

Chalcogenide suspended-core fibers for supercontinuum generation in the mid-infrared

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ABSTRACT

Chalcogenide suspended core fibers are a valuable solution to obtain supercontinuum generation of light in the mid-infrared, thanks to glass high transparency, high index contrast, small core diameter and widely-tunable dispersion. In this work the dispersion and nonlinear properties of several chalcogenide suspended core microstructured fibers are numerically evaluated, and the effects of all the structural parameters are investigated. Optimization of the design is carried out to provide a fiber suitable for wide-band supercontinuum generation in the mid-infrared.

Keywords: Microstructured fibers, Dispersion engineering, Supercontinuum generation, Nonlinear fibers, Chalcogenide optical fibers, Mid-infrared sources

1. INTRODUCTION

Recently, chalcogenide glass based optical devices have attracted great attention because of their potential applications in telecom such as signal regeneration,¹ wavelength conversion in the infrared using Raman shifting^{2,3} and mid-IR supercontinuum generation.⁴⁻⁶ Chalcogenide glasses are based on a mixture of chalcogen elements: sulphur, selenium, or tellurium and other elements such as arsenic, germanium, antimony, or gallium. Compared to silica glasses, they offer extraordinary nonlinear characteristics, i.e. their nonlinear refractive index can be 800 times higher than that of silica fiber,¹ low two-photon absorption,⁷ and excellent transmission window that extends far into the infrared (IR) spectral region, up to 10 μm , 12 μm , and 20 μm for S, Se, and Te based glasses, respectively. However, higher refractive index of chalcogenide glasses compared to silica leads to longer material Zero Dispersion Wavelength (ZDW) of about 4.5 μm .⁶ This feature is harmful for the applications in mid-infrared non-linear optics, e.g., the large normal GVD at telecom wavelengths distorts ultra-short optical pulses,⁸ and the long ZDW does not allow an anomalous dispersion pumping for broad band SuperContinuum (SC) generation. To harness the useful features of chalcogenide glasses, control of chromatic dispersion while keeping high nonlinear coefficient must be addressed.

Suspended-Core Fiber (SCF) is an excellent candidate for further enhancing of nonlinear properties and tuning of dispersion.^{9,10} The small core and high NA of SCF ensure tight confinement of light and high nonlinearity. Besides, low loss, high air-filling fraction, and ultra low mode field diameter have attracted designers to exploit the SCFs for different nonlinear applications. The most important applications of chalcogenide SCFs at present are wavelength conversion¹¹⁻¹³ and SC generation.^{14,15} Wavelength conversion from 2 μm to 4.5 μm has been observed in As_2S_5 SCF with ZDW at 2 μm by degenerate four-wave mixing.¹¹ Soliton self-frequency shift and third-harmonic generation has been observed in a four-hole tapered As_2S_5 SCF with ZDW at 1.61 μm pumped by 1.55 μm pulsed laser.¹² Fourth order cascaded Raman wavelength shifting from 2092 nm to 2450 nm was demonstrated in a low loss $\text{As}_{38}\text{Se}_{62}$ SCF with ZDW of 3.15 μm pumped by 1995 nm Tm-doped gain switched

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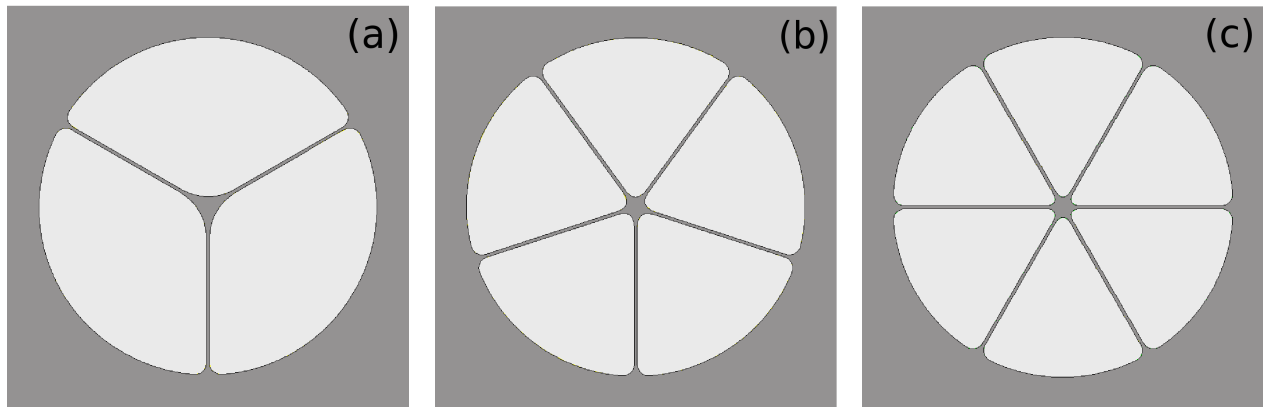


