## Quasi Phase Matched Gallium Arsenide for Mid-Infrared Applications

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## ABSTRACT

Recent progress in processing low-loss quasi-phase-matched gallium arsenide crystals allows their excellent nonlinear properties to be employed in practical mid infrared devices. This presentation will address both crystal growth aspects and recent devices demonstrations.

## SUMMARY

Powerful coherent laser sources are needed throughout the mid-infrared region for a number of civilian or defense applications, exploiting either the atmospheric transmission windows, or the fingerprint of common molecules. Nonlinear optical materials play a key role as they permit the frequency down-conversion of mature near-infrared solid-state lasers into the mid-IR, where few direct laser solutions exist.

Gallium arsenide (GaAs) has excellent characteristics for parametric frequency conversion and is potentially one of the most attractive mid-IR nonlinear-optical materials. It has an extremely large second-order nonlinear optical coefficient  $d_{14}\approx 100$  pm/V, wide transparency range 116  $\mu$ m, excellent mechanical properties and high thermal conductivity [1]. The crystal is optically isotropic precluding birefringent phasematching, however with appropriate quasi-phasematching (QPM) means, it can be used for numerous nonlinear optical applications.

The drawbacks of previous QPM GaAs devices based on diffusion bonding of thin GaAs wafers with periodic orientations [2], have been eliminated by the use of wafer-scale processing techniques for fabricating periodically-inverted (orientation-patterned) structures in GaAs and Hydride Vapour Phase Epitaxy (HVPE) thick-film regrowth [3,4]. HVPE allows growth rates of about 30  $\mu$ m/h resulting in low doped layers with excellent optical properties. Careful growth parameters selection can preserve the periodic orientation of the template substrate to thicknesses in excess of 500  $\mu$ m, thus enabling free space propagation of pump and signal beams.

After a brief review of past QPM GaAs research and achievements, this paper will focus on recent results obtained with thick OP-GaAs structures. Reproducible growth of 500 µm thick and 3 cm long samples with optical losses down to 0.01 cm<sup>-1</sup> has enabled the demonstration of high average power pulsed mid-IR OPOs and may soon permit the realization of a CW-pumped devices with large tunability [5,6].

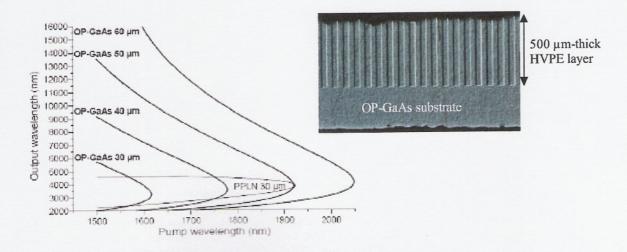


Figure 1: Mid-IR tunability of QPM OP-GaAs as a function of pump wavelength for different crystal periods(Left). Cross-section of a 500- $\mu$ m-thick GaAs film grown over a 60  $\mu$ m period OP-GaAs template (Right).

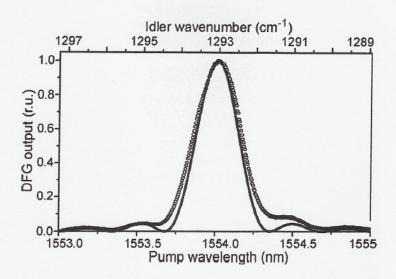


Figure 2.:Difference frequency generation around 8  $\mu$ m using Er (1.5  $\mu$ m) and Tm (1.9  $\mu$ m) CW fiber laser sources. The measured phase-matching curve is very close to the theoretical expected one and demonstrates the high quality of the 33 mm long OP-GaAs sample (after ref. 6).

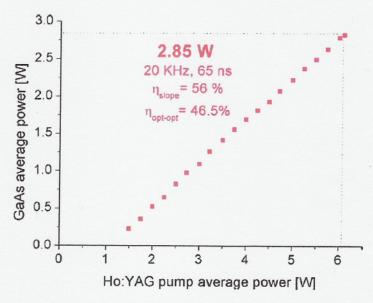


Figure 3: Output power in the 3-5 μm range of an OP-GaAs OPO pumped by a 2.1 μm 20 kHz Ho: YAG laser (after ref.5).

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