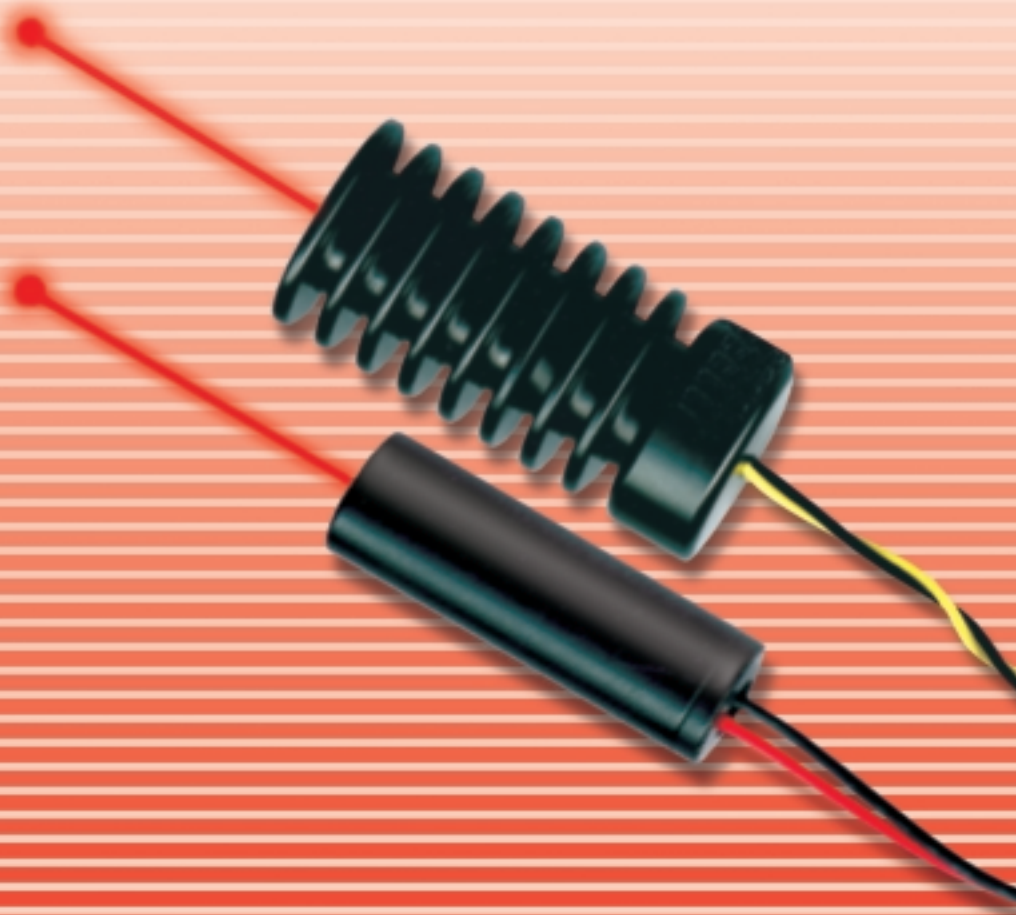


# LASER DIODE MODULES

CUSTOMIZED OR STOCK

**BEA**  
LASERS



800.783.2321

[WWW.BEALASERS.COM](http://WWW.BEALASERS.COM)

# WELCOME TO BEA LASERS

The highest quality laser diode modules at a reasonable cost – this is our commitment to you. Our team of applications engineers and sales associates, with many years of experience in the field of optics and photonics, will work closely with you to find a solution – customized or from stock – that meets your needs.

BEA Lasers are available nationwide. Our warehouse is in suburban Chicago and ships your components as ordered and on time.

Since 1980, BEA has been committed to offering solutions to industry and research. Many products conform to and surpass the standards of CE and FDA, so your products benefit from the quality that goes into our laser diode modules.



