

Speed

Detector Speed

the detector risetime / falltime is calculated by that formula:

$t_{\text{rff}} = 2\pi RC$ with R = internal resistance of the amplifier and C = capacitance of the photodiode

Example = a typical value of R is 50Ω and the C value for a SG01S photodiode is 21pF. This calculates:

$$t_{\text{rff}} = 2\pi * 50\Omega * 21 * 10^{-12} \text{ F} = 6,59 * 10^{-9} \text{ s} = 6,59 \text{ ns}$$

Amplifier Speed

the amplifier response time is determined by its feedback resistor R capacitor C following this formula:

$$\tau = R * C$$

Example = a typical value of R is 10MΩ and for C is 0,1 nF. This calculates:

$$\tau = 10 * 10^6\Omega * 0,1 * 10^{-9} \text{ F} = 10^{-3} \text{ s} = 1 \text{ millisecond}$$

The time until a clear signal is present is approx. 3-5 * τ

Conclusion

The response behaviour of a photodiode-amplifier system is always determined by the properties of the amplifier as its response time is higher by approx six orders of magnitude

Saturation

The saturation current I_{sat} of a photodiode is determined by its open circuit voltage V_{OC} and its serial resistance R_{S} following the formula:

$$I_{\text{sat}} = V_{\text{OC}} / R_{\text{S}}$$

A typical value (SiC photodiode) for V_{OC} is 2,0V and for $R_{\text{S}} = 5\Omega$. This calculates:

$$I_{\text{sat}} = 2.0 \text{ V} / 5 \Omega = 0,4 \text{ A} = 400\text{mA}.$$

The saturation radiant intensity ζ calculates by the below formula:

$$\zeta = I_{\text{sat}} / (S * A)$$

Where S is the radiant sensitivity of a photodiode and A is the active area. A typical value for S is 0,13 A/W and $A = 0,055 \text{ mm}^2$ (valid for SG01S). This calculates:

$$\zeta_{\text{sat}} = 0,4 \text{ A} / (0,130 \text{ A/W} * 5,5 * 10^{-8} \text{ m}^2) = 55,94 \text{ MW/m}^2 = 5,59 \text{ KW/cm}^2$$

Conclusion:

A SG01S UV photodiode will saturate at a radiation of approx. 5,6 kW/cm². As such a high UV radiation is almost impossible to generate one can conclude that saturation is not an issue to be considered.