Chip-Based Optical Frequency Combs

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Chip-Based Comb Generation





- Origin of combs can be traced to <u>four-wave mixing (FWM)</u>
- Requires small anomalous group-velocity dispersion



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Microresonator-Based Parametric Combs





silica μ**-toroids** Del' Haye *et al.*, Nature (2007). Del' Haye *et al.*, PRL (2008).



silica μ-spheres Agha *et al.*, Opt. Express (2009).



CaF₂, MgF₂, & quartz Savchenkov *et al.*, PRL (2008). Liang *et al.*, Opt. Lett. (2011). Papp & Diddams, PRA (2011). Herr *et. al.*, Nat. Phot. (2012).



high-index glass µrings Razzari *et al.*, Nature Photon. (2010). Pasquazi *et al.*, Opt. Express (2013).



Silicon Griffith *et al.*, (2014).



silica disks & rods Li *et al.*, PRL (2012) Papp, *et al.*, PRX (2013)



Si nitride Levy *et al.*, Nat. Photon. (2010). Ferdous *et al.*, Nat Photon. (2012). Herr *et al.*, Nat. Photon. (2012).



diamond Hausmann *et al.*, Nat. Photon. (2013).



Al nitride Jung *et al.*, Opt. Lett. (2013).



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Griffith et al., (2014).







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Silicon-Based Microresonators for Parametric Comb Generation





- CMOS-compatible material
- Fully monolithic and sealed structures and couplers
- High-Q resonators \rightarrow Si₃N₄ Q = 7 × 10⁶ [Luke, et al., *Opt. Express* (2013).]

Si $Q \sim 10^6$ [Lee, et al., (2013).]

• High nonlinearity $\rightarrow n_2 \sim 10-100 \times \text{ silica}$

Waveguide dispersion can be engineered
 [Foster, et al., Lipson, Gaeta, Nature 441, 960 (2006).
 Turner-Foster, et al., Gaeta, Lipson, Opt. Express 18, 1904 (2010).]]



• Oxide cladding limits generation $< 5 \,\mu m$ (?)

Foster, Turner, Sharping, Schmidt, Lipson, and Gaeta, *Nature* **441**, 960 (2006). Turner, et al. Gaeta, and Lipson, *Opt. Express* **14**, 4357 (2006).

Octave-Spanning Comb in Si₃N₄





> 150 THz bandwidth

QUANTUM

& NONL

GROU

- Stable, robust, highly compact comb source for clock applications
- Modest power requirements (100's of mW)

Okawachi, et al., Lipson, and Gaeta, Opt. Lett. (2011).

Dispersion Engineering: Broadband Combs with 1-\mum Pump in Si₃N₄



- 690 x 1400 nm cross section, 46-μm resonator radius (500 GHz FSR)
- >2/3 octave of continuous comb bandwidth

Saha, et al., Lipson, and Gaeta, Opt. Express (2012) Luke et al. Lipson, Gaeta, to be published (2014).

QUANTUM

& NON

GROL



Mid-IR Comb in Si₃N₄





- 950 x 2700 nm waveguide
- Fully filled in comb spanning 2.3 3.4um
- $P_{th} \sim 80 \text{ mW}$, FSR = 99GHz

Luke, et al., Gaeta & Lipson, Opt. Lett. (2015)



Silicon as a Mid-IR Material



Advantages:

- Large 3rd order nonlinearity
- Transparent to ~ 8 um
- High refractive index

Problem:

- Need to pump > 2 μ m
- Three-photon absorption
- Significant above 1 Watt circulating power





Fabricated Silicon Device











- 500 × 1400 nm etchless silicon microresonator with p-i-n structure
- Q-factor ~10⁶
- Measurement with FTIR OSA
 Bandwidth limited by dynamic range of OSA



- 2608-nm pump
- 750-nm bandwidth
- 125-GHz FSR
 (100 μm radius)



Griffith, et al., Gaeta and Lipson, Nat. Comm. (2015)







Near Octave-Spanning Mid-IR Comb Generation in Si Microresonator







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- Engineer dispersion by tailoring waveguide cross section
- Design broad region of anomalous group velocity dispersion (β₂) around 1-μm pump
- Coherent SCG with 100-fs pump through self-phase modulation and dispersive wave emission







Collaboration w/ Ursula Keller's group (ETH-Zurich)

- Pump with 1-GHz repetition rate SESAM-modelocked diode-pumped Yb:CALGO laser [Klenner et al., Opt. Express (2014)]
- 92-fs input pulses, 1055 nm center wavelength









- OSA sweep records ensemble average
- Coherence $|g_{12}^{(1)}|$ related to visibility $V(\lambda)$

[Nicholson and Yan, Opt. Express (2004); Gu et al., Opt. Express (2011)]

$$V(\lambda) = \frac{I_{\max}(\lambda) - I_{\min}(\lambda)}{I_{\max}(\lambda) + I_{\min}(\lambda)} \qquad V(\lambda) = \frac{2\left|g_{12}^{(1)}\right|\left[I_{1}(\lambda)I_{2}(\lambda)\right]^{1/2}}{\left[I_{1}(\lambda) + I_{2}(\lambda)\right]}$$

1/0

• Perform coherence measurement in 100-nm increments



Coherent Supercontinuum for f-to-2f Interferometry







UNIVERS



- Spectrum at 1360 nm is frequency doubled and overlapped with spectrum at 680 nm
- *f*_{ceo} signal-to-noise ratio > 30 dB
- Much lower noise level (10 dB) than w/ PCF





 Waveguide dispersion tailored longitudinally

• Visible – mid-IR

Stabilized > Octave







Visible – mid-IR



 For applications (e.g., frequency synthesizer) that are particularly power sensitive.



[Okawachi et al. Lipson & Gaeta (2015)]



Visible – mid-IR