# **SureLock**<sup>™</sup>

# LM Series Compact Wavelength Stabilized Laser Modules

Coherent LM Series Laser Modules are engineered to be ultra-compact, durable, and user-friendly, making them ideal for OEM integration. Featuring the Coherent SureLock<sup>™</sup> Laser, the LM Series ensures steady, spectrum-narrowed performance with exceptional stability across the full power range, from 0% to 100%. Single mode models offer cost-effective single frequency performance. All SureLock<sup>™</sup> Series lasers are stabilized by the Coherent PowerLocker<sup>®</sup> Volume Holographic Grating (VHG), providing precise, ultra-stable center wavelengths with minimal temperature dependence and consistent optical performance.

The LM Series offers both remote computer and local manual controls, for adjusting precise temperature and current regulation. It achieves better than 1% power stability and has a warm-up time of less than a few minutes, ensuring quick and reliable operation. Fiber coupling and isolators are available options to facilitate integration into any analytical instrument application. Designed for both laboratory and OEM use, the LM Series Laser Modules maintain consistent stability and performance across the entire power range, making them perfect for analytical and spectroscopy applications where stability and reliability are crucial.





### **FEATURES**

- Single mode offers single frequency spectral performance with long coherence length (~1 m)
- Plug-and-play operation with remote computer and onboard user controls with integral LCD Display
- Simplify setup complexity and insure consistent results with integrated drive electronics and temperature control
- Ultra-compact footprint
- Customized wavelength options available
- Optional isolator option for some models
- Optional singlemode fiber coupling output - PM or SM with FC/APC connector

### **APPLICATIONS**

- Raman Spectroscopy
- Interferometry
- Metrology
- HeNe Replacement
- Bioinstrumentation
- Particle Characterization
- Graphic Arts
- Sensing
- Analytical Instrumentation



Specifications <sup>1</sup>	405 nm 12 mW	405 nm 40 mW	633 nm 40 mW	633 nm 70 mW
SKU (OEM)	115-81040-150	115-81040-140	115-81040-083	115-81040-073
SKU (Non-OEM w/keyswitch)	115-81040-650	115-81040-640	115-81040-583	115-81040-573
Output Power (mW) Maximum	12	40	40	70
Center Wavelength <sup>2</sup> (nm) Minimum Typical Maximum	404.5 405 405.5	404.5 405 405.5	632.5 633 633.5	632.5 633 633.5
Beam Size Typical (mm)	0.75 x 0.45	0.75 x 0.45	0.6 x 0.9	0.6 × 0.9
Linewidth Typical (MHz)	160	160	150	150
Spatial Mode		Single Trans	sverse Mode	
Polarization Minimum Typical	Option for 100:1 100:1			_
Beam Divergence (mrad) Typical Minimum	1.2 2	1.2 2	0.8 1.5	0.8 1.5
Noise (%) (RMS, 0 to 20 MHz) Typical Maximum	0.25 0.5			
Power Stability (%) (5 hour) Typical	3			
Operating Requirements				
Operating Current Maximum	1.5			
Operating Voltage (VDC) Minimum Maximum	3.1 12			
Modulation Input Voltage (V) (TTL) Minimum Maximum	0 5			
Modulation Speed (KHz) Minimum Maximum	0 3			
Storage Temperature (°C) Minimum Maximum	-10 60			
Operating Temperature (°C) Minimum Typical Maximum	10 25 40			
Operating Humidity	Non-Condensing			

1.

All specifications are at rated power with a case temperature within stabilized temperature range unless otherwise noted. Wavelengths specified are vacuum referenced. Ex 632.991 nm vacuum referenced is equivalent to 632.816 nm standard air referenced for HeNe. 2.

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Specifications <sup>1</sup>	638 nm 120 mW	690 nm 40 mW	785 nm 100 mW
SKU (OEM)	115-81040-184	115-81040-069	115-81040-177
SKU (Non-OEM w/keyswitch)	115-81040-684	115-81040-569	115-81040-677
Output Power (mW) Maximum	120	40	100
Center Wavelength² (nm) Minimum Typical Maximum	637.5 638 638.5	689 690 691	784.5 785 785.5
Beam Size Typical (mm)	0.6 × 0.9	0.9 x 1.5	0.9 x 1.7
Linewidth Typical (MHz)	300	100	300
Spatial Mode		Single Transverse Mode	·
Polarization Minimum Typical	Option for 100:1 100:1		
Beam Divergence (mrad) Typical Minimum	0.8 1.5	1 3	1 3
Noise (%) (RMS, 0 to 20 MHz) Typical Maximum		0.25 0.5	
Power Stability (%) (5 hour) Typical		3	
Operating Requirements			
Operating Current Maximum		1.5	
Operating Voltage (VDC) Minimum Maximum		3.1 12	
Modulation Input Voltage (V) (TTL) Minimum Maximum	0 5		
Modulation Speed (KHz) Minimum Maximum		0 3	
Storage Temperature (°C) Minimum Maximum	-10 60		
Operating Temperature (°C) Minimum Typical Maximum	10 25 40		
Operating Humidity		Non-Condensing	