BEA Lasers Corporate Offices

## About Laser Diode Modules

Our laser diode modules feature a rugged, compact design that is suitable for industrial or laboratory uses. Heat dissipation is handled by passive radiation through the case and mounting bracket. Integrated electronics protect the diode from reverse wiring and line noise that would otherwise destroy it.

## About Lenses

Adjustable focus allows you to project the sharpest beam pattern possible: this is critical for projecting lines and crosshairs. Glass lenses will render a more uniformly focused beam pattern than plastic ones. Plastic lenses, however, are lower in cost and may be sufficient for some applications.

## Red and Green Laser Considerations

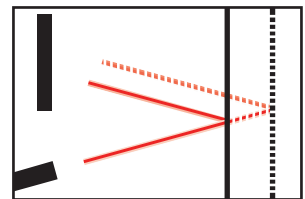
The human eye perceives the light emitted from a 1mW 670nm laser as bright. Laser light at 650nm is perceived as brighter, and 635nm is seen as the brightest red. Green laser light at 1mW 532nm is clearly perceived as the brightest laser diode module light.

## Customization

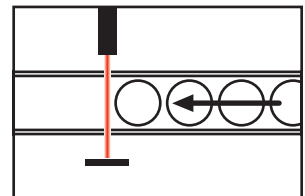
Other available wavelengths include Blue and Infrared. Caseless construction can save space inside enclosures. Driver electronics can support static protection, beam pulsing, or TTL modulation.

## Typical Applications

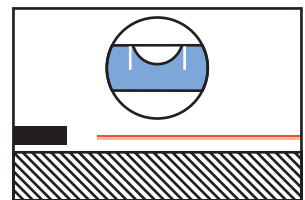
- Alignment
- Positioning
- Metrology
- Event Detection
- Edge Detection
- Security
- Bar Code Readers
- Vision Systems
- Education
- Leveling
- Robotic Control
- Lab Experimentation



Positioning



Event/Edge



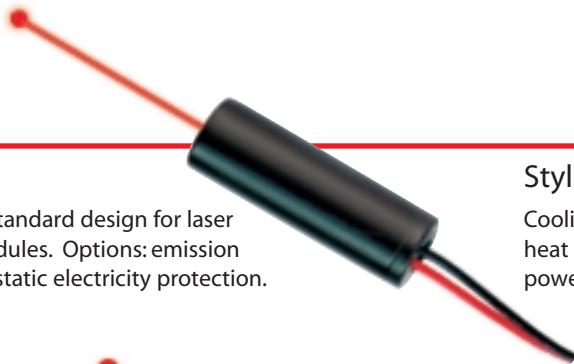
Leveling



# PRODUCT GUIDE

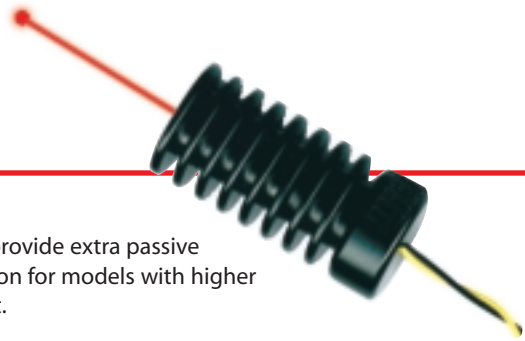
## Style 1

Industry standard design for laser diode modules. Options: emission indicator, static electricity protection.



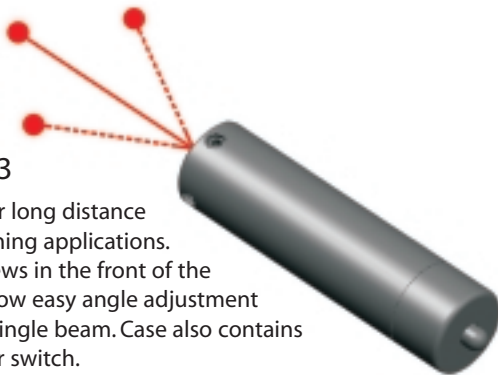
## Style 2

Cooling fins provide extra passive heat dissipation for models with higher power output.



