

# Hermetic Coaxial Silicon Photodiode

Optoelectronic Products

## FPT102

### General Description

The FPT102 is a miniature light-sensing diode in a hermetic, welded case. In the reverse-bias mode of operation, excellent photocurrent linearity is obtained. In the photovoltaic mode, the open-circuit voltage varies in a logarithmic manner and is most sensitive to low-level light variations.

**Sensitive At Low Light Level Applications**  
**Excellent Photocurrent Linearity**  
**Fast Response To Light Pulses**  
**Precision Optical Alignment**  
**Miniature—80 Mils In Diameter**

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

#### Maximum Temperatures and Humidity

Storage Temperature	-55°C to +150°C
Junction Temperature	-55°C to +100°C
Pin Temperature (Soldering, 10 s)	260°C
Relative Humidity at 65°C	85%

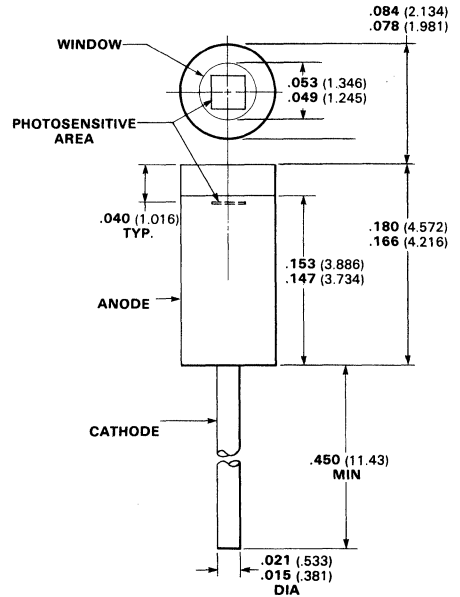
#### Maximum Power Dissipation

Total Dissipation at $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	75 mW
Derate Linearly from 25°C	0.6 mW/°C

#### Maximum Voltages

$V_R$ Reverse Voltage	50 V
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### Package Outline



#### Notes

All dimension in inches **bold** and millimeters (parentheses)  
 Tolerance unless specified =  $\pm 0.15$  (0.381)

# Typical Electrical Characteristics

# FPT102

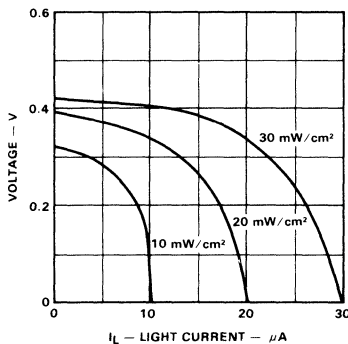
## Electrical Characteristics $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Test Conditions
BV	Breakdown Voltage	50	120		V	$I_R = 5.0 \mu\text{A}$ , $H \leq 0.1 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$
$V_{OC}$	Open Circuit Voltage (Note 1)	380	400		mV	No bias, $H = 20 \text{ mW}/\text{cm}^2$
$I_R$	Dark Current		0.1	25	nA	$V_R = -10.0 \text{ V}$ , $H \leq 0.1 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$
$I_L$	Photo Current (Note 1)	12	16		$\mu\text{A}$	$V_R = -10.0 \text{ V}$ , $H = 20 \text{ mW}/\text{cm}^2$
$I_{L(sc)}$	Short Circuit Current (Note 1)	12	16		$\mu\text{A}$	No bias, $H = 20 \text{ mW}/\text{cm}^2$
R (Tungsten)	Responsivity (Notes 1 & 2)	0.6	1.0		$\mu\text{A}/\text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$	No bias, $T_C = 2854^\circ \text{K}$
R @ 0.9 $\mu$	Responsivity 0.9 $\mu$ (Note 2)		3.0		$\mu\text{A}/\text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$	No bias, GaAs
$C_O$	Open Circuit Capacitance		70		pF	$V_R = 0$ , $H \leq 0.1 \text{ mW}/\text{cm}^2$
$C_R$	Reversed Bias Capacitance		20		pF	$V_R = -10 \text{ V}$ , $H \leq 0.1 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$
$R_{max}$	Responsivity (absolute) at Spectral Peak (Note 2)		0.6		A/W	$V_R = 0$ , $\lambda = 0.80 \mu$
NEP	Noise Equivalent Power (Note 2)		$1.0 \times 10^{-14}$		W	$V_R = -10 \text{ V}$ , $\lambda = 0.80 \mu$ , $\Delta f = 1.0 \text{ Hz}$
D	Detectivity (Note 2)		$8.8 \times 10^{12}$		$\frac{\text{cm}\sqrt{\text{Hz}}}{\text{W}}$	$V_R = 10 \text{ V}$ , $\lambda = 0.80 \mu$ , $f = 1.0 \text{ kHz}$ , $\Delta f = 1.0 \text{ Hz}$

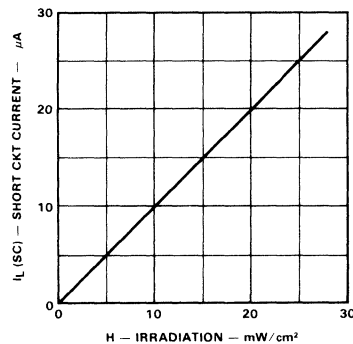
### Notes

- Irradiation source is an unfiltered tungsten lamp operated at 2854°K color temperature.
- Sensitive Area =  $7.75 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2$ . (Response at metalization is negligible.)

### Typical Voltage vs Current Characteristics



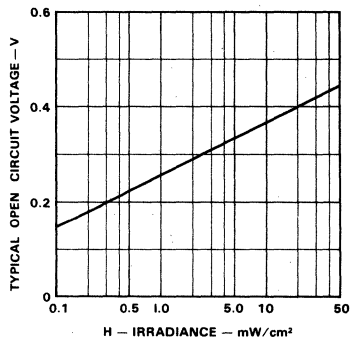
### Typical Short Circuit Current vs Irradiation



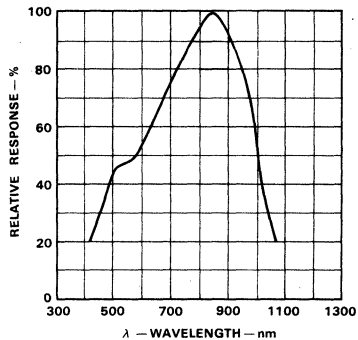
# Typical Electrical Characteristic Curves

## FPT102

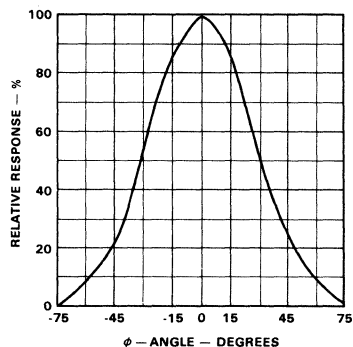
### Typical Open Circuit Voltage vs Irradiation



### Relative Spectral Response



### Typical Photo Current vs Angle of Incidence



### Typical Light Current vs Time

