

# QDLASER



## Compact visible laser modules and NIR DFBs with high speed modulation

October , 2012

***QD laser, Inc.***

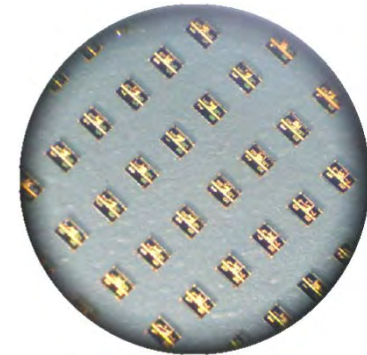
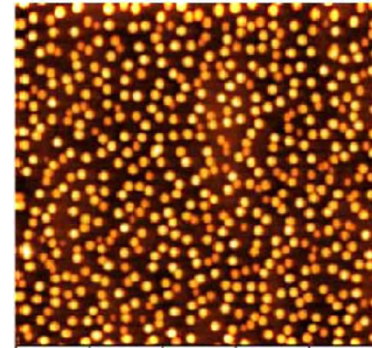
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  - Module structure / Integrated DFB laser for frequency doubling
  - Applications
  - Optical characteristics
  - Short pulsed operation
- Summary

## ■ Company

- Founded: April 2006
  - Spin-off from Fujitsu Laboratory
- Headquarter: Kawasaki, Japan
- Employee: 22
- ISO 9001:2008 Certified



## ■ Technology

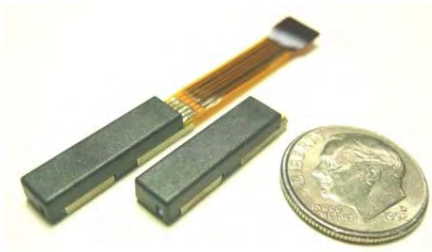
- Quantum dot technology developed by Fujitsu and Univ. of Tokyo collaboration
- Crystal growth technology by our own MBE (Molecular beam epitaxy)
- High-performance semiconductor laser on GaAs substrate
- 532 – 1300nm FP/DFB laser including frequency doubling

## ■ Awarded

- The Wall Street Journal Technology Runner-up Award 2006
- The Technology Winner selected by the IEEE Spectrum Magazine in 2009
- Green IT Award 2010

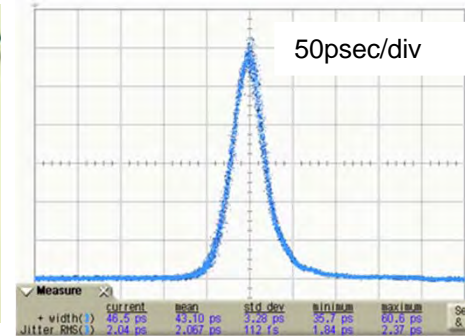
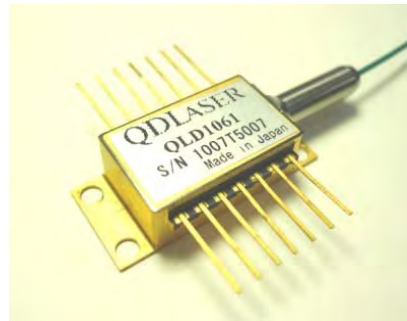
## Compact visible lasers

532 nm/5mW, 20mW, 50mW  
 561 nm, 594 nm  
 Low power consumption  
 Spectral single mode  
 Modulation capability



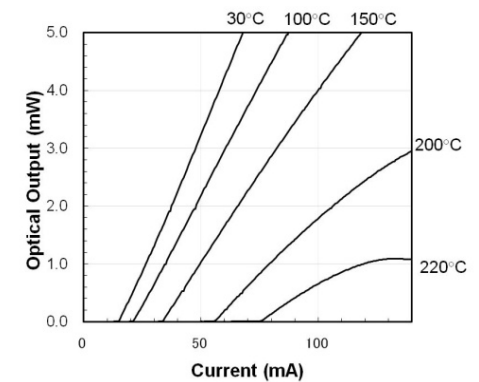
## 1030-1180nm DFB lasers

Pulsed/CW DFB lasers  
 Stable single longitudinal mode  
 Short pulse including picosecond  
 14-pin Butterfly, TO56, COAX-pigtail



## Quantum dot lasers

1240-1300 nm  
 FP and DFB lasers  
 High temperature up to 200°C  
 Temperature insensitive



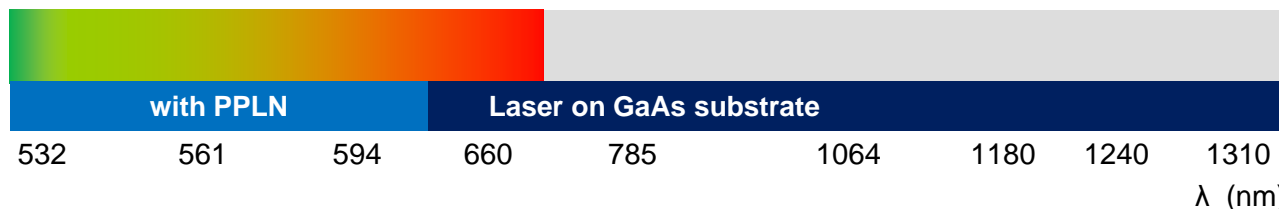
## High power FP lasers

640 nm, 30mW  
 660 nm, 100mW  
 660 nm, 120mW  
 785 nm, 100mW  
 CW and Pulsed operation



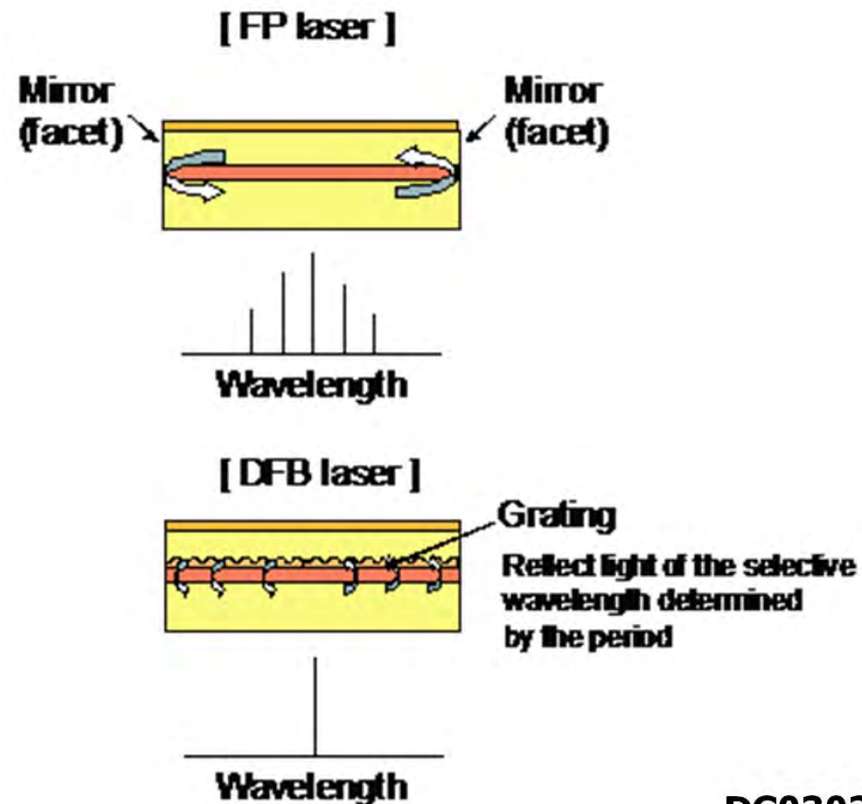
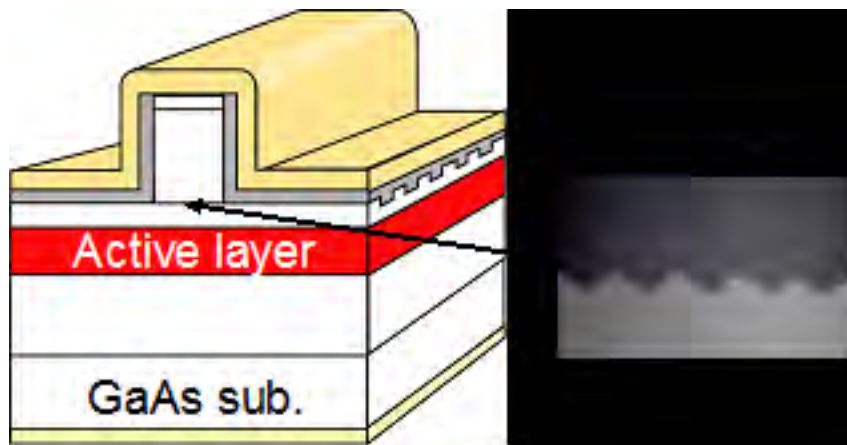
## Quantum dot/well wafer

