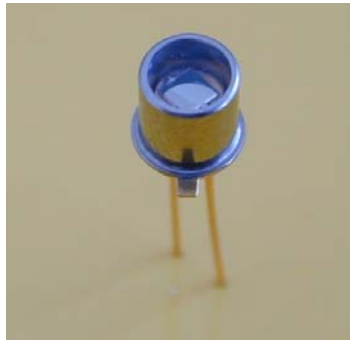


# Ultraviolet selective thin film sensor TW30SX

**NEW: Read important application notes on page 5 ff.**



## Features of the TW30SX UV Sensor

The UV Sensor TW30SX is our Bestseller. Our customers value its broad application range, high reliability and robustness as well as its competitive price. Overview of the advantages:

- Broad band UVA – UVB spectral response.
- Hermetically sealed metal housing and UV-glass window.
- High photocurrent, even if illuminated with very low radiation, because of large active area.
- Best suited for inexpensive sun dosimetry.

## Was leistet der TW30SX UV-Sensor?

Der UV-Sensor TW30SX ist unserer Verkaufsfrenner. Unsere Kunden schätzen seine Universalität, seine Zuverlässigkeit, Robustheit und seinen günstigen Preis. Die Vorteile auf einen Blick:

- Breitband UVA – UVB Empfindlichkeit.
- Hermetisch dichtes Metallgehäuse mit UV-Glasfenster.
- Großer Photostrom auch bei sehr schwacher UV-Strahlung durch große aktive Fläche.
- Optimal geeignet für preiswerte Sonnen-UV-Dosimetrie.

# Ultraviolet selective thin film sensor TW30SX



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## Features

- Schottky-type photodiode
- intrinsic visible blindness due to wide-bandgap semiconductor material
- large photoactive area
- no focusing lens needed, therefore large usable incident angle
- no interference filter required
- designed to operate in photovoltaic mode
- TO-18 metal package

## Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Operating temperature range	$T_{opt}$	-20 ... +80	°C
Reverse voltage	$V_{Rmax}$	3	V
Forward current	$I_{Fmax}$	1	mA
Total power dissipation at 25°C	$P_{tot}$	1	mW

# Ultraviolet selective thin film sensor TW30SX



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## General Characteristics

(T<sub>a</sub> = 25 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Active area	A	4,18	mm <sup>2</sup>
Active area dimensions	L x W	2.2 x 1.9	mm <sup>2</sup>
Max. viewing angle	$\alpha$	70	degree
Shunt resistance (dark)	R <sub>s</sub>	300	M $\Omega$
Dark current at 10mV reverse bias	I <sub>d</sub>	30	pA
Open circuit voltage (200 $\mu$ W/cm <sup>2</sup> , $\lambda$ =300nm)	V <sub>0</sub>	>250	mV
Short circuit current (200 $\mu$ W/cm <sup>2</sup> , $\lambda$ =300nm)	I <sub>0</sub>	175	nA
Breakdown voltage (dark)	V <sub>BR</sub>	> 3	V

## Spectral Characteristics

(T<sub>a</sub> = 25 °C)

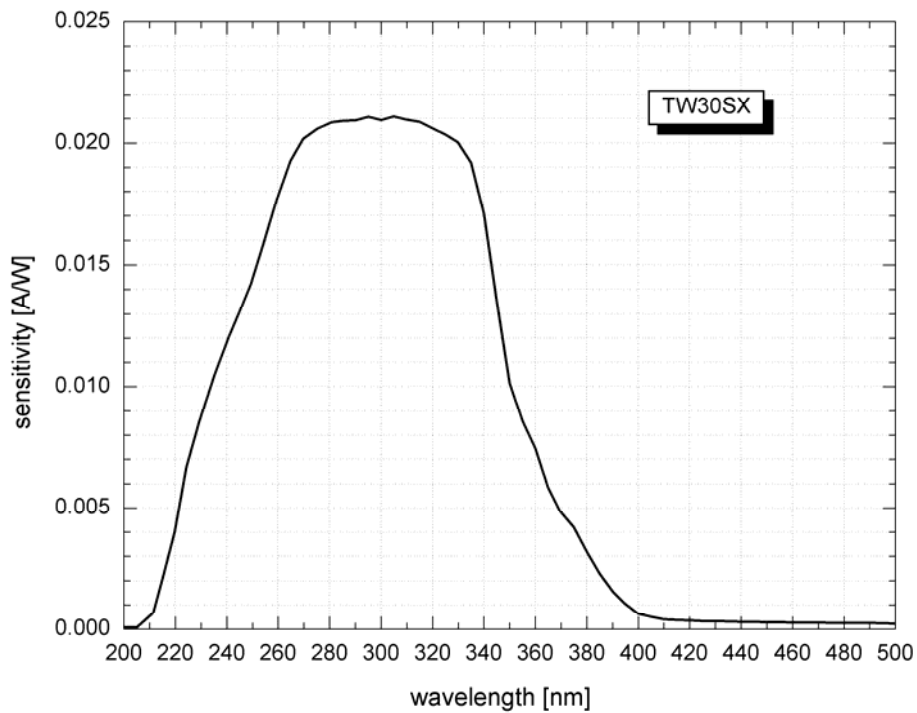
Parameter	Symbol	garanteed Value	Unit
Max. spectral sensitivity	S <sub>max</sub>	21	mA W <sup>-1</sup>
Wavelength of max. spectral sensitivity	$\lambda_{Smax}$	300	nm
Range of spectral sensitivity (S=0.1*S <sub>max</sub> )	-	215 – 387	nm
Visible blindness	$\frac{S_{max}}{S_{400nm}}$	50	

