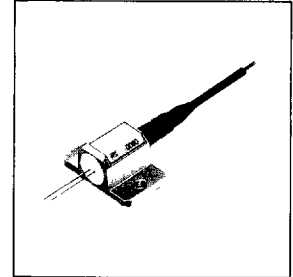


FPD13U51JT

InGaAs AVALANCHE PHOTODIODE

DESCRIPTION

The FPD13U51JT 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 $50\mu\text{m}$. 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 1300nm.



FEATURES

- Multi-mode fiber pigtail: GI 50/125 (core diameter $50\pm 3\mu\text{m}$, cladding diameter $125\pm 3\mu\text{m}$)
- Photosensitive diameter: $50\mu\text{m}$
- High quantum efficiency: 70% at $1.3\mu\text{m}$
- 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 advanced
- InGaAs/InP material technology.

APPLICATIONS

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

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-20 to +70	$^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Temperature	T_{op}	-10 to +60	$^\circ\text{C}$
Forward Current	I_F	10	mA
Reverse Current	I_R	0.5	mA

OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Limits			Unit	
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Quantum Efficiency (Responsivity)	η (R)	$\lambda = 1300\text{nm}$ $M = 1$	65 (0.68)	70 (0.73)	—	% (A/W)	
Breakdown Voltage	V_B	$I_D = 10\mu\text{A}$	60	80	100	V	
Temperature Coefficient of V_B	γ		—	0.15	—	$\%/^\circ\text{C}$	
Dark Current	I_D	$V_R = 0.9V_B$	—	20	50	nA	
Multiplied Dark Current	I_{DM}	$M = 1$	—	3	10	nA	
Excess Noise Factor	F	$\lambda = 1300\text{nm}$, $M = 10$ $f = 30\text{MHz}$, $B = 1\text{MHz}$ $I_{po} = 2\mu\text{A}$	—	5	6.3	—	
	X		—	0.7	0.8	—	
Cut-off Frequency	f_c	$\lambda = 1300\text{nm}$, $R_L = 50\Omega$, -3dB from 500KHz	$M=5$	1.0	1.5	—	GHz
			$M=10$	1.0	1.5	—	
			$M=20$	—	1.0	—	
Capacitance	C_t	$f = 1\text{MHz}$, $V_R = 0.9V_B$	—	0.7	0.8	pF	
Max. Multiplication Factor	M_{max}	$\lambda = 1300\text{nm}$, $I_{po} = 2\mu\text{A}$	30	40	—	—	

FPD13U51JT

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Fig. 1 Spectral Response (η vs. λ)

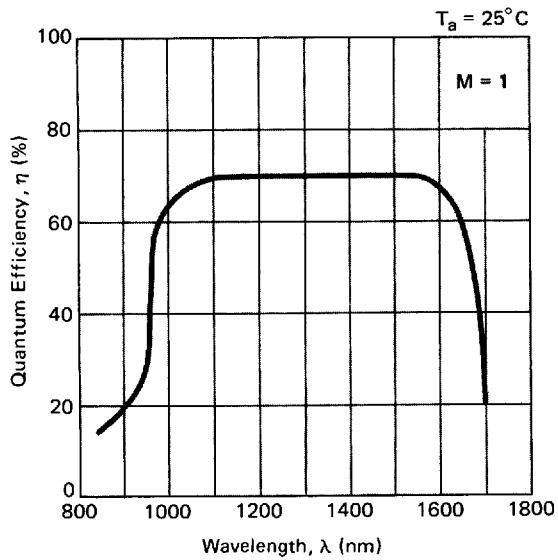


Fig. 2 Spectral Response (R vs. λ)

