

CW quantum cascade laser

L12004/L12005/L12006/L12007 series

DFB-CW drive type quantum cascade laser

A quantum cascade laser (QCL) employing SPC (single photon-continuum) and DFB (distributed feedback) structures, enables single-mode emission with continuous operation at room temperature. By controlling the temperature with the built-in TE-cooler in the HHL package, the QCL is possible to sweep the emission wavelength without mode hopping while maintaining the single mode operation.

Features

- **Light output: 20 mW min.**
- **Threshold current: 1 A max.**
- **Emission wavelength**
 - L12004 series: 4 μm band**
 - L12005 series: 5 μm band**
 - L12006 series: 6 μm band**
 - L12007 series: 7 μm band**

Applications

- **Extremely trace gas analysis**
 - L12004-2190H-C: N₂O, CO**
 - L12004-2290H-C: N₂O**
 - L12004-2310H-C: CO₂, CO₂ isotope**
 - L12005-1900H-C: NO**
 - L12006-1631H-C: NO₂**
 - L12007-1294H-C: CH₄**
 - L12007-1354H-C: SO₂**
 - L12007-1392H-C: SO₃**

Absolute maximum ratings (T_{QCL}=20 °C excluding temperature section)

Type no.	Forward current* ¹ I _F (A)	Forward voltage* ¹ V _F (V)	Reverse voltage* ¹ V _R (V)	Current rise time* ² t _r (μs)	Current fall time* ³ t _f (μs)	TE-cooler current (cooling mode)* ⁴ I _c (A)	TE-cooler current (heating mode)* ⁴ I _c (A)	TE-cooler voltage V _c (V)	Operating temperature (case)* ⁵ * ⁶ T _{case} (°C)	Operating temperature (QCL)* ⁷ T _{QCL} (°C)	Operating temperature (QCL) Lifting speed* ⁸ (°C/min)	Storage temperature T _{stg} * ⁵ (°C)
L12004-2190H-C L12004-2209H-C L12004-2310H-C L12005-1900H-C L12006-1631H-C L12007-1294H-C L12007-1354H-C L12007-1392H-C	Because there are individual differences, refer to the inspection report attached to a product * ⁹		0.0	>400	>400	+3.7	-1.5	±13.0	+10 to +60	+5 to +55	10	-20 to +65

*1: There is a risk of damage to the characteristics due to surges or unstable currents. Do not apply reverse current or reverse voltage.

*2: The time it takes for the forward current to increase from 0% to 90% of the maximum value (I_F max). If the forward current is increased from 0% to 90% of the maximum value (I_F max) at 400 μs or less, there is a risk of characteristic damage.

*3: The time it takes for the forward current to decrease from 90% to 0% of the maximum value (I_F max). If the forward current is decreased from 90% to 0% of the maximum value (I_F max) at 400 μs or less, there is a risk of characteristic damage.

*4: The operation of this product in the state of insufficient heat dissipation may lead to overheating, deterioration, disconnection, etc. even at currents below the maximum rating value of the TE-cooler current (I_c). Especially when energizing the TE-cooler in the heating mode, the heat dissipation on the laser side is insufficient, which may affect the failure or reliability, so please use it after sufficient verification.

*5: No dew condensation

When there is a temperature difference between a product and the surrounding area in high humidity environments, dew condensation may occur on the product surface. Dew condensation on the product may cause deterioration in characteristics and reliability.

*6: Package temperature monitored by a built-in thermistor

*7: Laser (QCL) element temperature monitored by a built-in thermistor

*8: The speed at which the operating temperature of the QCL is raised or lowered, controlled by the built-in TE-cooler.

*9: The drive current capabilities must be I_F ≥ 1.3 A, V_F ≥ 16 V.

Note: Exceeding the absolute maximum ratings even momentarily may cause a drop in product quality. Always be sure to use the product within the absolute maximum ratings.

Use drive power supply with output current > 1.3 A, output voltage > 16 V, surge measure, constant current control function.

