

650nm Index-Guided Red Laser Diode

Description

The SLD1133VL is an index-guided red laser diode designed for DVD systems. For bar code scanners, its wavelength (650nm Typ.) is 20nm shorter than that of the current device.

Features

- Small astigmatism (7µm typ.)
- Low operating current (60mA typ.)
- Small package (φ5.6mm)
- Single longitudinal mode

Applications

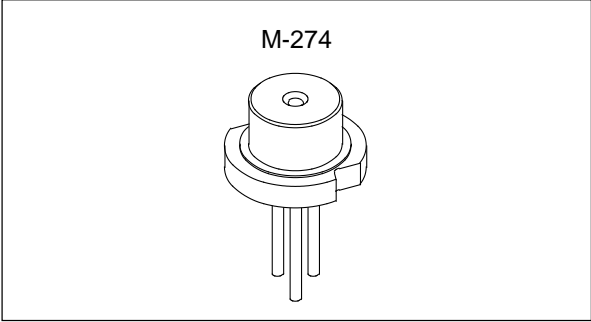
- DVD
- Bar code scanner
- Laser pointer

Structure

- AlGaInP quantum well structure laser diode
- PIN photo diode for optical power output monitor

Recommended Optical Power Output

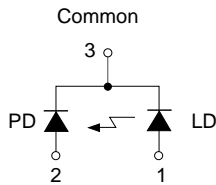
5mW



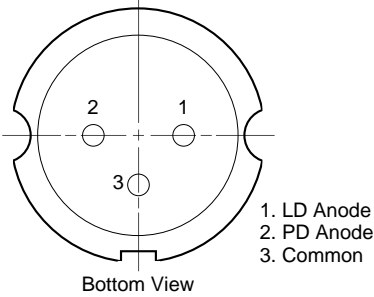
Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_C = 25°C)

• Optical power output	P _o	7	mW
• Reverse voltage	V _R	LD 2	V
		PD 15	V
• Operating temperature	T _{opr}	-10 to +60	°C
• Storage temperature	T _{stg}	-40 to +85	°C

Connection Diagram



Pin Configuration



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Electrical and Optical Characteristics ($T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

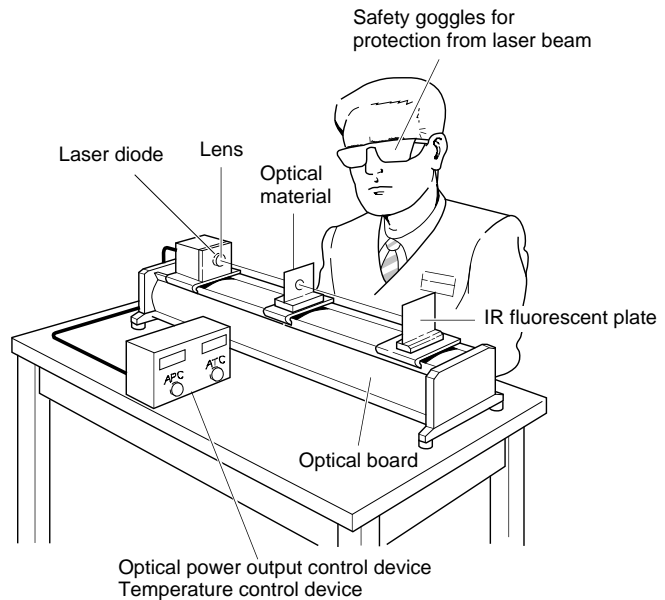
T_c : Case temperature

Item	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
Threshold current	I_{th}			50	65	mA	
Operating current	I_{op}	$P_o = 5\text{mW}$		60	70	mA	
Operating voltage	V_{op}	$P_o = 5\text{mW}$		2.3	2.8	V	
Wavelength	λ	$P_o = 5\text{mW}$	640	650	660	nm	
Radiation angle	Perpendicular	θ_{\perp}	$P_o = 5\text{mW}$	24	30	40	degree
	Parallel	$\theta_{//}$		6	8	12	degree
Positional accuracy	Position	$\Delta X, \Delta Y, \Delta Z$	$P_o = 5\text{mW}$			± 80	μm
	Angle	$\Delta\phi_{//}$				± 2	degree
		$\Delta\phi_{\perp}$				± 3	degree
Differential efficiency	η_D	$P_o = 5\text{mW}$	0.15	0.4	0.7	mW/mA	
Astigmatism	A_s	$P_o = 5\text{mW}$		7	15	μm	
Monitor current	I_{mon}	$P_o = 5\text{mW}, V_R = 5\text{V}$	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 $1\text{MW}/\text{cm}^2$. 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.

