Laser Physics II

PH482/582-3A (Mirov)

Tunable Lasers. Dye lasers

Lecture 2-3

Fall 2006

C. Davis, “Lasers and Electro-optics”
**Tunable Lasers. Organic Dye lasers**

Dye molecules are so called because they impart bright colors to otherwise colorless media.

![Chemical structures](image)

- From a structural standpoint, organic dyes are hydrocarbon molecules that contain carbon-carbon double bonds and, in particular, sequences of alternate single and double bonds. Such structures are said to be conjugated.
- Usually, all dye molecules contain the hexagonal carbon ring structures (benzene rings) that characterize aromatic hydrocarbons.
- Relatively loosely-bound electrons associated with these benzene rings lead to the interesting energy level structures of organic dyes.
- These electrons travel freely from nucleus to nucleus within the plane of the ring.
- In the orbital motion in the ground state, there are an even number of electrons that can be grouped together in pairs. Each pair consists of one electron pointing up and the other pointing down, so the overall magnetic moment is zero.
in a single benzene ring we can group these electrons into three pairs above the plane of the ring, once these pairs a single e from one of these pairs can be excited into a range of states.

\[ S_1, S_2, S_0 \text{- singlet} \]
\[ T_1, T_2 \ldots \text{triplet state} \]

- in the singlet state the excited e has moved to a higher energy but retained its original spin orientation so the overall angular momentum is 0.
- in the triplet state the excited e has moved to excited state but its spin direction has flipped over. Net angular momentum.
- at ambient temperature most dye molecules are in the lowest vibrational level of S0.
- incident light will excite these molecules to higher singlet states.

Fig. 12.2. Schematic energy level diagram for an aromatic organic dye molecule showing various important radiative and nonradiative processes.
in a simple model the fluorescence and absorption spectra should be mirror images.

Fig. 12.3. (a) Idealized absorption and fluorescence spectra of an aromatic organic dye. The vibrational structure is usually smeared out in solution.

Fig. 12.3. (cont.)
(b) Absorption and emission spectra of the organic dye Rhodamine 6G dissolved in ethanol.
Absorption of a photon from the pump:
\[ h\nu_{\text{pump}} + (\text{dye at } q_0 \text{ in } S_0) \rightarrow (\text{dye at } q_0 \text{ in } S_1) \]

Relaxation in the upper \( S_1 \) manifold:
\[ (\text{dye in } S_1 \text{ at } q_0) + (\text{solvent}) \rightarrow (\text{dye in } S_1 \text{ at } q_1) \]

Spontaneous or stimulated emission back to \( S_0 \)
\[ (\text{dye at } q_1 \text{ in } S_1) + (h\nu_{\text{laser}}) \rightarrow (\text{dye at } q_1 \text{ in } S_0) \]

Relaxation in the lower \( S_0 \) manifold:
\[ (\text{dye at } q_1 \text{ in } S_0) + (\text{solvent}) \rightarrow (\text{dye at } q_0 \text{ in } S_0) \]

**Possible losses:**
- \( T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \) is at the same wavelength as \( S_1 \rightarrow S_0 \)
- \( S_1 \rightarrow S_2 \) absorption
- Regions of unpumped dye
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dye</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Solvent</th>
<th>Wavelength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acridine red</td>
<td>(H₃C)NH⁻₋₋₋₋ crypto O NN(CH₃) Cl⁻</td>
<td>EtOH</td>
<td>Red 600–630 nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puronin B</td>
<td>(C₂H₅)₂N⁻</td>
<td>MeOH H₂O</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhodamine 6G</td>
<td>(C₂H₅)₂NH⁻</td>
<td>EtOH MeOH H₂O DMSO Polymethylmethacrylate</td>
<td>Yellow 570–610 nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhodamine B</td>
<td>Na⁻</td>
<td>EtOH H₂O</td>
<td>Red 605–635 nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na-fluorescein</td>
<td>COONa</td>
<td>EtOH H₂O</td>
<td>Green 530–560 nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,7-Dichloro-fluorescein</td>
<td>HO Cl</td>
<td>EtOH</td>
<td>Green 530–560 nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-Hydroxycoumarin</td>
<td>OH (pH ~ 9)</td>
<td>H₂O</td>
<td>Blue 450–470 nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Methylumbelliferone</td>
<td>OH (pH ~ 9)</td>
<td>H₂O</td>
<td>Blue 450–470 nm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esculin</td>
<td>OH</td>
<td>H₂O (pH ~ 9)</td>
<td>Blue 450–470 nm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Molecular structure, laser wavelength, and solvents for some laser dyes.
Performance of various dyes when pumped with an argon-ion or Krypton-ion laser
Pulsed Laser Excitation

