

Datasheet for #sb39 UP

Recommendations:

Please read the starter kit user manual (at least installation chapter 5), if available, and have a look at the FAQ at <http://www.alpeslasers.ch/alfaq.pdf>

WARNING: Operating the laser with longer pulses, shorter period, or higher voltage or current than specified in this document may cause damage and will result in loss of warranty, unless agreed upon with Alpes Lasers!

WARNING: Beware of the polarity of the laser. This laser has to be powered with negative bias on the laser contact (= bonding pad, corresponding to the label "laser" on the LLH) and the positive bias on the base contact (= submount, corresponding to the label "base" on the LLH).

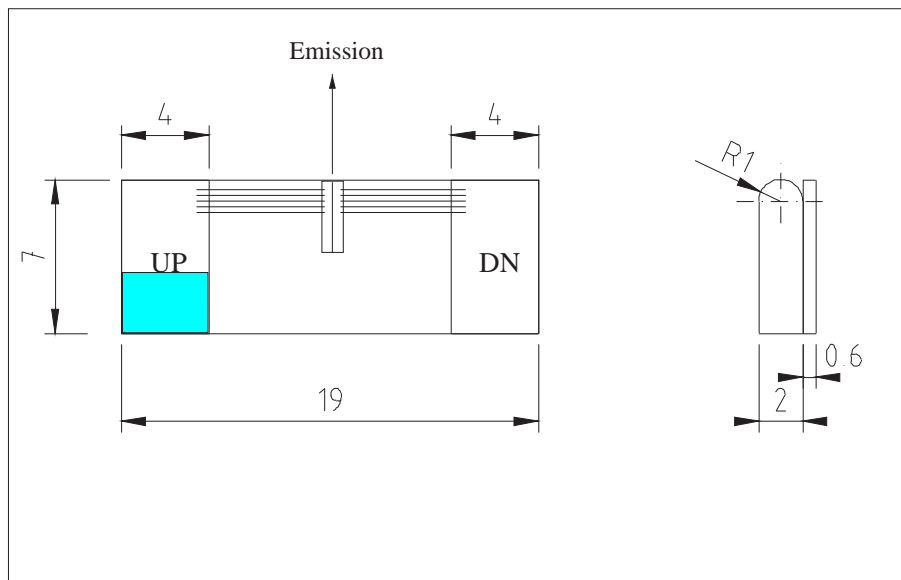


Figure 1: Support mounting for #sb39 UP (please note that the laser is connected to the UP pad drawn in blue)

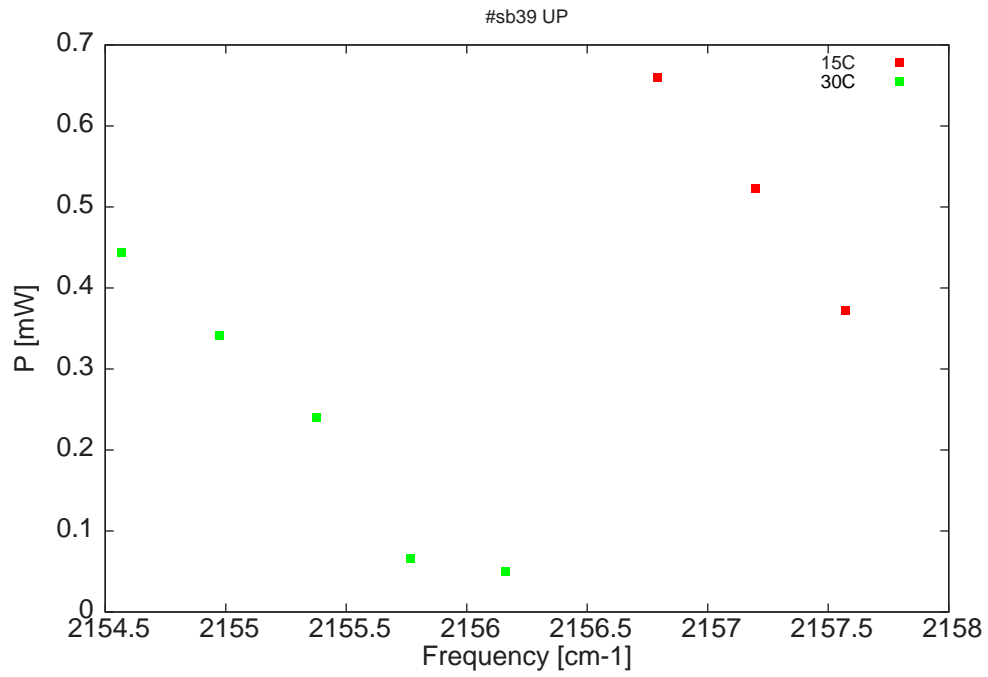


Figure 2: Output power as a function of the singlemode emission frequencies and temperatures

