DET10X2
Black Silicon Biased Detector

User Guide



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Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Intended Use

This product is intended to be used to monitor light signals ranging from 240 nm to 1170 nm and create an appropriate electrical signal in a laboratory environment. The housed detector is intended to be used with the Thorlabs 30 mm cage systems and post mounting systems. The sensor is flush with the front face of the detector. These mounting holes can be used for mounting into custom housings and devices. A BNC connector is used to output a signal from the device. Power is supplied via an included A23 12 VDC battery.

1.2 Explanation of Safety Warnings

NOTICE Indicates information considered important, but not hazard-related, such as possible damage to the product.


Caution


ESD Component Caution

The CE/UKCA markings on the product are the manufacturer's declaration that the product complies with the essential requirements of the relevant European health, safety, and environmental protection legislation.


The wheelie bin symbol on the product, the accessories or packaging indicates that this device must not be treated as unsorted municipal waste but must be collected separately.

1.3 Description

The DET10X2 detector is a biased, black Silicon (b-Si) detector designed for detection of light signals ranging from 240 to 1170 nm. The device comes complete with a photodiode and internal 12 V bias battery enclosed in rugged aluminum housing. The DET10X2 detector includes a removable threaded coupler (Item # SM1T1) and retainer ring (Item # 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 Thorlabs' cage assembly accessories.


The components inside this instrument are ESD sensitive. Take all appropriate precautions to discharge personnel and equipment before making any electrical connections to the unit.


Do NOT operate this device in explosive environments.

1.4 Technical Data

1.4.1 Specifications

Electrical Specifications		
Detector	-	Black Silicon (b-Si)
Active Area	-	1.0 mm x 1.0 mm (1.0 mm^2)
Wavelength Range[a]	λ	240 nm to 1170 nm
Peak Wavelength	λ_p	1010 nm (Typ.)
Peak Response[b]	$\Re(\lambda_p)$	0.73 A/W (Typ.)
Junction Capacitance	C_J	4 pF (Typ.)
Rise/Fall Time (650 nm)[a,b,c,d]	t_r / t_f	15 ns / 19 ns (Typ.)
NEP	-	7.1 x 10^{-15} W/($Hz^{1/2}$) (Typ.)
Bias Voltage	V_R	10 V
Dark Current[e]	I_D	85 pA (Typ.) 250 pA (Max)
Output Current	I_{OUT}	0 to 10 mA

a. The device should not be used in applications with continuous UV illumination below 240 nm to avoid detector degradation.
b. Measured with specified bias voltage of 10.0 V.
c. For a 50 Ω Load. Low battery voltage will result in slower rise times and decreased bandwidth.
d. Rise/Fall time is wavelength dependent. As the wavelength decreases or increases from 650 nm, the Rise/Fall times will decrease or increase, respectively.
e. Measured with a 1 MΩ Load

General	
On/Off Switch	Slide
Battery Check Switch	Momentary Pushbutton
Output	BNC (DC Coupled)
Package Size	2.79" X 21.96" x 0.89" (70.9 mm x 49.8 mm x 22.5 mm)
PD Surface Depth[a]	0.09" (2.2 mm)
Weight, Detector Only	0.10 kg
Accessories	SM1T1 Coupler SM1RR Retainer Ring
Operating Temp	10 °C to 50 °C
Storage Temp	-20 °C to 70 °C
Battery	A23, 12 V_{DC}, 40 mAh
Low Battery Voltage[b] **V_{OUT} (Hi-Z)** **V_{OUT} (50 Ω)**	(See the Section 3.10) ~9 V ~170 mV

a. Measured from the active area to the start of the threads on the housing body. The detector active area surface is flush with the front of the housing body.

b. Assumes the battery voltage drops to 9.6 V. The reverse protection diode generates a 0.6 V drop.

