

# MEMS-FPI spectrum sensor

C14272



## Ultra-compact near infrared spectrum sensor that integrates MEMS-FPI tunable filter and photosensor

The MEMS-FPI spectrum sensor C14272 is a ultra-compact sensor that houses a MEMS-FPI (Fabry-Perot Interferometer) tunable filter that can vary its transmission wavelength depending on the applied voltage and InGaAs PIN photodiode in a single package. The spectral response range is 1350 to 1650 nm. It is suitable for installation in simple, compact instruments for measuring material absorbance and the like.

### Features

- ➔ Built-in Hamamatsu InGaAs PIN photodiode single element chip
- ➔ Spectral response range: 1350 to 1650 nm
- ➔ Ultra-compact: TO-5 package
- ➔ Ultra light: 1 g
- ➔ Hermetically sealed package: High reliability in high humidity environment
- ➔ Built-in thermistor
- ➔ Built-in band-pass filter for cutting off wavelengths outside the spectral response range

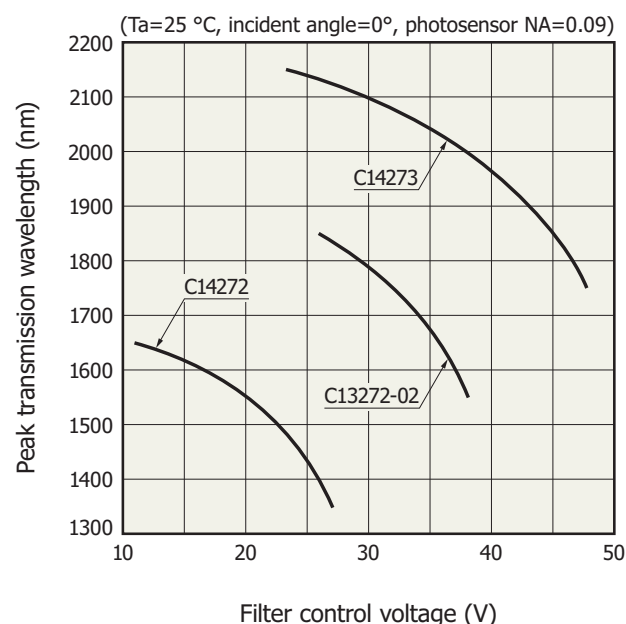
### Applications

- ➔ Moisture detection
- ➔ Installation into mobile measuring devices

### Lineup of MEMS-FPI spectrum sensors

| Type no.  | Spectral response range<br>Typ.<br>(nm) | Spectral resolution (FWHM)<br>Max.<br>(nm) |
|-----------|---|--|
| C14272    | 1350 to 1650                            | 18   |
| C13272-02 | 1550 to 1850                            | 20   |
| C14273    | 1750 to 2150                            | 22   |

#### ■ Peak transmission wavelength vs. filter control voltage (typical example)



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### ■ Absolute maximum ratings (Ta=25 °C, unless otherwise noted)

| Parameter                         | Symbol    | Condition  | Value                             | Unit     |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|--|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Filter control voltage*1          | -         |  | $V_{\lambda 1350\text{nm}} + 0.5$ | V        |
| Photosensor reverse voltage       | $V_R$     |  | 1                                 | V        |
| Photosensor forward current       | $I_F$     |  | 10                                | mA       |
| Operating temperature*2           | $T_{opr}$ |  | -40 to +85                        | °C       |
| Storage temperature*2             | $T_{stg}$ |  | -40 to +125                       | °C       |
| Recommended soldering conditions  | -         |  | 260 °C or less, within 10 s       | -        |
| Electrostatic withstand voltage*3 | -         | Terminals other than photosensor terminals       | 300                               | V(HBM)*4 |
|                                   |           | Between the anode and cathode of the photosensor | 200                               |          |

\*1: Applying a voltage that is +0.5 V or higher than  $V_{\lambda 1350\text{nm}}$  (filter control voltage to transmit light at  $\lambda=1350$  nm) at a specific temperature may damage the MEMS-FPI tunable filter. For  $V_{\lambda 1350\text{nm}}$  of individual products at  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ , see the final inspection sheet.

