

# 2.8 $\mu\text{m}$ Er:ZBLAN Fiber Array Technology

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Almantas Galvanauskas

*Center for Ultrafast Optical Science (CUOS), University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA*

# The Team

- Prof. A. Galvanauskas group:
  - Weizhi Du, PhD student (**100% on MURI – 1GSRA + supplementary equipment support**)
    - pulse amplification in Er:ZBLAN LMA fibers
  - Yifan Cui , PhD student (**part time on MURI**)
    - Mode-locking of Er:ZBLAN fiber lasers
  - Mingshu Chen, MS student (**part time on MURI**)
    - ZBLAN fiber processing and protective end-cap fabrication
- In collaboration with Prof. I. Jovanovic group:
  - Xuan Xiao, PhD student
    - OPO/OPA “surrogate” seed source for testing Er:ZBLAN amplifiers

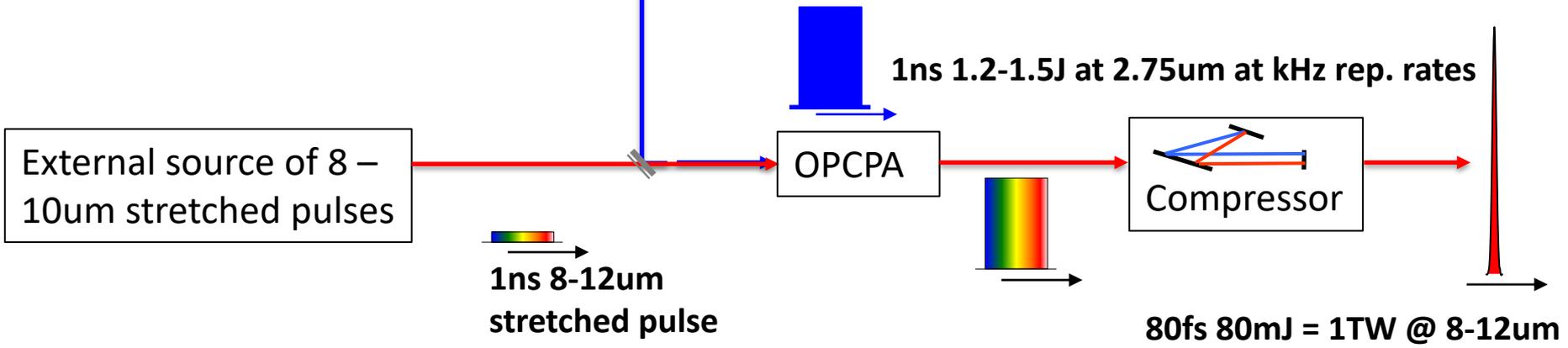
# Proposed solid-state laser architecture for generating 8-12 $\mu$ m TW peak power ultrashort pulses

- Exploit monolithic-integration advantages of fiber technology to develop compact, power and energy scalable OPCPA pump source
- Exploit efficiency of OPA pumping at 2.75 $\mu$ m into 8-12 $\mu$ m range

**Monolithically integrated fiber laser array – space and time coherently combined**



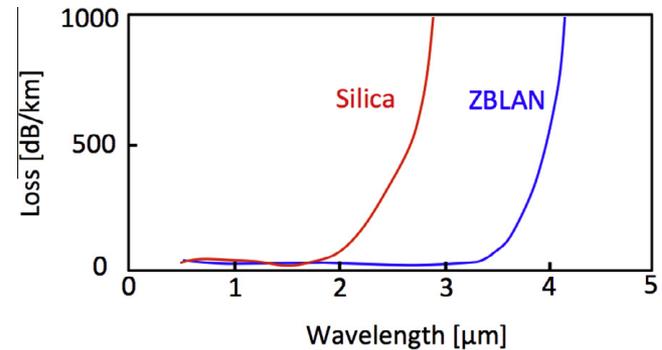
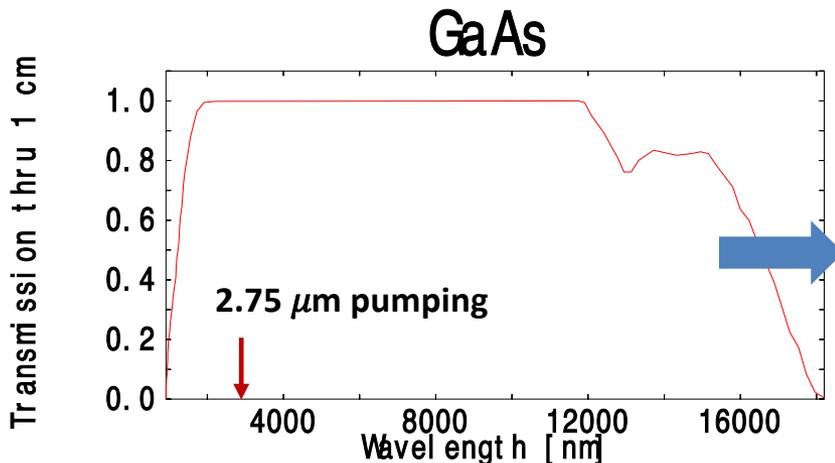
Fiber amplifier array



