

ML725B8F - September 24, 2024

Item # ML725B8F was discontinued on September 24, 2024. For informational purposes, this is a copy of the website content at that time and is valid only for the stated product.

LASER DIODES: Ø3.8 mm, TO-46, Ø5.6 mm, Ø9 mm, AND Ø9.5 mm TO CANS

- **Ø3.8 mm, TO-46, Ø5.6 mm, Ø9 mm, and Ø9.5 mm Laser Diodes ►**
- ► Center Wavelengths Ranging from 375 nm to 4.60 µm

► Output Powers from 0.2 mW to 2 W

Application Idea Our Laser Diode Driver Kits Include an LD Controller, TEC Controller, LD/TEC Mount, and Accessories

Ø3.8 mm Ø9 mm Ø9 mm (High Heat Load)

Ø9.5 mm (DPSS Laser)

Ø5.6 mm

(VCSEL Diode)

OVERVIEW

Features

- Fabry-Perot (FP), Distributed Feedback (DFB), Volume Holographic Grating (VHG), Diode-Pumped Solid-State (DPSS), Quantum Cascade (QCL), Interband Cascade (ICL), and Vertical-Cavity Surface-Emitting Laser (VCSEL) Diodes
- Output Powers from 0.2 mW to 2 W
- Center Wavelengths Available from 375 nm to 9.5 µm
- Easily Choose a Compatible Mount Using Our LD Pin Codes
- Compatible with Thorlabs' Laser Diode and TEC Controllers

TO-packaged laser diodes are available in standard Ø3.8 mm, Ø5.6 mm, or Ø9 mm TO cans, as well as TO-46 or Ø9.5 mm cans. We have categorized the pin configurations into standard A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H pin codes (see the diagram below). This pin code allows the user to easily determine compatible mounts.

Some of our diodes that are offered in header packages can be converted to a sealed TO can package by request, as indicated in the tables below. Please contact Tech Support for details.

Notes on Center Wavelength

While the center wavelength is listed for each diode, this is only a typical number. The center wavelength of a particular diode varies from production run to production run. Thus, the diode you receive may not operate at the typical center wavelength. Diodes can be temperature tuned, which will alter the lasing wavelength. A number of items below are listed as Wavelength Tested, which means that the dominant

Laser Diode Selection Guidea

Shop by Package / Type

TO Can (Ø3.8, TO-46, Ø5.6, Ø9, and Ø9.5 mm) TO Can Pigtail, Collimator Output (SM) TO Can Pigtail (SM) TO Can Pigtail (PM) TO Can Pigtail (MM) Fabry-Perot Butterfly Package FBG-Stabilized Butterfly Package VHG-Stabilized Butterfly Package (MM) MIR Fabry-Perot QCL and ICL, TO Can MIR Fabry-Perot QCL, Two-Tab C-Mount MIR Fabry-Perot QCL, D-Mount MIR Fabry-Perot QCL, High Heat Load Chip on Submount

Single-Frequency Lasers

DFB TO Can Pigtail DFB Butterfly Package VHG-Stabilized TO Can VHG-Stabilized TO Can Pigtail (SM) VHG-Stabilized Butterfly Package

Click to Enlarge Ø9 mm TO-Can Laser Diode Secured in Post-Mounted LM9F Holder

wavelength of each unit has been measured and recorded. For many of these items, after clicking "Choose Item" below, a list will appear that contains the dominant wavelength, output power, and operating current of each in-stock unit. Clicking on the red Docs Icon next to the serial number provides access to a PDF with serialnumber-specific L-I-V and spectral characteristics. For products listed as

Wavelength Tested that do not have the "Choose Item" option, please contact Tech Support with inquires about specific wavelengths.

