

Index

a

active and passive mode-locking
 techniques 360
 autocorrelation (AC) 291, 292, 310, 312,
 313, 314, 339–341, 361, 363, 364,
 366, 368, 369, 371, 372, 376

b

beta barium borate (BBO) 248, 315, 336,
 366
 biological imaging 252–253
 birefringent filter (BRF) 43, 80, 187, 211,
 213, 216, 218–220

c

“class B” dynamics 136
 colliding pulse mode-locked VECSEL
 modelocking results
 cross correlation, of output beams
 336–338
 modelocking regime robustness
 335–336
 multipulse regime 340–341
 pulse duration optimization
 338–340
 principle of 322–324
 pulse interactions, in saturable absorber
 absorption losses and pulse shaping
 347–349
 carrier density distribution 345–347
 field intensity distribution 341–343
 power balance in CPM operation
 350–352

saturable absorption model
 343–345
 saturation fluence of absorber
 349–350
 stable
 gain recovery and pumping rate
 324–325
 mode waist and saturation fluence
 326–327
 polarization 326
 pulse timing 324
 ultrafast CPM VECSEL design
 gain structure 328–333
 optical cavity 327–328
 SESAM 333–334

colliding pulse modelocking (CPM)
 322–327
 commercial femtosecond lasers 232
 continuous tunability 110, 118, 122, 125,
 129, 139
 continuous wave (CW) operation 7, 28,
 197
 Coulomb potential 274

d

DBR-free optically pumped
 semiconductor disk lasers
 broadband tunability 180–182
 conventional dielectric mirrors 176
 device fabrication 182–184
 heat spreader and heatsink 175
 implementation
 broad tunability 187–189

- DBR-free optically pumped semiconductor disk lasers (*contd.*)
 - high power operation 185–187
 - wafer-scale processing 189
 - longitudinal mode structure 180–182
 - opportunities and advantages 177–178
 - thermal analysis 178–180
 - TIR-based monolithic ring 190
 - dielectric and metamorphic DBRs 33–34
 - diode-pumped solid-state lasers (DPSSLs) 22, 121
 - diode-pumped VECSEL 210
 - direct red-emitting AlGaInP VECSELS
 - AlGaInP material system 199–201
 - GaInP quantum well VECSELS. *see* GaInP quantum well VECSELS
 - power scaling via quantum well and multi-pass pumping 208–211
 - second harmonic generation, UV-A spectral range 211–212
 - direct wafer bonding 39–44
 - distributed Bragg reflectors (DBRs) 7, 66, 124, 175, 199, 234, 268, 271, 277, 306, 321, 359
 - distributed feedback (DFB) cavities 147
 - distributed feedback fiber laser 121
 - dots-in-a-well (DWELL) structure 31
 - double heterostructure (DHS) 176
 - double-metal waveguide 146
 - double-plasmon waveguide 146
 - double sided heatspreader (DSH) 73, 77–78, 100
 - Drude model parameters 150
- e**
- edge-emitting diode laser 84, 233
 - edge-emitting InSb laser 5
 - effective value or RMS 132
 - electrically pumped EP-VECSELS 235
 - epitaxial layer design, AlGaInP-SESAM structures
 - cavity designs 309–310
 - characterization methods 310–311
 - mode locking. *see* mode locking
 - quantum dot SESAMs 307
 - quantum well SESAMs 306–307
 - second harmonic generation, UV spectral range 315–317
 - temporal response of AlGaInP SESAMs 307–309
- Epitaxial Products International (EPI) 10
- erbium-doped fiber amplifier 253
 - external quantum efficiency (EQE) 72
- f**
- field intensity distribution 341–343, 346
 - flashlamp pumped solid-state ruby laser 4
 - focusing metasurface 162–165, 170
 - folding cavity (F-cavity) 273
 - frequency discriminators 136, 137
 - frequency noise spectrum 137–139
 - full-width-half-maximum (FWHM) 112, 121, 272
- g**
- GaAs-based gain mirror technologies
 - GaAsSb QWs 31–32
 - GaInNAs QWs 28–30
 - InAs QDs 30–31
 - InGaAs QWs 28
 - GaAsSb QWs 31–32
 - gain-embedded meta-mirror (GEMM) 191
 - gain filtering 235, 238–239
 - GaInNAs QWs 28–30, 199
 - GaInP quantum well VECSELS
 - characterization results 204
 - experimental setup 203–204
 - internal efficiency 204–208
 - semiconductor structures architecture 202–203
 - GaSb-based VECSEL 63, 64, 68, 69, 72–74, 76, 80, 81, 85, 92, 96, 100
 - graphene saturable-absorber mirrors (GSAMs) 282, 358
 - group delay dispersion (GDD) 236, 307, 326, 331, 334, 368

