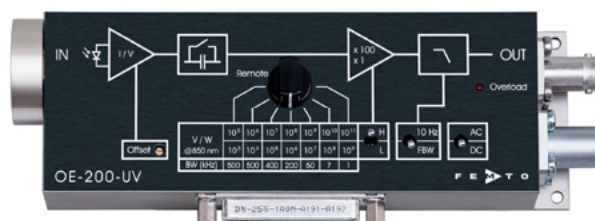


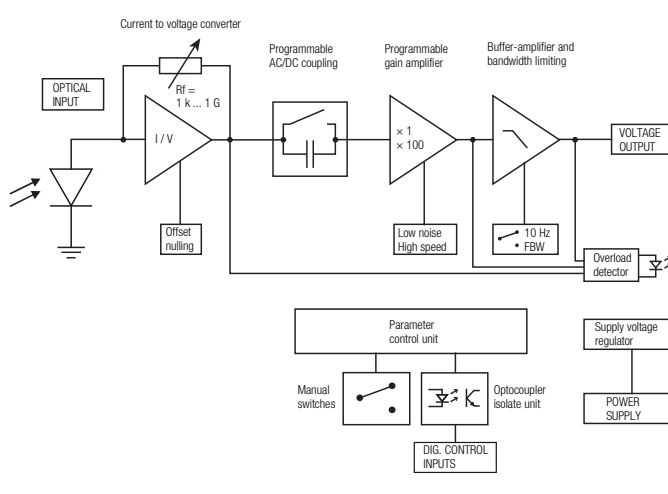
Datasheet

OE-200-UV

Variable Gain Low Noise Current Amplifier



The picture shows model OE-200-UV-FST

Features	• Si-PIN detector, active area $1.1 \times 1.1 \text{ mm}^2$ • Spectral range 190 - 1000 nm • Very low noise, NEP down to $17 \text{ fW}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ • Bandwidth up to 500 kHz • Conversion gain adjustable from 1×10^3 up to $1 \times 10^{11} \text{ V/W}$ • Free-space input 1.035"-40 threaded, easily convertible to fiber optic input (FC and FSMA) with optionally available screw-on adapters • Fiber optic input also available as permanently mounted FC-input • Factory calibrated at 850 nm (fiber optic FC version only) • Full manual and remote control capability
Applications	• All-purpose very low-noise photoreceiver (O/E converter) • Time resolved optical pulse and power measurements • Optical front-end for oscilloscopes, spectrum analyzers, A/D converters and lock-in amplifiers • Fast fiber optic power meter
Block Diagram	 BS01-OE-200_R7

SOPHISTICATED TOOLS FOR SIGNAL RECOVERY

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OE-200-UV_R22/TH, JMa/10APR2024

Datasheet
OE-200-UV
**Variable Gain
Low Noise Current Amplifier**
Intended Use

The OE-200-UV is a ultra-low noise variable gain photoreceiver. It is designed for fast and precise conversion of small optical signals into equivalent output voltages. Operation is mostly self-explanatory. If in doubt, consult this document or contact support@femto.de.

For safe operation, please refer to the damage thresholds specified in the "Absolute Maximum Ratings", "Temperature Range" and "Power Supply" sections of this document.

The operating environment must be free of smoke, dust, grease, oil, condensing moisture, and other contaminants that could affect the operation or performance.

Available Versions
OE-200-UV-FST


1.035"-40 threaded flange with internally threaded coupler ring (outer diameter 30 mm) for free space applications. Compatible with many optical standard accessories and for use with various types of fiber connector adapters.

Optionally available:

Fiber adapters PRA-FC, PRA-FCA and PRA-FSMA.

With the relative large 1.1×1.1 mm dia. photodiode the OE-200-UV input coupling is not critical. However, standard SM 9/125 fibers (PC or APC) with low numerical aperture (NA) are recommended for ensuring near 100% coupling efficiency.

