
High power CW Tm:YLF laser with a holographic output coupler

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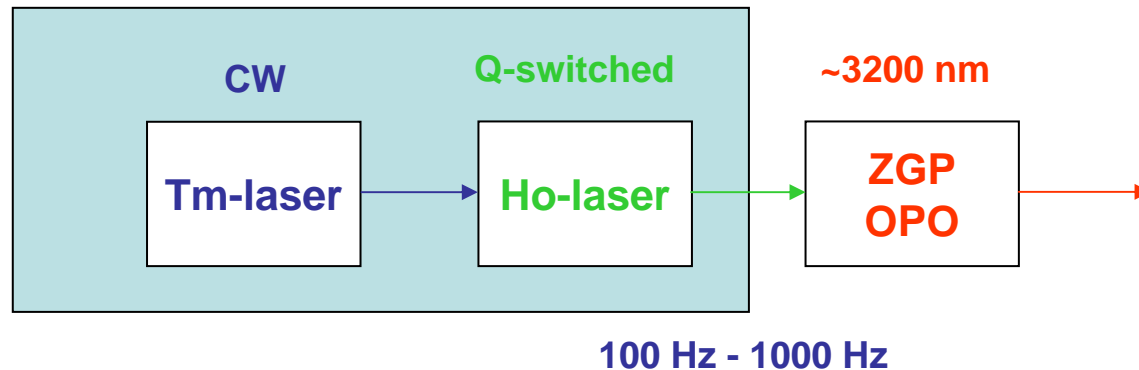
CLEO'2004

Outline

- Motivation
- Tm:YLF Laser – Details
- Volume Bragg Gratings (VBG) - Details
- Tm:YLF laser with VBG
- Conclusions

Motivation

- Develop a 2- μm laser system to pump OPO:
 - High-energy (up to 100 mJ)
 - High repetition rate (100-1000 Hz)
 - High beam quality (TEM_{00})



- Immediate applications:
 - Complete system with OPO => Laser ultrasonics
 - High energy, high rep. rate Ho-laser:
 - ✓ Pump source for OPOs
 - ✓ Industrial
 - ✓ Military

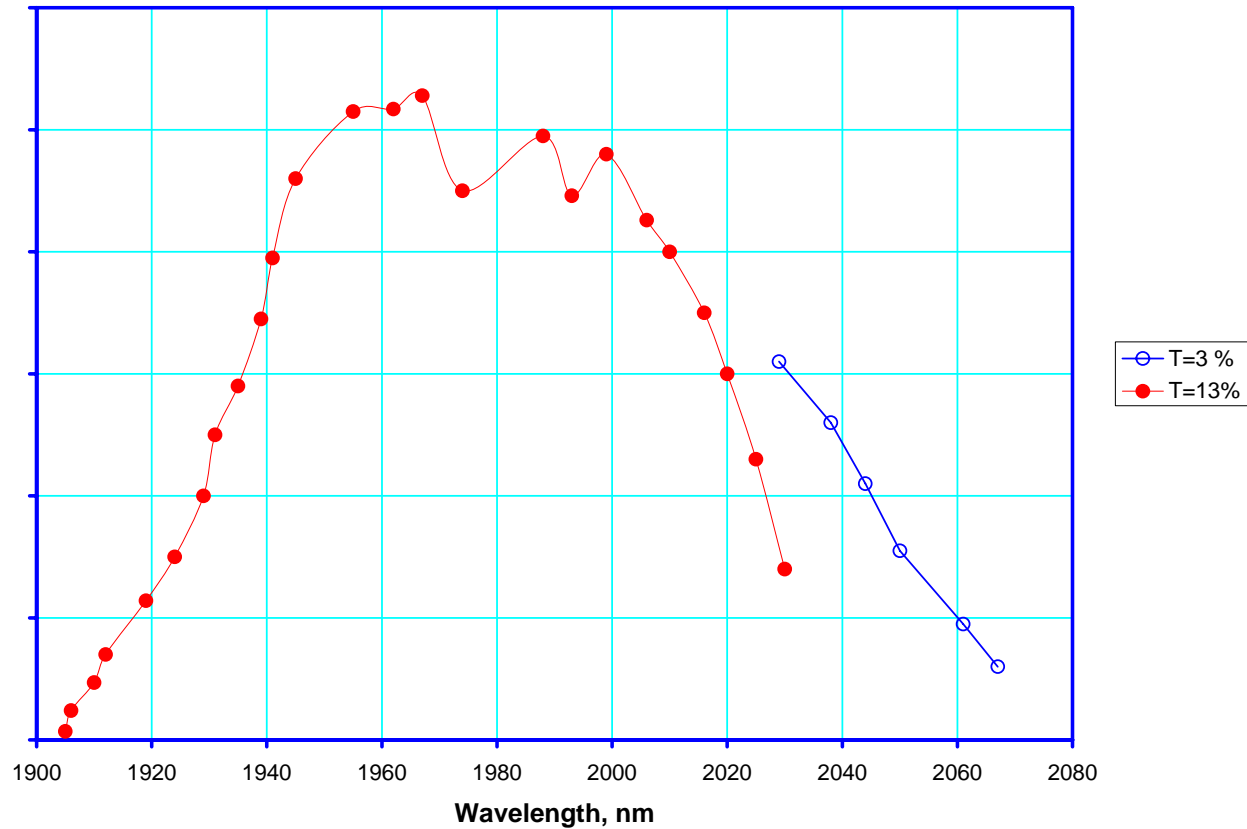
Tm:YLF Laser Characteristics and Requirements

