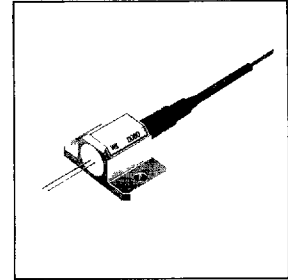


# FPD15U51JT

# InGaAs AVALANCHE PHOTODIODE

## DESCRIPTION

The FPD15U51JT is an InGaAs avalanche photodiode (APD) with a multi-mode fiber pigtail designed for use in optical transmission systems operating at a high-bit-rate and a long distance. The APD chip has a photosensitive area diameter of 50 $\mu$ m. Fujitsu's advanced InGaAs/InP material technology realizes a high reliability planar structure device with low dark current, low excess noise, and high quantum efficiency. A multi-mode fiber is aligned to a hermetically sealed APD through a lens and the optical alignment system has a high coupling stability. The device characteristics provide a dynamic sensitivity improvement of the optical transmission systems. The device is designated by the specified wavelength of 1550nm.



## FEATURES

- Multi-mode fiber pigtail: GI 50/125 (core diameter 50 $\pm$ 3 $\mu$ m, cladding diameter 125 $\pm$ 3 $\mu$ m)
- Photosensitive diameter: 50 $\mu$ m
- High quantum efficiency: 70% at 1.55  $\mu$ m
- Cut-off frequency: 1.5GHz
- Low dark current: 20nA
- Low multiplied dark current: 3nA
- Low excess noise factor: 5 at M=10
- High reliability planar structure with a guard ring based in on advanced
- InGaAs/InP material technology.

## APPLICATIONS

- High-bit-rate optical transmission system up to 1.0Gb/s.

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (T<sub>a</sub> = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-20 to +70	°C
Operating Temperature	T <sub>op</sub>	-10 to +60	°C
Forward Current	I <sub>F</sub>	10	mA
Reverse Current	I <sub>R</sub>	0.5	mA

## OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T<sub>a</sub> = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Limits			Unit	
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Quantum Efficiency (Responsivity)	$\eta$ (R)	$\lambda = 1550\text{nm}$ M = 1	65 (0.81)	70 (0.88)	—	% (A/W)	
Breakdown Voltage	V <sub>B</sub>	I <sub>D</sub> = 10 $\mu$ A	60	80	100	V	
Temperature Coefficient of V <sub>B</sub>	$\gamma$		—	0.15	—	%/°C	
Dark Current	I <sub>D</sub>	V <sub>R</sub> = 0.9V <sub>B</sub>	—	20	50	nA	
Multiplied Dark Current	I <sub>DM</sub>	M = 1	—	3	10	nA	
Excess Noise Factor	F	$\lambda = 1550\text{nm}, M = 10$ f=30MHz, B=1MHz I <sub>po</sub> = 2 $\mu$ A	—	5	6.3	—	
	X		—	0.7	0.8	—	
Cut-off Frequency	f <sub>c</sub>	$\lambda=1550\text{nm},$ R <sub>L</sub> =50 $\Omega,$ -3dB from 500KHz	M=5	1.0	1.5	—	GHz
			M=10	1.0	1.5	—	
			M=20	—	1.0	—	
Capacitance	C <sub>t</sub>	f=1MHz, V <sub>R</sub> =0.9V <sub>B</sub>	—	0.7	0.8	pF	
Max. Multiplication Factor	M <sub>max</sub>	$\lambda=1550\text{nm},$ I <sub>po</sub> = 2 $\mu$ A	30	40	—	—	

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## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Fig. 1 Spectral Response ( $\eta$  vs.  $\lambda$ )

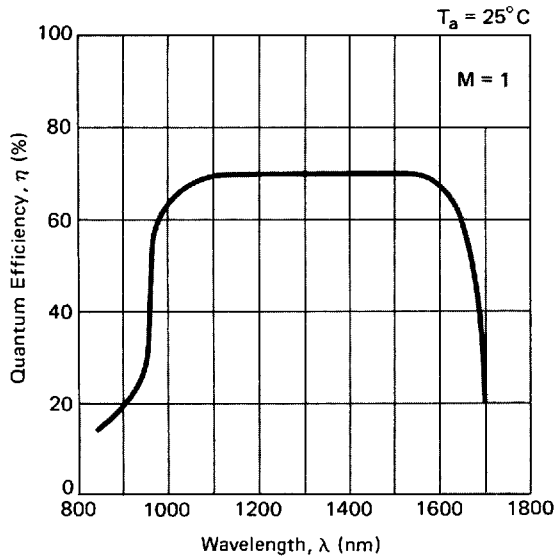


Fig. 2 Spectral Response ( $R$  vs.  $\lambda$ )

