

# MQ40-A3-L1064-W

AO MODULATOR/SHIFTER 1030-1080 nm



## Product Overview

This AO Modulator is a water cooled AOM to be used with high power linearly polarized lasers 1030, 1064 or 1080 nm. The high quality grade fused silica combined with a high top surface finishing and hard coating with low reflectivity, together with a unique and innovative low stress design, offer low insertion losses and a high damage threshold.

## Features

- Large active aperture
- Linear polarization
- High diffraction efficiency
- Water cooling



Access to your operating manual

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET 2014

## Technical Specifications

Parameter	Specification
Material-Acoustic mode-Velocity	Fused silica, $V = 5960$ m/s [L]
Optical Wavelength range	1030 to 1080 nm, AR coated
Optical Transmission	> 95
Input / Output Polarization	Linear Orthogonal
Active Aperture	3 x 3 mm <sup>2</sup>
Carrier Frequency / Frequency shift	+/- 40.68 MHz
Separation Angle (0-1)	7.1 mrd
Static Extinction Ratio	> 30 dB
Rise / Fall time	110 ns / mm, min 110
Diffraction Efficiency	80 % with beam diameter $\geq 1$ mm, TEM00 laser beam
Analog Amplitude modulation bandwidth (-3 dB)	Max 4 MHz
Max optical power density	> 500 W/mm <sup>2</sup>
Input impedance	Nom 50 $\Omega$
V.S.W.R.	Nom < 1.2/1
RF Power / Connector	Nom 30 Watts / BNC
Thermal Security Interlock / Connector	SMC
Size / Weight	(LxIxh) 52.2 x 62 x 37.5 mm <sup>3</sup> / 350 g IN PRO 02
Heat exchange	Water cooling – Nom 250 ml / min @20°C
Operating Temperature	+10 to +40 Non condensing
Storage Temperature	-40 to +50 Non condensing

## Options / On request

- VARIABLE FREQUENCY SHIFT  40.68 +/- 2.5 MHz  
ACTIVE APERTURE  2 x 2 mm<sup>2</sup>

Rise Time ( $T_r$ ) is beam diameter ( $\Phi$ ) sensitive:

$$T_r = 0.66 \frac{\Phi}{V}$$

Amplitude modulation bandwidth ( $F_{-3dB}$ ) is rise time ( $T_r$ ) sensitive:

$$F_{-3dB} = \frac{0.48}{T_r}$$

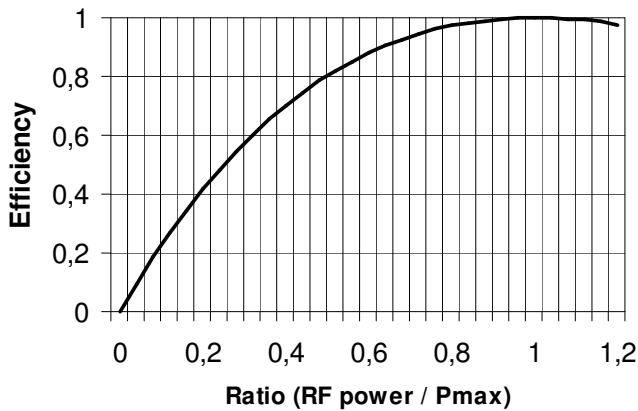
Separation angle ( $\Delta\theta$ ) is wavelength ( $\lambda$ ) sensitive:

$$\Delta\theta = \frac{\lambda F}{V}$$

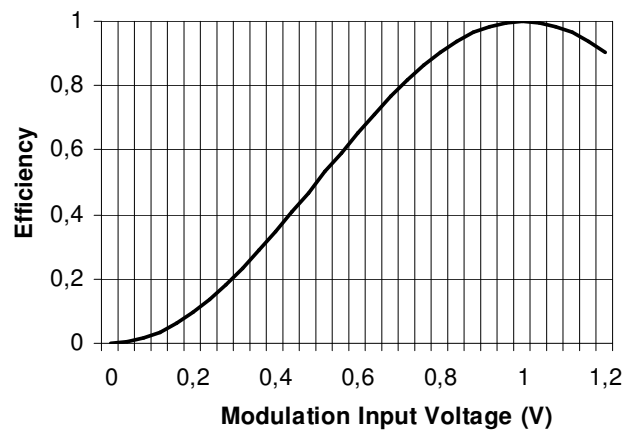
RF power ( $P$ ) is wavelength ( $\lambda$ ) sensitive:

$$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{\lambda_1^2}{\lambda_2^2}$$

