



Edmund
optics | worldwide



USER MANUAL

EO Series | Thermal Power Detectors

WARRANTY

First Year Warranty

The Edmund Optics thermal power detectors carry a one-year warranty (from date of shipment) against material and /or workmanship defects when used under normal operating conditions. The warranty does not cover recalibration or damages related to misuse.

Edmund Optics will repair or replace at its option any wattmeter or joulemeter which proves to be defective during the warranty period, except in the case of product misuse.

Any unauthorized alteration or repair of the product is also not covered by the warranty.

The manufacturer is not liable for consequential damages of any kind.

In case of malfunction, contact your local Edmund Optics distributor or nearest Edmund Optics office to obtain a return authorization number. The material should be returned to:

Edmund Optics, Inc
101 E. Gloucester Pike
Barrington, NJ 08007

P: 1-800-363-1992

F: 1-856-573-6295

E: techsup@edmundoptics.com

Web: www.edmundoptics.com

Lifetime Warranty

Edmund Optics will warranty any thermal power and energy detector head for its lifetime as long as it has been returned for recalibration annually from the date of shipment. This warranty includes parts and labor for all routine repairs including normal wear under normal operating conditions.

Edmund Optics will inspect and repair the detector during the annual recalibration. Exceptions to repair at other times will be at Edmund Optics' option.

Not included is the cost of annual recalibration or consequential damages from using the detector.

The only condition is that the detector head must not have been subject to unauthorized service or damaged by misuse. Misuse would include, but is not limited to, laser exposure outside Edmund Optics published specifications, physical damage due to improper handling, and exposure to hostile environments. Hostile environments would include, but are not limited to excessive temperature, vibration, humidity, or surface contaminants; exposure to flame, solvents or water; and connection to improper electrical voltage.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. ULTRA SERIES UP POWER DETECTORS | 1 |
| 1.1. INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.2. POWER DETECTOR CONNECTORS | 2 |
| 1.2.1. DB-15 "intelligent" connector..... | 2 |
| 1.3. SPECIFICATIONS | 3 |
| 1.3.1. EO12-3S-H2 | 3 |
| 1.3.2. EO19K-15S-H5 | 4 |
| 1.3.3. EO19K-30H-VR..... | 5 |
| 1.3.4. EO19K-50L-W5 | 6 |
| 1.3.1. EO19K-110F-H9 | 7 |
| 1.3.2. EO55N-300F-H12..... | 8 |
| 1.4. ENERGY MODE SPECIFICATIONS | 10 |
| 2. OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS | 10 |
| 3. SAFETY OPERATION NOTES | 11 |
| 3.1.1. Diffusive surfaces..... | 11 |
| 3.1.2. Detector temperature while in operation..... | 11 |
| 4. DAMAGE TO THE OPTICAL ABSORBER | 11 |
| 5. APPENDIX A: WEEE DIRECTIVE | 12 |
| 5.1. RECYCLING AND SEPARATION PROCEDURE FOR WEEE DIRECTIVE 2002/96/EC: | 12 |
| 5.2. SEPARATION:..... | 12 |
| 6. DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY | 13 |

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

| | |
|--|----------|
| FIG. 1-1 DB-15 CONNECTOR PIN-OUT | 2 |
| FIG. 1-2 MAX AVERAGE POWER DENSITY FOR EO DETECTORS WITH H-TYPE ABSORBER AT 1.064 μM | 9 |
| FIG. 1-3 MINIMUM BEAM SIZES FOR EO DETECTORS WITH H-TYPE ABSORBER AT 1.064 μM | 9 |

1. ULTRA SERIES UP POWER DETECTORS

1.1. Introduction

The Edmund Optics EO Series Thermal Power Detector family includes 6 models (EO12-3S-H2, EO19K-15S-H5, EO19K-30H-VR, EO19K-50L-W5, EO19K-110F-H9 and EO55N-300F-H12) of opto-thermal sensors with various cooling modules (convection, heatsink and fan). The high power surface absorber sensors are designed for use at high average power densities.

