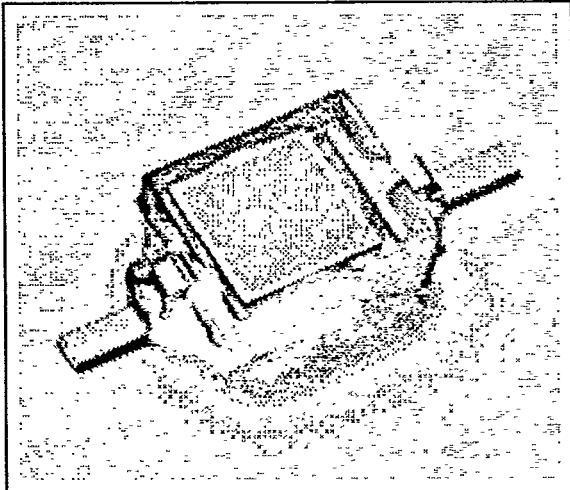
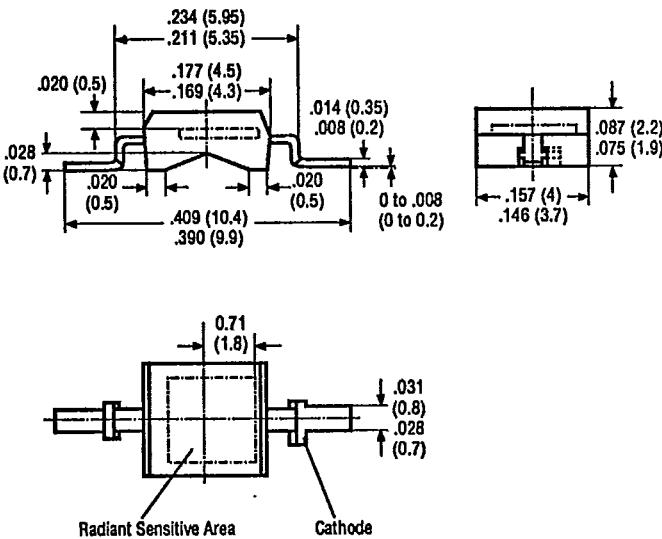


**SIEMENS****BPW34-1028****SILICON PIN PHOTODIODE  
SMT LEADS ON PLASTIC CARRIER****FEATURES**

- Silicon Planar PIN Photodiode
- Transparent Plastic Package
- High Sensitivity
- Short Switching Time
- Leads Bent for Surface Mounting
- Supplied on Industry Standard Plastic Carrier (16 mm Wide Tape)
- 2000 Pieces Per 13" Diameter Reel

**Package Dimensions in Inches (mm)****DESCRIPTION**

The BPW34-1028 is a silicon planar PIN photodiode housed in a transparent plastic package. The leads of the device are configured for surface mounting, and the part is supplied on industry standard plastic carriers.

This versatile photodiode can be used as a diode as well as a photovoltaic cell. The signal to noise ratio is favorable even at low illuminances. The part has extremely low junction capacitance, high cut-off frequency and short switching times. Applications include IR sound transmission and exposure meters.

**Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Operating & storage temperature	$T_{op}, T_{sg}$	-40 to +80	°C
Soldering temperature (≥2 mm distance from package, solder time $t \leq 3$ s)	$T_s$	230	°C
Reverse voltage	$V_R$	32	V
Power dissipation ( $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )	$P_{tot}$	150	mW

Specifications subject to change without notice.