\*2: No condensation

When there is a temperature difference between a product and the surrounding area in high humidity environment, dew condensation may occur on the product surface. Dew condensation on the product may cause deterioration in characteristics and reliability.

\*3: This product is an electrostatic sensitive device. When handling the product, precautions need to be taken to avoid damage and deterioration due to static electricity. For details, refer to the instruction manual supplied with the product.

\*4: Human body model

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 of MEMS-FPI spectrum sensor (Ta=25 °C, unless otherwise noted)

| Parameter   | Symbol    | Min.         | Typ.    | Max. | Unit       |
|---|-----------|--------------|---------|------|------------|
| Spectral response range                                 | $\lambda$ | 1350 to 1650 |         |      | nm         |
| Spectral resolution (FWHM)*5                            | -         | -            | -       | 18   | nm         |
| Wavelength temperature dependence*6                     | -         | -            | 0.3     | -    | nm/°C      |
| Wavelength reproducibility*7                            | -         | -            | $\pm 2$ | -    | nm         |
| Settling time<br>(0 V → $V_{\lambda 1350\text{nm}}$ )*8 | -         | -            | 1       | -    | ms         |
| Dark current*9  | $I_D$     | -            | 1       | 10   | nA         |
| Thermistor resistance                                   | -         | 9.6          | -       | 10.4 | k $\Omega$ |

\*5: Incident angle=0°, photosensor NA=0.09

\*6:  $\lambda=1500$  nm

\*7: When filter control voltage, incident light condition, and usage environment, etc. are constant

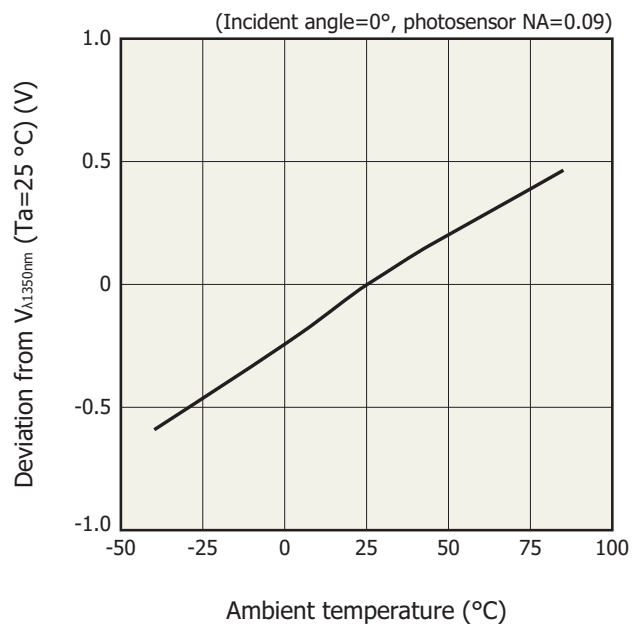
\*8: Time for the output signal to reach 99% of the stable signal level when the control voltage of the MEMS-FPI tunable filter is varied from 0 V to  $V_{\lambda 1350\text{nm}}$

\*9:  $V_R=0.5$  V

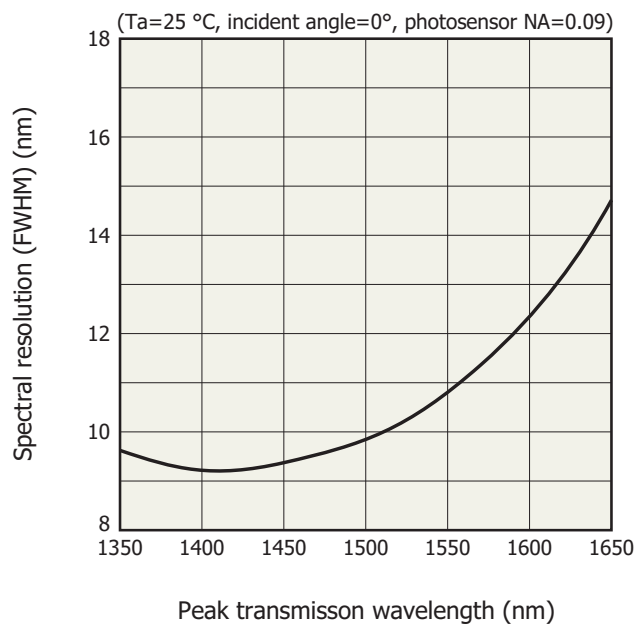
### ■ Electrical and optical characteristics of built-in InGaAs PIN photodiode (Ta=25 °C, unless otherwise noted)