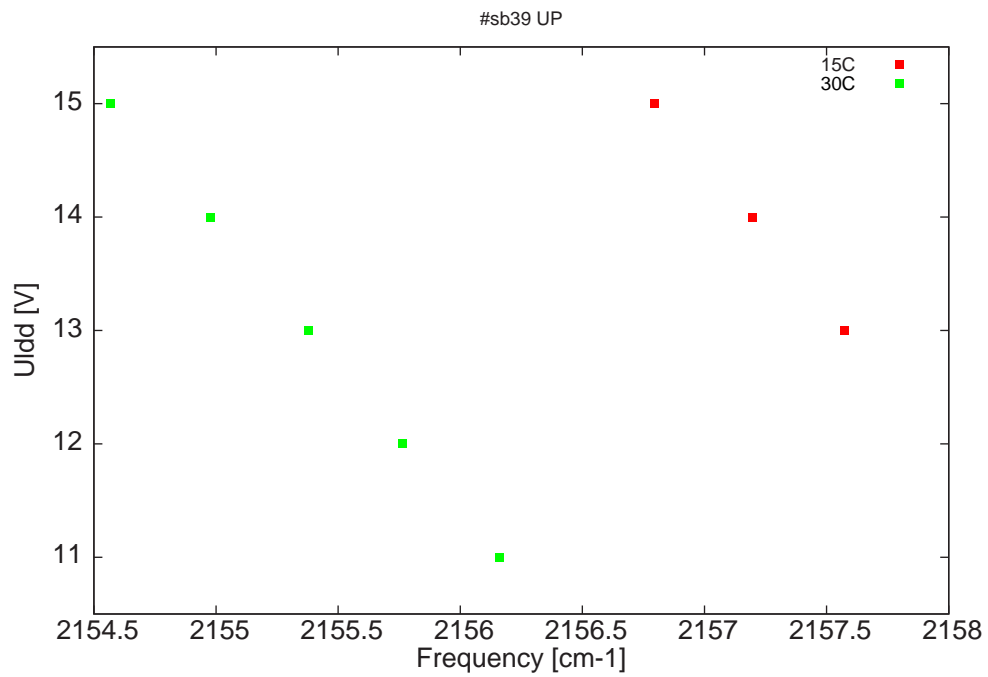


Figure 3: DC voltage fed to LDD (U_{ldd}) as a function of the singlemode emission frequencies and temperatures

λ [nm]	ν [cm ⁻¹]	P[mW]	Temp[°C]	U_{LDD} [V]	I_{pulse} [A]
4634.8	2157.6	0.4	15	13	1.29
4635.6	2157.2	0.5	15	14	1.52
4636.5	2156.8	0.7	15	15	1.7
4637.9	2156.2	0.1	30	11	0.91
4638.7	2155.8	0.1	30	12	1.11
4639.6	2155.4	0.2	30	13	1.34
4640.4	2155	0.3	30	14	1.52
4641.3	2154.6	0.4	30	15	1.7

