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Passively mode-locking erbium-doped fiber lasers with 0.3 nm Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes

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We demonstrate a passively mode-locked erbium-doped fiber laser (EDFL) by using the smallest single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWNTs) with a diameter of 0.3 nm as the saturable absorber. These ultrasmall SWNTs are fabricated in the elliptical nanochannels of a ZnAPO₄-11 (AEL) single crystal. By placing an AEL crystal into an EDFL cavity pumped by a 980 nm laser diode, stable passive mode-locking is achieved for a threshold pump power of 280 mW, and 73 ps pulses at 1563.2 nm with a repetition rate of 26.79 MHz.

Mode-locked fiber lasers are of great interest for their wide applications in optical communication, material processing and biomedical diagnostics^{1–3}. Compared to active mode-locking, passive mode-locking has the advantages of compactness, simplicity and flexibility. Passively mode-locked Er³⁺-doped fiber lasers have been widely investigated by using different kinds of saturable absorbers (SAs), such as semiconductor saturable absorber mirrors (SESAMs)⁴, graphene⁵, and gold nanocrystals⁶. In particular, single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWNTs) are outstanding SAs for their sub-picosecond recovery time, extremely high nonlinearities, wide operation range and low saturable intensity^{7–9}. Normally, the SWNTs layers or SWNTs-polymer films are fabricated between fiber ferrule connectors to construct SWNTs-SAs^{10–14}, which involve a heat-up risk for the SAs emit heat. In order to avoid the damage in high-power regime, the SWNTs are incorporated into a host material including nanoporous-alumina-membrane-hosting, glass-hosting, and ceramics-hosting^{15–17}.

Zeolite single crystal with uniform nanochannels is ideal template for fabricating of SWNTs. In our previous works, we reported 0.4 nm and 0.3 nm SWNTs accommodated in the nanochannels of AlPO₄-5 and AlPO₄-11 zeolite single crystals, respectively^{18–21}. These small SWNTs show peculiar physical properties, which are not predicted in SWNTs with large diameter.

Here, we demonstrated a passively mode-locked EDFL by using 0.3 nm SWNTs as SAs. The broadband absorption of SWNTs@AEL single crystal enables fiber to mode-locking of EDFL at 1563.2 nm, and 73 ps pulse with a repetition rate of 26.79 MHz.

An AlPO₄-11 is of *Ima2* space group symmetry; its framework consists of a one-dimensional 10-ring elliptical channel (inner diameter 0.65 nm × 0.4 nm) which is an ideal template for synthesizing 0.3 nm SWNTs. However, the density and quality of the 0.3 nm SWNTs in the AlPO₄-11 matrix is low for its inert framework. To tackle this problem, Zn cations are incorporated into the framework of AlPO₄-11. Figure 1(a) shows a typical scanning electron microscope image of the ZnAPO₄-11 (AEL) single crystals. The SWNTs were synthesized by pyrolyzing dipropylamine carbon precursor molecules in the AEL nanochannels. The carbon precursor containing AEL single crystals were dehydrated at 383 K in a vacuum of 10^{−3} mbar for 2 h and then gradually heated up to 773 K for 5 h. Figure 1(b) shows an armchair (2,2) carbon nanotube, which is sketched inside of 10-ring channel of AEL. In Fig. 1(c), we show the Raman spectrum of a SWNT@AEL single crystal measured using the 514.5-nm line of an Ar-Kr ion laser as the excitation. All Raman spectra were measured under a backscattering configuration using a micro-Raman system (JobinYvonT64000). In general, the Raman spectra exhibits two main features: (1) there exists a strong characteristic radial-breathing mode (RBM) at 760 cm^{−1} together with some weak features of vibration modes in the low-frequency region (300–1100 cm^{−1}); (2) The tangential graphite-like G band that is splitted into G⁺ modes in the high frequency region (1550–1620 cm^{−1}) and G[−] modes in the intermediate frequency region (1110–1500 cm^{−1})¹⁹. It is obvious to note that the relative ratio of the RBM to

