

(900 to 1600nm, high speed 0.3ns)



DATASHEET





The Fiber Coupled High-Speed InGaAs PIN Photodiode is based on a unique package that features high-speed fast rise and fall response. The component integrates a fiber with a high sensitivity/small area photodiode for signal detection. The response is analog. Our design minimizes component assembly costs and module footprint while increasing stability over wide temperature and wavelength ranges. The photodetector is hermetically sealed, while the fiber attachment is not hermetic. It is packaged in a special 8 pin housing.

#### **Applications**

- Channel Monitoring
- Power Monitoring in Optical
- Interface Modules
- Gain Monitoring for Amplifier
- Instruments

#### **Features**

- Low Cost
- Large Bandwidth
- Fast Response
- High Reliability

### **Specifications**

Parameter	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Wavelength	1000		1630	nm
Responsivity (1550nm)	0.85			A/W
Responsivity (1310nm)	0.8			A/W
Input Power	5		10	mW
Dark Current			0.5	nA
Detector Capacitance		0.2	0.8	pF
Optical Back Reflection	40			dB
Reverse Voltage		5	20	V
Rise/Fall Time		0.3		ns
Cut-Off Frequency		2		GHz
Operating Temperature	-5		75	°C
Storage Temperature	-40		85	°C
Reliability	Telcordia 1209 and 1221			

Warning: The device is ESD-sensitive. Its dark current increases by unprotected handling. It is recommended to be handled under a certified ion fan once the package is removed.

Legal notices: All product information is believed to be accurate and is subject to change without notice. Information contained herein shall legally bind Agiltron only if it is specifically incorporated into the terms and conditions of a sales agreement. Some specific combinations of options may not be available. The user assumes all risks and liability whatsoever in connection with the use of a product or its application.

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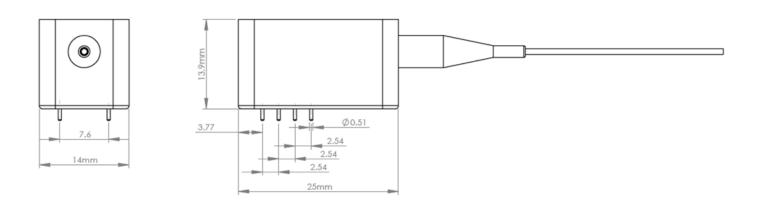
www.agiltron.com



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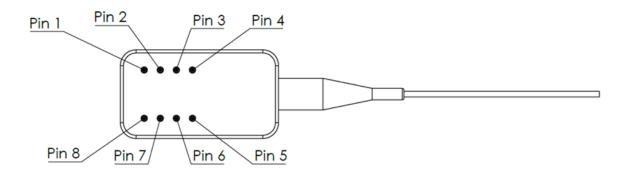


### **Mechanical Dimensions (mm)**



<sup>\*</sup>Product dimensions may change without notice. This is sometimes required for non-standard specifications.

#### **Electrical Driving**





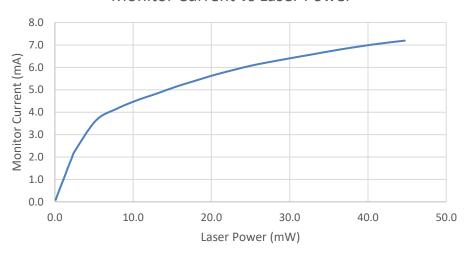


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### Typical Response @ 1550nm

#### Monitor Current vs Laser Power



### **Ordering Information**

	18		8				
Prefix	Wavelength	TEC Cooling	Package	Fiber Type	Fiber Cover	Fiber Length	Connector
FCHI-	900 - 1620 = 18 Special = 0	No = 1 Single Stage = 2 Dual Stage = 3	8 pin = 8 Special = 0	Choose from table below	900umTube = 3 Bare fiber = 1 Special = 0	0.25m = 1 0.5m = 2 1.0 m = 3 1.5 m = 5 Special = 0	None = 1 FC/PC = 2 FC/APC = 3 SC/PC = 4 SC/APC = 5 ST/PC = 6 LC/PC = 7 LC/APC = A LC/UPC = U Special = 0

### Fiber Type Selection Table:

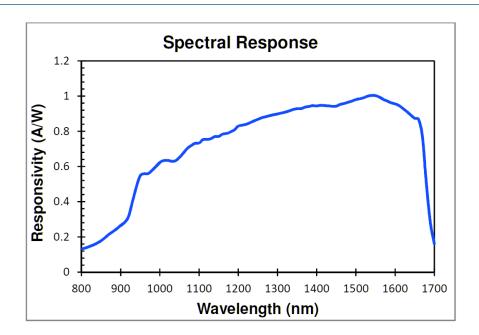
01	SMF-28	34	PM1550	71	MM 50/125μm
02	SMF-28e	35	PM1950	72	MM 62.5μm
03	Corning XB	36	PM1310	73	105/125μm
04	SM450	37	PM400	74	FG105LCA
05	SM1950	38	PM480	75	FG50LGA
06	SM600	39	PM630	76	STP 50/125
07	Hi780	40	PM850		
08	SM800	41	PM980		
09	SM980	42	PM780		
10	Hi1060	43	PM350		
11	SM400	44	PM405	·	
12		45	PM460		
13		46			



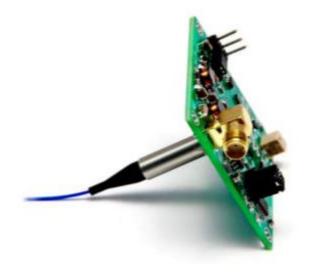
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#### **Spectral Response**



#### **Amplifier Mounted Option**



### **Low-Noise Optical Detector Amplifier**

DETA-11A221111 **\$165** 

https://agiltron.com/product/precision-optical-detector-amplifier/





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#### **Application Notes**

#### **Fiber Core Alignment**

Note that the minimum attenuation for these devices depends on excellent core-to-core alignment when the connectors are mated. This is crucial for shorter wavelengths with smaller fiber core diameters that can increase the loss of many decibels above the specification if they are not perfectly aligned. Different vendors' connectors may not mate well with each other, especially for angled APC.

#### **Fiber Cleanliness**

Fibers with smaller core diameters (<5 µm) must be kept extremely clean, contamination at fiber-fiber interfaces, combined with the high optical power density, can lead to significant optical damage. This type of damage usually requires re-polishing or replacement of the connector.

#### **Maximum Optical Input Power**

Due to their small fiber core diameters for short wavelength and high photon energies, the damage thresholds for device is substantially reduced than the common 1550nm fiber. To avoid damage to the exposed fiber end faces and internal components, the optical input power should never exceed 20 mW for wavelengths shorter 650nm. We produce a special version to increase the how handling by expanding the core side at the fiber ends.

