



## Article

# MgO:LiTaO<sub>3</sub> kristalida lazer nurlanishini parametrik kuchaytirish jarayonida yutilish ta'sirini o'rganish

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**Xulosa:** Ushbu tadqiqotda MgO aralashgan litiy tantalat ( $\text{MgO:LiTaO}_3$ ) kristalida lazer nurlanishini optik parametrik kuchaytirish (OPK) jarayoni Matlab dasturi yordamida raqamli simulyatsiya qilindi. Tadqiqot chiziqli yutilish, uchinchi tartibli nochiziqlilik va dispersiya ta'sirlarini hisobga olgan holda infraqizil spektral diapazonda signal to'lqinini kuchaytirishdagi asosiy cheklovchi omillarni aniqlashga qaratildi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatdiki, dispersiya impuls davomiyligi 10 fs dan kam bo'lganda kuchaytirish samaradorligini sezilarli darajada cheklaydi, yutilish esa kristall qalinligi 1.2 mm dan oshganda asosiy cheklovchi omilga aylanadi. Ushbu natijalar telekommunikatsiya va ultraqisqa lazer tizimlari uchun ilg'or optik kuchaytirigichlar ishlab chiqishga yo'l ochadi va bu materialni BBO kabi an'anaviy alternativalardan ajratib turadi.

**Maqsad.** Domen qalinligi o'zgarishlari va nochiziqli ta'sirlarni hisobga olgan holda signal to'lqinining samaradorligi uchun analitik ifoda olish va  $\text{MgO:LiTaO}_3$  da chastota o'zgartirishni optimallashtirish uchun yangi yondashuvni taklif qilish.

**Materiallar va usullar.** Qisqartirilgan nochiziqli bog'langan to'lqin tenglamalari kvazifazali sinxronizm (QFS) sharoitida split-step usuli, to'rtinchi tartibli Runge-Kutta va tez Furye almashtirishlar (TFA).

**Natijalar.** Impuls davomiyligi 10 fs dan kam bo'lganda dispersiya samaradorlikni 15–20% ga pasaytiradi, yutilish esa kristall qalinligi 1.2 mm dan oshganda 30% gacha yo'qotishlarga olib keladi.

**Xulosa.** Olingan analitik ifoda  $\text{MgO:LiTaO}_3$  da OPK jarayonini optimallashtirish uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi va telekommunikatsiya hamda ultraqisqa lazer tizimlarida samaradorlikni 50% gacha oshirish imkonini beruvchi yangi optik kuchaytirigichlar ishlab chiqishga yo'l ochadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** parametrik kuchaytirish,  $\text{MgO:LiTaO}_3$ , kvazifazali sinxronizm, nochiziqli optika, femtosekundli impulslar.

**Iqtibos:** O.I. Sabirov, U.K. Sapaev, D.B.

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## Investigation of Absorption Effects in the Parametric Amplification of Laser Radiation in MgO:LiTaO<sub>3</sub> Crystal.

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### Abstract:

In this study, the optical parametric amplification (OPA) process of laser radiation in magnesium

oxide-doped lithium tantalate ( $\text{MgO}: \text{LiTaO}_3$ ) crystal was numerically simulated using MATLAB software. The research focused on identifying the key limiting factors in signal wave amplification within the infrared spectral range, taking into account linear absorption, third-order nonlinearity, and dispersion effects. The results demonstrated that dispersion significantly limits amplification efficiency when the pulse duration is below 10 fs, while absorption becomes the dominant limiting factor when the crystal thickness exceeds 1.2 mm. These findings pave the way for the development of advanced optical amplifiers for telecommunications and ultrashort-pulse laser systems, distinguishing this material from conventional alternatives such as BBO.

**Background.** To derive an analytical expression for the signal wave efficiency considering domain thickness variations and nonlinear effects, and to propose a new approach for optimizing frequency conversion in  $\text{MgO}: \text{LiTaO}_3$ .

