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► To cite this version:

Jean-Paul Salvestrini, Julien Zaccaro, Alain Ibanez, Marc Fontana. Investigation of electrooptic modulation from organic-inorganic crystals. *Applied Physics B - Laser and Optics*, 1998, 67 (6), pp.761-763. 10.1007/s003400050578 . hal-00186039

HAL Id: hal-00186039

<https://hal.science/hal-00186039>

Submitted on 10 Jan 2022

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Investigation of electrooptic modulation from organic-inorganic crystals

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Abstract. This paper presents the first investigation of the characteristics of organic-inorganic crystals for a possible use in electrooptic devices. Electrooptic and dielectric properties in an electric field of frequency varying from 1 kHz to 1 MHz applied along the c -axis were determined in 2-amino-5-nitropyridinum dihydrogenphosphate (2A5NPDP) and 2-amino-5-nitropyridinum dihydrogenarsenate (2A5NPDA) around room temperature at a wavelength of 633 nm. The values of the thermo-optic coefficients are also given. The whole set of properties are discussed in terms of figures of merit and compared to those of other crystals used for electrooptic modulation of a laser beam.

PACS: 78.20.Jq; 78.20.Nv; 78.20.-e

The search for new materials with a large nonlinear optical response (NLO) which can be incorporated in efficient devices is of much current interest. It is established that each family of materials, i.e. inorganic crystals, such as KDP, KTP or LiNbO₃, or organic molecular crystals such as NPP, possesses some advantages and inconveniences [1].

A new approach was recently proposed that attempts to combine the advantages of organic and inorganic families. The crystal engineering of these new NLO materials is based on the anchorage of organic molecules exhibiting a large NLO efficiency on mineral groups which insure convenient thermal, mechanical stabilities but also a high optical damage threshold. The synthesis and crystal growth of these organic-inorganic phases is now well-controlled in many cases [2–4]. Among them, 2-amino-5-nitropyridinum dihydrogenphosphate (2A5NPDP) and 2-amino-5-nitropyridinum dihydrogenarsenate (2A5NPDA) were synthesized and shown to be suitable for applications in frequency conversion [5].

These two compounds are isomorphous with close cell parameters (space group Pna2₁). The mineral subnetwork is

built up from polar layers of $[\text{H}_2\text{XO}_4^-]_n$ ($\text{X}=\text{P}, \text{As}$) parallel to the (b, c) plane. The organic molecules are anchored to these planes through three short hydrogen bonds in a herring bone motif. The axis of the molecules mainly lies in the (a, c) plane with a reduced angle ($\approx 36^\circ$) with respect to the twofold c -axis [6, 7].

The 2A5NPDP and 2A5NPDA hybrid salts are synthesized from dissolution of the 2A5NP molecule in aqueous H_3XO_4 ($\text{X}=\text{P}, \text{As}$) acidic solutions. Their crystal growth is carried out in solution using the standard temperature reduction method [3]. Thus, large (several cm³) and optically clear crystals have been grown. Their good crystal quality was confirmed by X-ray diffraction topography. The improved mechanical stability of these hybrid crystals, compared to the corresponding organic molecular crystals (Vickers hardness ≈ 100 , ≈ 10 for organics), enable one to cut and polish them without any difficulty.

The possible use of the electro-optic (EO) properties of organic-inorganic crystals has not been assessed until now. The aim of this article is to present the EO measurements performed on single crystals of 2A5NPDP and 2A5NPDA. Their efficiency for EO modulation is estimated via the calculation of figures of merit which depend, in part, on the EO coefficients.

Generally, two figures of merit F_1 and V_π^* are considered for bulk crystal modulations [1]. The term $F_1 = n^7 r^2 / \epsilon$ is defined as the ratio of bandwidth to driving power (where the refractive index n , the EO coefficient r and the dielectric permittivity ϵ are effective parameters), whereas the reduced half-wave voltage V_π^* corresponds to the voltage needed to obtain a π retardation from a bulk material with a length L (along the direction of laser beam propagation) equal to the thickness d (along the direction of the applied electric field). A large efficiency for EO modulators therefore requires a large F_1 and a small V_π^* .

