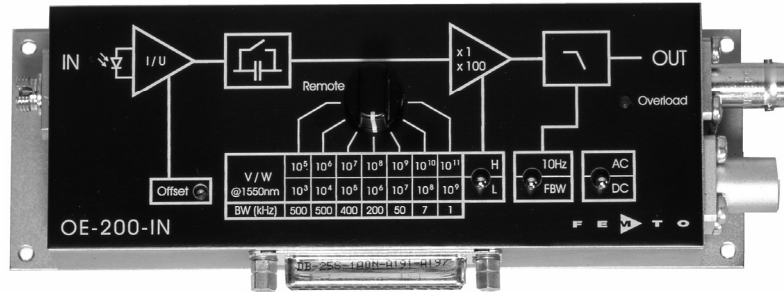


Variable Gain Photoreceiver - Fast Optical Power Meter



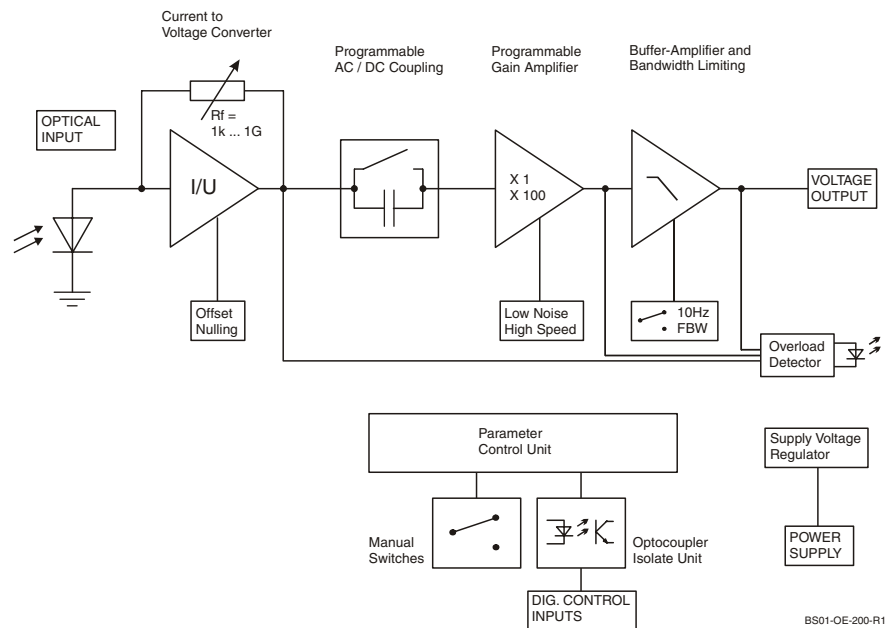
Features

- Conversion Gain Switchable from 1×10^3 to 1×10^{11} V/W
- InGaAs PIN Detector with 300 μm Active Diameter
- Spectral Range 900 - 1700 nm
- Calibrated at 1550 nm (Fiber Optic Versions Only)
- Bandwidth up to 500 kHz
- Local and Remote Control

Applications

- Fast Fiber Optic Power Meter
- Spectroscopy
- General Purpose Opto-Electronic Measurements
- Optical Receiver for Use with Lock-In Amplifiers

