

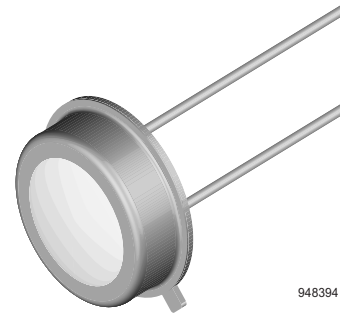
Silicon PN Photodiode

Description

BPW21R is a planar Silicon PN photodiode in a hermetically sealed short TO-5 case, especially designed for high precision linear applications.

Due to its extremely high dark resistance, the short circuit photocurrent is linear over seven decades of illumination level.

On the other hand, there is a strictly logarithmic correlation between open circuit voltage and illumination over the same range.



The device is equipped with a flat glass window with built in color correction filter, giving an approximation to the spectral response of the human eye.

Features

- Hermetically sealed TO-5 case
- Flat glass window with built-in color correction filter for visible radiation
- Cathode connected to case
- Wide viewing angle $\varphi = \pm 50^\circ$
- Large radiant sensitive area ($A = 7.5 \text{ mm}^2$)
- Suitable for visible radiation

- High sensitivity
- Low dark current
- High shunt resistance
- Excellent linearity
- For photodiode and photovoltaic cell operation
- Lead-free component
- Component in accordance to RoHS 2002/95/EC and WEEE 2002/96/EC

Applications

Sensor in exposure and color measuring purposes

Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

| Parameter | Test condition | Symbol | Value | Unit |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Reverse Voltage | | V_R | 10 | V |
| Power Dissipation | $T_{\text{amb}} \leq 50^\circ\text{C}$ | P_V | 300 | mW |
| Junction Temperature | | T_j | 125 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Operating Temperature Range | | T_{amb} | - 55 to + 125 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature Range | | T_{stg} | - 55 to + 125 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Soldering Temperature | $t \leq 5 \text{ s}$ | T_{sd} | 260 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Thermal Resistance Junction/Ambient | | R_{thJA} | 250 | K/W |

Electrical Characteristics

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

| Parameter | Test condition | Symbol | Min | Typ. | Max | Unit |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----|------|-----|------|
| Forward Voltage | $I_F = 50 \text{ mA}$ | V_F | | 1.0 | 1.3 | V |
| Breakdown Voltage | $I_R = 20 \mu\text{A}$, $E = 0$ | $V_{(\text{BR})}$ | 10 | | | V |
| Reverse Dark Current | $V_R = 5 \text{ V}$, $E = 0$ | I_{ro} | | 2 | 30 | nA |

| Parameter | Test condition | Symbol | Min | Typ. | Max | Unit |
|-------------------|---|--------|-----|------|-----|-----------|
| Diode capacitance | $V_R = 0\text{ V}, f = 1\text{ MHz}, E = 0$ | C_D | | 1.2 | | nF |
| | $V_R = 5\text{ V}, f = 1\text{ MHz}, E = 0$ | C_D | | 400 | | pF |
| Dark Resistance | $V_R = 10\text{ mV}$ | R_D | | 38 | | $G\Omega$ |

Optical Characteristics

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

| Parameter | Test condition | Symbol | Min | Typ. | Max | Unit |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------|-----|------------|-----|---------------|
| Open Circuit Voltage | $E_A = 1\text{ klx}$ | V_o | 280 | 450 | | mV |
| Temp. Coefficient of V_o | $E_A = 1\text{ klx}$ | TK_{V_o} | | -2 | | mV/K |
| Short Circuit Current | $E_A = 1\text{ klx}$ | I_k | 4.5 | 9 | | μA |
| Temp. Coefficient of I_k | $E_A = 1\text{ klx}$ | TK_{I_k} | | -0.05 | | %/K |
| Reverse Light Current | $E_A = 1\text{ klx}, V_R = 5\text{ V}$ | I_{ra} | 4.5 | 9 | | μA |
| Sensitivity | $V_R = 5\text{ V}, E_A = 10^{-2}\text{ to }10^5\text{ lx}$ | S | | 9 | | nA/lx |
| Angle of Half Sensitivity | | φ | | ± 50 | | deg |
| Wavelength of Peak Sensitivity | | λ_p | | 565 | | nm |
| Range of Spectral Bandwidth | | $\lambda_{0.5}$ | | 420 to 675 | | nm |
| Rise Time | $V_R = 0\text{ V}, R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega, \lambda = 660\text{ nm}$ | t_r | | 3.1 | | μs |
| Fall Time | $V_R = 0\text{ V}, R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega, \lambda = 660\text{ nm}$ | t_f | | 3.0 | | μs |

