



WORKSHOP OF PHOTONICS

Depolarization compensator

Solution for depolarization loss issues



wophotonics.com

About WOP



18 years of expertise

in femtosecond laser micromachining
with a high focus on glass



6 in-house and 2 licensed patents

enabling cutting-edge technologies



50+ professionals

5 Ph.D., 30 M.S. and B.S.



R&D studies

with more than 10 academic
and research partners

Members of



ISO certified



We deliver solutions for your μ tasks

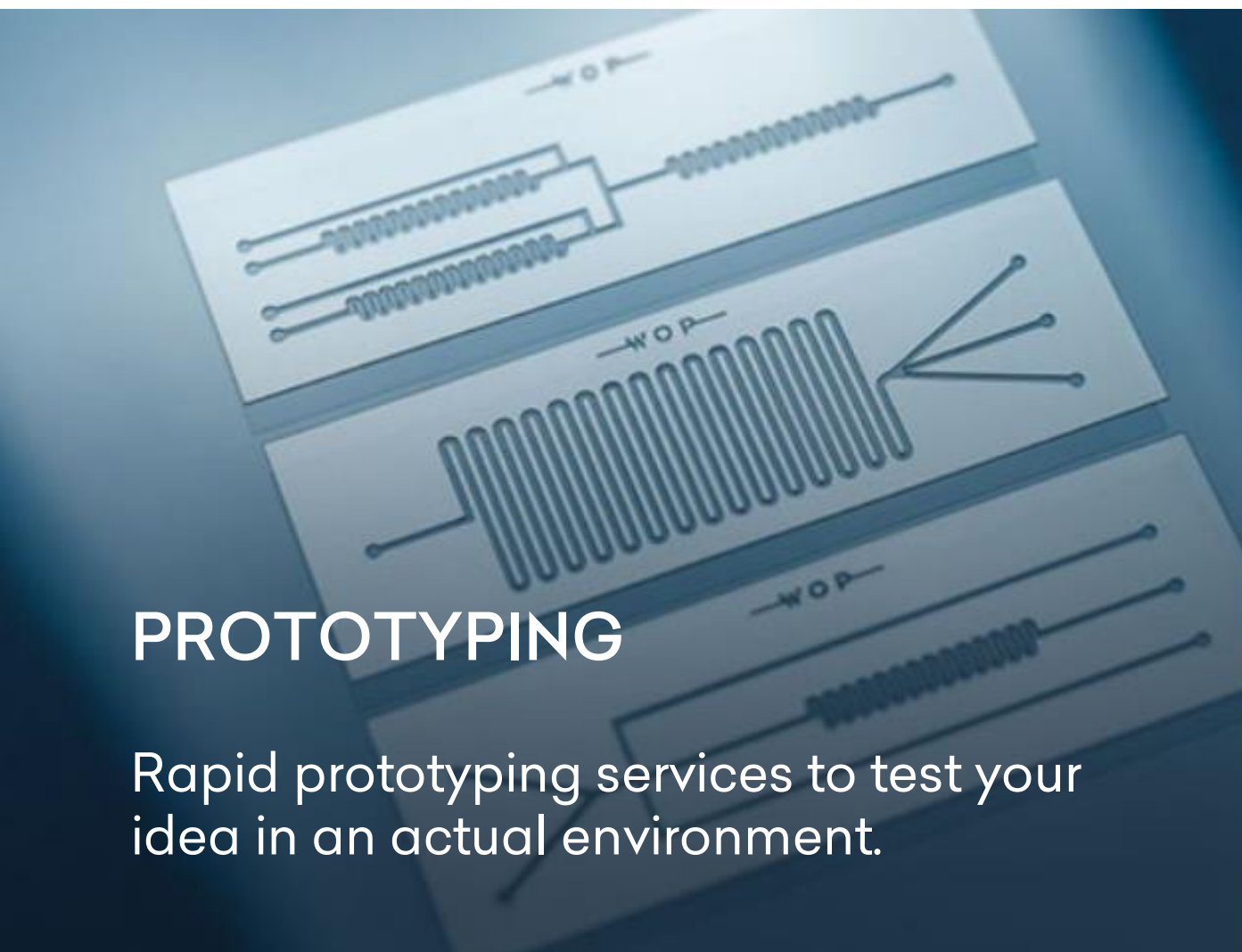


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Full-service solutions



HAVE A MICRON CHALLENGE?