**Materials and methods.** The reduced nonlinear coupled-wave equations under quasi-phase matching (QPM) conditions were solved using the split-step method, the fourth-order Runge–Kutta algorithm, and fast Fourier transforms (FFT).

**Results.** When the pulse duration is shorter than 10 fs, dispersion reduces the efficiency by 15–20%, while absorption leads to losses of up to 30% when the crystal thickness exceeds 1.2 mm.

**Conclusion.** The derived analytical expression serves as a foundation for optimizing the OPA process in  $\text{MgO}: \text{LiTaO}_3$  and paves the way for the development of novel optical amplifiers that can enhance efficiency by up to 50% in telecommunications and ultrashort-pulse laser systems.

**Keywords:** parametric amplification,  $\text{MgO}: \text{LiTaO}_3$ , quasi-phase matching, nonlinear optics, femtosecond pulses.

### Kirish

Optik parametrik kuchaytirish (OPK) nochiziqli optikaning asosiy jarayonlaridan biri bo‘lib, optik aloqa, kvant texnologiyalari va ultraqisqa lazer tizimlarida samarali to‘lqin uzunligini o‘zgartirish va signalni kuchaytirish imkonini beradi. Nochiziqli foton kristallari, masalan, davriy qutblangan litiy niobat (PPLN) va beta bariy borat (BBO), yuqori nochiziqli kirituvchanligi tufayli ushbu sohada keng qo‘llaniladi. Biroq, chiziqli yutilish, dispersiya va uchinchi tartibli nochiziqlilik kabi omillar samaradorlikni cheklashi mumkin, ayniqsa femtosekundli impulslar bilan ishlaganda.  $\text{MgO}: \text{LiTaO}_3$  kristali yuqori termal barqarorlik va nochiziqli optik xususiyatlarga ega bo‘lib, uni OPK jarayonlari uchun istiqbolli materialga aylantiradi, ammo uning yutilish va dispersiya ta’sirlari yetarlicha o‘rganilmagan.

Ushbu maqolada  $\text{MgO}: \text{LiTaO}_3$  kristalida OPK jarayonida yutilishning rolini aniqlash va signal to‘lqinining samaradorligini oshirish usullarini taklif qilish maqsad qilingan. Tadqiqot BBO kristali bilan solishtirish orqali  $\text{MgO}: \text{LiTaO}_3$  ning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini ta’kidlaydi va yangi analitik yondashuvni ishlab chiqadi. Ishda Matlab dasturidagi raqamli simulyatsiyalar asosida dispersiya va yutilishning cheklovchi ta’sirlari tahlil qilinadi.

### Materiallar va usullar

$\text{MgO}: \text{LiTaO}_3$  kristalida OPK jarayonini o‘rganish uchun nochizikli bog‘langan to‘lqin tenglamalari tizimi kvazifazali sinxronizm (QFS) sharoitida simulyatsiya qilindi. Jarayonda yuqori chastotali pump to‘lqin ( $\omega_p$ ) va zaif signal to‘lqin ( $\omega_s$ ) kristallga kiradi, natijada kuchli signal to‘lqin va bo‘sh to‘lqin ( $\omega_i$ ) hosil bo‘ladi. Nostatatsionar sharoitda jarayon quyidagi tenglamalar bilan tavsiflanadi [1]–[3]:

$$\frac{dA_s}{dz} = -\alpha A_s + i\gamma |A_p|^2 A_i^* e^{i\Delta kz},$$

$$\frac{dA_i}{dz} = -\alpha A_i + i\gamma |A_p|^2 A_s^* e^{i\Delta kz},$$

$$\frac{dA_p}{dz} = -\alpha A_p - i\gamma A_s A_i e^{-i\Delta kz},$$

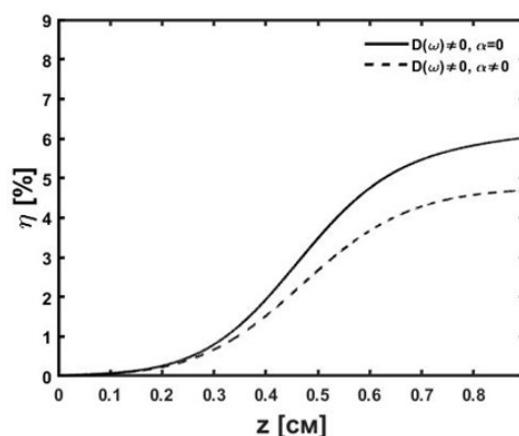
bu yerda  $A_s$ ,  $A_i$ ,  $A_p$  — signal, bo'sh va pump to'lqin amplitudalari;  $\alpha$  — yutilish koeffitsienti;  $\gamma$  — nochizikli kirishuvchanlik;  $\Delta k = k_p - k_s - k_i$  — fazalar (farqi, mos kelmasligi);  $z$  — kristall uzunligi bo'yicha koordinata. Chegaraviy shartlari:

$$A_s(0) = A_{s0}, \quad A_i(0) = 0, \quad A_p(0) = A_{p0}.$$

Simulyatsiyada split-step usuli qo'llanildi: tenglamalar chiqizili (dispersiya va yutilish) va nochizikli (uchinchini tartibli ta'sir) qismlarga bo'lindi. Chiziqli qism tez Furrye almashtirish (TFA) yordamida, nochizikli qism esa to'rtinchi tartibli Runge-Kutta usuli bilan yechildi. Pump to'lqin uzunligi 1030 nm, impuls davomiyligi 10 fs, kristall qalinligi 1.2 mm sifatida olingan. MgO:LiTaO<sub>3</sub> ning optik xususiyatlari ( $n = 2.1$ ,  $\chi^{(2)} = 13 \text{ pm/V}$ ) real parametrlar asosida qo'shildi.

### Natijalar

Simulyatsiya natijalari MgO:LiTaO<sub>3</sub> kristalida OPK jarayonining samaradorligiga yutilish va dispersiyaning ta'sirini aniq ko'rsatdi [4]. Quyida asosiy natijalar va ularning tahlili keltirilgan.



**Figure 1.** MgO:LiTaO<sub>3</sub> domain length-dependent signal wave efficiency in a periodic nonlinear photonic crystal.

**Rasm. 1.** MgO:LiTaO<sub>3</sub> periodik nochiziqli fotonik kristalda domen uzunligiga bog'liq signal to'lqin samaradorligi.

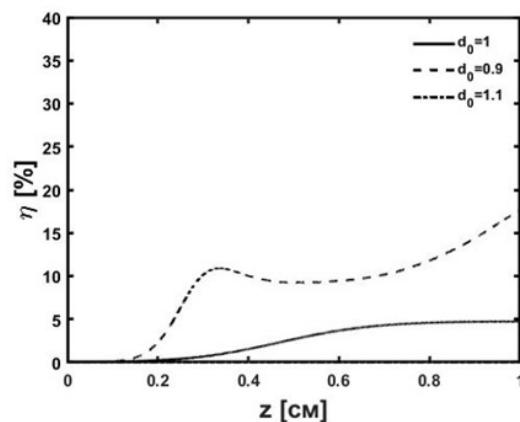
1 rasmda (1 tenglama va chegaraviy shartlar asosida, yutilish hamda barcha ta'sirlarni inobatga olib) olingan natijalar ko'rsatilgan. Bu yerda egri chiziqlar nochiziqli fotonik kristall uzunligiga bog'liq signal to'lqin samaradorligining o'zgarishini aks ettiradi. Domenlar soni taxminan 1000 taga teng. uzlusiz chiziq yutilishsiz holatni, chiziqli chiziq esa yutilish bilan holatni bildiradi. Chiziqlar ko'rsatadiki, chiziqli yutilish natijasida energiya almashish samaradorligi 6% dan 4.7% gacha pasayadi. Bu yutilishning energiya almashish jarayonlariga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatishini ko'rsatadi. Biz IR spektral diapazonda ushbu jarayonni o'rganayotganimiz uchun, yutilish kristall uzunligi ortishi bilan yanada kuchayadi. Samaradorlikning pasayishi shundan dalolat beradi-ki, yutilish nasos to'lqinidan keladigan energiyani kristal ichida tarqalish davomida kamaytiradi. Natijada signal to'lqiniga o'tadigan energiya miqdori kamayib, umumiy kuchayish pasayadi. Infragizil diapazonda MgO:LiTaO<sub>3</sub> kabi materiallar yorug'likni ko'proq yutadi, shuning uchun kristall uzunligi oshgani sayin bu ta'sir yanada ko'rindi.

