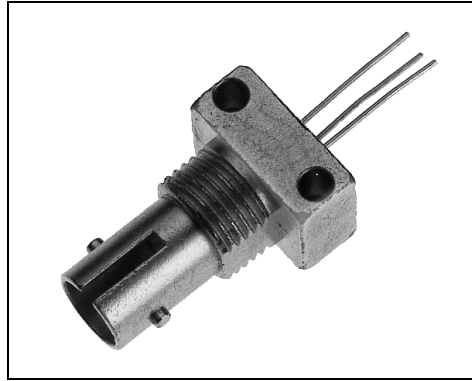


# HFD3855

## Silicon PIN Photodiode

### FEATURES

- Low capacitance
- High speed:  $t_r = 30$  ns max. @ 5 V
- Industry standard ST<sup>®</sup>-LP fiber connector
- Housing electrically isolated
- Wave solderable



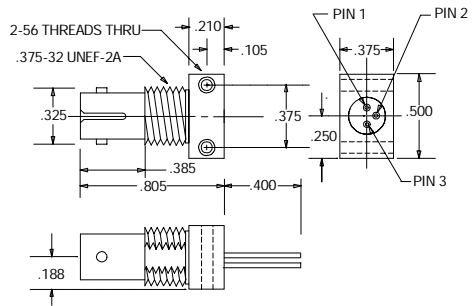
FIBER209.TIF

### DESCRIPTION

The HFD3855 PIN Photodiode is designed for high speed use in fiber optic receivers. It has a large area detector, providing efficient response to 50 - 1000 mm diameter fibers at wavelengths of 750 to 950 nanometers. The HFD3855 is comprised of an HFD3022 PIN photodiode which is mounted in a low profile ST<sup>®</sup> fiber optic connector. The ST<sup>®</sup> connector housing aligns the component's optical axis with the axis of the optical fiber.

The HFD3855s case is electrically isolated from the anode and cathode terminals to enhance the EMI/RFI shielding which increases the sensitivity and speed. The metal ST<sup>®</sup> housing acts as a shield for the PIN photodiode component.

### OUTLINE DIMENSIONS in inches (mm)



FIBER103.DIM

### Pinout

1. Anode (P type)
2. Cathode (N type)
3. Not connected

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# HFD3855

## Silicon PIN Photodiode

### ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T<sub>C</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise stated)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
Peak Response Wavelength	$\lambda_P$		850		nm	
Flux Responsivity <sup>(1)</sup>	R	0.45	0.58		A/W	$\lambda = 850$ nm 50 $\mu$ m core fiber, 0.20 $\mu$ A 100 $\mu$ m core fiber, 0.28 $\mu$ A 200 $\mu$ m core fiber, 0.40 $\mu$ A 1000 $\mu$ m core fiber, 0.53 $\mu$ A
Dark Leakage Current	I <sub>D</sub>		0.05	2	nA	V <sub>R</sub> = 5 V
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	B <sub>VR</sub>	110	250		V	I <sub>R</sub> = 10 $\mu$ A
Package Capacitance	C		2.1		pF	V <sub>R</sub> = 5 V, f = 1 MHz
Rise Time 10-90%	t <sub>R</sub>		17 5 1	30 10	ns	V <sub>R</sub> = 5 V V <sub>R</sub> = 15 V V <sub>R</sub> = 90 V
Field of View	FoV		110		Degrees	

#### Notes

1. Responsivity is measured with a fiber optic cable centered on the mechanical axis, using an 850 nm HFE4000 LED as the optical source to the fiber. The fiber length is nominally 3 meters.

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(T<sub>case</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Storage temperature	-40 to +100°C
Operating temperature	-40 to +100°C
Lead solder temperature	240°C for 3 min, 260°C for 10 s
Reverse voltage	110 V

Stresses greater than those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods of time may affect reliability.

