

Index

- ABCD* matrices, 209
 acceptor binding energies, 477
 in GaN, 476
 in p-ZnSe, 477
 AlGaN/GaN DBRs, 521
 AlN strain-relief layers, 526
 ambipolar diffusion, 508
 amplification rate equations
 inhomogeneous broadening, 375–378
 large-signal gain, 367–369
 small-signal gain, 365–367
 three- and four-level systems, 378–382, 379f, 380f, 381f
 angular momentum
 Ce³⁺ and, 307–311
 quantum mechanics of, 295–296
 Yb³⁺ ions and, 311–312
 atomic resonance filter, 10
 atomic structure. *See also* electronic structure
 central potential, 303–306
 electron shielding in crystal field, 298–302
 elements of, 303–324
 ions and electron shells, 296–297f
 shell model, 304
- balanced phasematching, 93–94
 biotechnology, 14, 534
 bireflection, 215–217, 220, 216f
 bond energy covalent, 491
 Boyd–Kleinman analysis
 circular Gaussian beams, 43–48
 elliptical beams, 49–50
 experimental verification, 48, 49f
 sum-frequency generation, 50
 Type-II phasematching, 49
 bulk upconversion lasers, 397–427
- Ce³⁺ ions
 spin-orbit interaction, 307–310
 central potential, 303–306
 Čerenkov phasematching, 94
 chemical sound energy, 474
 cladding layers, 489
- collection-mode NSOM, 507
 color displays, 6, 535
 compositional fluctuations, 490
 cooperative upconversion, 348–356
 diffusion-limited regime, 351–352
 direct-transfer regime, 350–351
 hopping or diffusion regime, 353–355
 ultrafast-migration regime, 355–356
 Coulomb interaction, 313–315
 cracks, 490
 crystal-field model, 298–302, 301f
 manifolds and perturbation theory, 325–328, 326f
 potential, 329–331
- diamagnetic shifts, 513
 dielectric DBRs, 519
 diode lasers
 advantages for upconversion, 293–299
 angled DFB, 169–170, 169f
 broad-area, 160
 gain-guided, 152, 154, 153f
 high-power, narrow-strip, index-guided, 156
 index-guided, 154–157
 master-oscillator power-amplified (MOPA), 161–168
 multiple-stripe arrays, 158–160, 158f
 pumping of upconversion lasers, 438–440, 449, 453–454
 diode-pumped solid-state lasers
 946-nm Nd, 170–171, 245–249
 1064-nm Nd, 170–171
 end vs. side pumping, 173
 NPRO (non-planar ring oscillator), 176
 single-pass frequency conversion, 177–178
 dislocation density, 469
 dry-etching, 496
 DVD, 469, 534
- edge-emitting InGaN lasers, 487
 electric dipoles
 electric field around, 341–343, 342f
 transition selection rules for, 336–338

electron blocking layer, 489
 electronic structure. *See also* atomic structure
 ions and electron shells, 296–297f
 multi-electron atom, 305–306
 rare-earth ions, 306–311
 electrons
 wave function of, 303–305
 energy-gap law, 339–341, 340f, 341
 energy transfer
 radiationless, 341–344
 upconversion rate formulation, 357–360
 epitaxial lateral overgrowth (ELOG), 472–474,
 491–496, 529
 Dislocations, 472
 Er³⁺ ions
 crystal-field effects on manifolds and, 325–328,
 326f
 fiber lasers, 433–436, 434f
 infrared lasers, 398–410, 408f
 upconversion pumping of, 404f, 414f
 visible lasers, 410–420
 YLF crystals and, 411–416
 exciton binding energy, 475, 513
 excitons, 509

 fiber-optic upconversion lasers, 427, 432–458.
 See also optical fiber or ZBLAN fiber
 ZBLAN and output power of, 441–444
 filling of the localized states, 504
 form birefringence, 100
 Förster–Dexter model/theory, 344, 407

 gain saturation, 225–226, 374–375
 gain spectra, 502, 503
 of GaAs QW, 502
 of InGaN QW, 502
 of ZnCdSe QW, 502, 508f
 gain spectroscopy, 507
 “Green Problem”, 229–244

 Hakki–Paoli method, 502
 Hartree–Fock theory, 305–307
 historical overview, 1
 Ho³⁺ ions, 395f
 fiber upconversion lasers, 455–456
 Hund’s rules, 324
 hydride vapor phase epitaxy, 494

 impedance matching, 191–193
 indium-tin oxide, 524
 infrared upconversion lasers, 407–410
 InGaN alloy, 487
 InGaN QW diode lasers, 469, 491, 497
 inhomogeneous broadening, 375–378, 377f
in-situ stress monitoring, 522

