Si APD (avalanche photodiode)

High-speed, high sensitivity photodiodes having an internal gain mechanism

Surface mount type S10341-05
Near infrared type (low temperature coefficient) S6045-06
APD module C10508-01
Si APD

High-speed, high sensitivity photodiodes having an internal gain mechanism
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Si APD (avalanche photodiode)

The APD is a high-speed, high-sensitivity photodiode that internally multiplies photocurrent when reverse voltage is applied. The APD, having a signal multiplication function inside its element, achieves higher S/N than the PIN photodiode and can be used in a wide range of applications such as high-accuracy rangefinders and low-light-level detection that use scintillators. Though the APD can detect lower level light than the PIN photodiode, it does require special care and handling such as the need for higher reverse voltage and more detailed consideration of its temperature-dependent gain characteristics.

◆ Si APD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Recommended wavelength (nm)</th>
<th>Peak sensitivity wavelength (nm)</th>
<th>Type no.</th>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Applications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short wavelength type</td>
<td>Low-bias operation</td>
<td>200 to 650</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>S12053 series, etc.</td>
<td>Enhanced sensitivity in the UV to visible region</td>
<td>Low-light-level detection Analytical instruments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low terminal capacitance</td>
<td>320 to 650</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>S8664-K series, etc.</td>
<td>High sensitivity in the near IR region and low bias voltage (operating voltage)</td>
<td>Optical rangefinders Optical fiber communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S8664-55/1010</td>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>Compact, thin, low cost</td>
<td>Optical rangefinders Laser radars FSO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S8550-02</td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
<td>Compact, thin, low cost, high-speed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Near infrared type</td>
<td>Low-bias operation</td>
<td>600 to 800</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>S12023 series, etc.</td>
<td>High sensitivity in the 900 nm band</td>
<td>Optical rangefinders Laser radars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low temperature coefficient</td>
<td>600 to 800</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>S12060 series, etc.</td>
<td>Low temperature coefficient of the bias voltage, easy gain adjustment</td>
<td>FSO Optical fiber communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>900 nm band, low terminal capacitance</td>
<td>800 to 1000</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>S12426 series, etc.</td>
<td>Enhanced sensitivity in the 900 nm band</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>840</td>
<td>S12926-02/-05</td>
<td>Compact, thin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>900</td>
<td>S12926-02F/-05F</td>
<td>Compact, thin, with filter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1000 nm band/ high sensitivity</td>
<td>900 to 1150</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>S11519 series</td>
<td>Enhanced sensitivity in the 1000 nm band, low bias voltage (operating voltage)</td>
<td>YAG laser detection, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

◆ APD modules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Type no.</th>
<th>Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard type</td>
<td>C12702 series</td>
<td>Contains near infrared type or short wavelength type APD. FC/SMA fiber adapters are also available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-sensitivity type</td>
<td>C12703 series</td>
<td>High gain type for low-light-level detection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-stability type</td>
<td>C10508-01</td>
<td>Digital temperature compensation type, high stability APD module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-speed type</td>
<td>C5658</td>
<td>Can be used over a wide frequency range (up to 1 GHz)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

◆ Principle of avalanche multiplication

The photocurrent generation mechanism of the APD is the same as that of a normal photodiode. When light enters a photodiode, electron-hole pairs are generated if the light energy is higher than the band gap energy. The ratio of the number of generated electron-hole pairs to the number of incident photons is defined as the quantum efficiency (QE), expressed in percent (%). The mechanism by which carriers are generated inside an APD is the same as in a photodiode, but the APD is different from a photodiode in that it has a function to multiply the generated carriers.

When electron-hole pairs are generated in the depletion layer of an APD with a reverse voltage applied to the PN junction, the electric field causes the electrons to drift toward the N⁺ side and the holes to drift toward the P⁺ side. The higher the electric field strength, the higher the drift speed of these carriers. However, when the electric field reaches a certain level, the carriers are more likely to collide with the crystal lattice so that the drift speed becomes saturated at a certain speed. If the electric field is increased even further, carriers that escaped the collision with the crystal lattice will have a great deal of energy. When these carriers collide with the crystal lattice, a phenomenon takes place in which new electron-hole pairs are generated. This phenomenon is called ionization. These electron-hole pairs then create additional electron-hole pairs, which generate a chain reaction of ionization.

