SG01S–18S
Broadband SiC based UV photodiode A = 0.06 mm²

GENERAL FEATURES

Properties of the SG01S–18S UV photodiode
- Broadband UVA+UVB+UVC, PTB reported high chip stability
- Active Area A = 0.06 mm²
- TO18 hermetically sealed metal housing, short cap, 1 isolated pin and 1 case pin
- 10mW/cm² peak radiation results a current of approx. 780 nA

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 seven different active chip areas from 0.06 mm² up to 36 mm². Standard version is broadband UVA-UVB-UVC. Four filtered versions lead to a tighter sensitivity range. All photodiodes have a hermatically 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

SG01

- nothing, A, B, C or E

<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</td>
<td>18, 18ISO90, 18S, 5, 5ISO90</td>
<td>nothing, Lens, MEGA, GIGA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M 0.20 mm²</td>
<td>A = UVA λ_max = 331 nm λ_10% = 309 nm ... 367 nm</td>
<td>18ISO90 3-pin TO18 housing, h = 5,2 mm, 2 pins isolated, 1 pin grounded</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D 0.50 mm²</td>
<td>B = UVB λ_max = 280 nm λ_10% = 231 nm ... 309 nm</td>
<td>18S 2-pin TO18 housing, h = 3.7 mm, 1 pin isolated, 1 pin grounded</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L 1.00 mm²</td>
<td>C = UVC λ_max = 275 nm λ_10% = 225 nm ... 287 nm</td>
<td>5ISO90 3-pin TO5 housing, h = 4,2 mm, 2 pins isolated, 1 pin grounded</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>XL 7.60 mm²</td>
<td>E = UV-Index spectral response according to CIE087</td>
<td>MEGA with attenuator up to 0.5 W/cm²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GIGA with attenuator up to 7 W/cm²</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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Broadband SiC based UV photodiode A = 0,06 mm²

SPECIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spectral Characteristics</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>
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<tr>
<td>Wavelength of max. Spectral Responsivity</td>
<td>\lambda_{\text{max}}</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>nm</td>
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<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_{\text{405nm}})</td>
<td>VB</td>
<td>&gt; 10¹⁰</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Characteristics (T=25°C)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Area</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>0,06</td>
<td>mm²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark Current (1V reverse bias)</td>
<td>I_d</td>
<td>0,2</td>
<td>fA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacitance</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>pF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Circuit (10mW/cm² at peak)</td>
<td>I_o</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>nA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Coefficient</td>
<td>T_c</td>
<td>&lt; 0,1</td>
<td>%/K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Ratings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Temperature</td>
<td>T_{\text{opt}}</td>
<td>-55 ... +170</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Temperature</td>
<td>T_{\text{stor}}</td>
<td>-55 ... +170</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldering Temperature (3s)</td>
<td>T_{\text{sold}}</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>°C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reverse Voltage</td>
<td>V_{R_{\text{max}}}</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
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</table>

NORMALIZED SPECTRAL RESPONSIVITY

![Graph of normalized spectral responsivity](image)
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Broadband SiC based UV photodiode $A = 0.06 \text{ mm}^2$

**FIELD OF VIEW**

![Field of View Graph]

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**

![Typical Circuit Diagram]

Calculations and Limits:
- $U_p = \frac{1}{2} x R_i x C_i$  
- $U_{shunt}$ depends on load and amplifier type
- $R_i = 10k\Omega \ldots \sim 10G\Omega, C_i \sim 3pF$
- Recommendation: $R_i x C_i \geq \tau^2$
- $I_{shunt} = \frac{U_{shunt}}{R_i} + R_i$
- Bandwidth = DC $\ldots$  

Example:
- $I_l = 20mA, R_i = 100M\Omega, C_i = 100 \text{ pF}$
- $U_p = 20 \times 10^{-9} A \times 100 \times 10^{-12} \Omega = 2V$

**DRAWINGS**

- Side view
- Bottom view
- Top view

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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

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