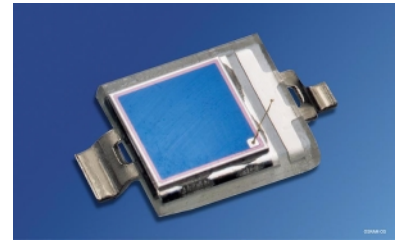


Silizium-PIN-Fotodiode Silicon PIN Photodiode

BP 104 S



Wesentliche Merkmale

- Speziell geeignet für Anwendungen im Bereich von 400 nm bis 1100 nm
- Kurze Schaltzeit (typ. 20 ns)
- Geeignet für Vapor-Phase Löten und IR-Reflow-Löten
- SMT-fähig

Anwendungen

- Lichtschranken für Gleich- und Wechsellichtbetrieb
- IR-Fernsteuerungen
- Industrieelektronik
- „Messen/Steuern/Regeln“

Features

- Especially suitable for applications from 400 nm to 1100 nm
- Short switching time (typ. 20 ns)
- Suitable for vapor-phase and IR-reflow soldering
- Suitable for SMT

Applications

- Photointerrupters
- IR remote controls
- Industrial electronics
- For control and drive circuits

Typ Type	Bestellnummer Ordering Code
BP 104 S	Q62702-P1605

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	20	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
Fotostrom $V_R = 5\text{ V}$ Photocurrent	I_P	55 (≥ 40)	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	400 ... 1100	nm
Bestrahlungsempfindliche Fläche Radiant sensitive area	A	4.84	mm ²
Abmessung der bestrahlungsempfindlichen Fläche Dimensions of radiant sensitive area	$L \times B$ $L \times W$	2.20 × 2.20	mm × mm
Abstand Chipoberfläche zu Gehäuseoberfläche Distance chip front to case surface	H	0.3	mm
Halbwinkel Half angle	φ	± 60	Grad deg.
Dunkelstrom, $V_R = 10\text{ V}$ Dark current	I_R	2 (≤ 30)	nA
Spektrale Fotoempfindlichkeit, $\lambda = 850\text{ nm}$ Spectral sensitivity	S_λ	0.62	A/W
Quantenausbeute, $\lambda = 850\text{ nm}$ Quantum yield	η	0.90	<u>Electrons</u> Photon

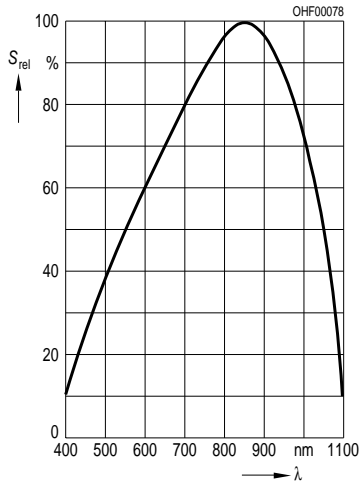
Kennwerte ($T_A = 25\text{ °C}$, Normlicht A, $T = 2856\text{ K}$)

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

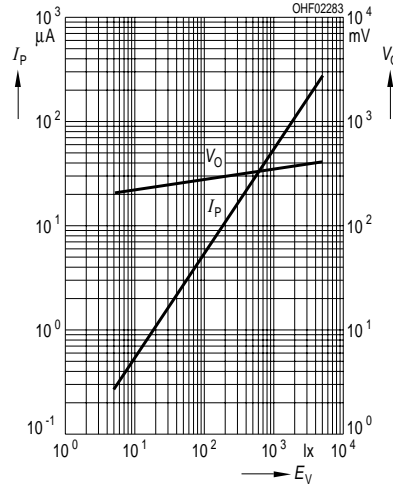
Bezeichnung Parameter	Symbol Symbol	Wert Value	Einheit Unit
Leerlaufspannung, $E_V = 1000\text{ lx}$ Open-circuit voltage	V_O	360 (≥ 280)	mV
Kurzschlußstrom, $E_V = 1000\text{ lx}$ Short-circuit current	I_{SC}	50	μA
Anstiegs- und Abfallzeit des Fotostromes Rise and fall time of the photocurrent $R_L = 50\ \Omega$; $V_R = 5\text{ V}$; $\lambda = 850\text{ nm}$; $I_p = 800\ \mu\text{A}$	t_r, t_f	20	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	48	pF
Temperaturkoeffizient von V_O Temperature coefficient of V_O	TK_V	- 2.6	mV/K
Temperaturkoeffizient von I_{SC} Temperature coefficient of I_{SC}	TK_I	0.18	%/K
Rauschäquivalente Strahlungsleistung Noise equivalent power $V_R = 10\text{ V}$, $\lambda = 850\text{ nm}$	NEP	3.6×10^{-14}	$\frac{\text{W}}{\sqrt{\text{Hz}}}$
Nachweisgrenze, $V_R = 10\text{ V}$, $\lambda = 850\text{ nm}$ Detection limit	D^*	6.1×10^{12}	$\frac{\text{cm} \times \sqrt{\text{Hz}}}{\text{W}}$

