

# SiC - photodiode JEC 1S/JEC 1SS


**characteristics :**

- ◆ spectral range 210 ... 380 nm
- ◆ active area 0,965 mm<sup>2</sup>
- ◆ high UV-responsivity 0,13 A/W
- ◆ TO 18-package
- ◆ components are in conformity with RoHS and WEEE

**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

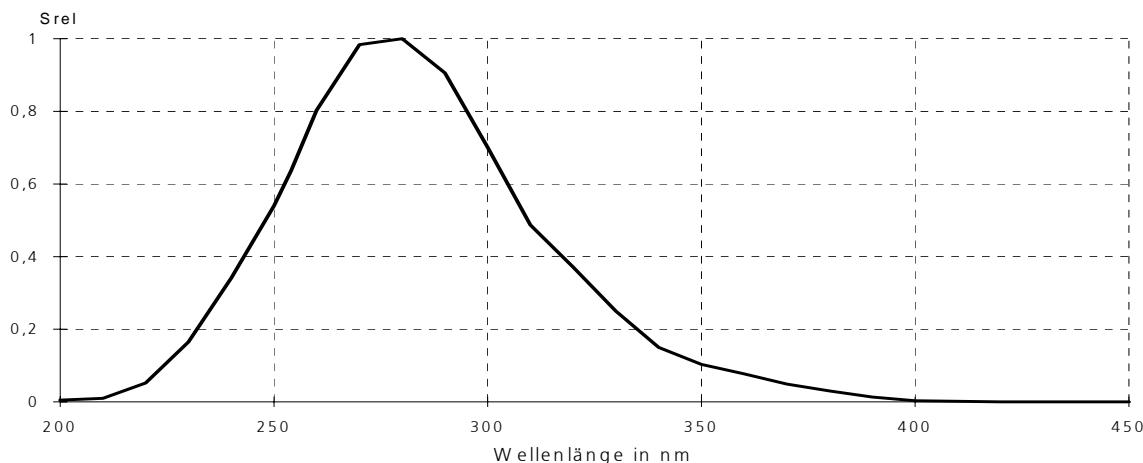
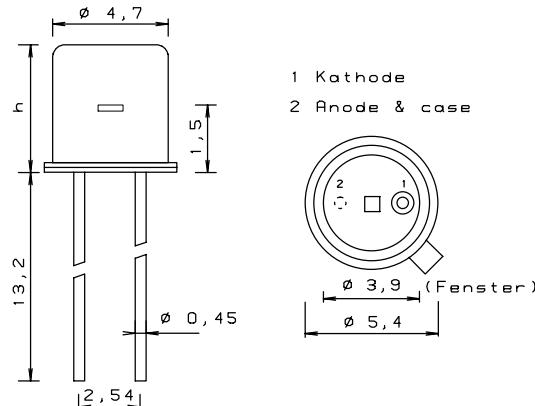
**technical data:**

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

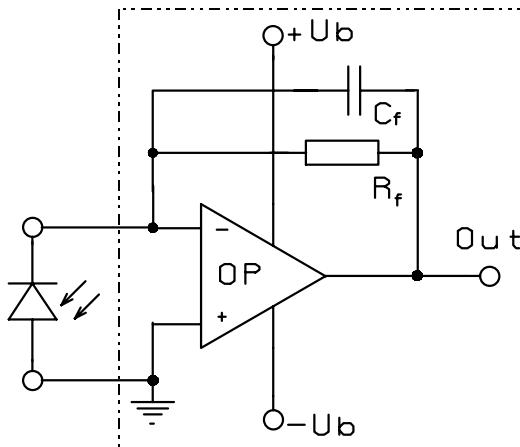
parameter	test condition	min.	typ.	max.	unit
active area			1 x 1		mm <sup>2</sup>
spectral range		210		380	nm
maximum of spectral responsivity	$\lambda_{\max} = 275 \text{ nm}$		0,13		A/W
absolute spectral responsivity	$\lambda = 254 \text{ nm}$		0,11		A/W
dark current $I_R$	$V_R = 1 \text{ V}$		1		fA
capacitance			195		pF

rev 3 (03/2009)

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**JEC 1S/JEC 1SS****relative spectral responsivity****package dimensions**

JEC 1S       $h = 5,2 \text{ mm}$   
 JEC 1SS       $h = 3,7 \text{ mm}$

**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  $C_f = 0.5 \text{ pF}$ .

