

Precautions for Use

Operating temperature

A detector should be operated at its optimal temperature given in the test report.

Maximum voltage

Do not operate the photovoltaic detector at higher bias voltages than suggested in the test report.

Be careful using ohmmeters for photovoltaic detectors!

Standard ohmmeters may overbias and damage the detector. This is especially true for small or SWIR photovoltaic detectors. Bias of 10 mV can be used for resistance measurements of any type of detector. Ask for conditions of I-V plot measurements!

Usage

Devices can operate in the 10-80% humidity, in the -20°C to +30°C ambient temperature range. Operation at >30°C ambient may reduce performance for standard Peltier controllers. Ask for systems that can operate at 30-80°C ambient.

Storage

The following conditions should be fulfilled for safe and reliable operation of detector:

- ⌚ store in dark place, 10% to 90% humidity and -20°C to +50°C temperatures
- ⌚ avoid exposing to the direct sunlight and strong UV/VIS light as this may result in degradation of a detector performance
- ⌚ avoid electrostatic discharges at leads therefore, the devices should be stored having leads shorted.

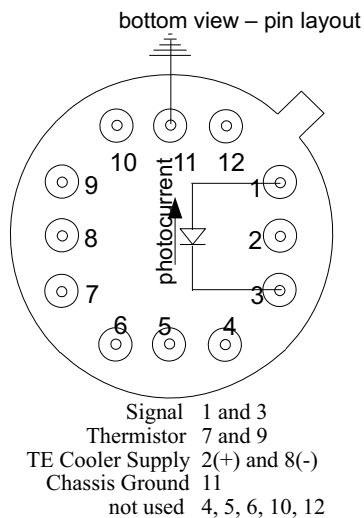
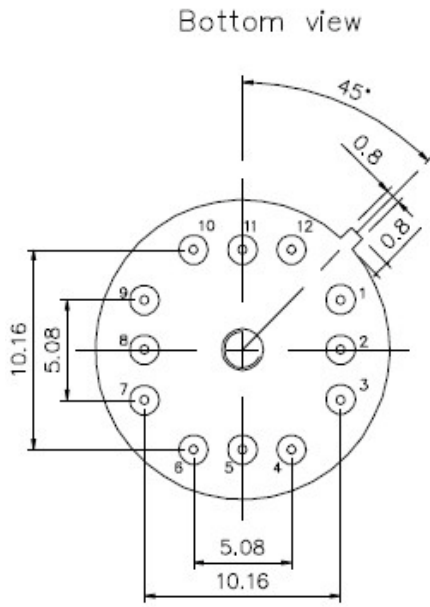
Handling

Some IR window materials such as BaF₂ are soft. Particular attention should be paid to not scratch a surface of the window. A damaged window may entirely degrade the detector performance. Excessive mechanical stress applied to the package itself or to a device containing the package may result in permanent damage. Peltier element inside thermoelectrically cooled detectors is susceptible to mechanical shocks. Great care should be taken when handling cooled detectors.

Beam Power Limitations

Damage thresholds, specified as integrated power of incoming radiation:

- ⌚ For devices without immersion lens irradiated with continuous wave (CW) or single pulse longer than 1 μs irradiance on the active area must not exceed 100 W/cm². The irradiance of a pulse shorter than 1 μs must not exceed 1 MW/cm²
- ⌚ For optically immersed devices irradiated with CW or single pulse longer than 1 μs irradiance on the apparent optical active area must not exceed 2.5 W/cm². The irradiance of the pulse shorter than 1 μs must not exceed 10 kW/cm²



- ⌚ For repeated irradiation with pulses shorter than 1 μ s, the equivalent CW irradiation, average power over the pulse - to - pulse period should be less than the CW damage threshold according to equation: equivalent CW radiation power = [(pulse peak power)/(focus area)]*[(pulse duration)*(repetition rate)].
- ⌚ Saturation thresholds vary by detector type and can be provided upon request.

Shaping Leads

Avoid bending the leads at a distance less than 2 mm from a base of the package to prevent glass seal damage. When shaping the leads, maximum two right angle bends and three twists at the distance minimum 6 mm from the base of the package. Keep the leads of the detecting element shorted when shaping!

Soldering Leads

IR detectors can be easily damaged by excessive heat. Special care should be taken when soldering the leads. Usage of heat sinks is highly recommended. Tweezers can be used for this purpose; when soldering, clamp a lead at a place between the soldering iron and the base of the package. To avoid destructive influence of ESD and other accidental voltages (e.g. from a non-grounded soldering iron) rules for handling LSI integrated circuits should be applied to IR detectors too. Leads should be soldered at 370°C or below within 5 seconds.

Cleaning Window

Keep the window clean. Use a soft cotton cloth damped with isopropyl alcohol and wipe off the surface gently if necessary.

Mechanical Shocks

The Peltier elements may be damaged by excessive mechanical shock or vibration. Care is recommended during manipulations and normal use. Drop impacts against a hard surface are particularly dangerous.