

Microresonator based Optical Frequency Combs

V. Brasch, M. Geiselmann, T. Herr, M. Pfeiffer, Caroline Lecaplein, Maxim Karpov, M. Zervas

ML Gorodetsky*, Tobias J. Kippenberg,

EPFL

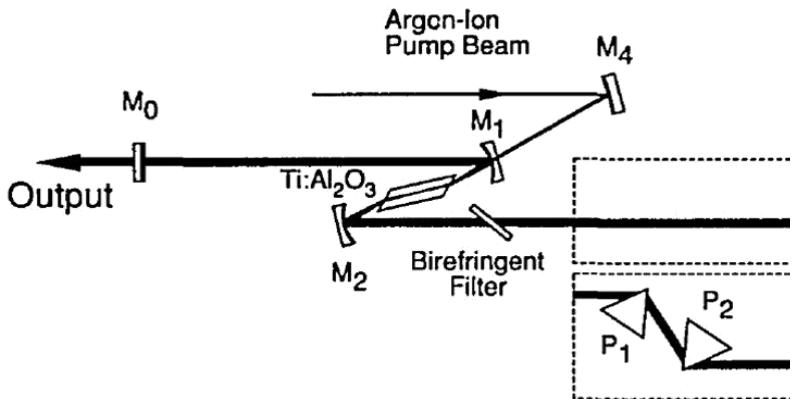
Caltech

3rd November 2015

Worked presented
funded under
QuASAR, PULSE

Optical frequency combs

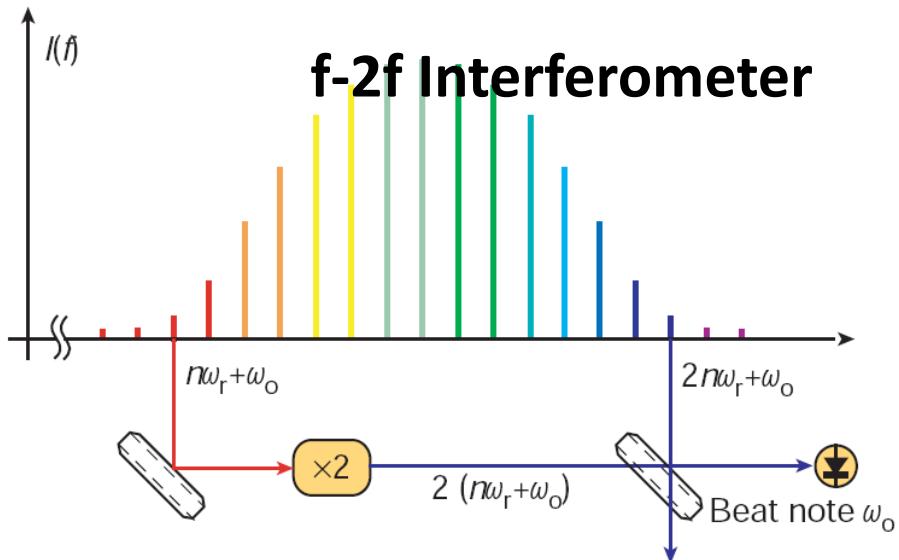
Mode-locked lasers



Spence et al, Optics Letters, 16(1):42–44, January 1991, etc...



Nobel Prize Physics 2005:
"for their contributions to the development of laser-based precision spectroscopy, including the optical frequency comb technique"



S.T. Cundiff & J. Ye, Rev. Mod. Phys. 75, 325 (2003)
Udem, Holzwarth, Hänsch, Nature, 416, 233 (2003)
H. R. Telle Applied Physics B-Lasers And Optics, 1999.

Direct RF to Optical Frequency Measurements with a Femtosecond Laser Comb.
Scott A. Diddams, David J. Jones, Jun Ye, Steven T. Cundiff, John L. Hall, Science 1999

Discovery of Kerr Comb Generation mechanism

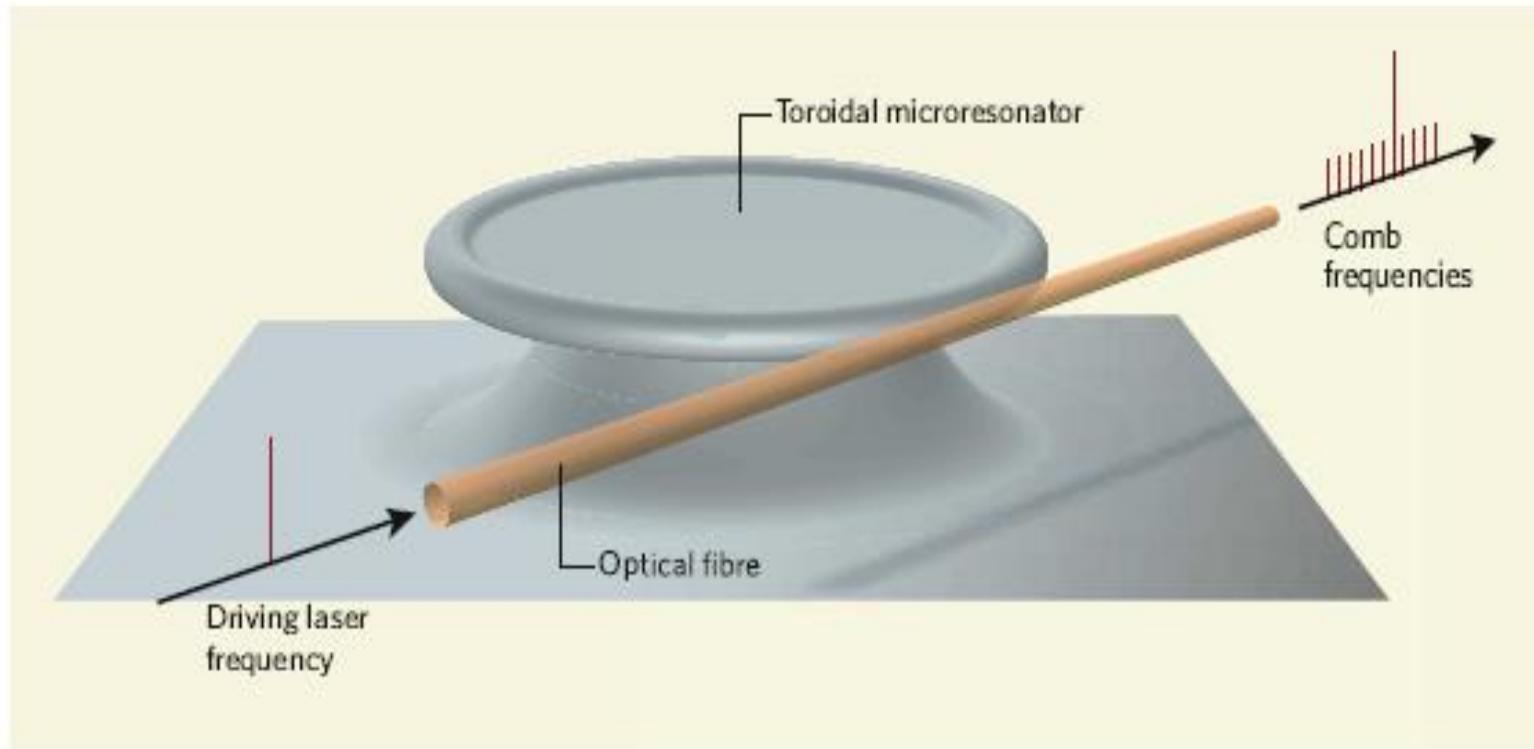


Image credit: S. Cundiff News&Views, Nature, Dec. 20, 2007

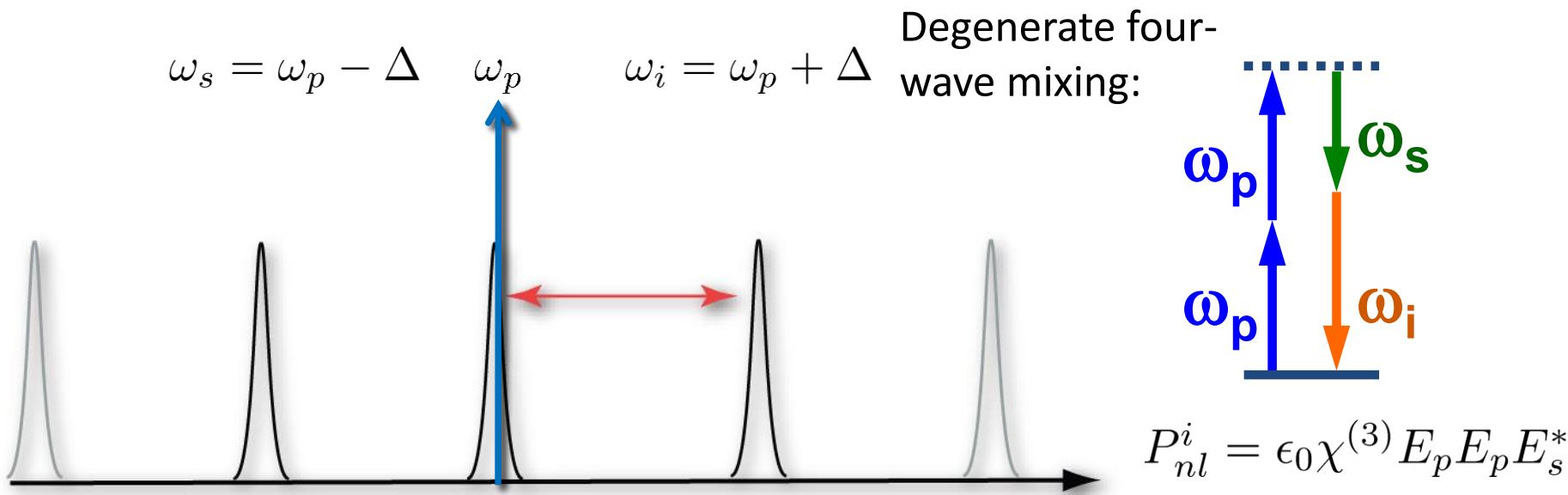
Del Haye, Schliesser, Wilkins, Holzwarth, Kippenberg, Nature, **2007**

Del Haye, Arcizet, Schliesser, Holzwarth, Kippenberg, Phys. Rev. Lett., **2008**

EU & US Patent application “Optical Comb Generator using Microresonators”

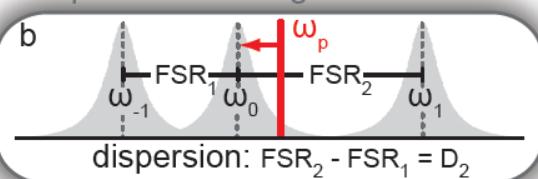
TJ Kippenberg, Holtzwarth, Diddams, Science **2011**

Physics of Kerr comb formation process



$$P_{\text{thresh}} \propto V_m/Q^2$$

dispersion & tuning into resonance



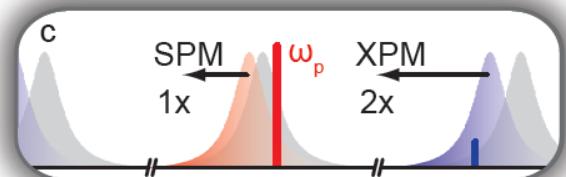
non-linear resonance shifts

$$\mu = \sqrt{\frac{\kappa}{D_2}}$$

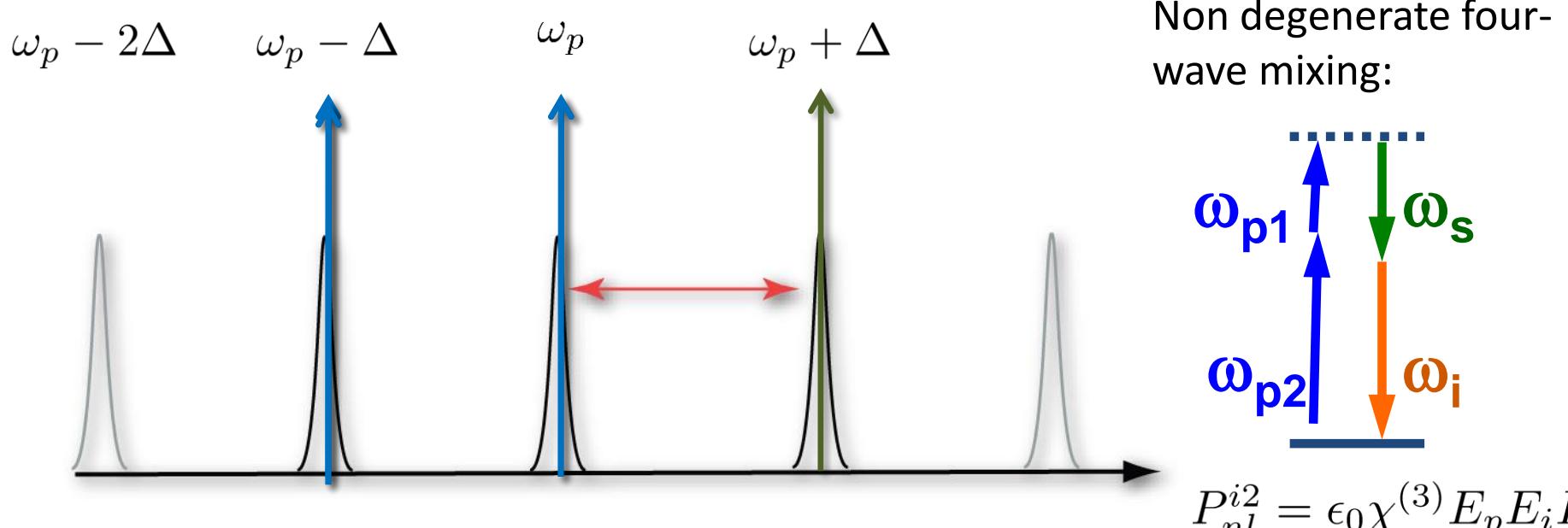
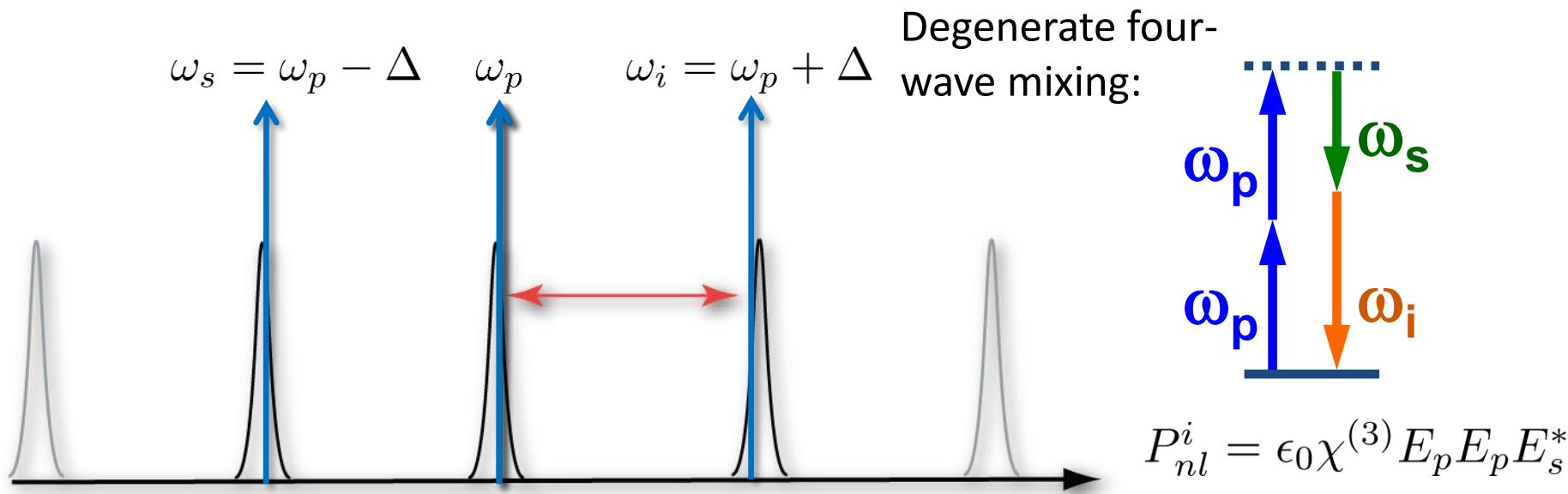
$$\hat{H} = \hbar g_p \hat{a}_p \hat{a}_p \hat{a}_s^\dagger \hat{a}_i^\dagger$$

