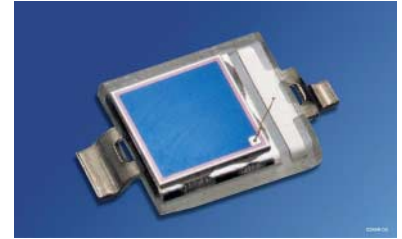
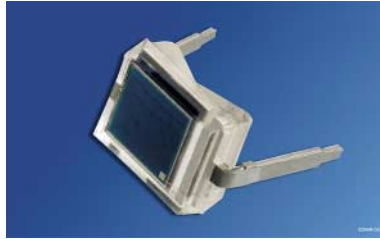


Silizium-PIN-Fotodiode mit erhöhter Blauempfindlichkeit; in SMT Silicon PIN Photodiode with Enhanced Blue Sensitivity; in SMT

BPW 34 B
BPW 34 BS



Wesentliche Merkmale

- Speziell geeignet für Anwendungen im Bereich von 350 nm bis 1100 nm
- Kurze Schaltzeit (typ. 25 ns)
- DIL-Plastikbauform mit hoher Packungsdichte

Anwendungen

- Lichtschranken für Gleich- und Wechsellichtbetrieb im sichtbaren Lichtbereich
- Industrieelektronik
- „Messen/Steuern/Regeln“

Features

- Especially suitable for applications from 350 nm to 1100 nm
- Short switching time (typ. 25 ns)
- DIL plastic package with high packing density

Applications

- Photointerrupters
- Industrial electronics
- For control and drive circuits

Typ Type	Bestellnummer Ordering Code
BPW 34 B	Q62702-P945
BPW 34 BS	Q62702-P1601

Grenzwerte
Maximum Ratings

Bezeichnung Parameter	Symbol Symbol	Wert Value	Einheit Unit
Betriebs- und Lagertemperatur Operating and storage temperature range	$T_{op}; T_{stg}$	- 40 ... + 85	°C
Sperrspannung Reverse voltage	V_R	32	V
Verlustleistung, $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$ Total power dissipation	P_{tot}	150	mW

Kennwerte ($T_A = 25\text{ °C}$, Normlicht A, $T = 2856\text{ K}$)
Characteristics ($T_A = 25\text{ °C}$, standard light A, $T = 2856\text{ K}$)

Bezeichnung Parameter	Symbol Symbol	Wert Value	Einheit Unit
Fotoempfindlichkeit, $V_R = 5\text{ V}$ Spectral sensitivity	S	75	nA/lx
Wellenlänge der max. Fotoempfindlichkeit Wavelength of max. sensitivity	$\lambda_{S\ max}$	850	nm
Spektraler Bereich der Fotoempfindlichkeit $S = 10\%$ von S_{max} Spectral range of sensitivity $S = 10\%$ of S_{max}	λ	350 ... 1100	nm
Bestrahlungsempfindliche Fläche Radiant sensitive area	A	7.45	mm ²
Abmessung der bestrahlungsempfindlichen Fläche Dimensions of radiant sensitive area	$L \times B$ $L \times W$	2.73×2.73	mm × mm
Halbwinkel Half angle	φ	± 60	Grad deg.
Dunkelstrom, $V_R = 10\text{ V}$ Dark current	I_R	2 (≤ 30)	nA
Spektrale Fotoempfindlichkeit, $\lambda = 400\text{ nm}$ Spectral sensitivity	S_λ	0.2	A/W
Quantenausbeute, $\lambda = 400\text{ nm}$ Quantum yield	η	0.62	<u>Electrons</u> Photon
Leerlaufspannung, $E_v = 1000\text{ lx}$ Open-circuit voltage	V_O	390	mV

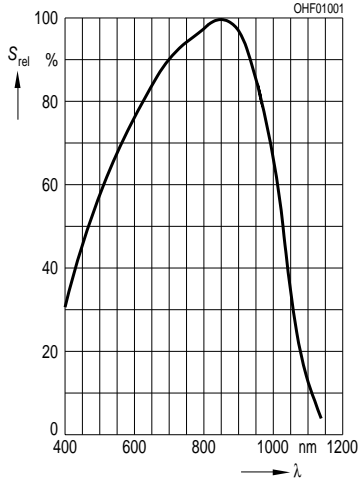
Kennwerte ($T_A = 25\text{ °C}$, Normlicht A, $T = 2856\text{ K}$)

Characteristics ($T_A = 25\text{ °C}$, standard light A, $T = 2856\text{ K}$) (cont'd)