OE-200-UV-FC


Fix/permanent FC fiber connector for high coupling efficiency and excellent conversion gain accuracy.

Since illumination conditions with the permanently mounted fiber optic connector are well defined, the FC model is delivered with a factory calibrated conversion gain at 850 nm.

The electro optical conversion gain factor of the FST free space model is set to fit nominally at 850 nm.

Related OE-200 Models
Si Versions

See separate datasheets for following models on www.femto.de:

OE-200-SI-FST

Si-PIN, $\varnothing 1.2$ mm, 320 - 1060 nm, conversion gain adjusted at 850 nm, free space input, 1.035"-40 threaded flange

OE-200-SI-FC

Si-PIN, $\varnothing 1.2$ mm, 320 - 1060 nm, conversion gain calibrated at 850 nm, FC fiber connector (fix/permanent)

SOPHISTICATED TOOLS FOR SIGNAL RECOVERY
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OE-200-UV_R22/TH, JMa/10APR2024

Datasheet

OE-200-UV

Variable Gain Low Noise Current Amplifier

Related OE-200 Models (continued)

InGaAs Versions

OE-200-IN1-FST	InGaAs-PIN, $\varnothing$ 300 μ m, 900 - 1700 nm, conversion gain adjusted at 1310 nm, free space input, 1.035"-40 threaded flange
OE-200-IN1-FC	InGaAs-PIN, integrated ball lens, 900 - 1700 nm, conversion gain calibrated at 1310 nm, FC fiber connector (fix/permanent)
OE-200-IN2-FST	InGaAs-PIN, $\varnothing$ 300 μ m, 900 - 1700 nm, conversion gain adjusted at 1550 nm, free space input, 1.035"-40 threaded flange
OE-200-IN2-FC	InGaAs-PIN, integrated ball lens, 900 - 1700 nm, conversion gain calibrated at 1550 nm, FC fiber connector (fix/permanent)

Available Accessories

PRA-FC
PRA-FCA
PRA-FSMA



Fiber-adapter with external
1.035"-40 thread

PRA-PAP



Alternative mounting option:
post adapter plate, easy to mount
on FEMTO photoreceiver series OE,
FWPR, PWPR, HCA-S and LCA-S

PS-15-25-L



Power Supply
input: 100 – 240 VAC
output: $\pm$ 15 VDC

LUCI-10



Compact digital I/O interface for USB
remote control, supports opto-isolation of
amplifier signal path from PC USB port,
16 digital outputs, 3 opto-isolated digital
inputs, bus-powered operation