Laser Mode and Linewidth

We offer laser diodes with different output characteristics (power, wavelength, beam size, shape, etc.). Most lasers offered here are single transverse mode (single mode, or SM) and a few are designed for higher-power, multiple-transverse-mode (multimode, or MM) operation. Our wavelength stabilized VHG laser diodes, sold below, have excellent single mode performance. Some single mode laser diodes can be operated with limited single-longitudinal-mode characteristics (see tables below for additional information). For better side mode suppression ratio (SMSR) performance, consider devices such as DFB lasers, VHG-stabilized lasers, DBR lasers, or external cavity lasers. Thorlabs single-frequency lasers are highlighted in green in the tables below; in particular, our VHG-stabilized, DFB, DBR, and external cavity lasers have very narrow linewidths (≤20 MHz for the VHG-stabilized and DFB lasers and <100 kHz for the DBR and ECL lasers). Please see our Laser Diode Tutorial for more information on these topics and laser diodes in general.

Laser diodes are sensitive to electrostatic shock. Please take the proper precautions when handling the device (see our electrostatic shock accessories). Laser diodes are also sensitive to optical feedback, which can cause significant fluctuations in the output power of the laser diode depending on the application. See our optical isolators for potential solutions to this problem. Tech Support staff are available to help you select a laser diode and to discuss possible operation issues.

Pin Codes

Laser Diode pin codes indicate which mounts and diodes are compatible. The drawings do not represent exact wiring diagrams.

For warranty information for laser diodes, please refer to the *LD Operation* tab.

COLLIMATION TUTORIAL

Choosing a Collimation Lens for Your Laser Diode

Since the output of a laser diode is highly divergent, collimating optics are necessary. Aspheric lenses do not introduce spherical aberration and are therefore are commonly chosen when the collimated laser beam is to be between one and five millimeters. A simple example will illustrate the key specifications to consider when choosing the correct lens for a given application. The second example below is an extension of the procedure, which will show how to circularize an elliptical beam.

ECL Butterfly Package DBR Butterfly Package ULN Hybrid Extended Butterfly Package MIR DFB QCL, Two-Tab C-Mount MIR DFB QCL, D-Mount MIR DFB QCL and ICL, High Heat Load

Shop By Wavelength

a. Our complete selection of laser diodes is available on the *LD Selection Guide* tab above.

- Laser Diode to be Used: L780P010
- Desired Collimated Beam Diameter: Ø3 mm (Major Axis)

When choosing a collimation lens, it is essential to know the divergence angle of the source being used and the desired output diameter. The specifications for the L780P010 laser diode indicate that the typical parallel and perpendicular FWHM beam divergences are 8° and 30°, respectively. Therefore, as the light diverges, an elliptical beam will result. To collect as much light as possible during the collimation process, consider the larger of these two divergence angles in any calculations (i.e., in this case, use 30°). If you wish to convert your elliptical beam into a round one, we suggest using an anamorphic prism pair, which magnifies one axis of your beam; for details, see Example 2 below.

Assuming that the thickness of the lens is small compared to the radius of curvature, the thin lens approximation can be used to determine the appropriate focal length for the asphere. Assuming a divergence angle of 30° (FWHM) and desired beam diameter of 3 mm:

Note that the focal length is generally not equal to the needed distance between the light source and the lens.

With this information known, it is now time to choose the appropriate collimating lens. Thorlabs offers a large selection of aspheric lenses. For this application, the ideal lens is a molded glass aspheric lens with focal length near 5.6 mm and our -B antireflection coating, which covers 780 nm. The C171TMD-B (mounted) or 354171-B (unmounted) aspheric lenses have a focal length of 6.20 mm, which will result in a collimated beam diameter (major axis) of 3.3 mm. Next, check to see if the numerical aperture (NA) of the diode is smaller than the NA of the lens:

$$
0.30 = \text{NA}_{\text{Lens}} > \text{NA}_{\text{Diode}} \approx \sin(15^\circ) = 0.26
$$

Up to this point, we have been using the full-width at half maximum (FWHM) beam diameter to characterize the beam. However, a better practice is to use the 1/e² beam diameter. For a Gaussian beam profile, the 1/e² diameter is almost equal to 1.7X the FWHM diameter. The 1/e² beam diameter therefore captures more of the laser diode's output light (for greater power delivery) and minimizes far-field diffraction (by clipping less of the incident light).