High quality Quantum dot/well wafers  
 Customized epitaxial structure



# NIR DFB laser

- Distributed feed back laser designed for single mode spectral operation in the 1 um wavelength band
- QDL utilizes index coupling grating on GaAs material system
  - Same structure for optical communication laser on InP system
- Stable single mode operation under various conditions



# NIR DFB laser - Applications

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- Seeder for CW and pulsed fiber lasers
- Pulse source for LIDAR including coherent system
- Sensing applications
- Pico second pulse generation
- Wavelength sweeper for spectral measurement
- Seed source for SHG, SFG, THG...

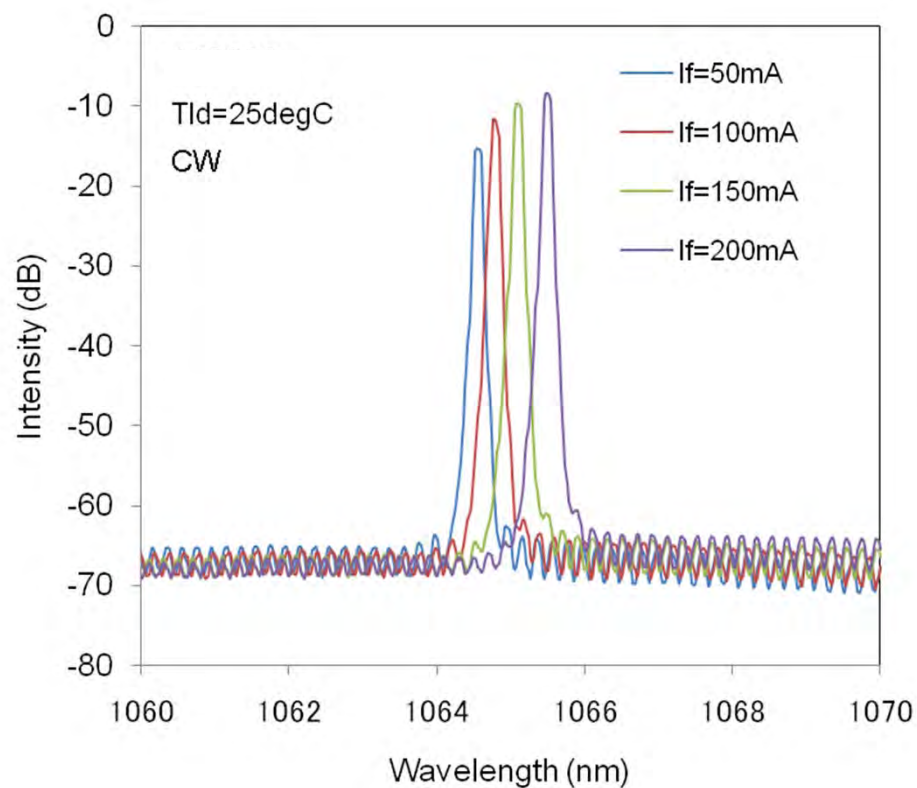
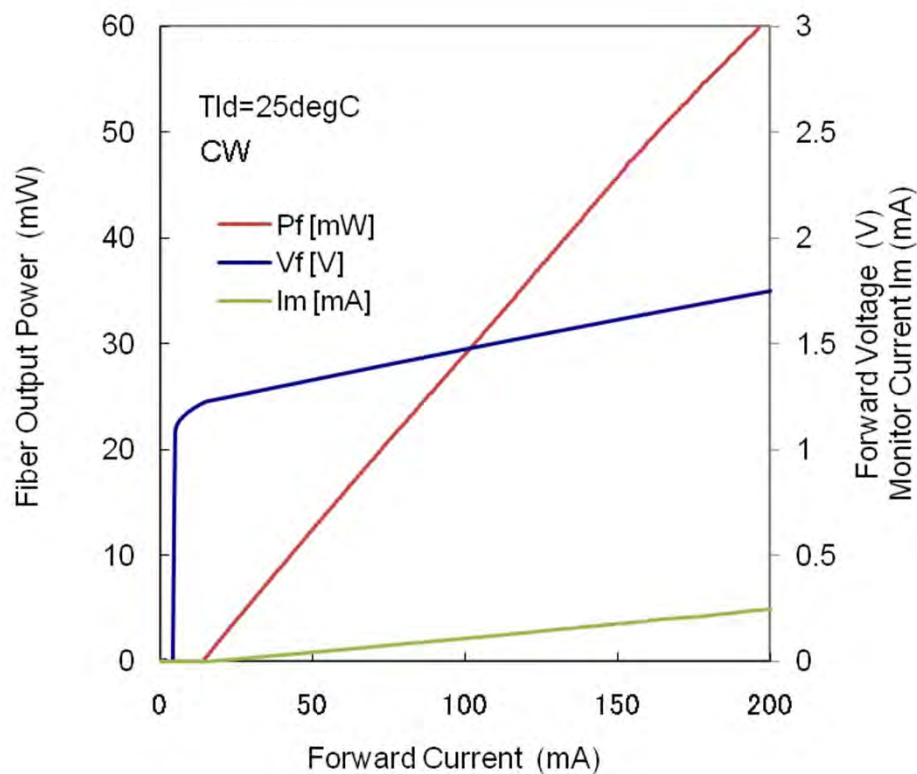
(\* ) SHG: Second harmonic generation  
SFG: Sum frequency generation  
THG: Third harmonic generation  
LIDAR: Light detection and ranging

