

100Hz 駆動 10PW/sr/cm² 級マイクロ MOPA

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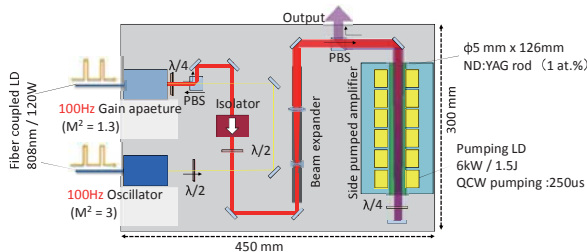
Background

Compact : palm-top - note size -> Portable / Vehicles
Short pulse : sub ns
High peak power : ~ MW
-> Ignition, THz generation, particle acceleration, etc.

Higher brightness requirement -> **Micro-MOPA**

$$\text{Brightness } B = \frac{P}{A\Omega} = \frac{P}{(\lambda M^2)^2} \quad \begin{matrix} P: \text{power} \\ A: \text{mode area} \\ \Omega: \text{solid angle at far-field} \end{matrix}$$

PW/sr/cm²-class Micro-MOPA



Gain aperture	Energy	Peak power	M ²	Brightness	Repetition rate	
					Oscillator Pre-amplifier	Amplifier
No	180 mJ	0.4 GW	>10	418 TW/sr/cm ²	100 Hz	100 Hz
Yes	235 mJ	0.34 GW	1.4	18 PW/sr/cm ²	100 Hz	10 Hz

Repetition rate limitation

Thermal lens in amplifier can focus high quality beam easily -> **Optics damage**

We evaluated thermal lens effect to avoid the optics damages

Thermal lens estimation result

Parameters

Probe beam

Medium : Yb:YAG laser
Wave length : 1030 nm
Effective pulse length 2μs

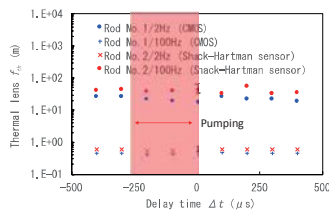
Nd:YAG rod

Pumping duration : 250 us
Pumping energy : 1.5 J
Pumping rate : variable

Sensors

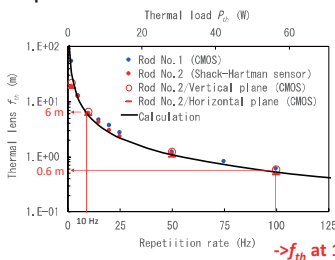
CMOS camera (CMOS-1202, CINOGY)
Shack-Hartman sensor (HASO 4, IMAGE OPTIC)

Delay time dependence caused by QCW pumping for Nd:YAG rod



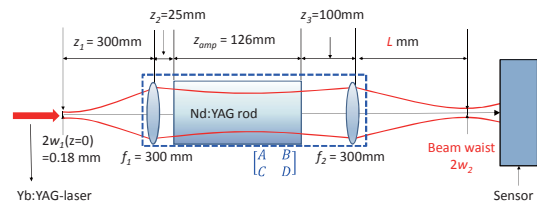
-> f_{th} does not have significant time dependence

Repetition rate dependence



-> f_{th} at 100 Hz operation : 0.6 m

Method



$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1/f_2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & z_3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos(yz_{amp}) & (n_{p0})^{-1} \sin(yz_{amp}) \\ -n_{p0} \gamma \sin(yz_{amp}) & \cos(yz_{amp}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & z_2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1/f_1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Focal length of thermal Lens f_{th}

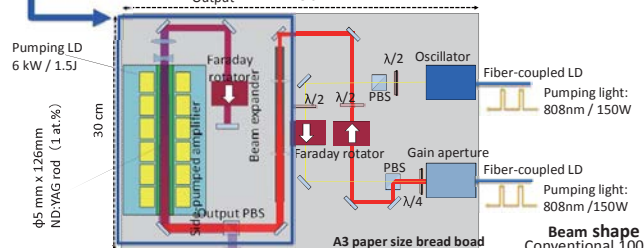
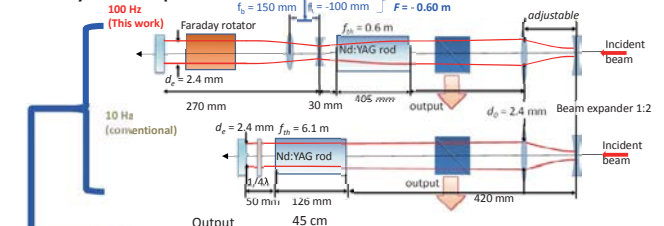
$$f_{th} = \frac{1}{n_{p0} \gamma (n_{p2})} \cot(z_{amp} \gamma (n_{p2}))$$

$\gamma(n_{p2}) \equiv \sqrt{\frac{n_{p2}}{n_{p0}}}$ n_{p0} : Refractive index at the center of Nd:YAG-rod
 n_{p2} : Refractive index divergence of Nd:YAG-rod for radial direction

-> f_{th} can be estimated from the beam waist position L

Construction of 100 Hz system

100 Hz system setup



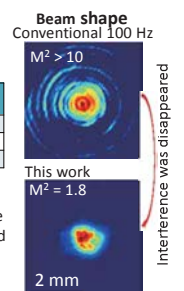
100 Hz operation Result

Gain aperture	Repetition rate	Energy	Average power	Pulse length	Peak power	M ²	Brightness
No	100 Hz	180 mJ	18 W	430 ps	0.40 GW	>10	0.4 PW/sr/cm ²
Yes	10 Hz	235 mJ	2 W	700 ps	0.34 GW	1.4	18 PW/sr/cm ²
Yes	100 Hz	190 mJ	1.9 W	470 ps	0.40 GW	1.8	11 PW/sr/cm ²

This work ->

Conclusion

We achieved 100 Hz, 190 mJ and 11 PW/sr/cm² operation within A3 size footprint by analyzing thermal lens of the Nd:YAG rod in the amplifier and optimizing optics.



Interference was disappeared