In addition, a crystal is really attractive for EO applications if it is nearly thermally insensitive. Indeed the ther-

mooptic effect (TO) or a thermal change in the static birefringence Δn_0 can affect the performance of the EO device, in particular by a shift of the working point used for the modulation of the laser beam. Therefore a small variation of Δn_0 , i.e. $\alpha = \delta\Delta n_0/\delta T$, in the crystal configuration used for EO modulation is desirable.

To combine the various characteristics required to achieve an efficient EO modulator, we define a new figure of merit $M = F_1/\alpha$, which should be as large as possible.

1 Measurements and results

Three main configurations with an electric field applied along the c -axis have been studied. Only these configurations are considered here since when the electric field is applied along the a -axis or b -axis, the EO coefficient is notably smaller. In each case, the effective EO coefficients r_a , r_b and r_c as well as the corresponding TO coefficients α_a , α_b and α_c and the dielectric permittivity ϵ_c have been measured.

The effective EO coefficients r_a , r_b and r_c are defined according to the orthorhombic Pna2₁ space group, when the light beam is propagating along the principal axis a or b or c , respectively. The corresponding field-induced birefringences in the (b, c) , (a, c) or (a, b) plane are written as [8]:

$$\Delta n_{bc}(E) = \frac{n_b^3 r_a E}{2}, \quad \Delta n_{ac}(E) = \frac{n_a^3 r_b E}{2}, \quad \Delta n_{ab}(E) = \frac{n_a^3 r_c E}{2}, \quad (1)$$

where n_a , n_b and n_c are the principal refractive indices.

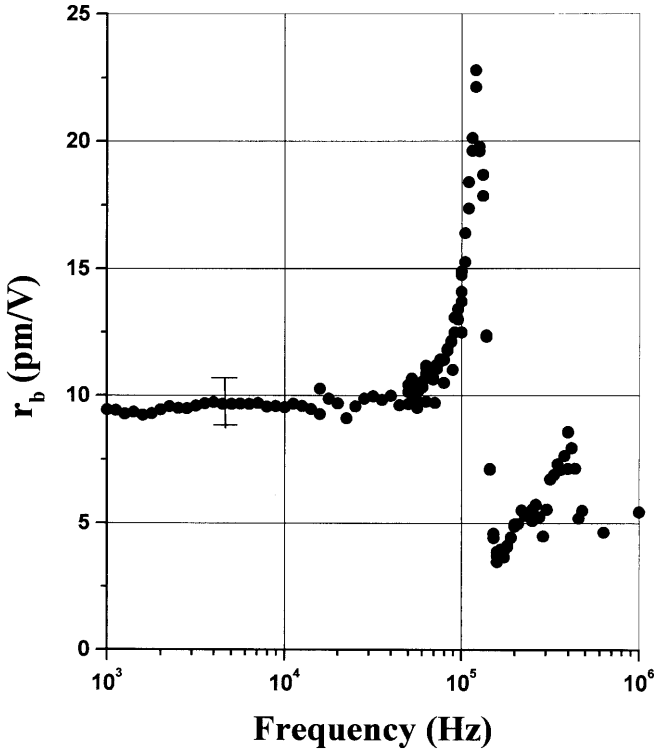


Fig. 1. Frequency dependence of the EO coefficient r_b for 2A5NPDP ($\lambda = 633$ nm and $T = 25$ °C). The peaks at highest frequencies originate from the piezo-electric resonances in the crystal. A typical error bar associated to the measurements is also shown

