



University of Crete



Sculptured ultrashort laser beams for materials engineering and energy harvesting

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Outline

Introduction

- Intense laser beams – Solitons – Filaments and Complex spatio-temporal wave packets
- Sculpted Exotic beams for tamed waves

Advanced materials engineering

- Large volume high resolution photo-polymerization

Silicon Photonics

- Direct laser writing of photonic circuits in the bulk of silicon – merging optics and electronics under the same platform

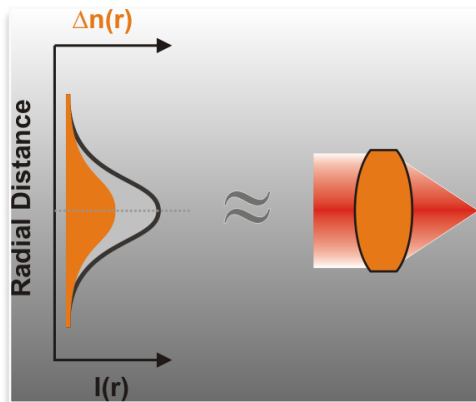
Teaser: Passive radiative cooling

- Improving the performance of photovoltaics

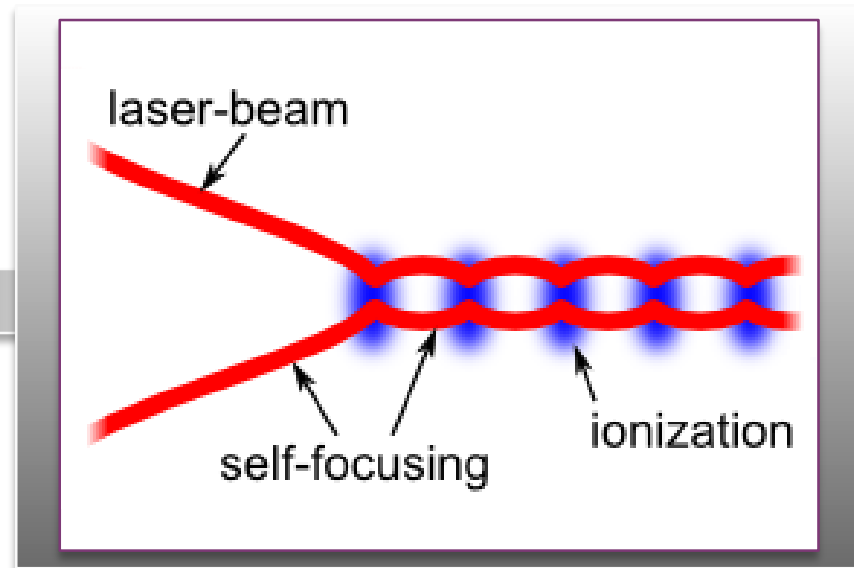
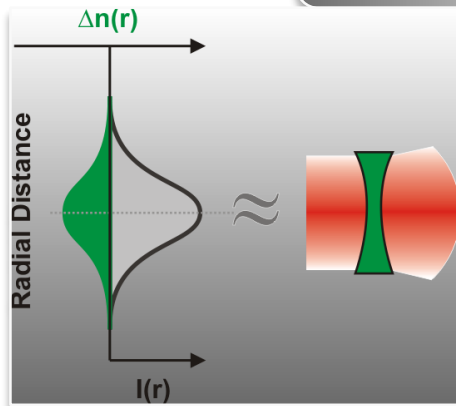
Intense nonlinear laser propagation: Filamentation

Dynamic equilibrium in space and time between
Kerr effect and ionization

Kerr effect



ionization



Modeling the propagation of intense fs pulses

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial z} = \frac{i}{2k} \Delta_{\perp} E - i \frac{k''}{2} \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2} + N(E^2, \rho) \cdot E$$

where: $N(E^2, \rho) = T^2 N_{Kerr}(|E|^2) + N_{Plasma}(\rho) + TN_{MPA}(|E|^2)$

Unidirectional Pulse Propagation
Equation (UPPE)

$$N_{Kerr}(|E|^2) = ik_0 n_2 (1-a) |E|^2 + ik_0 n_0 a \int_{-\infty}^t R(t-\tau) |E|^2 d\tau$$

$$N_{Plasma}(\rho) = -\frac{\sigma}{2} (1 + i\omega_0 \tau_c) \rho$$

$$N_{MPA}(|E|^2) = -\frac{\beta_K}{2} |E|^{2K-2} \left[1 - \frac{\rho}{\rho_{at}} \right]$$

