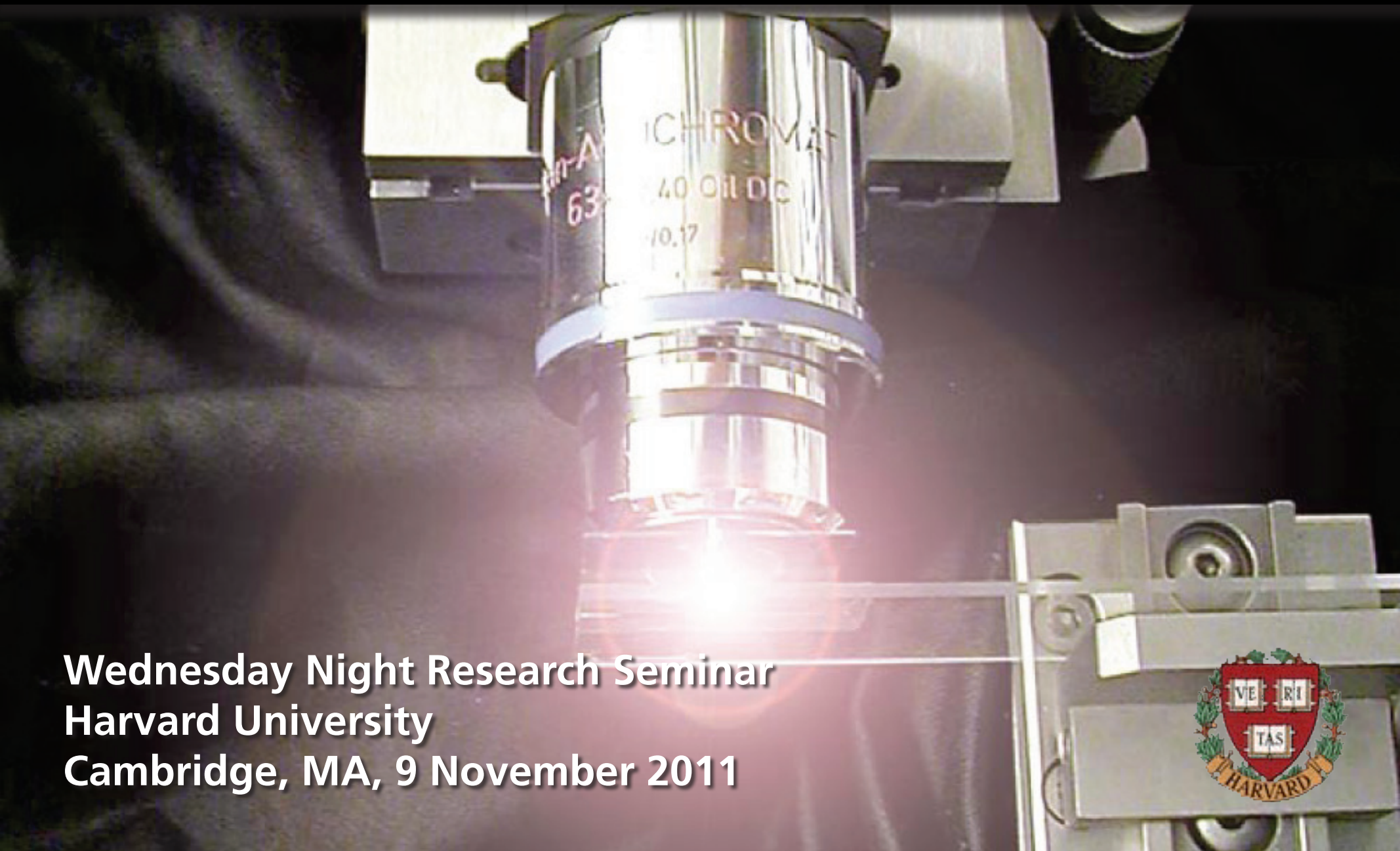


Manipulating Matter with Ultrashort Laser Pulses



Wednesday Night Research Seminar
Harvard University
Cambridge, MA, 9 November 2011