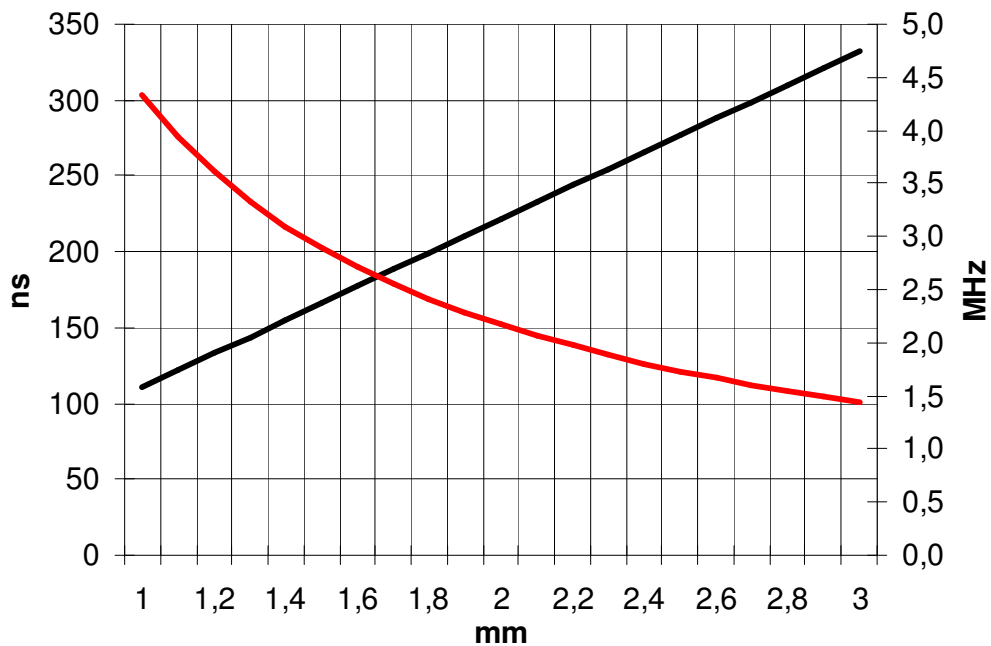
Relative Efficiency versus RF power



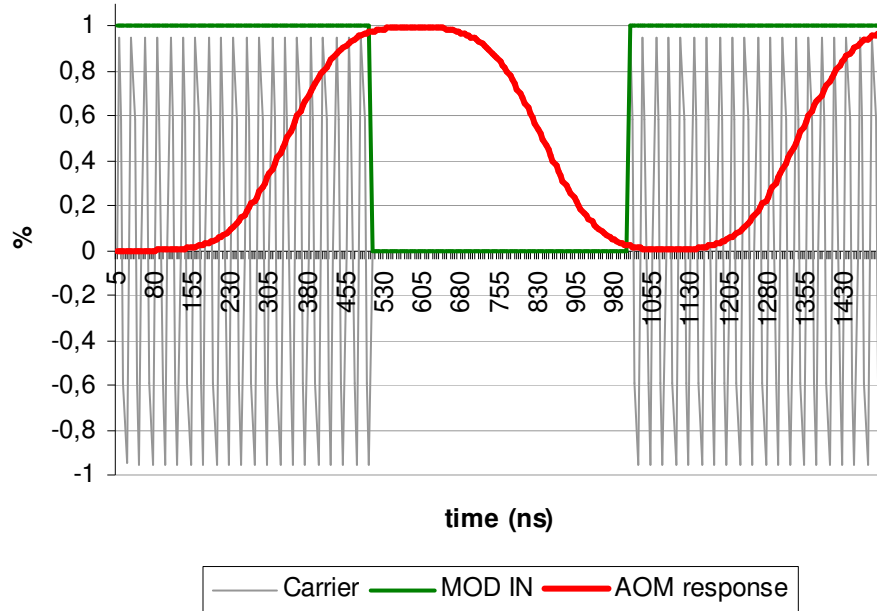
AO relative Efficiency vs driver MOD IN



Rise Time (black) / Analog Modulation BW (-3dB) vs Beam diameter



### Relative Efficiency / AOM temporal response (2 mm)



### Relative Efficiency / AOM temporal response (0,5MHz)