Electrical and optical characteristics (laser)

Type no.	Emission wavenumber (Emission wavelength) ^{*10} K	Spectral linewidth ^{*11} ΔK_L	Wavenumber sweep range ^{*12} ΔK	Light output ϕ_e	Threshold current ^{*13} I_{th}	Side mode suppression ratio ^{*13} SMSR	Current tuning coefficient ^{*14} δK_c	Temperature tuning coefficient ^{*15} δK_T
	Typ. (cm^{-1})	Max. (cm^{-1})	Min. (cm^{-1})	Min. (mW)	Max. (A)	Min. (dB)	Typ. (cm^{-1}/mA)	Typ. ($\text{cm}^{-1}/^\circ\text{C}$)
L12004-2190H-C	2190 (4.57 μm)	0.2 ^{*16}	± 1.0	20	1.0	25 ^{*16}	-0.015	-0.18
L12004-2209H-C	2209 (4.53 μm)						-0.015	-0.18
L12004-2310H-C	2310 (4.33 μm)						-0.017	-0.18
L12005-1900H-C	1900 (5.26 μm)						-0.016	-0.14
L12006-1631H-C	1631 (6.13 μm)						-0.015	-0.15
L12007-1294H-C	1294 (7.73 μm)						-0.01	-0.1
L12007-1354H-C	1354 (7.39 μm)						-0.01	-0.13
L12007-1392H-C	1392 (7.18 μm)						-0.01	-0.13

*10: $T_{QCL} = +10$ to $+50$ $^\circ\text{C}$

*11: FWHM The center wavenumber is the emission wavenumber (K)

*12: The wavelength sweep range indicates a range of wavenumber that can be continuously varied. The center wavenumber of the variable range is the emission wavenumber (K).

*13: $T_{QCL} = 20$ $^\circ\text{C}$

*14: $T_{QCL} = \text{constant}$

*15: $I_F = \text{constant}$

*16: Limited by resolution and S/N of measurement and inspection equipment

Electrical characteristics (TE-cooler and thermistors)

Type no.	Thermoelectric cooler		Thermistor	
	Maximum temperature difference ^{*17} ΔT_{max} ($^\circ\text{C}$)	Maximum heat absorption ^{*18} Q_{cmax} (W)	R25 resistance R25 $T = 25$ $^\circ\text{C}$	Beta value B 0 $^\circ\text{C}/100$ $^\circ\text{C}$
L12004-2190H-C	>40	>18	10 $\text{k}\Omega \pm 2.5$ %	3450 K
L12004-2209H-C				
L12004-2310H-C				
L12005-1900H-C				
L12006-1631H-C				
L12007-1294H-C				
L12007-1354H-C				
L12007-1392H-C				

*17: $T_h = 27$ $^\circ\text{C}$, in N_2 , $Q_c = 0$, $I_c = +3.7$ A

*18: $T_h = 27$ $^\circ\text{C}$, in N_2 , $I_c = +3.7$ A, $\Delta T = 0$

Note: ΔT : Temperature difference between the high-temperature side surface and the low-temperature side surface of the TE-cooler

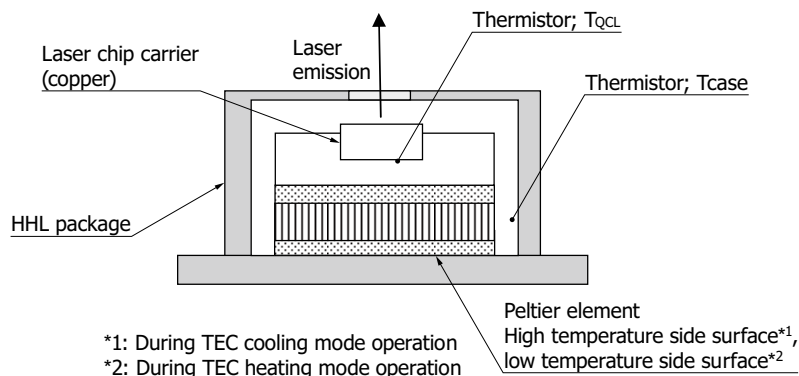
Q_c : Heat absorption

I_c : TE-cooler current

T_h : Temperature of the high-temperature side surface of the TE-cooler (TEC cooling mode)