| Unit | Aperture | Power Range | Cooling Module | Absorber Type |
|----------------|----------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| EO12-3S-H2 | 12 mm Ø | 1 µW to 3 W | Convection | Broadband |
| EO19K-15S-H5 | 19 mm Ø | 1 mW to 15 W | Convection | Broadband |
| EO19K-30H-VR | 18 mm Ø | 2 mW to 30 W | Heatsink | Volume Absorber |
| EO19K-50L-W5 | 17 mm Ø | 1 mW to 50 W | Large Heatsink | High Threshold |
| EO19K-110F-H9 | 19 mm Ø | 3 mW to 110 W | Fan | Broadband |
| EO55N-300F-H12 | 55 mm Ø | 15 mW to 300 W | Fan | Broadband |

The EO detectors are supplied with a 180 cm flexible cable with a DB-15 "intelligent" male connector.

WARNING

To eliminate possible damage, do not carry the detector using the connector cable.

The EO detectors may also be used with a stand. Be aware that when using a detector with a heat sink, the fins should always be placed vertically.

Even though the Edmund Optics monitors automatically read the wavelength correction factor, you can also use your detector's "*Personal wavelength correction™ Certificate*" to adjust the power you read to a power corrected for a particular wavelength.

Call your nearest Edmund Optics distributor to replace the sensor disk and/or to recalibrate the head. For Edmund Optics's nearest office contact information, see p. i, Contacting Edmund Optics

1.2. Power Detector Connectors

1.2.1. DB-15 "intelligent" connector

The DB-15 male "intelligent" connector contains an EEPROM (Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory) with different information such as the model of the detector, the calibration sensitivity, the applicable scales and the wavelength correction factor for up to 20 wavelengths related to the EO Series detector head in use.

This connector allows the Premier Power & Energy Meter and USB Power Meter monitors to adjust their characteristics automatically to the power detector. No calibration procedure is required when installing the power detector, allowing for a faster set-up.

The DB-15 connector pin-out is composed of:

| | |
|--------|-----------------|
| 1- | USED BY MONITOR |
| 2- | " " " " " |
| 3- | " " " " " |
| 4- | " " " " " |
| 5- | " " " " " |
| 6- | SIGNAL (+) |
| 7- | USED BY MONITOR |
| 8- | " " " " " |
| 9- | " " " " " |
| 10- | " " " " " |
| 11- | " " " " " |
| 12- | " " " " " |
| 13- | SIGNAL (-) |
| 14- | USED BY MONITOR |
| 15- | " " " " " |
| SHELL- | BODY GROUND |

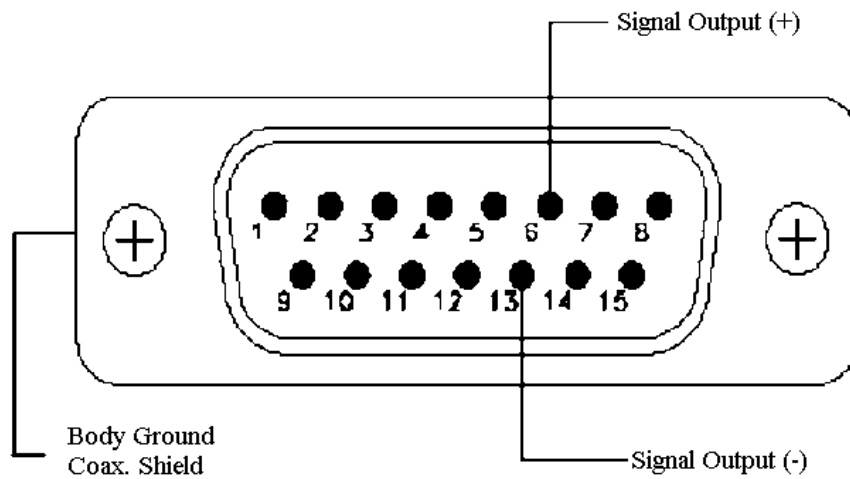


Fig. 1-1 DB-15 Connector Pin-Out

1.3. Specifications

The following specifications are based on a one-year calibration cycle, an operating temperature of 15°C to 28°C and a relative humidity not exceeding 80%. Storage 10°C to 65°C and relative humidity not exceeding 90%.

