

LEPAS Light Emittance Pattern Analysis System

1. Introduction

2. What is LEPAS?

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LEPAS

High-speed 2-dimensional optical beam analysis for industrial demands

fast - real time data collection and processing

repeatable - less moving parts, software macros

reliable - ruggedized design

precise - high resolution sensors and optics for
operating wavelengths

cost effective

Market for LEPAS

Fibre optics; manufacturing, R&D

Cables

Lasers, LEDs; manufacturing, R&D

Telecommunication, Automotive,
Optical Sensors, Consumer Electronics

LEPAS

Photon is our business

Products

Optics

Cameras

Frame Grabber and Software

Photon is our business

Optics

Far Field Optic,
A3267

What is Far Field?

Angular intensity distribution of a light source
observed at an infinite position

Optics

Far Field Optic

f- θ optic, converts divergence angle distribution to position distribution

Very high repeatability because no moving parts

Very fast because of 2-d realtime image processing

Optics

Far Field Optic

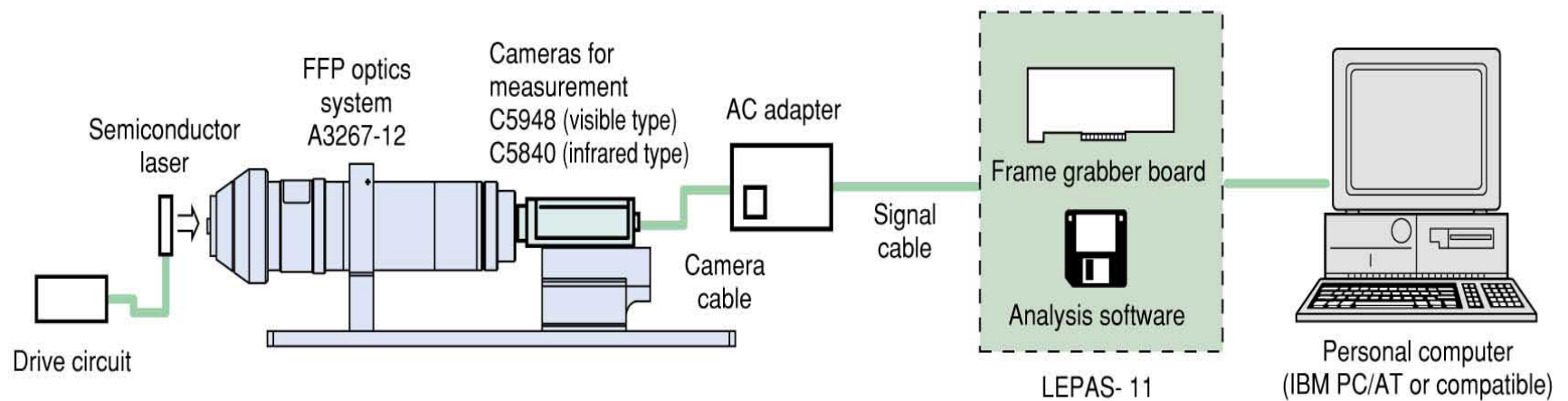
System



Optics

Far Field Optic

Set up



is our business

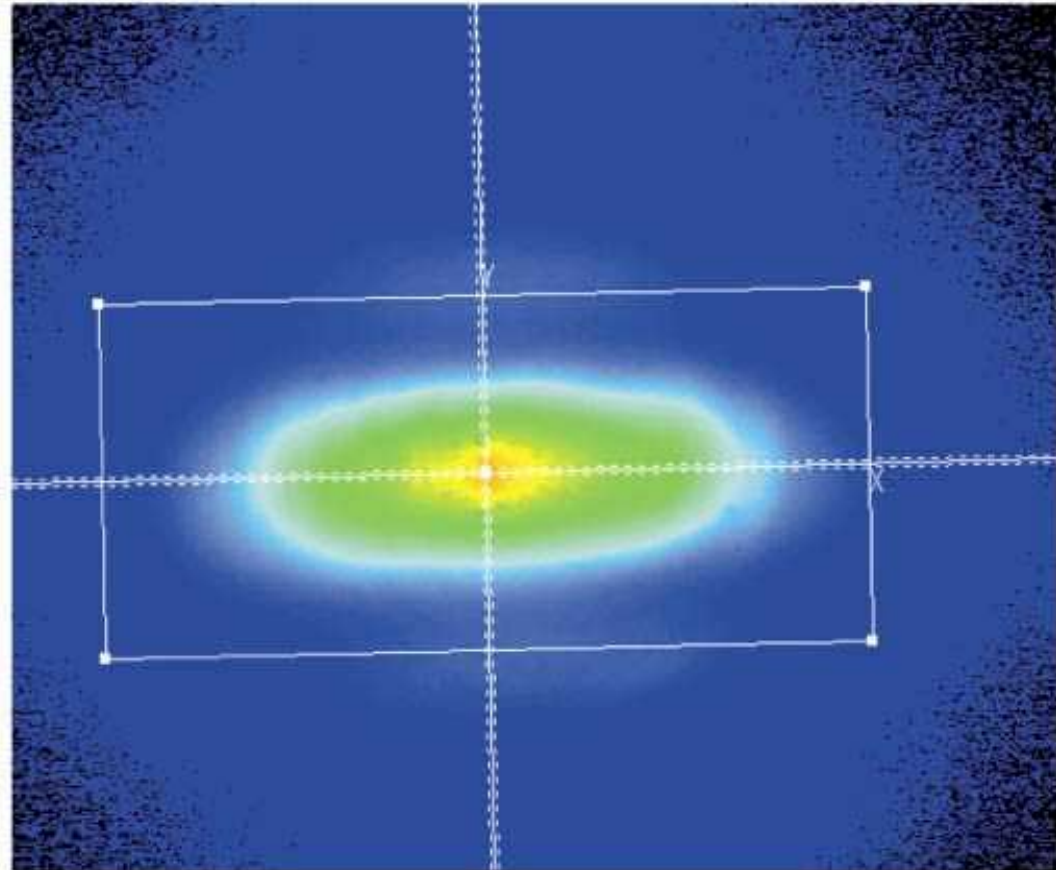
LEPAS

Optics

Far Field Optic

Video image

Photo

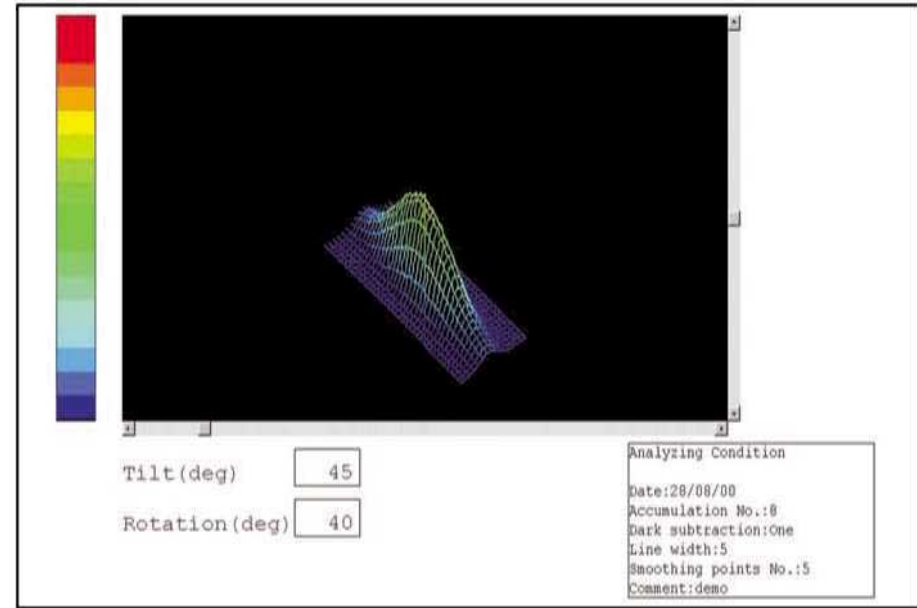


S

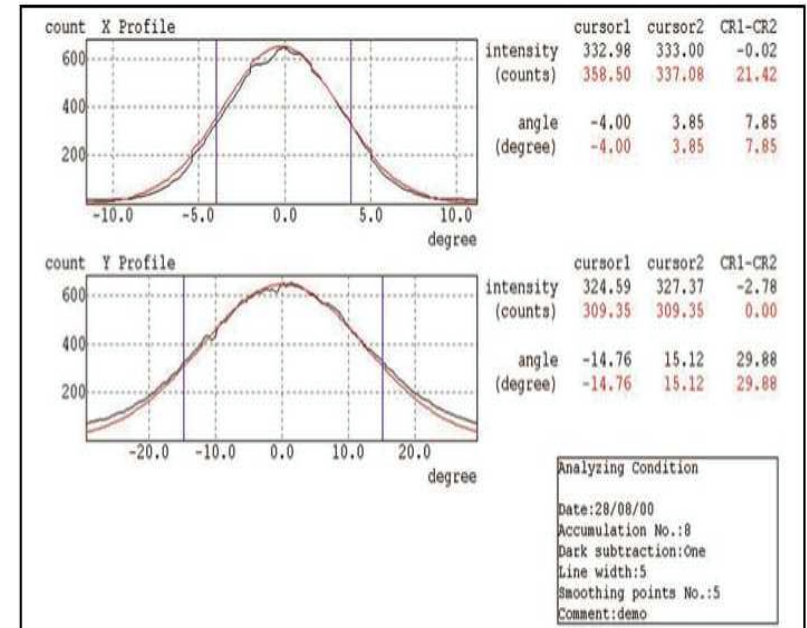
Optics

Far Field Optic

Results



	FWHM	1/e	1/e2
Peak intensity(counts)	788		
Peak position(deg)	0.20, 0.20		
