



Centro de Investigaciones Ópticas

Más de 40 años de Investigación en Ciencia y Tecnología

Interacción de pulsos ultracortos y materia: De la fabricación de guías de onda a la generación de pulsos de attosegundos y otras aplicaciones en ONL

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Centro de Investigaciones Ópticas
Universidad Nacional de Quilmes

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Parte 1

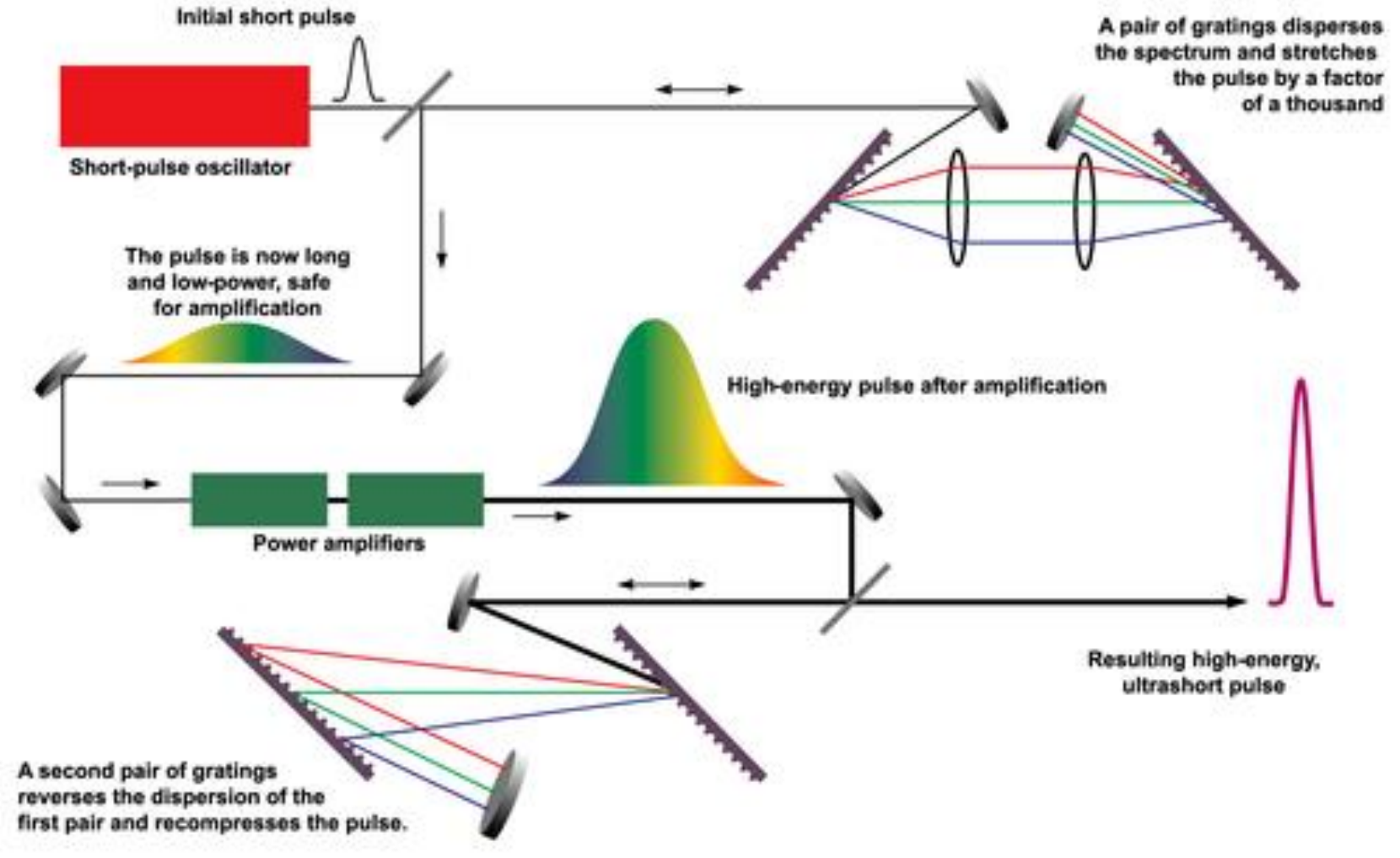
1-Conceptos sobre interacción laser-materia con pulsos ultracortos

2-Fotónica Integrada-circuitos ópticos

Premio Nobel de Física 2018
Donna Strickland y Gérard Mourou



Chirped Pulsed Amplification (CPA)



Sistemas comerciales de 1 mJ por pulso a 1KHz y sistemas desarrollados con esta tecnología de hasta 1 PW (10^{15} W), con energías de 100 J (1Hz) por pulso.

COMPRESSION OF AMPLIFIED CHIRPED OPTICAL PULSES ☆

Donna STRICKLAND and Gerard MOUROU

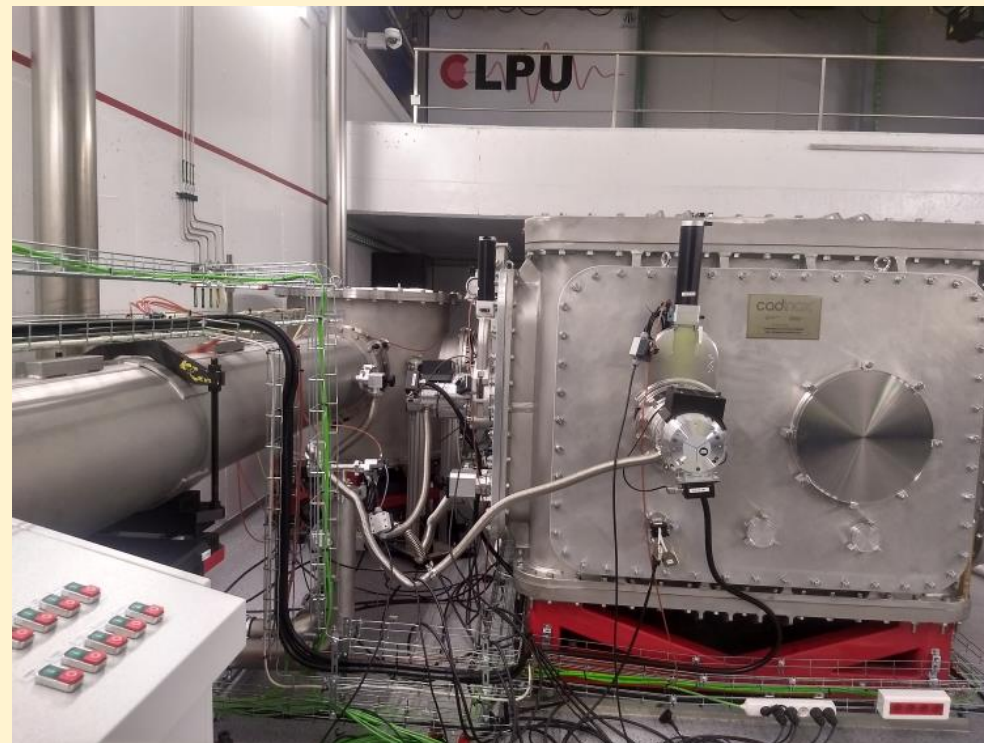
Laboratory for Laser Energetics, University of Rochester, 250 East River Road, Rochester, NY 14623-1299, USA

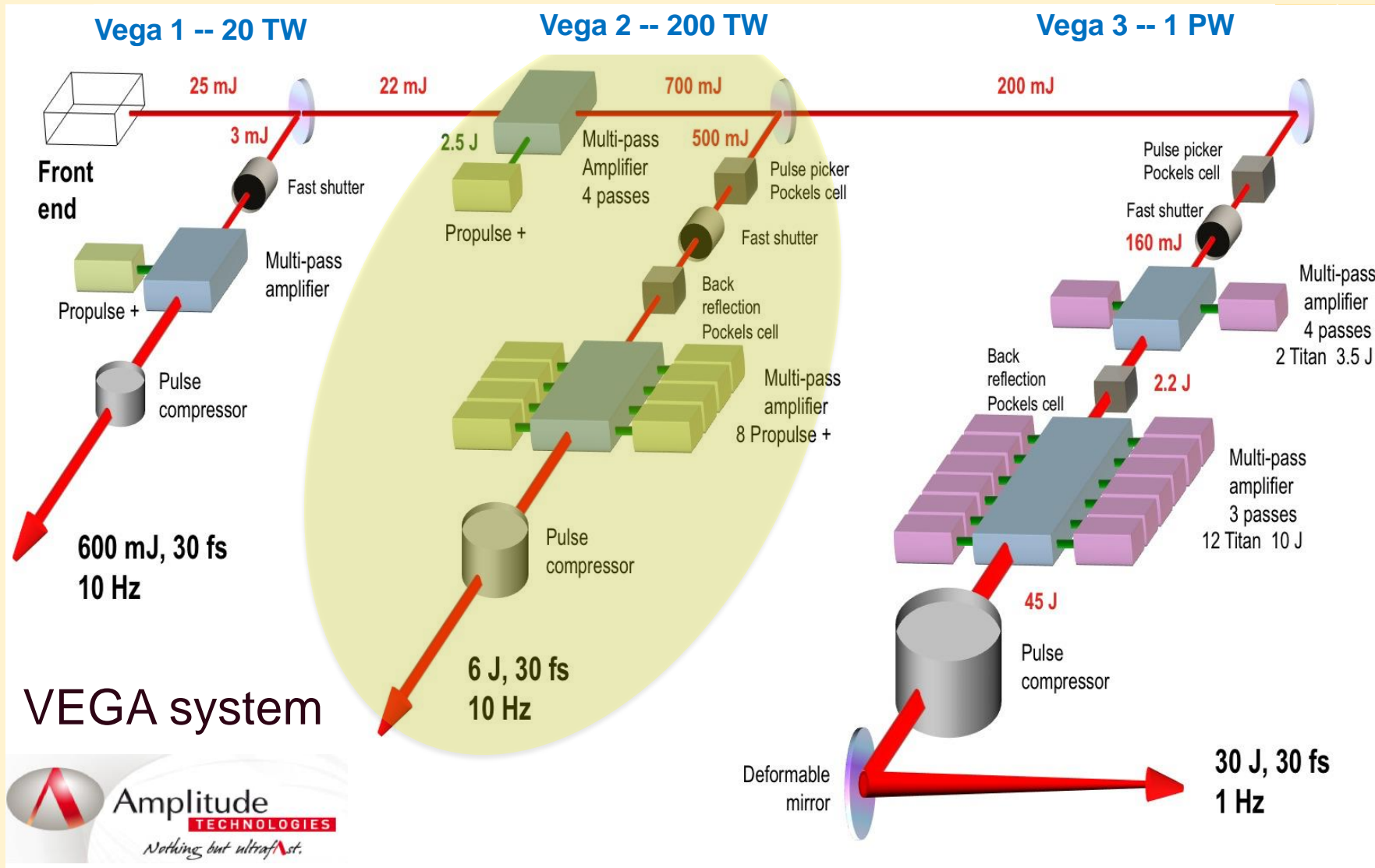
Received 5 July 1985

We have demonstrated the amplification and subsequent recompression of optical chirped pulses. A system which produces 1.06 μm laser pulses with pulse widths of 2 ps and energies at the millijoule level is presented.

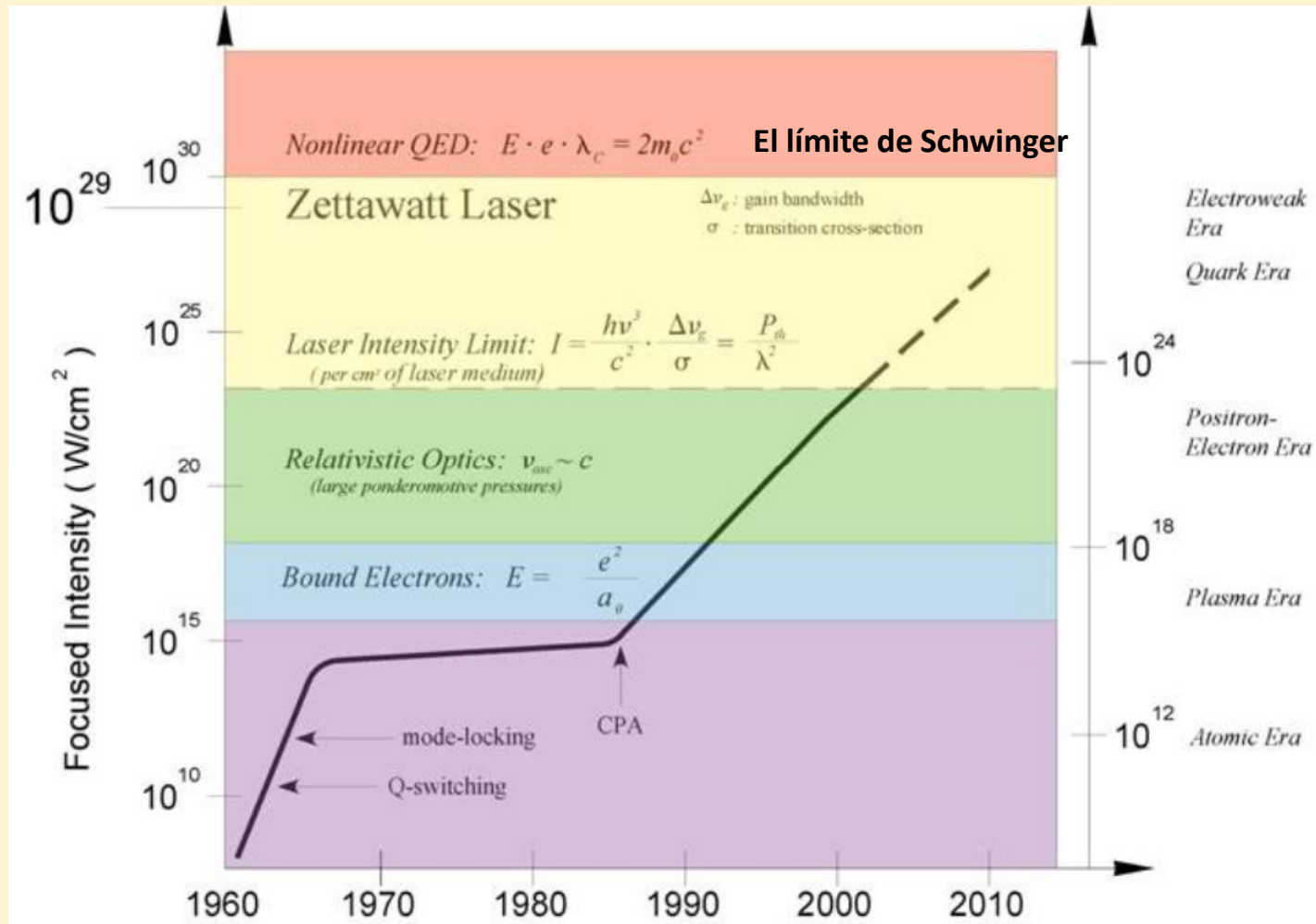
Centro de Láser Pulsados Ultracortos (CLPU)
<http://www.clpu.es/>

Escalado de la
técnica CPA para
conseguir láseres de
multi-TW (10^{12} W)
y PW (10^{15} W)

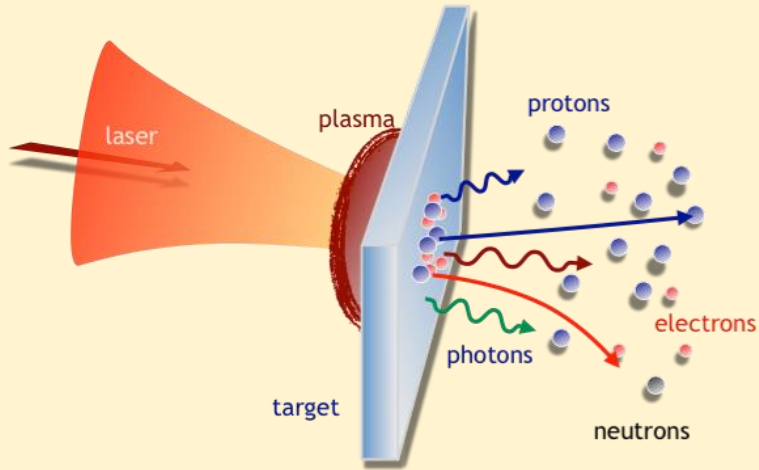




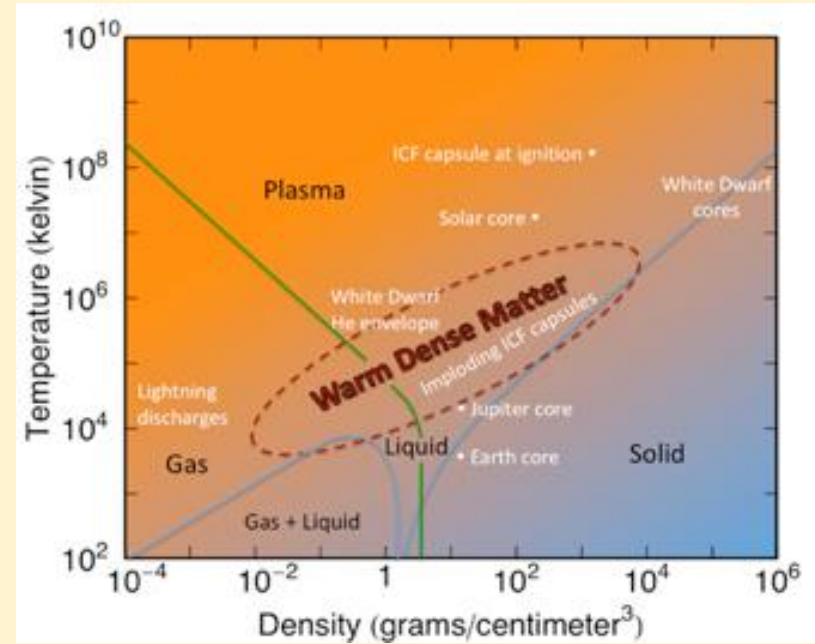
Progress in the Laser technology



CLPU

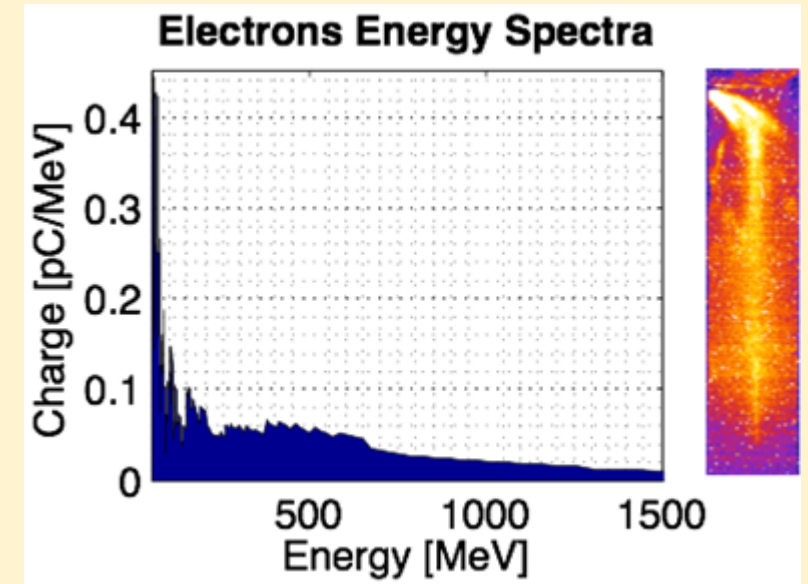


Basic proton acceleration scheme

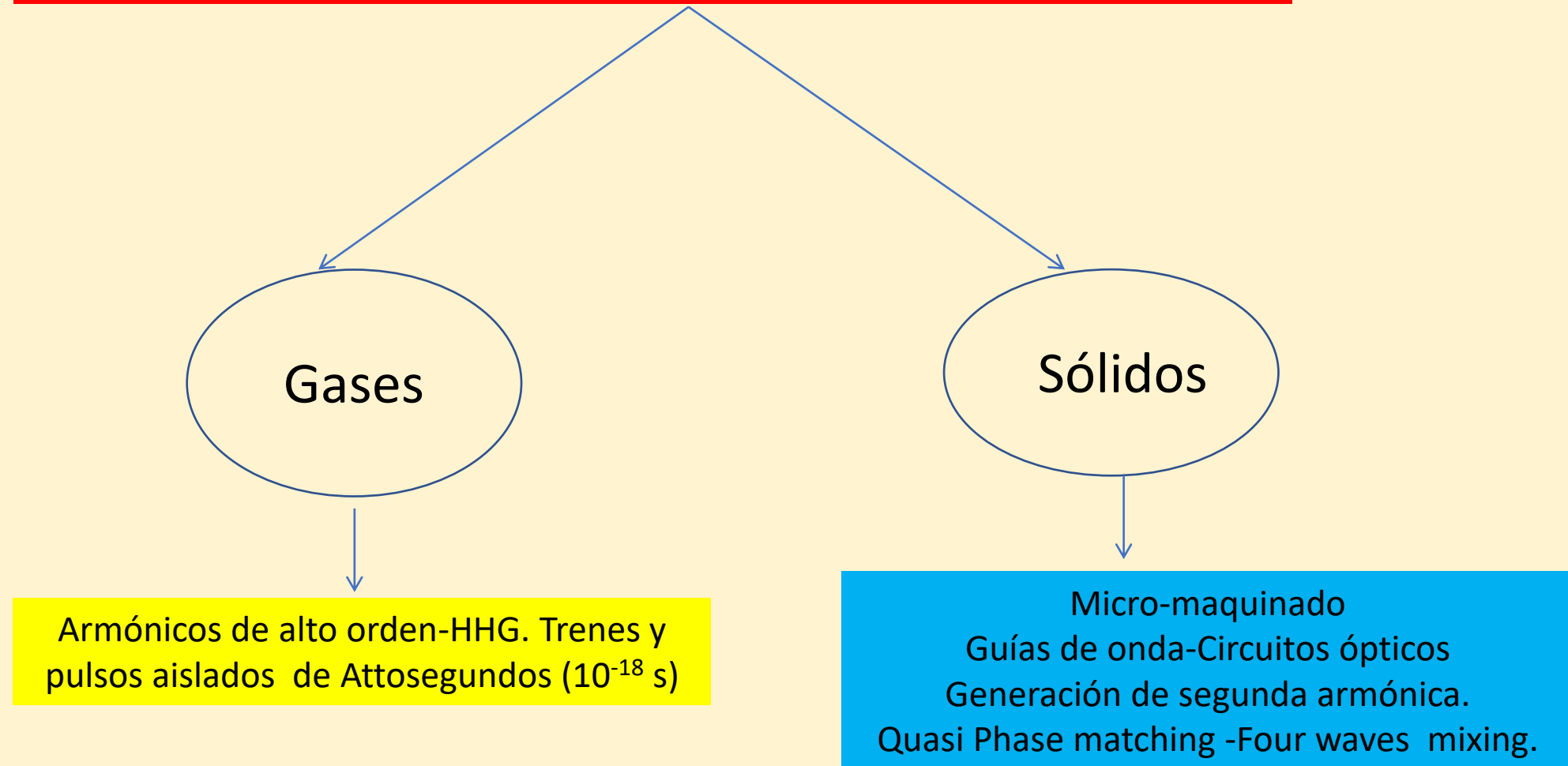


Two Main Lines

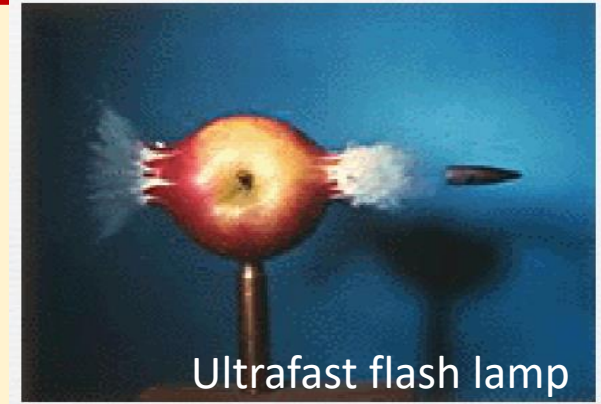
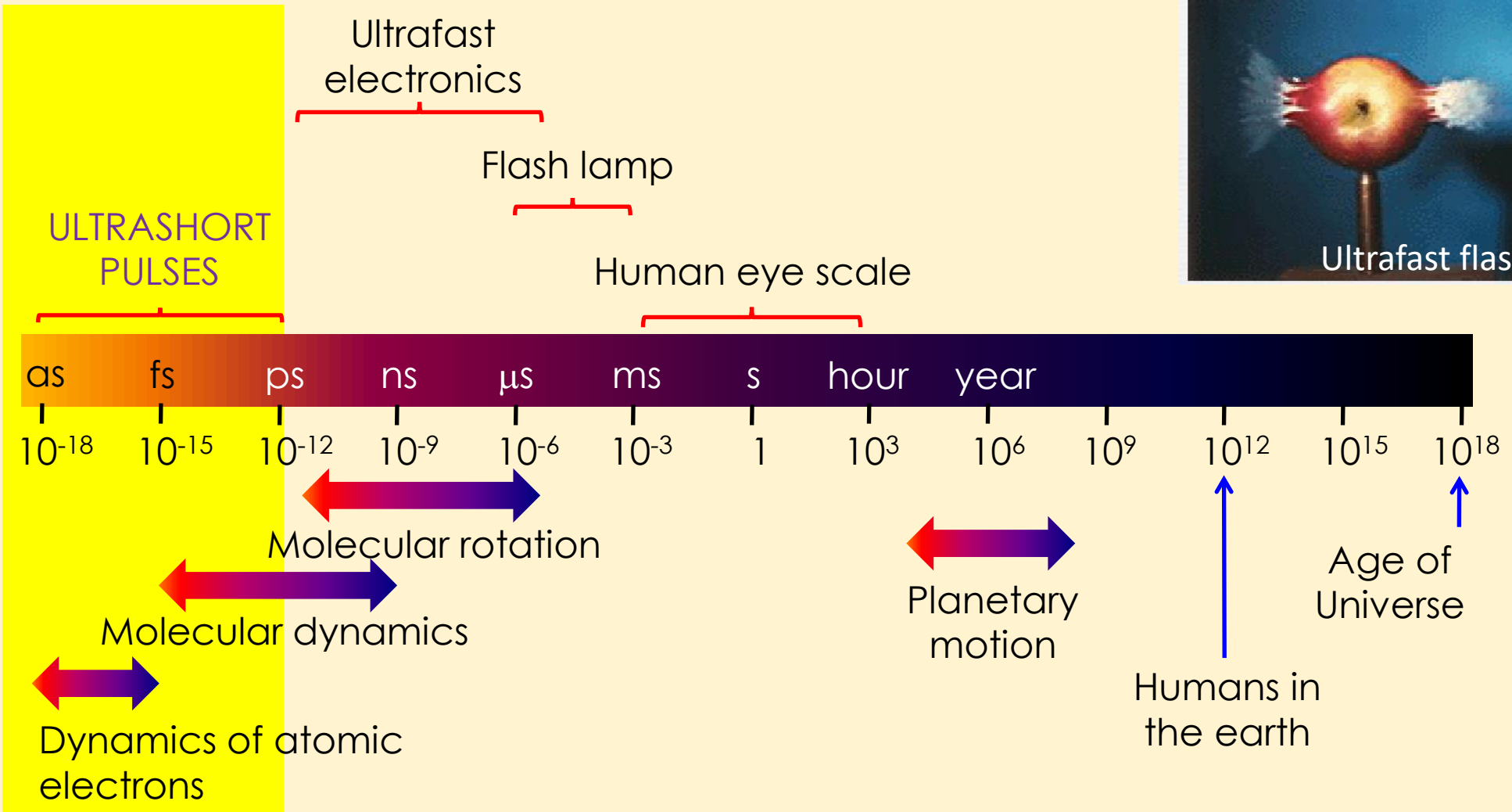
- Under-Dense**
Electron/Betatron source for near edge spectroscopy of WDM
- Over-Dense**
Thin Al-foils for proton generation



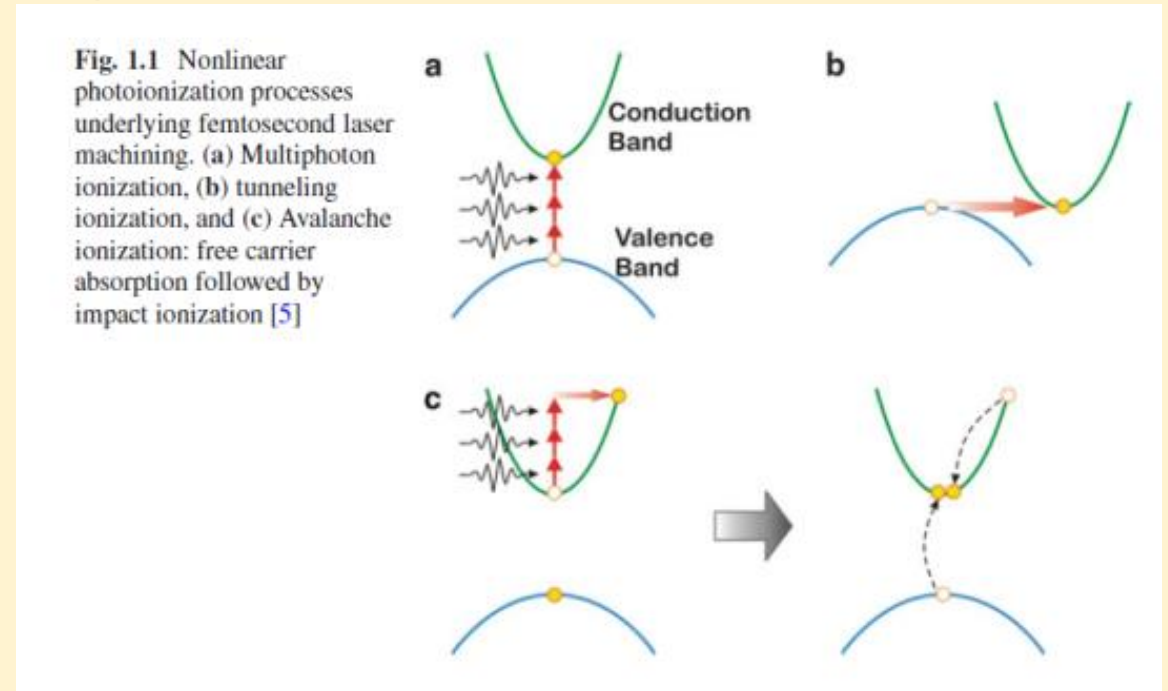
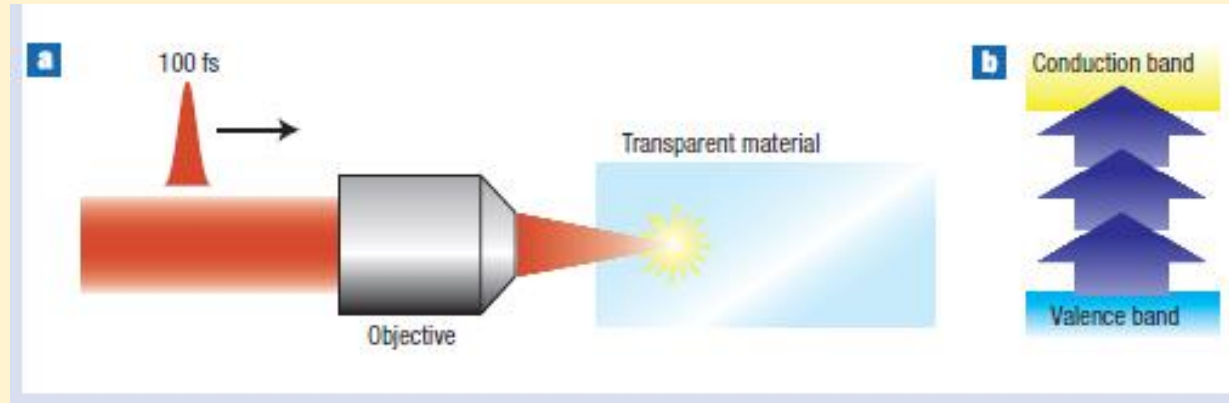
Interacción de pulsos ultracortos con materia