1.4.2 Response Curve

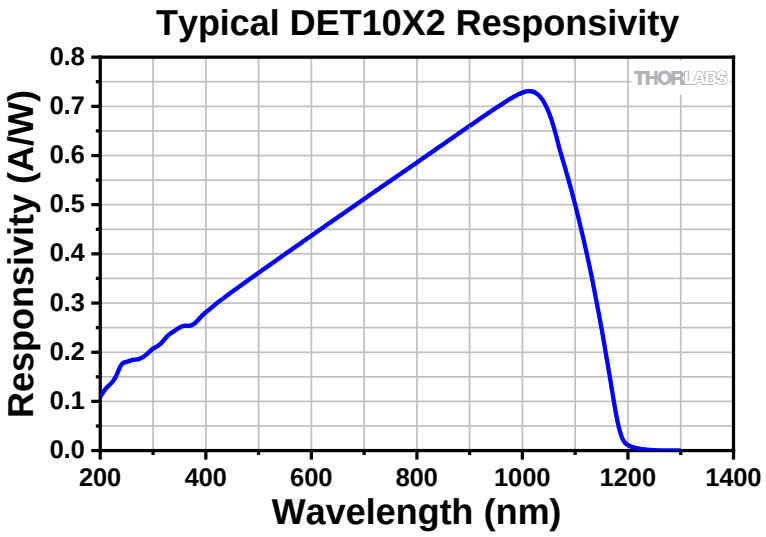


Figure 1 Typical Response Curve

1.4.3 Mechanical Drawings

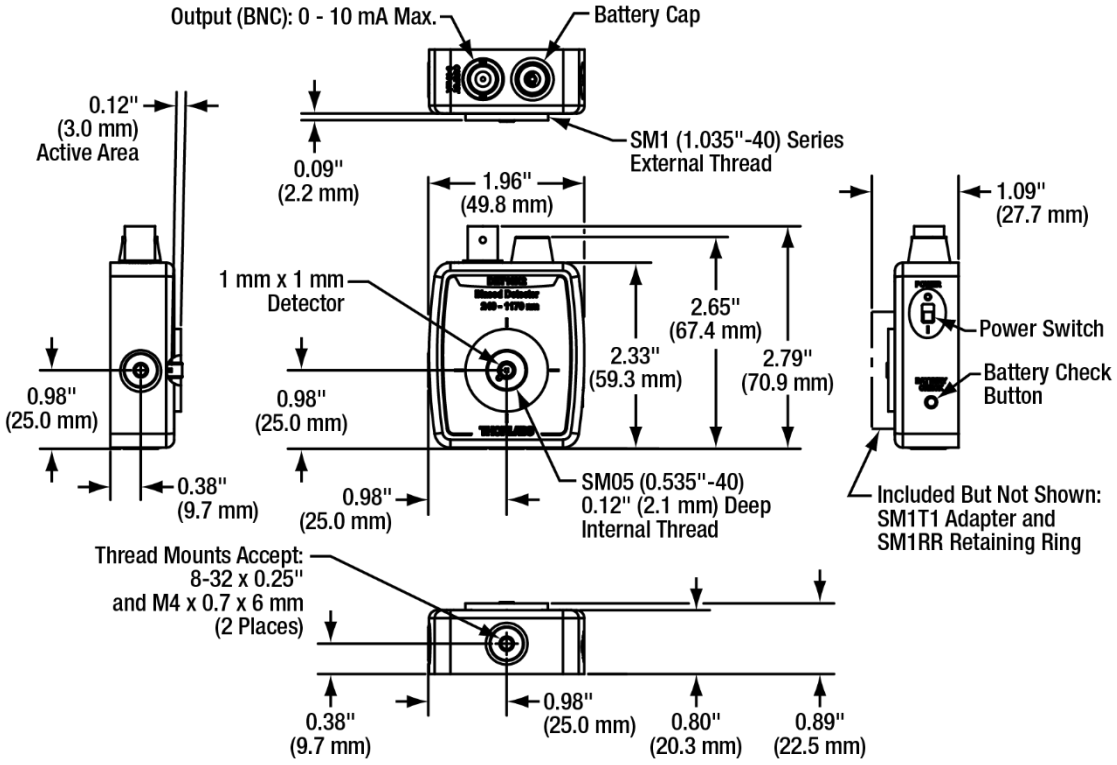


Figure 2 Mechanical Drawing

1.5 Simplified Declaration of Conformity

The full text of the EU declaration of conformity is available at the following internet address: https://www.thorlabs.com/newgrouppage9.cfm?objectgroup_id=1295