| Parameter                   | Symbol      | Condition            | Min.               | Typ.                | Max.                | Unit                                  |
|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Photosensitive area         | A           |                      | $\phi 0.3$         |                     |                     | mm                                    |
| Spectral response range     | $\lambda$   |                      | 900 to 1900        |                     |                     | nm                                    |
| Peak sensitivity wavelength | $\lambda_p$ |                      | 1650               | 1750                | 1850                | nm                                    |
| Photosensitivity            | S           | $\lambda=\lambda_p$  | 0.9                | 1.1                 | -                   | A/W                                   |
| Detectivity                 | $D^*$       | $\lambda=\lambda_p$  | $3 \times 10^{11}$ | $1 \times 10^{12}$  | -                   | $\text{cm}^2\text{Hz}^{1/2}/\text{W}$ |
| Noise equivalent power      | NEP         | $\lambda=\lambda_p$  | -                  | $2 \times 10^{-14}$ | $5 \times 10^{-14}$ | $\text{W}/\text{Hz}^{1/2}$            |
| Terminal capacitance        | Ct          | $V_R=0$ V, $f=1$ MHz | -                  | 30                  | 75                  | pF                                    |

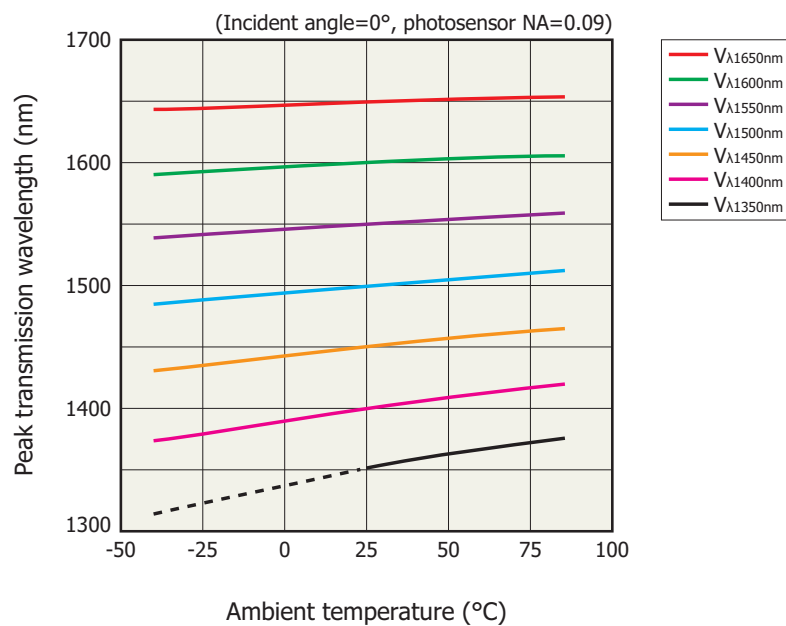
### Temperature characteristics of $V_{\lambda 1350\text{nm}}$ (typical example)



