Tunable Multi-Wavelength Mode-Locking in Nd: YAG Waveguide Laser

M V Ponarina¹, A G Okhrimchuk^{2,3}, T V Dolmatov¹, M G Rybin¹, E D Obraztsova⁴, V V Bukin¹, and P A Obraztsov¹

¹Oscillation department, Prokhorov General Physics Institute of RAS, Moscow, Russia
²Fiber Optics Research Center, Prokhorov General Physics Institute of RAS, Moscow, Russia
³D. Mendeleyev University of Chemical Technology of Russia, Moscow, Russia
⁴Natural Sciences Center, Prokhorov General Physics Institute of RAS, Moscow, Russia
Contact Email: ponarinamariya@gmail.com

Dual-wavelength lasers are interesting for various applications, such as optical communications, laser location, and THz generation. One of the methods for producing dual-wavelength laser is the use of crystals which provide simultaneous generation at two wavelengths in one ion. Nd: YAG crystal is the most widely used active medium due to its excellent optical and mechanical properties.

In this work, we present the ability to switch between single- and dual-wavelength regimes in a compact diode-pumped Nd: YAG solid-state laser with novel waveguide architecture [1] without increasing the size of the system, as shown in Figure 1. Passive mode-locking is carried out by a graphene-based saturable absorber deposited on

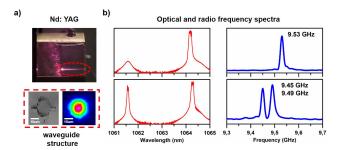


Figure 1: (a) A photo of the waveguide Nd: YAG crystal with a micrograph of the waveguide structure and the intensity distribution of radiation in the waveguide structure; (b) optical and radio frequency spectra obtained at single- and dual-wavelength mode-locking in the waveguide Nd: YAG laser

the output mirror of the cavity [2]. By controlling the pump parameters, we demonstrate single-, dualand multi-wavelength mode-locking regimes. In particular, due to fine-tuning of intracavity losses [3] and monitoring of the pump polarization, we achieve a stable CW passive mode-locking at a wavelength of 1064 nm and dual-wavelength mode-locking at 1061 and 1064 nm with a pulse repetition rate of 9.5 GHz. The proposed approach is not limited to the ${}^{4}F_{3/2} \rightarrow {}^{4}I_{11/2}$ transition in Nd: YAG but is also applicable for other energy levels and an active medium having a complicated gain profile.

Acknowledgements: The work was funded by RFBR, project No. 19-32-90215.

References

- [1] A Okhrimchuk, V Mezentsev, A Shestakov and I. Bennion Opt. Express 20, 3832 (2012)
- [2] A G Okhrimchuk and P A Obraztsov, Sci. Rep. 5, 11172 (2015)
- [3] M V Ponarina, A G Okhrimchuk, M G Rybin, M P Smayev, E D Obraztsova, A V Smirnov, I V Zhluktova, V A Kamynin, T V Dolmatov, V V Bukin and P A Obraztsov, Quantum Electron. 49, 365 (2019)