$$T = 1 + i\omega_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

$$\beta_K = K \hbar \omega_0 \rho_{at} \sigma_K$$

σ_K : Cross Section for Multi Photon Ionization

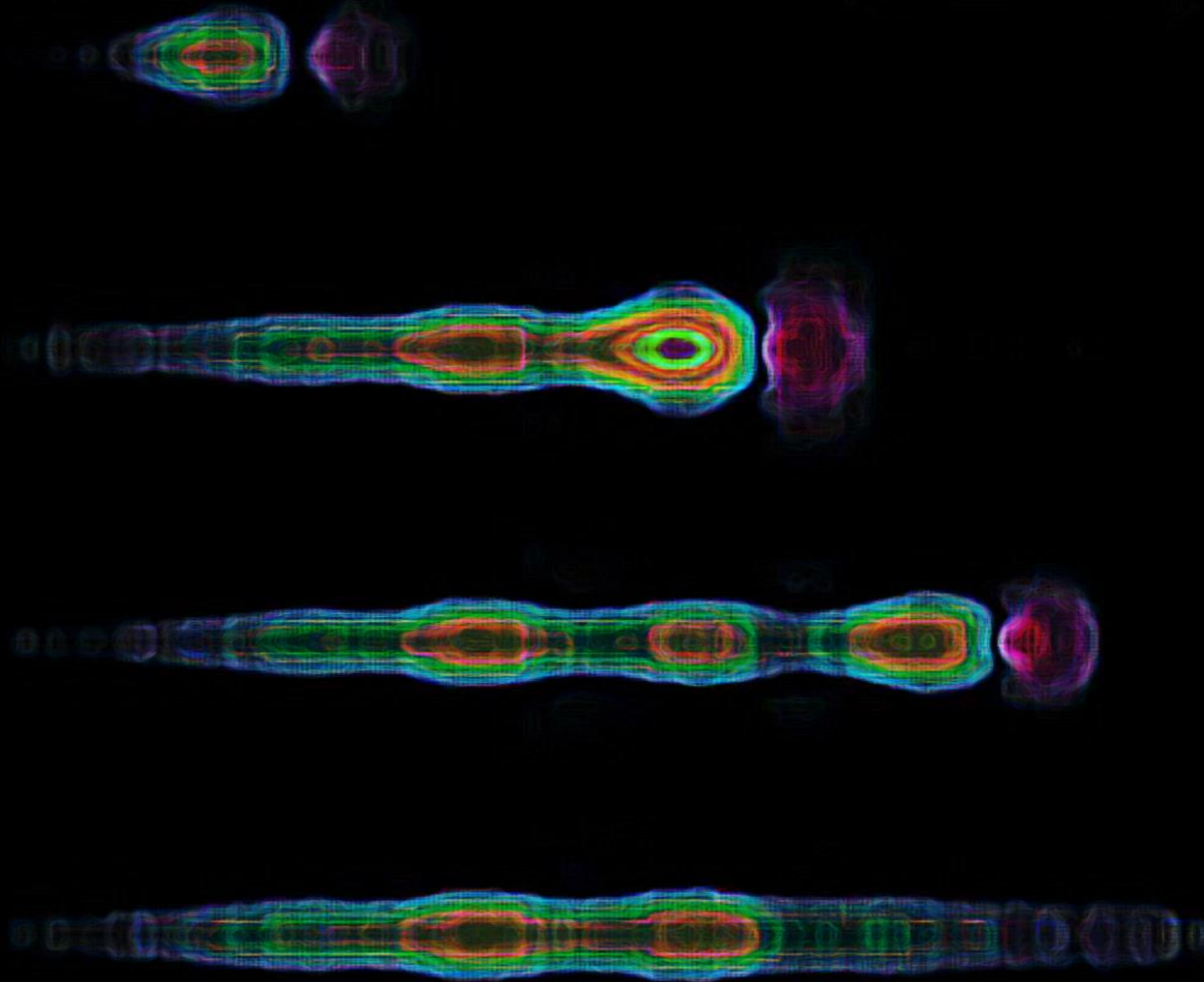
with rate $W_{MPI} = \sigma_K I^K$

for $K = \frac{U_i}{\hbar \omega_0 + 1}$ photons

$\sigma = \frac{k_0}{n_0 \rho_c} \cdot \frac{\omega_0 \tau_c}{(1 + \omega_0^2 \tau_c^2)}$: Cross Section for Inverse Bremsstrahlung

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = \sigma_K |E|^{2K} (\rho_{at} - \rho) + \frac{\sigma}{U_i} \rho |E|^2 - a \rho^2$$

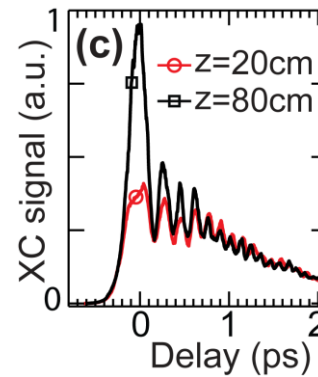
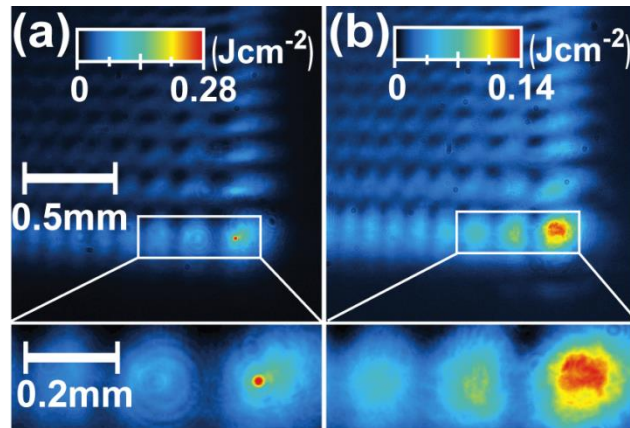
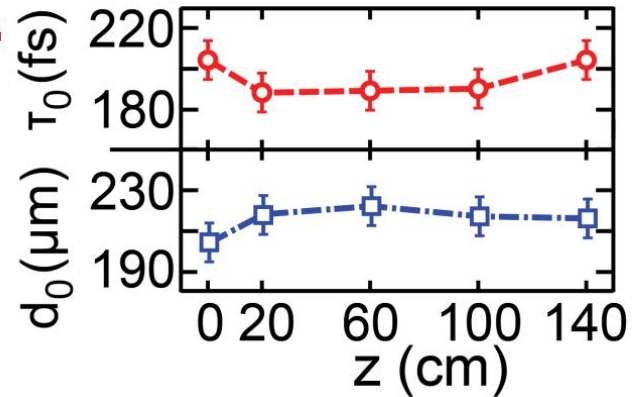
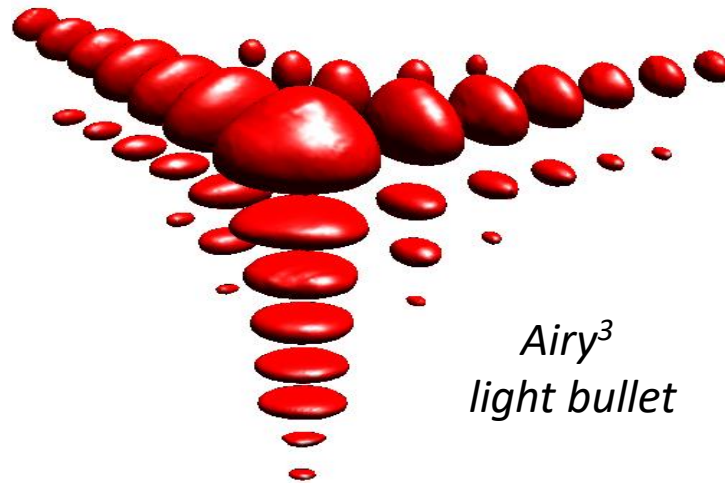
Filamentation holography





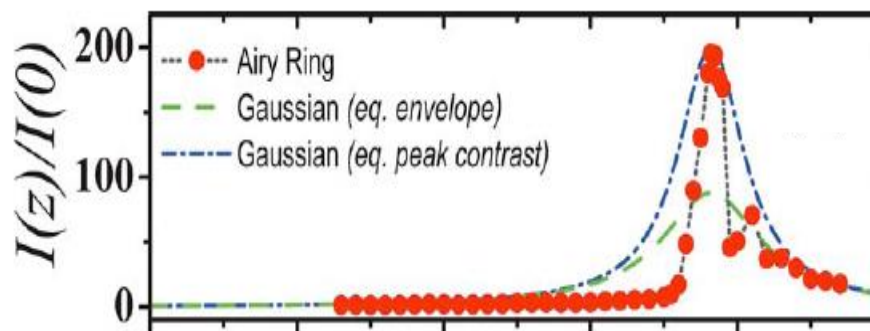
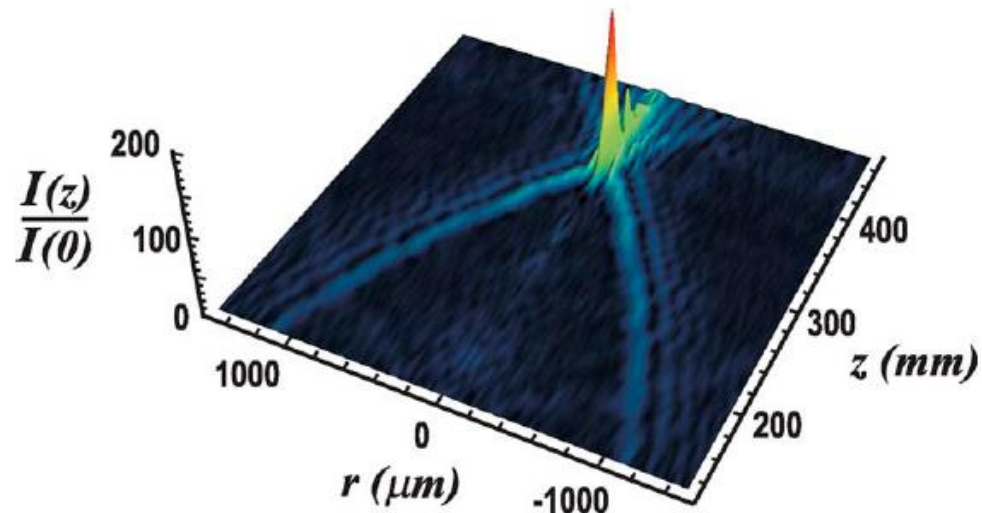
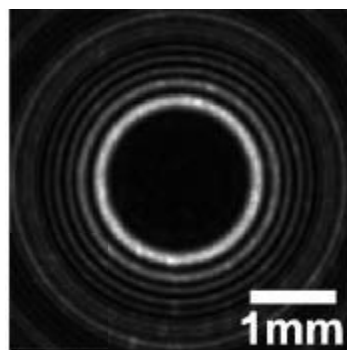
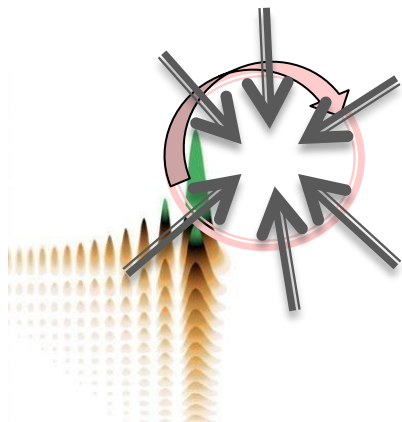
Exotic waves