# NIR DFB laser – Comparison chart

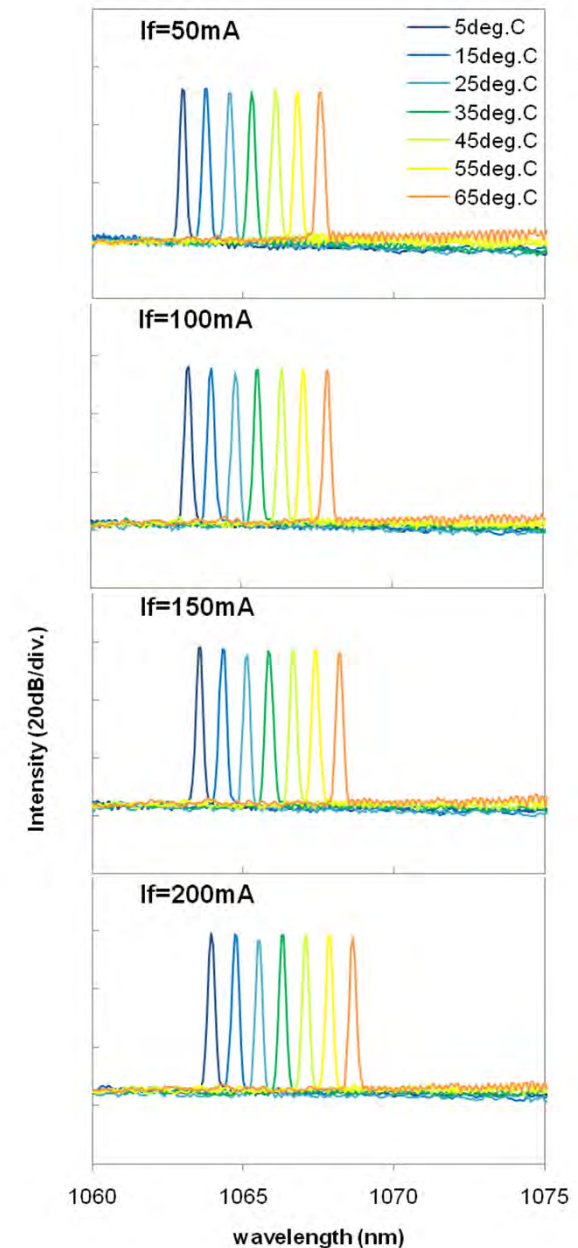
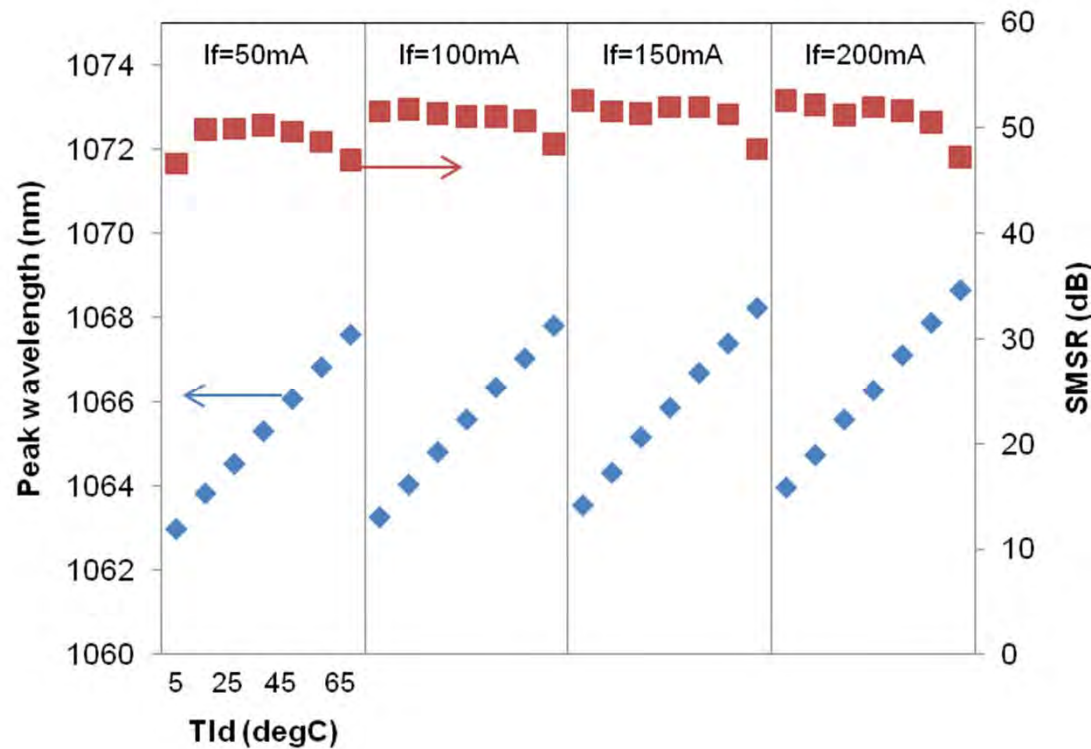
Item		Semiconductor laser			Fiber laser
		DFB (QLD1061)	DBR	FP+FBG	FBG+Qsw
Pulse operation	Peak power	>0.1W	0.6W	1W	>100W
	Longitudinal mode stability	Good			
	Pulse width	>50psec	>100psec	>10nsec	>5nsec
	Arbitrary waveform generation	Good			
Wavelength	Spectral width (CW)	1MHz	8MHz	>1GHz	>1GHz
	Continuous tuning range	>1nm	Narrow	N.A.	N.A.
	Wavelength stability (Ta dependence)	<1pm/K	<1pm/K	10pm/K (*1)	10pm/K (*1)
	Wavelength reliability (long term)	Good	(Mode hop)	Good	Good
Other	Isolator integration	Yes	-	No	-

(\*1) It could be improved with temperature compensation

- High output power of >30mW
- Large side-mode suppression ratio (SMSR) of >40dB
- Stable single longitudinal mode emission over entire LD current



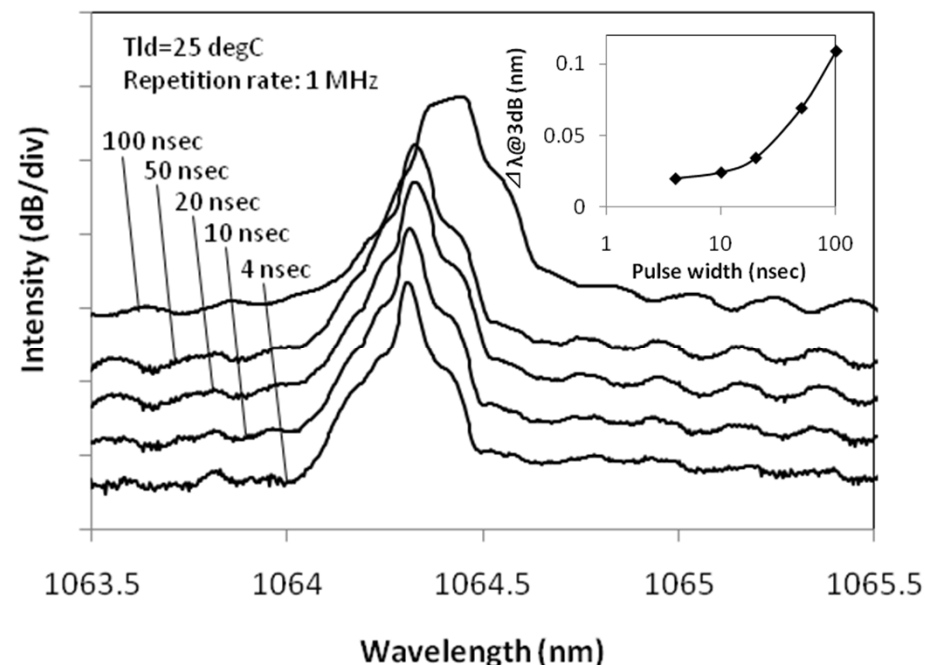
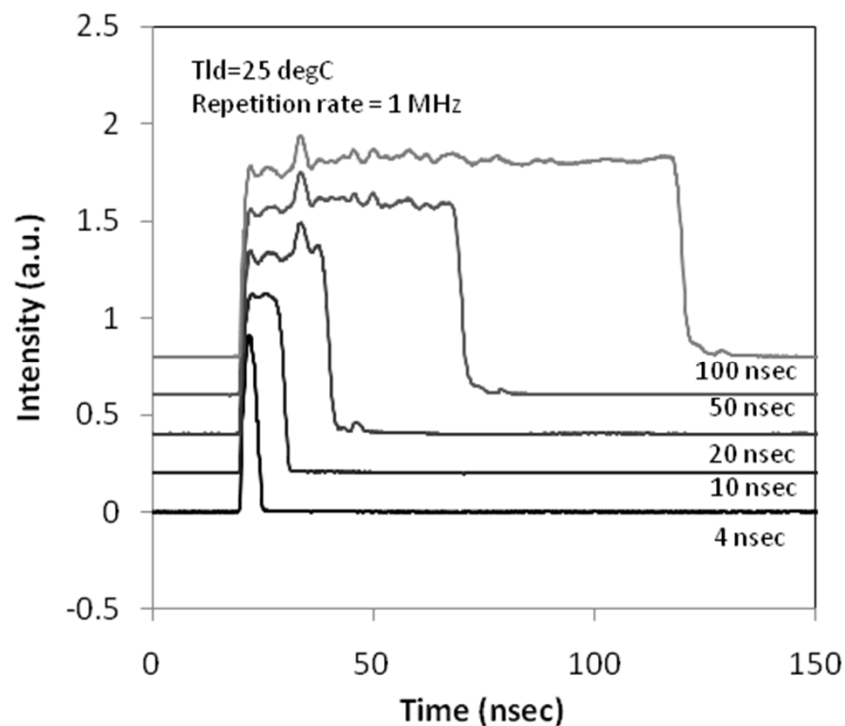
- Continuous  $\lambda$  sweeping of  $> 5\text{nm}$  with maintaining SMSR of  $> 40\text{dB}$



These are the reference data to show the spectral stability. Recommended operating laser temperature is  $<35\text{deg.C}$  from the view point of reliability.