Pulsos ultra-cortos...las escalas temporales



2. Fundamentos del micro-mecanizado con pulsos ultracortos en dieléctricos



Intensidades de radiación para el tipo de ionización

Parámetro de Keldish (γ) $\gg 1$ \longrightarrow regimen multi-fotónico

Parámetro de Keldish (γ) $\ll 1$ \longrightarrow regimen de túnel

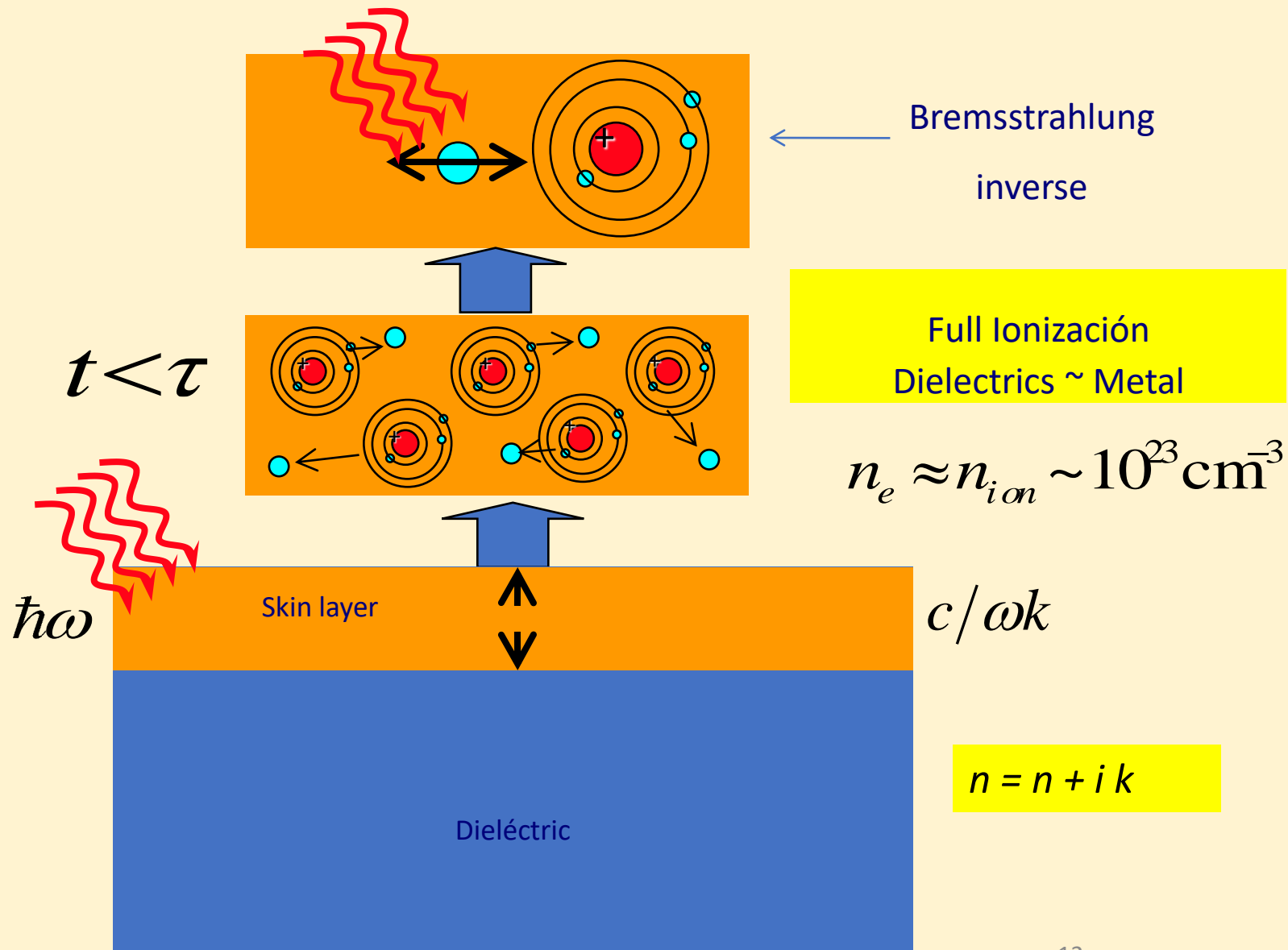
$$\gamma = \frac{\omega}{e} \sqrt{\frac{m_e c n \epsilon_0 E_g}{I}}$$

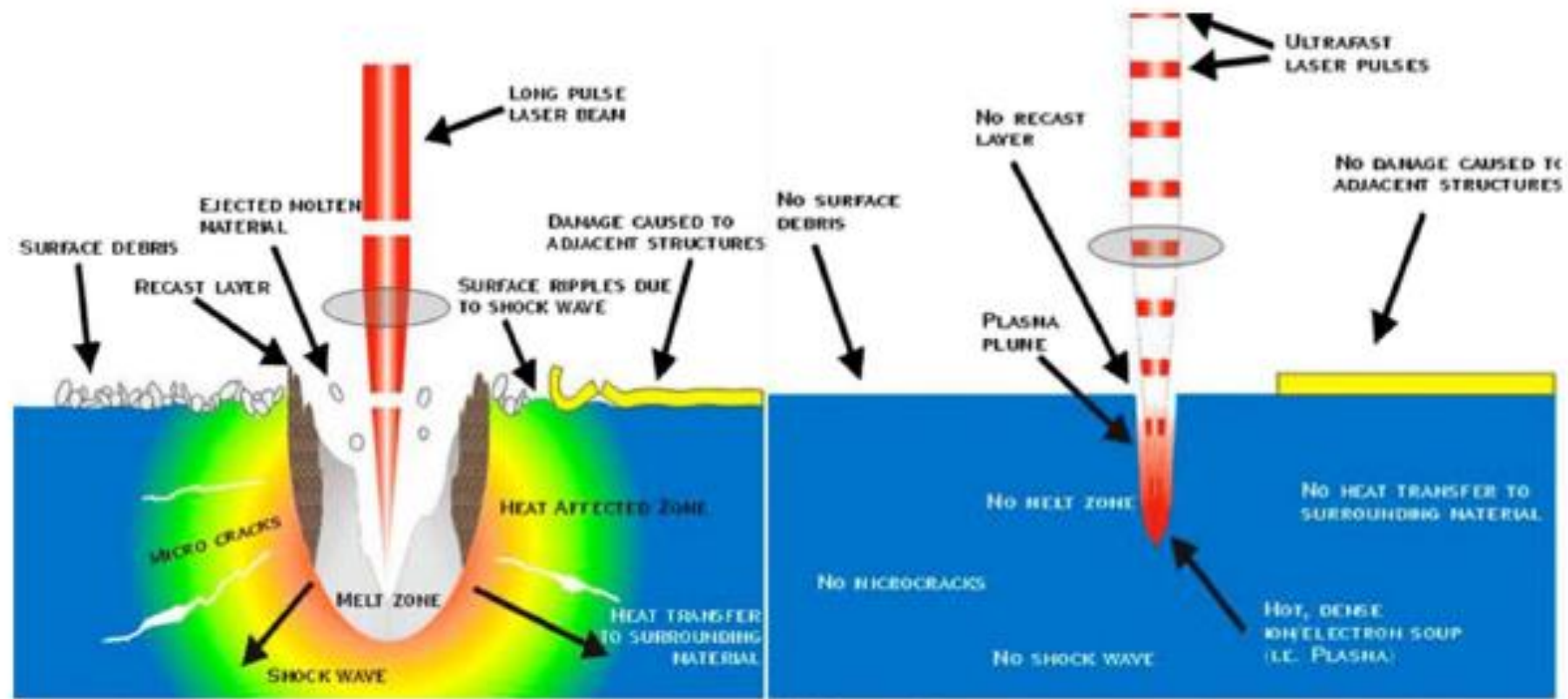
Para un laser de 800 nm, esto corresponde :

Ionización Multi-fotónica , $I < 10^{12}$ W/cm²

Ionización Túnel , $I > 10^{14}$ W/cm²

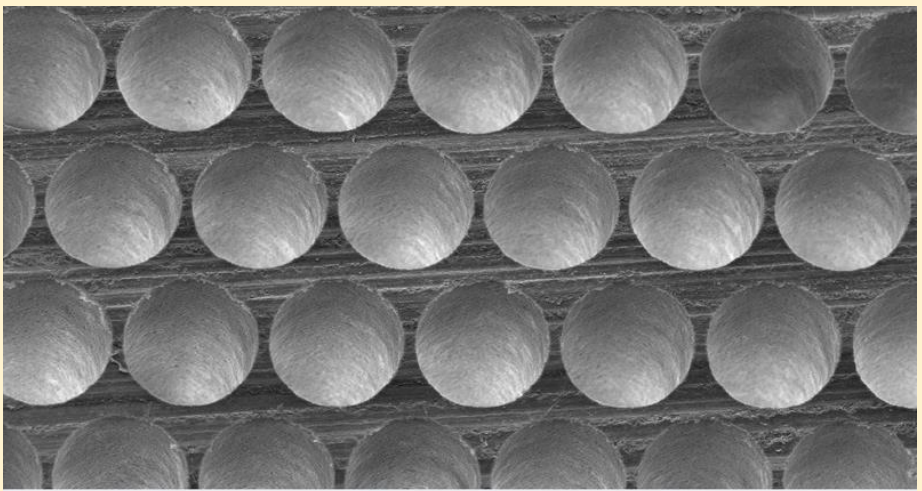
Pictorial representation of ablation under fs regime





Comparison of the ns-ablation (left) [37] and the fs-ablation (right) [35] processes. In machining or surgery applications, the thermal effects in ns ablation can lead to a larger heat-affected zone, more collateral damage, and less precise machining compared to fs ablation. Each figure used with permission from Clark-MXR, Inc.

Ablación con nanosegundos

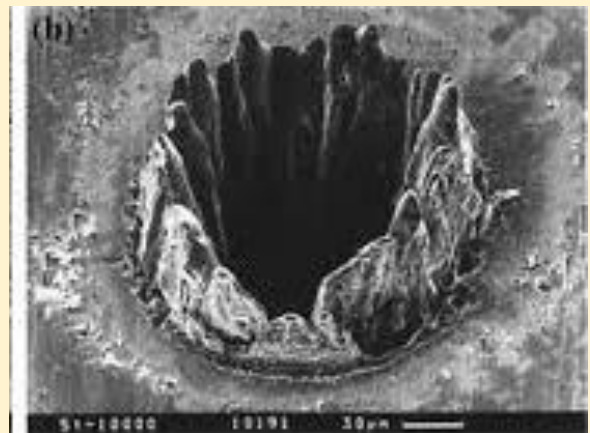


30 μm

Bore hole arrays in silicon nitride with closest distance from hole to hole

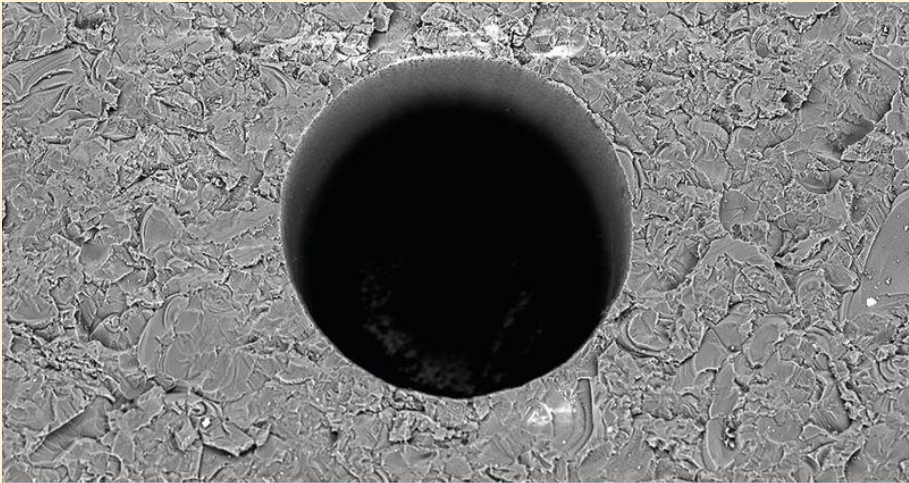


Micro perforaciones en Silicio con fs



51-18400 (b) 30 μm

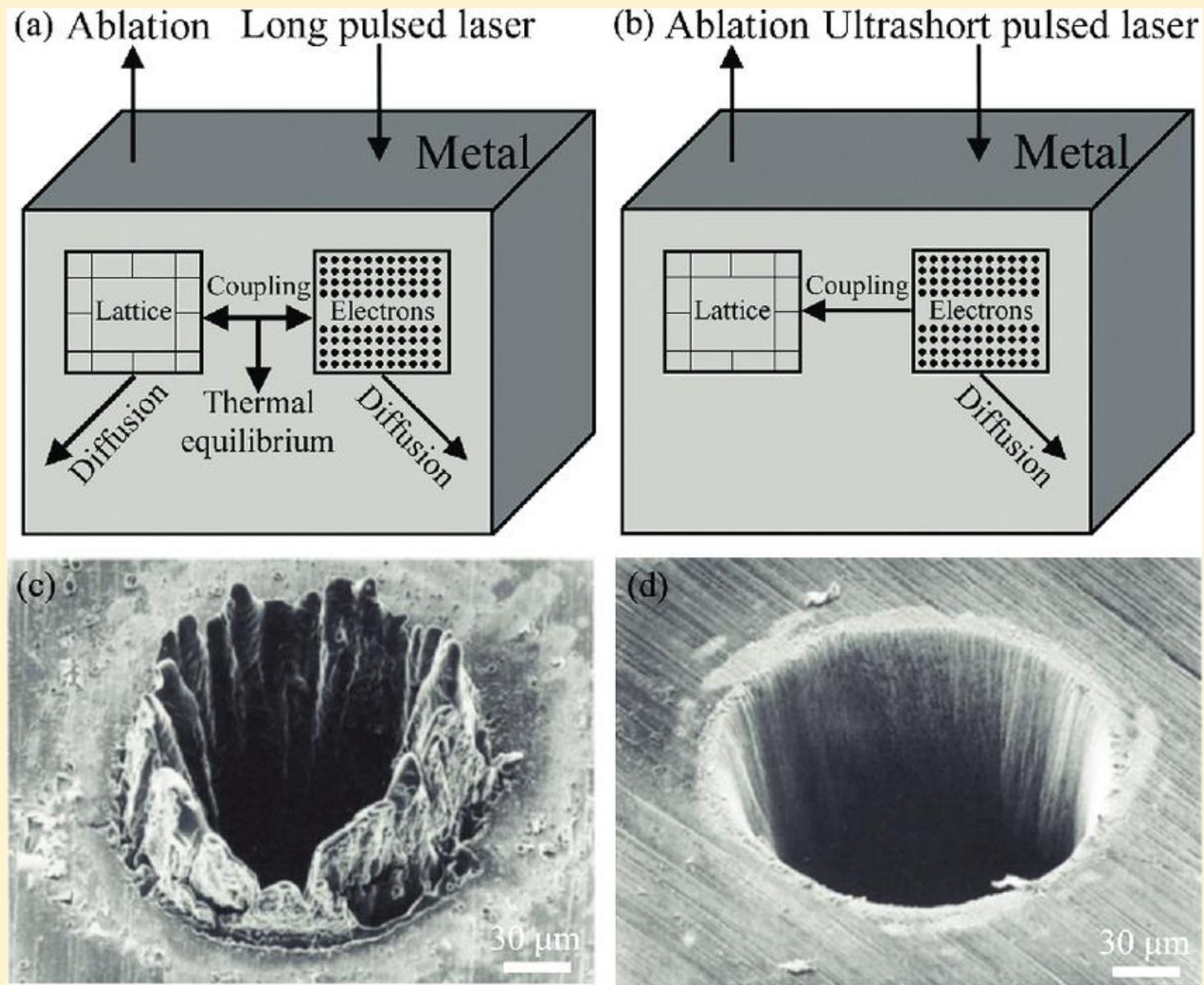
Micro perforación en Rubí con fs



20 μm

Drilling of ruby





• Manipulation of Tribological Properties of Metals by Ultrashort Pulsed Laser Micro-/Nanostructuring, [Quanzhong Zhao](#), [Zhuo Wang](#). 2016, DOI: [10.5772/64764](#)

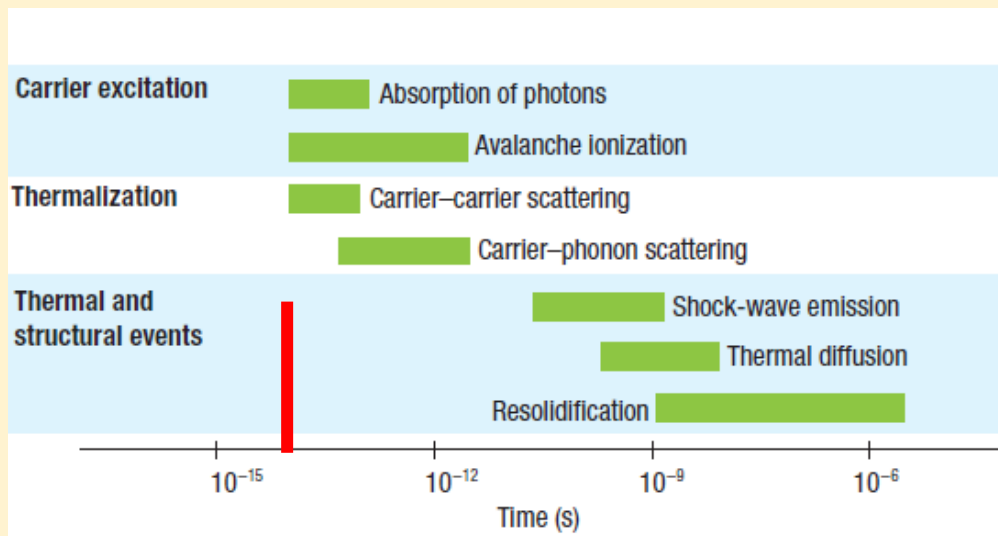
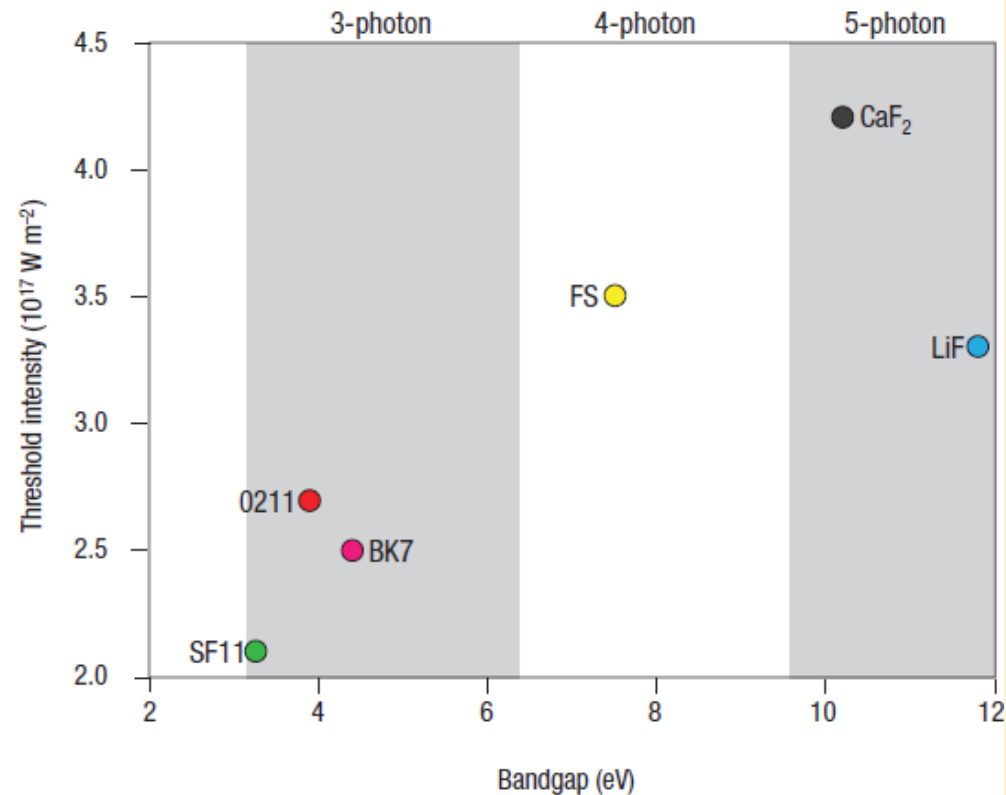
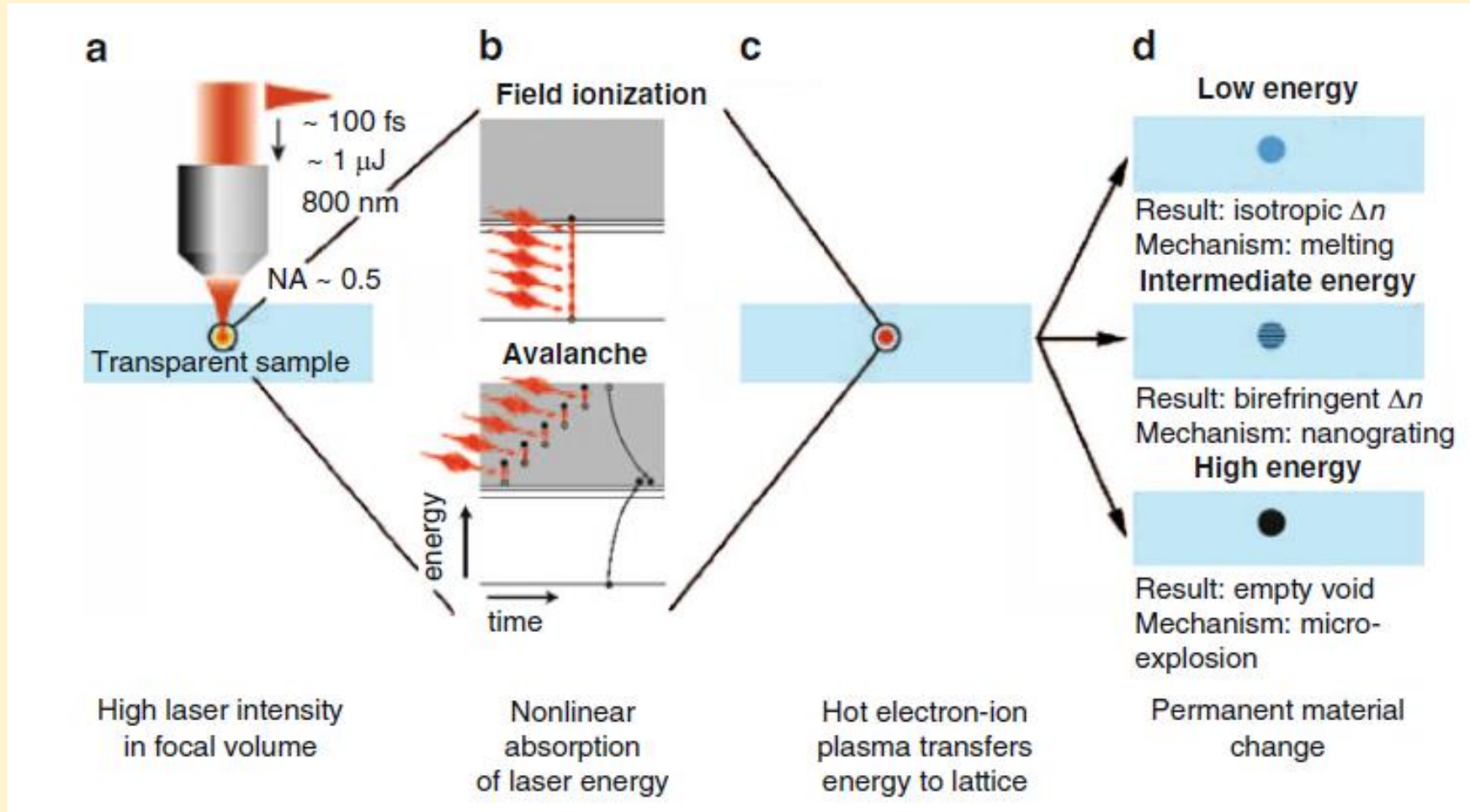


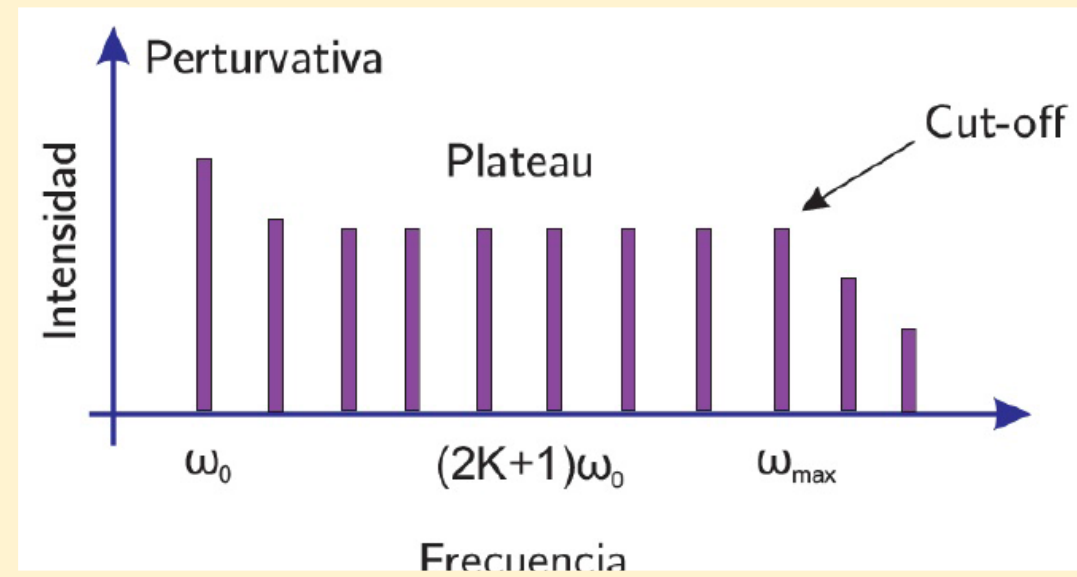
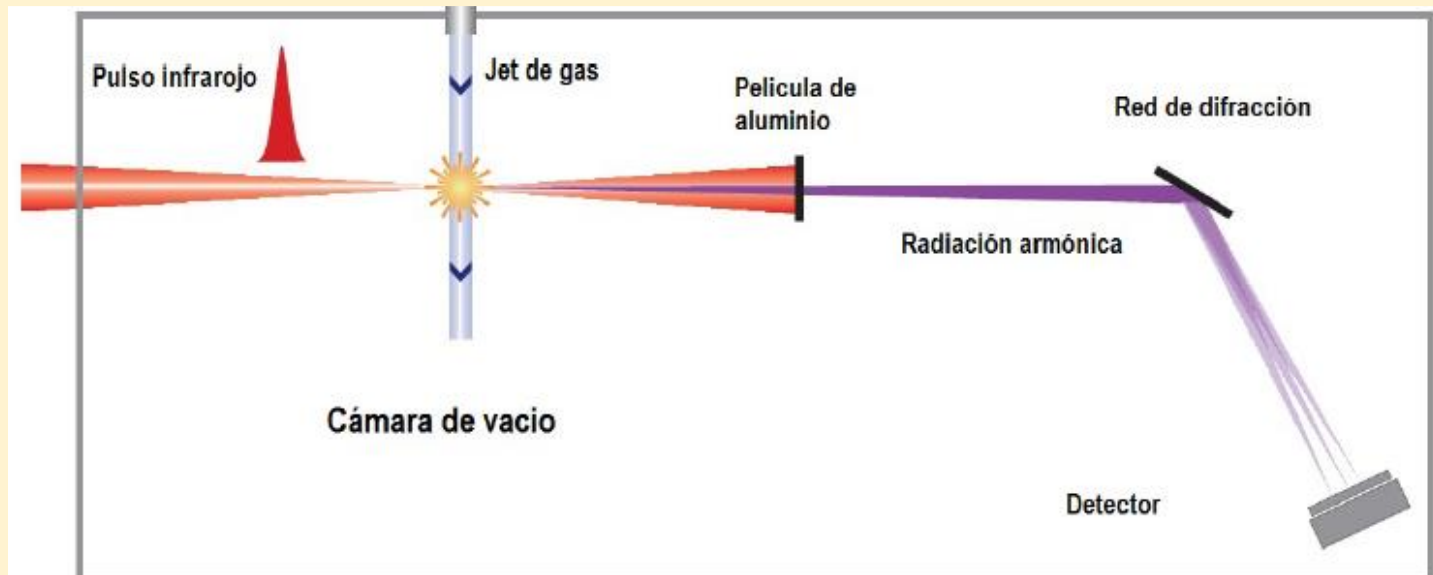
Figure 1 Timescale of the physical phenomena associated with the interaction of a femtosecond laser pulse with transparent materials. The green bars represent typical timescales for the relevant process. Note that although the absorption of light occurs at the femtosecond timescale, the material can continue to undergo changes microseconds later.



