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Nonlinear Optical Properties of Some Newly Developed Crystals for Measurement of Ultrafast Laser Pulses

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Second harmonic generation (SHG) in nonlinear optical crystal is well-established technique for the measurement of the pulse-width of ultrafast femtosecond laser pulses. However, only selected nonlinear crystalline materials are suited for this purpose due to the limitations in transparency cut-off, limited phase-matching wavelength range, and large difference between the group velocities of the fundamental and harmonic waves. It is found that some newly discovered crystals, such as $\text{CsLiB}_6\text{O}_{10}$ (CLBO), $\text{K}_2\text{Al}_2\text{B}_2\text{O}_7$ (KABO), $\text{Li}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$ (LB4), and $\text{KBe}_2\text{BO}_3\text{F}$ (KBBF) have some advantageous characteristics for use in ultrafast nonlinear optical applications. Here we have presented several linear and nonlinear optical parameters including phase-matching angle, angular and spectral acceptance bandwidths, walk-off angle, nonlinear coupling coefficient, and group-velocity mismatch for generation of second harmonic of ultrafast laser radiations by employing type-I and type-II SHG techniques in these crystals.

Keywords: Second harmonic generation; Vacuum ultraviolet generation; Ultrafast pulse Measurement; Nonlinear optical crystal

I. INTRODUCTION

The nonlinear optical (NLO) frequency conversion technique continues to be the best choice for generation of tunable coherent ultraviolet (UV) radiation and also second harmonic generation (SHG) in a NLO crystal is a simplest and widely used technique for characterization of broadband ultrafast laser pulses [1-4] generated via either noncollinear optical parametric amplification (NOPA) or by some other methods. In view of the transparency cut-off near the UV range and limited phase-matching (PM) range, most NLO materials are unsuitable for use in conversion to UV and thus their use for characterization of broadband UV-visible pulses becomes limited. Ultrafast optical pulses can provide high conversion efficiency due to their high peak power, but in this case the additional limitation is the temporal walk-off caused by different group velocities of the fundamental and the second harmonic radiations. This walk-off sets a limit on the interaction length and consequently thin samples should be used which further limits the conversion efficiency. The ideal crystal for UV ultrafast NLO application must have a small group velocity difference between the fundamental and harmonic waves and a large nonlinearity, broadband phase-matching, and must have no absorption at both the fundamental and harmonic wavelengths. It is favorable if the crystal is transparent at twice the harmonic frequency to avoid two-photon absorption. Recently, several borate based new NLO crystals have been discovered [5-9]. The special performances of these borate-based crystals are their capability to broaden the range of harmonic generation even in VUV spectral region in some newly discovered crystals. However, the detailed investigations on potentialities of these newly developed crystals in different ultrafast NLO applications remains unexplored. Here we have considered investigating numerically NLO properties of some potential crystals including $\beta\text{-BaB}_2\text{O}_4$ (BBO), $\text{CsLiB}_6\text{O}_{10}$ (CLBO), $\text{K}_2\text{Al}_2\text{B}_2\text{O}_7$ (KABO),

$\text{Li}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$ (LB4), and $\text{KBe}_2\text{BO}_3\text{F}$ (KBBF), for their capability to generate SHG wavelength in the deep-UV region including in the VUV region. The optical transparency ranges of BBO, CLBO, KABO, LB4, and KBBF crystals are 188-3500, 175-2750, 180-3600, 160-3500, and 155-3780 nm, respectively [5-9]. Among these crystals, BBO is widely used in different ultrafast NLO applications and others are not so popular, till yet. Here we have demonstrated some basic NLO properties of these crystals including phase matching angles, acceptance angle, acceptance wavelength, and walk-off angle. The values of group-velocity mismatch (Δv_g) for the generation of UV and VUV laser radiation by type-I and type-II SHG in these crystals have also been reported. It is very much important to know the value of Δv_g for NLO interactions with ultrafast laser pulses. However, it has been found that some of the newly discovered crystals have prospective properties for frequency conversion with ultrafast femtosecond laser radiation in UV spectral region.

