

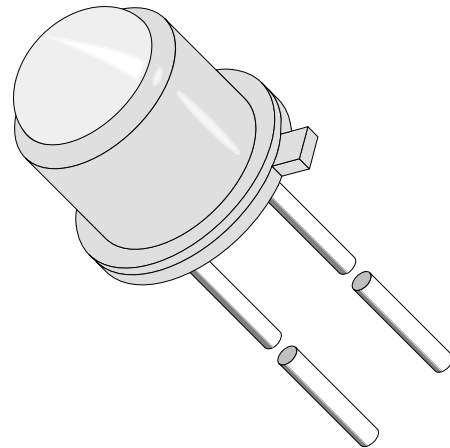
### Silicon PIN Photodiode

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#### Description

BPW24R is a high sensitive silicon planar photodiode in a standard TO-18 hermetically sealed metal case with a glass lens.

A precise alignment of the chip gives a good coincidence of mechanical and optical axes. The device features a low capacitance and high speed even at low supply voltages.



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#### Features

- Hermetically sealed TO-18 case
- Exact central chip alignment
- Cathode connected to case
- Angle of half sensitivity  $\varphi = \pm 12^\circ$
- Extra fast response times at low operating voltages
- High photo sensitivity
- Radiant sensitive area  $A=0.78 \text{ mm}^2$
- Suitable for visible and near infrared radiation
- For photodiode and photovoltaic cell operation

#### Applications

High speed photo detector

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Value	Unit
Reverse Voltage		$V_R$	60	V
Power Dissipation	$T_{amb} \leq 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	$P_V$	210	mW
Junction Temperature		$T_j$	125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operating Temperature Range		$T_{amb}$	-55...+125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range		$T_{stg}$	-55...+125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Soldering Temperature	$t \leq 5\text{ s}$	$T_{sd}$	260	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Thermal Resistance Junction/Ambient		$R_{thJA}$	350	K/W

### Basic Characteristics

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

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Breakdown Voltage	$I_R = 100\ \mu\text{A}, E = 0$	$V_{(BR)}$	60	200		V
Reverse Dark Current	$V_R = 50\ \text{V}, E = 0$	$I_{ro}$		2	10	nA
Diode Capacitance	$V_R = 0\ \text{V}, f = 1\ \text{MHz}, E = 0$	$C_D$		11		pF
Diode Capacitance	$V_R = 5\ \text{V}, f = 1\ \text{MHz}, E = 0$	$C_D$		3.8		pF
Diode Capacitance	$V_R = 20\ \text{V}, f = 1\ \text{MHz}, E = 0$	$C_D$		2.5		pF
Open Circuit Voltage	$E_e = 1\ \text{mW}/\text{cm}^2, \lambda = 950\ \text{nm}$	$V_o$		450		mV
Temp. Coefficient of $V_o$	$E_e = 1\ \text{mW}/\text{cm}^2, \lambda = 950\ \text{nm}$	$TK_{V_o}$		-2		mV/K
Short Circuit Current	$E_e = 1\ \text{mW}/\text{cm}^2, \lambda = 950\ \text{nm}$	$I_k$		55		$\mu\text{A}$
Temp. Coefficient of $I_k$	$E_A = 1\ \text{klx}$	$TK_{I_k}$		0.1		%/K
Reverse Light Current	$E_e = 1\ \text{mW}/\text{cm}^2, \lambda = 950\ \text{nm}, V_R = 20\ \text{V}$	$I_{ra}$	45	60		$\mu\text{A}$
Absolute Spectral Sensitivity	$V_R = 5\ \text{V}, \lambda = 870\ \text{nm}$	$s(\lambda)$		0.60		A/W
Absolute Spectral Sensitivity	$V_R = 5\ \text{V}, \lambda = 900\ \text{nm}$	$s(\lambda)$		0.55		A/W
Angle of Half Sensitivity		$\phi$		$\pm 12$		deg
Wavelength of Peak Sensitivity		$\lambda_p$		900		nm
Range of Spectral Bandwidth		$\lambda_{0.5}$		600...1050		nm
Rise Time	$V_R=20\text{V}, R_L=50\Omega, \lambda=820\text{nm}$	$t_r$		7		ns
Fall Time	$V_R=20\text{V}, R_L=50\Omega, \lambda=820\text{nm}$	$t_f$		7		ns