1.3.1. EO12-3S-H2

| EO12-3S-H2 | |
|---|--|
| Effective Aperture | 12 mm \emptyset |
| Spectral Range | |
| Full | 0.19 μm – 20 μm |
| Calibrated | 0.248 – 2.5 μm and 10.6 μm ^a |
| Noise Level ^{b, c} | $\pm 0.5 \mu\text{W}$ |
| Thermal Drift ^d | 12 $\mu\text{W}/^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Typical Rise time (0-95%) | |
| With anticipation | 2.5 sec |
| Without anticipation | 27 sec |
| Typical sensitivity | 200 mV/W |
| Calibration Uncertainty | $\pm 2.5 \%$ |
| Linearity with Power | $\pm 2 \%$ |
| Repeatability (Precision) | $\pm 0.5 \%$ |
| Power Resolution | $\pm 0.5 \%$ |
| Max. Average Power | |
| Continuous | 3 W |
| 1 min (with 3 min cooling) | 3 W |
| Max. Average Power Density | |
| 1.064 μm, 1 W CW | 1 kW/cm ² |
| Pulsed Laser Damage Thresholds | |
| 1.064 μm, 360 μs, 5 Hz | <u>Max. Energy Density</u> 5 J/cm ² <u>Peak Power Density</u> 14 kW/cm ² |
| 1.064 μm, 7 ns, 10 Hz | 1 J/cm ² 143 MW/cm ² |
| 532 nm, 7 ns, 10 Hz | 0.6 J/cm ² 86 MW/cm ² |
| 266 nm, 7 ns, 10 Hz | 0.3 J/cm ² 43 MW/cm ² |
| Dimensions | |
| With Isolation Tube | 73(H) x 73(W) x 72(D) mm |
| Without Isolation Tube | 73(H) x 73(W) x 20(D) mm |
| Weight (head only, with tube) | 0.312 kg |
| Cooling | Convection |
| Recommended Load Impedance | 100 k Ω |
| Linearity vs Beam Dimension | $\pm 0.7 \%$ |

^a The calibrations at 2.1 to 2.5 μm and 10.6 μm are on special request only.

^b Nominal value, actual value depends on electrical noise in the measurement system.

^c Without anticipation. $\pm 5 \mu\text{W}$ with anticipation.

^d At 150 μW . 12 $\mu\text{W}/^\circ\text{C}$ with Premier Power & Energy meter, 50 $\mu\text{W}/^\circ\text{C}$ with USB Power Meter.

Specifications subject to change without notice.

1.3.2. EO19K-15S-H5

| EO19K-15S-H5 | | |
|---|---|--|
| Effective Aperture | 19 mm \emptyset | |
| Spectral Range | | |
| Full | 190 nm – 20 μm | |
| Calibrated | 0.248 – 2.5 μm and 10.6 μm ^a | |
| Noise Level | | |
| With anticipation | 2 mW | |
| Without anticipation | 1 mW | |
| Typical Rise time (0-95%) | | |
| With anticipation | 0.6 sec | |
| Without anticipation | 2.8 sec | |
| Typical sensitivity | 0.65 mV/W | |
| Calibration Uncertainty | $\pm 2.5\%$ | |
| Linearity with Power | $\pm 2\%$ | |
| Repeatability (Precision) | $\pm 0.5\%$ | |
| Power Resolution | $\pm 0.5\%$ | |
| Max. Average Power | | |
| Continuous | 15 W | |
| 1 min (with 3 min cooling) | 30 W | |
| Max. Average Power Density ^b | | |
| 1.064 μm, 10W CW | 36 kW/cm ² | |
| 10.6 μm, 10W CW | 11 kW/cm ² | |
| Pulsed Laser Damage Thresholds | | |
| 1.064 μm, 360 μs, 5 Hz | <u>Max. Energy Density</u> 5 J/cm ² | <u>Peak Power Density</u> 14 kW/cm ² |
| 1.064 μm, 7 ns, 10 Hz | 1.0 J/cm ² | 143 MW/cm ² |
| 532 nm, 7 ns, 10 Hz | 0.6 J/cm ² | 86 MW/cm ² |
| 266 nm, 7 ns, 10 Hz | 0.3 J/cm ² | 43 MW/cm ² |
| Dimensions | 50(H) x 50(W) x 20.6(D) mm | |
| Weight (head only) | 0.16 kg | |
| Cooling | Convection | |
| Recommended Load Impedance | 100 k Ω | |
| Linearity vs Beam Dimension | $\pm 0.5\%$ | |

^a The calibrations at 2.1 to 2.5 μm and 10.6 μm are on special request only.