A close-up, angled view of a microchip or circuit board, showing intricate patterns of gold and silver traces and components. The WOP logo is visible in the top right corner of the image.

PROTOTYPING

Rapid prototyping services to test your idea in an actual environment.

A close-up, angled view of a microchip or circuit board, showing intricate patterns of gold and silver traces and components. The WOP logo is visible in the top right corner of the image.

PRODUCTION SERVICES

Ultra-high precision services on all materials.

A large, white industrial laser system with a control panel featuring a monitor and a keyboard. The WOP logo is visible on the top left of the machine. The text 'FemtoGLASS' is visible on the bottom right of the machine.

LASER SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

Tailor-made laser systems designed for your specific application.

All materials: glass, sapphire, ceramics, silicon, metal, plastic, optical fibers.

Our Customers: Science & Industry



Laser Manufacturers Challenges

- How to generate high peak power (TW/cm²) and high repetition rate (MHz) of subpicosecond pulses?
- Chirped pulse amplification method is limited in gratings size.
- Fiber lasers are limited in SMF mode area.
- Solid-state amplifiers at room temperature require high peak power pumping and face cooling challenges.
- Double-pass bulk amplifiers experience thermal effects in the highly pumped gain medium cause significant power losses via depolarization if a laser system contains polarization-sensitive elements.
- Cooling causes axially symmetric temperature gradients that entail mechanical stresses in the crystal resulting in birefringence of the crystal.

