Low Power 1300 nm FP Laser

STL51004x
STL51005x

Features

- Designed for applications in fiber optic networks
- Laser Diode with Multi-Quantum Well structure
- Suitable for bit rates up to 1 Gbit/s
- Ternary Photodiode at rear mirror for monitoring and control of radiant power
- Hermetically sealed subcomponents, similar to TO 46
- SM pigtail with optional connector

Pin Configuration and Flange

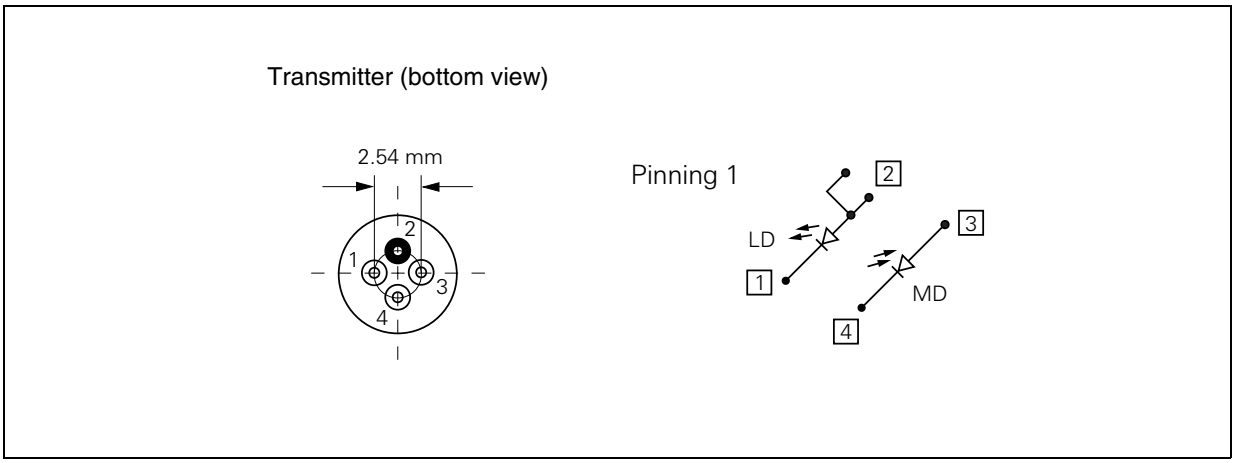


Figure 1 Transmitter

Available Pinnings with and without Flange

Type	Transmitter	Flange
STL51004x	1	without
STL51005x	1	with

Description

Differences between a Fabry-Perot and a DFB Laserdiode

A conventional laser consists of an amplifying medium and two end mirrors. The cavity is longer than one wavelength, and a standing wave is created. The number n of half wavelengths λ is $n = 2 \times \frac{L}{\lambda}$. If L >> λ then we speak of a Fabry-Perot Laser because the laserdiode emits multi-longitudinal modes. Typically the laserdiode is 250 µm long. For λ = 1310 nm/1550 nm n is about 350. Therefore for many neighboring wavelengths the “standing wavelength” condition specified above is fulfilled. For a DFB-Laser a special grating acts as a distributed filter allowing only one of the cavity’s longitudinal modes to propagate. This can be described with a reduced oscillator length $\tilde{L}$ which is in the range of λ. For such a reduced oscillator length the standing wavelength condition will be fulfilled for $n \approx 2$ what means for only one wavelength.