II. HARMONIC GENERATION FROM ULTRASHORT LASER PULSES

The simplest method for obtaining the laser radiation in UV and deep-UV spectral region is the SHG of UV-visible radiation in a NLO media. In a suitable NLO crystals a frequency doubled (2ω) optical radiation is generated, when two optical radiations of frequency ω , having the same or orthogonal polarizations incident on it. Energy transfer from the input to the generated radiation becomes optimum when the phase velocities of the interacting radiations become same i.e. in the phase matching condition [9]. The wave dispersion results in group velocity mismatch in the creation of harmonic wave due to the two different group velocities of the fundamental and harmonic waves. For efficient conversion of energies from the fundamental to the harmonic radiation, both group velocity and phase velocity matching are required to achieve simul-

taneously. In practical situation this is impossible since the group velocity indices exhibit stronger dispersion than the refractive indices. Due to group velocity mismatch, the fundamental and harmonic pulses propagate with different velocities inside the crystal and this may lead to temporal walk-off between the interacting radiations. This effect is detrimental to achieve large gain in SHG process as it reduces the effective interaction length of the crystal. For maximizing the conversion efficiency a reasonable large size crystal is required, but too large size is useless because only a small portion of the crystal becomes effective due to presence of spatial as well as temporal walk-off effects. The effective interaction length, L_{eff} , is calculated using the following relation,

$$L_{eff} = T/\Delta v_g. \quad (1)$$

Where, T = temporal width of the fundamental pulse. For type-I (o+o-e) interaction $\Delta v_g = 1/(u_1^{-1} - u_3^{-1})$, u_1 and u_3 are group velocities of the o-polarized input (λ_1) and the e-polarized generated (λ_3) waves, respectively. For type-II (o+e-e) interaction $\Delta v_g = 1/(u_1^{-1} - u_3^{-1})$, u_1 and u_3 are group velocities of the o (or e)-polarized input (λ_1) and the e-polarized generated (λ_3) waves, respectively. Several NLO properties viz. for generation 400 nm laser radiation by type-I SHG in BBO, CLBO, KABO, LB4, and KBBF crystals from Ti:sapphire fundamental 800 nm laser radiation have been presented in Table 1. The methods of calculation of phase matching angle (θ_{pm}), acceptance angle ($\Delta\theta$), acceptance wavelength ($\Delta\lambda$) and walk-off angle (ρ) etc. for type-I and type-II SHG are given in Ref. 9. We have also found a simplest method to obtain SHG cut-off wavelength for both type-I and type-II processes and that can be evaluated by solving the following Eqns. 2 and 3, respectively, by using any mathematical software or computer programming,

$$n_1^o - n_3^e = 0, \quad (2)$$

$$n_1^e + n_2^o - 2n_3^e = 0, \quad (3)$$

where, $n_3^o(n_3^e)$ and $n_i^o(n_i^e)$ ordinary (extraordinary) refractive indices at the generated and input fundamental wavelengths ($i=1$ and 2), respectively. The refractive indices have been calculated using the available Sellmeier dispersion relations [5-9] of the respective crystals.

Figures 1 and 2 demonstrate the phase-matching and group-velocity mismatch characteristics of five potential NLO borate crystals considered for investigation in this work. Solid curves correspond to phase matching and dotted curves show variation of Δv_g . For type-II interaction Δv_g between the λ_1 and λ_3 waves have been plotted, for example. From Figs. (1) and (2) it is clearly observed that it is always type-I interaction, which permits the generation of shortest VUV wavelengths by SHG. It may also be noted that type-II interaction is not allowed in LB4 crystal by its crystal symmetry.

