



·半导体激光器·

高功率半导体激光泵浦源研究进展*

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摘要: 高功率半导体激光器是固体激光器和光纤激光器的主要泵浦源。激光泵浦源性能的大幅提升直接促进了固体激光器、光纤激光器等激光器的发展。主要介绍了8xx nm和9xx nm系列半导体激光泵浦源的最新研究进展, 8xx nm单管输出功率已达18.8 W@95 μm, 巴条输出功率已达1.8 kW(QCW), 9xx nm单管输出功率已达35 W@100 μm, 巴条输出功率已达1.98 kW(QCW)。谱宽<1 nm的窄谱宽半导体激光器输出功率可达14 W。展望了未来半导体激光器泵浦源的发展趋势。

关键词: 高功率; 半导体激光器; 光纤激光器; 巴条; 激光泵浦源

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Research progress of high power semiconductor laser pump source

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Abstract: High power semiconductor lasers are the main pump source for solid-state lasers and fiber lasers. The improvement in the performance of laser pump sources directly promotes the development of solid-state lasers, fiber lasers and other lasers. The article introduces the latest research progress of 8xx nm and 9xx nm semiconductor laser pump sources. The output power research level of 8xx nm single-emitter laser has reached 18.8 W@95 μm, the output power research level of 8xx nm laser bar has reached 1.8 kW(QCW), the output power research level of 9xx nm single-emitter laser has reached 35 W@100 μm, the output power research level of 9xx nm laser bar has reached 1.98 kW (QCW). The output power of a narrow linewidth semiconductor laser with a linewidth <1 nm can reach 14 W. The development trend of semiconductor laser pump source in the future is forecasted.

Key words: high power; semiconductor laser; fiber laser; bar; laser pump source

高功率半导体激光器泵浦的固体激光器和光纤激光器具有效率高、寿命长、稳定性好、光束质量好的优点^[1-2]。近红外波段8xx nm和9xx nm的高功率半导体激光器在泵浦固体激光器和光纤激光器的应用非常广泛, 是相对比较成熟的泵浦光源。如808 nm半导体激光器是Nd³⁺: YAG固体激光器最理想和高效的泵浦源^[3-4]; 915 nm和976 nm半导体激光器主要用作掺镱光纤激光器和光纤放大器的泵浦源^[5]。固体激光器、光纤激光器的发展对半导体激光泵浦源的输出功率、转换效率及光束质量提出更高的需求。本文主要介绍了8xx nm和9xx nm半导体激光器最新研究进展, 并展望了高功率半导体激光泵浦源的发展趋势。

1 高功率半导体激光器

高功率半导体激光泵浦源的单元器件包括单管和巴条, 如图1所示。单元器件的综合特性决定了最终泵浦源模块的输出光功率、转换效率以及体积等。单管器件是指只有一个发光区的半导体激光器, 发光区通常在3~300 μm。

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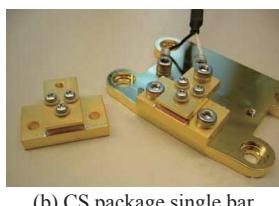
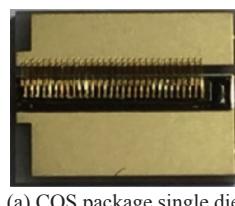
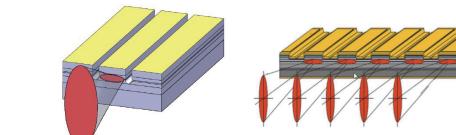
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而巴条是指多个发光区集成在同一衬底上的半导体激光器,通常1 cm长,也叫cm巴条。提高半导体激光泵浦源单元器件输出功率和转换效率的方法主要从芯片结构上采用大光腔外延结构、宽条形结构、腔面钝化、增加腔长等措施,同时提高激光器的材料生长质量和优化散热封装技术也是关键。

固体激光器泵浦源的主要封装形式是多个巴条按照一定形式堆叠起来形成水平叠阵(H-array)或者垂直叠阵(V-array)或者二维面阵,并可对其进行光束压缩整形等形成泵浦模块,如图2所示。叠层泵浦源的输出功率可提升至几十kW甚至几百kW。由于半导体激光器叠阵工作时会产生大量的废热,因此必须采用冷却手段降低器件温度,防止温度过高导致激光器失效和使用寿命缩短。目前主要有两种冷却方式:帕尔贴形开放式制冷以及水等高效载冷剂方式。具体采用哪种制冷方式应该根据器件的输出功率、工作环境和应用方式确定。



(a) COS package single die

(b) CS package single bar

Fig. 1 Semiconductor laser unit device
(the picture comes from the internet)

