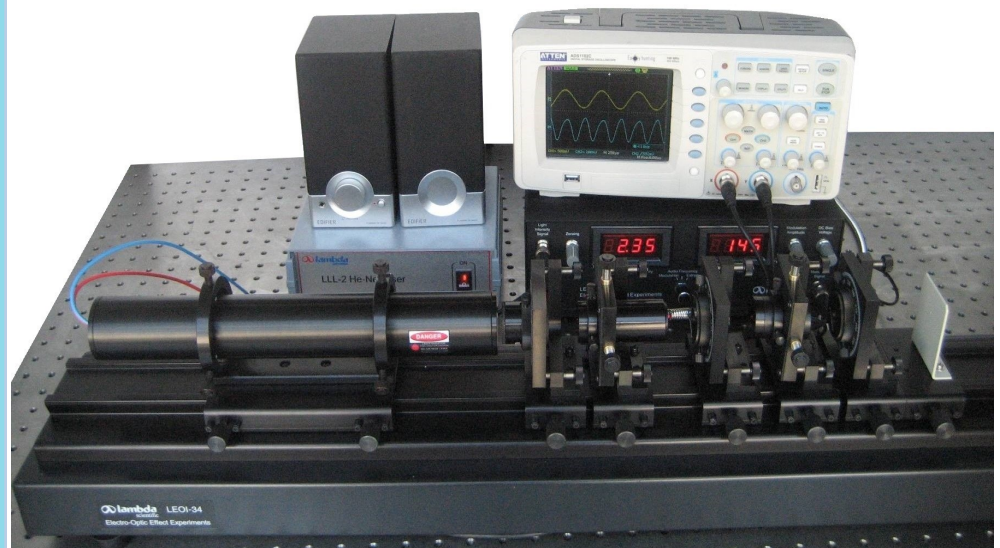


LEOI-34 Experimental System for Crystal Electro-Optic Effect

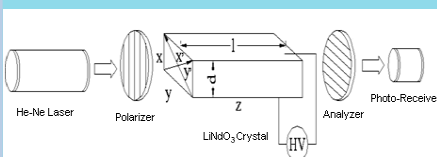
- Including He-Ne laser with power supply
- Precise optical alignment
- Observe and measure electro-optic modulation waveform
- High sensitivity photoreceiver for stable waveform output
- Detailed instruction manual



Note: oscilloscope not included

Electro-optic effect is a change in the refractive index of a crystal as induced by an electric field. By using a laser amplitude modulator employing the transverse electro-optic effect of a typical LiNbO_3 crystal, students can conduct the following experiments:

1. understand electro-optic effect and its applications.
2. be able to measure the half-wave voltage and electro-optic coefficient of crystals.
3. observe a change in optical properties of crystals due to electro-optic effect.
4. observe the interference of focused polarized light as caused by electro-optic effect.
5. conduct experimental demonstration of laser communication.



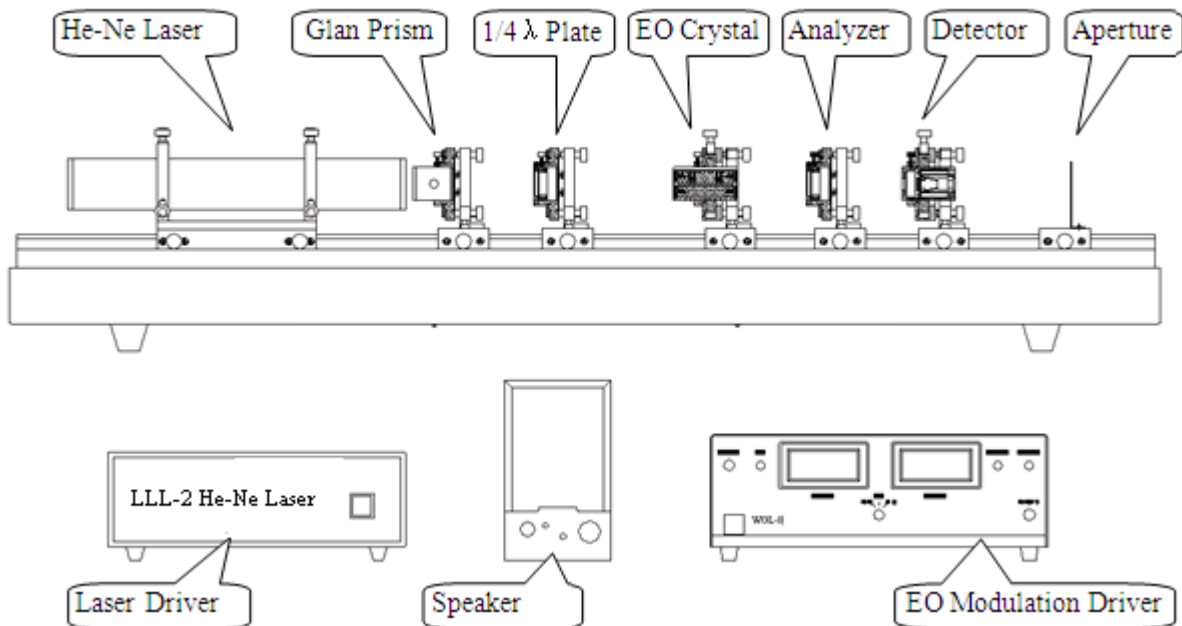
Schematic of transverse electro-optic effect

Experimental Contents

1. Display electro-optic modulation waveform
2. Observe electro-optic modulation phenomenon
3. Measure half-wave voltage of electro-optic crystal
4. Calculate electro-optic coefficient
5. Demonstrate optical communication using electro-optic modulation technique

Parts & Specifications

| Power Supply for Electro-Optic Modulation | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Output Sine-Wave Modulation Amplitude | 0 ~ 300 V (Continuously Adjustable) |
| DC Offset Voltage Output | 0 ~ 600 V (Continuously Adjustable) |
| Output Frequency | 1 kHz |
| Electro-Optic Crystal (LiNbO ₃) | |
| Dimension | 5×1.7×50 mm |
| Electrodes | Silver Coating |
| Flatness | < λ/8 @633 nm |
| Transparent Wavelength Range | 420 ~ 5200 nm |
| He-Ne Laser | >1.0 mW @ 632.8 nm |
| Rotary Polarizer | Minimum Reading Scale: 1° |
| Photoreceiver | PIN Photocell |



Schematic of system