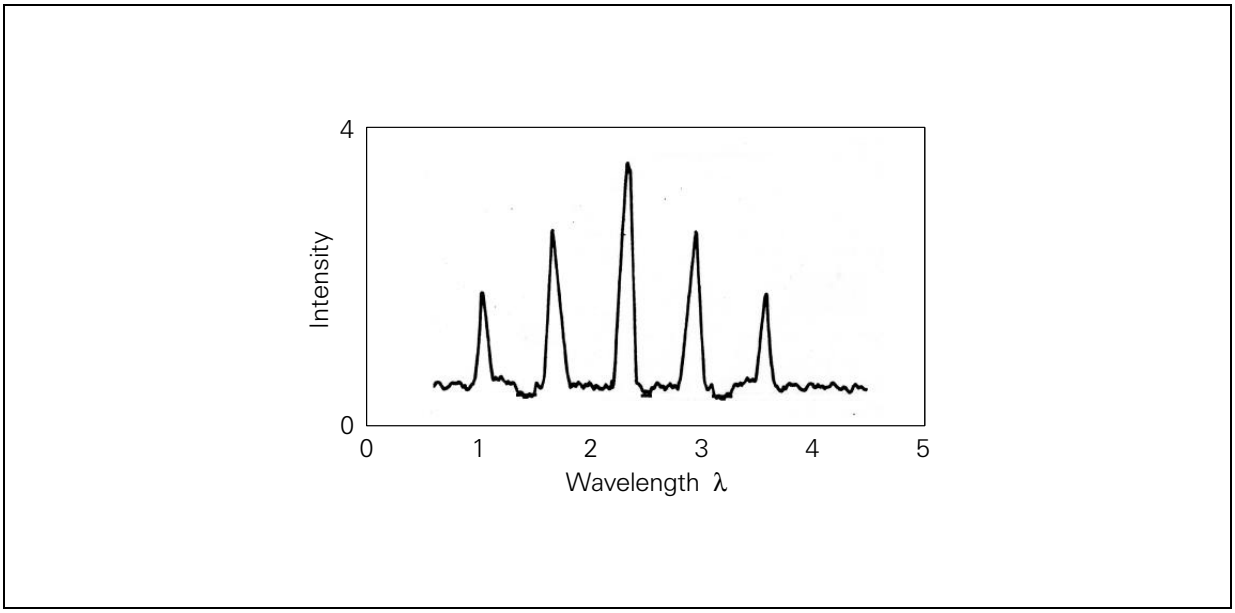


Figure 2 Fabry-Perot Laserdiode

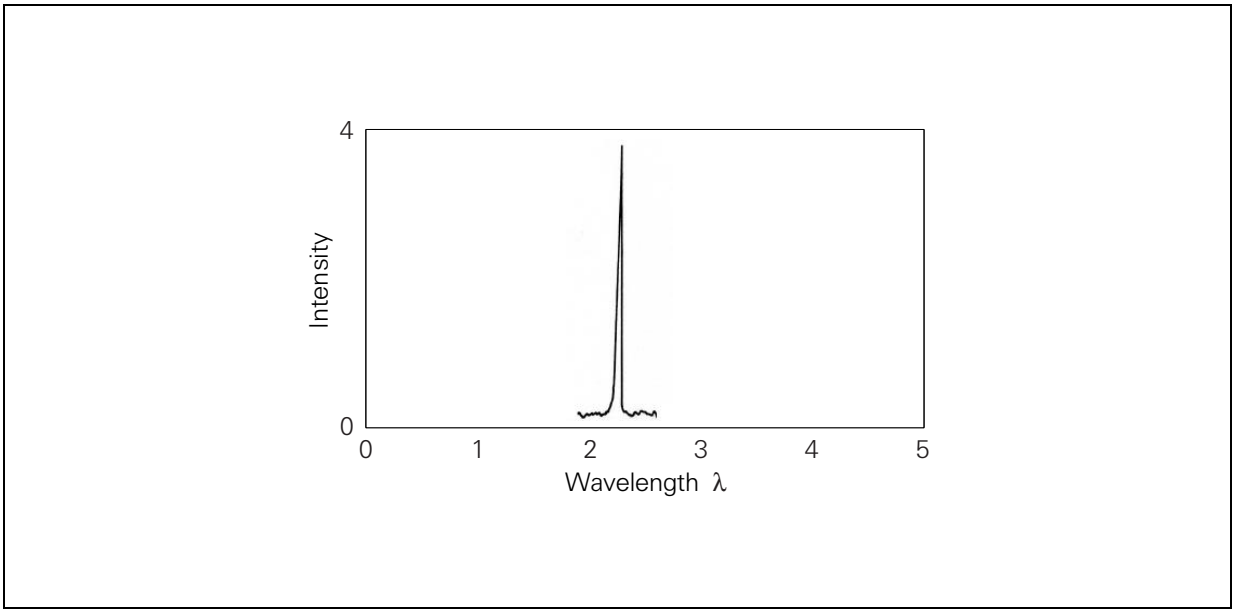


Figure 3 DFB Laserdiode

Regulatory Compliance

Feature	Standard	Comments
Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) to the Electrical Pins	MIL-STD 883D Method 3015.7	Class 1 (<500 V)