$$g = \frac{\hbar \omega_0^2 c n_2}{n_0^2 V_{\text{eff}}}$$

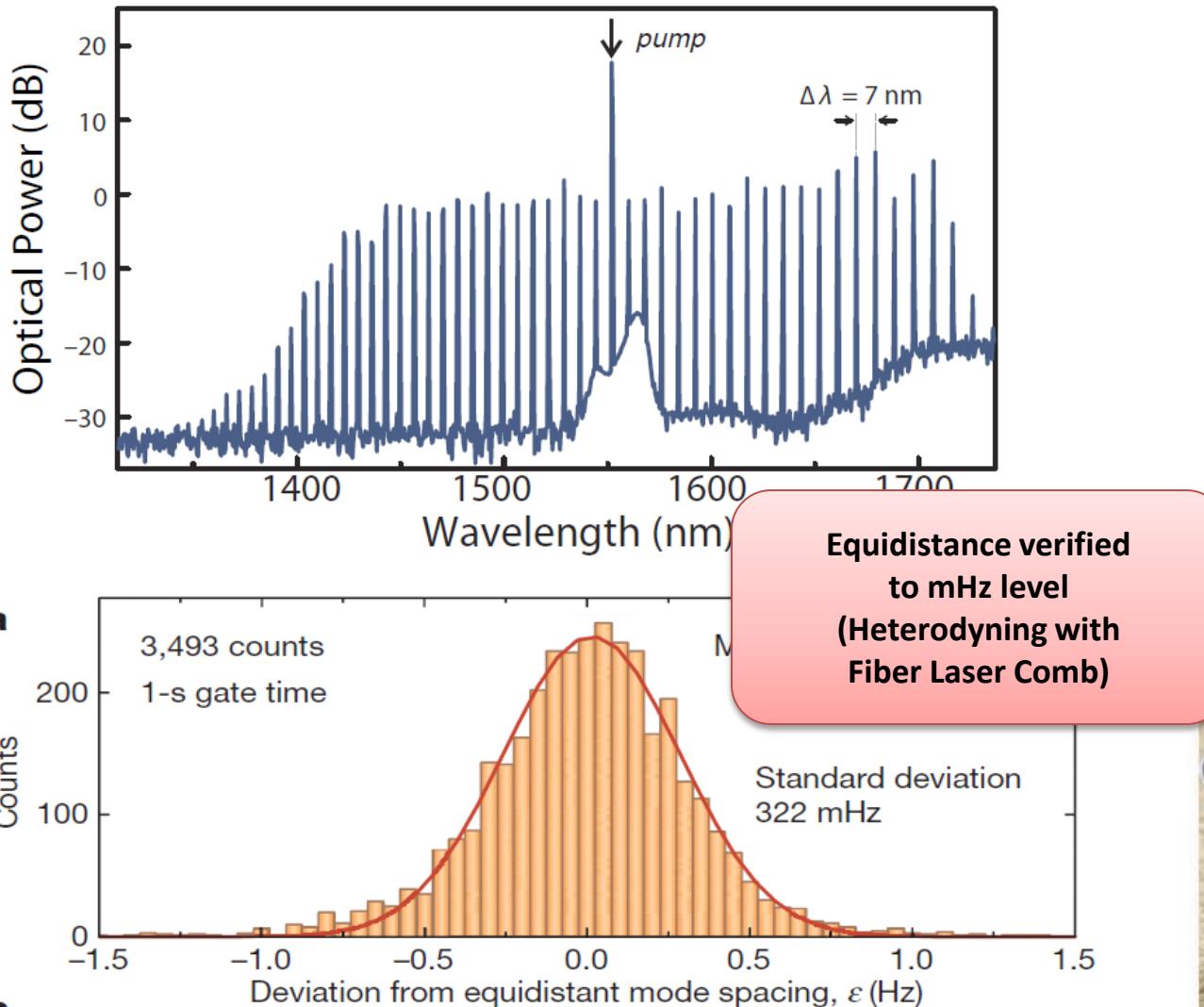
Del Haye, Schliesser, Wilkins, Holzwarth, Kippenberg, Nature, 2007
 Del Haye, Arcizet, Schliesser, Holzwarth, Kippenberg, Phys. Rev. Lett., 2008
 EU & US Patent application “Optical Comb Generator using Microresonators”
 TJ Kippenberg, Holtzwarth, Diddams, Science 2011



Physics of Kerr comb formation process



Discovery of Kerr Comb Generation mechanism

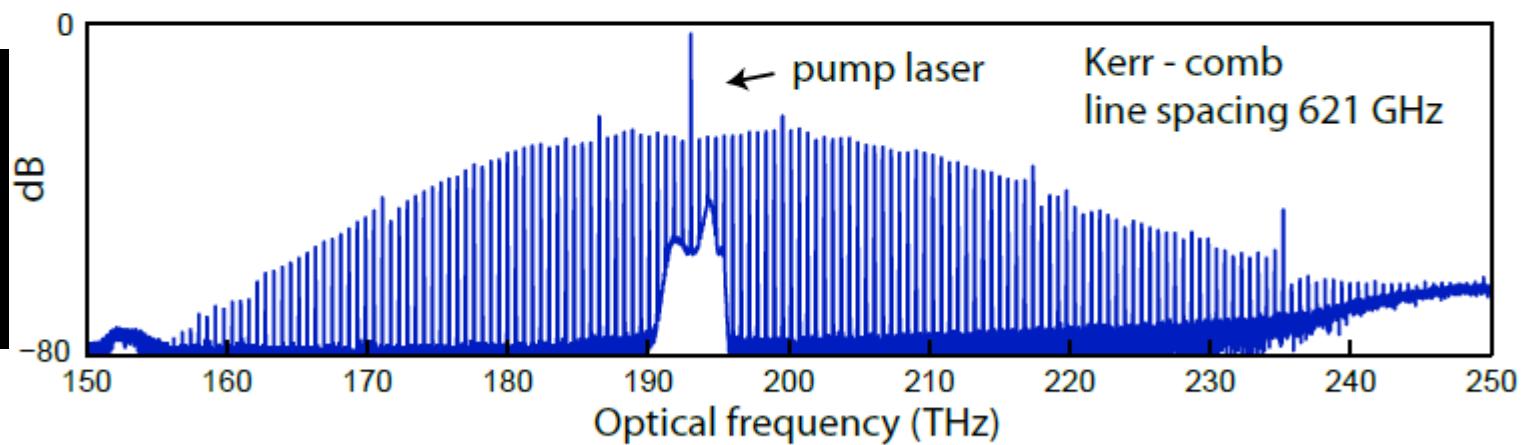
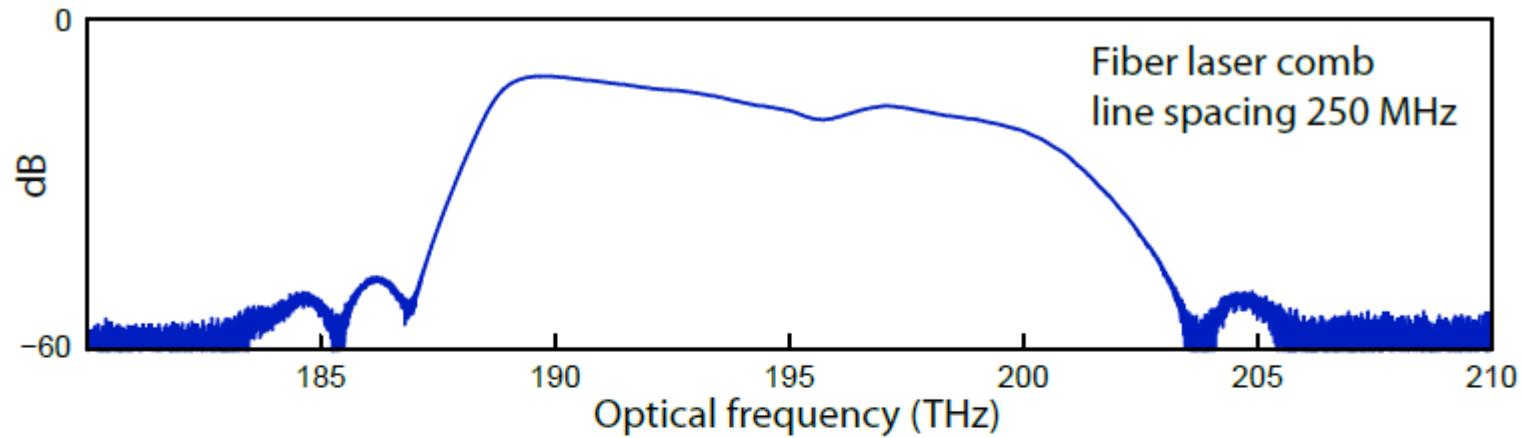


Del Haye, Schliesser, Wilkins, Holzwarth, Kippenberg, Nature, 2007

EU & US Patent application “Optical Comb Generator using Microresonators”

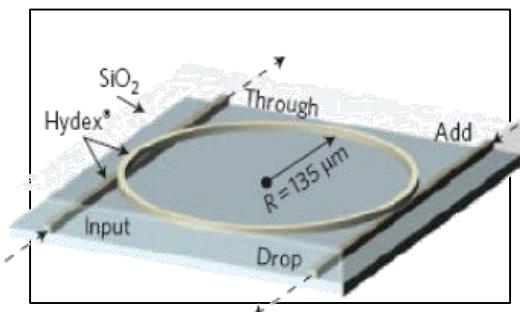
TJ Kippenberg, Holtzwarth, Diddams, Science 2011

Kerr Comb Generation



Field of Microresonators Comb Generation

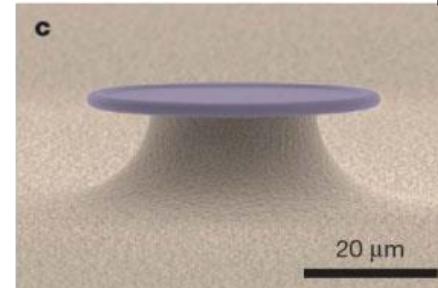
Hydex



Silicon Nitride
(Cornel, NIST, EPFL)



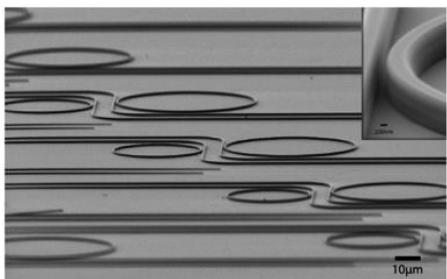
Fused Silica
Caltech, MPG



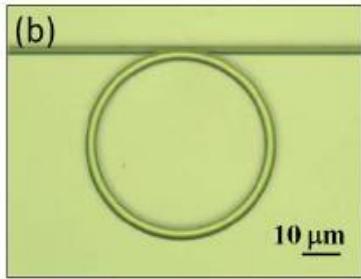
**CaF_2 JPL,
OEWaves FEMTO,
EPFL**



Diamond (Harvard)



AlN (Yale)



Silica, Caltech



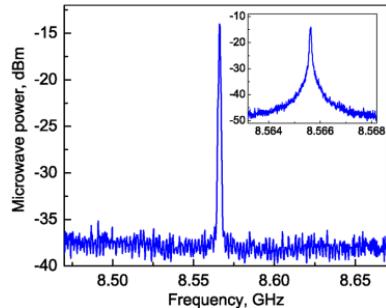
Progress in the field:

- Phase stabilization
- Octave spanning combs
- GHz repetition rates
- Waveform generation
- Mid IR Combs
- Kerr combs Clocks
-

Advances in Kerr optical Frequency Combs

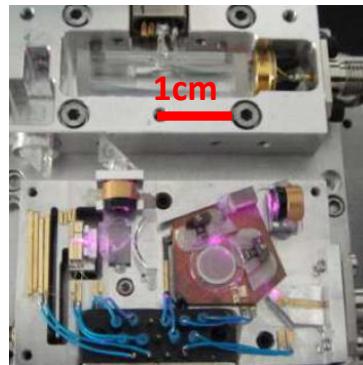
Low Noise Microwaves

Savchenkov et al., PRL 2004



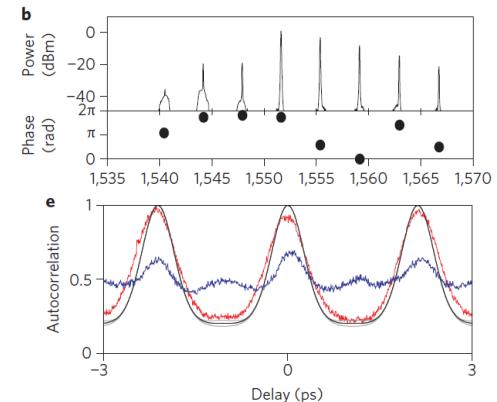
Miniature Optical Clock

Savchenkov et al., arXiv 2013
S. Papp, Optica (2014)



