

**PDA10D - April 20, 2018**

Item # PDA10D was discontinued on April 20, 2018. For informational purposes, this is a copy of the website content at that time and is valid only for the stated product.

**INGAAS FREE-SPACE AMPLIFIED PHOTODETECTORS**

- ▶ **Wavelength Ranges Between 800 - 2600 nm**
- ▶ **Maximum Bandwidths up to 1.5 GHz**
- ▶ **Sensitivities Down to Femtowatt Powers**
- ▶ **Fixed and Switchable Gain Versions**

**Application Idea**

PDA Series Detector with Ø1" Lens Tube Attached to a 30 mm Cage System



**PDA10CS**  
 Switchable Gain  
 17 MHz Max Bandwidth



**PDA05CF2**  
 Fixed Gain  
 150 MHz Max Bandwidth



**FPD310-FS-NIR**  
 Switchable Gain  
 1.5 GHz Max Bandwidth



[Hide Overview](#)

**OVERVIEW & NBSP :**

**Features**

- Wavelength Ranges within 800 to 2600 nm
- Low-Noise Amplification with Fixed or Switchable Gain
- Load Impedances 50 Ω and Higher for ≥3 kHz Bandwidth Versions
- Free-Space Optical Coupling

We offer a selection of Indium Gallium Arsenide (InGaAs) Free-Space Amplified Photodetectors that are sensitive to light in the NIR wavelength range. Thorlabs' amplified photodetectors feature a built-in low-noise transimpedance amplifier (TIA) or a low-noise TIA followed by a voltage amplifier. Menlo Systems' FPD series amplified photodetectors have a built-in radio frequency (RF) or transimpedance amplifier. We offer fixed-gain versions that possess a fixed maximum bandwidth and total transimpedance gain, as well as switchable-gain versions with two or eight gain settings.

Item #	Wavelength Range	Bandwidth	NEP
<b>Fixed Gain</b>			
PDA015C(M)	800 - 1700 nm	DC - 380 MHz	20 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>
PDA05CF2	800 - 1700 nm	DC - 150 MHz	12.6 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>
PDF10C(M)	800 - 1700 nm	DC - 25 Hz	7.5 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>
PDA20C(M)	800 - 1700 nm	DC - 5 MHz	22 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>
PDA10D(-EC)	800 - 2600 nm	DC - 15 MHz	35 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>
FPD510-FS-NIR	950 - 1650 nm	DC - 250 MHz	3.2 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>
FPD610-FS-NIR	950 - 1650 nm	DC - 600 MHz	6.6 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>
<b>Switchable Gain</b>			
PDA20CS2 <sup>a</sup>	800 - 1700 nm	DC - 11 MHz	1.95 - 61 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>
PDA10CS(-EC) <sup>a</sup>	900 - 1700 nm	DC - 17 MHz	1.25 - 60 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>
FPD310-FS-NIR <sup>b</sup>	950 - 1650 nm	1 - 1500 MHz	14.1 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>

a. Switchable with 8 x 10 dB steps.  
 b. Switchable with 2 steps, 0 and 20 dB.

Thorlabs' photodetectors are designed to meet a range of requirements, with offerings that include the 380 MHz PDA015C with an impulse response of 1 ns, the high-sensitivity PDF10C with a noise equivalent power (NEP) of 7.5 fW/Hz<sup>1/2</sup>, and the switchable-gain PDA10CS with eight switchable maximum gain (bandwidth) combinations from 1.51 kV/A (17 MHz) to 4.75 MV/A (12 kHz). The PDF10C with femtowatt sensitivity is a low-frequency device that should only be terminated into high impedance (Hi-Z) loads, while all other of our InGaAs PDA amplified photodetectors are capable of driving loads from 50 Ω to Hi-Z.

Every detector has internal SM05 (0.535"-40) threading and external SM1 (1.035"-40) threading. Except for the PDA05CF2 and PDA20CS2, each unit's housing features 8-32 tapped holes (M4 for -EC and /M models). The PDA05CF2 and PDA20CS2 feature a new housing with universal taps that accept both 8-32 and M4. For more information about the location of these mounting points and mounting these units, please see the *Housing Features* and *Mounting Options* tabs.



Click to Enlarge  
The PDA05CF2 with the  
Included  $\pm 12$  V Power Supply.  
Replacement power supplies  
are sold below.

Menlo Systems' FPD series photodetectors are easy-to-use InGaAs-PIN photodiode packages with an integrated high-gain, low-noise RF (FPD310-FS-NIR) or transimpedance (FPD510-FS-NIR and FPD610-FS-NIR) amplifier. The FPD310-FS-NIR is recommended, in particular, for applications like pulse shape and low-noise radio frequency extraction. This photodetector is optimized for high gain, high bandwidths, extremely short rise times, and high signal-to-noise ratio. It has a 0.5 ns rise time and a switchable gain between two settings, allowing for an optimal performance for the user's application. The FPD510-FS-NIR and FPD610-FS-NIR have a fixed gain and are optimized for highest signal-to-noise-ratio for detection of low level optical beat signals at frequencies up to 250 MHz and 600 MHz, respectively. The FPD510-FS-NIR has a rise time of 2 ns, while the FPD610-FS-NIR has a 1 ns rise time. The 3 dB bandwidth of these DC-coupled devices is 200 MHz for the FPD510-FS-NIR and 500 MHz for the FPD610-FS-NIR. The compact design of the FPD detectors allows for easy OEM integration. The housing of each Menlo detector features one M4 tapped hole for post mounting.

#### Power Supply

A  $\pm 12$  V linear power supply is included with each amplified photodetector. A power supply that supports input voltages of 100, 120, and 230 VAC and is compatible with these detectors is also available separately below. Before connecting the power supply to the mains, ensure that the line voltage switch on the power supply module is set to the proper voltage range (either 115 or 230 VAC for all detectors except the PDA05CF2 and PDA20CS2). The power supply included with the PDA05CF2 and PDA20CS2 features a three-way switch and can be plugged into any 50 to 60Hz, 100 V / 120 V / 230 V power outlet. The power supplies should always be powered up using the power switch on the power supply itself. Hot plugging the unit is not recommended.



Click to Enlarge  
Menlo Systems' Detectors  
Include a Location-  
Specific  $\pm 12$  V Power  
Supply

Menlo's FPD510-FS-NIR, FPD610-FS-NIR and FPD310-FS-NIR include a low-noise power supply.

For detectors with fiber coupling, see InGaAs Fiber-Coupled Amplified Photodetectors.