Technical Data

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values		Unit
		min.	max.	
Module				
Operating temperature range at case	T_C	–40	85	°C
Storage temperature range	T_{stg}	–40	85	
Soldering temperature (t_{max} = 10 s, 2 mm distance from bottom edge of case)	T_S		260	
Laser Diode				
Direct forward current	$I_{F\,max}$		120	mA
Radiant power CW	$P_{F,\,rad}$		1	mW
Reverse Voltage	V_R		2	V
Monitor Diode				
Reverse Voltage	V_R		10	V
Forward Current	I_F		2	mA

The electro-optical characteristics described in the following tables are only valid for use within the specified maximum ratings or under the recommended operating conditions.

Transmitter Electro-Optical Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values			Unit
		min.	typ.	max.	
Optical output power (maximum)	$P_{F,\,max}$	0.4			mW
Emission wavelength center of range, P_F = 0.5 $P_{F,\,max.}$	λ_{trans}	1280		1330	nm
Spectral width (RMS)	σ_λ			5	
Temperature coefficient of wavelength	TC			0.5	nm/K
Threshold current (whole temperature range)	I_{th}	2		45	mA
Forward voltage, P_F = 0.5 $P_{F,\,max.}$	V_F			1.5	V
Radiant power at I_{th}	P_{th}			10	µW

Transmitter Electro-Optical Characteristics (cont'd)

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values			Unit
		min.	typ.	max.	
Slope efficiency (–40...85°C)	η	8		60	mW/A
Variation of 1st derivative of P/I (0.1 to 0.4 mW)	S_{var}	–30		30	%
Differential series resistance	R_S			8	Ω
Rise time (10%–90%)	t_r		100	200	ps
Fall time (10%–90%)	t_f		270	500	

Monitor Diode Electro-Optical Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values		Unit
		min.	max.	
Dark current, V_R = 5 V, P_F = 0, $T = T_{max}$	I_R		500	nA
Photocurrent, V_R = 5 V, P_F = 0.5 $P_{F, max}$	I_P	100	1000	µA
Capacitance, V_R = 5 V, f = 1 MHz	C_5		10	pF
Tracking error[1], V_R = 5 V	TE	–1	1	dB

[1] The tracking error TE is the maximum deviation of P_F at constant current I_{mon} over a specified temperature range and relative to the reference point: $I_{mon, ref} = I_{mon}$ (T = 25°C, P_F = 0.5 $P_{F, max.}$). Thus, TE is given by:

$$TE[dB] = 10 \times \log \frac{P_F[T_C]}{P_F[25°C]}$$

End of Life Time Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values		Unit
		min.	max.	
Threshold current at $T = T_{max}$	I_{th}		60	mA
Current above threshold, over full temperature range, at $I_{mon, ref} = I_{mon}$ (T = 25°C, P_F = 0.5 $P_{F, max.}$, BOL)	ΔI_F	7	70	
Tracking Error	TE	–1.5	1.5	dB
Monitor Dark Current, V_R = 2 V, $T = T_{max}$	I_R		1	µA

Fiber Data

The mechanical fiber characteristics are described in the following table.

Fiber Characteristics

Parameter	Limit Values			Unit
	min.	typ.	max.	
Mode Field Diameter	8	9	10	µm
Cladding Diameter	123	125	127	
Mode Field/Cladding Concentricity Error			1	
Cladding Non-circularity			2	%
Mode Field Non-circularity			6	
Cut off Wavelength	1270			nm
Jacket Diameter	0.8		1	mm
Bending Radius	30			
Tensile Strength Fiber Case	5			N
Length	0.8		1.2	m

Eye Safety

Ensure to avoid exposure of human eyes to high power laser diode emitted laser beams. Especially do not look directly into the laser diode or the collimated laser beam when the diode is activated.

