Thermopile Detectors

For Measurement And Gas Sensing

TPD 2T 0625 – Dual-Channel Thermopile

Applications

- Gas Sensing and Monitoring

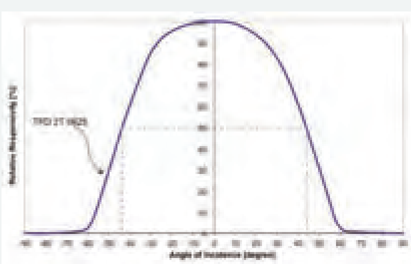
Features and Benefits

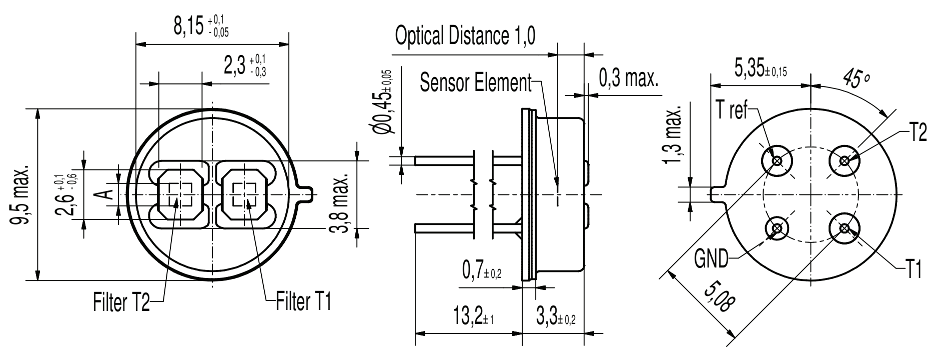
- High Sensitivity
- TO-39 Metal housing
- Thermistor included
- 2 Narrow band pass filters

Product Description

This specially designed Detector offers Dual Channel performance in a TO-39 housing with two individual optical windows. Typically one window is fitted with a reference filter G20, where as the other window is fitted with a narrow band pass filter selected for a specific gas (see page 7 of this brochure for available selection). The TPD 2T 0625 is also equipped as standard with an internal Thermistor as temperature reference for Thermopile temperature compensation.

Field of View





TPD 2T 0625				
Parameter	Symbol	TPD 2T 0625	Unit	Remarks
Sensitive Area	A	1,2 x 1,2	mm^2	Absorber Area
Thermopile Resistance	R_{TP}	50…110	kΩ	25°C
Responsivity	R	33	V/W	500°K / 1Hz / Without IR-filter
Time Constant	t	27	ms	
Noise Voltage	V_n	36	nV/√Hz	25°C
Specific Detectivity	D*	1,1	10^8 cm√Hz/W	25°C
Temp. Coefficient of Resistance	TC_{RTP}	0,03	%/K	
Temp. Coefficient of Responsivity	TC_R	-0,05	%/K	
Field of view	FoV	87	Degrees	at 50% intensity points
Thermistor resistance (25°C)	R_{25}	100	kΩ	25 °C
Thermistor BETA-value	β	3964	K	defined at 25 °C / 100 °C

Infrared Basics

Infrared Basics

All solid bodies when having temperatures above the absolute zero (-273 C) emit electromagnetic waves. The range of longer wave lengths beyond the visual spectrum is referenced as infrared radiation. The scientist Wilhelm Wien (1864–1928) has described the relation between a solid body's temperature and its emitting peak wave length by following equation:

$\lambda_{max} = 2898 / T$

T = Temperature in K (Kelvin)

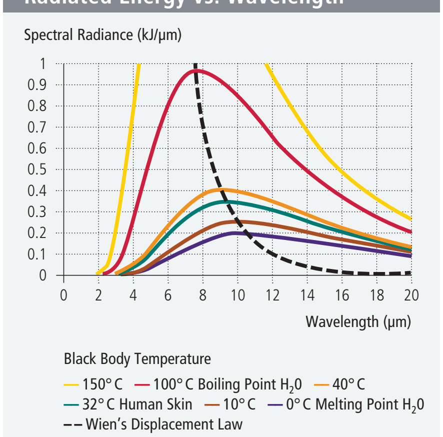
λ = Wavelength in µm

Using this law we can calculate the specific peak emission wave length of any material or body: A human body, of a surface temperature of approx. 35°C or 308 K calculates into a peak wavelength of 9,4 µm; a cat of 38°C temperature into 9,3 µm. According to Max Planck (1858 – 1947) the intensity curve of all emitted wave lengths for a solid body is rather broad. For our example above this means we cannot distinguish human from the cat by their infrared spectrum.