 Jerlov minimum, 8, 10f
 Judd–Ofelt intensity parameters, 296, 302
 formulation of, 325–328
 oscillator strength expression, 329–336
 reduced matrix element, 330–336T

lanthanide ions, 293–298
 lanthanum, 306–307
 large signal gain, 367–369
 laser amplification, 364–365, 366f
 gain saturation, 225–226, 374–375
 inhomogeneous broadening, 375–378, 377f
 oscillating amplifier, 224–228, 369f–375
 three-level amplifier, 367f–369
 laser oscillation and oscillators, 224–226, 369–375,
 370f
 optimum output coupling, 226, 375, 376f
 oscillation frequency, 375
 quasi-three-level, 245–249
 slope efficiency, 246–247, 373–374
 threshold condition, 246, 373
 lateral injection, 524
 leakage current, 490
 lifetimes (diode laser), 487, 495
 localization, 501, 506
 LS coupling, 313–317

 metal-organic chemical vapor deposition, 471
 Mg dopant, 476, 489
 multi-longitudinal mode sources, 34

 Nd³⁺ ions
 upconversion lasers, 425–427, 426f, 457f–458
 near-field imaging, 498
 near-field optical microscopy, 506
 neodymium lasers
 946 nm, 170–177
 1064 nm, 170–177
 NiO, 480
 nonlinear coefficient (d), 28–30
 nonlinear frequency conversion, 2
 focused beams, 43–50
 monochromatic waves, 34
 multi-longitudinal mode sources, 34–38
 pump depletion, 38–42
 waveguide confinement, 51–56
 waveguide loss, 53
 nonlinear materials, 101–130
 borates (BBO, LBO), 124–126T
 isomorphs of KTP, 119
 lithium iodate, 123–124T
 lithium niobate (LN), 101–107T
 birefringent phasematching, 101–103
 quasi-phasematching, 103–104
 table of properties, 106–107
 waveguides, 104–105
 lithium tantalate (LT), 108–110T
 birefringent phasematching, 108
 quasi-phasematching, 108
 table of properties, 110
 waveguides, 108–109
 organic materials, 126–128
 poled glasses, 128
 potassium lithium niobate (KLN), 121, 123
 potassium niobate (KN), 119–121
 birefringent phasematching, 120–121
 quasi-phasematching, 121

- table of properties, 122
 - waveguides, 121
- potassium titanyl phosphate (KTP), 110–115
 - birefringent phasematching, 110–111
 - quasi-phasematching, 113
 - table of properties, 116–117
 - waveguides, 113–115
- rubidium titanyl arsenate (RTA), 115
 - birefringent phasematching, 115
 - quasi-phasematching, 115
 - table of properties, 118
 - waveguides, 119
- self-doubling materials, 129–130
- semiconductor materials, 129
- nonlinear polarization
 - frequencies of, 23
 - origin, 21
- nonradiative relaxation, 338–341
- ohmic contacts, 478
 - to *p*-AlGaInN, 479
 - to *p*-ZnSe, 482
 - to *p*-ZnSe/ZnTe superlattice, 482
- optical amplifier, 366f, 367f
- optical data storage, 3–5, 534
- optical fiber, 128, 168–169, 394f, 459. *See also* fiber
 - optic upconversion lasers or ZBLAN fiber
- optical gain
 - in InGaN diode lasers, 501, 502
 - and electron–hole pair density, 501
 - and localization, 501
 - peak in InGaN QW, 504
- optical gain coefficient, 507
- patterned growth, 491
- p*-doping
 - of GaN, 475
 - of AlGaInN, 475
 - in superlattices, 476
- perturbation theory
 - crystal field and degenerate, 325–326
 - nondegenerate, 327
- phasematching, 56–101
 - anomalous dispersion, 97–99, 99f
 - birefringent, 57–71
 - angle tuning, 59–65
 - basic explanation, 57–59
 - effective nonlinearity, 64–65
 - noncritical, 65–66
 - nonuniformity effects, 70–71
 - temperature tuning, 59
 - tolerances, 66–70
 - walk off angle, 61–64
 - counterpropagating waves, 99–100
 - form birefringence, 100
 - quasi-phasematching (QPM), 71–90
 - basic explanation, 71–77
 - fabrication of QPM structures, 77–81
 - periodic poling, 79–81
 - theory, 81–85
 - tolerances for imperfect structures, 88–90
 - tolerances for perfect structures, 85–88
 - simple explanation, 56–57
 - total internal reflection, 100
 - waveguide phasematching, 90–97
 - balanced phasematching, 93–94
 - Čerenkov phasematching, 94–96
 - modal dispersion, 90–93
 - noncritical geometry, 96–97
- phonon emission, 339–341, 340T
- photobleaching effect, 443
- photodarkening effect, 441–444
- photon avalanche, 360–363, 360f
 - population densities 362–363f, 364f
- piezoelectric coefficients (InGaN QWs), 506
- piezoelectric fields, 506
- Pr³⁺ ions
 - eigenvalues, states and vectors, 317–323, 321T
 - multi-wavelength pumping, 446f, 450–455, 451f
 - photon-avalanche pump, 396f
 - Russell–Sanders states, 313–317, 336T
 - spectroscopy and spectrum, 315–317, 338f
 - upconversion lasers, 424–425, 445–455, 446f
- pumping mechanisms, 292–293. *See also* upconversion mechanisms
 - diode laser, 174–176, 435, 438
 - multi-wavelength pumping, 440f, 448f
 - relative pump rate, 381f
 - single-wavelength pumping, 441
 - two-photon pumping, 346–348, 346f, 347f, 391f
 - vibrational upconversion, 389–390
 - ZBLAN and output power, 441–444
- quantum counters, infrared, 385–386f
- quantum mechanics
 - of angular momentum, 295–296
- radiationless energy transfer
 - processes, 390–391
 - upconversion rate formulation, 357–360
- rare-earth elements
 - Russell–Sanders terms for, 322T
- rare-earth ions, 293–302
 - 4*f* shell states, 298–302
 - crystal field as shielding, 298–302
 - electronic structure of, 296–297f, 306–311
 - energy-gap law, 340f, 341
 - energy-level diagrams, 294f, 299f
 - spectroscopy of, 295–296, 300–301T
- RCLED, 517
- reduced matrix element, 330–336T
- reprographics, 5
- resonant multi-photon absorption, 345–348
 - two-photon pumping, 346f
- resonator-enhanced SFG, 217, 218
- resonator-enhanced SHG, 183, 218–219
- resonators
 - bireflection, 215–217
 - effect of loss, 189–190
 - frequency locking, 193–207

