

Nonlinear Optical Engineering

Nonlinear Susceptibility (1)

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Nonlinear Polarisation

Constitutive relations:

$$\mathbf{D} = \epsilon \mathbf{E} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P},$$

$$\mathbf{P} = \epsilon_0 \chi \mathbf{E}$$

Origin of the nonlinear response:

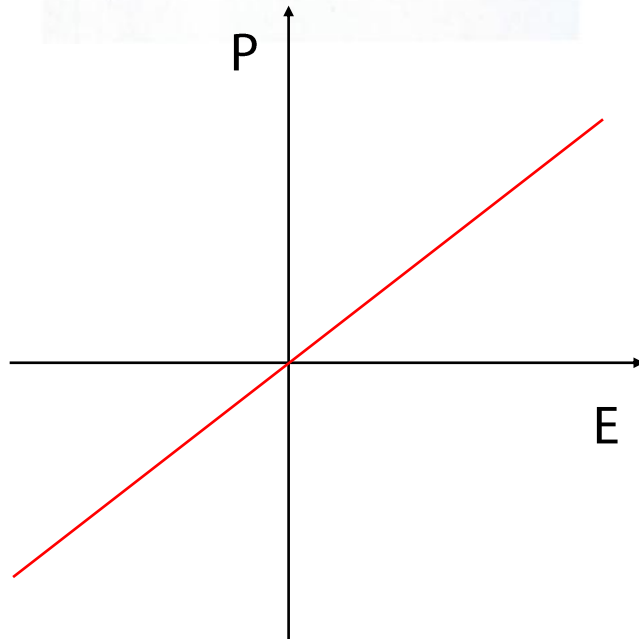
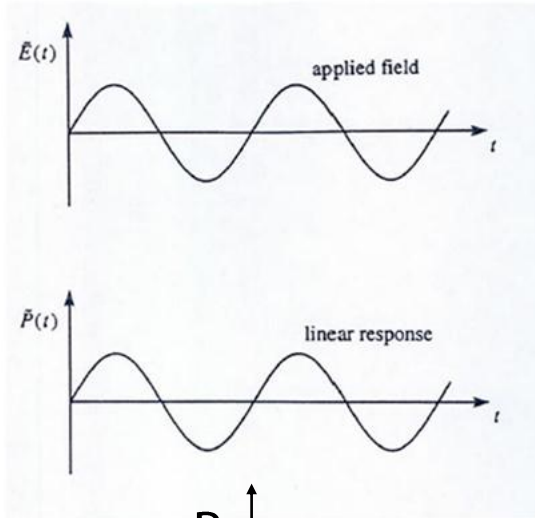
$$\mathbf{P} = \epsilon_0 \chi \mathbf{E} = \epsilon_0 \left(\chi^{(1)} \mathbf{E} + \chi^{(2)} \mathbf{E} \mathbf{E} + \chi^{(3)} \mathbf{E} \mathbf{E} \mathbf{E} + \dots \right)$$

← Anharmonic motion of bound electrons

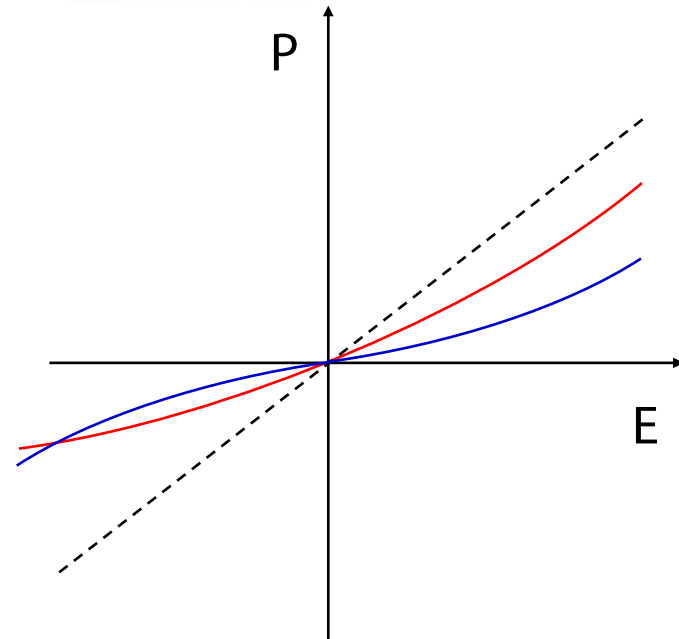
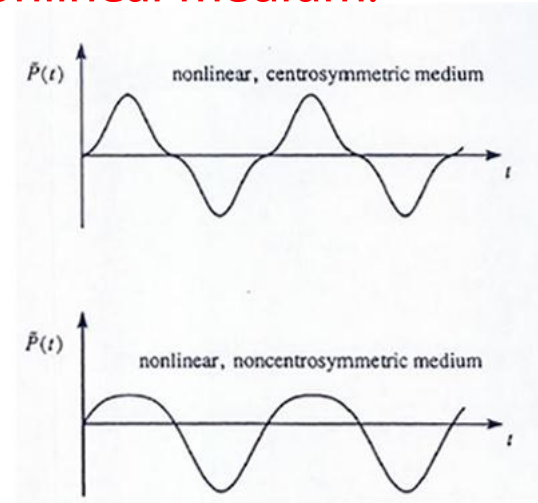
Note: Non-zero $\chi^{(2)}$ only for media that lack an inversion symmetry (centrosymmetry)