Class 3B Laser Product According to IEC 60825-1

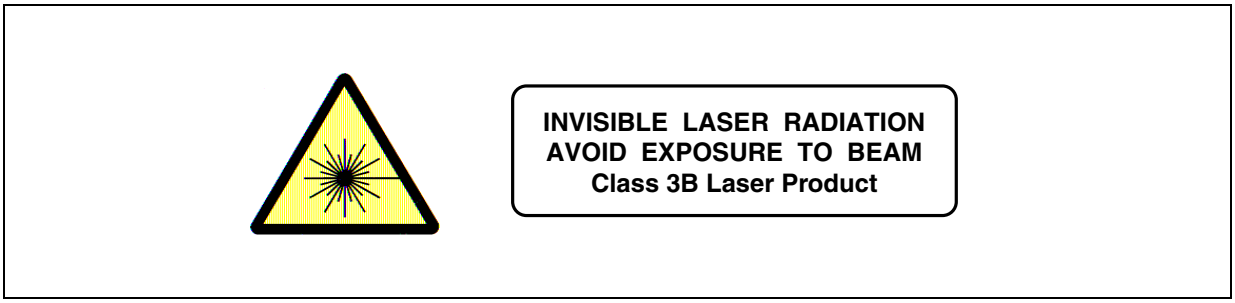


Figure 4 Required Labels

Class IIIb Laser Product According to FDA Regulations Complies with 21 CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11

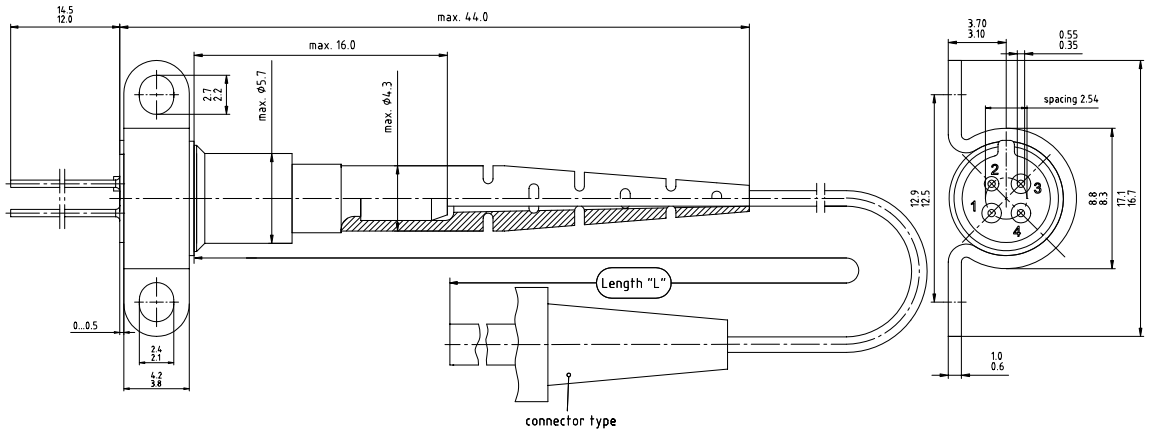
Figure 5 Required Label

Laser Data

Wavelength	1300 nm
Maximum total output power	less than 50 mW
Beam divergence ($1/e^2$)	10°

Package Outlines

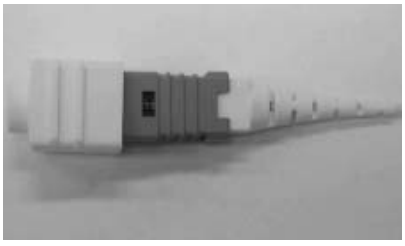
STL51005G



Dimensions in mm

Figure 6

Connector Options

Model	Connector	Type
STL51004G STL51005G		SM FC/PC
STL51004N STL51005N		SM SC/PC 0°
STL51004Z STL51005Z		without connector

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Previous Version:

Page	Subjects (major changes since last revision)
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