Introduction

DAMAGED



STP 1141

22nd ANNUAL BOULDER DAMAGE SYMPOSIUM
Proceedings

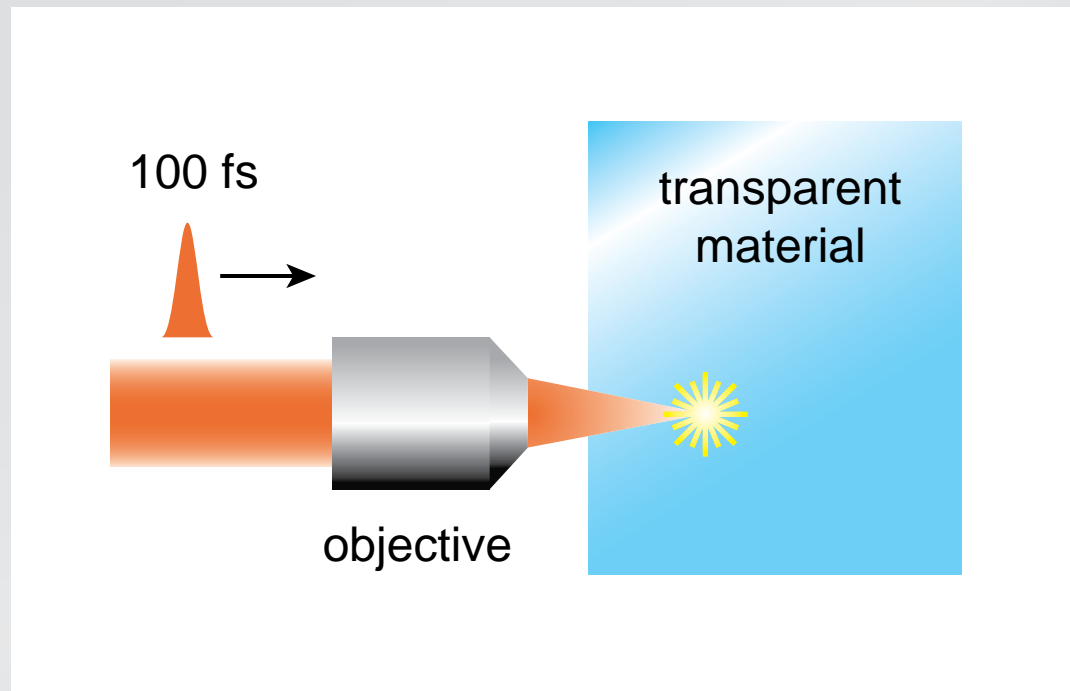


LASER-INDUCED DAMAGE
IN OPTICAL MATERIALS: 1990

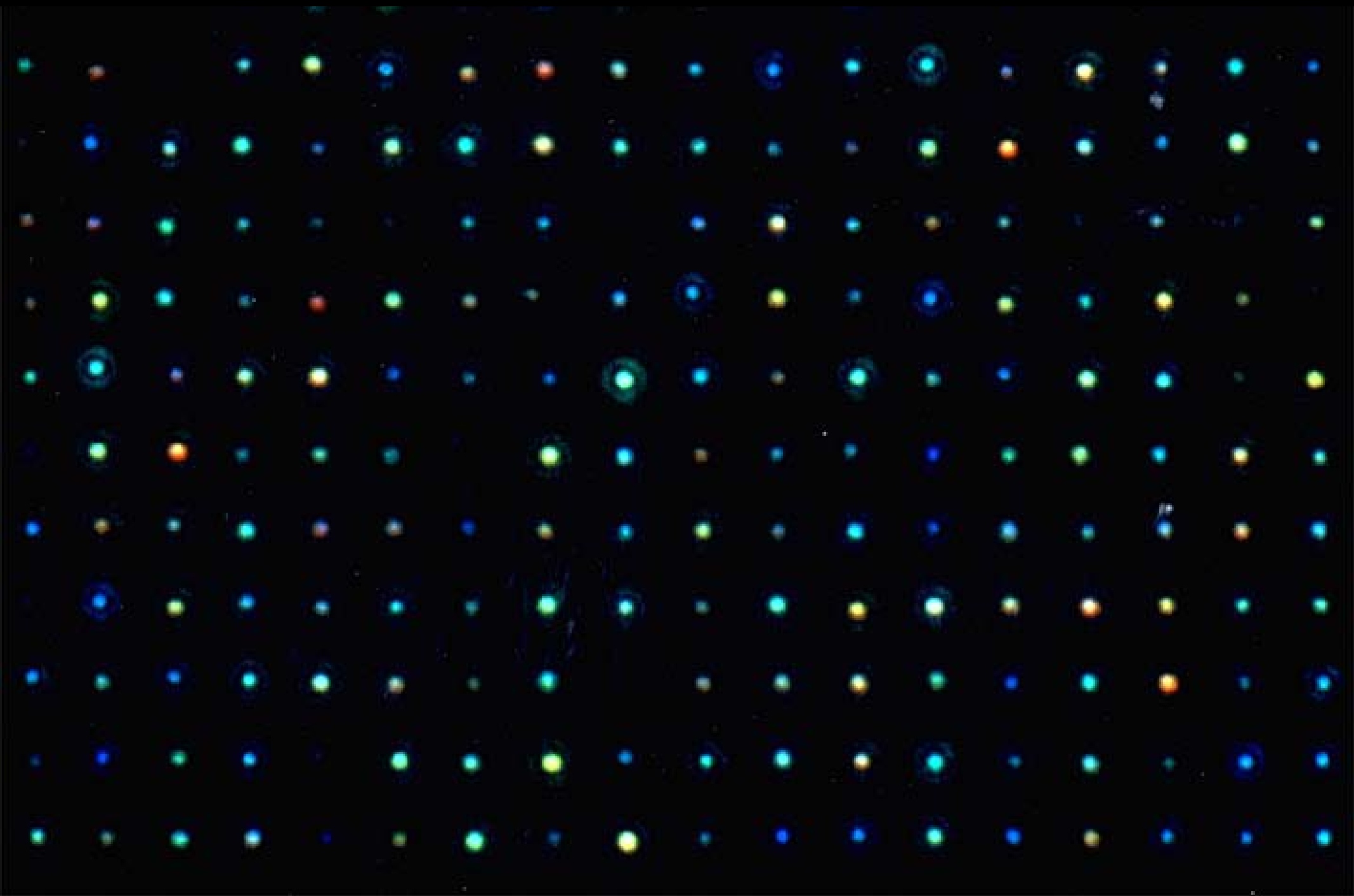
24-26 OCTOBER 1990