Fig. 12.4. Simple arrangements for (a) side-pumping and (b) end-pumping of simple pulsed dye lasers. In each case the dye solution is contained in an optical cuvette with wedged, antireflection coated (AR) faces. In (a) the laser beam is focused with a cylindrical lens (CL) to a line image in the cuvette. In (b) the pump laser is focused with a spherical lens (L). $M_1$ and $M_2$ are the dye laser cavity mirrors.
Fig. 12.5. Schematic diagram of a high energy pulsed dye laser using a coaxial flashlamp. The liquid filter absorbs short wavelength ultraviolet that can photodissociate dye molecules.

Fig. 12.6. A pulsed dye laser design that uses a reflective diffraction grating for wavelength tuning and an intracavity etalon for line-narrowing. This is referred to as a Hansch-type dye laser.[12,3]

Condition for retroreflection

Fig. 12.7. Littman-type pulsed dye laser[12,5,12,6] that uses a grazing incidence grating for simultaneous tuning and line-narrowing.

\[ \theta_i - \theta_f = \theta_n + \theta_e + \theta_t \]

\[ \theta_i = \frac{\theta_n - \theta_e}{2} \]

\[ \theta' = \theta \]
Hänsch-type dye laser with transverse pumping and beam expander. The wavelength is tuned by turning the grating. Light with a different wavelength $\lambda_D + \Delta \lambda$ is diffracted out of the resonator.

Possible resonator designs for longitudinal pumping of dye lasers.
Short dye-laser cavity with grazing incidence grating. Wavelength tuning is accomplished by turning the end mirror, which may also be replaced by a Littrow grating.

Littman laser with grazing incidence grating and Littrow grating using longitudinal pumping.
Excimer-laser pumped dye laser with oscillator and two amplifier stages. This design suppresses effectively the ASE (Lambda-Physik FL 3002)
CW Dye Laser Operation

Fig. 12.8. Schematic of a CW dye laser design incorporating an astigmatically compensated laser cavity and an intracavity flowing dye jet at Brewster's angle.

dye is recirculated by spraying it from a slit nozzle in the form of a thin planar jet, collecting the jet and returning it to the dye reservoir.

Fig. 12.9. Typical tuning curves of various dyes pumped by argon and krypton ion laser lines. The dyes and pump wavelengths are as follows: S1 (Stilbene 1, Ar+ 351–364 nm); S3 (Stilbene 3, Ar+ 351–364 nm); C102 (Coumarin 102, Kr+ 403–423 nm); C7 (Coumarin 7, Ar+ 476 nm); C6 (Coumarin 6, Ar+ 488 nm); R110 (Rhodamine 110, Ar+ 458–514 nm); R6G (Rhodamine 6G, Ar+ 458–514 nm); DCM (Ar+ 458–514 nm); PYR1 (Pyridine1, Ar+ 458–514 nm); LD700 (Kr+ 647 and 676 nm); OX750 (Oxazine 750 Kr+ 647 and 676 nm); STY (Styryl 9 Ar+ 458–514 nm); HITC (HITC-P Kr+ 647 and 676 nm); IR140 (Kr+ 752 and 799 nm) (Tuning curves courtesy of Spectra-Physics, Inc.).
Three possible standing-wave resonator configurations used for CW dye lasers: (a) collinear pumping geometry, (b) folded astigmatically compensated resonator of the Kogelnik type [5.135] with a Brewster prism for separation of pump beam and dye-laser beam, and (c) the pump beam is focussed by an extra pump mirror into the dye jet and is tilted against the resonator axis.
Calculation of Threshold. Pump Power in Dye Lasers

Fig. 12.10. Excitation and relaxation pathways in a dye laser.

- Losses - possible build-up of triplet state molecules in the T1 state.
- \( I_p = \sigma_p N \)
  - \( \sigma_p \) - absorption cross section at the pump wavelength.
  - \( N \) - ground state dye concentration.
- if all the pump radiation of intensity \( I_p \) is absorbed by the dye solution of thickness \( d \), then the pumping rate

\[
\frac{d}{dt} N_2 = R \cdot \frac{N_2}{T_f} - k_{st} N_2
\]
Pulsed Operation

if $t_{\text{pulse}} < \frac{1}{K_{\text{ef}}}$ (a 100ns) we can neglect transfer to the triple state.