Figure 1. Cross-section of the considered chalcogenide SCF with (a) 3 bridges, (b) 5 bridges and (c) 6 bridges.

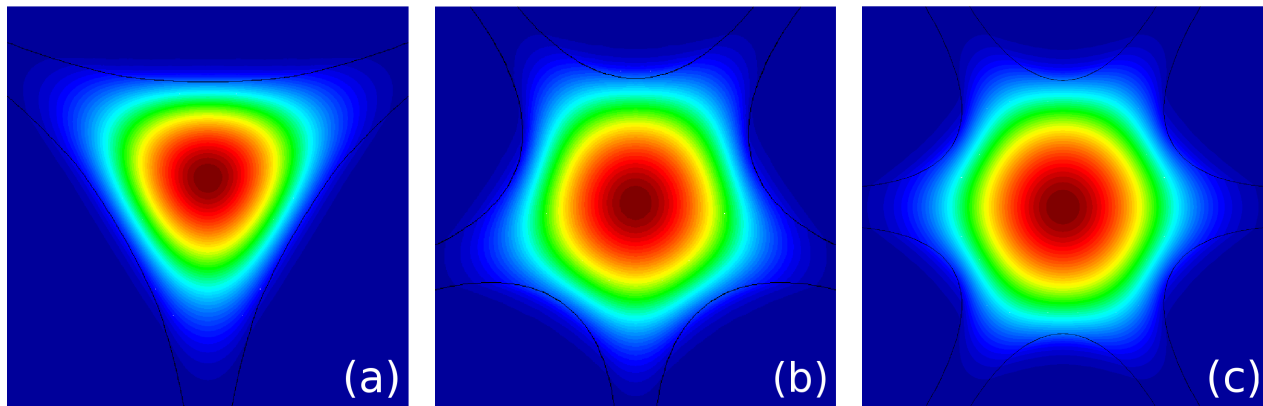


Figure 2. Magnetic field modulus distribution of the fundamental mode, calculated at $\lambda = 2000$ nm, for the SCF with (a) 3 bridges, (b) 5 bridges and (c) 6 bridges.

laser.¹³ A mid-IR SC spanning from 1 to 4 μm has been experimentally demonstrated in As_2S_3 SCF with ZDW of 1660 nm pumped by an OPO laser with tunable wavelength from 1.7 μm to 2.6 μm .¹⁴ Then, a mid-IR SC spanning from 1.5 μm to 4.5 μm was also achieved in As_2S_3 SCF with ZDW of 2.52 μm pumped by an OPO laser with tunable wavelength from 2.2 μm to 2.6 μm .¹⁵

It is observed from the above literature that different chromatic dispersion and nonlinear characteristics are required for different pump wavelengths and applications. Several publications have already addressed the engineering of SCFs,^{10,16–18} but a comprehensive study devoted to a thorough analysis of the effects of all the cross-section parameters on the fiber properties has not been presented yet. The aim of this paper is to provide useful guidelines for designing SCFs for mid-IR applications. The dispersion and nonlinear properties of chalcogenide SCFs have been numerically studied by taking into account all the main design parameters, that is, besides the core radius, the thickness and number of the glass bridges that intersect to create the core. The results have shown that all these parameters can be combined to shape the SCF dispersion properties to match the specific requirements of any application.