SOPHISTICATED TOOLS FOR SIGNAL RECOVERY

F E M T O

OE-200-UV_R22/TH, JMa/10APR2024

Datasheet

OE-200-UV

Variable Gain Low Noise Current Amplifier

Specifications	Test conditions	$V_S = \pm 15\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, output load impedance $1\text{ M}\Omega$, warm-up 20 minutes (min. 10 minutes recommended)																																																																																																																																																
Gain	Conversion gain Gain accuracy Conversion gain accuracy Gain drift	$1 \times 10^3 \dots 1 \times 10^{11}\text{ V/W}$ (@ 850 nm , output load $\geq 100\text{ k}\Omega$) $\pm 1\%$ electrical, between settings OE-200-UV-FST (@ $P_{\text{OPT}} \leq 2\text{ mW}$, 850 nm) $\pm 15\%$ nominal OE-200-UV-FC (@ $P_{\text{OPT}} \leq 1\text{ mW}$, 850 nm) $\pm 5\%$ guaranteed by factory calibration* * factory verified with MM 50/125, FC/APC, NA 0.22 (when using FC/PC fiber connector, coupling efficiency may differ slightly), coupling efficiency depends on fiber type. see table below																																																																																																																																																
Frequency Response	Lower cut-off frequency Upper cut-off frequency (-3 dB)	DC / 1 Hz , switchable up to 500 kHz (see table below), switchable to 10 Hz																																																																																																																																																
Input	Input offset current (dark current) Input offset drift Input offset compensation range Optical CW saturation power Noise equivalent power (NEP)	2 pA typ. see table below $\pm 600\text{ pA}$, adjustable by offset potentiometer or $\pm 400\text{ pA}$, adjustable by external control voltage see table below see table below																																																																																																																																																
Performance depending on Gain Setting	Gain setting (low noise) (V/W)** Upper cut-off frequency (-3 dB) Rise/fall time (10 % - 90 %) NEP ($\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$)** Measured at Integr. input noise (RMS)*** Input offset drift ($^\circ\text{C}$)** Gain drift ($^\circ\text{C}$) Optical CW saturation power**	<table><tr><th></th><th>10^3</th><th>10^4</th><th>10^5</th><th>10^6</th><th>10^7</th><th>10^8</th><th>10^9</th></tr><tr><td>Upper cut-off frequency (-3 dB)</td><td>500 kHz</td><td>500 kHz</td><td>400 kHz</td><td>200 kHz</td><td>50 kHz</td><td>7 kHz</td><td>1.1 kHz</td></tr><tr><td>Rise/fall time (10 % - 90 %)</td><td>700 ns</td><td>700 ns</td><td>900 ns</td><td>$1.8\text{ }\mu\text{s}$</td><td>$7\text{ }\mu\text{s}$</td><td>$50\text{ }\mu\text{s}$</td><td>$300\text{ }\mu\text{s}$</td></tr><tr><td>NEP ($\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$)**</td><td>60 pW</td><td>7.3 pW</td><td>1.5 pW</td><td>450 fW</td><td>150 fW</td><td>48 fW</td><td>17 fW</td></tr><tr><td>Measured at</td><td>10 kHz</td><td>10 kHz</td><td>10 kHz</td><td>1 kHz</td><td>1 kHz</td><td>100 Hz</td><td>100 Hz</td></tr><tr><td>Integr. input noise (RMS)***</td><td>63 nW</td><td>9 nW</td><td>2.8 nW</td><td>1 nW</td><td>320 pW</td><td>46 pW</td><td>6.2 pW</td></tr><tr><td>Input offset drift ($^\circ\text{C}$)**</td><td>100 nW</td><td>10 nW</td><td>1 nW</td><td>85 pW</td><td>8.5 pW</td><td>1.3 pW</td><td>1 pW</td></tr><tr><td>Gain drift ($^\circ\text{C}$)</td><td>0.008%</td><td>0.008%</td><td>0.008%</td><td>0.01%</td><td>0.01%</td><td>0.01%</td><td>0.02%</td></tr><tr><td>Optical CW saturation power**</td><td>2 mW</td><td>1 mW</td><td>0.1 mW</td><td>$10\text{ }\mu\text{W}$</td><td>$1\text{ }\mu\text{W}$</td><td>$0.1\text{ }\mu\text{W}$</td><td>10 nW</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th></th><th>10^5</th><th>10^6</th><th>10^7</th><th>10^8</th><th>10^9</th><th>10^{10}</th><th>10^{11}</th></tr><tr><td>Upper cut-off frequency (-3 dB)</td><td>500 kHz</td><td>500 kHz</td><td>400 kHz</td><td>200 kHz</td><td>50 kHz</td><td>7 kHz</td><td>1.1 kHz</td></tr><tr><td>Rise/fall time (10 % - 90 %)</td><td>700 ns</td><td>700 ns</td><td>900 ns</td><td>$1.8\text{ }\mu\text{s}$</td><td>$7\text{ }\mu\text{s}$</td><td>$50\text{ }\mu\text{s}$</td><td>$300\text{ }\mu\text{s}$</td></tr><tr><td>NEP ($\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$)**</td><td>48 pW</td><td>6.6 pW</td><td>1.5 pW</td><td>450 fW</td><td>150 fW</td><td>48 fW</td><td>17 fW</td></tr><tr><td>Measured at</td><td>10 kHz</td><td>10 kHz</td><td>10 kHz</td><td>1 kHz</td><td>1 kHz</td><td>100 Hz</td><td>100 Hz</td></tr><tr><td>Integr. input noise (RMS)***</td><td>41 nW</td><td>6.8 nW</td><td>2.5 nW</td><td>920 pW</td><td>300 pW</td><td>43 pW</td><td>6.1 pW</td></tr><tr><td>Input offset drift ($^\circ\text{C}$)**</td><td>100 nW</td><td>10 nW</td><td>1 nW</td><td>85 pW</td><td>8.5 pW</td><td>1.3 pW</td><td>1 pW</td></tr><tr><td>Gain drift ($^\circ\text{C}$)</td><td>0.008%</td><td>0.008%</td><td>0.008%</td><td>0.01%</td><td>0.01%</td><td>0.01%</td><td>0.02%</td></tr><tr><td>Optical CW saturation power**</td><td>0.1 mW</td><td>$10\text{ }\mu\text{W}$</td><td>$1\text{ }\mu\text{W}$</td><td>$0.1\text{ }\mu\text{W}$</td><td>10 nW</td><td>1 nW</td><td>0.1 nW</td></tr></table>		10^3	10^4	10^5	10^6	10^7	10^8	10^9	Upper cut-off frequency (-3 dB)	500 kHz	500 kHz	400 kHz	200 kHz	50 kHz	7 kHz	1.1 kHz	Rise/fall time (10 % - 90 %)	700 ns	700 ns	900 ns	$1.8\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	$7\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	$50\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	$300\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	NEP ($\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$)**	60 pW	7.3 pW	1.5 pW	450 fW	150 fW	48 fW	17 fW	Measured at	10 kHz	10 kHz	10 kHz	1 kHz	1 kHz	100 Hz	100 Hz	Integr. input noise (RMS)***	63 nW	9 nW	2.8 nW	1 nW	320 pW	46 pW	6.2 pW	Input offset drift ($^\circ\text{C}$)**	100 nW	10 nW	1 nW	85 pW	8.5 pW	1.3 pW	1 pW	Gain drift ($^\circ\text{C}$)	0.008%	0.008%	0.008%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	Optical CW saturation power**	2 mW	1 mW	0.1 mW	$10\text{ }\mu\text{W}$	$1\text{ }\mu\text{W}$	$0.1\text{ }\mu\text{W}$	10 nW		10^5	10^6	10^7	10^8	10^9	10^{10}	10^{11}	Upper cut-off frequency (-3 dB)	500 kHz	500 kHz	400 kHz	200 kHz	50 kHz	7 kHz	1.1 kHz	Rise/fall time (10 % - 90 %)	700 ns	700 ns	900 ns	$1.8\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	$7\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	$50\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	$300\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	NEP ($\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$)**	48 pW	6.6 pW	1.5 pW	450 fW	150 fW	48 fW	17 fW	Measured at	10 kHz	10 kHz	10 kHz	1 kHz	1 kHz	100 Hz	100 Hz	Integr. input noise (RMS)***	41 nW	6.8 nW	2.5 nW	920 pW	300 pW	43 pW	6.1 pW	Input offset drift ($^\circ\text{C}$)**	100 nW	10 nW	1 nW	85 pW	8.5 pW	1.3 pW	1 pW	Gain drift ($^\circ\text{C}$)	0.008%	0.008%	0.008%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	Optical CW saturation power**	0.1 mW	$10\text{ }\mu\text{W}$	$1\text{ }\mu\text{W}$	$0.1\text{ }\mu\text{W}$	10 nW	1 nW	0.1 nW
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	** referred to 850 nm																																																																																																																																																	
	*** The integrated input noise is measured with a shaded input in the full bandwidth ("FBW") setting (referred to 850 nm).																																																																																																																																																	
	The input referred peak-peak noise can be calculated from the RMS noise as follows:																																																																																																																																																	
	$P_{\text{Input noise peak-to-peak}} = P_{\text{Input noise RMS}} \times 6$																																																																																																																																																	
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	The integrated noise will be reduced considerably by setting the low pass filter to "10 Hz" instead of "FBW". This is especially useful for continuous wave (CW) measurements.																																																																																																																																																	