A good rule of thumb is to pick a lens with an NA twice that of the laser diode NA. For example, either the A390-B or the A390TM-B could be used as these lenses each have an NA of 0.53, which is more than twice the approximate NA of our laser diode (0.26). These lenses each have a focal length of 4.6 mm, resulting in an approximate major beam diameter of 2.5 mm. In general, using a collimating lens with a short focal length will result in a small collimated beam diameter and a large beam divergence, while a lens with a large focal length will result in a large collimated beam diameter and a small divergence.

Example 2: Circularizing an Elliptical Beam

Using the laser diode and aspheric lens chosen above, we can use an anamorphic prism pair to convert our collimated, elliptical beam into a circular beam.

Whereas earlier we considered only the larger divergence angle, we now look at the smaller beam divergence of 8°. From this, and using the effective focal length of the A390-B aspheric lens chosen in Example 1, we can determine the length of the semi-minor axis of the elliptical beam after collimation:

 $r' = f * tan(\Theta'/2) = 4.6$ mm $* tan(4°) = 0.32$ mm

The minor beam diameter is double the semi-minor axis, or 0.64 mm. In order to magnify the minor diameter to be equal to the major diameter of 2.5 mm, we will need an anamorphic prism pair that yields a

magnification of 3.9. Thorlabs offers both mounted and unmounted prism pairs. Mounted prism pairs provide the benefit of a stable housing to preserve alignment, while unmounted prism pairs can be positioned at any angle to achieve the exact desired magnification.

The PS883-B mounted prism pair provides a magnification of 4.0 for a 950 nm wavelength beam. Because shorter wavelengths undergo greater magnification when

passing through the prism pair, we can expect our 780 nm beam to be magnified by slightly more than 4.0X. Thus, the beam will still maintain a small degree of ellipticity.

Alternatively, we can use the PS871-B unmounted prism pair to achieve the precise magnification of the minor diameter necessary to produce a circular beam. Using the data available here, we see that the PS871-B achieves a magnification of 4.0 when the prisms are positioned at the following angles for a 670 nm wavelength beam:

α_1 **:** +34.608° α_2 : -1.2455°

Refer to the diagram to the right for **α1** and **α2** definitions. Our 780 nm laser will experience slightly less magnification than a 670 nm beam passing through the prisms at these angles. Some trial and error may be required to achieve the exact desired magnification. In general:

- To increase magnification, rotate the first prism clockwise (increasing **α1**) and rotate the second prism counterclockwise (decreasing **α2**).
- To reduce magnification, rotate the first prism counterclockwise (decreasing **α1**) and rotate the second prism clockwise (increasing **α2**).

Remember that the prism pair introduces a linear offset between the input and output beams which increases with greater magnification.

LD OPERATION

Video Insight: Setting Up a TO Can Laser Diode

Installing a TO can laser diode in a mount and setting it up to run under temperature and current control presents many opportunities to make a mistake that could damage or destroy the laser. This step-by-step guide includes tips for keeping humans and laser diodes safe from harm.

When operated within their specifications, laser diodes have extremely long lifetimes. Most failures occur from mishandling or operating the lasers beyond their maximum ratings. Laser diodes are among the most static-sensitive devices currently made and proper ESD protection should be worn whenever handling a laser diode. Due to their extreme electrostatic sensitivity, laser diodes cannot be returned after their sealed package has been opened. Laser diodes in their original sealed package can be returned for a full refund or credit.

Handling and Storage Precautions

Because of their extreme susceptibility to damage from electrostatic discharge (ESD), care should be taken whenever handling and operating laser diodes.

Wrist Straps

Use grounded anti-static wrist straps whenever handling diodes.

Anti-Static Mats

Always work on grounded anti-static mats.

Laser Diode Storage

When not in use, short the leads of the laser together to protect against ESD damage.

Operating and Safety Precautions

Use an Appropriate Driver

Laser diodes require precise control of operating current and voltage to avoid overdriving the laser. In addition, the laser driver should provide protection against power supply transients. Select a laser driver appropriate for your application. **Do not use a voltage supply with a current-limiting resistor** since it does not provide sufficient regulation to protect the laser diode.

