

Similariton Based Technique for Determination of Femtosecond Pulse Duration

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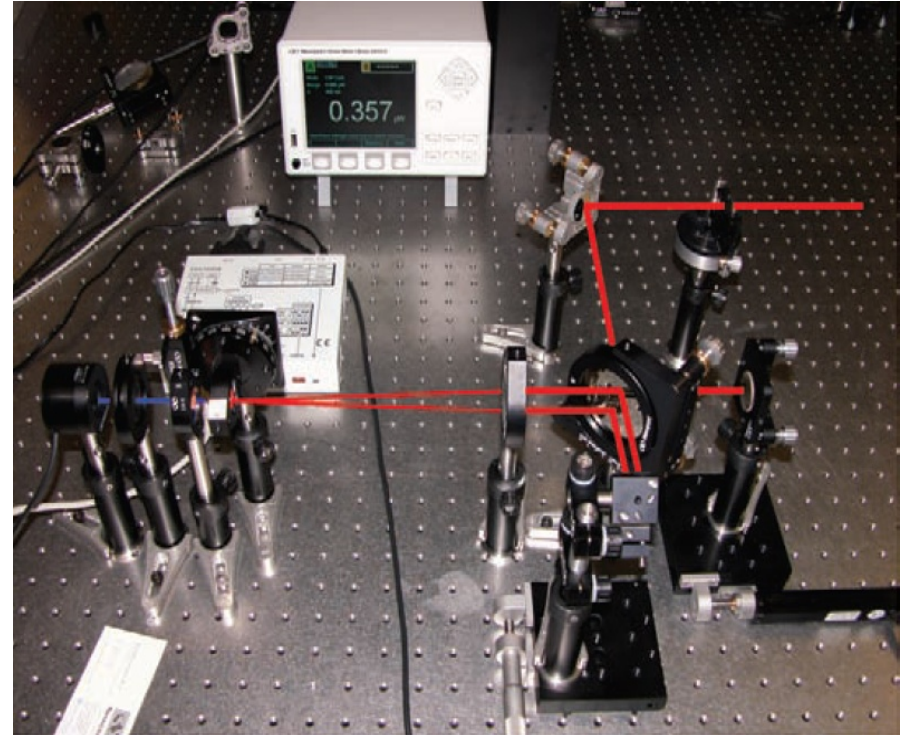
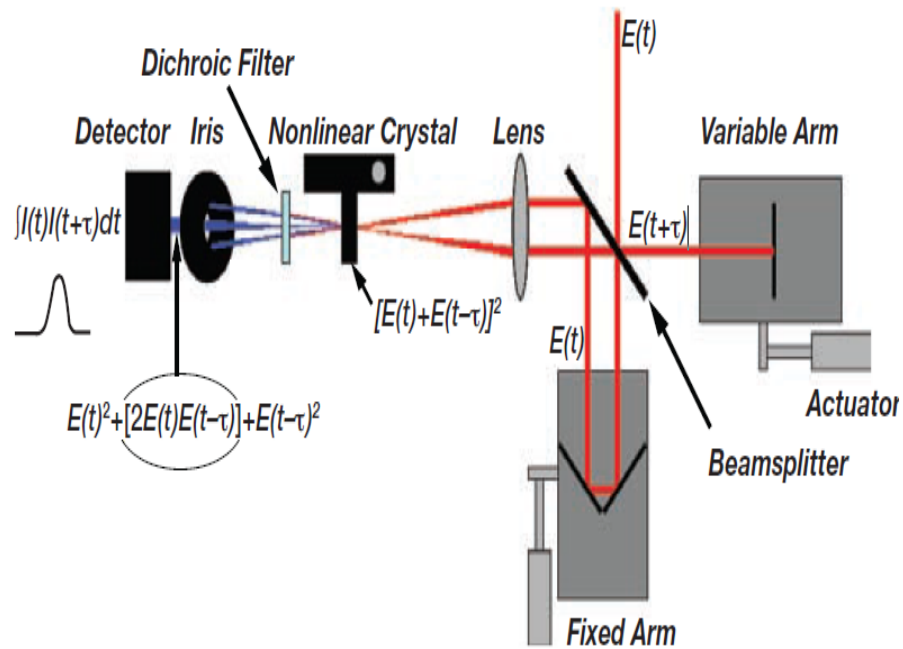
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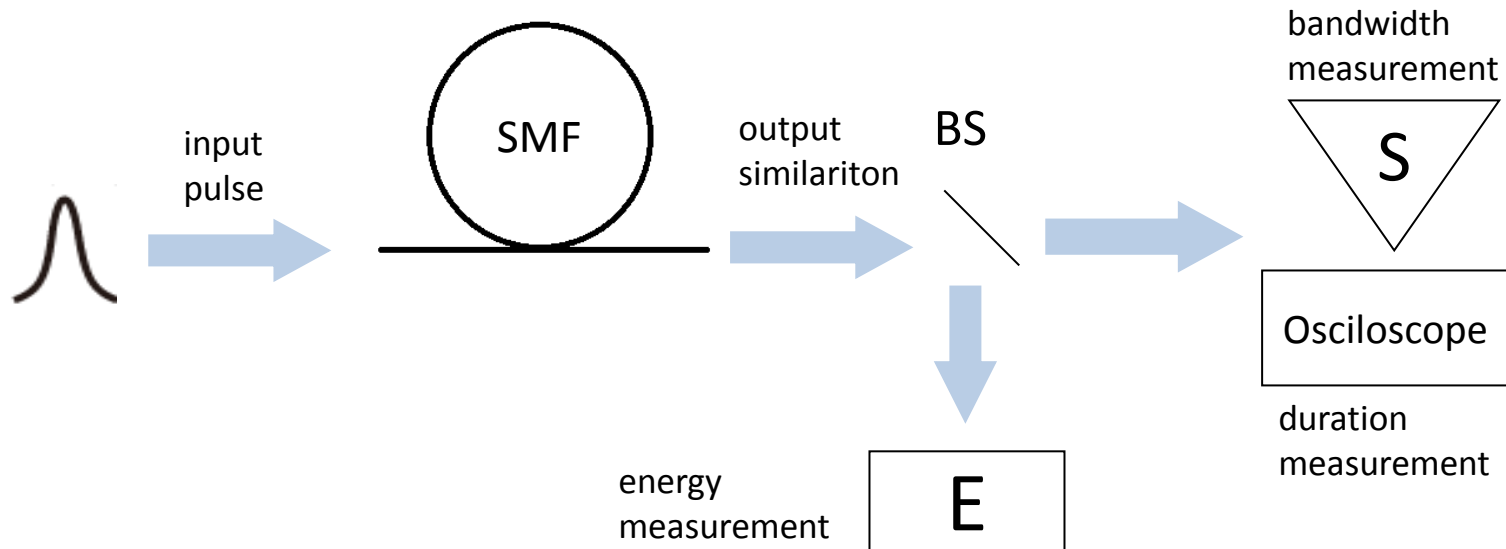
Femtosecond signal characterization

