



## SiC - photodiode JEC 0,1 ID

**characteristics :**

- ◆ spectral range 210 ... 380 nm
- ◆ active SiC- chip area 0,055 mm<sup>2</sup>
- ◆ integrated diffusor
- ◆ sensor isolated to package
- ◆ TO 39-package

**applications :**

- ◆ UV-measurement only
- ◆ UV-source control
- ◆ flame detection

**maximum ratings:**

reverse voltage	20	V
operating temperature range	- 25 °C ... 70	°C
storage temperature range	- 40 °C ... 100	°C
soldering temperature (3s)	260	°C

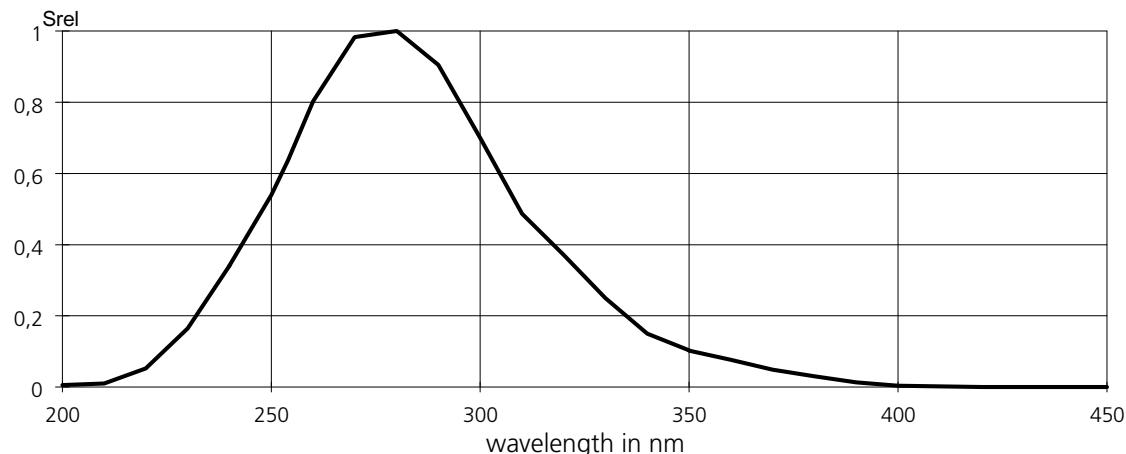
**technical data:**

test conditions, as not otherwise specified:  $\gamma_a = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_R = 0\text{V}$

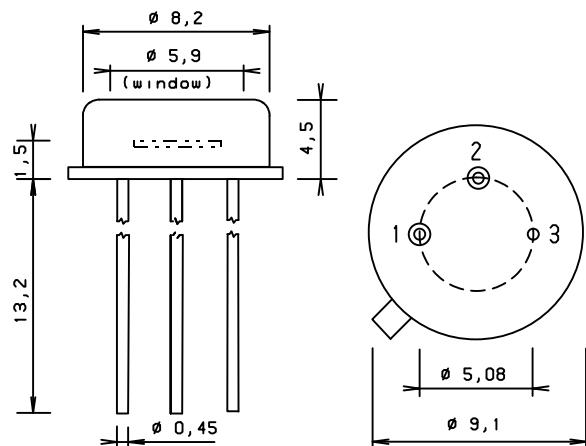
parameter	test condition	min.	typ.	max.	unit
sensitive area (diffusor)			16		mm <sup>2</sup>
spectral range		210		380	nm
maximum of spectral responsivity *	$\lambda_{\text{max}} = 275 \text{ nm}$		0,25		mA/W
absolute spectral responsivity *	$\lambda = 254 \text{ nm}$		0,18		mA/W
dark current $I_R$	$V_R = 1 \text{ V}$		1		fA
short current (sun light)	bright sun cloudy		50 20		nA
capacitance			21		pF

(\* based on sensitive area of diffusor)

## relative spectral responsivity

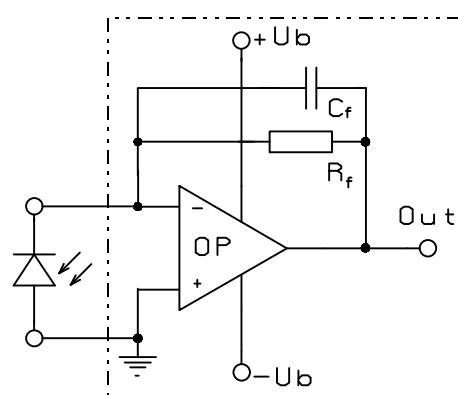


## package dimensions



1 kathode  
2 anode  
3 case

## application example



The application example shows a typical circuit..  $R_f$  is responsible for the gain of the circuit.  $C_f$  compensates the reverse junction capacitance of the photodiode and input capacitance of the OPV. The exact value of  $C_f$  depends on  $R_f$ , used OPV and capacitance of the circuit. A typical value is 1 pF.

The diagram shows dependence of amplitude of the application circuit with OPA 111,  $R_f = 50 \text{ M}\Omega$  and  $C_f = 0.5 \text{ pF}$ .

