

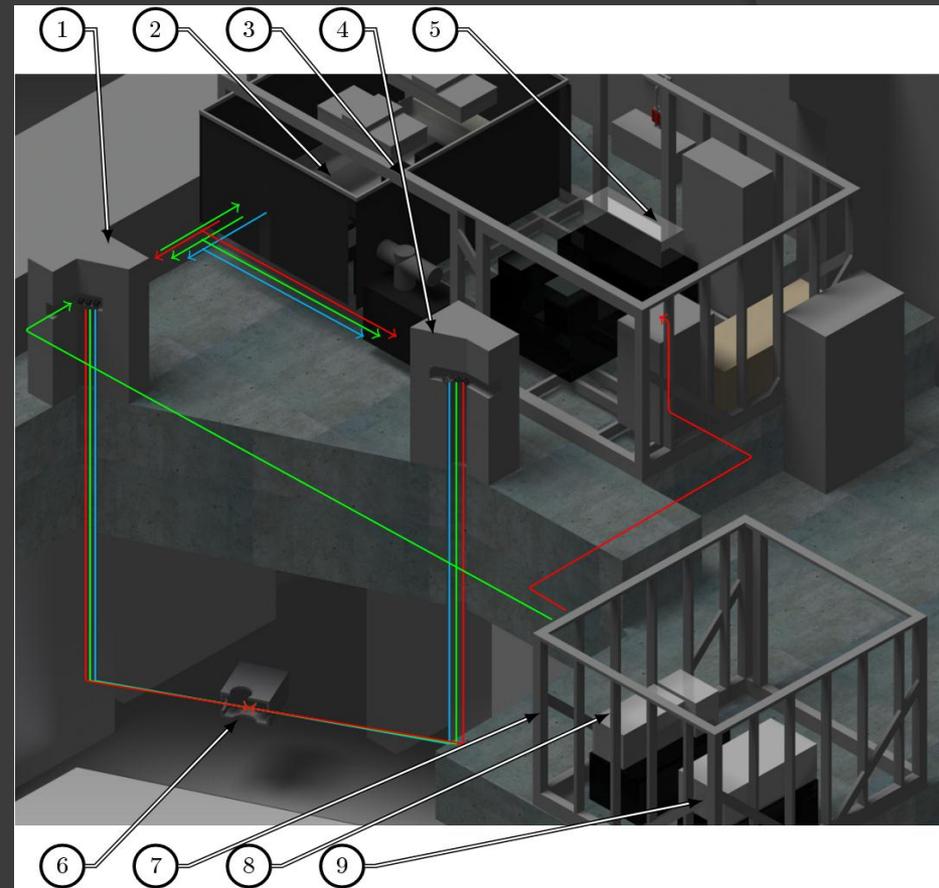
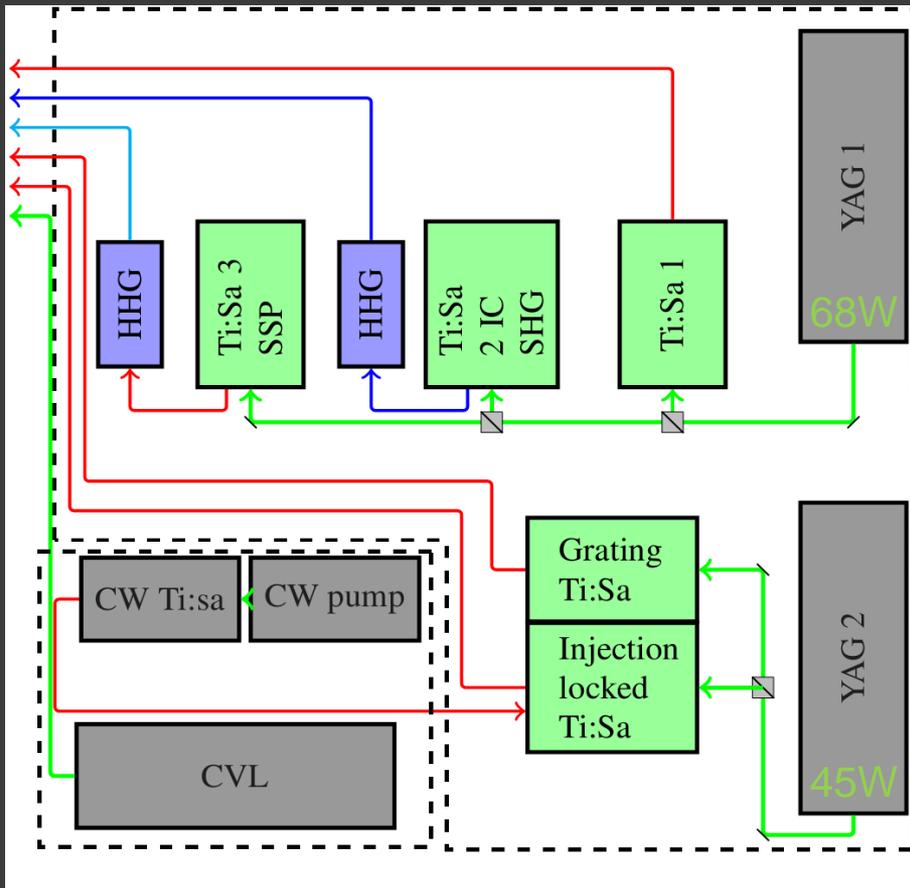
RECENT LASER DEVELOPMENTS AT THE IGISOL FACILITY