SOPHISTICATED TOOLS FOR SIGNAL RECOVERY

F E M T O

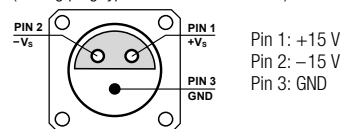
OE-200-UV_R22/TH, JMa/10APR2024

Datasheet
OE-200-UV
**Variable Gain
Low Noise Current Amplifier**
Specifications (continued)

Detector	Detector type	Si-PIN photodiode
	Active area	1.1 × 1.1 mm ²
	Spectral range	190 - 1000 nm
	Sensitivity	0.29 A/W (@ 850 nm) 0.36 A/W (@ 700 nm)
Output	Output voltage	±10 V (@ ≥100 kΩ output load)
	Output impedance	50 Ω (terminate with ≥100 kΩ load)
	Max. output current	±30 mA (short-circuit proof)
Indicator LED	Function	overload
Digital Control	Control input voltage range	LOW bit: -0.8 V ... +1.2 V, HIGH bit: +2.3 V ... +12 V
	Control input current	0 mA @ 0 V, 1.5 mA @ +5 V, 4.5 mA @ +12 V
	Overload output	non active: <0.4 V @ 0 ... -1 mA active: typ. 5 ... 5.1 V @ 0 ... 2 mA
Ext. Offset Control	Control voltage range	±10 V
	Offset control input impedance	20 kΩ
	Conversion factor	40 pA/V
Optical Input Connector	Material FST flange	1.4305 stainless steel, nickel-plated
	Material FST coupler ring	1.4305 stainless steel, glass bead blasted
	Material FC receptacle	nickel silver
Power Supply	Supply voltage	±15 V (±14.75 V ... ±16.5 V)
	Supply current	±110 / -80 mA typ. (depends on operating conditions, recommended power supply capability min. ±200 mA)
Case	Weight	360 g (0.79 lbs)
	Material	AlMg4.5Mn, nickel-plated
Temperature Range	Storage temperature	-40 °C ... +80 °C
	Operating temperature	0 °C ... +60 °C

Absolute Maximum Ratings	Optical input power (CW)	20 mW
	Digital control input voltage	-5 V/+16 V relative to digital ground DGND (pin 9)
	Analog control input voltage	±15 V relative to analog ground AGND (pin 3)
	Power supply voltage	±20 V

Connectors	Input	OE-200-UV-FST 1.035"-40 threaded flange for free space applications
	Output	OE-200-UV-FC FC fiber optic connector
	Power supply	BNC jack (female) LEMO® series 1S, 3-pin fixed socket (mating plug type: FFA.1S.303.GLAC52)


SOPHISTICATED TOOLS FOR SIGNAL RECOVERY
F E M T O

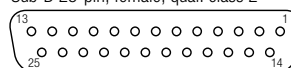
OE-200-UV_R22/TH, JMa/10APR2024

Datasheet
OE-200-UV
**Variable Gain
Low Noise Current Amplifier**

Connectors (continued)

Control port

Sub-D 25-pin, female, qual. class 2



- Pin 1: +12 V (stabilized power supply output*)
- Pin 2: -12 V (stabilized power supply output*)
- Pin 3: AGND (analog ground)
- Pin 4: +5 V (stabilized power supply output*)
- Pin 5: digital output: overload (referred to pin 3)
- Pin 6: signal output (connected to BNC)
- Pin 7: NC
- Pin 8: input offset control voltage
- Pin 9: DGND (ground for digital control pins 10 - 14)
- Pin 10: digital control input: gain, LSB
- Pin 11: digital control input: gain
- Pin 12: digital control input: gain, MSB
- Pin 13: digital control input: AC/DC
- Pin 14: digital control input: high speed / low noise
- Pin 15 - 25: NC

