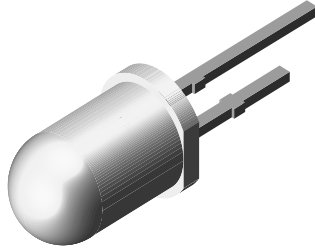




# Silicon PIN Photodiode



94 8390

## DESCRIPTION

BPV10 is a PIN photodiode with high speed and high radiant sensitivity in clear, T-1 $\frac{3}{4}$  plastic package. It is sensitive to visible and near infrared radiation.

## FEATURES

- Package type: leaded
- Package form: T-1 $\frac{3}{4}$
- Dimensions (in mm):  $\varnothing$  5
- Leads with stand-off
- Radiant sensitive area (in mm<sup>2</sup>): 0.78
- High photo sensitivity
- High radiant sensitivity
- Suitable for visible and near infrared radiation
- High bandwidth: 250 MHz at  $V_R = 12$  V
- Fast response times
- Angle of half sensitivity:  $\varphi = \pm 20^\circ$
- Compliant to RoHS Directive 2002/95/EC and in accordance with WEEE 2002/96/EC



## Note

\*\* Please see document "Vishay Material Category Policy": [www.vishay.com/doc?99902](http://www.vishay.com/doc?99902)

## APPLICATIONS

- High speed photo detector

PRODUCT SUMMARY			
COMPONENT	$I_{ra}$ ( $\mu$ A)	$\varphi$ (deg)	$\lambda_{0.1}$ (nm)
BPV10	70	$\pm 20$	380 to 1100

## Note

- Test condition see table "Basic Characteristics"

ORDERING INFORMATION			
ORDERING CODE	PACKAGING	REMARKS	PACKAGE FORM
BPV10	Bulk	MOQ: 4000 pcs, 4000 pcs/bulk	T-1 $\frac{3}{4}$

## Note

- MOQ: minimum order quantity

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ( $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified)				
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT
Reverse voltage		$V_R$	60	V
Power dissipation	$T_{amb} \leq 25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_V$	215	mW
Junction temperature		$T_J$	100	$^\circ\text{C}$
Operating temperature range		$T_{amb}$	- 40 to + 100	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage temperature range		$T_{stg}$	- 40 to + 100	$^\circ\text{C}$
Soldering temperature	$t \leq 5$ s, 2 mm from body	$T_{sd}$	260	$^\circ\text{C}$
Thermal resistance junction/ambient	Connected with Cu wire, 0.14 mm <sup>2</sup>	$R_{thJA}$	350	K/W

<b>BASIC CHARACTERISTICS</b> ( $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 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	$I_R = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ , $E = 0$	$V_{(BR)}$	60			V
Reverse dark current	$V_R = 20\text{ V}$ , $E = 0$	$I_{ro}$		1	5	nA
Diode capacitance	$V_R = 0\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , $E = 0$	$C_D$		11		pF
	$V_R = 5\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , $E = 0$	$C_D$		3.8		pF
Open circuit voltage	$E_A = 1\text{ klx}$	$V_O$		480		mV
	$E_e = 1\text{ mW/cm}^2$ , $\lambda = 950\text{ nm}$	$V_O$		450		mV
Short circuit current	$E_A = 1\text{ klx}$	$I_K$		80		$\mu\text{A}$
	$E_e = 1\text{ mW/cm}^2$ , $\lambda = 950\text{ nm}$	$I_K$		65		$\mu\text{A}$
Reverse light current	$E_A = 1\text{ klx}$ , $V_R = 5\text{ V}$	$I_{ra}$		85		$\mu\text{A}$
	$E_e = 1\text{ mW/cm}^2$ , $\lambda = 950\text{ nm}$ , $V_R = 5\text{ V}$	$I_{ra}$	38	70		$\mu\text{A}$
Absolute spectral sensitivity	$V_R = 5\text{ V}$ , $\lambda = 950\text{ nm}$	$s(\lambda)$		0.55		A/W
Angle of half sensitivity		$\phi$		$\pm 20$		deg
Wavelength of peak sensitivity		$\lambda_p$		920		nm
Range of spectral bandwidth		$\lambda_{0.1}$		380 to 1100		nm
Quantum efficiency	$\lambda = 950\text{ nm}$	$\eta$		72		%
Noise equivalent power	$V_R = 20\text{ V}$ , $\lambda = 950\text{ nm}$	NEP		$3 \times 10^{-14}$		$\text{W}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Detectivity	$V_R = 20\text{ V}$ , $\lambda = 950\text{ nm}$	D		$3 \times 10^{12}$		$\text{cm}\sqrt{\text{Hz}}/\text{W}$
Rise time	$V_R = 50\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 50\text{ }\Omega$ , $\lambda = 820\text{ nm}$	$t_r$		2.5		ns
Fall time	$V_R = 50\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 50\text{ }\Omega$ , $\lambda = 820\text{ nm}$	$t_f$		2.5		ns