[Hide Specs.](#)

## S P E C S & N B S P ;

### Performance Specifications

Item #	Wavelength	Bandwidth	Rise Time	Peak Responsivity	Noise Equivalent Power (NEP) <sup>a</sup>	Active Area	Operating Temperature Range
<b>Fixed Gain</b>							
PDA015C	800 - 1700 nm	DC - 380 MHz	1.0 ns	0.95 A/W @ 1550 nm	20 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>	0.018 mm <sup>2</sup> (Ø150 µm)	10 to 40 °C
PDA05CF2 <sup>b</sup>	800 - 1700 nm	DC - 150 MHz	2.3 ns	1.04 A/W @ 1590 nm	12.6 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>	0.2 mm <sup>2</sup> (Ø0.5 mm)	10 to 50 °C
PDF10C	800 - 1700 nm	DC - 25 Hz	19 ms	1.0 A/W @ 1550 nm	7.5 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>	0.2 mm <sup>2</sup> (Ø0.5 mm)	18 to 28 °C
PDA20C	800 - 1700 nm	DC - 5 MHz	70 ns	1 A/W @ 1550 nm	22 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>	3.14 mm <sup>2</sup> (Ø2.0 mm)	10 to 50 °C
PDA10D	800 - 2600 nm	DC - 15 MHz	23.3 ns	1.35 A/W @ 2300 nm	35 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>	0.8 mm <sup>2</sup> (Ø1.0 mm)	10 to 50 °C
FPD510-FS-NIR	950 - 1650 nm	DC - 250 MHz	2 ns	-	3.2 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>	0.07 mm <sup>2</sup> (Ø0.3 mm)	10 to 40 °C
FPD610-FS-NIR	950 - 1650 nm	DC - 600 MHz	1 ns	-	6.6 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>	5 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> mm <sup>2</sup> (Ø0.08 mm)	10 to 40 °C
<b>Switchable Gain</b>							
PDA20CS2 <sup>b</sup>	800 - 1700 nm	DC - 11 MHz <sup>c</sup>	N/A <sup>d</sup>	1.04 A/W @ 1590 nm	1.95 - 61 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>	3.14 mm <sup>2</sup> (Ø2.0 mm)	10 to 40 °C
PDA10CS	900 - 1700 nm	DC - 17 MHz <sup>c</sup>	N/A <sup>d</sup>	1.05 A/W @ 1550 nm	1.25 - 60 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>	0.8 mm <sup>2</sup> (Ø1.0 mm)	0 to 40 °C
FPD310-FS-NIR	950 - 1650 nm	1 - 1500 MHz	0.5 ns	-	14.1 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>	5 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> mm <sup>2</sup> (Ø0.08 mm)	10 to 40 °C

- NEP is specified at the peak responsivity wavelength. As NEP changes with the gain setting for the switchable-gain versions, an NEP range is given for these.
- This detector has a 50  $\Omega$  terminator resistor that is in series with the amplifier output. This forms a voltage divider with any load impedance (e.g. 50  $\Omega$  load divides signal in half).
- This is the maximum possible bandwidth for these amplified photodetectors. Bandwidth varies as a function of gain. For more information see the ~~the~~ *Switchable Gain* table below.
- Rise times depend on the chosen gain level and wavelength. As one increases the gain of a given optical amplifier, the bandwidth is reduced, and hence, the rise time increases. Please refer to the photodiode tutorial for information on calculating the rise time. Bandwidth specifications for each adjustable photodetector may be found in the table below.

### Gain Specifications

## Fixed Gain

Item #	Gain w/ Hi-Z Load	Gain w/ 50 Ω Load	Offset (±)	Output Voltage w/ Hi-Z Load	Output Voltage w/ 50 Ω Load
PDA015C	50 kV/A	25 kV/A	20 mV	0 to 10 V	0 to 5 V
PDA05CF2	10 kV/A	5 kV/A	20 mV	0 to 10 V	0 to 5 V
PDA20C	500 kV/A	175 kV/A	25 mV	0 to 10 V	0 to 3.5 V
PDF10C <sup>a</sup>	1x10 <sup>8</sup> kV/A	-	<150 mV	0 to 10 V	-
PDA10D	10 kV/A	5 kV/A	75 mV (375 mV Max)	0 to 10 V	0 to 5 V
FPD510-FS-NIR	-	1.5 x 10 <sup>5</sup> V/W	-	-	0 to 1 V
FPD610-FS-NIR	-	2 x 10 <sup>6</sup> V/W	-	-	0 to 1 V

a. Due to its 25 Hz cutoff frequency, operating the PDF10C(M) with less than high impedance loading is not recommended.

## Switchable Gain

Item #	Gain Step	Gain w/ Hi-Z Load <sup>a</sup>	Gain w/ 50 Ω Load <sup>a</sup>	Bandwidth	Noise (RMS)	NEP <sup>b</sup>	Offset (±)	Output Voltage w/ Hi-Z Load	Output Voltage w/ 50 Ω Load
PDA20CS2	0	1.51 kV/A	0.75 kV/A	11 MHz	286 μV	61 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>	5 mV (10 mV Max)	0 to 10 V	0 to 5 V
	10	4.75 kV/A	2.38 kV/A	1.5 MHz	201 μV	5.7 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>	6 mV (10 mV Max)		
	20	15 kV/A	7.5 kV/A	1 MHz	236 μV	2.93 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>	6 mV (10 mV Max)		
	30	47.5 kV/A	23.8 kV/A	260 kHz	234 μV	2.19 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>	6 mV (10 mV Max)		
	40	151 kV/A	75 kV/A	90 kHz	240 μV	1.95 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>	6 mV (10 mV Max)		
	50	475 kV/A	238 kV/A	28 kHz	260 μV	2.24 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>	6 mV (10 mV Max)		
	60	1.5 MV/A	0.75 MV/A	9 kHz	300 μV	2.25 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>	6 mV (10 mV Max)		
	70	4.75 MV/A	2.38 MV/A	3 kHz	396 μV	2.28 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>	8 mV (12 mV Max)		
PDA10CS	0	1.51 kV/A	0.75 kV/A	17 MHz	600 μV	60 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>	5 mV (10 mV Max)	0 to 10 V <sup>c</sup>	0 to 5 V <sup>d</sup>
	10	4.75 kV/A	2.38 kV/A	8.5 MHz	320 μV	10 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>	6 mV (12 mV Max)		
	20	15 kV/A	7.5 kV/A	1.9 MHz	310 μV	3.0 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>	6 mV (15 mV Max)		
	30	47.5 kV/A	23.8 kV/A	775 kHz	300 μV	1.25 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>	8 mV (15 mV Max)		
	40	151 kV/A	75 kV/A	320 kHz	300 μV	1.4 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>	10 mV (20 mV Max)		
	50	475 kV/A	238 kV/A	90 kHz	475 μV	1.5 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>	15 mV (40 mV Max)		
	60	1.5 MV/A	0.75 MV/A	33 kHz	850 μV	1.5 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>	20 mV (75 mV Max)		
	70	4.75 MV/A	2.38 MV/A	12 kHz	1.5 mV	2.0 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>	20 mV (200 mV Max)		
FPD310-FS-NIR	0	-	2 x 10 <sup>4</sup> V <sub>pp</sub> /W	1 - 1500 MHz	.e,f	14.1 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>	N/A (AC Coupling)	-	200 to 800 mV
	20	-	2 x 10 <sup>3</sup> V <sub>pp</sub> /W					-	20 to 80 mV

a. Gain figures can also be expressed in units of Ω.

b. The Noise Equivalent Power is specified at the peak wavelength.

c. If using a CW light source and the detector's 0 dB gain setting, the maximum output voltage is 5 V.

d. If using a CW light source and the detector's 0 dB gain setting, the maximum output voltage is 2.5 V.

e. The Dark State Noise Level is -100 dBm (up to 5 MHz).

f. The Dark State Noise Level is -130 dBm (5 to 1500 MHz).

