

SILETZ BSI™ APD Photoreceivers

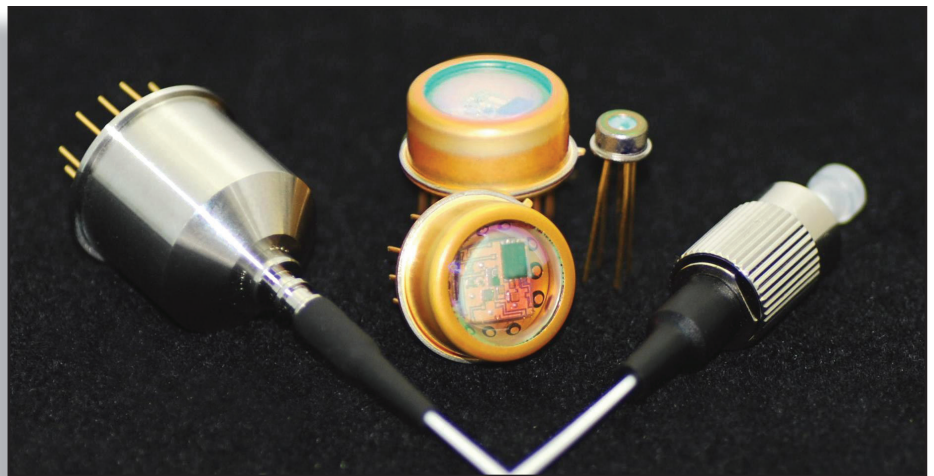
MHz- and GHz-Class Receivers with High-Gain, Low Excess Noise NIR Single-Carrier Multiplication APDs (SCM-APDs)

Features

- InGaAs/InAlAs single-carrier multiplication APD (SCM-APD)
- Integrated low-noise transimpedance amplifier
- 950–1700nm spectral response
- High responsivity
- Low excess noise
- High bandwidth
- High gain
- –5 to +75°C operating case temperature

Applications

- Range finding
- LADAR/LIDAR
- Fluorescence measurements
- Free-space optical communication systems
- Spectroscopy, electrophoresis, chromatography
- Ultra-fast pulse and transient measurements



Model RDP1-NJAF: 200μm APD, 350MHz

Model RIP1-NJAF: 200μm APD, 1GHz

Model RIP1-JJAF: 75μm APD, 2.2GHz

Model R2P1-JCAA: 75μm APD, 1.5GHz TO-46

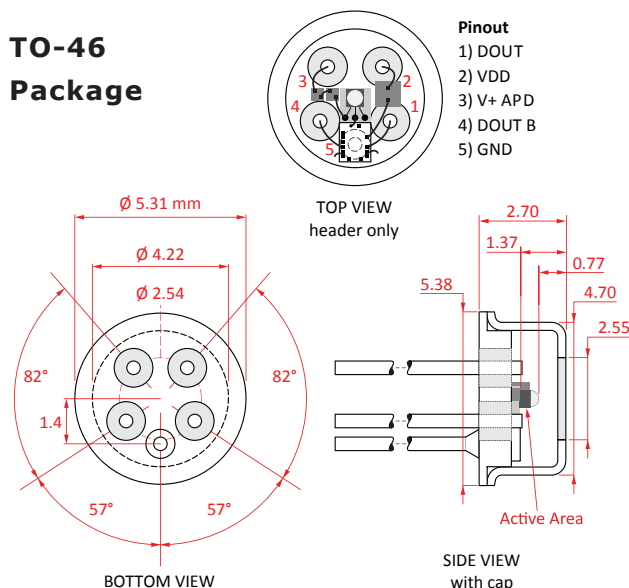
Voxtel offers high-sensitivity photoreceivers based on its Siletz™ single-carrier multiplication APDs (SCM-APDs) in the RXP-1000 product series. High bandwidth as well as 75-μm and 200-μm optical areas make these ideal for laser rangefinders, laser designators, free space optical communication, optical instrumentation, and LADAR/LIDAR.