Chapter 2 Installation

2.1 Packing List/Special Tools Required for Installation

Packing List:

- Detector with Dust Cover
- SM1T1 Coupler
- SM1RR Retaining Ring
- A23 12VDC Battery
- Quick Start Guide
- Download Card

2.2 Installation Instructions

The detector can be set up in many ways using our extensive line of adapters. However, it should always be mounted and secured for best operation.

1. Unpack the detector, install either an imperial or metric optical post into one of the mounting holes located on the bottom and side of the sensor, and mount using a post holder. Note that these detectors feature tapped holes that accept both 8-32 and M4 x 0.7 threads, so using either imperial or metric TR posts is possible.
2. The DET10X2 detector must be operated with proper shielded connection cables. Attach a 50 Ω coax cable (i.e. RG-58U) to the output of the detector. When running cable lengths longer than 12" we recommend terminating the opposite end of the coax with a 50 Ω resistor (Thorlabs Item # T4119) for best frequency performance and a variable terminator (VT2) for output voltage flexibility. Note the input impedance of your measurement device since this will act as a terminating resistor. A load resistor is not necessary when using current measurement devices.
3. Power the detector on using the power switch. To check battery voltage, see Section 3.10.
4. Install any desired filters, optics, adapters, or fiber adapters to the input aperture.

NOTICE

The DET10X2 detector was designed to allow maximum accessibility to the photodetector by having the active area surface of the diode flush with the outside of the detector 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.

5. During alignment, take appropriate precautions, such as using reduced radiation power, or other precautions, and use proper eye and/or skin protection as recommended by the radiation source manufacturer.
6. Apply a light source to the detector.

NOTICE

Mobile telephones, cellular phones or other radio transmitters are not to be used within the range of 3 meters of this unit since the electromagnetic field intensity may then exceed the maximum allowed disturbance values according to IEC 61326-1. This product has been tested and found to comply with the limits according to IEC 61326-1 for using connection cables shorter than 3 meters (9.8 feet).

Chapter 3 Operation

3.1 Theory of Operation

A junction photodiode is an intrinsic device which behaves similarly to an ordinary signal diode, but it generates a photocurrent when light is absorbed in the depleted region of the junction semiconductor. A photodiode is a fast, highly linear device that exhibits high quantum efficiency based upon the application and may be used in a variety of different applications.

It is necessary to be able to correctly determine the level of the output current to expect and the responsivity based upon the incident light. Depicted in Figure 1 is a junction photodiode model with basic discrete components to help visualize the main characteristics and gain a better understanding of the operation of Thorlabs' photodiodes.