Self-healing Airy cube light bullets

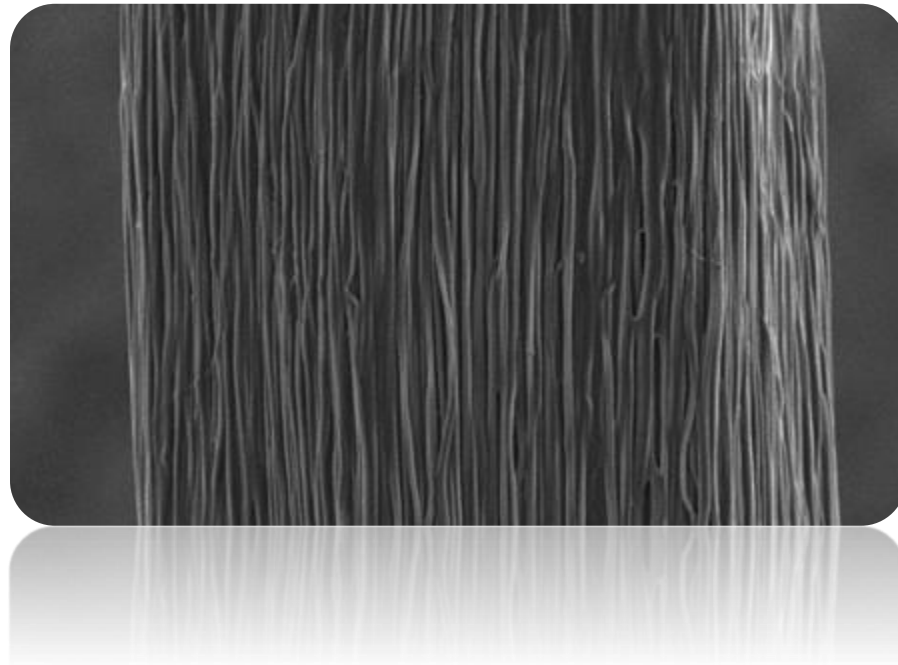


Self-healing in space and time

Airy Ring Sharply Autofocusing Beams

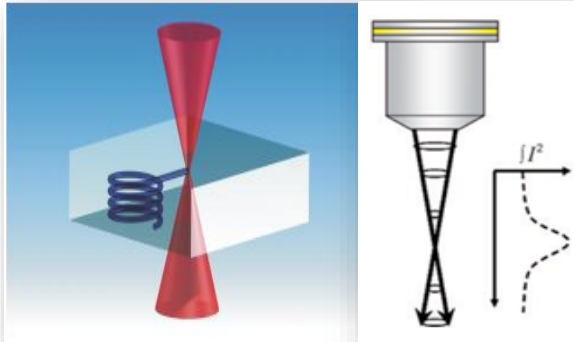


Exciting candidates for a variety of applications, as in bio-medicine, laser nanosurgery and optical lithography (e.g. photopolymerization)

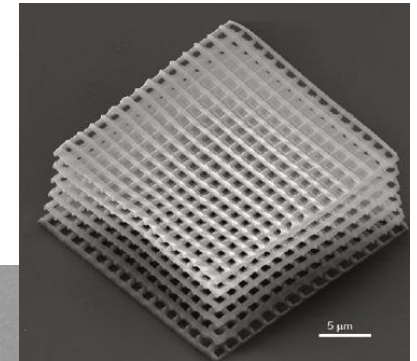


Advanced materials engineering

Direct laser writing by Multi-photon polymerization

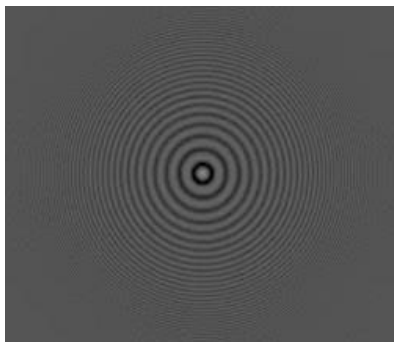
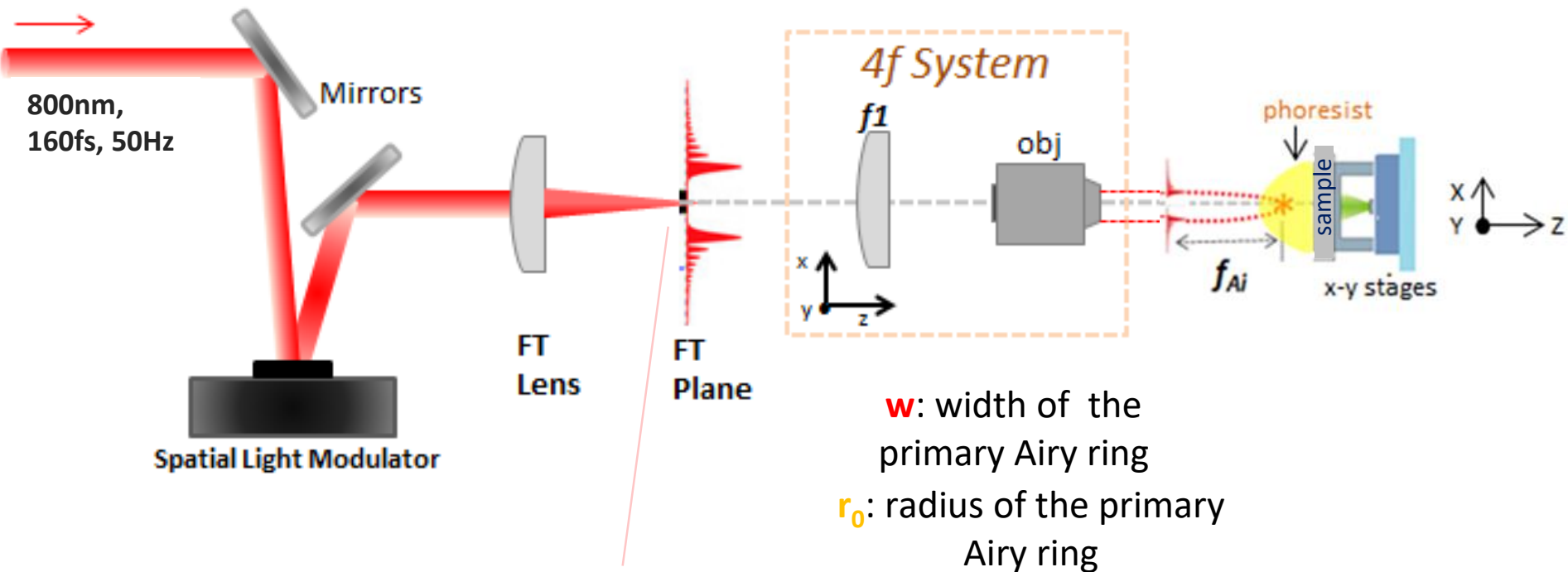


