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Blue Light Second Harmonic Generation In The Organic Crystal Ortho-Dicyanovinyl-Anisole

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Blue light second harmonic generation in the organic crystal ortho-Dicyanovinyl-anisole

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Type I phase matched second harmonic generation (SHG) in the organic crystal ortho-Dicyanovinyl-anisole (DIVA) has been measured for a range of near infrared fundamental wavelengths (855–960 nm). Turning curves for type I phase matched SHG were derived from measured refractive index values and show noncritical phase matching at 860. Measured type I phase matched SHG is in close agreement with the calculated results and gives effective SHG coefficients ranging from 1.9 to 5.9 times as large as d_{32} of potassium niobate. © 1997 American Institute of Physics. [S0003-6951(97)00903-0]

Considerable effort is currently centered on designing new organic crystals for efficient bulk second harmonic generation (SHG) and frequency up-conversion of diode laser sources.^{1–3} Molecular second order susceptibilities can be enhanced by designing compounds possessing a large difference between the ground state and first excited state dipole moments, which usually leads to molecular structures having highly polar ground states.⁴ These conditions, together with a desired crystal structure in which the individual molecular axes are partially aligned along a common axis, present a natural dilemma. Ground state dipole–dipole interactions raise the energy of parallel aligned, noncentrosymmetric configurations compared to antiparallel aligned, centrosymmetric configurations.⁵ Such aligned structures have substantial static local fields from the ensemble of ground state dipole moments, often shifting the crystal absorption to lower energies⁶ and reducing the optical transparency range. For example, the polar aromatic compound 2-methyl-4-nitroaniline (MNA) possesses a highly aligned polar crystal structure with exceptional second harmonic⁷ and electro-optic⁸ properties. The absorption peak of MNA is significantly shifted from 3.5 eV in solution to 2.9 eV in the crystal,⁹ limiting the optical transparency to wavelengths longer than 500 nm (absorption coefficient $\alpha < 1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$).

A compound with a small ground state dipole moment may be more likely to crystallize into a noncentrosymmetric structure with little or no dielectric shift in the excitation energy. If there remains a large difference in dipole moment to an excited state then enhanced SHG properties can result. In other words, this crystal would be robust, have a wider transmission window in the visible and maintain an increased SHG response. Dicyano substituted benzene compounds have been previously studied for their SHG properties^{10–12} and possess a microscopic second order susceptibility comparable to nitroaniline. Crystals of one such compound, 2-dicyanovinylanisole (DIVA), produced an intense SHG from a fundamental at 1064 nm.¹³ Importantly, though, DIVA molecules have a moderate ground state dipole moment (≈ 6.5 debye) and easily form high quality, stable crystals. The absorption edge is only slightly red-

shifted to about 440 nm ($\alpha < 1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) due to the low degree of static dipolar fields.

Here we present measured type I phase matched SHG data from DIVA crystals and the corresponding tuning curve. Samples of DIVA crystals were grown from vapor generated by vacuum sublimation to produce long columnar crystals with highly flat and parallel facets. The crystal unit cell structure is monoclinic with space group symmetry $P2_1$ and unit cell parameters $a=11.532$, $b=5.460$, $c=7.920 \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha=\gamma=90^\circ$, $\beta=97.83^\circ$.¹³ Figure 1 shows the molecular orientation in the unit cell, its relation to the external morphology, and principal dielectric coordinates. DIVA crystals are optically biaxial ($2V=70\pm 2^\circ$) with principal dielectric y axis fixed to the crystallographic b axis and principal x and z axes in the a – c plane. The principal z -axis orientation was measured with a polarizing microscope at 15° from the (001) face normal. In Fig. 1 the vinyl bonds and one of the benzene ring axes are aligned centrosymmetrically along the z axis. The large polar response along the z axis (refractive index of 1.8–2.0) is most likely due to this alignment. The other benzene ring axes are tilted about 50° in a “herringbone” pattern about the y axis. This structure is responsible for the large second order polarizability along the y axis for incident

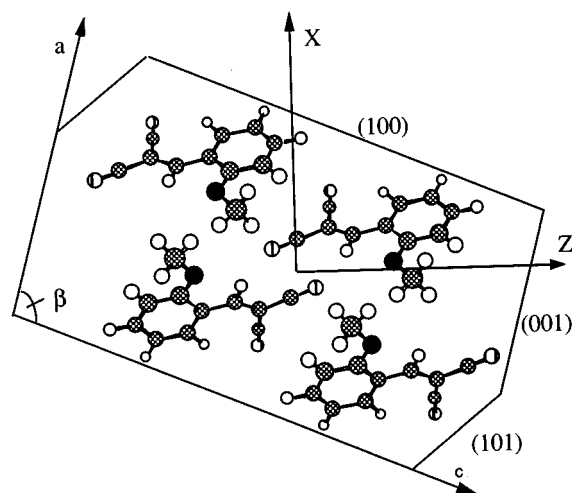


FIG. 1. Crystal unit cell of Dicyanovinylanisole (DIVA) (010) projection. Crystallographic a and c axes form an angle of 97.83° and the principal dielectric X and Z axes are shown in the measured orientation.

