

# Fiber Coupled Acousto-Optic Modulator/Shifter Fast Response



(10ns rise/fall, 400 to 2300nm, 200MHz, all fiber types) (patent pending)

DATASHEET

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This AOMF series of fiberoptic acoustic modulators is optimized for fast rise/fall time ~10ns with 200MHz resonance frequency, providing a solution for fast amplitude modulation of laser light transmitting through a fiber with a convenient 0-5V control signal. We offer unique features of low insertion loss, high optical power handling up to 50W, high on/off ratio >60dB, high polarization extinction >30dB, wide wavelength selection from 350 to 2400nm, and compatibility with all fiber types, as well as competitive cost. The device is normally opaque and becomes transparent when the acoustic bragg diffraction condition is met. It intrinsically produces a positive wavelength frequency shift, although a negative shift can be specially ordered. These modulators are often used in sensor, fiber laser systems, and as a pulsed picker for short pulse, high repetition rate fiber lasers.

The construction of AOM device consists of a pair of fiber optical collimators between an acousto-optic crystal having a piezo-actuator on the side. No epoxy is in the optical path.

## Features

- Low optical Loss
- High Power
- Low Cost
- Stable
- All Fiber Compatible

## Applications

- Fiber Lasers
- Pulse Picker
- Sensor

## Specifications

Parameter		Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Center Wavelength		450	1550	2300	nm
Wavelength Bandwidth			± 20		nm
Acoustic Frequency			200		MHz
Modulation Bandwidth		DC	80	120	MHz
Wavelength Shift			± 200		MHz
Rise/Fall Time <sup>[3]</sup>	Type A	10		15	ns
	Type B	25		30	
Insertion Loss <sup>[1]</sup>	(1060~1550nm) Type A		4	5.3	dB
	(1060~1550nm) Type B		2.5	4	
	(450nm~980nm) Type A		3.5	5	
	(450nm~980nm) Type B		3	4	
Polarization Dependent Loss			0.2	0.5	dB
Extinction Ratio (On/Off) <sup>[2]</sup>		50	55	65	dB
Return Loss		40			dB
Polarization Extinction (PM)		19	20	32	dB
Average Optical Power			0.5	20	W
Input Impedance			50		Ω
RF Power <sup>[4]</sup>			2.5	3.5	W
Ultrasonic Velocity			4200		m/s
Electrical Interface			SMA		
Operating Temperature		-35		65	°C
Storage Temperature		-45		85	°C

### Notes:

[1]. Without connector. Each connector typically adds 0.2-0.3dB, RL increases by 5dB, and ER reduces by 2dB. **Type A** is the standard version. **Type B** is specially made to lower loss. The PM connector key is aligned with the slow axis as a default.

[2]. For Single Mode only, multimode reduces depend on mode filled ratio.

[3]. (10%-90%).

[4]. The device is designed to be operated at 2.5W and meet the spec, but can handle a maximum of 3.5W with sufficient cooling

**Note:** The specifications provided are for general applications with a cost-effective approach. If you need to narrow or expand the tolerance, coverage, limit, or qualifications, please [click this link](#):

