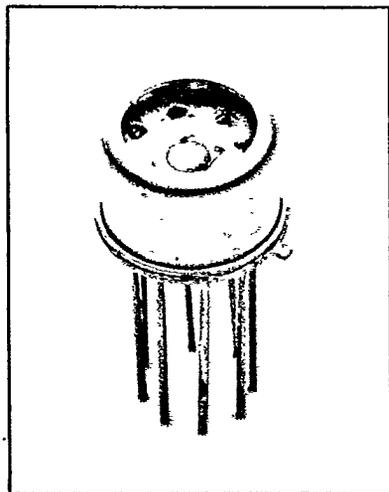


Molelectron
DETECTOR INCORPORATED**P1-70**
Ultra-Low Noise
Pyroelectric Detector/FET Preamp

T-65-13

**Features**

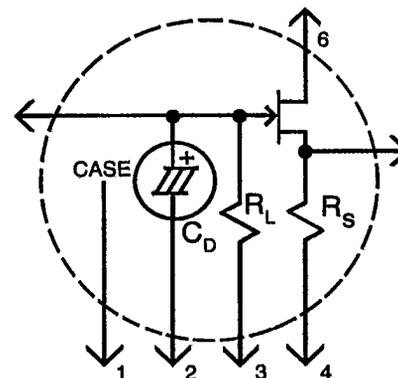
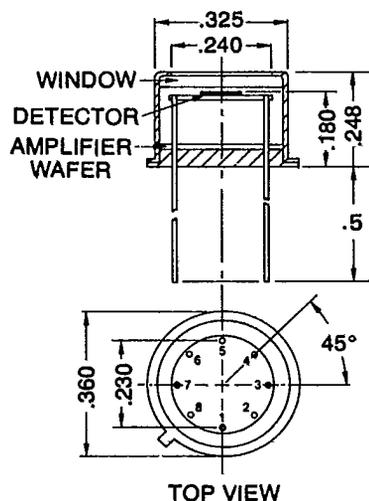
- Rugged LiTaO_3 material
- 610°C Curie temperature
- $0.2\%/^\circ\text{C}$ temperature stability
- Non-hygroscopic
- Broad spectral range .001 to 1000 microns
- Low noise
- 0°C to 70°C operation
- Optional windows
- Low leakage current hybrid FET preamplifiers
- Low NEP $0.3 \times 10^{-9} \text{ W/Hz}^{1/2}$

Applications

- Laser power and energy measurement
- Non-contact temperature measurement
- Security and surveillance systems
- Process control
- X-ray calorimetry
- Gas analyzer instrumentation
- Solar instrumentation
- IR Spectrometry

The P1-70 series features a 1, 2, 3, or 5 mm standard detector element and incorporates a specially selected low leakage current hybrid FET circuit. Because it uses a 3×10^{11} -ohm load/feedback resistor, this series offers superlative narrow-band low NEP performance. An external parallel load resistor can be used to extend the uniform frequency response bandwidth to an upper -3dB frequency of 100 kHz.

Convenient pin connections are available for using the P1-70 in either a source follower or gain configuration as a first stage for either a voltage or current mode amplifier. External Operation is from +9VDC with -20dB supply rejection.

**Performance Specifications P1-70**CHARACTERISTICS (25°C
unless otherwise noted)

ELEMENT ONLY	P1-71			P1-72			P1-73			P1-75			UNIT	CONDITIONS
	Min	Typ	Max											
D_{ia} Active Diameter	1			2			3			5			mm	
R_i Current Responsivity	.5	1		.25	.5		.25	.5		.13	.25		$\mu\text{A/Watt}$	$\lambda = 632.8 \text{ nm}$, $f \approx 15 \text{ Hz}$
C_d Element Capacitance	15			24			54			75			pF	$f = 1 \text{ KHz}$
f_r Thermal 3db Frequency	3.5	6		1.6	3		.8	2		.5	1		Hz	$P_{avg} \leq 10 \text{ mW}$

