SLD1133VS

650nm Index-Guided Red Laser Diode

Description

The SLD1133VS is an index-guided red laser diode for BCS. The wavelength is 20nm shorter than that of the current diodes.

Features

- Small astigmatism (7µm typ.)
- Low operating current (60mA typ.)
- Small package (\$5.6mm)
- Single longitudinal mode

Applications

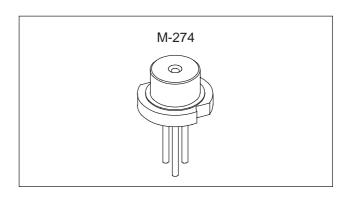
Bar code scanner

Structure

- AlGaInP MQW laser diode
- PIN photodiode to monitor laser beam output

Recommend Optical Power Output

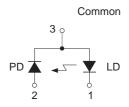
5mW



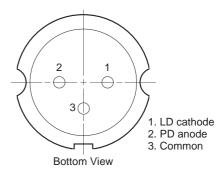
Absolute Maximum Ratings ($Tc = 25^{\circ}C$)

 Optical power output Po 7 mW • Reverse voltage VR 2 ٧ LD PD 15 ٧ • Operating temperature Topr -10 to +70 °C °C • Storage temperature -40 to +85 Tstg

Connection Diagram



Pin Configuration



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Electrical and Optical Characteristics (Tc = 25°C)

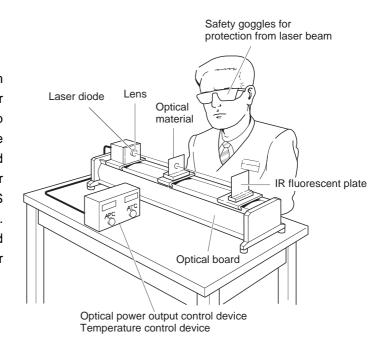
Tc: Case temperature

Item		Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Threshold current		Ith			50	65	mA
Operating current		lop	Po = 5mW		60	70	mA
Operating voltage		Vop	Po = 5mW		2.3	2.8	V
Wavelength		λр	Po = 5mW		650	660	nm
Radiation angle	Perpendicular	θΤ	D. F.W	24	30	40	degree
	Parallel	θ//	Po = 5mW	6	8	12	degree
Positional accuracy	Position	ΔΧ, ΔΥ, ΔΖ	Po = 5mW			±80	μm
	Angle	Δφ//				±3	degree
		Δφ⊥				±3	degree
Differential efficiency		ηD	Po = 5mW	0.15	0.4	0.7	mW/mA
Astigmatism		As	Po = 5mW	0	7	15	μm
Monitor current		Imon	Po = 5mW, V _R = 5V	0.05	0.1	0.3	mA

Handling Precautions

(1) Eye protection against laser beams

The optical output of laser diodes ranges from several mW to 4W. However the optical power density of the laser beam at the diode chip reaches 1MW/cm². Unlike gas lasers, since laser diode beams are divergent, uncollimated laser diode beams are fairly safe at a laser diode. For observing laser beams, ALWAYS use safety goggles that block infrared rays. Usage of IR scopes, IR cameras and fluorescent plates is also recommended for monitoring laser beams safely.

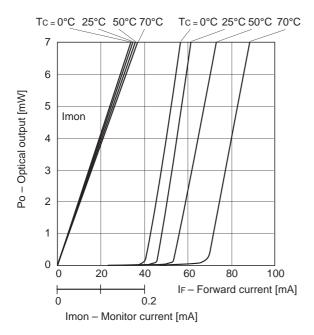


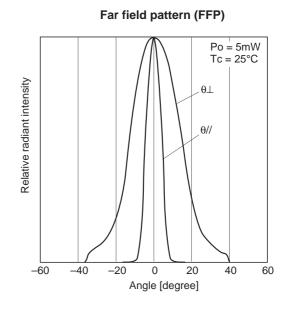
(2) Prevention of surge current and electrostatic discharge

Laser diode is most sensitive to electrostatic discharge among semiconductors. When a large current is passed through the laser diode even for an extremely short time (in the order of nanosecond), the strong light emitted from the laser diode promotes deterioration and then laser diodes are destroyed. Therefore, note that the surge current should not flow the laser diode driving circuit from switches and others. Also, if the laser diode is handled carelessly, it may be destructed instantly because electrostatic discharge is easily applied by a human body. Be great careful about excess current and electrostatic discharge.

