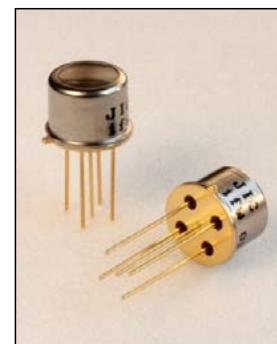


## 1,0 mm<sup>2</sup> SiC-Photodiode with Spectral Filter and Voltage Output

### JIC267A · JIC267B · JIC267C

#### Characteristics :

- ◆ SiC photodiode with built-in transimpedance-amplifier
- ◆ integrated spectral filter for UV-A-, UV-B- or UV-C-range
- ◆ further filter characteristics available
- ◆ active area: 1,0 mm<sup>2</sup>
- ◆ standard versions available in three transimpedance values:  
R<sub>F</sub> = 10 MΩ / 100 MΩ / 1000 MΩ
- ◆ voltage output U<sub>out</sub> up to 5 V
- ◆ external adjustment of gain and bandwidth possible via sensor-pin
- ◆ dynamic range: 4 orders of magnitude
- ◆ single supply voltage
- ◆ sensor assembly isolated from case
- ◆ hermetically sealed TO5-package
- ◆ RoHS, REACH and WEEE conform



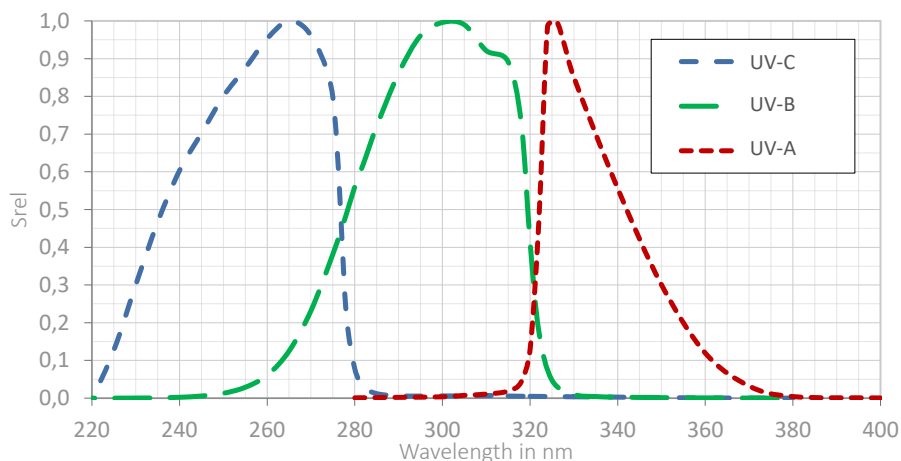
#### Applications :

- ◆ selective measurement of the UV region with spectral restriction
- ◆ optical measurements in UV-range
- ◆ control of sterilization lamps
- ◆ flame control

#### Absolute Maximum Ratings :

- ◆ supply voltage U<sub>s</sub> 5,5 V
- ◆ working temperature - 25 °C ... 85 °C
- ◆ storage temperature - 40 °C ... 100 °C
- ◆ soldering temperature (5s) 300 °C

#### Relativ Spectral Responsivity S<sub>rel</sub>:



Rev. 3 (04/2021)

More Available Standard Filter  
Options 220 nm – 360 nm:

Filter	Spectral-range
UV-AB	280-360 nm
UV-BC	228-322 nm
UV-DVGW	240-290 nm
Erythema	CIE 87

Further options on request

## 1,0 mm<sup>2</sup> SiC-Photodiode with Spectral Filter and Voltage Output JIC267A · JIC267B · JIC267C

### Technical Specifications :

Parameter	Test-conditions	JIC267A JIC267B JIC267C	JIC268A JIC268B JIC268C	JIC269A JIC269B JIC269C	Unit	
transimpedance $R_F$		10	100	1.000	$M\Omega$	
dark offset voltage	$E = 0 \text{ lx}$	$\pm 1$	$\pm 2$	$\pm 3$	mV	
noise voltage	$B = 1 \text{ kHz}$	1			$mV_{rms}$	
max. spectral responsivity $S_{max}$	$\lambda = \lambda_p$	UV-A	1,0	10	100	$mV/nW$
		UV-B	1,3	13	130	
		UV-C	1,7	17	170	
rise time	10% / 90%	30	200	1100	$\mu s$	
bandwidth	- 3 dB	10	1,5	0,3	kHz	
saturation voltage $U_{out, max}$	$R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$	+ 4,95 (+ 4,8)			V	
short circuit current $I_{out, max}$		$\pm 50$			mA	
supply voltage $U_s$		+ 2,7 ... + 5			V	
current consumption $I_s$		750 (1100)			$\mu A$	

common test conditions, if not specified otherwise:  $T_A = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $U_s = +5 \text{ V}$   
typical values, maximum values in brackets

