

The 52961 NANO-AMP Meter is a single slot PXI module designed to make fast Optical Power measurements and store the results of a sequence of Measurements. The unit has 2 channels for power measurement. Each channel is provided an electrical input connection to allow external photodiodes to be used.

The user can generate a table for result values and step rapidly through the table using the High Speed Instrument Sequencer (HSIS#) functionality. It can be used in conjunction with the 52956 Source / Measure module to provide a comprehensive test solution to the testing of optical devices such as laser diodes. The resultant table can be uploaded from the module to the test system database for analysis and is ideal for optical component test and characterization. Multiple units can be used in combination with other Chroma Photonics Instruments.

## ORDERING INFORMATION

52961: Dual Channel NANO-AMP Meter



# **Dual Channel NANO-AMP Meter** Model 52961

#### **KEY FEATURES**

- Typical Applications
  - Any measurement of nA current within the specifications
- Optical power measurement with external photodiode
- Dual Independent Channels

### **SOFTWARE FOR WINDOWS 2000 & XP**

#### Soft Front Panel

Soft Front Panel allows control of switch functions for "bench-top instrument" use.

#### Drivers

Drivers based on NI-VISA®, Visual C++, Visual Basic®, LabVIEW®, LabWindows/CVI® drivers are supported

#### ■ Install Wizard

Our install wizard gets you up and running in minutes!

## INPUT TYPE

- Si Photo Diode
- InGaAs Photo Diode
- Electrical input (ext photodiode)

SPECIFICATIONS	
Model	52961
Parameter	Electrical Input
Minimum Input Current	15 nA
Maximum Input Current	9.5 mA
Resolution	15 bit
Accuracy	10mA: ±1% ± 2 μ A
	1mA: $\pm$ 1% $\pm$ 0.2 $\mu$ A
	100 μ A : ±1% ± 0.1 μ A
	10 $\mu$ A : $\pm 3\% \pm 30$ nA
	1 μ A : ±3% ± 10nA
	100nA: ±3% ± 5nA
Connector Interface	BNC
Form Factor	3U PXI
Maximum Power	10W
Consumption	
Channel	2 Channels
Operation Environment	Temperature : 0~40°C
	Humidity : 10%~70%
Range	10mA / 1mA / 100 $\mu$ A / 10 $\mu$ A / 1 $\mu$ A / 100nA