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TABLE I. Sellmeier coefficients for the principal refractive index values of DIVA according to the relation $n^2 = A + B\lambda^2/(\lambda_0^2 - \lambda^2)$.

Principal axis	A	B	λ_0
x	0.617 26	1.7027	0.145 62
y	2.4254	0.183 62	0.392 90
z	2.7008	0.660 23	0.395 36

fields polarized along the y and z axes, resulting in large d_{23} and d_{25} SHG coefficients and a substantial d_{22} coefficient.⁵ (The SHG coefficients for the $P2_1$ symmetry class are d_{14} , d_{16} , d_{21} , d_{22} , d_{23} , d_{25} , d_{34} , and d_{36} .) The experimental configuration described below couples the terms d_{21} , d_{23} , and d_{25} to produce SHG along the y axis.

Refractive index values were determined at several laser wavelengths from the angle dependent reflectivity of an oriented crystal. Results were used to fit an approximate Sellmeier dispersion relation for each of the principal dielectric directions. The best fit Sellmeier coefficients are given in Table I and corresponding plots are shown in Fig. 2. The Sellmeier coefficients λ_0 give a rough estimate of the molecular absorption peak in the crystalline environment of 394 nm. As expected, this is only slightly redshifted from the absorption peak in solution of 365 nm.

Phase matched blue–green SHG was measured for 18 fundamental wavelengths in the range 855–1064 nm. The source of fundamental laser radiation was a pulsed, tunable Ti:sapphire laser end pumped by a frequency doubled Nd:YAG laser and the direct output of a Nd:YAG laser. Except for the laser source, the experimental setup was

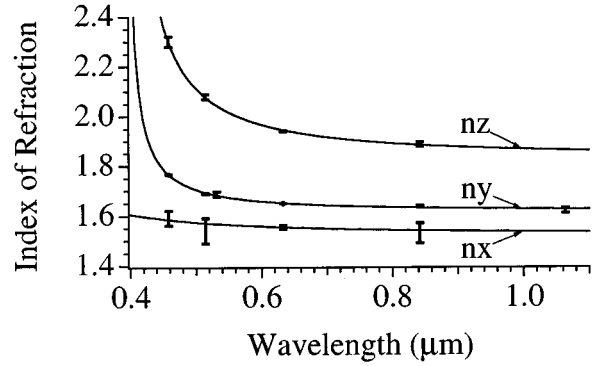


FIG. 2. Refractive index values and Sellmeier Plots for the principal x, y, and z axes of DIVA crystals.

nearly identical to that in previously published work.¹⁴ The sample was rotated about the principal y axis with a stepper motor controlled stage. Maker Fringe SHG and phase matched SHG patterns were measured as a function of stage rotation angle. The fundamental beam was incident to the (100) face, propagating and polarized in the principal x-z plane. Each sample data set was calibrated against a KNbO₃ reference SHG measurement subsequently taken under similar conditions. The only difference between the sample and reference SHG runs was the combination of calibrated optical density filters at the input face of the photomultiplier tube's (PMT) photocathode.

Each data set was fit to the Maker Fringe function relating the SHG power to the angle of incidence¹⁴

$$P_{2\omega} = \left\{ \frac{512\pi^3}{A} d_{\text{eff}}^2 P_{\omega}^2 \right\} t_{\omega}^4 2n_{2\omega} \cos \theta'_{2\omega} \frac{(\cos \theta + n_{\omega} \cos \theta'_{\omega})(n_{\omega} \cos \theta'_{\omega} + n_{2\omega} \cos \theta'_{2\omega})}{(n_{2\omega}^2 - n_{\omega}^2)(n_{2\omega} \cos \theta'_{2\omega} + \cos \theta)^3} \times \sin^2 \left[\frac{2\pi L}{\lambda} (n_{2\omega} \cos \theta'_{2\omega} - n_{\omega} \cos \theta'_{\omega}) \right], \quad (1)$$

where n_{ω} and $n_{2\omega}$ are the refractive index at ω and 2ω , θ is the angle of incidence, θ'_{ω} and $\theta'_{2\omega}$ are the angles of refraction given by Snell's Law at ω and 2ω , d_{eff} is the effective SHG coefficient, P_{ω} is the incident fundamental power, t_{ω} is the fundamental field transmission factor at the crystal input face, L is the crystal length, A is the beam cross sectional area, and λ is the fundamental wavelength. A typical data set and its best fit to Eq. (1) are shown in Fig. 3. In the case of the KNbO₃ reference, data was analyzed from Eq. (1) with the term d_{eff} replaced with $d_{32}[(d_{31}/d_{32})\cos^2 \theta_x + \cos^2 \theta_y]$, where the angles θ_x and θ_y are between \mathbf{E}_{ω} and the principal x and y axes, respectively.¹⁵ The effective SHG coefficient was calculated according to

$$d_{\text{eff}} = d_{32}(\text{KNbO}_3) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{A_{\text{Sample}}}{A_{\text{reference}}}}. \quad (2)$$