[Hide Housing Features](#)

## HOUSING FEATURES

### Housing Features of the Amplified InGaAs Photodetectors

#### PDA and PDF Detectors

Thorlabs' Amplified Photodiode series feature a slim design and many common elements. Each housing features internal SM05 (0.535"-40) threading and external SM1 (1.035"-40) threading. All detectors include an SM1T1 internally SM1-

threaded adapter. Most SM1-threaded fiber adapters are compatible with these detectors. The PDA015C, PDA10D, PDA05CF2, PDA10CS, and PDA20CS2 also each include an SM1RR retaining ring. A TRE(TRE/M) electrically isolated Ø1/2" post adapter is included with the PDF10A.

Threaded holes on the housings of the detectors allow the units to be mounted in a horizontal or vertical orientation, which gives the user the option to route the power and BNC cables from above or alongside the beam path. The PDA015C, PDA10D, and PDA10CS have two 8-32 threaded holes, while their metric counterparts have two M4 threaded holes. The PDA20C and PDF10C have three 8-32 threaded holes, while their metric counterparts have three M4 threaded holes. The PDA05CF2 and PDA20CS2 have a new housing design that features the active area flush with the front of the housing, simplifying alignments within optomechanical systems. These detectors also have two universal threaded holes compatible with both 8-32 and M4 threads (please refer to the table below). As a convenience, the back panels of the PDA05CF2, PDA015C, and PDA20CS2 are engraved with the responsivity curve of the InGaAs photodiodes. For more information on mounting these units, please see the *Mounting Options* tab.



Click to Enlarge  
The housings of Thorlabs' detectors feature internal SM05 and external SM1 threads. An SM1T1 SM1 Adapter with internal threads is included with each amplified photodetector, and an SM1RR Retaining Ring is included with the PDA015C, PDA10D, PDA05CF2, PDA10CS, and PDA20CS2.



Click to Enlarge  
Top of the housing on our PDA and PDF detector housings. The Power In connector, Output BNC connector, and power indicator LED are located at the top of the housing. The PDA015C detector is shown.

### FPD Detectors

The housing of each of Menlo Systems' FPD detectors feature one M4 tapped hole on the bottom for post mounting. The power supply connector and output SMA connector are located on the side of the housing.

Detectors	Housing Drawing (Click Icon for Details)	Mounting Taps	SM Thread Compatibility	Dimensions	Output Connector
<b>PDA/PDF Fixed Gain</b>					
PDA05CF2		Two Universal Taps for 8-32 and M4	Internal SM05 (0.535"-40) External SM1 (1.035"-40)	49.8 mm x 22.5 mm x 70.9 mm (1.96" x 0.89" x 2.79")	BNC
PDA015C, PDA10D		Two 8-32 Taps (M4 for Metric Version)		48.0 mm x 21.1 mm x 70.2 mm (1.89" x 0.83" x 2.76")	
PDF10C, PDA20C		Three 8-32 Taps (M4 for Metric Version)		43.2 mm x 21.1 mm x 65.3 mm (1.70" x 0.83" x 2.57")	
<b>FPD Fixed Gain</b>					
FPD510-FS-NIR, FPD610-FS-NIR		One M4 Tap	N/A	60.0 mm x 20.0 mm x 50.0 mm (2.36" x 0.79" x 1.97")	SMA
<b>PDA Switchable Gain</b>					
PDA20CS2		Two Universal Taps for 8-32 and M4	Internal SM05 (0.535"-40) External SM1 (1.035"-40)	52.5 mm x 22.5 mm x 70.9 mm (2.07" x 0.89" x 2.79")	BNC
PDA10CS		Two 8-32 Taps (M4 for Metric Version)	Internal SM05 (0.535"-40) External SM1 (1.035"-40)	52.3 mm x 22.4 mm x 70.1 mm (2.06" x 0.88" x 2.76")	
<b>FPD Switchable Gain</b>					
FPD310-FS-NIR		One M4 Tap	N/A	60.0 mm x 20.0 mm x 50.0 mm (2.36" x 0.79" x 1.97")	SMA

[Hide Mounting Options](#)

## MOUNTING OPTIONS

### PDA and PDF Series Mounting Options

The PDA series of amplified photodetectors are compatible with our entire line of lens tubes, TR series posts, and cage mounting systems. Because of the wide range of mounting options, the best method for mounting the housing in a given optical setup is not always obvious. The pictures and text in this tab will discuss some of the common mounting solutions. As always, our technical support staff is available for individual consultation.

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Picture of a PDA series photodetector as it will look when unpackaged.



Picture of a PDA series photodetector with the included SM1T1 and its retaining ring removed from the front of the housing. Thorlabs' DET series photodetectors feature the same mounting options.



A close up picture of the front of the PDA05CF2 photodetector. The internal SM1 threading on the SM1T1 adapter and internal SM05 threading on the photodetector housing can be seen in this image.

### TR Series Post (Ø1/2" Posts) System

The PDA housing can be mounted vertically or horizontally on a TR Series Post using the threaded holes for 8-32 (M4 on metric versions). Select PDA housings feature universally threaded holes for both 8-32 and M4 threads.



PDA series photodetector mounted vertically on a TR series post. In this configuration, the output and power cables (PDA series) are oriented vertically and away from the optic table, facilitating a neater optical setup.



PDA series photodetector mounted horizontally on a TR series post. In this configuration, the on/off switch is conveniently oriented on the top of the detector.

### Lens Tube System

Each PDA housing includes a detachable Ø1" Optic Mount (SM1T1) that allows for Ø1" (Ø25.4 mm) optical components, such as optical filters and lenses, to be mounted along the axis perpendicular to the center of the photosensitive region. The maximum thickness of an optic that can be mounted in the SM1T1 is 0.1" (2.8 mm). For thicker Ø1" (Ø25.4 mm) optics or for any thickness of Ø0.5" (Ø12.7 mm) optics, remove the SM1T1 from the front of the detector and place (must be purchased separately) an SM1 or SM05 series lens tube, respectively, on the front of the detector.

The SM1 and SM05 threadings on the PDA photodetector housing make it compatible with our SM lens tube system and accessories. Two particularly useful accessories include the SM-threaded irises and the SM-compatible IR and visible alignment tools. Also available are fiber optic adapters for use with connectorized fibers.



