



BPV21F(L)
Vishay Telefunken

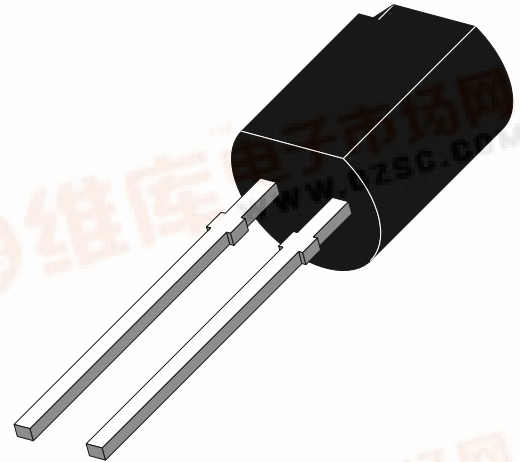
Silicon PIN Photodiode

Description

BPV21F(L) is a high speed and high sensitive PIN photodiode in a plastic package with a cylindrical side view lens. The epoxy package itself is an IR filter, spectrally matched to GaAs or GaAs/GaAlAs IR emitters ($\lambda_p = 950 \text{ nm}$).

Lens radius and chip position are perfectly matched to the chip size, giving high sensitivity without compromising the viewing angle.

In comparison with flat packages the cylindrical lens package achieves a sensitivity improvement of 20 %.



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Features

- Large radiant sensitive area ($A = 5.7 \text{ mm}^2$)
- Wide viewing angle $\phi = \pm 65^\circ$
- Fast response times
- Low junction capacitance
- TO-92 plastic package with IR filter
- Filter designed for 950 nm transmission
- Option "L": long lead package optional available with suffix "L"; e.g.: BPV23FL

Applications

Infrared remote control and free air transmission systems in combination with IR emitter diodes (TSU...– or TSI...–Series).

Absolute Maximum Ratings

$T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Test Conditions	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}	$-55...+100$	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range		T_{stg}	$-55...+100$	$^\circ\text{C}$
Soldering Temperature	$t \leq 5 \text{ s}$	T_{sd}	260	$^\circ\text{C}$
Thermal Resistance Junction/Ambient		R_{thJA}	350	K/W



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Basic Characteristics

T_{amb} = 25°C

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Forward Voltage	I _F = 50 mA	V _F		1	1.3	V
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		48		pF
Serial Resistance	V _R = 12 V, f = 1 MHz	R _S		900		Ω
Open Circuit Voltage	E _e = 1 mW/cm ² , λ = 950 nm	V _o		380		mV
Temp. Coefficient of V _o	E _e = 1 mW/cm ² , λ = 950 nm	TK _{V_o}		-2.6		mV/K
Short Circuit Current	E _e = 1 mW/cm ² , λ = 950 nm	I _k		35		µA
Reverse Light Current	E _e = 1 mW/cm ² , λ = 950 nm, V _R = 5 V	I _{ra}	27	38		µA
Temp. Coefficient of I _{ra}	E _e = 1 mW/cm ² , λ = 950 nm, V _R = 10 V	TK _{I_{ra}}		0.1		%/K
Absolute Spectral Sensitivity	V _R = 5 V, λ = 870 nm	s(λ)		0.35		A/W
	V _R = 5 V, λ = 950 nm	s(λ)		0.6		A/W
Angle of Half Sensitivity		φ		±65		deg
Wavelength of Peak Sensitivity		λ _p		950		nm
Range of Spectral Bandwidth		λ _{0.5}		870...1050		nm
Quantum Efficiency	λ = 950 nm	η		90		%
Noise Equivalent Power	V _R = 10 V, λ = 950 nm	NEP		4x10 ⁻¹⁴		W/√ Hz
Detectivity	V _R = 10 V, λ = 950 nm	D*		5x10 ¹²		cm√Hz/W
Rise Time	V _R = 10 V, R _L = 1k Ω, λ = 820 nm	t _r		70		ns
Fall Time	V _R = 10 V, R _L = 1k Ω, λ = 820 nm	t _f		70		ns
Cut-Off Frequency	V _R = 12 V, R _L = 1k Ω, λ = 870 nm	f _c		4		MHz
	V _R = 12 V, R _L = 1k Ω, λ = 950 nm	f _c		1		MHz

