

lecture 2

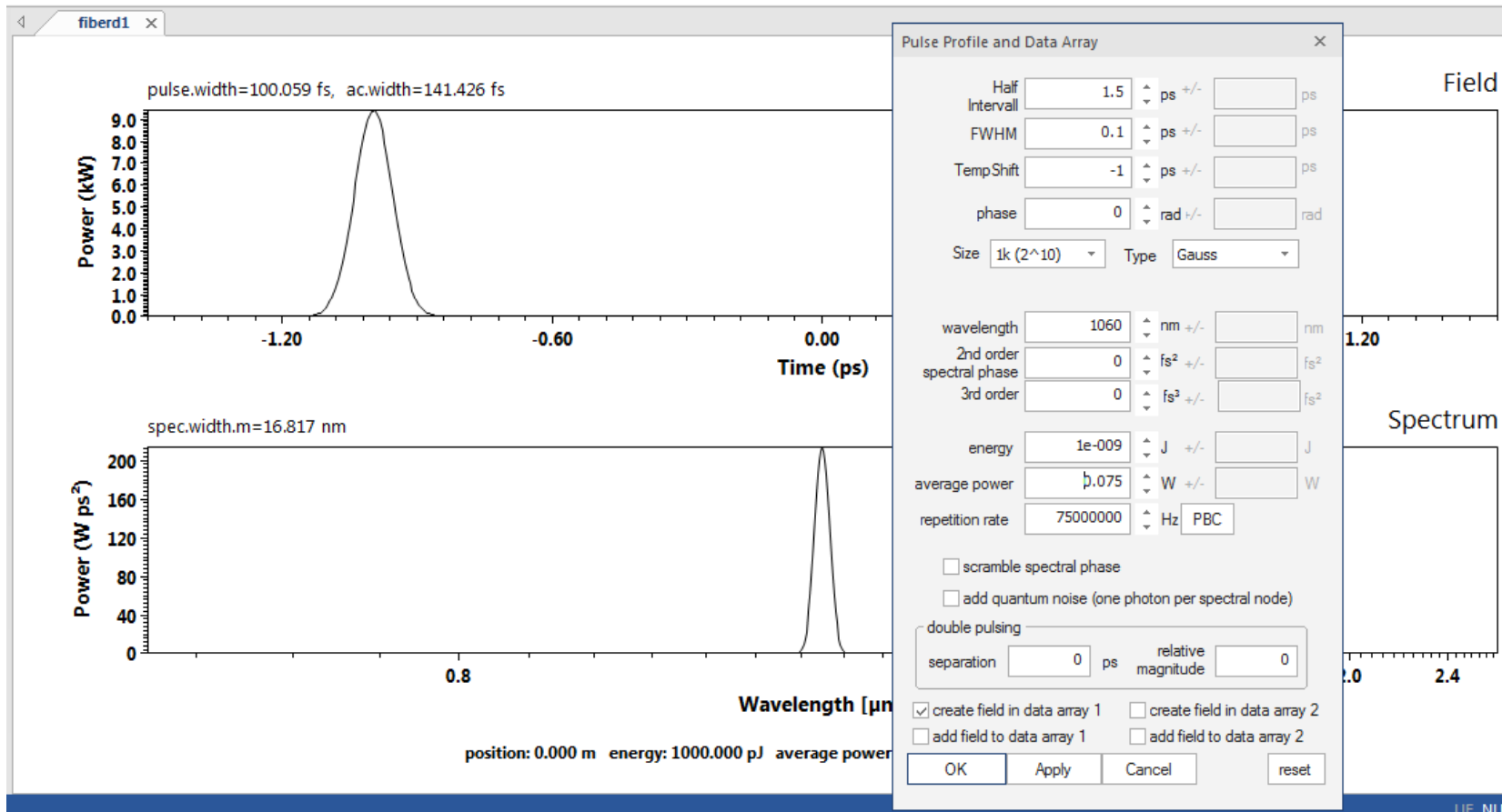
supercontinuum generation, numerical error control and measurements

- (1) create a pulse
- (2) choose parameters
- (3) press start
- (4) put result to memory
- (5) repeat with higher accuracy
- (6) check measurements
- (7) noise and coherence



