

Widely tunable optical vortex parametric laser

Chiba Univ.¹, JST-CREST² °A. Abulikemu¹, T. Yusufu^{1,2}, K. Miyamoto¹, and T. Omatsu^{1,2}

E-mail: omatsu@faculty.chiba-u.jp

Tunable optical vortex laser [1-3], showing a spiral wavefront with phase singularity characterized by topological charge, has been potentially applied in various fields, including optical trapping, and chiral nanostructures fabrication [4,5]. Recently, we and our co-workers have studied a tunable fractional vortex output with a non-integer topological charge from a 532-nm optical vortex pumped non-critical LiB₃O₅ (LBO) optical parametric oscillator.

In this presentation, we perform a widely tunable near-infrared vortex laser formed of a non-critical LBO crystal. With this system, a milli-joule level signal vortex output was obtained in the wavelength range of 850-990nm.

Figure 1 shows a schematic diagram of a LBO optical parametric oscillator with a singly resonant cavity for the signal output. The pump laser used was a frequency-doubled conventional Q-switched Nd:YAG laser. The cavity for the signal output was formed of a flat input mirror with HT for 532nm and HR for 980nm, a folding mirror with HR for 980nm (signal) and HT for 1180nm (idler), and 80% reflective output coupler for 980nm. The spatial form and self-interference fringes of the output were then observed by a conventional digital CCD camera.

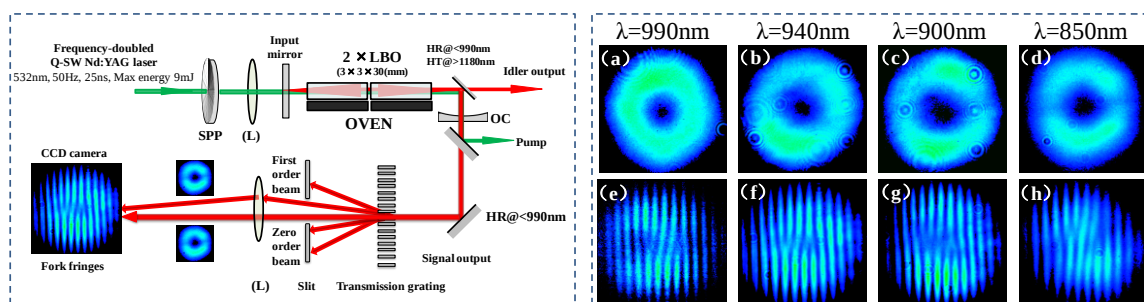


Fig. 1 Experimental setup of an optical vortex pumped singly resonant NCPM-LBO optical parametric oscillator.

Fig. 2 (a)-(d) Spatial forms of the signal output generated from the singly resonant OPO. (e)-(h) Self-referenced fringes of the signal output.

As shown in Fig. 2 (a)-(d), the signal output exhibits an annular intensity spatial form owing to the phase singularity, evidencing that the signal output is the first-order optical vortex. The lasing wavelength of the signal output was tuned in the wavelength range of 850-990nm. In contrast, the idler output shows a Gaussian profile without any phase singularity. This system enables us to transfer selectively a topological charge of the pump beam to the signal output.

References:

- [1] K. Miyamoto, S. Miyagi, M. Yamada, K. Furuki, N. Aoki, M. Okida, T. Omatsu, Opt. Express 19 (13), 12220-12226 (2011).
- [2] T. Yusufu, Y. Tokizane, M. Yamada, K. Miyamoto, T. Omatsu, Opt. Express 20 (21), 23666-23675 (2012).
- [3] T. Yusufu, Y. Tokizane, K. Miyamoto and T. Omatsu, Opt. Express 21 (20), 23604-23610 (2013).
- [4] K. Toyoda, K. Miyamoto, N. Aoki, R. Morita, T. Omatsu, Nano. Letters 12 (7), 3645-3649 (2012).
- [5] K. Toyoda, F. Takahashi, S. Takizawa, Y. Tokizane, K. Miyamoto, R. Morita, T. Omatsu, Phys. Rev. Lett 110 (14), 143603-143608 (2013).