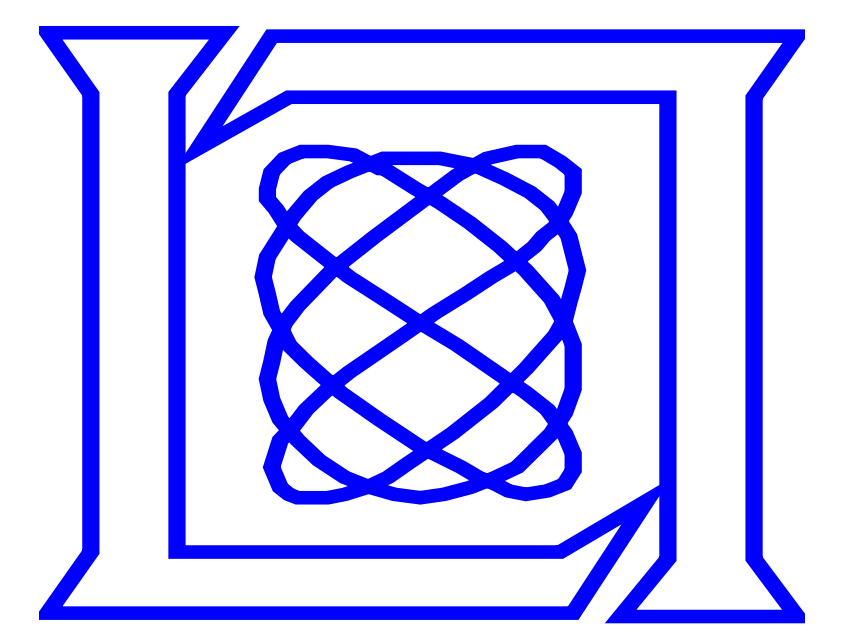




High-Power, Actively Modelocked Cryogenic Yb:YAG Laser



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Abstract

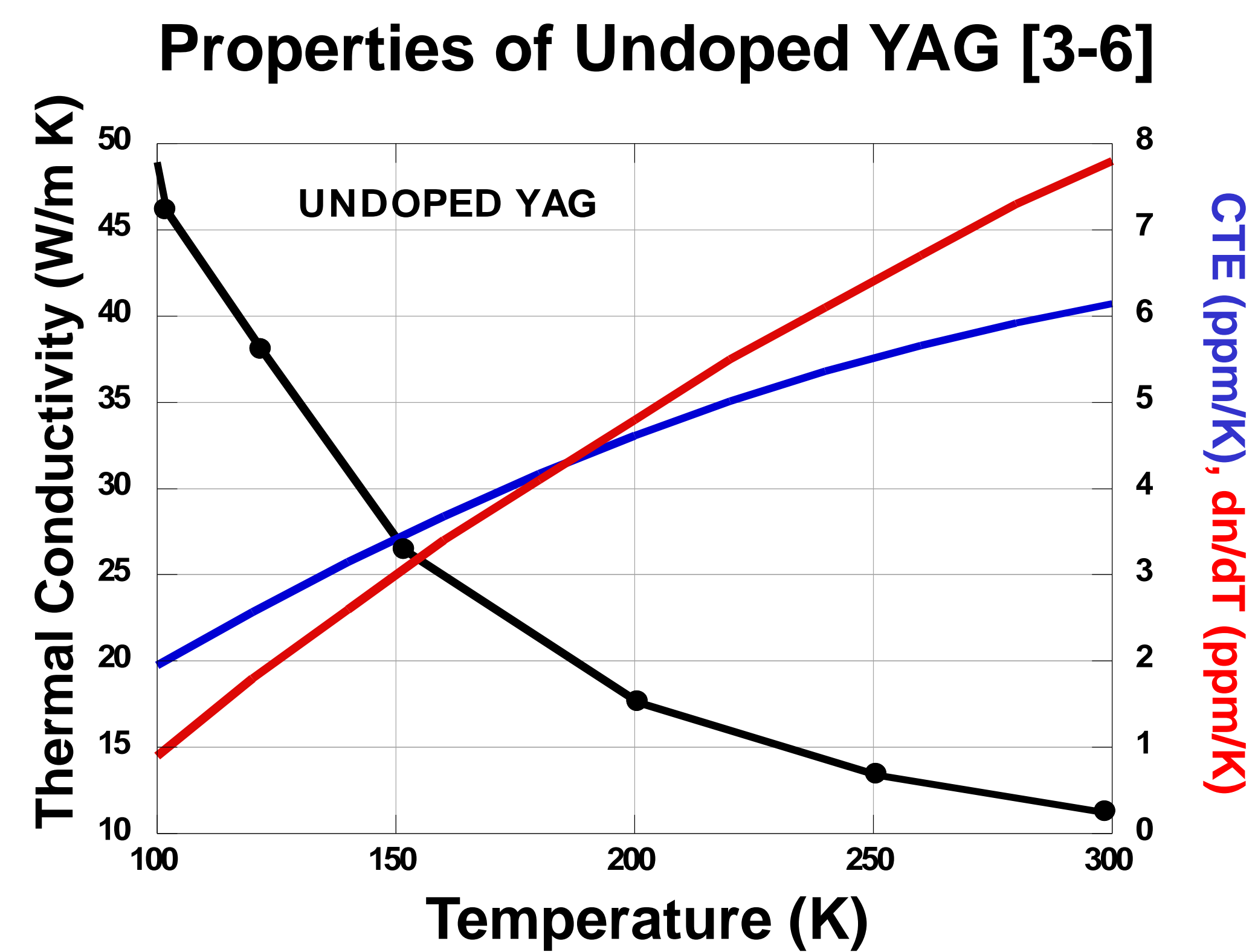
A high-power, actively modelocked, cryogenically cooled Yb:YAG laser has been demonstrated. At a repetition rate of 80 MHz, 214-ps pulses with 55 W of output power have been measured.

