Acousto-Optic Modulator Driver

Including: Basic Modulator Alignment

Instruction Manual

820C Series – Digital Modulation

Key to model types : **82o.C-m-ff**

Base model features TTL buffer compatible modulation input level and 24/28Vdc supply.

'o' indicates the base models standard frequency

1	:	40MHz
2	:	80MHz
3	:	110MHz
4	:	150MHz
5	:	200MHz

'C' indicates case style

and where appended,

'm' indicates options (combinations possible)

2	:	2 Watt output
4	:	4 Watt output
7	:	7 Watt output
L	:	+9 to +15V supply operation (refer driver test data sheet)

'ff' indicates non-standard frequency

27	:	27MHz
50	:	50MHz
105	:	105MHz
175	:	175MHz

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1. GENERAL

The 820c series Analog Driver is a fixed frequency RF power source specifically designed for use with Isomet acousto-optic modulators and Q-switches, operating at a fixed centre frequency. The driver accepts an digital (On:Off) modulating signal at baseband video frequency and provides a double-sideband amplitude modulated RF output to the acousto-optic modulator. Examples of popular driver specifications are listed below:

Model	
822C-L-V	80MHz, 1.1W (1.7W) output, TTL Modulation Input, +12Vdc (+15Vdc) supply
824C-4-160	160MHz, 5.0W output, TTL Modulation Input, +24Vdc supply
821C-L	40MHz, 1.1W (1.7W) output, TTLModulation Input, +12Vdc (+15Vdc) supply

Figure 2 is a block diagram of 820C series driver. The center frequency of the driver is determined by the free-running quartz-crystal oscillator. This frequency is accurate to within ± 0.005% and its stability is better than ± 0.003%; the oscillator is not temperature stabilized.

A high-frequency, diode ring mixer is used to modulate the RF carrier according to the signal applied to the driver MOD (Video) input. A video input swing from < 0.6V (off) to > 2.7 volt(on) will result in 100% depth of modulation.

The modulation input level must not exceed + 7 volts

The mixer output is applied to a MMIC pre-amplifier stage. This also serves to isolate the Oscillator and Mixer from the final power amplifier stage. The driver output power level is set by the Power adjust potentiometer at the input of this MMIC amplifier.

The amplitude-modulated MMIC output drives the input to a DMOS FET based power amplifier. This amplifier is designed to operate at full rated power into a 50Ω load with 100% duty cycle.

Figure 3 illustrates the principal waveforms of the 820C Driver.

Conduction cooling of the driver from the mounting face to a heat sink or forced-air convection cooling is mandatory. The mounting face temperature must not exceed 70°C.

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO THE AMPLIFIER MAY RESULT IF THE TEMPERATURE EXCEEDS 70°C. SERIOUS DAMAGE TO THE AMPLIFIER MAY ALSO RESULT IF THE RF OUTPUT CONNECTOR IS OPERATED OPEN-CIRCUITED OR SHORT-CIRCUITED.

All 820C series drivers require a stable d-c power for operation. The required voltage is +24 / 28Vdc at a current drain of approximately 470mA EXCEPT model 820C-L. This lower power driver operates from 15Vdc. The external power source should be regulated to ± 2% and the power supply ripple voltage should be less than 25mV for best results.

2. DIGITAL MODULATION

The 820 Series Modulator Driver, features one control for the RF POWER ADJUST. The RF POWER ADJUST control sets the peak driver output for the ON condition (TTL=1). A low level input (TTL=0) will turn the RF output OFF.

3. INSTALLATION AND ADJUSTMENT

3.1 Install the Driver on a heat sink as shown in figure 1. Use heat conducting compound between the Driver and mounting face and the heat sink.

3.2 With no d-c power applied, connect the positive (+) DC voltage to the red wire as shown in figure 1. Connect the 0V or ground connection to the black wire.
(Some models may require an additional 5V supply. If fitted, connect the 3rd wire to +5V)

DO NOT APPLY POWER.

The maximum RF output power is supply dependent - see test data sheet supplied with unit.
DO NOT EXCEED +28Vdc or apply reverse polarity.

3.3 Connect the RF output SMC jack to an acousto-optic modulator (or 50Ω RF load, if it is desired to measure the modulator RF output power).

3.4 Connect a TTL signal source to the modulation 'MOD' input MCX Female connector

3.5 Adjustment of the RF output power is best done with Driver connected to the acousto-optic modulator. The Driver maximum output power is factory preset to a nominal level of approximately half maximum power.

