

# Fiber Optic Components

## GaAs 850 nm VCSEL

HFE4080-321

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Rating
Storage Temperature	-40 to +100 °C
Operating Temperature	0 to +70 °C
Lead Solder Temperature	260 °C, 10 sec.
Laser Continuous Forward Current, Heat Sunked	15 mA
Laser Reverse Breakdown Voltage ( $I_R=10 \mu A$ )	5 V @ 10 $\mu A$

### ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_A=25^\circ C$ unless otherwise stated)

VCSEL Parameters	Test Condition	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Notes
Peak Operating Current	Adjustable to establish operating power	$I_{peak}$		12	20	mA	1
Optical Power Output	$I_F=12mA$	$P_o$	0.9	1.8	3.6	mW	1
Threshold Current		$I_{TH}$	1.5	3.5	6	mA	
Threshold Current Temperature Variation	$T_A = 0^\circ C$ to $70^\circ C$	$\Delta I_{TH}$	-1.5		1.5	mA	2
Slope Efficiency	$P_o = 1.3mW$	$\eta$	0.1	0.25	0.4	mW/mA	3
Slope Efficiency Temperature variation	$T_A = 0^\circ C$ to $70^\circ C$	$\Delta \eta / \Delta T$		-0.5		%/ $^\circ C$	
Peak Wavelength	$I_F=12mA$	$\lambda_p$	830	850	860	nm	
$\lambda_p$ Temperature Variation	$I_F=12mA$	$\Delta \lambda_p / \Delta T$		0.06		nm/ $^\circ C$	
Spectral Bandwidth, RMS	$I_F=12mA$	$\Delta \lambda$			0.85	nm	
Laser Forward Voltage	$I_F=12 mA$	$V_F$	1.6	1.8	2.2	V	
Laser Reverse Voltage	$I_R=10 \mu A$	$BVR_{LD}$	5	10		V	
Rise and Fall Times	Prebias Above Threshold, 20%-80%	$t_r/t_f$		100	300	ps	4
Relative Intensity Noise	1 GHz BW, $I_F=12mA$	RIN		-128	-122	dB/Hz	
Series Resistance	$I_F=12 mA$	$R_S$	18	25	40	Ohms	
Beam Divergence	$I_F=12 mA$	$\theta$	5	15	20	Degrees	5

#### Notes:

1. Operating power is set by the peak operating current  $I_{PEAK}=I_{BIAS}+I_{MODULATION}$ .
2. Operation at temperatures outside the specified range may result in the threshold current exceeding the maximums defined in the electro-optical characteristics table.
3. Slope efficiency is defined as  $\Delta P_o / \Delta I_F$  at a total power output of 1.3 mW.
4. Rise and fall times are sensitive to drive electronics, 200ps rise and fall times are achievable with Honeywell VCSELs.
5. Beam divergence is defined as the total included angle between the  $1/e^2$  intensity points.