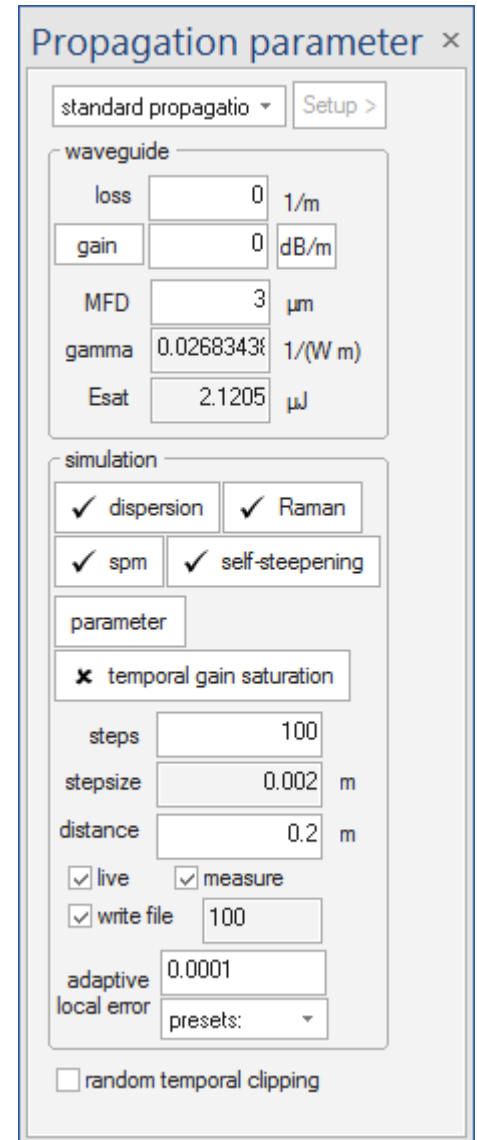
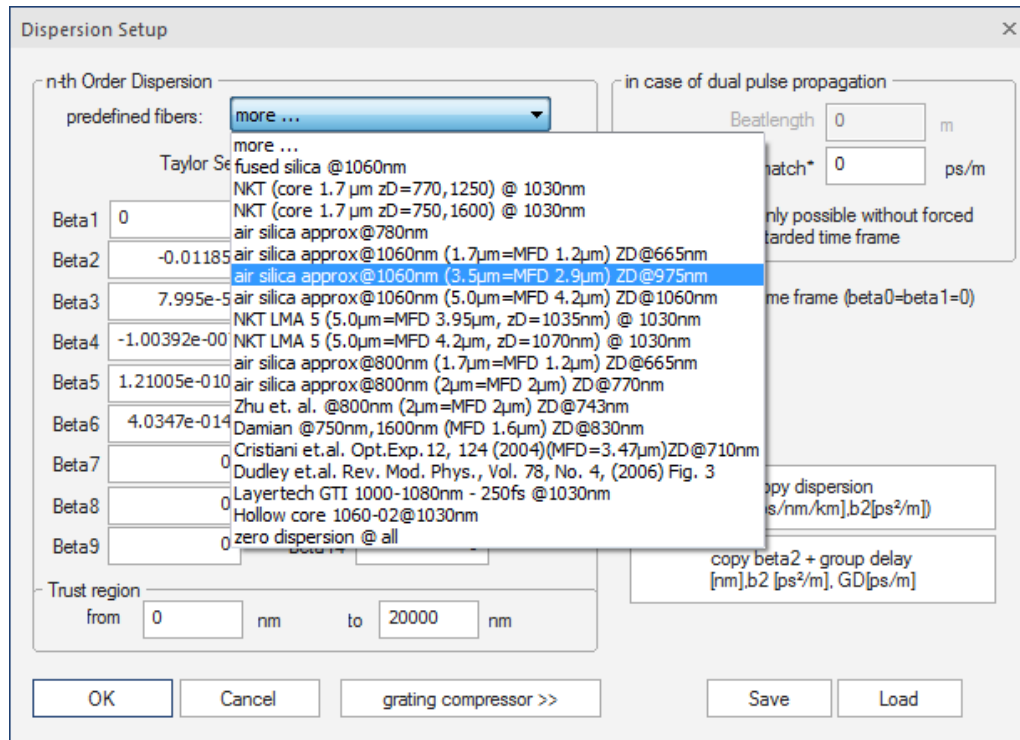
lecture 2

100 fs pulse, temporal windows +/-1.5 ps, 1k datapoints, temporal shift: -1 ps, energy 1 nJ, central wavelength 1060 nm