Block Diagram



BS01-OE-200-R1

Variable Gain Photoreceiver - Fast Optical Power Meter

Specifications	<i>Test Conditions</i>	<i>V_s = ± 15 V, T_a = 25°C</i>						
Gain	Conversion Gain	1 x 10 ³ ... 1 x 10 ¹¹ V/W (@ 1550 nm)						
	Gain Accuracy	± 1 % electrical, between settings						
	Conversion Gain Accuracy (P _{opt} ≤ 1 mW, @ 1550 nm)	OE-200-IN2-FS:	± 15 % electro-optical					
		OE-200-IN2-FC:	± 5 % electro-optical					
	Gain Drift	see table below						
Frequency Response	Lower Cut-Off Frequency	DC / 1 Hz, switchable						
	Upper Cut-Off Frequency	up to 500 kHz (see table below), switchable to 10 Hz						
	Gain Flatness	± 0.1 dB						
Input	Noise Equivalent Power (NEP)	see table below						
	Max. CW Saturation Power	see table below						
	Offset Current Compensation	± 600 pA, adjustable by offset trimpot or ± 400 pA, adjustable by external control voltage						
Detector	Detector	InGaAs PIN photodiode						
	Active Area	Ø 300 µm						
	Spectral Response	900 ... 1700 nm						
	Sensitivity	0.95 A/W (@ 1550 nm)						
	Dark Current	2 pA typ.						
Performance Depending on Gain Setting	Gain Setting (Low Noise) (V/W)	10 ³	10 ⁴	10 ⁵	10 ⁶	10 ⁷	10 ⁸	10 ⁹
	Upper Cut-Off Frequency (- 3 dB)	500 kHz	500 kHz	400 kHz	200 kHz	50 kHz	7 kHz	1.1 kHz
	Rise / Fall Time (10% - 90%)	700 ns	700 ns	900 ns	1.8 µs	7 µs	50 µs	300 µs
	NEP (√Hz, 1550 nm)	22 pW	2.5 pW	500 fW	150 fW	47 fW	18 fW	13 fW
	measured at	10 kHz	10 kHz	10 kHz	1 kHz	1 kHz	100 Hz	100 Hz
	Integr. Input Noise (rms)*	23 nW	2.8 nW	650 pW	180 pW	51 pW	7.5 pW	1.1 pW
	Input Offset Drift (°C)	40 nW	4 nW	0.4 nW	34 pW	3.4 pW	0.5 pW	0.4 pW
	Gain Drift (°C)	0.008%	0.008%	0.008%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%
	CW Saturation Power	2 mW	1 mW	0.1 mW	10 µW	1 µW	0.1 µW	10 nW
	Gain Setting (High Speed) (V/W)	10 ⁵	10 ⁶	10 ⁷	10 ⁸	10 ⁹	10 ¹⁰	10 ¹¹
	Upper Cut-Off Frequency (- 3 dB)	500 kHz	500 kHz	400 kHz	200 kHz	50 kHz	7 kHz	1.1 kHz
	Rise / Fall Time (10% - 90%)	700 ns	700 ns	900 ns	1.8 µs	7 µs	50 µs	300 µs
	NEP (√Hz, 1550 nm)	15 pW	2.0 pW	520 fW	150 fW	48 fW	20 fW	14 fW
	measured at	10 kHz	10 kHz	10 kHz	1 kHz	1 kHz	100 Hz	100 Hz
	Integr. Input Noise (rms)*	13 nW	1.9 nW	560 pW	160 pW	48 pW	7.2 pW	1.1 pW
	Input Offset Drift (°C)	40 nW	4 nW	0.4 nW	34 pW	3.4 pW	0.5 pW	0.4 pW
	Gain Drift (°C)	0.008%	0.008%	0.008%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%
	CW Saturation Power	0.1 mW	10 µW	1 µW	0.1 µW	10 nW	1 nW	0.1 nW

* The integrated input noise is measured with a shaded input in the full bandwidth („FBW“) setting. The input referred peak-peak noise can be calculated from the rms noise as follows:

$$P_{\text{Input Noise peak peak}} = P_{\text{Input Noise rms}} \times 6$$

The output noise is given by:

$$U_{\text{Output Noise rms}} = P_{\text{Input Noise rms}} \times \text{Gain}$$

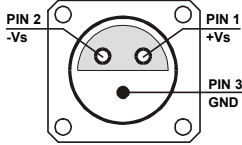
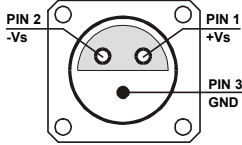
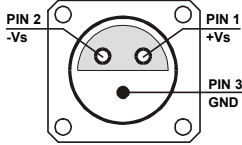
$$U_{\text{Output Noise peak peak}} = U_{\text{Output Noise rms}} \times 6 = P_{\text{Input Noise rms}} \times \text{Gain} \times 6$$

The integrated noise will be reduced considerably by setting the low pass filter to “10 Hz” instead of “FBW”. This is especially useful for continuous wave (cw) measurements.