V. Sonnenschein, I. D. Moore, M. Reponen, S. Rothe, K.Wendt

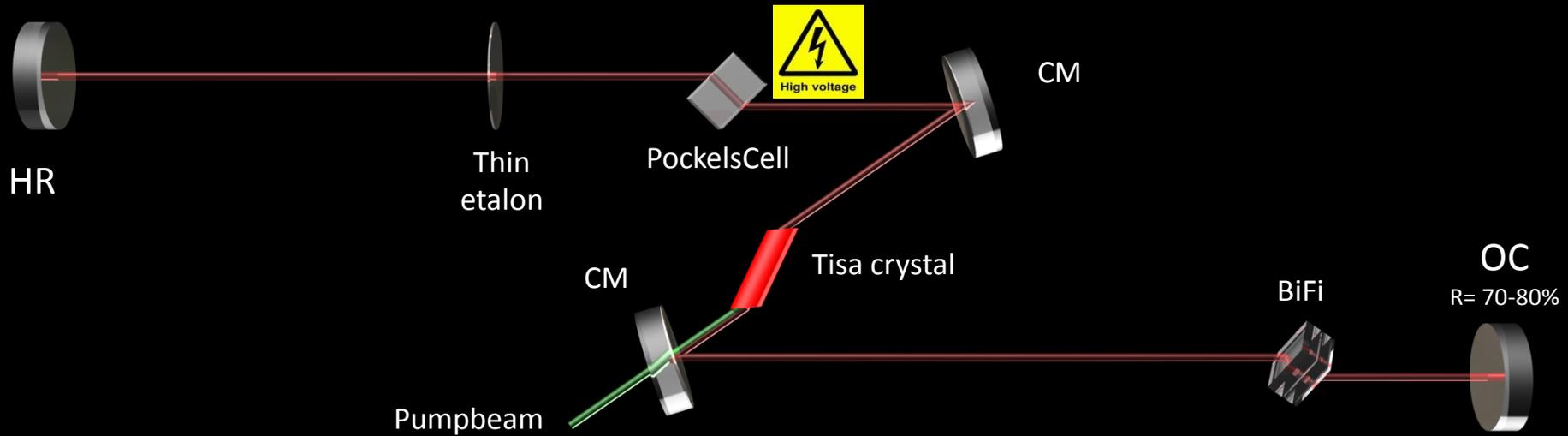
Outline

- ① Laser Layout at IGISOL
- ② Basic Ti:sa laser features
- ③ Narrow band Ti:sa performance
- ④ intracavity SHG + quadrupling efficiency
- ⑤ Difference frequency mixing
- ⑥ high power fiber coupling
- ⑦ Conclusion, Status, Outlook

Laser system Layout at IGISOL 4



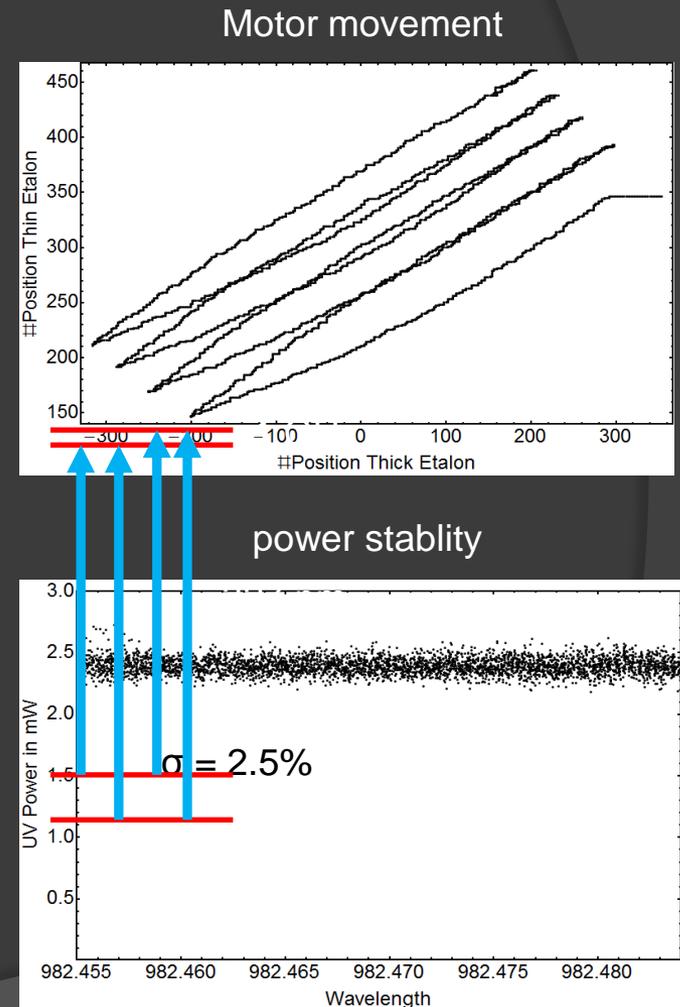
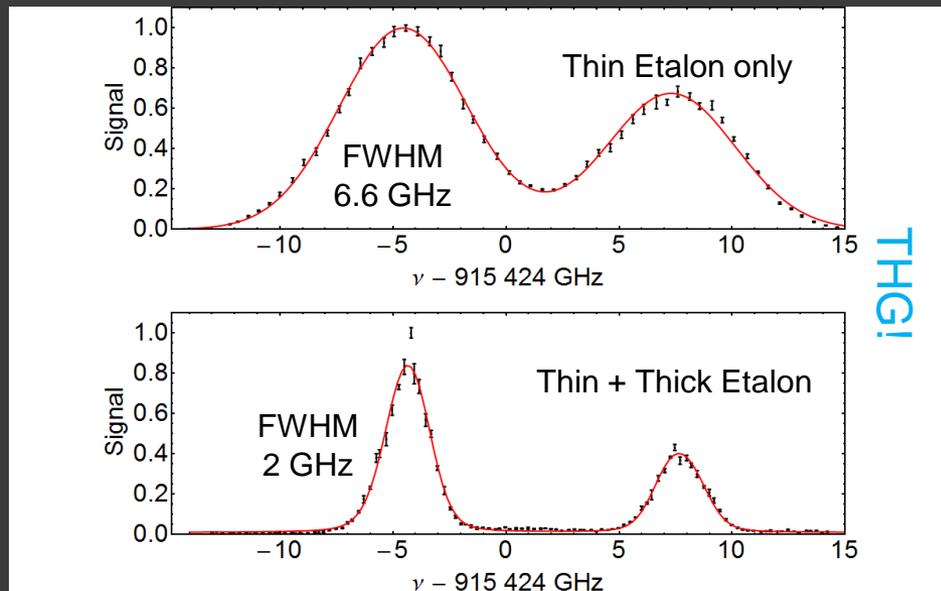
Basic Ti:sapphire cavity



