Diode pumped cryogenic Tm:Y₂O₃ ceramic laser

Fangxin Yue,^{1,*} Venkatesan Jambunathan,¹ Samuel Paul David,¹ Xavier Mateos,² Magdalena Aguiló,² Francesc Díaz,² Jan Sulc,³ Antonio Lucianetti,¹ Tomas Mocek¹

¹HiLASE Center, Institute of Physics Czech Academy of Sciences, Za Radnicí 828, 25241 Dolní Břežany, Czech Republic

2 Física i Cristal·lografia de Materials i Nanomaterials (FiCMA-FiCNA), Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Campus Sescelades, c/Marcel·lí Domingo, s/n., E-43007 Tarragona, Spain

³Faculty of Nuclear Sciences and Phys. Eng., Czech Technical University in Prague, Brehova 7, 115 19 Prague, Czech Republic *Corresponding author: <u>yue@fzu.cz</u>

Abstract

Compact high average and peak power (HAPP) lasers emitting around two-micron have broad applications in various areas, such as laser induced damage threshold (LIDT) measurements, polymer material processing, debris removal from space, etc [1]. To achieve laser in two-micron region, Tm doped yttrium oxide (Tm:Y₂O₃) is a promising active media. The advantage of Tm ion is that it can be excited by commercial available AlGaAs laser diodes around 793 nm, and it also has two-to-one cross-relaxation process, which leads to much higher slope efficiency than the quantum defect limited value [2]. The host material, Y_2O_3 has very high thermal conductivity, a relatively low maximum phonon energy and sufficiently broad emission when doped with rare earth ions [3]. However, this material suffers from reabsorption losses due to quasi-three level system at room temperature and other parasitic process such as exited state absorption (ESA) and energy-transfer upconversion (ETU), which limit the power scaling and beam quality of laser. To mitigate these issues, cooling the active medium down to cryogenic temperatures is the proper solution. Here in this work, we studied the laser potentialities of this material at cryogenic temperature using Volume Bragg stabilized (VBG) diode laser emitting at 793 nm.

Cryogenic continuous wave laser operation is realized using a "L" shaped cavity with 3 at.% Tm:Y₂O₃ ceramic sample. Two parameters are varied: output coupler transmission ($T_{oc} = 5, 9, 15, 20$ and 30%) and sample temperature (80 – 180 K in step of 20 K), as shown in Fig. 1 (a) and (b), respectively. A maximum output power of 6.4 W is achieved at sample temperature of 80 K and $T_{oc} = 30\%$, corresponding to a slope efficiency of 32.2%. The inset of Fig. 1 (b) shows a very high quality Gaussian beam profile obtained for incident power of 15 W.



Fig. 1 Incident/output characteristics of 3 at.% Tm:Y₂O₃ ceramic pumped by 793 nm VBG diode (a) for various output couplers with sample temperature of 80 K and (b) for various sample temperatures with $T_{oc} = 30\%$. Inset: Far field beam Gaussian profile under pump power of 15 W.

References

[1] K. Scholle, P. Fuhrberg, P. Koopmann, and S. Lamrini, "2 μm Laser Sources and Their Possible Applications," in B. Pal (Ed.), "Frontiers in Guided Wave Optics and Optoelectronics," Ch. 21, INTECH Open Access Publisher, Rijeka (2010)

[2] A. Godard, "Infrared (2–12 μm) solid-state laser sources: a review," Comptes Rendus Physique, vol. 8, issue 10, 1100-1128, (2007)

[3] C. Kraenkel, "Rare-Earth-Doped Sesquioxides for Diode-Pumped High-Power Lasers in the 1-, 2-, and $3-\mu m$ Spectral Range," in IEEE Journal of Selected Topics in Quantum Electronics, vol. 21, no. 1, pp. 250-262 (2015)