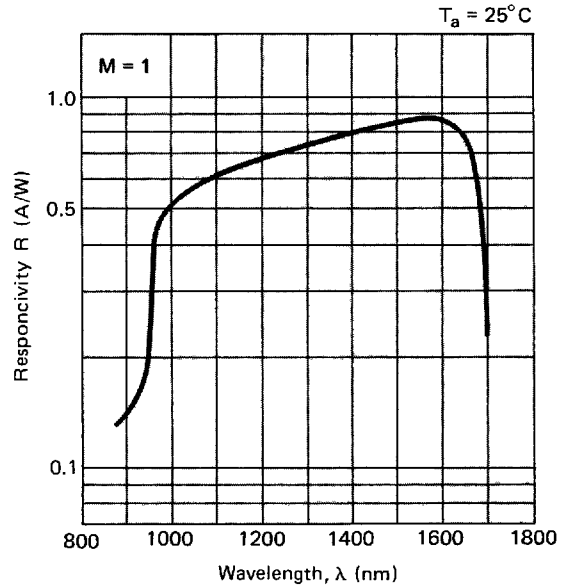


Fig. 3 Temperature Dependence of Responsivity

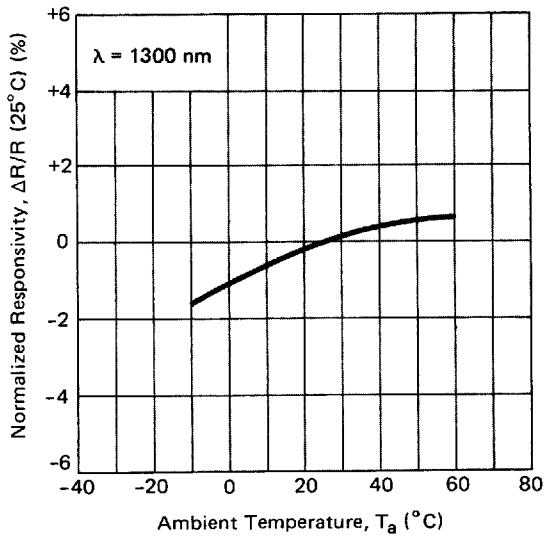
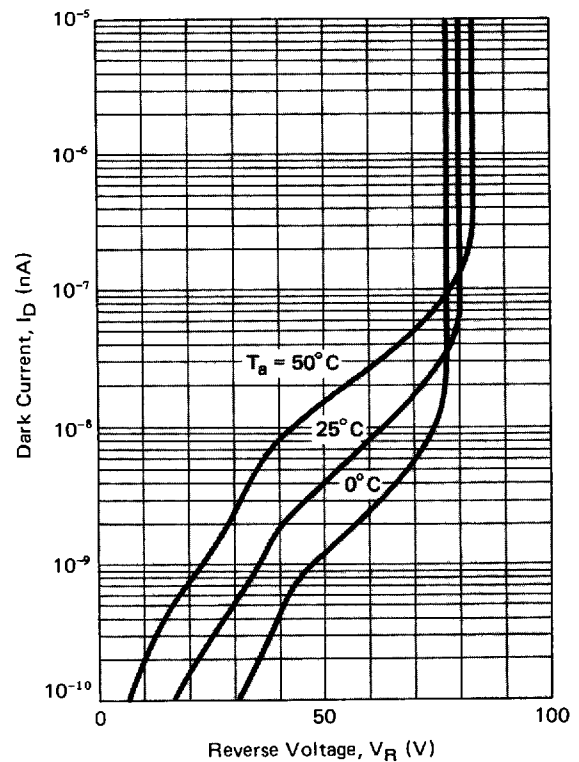


