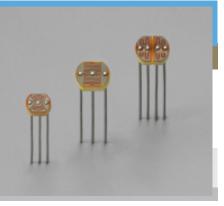
VISIBLE DETECTOR

CdS photoconductive cell Resin coating · dual type



Low cost dual-element sensor with standard size

CdS photoconductive cells utilize photoconductive effects in semiconductors that decrease their resistance when illuminated by light. These sensors are non-polar resistive elements with spectral response characteristics close to the human eye (luminous efficiency), thus making their operating circuits simple and small.

Dual-element sensors can be used to compare the signal from each element or perform signal processing by using a separation circuit.



- Thin substrate
- Low price



Sensor for various control device

Absolute maximum ratings / Characteristics (Typ. Ta=25 °C, unless otherwise noted)	per 1 e	element)
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	Dimensional outline	Absolute maximum ratings		Characteristics *1										
Type No.		Supply voltage	dissination	Ambient temperature Ta	I SOUSITIVITY	Resistance *2			Response time 10 lx *5					
						10 <i>lx</i> , 2	2856 K	0 <i>lx</i> * ³	γ ¹⁰⁰ * ⁴	Rise time tr	Fall time tf			
						Min.	Max.	Min.						
		(Vdc)	(mW)	(°C)	(nm)	$(k\Omega)$	(kΩ)	$(M\Omega)$	100 to 10 <i>lx</i>	(ms)	(ms)			
5R type														
P1395-01	1	50	25	-30 to +60	550	5	15	0.1	0.60	120	250			
7R type														
P2405	2	100	100 50	50	-30 to +60	520	45	135	20	0.90	50	20		
P2478-01	3 100			100	100	100	100	- 30	-30 10 +60	530	25	75	1	0.70

*1: All characteristics are measured after exposure to light (100 to 500 lx) for one to two hours.

*2: The light source is a standard tungsten lamp operated at a color temperature of 2856 K.

*3: Measured 10 seconds after shutting off the 10 lx light.

*4: Typical gamma characteristics (within ±0.10 variations) between 100 lx to 10 lx

$$\gamma_{10}^{100} = \left| \frac{\log (R_{100}) - \log (R_{10})}{\log (E_{100}) - \log (E_{10})} \right|$$

E100, E10: illuminance 100 lx, 10 lx

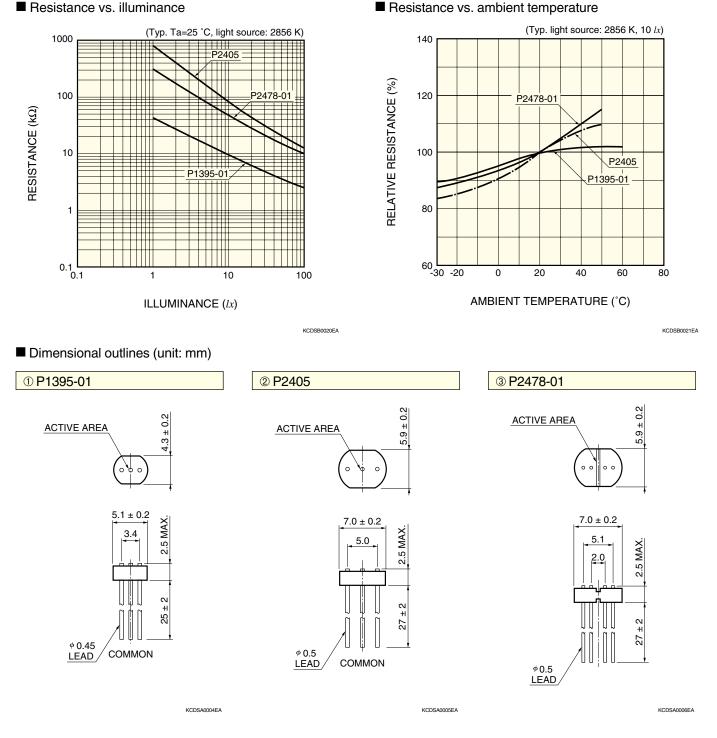
R100, R10: resistance at 100 lx and 10 lx respectively

*5: The rise time is the time required for the sensor resistance to reach 63 % of the saturated conductance level (when fully illuminated). The fall time is the time required for the sensor resistance to decay from the saturated conductance level to 37 %.

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Resistance vs. illuminance

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