### **Light Analysis**

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#### **Balanced Detectors**

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Photocurrent Amplifiers

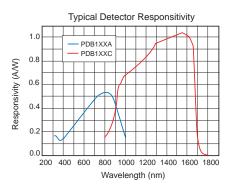
**Cameras** 

**Terahertz Receiver** 

## Fiber-Coupled Balanced Amplified Photodetectors (Page 1 of 2)







### **Applications**

- Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT)
- THz Detection
- Spectroscopy
- Heterodyne Detection
- LIDAR

#### Introduction

The PDB100 Balanced Detector Series subtracts two input signals from each other, resulting in the cancellation of common mode noise. This allows small changes on the signal path to be extracted from the interfering noise floor. Versions offered include those with bandwidths of DC to 15 MHz, DC to 75 MHz, DC to 100 MHz, and DC to 350 MHz, along with a switchable version (PDB150) with selectable transimpedance gain. Each model is available with either Si (A versions) or InGaAs (C versions) photodiodes. To improve the measurement capabilities in applications where it is desirable to measure a comparably weak frequency modulated signal over a strong CW background signal, an AC-coupled version of

the PDB Series is offered.

### **Specifications**

- Optical Inputs:\* FC/PC or FC/APC (Removable)
- Photodiode Damage Threshold: 20 mW
- Electrical Outputs: SMA
- RF Output Impedance: 50 Ω
- Size: 85 mm x 80 mm x 30 mm
- Switchable Power Supply Included: 110 VAC, 230 VAC
- Conversion Gain Monitor Output (V/mW): 10 V/mW at 820 nm for Item Numbers Ending in A or at 1550 nm for Item Numbers Ending in C\*\*

\*For PDB130C models, FC adapter is not removable.

independent power meter for each channel.

Three electrical SMA connectors provide the balanced output signal and a power monitor for each of the two input signals. These two monitors make it possible to control the input power levels and can be used as an

The unit is housed in a shielded, rugged, aluminum enclosure. The housing has an #8-32 and M4 x 0.7 threaded mounting adapter plate that can be positioned by the user so that it is located on either the bottom or the back of the detector. The latter allows the unit to be mounted onto a post by using the included screws and allen wrench. A  $\pm 12~\rm V$  DC power supply is included with each unit.

The PDB100 series of detectors use two balanced photodiodes and an ultra-low noise, high-speed transimpedance amplifier. The design allows an improved matching of the balanced photodetectors to achieve an excellent common mode rejection, leading to better noise reduction. For the PDB140 and PDB145, an additional active filter to suppress aliasing effects is also included.

The detectors have two optical inputs with removable and interchangeable connectors – either FC/PC or FC/APC – for easy adaptation to either fiber-coupled or free-space applications. However, the FC adapter on the PDB130C is not removable.



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## Fiber-Coupled Balanced Amplified Photodetectors (Page 2 of 2)

### **Features**

- 320-1700 nm Wavelength Ranges
- Excellent Common Mode Rejection
- DC to 350 MHz Bandwidth
- Ultra Low Noise
- Si or InGaAs Detector
- Free-Space or Fiber Input (FC/PC or FC/APC)
- Direct Detector Monitor Outputs
- Power Supply Included
- Switchable Gain Version Available

| ITEM#                                  | PDB140A                      | PDB140C    | PDB145A              | PDB145C    | PDB120A               | PDB120C    |  |
|--|------------------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|--|
| Detector Type                          | Si/PIN                       | InGaAs/PIN | Si/PIN               | InGaAs/PIN | Si/PIN                | InGaAs/PIN |  |
| Wavelength Range (nm)                  | 320-1000                     | 800-1700   | 320-1000             | 800-1700   | 320-1000              | 800-1700   |  |
| Max Responsivity (A/W)                 | 0.53                         | 1.0        | 0.53                 | 1.0        | 0.53                  | 1.0        |  |
| Active Detector Diameter (mm)          | 0.8                          | 0.3        | 0.8 0.3              |            | 0.8                   | 0.3        |  |
| Conversion Gain <sup>a</sup> (kV/W)    | 297                          | 560        | 27                   | 51         | 95                    | 180        |  |
| CW Saturation Power <sup>b</sup> (µW)  | wer <sup>b</sup> (μW) 12 6.5 |            | 130 70               |            | 38                    | 20         |  |
| NEP, Min <sup>b</sup> (pW/PHz)         | P (pW/PHz) 5.7 3.2           |            | 5.7                  | 3.2        | 6                     | 3.2        |  |
| Transimpedance Gain <sup>d</sup> (V/A) | 560 x                        | $10^{3}$   | 51 x 10 <sup>3</sup> |            | 180 x 10 <sup>3</sup> |            |  |
| Bandwidth, 3 dB (MHz)                  | DC -                         | - 15       | DC - 15              |            | DC - 75               |            |  |
| CMRR <sup>c</sup>                      | >35                          | dB         | >35 dB               |            | >35 dB                |            |  |