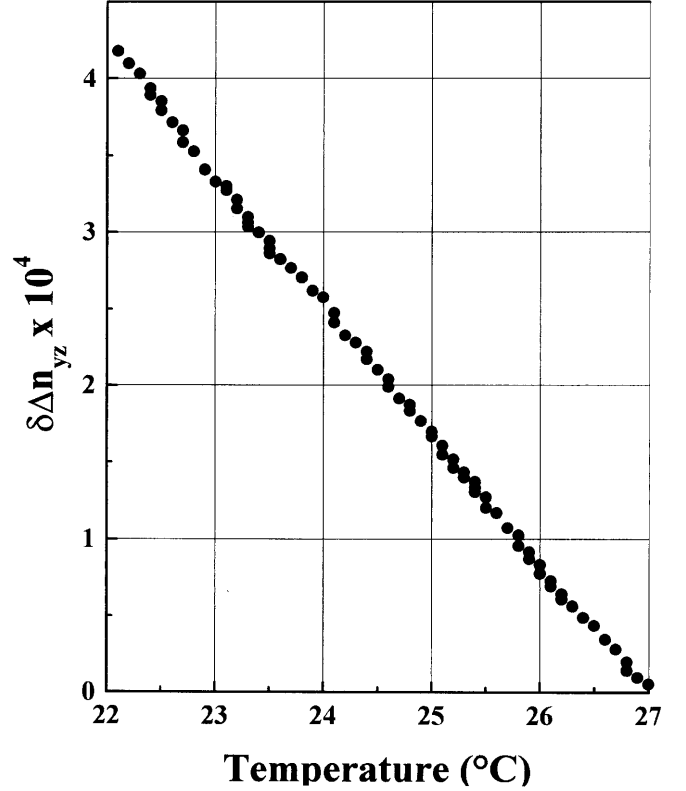


Fig. 2. Temperature dependence of the relative spontaneous birefringence Δn_{bc} for 2A5NPDP ($\lambda = 633$ nm). The slope gives the value of the thermooptic coefficient α_a which is equal to 8.5×10^{-5} °C⁻¹

The EO coefficients were derived by the ac modulation technique based upon the Sénarmont setup [9]. The frequency dispersion of the EO coefficients was measured for modulation frequencies varying between 1 kHz and 1 MHz and using the 633 nm wavelength of a He-Ne laser. The amplitude of the ac voltage was 130 V. Dielectric permittivity measurements were performed using a HP 4092 impedance analyzer with an amplitude voltage of 1 V and for frequencies varying from 1 kHz up to 10 MHz. For all measurements, gold electrodes were evaporated on the surfaces of the samples.

Typical EO results obtained for the 2A5NPDP salt are shown in Fig. 1. The value of the EO coefficient r_b of 2A5NPDP remains constant up to a frequency of 70 kHz, just below the first piezoelectric resonance. This behavior mainly reproduces the frequency dependence of the corresponding dielectric permittivity. The jump between low and high frequency values of r_b can be attributed to a photoelastic contribution via the inverse piezoelectric effect.

The TO coefficients α_a , α_b and α_c , defined by:

$$\alpha_a = \frac{\delta\Delta n_{bc}}{\delta T}, \quad \alpha_b = \frac{\delta\Delta n_{ac}}{\delta T}, \quad \alpha_c = \frac{\delta\Delta n_{ab}}{\delta T} \quad (2)$$

are measured using the compensation of the phase shift method [10]. Figure 2 shows the variation of the spontaneous birefringence Δn_{bc} in 2A5NPDP as a function of temperature. The results yield a linear temperature variation of the birefringence, with a slope of $\alpha_a = 8.5 \times 10^{-5}$ °C⁻¹.

Table 1. Effective electrooptic coefficients r_a , r_b and r_c , dielectric permittivity ϵ_c and thermooptic coefficients α_a , α_b and α_c of 2A5NPDP and 2A5NPDAAs obtained at room temperature for a modulation frequency equal to 1 kHz and at a wavelength of 633 nm

Crystals	Effective electrooptic coefficients /pm/V			Thermooptic coefficients / $10^{-5} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$			Dielectric permittivity ϵ_c	Refractive indices		
	r_a	r_b	r_c	α_a	α_b	α_c		n_a	n_b	n_c
2A5NPDP	11 ± 1.2	9.5 ± 1	0.3 ± 0.04	8.5 ± 0.4	11.3 ± 0.5	3 ± 0.15	6 ± 0.2	1.6115	1.6447	1.7373
2A5NPDAAs	11 ± 1.2	8 ± 0.9	1.7 ± 0.2	8.9 ± 0.4	9.3 ± 0.5	0.3 ± 0.02	7.1 ± 0.3	1.6295	1.6669	1.7585