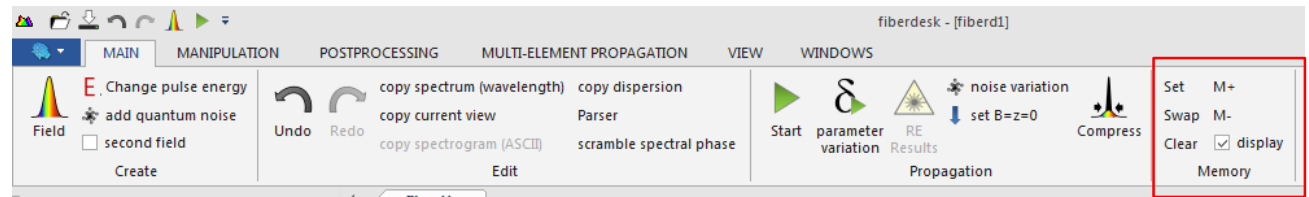


lecture 2

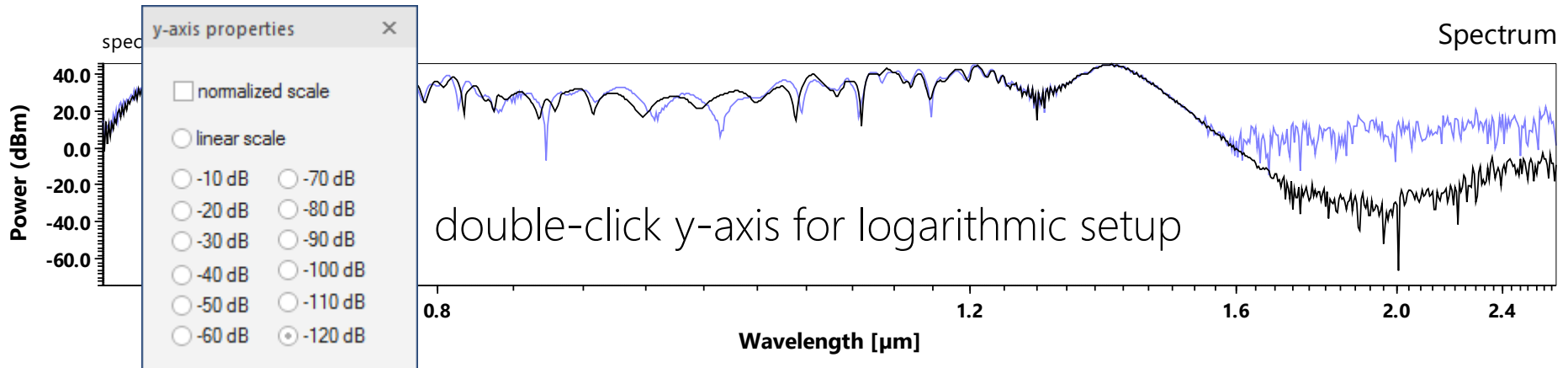
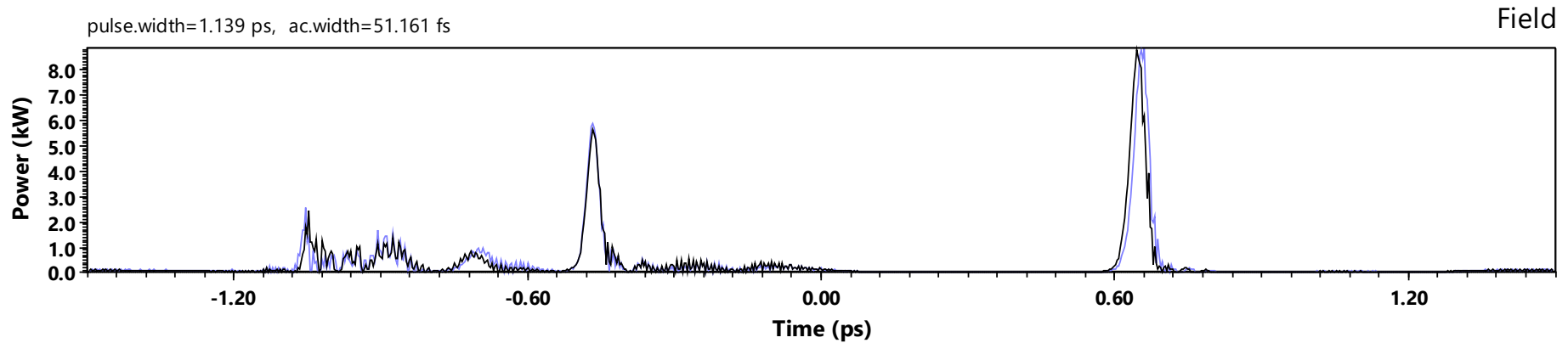
fiber is: NKT-ZD-975 with 2.9 μm MFD, all nonlinear effects considered, Raman response function is simple Lorentz, dispersion preselected.



