

# Direct Generation of Laguerre-Gaussian modes from a Nd:GdVO<sub>4</sub> self-Raman laser

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## 1. Introduction

Laguerre-Gaussian (LG) modes [1] possess an orbital angular momentum (OAM) of  $\ell\hbar$  per photon and a ring-shaped spatial form, and they have been attracting much interest in various applications, including optical manipulation, optical/quantum communication, and super-resolution microscopes. Further extension of applications desires strongly the high quality LG mode laser sources with wavelength versatility. Self-Raman lasers enable us to realize ultra-compact laser systems with versatile wavelengths and excellent beam quality [2].

## 2. Experiment and Results

In this work, we demonstrate the direct generation of 1.108  $\mu\text{m}$  and 1.173  $\mu\text{m}$  LG modes from a self-Raman Nd:GdVO<sub>4</sub> laser by employing a shaped pumping geometry formed of an axicon and a focusing lens. Figure 1(a) shows a schematic diagram of self-Raman LG mode laser. The pump source was an 879 nm fiber-coupled laser diode, and its collimated output was focused by an axicon and a focusing lens (IL) to produce a pump beam with a central intensity dip, so as to achieve the good spatial overlap between the pump beam and the LG mode. An objective lens (OL) focused the pump beam onto an *a*-cut 0.3 at.% Nd:GdVO<sub>4</sub> crystal. A laser cavity consisted of the input crystal facet ( $R > 99.99\%$  for 1.0–1.2  $\mu\text{m}$ ), and a concave output coupler (OC) ( $R > 99.99\%$  for 1.063  $\mu\text{m}$ ,  $R = 99.99\%$  for 1.108  $\mu\text{m}$ ). This geometry allows us to achieve the 1.108  $\mu\text{m}$  or 1.173  $\mu\text{m}$  Stokes outputs by careful alignment OC. The fundamental output exhibited a high-order mixed transverse mode with a central dark spot. The Stokes outputs showed a perfect annular LG mode profile with a central dark spot in the near and far-fields owing to beam cleanup effects via the stimulated Raman conversion process (Figs. 1(b)–(e)) [3]. Furthermore, maximum LG mode output powers of 49.8 mW and 133.4 mW were achieved at 1.108  $\mu\text{m}$  and 1.173  $\mu\text{m}$ , respectively, for the pump power of 5.69 W.

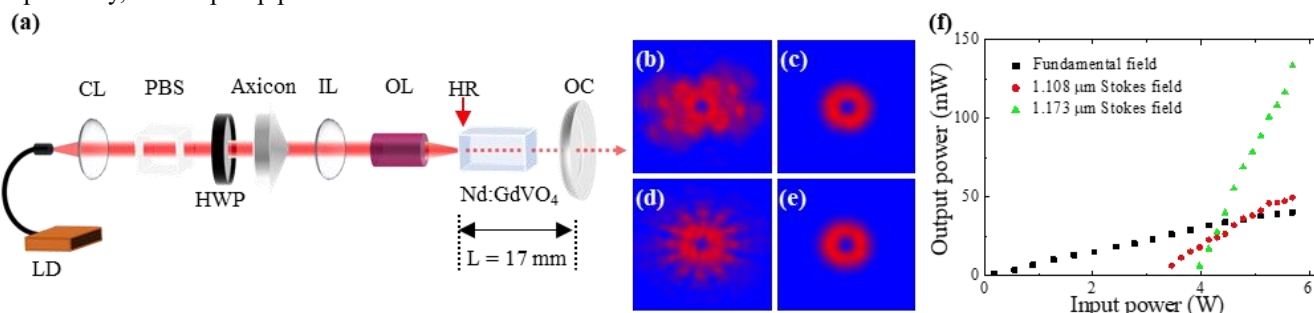


Fig. 1. (a) Experimental setup for a self-Raman Nd:GdVO<sub>4</sub> vortex laser. Spatial forms of (b) the fundamental (1.063  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and (c) 1.108  $\mu\text{m}$  Stokes LG modes. Spatial forms of (d) the fundamental (1.063  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and (e) 1.173  $\mu\text{m}$  Stokes LG mode. (f) Output powers of fundamental and LG modes as a function of input power.

## 3. Conclusions

We have successfully demonstrated the direct generation of LG mode outputs at 1.108  $\mu\text{m}$  and 1.173  $\mu\text{m}$  from a self-Raman Nd:GdVO<sub>4</sub> laser by shaping the pumping beam with the use of an axicon and a focusing lens. The maximum LG mode output powers at 1.108  $\mu\text{m}$  and 1.173  $\mu\text{m}$  were measured to be 49.8 mW and 133.4 mW at the absorbed pump power of 5.69 W, respectively.

## References

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