Motivation

- High-average-power pulsed lasers are required for:
 - State-of-the-art linear accelerators and free-electron lasers which necessitate high brightness photoinjectors
 - Extreme ultraviolet generation via high harmonic generation
- Solid-state lasers are attractive solution [1-2]
 - Room-temperature lasers often limited by thermo-optic distortion in output power

Cryogenic Yb:YAG is a promising high power pulsed source with excellent thermo-optic properties, low saturation fluence, and gain bandwidth [3-6]

Thermo-optic Properties of Yb:YAG



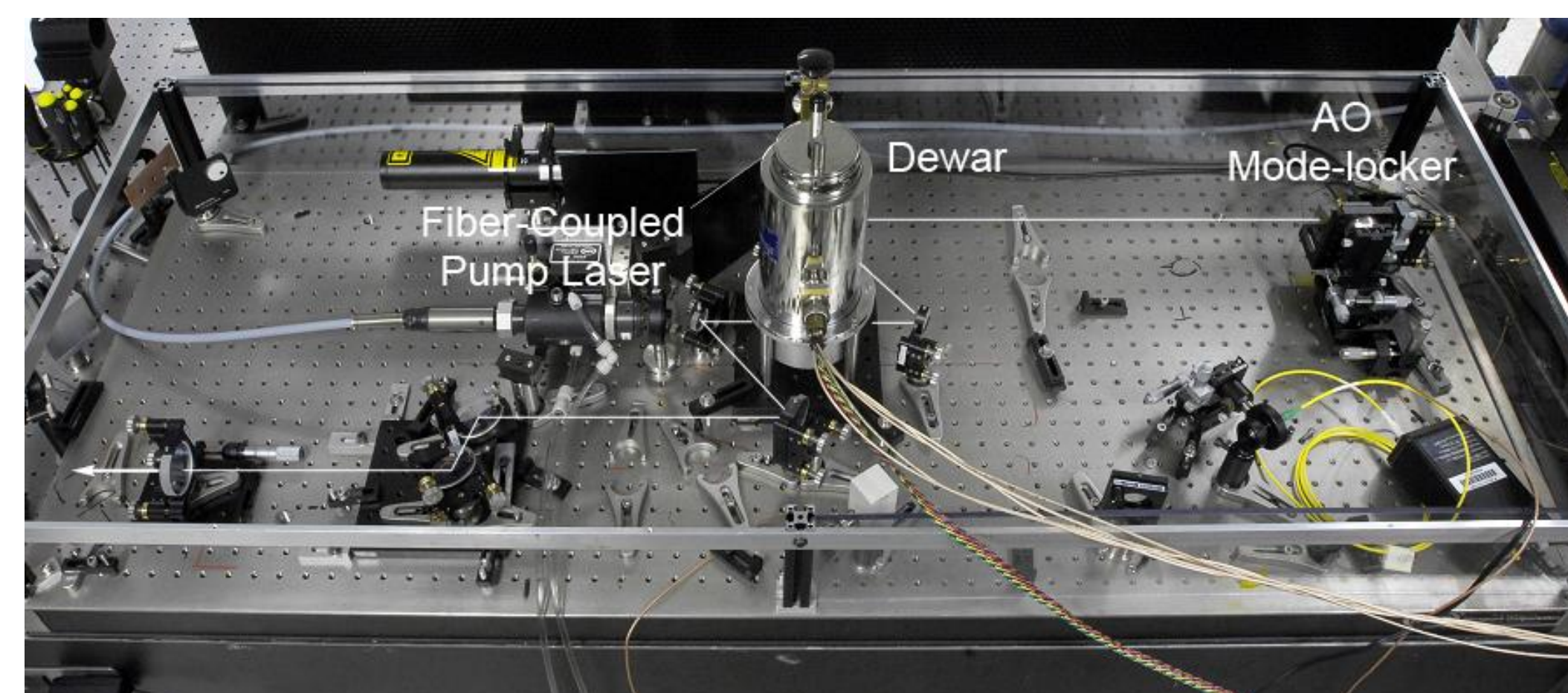
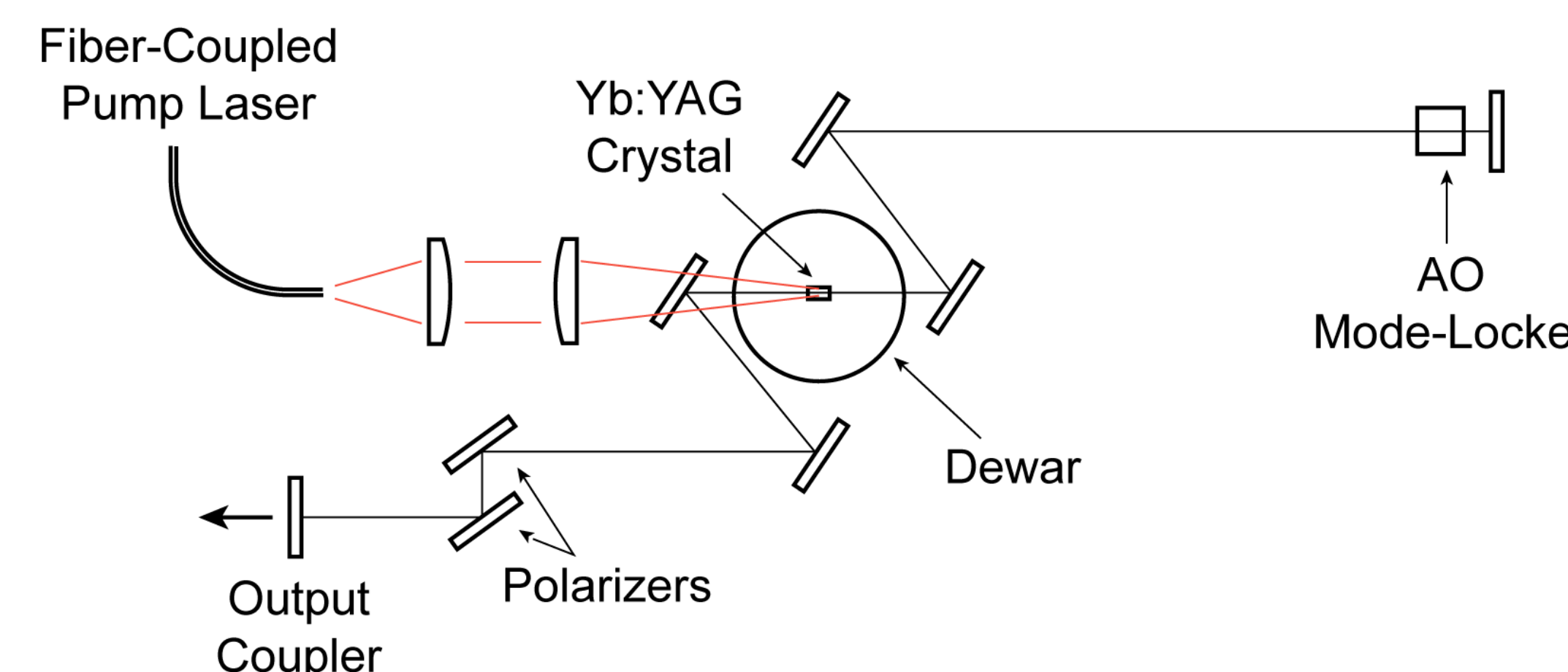
Thermo-optic Properties of Yb:YAG

