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## POLYCRYSTALLINE CERAMIC YAG

Single crystal YAG, grown using the Czochralski method, has been widely used as the oscillator for solid state lasers. It requires long process time and high levels of experience to grow a YAG single crystal. Because of the pulled crystal method, the YAG single crystal has significant size and defect limitations such as core or facet defects that make single crystal YAG expensive.

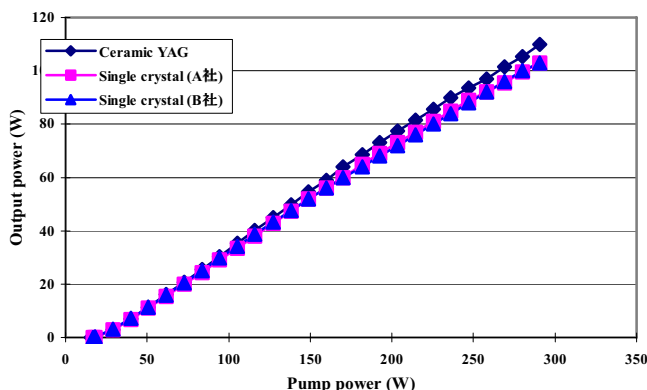
Polycrystalline ceramic YAG is a more amenable product for mass production thus making it more cost efficient. Konoshima Chemical Industry perfected ceramic YAG over the past 15 years using in-house developed high purity raw materials and a unique sintering process. Ceramic YAG has comparable light scattering loss, larger rod size capabilities, unique composite structure designs, and superior doping profiles as compared to single crystal YAG making it a much more versatile product.

Konoshima ceramic YAG material has been merged with Baikowski fabrication techniques and is ready for distribution through its world wide sales network.



### Comparison of efficiency

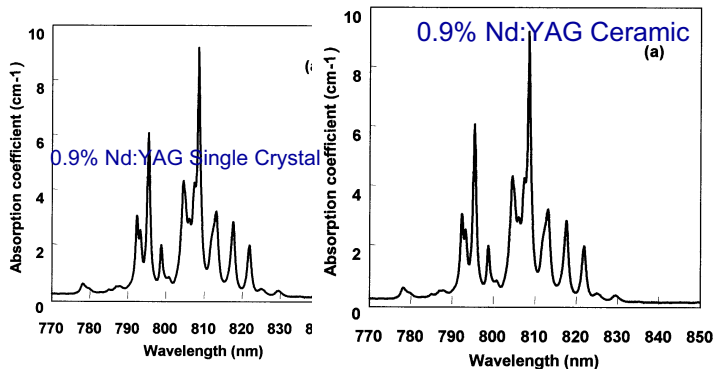
0.6% Nd:YAG ceramics vs single crystal lasers (T=10% coupler)



### Advantages of Ceramic YAG

- Available size:
  - Rod :  $\phi$  10mm  $\times$  L 230mm
  - Slab: W 60mm  $\times$  T 10mm  $\times$  L 230mm
  - Plate:  $\square$  100mm  $\times$  T 20mm
- Homogeneity of dopant level (< 0.02%):  
Up to 4% Nd with no gradient
- Several dopants available:  
Nd<sup>3+</sup>, Er<sup>3+</sup>, Yb<sup>3+</sup>, Cr<sup>4+</sup>, Tm<sup>3+</sup>
- Superior wavefront distortion (Non facet)
- Unique composite designs  
Different dopant levels or dopant elements
- Lower cost in mass production
- Other transparent ceramics are available on request

### Comparison of Absorption Spectrum





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### Laser Specifications

- Transmitted Wavefront  $\lambda/10$  (per inch)
- Surface flatness  $\lambda/10 @ 632.8$
- Clear Aperture 95%
- Surface Quality 10/5
- Parallelism  $< 5$  arc seconds
- Perpendicularity  $< 1$  min
- Chamfer  $0.13 \pm 0.08 \text{ mm @ } 45^\circ$
- Diameter Tolerance  $+0/-0.05 \text{ mm (STD)}$
- Length Tolerance  $+1/-0 \text{ mm (STD)}$

### Configurations

- Mini rods for Diode pump
- Composites
- Flat / Parallel
- Tilt Ends
- Brewster / Brewster Ends
- Slabs
- Polished and Grooved Barrels
- Custom Geometries

### Thin Film Coatings

- AR/AR @ 1064 nm,  $R < 0.25\%$
- Dichroics, HR 1064 nm  $> 99.8\% R$ , HT 808 nm  $> 95.0\% T$
- Partially Reflective Designs
- Custom Designs Available

### Standard Rods Dimensions

- Diameter 2.0 mm to 10 mm
- Length 1.0 mm to **230 mm**
- Slab Miniature to **230 mm**
- Plate Miniature to 100 mm

### Physical Properties

- Nd Doping Level **0 to 4% atomic**
- Chemical Formula  $Y_{3-x}Nd_xAl_5O_{12}$
- Crystal Structure Cubic / Garnet
- Melting Point  $1970^\circ\text{C}$
- Density  $4.55 \text{ g/cm}^3$
- Hardness 5 times  $>$  to Single Crystal

### Optical Properties

- Refractive Index  $1.8169 @ 1064 \text{ nm}$
- Diode Pump Band 808.6 nm
- Fluorescence Lifetime  $252 \mu\text{s @ } 0.6\%$   
 $234 \mu\text{s @ } 1.0\%$   
 $174 \mu\text{s @ } 2.0\%$   
 $96 \mu\text{s @ } 4.0\%$