Operation regime	CW
Operational temperature	RT
Pump wavelength:	775-795 nm
Lasing wavelength range:	1905-2070 nm
Polarization:	Linear
Laser type	Quasi-4-level system

Specific requirements for Tm-laser as a pump source for Ho:YLF:

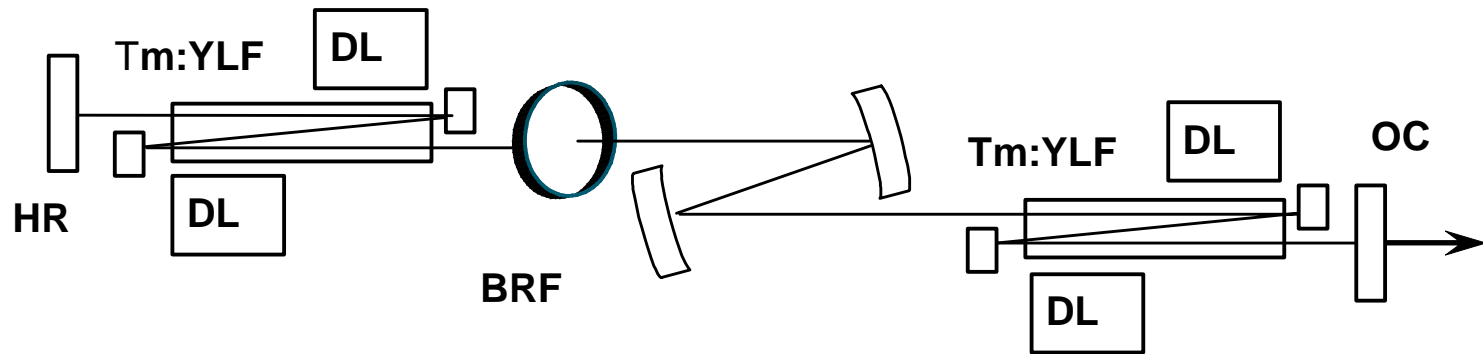
- Linear polarization (preferably)
- Lasing wavelength at ~ 1940 nm
- Linewidth < 6 nm

