Si photodiode **\$2592/\$3477** series

Thermoelectrically cooled photodiode for low-light-level detection in UV to near IR



S2592/S3477 series sensors combine a UV to near infrared Si photodiode with a thermoelectric cooler. A thermistor is also included in the same package to sense the Si photodiode chip temperature. This allows stable operation over long periods of time, making these sensors suitable for low-light-level detection where a high S/N is required.

S2592 series is hermetically sealed in a TO-8 package, and S3477 series in a TO-66 package. A dedicated temperature controller (C1103-04) and heatsink (A3179 series) are also available as options (sold separately).

Features

- High S/N
- High UV sensitivity
- Built-in thermistor allows stable operation

Applications

Low-light-level detection

■ General ratings

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Parameter	S2592-03	S3477-03	S2592-04	S3477-04	Unit
Built-in photodiode	S1336 series				-
Window material	Sapphire glass				-
Active area	2.4 × 2.4		5.8	mm	
Package	TO-8	TO-66	TO-8	TO-66	

■ Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Reverse voltage	VR	5	V
Operating temperature	Topr	-40 to +70	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg	-55 to +85	°C
Allowable current for thermoelectric cooler	Ite	1.5	Α
Thermistor power dissipation	Pth	0.2	mW

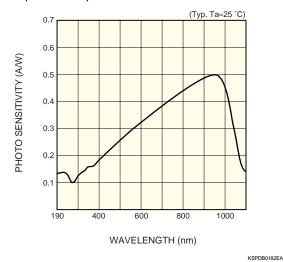
■ Electrical and optical characteristics (Tvp. Ta=25 °C)

Liectrical and optical cris	Electrical and optical characteristics (Typ. 1a-25 C)						
Parameter	Symbol	Condition	S2592-03	S3477-03	S2592-04	S3477-04	Unit
Spectral response range	λ			190 to	1100	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	nm
Peak sensitivity wavelength	λр		960		nm		
Photo sensitivity	S	λ=λρ	0.5		A/W		
Short circuit current	Isc	100 lx, 2856 K	Į	5	2	.8	μA
Dark current	ID	VR=10 mV	1	0	2	25	pА
Temperature coefficient of dark current	TCID		1.15		times/°C		
Rise time	tr	$VR=0 V, RL=1 k\Omega$	0	.2		1	μs
Terminal capacitance	Ct	VR=0 V	6	5	3	80	pF
Shunt resistance	Rsh	VR=10 mV	•	1	0	.4	GΩ
Noise equivalent power	NEP	VR=0 V, λ=λp	8.1 ×	10 ⁻¹⁵	1.3 ×	10 ⁻¹⁴	W/Hz ^{1/2}
Cooling temperature	ΔΤ		35		°C		

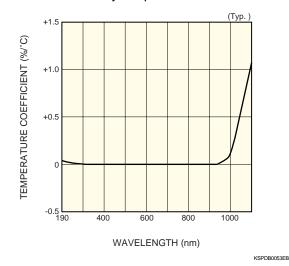


Si photodiode S2592/S3477 series

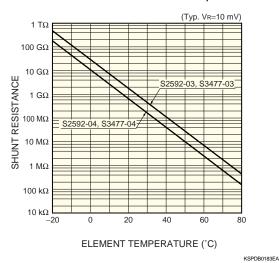
■ Spectral response



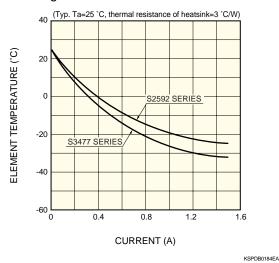
■ Photo sensitivity temperature characteristic



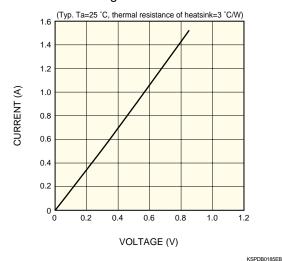
■ Shunt resistance vs. element temperature



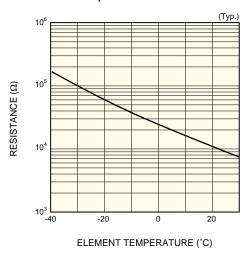
■ Cooling characteristics of TE-cooler



■ Current vs. voltage characteristic of TE-cooler



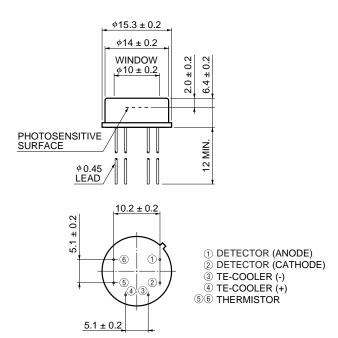
■ Thermistor temperature characteristic



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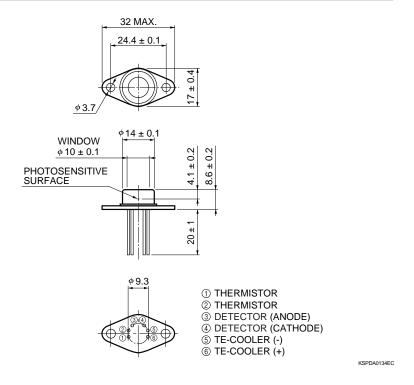
■ Dimensional outlines (unit: mm)

S2592 series



KSPDA0133EB

S3477 series



Temperature controller for TE-cooled detector

C1103-04



By adjusting the current flowing through the thermoelectric cooler in a onestage or two-stage thermoelectrically cooled detector, C1103-04 maintains the detector element at a constant temperature. The cooling temperature can be easily set by using the control knob on the front panel.

Accessories

Instruction manual 4-conductor cable (with a connector)

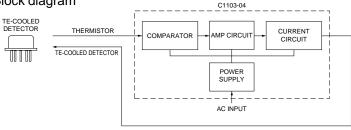
A4372-05

■ Specifications (common)

Setting element temperature	-30 to +20 °C
Applicable detectors	One-stage or two-stage thermoelectrically cooled detectors
Temperature stability	Within ±0.1 °C
Temperature control output current	1.2 A Max.
Power supply	100 V ± 10 % • 50/60 Hz *
Power consumption	30 VA
Dimensions and weight	108 (W) × 87 (H) × 190 (D) mm/1.9 kg approx.
Operating temperature	+10 to +40 °C
Operating humidity	Equal to or less than 90 %
Storage temperature	+10 to +40 °C

^{*} Power requirement (AC line voltage) can be selected from among 100 V, 115 V and 230 V at the factory prior to shipping.

■ Block diagram





C1103-04 conforms to European EMC directives (89/336/EEC) and LVD (73/23/EEC).

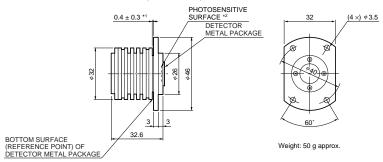
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Heatsink for TE-cooled detector (TO-8 package)

A3179

A3179 series heatsinks are designed for thermoelectrically cooled detectors having a 6-pin TO-8 package. Heat dissipation capacity for A3179 is about 35 °C versus the ambient temperature 25 °C.

■ Dimensional outlines (unit: mm)



*1: When detector element is installed.

*2: The position of the photosensitive surface differs according to the detector element used. Refer to the dimensional outline for the detector.

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