**Confidential**

- Narrow spectral width and stable SMSR
- 3dB spectral width of  $<0.05\text{nm}$  when pulse width of  $<20\text{nsec}$ 
  - Slight spectral broadening comes from thermal chirp



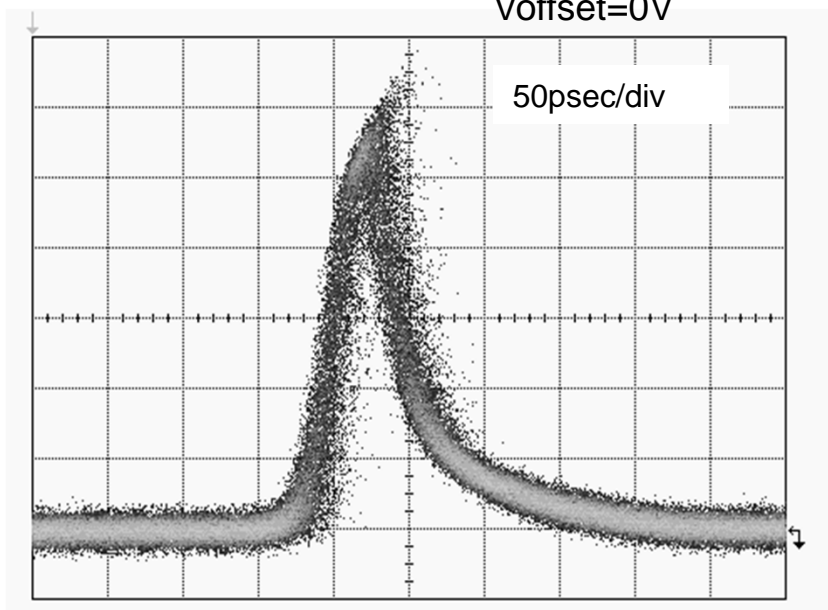
## ■ 50psec gain switched operation

10G PPG

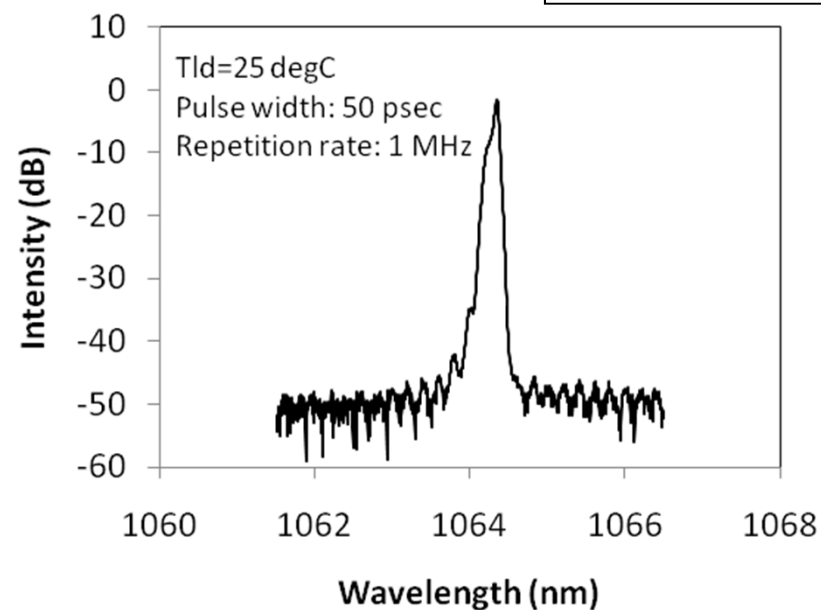


Repetition rate: 1MHz  
Input pulse width: 800psec

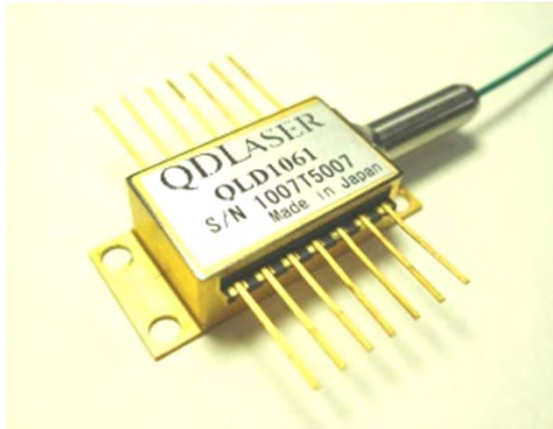
2.5Vpp  
Voffset=0V



Spectral width  
0.055 nm@3dB  
0.31 nm@20dB



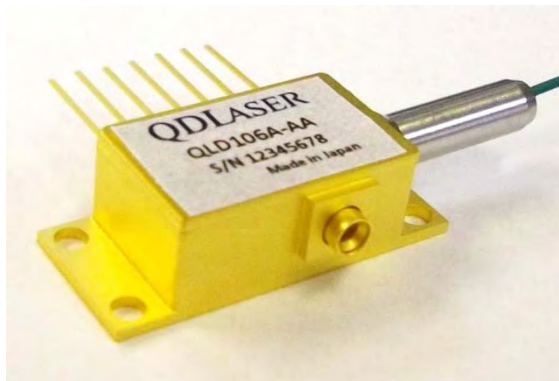
Standard 14-pin Butterfly



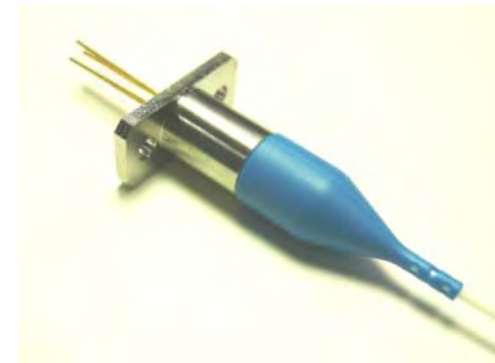
TO-CAN (Φ5.6)



7-pin Butterfly with RF connector



TO-CAN (Φ5.6) with pigtail



# NIR DFB laser – Product lineup

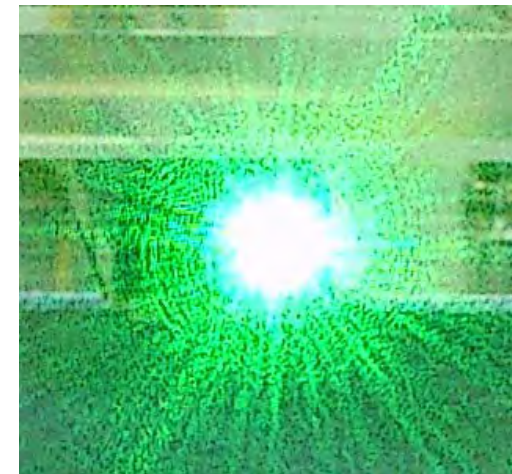
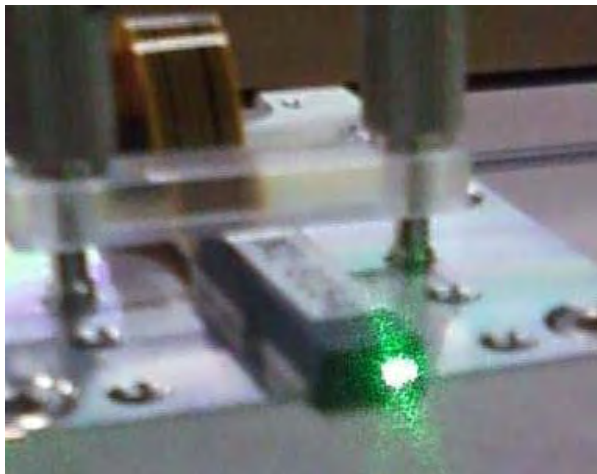
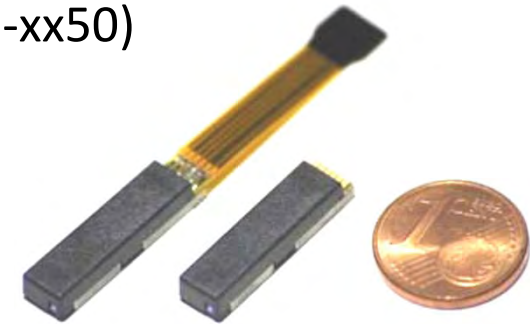
$\lambda$ (nm)	LD type	Package type	Product number	Description	Status
1180	DFB	Butterfly PKG with TEC, PMF	QLD1161-8030	30mW fiber output power	TS
1118	DFB		QLD1161	30mW fiber output power	TS
1070	DFB		QLD1061-AE	30mW fiber output power	TS
1064	DFB		QLD1061	30mW fiber output power	CS
1053	DFB		QLD1062	30mW fiber output power	CS
1030	DFB		QLD1061-3030	30mW fiber output power	UD
1064	DFB/SOA		QLA1061-64A0	100mW fiber output power	TS
1118	DFB/SOA		QLA1161-18A0	100mW fiber output power	TS
1064	DFB		QLD106B-6415	Butterfly PKG with SMPM connector for high-speed operation	TS
1064	DFB		TO-CAN ( $\Phi$ 5.6)	QLD103E-6450	50mW, with MPD
		QLD1051-6410		10mW, COAX-pigtail	TS