# Ultraviolet selective thin film sensor TW30SX



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## ***Spectral Response***



## ***Pin Layout***

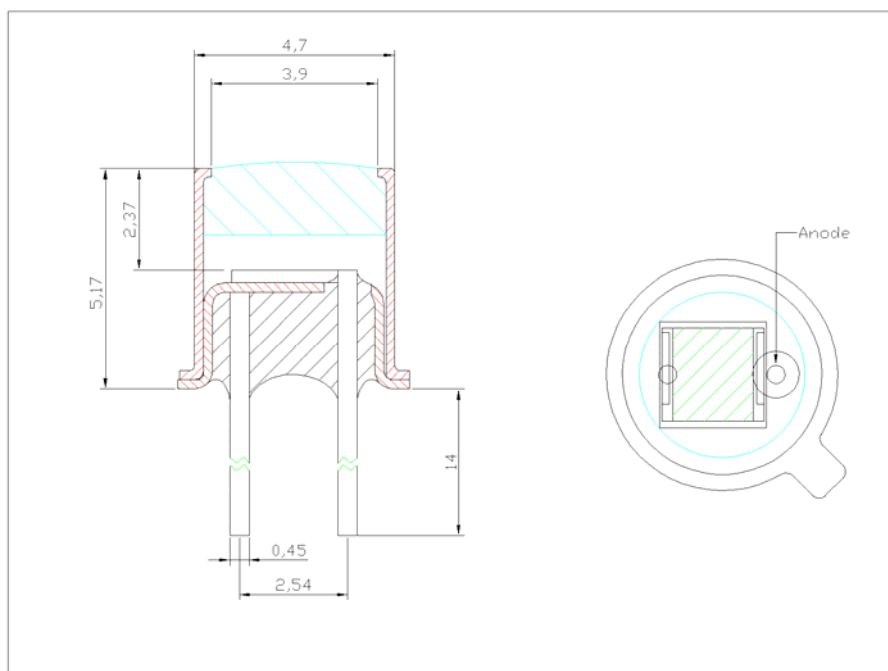
# Ultraviolet selective thin film sensor TW30SX



**sglux**

The **UV** Experts

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# Ultraviolet selective thin film sensor TW30SX



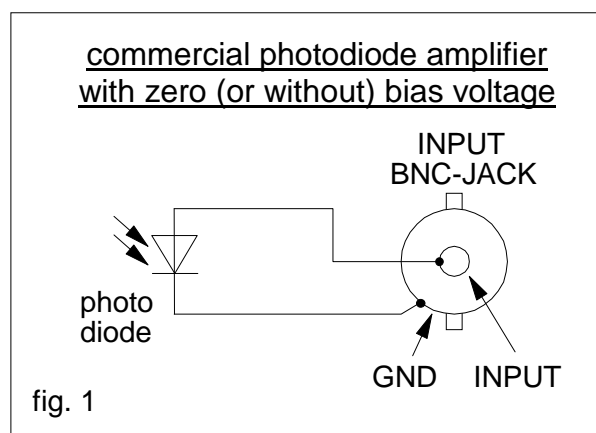
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## Application notes