Tm:YLF CW Laser Operation – Wavelength tuning



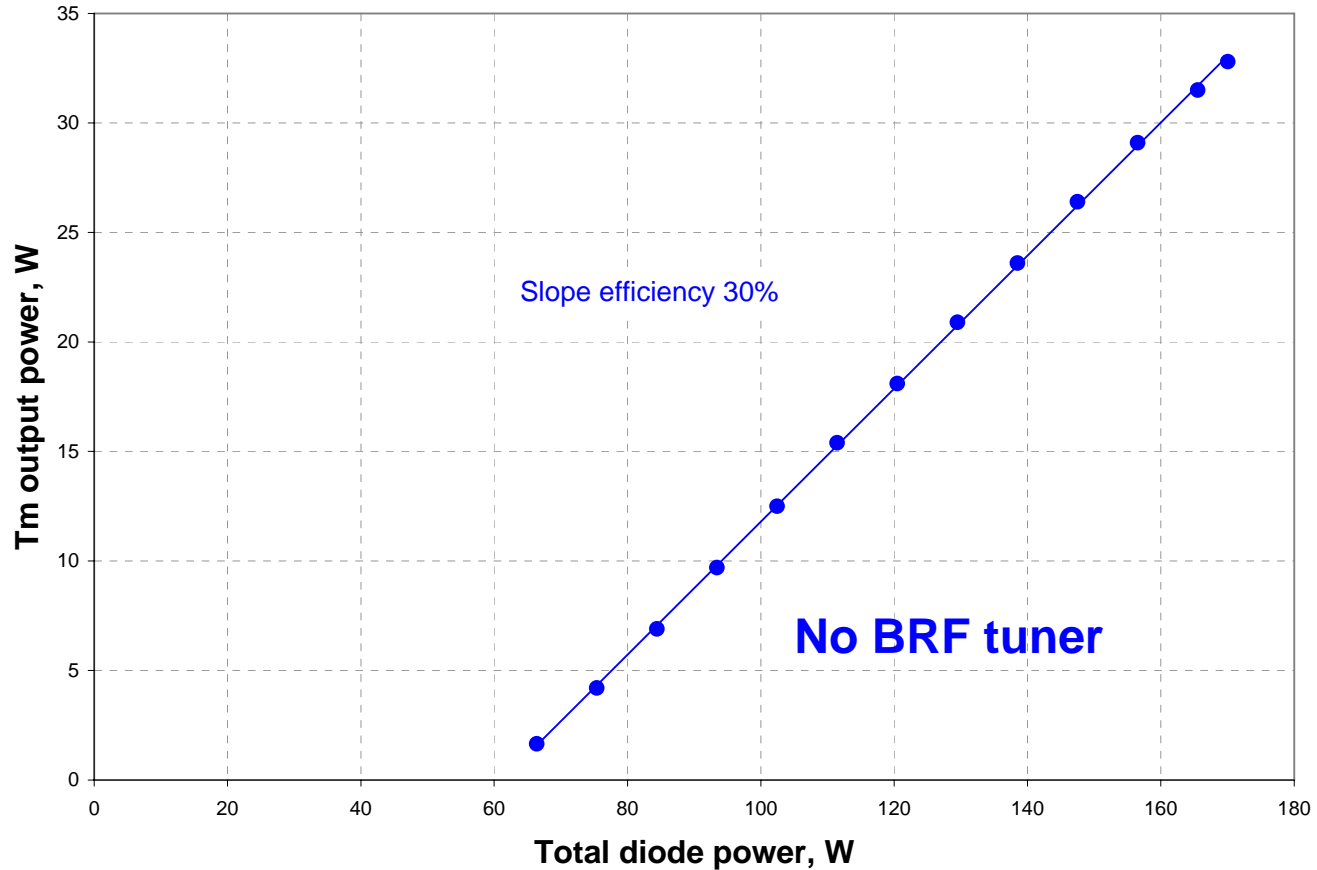
Wavelength tuning with a 2-plate birefringent filter (TEM_{00}) for two values of output coupler transmission.

Experimental Set-Up – Tm:YLF Laser



- Dual-Gain Module oscillator
- Beam quality: $M^2 \sim 1.05 \times 7$
- Wavelength tuning with BRF element

Tm:YLF – Dual-GM Oscillator



Application of BRF Element for Tuning

□ Advantages

- Continuous wavelength tuning
 - ⇒ Fine optimization of the pump wavelength

□ Disadvantages

- Temperature sensitive
 - ⇒ Wavelength drift
- Precision rotational mount

□ Major concern:

- Wavelength stabilization !!!

□ Alternatives:

- Prism tuning ?
 - Complicated mechanical design
- Gratings ?
 - Holographic surface gratings
 - Damage resistance ???
 - High enough reflectivity ???
 - Bragg gratings
 - Work with fiber lasers
 - Where do get bulk elements?

