!YOUR TITLE ALL CAPS!

By Joel N. Johnson

A Dissertation

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of
Doctor of Philosophy
in Applied Physics and Materials Science

Northern Arizona University
!Month YYYY!

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Dedication

Preface

Introduction

This is an inline citation, Boyd (2020). This is a parenthetical citation (Boyd, 2020). This is a figure reference (Figure ??). This is a section reference §??. This is a chapter reference with chapter spelled out: ??. This is an acronym definition American Geophysical Union (AGU). This is the second time I use the acronym in this section AGU. This is if I want to spell out the full acronym again American Geophysical Union (AGU). Define new acronyms in the acronyms.tex file.

1.1 Spontaneous Brillouin Scattering

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1.2 Stimulated Brillouin Scattering

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1.3 Phase-matching

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1.4 Brillouin Gain of Materials

1.5 Raman Scattering

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1.6 Raman-like Brillouin Modes

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Foundational Experimental Techniques and Instrumentation

This is an inline citation, Boyd (2020). This is a parenthetical citation (Boyd, 2020). This is a figure reference (Figure ??). This is a section reference §??. This is a chapter reference with chapter spelled out: ??. This is an acronym definition American Geophysical Union (AGU). This is the second time I use the acronym in this section AGU. This is if I want to spell out the full acronym again American Geophysical Union (AGU). Define new acronyms in the acronyms.tex file.

2.1 Experimental Techniques

- 2.1.1 ways we can direct light in a photonic system
- 2.1.2 photonic devices and diagrams
- 2.1.3 ways we can select and isolate signals
- 2.1.4 heterodyne detection and the role of the LO
- 2.1.5 loss in a photonic system
- 2.1.6 free space optics and beam alignment
- 2.1.7 special fiber types and properties

2.2 Optical Instrumentation

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2.3 Electronic Instrumentation

2.4 Noise and Background Handling

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2.5 Custom Software

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2.5.1 Description of Python Script for CABS Data Collection

2.5.2 Description of Plotting Data in Go Program

Manuscript I: Laser cooling of traveling wave phonons in an optical fiber

- 3.1 Optomechanical Cooling and Heating
- 3.2 Cooling Platform: CS₂-Liquid Core Optical Fiber
- 3.2.1 Optomechanical Properties
- 3.2.2 Fabrication
- 3.2.3 Fabrication Iterative Refinement
- 3.3 Intention of the Pump-Probe Experiment
- 3.4 Experimental Setup
- 3.4.1 Main Experiment
- 3.4.2 Pump-Probe Experiment
- 3.5 Results
- 3.5.1 Main Experiment Results
- 3.5.2 Pump-Probe Experiment Results
- 3.6 Discussion
- 3.6.1 Application to Ground State Cooling
- 3.6.2 Standardized Cooling Metric
- 3.6.3 Syncronous Achievement by Max Plank Group
- 3.6.3.1 Platform: Tapered chalcogenide Photonic Crystal Fiber

Manuscript II: A coherently stimulated phonon spectrometer

Joel N. Johnson^{1,2}, Nils T. Otterstrom³, Peter T. Rakich⁴, Ryan O. Behunin^{1,2}

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4.1 Abstract

4.2 Introduction

State of brillouin microscopy Applications and usefulness Challenges: selection of backscattered signal conflated with Stokes field phase-matching requires probe wavelength to be exactly that of Stokes Wouldn't it be nice if we could break free of strict phase-matching requirements, therefore perfectly isolating the signal In this work

4.2.1 Theory of CABS

description of physics with scattered power equation

4.2.2 Phase-matching at short lengths

phase-matching bandwidth description with equation

4.3 Methods

4.3.1 Theory of CABS

full CABS theory arriving at scattered power

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 $^{^3}$ Sandia National Laboratory, 1515 Eubank Blvd SE, Albuquerque, NM 87123, USA

⁴ Department of Applied Physics, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520, USA

4.3.2 Phase-matching bandwidth

phase-matching bandwidth theory

4.4 Results

4.4.1 Design of instrument

description of design figure: instrument apparatus design sensitivity measurements

4.4.2 From fiber-coupled to micrometer-scale free-space

figure: demonstration measurements 1mm uhna3 fiber 1mm CS2 bulk comparison to stimulated brillouin and spontaneous brillouin?

4.4.3 Relaxation of Phase-matching conditions

figure: phase-matching peak vs pump-probe separation 1cm uhna3, CS2 peak vs pump-probe separation 1mm uhna3, CS2

4.5 Discussion

4.6 Acknowledgements

4.7 Appendix

4.7.1 Equal contribution of P, S, Pr

figure: P, S, Pr equal contributors

100 μm CS2 CABS



Figure 4.1: CABS measurement of 100um of CS2.

Manuscript III: Brillouin-induced Raman modes

5.1 Abstract

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nascetur ridiculus mus. Aliquam tincidunt urna. Nulla ullamcorper vestibulum turpis. Pellentesque cursus

luctus mauris.

5.2 Introduction

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luctus mauris.

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cursus luctus mauris.

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Table 5.1: Table caption.