❖ **3D Writing of complex Micro- & Nano-structures but limited in volume, typically 100 μm - height**

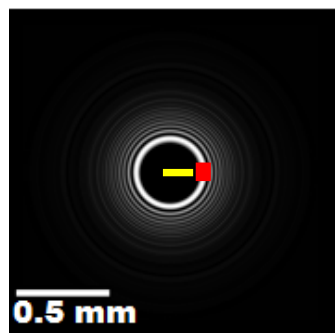


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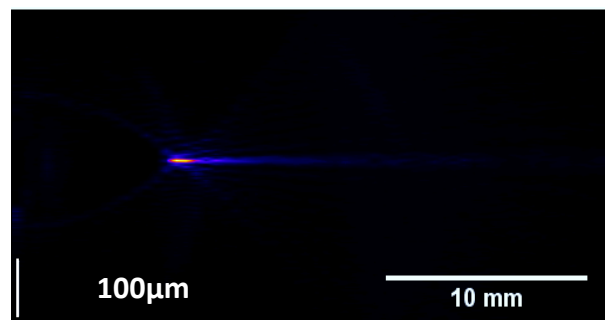
Using ring-Airy beams



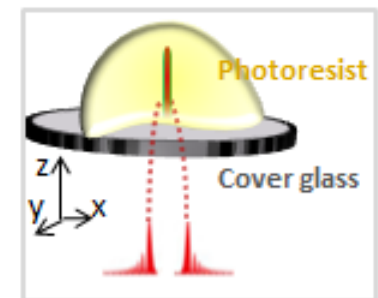
Typical phase mask



Intensity profile at the FT plane

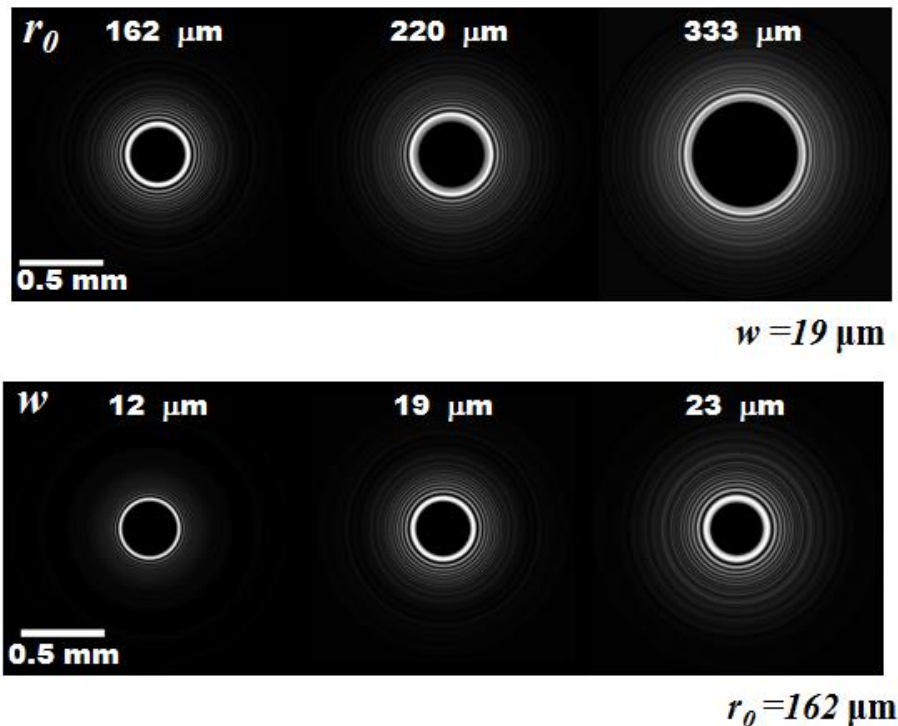


Ring-Airy propagation dynamics

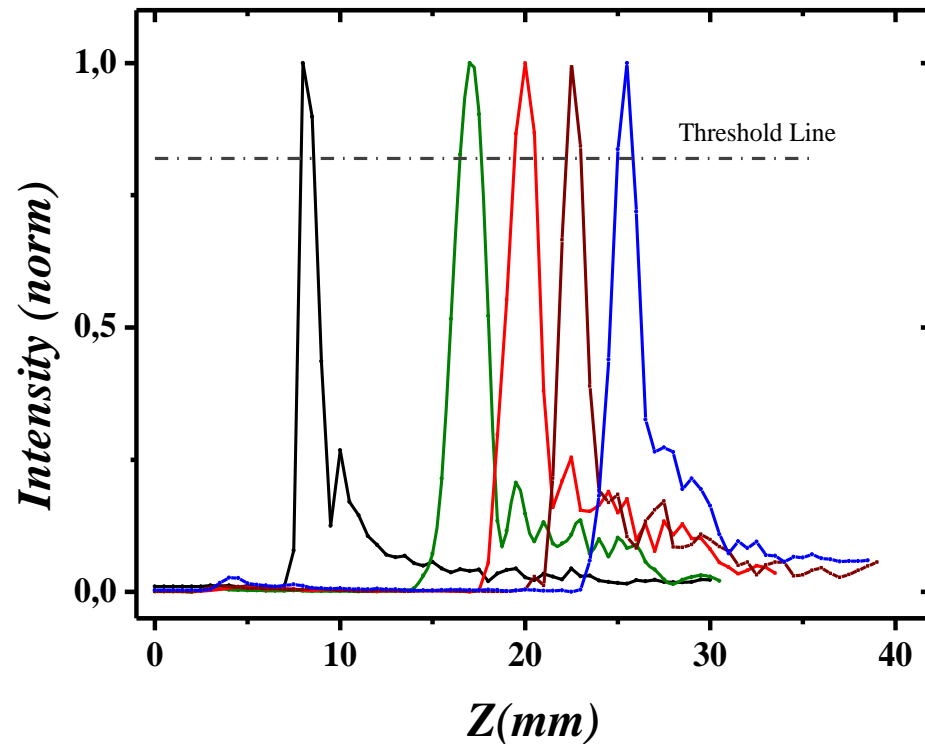


Working-distance control

By adjusting the w and/or r_0 parameters of the primary ring, using the appropriate phase mask, the focus position can be manipulated in real time with the SLM.



