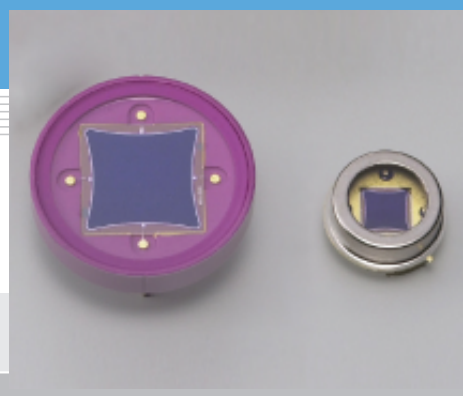


# Two-dimensional PSD S1880, S2044

Non-discrete position sensor utilizing photodiode surface resistance



PSD (Position Sensitive Detector) is an optoelectronic position sensor utilizing photodiode surface resistance. Unlike discrete element detectors such as CCD, PSD provides continuous position data and features high position resolution and high-speed response.

## Features

- High position resolution
- Wide spectral response range
- High-speed response
- Simultaneous measurements of position and intensity
- Position is measured independent of light-spot size
- High reliability

## Applications

- Optical position and angle sensing
- Remote optical control systems
- Automatic range finder systems
- Displacement and vibration monitors
- Laser beam alignment
- Medical equipment

### General ratings / Absolute maximum ratings

| Parameter             | Symbol              | S1880      | S2044     | Unit |
|-----------------------|---------------------|------------|-----------|------|
| Package               | -                   | Ceramic    | Metal     | -    |
| Active area size      | -                   | 12 × 12    | 4.7 × 4.7 | mm   |
| Reverse voltage       | V <sub>R</sub> Max. | 20         |           | V    |
| Operating temperature | T <sub>opr</sub>    | -10 to +60 |           | °C   |
| Storage temperature   | T <sub>stg</sub>    | -20 to +80 |           | °C   |

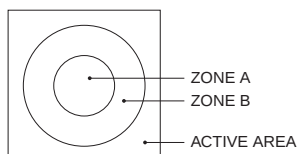
### Electrical and optical characteristics (Typ. T<sub>a</sub>=25 °C, unless otherwise noted)

| Parameter                           | Symbol           | Condition                                           | S1880 |             |      | S2044 |             |      | Unit       |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|-------------|------|-------|-------------|------|------------|
|                                     |                  |                                                     | Min.  | Typ.        | Max. | Min.  | Typ.        | Max. |            |
| Spectral response range             | $\lambda$        |                                                     | -     | 320 to 1060 | -    | -     | 320 to 1060 | -    | nm         |
| Peak sensitivity wavelength         | $\lambda_p$      |                                                     | -     | 920         | -    | -     | 920         | -    | nm         |
| Photo sensitivity                   | S                | $\lambda = \lambda_p$                               | -     | 0.6         | -    | -     | 0.6         | -    | A/W        |
| Interelectrode resistance *1        | R <sub>ie</sub>  | V <sub>b</sub> =1 V                                 | 5     | 10          | 15   | 5     | 10          | 15   | k $\Omega$ |
| Position detection error *2         | ZONE A           | E                                                   | -     | ±80         | ±150 | -     | ±40         | ±100 | $\mu$ m    |
|                                     | ZONE B           |                                                     | -     | ±150        | ±250 | -     | ±70         | ±150 |            |
| Saturation current                  | I <sub>st</sub>  | V <sub>R</sub> =5 V<br>R <sub>L</sub> =1 k $\Omega$ | -     | 0.5         | -    | -     | 0.5         | -    | mA         |
| Dark current                        | I <sub>D</sub>   | V <sub>R</sub> =5 V                                 | -     | 1.0         | 500  | -     | 0.5         | 5    | nA         |
| Temp. coefficient of I <sub>D</sub> | T <sub>CID</sub> |                                                     | -     | 1.15        | -    | -     | 1.15        | -    | times/°C   |
| Rise time                           | t <sub>r</sub>   | V <sub>R</sub> =5 V<br>R <sub>L</sub> =1 k $\Omega$ | -     | 1.5         | -    | -     | 0.3         | -    | $\mu$ s    |
| Terminal capacitance                | C <sub>t</sub>   | V <sub>R</sub> =5 V<br>f=10 kHz                     | -     | 300         | -    | -     | 45          | -    | pF         |
| Position resolution *3              | -                |                                                     | -     | 1.5         | -    | -     | 0.6         | -    | $\mu$ m    |

\*1: Measured between two output terminals opposite to each other, and the other terminals are open-circuited on measurement.