### Spectral resolution vs. peak transmission wavelength (typical example)

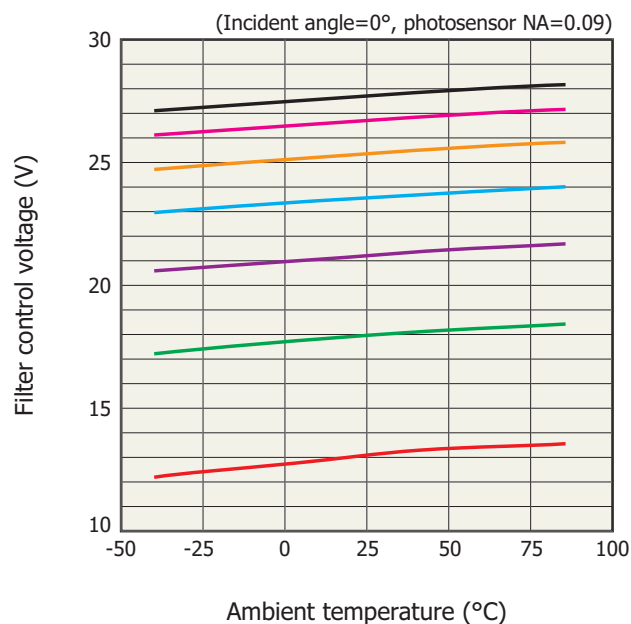


### Peak transmission wavelength vs. ambient temperature (typical example)



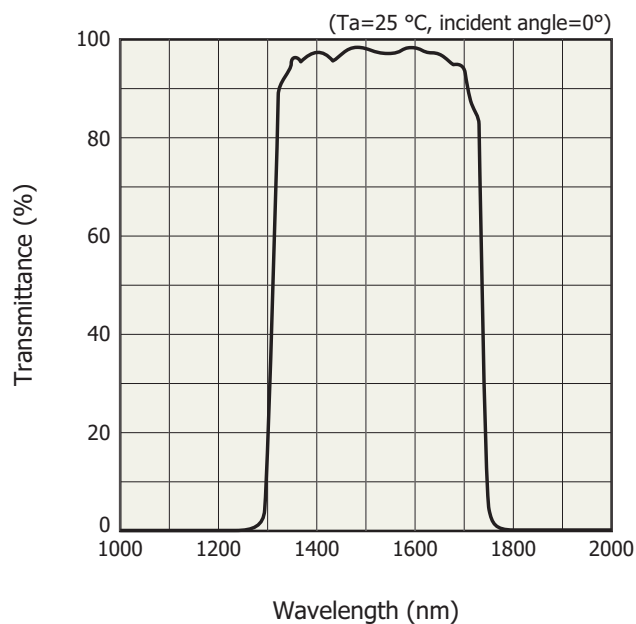
The broken line corresponds to data when the built-in band-pass filter is removed. The C14272 cannot detect the peak transmission wavelength accurately in this range. This is because when the ambient temperature is less than 25 °C, the peak transmission wavelength of the MEMS-FPI tunable filter is outside the transmission wavelength range of the band-pass filter.

### Filter control voltage vs. ambient temperature (typical example)



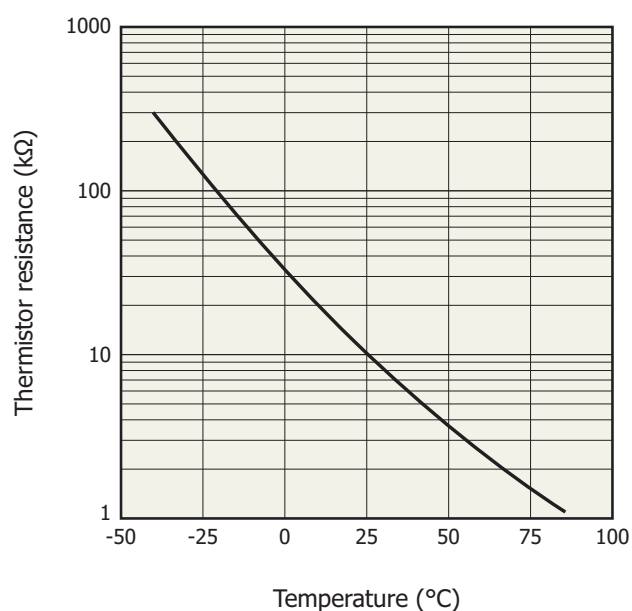
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### Spectral transmittance characteristics of band-pass filter (typical example)