Voxtel's VFP-1000 Series of Siletz™ SCM-APDs integrates low-noise with transimpedance amplifiers (TIAs). Voxtel's SCM-APDs offer extremely low excess-noise NIR–SWIR APDs, allowing the receiver to operate at high avalanche gain, boosting the optical signal over the amplifier noise level without the degrading effects of avalanche-induced excess noise. These photoreceivers are the most sensitive receivers available on the market today. A single-stage thermoelectric cooler (TEC) is included to eliminate temperature-induced gain variations and allow optimal performance over the range of application environments.

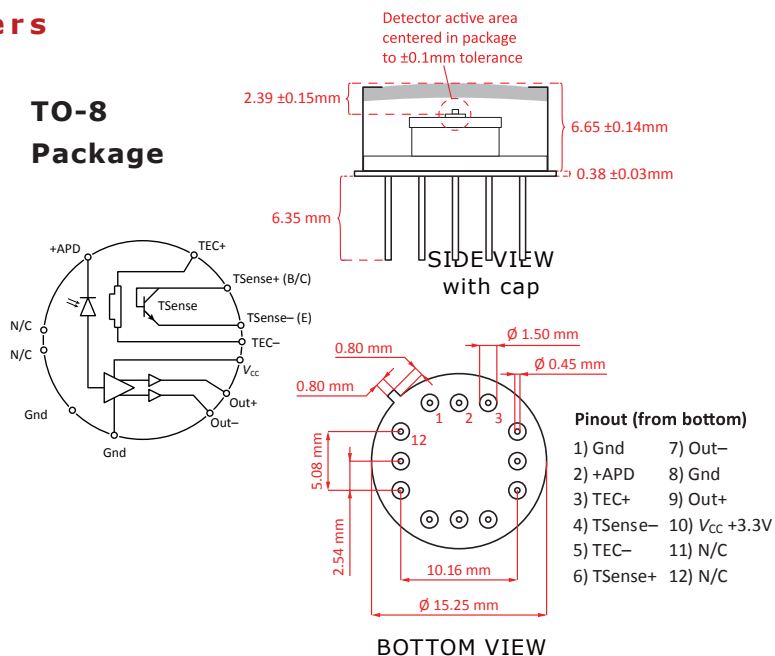
Standard fiber pigtail options for the 75μm receivers include 62.5/125 (0.37NA) graded-index and 105/125 (0.37NA) step-index multi-mode fibers; other fiber options can be custom ordered. Optionally available with the photoreceivers are Support Electronics Modules, which provide power conditioning and TEC control.

Siletz™ Series APD Photoreceivers

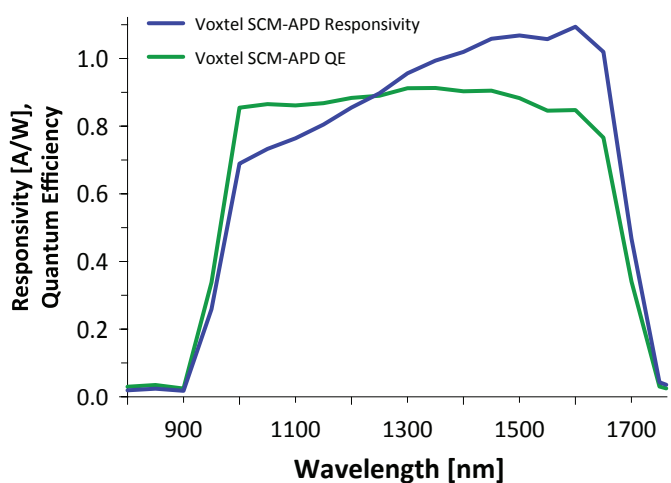
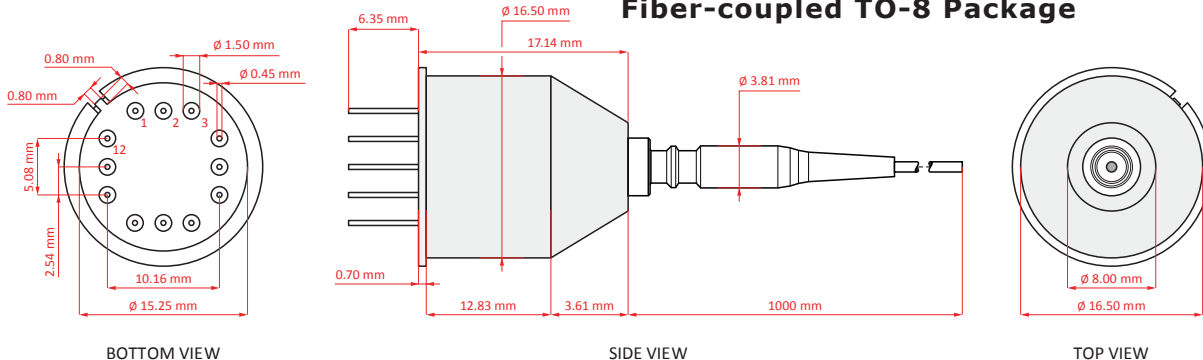
TO-46 Package



