Nd, Y:CaF<sub>2</sub> 及び Nd, La:CaF<sub>2</sub> セラミックスのレーザー発振特性評価 Laser performances of Nd,Y:CaF<sub>2</sub> and Nd,La:CaF<sub>2</sub> ceramics

核融合科学研究所<sup>1</sup>, (株) ワールドラボ<sup>2</sup> <sup>○</sup>(P)チェン エンジュン<sup>1</sup>, 池末明生<sup>2</sup>, 能登裕之<sup>1</sup>, 上原日和<sup>1</sup>, 菱沼良光<sup>1</sup>, 室賀健夫<sup>1</sup>, 安原亮<sup>1</sup>

National Institute for Fusion Science<sup>1</sup>, World-Lab. Co., Ltd.<sup>2</sup>, °Hengjun Chen<sup>1</sup>, Akio Ikesue<sup>2</sup>,

Hiroyuki Noto,<sup>1</sup> Hiyori Uehara,<sup>1</sup> Yoshimitsu Hishinuma,<sup>1</sup> Takeo Muroga,<sup>1</sup> and Ryo Yasuhara<sup>1</sup>

E-mail: chen.hengjun@nifs.ac.jp

 $CaF_2$  is a promising host material especially for  $Ln^{3+}$ -activated ultrafast lasers. Despite the fact that  $Nd^{3+}$ -activated  $CaF_2$  single-crystal lasers and  $CaF_2$  ceramic lasers activated by other  $Ln^{3+}$  ions have been well studied, laser operation of  $Nd^{3+}$ -activated  $CaF_2$  ceramics has not been reported to date. Synthesizing a ceramic material with a proper composition and enough good optical quality is critical to this subject.

Recently we demonstrated Nd<sup>3+</sup>-activated CaF<sub>2</sub> ceramic lasers for the first time, using two ceramic gain materials, 1%Nd,1.8%Y:CaF<sub>2</sub> and 1%Nd,2%La:CaF<sub>2</sub>. They were fabricated by reactive sintering and hot isostatic pressing method. Optical microscopic analysis indicated no noticeable residual pores on the surface and good optical isotropy inside the materials. The transmittance at 1064 nm of Nd,Y:CaF<sub>2</sub> and Nd,La:CaF<sub>2</sub> were measured to be 90% and 91%, respectively. These values are superior to the reported values of a 2-mm-thick 5% Nd:CaF<sub>2</sub> ceramic (~88%) and a 2-mm-thick 1% Nd, 1%La:CaF<sub>2</sub> ceramic (~88%). The fluorescence lifetimes of these two ceramics were measured to be around 220 µs, which are comparable to that of a 1%Nd, 2%Y:CaF<sub>2</sub> single crystal (208 µs). Preliminary laser experiments were carried out under quasi-cw pumping at ca. 791 nm. The slope efficiencies were found to be 1.0% and 1.9% for the Nd,Y:CaF<sub>2</sub> and Nd,La:CaF<sub>2</sub> ceramic lasers, respectively. The lasing wavelengths were measured to be 1064 nm for Nd,Y:CaF<sub>2</sub> and 1065 nm for Nd,La:CaF<sub>2</sub>, which correspond to the peak wavelengths of the emission cross-section spectra. Works on enhancing the efficiency of these ceramic lasers are in progress. The detailed synthesis methodology, spectroscopic properties, and laser performances will be reported in the conference.

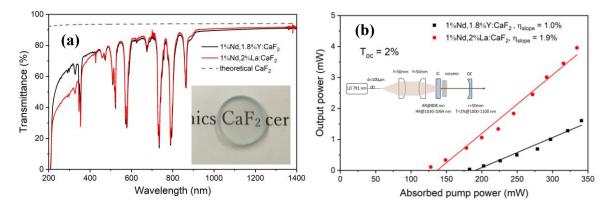


Figure 1. (a) Transmission spectra and photograph of the Nd,Y:CaF<sub>2</sub> and Nd,La:CaF<sub>2</sub> ceramics; (b) Laser cavity setup and output characteristics of the Nd,Y:CaF<sub>2</sub> and Nd,La:CaF<sub>2</sub> ceramics.