Optical Waveform Synthesis

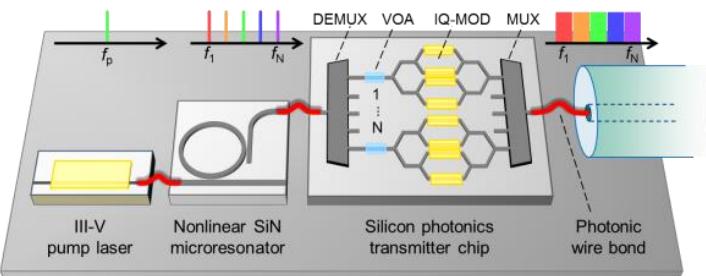
Ferdous et al., Nature Photonics 2011



High-Capacity Telecom

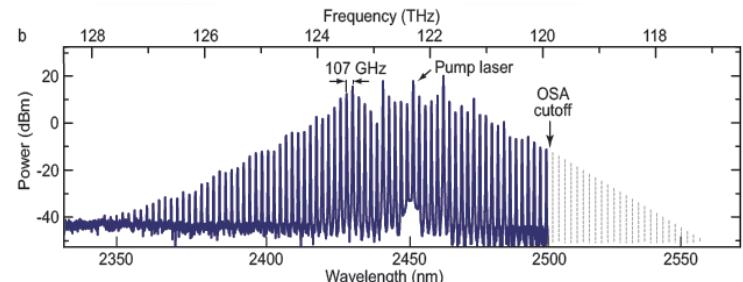
Kerr-Comb as Channel Generator

Pfeifle et al., Nature Photonics 2014
OFC 2012, OFC 2013

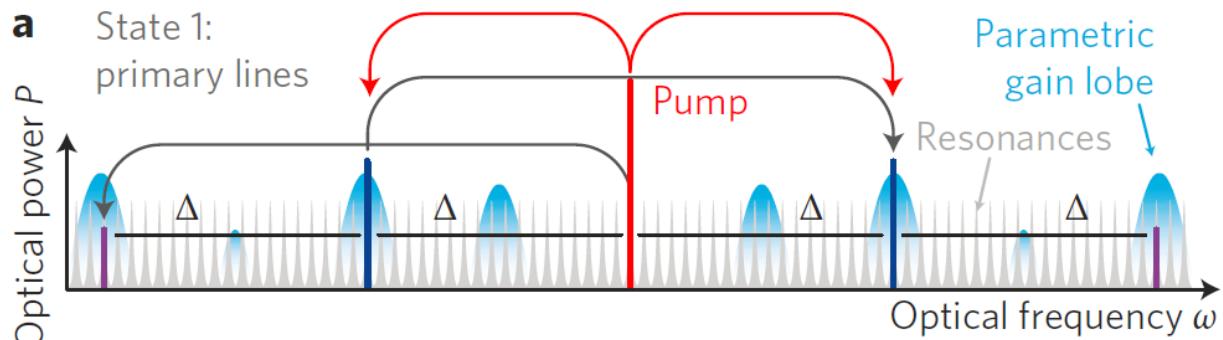


VIS and Mid-IR combs

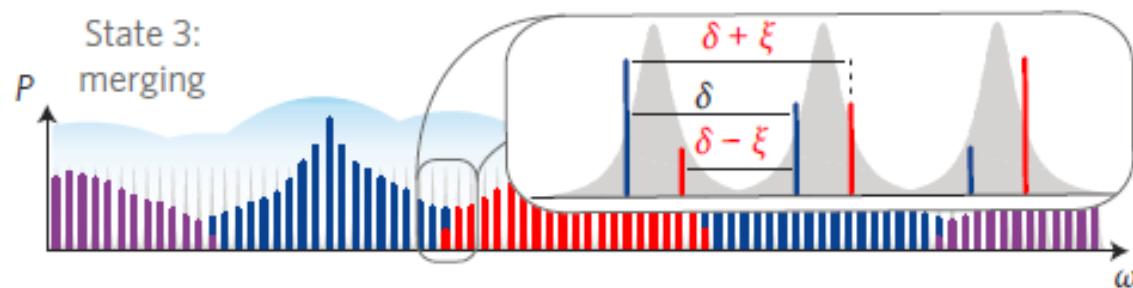
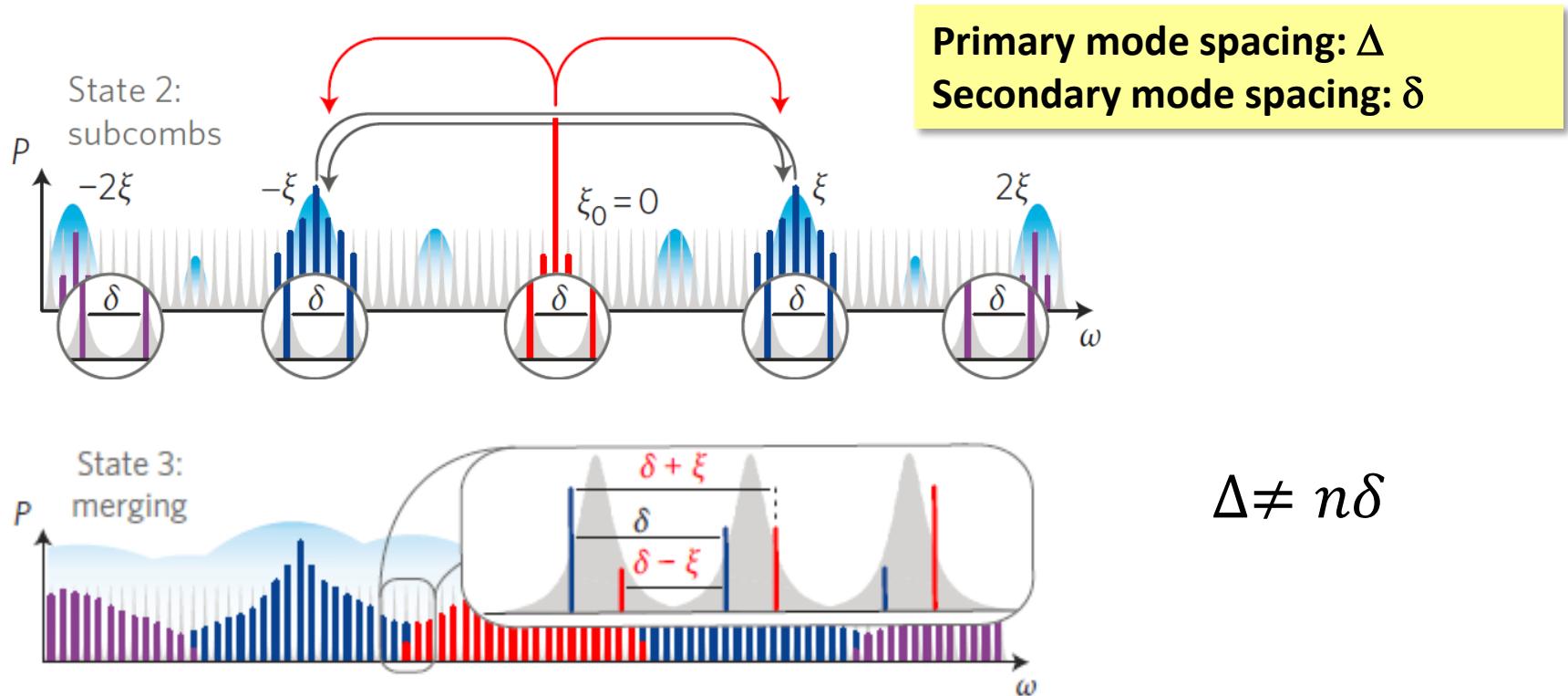
Wang et al., Nature Comm 2013
Savchenkov et al. Nature Photonics 2011
Geata, Lipson et al. Nature Comm. 2015



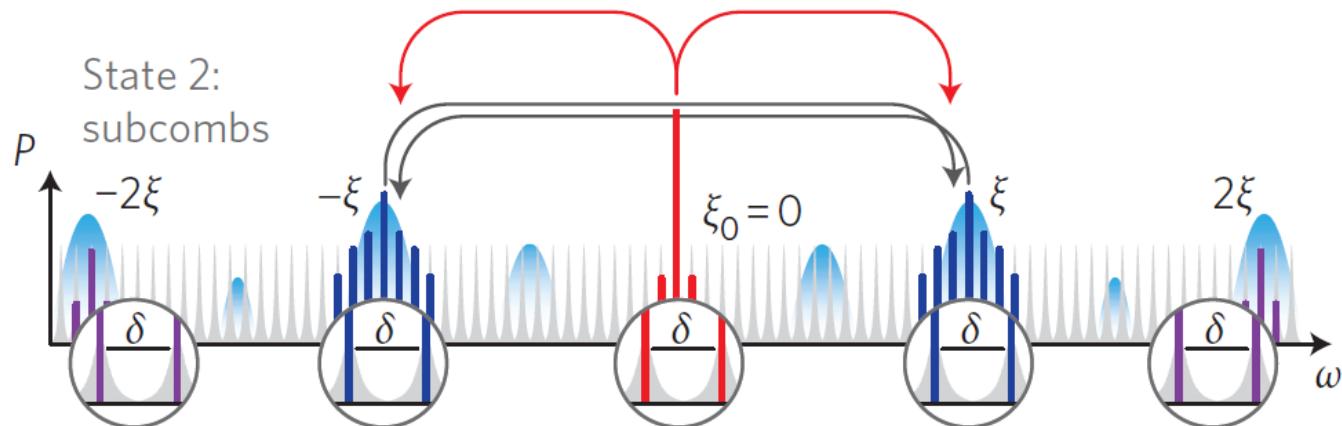
Comb formation process



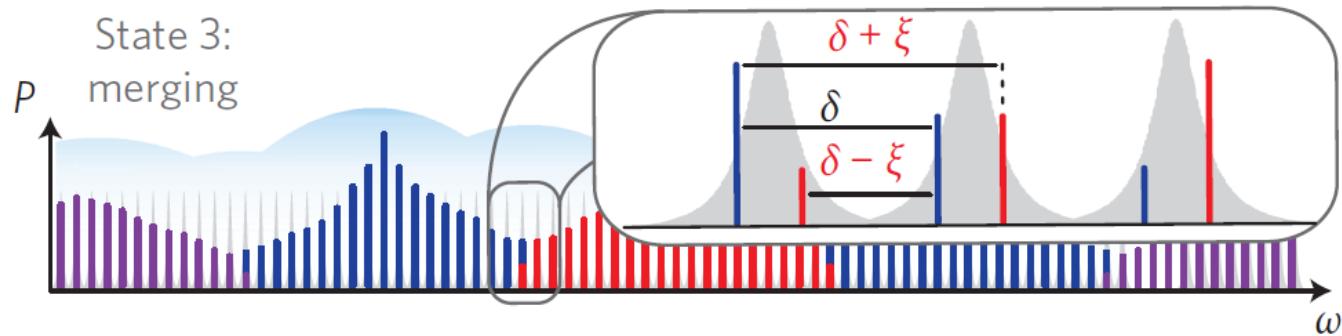
$$\mu = \sqrt{\frac{\kappa}{D_2}}$$



Subcomb formation process



$$\mu = \sqrt{\frac{\kappa}{D_2}}$$



Sub-combs lead to noise

Primary mode spacing: Δ
 Secondary mode spacing: δ

The spacings Δ and δ are generally not commensurate:
 Subcombs with different offset frequencies

Coherent Comb formation regimes

1. Intrinsically Low Noise Regime:

- P. Del Haye, et al. Nature 2007
- Wang et al. Nat. Comm. 2012
- ...

No subcombs when

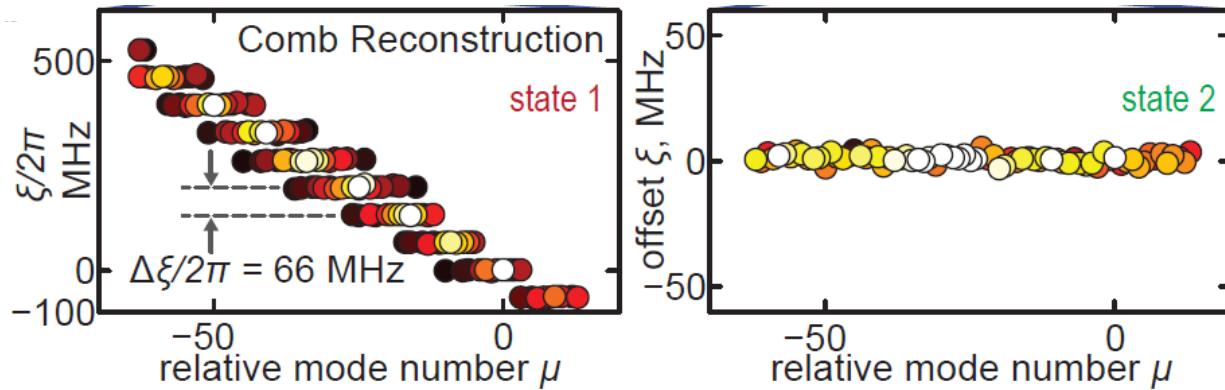
2007

$$\mu_0 \approx \sqrt{\frac{\kappa}{D_2}} < 1$$

2011

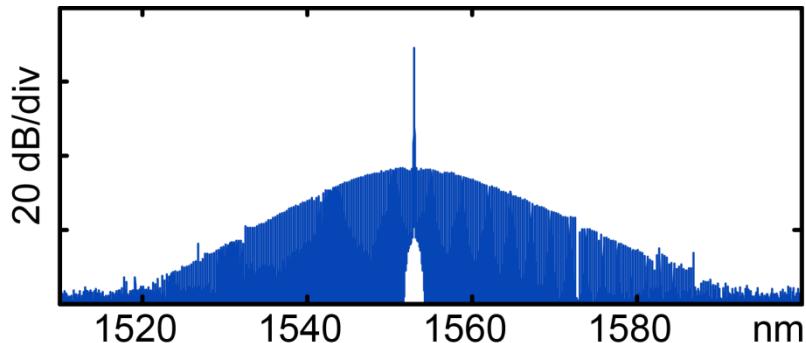
2. “ δ - Δ -matching”:

- T. Herr et al., Nat. Photon. (2012)
- Saha et al. Optics Express (2012)
- Del Haye, PRL (2014)



3. Soliton Regime:

- T. Herr et al., Nat. Photon. (2014)
- B. Brasch arXiv 2014
- Coen et al. 2014
-



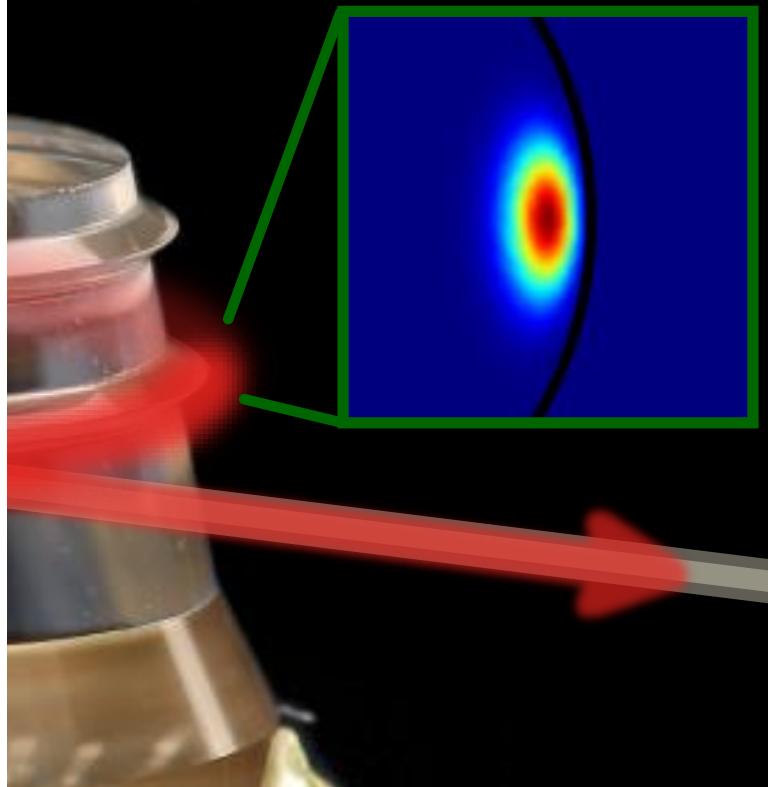
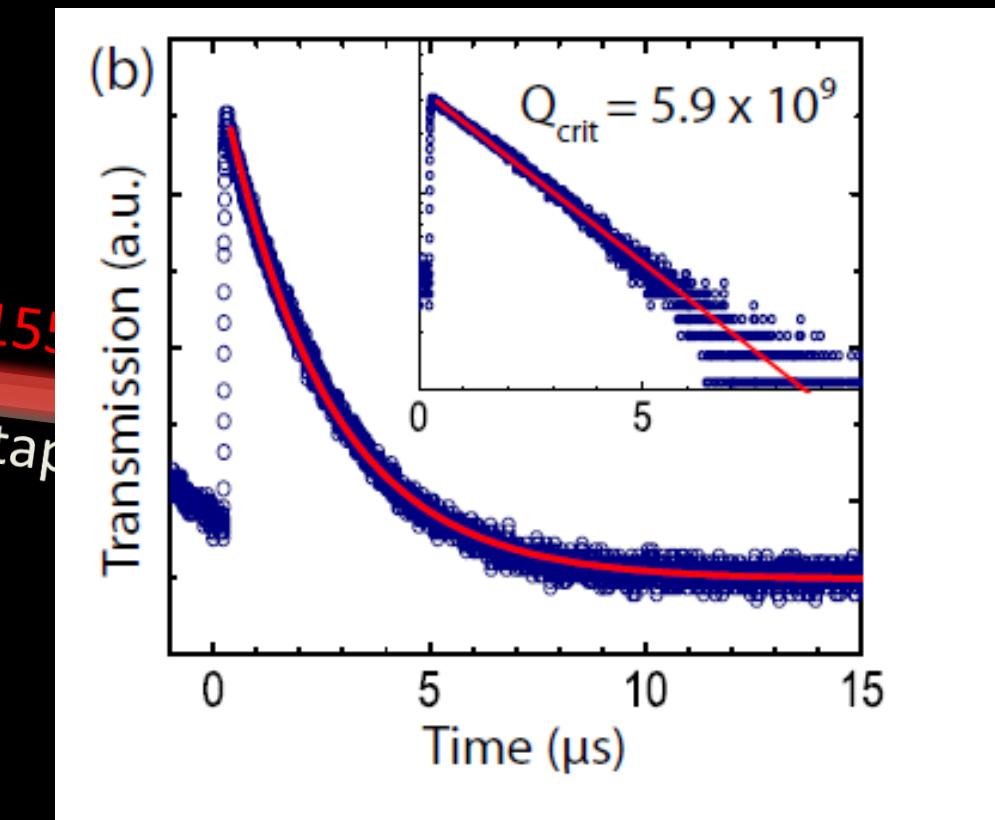
2013

