

LMF-915D-C150-F220-C18 Specification Manual

Product Description

The product is a fiber coupled output diode laser which is used as a pump source. It has the advantages of compact structure, small size, light weight, high power density, high electro-optical efficiency, stable performance and long life. Suitable for industrial processing, pumping, photoelectric detection, etc., is an important part of the system.



Main Feature

- High environmental adaptability
- High efficiency conduction heat dissipation
- Long life
- Compact structure and light weight

Main Application

- Fiber laser pumping
- Direct semiconductor
- Laser lighting

Technical Parameter @25°C(Water cooling)

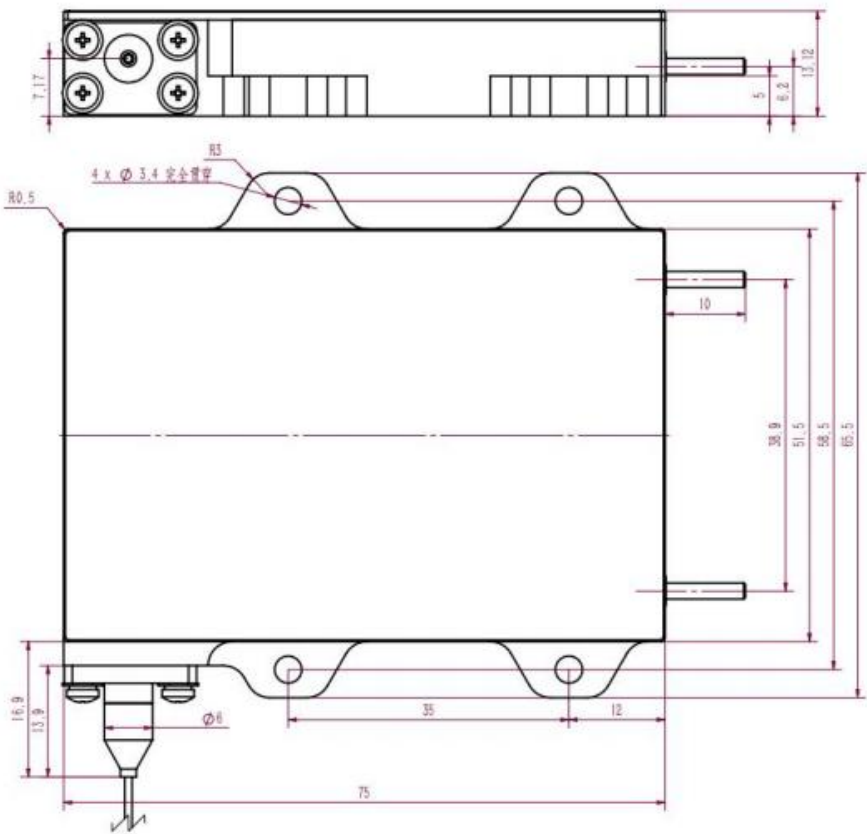
Optical Parameters	Units	Minimum	Typical	Maximum
Output Power	W	150		
Central Wavelength	nm	910	915	920
Spectra Width	nm			5
95% power NA	NA		0.17	
Temperature drift coefficient	nm/°C		0.34	
Echo isolation	nm		1030-1200	

Electric Parameters	Units	Minimum	Typical	Maximum
Electro-optical efficiency	%	52		

Working Current	A	14	15
Working Voltage	V	23	25

Fiber Parameters	Units	Minimum	Typical	Maximum
Fiber core diameter	μm		220	
Fiber NA			0.22	
Fiber Cladding Diameter	μm		242	
Fiber Length	m		1.5	Customized
Fiber Optic Sheath Diameter	mm		0.9	Customized
Terminal		SMA905/Pigtail output		

Layout Drawing （Weight≤230g）



Notification

- During transportation, storage, and use, anti-static measures must be taken, and short-circuit wires should be connected between the pins during transportation and storage.
- Before use, ensure the fiber optic end-face is clean.
- Use a constant current power supply and avoid peak currents and surges during operation.
- When the laser is in operation, avoid direct exposure of eyes or skin to the laser.
- The device should be used within its rated current and power.
- Ensure good heat dissipation when the laser is working; it is recommended to use high thermal conductivity silicone grease on the heat-conducting surface.
- For water cooling, a temperature range of 23–25 degrees Celsius is recommended.
- Do not bend the fiber optic cable at sharp angles; the bending radius should be greater than 300 times the diameter of the fiber.