\*2: The radius of Zones A and B depend on the product type. They are determined as follows:

| Type No. | ZONE A (mm) | ZONE B (mm)      |
|----------|-------------|------------------|
| S1880    | 2.5         | 5                |
| S2044    | 0.9         | 4 × 4 (quadrate) |



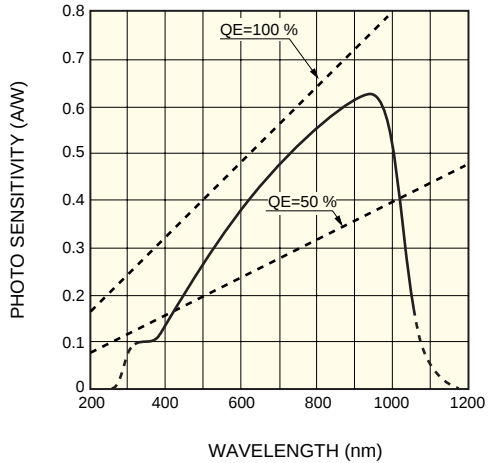
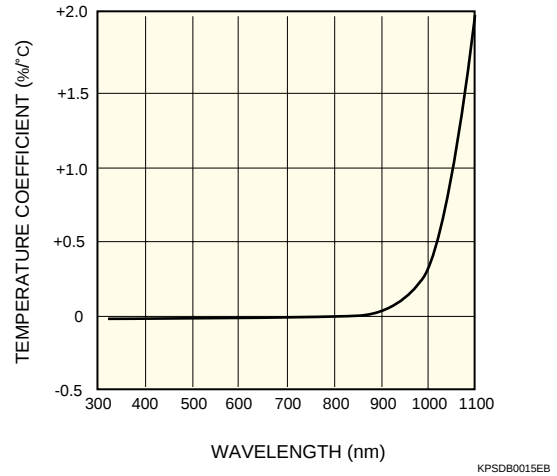
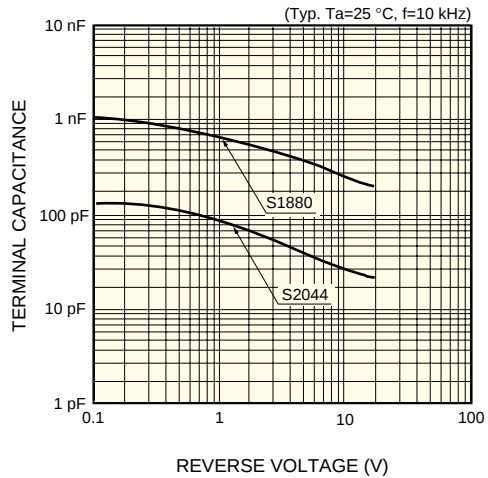
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**SOLID STATE DIVISION**

**\*3: Position resolution**

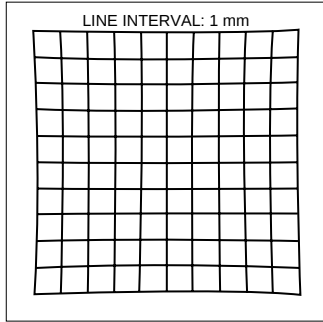
This is the minimum detectable light spot displacement. The detection limit is indicated by distance on the photosensitive surface. The numerical value of the resolution of a position sensor using a PSD is proportional to both the length of the PSD and the noise of the measuring system (resolution deteriorates) and inversely proportional to the photocurrent (incident energy) of the PSD (resolution improves).

- Light source: LED (900 nm)
- Spot Light size:  $\phi 200\ \mu\text{m}$
- Frequency range: 1 kHz
- Photocurrent:  $1\ \mu\text{A}$
- Circuit system input noise:  $1\ \mu\text{V}$  (1 kHz)
- Interelectrode resistance: Typical value (Refer to specification table.)

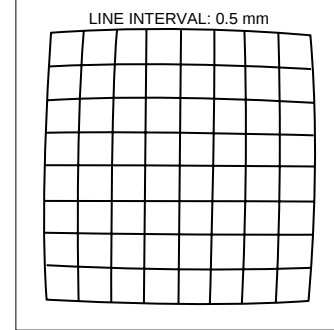
**■ Spectral response****■ Photo sensitivity temperature characteristic****■ Terminal capacitance vs. reverse voltage**

## ■ Example of position detectability ( $T_a=25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $\lambda=900\text{ nm}$ , spot light size: $\phi 200\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ )

S1880



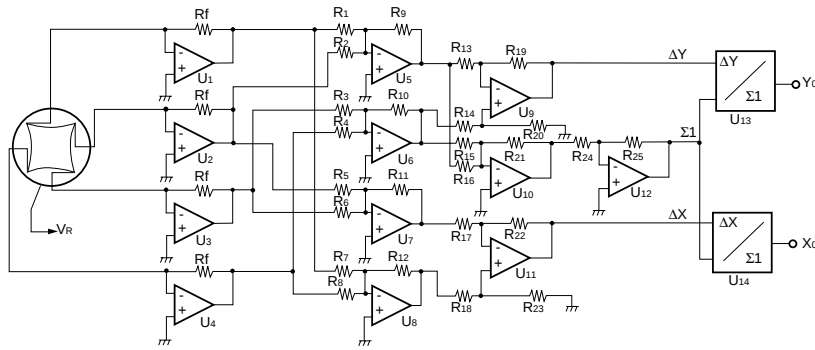
S2044



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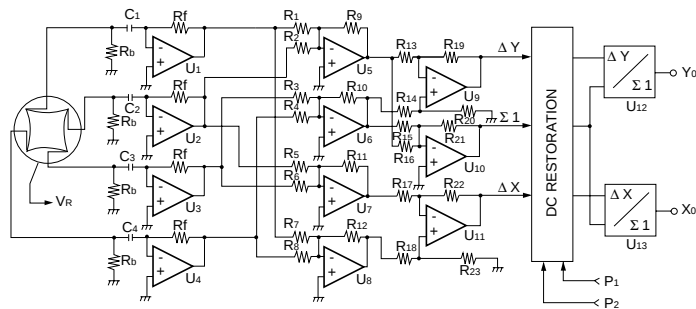
## ■ Example of DC-operating circuit