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Specifications <sup>1</sup>	LM with Isolator		
	633 nm Isolator	638 nm Isolator	785 nm Isolator
SKU (OEM)	115-81040-192	115-81040-193	115-81040-189
SKU (Non-OEM w/keyswitch)	115-81040-692	115-81040-693	115-81040-689
Output Power (mW) Maximum	60	110	150
Center Wavelength <sup>2</sup> (nm) Minimum Typical Maximum	632.5 633 633.5	637.5 638 638.5	784.5 785 785.5
Beam Size Typical (mm)	0.6 × 0.9	0.6 × 0.9	1.5 x 1.5
Linewidth Typical (MHz)	150	300	300
Spatial Mode		Single Transverse Mode	
Polarization Minimum		100:1	
Beam Divergence (mrad) Typical Minimum	0.8 1.5	0.8 1.5	0.9 1.5
Noise (%) (RMS, 0 to 20 MHz) Typical Maximum	0.25 0.5		
Power Stability (%) (5 hour) Typical		3	
Operating Requirements			
Operating Current Maximum		1.5	
Operating Voltage (VDC) Minimum Maximum		3.1 12	
Modulation Input Voltage (V) (TTL) Minimum Maximum	0 5		
Modulation Speed (KHz) Minimum Maximum		0 3	
Storage Temperature (°C) Minimum Maximum		-10 50	
Operating Temperature (°C) Minimum Typical Maximum	10 25 40		
Operating Humidity	Non-Condensing		

1. All specifications are at rated power with a case temperature within stabilized temperature range unless otherwise noted.

2. Wavelengths specified are vacuum referenced. Ex 632.991 nm vacuum referenced is equivalent to 632.816 nm standard air referenced for HeNe.

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Specifications <sup>1</sup>			
	633 nm FC/APC	638 nm FC/APC	785 nm FC/APC
SKU (OEM)	115-81040-154	115-81040-173	115-81040-176
SKU (Non-OEM w/keyswitch)	115-81040-654	115-81040-673	115-81040-676
Output Power (mW) Maximum	25	25	30
Center Wavelength² (nm) Minimum Typical Maximum	632.5 633 633.5	637.5 638 638.5	784.5 785 785.5
Linewidth Typical (MHz)	150	300	300
Spatial Mode		PM Fiber 1m Long FC/APC	
Fiber Type	3/125	4/125	5/125
Polarization Minimum		100:1	
Noise (%) (RMS, 0 to 20 MHz) Typical Maximum	0.25 0.5		
Power Stability (%) (5 hour) Typical		3	
Operating Requirements			
Operating Current Maximum		1.5	
Operating Voltage (VDC) Minimum Maximum		3.1 12	
Modulation Input Voltage (V) (TTL) Minimum Maximum		0 5	
Modulation Speed (KHz) Minimum Maximum	0 3		
Storage Temperature (°C) Minimum Maximum		-10 60	
Operating Temperature (°C) Minimum Typical Maximum		10 25 40	
Operating Humidity		Non-Condensing	

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#### **Typical Performance Data**



Accessories	
Keyswitch (-K)	This option is required for all non-OEM customers within the United States.



#### **Mechanical Specifications**

LM Series Laser Module Standard Configuration



#### LM Series Laser Module Fiber Pigtailed Configuration



#### **Mechanical Specifications**

LM Series Laser Module with Isolator Configuration



Pinout <sup>1</sup>			
Pin	Definition	Description	
1	VCC	Positive Power Pin Vin	
2	TXD	Send data to computer (RS-232)	
3	RXD	Receive data from computer (RS-232)	
4		Not used	
5	GND	GND for power and RS-232 communication	
6	TTL	Outside TTL modulation	
7		Not used	
8		Not used	
9	GND	GND for power and RS-232 communication	

Notes:

1. Pinout is compatible with standard RS-232 cable for interfacing with computer port or USB to RS-232 adapter.

#### Warnings

Laser Eye Safety: Use protective eyewear and follow local regulatory requirements for use of laser diodes.

Remote Control Limitations: Values entered via RS232 are not limit or type checked. Improper use may result in permanent damage to the laser diode.

**Environmental Conditions:** Units are designed to be mounted on a heat sink. Improper mounting can lead to permanent damage due to overheating or thermal runaway. For airflow based thermal dissipation, ensure there is sufficient clearance around heatsink. Please note that damage resulting from improper use is not covered under warranty.

To enhance optical stability, minimize airflow around the unit, particularly near the optical aperture. Although the internal external cavity laser is temperature stabilized, ambient conditions can impact performance. Reducing air currents will further improve stability. Covering of the laser and beam path may improve performance in conditions where there are rapid changes in the environment.

**Optical Feedback (for single mode units without optical isolators):** Semiconductor laser diodes are highly sensitive to optical feedback, which can cause latent damage that may not be immediately apparent. Wavelength-stabilized laser diodes are particularly vulnerable and may lose their spectral characteristics, such as center wavelength and linewidth, when exposed to sufficient optical feedback.

To prevent these issues, optical isolators must be used in applications where optical feedback is intrinsic. Avoid focusing the light output on highly reflective surfaces, as this generates optical feedback to the laser diode. For fiber-coupled applications, angled and anti-reflective (AR) coated fiber tips are recommended. All reflective surfaces in the optical path should be angled to prevent reflections from being directed back to the laser diode.

During optical alignments near normal incidence, use an optical isolator or optical density (OD) filter to eliminate the risk of brief high-intensity optical feedback. Be cautious with wavelength-sensitive elements such as narrow bandpass filters. Angularly sweeping the alignment of such elements can cause sufficient feedback to briefly unlock the diodes which would generate high-intensity reflected off-wavelength light, significantly increasing the risk of damage to the laser diode.

Fiber Tip Cleanliness: Inspect and clean all fiber tips before mate. Dirty or contaminated fiber tips could cause permanent damage to fiber connector. Cover all fiber tips when not in use. Damage to fiber or fiber connector is not covered by warranty.

Mode Hops for Single Mode Laser Models: To minimize mode hops in single-frequency lasers, it is crucial to control environmental conditions and eliminate optical feedback as these factors can induce mode hops, a sudden change in power and wavelength. However, even with these precautions, mode hops may still occur, especially as the diode ages and its characteristics change over time. Suitable solutions are dependent on application and may involve calibration routines or integration of appropriate sensors.











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