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

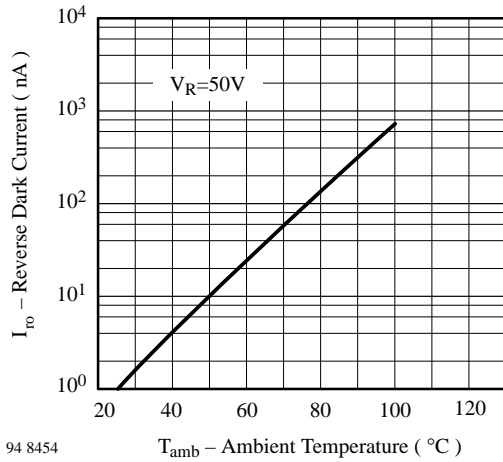


Figure 1 : Reverse Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature

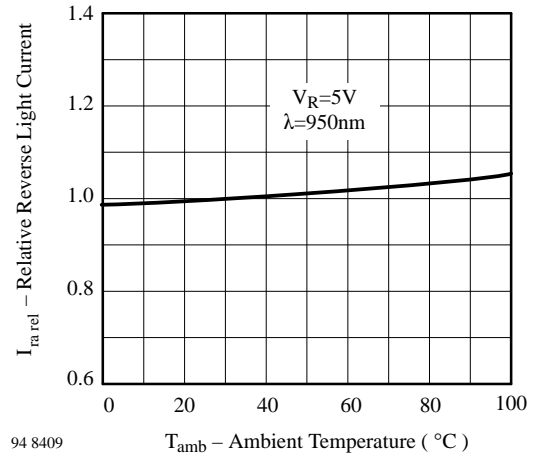


Figure 2 : Relative Reverse Light Current vs. Ambient Temperature

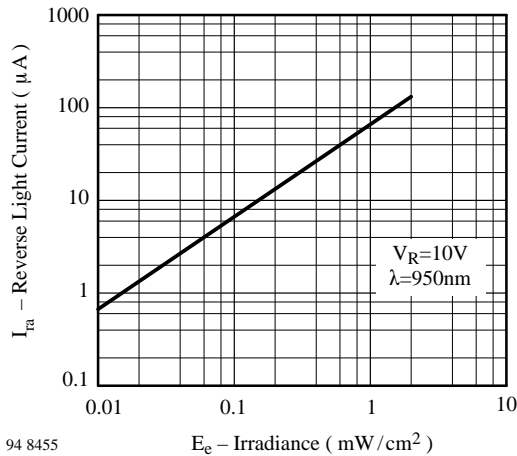


Figure 3 : Reverse Light Current vs. Irradiance

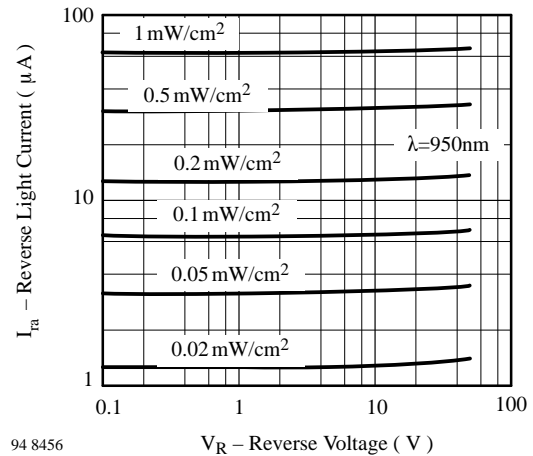


Figure 4 : Reverse Light Current vs. Reverse Voltage

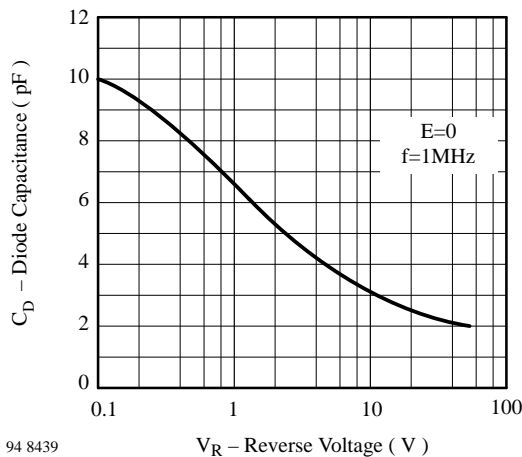