Figure 1 shows that only KBBF crystal has the capability of generation of VUV wavelength even below 200 nm, being

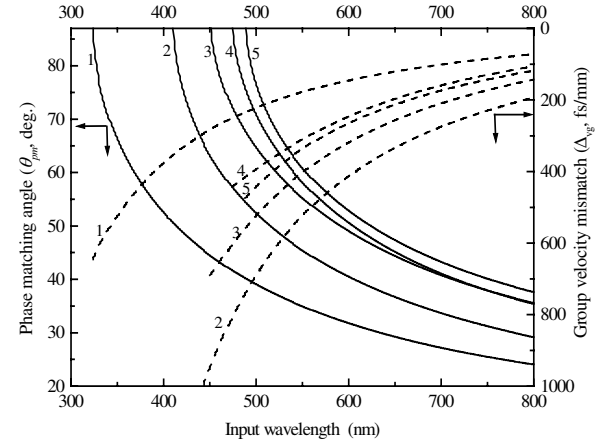


FIG. 1: Phase matching (solid curves) and group-velocity mismatch (dotted) characteristics for type-I SHG in various crystals. Curves marked 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 corresponds to KBBF (162), BBO (204.8), KABO (225.5), CLBO (236.8), and LB4 (243.8) crystal, respectively. Bracketed data show the type-I SHG cut-off wavelength (in nm) of the respective crystal.

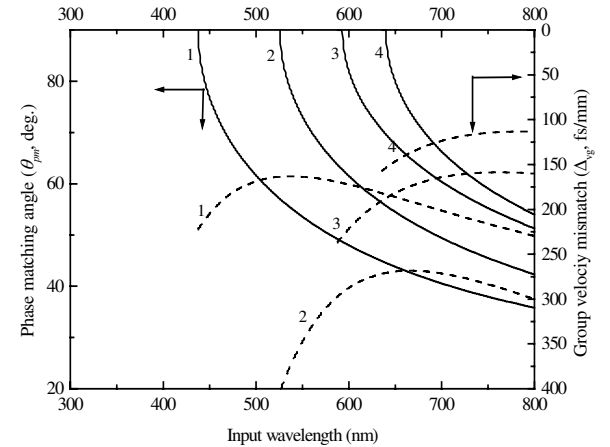


FIG. 2: Phase matching (solid) and group-velocity mismatch (dotted) characteristics for type-II SHG in various NLO borate crystals. Curves marked 1, 2, 3, and 4 correspond to KBBF (224.0), BBO (262.7), KABO (294.6), and CLBO (318.0), respectively. Bracketed data show the type-I SHG cut-off wavelength (in nm) of the respective crystal. In LB4 type-II is not allowed.

the type-I SHG cut-off at 162 nm. This is the shortest wavelength that can be generated till date in any crystal by SHG. Reported [8] value of the laser damage threshold (LDT) of KBBF crystals are as high as 4000 GW/cm² at 532 nm with 7-ns pulse width and 10 Hz and above 1000 GW/cm² at 400 nm with 50-fs pulse width and 1 kHz. However, the problem with this crystal is that its growth is heavily limited by the strong layering tendency [8]. BBO crystal is next to generating SHG wavelength near 200nm and also this has the highest value of NLO coefficient for both type-I and type-II SHG

TABLE I: Some important properties of several NLO crystals.

Crystal	Transmission range (nm)	Type-I SHG cutoff (nm)	SHG of Ti:sapphire fundamental radiation at 800 nm					
			θ_{pm} (deg)	d_{eff} (pm/V)	ρ (mrad)	$L\Delta\theta$ (cm-mrad)	$L\Delta\lambda$ (cm-nm)	L_{eff}^* (mm)
BBO	189-3500	204.8	29.0	2.09	67.8	0.31	0.24	0.51
CLBO	175-2750	236.7	36.2	0.50	34.7	0.68	0.44	0.94
KABO	180-3600	225.8	35.5	0.37	47.9	0.48	0.33	0.69
KBBF	155-3780	162.0	24.0	0.41	41.2	0.58	0.66	1.38
LB4	170-3300	243.8	36.0	0.10	36.0	0.61	0.40	0.84