Un-doped YAG Figures of Merit [3-6]

	100 K	300 K
κ (in W/mK)	47	11
dn/dT (ppm/K)	0.9	7.9
α (ppm/K)	2.0	6.2
Relative FOM _d (300-K Nd:YAG = 1) (Yb:YAG)	87	1
Relative FOM _b (300-K Nd:YAG = 1) (Yb:YAG)	31	1

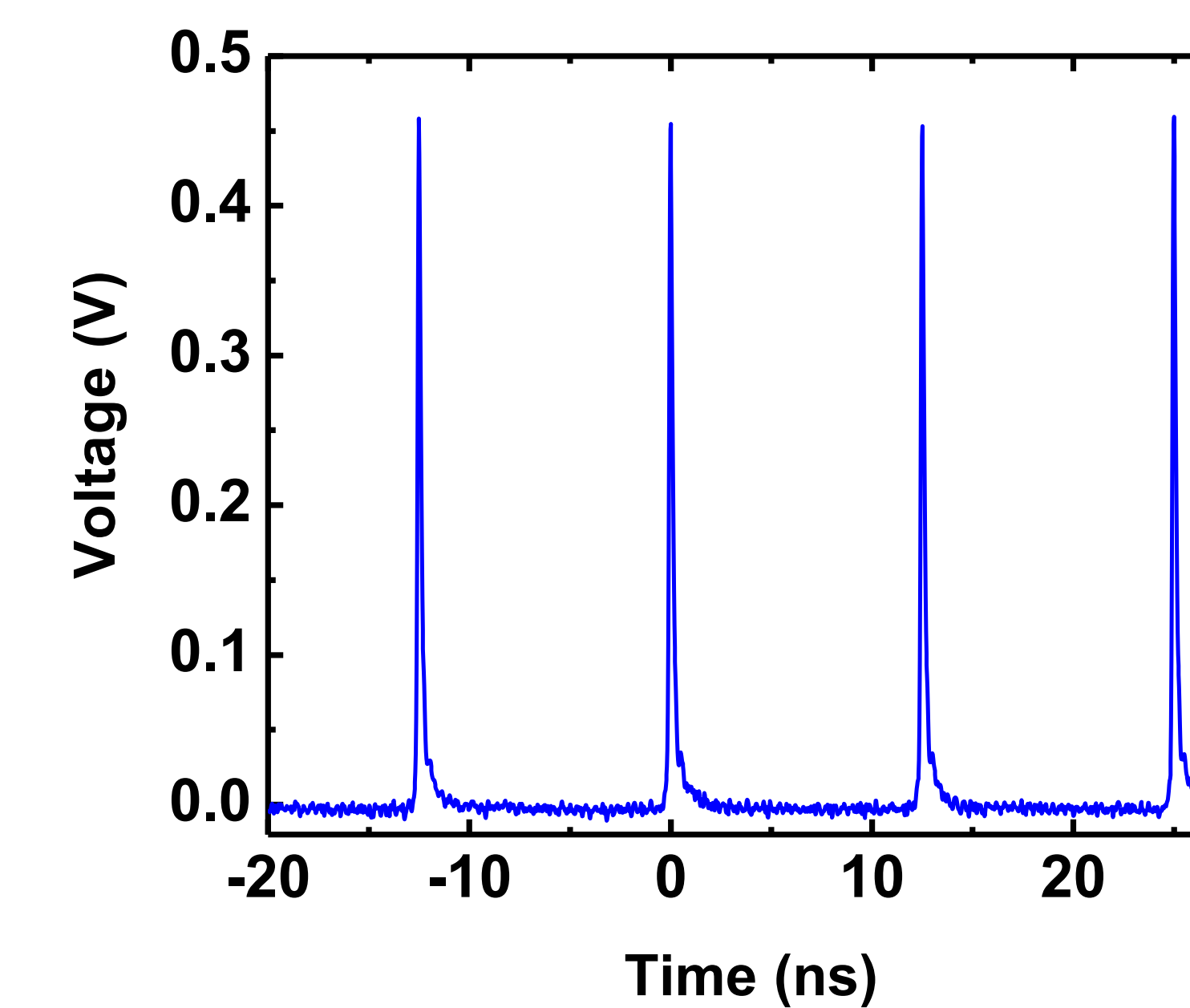
Experimental Setup

- 2 at.% Yb-doped 5x5x23 mm YAG crystal
- 80 MHz cavity

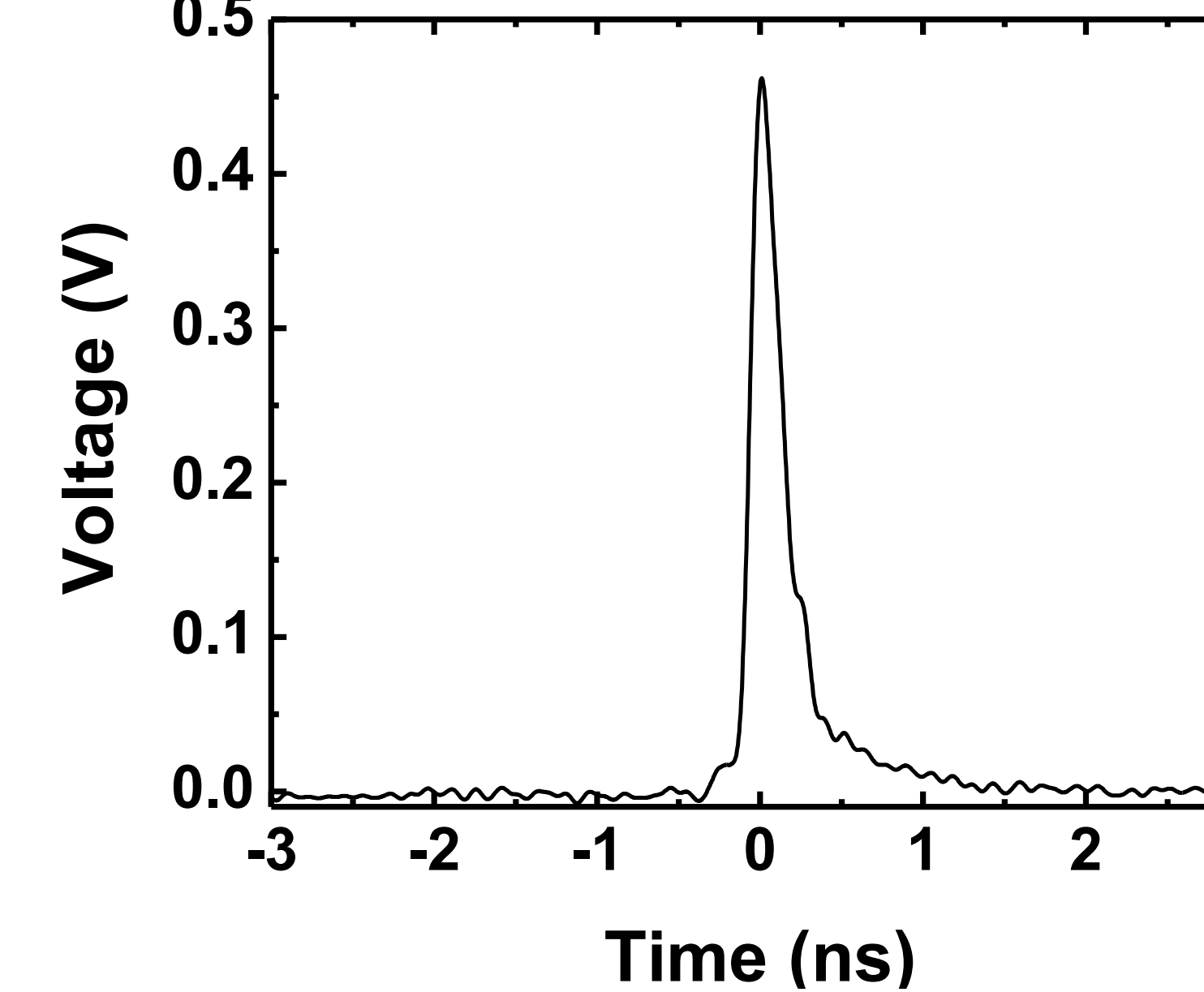


