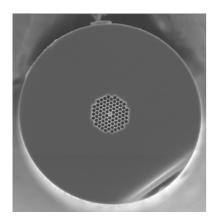


# NL-2.8-850-02



Nonlinearity: 47 W<sup>-1</sup> km<sup>-1</sup>
Zero dispersion λ=850nm
Single material
Spliceable

# Highly nonlinear PCF

Our highly nonlinear photonic crystal fibers guide light in a small solid silica core, surrounded by a microstructured cladding formed by a periodic arrangement of air holes in silica. The optical properties of the core closely resemble those of a rod of glass suspended in air, resulting in strong confinement of the light and, correspondingly, a large nonlinear coefficient. By selecting the appropriate core diameter, the zero-dispersion wavelength can be chosen over a wide range in the visible and near infrared spectrum, making these fibers particularly suited to supercontinuum generation with Ti:Sapphire or diode-pumped Nd³+-laser sources.

#### Unique properties of Highly nonlinear PCF

- Zero dispersion wavelengths from 670-880 nm available
- Nonlinear coefficients up to 190 W<sup>-1</sup>km<sup>-1</sup> available (cf 1.1 W<sup>-1</sup>km<sup>-1</sup> for SMF 28 at 1550 nm)
- Near-Gaussian mode profile

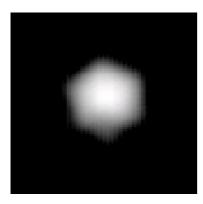
#### **Applications**

- Supercontinuum generation for frequency metrology, spectroscopy or optical coherence tomography
- Four-wave mixing and self-phase modulation for switching, pulse-forming and wavelength conversion applications
- Raman amplification

To contact Crystal Fibre A/S, please visit our website www.crystal-fibre.com or send an email message to contact@crystal-fibre.com







Typical measured near field profile (log scale)

# **Optical properties**

| • | Zero dispersion wavelength ( $\lambda_0$ ) |             |        | 850±5 nm                              |
|---|--|-------------|--------|---------------------------------------|
| • | Dispersion slope at $\lambda_0$            |             | 0.48 p | os·nm <sup>-2</sup> ·km <sup>-1</sup> |
| • | Attenuation                                | $\lambda_0$ | <      | 10 dB/km                              |
|   |  | 1550 nm     | <      | 6 dB/km                               |
|   |  | 1380 nm     | <      | 40 dB/km                              |
|   |  | 1000 nm     | <      | 10 dB/km                              |
|   |  | 600 nm      | <      | 17 dB/km                              |
| • | Mode field diameter $^1$ at $\lambda_0$    |             |        | 1.9±0.1 µm                            |
| • | Numerical aperture $^2$ at $\lambda_0$     |             |        | 0.38                                  |
| • | Effective nonlinear area <sup>3</sup>      |             |        | 4.0 µm²                               |

### **Physical properties**

Nonlinear coefficient<sup>4</sup> at λ<sub>0</sub>

| • | Core diameter (average)                  | 2.8±0.1µm      |
|---|--|----------------|
| • | Pitch (distance between cladding holes)  | 2.7 µm         |
| • | Air Filling Fraction in the holey region | >88%           |
| • | Width of struts holding the core         | 160 nm         |
| • | Diameter of holey region                 | 28 <b>µ</b> m  |
| • | Diameter of outer silica cladding (OD)   | 136 <b>µ</b> m |
| • | Coating diameter (single layer acrylate) | 220 <b>µ</b> m |
| • | Available length                         | up to 1 km     |

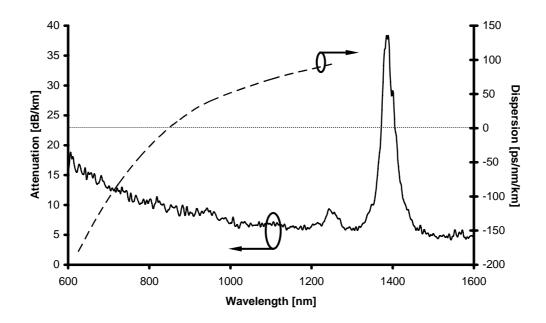
To contact Crystal Fibre A/S, please visit our website www.crystal-fibre.com or send an email message to contact@crystal-fibre.com



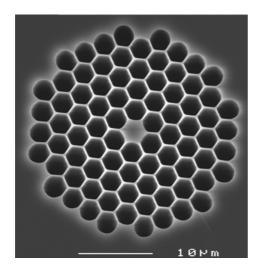
47 W<sup>-1</sup>·km<sup>-1</sup>

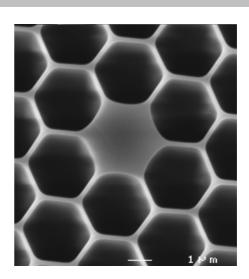


#### Typical attenuation spectrum and chromatic dispersion



# **SEM** image of PCF region and core





To contact Crystal Fibre A/S, please visit our website www.crystal-fibre.com or send an email message to contact@crystal-fibre.com





#### **Notes**

- 1 Full 1/e-width of the near field intensity distribution
- 2 Sine of half angle at which a Gaussian fit to the far field intensity distribution has dropped to 1% of its peak value

$$A_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\left(\int\limits_{\infty} \left| \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) \right|^2 d^2 \mathbf{r} \right)^2}{\int\limits_{\text{silica}} \left| \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) \right|^4 d^2 \mathbf{r}}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{2\pi n_2}{A_{eff} \lambda}$$

$$n_2 \approx 2.5 \times 10^{-20} \text{ m}^2 \text{ W}^{-1} \text{ for silica}$$