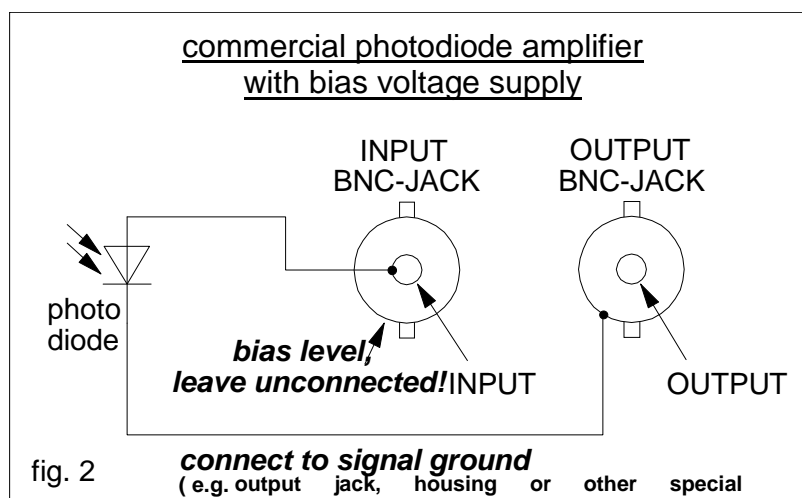
Our polycrystalline UV photodiodes are designed for **photovoltaic operation**. This operation mode is necessary to minimize the dark current of large area photo detectors which otherwise needs to be considered in the commonly used photoconductive mode.

First we want to show the implementation of photovoltaic operation with **commercially available photodiode (current) amplifiers**.

Many amplifier devices provide an adjustable bias voltage. This has to be switched off or trimmed to well below 0.1 V in order to ensure photovoltaic operation. In this case the connection of our photodiodes to such devices is rather simple, see figure 1.



Some amplifiers only have a fixed bias voltage or the bias cannot be trimmed to near zero. In this case it is required to draw the ground level (which is not available on the input jack) from other sources, e.g. the output jack, special connectors or even from the housing. Please refer to the amplifier's manual and figure 2.



# Ultraviolet selective thin film sensor TW30SX

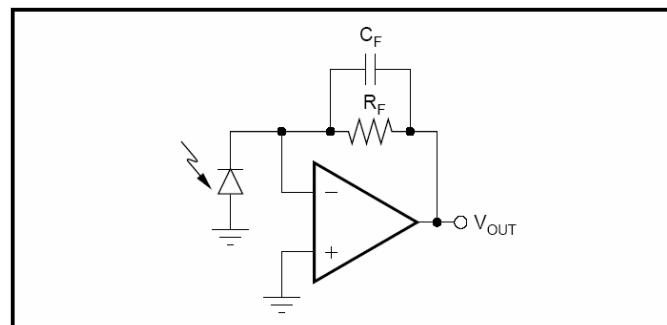
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## ***Design of custom photodiode amplifiers***

This complex topic strongly depends on your specific application. We provide flexible “ready to use” amplifier boards, consultation, development support as well as engineering solutions.

Nevertheless, we offer some examples, references for further reading and keywords for your convenience.

- Use amplifier chips with low input offset voltages and currents. Examples:  
high end: OPA128 (Texas instruments, Burr Brown)  
medium: TLV277x, TLC227x (Texas Instruments)  
low end: TL07x, TL08x (Texas instruments)
- Use transimpedance setup with feedback resistors not above 10 M $\Omega$  and without bias voltage. The figure below shows the basic schematic, however, all textbooks on basics of electronics cover plenty of details.  
Please also refer to the application note “*DESIGNING PHOTODIODE AMPLIFIER CIRCUITS WITH OPA128*”, (Texas Instruments, Burr Brown).  
If amplification above 10<sup>7</sup> V/A is required two stage amplifiers perform better.



- For stability reasons apply a feedback capacitor parallel  $C_F$  to the feedback resistor  $R_F$ . Value depends on various parameters.  
Please also refer to the application note “*COMPENSATE TRANSIMPEDANCE AMPLIFIERS INTUITIVELY*”, (Texas Instruments, Burr Brown).  
Hint: Use 10 nF with OPA128 and 2 nF with TL07x, higher values minimize the noise dependence but also the bandwidth.
- Always use proper shielding, even on PCB: guard layers and wires are strongly recommended; reduce distances between sensor and amplifier chip; prevent ground loops.
- For general understanding of operational amplifier properties refer to the white paper (SLOA011) “*Understanding Operational Amplifier Specifications*” from Texas Instruments.

# Ultraviolet selective thin film sensor TW30SX



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For further information, please feel free to contact us. All references can be found on the Texas Instruments website [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com). Given products and information are to be considered as examples only. No guarantee is given for completeness or correctness. We take no responsibility for damages caused by using this information.