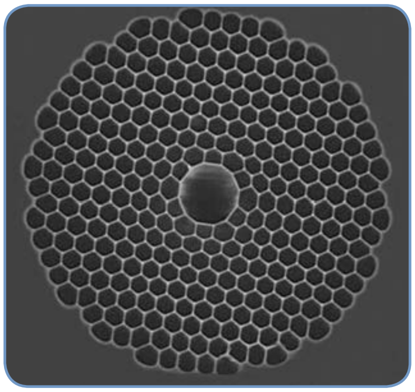
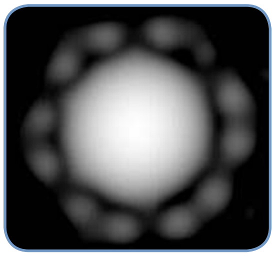
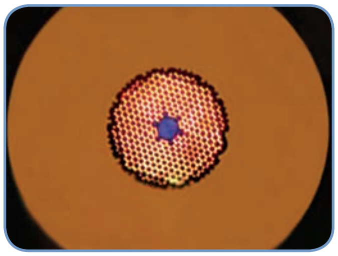
Hollow-Core, Photonic Crystal Fibers (Page 1 of 3)



SEM cross section of a hollow-core photonic crystal fiber (left). Typical output intensity profile measured in the near field (bottom left). Close-up photograph of the fiber while under illumination makes the structure of the fiber clearly visible (below).





The operating principle behind hollow-core photonic bandgap fibers is very different from that of conventional fibers that guide light by total internal reflection; they are related more to that of a multi-layer mirror. For certain incident angles and optical frequencies, the reflection from each layer of holes can add up coherently, transforming the dielectric cladding into an almost perfect two-dimensional mirror, which keeps the light in the core of the fiber.

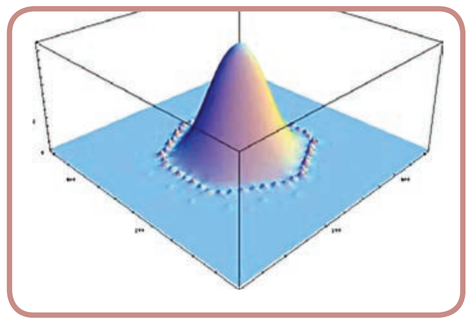
Key Properties

- Available in a Wide Range of Design Wavelengths
- Available with 7-Cell and 19-Cell Cores
- Operating Bandwidth is ±10% of Design Wavelength
- Attenuation from 20 dB/km (1550 nm) to 300 dB/km (830 nm)
- Zero Dispersion Occurs at a Wavelength in the Operating Band
- Near-Gaussian Fundamental Mode
- Virtually Free of Optical Nonlinearity
- Virtually Immune to Bend Loss
- No Fresnel Reflection from the Endfaces (Modal Index=1)

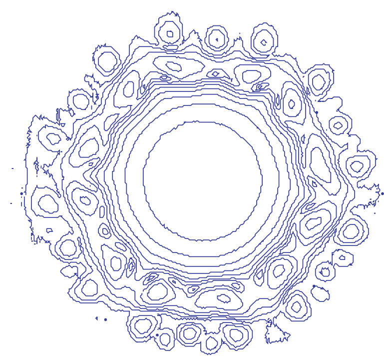
Optical Properties

- **Modal Properties**
  As with conventional single mode fibers, the favored mode in hollow-core PCF has a quasi-Gaussian intensity distribution. In the case of the 19-cell hollow-core fiber with a 1550 nm operating wavelength (HC19-1550), the measured shape overlap with the fundamental mode of an all-solid step-index fiber is >97%, facilitating coupling to high-mode-quality lasers or conventional fiber. Even though hollow-core PCFs are intended to be used like other single mode fibers, no low-loss, hollow-core PCF demonstrated to date is a true single mode waveguide; typically, they support several higher order core modes, and in some cases, they support additional surface modes located at the core/cladding boundary. All of these modes have higher loss than the fundamental mode and generally decay rapidly, but their presence needs to be taken into account when designing input and output coupling optics.
- **Chromatic Dispersion**
  Unlike in conventional fiber where material dispersion plays a major role, Group-Velocity Dispersion (GVD) in hollow-core PCF is dominated by waveguide dispersion. For any design wavelength, including those where the dispersion of silica makes it impossible to achieve zero dispersion in conventional fiber, dispersion is upward sloping and crosses zero at a wavelength close to the center of the operating wavelength band (see box on page XXX).
- **Attenuation**
  Hollow core fibers only guide over a wavelength range covered by the photonic bandgap in the cladding. Outside this range (typically about ±10% of the design wavelength), loss increases sharply.