# Why 2.75 $\mu\text{m}$ Er:ZBLAN fibers for $\sim 10\mu\text{m}$ OPA pumping?

- **Er:ZBLAN fiber amplifiers**
  - Pumping @ 975nm – common telecom pump diodes
  - Signal @ 2.75 $\mu\text{m}$ 
    - Option for 3.6 $\mu\text{m}$  signal (needs combined 975nm and 2 $\mu\text{m}$  pumping)
  - High power (per channel): max demonstrated cw power  $\sim 100\text{W}$
  - Good mid-IR efficiency: max demonstrated slope efficiency -  $\sim 35\%$

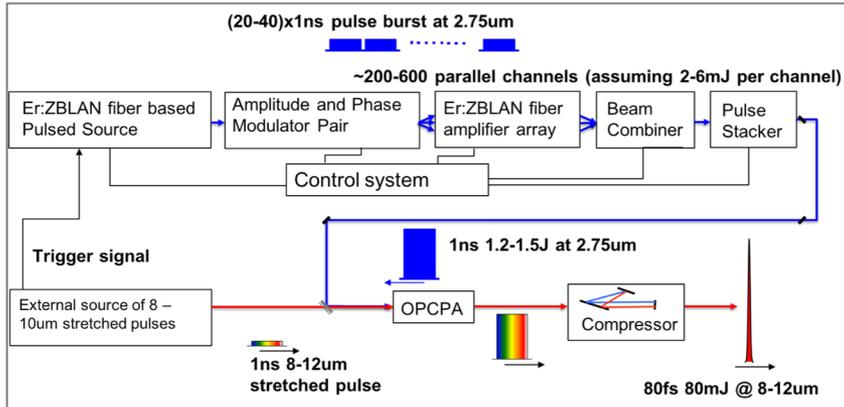
- **OP-GaAs OPA pumped at 2.75 $\mu\text{m}$**



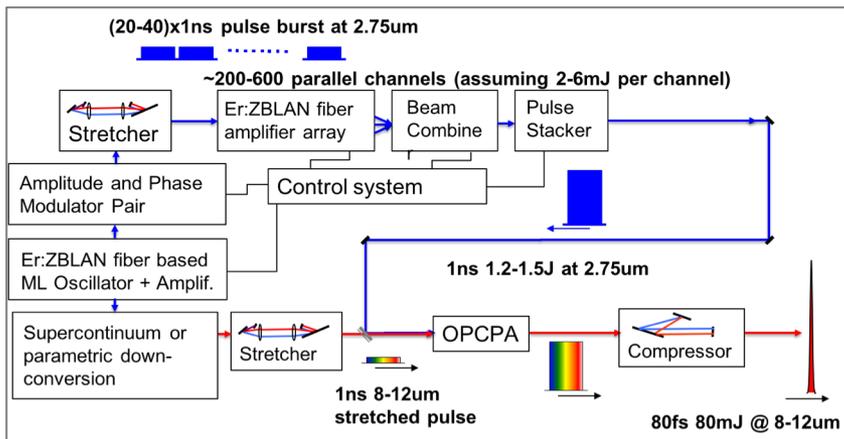
- Quantum defect 31% (2.75  $\mu\text{m} \Rightarrow 9 \mu\text{m}$ )
- Low-loss signal and broadband at 8-12 $\mu\text{m}$

