

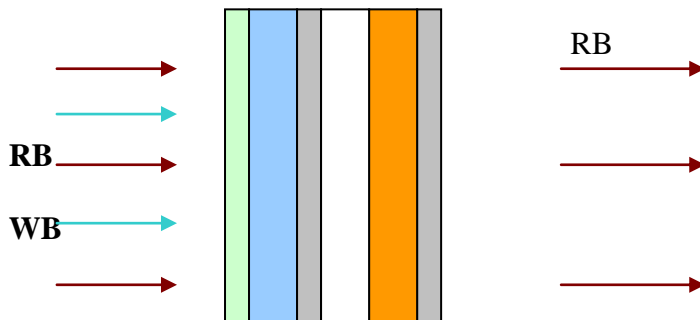


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Optically Addressed Spatial Light Modulators

Liquid Crystal Light Valve – LCLV



AR / GL / ITO / LC / CRYSTAL / ITO

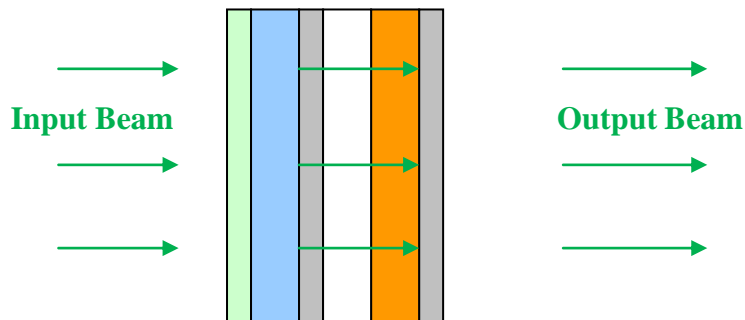
AR – antireflection coating, **GL** – glass substrate, **ITO** – transparent electrodes
LC – liquid crystal, **CRYSTAL** – **BSO** ($\text{Bi}_{12}\text{SiO}_{20}$), **BGO** ($\text{Bi}_{12}\text{GeO}_{20}$)
photoconductive crystal, **RB** – reading beam, **WR** – writing beam

Principle operating

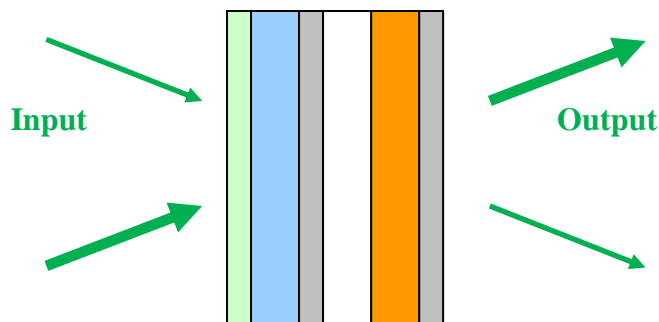
The **LCLV** is an optically-addressed spatial light modulator (**OASLM**) using bulk **BSO** ($\text{Bi}_{12}\text{SiO}_{20}$) or **BGO** ($\text{Bi}_{12}\text{GeO}_{20}$) crystal plate as the photoconductive substrate for **WB** and liquid crystal (**LC**) layer like a light modulation material for **RB**. The principle of operation of **LCLV** is as follows: when **WB** is projected onto the **CRYSTAL**, it reduces the photoconductor impedance, so that the voltage applied to the cell via two transparent electrodes **ITO** is transferred to **LC** layer. The resulting molecular reorientation induced by the electric field locally modifies the **LC** refractive index and therefore spatially modulates the amplitude or the phase of **RB**. The conductivity of the **BSO** or **BGO** crystal varies linearly with the incident **WB** intensity thus inducing a proportional change of the amplitude (or the phase) of the **RB**. The wavelength of the **WB** projected onto **LCLV** should correspond to the spectral sensitivity range of the photoconductor **BSO** or **BGO** while for **RB**, the laser wavelength and intensity should not have effect on the photoconductor. The resolution of **LCLV** is a function of respective thickness of **LC** and **BSO** crystal. Typical spatial resolution values for **BSO** ($\text{Bi}_{12}\text{SiO}_{20}$) or **BGO** ($\text{Bi}_{12}\text{GeO}_{20}$) 1 mm thickness are approximately equal to the **LC** thickness 10 – 100 μm . The **LCLV** acts like as a phase plate whose phase profile can be altered in real time.



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If wavelength of **WB (Input Beam)** is equal to wavelength of **RB (Output Beam)** together with transparency of **LCLV** and photosensitivity of **CRYSTAL** at this select wavelength (for example, wavelength 514, 532 nm for photorefractive **BSO** or **BGO crystal** and 1064, 1550 nm for semiconductor **SI-GaAs**), then such type of **LCLV** operates like Kerr-like medium and open numerous nonlinear applications: laser beam manipulation, coherent image amplification, two wave-mixing (**TWM**), slow-light.



High **TWM** gain was achieved with a few tens of $\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ optical intensity at 514 nm in **LCLV** with **BSO** photoconductor. Dynamic grating recording was achieved in the near infrared range by using **LCLV** operating in the transmission mode at 1064 nm wavelength whereas adaptive holography has been demonstrated by using **LCLV** working at 1550 nm.

References

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