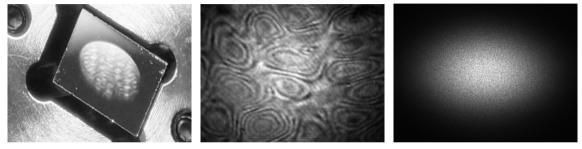
High Frequency Homogenization of Laser Illumination Through Stationary Multimode Optical Fiber.

Fergal Shevlin, Ph.D. DYOPTYKA, Ireland.

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DYOPTYKA deformable mirror technology



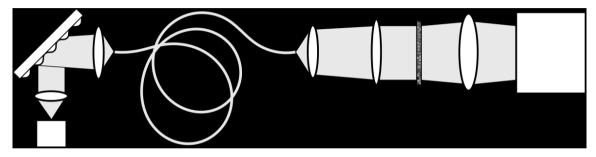
Randomly-distributed surface deformations.

Interferometer fringes showing deformations.

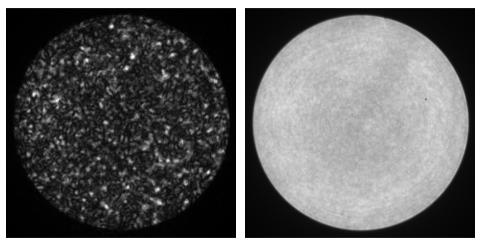
Randomized divergence without scattering.

Typical specification: frequency \geq 1 MHz; area 3 mm×4.5 mm; reflectance \geq 96%; damage \geq 1 W mm⁻².

Fiber-coupled apparatus



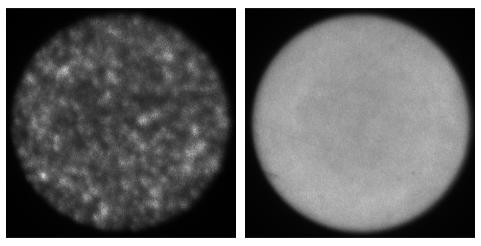
Circular core exit face



DM inactive, $C_S = 58.9\%$.

DM active, $C_S = 5.3\%$.

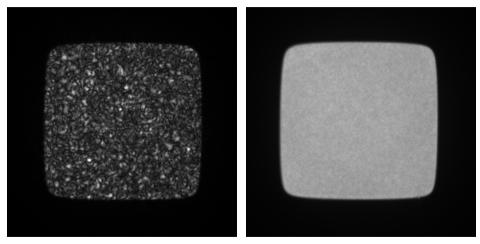
Scatterer illuminated through circular core



DM inactive, $C_S = 28.9\%$.

DM active, $C_S = 5.8\%$.

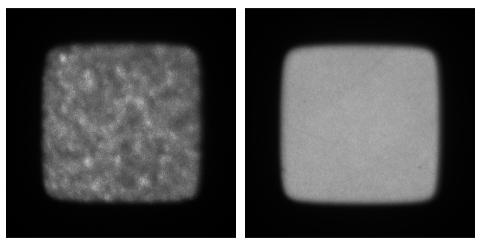
Square core exit face



DM inactive, $C_S = 47.5\%$.

DM active, $C_S = 3.6\%$.

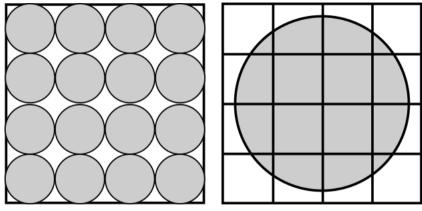
Scatterer illuminated through square core



DM inactive, $C_S = 18.1\%$.

DM active, $C_S = 4.6\%$.

Performance limit is typically spatial, not temporal



Illumination spot size < sensor pixel size.

Illumination spot size > sensor pixel size.

 $C_{\rm S}=1/\sqrt{n}$ so operating deformable mirror at e.g. 100 MHz is not necessarily beneficial.

- Excellent speckle reduction with multimode fiber and within 20 μs demonstrated without a diffuser or moving fiber.¹
- Optical efficiency of > 95% has been reported by customers.
- Excellent temporal stability has been reported by customers.

¹In other experimentation we have demonstrated good performance within individual 6 ns pulses.

Please contact me to discuss:

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