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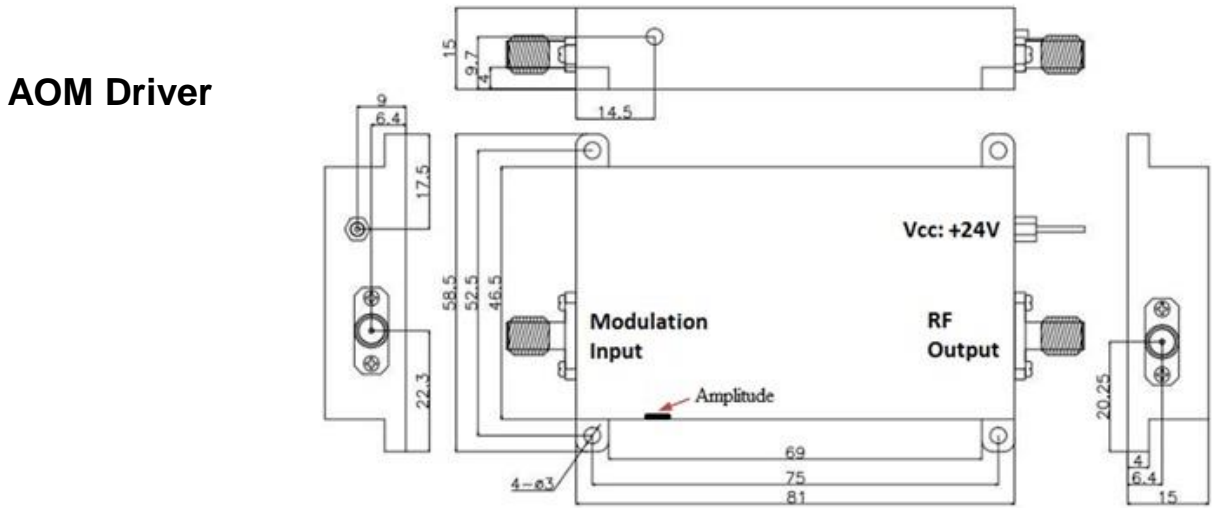
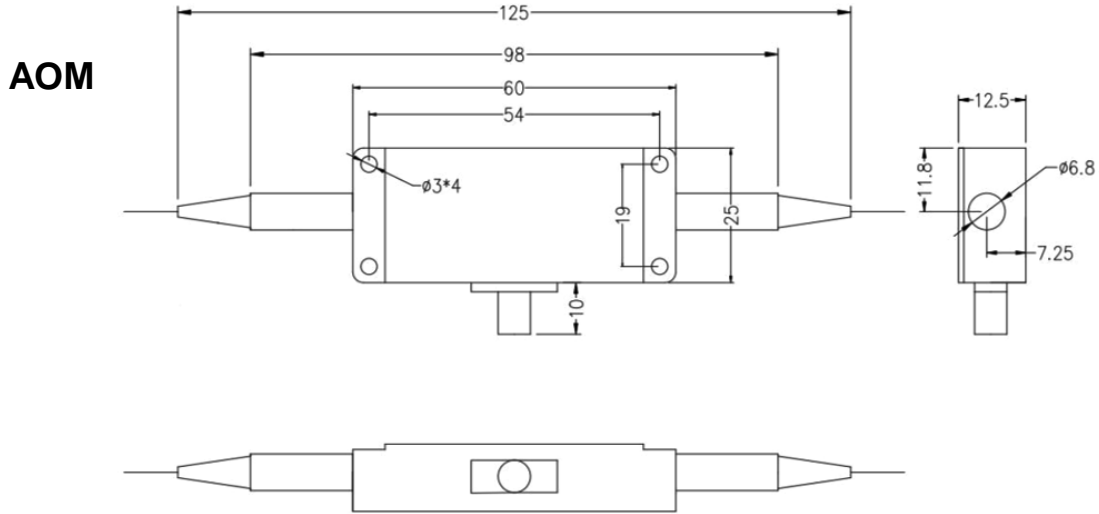
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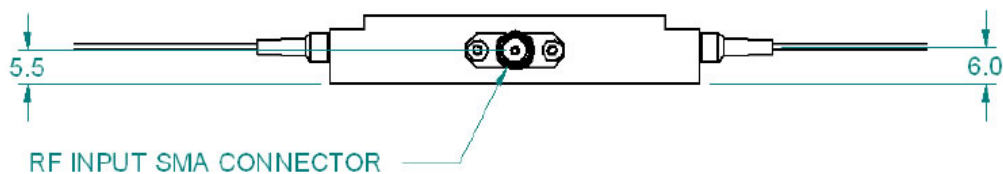
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### Mechanical Dimensions (mm)



\*Product dimensions may change without notice. This is sometimes required for non-standard specifications.

### Electrical/Computer Connection



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### Ordering Information

Prefix	Type	Wavelength	Configure	Optical Power	Fiber Type	Fiber Cover	Fiber Length	Connector	ER <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>AOMF-</b>	Special = 0	1060nm = 1 1550nm = 5 1310nm = 3 980nm = 9 850nm = 8 780nm = 7 630nm = 6 530nm = F 450nm = 4 2000 nm = 2 Special = 0	Type A = 1 Type B = 2	0.5W = 1 5W = 2 10W = 3 20W = 4 30W = 5	Select fiber below	0.9mm tube = 3 Special = 0	0.25m = 1 0.5m = 2 1.0 m = 3 Special = 0	None = 1 FC/PC = 2 FC/APC=3 SC/PC = 4 SC/APC=5 ST/PC = 6 LC/PC = 7 5W FC/PC = H 10W FC/PC = A	Non = 1 20dB = 2 30dB = 3

[1]. Polarization extinction ratio only for PM fiber  
Marked in red on special order