# Project Objectives

## Example of a ns-pulse based source architecture

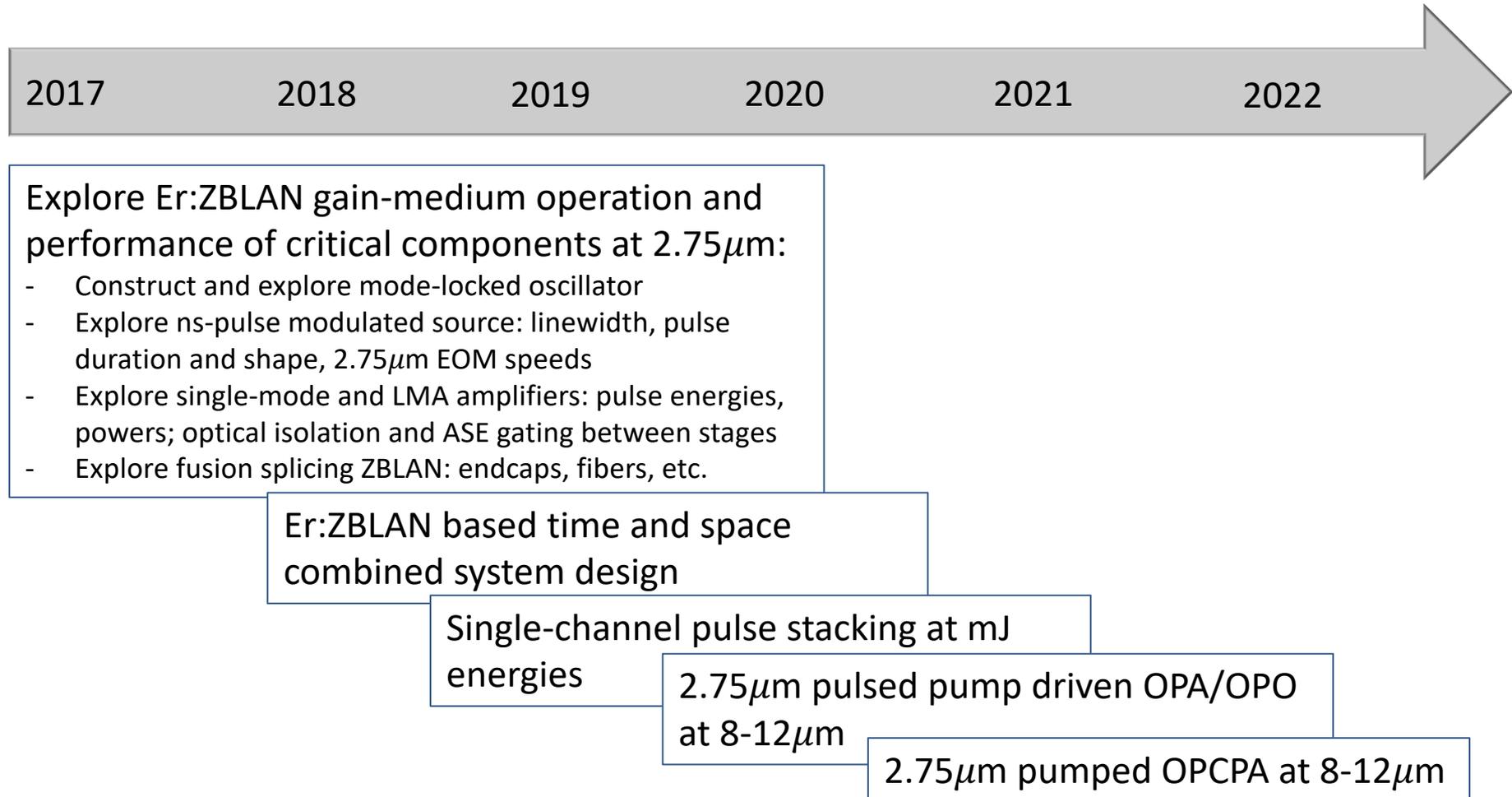


## Example of a fs-pulse based source architecture



- Establish mid-IR fiber laser capability
- Explore key enabling factors of coherently-combined femtosecond fiber systems in Mid-IR:
  - Pulse generation and amplification technologies and achievable performance
  - Energy storage and extraction
    - Power and energy scaling potential
  - Monolithic integration
    - Possible with ZBLAN fibers, but splicing technology is incipient
  - ...

# Outline of Research Directions (Actual and Aspirational)



# Current efforts

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

2022

Explore Er:ZBLAN gain-medium operation and performance of critical components at  $2.75\mu\text{m}$ :

- ➔ Construct and explore mode-locked oscillator
  - Explore ns-pulse modulated source: linewidth, pulse duration and shape,  $2.75\mu\text{m}$  EOM speeds
- ➔ Explore single-mode and LMA amplifiers: pulse energies, powers; optical isolation and ASE gating between stages
- ➔ Explore fusion splicing ZBLAN: endcaps, fibers, etc.

