

PDA36A Operating Manual - Switchable Gain, Amplified Silicon Detector

Description:

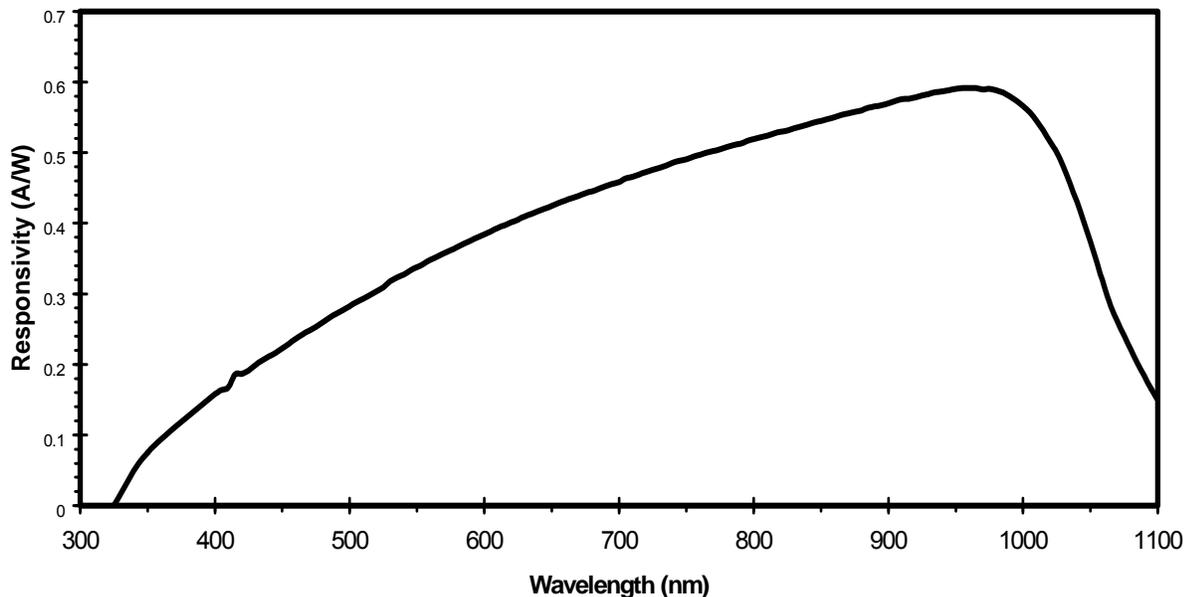
The PDA36A is an amplified, switchable-gain, silicon detector designed for detection of light signals over 350 – 1100nm wavelength range. An eight-position rotary switch allows the user to vary the gain in 10 dB steps. A buffered output drives 50Ω load impedances up to 5 volt. The PDA36A housing includes a removable threaded coupler (SM1T1) and retainer ring (SM1RR) that is compatible with any number of Thorlabs 1" threaded accessories. This allows convenient mounting of external optics, light filters, apertures, as well as providing an easy mounting mechanism using the Thorlabs cage assembly accessories.

The PDA36A has two #8-32 tapped mounting holes with a 0.25" mounting depth and includes a 120VAC power AC/DC supply. The PDA36A-EC has two M4 tapped mounting holes and includes a 230VAC AC/DC power supply.

Specifications:

| General Specifications | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Detector: | Si PIN | Gain Switch: | 8-Pos Rotary |
| Active Area: | 3.6x3.6mm (13mm ²) | On / Off Switch: | Slide |
| Surface Depth: | 0.16" (4.1mm) | Output: | BNC |
| Wavelength Range: | 350-1100nm | Optical Head Size: | 2.76" x 2.08" x 0.83" 70.1 x 52.8 x 21.1mm |
| Peak Wavelength (λ_p): | 970nm | Weight ³ : | 0.15 / 2.1lbs |
| Peak Response: | 0.65 A/W @ λ_p | Accessories: | SM1T1, SM1RR |
| Output Voltage ¹ (50Ω): | 0-5V | AC Power Supply: | AC-DC Converter |
| (Hi-Z): | 0-10V | Power Supply | 31W |
| Output Impedance: | 50Ω | Input Power ⁴ : | 100-120VAC, 50-60Hz (220-240VAC -EC) |
| Max Output Current: | 100mA | Storage Temp: | -55 to 125 °C |
| Load Impedance: | 50Ω – Hi-Z | Operating Temp: | 0 to 40 °C |
| Gain Adj. Range: | 70dB | | |
| Gain Steps: | 8x 10dB steps | | |

