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A Novel Photonic Crystal Fibre Switch

Thomas Tanggaard Larsen¹, David Sparre Hermann², Jes Broeng³ and Anders Bjarklev¹

¹ Research Center COM, Technical University of Denmark, DK-2800 Lyngby, Denmark, Email: ttl@com.dtu.dk.

² Photonics Laboratory, Department of Microtechnology and Nanoscience MC2, Chalmers University of Technology, 412 96 Gothenburg, Sweden.

³ Crystal Fibre A/S, Blokken 84, DK-3460 Birkerød, Denmark

Abstract A new thermo-optic fibre switch is demonstrated, which utilizes the phase transitions of a thermochromic liquid crystal inside a photonic crystal fibre. We report an extinction ratio of 60dB and an insertion loss of 1dB.

Introduction Photonic Crystal Fibres (PCFs) are a new class of optical fibres, which have attracted significant attention during the last few years. PCFs are microstructured fibres, which have a large number of airholes located in the cladding region of the fibre. Within the last couple of years, research activity within this area has expanded to include research on optical functionality incorporated into these fibres[1], and a possible candidate for obtaining tunable PCF devices is Liquid Crystals (LCs).

Experiment In this experiment we used ≈ 60 cm of a triangular structured all-silica PCF with a hole spacing, hole diameter and core diameter of $7\mu\text{m}$, $3.5\mu\text{m}$ and $10\mu\text{m}$, respectively (see inset in figure 2). We filled 10 mm of the PCF with a chiral short pitch thermochromic LC (TM216 from BDH/Merck), which have the phase transitions: SmA^* 26.2°C N^* 42.3°C I [2]. The LC was heated to 50°C before it was filled into the PCF using the capillary force. The filled fibre was then placed on a small hotplate. At temperatures below 26.2°C ($T_{\text{SmA}^*-\text{N}^*}$) the LC was in its Smectic A* phase, where we found the LC to be aligned in an ordered radial symmetry within the PCF holes, by polarized microscopy observations. The director of the LC was perpendicular to the fibre axis, and the smectic layers formed concentric circles within the holes. At temperatures above $T_{\text{SmA}^*-\text{N}^*}$, the LC went into its chiral nematic phase (N^*), but it was not possible to determine the alignment in the N^* phase. In the SmA^* phase, the LC filled holes formed ordered low-scattering rods, which formed a Photonic BandGap structure together with the periodic PCF structure. The transmission spectrum of the filled PCF, below and above $T_{\text{SmA}^*-\text{N}^*}$, is shown on figure 1. In the N^* phase, the ordering of the LC changed and the filled holes became highly-scattering rods, which caused the fibre to go into a scattering state with zero transmission. The temperature difference between the transmission state and the scattering state is only 0.4°C , and by operating the fibre around this SmA^* to N^* phase transition temperature, it was possible to switch between a transmission state and a scattering state. We then prepared a new fibre according to the previously described steps and coated the filled section of the fibre with a conducting epoxy and glued electrodes to each end of the coated section. The resistance of the coated fibre was measured to $\approx 1\Omega$. By applying a small current through the fibre coating, the filled fibre was heated due to resistive heating. The required voltage to switch between the two states was only $\approx 5\text{mV}$. To measure the extinction ratio, we coupled a 974nm pump laser beam into the filled PCF using butt coupling, and the spectrum in the transmission state and the scattering state was recorded and shown on figure 2. The extinction ratio was measured to 60dB and the overall insertion loss was 1dB.

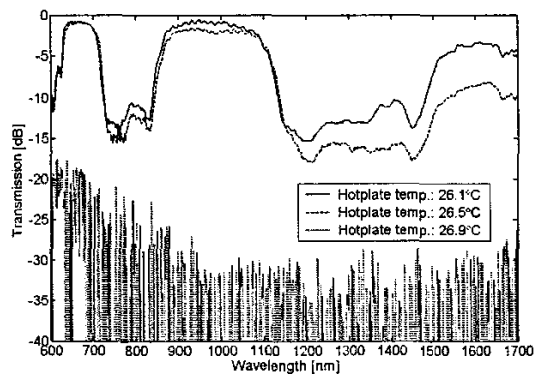


Figure 1 Transmission spectrum of the filled PCF at temperatures below and above $T_{\text{SmA}^*-\text{N}^*}$

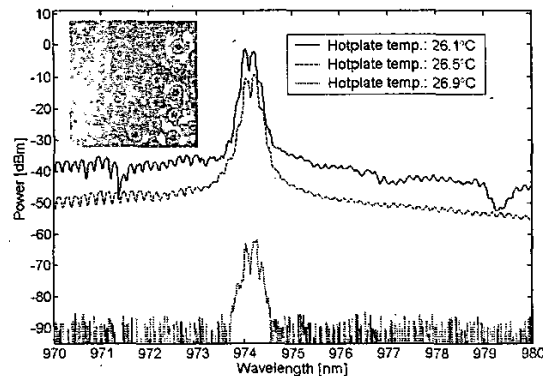


Figure 2 Pump laser spectrum at temperatures below and above $T_{\text{SmA}^*-\text{N}^*}$. Extinction ratio is 60dB.

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- [2] P. Rudquist et al, Journal of applied physics 76 (12), December 1994.