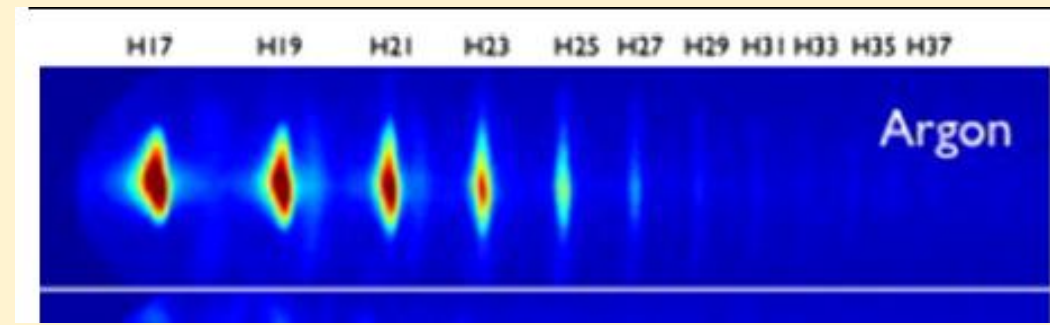
El proceso de ionización accionado por pulsos ultracortos es indistinto del material utilizado, ya que por un lado existen una gran cantidad de fotones disponibles para la absorción multi-fotónica y por otro lado el campo eléctrico del láser es intenso para modificar el potencial de los átomos



Gases nobles-Armónicos de alto orden (HHG)



Eficiencia del proceso escala con λ^{-5}
 Cut-off escala con λ^2



Modelo de los tres pasos-semiclásico

En 1993, Corkum y por otro lado Kulander y Schafer

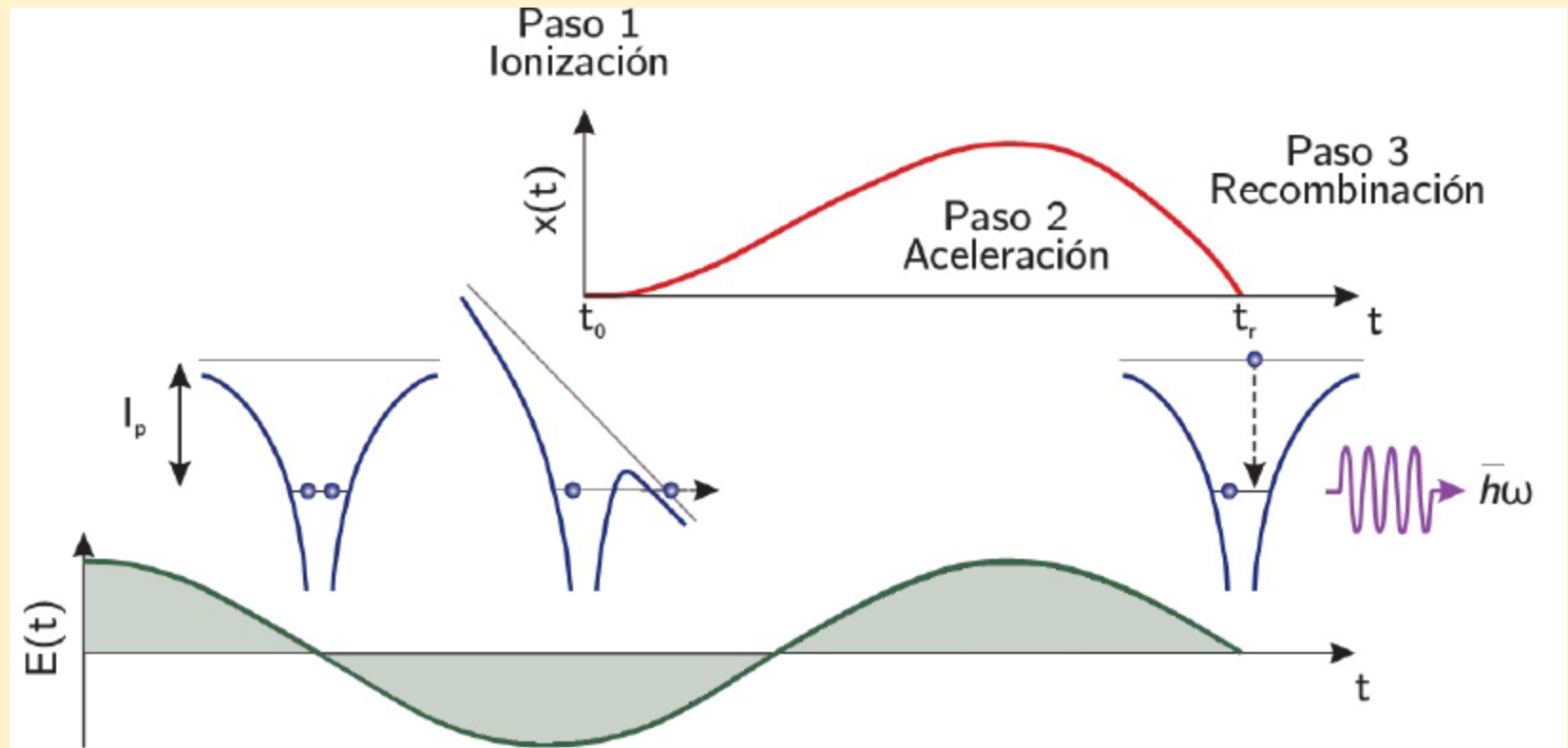
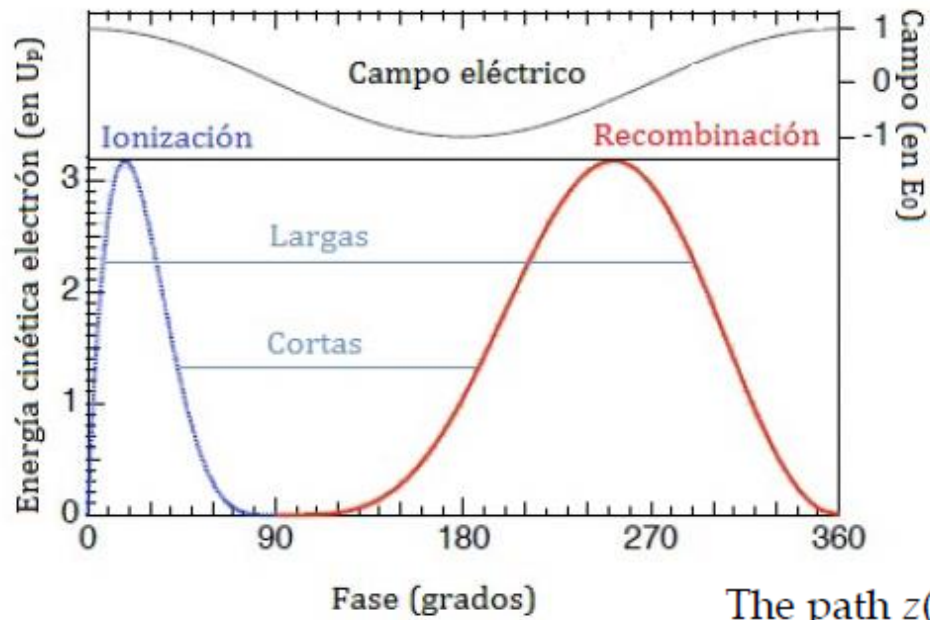


Figura 3.5: Esquema del modelo de los tres pasos. Inicialmente, se observa el potencial sin deformar, luego el láser modifica al potencial creando una barrera que permite la ionización del electrón. La aceleración ocurre en el segundo paso y por último (cuando el campo cambia de dirección) el electrón es recombinado

Trayectorias de los electrones



$$E(t) = E_0 \cos(\omega_0 t)$$

$$\ddot{z}(t) = -\frac{eE_0}{m} \cos(\omega_0 t)$$

For a given value of E_{kin} , we can view θ_i and θ_r as the solutions of the following coupled equations:

$$(\cos \theta_r - \cos \theta_i) + (\theta_r - \theta_i) \sin \theta_i = 0, \quad (8)$$

$$(\sin \theta_r - \sin \theta_i)^2 = \frac{E_{kin}}{2U_p} \quad (9)$$

The path $z(\theta)$ that the electron takes from $\theta = \theta_i$ to θ_r is called *trajectory*. We notice that there are two trajectories for a given kinetic energy below $3.17U_p$, $17^\circ < \theta_i < 90^\circ$, $90^\circ < \theta_r < 255^\circ$ for the one trajectory, and $0^\circ < \theta_i < 17^\circ$, $255^\circ < \theta_r < 360^\circ$ for the other. The former is called *short trajectory*, and the latter *long trajectory*.

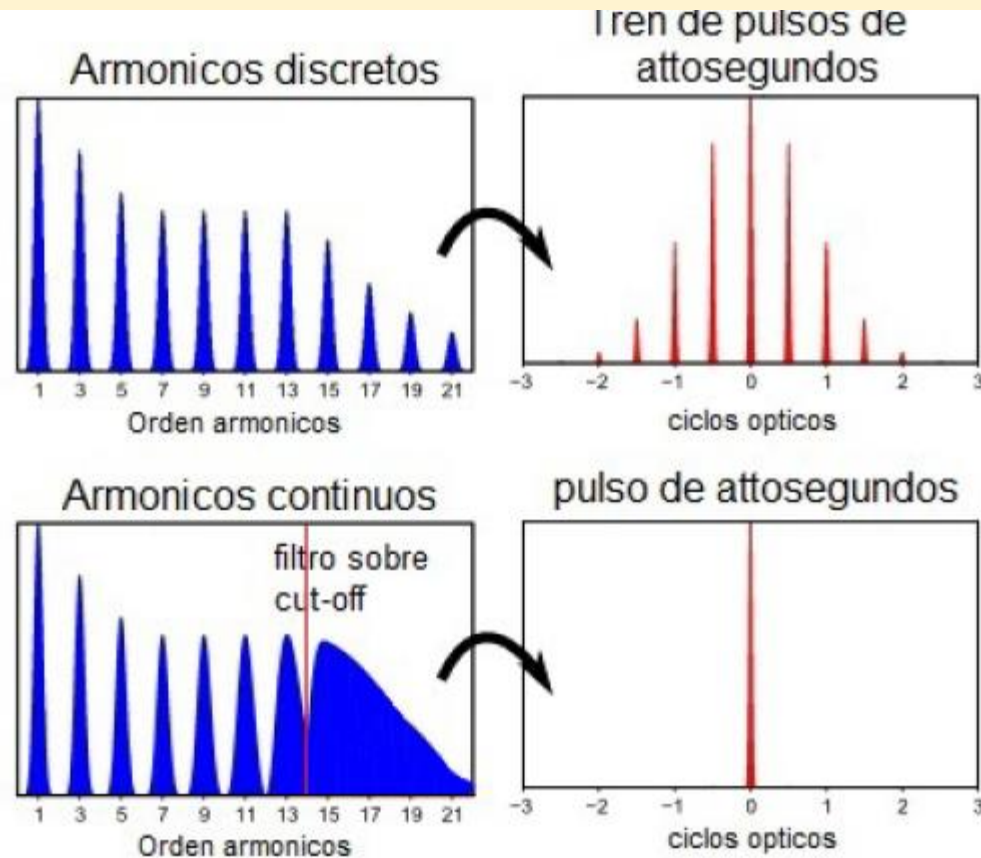
If (θ_i, θ_r) is a pair of solutions of Equations 8 and 9, $(\theta_i + m\pi, \theta_r + m\pi)$ are also solutions, where m is an integer. If we denote $z(\theta)$ associated with m as $z_m(\theta)$, we find that $z_m(\theta) = (-1)^m z_{m=0}(\theta - m\pi)$. This implies that the harmonics are emitted each half cycle with an alternating phase, i.e., field direction in such a way that the harmonic field $E_h(t)$ can be expressed in the following form:

$$E_h(t) = \dots + F_h(t + 2\pi / \omega_0) - F_h(t + \pi / \omega_0) + F_h(t) - F_h(t - \pi / \omega_0) + F_h(t - 2\pi / \omega_0) - \dots \quad (10)$$

One can show that the Fourier transform of Equation 10 takes nonzero values only at odd multiples of ω_0 . This observation explains why the harmonic spectrum is composed of odd-order components.

$$U_p = \frac{E_0^2}{4\omega_0^2}$$

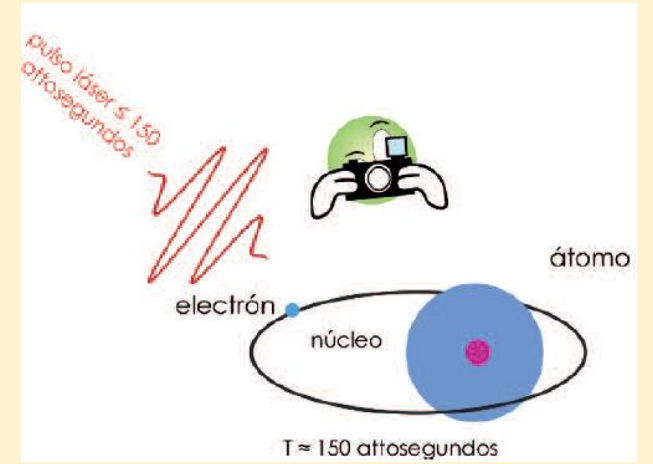
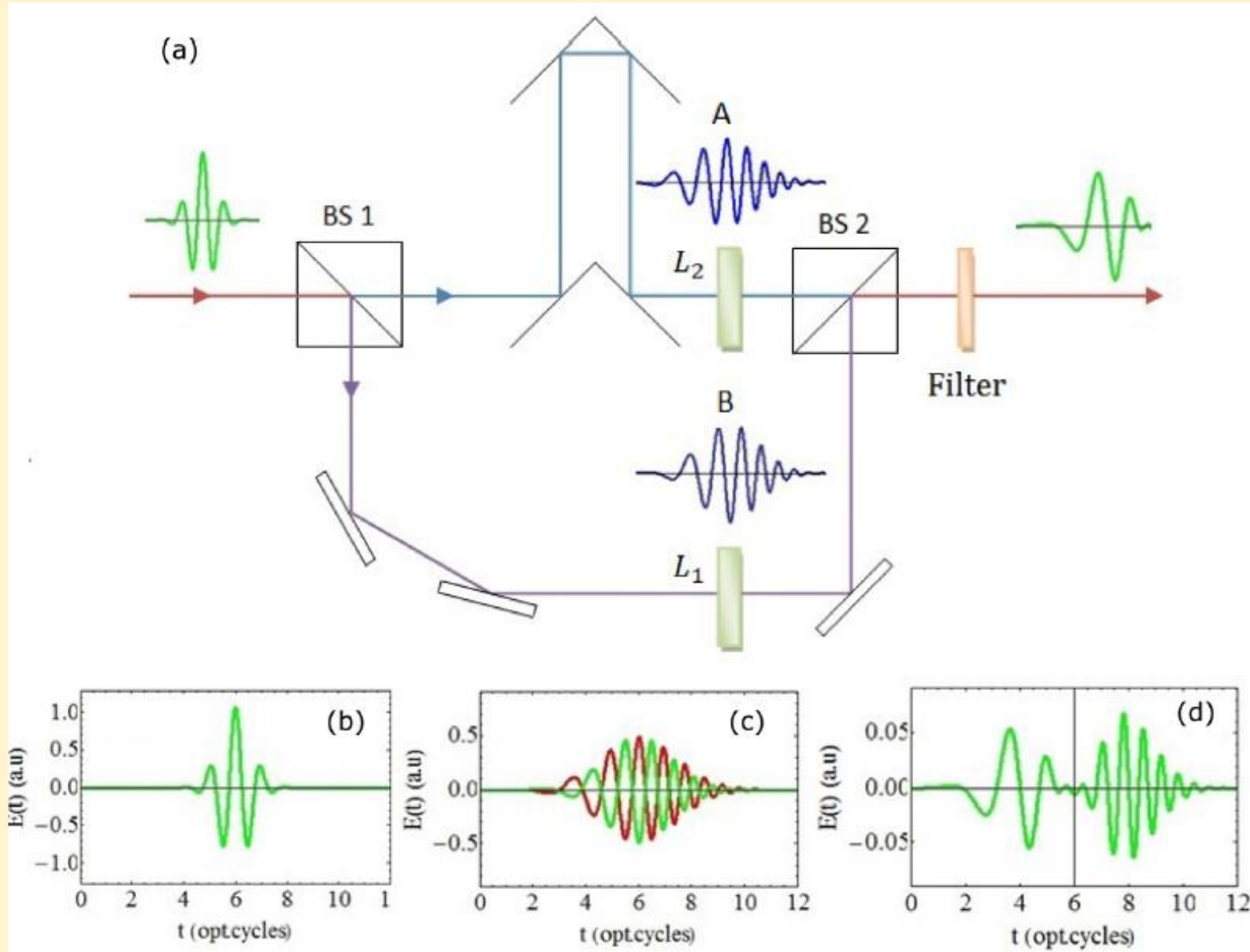
Generación de pulsos de Attosegundos



“Armónicos de alto orden generados por interacción de pulsos ultracortos con sistemas gaseosos”, Enrique Neyra, Tesis de Doctorado, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas, UNLP, 2017.

Figura 6.1: Espectro de armónicos obtenidos con pulsos con diferentes anchos temporales. Las imágenes superiores muestran un espectro obtenido por un pulso de varios ciclos, como así también su TF (tren de attosegundos). La imágenes inferiores, muestran la síntesis de un pulso de attosegundo, obtenido por medio de un pulso de pocos ciclos. En línea roja se señala la región espectral que fue

Generación de Pulsos de Attosegundos

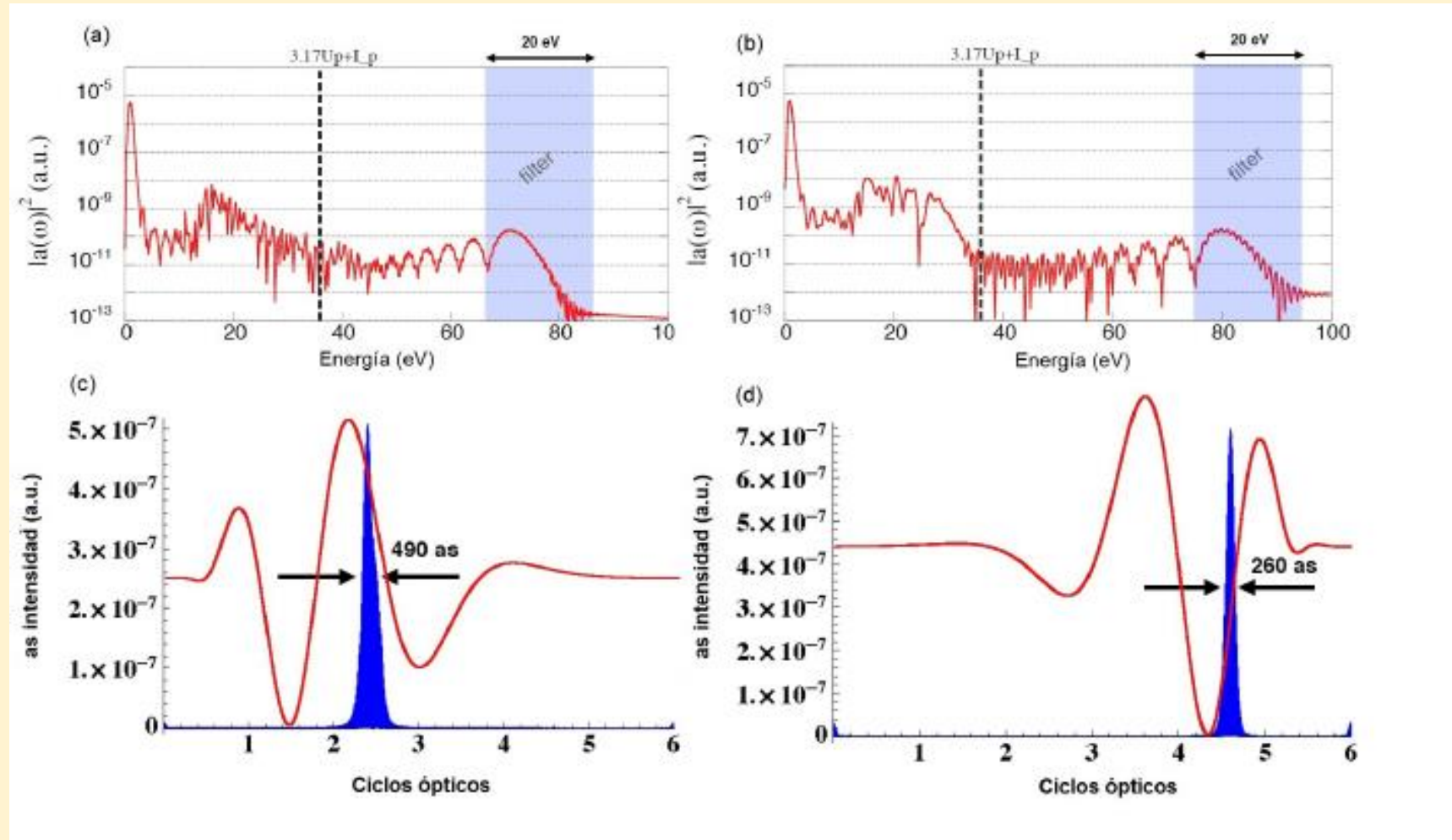


Synthesis of ultrashort laser pulses for high-order harmonic generation, E. Neyra, F. Videla, M. F. Ciappina, J. A. Pérez-Hernández, L. Roso, and G. A. Torchia, Phys. Rev. A **98**, 013403 – 2018

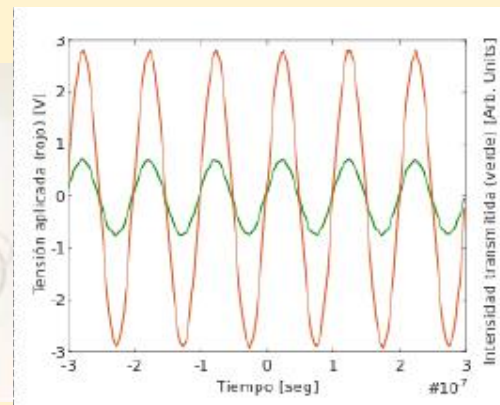
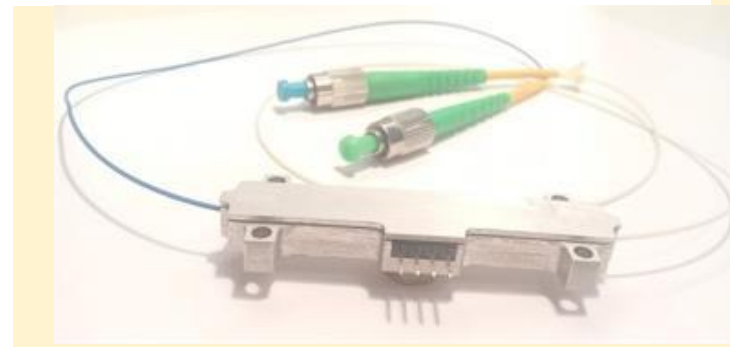
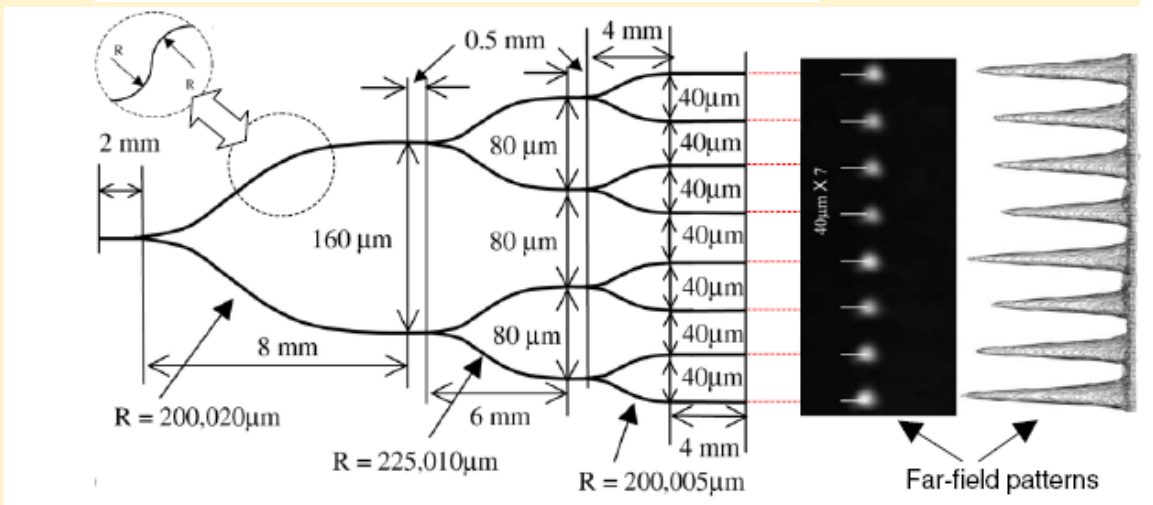
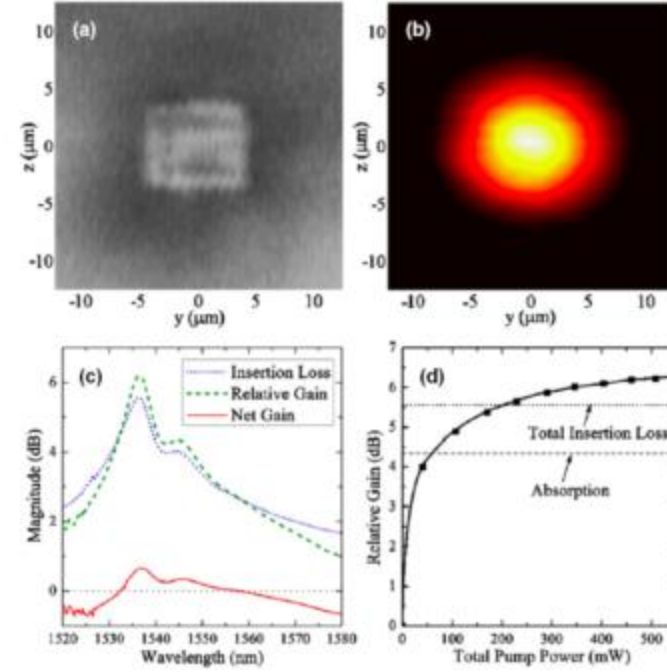
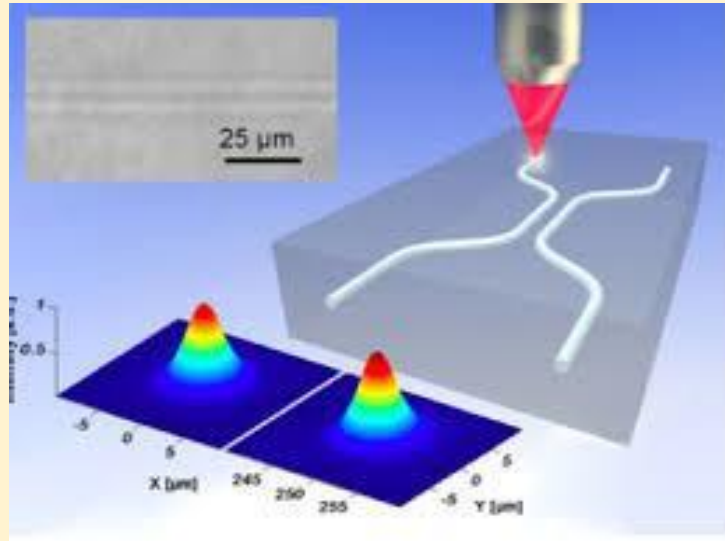
Pulsos de Attosegundos

Temporal Dependence Schrodinger Equation (TDSE-3D)

Single-Active-Electron Approximation (SAE).



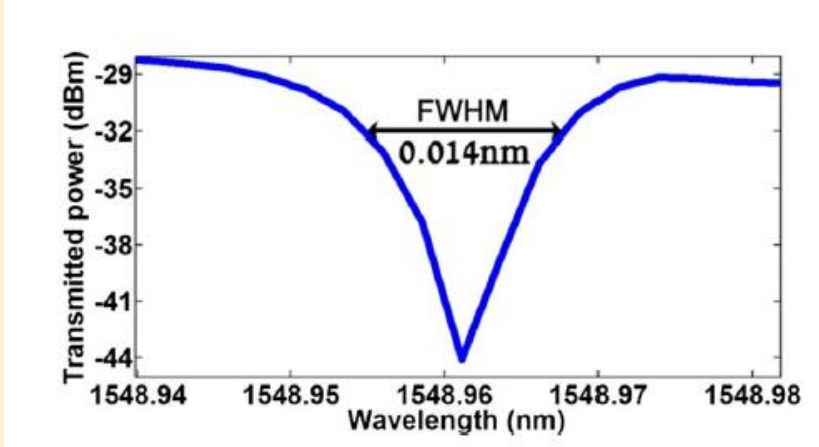
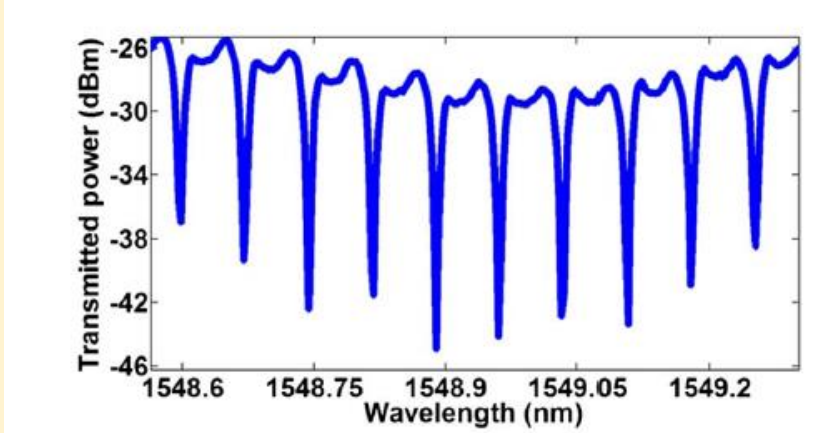
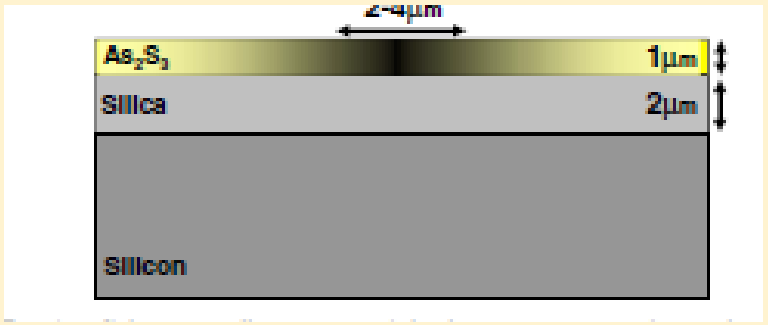
Sólidos- Modificación del índice de refracción en materiales dieléctricos-Guías de onda-Circuitos ópticos.



Anillo resonador en As_2S_3



5. Top-view microscope image of parts of bus and ring waveguides, directly written in a thin layer of As_2S_3 .



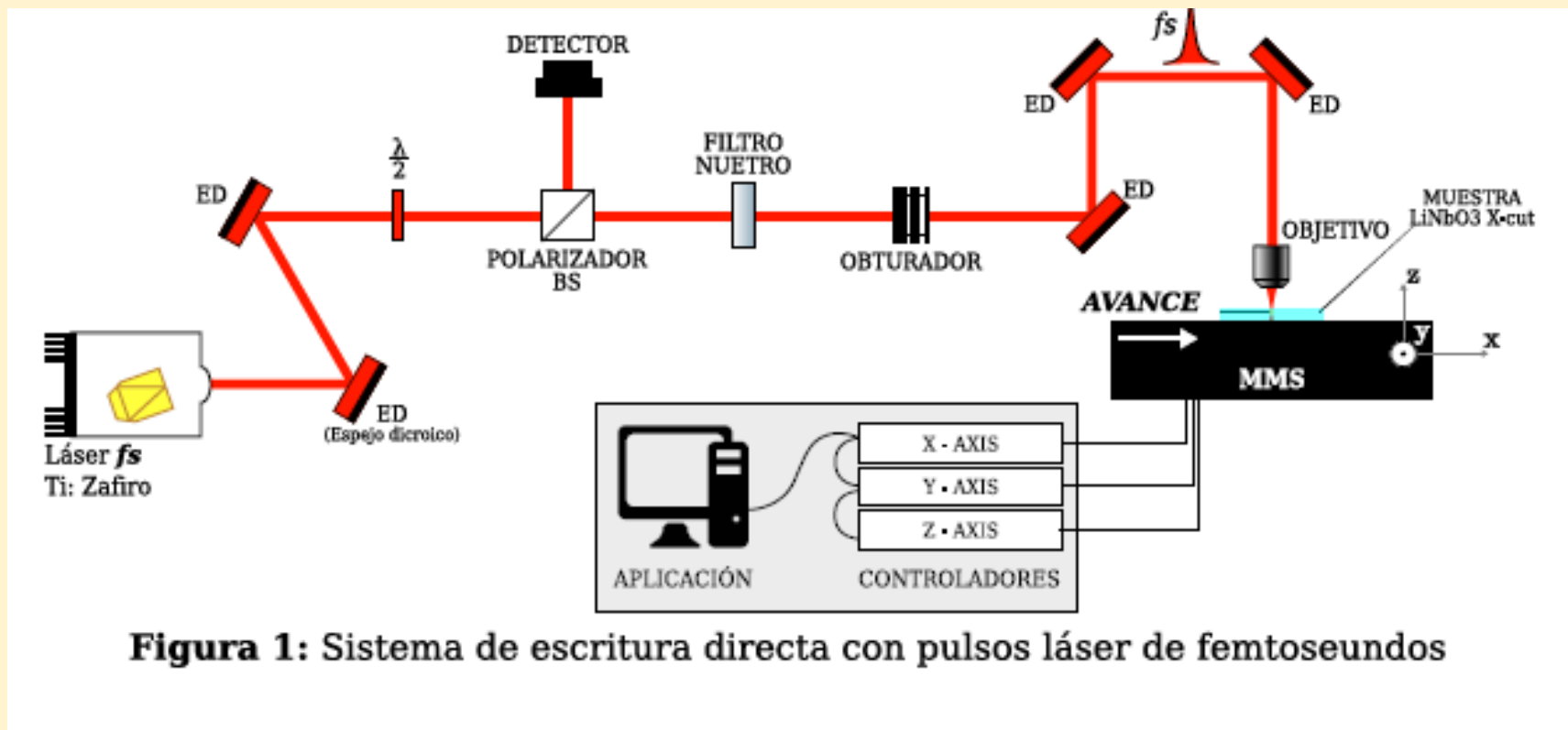
3. Sistema experimental. Láser CPA del CIOP.