Custom wavelength available.  
Please contact [info@qdlaser.com](mailto:info@qdlaser.com)  
for more info.

UD: Under development  
TS: Test sample  
ES: Engineering sample (design fixed)  
CS: Commercial sample (qualification finished)

## ■ Features

- 532, 561, and 594nm light emission with frequency doubling of NIR DFB output
- Low power consumption
- Output power > 5mW(QLD0593-xx05), >50mW(QLD0593-xx50)
- Low intensity noise <0.1%(RMS)
- Narrow spectral linewidth << 0.1 nm
- Transverse mode: TEM00
- DC~100MHz modulation capable
- Short pulse (<4nsec) with high extinction ratio operation
- Small size <0.5cc (5.6 x 3.8 x 22 mm)



DC0303-02 14

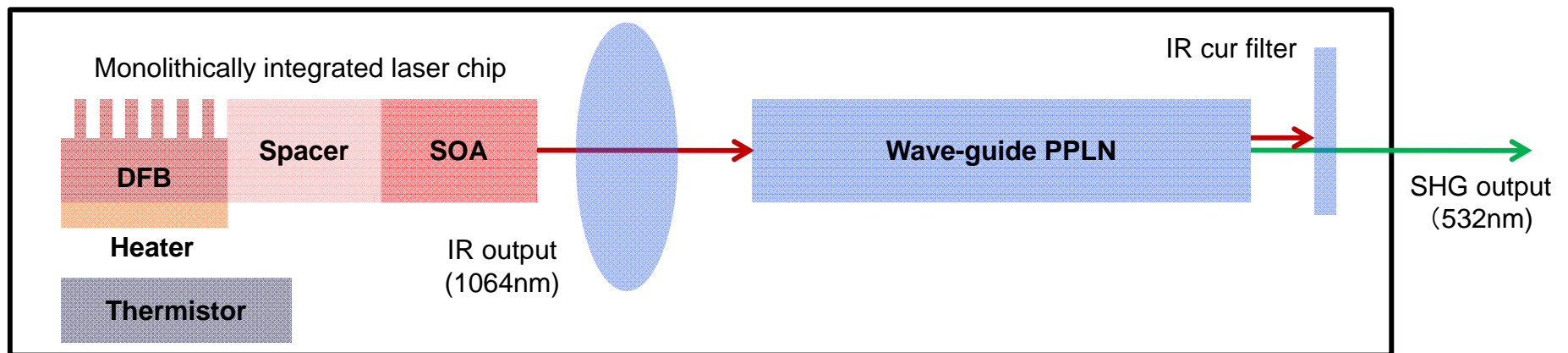
Projected lights from 532, 561 and 594nm compact laser modules and 660 FP laser



# Compact visible laser module – Module structure QDLASER

- QD Laser's compact laser module consists of monolithically integrated laser chip (MILC) and waveguide PPLN.
- MILC is designed for independent control of seed power and wavelength.
- SHG output power is controlled by current tuning of each section.

Function block diagram of the module

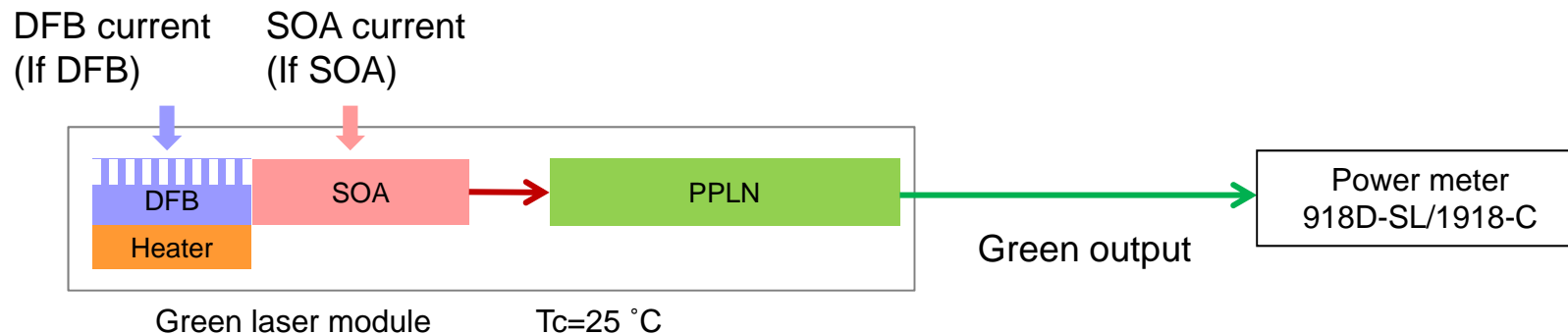
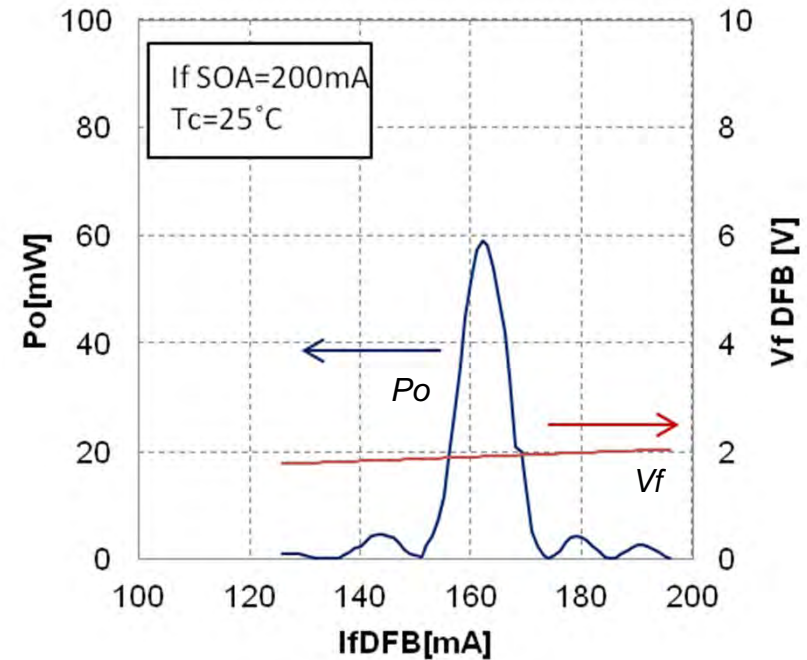
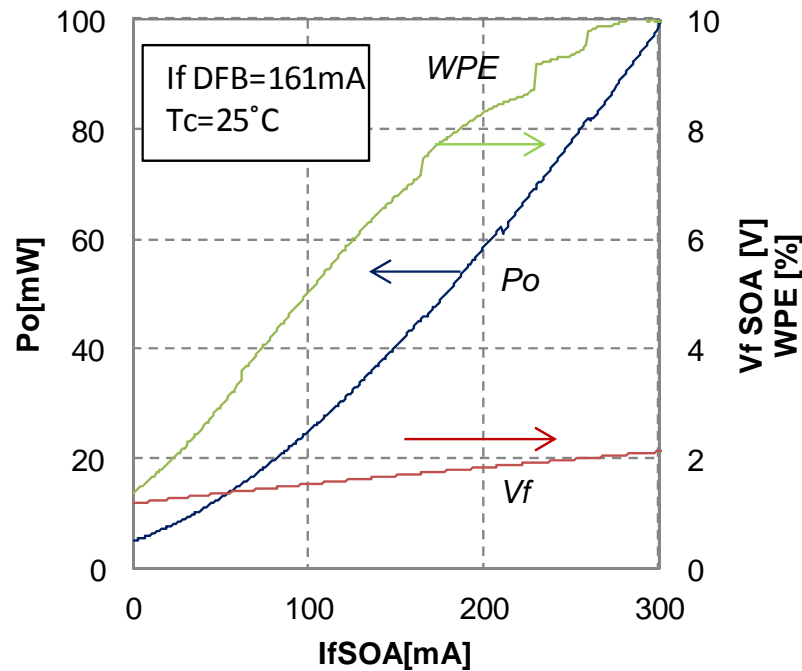


