

# SPL650-10-4-PD

- **Fiber-Coupled Laser Diode** •
- 658 nm, 10 mW •
- 4 µm Single Mode Fiber
- **Built-in Photodiode** •



## Description

SPL650-10-4-PD is a fiber-coupled laser diode, typically emitting at 658 nm with an output power of 10 mW. It comes in a coaxial package with a mounting bracket, 4 µm single mode fiber, FC/PC connector and built-in PD.

Additional options such as alternative fiber connectors or housings are available on request.

## Maximum Rating (TCASE = 25°C)

Demonstration	Symbol		1.1 m 14	
Parameter		Min.	Max.	Unit
Reverse Voltage	V <sub>R</sub>		2.0	V
PD Reverse Voltage	<b>V</b> <sub>PDR</sub>		30	V
Operating Temperature	TOPR	- 10	+ 60	°C
Storage Temperature	TSTG	- 40	+ 85	°C
Soldering Temperature (max. 3s)	T <sub>SOL</sub>		+ 260	°C

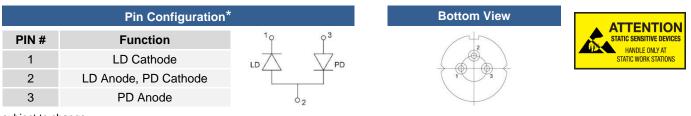
## Electro-Optical Characteristics (TCASE = 25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Values			Unit
			Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Peak Wavelength		$\lambda_{P}$	650	658	670	nm
Output Power		Po		10		mW
Threshold Current		<i>I</i> th		40	60	mA
Operating Current		lF		90	100	mA
Operating Voltage		VF		2.6	3.0	V
PD Current		<i>I</i> PD		0.3		mA
Fiber Specification	Туре		S			
	Core		4			μm
	Connector *		FC/PC			
	Length			80	100	cm

\* optional: SC or SMA905

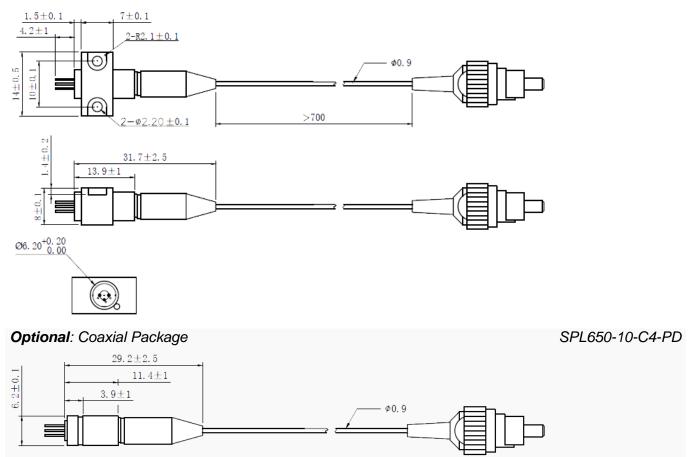


## **Electrical Connection**



\* subject to change

**Outline Dimension** 



All dimensions in mm



### Precautions

### Safety

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 we strongly advise to always **wearing wrist straps**, and **grounding all applicable work surfaces**, when handling laser diodes

### **Operating Considerations**

We strongly advise 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



