A}$               |
|                                | $E_e = 1\text{ mW/cm}^2$ , $\lambda = 950\text{ nm}$ ,<br>$V_R = 5\text{ V}$ | $I_{ra}$        | 40  | 50                  |     | $\mu\text{A}$               |
| Angle of Half Sensitivity      |                                                                              | $\phi$          |     | $\pm 65$            |     | deg                         |
| Wavelength of Peak Sensitivity |                                                                              | $\lambda_p$     |     | 900                 |     | nm                          |
| Range of Spectral Bandwidth    |                                                                              | $\lambda_{0.5}$ |     | 600 to 1050         |     | nm                          |
| Noise Equivalent Power         | $V_R = 10\text{ V}$ , $\lambda = 950\text{ nm}$                              | NEP             |     | $4 \times 10^{-14}$ |     | $\text{W}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ |
| Rise Time                      | $V_R = 10\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ , $\lambda = 820\text{ nm}$   | $t_r$           |     | 100                 |     | ns                          |
| Fall Time                      | $V_R = 10\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ , $\lambda = 820\text{ nm}$   | $t_f$           |     | 100                 |     | ns                          |

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

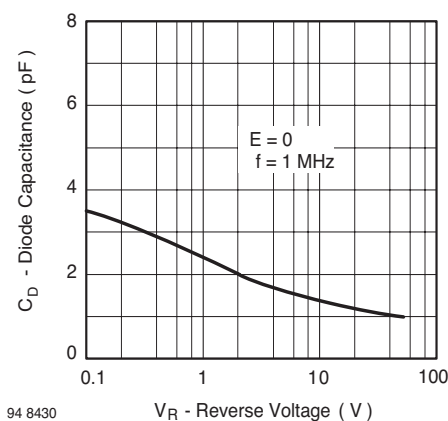


Figure 1. Reverse Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature

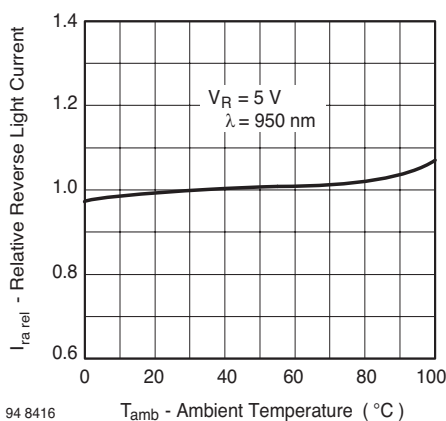


Figure 2. Relative Reverse Light Current vs. Ambient Temperature

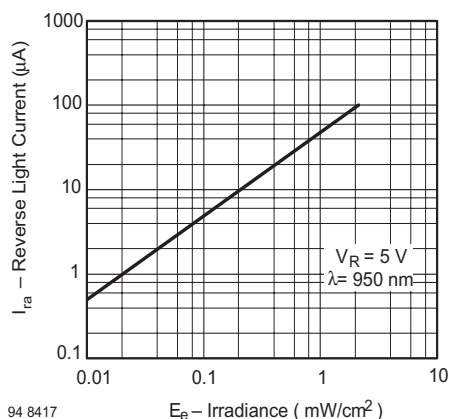


Figure 3. Reverse Light Current vs. Irradiance

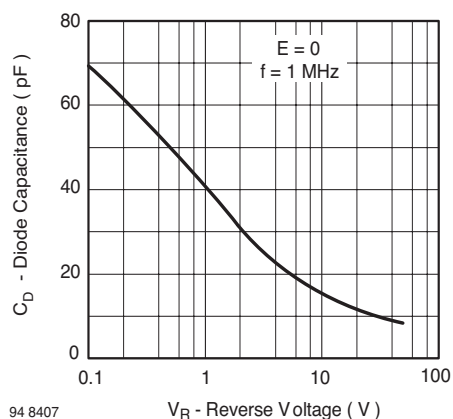


Figure 6. Diode Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage

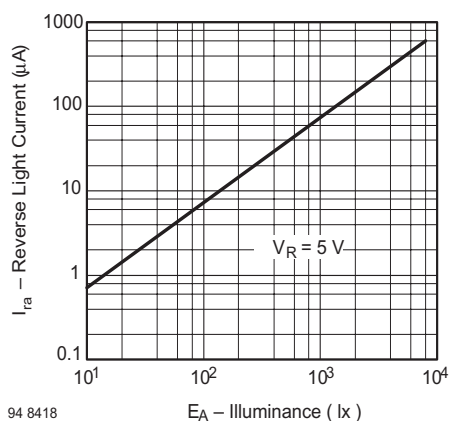


Figure 4. Diode Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage

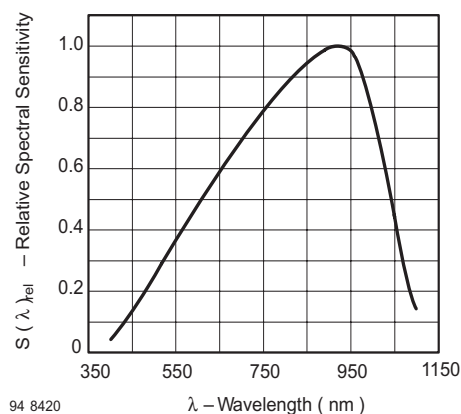


Figure 7. Relative Spectral Sensitivity vs. Wavelength

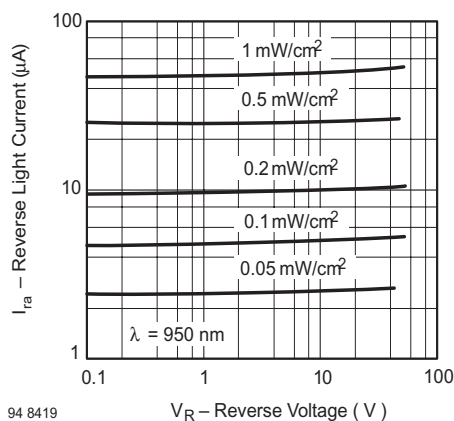


Figure 5. Reverse Light Current vs. Reverse Voltage

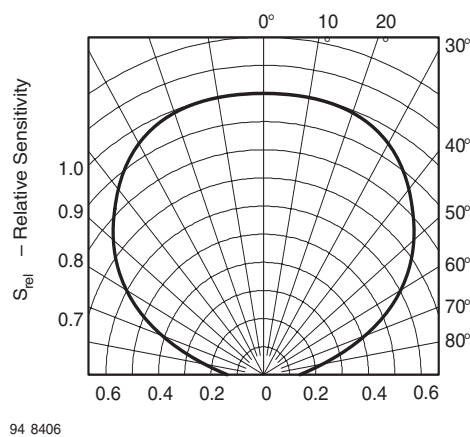
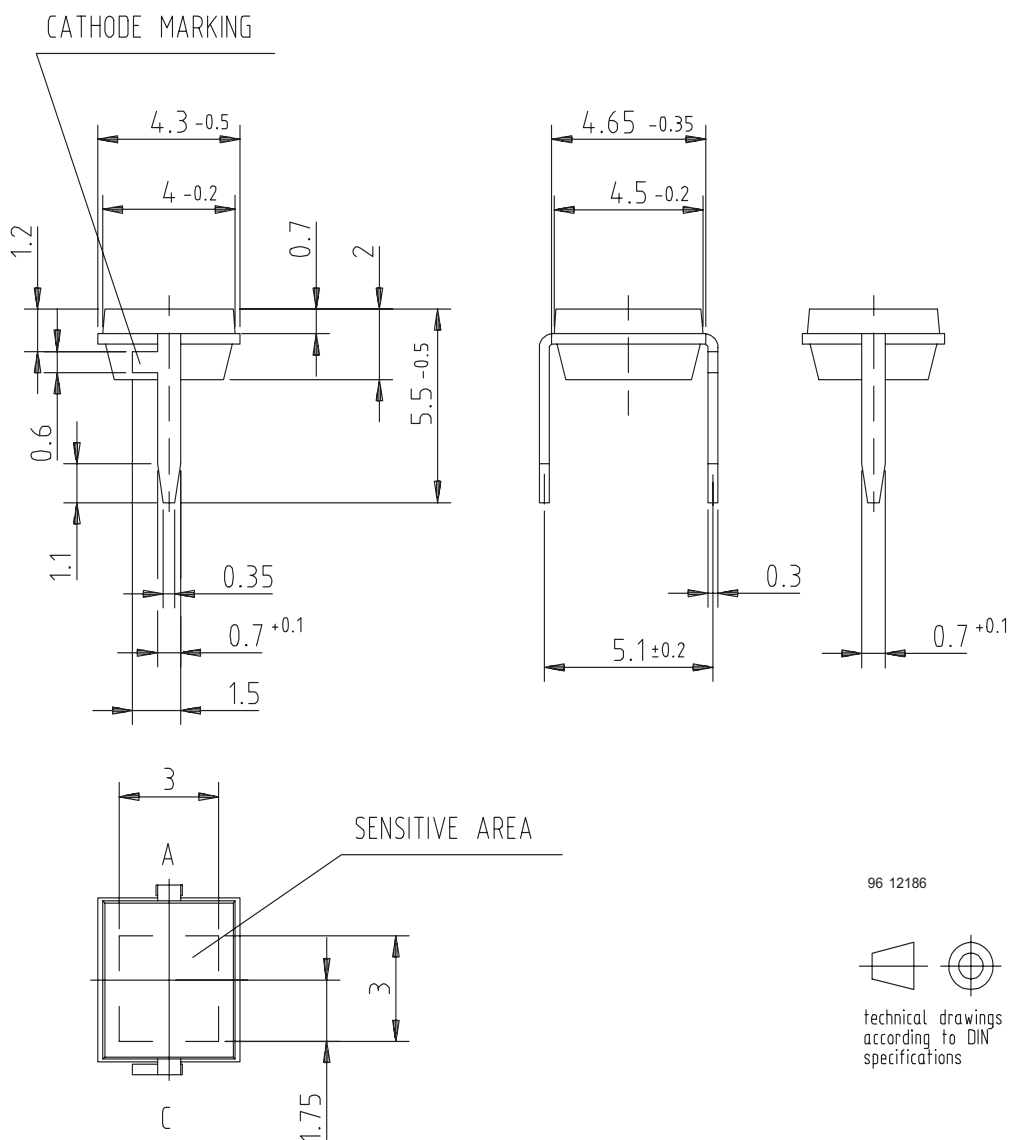


Figure 8. Relative Radiant Sensitivity vs. Angular Displacement

## Package Dimensions in mm



## **Ozone Depleting Substances Policy Statement**

It is the policy of Vishay Semiconductor GmbH to

1. Meet all present and future national and international statutory requirements.
2. Regularly and continuously improve the performance of our products, processes, distribution and operating systems with respect to their impact on the health and safety of our employees and the public, as well as their impact on the environment.

It is particular concern to control or eliminate releases of those substances into the atmosphere which are known as ozone depleting substances (ODSs).

The Montreal Protocol (1987) and its London Amendments (1990) intend to severely restrict the use of ODSs and forbid their use within the next ten years. Various national and international initiatives are pressing for an earlier ban on these substances.

Vishay Semiconductor GmbH has been able to use its policy of continuous improvements to eliminate the use of ODSs listed in the following documents.

1. Annex A, B and list of transitional substances of the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendments respectively
2. Class I and II ozone depleting substances in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the USA
3. Council Decision 88/540/EEC and 91/690/EEC Annex A, B and C (transitional substances) respectively.

Vishay Semiconductor GmbH can certify that our semiconductors are not manufactured with ozone depleting substances and do not contain such substances.

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Vishay Semiconductor GmbH, P.O.B. 3535, D-74025 Heilbronn, Germany  
Telephone: 49 (0)7131 67 2831, Fax number: 49 (0)7131 67 2423



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