

# Crystals

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## CaF<sub>2</sub>

Calcium fluoride is commonly used as a window material for both infrared and ultraviolet wavelengths, since it is transparent in these regions (about 0.15 μ m to 9 μ m) and exhibits extremely weak birefringence.

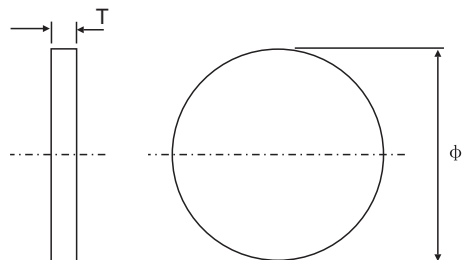
We provide artificially-crystallized calcium fluoride components available in IR grade and UV Grade. The cost of UV grade is much expensive than IR grade.

### General specifications

Surface quality	60-40 S/D
Parallelism	3 arcmin
Flatness	$\lambda/2 @ 633\text{nm}$
Bevel	Protective bevel

### Typical sizes

Diameter	Thickness
φ 10.0	1.0
φ 12.7	1.0
φ 15.0	2.0
φ 20.0	2.0
φ 25.4	2.0
φ 38.1	3.0



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# BBO

BBO is an outstanding crystal for many applications in nonlinear optics and electro-optics. BBO is a colorless trigonal uniaxial crystal with low hygroscopic susceptibility. Its transparency range is from 0.19  $\mu\text{m}$  to 3.5  $\mu\text{m}$ .

BBO is an efficient nonlinear crystal for second, third, fourth and fifth harmonic generators of Nd: Laser, dye lasers and ultrafast Ti:Sapphire lasers. It has also excellent performance in optical parametric amplifier, oscillators, etc.

### BBO typical orientations:

- $\theta \neq 0^\circ$ ,  $\phi = 0^\circ$ , For Type I phase matching application.
- $\theta \neq 0^\circ$ ,  $\phi = 30^\circ$ , For Type II phase matching application.
- Brewster cut,  $\theta \neq 0^\circ$ ,  $\phi = 0^\circ$ , or  $30^\circ$ , no coating on S1&S2.
- Z-cut, gold coated on X-faces, for Q-switch application.

### Phase matching angle: $\theta$ and $\phi$

$\theta$  and  $\phi$  are depended on different applications of frequency conversion. If you're not sure to calculate the phase matching angles, please contact us for assistance.

### General Specifications

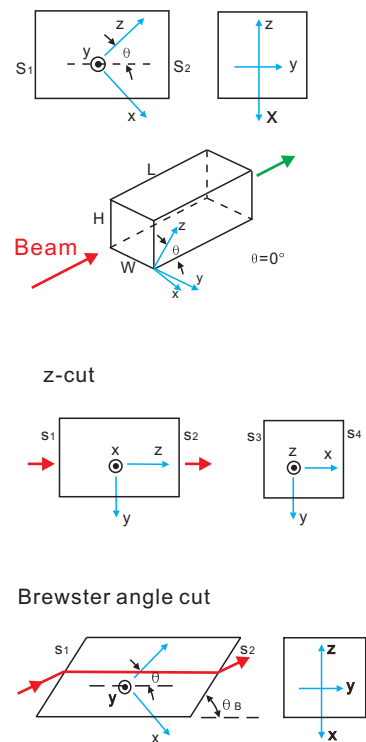
Dimensional tolerance	$\pm 0.1\text{mm}$
Thickness tolerance	$\pm 0.02\text{mm}$
Angle tolerance	$< 0.5^\circ$
Surface flatness	$\lambda/8@632.8\text{nm}$
Wavefront distortion	$\lambda/8@632.8\text{nm}$
Surface quality	10-5S/D
Parallelism	$< 20$ arcsec
Perpendicularity	$< 5$ arcmin
Clear aperture	$> 85\%$

### Typical Sizes

Aperture: 5x5mm, 6x6mm, 7x7mm, 10x10mm  
 Thickness: 0.1mm, 0.2m, 0.5mm, 1.0mm, 2.0mm, 3.0mm, 5.0mm

### Coating

Protective coating is required to prevent polished surfaces from fogging. Anti-reflective coating should be considered if low reflectivity is required.



