



DESCRIPTION

YCOB ($\text{YCa}_4\text{O}(\text{BO}_3)_3$, Yttrium Calcium Oxyborate)—Nonlinear crystal considered to have good prospects of UV band optical frequency multiplier.

YCOB crystal is one of the most widely used nonlinear optical crystals. Its nonlinear optical coefficient is equivalent to that of BBO crystal and LBO crystal. The effective frequency multiplication coefficients of the second and third order reach 2, 8 and 1, 4 times of KDP respectively. The YCOB crystal has the following advantages: large aperture, high damage intensity in femtosecond regime, about 2000-2500 GW/cm² wide allowable angle range and allowable temperature range, small dispersion angle, shorter growth period by Cz method. At the same time, it has stable physical and chemical properties (non-deliquescent) and good machining properties. Therefore, it is considered to have good application prospects of blue-green light and UV band optical frequency multiplier crystal.

One of the latest technical achievements connected with YCOB is the generation of 2.35-W CW green output ($\lambda = 532 \text{ nm}$) in a 1.2-cm-long crystal ($\theta = 64.5^\circ$, $\varphi = 35.5^\circ$) via inter cavity SHG of a diode-array end-pumped Nd:YVO₄ laser ($P = 5.6 \text{ W}$). Another similar application is THG of Nd:YVO₄ laser radiation. Using the KTP crystal for frequency doubling and a 1.1-cm-long YCOB crystal ($\theta = 106^\circ$, $\varphi = 77.2^\circ$), the authors managed to obtain 124 mW of quasi-CW light (pulse repetition frequency 20 kHz) at 355 nm. Near infrared optical parametric chirped pulse amplifiers, which currently deliver few optical cycle pulses with high average and ultrahigh peak powers.

FEATURES

- High electric resistivity
- High temperature acceptance
- High laser induced damage threshold
- Less anisotropy
- Small thermal expansion coefficient
- Less parametric luminescence

APPLICATIONS

- SHG (second-harmonic generation), THG (third-harmonic generation)
- OPO (optical parametric oscillator)
- OPA (optical parametric amplification)
- OPCPA (optical parametric chirped-pulse amplification)
- Piezoelectric acceleration sensors



PARAMETERS

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Property	Value
Chemical formula	$\text{YCa}_4\text{O}(\text{BO}_3)_3$
Crystal structure	Monoclinic, Point group m
Lattice Parameter	$a=8.0770 \text{ \AA}, b=16.0194 \text{ \AA}$ $c=3.5308 \text{ \AA}, \beta=101.167^\circ, Z=2$
Melting Point	About 1510°C
Moh hardness	6~6.5
Density	3.31 g/cm ³
Thermal conductivity	2.6 W/m/K ($\parallel X$) 2.33 W/m/K ($\parallel Y$) 3.1 W/m/K ($\parallel Z$)

EXPERIMENTAL VALUES OF EFFECTIVE SECOND-ORDER NONLINEAR COEFFICIENT FOR SOME SPECIFIC PHASE-MATCHING DIRECTIONS (SHG, TYPE I, 1.0642 μm \rightarrow 0.5321 μm) IN YCOB CRYSTAL

Phase-matching direction	d_{eff} [pm/V]
$\theta = 90^\circ, \Phi = 35.3^\circ$ (XY plane)	0.39
$\theta = 90^\circ, \Phi = 35^\circ$ (XY plane)	0.42
$\theta = 31.7^\circ, \Phi = 0^\circ$ (XZ plane)	1.03
$\theta = 148.3^\circ, \Phi = 0^\circ$ (XZ plane)	1.44
$\theta = 65^\circ, \Phi = 36.5^\circ$	1.14
$\theta = 66.3^\circ, \Phi = 143.5^\circ$	1.45
$\theta = 66^\circ, \Phi = 145^\circ$	1.8

The properties of d_{eff} in the case of YCOB crystal include mirror and inversion symmetries. This means that the spatial distribution of d_{eff} can fully be described by choosing two independent quadrants, for example, $(0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ, 0^\circ < \Phi < 90^\circ)$ and $(0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ, 90^\circ < \Phi < 180^\circ)$. After that, the d_{eff} value in each (θ, Φ) direction in these two quadrants is equal to that in $(180^\circ - \theta, 180^\circ - \Phi)$ direction and vice versa. For example, the directions $(\theta = 33^\circ, \Phi = 9^\circ)$ and $(\theta = 147^\circ, \Phi = 171^\circ)$ possess equal d_{eff} values.