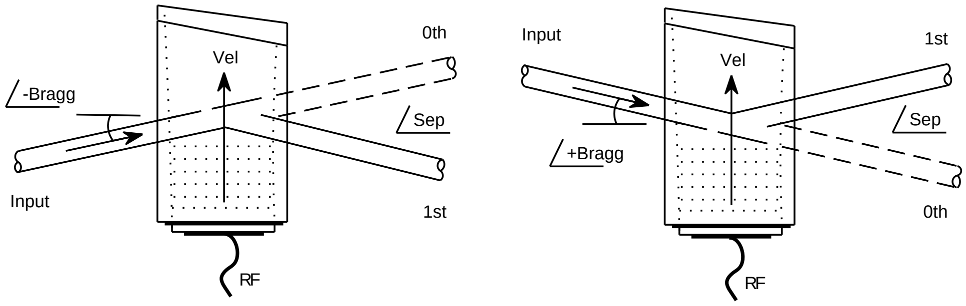
The optimum RF power level required for the modulator to produce maximum first order intensity will be different at various laser wavelengths. Applying RF power in excess of this optimum level will cause a decrease in first order intensity (a false indication of insufficient RF power) and make accurate Bragg alignment difficult. It is therefore recommended that initial alignment be performed at a low RF power level.

3.6 If fitted, remove the PWR ADJ snap-in plugs from the driver case (see fig 1).
The PWR ADJ pot is a multi-turn type. Minimum power is when fully anti-clockwise (CCW).
With an insulated alignment tool or screwdriver:
Rotate the PWR ADJ potentiometer CCW at least 11 turns, then CW approx 5 turns.

3.7 Apply +12V, + 15V, or +24V DC power to the driver as appropriate for the model. (see Section 1 and driver test sheet)

3.8 Apply a constant 'High' TTL input level (> 2.7V, 15mA drive capability).

3.9 Observe the diffracted first-order output from the acousto-optic modulator and the undeflected zeroth order beam. Adjust the Bragg angle (rotate the modulator) to maximise first order beam intensity.
Note: the diffraction efficiency may not exceed 20-30% at this point in the alignment procedure.



For most AO devices, Bragg angle rotation can be +ve or –ve and the laser can be input to either aperture face.

3.10 After the Bragg angle has been optimised, slowly increase the RF power (rotate PWR ADJ CW) until maximum first order intensity is obtained. This peaked RF drive level is termed the saturation power; Psat. For applications using a well focussed input beam into the AOM, the correctly adjusted Bragg angle condition is indicated when the zero order shows a characteristic dark line through the middle of the beam at or near the Psat drive level.

The driver is now ready for use as a digital modulator. Connect the desired TTL drive source to the (Video) MOD input SMB jack.

The video input must not exceed 7V peak.

4. MAINTENANCE

4.1 Cleaning

It is of utmost importance that the optical apertures of the deflector optical head be kept clean and free of contamination. When the device is not in use, the apertures may be protected by a covering of masking tape. When in use, frequently clean the apertures with a pressurized jet of filtered, dry air.

It will probably be necessary in time to wipe the coated window surfaces of atmospherically deposited films. Although the coatings are hard and durable, care must be taken to avoid gouging of the surface and residue of the cleaning solution. It is suggested that the coatings be wiped with a soft ball of brushed (short fibres removed) cotton, slightly moistened with clean alcohol. Before the alcohol has had time to dry on the surface, wipe again with dry cotton in a smooth, continuous stroke. Examine the surface for residue and, if necessary, repeat the cleaning.

4.2 Troubleshooting

No troubleshooting procedures are proposed other than a check of alignment and operating procedure. If difficulties arise, take note of the symptoms and contact the manufacturer.

4.3 Repairs

In the event of deflector malfunction, discontinue operation and immediately contact the manufacturer or his representative. Due to the high sensitive of tuning procedures and the possible damage which may result, no user repairs are allowed. Evidence that an attempt has been made to open the optical head will void the manufacturer's warranty.