	Parameter	Value	Description					
	lat	-85°-85°	Latitude (35 bins in 5° increments)					
Looleum	ALBEDO	0.05 – 0.225	Bolometric albedo (6 bins in 0.035 increments)					
Lookup Variables	SLOPE	0°-90°	Surface slope (19 bins in 5° increments)					
variables	SLOAZI	0°-360°	Surface azimuth (19 bins in 20° increments)					
	DELLS	$4 \degree$	L_s step size (90 bins spanning 0°-360°)					
	EMISS	0.96	Emissivity					
	thick	0.05	Upper layer thickness [m]					
	DENSITY	1100	Upper layer density [kg/m ³]					
Thermal	DENS2	1800	Lower layer density [kg/m ³]					
Parameters	lbound	18	Interior heat flow $[mW/m^2]$					
	PhotoFunc	0.045/albedo	Photometric function (Keihm-style)					
	SphUp0/SphLo0	602.88098583						
	SphUp1/SphLo1	235.98988249	Specific heat capacity expressed as 4th-order					
	SphUp2/SphLo2	-29.59742178	polynomial $(c0 + c1 \cdot T + c2 \cdot T^2 + c3 \cdot T^3)$					
	$\mathrm{SphUp3/SphLo3}$	-3.78707193						
Temperature-dependent parameters	ConUp0 ConUp1 ConUp2 ConUp3	0.00133644 0.00073150 0.00033250 0.00005038	Upper layer conductivity expressed as 4th-order polynomial $ (c0+c1\cdot T+c2\cdot T^2+c3\cdot T^3) $					
	ConLo0	0.00634807	T 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					
	ConLo1	0.00347464	Lower layer conductivity expressed as					
	ConLo2	0.00157938	4th-order polynomial					
	ConLo3	0.00023930	$(c0 + c1 \cdot T + c2 \cdot T^2 + c3 \cdot T^3)$					
	body	Moon	Target body					
	k_style	Moon	Conductivity style (Moon for airless bodies)					
	LKofT	${ m T}$	Temperature-dependent conductivity					
Model Setup	FLAY	0.01	First layer thickness [m]					
Parameters	RLAY	1.3	Layer thickness multiplier					
	N1	26	Number of layers					
	N24	288	Timesteps per day (5 min steps)					
	DJUL	0	Start date					

Manuscript IV: Nanoscale Brillouin scattering

6.1 Abstract

Nam dui ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. Morbi auctor lorem non justo. Nam lacus

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luctus mauris.

6.2 Introduction

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luctus mauris.

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cursus luctus mauris.

17

Table 6.1: Table caption.

	Parameter	Value	Description					
	lat	-85°-85°	Latitude (35 bins in 5° increments)					
Looleum	ALBEDO	0.05 – 0.225	Bolometric albedo (6 bins in 0.035 increments)					
Lookup Variables	SLOPE	0°-90°	Surface slope (19 bins in 5° increments)					
variables	SLOAZI	0°-360°	Surface azimuth (19 bins in 20° increments)					
	DELLS	$4 \degree$	L_s step size (90 bins spanning 0°-360°)					
	EMISS	0.96	Emissivity					
	thick	0.05	Upper layer thickness [m]					
	DENSITY	1100	Upper layer density [kg/m ³]					
Thermal	DENS2	1800	Lower layer density [kg/m ³]					
Parameters	lbound	18	Interior heat flow $[mW/m^2]$					
	PhotoFunc	0.045/albedo	Photometric function (Keihm-style)					
	SphUp0/SphLo0	602.88098583						
	SphUp1/SphLo1	235.98988249	Specific heat capacity expressed as 4th-order					
	SphUp2/SphLo2	-29.59742178	polynomial $(c0 + c1 \cdot T + c2 \cdot T^2 + c3 \cdot T^3)$					
	$\mathrm{SphUp3/SphLo3}$	-3.78707193						
Temperature-dependent parameters	ConUp0 ConUp1 ConUp2 ConUp3	0.00133644 0.00073150 0.00033250 0.00005038	Upper layer conductivity expressed as 4th-order polynomial $ (c0+c1\cdot T+c2\cdot T^2+c3\cdot T^3) $					
	ConLo0	0.00634807	T 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					
	ConLo1	0.00347464	Lower layer conductivity expressed as					
	ConLo2	0.00157938	4th-order polynomial					
	ConLo3	0.00023930	$(c0 + c1 \cdot T + c2 \cdot T^2 + c3 \cdot T^3)$					
	body	Moon	Target body					
	k_style	Moon	Conductivity style (Moon for airless bodies)					
	LKofT	${ m T}$	Temperature-dependent conductivity					
Model Setup	FLAY	0.01	First layer thickness [m]					
Parameters	RLAY	1.3	Layer thickness multiplier					
	N1	26	Number of layers					
	N24	288	Timesteps per day (5 min steps)					
	DJUL	0	Start date					

Discussion & Conclusion

Nam dui ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. Morbi auctor lorem non justo. Nam lacus libero, pretium at, lobortis vitae, ultricies et, tellus. Donec aliquet, tortor sed accumsan bibendum, erat ligula aliquet magna, vitae ornare odio metus a mi. Morbi ac orci et nisl hendrerit mollis. Suspendisse ut massa. Cras nec ante. Pellentesque a nulla. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Aliquam tincidunt urna. Nulla ullamcorper vestibulum turpis. Pellentesque cursus luctus mauris.

Appendix A

Acronyms

AGU American Geophysical Union

Appendix B

 \mathbf{Code}

B.1 Python Code for CABS Data Collection

B.2 Plotting Data In Go Program

Appendix C

Supplementary Information for Chapter 3: Manuscript I

C.1 Data

Appendix D

Supplementary Information for Chapter ??: Manuscript II

D.1 Data

References

Boyd, R. W. 2020, Nonlinear optics (Academic press)