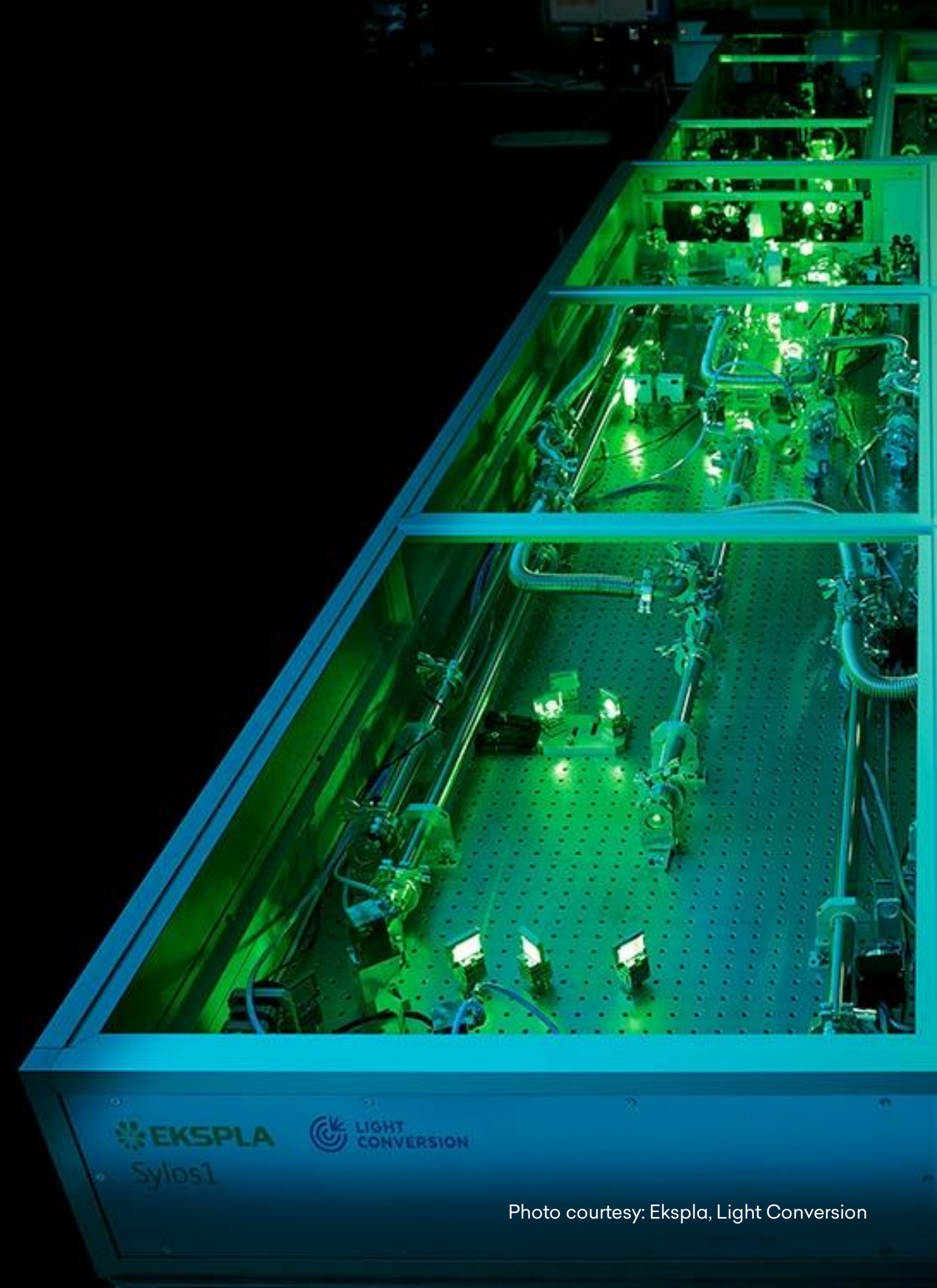
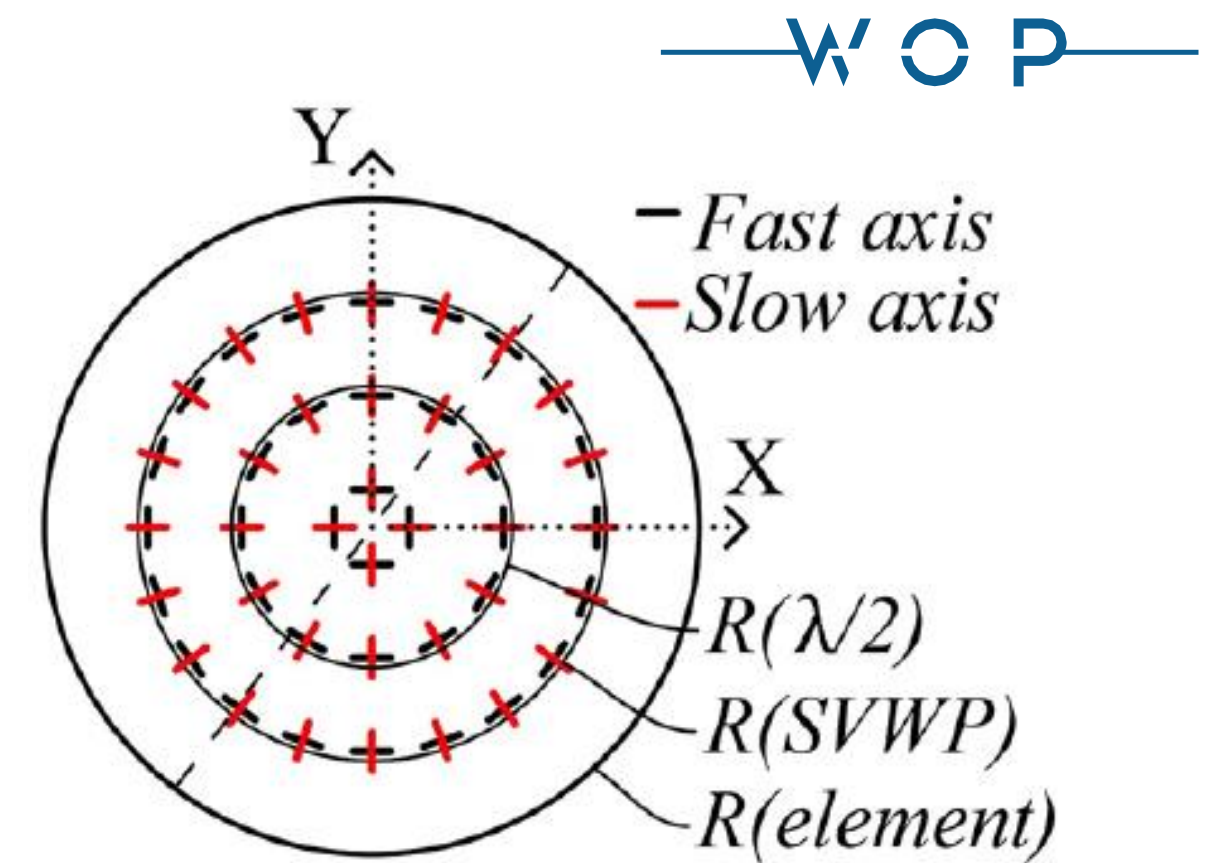


