

Features:

- very wide optical spectrum
- short coherence length
- negligible residual Fabry-Perot modulation depth
- SM or PM pigtailed (polarized or pseudo-depolarized output emission ex PM fiber)
- PD monitors
- FC/APC terminated pigtailed

Applications:

- ultra-high resolution OCT
- Bragg grating sensors
- fiber sensors
- optical measurements

Packages:

- fiber coupled: **DIL, Butterfly**
- free space: **TOW**

Specifications (Nominal Emitter Stabilization Temperature +25 °C)

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max
Output power, SM fiber pigtail, SLD-351, mW	1.0	1.25	-
Free space output power, in a cone N.A.=0.71, SLD-350*, mW	4.0	6.0	-
Forward current [†] , mA	-	150	220
Forward voltage, V	-	2	2.6
Central wavelength, nm	820	845	870
Spectrum width, FWHM, nm	57	62	-
Residual spectral modulation depth, %	-	1.0	2.0
Secondary coherence subpeaks (Reflectivity), dB (10 log)	-	-25	-20
Spectral flatness [‡] , dB	-	2.0	2.5
Slow / fast polarization ratio (PM fiber-coupled modules), dB**	-	7.0	-
Operating temperature ^{††} , °C	-55	-	+80
Cooler current, A	-	-	1.2
Cooler voltage, V	-	-	3.5

* TOW packaged SLDs;

[†] Current is specially adjusted to get the highest output power with equal intensity of spectral lobes; different for different modules;

[‡] Spectral Flatness parameter describes spectral intensity dropout between spectral lobes;

** Pseudo-depolarized versions (light is launched into the fiber at 45 degrees to the birefringent axes) are available upon request;

^{††} Butterfly packaged SLDs.

Very broad spectrum SLDs (80 nm FWHM) are available upon request!

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

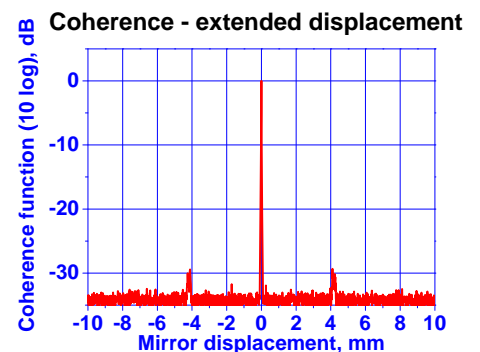
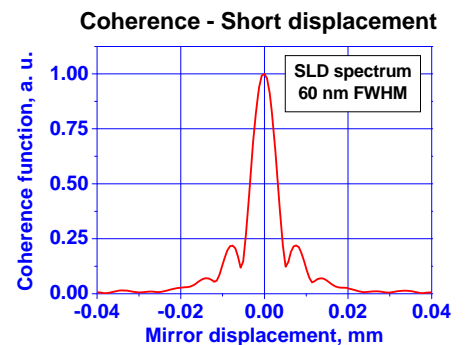
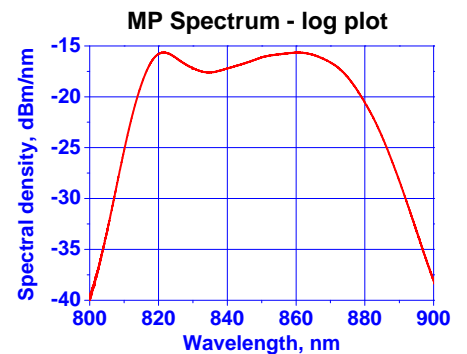
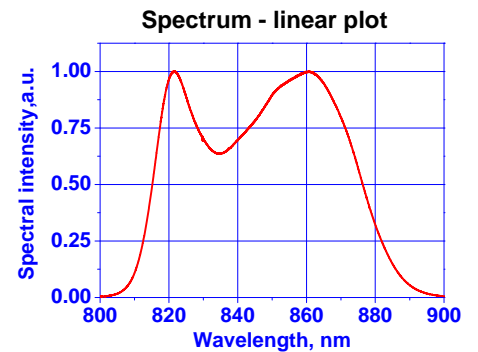
SLD-35(a)-(b)-(c)-(d)-(e),
 where: (a) – 0 (free space) or 1 (fiber pigtailed),
 (b) – power category (HP), (c) – package type,
 (d) – type of fiber, SM or PM (for fiber coupled modules),
 (e) – PD (if a PD monitor is required).

Example: SLD-351-MP-DBUT-SM-PD.

All specifications are subject to change without notice.

A lot of customized solutions are available — contact us with your detailed requirements!

PERFORMANCE EXAMPLES



Mirror displacement = Optical path difference / 2