

Superluminescent Diode, 1450 nm, Butterfly Package



Description

The SLD1450S is a 1450 nm broadband superluminescent diode (SLD). This SLD is housed in a butterfly package with a TEC and integrated thermistor that allow for temperature control, thus stabilizing the power and spectrum. The output is coupled to 1.5 m of single mode SMF-28e fiber terminated with an FC/APC connector.

Specifications

Absolute Maximum Ratings ^a			
Absolute Max Current	600 mA		
Operating Case Temperature	0 to 70 °C		
Storage Temperature	-10 to 70 °C		
Pin Code	14 Pin, Type 1		



a. Please note that exceeding the absolute maximum ratings above may cause device failure.

CW; $T_{CHIP} = 15 - 30 \, ^{\circ}C$, $T_{CASE} = 0 - 70 \, ^{\circ}C$

Operating Specifications ^a					
	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	
Center Wavelength ^b	λ_{C}	1435 nm	1450 nm	1465 nm	
Operating Current	I _{OP}	-	500 mA	600 mA	
ASE Power ^c	P _{ASE}	23 mW	25 mW	-	
Optical 3 dB Bandwidth ^{c,d}	BW	50 nm	54 nm	-	
Gain Ripple (RMS) ^c	δG	-	0.06 dB	0.35 dB	
Forward Voltage ^c	V_{F}	-	1.7 V	2.0 V	
TEC Operation (Typical / Max @ T _{CASE} = 25 °C / 70 °C)					
TEC Current	I _{TEC}	-	0.3 A	1.5 A	
TEC Voltage	V_{TEC}	-	0.4 V	4.0 V	
Thermistor Resistance	R_{TH}	-	10 kΩ	-	

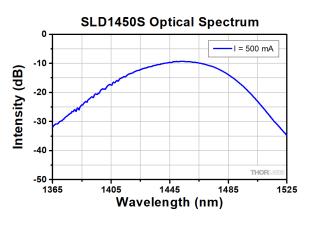
- a. These operating specifications are a consistent set of values which will yield the specified performance.
- b. The center wavelength for an SLD with a near-Gaussian spectral shape is defined by an average weighted by relative amplitude and may not correspond to the peak power or FWHM center wavelength.
- c. At Operating Current
- d. At the minimum ASE power, we guarantee the minimum 3 dB bandwidth.

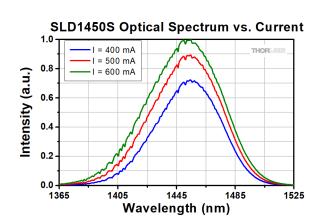
Fiber Specifications			
Fiber Type	SMF-28e		
Mode Field Diameter	9.2 ± 0.4 µm at 1310 nm		
	10.4 ± 0.5 μm at 1550 nm		
Numerical Aperture	0.14		
Fiber Length	1.5 m ± 0.05 m		
Connector	FC/APC, 2.0 mm Narrow Key		

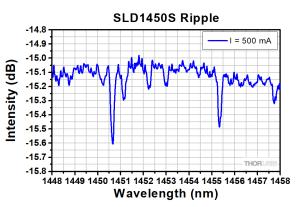


Typical Performance Plots









Note: As the current decreases, the bandwidth will decrease as well.

Note: The sharp dips in the spectrum are mostly caused by water absorption in the measurement setup. The resolution of the measurement was 0.1 nm.



Drawing