As seen in Fig. 4, d_{eff} ranges from 1.9 to 5.9 ($\pm 2\%$) in units of d_{32} of KNbO₃. The considerable increase in effective co-

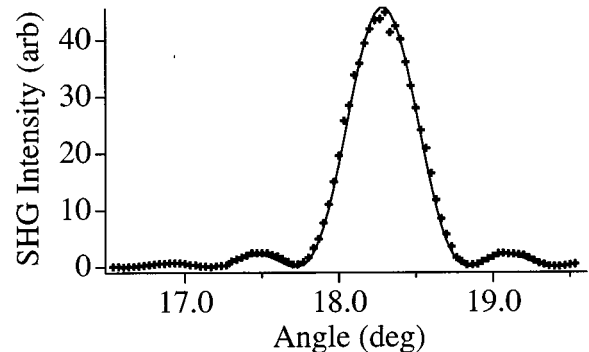


FIG. 3. SHG as a function of incident external angle around the phase matched SHG angle at $\lambda=948.5$ nm. The crosses are measured data and the solid line is the best fit to Eq. (1).

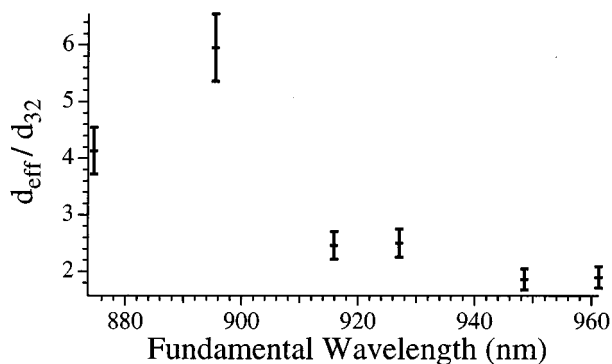


FIG. 4. Effective coefficient for phase matched SHG in DIVA. The reference was KNbO₂ which has a reported value for d_{32} of 18.3 pm/V at 1.064 μm .

efficient at shorter wavelengths can be attributed to resonance enhancement and a more favorable molecular orientation. As described earlier, the molecular positions in the crystalline lattice render the coefficient d_{23} larger than d_{21} . Phase matching peaks at the shorter wavelengths occur with smaller θ_z value, thus increasing the contribution from the larger d_{23} term. In addition, the SHG coefficients increase for second harmonic photon energies approaching the transition energy of the first dipole allowed excited state.¹⁶

Calculations of the phase matched SHG in DIVA crystals were based on the measured refractive index values and the fitted Sellmeier coefficients. For SHG polarized along the principal y axis and a fundamental polarized in the x - z plane, type I phase-matching occurs when

$$\sin^2 \theta_{\text{PM}} = n_{z,\omega}^2 \frac{(1 - n_{x,\omega}^2/n_{y,2\omega}^2)}{(n_{z,\omega}^2 - n_{x,\omega}^2)}, \quad (3)$$

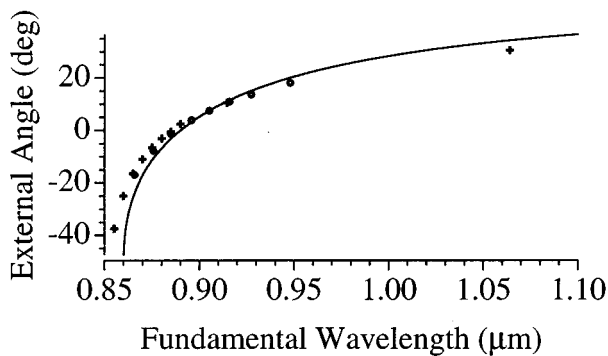


FIG. 5. Tuning curve for type I phase matched SHG in DIVA. The circles and crosses are points measured from SHG experiments and the solid line is determined from the refractive index values and their dispersion. The circles and crosses correspond to different mirror sets in the Ti:sapphire laser except for the data at 1064 nm, which is from the direct output of the YAG laser.

where θ_{PM} is the internal polar population angle of the beam in the principal coordinate system. The dependence of θ_{PM} on fundamental wavelength was calculated and converted into the external angles of the (100) crystal face. As shown in Fig. 5, the calculated tuning curve is in good agreement with the measured angles of peak phase matched SHG in the fundamental wavelength range of 855–960 nm. The type I phase matched SHG tuning curve shows noncritical phase matching at 860 nm. However, due to an absorption band edge at 440 nm, the noncritical type I phase matched SHG is largely absorbed ($\alpha \approx 7.5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$).

In conclusion, the linear optical properties of DIVA were measured and used to calculate type I phase matching conditions. Good agreement between calculated and measured type I phase matching directions has been demonstrated for fundamental wavelengths ranging from 855 to 960 nm. A large effective nonlinear optical coefficient for type I phase matched SHG was measured in the range diode laser sources.

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