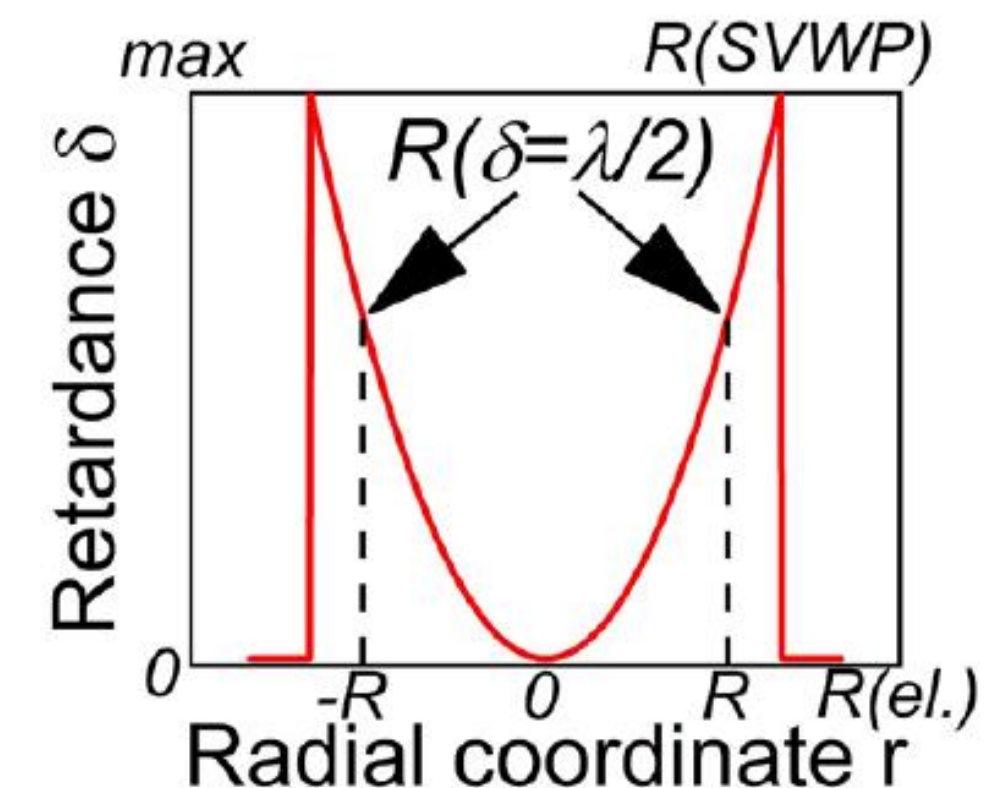
Photo courtesy: Ekspla, Light Conversion

Solution: Depolarization Compensator

- **Thermal effects** in a high-power laser's gain medium create predictable axially symmetric **temperature gradients**.
- They **generate mechanical stresses** in pumped crystal - it **leads to induced birefringence**.
- Generated optical **anisotropy** causes **significant power losses** if a laser system contains polarization-sensitive elements (e. g. Brewster plates, Faraday rotators).
- WOP solution – **DEPOLARIZATION COMPENSATOR**.



Two-dimensional fast and slow axis orientation distribution map. $R=\lambda/2$ marks the contour of SVWP where phase retardance is $=2$, $R(SVWP)$ marks the edge of the inscribed birefringence map, and $R(e.l.)$ marks the radius of the glass substrate of the element.