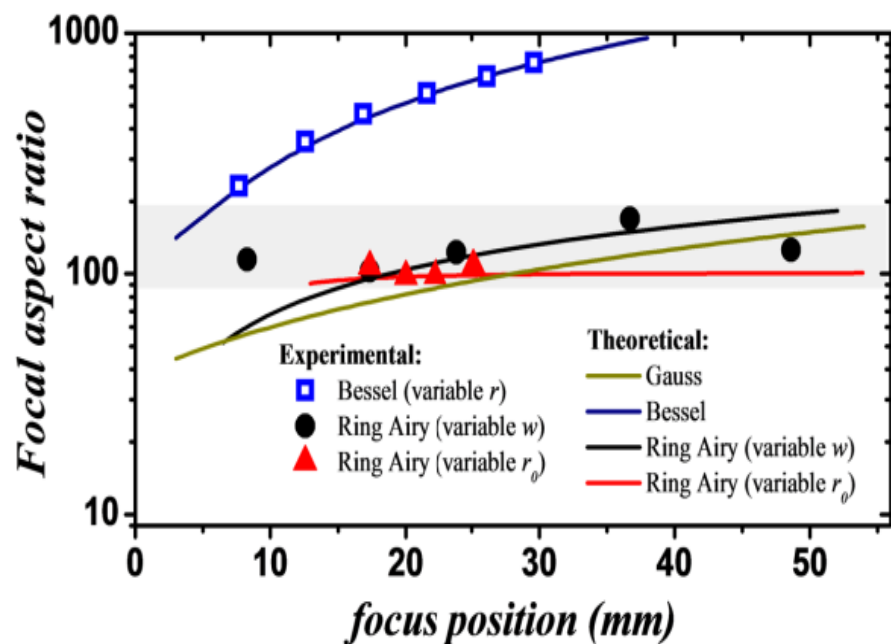
Intensity profiles of ring-Airy beams as captured by the CCD at the FT plane



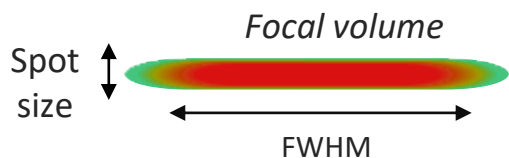
Experimental intensity distributions (normalized values) of the ring-Airy beams along the propagation axis

Bessel beams vs. ring-Airy beams

Focal voxel aspect Ratio comparative curves

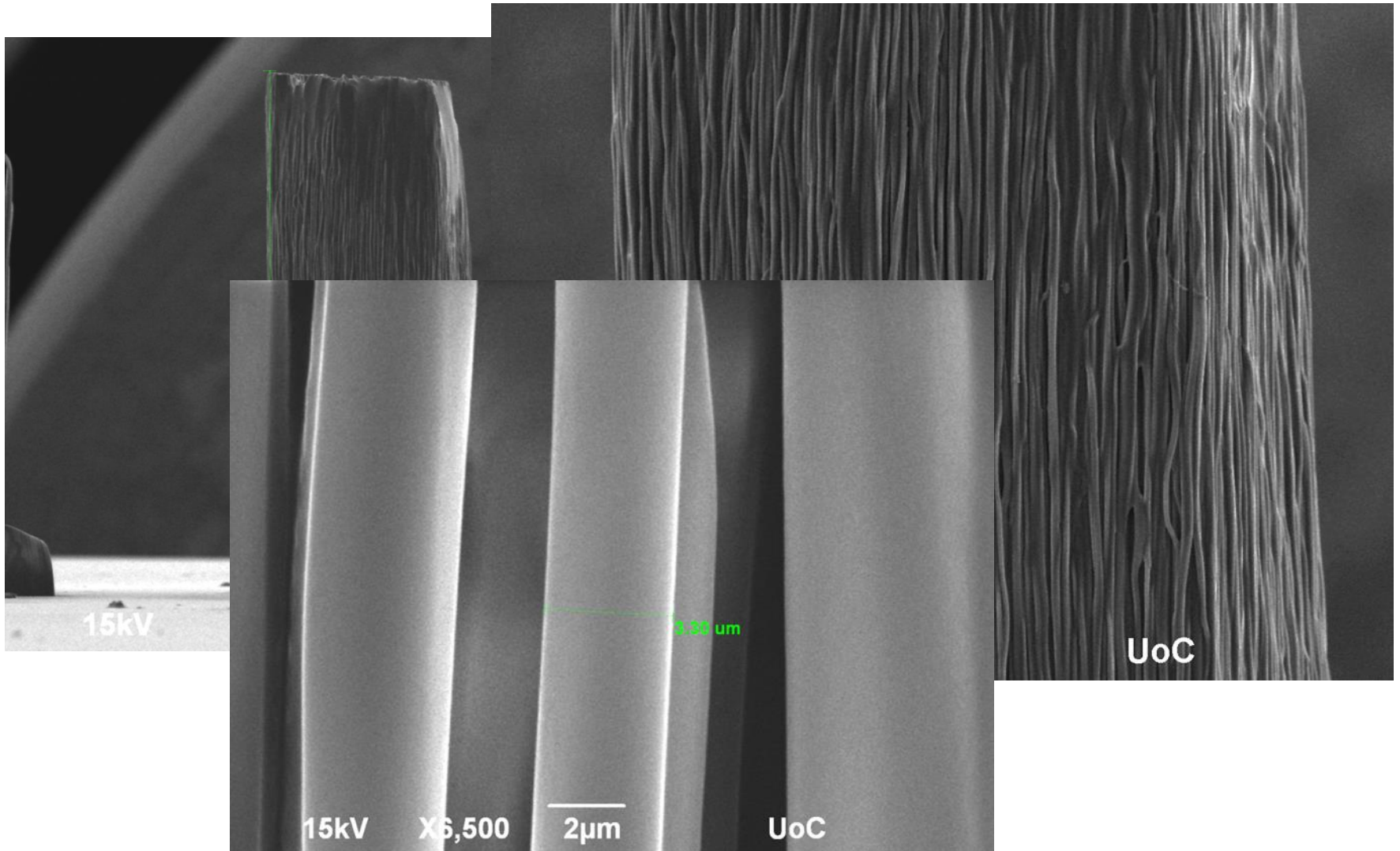


- In an MPP application the polymerization takes place only at areas where the intensity is high enough.
- We used the 80% of the peak intensity distribution as a threshold.
- The ring Airy beams keep the voxel aspect ratio almost invariant !
- The voxel aspect ratio for Bessel beams is increasing as the beam focus is pushed further away.



$$\text{Focus Aspect Ratio: } \frac{\text{Longitudinal size of Focus}}{\text{Focus Diameter}}$$