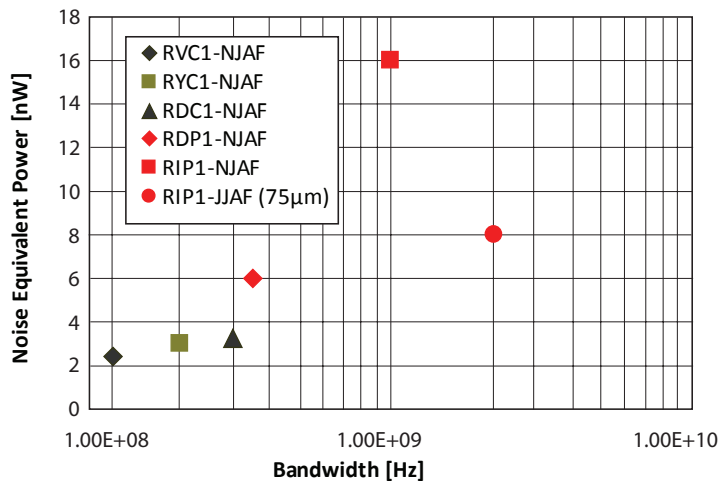
TO-8 Package



Fiber-coupled TO-8 Package



Spectral responsivity curve and quantum efficiency at gain $M = 1$, $T = 295$ K. 200- μ m SCM-APD.



Standard receiver configurations with typical NEP values and bandwidths

Model RDP1-NJAF

Siletz™ Series APD Photoreceiver
200µm, 350MHz

Specifications

Parameter	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Spectral Range, λ	950	1000–1600	1750	nm
Active Diameter		200		µm
Bandwidth		350		MHz
APD Operating Gain, M	1	10–30	40	
Receiver Responsivity at $M=40$		400/560		kV/W at 1064/1550 nm
Noise Equivalent Power at $M=40$		10/8		nW at 1064/1550 nm
Low Frequency Cutoff ⁱ		30		kHz
APD Breakdown Voltage, V_{BR}	70	74	80	V @ $T = 298$ K
TEC ΔT			40	K @ $T = 298$ K
TEC Supply			1.8/1.9	A/V
Temp Sensing Diode Voltage and $\Delta V/K$ ⁱⁱ	0.48	0.50 -2.18 mV/K	0.51	V
TIA Power		25		mA @ 3.3 V
Output Impedance ⁱⁱⁱ	60	75	90	Ω
Overload/Saturation Power ^{iv}		100		µW
Maximum Instantaneous Input Power ^v			5	mW
Window Thickness	0.76	0.94	1.12	mm