Figure 1 – PDA36A Spectral Responsivity



| Performance Specifications | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 0dB Setting | | 40dB Setting | |
| Gain ¹ (Hi-Z): | 1.51 x 10 ³ V/A ±2% | Gain ¹ (Hi-Z): | 1.51 x 10 ⁵ V/A ±2% |
| (50Ω): | 0.75 x 10 ³ V/A ±2% | (50Ω): | 0.75 x 10 ⁵ V/A ±2% |
| Bandwidth: | 17MHz | Bandwidth: | 320kHz |
| Noise (RMS): | 530μV | Noise (RMS): | 300μV |
| NEP (@ λ _p): | 7.7 x 10 ⁻¹¹ W/√Hz | NEP (@ λ _p): | 1.9 x 10 ⁻¹² W/√Hz |
| Offset: | 5mV (10mV max) | Offset: | 10mV (20mV max) |
| 10dB Setting | | 50dB Setting | |
| Gain ¹ (Hi-Z): | 4.75 x 10 ³ V/A ±2% | Gain ¹ (Hi-Z): | 4.75 x 10 ⁵ V/A ±2% |
| (50Ω): | 2.38 x 10 ³ V/A ±2% | (50Ω): | 2.38 x 10 ⁵ V/A ±2% |
| Bandwidth: | 12.5MHz | Bandwidth: | 100kHz |
| Noise (RMS): | 300μV | Noise (RMS): | 480μV |
| NEP (@ λ _p): | 1.4 x 10 ⁻¹¹ W/√Hz | NEP (@ λ _p): | 2.2 x 10 ⁻¹² W/√Hz |
| Offset: | 6mV (12mV max) | Offset: | 15mV (40mV max) |
| 20dB Setting | | 60dB Setting | |
| Gain ¹ (Hi-Z): | 1.5 x 10 ⁴ V/A ±2% | Gain ¹ (Hi-Z): | 1.5 x 10 ⁶ V/A ±5% |
| (50Ω): | 0.75 x 10 ⁴ V/A ±2% | (50Ω): | 0.75 x 10 ⁶ V/A ±5% |
| Bandwidth: | 2.1MHz | Bandwidth: | 37.5kHz |
| Noise (RMS): | 300μV | Noise (RMS): | 840μV |
| NEP (@ λ _p): | 3 x 10 ⁻¹² W/√Hz | NEP (@ λ _p): | 1.7 x 10 ⁻¹² W/√Hz |
| Offset: | 6mV (15mV max) | Offset: | 20mV (75mV max) |
| 30dB Setting | | 70dB Setting | |
| Gain ¹ (Hi-Z): | 4.75 x 10 ⁴ V/A ±2% | Gain ¹ (Hi-Z): | 4.75 x 10 ⁶ V/A ±5% |
| (50Ω): | 2.38 x 10 ⁴ V/A ±2% | (50Ω): | 2.38 x 10 ⁶ V/A ±5% |
| Bandwidth: | 785kHz | Bandwidth: | 12.5kHz |
| Noise (RMS): | 270μV | Noise (RMS): | 1.41mV |
| NEP (@ λ _p): | 1.7 x 10 ⁻¹² W/√Hz | NEP (@ λ _p): | 2.1 x 10 ⁻¹² W/√Hz |
| Offset: | 8mV (15mV max) | Offset: | 40mV (200mV max) |

Note 1: The PDA36A has a 50Ω series terminator resistor (i.e. in series with amplifier output). This forms a voltage divider with any load impedance (e.g. 50Ω load divides signal in half).

2: All measurements performed with a 50Ω load unless stated otherwise.

3: Detector Package / Power Supply.

4: Although the power supply is rated for 31W the PDA36A actual usage is <5W over the full operating range.

Setup

- Unpack the optical head, install a Thorlabs TR-series ½" diameter post into one of the #8-32 (M4 on -EC version) tapped holes, located on the bottom and side of the head, and mount into a PH-series post holder.
- Connect the power supply 3-pin plug into the power receptacle on the PDA36A.
- Plug the power supply into a 50-60Hz, 100-120VAC outlet (220-240VAC for -EC version).
- Attach a 50Ω coax cable (i.e. RG-58U) to the output of the PDA. When running cable lengths longer than 12" we recommend terminating the opposite end of the coax with a 50Ω resistor (Thorlabs p/n T4119) for maximum performance. Connect the remaining end to a measurement device such as an oscilloscope or high speed DAQ card. **Caution:** Many high speed oscilloscopes have input impedances of 50Ω. In this case, do not install a 50Ω terminator. The combined loads will equal 25Ω which could allow ~135mA of output current. This will damage the output driver of the PDA36A.
- Power the PDA36A on using the power switch located on the top side of the unit.
- Install any desired filters, optics, adapters, or fiber adapters to the input aperture. **Caution:** The PDA36A was designed to allow maximum accessibility to the photodetector by having the front surface of the diode flush with the outside of the PDA housing. When using fiber adapters, make sure that the fiber ferrule does not crash into the detector. Failure to do so may cause damage to the diode and / or the fiber. An easy way to accomplish this is to install a SM1RR retaining ring (included with the PDA36A) inside the 1" threaded coupler *before* installing the fiber adapter.
- Apply a light source to the detector. Adjust the gain to the desired setting.