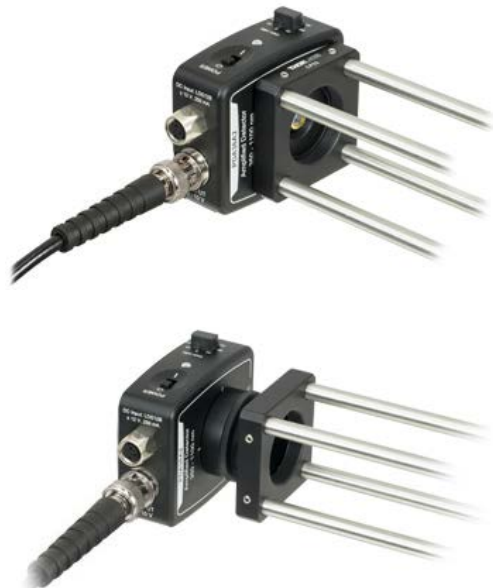
PDA series photodetector mounted onto a  $\varnothing 1"$  Slotted Lens Tube, which is housing a focusing optic. The lens tube is attached to a 30 mm cage system via a CP02 SM1-Threaded 30 mm Cage Plate. This arrangement allows easy access for optic adjustment and signal alignment.

## Cage System

The simplest method for attaching the PDA photodetector housing to a cage plate is to remove the SM1T1 that is attached to the front of the PDA and use the external SM1 threads. A cage plate, such as the CP02 30 mm cage plate, can be directly attached to the SM1 threads. Then the retaining ring, included with the SM1T1, can be threaded using a spanner wrench into the CP02 to ensure the cage plate is tightened to the desired location and square with the photodetector housing.

This method for attaching the PDA photodetector housing to a cage plate does not allow much freedom in determining the orientation of the photodetector; however, it has the benefit of not needing an adapter piece, and it allows the diode to be as close as possible to the cage plate, which can be important in setups where the light is divergent. As a side note, Thorlabs sells the SM05PD and SM1PD series of photodiodes that can be threaded into a cage plate so that the diode is flush with the front surface of the cage plate; however, the photodiode is unbiased.

For more freedom in choosing the orientation of the PDA photodetector housing when attaching it, an SM1T2 lens tube coupler can be purchased. In this configuration the SM1T1 is left on the detector and the SM1T2 is threaded into it. The exposed external SM1 threading is now deep enough to secure the detector to a CP02 cage plate in any orientation and lock it into place using one of the two locking rings on the ST1T2.



This picture shows a PDA series photodetector attached to a CP02 cage plate after removing the SM1T1. The retaining ring from the SM1T1 was used to make the orientation of the detector square with the cage plate.

These two pictures show a PDA series photodetector in a horizontal configuration. The top picture shows the detector directly coupled to a CP02 cage plate. The bottom picture shows a PDA series photodetector attached to a CP02 cage plate using an SM1T2 adapter in addition to the SM1T1 that comes with the PDA series detector.

Although not pictured here, the PDA photodetector housing can be connected to a 16 mm cage system by purchasing an SM05T2. It can be used to connect the PDA photodetector housing to an SP02 cage plate.

### Application

The image below shows a Michelson Interferometer built entirely from parts available from Thorlabs. This application demonstrates the ease with which an optical system can be constructed using our lens tube, TR series post, and cage systems.



The table below contains a part list for the Michelson Interferometer for use in the visible range. Follow the links to the pages for more information about the individual parts.

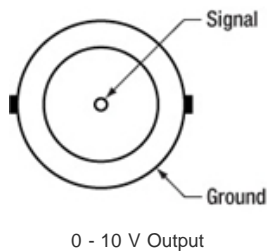
Item #	Quantity	Description	Item #	Quantity	Description
KC1	1	Mirror Mount	CT1	1	1/2" Travel Translator
BB1-E02	2	Broadband Dielectric Laser Mirrors	SM1D12	1	SM1 Threaded Lens Tube Iris
ER4	8	4" Cage Rods	SM1L30C	1	SM1 3" Slotted Lens Tube
ER6	4	6" Cage Rods	SM1V05	1	Ø1" Adjustable Length Lens Tube
CCM1-BS013	1	Cube-Mounted Beamsplitter	CP08FP	1	30 mm Cage Plate for FiberPorts
BA2	1	Post Base (not shown in picture)	PAF2-5A	1	FiberPort
TR2	1	Ø1/2" Post, 2" in Length	P1-460B-FC-2	1	Single Mode Fiber Patch Cable
PH2	1	Ø1/2" Post Holder	DET36A / PDA36A2	1	Biased / Amplified Photodiode Detector

[Hide Pin Diagrams.](#)

### PIN DIAGRAMS & NBSP;

#### PDA and PDF Series Detectors

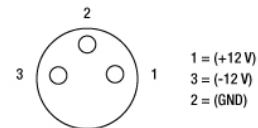
##### BNC Female 0 - 10 V Output (Photodetector)



##### Male (Power Cables)

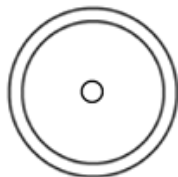


##### Female Power IN (Photodetector)



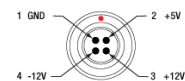
#### FPD Series Detectors

##### Signal Out- SMA Female (Photodetector)

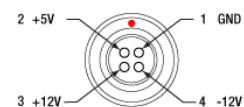


For connection to a suitable monitoring device, e.g. oscilloscope or RF-spectrum-analyzer, with 50 Ω impedance.

##### Female (Power Cables)



##### Male Power IN (Photodetector)



## PHOTODIODE TUTORIAL

## Photodiode Tutorial

### Theory of Operation

A junction photodiode is an intrinsic device that behaves similarly to an ordinary signal diode, but it generates a photocurrent when light is absorbed in the depleted region of the junction semiconductor. A photodiode is a fast, highly linear device that exhibits high quantum efficiency based upon the application and may be used in a variety of different applications.

It is necessary to be able to correctly determine the level of the output current to expect and the responsivity based upon the incident light. Depicted in Figure 1 is a junction photodiode model with basic discrete components to help visualize the main characteristics and gain a better understanding of the operation of Thorlabs' photodiodes.