$$I_{OUT} = I_{DARK} + I_{PD}$$

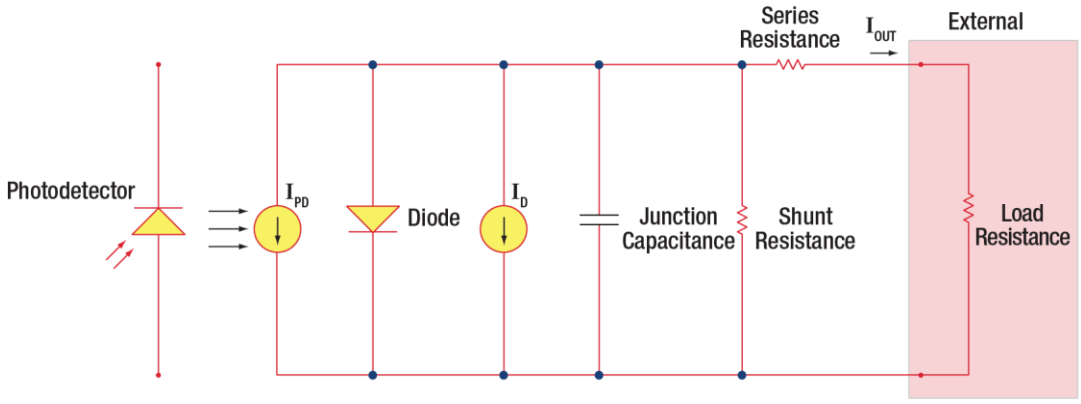


Figure 3 Photodiode Model

3.2 Responsivity

The responsivity of a photodiode can be defined as a ratio of generated photocurrent (I_{PD}) to the incident light power (P) at a given wavelength:

$$R(\lambda) = \frac{I_{PD}}{P}$$

Responsivity is also linear with the Quantum Efficiency (QE) of the photodiode, i.e. the conversion ratio of the incident photons to converted electrons. The QE varies from one type of photodiode to another, and generally a high QE would be preferred. For the DET10X2 detector, by modifying silicon with nanostructures, this black silicon photodiode can generate a nearly ideal photoresponse with ≥96% external quantum efficiency in a very broad range of wavelengths from NIR to visible and UV ranges.

3.3 Modes of Operation

A photodiode can be operated in one of two modes: photoconductive (reverse bias) or photovoltaic (zero-bias). Mode selection depends upon the applications speed requirements and the amount of tolerable dark current (leakage current).

3.3.1 Photoconductive

In photoconductive mode, an external reverse bias is applied, which is the basis for these detectors. The current measured through the circuit indicates illumination of the device; the measured output current is linearly proportional to the input optical power. Applying a reverse bias increases the width of the depletion junction producing an increased responsivity with a decrease in junction capacitance and produces a very linear response. Operating under these conditions does tend to produce a larger dark current but this can be limited based upon the photodiode material.

NOTICE The DET10X2 detector is reverse biased and cannot be operated under forward bias conditions.

3.3.2 Photovoltaic

In photovoltaic mode the photodiode is zero biased. The flow of current out of the device is restricted and a voltage builds up. This mode of operation exploits the photovoltaic effect which is the basis for solar cells.

3.4 Dark Current

Dark current is leakage current which flows when a bias voltage is applied to a photodiode. Photoconductive mode tends to generate a dark current that varies directly with temperature. It can be inferred that dark current can approximately double for every 10 °C increase in temperature, and shunt resistance can decrease to approximately half for every 6 °C rise. Of course, applying a higher bias will decrease the junction capacitance but will increase the amount of dark current present.

The dark current present is also affected by the photodiode material and the size of the active area. Silicon devices generally produce low dark current compared to germanium devices which have high dark currents. The table below lists several photodiode materials and their relative dark currents, speeds, sensitivity, and costs. Please note that sensitivity values in the table are typical values; Thorlabs offers photodetectors with sensitivity ranges that vary from those shown below.

Material	Dark Current	Speed	Sensitivity[a]	Cost
Silicon (Si)	Low	High	400 - 1000 nm	Low
Black Silicon (b-Si)	Low	Medium	240 - 1170 nm	Med
Germanium (Ge)	High	Low	900 - 1600 nm	Low
Gallium Phosphide (GaP)	Low	High	150 - 550 nm	Med
Indium Gallium Arsenide (InGaAs)	Low	High	800 - 1800 nm	Med
Extended Range: Indium Gallim Arsenide (InGaAs)	High	High	1200 - 2600 nm	High

a. Approximate values; actual wavelength values will vary.