Power Meters

When setting up and calibrating a laser diode with its driver, use a NIST-traceable power meter to precisely measure the laser output. It is usually safest to measure the laser diode output directly before placing the laser in an optical system. If this is not possible, be sure to take all optical losses (transmissive, aperture stopping, etc.) into consideration when determining the total output of the laser.

Reflections

Flat surfaces in the optical system in front of a laser diode can cause some of the laser energy to reflect back onto the laser's monitor photodiode, giving an erroneously high photodiode current. If optical components are moved within the system and energy is no longer reflected onto the monitor photodiode, a constantpower feedback loop will sense the drop in photodiode current and try to compensate by increasing the laser drive current and possibly overdriving the laser. Back reflections can also cause other malfunctions or damage to laser diodes. To avoid this, be sure that all surfaces are angled 5-10°, and when necessary, use optical isolators to attenuate direct feedback into the laser.

Heat Sinks

Laser diode lifetime is inversely proportional to operating temperature. Always mount the laser diode in a suitable heat sink to remove excess heat from the laser package.

Voltage and Current Overdrive

Be careful not to exceed the maximum voltage and drive current listed on the specification sheet with each laser diode, even momentarily. Also, reverse voltages as little as 3 V can damage a laser diode.

ESD-Sensitive Device

Laser diodes are susceptible to ESD damage even during operation. This is particularly aggravated by using long interface cables between the laser diode and its driver due to the inductance that the cable presents. Avoid exposing the laser diode or its mounting apparatus to ESD at all times.

ON/OFF and Power-Supply-Coupled Transients

Due to their fast response times, laser diodes can be easily damaged by transients less than 1 µs. High-current devices such as soldering irons, vacuum pumps, and fluorescent lamps can cause large momentary transients, and thus surge-protected outlets should always be used when working with laser diodes.

If you have any questions regarding laser diodes, please contact Thorlabs Technical Support for assistance.

LASER SAFETY

Laser Safety and Classification

Safe practices and proper usage of safety equipment should be taken into consideration when operating lasers. The eye is susceptible to injury, even from very low levels of laser light. Thorlabs offers a range of laser safety accessories that can be used to reduce the risk of accidents or injuries. Laser emission in the visible and near infrared spectral ranges has the greatest potential for retinal injury, as the cornea and lens are transparent to those wavelengths, and the lens can focus the laser energy onto the retina.

Safe Practices and Light Safety Accessories

- Laser safety eyewear must be worn whenever working with Class 3 or 4 lasers.
- Regardless of laser class, Thorlabs recommends the use of laser safety eyewear whenever working with laser beams with non-negligible powers, since metallic tools such as screwdrivers can accidentally redirect a beam.
- Laser goggles designed for specific wavelengths should be clearly available near laser setups to protect the wearer from unintentional laser reflections.
- Goggles are marked with the wavelength range over which protection is afforded and the minimum optical density within that range.
- Laser Safety Curtains and Laser Safety Fabric shield other parts of the lab from high energy lasers.
- Blackout Materials can prevent direct or reflected light from leaving the experimental setup area.
- Thorlabs' Enclosure Systems can be used to contain optical setups to isolate or minimize laser hazards.
- A fiber-pigtailed laser should always be turned off before connecting it to or disconnecting it from another fiber, especially when the laser is at power levels above 10 mW.

- All beams should be terminated at the edge of the table, and laboratory doors should be closed whenever a laser is in use.
- Do not place laser beams at eye level.
- Carry out experiments on an optical table such that all laser beams travel horizontally.
- Remove unnecessary reflective items such as reflective jewelry (e.g., rings, watches, etc.) while working near the beam path.
- Be aware that lenses and other optical devices may reflect a portion of the incident beam from the front or rear surface.
- Operate a laser at the minimum power necessary for any operation.
- If possible, reduce the output power of a laser during alignment procedures.
- Use beam shutters and filters to reduce the beam power.
- Post appropriate warning signs or labels near laser setups or rooms.
- Use a laser sign with a lightbox if operating Class 3R or 4 lasers (i.e., lasers requiring the use of a safety interlock).
- Do not use Laser Viewing Cards in place of a proper Beam Trap.