Er:ZBLAN based time and space combined system design

Single-channel pulse stacking at mJ energies

$2.75\mu\text{m}$  pulsed pump driven OPA/OPO at  $8-12\mu\text{m}$

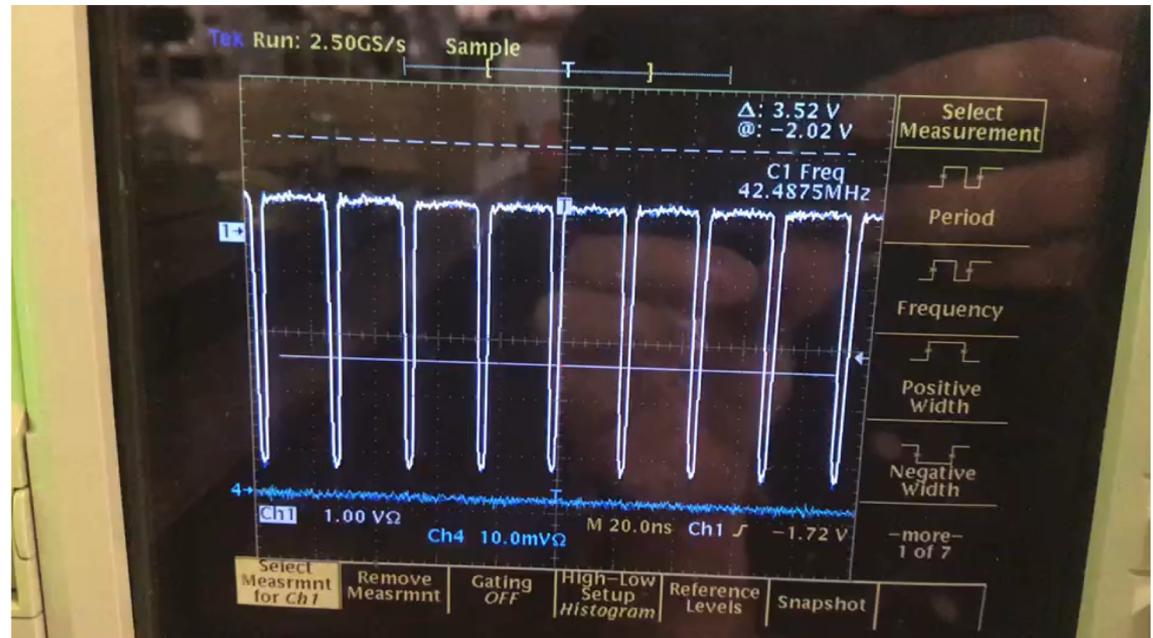
$2.75\mu\text{m}$  pumped OPCPA at  $8-12\mu\text{m}$

# Mode-locked Er:ZBLAN fiber oscillator

Yifan Cui

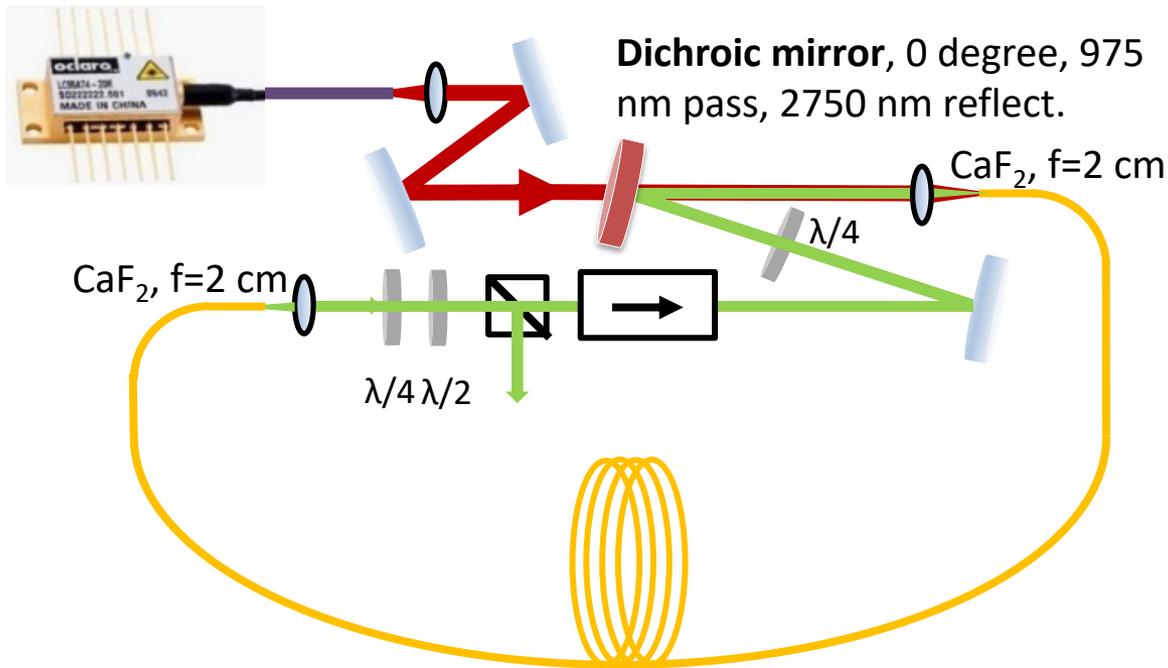


Oscillator is working!



# Mode-locked Er:ZBLAN fiber oscillator

## NPE based Oscillator design and layout



Erbium doped ZBLAN fiber (3.9 m)