Volume Bragg Gratings

Minimum requirements:

- Damage threshold $>100 \text{ kW/cm}^2$
- Center wavelength accuracy $\pm 1 \text{ nm}$
- Bandwidth $< 3 \text{ nm}$
- Reflectivity $>90\%$

VBG Fabrication - Material

- Photo-thermo-refractive (PTR) glass
 - Sodium-zinc-aluminum-silicate glass doped with Ag, Ce, and F
 - Proprietary technology (CREOL and LPTI)
 - US Patents 6,586,141 B1 and 6,673,497 B2
 - Wide transparency range 300-4000 nm
 - Low parasitic absorption ($< 0.01 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ at 600-2700 nm)
 - Highly homogeneous material

Bragg Mirror Design

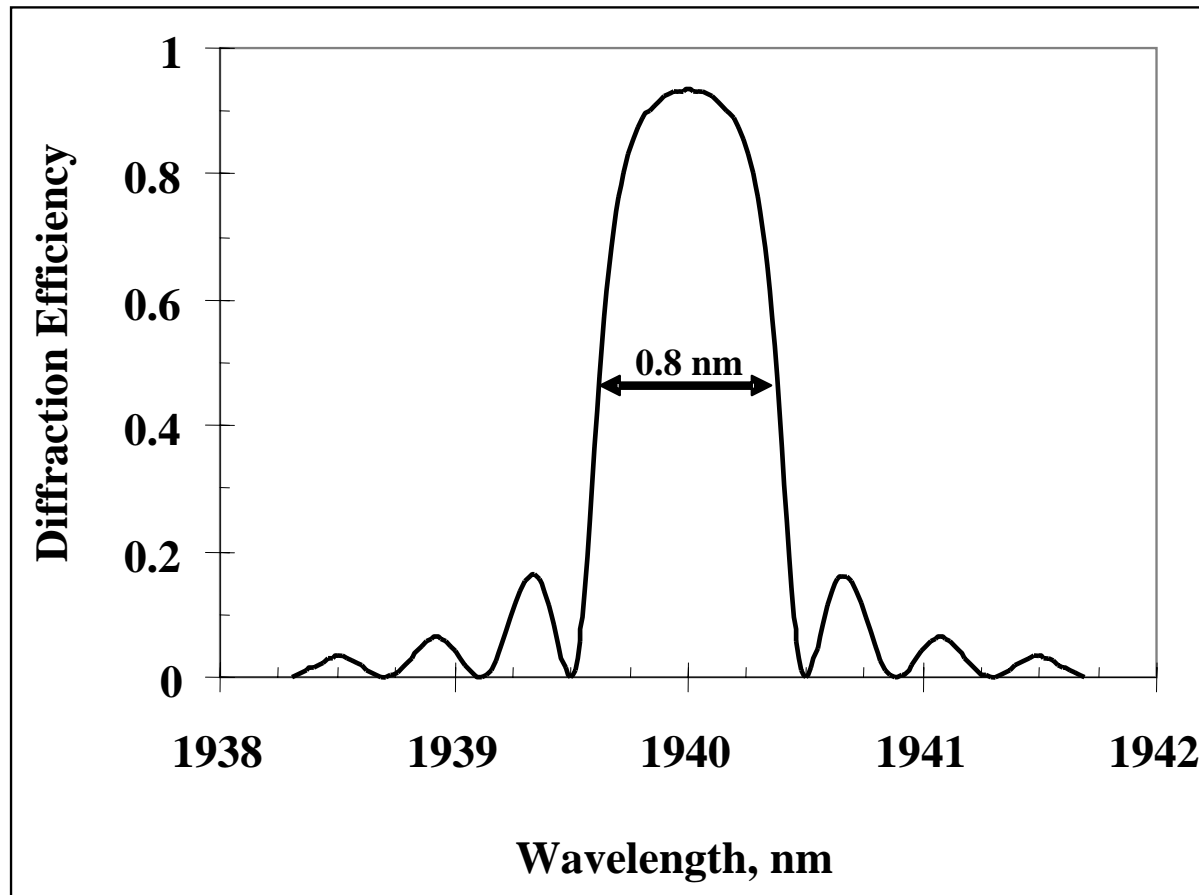
All optical properties of a Bragg grating such as:

- Bragg angle
- Diffraction efficiency
- Spectral and angular selectivity

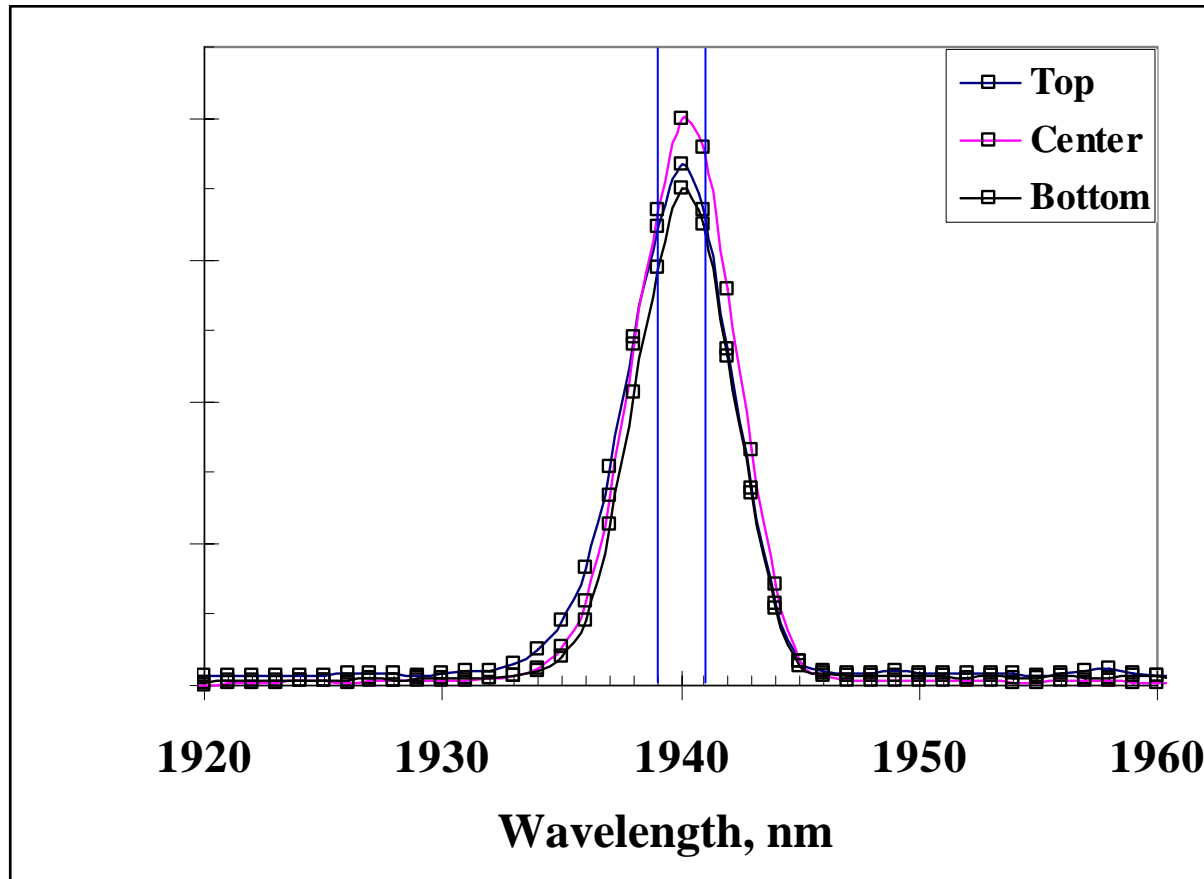
are defined by:

- *refractive index modulation (n_1)*
- *grating period (d)*
- *grating thickness (t)*

