Quadratic Optical Frequency Combs: Towards a New Platform for Multi-Octave Microcombs

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Abstract— Optical frequency comb sources based on threewave-mixing in quadratic nonlinear materials allow for reduced pump power threshold and extended spectral coverage. We review recent progress on quadratic optical frequency combs based on second-harmonic generation and optical parametric oscillation.

Keywords— Optical frequency combs; second-harmonic generation; optical parametric oscillation; optical solitons

I. INTRODUCTION

The development of optical frequency combs (OFCs) has a strong impact on metrology and spectroscopy. Recent advances in optical micro-cavity technologies have enabled many demonstrations of chip-scale OFC sources, primarily based on Kerr nonlinearities [1]. Open challenges remain, in terms of the threshold pump power, conversion efficiency from the pump to the comb, comb stabilization, scarcity of pump sources in certain spectral regions, etc.

A solution to these issues could be provided by OFC sources based on quadratic, as opposed to cubic, nonlinear resonators. Here, we review our theoretical and experimental progress in the field of quadratic OFCs.

II. SHG COMBS

In 2015, Ricciardi et al. demonstrated the direct generation of OFCs in a cavity-enhanced second-harmonic generation (SHG) system [2]. Two OFCs were simultaneously generated around the fundamental (FF) pump frequency at 1064 nm and its second harmonic (SH). A modal expansion comb model was later developed [3]. In 2016, Leo et al. derived a single timedomain, mean-field equation that models OFC generation in singly resonant, cavity SHG systems [4]. SHG OFCs originate from a wallk-off induced modulation instability (MI), and have a rich temporal and spectral dynamics [5]. OFC generation in doubly-resonant intracavity SHG was also analyzed by Leo et al. [6]. OFC dynamics can be well modeled by a pair of coupled mean-field equations; under certain conditions, these can be reduced to a single mean-field equation, similar to the singly resonant-cavity SHG case. A study by Hansson et al. predicted, in the absence of temporal walk-off between the FF and the SH, the generation of both bright and dark time-localized cavity soliton combs [7]. These soliton solutions correspond to stable, broadband and coherent OFCs.

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III. OPO COMBS

In 2018, Mosca et al. reported on the formation of quadratic combs in an optical parametric oscillator (OPO) [8]. OFCs were generated around half of the pump frequency in a singly-resonant, CW-driven OPO. The wave dynamics could be modeled by means of a single time-domain mean-field equation: the dynamical regimes leading to OFC formation were identified. The formation of localized temporal dissipative structures, and their corresponding OFCs, in doubly-resonant dispersive OPOs, was also recently investigated by Parra Rivas et al. [9].

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