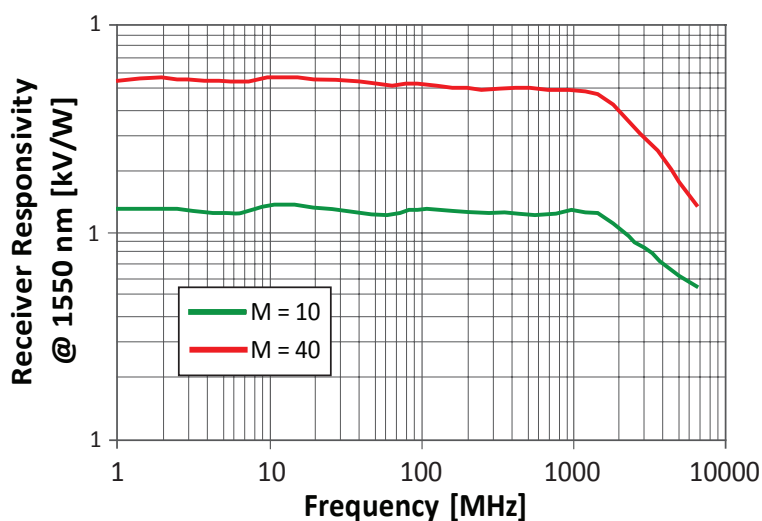
ⁱ -3dB, 40µA input

ⁱⁱ Sourcing 10µA, $T=298$ K

ⁱⁱⁱ Single-ended; 150Ω differential

^{iv} 1550nm signal with an APD multiplication gain of $M=10$

^v 10ns, 1064nm signal at a 20Hz PRF with an APD multiplication gain of $M=10$



Model RIP1-NJAF

Siletz™ Series APD Photoreceiver 200μm, 1GHz

Specifications

Parameter	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Spectral Range, λ	950	1000–1600	1750	nm
Active Diameter		200		μm
Bandwidth		1		GHz
APD Operating Gain, M	1	10-30	40	
Receiver Responsivity at $M=10^i$		32/40		kV/W at 1064/1550 nm
Noise Equivalent Power at $M=40$		20/16		nW at 1064/1550 nm
Low Frequency Cutoff ⁱⁱ		65		kHz
APD Breakdown Voltage, V_{BR}	70	74	80	V @ $T = 298$ K
TEC ΔT			40	K @ $T = 298$ K
TEC Supply			1.8/1.9	A/V
Temp Sensing Diode Voltage and $\Delta V/K^{iii}$	0.48	0.50 -2.18 mV/K	0.51	V
TIA Power		25		mA @ 3.3 V
Output Impedance ^{iv}	42.5	50	57.5	Ω
Overload/Saturation Power ^v		100		μW
Max Instantaneous Input Power ^{vi}			5	mW
Window Thickness	0.76	0.94	1.12	mm
Window Transparency		95/98%		1064/1550 nm

ⁱ 10MHz, -40dBm signal

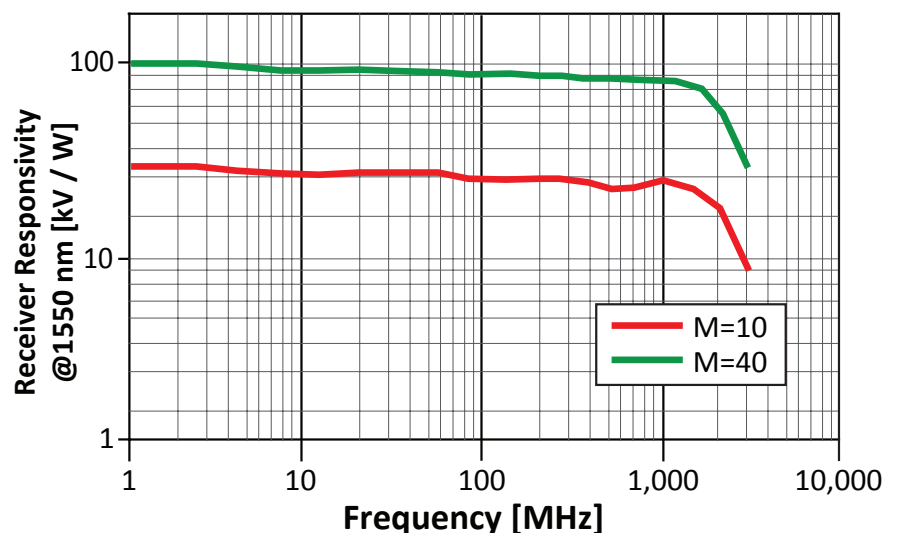
ⁱⁱ 13dB, 40μA input

ⁱⁱⁱ Sourcing 10μA, $T=298$ K

^{iv} Single-ended; 100Ω differential

^v 1550nm signal with an APD multiplication gain of $M=10$

^{vi} 10ns, 1064nm signal at a 20Hz PRF with an APD multiplication gain of $M=10$



