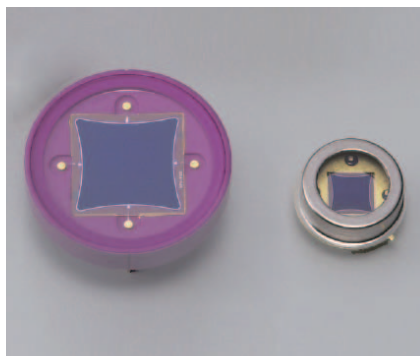


# Two-dimensional PSD

S1880, S2044



## Non-discrete position sensors 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

### Structure / Absolute maximum ratings

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

Note: Exceeding the absolute maximum ratings even momentarily may cause a drop in product quality. Always be sure to use the product within the absolute maximum ratings.

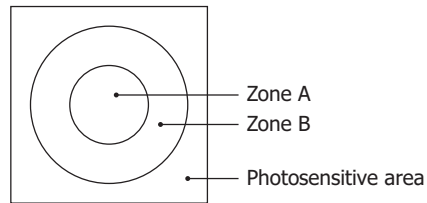
**Electrical and optical characteristics (Ta=25 °C unless otherwise noted)**

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
Photosensitivity	S	$\lambda = \lambda_p$	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	-	A/W
Interelectrode resistance*1	Rie	Vb=0.1 V	5	10	15	5	10	15	k $\Omega$
Position detection error*2	Zone A	E	-	$\pm 80$	$\pm 150$	-	$\pm 40$	$\pm 100$	$\mu\text{m}$
	Zone B		-	$\pm 150$	$\pm 250$	-	$\pm 70$	$\pm 150$	
Saturation current	Ist	VR=5 V RL=1 k $\Omega$	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	-	mA
Dark current	ID	VR=5 V	-	1.0	500	-	0.5	5	nA
Temperature coefficient of ID	TCID		-	1.15	-	-	1.15	-	times/°C
Rise time	tr	VR=5 V RL=1 k $\Omega$	-	1.5	-	-	0.3	-	$\mu\text{s}$
Terminal capacitance	Ct	VR=5 V f=10 kHz	-	300	-	-	45	-	pF
Position resolution*3	-		-	1.5	-	-	0.6	-	$\mu\text{m}$

\*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)



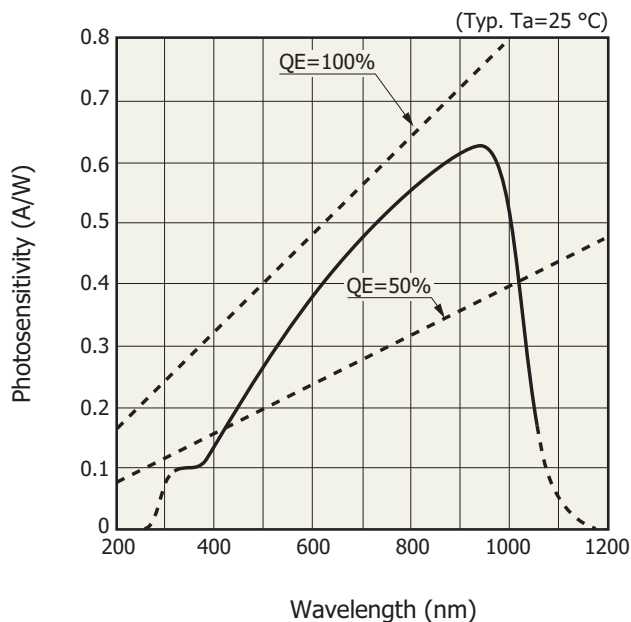
KPSDC0063EA

\*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).

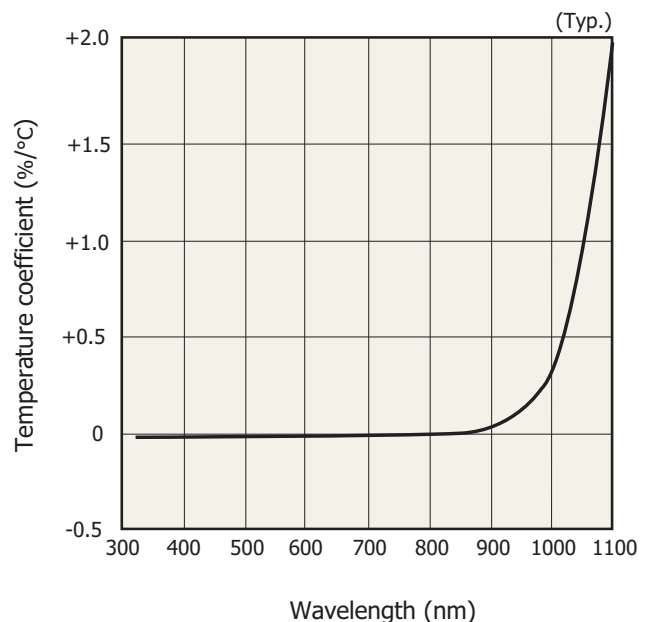
- Light source: LED (900 nm)
- Light spot size:  $\phi 200 \mu\text{m}$
- Frequency range: 1 kHz
- Photocurrent: 1  $\mu\text{A}$
- Circuit system input noise: 1  $\mu\text{V}$  (1 kHz)
- Interelectrode resistance: Typical value (Refer to specification table.)

