News from laboratories

News from laboratories: Anti-reflective single-mode continuous-wave fiber laser series

Chinese company CETC JR Tianjin Laser Technology Co., Ltd. the 46th Research Institute of China Electronic Technology Group Corporation, recently developed the latest generation of high power single mode Yb-doped fiber laser GL300/500/600/800/1000/1500/2000W for scientific research fields and industrial processing.

One of the tendencies in laser architecture of last decades is fiber laser [1]. Such ideology was proposed in $60-70^{\text{th}}$ [2, 3] and developed later, for example [4-7]. In recent years, global fiber lasers sales showed a significantly stronger growth than those of traditional solid-state lasers. Their most important application areas are high-power laser material processing, laser marking and micro material processing.

To develop the high power single mode Yb-doped fiber laser, it was necessary to accumulate rich experience in researching and manufacturing technology of the fiber lasers and the core components, and to possess strong ability in optical, circuit and structural design.

Main features of developed fiber lasers are high light beam quality, single structure, small volume, high transform efficiency, power, stability and reliability, long life, anti-reflective light design, maintenance free operation. Parameters of developed fiber laser are collected in Table 1.

Such fiber laser can be very effective for application in the following fields:

- scientific researches;

- cutting high-reflective material such as copper and aluminum;

- precise machining, cut;
- metal and non-metal material marking;
- special material machining.

Specifications	Unit
1080 ± 20	nm
300/500/600/800/	W
/1000/1500/2000	
<1.4	
50	kHz
Random	
< 2	%
2100	%
CW/modulation	
1015	m
QBH	
Water cooling	
200240, 380	V _{ac}
1040	°C
1095	%
-10+60	°C
	1080 ± 20 300/500/600/800/ /1000/1500/2000 <1.4

 Table 1. The parameters of anti-reflective single-mode continuous-wave fiber laser.



Fig. 1. Anti-reflective single-mode continuous-wave fiber laser.

Typical fiber laser for scientific application is presented in Fig. 1.

Fig. 2 demonstrates medium power laser cutting machine of the sheet metal cutting industry based on seven different laser output powers (300, 500, 600, 800, 1000, 1500 and 2000 W). It can be used also as cutting equipment for high-reflective materials such as copper and aluminum.

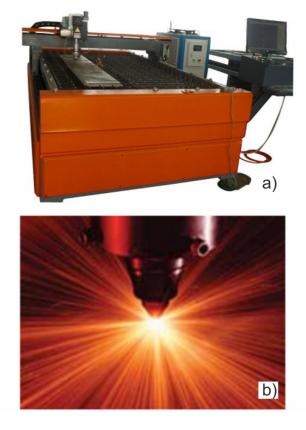


Fig. 2. 3015/4020 type optical fiber laser cutting machine (a) and its cutting head in operation mode (b).

The distinguishing features of laser cutting process are as follows:

- no deformation process, perfect edge cutting;

 high cutting speed, high production efficiency, short production cycle, fast molding and cutting;

- narrow kerf, good cutting quality, high degree of automation, simple operation, no pollution;

- improvement of the utilization rate of material;
- low production cost, good economic benefit.

References

- Richardson D.J., Nilsson J. and Clarkson W.A. High power fiber lasers: current status and future perspectives. *JOSA B*. 2010. 27, No 11. P. 63–92 (doi:10.1364/JOSAB.27.000B63).
- 2. Koester Ch.J. and Snitzer E. Amplification in a fiber laser. *Appl. Opt.* 1964. **3**. P. 1182–1186.
- 3. Stolen R.H., Ippen E.P., Tynes A.R. Raman oscillation in glass optical waveguide. *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 1972. **20**. P. 62.
- 4. Cundiff S.T., Collings B.C., Akhmediev N.N., Soto-Crespo J.M., Bergman K., and Knox W.H. Observation of polarization-locked vector solitons in an optical fiber. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 1999. **82**. P. 3988–3991.
- 5. Digonnet M.J.F. *Rare-Earth-Doped Fiber Lasers* and Amplifiers, 2nd ed. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL, 2001.
- 6. Limpert J. *et al.* High-power femtosecond Ybdoped fiber amplifier. *Opt. Exp.* 2002. **10**, No 14. P. 628.
- Tünnermann A. *et al.*, Fiber lasers and amplifiers: an ultrafast performance evolution, *Appl. Opt.* 2010. 49, No 25. P. F71.
- 8. Paschotta R. *Field Guide to Optical Fiber Technology.* SPIE Press, Bellingham, WA, 2010.

SPQEO Editorial Board

Manuscript received 01.05.18; revised version received 15.05.18; accepted for publication 27.06.18; published online 03.07.18.