^b See graph at the end of this section.

Specifications subject to change without notice.

1.3.3. EO19K-30H-VR

| EO19K-30H-VR | |
|--|--|
| Effective Aperture | 18 mm \emptyset |
| Spectral Range | |
| Full | 0.266 - 2.5 μm |
| Calibrated | 0.3 – 2.5 μm ^a |
| Noise Level | |
| With anticipation | 4 mW |
| Without anticipation | 2 mW |
| Typical Rise time (0-95%) | |
| With anticipation | 2.5 sec |
| Without anticipation | 36 sec |
| Typical Sensitivity | 0.34 mV/W |
| Calibration Uncertainty | $\pm 2.5\%$ |
| Linearity with Power | $\pm 2\%$ |
| Repeatability (Precision) | $\pm 0.5\%$ |
| Power Resolution | $\pm 0.5\%$ |
| Max. Average Power | |
| Continuous | 30 W |
| 1 min (with 3 min cooling) | 35 W |
| Max. Average Power Density | |
| 1.064μm, 10W CW | 700 W/cm ² |
| Pulsed Laser Damage Thresholds | |
| 1.064 μm, 7 ns, 10 Hz | <u>Max. Energy Density</u> <u>Peak Power Density</u> 6 J/cm ² 860 MW/cm ² |
| 532 nm, 7 ns, 10 Hz | 4 J/cm ² 570 MW/cm ² |
| 266 nm, 7 ns, 10 Hz | 1 J/cm ² 143 MW/cm ² |
| 1.064 μm, 360 μs, 10 Hz | 40 J/cm ² 111 kW/cm ² |
| Dimensions | 50(H) x 50(W) x 56.3(D) mm |
| Weight (head only) | 0.21 kg |
| Cooling | Heatsink |
| Recommended Load Impedance | 100 k Ω |
| Linearity vs Beam Dimension | $\pm 0.5\%$ |

^a The calibrations at 2.1 to 2.5 μm are on special request only.

Specifications subject to change without notice.

1.3.4. EO19K-50L-W5

| EO19K-50L-W5 | | |
|--|---|---|
| Effective Aperture | 17 mm \emptyset | |
| Spectral Range | | |
| Full | 190 nm – 10 μm | |
| Calibrated | 0.248 – 2.5 μm ^a | |
| Noise Level | | |
| With anticipation | 2 mW | |
| Without anticipation | 1 mW | |
| Typical Rise time (0-95%) | | |
| With anticipation | 1.4 sec | |
| Without anticipation | 5 sec | |
| Typical Sensitivity | 0.65 mV/W | |
| Calibration Uncertainty | $\pm 2.5\%$ | |
| Linearity with Power | $\pm 2\%$ | |
| Repeatability (Precision) | $\pm 0.5\%$ | |
| Power Resolution | $\pm 0.5\%$ | |
| Max. Average Power | | |
| Continuous | 50 W | |
| 1 min (with 3 min cooling) | 85 W | |
| Max. Average Power Density | | |
| 1.064 μm, 10 W CW | 100 kW/cm ² | |
| Pulsed Laser Damage Thresholds | | |
| 1.064 μm, 150 μs, 10 Hz | <u>Max. Energy Density</u> 100 J/cm ² | <u>Peak Power Density</u> 667 kW/cm ² |
| 1.064 μm, 7 ns, 10 Hz | 1.1 J/cm ² | 157 MW/cm ² |
| 532 nm, 7 ns, 10 Hz | 1.1 J/cm ² | 157 MW/cm ² |
| 248 nm, 26 ns, 10 Hz | 0.7 J/cm ² | 27 MW/cm ² |
| Dimensions | 76.2(H) x 76.2(W) x 74.7(D) mm | |
| Weight (head only) | 0.48 kg | |
| Cooling | Large Heatsink | |
| Recommended Load Impedance | 100 k Ω | |
| Linearity vs Beam Dimension | $\pm 0.5\%$ | |

^a The calibrations at 2.1 to 2.5 μm are on special request only.

Specifications subject to change without notice.

