Photosensor amplifiers, Photodiode modules

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To make our photodiodes easier to use, we offer photosensor amplifiers and photodiode modules with an internal current-to-voltage conversion amplifier. Several types with different conversion impedance and frequency characteristics are available.

Conversion impedance vs. cutoff frequency



Block diagram



Photosensor amplifiers

Photosensor amplifiers are modules that incorporate a current-to-voltage conversion amplifier designed to amplify weak photocurrent in a photodiode with low noise.

1 - 1 Features

High accuracy and low noise

High-precision, low-noise components are used and arranged in a noise-resistant configuration. The C6386-01 and C9329-01 have a zero adjustment function to eliminate the offset.

- Dry battery operation (C6386-01, C9329-01)
- Switchable detection sensitivity (C6386-01, C9329-01)
- ▶ Wide bandwidth type available (C8366/-01)

The C8366/-01 wide-band type achieves high-speed response since a trimmer can adjust the feedback capacitance according to the PIN photodiode being connected.

Optical fiber type available (C6386-01)

The C6386-01 optical fiber type uses an optical fiber that guides light to the internal photodiode. This reduces effects from noise on the photodiode and circuitry even if there is a noise source near the location of the light being measured.

With a data logger function (C9329-01)

[Figure 1-1] Oscilloscope output example of analog signal (C9329-01)



Vertical axis: 1 V/div., horizontal axis: 400 µs/div. S2281-01 photodiode with BNC connector (Ct=3300 pF typ.), middle range Light source: infrared LED (L9337-01), pulse width: 2 ms Measuring device: TEKTRONIX TDS3034B (BW 20 MHz) Ambient temperature: 25 °C, overshoot: approx. 3%



The input section of the C9329-01 photosensor amplifier is a BNC connector, so use a BNC plug coaxial cable to connect it to a photodiode.

Use a dry battery or stabilized DC power supply to supply power to the photosensor amplifier.

Analog or digital operation mode is selectable for data output. In analog mode, measurements are made by connecting the output to a measuring device such as an oscilloscope using a BNC plug coaxial cable. In digital mode, digital signals (16 bits) can be obtained by serial connection (RS-232C) to a PC.

[Figure 1-2] Connection example (C9329-01, digital operation mode)



*2: Accessories *3: Please refer to the instruction manual for dry battery installation and replacement.

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[Table 1-1] Hamamatsu photosensor amplifiers

2. Photodiode modules

Photodiode modules are high-precision photodetectors that include a Si or InGaAs photodiode together with a current-to-voltage conversion amplifier. The output is an analog voltage and can be easily checked with a voltmeter and the like.

Photodiode modules have a sensitivity range (high/ low) switching function, so a highly accurate output can be obtained by selecting a sensitivity range that matches the light level to be detected.



Internal photodiode

Si photodiode, InGaAs photodiode, two-color detector types are available.

- Voltage output for easy handling
- Selectable sensitivity (high/low range)
- Compact size
- Can be mounted on optical bench rod (M4)

Type no.	Feature	Photodiode	Output	Zero adjustment knob	Conversion impedance (V/A)	Cutoff frequency	Power supply	
C6386-01	With optical fiber (1 m)	Internally mounted	Analog	Yes	10 ³	10 MHz	Stabilized DC power supply (±15 V) or dry battery (9 V × 2)	
					10 ⁴	3 MHz		
					10 ⁵	1 MHz		
C8366/-01	Wide bandwidth	Sold separately (high-speed Si PIN photodiode)	Analog	No	10 ³	100 MHz	Stabilized DC power supply (±15 V)	
C9051-01	Small board type	Sold separately (terminal capacitance: 15 nF or less)	Analog	No	10 ⁸	16 Hz	Stabilized DC power supply (12 V)	
C9329-01	For low-level light	Sold separately (terminal capacitance: 5 nF or less)	Analog Digital	Yes	10 ⁵ , 10 ⁷	1600 Hz	Stabilized DC power supply	
					10 ⁹	16 Hz	(12 V) or dry battery (9 V)	
			3		10	10112	(, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	



[Figure 2-1] Block diagram

(a) C10439-01/-02/-03/-07/-08/-09/-10/-11



(b) C10439-15



[Table 2-1] Hamamatsu photodiode modules



Secure with BNC cable E2573*2 DC voltmeter, nch rod, etc. DC voltmeter, *1: Accessories oscilloscope, etc. *2: Sold separately. If you are using an off-the-shelf cable, make sure that it is within 3 m in length.

2 - 4 Applications

[Figure 2-3] Photodiode module application examples

(a) Optical power monitors, laser/LED monitors, and illuminometers



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Type no.	Photodiode	Photosensitive area (mm)	Output	Conversion impedance (V/A)	Cutoff frequency	Power supply
C10439-01		2.4 × 2.4	-	High gain: 10 ⁹ Low gain: 10 ⁷	High gain: 10 Hz Low gain: 1 kHz	Stabilized DC power supply (±5 to ±12 V)
C10439-02		5.8 × 5.8				
C10439-03	Si	10 × 10				
C10439-07		2.4 × 2.4	-	High gain: 10 ⁶ Low gain: 10 ⁴	High gain: 1 kHz Low gain: 100 kHz*	
C10439-08		5.8 × 5.8				
C10439-09		10 × 10				
C10439-10		φ1	Analog			
C10439-11	InGaAs	φ3				
C10439-15	Si	2.4 × 2.4		High gain: 10 ⁶ Low gain: 10 ⁵	High gain: 10 kHz Low gain: 100 kHz*	
	InGaAs	φ1				

* When output amplitude is 2 Vp-p





Information described in this material is current as of February 2025.

Product specifications are subject to change without prior notice due to improvements or other reasons. This document has been carefully prepared and the information contained is believed to be accurate. In rare cases, however, there may be inaccuracies such as text errors. Before using these products, always contact us for the delivery specification sheet to check the latest specifications.

Light source

Diffused light

KACCC0415EA

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