SG01L–5
Broadband SiC based UV photodiode \(A = 1.0 \text{ mm}^2\)

**GENERAL FEATURES**

**Properties of the SG01L–5 UV photodiode**
- Broadband UVA+UVB+UVC, PTB reported high chip stability
- Active Area \(A = 1.0 \text{ mm}^2\)
- TO5 hermetically sealed metal housing, short cap, 1 isolated pin and 1 case pin
- 10mW/cm² peak radiation results a current of approx. 13 mA

**About the material Silicon Carbide (SiC)**
SiC provides the unique property of extreme radiation hardness, 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. The SiC detectors can be permanently operated at up to 170°C (338°F). 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 UV radiation intensities can be measured reliably. Please note that this device needs an appropriate amplifier (see typical circuit on page 3).

**Options**
SiC photodiodes are available with five different active chip areas from 0.06 mm² up to 4.00 mm². Standard version is broadband UVA-UVB-UVC. Four filtered versions lead to a tighter sensitivity range. All photodiodes have a hermetically sealed metal housing (TO type), either a 5.5 mm diameter TO18 housing or a 9.2 mm TO5 housing. Further option is either a 2 pin header (1 isolated, 1 grounded) or a 3 pin header (2 isolated, 1 grounded).

**NOMENCLATURE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chip area</th>
<th>Spectral response</th>
<th>Housing</th>
<th>Special</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S 0.06 mm²</td>
<td>nothing = broadband (\lambda_{\text{max}} = 280 \text{ nm} \quad \lambda_{\text{S10%}} = 221 \text{ nm} \ldots 358 \text{ nm})</td>
<td>(\lambda_{\text{max}} = 280 \text{ nm} \quad \lambda_{\text{S10%}} = 221 \text{ nm} \ldots 358 \text{ nm})</td>
<td>2-pin TO18 housing, (h = 5.2 \text{ mm}), 1 pin isolated, 1 pin grounded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M 0.20 mm²</td>
<td>A = UVA (\lambda_{\text{max}} = 331 \text{ nm} \quad \lambda_{\text{S10%}} = 309 \text{ nm} \ldots 367 \text{ nm})</td>
<td>3-pin TO18 housing, (h = 5.2 \text{ mm}), 2 pins isolated, 1 pin grounded</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D 0.50 mm²</td>
<td>B = UVB (\lambda_{\text{max}} = 280 \text{ nm} \quad \lambda_{\text{S10%}} = 231 \text{ nm} \ldots 309 \text{ nm})</td>
<td>2-pin TO18 housing, (h = 3.7 \text{ mm}), 1 pin isolated, 1 pin grounded</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L 1.00 mm²</td>
<td>C = UVC (\lambda_{\text{max}} = 275 \text{ nm} \quad \lambda_{\text{S10%}} = 225 \text{ nm} \ldots 287 \text{ nm})</td>
<td>(\lambda_{\text{max}} = 275 \text{ nm} \quad \lambda_{\text{S10%}} = 225 \text{ nm} \ldots 287 \text{ nm})</td>
<td>3-pin TO5 housing, (h = 4.3 \text{ mm}) for broadband; (h = 6.7 \text{ mm}) for filtered UVA, UVB, UVC, UVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XL 4.00 mm²</td>
<td>E = UV-Index spectral response according to CIE087</td>
<td>(\lambda_{\text{max}} = 275 \text{ nm} \quad \lambda_{\text{S10%}} = 225 \text{ nm} \ldots 287 \text{ nm})</td>
<td>3-pin TO5 housing, (h = 4.3 \text{ mm}), 2 pins isolated, 1 pin grounded</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Rev. 6.0 Due to our strive for continuous improvement, specifications are subject to change within our PCN policy according to JESD46C.
### SPECIFICATIONS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spectral Characteristics</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typical Responsivity at Peak Wavelength</td>
<td>$S_{\text{max}}$</td>
<td>0.130</td>
<td>AW$^{-1}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wavelength of max. Spectral Responsivity</td>
<td>$\lambda_{\text{max}}$</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsivity Range ($S=0.1*S_{\text{max}}$)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>221 ... 358</td>
<td>nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visible Blindness ($S_{\text{max}}/S_{405\text{nm}}$)</td>
<td>VB</td>
<td>$&gt;10^{10}$</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Characteristics (T=25°C)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Area</td>
<td>$A$</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>mm$^2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark Current (1V reverse bias)</td>
<td>$I_d$</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>fA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacitance</td>
<td>$C$</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>pF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Circuit (10mW/cm$^2$ at peak)</td>
<td>$I_o$</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Coefficient</td>
<td>$T_c$</td>
<td>$&lt;0.1$</td>
<td>%/K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Maximum Ratings**