Figure 5 : Diode Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage

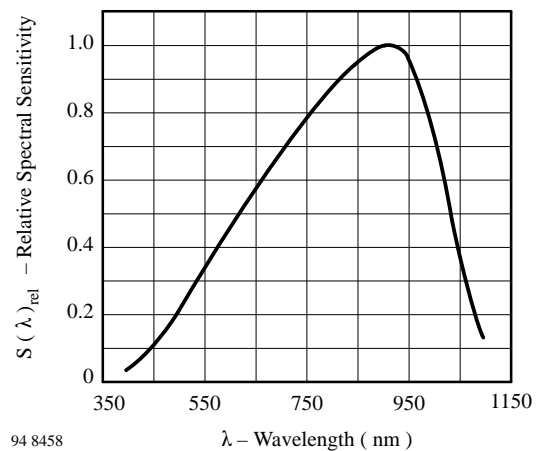
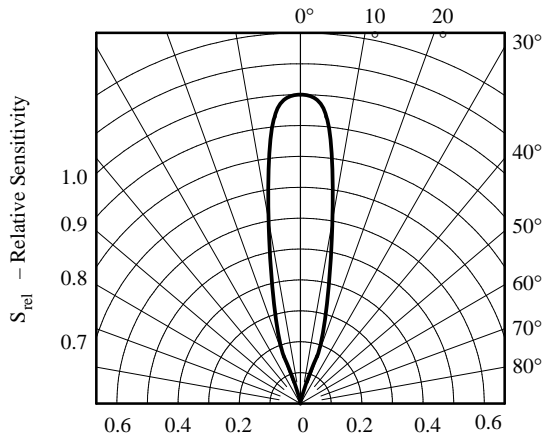


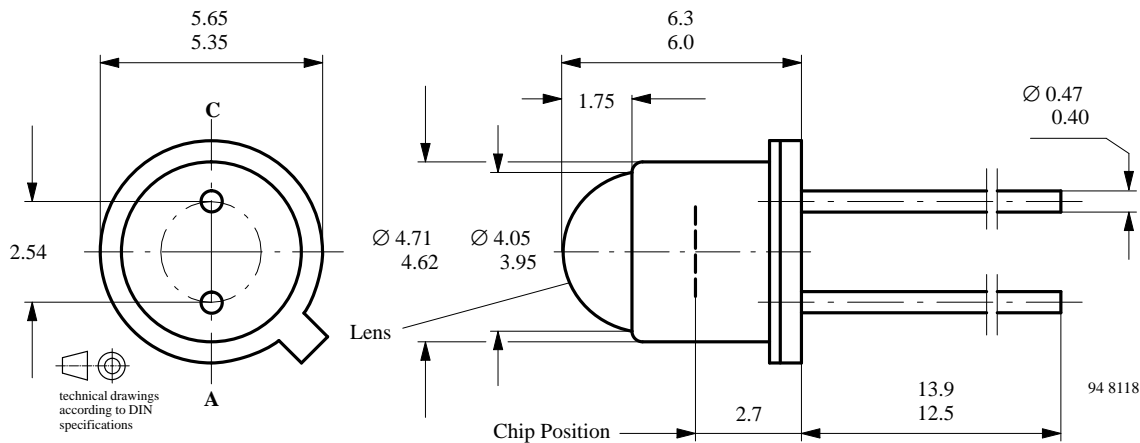
Figure 6 : Relative Spectral Sensitivity vs. Wavelength



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Figure 7 : Relative Radiant Sensitivity vs. Angular Displacement

### Dimensions in mm



**We reserve the right to make changes to improve technical design without further notice.**

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