$I_P = N_2 \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \cdot \frac{d}{dt}$

$\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{e}{2} \cdot \frac{N_2}{T}$

$= \gamma$ 

$\gamma = \frac{N_2}{T}$

$= \frac{2 \pi e^2 T \tau}{\lambda^2 c}$

$= \frac{2 \pi e^2 T \tau}{\lambda^2 c}$

Fig. 12.11. Absorption and emission cross-sections for the dye Rhodamine 6G. Data from Snively[24]. The emission spectrum has been normalized so that $\int I(\lambda) d\lambda = 0.92$, the measured fluorescence quantum efficiency.
\[ Y_p = \frac{C}{\lambda} = 5.66 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^2 \]

\[ t = 0.01 \]

For R6G

\[ \lambda_{he} = 580 \text{ nm} \]

\[ \Delta Y = 60 \mu m = 5.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \]

\[ \mathcal{J}_{\lambda} = \frac{2 \pi^2 \times 0.001 \times 5.4 \times 10^{-3} \times 6.02 \times 10^{-24} \times (5.66 \times 10^{-11})}{(580 \times 10^{-9})^2 \times 10^{-2}} \]

\[ = 20 \text{ kW/cm}^2 \]

if the width of the beam is 1 mm

\[ P = 2 \text{ kW} \]

For \( \tau_p = 10 \text{ ns} \)

\[ E_{he} = 20 \mu \text{J} \]
CW Operation

- We can no longer neglect the distinct loss of that results from transfer of mil to triplet state.

- For triplet state
  \[
  \frac{dN_T}{dt} = N_e K_{ST} - \frac{N_T}{\tau_T}
  \]

- The S→T transfer rate can be estimated from the fluorescence quantum efficiency \( \Phi \) by assuming that any molecule that does not fluoresce to the ground state crosses to \( T \).
  \[
  \Phi = \frac{I_T}{I_T + K_{ST}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad K_{ST} = \frac{1}{\tau_T} (1 - \Phi)
  \]

- In equilibrium \( \frac{dN_T}{dt} = 0 \) \( \Rightarrow \) \( N_T = N_e K_{ST} \tau_T \)

- The threshold gain is
  \[
  g^+(\lambda) = \lambda(\lambda) - \frac{\tau_T}{2 \pi} c_4 R_{1}(\lambda) R_{2}(\lambda)
  \]

- The distributed loss comes from \( S_0 \rightarrow S_1 \) and \( T \rightarrow Z \)
  \[
  \alpha(\lambda) = N_0 \sigma_{\lambda}(\lambda) + N_T \sigma_T(\lambda)
  \]
- \( \sigma_{\lambda}(\lambda) \), \( \sigma_T(\lambda) \) - abs. cross-sections for absorption at the laser wavelength, \( \lambda \) from the ground state and from \( T \), respectively.
if we write \[ J_T (\lambda) = N_2 \sigma_2 (\lambda) \]
where \( \sigma_2 \) is the stimulated emission cross-section, then
\[
N_2 \sigma_2 (\lambda) = N_0 \sigma_0 (\lambda) + N_T \sigma_T (\lambda) - \frac{1}{2c} \frac{L}{L_0} R_T (\lambda) R_0 (\lambda)
\]

\[ Y = L \]

The total dye concentration \( N \) must satisfy
\[ N = N_0 + N_2 + N_T \]
\[ N_T = N_2 K_{ST} T_T \]

\[ \Rightarrow N_2 \sigma_2 (\lambda) = (N - N_2 - N_2 K_{ST} T_T) \sigma_0 (\lambda) + N_2 K_{ST} T_T \sigma_T (\lambda) - \frac{1}{2c} \frac{L}{L_0} R_T (\lambda) R_0 (\lambda) \]

\[ N_2 \left( \sigma_2 (\lambda) + \sigma_0 (\lambda) - K_{ST} T_T (\sigma_T (\lambda) - \sigma_0 (\lambda)) \right) = N \sigma_0 (\lambda) - \frac{1}{2c} \frac{L}{L_0} R_T (\lambda) R_0 (\lambda) \]