Linear and Nonlinear Atomic Response

Linear medium:



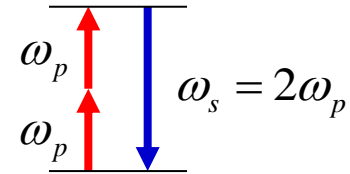
Nonlinear medium:



Nonlinear Interactions

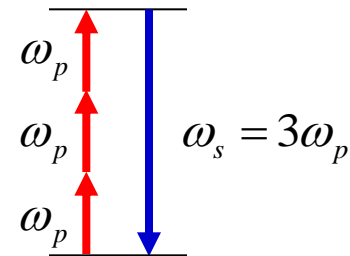
Second-order nonlinear interaction:

Linear (or Pockels) electro-optic effect
Second-harmonic generation
Sum frequency generation



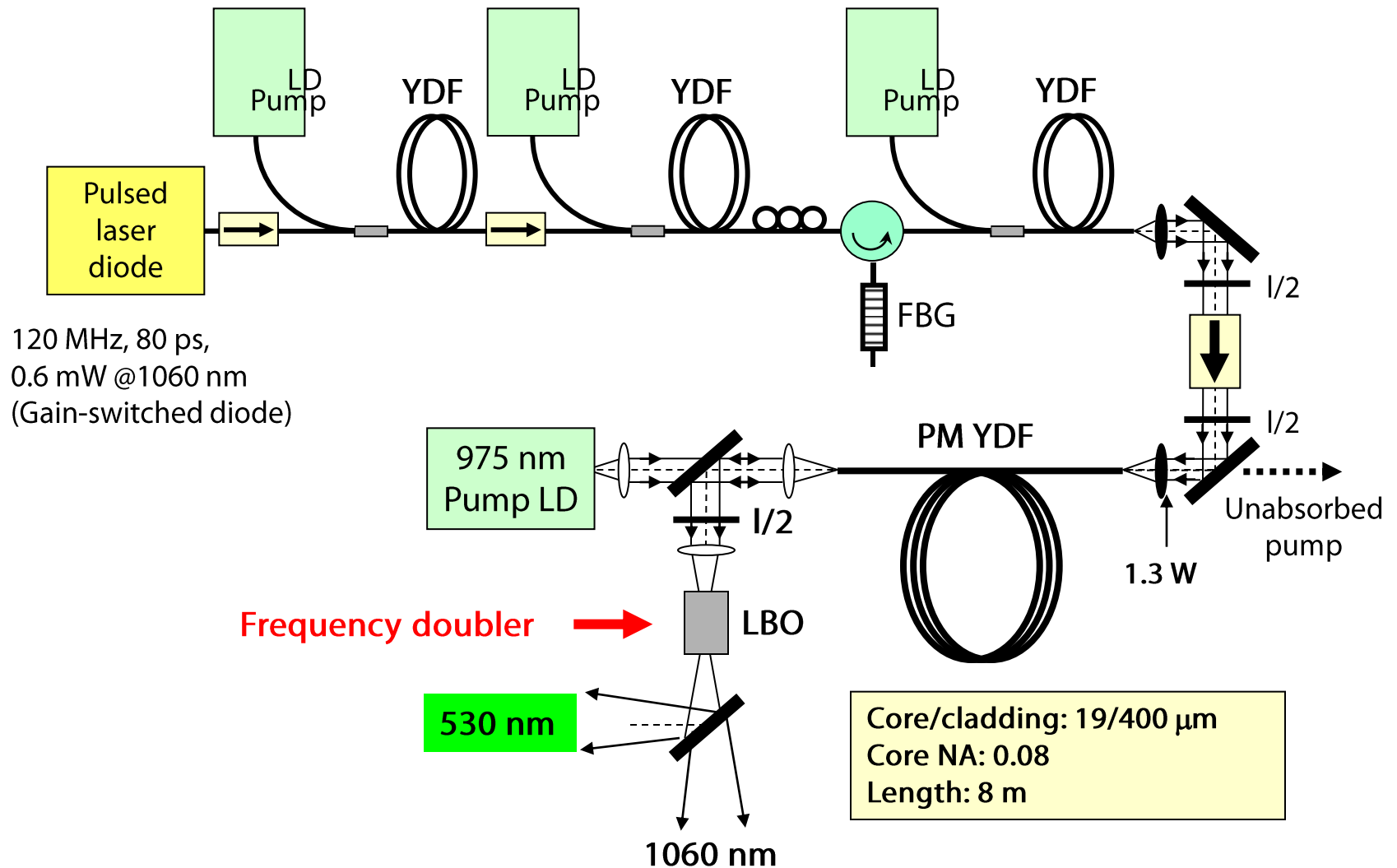
Third-order nonlinear interaction:

Quadratic (or Kerr) electro-optic effect
Third-harmonic generation
Four-wave mixing
Self-phase modulation
Cross-phase modulation
Self focusing

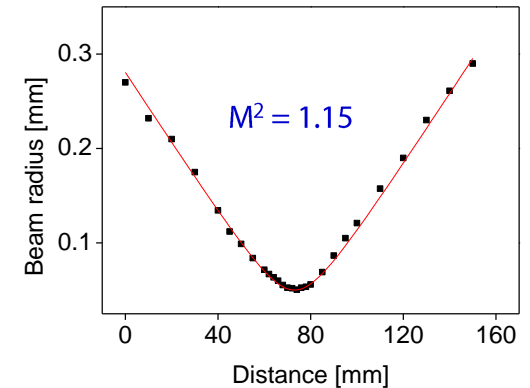
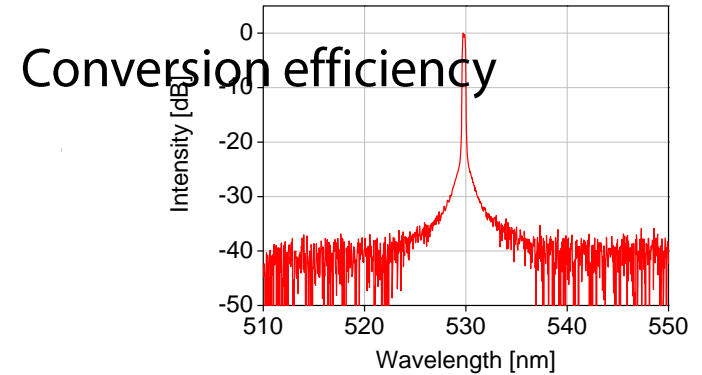
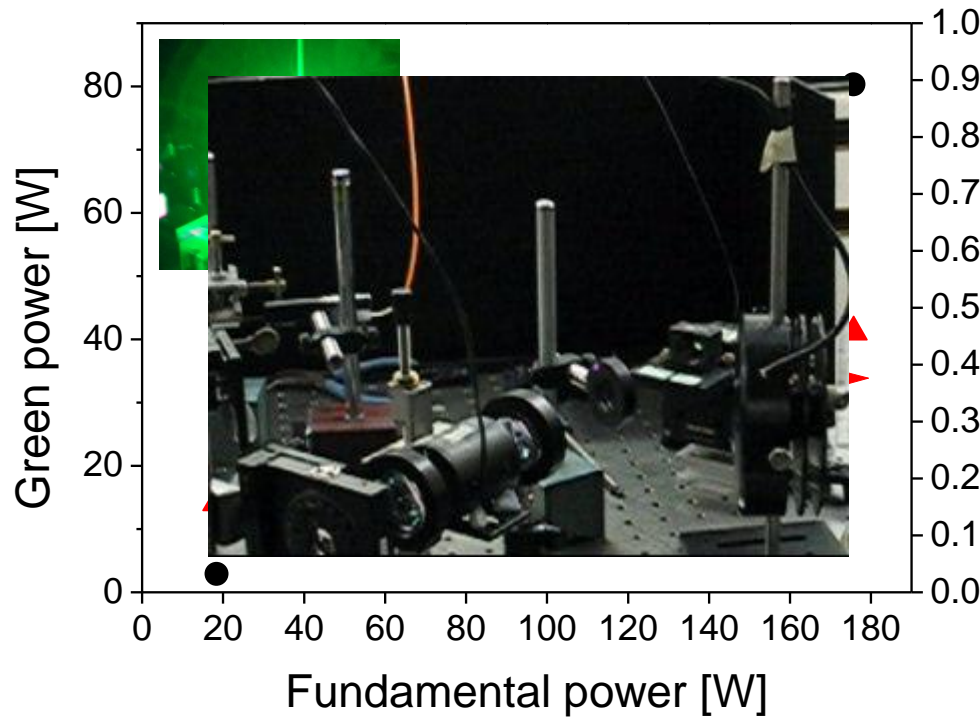