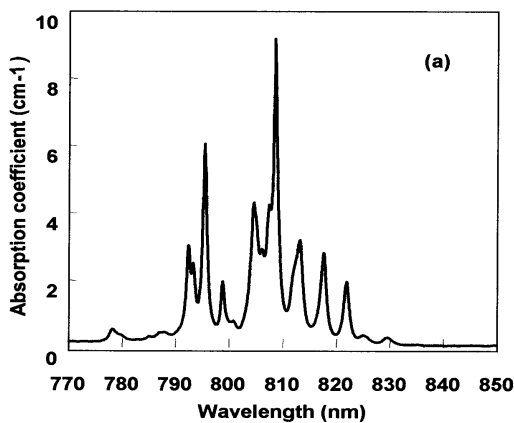
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## Thermal Conductivity

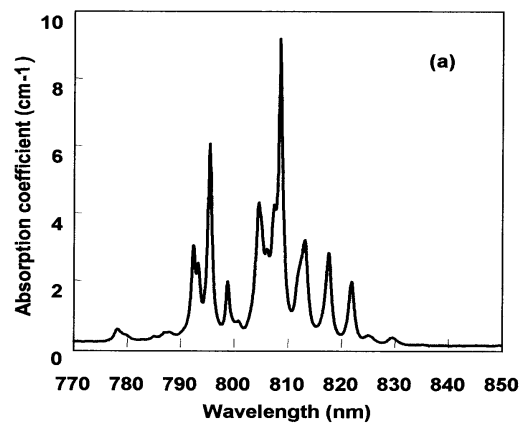
$$K_{\text{Single Crystal}} = 10.5 \pm 0.5 \text{ [WK}^{-1}\text{m}^{-1}\text{]}$$

$$K_{\text{Ceramics}} = 10.7 \pm 0.5 \text{ [WK}^{-1}\text{m}^{-1}\text{]}$$

## Absorption Spectrum

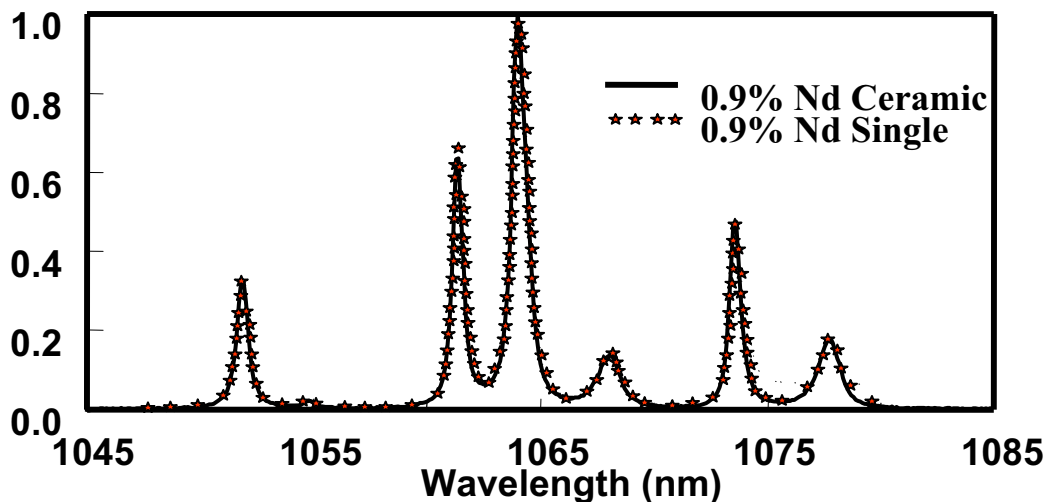


0.9% Nd:YAG single crystal



0.9% Nd: Ceramic YAG

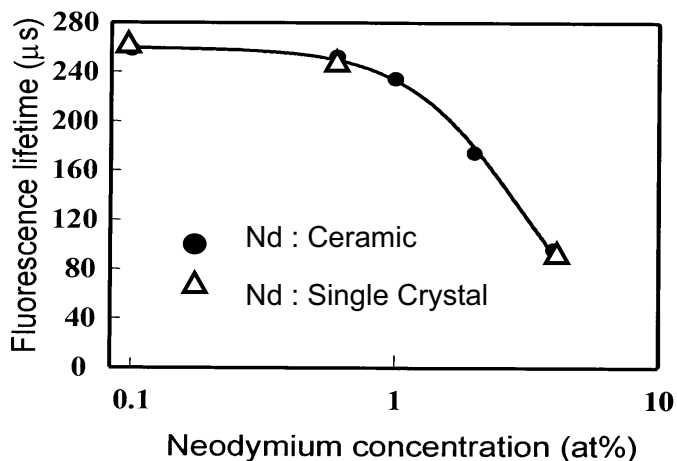
## Emission Spectrum





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## Fluorescence Lifetime



0.1% 258 μs  
 0.6% 252 μs  
 1.0% 234 μs  
 2.0% 174 μs  
 4.0% 96 μs

## Absorption Spectrum

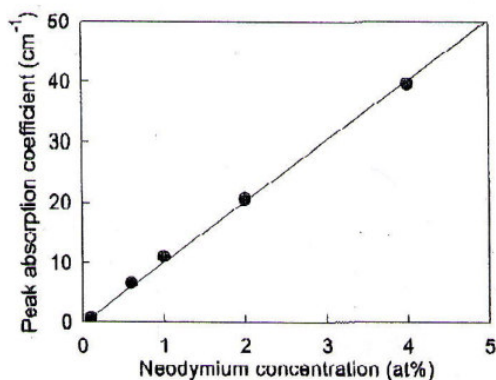


Fig. 2.6: Peak absorption coefficient of Nd:YAG ceramics around 808.6 nm as a function of neodymium concentration

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