# 二硫化钨掺铒光纤激光器调 Q 特性

杨春玉1,刘孟丽1,于维天1,张玉佳1,刘文军1,2

1北京邮电大学理学院,北京 100876;

<sup>2</sup>北京邮电大学信息光子学与光通信国家重点实验室,北京 100876

摘要 二硫化钨(WS<sub>2</sub>)具有显著的可饱和吸收特性,广泛应用于光电子器件的制备。研究了基于 WS<sub>2</sub> 可饱和吸收体(WS<sub>2</sub> SA)的全光纤被动调 Q 掺铒光纤激光器。采用脉冲激光沉积法,将 WS<sub>2</sub> 均匀生长在拉锥光纤表面,在WS<sub>2</sub> 表面镀金膜以防止其被氧化,此方法增加了 WS<sub>2</sub> SA 的抗干扰能力。利用平衡双探测器法,测得 WS<sub>2</sub> SA 的调制深度约为 15.2%,饱和强度为 2.84 MW/cm<sup>2</sup>,非饱和损耗为 78%。通过旋转偏振控制器,得到了光纤激光器 在不同抽运功率下的稳定调 Q 输出脉冲序列;当抽运功率在 300~630 mW 范围内变化时,激光器重复频率的可调 谐范围为 174~250 kHz。实验结果表明,该光纤激光器输出的最窄脉冲宽度为 780 ns,最大输出功率为18 mW,单脉冲能量为 23.5 nJ,信噪比为 85 dB,所提出的调 Q 光纤激光器具有较好的稳定性。

关键词 激光器;光纤激光器;被动调Q;二硫化钨;脉冲激光沉积法

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# Q-Switched Characteristics of Tungsten Disulfide Er-Doped Fiber Laser

Yang Chunyu<sup>1</sup>, Liu Mengli<sup>1</sup>, Yu Weitian<sup>1</sup>, Zhang Yujia<sup>1</sup>, Liu Wenjun<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Sciences, Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, Beijing 100876, China;
<sup>2</sup>State Key Laboratory of Information Photonics and Optical Communications, Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, Beijing 100876, China

Abstract Tungsten disulfide (WS<sub>2</sub>) is widely used in the fabrication of optoelectronic devices due to its remarkable saturable absorption characteristics. All-fiber passively *Q*-switched Er-doped fiber lasers based on WS<sub>2</sub> saturable absorber (WS<sub>2</sub> SA) are studied. With pulse laser deposition method, WS<sub>2</sub> is uniformly grown on the tapered fiber surface. The gold film is deposited on the surface of WS<sub>2</sub> to avoid WS<sub>2</sub> being oxidized, and this method increases anti-interference capability of WS<sub>2</sub> SA. With the balanced twin-detector method, the modulation depth of 15.2%, saturation intensity of 2.84 MW/cm<sup>2</sup> and unsaturated loss of 78% of WS<sub>2</sub> SA are measured. Stable *Q*-switched output pulse sequences of fiber laser with different pump powers are obtained when we rotate the polarization controller. When pump power ranges from 300 mW to 630 mW, the laser repetition rate can be tuned from 174 kHz to 250 kHz. Experimental results show that the narrowest pulse width is 780 ns, the maximum output power is 18 mW, the single pulse energy is 23.5 nJ, and the signal-to-noise ratio is 85 dB. The proposed *Q*-switched fiber lasers have good stability.

Key words lasers; fiber lasers; passively *Q*-switched; tungsten disulfide; pulse laser deposition method OCIS codes 140.4050; 160.4330; 140.3510

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作者简介:杨春玉(1994-),女,硕士研究生,主要从事新型超短脉冲光纤激光器及相关基础理论方面的研究。

E-mail: yangchunyu@bupt.edu.cn

**导师简介**:刘文军(1983—),男,博士,副教授,博士生导师,主要从事新型超短脉冲光纤激光器及相关基础理论方面的研究。E-mail:jungliu@bupt.edu.cn(通信联系人)

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### 1 引 言

被动调 Q 光纤激光器具有低成本、易实现和简单灵活的优点,可广泛应用于非线性频率生成、环境感测、生物医学诊断、材料加工处理和光通信等领域<sup>[1-6]</sup>。目前被动调 Q 光纤激光器主要基于非线性偏振旋转(NPR)和半导体可饱和吸收镜(SESAM)等技术实现<sup>[7-10]</sup>。NPR 锁模技术与光纤的偏振态有关,对环境较敏感<sup>[11]</sup>;SESAM 的工作波长限于特定波长,需要昂贵的设备和复杂的制造技术<sup>[2]</sup>。