h

- harmonic self-mode-locking 366–368
- Hermite–Gauss 111, 113, 119
- heterodyne 63, 86, 88, 90, 138, 338
- highly coherent single-frequency tunable
 - VECSELS
 - characteristics 127–129
 - coherence properties 118
 - high coherence 118–121
 - ideal laser 111–113
 - laser applications 109–111
 - limits and solutions 125–127
 - single-mode operation 113–118
 - spatial coherence 131
 - time domain coherence and noise
 - intensity noise of 135–136
 - phase noise, frequency noise and
 - linewidth 136–139
 - photonics 131–135
 - ultrahigh-purity single-mode operation 129–131
- high power multi-segmented
 - semiconductor lasers 11, 75, 77, 91
- high-reflectivity (HR) backside mirror 111
- high-resistivity (HR) silicon window 160

i

- ideal laser 91, 110–113
- III–Sb material system 66–68
- InAs QDs 30–31, 42
- InGaAs/GaAs laser 13
- InGaAs QWs 28, 29, 31, 331, 335, 339
- InP-based gain mirror technologies
 - dielectric and metamorphic DBRs 33–34
 - gain structures in transmission 47–50
 - monolithic InP-based DBRs 32–33
 - semiconductor-dielectric-metal
 - compound mirrors 34–37
 - wafer-bonded GaAs-based DBRs.
 - see wafer-bonded GaAs-based DBRs
- interband cascade lasers (ICLs) 64

- intraband-scattering 283, 285, 286, 325, 350
- intracavity heatspreader (ICH) 41, 65, 73–76, 81–91, 94–99, 179, 180, 185, 186, 247

- intra-cryostat cavity configuration 165
- inverted quantum well 282–286, 288
- in-well pumping 49, 69–70, 188, 197

k

- Kerr-lensing 360, 362–365, 368, 369, 371, 373, 375–378
- Kerr lens mode-locking 256, 360, 364, 365, 378, 379
- kinetic hole filling 269, 274–277, 284–286, 293, 294, 325

l

- Laguerre–Gauss 111, 114, 119
- lasing-spaser 170
- light detection and ranging (LIDAR) 63
- linear field regime 283
- LQD-VECSEL 71, 72, 76, 77, 79, 100
- long-wavelength infrared VECSELS
 - GaAs-based gain mirror technologies 28–32
 - InP-based gain mirror technologies.
 - see InP-based gain mirror technologies
- low quantum deficit barrier pumping 70–72
- lumped model 268

m

- Maxwell's equations 268–270, 273
- Maxwell-semiconductor Bloch equations 268
- molecular beam epitaxy (MBE) 10, 42, 199, 306, 333, 359
- membrane external-cavity surface-emitting laser (MECSEL)
 - characterization
 - beam profile and beam quality factor 218

- membrane external-cavity surface-emitting laser (MECSEL) (*contd.*)
 - output power measurements 216–218
 - spectra 218–220
 - DBR 212–213
 - semiconductor active region membrane 213–215
 - setup 215–216
 - metal–metal waveguide 146–151, 155, 157, 166, 169
 - metal-organic chemical vapor
 - deposition/vapor phase epitaxy (MOCVD/MOVPE) 10
 - metasurface
 - design 149–152
 - QC-VECSEL 152–159
 - Micracor
 - core technologies 8
 - DARPA STTR program 18
 - development 11–20
 - Epitaxial Products International (EPI) 10
 - GaAsP layers 16
 - OPS laser power 19
 - SBIR program 9
 - semiconductor technology 10
 - VECSELs 20–22
 - ML-VECSELs 231, 233, 239, 241–244, 246–249, 253–255, 357–360, 371, 374, 375, 380
 - modelocked integrated external-cavity surface-emitting lasers (MIXSELs) 21, 231, 233–235, 241–246, 248, 252, 254, 255, 273, 321, 359–361
 - monolithic InP-based DBRs 32–33, 37
 - modal uniformity 155
 - mode-locked laser 232, 233, 235, 239–241, 244, 246, 251, 307, 310, 313, 315
 - mode locking
 - for optically-pumped SDLs 358–360
 - quantum dot mode-locked AlGaInP VECSELs 314–315
 - quantum well mode-locked AlGaInP VECSELs 311–314
 - monochromatic wave 112
 - mounting technologies
 - double sided heatspreader (DSH) 77–78
 - intracavity heatspreader 74–76
 - thin device 76–77
 - multiphoton-excited fluorescence microscopy 252
 - multiple-quantum-well (MQW) 16, 278
- n**
- noise 251–252
 - buildup to pulse 281–282
 - frequency 136–139
 - intensity 135–136
 - phase 136–139
 - in photonics 131
 - time domain coherence and 131–135
 - noncollinear pulses 326
 - nonlinear coupling drives 252
 - nonuniformity modal 154, 155
 - Novalux Extended Cavity Surface-Emitting Laser (NECSEL) 20
- o**
- OPS CW output power 17, 18
 - optical fiber sensors (OFS) 34
 - optically pumped semiconductor lasers (OPSL)
 - concept and history 4–8
 - development 11–20
 - Micracor 8–10, 20–22
 - optical sampling by cavity tuning (OSCAT) 247, 255
- p**
- passively mode-locked semiconductor lasers
 - mode-locked VECSELs 248–249
 - noise 251–252
 - pulse duration 244–246
 - pulse repetition rate 246–248
 - simulation and modelling 249–251

