

## Datasheet Integrated System



### Description:

Integrated systems are a combination of powersupply and Pockels cell driver built into a single housing. This is commonly done for very tight space requirements where external powersupplies are not suitable. An integrated system is used to apply high voltage to a Pockels cell (PC) in a few nanoseconds time at high frequencies. Frequency and voltage depend on available cooling and space. With careful adjustment of both the PC and the applied voltage, one can manipulate the polarization state or the phase of the light going through the PC. We sell systems for KD\*P, RTP, BBO and CdTe Pockels cells, but systems can be manufactured for any other type of material as well. To suit medical applications all of our integrated systems are EMC tested and have a number of built in safety features.

### General Specifications:

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <b>max. operating voltage</b>     | up to 22 kV <sup>1</sup>                                   |
| <b>max. repetition rate</b>       | 15 MHz continuous, up to 40 MHz in burst mode <sup>1</sup> |
| <b>optical rise- and falltime</b> | 200 ps – 15 ns <sup>1</sup>                                |
| <b>output load</b>                | 50 Ohm or Capacitive                                       |
| <b>pulsewidth</b>                 | any (depending on switch type)                             |
| <b>on / off - ratio</b>           | 0 < 1  |
| <b>jitter, input to output</b>    | < 200 ps   |
| <b>trigger input impedance</b>    | 50 Ohm   |
| <b>trigger input</b>              | 3 – 10 V, width > 50 ns                                    |

<sup>1</sup> These specifications are mutually dependent, i.e. repetitionrates of 15MHz are achievable at switching voltages of 1kV, at 10kV repetitionrate may be limited to about 700kHz. Higher switching voltage tends to increase risetime. For a burst mode switch maximum average pulse frequency must be observed.

### Pockels Cell Materials:

KD\*P is most commonly used for applications where large apertures and high contrast ratios are needed. High frequency operation is limited to about 10 kHz as piezoelectric ringing deminishes the contrast ratio and ultimately can cause crystal damage.

BBO is one of the best materials for high power and high frequency operation. However, as the Pockels coefficients are rather small quarterwave voltages are pretty high. To reduce the quarterwave voltage it is possible to get double crystal Pockels cells which typically only have 2/3 of the quarterwave voltage compared to a single crystal one. Frequencies of up to 5MHz (continuous) have been realized to date.

RTP is often used in optical quantum physics as low halfwave voltages allow for high frequencies. Frequencies of up to 15MHz (continuous) have been realized to date.

|                               | <b>KD*P</b>               | <b>BBO</b>              | <b>RTP</b>               | <b>CdTe</b>            |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| mode                          | longitudinal              | transversal             | transversal              | transversal            |
| max aperture                  | 100 mm                    | 8 mm                    | 6 mm                     | 8 mm                   |
| wavelength range              | 200 – 1600 nm             | 200 – 2200 nm           | 350 – 4500 nm            | 900 – 20000 nm         |
| damage threshold <sup>2</sup> | > 3 GW/cm <sup>2</sup>    | > 4.6GW/cm <sup>2</sup> | > 600 MW/cm <sup>2</sup> | not well known         |
| 10 ns pulses                  | @ 1064 nm                 | @ 1064 nm               | @ 1064 nm                |                        |
| transmission <sup>2</sup>     | > 98.5%                   | > 98.5%                 | > 98.5%                  | >90.0%                 |
|                               | @ 1064 nm                 | @ 1064 nm               | @ 1064 nm                | @ 10600nm              |
| contrast ratio                | > 1000:1                  | > 1000:1                | > 100:1                  | > 100:1                |
| λ/4 Voltage                   | 3.5 kV @ 1.06 μm          | 3.5 kV @ 1.06 μm        | 1.0 kV @ 1.06 μm         | 2.5 kV @ 10.6 μm       |
| crystal dimensions            | Ø 10 x 20 mm <sup>3</sup> | 3x3x20 mm <sup>3</sup>  | 6x6x20 mm <sup>3</sup>   | 5x5x50 mm <sup>3</sup> |

<sup>2</sup> dependent on wavelength and coating type.

## Typical Performances:

| <b>voltage</b> | <b>rise/fall-time (typ)</b> | <b>repetitionrate (with water-cooling)</b> |
|----------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1.0 kV         | 4 ns                        | 15 MHz                                     |
| 1.5 kV         | 4 ns                        | 12 MHz                                     |
| 2.0 kV         | 4 ns                        | 10 MHz                                     |
| 3.0 kV         | 4 ns                        | 3 MHz                                      |
| 4.0 kV         | 5 ns                        | 2 MHz                                      |
| 4.0 kV         | 200 ps                      | 1 kHz                                      |
| 6.0 kV         | 6 ns                        | 1 MHz                                      |
| 8.0 kV         | 10 ns                       | 900 kHz                                    |
| 8.0 kV         | 250 ps                      | 100 Hz                                     |
| 10.0 kV        | 10 ns                       | 700 kHz                                    |
| 12.0 kV        | 10 ns                       | 450 kHz                                    |
| 15.0 kV        | 15 ns                       | 10 kHz                                     |
| 18.0 kV        | 15 ns                       | 2 kHz                                      |

## Dimensions:

All housings for integrated systems are built specifically to the customer needs. Please contact us for more information.