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

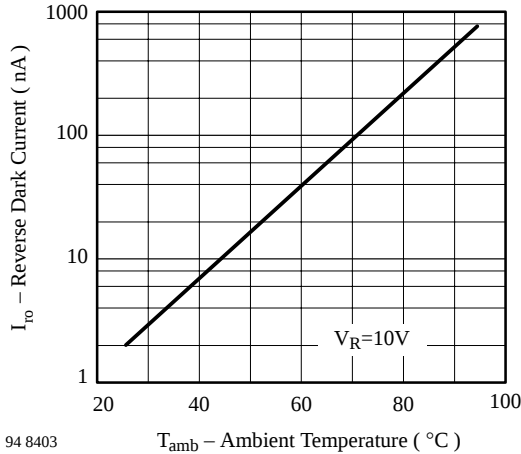


Figure 1. Reverse Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature

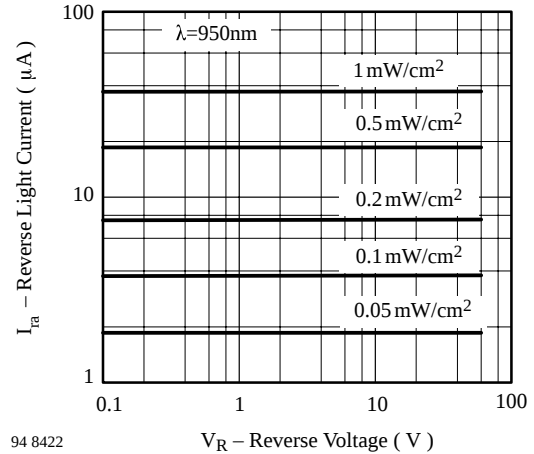


Figure 4. Reverse Light Current vs. Reverse Voltage

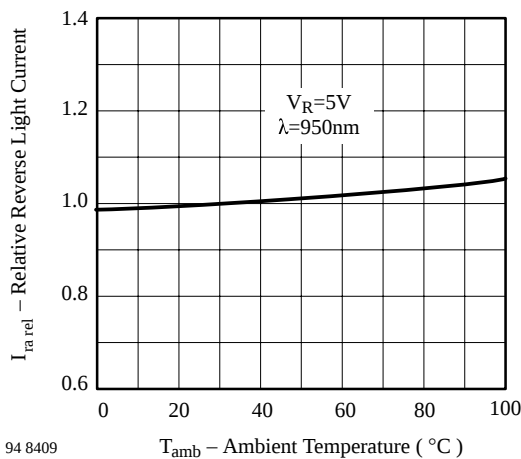


Figure 2. Relative Reverse Light Current vs. Ambient Temperature

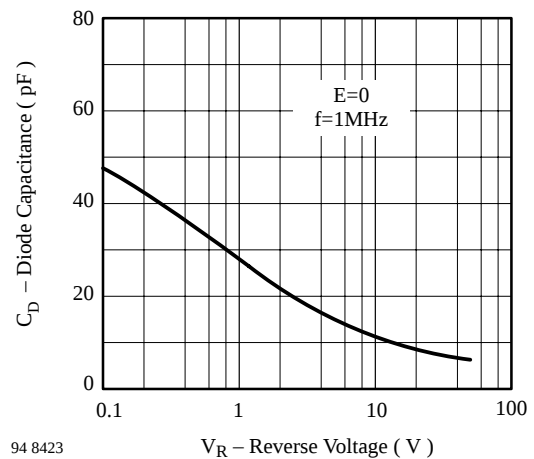


Figure 5. Diode Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage

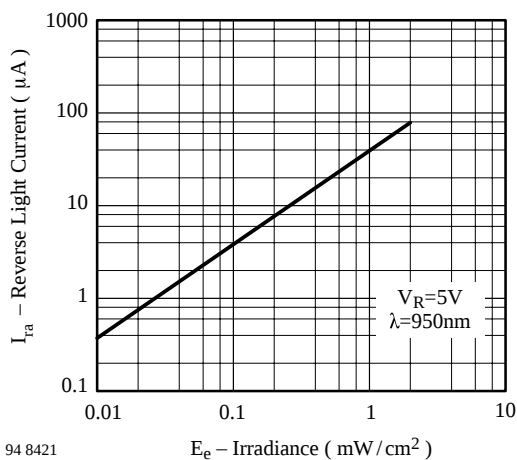


Figure 3. Reverse Light Current vs. Irradiance

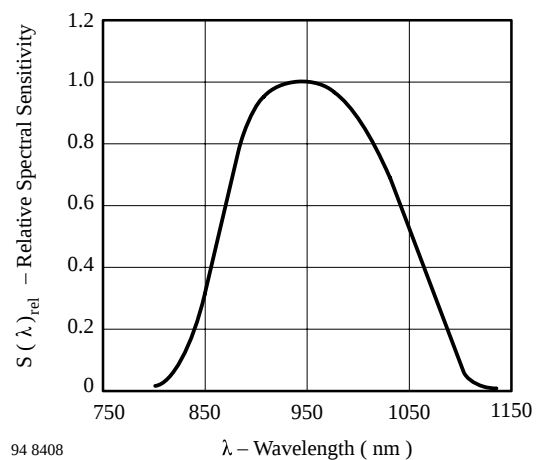
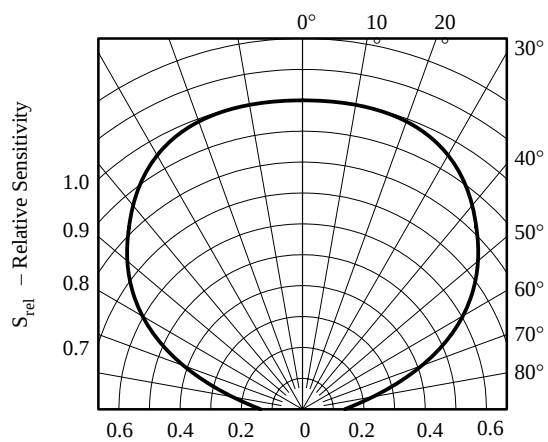