- passively mode-locked VECSELS 358
 passive metasurface reflectance 151
 passive mode-locking 231, 232, 234, 306,
 321, 322, 352, 360
 photonic crystal fiber (PCF) 253, 353,
 380
 polarization coherence 112
 polarization control, QC-VECSELS
 166–169
 Pound-Drever-Hall (PDH) stabilization
 technique 88
 power scaling
 multi-pass pumping 208–211
 quantum well pumping 208–210
 pulsed laser power 15
 pulse molecule 267, 291–295
 pulse propagation 250, 269–273, 290
 pulse repetition rate 6, 233, 246–248,
 252, 254, 255
 pulse timing 251, 324
- q**
- QC-VECSEL model
 confinement factor 156–157
 metasurface and cavity optimization
 157–159
 modal uniformity 155
 QC-laser active material 152
 quantum cascade lasers (QCL) 64, 254
 quantum optics 63, 78, 253, 305
 quantum wells (QWs) 7, 9, 11–13, 15–17,
 27, 64, 117, 118, 122–126, 145, 146,
 148, 175, 197, 199–201, 208–210,
 233, 236–238, 244, 246, 248, 249,
 267, 268, 273, 278, 282–286, 288,
 306–307, 311–314, 321, 361, 379
 quasi-Fermi Dirac distribution 276
- r**
- Rabi-flopping 283, 284, 288
 Rabi frequency 274
 radiating mirror 5, 6, 176
 resonant periodic gain (RPG) 12, 14, 31,
 43, 68, 84, 176, 180, 182, 197, 237,
 272
- resonator out-coupling mirror 360
 rigorous coupled wave analysis (RCWA)
 191
- S**
- saturable-absorber-free ML VECSELS
 357
 saturable-absorber-free pulsed VECSELS,
 history of
 harmonic self-mode-locking 366–368
 self-mode-locked optically-pumped.
see self-mode-locked optically-
 pumped VECSELS
 self-mode-locking quantum-dot
 VECSEL 368–369
 SML cavity configurations 369–371
 SML VECSEL at other wavelengths
 371–373
 saturable-absorber-mirror based ML
 VECSELS 357
 Schawlow–Towmes limit 121
 self-mode-locked optically-pumped
 VECSELS
 high-order transverse modes 365
 Kerr lens action 364
 magic mode-locking 362
 mode competition 363–364
 self-mode-locked semiconductor disk
 lasers
 ML solid-state lasers 357
 optically-pumped VECSELS 360–366
 self-mode-locking quantum-dot VECSEL
 368–369
 self-phase-modulation (SPM) 365, 379
 semiconductor Bloch equations (SBE)
 268, 269, 273, 343
 semiconductor-based lasers 64, 65, 199,
 212
 semiconductor-dielectric-metal
 compound mirrors 34–37
 semiconductor laser mode-locking
 267–300
 semiconductor lasers for the MID-IR
 range 64–66