Measured Near-Field Intensity Profile



19-Cell Core, 3 dB/Contour



Applications

- Delivery of Ultra-Short High-Power Optical Pulses
- Pulse Compression and Pulse Shaping
- Sensors and Spectroscopy

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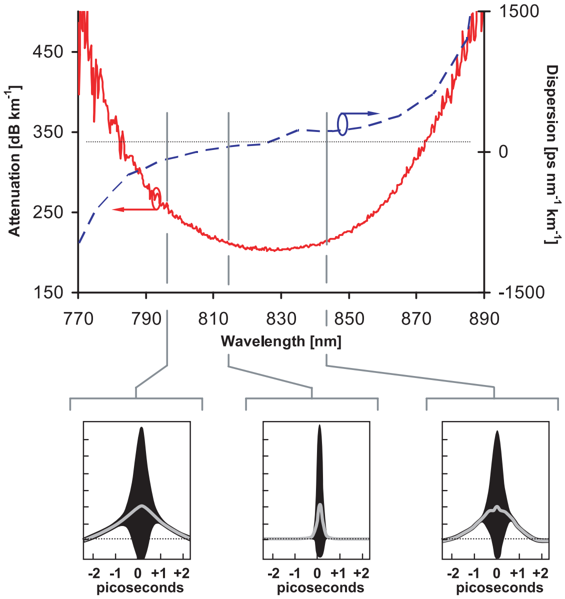
Application Example – Delivery of Femtosecond Pulses from a Ti:Sapphire Laser



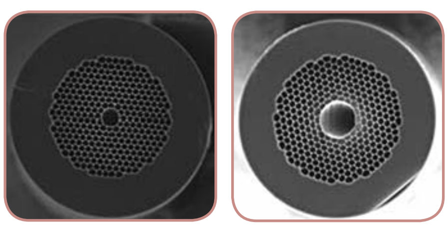
Since most of the optical power is located in the core and cladding holes and not in the glass, the nonlinearity of hollow-core fibers can be 2 to 3 orders of magnitude smaller than that of conventional fibers. These characteristics, along with the fact that dispersion crosses zero within the operating waveband, make these fibers ideally suited for the delivery of ultra-short, high-power optical pulses.

This is demonstrated here for the delivery of 150 fs, 8 nJ pulses from a Ti:Sapphire laser over a 1.5 m long fiber. Around the zero dispersion wavelength, the pulses leave the fiber virtually undistorted, despite the fact that the peak power exceeds 100 kW.

Low nonlinearity and anomalous dispersion at any wavelength also make it possible to transmit more powerful pulses in a soliton regime.[a,b] Peak powers of up to 2 MW have been transmitted without causing damage to the fiber.

[a]Ouzounov *et al.*, Science, **301**, 2003
[b]Luan *et al.*, Opt. Express, **12**, 2004

7- and 19-Cell Cores



Core Size

Hollow core fibers are available in two core sizes, which are optimized for different application requirements:

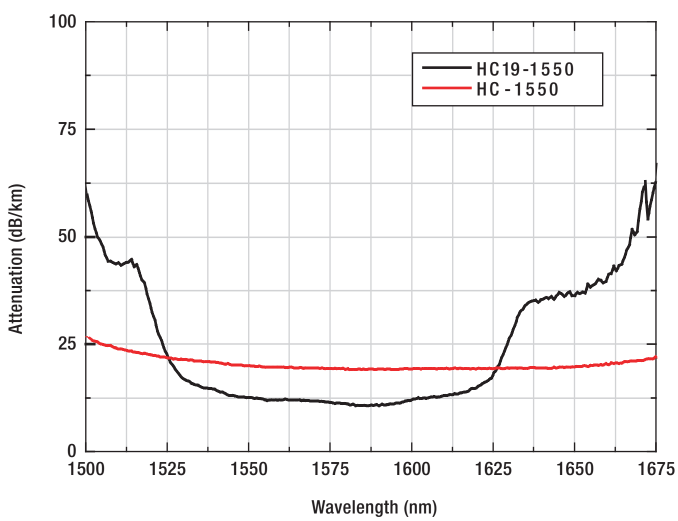
7-Cell Core

- Larger Continuous Operating Bandwidth
- Smaller Number of Core Modes and Parasitic Surface Modes

