

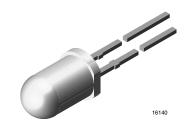


# **High Speed Silicon PIN Photodiode**

### **Description**

BPV10NF is a high sensitive and wide bandwidth PIN photodiode in a standard T-1¾ plastic package. The black epoxy is an universal IR filter, spectrally matched to GaAs ( $\lambda$  = 950 nm) and GaAlAs ( $\lambda$  = 870 nm) IR emitters.

BPV10NF is optimized for serial infrared links according to the IrDA standard.



#### **Features**

- · Extra fast response times
- High modulation bandwidth: f<sub>c</sub> > 100 MHz
- · High radiant sensitivity
- Radiant sensitive area: A = 0.78 mm<sup>2</sup>
- Low junction capacitance
- Standard T-1¾ (Ø 5 mm) package with IR bandpass filter
- Angle of half sensitivity:  $\varphi = \pm 20^{\circ}$
- Lead (Pb)-free component in accordance with RoHS 2002/95/EC and WEEE 2002/96/EC

# Applications

Infrared high speed remote control and free air transmission systems with high modulation frequencies or high data transmission rate requirements, especially for direct point to point links.

BPV10NF is ideal for the design of transmission systems according to IrDA requirements and for carrier frequency based systems (e.g. ASK/FSK- coded, 450 kHz or 1.3 MHz). Recommended emitter diodes are TSHF5... series or TSFF5... series.



#### **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Value	Unit
Reverse voltage		V <sub>R</sub>	60	V
Power dissipation	T <sub>amb</sub> ≤ 25 °C	P <sub>V</sub>	215	mW
Junction temperature		T <sub>j</sub>	100	°C
Operating temperature range		T <sub>amb</sub>	- 40 to + 100	°C
Storage temperature range		T <sub>stg</sub>	- 40 to + 100	°C
Soldering temperature	2 mm from body, $t \le 5 s$	T <sub>sd</sub>	260	°C
Thermal resistance junction/ ambient		R <sub>thJA</sub>	350	K/W

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#### **Electrical Characteristics**

T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Forward voltage	I <sub>F</sub> = 50 mA	V <sub>F</sub>		1	1.3	V
Breakdown voltage	I <sub>R</sub> = 100 μA, E = 0	V <sub>(BR)</sub>	60			V
Reverse dark current	V <sub>R</sub> = 20 V, E = 0	I <sub>ro</sub>		1	5	nA
Diode capacitance	$V_R = 0 \text{ V, f} = 1 \text{ MHz, E} = 0$	C <sub>D</sub>		11		pF

#### **Optical Characteristics**

T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Test condition	Symbol	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit
Open circuit voltage	$E_e = 1 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ , $\lambda = 870 \text{ nm}$	$V_{o}$		450		mV
Short circuit current	$E_e = 1 \text{ mW/cm}^2, \lambda = 870 \text{ nm}$	I <sub>k</sub>		50		μΑ
Reverse light current	$E_e = 1 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ , $\lambda = 870 \text{ nm}$ , $V_R = 5 \text{ V}$	I <sub>ra</sub>		55		μА
	$E_e = 1 \text{ mW/cm}^2, \lambda = 950 \text{ nm},$ $V_R = 5 \text{ V}$	I <sub>ra</sub>	30	60		μΑ
Temp. coefficient of I <sub>ra</sub>	$E_e = 1 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ , $\lambda = 870 \text{ nm}$ , $V_R = 5 \text{ V}$	TK <sub>Ira</sub>		- 0.1		%/K
Absolute spectral sensitivity	$V_R = 5 \text{ V}, \lambda = 870 \text{ nm}$	s(λ)		0.55		A/W
Angle of half sensitivity		φ		± 20		deg
Wavelength of peak sensitivity		$\lambda_{p}$		940		nm
Range of spectral bandwidth		λ <sub>0.5</sub>		790 to 1050		nm
Quantum efficiency	$\lambda = 950 \text{ nm}$	η		70		%
Noise equivalent power	$V_{R} = 20 \text{ V}, \ \lambda = 950 \text{ nm}$	NEP		3 x 10 <sup>-14</sup>		W/√ Hz
Detectivity	$V_R = 20 \text{ V}, \ \lambda = 950 \text{ nm}$	D <sup>*</sup>		3 x 10 <sup>12</sup>		cm√Hz/W
Rise time	$V_R = 50 \text{ V}, R_L = 50 \Omega, \lambda = 820 \text{ nm}$	t <sub>r</sub>		2.5		ns
Fall time	$V_R = 50 \text{ V}, R_L = 50 \Omega, \lambda = 820 \text{ nm}$	t <sub>f</sub>		2.5		ns

### **Typical Characteristics**

T<sub>amb</sub> = 25 °C unless otherwise specified

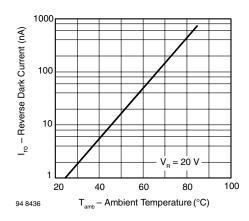


Figure 1. Reverse Dark Current vs. Ambient Temperature

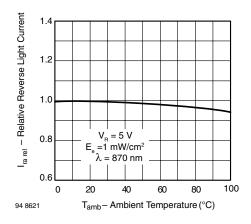


Figure 2. Relative Reverse Light Current vs. Ambient Temperature



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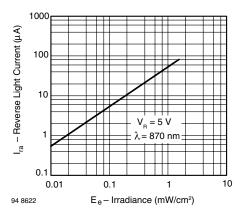


Figure 3. Reverse Light Current vs. Irradiance

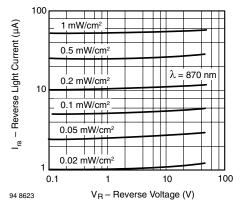


Figure 4. Reverse Light Current vs. Reverse Voltage

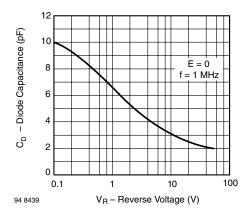


Figure 5. Diode Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage

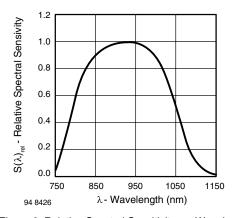


Figure 6. Relative Spectral Sensitivity vs. Wavelength

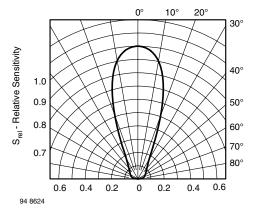


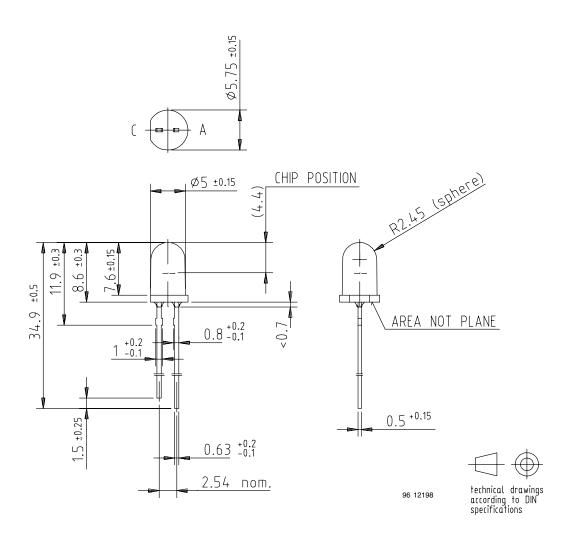
Figure 7. Relative Radiant Sensitivity vs. Angular Displacement

# **BPV10NF**

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## Package Dimensions in millimeters





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#### **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.

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