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# 2009/03/05 2010/01/03

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.1318 nm	1064 nm
780nm	

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Nd<sup>3+</sup>-YAG

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# (Ti:sapphire) ) .Nd<sup>3+</sup>-YAG

 $Nd^{3+}-YAG$ 

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790 nm

## M. Al-Koussa and Y. Salman

Department of Physic-Faculty of Siences-Damascus University-Syria.

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### ABSTRACT

The variations of the input parameters of the  $Nd^{3+}$ -YAG laser (1064 nm) has been studied. This laser was used as a pumping source for a Ti:sapphire crystal coupled with a nonlinear optical crystal KTP and a Q-switch. The effect of such variation of the output pulse characteristics (delay time, pulse width, pulse build up time, duration and peaks maxima of the  $Nd^{3+}$ -YAG pumping laser) has been investigated. A mathematical model is introduced to describe the system as well as the dynamic emission of a gain-switched Ti:sapphire oscillator with simultaneous dual wavelength emission. The suggested model allows the estimation of the synchronization (overlap) of the both emitted wavelengths from the  $Nd^{3+}$ -YAG pumping laser and the gain-switched Ti:sapphire oscillator. The spontaneous emission of  $Nd^{3+}$ -YAG pumping laser at 1064nm and

The spontaneous emission of  $Nd^{3+}$ -YAG pumping laser at 1064nm and 1318nm has been studied. In addition, this system has been utilized to pump the gain-switched Ti:sapphire oscillator, so as to generate a dual wavelength emission at 780nm and 790nm.

Numerical results showed that the output pulse of the gain-switched Ti:sapphire oscillator is strongly dependent on the input parameters of the laser irradiation source.

**Key Words:** Dynamic Emission, Input parameter, Q-swiched, Secong Harmonic, Ti:sapphire crystal, Wavelength.



$$Ti_2O_3$$
  $Al_2O_3$   $5.310^{-19}cm^2$   $3.310^{19}cm$ 

.0.1%wt ) (π ) .[2,3](σ  ${}^{2}T_{2}$   ${}^{2}E$ .[3,4,6] -Q- ) Nd<sup>3+</sup>:YAG  $Nd^{3+}$ : YAG (switched) (mode locked laser) . .[5]  $Nd^{3+}:YAG$ . . . -.[2,3,5-7]  $Nd^{3+}:YAG$ . .[5] :  $Nd^{3+}:YAG$ 

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-  $Nd^{3+}$ : YAG





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 $Nd^{3+}-YAG$ 

(25)  $\frac{d\Delta N^{Nd}(t)}{dt} = S_{P}(t) - \frac{\Delta N^{Nd}(t)}{\tau_{f}^{Nd}} - (\sigma_{1}^{Nd} \frac{L_{Nd}}{L_{c1}^{Nd}} \cdot \frac{c}{\eta^{*}} U_{p1}^{Nd} + \sigma_{2}^{Nd} \frac{L_{Nd}}{L_{c2}^{Nd}} \cdot \frac{c}{\eta^{*}} U_{p2}^{Nd}) \Delta N^{Nd}(t) \quad (1)$ :  $\begin{array}{ccc} L_{c2}^{Nd} & L_{c1}^{Nd} \\ 2 & 1 \end{array}$ Y  $L_{Nd}$  $\sigma_2^{\scriptscriptstyle Nd} \,\, \sigma_1^{\scriptscriptstyle Nd} \,\, au_f^{\scriptscriptstyle Nd}$ 1318 nm 1064 nm c  $U_{Pi}^{Nd}$ ;  $i = 1, 2 Nd^{3+}-YAG$ (1)  $\eta^{*}$  $Nd^{3+}$ -YAG

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$$S_P(t) = (128 / \pi)^{1/2} \alpha_{ab} \alpha_s \alpha_q \frac{W_{15} N_r}{E_P \tau_{ul}^{Nd}} \exp[-8(t / \tau_{ul}^{Nd})^2]$$

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 $lpha_{ab} lpha_{s}$ 

 $au_{ul}^{\scriptscriptstyle Nd}$ 

*W*<sub>15</sub>

% 1

 $lpha_{q}$ 

2009

 $Nd^{3+}-YAG$ :[18,19]

 $N_r$ 

 $E_P t$ 

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$$\frac{dU_{p1}^{Nd}}{dt} = \left[ v\mu_1(\chi_1 Y - K_{loss1}) \right] U_{p1}^{Nd} - \frac{U_{p1}^{Nd}}{\tau_{c1}^{Nd}} + \frac{v\mu_1(U_{p1}^{Nd})_0}{2L_{Nd}}$$
(2)

$$\frac{dU_{p2}^{Nd}}{dt} = \left[v\mu_2(\chi_2 Y - K_{loss\,2})\right]U_{p2}^{Nd} - \frac{U_{p2}^{Nd}}{\tau_{c2}^{Nd}} + \frac{v\mu_2(U_{p2}^{Nd})_0}{2L_{Nd}}$$
(3)