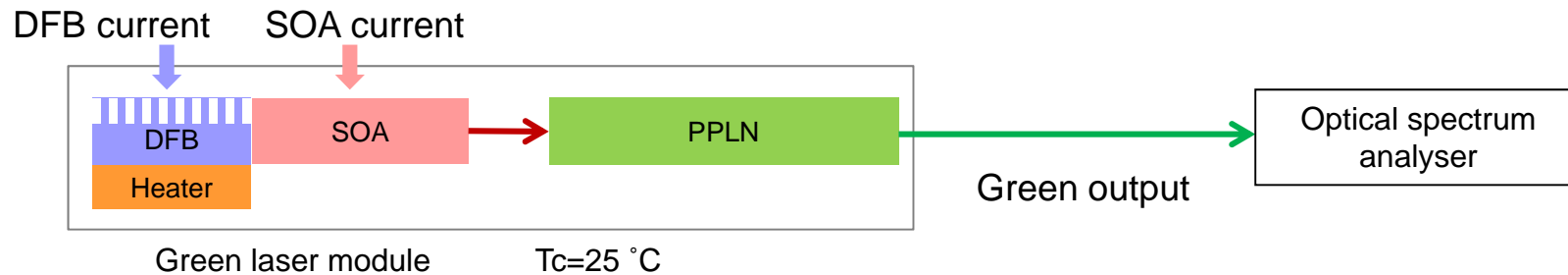
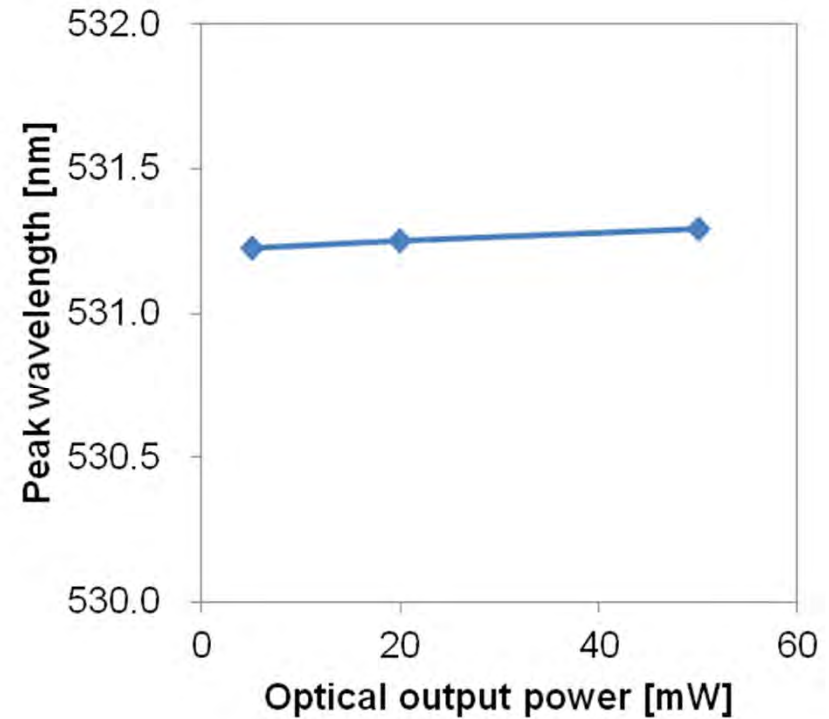
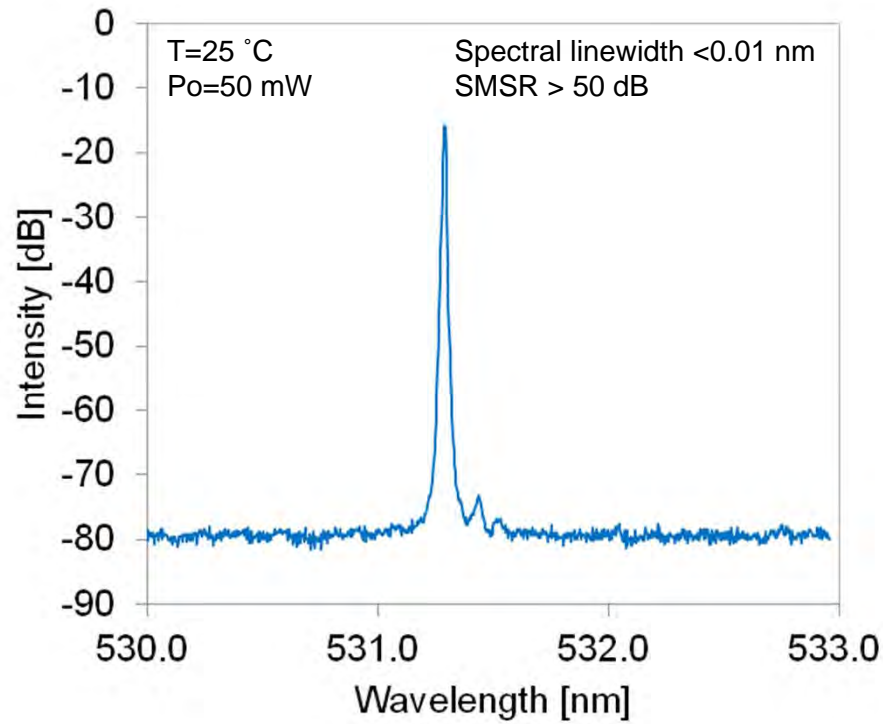
# Target applications

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- Spectroscopy
- Fluorescence microscope
- Flow cytometry
- Time resolved measurement
- Interferometry, Holography
- Point and line source
- Laser projector

# Optical output characteristics



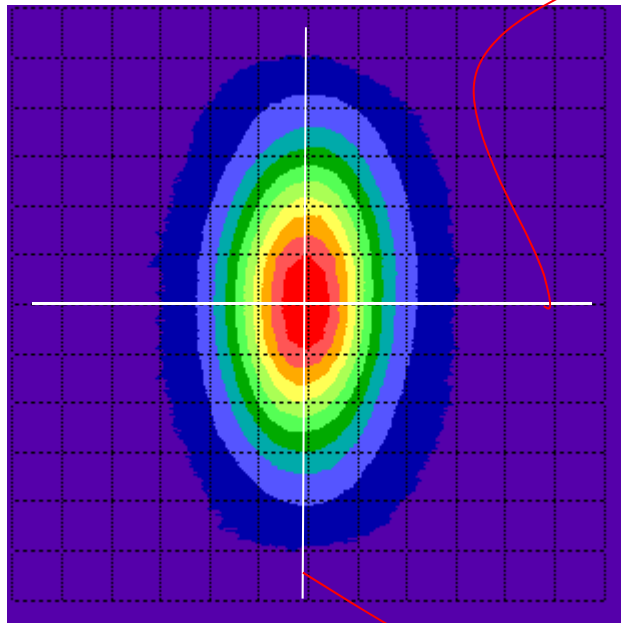


# Output beam characteristics

## ■ Beam divergence (full angle)

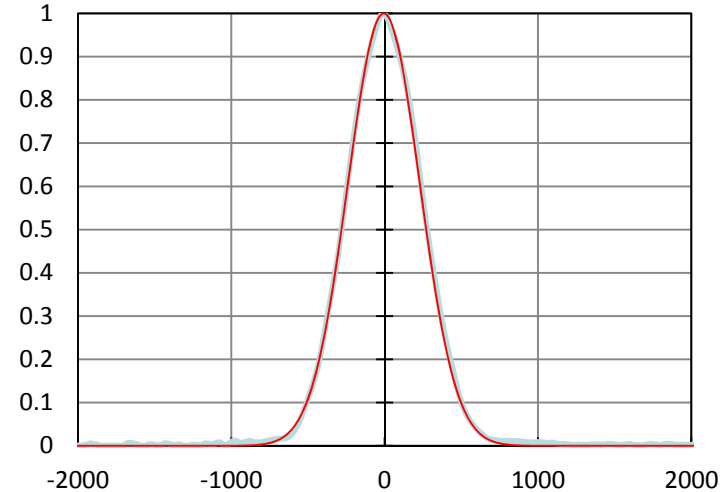
	$\theta_v$ (deg)	$\theta_h$ (deg)
1/2	11.1	5.3
1/e <sup>2</sup>	18.7	9.0