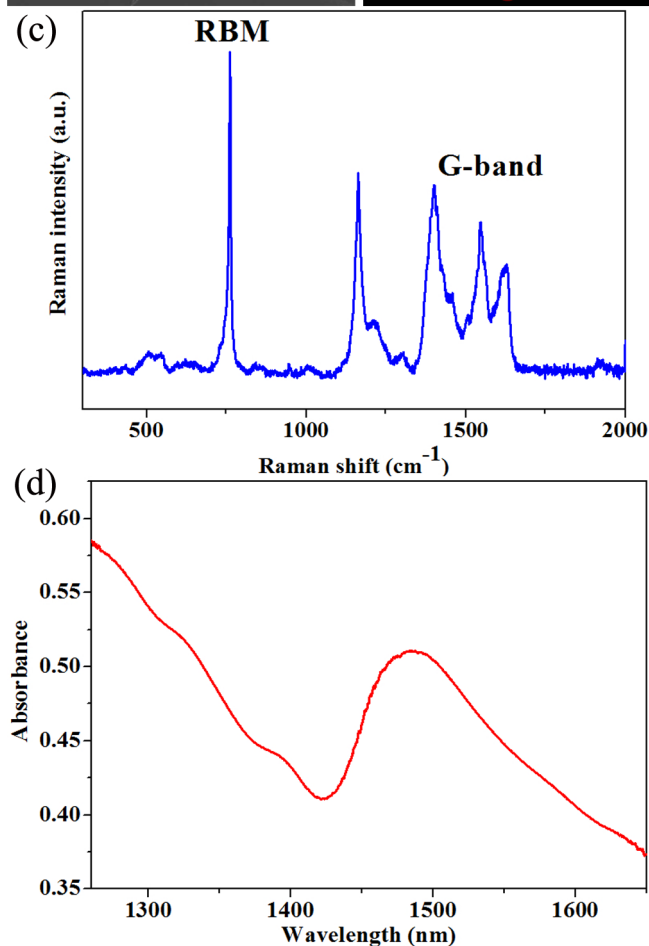
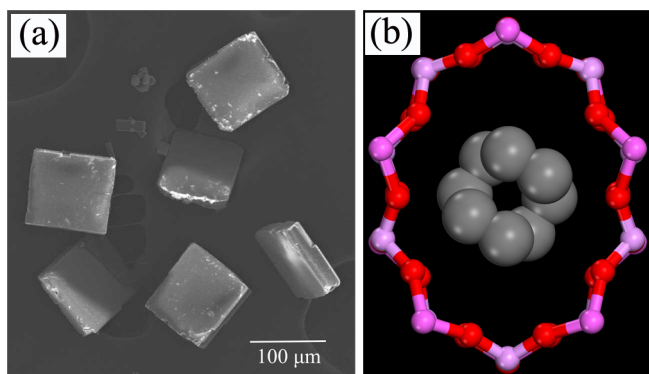


Figure 1 | (a) Scanning electron microscopy image of AEL single crystals. (b) An armchair (2,2) carbon nanotube is sketched inside of 10-ring channel of AEL (c) Raman spectrum of the SWNTs@AEL single crystal. (d) Absorption spectra of the SWNTs@AEL single crystal.

G-band ($I_{\text{RBM}}/I_{\text{G}}$) exhibits a sharp increase in comparison to our previous work, which implies higher quality of carbon nanotubes. The absorbance spectrum of the SWNTs@AEL single crystal is shown in Fig. 1(d): it has a broadband centered at 1486 nm, with peak absorbance of about 0.51.

The as-obtained SWNTs@AEL single crystal was placed between two fiber connectors to form a fiber-compatible SA, and then integrated into a laser cavity, as show in Fig. 2. A 980 nm laser diode (LD) was used as the pump source. The pump light was launched into the laser cavity through a 980/1550 nm wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM) coupler. A 1.5-m-long erbium-doped single-mode silica fiber was used as the gain medium. An optical isolator (ISO) was used to force the unidirectional operation. The polarization controller

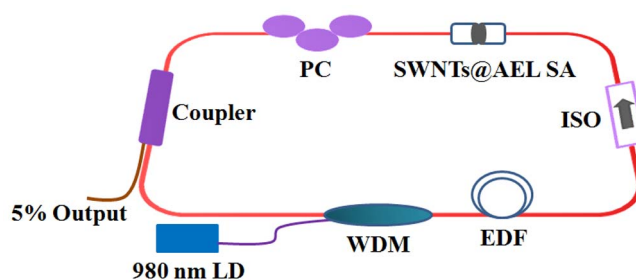


Figure 2 | Schematic illustration of the proposed 0.3 nm SWNTs-based mode-locked EDFL.