Experimental Results

- Modelocked operation with 55 W average output power
- ### 80-MHz Pulse Train



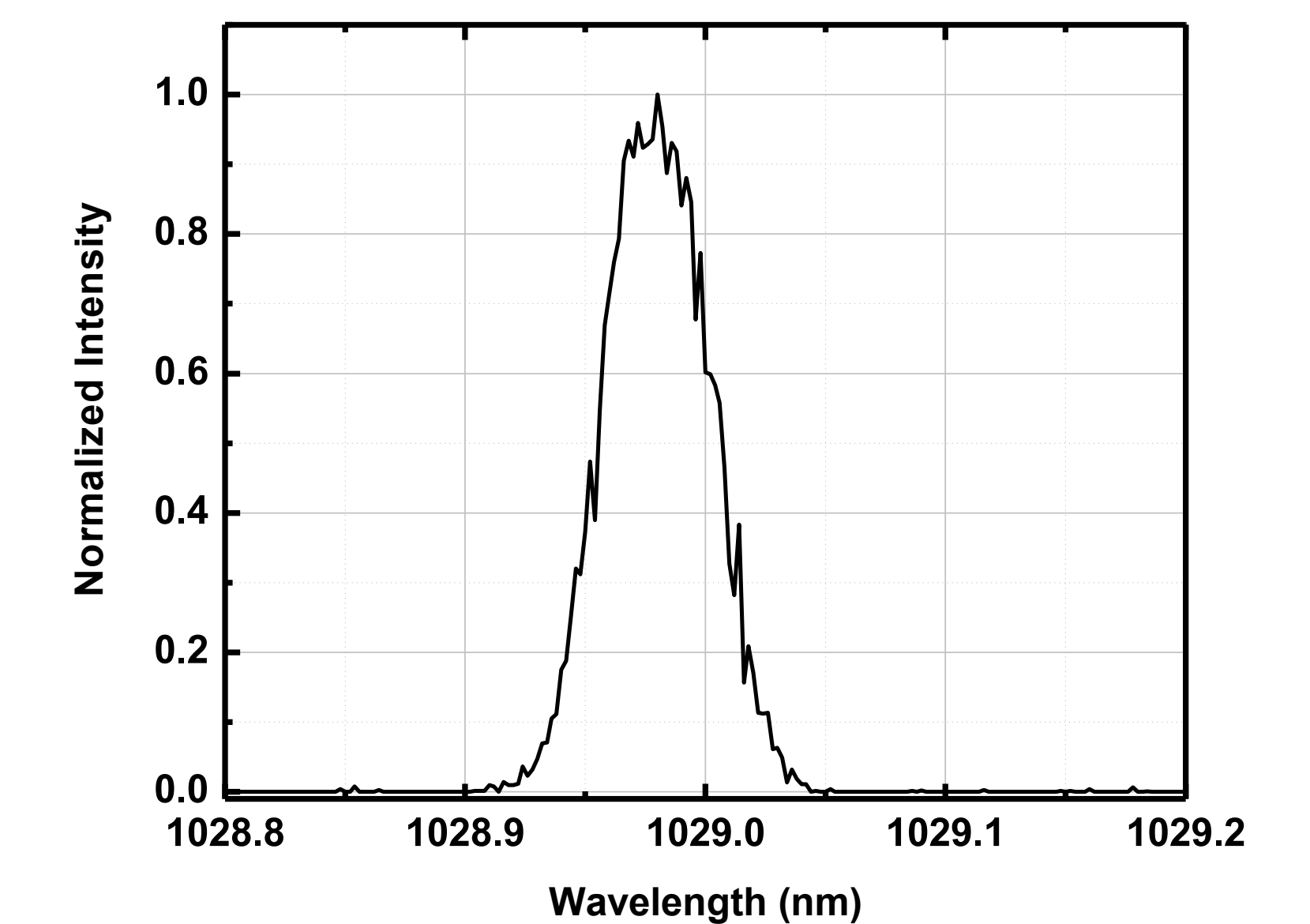
Single Pulse (FWHM 214 ps)



