

## WS2 Progress in rare-earth-doped fiber lasers

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Single-mode fiber with rare-earth-doped cores have stirred considerable interest since their introduction.<sup>1</sup> Already a variety of devices and applications have emerged, including fiber lasers,<sup>2</sup> in-line amplifiers,<sup>3</sup> distributed sensors,<sup>4</sup> absorption filters,<sup>5</sup> and bistable switches.<sup>6</sup>

Optical fibers provide an ideal medium for optical interactions with rare-earth impurities, since they exhibit very low loss (a few dB/km) and can hold a tightly focused beam for great lengths. This permits fluorescent sensor or laser devices of hundreds of meters to be constructed. Conversely, using higher doping, miniature diode-pumped fiber lasers of a few centimeters can be obtained. A further advantage is that the devices are compatible with conventional optical fibers and thus can be efficiently spliced to a wide variety of fiber components, such as gratings,<sup>7</sup> polarizers,<sup>8</sup> and couplers.<sup>9</sup>

Our intention is to review here the rapid progress in this new field. Emphasis is placed on rare-earth spectroscopy in fibers including a variety of as yet unreported dopant and glass matrix combinations. Tunable fiber lasers operating at 0.9, 1.06, 1.08, and 1.55  $\mu\text{m}$  are described together with recent results on Q-switching<sup>10</sup> and mode locking. In the sensor field, rare-earth-doped fiber applications exploiting fiber laser sources or absorptive and fluorescent effects are outlined.

(Invited paper, 25 min)

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