

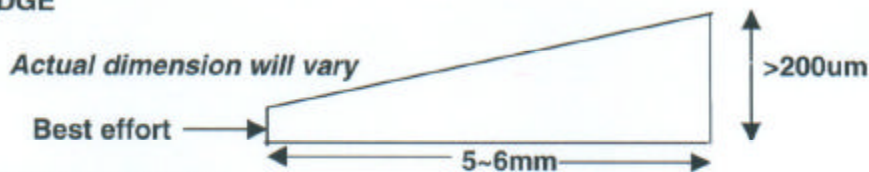
APPROXIMATE
CRYSTAL THICKNESS
VS
PULSE WIDTH

PULSE WIDTH RANGE	THICKNESS IN MILLIMETERS (mm)
NANOSECONDS (nsec)	~ 10
PICOSECONDS (psec)	~ 3 to 4
100 of FEMTOSECONDS (fsec)	1.0 ~ 0.5
20 of FEMTOSECONDS (fsec)	0.4 ~ 0.1

NOTES:

- 1) For thickness less than 0.1mm, wedges are available with a cross-sectional area of approximately 6mm x 6mm with a wedged thickness to 0.05mm ~ 0.02mm.
- 2) Suprasil slides are used for thickness of less than ~0.25mm for a cross-sectional area of about 10mm x 10mm. This gives support to the crystal.
- 3) Supracil slides are used for thickness of less than 0.2mm for a cross-sectional area of 6mm x 6mm.

4) WEDGE



CRYSTAL THICKNESS VS PULSE WIDTH



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BEAM DISPLACEMENT FORMULA

$$I_{avg} = 1/6 [\pi L (n_o^2 - n_e^2) A^2 / 2\lambda (n_o n_e^2)]^2$$

Where:

L = length of the Pockels cell and that is 2 x 33mm.

Please note for the Quantum Technology QC-16-2 Pockels cell, that the 16mm is the aperture and the -2 stands for two crystals. Each crystal is 16mm diameter and 35mm long.

A = FWHM, full width half maximum of the input beam angle

n_o = 1.507@650nm

n_e = 1.476@650nm

For example:

For a QC-16-2 Pockels cell, the angle for which the contrast ratio falls to 0.05 or 20:1, which is the amounts to a -5% drop of the transmission is ~10.7mRad, actual numbers may be different due to imperfections, etc.



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BEAM – AREA - POWER DENSITY

BEAM DIAMETER	BEAM AREA	POWER DENSITY <i>with 1 WATT BEAM POWER</i>	POWER DENSITY <i>with 10 WATT BEAM POWER</i>	POWER DENSITY <i>with 100 WATT BEAM POWER</i>
0.1mm	78.5 E-6 cm ²	12.7 KW/ cm ²	127 KW/ cm ²	1.27 MW/ cm ²
0.2mm	314 E-6 cm ²	3.18 KW/ cm ²	31.8 KW/ cm ²	318 KW/ cm ²
0.5 mm	1.96 E-3 cm ²	509.3 W/ cm ²	5.1 KW/ cm ²	51 KW/ cm ²
1 mm	7.85 E-3 cm ²	127.4 W/ cm ²	1.3 KW/ cm ²	13 K W/ cm ²
2 mm	31.4 E-3 cm ²	31.85 W/ cm ²	318.5 W/ cm ²	3.2 KW/ cm ²
2.5 mm	49.1 E-3 cm ²	20.4 W/ cm ²	204 W/ cm ²	2.0 KW/ cm ²
3 mm	70.7 E-3 cm ²	14.1 W/ cm ²	141 W/ cm ²	1.41KW/ cm ²
5 mm	196.3 E-3 cm ²	5.09 W/ cm ²	51 W/ cm ²	510 W/ cm ²
6 mm	282.7 E-3 cm ²	3.54 W/ cm ²	35.4 W/ cm ²	354 W/ cm ²
8 mm	502.7 E-3 cm ²	2 W/ cm ²	20 W/ cm ²	200 W/ cm ²
10 mm	785.4 E-3 cm ²	1.27 W/ cm ²	12.7 W/ cm ²	127 W/ cm ²
16 mm	2.01 cm ²	497 mW/ cm ²	4.97 W/ cm ²	49.7 W/ cm ²
20 mm	3.14 cm ²	318 mW/ cm ²	3.18 W/ cm ²	31.8 W/ cm ²
24 mm	4.52 cm ²	221 mW/ cm ²	2.21 W/ cm ²	22.1 W/ cm ²
50 mm	19.6 cm ²	51 mW/ cm ²	510 mW/ cm ²	5.1 W/ cm ²
70 mm	38.5 cm ²	26 mW/ cm ²	260mW/ cm ²	2.6 W/ cm ²
100 mm	78.5 cm ²	12.7 mW/ cm ²	127 mW/ cm ²	1.27 W/ cm ²



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CRYSTAL vs WAVELENGTH CHART

APPLICATIONS and DAMAGE LEVELS

CRYSTAL MATERIAL	WAVELENGTHS Phase-matching NLO	APPLICATIONS and DAMAGE THRESHOLDS
ADP	300nm – 800nm	Harmonic generator Damage: 250MW/cm ² @ 600nm
AD*P	300nm – 1100nm	Harmonic generator Damage: 250MW/cm ² @ 600nm
BBO	200nm – 2000nm	Harmonic generator/Q-switch Damage: 2GW/cm ² @ 1064nm
CDA	Phase match @ 1064nm	Harmonic generator Damage: 250MW/cm ² @ 1064nm
CD*A	Phase match @ 1064nm	Harmonic generator Damage: 500MW/cm ²
KDP	300nm – 800nm	Harmonic generator Damage: 250MW/cm ²
KD*P	300nm – 1100nm	Harmonic generator/Q-switch Damage: 500MW/cm ²
KTP	1064nm – 1330nm Type II	Harmonic generator Damage: 150MW/cm ² @1064nm
LBO	550nm – 2000nm	Harmonic generator Damage: 5GW/cm ² @ 1064 nm
LITHIUM IODATE	600nm – 5000nm DIP @ 3900nm	Harmonic generator Damage: 50MW/cm ²
LITHIUM NIOBATE	800nm – 5000nm DIP @ 2800nm	Harmonic generator/Q-switch Damage: 100MW/cm ²
LITHIUM TANALATE	800nm – 2900nm DIP @ 2900nm	Modulator Damage: 350MW/cm ²

Standard FLUENCE: Use above damage ratings with a 10nsec pulse @ 1064nm.