

## PHOTON IS OUR BUSINESS

## Photosensor amplifier

C9051-01

# Small on-board type current-to-voltage conversion amp

The C9051-01 is a current-to-voltage conversion amplifier specifically designed for low-light-level measurement using a photodiode (sold separately).

#### Features

- Small on-board type for easy assembly
- Usable with photodiodes having large terminal capacitance
- → Conversion impedance: 1.0 × 10<sup>8</sup> V/A
- Single +12 V supply voltage operation
- → Small board size: 50 (W) × 50 (D) × 19 (H) mm

#### Applications

- **■** Low-light-level detection
- Low-light-level optical power meters
- DC light monitors

#### **♣** Absolute maximum ratings (Ta=25 °C, unless otherwise noted)

| Parameter               | Symbol  | Value      | Unit |
|-------------------------|---------|------------|------|
| Supply voltage          | Vs max  | +13        | V    |
| Supply current          | Iin max | 2          | Α    |
| Operating temperature*1 | Topr    | 0 to +50   | °C   |
| Storage temperature*1   | Tstg    | -10 to +60 | °C   |

<sup>\*1:</sup> No dew condensation

When there is a temperature difference between a product and the surrounding area in high humidity environments, dew condensation may occur on the product surface. Dew condensation on the product may cause deterioration in characteristics and reliability.

Note: Exceeding the absolute maximum ratings even momentarily may cause a drop in product quality. Always be sure to use the product within the absolute maximum ratings.

#### **■** Electrical and optical characteristics (Ta=25 °C, Vs=+12 V)

| Parameter                        | Symbol | Condition                          |       | Min. | Тур.              | Max.                  | Unit                |
|----------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------|-------|------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Conversion impedance             | Zt     |                                    |       | -    | $1 \times 10^{8}$ | -                     | V/A                 |
| Cutoff frequency                 | fc     | -3 dB                              | Lower | -    | DC                | -                     | Hz                  |
|                                  |        |                                    | Upper | -    | 16                | -                     |                     |
| Input photocurrent               | Ip     | *2                                 |       | 0    | -                 | 40                    | nA                  |
| Maximum output amplitude voltage | Vfs    | RL=1 kΩ                            |       | 4    | 5                 | -                     | V                   |
| Output offset voltage            | Vos    | Without photodiode                 |       | -5   | -                 | 5                     | mV                  |
| Noise equivalent current         | -      | Without photodiode,<br>f=1 Hz      |       | -    | -                 | 5 × 10 <sup>-13</sup> | A/Hz <sup>1/2</sup> |
| Output noise voltage             | Vn     | Without photodiode, full bandwidth |       | -    | -                 | 0.5                   | mVp-p               |
| Output resistance                | Ro     |                                    |       | -    | 100               | -                     | Ω                   |
| Input capacitance                | CIN    |                                    |       | -    | -                 | 15                    | nF                  |
| Capacitive load                  | CL     |                                    |       | -    | -                 | 1000                  | pF                  |
| Current consumption              | Is     | Without photodiode                 |       | -    | -                 | 20                    | mA                  |
| Supply voltage                   | Vs     | *3                                 |       | +9   | +12               | +13                   | V                   |
| Power supply ripple voltage      | -      | *4                                 |       | -    | -                 | 200                   | mVp-p               |

- \*2: The connection method of the photodiode to the C9051-01 is anode grounding and cathode connection. Photocurrent input from the photodiode is negative with respect to the amplifier.
- \*3: A stabilized DC power supply of approximately 12 V and 1.25 A is recommended. The electric current for operating this product varies depending on the use environment. Please check in advance.

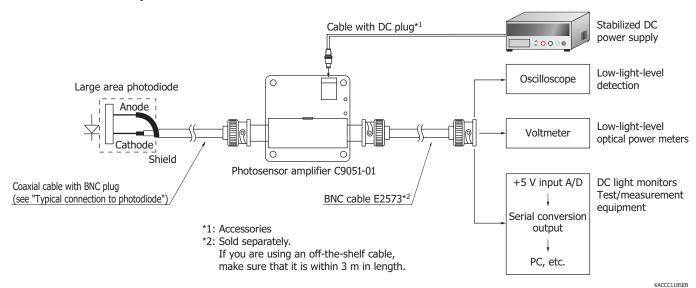
  Recommended power supply: PW18-1.8AQ (TEXIO)
- \*4: This is the maximum ripple allowed for the power supply when operated with all loads listed on the power supply specification sheet, excluding switching noise that might appear superimposed on the ripple. Always make sure the power supply output does not contain excessive ripple and noise.

#### Usable photodiodes

Any single-element photodiode with a terminal capacitance below 15 nF can be used. In photometric applications requiring high accuracy, we recommend using metal package or ceramic package photodiodes. For detailed information refer to datasheets for our photodiodes.

Note: The C9051-01 cannot be used with multi-element photodiodes, photodiodes with preamplifier, APD (avalanche photodiodes), photo IC diodes and reverse-biased photodiodes.

#### Connection example





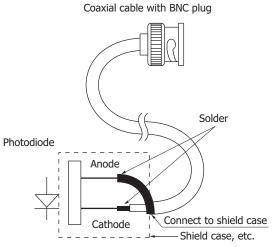
#### Typical connection to photodiode

- To connect a photodiode to the C9051-01, use a coaxial cable terminated with a BNC plug. (Keep the capacitance including the cable capacitance and photodiode's terminal capacitance from exceeding 15 nF.)
- Solder the photodiode leads to connect the tip of the cable wire.
   (See the drawing on the right.)
  - Anode: Connect to the shield wire of the cable. (Make electrical connection with the shield.)

Cathode: Connect to the core wire of the cable.

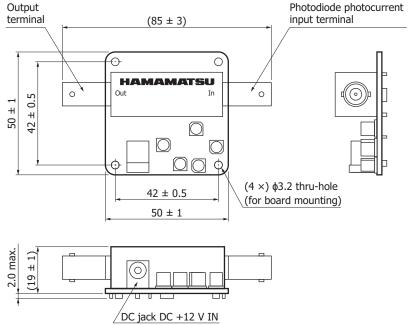
• To improve measurement accuracy, provide a shield around the photodiode. Do not use a cable any longer than necessary. (Keep the cable as short as possible.)

Note: When using a photodiode whose cathode is internally connected to its metal package, secure the photodiode with an insulating material when shielding. Otherwise, signal current cannot be drawn when the photodiode package is grounded.



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#### **₽** Dimensional outline (unit: mm)



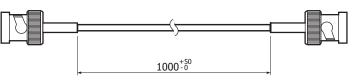
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#### Accessories

- $\cdot \ Instruction \ manual$
- · Cable with DC plug

#### Options (sold separately, unit: mm)

- BNC cable E2573 Cable: 1.5D-QEV



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#### Related information

www.hamamatsu.com/sp/ssd/doc\_en.html

- Precautions
- · Disclaimer
- Technical note
- · Photosensor amplifiers, Photodiode modules

Information described in this material is current as of July 2024.

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