Laser Classification

Lasers are categorized into different classes according to their ability to cause eye and other damage. The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a global organization that prepares and publishes international standards for all electrical, electronic, and related technologies. The IEC document 60825-1 outlines the safety of laser products. A description of each class of laser is given below:

375 - 405 nm TO Can Laser Diodes

a. Please see the blue info icons () above for absolute maximum power and current specifications. Do not exceed these values, whichever occurs first.

b. Typical value unless otherwise noted.

c. Laser diodes with a built-in monitor photodiode can operate at constant power.

d. A temperature-controlled mount such as our LDM56F(/M) is recommended for general use.

e. The L405G2 is tested to ensure a center wavelength tolerance of ±1 nm.

- a. Please see the blue info icons () above for absolute maximum power and current specifications. Do not exceed these values, whichever occurs first.
- b. Typical value unless otherwise noted.
- c. Laser diodes with a built-in monitor photodiode can operate at constant power.
- d. This laser diode has a built in Zener diode to help protect against damage from small levels of electrostatic discharge and reverse potential on the laser diode. A temperature-controlled mount such as our LDM56F(/M) or LDM90(/M) is recommended for general use.

532 nm TO Can DPSS Lasers

a. Please see the blue info icons $\overline{1}$ above for absolute maximum power and current specifications. Do not exceed these values, whichever occurs first.

b. Click here for more information on our 532 nm Diode Pumped Solid State Lasers.

c. These lasers have the same pin spacing as our Ø5.6 mm laser diodes. They are compatible with the LDM56 Laser Diode Mount using the LDM56DJ DPSS Laser Mounting Flange.

d. The monitor photodiode of the DJ532-10 measures the power of the pump source, not the 532 nm output. Therefore, we recommend operating these diodes in constant current mode.

633 - 635 nm TO Can Laser Diodes

a. Please see the blue info icons () above for absolute maximum power and current specifications. Do not exceed these values, whichever occurs first. b. Laser diodes with a built-in monitor photodiode can operate at constant power.

a. Please see the blue info icons (1) above for absolute maximum power and current specifications. Do not exceed these values, whichever occurs first.

b. Laser diodes with a built-in monitor photodiode can operate at constant power.

c. A socket is included to assist with soldering. The leads on this diode have a larger 0.6 mm diameter than the typical 0.45 mm diameter for a Ø9 mm package. This makes it incompatible with mounts and sockets that are designed to fit a standard Ø9 mm TO can package, such as our LDM90 mount.

640 nm - 660 nm TO Can Laser Diodes

a. Please see the blue info icons () above for absolute maximum power and current specifications. Do not exceed these values, whichever occurs first. b. Laser diodes with a built-in monitor photodiode can operate at constant power.

670 nm - 730 nm TO Can Laser Diodes

760 nm - 795 nm TO Can Laser Diodes

L785H1

a. Please see the blue info icons () above for absolute maximum power and current specifications. Do not exceed these values, whichever occurs first. b. Laser diodes with a built-in monitor photodiode can operate at constant power.

L760VH1 **Typical/Max Monitor Pin Compatible Wavelength Item # Info Wavelength Power^a Drive Current^a Package Code Photodiodeb Socket Tested Laser Mode L760VH1 7**60 nm 0.5 mW 3 mA (Max) TO-46 H No ^{S8060 or S8060-} No | Single Frequency^c 4 **L763VH1 7**63 nm 0.5 mW 3 mA (Max) TO-46 H No ^{S8060} or S8060-No Single Frequency^c 4 **L780P010** 780 nm 10 mW 24 mA / 40 mA β 5.6 mm A Yes S7060R No Single Transverse

Note: The rows shaded green below denote single-frequency laser diodes.

a. Please see the blue info icons (1) above for absolute maximum power and current specifications. Do not exceed these values, whichever occurs first.

b. Laser diodes with a built-in monitor photodiode can operate at constant power.