Model RIP1-JJAF

Siletz™ Series APD Photoreceiver
75μm, 2.2GHz

Specifications

Parameter	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Spectral Range, λ	950	1000–1600	1750	nm
Active Diameter		75		μm
Bandwidth		2.2		GHz
APD Operating Gain, M	1	10-30	40	
Receiver Responsivity at $M=40$		88/115		kV/W at 1064/1550 nm
Noise Equivalent Power at $M=40$		10/8		nW at 1064/1550 nm
Low Frequency Cutoff ⁱ		65		kHz
APD Breakdown Voltage, V_{BR} ⁱⁱ	70	74	80	V
TEC ΔT			40	K @ $T = 298$ K
TEC Supply			1.8/1.9	A/V
Temp Sensing Diode Voltage and $\Delta V/K$ ⁱⁱⁱ	0.48	0.50 -2.18 mV/K	0.51	V
TIA Power		25		mA @ 3.3 V
Output Impedance ^{iv}	42.5	50	57.5	Ω
Overload/Saturation Power ^v		100		μW
Max Instantaneous Input Power ^{vi}			1	mW
Window Thickness	0.76	0.94	1.12	mm
Window Transparency		95/98%		1064/1550 nm

ⁱ -3dB, 40μA input

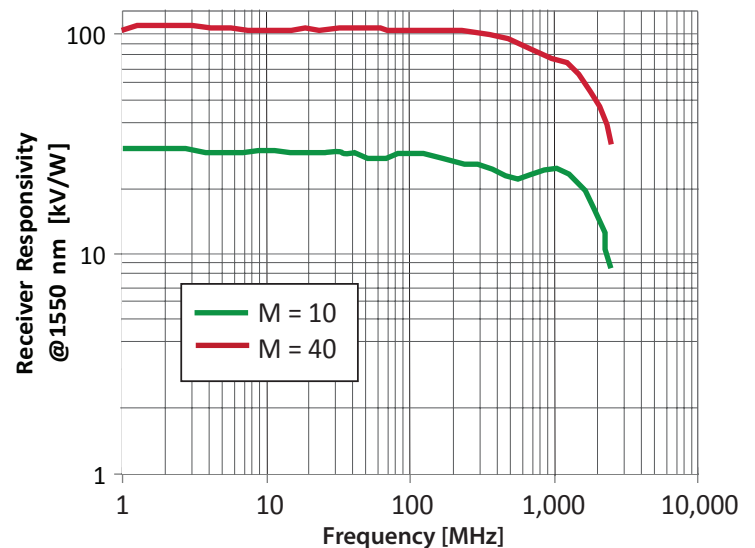
ⁱⁱ $T=295$ K

ⁱⁱⁱ Sourcing 10μA, $T=298$ K

^{iv} Single-ended; 100Ω differential

^v 1550nm signal with an APD multiplication gain of $M=10$

^{vi} 10ns, 1064nm signal at a 20Hz PRF with an APD multiplication gain of $M=10$



Model R2P1-JCAA

Siletz™ Series APD Photoreceiver 75µm, 1.5GHz, Ball-Lens-Coupled TO-46

Specifications

Parameter	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Spectral Range, λ	950	1000-1600	1750	nm
Active Diameter		75		µm
Effective Diameter		300		
Bandwidth		1.5		GHz
APD Operating Gain, M	1	10-30	40	
Receiver Responsivity @ $M=10^i$		75/93		kV/W at 1064/1550 nm
Noise Equivalent Power @ $M=40$		14/12		nW at 1064/1550 nm
Low Frequency Cutoff ⁱⁱ		30		kHz
APD Breakdown Voltage, V_{BR}	70	74	80	V @ $T = 298$ K
$\Delta V_{BR}/TEC \Delta T$		29		K @ $T = 298$ K
TIA Power		20		mA@3.3V
Output Impedance ⁱⁱⁱ	40	50	60	Ω
Overload/Saturation Power ^{iv}		100		µW
Max Instantaneous Input Power ^v			1	mW
Window Thickness	0.76	0.94	1.12	mm
Window Transparency		95/98%		1064/1550 nm