Table 1 : singlemode optical output power as function of operating parameters

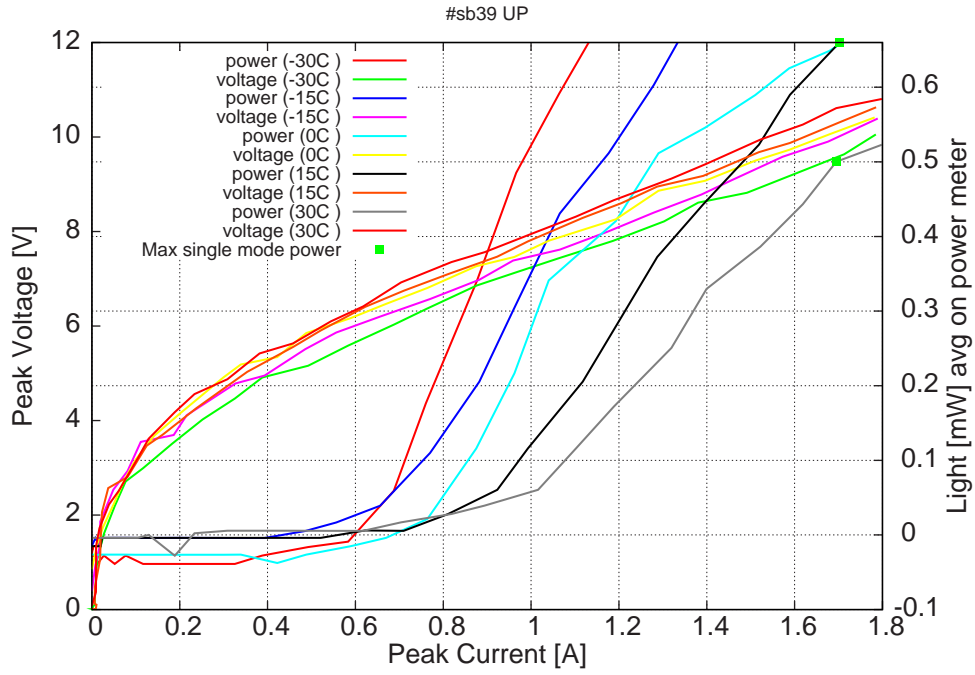


Figure 4: peak voltage and average power vs peak current at 2% duty-cycle (50ns pulses on the laser, 2.5 μ s period) (the solid squares indicate the maximum singlemode emitted power)

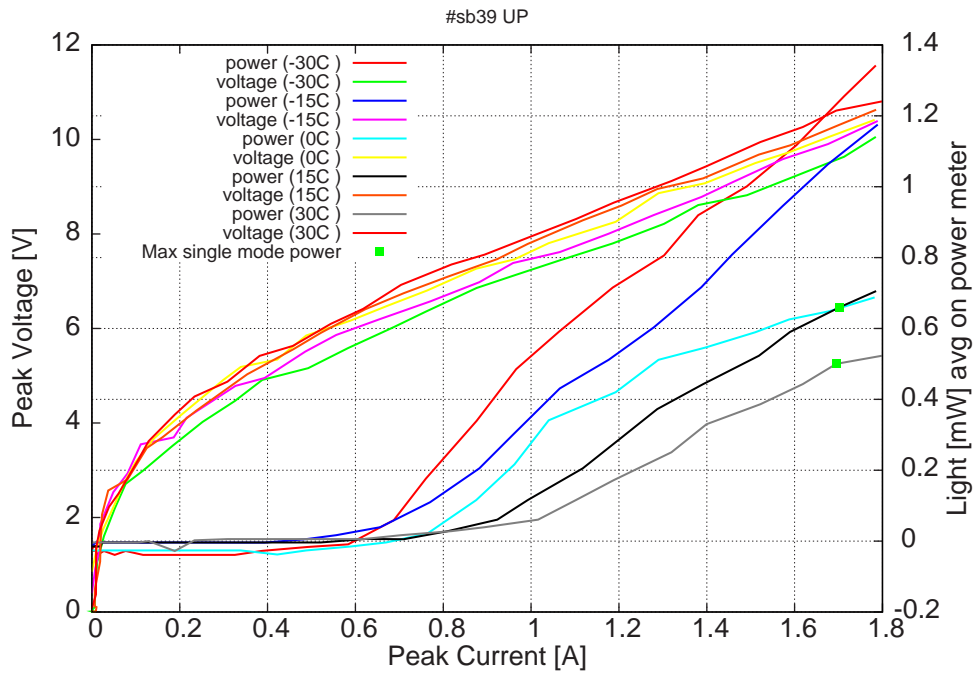


Figure 5: peak voltage and average power vs peak current at 2% duty-cycle (50ns pulses on the laser, $2.5\mu\text{s}$ period) (including the multimode region)

