Silicon PIN Photodiode BPW21R



Features

Hermetically sealed TO–5 case Flat glass window with built–in color correction fil-ter for visible radiation Cathode connected to case Wide viewing angle $\varphi = \pm 50$ Large radiant sensitive area (A=7.5 mm2) Suitable for visible radiation High sensitivity Low dark current High shunt resistance Excellent linearity For photodiode and photovoltaic cell operation



Application

Exposure meter for daylight

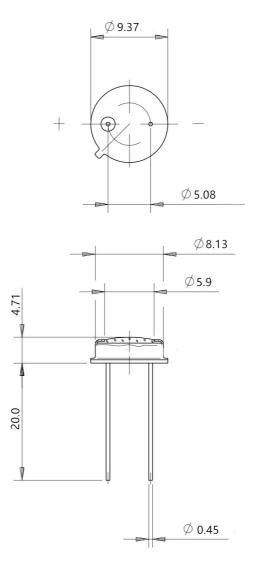
For artificial light of high color temperature in photographic fields and color analysis Sensor in exposure and color measuring purposes

Description

BPW21R is a planar Silicon PIN photodiode in ahermetically sealed short TO–5 case, especially de-signed for high precision linear applications. Due to its extremely high dark resistance, the short circuit photocurrent is linear over seven decades of il-lumination level. On the other hand, there is a strictly logarithmic correlation between open circuit voltage and illumina tion 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.



PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



NOTES:

- 1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
- 2. Tolerance is ±0.25mm(.010") unless otherwise noted.
- 3. Lead spacing is measured where the leads emerge from the package.

BPW21R



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS AT TA =25°C

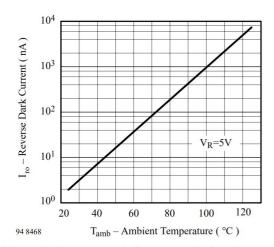
| Parameter | Test Conditions | Symbol | Value | Unit |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------|------|
| Reverse Voltage | | V _R | 10 | V |
| Power Dissipation | $T_{amb} \leq 50 \ ^{\circ}C$ | Pv | 300 | mW |
| Junction Temperature | | Τį | 125 | °C |
| Operating Temperature Range | | T _{amb} | -55+125 | °C |
| Storage Temperature Range | | T _{stq} | -55+125 | °C |
| Soldering Temperature | t ≦ 5 s | T _{sd} | 260 | °C |
| Thermal Resistance Junction/Ambient | | R _{thJA} | 250 | K/W |

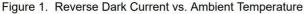
BASIC CHARACTERISTICS AT TA=25°C

| Parameter | Test Conditions | Symbol | Min | Тур | Max | Unit |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------|-----|--------|-----|-------|
| Forward Voltage | I _F = 50 mA | V _F | | 1.0 | 1.3 | V |
| Breakdown Voltage | I _R = 20 μA, E = 0 | V _(BR) | 10 | | | V |
| Reverse Dark Current | V _R = 5 V, E = 0 | Iro | | 2 | 30 | nA |
| Diode Capacitance | V _R = 0 V, f = 1 MHz, E = 0 | CD | | 1.2 | | nF |
| | V _R = 5 V, f = 1 MHz, E = 0 | CD | | 400 | | pF |
| Dark Resistance | V _R = 10 mV | R _D | | 38 | | GΩ |
| Open Circuit Voltage | E _A = 1 klx | Vo | 280 | 450 | | mV |
| Temp. Coefficient of Vo | E _A = 1 klx | TK _{Vo} | | -2 | | mV/K |
| Short Circuit Current | E _A = 1 klx | l _k | 4.5 | 9 | | μA |
| Temp. Coefficient of Ik | E _A = 1 klx | TK _{lk} | | -0.05 | | %/K |
| Reverse Light Current | E _A = 1 klx, V _R = 5 V | I _{ra} | 4.5 | 9 | | μA |
| Sensitivity | $V_R = 5 V, E_A = 10^{-2}10^5 Ix$ | S | | 9 | | nA/lx |
| Angle of Half Sensitivity | | φ | | ±50 | | deg |
| Wavelength of Peak Sensitivity | | λρ | | 565 | | nm |
| Range of Spectral Bandwidth | | λ _{0.5} | | 420675 | | nm |
| Rise Time | $V_R = 0 V, R_L = 1k Ω,$ λ = 660 nm | t _r | | 3.1 | | μs |
| Fall Time | $V_R = 0$ V, $R_L = 1$ k Ω, λ = 660 nm | t _f | | 3.0 | | μs |