MgF_2

1 mm

Quality Factor $Q \approx 10^9$

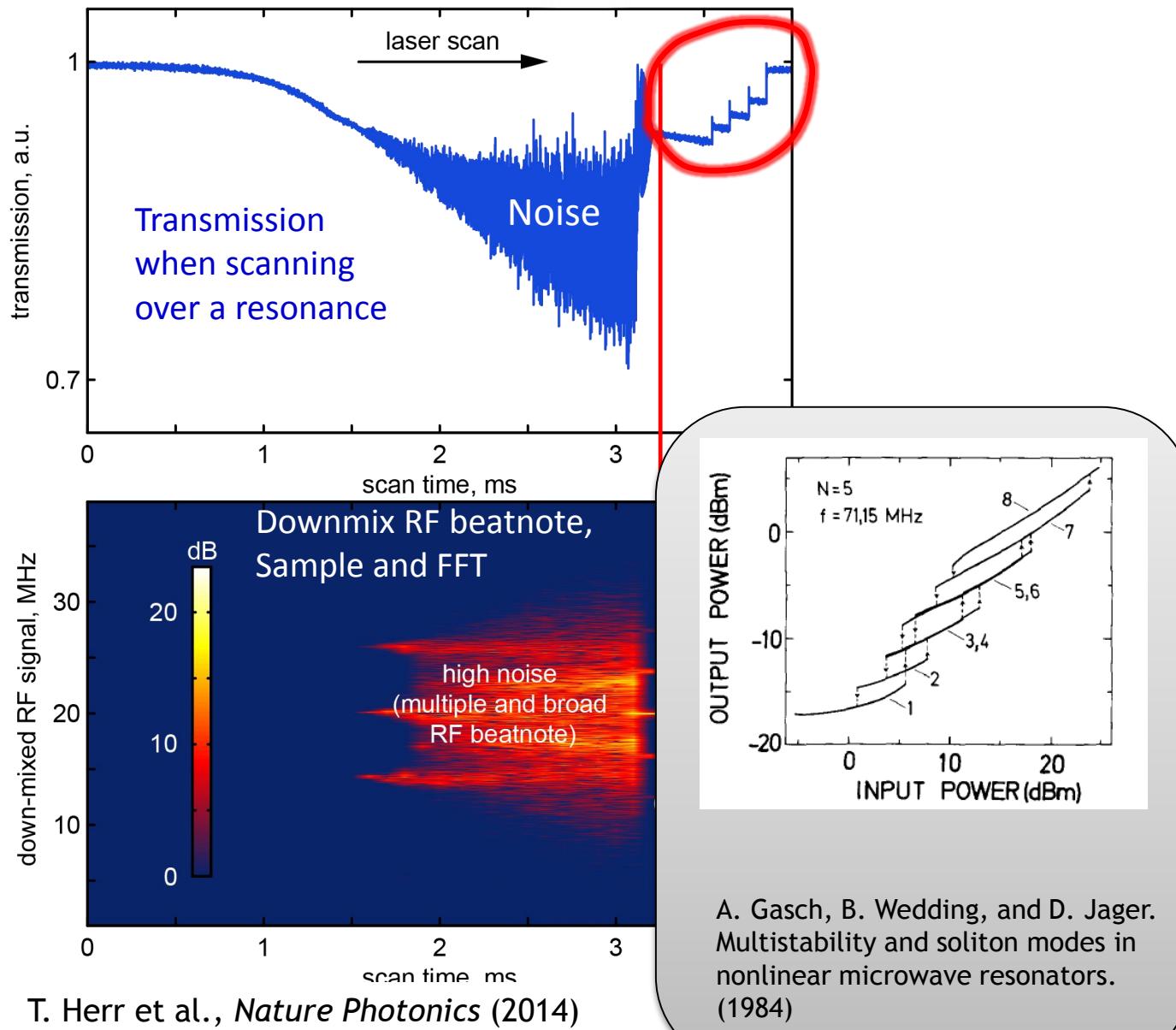
Mode Area
 $A \approx 10 \mu\text{m}^2$



1 mm

Hofer et al. PRA 2017

Observation of low phase noise comb states



Numerical propagation of nonlinear coupled mode equations: (Chembo et al., PRA 2010)

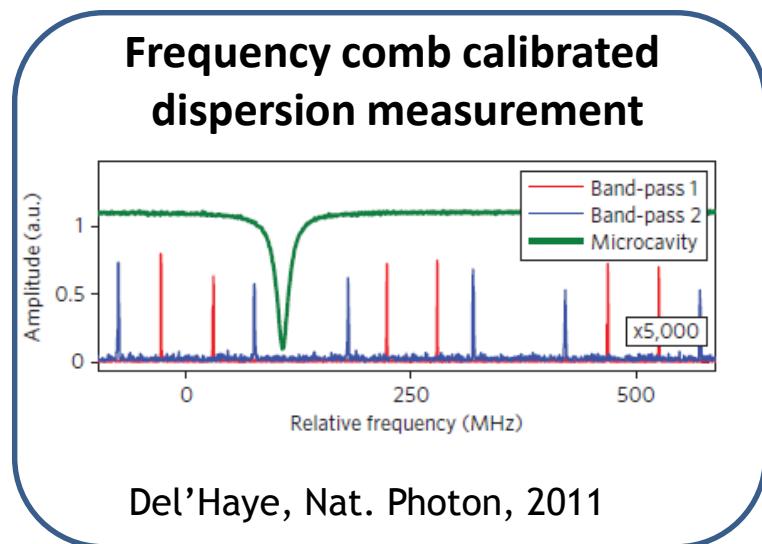
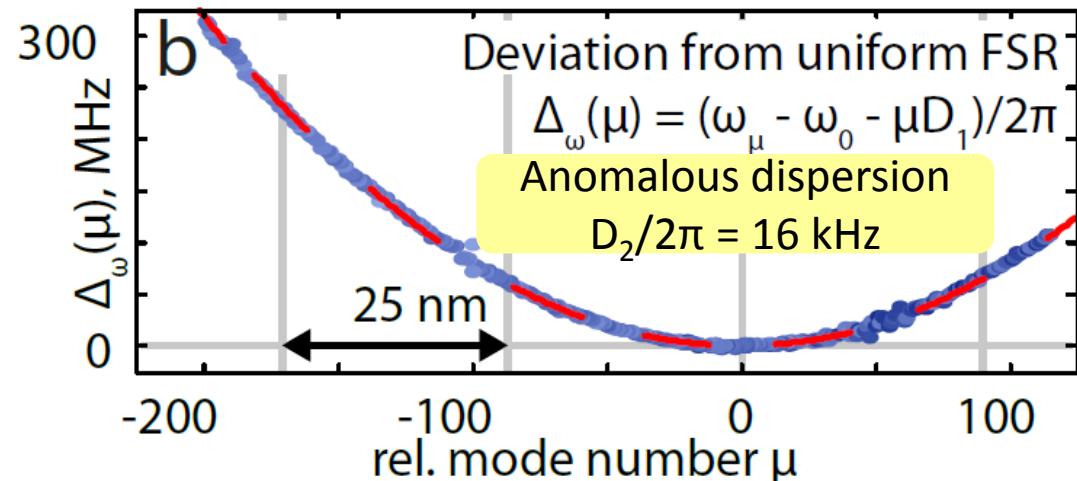
$$\frac{\partial A_\mu}{\partial t} = -\frac{\kappa}{2} A_\mu + \delta_{\mu_0} \sqrt{\eta \kappa} s_{\text{in}} e^{-i(\omega_p - \omega_0)t} + ig \sum_{\mu', \mu'', \mu'''} A_{\mu'} A_{\mu''} A_{\mu'''}^* e^{-i(\omega_{\mu'} + \omega_{\mu''} - \omega_{\mu'''} - \omega_\mu)t}$$

Cavity loss
Driving laser
Kerr-nonlinearity (SPM/XPM, FWM)

Dispersion:

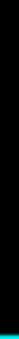
$$\omega_\mu = \omega_0 + D_1 \mu + \frac{1}{2} D_2 \mu^2 +$$

Kerr coefficient: $g = \frac{\hbar \omega_0^2 c n_2}{n_0^2 V_{\text{eff}}}$



Simulated Laser Scan

Optical Spectrum

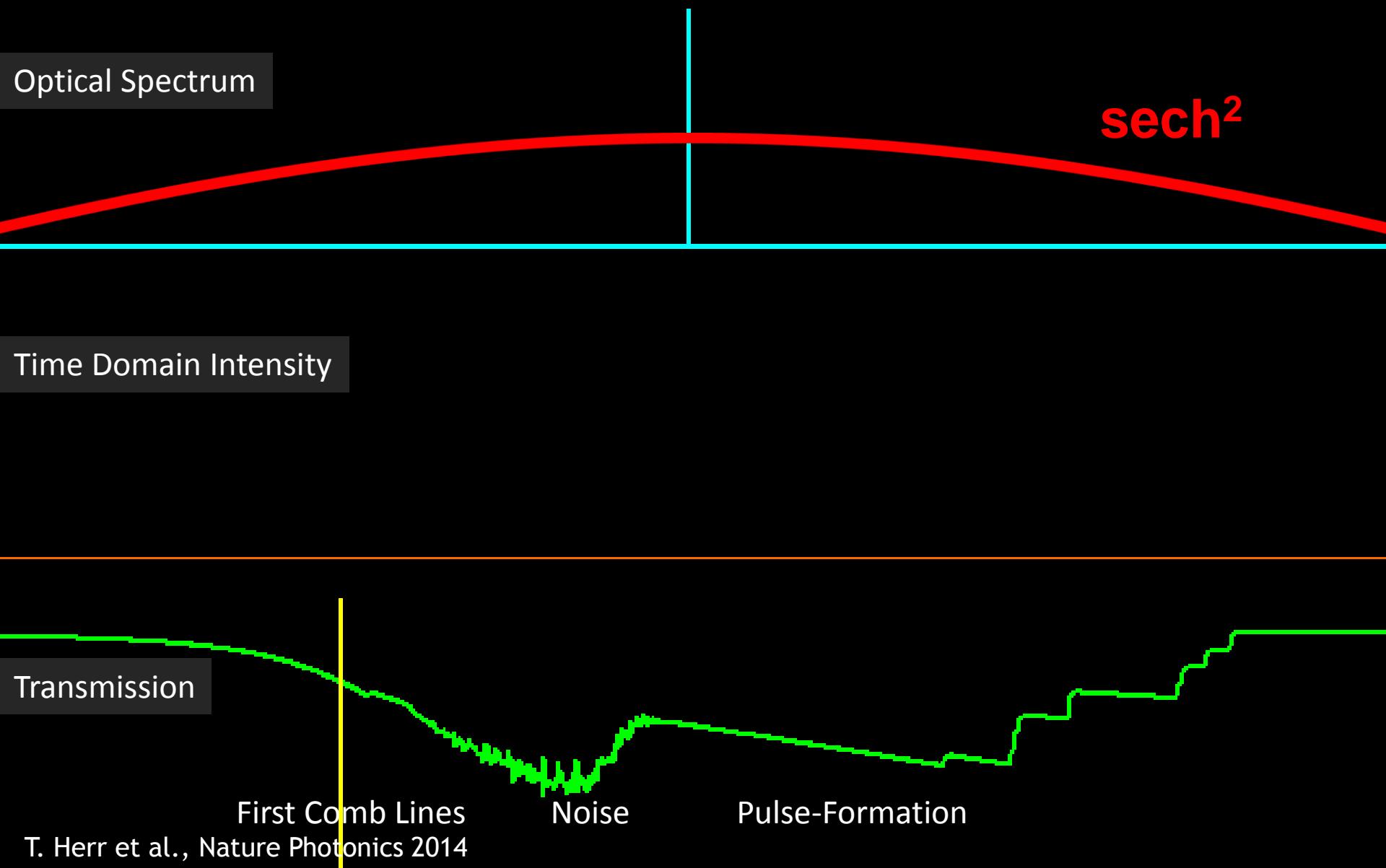


Time Domain Intensity

Transmission



Simulated Laser Scan



Temporal dissipative cavity solitons

Nonlinear Coupled Mode Equations (Simulation)

equivalent

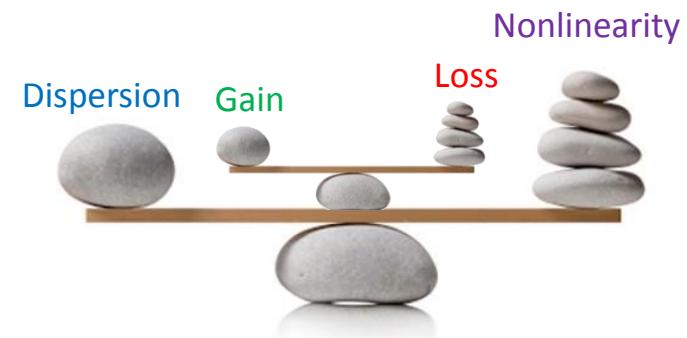
Matsko et al.
Optics Letters 2011

Review on dissipative solitons:
P. Grelu, Ackmediev Nat. Phot. 2013

Damped driven NLS / Lugiato-Lefever equation

$$i \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \tau} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial \theta^2} + |\Psi|^2 \Psi = (-i + \zeta_0) \Psi + i f.$$

Lugiato & Lefever, PRL 1987



Collaboration with Prof. M. Gorodetsky
M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University

Wabnitz , Optics Letters 1993
Barashenkov et al., PRE 1996

Solitons are stable solutions:

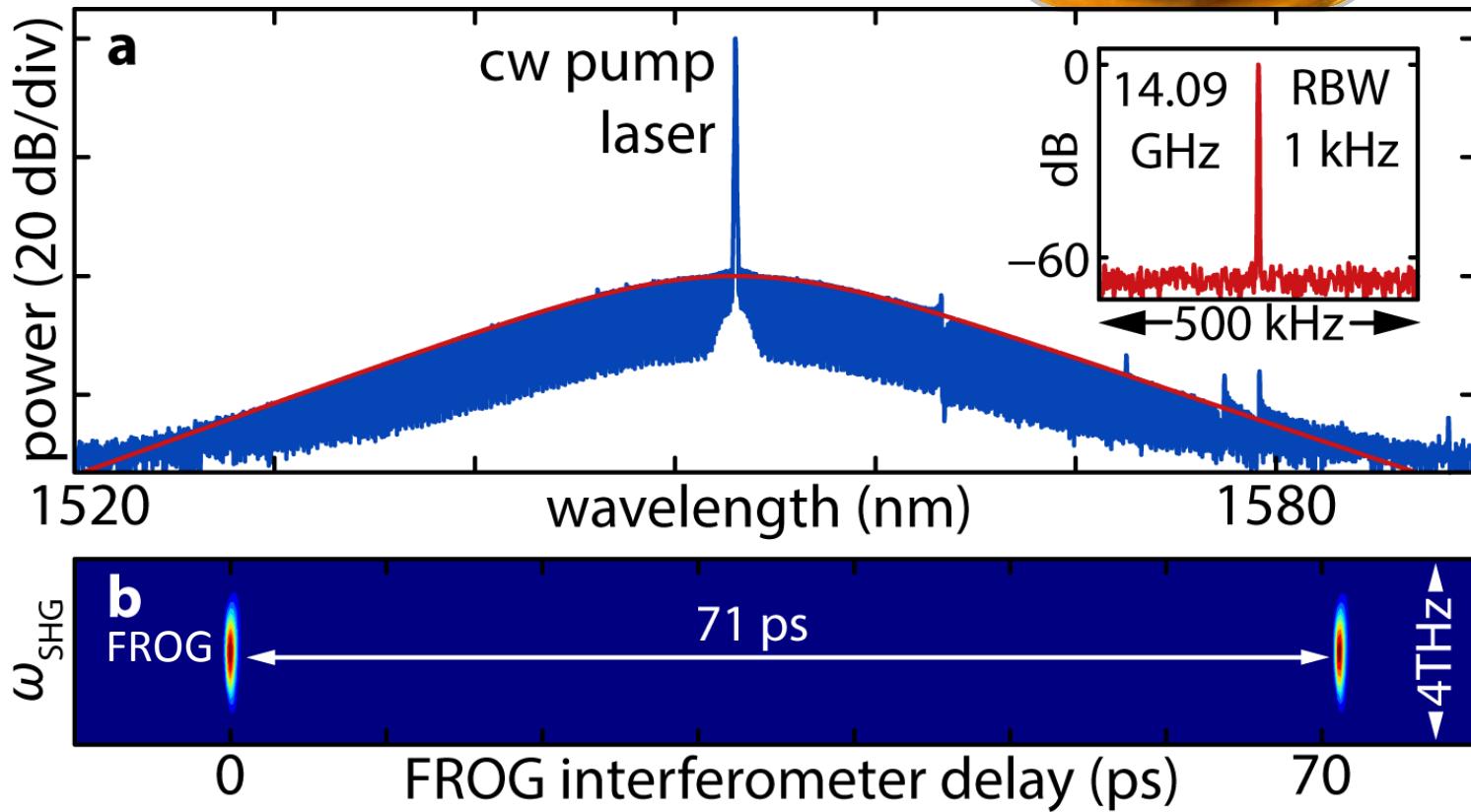
$$\Psi(\phi) \simeq C_1 + C_2 \cdot \sum_{j=1}^N \operatorname{sech}\left(\sqrt{\frac{2(\omega_0 - \omega_p)}{D_2}}(\phi - \phi_j)\right)$$

Temporal width:

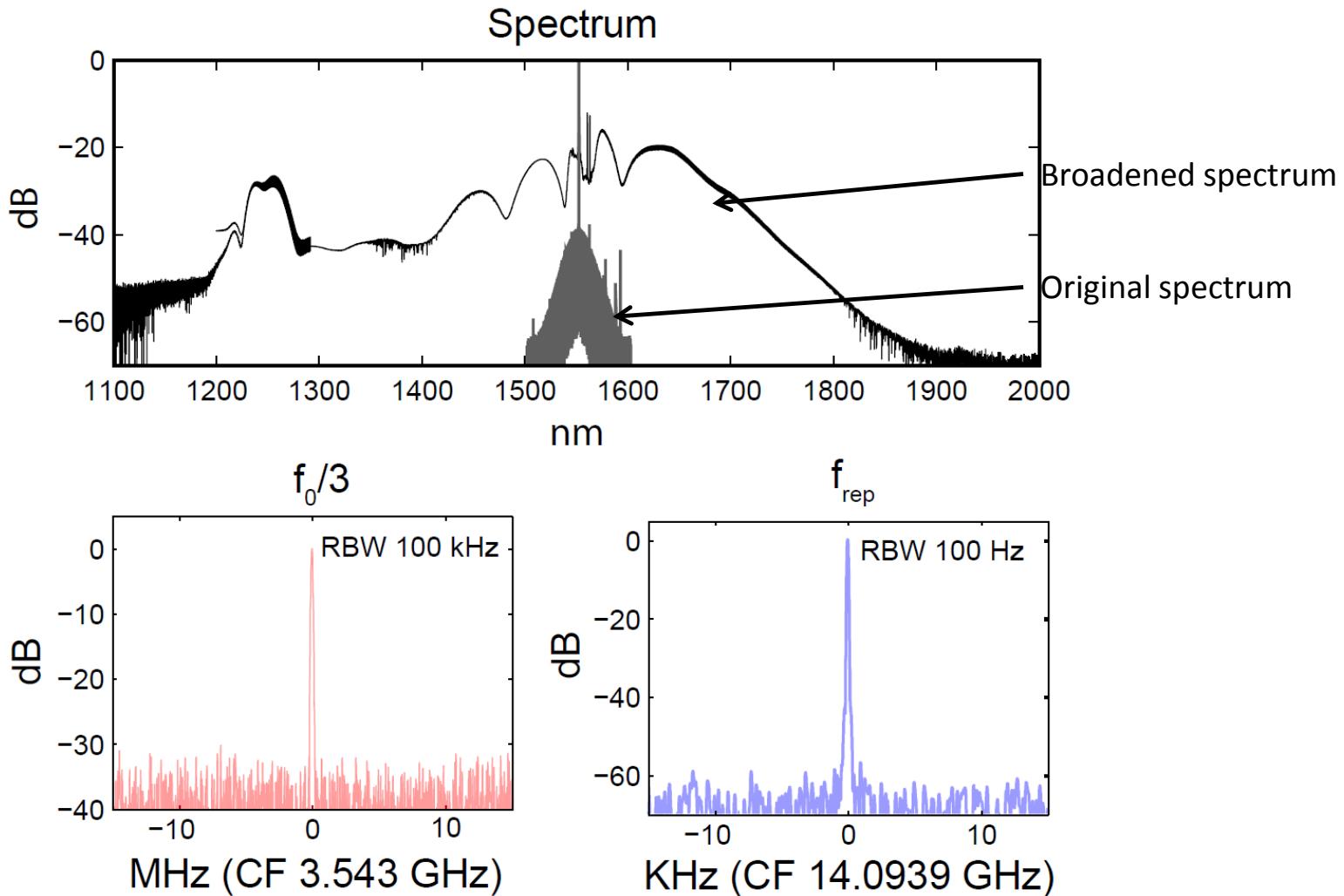
$$\Delta t_{\min}^{\text{FWHM}} \approx 2 \sqrt{\frac{-\beta_2}{\gamma \mathcal{F} P_{\text{in}}}},$$

Temporal single soliton generation in a crystalline resonator

112 fs pulse duration
14 GHz repetition rate



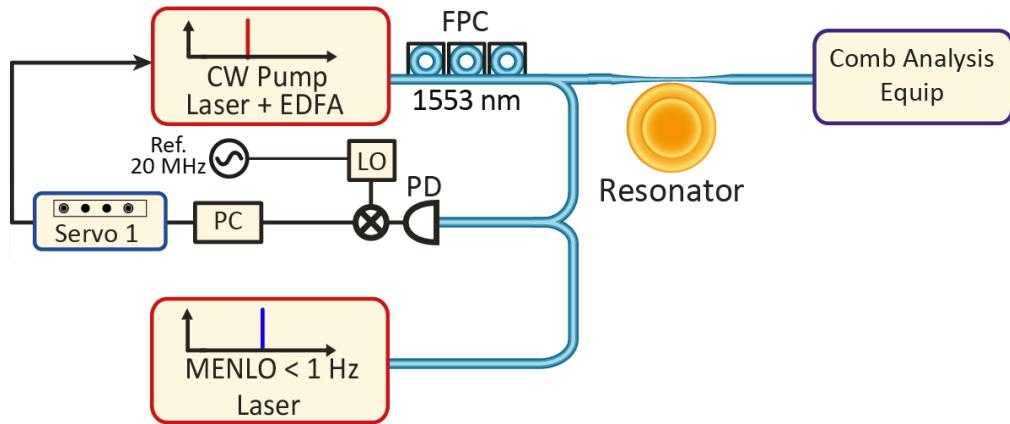
Counting the Cycles of Light using a self referenced crystalline resonator comb



$$f_n = n \cdot f_{rep} + f_0$$

Generation of low noise Microwaves using a Soliton State

Direct generation of microwaves



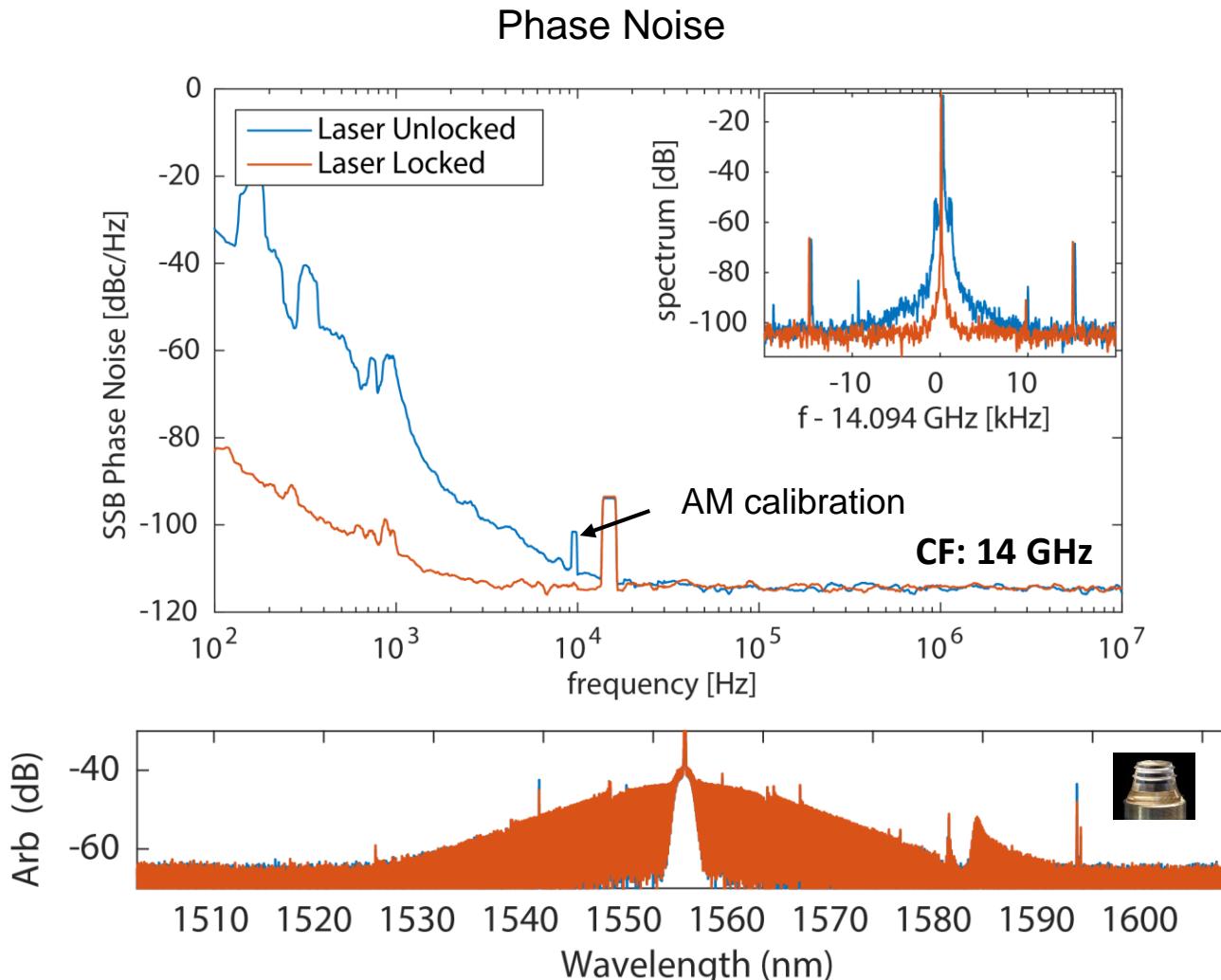
Microwave Generation Using Dissipative Kerr Cavity Solitons

- Convert ultra stable laser to stable micro-waves
- Direct generation of low noise microwaves



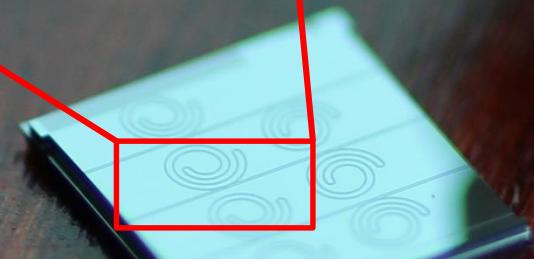
Generation of low noise Microwaves using a Soliton State

- Low noise laser allows us to significantly reduce pump phase noise



Soliton formation in microresonators

On-Chip Silicon Nitride Resonator



Silicon Nitride photonic chips

- Planar geometry
- Transparency from visible to MIR
- High effective nonlinearity
- No TPA
- Space compatible Material (Brasch, OE, 2013)

