

Four-wave mixing II

Dr Yoonchan Jeong

School of Electrical Engineering, Seoul National University

Tel: +82 (0)2 880 1623, Fax: +82 (0)2 873 9953

Email: yunchan@snu.ac.kr

Tensor notation for the third-order susceptibility

Constitutive relations for E-field:

$$\mathbf{D} = \varepsilon \mathbf{E} = \varepsilon_0 \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P},$$

$$\mathbf{P} = \varepsilon_0 \chi \mathbf{E} = \varepsilon_0 \left(\chi^{(1)} \mathbf{E} + \chi^{(2)} \mathbf{E}\mathbf{E} + \underline{\chi^{(3)}} \mathbf{E}\mathbf{E}\mathbf{E} + \dots \right)$$

Tensor notation for $\chi^{(3)}$:

$$\chi^{(3)} \rightarrow \chi_{ijkl}^{(3)}(\omega_4 = \omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3)$$

$$P_{i,NL} \leftarrow \sum_{j,k,l} \chi_{ijkl}^{(3)} E_j E_k E_l$$

Note that we normally omit summation notation.

Tensor nature of the third-order susceptibility

How many elements for $\chi_{ijkl}^{(3)}$? *81 elements*

For isotropic media:

$$\chi_{1111}^{(3)} = \chi_{2222}^{(3)} = \chi_{3333}^{(3)},$$

$$\chi_{1122}^{(3)} = \chi_{1133}^{(3)} = \chi_{2211}^{(3)} = \chi_{2233}^{(3)} = \chi_{3311}^{(3)} = \chi_{3322}^{(3)},$$

$$\chi_{1212}^{(3)} = \chi_{1313}^{(3)} = \chi_{2323}^{(3)} = \chi_{2121}^{(3)} = \chi_{3131}^{(3)} = \chi_{3232}^{(3)},$$

$$\chi_{1221}^{(3)} = \chi_{1331}^{(3)} = \chi_{2112}^{(3)} = \chi_{2332}^{(3)} = \chi_{3113}^{(3)} = \chi_{3223}^{(3)}.$$

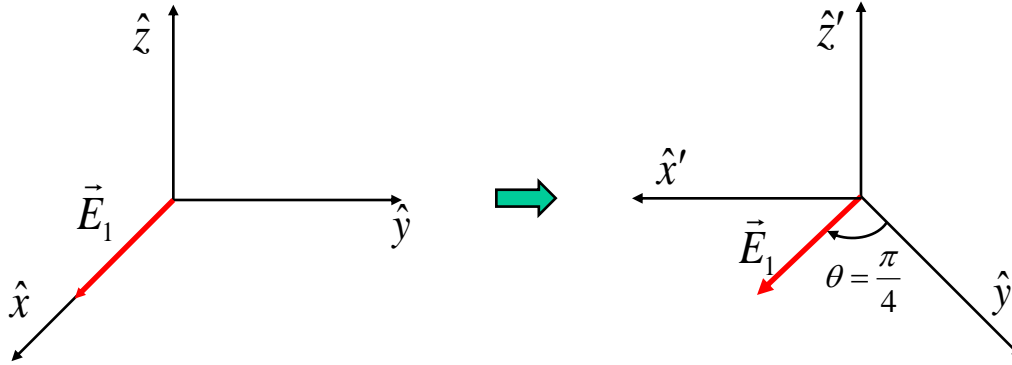
→ 21 nonzero elements

In addition:

$$\chi_{1111}^{(3)} = \chi_{1122}^{(3)} + \chi_{1212}^{(3)} + \chi_{1221}^{(3)} \quad \rightarrow \textit{Why?}$$

→ In the compact form: $\chi_{ijkl}^{(3)} = \chi_{1122}^{(3)} \delta_{ij} \delta_{kl} + \chi_{1212}^{(3)} \delta_{ik} \delta_{jl} + \chi_{1221}^{(3)} \delta_{il} \delta_{jk}$

Proof



$$\vec{P}_{NL} = \hat{x} \frac{3}{4} \varepsilon_0 \chi_{xxxx}^{(3)} |E_1|^2 E_1$$

$$\vec{E}'_1 = \hat{x}' \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} E_1 + \hat{y}' \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} E_1 = \hat{x}' E'_{1,x} + \hat{y}' E'_{1,y}$$