3D structures using ring-Airy beams



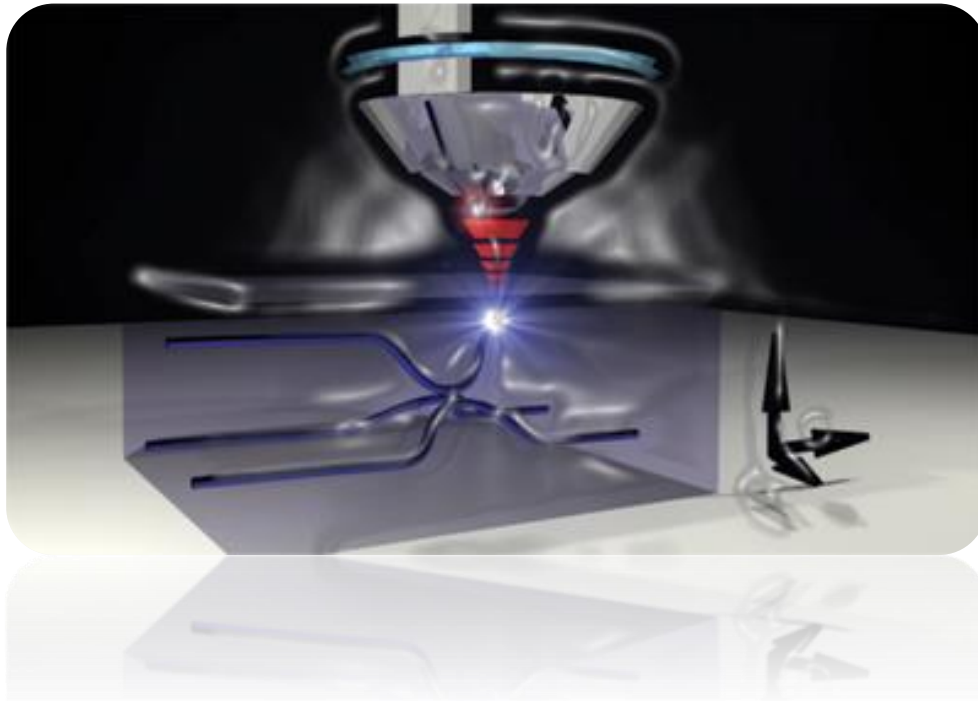
3D structures using ring-Airy beams



$$\text{Aspect ratio} \sim \frac{20000\mu\text{m}}{4\mu\text{m}}$$



BurjKhalifa, Dubai



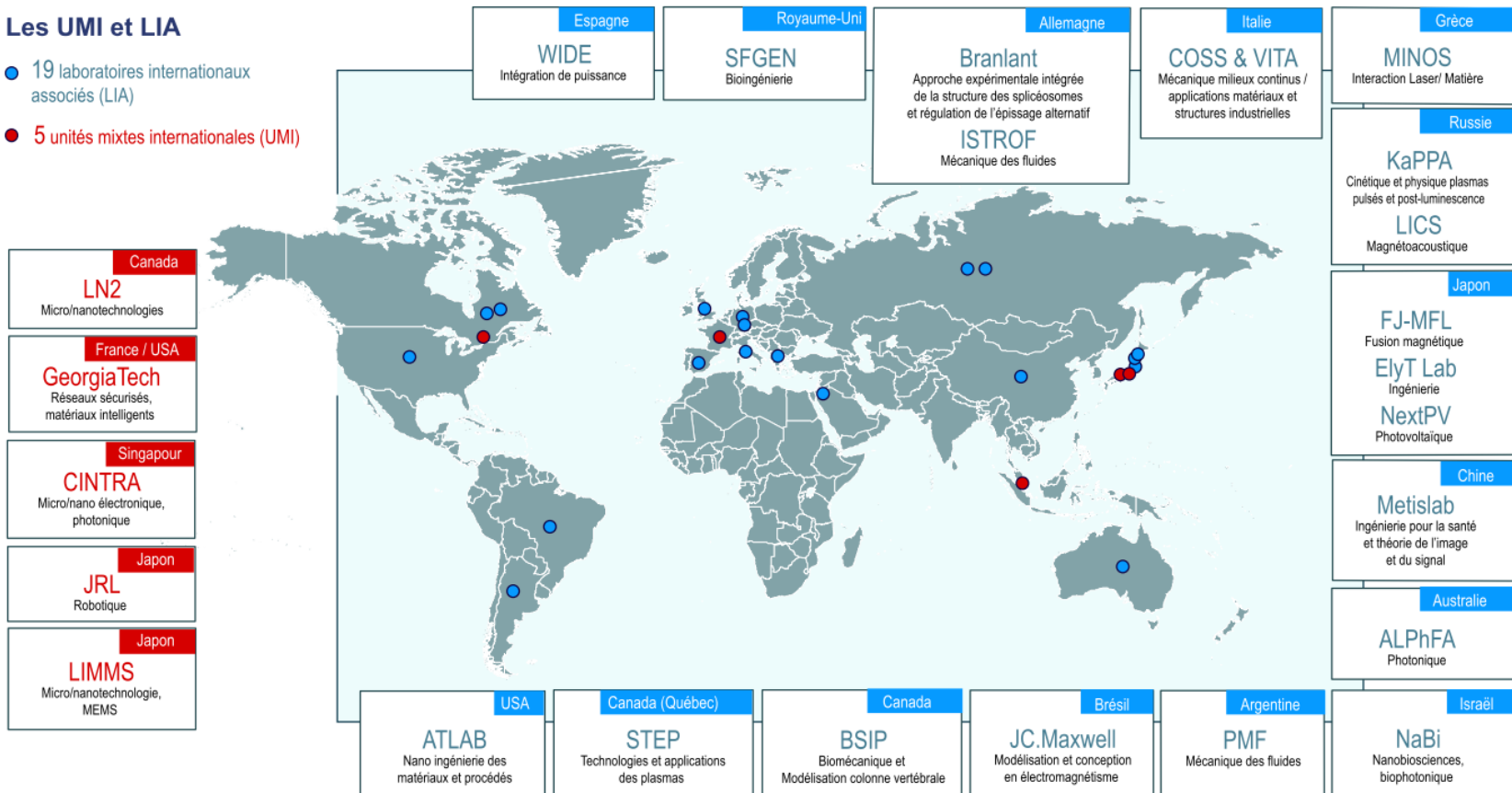
Silicon photonics

“MINOS” Greek-French CNRS associated lab



Les UMI et LIA

- 19 laboratoires internationaux associés (LIA)
- 5 unités mixtes internationales (UMI)

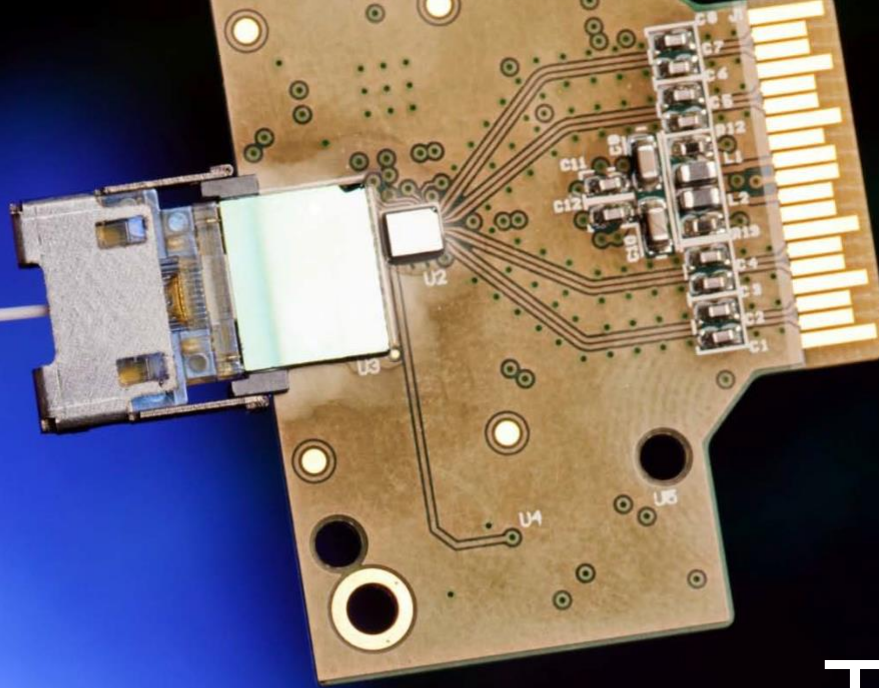


Coordinators: Mark Sentis (LP3) & Stelios Tzortzakis (IESL)

The Optical-Electronics Telecommunications Interface

The road from this...



