



# **PbSe photoconductive detectors**

N E W P3207-08

# Infrared detectors with fast response and high sensitivity in 5 µm wavelength band

Compared to other detectors used in the same wavelength regions, PbSe photoconductive detectors have faster response and can operate at room temperature, making them widely used in gas analyzers, etc. Cooling these detectors increases the sensitivity and improves the S/N. So cooled type PbSe photoconductive detectors are widely used in high-precision photometry such as for analytical instruments.

#### Features

- High-speed response
- Room temperature type and TE-cooled type available
- Lower temperature detection limit: approx. 50 °C
- With bandpass filter: P3207-08

#### Applications

P9696 series

- Gas analyzer (CH4, CO, CO2)
- Radiation thermometer
- Flame detector
- Film thickness gauge
- Accessories (options)
- Heatsink for one-stage TE-cooled type A3179
- Heatsink for two-stage TE-cooled type A3179-01
- Temperature controller for TE-cooled type C1103-04
- Amplifier for PbS/PbSe photoconductive detector C3757-02
- Infrared detector module with preamp Non-cooled type P4245 Cooled type P4639

#### Absolute maximum ratings Photosensitive Thermistor TE-cooler TE-cooler Incident Supply\*3 Operating Storage Dimensional Package Type no. Cooling area power voltage current light level voltage temperature temperature Soldering outline\*1 dissipation\*2 consumption consumption Pin Vs Topr Tstg conditions (mm) (mW)(V) (A) $(W/cm^2)$ (V) (°C) (°C) P9696-02 2 × 2 (1)/STO-5 P9696-03 3 × 3 Non-cooled TO-5\*4 P3207-08 $2 \times 2$ (2)/S260 °C or (with filter) $1 \times 10^{-3}$ 100 -30 to +50 -55 to +60 less, within P9696-102 2 × 2 One-stage (3)/S0.85 1.5 10 seconds P9696-103 TE-cooled $3 \times 3$ **TO-8** 0.2 P9696-202 $2 \times 2$ Two-stage (4)/S 0.95 1.0 P9696-203 TE-cooled $3 \times 3$

#### Specifications / Absolute maximum ratings

\*1: S=Sapphire glass

\*2: Thermistor recommended power dissipation=0.03 mW max.

\*3: Voltage applied to a PbSe detector through a load resistor

\*4: Half width=140 nm

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.

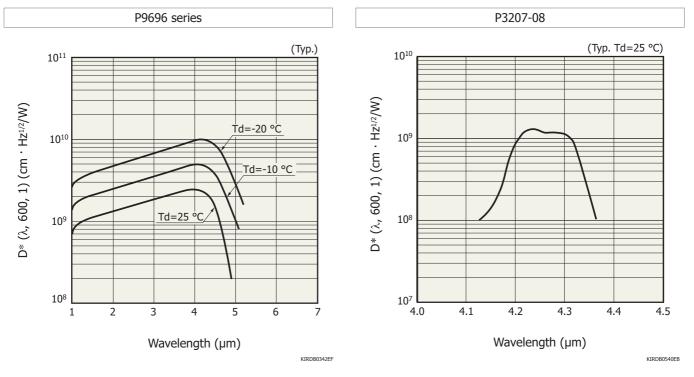
Type no.	Measurement condition	sensitivity wavelength	Cut-off	Photosensitivity <sup>*4</sup> S $\lambda = \lambda p$ Vs=15 V		Detectivity D*			Rise time tr		Thermistor	Thermistor	Dark
	Element temperature					(500, 600, 1)		(λp, 600, 1)	0 to 63%		resistance T=25 °C	B constant T=-10 to 25 °C	Pd
	Td	λр		Min.	Тур.	Min.	Тур.	Тур.	Тур.	Max.		1=-10 to 25 °C	
	(°C)	(µm)	(µm)	(V/W)	(V/W)	(cm · Hz <sup>1/2</sup> /W)	(cm · Hz <sup>1/2</sup> /W)	(cm · Hz <sup>1/2</sup> /W)	(µs)	(µs)	(kΩ)		(MΩ)
P9696-02	25	4.0	4.8	$1.5 \times 10^{3}$	$3 \times 10^{3}$		2.5 × 10 <sup>8</sup>	2.5 × 10 <sup>9</sup>	8	10	-	3300	0.1 to 3
P9696-03				$6.7 \times 10^{2}$	$1.3 \times 10^{3}$								
P3207-08*5		4.25	4.35	$7.8 \times 10^{2}$	$1.5 \times 10^{3}$	-	-	$1.3 \times 10^{9}$					
P9696-102	-10	4.1	5.1	5.6 × 10 <sup>3</sup>	7.5 × 10 <sup>3</sup>	2.5 × 10 <sup>8</sup>	$5 \times 10^{8}$	5 × 109	10	20	9.0		0.5 to 10
P9696-103				$2.5 \times 10^{3}$	$3.3 \times 10^{3}$								
P9696-202	-20	4.2	5.2	6.7 × 10 <sup>3</sup>	$1 \times 10^{4}$	$5 \times 10^{8}$	$1 \times 10^{9}$	$1 \times 10^{10}$					
P9696-203				$3 \times 10^{3}$	$4.7 \times 10^{3}$								