- FROG $\varphi(\omega)$ *iteration*
- SPIRIT / SPIDER / SORBET $\varphi(\omega)$
- MIIPS $\varphi(\omega)$
- Silicon chip-based ultrafast oscilloscope $I(t)$
- Similariton-based STI $I(t)$
- Similariton-based SI $\varphi(\omega)$

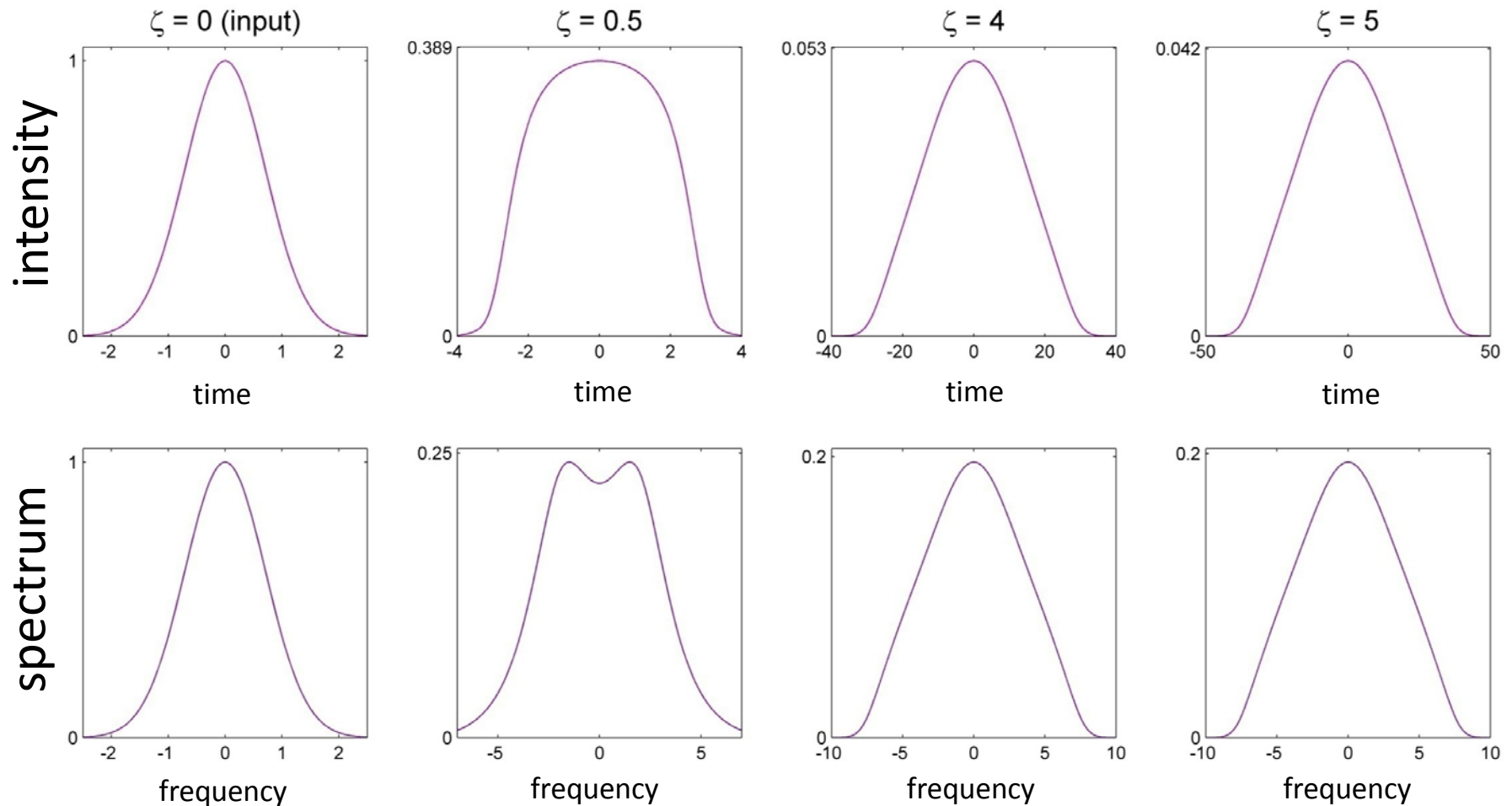
Autocorrelation technique