◆ Principle of APD operation

Generated carriers produce new electron-hole pairs while being accelerated by high electric field. Newly generated carriers are also accelerated to produce further electron-hole pairs, and this process repeats itself. Gain proportional to the applied reverse bias voltage can be obtained.
**Spectral response (Si APD)**

![Spectral response graph]

**Cutoff frequency vs. recommended wavelength**

![Cutoff frequency graph]

**Sensitivity vs. response speed (APD modules)**

![Sensitivity graph]
Short wavelength type Si APD

These are short wavelength Si APDs with enhanced sensitivity in the UV to visible region. They offer high gain, high sensitivity, and low noise in the short wavelength region. They are suitable for applications such as low-light-level measurement and analytical instruments.

### Low-bias operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type no.</th>
<th>Effective photosensitive area*¹ (mm)</th>
<th>Spectral response range (nm)</th>
<th>Breakdown voltage max. Io=100 μA (V)</th>
<th>Temp. coefficient of breakdown voltage (V/°C)</th>
<th>Cutoff frequency*² RL=50 Ω (MHz)</th>
<th>Rise time*² RL=50 Ω (ns)</th>
<th>Terminal capacitance*² (pF)</th>
<th>Gain λ=650 nm</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S12053-02</td>
<td>φ0.2</td>
<td>200 to 1000</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S12053-05</td>
<td>φ0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>TO-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S12053-10</td>
<td>φ1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S9075</td>
<td>φ1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>TO-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S5344</td>
<td>φ3.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
<td>TO-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S5345</td>
<td>φ5.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>320</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*¹: Area in which a typical gain can be obtained  
*²: Value obtained when operated at the gain indicated in the table

### Spectral response

Photosensitivity vs. wavelength (Typ. Ta=25 °C, M at 650 nm)

### Quantum efficiency vs. wavelength

Quantum efficiency (%) vs. wavelength (Typ. Ta=25 °C)

### Gain vs. reverse voltage

Gain vs. reverse voltage (Typ. λ=650 nm)
Low terminal capacitance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type no.</th>
<th>Effective photosensitive area (mm²)</th>
<th>Spectral response range (nm)</th>
<th>Breakdown voltage max. (V)</th>
<th>Temp. coeff. of breakdown voltage (V/°C)</th>
<th>Cutoff frequency (MHz)</th>
<th>Rise time (ns)</th>
<th>Terminal capacitance (pF)</th>
<th>Gain λ=420 nm</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S8664-02K</td>
<td>φ0.2</td>
<td>320 to 1000</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>TO-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S8664-05K</td>
<td>φ0.5</td>
<td>320 to 1000</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>TO-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S8664-10K</td>
<td>φ1.0</td>
<td>320 to 1000</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>TO-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S8664-20K</td>
<td>φ2.0</td>
<td>320 to 1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>TO-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S8664-30K</td>
<td>φ3.0</td>
<td>320 to 1000</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>TO-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S8664-50K</td>
<td>φ5.0</td>
<td>320 to 1000</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S8664-55</td>
<td>5 × 5</td>
<td>320 to 1000</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S8664-1010</td>
<td>10 × 10</td>
<td>320 to 1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S11051-20</td>
<td>φ2.0</td>
<td>320 to 1000</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>TO-8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*3: Area in which a typical gain can be obtained
*4: Value obtained when operated at the gain indicated in the table

4 × 8 element array

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type no.</th>
<th>Effective photosensitive area (mm²)</th>
<th>Spectral response range (nm)</th>
<th>Breakdown voltage max. (V)</th>
<th>Temp. coeff. of breakdown voltage (V/°C)</th>
<th>Cutoff frequency (MHz)</th>
<th>Rise time (ns)</th>
<th>Terminal capacitance (pF)</th>
<th>Gain λ=420 nm</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S8550-02</td>
<td>1.6 × 1.6 (× 32 elements)</td>
<td>320 to 1000</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*3: Area in which a typical gain can be obtained
*4: Value obtained when operated at the gain indicated in the table