#### Electrical and optical characteristics (Typ., unless otherwise noted)

\*4: Chopping frequency=600 Hz, load resistance=nearly equal to detector dark resistance

\*5: Half width=140 nm

#### Spectral response





(Typ. Ta=25 °C)

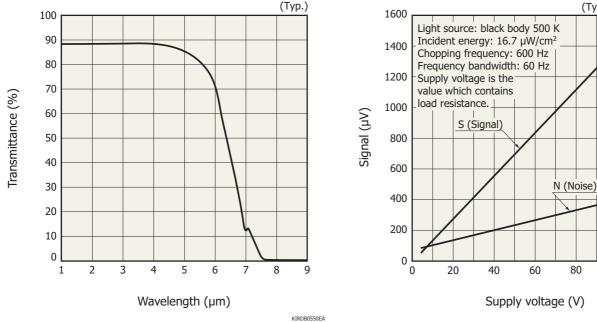
20

15

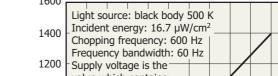
10

5

Noise (µV)



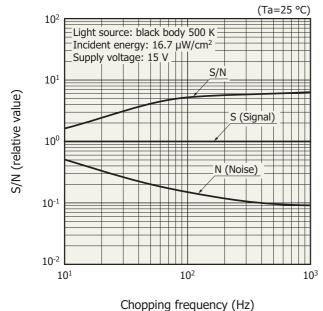
#### Spectral transmittance of window material



#### S/N vs. supply voltage (P9696-02)



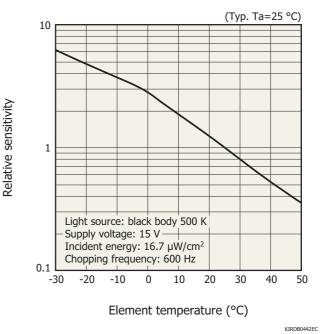
100



#### S/N vs. chopping frequency

Increasing the chopping frequency reduces the 1/f noise and results in an S/N improvement. The S/N can also be improved by narrowing the noise bandwidth using a lock-in amplifier.

Photosensitivity vs. element temperature

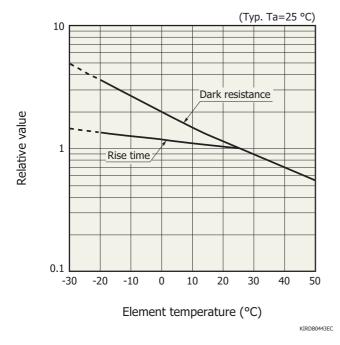


Cooling the device enhances its sensitivity, but the sensitivity also depends on the load resistance in the circuit.

