!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

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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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cursus luctus mauris.

15

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

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6.2 Introduction

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luctus mauris.

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

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
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	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

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Appendix A

Acronyms

AGU American Geophysical Union

Appendix B

Supplementary Information for Chapter 3: Manuscript I

References

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