2. MODELING OF CHALCOGENIDE SCF

The cross-section of the chalcogenide SCFs that have been considered, that is with 3, 5 and 6 air-holes in the cladding, separated by the same number of thin glass bridges, are shown in Fig. 1(a)-(c). The fiber core is created by the intersection of the glass bridges, which are linked by parabolic-shaped connectors. The cross-section has a C_n symmetry, being n the number of bridges. The guiding properties of these fibers are determined by four main parameters, that are the core radius r_c , which is the radius of the largest circumference inscribed into the core, the strut number and thickness t , and the glass composition, which influences material dispersion and nonlinearity. Values of r_c in the range of 0.5 μm –1.5 μm and t between 0.15 μm and 0.45 μm have been

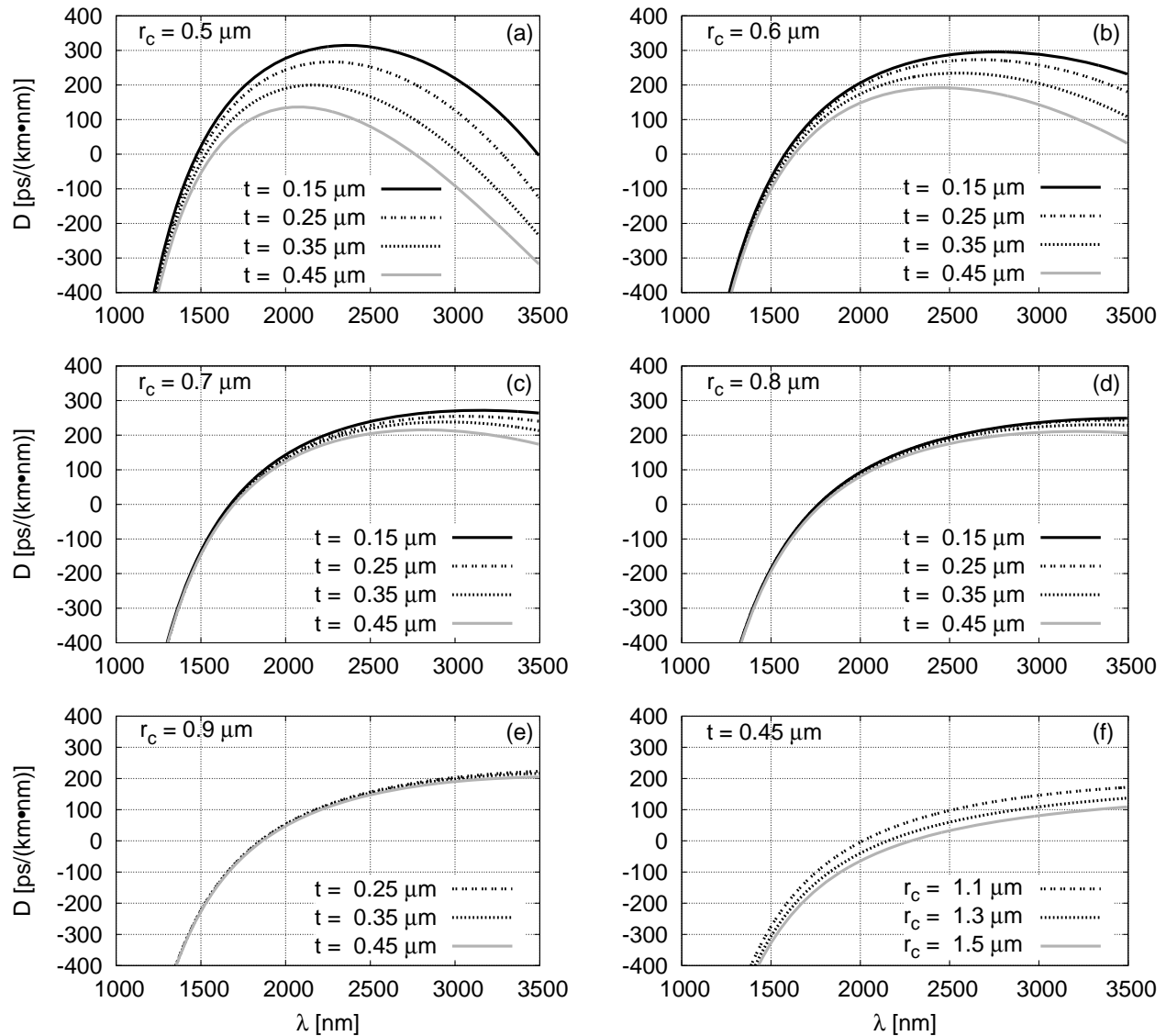


Figure 3. Dispersion parameter versus wavelength of the SCFs with 3 bridges and core radius of (a) $0.5 \mu\text{m}$, (b) $0.6 \mu\text{m}$, (c) $0.7 \mu\text{m}$, (d) $0.8 \mu\text{m}$, (e) $0.9 \mu\text{m}$ and different values of bridge thickness. (f) Dispersion parameter versus wavelength of the SCFs with 3 bridges and core radius from $1.1 \mu\text{m}$ to $1.5 \mu\text{m}$, with $t = 0.45 \mu\text{m}$.