Rotation invariant:

$$P_{NL} = P'_{NL}$$

$$\rightarrow \chi_{xxxx}^{(3)} = \chi_{xxyy}^{(3)} + \chi_{xyxy}^{(3)} + \chi_{yyxx}^{(3)}$$

$$P'_{NL,x'} = \frac{3}{4} \varepsilon_0 (\chi_{xxxx}^{(3)} |E'_{1,x}|^2 E'_{1,x} + \chi_{xxyy}^{(3)} |E'_{1,y}|^2 E'_{1,x} + \chi_{xyxy}^{(3)} |E'_{1,y}|^2 E'_{1,x} + \chi_{yyxx}^{(3)} |E'_{1,y}|^2 E'_{1,x})$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \varepsilon_0 |E_1|^2 E_1 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (\chi_{xxxx}^{(3)} + \chi_{xxyy}^{(3)} + \chi_{xyxy}^{(3)} + \chi_{yyxx}^{(3)})$$

$$P'_{NL,y'} = \frac{3}{4} \varepsilon_0 (\chi_{yyyy}^{(3)} |E'_{1,y}|^2 E'_{1,y} + \chi_{yyxx}^{(3)} |E'_{1,x}|^2 E'_{1,y} + \chi_{yxyx}^{(3)} |E'_{1,x}|^2 E'_{1,y} + \chi_{xyyx}^{(3)} |E'_{1,x}|^2 E'_{1,y})$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \varepsilon_0 |E_1|^2 E_1 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (\chi_{xxxx}^{(3)} + \chi_{xxyy}^{(3)} + \chi_{xyxy}^{(3)} + \chi_{yyxx}^{(3)})$$

$$\vec{P}'_{NL} = \hat{x}' P'_{NL,x'} + \hat{y}' P'_{NL,y'}$$

$$P'_{NL} = \sqrt{2} P'_{NL,x'} = \frac{3}{4} \varepsilon_0 |E_1|^2 E_1 \frac{1}{2} (\chi_{xxxx}^{(3)} + \chi_{xxyy}^{(3)} + \chi_{xyxy}^{(3)} + \chi_{yyxx}^{(3)})$$

Four-wave mixing (FWM)

Consider four optical waves oscillating at $\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3$ and ω_4 :

$$\mathbf{E}(r,t) = \frac{1}{2} \hat{x} \sum_{j=1}^4 E_j \exp[i(k_j z - \omega_j t)] + c.c.$$

Induced nonlinear polarisation:

$$\mathbf{P}_{NL} = \varepsilon_0 \chi^{(3)} \mathbf{E} \mathbf{E} \mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{2} \hat{x} \sum_{j=1}^4 P_j \exp[i(k_j z - i\omega_j t)] + c.c.$$

+ ...

For ω_4 :

$$P_4 = \frac{3\varepsilon_0 \chi_{xxxx}^{(3)}}{4} [|E_4|^2 E_4 + 2(|E_1|^2 + |E_2|^2 + |E_3|^2) E_4 \\ + 2E_1 E_2 E_3 \exp(i\theta_+) + 2E_1 E_2 E_3^* \exp(i\theta_-) + \dots],$$

where

$$\theta_+ = (k_1 + k_2 + k_3 - k_4)z - (\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 - \omega_4)t,$$

$$\theta_- = (k_1 + k_2 - k_3 - k_4)z - (\omega_1 + \omega_2 - \omega_3 - \omega_4)t.$$

*Easy for
phase-matching*

Phase-matching condition

For energy conservation:

$$\omega_3 + \omega_4 - \omega_1 - \omega_2 = 0$$

$$\omega_3 + \omega_4 - 2\omega_1 = 0, \quad \text{if } \omega_1 = \omega_2$$

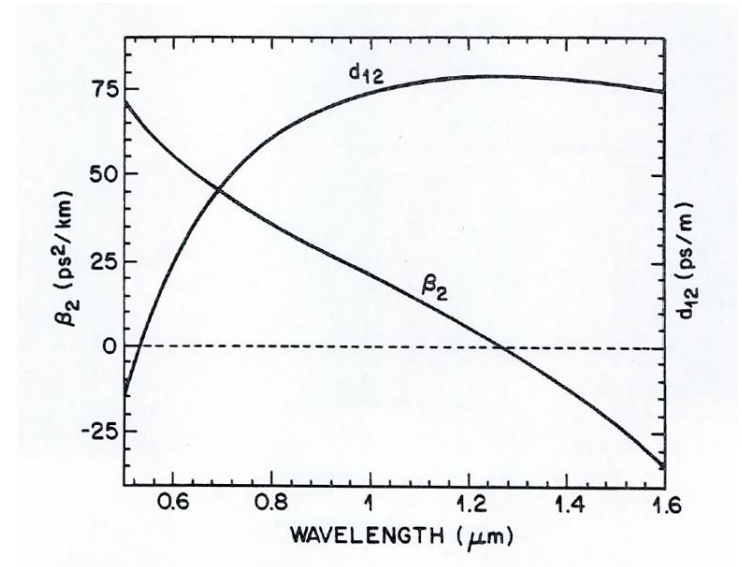
For momentum conservation:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta k &= k_3 + k_4 - k_1 - k_2 \\ &= (n_3\omega_3 + n_4\omega_4 - n_1\omega_1 - n_2\omega_2) / c = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta k &= k_3 + k_4 - 2k_1 \\ &= (n_3\omega_3 + n_4\omega_4 - 2n_1\omega_1) / c = 0, \quad \text{if } \omega_1 = \omega_2 \end{aligned} \quad \text{Is this it?}$$

Recall: $\beta(\omega) = n(\omega) \frac{\omega}{c} = \beta_0 + \beta_1(\omega - \omega_0) + \frac{1}{2} \beta_2(\omega - \omega_0)^2 + \dots,$

where $\beta_m = \left(\frac{d^m \beta}{d\omega^m} \right)_{\omega=\omega_0} \quad (m=1, 2, 3, \dots)$



Source: Nonlinear Fiber Optics, G. P. Agrawal

Coupled wave equations

Assuming: $E_j(\mathbf{r}) = F_j(x, y)A_j(z)$,

$$\frac{dA_1}{dz} = \frac{in'_2\omega_1}{c} [(f_{11}|A_1|^2 + 2\sum_{j \neq 1} |A_j|^2)A_1 + 2f_{1234}A_2^*A_3A_4e^{i\Delta kz}],$$

$$\frac{dA_2}{dz} = \frac{in'_2\omega_2}{c} [(f_{22}|A_2|^2 + 2\sum_{j \neq 2} |A_j|^2)A_2 + 2f_{2134}A_1^*A_3A_4e^{i\Delta kz}],$$

$$\frac{dA_3}{dz} = \frac{in'_2\omega_3}{c} [(f_{33}|A_3|^2 + 2\sum_{j \neq 3} |A_j|^2)A_3 + 2f_{3412}A_1A_2A_4^*e^{-i\Delta kz}],$$

$$\frac{dA_4}{dz} = \frac{in'_2\omega_4}{c} [(f_{44}|A_4|^2 + 2\sum_{j \neq 4} |A_j|^2)A_4 + 2f_{4312}A_1A_2A_3^*e^{-i\Delta kz}],$$

where $f_{jk} = \frac{\langle |F_j|^2 |F_k|^2 \rangle}{\langle |F_j|^2 \rangle \langle |F_k|^2 \rangle},$

$$f_{ijkl} = \frac{\langle F_i^* F_j^* F_k F_l \rangle}{[\langle |F_i|^2 \rangle \langle |F_j|^2 \rangle \langle |F_k|^2 \rangle \langle |F_l|^2 \rangle]^{1/2}}.$$