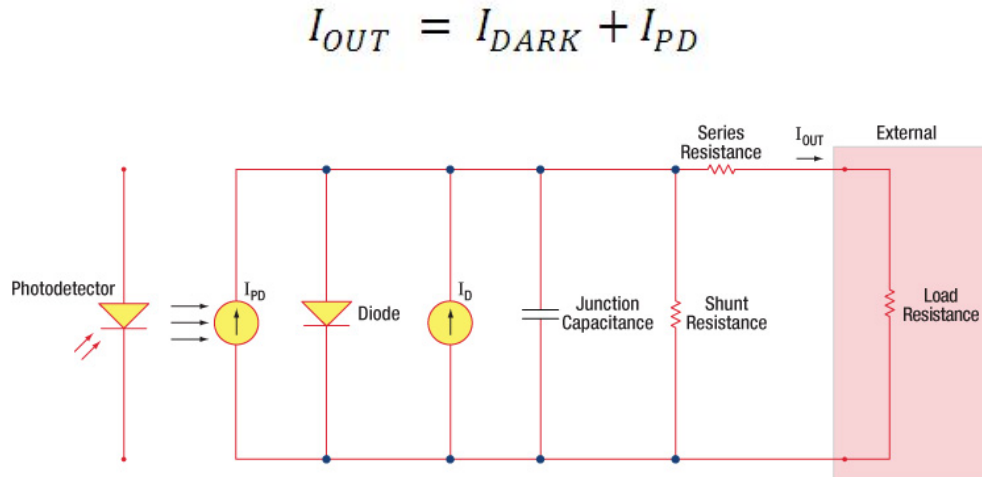


Figure 1: Photodiode Model

## Photodiode Terminology

### Responsivity

The responsivity of a photodiode can be defined as a ratio of generated photocurrent ( $I_{PD}$ ) to the incident light power ( $P$ ) at a given wavelength:

$$R(\lambda) = \frac{I_{PD}}{P}$$

### Modes of Operation (Photoconductive vs. Photovoltaic)

A photodiode can be operated in one of two modes: photoconductive (reverse bias) or photovoltaic (zero-bias). Mode selection depends upon the application's speed requirements and the amount of tolerable dark current (leakage current).

#### Photoconductive

In photoconductive mode, an external reverse bias is applied, which is the basis for our DET series detectors. The current measured through the circuit indicates illumination of the device; the measured output current is linearly proportional to the input optical power. Applying a reverse bias increases the width of the depletion junction producing an increased responsivity with a decrease in junction capacitance and produces a very linear response. Operating under these conditions does tend to produce a larger dark current, but this can be limited based upon the photodiode material. (Note: Our DET detectors are reverse biased and cannot be operated under a forward bias.)

#### Photovoltaic

In photovoltaic mode the photodiode is zero biased. The flow of current out of the device is restricted and a voltage builds up. This mode of operation exploits the photovoltaic effect, which is the basis for solar cells. The amount of dark current is kept at a minimum when operating in photovoltaic mode.

#### Dark Current

Dark current is leakage current that flows when a bias voltage is applied to a photodiode. When operating in a photoconductive mode, there tends to be a higher dark current that varies directly with temperature. Dark current approximately doubles for every 10 °C increase in temperature, and shunt resistance tends to double for every 6 °C rise. Of course, applying a higher bias will decrease the junction capacitance but will increase the amount of dark current



present.

The dark current present is also affected by the photodiode material and the size of the active area. Silicon devices generally produce low dark current compared to germanium devices which have high dark currents. The table below lists several photodiode materials and their relative dark currents, speeds, sensitivity, and costs.

Material	Dark Current	Speed	Spectral Range	Cost
Silicon (Si)	Low	High Speed	Visible to NIR	Low
Germanium (Ge)	High	Low Speed	NIR	Low
Gallium Phosphide (GaP)	Low	High Speed	UV to Visible	Moderate
Indium Gallium Arsenide (InGaAs)	Low	High Speed	NIR	Moderate
Indium Arsenide Antimonide (InAsSb)	High	Low Speed	NIR to MIR	High
Extended Range Indium Gallium Arsenide (InGaAs)	High	High Speed	NIR	High
Mercury Cadmium Telluride (MCT, HgCdTe)	High	Low Speed	NIR to MIR	High

#### Junction Capacitance

Junction capacitance ( $C_j$ ) is an important property of a photodiode as this can have a profound impact on the photodiode's bandwidth and response. It should be noted that larger diode areas encompass a greater junction volume with increased charge capacity. In a reverse bias application, the depletion width of the junction is increased, thus effectively reducing the junction capacitance and increasing the response speed.

#### Bandwidth and Response

A load resistor will react with the photodetector junction capacitance to limit the bandwidth. For best frequency response, a 50  $\Omega$  terminator should be used in conjunction with a 50  $\Omega$  coaxial cable. The bandwidth ( $f_{BW}$ ) and the rise time response ( $t_r$ ) can be approximated using the junction capacitance ( $C_j$ ) and the load resistance ( $R_{LOAD}$ ):

$$f_{BW} = 1 / (2 * \pi * R_{LOAD} * C_j)$$
$$t_r = 0.35 / f_{BW}$$

#### Noise Equivalent Power

The noise equivalent power (NEP) is the generated RMS signal voltage generated when the signal to noise ratio is equal to one. This is useful, as the NEP determines the ability of the detector to detect low level light. In general, the NEP increases with the active area of the detector and is given by the following equation:

$$NEP = \frac{\text{Incident Energy} * \text{Area}}{\frac{S}{N} * \sqrt{\Delta f}}$$

Here, S/N is the Signal to Noise Ratio,  $\Delta f$  is the Noise Bandwidth, and Incident Energy has units of W/cm<sup>2</sup>. For more information on NEP, please see Thorlabs' Noise Equivalent Power White Paper.

#### Terminating Resistance

A load resistance is used to convert the generated photocurrent into a voltage ( $V_{OUT}$ ) for viewing on an oscilloscope:

$$V_{OUT} = I_{OUT} * R_{LOAD}$$

Depending on the type of the photodiode, load resistance can affect the response speed. For maximum bandwidth, we recommend using a 50  $\Omega$  coaxial cable with a 50  $\Omega$  terminating resistor at the opposite end of the cable. This will minimize ringing by matching the cable with its characteristic impedance. If bandwidth is not important, you may increase the amount of voltage for a given light level by increasing  $R_{LOAD}$ . In an unmatched termination, the length of the coaxial cable can have a profound impact on the response, so it is recommended to keep the cable as short as possible.

#### Shunt Resistance

Shunt resistance represents the resistance of the zero-biased photodiode junction. An ideal photodiode will have an infinite shunt resistance, but actual values may range from the order of ten  $\Omega$  to thousands of M $\Omega$  and is dependent on the photodiode material. For example, and InGaAs detector has a shunt resistance on the order of 10 M $\Omega$  while a Ge detector is in the k $\Omega$  range. This can significantly impact the noise current on the photodiode. For most

applications, however, the high resistance produces little effect and can be ignored.

### Series Resistance

Series resistance is the resistance of the semiconductor material, and this low resistance can generally be ignored. The series resistance arises from the contacts and the wire bonds of the photodiode and is used to mainly determine the linearity of the photodiode under zero bias conditions.

