## 掺 Tm3+石英光纤光谱特性研究

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摘要:论文简要介绍了频率上转换的基本概念、发展状况及其在相关领域的应用;介绍了光纤的一般分类和作为泵浦源激光器的输出特性。本文使用中心波长为 1064nm 的掺镱光纤激光器泵浦一段长为 1.3m 单包层掺铥光纤,在解决泵浦光有效耦合进光纤的情况下,使用光谱软件测量了掺铥光纤上转换发射的荧光光谱,测量了蓝光、红光、近红外光的波长分别为 477.25nm、649.94nm 和 807.72nm;通过改变不同泵浦功率观察了荧光光谱强度与泵浦功率之间的关系,并且初步分析了产生相关光谱的机理,近红外光的产生为步进双光子吸收;并且使用光谱仪测量900nm 以后的光谱时发现三条微弱的光谱,波长为 1.156 μm、1.245 μm 和 1.358 μm,这三条光谱在其它已发表的论文中还没有报道过。

关键词:掺 Tm3+石英光纤;频率上转换;荧光光谱;阈值电流

## Experimental Studies on Spectra of Tm<sup>3+</sup>-doped Silica Fibers

**Abstract:** This thesis briefly introduced the basic concept of the frequency up-conversion, its developmental and applications. The classification of the related optical fibers, the threshold current and output characteristic of the pumping laser are also introduced. The spectra of  $Tm^{3+}$ -doped silica fiber pumped by CW Yb<sup>3+</sup>-doped fiber laser at 1064nm are studied experimentally in detail. The up-conversion spectral lines of 477.25nm、649.94nm and 807.72nm are observed. The fluorescence intensity at different pump power is measured. After analysis the infrared line of 807.72nm is proved to be produced by absorption of stepped two photons. Three special spectral lines of  $1.156\mu m$ ,  $1.245\mu m$  and  $1.358\mu m$  are observed for the first time, which have not been reported in published papers.

**Key Words:** Tm<sup>3+</sup>-doped silica fiber; frequency up-conversion; fluorescent spectrum; threshold current

教师点评:论文主要对掺铥石英光纤的光谱特性进行了研究。首先介绍了激光器发展简史和我国激光器发展概况,然后重点介绍了频率上转换的基本概念、发展状况和应用,接着用 1064nm 激光器泵浦掺铥石英光纤,在有效解决泵浦光与光纤的耦合基础上,测量了掺铥光纤上转换发射的荧光光谱,测量了蓝光、红光、近红外光的波长,初步分析了产生相关光谱的机理,分析认为近红外光的产生为步进双光子吸收;并且观察到两条未见报道的微弱的光谱。实验内容丰富,工作量大。圆满完成了毕业设计任务,是一篇优秀的学士论文。