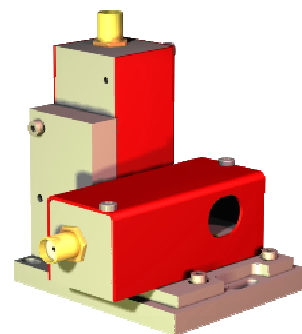


## High resolution deflector from 350 to 1600 nm lasers

- Circular aperture • Linear polar • Large scan angle

These deflectors offer a typical total resolution of 160 000 dots (2 axis) with a round input laser beam up to 6.7 mm ( $1/e^2$ ). Main advantage is the large scan angle which can reach up to 3 x 3 degrees in the visible range.

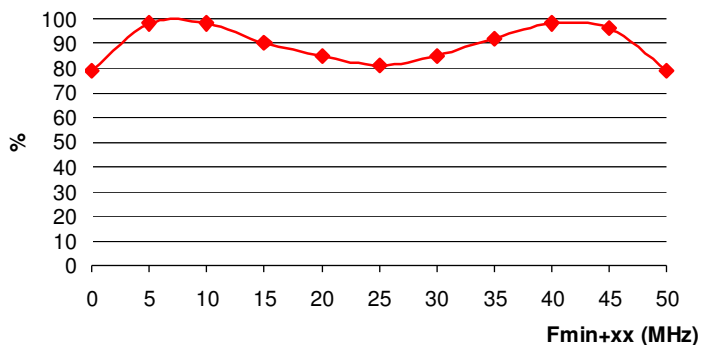
With an adapted frequency driver, user will be able to operate this device as a one axis deflector with frequency shift cancellation.



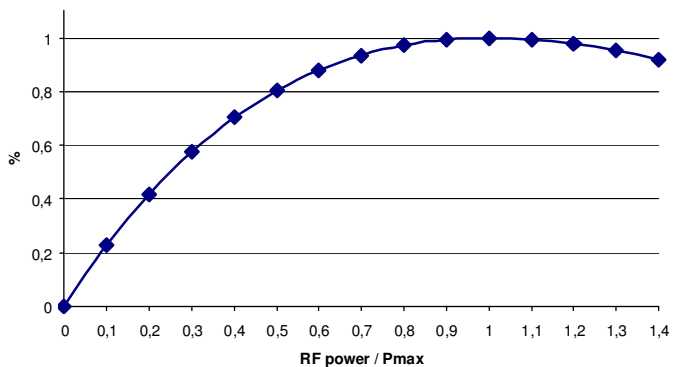
### Specifications

	DTSXY-250	DTSXY-400
<b>Material-Acoustic mode</b>	TeO <sub>2</sub> [S]	
<b>Acoustic Velocity</b>	Nom V=650 m/s	
<b>Optical Wavelength range</b>	Designed for a single wavelength on request in [350-1600 nm] Standard : 442, 458, 478, 488, 532, 633, 670, 780, 820, 1064 nm	
<b>Transmission</b>	> 95 % per axis (broadband coating)	
<b>Optical Input / Output polarizations</b>	Linear ⊥ - 1 <sup>st</sup> working order Linear ⊥	
<b>Aperture</b>	4.5 x 4.5 mm <sup>2</sup> (Beam diameter 4.2 mm)	7.5 x 7.5 mm <sup>2</sup> (Beam diameter 6.7 mm)
<b>Carrier frequency / Frequency shift</b>	Wavelength dependent	
<b>Frequency range</b>	50 MHz @VIS 30 MHz @1064 nm	
<b>Scan angle</b>	41x41 mrd <sup>2</sup> @532 nm 49x49 mrd <sup>2</sup> @1064 nm	
<b>Diffraction efficiency (with TEM<sub>00</sub> beam, M<sup>2</sup> ≤ 1.1)</b>	> 50 % across frequency range (2 axis)	
<b>Access time</b>	6.5 μs (beam dia 4.2 mm)	10.3 μs (beam dia 6.7 mm)
<b>Resolution (N)</b>	250x250 @532 nm 150x150 @1064 nm	400x400 @532 nm 240x240 @1064 nm
<b>Static extinction ratio</b>	> 2000/1	
<b>Max optical power density</b>	Nom 5 W / mm <sup>2</sup> @532 nm	
<b>Input impedance</b>	Nom 50 Ω	
<b>V.S.W.R.</b>	Nom < 2/1	
<b>RF Power</b>	≤ 1 Watt @532 nm, ≤ 2 Watts @1064 nm (per axis)	
<b>Connector</b>	SMA	
<b>Size / Weight</b>	(LxIxh)	
<b>Operating Temperature</b>	10 to 40 °C	

Relative efficiency behaviour versus scan angle



Relative Diffraction Efficiency vs RF Power



→ Separation angle ( $\Delta\theta$ ) is wavelength ( $\lambda$ ) sensitive:      → RF power (P) is wavelength ( $\lambda$ ) sensitive:

$$\Delta\theta = \frac{\lambda F}{V}$$

$$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{\lambda_1^2}{\lambda_2^2}$$

DTSXY-250-1064

250 : Aperture/resolution (250 or 400)

1064 = Wavelength (nm)

Outline Drawing

sizes in mm