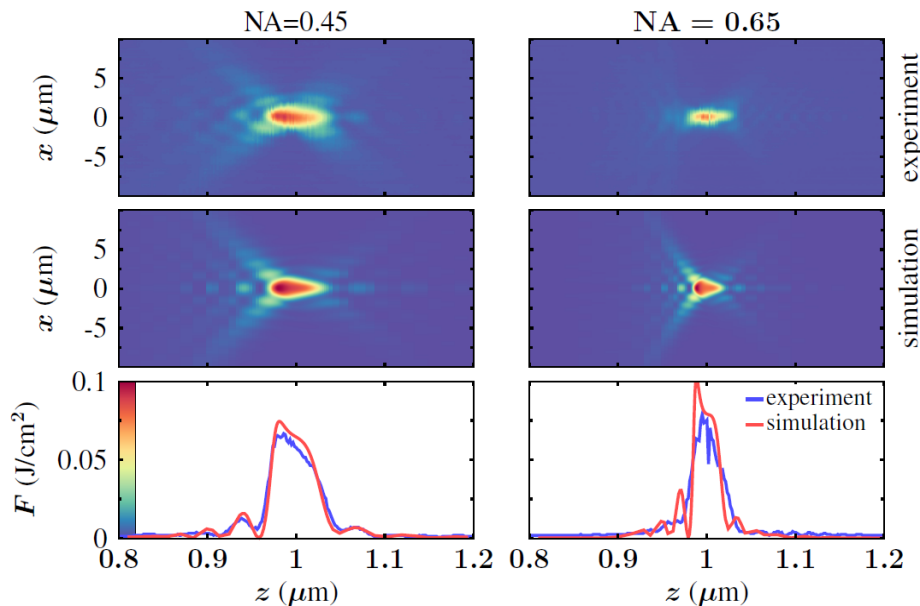
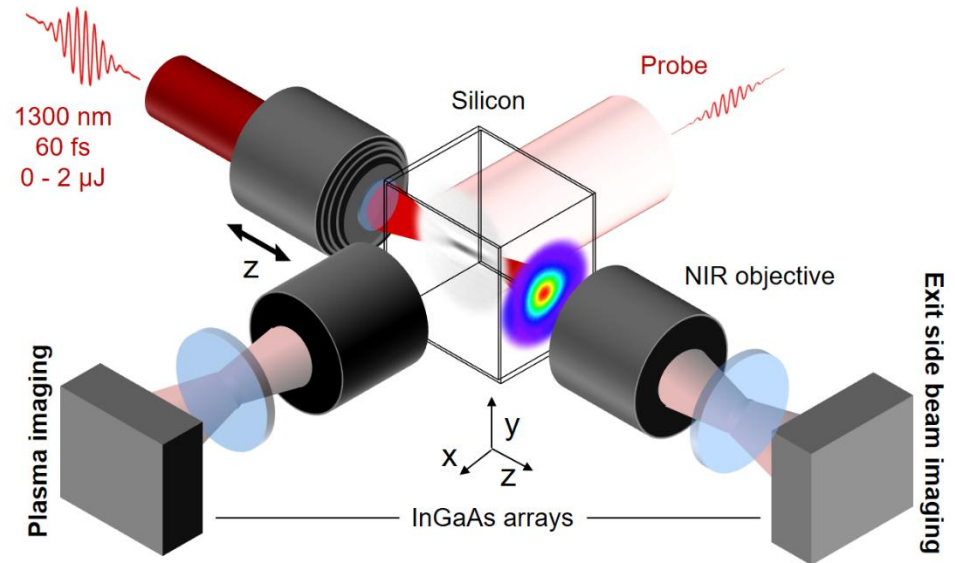


To this...
The 50 Gbps
Si Photonics Link

Download a full HD movie
from iTunes in less than
a second!

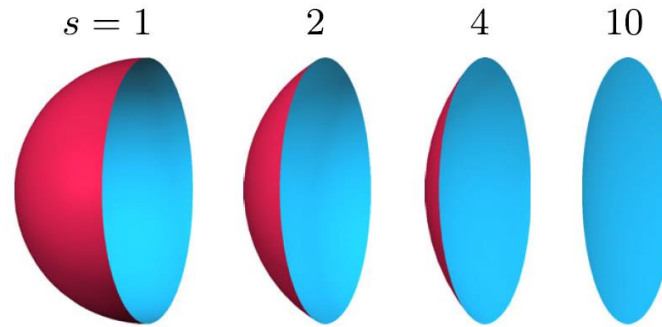
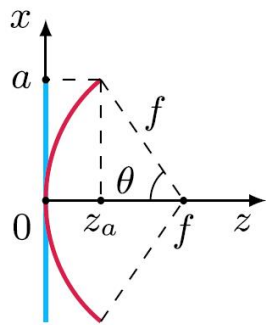
Imaging laser propagation in Si