Figure 6. Relative Spectral Sensitivity vs. Wavelength

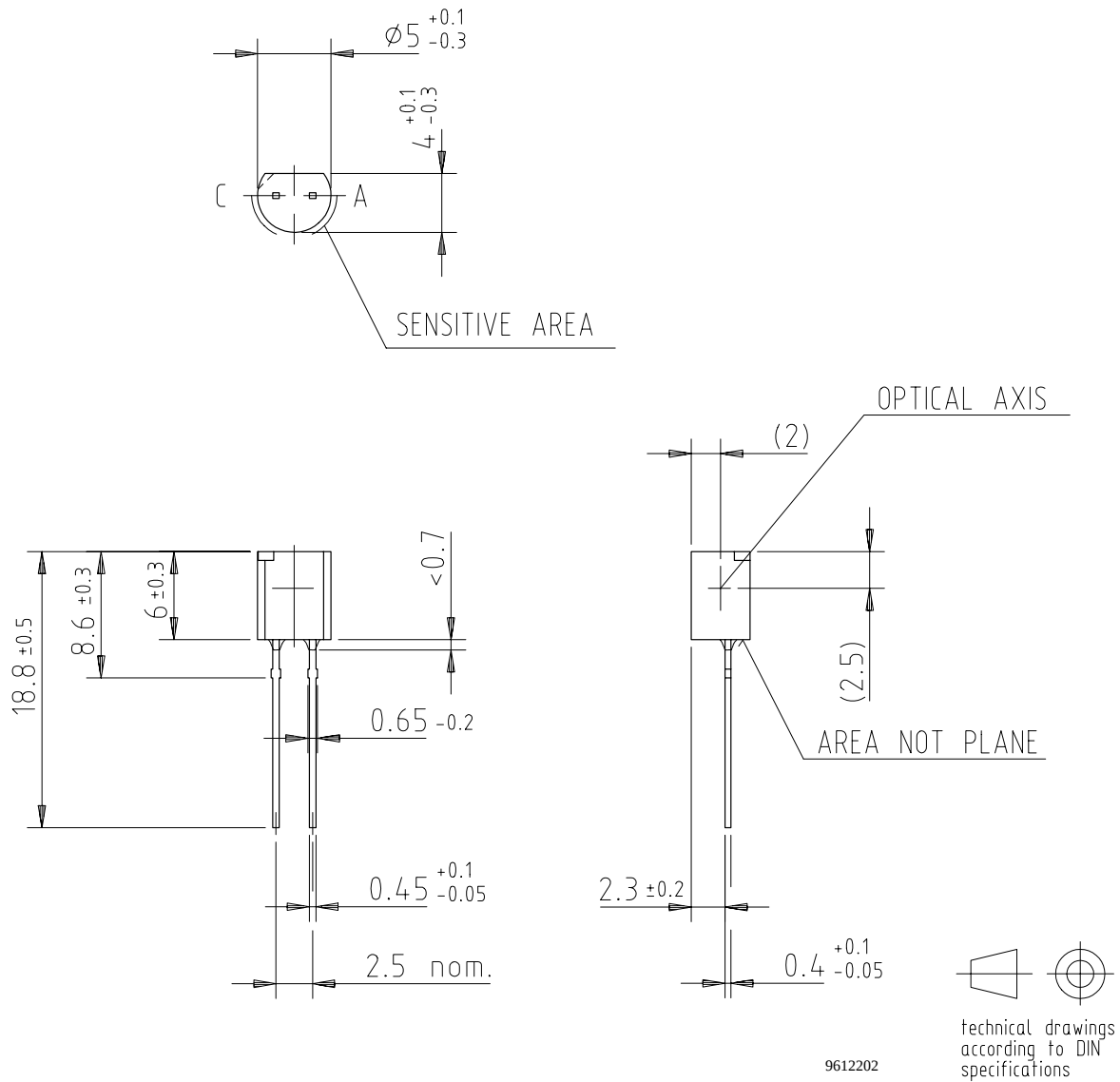


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Figure 7. Relative Radiant Sensitivity vs. Angular Displacement



Dimensions BPV21F in mm

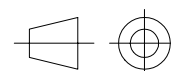
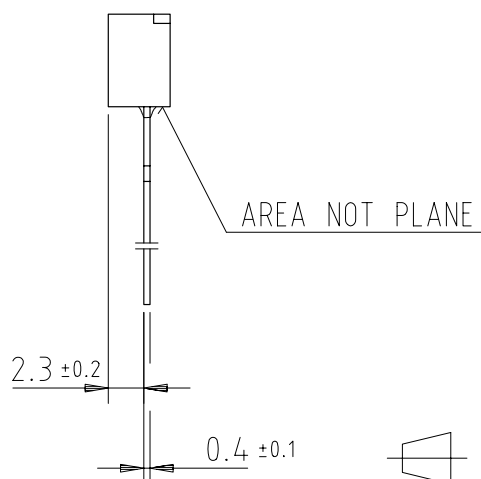
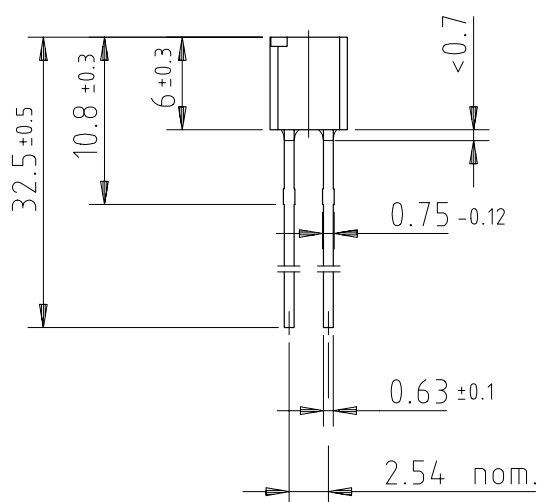
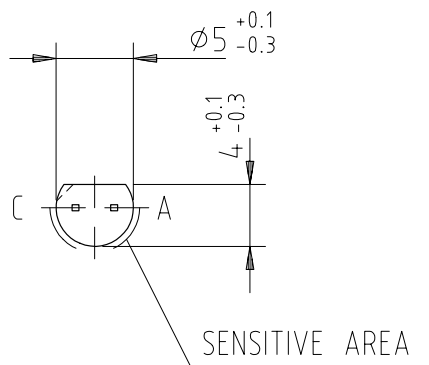


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Dimensions BPV21FL in mm



technical drawings
according to DIN
specifications

9612207



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.

We reserve the right to make changes to improve technical design and may do so without further notice.

Parameters can vary in different applications. All operating parameters must be validated for each customer application by the customer. Should the buyer use Vishay-Telefunken products for any unintended or unauthorized application, the buyer shall indemnify Vishay-Telefunken against all claims, costs, damages, and expenses, arising out of, directly or indirectly, any claim of personal damage, injury or death associated with such unintended or unauthorized use.

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