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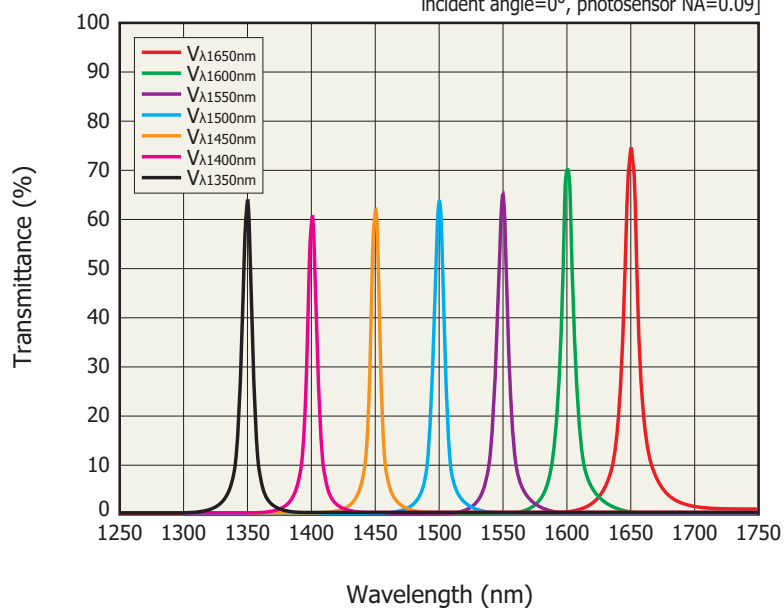
### Thermistor resistance vs. temperature (typical example)



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### Transmittance of MEMS-FPI tunable filter vs. wavelength (typical example)

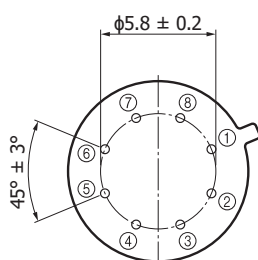
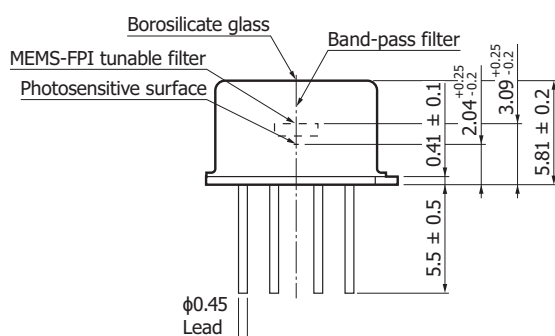
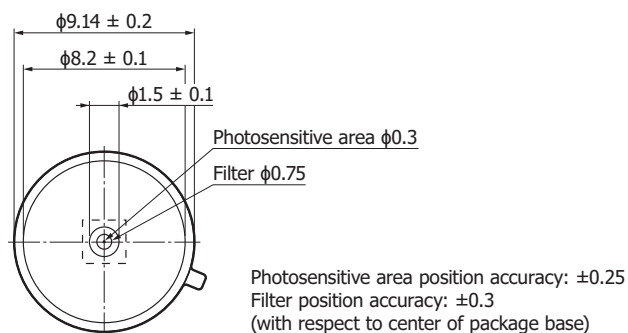
[Ta=25 °C, input line spectrum, line spectrum resolution (FWHM)= 3 nm max.,  
incident angle=0°, photosensor NA=0.09]



· There is tolerance in filter control voltage for arbitrary peak transmission wavelength from unit to unit. The individual data for  $V_{\lambda 1650\text{nm}}$  and  $V_{\lambda 1350\text{nm}}$  at Ta=25 °C is to be described in an inspection sheet attached with a product on delivery.

