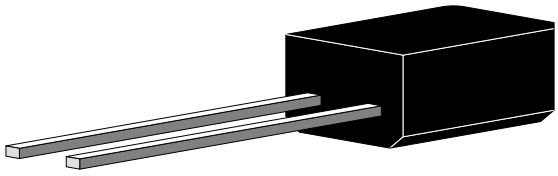
Silicon PIN Photodiode

Description

BPW41N is a high speed and high sensitive PIN photodiode in a flat side view plastic package.
The epoxy package itself is an IR filter, spectrally matched to GaAs or GaAs on GaAlAs IR emitters (λ_p = 950 nm).
The large active area combined with a flat case gives a high sensitivity at a wide viewing angle.



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Features

- Large radiant sensitive area (A=7.5 mm^2)
- Wide angle of half sensitivity $\varphi = \pm 65^\circ$
- High radiant sensitivity
- Fast response times
- Small junction capacitance
- Plastic case with IR filter (λ=950 nm)
- Suitable for near infrared radiation

Applications

High speed photo detector

Absolute Maximum Ratings

T_{amb} = 25°C

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Value	Unit
Reverse Voltage		V_R	60	V
Power Dissipation	$T_{amb} \leqq 25$ °C	P_V	215	mW
Junction Temperature		T_j	100	°C
Storage Temperature Range		T_{stg}	–55...+100	°C
Soldering Temperature	t ≦ 5 s	T_{sd}	260	°C
Thermal Resistance Junction/Ambient		R_{thJA}	350	K/W

Basic Characteristics

T_{amb} = 25°C

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Breakdown Voltage	I_R = 100 μA, E = 0	$V_{(BR)}$	60			V
Reverse Dark Current	V_R = 10 V, E = 0	I_{ro}		2	30	nA
Diode Capacitance	V_R = 0 V, f = 1 MHz, E = 0	C_D		70		pF
	V_R = 3 V, f = 1 MHz, E = 0	C_D		25	40	pF
Open Circuit Voltage	E_e = 1 mW/cm², λ = 950 nm	V_o		350		mV
Temp. Coefficient of V_o	E_e = 1 mW/cm², λ = 950 nm	TK_{Vo}		–2.6		mV/K
Short Circuit Current	E_e = 1 mW/cm², λ = 950 nm	I_k		38		μA
Temp. Coefficient of I_k	E_e = 1 mW/cm², λ = 950 nm	TK_{Ik}		0.1		%/K
Reverse Light Current	E_e = 1 mW/cm², λ = 950 nm, V_R = 5 V	I_{ra}	43	45		μA
Angle of Half Sensitivity		φ		±65		deg
Wavelength of Peak Sensitivity		λ_p		950		nm
Range of Spectral Bandwidth		$\lambda_{0.5}$		870...1050		nm
Noise Equivalent Power	V_R = 10 V, λ = 950 nm	NEP		$4x10^{-14}$		W/√ Hz
Rise Time	V_R = 10 V, R_L = 1k Ω, λ = 820 nm	t_r		100		ns
Fall Time	V_R = 10 V, R_L = 1k Ω, λ = 820 nm	t_f		100		ns

Typical Characteristics (T_{amb} = 25°C unless otherwise specified)