considered, which are appropriate for technologically-feasible chalcogenide fibers or, at least, can be reached by tapering over lengths of several centimeters.^{14,18,19} The length of the struts is about $20 \mu\text{m}$, in order to prevent leakage of the fundamental mode into the cladding. As_2S_3 chalcogenide glass has been considered for the simulations, because of its high infrared transparency, up to $10 \mu\text{m}$, high nonlinear coefficient and good drawing capability.¹⁸ The refractive index of As_2S_3 has been calculated according to the Sellmeier equation:

$$n^2(\lambda) = 1 + \sum_i \frac{A_i \lambda^2}{\lambda^2 - \lambda_i^2}, \quad (1)$$

being $A_1 = 1.8983678$, $A_2 = 1.9222979$, $A_3 = 0.8765134$, $A_4 = 0.1188704$, $A_5 = 0.9569903$, $\lambda_1^2 = 0.0225 \mu\text{m}^2$, $\lambda_2^2 = 0.0625 \mu\text{m}^2$, $\lambda_3^2 = 0.1225 \mu\text{m}^2$, $\lambda_4^2 = 0.2025 \mu\text{m}^2$, $\lambda_5^2 = 750 \mu\text{m}^2$.²⁰

The fundamental mode of the SCFs has been obtained by means of a full-vector modal solver based on the finite-element method,²¹ in the wavelength range from 1000 nm to 3500 nm . The modal solver has been already