Total beam energy(counts)	4874732		
Gravity position(deg)	0.36,0.36	0.36,0.36	0.36,0.36
Beam width(deg)	7.85,29.10	9.32,35.55	12.61,54.27
Beam Gauss width(deg)	8.04,29.10	10.06,34.74	13.67,48.87
Beam area(pixel2)	3712.00	6062.00	13772.00
Beam energy(counts)	1897106	2695299	4091656
Average energy(counts)	511.07	444.62	297.10
Dispersion(%)	14.75	23.39	51.49
Tilt(deg)	86.60	86.57	86.46
Ellipticity(%)	386.71	389.55	418.28



Optics

Near Field Optics,
A4859

What is Near Field?

2-dimensional intensity distribution at the surface of
a fibre end or a light source

Optics

Near Field Optic

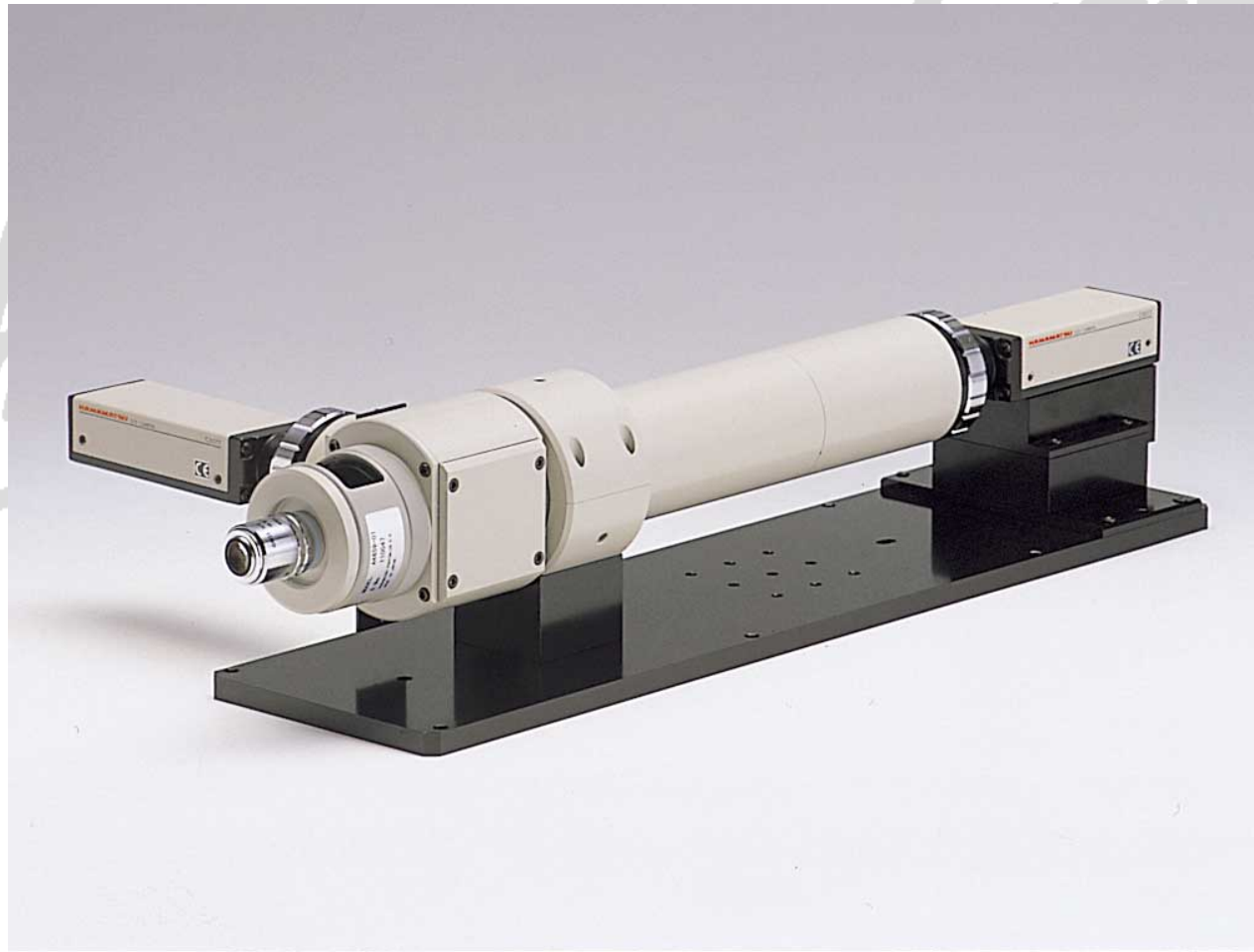
Objective lens,
beam splitter, magnification correction lens,
expansion relay lens

