

# picoEMERALD

Automated all-in-one ultrafast tunable light source

The light-source for  
CARS and  
coherent Raman microscopy



| picoEMERALD            |   | Specifications                 |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Tuning ranges          | Signal  | 720 - 990 nm                   |
|                        | Idler   | 1150 - 2030 nm                 |
| Energy difference      | $\Delta\nu$ Signal - Idler  | 1350 - 9000 $\text{cm}^{-1}$   |
|                        | $\Delta\nu$ Signal - 1064 nm  | 700 - 4500 $\text{cm}^{-1}$    |
| Output power           | Signal (750 - 990 nm)   | 750 mW                         |
|                        | Idler (1150 - 1350 nm)  | 600 mW                         |
|                        | Pump (1064 nm)  | 750 mW                         |
| General specifications | Repetition rate   | 80 MHz                         |
|                        | Pulse length 1064 nm / OPO (typical)  | 7 ps / 5 - 6 ps                |
|                        | Spectral bandwidth (Signal, typical)  | 0.3 - 0.4 nm                   |
|                        | Time bandwidth product (Signal, Idler, typical)                               | 0.6                            |
|                        | Beam diameter / divergence  | 1.2 mm / 1 mrad                |
|                        | $M^2$ (OPO Signal, Idler and 1064 nm)   | < 1.2                          |
|                        | Ellipticity   | < 10 %                         |
|                        | Pointing stability  | < 100 $\mu\text{rad}$ / 100 nm |
|                        | Noise   | < 0.5 % RMS @ 300 Hz - 1 MHz   |
|                        | Polarisation  | 100:1, horizontal              |
| Interface              | USB / RS 232  |                                |
| Dimensions             | 860 x 470 x 225 $\text{mm}^3$   |                                |
| AOM Option             | Amplitude modulation of 1064 nm train up to 10 MHz for SRS or heterodyne CARS |                                |

## Key features

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Automated, remote-controlled and hands free     | Selectable power level with active stabilisation |
| Two colour output (signal/pump or signal/idler) | Picosecond pulses for best resolution            |
| Perfect pulse synchronization                   | Designed for CARS- and coherent Raman microscopy |
| Active spatial beam overlap stabilisation       | Active temporal pulse overlap stabilisation      |

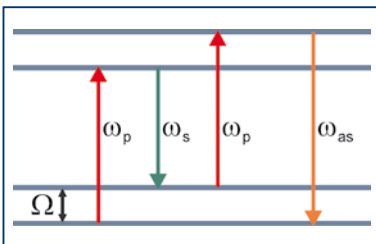


picoTRAIN™ green inside  
Picosecond oscillator



CARS image of individual Bacillus subtilis bacteria, measuring 1 micron by 5 microns in size.

Pof. Sunney Xie; Harvard University



CARS energy scheme

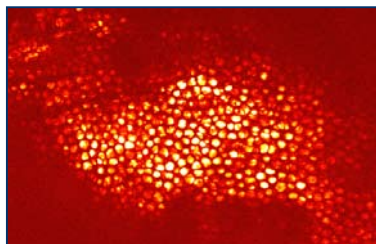


Image of subcutaneous fat in mouse ear skin. 20x, 2845 cm<sup>-1</sup>. The image was taken about 110 μm deep in the tissue.

Pof. Sunney Xie; Harvard University

## Application CARS microscopy

In CARS, a pump field at the frequency  $\omega_p$  and a Stokes field at  $\omega_s$  irradiates the sample and induce vibrations of molecules at the beat frequency  $\omega_p - \omega_s$ . The excitation of these vibrations is most effective if the difference frequency  $\omega_p - \omega_s$  equals the characteristic Raman frequency  $\Omega$  of the molecule. The anti-Stokes side band at the frequency  $\omega_{as} = (\omega_p - \omega_s) + \omega_p$ , the signal which is finally measured, is generated by a cubic nonlinear process ( $\chi^{(3)}$  process). With the actively driven oscillations and the coherent signal generation it is possible to achieve much stronger signals with CARS as it is the case with conventional Raman scattering. The utilization of CARS for microscopic imaging is creating contrast without dyes and is yielding a strong spectrally blue shifted signal  $\omega_{as}$ , which can be easily detected and discriminated from the excitation fluorescence background.

## picoEMERALD detailed information

The **picoEMERALD** is especially designed for the needs in CARS and coherent Raman microscopy.

It comprises a high power (10W) picosecond oscillator, a frequency doubling to 532 nm and a synchronously pumped OPO in a single housing. The optical modules were optimized by finite element analyses and mechanical stability algorithms (misalignment stability optimization) to exhibit maximum passive stability. In addition an active cavity control is maximizing continuously the efficiency of the high power picosecond oscillator and the OPO.

The **picoEMERALD** supplies three fully automated temporally and spatially overlapping ultrafast pulse trains:

- 1064 nm out of the laser oscillator,
- OPO Signal and
- OPO Idler.

Vibrational excitation modes have a typical bandwidth of  $\sim 10$  cm<sup>-1</sup> thus requiring ps excitation for best spectroscopic resolution. This system delivers 7 ps at 1064 and 5-6 ps from the OPO to match this requirement. Independent power adjustments of the 1064 nm beam and the OPO Signal and Idler, sensors for the spatial and temporal overlap and a high resolution spectrometer are included. 1064 nm pulses and OPO Idler pulses can be independently combined with the OPO Signal or blocked.

