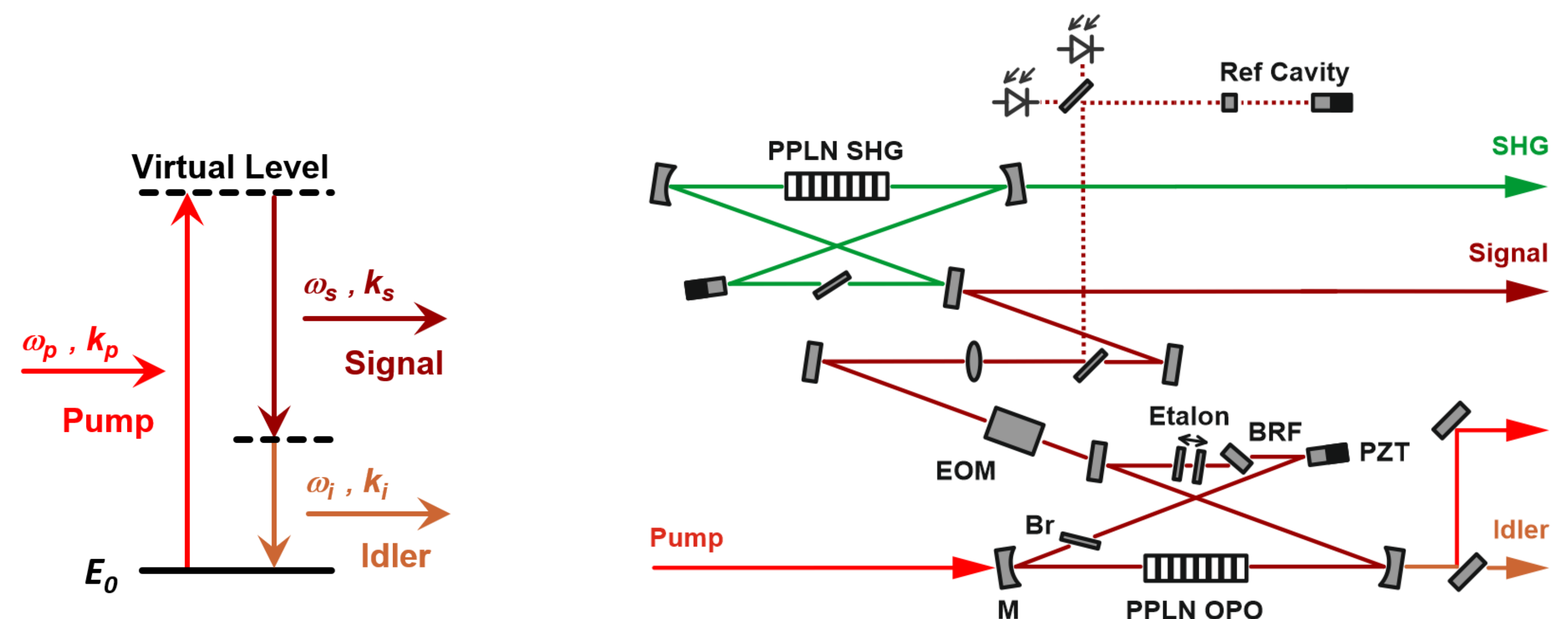


KORBINIAN HENS*, JAROSLAW SPERLING **, MAIK SCHUBERT*, JENS KIESSLING***

MOTIVATION

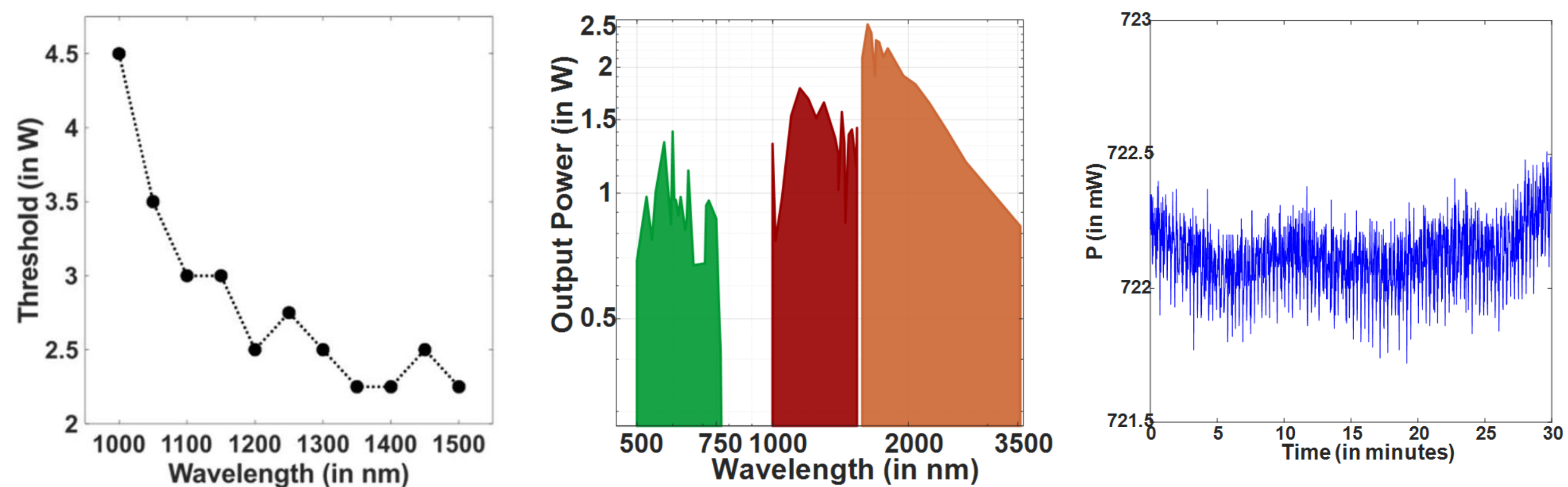
- Commercial potential of tunable continuous-wave optical parametric oscillators (CW OPOs) derives from their wavelength versatility [1]
- Numerous applications call for gap-free tuning across the visible range (VIS) – a design challenge
- Unprecedented features demonstrated here:
 - Gap-free tuning over > 250 nm in the VIS
 - Watt-level output power
 - Typical linewidth < 500 kHz