wavelength range	700-1000nm (350-500nm, 240-330nm, 205-250nm)
linewidth	>5 GHz
pulse duration	40 ns
Power output	3-5W
Repetition rate	10 kHz
SHG Power	250-800 mW
THG Power	50-150 mW
FHG Power	20-60 mW

NarrowBand Ti:sapphire

- Linewidth of $< 1\text{GHz}$ achieved
- synchronization based on power stabilization



Intracavity SHG – considerations

AR coatings of crystal and dichroic filters

- lower loss in cavity
- reflections can cause Etalon effects

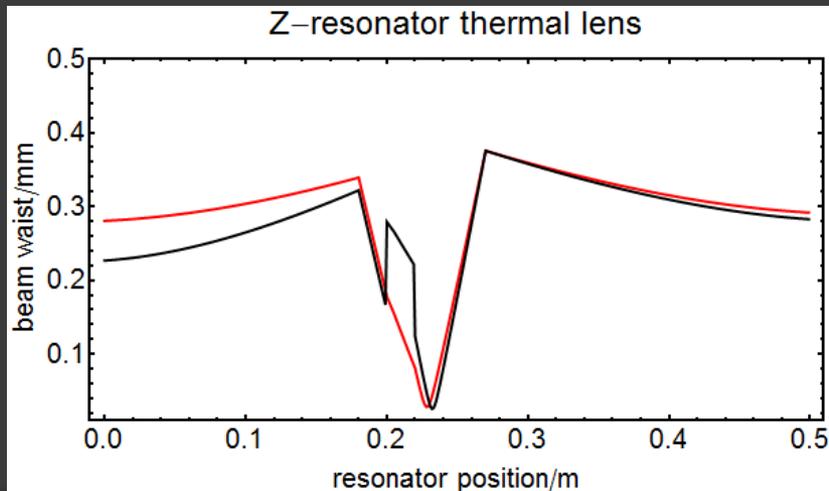
- better conversion: $n = (1 - (1 - \text{Loss}))^{-1}$
- Mode jumps

HR cavity

- higher IR intensity
- lower lasing threshold
- no/little IR output

- damage thresholds
- wavelength range
- cavity optimization?

Crystal Position

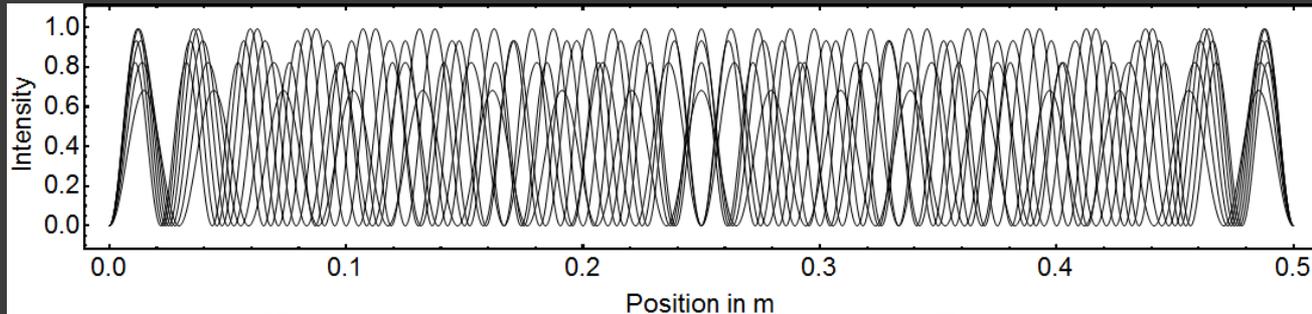


conversion efficiency :

$$I_{\text{blue}} \sim I_{\text{IR}}^2 \sim 1/W^4$$

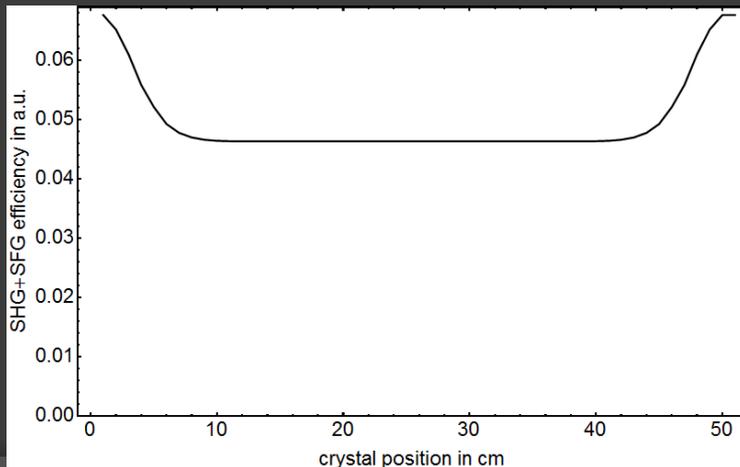
Intracavity SHG – considerations

Standing waves in Z-Cavity, multiple modes with frequency $f_0 \pm i * \text{FSR}$



$$I_{\text{blue}} \sim \sum_{\substack{i,j=-N \\ i \neq j}}^N d_{\text{eff}} I(k_i) I(k_j) + \sum_{i=-N}^N d_{\text{eff}} I(k_i)^2$$

SFG
SHG



roughly 25% better conversion efficiency near end-mirrors – measurable?