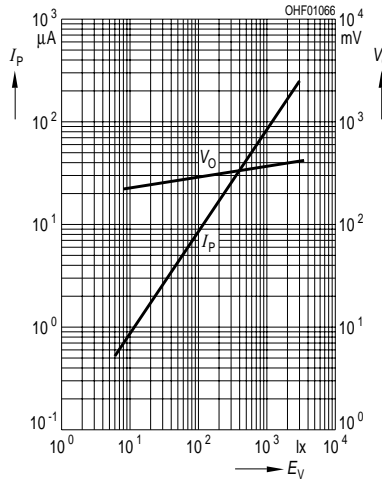
Bezeichnung Parameter	Symbol Symbol	Wert Value	Einheit Unit
Kurzschlußstrom Short-circuit current $E_e = 0.5\text{ mW/cm}^2$, $\lambda = 400\text{ nm}$	I_{SC}	7.4 (≥ 5.4)	μA
Anstiegs- und Abfallzeit des Fotostromes Rise and fall time of the photocurrent $R_L = 50\ \Omega$; $V_R = 5\text{ V}$; $\lambda = 850\text{ nm}$; $I_p = 800\ \mu\text{A}$	t_r, t_f	25	ns
Durchlaßspannung, $I_F = 100\text{ mA}$, $E = 0$ Forward voltage	V_F	1.3	V
Kapazität, $V_R = 0\text{ V}$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$, $E = 0$ Capacitance	C_0	72	pF
Temperaturkoeffizient von V_O Temperature coefficient of V_O	TC_V	- 2.6	mV/K
Temperaturkoeffizient von I_{SC} Temperature coefficient of I_{SC}	TC_I	0.18	%/K
Rauschäquivalente Strahlungsleistung Noise equivalent power $V_R = 10\text{ V}$, $\lambda = 400\text{ nm}$	NEP	1.3×10^{-13}	$\frac{\text{W}}{\sqrt{\text{Hz}}}$
Nachweisgrenze, $V_R = 10\text{ V}$, $\lambda = 400\text{ nm}$ Detection limit	D^*	2.1×10^{12}	$\frac{\text{cm} \times \sqrt{\text{Hz}}}{\text{W}}$