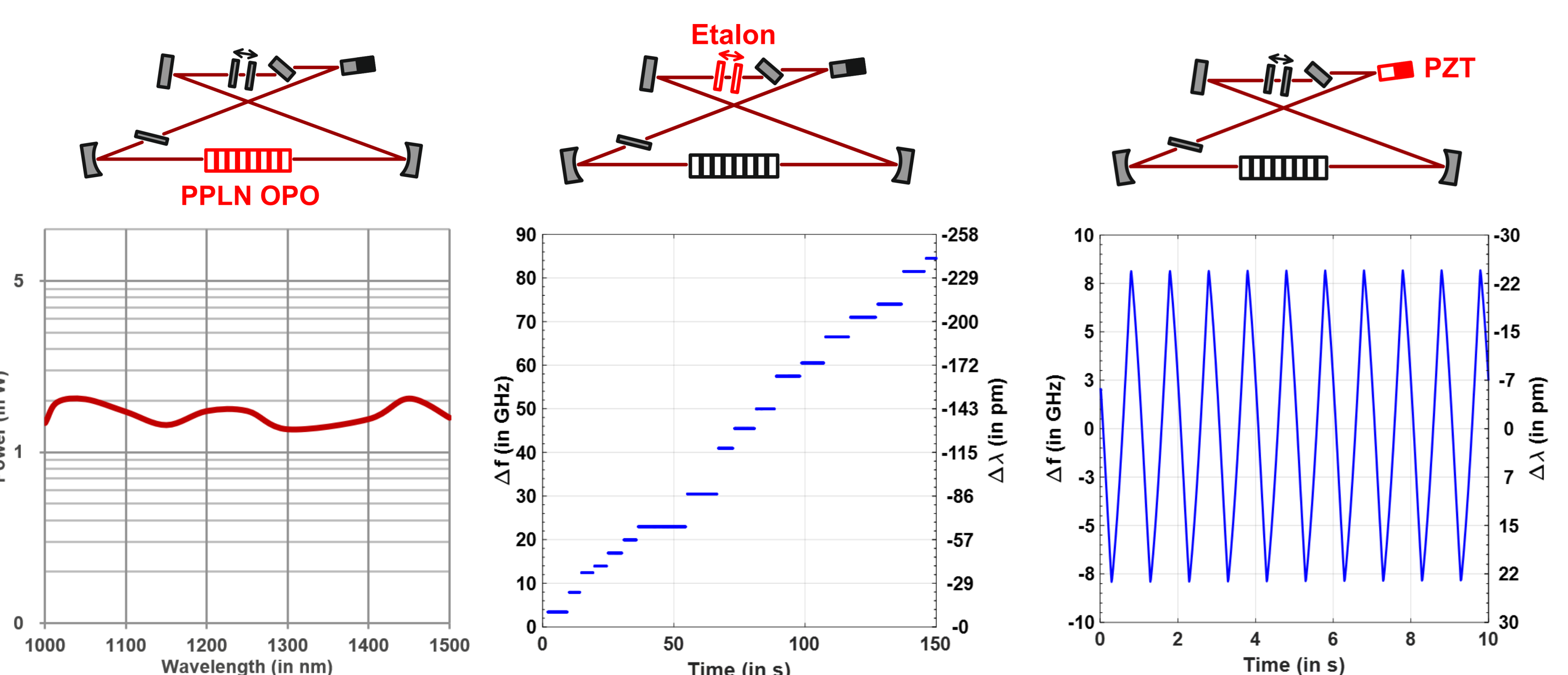
LEFT: Schematics of optical parametric conversion in a nonlinear medium. The three-wave mixing of pump, signal and idler is subject to conservation of photon energy and photon momentum. **RIGHT:** CW OPO design tailored for gap-free tuning across the visible range at optimum output power. A 780 nm laser generates a signal (idler) wave in the range 1000 - 1540 nm (1580-3540 nm). Subsequent second harmonic generation (SHG) converts signal photons into the range 500 - 765 nm.

DESIGN CONCEPT, CHARACTERISTICS, AND TUNING MECHANISMS

- Two-Stage implementation combining longer wavelength pumping with second-harmonic generation (SHG) of primary OPO output
- Fiber-laser based pump delivering 7 W@ 780 nm
- Resonator layout for both OPO and SHG designed to match optimum OPO pump threshold and to maximize SHG conversion rates up to > 60% [2]
- Invoking an internal power stabilization scheme, a peak-to-peak power fluctuation of < 0.5 % over 30 min can be achieved
- Main wavelength tuning mechanisms:
 - Coarse tuning (crystal temperature)
 - Stepwise tuning (intra-cavity etalon)
 - Continuous tuning (piezo-scanning cavity length)
- System layout is general enough to be further adaptable, e.g. by power up-scaling or wavelength shifting of pump laser



