

# ***PULSE PICKERS A SYSTEM COMPARISON***

## **Pockels cell system**

**High damage capability (GW rating)**

**Requires high voltage in NIR  
High transmission (~1% loss)  
High price  
Single or dual crystal  
BBO limit ~2000nm  
KD\*P limit 1064nm**

**Rep-rate to ~50KHz (standard)**

**High contrast ratio >1000:1 typical**

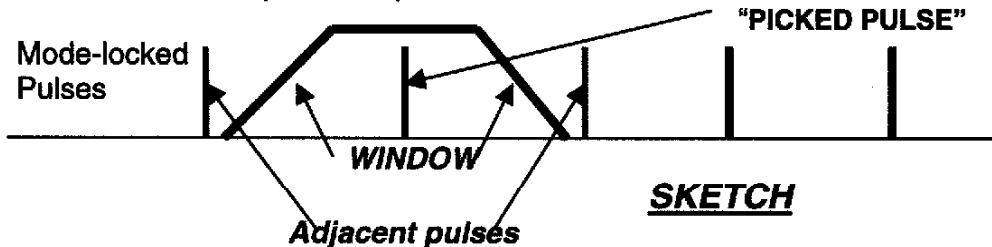
## **Modulator system**

**Low damage capability (W rating)**

**Low voltage but limited in NIR  
Fair transmission (~15% loss)  
Moderate price  
Dual or four crystals required  
ADP limit 800nm,  
Lithium Tantalate limit 4500nm  
KD\*P and BBO are also available as a modulator but requires higher voltages  
Rep-rate: ADP to 100MHz,  
10MHz with DD-1  
Lithium Niobate to >1GHz,  
TWAM/P or up to 10MHz with DD-1 with amplitude modulator  
Medium contrast ratio ~ 500:1 with ADP  
Low contrast ratio ~ 100:1 with Lithium Tantalate**

## **PULSE PICKER DRIVERS**

When picking a pulse from a pulse train, the mode locked frequency must be addressed, since the "window" that picks a pulse must have enough time to open and close about a particular pulse as shown below.



The rise, fall and flat top area must fall between the adjacent pulses as shown in the sketch. The spacing or time duration between these adjacent pulses is dependent on the laser's mode-locked frequency. The table below is a guide to this spacing in nanoseconds. It is derived from the frequency of the mode-locked laser divided by two because the adjacent pulse have twice the distance as the normal un-picked pulses, and then inverted for the time duration.

| <b>MODE LOCKED FREQUENCY</b> | <b>TOAL TIME BETWEEN ADJACENT* PULSES</b> | <b><math>T_r</math> and <math>T_f</math> with 5 nsec pulse width (FWHM) Typical (each)</b> | <b>DRIVER</b><br><i>(Check rep-rate, this determines Pockels cell or Modulator)</i>                               |
|------------------------------|---|--|---|
| 120MHz                       | 16.7 nsec                                 | 5.85nsec   | EOM: 3100, 301-series<br>PC: HVP-5-series, HVP-525D(M), HVP-5I-DIFF-series- <i>selected units</i>                 |
| 110MHz                       | 18.2nsec                                  | 6.60nsec   | EOM: 3100<br>PC: HVP-525D(M), HVP-5I-DIFF-series- <i>selected units</i>   |
| 100MHz                       | 20.0nsec                                  | 7.5nsec  | EOM: 3100, 32180D, 3050<br>PC: HVP-525D(M)(S), HVP-5I-DIFF-series, HVP-590D(M) and -2, HVP-DPHT-2 HVP-590D-series |
| 90 MHz                       | 22.2nsec                                  | 8.6nsec  | "   |
| 85MHz                        | 23.5nsec                                  | 9.1nsec  | "   |
| 80MHz                        | 25.0nsec                                  | 10.0nsec   | "   |
| 75MHz                        | 26.7nsec                                  | 10.9nsec   | "   |
| 70MHz                        | 28.6nsec                                  | 11.8nsec   | "   |
| 65MHz                        | 30.8nsec                                  | 12.9nsec   | HVP-540-DPHT, HVP-5-series,   |
| 60MHz                        | 33.3nsec                                  | 14.2nsec   | EOM: 3030<br>PC: HVP-4-250K,  |

\* See sketch

**NOTES:**

- 1) TWAM/P have their own drivers at 500MHz and 1 GHz.
- 2) More drivers are available for analog signals and Q switching.
- 3) In pulse slicing the rise/fall and pulse width are less than the pulse being sliced.
- 4) For shuttering a CW laser, the rise/fall and pulse are basically reflected in the optical representation of the electrical pulse.