- c. Single Longitudinal Mode and Single Transverse Mode
- d. In order to achieve the specified performance, we recommend using the LDM90(/M) Laser Diode Mount and, when collimated, an NIR Optical Isolator; single frequency performance when collimated is only guaranteed with >35 dB isolation of back reflections. This volume holographic grating (VHG) laser diode is also available in an SM pigtail package with internal isolator.
- e. The power can be tuned across the operating current range, given in the serial-number-specific documentation, while maintaining wavelength-stabilized, single-frequency performance within a stabilized temperature range.
- f. The Ø9 mm package for the LD785-SEV300 is 4.30 mm (0.17") thick, which is more than the standard Ø9 mm package thickness of 1.50 mm (0.06"). The diode will still be compatible with all Ø9 mm laser diode mounts; please see the *Drawing* tab in the blue info icon () above for full package specifications. Mounting this diode in the LDM90(/M) mount requires two 2-56 screws, included with this diode.
- g. This diode is exceptionally sensitive to optical feedback. Any reflection with more than 2% of the incident power has the potential to permanently damage the diode.

808 nm TO Can Laser Diodes

Note: The rows shaded green below denote single-frequency laser diodes.

a. Please see the blue info icons (ι) above for absolute maximum power and current specifications. Do not exceed these values, whichever occurs first.

b. Laser diodes with a built-in monitor photodiode can operate at constant power.

c. This diode is exceptionally sensitive to optical feedback. Any reflection with more than 2% of the incident power has the potential to permanently damage the diode.

d. The Ø9 mm package for this diode is 4.30 mm (0.17") thick, which is more than the standard Ø9 mm package thickness of 1.50 mm (0.06"). The diode will still be compatible with all Ø9 mm laser diode mounts; please see the *Drawing* tab in the blue info icon () above for full package specifications. Mounting this diode in the LDM90(/M) mount requires two 2-56 screws, included with this diode.

e. In order to achieve the specified performance, we recommend using the LDM90(/M) Laser Diode Mount and, when collimated, an NIR Optical Isolator; single frequency performance when collimated is only guaranteed with >35 dB isolation of back reflections.

f. The power can be tuned across the operating current range, given in the serial-number-specific documentation, while maintaining wavelength-stabilized, singlefrequency performance within a stabilized temperature range.

g. Single Longitudinal Mode and Single Transverse Mode

820 nm - 895 nm TO Can Laser Diodes

Note: The rows shaded green below denote single-frequency laser diodes.

a. Please see the blue info icons () above for absolute maximum power and current specifications. Do not exceed these values, whichever occurs first.

b. Laser diodes with a built-in monitor photodiode can operate at constant power.

c. This diode is exceptionally sensitive to optical feedback. Any reflection with more than 2% of the incident power has the potential to permanently damage the diode.

- d. The Ø9 mm package for this diode is 4.30 mm (0.17") thick, which is more than the standard Ø9 mm package thickness of 1.50 mm (0.06"). The diode will still be compatible with all Ø9 mm laser diode mounts; please see the *Drawing* tab in the blue info icon (²) above for full package specifications. Mounting this diode in the LDM90(/M) mount requires two 2-56 screws, included with this diode.
- e. Single Longitudinal Mode and Single Transverse Mode
- In order to achieve the specified performance, we recommend using the LDM90(/M) Laser Diode Mount and, when collimated, an NIR Optical Isolator; single f. frequency performance when collimated is only guaranteed with >35 dB isolation of back reflections.
- The power can be tuned across the operating current range, given in the serial-number-specific documentation, while maintaining wavelength-stabilized, single-g.frequency performance within a stabilized temperature range.

904 nm - 960 nm TO Can Laser Diodes

a. Please see the blue info icons () above for absolute maximum power and current specifications. Do not exceed these values, whichever occurs first. b. Laser diodes with a built-in monitor photodiode can operate at constant power.

976 nm - 980 nm TO Can Laser Diodes

Note: The rows shaded green below denote single-frequency laser diodes.

a. Please see the blue info icons (1) above for absolute maximum power and current specifications. Do not exceed these values, whichever occurs first.

b. Laser diodes with a built-in monitor photodiode can operate at constant power.