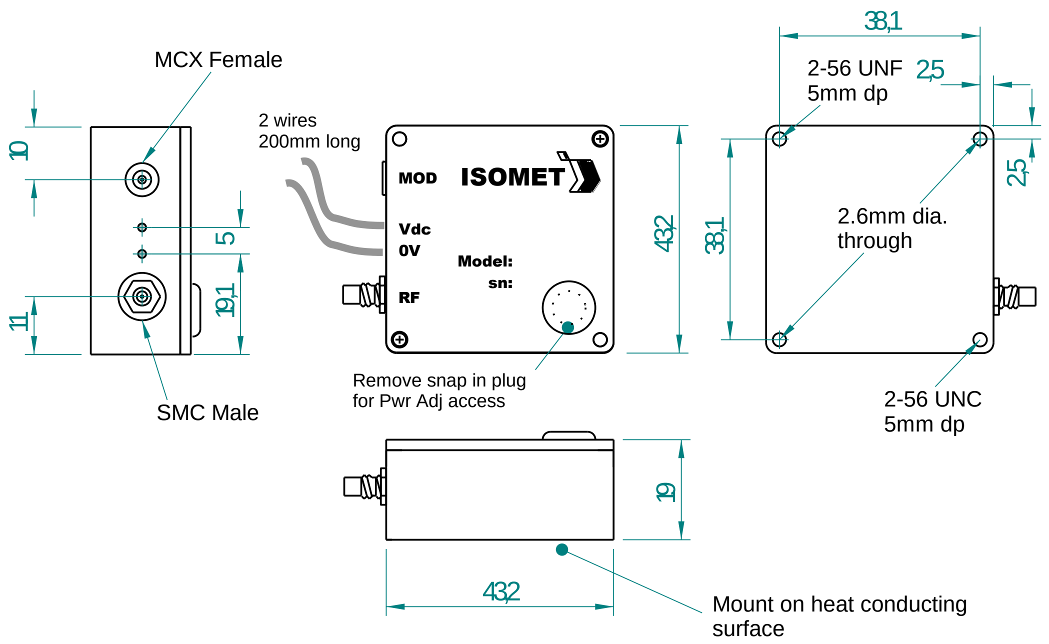


Figure 1: Driver Installation

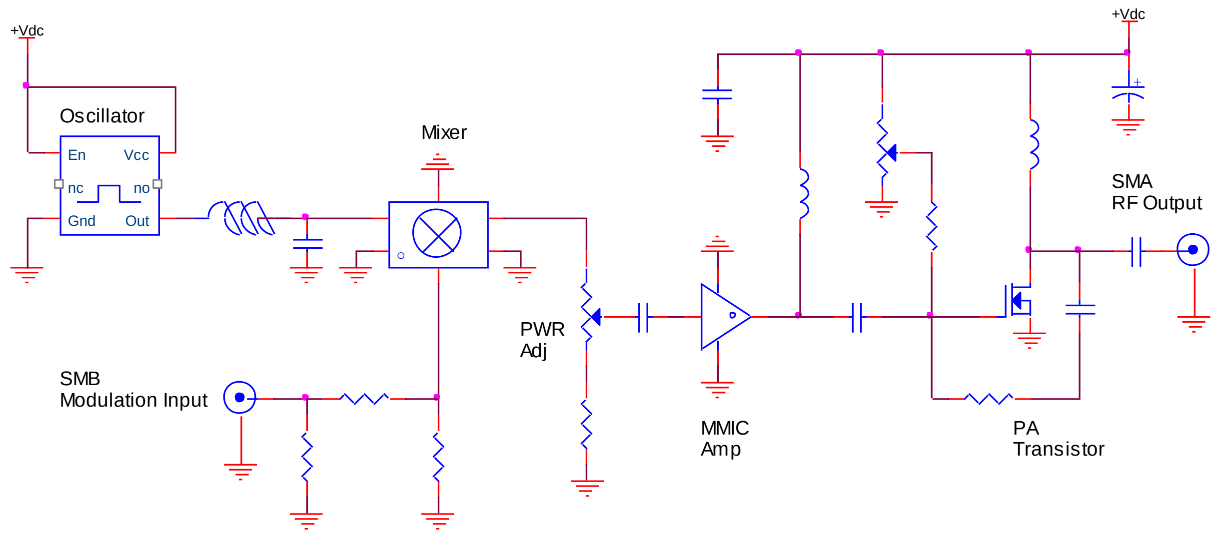
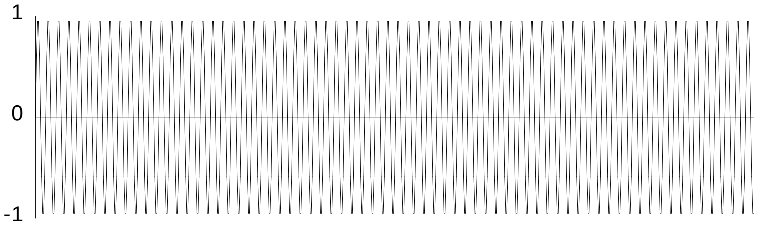
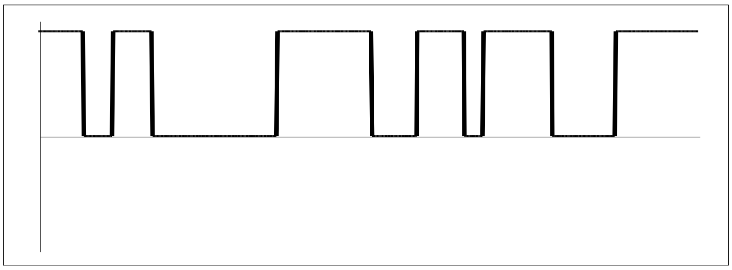