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

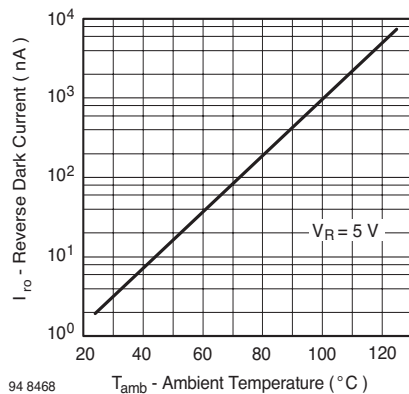


Figure 1. Reverse Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature

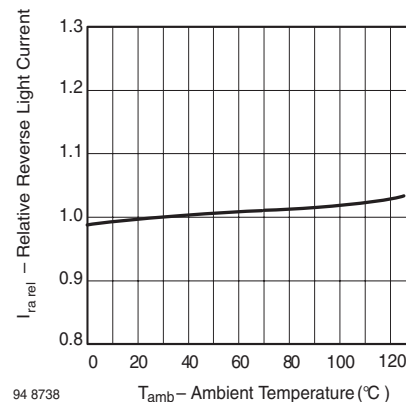


Figure 2. Relative Reverse Light Current vs. Ambient Temperature

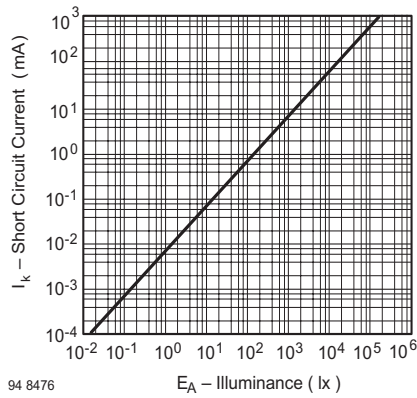


Figure 3. Short Circuit Current vs. Illuminance

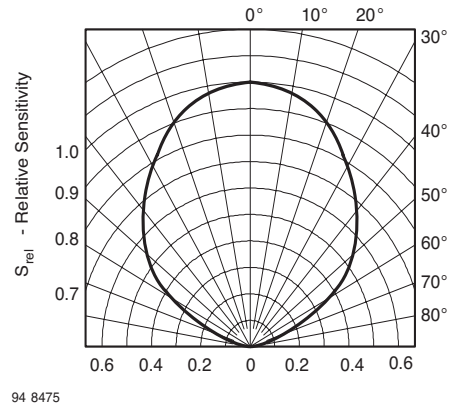


Figure 6. Relative Radiant Sensitivity vs. Angular Displacement

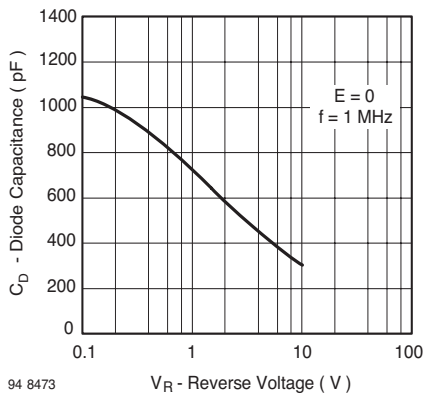


Figure 4. Diode Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage

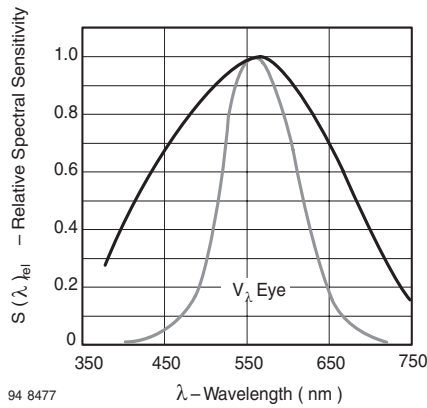
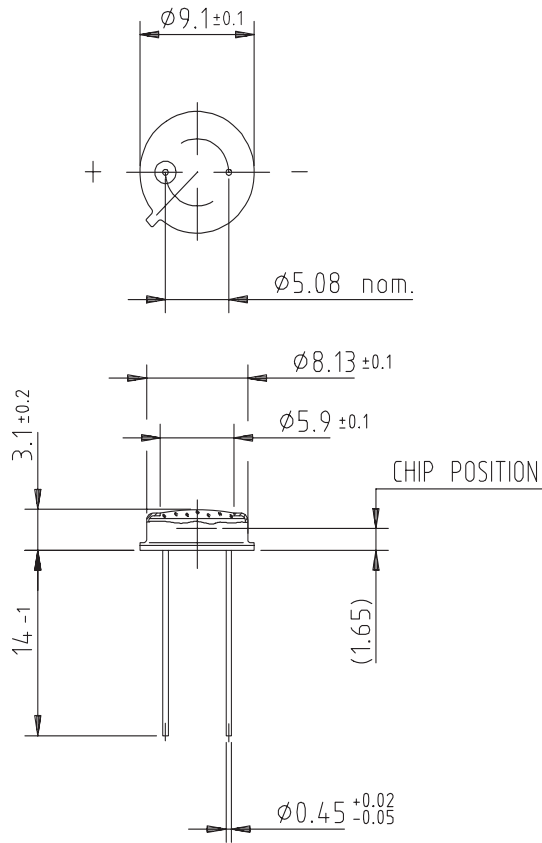
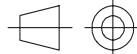


Figure 5. Relative Spectral Sensitivity vs. Wavelength

Package Dimensions in mm



96 12181



technical drawings
according to DIN
specifications

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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