

# Low-Noise tunable source for Stimulated Raman Scattering Imaging

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## Abstract

We present a low-noise tunable Optical Parametric Amplifier (OPA) at 40 MHz, pumped by a Kerr-lens mode-locked Ytterbium laser. The Relative Intensity Noise (RIN) at  $>1$  MHz frequencies is shot-noise-limited (-160 dB/Hz). The developed OPA (1.5 W, 780 nm-1000 nm) is an alternative to Optical Parametric Oscillator (OPO).

## Introduction

Application as Stimulated Raman Scattering (SRS) [1] are employed for biomedical and pharmacological analysis by non-linear optical microscopy. It is crucial to develop a system allowing the imaging of samples (ex. histology), either on a microscope slide or by endoscopy without staining or labeling processes. For SRS measurement, a low-noise source is required to achieve a decent signal-to-noise ratio [2]. Up to now, OPO are sources for SRS imaging. However, the cavity-pump frequencies synchronization and the low average power of these devices are a strong limitation. In this talk, we present a low-noise OPA with a high repetition rate (40 MHz) and high average power ( $>1$  W), which is made possible by the recent emergence of high power femtosecond shot-noise limited lasers and All Normal Dispersion nonlinear (ANDi) fiber (optimized for Ytterbium wavelength) supercontinuum.

## Architecture

We generate a supercontinuum in an ANDi fiber [3], with parabolic dispersion around 1030 nm, pumped by a 40-MHz Kerr-lens mode-locked Ytterbium shot-noise laser (Flint, Light Conversion, sub-150 fs, 20 W, 1030 nm) which seeds a tunable OPA pumped by the second harmonic of the same pump laser (Figure 1a). With a high gain ( $> 200$ ) the OPA delivers up to 1.5 W output average power (37 nJ/pulse) between 780 nm and 1000 nm, with 75 fs FTL pulse duration at 850 nm. The spectra and the average power are shown in Figure 1b.

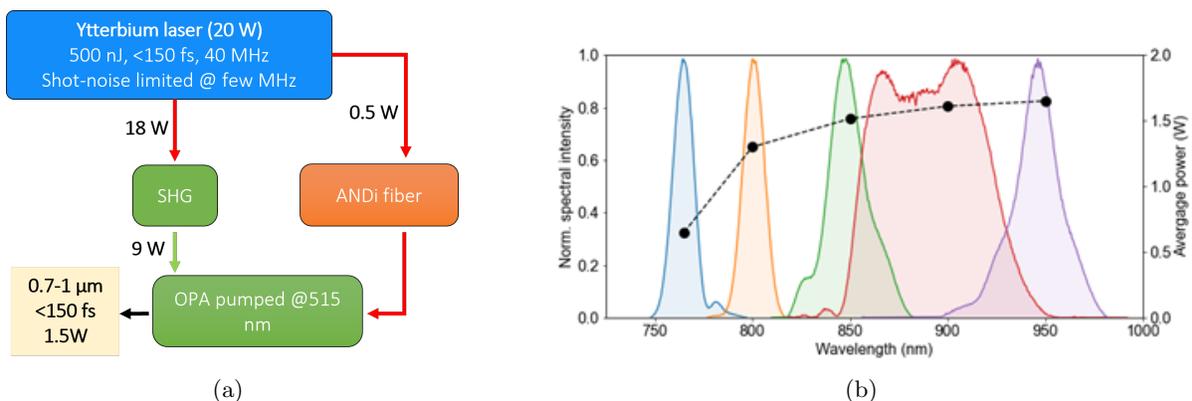


Figure 1: (a) OPA diagram, (b) Spectrum of the OPA output from 750 nm to 1  $\mu$ m (colored curves) and average optical power (black dotted curve).

## Results and conclusion

The RIN is defined as the ratio of the power spectral density over the total electric power at the output of a fast photo-detector. The RIN measurements of the pump, fiber and OPA output are shown in Figure 2. As the pump, the RIN of the OPA (and the fiber) reaches the shot-noise floor at  $-160$  dB/Hz near  $\sim 3$  MHz.

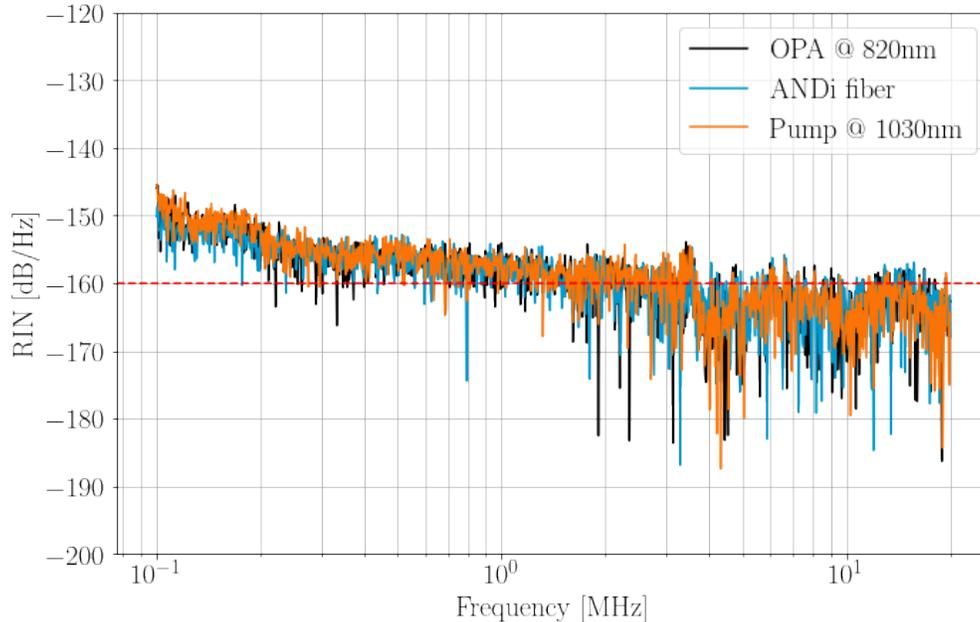


Figure 2: Relative intensity noise (RIN) over [100k-20M] Hz, for the pump at 1030nm (green), 8 cm of ANDi fiber (blue) and the OPA at 820 nm for an average current of 1.6 mA (shot noise in red dotted line).

In conclusion, we developed a low-noise, high repetition rate and high power source based on a single stage tunable OPA. The developed OPA is based on a simpler architecture than OPO, the latter requiring synchronized cavity and pump frequencies. The source is tunable between 780 nm and  $1 \mu\text{m}$  (signal) and between  $1.1 \mu\text{m}$  and  $1.4 \mu\text{m}$  (Idler). This shows that neither the supercontinuum generation nor the amplification stage degrades the RIN of the pump laser.

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## References

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