

# New product release: Gain-stabilized APD



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## APD gain vs temperature





> Gain is obtained according to bias voltage



Scattering of the phonon



COLD § § § § § § © © © © © ©





Reverse voltage (V)

To obtain a constant gain, a temperature sensor and temperature compensation circuit are mandatory The Gain-stabilized Si APD has a self-bias generator (SBG) built into the chip to keep the gain of the light constant.

### **Operating principle**





COB package (2.0x1.8x0.9tmm)





- No need to adjust the operating voltage individually
- No need to add a temperature compensation circuit



#### **Fixed gain Si APD**

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## Lineup of standard products





## Single channel type

#### S15415-02 | S15415-05

- Photosensitive area size: φ 0.2mm / φ 0.5 mm
- Peak sensitivity wavelength λ: 840nm
- Gain M: 50 (λ 905 nm)
- Peak sensitivity for 905 nm: 0.5 A/W (M=1)

## Single channel with TIA S16429-01CT

- Photosensitive area size: φ 0.2mm
- Wide bandwidth (typ. 300 MHz)
- Low ring back (low ringing) wave form
- 30 kV/A trance impedance
- Low noise trans-impedance amp & background light removal function included



#### **16 channels with TIA** S16430-01CR

- Photosensitive area size: φ 0.2mm
- Number of elements: 16 (parallel output)
- Wide bandwidth (typ. 300 MHz)



- Low ring back (low ringing) wave form
- 30 kV/A trance impedance
- Low crosstalk by integration of APD array & transimpedance amplifiers
- Low noise transimpedance amp & background light removal function included





- It is technically possible to add more self-bias generators and add other gain settings.
- Other possible custom options:
  - Array type
  - Active area size
  - Change the gain setting from the standard gain



# Thank you for your attention

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