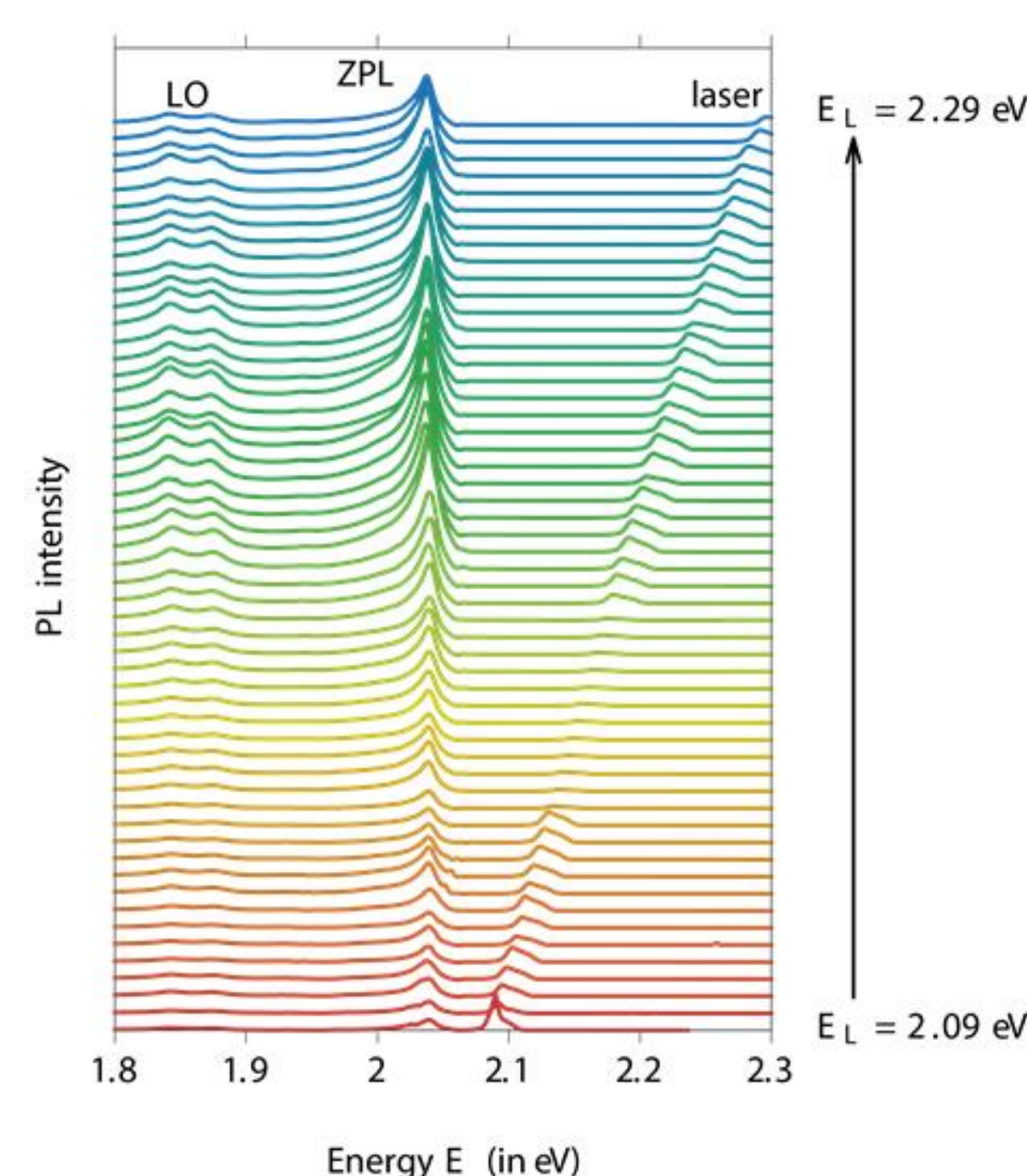
LEFT: OPO pump power threshold as a function of OPO signal wavelength. Optimization is crucial to gain highest efficiency from the OPO process [2]. **MIDDLE:** Output power vs. wavelength of fundamental OPO outputs and SHG output. **RIGHT:** Power fluctuation of 600 nm SHG output on a 30 min timescale, deploying an internal active power stabilization scheme.