为了更好地实现光纤激光器调 Q 和锁模,人们把目光转移到了具有可饱和吸收特性及易于制造的纳米 材料上,这些纳米材料主要包括碳纳米管(CNT)<sup>[12-15]</sup>、石墨烯<sup>[16-17]</sup>、过渡金属硫化物(TMD)<sup>[18-20]</sup>、拓扑绝缘 体(TI)<sup>[21-24]</sup>和黑磷<sup>[25]</sup>,它们具有显著的光学性能,且制备成本低,已被广泛应用于调 Q 和超短脉冲的产 生<sup>[12-26]</sup>。二硫化钨(WS<sub>2</sub>)作为 TMD 之一,具有独特的带隙结构和可调谐带隙<sup>[27]</sup>,已有研究实现了基于 WS<sub>2</sub> 的光纤激光器在 532,800,1550,1940 nm 等波段的调 Q 和锁模脉冲输出<sup>[28-36]</sup>。

采用脉冲激光沉积法(PLD) 在拉锥光纤上生长 WS<sub>2</sub>,制备得到可饱和吸收体(SA)。研究了基于 WS<sub>2</sub> SA的全光纤被动调 Q 掺铒光纤激光器,采用 PLD 法制备 SA 主要是为了提高光纤激光器的稳定性。 采用平衡双探测器法测得 WS<sub>2</sub> SA 的调制深度约为 15.2%,饱和强度为 2.84 MW/cm<sup>2</sup>,非饱和损耗为 78%。 根据抽运功率的不同,激光器可以在 174~250 kHz 重复频率范围内进行调谐。当抽运功率为 630 mW 时, 输出端最窄脉冲宽度为 780 ns,最大输出功率为 18 mW,单脉冲能量为 23.5 nJ,激光器的信噪比高达85 dB。 实验结果表明所提出的全光纤被动调 Q 光纤激光器具有较好的稳定性。

#### 2 WS<sub>2</sub> 可饱和吸收体

采用 PLD 法将 WS<sub>2</sub> 均匀生长在拉锥光纤表面,从而得到 WS<sub>2</sub> SA。采用 PLD 法制备 SA 器件具有可 靠性高、制备可控、成本低和批量制备的优点。拉锥光纤由单模光纤(SMF-28)拉锥设备制造而成,其腰部直 径为 20  $\mu$ m,锥腰长度为 3 mm。此外,在 SA 表面镀一层金膜以防止其被外界环境氧化,进而增强 SA 的稳 定性和抗干扰能力。WS<sub>2</sub> 表面金膜的厚度约为 180 nm,图 1(a)为 WS<sub>2</sub> SA 薄膜表面的扫描电镜图(SEM); 利用平衡双探测器法测得 WS<sub>2</sub> SA 的调制深度  $a_s \approx 15.2\%$ ,饱和强度  $I_{sat} = 2.84$  MW/cm<sup>2</sup>,非饱和损耗  $a_{ns} =$ 78%,如图 1(b)所示;图 1(c)为测得的拉锥光纤表面薄膜拉曼光谱,其中 2LA(M), $E_{2g}^{1}$ , $A_{g}^{1}$ 分别对应于 WS<sub>2</sub> 晶体的三个振动模式。由图可见,拉锥光纤表面有一层 WS<sub>2</sub> 薄膜。





#### 3 实验装置

实验装置示意图如图 2 所示, WS₂ 被动调 Q 掺铒光纤(EDF)激光器采用环形腔结构。环形腔由抽运 源、耦合器(OC)、波分复用器(WDM)、偏振控制器(PC)、隔离器(ISO)、WS₂ SA 和掺铒光纤(EDF)组成。 采用中心频率为 976 nm 的激光二极管(LD)作为抽运源,抽运源的最大输出功率为 630 mW;WDM 用于将 抽运光耦合到腔中;通过调节 PC 可以改变光纤的偏振态;ISO 起隔离作用,保证光的单向传输;腔中的锁相 脉冲通过分束比为 80:20 的 OC 输出。各器件均通过单模光纤(SMF)的熔接来连接。实验通过光谱分析仪 (Yokogawa AQ6370C, Yokogawa Meters & Instruments 公司, 日本)、频谱分析仪(Agilent E4402B, 北京物