图1 半导体激光器单元器件(图片来源于网络)



Fig. 2 Schematic of semiconductor laser stack
(The picture comes from the internet)

图2 叠层激光器示意图(图片来源于网络)

光纤激光器泵浦源的主要封装形式是多单管集成阵列式合束模块。它是由多个半导体激光器单管经光束整形、合束、平行排列组合起来作为最小光学模组,多个光学模组还可并联形成阶梯型多单管半导体阵列合束,实现直接光纤输出,输出功率可达到几十W至数百W,这种形式的泵浦源模块不但能实现较大的功重比,而且具有较高的可靠性和可维护性。此外,脊型结构^[6]、MOPA结构^[7]以及侧向反引导结构^[8]设计也被引入到光纤激光器泵浦源的研制中,以提高光纤激光器的泵浦效率。

2 8xx nm系列高功率半导体激光器

2.1 8xx nm高功率单管芯半导体激光器及多单管合束泵浦源

730~880 nm是8xx nm系列常用的泵浦源波段,所用的材料系是GaAs/AlGaAs量子阱或者InGaAsP/GaInP量子阱。8xx nm半导体激光器单管芯进展情况如表1所示^[9-14],室温连续输出功率已达到10 W@100 μm以上。例如,2016年德国JENOPTIK^[11]制备出的条宽100 μm的808 nm半导体激光器输出功率可达15 W,条宽200 μm时输出功率可达22 W,如图3所示^[11]。本单位研制的880 nm单管芯半导体激光器输出功率达19 W/@200 μm,如图4所示。

表1 8xx nm半导体激光器单管输出功率

Table 1 Output power of 8xx nm single-emitter lasers

year	wavelength/nm	output power/W	key parameters	conversion efficiency/%	research group	reference
2014	88x	18.8	95 μm, 3.8 mm	58	USA, nLight	[9]
2015	808	10	190 μm, 4 mm	—	Japan, Optoenergy	[10]
2016	808	22	200 μm	54	JENOPTIK	[11]
2016	808	9	140 μm, 2 mm	63%	Coherent	[12]
2019	808	14	200 μm, 4 mm	64	Ferdinand-Braun-Institut	[13]
2019	808	2.8	100 μm, 2 mm	—	Wang Yue	[14]
2020	880	19	200 μm, 4 mm	—	Institute of Semiconductors of CAS	—

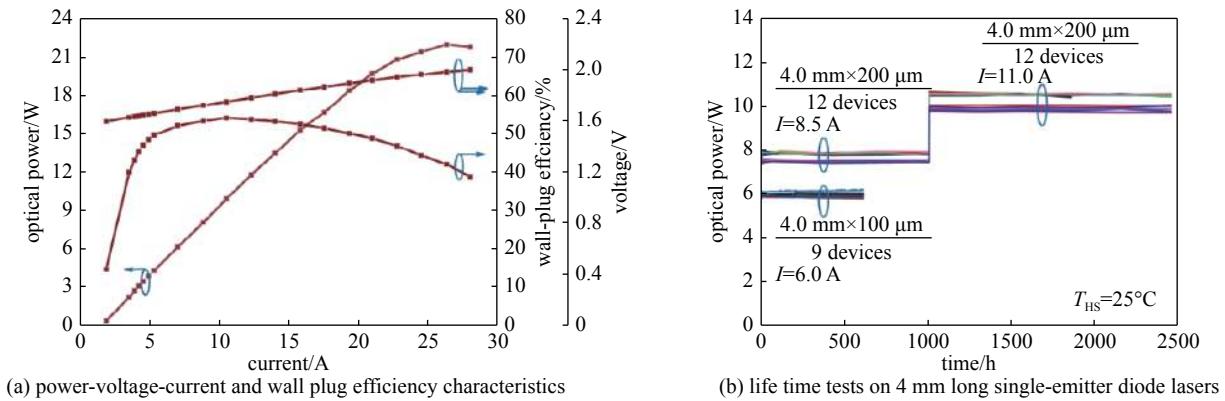
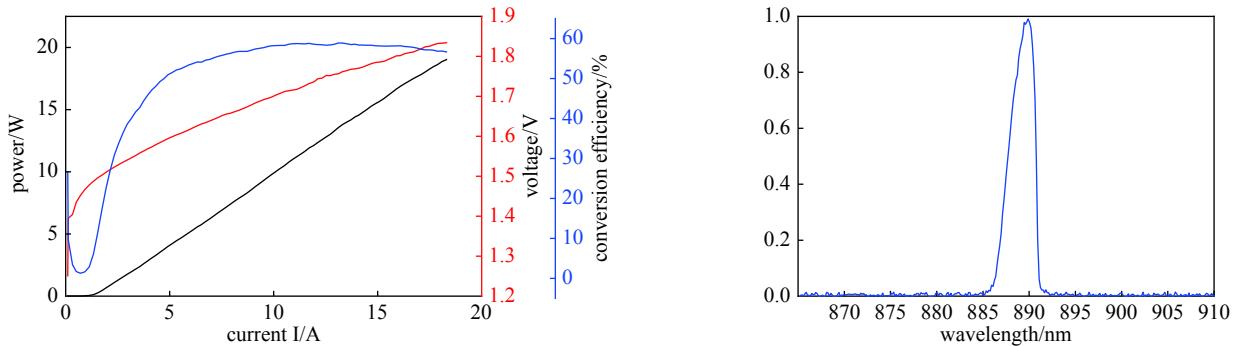


