

Non-linear frequency conversion I

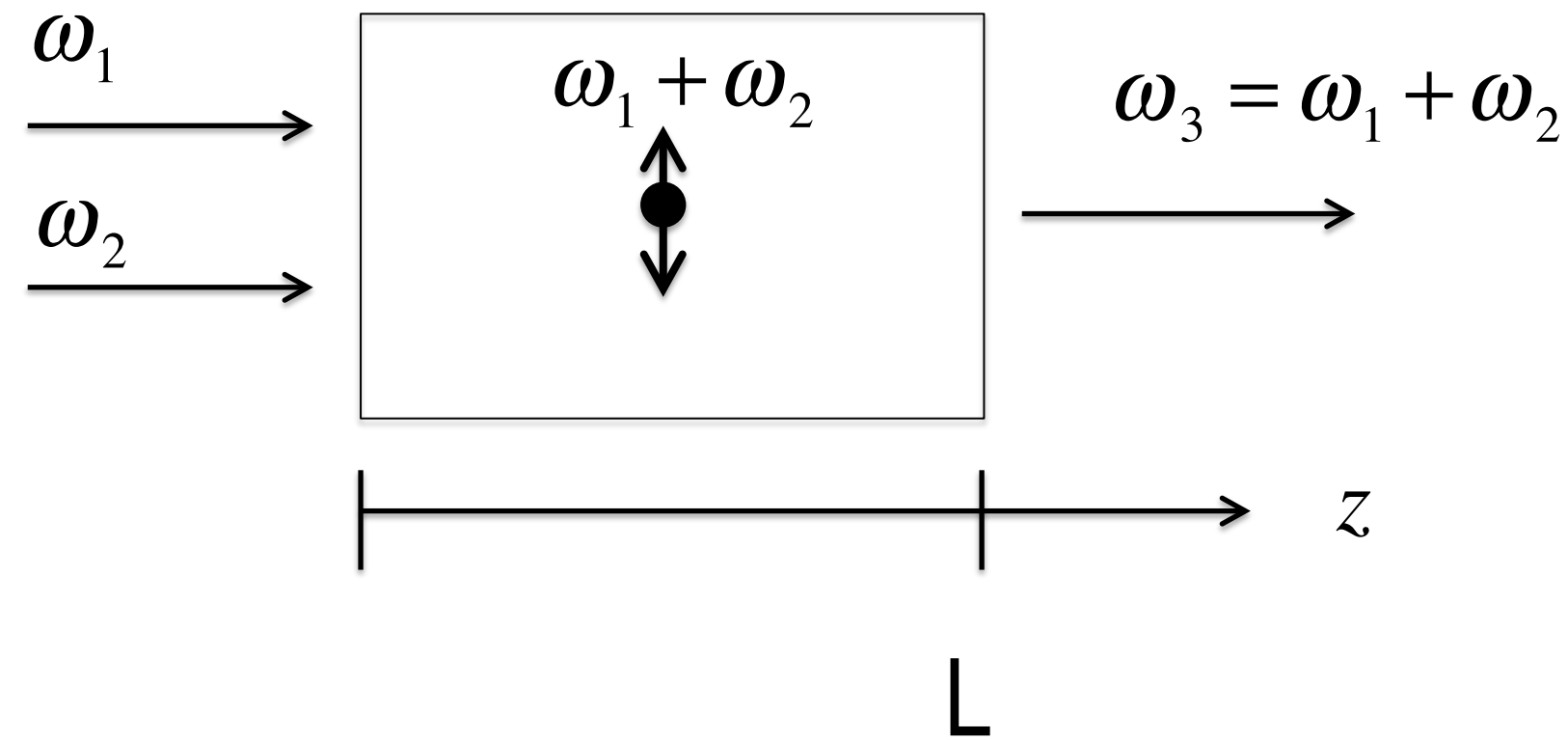
Lasers: theory and applications, lecture 12.2

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Non-linear frequency conversion I

- Sum frequency generation
- Phase matching

Sum frequency



$$E_3(z, t) = E_3(z) e^{-i\omega_3 t} = A_3(z) e^{ik_3 z} e^{-i\omega_3 t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P^{NL}(z, t) &= 4\epsilon_o d_{eff} E_1(z) E_2(z) \cdot e^{-i\omega_3 t} \\ &= 4\epsilon_o d_{eff} A_1(z) A_2(z) \cdot e^{i(k_1 + k_2)z} e^{-i\omega_3 t} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} E_3(z, t) - \frac{n^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 E_3(z, t)}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_o c^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \vec{P}^{NL}(z, t)}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\left[\frac{d^2 A_3}{dz^2} + 2ik_3 \frac{dA_3}{dz} - \underbrace{k_3^2 A_3 + \frac{n^2(\omega_3) \omega_3^2 A_3}{c^2}}_0 \right] e^{i(k_3 z - \omega_3 t)} = \frac{-4d_{eff} \omega_3^2}{c^2} A_1 A_2 e^{i[(k_1 + k_2)z - \omega_3 t]}$$

$$\frac{d^2 A_3}{dz^2} + 2ik_3 \frac{dA_3}{dz} = \frac{-4d_{eff} \omega_3^2}{c^2} A_1 A_2 e^{i(k_1 + k_2 - k_3)z}$$

$$\left| \frac{d^2 A_3}{dz^2} \right| \ll \left| k_3 \frac{dA_3}{dz} \right|$$

Slowly varying envelope approximation

$$\frac{dA_3}{dz} = \frac{2id_{eff} \omega_3^2}{k_3 c^2} A_1 A_2 e^{i\Delta k z},$$

