

Hindawi
Advances in Condensed Matter Physics
Volume 2017, Article ID 5789823, 2 pages
<https://doi.org/10.1155/2017/5789823>



Editorial

Two-Dimensional Materials Based Optoelectronics

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Received 24 September 2017; Accepted 25 September 2017; Published 28 November 2017

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Recently, originating from the emerging and intensive research of graphene, there have been tremendous improvements in the area of two-dimensional (2D) materials (e.g., graphene, topological insulators, and black phosphorus) based optoelectronics. Their unique and novel characteristics strongly promoted the developments of condensed-matter physics, device physics, photonics, electronics, optoelectronics, and so on. The purpose of this feature issue is to present the state of recent progresses in the field, from fundamental physics (condensed-matter physics, device physics, and so on) to various applications of the emerging 2D materials. The feature issue covers various aspects of theoretical and experimental researches related to 2D materials based optoelectronics. Among plenty of submissions, we selected 8 papers for publication in the special issue.

The paper posted by S. Chen et al. demonstrates a home-made nonlinear response measurement system of 2D materials in sub-terahertz waveband. Using mutual frequency beating technology, they achieve the radiation of 0.1 THz wave with power up to 4 mW. Based on this sub-terahertz source, they measure the nonlinear response of topological insulator. The paper by G. Li et al. studies the optical group delay in a modified Otto configuration with graphene surface plasmon. The optical group delay can be tuned obviously, even from negative to positive, with variety of means (Fermi energy, relaxation time of graphene, distance between the coupling prism, and graphene). The paper by Z. Zeng et al. investigates

the bistability in one-dimensional photonic crystal (1DPC) covered by graphene. By tuning the Fermi energy and the number of graphene monolayers, the hysteresis and nonlinear lateral shift in 1DPCs can be controlled effectively.

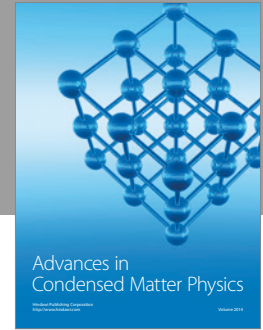
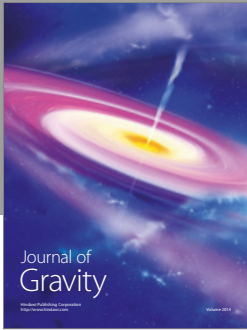
The paper by Y. Cai proposes a submicrosecond passively Q-switching Er-doped fiber laser with black phosphorus (BP) as saturable absorber (SA). By taking full advantage of the ultra-fast relaxation time of BP SA and careful design of compact ring cavity, they obtain stable Q-switching pulses output with record duration of 742 ns experimentally. It indicates that BP-SA can be an effective SA for nanosecond Q-switching pulse generation. The paper by J. Wu et al. reports a high-power cladding-pumped Er,Yb codoped all-fiber laser with truly single transverse mode output. By using a pair of fiber Bragg gratings (FBGs), two pieces of standard single-mode fibers, and other careful cavity designs, they obtain a record high of output power with single-mode in an all-fiber single-mode Er,Yb codoped laser. The work by Z. Deng et al. investigates the generation of dispersive wave (DW) in normal group-velocity dispersion (GVD) region with photonic crystal fiber (PCF). Through controlling DW generation in gas-filled PCF with combined effects of self-steepening (SS) and chirp, one can achieve any wavelength artificially with controllable energy.

The paper by M. Su et al. proposes a novel equalizing Dammann vortex grating (EDVG) to realize orbital angular momentum (OAM) signal demultiplexing and channel

equalization. By suppressing odd diffraction orders and adjusting grating structure, the total diffraction efficiency of EDVG can be highly improved. Therefore, the bit error rate (BER) of each OAM channel can be decreased sharply.

The paper by Y. Chen et al. demonstrates random optical field with special autocorrelation which is different from the general autocorrelation with a Gaussian function. The speckle with special autocorrelation has self-healing effect. The self-healing process is affected by the size of obstruction and the coherence of the speckle but is almost not affected by the shape of obstruction.

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