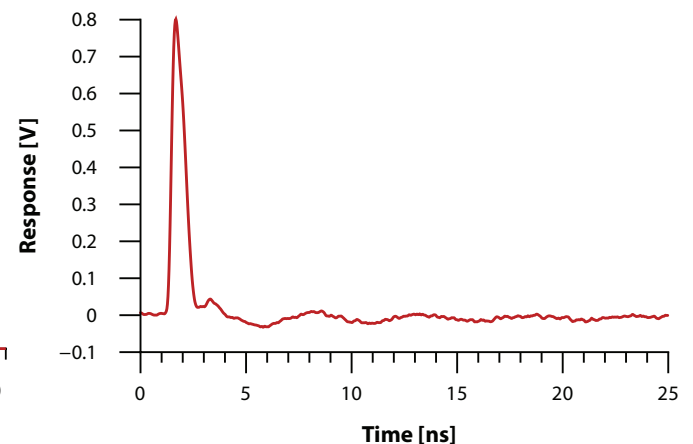
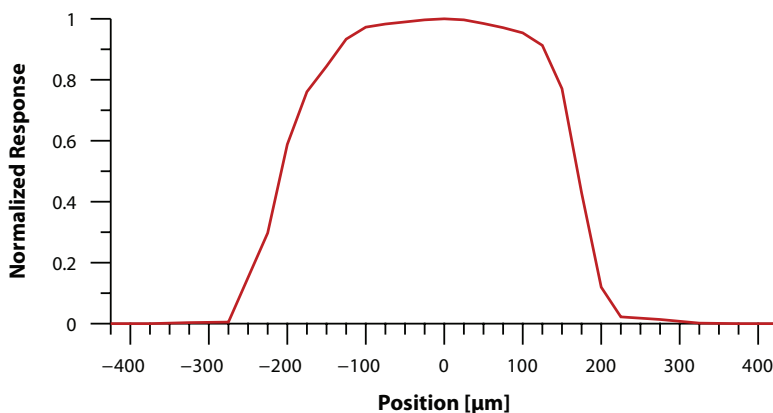
ⁱ 10MHz, -40dBm signal

ⁱⁱ -3dB, 40µA input

ⁱⁱⁱ Single-ended; 100Ω differential

^{iv} 1550nm signal with an APD multiplication gain of $M=10$

^v 10ns, 1064nm signal at a 20Hz PRF with an APD multiplication gain of $M=10$



Ordering Information For VFP-1000 Series APD Products

R	-	P1	-	-	-	-
Device Type	Amplifier	Detector	Diameter	Package Option	Lens Option	Revision
R=Photoreceiver	D=580MHz TIA I=2.5GHz TIA 2=1.7GHz TIA	P=Siletz SCM-APD	J=75µm N=200µm	C=TO-46 J=TO-8 with 1-Stage TEC	A=Flat Window Q=MM 62.5/125µm R=MM 105/125µm S=MM 200/125µm	

Not all combinations of product features are available. Please contact Voxel for specific ordering information and parts availability.

Caution During APD Operation

If an APD is operated above its breakdown voltage without some form of current protection, it can draw enough current to permanently damage the device. To guard against this, the user can add either a protective resistor to the bias circuit or a current-limiting circuit in the supporting electronics.

The breakdown voltage of an APD is dependent upon its temperature: the breakdown voltage decreases when the APD is cooled. Consequently, a reverse bias operating point that is safe at room temperature may put the APD into breakdown at low temperature. The approximate temperature dependence of the breakdown voltage is published in the spec sheet for the part, but caution should be exercised when an APD is cooled.

Low-noise readout circuits usually have high impedance, and an unusually strong current pulse from the APD could generate a momentary excessive volt-

age that is higher than the readout's supply voltage, possibly damaging the input to the amplifier. To prevent this, a protective circuit should be connected to divert excessive voltage at the inputs to a power supply voltage line.

As noted in the specification, another consideration is that the APD gain changes depending on temperature. When an APD is used over a wide temperature range, it is necessary to use some kind of temperature compensation to obtain operation at a stable gain. This can be implemented as either regulation of the applied reverse bias according to temperature, feedback temperature control using a thermoelectric cooler (TEC) or other refrigerator, or both.

Upon request, Voxel will gladly assist customers in implementing the proper controls to ensure safe and reliable operation of APDs in their system.