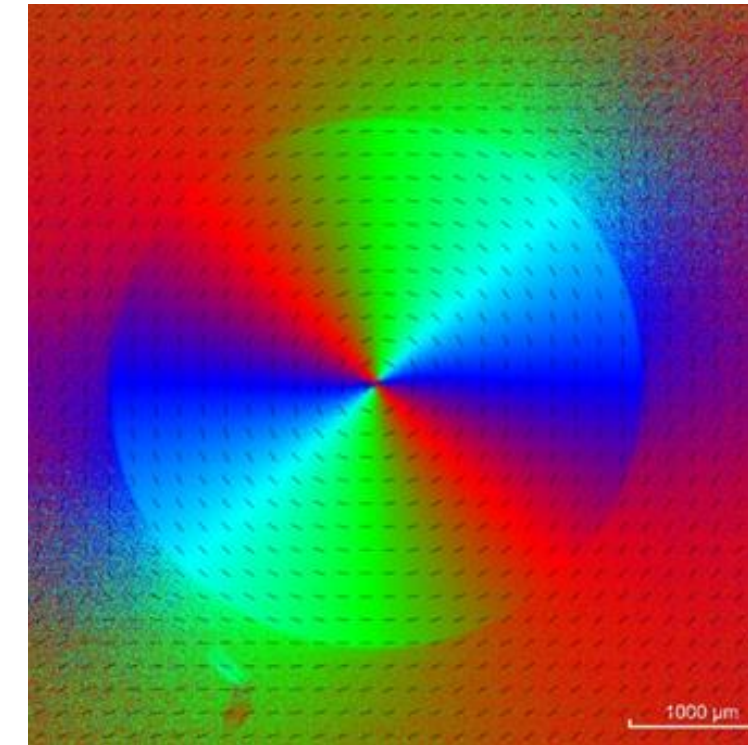


Retardance profile across the dashed line within SVWP element.

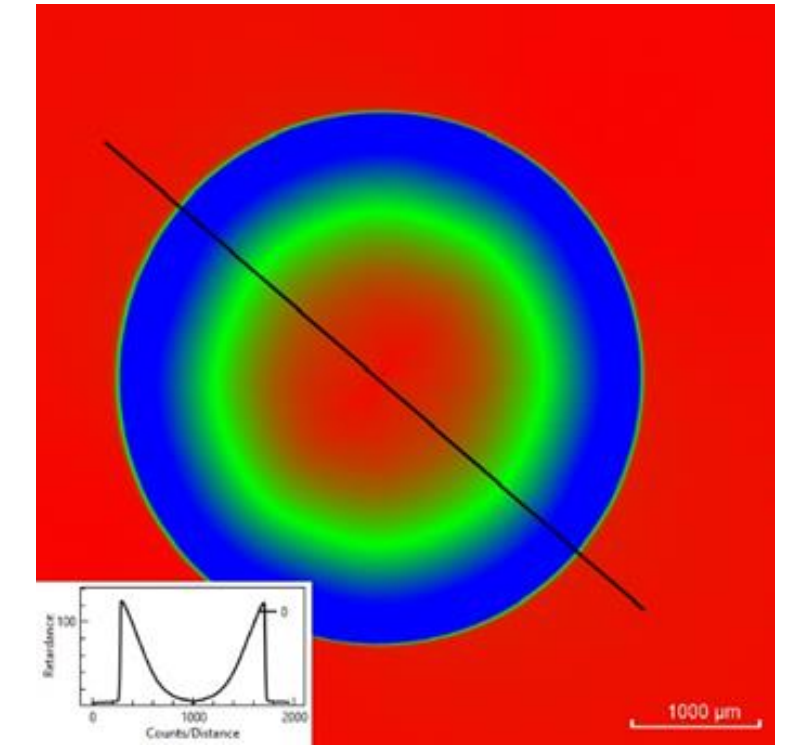
Advantages vs. Alternatives

It is **more beneficial** compared to other known methods:

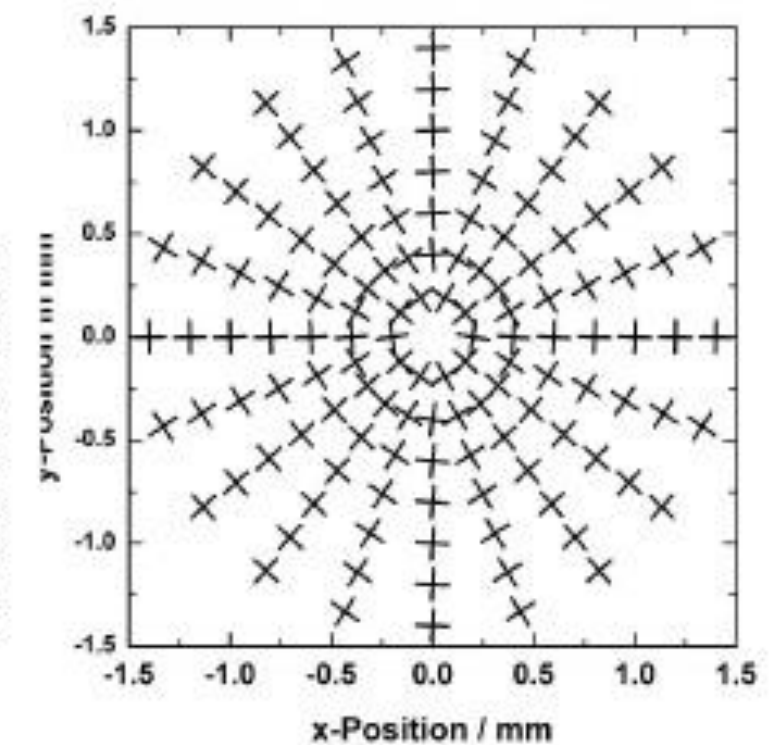
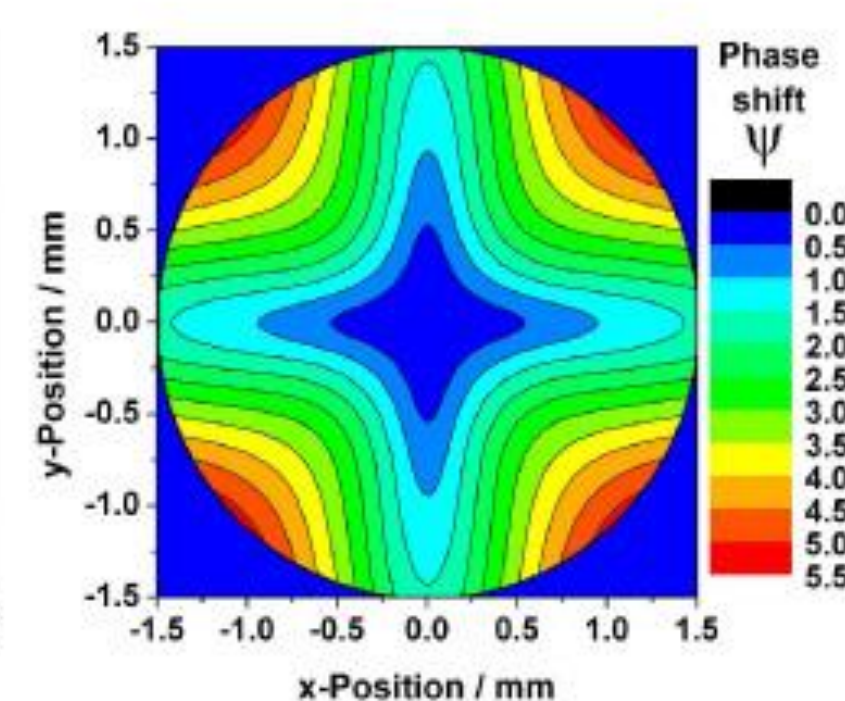
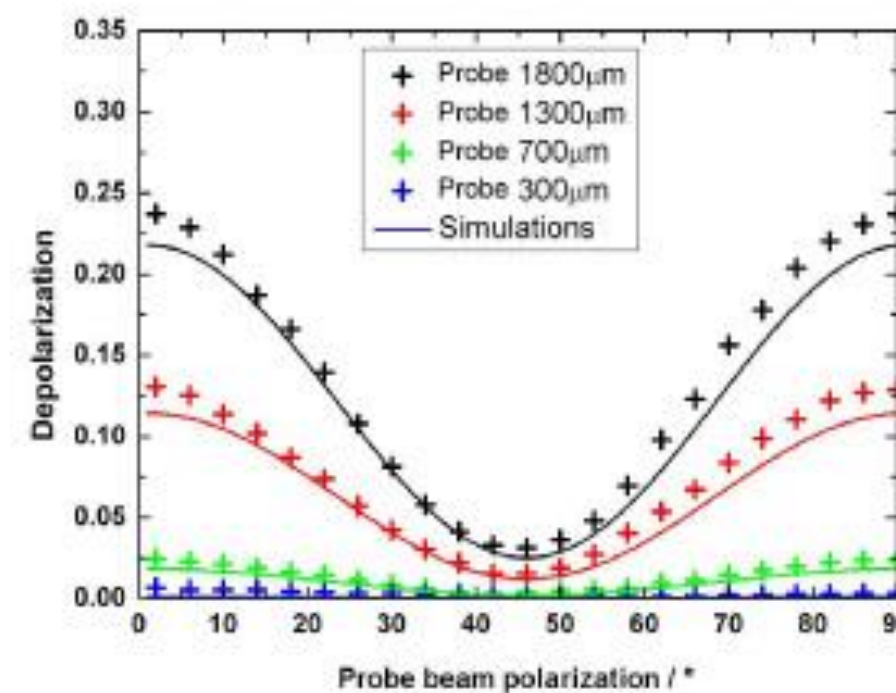
- No absorption
- Very low scattering
- Custom and continuous point-by-point patterns
- Maximum power extraction possibility without additional beam quality degradation
- Flexibility to compensate different amounts of depolarization by stacking more than one element
- Saves space, is easy to handle
- Significantly lower price