Fig. 3 Output characteristics of the 808 nm single-emitter diode lasers reported by Jenoptik

图 3 德国 Jenoptik 报道的 808 nm 单管激光器输出特性

Fig. 4 Comprehensive parameter test chart of 880 nm 200 μm wide single-emitter semiconductor laser reported by Institute of Semiconductors, CAS图 4 中国科学院半导体研究所研制的 880 nm 200 μm 条宽单管芯半导体激光器综合参数测试图

美国 nLight^[9]采用双有源区隧穿外延结构,腔长 3.8 mm、条宽 95 μm 单管芯激光器输出功率最高可达 18.8 W,而相同尺寸结构的单有源区激光器最高输出功率达 17 W,输出特性如图 5 所示^[9]。

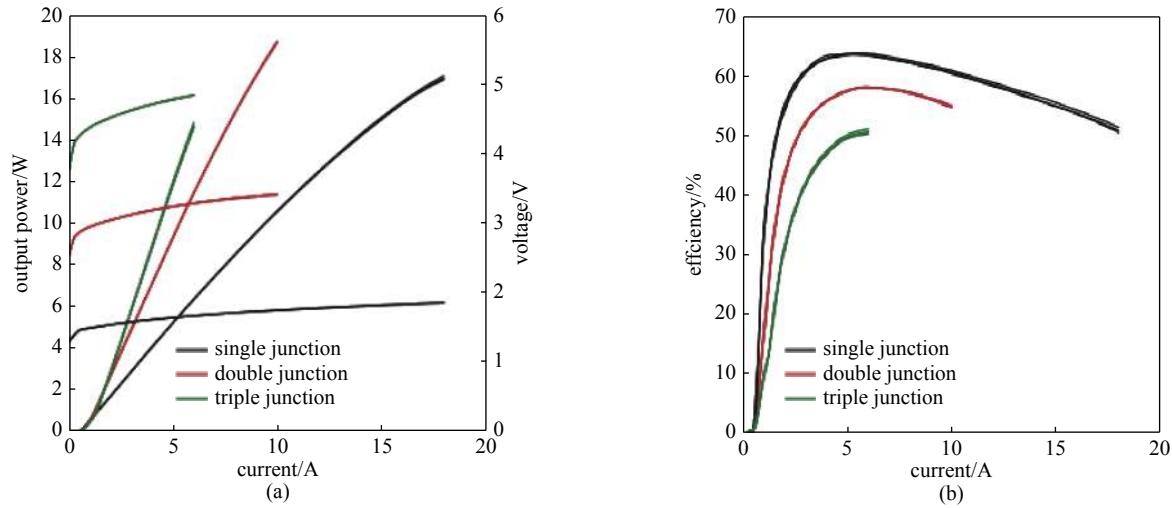


Fig. 5 Output characteristics of the 88x nm single-emitter diode lasers reported by nLight in USA

图 5 美国 nLight 报道的 88x nm 单管激光器输出特性

激光合束是将多束单元激光耦合成一束的过程,它基于半导体激光的相位、光强、偏振及光谱等特性,利用光学元件的折射、反射及衍射效应,改变或不改变激光单元的振荡特性,实现提高输出功率、增加激光亮度及改善光束质量目的。当前实用化的高功率半导体激光合束光源主要基于非相干合束技术,经历了从传统合束技术到密集波长合束和光谱合束并行发展的两个阶段。密集波长合束和光谱合束为半导体激光技术领域注入新的活力,直接使得半导体激光源的光束质量提高近 15 倍。瑞士 OCLARO 公司采用阶梯反射镜法,经芯径 105 μm 光纤可出射光