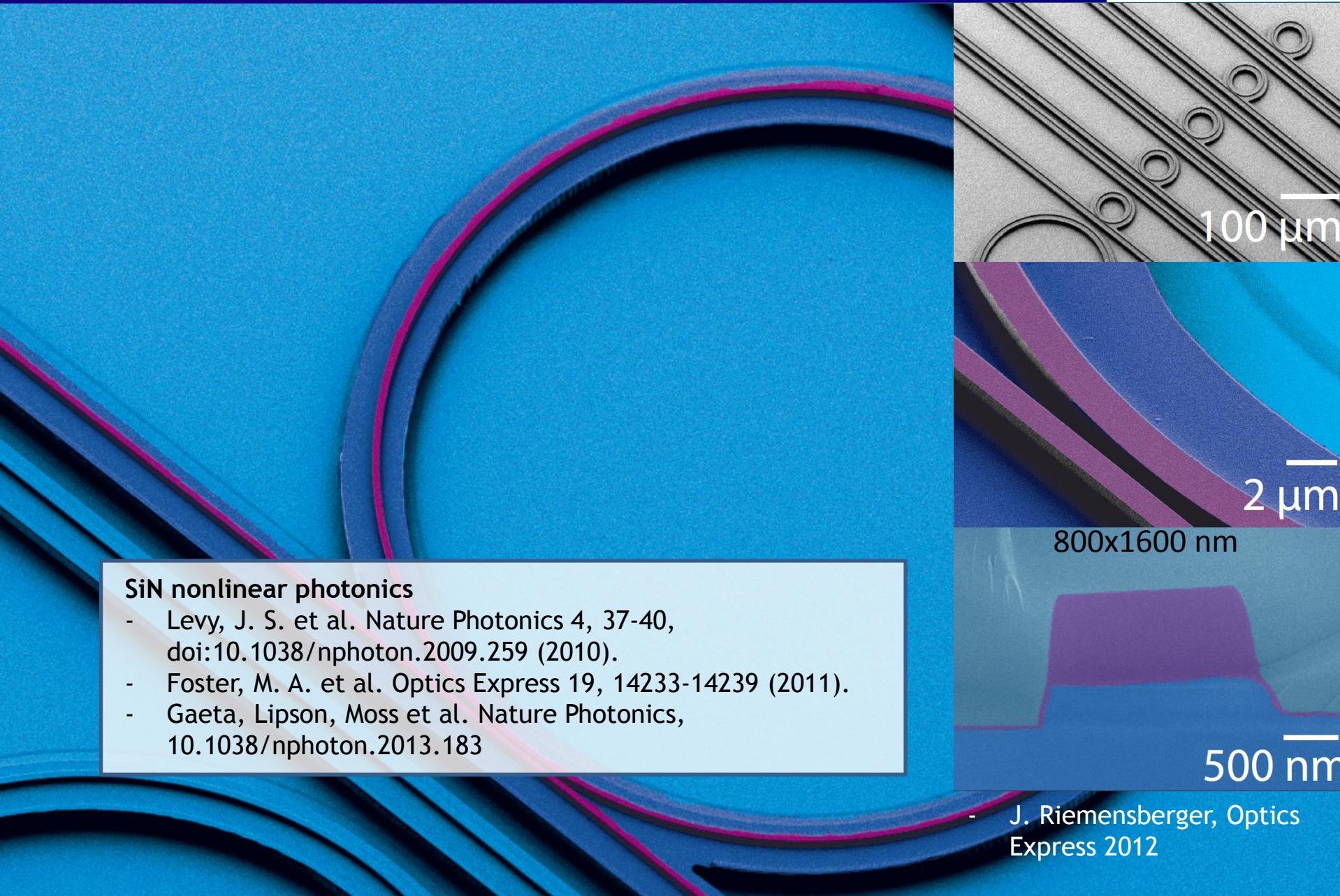


Crystalline Magnesium Fluoride Resonator

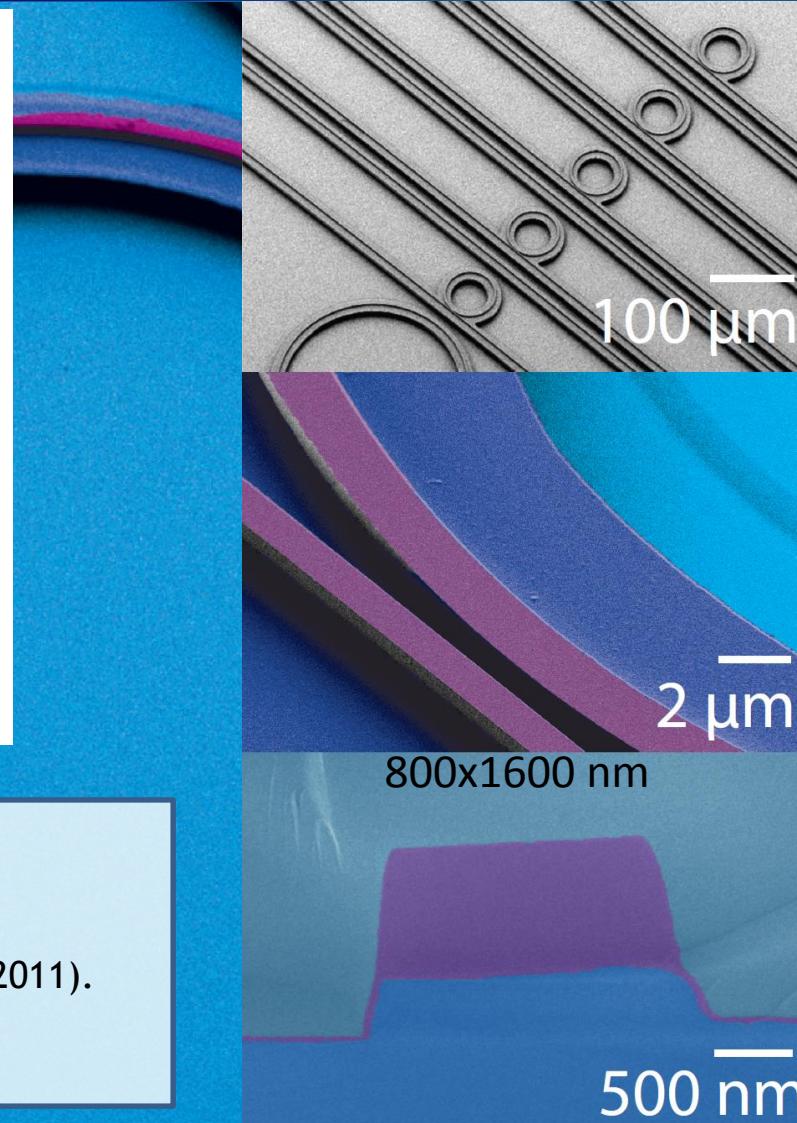
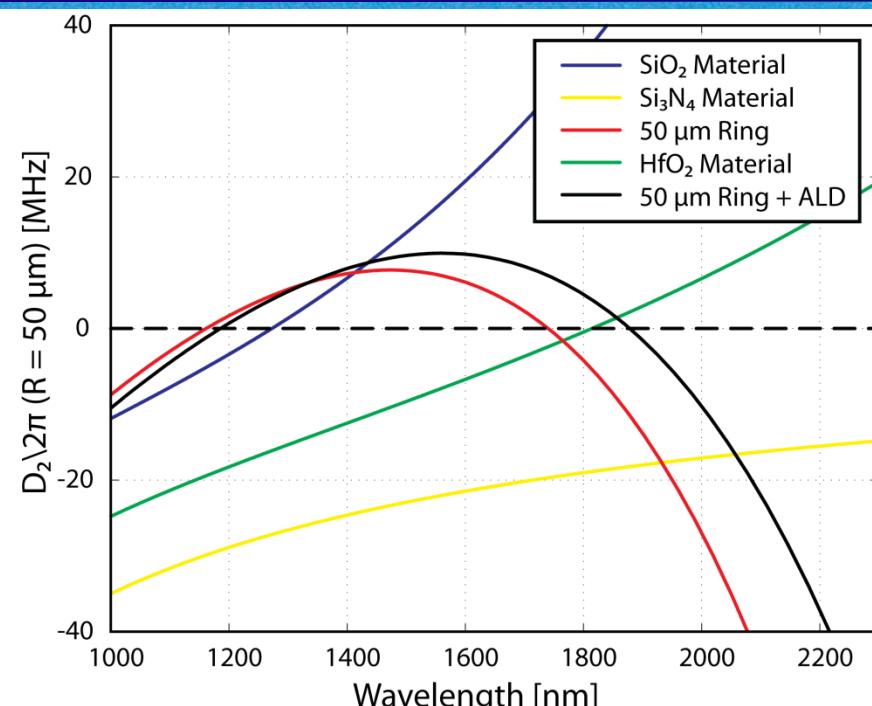


Review: D. J. Moss, R. Morandotti, A. L. Gaeta, and M. Lipson, Nature Photonics 7, 597-607 (2013)
Foster, J. S. Levy, O. Kuzucu, K. Saha, M. Lipson, and A. L. Gaeta, Opt. Express 19, 14233-14239 (2011).

SiN microresonators



Dispersion optimized SiN microresonators

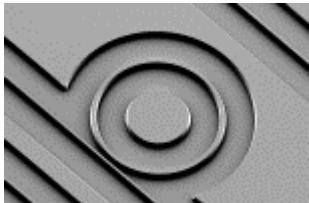
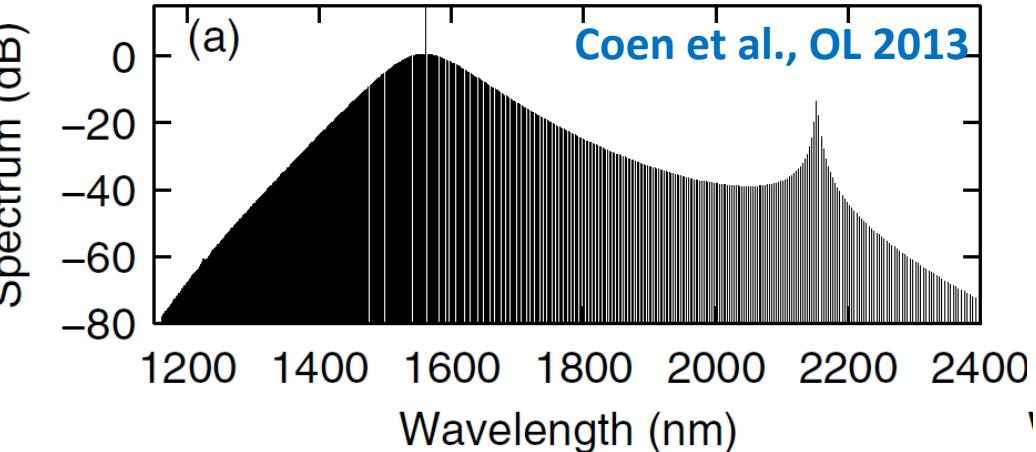


SiN nonlinear photonics

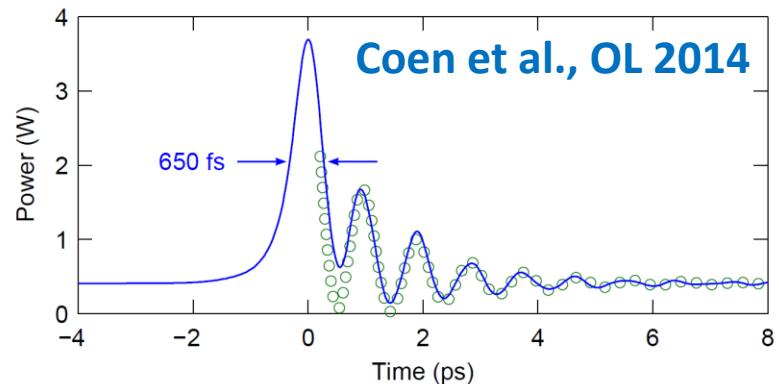
- Levy, J. S. et al. Nature Photonics 4, 37-40, doi:10.1038/nphoton.2009.259 (2010).
- Foster, M. A. et al. Optics Express 19, 14233-14239 (2011).
- Gaeta, Lipson, Moss et al. Nature Photonics, 10.1038/nphoton.2013.183

Soliton Cherenkov Radiation (Theory)

Optical spectrum



Time domain waveform



Cherenkov radiation emitted by solitons in optical fibers

Nail Akhmediev and Magnus Karlsson*

Optical Sciences Centre, Australian National University, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 0200, Australia

(Received 15 April 1994)

Numeric modeling:

Chembo et al., OL 2010

Coen et al., OL 2013

Lamont et al., OL 2013

...

$$u_{\text{sol}}^0(x, t) = A \operatorname{sech}(At) \exp[i k_{\text{sol}} z]$$

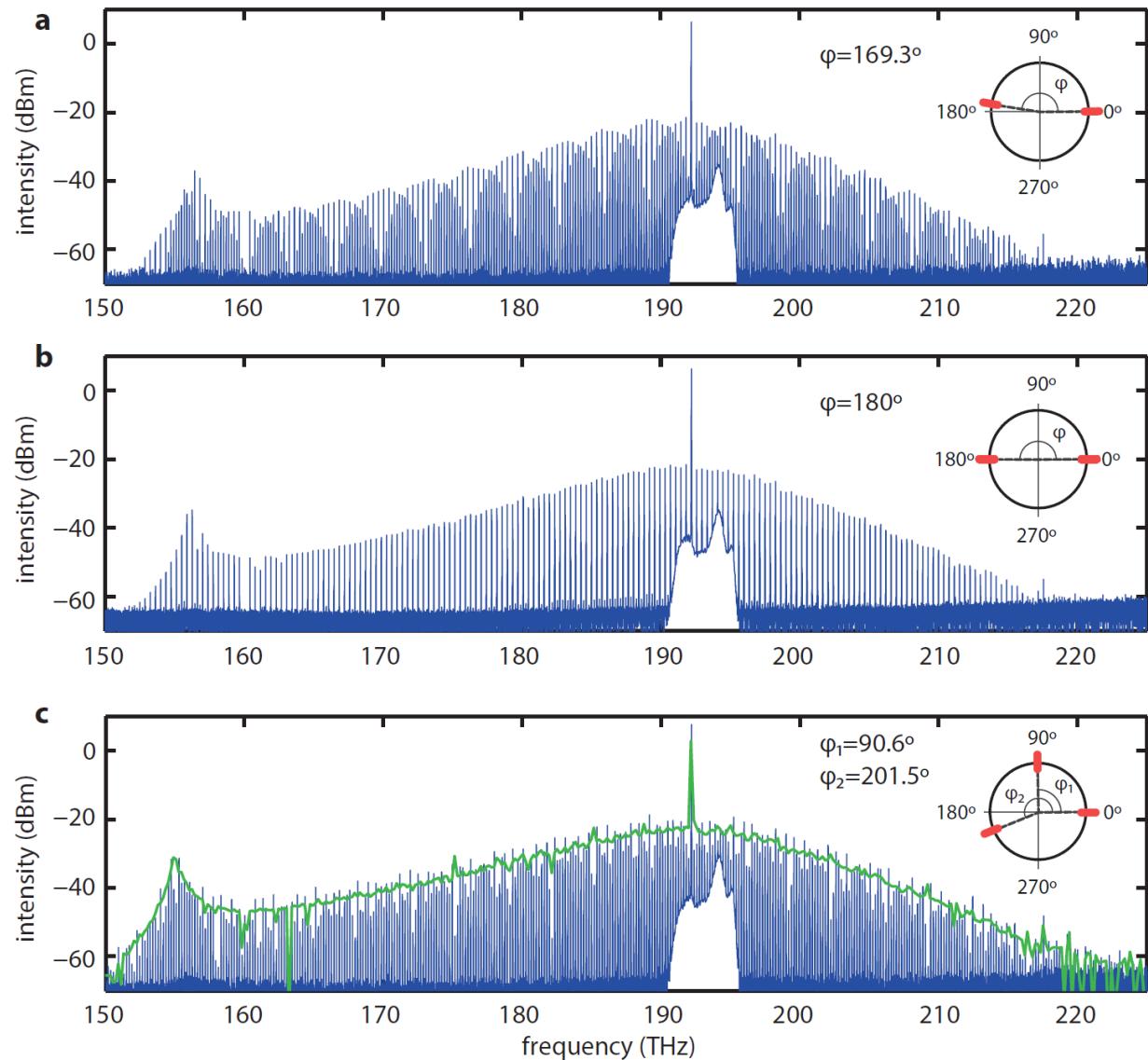
$$u_{\text{sol}}^{3OD}(x, t) = A \operatorname{sech}(Ay)$$

$$\times \exp\{ik_{\text{sol}} z + i\varepsilon[2A^2 t - 3 \tanh(AY)]\}$$

Soliton induced Cherenkov radiation

- “Supercontinuum generation in photonic crystal fiber” Dudley, Coen, Rev. Mod. Phys. 2006
- “Colloquium: Looking at a soliton through the prism of optical supercontinuum”, Skryabin, Gorbach, Rev. Mod. Phys. 2010

