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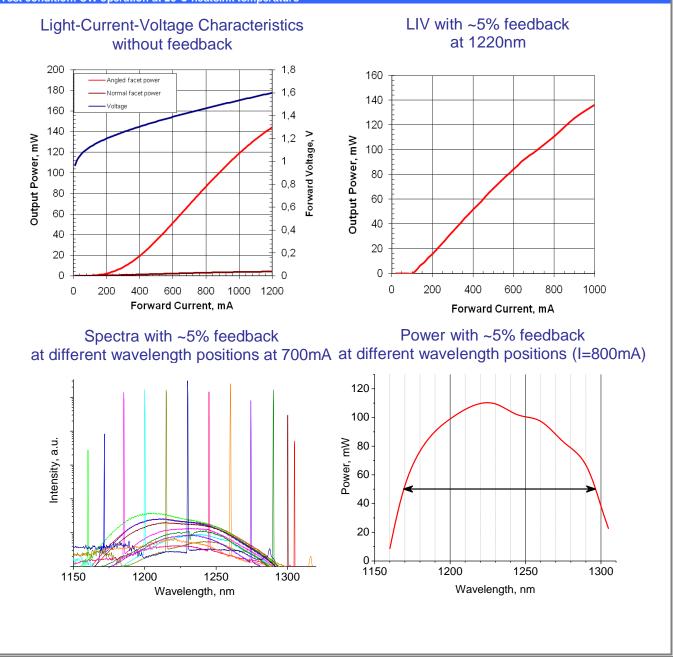
SPECIFICATIONS Test conditions: CW operation, heatsink temperature 25°C							
Parameters	Symb.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit		
Expected optical output power at the central part of the tuning range (depending on external feedback)	P _{out}	100	120		mW		
Central position of wavelength locking range	λ _P	1205	1220	1235	nm		
Wavelength locking range (@ min. 6% of external feedback)	Δλ	130	150		nm		
Operating current	I _{op}		800	1100	mA		
Operating voltage	U			2.0	V		
Reflectivity of back facet (AR-coated)	R _{bf}	1		10	%		
Reflectivity of front Facet (AR-coated)	R _{ff}			0.5	%		
Fast axis beam divergence of self lasing (FWHM)	θ⊥		59	62	deg		
Slow axis beam divergence of self lasing (FWHM)	Θ∥		9	11	deg		

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS						
Parameters	Min	Max	Unit			
Diode reverse voltage		1	V			
Forward current		1200	mA			
Storage temperature range (in original hermetically sealed package)	5	80	°C			
Case operating temperature range	20	40	°C			

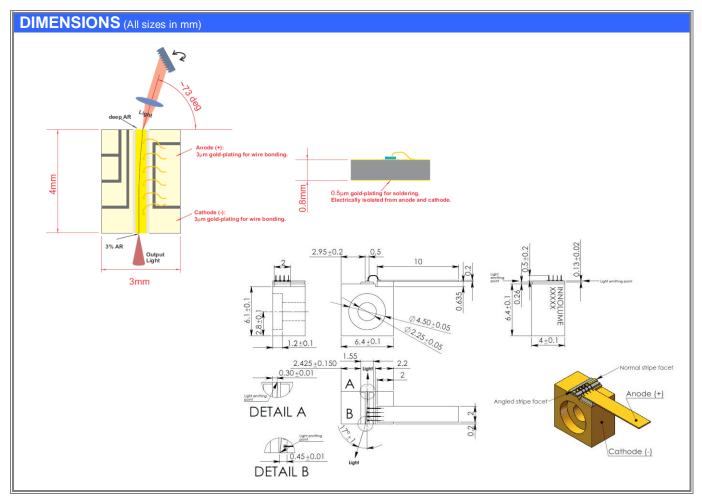
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Test condition: CW operation at 25°C heatsink temperature



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SAFETY AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

The laser light emitted from this Gain Chip is invisible and will harmful to the human eye. Avoid looking directly on the Gain Chip facet or into the collimated beam along its optical axis when the device is in operation. Proper laser safety eyewear must be worn during operation.

Absolute Maximum Ratings may be applied to the Gain Chip for short period of time only. Exposure to maximum ratings for extended period of time or exposure above one or more max ratings may cause damage or affect the reliability of the device. Operating the Gain Chip outside of its maximum ratings may cause device failure or a safety hazard. Power supplies used with the component must be employed such that the maximum peak optical power cannot be exceeded. A proper heatsink for the Gain Chip is required.

The Device is an Open-Heatsink Diode Gain Chip; it may be operated in cleanroom atmosphere or dust-protected housing only. Operating temperature and relative humidity must be controlled to avoid water condensation on the laser facets. Any contamination or contact of the laser facet must be avoided.

ESD PROTECTION – Electrostatic discharge is the primary cause of unexpected laser diode failure. Take extreme precaution to prevent ESD. Use wrist straps, grounded work surfaces and rigorous antistatic techniques when handling laser diodes.



NOTE: Innolume product specifications are subject to change without notice.