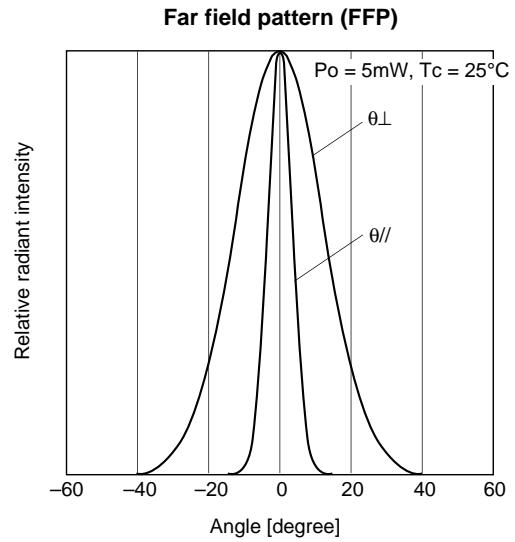
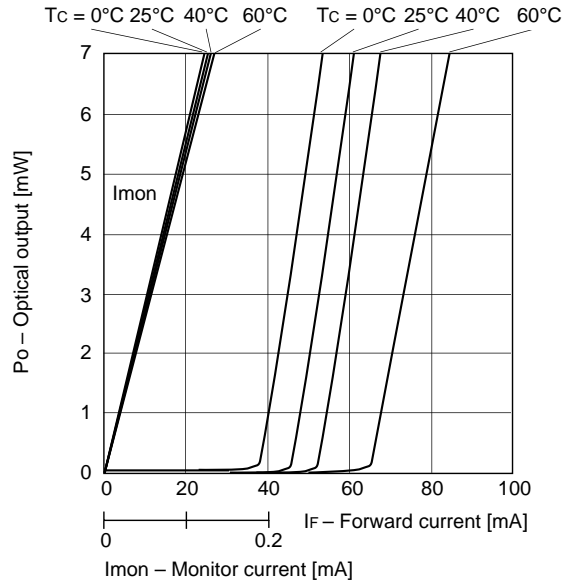


(2) Prevention of surge current and electrostatic discharge

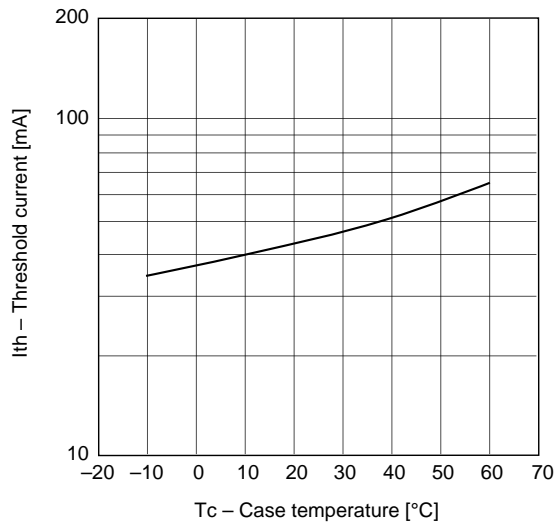
Laser diode is most sensitive to electrostatic discharge among semiconductors. When a large current is passed through the laser diode even for an extremely short time (in the order of nanosecond), the strong light emitted from the laser diode promotes deterioration and then laser diodes are destroyed. 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

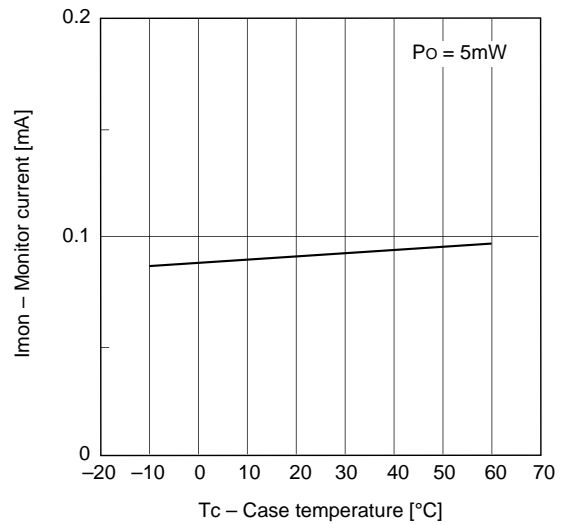
Optical power output vs. Forward current characteristics
Optical power output vs. Monitor current characteristics