3.5 Junction Capacitance

Junction capacitance (C_J) is an important property of a photodiode as this can have a profound impact on the bandwidth and the response of a photodiode. It should be noted that larger diode areas encompass a greater junction volume with increased charge capacity. In a reverse bias application, the depletion width of the junction is increased, thus effectively reducing the junction capacitance and increasing the response speed.

3.6 Bandwidth and Response

The response time of a photodiode is a function the speed at which these charges move inside the semiconductor as well as the external circuitry connected to the photodiode. The three main contributions to the response time are drift time, diffusion, and rise time of the RC circuit.

Drift time (t_{df}): Time for electron-hole pairs to move from the depletion zone to the electrodes. The depletion zone has an intrinsic electric field that accelerates the charges so that they are collected quickly. Hence, the drift time is generally in the ps time regime.

Diffusion (t_{diff}): Diffusion time for electron-hole pairs generated outside of the depletion zone to be collected. Depending on the wavelength used, a larger proportion of electron-hole pairs are generated in the N and P layers of the semiconductor, which do not have an electric field to accelerate the charges. Therefore, the charges are only collected after slowly diffusing through the semiconductor.

RC (t_{RC}): Rise time of the RC circuit formed by the junction capacitance of the photodiode, its series resistance, and the load resistance. For the load resistance, a 50 Ω terminator should be used in conjunction with a 50 Ω coaxial cable to achieve best frequency response. Series resistance models the resistance of the semiconductor material (sheet & bulk) plus the contacts of the wire bonds (can generally be ignored). Particularly for the DET10X2 detector, a high sheet resistance (9k Ω) is observed which would be the dominant part of its series resistance.

The detector bandwidth (f_{BW}) and the rise time response (t_r) can be approximated using the following equation:

$$t_r = \frac{0.35}{f_{BW}}$$

This rise time response is the combination of the three contributions listed before:

$$t_r = (t_{RC}^2 + t_{diff}^2 + t_{df}^2)^{0.5}$$

As mentioned before, the drift time is normally fast enough to be ignored. Diffusion time constant is very small with visible wavelengths for this detector. With NIR wavelengths, however, this time constant would become the dominant term.

For the RC time constant, simulations were carried out and rough approximation was obtained as following:

$$\begin{aligned} T_{RC} &= 0.5 \times C_d R_{sh} + 2.2 \times C_d (R_{load} + R_{bulk}) \\ &= 1150 \times C_d + 2.2 \times C_d (R_{load} + R_{bulk}) \end{aligned}$$

R_{sh} is sum of the sheet resistance contribution through simulation;

C_d is diode capacitance under operation voltage;

R_{bulk} is series resistance from bulk non-depleted. Typical number to use: $R_{bulk} \approx 500\ \Omega\ mm^2/A$,

with A = active area of the photodiode.

Note: this equation is just an approximation and is work-in-progress. The typical numbers used were obtained from sample measurements or simulations. However real applications could be much more complicated. For example, one thing to note is the incident beam size: when the beam's size is small enough (likely ≤Ø0.5 mm), the total rise time could be dependent with the incident beam's location. This is because in this case, the effective series/sheet resistance can be related to the contact points of the output electrodes. All of the electrodes are located at the edges of the photodiode. Closer to the electrodes could see less resistance while the center region might see more. Thus, with a very small beam, incident onto the very center of the photodiode might see slightly higher total rise time.

3.7 Terminating Resistance

A load resistance is used to convert the generated photocurrent into a voltage (V_{OUT}) for viewing on a voltage reading device, e.g., an oscilloscope.

$$V_{OUT} = I_{OUT} \times R_{LOAD}$$

Depending on the type of the photodiode, load resistance can affect the response speed. For maximum bandwidth, we recommend using a 50 Ω coaxial cable with a 50 Ω terminating resistor at the opposite end of the cable. This will minimize ringing by matching the cable with its characteristic impedance. If bandwidth is not important, you may increase the amount of voltage for a given light level by increasing R_{LOAD}. In an unmatched termination the length of the coaxial cable can have a profound impact on the response, so it is recommended to keep the cable as short as possible.