1.3.1.EO19K-110F-H9

| EO19K-110F-H9 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Effective Aperture | 19 mm \emptyset | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spectral Range Full Calibrated | 190 nm – 20 μm 0.248 – 2.5 μm and 10.6 μm ^a | | | | | | | | | | |
| Noise Level With anticipation Without anticipation | 6 mW 3 mW | | | | | | | | | | |
| Typical Rise time (0-95%) With anticipation Without anticipation | 1.5 sec 4.5 sec | | | | | | | | | | |
| Typical Sensitivity | 0.23 mV/W | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calibration Uncertainty | $\pm 2.5 \%$ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Linearity with Power | $\pm 2 \%$ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Repeatability (Precision) | $\pm 0.5 \%$ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Power Resolution | $\pm 0.5 \%$ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Max. Average Power Continuous 1 min (with 3 min cooling) | 110 W 150 W | | | | | | | | | | |
| Max. Average Power Density ^b 1.064 μm , 10W CW 10.6 μm , 10W CW | 45 kW/cm ² 14 kW/cm ² | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pulsed Laser Damage Thresholds 1.064 μm , 360 μs , 5 Hz 1.064 μm , 7 ns, 10 Hz 532 nm, 7 ns, 10 Hz 266 nm, 7 ns, 10 Hz | <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Max. Energy Density</u></th> <th><u>Peak Power Density</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>9 J/cm²</td> <td>25 kW/cm²</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.0 J/cm²</td> <td>143 MW/cm²</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.6 J/cm²</td> <td>86 MW/cm²</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.3 J/cm²</td> <td>43 MW/cm²</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | <u>Max. Energy Density</u> | <u>Peak Power Density</u> | 9 J/cm ² | 25 kW/cm ² | 1.0 J/cm ² | 143 MW/cm ² | 0.6 J/cm ² | 86 MW/cm ² | 0.3 J/cm ² | 43 MW/cm ² |
| <u>Max. Energy Density</u> | <u>Peak Power Density</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 J/cm ² | 25 kW/cm ² | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.0 J/cm ² | 143 MW/cm ² | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.6 J/cm ² | 86 MW/cm ² | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.3 J/cm ² | 43 MW/cm ² | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dimensions | 54.2(H) x 54.2(W) x 55.6(D) mm | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weight (head only) | 0.25 kg | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cooling | Fan | | | | | | | | | | |
| Recommended Load Impedance | 100 k Ω | | | | | | | | | | |
| Linearity vs Beam Dimension | $\pm 0.5 \%$ | | | | | | | | | | |

^a The calibrations at 2.1 to 2.5 μm and 10.6 μm are on special request only.

^b See graph at the end of this section.

Specifications subject to change without notice.

1.3.2. EO55N-300F-H12

| EO55N-300F-H12 | |
|---|---|
| Effective Aperture | 55 mm \emptyset |
| Spectral Range | |
| Full | 190 nm - 20 μm |
| Calibrated | 0.248 – 2.5 μm and 10.6 μm ^a |
| Noise Level | |
| With anticipation | 30 mW |
| Without anticipation | 15 mW |
| Typical Rise time (0-95%) | |
| With anticipation | 2 sec |
| Without anticipation | 18 sec |
| Typical Sensitivity | 0.06 mV/W |
| Calibration Uncertainty | $\pm 2.5\%$ |
| Linearity with Power | $\pm 2\%$ |
| Repeatability (Precision) | $\pm 0.5\%$ |
| Power Resolution | $\pm 0.5\%$ |
| Max. Average Power | |
| Continuous | 300 W |
| 1 min (with 3 min cooling) | 300 W |
| Max. Average Power Density ^b | |
| 1.064 μm, 10 W CW | 45 kW/cm ² |
| 10.6 μm, 10 W CW | 14 kW/cm ² |
| Pulsed Laser Damage Thresholds | |
| | <u>Max. Energy Density</u> <u>Peak Power Density</u> |
| 1.064 μm, 360 μs, 5 Hz | 9 J/cm ² 25 kW/cm ² |
| 1.064 μm, 7 ns, 10 Hz | 1.0 J/cm ² 143 MW/cm ² |
| 532 nm, 7 ns, 10 Hz | 0.6 J/cm ² 86 MW/cm ² |
| 266 nm, 7 ns, 10 Hz | 0.3 J/cm ² 43 MW/cm ² |
| Dimensions | 89(H) x 89(W) x 116(D) mm |
| Weight (head only) | 1.41 kg |
| Cooling | Fan |
| Recommended Load Impedance | > 100 k Ω |
| Linearity vs Beam Dimension | $\pm 0.5\%$ |

^a The calibrations at 2.1 to 2.5 μm and 10.6 μm are on special request only.