Coupled wave equation

$$\Delta k = k_1 + k_2 - k_3,$$

Wave-vector mismatch

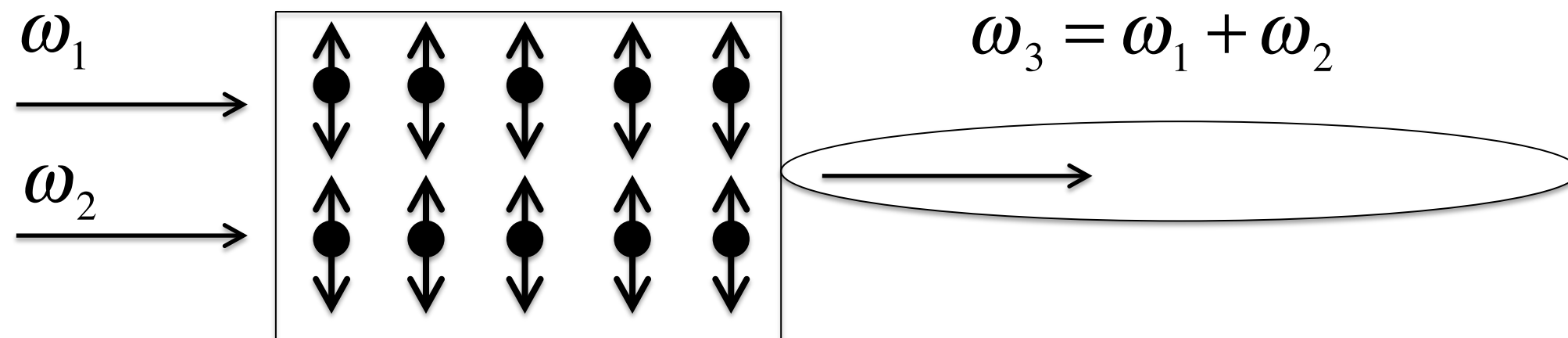
Phase matching

$$\Delta k = 0 \quad (k_1 + k_2 = k_3)$$

Perfect phasematching

- coherent addition

$$Power \propto N^2$$

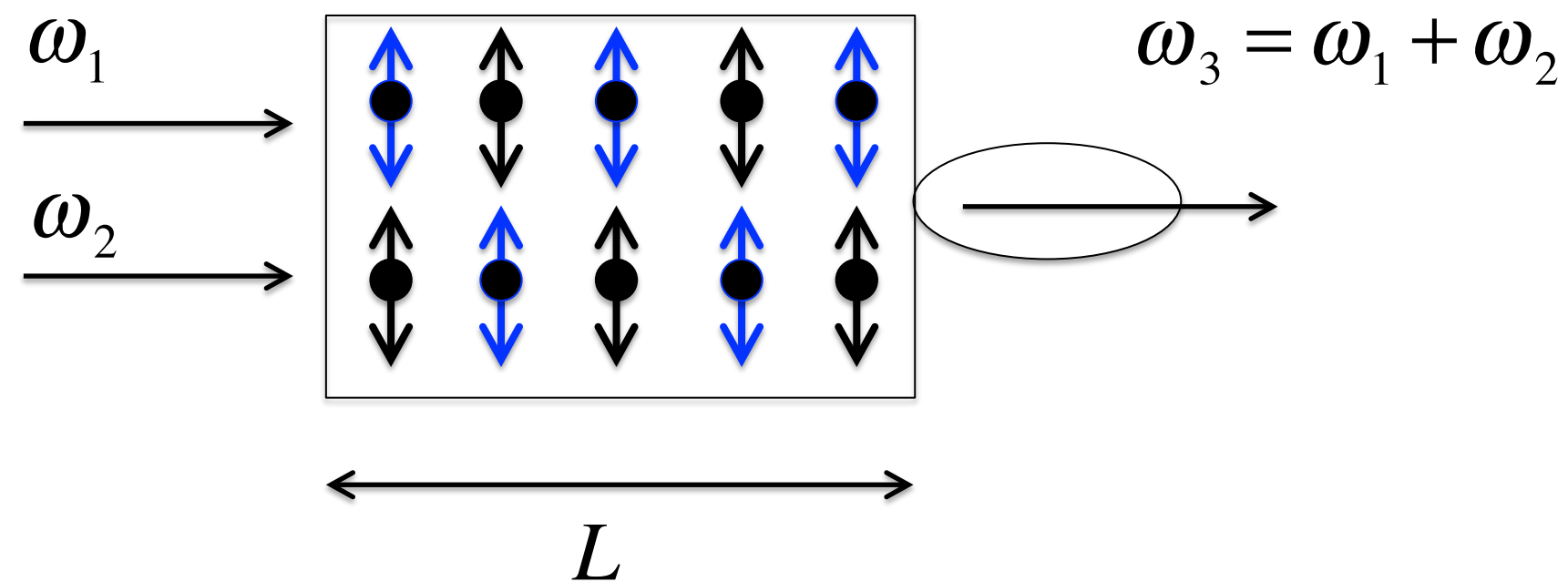


N dipoles

Phase matching

$$\Delta k \neq 0 \quad (k_1 + k_2 \neq k_3)$$

Phase mismatch



$$\frac{dA_3}{dz} = \frac{2id_{\text{eff}}\omega_3^2}{k_3c^2}A_1A_2e^{i\Delta kz},$$

Assume A_1, A_2 constant

$$I_3 = 2n_3\epsilon_o c |A_3|^2 = \frac{8d_{\text{eff}}^2\omega_3^2 I_1 I_2}{n_1 n_2 n_3 \epsilon_o c^2} L^2 \text{sinc}^2\left(\frac{\Delta k L}{2}\right)$$

