Signal processing circuit for 2-D PSD C4674, C4757, C4758, C7563



Signal processing circuit designed to facilitate operation of 2-D Position Sensitive Detector

Features

- No complicated adjustment required Position measurement can be made simply by mounting 2-D PSD.
- Output voltage directly representing the position data The position (mm) of a light spot from the PSD center is obtained as an output voltage (V).

Accurate position detection Accurate position data can be obtained, independent of light intensity.

 Compact on-board configuration A head amplifiers, signal addition/subtraction circuits, and analog divider are mounted on a compact PC board.

■ Four models are available to meet various 2-D PSD types

PSD type	DC signal processing circuit	AC signal processing circuit
Pin-cushion type PSD	C4674	C7563
Duo-lateral type PSD	C4757	-
Tetra-lateral type PSD	C4758	-

DC signal processing circuit

Suitable for DC light displacement measurement.

• AC signal processing circuit

Designed specifically for pulse (AC) signal detection.

Has a synchronous circuit, S/H (sample & hold) circuit and LED driver circuit.

Use of a pulse-driven LED ensures reliable operation even under background light.

Combination with Hamamatsu 2-D PSD

Each signal processing circuit can be used with the following Hamamatsu 2-D PSD.

PSD		1	Duo-lateral type	Tetra-lateral type			
Signal processing circuit	S1880	S1881	S2044	S5990-01	S5991-01	S1300	S1200
C4674	0	O *1	0	O *2	O *2		
C4757						0	
C4758							0
C7563	0	0 ^{*1}	0	O *2	0 ^{*2}		

*1: Connected externally

*2: Using attachment board

Accessories

The mating connectors to a power supply/signal readout device and the boards for mounting surface-mounting ceramic package PSD are supplied with each signal processing circuit.

Type No.	Accessory					
	Supplied connector	Attachment board				
C4674	HDEB-9S (made by Hirose Electric)	for mounting S5990-01, S5991-01				
C4757		-				
C4758	58 HDAB-15S (made by Hirose Electric)	-				
C7563		for mounting S5990-01, S5991-01				



Applications

Displacement measurements using 2-D PSD

Various studies using 2-D PSD

Evaluation of 2-D PSD

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Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter		Symbol		DC circuit	AC circuit	Unit	
			C4674	C4757	C4758	C7563	Unit
	Supply voltage	Vcc Max.		V			
Signal processor	Input current	IIN Max.		А			
	Output short-circuit time	-		S			
	Operating temperature	Topr		°C			
	Transistor collector-emitter voltage	VCE	-	-	-	+50	V
LED driver	Transistor collector current *3	Ic	-	-	-	2	А
	Transistor collector dissipation *3	Pc	-	_	_	900	mW

■ Specifications (Ta=25 °C, Vcc=±15 V)

	Parameter		Condition	DC circuit			AC circuit	Unit
				C4674	C4757	C4758	C7563	
	Head-amp conversion impedance *4		Factory setup prior to shipping		V/A			
	Feedback capacitance	Cf	Factory setup prior to shipping	100			22	pF
Signal processor	Input signal current *5	lin	Photocurrent with PSD installed			А		
	Rise time tr		Output response time versus movement of light spot position, measured with PSD installed.	30				μs
	PSD reverse bias voltage	VR	-		V			
	Output offset voltage	Vos	*7		mV			
	Output voltage amplitude *6	Vo	With PSD installed and light spot falling on edge of active area.		-10 t	o +10		V
	Output noise (analog divider)	Vn	All range * ⁷		5			mVp-p
	Current consumption	lcc	*7	±15 ±0		±60	mA	
	Transistor collector current	lc	*3	-	-	-	680	mAp-p
LED	Repetition frequency	f⊤	*8	-	-	-	333	Hz
driver	Output type	-	-	-	-	-	Open collector	-

*3: Duty ratio: 3/100, pulse width: 90 µs, LED: Hamamatsu L1915-01 (sold separately)

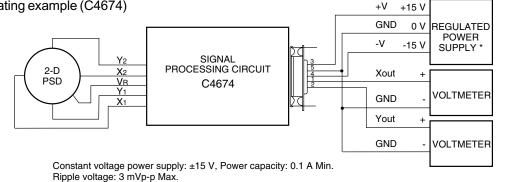
*4: These resistors are lead types and inserted into sockets, so it can be easily to exchange by the user if necessary in a range between 1 × 10⁴ to 1 × 10⁶ Ω . For more details, see the instruction manual that comes with the product.