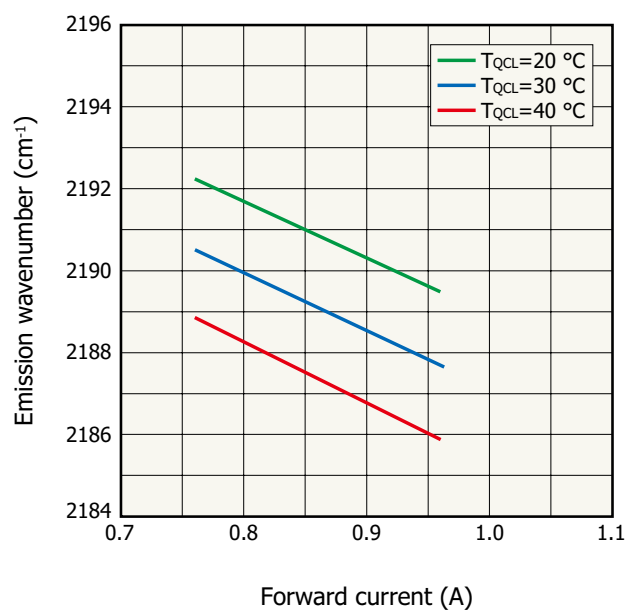
The thermistor built-in is the same specification

Thermistor placement (schematic diagram)



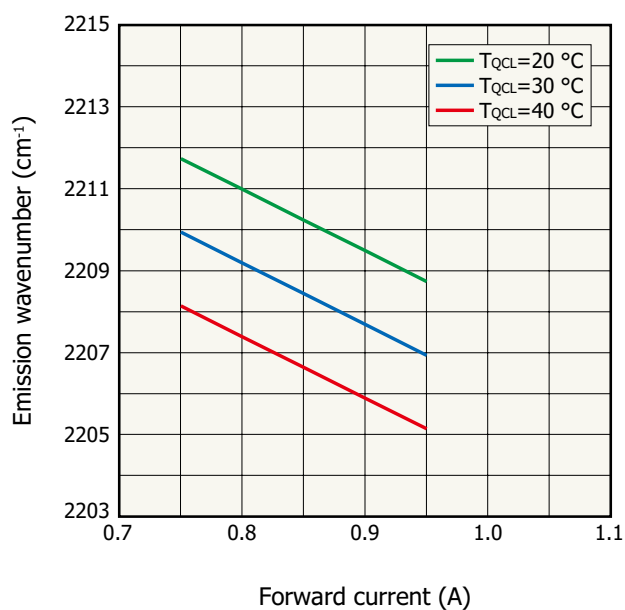
■ Emission wavenumber vs. forward current (typical example)