图 2 基于 WS<sub>2</sub> SA 的全光纤被动调 Q 掺铒光纤激光器装置示意图

Fig. 2 Schematic of all-fiber passively Q-switched EDF laser based on WS2 SA

科光电技术有限公司,中国)和 250 MHz 示波器(Tektronix DPO3054, Tektronix 公司,中国)测量 OC 输出 端的输出脉冲。

#### 4 实验结果及分析

实验过程中通过调节 PC 来改变光纤的偏振态。激光器中存在光增益和光损耗,脉冲的持续时间和能量值随着偏振态的改变而变化。当抽运功率为 300 mW 时,激光器开始产生稳定的调 Q 脉冲序列。如图 3 (a)所示,在特定抽运功率下,在示波器上没有观察到光纤激光器调 Q 输出脉冲序列明显的抖动现象,输出脉冲串强度均匀;激光器调 Q 脉冲光谱图如图 3(b)所示,由图可见激光器的中心波长为 1530 nm;图 3(c)表明抽运功率为 630 mW 时的脉冲宽度为 780 ns;图 3(d)所示为分辨率带宽(RBW)为 100 Hz 时对应的射频 (RF)频谱图,由图可见调 Q 激光器的信噪比为 85 dB,表明此调 Q 激光器的工作状态较稳定。



图 3 基于 WS<sub>2</sub> SA 的全光纤被动调 Q EDF 激光器的(a)输出脉冲序列,(b)输出光谱,(c)脉冲宽度,(d)射频频谱 Fig. 3 (a) Output pulse sequence, (b) output spectrum, (c) pulse width and (d) radio frequency spectrum of all-fiber passively Q-switched EDF laser based on WS<sub>2</sub> SA

如图 4(a)所示,当连续增加抽运功率时,激光器的重复频率也随之增加,而脉冲宽度却减小,这与调 Q 环形激光器的固有特性一致<sup>[37]</sup>。当抽运功率为 300 mW 时,脉冲重复频率为 174 kHz,脉冲宽度为 2.3 μs; 当抽运功率增加到 630 mW 时,脉冲重复频率增加到 250 kHz,而脉冲宽度减小为 0.78 μs。可见,此调 Q 激 光器在不同重复频率下可以实现调 Q 脉冲的稳定输出,重复频率的可调谐范围为 174~250 kHz。图 4(b) 所示为调 Q 激光器在不同抽运功率下的脉冲能量和输出功率。由图可见,脉冲能量和输出功率均随抽运功 率的增加而增加;当抽运功率为 300 mW 时,输出功率为 6 mW,单脉冲能量为 2.68 nJ;当抽运功率为



图 4 基于 WS<sub>2</sub> SA 的全光纤被动调 Q EDF 激光器不同抽运功率下的(a)脉冲持续时间和重复频率以及 (b)脉冲能量和输出功率

Fig. 4 (a) Pulse duration time and repetition rate and (b) pulse energy and output power of all-fiber passively Q-switched EDF laser based on WS<sub>2</sub> SA with different pump powers

630 mW时,输出功率为18 mW,单脉冲能量为23.5 nJ。

# 5 结 论

研究了 1530 nm 附近基于 WS<sub>2</sub> SA 的全光纤被动调 Q 掺铒光纤激光器。WS<sub>2</sub> SA 采用 PLD 法制备, WS<sub>2</sub> SA 表面镀有金膜以防止其被氧化,从而提高 WS<sub>2</sub> SA 的稳定性和抗干扰能力。采用平衡双探测器法 测得 WS<sub>2</sub> SA 的调制深度约为 15.2%,饱和强度为 2.84 MW/cm<sup>2</sup>,不可饱和损耗为 78%。随着抽运功率的 增加,调 Q 光纤激光器可在 174~250 kHz 的频率范围内进行调谐,激光器信噪比高达 85 dB。当抽运功率 为 630 mW 时,OC 输出端的最大输出功率为 18 mW,单脉冲能量为 23.5 nJ,最窄脉冲宽度为 780 ns。研究 结果表明,基于 WS<sub>2</sub> SA 的全光纤被动调 Q 掺铒光纤激光器具有较好的稳定性。



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