## ■ Beam profile



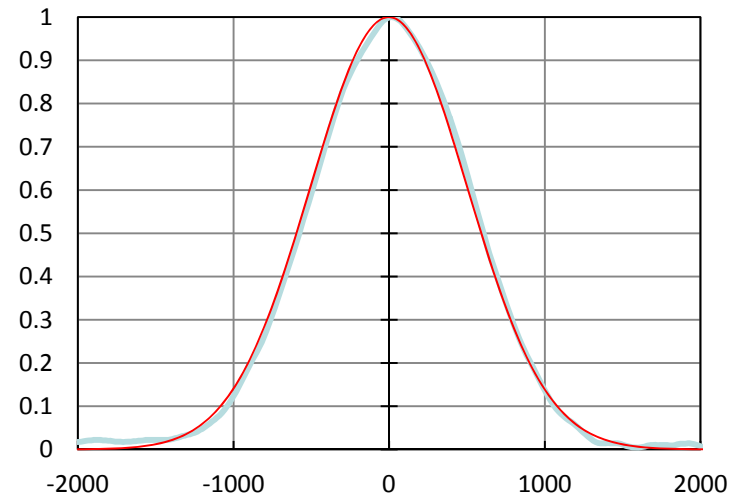
Direction of polarization (Horizontal direction)

Horizontal



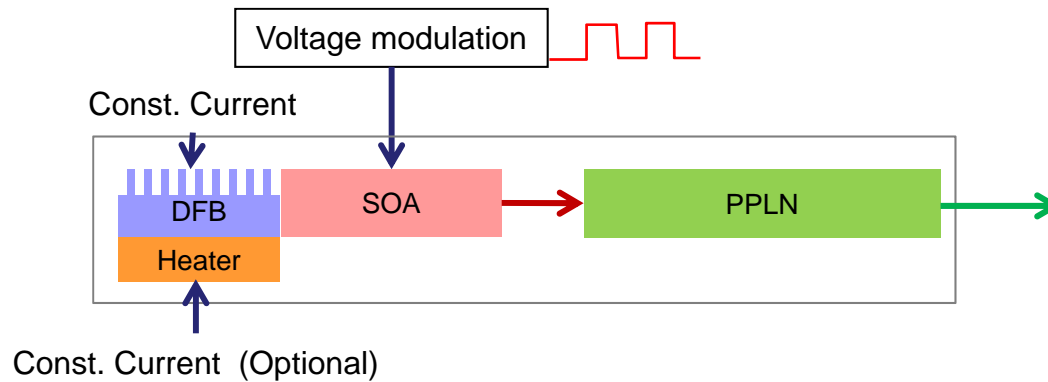
Relative Optical Power  
Gaussian

Vertical

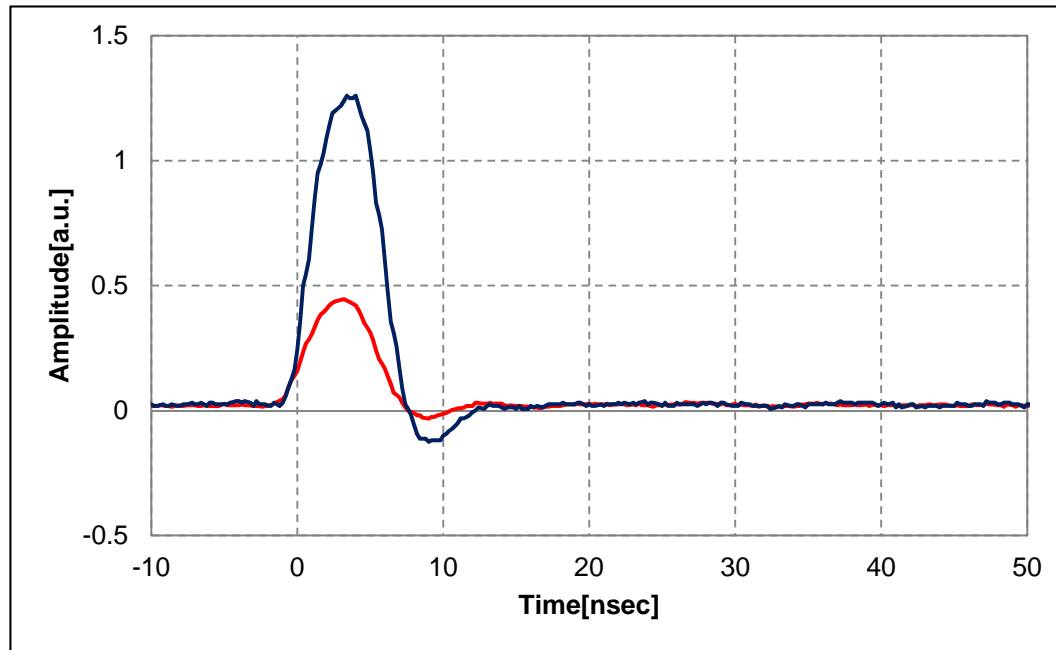


Relative Optical Power  
Gaussian

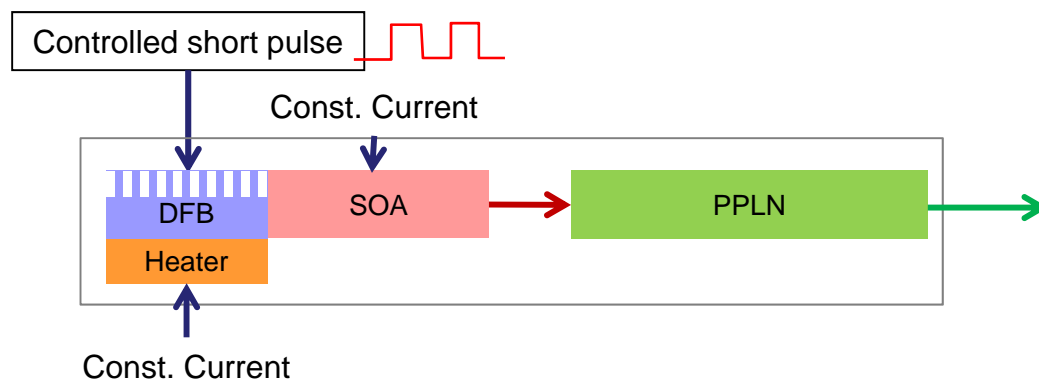
# Compact visible laser module – Nanosecond pulse QDLASER