功率 100 W^[15]。凯普林公司应用体布拉格光栅锁模技术制备芯径 105 μm, 数值孔径 0.15 的光纤耦合二极管激光器, 在波长 976 nm 时, 输出功率达 100 W, 光谱宽度 0.5 nm^[16]。中国科学院长春光学精密机械与物理研究所将 24 只波长为 808 nm 的单管激光器分成四组集成, 耦合进芯径为 300 μm、数值孔径 0.22 的光纤中, 在 8.5 A 电流下输出功率为 162 W, 耦合效率达到 84%^[17]。北京工业大学报道了将 12 路波长为 860 nm、输出功率 3 W 的单管半导体激光器耦合进芯径 105 μm、数值孔径 0.22 的光纤中, 光纤输出功率 33.4 W, 光纤耦合效率为 92.78%^[18]。

2.2 8xx nm 高功率半导体激光巴条及其叠层泵浦源

随着单管激光器输出功率的提高, 8xx nm 激光器巴条连续输出功率已经达到百 W, 准连续输出功率可达 600 W, 如表 2 所示^[19-26]。

表 2 8xx nm 激光器巴条输出功率
Table 2 Output power of 8xx nm laser bar

year	wavelength/nm	output power	key parameters	fill factor/%	research group	reference
2012	88x	QCW: 560 W	bar width: 3 mm; cavity length: 3 mm	80	USA, nLight	[19]
2013	808	CW: 150 W	bar width: 1 cm; cavity length: 1.5 mm	50	USA, nLight	[20]
2014	88x	QCW: 630 W	bar width: 3 mm; cavity length: 3 mm	80	USA, nLight	[9]
2016	808	QCW: 200 W	bar width: 5 mm; cavity length: 1.5 mm	—	Russia	[21]
2016	880	QCW: 250 W	bar width: 0.5 cm	80	USA, nLight	[22]
2017	80x	QCW: 210 W	bar width: 5 mm; cavity length: 1 mm	72	M.A. Ladugin	[23]
2017	880	1.8 kW(200 μs, 14 Hz)	bar width: 1 cm; cavity length: 3 mm	80	USA, nLight	[24]
2017	808	QCW: 613 W	cavity length: 2 mm	85	Xi'an Institute of Optics and Precision Mechanics of CAS	[25]
2018	808	QCW: 500 W	cavity length: 1.5 mm	80	OSRAM	[26]
2020	8xx	CW: 200 W	cm-bar	—	Institute of Semiconductors of CAS	—

美国 nLight^[20]公司通过腔面钝化技术实现高效的大功率连续波工作, 填充因子 50% 的 808 nm 激光器巴条, 腔长 1.5 mm, 最高转换效率 58%, 输出功率可达 150 W, 测试得到的输出特性如图 6 所示^[20]。OSRAM 公司^[26]报道的填充因子为 80% 的 808 nm 激光器巴条, 包含 34 个发光区, 腔长 1.5 mm, 电流为 400 A 时, 准连续输出功率达到 500 W。准连续工作巴条的最高报道水平是 nLight 的双有源区隧穿激光器巴条, 准连续条件下(200 μs, 14 Hz)输出峰值功率可达 1.8 kW^[24]。

本单位研制的 8xx cm-bar 连续条件下输出功率可达 200 W/bar, 最高电光转换效率 53%。特性测试图如图 7 所示。苏州长光华芯报道了填充因子为 80% 的 808 nm 准连续半导体激光器巴条, 输出功率 ≥ 500 W。此外, 西安光学精密机械研究所报道 808 nm 准连续半导体激光器巴条, 填充因子 85%, 峰值输出功率达 613 W^[25]。

日本 Hamamatsu 公司一直致力于半导体激光器叠阵研究, 结合激光束整形技术, 推出了多款商用半导体激光器 bar 条模块, 报道波长为 808 nm 的 L13713-16P808 半导体激光器模块, 峰值输出功率高达 1600 W。德国 DILAS 公司提出了窄带宽、波长稳定的 8xx 垂直叠层器件, 该器件由 30 个巴条叠放组成, 在 110 A 下输出功率达到 3375 W, 转换效率大于 60%, 25 °C 光谱总宽度小于 0.7 nm^[27]。

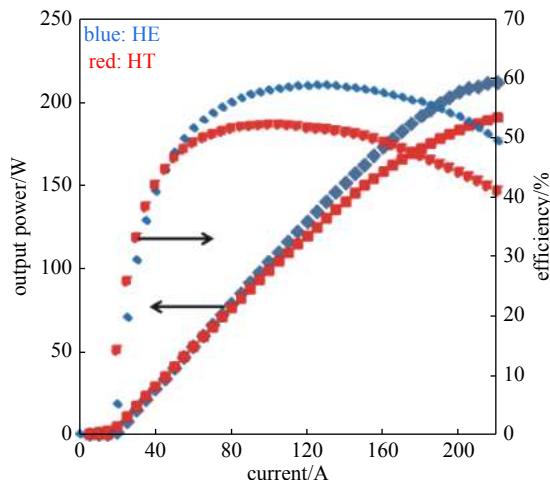


Fig. 6 Output characteristics of the 808 nm laser bar reported by nLight in USA (HT represents high temperature, HE represents high efficiency)

