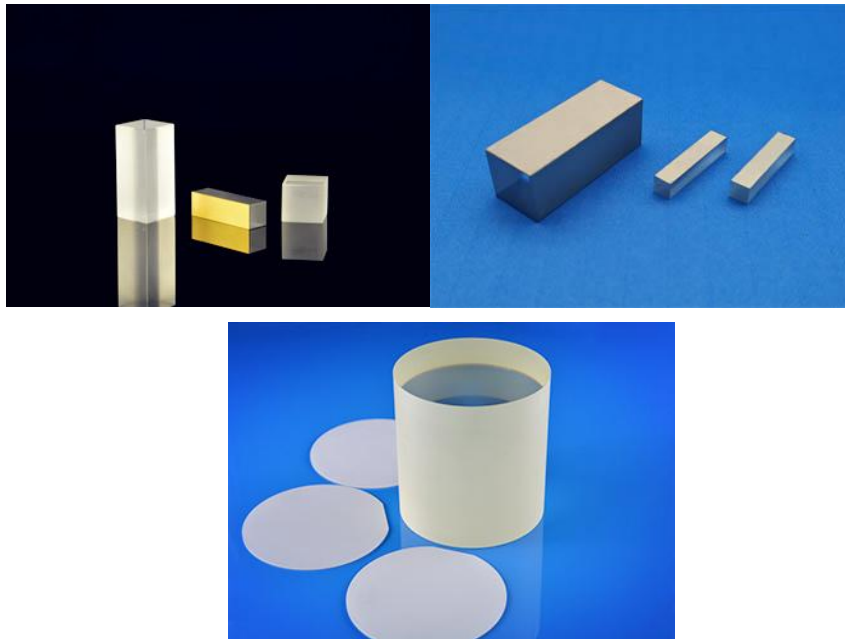


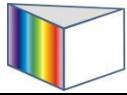
## MgO:LiNbO<sub>3</sub> crystals

LiNbO<sub>3</sub> Crystal is widely used as frequency doublers for wavelength > 1μm and optical parametric oscillators (OPOs) pumped at 1064 nm as well as quasi-phase-matched (QPM) devices. Compared with pure LiNbO<sub>3</sub>, MgO:LN has higher optical damage threshold. Due to its large Electro-Optic (E-O) and Acousto-Optic (A-O) coefficients, LiNbO<sub>3</sub> crystal is the most commonly used material for Pockel Cells, Q-switches and phase modulators, waveguide substrate, and surface acoustic wave (SAW) wafers, etc. Hangzhou Shalom EO provides the MgO(0.6~1.0mol%):LiNbO<sub>3</sub> and MgO(5mol%):LiNbO<sub>3</sub> crystals, the custom crystals of blanks, polished and coated and electroded is available upon your request.



## SPECIFICATIONS

Specification of MgO:LiNbO <sub>3</sub> crystals	
Crystal materials	MgO(0.6-1.0mol% or 5mol%):LiNbO <sub>3</sub> crystals
Size	Customized
Size tolerance	+/-0.1mm
Length tolerance	+/-0.2mm
Surface quality	20/10 S/D
Parallelism	<20 arc seconds
Flatness	< Lambda/10 @633nm
Perpendicularity	<5 arc minutes
Chamfer	0.2mmx45°
Side surface	Fine ground
Orientation tolerance	< 10 arc minutes
Wavefront distortion	<Lambda/4@633nm



Note: crystals with other special specification is available upon request

## Application Notes

One of the most versatile nonlinear crystals, lithium niobate has a wide range of applications, including:

### • Optical modulation and Q-switching.

Thanks to its large electro-optic coefficients, lithium niobate is well suited to optical modulation and Q-switching of infrared wavelengths. Among its advantages in these applications are:

1. Zero residual birefringence
2. Transverse electric field to direction of light propagation
3. Nonhygroscopic
4. Low half-wave
5. Second harmonic generation, particularly with low power laser diodes in the 1.3 to 1.55  $\mu\text{m}$  range.
6. Optical parametric oscillation. With its high nonlinear coefficients, lithium niobate is an efficient medium for optical parametric oscillation.

### • Phasematching.

To generate tunable wavelengths over a broad wavelength range, lithium niobate phasematching processes offer:

1. Broad spectral transmission ranging from 0.4  $\mu\text{m}$  to 5.0  $\mu\text{m}$  with an OH<sup>-</sup> absorption at 2.87  $\mu\text{m}$
2. Large negative birefringence
3. Large nonlinear coefficients
4. Difference frequency mixing. Lithium niobate generates tunable infrared wavelengths through a difference frequency mixing process.

Typical powers for 10 nanosecond pulses and 5- $\mu\text{m}$  beams are:

1. 30 mJ/pulse of 0.640  $\mu\text{m}$  minus 40 mJ/pulse of 1.064  $\mu\text{m}$  to produce 2.5 mJ/pulse at 1.54  $\mu\text{m}$
2. 32 mJ/pulse of 0.532  $\mu\text{m}$  minus 32 mJ/pulse of 0.640  $\mu\text{m}$  to produce 0.25 mJ/pulse at 3.42  $\mu\text{m}$

### Magnesium Oxide Doped Lithium Niobate Crystals (MgO:LiNbO<sub>3</sub>)

Compared with LiNbO<sub>3</sub> crystal, MgO:LiNbO<sub>3</sub> crystal exhibits its particular advantages for NCPM frequency doubling (SHG) of Nd:Lasers, mixing (SFG) and optical parametric oscillators (OPOs). The SHG efficiencies

of over 65% for pulsed Nd:YAG lasers and 45% for cw Nd:YAG lasers have been achieved in MgO:LiNbO<sub>3</sub> crystals, respectively. MgO:LiNbO<sub>3</sub> is also a good crystal for optical parametric oscillators (OPOs) and amplifiers (OPAs), quasi-phase-matched doublers and integrated waveguide.

MgO:LiNbO<sub>3</sub> has similar effective nonlinear coefficients to pure LiNbO<sub>3</sub>. Its Sellmeier equations are:

$$n_o^2(\lambda) = 4.8762 + 0.11554 / (\lambda^2 - 0.04674) - 0.033119 \times \lambda^2 \quad (\lambda \text{ in } \mu\text{m})$$

$$n_e^2(\lambda) = 4.5469 + 0.094779 / (\lambda^2 - 0.04439) - 0.026721 \times \lambda^2$$