


SOLID-STATE LASER WITH COPV AS ACTIVE COMPOUND

 PATENTED TECHNOLOGY

CONTACT DETAILS:

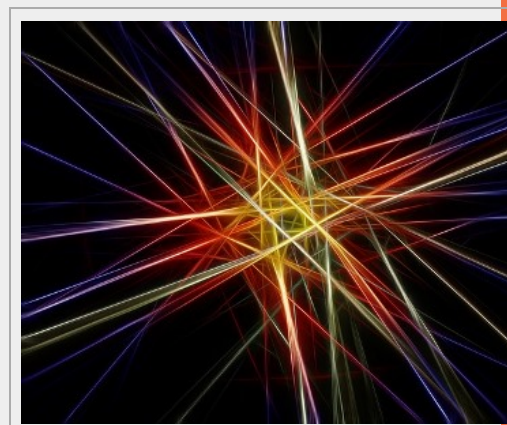
Research Results Transfer Office-OTRI
University of Alicante
Tel.: +34 96 590 99 59
Email: areaempresas@ua.es
<http://innoua.ua.es>

ABSTRACT

The research group "Physics of condensed matter" of the University of Alicante has developed a new solid state laser (OSL) where the active compound comprises carbon-bridged oligo(p-phenylenevinylene) (COPV).

The main advantages of this technology are photostability, miscibility, processable in thin layers and effective for laser generation at different wavelengths. It can be used in the following industrial sectors: Spectroscopy, biosensors, chemical sensors and optical communications.

The research group is looking for companies interested in acquiring this invention or adapting it to their requirements.



TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

COPVs are new organic dyes with which impediments like photostability, solubility, efficiency and processability in thin layers are largely eliminated, making them unique in many ways among known laser organic systems:

- (i) a robust all-carbon skeleton is available here in a homologous series made of the repeating unit, which gives them high emission quantum yield close to unity over the broad range of visible light region (ca. 380–590 nm) as well as high stability against light irradiation and carrier injection,
- (ii) a flat and rigid *pi*-system with strained bicyclo[3.3.0]octene substructure can be excited with low photoexcitation energy, and
- (iii) substituents on the bridging carbon atoms and peripositions are available, which allow to equip them with miscibility and dispersibility in matrices.

The system developed comprises a laser device (solid body) containing carbon-bridged oligo(p-phenylenevinylene), COPV.

COPV refers to polymers, oligomers, homopolymer, homooligomer and mixed polymer or mixed oligomer (Fig.1). COPV comprise the general formula:

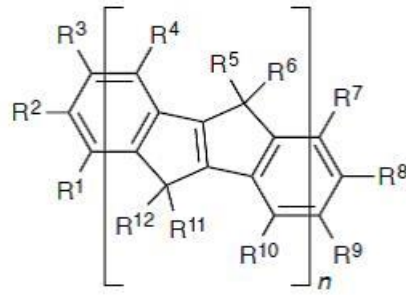


Figure 1. General formula of COPV

An example of these compounds are the COPVn oligomers (where n is a number between 1-6). See Figure 2.

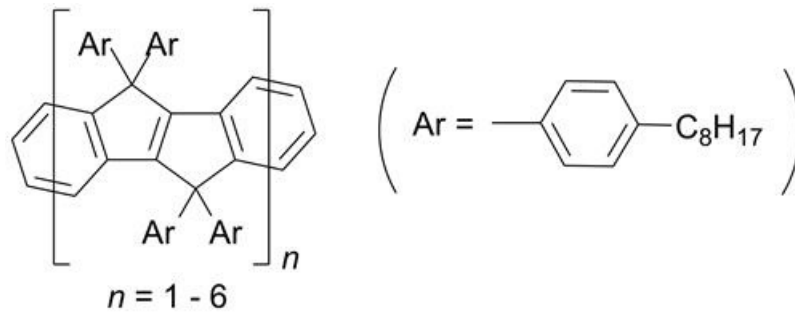


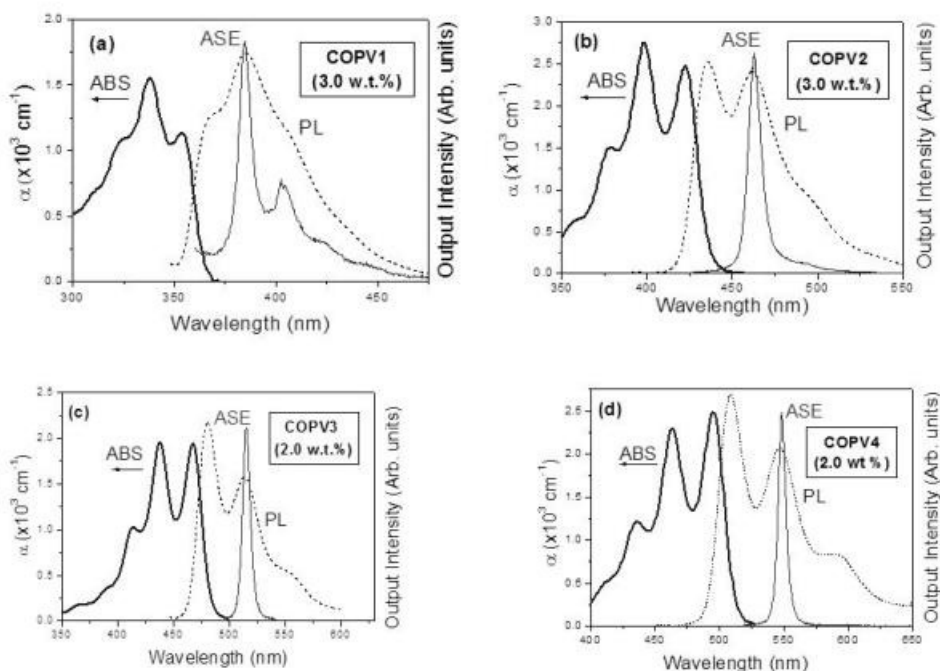
Figure 2. COPVn oligomers formula (n = 1-6)

The laser system developed consists of a device with distributed feedback (DFB), where a thin film, containing COPV is set over a substrate. This substrate is usually composed of glass, melt silica, SiO₂ or a polymeric film.