^b See graph at the end of this section.

Specifications subject to change without notice.

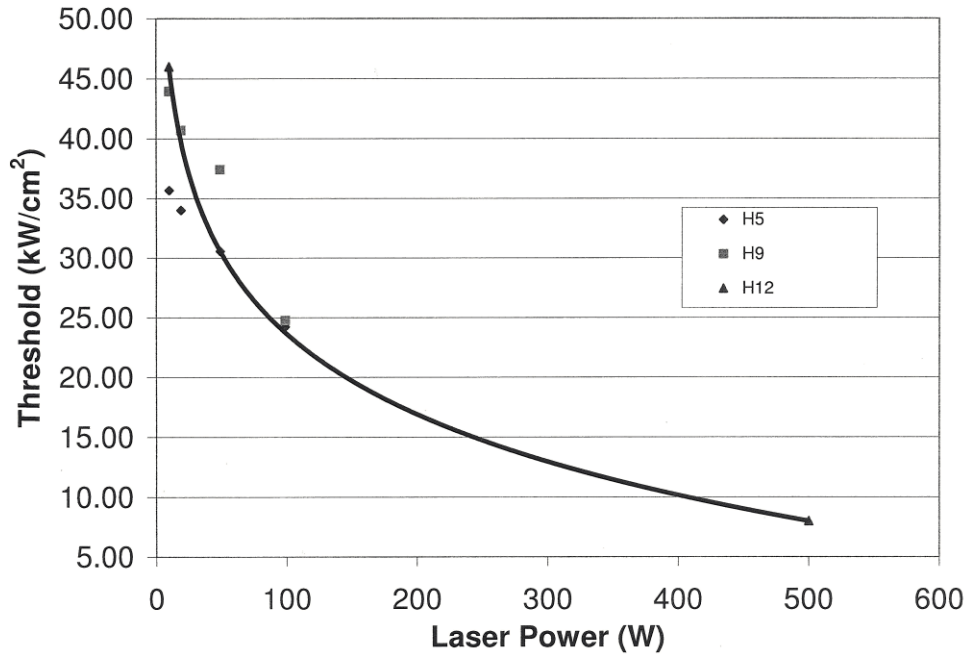


FIG. 1-2 Max Average Power Density for EO Detectors with H-Type Absorber at 1.064 μm.