Spectral response

Quantum efficiency vs. wavelength

Gain vs. reverse voltage
Near infrared type Si APD

Low-bias operation

These are near infrared Si APDs that operate with low bias voltage. Since high gain can be attained with a bias voltage of 200 V or less, they are suitable for applications such as FSO, laser radar, and optical fiber communication.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type no.</th>
<th>Effective photosensitive area*1 (mm)</th>
<th>Spectral response range (nm)</th>
<th>Breakdown voltage max. Id=100 μA (V)</th>
<th>Temp. coefficient of breakdown voltage (V/°C)</th>
<th>Cutoff frequency*2 RL=50 Ω (MHz)</th>
<th>Terminal capacitance*2 (pF)</th>
<th>Gain λ=800 nm</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S12023-02</td>
<td>φ0.2</td>
<td>400 to 1000</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Plastic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S12023-05</td>
<td>φ0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>900</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>TO-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S12051</td>
<td>φ0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>600</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>TO-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S12086</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S12023-10</td>
<td>φ1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>TO-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S12023-10A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3884</td>
<td>φ1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>TO-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2384</td>
<td>φ3.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2385</td>
<td>φ5.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>TO-8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Surface mount type

These are low cost, small size Si APDs with a surface-mount plastic package suitable for mass production.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type no.</th>
<th>Effective photosensitive area*1 (mm)</th>
<th>Spectral response range (nm)</th>
<th>Breakdown voltage max. Id=100 μA (V)</th>
<th>Temp. coefficient of breakdown voltage (V/°C)</th>
<th>Cutoff frequency*2 RL=50 Ω (MHz)</th>
<th>Terminal capacitance*2 (pF)</th>
<th>Gain λ=800 nm</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S10341-02</td>
<td>φ0.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Plastic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S10341-05</td>
<td>φ0.5</td>
<td>400 to 1000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>900</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Plastic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S12427-02</td>
<td>φ0.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1: Area in which a typical gain can be obtained
*2: Value obtained when operated at the gain indicated in the table
Spectral response

[ S12023/S10341 series, S12051, S12086, S3884, S2384, S2385 ]

Quantum efficiency vs. wavelength

[ S12023/S10341 series, S12051, S12086, S3884, S2384, S2385 ]

Gain vs. reverse voltage

[ S12023/S10341 series, S12051, S12086, S3884, S2384, S2385 ]

[ S12427-02 ]
These are near infrared Si APDs featuring low temperature coefficient of the bias voltage. They produce stable gain over a wide temperature range. They are suitable for applications such as FSO, laser radar, and optical fiber communication.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type no.</th>
<th>Effective photosensitive area*1 (mm)</th>
<th>Spectral response range (nm)</th>
<th>Breakdown voltage max. Id=100 μA (V)</th>
<th>Temp. coefficient of breakdown voltage V/°C</th>
<th>Cutoff frequency*2 RL=50 Ω (MHz)</th>
<th>Terminal capacitance*2 (pF)</th>
<th>Gain λ=800 nm</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S12060-02</td>
<td>φ0.2</td>
<td>400 to 1000</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>TO-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S12060-05</td>
<td>φ0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>900</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>TO-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S12060-10</td>
<td>φ1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>600</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S6045-04</td>
<td>φ1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>350</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>TO-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S6045-05</td>
<td>φ3.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S6045-06</td>
<td>φ5.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>TO-8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1: Area in which a typical gain can be obtained
*2: Value obtained when operated at the gain indicated in the table

**Spectral response**

**Quantum efficiency vs. wavelength**

**Gain vs. reverse voltage**
This series is used in laser radar and other applications. It features a gradual curve of gain versus reverse voltage curve, providing stable operation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type no.</th>
<th>Effective photosensitive area(^*3) (mm(^2))</th>
<th>Spectral response range (nm)</th>
<th>Breakdown voltage max. (V)</th>
<th>Temp. coefficient of breakdown voltage (V/°C)</th>
<th>Cutoff frequency(^*4) RL=50 Ω (MHz)</th>
<th>Terminal capacitance(^*4) (pF)</th>
<th>Gain (\lambda=900) nm</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S12426-02</td>
<td>φ0.2</td>
<td>400 to 1150</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>TO-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S12426-05</td>
<td>φ0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S9251-10</td>
<td>φ1.0</td>
<td>440 to 1100</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>TO-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S9251-15</td>
<td>φ1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>350</td>
<td></td>
<td>350</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Surface mount type

