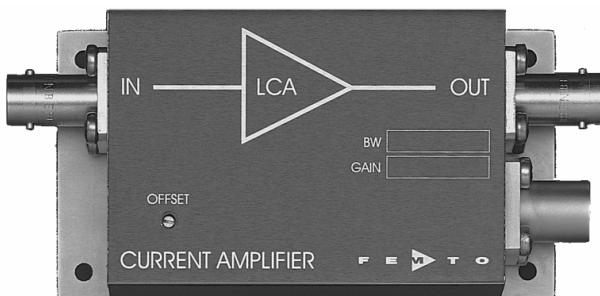


Ultra-Low-Noise Current Amplifier



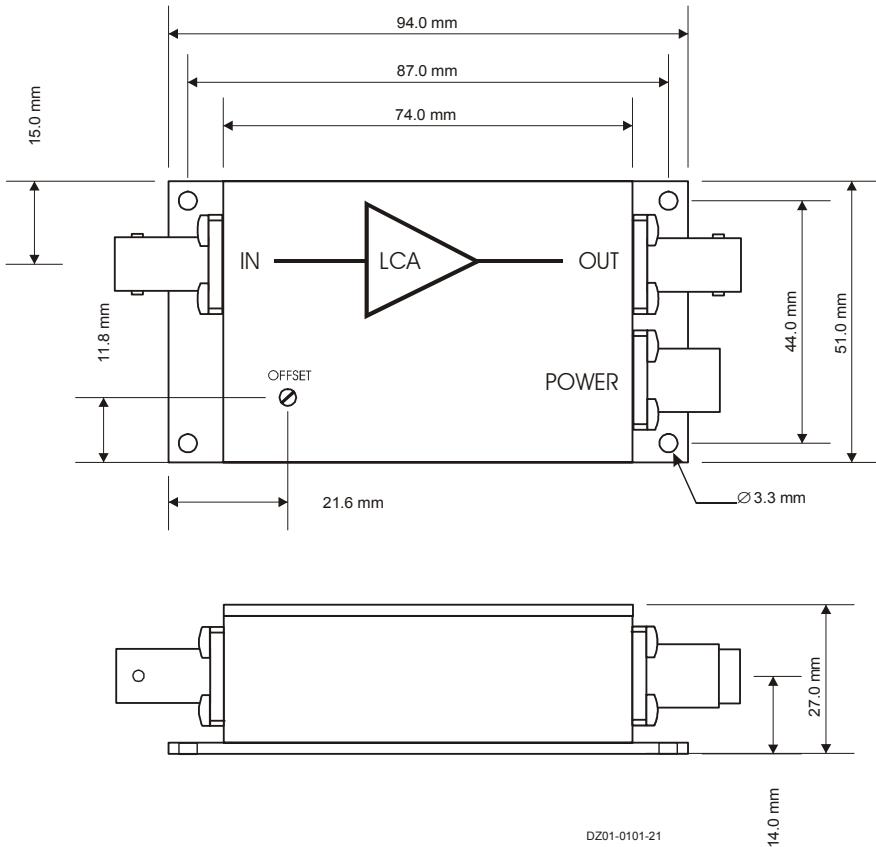
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bandwidth and Frequency Response Independent of Detector-Capacitance (up to 10 nF) Extremely Low Noise, 19 fA/$\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ Equivalent Input Noise Current Bandwidth DC ... 40 kHz Transimpedance (Gain) $1 \times 10^8 \text{ V/A}$ 	
Applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Photodiode- and Photomultiplier-Amplifier Spectroscopy Charge-Amplifier Ionisation Detectors Preamplifier for Lock-Ins, A/D-Converters, etc. 	
Specifications	<i>Test Conditions</i>	$V_S = \pm 15 \text{ V}, T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$
Gain	Transimpedance	$1 \times 10^8 \text{ V/A} (>10 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ Load})$
	Accuracy	$\pm 1\%$
Frequency Response	Lower Cut-Off Frequency	DC
	Upper Cut-Off Frequency	40 kHz (- 3 dB)
	Rise- / Fall-Time	10 μs (10% - 90%)
	Gain Flatness	$\pm 0.1 \text{ dB}$
Input	Equ. Input Noise Current	19 fA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ (@ 10 kHz)
	Equ. Input Noise Voltage	5 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ (@ 10 kHz)
	Input Bias Current	2 pA typ.
	Input Bias Current Drift	Factor 1.7 / 10 K
	Offset Current Compensation	$\pm 30 \text{ nA}$, Adjustable by Offset-Trimpot
	Max. Input Current	$\pm 100 \text{ nA}$ (Linear Amplification)
	Input Offset Voltage	< 1 mV
	DC Input Impedance	50Ω (Virtual) // 5 pF
Output	Output Voltage	$\pm 10 \text{ V} (>10 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ Load})$
	Output Impedance	50Ω (Terminate with $>10 \text{ k}\Omega$ for best Performance)
	Max. Output Current	$\pm 10 \text{ mA}$ (Linear Amplification)
Power Supply	Supply Voltage	$\pm 15 \text{ V}$
	Supply Current	$\pm 40 \text{ mA}$ typ.
Case	Weight	210 gr. (0.5 lbs)
	Material	AlMg4.5Mn, nickel-plated
Temperature Range	Storage Temperature	-40 ... +100 °C
	Operating Temperature	0 ... +60 °C

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Absolute Maximum Ratings	Input Voltage Power Supply Voltage	$\pm 5\text{ V}$ $\pm 22\text{ V}$
Connectors	Input Output Power Supply	BNC BNC LEMO Series 1S, 3-pin Fixed Socket Pin 1: +15V Pin 2: -15V Pin 3: GND
Application Diagrams	<p>Photo Detector Biasing in Photovoltaic Mode: Use for Low Speed Applications and Minimum Dark Current.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">AZ02-0101-20</p> <p>Photo Detector Biasing in Photoconductive Mode: Use for Fast Applications and if More Dark Current is Tolerable. Bias Voltage Decreases Detector Capacitance.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">AZ01-0101-20</p>	

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Dimensions



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