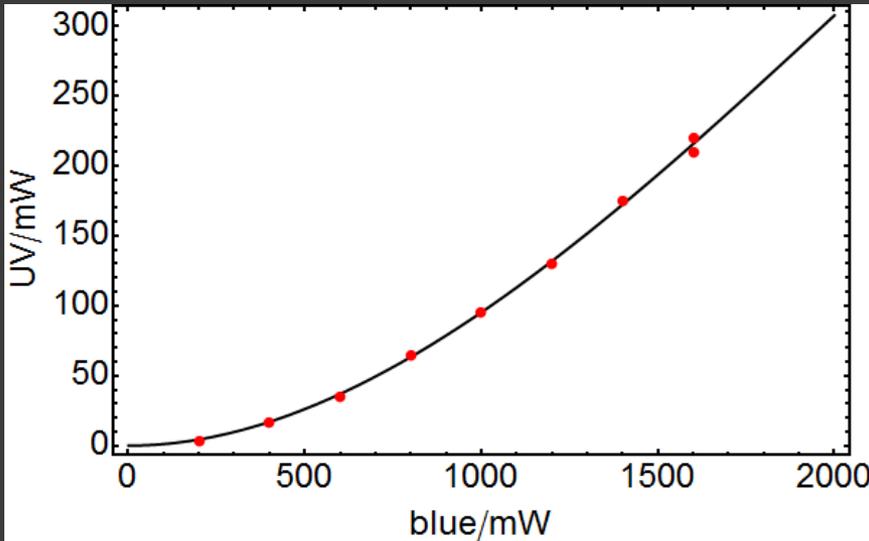
C. Czeranowsky et al. Stabilization of intracavity frequency doubled lasers with Type I phase matching
Optics Letters 28, No. 21, 2003



Power stability?

Intracavity SHG – quadrupling efficiency

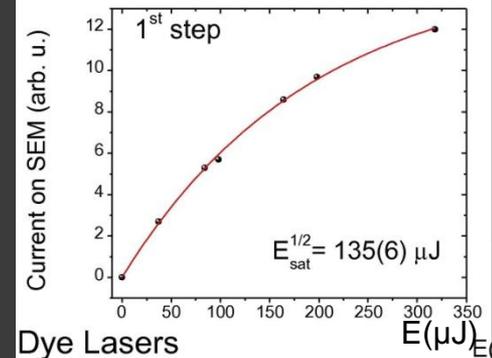
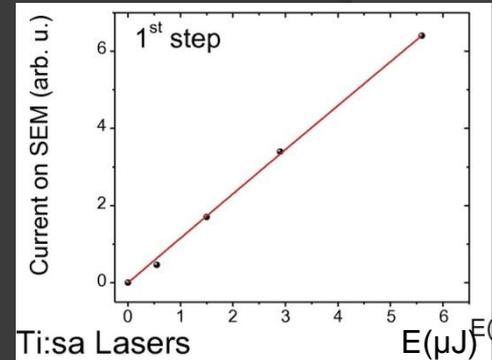
904/452/226nm



near quadratic dependence as expected

extrapolation to 3W blue:
500+ mW UV

Saturation of Cu 244nm
1st step transition



	IR@976 nm	blue@488 nm	UV@244 nm
external	3.2 W	400 mW	35 mW
intracavity	-	1300/1800* mW	180/300* mW

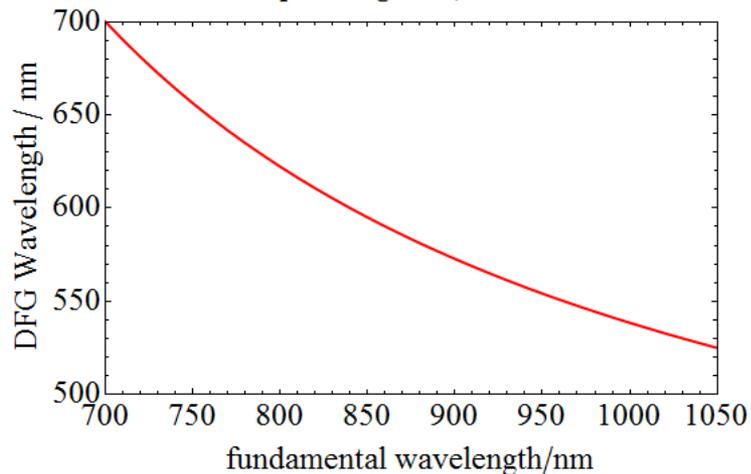
Ferrer et al. NIM B, Volume 291, p. 29-37.

What to do with so much power?