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#### Characteristics ( $T_{\text{ref.}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Photosensitivity ( $V_R = 5$ V) <sup>1</sup>	S	80 ( $\geq 50$ )	nA/lx
Wavelength at max. sensitivity	$\lambda_{Smax}$	880	nm
Spectral range of photosensitivity (S = 10% of Smax)	$\lambda$	400 to 1100	nm
Radiant sensitive area	A	7.00	mm <sup>2</sup>
Dimensions of radiant sensitive area	L x W	2.65 X 2.65	mm
Distance between chip surface to package surface	H	0.5	mm
Half angle	$\phi$	$\pm 60$	Deg.
Dark Current ( $V_R = 10$ V)	$I_R$	2 ( $\leq 30$ )	nA
Spectral photosensitivity ( $\lambda = 850$ nm)	S $\lambda$	0.62	A/W
Quantum yield ( $\lambda = 850$ nm)	$\eta$	0.90	electrons/photon
Open circuit voltage ( $E_v = 1000$ lx) <sup>1</sup>	$V_o$	365 ( $\geq 300$ )	mV
Short circuit current ( $E_v = 1000$ lx) <sup>1</sup>	$I_{sc}$	80 ( $\geq 50$ )	µA
Rise and fall times of photocurrent from 10% to 90% and from 90% to 10% of final value ( $R_L = 1 \Omega$ , $V_R = 5$ V, $\lambda = 830$ nm, $I_p = 70$ µA)	$t_r, t_f$	350	ns
Forward voltage ( $I_F = 100$ mA, $E_v = 0$ , $T_{amb} = 25^\circ C$ )	$V_F$	1.3	V
Capacitance ( $V_R = 0$ V, f = 1 MHz, E = 0)	$C_o$	72	pF
Temperature coefficient of $V_o$	TC <sub>v</sub>	-2.6	mV/K
Temperature coefficient of $I_p$	TC <sub>i</sub>	0.18	%/K
Noise equivalent power ( $V_R = 10$ V)	NEP	$4.1 \times 10^{-14}$	w/Hz
Detection limit ( $V_R = 10$ V)	D	$6.6 \times 10^{12}$	cm/Hz/W

**Note 1:** The illuminance indicated refers to unfiltered radiation of a tungsten filament lamp at a color temperature of 2856 K (standard light A per DIN 5030 and IEC publication 306-1).