*For the calculation of L_{eff} , $T = 100$ fs has been considered.

as can be seen in Fig. 3. However, growth of good quality large size BBO crystal is not easy and also it is hygroscopic in nature. CLBO crystal has lowest *GVM* for type-II phase-matching interactions and moderate d_{eff} for both type-I and type-II SHG as is shown in Fig. 3. Growth of CLBO crystal is although comparatively easier, it is highly hygroscopic in nature and requires specific atmospheric conditions for its best performances. KABO and LB4 crystals are nonhygroscopic in nature and particularly LB4 crystal is easily grownable to good quality large sizes. However, the disadvantage of KABO and LB4 crystals are that the value of d_{eff} is very small and it is lowest for LB4 as is evident in Fig. 3. This can be overcome at least partially by their high value LDT and employing tight focusing geometries. LDT of LB4 is about 40 GW/cm² at 1064 nm which is ~ 3 times that of BBO (13.5 GW/cm²) and ~ 1.5 times that of CLBO (26 GW/cm²). Fig. 4 shows the calculated type-I SHG efficiency, considering the crystal length (L) = 100 μ m, in each case. The solid, dotted, dashed-dot-dot, dashed, and dashed-dot curves are for BBO, KABO, LB4, CLBO, and KBBF crystals, respectively. The SHG efficiency have been calculated using infinite plane wave approximation and it is given by $\text{sinc}^2(\Delta k L/2)$ function, where $\Delta k = k_3^e(\theta_{pm}) - 2k_i^e$, and k_j is the wave vector corresponding to λ_j radiation. From the Fig. 4 it is observed that the full widths of the curves at half maximum (FWHM) level of SHG efficiency are 13, 17, 21, 23, and 37 nm, for BBO, KABO, LB4, CLBO, and KBBF crystals, respectively, centered at 600 nm. During the calculations the refractive indices were calculated using the available Sellmeier dispersion relations [5,6] of the respective crystals. The SHG phase-matching bandwidth of KBBF crystal is 37 nm, which is the highest among all the crystals.

III. ULTRAFAST LASER PULSE MEASUREMENT AND SHG CRYSTAL

With the recent development in solid-state mode-locked laser technology the generation of ultrafast laser pulses of

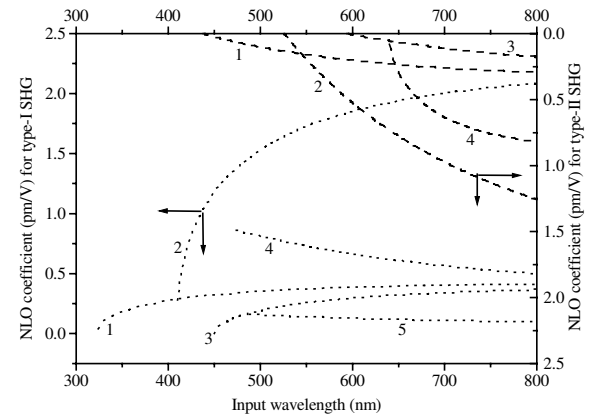


FIG. 3: Effective NLO coefficients for type-I (dotted) and type-II (dashed) SHG interactions in various borate group NLO crystals. The curves marked 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are for KBBF, BBO, KABO, CLBO, and LB4 crystals, respectively.

few fs (say, 4 fs) duration is now a routine technique. A breakthrough in the full characterization of ultrashort pulses occurred few years ago with the introduction of frequency-resolved optical gating (FROG) [10,11]. FROG measures a two-dimensional (2-D) spectrogram in which the signal of any autocorrelation-type experiment is resolved as a function of both time delay and frequency [11]. The full pulse intensity and phase may be subsequently retrieved from such a spectrogram (called FROG trace) via an iterative retrieval algorithm. The determination of the pulse structure and the phase information of such few cycle laser pulses is very much important since these plays a decisive role in many applications [10]. In general, the FROG pulse reconstruction does not depend on pulse duration since the FROG traces simply scale in the time–frequency domain. However, with the decrease of the pulse duration that is accompanied by the increase in the spectral bandwidth, the experimentally collected data be-