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### Ultra Thin BBO Plate

The minimum thickness of BBO we can polish is 0.005mm, the ultra thin BBO is used for frequency conversion of ultra fast laser with femtosecond pulse width.

For frequency conversion of ultrafast lasers such as Ti:sapphire and Dye laser with femtosecond pulse width.

The main concern is fs pulse broadening induced by group velocity mismatching(GVM) or group velocity dispersion. The suggested thickness of BBO crystals is less than pulse width divides.

### BBO Optical properties

Transparence range	189—3500nm
Second harmonic generation range	410—2400nm
Type I phase matching plane	X-Z plane, $\phi = 0^\circ$
Type II phase matching plane	$\phi = 30^\circ$
Refractive indices	$n_e = 1.5425$ , $n_o = 1.6551@1064\text{nm}$ $n_e = 1.5555$ , $n_o = 1.6749@532\text{nm}$ $n_e = 1.6146$ , $n_o = 1.7571@266\text{nm}$
Therm-optic coefficients	$dn_o/dT = -9.3 \times 10^{-6}/^\circ\text{C}$ $dn_e/dT = -16.6 \times 10^{-6}/^\circ\text{C}$
NLO coefficients	$d_{11} = 5.8 \times d_{36}(\text{KDP})$ $d_{31} = 0.05 \times d_{11}$ $d_{22} < 0.05 \times d_{11}$
Half wave voltage	48Kv@1064nm
Damage threshold	5GW/cm <sup>2</sup> , 10ns, 1064nm
Sellmeier equations	$n_o^2(\lambda) = 2.7359 + 0.01878 / (\lambda^2 - 0.01822) - 0.01354 \lambda^2$ $n_e^2(\lambda) = 2.3757 + 0.01224 / (\lambda^2 - 0.01667) - 0.01516 \lambda^2$

### BBO Physical properties:

Crystal structure	Trigonal, space group $R_{3c}$
Cell parameters	A=B=12.532Å, C=12.717Å, Z=6
Melting point	1095°C
Transition temperature	925°C
Mohs hardness	4.5
Optical coefficient	<0.1%/cm @1064nm
Density	3.85g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Hygroscopic susceptibility	Low
Resistivity	>10 <sup>11</sup> ohm-cm
Thermal expansion coefficients	$\perp$ C, $4 \times 10^{-6}/\text{K}$ ; $\parallel$ C, $36 \times 10^{-6}/\text{K}$
Thermal conductivity	$\perp$ C, 1.2w/m/k; $\parallel$ C, 1.6w/m/k

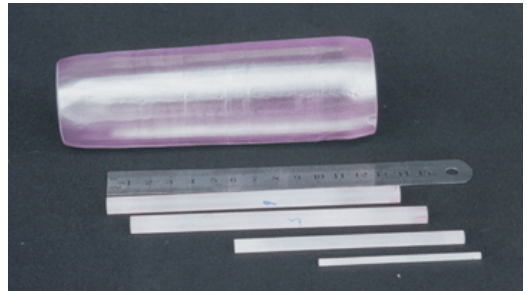
# Nd:YAG

Nd:YAG (neodymium-doped yttrium aluminium garnet;  $\text{Nd:Y}_3\text{Al}_5\text{O}_{12}$ ) is a crystal that is used as a lasing medium for solid-state lasers. The dopant, triply ionized neodymium, typically replaces yttrium in the crystal structure of the yttrium aluminium garnet, since they are of similar size. Generally the crystalline host is doped with around 1% neodymium

Nd:YAG rod is an excellent laser crystal for high energy application, it has a high thermal conductivity, and good optical quality.