L12004-2190H-C



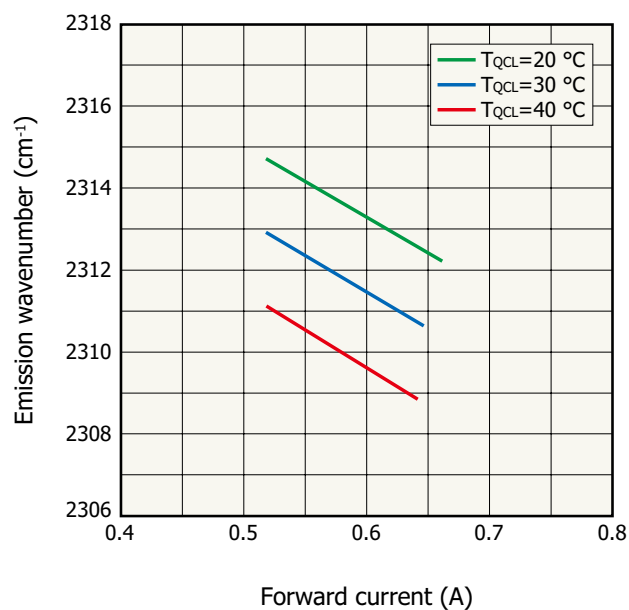
KLD80028EA

L12004-2209H-C



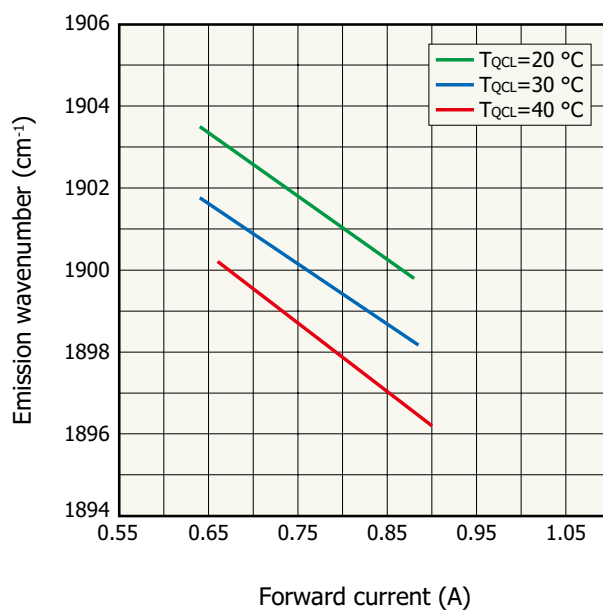
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L12004-2310H-C



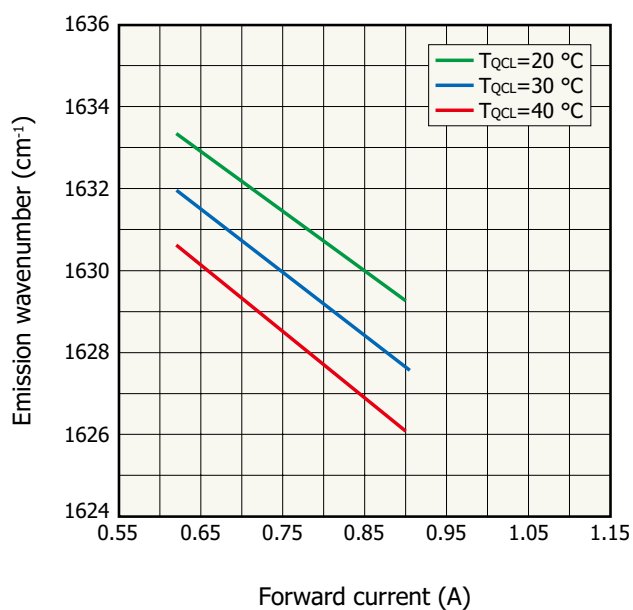
KLD80030EA

L12005-1900H-C



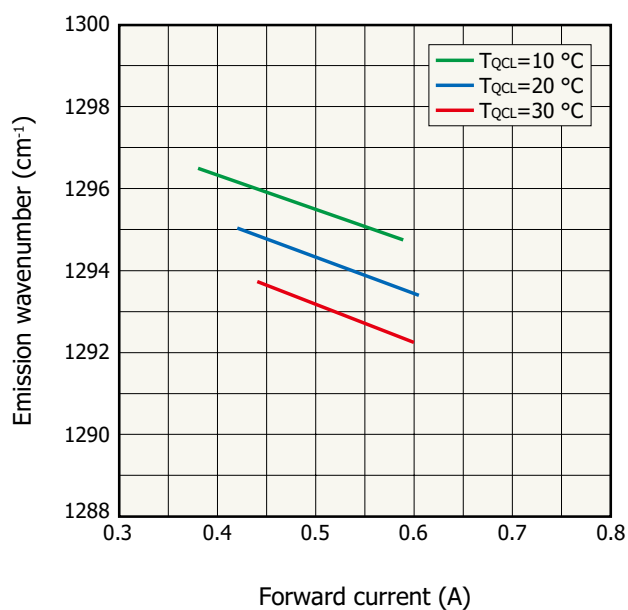
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L12006-1631H-C