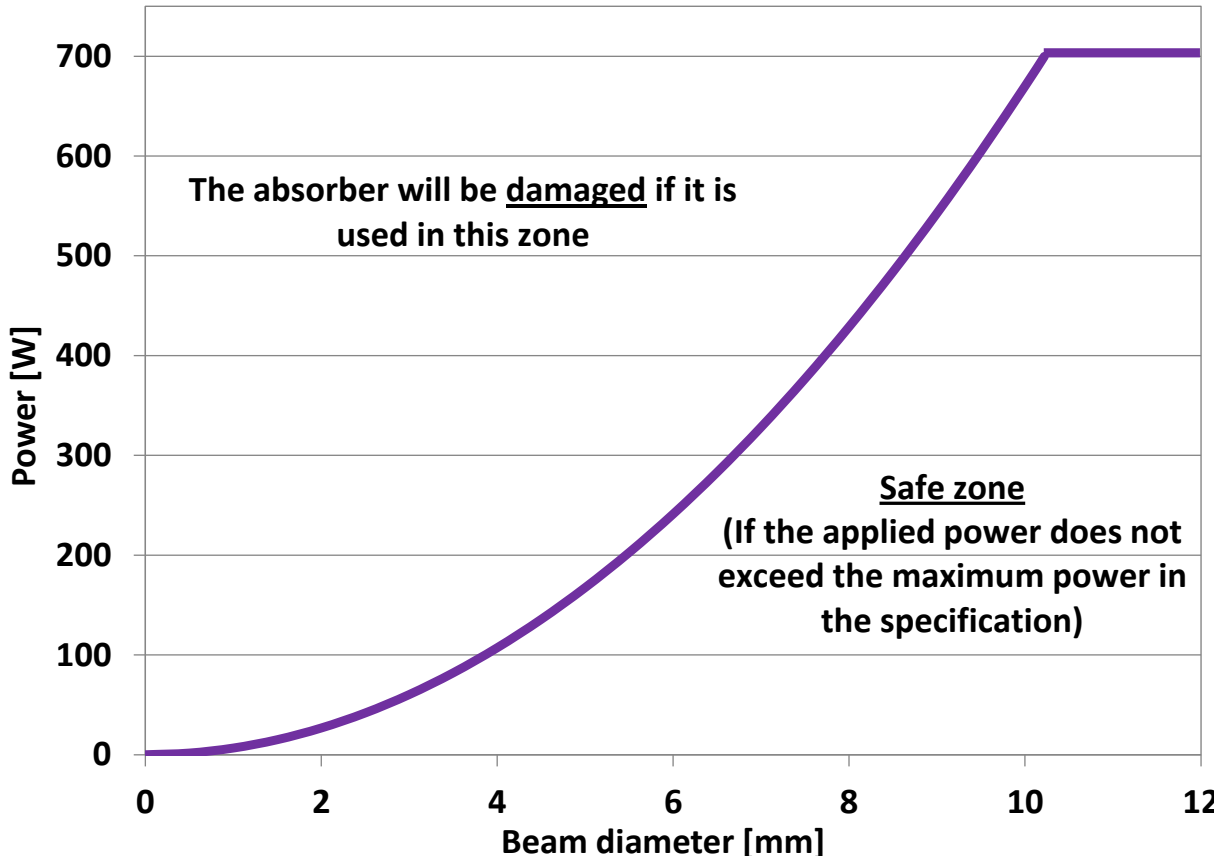


FIG. 1-3 Minimum Beam Sizes for EO Detectors with H-Type Absorber at 1.064 μm.

1.4. Energy Mode Specifications

The EO Series has an optional mode that is called calorimeter mode. It allows you to measure single shot pulse energy. This mode is accessible when you use an EO with a Edmund Optics monitor or with your own data acquisition system. For more information, refer to the monitor's instruction manual or call Customer Support at Edmund Optics, see p. i, Contacting Edmund Optics

| | EO12-3S-H2 | EO19K-15S-H5 | EO19K-30H-VR | EO19K-50L-W5 | EO19K-110F-H9 | EO55N-300F-H12 |
|---|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| Typical Sensitivity | 25 mV/J | 0.65 mV/J | 0.10 mV/J | 0.33 mV/J | 0.23 mV/J | 0.015 mV/J |
| Power Sensitivity / Energy Sensitivity | 8 J/W | 0.99 J/W | 3.4 J/W | 2 J/W | 1 J/W | 4.46 J/W |
| Typical Rise Time | 1000 ms | 264 ms | 270 ms | 400 ms | 264 ms | 1600 ms |
| Min Repetition Period | 16 sec | 4 sec | 4.5 sec | 5 sec | 4 sec | 12 sec |
| Max Pulse Width | 300 ms | 88 ms | 90 ms | 133 ms | 88 ms | 430 ms |
| Max Measurable Energy^a | 5 J | 15 J | 40 J | 200 J | 25 J | 200 J |
| Noise Equivalent Energy | 0.012 mJ | 20 mJ | 20 mJ | 23 mJ | 60 mJ | 250 mJ |
| Accuracy | ± 5 % | ± 5% | ± 5 % | ± 5 % | ± 5 % | ± 5 % |

^a For 1,064 μm ; 360 μs pulses.

Higher pulse energy possible when customized for long pulse (ms), lower for short pulses (ns).

Specifications subject to change without notice.

2. Operating Instructions

In order to ensure a long lifetime of accurate measurements, it is recommended that EO wattmeters be held within the following ambient conditions stated in the specifications.

For a fan-cooled EO, connect the fan to the proper power supply.

Once appropriate cooling is achieved, the EO is ready to be aligned in the intended optical set-up.