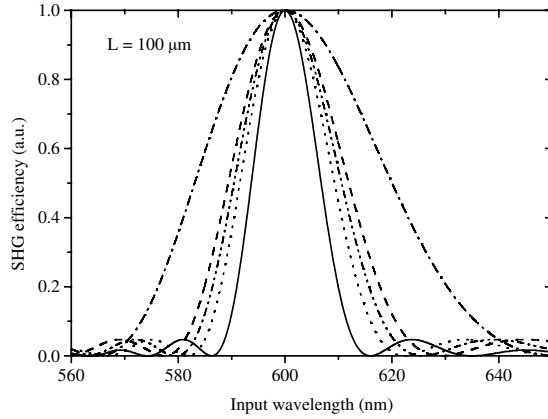


FIG. 4: Conversion efficiency (under plane-wave approximation) for type-I SHG of broadband ultrafast laser radiation in different NLO crystals ($L=100\ \mu\text{m}$). The solid, dotted, dashed-dot-dot, dashed, and dashed-dot curves are for BBO (13), KABO (17), LB4 (21), CLBO (23), and KBBF (37) crystals, respectively. Inside the bracket the FWHM (in nm) of the respective curves have been shown.

gin to deviate significantly from the mathematically defined ideal FROG trace. In a FROG pulse reconstruction process the limited SHG spectral bandwidth of the NLO crystal become increasingly important for <10 -fs pulses. Therefore, it is highly desirable that the used SHG crystal will have higher SHG spectral bandwidth. Thus the newly developed KBBF crystal, which has highest SHG spectral bandwidth, may take very important role, if it is introduced in a FROG experiment. In addition, KBBF crystal has very high value of laser damage threshold, and it is transparent even down to 155 nm in VUV, which are also very useful characteristics of a NLO material.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, we have presented several NLO parameters for generation of second harmonic of ultrafast femtosec-

ond laser radiation by employing type-I and type-II phase-matching in various NLO crystals including some recently discovered crystals, whose potentialities for use in femtosecond experiments are yet to be verified conclusively. For generation of second harmonic radiation by employing birefringent phase-matching technique in the widely used BBO crystal, the angular and wavelength sensitivity, and the spatial walk-off angle are highest in comparison to those of other crystals. These properties may have detrimental effects in some NLO experiments. Another crystal, CLBO is highly hygroscopic which limits its practical application although it has several other advantageous characteristics. Comparatively newly discovered KABO and LB4 crystals have good mechanical properties and high value of LDT [6,7]. However, these materials suffer due to their low NLO coefficient. A recently discovered crystal, KBBF has moderate walk-off angle, and wider spectral and angular bandwidths. It is found that the value of type-I SHG spectral bandwidth ($\Delta\lambda$) of KBBF crystal is the highest and $\Delta\lambda$ for 100 μm thick BBO, KABO, LB4, CLBO, and KBBF crystals are 13, 17, 21, 23, and 37 nm, respectively for generation of second harmonic of a broadband fundamental radiation, centered at 600 nm. The LDT of KBBF crystal is 4000 GW/cm^2 at 532 nm with 7-ns pulse and 10 Hz rep. rate and 1000 GW/cm^2 at 400 nm with 50-fs pulse and 1 KHz rep. rate [8]. These properties of KBBF may be very attractive in different NLO applications viz. for characterization of high power ultrashort laser pulses with ultra-wide bandwidth. Moreover, utilizing the wide spectral acceptance it may be possible to achieve generation of short pulse UV radiation in KBBF crystal, by frequency doubling the broadband visible-near infrared femtosecond laser radiation, say, the output from a optical parametric amplifier [3,4]. However, we hope that the presented results will bring a lot of interest among the researchers to use the newly discovered crystalline materials in different NLO experiments.

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