Variable Gain Photoreceiver - Fast Optical Power Meter

Specifications (continued)	
Output	Output Voltage Range $\pm 10\text{ V}$ (@ $\geq 1\text{ M}\Omega$ load) Output Impedance $50\ \Omega$ (terminate with $\geq 1\text{ M}\Omega$ load for best performance) Max. Output Current $\pm 30\text{ mA}$
Indicator LED	Function overload
Digital Control	Control Input Voltage Range LOW bit: $-0.8 \dots +1.2\text{ V}$, HIGH bit: $+2.3 \dots +12\text{ V}$ Control Input Current $0\text{ mA @ }0\text{ V}$, $1.5\text{ mA @ }+5\text{ V}$, $4.5\text{ mA @ }+12\text{ V}$ Overload Output non active: 0 V , max. -1 mA , active: 5.1 V , max. 7 mA
Ext. Offset Control	Control Voltage Range $\pm 10\text{ V}$ Offset Control Input Impedance $20\text{ k}\Omega$ Conversion Factor $40\ \mu\text{A/V}$
Power Supply	Supply Voltage $\pm 15\text{ V}$ Supply Current $+110 / -80\text{ mA}$ (depends on operating conditions, recommended power supply capability minimum $\pm 200\text{ mA}$) Stabilized Power Supply Output $\pm 12\text{ V}$, max. 150 mA , $+5\text{ V}$, max. 50 mA
Case	Weight 320 g (0.74 lb.) Material AlMg4.5Mn, nickel-plated
Temperature Range	Storage Temperature $-40 \dots +80\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ Operating Temperature $0 \dots +60\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
Absolute Maximum Ratings	Max. CW Power (Averaged) 20 mW Digital Control Input Voltage $-5\text{ V} / +16\text{ V}$ relative to digital ground DGND (pin 9) Analog Control Input Voltage $\pm 15\text{ V}$ relative to analog ground AGND (pin 3) Power Supply Voltage $\pm 22\text{ V}$

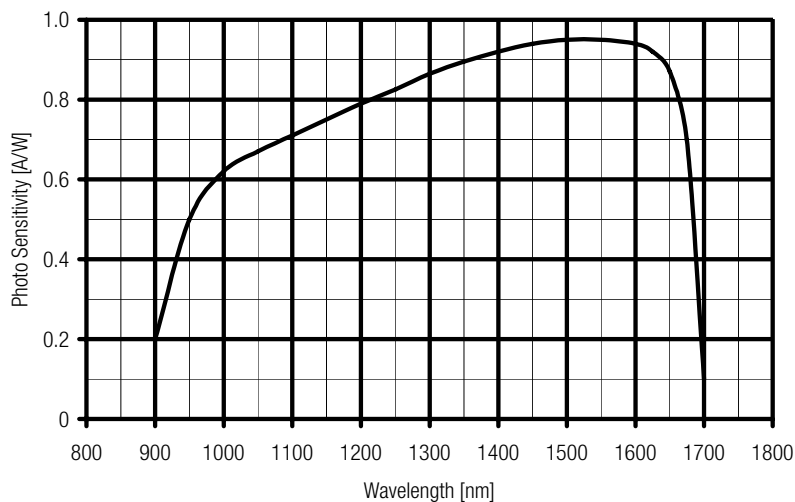
Variable Gain Photoreceiver - Fast Optical Power Meter