图 6 美国 nLight 报道的 808 nm 巴条激光器输出特性, 其中 HT 代表高温, HE 代表高效率

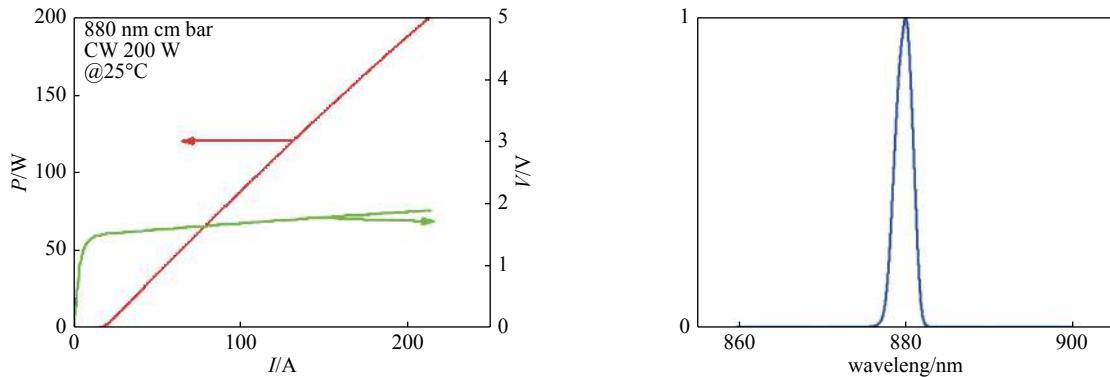


Fig. 7 Comprehensive parameter tests chart of 8xx nm (CW) semiconductor laser reported by Institute of Semiconductors, CAS

图 7 中科院半导体研究所研制的 8xx nm 连续半导体激光器特性参数测试图

本单位所研制的 808 nm 准连续(200 μs, 100 Hz)半导体激光泵浦源叠层器件可实现平面、弧形、梯形等用户定制封装形式,已供货的单个叠层器件的输出光功率已可达到万 W 级。此外,中国科学院西安光学精密机械研究所报道了具有 30 个巴条的叠层器件,激射波长为 808 nm,在准连续条件下(30 ms, 10 Hz)输出功率达到 3020 W^[28]。

3 9xx nm 系列高功率半导体激光器

3.1 9xx nm 高功率单管芯半导体激光器及多单管合束泵浦源

9xx nm 大功率半导体激光器已经成为稳定的泵浦源,泵浦固体激光器^[29]、光纤放大器^[30-31]等,所用的材料系是 AlInGaAs/GaAs 量子阱。9xx nm 单管芯半导体激光器的进展现状如表 3 所示^[32-43]。单管芯片领先的研究单位为美国的 IPG,单管最大功率超过 35 W@100 μm 条宽。国外多家公司如日本的 Fujikura 公司、美国 JDSU 公司、德国 Jenoptik 公司等均推出了商用大功率半导体激光器,美国 JDSU 公司^[35]通过理论和实验证明了限制半导体激光器输出功率的内在机制,采用了开腔设计方法,解决了高功率输出的纵向空间烧孔效应和双光子吸收效应问题,成功研制了 100 μm 条宽、5.7 mm 腔长的 9xx nm 半导体激光器,最大连续输出功率达到 29.5 W,测试结果如图 8 所示^[35]。日本的 Fujikura 公司对激射波长为 915 nm 的激光器采用具有嵌入式电流阻挡层的自对准结构(SAS)和非对称的异质限制层设计,通过刻蚀电流阻挡层形成注入条纹,调整了激光垂直层设计和条纹宽度的光学限制和电阻,优化有源层位置和多层次结构,将有源区的限制因子降低到 0.4%,设计的激光器腔长 4 mm、条宽 220 μm 时的单管输出功率可达 25~33 W,27 W 时电光转换效率可达 60%^[39]。德国 FBH 研究所通过用微通道制冷代替铜载体方式,获得 24.6 W@96 μm 的连续功率输出^[44]。