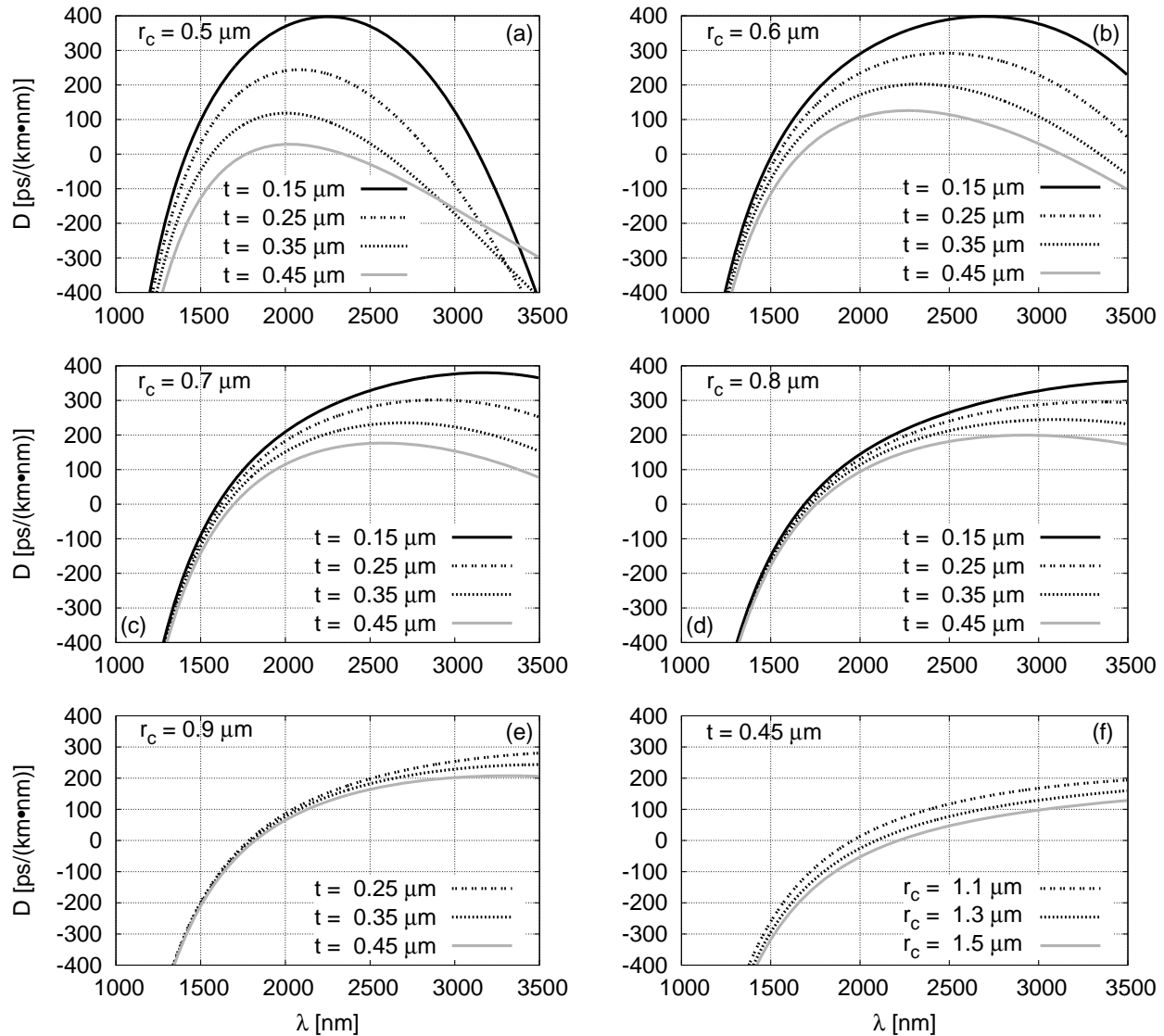


Figure 4. Dispersion parameter versus wavelength of the SCFs with 5 bridges and core radius of (a) $0.5 \mu\text{m}$, (b) $0.6 \mu\text{m}$, (c) $0.7 \mu\text{m}$, (d) $0.8 \mu\text{m}$, (e) $0.9 \mu\text{m}$ and different values of bridge thickness. (f) Dispersion parameter versus wavelength of the SCFs with 5 bridges and core radius from $1.1 \mu\text{m}$ to $1.5 \mu\text{m}$, with $t = 0.45 \mu\text{m}$.

applied with success to the analysis of the dispersion properties of several PCFs.^{22–25} The magnetic field modulus distribution of the fundamental mode, calculated at $\lambda = 2000 \text{ nm}$ for the SCF with 3, 5 and 6 bridges, is shown in Fig. 2(a)-(c), respectively.

3. DISPERSION ENGINEERING

Fig. 3(a) shows the dispersion parameter D versus the wavelength obtained for the SCFs with 3 bridges, $r_c = 0.5 \mu\text{m}$ and different strut thickness values. Thanks to the large waveguide dispersion achieved with the small core diameter, all the considered fibers present two different zero dispersion wavelengths below $3.5 \mu\text{m}$, the lowest one being conveniently located at $\lambda_{ZDW,1} \cong 1500 \text{ nm}$. Notice that bulk As_2S_3 has negative dispersion throughout the considered range and presents a single ZDW at $\lambda = 4.9 \mu\text{m}$.²⁰ Remarkably the bridge thickness t , which has been usually neglected in previous works, has a strong impact on the dispersion properties. In particular, larger struts cause an overall decrease of D , whose maximum value is over $300 \text{ ps}/(\text{km}\cdot\text{nm})$ in the

