



Congratulations to New ICFO PhD Graduate

Dr. Biplob Nandy graduated with a thesis entitled "Development and Study of Novel Mid-Infrared Frequency Conversion Sources"

December 02, 2020

We congratulate Dr. Biplob Nandy who defended his thesis today in ICFO's auditorium with online participations due to social distancing to contain the Coronavirus pandemic.

Dr. Nandy received his MSc in Physics from the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research. He joined the Optical Parametric Oscillators research group led by ICREA Prof. at ICFO Dr. Majid Ebrahim-Zadeh to carry out his PhD studies on Nonlinear Optics. Dr. Nandy's thesis entitled "Development and Study of Novel Mid-Infrared Frequency Conversion Sources" was supervised by ICREA Prof. at ICFO Dr. Majid Ebrahim-Zadeh and Dr. Chaitanya K. Suddapalli.

ABSTRACT:

Tunable narrow-linewidth and broadband laser sources in the mid-infrared (mid-IR) wavelength range are extremely desirable in all time scales for their several useful applications in spectroscopy, imaging, optical communication and medical sciences to name a few. The one very important application of high-power tunable narrow-linewidth mid-IR laser sources in the 2 μm wavelength range is the ability to pump cascaded mid-IR optical parametric oscillators (OPO) for generating tunable wavelengths beyond 4 μm using semiconductor nonlinear crystals such as ZnGeP₂ (ZGP) or orientation patterned GaS (OP-GaAs). These crystals have very good linear and nonlinear optical properties along with good transparency beyond 4 μm wavelengths unlike oxide-based materials such as MgO:PPLN which have strong multi phonon absorption beyond 4 μm wavelengths. However, both ZGP and OP-GaAs cannot be pumped by commercially available 1 μm lasers due to linear and nonlinear absorptions below \sim 2 μm wavelengths. In this thesis, we have demonstrated some very useful high-power narrow linewidth tunable 2 μm nanosecond and picosecond high-repetition-rate sources with very good spatial beam qualities. We have further demonstrated a picosecond mid-IR idler-resonant MgO:PPLN based OPO with intra-cavity second-harmonic-generation (SHG). This helps in covering the essential wavelength gap between 1.064 μm and 1.45 μm when pumped by Yb-fiber laser at 1.064 μm . This wavelength gap is generally not covered by MgO:PPLN based SROs that are signal resonant due to the material transparency of MgO:PPLN which doesn't allow the idler wave to go above \sim 4 μm wavelength, thereby restricting the signal wave from reaching below \sim 1.45 μm . Due to the requirement of synchronous pumping, the OPOs typically tend to be relatively bulky and of large size, which can restrict its practical utility in space constrained applications. We address this challenge by demonstrating a compact picosecond high-repetition rate singly resonant (SRO) with intracavity-mirror-retro-reflector (IMRF) that enables two-fold reduction in the form-factor. This IMRF OPO demonstrates a high wavelength tunability from \sim 1.45 μm to \sim 4 μm with high spectral brightness and exceptionally good output beam quality. In our attempt to further reduce the size and complexity of nonlinear frequency conversion sources, we have demonstrated the first single-pass optical parametric generation (OPG) and amplification (OPA) in MgO:PPLN with record high conversion efficiency of $>59\%$ without the requirement of any seed-laser. We have demonstrated a record-low pump threshold energy of 7.5 nJ which is remarkably small and opens a whole new area of research on single-pass frequency conversion devices based on OPG/OPA. Our system is highly tunable near \sim 2 μm region with >8 W of single-pass output power while pumped with \sim 14 W of pump power at 1064 nm. Finally, in this thesis, we have demonstrated the first phase-locked picosecond OPO with record high output power and spectral bandwidth near \sim 2 μm wavelength region. Such a device can be used as a high spectral brightness phase-locked super-continuum source for a huge array of applications.

Thesis Committee:

Antoniangelo Agnesi, Università degli Studi di Pavia

Crija Cojocaru, UPC

Fredrik Laurell, KTH Sweden