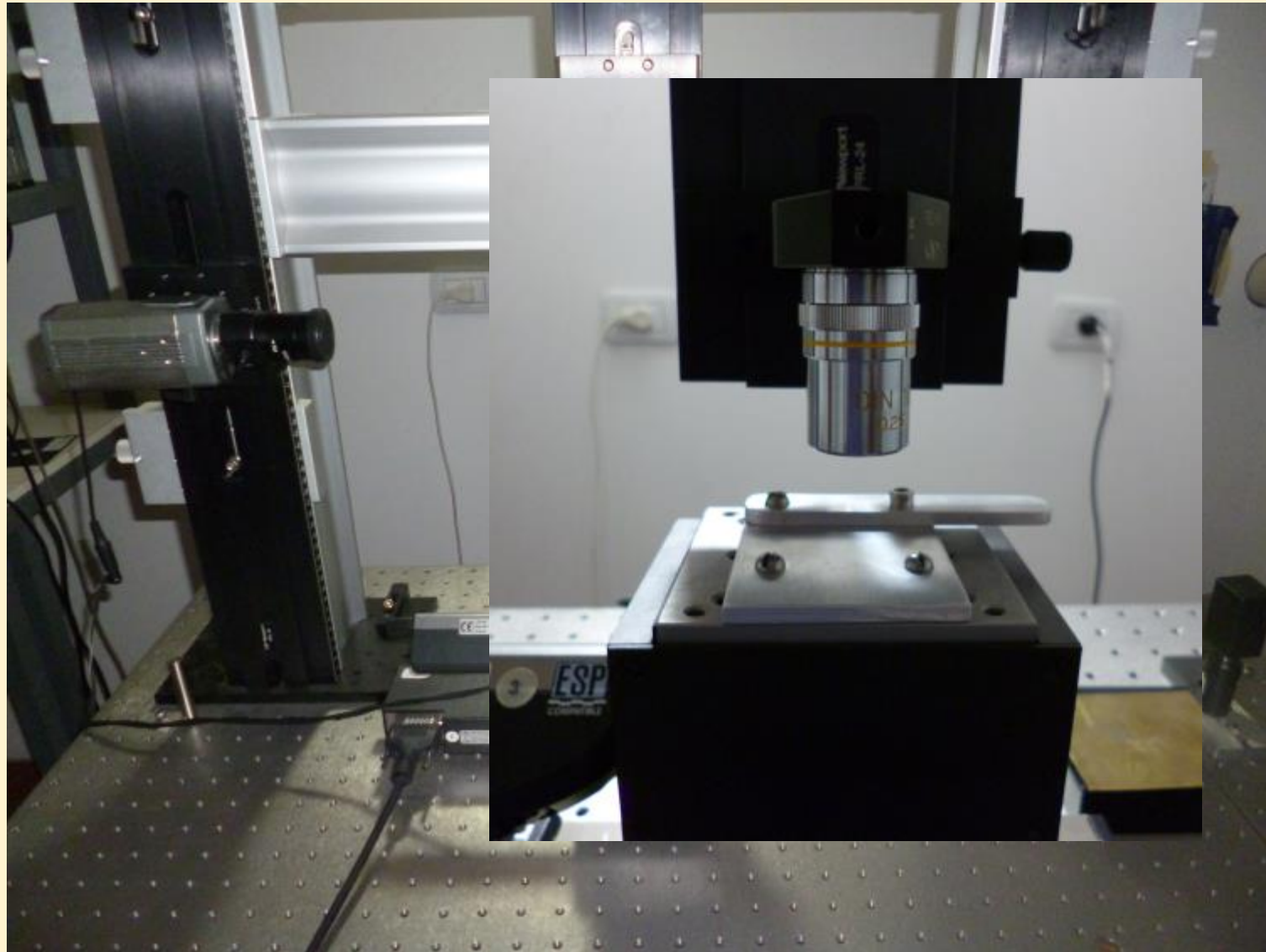
MAITAI+
Spitfire
Spectra
Physics

-120 fs
-1 kHz
- Hasta 1 mJ de
energía por pulso

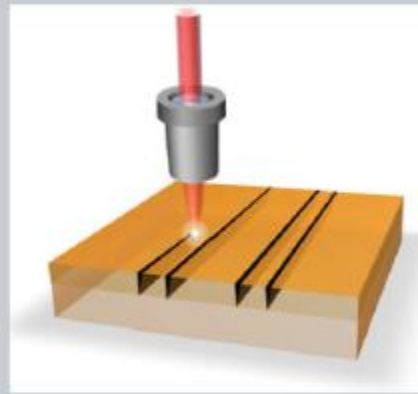
Esquema experimental utilizado para fabricar los circuitos ópticos con pulsos laser de femtosegundos



Estación de micromecanizado



Abstract Femtosecond-laser micromachining (also known as inscription or writing) has been developed as one of the most efficient techniques for direct three-dimensional microfabrication of transparent optical materials. In integrated photonics, by using direct writing of femtosecond/ultrafast laser pulses, optical waveguides can be produced in a wide variety of optical materials. With diverse parameters, the formed waveguides may possess different configurations. This paper focuses on crystalline dielectric materials, and is a review of the state-of-the-art in the fabrication, characterization and applications of femtosecond-laser micromachined waveguiding structures in optical crystals and ceramics. A brief outlook is presented by focusing on a few potential spotlights.



REVIEW
ARTICLE

Optical waveguides in crystalline dielectric materials produced by femtosecond-laser micromachining

Feng Chen^{1,*} and J. R. Vázquez de Aldana²

Tipos de guías de onda obtenidas con escritura con fs

Tipo I, energías de pulso del orden de decenas de nJ

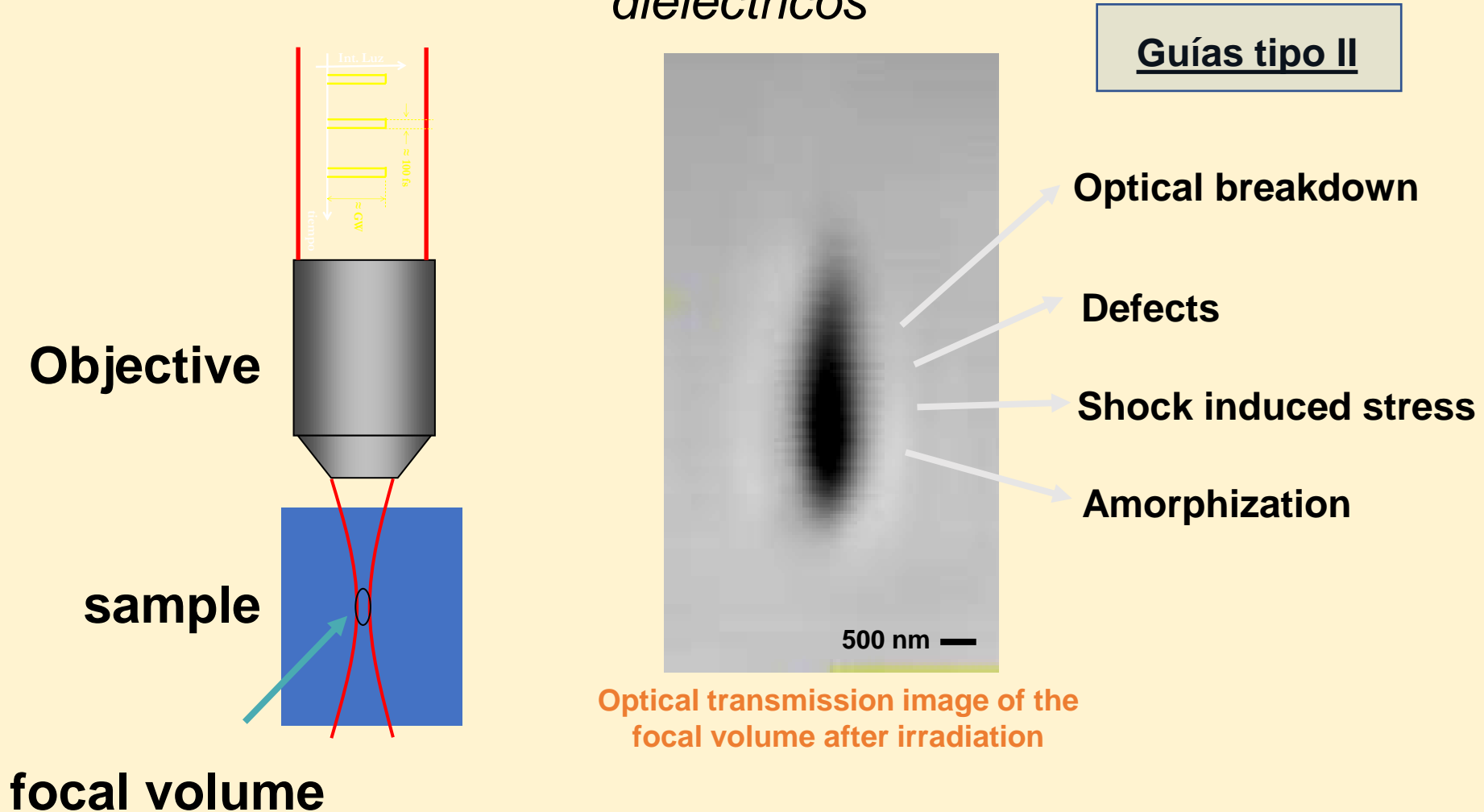
Tipo II, energías de pulso del orden del μJ

Tipo III una estructura cilíndrica construida con guías tipo II

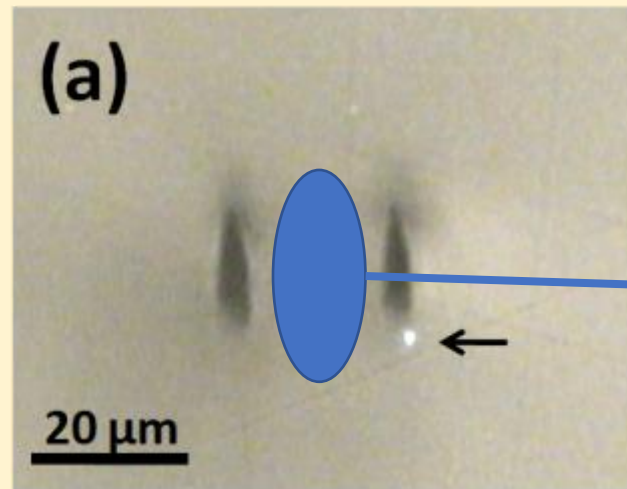
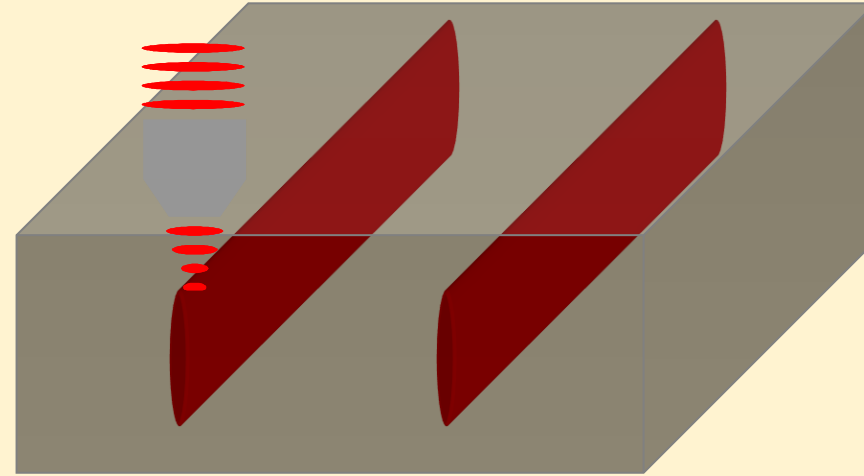
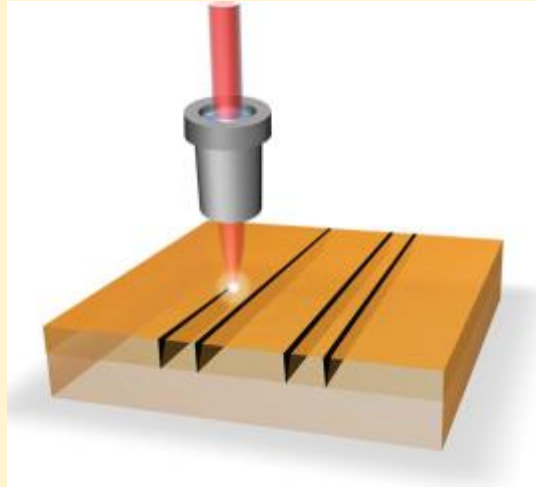
Tipo IV, definición de guías de onda rectas a partir de la ablación con pulsos fs en guías de onda planas

Interacción de pulsos ultracortos y materiales. Análisis y simulaciones de deformación en la escala microscópica.

Interacción de pulsos de fs intensos en el interior de dieléctricos



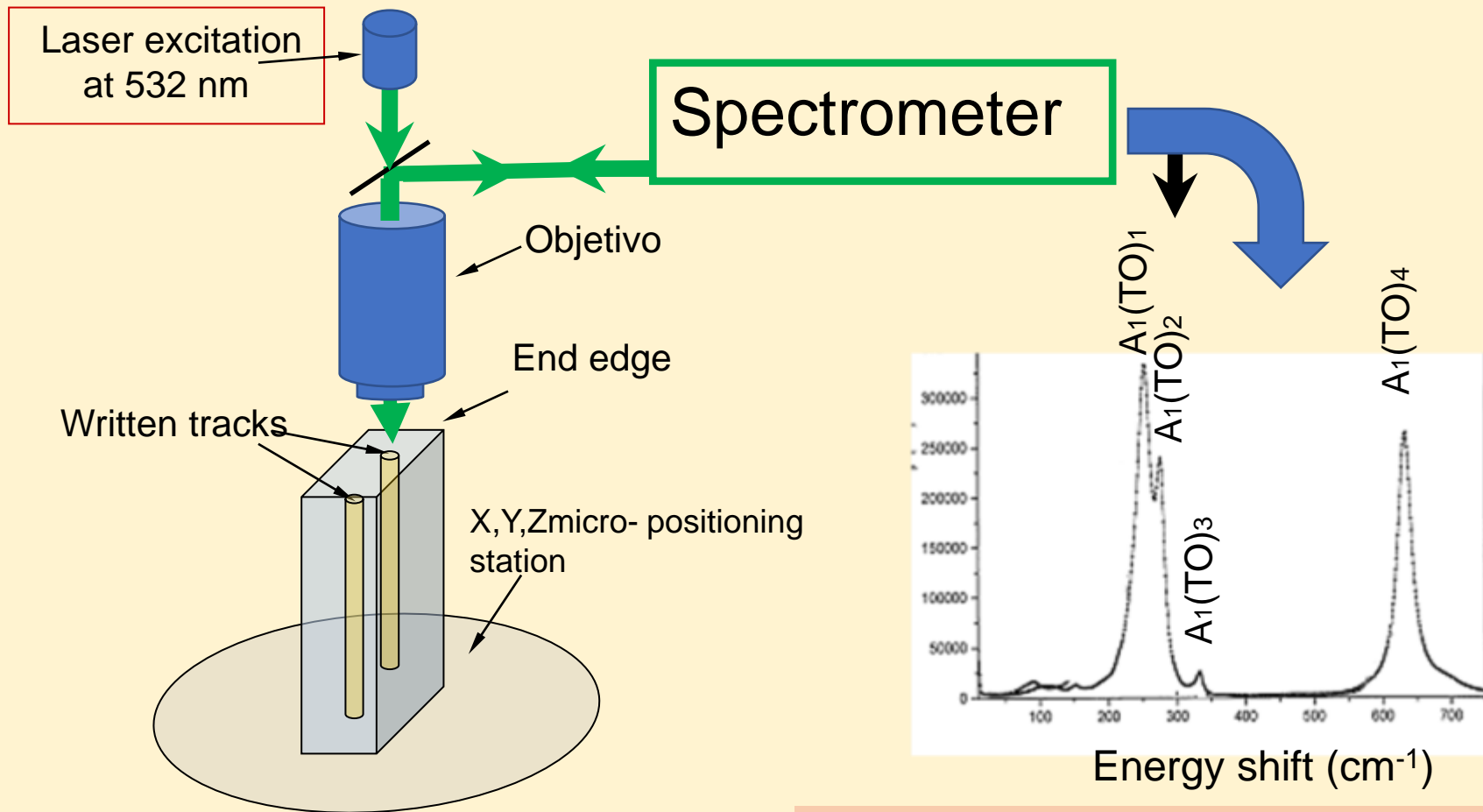
Estructuras doble-track (Tipo II)



Guía de onda

Origin of waveguides formation by ultra-short laser pulses in optical materials

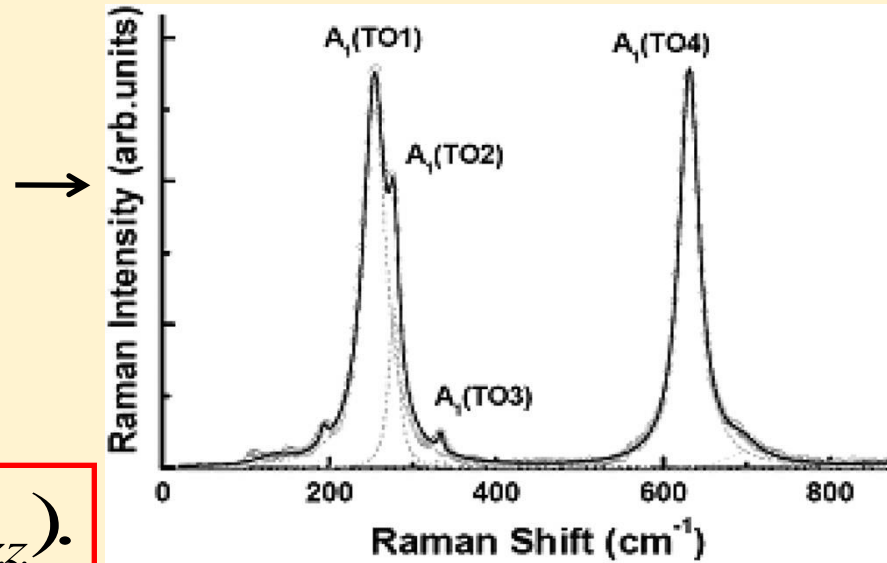
Micro-Raman spectroscopy



Caracterización de guías de onda ópticas generadas con láser de femtosegundos en niobato de litio, Tesis Doctoral de Matías Tejerina, Facultad de Ingeniería, UNLP (2014).

Potential Deformación Theory

- **Raman** configuración Y(ZZ)Y.
- La luz “acopla” modos de vibración de la estructura cristalina.
- Dependencia lineal del corrimiento de fonones (“picos”) con el estado de deformación del cristal



$$\Delta\omega_{A1} = e(\varepsilon_{xx} + \varepsilon_{yy}) + f(\varepsilon_{zz}).$$

- bajo presión hidrostática

$$d\omega / dp_i = 2 \times e_i' + f_i'$$

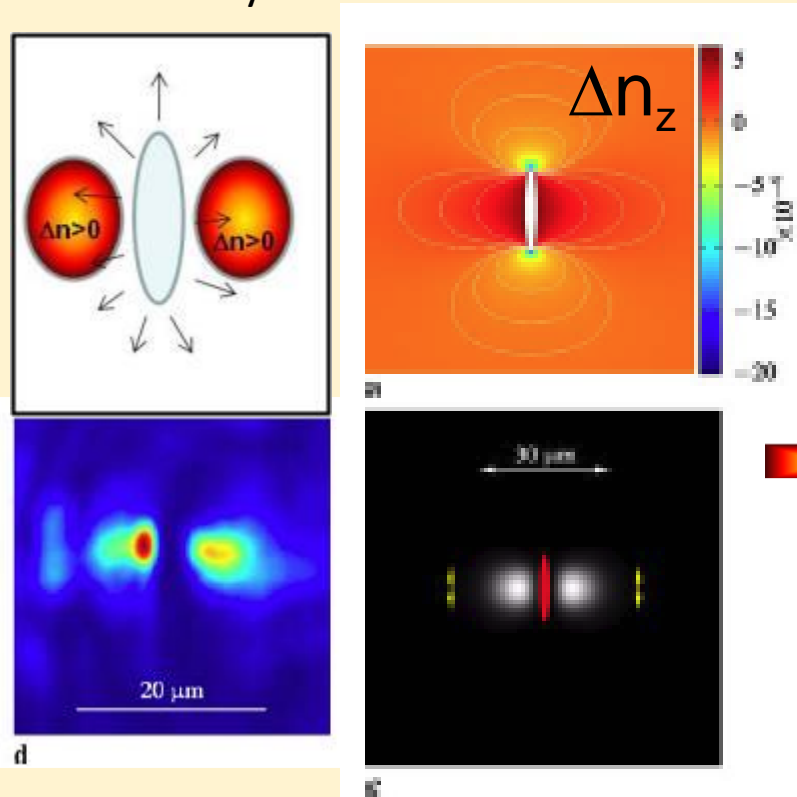
$$e' = g_1(e, f)$$

$$f' = g_2(e, f)$$

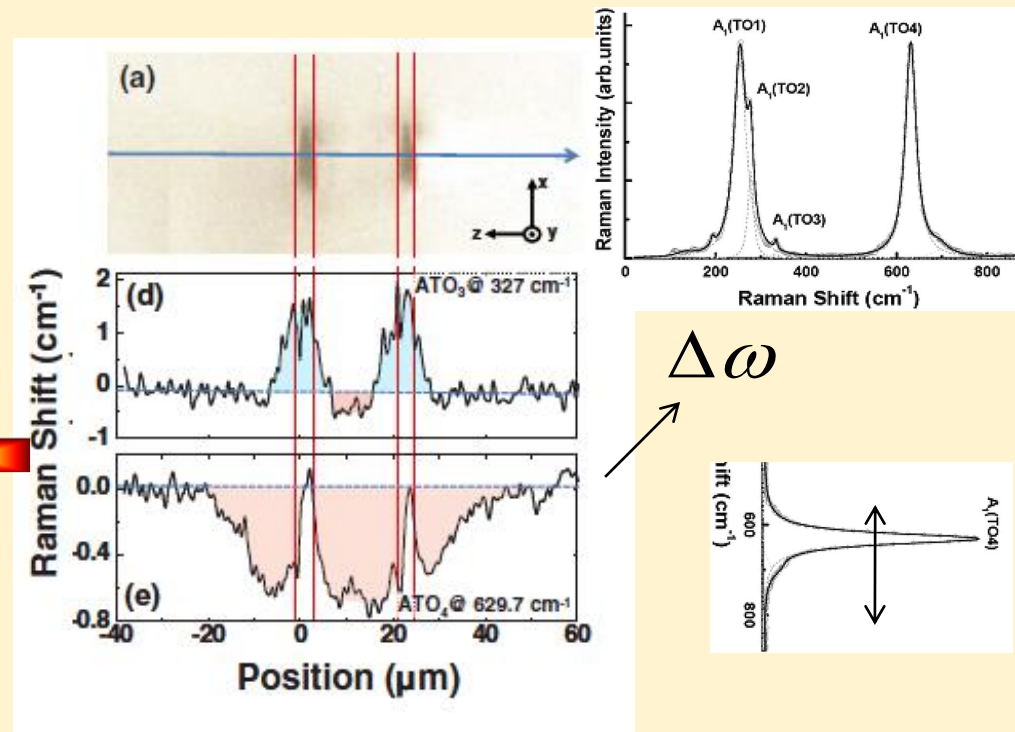
e y f are unknown constants but $d\omega/dp$ is reported for LiNbO_3 .

Previous work about the origin of femto-waveguides

Numerical model including a mechanical expansion in the crystal



Micro-Raman qualitative description along the waveguides cross section



$$\begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_x \\ \epsilon_y \\ \epsilon_z \\ \epsilon_{xy} \\ \epsilon_{xz} \\ \epsilon_{yz} \end{bmatrix} = [S_{ij}] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \sigma_z \\ \sigma_{xy} \\ \sigma_{xz} \\ \sigma_{yz} \end{bmatrix}$$

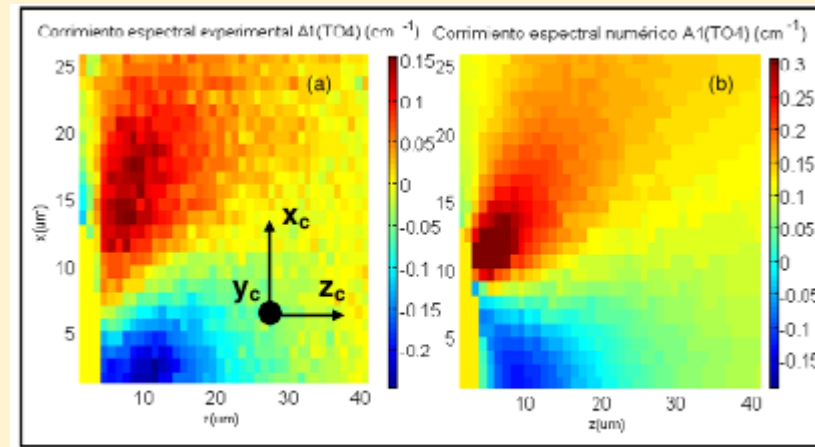


Figura 59. Mapa de corrimiento espectral del fonón A₁(TO₄) (a) medida experimental (promedio de cuadrantes), (b) ajuste del modelo numérico

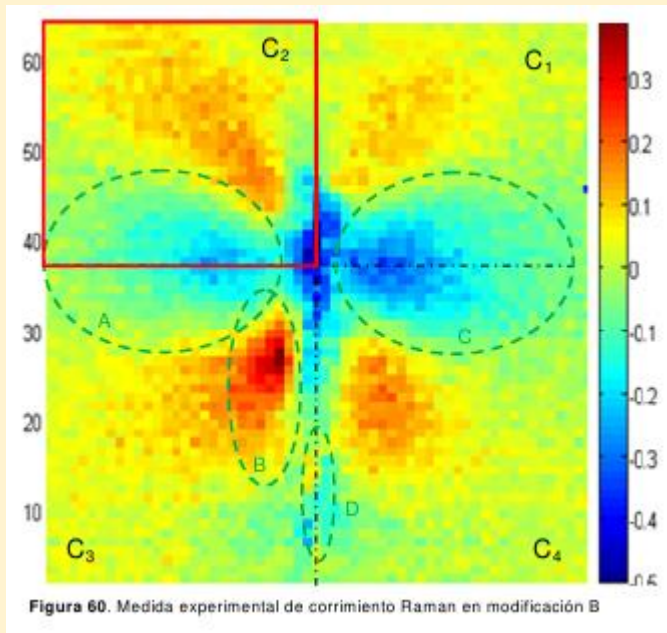
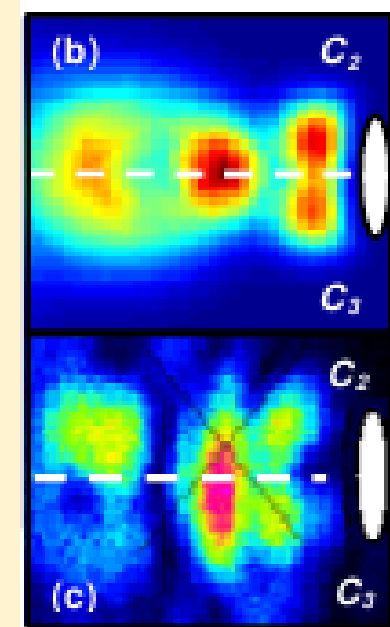


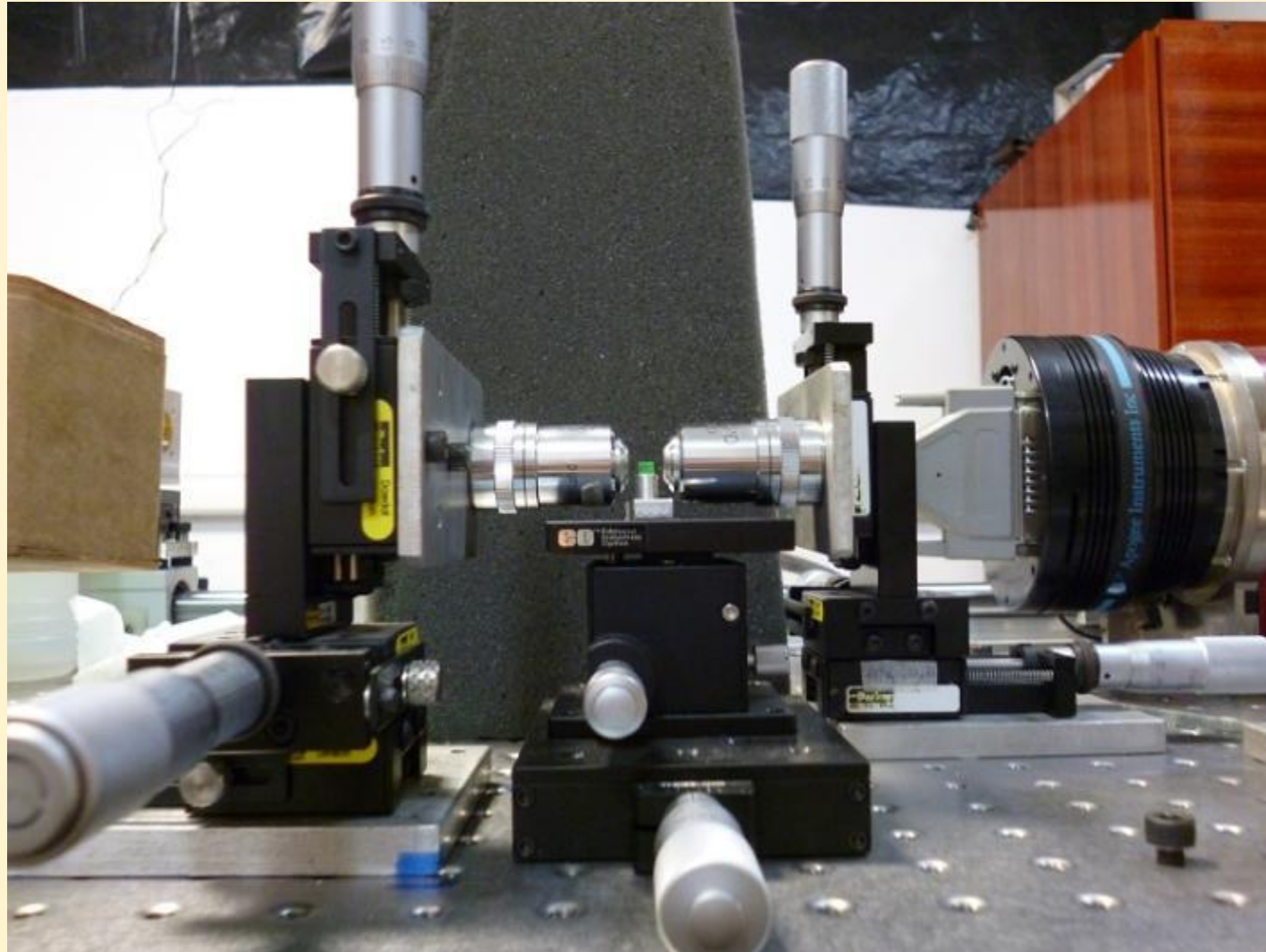
Figura 60. Medida experimental de corrimiento Raman en modificación B