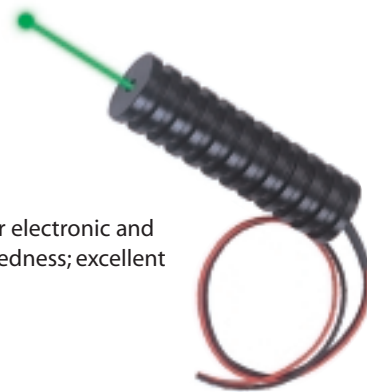
## Style 3

Ideal for long distance positioning applications. Set screws in the front of the case allow easy angle adjustment to the single beam. Case also contains a power switch.



## Style 4

Green lasers. Features: superior electronic and mechanical ruggedness; excellent heat dissipation.



## Style 5

Compatible with 1" mounts. Features: superior ruggedness, beam attenuation shutter, focusing lens, power switch with emission indicator, 2.5mm socket connector for power, and regulated AC adapter.



# PART NUMBERING

(Example) **201 H-1-635**

### Platform:

a unique set of module properties including: optical, mechanical, electrical and environmental

### Features:

- H** - Anti-Static Housing
- P** - Power Adapter
- S** - Shutter
- C** - Cross Hair Generator
- L** - Line Generator

Power: in milliwatts

Wavelength: in nanometers



# LASER DIODE MODULES



Part Number	Class	Beam Diam (mm)	Power (mw)	Body Style	Body Material	Lens Material	Operating Current (mA)	Operating Voltage (DC)	Case Length (mm)	Case Diam (mm)
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## + Cross Hair Beam Pattern (projected size: 15cm @ 1m), 1-6 milliwatts

150C-1-635	II	<1	1	1	Aluminum	Glass	40	4.5-9	50.8	12.7
150C-3-635	IIIa	<1	3	1	Aluminum	Glass	40	4.5-9	50.8	12.7
150C-6-635	IIIb	<1	6	1	Aluminum	Glass	70	4.5-9	50.8	12.7
150C-3-650	IIIa	<1	3	1	Aluminum	Glass	30	4.5-9	50.8	12.7
150C-5-650	IIIa	<1	4.5	1	Aluminum	Glass	50	4.5-9	50.8	12.7

## — Line Beam Pattern (projected line: 117cm @ 1m 60 deg fan angle), 2-3 milliwatts

151L-2-670	IIIa	<1	1.6	1	Aluminum	Glass	40	4.5-9	51	13.5
151L-3-670	IIIa	<1	3	1	Aluminum	Glass	40	4.5-9	51	13.5

## ● Green Lasers, 532 nm, 1-3 milliwatts

622-1-532	II	5	1	4	Aluminum	Glass	<500	3	70	20
622-3-532	II	5	3	4	Aluminum	Glass	<500	3	70	20

## ● Red Lasers, 635 nm, 1 milliwatt

201-1-635	II	4	1	1	Copper	Plastic	45-50	3	32.5	10.5
206-1-635	II	4	1	1	Copper	Glass	<80	3-4.5	45.1	12
206H-1-635	II	4	1	1	Brass, Anti-Static	Glass	<80	3-4.5	62.5	21.5
201H-1-635	II	4.2	1	1	Brass, Anti-Static	Plastic	45-50	3	53.5	21
203-1-635	II	4.8	1	1	Copper	Plastic	<45	3	37.1	14
203H-1-635	II	4.8	1	1	Brass, Anti-Static	Plastic	<45	3	53.5	22
202-1-635	II	5	1	1	Copper	Plastic	<45	3	42.7	12
202H-1-635	II	5	1	1	Brass, Anti-Static	Plastic	45	3	59	20.2
145-1-635	II	5	1	1	Aluminum	Glass	60	4-6	40	16