Similaritonic technique of pulse duration measurement

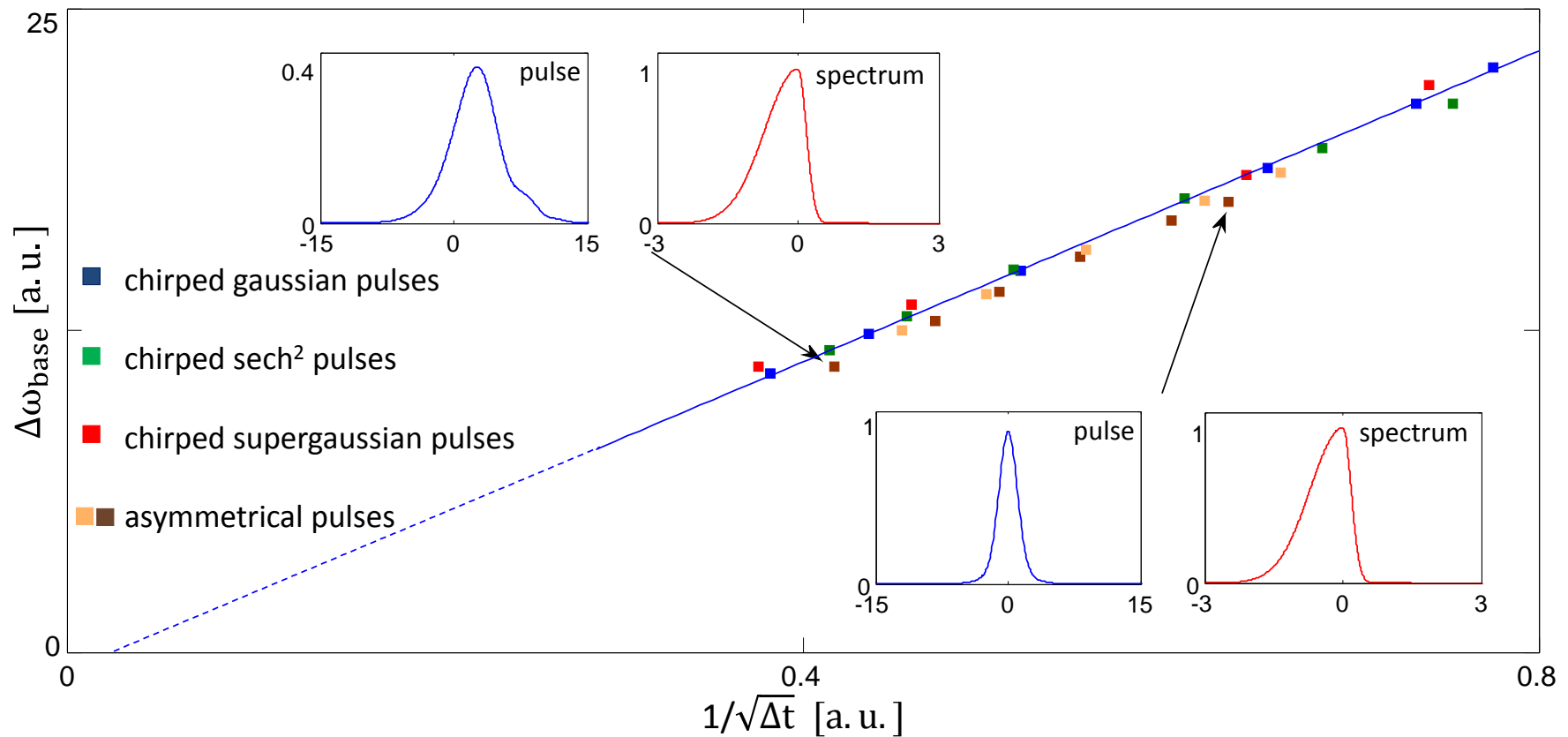


Generation of NL-D similariton in passive fiber



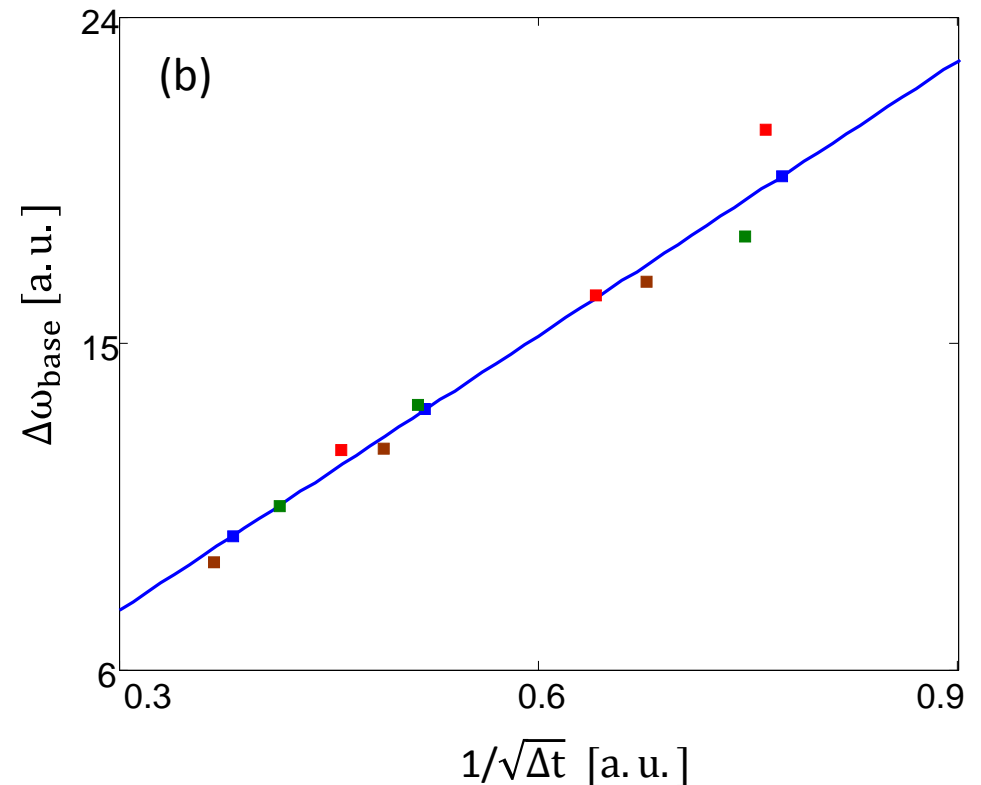
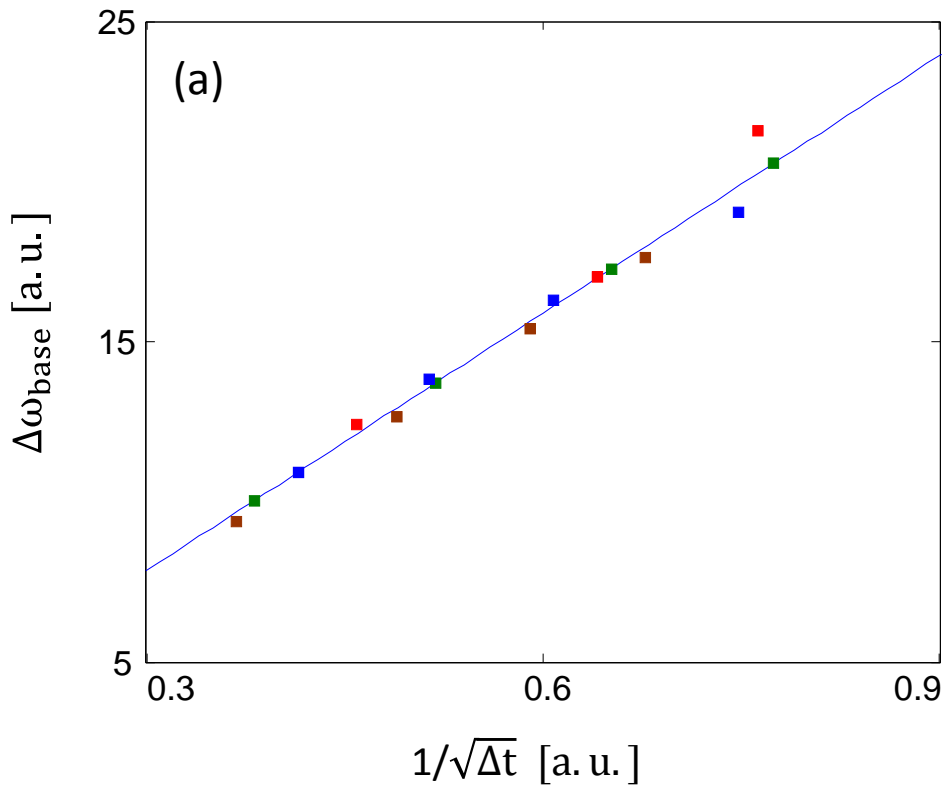
Similariton bandwidth vs the seed pulse duration

