

(Show)Laser

A laser for light shows, commonly known as a "show laser," is specifically designed to create visually stunning effects for entertainment purposes. Show lasers are powerful and versatile tools for creating immersive and captivating light shows, thanks to their advanced technology, precise control, and ability to produce stunning visual effects with laser light. However, they require careful handling and operation to ensure both the safety of performers and audience members

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(Show) Laser

What is a laser?

“ Laser stands for **L**ight **A**mplification by **S**timulated **E**mission of **R**adiation.

A laser is a device that projects a highly concentrated narrow beam of light which is amplified to great brightness using stimulated radiation.

A show laser is a device that projects changing laser beams on a screen to create a moving image. A laser projector may contain one laser light source for single-color projection or three sources for RGB (red, green, and blue) full color projection.

To compare:

Projection video from a regular (laser) projector is sent in a fixed resolution, with all those pixels simultaneously (beam). Projection from a showlaser is 1 pixel at a time, but so fast that our eyes perceive a picture (for the HKU laser this is up to 65000rps).

Both show lasers and projector beams are used for visual displays, but they operate on different principles and have distinct characteristics:

1. Show Laser:

- **Principle:** Show lasers use the process of stimulated emission of radiation to produce coherent light. They typically use a medium such as a gas, liquid, or semiconductor to generate laser light.
- **Light Source:** Show lasers use lasers as their light source. These lasers emit highly concentrated light beams with a narrow wavelength range.
- **Beam Quality:** Show lasers produce coherent beams of light with high brightness and sharpness. They are capable of creating intricate patterns and shapes with precision.
- **Color Options:** Show lasers can produce a wide range of colors by using different types of lasers and by modulating the intensity of the laser beams. They are commonly used in laser light shows, concerts, and entertainment events.
- **Safety Considerations:** Show lasers require careful handling due to the potential hazards associated with high-intensity laser beams. Safety precautions, such as beam attenuation and audience scanning limitations, are essential to prevent eye injuries.

2. Projector Beam:

- **Principle:** Projector beams use conventional light sources, such as incandescent lamps, light-emitting diodes (LEDs), or laser diodes, to generate non-coherent light. The light is then focused and directed onto a surface using lenses and mirrors.

- **Light Source:** Projector beams use non-coherent light sources, which emit broad-spectrum light with various wavelengths.
- **Beam Quality:** Projector beams produce diffused light with less coherence compared to lasers. While they can still create detailed images and videos, the quality may not be as sharp or precise as that of show lasers.
- **Color Options:** Projector beams can also produce a range of colors by using color filters or by mixing different color light sources. However, achieving certain colors or color transitions may be more challenging compared to show lasers.
- **Applications:** Projector beams are commonly used in multimedia presentations, movie theaters, and home entertainment systems. They are versatile and can project a wide variety of content onto screens or surfaces.
- **Safety Considerations:** While projector beams do not pose the same laser safety hazards as show lasers, precautions should still be taken to ensure safe operation, such as proper ventilation for heat dissipation and avoiding direct exposure to the eyes.

In summary, show lasers and projector beams differ in their underlying technology, light sources, beam characteristics, color options, applications, and safety considerations. Show lasers excel in producing coherent, high-quality light beams for artistic and entertainment purposes, while projector beams offer versatility and are more commonly used for general projection tasks.

LASERS ARE DANGEROUS - DAMAGE TO YOUR OR THE AUDIENCE'S EYE SIGHT IS A VERY REAL RISK

If you plan to use lasers

1. Understand all the laws and regulations for laser operation in your area.
2. Become a certified Laser Safety Officer (this is required by law in some areas). Courses are available from ILDA directly: [ILDA Laser Safety Courses 10](#)
3. Make sure an emergency stop button is close to you at all times.
4. Do not let anyone enter the laser projection area unless all precautions have been taken to limit the output.
5. Make sure there are no reflective surfaces in the projection area that might cause the beam to reflect unintendedly.

Available to [borrow at Blackbox JK](#) after a safety instruction:

Laserworld CS-1000RGB ([manual](#))



A powerful semi-professional analog modulated pure diode laser, capable of intense standard laser effects like beams, waves and tunnels but also basic graphics. This laser has easy plug and play, sound-to-light and stand-alone modes, DMX control, so it can be controlled with the rest of your lighting, but also has an ILDA port for professional computer control.

Laser in Touchdesigner (ILDA)

Custom ILDA control the Laser in TouchDesigner using the [Laser Chop](#):

<https://www.youtube.com/embed/hr-zuLpPz3k>

<https://www.youtube.com/embed/aNerC7KIFXo>

Laser In Touchdesigner Ilda through Helios DAC

Helios is a Digital to Analog Converter for laser projectors.

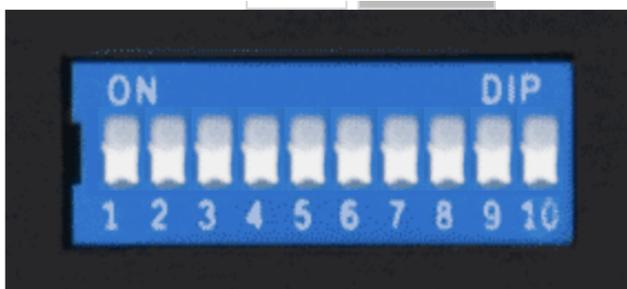
This the converter we use @ the Blackbox JK with the **Laserworld CS-1000RGB (manual)**

Hardware Setup:

Connect the remote interlock

Enter the key (watch out, it fits two ways, but only turns if entered correctly. It turns EASILY so DO NOT FORCE IT & BREAK THE KEY!!)

To have the Laser listen to ILDA, set the DipSwitch to everything off :



Basic setup/testpatch in TD : [LaserILDA Basic.toe](#)

Laser CS-1000RGB in DMX mode

When this laser is set to DMX mode you can switch between presets & slightly configure them.

The DMX mode only works when a DMX controller* is connected to the laser.

Use [the switches 1 - 9 to set the DMX address](#) of the laser.

Your device runs in DMX mode if '10' is switched off:



The DMX mode only works when a DMX controller is connected to the laser.

Use the switches 1 - 9 to set the DMX address of the laser. Each switch represents a number. To define a number use the preceding number and multiply it by 2:

Switch	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	Mode Switch

The laser uses 11 DMX channels, so make sure that the next device uses an address that doesn't overlap with this range.

Channel	Value	Function
1	0 - 255	Mode selection
2	0 - 255	Pattern selection
3	0 - 255	Circular Movement
4	0 - 255	Y Rotation
5	0 - 255	X Rotation
6	0 - 255	Horizontal movement
7	0 - 255	Vertical movement
8	0 - 255	Manual Zoom
9	0 - 255	Pattern Buildup
10	0 - 255	Dot Effect with Strobe
11	0 - 255	Color Seletion

Please note that not each pattern can be combined with each effect!

*Small Patch to control the DMX with a midicontroller & enttec instead of a native DMX controller.
download file: [easy DMX control for Laser.toe](#)

After connecting the midicontroller & setting it up in the dialoge box, wiggle the sliders from left to

right and then the knobs from left to right to rightly map the midicontroller to the 11 channels