

850nm 20mW 60°C Laser Diode in TO-18 ϕ 5.6mm Package

Part No. LD850A20C16

FEATURES

- 850nm 20mW CW AlGaAs Laser Diode
- Package: TO-18 (dia. 5.6mm)
- Built-in photodiode for monitoring laser diode

APPLICATIONS

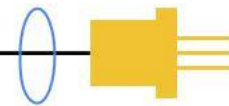
- Industrial optical module
- Sensor

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Rating	Unit
Optical output power	P_O	CW	22	mW
Reverse voltage (LD)	V_{RL}	-	2	V
Reverse Voltage (PD)	V_{RD}	-	30	V
Operating temperature	T_{opr}	-	-10 to +60	°C
Storage temperature	T_{stg}	-	-40 to +85	°C

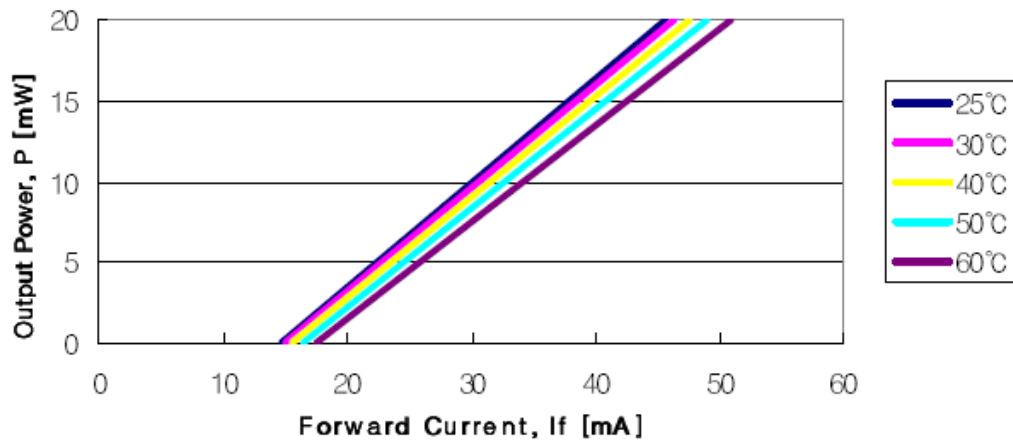
ELECTRICAL AND OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
Lasing wavelength	λ_p	845	855	865	nm	$P_O = 20\text{mW}$
Threshold current	I_{th}	5	20	35	mA	-
Operating current	I_{op}	40	55	70	mA	$P_O = 20\text{mW}$
Monitor Current	I_m	0.1	0.6	1.0	mA	$P_O = 20\text{mW}$
Differential Efficiency	η	0.4	0.5	0.9	mW/mA	$P_O = 20\text{mW}$
Operating voltage	V_{op}	-	2.0	2.5	V	$P_O = 20\text{mW}$
Parallel divergence angle	$\Theta_{//}$	7	9	12	deg	$P_O = 20\text{mW}$
Perpendicular divergence angle	Θ_{\perp}	25	32	40	deg	$P_O = 20\text{mW}$
Parallel FFP deviation angle	$\Delta \Theta_{//}$	-2	0	+2	deg	$P_O = 20\text{mW}$
Perpendicular FFP deviation angle	$\Delta \Theta_{\perp}$	-3	0	+3	deg	$P_O = 20\text{mW}$
Astigmatism	A_s			15	um	
Emission point accuracy	$\Delta x \Delta y \Delta z$	-60	0	+60	um	