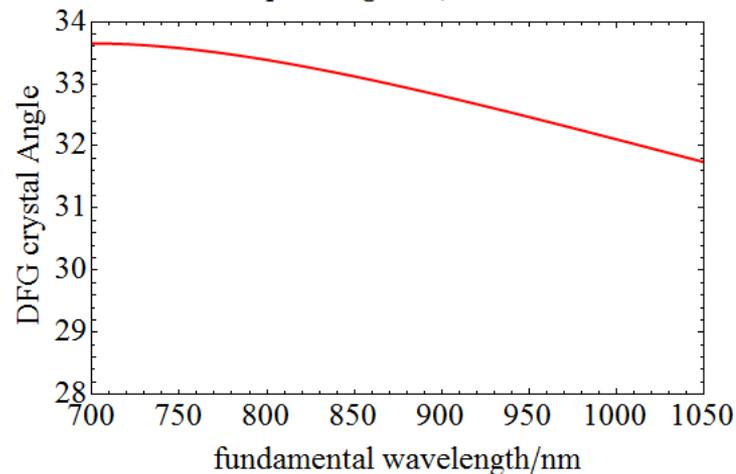
- abuse it for evil schemes
- weak transitions / large volumes
- two photon transitions → new RIS elements
- new wavelengths with frequency mixing