<p>Connectors</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Input</td> <td>OE-200-IN2-FS</td> <td>25 mm round flange for free space applications</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>OE-200-IN2-FC</td> <td>FC fiber optic receptacle</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Output</td> <td colspan="2">BNC</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Power Supply</td> <td colspan="2">LEMO series 1S, 3-pin fixed socket</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Pin 1:</td> <td>+ 15 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Pin 2:</td> <td>- 15 V</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Pin 3:</td> <td>GND</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">  </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Control Port</td> <td colspan="2"> Sub-D 25-pin, female, qual. class 2 Pin 1: + 12 V (stabilized power supply output) Pin 2: - 12 V (stabilized power supply output) Pin 3: AGND (analog ground for pins 1 - 8) Pin 4: + 5 V (stabilized power supply output) Pin 5: status output: HIGH = overload Pin 6: signal output (connected to BNC) Pin 7: NC Pin 8: input offset control voltage Pin 9: DGND (ground for digital control pins 10 - 14) Pin 10: digital control input: gain, LSB Pin 11: digital control input: gain Pin 12: digital control input: gain, MSB Pin 13: digital control input: AC/DC Pin 14: digital control input: high speed / low noise Pin 15 - 25: NC </td> </tr> </table>	Input	OE-200-IN2-FS	25 mm round flange for free space applications		OE-200-IN2-FC	FC fiber optic receptacle	Output	BNC		Power Supply	LEMO series 1S, 3-pin fixed socket			Pin 1:	+ 15 V		Pin 2:	- 15 V		Pin 3:	GND				Control Port	Sub-D 25-pin, female, qual. class 2 Pin 1: + 12 V (stabilized power supply output) Pin 2: - 12 V (stabilized power supply output) Pin 3: AGND (analog ground for pins 1 - 8) Pin 4: + 5 V (stabilized power supply output) Pin 5: status output: HIGH = overload Pin 6: signal output (connected to BNC) Pin 7: NC Pin 8: input offset control voltage Pin 9: DGND (ground for digital control pins 10 - 14) Pin 10: digital control input: gain, LSB Pin 11: digital control input: gain Pin 12: digital control input: gain, MSB Pin 13: digital control input: AC/DC Pin 14: digital control input: high speed / low noise Pin 15 - 25: NC	
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Variable Gain Photoreceiver - Fast Optical Power Meter