19-Cell Core

- Larger mode field diameter
- Lower M^2 of Fundamental Mode (More Gaussian-Like), Resulting in Increased Coupling Efficiency to High-Mode-Quality Lasers and Conventional Fibers
- Lower Attenuation
- Lower Dispersion and Dispersion Slope
- Lower Optical Nonlinearity
- Higher Breakdown Power Threshold

Transmission Spectra: 7-Cell and 19-Cell PCFs



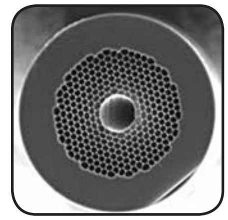
The graph above compares typical transmission spectra for a 7-cell (HC-1550) and a 19-cell core fiber (HC19-1550), both designed for operation at 1550 nm. The peaks in the transmission band of the 19-cell fiber are due to surface modes that have a propagation constant that is degenerate with the fundamental mode at certain wavelengths.

Specs Updated
5/21/13 - LF

Hollow-Core Photonic Crystal Fibers (Page 3 of 3)

Photonic bandgap (hollow-core) fibers guide light in a hollow core that is surrounded by a microstructured cladding formed by a periodic arrangement of air holes in silica. Since only a small fraction of the light propagates in glass, the effect of material nonlinearities is significantly reduced, and the fibers do not suffer from the same loss limitations as conventional fibers made from solid material alone. The fiber is protected by a single-layer acrylate coating and can be stripped and cleaved like ordinary solid fibers.

HC-1550
7-Cell Core



HC19-1550
19-Cell Core

ITEM #	CENTER λ	CORE DIAMETER*	MFD**	NUMERICAL APERTURE	EFFECTIVE MODE INDEX	ATTENUATION	BANDWIDTH	CLADDING DIAMETER	COATING DIAMETER
HC-800B	820 nm	7.5 µm	5.5 µm	~0.20	~0.99	<0.3 dB/km	770 - 870 nm	130 µm	220 µm
HC-1060	1060 nm	10 ± 1 µm	7.5 ± 1 µm	~0.20	~0.99	<0.1 dB/km	1015 - 1105 nm	123 ± 5 µm	220 ± 50 µm
HC-1550	1550 nm	10 ± 1 µm	9 ± 1 µm	~0.20	~0.99	<0.03 dB/km	1450 - 1650 nm	120 µm	220 µm
HC19-1550	1570 nm	20 ± 2 µm	13 µm	~0.13 ± 0.03	~0.995	<0.02 dB/km	1530 - 1610 nm	115 µm	220 µm
HC-2000	2025 nm	14.5 ± 0.5 µm	12 ± 2 µm	~0.20	~0.99	<0.02 dB/m	1950 - 2100 nm	155 ± 5 µm	275 ± 50 µm

*Core formed by removing 7 (19 for HC19-1550) hexagonal unit cells of cladding.
**Full $1/e^2$ width of the near field intensity distribution.

ITEM #	PRICE/m	$	£	€	RMB	DESCRIPTION
HC-800B	1 to 9 m	$ 533.00	£ 383.76	€ 463,71	¥ 4,248.01	Hollow-Core PCF, 820 nm, 7-Cell Core
	10 to 49 m	$ 266.50	£ 191.88	€ 231,86	¥ 2,124.01	
HC-1060	1 to 9 m	$ 533.00	£ 383.76	€ 463,71	¥ 4,248.01	Hollow-Core PCF, 1060 nm, 7-Cell Core
	10 to 49 m	$ 266.50	£ 191.88	€ 231,86	¥ 2,124.01	
HC-1550	1 to 9 m	$ 533.00	£ 383.76	€ 463,71	¥ 4,248.01	Hollow-Core PCF, 1550 nm, 7-Cell Core
	10 to 49 m	$ 266.50	£ 191.88	€ 231,86	¥ 2,124.01	
HC19-1550	1 to 9 m	$ 898.00	£ 646.56	€ 781,26	¥ 7,157.06	Hollow-Core PCF, 1570 nm, 19-Cell Core
	10 to 49 m	$ 449.00	£ 323.28	€ 390,63	¥ 3,578.53	
NEW HC-2000	1 to 9 m	$ 532.00	£ 383.04	€ 462,84	¥ 4,240.04	Hollow-Core PCF, 2025 nm, 7-Cell Core
	10 to 49 m	$ 266.00	£ 191.52	€ 231,42	¥ 2,120.02	