3.8 Shunt Resistance

Shunt resistance represents the resistance of the zero-biased photodiode junction. An ideal photodiode will have an infinite shunt resistance, but actual values may range from the order of ten Ω to thousands of MΩ and is dependent on the photodiode material. For example, an InGaAs detector has a shunt resistance on the order of 10 MΩ while a Ge detector is in the kΩ range. This can significantly impact the noise current on the photodiode. For most applications, however, the high resistance produces little effect and can be ignored.

3.9 Saturation

This section is only for this DET10X2 detector. When approaching the saturation of the photodiode, the detector would show a unique saturation effect with increasing of its total rise/fall time. Generally, this could happen with a saturation optical power around 1 - 5 mW. There may as well be beam size dependent. Smaller beam sizes would lead to earlier saturation with lower limit. Regarding power density, the lowest saturation density we recorded with varies of beam sizes was 3 mW/mm^2 with a ~1 mm beam. The saturation could go deeper with increasing power, which may potentially lead to 10 - 1000 times higher rise/fall time than the corresponding time constants before saturation.

3.10 Battery Check

The DET series includes a battery check feature that will allow the user to monitor the bias voltage on the output BNC. Simply hold down the “Battery Check” button located on the bottom edge of the unit. The bias voltage will be output to the BNC. If a high impedance load is used (>100 kΩ), the output will be equal to the bias voltage. This feature includes a 2.49 kΩ current limiting resistor (RCL) to prevent excessive loading of the battery if using small terminating resistors. For example, a 50 Ω load resistor with a 10 V bias will produce a 200 mA current without this resistor. This will significantly decrease lifetime of the battery.

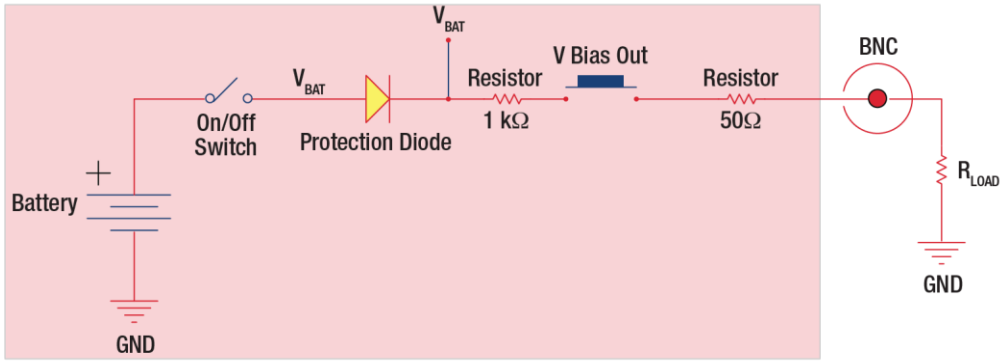
The output bias voltage will be dependent on the load resistor as described below. The A23 battery voltage characteristics show that the charge level is almost depleted as the voltage drops below 10 V. For this calculation we assume 9.6 V since V_{BAT} = low battery voltage – one diode drop (0.6 V) = ~9 V. The detector will continue to operate until the battery charge is completely drained, however these numbers provide a reference point at which the battery should be replaced.

$$V_{OUT} = V_{BAT} * \left[\frac{R_{LOAD}}{R_{LOAD} + R_{CL}}\right]$$

$$Example: V_{BAT} = 9\,V, R_{LOAD} = 50\,\Omega, R_{CL} = 2540\,\Omega$$

$$\boldsymbol{Vout = 170\,mV}$$

Note that V_{out} is a theoretical value. If one would like to reverse calculate the bias voltage more precisely using this feature, then a high impedance load is suggested.



3.11 Battery Replacement



Thorlabs delivers each detector with an A23 12 V battery. This battery is readily available at most retail stores, as well as through Thorlabs. The battery supplied will deliver about 40 hours with a 1 mA load, roughly equivalent to a continuous 1.5 mW light source with responsivity 0.6 A/W. The supply current when the unit is on and no light is applied is very small and should not significantly degrade the battery.