EXPERIMENTAL VALUES OF INTERNAL ANGULAR BANDWIDTHS AT T = 293K

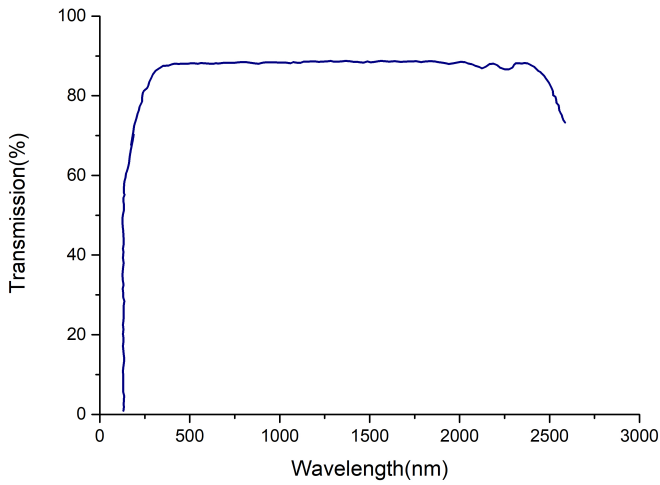
Interacting wavelengths[nm]	Φ_{pm} [deg]	θ_{pm} [deg]	$\Delta\Phi^{\text{int}}$ [deg]	$\Delta\theta^{\text{int}}$ [deg]
XY plane, $\theta = 90^\circ$				
SHG, o+o \rightarrow e				
1064 \rightarrow 532	35		0.09	
SHG, e+o \rightarrow e				
1064 \rightarrow 532	73.4		0.32	
SFG, o+o \rightarrow e				
1064+532 \rightarrow 355	73.2		0.11	
YZ plane, $\Phi = 90^\circ$				
SHG, e+o \rightarrow e				
1064 \rightarrow 532		58.7		0.74
SFG, e+e \rightarrow o				
1064+532 \rightarrow 355		58.7		0.19
XZ plane, $\Phi = 0^\circ, \theta < V_z$				
SHG, o+o \rightarrow e				
1064 \rightarrow 532		31.7		0.08

EXPERIMENTAL VALUES OF PHASE-MATCHING ANGLE (T = 293K)

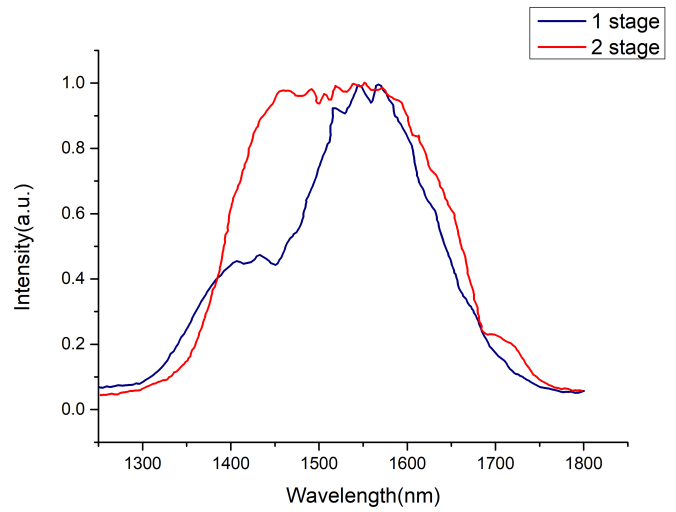
Interacting wavelengths[nm]	Φ_{exp} [deg]
XY plane, $\theta = 90^\circ$	
SHG, o+o \rightarrow e	
1064 \rightarrow 532	35
738 \rightarrow 369	77.3
SHG, type I, along Y	
724 \rightarrow 362	90
SFG, o+o \rightarrow e	
1064+532 \rightarrow 355	75.2
SHG, type II, along Y	
1030 \rightarrow 515	90
SFG, e+o \rightarrow e	
1908+1064 \rightarrow 683	81.2