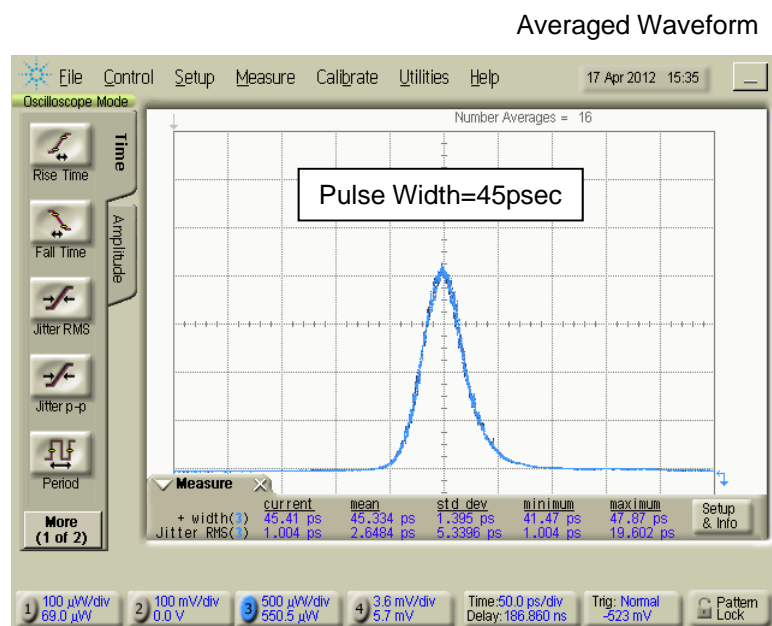
5 nsec pulsed operation



# Compact visible laser module – Picosecond pulse QDLASER

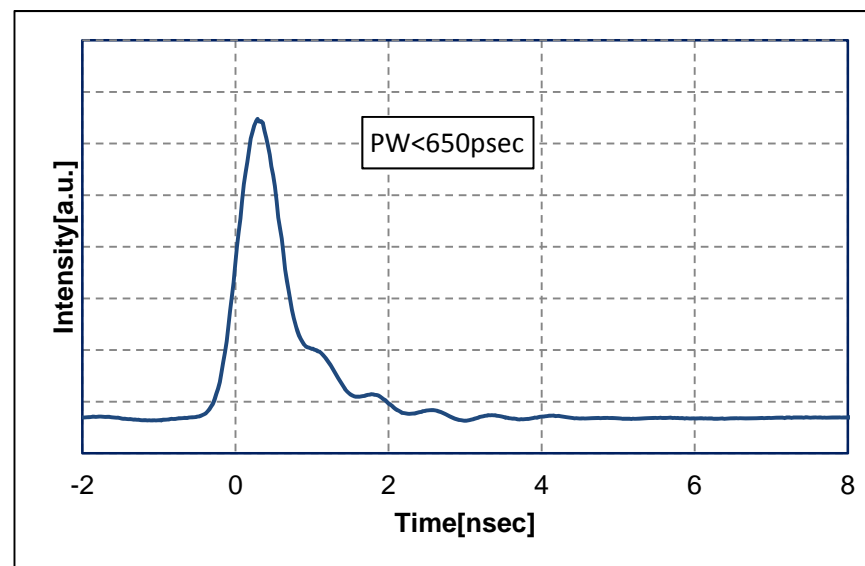


1064nm pulsed waveform

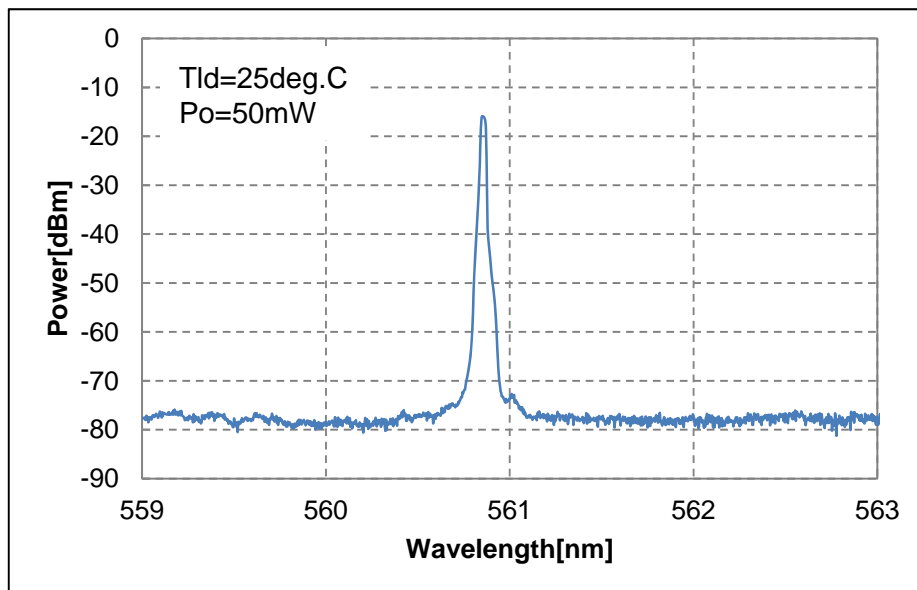
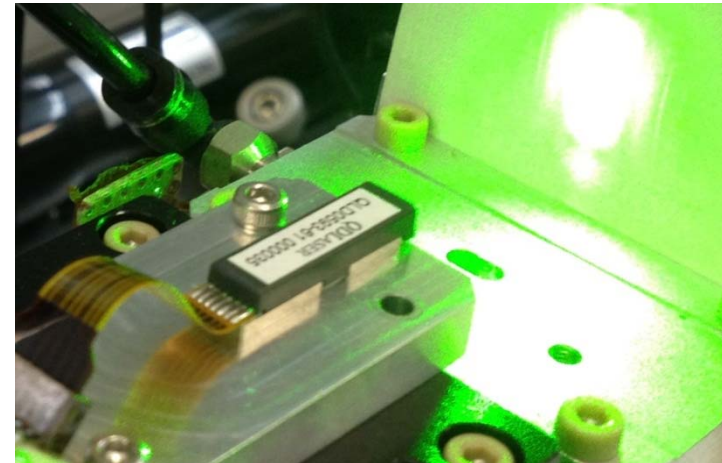
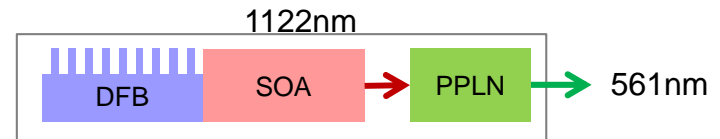
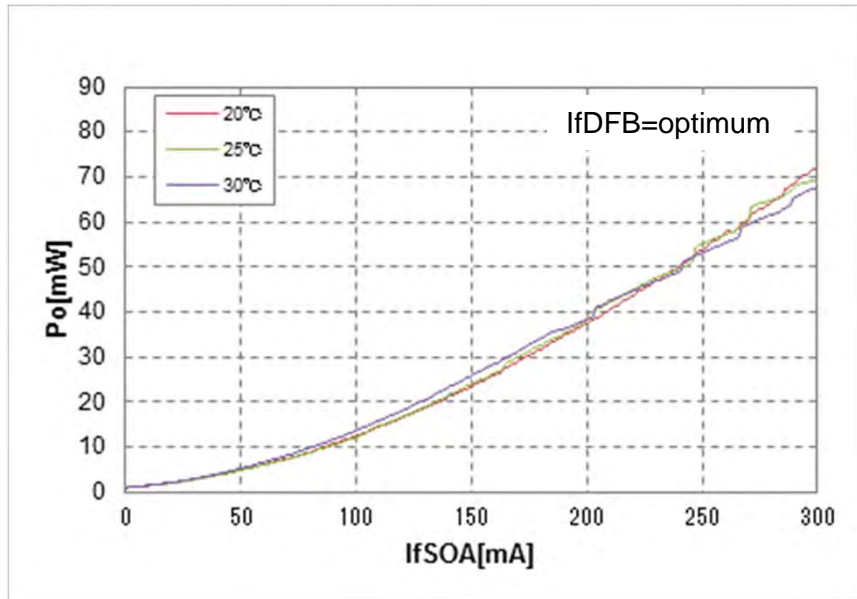


532 pulsed waveform

(PW resolution is restricted by the equipment)



# 561 nm laser module latest results



# Summary

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## ■ NIR DFB laser

- Stable spectral characteristics
- Short pulsed operation including picosecond pulse
- Wavelength variety

## ■ Compact visible laser module

- Frequency doubling from NIR DFB laser
- High power / High efficient / Compact
- Short pulsed operation including sub-nanosecond pulse
- 532, 561 and 594 nm

**Thank you!**

**QDLASER**

[www.qdlaser.com](http://www.qdlaser.com)