Specified for DC to 10 MHz

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> RF output; specified at 820 nm for A versions and 1550 nm for C versions <sup>c</sup> Specified for DC to 10 MHz

| ITEM#                                  | PDB110A PDB110C      |            | PDB130A              | PDB130C    | PDB150A   | PDB150C    |
|--|----------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|---|------------|
| Detector Type                          | Si/PIN               | InGaAs/PIN | Si/PIN               | InGaAs/PIN | Si/PIN  | InGaAs/PIN |
| Wavelength Range (nm)                  | 320-1000             | 800-1700   | 320-1000             | 800-1700   | 320-1000  | 800-1700   |
| Max Responsivity (A/W)                 | 0.53                 | 1.0        | 0.50                 | 1.0        | 0.53  | 1.0        |
| Active Detector Diameter (mm)          | 0.8 mm 0.3 mm        |            | 0.4 mm 0.15 mm       |            | 0.8 mm  | 0.3 mm     |
| Conversion Gain <sup>a</sup> (kV/W)    | 26.5 50              |            | 5                    | 10         | 0.53 - 5,300  | 1 - 10,000 |
| CW Saturation Power <sup>b</sup> (μW)  | 130                  | 70         | 700                  | 400        | 10,000  | 5,000      |
| NEP, Min <sup>c</sup> (pW/√Hz)         | 6.9                  | 3.6        | 14.7                 | 7.4        | 0.6   | 0.3        |
| Transimpedance Gain <sup>d</sup> (V/A) | 50 x 10 <sup>3</sup> |            | 10 x 10 <sup>3</sup> |            | 10 <sup>3</sup> , 10 <sup>4</sup> , 10 <sup>5</sup> , 10 <sup>6</sup> , 10 <sup>7</sup> |            |
| Bandwidth, 3 dB (MHz)                  | DC-                  | 100        | DC-350               |            | DC-150, 50, 5, 0.3, 0.1   |            |

Specified for DC to 10 MHz

CMRR<sup>c</sup>

>20 dB (Typical >25 dB)

>25 dB (Typical >35 dB)

| ITEM#   | \$             |   | £      |   | €        | RMB |           | DESCRIPTION*  |  |
|---------|----------------|---|--------|---|----------|-----|-----------|---|--|
| PDB110A | \$<br>1,050.00 | £ | 727.90 | € | 932,20   | ¥   | 8,866.30  | Balanced Amplified Photodetector, Si, 100 MHz             |  |
| PDB110C | \$<br>1,100.00 | £ | 762.60 | € | 976,60   | ¥   | 9,288.50  | Balanced Amplified Photodetector, InGaAs, 100 MHz         |  |
| PDB120A | \$<br>1,176.00 | £ | 815.30 | € | 1.044,10 | ¥   | 9,930.20  | Balanced Amplified Photodetector, Si, 75 MHz              |  |
| PDB120C | \$<br>1,260.00 | £ | 873.50 | € | 1.118,70 | ¥   | 10,640.00 | Balanced Amplified Photodetector, InGaAs, 75 MHz          |  |
| PDB130A | \$<br>1,344.00 | £ | 931.70 | € | 1.193,30 | ¥   | 11,349.00 | Balanced Amplified Photodetector, Si, 350 MHz             |  |
| PDB130C | \$<br>1,440.00 | £ | 998.30 | € | 1.278,50 | ¥   | 12,160.00 | Balanced Amplified Photodetector, InGaAs, 350 MHz         |  |
| PDB140A | \$<br>1,276.00 | £ | 884.60 | € | 1.132,90 | ¥   | 10,775.00 | Fixed-Gain Balanced Detector, Si, 15 MHz                  |  |
| PDB140C | \$<br>1,360.00 | £ | 942.80 | € | 1.207,50 | ¥   | 11,484.00 | Fixed-Gain Balanced Detector, InGaAs, 15 MHz              |  |
| PDB145A | \$<br>1,276.00 | £ | 884.60 | € | 1.132,90 | ¥   | 10,775.00 | Fixed-Gain Balanced Detector, Si, 15 MHz                  |  |
| PDB145C | \$<br>1,360.00 | £ | 942.80 | € | 1.207,50 | ¥   | 11,484.00 | Fixed-Gain Balanced Detector, InGaAs, 15 MHz              |  |
| PDB150A | \$<br>1,344.00 | £ | 931.70 | € | 1.193,30 | ¥   | 11,349.00 | Balanced Amplified Photodetector, Si, Switchable Gain     |  |
| PDB150C | \$<br>1,440.00 | £ | 998.30 | € | 1.278,50 | ¥   | 12,160.00 | Balanced Amplified Photodetector, InGaAs, Switchable Gain |  |

<sup>\*</sup>Add -AC to the item number for a version with AC-coupling.

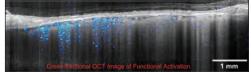
# OCT-Proven Balanced Detectors

■ Polarization Insensitive (320-100 nm and 800-1700 nm)

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■ Polarization Sensitive (1270-1350 nm)

Our OCT-Proven Balanced Detectors are Ideal for Use in OCT Imaging Systems

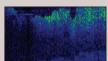


OCT image of a rat brain superimposed with functional imaging.

Ref: A.D. Aguirre, Y. Chen, J. G. Fujimoto, L. Ruvinskaya, A. Devor, D. A. Boas, Optics Letters, 31(23), 34559-3461 (2006). Visit our laser imaging web page for up-to-date imaging research and applications:

>25 dB (Typical >30 dB)

<sup>c</sup> Specified for DC to 10 MHz



www.thorlabs.com

 $<sup>^{</sup>d}$  Transimpedance Gain is reduced by a factor of two for 50  $\Omega$ 

e Common Mode Rejection Ratio

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm d}$  Transimpedance Gain is reduced by a factor of two for 50  $\Omega$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> RF output; specified at 820 nm for A versions and 1550 nm for C versions

e Common Mode Rejection Ratio