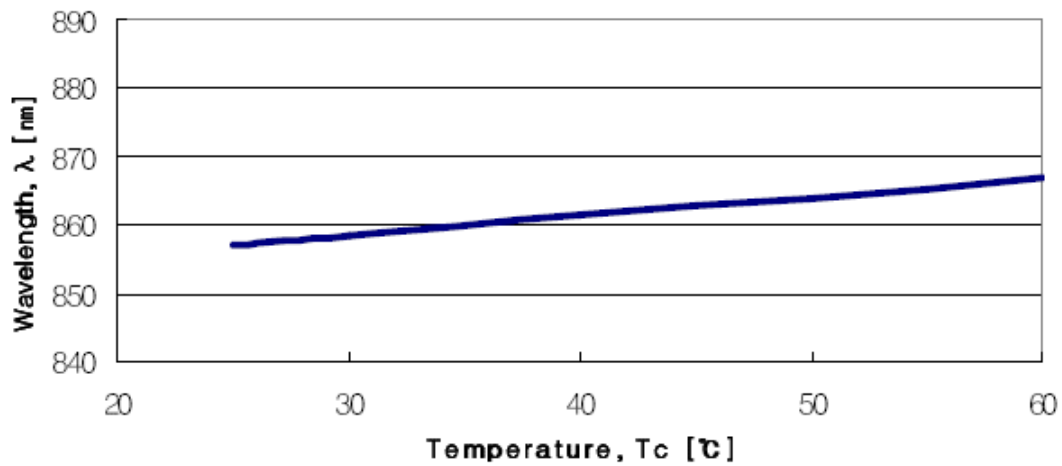


TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

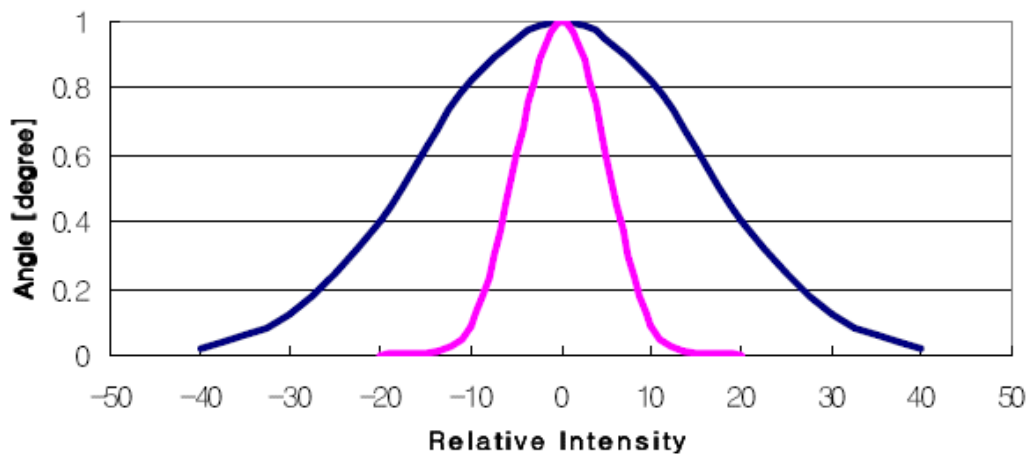
Optical Power vs Forward Current

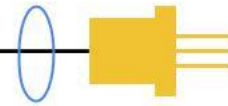


Wavelength vs Temperature

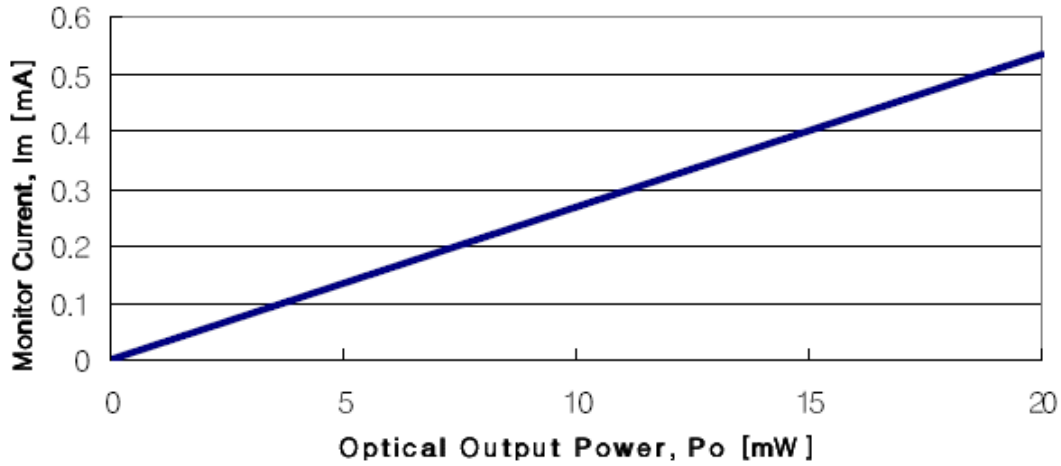


Far Field Pattern ($P_o=10\text{mW}$, $T_c=25^\circ\text{C}$)

