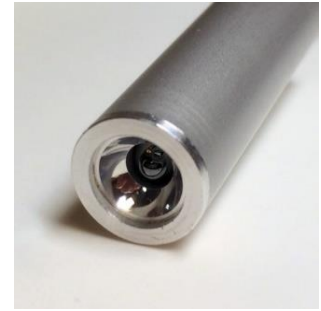


## Lms36PD-03-CG-R-PA

Device parameters	Symbol	Value	Units
Sensitive area diameter	d	0.3	mm
Storage temperature	$T_{\text{stg}}$	0..+50	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Operating temperature	$T_{\text{opr}}$	0..+50	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Lead soldering temperature (time < 3s, 3 mm from case)	$T_{\text{sol}}$	+180	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Reverse voltage	$V_r$	0.1	V



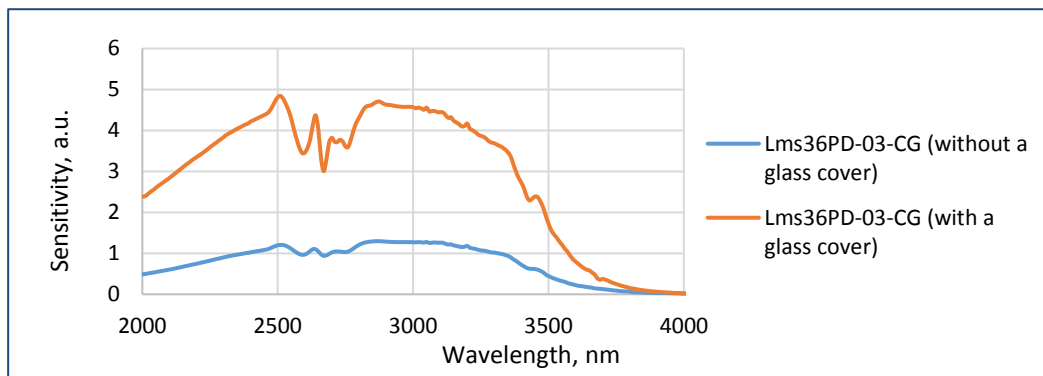
Photodiode parameters	Conditions	Symbol	Value	Units
Cut-off wavelength	$T = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\lambda_{\text{cut}}$	3.7 - 3.8	$\mu\text{m}$
Max. sensitivity range (>80%)	$T = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\lambda_p$	2.4 - 3.1	$\mu\text{m}$
Dark current	$T = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}; V_r = 0.1\text{ V}$	$I_d$	50 - 600	$\mu\text{A}$
Shunt resistance	$T = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}; V_r = 10\text{ mV}$	$R_{\text{sh}}$	0.2 - 0.6	$\text{k}\Omega$
Capacitance	$T = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}; \lambda = \lambda_p$	C	200 - 300	$\text{pF}$

Photodiodes Lms36PD-03-CG series are fabricated from narrow band-gap InAsSbP/InAs-based heterostructures lattice matched to InAs substrate.

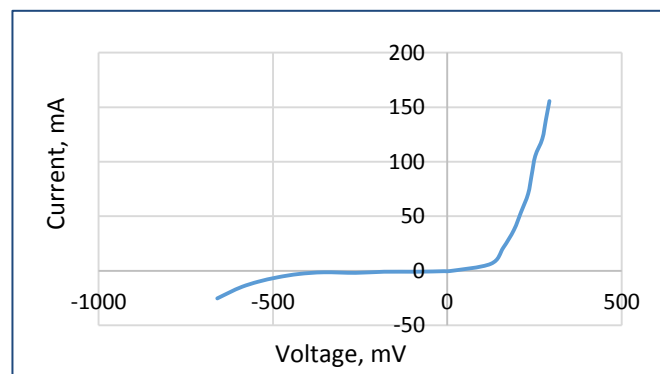
All specifications are for photodiode operation at 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$  unless otherwise stated

Photodiode with a glass cover provides a signal that is minimum 3 times higher than the signal from the same photodiode without a glass cover.

