

# Nd:KGW



## DESCRIPTION

Nd:KGW crystal is a kind of laser crystal that can realize high concentration doping. Because the crystal can be mixed with high concentrations of Nd ions and has a large emission area, its monopulse and low-repeat laser performance is better than Nd:YAG. The absorption band of Nd:KGW crystal is at 808 nm, which can effectively couple with LD pump source (emitting wavelength is 808 nm) to improve its luminous efficiency. Moreover, its half height and width of 12 nm makes it able to accommodate the drift of LD emission wavelength with temperature, which is conducive to conducting diode pumped KGW laser experiment and device research. Nd:KGW can not only realize free oscillation, Q switching, mode locking operation, but also realize Raman conversion.

Nd:KGW crystal—A crystal can be generated from excited Raman scattering and become a multi-wavelength light source in visible band after frequency doubling.

The Raman characteristics of Nd:KGW crystal depend on its high excited beam cross section, low pumping threshold, high output energy, high conversion efficiency, and two high Raman gain coefficients ( $768$  and  $901\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ). Since the fundamental frequency light of Raman crystal is  $911\text{ nm}$ ,  $1067\text{ nm}$  and  $1351\text{ nm}$ , the red, yellow and blue light of  $0.455\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ ,  $0.533\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  and  $65\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  can be produced after frequency multiplication, which can be used in material processing, optical communication, tele-sensing, medicine, environmental monitoring, precision measurement and other fields.

## FEATURES

- High doping concentration
- Highly excited cross section
- High Raman gain coefficient
- Good coupling with LD
- Wide absorption bandwidth
- Low lasing threshold

## APPLICATIONS

- Q-switched solid state
- laser Self-Raman solid
- laser Mode-locked laser



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## PARAMETERS

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Nd concentration	2.2%(cw),3%(quasi-cw)
Fluorescence lifetime	130 $\mu$ s
Stimulated emission cross section	$3.7 \times 10^{-19} \text{ cm}^2$
Transition wavelength	1067 nm
Thermal conductivity	$K_a=2.6 \text{ W/Km}$
	$K_b=3.8 \text{ W/Km}$
	$K_c=3.4 \text{ W/Km}$
dn/dT	$0.4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1}$
Refractive index @ 1.06 $\mu$ m	$n_p=1.978$
	$n_m=2.014$
	$n_g=2.049$
Thermal expansion coefficient	(100): $4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1}$
	(010): $3.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1}$
	(001): $8.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1}$
Density ( $\text{g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$ )	7.248
Specific heat Cp	$500 \text{ Jkg}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$

### STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

Laser wavelength (nm)	1067
Emission cross section ( $\text{pm}^2$ ) <sup>a</sup>	32.3
Gain bandwidth (nm)	2.73
Fluorescence lifetime ( $\mu$ s)	130 at 3% doping
Thermal conductivity ( $\text{Wm}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$ )	~3



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## SPECTRA