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### Dimensional outline (unit: mm)



|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| ① | CASE           |
| ② | LOW-MIR        |
| ③ | NTC-2          |
| ④ | NTC-1          |
| ⑤ | UP-MIR         |
| ⑥ | CASE           |
| ⑦ | InGaAs-Anode   |
| ⑧ | InGaAs-Cathode |

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### Pin connections

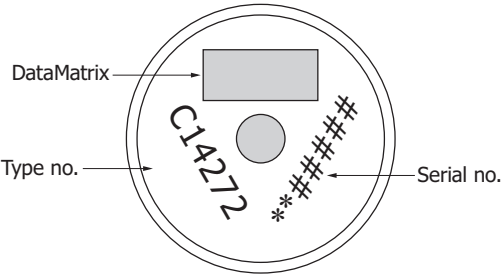
| Pin no. | Name           | Input/Output | Description                             |
|---------|----------------|--------------|---|
| 1       | CASE           | -            | Case connection                         |
| 2       | LOW-MIR        | Input        | MEMS-FPI tunable filter lower electrode |
| 3       | NTC-2          | Output       | For thermistor                          |
| 4       | NTC-1          | Output       | For thermistor                          |
| 5       | UP-MIR         | Input        | MEMS-FPI tunable filter upper electrode |
| 6       | CASE           | -            | Case connection                         |
| 7       | InGaAs-Anode   | Output       |   |
| 8       | InGaAs-Cathode | Output       |   |

Marking information

| Marking item | Description  |
|--------------|--|
| DataMatrix   | Shape: rectangle<br>Cell size: 0.14 × 0.14 mm<br>Symbol size: 12 × 26 cell<br>Input information example: C14272,<br>*****<br>("Type no." + "," + "Serial no.") |
| C14272       | Type no.   |
| *****        | Serial no.<br>**: information on year and month<br>#####: number of five digits<br>(number of individual product)  |

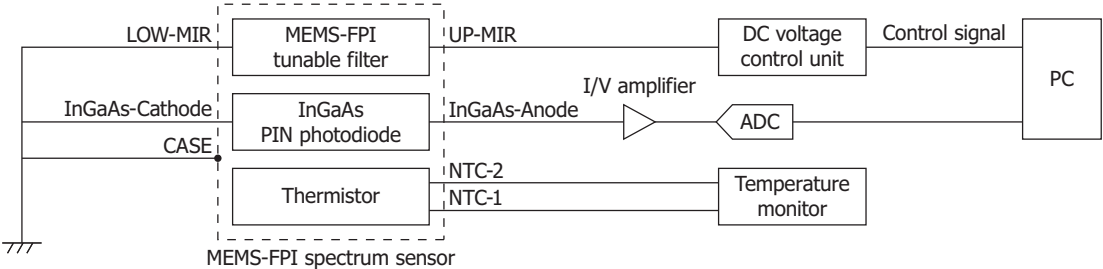
Note: KEYENCE CORPORATION code reader SR-1000 is recommended for reading the DataMatrix.

Marking example on cap



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Connection example

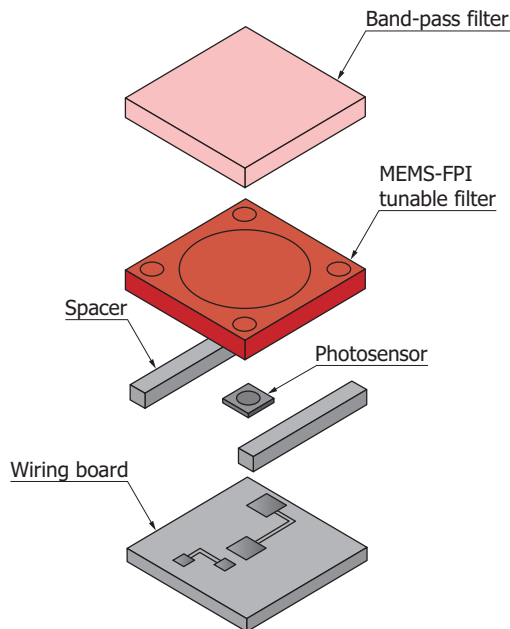


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### MEMS-FPI spectrum sensor structure

The MEMS-FPI spectrum sensor is composed of a MEMS-FPI tunable filter, photosensor (photodiode), and the like. It has a simple structure in which a MEMS-FPI tunable filter and photosensor is arranged on the same axis as the direction of the incident light. Though this product is a spectrum sensor, it uses a single-element photosensor and does not require an expensive multichannel photosensor.