SHG Based on a Fiber MOPA at 1060 nm

Experimental arrangement:



Frequency-Doubled Output at 530 nm



- Maximum output power at 530 nm: 80 W
- Conversion efficiency: 46%
- Nearly diffraction limited beam: $M^2 = 1.15$

Four-Wave-Mixing in an Optical Fiber

Fiber Parameters:

Structure: 7-point core defect, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ring structure.

Hole-to-hole spacing: $3.6\ \mu\text{m}$

Hole diameter relative size (d/Λ): 0.95

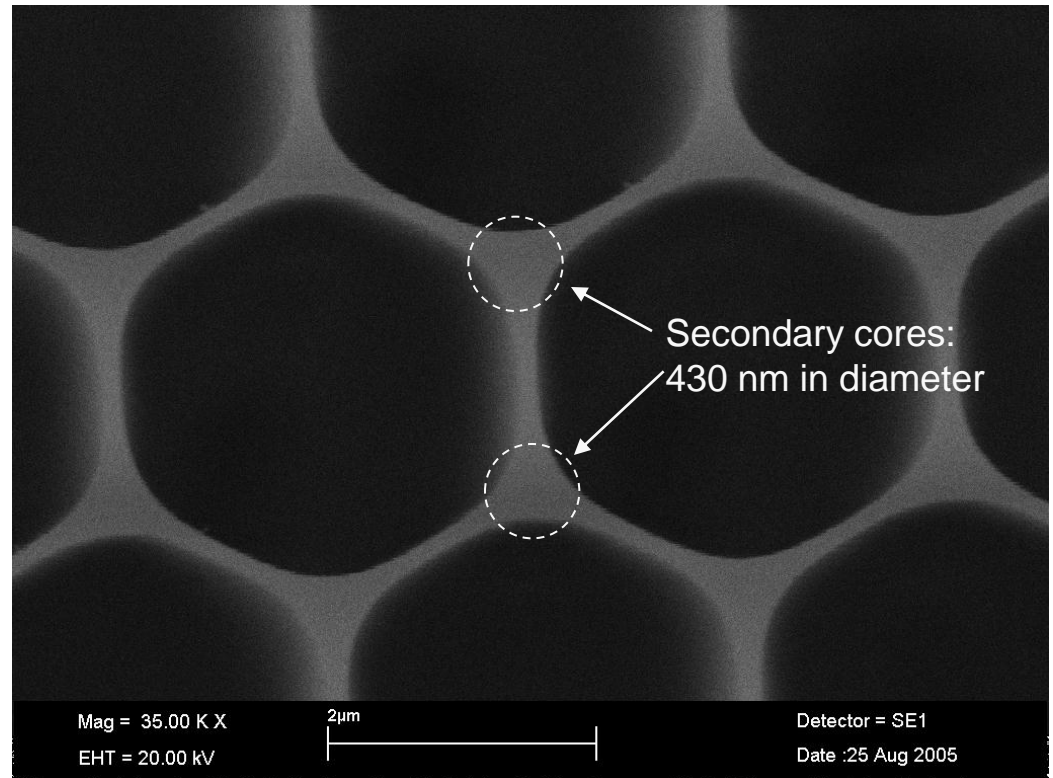
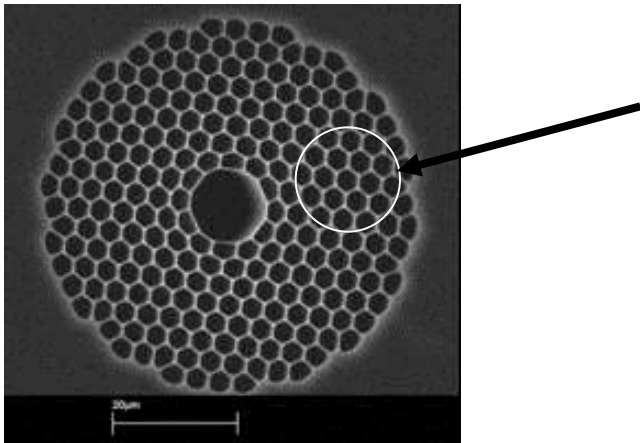
Air filling factor: $\sim 87\%$