\[ \Rightarrow N_2 (\lambda) = \frac{N \sigma_0 (\lambda) - \frac{1}{2c} \frac{L}{L_0} R_T (\lambda) R_0 (\lambda)}{\sigma_2 (\lambda) + \sigma_0 (\lambda) - K_{ST} T_T (\sigma_T (\lambda) - \sigma_0 (\lambda))} \]

ideal dye \( \sigma_T (\lambda) \approx 0 \) \( K_{ST} T_T = 0 \)

\[ \Rightarrow N_2 (\lambda) = \frac{- \frac{1}{2c} \frac{L}{L_0} R_T (\lambda) R_0 (\lambda)}{\sigma_2 (\lambda)} \]

\[ = \frac{2\pi^2 \lambda^2 \Delta \nu}{\lambda^2 \Delta \nu} \]

10W laser, \( \Delta \nu = 5 \text{cm}^{-1} \)

usually \( P_{\text{wall}} > 100 \text{ kW/cm}^2 \)

\[ P_{\text{wall}} = 25 \text{ MW/cm}^2 \]
Spectral gain profiles of different laser dyes, illustrated by the output power of pulsed lasers (a) and CW dye lasers (b) (Lambda-Physik and Spectra-Physics information sheets).

(a) Schematic energy level scheme and pumping cycle in dye molecules, and (b) absorption and fluorescence spectrum of rhodamine 6G solved in ethanol.
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excimer laser</td>
<td>370⁻985</td>
<td>10⁻200</td>
<td>≤10⁷</td>
<td>≤300</td>
<td>20⁻200</td>
<td>0.1⁻10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N₂ laser</td>
<td>370⁻1020</td>
<td>1⁻10</td>
<td>&lt;10⁵</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>&lt;10³</td>
<td>0.01⁻0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash lamp</td>
<td>300⁻800</td>
<td>300⁻10⁴</td>
<td>10²⁻10⁴</td>
<td>&lt;5000</td>
<td>1⁻100</td>
<td>0.1⁻200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar⁺ laser</td>
<td>400⁻1100</td>
<td>CW</td>
<td>CW</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>CW</td>
<td>0.1⁻5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kr⁺ laser</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nd:YAG laser</td>
<td>400⁻920</td>
<td>10⁻20</td>
<td>10⁵⁻10⁷</td>
<td>10⁻100</td>
<td>10⁻30</td>
<td>0.1⁻1</td>
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<tr>
<td>λ/2: 530nm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λ/3: 355nm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper vapor laser</td>
<td>530⁻890</td>
<td>30⁻50</td>
<td>10⁴⁻10⁵</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10⁴</td>
<td>≤10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Inorganic Liquid Dye

Several RE ions exhibit laser action when a molecule within is dissolved in an appropriate solvent. 

\[ E \sim 100-3000 \, \text{J}\, \text{m}^{-2} \, \text{cm}^{-2} \]

Advantages: used with glass lasers at 604 nm (Q switch).

- Can be formed in an active medium
- Easy to form and self-repairing
- Disadvantages: thermal lensing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ion</th>
<th>Solvent</th>
<th>Laser wavelength ((\mu)m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nd(^{3+})</td>
<td>(\text{SeOCl}_2-\text{SnCl}_4)</td>
<td>1.056, 1.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(\text{POCl}_3-\text{SnCl}_4)</td>
<td>1.052–1.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(\text{POCl}_3-\text{ZrCl}_4)</td>
<td>1.056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>0.6129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eu(^{3+}) (in a complex with phosphorous ions and benzoyleonate)</td>
<td>Acetonitrile</td>
<td>0.6119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eu(^{2+}) (in a complex with dimethyl ammonium ions and trifluoroacetylacetonate)</td>
<td>Polymethylmethacrylate (plexiglas)</td>
<td>0.545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tb(^{3+}) (in a complex with phosphorous ions and thienyltrifluoracetone)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 12.12. Fluorescence spectra of Nd\(^{3+}\) ions in:
(a) \(\text{SeOCl}_2\) solvent; (b) \(\text{POCl}_3\) solvent; (c) glass.
3. A 5-W argon laser operating at 514.5 nm is used as a pumping beam for Rhodamine 6G dye laser. The dye gain medium consists of a rapidly flowing dye jet stream of thickness 0.5 mm. The dye concentration is of sufficient density such that 100% of the pump beam is absorbed in the dye. What spot size (diameter) would the pump laser need in order to produce a single pass exponential gain of 1 ($\sigma N_L=1$)? Assume the upper laser level lifetime of the dye is $\tau_1=5$ ns, $A_{21}=1/\tau_2$ and every pump photon that is absorbed is converted to an upper laser level species within the lifetime of that level. Assume that the lower laser level population is negligible since it rapidly decays ($\tau_1=0$) to the bottom of the singlet ground state.