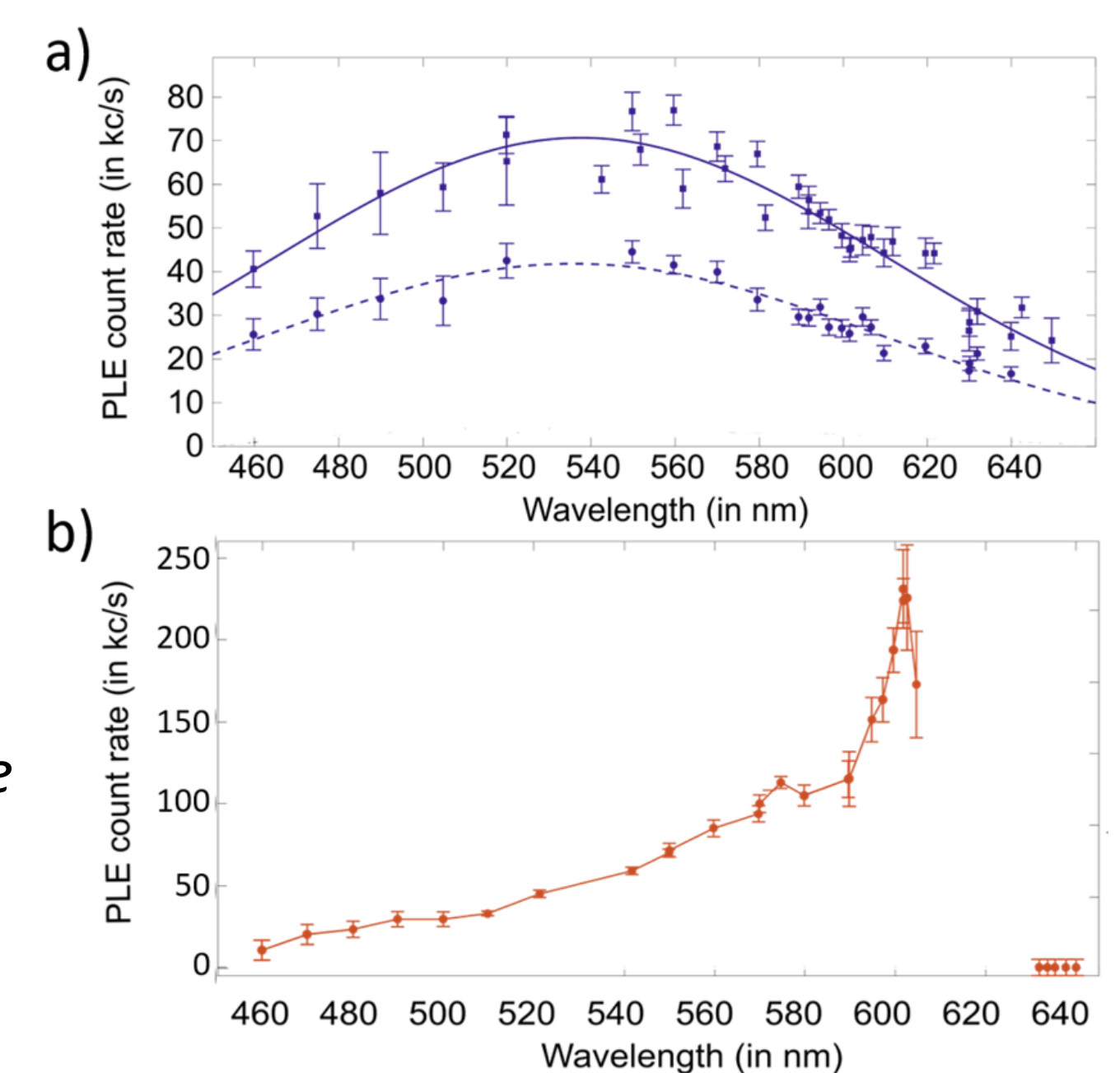
LEFT TO RIGHT: Power of the OPO signal output recorded for a coarse scan, frequency stepping at 940 nm by stepping the intra-cavity etalon, and a truly continuous mode-hop free scan at 940 nm. The overlapping tuning ranges of the three mechanisms provide gap-free wavelength coverage over > 250 nm in VIS.

TUNABLE CW OPOs AT WORK: CHARACTERIZING SINGLE-PHOTON EMITTERS

- Experimental studies frequently necessitate tuning the laser frequency throughout a wide spectral range, while high finesse spectral resonances require sufficiently narrow linewidths
- For illustration, datasets on two different kinds of single-photon emitters are shown here (adapted with permission from ref. [3] and [4]).



LEFT: Photoluminescence spectra of a single defect center in hBN recorded under laser excitation energy tuning from 593 nm to 541 nm [3]. **RIGHT:** (a) Photoluminescence excitation spectra of an ensemble of Si-V centers recorded at two excitation powers. (b) Photoluminescence excitation spectrum of an ensemble of Ge-V centers recorded at 0.25 mW excitation power [4].



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