
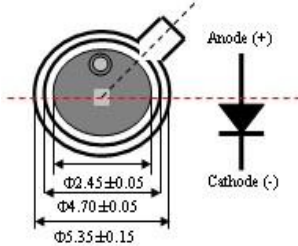
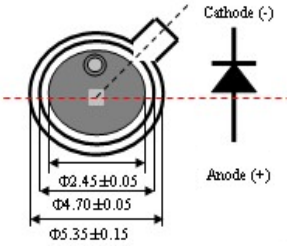
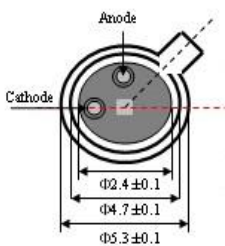
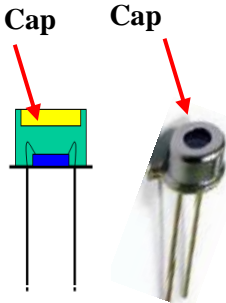


FAQ

Subject : Difference of 2LEAD and 3LEAD (UVC Sensor)

Date : 2014. 04. 25.

Item [Product name]	Test Conditions	2 Lead [GUVC-T10GD]	2 Lead [GUVC-T11GD]	3 Lead [GUVC-T30GD]
Connection [In side]				
Porlarity of case	-	Anode (Isolation) Cap, Header (Cathode)	Cathode (Isolation) Cap, Header (Anode)	Anode, Cathode (Isolation) Cap, Header(GND)
		<p>- General connection way in the 2 leads TO CAN product is that the cathode electrode connect to Cap and Anode electrode connect to isolation.</p> <p>- If GUVC-T10GD is used in a metal housing, it have to be floated.</p> <p>- If it will be connected to the housing, the output value can become "0" or none.</p>	<p>- When there is used with GUVC-T11GD (Cathode to isolation and Anode to Cap or header), at this case the housing or case must be connect to GND.</p>	<p>- The most of stable using method is 3 lead type, cathode and anode electrode are connected to each isolation lead, and the cap connect to GND.</p>
Production	-	Standard	Special order	Special order
Dark current	$V_r=0.1V$	<1nA		
Photo current	254nm peak UVC Lamp, $2mW/cm^2, V_r=0V$	61~74nA		
Responsivity(A/W)	$\lambda_p = 254 \text{ nm}, V_r = 0 \text{ V}$	0.06A/W		
Spectral Detection Range	10% of Peak Responsivity	220~280 nm		