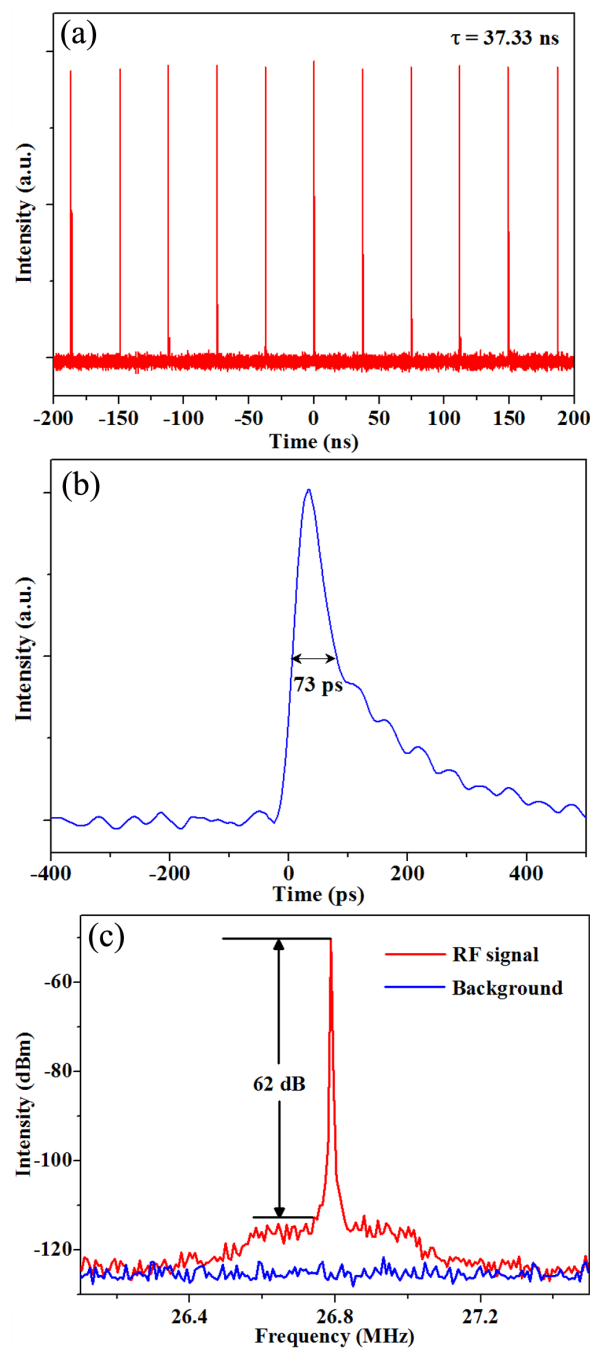


Figure 3 | (a) Output pulse trains, (b) single pulse profile, and (c) radio frequency spectrum of the mode-locked EDFL for a pump power of 280 mW, the blue trace depicts the background when the laser is switched off.

