
Warranty

Newport Corporation warrants this product to be free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of 1 year from the date of shipment. If found to be defective during the warranty period, the product will either be repaired or replaced at Newport's option.

To exercise this warranty, write or call your local Newport representative, or contact Newport headquarters in Irvine, California. You will be given prompt assistance and return instructions. Send the detector, transportation prepaid, to the indicated service facility. Repairs will be made and the detector returned, transportation prepaid.

Repaired products are warranted for the balance of the original warranty period, or at least 90 days.

Limitation of Warranty

This warranty does not apply to defects resulting from modification or misuse of any product or part.

This warranty is in lieu of all other warranties, expressed or implied, including any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular use. Newport Corporation shall not be liable for any indirect, special, or consequential damages.

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Specifications

Spectral range:	400-1600 nm
Saturation Power ⁽¹⁾ :	≥ 200 mW
Saturation Energy ⁽¹⁾ :	≥ 1 J (10-15 ns pulse)
Saturation current ⁽¹⁾ :	≥ 2 mA
Max. Ave. Power:	250 mW (Bare fiber), 1 W (Connectorized)
Max. Pulse Energy:	100 μJ
Accuracy ⁽¹⁾ :	± 2.5%
Responsivity ⁽¹⁾ :	> 0.0025 (400-1600 nm) > 0.005 (600-1600 nm)
Risetime ⁽¹⁾ :	< 2 μs
Shunt Resistance ⁽¹⁾ :	≥ 20 MΩ
Die Capacitance ⁽¹⁾ :	≤ 800 pF
Max. Reverse Bias:	2V
NEP ⁽¹⁾ :	≤ 10 pW/√Hz
Operating Temperature Range:	-10 to +55C
Storage Temperature Range:	-10 to +55C
Material:	InGaAs/Si

⁽¹⁾ Specified at Calibration Temperature

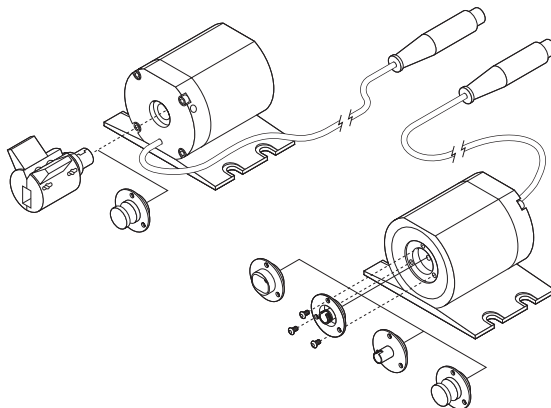
Description

The Model 818-IS-1 universal fiber optic detector is an integrating sphere based detector designed for accurate measurements from all types of fiber optic sources. The detector uses a dual port, dual detector design (patent pending) to provide maximum versatility over a broad range of wavelengths and sources. A variety of adapters are available for the front port to facilitate measurements from connectorized fibers. The rear port is designed to measure light from bare fibers, using the FP3-FH1 bare fiber holder. A complete kit of adapters is included with each detector, together with a rugged case for storage and transportation.

The 818-IS-1 uses a symmetrical integrating sphere design to ensure accurate calibration, regardless of the fiber type or port used. The detector uses a novel dual detector design, with special optics that improve temperature sensitivity markedly from ordinary detectors. The sphere is constructed from a highly reflective thermoplastic which gives much better calibration stability under varying conditions of temperature, humidity, and long term usage than conventional coated spheres.

Each detector is fully calibrated over the wavelength range of 400-1600 nm, and the individual calibration data and certification is provided with the detector. Calibration data is also encoded in a programmable read-only memory integral to the electrical connector.

The Model 818-IS-1 is compatible with all of Newport's power meters that use calibration modules. The drawing below shows how the supplied adapters can be connected to the detector to make power measurements.



Unpacking and Inspection

The 818-IS-1 includes the following items, in addition to this manual. Please make sure that all items are present and are in good condition.

Carrying case

Detector body with two blank plugs and baseplate installed

Adapters for ST, FC, and SC connectors

Adapter for bare fibers

Two Allen keys

Extra bolts for connectorized fiber adapters and the baseplate

Dust caps for the connector adapters

Calibration data sheet

NOTE

There are no user serviceable components inside the 818-IS-1. Disassembly of the detector will most likely damage delicate internal components, and will result in a loss of certified calibration, as well as voiding of all warranties.

Connection to Newport's Power Meters

The 818-IS-1 has a mini DIN connector integrated to the end of the cable. This connector is intended only to be plugged into Newport power meters that are compatible with calibration modules.

NOTE

The photodiodes used in the 818-IS-1 are designed for high performance when used with an amplifier that provides a virtual ground, such as Newport's power meters. These detectors are not designed to tolerate bias voltages of any kind. Exposure to reverse voltages in excess of that given in the specifications, or to forward voltages of any magnitude, can damage the photodiodes. Also, as explained below, the detector will not give accurate or linear measurements when biased or when driving a resistive load, such as an oscilloscope input.

Calibration

The 818-IS-1 comes with its calibration data individually encoded on a programmable read only device built into the connector. In order to make use of this feature to obtain accurate power measurements, however, you must make sure that the power meter is using the correct data. Please note that Newport's power meters read the entire data set from the read only memory in the connector only on power up. If you change detectors, you must reboot the power meter in order to ensure that the meter is using the correct calibration constants. This can be accomplished by means of the reset button on the rear of the instrument (see the owner's manual for your power meter for details), or by cycling the power switch off, then on. Also, be sure that the wavelength is set correctly for the source you are measuring, or inaccurate readings will result.