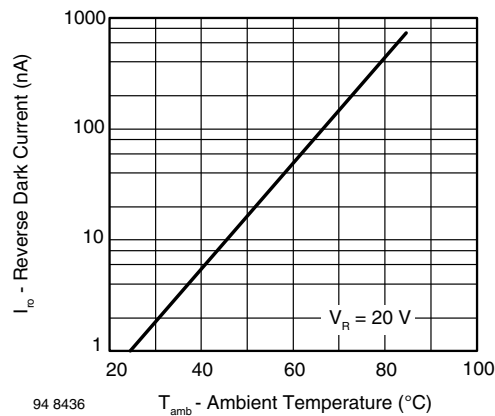
**BASIC CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified)


Fig. 1 - Reverse Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature

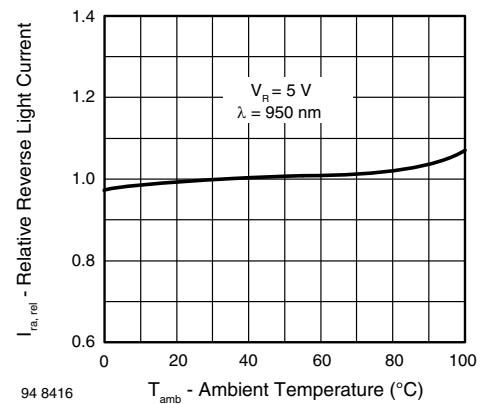
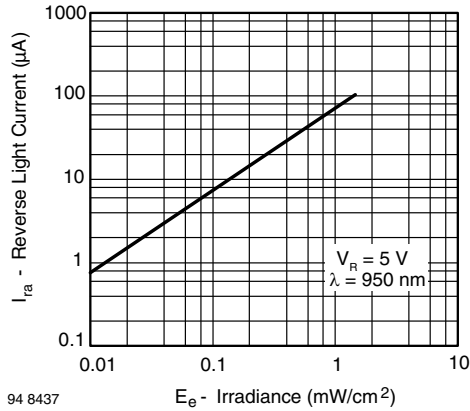
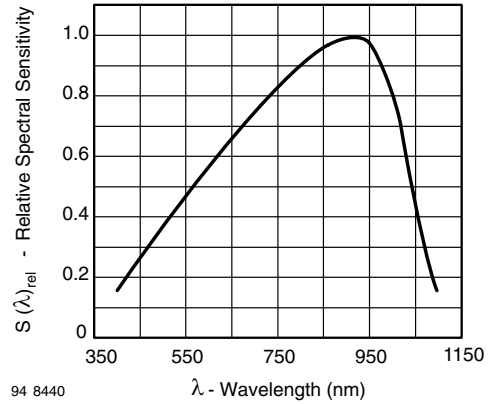


Fig. 2 - Relative Reverse Light Current vs. Ambient Temperature



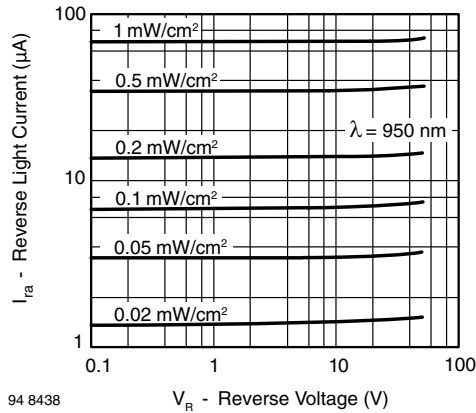
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Fig. 3 - Reverse Light Current vs. Irradiance