### Common Operating Circuits

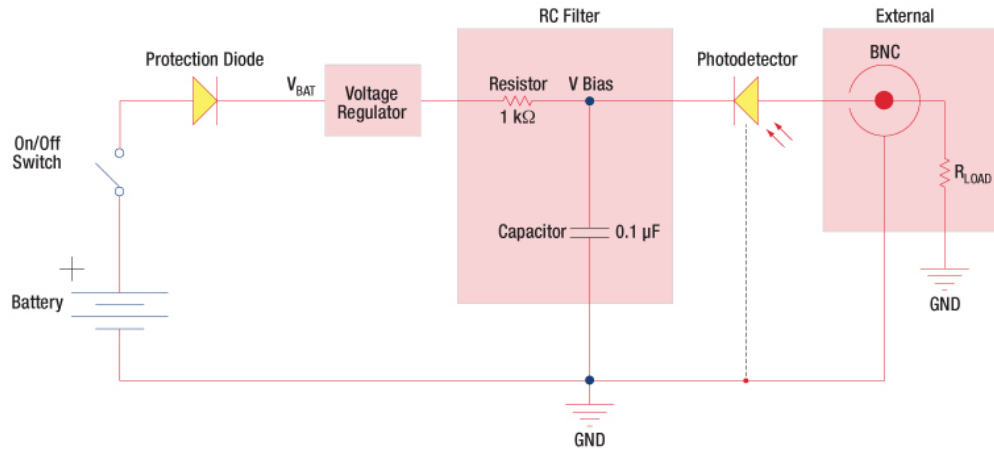


Figure 2: Reverse-Biased Circuit (DET Series Detectors)

The DET series detectors are modeled with the circuit depicted above. The detector is reverse biased to produce a linear response to the applied input light. The amount of photocurrent generated is based upon the incident light and wavelength and can be viewed on an oscilloscope by attaching a load resistance on the output. The function of the RC filter is to filter any high-frequency noise from the input supply that may contribute to a noisy output.

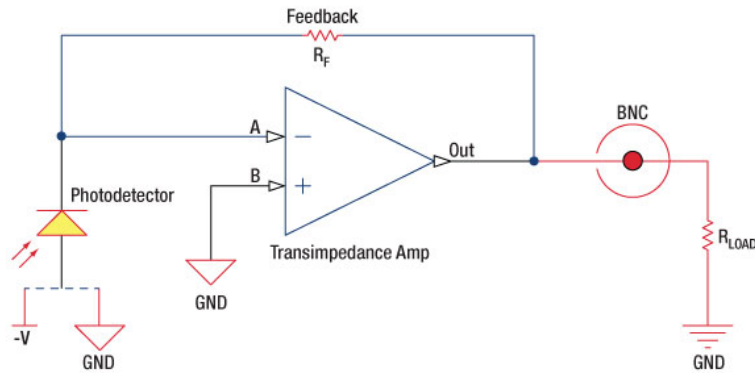


Figure 3: Amplified Detector Circuit

One can also use a photodetector with an amplifier for the purpose of achieving high gain. The user can choose whether to operate in Photovoltaic or Photoconductive modes. There are a few benefits of choosing this active circuit:

- Photovoltaic mode: The circuit is held at zero volts across the photodiode, since point A is held at the same potential as point B by the operational amplifier. This eliminates the possibility of dark current.
- Photoconductive mode: The photodiode is reversed biased, thus improving the bandwidth while lowering the junction capacitance. The gain of the detector is dependent on the feedback element ( $R_f$ ). The bandwidth of the detector can be calculated using the following:

$$f(-3dB) = \sqrt{\frac{GBP}{4\pi * R_f * C_D}}$$

where GBP is the amplifier gain bandwidth product and  $C_D$  is the sum of the junction capacitance and amplifier capacitance.

## Effects of Chopping Frequency

The photoconductor signal will remain constant up to the time constant response limit. Many detectors, including PbS, PbSe, HgCdTe (MCT), and InAsSb, have a typical  $1/f$  noise spectrum (i.e., the noise decreases as chopping frequency increases), which has a profound impact on the time constant at lower frequencies.

The detector will exhibit lower responsivity at lower chopping frequencies. Frequency response and detectivity are maximized for

$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau_r}$$

[Hide Cross Reference](#)

## CROSS REFERENCE

The following table lists Thorlabs' selection of photodiodes and photoconductive detectors. Item numbers in the same row contain the same detector element.















Photodetector Cross Reference						
Wavelength	Material	Unmounted Photodiode	Unmounted Photoconductor	Mounted Photodiode	Biased Detector	Amplified Detector
150 - 550 nm	GaP	FGAP71	-	SM05PD7A	DET25K2	PDA25K2
200 - 1100 nm	Si	FDS010	-	SM05PD2A SM05PD2B	DET10A2	PDA10A2
	Si	-	-	SM1PD2A	-	-
320 - 1000 nm	Si	-	-	-	-	PDA8A(/M)
320 - 1100 nm	Si	FD11A	-	SM05PD3A	-	PDF10A(/M)
	Si	-	-	-	DET100A2	PDA100A2
340 - 1100 nm	Si	FDS10X10	-	-	-	-
350 - 1100 nm	Si	FDS100 FDS100-CAL <sup>a</sup>	-	SM05PD1A SM05PD1B	DET36A2	PDA36A2
	Si	FDS1010 FDS1010-CAL <sup>a</sup>	-	SM1PD1A SM1PD1B	-	-
400 - 1000 nm	Si	-	-	-	-	PDA015A(/M) FPD310-FS-VIS FPD310-FC-VIS FPD510-FC-VIS FPD510-FS-VIS FPD610-FC-VIS FPD610-FS-VIS
400 - 1100 nm	Si	FDS015 <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-
	Si	FDS025 <sup>b</sup> FDS02 <sup>c</sup>	-	-	DET02AFC(/M) DET025AFC(/M) DET025A(/M) DET025AL(/M)	-
400 - 1700 nm	Si & InGaAs	DSD2	-	-	-	-
500 - 1700 nm	InGaAs	-	-	-	DET10N2	-
750 - 1650 nm	InGaAs	-	-	-	-	PDA8GS
800 - 1700 nm	InGaAs	FGA015	-	-	-	PDA015C(/M)
	InGaAs	FGA21 FGA21-CAL <sup>a</sup>	-	SM05PD5A	DET20C(/M)	PDA20C(/M) PDA20CS2
	InGaAs	FGA01 <sup>b</sup> FGA01FC <sup>c</sup>	-	-	DET01CFC(/M)	-
	InGaAs	FDGA05 <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	PDA05CF2
	InGaAs	-	-	-	DET08CFC(/M) DET08C(/M) DET08CL(/M)	PDF10C(/M)
	Ge	FDG03	-	SM05PD6A	DET30B2	PDA30B2