Relative Spectral Sensitivity

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

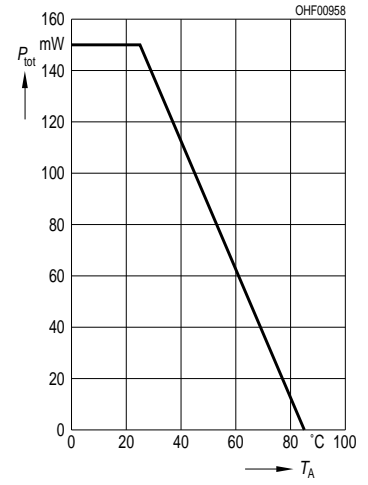


**Photocurrent $I_P = f(E_V)$, $V_R = 5 V$
Open-Circuit Voltage $V_O = f(E_V)$**



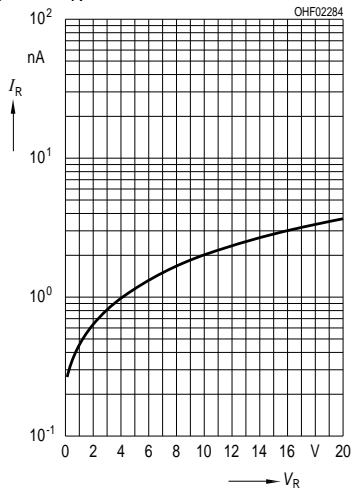
Total Power Dissipation

$P_{tot} = f(T_A)$



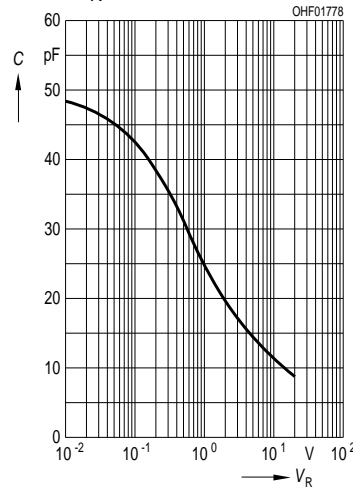
Dark Current

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



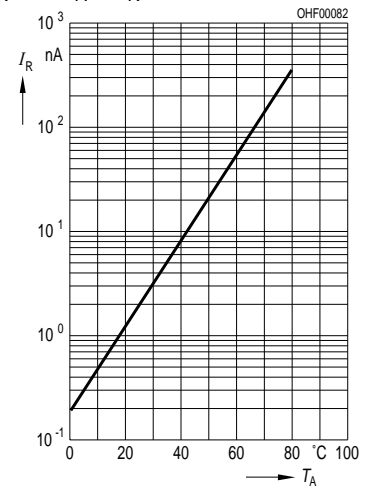
Capacitance

$C = f(V_R), f = 1 \text{ MHz}, E = 0$