the similariton bandwidth is measured at -20dB level

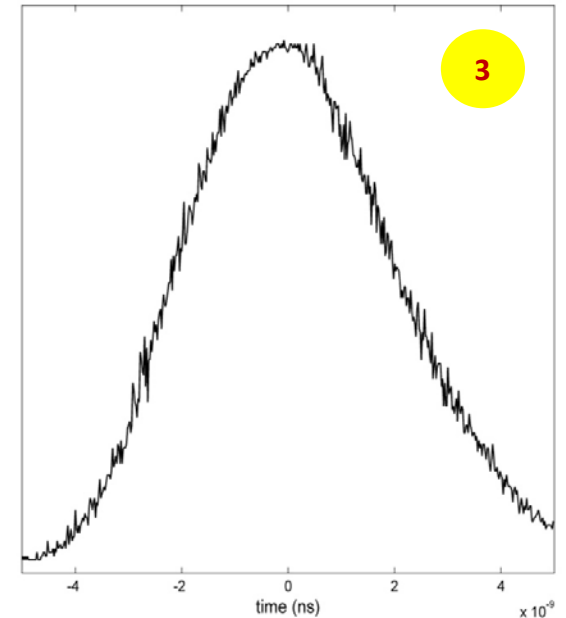
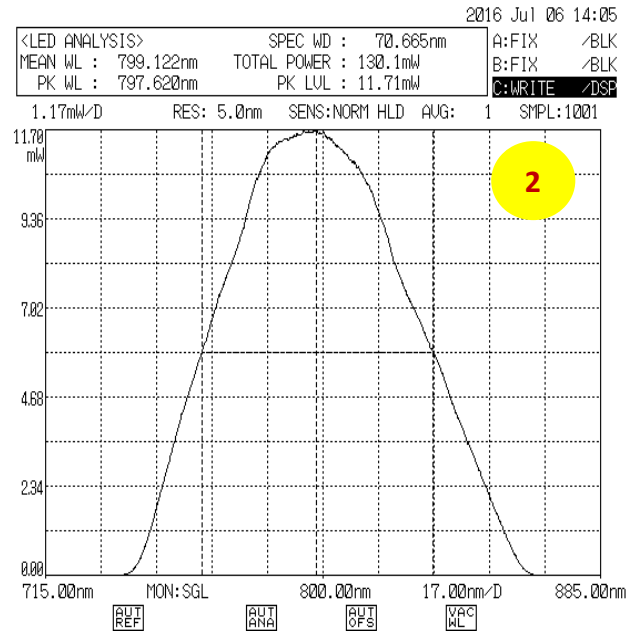
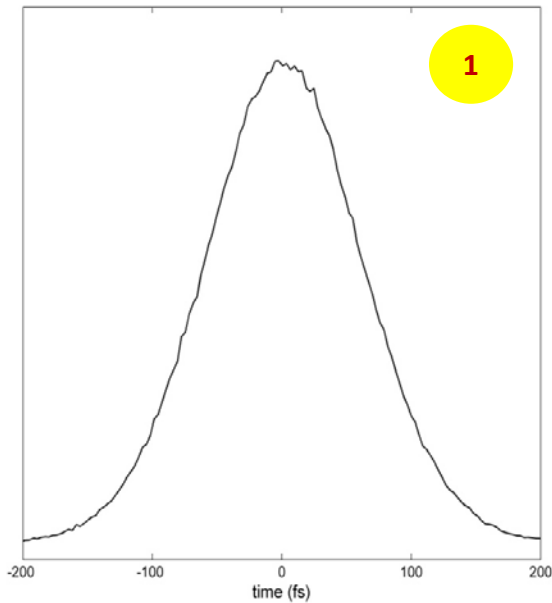
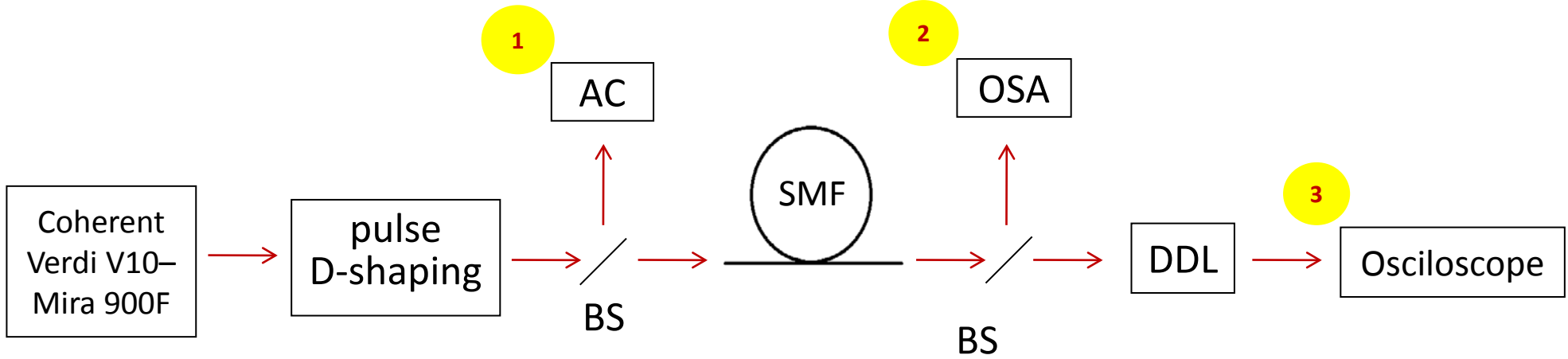


