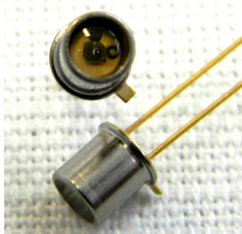


### General Features



#### Properties of the SG01S UV photodiode

- Broad Band UVA+UVB+UVC photodiode
- Active Area  $A = 0,040\text{ mm}^2$
- TO18 hermetically sealed metal housing
- $10\text{mW/cm}^2$  peak radiation results a current of approx. 400nA

#### About the material Silicon Carbide (SiC)

SiC provides the unique property of near-perfect visible blindness, low dark current, high speed and low noise. These features make SiC the best available material for visible blind semiconductor UV detectors. Some SiC detectors (our HT-series) can be permanently operated at up to  $170^\circ\text{C}$ . The temperature coefficient of signal (responsivity) is also low,  $<0,1\%/K$ . Because of the low noise (dark current, in the fA range), very low optical radiation intensities can be measured reliably. Please note that this device needs an appropriate amplifier (see circuit on following page). SiC photodiodes are available as unfiltered broad band devices or with optical filters providing UV-A, UV-B, or UV-C-only sensitivity, or erythral action curve compliance.

### Specifications

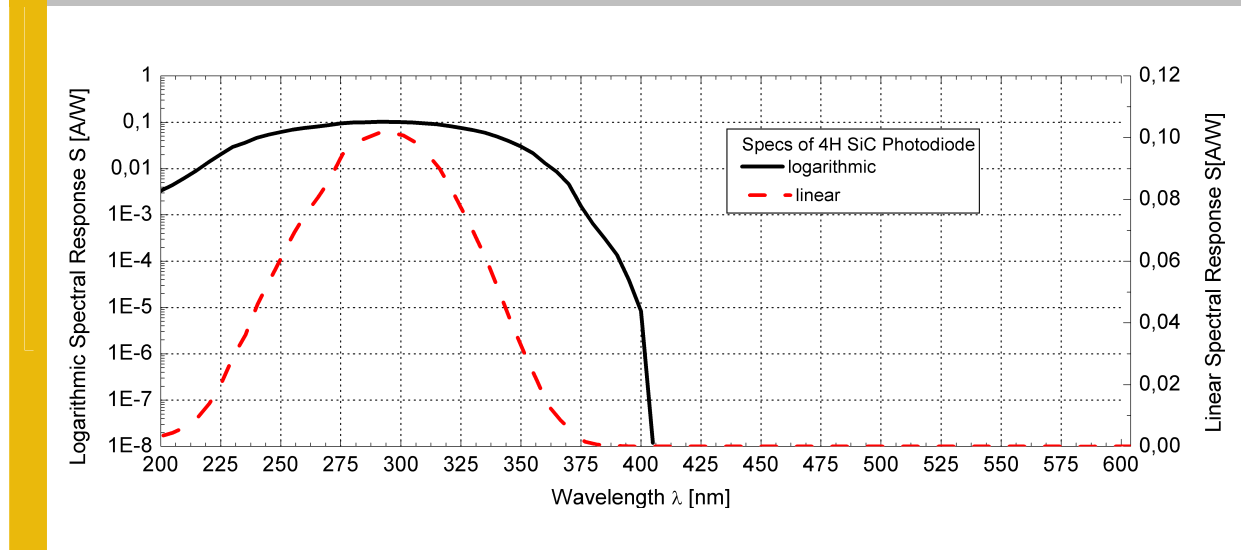
Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
<b>Maximum Ratings</b>			
Operating Temperature Range	$T_{\text{opt}}$	-25 ... +120	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{\text{stor}}$	-25 ... +120	$^\circ\text{C}$
Soldering Temperature (3s)	$T_{\text{sold}}$	260	$^\circ\text{C}$
Reverse voltage	$V_{\text{Rmax}}$	20	V
<b>General Characteristics (<math>T=25^\circ\text{C}</math>)</b>			
Active Area	$A$	0,04	$\text{mm}^2$
Dark current (1V reverse bias)	$I_{\text{d}}$	1	fA
Capacitance	$C$	15	pF
Short circuit ( $10\text{mW/cm}^2$ at peak)	$I_0$	400	nA
Temperature coefficient	$Tc$	$<-0,1$	$\%/K$
<b>Spectral Characteristics (<math>T=25^\circ\text{C}</math>)</b>			
Max. spectral sensitivity	$S_{\text{max}}$	0,100	$\text{AW}^{-1}$
Wavelength of max. spectral sens.	$\lambda_{\text{max}}$	300	nm
Sensitivity range ( $S=0,1 \cdot S_{\text{max}}$ )	-	215 ... 365	nm
Visible blindness ( $S_{\text{max}} / S_{>405\text{nm}}$ )	VB	$>10^7$	-