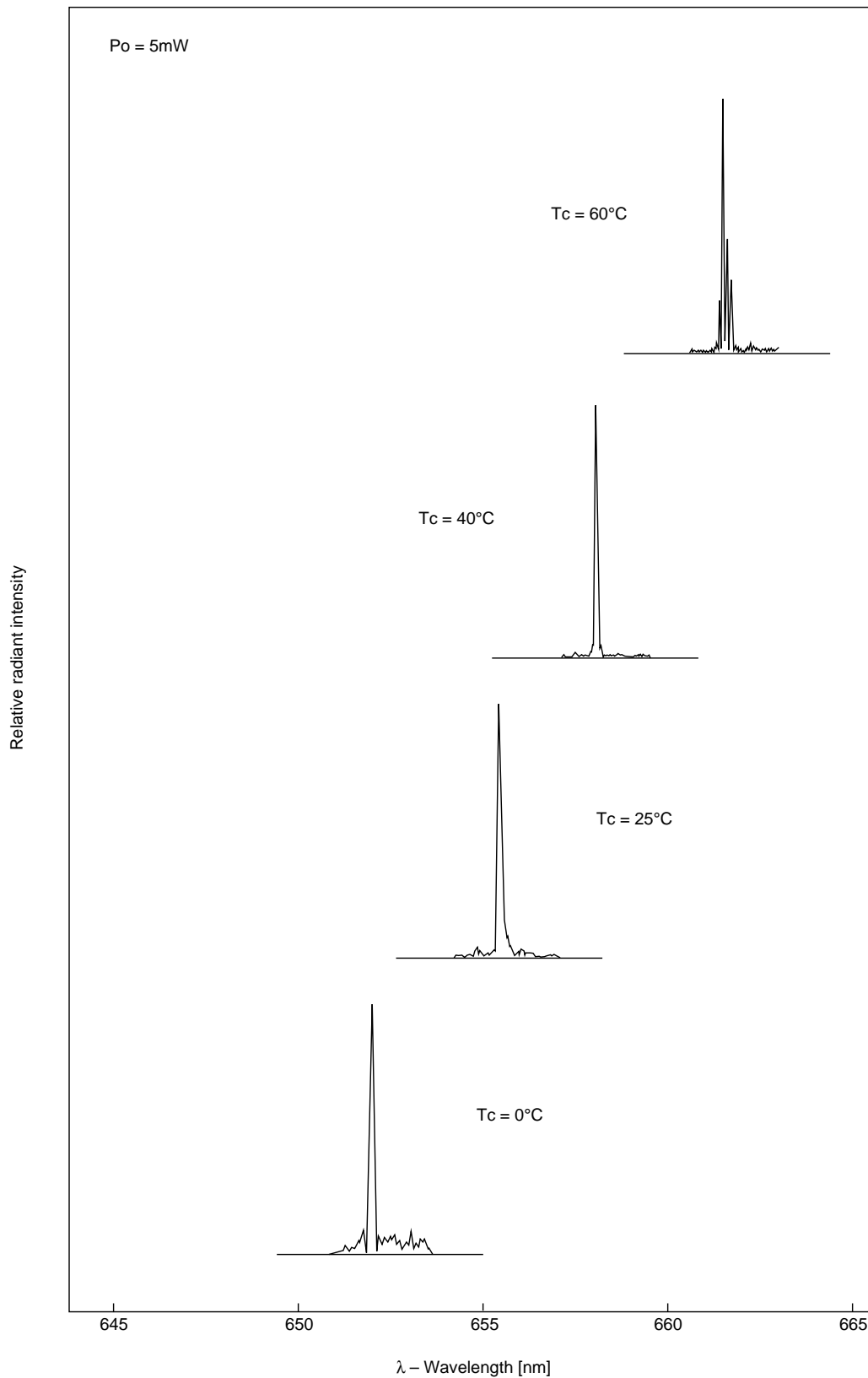
Threshold current vs. Temperature characteristics