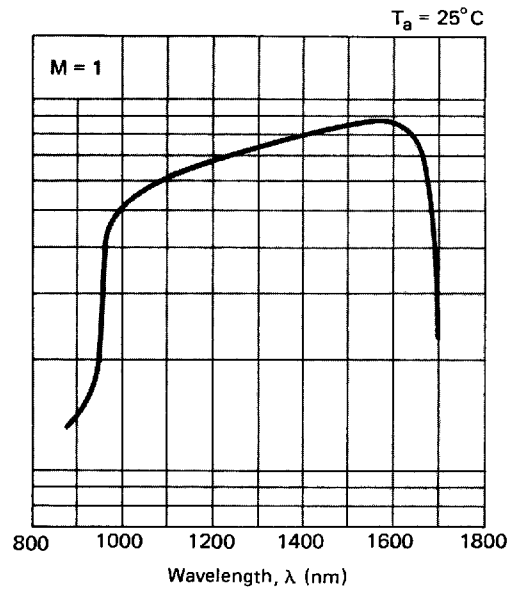


Fig. 3 Temperature Dependence of Responsivity

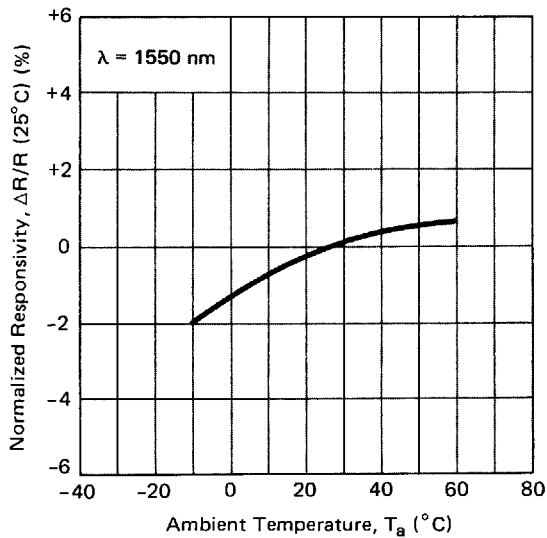
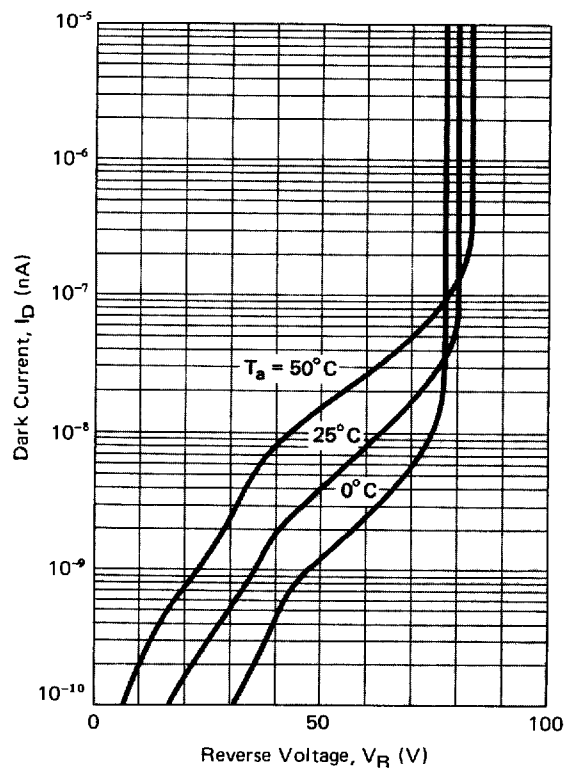
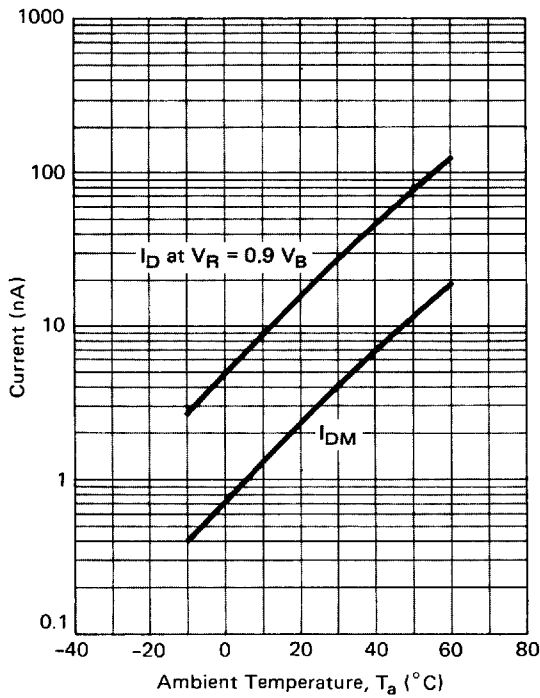