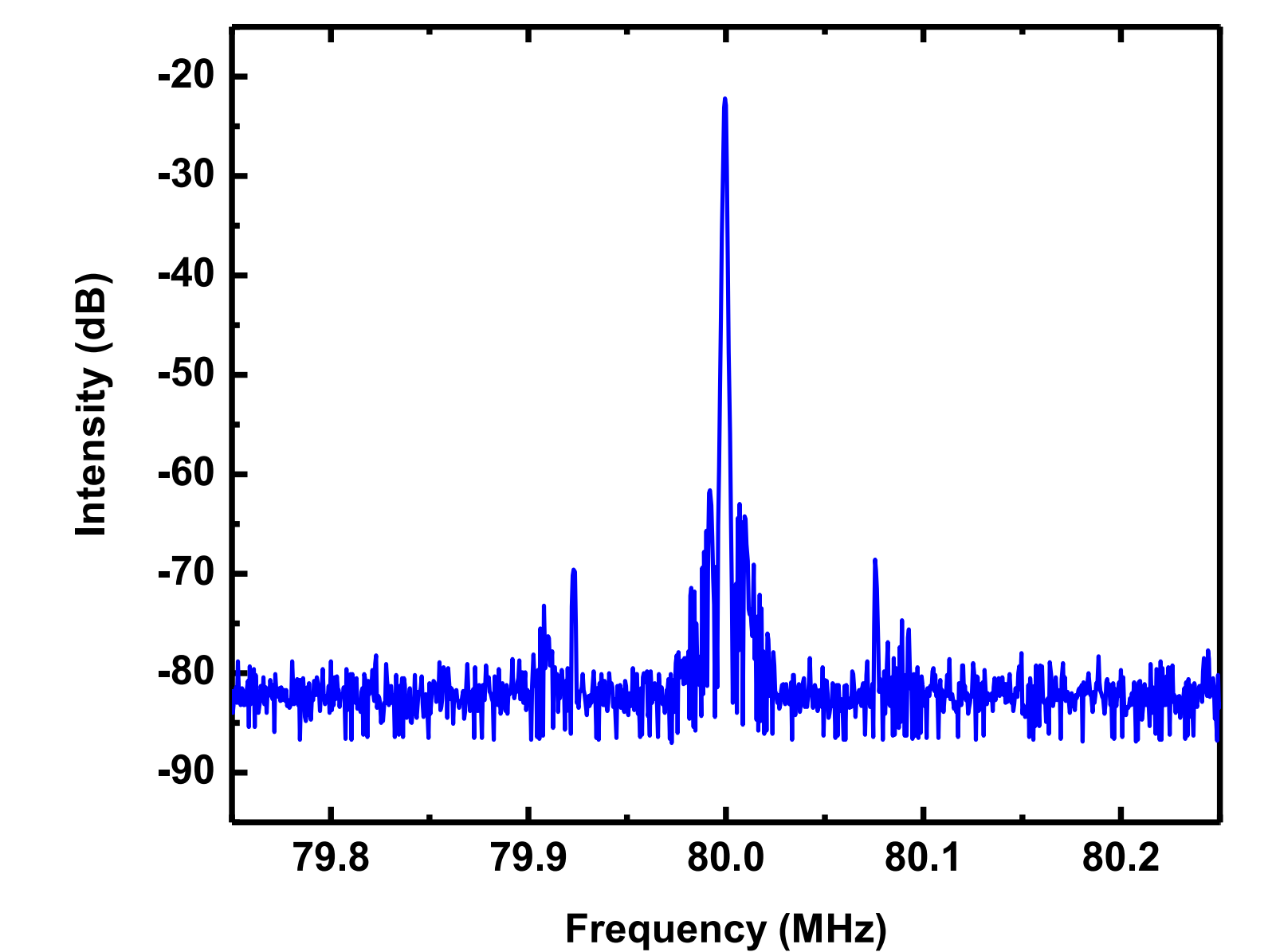
Experimental Results

Optical Spectrum

- FWHM of 0.05 nm
- Time-bandwidth product = 3.35

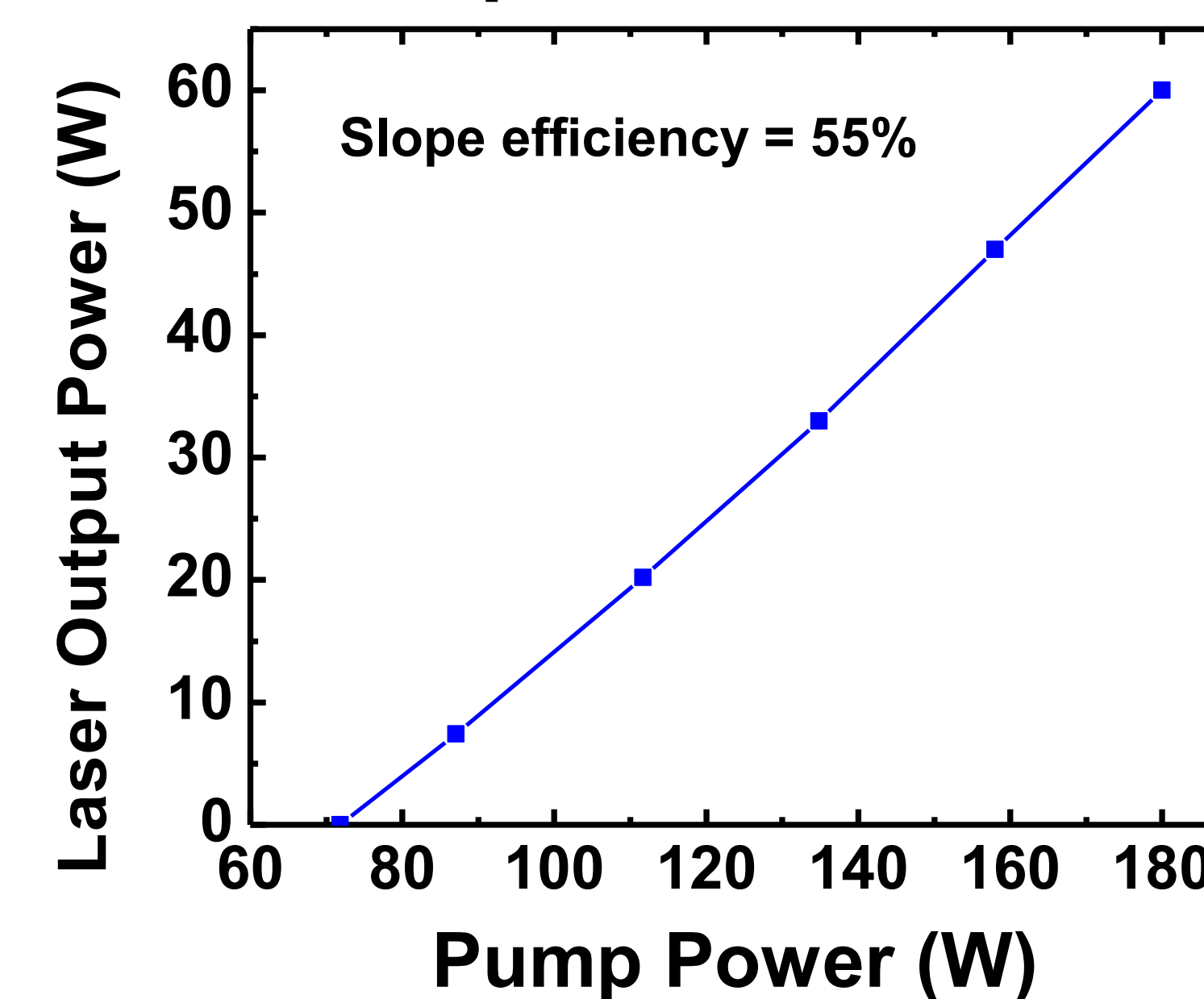


RF Spectrum



Experimental Results

CW operation of laser



Conclusions

- Actively modelocked cryogenic Yb:YAG laser demonstrated with 55-W of output power, 214 ps pulse-train at 80 MHz
- No fundamental limit on output power
- Potential for shorter, transform-limited pulses with incorporation of modelocker with greater modulation depth, spectral filter, or saturable absorber

References

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Distortion (OPD) $FOM_d = \frac{\kappa}{\eta_h \left| \frac{dn}{dT} \right|}$ η_h fractional thermal load

Depolarization $FOM_b = \frac{\kappa}{\eta_h |\alpha|}$ κ thermal conductivity, α thermal expansion, dn/dT refractive index change with temperature

- Larger material FOM's give less OPD and less stress-induced birefringence
- Key material properties (κ , α , dn/dT) scale favorably at lower temperature in bulk single crystals