Efecto piezo-óptico

$$\Delta n_i = -\frac{1}{2} (n_i)^3 \cdot \sum_j p_{ij} \epsilon_j$$



Sistema de caracterización de propagación



Set-up para caracterización de guías de onda luminiscentes

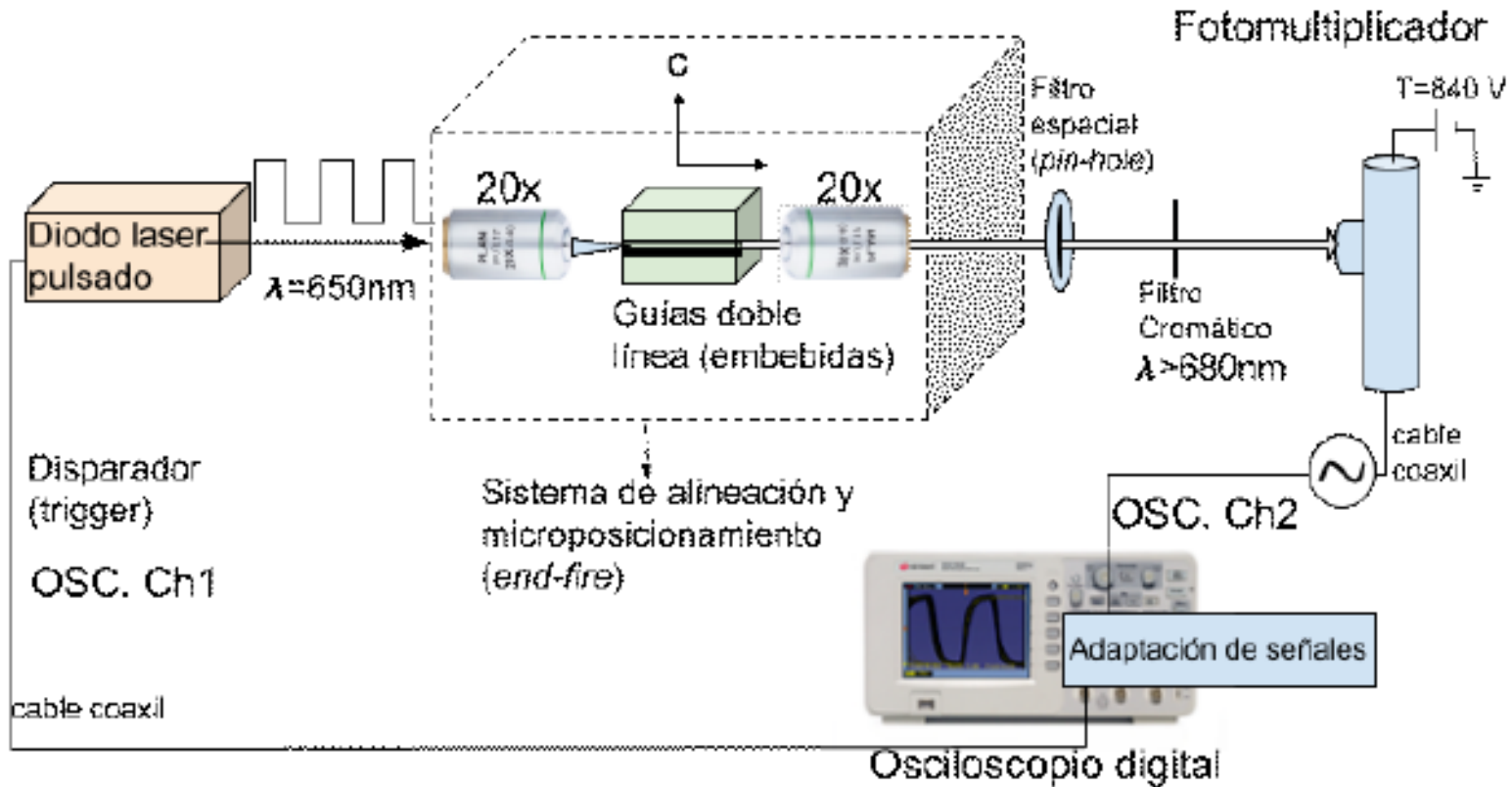
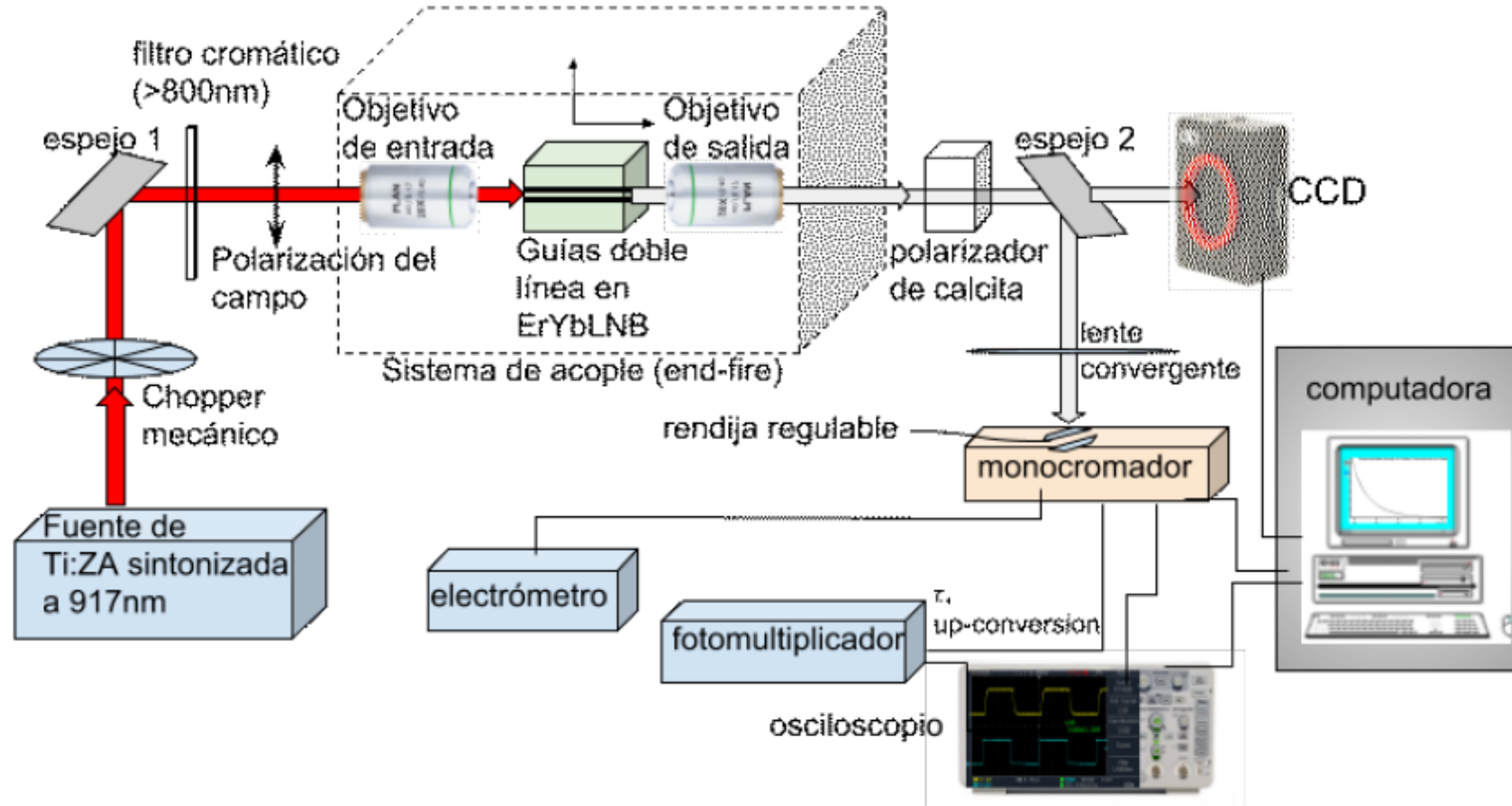


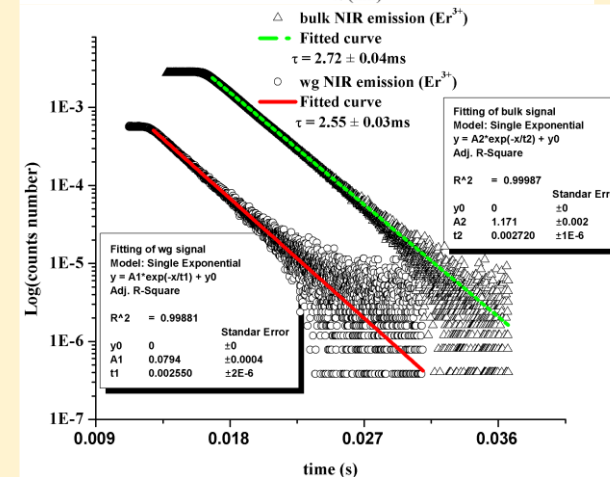
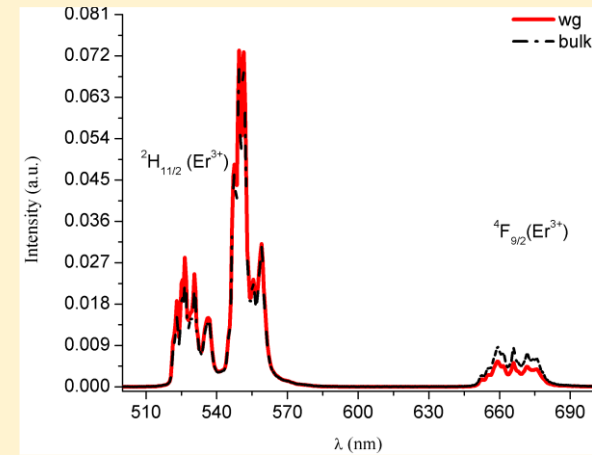
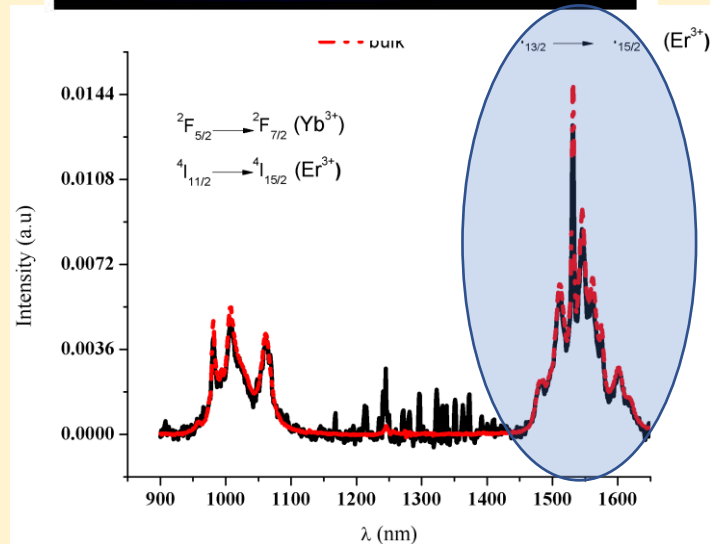
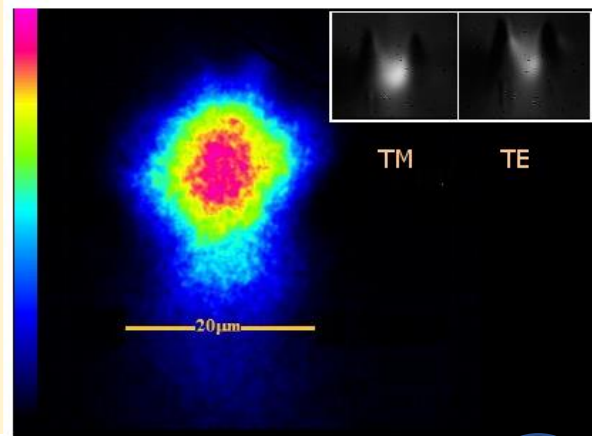
Figura 8.2: Esquema experimental para la medición de vida media en volumen y en guías doble línea fabricadas en CrLiSAF

Guías ópticas fabricadas con pulsos ultracortos en materiales luminiscentes: estudios fundamentales para aplicaciones en fotónica, Biassetti, Demian Arístide, Tesis de la Facultad de Ciencias Exactas, UNLP. 2019.

Set-up para analizar guías de Er/Yb: en Niobato de Litio

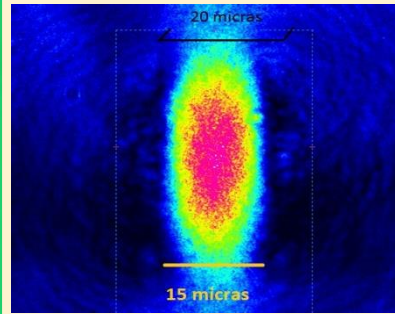
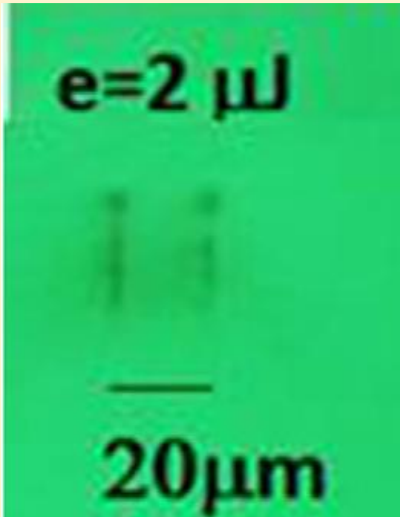


Fuentes de luz integradas. Guías ópticas en Er/YB: LiNbO₃

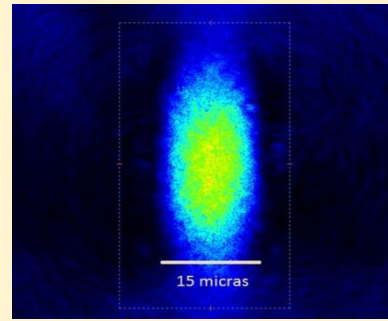


Luminescent features in double-track type II waveguides made in Er/Yb:LiNbO₃ by Ultrafast Laser Inscription, Demian A. Biasseti, Gustavo A. Torchia, and Eugenio Cantelar, enviado a *Journal Lightwave Technology*, 2018.

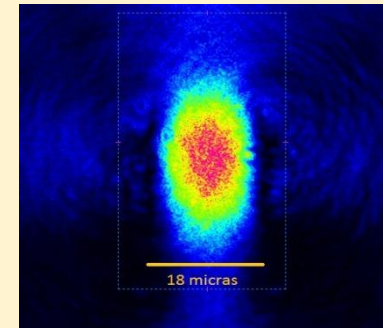
Fuentes de luz integradas. Guías ópticas en Cr:LiSAF



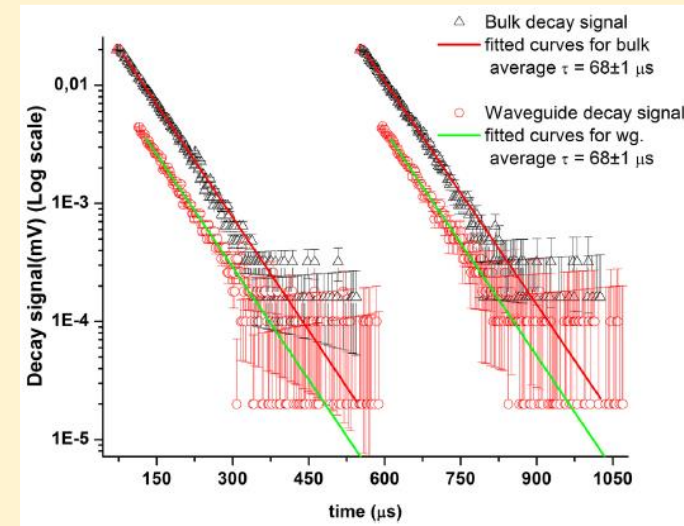
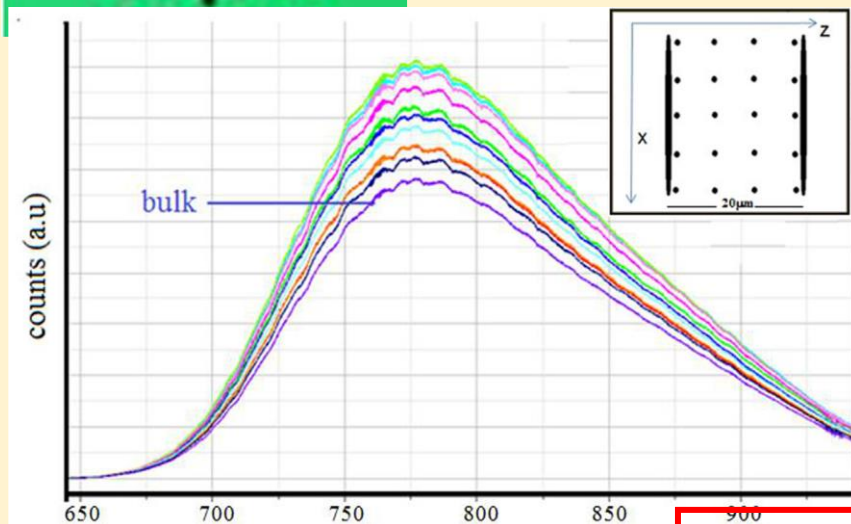
Sin polarizar



TE

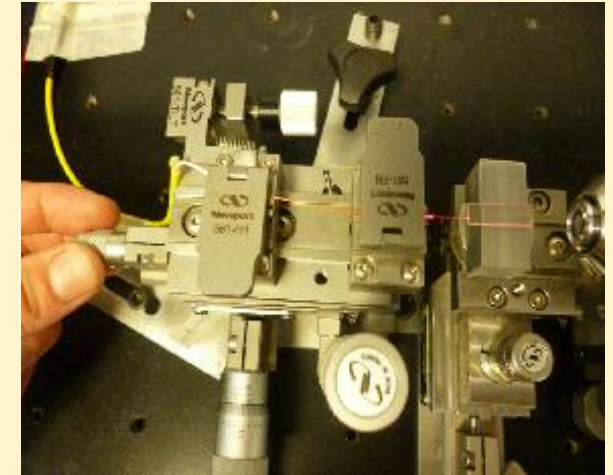
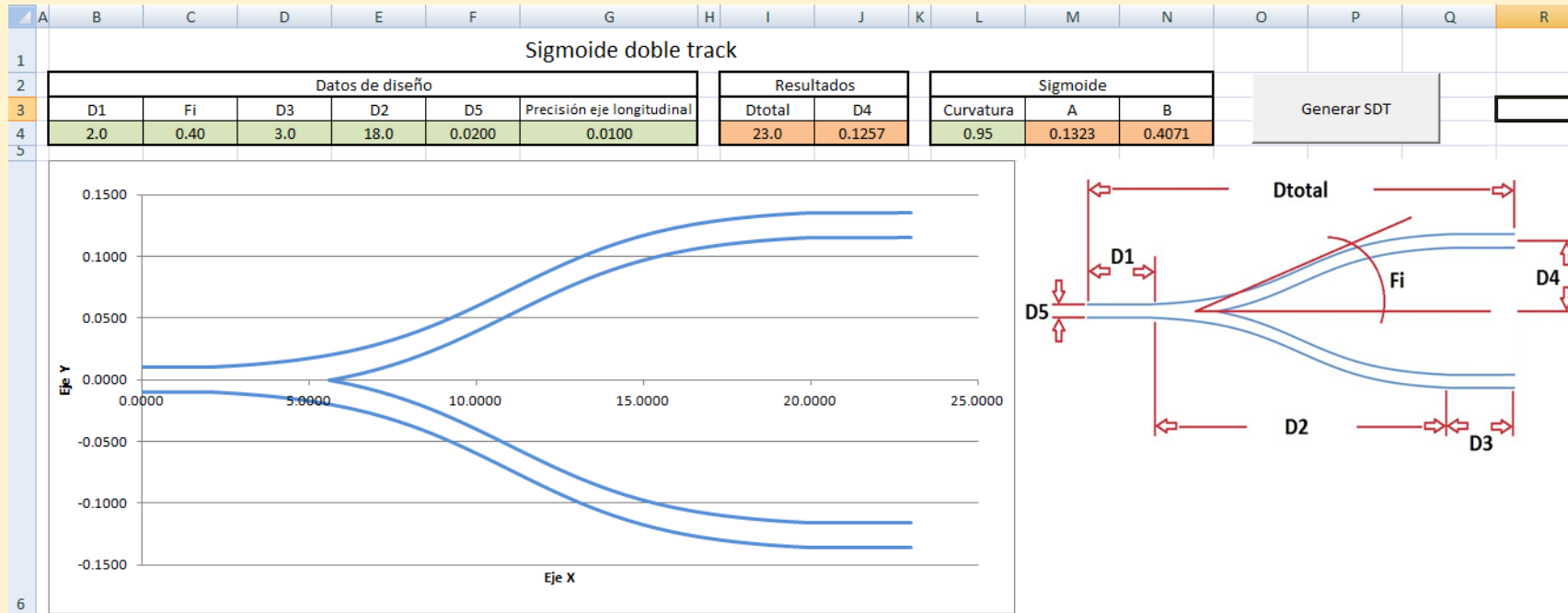


TM



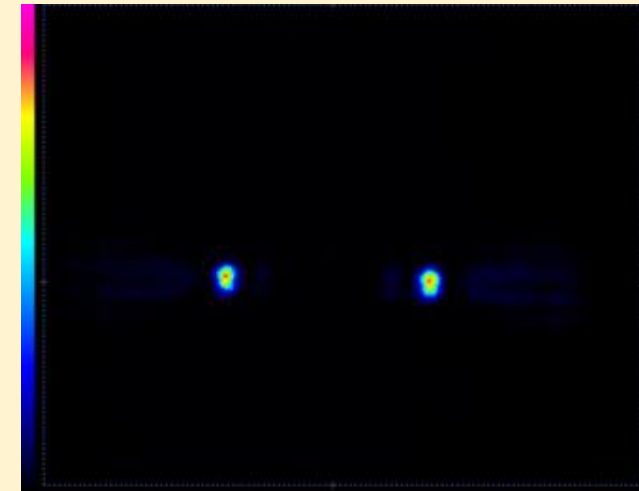
Optical waveguides fabricated in Cr: LiSAF by femtosecond laser micromachining, DA Biasetti, EJ Di Liscia, GA Torchia, *Optical Materials* 73, 25-32 (2017)

Fabricación de los circuitos ópticos. Generación de datos para Software de la estación motorizada

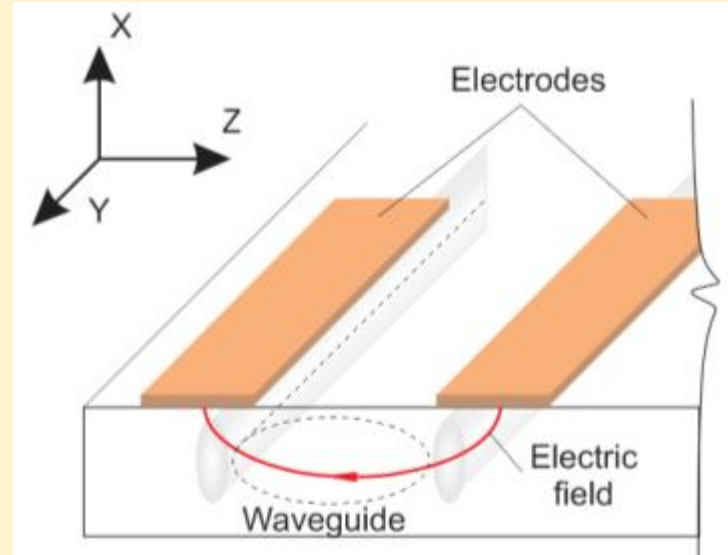


[Bending waveguides made in x-cut lithium niobate crystals for technological applications](#) V Guarepi, C Perrone, M Aveni, F Videla, GA Torchia, Journal of Micromechanics and Microengineering 25 (12), 12502 (2015)

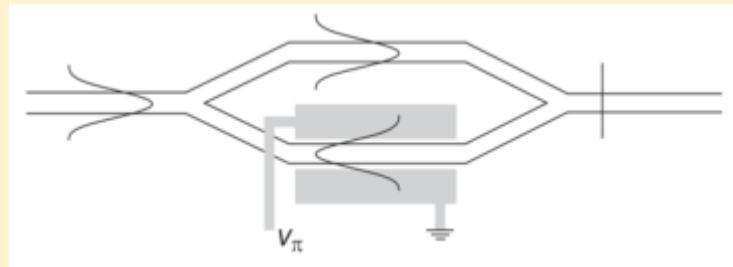
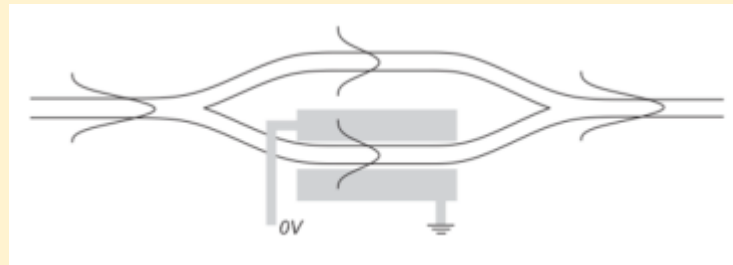
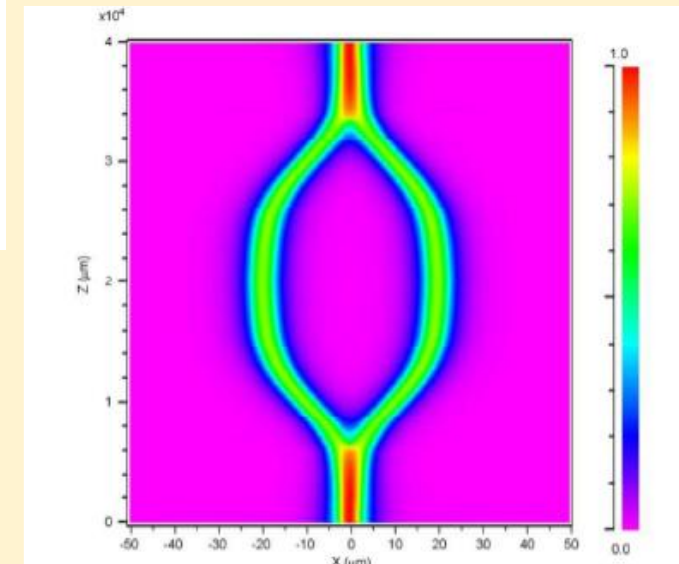
[Key kinematic parameters in a low-loss power splitter written by femtosecond laser micromachining](#), R Peyton, V Guarepi, F Videla, GA Torchia, Journal of Micromechanics and Microengineering 28 (5), 055011 (2018).