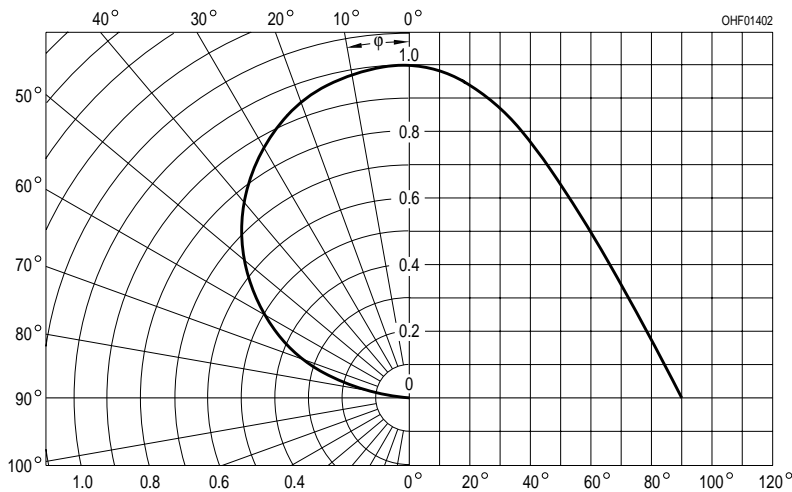
Dark Current

$I_R = f(T_A), V_R = 10 V, E = 0$

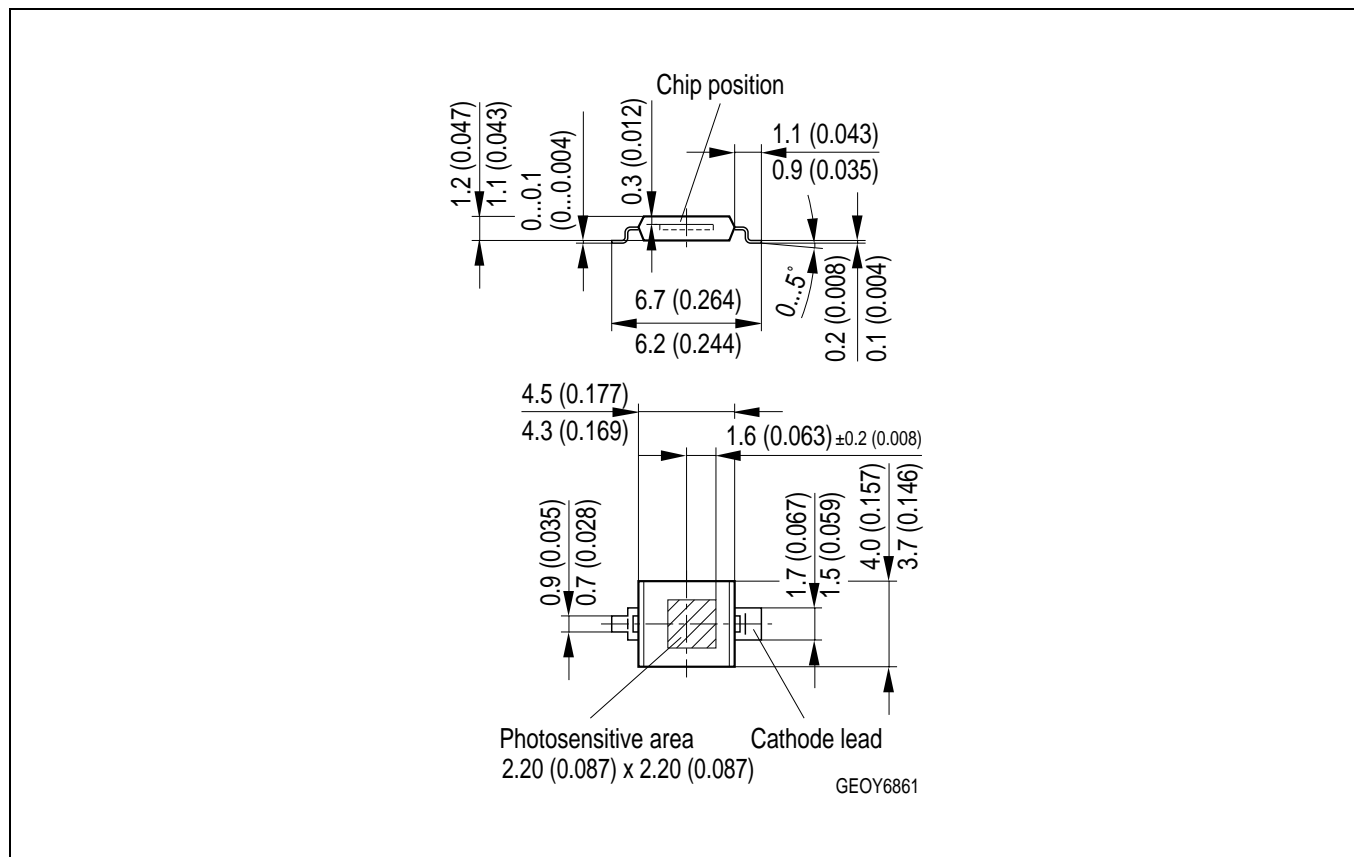


Birectional Characteristics

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



Maßzeichnung Package Outlines



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

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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.

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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.