

## 5 Pin Configuration and Functions

Pin 2 (initially) not connected to breakout board connectors

Connect -V (and maybe COM to reduce cables) to GND on the board. In order to reduce the circuit gain, try:  
Connect -LN with 1M on the board (and with C\_R, easier to connect) -> 1 MOhm parallel, Resistors between -LN/1M and Out external (on the Breadboard)

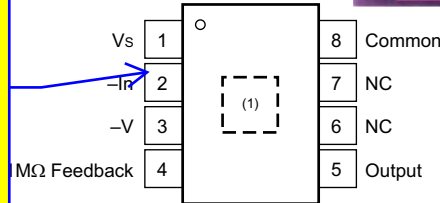
Maybe cut off the 1M Pin of the IC to avoid parallel Resistors. I destroyed the trace (Leiterbahn) on the breakout board between 1M of the IC and the 1M pin on the pin strip. Connected -N (or is it -LN?) joint (Lötstelle) on the breakout board to the 1M pin on the pin strip through the 1M joint with enameled wire (Lackdraht).

Or connect -LN to GND (without connecting -LN to 1M before).

Use SMD parts as R1/REXT (and C1/CEXT) as an alternative. Or somehow connect -LN and OUT somehow on the backside to avoid additional parts on the frontside.

see 8.3.2.1 (and copied to this page, below) Changing Responsivity and Figure 19

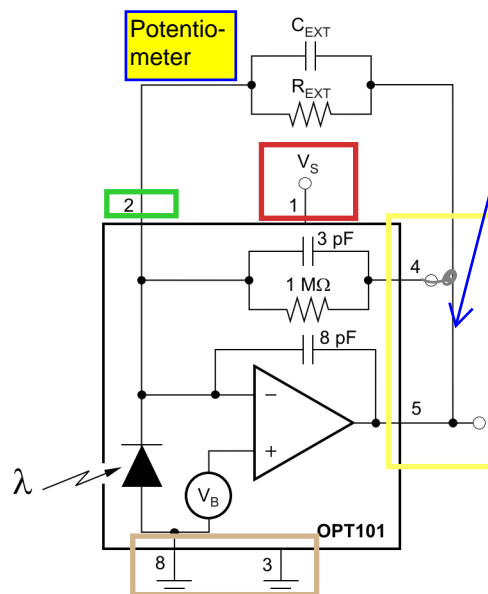
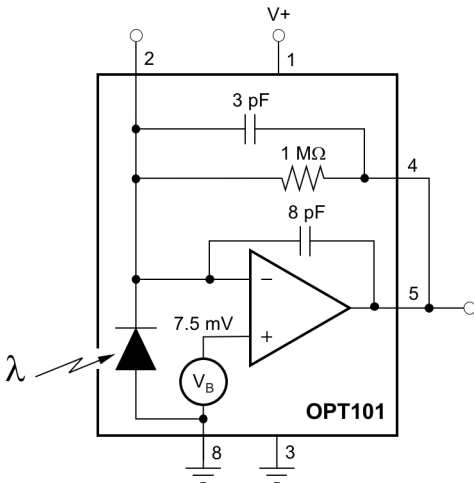
DTL and NTC Packages  
8-pin SOP and 8-pin PDIP  
Top View



Pin Functions

PIN NO.	NAME	I/O	DESCRIPTION
1	V <sub>S</sub>	Power	Power supply of device. Apply 2.7 V to 36 V relative to -V pin.
2	-In	Input	Negative input of op amp and the cathode of the photodiode. Either do not connect, or apply additional op amp feedback.
3	-V	Power	Most negative power supply. Connect to ground or a negative voltage that meets the recommended operating conditions.
4	1MΩ Feedback	Input	Connection to internal feedback network. Typically connect to Output, pin 5.
5	Output	Output	Output of device.
6	NC	—	Do not connect
7	NC	—	Do not connect
8	Common	Input	Anode of the photodiode. Typically, connect to ground.

Block Diagram



connect yellow cable directly to the microcontroller (pin 32 or so)

Figure 19. Changing Responsivity with External Resistor Only (Internal Resistor Disabled)