lecture 2



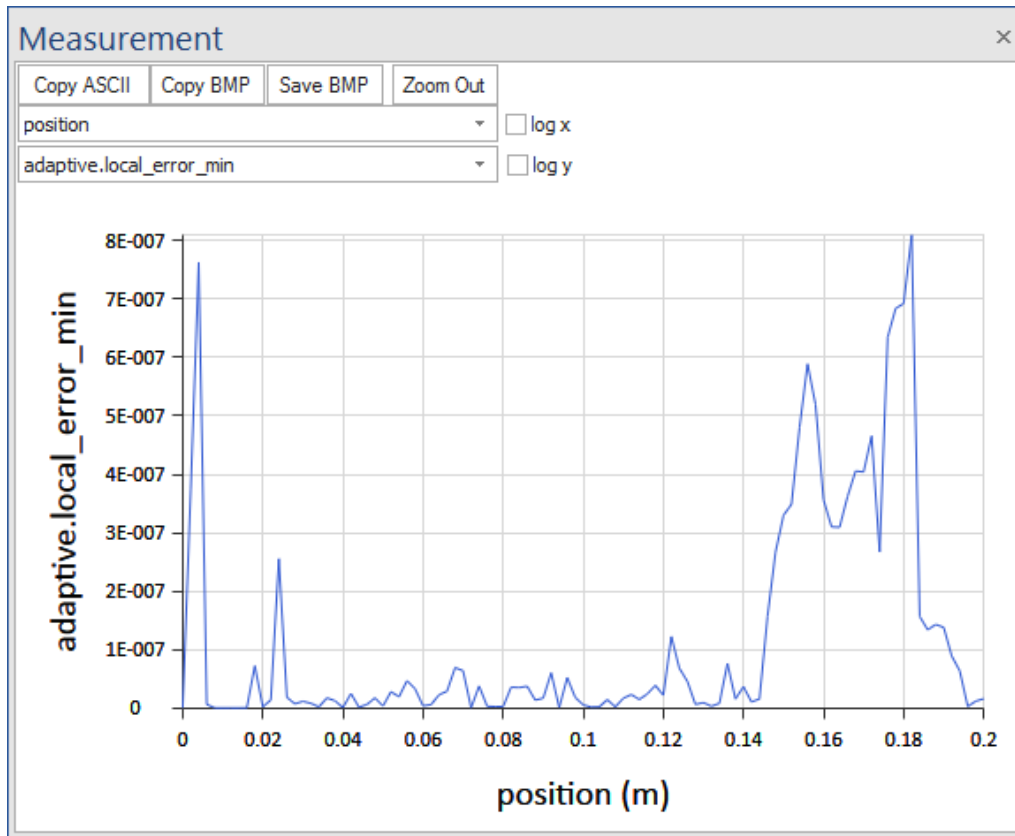
propagate 0.2 m, 100 steps, different accuracy results saved via „memory“ > „set“