Similariton bandwidth vs the seed pulse duration

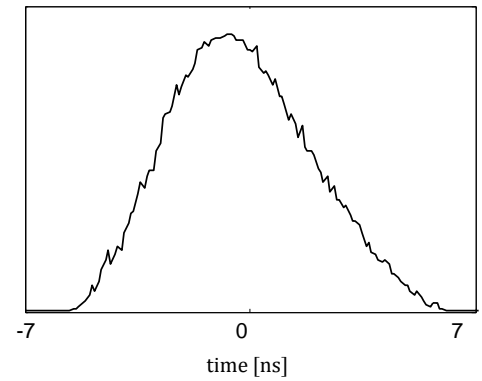
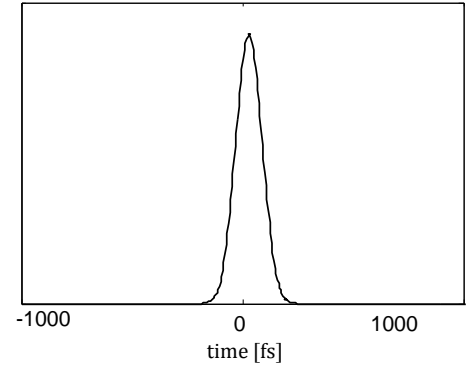
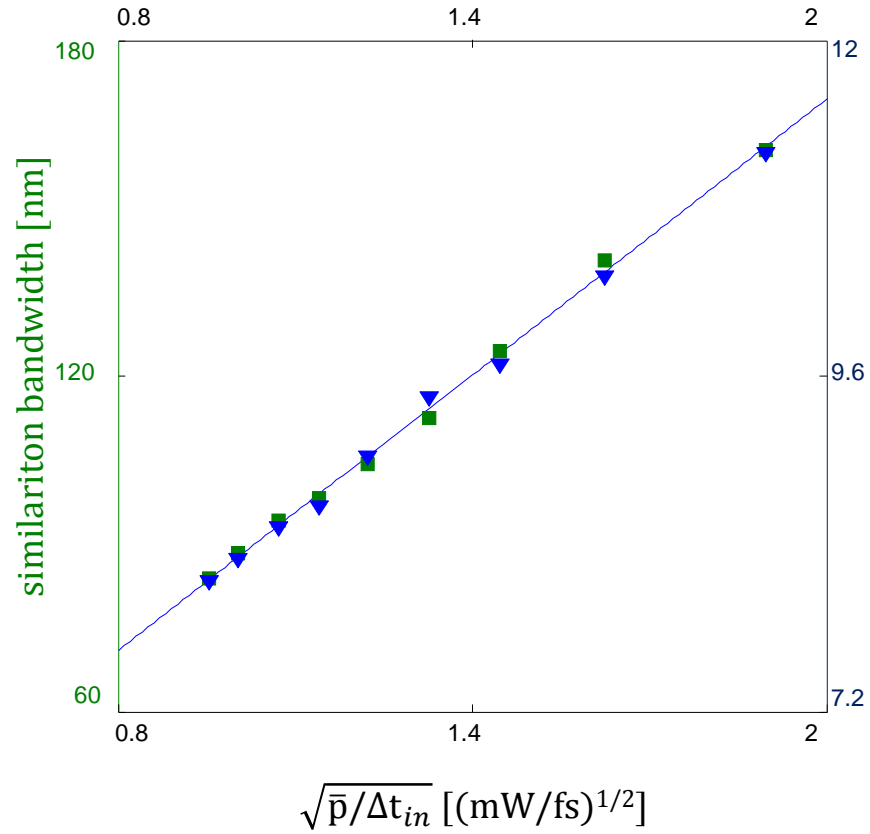
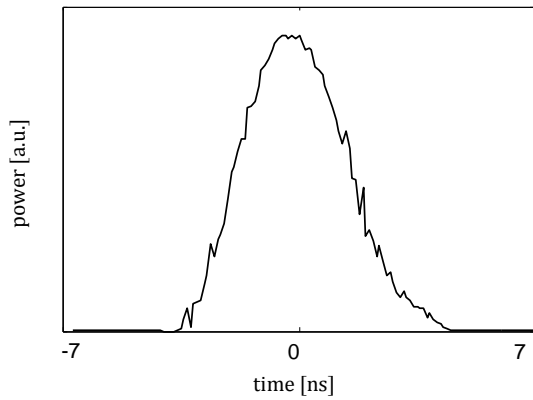
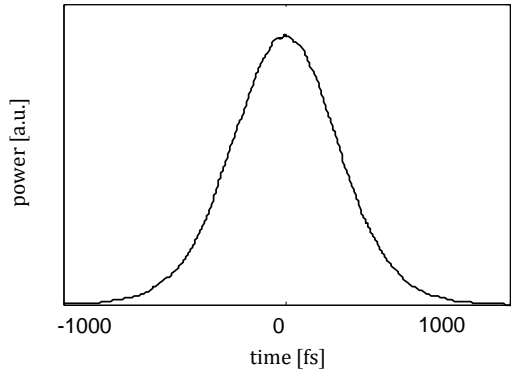
the similariton bandwidth is measured at -13dB (a) and -10dB (b) levels