Difference frequency generation

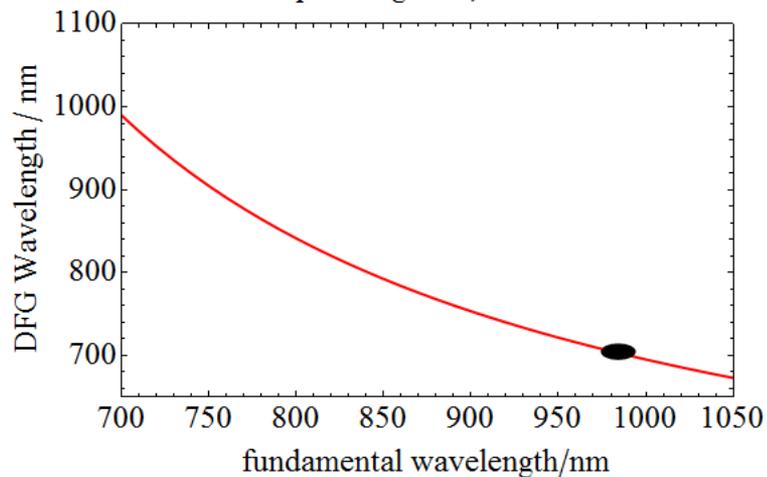
Diff freq. mixing Tisa, 350nm – Tisa



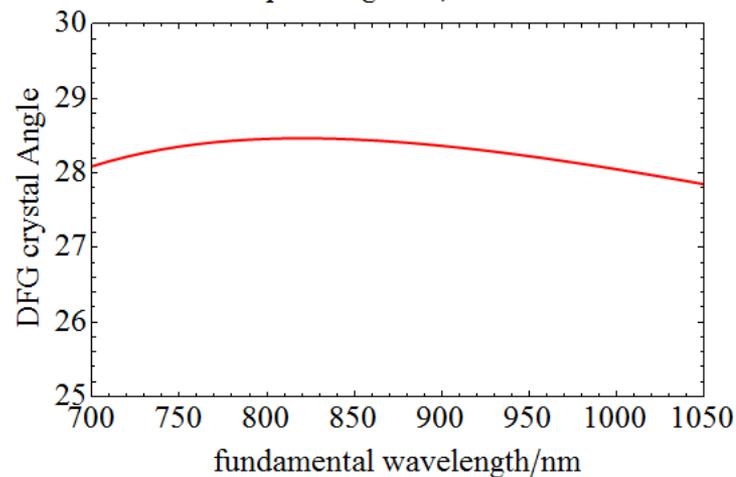
Diff freq. mixing Tisa, 350nm – Tisa



Diff freq. mixing Tisa, 410nm – Tisa

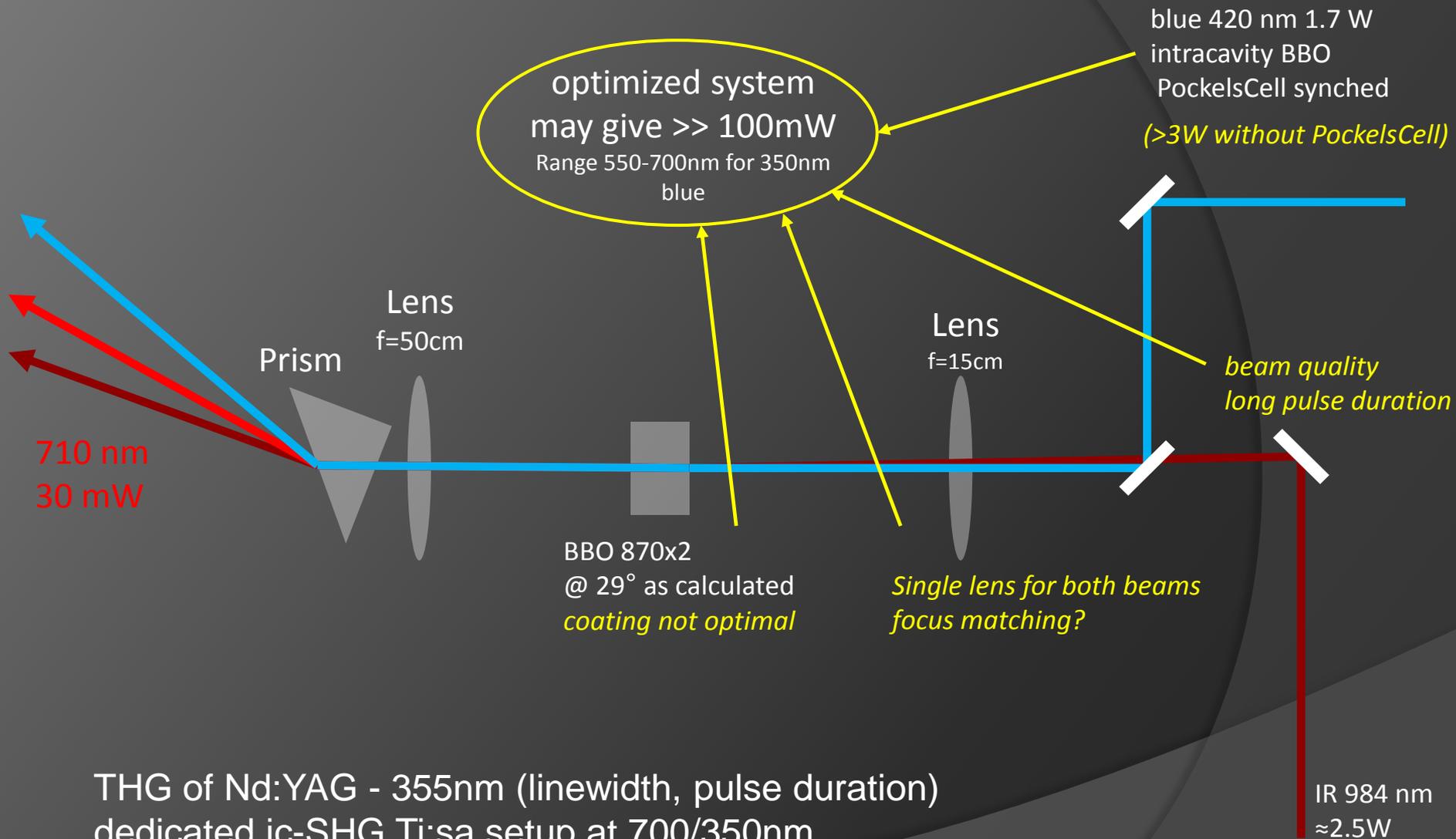


Diff freq. mixing Tisa, 410nm – Tisa

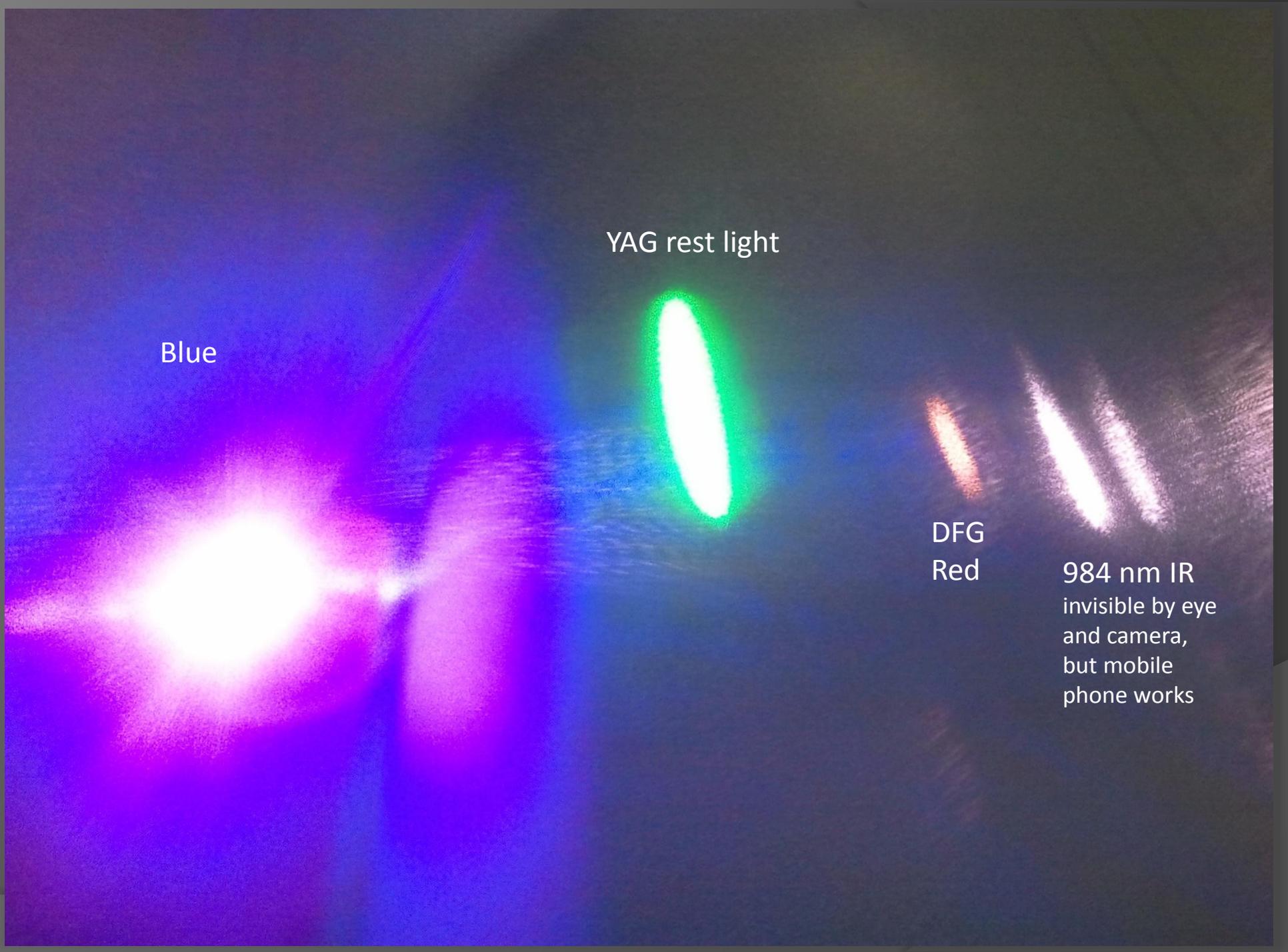


DFG angle is close to doubling angles: 700nm- \rightarrow 350nm = 33.6°

DIFFERENCE FREQUENCY GENERATION



THG of Nd:YAG - 355nm (linewidth, pulse duration)
dedicated ic-SHG Ti:sa setup at 700/350nm
ic SHG+DFG?