Over this substrate, a solid film is deposited (it can be higher but typical range for thickness could be 0.5-1 μm). This layer is a thermoplastic polymeric material where the COPV has been previously dispersed. A layer of COPV without being dispersed on the thermoplastic polymeric material can also be used. Additionally, an active photosensitive layer can also be added (photoresist material).

In the developed system, the relief grating is imprinted on top of the substrate layer, or on top of the additional layer of a photoresist material or on top of the film containing COPV. This can be imprinted by holographic lithography or thermal nano-printing lithography.

Figure 3. Following figures, from a) to f), show the absorbance (ABS, thick solid line, left axis), photoluminescence and ASE (PL, dashed line and thin solid line, respectively; right axis) spectra for PS films containing a COPVn derivative, for n = 1 to 6, respectively (doping rate indicated in the legend) deposited over bare fused silica substrates (without gratings):



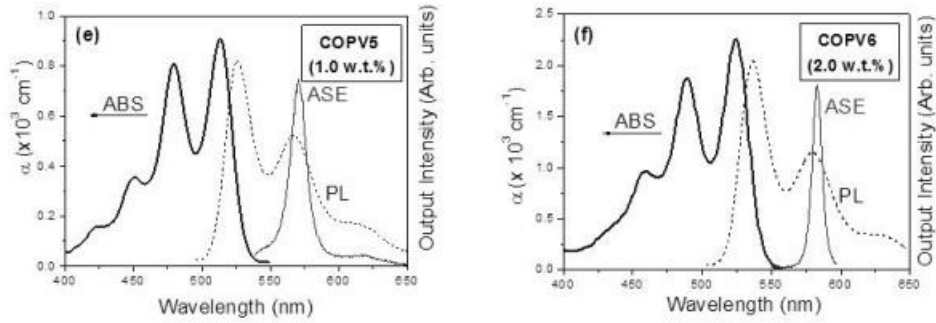


Figure 4. Following figure shows the emission spectra of DFB lasers in which the active film is made of PS and a COPVn compound, for n = 1 to 6.

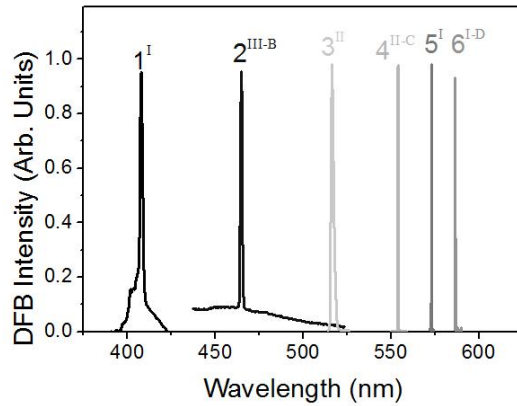
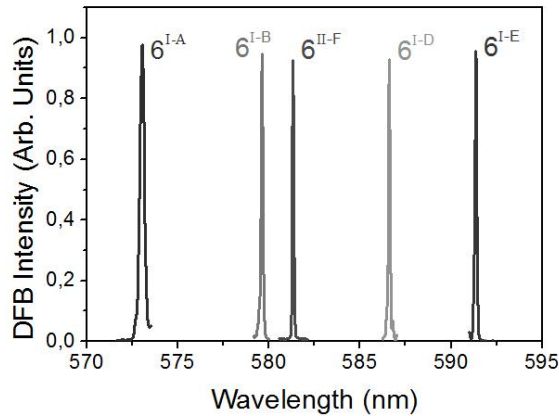


Figure 5. This figure shows the emission spectra of various DFB lasers based on PS films containing COPV6, aiming to illustrate the capability of tuning the emission wavelength for a given COPV derivative, by changing the device active film thickness or the grating period.



TECHNOLOGY ADVANTAGES AND INNOVATIVE ASPECTS

MAIN ADVANTAGES OF THE TECHNOLOGY

The laser developed material shows the following advantages :

- Suficientemente soluble y miscible para facilitar la fabricación de películas delgadas. Soluble and miscible in order to allow thin layer processing.
- Cheap.
- Photostable.
- Efficient for laser light generation.
- Ability for emission at different wavelengths.

INNOVATIVE ASPECTS

Same laser development combines:

- Efficiency
- Stability
- Wavelength tuning.
- Liquid solution procesable.

CURRENT STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

Lab scale.

MARKET APPLICATIONS

- Spectroscopy
- Biosensors
- Chemical Sensors
- Optical Communications

COLLABORATION SOUGHT

Companies looking for technologies in order to commercially introduce or develop this product are sought. Cooperation sought:

- Licensing agreements.
- Joint R&D projects in order to adapt the developed technology to company needs.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

This technology is protected by the following **granted patent**:

- Application number: P201530954
- Application date: 02/07/2015

MARKET APPLICATION (3)

Computer Science, Language and Communication
Materials and Nanotechnology
Chemical Technology