

OT-301

## Versatile Position Sensing Amplifier

For: Duolateral • Tetralateral • Quad  
One Dimensional • BiCell



### Features

- X, Y Analog Position Output Voltages
- Sum Output
- Wide Dynamic Range: 0.1  $\mu$ A to 1.5 mA
- DC to 15kHz
- Compatible With All Position Sensing Detectors
- Zero Offset/Nulling
- Calibration Adjust
- Automatic Detector Bias
- Position Independent of Beam Intensity

## OT-301 Position Sensing Amplifier. Plug-And-Play Convenience And Precision.

The OT-301 Position Sensing Amplifier is the easiest, most precise way to process the current output from any position sensing detector (PSD) on the market.

### Plug-And-Play... Out Of The Box.

Truly plug-and-play, the OT-301 eliminates the hassle of having to design and build a custom amplification solution. Simply plug in the detector, switch on the power, and you're ready to go.

The benefit is greater convenience, efficiency and productivity... plus 100% compatibility with your future position sensing needs. The OT-301 pays for itself in no time.

### Any Application... Any Detector.

From laser beam alignment, to beam centering, to mirror stabilization, the OT-301 is ideal for one- and two-dimensional absolute optical positioning or precision centering and nulling requirements.

Read the X-Y position output and SUM output from duolateral, tetralateral, single axis, quadrant and bi-cell PSDs.

### Universal PSD Compatibility

#### One-Dimensional PSD

Common Anode  
Common Cathode

#### Two-Dimensional PSD

Duolateral  
Tetralateral Common Anode  
Tetralateral Common Cathode  
Pin Cushion Tetralateral-Silicon or Germanium

#### Quad and Bi-Cell

Common Anode  
Common Cathode

### X,Y Analog Output That's Directly Proportional To Beam Position.

The photocurrent generated from the position sensing detector is processed by the four-channel amplifier system using a position sensing algorithm. The result is X and Y analog outputs that are directly proportional to beam position—independent of changes in beam intensity.

### Six Gain Settings: 0.1 $\mu$ A to 1.5 mA.

Six gain settings accommodate input current ranges from 0.1  $\mu$ A to 1.5 mA with a frequency response to 15 kHz. A convenient ZERO adjust enables you to electronically move the zero to a relative position on the PSD. A CAL adjust allows calibration to absolute position.

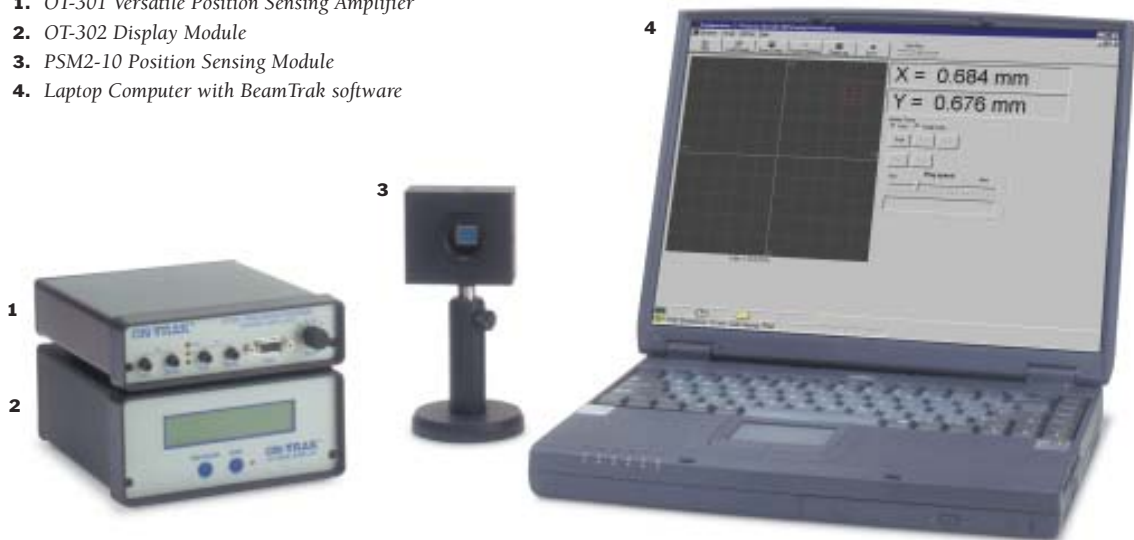
### Lifetime Warranty.

So reliable is the OT-301, we back it with a comprehensive lifetime warranty... at no additional charge.

### Four Transimpedance Amplifiers.

Four transimpedance amplifier channels and precision signal processing electronics deliver the performance necessary for close-tolerance angle, surface uniformity, flatness, parallelism and straightness measurement.