## ● Red Lasers, 635 nm, 3 milliwatts

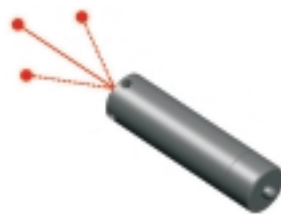
201-3-635	IIIa	4	3	1	Copper	Plastic	45-50	3	32.5	10.5
206-3-635	IIIa	4	3	1	Copper	Glass	<80	3-4.5	45.1	12
206H-3-635	IIIa	4	3	1	Brass, Anti-Static	Glass	<80	3-4.5	62.5	21.5
201H-3-635	IIIa	4.2	3	1	Brass, Anti-Static	Plastic	45-50	3	53.5	21
203-3-635	IIIa	4.8	3	1	Copper	Plastic	<45	3	37.1	14
203H-3-635	IIIa	4.8	3	1	Brass, Anti-Static	Plastic	<45	3	53.5	22
202-3-635	IIIa	5	3	1	Copper	Plastic	<45	3	42.7	12
202H-3-635	IIIa	5	3	1	Brass, Anti-Static	Plastic	45	3	59	20.2

## ● Red Lasers, 635 nm, 5-10 milliwatts

201-5-635	IIIb	4	5	1	Copper	Plastic	45-50	3	32.5	10.5
206-5-635	IIIb	4	5	1	Copper	Glass	<80	3-4.5	45.1	12
206H-5-635	IIIb	4	5	1	Brass, Anti-Static	Glass	<80	3-4.5	62.5	21.5
201H-5-635	IIIb	4.2	5	1	Brass, Anti-Static	Plastic	45-50	3	53.5	21
203-5-635	IIIb	4.8	5	1	Copper	Plastic	<45	3	37.1	14
203H-5-635	IIIb	4.8	5	1	Brass, Anti-Static	Plastic	<45	3	53.5	22
202-5-635	IIIb	5	5	1	Copper	Plastic	<45	3	42.7	12
202H-5-635	IIIb	5	5	1	Brass, Anti-Static	Plastic	45	3	59	20.2
203H-10-635	IIIb	4.8	10	1	Brass, Anti-Static	Plastic	<45	3	53.5	22



# LASER DIODE MODULES



Body Style 3



Body Style 4



Body Style 5

Part Number	Class	Beam Diam (mm)	Power (mw)	Body Style	Body Material	Lens Material	Operating Current (mA)	Operating Voltage (DC)	Case Length (mm)	Case Diam (mm)
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## ● Red Lasers, 650 nm, 1 milliwatt

201-1-650	II	4	1	1	Copper	Plastic	45-50	3	32.5	10.5
206-1-650	II	4	1	1	Copper	Glass	<80	3-4.5	45.1	12
206H-1-650	II	4	1	1	Brass, Anti-Static	Glass	<80	3-4.5	62.5	21.5
201H-1-650	II	4.2	1	1	Brass, Anti-Static	Plastic	45-50	3	53.5	21
203-1-650	II	4.8	1	1	Copper	Plastic	<45	3	37.1	14
203H-1-650	II	4.8	1	1	Brass, Anti-Static	Plastic	<45	3	53.5	22
202-1-650	II	5	1	1	Copper	Plastic	<45	3	42.7	12
202H-1-650	II	5	1	1	Brass, Anti-Static	Plastic	45	3	59	20.2
145-1-650	II	5	1	1	Aluminum	Glass	36	4-6	40	16