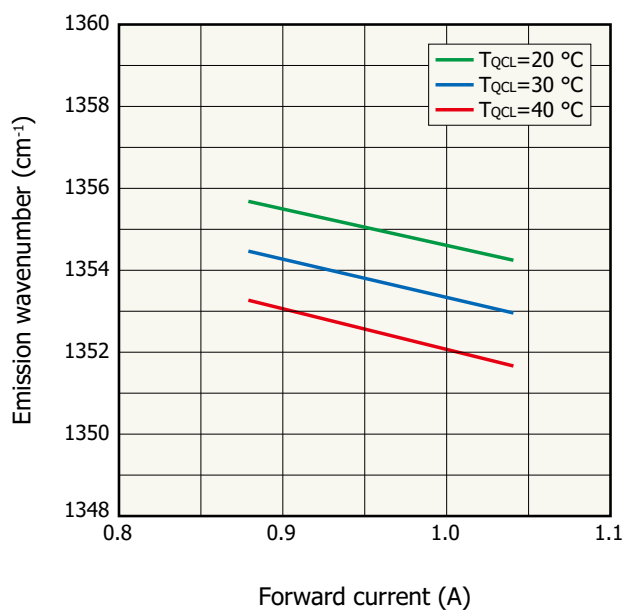
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L12007-1294H-C



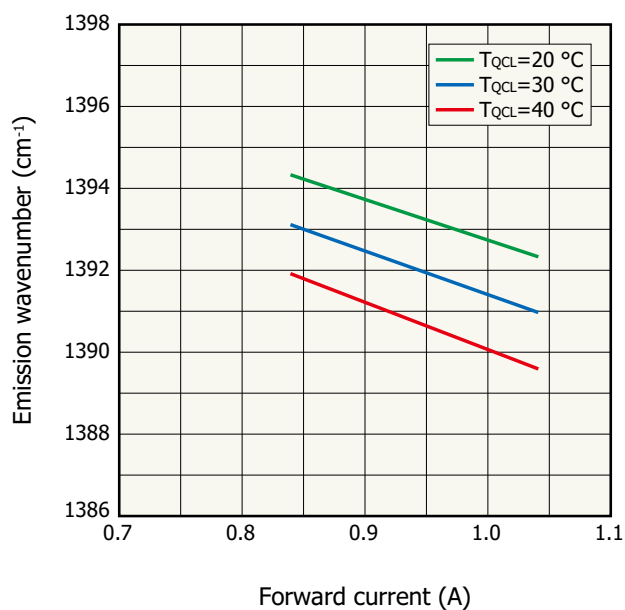
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L12007-1354H-C