表 3 9xx nm 半导体激光器单管输出功率

Table 3 Output power of 9xx nm single-emitter semiconductor lasers

year	wavelength/nm	output power/W	key parameters	conversion efficiency/%	research group	reference
2009	980	20	96 μm, 4 mm	—	Ferdinand-Braun-Institut	[32]
2013	975	15	100 μm, 4 mm	74	Ferdinand-Braun-Institut	[33]
2013	915	13.5	85 μm, 4 mm	—	S.McDougall	[34]
2015	9xx	29.5	100 μm, 5.7 mm	—	USA, JDSU	[35]
2015	915	18	150 μm, 5 mm	58	USA, nLight	[36]
2015	915	24	100 μm, 4 mm	60	Japan, Optoenergy	[37]
2016	915	12.4	95 μm, 4.8 mm	60	Research Institute of Tsinghua University in Shenzhen	[38]
2017	915	33	220 μm, 4 mm	60	Japan, Fujikura	[39]
2018	940	14	100 μm, 4 mm	63	Ferdinand-Braun-Institut	[40]
2019	975	20	200 μm, 4 mm	66.7	Japan, Fujikura	[41]
2019	9xx	14.4	200 μm, 2 mm	71.8	Institute of Semiconductors of CAS	[42]
2020	975	21	100 μm, 4 mm	—	Institute of Semiconductors of CAS	[43]

中科院半导体研究所在9xx nm单管芯半导体激光器方面开展了深入的研究,已实现975 nm和915 nm单管芯输出功率达21 W@100 μm^[43],最高电光转换效率大于70%。稳定工作的COS封装9xx nm单管芯半导体激光器输出功率为10~15 W。苏州长光华芯研制的940 nm和915 nm单管芯输出功率达30 W@230 μm,COS封装的单管芯半导体激光器输出功率为12~20 W。

在9xx nm多单管耦合方面,美国Fraunhofer将120个单管耦合进200 μm光纤,输出功率>700 W。美国nLight将72个940 nm波长的单管排列成4个单元,实现光纤输出700 W连续功率。国内苏州长光华芯也实现了976 nm输出功率700 W的光纤耦合模块研制。

3.2 9xx nm高功率半导体激光器条

随着9xx nm单管半导体激光器性能的提升,9xx nm激光器条输出性能也大幅提升,如表4所示^[45-54]。德国费迪南德布劳恩研究所(Ferdinand-Braun-Institut)对940 nm^[47]激光器条分别进行了单量子阱和双量子阱的设计,所设计的双量子阱激光器条转换效率略低于单量子阱激光器条,但输出功率高,腔长4 mm的激光器双量子阱条在准连续条件下(0.2 ms, 10 Hz),−70 °C时输出功率达1.98 kW,转换效率57%,其输出特性如图9所示^[47]。

表4 9xx nm激光器条输出功率
Table 4 Output power of 9xx nm laser bar

year	wavelength/nm	output power	key parameters	fill factor/ (%)	research group	reference
2013	9xx	QCW: 1.7 kW	bar width: 1 cm; cavity length: 6 mm	72	Ferdinand-Braun-Institut	[45]
2014	940	CW: 200 W	cavity length: 4 mm	50	Jenoptik	[46]
2015	940	QCW: 1.98 kW	bar width: 1 cm; cavity length: 4 mm	69	Ferdinand-Braun-Institut	[47]
2015	9xx	>300 W	—	60	USA, Trumpf Photonics	[48]
2016	940	QCW: 1 kW	bar width: 1 cm; cavity length: 4 mm	69	Ferdinand-Braun-Institut	[49]
2017	940	QCW: 600 W	bar width: 1 cm; cavity length: 4 mm	70	M. M. Karow	[50]
2018	938	CW: 476 W	—	60	USA, Trumpf Photonics	[51]
2019	9xx	450 W	bar width: 1 cm; cavity length: 4.2 mm	73	II-VI Laser Enterprise	[52]
2019	9xx	1 kW(0.2 ms, 10 Hz)	—	87	Ferdinand-Braun-Institut	[53]
2019	960	665.6 W(500 μs)	bar width: 1 cm; cavity length: 2 mm	63.8	Xi'an Institute of Optics and Precision Mechanics of CAS	[54]
2020	9xx	CW: 300 W, QCW: 996 W	cm-bar	70	Institute of Semiconductors of CAS	

2017年M. M. Karow等人报道了填充因子为70%的940 nm激光器条,条宽1 cm、腔长4 mm,在准连续条件下输出功率为600 W,转换效率为60%^[50]。美国Trumpf Photonics^[51]为了提高效率和输出功率,通过优化芯片外延层设计和采用双面微通道冷却技术制备了激光波长938 nm的激光器条,将制备好的条放在冷却器上进行器件特性测试,11 °C以下,电流为450 A时连续输出功率为476 W,转换效率达到60%,其测试特性如图10所示^[51]。