BOULDER, COLORADO

Introduction

focus laser beam inside material



Introduction

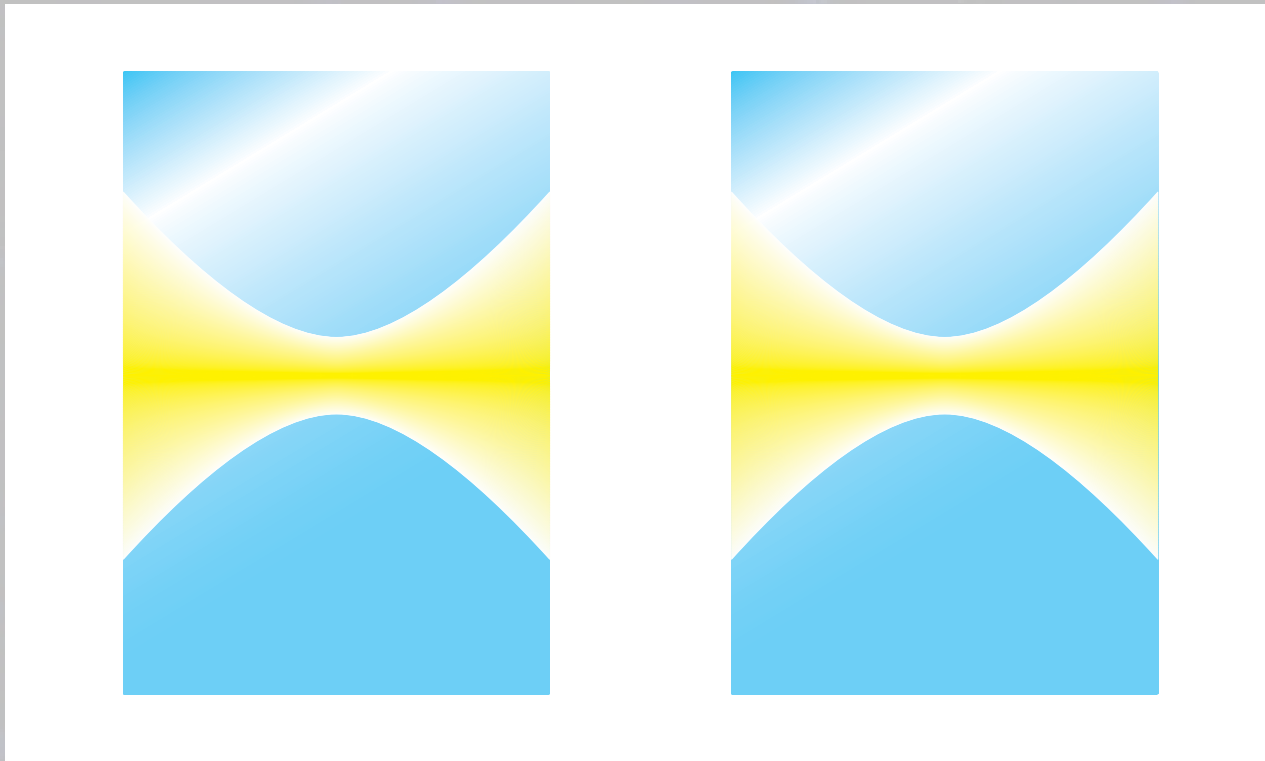


Introduction

photon energy $<$ bandgap \longrightarrow nonlinear interaction

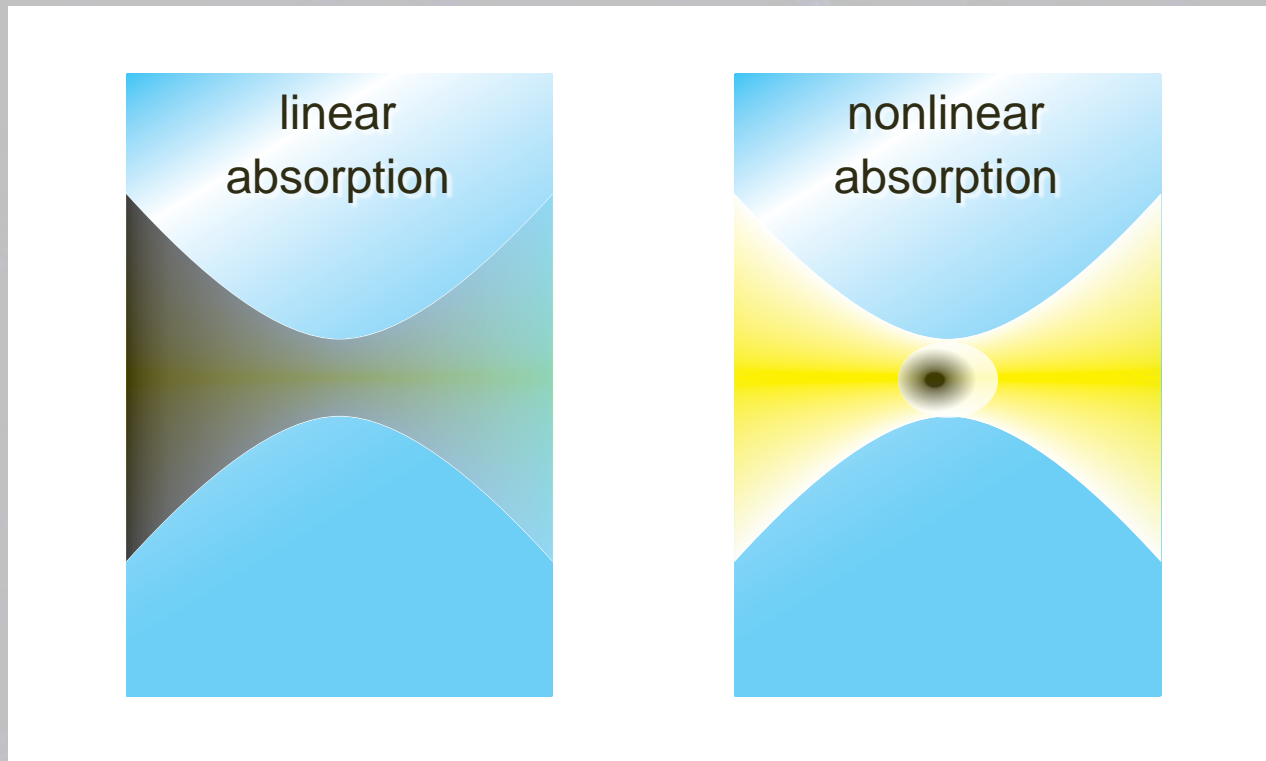
