* P. Nandakumar, A. Kovalev, and A. Volkmer, New J. Phys. **11**, 033026 (2009).
  + They didn’t seem that concerned about bandwidth, they just tuned their laser to look at different peaks for different samples. They did fully resolve the spectral dependance of the CH stretch for one of the beads, but that was to validate that their raman absorption signal matched expected results.
* M. Tamamitsu, Y. Sakaki, T. Nakamura, G. K. Podagatlapalli, T. Ideguchi, and K. Goda, Vibrational Spectroscopy **91**, 163 (2017).
  + Frequency-swept laser in SRS spectroscopy is useful for higher-speed CRS imaging applications, achieving 30.8 spectral frames/s with a resolution of 500 x 480 pixels / frame. However, its frequency sweep can only be performed in a frame-by-frame manner, which limits the spectrum acquisition speed, while the accessible Raman spectral bandwidth is limited to 300 cm^-1
  + This one is based off a Ti:
  + A downside is that the system is a host of moving parts, and a pulse shaper.
  + Furthermore, the “nonlinear increase of the group delay produced by the polygonal Fourier-domain delay line requires a nonlinear sampling of the CARS interferogram.” They have shown that an “analyzable CARS spectrum can still be retrieved from a constantly digitized waveform by using a theoretically predictable nonlinear resampling approach. While *some spectral distortion* is expected to occur due to the re-sampling technique, [they] assume it can be reduced by digitizing the analog signal at a higher sampling rate or employing a real-time analog phase-correcting sampling technique.”