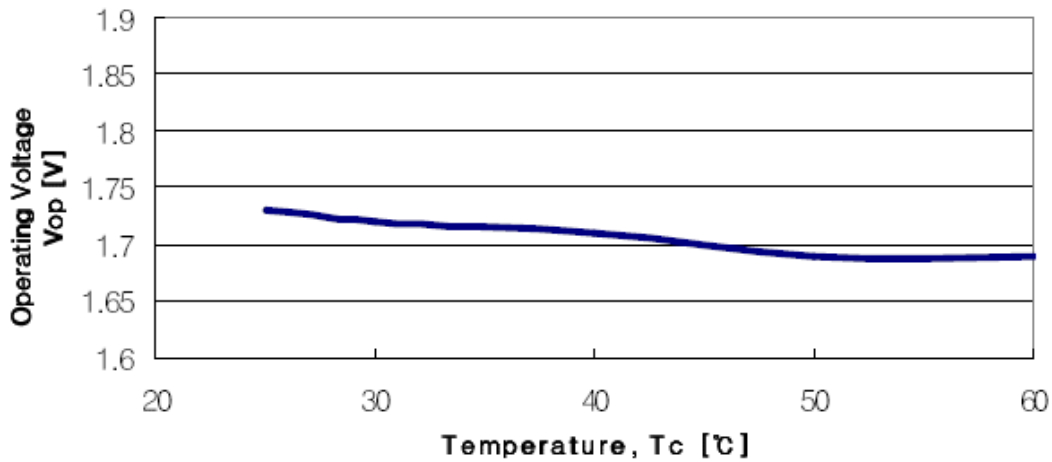




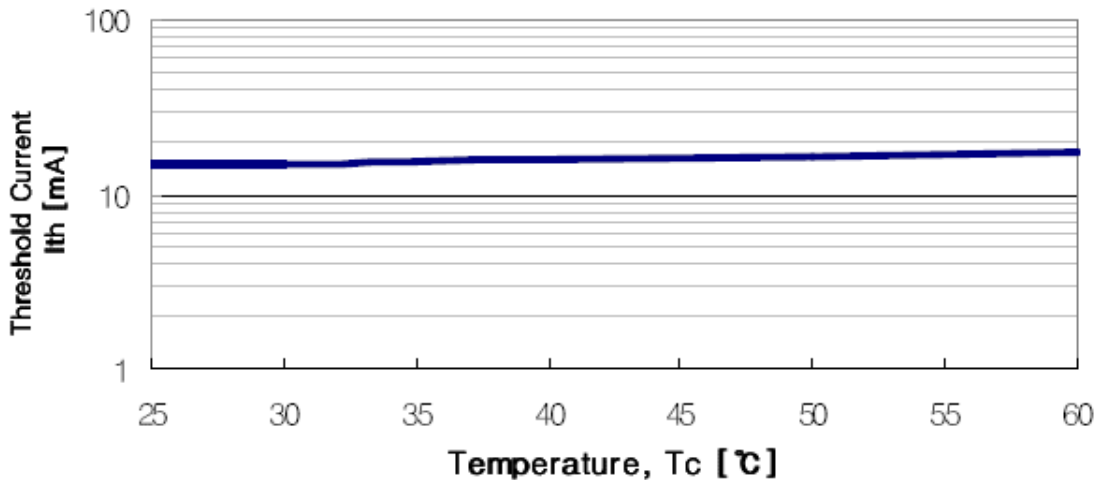
Monitor Current vs Optical Power

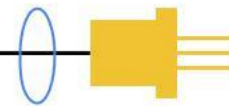


Operating Voltage vs Temperature

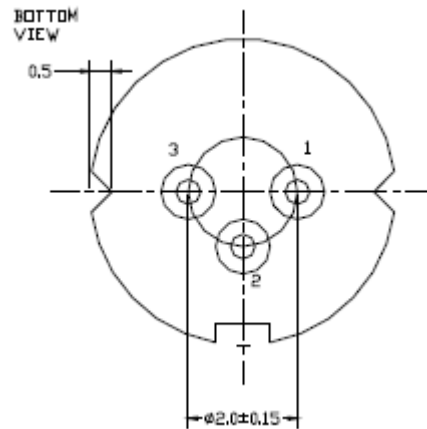
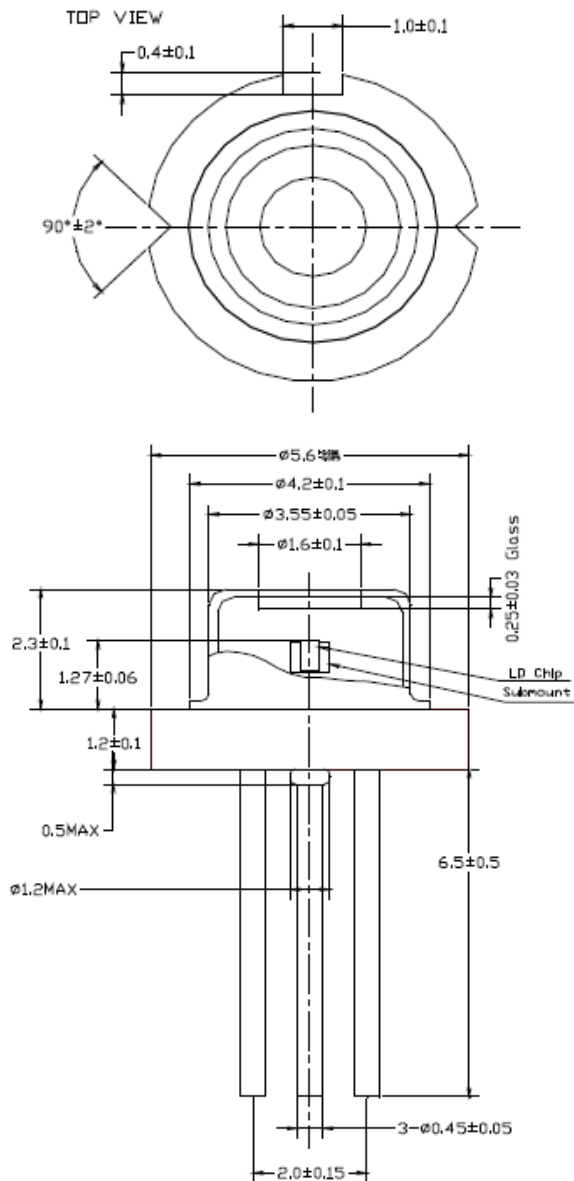


Threshold Current vs Temperature

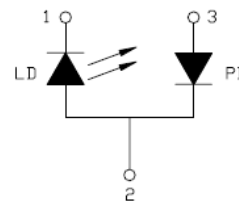




MECHANICAL OUTLINE (unit: mm)



Pin Configuration



*Other pin configurations may be available upon request.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

- Do not operate the device above maximum ratings. Doing so may cause unexpected and permanent damage to the device.
- Take precautions to avoid electrostatic discharge and/or momentary power spikes. A change in the characteristics of the laser or premature failure may result.
- Proper heat sinking of the device assures stability and lifetime. Always ensure that maximum operating temperatures are not exceeded.
- Observing visible or invisible laser beams with human eye directly, or indirectly, can cause permanent damage. Use a camera to observe the laser.
- No laser device should be used in any application or situation where life or property is at risk in the event of device failure.
- Specifications are subject to change without notice. Ensure that you have the latest specification by contacting us prior to purchase or use of the product.