Two-dimensional distribution map of orientation of fast and slow axes.



Retardance profile.



Depolarization in dependence of probe beam polarization for a [100]-cut crystal (left), phase shift (middle) and local orientation of the birefringent axes (right).

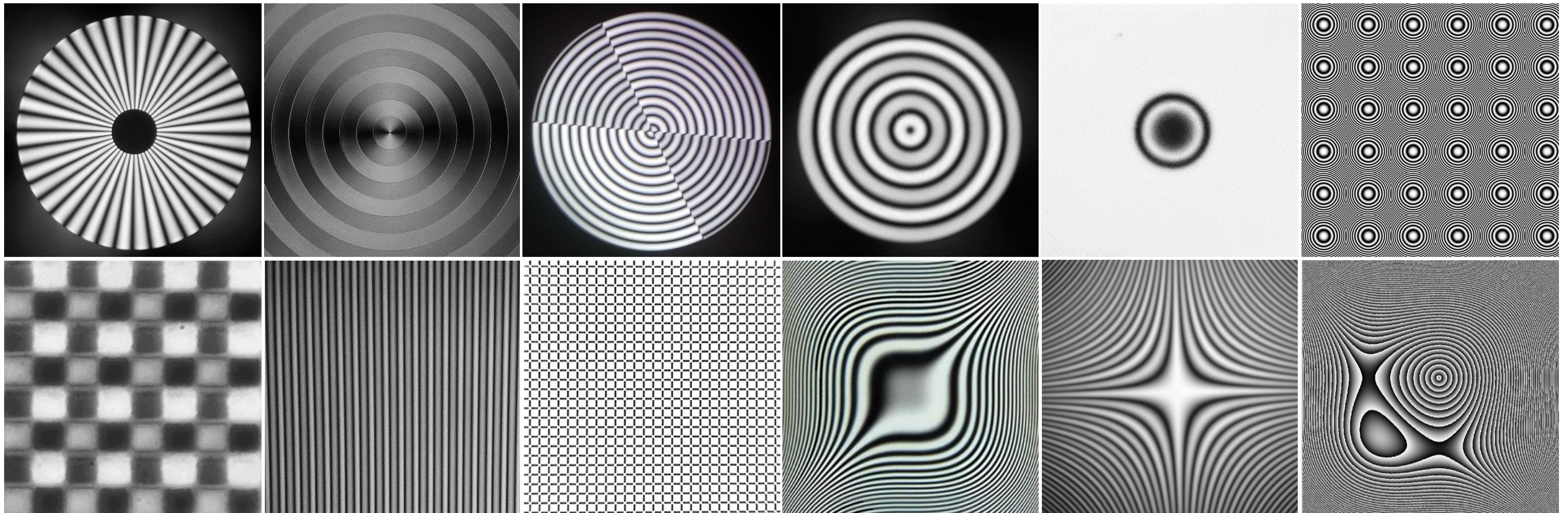
Initial SVR specifications

- Substrate material – fused silica (Ø 1 inch)
- Wavelength range from 200 nm to 3500 nm
- Retardance from 10 nm to 1750 nm
- Diameter from 0.1 mm to 15 mm
- High 94% transmission @ 1030 nm (no AR coating)
- High damage threshold:
63,4 J/cm² @1064 nm, 10 ns
2,2 J/cm² @1030 nm, 212 fs



We Can Fabricate Various SVRs

for tailored polarization conversion and beam shaping





Don't hesitate,
contact us!

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solutions
for your
 μ tasks