Remote Control Operation	<p>General</p> <p>Remote control input bits are opto-isolated and connected by a logical OR function to the local switch settings. For remote control set the corresponding local switches to "Remote", "AC" and "H" and select the desired setting via a bit code at the corresponding digital inputs. Mixed operation, e.g. local AC/DC setting and remote controlled gain setting, is also possible.</p> <p>The switch setting "FBW / 10 Hz" of the low pass signal filter is not remote controllable.</p>																																								
Gain Setting	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Low Noise Gain (V/W) Pin 14=HIGH</th> <th style="text-align: left;">High Speed Gain (V/W) Pin 14=LOW</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Pin 12 MSB</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Pin 11</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Pin 10 LSB</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>10^3</td><td>10^5</td><td>LOW</td><td>LOW</td><td>LOW</td></tr> <tr><td>10^4</td><td>10^6</td><td>LOW</td><td>LOW</td><td>HIGH</td></tr> <tr><td>10^5</td><td>10^7</td><td>LOW</td><td>HIGH</td><td>LOW</td></tr> <tr><td>10^6</td><td>10^8</td><td>LOW</td><td>HIGH</td><td>HIGH</td></tr> <tr><td>10^7</td><td>10^9</td><td>HIGH</td><td>LOW</td><td>LOW</td></tr> <tr><td>10^8</td><td>10^{10}</td><td>HIGH</td><td>LOW</td><td>HIGH</td></tr> <tr><td>10^9</td><td>10^{11}</td><td>HIGH</td><td>HIGH</td><td>LOW</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Low Noise Gain (V/W) Pin 14=HIGH	High Speed Gain (V/W) Pin 14=LOW	Pin 12 MSB	Pin 11	Pin 10 LSB	10^3	10^5	LOW	LOW	LOW	10^4	10^6	LOW	LOW	HIGH	10^5	10^7	LOW	HIGH	LOW	10^6	10^8	LOW	HIGH	HIGH	10^7	10^9	HIGH	LOW	LOW	10^8	10^{10}	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	10^9	10^{11}	HIGH	HIGH	LOW
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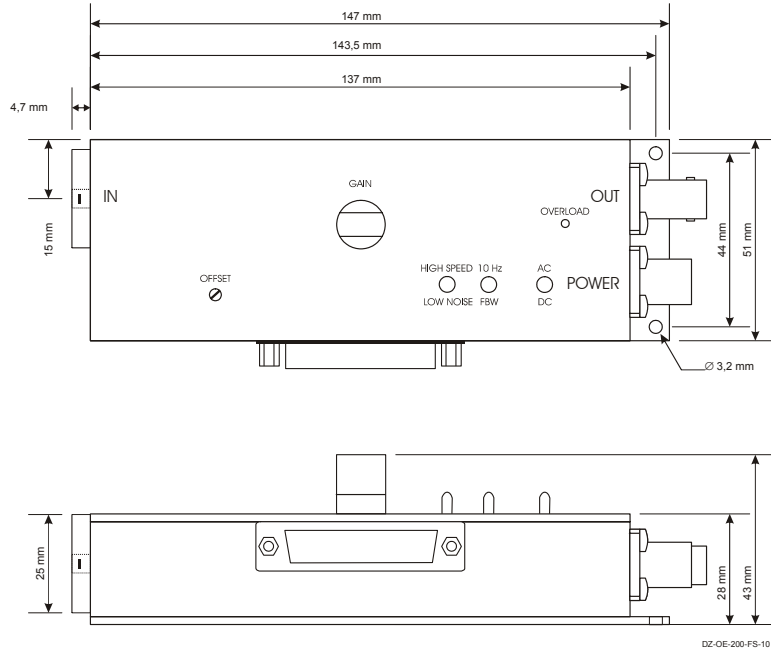
Spectral Response



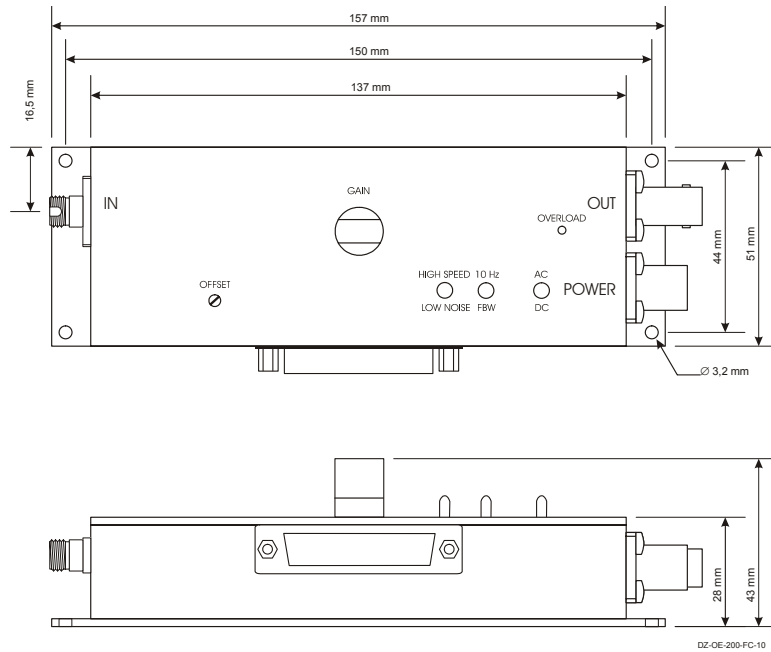
Variable Gain Photoreceiver - Fast Optical Power Meter

Dimensions

Free Space Input OE-200-IN2-FS:



Fiber Optic Input OE-200-IN2-FC:



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