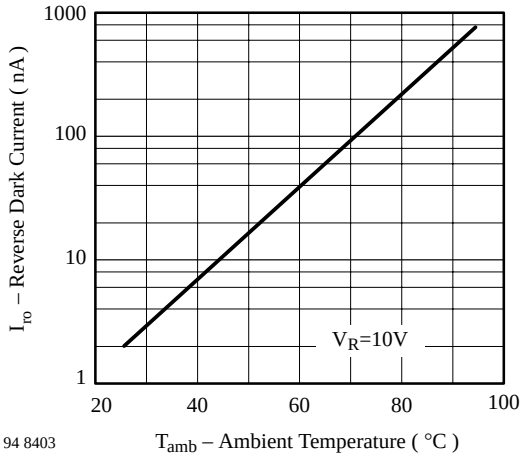

Figure 1. Reverse Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature

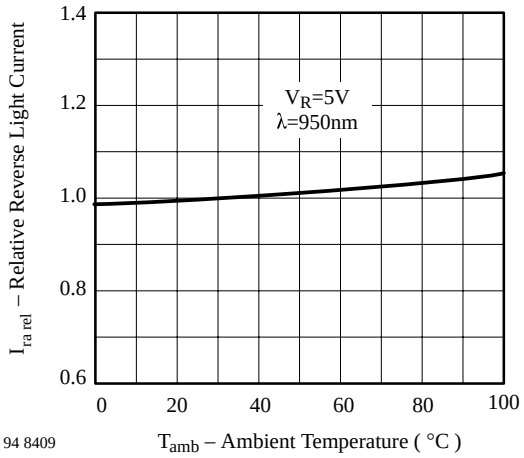

Figure 2. Relative Reverse Light Current vs. Ambient Temperature

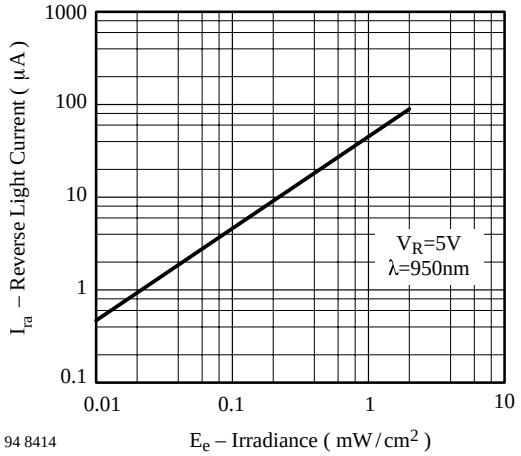

Figure 3. Reverse Light Current vs. Irradiance

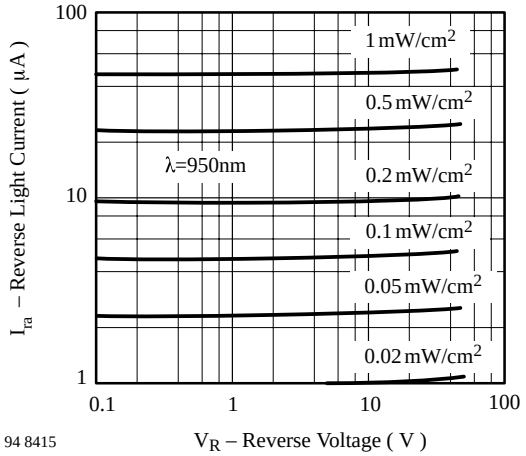

Figure 4. Reverse Light Current vs. Reverse Voltage

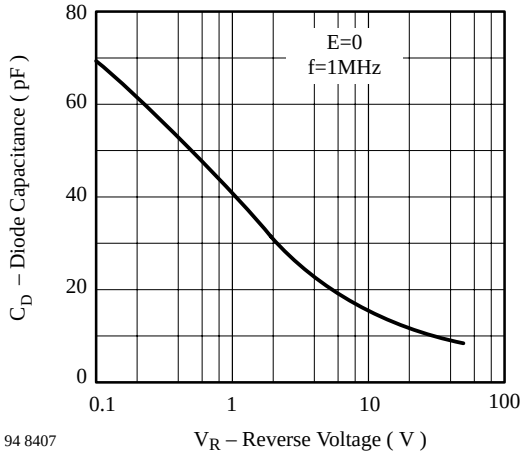

Figure 5. Diode Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage

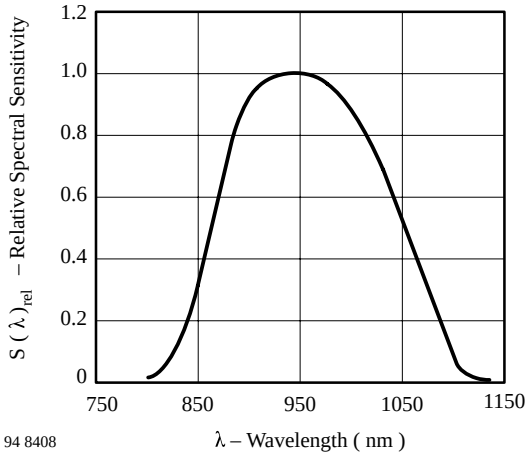

Figure 6. Relative Spectral Sensitivity vs. Wavelength

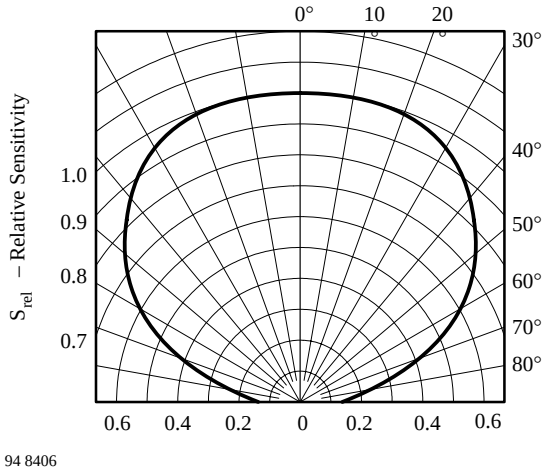

Figure 7. Relative Radiant Sensitivity vs. Angular Displacement

Dimensions in mm