Introduction

nonlinear interaction provides bulk confinement



Introduction

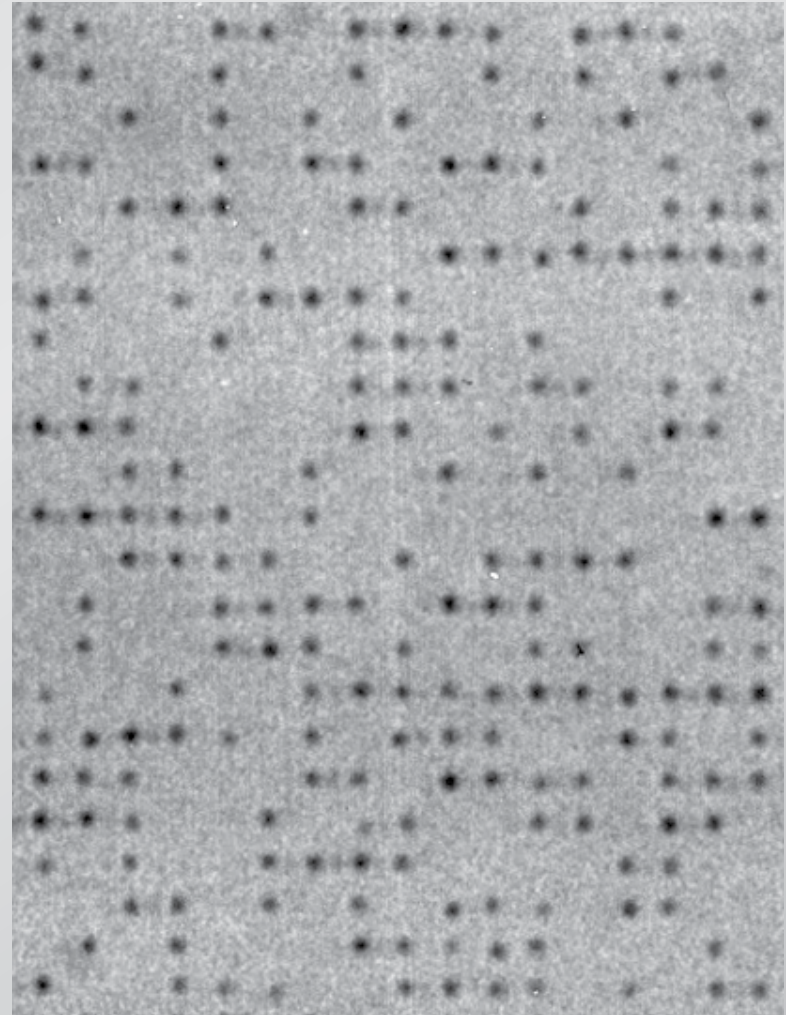
nonlinear interaction provides bulk confinement



Femtosecond micromachining

Some applications:

- data storage
- waveguides
- microfluidics

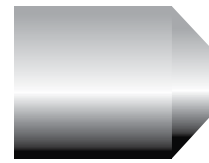


Outline

- femtosecond micromachining
- low-energy machining
- applications

Femtosecond micromachining

Dark-field scattering



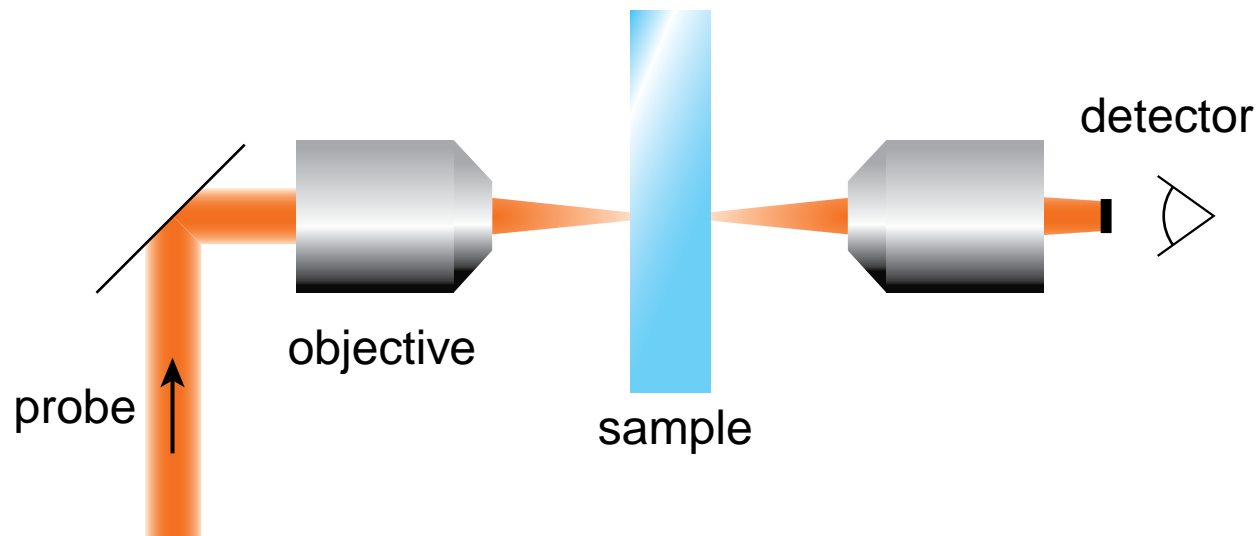
objective



sample

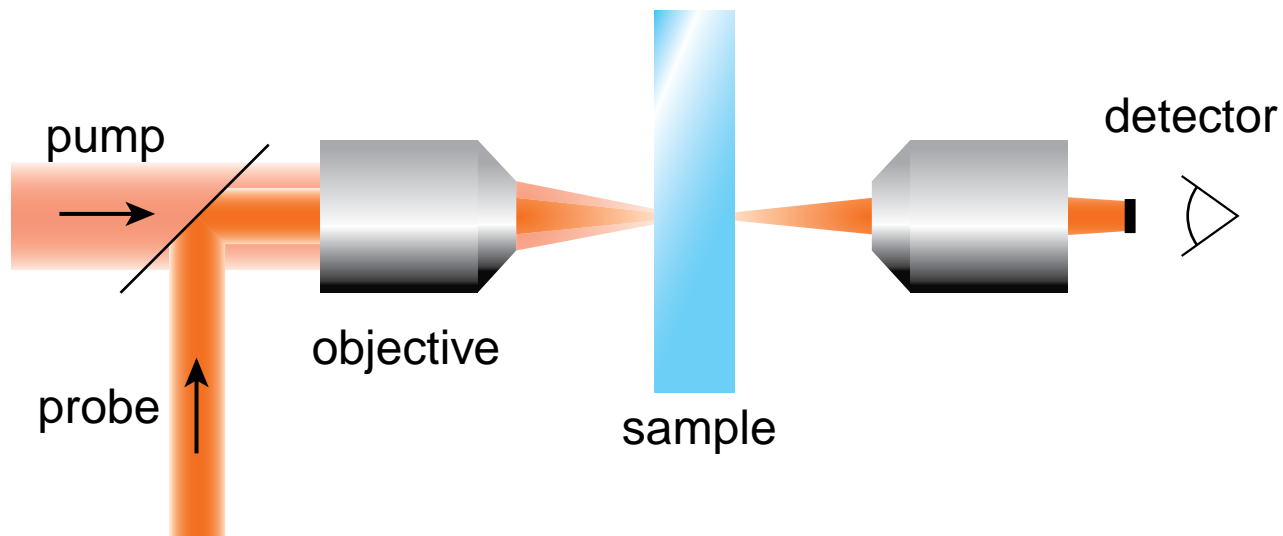
Femtosecond micromachining

block probe beam...



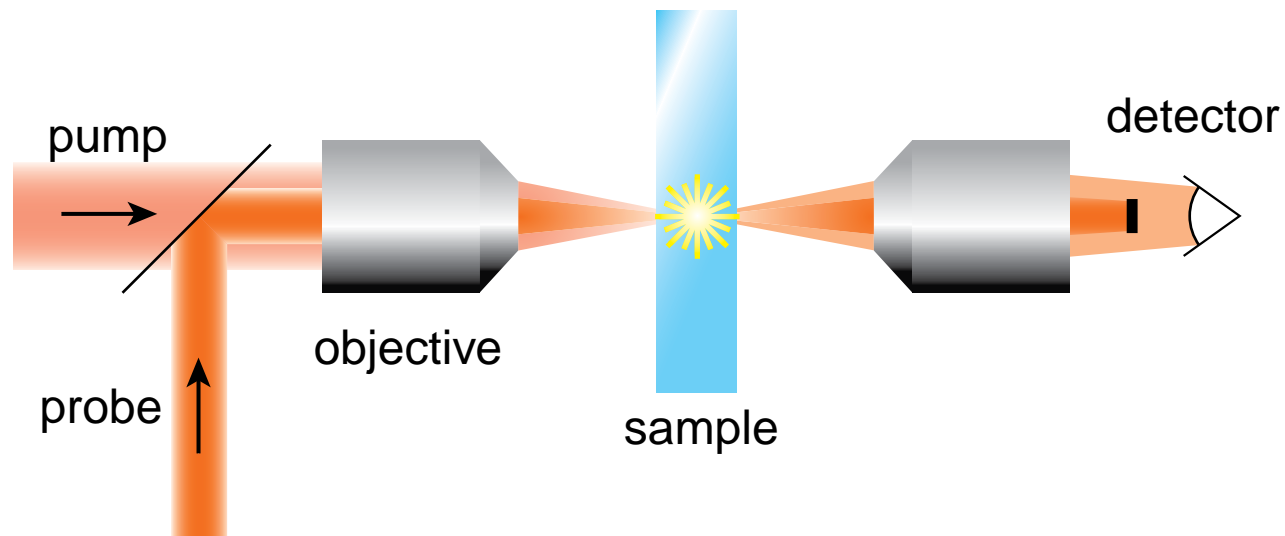
Femtosecond micromachining

... bring in pump beam...