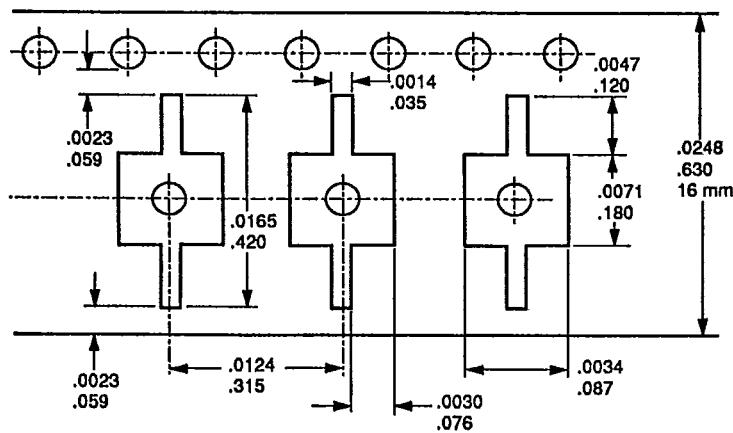
## **Carrier Specifications**

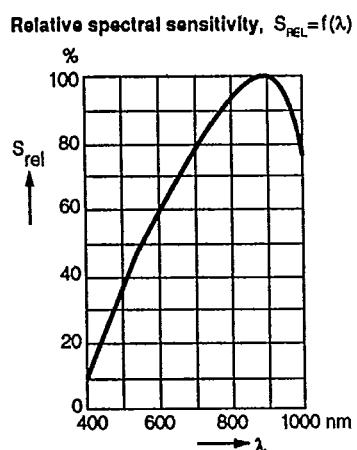
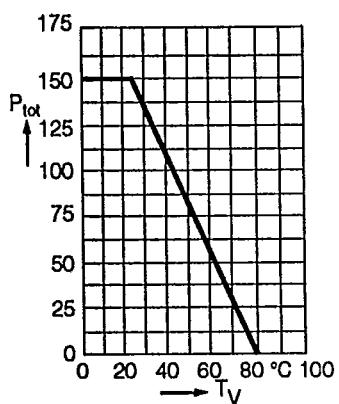
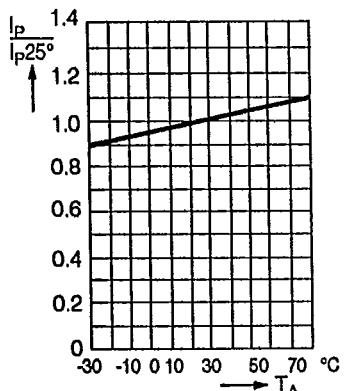
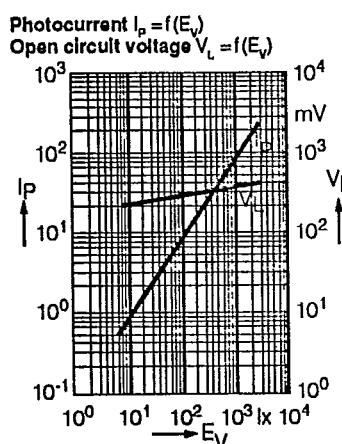
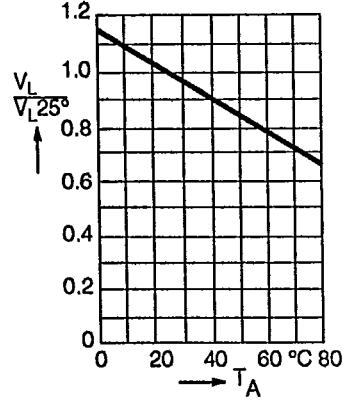
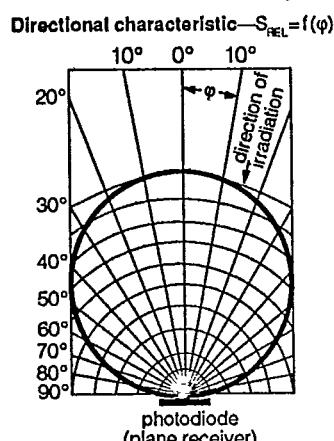
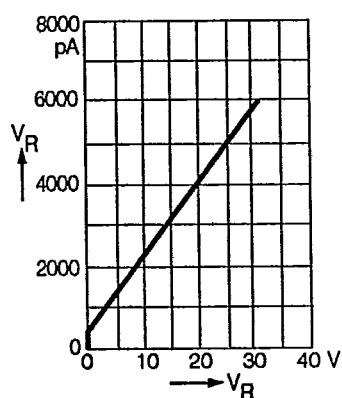
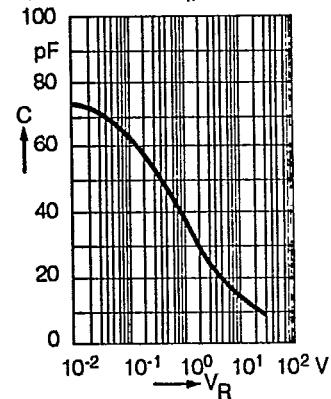
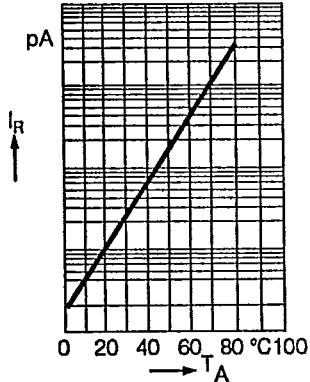
<b>Physical Properties</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Average Values<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Test Methods</b>
Specific Gravity		1.07	ASTM D-792
Tensile Strength	psi	3500	ASTM D-538
Flexural Strength, 72°F	psi	5500	ASTM D-790
Flexural Modulus, 72°F	10 <sup>6</sup> psi	2.3	ASTM D-790
Hardness	Rockwell Scale F	63	ASTM D-785
Heat Deflection Temperature, 264 psi	°F	170	ASTM D-846
Thermoforming	Low, °F	340	Machine
Temperature Range	High, °F	400	
Mold Shrinkage	inch/inch	0.005-0.007	0.6
Surface Resistivity	Ω <sup>2</sup>	<10 <sup>6</sup>	ASTM D-257

Note 1: .0125" thickness or caliper.

**16 mm Wide Tape, 8mm Pitch**

Approximately 125 pockets per meter. Pocket hole is optional



Power Dissipation,  $P_{\text{TOT}} = f(T_A)$ Photocurrent,  $I_p = I_p/I_p|_{25^\circ} = f(T_A)$ Open circuit voltage,  $V_L/V_L|_{25^\circ} = f(T_A)$ Dark current,  $I_R = f(V_R)$ ,  $E = 0$ Capacitance,  $C = f(V_R)$ ,  $f = 1 \text{ MHz}$ ,  $E = 0$ Dark current,  $I_R = f(T_A)$ ,  $V_R = 10 \text{ V}$ ,  $E = 0$ Open circuit voltage  $V_L = f(E_V)$   
Short circuit current  $I_K = f(E_V)$ 