Fig. 4 Dark current vs. Reverse Voltage



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

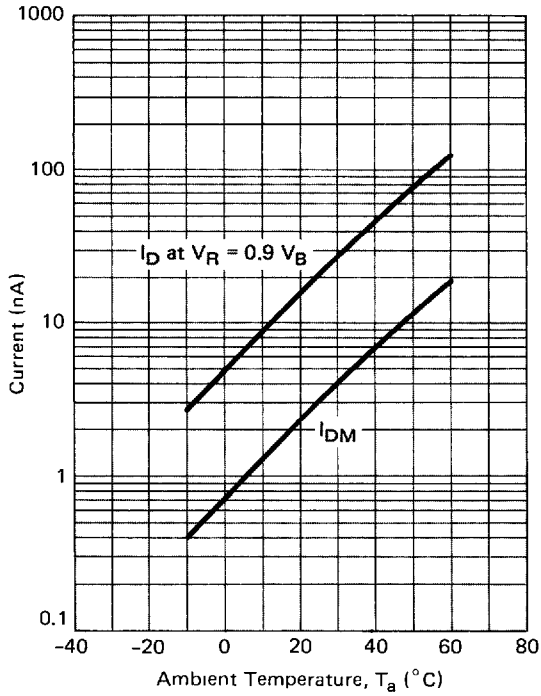


Fig. 6 Multiplication Characteristics

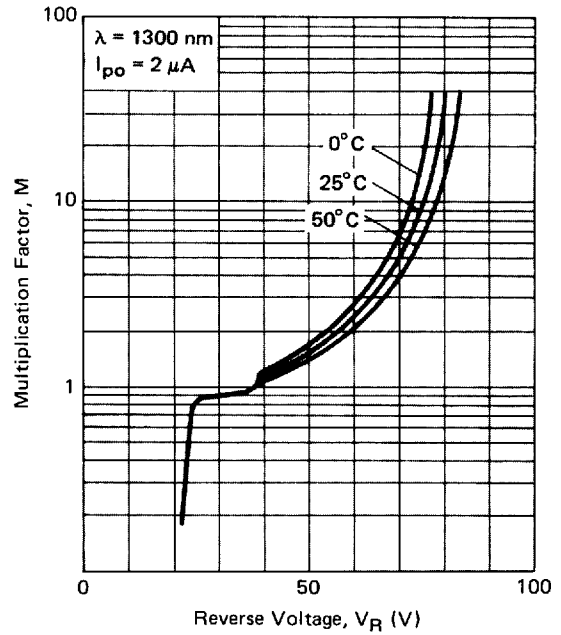


Fig. 7 Multiplication Factor vs. Photocurrent at M = 1

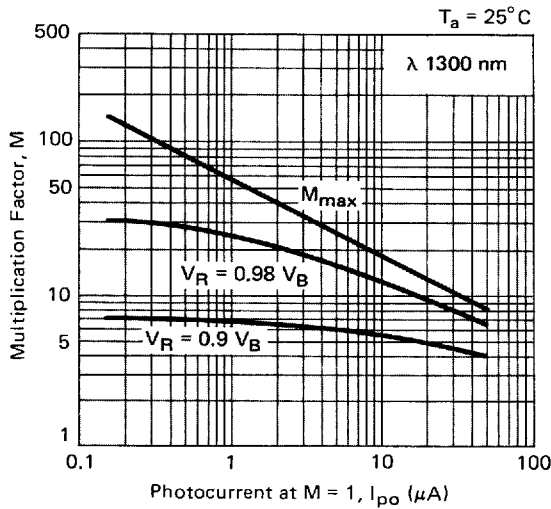


Fig. 8 Frequency Response Characteristics

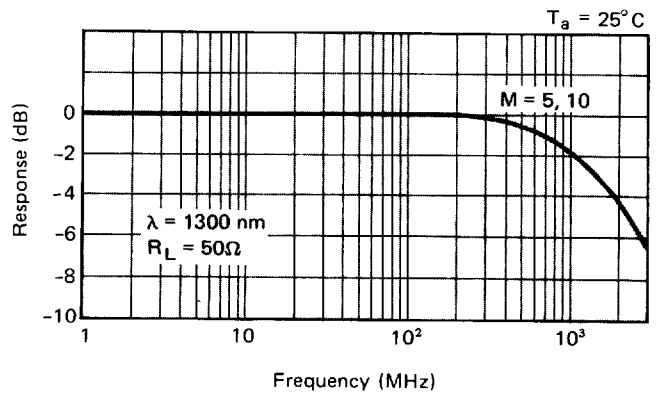


Fig. 9 Cutoff Frequency vs. Multiplication Factor

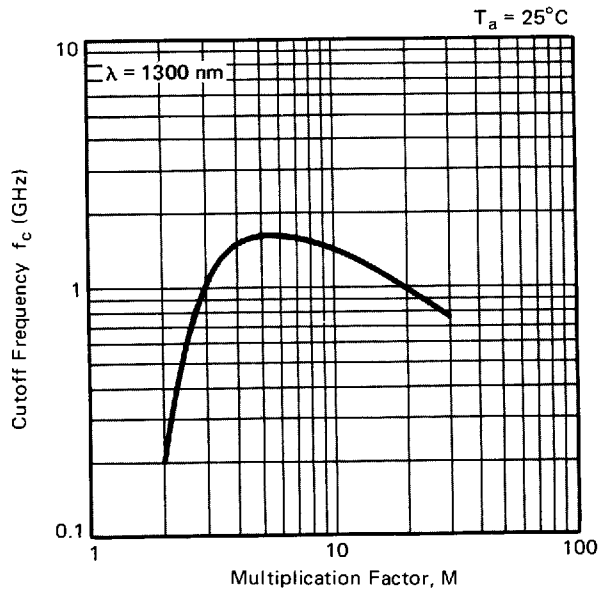


Fig. 10 Excess Noise Factor vs. Multiplication Factor

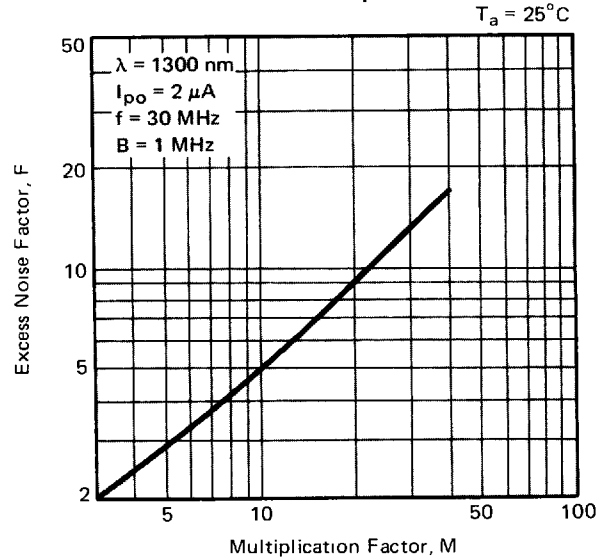


Fig. 11 Capacitance vs. Reverse Voltage