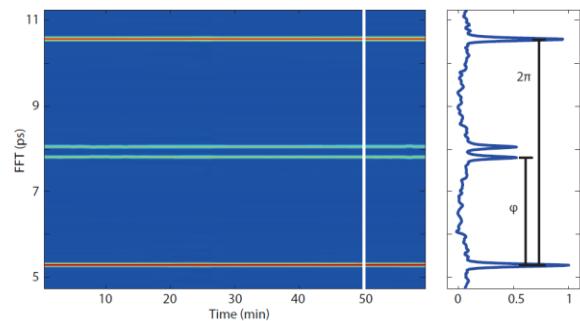
Stable multi soliton states in SiN



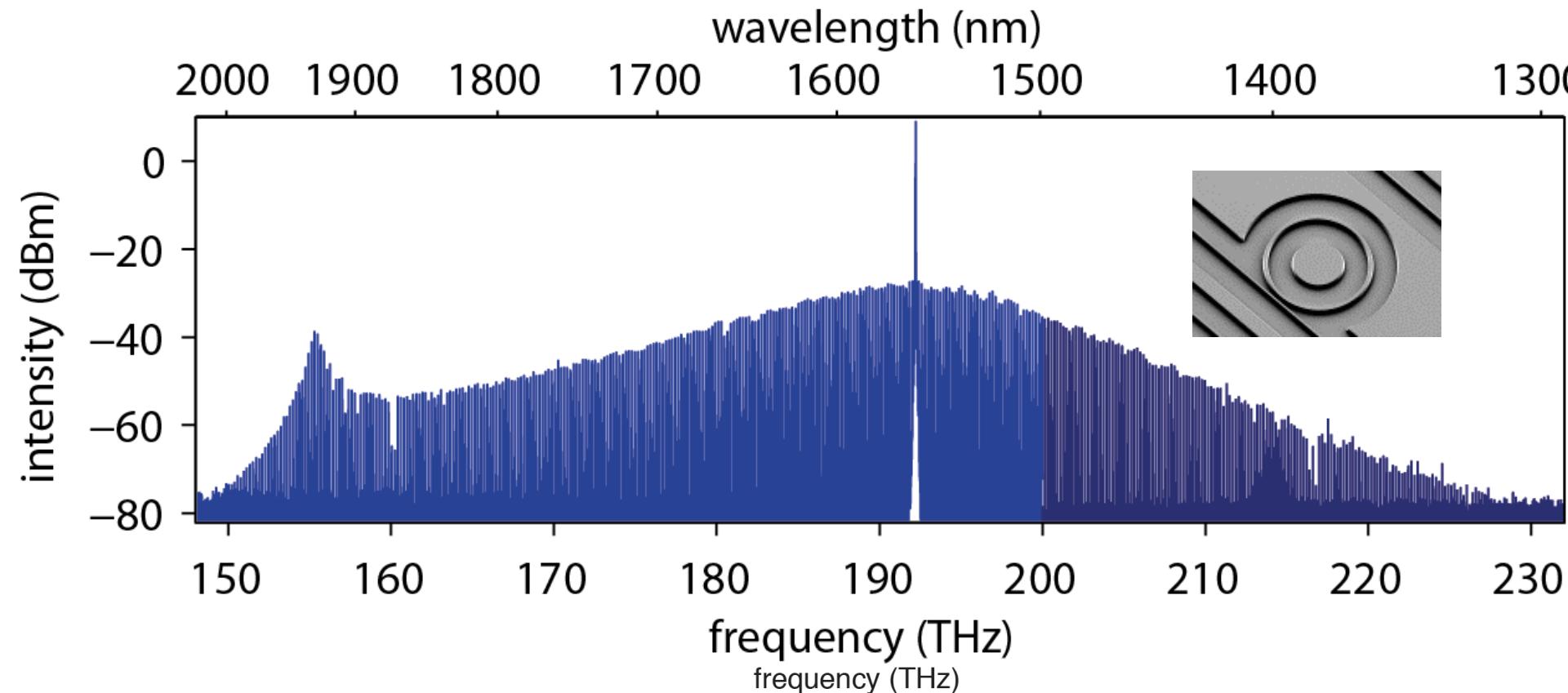
Reconstruction of multi soliton states in SiN

$$I(\mu) = \left| \sum_{j=1}^N \exp(i\phi_j \mu) \right|^2$$

Stability measurements



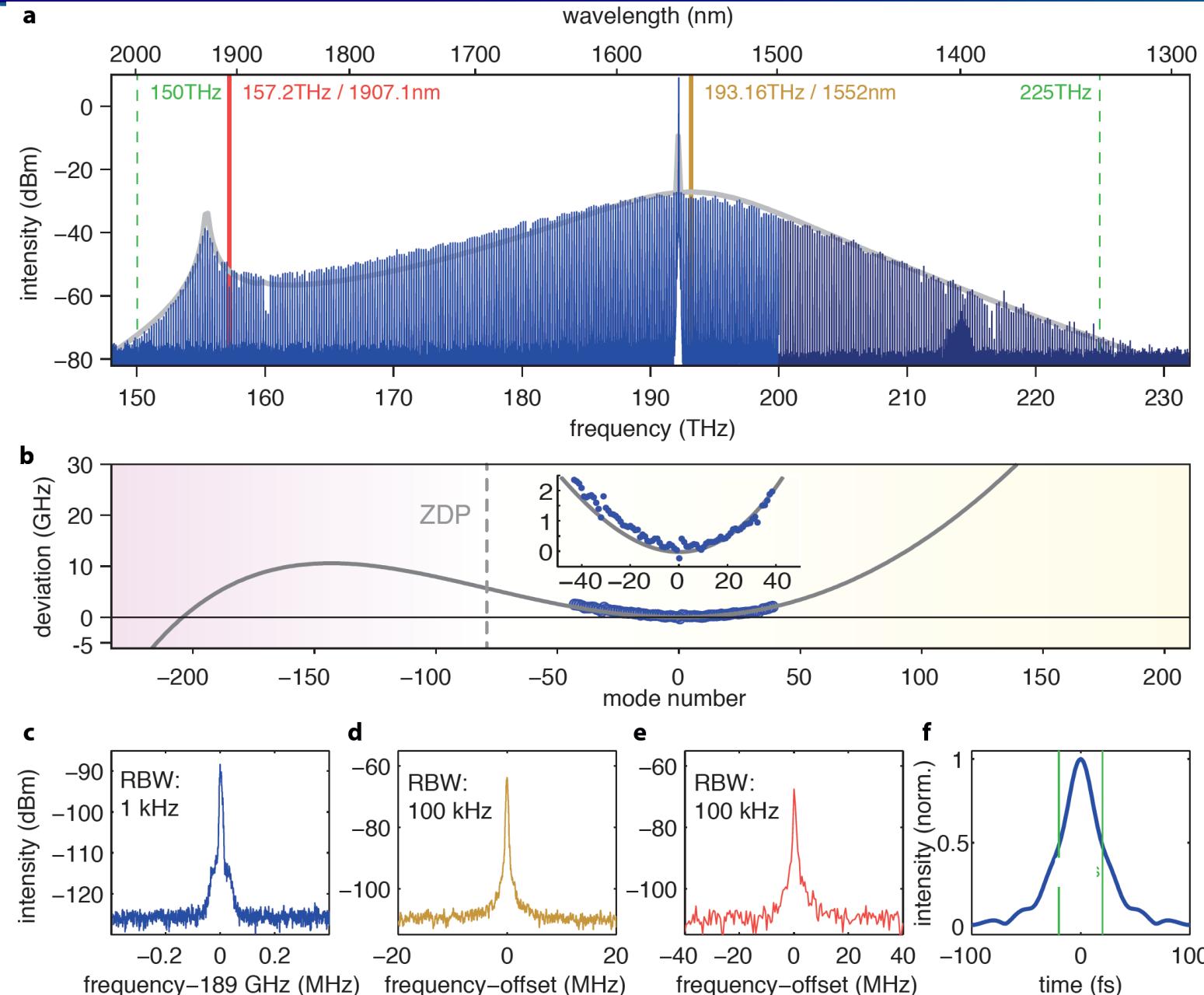
Generation of a single soliton in a SiN resonator



- Single temporal soliton state
- Spectrum is exceeding 2/3 of an octave
- More than 500 comb lines covering 75 THz
- Corresponds to a <25 fs pulse (5 cycles)

Note: there is no soliton recoil effect

Modeling of the single soliton spectrum

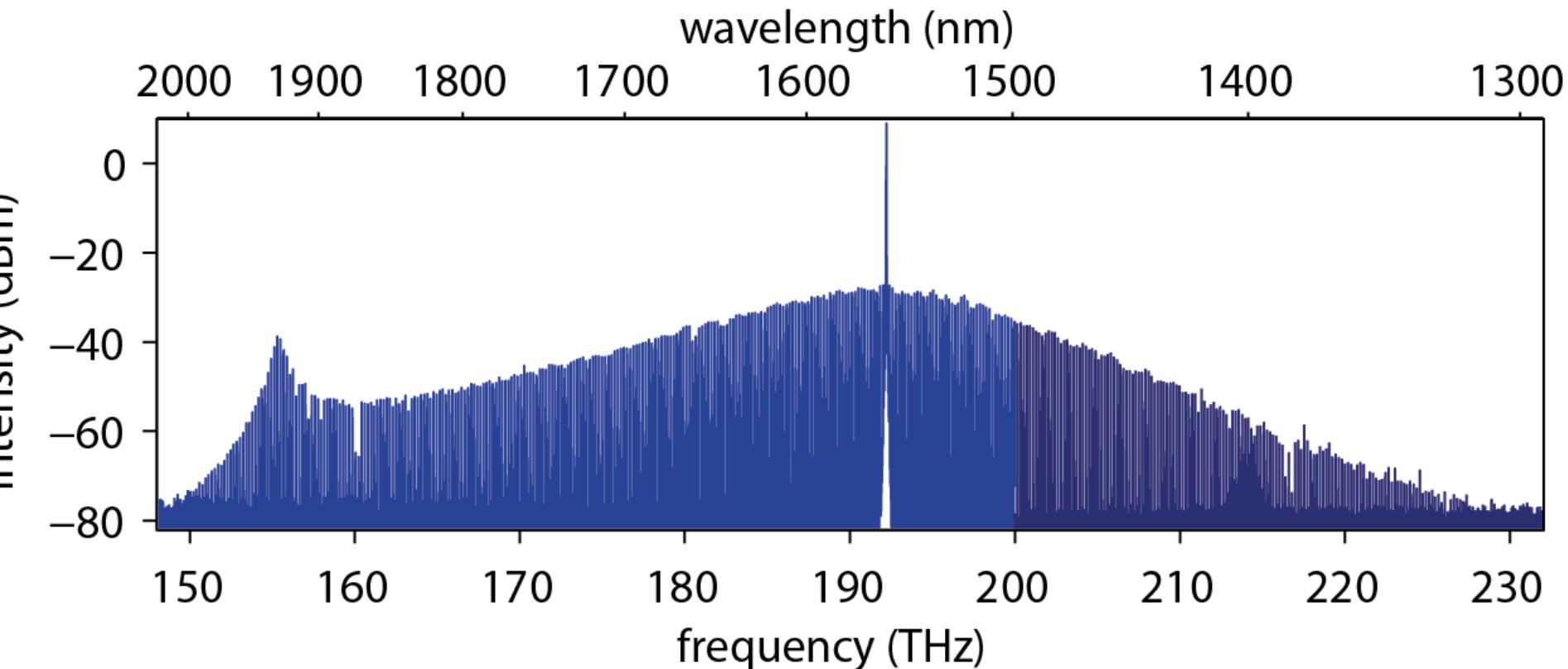


**Linear model
for DW:**

$$\mu_{ZDP} = -\frac{D_2}{D_3}$$

$$\mu_{DW} = -3 \frac{D_2}{D_3}$$

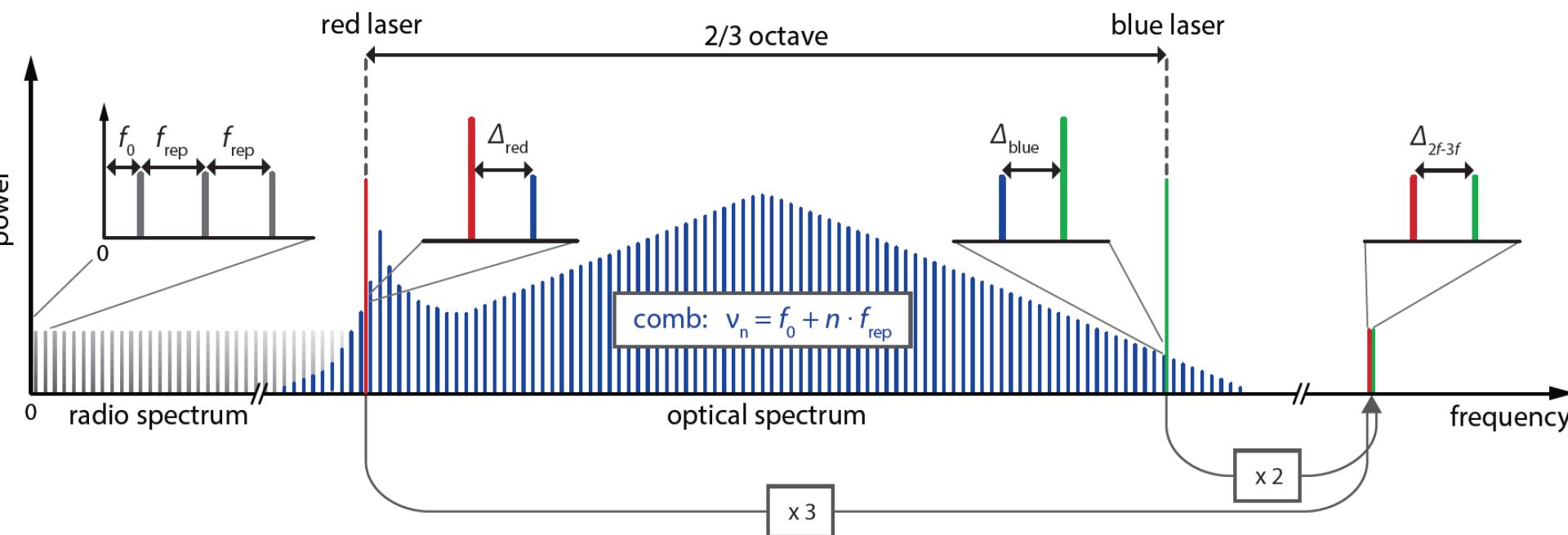
Soliton induced Cherenkov radiation comb