# SG01S

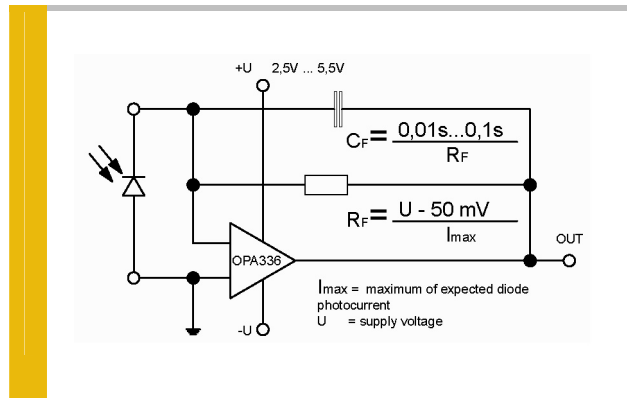
Broad Band SiC based UV photodiode  $A = 0,040\text{mm}^2$



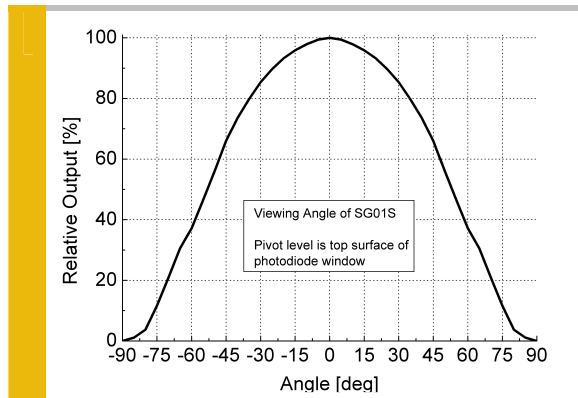
## Spectral Response



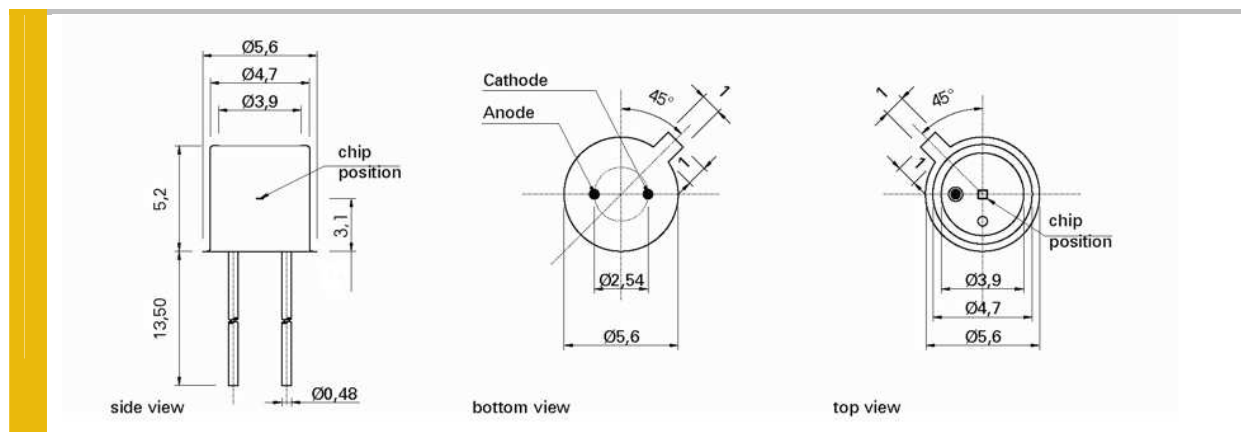
## Circuit



## Viewing Angle



## Drawing



## Application Note

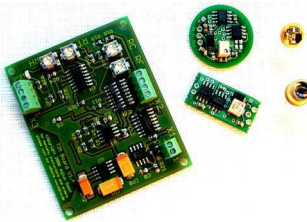
For correct reading of the photodiode the current (and NOT the voltage) must be analyzed. This requires a short circuiting of the photodiode. Usual approaches are using a **Picoamperemeter** such as Keithley 617 or a **transimpedance amplifier** circuit as shown on page 2 of this datasheet. Please contact us in case of questions.

The below listed modules help you to get the best measurement information from your photodiode.

### Internal & external Photodiode Amplifiers

(EUR 99,- to EUR 149,-)

a



- stable and reliable photodiode amplification
- TOCON-Series = photodiodes with integrated amplifier
- BOARD-Series = external photodiode amplifiers
- further information: [www.sglux.com/tocon](http://www.sglux.com/tocon) or [www.sglux.com/boards](http://www.sglux.com/boards)

### UV probes with built in amplifier

(EUR 195,- to EUR 329,-)

a



- different housings e.g. with cosine response, water pressure proof or Sapphire windows
- different electronic outputs available (voltage, current, USB)
- further information: [www.sglux.com/probes](http://www.sglux.com/probes)

### UV Intensity / Dose Monitor / Controller ‘SENSOR MONITOR’

(EUR 390,- to EUR 785,-)

a



- two channel photodiode or sensor input
- three user programmable relay outputs
- programmable display, USB/TTY/RS232 data transmission
- further information: [www.sglux.com/monitor](http://www.sglux.com/monitor)

### UV Radiation Controller ‘RADIKON’

(EUR 290,-)

a



- Industrial DIN rail radiation controller module
- works with mV and nA...mA sensor output signals
- further information: [www.sglux.com/radikon](http://www.sglux.com/radikon)