**Spectral response**



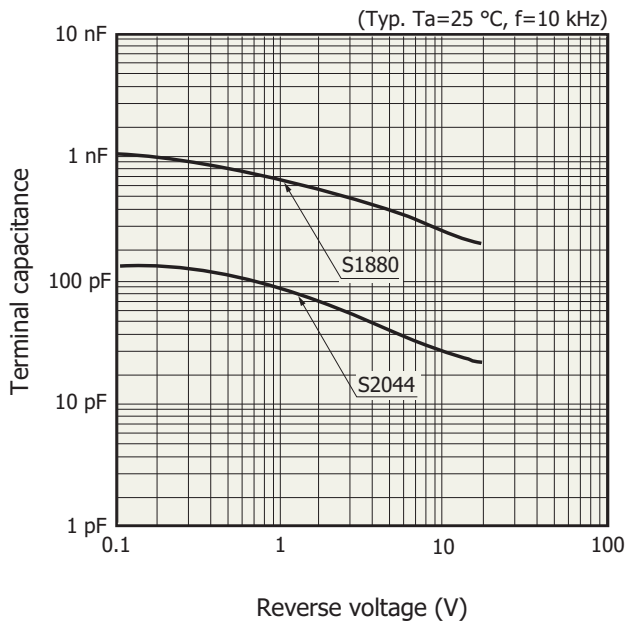
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**Photosensitivity temperature characteristics**



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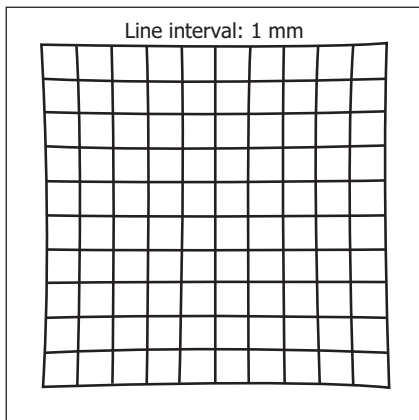
Terminal capacitance vs. reverse voltage



KPSDB0074EB

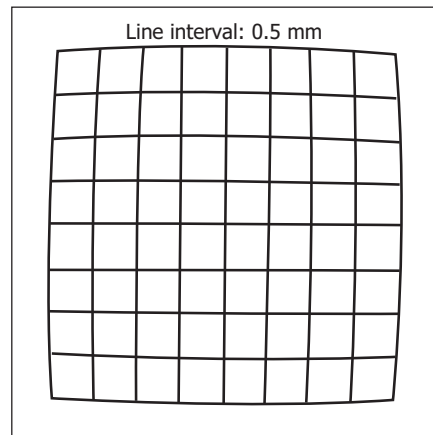
Examples of position detectability ( $T_a=25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\lambda=900\text{ nm}$ , light spot size:  $\phi 200\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ )

S1880



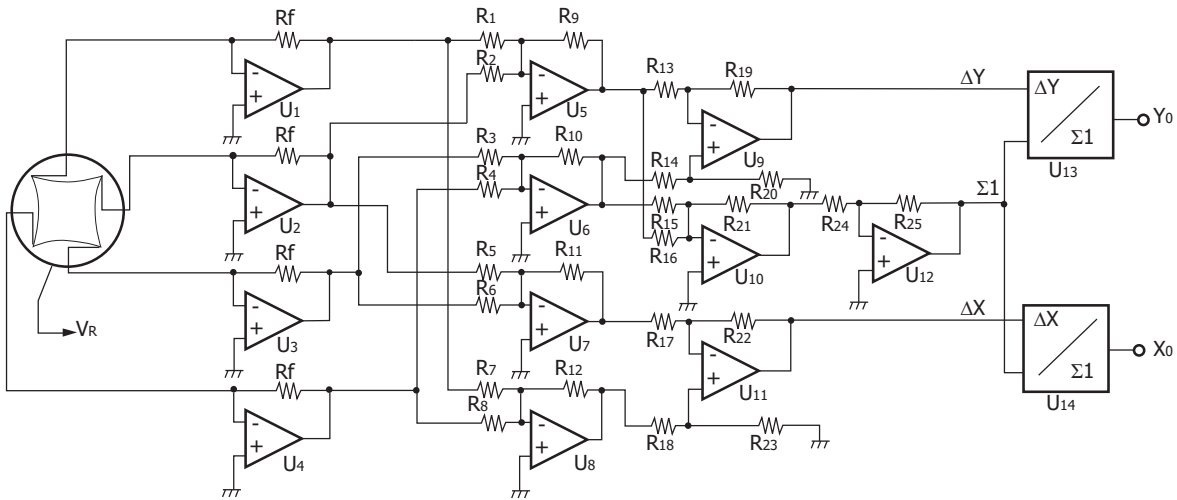
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S2044



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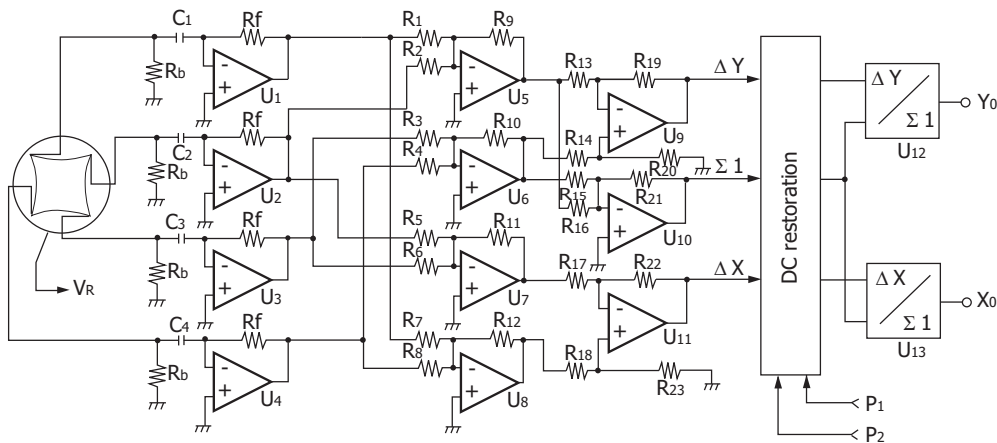
Example of DC-operating circuit



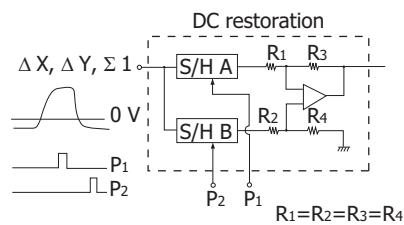
R<sub>1</sub> - R<sub>25</sub>: same value  
 R<sub>f</sub>: depends on input level  
 U<sub>1</sub> - U<sub>4</sub>: low drift head amplifier, TL071, etc.  
 U<sub>13</sub>, U<sub>14</sub>: analog divider, AD538 (Analog Devices), etc.

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Example of AC-operating circuit



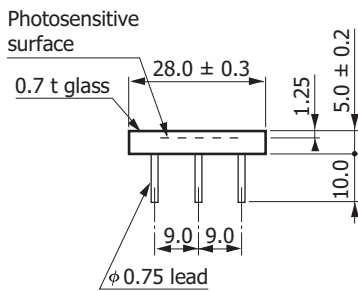
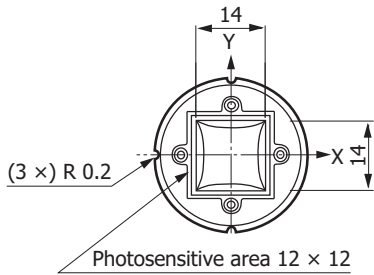
R<sub>1</sub> - R<sub>24</sub>: same value  
 R<sub>f</sub>: depends on input level  
 U<sub>1</sub> - U<sub>4</sub>: low drift head amplifier, TL071, etc.  
 U<sub>12</sub>, U<sub>13</sub>: analog divider, AD538 (Analog Devices), etc.



