

Features:

- visible 670 nm band SM fiber coupled SLD modules
- flat spectrum with negligible residual Fabry-Perot modulation depth
- maximum parasitic secondary coherence subpeaks intensity below -20 dB (10 log), maximum below -30 dB upon request

Applications:

- atomic force microscopy
- optical sensors
- optical coherence tomography
- optical measurements
- others

Packages:

- **fiber coupled** – DIL, Butterfly; uncooled “minibut” packages available upon request

Specifications (Nominal Emitter Stabilization Temperature +25 °C)

Parameter	Device	Min	Typ.	Max
Output power, SM fiber pigtail, mW	MP1	0.5	-	1.0
	MP2	1.0	-	2.0
Forward current*, mA	All	-	-	160
Forward voltage, V	All	-	-	3.0
Central wavelength**, nm	All	660	670	690
Spectrum width, FWHM, nm	All	6.0	7.5	-
Residual spectral modulation depth***, %	All	-	1.0	2.0
Secondary coherence subpeaks***, dB (10 log)	All	-	-25	-20
Slow/fast polarization ratio **** (PM “polarized” modules), dB	All	7.5	10	-
Operating temperature***** (case), °C	All	-55	-	+80
PD monitor photocurrent, µA	MP1	50	-	-
	MP2	100	-	-
Cooler current, A	All	-	-	1.2
Cooler voltage, V	All	-	-	3.5

- * It is not allowed to exceed maximum output power or maximum drive current, whatever happens first
- ** Center wavelength 670 nm is not guaranteed. Contact Superlum representative if you require a tighter tolerance of center wavelength.
- *** Rated at minimum power, not guaranteed at maximum power of a particular power category
- **** Pseudo-depolarized versions (light is launched into the fiber at 45 degrees to the birefringent axes) are available upon request
- ***** Butterfly packaged SLDs

Additional & customized:

- FC/APC termination of fiber pigtail

The following part numbers should be used when **ordering**:

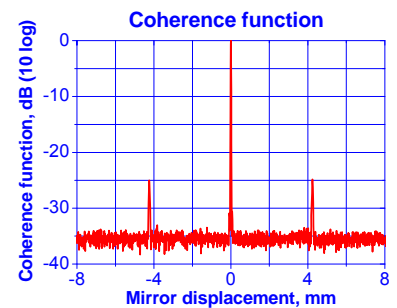
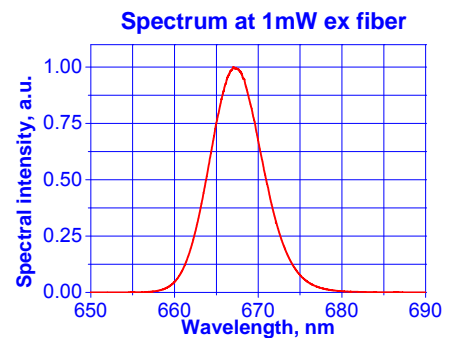
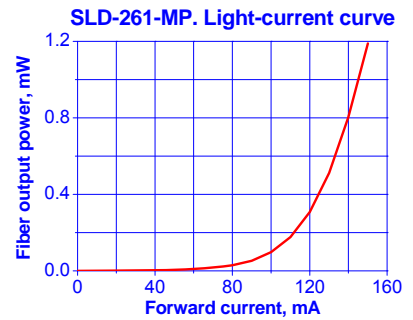
SLD-261-MP(a)-(b)-(c)-PD,
where:

- (a) – power category (MP1 or MP2),
- (b) – package type (DIL, DBUT, SBUT),
- (c) – type of fiber — SM (isotropic) or PM (polarization maintaining).

Example: SLD-261-MP1-DIL-SM-PD.

All specifications are subject to change without notice.

PERFORMANCE EXAMPLES



Mirror displacement = Optical path difference /2