High magnification up to 2000x

Easy positioning by magnification correction lens

Optics

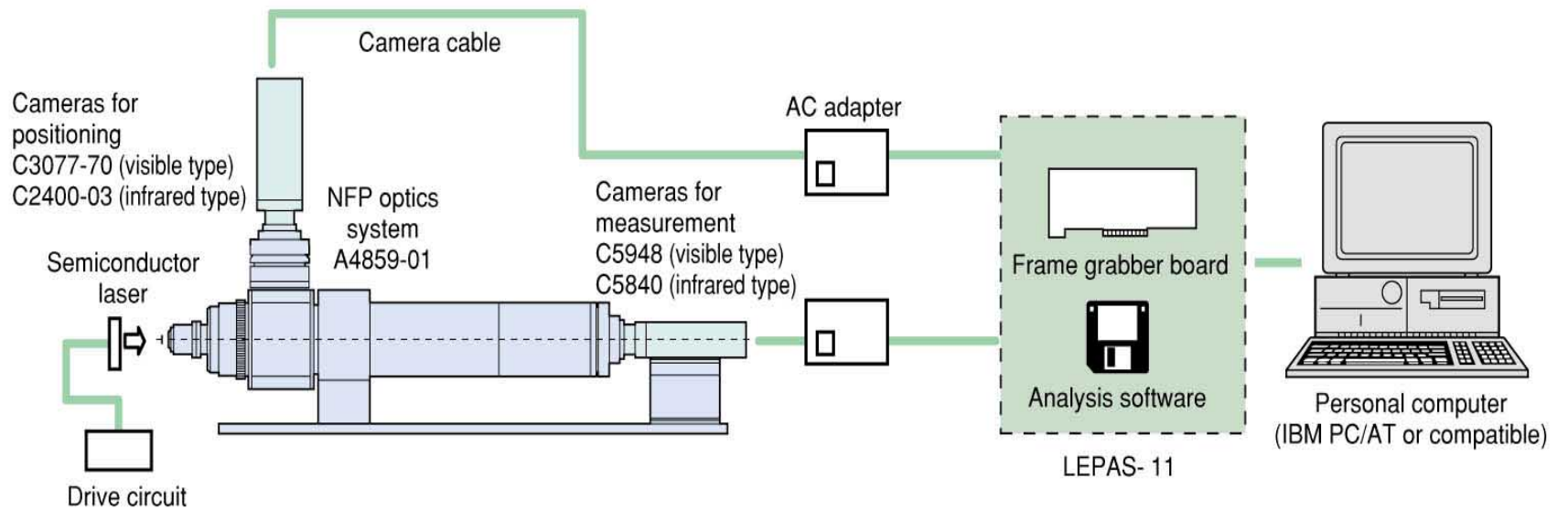
Near Field Optic



Optics

Near Field Optic

Set up



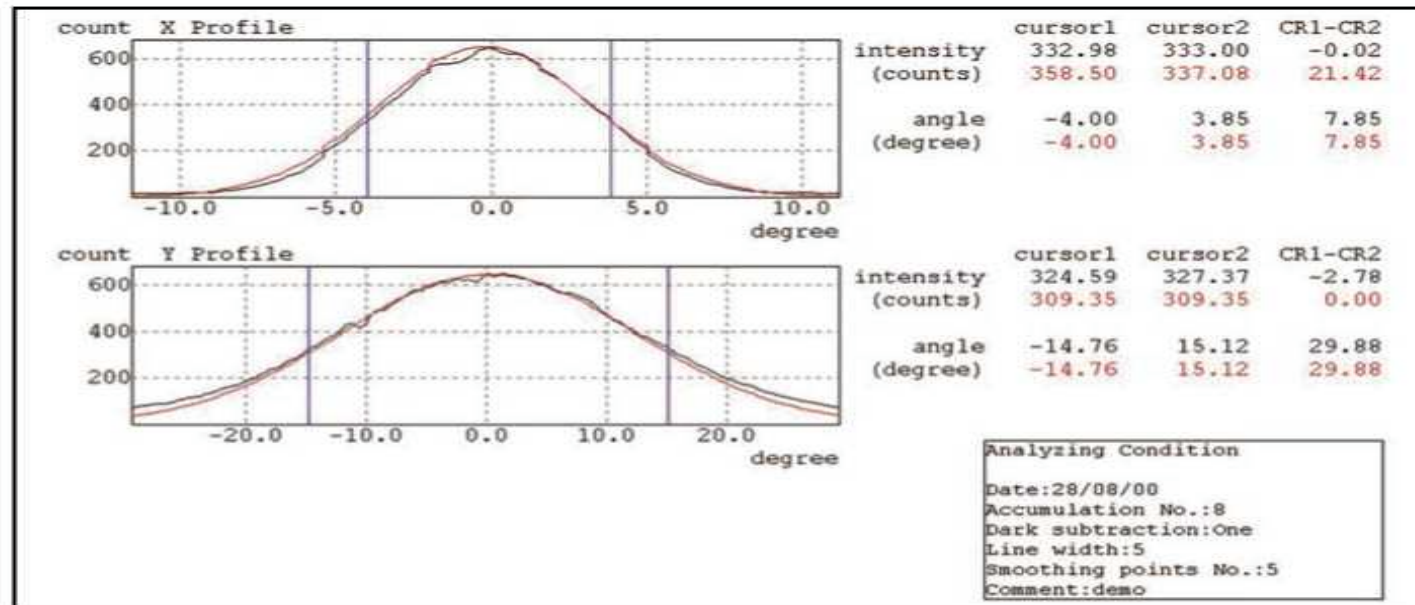
is our business

Optics

Near Field Optic

Results

	FWHM	1/e	1/e2
Peak intensity(counts)	854		
Peak position(um)	-0.61, -0.28		
Total beam energy(counts)	15871654		
Gravity position(um)	-0.53,-0.25	-0.55,-0.26	-0.55,-0.26
Beam width(um)	2.89,0.99	3.36,1.18	4.58,1.76
Beam Gauss width(um)	2.53,1.09	3.02,1.33	4.27,1.87
Beam area(um2)	2.21	3.20	6.35
Beam energy(counts)	7677368	9830534	13493308
Average energy(counts)	589.34	521.24	360.29
Dispersion(%)	18.29	26.24	53.60
Tilt(deg)	0.18	0.31	0.31
Ellipticity(%)	308.22	294.32	275.00



Optics

M² Optic,
A7681

What is M²?

Describing the propagation factor of laser beams
(ISO 11146)

Calculated by $M^2 = \pi D_0 \Theta / 4\lambda$

D_0 = beam waist diameter

Θ = beam divergence angle

λ = wavelength

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Optics

M² optic

Dual paths optic; near field optic for waist \emptyset ,
far field optic for beam divergence

Additional positioning optic

Advantages compare to „knife edge method“:

very fast, real time processing

high repeatability, no moving parts

Optics

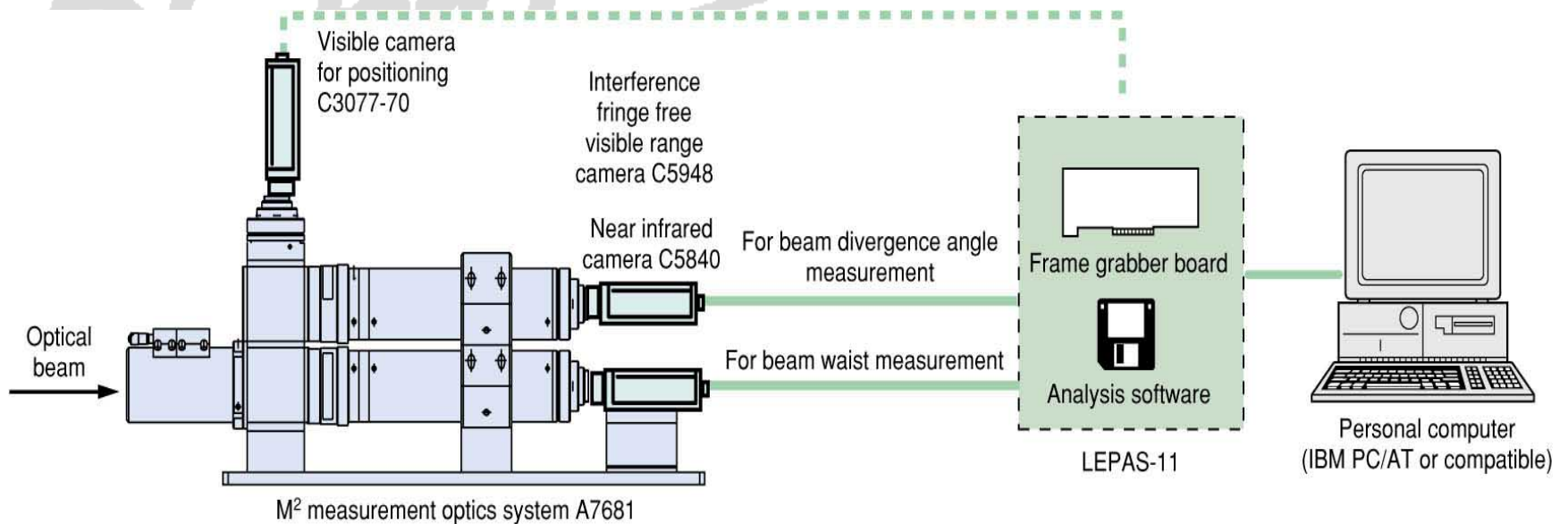
M² optic



Optics

M²-optic

Set up