*5: The circuit does not operate correctly when input signal level is not appropriate.

*6: Maximum output amplitude can be adjusted in a range of ±2 to ±10 V according to PSD type to be used.

*7: Measured without PSD and with LED turned off, while using a current source of 20 µA (X1=X2=Y1=Y2) substituting for PSD photocurrent. In the case of C7563, however, pulse current with a duty ratio of 3/100 and a pulse width of 90 µs is supplied. *8: Repetition frequency 333 Hz (duty ratio: 3/100, pulse width: 90 µs) cannot be modulated.

Operating example (C4674)

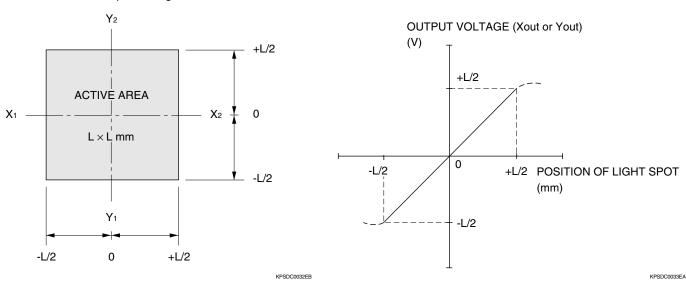


Condition

1. Light source	LED (λ=900 nm)	The followings are obtaine	d with the conditions listed
2. Light spot diameter	φ200 μm	on the left.	
3. PSD used	S1880 (12 × 12 mm)		
 PSD photocurrent 	10 µA	Output voltage amplitude	VFS (X)=±6 V
Signal processing circuit	C4674		$V_{FS}(Y) = \pm 6 V$
Frequency bandwidth	10 Hz	Position resolution	$\Delta x=0.1 \ \mu m \ approx.$
7. Voltmeter	KEITHLEY model 195 A		
		(calculated values)	∆y=0.1 µm approx.

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■ 2-D PSD and output voltage

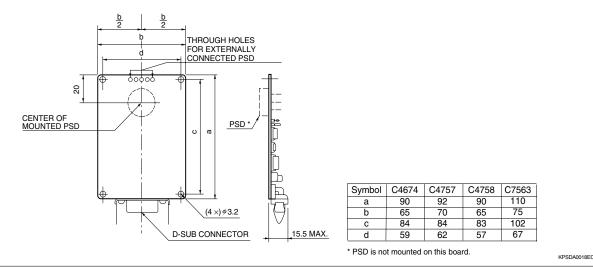
Parameter		P	Duo-lateral type	Tetra-lateral type	Unit			
	S1880	S1881 * ⁹	S2044	S5990-01	S5991-01	S1300	S1200	
Active area length L	12	22	4.7	4	9	13	13	mm
Output voltage amplitude Vo (X)	±6	±5.5	±2.35	±2	±4.5	±6.5	±6.5	V
Output voltage amplitude Vo (Y)	±6	±5.5	±2.35	±2	±4.5	±6.5	±6.5	V

*9: The position (mm) of light spot from the center is twice the output voltage (V) for the S1881.

If the incident light spot is not sufficiently focused on the PSD, i.e., the light spot diameter is large, and falls upon near the edge of the active area, part of the light spot may go outside the active area, thus degrading position accuracy.

The output voltage amplitude values listed above are measured when the light spot diameter is made as small as possible within the range in which adequate intensity is maintained.

■ Dimensional outline (unit: mm, tolerance: ±0.2 mm)



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