### Internal structure

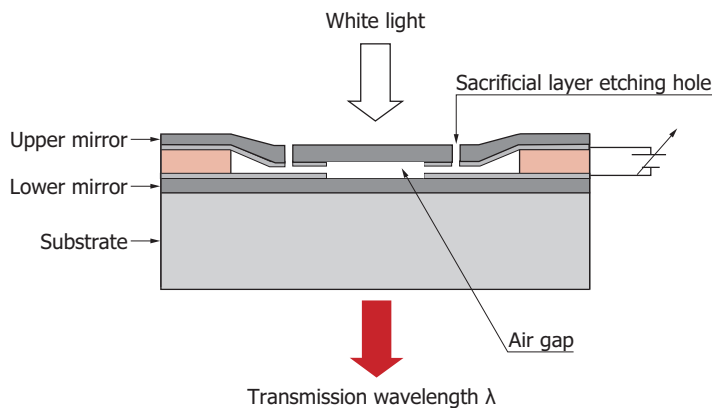


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### MEMS-FPI tunable filter

The MEMS-FPI tunable filter has an upper mirror and a lower mirror that are placed opposite each other with an air gap in between them. When a voltage is applied across the mirrors, an electrostatic attractive force is produced to adjust the air gap. To facilitate this action, the upper mirror has a membrane (thin film) structure. If the air gap is  $m\lambda/2$  ( $m$ : integer), it functions as a filter that allows wavelengths near  $\lambda$  to pass through. When the filter control voltage is increased, the air gap is narrowed by the electrostatic attractive force, and the transmission peak wavelength shifts to the short-wavelength side.

### MEMS-FPI tunable filter cross section

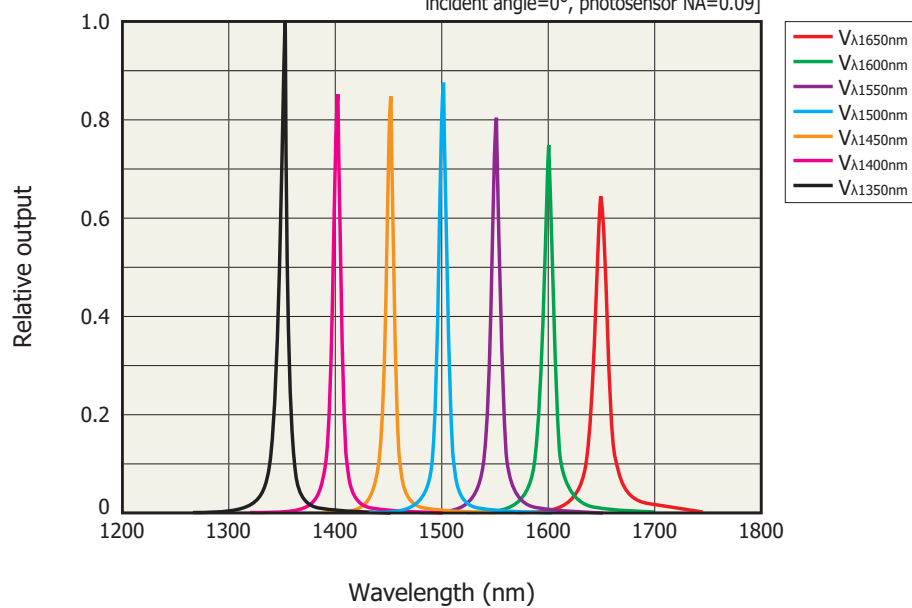


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### Spectral response (typical example)

[Ta=25 °C, input line spectrum, line spectrum resolution (FWHM)= 3 nm max.,  
incident angle=0°, photosensor NA=0.09]



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## Evaluation circuit for MEMS-FPI spectrum sensor C13294-02 (sold separately)

The C13294-02 is a circuit board designed to simply evaluate the C14272, C13272-02, and C14273 MEMS-FPI spectrum sensors. By connecting the circuit board to a PC (sold separately) with a USB cable (A-micro B type) and using the accompanying evaluation software\*10, you can evaluate the characteristics of the C14272, C13272-02, and C14273.