dither locking, 195–196
 Hänsch–Couillard locking, 196–198
 optical locking, 201–207
 Pound–Drever–Hall locking, 198–201
 impedance matching, 191–193
 mode-matching, 207–213
 modulation of SHG output, 214–215
 monolithic, 186f
 ring, 184, 184f
 standing-wave, 184, 184f
 temperature-locking, 213–214
 theory of resonator enhancement of SHG, 187–190
 Russell–Saunders reduced matrix element, 330–336T
 Russell–Saunders states, 313–317, 334
 Russell–Saunders terms for rare-earth elements, 322T, 330, 337

sapphire substrate, 488, 495f
 semiconductor Bloch equations, 510
 separate confinement heterostructure, 488, 489f
 short-period superlattices, 481, 484
 single-pass SHG, 150f
 using angled-DFB diode lasers, 169
 using broad-area diode lasers, 160–161
 using diode-pumped 946-nm Nd lasers, 177–178
 using diode-pumped 1064-nm Nd lasers, 177
 using gain-guided diode lasers, 152
 using high-power index-guided narrow-stripe diode lasers, 156–157
 using index-guided diode lasers, 154
 using MOFAs, 168–169
 using MOPAs, 161, 168
 using multiple-stripe arrays, 157–160
 single-pass sum-frequency mixing, 178
 SiC substrate, 488
 slope efficiency, 246, 373–374, 497
 small-signal gain
 amplification rate equations, 365–367
 spectroscopic applications, 12, 534
 spectroscopy
 notation, 311, 313
 rare-earth, 295–296
 submarine communications, 8

thermal conductivity, 495
 GaN, 495
 Sapphire, 495
 SiC, 495
 threshold current density, 497, 498
 threshold gain of blue VCSEL, 521
 Tm³⁺ ions
 fiber lasers, 436–445, 437f
 optical fiber, 394f
 upconversion lasers, 420–424, 421f, 438f–440f, 444–445
 transparency condition, 504
 tunnel junction, 481, 524

upconversion lasers, 2
 bulk, 397–427
 cavity configurations, 399f
 fiber optic, 427, 432–458
 history of, 385–387
 infrared, 407–410
 introduction to, 292–295, 293f
 kinetics, 405–406
 multicolor output, 447–448f
 output power, 415
 room-temperature operation, 437–438f
 upconversion laser experiments
 Bloembergen, 385
 CNET group – Allain et al., 393–394
 Gosnell and Xie, 447–448
 Grubb, 437–438f
 Hughes group, 392, 396, 398, 404, 405, 407, 412
 IBM group, 390, 392, 393, 396, 411, 412, 418, 419, 422, 426
 Johnson and Guggenheim, 387–388
 Laperle, 442–443
 Lenth, 391, 397, 412, 427
 Macfarlane, 391, 397, 419, 426, 426f, 427
 McFarlane, 392, 412–413, 416–417
 Pollack and Chang, 392, 398, 404–407
 Rand and Xie, 407–410, 416
 tables of, 400–403, 428–431
 Tohmon, 438–441, 439f
 upconversion mechanisms, 345f. *See also* pumping mechanisms
 cooperative upconversion, 348–356
 photon avalanche, 360–363, 360f, 448f
 radiationless energy transfer formulation, 357–360, 358f
 resonant multi-photon absorption, 345–348

VCSEL (vertical cavity surface emitting laser), 517
 vertical cavity, 517
 vertical cavity LED, 525
 vibrational upconversion pumping, 389–390

waveguides
 confinement for SHG, 51–56
 loss, 53–54, 54f
 nonuniform nonlinearity, 54f, 55
 phasematching, 90–97
 waveguide layers (quantum well), 489
 Wigner–Eckart theorem, 331

Yb³⁺ ions
 infrared pumped, 414f
 upconversion lasers, 311–313, 446f

ZBLAN fiber, 393–395. *See also* fiber optic upconversion lasers or optical fiber development of, 433
 output power losses and photodarkening, 441–444
 Pr³⁺ ion use with, 338f, 451f–455
 ZnCdSe QW lasers, 469, 488