- semiconductor-saturable-absorber-mirror (SESAM)
 - domain setup/modeling 277–282
 - microscopic theory 273–277
 - numerical results 282–299
 - pulse propagation 269–273
 - SESAM-free mode-locking achievements
 - SESAM-free alternatives to SML
 - VECSEL
 - GSAM 375
 - intracavity Kerr medium 375–376
 - SML VECSELS
 - peak power 374
 - pulse duration 373–374
 - repetition rate 375
 - SESAM mode-locked VECSEL 234, 255, 309, 311, 312
 - SESAM mode-locking 235, 309, 359
 - side-of-fringe method 88
 - silicon carbide (SiC) 69, 177, 179, 185
 - single-crystalline diamond 69, 185, 186, 189, 192
 - single-frequency operation (SFO)
 - key parameters for 79–81
 - intracavity heatspreader with
 - active stabilization and influence of sampling time 88–90
 - emission linewidth 85–87
 - laser cavity setup 82–83
 - wavelength tuning 83–85
 - intracavity heatspreader without 94–99
 - microcavity VECSELS 92–94
 - wedged heatspreader 91–92
 - single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) 243, 375
 - single-bounce OPS laser configuration 12, 13
 - soft-aperture mode-locking 376
 - spatial coherence 111, 119, 131, 132, 139
 - spatial hole burning (SHB) 116, 117, 154, 155
 - spectral hole burning 117, 350
 - stable colliding pulse modelocking
 - gain recovery and pumping rate 324–325
 - mode waist and saturation fluence 326–327
 - polarization 326
 - pulse timing 324
 - stable mode locked pulses 267, 278, 280, 281, 291, 295
 - stable mode-locking 240, 315, 326, 340, 363
 - stable pulsed operation mode 367
 - Stranski–Krastanow (S–K) growth 30
 - submonolayer (SML) 30
 - supercontinuum generation and frequency combs 253–254
 - surface-emitting gain chip design 235–238
 - surface-emitting semiconductor laser
 - gain chip design 235–238
 - gain filtering 238–239
 - gain saturation and recovery 239–241
 - saturable absorbers for ML-VECSELS and MIXSELS 241–244
- t**
- terahertz imaging and spectroscopy 254–255
 - THz QC-lasers waveguides 146–147
 - THz QC-VECSEL performance
 - external cavity configuration 160
 - focusing metasurface VECSEL 162–165
 - intra-cryostat cavity QC-VECSEL 165–166
 - metasurface on spectrum effect 160–161
 - output coupler effect 161–162
 - total internal reflection (TIR) 177, 191
 - traditional VECSELS 175–182, 186, 192
 - two-mirror plan-concave resonator configuration 365
 - 2–3 μ m VECSELS
 - in-well pumping 69–70
 - low quantum deficit barrier pumping 70–72
 - SFO. *see* single-frequency operation (SFO)
 - standard barrier pumped structures 68–69

U

- ultrafast lasers 232–233, 235, 243, 246, 252, 305–307
- ultrafast nonequilibrium carrier dynamics
 - domain setup/modeling
 - gain region 278–280
 - noise buildup to pulse 281–282
 - relaxation rates and the round trip time 280–281
 - VECSEL cavity 277–278
 - microscopic theory 273–277
 - mode-locked VECSELS
 - gain, absorption, and dispersion 288–290
 - influence of loss 294–296
 - mode-locked pulse family 291–294
 - pulse and hysteresis effect 296–299
 - pulse buildup and initial conditions 290
 - self phase modulation from QWs 290–291
 - pulse propagation 269–273
 - second Born Markov approximation
 - inverted quantum well 282–285
 - saturable absorber 285–288
- ultrafast optical pulse generation 357
- ultrafast pulse formation, in surface-emitting semiconductor laser
 - gain filtering 238–239
 - gain saturation and recovery 239–241
 - saturable absorbers for ML-VECSELS and MIXSELS 241–244

- surface-emitting gain chip design

- 235–238

- ultrafast semiconductor lasers 233–235, 240, 243

- ultrahigh purity single-mode operation 129–131

- ultrashort pulses 34, 175, 232, 236, 237, 244, 248, 256, 277, 279, 300, 305, 306, 316, 317, 322, 328, 329, 331, 352, 357, 360, 373, 374, 377, 378, 380, 381

- uniformity efficiency factor 155

V

- van der Waals bonding 39, 44, 179, 182, 189

- V-cavity configurations 42, 272

W

- wafer-bonded GaAs-based DBRs

- direct wafer bonding 39–44

- generic procedure 38

- low temperature bonding 44–47

- wafer-fused VECSELS 21, 39, 41–43

- wafer-scale processing 189, 192

Y

- ytterbium-doped power amplifiers (YDFAs) 253

Z

- zinc germanium phosphide (ZGP) 63

- Z-scan measurements 377–380