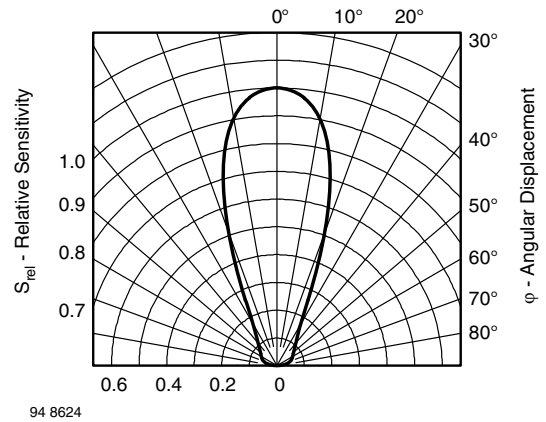
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Fig. 6 - Relative Spectral Sensitivity vs. Wavelength



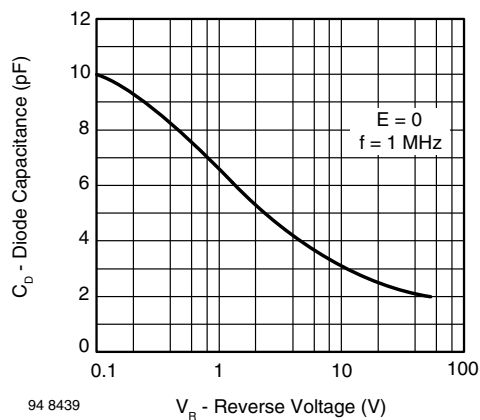
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Fig. 4 - Reverse Light Current vs. Reverse Voltage



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Fig. 7 - Relative Radiant Sensitivity vs. Angular Displacement

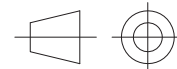
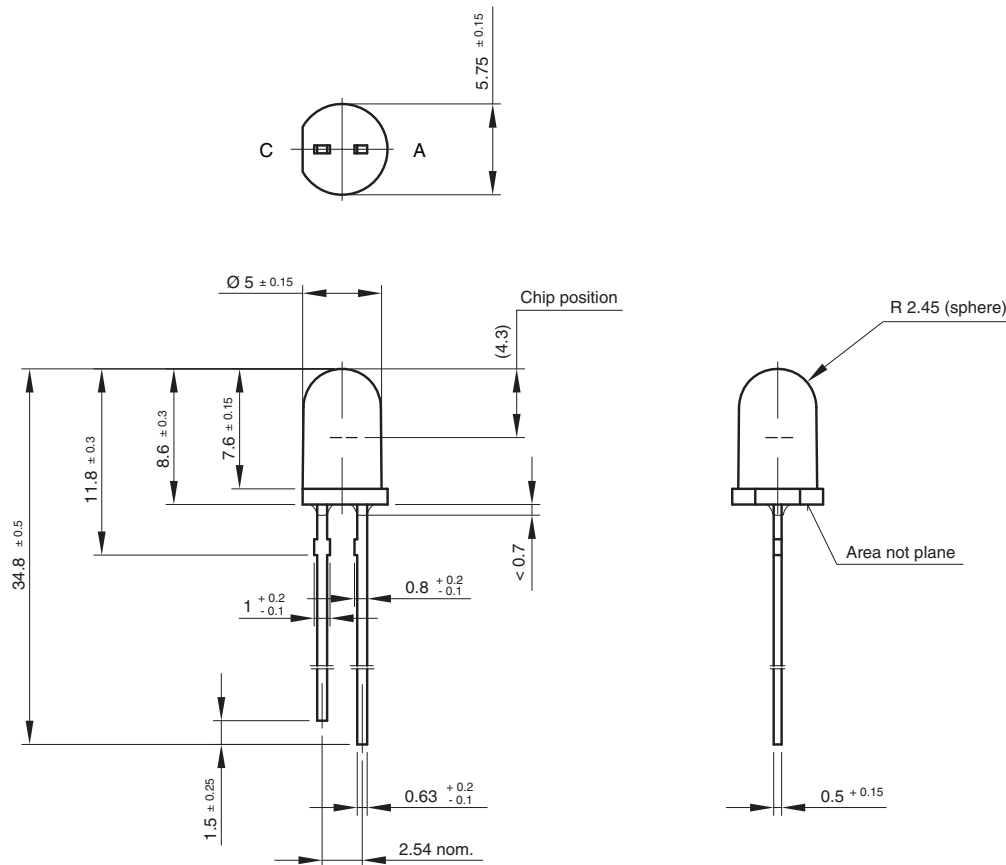


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Fig. 5 - Diode Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage



PACKAGE DIMENSIONS in millimeters



technical drawings according to DIN specifications

Drawing-No.: 6.544-5185.02-4

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