

# SUPERCONTINUUM GENERATION WITH RUGGED FEMTOSECOND FIBER LASERS



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## Objectives & Expected results:

- Investigation of SCG with rugged mode-locked femtosecond fiber lasers using Yb-fiber lasers (1.03  $\mu\text{m}$ ) or Er-fiber lasers (1.55  $\mu\text{m}$ ).
- SCG from 0.7-3.5  $\mu\text{m}$  in soft glass fibers (tellurite)
- High-power vis-near-IR-mid-IR SCG (0.5-3.5  $\mu\text{m}$ )

## Current Activities:

- Ultra-low noise SCG using flat-near zero dispersion pure silica fiber along with relative intensity noise (RIN) measurement.
- Numerical modeling corroborating the measured spectra and noise
- NIR set up to measure dispersion of the medium with input polarization control
- Investigation of Directional SCG

## Results & Discussion:

### a) SCG in Flat-normal dispersion pure silica fiber with 1.55 $\mu\text{m}$ fs pump:

- In ANDi fibers, generated SC preferentially broadens towards the wavelength region with low dispersion
- Parametric Raman gain length,  $L_R^*$  is inverse of  $g_s^*$ :

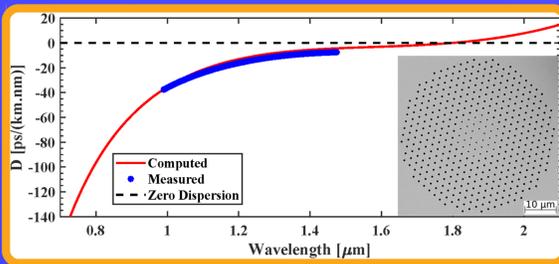


Fig 1: D of the fiber

$$g_s^* = 2\gamma R e(\sqrt{K(2q-K)}) \text{ where, } K = -\frac{\beta_2 \Omega_R^2}{2\gamma P_0}, q = (1-f_R) + f_R \tilde{\chi}_R^{(3)}(-\Omega_R)$$

- Low  $\beta_2$  leads to a large  $L_R^* \Rightarrow$  suitable to generate coherent SC even when pumped with a several hundreds of fs pulse
- Dispersion (D) of the fiber is flat and close to zero around 1.55  $\mu\text{m}$ . Experimentally measured D is plotted in Fig 1.

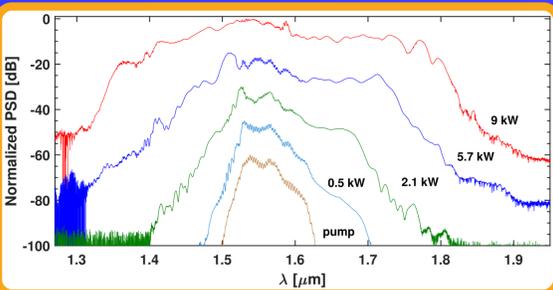


Fig 2: SC

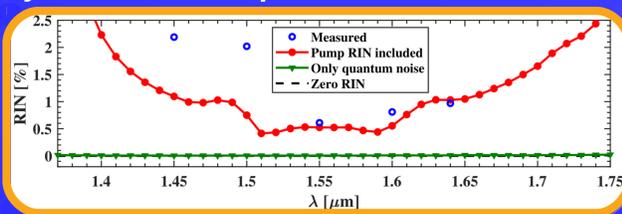
A 125 fs pulse at 1.55  $\mu\text{m}$  was launched, and the spectra obtained are plotted in Fig 2.

Low noise of the SCG was characterized by RIN measurements

### Additional experimental setups built:

- Spectral interferometry based NIR dispersion measurement setup
- RIN measurements:

Fig 3: Measured RIN of the normal dispersion fiber based SC



### Dissemination:

- Simon Christensen, Shreesha Rao. D. S, Ole Bang, and Morten Bache, "Directional Supercontinuum Generation in Waveguides and Fibers", in Review, J. Opt. Soc. Am. B.
- Shreesha Rao. D. S, Rasmus D. Engelsholm, Ivan B. Gonzalo, Binbin Zhou, Patrick Bowen, Peter M. Moselund, Ole Bang, and Morten Bache, "Ultra-low Noise Supercontinuum Generation with a Flat-Near-zero Normal Dispersion Fiber", Manuscript in preparation to be submitted to Optics letters.
- Shreesha Rao. D. S, Rasmus D. Engelsholm, Ivan B. Gonzalo, Binbin Zhou, Patrick Bowen, Peter M. Moselund, Morten Bache, and Ole Bang, "Ultra-low Noise Supercontinuum Generation with Flat-near Zero All Normal Dispersion Pure Silica Fiber at GHz Repetition Rate". OSA Advanced Photonics Congress, 2 – 05 July 2018 ETH Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland, (Oral presentation)
- Shreesha Rao. D. S, et al. "Ultra-low Noise Supercontinuum Generation with Flat-near Zero All Normal Dispersion Pure Silica Fiber at GHz Repetition Rate". Symposium on Future Prospects for Photonics on Mid-Infrared Light Sources and Applications, Tampere, Finland, on December 13-14, 2017, (Poster presentation)
- Shreesha Rao. D. S, et al. "Ultra-low Noise Supercontinuum Generation with Flat-near Zero All Normal Dispersion Pure Silica Fiber at GHz Repetition Rate". International OSA Network of Students (IONS) Scandinavia conferences, Lyngby, Technical University of Denmark, Denmark, on 06-08 June 2018, (Poster presentation)

### b) Directional SCG:

- In this scheme the pump is in the NDR but close to a ZDW
- The fs pump is in NDR II and the spectrum initially broadens from SPM.
- A part of the pulse then leaks into ADR I and develops into a soliton
- Soliton initially blue shifts from XPM from the pulse in NDR II and later redshifts from Raman induced self frequency shift

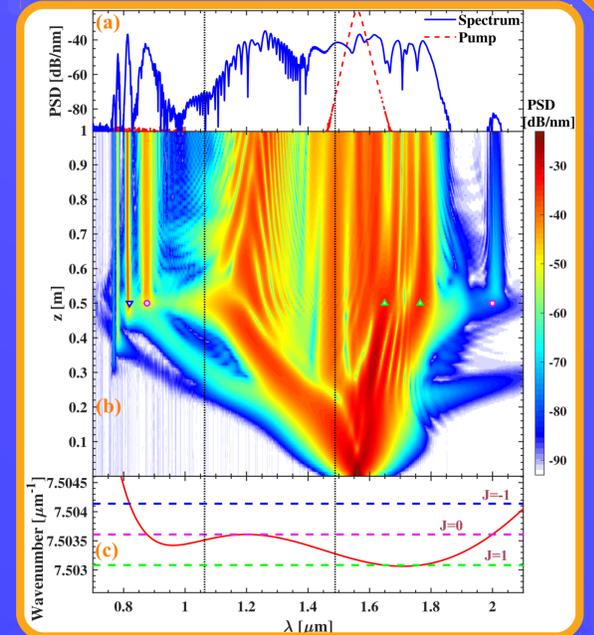


Fig 4: Directional SC,  $P_0 = 9 \text{ kW}$ ,  $T_{FWHM} = 125 \text{ fs}$

- Degenerate and non-degenerate FWM between the solitons and the pulse in NDR II leads to DWs, given by:

$$\beta_{lin}(\omega_d) = J[\beta_{lin}(\omega_p) - \beta_{sol}(\omega_p)] + \beta_{sol}(\omega_d); \text{ for } J = -1, 0, 1$$

- Octave spanning SCG'ed (Fig 4) directionally across the ADR I
- Provides a flexible pumping scheme to use a commercially available fiber lasers i.e. the pump need not always be in the ADR

### Future plan:

- Experimental investigation of SCG in Soft glass fibers using 1.55  $\mu\text{m}$  fs pump
- Investigation of SCG in Telluride fiber from ESR 6
- Noise measurement of the generated SCG

### ECTS Credits:

- Course: Novel Optical Fibers in Life Science (5 ECTS)
- Course: Pitching High-Tech Projects (1 ECTS)
- IONS Scandinavia: PhD-course at DTU Fotonik (2.5 ECTS)
- SC broadband light sources for UV and IR applications, France (1 ECTS)
- Future Prospects for Photonics on Mid-IR Light Sources, Finland (2 ECTS)
- Workshop on PCF Tech. For Ultrafast Optics Appl., Poland (1 ECTS)

### Planned:

- Course: Patent course (Jan 2019, 3 ECTS)
- Int. Summer school, Frontiers in Optical Tech., Finland (2019, 3 ECTS)
- SUPUVIR Microscopy Workshop in Cambridge (Nov 18, 2 ECTS)
- PhD specialized course: Ultrafast Optics (10 ECTS)

### Secondments:

- To build a high power fs laser at NKT Photonics, supervisor; Patrick Bowen (Mar-Apr '19)
- X-FROG measurements of SC at Femto-st, France; supervisors: Thibaut Sylvestre and John Dudley (~1 month, TBD)
- Pulse to pulse noise measurements of SC, University of Bern, Switzerland; supervisor: Alexander Heidt (~2 weeks, TBD)

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