本单位在9xx nm条激光器研究上也取得巨大进展,所研制的940 nm条激光器常温时连续输出功率可达300 W,2%占空比−50 °C时准连续输出功率近1 kW,最大转换效率大于70%,如图11所示。此外,中科院西安光学精密机械研究所研制的微通道水冷封装960 nm条,腔长2 mm、条宽10 mm,填充因子为75%,在脉宽为500 μs、占空比10%的脉冲下,输出的峰值功率达到了665.6 W,电光转换效率为63.8%^[54]。苏州长光华芯研制的填充因子80%的940 nm准连续条,输出功率≥700 W。

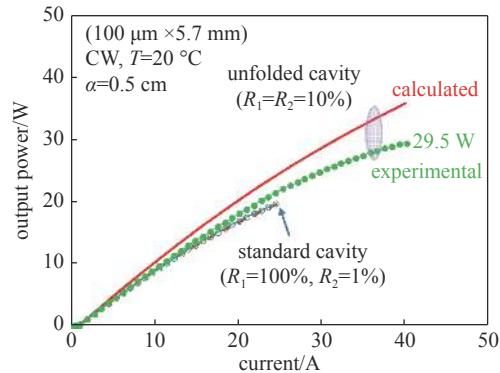


Fig. 8 Output characteristics of the 9xx nm single-emitter diode lasers reported by JDSU in USA

图8 美国JDSU报道的9xx nm单管激光器输出特性

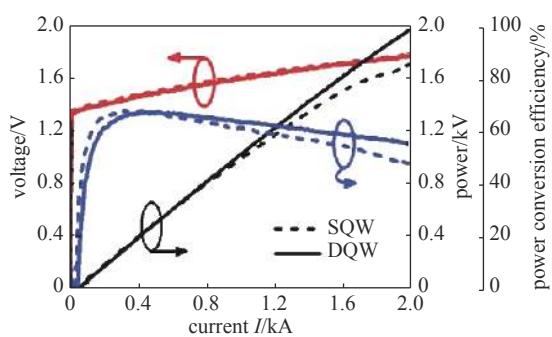


Fig. 9 Output characteristics of the 940 nm laser bar reported by Ferdinand-Braun-Institut

图9 FBH 报道的 940 nm 巴条激光器输出特性

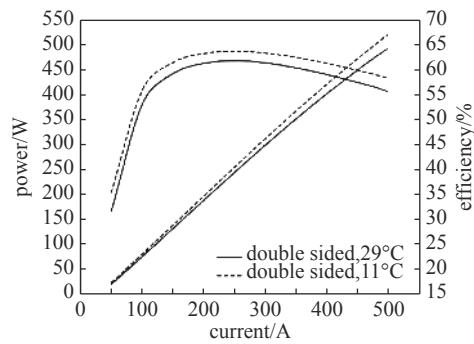


Fig. 10 Output characteristics of the 938 nm laser bar reported by Trumpf photonics

图10 Trumpf photonics 报道的 938 nm 巴条激光器输出特性

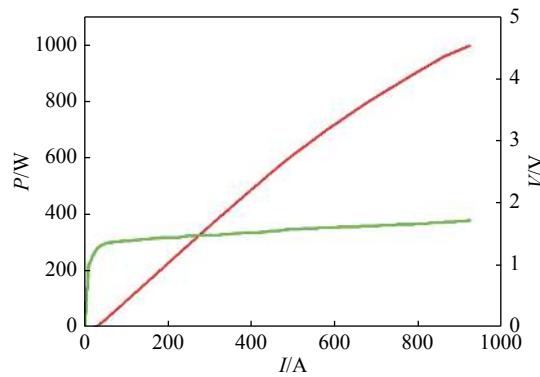


Fig. 11 Comprehensive parameter test results of 940 nm quasi-continuous laser bar reported by Institute of Semiconductors, CAS