Effective phase-matching condition:

$$\kappa = \Delta k + 2\gamma P_0 = 0$$

where $P_0 = P_1 + P_2$

Four-wave mixing in fibre

Fibre 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

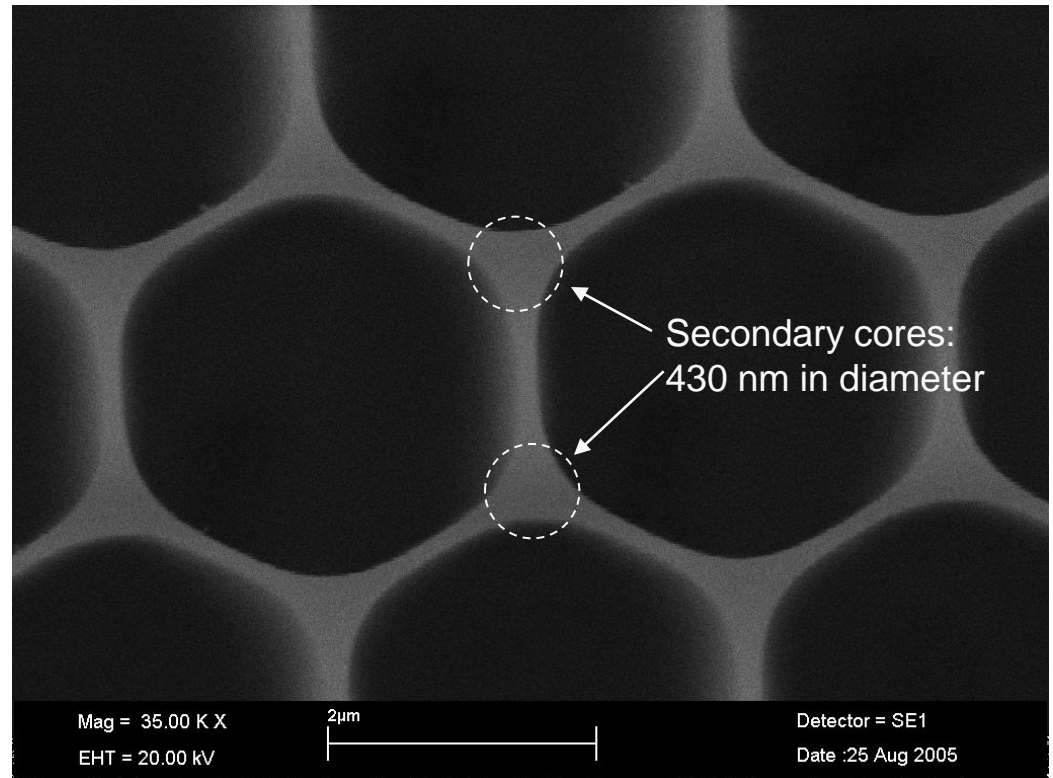
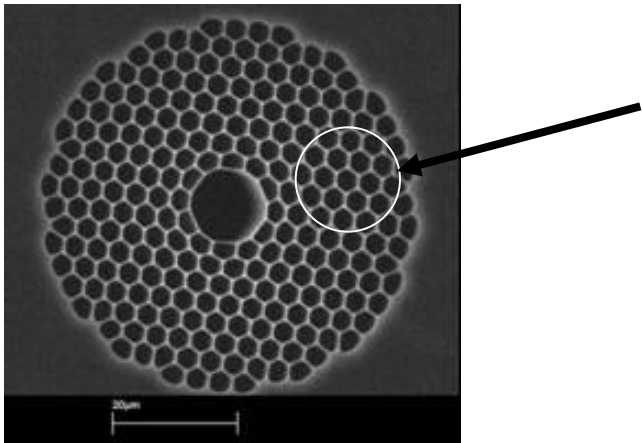
Air filling factor: $\sim 87\%$

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

Fundamental bandgap: 1570 nm.