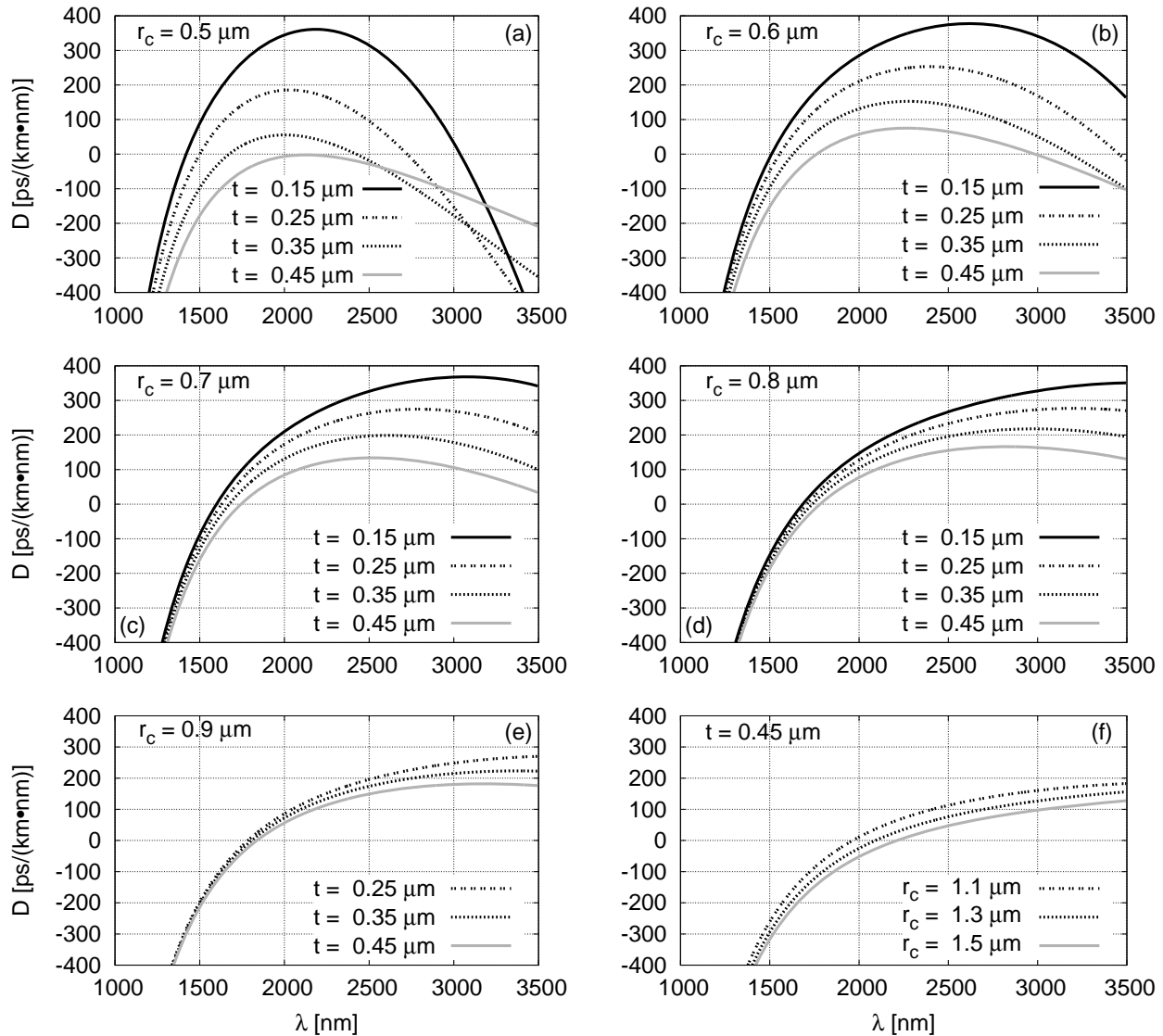


Figure 5. Dispersion parameter versus wavelength of the SCFs with 6 bridges and core radius OF (a) $0.5 \mu\text{m}$, (b) $0.6 \mu\text{m}$, (c) $0.7 \mu\text{m}$, (d) $0.8 \mu\text{m}$, (e) $0.9 \mu\text{m}$ and different values of bridge thickness. (f) Dispersion parameter versus wavelength of the SCFs with 6 bridges and core radius from $1.1 \mu\text{m}$ to $1.5 \mu\text{m}$, with $t = 0.45 \mu\text{m}$.

SCF with $t = 0.15 \mu\text{m}$ and only $130 \text{ ps}/(\text{km}\cdot\text{nm})$ in the fiber with $t = 0.45 \mu\text{m}$. More interestingly, the increase of the bridge thickness causes the distance between the two ZDWs to narrow, mostly by blue-shifting the second ZDW. As a result, $\lambda_{ZDW,2} = 2763 \text{ nm}$ when $t = 0.45 \mu\text{m}$, while it is 3489 nm for $t = 0.15 \mu\text{m}$.

Fig. 3(b)-(e) report the curves of the dispersion of SCFs with larger r_c , up to $0.9 \mu\text{m}$. Notice that the increase of the core size causes an overall red shift of the curves and a broadening of the regime where the fibers operate in anomalous dispersion. Furthermore, the dispersion is progressively flattened and $\lambda_{ZDW,2}$ is shifted far outside from the considered wavelength range. The influence of the bridge thickness is greatly reduced in the SCFs with larger core, and no significant effects are observed when $r_c \geq 0.9 \mu\text{m}$. Therefore the bridge thickness has been neglected for the SCF with core radius larger than $1 \mu\text{m}$, whose dispersion is shown in Fig. 3(f) for $t = 0.45 \mu\text{m}$. Again, lower overall D values are obtained with the increase of the core size, and $\lambda_{ZDW,1}$ is further shifted towards longer wavelengths, up to 2284 nm for $r_c = 1.5 \mu\text{m}$.