Interferómetro MZ Modulador electro-óptico



LNB corte X



**“Modulador electro-óptico integrado en cristales de Niobato de Litio”,
Damian Presti, Tesis de Doctorado en Ciencia y Tecnología,
Universidad Nacional de Quilmes, 2020.**

Efecto electro-Óptico en el Niobato de Litio

$$\Delta\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)_i = \sum_{j=1}^3 r_{ij} E_j \quad (\text{Efecto Pockels})$$

$$\Delta n_e \approx \frac{n_e r_{33}}{2} E_z$$

$$r_{13} = 8.6$$

$$\Delta n_o \approx \frac{n_o r_{13}}{2} E_z$$

$$r_{33} = 30.8$$

$$\Delta\beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Delta n$$

$$\Delta\phi = \Delta\beta L = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Delta n L$$

$$\Delta n = -\frac{n^3 r}{2} \frac{V}{g} \Gamma$$

Diseño y Máscara del MZI

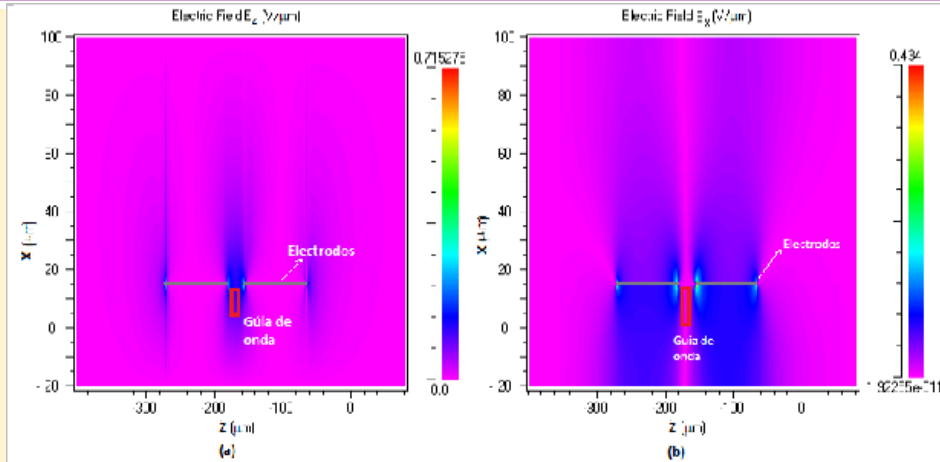
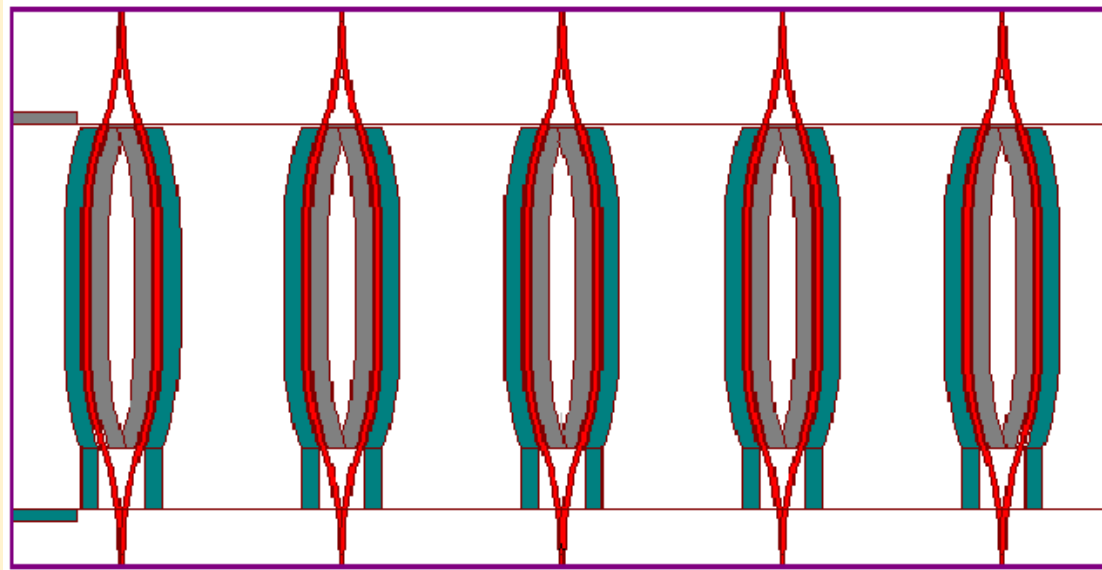
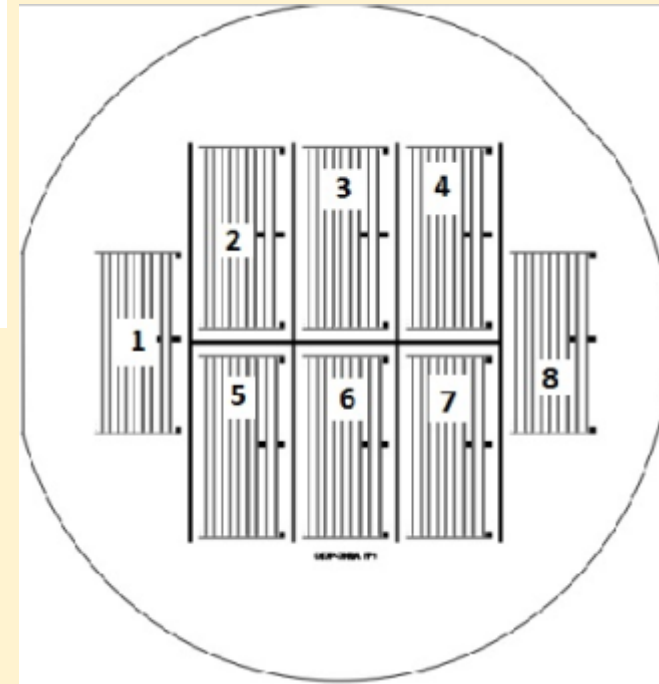
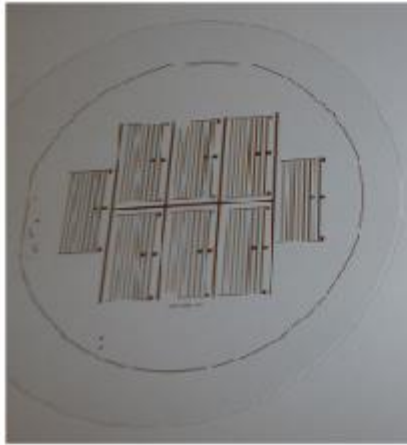


Figura 6: Componentes del campo eléctrico sobre guía de onda: (a) Componente Ez (b) Componente Ex



Deposición de electrodos en los moduladores de amplitud (MZI)

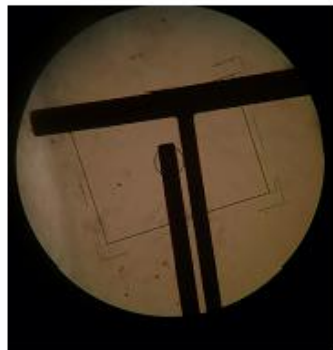
Departamento de Micro y Nano tecnología
CNEA C.A.Constituyentes



(a) Oblea con electrodos depositados con técnica litográfica negativa



(b) Oblea con electrodos depositados con técnica litográfica positiva

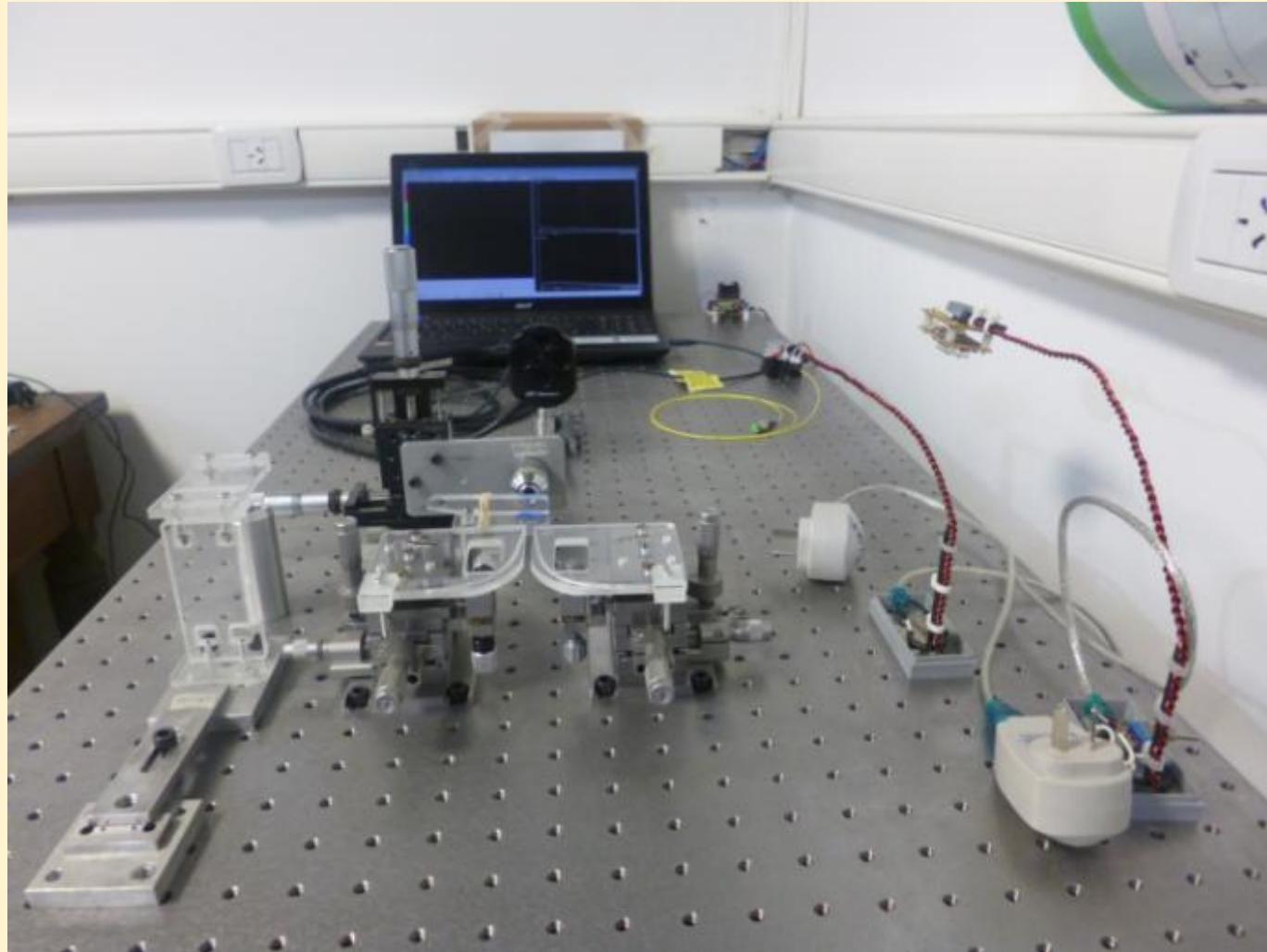


(a) Foto de sección de oblea negativa obtenida con objetivo x10.

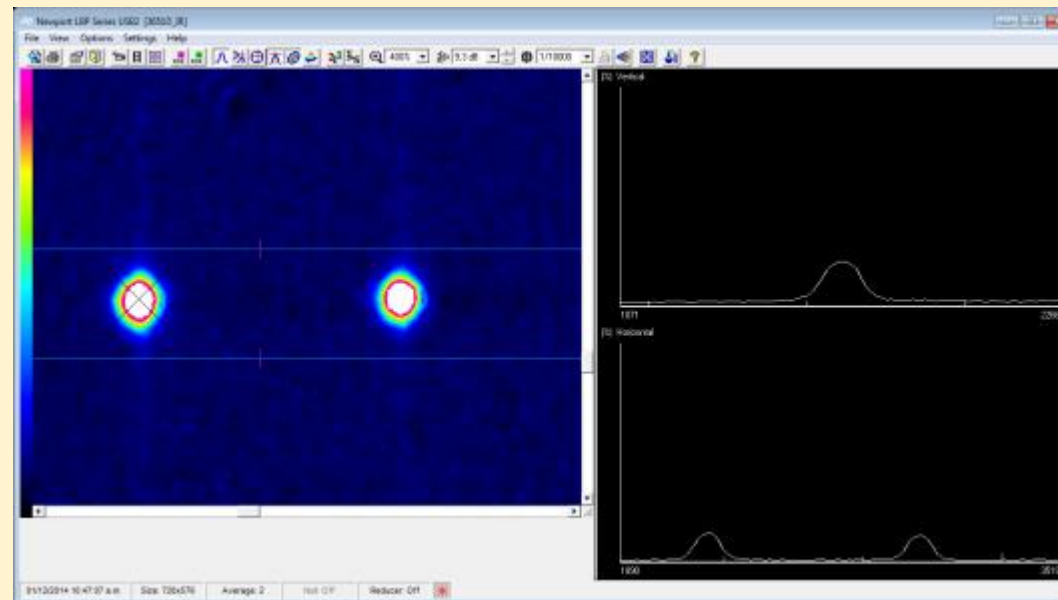
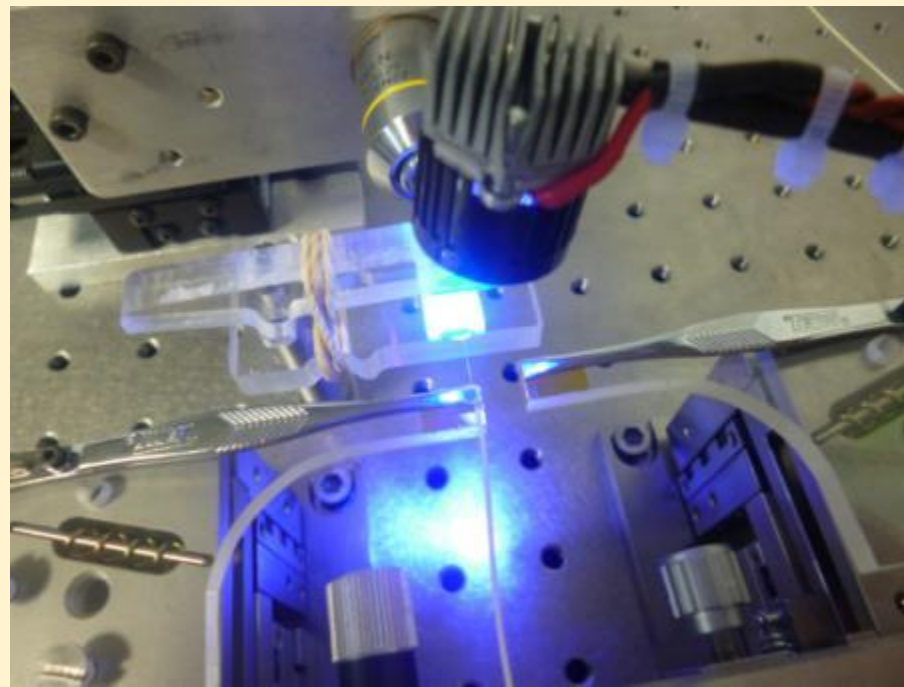


(b) Foto de sección de oblea positiva obtenida con objetivo x10.

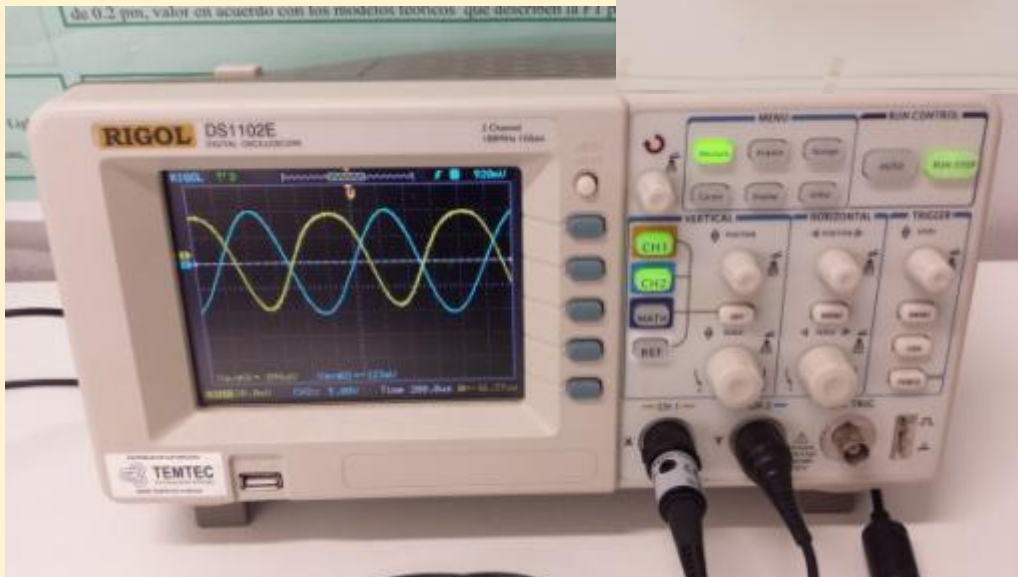
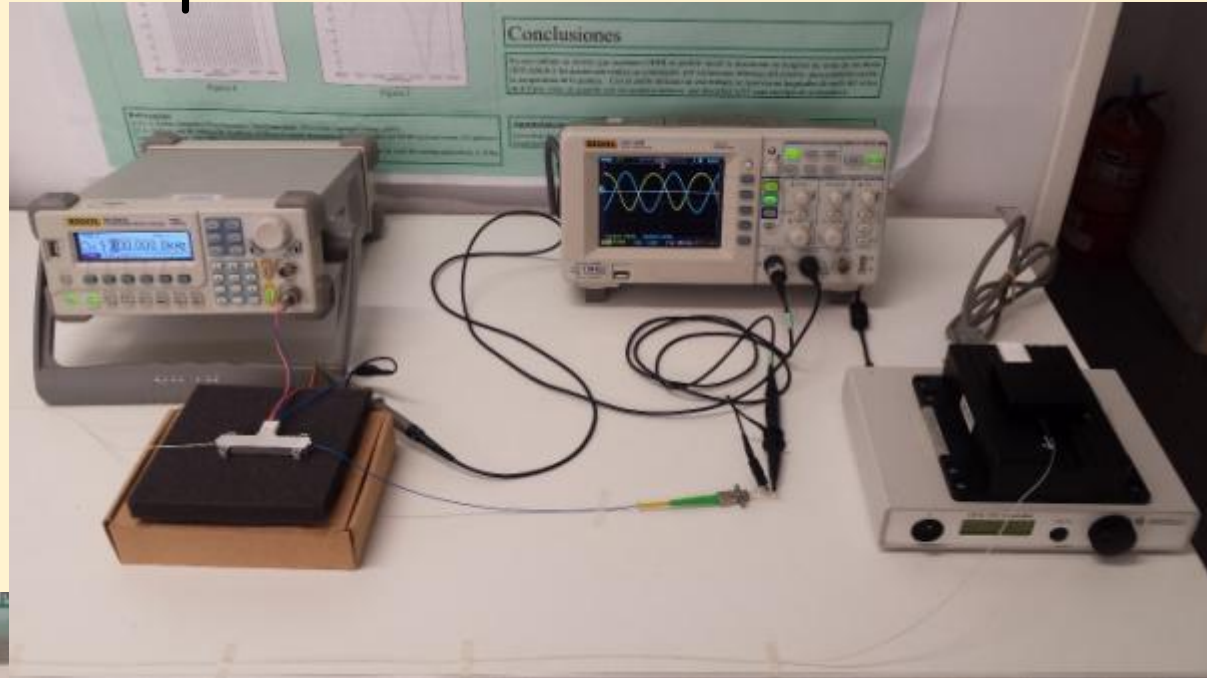
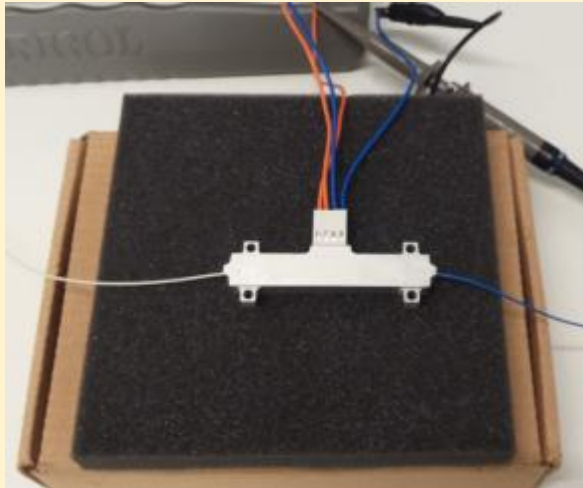
Sistema de acople y pegado de fibra óptica en los dispositivos



Pegado de Fibra Óptica sobre los
circuitos ópticos

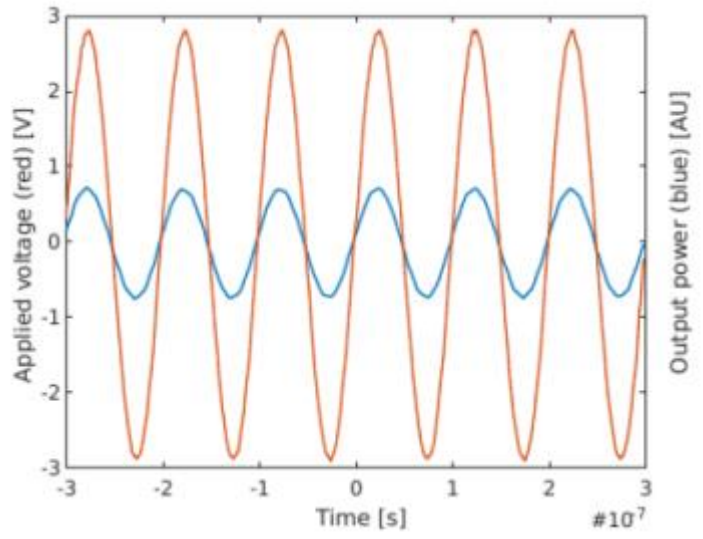
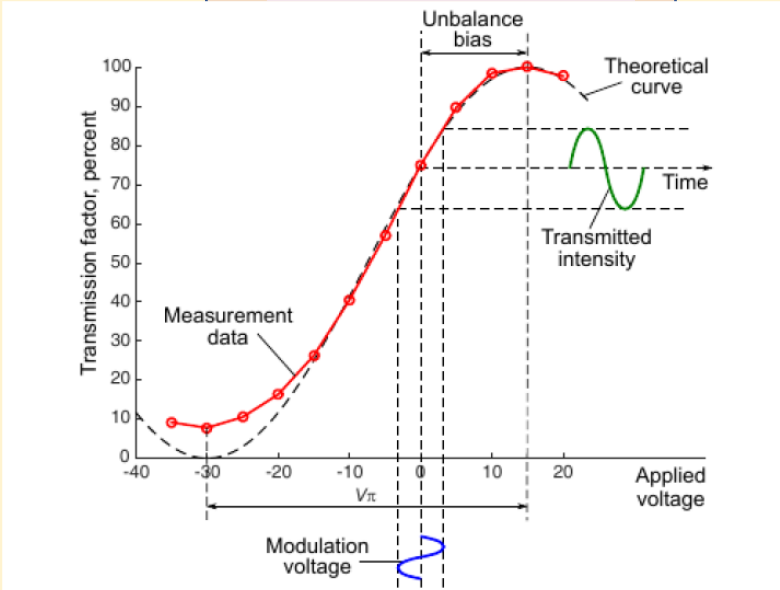
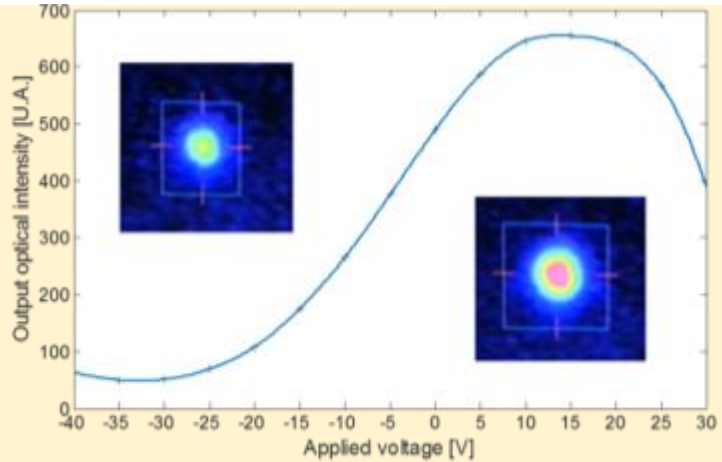
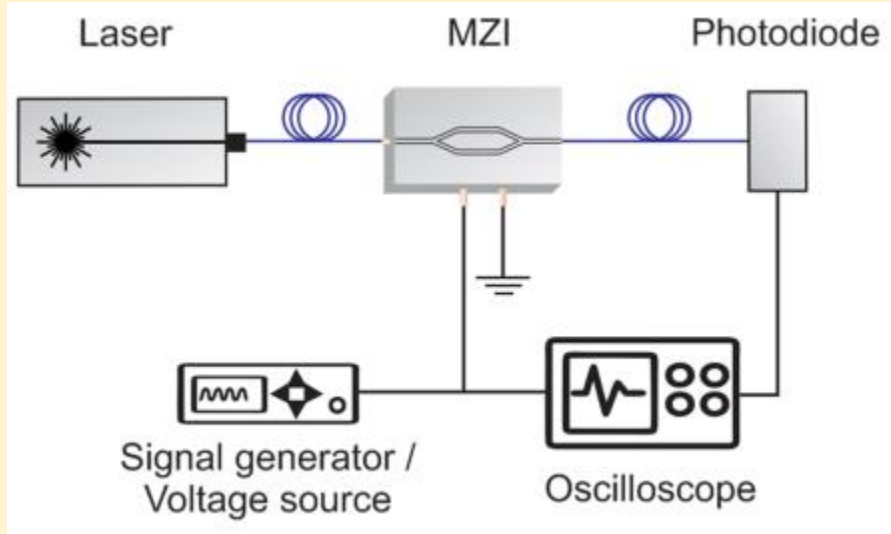


Modulación electro-óptica



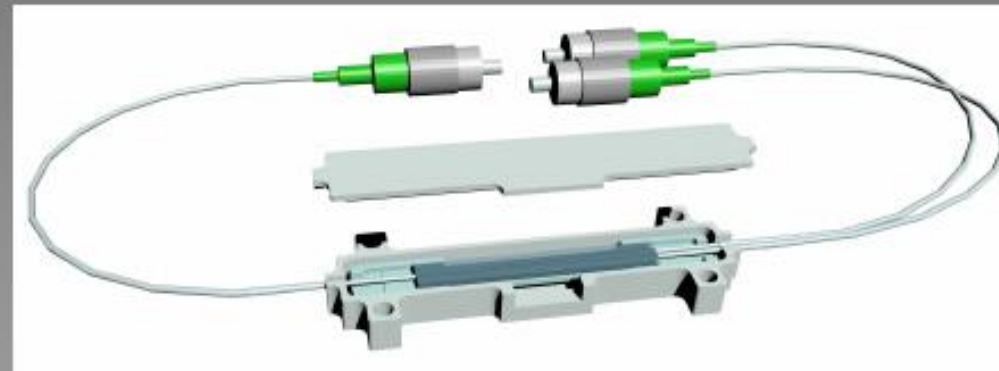
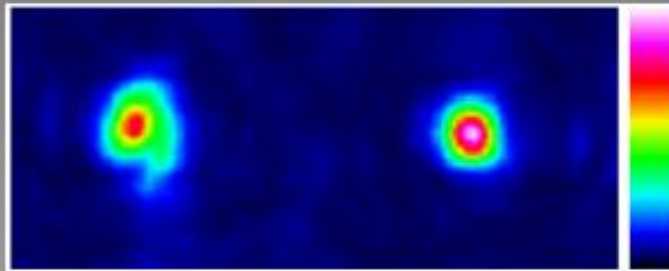
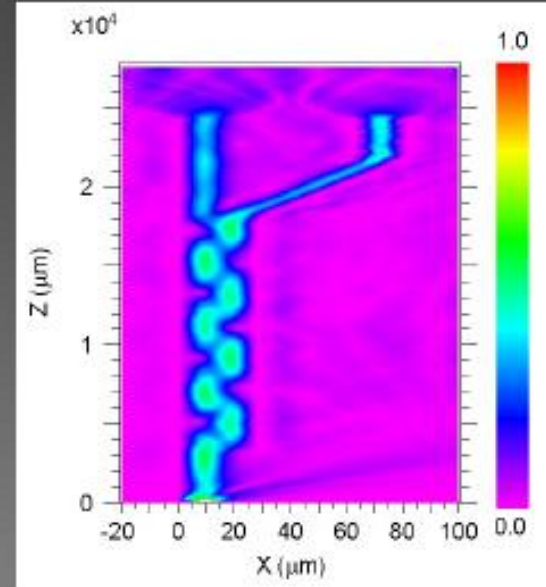
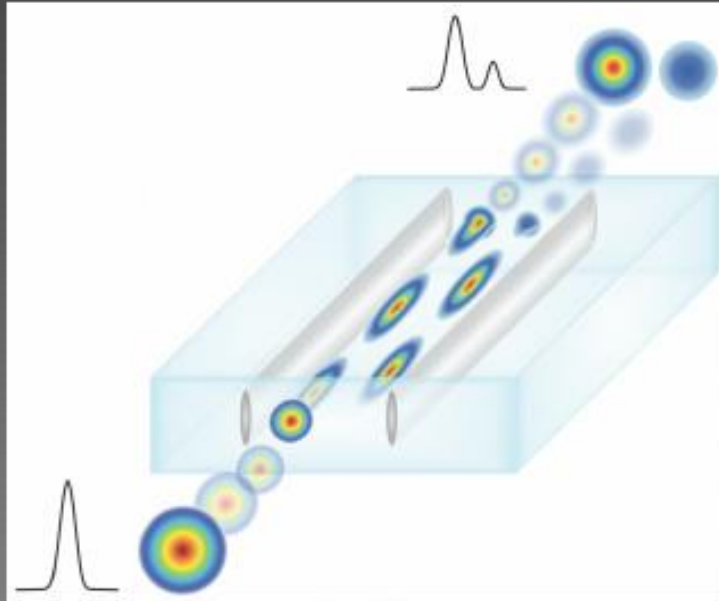
Características del MZI

$$V_{\pi} = \frac{\lambda \cdot g}{n^3 \cdot r \cdot \Gamma \cdot L}$$



Intensity modulator fabricated in LiNbO₃ by femtosecond laser writing, PRESTI D; GUAREPI V; FASCISZEWSKI A; TORCHIA G.A, enviado a *Optical and Laser in Engineering* , 2018.

Acoplador por onda evanescente



Fotónica de Silicio.

Es una tecnología de rápido crecimiento en el desarrollo de circuitos fotónicos integrados, debido a la compatibilidad con los procesos estándar de fabricación CMOS y su alta integración.

- Ventajas:**
- Gran ancho de banda permitido en la región de comunicaciones ópticas.
 - Inmunidad al ruido electromagnético.
 - Posibilidad de producir chips fotónicos a gran escala.

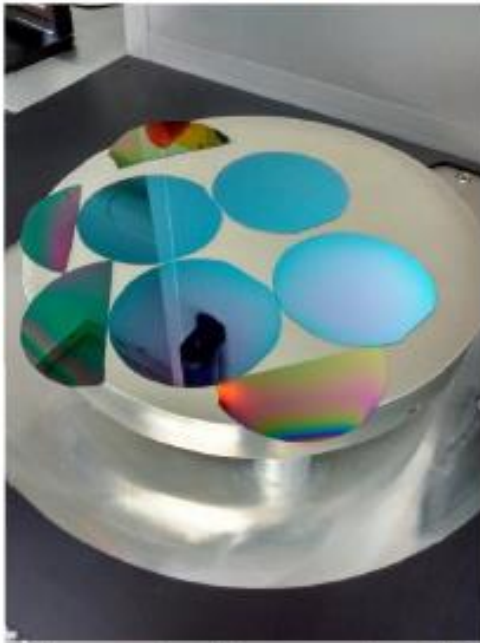


Figura 3. Obleas de Nitruro de Silicio (Si_3N_4)

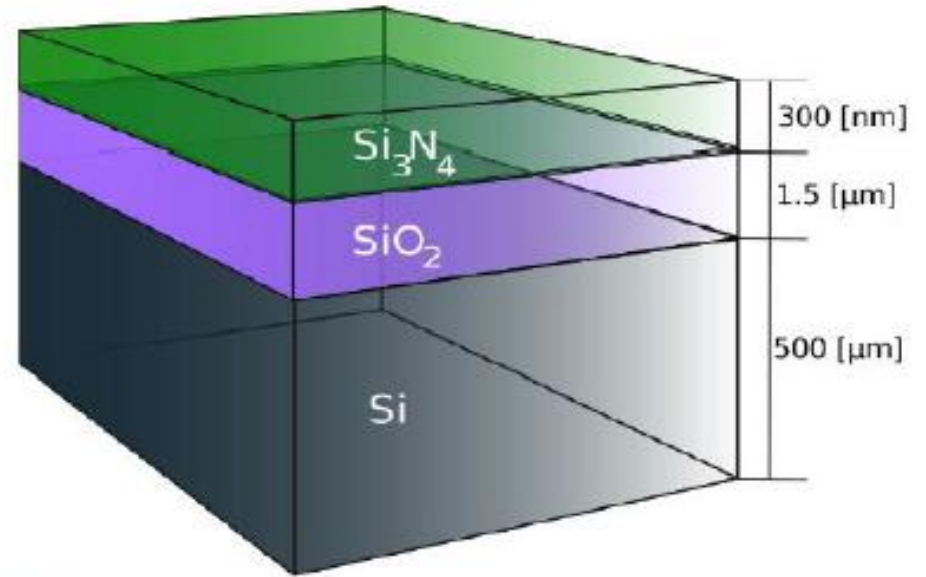


Figura 4. Estructura de una oblea con tecnología Si_3N_4

Desarrollo de Dispositivos Fotónicos Integrados (PICs) con tecnología Si_3N_4

(Divisor de potencia 1x2 integrado en Si_3N_4 combinando MMI + CCT)

Diseño.

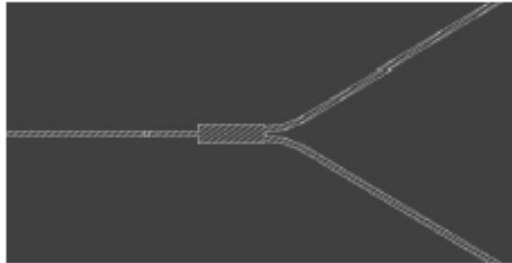


Figura 5. Diseño del divisor de potencia 1x2.

Simulación

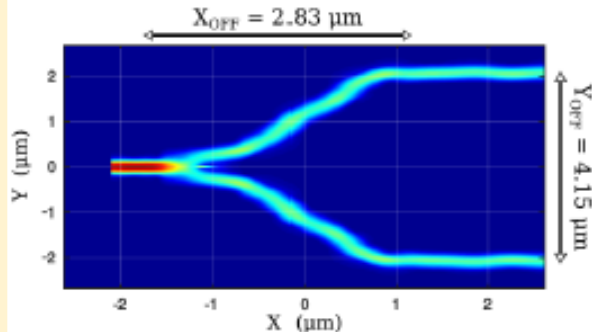


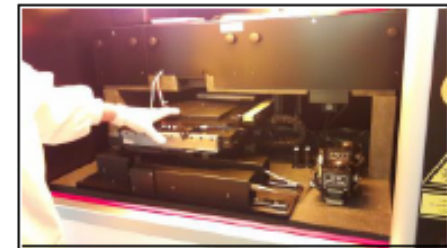
Figura 6. Método 3D Finite-Difference Time Domain (3D-FDTD).