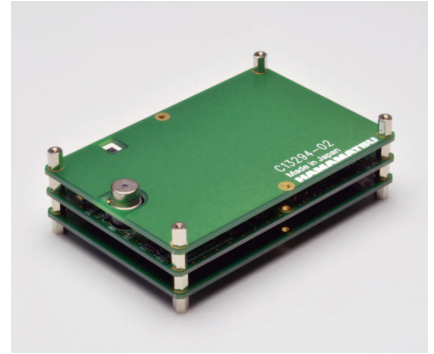
\*10: Compatible OS

Microsoft® Windows® 7 Professional SP1 (32-bit/64-bit)

Microsoft Windows 8.1 Pro (32-bit, 64-bit)

Microsoft Windows 10 Pro (32-bit, 64-bit)

Microsoft and Windows are registered trademarks of Microsoft Corporation in the United States and/or other countries.



## Electrical characteristics

| Parameter      | Specification                                  | Unit |
|----------------|--|------|
| Interface      | USB 2.0*11                                     | -    |
| A/D conversion | 16   | bit  |
| Gain*12        | L: $4.33 \times 10^6$<br>H: $4.32 \times 10^7$ | -    |

\*11: Power to this product is supplied from the USB port on the PC and this product consumes a maximum current of 500 mA. Use the USB port which can supply current of 500 mA. Due to the USB specifications, the maximum power that can be supplied from one USB port is limited to 5 V, 500 mA. Avoid connecting two or more units to one USB port through a hub.

\*12: Design value

## Structure

| Parameter                  | Specification             | Unit |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|------|
| Compatible spectrum sensor | C14272, C13272-02, C14273 | -    |
| Dimensions                 | 90 × 60 × 28.8            | mm   |

## Absolute maximum ratings

| Parameter                | Symbol | Value      | Unit |
|--------------------------|--------|------------|------|
| Operating temperature*13 | Topr   | +5 to +40  | °C   |
| Storage temperature*13   | Tstg   | -20 to +70 | °C   |

\*13: No dew condensation

When there is a temperature difference between a product and the surrounding area in high humidity environment, dew condensation may occur on the product surface. Dew condensation on the product may cause deterioration in characteristics and reliability.

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.

## ■ Precautions

Note the following when handling the product and also after installing into a device.

### ■ Handling

- When touching the product, it is recommended to wear gloves or use tweezers. Touching the product with bare hands may cause degradation in characteristics and plating corrosion and may lead to problems with solder wettability.
- Perform work in a clean place.

### ■ Filter control voltage

- Apply filter control voltage as defined by the absolute maximum ratings. Applying a filter control voltage exceeding the absolute maximum ratings may damage the MEMS-FPI tunable filter.

### ■ Static electricity

- The MEMS-FPI spectrum sensor is an electrostatic sensitive device. When handling the product, precautions need to be taken to avoid damage and deterioration due to static electricity. For details, refer to the instruction manual supplied with the product.

## ■ Related information

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

### ■ Precautions

- Disclaimer
- Safety consideration

### ■ Technical information

- MEMS-FPI spectrum sensors
- Infrared detectors

Information described in this material is current as of September 2018.

Product specifications are subject to change without prior notice due to improvements or other reasons. This document has been carefully prepared and the information contained is believed to be accurate. In rare cases, however, there may be inaccuracies such as text errors. Before using these products, always contact us for the delivery specification sheet to check the latest specifications.

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