We demonstrate a tunable continuous-wave single frequency intracavity frequency-doubled Ti:sapphire laser. The highest output power of 280 mW at 461.62 nm is obtained by employing a type-I phase-matched BIBO crystal and the peak-to-peak fluctuation of the power is less than ±1% within three hours. The frequency stability is better than ±2.22 MHz over 10 min when the laser is locked to a confocal Fabry–Perot cavity. A three-plate birefringent filter allows for the tunable range from 457 nm to 467 nm, which covers the absorption line of the strontium atoms (460.86 nm).

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All-solid-state continuous-wave blue lasers have wide applications in biomedicine, high-density optical data storage, high-resolution spectroscopy, laser cooling, etc. It is known that atomic clocks operating at optical rather than microwave frequencies have higher accuracy and stability. Because of the narrow transition width of the strontium atom, the accuracy of the time can be highly enhanced and the strontium atoms have been widely used in optical clock systems. For laser cooling and trapping, the dipole transition between the $^1S_0$ and $^1P_1$ states of the strontium atoms at 461 nm is usually adopted. Thus a single frequency and tunable high power light at 461 nm is desired in a strontium optical clock. Blue light at 461 nm has been generated by external cavity frequency doubling of Ti:sapphire lasers. Adopting the similar scheme, a commercial product which can deliver 220 mW blue light at 461 nm has been developed by the TOPTICA Co. However, owing to the poor beam quality of the diode laser, generated blue lasers show poor spatial profiles. Compared with diode lasers, Ti:sapphire lasers have some merits such as wide tunable range, superior beam quality, low noise and long coherent length. Recently, about 200 mW blue light at 461 nm has been achieved by external cavity frequency doubling of Ti:sapphire lasers. It is known that intracavity frequency doubling can take advantage of the high intracavity circulating laser power without the need of active electronic stabilization of the laser cavity. At the same time, the size of the laser source can be reduced greatly. In this Letter, we present a blue light source at 461 nm by intracavity frequency doubling of a Ti:sapphire laser. Output power of 280 mW at 461.62 nm is achieved at the incident pump power of 8 W at 532 nm. The frequency fluctuation is less than ±2.22 MHz in 10 min when the laser is actively locked to a confocal Fabry–Perot (F-P) cavity.

Figure 1 shows the schematic diagram of the experimental setup. The waist size at the center of the Ti:sapphire crystal as a function of the distance between $M_9$ and $M_7$ ($l_3$) with different $l_1$. The blue laser can be tuned from 457 to 467 nm with birefringent filters and the tuning range is wide enough to cover the absorption line of the strontium atoms.

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Co. Ltd.), whose output power is more than 8 W and the central wavelength is 532 nm. The green laser is focused on the Ti:sapphire crystal by two plano-convex lenses. The cylindrical Ti:sapphire crystal with a diameter of 5 mm and a length of 10 mm is 0.05 wt% doped. It has an absorption coefficient of 1.05 cm\(^{-1}\) at 532 nm, whose figure of merit (FOM) is more than 275. The Brewster-angle-cut Ti:sapphire is wrapped with indium foil and mounted on a water-cooled copper holder, the temperature of the water is stabilized at 14.5°C. The c-axis of the Ti:sapphire is set to be vertical to the optical path. By adjusting the half wavelength plate in front of the cavity, the π-polarized 532 nm green laser is well absorbed by the Ti:sapphire crystal. An astigmatically compensated double-folded resonator is employed to give two tight-focus regions, where the Ti:sapphire and BIBO crystals are located. The spacing between M3 and Ti:sapphire crystal is \(l_1\). Mirrors M3 and M4 have radii of curvature of 75 mm. M5 and M6 have radii of curvature of 50 mm and spacing of \(l_3\). M3 is high-reflection at 922 nm (\(R > 99.9\%\)) and high-transmission at 532 nm (\(T > 90\%\)). M5 and M4 are high-reflection at 922 nm (\(R > 99.9\%\)). M7 is high-reflection at 922 nm and 461 nm (\(R > 99.9\%\)). M6 is high-reflection at 922 nm (\(R > 99.9\%\)) and high-transmission at 461 nm (\(T > 90\%\)). The Ti:sapphire crystal is placed in the middle of M3 and M4, where a small astigmatism-compensated beam waist is located. To compensate for the astigmatism of the cavity, the fold angle \(θ_0\) of 17.5° is used. The second fold angle \(θ_1\) is made as small as possible to be about 3.5° without the beam blocking. In order to avoid spatial hole-burning, the unidirectional operation is maintained with an optical diode consisting of an 8-mm-long terbium gallium garnet (TGG) rod followed by an AR-coated zeroth-order half-wave plate (HWP) at 922 nm. A three-plate birefringent filter (BRF), with length of 1 mm, 2 mm and 4 mm, is inserted for frequency tuning. When tuning the laser, rotation of the HWP is found to be crucial to maximize the output and maintain a stable unidirectional operation. An uncoated thin etalon with thickness of 0.5 mm is used to ensure a single longitudinal mode operation of the laser.