- c. In order to achieve the specified performance, we recommend using the LDM90(/M) Laser Diode Mount and, when collimated, an NIR Optical Isolator; single frequency performance when collimated is only guaranteed with >35 dB isolation of back reflections.
- d. The power can be tuned across the operating current range, given in the serial-number-specific documentation, while maintaining wavelength-stabilized, singlefrequency performance within a stabilized temperature range.
- e. The Ø9 mm package for this diode is 4.30 mm (0.17") thick, which is more than the standard Ø9 mm package thickness of 1.50 mm (0.06"). The diode will still be compatible with all Ø9 mm laser diode mounts; please see the *Drawing* tab in the blue info icon () above for full package specifications. Mounting this diode in the LDM90(/M) mount requires two 2-56 screws, included with this diode.

f. Single Longitudinal Mode and Single Transverse Mode

g. At least 90% of the output power is within a single transverse mode.

1064 nm TO Can Laser Diodes

a. Please see the blue info icons (\bullet) above for absolute maximum power and current specifications. Do not exceed these values, whichever occurs first.

b. Laser diodes with a built-in monitor photodiode can operate at constant power.

1270 nm - 1480 nm TO Can Laser Diodes

Note: The rows shaded green below denote single-frequency laser diodes.

a. Please see the blue info icons (\bullet) above for absolute maximum power and current specifications. Do not exceed these values, whichever occurs first.

b. Laser diodes with a built-in monitor photodiode can operate at constant power.

c. This diode includes an integrated aspheric focusing lens in the cap, allowing for the focus spot and numerical aperture to be matched to SMF-28e+ fiber.

d. Single Longitudinal Mode and Single Transverse Mode

e. This diode is available from stock in an open header package. It can be converted to a sealed TO can package by customer request. Please contact Tech Support for details.

1490 nm - 1650 nm TO Can Laser Diodes

Note: The rows shaded green below denote single-frequency laser diodes.

a. Please see the blue info icons () above for absolute maximum power and current specifications. Do not exceed these values, whichever occurs first.

b. Laser diodes with a built-in monitor photodiode can operate at constant power.

c. This diode includes an integrated aspheric focusing lens in the cap, allowing for the focus spot and numerical aperture to be matched to SMF-28e+ fiber.

d. Single Longitudinal Mode and Single Transverse Mode

e. This diode is available from stock in an open header package. It can be converted to a sealed TO can package by customer request. Please contact Tech Support for details.

3.40 µm TO Can Fabry-Perot ICL

a. Fabry-Perot Lasers exhibit broadband emission. The center wavelength is defined as a weighted average over all the modes. Each device has a unique spectrum. To get the spectrum of a specific, serial-numbered device, click "Choose Item" below, then click on the Docs Icon next to the serial number of the device. If you need spectral characteristics different than those shown below, please contact Tech Support to request a custom laser.

b. Please see the blue info icons () above for absolute maximum power and current specifications. Do not exceed these values, whichever occurs first. The Ø9 mm package for these diodes is 4.3 mm (0.17") thick, which is more than the standard 1.5 mm (0.06"). The laser will still be compatible with all

c. Ø9 mm laser mounts; please see the *Drawing* tab in the blue info icon () above for full package specifications.

3.85 µm - 9.5 µm TO Can Fabry-Perot QCLs

a. Fabry-Perot Lasers exhibit broadband emission. The center wavelength is defined as a weighted average over all the modes. Each device has a unique spectrum. To get the spectrum of a specific, serial-numbered device, click "Choose Item" below, then click on the Docs Icon next to the serial number of the device. If you need spectral characteristics different than those shown below, please contact Tech Support to request a custom laser.

b. Please see the blue info icons (\bullet) above for absolute maximum power and current specifications. Do not exceed these values, whichever occurs first.

c. The Ø9 mm package for these diodes is 4.3 mm (0.17") thick, which is more than the standard 1.5 mm (0.06"). The laser will still be compatible with all Ø9 mm laser mounts; please see the *Drawing* tab in the blue info icon () above for full package specifications

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a. Laser diodes with a built-in monitor photodiode can operate at constant
power.
b. For the center wavelengths currently available or to place an order for a
b. For the ceallable wavelength, please contact <u>Technical Supp</u>