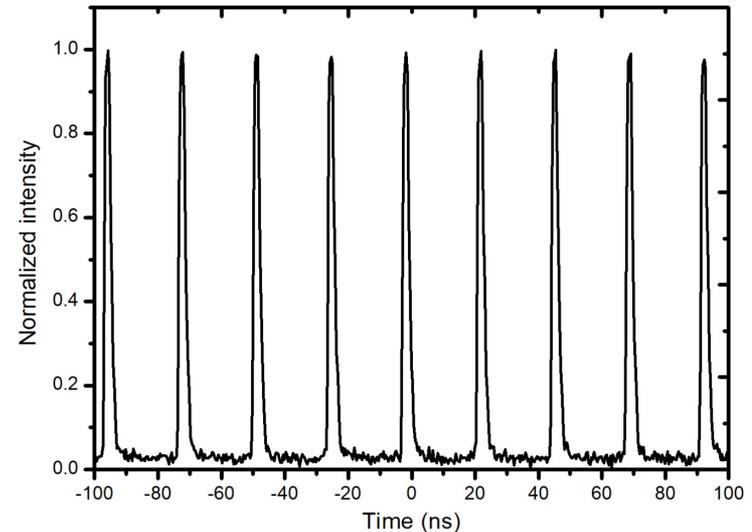
Gain fiber: Le Verre Floure  
 15 $\mu$ m/0.12 NA core, 240-290 $\mu$ m/0.5NA clad  
 Absorption @980 nm: 2.5 dB/m



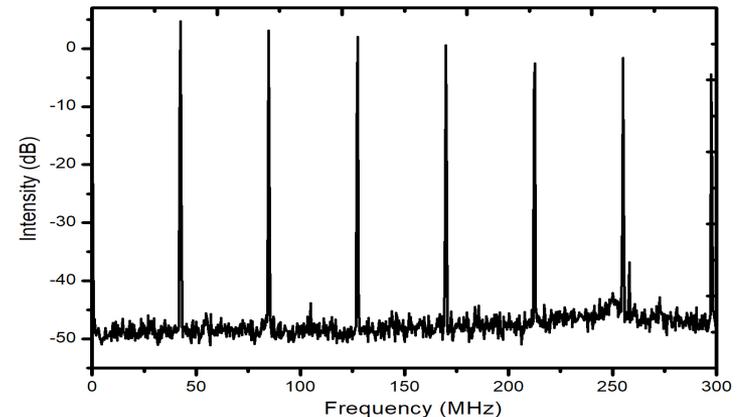
# Mode-locked Er:ZBLAN fiber oscillator

- Operation parameters
  - Pump power at 975nm:
    - 2.04W (coupled)
  - Oscillator output at 2.75 $\mu$ m:
    - 87mW
  - Repetition rate:
    - 42.5 MHz
  - Pulse energy:
    - 2.05nJ
  - Pulse duration:
    - Expected  $\sim$ 100-200fs
    - Autocorrelator is currently under construction...

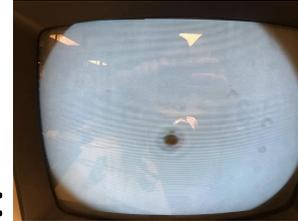
Mode-locked pulse train:



RF spectrum: measured 30kHz linewidth



# Mode-locked Er:ZBLAN fiber oscillator

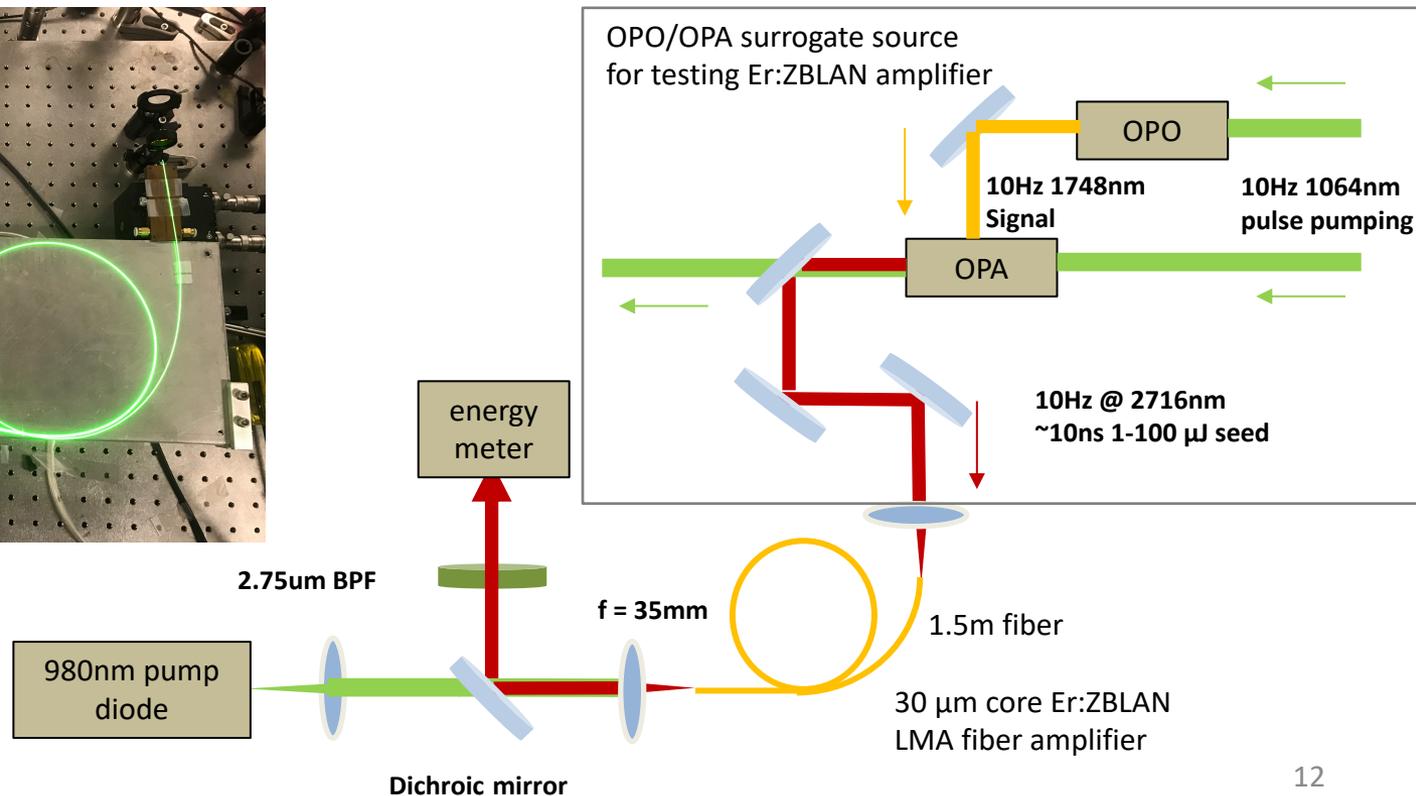
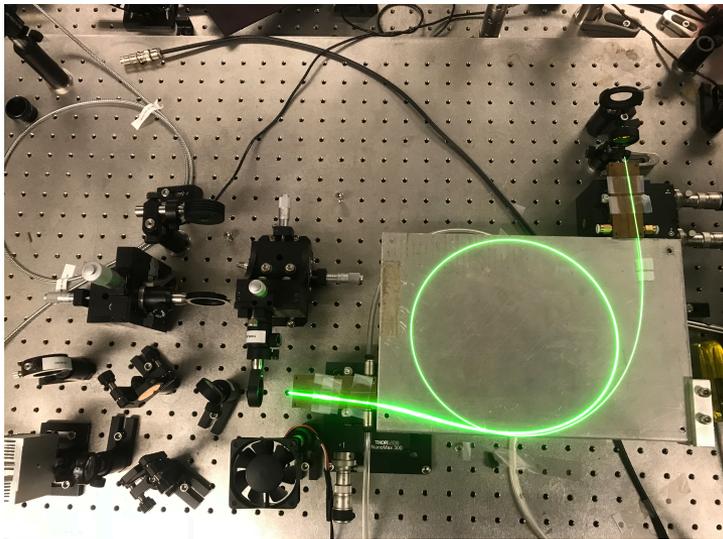


- Challenges:
  - Degradation of unprotected fiber ends:
  - Necessary to develop endcap protection!
- Further plans:
  - Amplification in Er:ZBLAN fibers
  - Supercontinuum generation to  $\sim 4\text{-}5\mu\text{m}$ 
    - OPA seed
  - Er:ZBLAN CPA?
  - Explore  $\sim 3.6\mu\text{m}$  mode-locked operation using combined 975nm and  $\sim 2\mu\text{m}$  pumping with Tm-doped fiber laser?

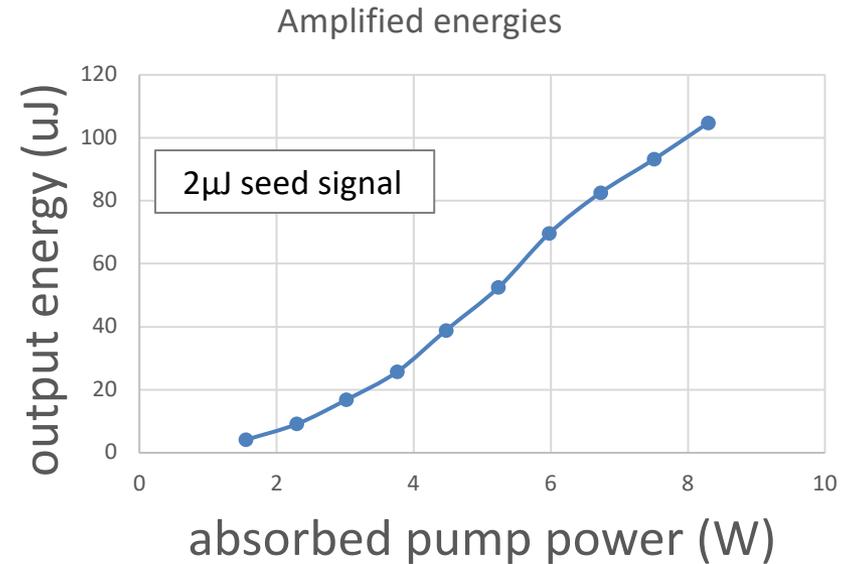
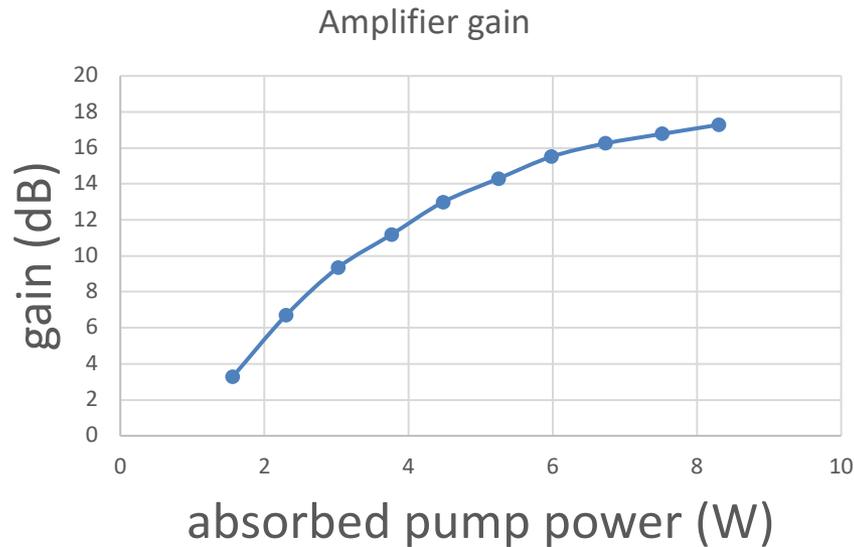
# High energy amplification in Er:ZBLAN fiber amplifiers