Fabricación (Consideraciones)

Física del dispositivo

Límites de resolución del Proceso litográfico

Geometría del Patrón del dispositivo



- Equipo masterizador.
- Cabezales: 10[mm], 2[mm].
- Fotorresinas.

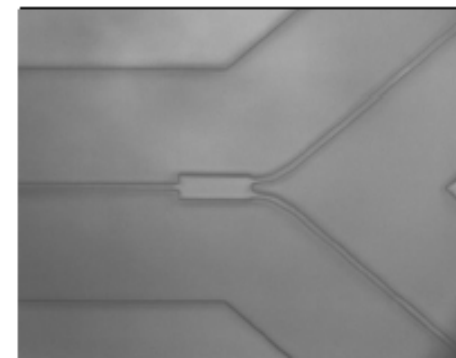
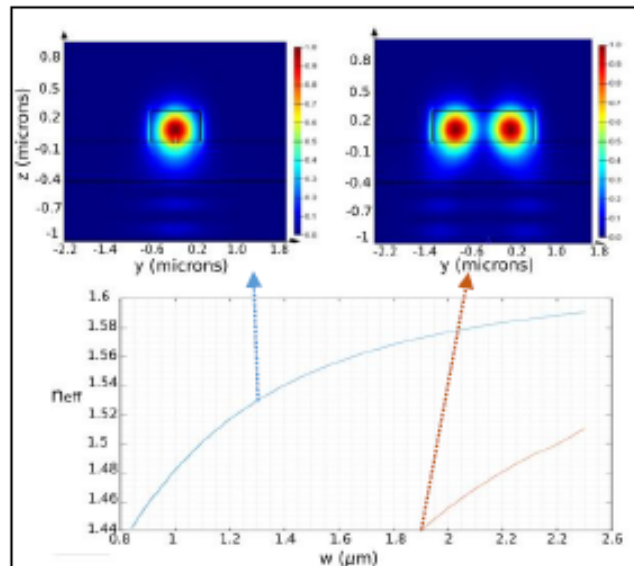
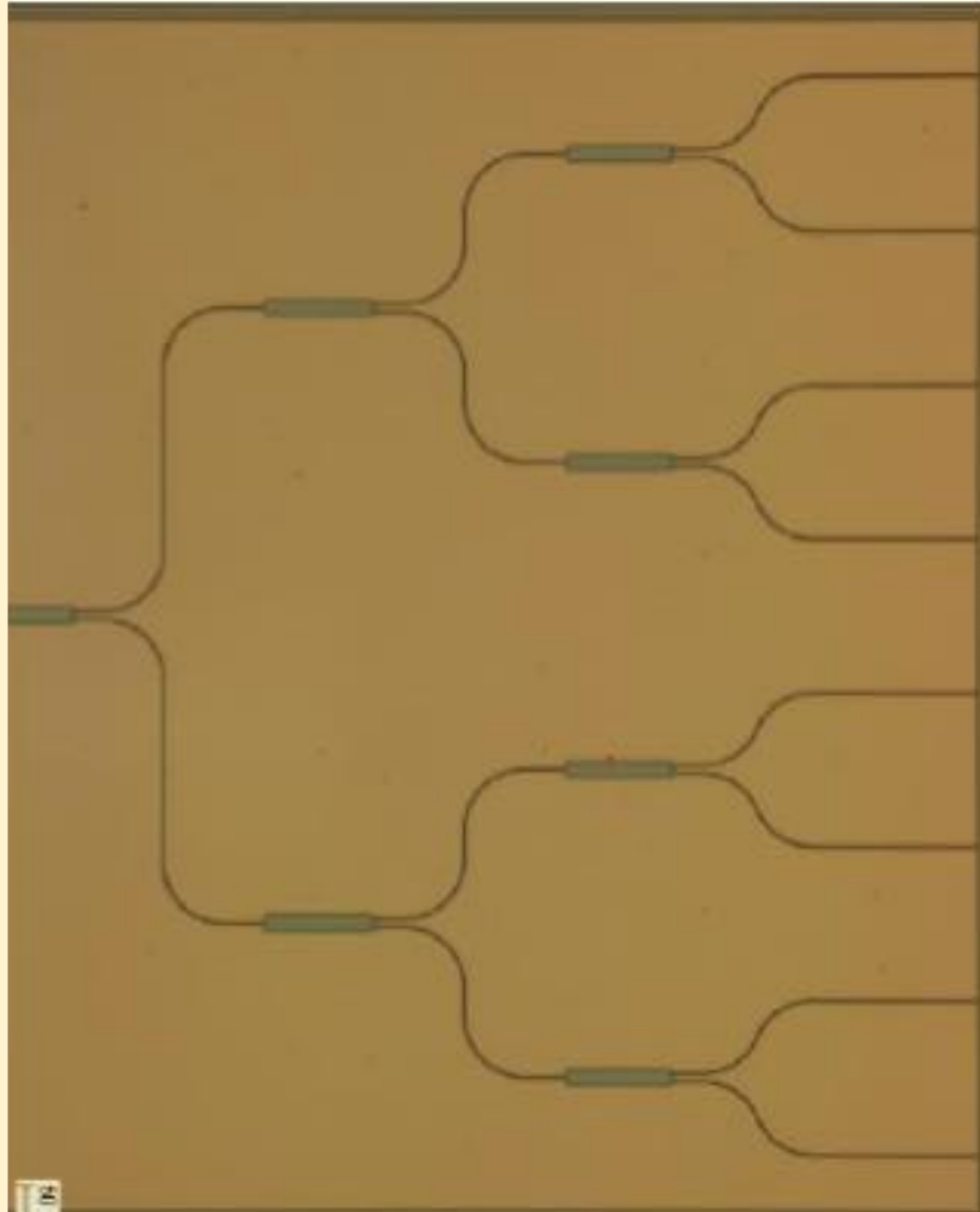


Figura 7. Fabricación del divisor de Potencia 1x2 integrado en obleas de Si_3N_4

Nitruro de Silicio

Divisor 1x8



Splitters utilizados en redes de fibra óptica al hogar (FTTH)

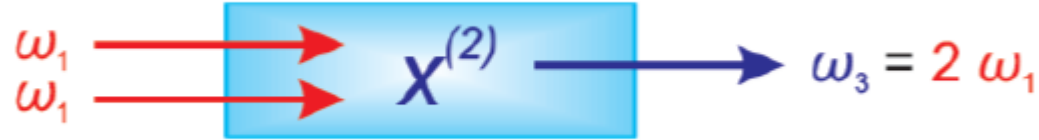
Muchas gracias!!!

Preguntas, comentarios??

Parte 2

3-Aplicaciones de efectos no lineales en volumen y en guías de onda
Quasi Phase Matching- Phase Matching no colineal

Generación de segunda armónica Phase Matching

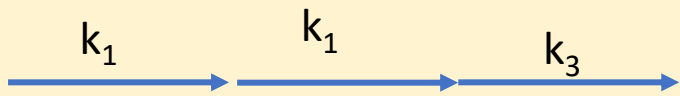


Conservación de la energía

Phase matching occurs for $\Delta k = 0$.

Conservación del momento

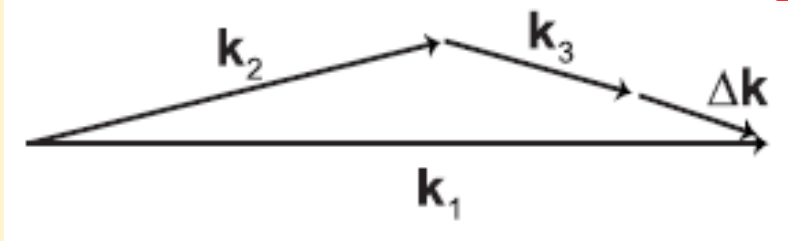
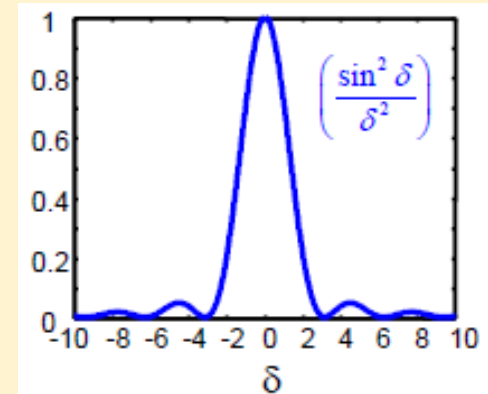
$$\Delta k = 2k_1 - k_2 = 0$$



Colineal

$$I_{2\omega}(z) \propto I_{\omega}^2 z^2 \left(\frac{\sin(\delta)}{\delta} \right)^2 \quad \text{where } \delta = \Delta k \cdot z/2$$

$$= \frac{2\pi z}{\lambda_{input}} (n_{\omega} - n_{2\omega})$$



No colineal

Longitud de coherencia

$$l_c = \frac{2\pi}{\Delta k} = \frac{\lambda}{2(n^{(2\omega)} - n^{(\omega)})}$$

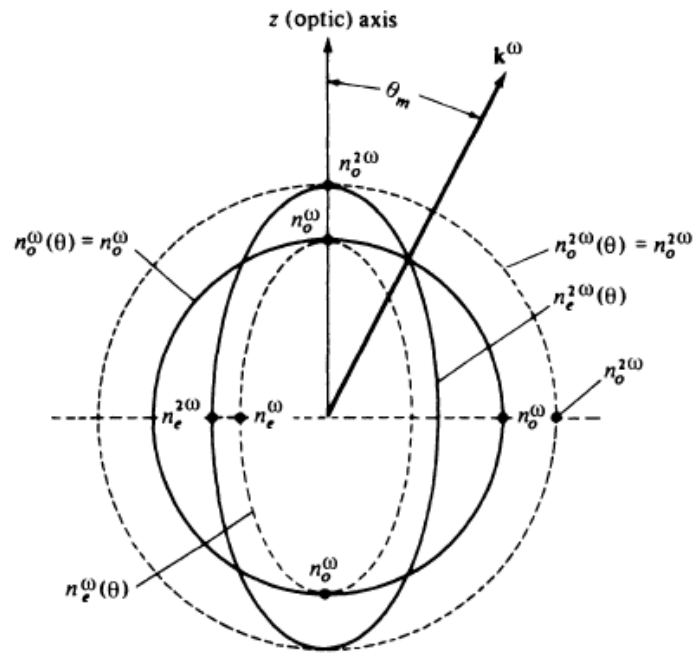
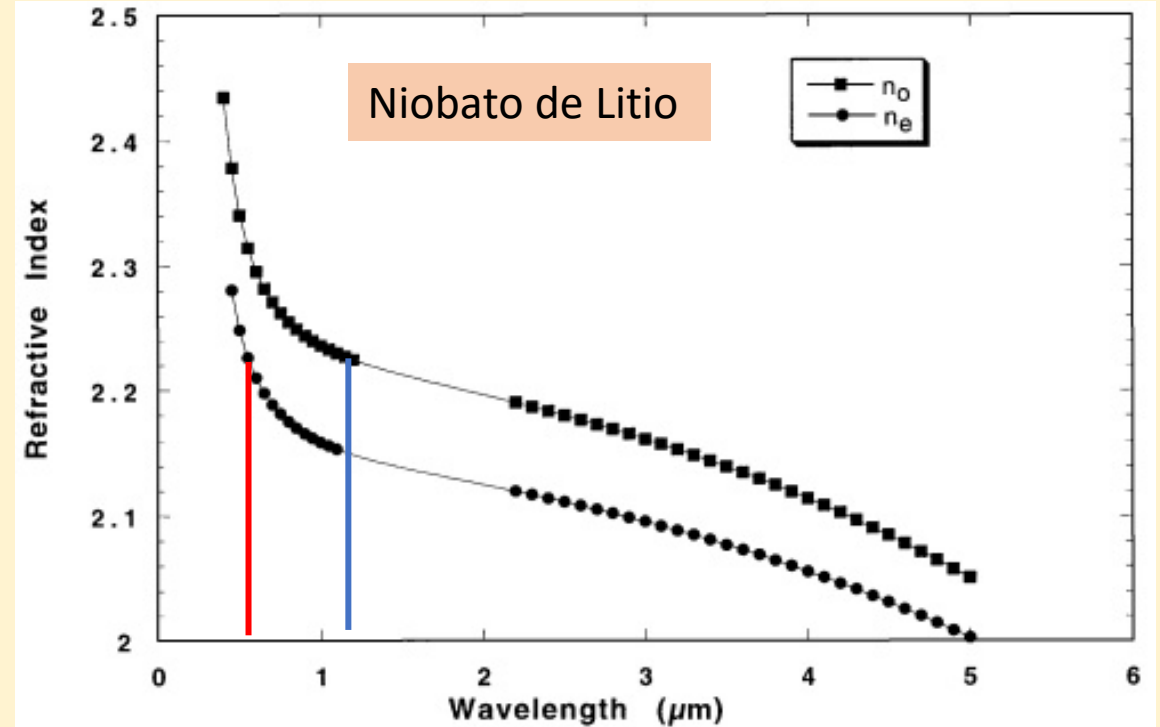


Figure 8.2 Normal (index) surfaces for the ordinary and extraordinary rays in a negative ($n_e < n_o$) uniaxial crystal. If $n_e^{2\omega} - n_o^\omega$, the condition $n_e^{2\omega}(\theta) = n_o^\omega$ is satisfied at $\theta = \theta_m$. The eccentricities shown are vastly exaggerated.

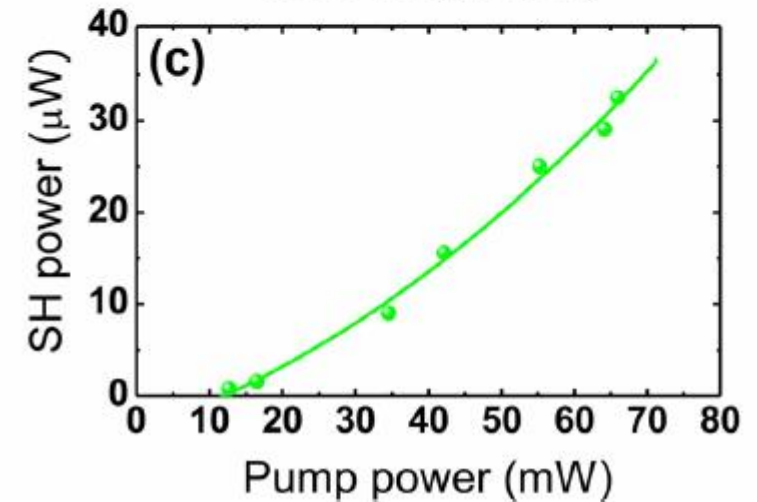
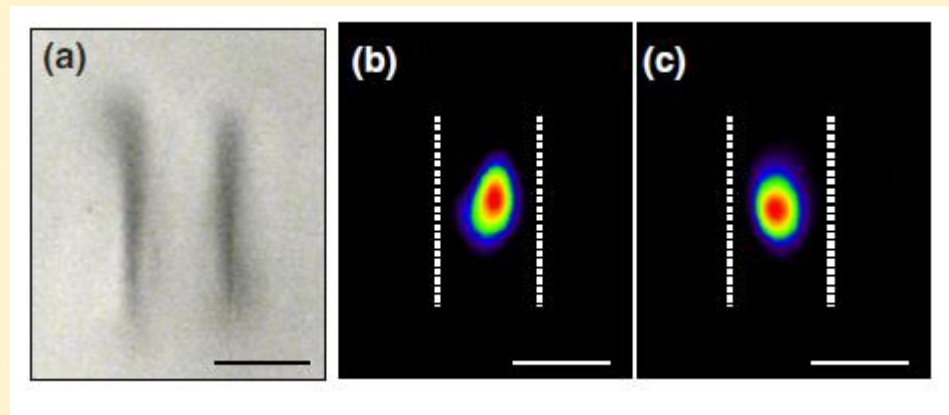
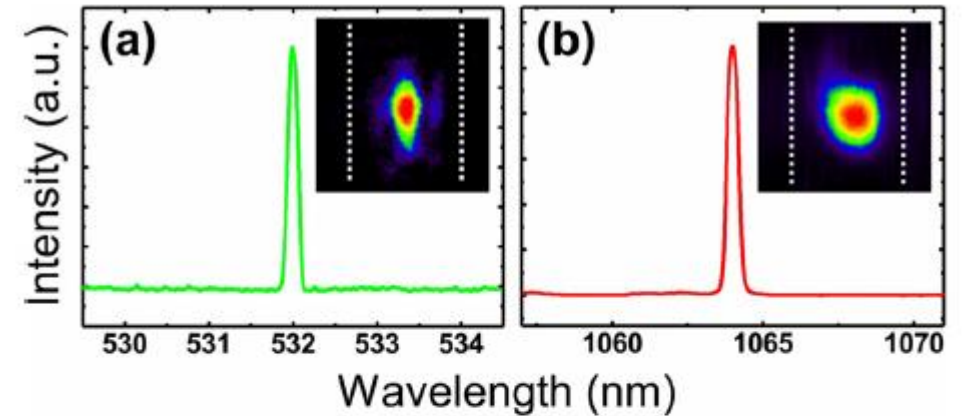
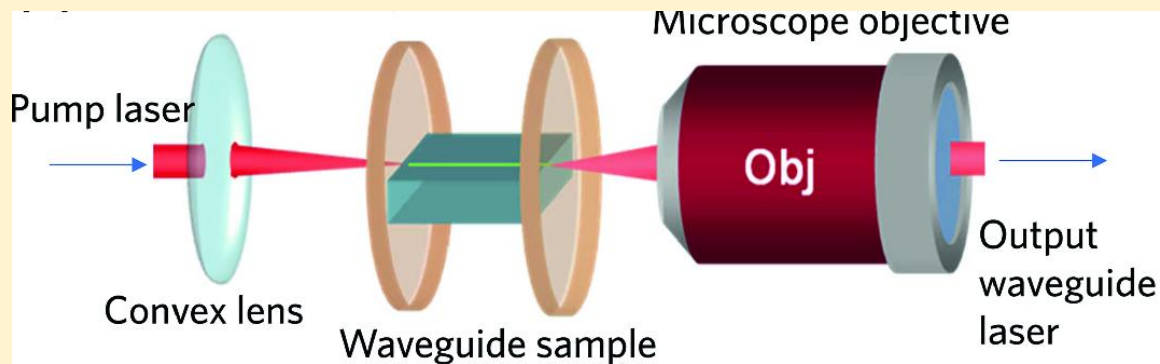


$$\text{sen}^2(\theta_0) = \frac{(n_o^\omega)^{-2} - (n_o^{2\omega})^{-2}}{(n_e^{2\omega})^{-2} - (n_o^{2\omega})^{-2}}$$

SHG-Type I

Para el caso del niobato de litio, considerando una OF de $1,20 \mu\text{m}$ tenemos que los índices de refracción ordinario para OF y SA son: 2,2250 y 2,2961, respectivamente. El índice extraordinario para la SA es: 2,2111. Estos valores arrojan un ángulo de ajuste de fase de $\theta_0 = 65,63$ grados respecto al eje óptico del cristal.

Self-frequency-doubling of ultrafast laser inscribed neodymium doped yttrium aluminum borate waveguides



SHG-Type I

Phase Matching no colineal

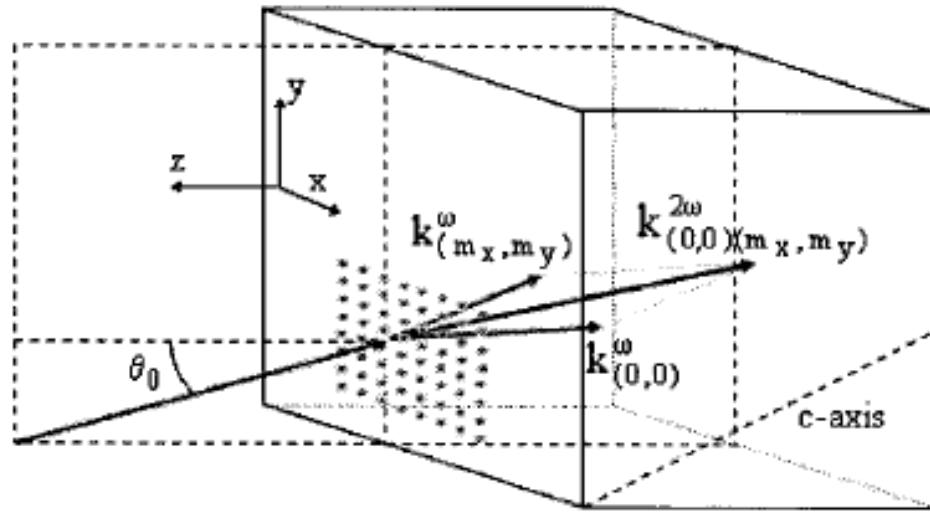


Fig. 1. Schematic arrangement of the device and NC-SHG process.

Período de la red = $12 \mu\text{m}$

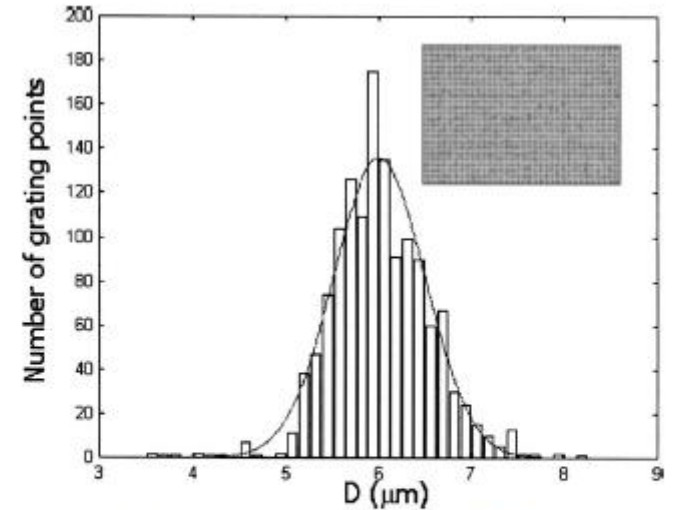


Fig. 2. Distribution of the diameters of the grating points measured along part of the sample. Inset, optical microscopy image of the crystal surface.

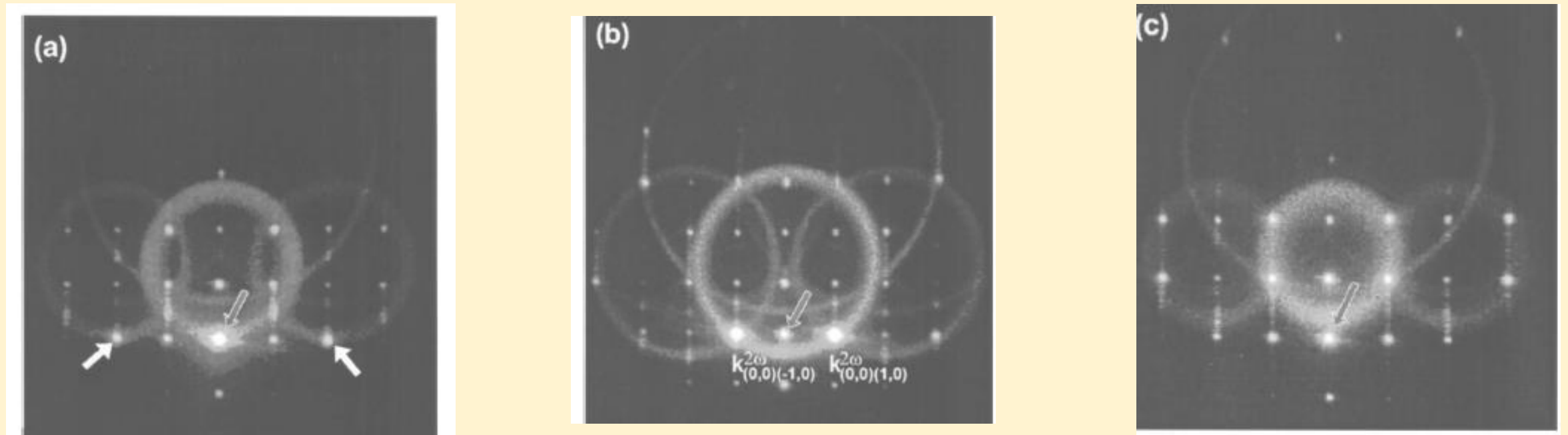
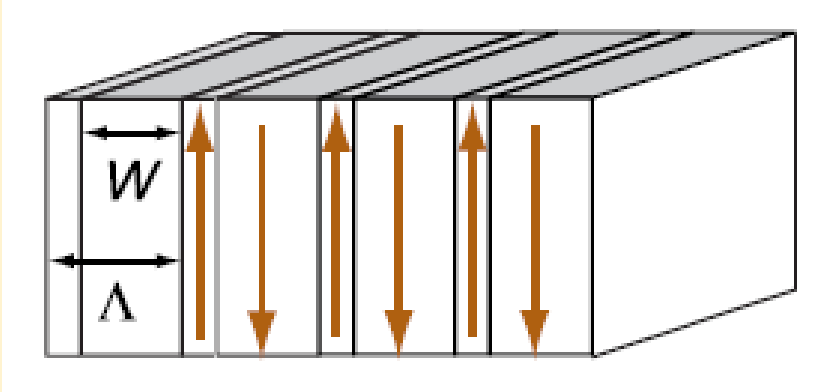


Fig. 3. Digital pictures of the SHG for different incidence angles θ_0 . The fundamental light (796 nm) was filtered out. (a) $\theta_0 \approx 0^\circ$; the sample is placed for collinear PM in the incidence direction. (b) $\theta_0 \approx -0.7^\circ$; two intense SH beams are generated by NC PM. (c) $\theta_0 \approx 0.5^\circ$; SHG is achieved in several NC directions. Outlined arrows point out the direction of the emerging undiffracted fundamental beam.

Quasi Phase Matching



$$d_{eff} = \frac{2}{m\pi} d_o \sin\left(m\pi \frac{W}{\Lambda}\right)$$

Control sobre Periodicidad de los dominios ferroeléctricos

Condición de quasi phase matching



$$\Lambda = \frac{2\pi m}{\Delta k} = \frac{m\lambda_f}{2(n_{2\omega} - n_\omega)}$$

In **quasi-phase-matching (QPM)**, we choose an interaction that couples to the largest nonlinearity of lithium niobate, d_{33} (d_{zzz}). The indices zzz correspond to the three fields that couple to this coefficient, so the interaction has all fields pointing in the z direction ($e \rightarrow e + e$) with $\hat{\mathbf{k}}$ at 90 deg to the z axis.

$$\Delta k = 2\pi[n_z(\lambda_P)/\lambda_P - n_z(\lambda_S)/\lambda_S - n_z(\lambda_I)/\lambda_I] = 0.2042 \mu\text{m}^{-1}$$

The first-order QPM periodicity and d_{eff} are

$$\Lambda = \frac{2\pi}{\Delta k} = 30.8 \mu\text{m} \quad \text{and} \quad d_{eff} = \frac{2}{\pi} d_{33} = -17 \text{ pm/V}$$

The QPM interaction has a much larger d_{eff} than the BPM interaction has, and it has the advantage of $\hat{\mathbf{k}}$ being 90 deg to the z axis so that there is no Poynting vector walk-off.

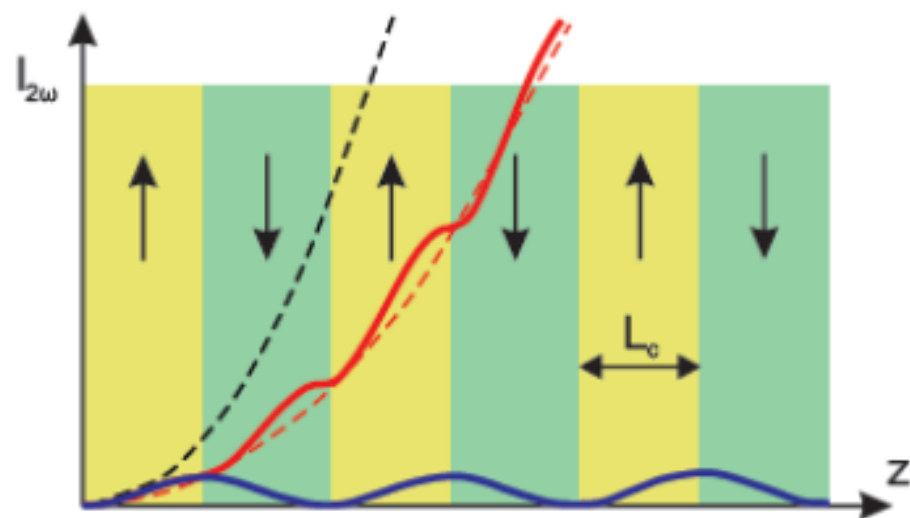
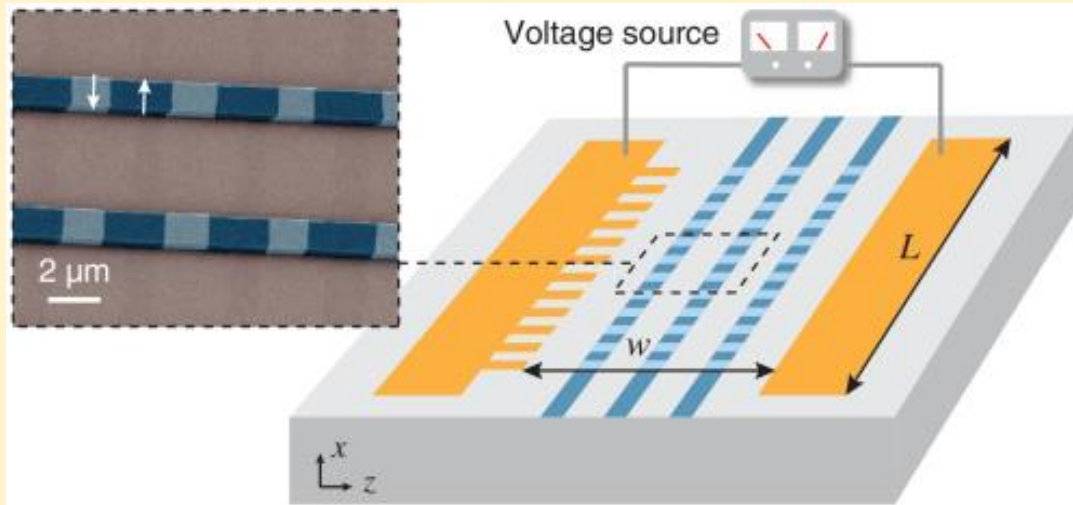


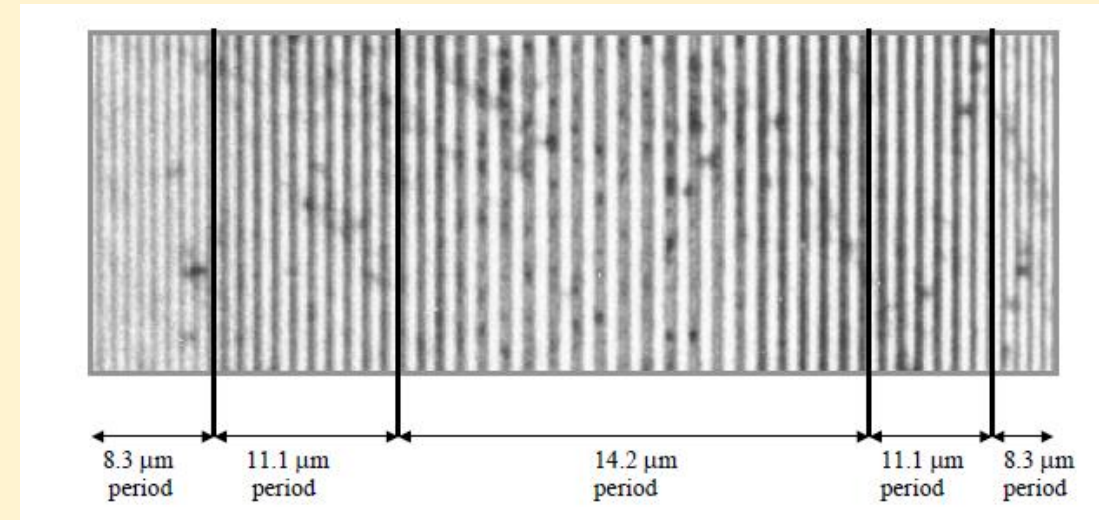
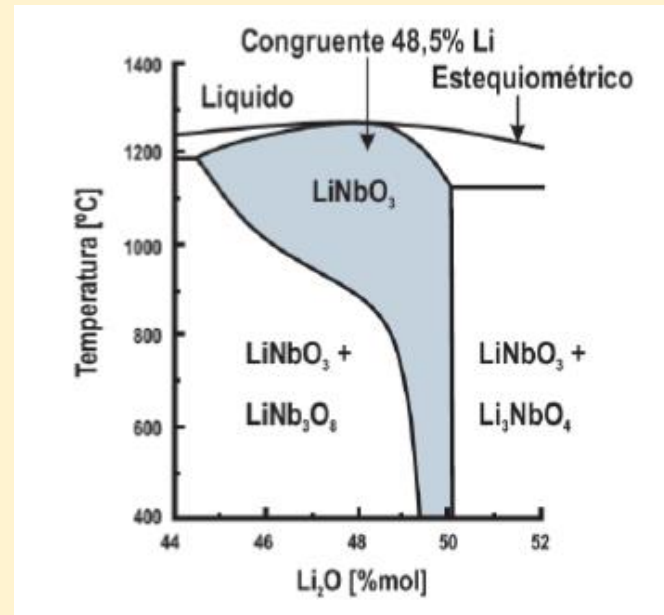
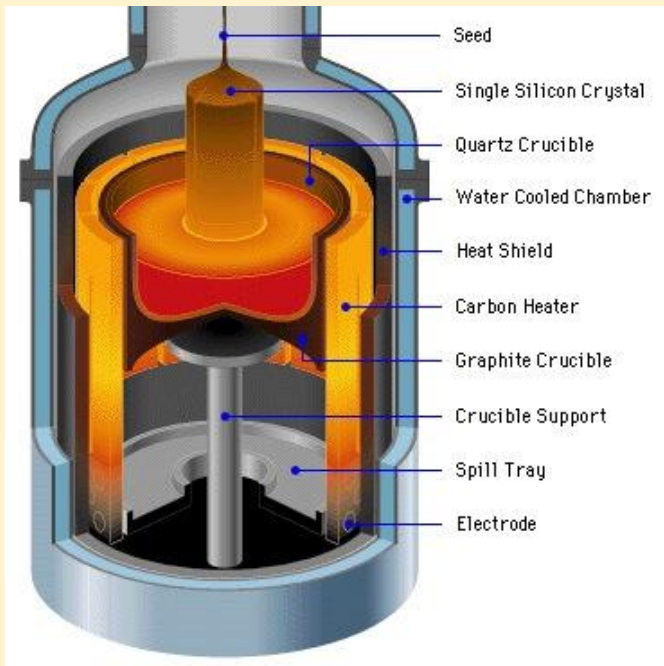
Fig.7. Intensidad de SA en función de la longitud del cristal PPLN: Birrefringencia en condición de ajuste de fase (línea discontinua negra), Cuasi-fase en un cristal PPLN de período $2L_c$ (línea continua roja) y fuera de ajuste de fase (línea continua azul).

