

## ABSTRACT

*The higher energy of UV-Vis light can remove electrons from atoms or molecules, resulting in ionising radiation. Sunlight exposure in specific doses benefits the body by increasing vitamin D production and killing bacteria, but overexposure can cause erythema, cataracts, and skin cancer. Based on analysis, lysine has potential as an active material for UV-Vis light detection, with the advantages of a wide measurement range and high sensitivity to radiation.*

*The lysine material is integrated with a signal conditioning circuit to facilitate reading the response through a GUI application. This circuit amplifies weak input signals, and the gain can be adjusted, although challenges in the form of noise can affect sensitivity. With this integration, the proposed UV-Vis photodetector is expected to overcome problems such as small output current and low sensitivity.*

*Test results show that the lysine-based sensor has the highest responsivity of  $2.25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ A/W}$  at a wavelength of 405 nm and a detectivity of  $2.08 \times 10^9$  jones. The sensor can detect current from 1  $\mu\text{A}$  to 8  $\mu\text{A}$ , with measured light wavelengths between 300-530 nm and 0-1000  $\text{W/m}^2$  intensities. The initial response time reaches 15-16 seconds, then stabilises at 1 second for real-time intensity readings.*

*Keywords: UV-Vis, Photodetector, Lysine, Responsiveness, detective, Signal Conditioning, GUI*