## ● Red Lasers, 650 nm, 3 milliwatts

201-3-650	IIIa	4	3	1	Copper	Plastic	45-50	3	32.5	10.5
206-3-650	IIIa	4	3	1	Copper	Glass	<80	3-4.5	45.1	12
206H-3-650	IIIa	4	3	1	Brass, Anti-Static	Glass	<80	3-4.5	62.5	21.5
201H-3-650	IIIa	4.2	3	1	Brass, Anti-Static	Plastic	45-50	3	53.5	21
203-3-650	IIIa	4.8	3	1	Copper	Plastic	<45	3	37.1	14
203H-3-650	IIIa	4.8	3	1	Brass, Anti-Static	Plastic	<45	3	53.5	22
202-3-650	IIIa	5	3	1	Copper	Plastic	<45	3	42.7	12
202H-3-650	IIIa	5	3	1	Brass, Anti-Static	Plastic	45	3	59	20.2
218-3-650	IIIa	5	3	3	Copper	Plastic	<45	3	59	19
145-3-650	IIIa	5	3	1	Aluminum	Glass	50	4-6	40	16

## ● Red Lasers, 650 nm, 5 milliwatts

145-5-650	IIIa	5	4.5	1	Aluminum	Glass	120	4-6	40	16
201-5-650	IIIb	4	5	1	Copper	Plastic	45-50	3	32.5	10.5
206-5-650	IIIb	4	5	1	Copper	Glass	<80	3-4.5	45.1	12
206H-5-650	IIIb	4	5	1	Brass, Anti-Static	Glass	<80	3-4.5	62.5	21.5
201H-5-650	IIIb	4.2	5	1	Brass, Anti-Static	Plastic	45-50	3	53.5	21
203-5-650	IIIb	4.8	5	1	Copper	Plastic	<45	3	37.1	14
203H-5-650	IIIb	4.8	5	1	Brass, Anti-Static	Plastic	<45	3	53.5	22
202-5-650	IIIb	5	5	1	Copper	Plastic	<45	3	42.7	12
202H-5-650	IIIb	5	5	1	Brass, Anti-Static	Plastic	45	3	59	20.2

## ● Red Lasers, 650nm, 10-35 milliwatts

206-10-650	IIIb	4	10	1	Copper	Glass	<80	3-4.5	45.1	12
206H-10-650	IIIb	4	10	1	Brass, Anti-Static	Glass	<80	3-4.5	62.5	21.5
203-10-650	IIIb	4.8	10	1	Copper	Plastic	<45	3	37.1	14
208-10-650	IIIb	5	10	2	Aluminum	Glass	<180	4.5	51	25
208H-10-650	IIIb	5	10	1	Brass, Anti-Static	Glass	<180	4.5	67.5	33.2
208-20-650	IIIb	5	20	2	Aluminum	Glass	<180	4.5	51	25
208H-20-650	IIIb	5	20	1	Brass, Anti-Static	Glass	<180	4.5	67.5	33.2
208-30-650	IIIb	5	30	2	Aluminum	Glass	<180	4.5	51	25
208H-30-650	IIIb	5	30	1	Brass, Anti-Static	Glass	<180	4.5	67.5	33.2
208-35-650	IIIb	5	35	2	Aluminum	Glass	<180	4.5	51	25
208H-35-650	IIIb	5	35	1	Brass, Anti-Static	Glass	<180	4.5	67.5	33.2

## ● Red Lasers, 670nm, 1-3 milliwatts (Oval Pattern)

175SP-1-670	II	5 x 2	0.9	5	Aluminum	Glass	<150	5	51	25
175SP-3-670	IIIa	5 x 2	3	5	Aluminum	Glass	<150	5	51	25



# DETECTORS

Designing your own emitter/detector system? These popular components benefit you through superior clean room manufacturing and economies of scale for a most competitive price. Surface-mount versions are available.



