

Main technical parameters of Cds photoresistor

- Product Overview

Purpose: According to the principle of photoelectric control, with the change of external light, it can automatically control the working state of industrial products.

- Electrical characteristics

Note:

Maximum power loss: maximum power when the ambient temperature is 25°C

Maximum applied voltage: the maximum voltage that can be continuously applied to the component in the dark

- Testing method

(1) Bright resistance:

After irradiating with 400-600Lux for 2 hours, under standard light source A (color temperature 2850K), measure with 10Lux light

Part No.	Light Resistance 10LUX(KΩ)	Dark Resistance (Minimum)	Gamma (Minimum)	Max Voltage	Max Power Consumption	Light spectrum Peak value	Operation Temperature (°C)
CDS11528	10-20	2MΩ	0.7	200VDC	250mW	540nm	-20~+60

(2) Dark resistance:

Resistance value at the 10th second after turning off 10Lux light

(3) Y value refers to the standard value under 10Lux illuminance and 100Lux illuminance.

R10; R100 are respectively 10Lux; resistance value under 100Lux illumination (tolerance is ±0.1)

(4) Lead wire bending degree: The lead wire is bent arbitrarily, and no broken or damaged lead wire is found.

(5) Vibration: Put the photosensitive resistor on the vibrator for 2 hours to vibrate, and no damage is found.

(6) Withstand voltage: 150V DC voltage is applied to both ends of the photoresistor in the dark state without any abnormality.

(7) Humidity and high temperature resistance: when the humidity is 75%; when the temperature is 70°C, the resistance change rate is less than $\pm 10\%$

When the humidity is 75 and the temperature is 80°C, the resistance change rate is less than $\pm 10\%$

(8) Stamping resistance: Put the photoresistor at 80°C for 4 hours, then at 25°C for 2 hours, then put it in

-30°C, 4 hours, the resistance change rate of the photoresistor before and after putting it in is less than $\pm 10\%$