

Foreword to the Special Issue on Thulium-Doped Fiber Lasers

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Fiber laser sources operating in the 2 μm wavelength region have gained extensive attention due to their wide range of applications, including in medicine, remote sensing, spectroscopy, plastic material processing, and mid-infrared generation [1–5]. Silica thulium-doped fibers (TDFs) are probably the most technologically mature active fibers and offer a broad output spectral range of about 1.7–2.1 μm [6,7]. Their wide gain bandwidth makes them an excellent choice for the generation of ultrashort laser pulses in the mid-infrared spectral region. Numerous demonstrations of mode-locked thulium-doped fiber lasers (TDFLs) have been reported in the literature [8,9], but there is still a relatively small number of reports on self-starting and environmentally stable ultrafast lasers developed using all-PM-fiber technology that emit linearly polarized pulses.

Another type of TDFL that has experienced intense, tremendous progress over the last decade is high-power TDFLs. High-power 2 μm fiber laser systems are attractive for applications in long-range atmospheric transmission, remote sensing, medicine, and directed energy. Additionally, the wavelength of 2 μm belongs to the so called “eye-safe” spectral region, which promotes the application of TDFLs in many fields of industry to replace the currently commonly used ytterbium-doped fiber lasers and amplifiers. The most desired are narrow-linewidth, high-power fiber laser systems, which enable coherent beam combining to further scale up the output power of laser radiation [10]. Efficient generation at 2 μm can be obtained via the in-band pumping of Tm^{3+} -doped fibers by a TDFL emitting at a shorter wavelength or by pumping at 790 nm using commercially available high brightness, fiber-coupled laser diodes [11]. Pumping at 790 nm could yield high efficiency due to the cross-relaxation process, in which two excited-state ions are created from one pump photon [12]. The cross-relaxation efficiency in TDF is closely correlated with the dopant concentration of the active fiber and must be carefully optimized. However, the generation of over 20 W of laser radiation at 2 μm with a high slope efficiency exceeding 70% has been presented in TDFL diode pumped at 790 nm [13]. This appears very promising for further improvements in high-power TDFLs and amplifiers.

The papers contained in this Special Issue aim to present the most recent advancements in TDFLs and their applications, including new concepts for active fibers, detailed studies of phenomena responsible for different generation regimes, and novel fiber laser system designs. Studies on nonlinear effects, which usually limit the enhancement of the output parameters, are also highly welcome. Finally, I would like to encourage discussions not only on the advantages of TDFLs but also on their limitations and weaknesses.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Conflicts of Interest: The author declares no conflict of interest.



Citation: Michalska, M. Foreword to the Special Issue on Thulium-Doped Fiber Lasers. *Appl. Sci.* **2022**, *12*, 11267. <https://doi.org/10.3390/app122111267>

Received: 2 November 2022

Accepted: 4 November 2022

Published: 7 November 2022

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