Core diameter: $11.6\ \mu\text{m}$.

Fundamental bandgap: $1570\ \text{nm}$.

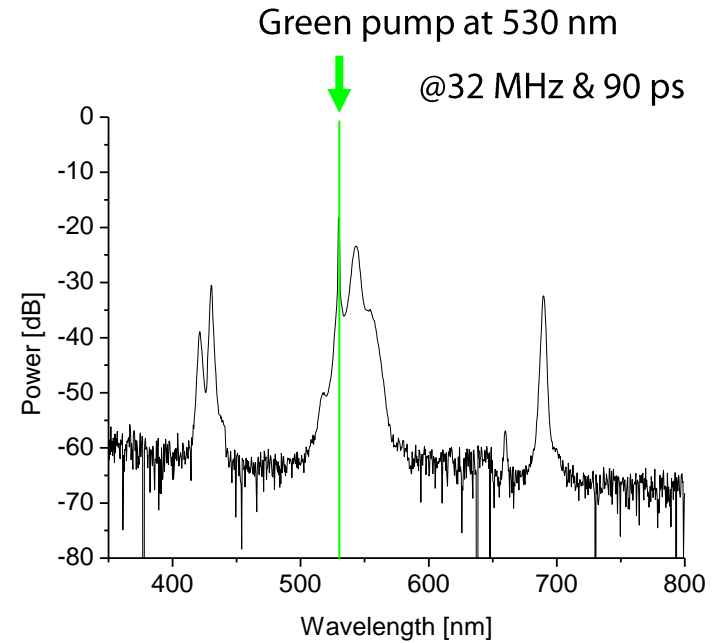
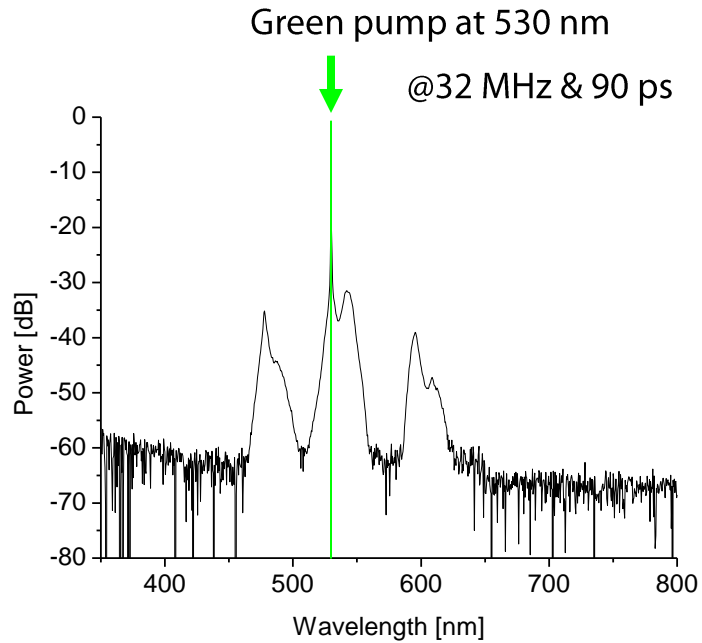
Higher order: 458, 505, 560 nm

(Fabricated from the resources outside the project)



Secondary cores to be investigated for four-wave mixing!

RGB Generation via FWM in an Optical Fiber



Diffracted output image