图11 中科院半导体研究所研制的 940 nm 准连续巴条特性参数测试结果

3.3 9xx nm 窄线宽高光束质量半导体激光器

固体激光器中掺杂离子吸收峰的谱宽很窄^[55-56], 只有几 nm, 为了提高泵浦效率, 窄线宽、波长稳定的泵浦源激光器也成为了研究热点之一, 9xx nm 窄线宽高光束质量半导体激光器研究进展如表 5 所示^[57-62]。对于高功率半导体激光器, 通常采用光栅控制纵向模式, 获得窄线宽激光输出, 常见的光栅结构主要为分布布拉格反射(DBR)结构和分布反馈(DFB)结构, 其结构示意图如图 12 所示。德国 FBH 研究所报道了一种高功率宽面积分布布拉格反射(DBR)激光器, 该激光器采用 I 线晶片步进光刻和反应离子刻蚀制作六阶布拉格光栅, 激光器条宽 90 μm, 激射波长为 980 nm, 输出功率达 14 W, 光谱线宽小于 1 nm^[58]。德国 FBH 研究所采用 80 阶 V 型表面光栅制备的 DFB 激光器, 获得了激射波长 976 nm、出光功率达到 11 W 的高功率激光输出, 其线宽小于 1 nm^[59]。德国 OSRAM 公司研制了 976 nm 激光器巴条, 该激光器具有较高的光束质量, 在光束参数乘积为 15 mm·mrad 时, 巴条输出功率为 44 W, 慢轴光束发散为 7°, 线性亮度为 2.9 W/(mm·mrad), 该激光器巴条是由 5 个腔长 4 mm, 条宽 100 μm 的边发射激光器组成^[63]。长春理工大学采用 DBR 结构制备的 980 nm 高功率半导体激光器, 在器件注入电流 15 A 时激光器输出功率高达 10.7 W, 中心波长为 979.3 nm^[62]。

表 5 9xx nm 高功率窄谱宽半导体激光器研究进展

Table 5 Research progress of 9xx nm high-power narrow-linewidth semiconductor laser

year	wavelength/nm	output power/W	device type	spectral linewidth/nm	research group	reference
2010	975	10	DFB, second order grating	<1	Ferdinand-Braun-Institut	[57]
2010	980	14	DBR, sixth order grating	<1	Ferdinand-Braun-Institut	[58]
2012	976	11	DFB, eightieth-order grating	<1	Ferdinand-Braun-Institut	[59]
2014	970	6	DFB, eightieth-order grating	<0.7	Jonathan Decker	[60]
2017	975	5.5	DFB, second order grating	<1	Mostallino	[61]
2019	980	10.7	DBR, sixth order grating	2.77	Qiao Chuang	[62]

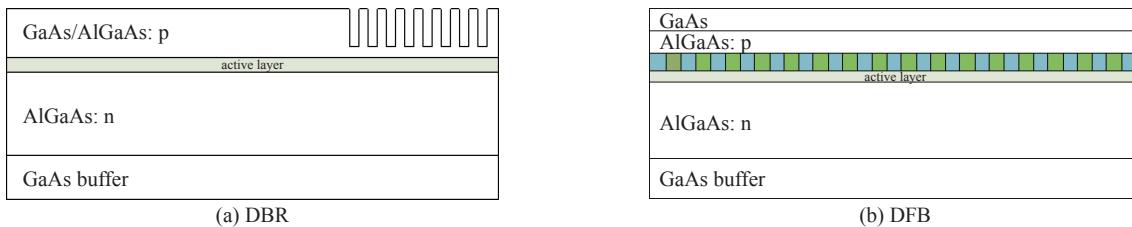


Fig. 12 Schematic diagram of DBR and DFB laser structure

图 12 DBR 和 DFB 激光器结构示意图

为了获得高的光束质量、高的输出功率以及线宽更窄的半导体激光器,近年来科研人员对MOPA做了很多创新型研究^[64-68]。MOPA结构是由主振荡器和放大器组成,主振荡器提供高光束质量的种子光,接着由放大器进行放大,主振荡器可以是任何能提供单模光束的激光器,采用脊型波导、DFB和DBR结构是最优的组合。2011年德国报道了一种混合MOPA系统,由垂直远场为30°的单模DBR脊波导激光器作主振荡器、一个8 mm长的抗反射涂层截锥形的功率放大器组成,激射波长为970 nm,在准连续条件下输出功率为56 W,谱宽42 pm^[64]。德国FBH研究所制作了975 nm波段的MOPA结构二极管激光器,其主振荡器是分布式反馈脊形波导(DFB-RW)激光器,最大输出功率16.3 W,线宽小于10 pm,边模抑制比大于40 dB^[65]。9xx nm窄线宽高光束质量半导体激光器将是半导体激光泵浦源的一个发展热点,目前国内还没有非常成熟的技术以及产品,有待进一步发展。

4 结 论

为满足激光泵浦源在泵浦固体激光器、光纤激光器及其它激光器的应用需求,半导体激光器正向着高功率、高光束质量的方向发展。未来高功率半导体激光器关键技术发展方向主要包含以下几个方面:(1)开发优化半导体激光器外延结构;(2)优化制备工艺;(3)开辟新的封装技术;(4)激光器集成技术。虽然我国高功率半导体激光器的研究起步晚,但是国家重视半导体激光器,提高了在此领域的投入,大大缩短与国外差距,未来发展不仅要突破关键技术,还要实现研发与产品的转化,实现高端激光泵浦源芯片和器件的自主研发。

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