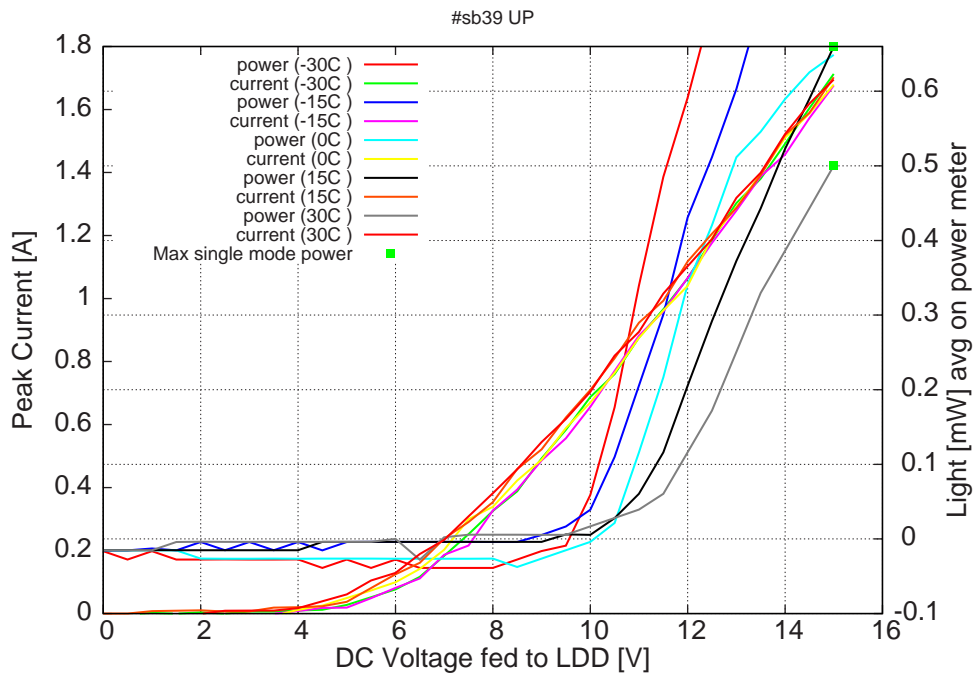


Figure 6: peak current and average power vs LDD voltage at 2% duty-cycle (50ns pulses on the laser, $2.5\mu\text{s}$ period) (the solid squares indicate the maximum singlemode emitted power)

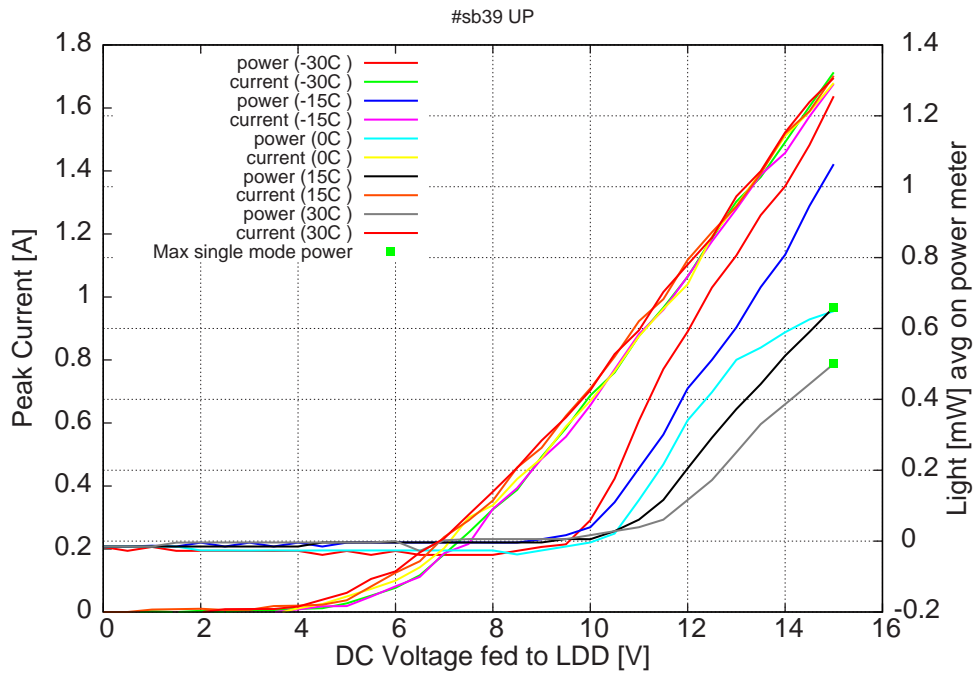
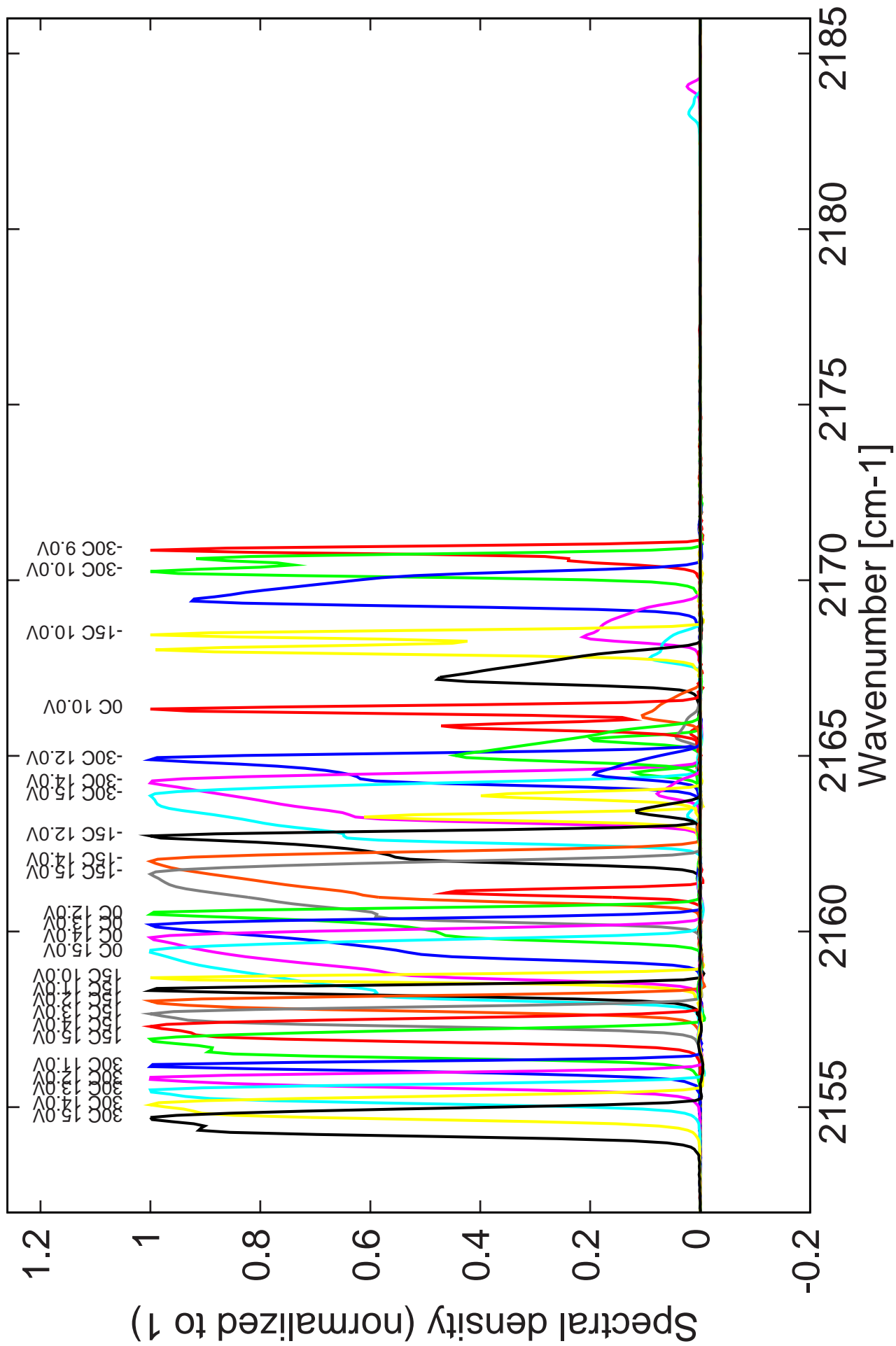


