

```

μm = 10-6;
c = 299 792 458;
fs = 10-15;
mm = 10-3;
nm = 10-9;

```

```

(*From QIOptiq internal communication and also http://
www.foctek.net/products/kdp_crystals.htm*)

```

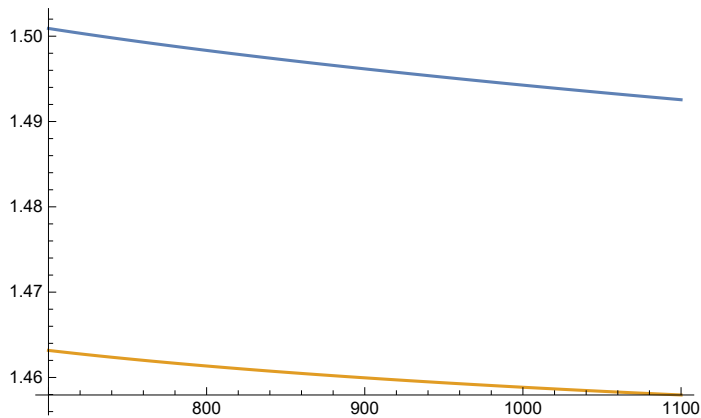
$$n_o[\lambda_] := \left(1.9575544 + \frac{0.2901391 (\lambda / \mu\text{m})^2}{(\lambda / \mu\text{m})^2 - 0.0281399} - 0.02824391 (\lambda / \mu\text{m})^2 + 0.004977826 (\lambda / \mu\text{m})^4 \right)^{1/2}$$

$$n_e[\lambda_] := \left(1.5005779 + \frac{0.6276034 (\lambda / \mu\text{m})^2}{(\lambda / \mu\text{m})^2 - 0.0131558} - 0.01054063 (\lambda / \mu\text{m})^2 + 0.002243821 (\lambda / \mu\text{m})^4 \right)^{1/2}$$

```

Plot[{n_o[λ nm], n_e[λ nm]}, {λ, 700, 1100}]

```



```

(*Group velocity dispersion (GVD). Ref: Young 2015 and Newport website*)

```

$$\text{GVDo}[\lambda_] := \frac{\lambda^3 n_o''[\lambda]}{2 \pi c^2}$$

$$\text{GVDe}[\lambda_] := \frac{\lambda^3 n_e''[\lambda]}{2 \pi c^2}$$

```

(*Group delay dispersion

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(GDD = GVD*L, where L is the material thickness) vs wavelength*)

```

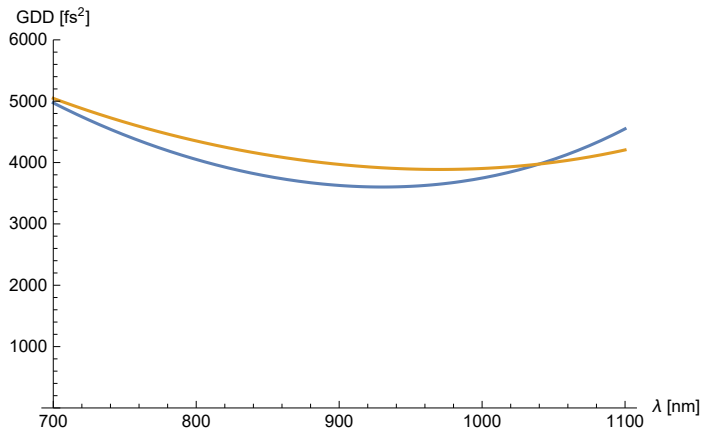
$$\text{GDDo}[L_, \lambda_] := L * \text{GVDo}[\lambda]$$

$$\text{GDDe}[L_, \lambda_] := L * \text{GVDe}[\lambda]$$

```

L = 112 mm;
Plot[{GDDo[L, λ nm] / fs², GDDe[L, λ nm] / fs²}, {λ, 700, 1100},
  PlotRange → {0, 6000}, AxesLabel → {"λ [nm]", "GDD [fs²]"}]

```



```

Δtout[Δt_, GDD_] :=  $\frac{\sqrt{\Delta t^4 + 16 \log[2]^2 \text{GDD}^2}}{\Delta t}$  (*Gaussian pulse broadening*)

```

```

(*Ref: Eq8 in http://www.newport.com/The-Effect-of-Dispersion-on-Ultrashort-Pulses/602091/1033/content.aspx*)

```

```

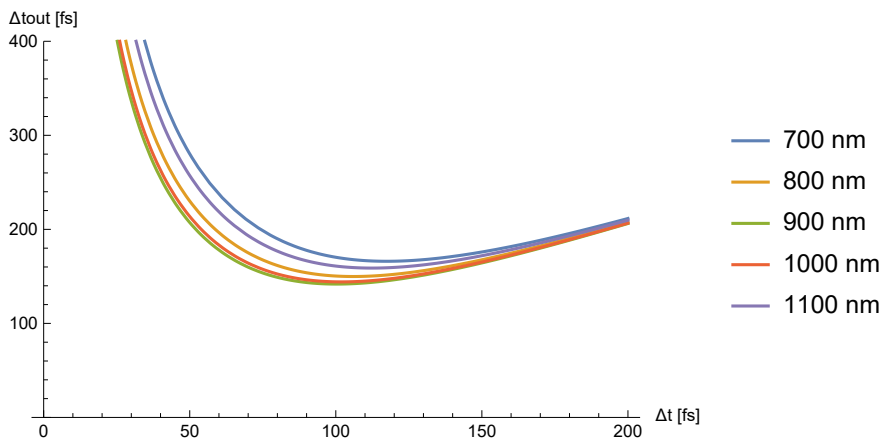
(*output pulsewidth vs input pulsewidth, gaussian pulses*)

```

```

Plot[Evaluate[Table[Δtout[Δt fs, GDDo[L, λ nm]] / fs, {λ, 700, 1100, 100}]],
  {Δt, 0, 200}, PlotRange → {0, 400}, AxesLabel → {"Δt [fs]", "Δtout [fs]"},
  PlotLegends → {"700 nm", "800 nm", "900 nm", "1000 nm", "1100 nm"}]

```



```

Δtout[150 fs, GDDo[L, 750 nm]] / fs

```

```

171.047

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