Table 2. Figures of merit $F_1 = n^7 r^2 / \epsilon$, $V_\pi^* = \lambda / n^3 r$ and $M = (n^7 r^2) / (\epsilon \alpha)$ of organic-inorganic 2A5NPDP (r_a) and 2A5NPDAAs (r_a) compared to those of inorganic ADP (r_{41}) and LiNbO₃ (r_c) and organic NPP (r_{12}) in their best configuration, for a modulation frequency of 1 kHz and at a 633 nm wavelength

Crystals	F_1 /pm ² /V ²	V_π^* /V	M /pm ² K V ⁻² $\times 10^6$
2A5NPDP	568	13 760	7.7
2A5NPDAAs	520	13 300	6.9
ADP	109.6	9860	3.51
LiNbO ₃	3325	2972	81
NPP	2261	10 269	—

2 Discussion

The results obtained for both compounds, 2A5NPDP and 2A5NPDAAs, are summarized in Table 1, as are the values of refractive indices [11] n_a , n_b , n_c . For both phosphate and arsenate crystals, we notice that the EO and TO coefficients related to the birefringences Δn_{ac} (r_b , α_b) and Δn_{bc} (r_a , α_a) are much larger than the coefficients involving the birefringence Δn_{ab} (r_c , α_c). Moreover, the former coefficients are very similar to each other for both compounds. This could be attributed to the dominant contribution of the polarizability of the 2A5NP molecule, the dipole of which is mostly aligned along the c -axis. In the last configuration, the contribution of the chromophore is reduced because of its orientation and the discrepancy between the EO coefficient r_c and the TO coefficient α_c reflects the difference in the contribution of the inorganic group (H_2XO_4^-) ($\text{X}=\text{P}$, As) to the different properties.

The values of the figures of merit of 2A5NPDP and 2A5NPDAAs were calculated from the values listed in Table 1 and compared to those of inorganic ADP [9] and LiNbO₃ [12] and organic NPP [13] crystals (Table 2). 2A5NPDP and 2A5NPDAAs are promising for use in EO modulation applications, considering the figure of merit M , which accounts for all needed characteristics, although the half-wave voltage is relatively large compared to that of materials commonly inserted in EO bulk modulators (ADP, LiNbO₃). Furthermore, the dispersion of the EO coefficients (Fig. 1) limits the use of these compounds above or below the piezoelectric resonance frequencies. This is probably related to the mineral group bonded to the organic molecule and can constitute a general limitation to the use of organic-inorganic crystals in EO applications. In contrast, the influence of the mineral group at high (optical) frequencies should probably be very small so that the efficiency of the molecule for nonlinear optical applications is preserved in the organic-inorganic crystals [5]. Additional studies to investigate the respective influence of

mineral and organic groups are currently in progress. It is also interesting to note that inorganic-organic 2A5NPDP and 2A5NPDAAs crystals exhibit a value of the EO figure of merit V_π^* comparable to that of pure organic crystal NPP which is based on the same chromophore (nitropyridium) but without having the disadvantages of molecular crystals (thermal, mechanical instabilities, low optical damage threshold, UV absorption).

3 Conclusion

This new approach of crystal engineering based on the anchorage of organic molecules exhibiting a large NLO efficiency to mineral groups, seems to be very promising for EO applications in view of the first results reported here and due to the large number of possible combinations of organic and inorganic parts. For instance, calculations performed on another organic-inorganic salt based on the same chromophore (2A5NPCI) showed that the charge transfer of the 2A5NP molecule is significantly enhanced by the presence of the highly electronegative Cl^- anion [14] and could thus lead to an enhancement of the EO properties.

Acknowledgements. We are grateful to the *Groupeement de Recherche 1181 "Matériaux pour l'Optique Nonlinéaire"* du *Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique* for its support for this study.

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