Figure 7: peak current and average power vs LDD voltage at 2% duty-cycle (50ns pulses on the laser, 2.5 μ s period) (including the multimode region)

Figure 6: spectra at different temperatures for various LDD voltages



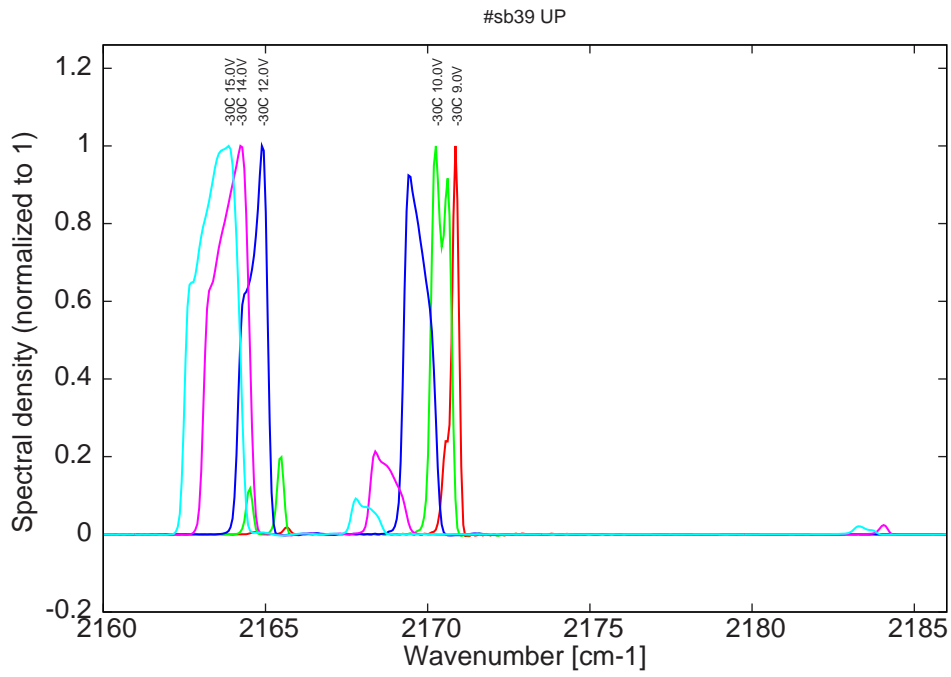


Figure 8: spectra at -30C for various LDD voltages (50ns pulses on the laser, $2.5\mu\text{s}$ period), all bimode