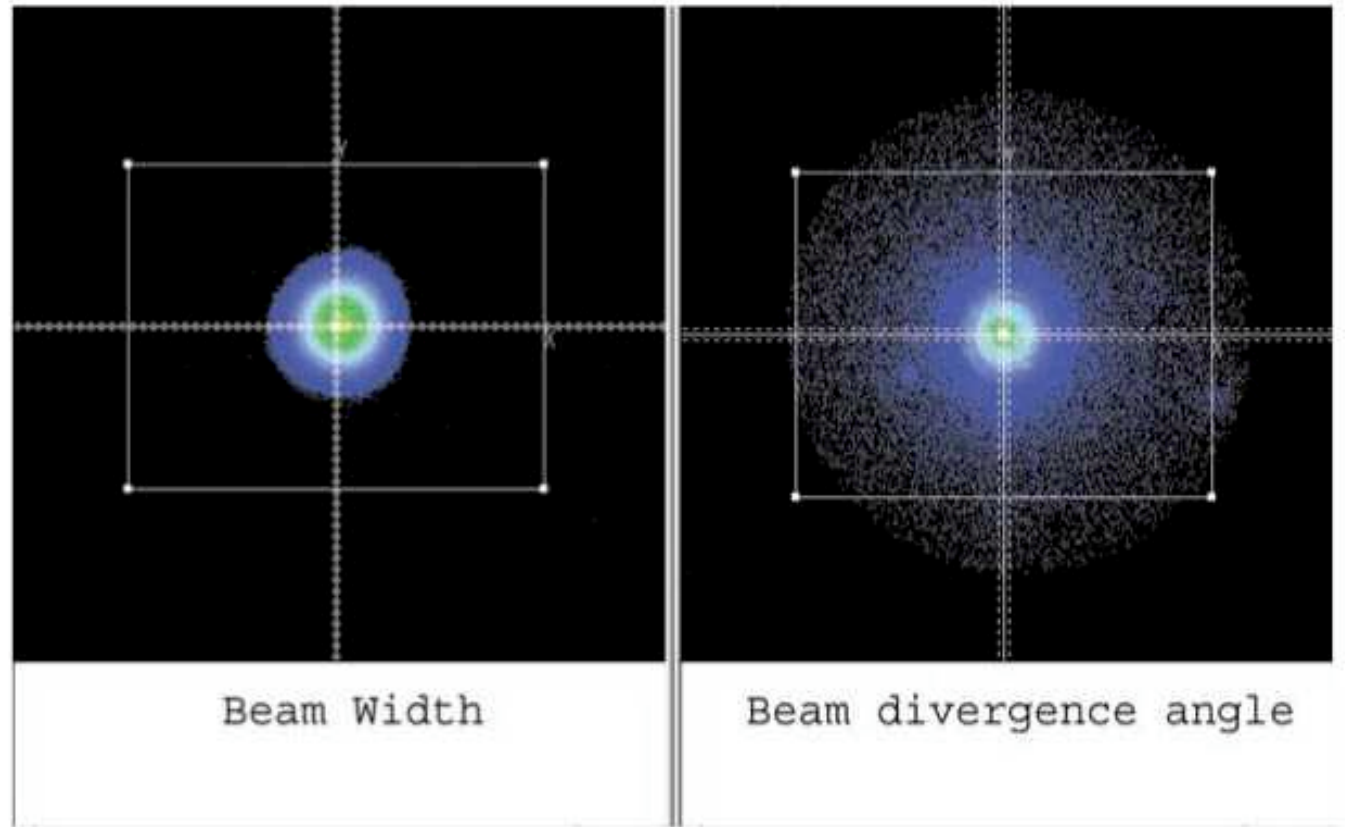


Optics

M²-Optic

Video Image

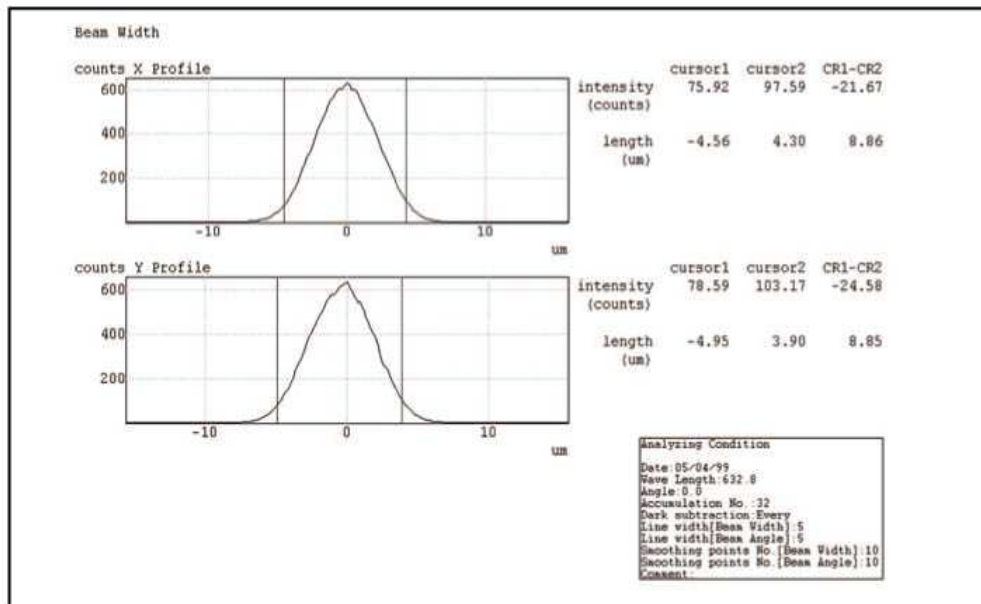
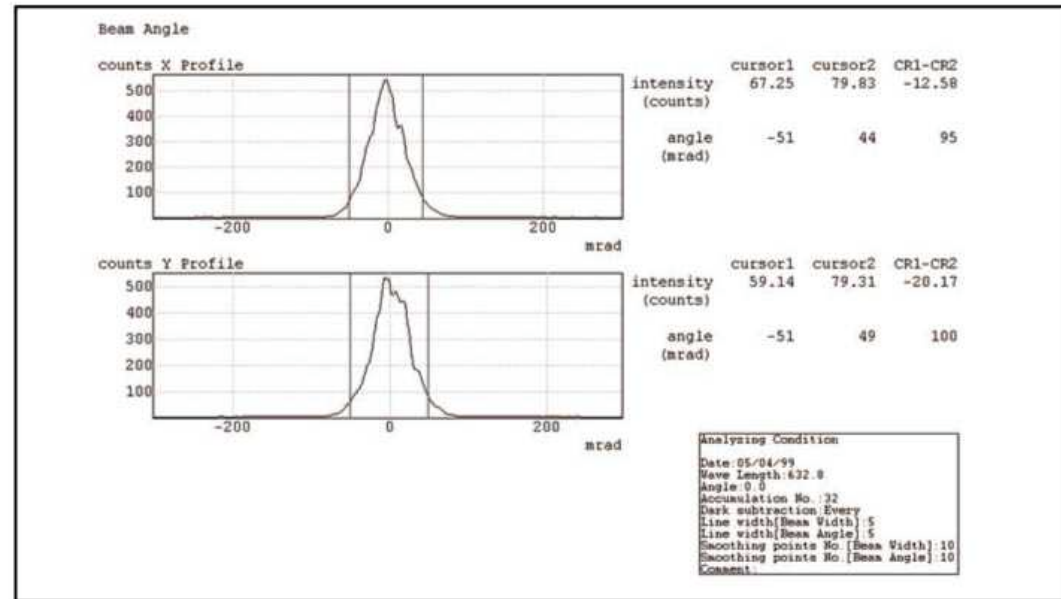
Phon