Relative Spectral Sensitivity

$S_{rel} = f(\lambda)$

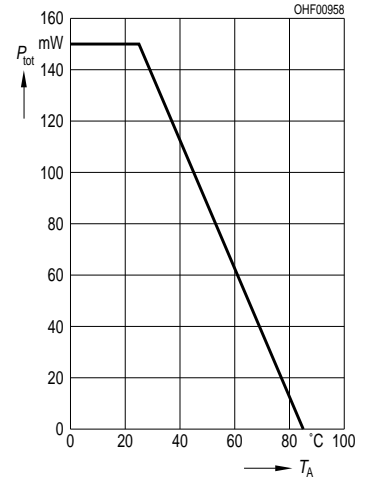


**Photocurrent $I_P = f(E_V)$, $V_R = 5 V$
Open-Circuit Voltage $V_O = f(E_V)$**



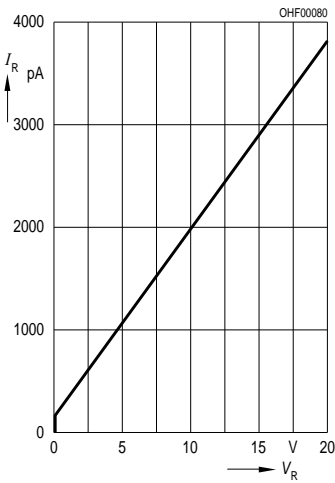
Total Power Dissipation

$P_{tot} = f(T_A)$



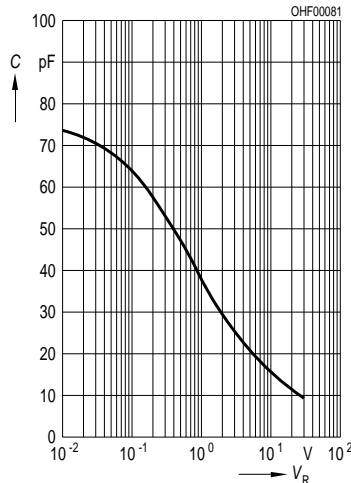
Dark Current

$I_R = f(V_R), E = 0$



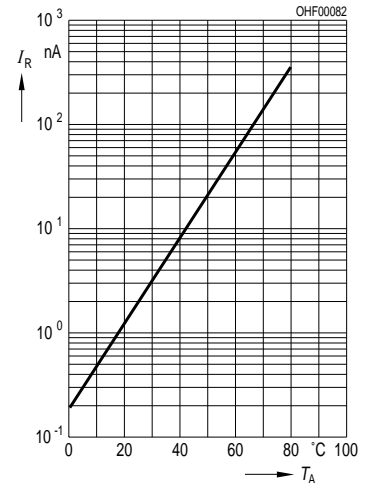
Capacitance

$C = f(V_R), f = 1 MHz, E = 0$



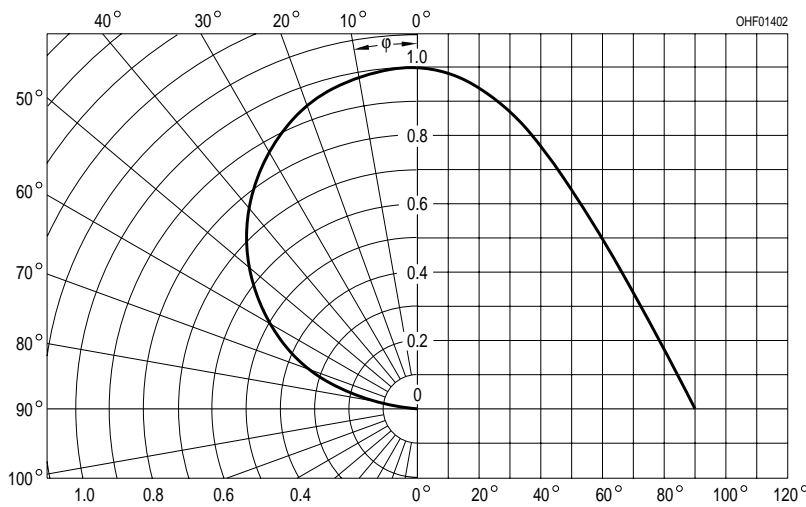
Dark Current

$I_R = f(T_A), V_R = 5 V, E = 0$

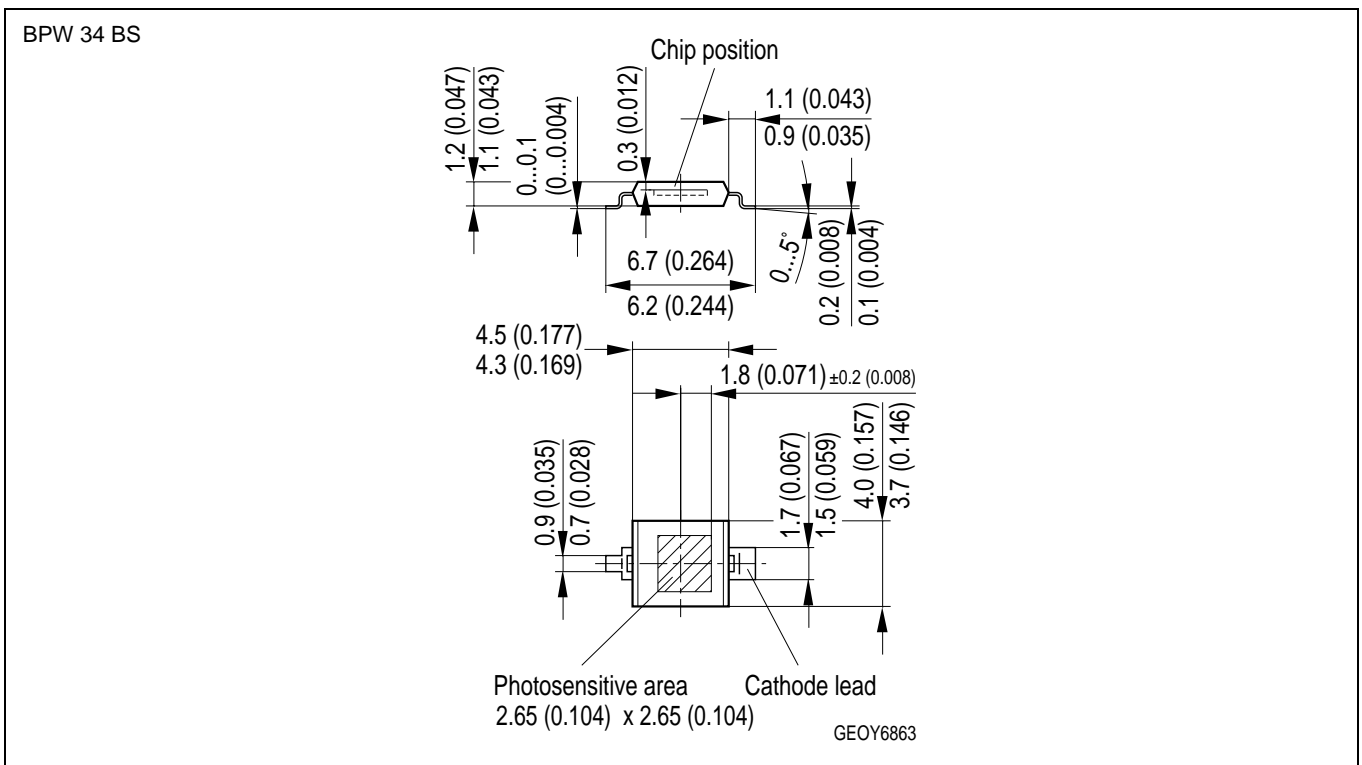
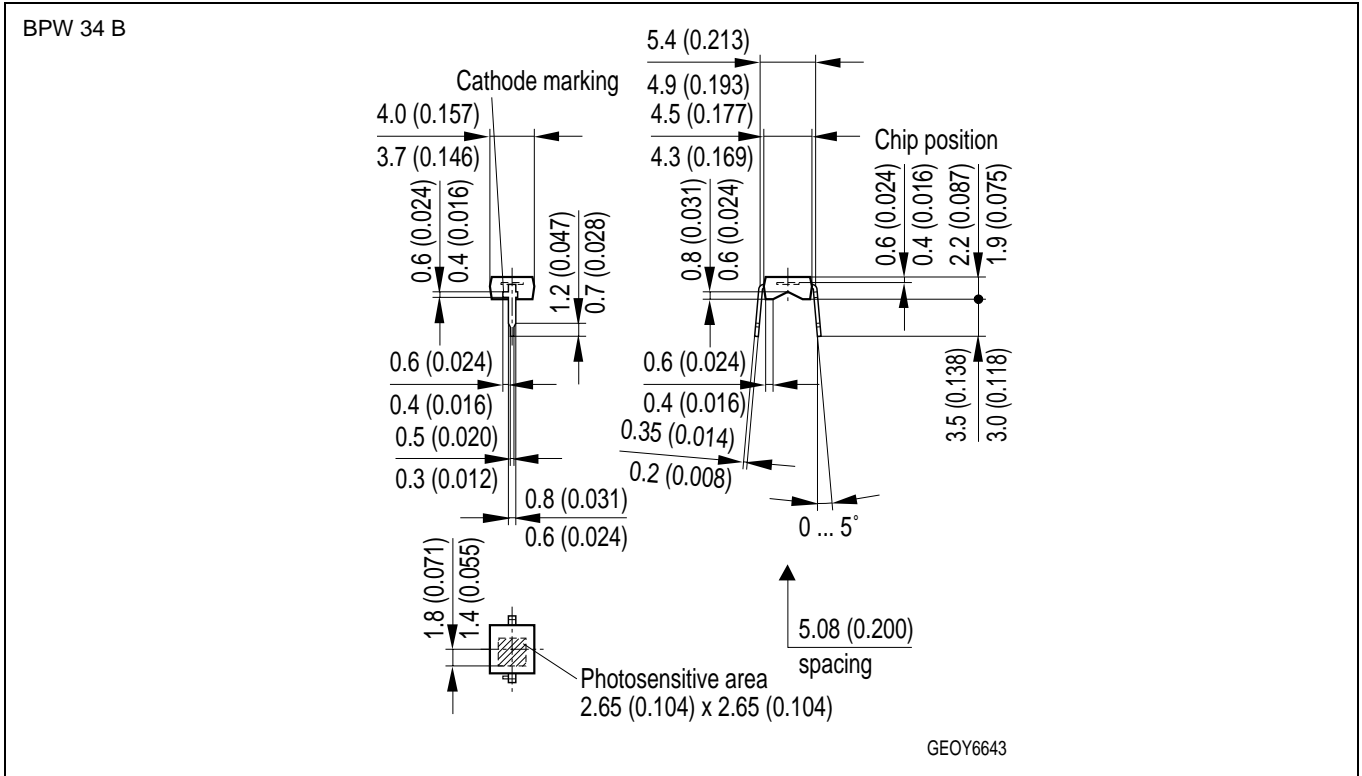


Directional Characteristics

$S_{rel} = f(\phi)$



Maßzeichnung
Package Outlines



Maße werden wie folgt angegeben: mm (inch) / Dimensions are specified as follows: mm (inch).

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Attention please!

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Packing

Please use the recycling operators known to you. We can also help you – get in touch with your nearest sales office. By agreement we will take packing material back, if it is sorted. You must bear the costs of transport. For packing material that is returned to us unsorted or which we are not obliged to accept, we shall have to invoice you for any costs incurred.

Components used in life-support devices or systems must be expressly authorized for such purpose! Critical components ¹, may only be used in life-support devices or systems ² with the express written approval of OSRAM OS.

¹ A critical component is a component used in a life-support device or system whose failure can reasonably be expected to cause the failure of that life-support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness of that device or system.

² Life support devices or systems are intended (a) to be implanted in the human body, or (b) to support and/or maintain and sustain human life. If they fail, it is reasonable to assume that the health of the user may be endangered.