The small, thin leadless package allows reducing the mounting area on a printed circuit board. The S12926-02F and S12926-05F have an on-chip filter matched to a 900 nm light source.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type no.</th>
<th>Effective photosensitive area(^*3) (mm(^2))</th>
<th>Spectral response range (nm)</th>
<th>Breakdown voltage max. (V)</th>
<th>Temp. coefficient of breakdown voltage (V/°C)</th>
<th>Cutoff frequency(^*4) RL=50 Ω (MHz)</th>
<th>Terminal capacitance(^*4) (pF)</th>
<th>Gain (\lambda=800) nm</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S12926-02</td>
<td>φ0.2</td>
<td>400 to 1150</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S12926-02F</td>
<td></td>
<td>850 to 950</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plastic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S12926-05</td>
<td>φ0.5</td>
<td>400 to 1150</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S12926-05F</td>
<td></td>
<td>850 to 950</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^*3\): Area in which a typical gain can be obtained  
\(^*4\): Value obtained when operated at the gain indicated in the table

### Spectral response

[ S12426/S12926 series ]

[ S9251 series ]

[ S12426/S12926 series ]
The S11519 series incorporates MEMS technology to enhance the sensitivity in the near IR region for YAG laser (1.06 μm) detection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type no.</th>
<th>Effective photosensitive area*1 (mm)</th>
<th>Spectral response range (nm)</th>
<th>Breakdown voltage max. (V)</th>
<th>Temp. coefficient of breakdown voltage (V/°C)</th>
<th>Cutoff frequency*2 (MHz)</th>
<th>Terminal capacitance*2 (pF)</th>
<th>Gain λ=890 nm</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S11519-10</td>
<td>φ1.0</td>
<td>600 to 1150</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>TO-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S11519-30</td>
<td>φ3.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TO-8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1: Area in which a typical gain can be obtained
*2: Value obtained when operated at the gain indicated in the table

### Spectral response

(Typ. Ta=25 °C, M=100 at 890 nm)

![Spectral response graph](image)

### Quantum efficiency vs. wavelength

(Typ. Ta=25 °C, M=1)

![Quantum efficiency graph](image)

### Gain vs. reverse voltage

(Typ.)

![Gain vs. reverse voltage graph](image)
APD modules

**Standard type**

The APD module consists of an amplifier and bias power supply assembled in a compact form to facilitate the use of the Si APD. Running on a +5 V power supply, it can be used for a variety of light detection applications up to 100 MHz of frequency bandwidth.

**Near infrared type**

**Features**
- Peak sensitivity wavelength: 800 nm
- Wide bandwidth
- Optical fiber adapters are also available. (sold separately).

**Applications**
- Si APD evaluation
- FSO
- Barcode readers
- Laser radars
- Optical rangefinders
- Optical communication

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type no.</th>
<th>Effective photosensitive area*3 (mm)</th>
<th>Built-in APD</th>
<th>Cutoff frequency</th>
<th>Photoelectric conversion sensitivity $M=30$, $\lambda=800$ nm (V/W)</th>
<th>Minimum detection limit $M=30$, $\lambda=800$ nm (nW rms)</th>
<th>Temperature stability of gain $25 \pm 10 ^\circ$C (%)</th>
<th>Supply voltage (V)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C12702-03</td>
<td>φ1.0</td>
<td>S12023-10</td>
<td>4 kHz</td>
<td>100 MHz</td>
<td>-6.8 × 10$^4$</td>
<td>±5 max.</td>
<td>+5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C12702-04</td>
<td>φ3.0</td>
<td>S2384</td>
<td>80 MHz</td>
<td>-2.3 × 10$^4$</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Short wavelength type**

**Features**
- Peak sensitivity wavelength: 620 nm
- Wide bandwidth
- Optical fiber adapters are also available (sold separately).

**Applications**
- Si APD evaluation
- Film scanners
- Laser monitoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type no.</th>
<th>Effective photosensitive area*3 (mm)</th>
<th>Built-in APD</th>
<th>Cutoff frequency</th>
<th>Photoelectric conversion sensitivity $M=30$, $\lambda=620$ nm (V/W)</th>
<th>Minimum detection limit $M=30$, $\lambda=620$ nm (nW rms)</th>
<th>Temperature stability of gain $25 \pm 10 ^\circ$C (%)</th>
<th>Supply voltage (V)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C12702-11</td>
<td>φ1.0</td>
<td>S12053-10</td>
<td>4 kHz</td>
<td>100 MHz</td>
<td>-2.5 × 10$^4$</td>
<td>±5 max.</td>
<td>+5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C12702-12</td>
<td>φ3.0</td>
<td>S5344</td>
<td>40 MHz</td>
<td>-1.9 × 10$^4$</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**High-sensitivity type**

These are high-gain APD modules suitable for low-light-level detection. They can be used for DC light detection.