**Fiber Type Selection Table:**

01	<b>SMF-28</b>	34	<b>PM1550</b>	71	<b>MM 50/125µm</b>
02		35	<b>PM1950</b>	72	<b>MM 62.5µm</b>
03		36	<b>PM1310</b>	73	
04	<b>SM450</b>	37	<b>PM400</b>	74	
05	<b>SM1950</b>	38	<b>PM480</b>	75	
06	<b>SM600</b>	39	<b>PM630</b>	76	
07	<b>Hi780</b>	40	<b>PM850</b>		
08	<b>SM800</b>	41	<b>PM980</b>		
09	<b>SM980</b>	42	<b>PM780</b>		
10	<b>Hi1060</b>	43			
11	<b>SM400</b>	44	<b>PM405</b>		
12		45	<b>PM460</b>		
		46	<b>PM1060L</b>		

### Application Notes

#### Fiber Core Alignment

Note that the minimum attenuation for these devices depends on excellent core-to-core alignment when the connectors are mated. This is crucial for shorter wavelengths with smaller fiber core diameters that can increase the loss of many decibels above the specification if they are not perfectly aligned. Different vendors' connectors may not mate well with each other, especially for angled APC.

#### Fiber Cleanliness

Fibers with smaller core diameters (<5 µm) must be kept extremely clean, contamination at fiber-fiber interfaces, combined with the high optical power density, can lead to significant optical damage. This type of damage usually requires re-polishing or replacement of the connector.

#### Maximum Optical Input Power

Due to their small fiber core diameters for short wavelength and high photon energies, the damage thresholds for device is substantially reduced than the common 1550nm fiber. To avoid damage to the exposed fiber end faces and internal components, the optical input power should never exceed 20 mW for wavelengths shorter 650nm. We produce a special version to increase the how handling by expanding the core side at the fiber ends.

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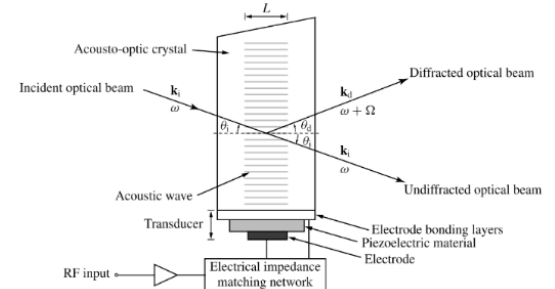


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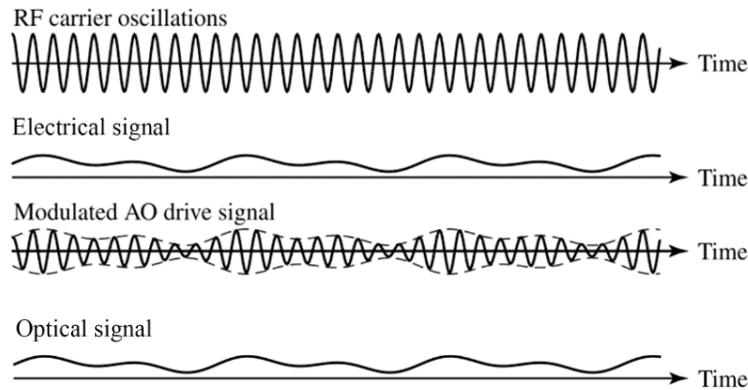
### Acoustic Frequency

The operation of an acousto-optic modulator is based on the Bragg diffraction generated by an acoustic wave (traveling refractive grating) inside a crystal, as shown below. The **Acoustic Frequency** is fixed for each device. A RF voltage of the acoustic frequency is applied to the piezoelectric actuator attached to the crystal generating the acoustic wave. The higher the frequency, the higher the cost to make and higher the power consumption.



### Modulation Bandwidth

An optical intensity modulator can be achieved by a driving circuitry in which the acoustic intensity inside the crystal varies with an input modulation signal. A typical acoustic driver output is shown below: a RF Input electrical signal modulates the intensity profile of the carrier oscillations ( acoustic frequency), resulting in a modulated driving signal, which leads to an output optical intensity similar to the RF input. The acoustic frequency intrinsically determines the rise/fall of the optical modulation. The Modulation Bandwidth is proportional to the acoustic frequency. The optical response can be optimized to certain extend via the driving circuit such as digital or analog.



### Optical Wavelength Shift

Due to an energy exchange, all acoustic optical devices apply a frequency shift to the diffracted output beams. These optical wavelength shifts are very small and proportional to the acoustic frequency. Depending on the selected Bragg angle, these devices will either up-shift or down-shift the laser light by the frequency of the applied RF signal.

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### Typical Attenuation vs Control Signal for 200MHz AOM