ELEMENT AND FET	P1-71			P1-72			P1-73			P1-75			UNIT	CONDITIONS
R_v Voltage Responsivity (See Figures 1-4)	400	900		100	200		45	90		12	25			
NEP Noise Equivalent Power (See Figures 1 and 2)	0.3	0.7		0.6	1.8		1.0	2.5		2.0	4.5		$10^{-9} \text{ W/Hz}^{1/2}$	$\lambda = 632.8 \text{ nm}$, $f = 15 \text{ Hz}$, BW = 1 Hz
D^* Detectivity	1.3	3		1.0	3		1.0	2.7		1.0	2.2		$10^6 \text{ cm}^2/\text{Hz}^{1/2}\text{Watt}$	$\lambda = 632.8 \text{ nm}$, $f = 15 \text{ Hz}$, BW = 1 Hz
f_H Flat Frequency Response	100K			100K			100K			100K			Hz	External Load Resistor
R_L Internal Load Resistor	3			3			1			1			10^{11} Ohms	
R_o Output Impedance Source Follower Gain Configuration	5K	50K		Ohms										
$P_{max avg}$ Maximum Average Power	50			50			50			50			m Watts	
V_{DD} Supply Voltage	+9	+15		+9	+15		+9	+15		+9	+15		Volts	15 Volts only with gain configuration. V_o max is 9 volts.

1322 D-01

Note: 1. R_i, R_v, NEP and D^* are specified at 632.8nm with windowless detector. These parameters improve 30% at 10.6 μm .
2. If CC Black Absorbing Coating is specified R_i, R_v, NEP and D^* can improve by 20 to 40% at all wavelengths. However, this coating limits their use to frequencies $< 100 \text{ Hz}$.



1520B Dell Avenue
Campbell, California 95008
(408) 289-8211 Telex 510 6002 976
FAX 408 379 1071

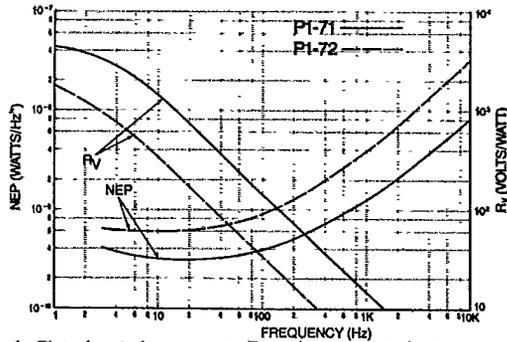


Fig. 1. Plot of typical responsivity R_V and noise equivalent power NEP versus frequency for P1-71 and P1-72 pyroelectric detectors.

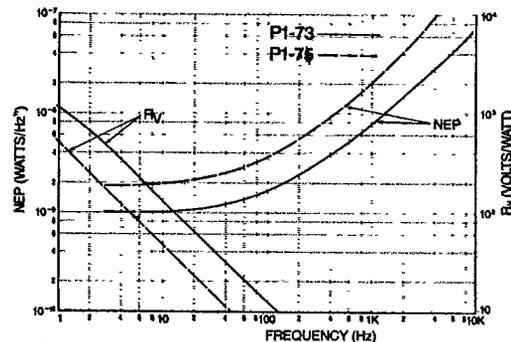


Fig. 2. Plot of typical responsivity R_V and noise equivalent power NEP versus frequency for P1-73 and P1-75 pyroelectric detectors.

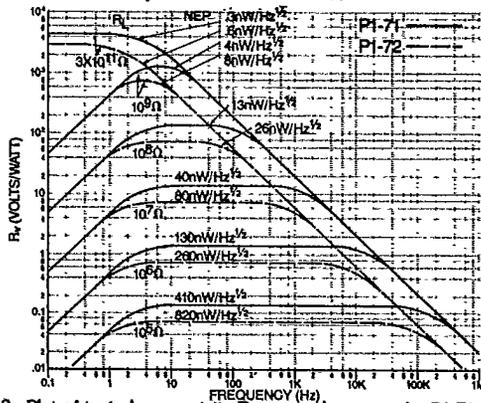


Fig. 3. Plot of typical responsivity R_V versus frequency for P1-71 and P1-72 pyroelectric detectors with various external load resistors.