Y 
$$\chi_i \quad (i = 1, 2)$$
  
 $K_{loss} \qquad \mu_i \quad (i = 1, 2)$ 

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 $\lambda_{em2}^{Nd} = 1318 \text{ nm}$ .  $\lambda_{em1}^{Nd} = 1064 \text{ nm}$ 

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$$\lambda_{em2}^{Nd} = 1318 \text{ nm}$$
  
.[19]  $\lambda_{em1}^{Nd} = 1064 \text{ nm}$   
 $\lambda_{em1}^{Nd} = 1064 \text{ nm}$ 

$$Nd^{3+}-YAG$$

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$$(\tau_{ci}^{Nd}) = -(2L_{eff} / c) \{ Ln[(1 - (K_{loss})_i)(1 - T_i)[1 - Q_i(t)] \}^{-1} \quad (i = 1, 2)$$
1318 1064 nm  
( ). nm  

$$L_r \qquad L_{eff} = L_r + (n - 1)L_{Nd}$$

$$L_r \qquad L_{eff} = L_r + (n-1)$$
  
(K<sub>loss</sub>)<sub>i</sub> =  $\rho + Q_i + (1/2L_{Nd})Ln(1/R_1R_j)$ , (i = 1,2),(j = 2,3)

$$\rho$$
  
 $R_1, R_j$  ...  
2 1  $Q_1, Q_2$   
[12,20] (step function) .

$$T_2 T_1 = 1 - [\ln[(1 - K_{loss\,2})] + \ln[(1 - T_2]\frac{\sigma_1^{Nd}}{\sigma_2^{Nd}} - \ln(1 - K_{loss\,1})]$$





 $Nd^{3+}-YAG$ 9 – 1 .  $Nd^{3+}-YAG$ :5 3 :1•7•9) ( :8 :4 :6 2 (HR) 16 13 12 .532 nm 45° 10 11 KTP 20 19 532 nm 45° 15 (870 nm - 650 nm) HR .[12,22] 18 17 14 \_











$$\frac{dU_{2}^{Ti}}{dt} = \sigma_{em2}^{Ti} \frac{L^{Ti}}{L_{cav2}^{Ti}} \cdot \frac{c}{\eta *} \Delta N^{Ti} U_{2}^{Ti} - \frac{U_{2}^{Ti}}{\tau_{c2}} - K_{2} (U_{2}^{Ti})^{2}$$
(6)
(6)
(6)
(5)

	$dU_1^{Ti}/dt = dU_2^{Ti}/dt$	$t \qquad U_1^{Ti} = U_2^{Ti}$ :
	$ au_{c1} =  au_{c1}$	$\boldsymbol{\tau}_{c2} \qquad \boldsymbol{K}_1 = \boldsymbol{K}_2  :  \qquad \qquad$
	$\frac{c}{\eta *} \sigma_{em2}^{Ti} \frac{L^{Ti}}{L_{cm2}^{Ti}} = \frac{c}{\eta *} \sigma_{em1}^{Ti} \frac{L}{L_{cm2}^{Ti}}$	$\frac{L_{i}^{Ti}}{\sigma_{i}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{L_{cav1}^{Ti}}{L_{cav2}^{Ti}} = \frac{\sigma_{em1}^{Ti}}{\sigma_{em2}^{Ti}} :$
Y	$2^{Ti}$ $2^{Ti}$	
	$\lambda_{em 2}$ $\lambda_{em 1}$	:
$L^{Ti} = 2$ $L^{Ti} = 1$	$1$ $L^{Ti}$ .	$U_i^{Ti}$ ( <i>i</i> = 1, 2)
cav 2	cav 1	2
		$\tau_{ci} = \frac{(L_{cav}^{Ti})_i}{\delta c} (i = 1, 2)$
	.[14,21,22]	

-3

КТР

δ

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(small signal approximation)

$$: [23,24]$$

$$\eta_{2\sigma} = K_N \frac{\sin^2((\Delta k_m)_i L_{nk}/2)}{(\Delta k_m)_i L_{nk}/2)^2}, K_N \cong \frac{8\pi^2 d_{eff}^2 L_{nk}^2}{\varepsilon_0 \eta_1^{\omega} \eta_2^{\omega} \eta_2^{2\sigma} c (\lambda_{mL}^2)_i} (\frac{W_0}{W_c})^2$$

$$:$$

$$\Delta k \qquad K_N \qquad \eta_{2\omega}$$

$$d_{eff} \qquad \text{(phasemis-matching coefficient)}$$

$$\eta_2^{2\omega}, \qquad \eta_2^{\omega}, \qquad \eta_1^{\omega} \qquad (\qquad )$$

$$- W_{0}, W_{0}, W_{Lnk} KTP$$

$$P_{\omega} = A W_{Lf} c U_{Q} (1 - |R_{2}|^{2}) / 2\eta_{2}^{\omega}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$P_{2\omega} = \eta_{2\omega} P_{\omega}^{2} / A$$

$$(1 - |R_{2}|^{2}) W$$

$$W_{lf}:$$

$$A = \pi w_0^2 / 4$$

.