*stabilized power supply output current
±12 V: max. ±50 mA, +5V: max. 30 mA

Remote Control Operation

General

Remote control input bits are opto-isolated and connected by logical OR function to local switch settings. For remote control set the corresponding local switches to "Remote", "AC" and "H" (High speed) and select the wanted setting via a bit code at the corresponding digital inputs.

Mixed operation, e.g. local gain setting and remote controlled AC/DC setting, is also possible.

Switch setting "FBW / 10 Hz" of the low pass signal filter is not remote controllable.

Gain setting

Low noise	High speed			
Pin 14=HIGH	Pin 14=LOW	Pin 12	Pin 11	Pin 10
Gain (V/W)	Gain (V/W)	MSB		LSB
10 ³	10 ⁵	LOW	LOW	LOW
10 ⁴	10 ⁶	LOW	LOW	HIGH
10 ⁵	10 ⁷	LOW	HIGH	LOW
10 ⁶	10 ⁸	LOW	HIGH	HIGH
10 ⁷	10 ⁹	HIGH	LOW	LOW
10 ⁸	10 ¹⁰	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
10 ⁹	10 ¹¹	HIGH	HIGH	LOW

Gain settling time

<150 ms

AC/DC setting

Coupling	Pin 13
AC	LOW
DC	HIGH

Scope of Delivery

OE-200-UV, internally threaded coupler ring (FST version only), LEMO® 3-pin connector, datasheet, transport package

SOPHISTICATED TOOLS FOR SIGNAL RECOVERY
F E M T O

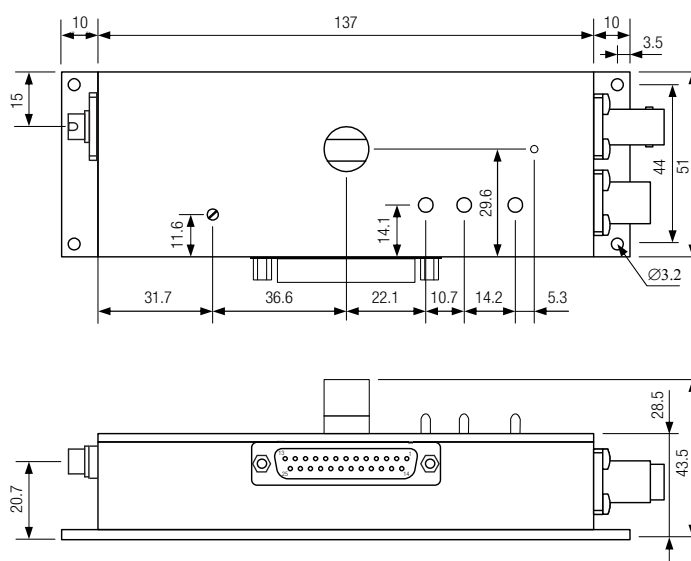
OE-200-UV_R22/TH, JMa/10APR2024

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Datasheet
OE-200-UV
**Variable Gain
Low Noise Current Amplifier**

Dimensions (continued)

OE-200-UV-FC (FC fiber optic input)



DZ-OE-200-FC_R06

all dimensions in mm unless otherwise noted

Specifications are subject to change without notice. Information provided herein is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, no responsibility is assumed by FEMTO Messtechnik GmbH for its use, nor for any infringement of patents or other rights of third parties which may result from its use. No license is granted by implication or otherwise under any patent or patent rights of FEMTO Messtechnik GmbH. Product names mentioned may also be trademarks used here for identification purposes only.

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