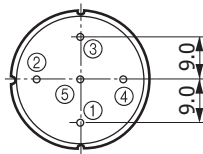
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Dimensional outlines (unit: mm)

S1880

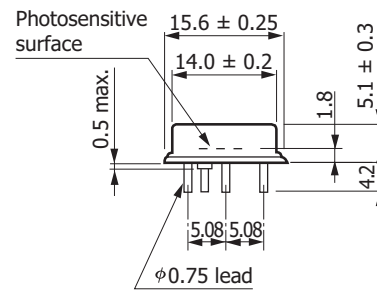
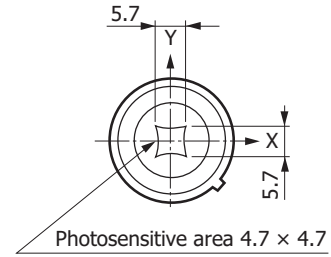


- ① Anode (Y1)
- ② Anode (X1)
- ③ Anode (Y2)
- ④ Anode (X2)
- ⑤ Cathode (common)

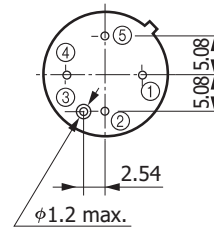


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S2044

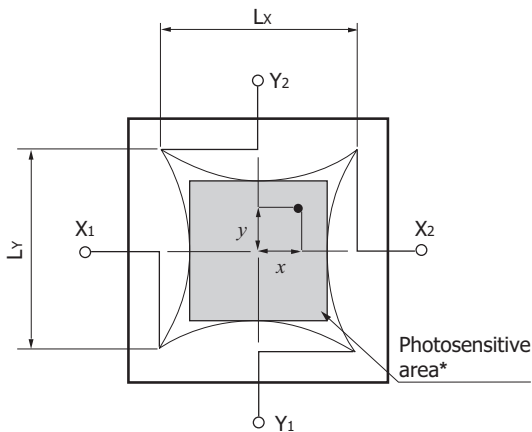


- ① Anode (X2)
- ② Anode (Y2)
- ③ Cathode (case)
- ④ Anode (X1)
- ⑤ Anode (Y1)



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Photosensitive area chart



\* Photosensitive area is specified at the inscribed square.

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Position conversion formula

$$\frac{(IX2 + IY1) - (IX1 + IY2)}{IX1 + IX2 + IY1 + IY2} = \frac{2x}{LX}$$

$$\frac{(IX2 + IY2) - (IX1 + IY1)}{IX1 + IX2 + IY1 + IY2} = \frac{2y}{LY}$$

- S1880: Lx=14 mm
- Ly=14 mm
- S2044: Lx=5.7 mm
- Ly=5.7 mm

## Related information

[www.hamamatsu.com/sp/ssd/doc\\_en.html](http://www.hamamatsu.com/sp/ssd/doc_en.html)

### ■ Precautions

- Disclaimer
- Metal, ceramic, plastic package products
- Surface mount type products

### ■ Technical note

- PSD

Information described in this material is current as of February 2017.

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# HAMAMATSU

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HAMAMATSU PHOTONICS K.K., Solid State Division

1126-1 Ichino-cho, Higashi-ku, Hamamatsu City, 435-8558 Japan, Telephone: (81) 53-434-3311, Fax: (81) 53-434-5184

U.S.A.: Hamamatsu Corporation: 360 Foothill Road, Bridgewater, N.J. 08807, U.S.A., Telephone: (1) 908-231-0960, Fax: (1) 908-231-1218

Germany: Hamamatsu Photonics Deutschland GmbH: Arzbergerstr. 10, D-82211 Herrsching am Ammersee, Germany, Telephone: (49) 8152-375-0, Fax: (49) 8152-265-8

France: Hamamatsu Photonics France S.A.R.L.: 19, Rue du Saule Trapu, Parc du Moulin de Massy, 91882 Massy Cedex, France, Telephone: 33-(1) 69 53 71 00, Fax: 33-(1) 69 53 71 10

United Kingdom: Hamamatsu Photonics UK Limited: 2 Howard Court, 10 Tewin Road, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire AL7 1BW, United Kingdom, Telephone: (44) 1707-294888, Fax: (44) 1707-325777

North Europe: Hamamatsu Photonics Norden AB: Torshamnsgatan 35 16440 Kista, Sweden, Telephone: (46) 8-509-031-00, Fax: (46) 8-509-031-01

Italy: Hamamatsu Photonics Italia S.r.l.: Strada della Moia, 1 int. 6, 20020 Arese (Milano), Italy, Telephone: (39) 02-93581733, Fax: (39) 02-93581741

China: Hamamatsu Photonics (China) Co., Ltd.: B1201, Jiaming Center, No.27 Dongsanhuan Beilu, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100020, China, Telephone: (86) 10-6586-6006, Fax: (86) 10-6586-2866