Typical spectral response



Typical current-voltage characteristic

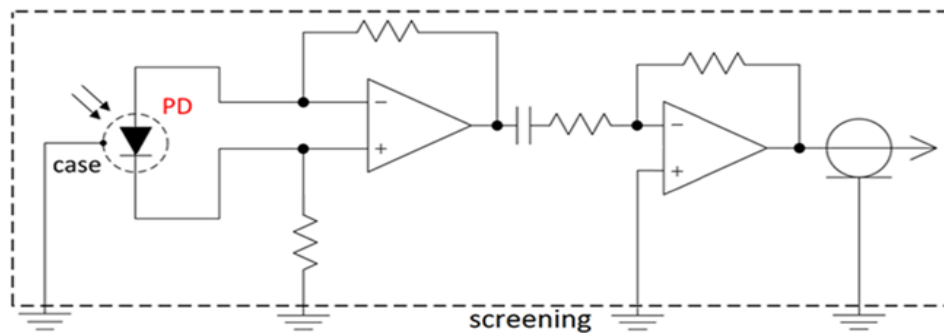


Packages	Model
TO-18 with a glass cover	Lms36PD-03-CG
PD with a built-in preamplifier; TO-18 with a glass cover and a parabolic reflector without a window in an aluminium tube	Lms36PD-03-CG-R-PA

### Operation mode of photodiode with a built-in preamplifier

Photodiode models with LMSNT preamplifier (-PA) work in photovoltaic mode. Current generated by photodiode is amplified and converted by preamplifier into voltage signal. There is straight correspondence between PD current and resulting output voltage. The signal converted by preamplifier will have the same form, frequency and pulse duration as the photocurrent signal from photodiode. Current into voltage conversion coefficient is constant and depends on given photodiode.

**NOTE!** Preamplifier is typically tuned for operation with an LED emitter working in a pulse mode with 0.5 kHz frequency and 20  $\mu\text{s}$  pulse duration. Tuning for other operation modes is available under special request.



**Power input voltage:** +5 V, stabilized;

#### Connections:

The output of PD with a built-in preamplifier has four wires:

- "+" power input (to the "+" of the power output terminal block of the SDM synchronous detector);
- "-" power input (to the "-" of the power output terminal block of the SDM synchronous detector);
- output photodiode signal (to the "-" of the signal input terminal block of the SDM synchronous detector);
- output photodiode signal (to the "+" of the signal input terminal block of the SDM synchronous detector).

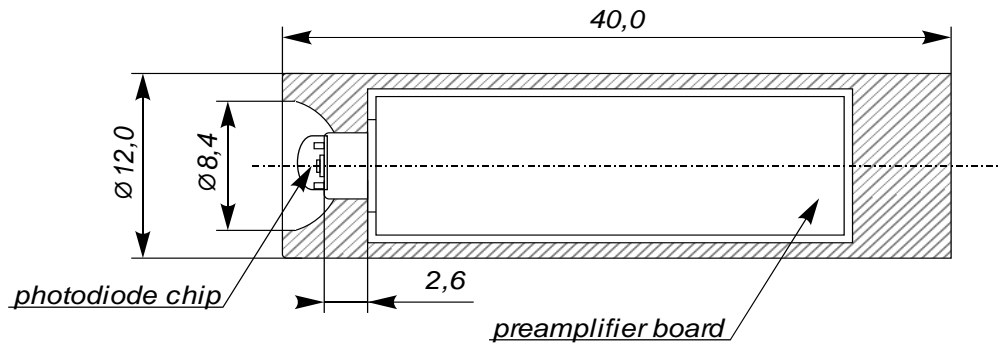
For the proper connection mind colours of the wires pointed in the technical data provided with the photodiode.

#### IMPORTANT CAUTIONS:

- check your connection circuit before turning on the PD;
- mind the PD polarity: PD anode is marked with a RED dot;
- do not connect the PD to the multimeter;
- do not touch the glass covering and do not apply any force to it;
- observe the allowable operating temperature range, exceeding this range may cause irreparable damage of the glass cover

Technical Drawings

Lms36PD-03-CG-R-PA



Related products:

- **LEDs** - sources of mid-infrared radiation;
- **SDM** - synchronous detector for PD models with preamplifiers - Lms MIR PD-XX-CG-R-PA. SDM synchronous detector measures the voltage signal from the output of photodiode preamplifier and converts it to the DC voltage signal proportional to amplitude of voltage from input.