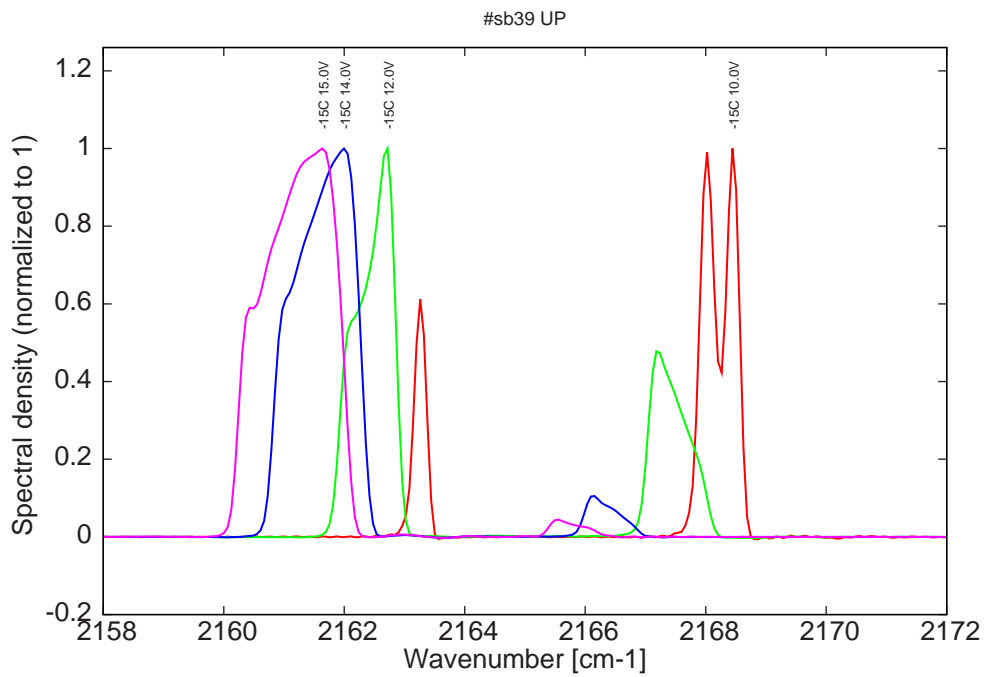


Figure 9: spectra at -15C for various LDD voltages (50ns pulses on the laser, $2.5\mu\text{s}$ period), all bimode

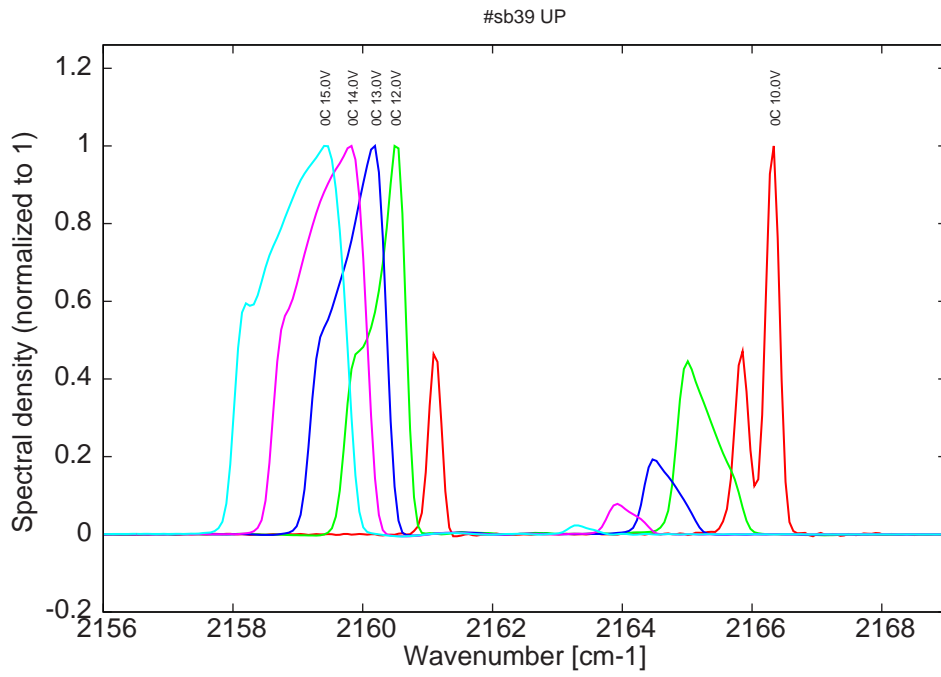


Figure 10: spectra at 0C for various LDD voltages (50ns pulses on the laser, $2.5\mu\text{s}$ period), all bimode

