RLT850-150GS

- Infrared Laser Diode
- 852 ±5 nm, 150 mW
- Single Mode
- 9 mm TO-Can





Description

RLT850-150GS is an infrared laser diode, typical emitting at 852nm. It features single mode emission, and is TE polarized. **RLT850-150GS** comes in 9 mm TO-Can package with **integrated PD.**

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Values	Unit
Operating Temperature	T_{CASE}	-20 – +50	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{STG}	-40 – +80	°C
Soldering Temperature *	T_{SLD}	250	°C

^{*} must be completed within 5 seconds

Electro-Optical Characteristics

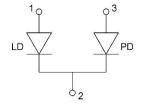
T_{CASE} = 25°C

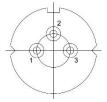
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Peak Wavelength *	λ_P		852 ±5		V
Optical Output Power	Po		150		mW
Emitter Size	Α		5x1		μm
Operating Voltage	V_{OP}			2.2	V
Threshold Current	I _{TH}		35	55	mA
Operating Current	I _{OP}		185	220	mA
Slope Efficiency	η	0.9			W/A
Beam Divergence, Parallel (FWHM)	ΘИ		8		deg.
Beam Divergence, Perpendicular (FWHM)	θŢ		30		deg.
Lifetime (25°C, IOP, CW)		>10000			hour

^{*} optional ±10 and ±3 nm

Pin Configuration

Pin	Description		
1	LD Anode		
2	LD Cathode, PD Cathode		
3	PD Anode		



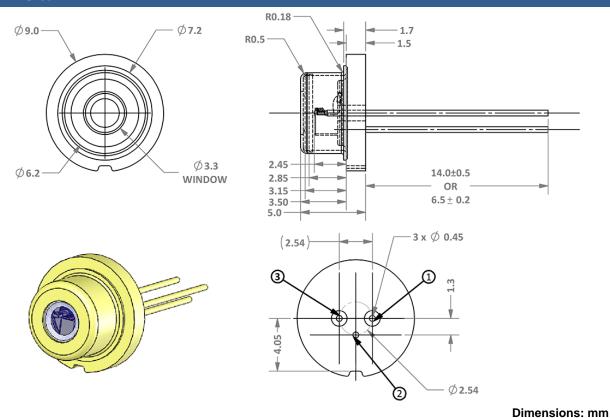


bottom view

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Outline Dimensions

9 mm TO-can



Window: AR coated

Package: hermetically sealed

Connector pins: plated gold over nickel

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Precautions

Safety

Warning: This LD is emitting invisible laser radiation!

Caution: Laser light emitted from any laser diode may be harmful to the human

eye. Avoid looking directly into the laser diode's aperture when the

diode is in operation.

Note: The use of optical lenses with this laser diode will increase eye

hazard.



ESD Caution

Always do handle laser diodes with extreme care to prevent electrostatic discharge, the primary cause of unexpected diode failure. To prevent ESD related failures, it is strongly advised to always wearing wrist straps, and grounding all applicable work surfaces, when handling laser diodes.

Operating Considerations

It is strongly advised to only operate this laser diode with a current source. The current of a laser diode is an exponential function of the voltage across it. Usage of current regulated drive circuits is mandatory. Laser diodes may be damaged by excessive drive currents or switching transients.

It is advised, to operate the laser diode at the lowest temperature possible, and to never exceed maximum specifications as outlined in the datasheet. Device degradation will accelerate with increased temperature. Proper heat sinking will greatly enhance stability and life time of the laser diode.

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The above specifications are for reference purpose only and subjected to change without prior notice

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