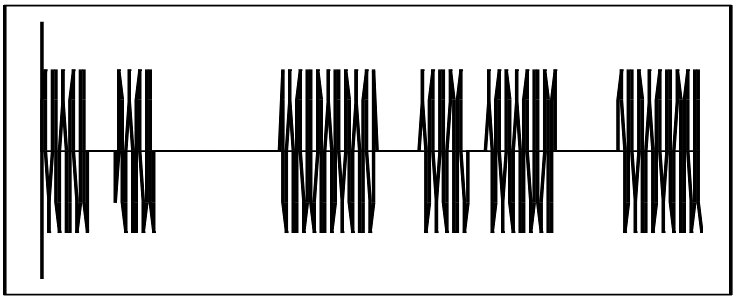
Figure 2: Driver Block Diagram



RF Carrier



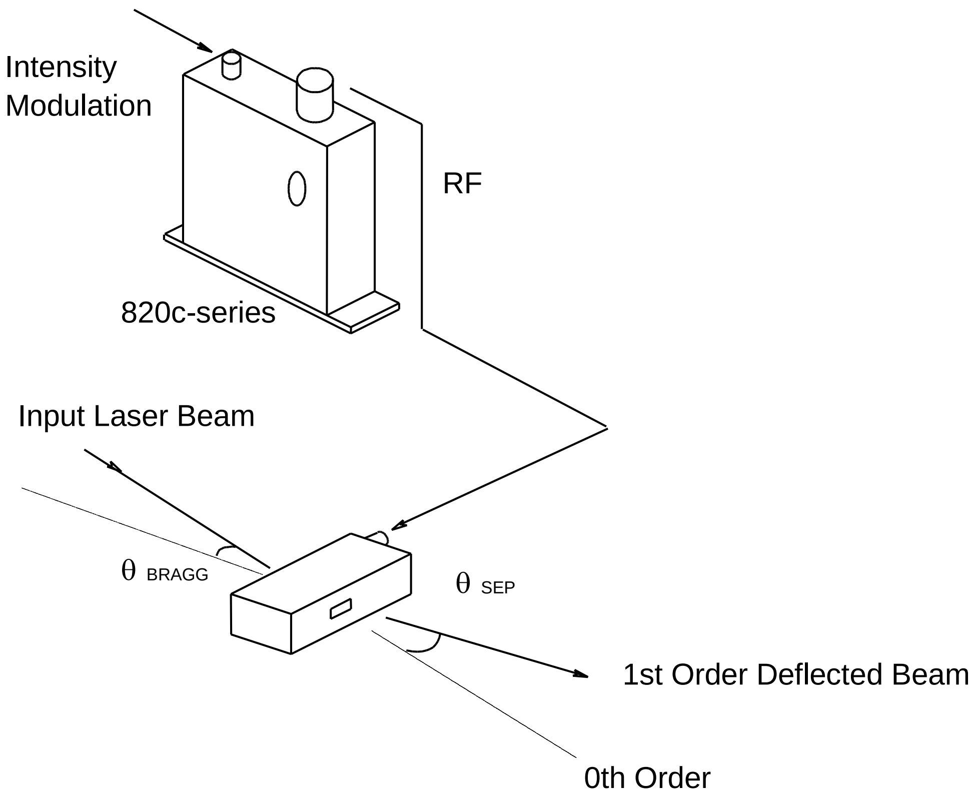
Modulation Input: TTL compatible



Modulated RF

Figure 3: Typical Digital Modulation Waveforms

Schematic for an AO modulator with 820C series digital driver



The input Bragg angle, relative to a normal to the optical surface and in the plane of deflection is :

$$\theta_{BRAGG} = \frac{\lambda . fc}{2.v}$$

The separation angle between the zeroth order and the first order outputs is :

$$\theta_{SEP} = \frac{\lambda . fc}{v}$$

Optical rise time for a Gaussian input beam is approximated by :

$$t_r = \frac{0.65.d}{v}$$

where : λ = wavelength
fc = centre frequency
v = acoustic velocity of AO interaction material = 4.21mm/usec (TeO_2)
= 3.63mm/usec ($PbMoO_4$)
= 5.7 mm/usec (Quartz)
= 5.96mm/usec (Fused Si)
d = $1/e^2$ beam diameter

Figure 5: Modulation System