

Article Overview

Diode lasers use compound semiconductor materials, such as gallium arsenide and related alloys, to generate coherent light at specific wavelengths.

Semiconductor Materials in Diode Lasers

Diode lasers are semiconductor devices that convert electrical current into coherent light through the recombination of electrons and holes at a p-n junction . The choice of semiconductor material directly determines the wavelength, efficiency, and operating characteristics of the laser. Common materials include:

- o Gallium Arsenide (GaAs): Widely used for infrared and near-infrared diode lasers, offering high efficiency and direct bandgap properties .
- o Aluminum Gallium Arsenide (AlGaAs): Often used in combination with GaAs to tune emission wavelengths and improve performance.
- o Indium Gallium Arsenide (InGaAs): Used for longer infrared wavelengths and high-speed optical communications.
- o Gallium Nitride (GaN) and Indium Gallium Nitride (InGaN): Employed for blue and ultraviolet diode lasers, including 445 nm blue diode sources suitable for engraving and cutting . These compound semiconductors are preferred over silicon because silicon is an indirect bandgap material, which makes it inefficient for light emission . Direct bandgap semiconductors allow electrons to recombine with holes efficiently, producing photons and enabling stimulated emission.

Material Properties and Laser Performance

The semiconductor composition affects several key laser characteristics:

- o Wavelength: Determined by the bandgap energy of the material; for example, GaAs emits near 850 nm, while GaN emits around 445 nm .
- o Efficiency: Direct bandgap materials convert electrical energy to light more efficiently than indirect semiconductors.
- o Thermal stability: Some materials, like GaN, can operate at higher temperatures without performance degradation.
- o Coherence and beam quality: Material uniformity and crystal quality influence the coherence, phase, and divergence of the emitted laser light .

Diode Laser Materials for Engraving and Cutting

For practical applications such as laser engraving and cutting, the choice of material is also critical. Materials

Diode Laser Source Material

compatible with diode lasers include:

- o Natural materials: Wood, cork, and paper absorb diode laser energy efficiently, providing high-quality engraving .
- o Plastics: Colored plastics like PMMA (acrylic) can be engraved, with darker colors performing better due to higher absorption.
- o Metals and coated surfaces: Anodized aluminum and coated metals are suitable for high-contrast marking but generally not for cutting.
- o Eco and craft materials: Fiber-based or sustainable materials optimized for diode lasers offer uniform results and creative flexibility . The interaction between the laser and material depends on color, surface finish, thickness, and composition, which influence engraving contrast and cutting efficiency.

Summary

Diode lasers rely on direct bandgap compound semiconductors such as GaAs, AlGaAs, InGaAs, and GaN/InGaN to produce coherent light at specific wavelengths. The material choice affects wavelength, efficiency, thermal performance, and beam quality. For applications like engraving and cutting, materials are selected based on their absorption properties and compatibility with the diode laser wavelength, ensuring reliable and high-quality results .

Coherent Diode Laser Components offer a broad wavelength range with scalable power levels. Choose

Laser diodes are semiconductor devices which convert an injected electrical power into an output of concentrated light at a specific

The laser diode chip removed and placed on the eye of a needle for scale A laser diode with the case cut

Common uses of high power laser diodes include the pumping of the gain medium in solid state lasers,

Diode-pumped lasers are solid-state lasers which are pumped with laser diodes, rather than e.g. with flash lamps.

A laser diode (semiconductor laser) is an electronic component that generates laser light by converting electric current

Laser diodes are widely used across various industries, including telecommunications,

Laser Diode: Construction, Working, Types, Advantages, Disadvantages & Applications Laser diode

Diode Laser Source Material

A laser diode is a semiconductor device that emits light when an electric current is passed

In this paper the diode laser based technologies and measurement techniques ranging from laboratory research to

With excellent thermal management features and highly reliable die-attach performance, they are widely used in applications such as

Laser sources may be polarized due to anisotropy (a material property that is different in different

A laser diode is defined as a semiconductor laser that converts electrical energy into optical energy, achieving population inversion

A laser diode or injection laser diode is a device in which the p - n junction of a diode is used as a lasing medium. The energy is

Laser diodes (LD) are semiconductor devices that convert electrical energy into high-power optical energy. These

Lasers are either utilized in free space, steered with traditional optics, or the source is coupled into a fiber. In a fiber coupled

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