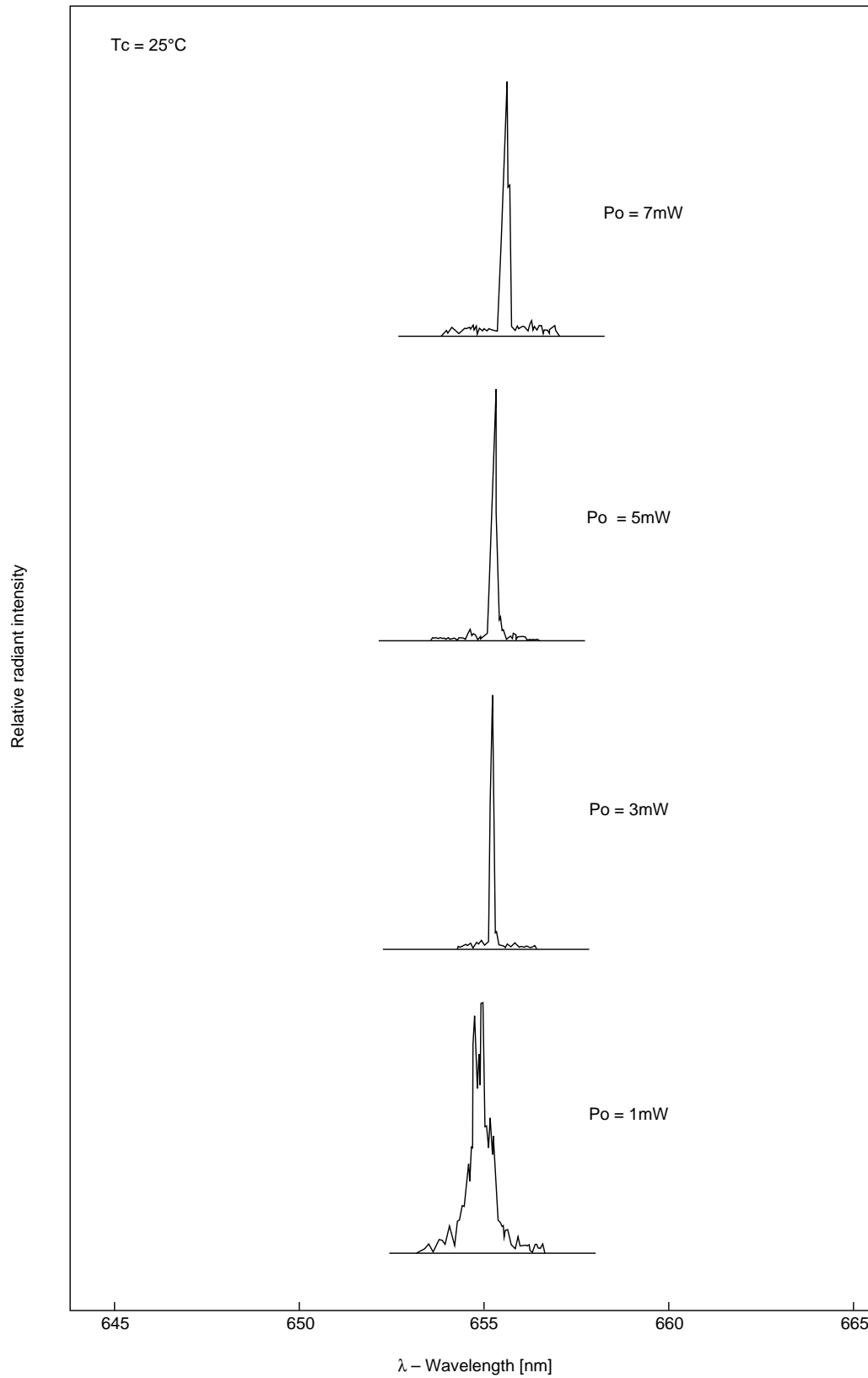
Monitor current vs. Temperature characteristics



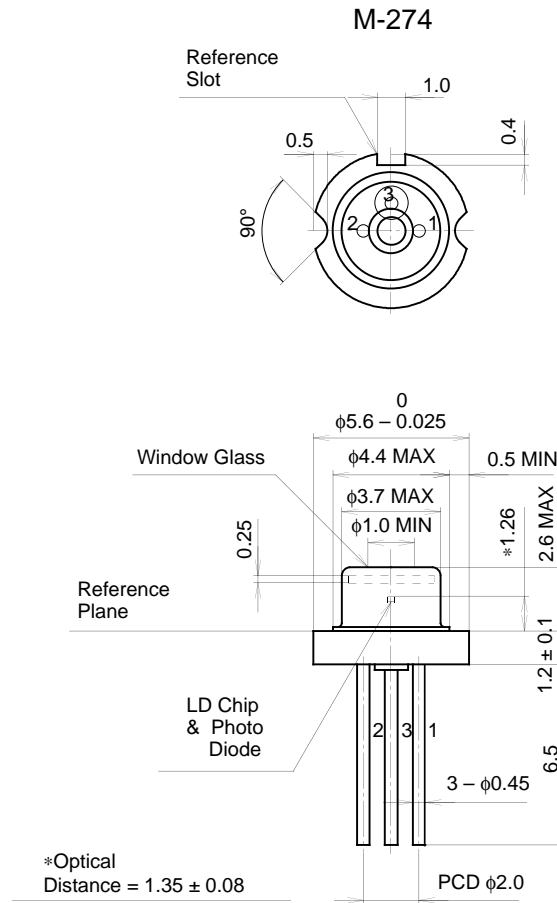
Temperature dependence of spectrum



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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