1. Remove the power detector cover.
2. Align the detector in the optical set-up, using a safe low-powered beam.
3. For the most accurate measurements, the beam should be centered on the sensor face. The beam diameter on the sensor should ideally be the same size as the beam diameter of the original calibration, which corresponds to >98% encircled power centered on 50% of the sensor's surface (this complies with the International Electrotechnical Commission standard #1040: "Power and Energy Measuring Detector..."). Refer to calibration certificate for the exact calibration beam diameter.

WARNING

Be careful not to exceed the maximum levels stated in the specifications.

To make a measurement using an Edmund Optics monitor, continue with the following steps:

1. Connect the detector head to the input socket on the monitor (see the monitor's instruction manual).
2. Block off the detector head to prevent it from sensing heat from random sources.
3. Once the reading is thermally stable, the reading should be set to 0 W with the monitor's Zero (Offset) function (see the monitor's instruction manual).
4. Allow the detector head to thermally stabilize before making any subsequent measurement reading.

3. Safety Operation Notes

3.1.1. Diffusive surfaces

When using an OE Detector with an H, W or VR absorber, be aware of the diffused back reflection:

- H and W: ~ 5-15%
- VR: ~ 40-45%

As with any diffusive surface, the light on the sensor coating is scattered more or less uniformly as a Lambertian diffuser. It is recommended to use the head with a black protective sleeve. This will limit wide-angled diffused reflections.

3.1.2. Detector temperature while in operation

During usage, detectors can become hot enough to cause burns.

4. Damage to the Optical Absorber

Damage to the optical absorber material is usually caused by exceeding the manufacturer's specifications, such as:

- Incident Average Power Density
- Incident Pulse Energy Density

Refer to the specifications tables. Damage may also be caused if the absorber surface is contaminated. A slight discoloration of the coating does not affect the calibration.

In any case, the incident area of the beam should be > 10% of the detector's aperture. Please contact Edmund Optics to make measurements with such small beams.

In the event of significant damage to the coating, the EO Series detectors can be recoated. Contact your local Edmund Optics representative for information on repair and recalibration. See p. [10](#) Contacting Edmund Optics.

5. Appendix A: WEEE directive

5.1. Recycling and separation procedure for WEEE directive 2002/96/EC:

This section is used by the recycling center when the detector reaches its end of life. Breaking the calibration seal or opening the monitor will void the detector warranty.

The complete Detector contains

- 1 Detector with wires or DB-15.
- 1 instruction manual
- 1 calibration certificate

5.2. Separation:

Paper : Manual and certificate

Wires: Cable Detector.

DB-15: no need to separate (less than 10 cm²)

Aluminum: Detector casing.

6. Declaration of Conformity

Application of Council Directive(s): 2004/108/EC EMC Directive

Manufacturer's Name: Gentec Electro Optics, Inc.
 Manufacturer's Address: 445 St-Jean Baptiste, suite 160
 (Québec), Canada G2E 5N7

Representative's Name: Laser Component S.A.S
 Representative's Address: 45 bis Route des Gardes
 92190 Meudon (France)

Type of Equipment: Laser Power/Energy Meter
 Model No.: EO Series Thermal Power Detectors
 Year of test & manufacture: 2011



Standard(s) to which Conformity is declared: EN 61326-1: 2006 Emission generic standard

| Standard | Description | Performance Criteria |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| CISPR11 :2009 +A1 :2010 | Industrial, scientific and medical equipment – Radio-frequency disturbance characteristics – Limits and methods of measurement | Class A |
| EN 61000-4-2 2009 | Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurements techniques- Section 4.2: Electrostatic discharge. | Class B |
| EN 61000-4-3 2006+A2:2010 | Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurements techniques- Section 3: Radiated, Radio Frequency immunity. | Class A |
| EN 61000-4-4 2004 +A1:2010 | Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurements techniques- Section 4: Electrical fast transient/burst immunity. | Class B |
| EN 61000-4-6 2009 | Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurements techniques- Section 6: Immunity to conducted Radio Frequency. | Class A |

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that the equipment specified above conforms to the above Directive(s) and Standard(s)

Place: Quebec (Quebec)
 Date : June 18, 2012

(President)



101 E. Gloucester Pike
Barrington, NJ 08007

P: 1-800-363-1992

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