Experimental holographic setup

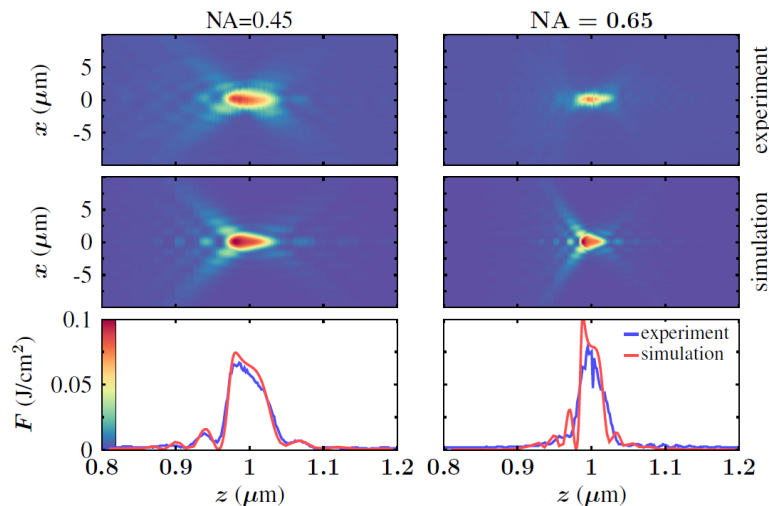


Excellent agreement between our simulations and experimental results

A Transformation Optics Solution to nonparaxial propagation problems



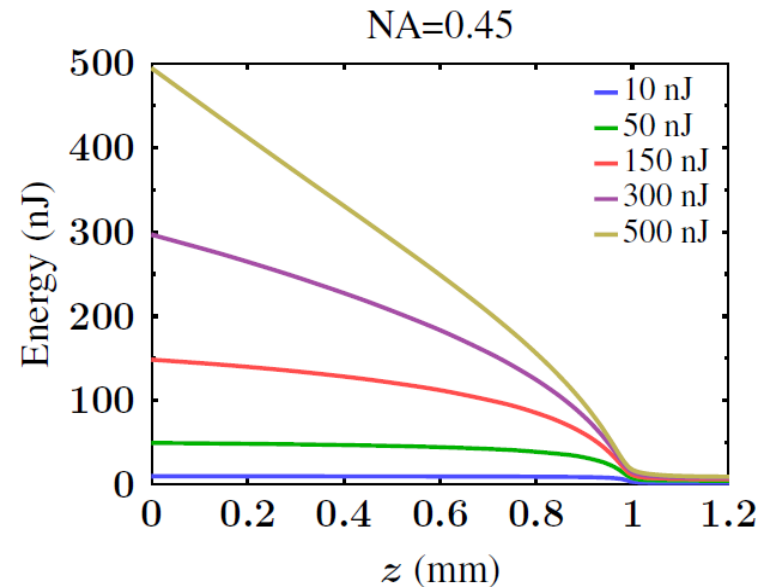
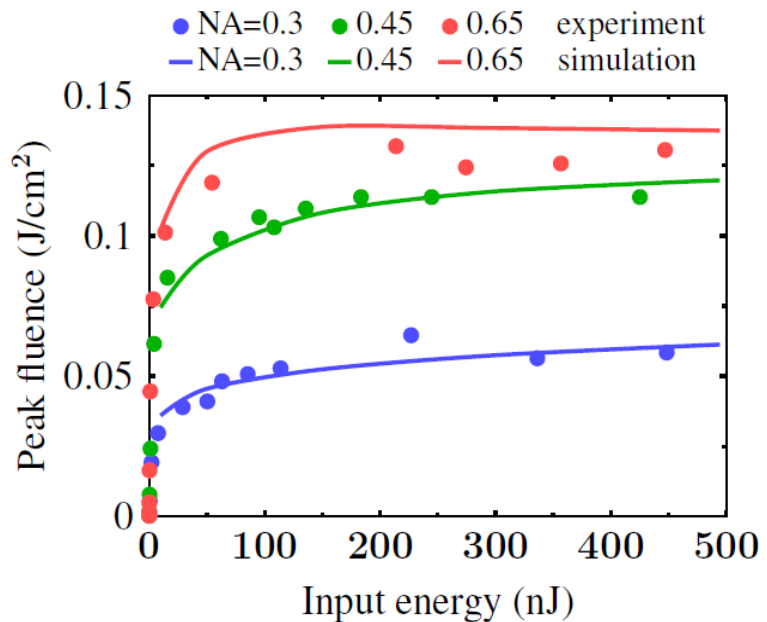
The problem is projected to a stretched space-time one such that it becomes paraxial!



Excellent agreement between our simulations and experimental results

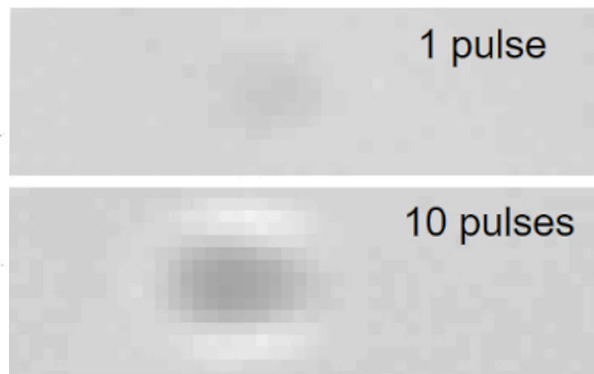
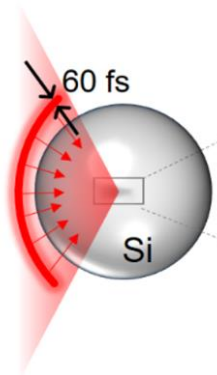
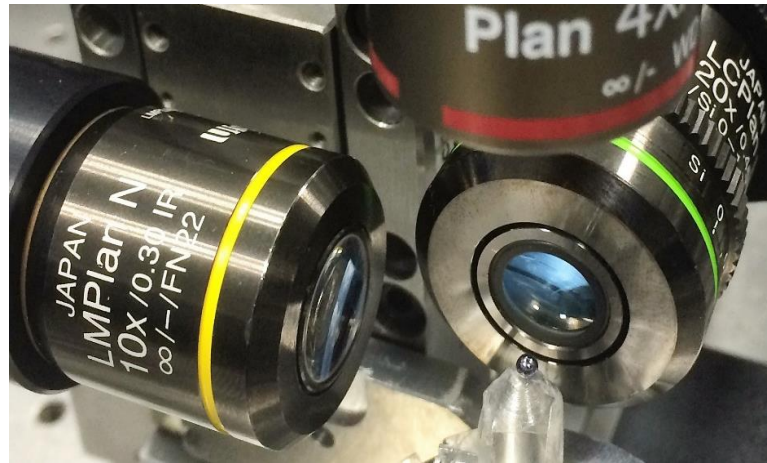
Identifying the problem

To date all attempts to modify the bulk of Si using femtosecond pulses have failed! Why?



Two-photon absorption and defocusing in plasma lead to the depletion of the pulse energy on the way to focus.

Achieving ultrafast laser writing in bulk Si – opening the horizon for 3D silicon photonics



Induce permanent index modification in the bulk of Si using extreme localization of light in space and time.

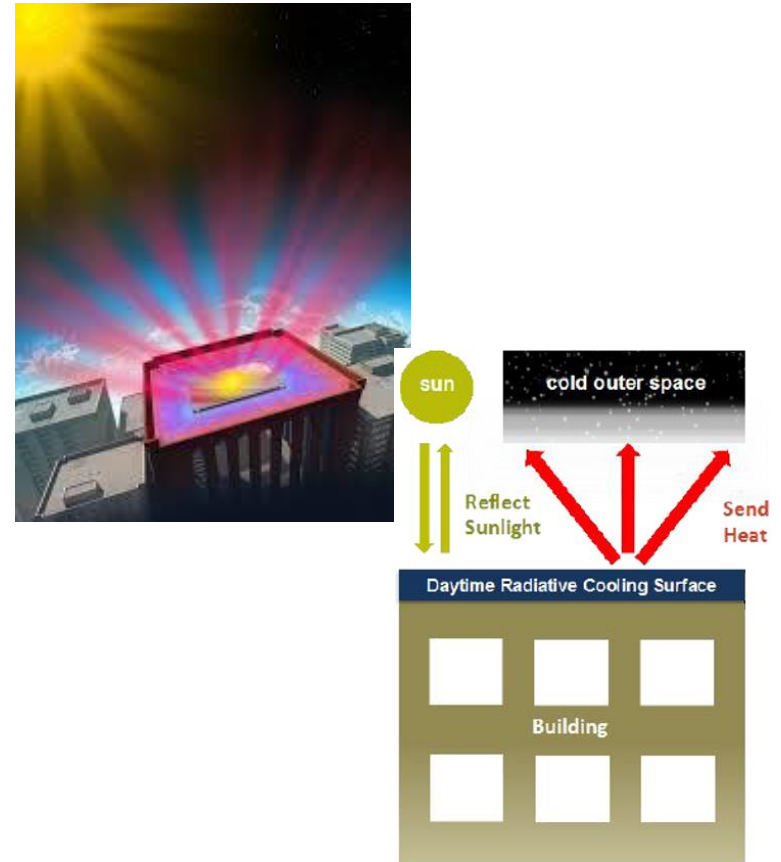
Took 20 years to reach this milestone from the time of the first demonstration in the bulk of glasses!



Teaser: Passive radiative cooling

Passive Radiative Cooling

- **Radiative cooling:** Dissipate excess heat into remote heat sinks via thermal radiation.
- **Materials:** Combination of natural and artificial materials, like metamaterials.
- Application in **photovoltaic cells:** reduced temperature of operation, resulting in **higher performance and longer lifetimes**.
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