Further degrees of freedom for the dispersion engineering of SCFs can be provided by the choice of the number

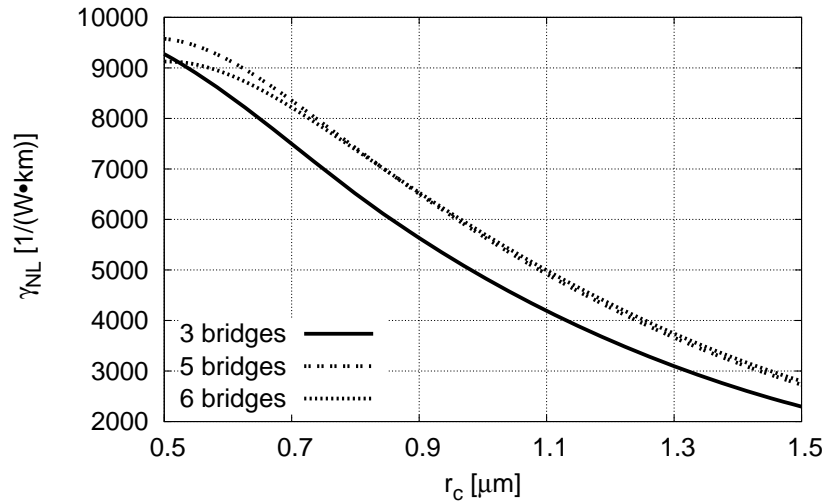


Figure 6. Nonlinear coefficient γ_{NL} of the considered SCFs with different core size and $t = 0.45 \mu\text{m}$, calculated at $\lambda = 2000 \text{ nm}$.

of bridges, which influence the shape of the core and the field distribution. Fig. 4(a)-(e) report the calculated dispersion parameter for the fibers with 5-fold symmetry, core radius between $0.5 \mu\text{m}$ and $0.9 \mu\text{m}$ and different t values. The most remarkable effect of the increased number of struts is that their thickness has a stronger impact on the dispersion properties, especially if small cores are considered. For example, by comparing Fig. 3(a) and Fig. 4(a) it is clear that a larger anomalous dispersion, up to $400 \text{ ps}/(\text{km}\cdot\text{nm})$, can be achieved with small bridges in 5-fold SCFs with respect to 3-fold ones. The situation is reversed for designs with large struts, being for example the maximum D about $130 \text{ ps}/(\text{km}\cdot\text{nm})$ in the 3-fold SCF with $t = 0.45 \mu\text{m}$ $r_c = 0.5 \mu\text{m}$ and less than $50 \text{ ps}/(\text{km}\cdot\text{nm})$ in the 5-fold fiber with the same structural parameters. Furthermore, in the SCFs with 5 bridges the change of t has a stronger effect on $\lambda_{ZDW,1}$, which is significantly red-shifted by the increase of the strut width, while it was almost constant in the SCFs with 3 bridges. A larger dispersion slope is also generally observed, yielding to a narrowing of the distance between the two ZDWs, down to about 570 nm for the PCF with $r_c = 0.5 \mu\text{m}$ and $t = 0.45 \mu\text{m}$. The effect of the bridge width gradually fades out with the increase of the core size, as shown by Fig. 4(b)-(e), and becomes negligible for $r_c > 1 \mu\text{m}$, as already observed in 3-fold SCFs. Notice also that for these values of the core radius the number of bridges in the cladding is almost unimportant, being the dispersion curves of the 5-fold SCFs, shown in Fig. 4(f), very close to those in Fig. 3(f).

The calculated dispersion of the SCFs with 6 bridges are reported in Fig. 5(a)-(f). For small core diameter, that is for fibers whose dispersion properties are still influenced by the strut thickness, the dispersion is slightly lower than in the 5-fold counterparts for any given value of t . Remarkably, if the parameters $r_c = 0.5 \mu\text{m}$ and $t = 0.45 \mu\text{m}$ are chosen, the fiber operates in normal dispersion regime throughout the whole considered wavelength range, as shown in Fig. 5(a). Again, increasing values of the core radius cause the effect of t on the dispersion properties to become less significant, as the curves converge on those already found for PCFs with 3 and 5 bridges.