**Features**
- Low-light-level detection
- DC light detection
- High gain

**Applications**
- Si APD evaluation
- Fluorescence measurement
- Barcode readers
- Particle counters
- Film scanners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type no.</th>
<th>Effective photosensitive area*3 (mm)</th>
<th>Internal APD</th>
<th>Cutoff frequency</th>
<th>Photoelectric conversion sensitivity $M=30$, $\lambda=800$ nm (V/W)</th>
<th>Minimum detection limit $M=30$, $\lambda=800$ nm (nW rms)</th>
<th>Temperature stability of gain $25 \pm 10 ^\circ$C (%)</th>
<th>Supply voltage (V)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C12703</td>
<td>φ1.5</td>
<td>S3884</td>
<td>DC</td>
<td>10 MHz</td>
<td>1.5 × 10$^6$</td>
<td>±5 max.</td>
<td>±12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C12703-01</td>
<td>φ3.0</td>
<td>S2384</td>
<td>100 kHz</td>
<td>-1.5 × 10$^8$</td>
<td>0.0063</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*3: Area in which a typical gain can be obtained
The C10508-01 consists of an APD, current-voltage converter, high-voltage power supply circuit as well as a microcontroller for adjusting the APD gain and controlling temperature compensation with high accuracy. This makes it easy to adjust the APD gain and even at high gain, stable detection is possible even under temperature fluctuating conditions.

**Features**
- Gain: adjustable by switch or PC command
- Gain temperature stability: ±5% or less (Gain=250, Ta=0 °C to +40 °C)
- Easy handling: only ±5 V power supply

**Applications**
- Si APD evaluation
- Power meters
- Low-light-level detection

### FC/SMA fiber adapter (sold separately)

FC or SMA fiber adapters can be attached to the following APD modules to allow FC or SMA optical fiber cables to be connected to the modules.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APD module</th>
<th>FC fiber adapter</th>
<th>SMA fiber adapter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C12702-03</td>
<td>A8407-18</td>
<td>A8424-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C12702-04</td>
<td>A8407-05A</td>
<td>A8424-05A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C12702-11</td>
<td>A8407-18</td>
<td>A8424-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C12702-12</td>
<td>A8407-05A</td>
<td>A8424-05A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C12703</td>
<td>A8407-05</td>
<td>A8424-05A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C12703-01</td>
<td>A8407-05A</td>
<td>A8424-05A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C10508-01</td>
<td>A12855-01</td>
<td>A12855-02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### High-speed type

This device can be used in a wide frequency range (up to 1 GHz).

**Features**
- High-speed light detection
- Flat frequency characteristics
- Compact and lightweight
- Single power supply operation

**Applications**
- OTDR
- Optical communication
- Laser radars
- FSO
- Optical rangefinders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type no.</th>
<th>Effective photosensitive area* (mm)</th>
<th>Internal APD</th>
<th>Cutoff frequency</th>
<th>Photoelectric conversion sensitivity M=100, λ=800 nm (V/W)</th>
<th>Minimum detection limit M=100, λ=800 nm (nW rms)</th>
<th>Temperature stability of gain 25 ± 10 °C (%)</th>
<th>Supply voltage (V)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C5658</td>
<td>φ0.5</td>
<td>S12023-05</td>
<td>50 kHz</td>
<td>1 GHz</td>
<td>2.50 × 10^5</td>
<td>±5</td>
<td>+12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Area in which a typical gain can be obtained
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Sales Offices

Japan:
HAMAMATSU PHOTONICS K.K.
325-6, Sunayama-cho, Naka-ku,
Hamamatsu City, Shizuoka Pref. 430-8587, Japan
Telephone: (81)53-452-2141, Fax: (81)53-456-7889
E-mail: int-div@hq.hpk.co.jp

China:
HAMAMATSU PHOTONICS (CHINA) Co., Ltd.
Main Office
1201 Tower B, Jianming Center, 27 Dongsanhuan Beilu,
Chaoyang District, 100020 Beijing, China
Telephone: (86)10-6586-6006, Fax: (86)10-6586-2866
E-mail: hpc@hamamatsu.com.cn

Taiwan:
HAMAMATSU PHOTONICS TAIWAN Co., Ltd.
Main Office
No.6, Central 6th Road, K.E.P.Z. Kaohsiung 806,
Taiwan R.O.C.
Telephone: (886)07-622-0736, Fax: (886)07-622-7238