Locate the battery cap directly above the output BNC. Unthread the cap and remove the battery. Install the new battery into the cap, negative side in, and thread back into the detector. Be careful not to cross thread the cap into the housing. The detector includes a protection diode to prevent damage if the battery is installed backwards. The battery direction is located on the housing.

Chapter 4 Common Operating Circuits

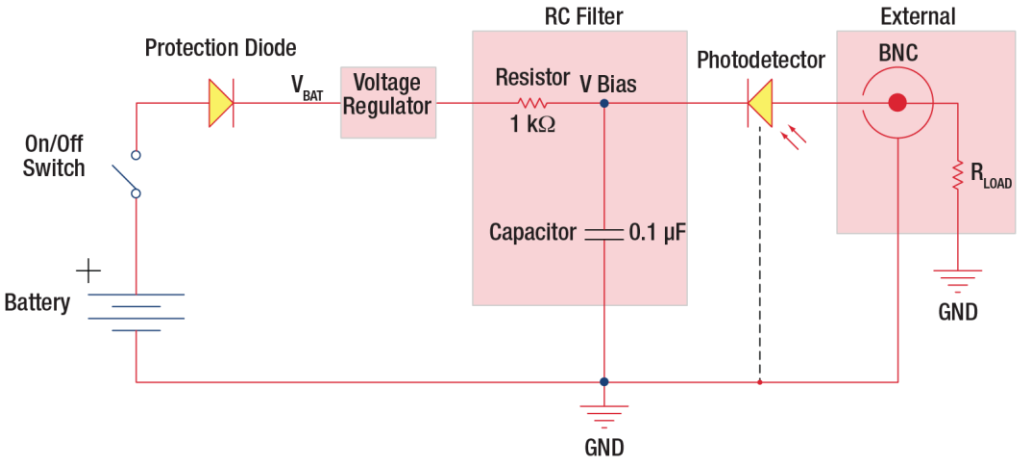


Figure 4 Basic Detector Circuit

The DET series detectors are designed according to the circuit depicted above. The detector is reverse biased to produce a linear response with applied input light. The photocurrent generated is based upon the incident light and wavelength and can be viewed on the oscilloscope by attaching a load resistance on the output. The function of the RC Filter is to filter any high frequency noise from the input supply which may contribute to a noisy output.