## Weizhi Du (Er:ZBLAN amplifier) and Xuan Xiao (OPO/OPA source)

- Our objective is to explore feasibility of obtaining 2-5mJ ~100ns pulses from 30-50um core Er:ZBLAN fiber amplifier



# High energy amplification in Er:ZBLAN fiber amplifiers



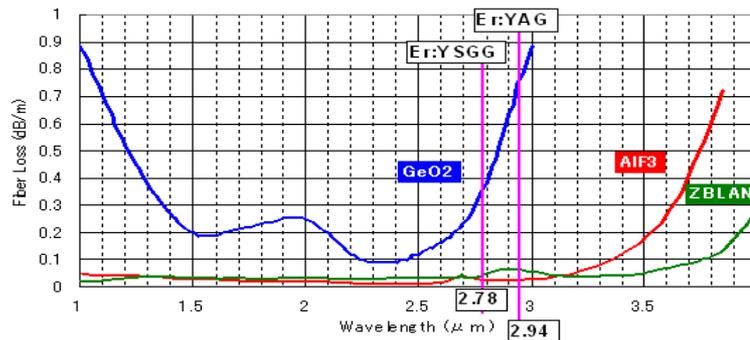
- These are initial results
  - More experiments and analysis needed, but it already indicates that mJ range is feasible with 30-70µm core Er:ZBLAN fibers
- To increase energies into ~mJ range it is necessary to protect fiber ends with spliced endcaps

# Development of ZBLAN fiber splicing capabilities

Mingshu Chen, MS student



- Endcaps for fiber end protection from degradation and optical damage
  - At this point critical for
    - Reliable operation of the mode-locked oscillator
    - Er:ZBLAN LMA fiber end protection from optical damage and degradation



	ZBLAN	AlF <sub>3</sub>
Glass transition temperature (T <sub>g</sub> )	265 °C	367 °C
Thermal expansion (α)	200 × 10 <sup>-7</sup> /°C	186 × 10 <sup>-7</sup> /°C
Water solubility (D <sub>w</sub> )	29.2 w t %	0.27 wt%
Acid solubility (D <sub>a</sub> )	32 w t %	0.69 wt%*
Young's modulus (E)	53 GPa	66 GPa
Knoop hardness (HK)	2.2 GPa	3.1 GPa

# Development of ZBLAN fiber splicing capabilities

- Monolithic fiber-optic components – ZBLAN fiber splicing, pump combiners?
- Technical challenge: low splicing temperatures required by ZBLAN glass
- We are working with Vytran to develop low-temperature splicing processes

• ( old equipment we are using:



Vytran LDS 1250

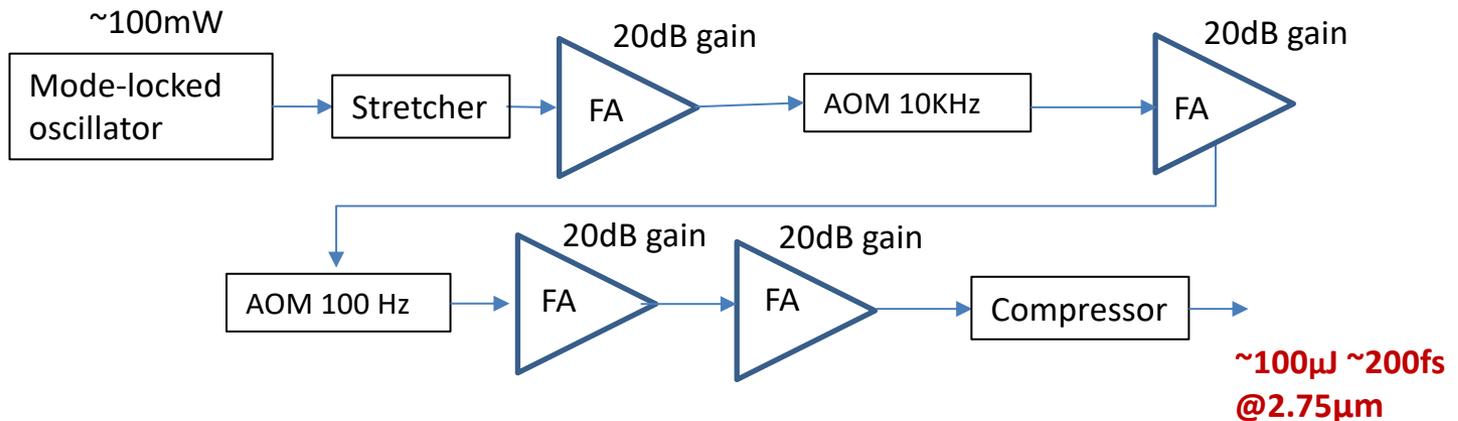
- Vytran is no longer supporting this equipment (no replacement options for old iridium filaments, currently Vytran uses different type of filaments)
- New splicing equipment is beyond current budget: LFS4100 splicer is optimized for low-T splicing but the cost is \$48,200

# Summary and next steps

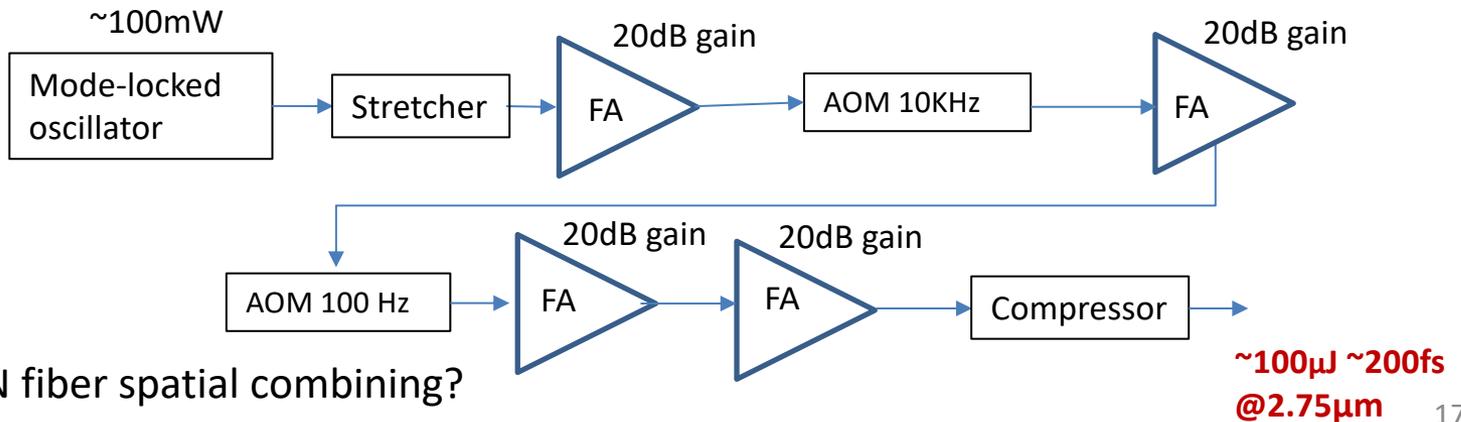
- Established critical mid-IR fiber laser exploration capabilities:
  - Mode-locked fs pulse source
  - High-energy amplification system
- Mode-locked oscillator:
  - Reliability (end protection), full characterization, etc...
  - Direct amplification
  - Extend mode-locked operation to  $\sim 3.6\mu\text{m}$ ?
    - Will need construction of Tm-doped silica fiber laser pump
    - Contact with prof. S. Jackson's group at Macquarie University in Australia
- Amplification (using surrogate OPO/OPA seed source):
  - Measure stored energies in  $30\mu\text{m}$  core Er:ZBLAN LMA amplifier and fully characterize it
    - End protection endcaps are critical
    - Need longer pulses
  - Explore high energy amplification in  $50\mu\text{m}$  and  $70\mu\text{m}$  core Er:ZBLAN LMA fibers
  - Explore  $\sim 3.6\mu\text{m}$  amplification?
    - Atmospheric transmission window
    - 30% higher OPA quantum defect/conversion efficiency

# Possible future directions

- Er:ZBLAN fiber based CPA system



- Er:ZBLAN fiber based coherent pulse stacking amplification (CPSA) system



- Er:ZBLAN fiber spatial combining?