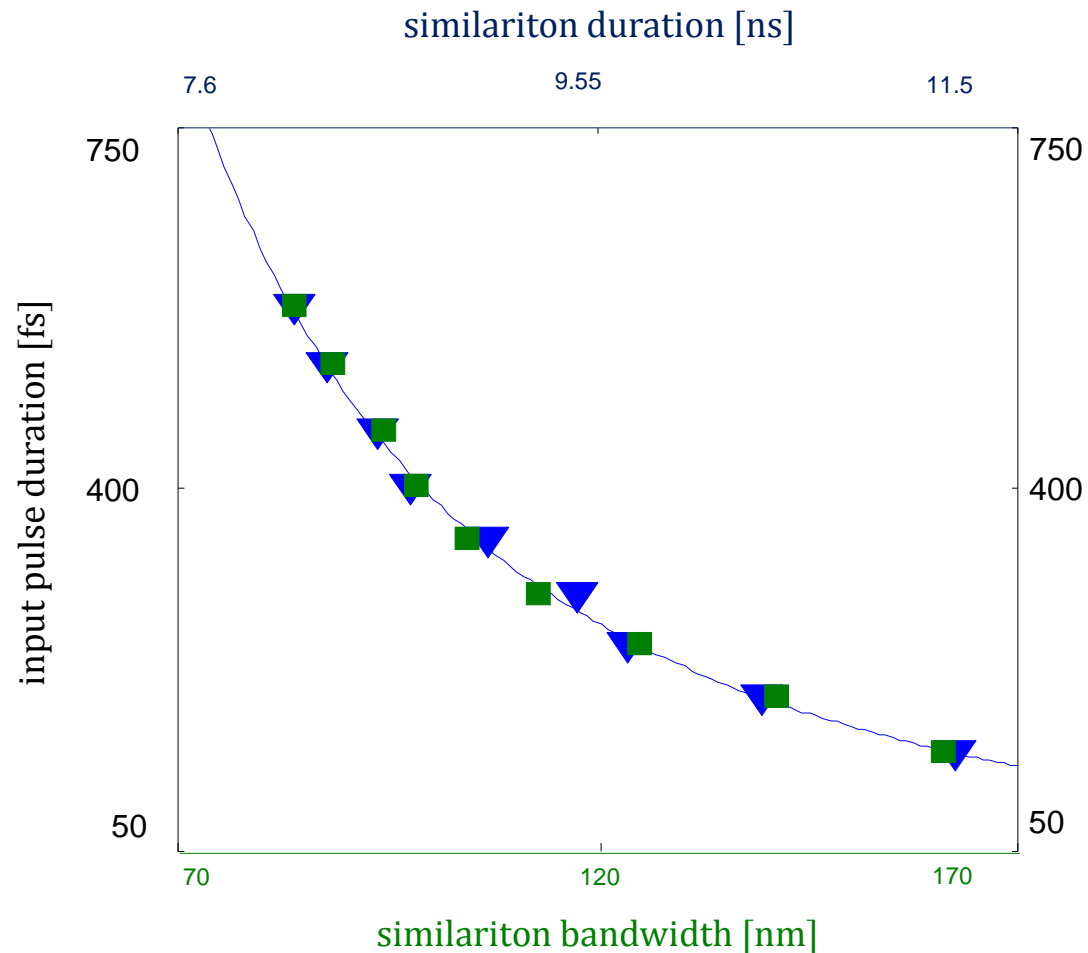
Experimental setup



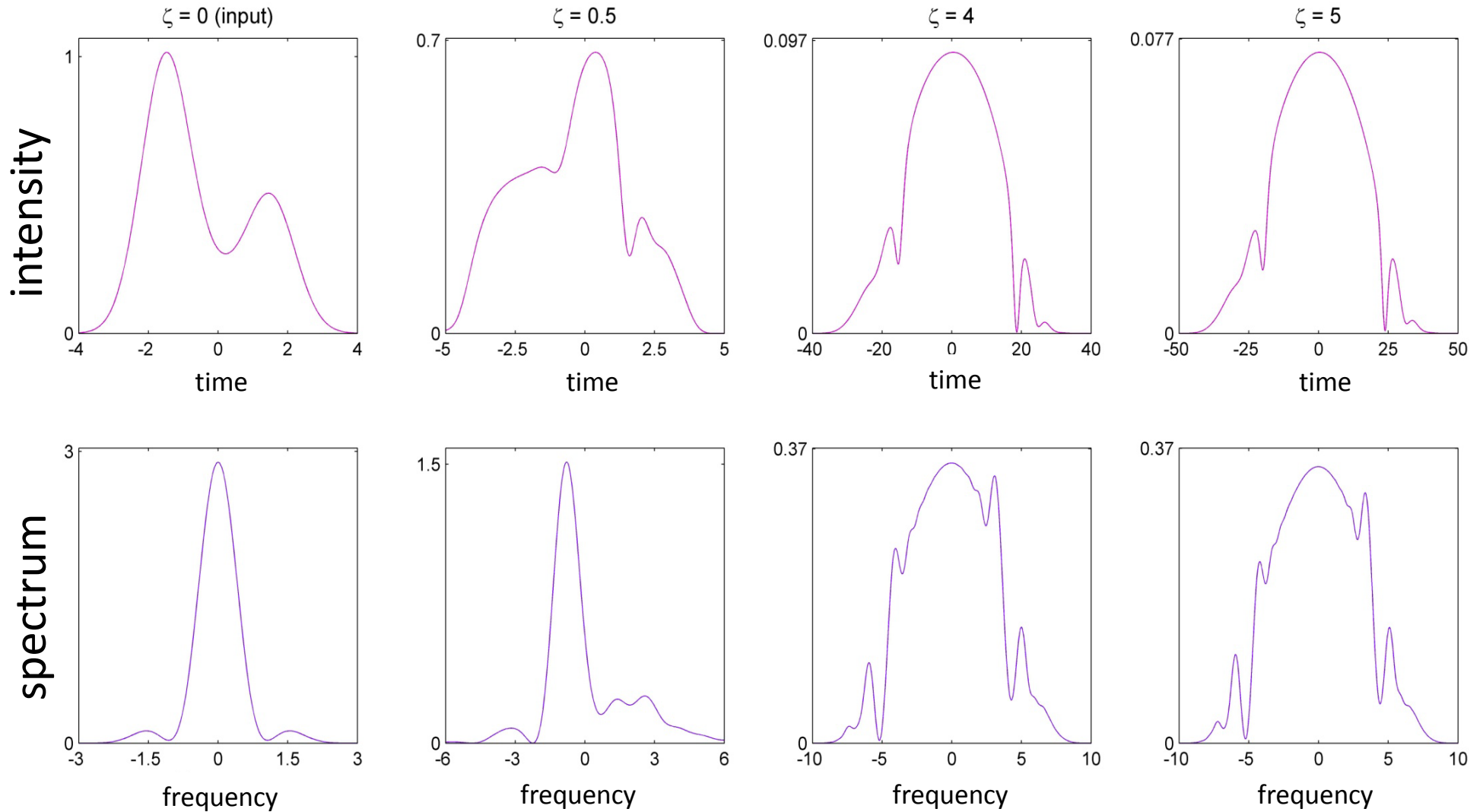
Experimental results



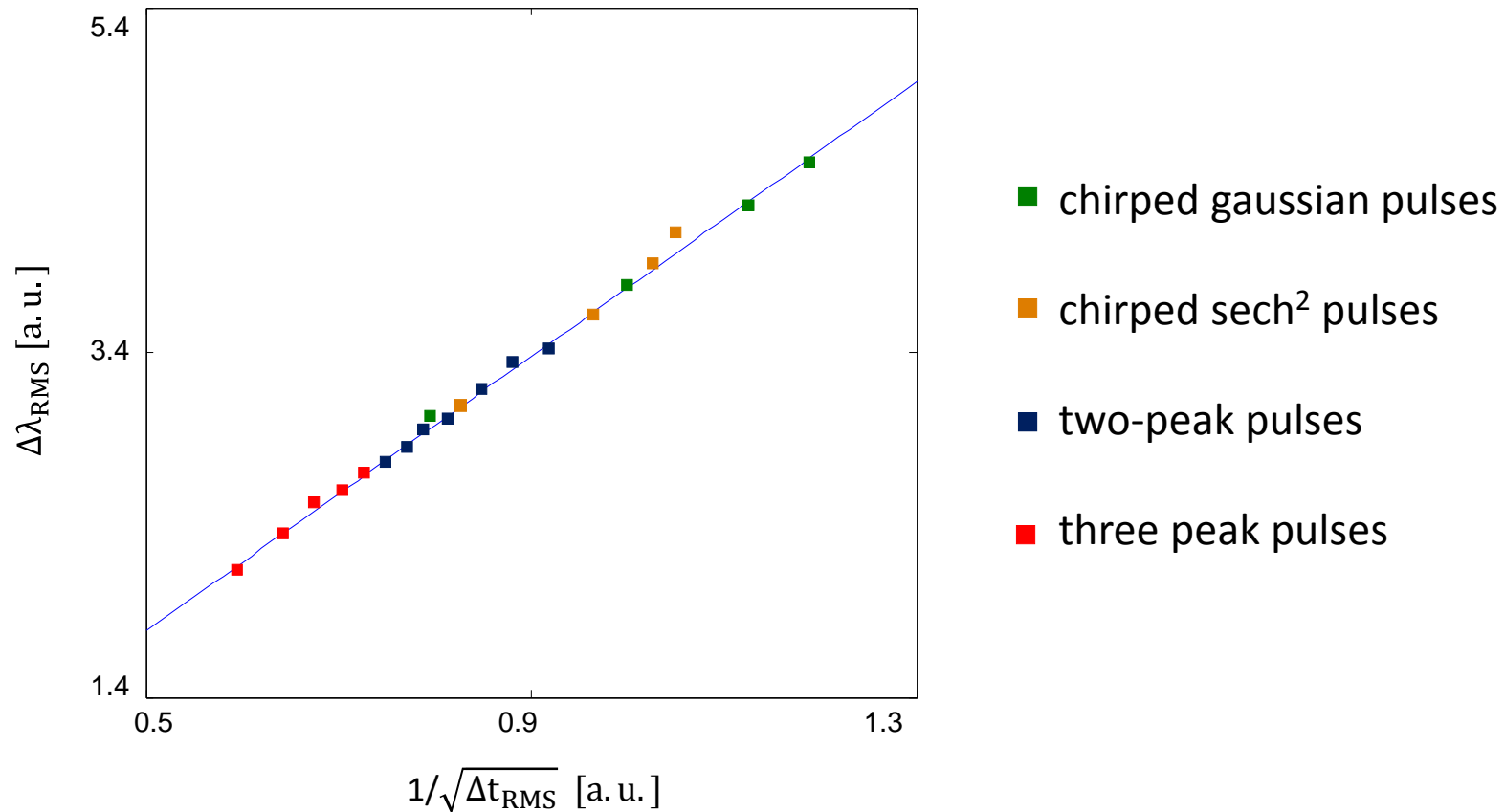