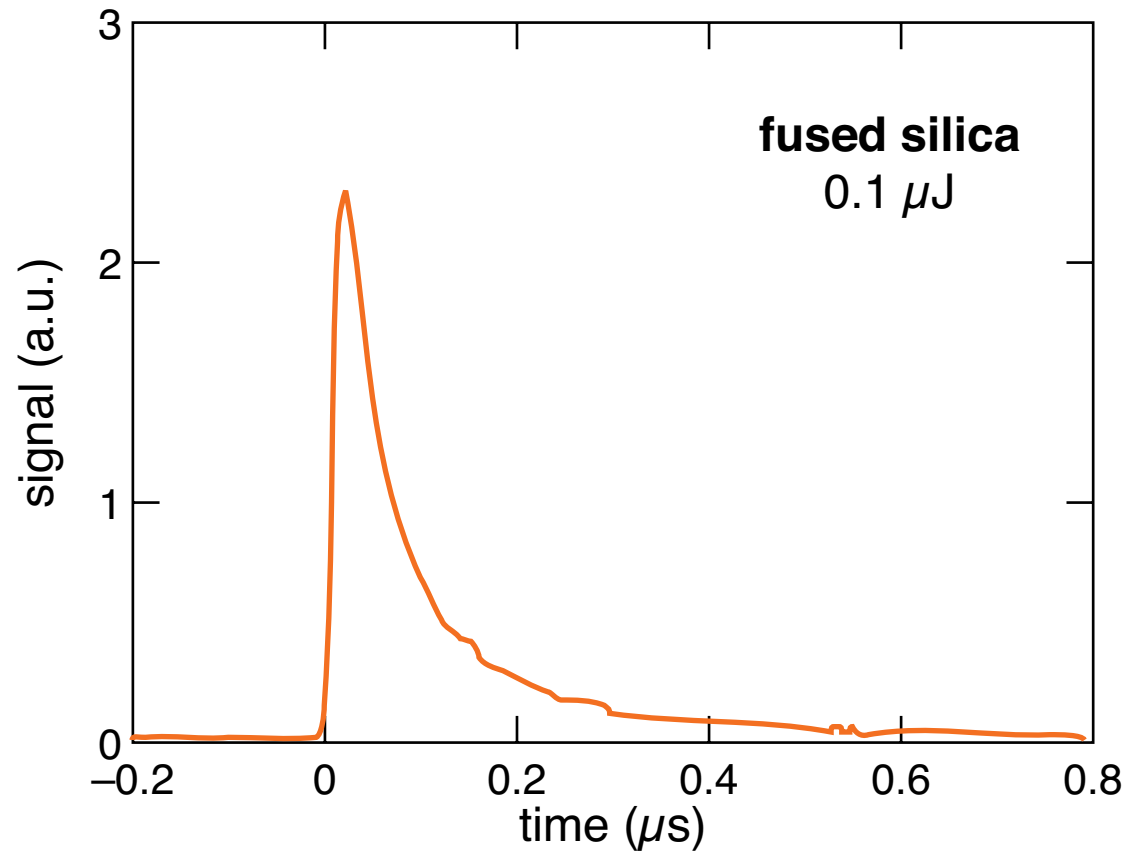
Femtosecond micromachining

... damage scatters probe beam



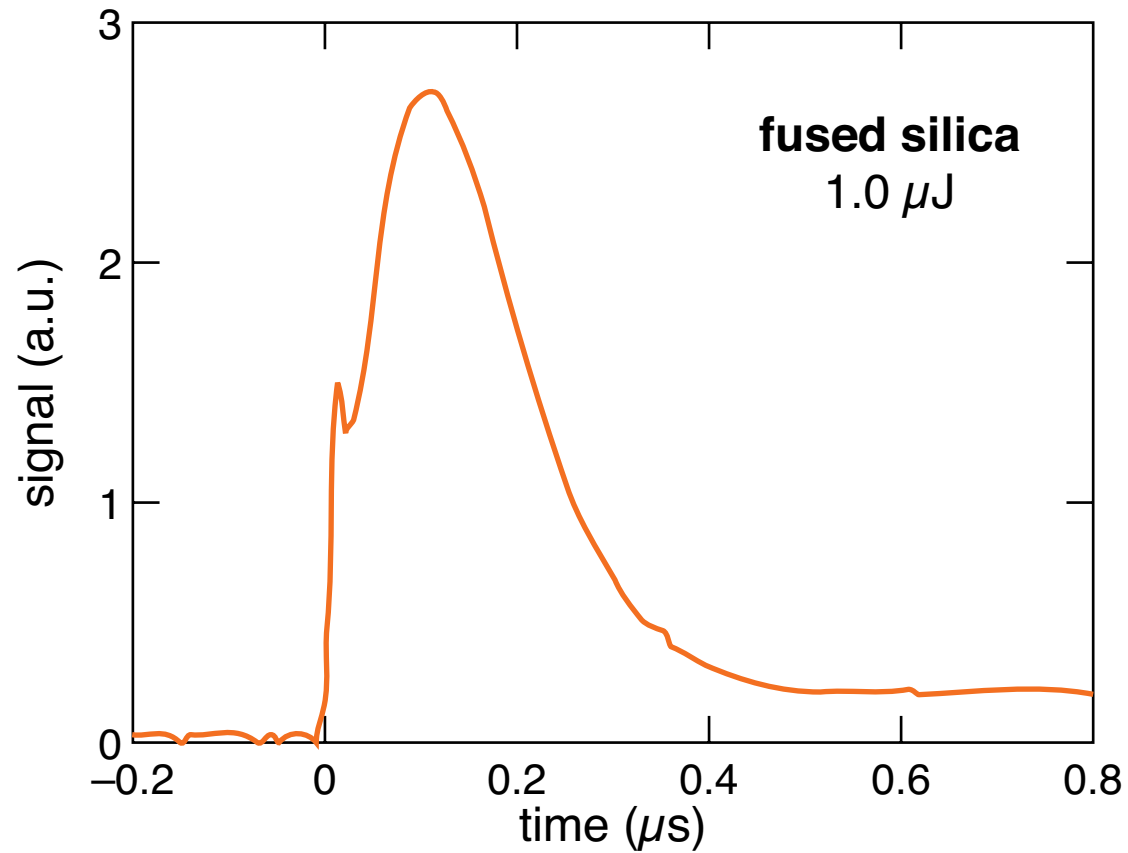