| Parameter                                      |          |        |        |
| Operating Temperature                          | $T_{\text{opt}}$ | –55 ... 170 | °C     |
| Storage Temperature                            | $T_{\text{stor}}$ | –55 ... 170 | °C     |
| Soldering Temperature (3s)                      | $T_{\text{sold}}$ | 260    | °C     |
| Reverse Voltage                                | $V_{\text{Rmax}}$ | 20     | V      |

### NORMALIZED SPECTRAL RESPONSIVITY

![Normalized Spectral Responsivity Graph](image_url)
**FIELD OF VIEW**

Measurement Setup:
- lamp aperture diameter: 10 mm
- distance lamp aperture to second aperture: 17 mm
- second aperture diameter: 10 mm
- distance second aperture to detector: 93 mm
- pivot level = top surface of the photodiode window

**TYPICAL CIRCUIT**

Calculations and Limits:
- \( U_i = I_x R_i \) \( \sigma \) \( \approx \) \( V_x \)
- \( U_{\text{line}} \) depends on load and amplifier type
  - \( R_l = 10 \Omega \) \( \sigma \) \( \approx \) \( 10 \text{G} \), \( C_s = 3 \text{pF} \)
  - Recommendation: \( R_l \times C_s \geq 10 \text{ s} \)
  - \( I_{\text{line}} = U_{\text{line}} + R_l \)

Bandwidth = DC \( \frac{1}{2 \pi \times R_l \times C_s} \)

Example:
- \( I_l = 20 \text{mA} \), \( R_l = 100 \text{M} \), \( C_s = 100 \text{ pF} \)
- \( U_i = 2 \times 10^5 \text{A} \times 100 \times 10^3 \) \( \text{m} \) \( \approx \) \( 2 \text{V} \)

**DRAWINGS**

Cathode isolated pin
Anode (case pin)

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APPLICATION NOTE FOR PHOTODIODES

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 or a transimpedance amplifier circuit as shown on page 3.

UPGRADE TO A TOCON OR A PROBE

**TOCONs = UV sensors with integrated amplifier**
- SiC based UV hybrid detector with amplifier (0–5V output), no additional amplifier needed, direct connection to controller, voltmeter, etc.
- Measures intensities from 1.8 pW/cm² up to 18 W/cm²
- UV broadband, UVA, UVB, UVC or Erythema measurements

**Miniature housing with M12x1 thread for the TOCON series**
- Optional feature for all TOCON detectors
- Robust stainless steel M12x1 thread body
- Integrated sensor connector (Binder 5-Pin plug) with 2m connector cable
- Easy to mount and connect

**Industrial UV probes**
- Different housings e.g. with cosine response, water pressure proof or sapphire windows
- Different electronic outputs configurable (voltage, current, USB, CAN)
- Good EMC safety for industrial applications

CALIBRATION SERVICE

- Different NIST and PTB traceable calibrations and measurements for all sglux sensors
- Calibration of sensors for irradiation measurements
- Calibration of UV sensors on discrete wavelengths
- Determination of a specific spectral sensor responsivity