Operation

Thorlabs PDA series are ideal for measuring both pulsed and CW light sources. The PDA36A includes a reverse-biased PIN photo diode, mated to a switchable gain transimpedance amplifier, and packaged in a rugged housing. The thin profile housing allows the PDA36A to fit into small spaces. All controls and connections are orthogonal to the light path providing easier access and minimizing the light path footprint.

Output

The maximum output of the PDA36A is 10 volts for high impedance loads (i.e. $R_{LOAD} \geq 5k\Omega$) and 5 volts for 50Ω loads. Adjust the gain so that the measured signal level out of the PDA36A is below 10 volts (5 volts with a 50Ω load) to avoid saturation. If necessary, use external neutral density filters to reduce the input light level. The BNC output signal is buffered with an amplifier capable of driving 50Ω loads. A 50Ω series resistor is included on the output to impedance match a 50Ω coax cables. For best performance, Thorlabs recommends operating the PDA36A with a 50Ω terminating load located at the end of the coax cable. While this is not necessary, it eliminates ringing and distortion due to impedance mismatches.

Gain Adjustment

The PDA36A includes a low noise, low offset, high gain transimpedance amplifier that allows gain adjustment over a 70dB range. The gain is adjusted by rotating the gain control knob, located on the top side of the unit. There are 8 gain positions incremented in 10dB steps. It is important to note that the bandwidth will decrease as the gain increases. See the specifications above to choose the best gain vs. bandwidth for a given input signal.

Light to Voltage Conversion

The Spectral Responsivity, $\mathfrak{R}(\lambda)$, can be obtained from Figure 1 to estimate the amount of output voltage to expect. The light to voltage conversion can be estimated by factoring the wavelength-dependent responsivity of the silicon detector with the transimpedance gain as shown below:

$$\text{E.g. 1 – Output [V/W]} = \text{transimpedance gain [V/A]} \times \mathfrak{R}(\lambda) \text{ [A/W]}$$

For low terminating resistors, $>5k\Omega$ or 1% error, an additional factor needs to be included in the above formula. As described above the output includes a 50Ω series resistor (R_S). The output load creates a voltage divider with the 50Ω series resistor as follows:

$$\text{E.g. 2 – Scale Factor} = R_{LOAD} / (R_{LOAD} + R_S)$$

Where R_{LOAD} is the terminating resistor and $R_S = 50\Omega$. For a standard 50Ω terminator, the gain will be scaled by $\frac{1}{2}$ as shown below:

$$\text{Scale Factor} = 50\Omega / (50\Omega + 50\Omega) = 0.5$$

$$\text{E.g. 3 – Output [V/W]} = \text{transimpedance gain [V/A]} \times \mathfrak{R}(\lambda) \text{ [A/W]} \times \text{Scale Factor}$$

Maintaining the PDA36A

There are no serviceable parts in the PDA36A optical head or power supply. The housing may be cleaned by wiping with a soft damp cloth. The window of the detector should only be cleaned using isopropyl alcohol and optical grade wipes. If you suspect a problem with your PDA36A please call Thorlabs and technical support will be happy to assist you.

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WEEE

As required by the WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive) of the European Community and the corresponding national laws, Thorlabs offers all end users in the EC the possibility to return “end of life” units without incurring disposal charges.

This offer is valid for Thorlabs electrical and electronic equipment

- sold after August 13th 2005
- marked correspondingly with the crossed out “wheelie bin” logo (see fig. 1)
- sold to a company or institute within the EC
- currently owned by a company or institute within the EC
- still complete, not disassembled and not contaminated

As the WEEE directive applies to self contained operational electrical and electronic products, this “end of life” take back service does not refer to other Thorlabs products, such as

- pure OEM products, that means assemblies to be built into a unit by the user (e. g. OEM laser driver cards)
- components
- mechanics and optics
- left over parts of units disassembled by the user (PCB’s, housings etc.).

If you wish to return a Thorlabs unit for waste recovery, please contact Thorlabs or your nearest dealer for further information.

Waste treatment on your own responsibility

If you do not return an “end of life” unit to Thorlabs, you must hand it to a company specialized in waste recovery. Do not dispose of the unit in a litter bin or at a public waste disposal site.