In conclusion, a general feature of SCFs can be inferred by these results. For small core radii, namely for $r_c < 1 \mu\text{m}$, the guidance is severely influenced by the struts, whose size and number can be adjusted to tune the dispersion characteristics. On the contrary, the guiding properties of SCFs with larger core are only marginally affected by the size of the struts, and their dispersion curves have a lower slope, being similar to the one of a step-index fiber with the same NA. Moreover, it is worth noting that the design with 3 bridges allows to blue-shift the material ZDW by more than 3500 nm , by acting only on the values of r_c and t . SCFs with 3 bridges are easier to manufacture with small core diameters, without requiring tapering, and are the most used so far. The designs with 5 and 6 struts enable a stronger control of the dispersion curve, allowing dual-ZDW dispersion profiles with very close λ_{ZDW} and lower dispersion in the anomalous regime, or even all-normal dispersion curves. On the other side, manufacturing of 5-fold and 6-fold SCFs with small cores is more difficult. As a consequence, they

should be considered only in case that a fine dispersion tailoring is required to provide a significant benefit for the desired application.

4. NONLINEAR PROPERTIES

Besides the dispersion control, it is important to provide low effective area and high nonlinear coefficient to enhance the nonlinear properties of the material, in order to fully exploit the potential of SCFs for applications such as wavelength conversion or SC generation. Thanks to the high refractive index of the chalcogenide glass and due to the small fiber core, very small effective area A_{eff} can be achieved, down to less than $1 \mu\text{m}^2$ between 1000 nm and 1500 nm for the SCFs with $r_c = 0.5 \mu\text{m}$, regardless of the number of bridges. A_{eff} values lower than $4 \mu\text{m}^2$ can be obtained at $\lambda = 3500 \text{ nm}$, which is the longest wavelength considered in this analysis, in fibers with relatively large core radii, up to $1.1 \mu\text{m}$ – $1.2 \mu\text{m}$. In general, PCFs with more struts provide a smaller A_{eff} value for a given r_c , λ pair. This is due to the fact that the guided mode is less prone to expand outside from the glass, because of the smaller air-filling fraction of the cladding.

The combined effect of the high material nonlinearity and of the small effective area provides the possibility to achieve very large nonlinear coefficient γ_{NL} , which has been calculated according to this formulation:

$$\gamma_{NL} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \frac{n_{2,NL}}{A_{eff,NL}}, \quad (2)$$

being

$$A_{eff,NL} = \frac{|\int_S \vec{E} \times \vec{H}^* \cdot \hat{z} dA|^2}{\int_S |\vec{E} \times \vec{H}^*|^2 \cdot \hat{z} dA} \quad (3)$$

with $n_{2,NL} = 4.2 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ m}^2/\text{W}$ the nonlinear refractive index of As_2S_3 glass²⁶ and S the glass domains in the cross-section.²⁷ The equation neglects the contribution to overall nonlinearity of air, which is 5 orders of magnitudes lower than As_2S_3 glass.

Fig. 6 shows the curves of the nonlinear coefficient obtained at $\lambda = 2000 \text{ nm}$ as a function of the core radius, for the SCFs with 3, 5 and 6 bridges and the largest bridge width $t = 0.45 \mu\text{m}$. Very high values of γ_{NL} are achieved with small cores, up to more than $9000 \text{ W}^{-1} \cdot \text{km}^{-1}$ with $r_c = 0.5 \mu\text{m}$. Larger core radii cause the effective area to increase and, as a consequence, a smaller γ_{NL} is obtained. Notice that the fibers with 5 and 6 bridges are more nonlinear with respect to the 3-struts ones, having values of γ_{NL} 15%–20% higher for a given core size.

5. CONCLUSION

The dispersion and nonlinear properties of As_2S_3 suspended-core fibers have been thoroughly analyzed by means of a full-vector modal solver based on the finite-element method. The possibility to widely tune the position of the ZDWs by acting on the number and size of the glass bridges has been investigated for the first time, showing that they have an impact on the dispersion characteristics which is comparable to the one of the core size. A wide range of possible designs have been considered, providing guidelines for the design of highly nonlinear SCFs to operate in several applications relying on different sources. Moreover, nonlinear properties have been investigated, showing that values of nonlinear coefficient higher than $9000 \text{ W}^{-1} \cdot \text{km}^{-1}$ can be achieved.

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