Blue

YAG rest light

DFG
Red

984 nm IR
invisible by eye
and camera,
but mobile
phone works

High power fiber coupling

Advantages

easy transport to offline ion source

- less mirrors/mirrorstands
- less protective lasertubing
- faster alignment
- use for laser ablation source?

long distance transport to opt. pumping

- no beam steering/shaking
- no expensive „beamlok“ system necessary

Limitations

- absorption of UV below 350nm
- beam quality reduction $M^2=1 \rightarrow M^2 >50?$

How to

Source of fiber-dmg often connector

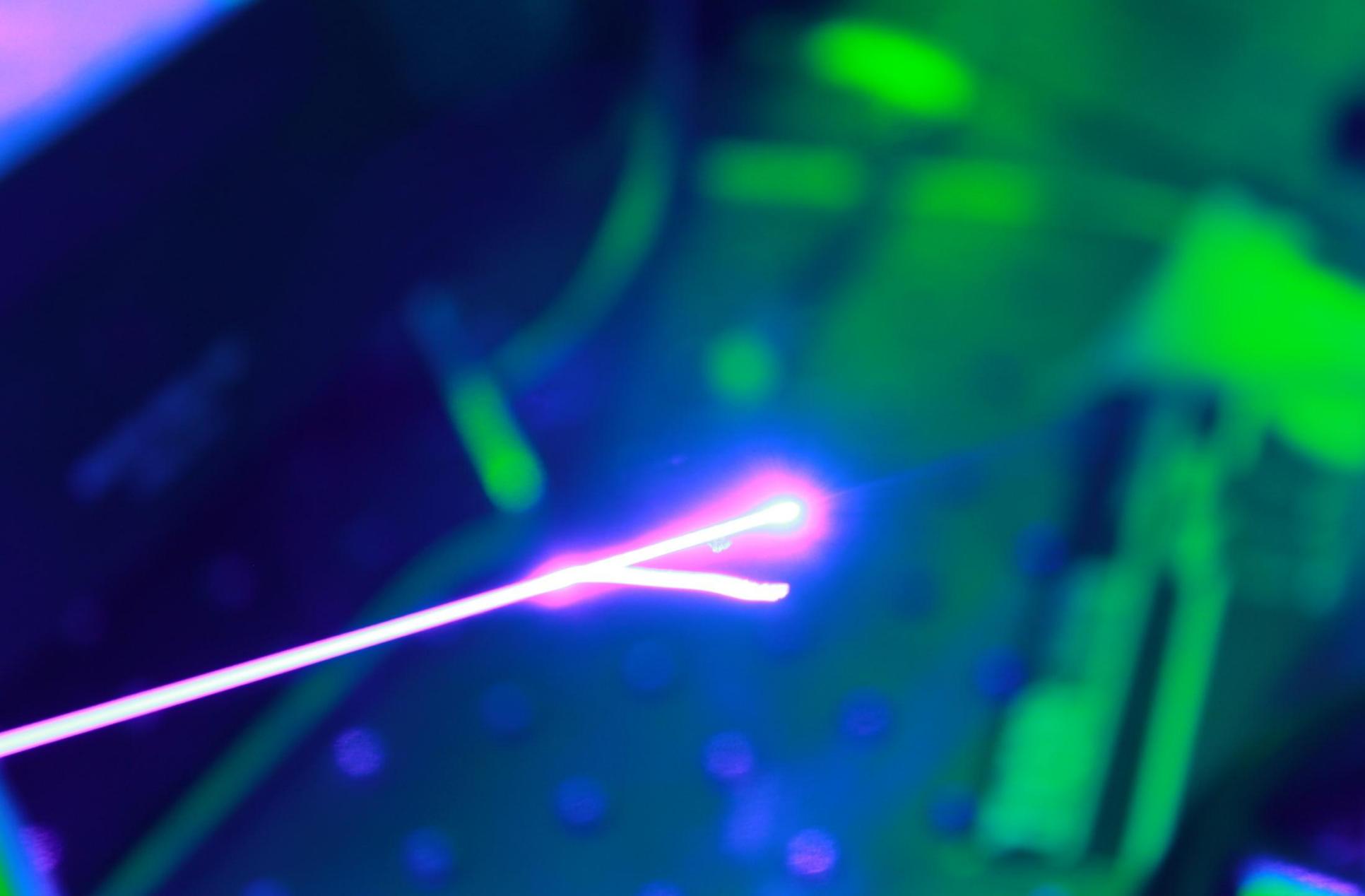
- heating/damage through coupling losses and backreflections

