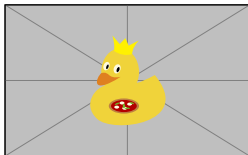


# A Cool Title

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Put your supervisors



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# Laser Overview



- The word laser was originally an acronym for Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation [1]
- The defining feature of laser light is coherence, where the peaks and trough overlap causing very strong constructive interference [2]
- Typical lasers, such as Helium-Neon gas lasers or laser pointers, are monochromatic (operate at a single wavelength—have a very narrow bandwidth)

# Tuneable Lasers



## Tuneable lasers

- have a much wider bandwidth (up to  $\sim 100$  nm)
- lase continuously at all of these wavelengths
- have applications in spectroscopy and high resolution imaging

# Nonlinear Optics



The standard equation for studying nonlinear optics is the generalized nonlinear Schrödinger equation,

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial z} = \underbrace{-i\frac{\beta_2}{2}\frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial T^2}}_{\text{Dispersion}} + \underbrace{i\gamma|A|^2 A}_{\text{Nonlinearity}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}g(A)A}_{\text{Gain}} - \underbrace{\alpha A}_{\text{Loss}}. \quad (1)$$

Generalization

- Derived from the nonlinear wave equation
- Uses comoving coordinates so that the reference frame propagates with the pulse at the group velocity

$$T = t - \frac{z}{v_g}$$

## References



- [1] A. K. Aziz, M. Schneider, and A. Werschulz, “A Finite Element Method for the Tricomi Problem,” *Numerische Mathematik*, vol. 35, pp. 13–20, 1980.
- [2] J. A. Trangenstein, “A Finite Element Method for the Tricomi Problem in the Elliptic Region,” *SIAM Journal on Numerical Analysis*, vol. 14, no. 6, pp. 1066–1077, 1977.