

# Amplified Photoreceiver

## APD1050H Avalanche Detector

### Module Introduction and Product Features

The APD Avalanche Photodiode Detector series has basically the same usage method as the avalanche detectors of Thorlabs and Newport, with completely identical power interfaces. It can be directly replaced when the Monitor output (available on some products of Thorlabs and Newport) is not required and the bandwidth is the same, and its performance in all aspects is not inferior to similar products of Thorlabs and Newport.

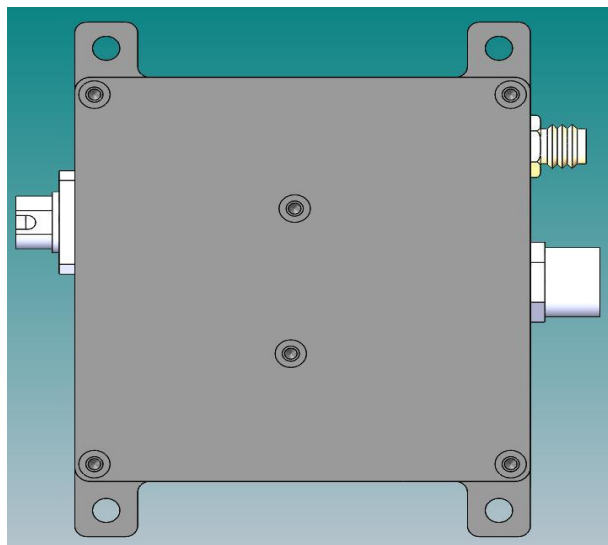
Fiberwdm's APD Avalanche Photodiode Detector is fully domestically produced. Adopting an exclusive temperature compensation technical scheme, it achieves a high-sensitivity detector with high stability, high gain, and low noise over the entire temperature range ( $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 80^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). In addition to detectors with conventional specifications, customized services are also provided. Various indicators of the detector (such as supply voltage, gain, bandwidth, etc.) can be adjusted according to customer needs to meet specific requirements.

Application Fields: Laser radar, free-space optical communication, optical fiber sensing systems, optical detection systems, etc.

### Usage Instructions

#### Appearance and Interface Description

The appearance of the module is shown in the figure below:



The left interface is the optical input interface (FC), the upper right is the power input interface (M8), and the lower right is the signal output interface (SMA).

The customized matched power cable is shown in the figure below:



Figure 2-2 Matched Power Cable

The left end in the picture is the connection end to the detector module, with a label attached indicating the connection method of the 3 power cables on the right. The cable is made of PVC, with a maximum current of 3A and a wire gauge of 24AWG. Its pin definition is completely consistent with that of the power cables of Thorlabs and Newport's detector modules, and they can be used interchangeably.

## Electrical Specifications

1. Dual-power supply products:  $\pm 12\text{V}$  (brown/red:  $+12\text{V}$ , black: GND, blue:  $-12\text{V}$ ). For products with 300MHz and below, the minimum power supply voltage can be as low as  $\pm 8\text{V}$ , and the maximum should not exceed  $\pm 15\text{V}$  (if there is any inconsistency between the detector label and this manual, this manual shall prevail). For products above 1GHz, the supply voltage shall not exceed  $\pm 12\text{V}$ . In addition, the Honghai switching power supply module JMD10-D12 can be purchased as the test power supply module. This module can ensure the detector performance when used indoors; please evaluate it yourself when used outdoors. The current of the detector module during normal operation is less than 100mA.

Single-power supply products: 5V-12V (brown/red:  $+12\text{V}$ , black: GND, blue: floating). The current of the detector module during normal operation is less than 100mA.

2. Output interface: SMA (female);
3. Output impedance:  $50\Omega$ ;

4. Maximum output voltage:  
Products below 500MHz:  $\pm 3.6V$  (@High Z),  $\pm 1.8V$  (@50 $\Omega$ );  
Products with 1GHz (inclusive) and above:  $\pm 1V$  (@50 $\Omega$ ).
5. Spectral response range: 900nm-1700nm;
6. Detector responsivity:  $>0.95A/W$  @1550nm;
7. The optical input amplitude shall not exceed the Saturation Power.

## Performance Parameters

### Performance Test Instructions

1. Due to the different conditions of the FC connectors of the test light sources, the insertion loss of each detector is inconsistent, and the test results of the detector response will vary slightly;
2. The transimpedance gain of the detector is calculated when the output load is high impedance. If the output load is 50 $\Omega$ , the gain will be reduced to half of the nominal value;
3. The measurement results of detector noise and rise time are obtained under the following conditions:
  - a: Oscilloscope input impedance 50 $\Omega$ ;
  - b: Oscilloscope bandwidth is full bandwidth ( $\geq 1GHz$ );
  - c: Oscilloscope time base is set to 100ns/div (Note: Noise will vary significantly with different time bases);
4. Test ambient temperature:  $23^{\circ}C \pm 5^{\circ}C$ ;
5. Test relative humidity:  $35\% \pm 15\%$ ;
6. Test operating voltage:  $\pm 12V$ ;

## Typical Test Parameters of Unit Detector (APD1050H)

Model	APD1050H
Wavelength Range	900-1700nm
3-dB Bandwidth	DC-500MHz
Conversion Gain	$100 \times 10^3 V/A$
Overall output voltage noise	25mVpp(typ)
Saturation Power	14uW
Typical Max. Responsivity	1A/W @1550nm
Output Impedance	50 $\Omega$
Maxim Output	1.5V@50 $\Omega$
Incident Power (Max)	0.5mW
Detector Material/Type	InGaAs/APD
Detector Diameter	50 $\mu m$ with ball lens
Optical Input	FC/PC or FC/APC or Free Space
Electrical Output	SMA

Package Dimension	58mm×58mm×25mm
Power Supply Requirement	12 V/100 mA

Figure 3-1 Summary of Electrical Performance

## Mechanical Dimensions

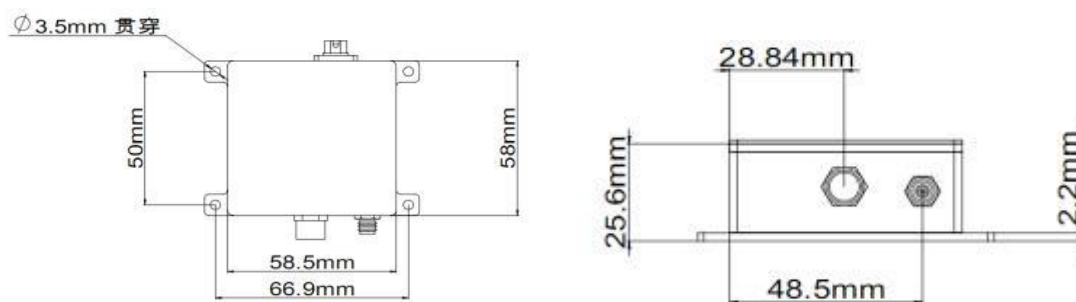


Figure 4-1 APD Detector Module Mechanical Dimension Diagram