800 - 1800 nm		FDG03-CAL <sup>a</sup>				
	Ge	FDG50	-	-	DET50B2	PDA50B2
	Ge	FDG05	-	-	-	-
800 - 2600 nm	InGaAs	-	-	-	-	PDA10D(-EC)
900 - 1700 nm	InGaAs	FGA10	-	SM05PD4A	DET10C(M)	PDA10CS(-EC)
900 - 2600 nm	InGaAs	FD05D	-	-	-	-
		FD10D	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	DET05D2 DET10D2	-
950 - 1650 nm	InGaAs	-	-	-	-	FPD310-FC-NIR FPD310-FS-NIR FPD510-FC-NIR FPD510-FS-NIR FPD610-FC-NIR FPD610-FS-NIR
1.0 - 2.9 μm	PbS	-	FDPS3X3	-	-	PDA30G(-EC)
1.0 - 5.8 μm	InAsSb	-	-	-	-	PDA10PT(-EC)
1.5 - 4.8 μm	PbSe	-	FDPSE2X2	-	-	PDA20H(-EC)
2.0 - 5.4 μm	HgCdTe (MCT)	-	-	-	-	PDA10JT(-EC)
2.0 - 8.0 μm	HgCdTe (MCT)	VML8T0 VML8T4 <sup>d</sup>	-	-	-	PDAVJ8
2.0 - 10.6 μm	HgCdTe (MCT)	VML10T0 VML10T4 <sup>d</sup>	-	-	-	PDAVJ10
2.7 - 5.0 μm	HgCdTe (MCT)	VL5T0	-	-	-	-

- a. Calibrated Unmounted Photodiode  
b. Unmounted TO-46 Can Photodiode  
c. Unmounted TO-46 Can Photodiode with FC/PC Bulkhead  
d. Photovoltaic Detector with Thermoelectric Cooler

[Hide InGaAs Amplified Photodetectors, Fixed Gain](#)

### InGaAs Amplified Photodetectors, Fixed Gain







Item # <sup>a</sup>	Housing Features <sup>b</sup>	Wavelength Range	Bandwidth Range	Rise Time	Gain		NEP	Typical Performance Graphs	Active Area <sup>c</sup>	Operating Temperature Range	Power Supply Included
					Hi-Z Load	50 Ω Load					
PDA015C		800 - 1700 nm	DC - 380 MHz	1.0 ns	50 kV/A	25 kV/A	20 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>		0.018 mm <sup>2</sup> (Ø150 μm)	10 to 40 °C	Yes
PDA05CF2		800 - 1700 nm	DC - 150 MHz	2.3 ns	10 kV/A	5 kV/A	12.6 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>		0.2 mm <sup>2</sup> (Ø0.5 mm) <sup>d</sup>	10 to 50 °C	Yes
PDF10C		800 - 1700 nm	DC - 25 Hz	19 ms	1 x 10 <sup>8</sup> kV/A	-	7.5 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>		0.2 mm <sup>2</sup> (Ø0.5 mm)	18 to 28 °C	Yes
PDA20C		800 - 1700 nm	DC - 5 MHz	70 ns	500 kV/A	175 kV/A	22 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>		3.14 mm <sup>2</sup> (Ø2.0 mm)	10 to 50 °C	Yes
PDA10D		800 - 2600 nm	DC - 15 MHz	23.3 ns	10 kV/A	5 kV/A	35 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>		0.8 mm <sup>2</sup> (Ø1.0 mm)	10 to 50 °C	Yes
FPD510-FS-NIR		950 - 1650 nm	DC - 250 MHz	2 ns	-	1.5 x 10 <sup>5</sup> V/W	3.2 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>		0.07 mm <sup>2</sup> (Ø0.3 mm)	10 to 40 °C	Yes
FPD610-FS-NIR		950 - 1650 nm	DC - 600 MHz	1 ns	-	2 x 10 <sup>6</sup> V/W	6.6 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>		5 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> mm <sup>2</sup> (Ø0.08 mm)	10 to 40 °C	Yes

- a. Click on the links to view photos of the items.  
b. Click the icons for details of the housing.  
c. Click on the links to view an image of the detector element.  
d. The detector active area surface is flush with the front the housing.

Part Number	Description	Price	Availability
PDA015C/M	InGaAs Fixed Gain Amplified Detector, 800 - 1700 nm, 380 MHz BW, 0.018 mm <sup>2</sup> , M4 Taps	\$985.00	Today
PDF10C/M	InGaAs fW Sensitivity Fixed Gain Amplified Detector, 800 - 1700 nm, 25 Hz, 0.2 mm <sup>2</sup> , M4 Taps	\$863.94	Today
PDA20C/M	Customer Inspired!&nbsp;InGaAs Fixed Gain Amplified Detector, 800 - 1700 nm, 5 MHz BW, 3.14 mm <sup>2</sup> , M4 Taps	\$593.64	Today
PDA10D-EC	InGaAs Fixed Gain Amplified Detector, 800 - 2600 nm, 15 MHz BW, 0.8 mm <sup>2</sup> , M4 Taps	\$535.50	Today
FPD510-FS-NIR	NEW! InGaAs Fixed Gain, High-Sensitivity PIN Amplified Detector, 950 - 1650 nm, DC - 250 MHz, 0.07 mm <sup>2</sup> , M4 Taps	\$1,705.00	Today
FPD610-FS-NIR	InGaAs Fixed Gain, High-Sensitivity PIN Amplified Detector, 950 - 1650 nm, DC - 600 MHz, 0.005 mm <sup>2</sup> , M4 Taps	\$1,705.00	Today
PDA05CF2	NEW! InGaAs Fixed Gain Amplified Detector, 800 - 1700 nm, 150 MHz BW, 0.2 mm <sup>2</sup> , Universal 8-32 / M4 Tap	\$409.02	Today
PDA015C	InGaAs Fixed Gain Amplified Detector, 800 - 1700 nm, 380 MHz BW, 0.018 mm <sup>2</sup> , 8-32 Taps	\$985.00	Today
PDF10C	InGaAs fW Sensitivity Fixed Gain Amplified Detector, 800 - 1700 nm, 25 Hz, 0.2 mm <sup>2</sup> , 8-32 Taps	\$863.94	Today
PDA20C	Customer Inspired!&nbsp;InGaAs Fixed Gain Amplified Detector, 800 - 1700 nm, 5 MHz BW, 3.14 mm <sup>2</sup> , 8-32 Taps	\$593.64	Today
PDA10D	InGaAs Fixed Gain Amplified Detector, 800 - 2600 nm, 15 MHz BW, 0.8 mm <sup>2</sup> , 8-32 Taps	\$535.50	Today

[Hide InGaAs Amplified Photodetector. Switchable Gain](#)

### InGaAs Amplified Photodetector, Switchable Gain

Item # <sup>a</sup>	Housing Features <sup>b</sup>	Wavelength Range	Bandwidth Range	Gain <sup>c</sup>		NEP	Typical Performance Graphs	ActiveArea <sup>d</sup>	Operating Temperature Range	Power Supply Included
				Hi-Z Load	50 Ω Load					
PDA20CS2		800 - 1700 nm	DC - 11 MHz	1.51 kV/A - 4.75 MV/A	0.75 kVA - 2.38 MV/A	1.95 - 61 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>		3.14 mm <sup>2</sup> (Ø2.0 mm) <sup>e</sup>	10 to 40 °C	Yes
PDA10CS		900 - 1700 nm	DC - 17 MHz	1.51 kV/A - 4.75 MV/A	0.75 kVA - 2.38 MV/A	1.25 - 60 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>		0.8 mm <sup>2</sup> (Ø1.0 mm)	0 to 40 °C	Yes
FPD310-FS-NIR		950 - 1650 nm	1 MHz - 1.5 GHz	-	2 x 10 <sup>3</sup> - 2 x 10 <sup>4</sup> V <sub>pp</sub> /W	14.1 pW/Hz <sup>1/2</sup>		5 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> mm <sup>2</sup> (Ø0.08 mm)	10 to 40 °C	Yes

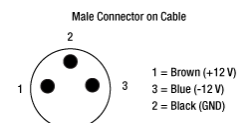
- Click on the Item #'s to view an image of the detector.
- Click the icons for details of the housing.
- For complete Gain Specifications, see the *Specs* tab.
- Click on the links to view an image of the detector element.
- The detector active area surface is flush with the front the housing.