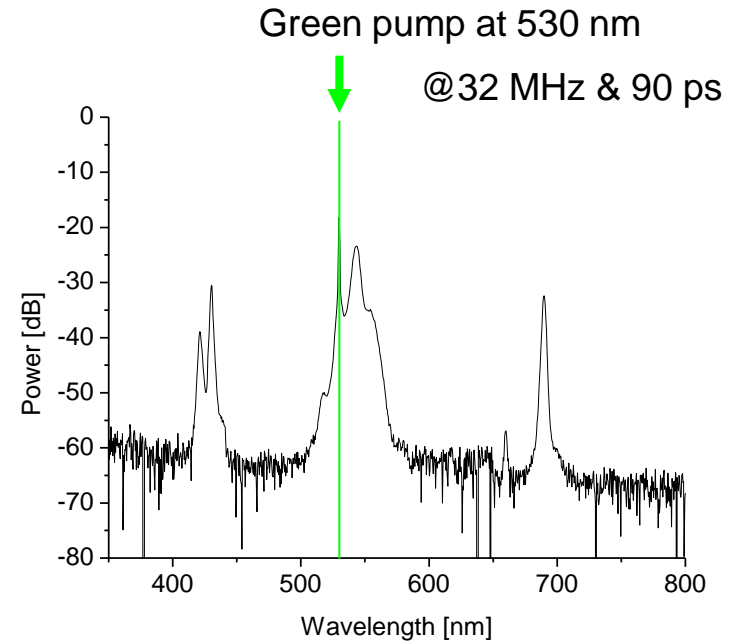
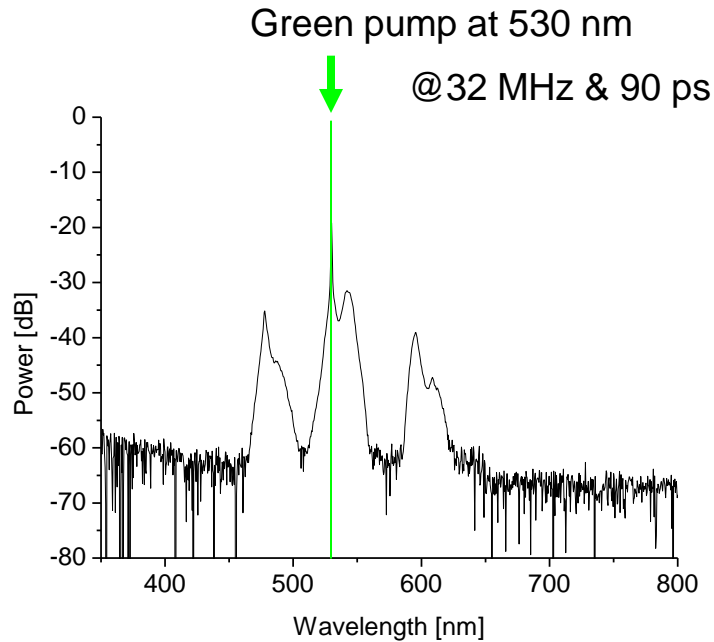
Higher order: 458, 505, 560 nm

(Fabricated from the resources outside the project)



Secondary cores to be investigated for four-wave mixing!