 $W_c$ 

stiff ) (6) - (1) .(nonlinear differential equations – Nd<sup>3+</sup>-YAG

 $Q_i(t) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-kt}}, \qquad Q_i(t) =_{\tau} \underline{Lim}_0 \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x/\tau}}, \qquad Q_i(t) =_{\varepsilon} \underline{Lim}_0 \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\tau + i\varepsilon} e^{-i\pi\tau} d\tau,$  $Q_i(t) =_{\tau} \underline{Lim}_0 e^{-x/\tau}$ 

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# .[26,27] .

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(1)

(1)

 $U_{pi}^{Nd}(0) = 1 \times 10^{-9} \text{ (ph/cm^3)}, \Delta N^{Nd}(0) = 0.0 (1/\text{cm}^3), \Delta N^{TI}(0) = 0.0 (1/\text{cm}^3), U_i^{Ti}(0) = 10^{-9} \text{ (ph/cm^3)}$ 

Nd<sup>3+</sup>-YAG

	(Ti:sapphire)-0						
			КТР				
$W_{Pi} (i = 1, 2)$	3.73×10 <sup>-19</sup>	J	$(\sigma_{\scriptscriptstyle em}^{\scriptscriptstyle Ti})_{\scriptscriptstyle averag}$	$3 \times 10^{-19}$	cm <sup>2</sup>		
$L_{\scriptscriptstyle Nd}$	11	ст	$R_1$	100%	-		
$\eta$	1.82	-	$R_{2}$	67%	-		
μ	0.55	-	$R_{3}$	76%	-		
$W_{L}$	2.479×10 <sup>-19</sup>	J	$L_{cav}^{Ti} = L_{cav1}^{Ti}$	10	ст		
ρ	0.003	$cm^{-1}$	$L_{cav 2}^{Ti}$	12	ст		
$ au_{_F}$	230	μs	$L_{nk}^{Ti}$	1.8	ст		
$\sigma_{\scriptscriptstyle em1}^{\scriptscriptstyle Ti}$	4.11×10 <sup>-19</sup>	$cm^2$	$ au_{ul}^{Ti}$	3.2	μs		
$\sigma_{_{em2}}^{_{Ti}}$	4.45×10 <sup>-19</sup>	$cm^2$	$N^{Ti}$	3×10 <sup>19</sup>	<i>cm</i> <sup>-3</sup>		
$\lambda_{em1}^{Ti}$	780	nm	$\tau_c^{Nd} = L_c^{Nd} / c$	3×10 <sup>-19</sup>	S		
$\lambda_{em2}^{Ti}$	790	nm	A	2.3×10 <sup>-4</sup>	$cm^2$		
$\Delta k(\lambda_m)L_{nk}$	2×10 <sup>-2</sup>	-	$\sigma^{\scriptscriptstyle Nd}_{\scriptscriptstyle \lambda_{\scriptscriptstyle P1}}$	6.5×10 <sup>-19</sup> 8.8×10 <sup>-19</sup>	cm <sup>2</sup>		
$ au_{ul}^{Nd}$	230	μs	$\sigma^{^{Nd}}_{_{\lambda_{P2}}}$	2.9×10 <sup>-19</sup> 2.2×10 <sup>-19</sup>	cm <sup>2</sup>		
$\lambda_{p1}^{Nd}$	1064(532 (SH))	nm					



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(6) 



 $\Delta N^{Ti}(t)$ 



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$$(\lambda_2^{Ti} = 790 \text{ nm}, \lambda_1^{Ti} = 780 \text{ nm})$$

:  $K_{loss_1} = K_{loss_2} = 0.01 \,\mathrm{cm}^{-1}$   $\chi_1 = \chi_2 = 40 \,\mathrm{cm}^{-1}$   $R_3 = 70.\%$   $R_2 = 45.5\%$  (1)  $K_{loss_1} = K_{loss_2} = 0.01 \,\mathrm{cm}^{-1}$   $\chi_1 = \chi_2 = 40 \,\mathrm{cm}^{-1}$   $R_3 = 30.\%$   $R_2 = 55.5\%$  (2)



( 532 nm

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.[22] (efficiency effect)

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