Statement of Calibration

The accuracy and calibration of this photodetector are traceable to NIST or NPL through equipment which is calibrated at planned intervals to certified standards maintained at Newport Corporation.

NOTE

The performance and calibration of the integrating sphere based measurement system depends on the reflectance of the material from which the sphere walls are made. It is imperative that these walls be protected from contamination that could lower their reflectance. Dust caps and port plugs are provided to keep dust out of the detector. These should be used whenever possible, particularly if the detector is to be used in a dirty environment. Excessive oil contamination in the air can cause long term calibration shifts and should thus be avoided.

NOTE

The 818-IS-1 is designed to be a rugged assembly for use in production and laboratory environments. However, it is a calibrated optical instrument, and is thus vulnerable to mechanical shock. If your detector is dropped, it may have to be inspected and recalibrated at the factory. Exposure to temperatures beyond those specified for storage can also create mechanical stresses which may also affect the performance and calibration of the detector.

All semiconductor detectors display temperature sensitivity which affects their responsivity. This sensitivity is usually more pronounced in a specific range of wavelengths particular to the material used for the detector. The dual detector balanced design used in the 818-IS-1 largely eliminates these temperature sensitivities to give very accurate measurements over a very broad range. However, the inherent temperature sensitivity is not entirely removed. Therefore it is wise to use the detector at or near the calibration temperature whenever possible. The calibration temperature is given on the individual calibration report that ships with every detector.

Fiber Preparation

The 818-IS-1 detector uses a dual port design to allow measurement from a variety of fiber sources. The rear port (the end the blue cable exits from) is designed to be used with Newport's FP3-FH1 bare fiber holder, included with every 818-IS-1 detector sold. This port should not be used with other adapters, such as the FP3 and FP4 series, since the fiber tip will be in the wrong position relative to the port entrance. The natural spreading of the light as it exits the fiber will cause much of the light to strike the area around the port, where it cannot be measured.

When using the FP3-FH1, the position of the fiber in the chuck is not very critical. The fiber tip can be exactly flush to the tip of the holder, or can protrude as much as 0.25" (6 mm) without affecting the measurement accuracy. If the fiber protrudes more than this, damage to the fiber or the interior of the sphere becomes possible. The port receptacle is designed so that if the fiber protrudes less than .25", the adapter will align itself as you insert it to prevent damage to the fiber tip.

You may use angled cleaves or angle polished ferrules to reduce backreflection without affecting measurement accuracy. The detector is also fairly insensitive to cleave quality since the light is fully integrated before being measured. However, for best results, cleave quality should be reasonably good.

The front port of the 818-IS-1 is designed to be used with any of the other adapters that come with the detector. FP3 and FP4 series adapters should not be used on this port since they do not position the ferrule tip properly for accurate measurement.

The 818-IS-1 is designed for fibers with numerical apertures of 0.29 or less. Higher numerical apertures can result in part of the beam striking the interior of the port before entering the sphere. This can cause a modest degradation in measurement accuracy.

Saturation

The 818-IS-1 is designed to accurately measure photocurrents only up to the rated saturation current. Beyond this level, measured power will become nonlinear due to voltages generated by the photocurrent as it passes through the series resistances of the detectors. The saturation current is not a function of wavelength, but the maximum power measurable before saturation occurs is, since the responsivity (ratio of photocurrent generated to optical power applied) of the detector system is a function of wavelength. The maximum power specification given in the detector specifications table is a worst case value, and is guaranteed at any wavelength.

The Model 818-IS-1 can be used to measure pulsed light sources, but precautions must be taken to ensure accurate results. The pulsed saturation level (see the specifications table on page 4) of the detector must not be exceeded. Also, since it is difficult to make accurate energy measurements of single pulses with semiconductor detectors, continuous pulse trains should be used. The average pulse energy may be obtained by dividing the power reading by the pulse repetition rate. See your power meter manual for details.

NOTE

The 818-IS-1 is designed to provide calibrated attenuation of input light in order to accurately measure high light levels without using an attenuator. As indicated in the specifications, the maximum measurable light level of the detector is quite high. Please note, however, that the 818-IS-1 is designed to measure light from fiber sources, where the cone shaped beam emitted from the fiber tip ensures that the beam will be spread out before it strikes the reflective material of the sphere. This material is rated at 8 J/cm^2 , and this value should not be exceeded.

Ambient Light and Electrical Offsets

Good measurement technique dictates that the effects of ambient light should be reduced as much as practical when using photodiodes. Although the photocurrent generated by ambient light can be easily zeroed out, the shot noise associated with the photocurrent will not be zeroed, nor will any changes in the ambient light levels, which might be caused by people moving around in the room. The 818-IS-1 is much less sensitive to ambient light than most detectors because of the small port size. However, when using the detector, we recommend that the port that is not in use be plugged with one of the blank plugs supplied with the detector. This also ensures that dirt and other contamination cannot enter the port. Ambient light will be blocked from the port in use by the adapter itself.

A small electronic offset will always be present with semiconductor detectors, caused by an interaction of the detector shunt resistance with voltage offsets in the amplifier circuitry. Because the 818-IS-1 uses very high quality detectors, this offset will be quite small (less than 250 fA of equivalent photocurrent is typical with Newport power meters). This offset can be removed by use of the power meter's zero function. Please note, however, that the offset is a function of the temperature of both the photodiode and the amplifier inside the power meter. So, when measuring very low light levels, it is best to rezero the meter whenever you think that the temperature of the detector or the power meter may have changed. For instance, it is good practice to rezero the meter after a warm-up period of about 30 minutes. Refer to your power meter manual for details regarding the zeroing procedure.



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