Optics

M²-Optic

Results



	X	Y
Beam width (um)	8.85	8.85
Beam angle (mrad)	95	100
M ² ()	1.04	1.10

Optics

Expanding optic **A6501** for near field measurements of

LEDs

Multimode fibres

Magnification:

x50

Optics

Lateral magnification optic **A6216** for identifying
the position of:

LDs

LEDs

fibres

wave guides

Magnification:

x1

Optics

FOP screen optic **A6502** for direct beam projection

Measuring area:	65mm Ø
zoom:	1/5-1/1
wavelength range:	400nm-2000nm
screen uniformity error:	<5%
spatial resolution:	100µm

Optics

UV-VIS converting optic **A5997**
for excimer- or N²-laser

Using phosphor screen to convert UV-light into visible light

Measuring area:	65mmØ
zoom:	1/5 - 1/1
wavelength range:	190nm-380nm
spatial resolution:	100µm
damage threshold:	10W/cm ²
γ (linearity):	1

Optics

High Power YAG Laser optic **A6503**

With beam splitter and 3 attenuator-wheels

Aperture size:	17mmØ
Wavelength range:	800nm-1100nm
Spatial resolution:	12µm
Damage threshold:	50J/cm ²
Attenuation values:	0,1%-100%

Optics

Automatic Positioning Optic **A6746** for measuring beam position and beam angles

Consisting of NFP-, FFP- and positioning-optics

Wavelength range:	630nm-1100nm
Resolution:	0,1 μ m
Measuring area:	120 μ m \times 160 μ m
Angle area:	+/- 33°

Cameras

Near Infrared CCD-Image converter Camera **C5840**

Image converter for IR-to-VIS,
attached CCD sensor for video output

Linear - quantitative intensity
measurements possible

No lag - fast

Robust - reliable

Cameras

Infrared Vidicon Camera **C2400-03**

Infrared tube camera, video output

High sensitivity

Large wavelength range, 400nm-2 μ m

Cost effective

Cameras

Interference free CCD camera **C5948**

FOP (fibre optic plate) mounted directly onto the CCD chip instead of protection sheath and filter

FOP of several hundreds of fibres gives different propagation modes on the output. The coherence is lost.

No interference pattern of coherent light between protection sheath and filter allows precise beam analysis

Cameras

Visible CCD camera **C3077**

General purpose CCD video camera

Compact size

large wavelength range; 400nm-1100nm

cost effective

Cameras

Ultraviolet CCD camera **C8000-20**

Detection of ultraviolet light

Large wavelength range; 120nm-1200nm

video output

LEPAS

Frame Grabber and Software

LEPAS-11 frame grabber **C7197**

High speed image transmission of up to 30 frames/s

multiple camera input of up to 3 video cameras

image accumulation function for image improvement

background subtraction

external trigger for synchronization

LEPAS

Frame grabber and Software

Standard operating software for windows- 95/98, -NT

Real time monitor for online observation and alignment

Recording function for sequence storing

external trigger mode for TTL trigger

calibration mode for length, angle, gamma correction

print mode

data transfer to MS Excel

data storage of beam parameter and image

display function for B&W-, pseudo color, Gaussian fit

**S
A
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Conclusion

2-dimensional intensity data collection, monitoring and analysis for fibres, lasers, LEDs

Fast due to realtime video processing

Reliable due to robust design, less moving parts

Cost effective

LEPAS

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Thank you very much for your attention

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