Avoid damage by

- bare fiber (no coating/connector/tubing)
- or special high-power connectors

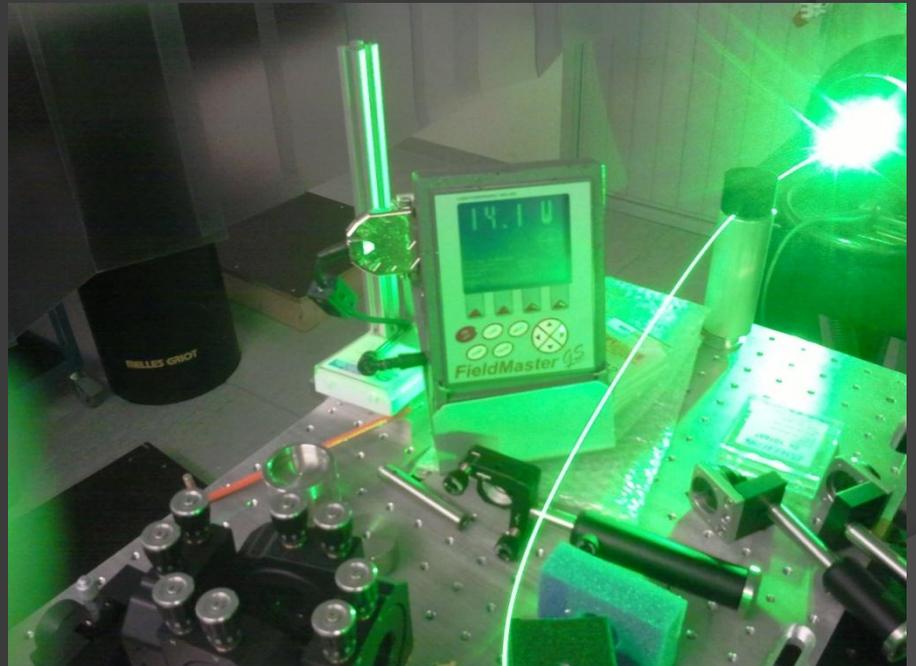
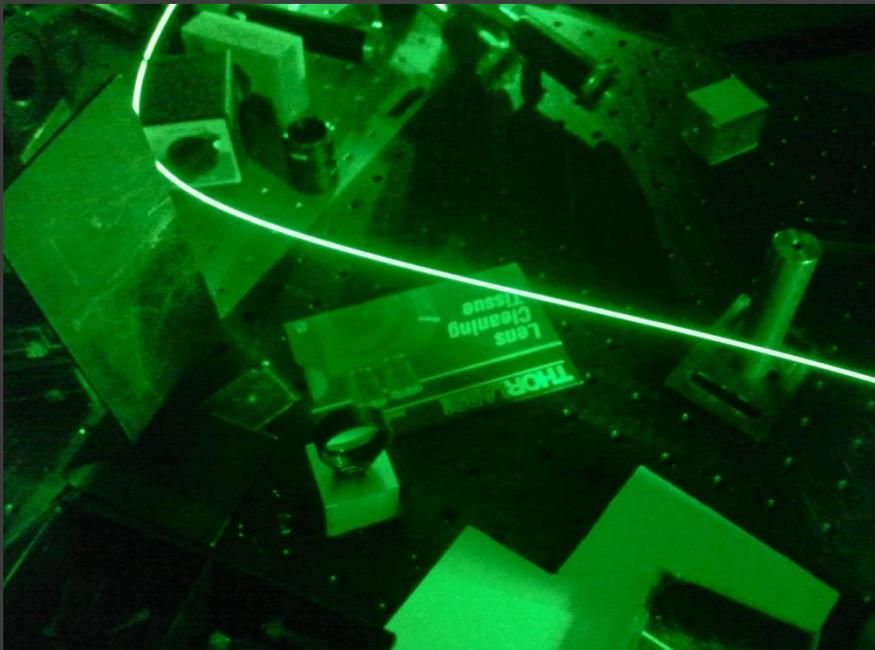
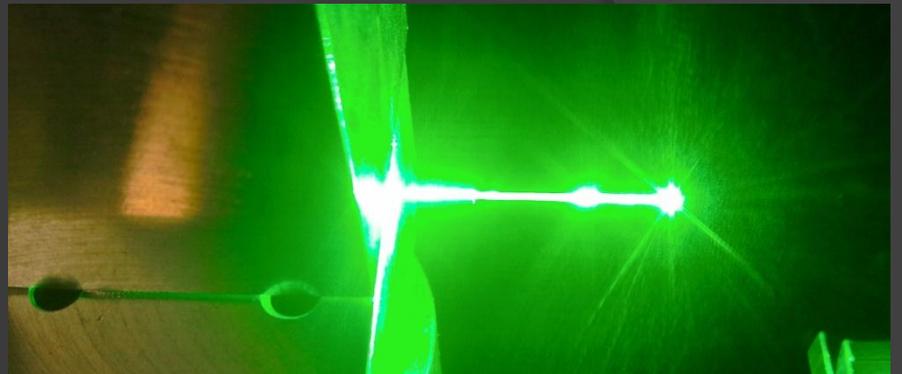
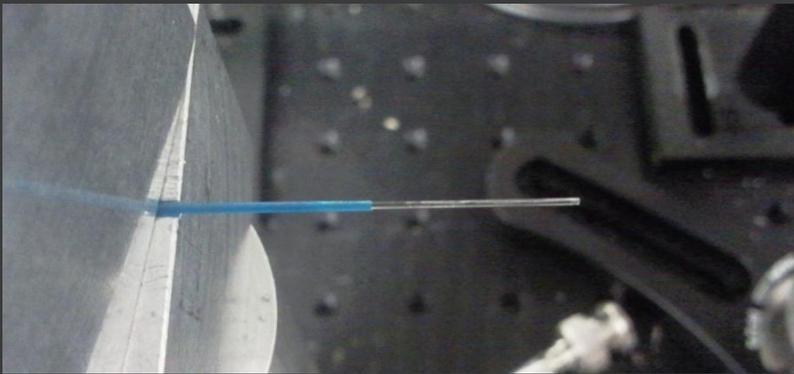
fiber specs (thorlabs)

	Core Diameter	Max Power Capability (Pulsed)*	Max Power Capability (CW)
FG200UC	200 μm	1.0 MW	0.2 kW
FG365UE	365 μm	3.4 MW	0.7 kW



80% transmission efficiency for 1.8W of blue

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~75% transmission efficiency for 40W of green from YAG pump laser

Status & Outlook