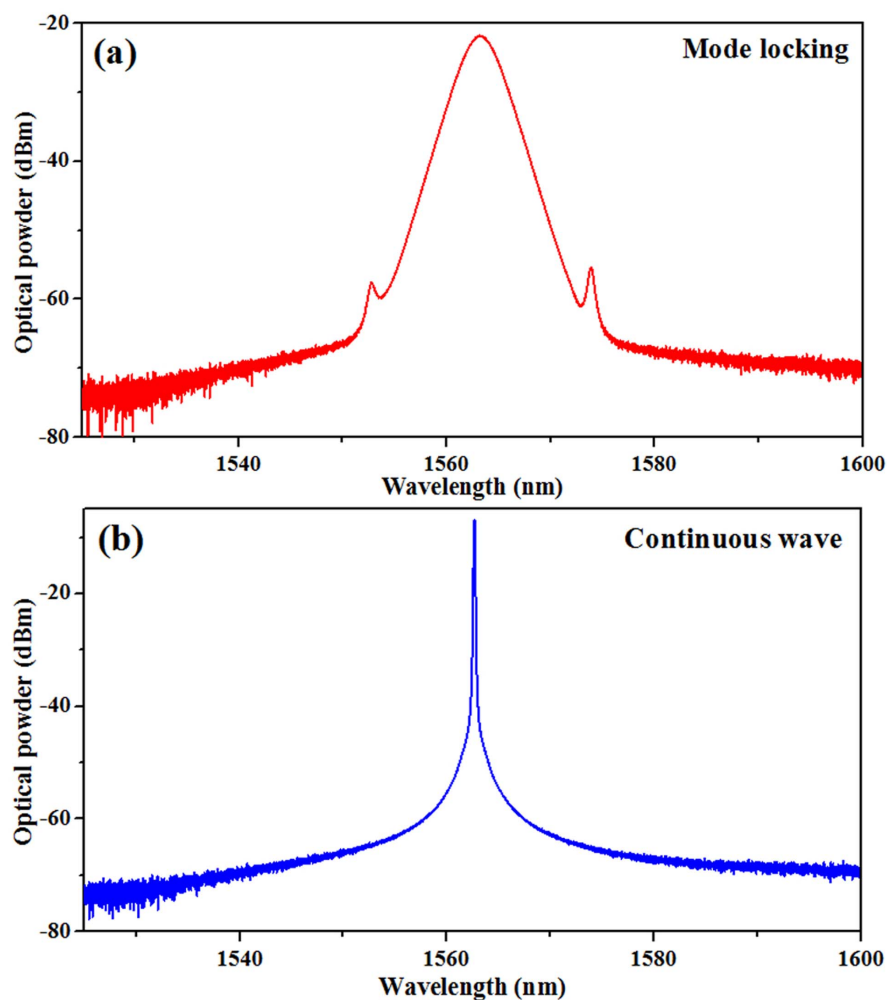


Figure 4 | (a) Typical optical spectrum of the AEL hosting of 0.3 nm SWNTs mode-locked EDFL at the pump power of 280 mW. (b) CW laser output spectrum of the EDFL with a bare AEL single crystal in the cavity.

(PC) was utilized for optimization of the laser output. The total cavity length is about 5.6 m. The SA was inserted into the laser cavity to induce mode-locking operation. A fused 5/95 output couple was utilized. The 5% port extracted the pulses from the cavity. The output lasers were analyzed by using an optical spectrum analyzer (OSA), and a 20 GHz high-speed oscilloscope (Tektronix MSO 72004C) together with a 45 GHz photo-detector (New Focus 1014).

With increasing the pump power to 240 mW, continuous wave (CW) laser operation started. Stable mode-locked pulse laser oscillation was obtained as soon as the pump power exceeded the threshold of 280 mW. Figure 3(a) shows the output pulse trains of mode-locked EDFL by using a digital oscilloscope. The repetition rate is 26.79 MHz (period $\tau = 37.33$ ns), as determined by the cavity length. Figure 3(b) shows the a single pulse profile of the above mode-locked fiber laser and the measured pulse width is about 73 ps. Figure 3(c) shows the radio frequency (RF) power spectrum of the laser output after optical-to-electrical conversion using a fast photodiode. A 62 dB peak-to-background ration is observed for the fundamental peak at resolution of 1 kHz. This result indicates good mode-locking stability. Figure 4(a) shows the emission spectrum of above mode-locked laser by using an OSA with spectrum resolution of 0.05 nm. The spectrum with two Kelly bands shows a typical feature of soliton mode-locking lasers²². The operating center wavelength is about 1563.2 nm and the spectral width at half-maximum is about 3 nm. In order to verify the effects of the SWNTs on mode-locking, we placed a bare AEL crystal in the cavity. As we can see from Fig. 4(b), only continuous wave (CW) laser operation with a wave-

length at 1562.6 nm was observed, which confirmed that the above mode-locked EDFL was induced by 0.3 nm SWNTs.

In conclusion, 0.3 nm SWNTs hosted in AEL single crystal were used as SA to build all-fiber mode-locked fiber lasers. When the SA was used in an EDFL, stable passively mode-locking was achieved with a threshold pump power of 280 mW, and 73 ps pulses at 1563.2 nm with a repetition rate of 26.79 MHz. Our results show that the SWNTs hosted in zeolite single crystal is one promising SA for mode-locked fiber lasers in high-power operation.

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Author contributions

S.C.R. proposed and directed the project. X.T.X. carried out the experiment. X.T.X., J.P.Z., L.L., Y.P.C., Y.Q.Y., M.Z., S.C.R. and Z.K.T. all discussed the results, commented on and revised the manuscript.

Additional information

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