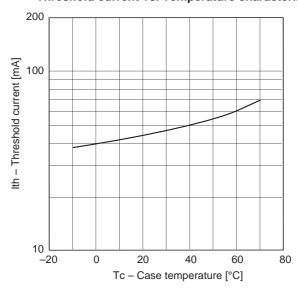
Example of Representative Characteristics

Optical power output vs. Forward current characteristics Optical power output vs. Monitor current characteristics

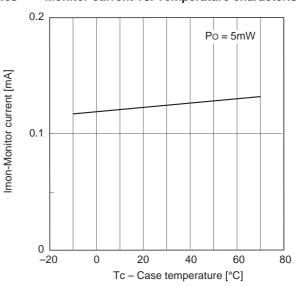




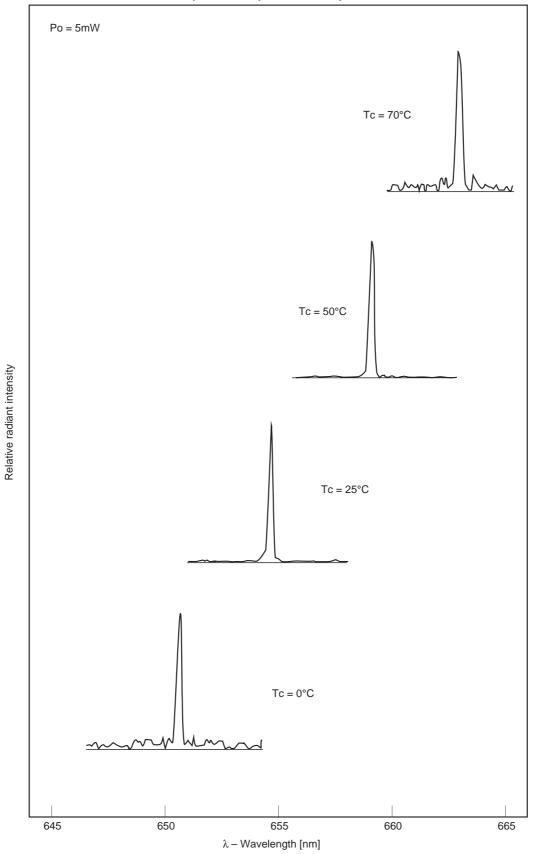
Threshold current vs. Temperature characteristics



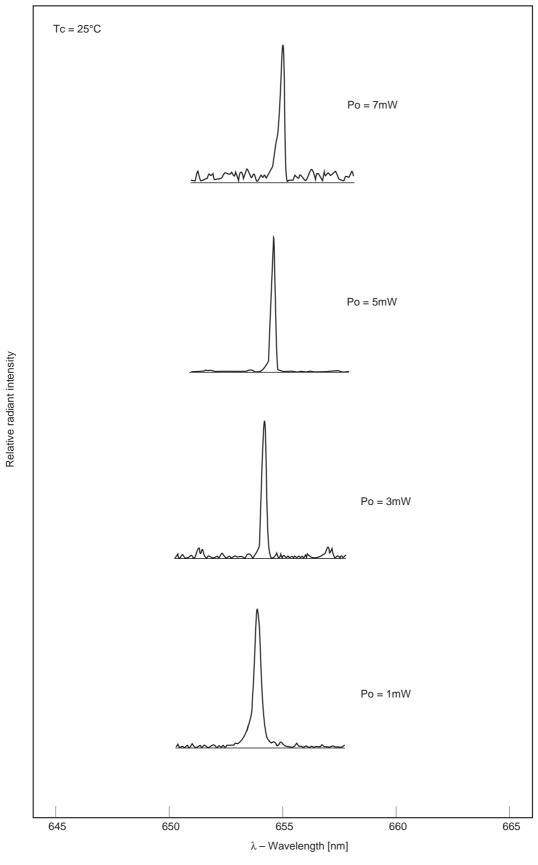
Monitor current vs. Temperature characteristics



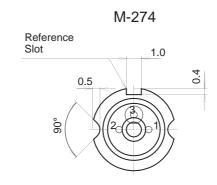
Temperature dependence of spectrum

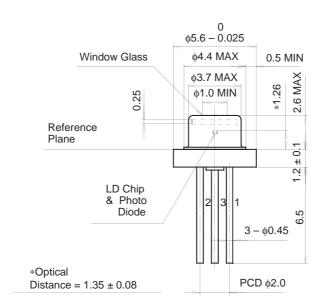


Power output dependence of spectrum



Package Outline Unit: mm





SONY CODE	M-274
EIAJ CODE	
JEDEC CODE	

PACKAGE WEIGHT	0.3g
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