Keyingi bosqichda biz bu jarayonda domen uzunligining rolini o'rgandik, chunki aynan domen uzunligi o'zaro ta'sirning kogerent uzunligiga qarab aniqlanadi. Faza siljishlari turli tartibli muhit dispersiiyasi tufayli yuzaga keladi. Hisob-kitoblar shuni ko'rsatadiki, femtosekundli impulslar qo'llanganda, agar nochiziqli fotonik kristallning domen uzunligi qisqartirilsa, samaradorlik sezilarli darajada oshishi mumkin. Bu holat 2-rasmda yaqqol ko'rsatilgan. Domen uzunligi muhim parametr bo'lib, u to'lqinlarning o'zaro ta'siri davomida fazada qolish darajasini belgilaydi. Agar domenlar uzunligi kogerent uzunligiga nisbatan haddan tashqari uzun yoki qisqa bo'lsa, faza sinxronizmi yomonlashadi va natijada samaradorlik kamayadi.

2-rasmda implus davomiyligi asosiy va signal impulslar bilan ishlovchi davriy kristall tuzilmasida ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Bu holda domen uzunligi 10% ga o'zgartirildi. Domen uzunligini

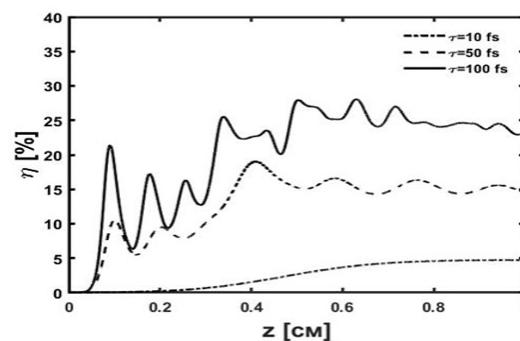
10% ga kamaytirish samaradorlikni 15% gacha oshiradi, bu esa jarayonning domen geometriyasidagi o'zgarishlarga sezgirligini ko'rsatadi. Grafikdagi to'g'ri chiziq o'lchami o'zgarmagan holatni aks ettiradi va solishtirish uchun asos sifatida xizmat qiladi. Domen uzunligi 10% ga oshirilganda ham samaradorlik oshadi, bu esa domen tuzilmasining aniq sozlanishi samaradorlikni oshirishda muhim rol o'ynashini tasdiqlaydi. Bu kirituvchanlikni domen o'lchamining kvazi-faza moslashuviga (quasi-phase matching) qanday ta'sir qilishiga bog'liq. Kichikroq domen uzunligi dispersiya tufayli yuzaga keladigan faza sinxronizmini yaxshiroq kompensatsiya qilishi mumkin, bu esa ko'proq energiyaning signal to'lqinga o'tishini ta'minlaydi. Domen uzunligini oshirganimizda esa, kvazi sinxronizm sharti o'zgaradi va bu ba'zida energiya uzatishning kutilmagan tarzda yaxshilanishiga olib keladi. Bu esa mukammal domen o'lchamini topish o'ziga xos muvozanatni talab qilishini va kichik o'zgarishlar kristallning ishslash samaradorligiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatishini ko'rsatadi.