For various temperatures of an ideal black body radiator the intensity curves of radiated energy versus wave length are shown below.

Figure 1

Radiated Energy vs. Wavelength



A hot body of 2000 K emits a lot of energy, some in the visible light range, some in the infrared (it glows red or white-hot). A body of 500 K emits radiation in the invisible part of the spectrum, the infrared range, which we can feel, but not see.

Infrared Detectors

With detectors for the infrared spectrum there are two major classes by their physical principles: Photon Detectors and Thermal Detectors. Photon detectors convert radiation directly into electrons, Thermal Detectors receive radiation, transfer it to raising temperature of the sensing material which changes it's electrical property in response to the temperature rise. Photon detectors such as Photodiodes and Phototransistors range from visible to near infrared, Thermal Detectors have a broad response from below visible light up to over 100 µm. Fitted with special infrared windows as spectral filters they work in the mid to far infrared range without ambient visible light interference.

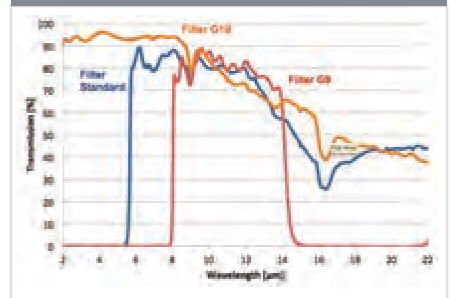
Filters for Infrared Sensors

The spectral sensitive range of the detectors is defined by a filter window. Common applications in infrared reference wavelengths from 2 to 20 µm. Infrared windows for pyrometric applications are defined for the atmospheric window 5-14µm, which is our standard filter window. Long range pyrometers apply a sharp cut-on/cut-off window of 9-14µm (G9) as per fig.2.

For the special application of Gas sensing by infrared absorption we offer narrow band filters to detect specific gas absorption lines. The appropriate narrow band optical filters enable detection of Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, Natural Gas and other environmental gases, as well as some technical gases.

Figure 2

Broad Band Filters



In Fig.2 we show the graph for standard infrared window and the pyrometric window "G9". As to narrow band Infrared filters, the range of available filters and specifications is given in Table 1 below:

Optical Properties

With respect to optical parameters of Detectors and Sensors, there are some interesting items to be mentioned: the optical bandwidth, transmission and blocking characteristics of the optical filter and, as major selection criteria, the sensor field of view, and performance of the detector within the field of view. The corresponding charts are given for the various sensors and types.

Table 1

Narrow Band Filters

Filter Type	Application	CWL	HPB
G1	CO	4.64 µm	180 nm
G2	CO2	4.26 µm	180 nm
G2.2	CO2	4.43 µm	60 nm
G2.5	CO2	4.33 µm	160 nm
G2.6	N2O	4.53 µm	85 nm
G3	CO+CO2	4.48 µm	620 nm
G4	NO	5.3 µm	180 nm
G5	HC	3.35 µm-3.4 µm	190 nm
G5.1	HC	3.46 µm	163 nm
G5.2	HC	3.28-3.31 µm	160 nm
G5.3	HC	3.09 µm	160 nm
G5.5	HC	3.32-3.34 µm	160 nm
G5.6	HC	3.42 µm-3.451 µm	160 nm
G5.7	HC	3.30-3.32 µm	160 nm
G5.9	HC	3.375 µm-3.4 µm	190 nm
G7.1	R12	11.3 µm	200 nm
G7.2	R134a	10.27 µm	210 nm
G7.3		12.4 µm	180 nm
G20	Reference	3.95 µm	90 nm