# HFD3855

## Silicon PIN Photodiode

### ORDER GUIDE

Description	Catalog Listing
Standard silicon PIN photodiode	HFD3855-002

### CAUTION

The inherent design of this component causes it to be sensitive to electrostatic discharge (ESD). To prevent ESD-induced damage and/or degradation to equipment, take normal ESD precautions when handling this product.



### FIBER INTERFACE

Honeywell detectors are designed to interface with multimode fibers with sizes (core/cladding diameters) ranging from 50/125 to 200/230 microns. Honeywell performs final tests using 100/140 micron core fiber. The fiber chosen by the end user will depend upon a number of application issues (distance, link budget, cable attenuation, splice attenuation, and safety margin). The 50/125 and 62.5/125 micron fibers have the advantages of high bandwidth and low cost, making them ideal for higher bandwidth installations. The use of 100/140 and 200/230 micron core fibers results in greater power being coupled by the transmitter, making it easier to splice or connect in bulkhead areas. Optical cables can be purchased from a number of sources.

# HFD3855

## Silicon PIN Photodiode

Fig. 1 Rise/Fall Time vs Reverse Bias Voltage

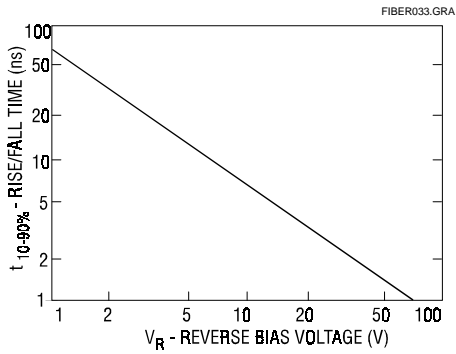


Fig. 2 Package Capacitance vs Reverse Bias Voltage

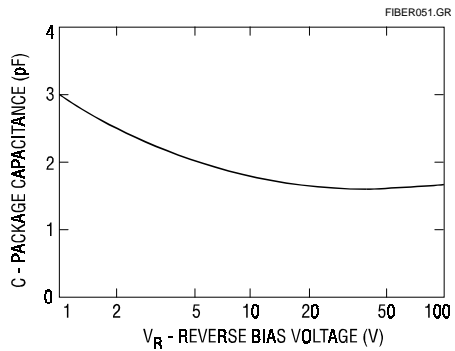


Fig. 3 Spectral Responsivity

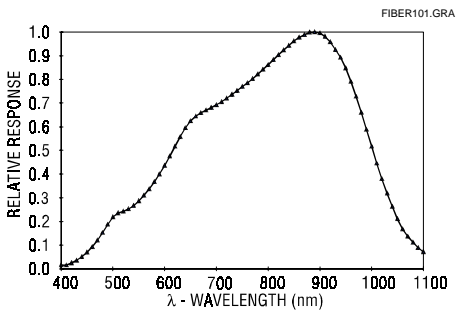


Fig. 4 Dark Leakage Current vs Temperature

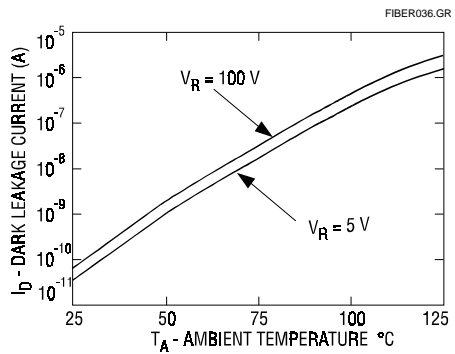
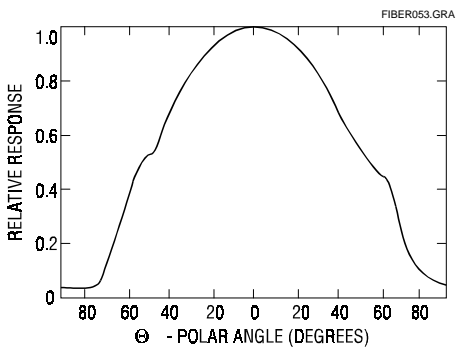


Fig. 5 Angular Response



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