

ICL '96, Prague (Paper accepted)

## Luminiscence measurements and properties of Ti:sapphire layers created by PLD

M.Jelínek (1), J.Oswald(1), R.W.Eason (2), C.Fotakis(3), A.A.Anderson(2), C.Grivas(3), L.Jastrabík(1), J.Lančok(1), M.Níkl (1), D.Chvostová (1), J.Kubelka(4), J. Čtyřoký (5) Institute of Physics, Na Slovance 2, 18040 Prague 8, Czech Republic (1), Optoelectronic Research Centre, University of Southampton, Southampton SO9 5NH, U.K. (2), IESL F.O.R.T.H., P.O.Box 1527, 711 10 Heraklion, Crete, Greece (3), Crytur - Preciosa Turnov, Přepeřská 1447, 511 19 Turnov, Czech Republic (4), Institute of Radioelectronics, Chaberská 57, 182 51 Prague 8 (5)

The development of miniature, compact and efficient lasers compatible with fiber and integrated optics are of great interest from scientific and technological point of view. Planar waveguide lasers are of interest in the last several years. In this work we describe the properties of Ti:sapphire films created on sapphire and quartz substrates by method of pulsed laser deposition (PLD).

The thin films of Ti:sapphire were created by KrF laser ablation on (0001) and (1<sup>1</sup>02) sapphire substrates from crystalline Ti:sapphire target (0.1 wt %). Laser energy density was 3 Jcm<sup>-2</sup> and repetition rate 25 Hz. Substrates were heated in the range Ts of 1000°C - 1300°C. Target-substrate distance was 4 cm; films were created in vacuum 10<sup>-4</sup> mbar. Film thickness was 6 µm.

Films luminiscence was studied on monochromator at room temperature in the range 600- 900 nm with step 1 nm. The excitation was performed with Ar<sup>+</sup> laser at 488 nm with output energy 100 mW. The luminiscence peaks from films created on (0001) sapphire was always higher than that on (1<sup>1</sup>02) sapphire. The highest peak was reached for Ts round 1100 °C. With increasing Ts the height of luminiscence peaks is decreasing - see Fig.1. The concentration of Ti<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> in the films was 0.06-0.07 wt%. It is smaller than that of target material. Fluorescence lifetime of layers was measured at 480 nm wavelength using photoncounting method. The lifetime of films on (0001) sapphire was 2.6 - 2.8 µm. It is smaller than the lifetime of target material (3.6 µs). The lower value of lifetime can be influenced by some defect centers in the deposited layers. Index of refraction n of layers and substrates were measured with spectroscopic ellipsometry. It was found that n of deposited Ti:sapphire layers is a little higher than that of substrates (example- see Fig.2.). Nevertheless the waveguiding effect in Ti:sapphire layers created on sapphire substrates was not observed. Higher difference between

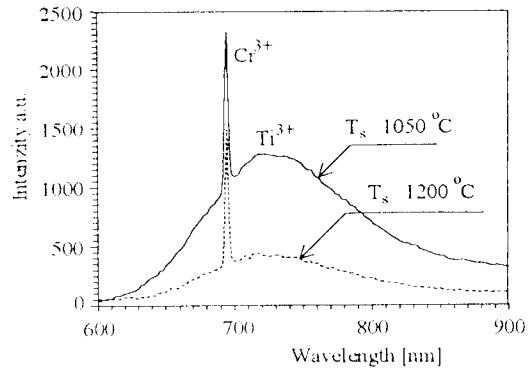


Fig.1. Luminiscence spectra of Ti:sapphire layers prepared on sapphire (0001) vs Ts. Excitation with Ar<sup>+</sup> laser, 488 nm, 100 mW. Also Cr was presented in substrates

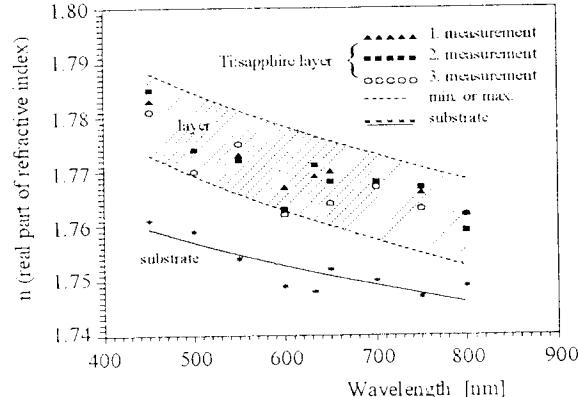


Fig. 2. Real part of refractive index n as a function of wavelength for Ti:sapphire layer prepared on (1102) substrate and substrate (measured

index of refraction of layer and substrate (or thicker film) is needed. It was confirmed when we have created Ti:sapphire layer (from 0.49wt% target) on (001) quartz substrate. In that case (for layer thickness of 250 nm) one waveguiding mode were observed.