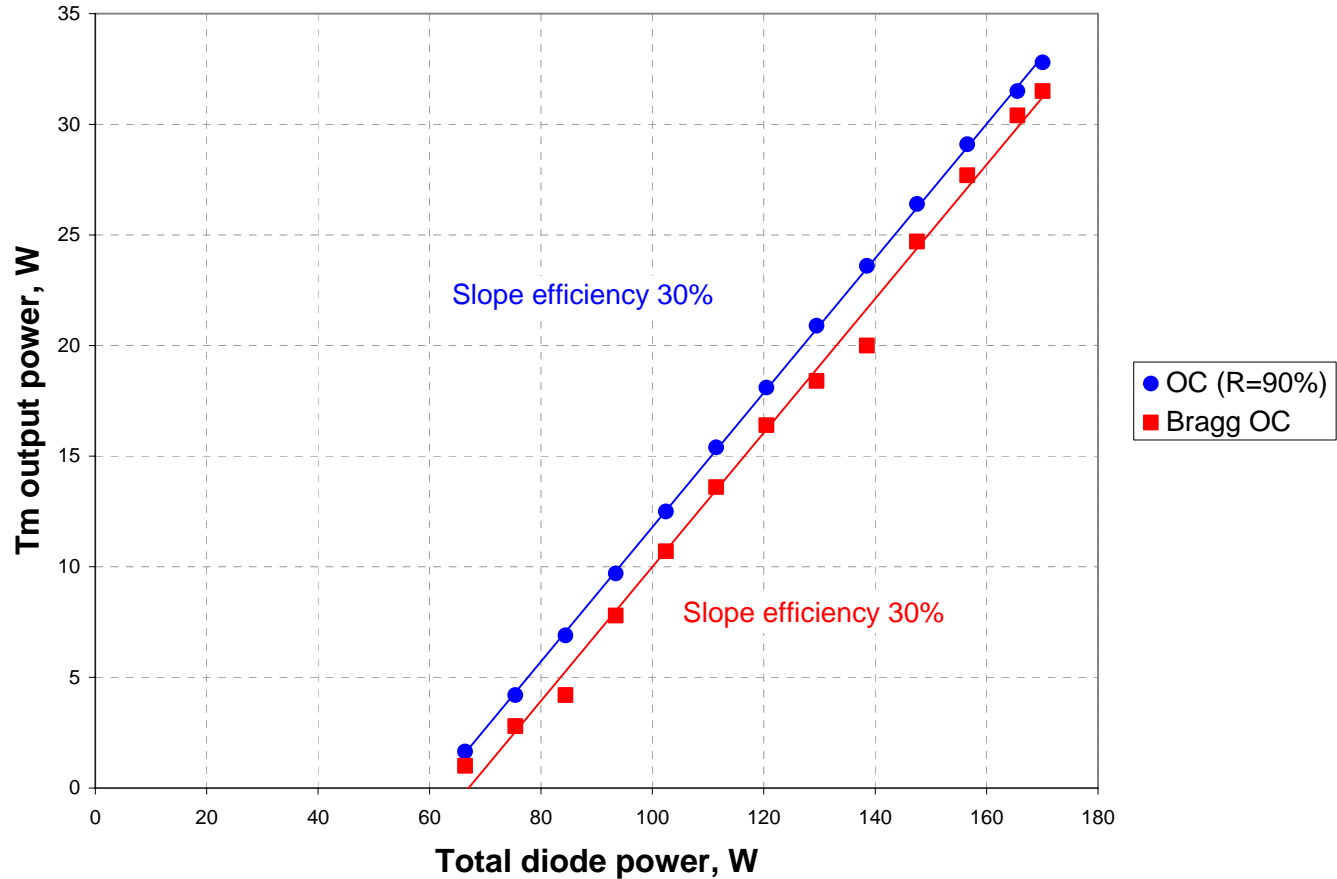
Calculated spectral profile of Bragg reflector



Spectral characterization - Experiment



Tm:YLF-Laser with a Bragg mirror



Conclusions

- ❑ Successful application of a single holographic element in a Tm-laser:
 - Output coupler with required reflectivity of $\sim 90\%$,
 - Narrow-band wavelength selector
 - Damage-free operation

- ❑ Tm-laser:
 - High CW output power exceeding 30 W
 - Operational laser wavelength insensitive to
 - Temperature variations
 - Output laser power
 - Narrow linewidth

- ❑ To the best of our knowledge this is the first demonstration of a *bulk* laser of any type (non-fiber) with a *bulk* holographic output coupler, in general, and
 - First demonstration of a bulk 2- μm Tm-laser with a bulk holographic OC, in particular