



808nm 350mW VCSEL Chip

VCC-80A350H

Features

- 808nm multi-emitter VCSEL chip
- Number of emitters: 39
- Power Conversion Efficiency (PCE): 26%
- Low threshold current
- Typical 350mW output power at 475mA
- Chip size: 294um x 278um
- Chip thickness: 100um

Applications

- 3D sensors
- Lidars
- IR illuminations
- Medical application
- Solid-state pump source

Specifications

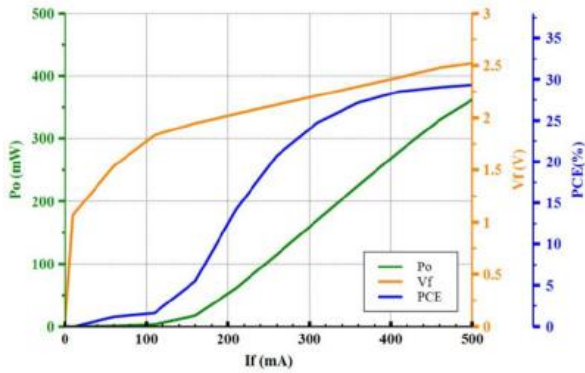
Absolute Maximum Ratings					
Parameters	Symbol	Rating	Unit	Conditions	
Case Operating Temperature	Top	-40 to 85	°C		
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-40 to 105	°C		
Reflow Soldering Temperature	Tsol	320	°C	10 seconds	
Reverse Voltage	Vr	5	V		
Maximum Continuous Current	I _{max}	750	mA		
ESD Exposure (Human Body) Model	ESD	2K	V		

Electro-Optical Characteristics (T _{op} =25°C, Pulse width 0.1ms, duty cycle 1%)						
Parameters	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
Optical Output Power	P _o	-	350	-	mW	I _F =475mA
Forward Current	I _F	-	475	-	mA	
Threshold Current	I _{th}	-	60	-	mA	
Forward Voltage	V _F	-	2.5	-	V	I _F =475mA
Power Conversion Efficiency	PCE	-	26	-	%	I _F =475mA
Slope Efficiency	η	-	1.09	-	mW/mA	P _o =350mW
Peak Wavelength	λ _P	800	808	816	nm	I _F =475mA
Series Resistance	R _S	-	1.74	-	Ohm	I _F =475mA
Wavelength Temperature Drift	Δλ _P / ΔT	-	0.07	-	nm/°C	I _F =475mA
Beam Divergence	FWHM _B	-	25	-	deg	
Emission Area			231x210		um ²	
Number of Emission Aperture		-	38	-		

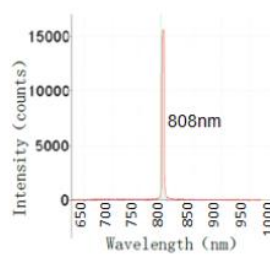
Note: Electro-optical characteristic with a package or diffuser would require further evaluation. Values are based on limited sample size and estimated values.

Typical Characteristics

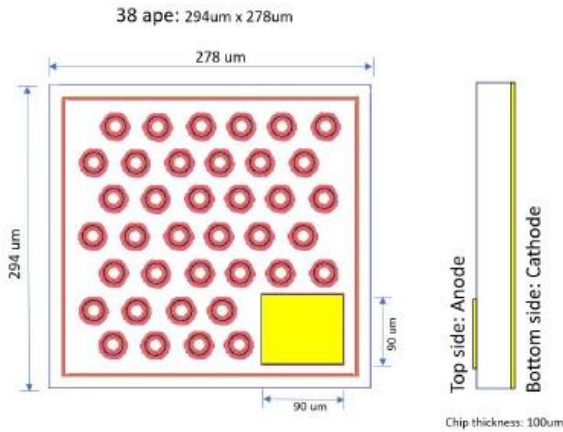
LIV Graph



Typical Spectral Width



Outline Diagram (unit: um)



- Chip size: 294um x 278um
- Chip thickness: 100um
- No. emission aperture: 38

Additional Notes

- Stresses greater than those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or other conditions above those indicated in the operations section for expanded periods of time may affect reliability.
- In its maximum rating diode laser operation could damage its performance or cause potential safety hazard such as equipment failure.
- Electrostatic discharge is the main reason for laser fault of the diode. Take effective precautions against ESD. When dealing with laser diodes, use wrist strap, grounding work surface and strict antistatic technology.
- The inherent design of this component causes it to be sensitive to electrostatic discharge (ESD). To prevent ESD-induced damage and/or degradation to equipment, take normal ESD precautions when handling this product.
- Specifications are subject to change without notice.