U.S.A.
HAMAMATSU CORPORATION
Main Office
360 Foothill Road, Bridgewater, NJ 08807, U.S.A.
Telephone: (908)-231-0960, Fax: (908)-231-1218
E-mail: usa@hamamatsu.com

California Office
2875 Moorpark Ave., San Jose, CA 95128, U.S.A.
Telephone: (408)261-2022, Fax: (408)261-2522
E-mail: usa@hamamatsu.com

Chicago Office
4711 W. Golf Road, Suite 805, Skokie, IL 60076, U.S.A.
Telephone: (847)-825-6046, Fax: (847)-825-2189
E-mail: usa@hamamatsu.com

Boston Office
20 Park Plaza, Suite 312, Boston, MA 02116, U.S.A.
Telephone: (617)-536-9900, Fax: (617)-536-9901
E-mail: usa@hamamatsu.com

United Kingdom:
HAMAMATSU PHOTONICS UK Limited
Main Office
2 Howard Court, 10 Tewin Road, Welwyn Garden City,
Hertfordshire AL7 1BW, UK
Telephone: (44)1707-294888, Fax: (44)1707-325777
E-mail: info@hamamatsu.co.uk

South Africa Office:
9 Beukes Avenue, Highway Gardens, Edenvale
1699 South Africa
Telephone/Fax: (27)11-609-0367

France, Portugal, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain:
HAMAMATSU PHOTONICS FRANCE S.A.R.L.
Main Office
19, Rue du Saule Trapu, Parc du Moulin de Massy,
91882 Massy Cedex, France
Telephone: (33)6 59 53 71 00, Fax: (33)6 59 53 71 10
E-mail: info@hamamatsu.fr

Swiss Office
Dornacherplatz 7, 4500 Solothurn, Switzerland
Telephone: (41)32-625-60-60, Fax: (41)32-625-60-61
E-mail: swiss@hamamatsu.ch

Belgian Office
Axiaparc Technology, rue Andre Dumont 7
1435 Mont-Saint-Guibert, Belgium
Telephone: (32)10 45 63 34, Fax: (32)10 45 63 67
E-mail: info@hamamatsu.be

Spain:
C. Argenters, 4 edifici 2 Parque Tecnológico del Vallés
08290 Cerdanyola (Barcelona), Spain
Telephone: (34)93 582 44 30, Fax: (34)93 582 44 31
E-mail: info@hamamatsu.es

Germany, Denmark, The Netherlands, Poland:
HAMAMATSU PHOTONICS DEUTSCHLAND GmbH
Main Office
Arzheimer Str. 10, D-82211 Herrsching am Ammersee,
Germany
Telephone: (49)8152-375-0, Fax: (49)8152-265-8
E-mail: info@hamamatsu.de

Danish Office
Lautruphall 1-3, DK-2750 Ballerup, Denmark
Telephone: (45)70 20 93 69, Fax: (45)44 20 99 10
Email: info@hamamatsu.dk

Netherlands Office
Televiesieweg 2, NL-1322 AC Almere, The Netherlands
Telephone: (31)36-6405384, Fax: (31)36-6424484
E-mail: info@hamamatsu.nl

Poland Office
02-525 Warszaw, 8 St. A. Boboli Str., Poland
Telephone: (48)22-646-0016, Fax: (48)22-646-0018
E-mail: poland@hamamatsu.de

North Europe and CIS:
HAMAMATSU PHOTONICS NORDEN AB
Main Office
Torshamnsgatan 35, 16440 Kista, Sweden
Telephone: (46)8-509 031 00, Fax: (46)8-509 031 01
E-mail: info@hamamatsu.se

Germany, Denmark, The Netherlands, Poland:
HAMAMATSU PHOTONICS DEUTSCHLAND GmbH
Main Office
Arzheimer Str. 10, D-82211 Herrsching am Ammersee,
Germany
Telephone: (49)8152-375-0, Fax: (49)8152-265-8
E-mail: info@hamamatsu.de

Japanese Office
325-6, Sunayama-cho, Naka-ku,
Hamamatsu City, Shizuoka Pref. 430-8587, Japan
Telephone: (81)53-452-2141, Fax: (81)53-456-7889
E-mail: int-div@hq.hpk.co.jp

French Office
325-6, Sunayama-cho, Naka-ku,
Hamamatsu City, Shizuoka Pref. 430-8587, Japan
Telephone: (81)53-452-2141, Fax: (81)53-456-7889
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