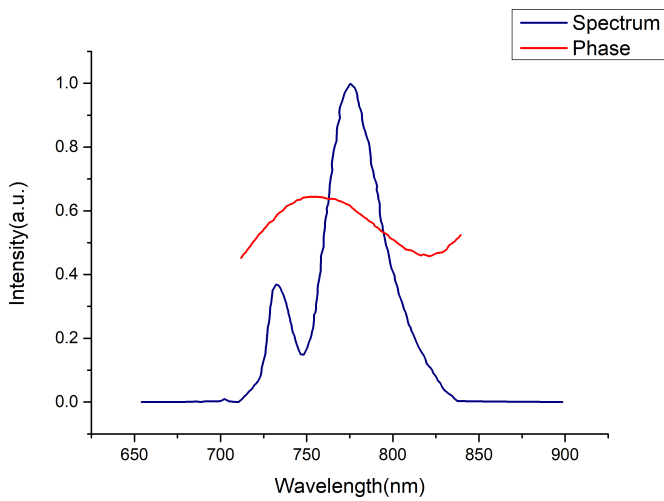
SPECTRA



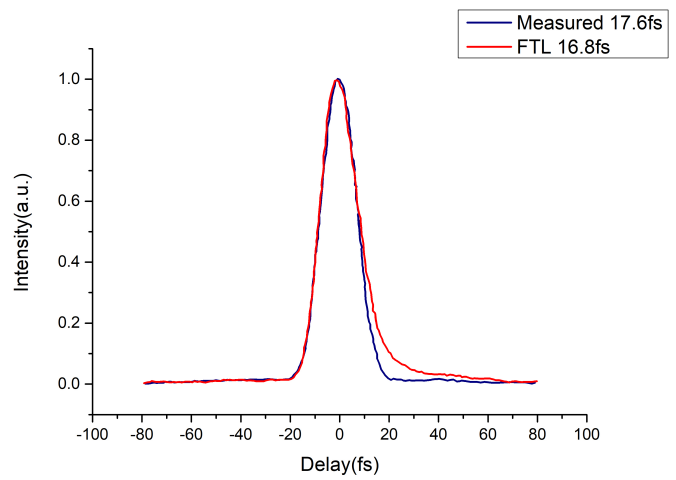
Transmission Spectrum of YCOB



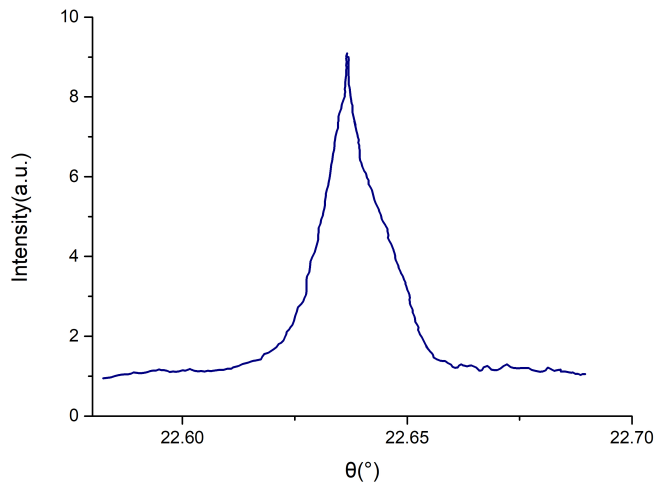
OPA spectrum of YCOB



Amplified pulse's frequency and temporal shape



Amplified pulse's frequency and temporal shape



X-ray rocking curve of YCOB wafer