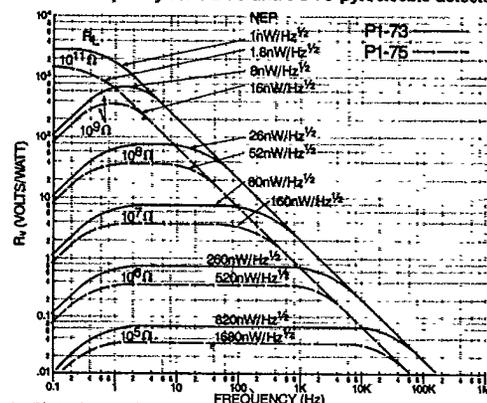


Fig. 4. Plot of typical responsivity R_V versus frequency for P1-73 and P1-75 pyroelectric detectors with various external load resistors.

Typical Circuit Diagrams

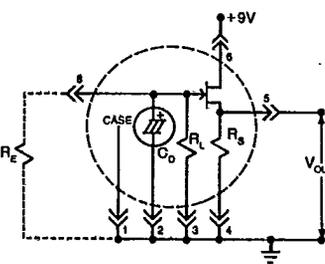


Fig. 5 Source follower circuit

Note: R_E is an optional external resistor used for wider flat bandwidth but correspondingly lower responsivity R_V .

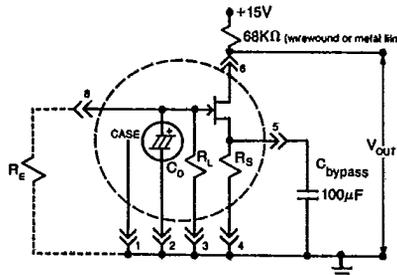


Fig. 6 Voltage gain circuit

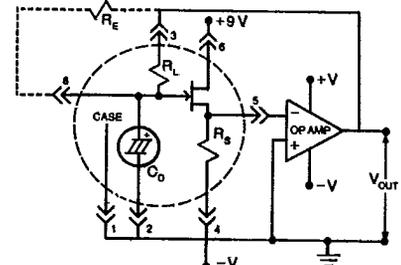


Fig. 7 Current mode circuit

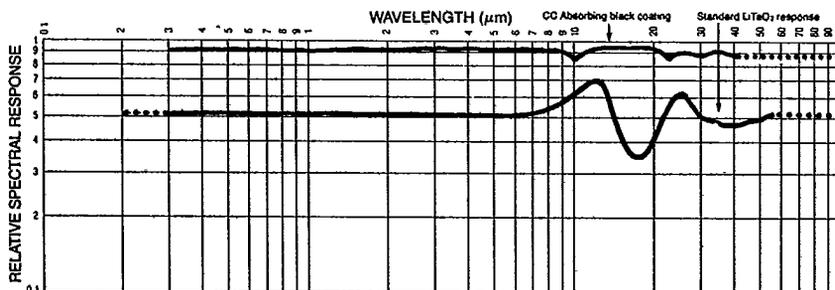


Fig. 8. Relative spectral response vs wavelength

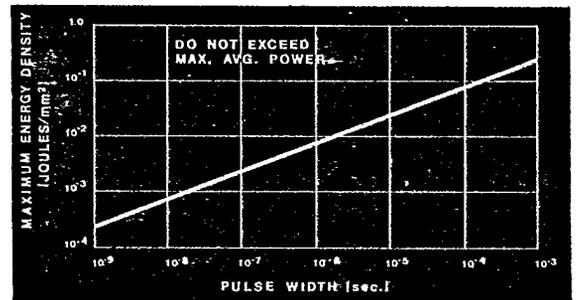


Fig. 9. Energy density damage threshold