KLD80034EA

L12007-1392H-C



KLD80035EA

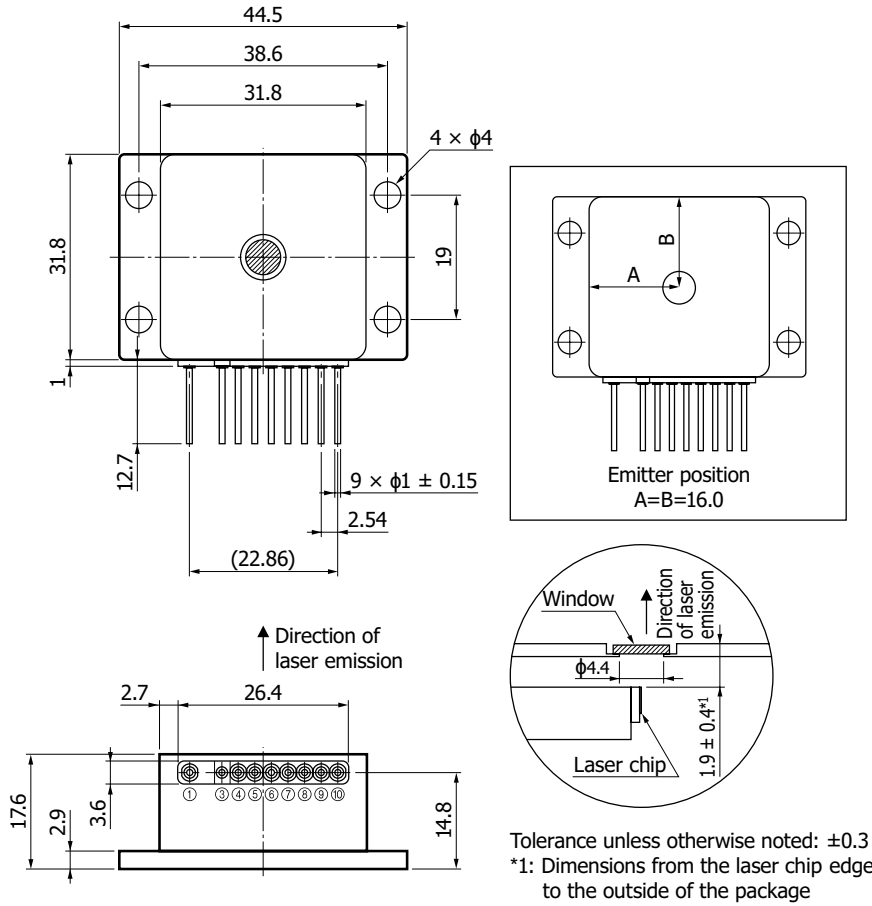
Window material

Type no.	Material	Dimensions		Anti-reflection film	Coating	
		Aperture diameter*19 (mm)	thickness (mm)		Bandwidth (cm ⁻¹)	Transmittance*20 (%)
L12004-2190H-C	ZnSe, parallel plate	φ4.4	0.7	Double-sided AR coating	2500 to 1250	>96
L12004-2209H-C						
L12004-2310H-C						
L12005-1900H-C						
L12006-1631H-C						
L12007-1294H-C						
L12007-1354H-C						
L12007-1392H-C						

*19: Aperture diameter of the laser emission part of the package

*20: Average transmittance in band

Dimensional outline (unit: mm)



Pin No.*2	Function	Pin No.*2	Function
①	TEC cathode (-)	⑦	QCL cathode (-)
③	N.C. (case)	⑧	Thermistor (Tcase)
④	QCL anode (+)	⑨	Thermistor (Tcase)
⑤	Thermistor (TQCL)	⑩	TEC anode (+)
⑥	Thermistor (TQCL)	—	—

*2: ③ pin is electrically connected to the case of the package.

Other pins are electrically isolated from the case of the package.

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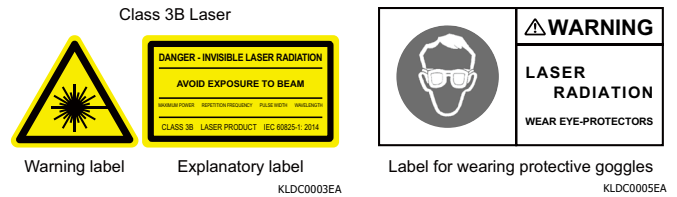
Note: Do not solder to the electrode terminal, connect it with a socket. Refer to [A11134-07](#) for socket details.

Warning (Class 3B laser) **Invisible laser emission: Avoid exposure to the beam**

This product falls under the "Class 3B laser" in the classification of laser products according to IEC 60825-01. The laser light emitted by this product is an invisible laser light that cannot be seen by the naked eye. Observing the laser light directly is dangerous, and you should also avoid direct exposure to the skin. In addition, some conditions may cause skin damage or flammable substances to ignite.

When using equipment incorporating this product, please classify it according to IEC 60825-01.

Note: For more detailed information, please see [IEC 60825-1:2014].