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





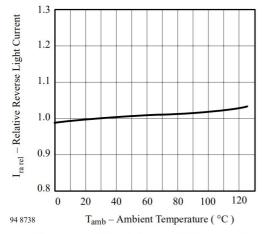


Figure 2. Relative Reverse Light Current vs. Ambient Temperature

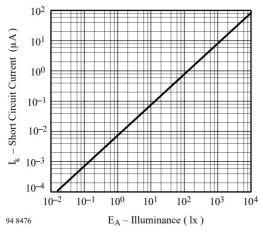


Figure 3. Short Circuit Current vs. Illuminance

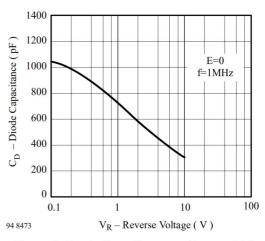


Figure 4. Diode Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage

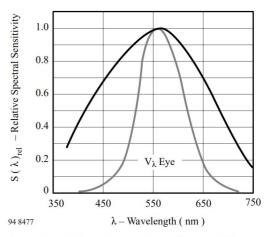


Figure 5. Relative Spectral Sensitivity vs. Wavelength

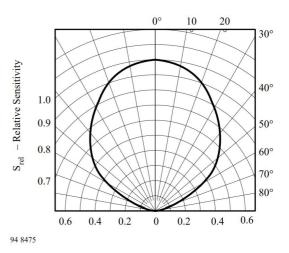


Figure 6. Relative Radiant Sensitivity vs. Angular Displacement



Packing Quantity Specification

- 1. 200Pcs/1Bag,10 Bag/1Box
- 2. 4Boxes/1Carton

Label Form Specification



- · PRODUCT: Part Number
- · CODE NO.: Product Serial Number
- · QTY: Packing Quantity
- · LOT No: Lot Number
- · REMARKS:Remarks

Notes Lead Forming

1. During lead frame bending, the lead frame should be bent at a distance more than 3mm from bottom of the epoxy.

Note: Must fix lead frame and do not touch epoxy before bending to avoid Photodilde broken.

2.Lead forming should be done before soldering.

3.Avoid stressing the Photodode package during leads forming. The stress to the base may damage the Photodiode's characteristics or it may break the Photodiode.

4.Cut the Photodiode lead frame at room temperature. Cutting the lead frame at high temperatures may cause failure of the Photodiode.

5. When mounting the Photodiode onto a PCB, the PCB holes must be aligned exactly with the lead position of the Photodiode. If the Photodiode are mounted with stress at the leads, it causes deterioration of the epoxy resin and this will degrade the Photodiode.



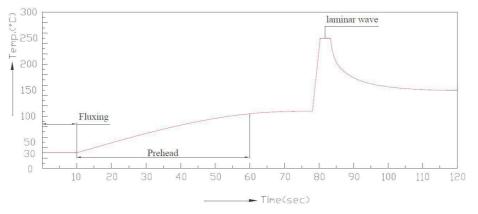
Soldering

1. Careful attention should be paid during soldering. When soldering, leave more than 3mm from solder joint to epoxy bulb, and soldering beyond the base of the tie bar is recommended.

2. Recommended soldering conditions:

| Hand Soldering | | DIP Soldering | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Temp. at tip of iron | 300°C Max. (30W Max.) | Preheat temp. | 100°C Max. (60 sec Max.) | |
| Soldering time | 3 sec Max. | Bath temp. & time | 260 Max., 5 sec Max | |
| | 3mm Min.(From solder | | 3mm Min. (From solder joint | |
| Distance | joint to epoxy bulb) | Distance | to epoxy bulb) | |

3. Recommended soldering profile



4. Avoiding applying any stress to the lead frame while the Photodiode are at high temperature particularly when soldering.

5. Dip and hand soldering should not be done more than one time

6.After soldering the Photodiode, the epoxy bulb should be protected from mechanical shock or vibration until the Photodiode return to room temperature.

7.A rapid-rate process is not recommended for cooling the Photodiode down from the peak temperature.

8.Although the recommended soldering conditions are specified in the above table, dip or hand soldering at the lowest possible temperature is desirable for the Photodiode.

9. Wave soldering parameter must be set and maintain according to recommended temperature and dwell time in the solder wave.



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