Multi-wavelength thulium-doped fiber laser by using Sagnac loop mirror

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Abstract—A multi-wavelength thulium-doped fiber laser based on a Sagnac loop mirror is demonstrated. By increasing pump power and adjusting the state of polarization, stable laser outputs with single, double, three, four or five wavelengths are realized within the spectral range between 1954 and 1975 nm. The laser has a high side-mode suppression ratio (SMSR) of 40-50 dB.

Keywords-Multi-wavelength; Thulium-doped fiber laser; Sagnac loop mirror

I. INTRODUCTION

Multi-wavelength fiber lasers have attracted extensive attention due to their potential applications in optical fiber sensing, optical communication and optical signal processing [1]. Multi-wavelength laser output can be achieved by using intra-cavity comb filters, such as Lyot filter [2], Sagnac loop mirror [3] and Mach-Zehnder interferometer [4]. It can also be achieved by using the non-linear optical effects such as

four-wave mixing and stimulated Brillouin scattering [5].

Multi-wavelength lasers operating at 2 µm wavelength band by using Thulium-doped fiber (TDF) have become a hot research topic in recent years due to their many advantages including wide lasing spectral range, eye safety wavelength, and high brightness [6]. Various optical fiber comb filters were studied to achieve multi-wavelength laser output at 2 µm. In 2015, a tunable TDF laser (TDFL) based on a Sagnac loop mirror was reported [7]. In 2017, a multimode fiber interferometer was used to achieve a multiwavelength TDFL with 9 laser lines [8]. In 2018, a microfiber Fabry-Perot interferometer was used to achieve a TDFL with up to three lasing wavelengths [9]. In 2020, a four-mode fiber based Sagnac loop mirror was used to achieve a wavelength switchable TDFL [10]. However, the number of lasing wavelengths in these reported TDFLs is usually limited and the side-mode suppression ratio (SMSR) is not high enough.

In this work, we demonstrate a multi-wavelength TDFL by using a Sagnac loop mirror. Stable laser outputs with single, double, three, four or five wavelengths are achieved within the spectral range between 1954 and 1975 nm. The SMSR is as high as 40-50 dB.

II. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP AND PRINCIPLE

The experimental setup of the proposed multiwavelength TDFL is shown in Fig. 1. A 1.5 m-long doublecladding TDF with core diameter of 10 μ m and cladding diameter of 130 μ m was used as the gain medium. The TDF was pumped by using a 793 nm laser diode (LD) with output power up to 15 W through a 793/2000 nm wavelengthdivision multiplexer (WDM). A 3-dB coupler (Coupler 1) with its two pigtails on the left being fused spliced together was used as a loop mirror. The Sagnac loop mirror was formed by using a 3-dB coupler (Coupler 2), a 2.2 m-long polarization maintaining fiber (PMF) and a polarization controller (PC). An optical spectrum analyzer (OSA, AQ6376) with wavelength resolution of 0.1 nm was used to measure the laser output spectrum.



Figure 1. Experimental setup of the multi-wavelength TDFL.

III. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the experiment, by increasing pump power and adjusting polarization state via the PC, laser output was achieved when pump power reached 1.25 W. Further increasing pump power, the single-wavelength laser output turned stable. Fig. 2 shows the measured output spectrum of the single-wavelength TDFL. The operating wavelength is 1968.07 nm, the pump power is 1.42 W and the SMSR is about 40 dB.



Figure 2. Output spectrum of the TDFL operating at single wavelength.

When pump power was increased to 1.58 W, two lasing peaks operating at 1968.1 and 1974.7 nm were observed, as

shown in Fig. 3. Their SMSR are 40.9 and 43.3 dB, respectively. When pump power was increased to 1.94 W, laser output with three peaks was realized, as shown in Fig. 4. The peak wavelengths and SMSR are 1958.5, 1965.4 and 1974.7 nm, and 40.3, 39.3 and 44.3 dB, respectively.

When pump power was increased to 2.12 W, laser output with four lasing peaks was realized. Fig. 5 shows the laser output spectrum. The peak wavelengths are 1956.2, 1958.5, 1960.8 and 1963.1 nm, respectively, and the minimum SMSR is 42.3 dB.



Figure 3. Output spectrum of the TDFL operating at dual-wavelength.



Figure 4. Output spectrum of the TDFL operating at three-wavelength.



Figure 5. Output spectrum of the TDFL operating at four-wavelength.

When pump power was increased to 2.83 W, laser output with five lasing peaks was realized, as shown in Fig. 6. The peak wavelengths are 1954.1, 1956.4, 1963.2, 1965.5 and 1969.8 nm, respectively. The lowest SMSR is 40.0 dB, and the highest SMSR can reach 49.4 dB.



Figure 6. Output spectrum of the TDFL operating at five-wavelength.

To test stability of the laser output, we recorded the laser output spectrum of five lasing peaks every 3 minutes within 15 minutes at room temperature. Fig. 7 shows the measured five output spectra of the five-wavelength TDFL. No obvious variation in peak wavelength is observed.

The power fluctuations of the five lasing peaks are shown in Fig. 8. The maximum fluctuations are 1.77, 2.06, 1.78, 1.87 and 2.64 dB, respectively. The power fluctuations were mainly caused by mode competition between different lasing modes and the influences of environment such as vibrations.



Figure 7. Stability measurement results of the five-wavelength TDFL.



Figure 8. Power fluctuations of lasing peaks of the five-wavelength TDFL.

IV. CONCLUSION

We have demonstrated a multi-wavelength TDFL operating at 2 μ m by using a Sagnac loop mirror. Stable laser outputs with single, double, three, four or five wavelengths were achieved within the spectral range between 1954 and 1975 nm. High SMSR of 40-50 dB was obtained.

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