## General Specifications

Nd dopant	1.1%
Dimension tolerance	$\pm 0.1\text{mm}$
Angle tolerance	$<0.5^\circ$
Surface flatness	$\lambda/8@632.8\text{nm}$
Wavefront distortion	$\lambda/8@632.8\text{nm}$
Surface quality	10-5 S/D
Parallelism	$<20\text{ arcsec}$
Perpendicularity	$<5\text{ arcmin}$
Clear aperture	$>85\%$



## Nd:YAG optical and physical properties.

Crystal structure	Cubic
Lattice parameters	$A=B=C=12.01\text{ \AA}$
Density	$4.56\text{g/cm}^3$
Melting point	$1970^\circ\text{C}$
Mohs hardness	8.5
Density	$4.64\text{g/cm}^3$
Thermal expansion coefficient	$7.8 \times 10^{-6}/^\circ\text{C}$ [111]
Thermal conductivity	$14\text{w/m/k}$ @ $20^\circ\text{C}$
Refractive index	1.82
Lasing wavelength	1064nm
Stimulated emission cross-section	$2.8 \times 10^{-19}\text{cm}^2$ @1064nm
Relaxation time of terminal	30ns
Spontaneous fluorescent	$230\ \mu\text{s}$ 1 atomic %Nd
Radiative lifetime	$550\ \mu\text{s}$
Loss coefficient	$0.003\ \text{cm}^{-1}$ @1064nm
Absorption band at pump wavelength	1nm
Pump wavelength	807.5nm
Polarized emission	unpolarized

Price  
on request

Volume  
Discount

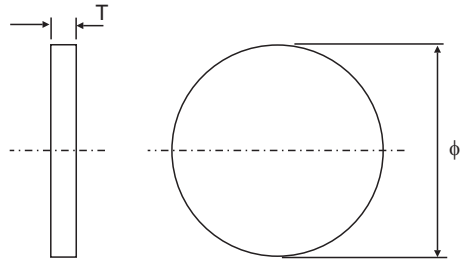
Custom  
Design

# Un-doped YAG

Undoped YAG crystal is an excellent material for UV-IR optical windows, particularly for high temperature and high energy density applications. The mechanical and chemical stability is comparable to sapphire, but YAG is unique with non-birefringence and available with higher optical homogeneity and surface quality.

## General Specifications

Dimension tolerance	± 0.1mm
Surface flatness	$\lambda/4@632.8\text{nm}$
Surface quality	20-10 S/D
Parallelism	1 arcmin
Clear aperture	>90%
Bevel	Protective bevel



## Typical Sizes

Diameter(mm)

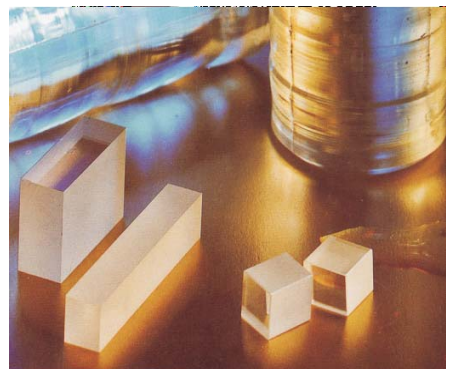
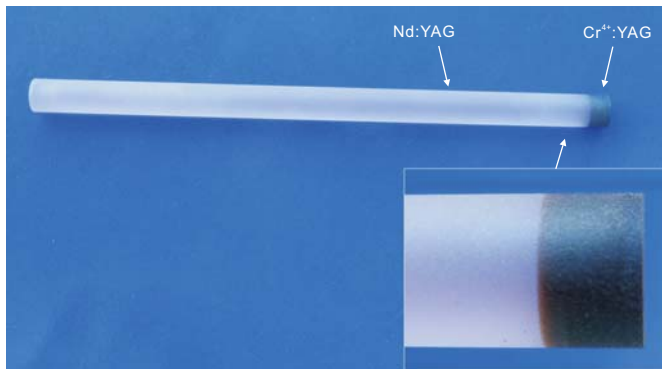
φ 5.0	φ 10.0	φ 12.7	φ 15.0	φ 20.0
φ 25.4	φ 30.0	φ 38.1	φ 50.8	

Thickness(mm)

0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	3.0
4.0	5.0			

*other sizes and shapes are available.*

Price on request	Volume Discount	Custom Design
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Compound of Nd:YAG+Cr<sup>4+</sup>:YAG