Experimental curve for determination of pulse duration



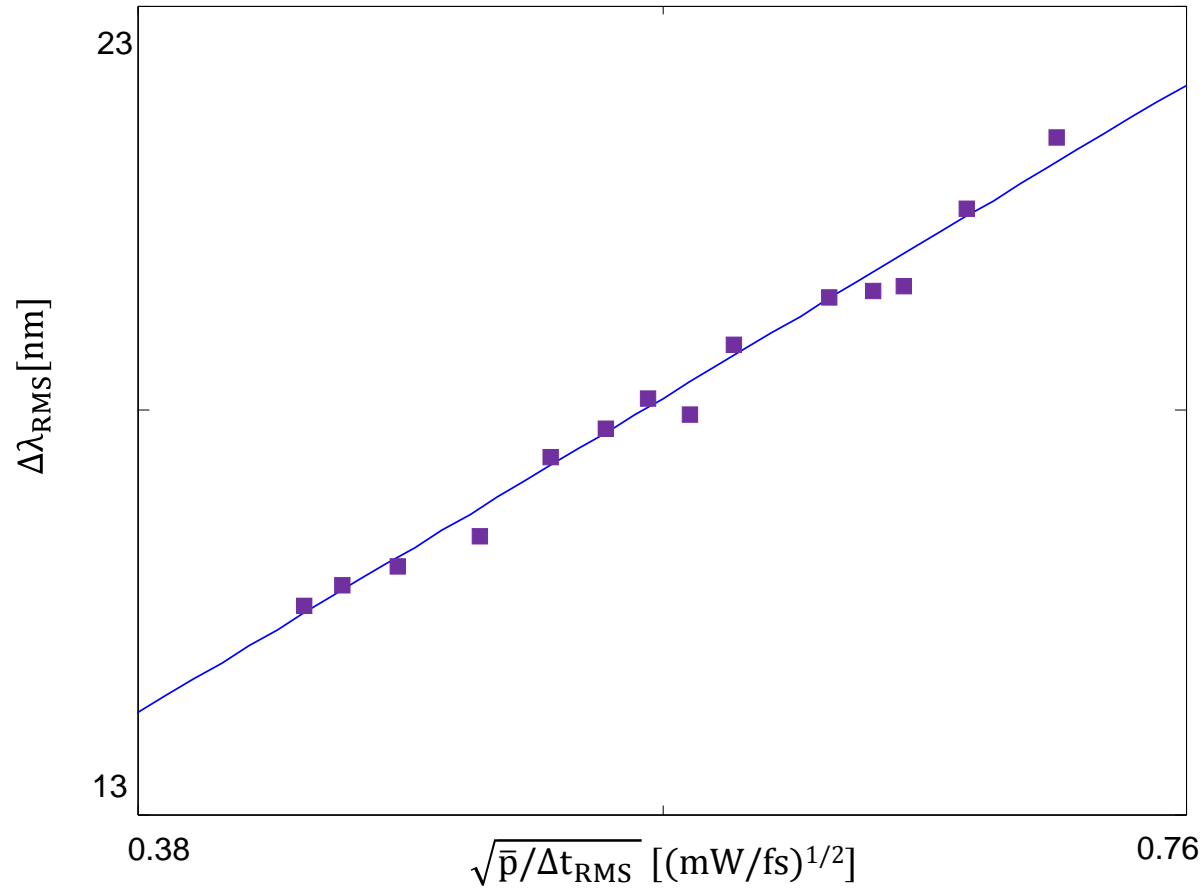
Similariton generated from two-peak pulse