We employ a type-I phase-matched BIBO crystal as the nonlinear crystal to reduce the waveplate behavior. The BIBO crystal is a relatively new nonlinear crystal which belongs to the monoclinic borate family.\(^{[11]}\) It has a much higher nonlinear coefficient than that of LBO, and can be type-I phase-matched at room temperature at 922 nm. Considering the walk-off effect, a relatively shorter BIBO crystal with dimensions of 3 mm × 3 mm × 6 mm is used in our experiment. It is dual band AR-coated at 922/461 nm. The crystal is also wrapped with an indium foil and mounted in a temperature-controlled copper oven. Using a thermoelctrical temperature controller with accuracy of 0.01°C, the temperature of the BIBO crystal is stabilized to the optimal value of 42.7°C. Due to the large difference of the birefringence ratio, the phase matching of the BIBO crystal is sensitive to the change of the fundamental wavelength. Thus we fix the copper oven on a \(θ–Φ–xyz\) translation stage positioned at the center between \(M_6\) and \(M_7\). The total round-trip distance of the resonator is about 703 mm. To achieve a high optical to optical conversion efficiency, the pumping-to-oscillating mode matching and the doubling efficiency are very important.\(^{[12]}\) The calculated waist sizes of the oscillating mode in the Ti:sapphire (\(ω_0\)) and the BIBO (\(ω_1\)) crystals as functions of \(l_1\) and \(l_3\) are shown in Figs. 2 and 3, respectively. From the theoretical results, \(M_3\) and the Ti:sapphire crystal are separated by 37 mm (\(l_1\)) in the experiment, where the waist size (\(ω_1\)) in the BIBO crystal is relatively small to ensure a high doubling efficiency. The spacing of \(M_6\) and \(M_7\) (\(l_3\)) is set to the center of the resonator stability region, where the waist size (\(ω_0\)) in the Ti:sapphire crystal is insensitive to the change of cavity length. When the astigmatism is compensated for, \(ω_0\) is formed to be about 38 μm (sagittal plane) × 37 μm (tangential plane) and \(ω_1\) is formed to be about 30.2 μm (sagittal plane) × 29.5 μm (tangential plane). According to the requirement of the optimal pumping to oscillating mode matching in the cw Ti:sapphire laser,\(^{[13]}\) the spot size of the pump laser (\(ω_p\)) is adjusted to be about 22 μm by means of two lenses with focal length of 200 and 100 mm.

The maximum output power of the single frequency blue laser at 461.62 nm is measured to be 280 mW, corresponding to an optical to optical conversion efficiency of 3.5%. The output power of the blue laser at 461.62 nm as a function of the incident pump power is shown in Fig. 4. The peak-to-peak fluctuation of the maximum power in three hours is about ±1%, as shown in Fig. 5. Because the coatings of all the cavity mirrors are specially coated for high reflectivity at 922 nm, to enhance the doubling efficiency, the tuning of the blue laser is limited to the range from 457 nm to 467 nm, as shown in Fig. 6. When the wavelength is tuned close to the absorption line of the strontium (460.86 nm), the measured output power is about 202 mW. Due to the walk-off effect of the BIBO crystal, the emitted blue beam is elliptical in shape.
The frequency drift of the freely running blue laser in 10s is about $\pm 3.55$ MHz. After the laser is locked on a confocal F-P cavity with an electronic servo-system, the frequency stability of the blue laser is better than $\pm 556$ kHz in 10 s and $\pm 2.22$ MHz in 10 min in the total tuning range, as shown in Figs. 7(a) and 7(b).

Fig. 4. The output power of the blue laser at 461.62 nm as a function of pump power.

Fig. 5. Power fluctuation of the blue laser in three hours.

Fig. 6. Tuning curve of the single frequency Ti:sapphire blue laser.

Fig. 7. The frequency drift when the laser is locked to the reference cavity. (a) Observation time of 10 s, (b) observation time of 10 min.

In summary, we have demonstrated a stable cw tunable single-frequency intracavity frequency-doubled Ti:sapphire laser around 461 nm. Using a type-I phase-matched BIBO as the nonlinear crystal, the maximum output of 280 mW at 461.62 nm is obtained, corresponding to an optical-to-optical conversion efficiency (532–461 nm) of 3.5%. The blue laser can be tuned from 457 nm to 467 nm. By locking the laser to a confocal F–P cavity, the frequency fluctuation decreases to $\pm 2.22$ MHz in 10 min. The blue laser presented here can be applied to laser cooling and trapping in the strontium optical clock system.

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