Precautions

(1) Electrostatic countermeasures

To prevent damage due to static electricity, take electrostatic countermeasures such as grounding of workers, work benches, and work tools. For details, please refer to the related information "Precautions / Compound opto-semiconductors (photosensors, light emitters)". Also protect this device from surge voltages which might be caused by peripheral equipment.

(2) Reflected light

The product will be destroyed if it is irradiated with laser light, such as by regular reflection. When using this product, use extra caution to avoid irradiation of reflected light.

Related information

www.hamamatsu.com/sp/ssd/doc_en.html

■ Precautions

- Disclaimer
- Safety consideration / Opto-semiconductor products
- Precautions / Compound opto-semiconductors (photosensors, light emitters)

■ Catalog

- [Accessories for quantum cascade laser \(QCL\)](#)

The content of this document is current as of April 2025.

Product specifications are subject to change without prior notice due to improvements or other reasons. This document has been carefully prepared and the information contained is believed to be accurate. In rare cases, however, there may be inaccuracies such as text errors. Before using these products, always contact us for the delivery specification sheet to check the latest specifications.

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HAMAMATSU

www.hamamatsu.com

Optical Semiconductor Sales, HAMAMATSU PHOTONICS K.K.

1126-1 Ichino-cho, Chuo-ku, Hamamatsu City, Shizuoka Pref., 435-8558 Japan, Telephone: (81)53-434-3311, Fax: (81)53-434-5184

U.S.A.: HAMAMATSU CORPORATION: 360 Foothill Road, Bridgewater, NJ 08807, U.S.A., Telephone: (1)908 231 0960, Fax: (1)908 231 1218

Germany: HAMAMATSU PHOTONICS DEUTSCHLAND GMBH: Arzbergerstr. 10, 82211 Herrsching am Ammersee, Germany, Telephone: (49)8152 375 0, Fax: (49)8152 265 8 E mail: info@hamamatsu.de

France: HAMAMATSU PHOTONICS FRANCE S.A.R.L.: 19 Rue du Saule Trappu, Parc du Moulin de Massy, 91882 Massy Cedex, France, Telephone: (33)1 69 53 71 00, Fax: (33)1 69 53 71 10 E mail: infos@hamamatsu.fr

United Kingdom: HAMAMATSU PHOTONICS UK LIMITED: 2 Howard Court, 10 Tewin Road, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, AL7 1BW, UK, Telephone: (44)1707 294888, Fax: (44)1707 325777 E mail: info@hamamatsu.co.uk

North Europe: HAMAMATSU PHOTONICS NORDEN AB: Torshamnsgatan 35, 16440 Kista, Sweden, Telephone: (46)8 509 031 00, Fax: (46)8 509 031 01 E mail: info@hamamatsu.se

Italy: HAMAMATSU PHOTONICS ITALIA S.R.L.: Strada della Moia, 1 int. 6 20044 Arese (Milano), Italy, Telephone: (39)02 93 58 17 33, Fax: (39)02 93 58 17 41 E mail: info@hamamatsu.it

China: HAMAMATSU PHOTONICS (CHINA) CO., LTD.: 1201, Tower B, Jiaming Center, 27 Dongsanhuan Bellu, Chaoyang District, 100020 Beijing, P.R. China, Telephone: (86)10 6586 6006, Fax: (86)10 6586 2866 E mail: hpc@hamamatsu.com.cn

Taiwan: HAMAMATSU PHOTONICS TAIWAN CO., LTD.: 13F 1, No.101, Section 2, Gongdao 5th Road, East Dist., Hsinchu City, 300046, Taiwan(R.O.C) Telephone: (886)3 659 0080, Fax: (886)3 659 0081 E mail: info@hamamatsu.com.tw

Korea: HAMAMATSU PHOTONICS KOREA CO., LTD.: A 912, 167, Songpa daero, Seoul, 05855, Korea, Telephone: (82)2 2054 8202, Fax: (82)2 2054 8207 E mail: sales@hpkcr.co.kr