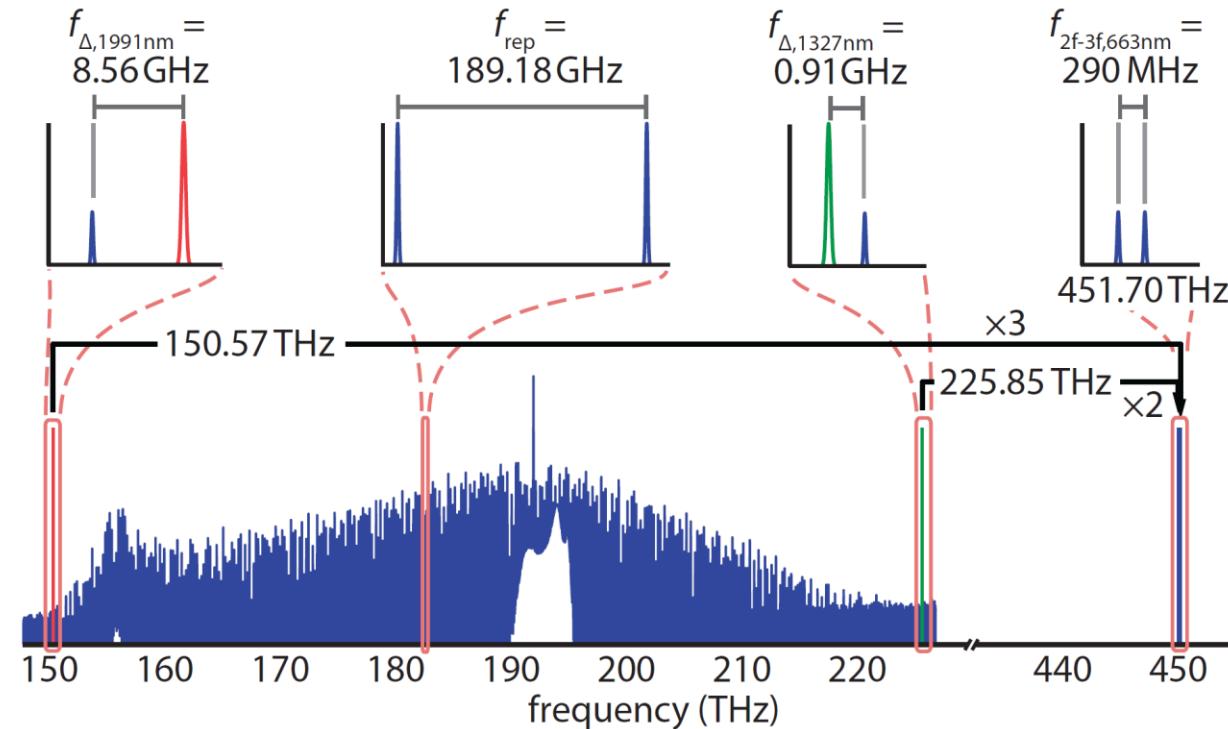
Advantages of Soliton Induced Cherenkov radiation comb:

- Coherence across the full optical spectrum
- Smooth & numerically predictable spectral envelope
- Dispersive wave enhances power in the wings
- Increased spectral coverage into normal dispersion regime

2f-3f self referencing of photonic chip-frequency comb

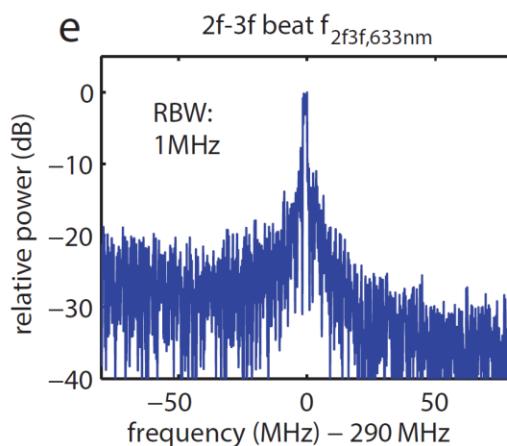
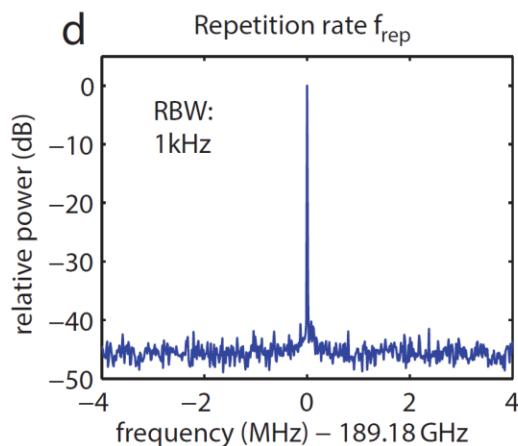


2f-3f self referencing of photonic chip-frequency comb



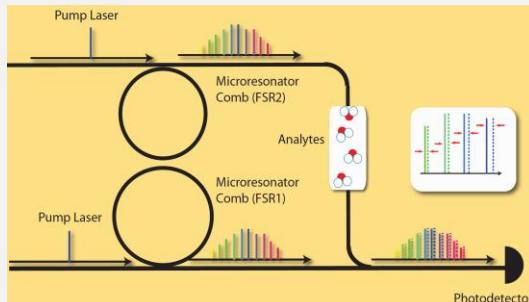
Self-referencing

- Used 2f-3f self referencing method
- 2 transfer lasers
- Detected carrier envelope frequency

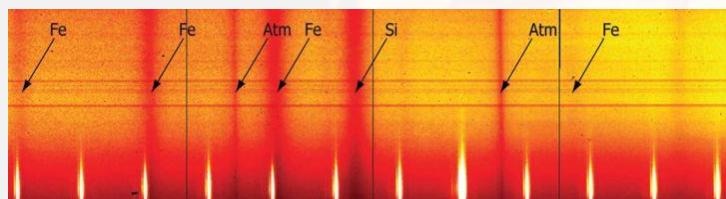


Areas of exploration and applications

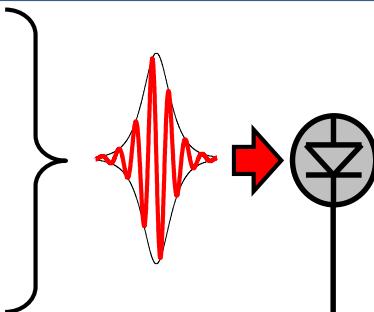
Dual comb (on chip) spectroscopy & CARS



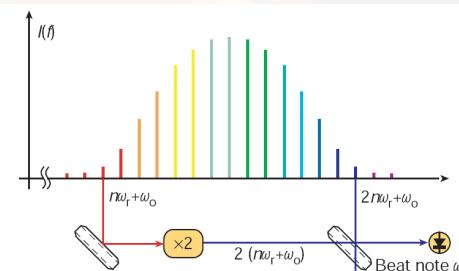
Astrophysical spectrometer calibration



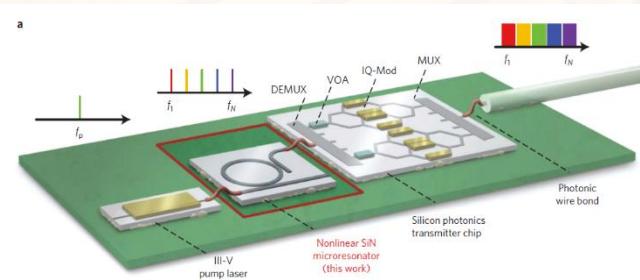
Low Noise Microwave Generation



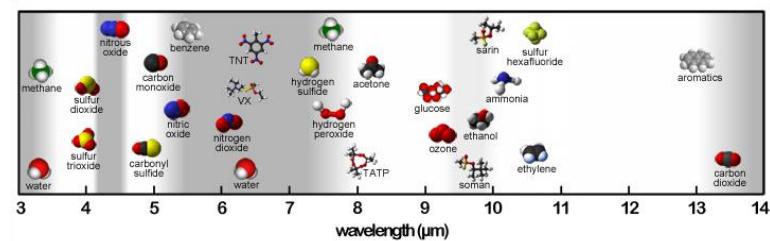
RF to Optical link on a chip without external broadening



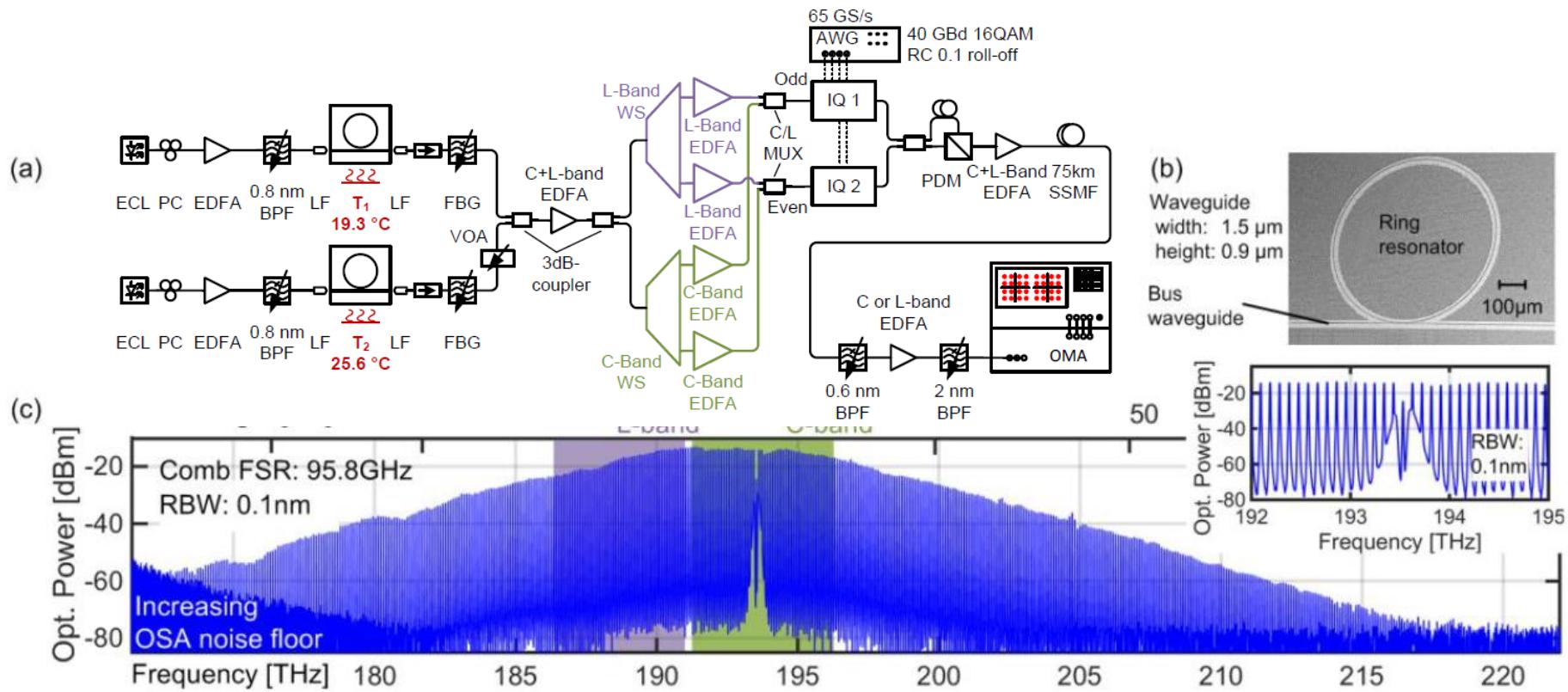
Coherent communication



Mid IR environmental monitoring

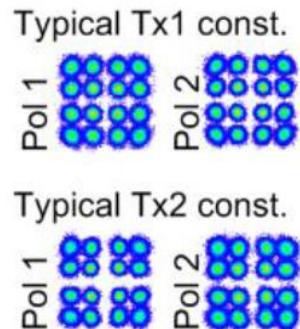


Field use: Soliton frequency combs for coherent communication*



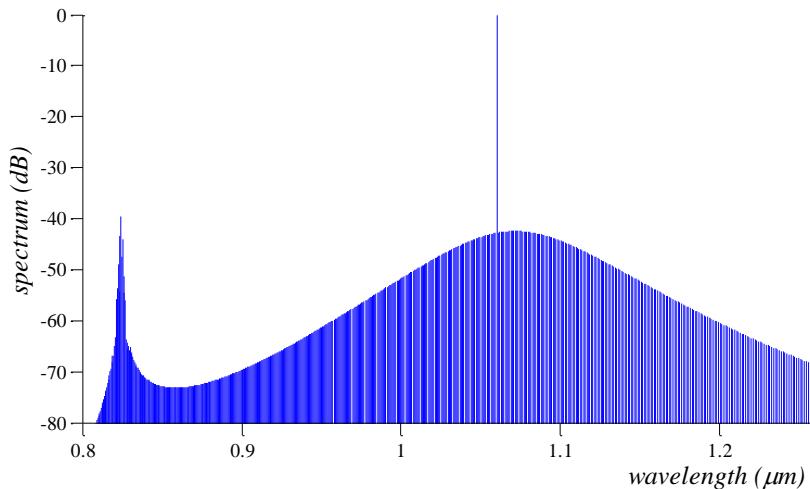
Cavity-Soliton Kerr Frequency Comb Generation Enabling Full C and L-Band Trans. at 50 Tbit/s

- Optical frequency comb generated by a single temporal soliton in a SiN micro-resonator for massively parallel WDM data transmission.
- 94 lines in the C and L-band to transmit 20 Tbit/s over a distance of 75 km.



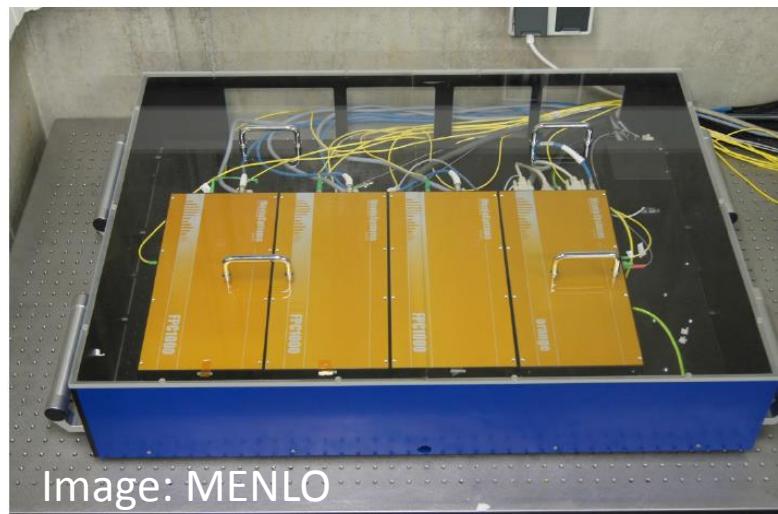
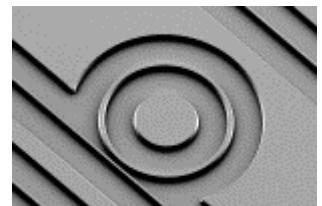
Applications in Astronomy

Temporal solitons at 1 micron for visible spectrometer calibration



Geometry:
Core width: 1.0 um
Core height: 0.7 um
Ring radius: ~96 um
FSR (@1 um): 250 GHz

Resonance FWHM: 150MHz
Pump: 500 mW, 1.060 um



- Replace three filter cavities with 1 micron soliton source operating at 25 GHz
- Broadening to visible carried out by PCF (Menlo Systems approach for HARPS)

Dissipative Kerr Soliton based optical frequency combs

Present

Future

Recent advances

- Soliton Cherenkov radiation on a chip
- 2/3 of Octave
- Full phase stabilization
- Mid IR extension
- Ultrashort optical pulses

Challenges of the Future

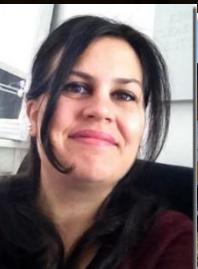
- Solitons in Visible and Mid IR spectral region
- Understand fully the Soliton Physics
- Achieve true broadband dispersion engineering
- Explore new materials
- Explore applications: astrophysical spectrometer calibration, optical division, dual comb spectroscopy....



T. Herr



J. Jost



C. Lecaplain



V. Brasch



M. Pfeiffer