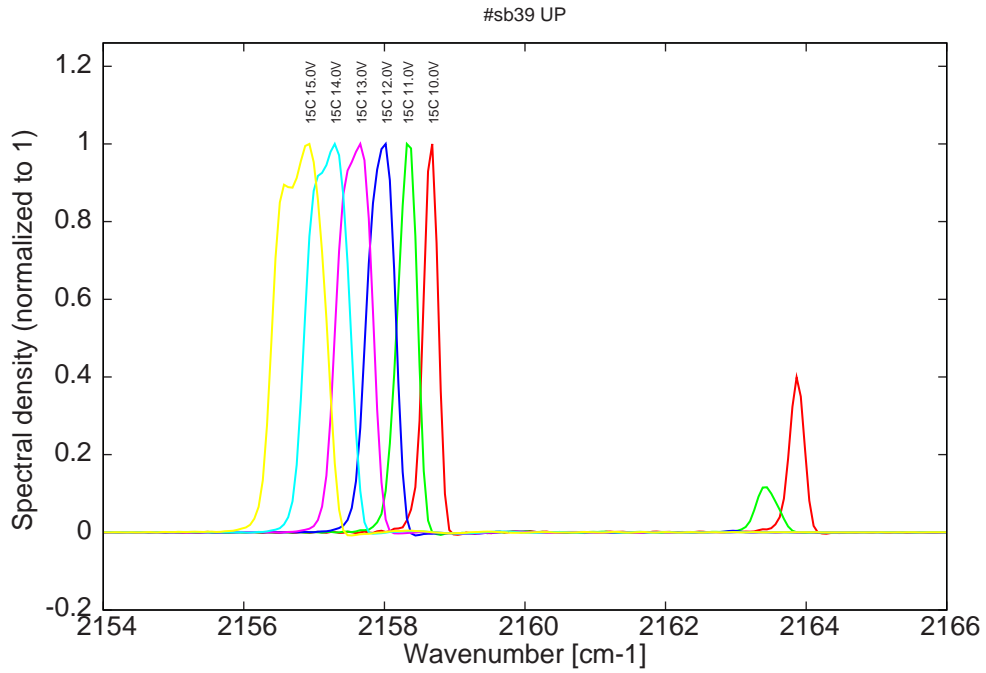


Figure 11: spectra at 15C for various LDD voltages (22ns pulses on the laser, $1.1\mu\text{s}$ period), mono for $>12\text{V}$ on LDD. Note: this laser has a tendency to be more monomode for short pulses lengths (here 22ns). See below the same spectra performed at 50ns pulses lengths.

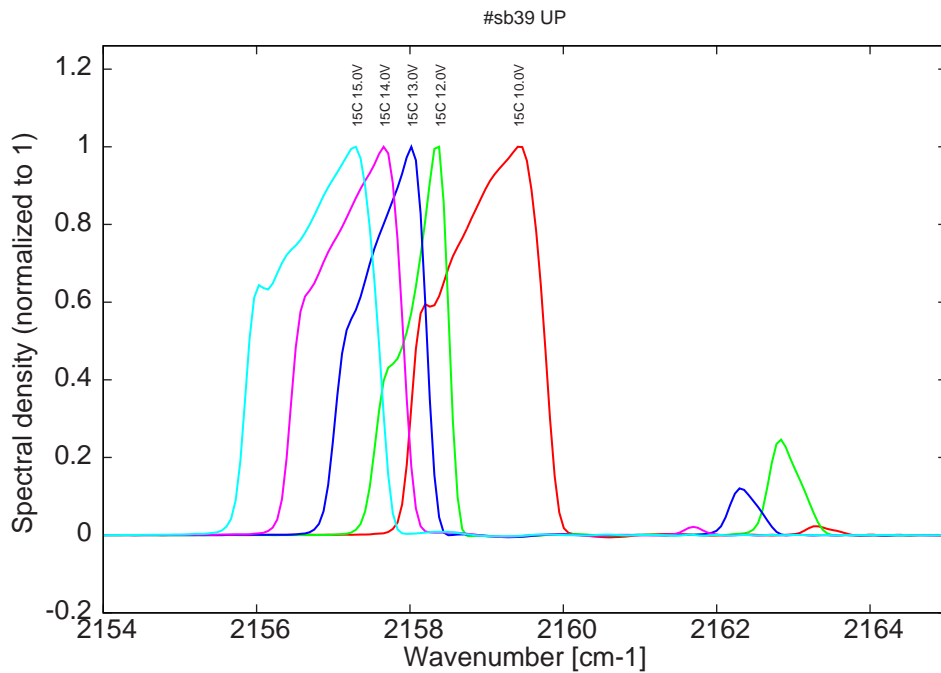


Figure 12: spectra at 15C for various LDD voltages (50ns pulses on the laser, $2.5\mu\text{s}$ period), mono only at 15V on LDD