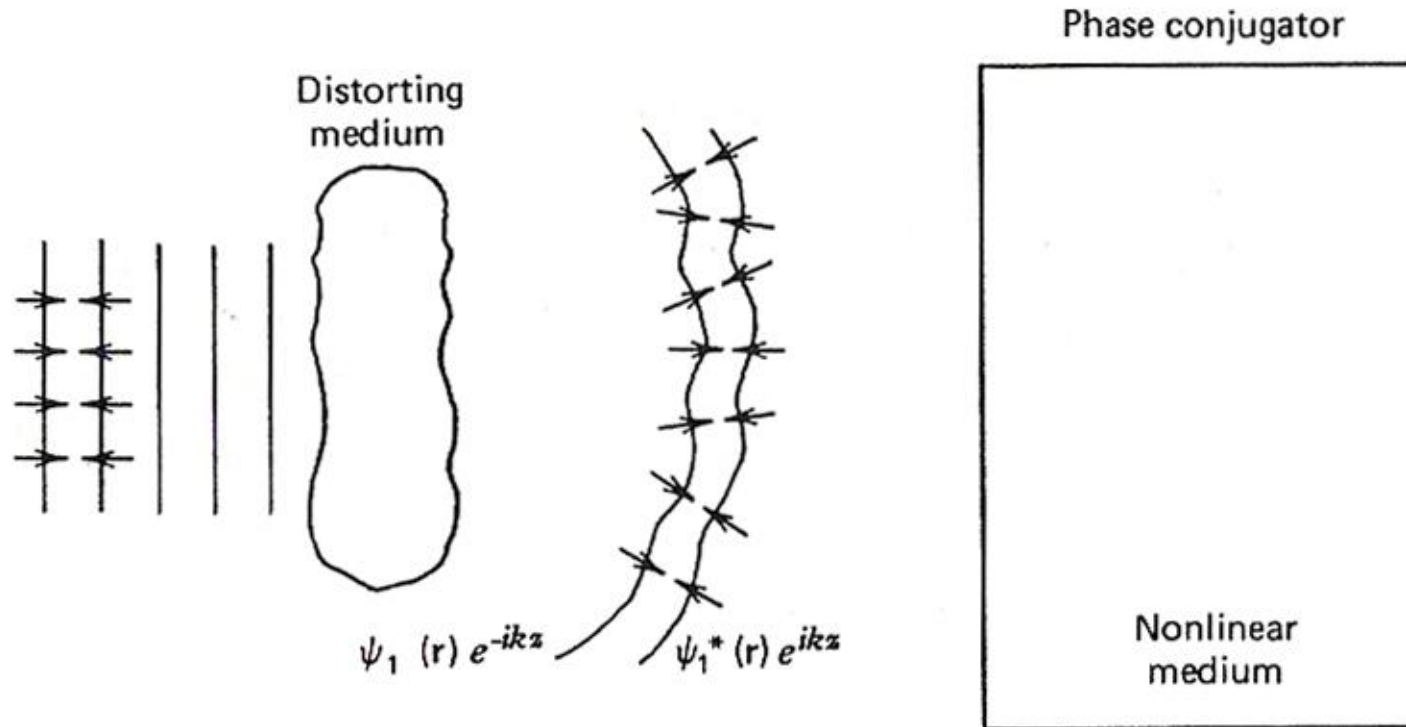
RGB by four-wave mixing in fibre



Diffracted output image



Phase conjugation

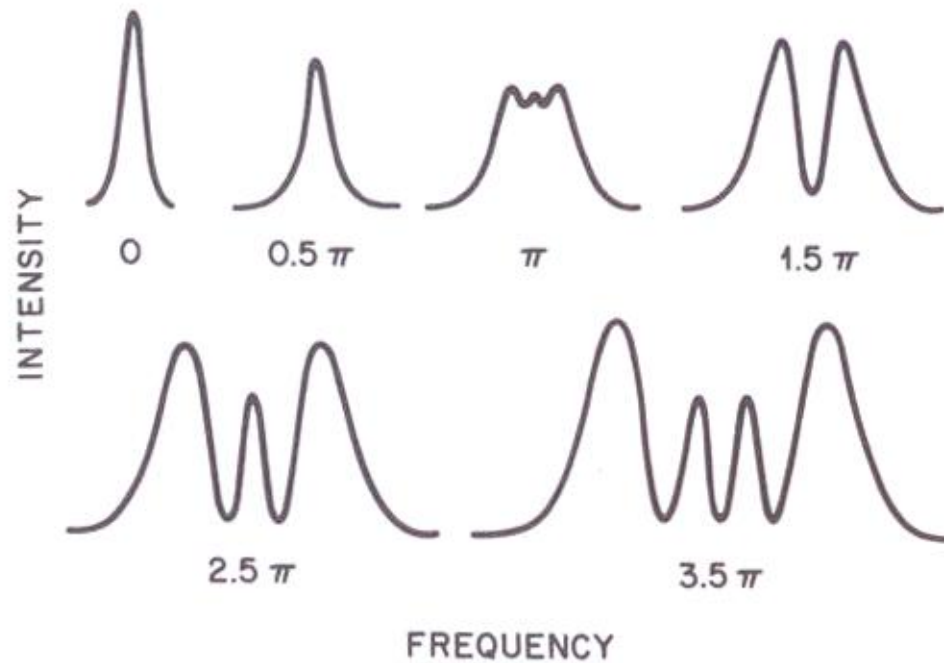


Source: *Optical Waves in Crystals*, A. Yariv and P. Yeh

Complex conjugation of an input field via FWM

Self-phase modulation (SPM)?

For Gaussian pulses:



Source: Nonlinear Fiber Optics, G. P. Agrawal

SPM or XPM?

$$P_1 = \frac{3\varepsilon_0\chi_{xxxx}^{(3)}}{4} [|E_1|^2 E_1 + 2(|E_2|^2 + |E_3|^2 + |E_4|^2) E_1] ?$$