

Simultaneously detecting the powers of two orthogonal polarization components is important for many sensor and measurement systems, to either obtain polarization related information or minimize polarization sensitivity. By integrating polarization-splitting components with photodetectors, General Photonics created this compact device with a proprietary design, which can be easily mounted onto a circuit board for customer applications. With a size of only 6 mm (dia.) x 15 mm (length), the PDD-003 features high detection sensitivity, high extinction ratio, high reliability, small size, and low cost. At General Photonics, we provide innovative solutions to solve customers' polarization problems.

Specifications: **Operation Wavelengths** 1310 ± 50nm or 1550 ± 50 nm Bandwidth DC to 300 MHz > 0.8 mA / mWPhotodiode Responsivity **Operating Input Power** 0 to 1 mW Capacitance at $V_{\rm B} = 5V$ < 5 pF Dark Current at $V_{B} = 5V$ < 10 nA Overall Responsivity^{1,2} > 0.3 mA / mW Anodes 1 and 2: Photocurrents of the two orthogonal Detector Pinout (3 pins) polarization components Cathode: Common ground Excess Loss² < 0.8 dB Return Loss² > 40 dB Polarization Extinction Ratio > 20 dB Imbalance³ < 10% Max. Forward Current 5 mA Max. Reverse Current 1 mA Max. Reverse Voltage (V_{R}) 20 V Max. Optical Power 2 mW Fiber type SMF - 28 with 900 µm loose tube Termination FC/PC, FC/APC, LC/PC, LC/APC, SC/PC, SC/APC Pigtail Length 0.75 to 1.1m **Operating Temperature** -5 to 60° C Storage temperature -20 to 85° C 20 to 85% **Operating Humidity** Dimensions Ø 6.0 mm × 14.9 mm (L)

Applications:

- \cdot Fiber optic sensor systems
- · Performance monitoring
- · Polarization analysis
- · Instruments

Unique Features:

- · Miniature size
- High extinction ratio
- \cdot High detection sensitivity
- \cdot Easy to use
- \cdot Low cost

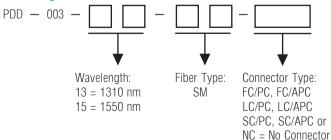
1. Overall responsivity includes photodiode responsivity with excess loss. Measured per channel using unpolarized

input light.

2. Without optical fiber connector.

3. Imbalance = 100% * abs (I_1 - I_2) / [(I_1 + I_2) / 2], where I_1 and I_2 are output currents.

Ordering Information:



Dimensions (in mm):