Como conseguir cristales PPLN (Periodic Poled Lithium Niobate)

- Voltar los dominios ferroeléctricos con un campo eléctrico intenso (centenas kV/cm).



Engineering of lithium niobate domain structure through the off-centered Czochralski growth technique



Control en el espaciado de los dominios ferroeléctricos mediante la velocidad de rotación en una configuración fuera de eje. Periodos en los dominios ferroeléctricos de 8.3, 11.1 and 14.2 mm se logran con velocidades de rotación de 10, 7.5 and 6.1 rpm, respectivamente.

Red, green, and blue simultaneous generation in aperiodically poled Zn-diffused LiNbO₃ : Er³⁺ / Yb³⁺ nonlinear channel waveguides

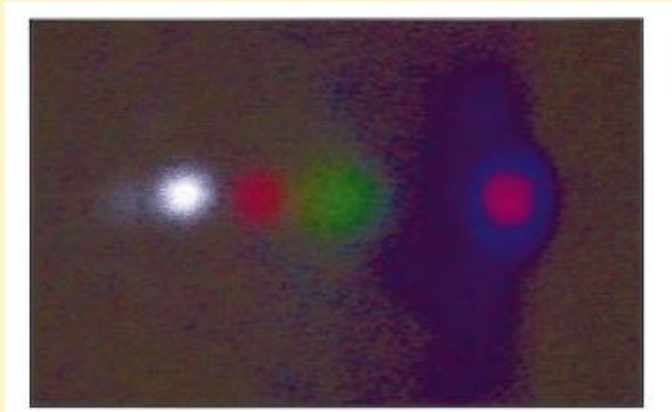


FIG. 2. (Color) Image of the output waveguide focused on a screen, after being spatially separated with a prism.

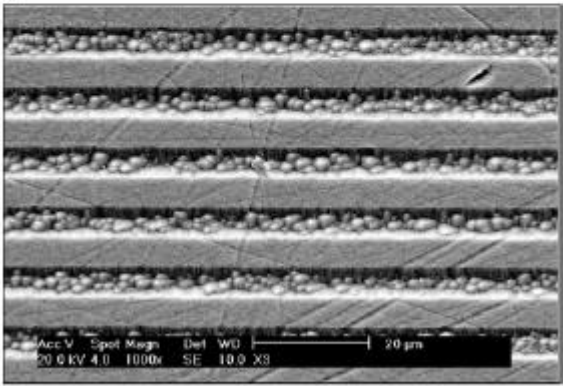
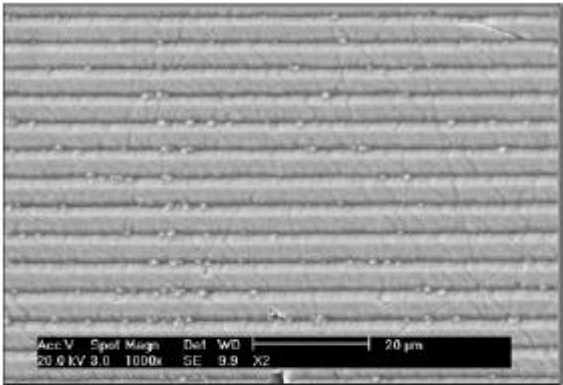
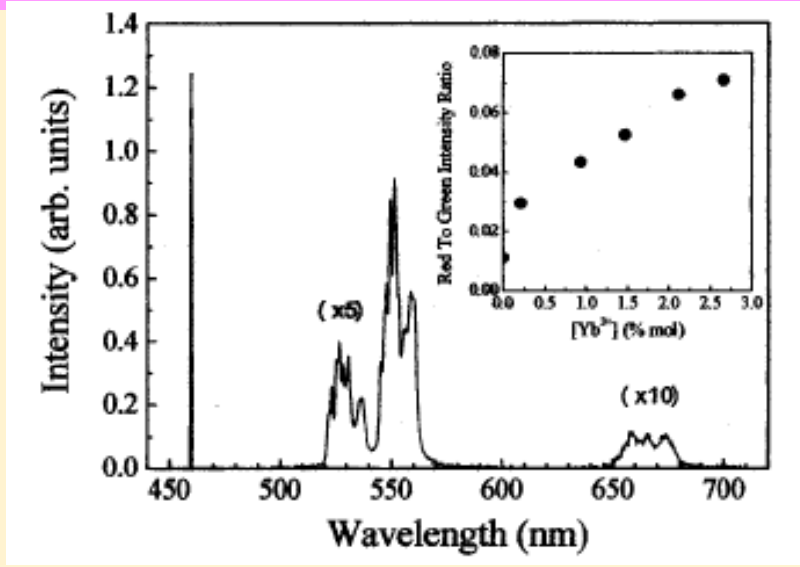
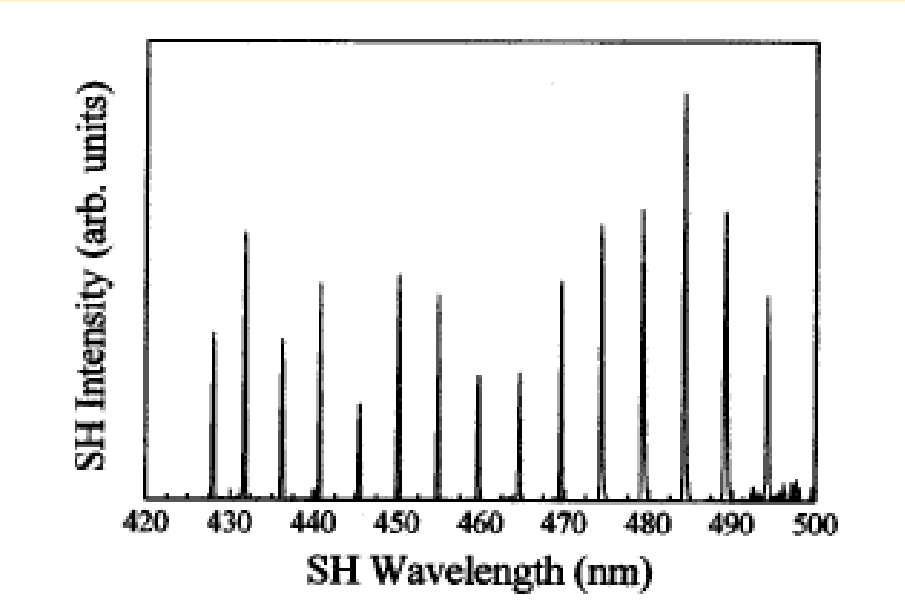
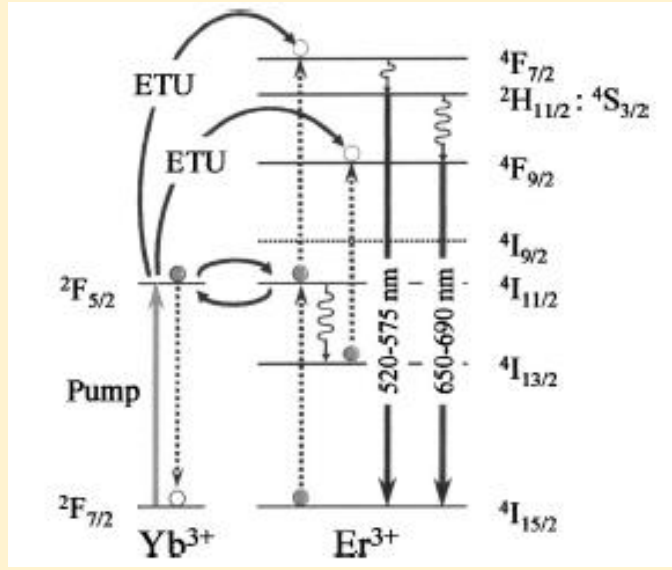


FIGURE 1 SEM micrographs of PP regions with a 5- μ m and b 10- μ m periods



Appl. Phys. Lett. **83**, 2991 (2003);
<https://doi.org/10.1063/1.1617367>

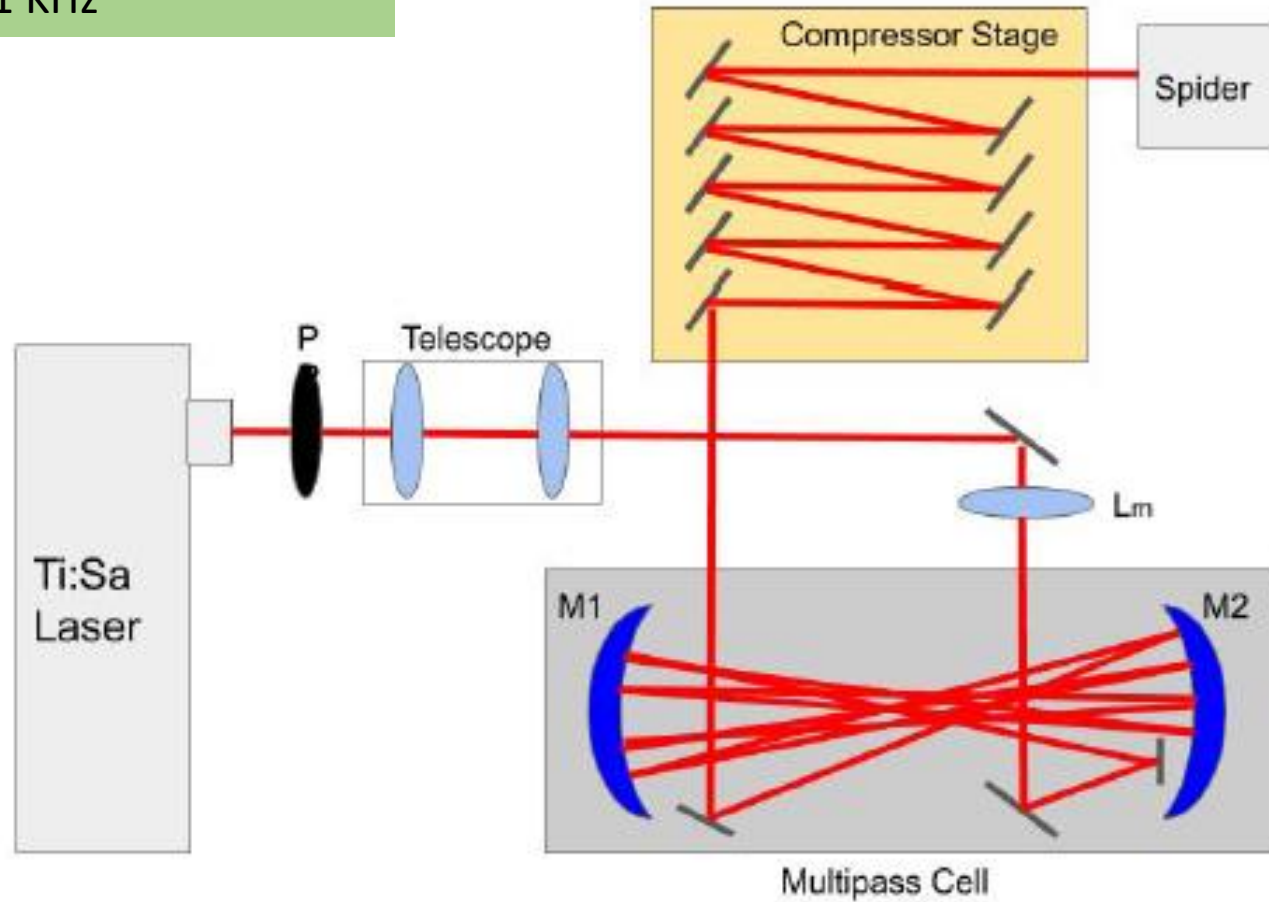
4-Lineas actuales del Grupo de Fotónica Integrada del CIOp
Óptica cuántica en FI-Conformación de pulsos de pocos ciclos
en una celda de Herriot.



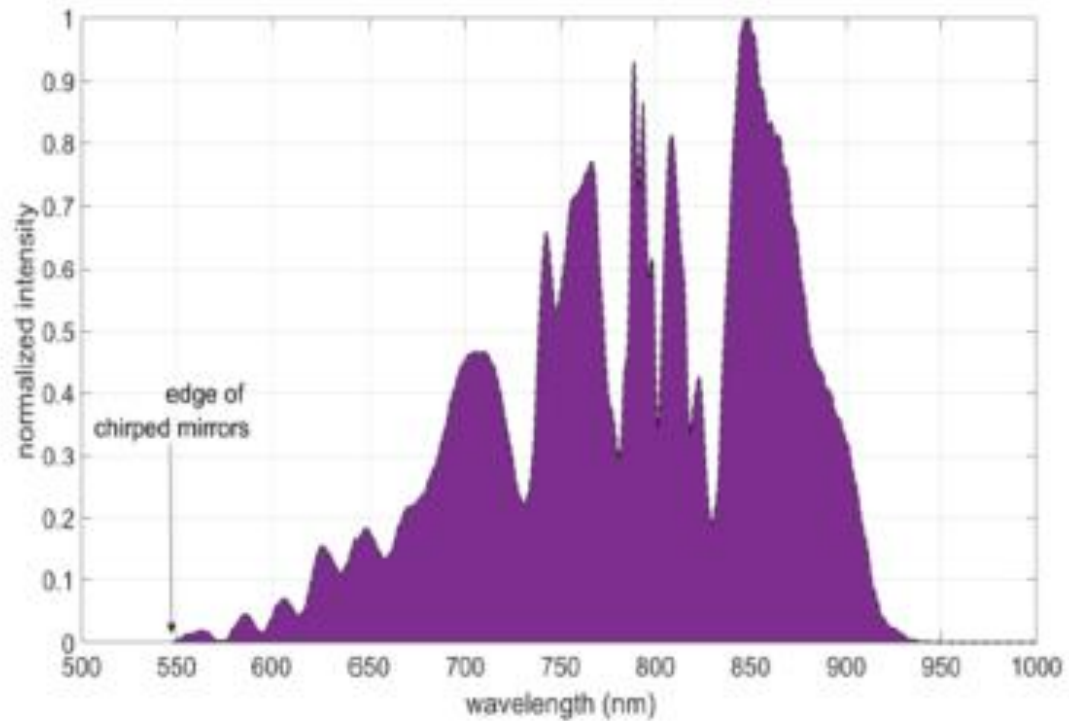
Colaboración con
Federico Furch.
Laser Lab Europe

Compresión de
pulsos
mediante una
celda multipaso

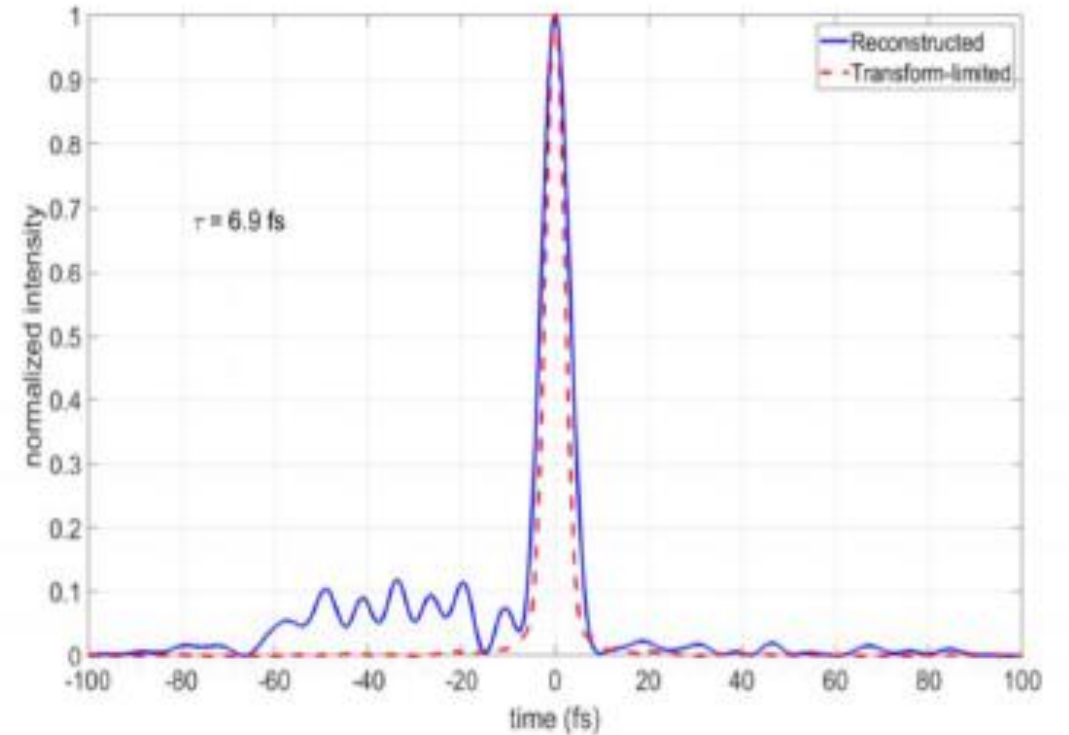
Pulso de entrada 1 mJ
40 fs, 1 KHz



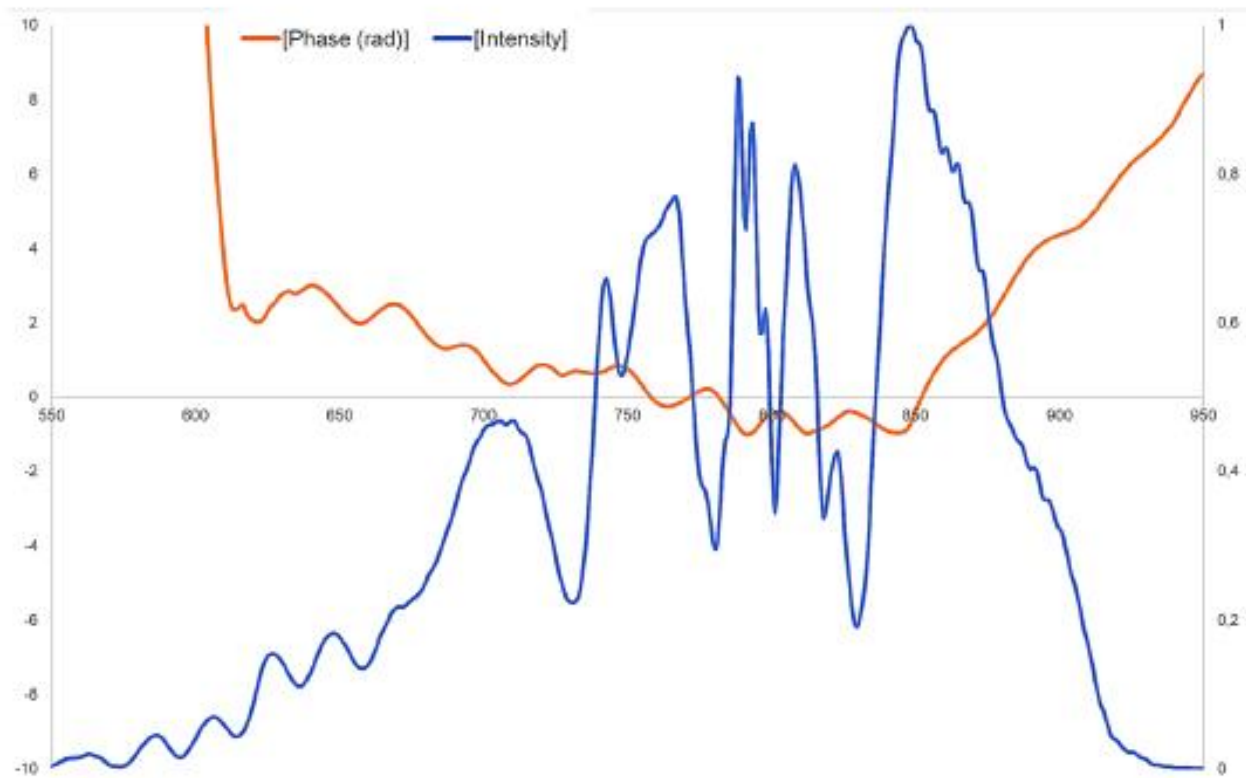
Espectro ensanchado
mediante Self Phase
Modulation en la cámara
con 1500 mB de Argón



Pulso reconstruido y el
limitado por transformada



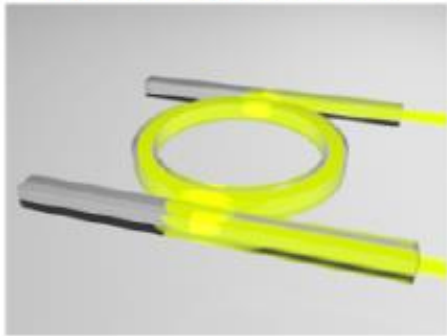
Espectro y fase del pulso luego de la Herriot Cell con Argón



Pulso de salida, mas de $150 \mu\text{J}$
Menos de 7 fs
Eficiencia del aproximadamente 50 %

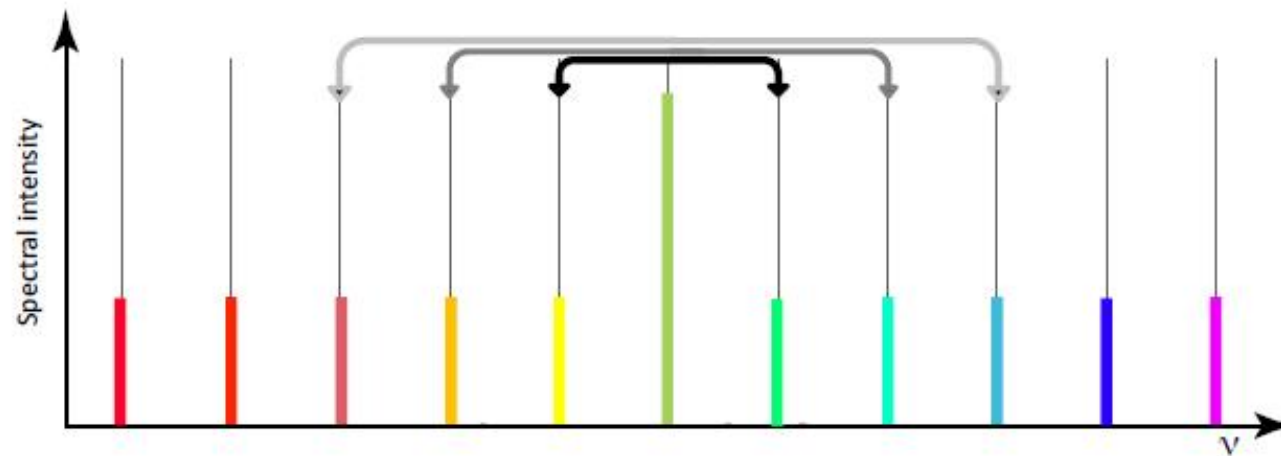
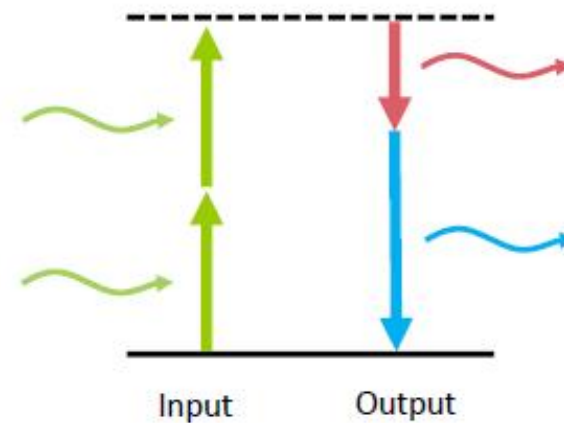
Dispositivos en Óptica Cuántica

Microring resonator

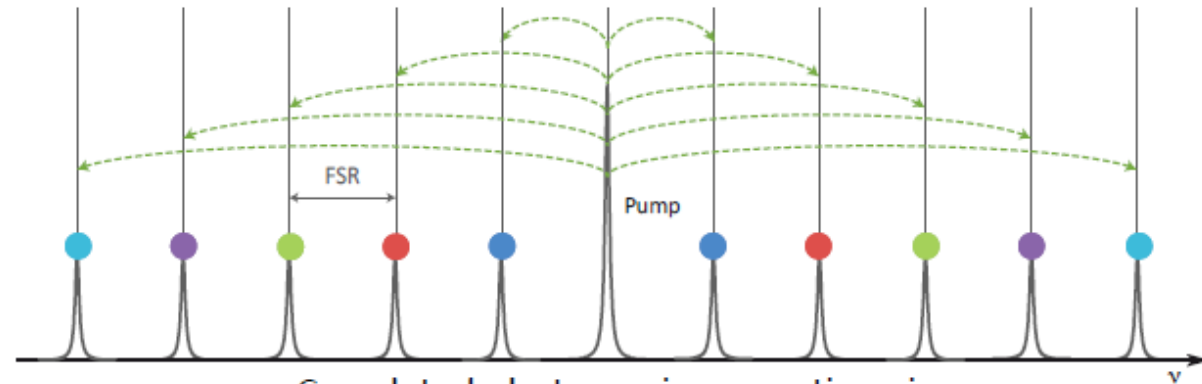


- Resonance structure
- Field enhancement enables power-efficient nonlinear optics

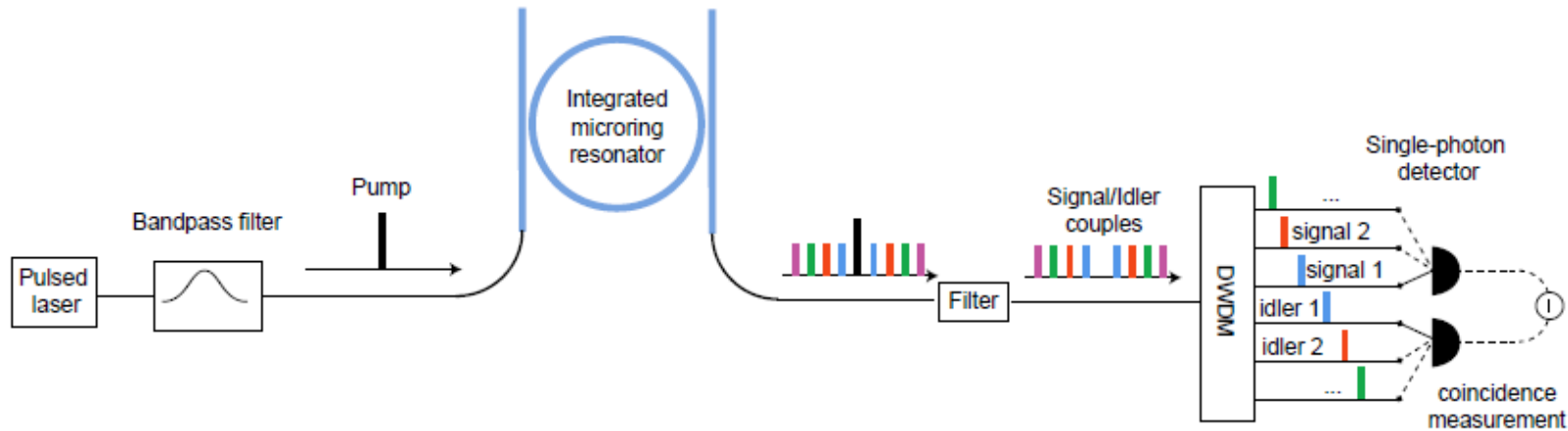
Four wave-mixing



Correlación entre pares de fotones entrelazados generados por SFWM



Correlated photon pair generation via Spontaneous Four-Wave Mixing (SFWM)



Generation of multiphoton entangled quantum states by means of integrated frequency combs, C Reimer, M Kues, P Roztock, B Wetzel, F Grazioso, BE Little, ST Chu, ...Science 351 (6278), 1176-1180

Muchas Gracias!!!!
Preguntas y consultas?