1) $g(Y_0, Y_2) = \frac{2}{4\pi Y^2} \left( \frac{\pi Y^2}{2} \right)^{-1} = \frac{2}{4\pi Y^2} \left( \frac{\pi Y^2}{2} \right)^{1/2} = \frac{2}{7.4 \times 10^{-13}} = 1.17 \times 10^{-5}$

2) $\sigma = \frac{c^2 A_{21}}{8\pi Y^2} g(Y_0, Y_2) = \frac{c^2 A_{21}}{8\pi} \left( \frac{5.8 \times 10^{-3}}{5.8 \times 10^{-3}} \right)^2 \times 1.17 \times 10^{-5}$

   $= \frac{1}{5 \times 10^{-3}} \times (5.8 \times 10^{-3})^2 \times 1.17 \times 10^{-5}$

   $= \frac{3.3 \times 10^{-3}}{5 \times 10^{-3}} \times 1.17 \times 10^{-5}$

   $= 3.3 \times 10^{-6}$

3) $\Phi(Y_0, Y_2) = \frac{\Delta N_0}{1+\frac{\pi Y}{\lambda_0(Y_0, Y_2)}}$

4) $I_S = \frac{8\pi hY^3}{c^2 \Phi g(Y_0, Y_2)} = \frac{8\pi \times 6.62 \times 10^{-34} \times 3}{c^2 \times 1 \times 1.17 \times 10^{-14}}$

   $= \frac{8\pi \times 6.62 \times 10^{-34}}{1.17 \times 10^{-14} \times (5.8 \times 10^{-3})^3}$

   $= 1.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ W/m}^2$

5) $\Phi = A_{21} \tau_2 \left[ 1 + (1 - A_{21} \tau_2) \frac{2 \tau_2}{\tau_2} \right] = A_{21} \tau_2 \left[ 1 + (1 - A_{21} \tau_2) \frac{2 \tau_2}{\tau_2} \right] = 1$

6) $\frac{dN_2}{dY} = R_2 - \frac{N_2}{\tau_2} \Rightarrow \Delta N_0 = N_0 - R_2 \tau_3 = \frac{I_P}{hY} \tau_2 = \frac{5.5 \times 10^{-3}}{6.62 \times 10^{-34} \times 3.10^8}$

7) $\tau_2 = \frac{I_P}{hY} \tau_2 = \frac{5.5 \times 10^{-3}}{6.62 \times 10^{-34} \times 3.10^8}$

8) $\frac{dN_2}{dY} = \frac{\sigma N}{\tau_2} = \frac{1}{0.5 \times 10^{-3}} = 2000 \text{ m}^{-1}$

9) $\Phi(Y) = \sigma N = \frac{\sigma N L}{Z} = \frac{1}{0.5 \times 10^{-3}} = 2000 \text{ m}^{-1}$

10) $\Phi(Y) = \sigma N L = \frac{1}{0.5 \times 10^{-3}} = 2000 \text{ m}^{-1}$
\[ I_{\text{max}} = \left( \frac{T_{\text{opt}}}{2} \right) I_S \]

- Absorption losses
\[ \alpha = 0.02 \quad ; \quad 2\% \]
\[ T_{\text{opt}} = 0.2 \quad ; \quad 20\% \]

\[ = 7 I_{\text{max}} = \left( \frac{0.2}{2 \cdot 0.02} \right) I_S = I_S = 1.6 \times 10^9 \text{W/m}^2 \]

\[ I_T = \frac{I_{\text{max}}}{0.8} \]

\[ \Rightarrow \frac{I_T}{I_S} \leq 5 \]

2) \[ f(V) = \frac{\Delta N^0}{(1 + \frac{I_T}{I_S})} \]

\[ d_{2000} = \frac{4.3 \times 10^{-14}}{A} \times \frac{3.3 \times 10^{-20}}{1 + 5} \]

\[ \Rightarrow A = \frac{3.575 \times 10^{-10}}{m^2} \]

\[ D = \sqrt{\frac{4A}{\pi}} \]

\[ = 21.3 \times 10^{-6} \text{m} = 21 \mu\text{m} \]