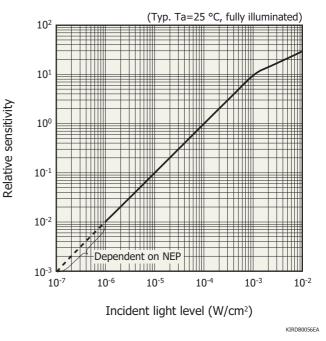


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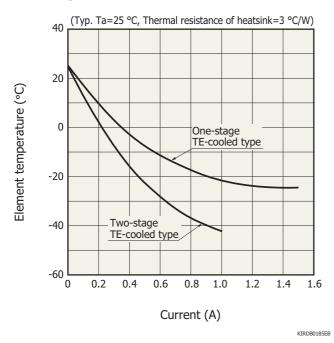
#### Dark resistance, rise time vs. element temperature



Linearity

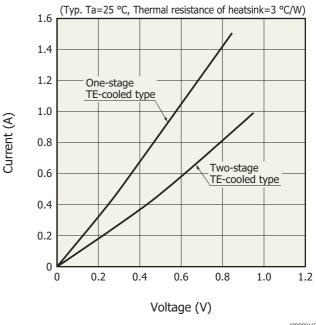


By making the incident light spot smaller than the photosensitive area, the upper limit of the linearity becomes lower.



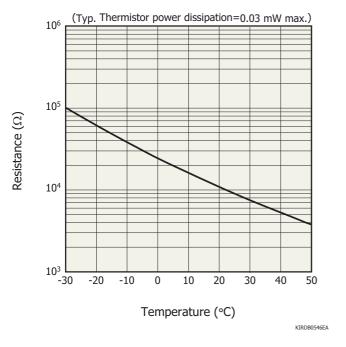
#### - Cooling characteristics of TE-cooler

#### - Current vs. voltage characteristics of TE-cooler



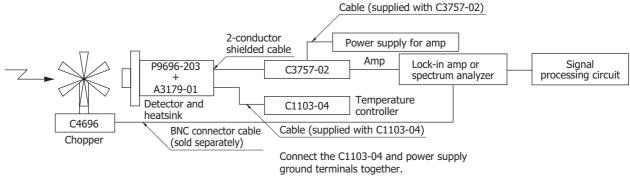
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### Thermistor temperature characteristics

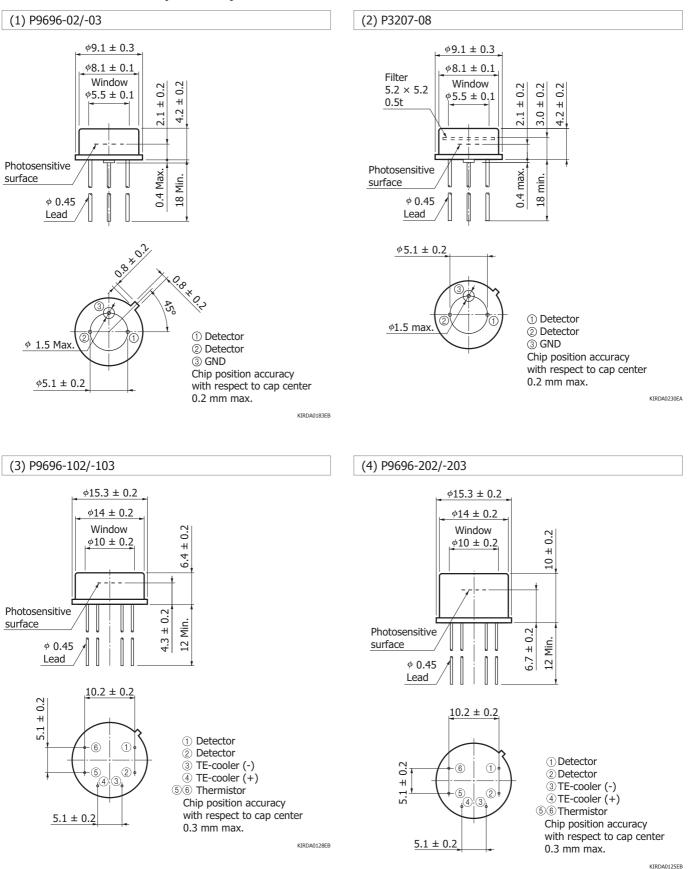




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#### Dimensional outlines (unit: mm)



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- Precautions
  - Notice
  - · Metal, ceramic, Plastic products/Precautions
- Technical information
  - · infrared detector/technical information

Information described in this material is current as of July, 2013.

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The product warranty is valid for one year after delivery and is limited to product repair or replacement for defects discovered and reported to us within that one year period. However, even if within the warranty period we accept absolutely no liability for any loss caused by natural disasters or improper product use.

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