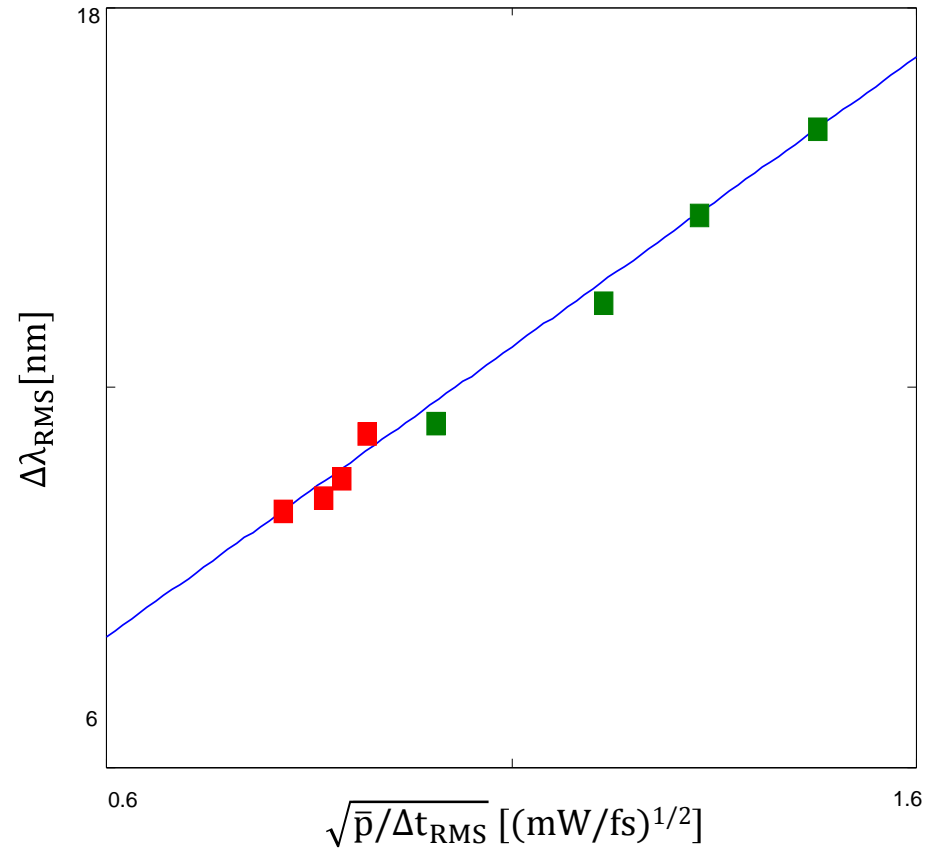
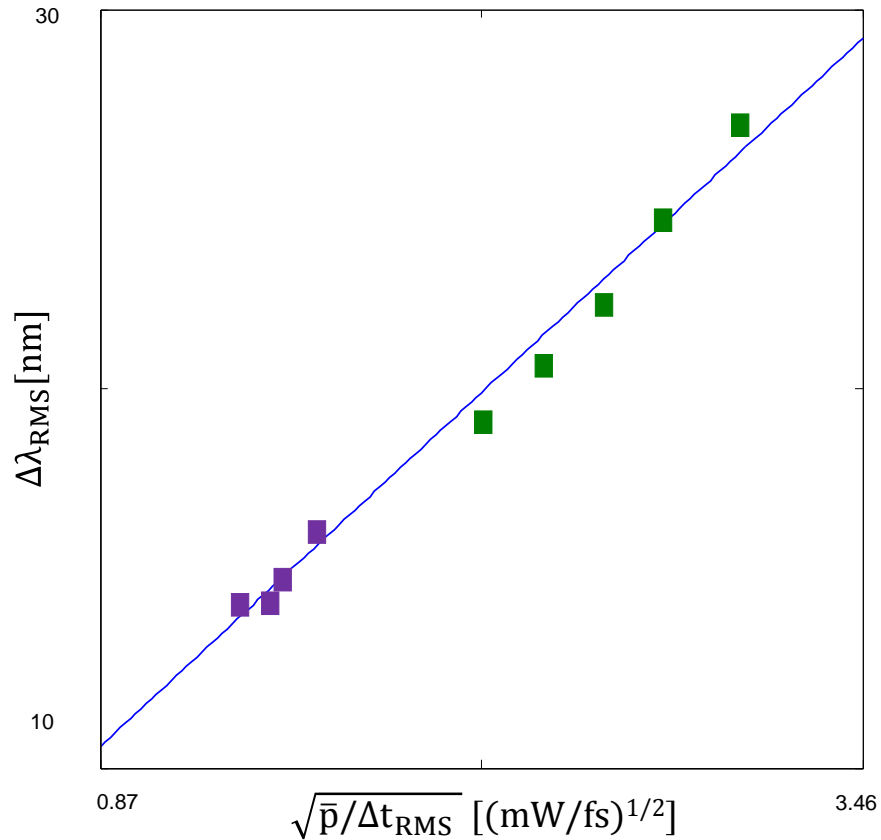
Spectral bandwidth of similariton vs input pulse duration (both RMS)



Experimental results for compressed and chirped pulses



Comparison of the technique for pulses with different shapes and spectra



■ laser pulses

■ compressed pulses

■ two-peak pulses

Results for bell shaped pulses

$$\Delta\omega_{\text{sim}}^{\text{FWHM}} \sim \sqrt{E/\Delta t_{\text{in}}^{\text{FWHM}} * R * \Delta\omega_0 \Delta t_0}$$

- chirped Gaussian pulses
- transform-limited pulses

$$\Delta\omega_{\text{sim}}^{\text{base}} \sim \sqrt{E/\Delta t_{\text{in}}^{\text{FWHM}} * R}$$

$\Delta\omega_{\text{sim}}^{\text{base}}$ calculated from:

- 1/10 level – 3% relative error
- 1/20 level – 2.5% relative error

Results for pulses with temporal substructures

$$\Delta\omega_{\text{sim}}^{\text{RMS}} \sim \sqrt{E/\Delta t_{\text{in}}^{\text{RMS}} * R}$$

- bell-shape pulses
- two-peak pulses
- compressed pulses

Conclusion

A simple similaritonic technique for measurement of the duration of femtosecond laser pulses has been developed. The power meter, spectrometer or oscilloscope, and fiber, the standard tools in an optics laboratory, suffice to implement the method that may be used for regular checking of femtosecond laser performance.

Thank you !!!