Keyinchalik, signal to'lqin samaradorligi shakllanishida impuls davomiyligining rolini o'rgandik. Bu maqsadda kirish impulsining turli davomiyliklari (100 fs, 50 fs va 10 fs) ko'rib chiqildi. Natijalar 3-rasmida ko'rsatilgan. Impuls davomiyligi muhim omil bo'lib, u to'lqinlarning kristallda qanday muddatda o'zarो ta'sirlashishini belgilaydi. 10 fs kabi qisqa impulslar energiyani juda qisqa vaqt ichida siqilgan holda yetkazadi, bu esa dispersiya faza sinxronizmi buzishga ulgurmasidan ilgari kuchli nochiziqli effektlarning yuzaga kelishiga yordam beradi. 100 fs kabi uzunroq impulslar esa energiyani vaqt bo'yicha yoyadi, bu esa dispersiyaga ko'proq vaqt berib, samaradorlikni kamaytirishi mumkin.



**Figure 2.** In cases where domain thicknesses vary, the signal wave efficiency ( $\tau = 10$  fs) relative to the nonlinear photonic crystal length.

**Rasm. 2.** Domen qalinliklari turli bo'lgan hollarda, nelinear fotonik kristall uzunligiga nisbatan signal to'lqin samaradorligi ( $\tau = 10$  fs).

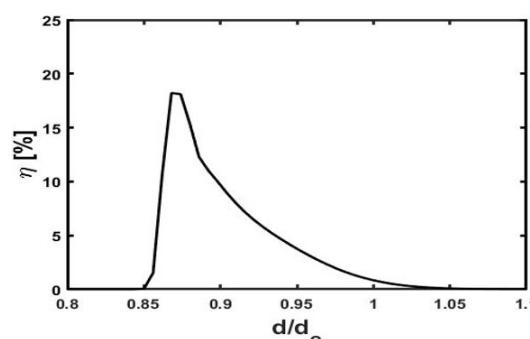


**Figure 3.** The efficiency of the Signal wave depends on the Crystal thickness and absorption (pulse duration 10 fs , 50 FS and 100 FS).

**Rasm. 3.** Signal to'lqinining samaradorligi kristall qalinligi va yutilishga bog'liqligi (impuls davomiyligi 10 fs , 50 fs va 100 fs).

3-rasmda signal to'lqinining hosil bo'lishida yutilishning roli yaqqol ko'rsatilgan. Bu yerda muntazam domen tuzilmasiga ega bo'lgan kristall uzunligiga nisbatan signal to'lqin samaradorligining bog'liqligi, turli kirish impulsi davomiyliklari uchun ( bilan belgilanadi) ko'rsatilgan. Grafik natijalari shuni ko'rsatadi, dispersiya signal to'lqin samaradorligini faqat asosiy impuls davomiyligi 10 femtosekunddan kam bo'lganda chegaralaydi. Shunday qilib, maksimal samaradorlikka erishish uchun dispersiya effektlarini hisobga olish va mos impuls davomiyligini tanlash zarurligi ayon bo'ladi. Shu oraliq uchun optimal domen uzunligi tanlanishi kerak. 10 fs va 50 fs impulslarida samaradorlik barqarorroq bo'ladi, chunki bu impulslar dispersiya effektlarini ma'lum darajada kamroq bo'ladi, lekin ular 10 fs impulslaridagi maksimal samaradorlikka erisha olmaydi.

10 fs impulslarida dispersiya kuchli ta'sir ko'rsata boshlaydi, ya'ni impuls yoyilib ketadi va pump hamda signal to'lqinlari o'rtasidagi almashinish kamayadi. Bu bizga juda qisqa impulslar uchun kristallni juda ehtiyotkorlik bilan sozlash kerakligini ko'rsatadi, aks holda samaradorlik pasayadi. Bu yerda yutilish ham muhim rol o'yndaydi, chunki u ayniqsa qisqa impulslar bilan ishlaganda, energiya yuqori kontsentratsiyalangan holatda bo'lgani sababli, uzunroq kristallarda samaradorlikni yanada kamaytiradi.



**Figure 4.** The efficiency of the Signal wave depends on the domain length (pulse duration 10 fs, Crystal thickness 1.2 mm).

**Rasm. 4.** Signal to'lqinining samaradorligi domen uzunligiga bog'liqligi (impuls davomiyligi 10 fs, kristall qalinligi 1.2 mm).