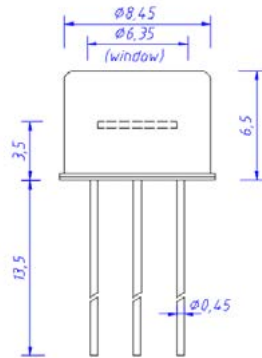
### Spectral Specifications :

Parameter	Test Conditions	UV-A	UV-B	UV-C	Unit	
spectral range	$S = 0,1 * S_{max}$	$\lambda_{short}$	318	265	225	nm
		$\lambda_{long}$	360	322	280	
wavelength of max. responsivity $\lambda_p$	$S = S_{max}$	325	300	265	nm	
max. spectral responsivity $S_{max}$	$\lambda = \lambda_p$	$R_F = 10 \text{ M}\Omega$	1,0	1,3	1,6	$mV/nW$
		$R_F = 100 \text{ M}\Omega$	10	13	16	
		$R_F = 1.000 \text{ M}\Omega$	100	130	160	
responsivity for Hg-LP-lamps	$\lambda = 254 \text{ nm}$ , $R_F = 100 \text{ M}\Omega$	<0,01	<0,03	14,5	$mV/nW$	
min. irradiance (sensitivity)	$U_{out} = 0,5 \text{ mV}$ $\lambda = \lambda_p$	$R_F = 10 \text{ M}\Omega$	0,5	0,38	0,31	$mW/m^2$
		$R_F = 100 \text{ M}\Omega$	0,05	0,038	0,031	
		$R_F = 1.000 \text{ M}\Omega$	0,005	0,0038	0,0031	
max. irradiance (saturation)	$U_{out} = 5 \text{ V}$ $\lambda = \lambda_p$	$R_F = 10 \text{ M}\Omega$	5	3,8	3,1	$W/m^2$
		$R_F = 100 \text{ M}\Omega$	0,5	0,38	0,31	
		$R_F = 1.000 \text{ M}\Omega$	0,05	0,038	0,031	
FOV	$S = 0,5 * S_{max}$	$\pm 48$			degree	

common test conditions, if not specified otherwise:  $T_A = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , typical values

## 1,0 mm<sup>2</sup> SiC-Photodiode with Spectral Filter and Voltage Output JIC267A · JIC267B · JIC267C

### Case Dimensions:



### Pin Configuration:

- 1 R<sub>F</sub>
- 2 Out
- 3 U<sub>S</sub>
- 4 GND
- 5 Case



bottom view

### Application Notes:

#### Gain and Bandwidth Adjustment

The transimpedance (voltage gain) can be reduced by paralleling the internal feedback resistor with external resistance over pin 1 "R<sub>F</sub>" and pin 2 "Out"

In a similar way the bandwidth of the amplifier can be decreased by paralleling additional feedback-capacitance over pin 1 "R<sub>F</sub>" and pin 2 "Out". Bandwidth limitation can be useful to decrease signal noise, or to guarantee amplifier stability when reducing the feedback resistance.

If an external resistor for gain reduction between pin 1 "R<sub>F</sub>" and pin 2 "Out" is used, it is good practice to keep the connector-length as short as possible to reduce noise incoupling and capacitive interference.

If the internally adjusted gain is used only, it is good practice to cut pin 1 to omit noise incoupling.

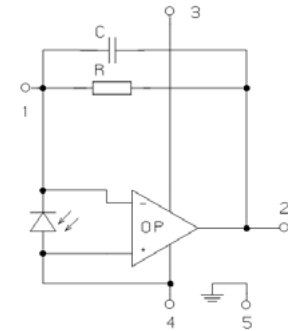
#### Power-Supply

A well regulated supply voltage U<sub>S</sub> should be used. There is no internal protection to prevent damage from voltage spikes or overvoltage situations.

It is good practice to use a decoupling capacitor (ca. 100nF, ceramic-type) between pin 3 "U<sub>S</sub>" and pin 4 "GND" in proximity to the photodiode package.

#### Grounding

Depending on the application, the case pin 5 can be connected to ground potential of the circuit or the shielding environment. It is good practice to connect pin 5 "Case" to pin 4 "GND" if in doubt. Pin 5 should not be left floating.



Schematic: Internal circuit with pinout