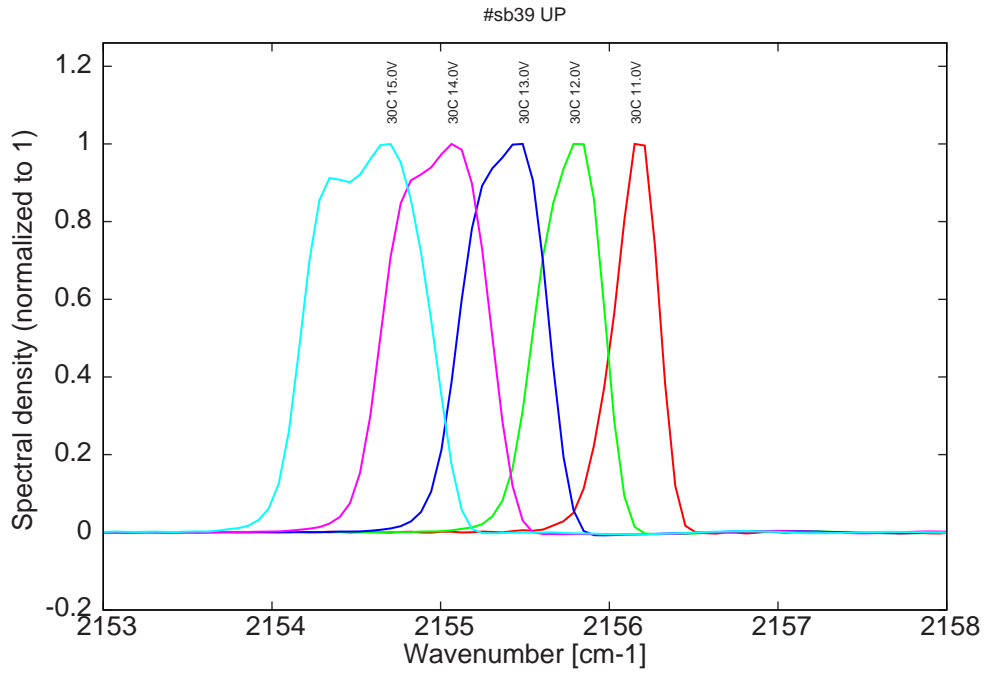


Figure 13: spectra at 30C for various LDD voltages (22ns pulses on the laser, $1.1\mu\text{s}$ period), all monomode. Note: this laser has a tendency to be more monomode for short pulses lengths (here 22ns). See below the same spectra performed at 50ns pulses lengths.

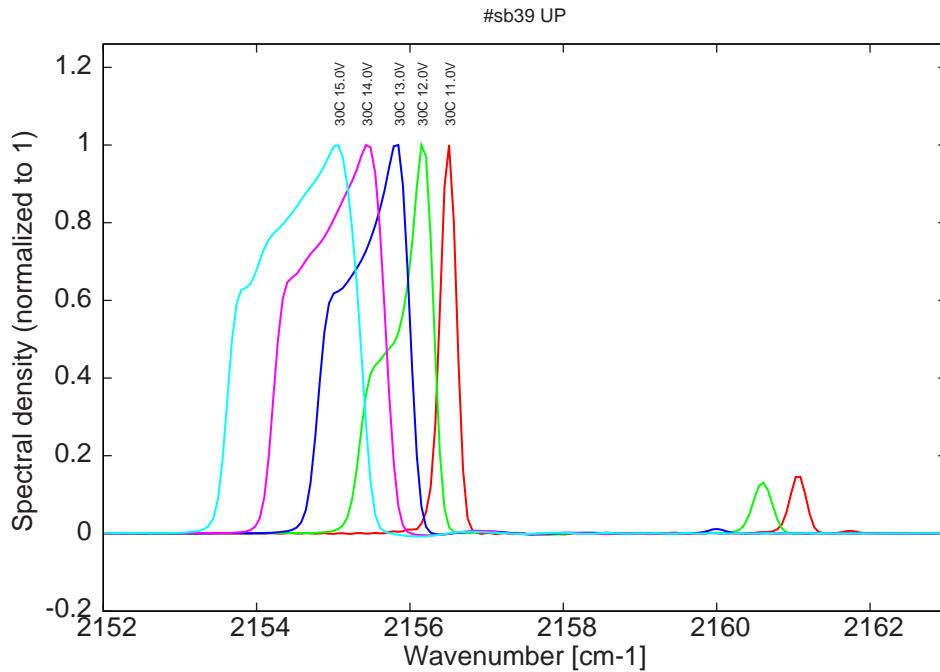


Figure 14: spectra at 30C for various LDD voltages (50ns pulses on the laser, $2.5\mu\text{s}$ period), mono for $> 13\text{V}$ on LDD