Technical Specifications:

Parameter                      Symbol      Test Condition                      Minimum      Maximum      Typical

## DST80032

Active Area					8.1 mm <sup>2</sup>
Spectral Response	$\lambda$		400 nm	1200 nm	
Spectral Responsivity	R	632 nm			0.36 A/W*
Spectral Responsivity	R	920 nm			0.62 A/W
Dark Current	I <sub>D</sub>	V <sub>r</sub> = 10V		30 nA	5 nA
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	V <sub>BR</sub>	I <sub>bd</sub> = 100 $\mu$ A	33 V		170 V
Rise Time	T <sub>r</sub>	V <sub>r</sub> = 10 V, 100 ohm			50 nsec
Total Capacitance	C <sub>t</sub>	1 MHz, 3 V			25 pF

## DST80035

Active Area					2.9 mm <sup>2</sup>
Spectral Response	$\lambda$		400 nm	1100 nm	
Spectral Responsivity	R	632 nm			0.36 A/W
Spectral Responsivity	R	920 nm			0.62 A/W
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	V <sub>BR</sub>	I <sub>bd</sub> = 100 $\mu$ A			80 V
Rise Time	T <sub>r</sub>	V <sub>r</sub> = 10 V, 100 ohm			30 nsec

## DST80036

Active Area					1.7 mm <sup>2</sup>
Spectral Response	$\lambda$		400 nm	1100 nm	
Spectral Responsivity	R	632 nm			0.36 A/W
Spectral Responsivity	R	920 nm			0.62 A/W
Dark Current	I <sub>D</sub>	V <sub>r</sub> = 10 mV	200 pA	600 pA	
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	V <sub>BR</sub>	I <sub>bd</sub> = 10 $\mu$ A			80 V
Rise Time	T <sub>r</sub>	V <sub>r</sub> = 5V, 50 ohm			100 nsec
Junction Capacitance	C <sub>J</sub>	10 kHz, 0 V			30 pF
Junction Capacitance	C <sub>J</sub>	10 kHz, 10 V			6 pF

\* A/W = Amps per Watt (Electrical current out per optical power in)

# POWER SUPPLIES

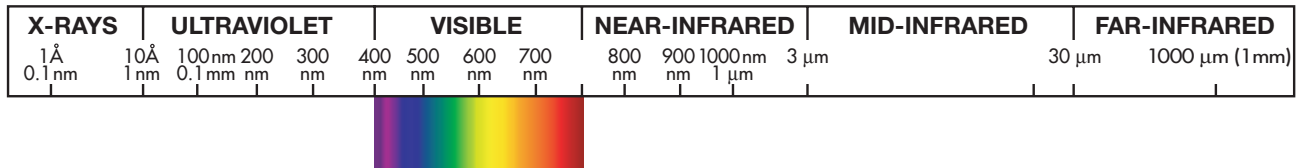


**BEA-220:** A convenient 3VDC power supply for use in testing laser diode modules. Powered by 2x 1.5 Volt Batteries.

**BEA-230:** Regulated power supply for laser diode modules. Provides extra power conditioning to protect the laser diode. Converts 120VAC to 5VDC, 300mA. UL Listed, Class 2 Transformer.



Figure 1: The optical spectrum. Laser light is nonionizing and ranges from the ultra-violet (100 - 400nm), visible (400 - 700nm), and infrared (700nm - 1mm).



## WHAT IS A LASER?

LASER is an acronym which stands for Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation. The energy generated by the laser is in or near the optical portion of the electromagnetic spectrum (see Figure 1). Energy is amplified to extremely high intensity by an atomic process called stimulated emission. The color of laser light is normally expressed in terms of the laser's wavelength. Nanometer (nm) is the most common unit used in expressing a laser's wavelength.

## LASER HAZARDS & BEAM HAZARDS

The laser produces an intense, highly directional beam of light. If directed, reflected, or focused upon an object, laser light will be partially absorbed, raising the temperature of the surface and/or the interior of the object, potentially causing an alteration or deformation of the material. Lasers can also cause tissue damage. Today, most high-power lasers are designed to minimize access to laser radiation during normal operation. Lower-power lasers may emit levels of laser light that are not a hazard.

## LASER HAZARDS CLASSIFICATION

The Center for Devices and Radiological Health, a division of the Food and Drug Administration regulates the manufacturing and classification of laser products. The laser classes help group lasers by their hazard potential, and identifies these classes based on their optical emission (wavelength, exposure time, output power).

## GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR CW LASER CLASSIFICATION

**Class I** Lasers or laser systems that do not, under normal operating conditions, pose a hazard.

**Class IIa** Low power visible lasers or laser systems that are not intended for prolonged viewing, and under normal operating conditions will not produce a hazard if the beam is viewed directly for periods not exceeding 1000 seconds.

**Class II** Low power visible lasers or laser systems which, because of the normal human aversion response, do not normally present a hazard, but may present some potential for hazard if viewed directly for extended periods of time (like many conventional light sources).

**Class IIIa** Lasers or laser systems having a CAUTION label that normally would not injure the eye if viewed for only momentary periods (within the aversion response period) with the unaided eye, but may present a greater hazard if viewed using collecting optics. Another group of Class 3a lasers have DANGER labels and are capable of exceeding permissible exposure levels for the eye in 0.25 seconds and still pose a low risk of injury.

**Class IIIb** Lasers or laser systems that can produce a hazard if viewed directly. This includes intrabeam viewing of specular reflections. Class 3B lasers will not normally produce a hazardous diffuse reflection.

**Class IV** Lasers or laser systems that produce a hazard not only from direct or specular reflections, but may also produce hazardous diffuse reflections. Such lasers may produce significant skin hazards as well as fire hazards.

The information mentioned here is intended to be an introduction to lasers and laser safety, and should not be considered to be an authoritarian guide. A better informed user has the knowledge to make safer decisions: learn about safety procedures for your class of laser, and the next class higher.

An excellent source for laser safety is the Laser Institute of America. A very useful resource is their web-based *Safety Bulletin* and printed *Laser Safety Guide*.

## LASER DIODE MODULE GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
<b>Angstrom</b>	Metric unit equal to 10 <sup>-10</sup> meter.
<b>Beam Diameter</b>	Calculated distance between two exactly opposed points on a beam at a chosen fraction of peak power.
<b>Beam Divergence</b>	Increase in the diameter of an initially collimated beam as measured in milliradians (mrad) at specified points.
<b>CDRH</b>	Center for Devices and Radiological Health.
<b>CW</b>	Continuous Wave.
<b>LASER</b>	Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation.
<b>Laser Diode Module</b>	Small semiconductor laser packaged in a durable housing.
<b>Micron</b>	One-millionth of a meter (1 μm = 10 <sup>-6</sup> m).
<b>Milli</b>	Prefix for one-thousandth (10 <sup>-3</sup> ).
<b>Millimeter</b>	0.001 meter.
<b>MRad</b>	Milli-Radian; 1/1000 of a radian used to specify laser beam divergence.
<b>Nanometer</b>	One-billionth of a meter (1 nm = 10 <sup>-9</sup> m).
<b>Watt</b>	Unit of power that produces energy at the rate of 1 joule per second.
<b>Wavelength</b>	Electromagnetic energy transmitted in the form of a sinusoidal wave; the physical distance covered by one cycle of this wave. Wavelength is inversely proportional to frequency.



BEA Lasers is a Corporate Member of the Laser Institute of America.

Note: The data and dimensions contained in this catalog are intended for use as a guide and are subject to change and/or update by BEA Electro Sales, Inc. without notice. Every care has been taken to ensure that the information contained within this catalog is accurate from the date of publication. BEA Electro Sales will not accept responsibility for damage, loss, or expense resulting from any error or omission contained herein. Furthermore, all products are sold with the understanding that users will perform all necessary tests to determine the suitability of these products for their intended use.



# BEA LASERS

A Division of BEA Electro Sales, Inc.

2330 Brickvale Drive  
Elk Grove Village IL 60007

**800/783-2321** Toll-Free  
847/238-1420 Phone  
847/238-1423 Fax  
[www.BeaLasers.com](http://www.BeaLasers.com)  
[info@BeaLasers.com](mailto:info@BeaLasers.com)

