

# AlGaAs laser diodes

## RLD-78MC

The RLD-78MC is the world's first mass-produced laser diodes that is manufactured by molecular beam epitaxy. The characteristics of this laser diode are suitable for use in sensors and bar code readers.

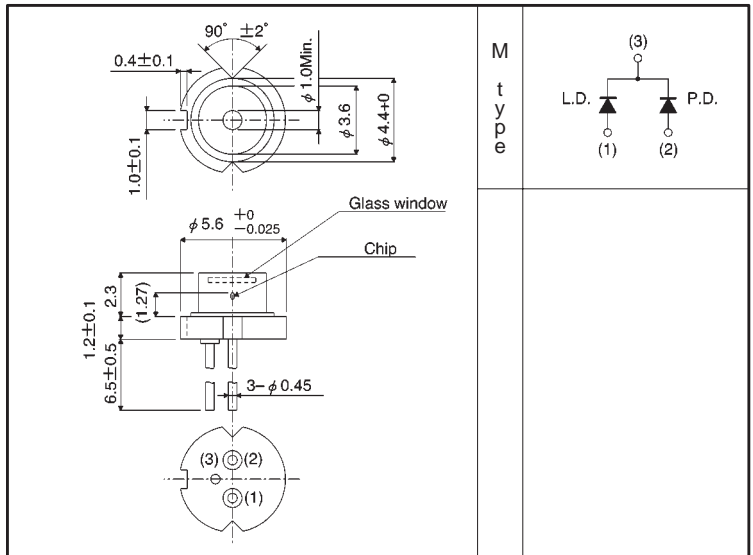
●Applications

- Sensors
- Bar code readers
- Measuring instruments

●Features

- 1) One-third the dispersion compared with conventional laser diodes.
- 2) High-precision, compact package.

●External dimensions (Units: mm)



Note: The lengths of the RLD-78MC leads are 5.0 ± 0.5 mm.

●Absolute maximum ratings (Tc = 25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Limits	Unit
Output		P <sub>o</sub>	5	mW
Reverse voltage	Laser	V <sub>R</sub>	2	V
	PIN photodiode	V <sub>R</sub> (PIN)	30	V
Operating temperature		T <sub>opr</sub>	-10 ~ +60	°C
Storage temperature		T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 ~ +85	°C

●Electrical and optical characteristics (Tc = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
Threshold current	$I_{th}$	—	35	60	mA	—
Operating current	$I_{op}$	—	45	70	mA	Po=3mW
Operating voltage	$V_{op}$	—	1.9	2.3	V	Po=3mW
Differential efficiency	$\eta$	0.1	0.25	0.6	mW/mA	$\frac{2mW}{I(3mW)-I(1mW)}$
Monitor current	$I_m$	0.1	0.2	0.6	mA	Po=3mW, V <sub>R(PIN)</sub> =15V
Parallel divergence angle	$\theta_{//}^*$	8	11	15	deg	Po=3mW
Perpendicular divergence angle	$\theta_{\perp}^*$	20	37	45	deg	
Parallel deviation angle	$\Delta\phi_{//}$	—	—	$\pm 2$	deg	
Perpendicular deviation angle	$\Delta\phi_{\perp}$	—	—	$\pm 3$	deg	
Emission point accuracy	$\Delta X$ $\Delta Y$ $\Delta Z$	—	—	$\pm 80$	$\mu m$	—
Peak emission wavelength	$\lambda$	770	785	810	nm	Po=3mW

\*  $\theta_{//}$  and  $\theta_{\perp}$  are defined as the angle within which the intensity is 50% of the peak value.

●Electrical and optical characteristic curves

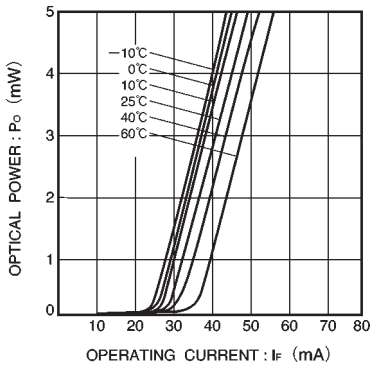


Fig. 1 Optical output vs. operating current

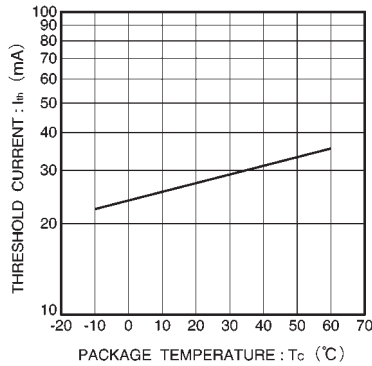


Fig. 2 Dependence of threshold current on temperature

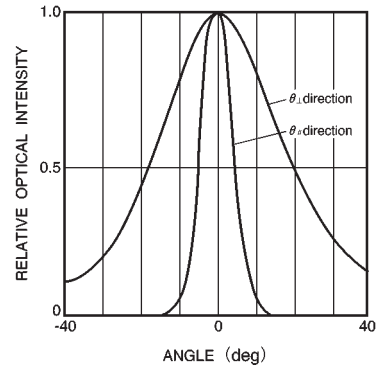


Fig. 3 Far field pattern

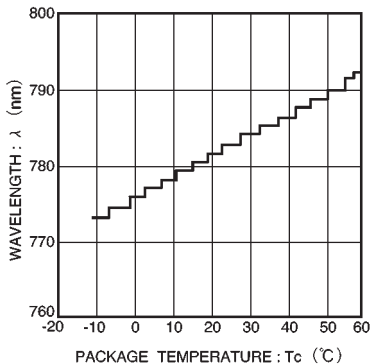


Fig. 4 Dependence of wavelength on temperature

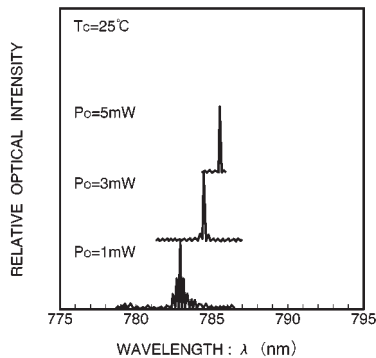


Fig. 5 Dependence of emission spectrum on optical output

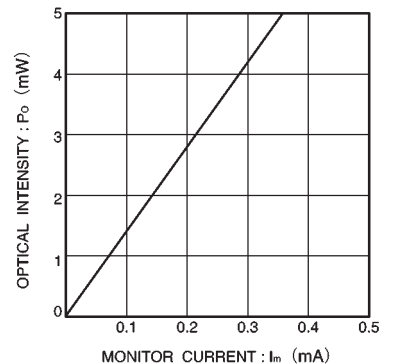


Fig. 6 Monitor current vs. optical output