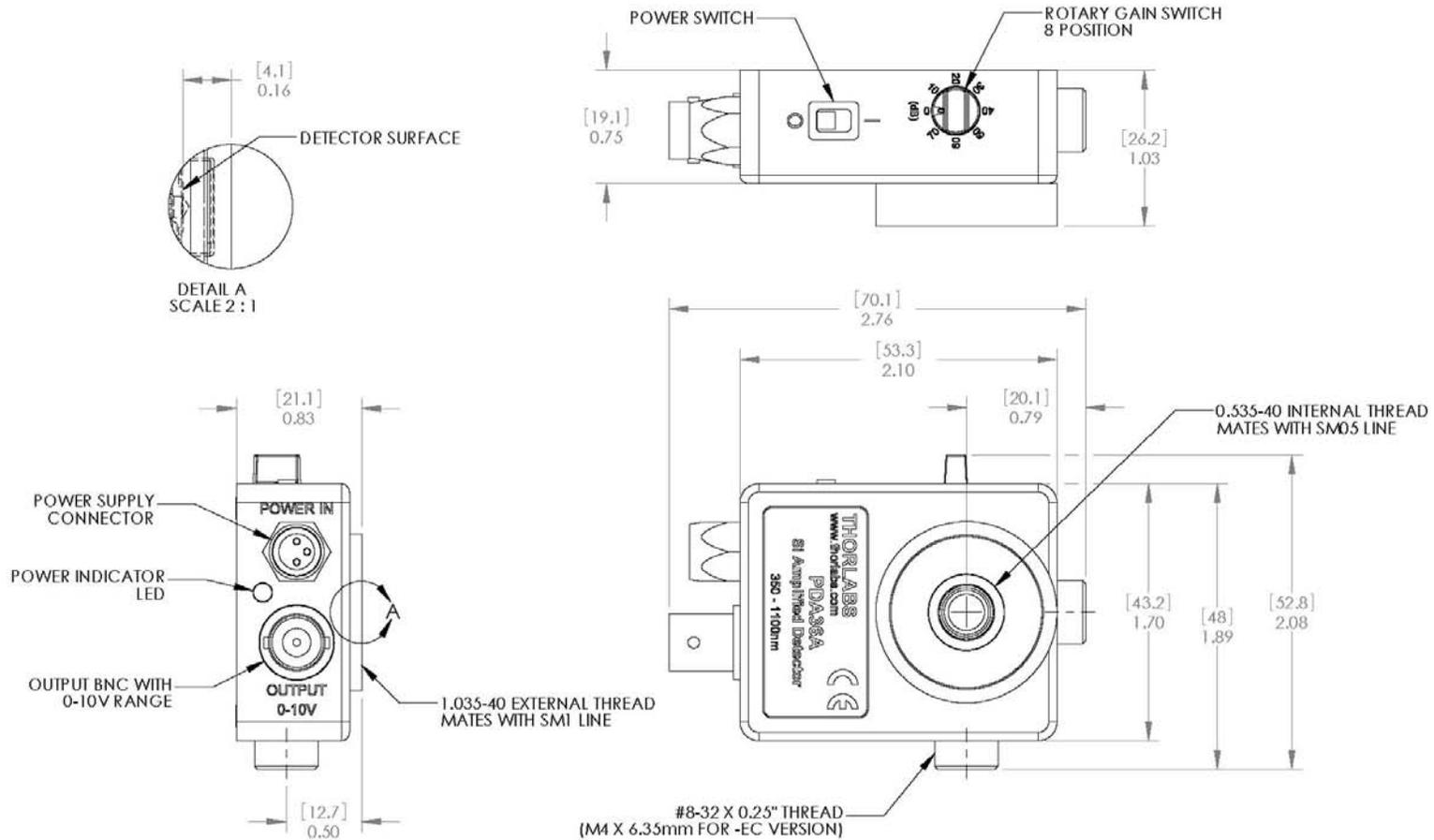
Ecological background

It is well known that WEEE pollutes the environment by releasing toxic products during decomposition. The aim of the European RoHS directive is to reduce the content of toxic substances in electronic products in the future. The intent of the WEEE directive is to enforce the recycling of WEEE. A controlled recycling of end of live products will thereby avoid negative impacts on the environment.



Figure 2. Crossed out “wheelie bin” symbol

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| | NAME | DATE |
|-----------|------|----------|
| DRAWN | EC | 2/9/2006 |
| ENG APPR. | EC | 2/9/2006 |
| MFG APPR. | EC | 2/9/2006 |

TITLE:
Si AMPLIFIED DETECTOR

MATERIAL: PDA36A SIZE A REV. B

SCALE: 1:2 SHEET 1 OF 1

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DWG. NO. 13053-E01 PART NO. PDA36A

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