Fig. 4 Dark current vs. Reverse Voltage

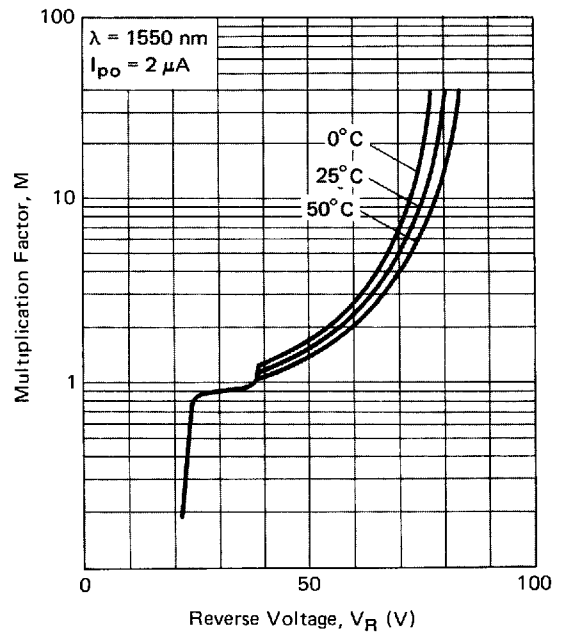


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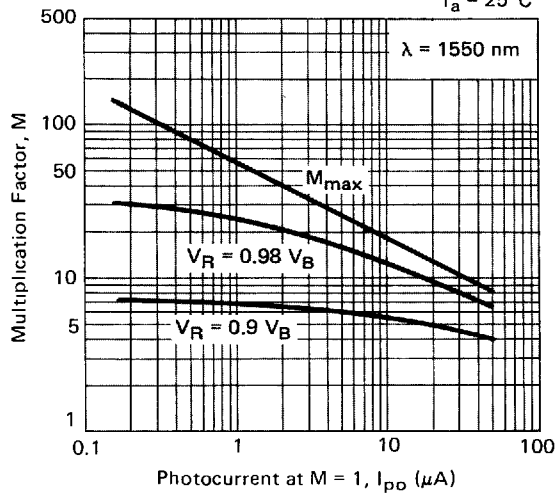
**Fig. 5 Temperature Dependence of Dark Current and Multiplied Dark Current**



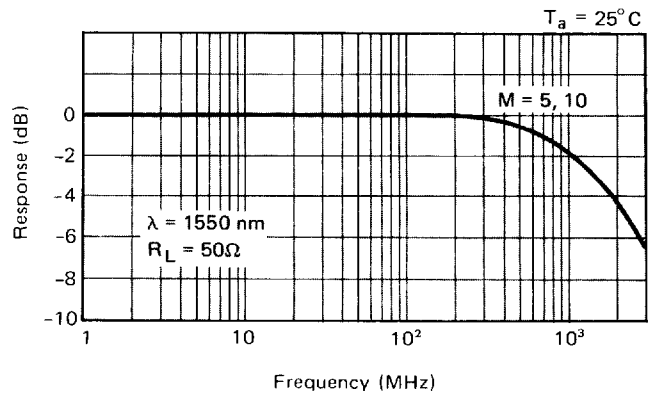
**Fig. 6 Multiplication Characteristics**



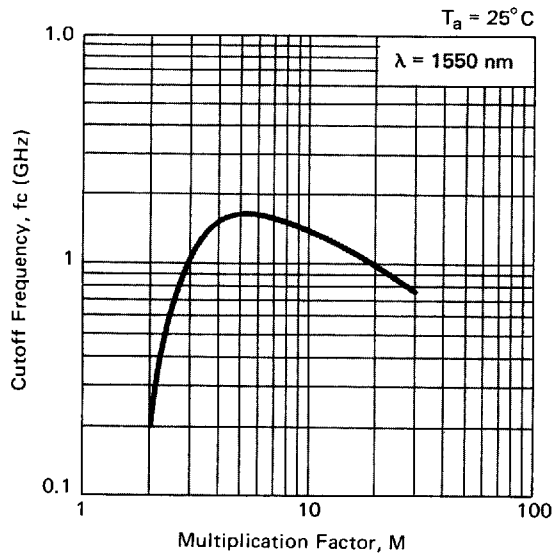
**Fig. 7 Multiplication Factor vs. Photocurrent at M = 1**  
 $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$



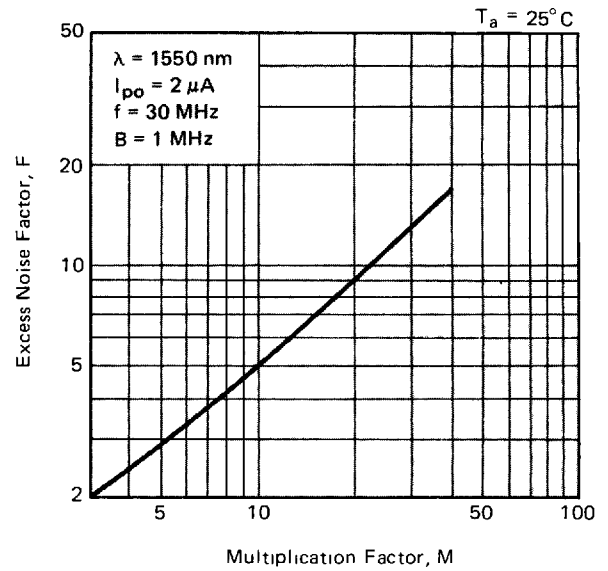
**Fig. 8 Frequency Response**



**Fig. 9 Cutoff Frequency vs. Multiplication Factor**



**Fig. 10 Excess Noise Factor vs. Multiplication Factor**



**Fig. 11 Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage**