Part Number	Description	Price	Availability
PDA10CS-EC	InGaAs Switchable Gain Amplified Detector, 900 - 1700 nm, 17 MHz BW, 0.8 mm <sup>2</sup> , M4 Taps	\$409.02	Today
FPD310-FS-NIR	InGaAs Switchable Gain, High Sensitivity PIN Amplified Detector, 950 - 1650 nm, 1 MHz - 1.5 GHz BW, 0.005 mm <sup>2</sup> , M4 Taps	\$1,705.00	Today
PDA20CS2	NEW! InGaAs Switchable Gain Amplified Detector, 800 - 1700 nm, 11 MHz BW, 3.14 mm <sup>2</sup> , Universal 8-32 / M4 Taps	\$542.64	Today
PDA10CS	InGaAs Switchable Gain Amplified Detector, 900 - 1700 nm, 17 MHz BW, 0.8 mm <sup>2</sup> , 8-32 Taps	\$409.02	Today

[Hide PDA Power Supply Cable](#)

### PDA Power Supply Cable

The PDA-C-72 power cord is offered for the PDA line of amplified photodetectors when using with a power supply other than the one included with the detector. The cord has tinned leads on one end and a PDA-compatible 3-pin connector on the other end. It can be used to power the PDA series of amplified photodetectors with any power supply that provides a DC voltage. The pin descriptions are shown to the right.



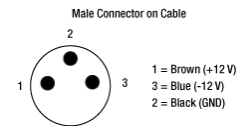
Part Number	Description	Price	Availability
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PDA-C-72	72" PDA Power Supply Cable, 3-Pin Connector	\$19.89	Today
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[Hide ±12 VDC Regulated Linear Power Supply](#)

### ±12 VDC Regulated Linear Power Supply

- ▶ Replacement Power Supply for the PDA and PDF Amplified Photodetectors Sold Above
- ▶ ±12 VDC Power Output
- ▶ Current Limit Enabling Short Circuit and Overload Protection
- ▶ On/Off Switch with LED Indicator
- ▶ Switchable AC Input Voltage (100, 120, or 230 VAC)
- ▶ 2 m (6.6 ft) Cable with LUMBERG RSMV3 Male Connector
- ▶ UL and CE Compliant



The LDS12B ±12 VDC Regulated Linear Power Supply is intended as a replacement for the supply that comes with our PDA and PDF line of amplified photodetectors sold on this page. The cord has three pins: one for ground, one for +12 V, and one for -12 V (see diagram above). A region-specific power cord is shipped with the LDS12B power supply based on your location. This power supply can also be used with the PDB series of balanced photodetectors, PMM series of photomultiplier modules, APD series of avalanche photodetectors, and the FSAC autocorrelator for femtosecond lasers.

Part Number	Description	Price	Availability
LDS12B	NEW! ±12 VDC Regulated Linear Power Supply, 6 W, 100/120/230 VAC	\$80.33	Today

[Hide Internally SM1-Threaded Fiber Adapters](#)

### Internally SM1-Threaded Fiber Adapters

These internally SM1-threaded (1.035"-40) adapters mate connectorized fiber to any of our externally SM1-threaded components, including our photodiode power sensors, our thermal power sensors, and our photodetectors. These adapters are compatible with the housing of the photodetectors on this page.

Item #	S120-SMA	S120-ST	S120-SC	S120-LC
Click Image to Enlarge				
Fiber Connector Type <sup>a</sup>	SMA	ST	SC	LC
Thread	Internal SM1 (1.035"-40)			

a. Other Connector Types Available upon Request

Part Number	Description	Price	Availability
S120-SMA	SMA Fiber Adapter Cap with Internal SM1 (1.035"-40) Thread	\$39.78	Today
S120-ST	ST/PC Fiber Adapter Cap with Internal SM1 (1.035"-40) Thread	\$39.78	Today
S120-SC	SC/PC Fiber Adapter Cap with Internal SM1 (1.035"-40) Thread	\$49.98	Today
S120-LC	LC/PC Fiber Adapter Cap with Internal SM1 (1.035"-40) Thread	\$49.98	Today

[Hide Externally SM1-Threaded Fiber Adapters](#)

### Externally SM1-Threaded Fiber Adapters

- ▶ Externally SM1-Threaded (1.035"-40) Disks with FC/PC, FC/APC, SMA, or ST/PC Receptacle
- ▶ Light-Tight When Used with SM1 Lens Tubes
- ▶ Compatible with Many of Our 30 mm Cage Plates and Photodetectors

Each disk has four dimples, two in the front surface and two in the back surface, that allow it to be tightened from either side with the SPW909 or SPW801 spanner wrench. The dimples do not go all the way through the disk so that the adapters can be used in light-tight applications when paired with SM1 lens tubes. Once the adapter is at the desired position, use an SM1RR retaining ring to secure it in place.

Item #	SM1FC	SM1FCA <sup>a</sup>	SM1SMA	SM1ST
Adapter Image				

(Click the Image to Enlarge)



Connector Type

FC/PC

FC/APC

SMA

ST/PC

Threading

External SM1 (1.035"-40)

a. Please note that the SM1FCA has a mechanical angle of only 4°, even though the standard angle for these connectors is 8°. There is a 4° angle of deflection caused by the glass-air interface; when combined with the 4° mechanical angle, the output beam is aligned perpendicular to the adapter face.

Part Number	Description	Price	Availability
SM1FC	FC/PC Fiber Adapter Plate with External SM1 (1.035"-40) Thread	\$29.58	Today
SM1FCA	FC/APC Fiber Adapter Plate with External SM1 (1.035"-40) Thread	\$31.37	Today
SM1SMA	SMA Fiber Adapter Plate with External SM1 (1.035"-40) Thread	\$29.58	Today
SM1ST	ST/PC Fiber Adapter Plate with External SM1 (1.035"-40) Thread	\$28.42	Today



**THORLABS**

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**PDA10D**

**InGaAs Amplified Detector**

800 - 2600 nm





### PDA10D Responsivity