position: 0.200 m energy: 926.328 pJ average power: 69.475 mW roundtrip: 0

lecture 2

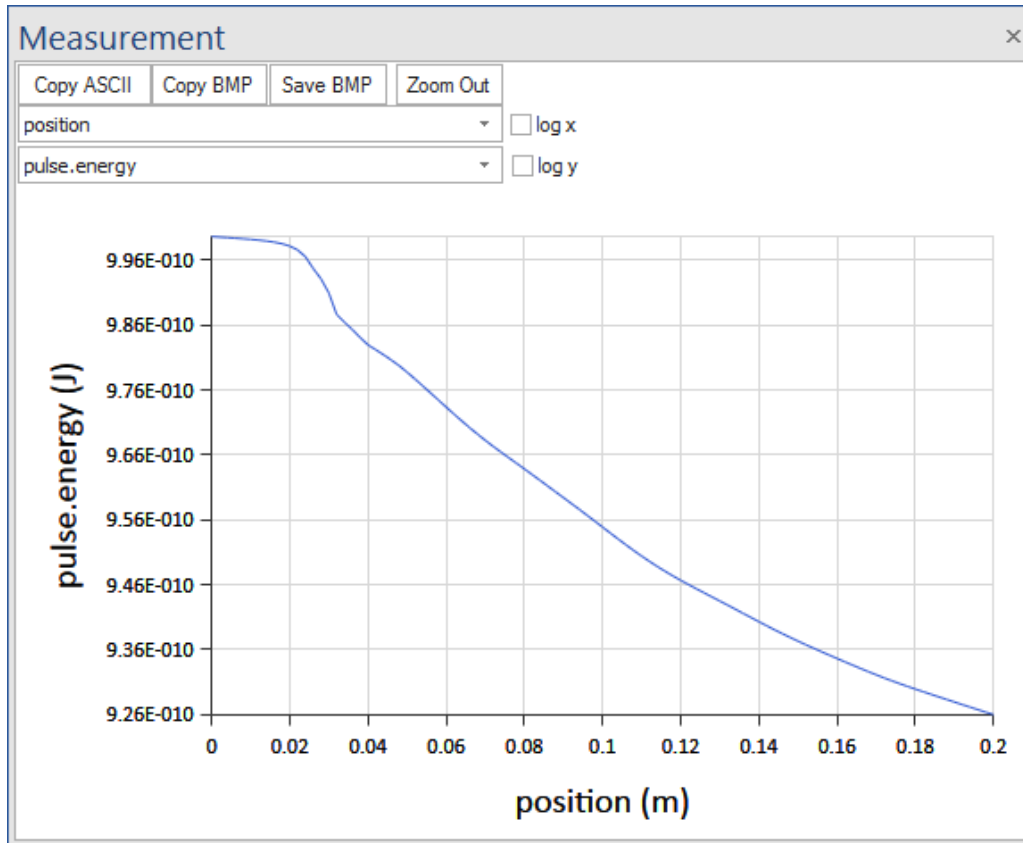
adaptive algorithm is bounded by local error
as we measured everything, it can be analysed in the measurement graph



Example: supercontinuum generation with local error <1e-6

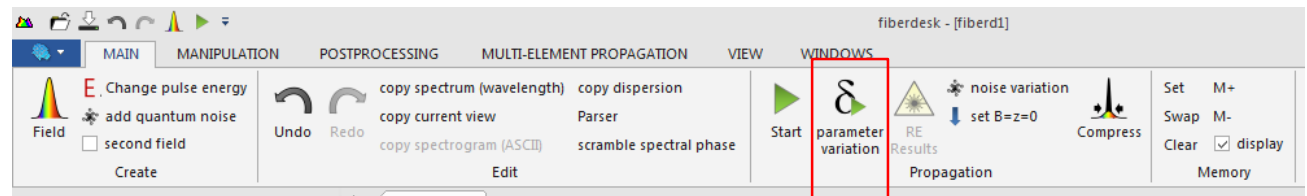
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Measurements allow for more detailed analysis:

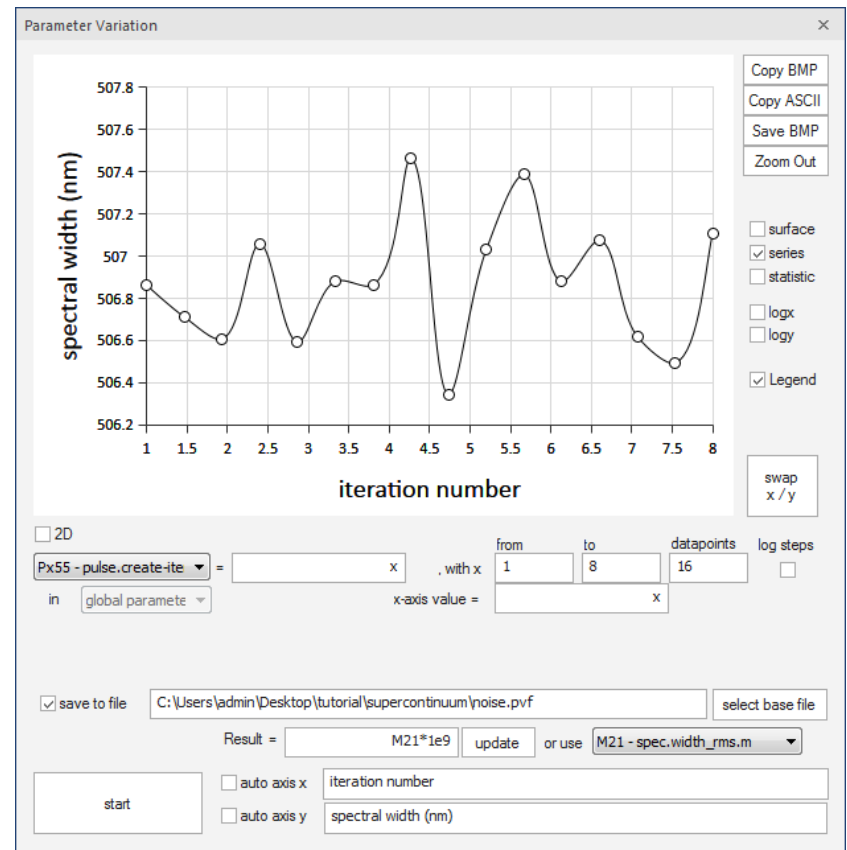
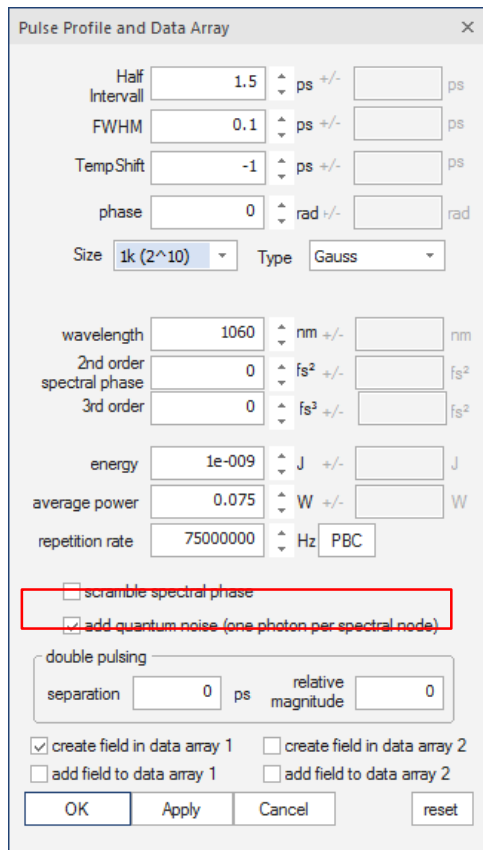


Example: supercontinuum generation energy drop due to intrapulse Raman shift of the soliton, once it is „created“

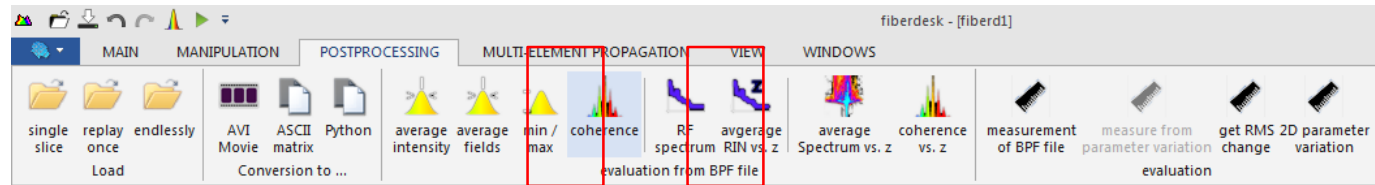
lecture 2



noise and coherence: same starting pulse as before but with quantum noise added, use „propagation“ > “parameter variation“ dialog with iterating pulse creation



lecture 2



the saved file is now used for average spectrum and coherence calculation via Postprocessing > coherence

Postprocessing > average intensity

past both results to clipboard and display in e.g. MS Excel

$$|g_{12}(\lambda)| = \frac{\left| \langle E_1^*(\lambda) E_2(\lambda) \rangle \right|}{\sqrt{\left\langle |E_1(\lambda)|^2 \right\rangle \left\langle |E_2(\lambda)|^2 \right\rangle}}$$