1. OT-301 Versatile Position Sensing Amplifier
2. OT-302 Display Module
3. PSM2-10 Position Sensing Module
4. Laptop Computer with BeamTrak software



## Front Panel



**Gain:** Transimpedance gain  $4 \times 10^3$  V/A to  $4 \times 10^6$  V/A  
Input current range 0.1  $\mu$ A to 1.5mA.

**H:** Input optical power exceeds range selected.

**L:** Input optical power lower than range selected. Set range switch at a position where both H/L indicators are off.

**On:** Power on Indicator.

**X,Y Cal:** Gain potentiometers to allow calibration of voltage output in terms of displacement ( $\pm 10\%$  of reading).

**X,Y ZERO:** Enables the user to electronically move the zero to a relative position on the PSD ( $\pm 1V$  each axis).

**PSD:** DB9 Position Sensing Detector Input.

## Back Panel



**X Out:** Normalized X axis output ( $\pm 10V$ ).

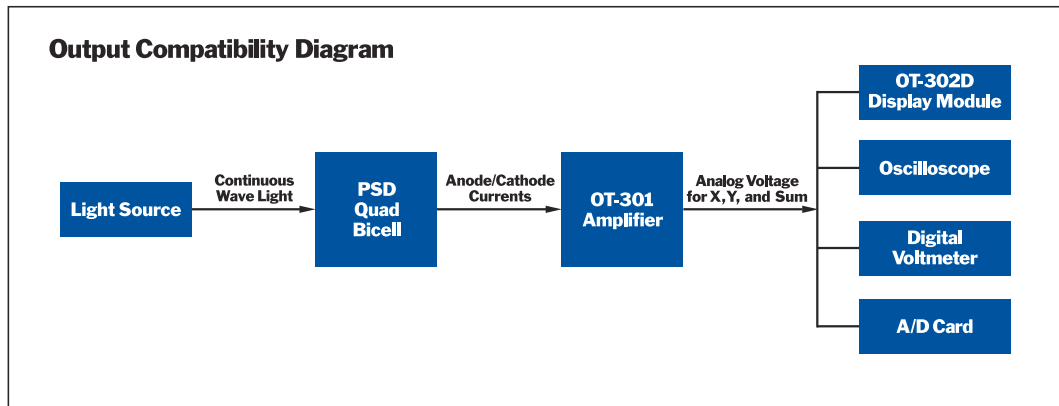
**Y Out:** Normalized Y axis output ( $\pm 10V$ ).

**Sum:** Total amplified detector output proportional to light intensity (0-6V).

**CAL/ZERO:** CAL/ZERO "ON" allows use of the X, Y, Zero and X, Y CAL features. CAL/ZERO "OFF" disables these features.

**ON/OFF:** Power ON/OFF

**Power:** 12V DC 300mA AC adapter.



## Specifications

<b>Transimpedance Gain (V/A)</b>	$4 \times 10^3$ to $4 \times 10^6$
<b>Input Current Range</b>	0.1 $\mu$ A to 1.5 mA
<b>Output Voltage</b>	
<b>Position X, Y</b>	$\pm 10$ V
<b>Sum</b>	0 - 6V
<b>Zero Offset (Offset Null)</b>	$\pm 1$ V Each Axis
<b>Calibration Adjust</b>	$\pm 10\%$ of reading
<b>Detector Bias</b>	0V $\pm$ 5V (depending on detector)
<b>Linearity</b>	$\pm 0.1\%$
<b>Frequency Response</b>	DC to 15 kHz (range dependent)
<b>Gain-Bandwidth</b>	G1 $4 \times 10^3$ V/A $2.50 \times 10^{-4}$ A/V    15 kHz G2 $1.6 \times 10^4$ V/A $6.25 \times 10^{-5}$ A/V    15 kHz G3 $6.4 \times 10^4$ V/A $1.56 \times 10^{-5}$ A/V    5 kHz G4 $2.56 \times 10^5$ V/A $3.90 \times 10^{-6}$ A/V    1.25 kHz G5 $1.024 \times 10^6$ V/A $9.77 \times 10^{-7}$ A/V    310 Hz G6 $4 \times 10^6$ V/A $2.50 \times 10^{-7}$ A/V    80 Hz
<b>Output Connectors</b>	BNC
<b>Input Connector</b>	9 Pin D Sub (DB9)
<b>Power Requirement</b>	$\pm 12$ V DC @ 300mA (AC Adapter)
<b>Dimensions</b>	1.5x5.5 x 6.00 inches (HxWxD)