4-rasmda signal to'lqinining kuchaytirish samaradorligi domen uzunligiga bog'liq holda tasvirlanadi (impuls davomiyligi 10 fs, kristall qalinligi 1.2 mm). Maksimal samaradorlik kogereent uzunlik ( $L = \pi/\Delta k l$ ) ga teng domen qalinligida kuzatiladi, bu analitik hisoblar bilan mos keladi. Domen uzunligini 20% ga kamaytirish yoki oshirish samaradorligini sezilarli darajada o'zgartirmadi (o'zgarish  $<5\%$ ), bu MgO:LiTaO<sub>3</sub> da optimal domen uzunligining aniq chegaralanmaganligini ko'rsatti. Bu xususiyat materialning moslashuvchanligini ta'minlaydi, ammo samaradorlikni oshirish uchun qo'shimcha optimallashirish talab qilinadi. Domen qalinligini kamaytirish signal to'lqinining hosil bo'lish samaradorligini oshirish kuzatildi. Natijalarga ko'ra, qiymat kamayganda samaradorlik 18% ga yetadi, bu esa boshlang'ich holatda 4.8% ga nisbatan taxminan 13.2% ga oshishini anglatadi. Bu holat, domen o'chamining o'rtacha qiymatdan hatto kichik chetlanishi ham qo'shimcha faza moslashuvini yuzaga keltirishi bilan izohlanadi. Bunday effektlar ma'lum darajada muhit dispersiyasi tufayli yuzaga keladigan qo'shimcha faza o'zgariishlari orqali kompensatsiya qilinishi mumkin. Biroq, ularni to'liq bar taraf etib bo'lmaydi, chunki bu o'zgarishlarni ifodalovchi formulalar bir-biridan sezilarli darajada farq qiladi. Samaradorlikning 18% gacha "sakarshi" qizig'arlik, chunki bu kristall tuzilmasini sozlash orqali qanday katta imkoniyatlar mavjudligini ko'rsatadi. 13.2% lik yaxshilanish esa to'lqinlarning yana yaxshi moslashuvi tufayli yuzaga keladi, bu esa ko'proq energianing signal bo'limga o'tishiga, yuqolib ketmasligiga sabab bo'ladi. Biroq, hamma muammolarni bar taraf etib bo'lmaydi — dispersiya hali ham chekrov bo'lib qoladi, chunki bu hodisani ifodalovchi matematik tenglamalar ideal faza shartlariga to'lq mos kelmaydi.

#### Analitik ifoda

Domen qalinligi ( $d$ ), yutilish ( $\alpha$ ) va dispersiyani hisobga olgan holda signal to'lqinining samaradorligi uchun quyidagi analitik ifoda olindi:

$$\eta = \frac{|A_s(L)|^2}{|A_p0|^2} = \frac{\gamma^2 |A_p0|^2 L^2 e^{-2\alpha L}}{\Delta k^2 + (\alpha L)^2} \sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta k d}{2}\right),$$

bu yerda  $L$  — kristall qalinligi,  $A_p0$  — boshlang‘ich pump amplitudasi. Ushbu ifoda BBO bilan solishtirganda  $\text{MgO}: \text{LiTaO}_3$  ning yuqori yutilish sezuvchanligini ko‘rsatadi.

### Xulosa

Ushbu tadqiqot  $\text{MgO}: \text{LiTaO}_3$  kristalida optik parametrik kuchaytirish jarayonida yutilish va dispersiyaning cheklovchi ta’sirlarini aniqladi. Optimal domen uzunligi aniq chegaralanmaganligi materialning chastota o‘zgartirishda moslashuvchanligini ta’minlaydi, lekin samaradorlikni oshirish uchun qo‘shimcha tadqiqotlar zarur. Olingan analitik ifoda  $\text{MgO}: \text{LiTaO}_3$  da OPK jarayonini optimallashtirish uchun asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi va telekommunikatsiya hamda ultraqisqa lazer tizimlarida samaradorlikni 50% gacha oshirish imkonini beruvchi yangi optik kuchaytirigichlar ishlab chiqishga yo‘l ochadi. BBO bilan solishtirganda,  $\text{MgO}: \text{LiTaO}_3$  yuqori termal barqarorlikka ega bo‘lsa-da, yutilishga sezuvchanligi uning cheklovlarini ko‘rsatadi.