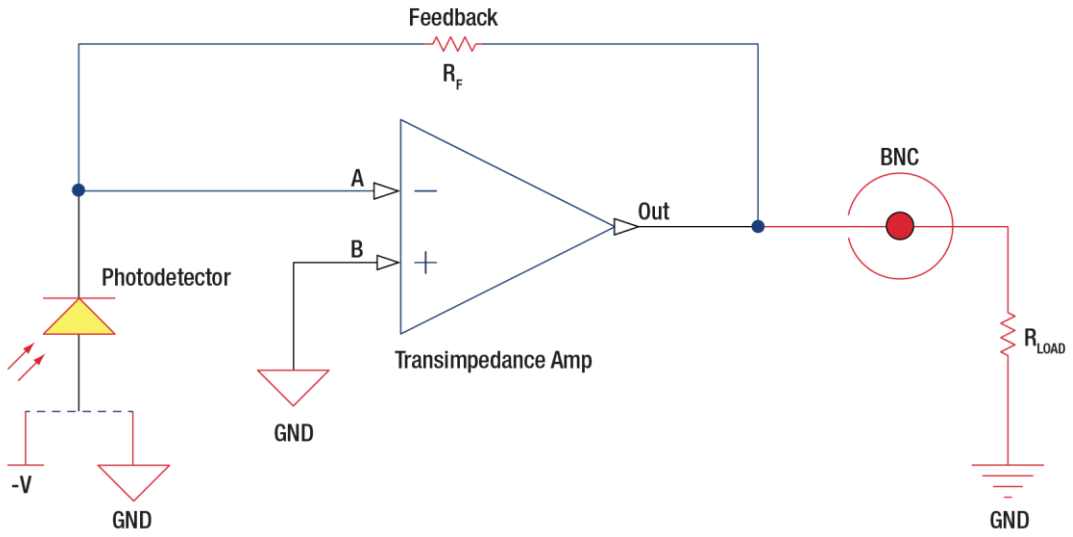


Figure 5 Photodetector with Transimpedance Amplifier Circuit Diagram

One can also use a photodetector with an amplifier for the purpose of achieving high gain. The user can choose whether to operate in Photovoltaic of Photoconductive modes. There are a few benefits of choosing this active circuit:

- Photovoltaic Mode: The circuit is held at zero volts across the photodiode since point A is held at the same potential as point B by the operational amplifier. This eliminates the possibility of dark current.
- Photoconductive mode: The photodiode is reversed biased, thus improving the bandwidth while lowering the junction capacitance. The gain of the detector is dependent on the feedback element (R_F). The bandwidth of the detector can be calculated using the following:

$$f(-3dB) = \sqrt{\frac{GBP}{4\pi R_f \times C_D}},$$

where GBP is the amplifier gain bandwidth product and C_D is the sum of the junction capacitance, amplifier capacitance, and feedback capacitance.

Chapter 5 Troubleshooting and Repair

Below are a few checks to help in troubleshooting problems that may arise. Please contact your local Thorlabs Technical Support office with any questions.

Problem	Suggested Solutions
There is no signal response.	Verify that the power is switched on and all connections are secure.
	Verify the proper terminating resistor is installed if using a Voltage measurement device.
	Verify that the optical signal wavelength is within the specified wavelength range.
	Verify that the optical signal is illuminating the detector active area.
	Connect the detector to an oscilloscope without a terminating resistor installed. Most general-purpose oscilloscopes will have a 1 MΩ input impedance. For visible detectors, point the detector toward a fluorescent light and verify that a 60 Hz (50 Hz outside the US) signal appears on the scope. If so, the device should be operating properly and the problem may be with the light source or alignment.
There is an AC signal present when the unit is turned off	The detector has an AC path to ground even with the switch in the OFF position. It is normal to see an output response to an AC signal with the switch in this state. However, because the detector is unbiased, operation in this mode is not recommended.
The output appears AC coupled with long rise times and the power switch is ON.	This is usually an indication that the battery level is low and needs to be changed. See the Battery Check and Battery Replacement Sections.

NOTICE

Do not remove the cover of the DET10X2 detector. There are no user serviceable parts in this product. Refer servicing to qualified personnel. Do not cover the device in order to prevent overheating of the instrument.

Chapter 6 Disposal



Thorlabs verifies our compliance with the WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) directive of the European Community and the corresponding national laws. Accordingly, all end users in the EC may return “end of life” Annex I category electrical and electronic equipment sold after August 13, 2005 to Thorlabs, without incurring disposal charges. Eligible units are marked with the crossed out “wheelie bin” logo (see right), were sold to and are currently owned by a company or institute within the EC and are not dissembled or contaminated. Contact Thorlabs for more information. Waste treatment is your own responsibility. “End of life” units must be returned to Thorlabs or handed to a company specializing in waste recovery. Do not dispose of the unit in a litter bin or at a public waste disposal site. It is the user’s responsibility to delete all private data stored on the device prior to disposal.

6.1 Return of Devices

This precision device is only serviceable if returned and properly packed into the complete original packaging including the complete shipment plus the cardboard insert that holds the enclosed devices. If necessary, ask for replacement packaging. Refer servicing to qualified personnel.

Chapter 7 Thorlabs Worldwide Contacts

For technical support or sales inquiries, please visit us at www.thorlabs.com/contact for our most up-to-date contact information.



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