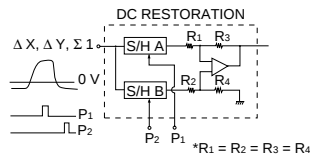
R1 - R25: same value  
Rf: depends on input level  
U1 - U4: low drift head amplifier, TL071, etc.  
U13, U14: analog divider, AD538 (Analog Devices), etc.

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## ■ Example of AC-operating circuit



R1 - R24: same value  
Rf: depends on input level  
U1 - U4: low drift head amplifier, TL071, etc.  
U12, U13: analog divider, AD538 (Analog Devices), etc.

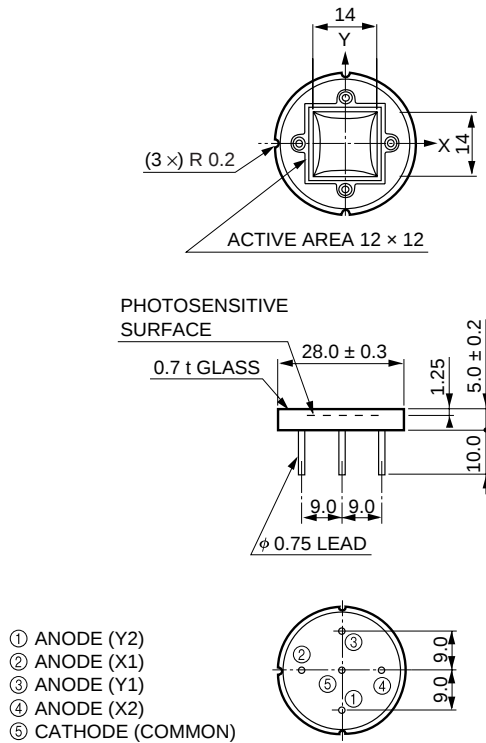


\*R1 = R2 = R3 = R4

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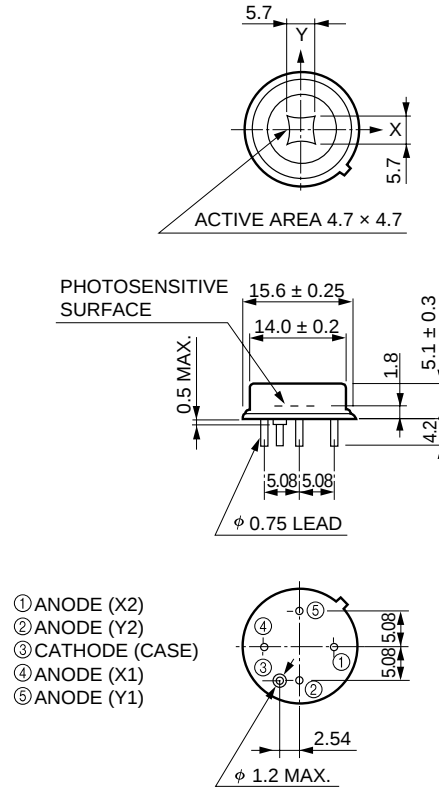
## ■ Dimensional outlines (unit: mm)

S1880



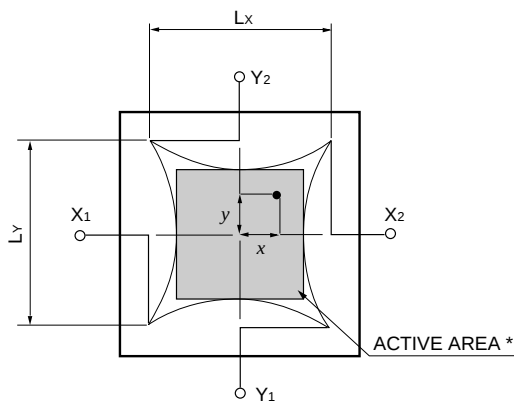
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S2044



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## ■ Active area chart



\* Active area is specified at the inscribed square.

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## ■ Position conversion formula

$$\frac{(I_{X2} + I_{Y1}) - (I_{X1} + I_{Y2})}{I_{X1} + I_{X2} + I_{Y1} + I_{Y2}} = \frac{2x}{L_X}$$

$$\frac{(I_{X2} + I_{Y2}) - (I_{X1} + I_{Y1})}{I_{X1} + I_{X2} + I_{Y1} + I_{Y2}} = \frac{2y}{L_Y}$$

S1880: Lx=14 mm

Ly=14 mm

S2044: Lx=5.7 mm

Ly=5.7 mm

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