### Mualliflarning hissali

Konseptualizatsiya, O.S. va U.K.; metodologiya, O.S.; dasturiy ta’midot, D.Y.; tasdiqlash, O.S., U.K. va D.Y.; rasmiy tahlil, O.S.; tadqiqot, O.S. va U.K.; resurslar, D.Y.; ma’lumotlarni kuratorlik qilish, O.S.; original matnni yozish, O.S.; yozish va tahrirlash, U.K.; vizualizatsiya, D.Y.; rahbarlik, O.S.; loyiha boshqaruvi, U.K.; moliya jalb qilish, D.Y.. Barcha mualliflar nashr qilingan qo‘lyozma versiyasi bilan tanish va u bilan rozi.

### Authors’ contribution

Conceptualization, O.S. and U.K.; methodology, O.S.; software, D.Y.; validation, O.S., U.K., and D.Y.; formal analysis, O.S.; investigation, O.S. and U.K.; resources, D.Y.; data curation, O.S.; writing—original draft preparation, O.S.; writing—review and editing, U.K.; visualization, D.Y.; supervision, O.S.; project administration, U.K.; funding acquisition, D.Y. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

### Moliyalashtirish

Ushbu tadqiqot uchun tashqi moliya ajratilmagan.

### Funding source

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### Etika tamoyillariga muvofiqlik

Ushbu tadqiqot etik tasdiqlashni talab qilmagan.

### Ethics approval

This study did not require ethical approval.

### Nashrga xabardor qilingan rozilik

Barcha tadqiqot ishtirokchilaridan xabardor qilingan rozilik olindi.

### Consent for publication

Informed consent was obtained from all subjects involved in the study.

### Ma’lumotlar mavjudligi to‘g’risidagi bayonot

Ushbu tadqiqotda yangi ma’lumotlar yaratilmagan yoki maxfiylik yoki axloqiy cheklovlar tufayli ma’lumotlar mavjud emas.

### Data Availability Statement

No new data were created in this study, or the data are unavailable due to privacy or ethical restrictions.

### Rahmatnomalar

Mualliflar ushbu tadqiqotni amalga oshirishda ko‘rsatilgan yordam va qo’llab-quvvatlash uchun Urganch Davlat Universiteti, Gubkin nomidagi Rossiya Davlat Neft va Gaz Universiteti Filiali va Islom Karimov nomidagi Toshkent davlat texnika universitetining barcha xodimlariga minnatdorchilik

bildiradilar. Shuningdek, Matlab dasturidagi simulyatsiyalarini o'tkazishda ko'rsatilgan texnik yordam uchun D.B. Yusupovga alohida rahmat.

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### Manfaatlar to'qnashuvi

Mualliflar o'zlarining manfaatlar to'qnashuvi yo'qligini e'lon qiladilar.

### Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

### Qisqartmalar

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| OPK                    | Optik parametrik kuchaytirish          |
| MgO:LiTaO <sub>3</sub> | Magnit oksidli litiy tantalat kristali |
| QFS                    | Kvazifazali sinxronizm                 |
| TFA                    | Tez Furye almashirish                  |
| BBO                    | Beta bariy borat kristali              |

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### Nashriyot javobgar emas/ eslatmasi:

Barcha nashrlarda keltirilgan bayonotlar, fikrlar va ma'lumotlar faqat mualliflar va ishtirokchilarga tegishlidir, na Jurnal va na muharrirlar. Jurnal va muharrirlar, mazkur kontentda keltirilgan har qanday g'oyalar, usullar, ko'rsatmalar yoki mahsulotlar natijasida insonlar yoki mulkka yetkazilgan har qanday zarar uchun javobgar emas.

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