Femtosecond micromachining

scattered signal



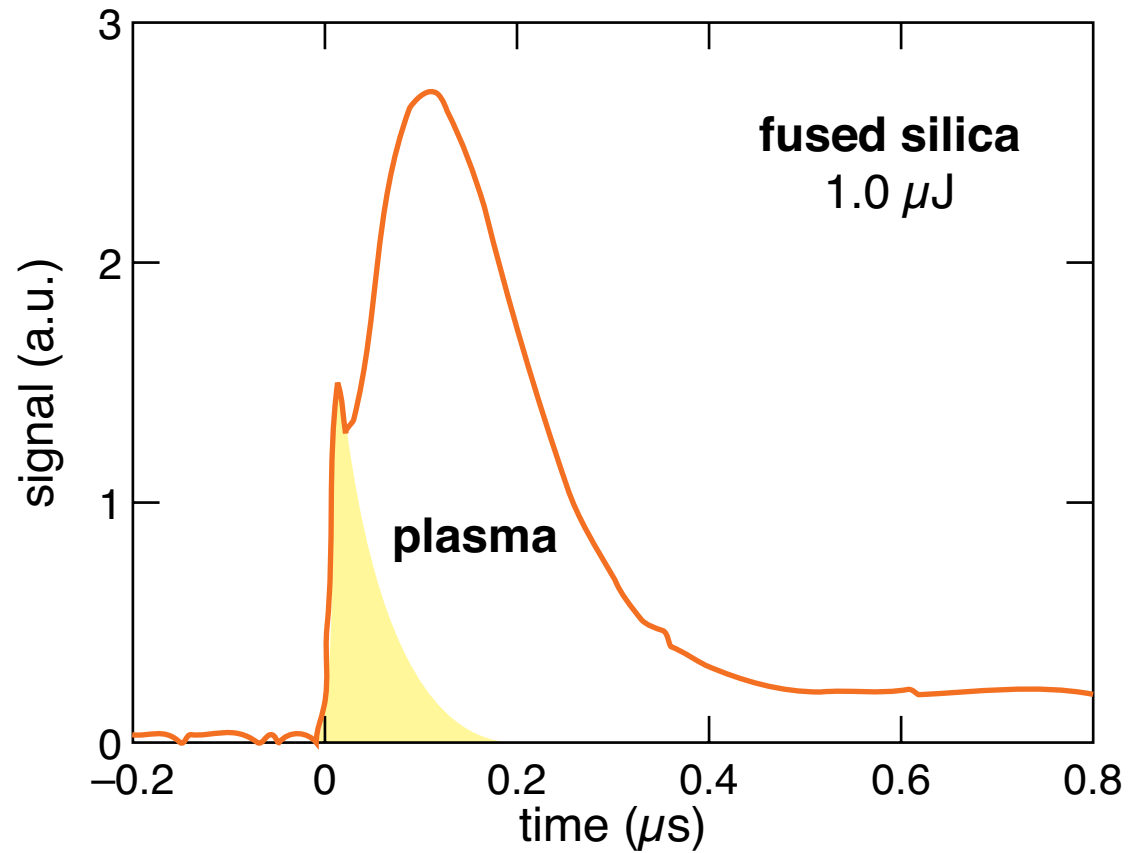
Femtosecond micromachining

scattered signal



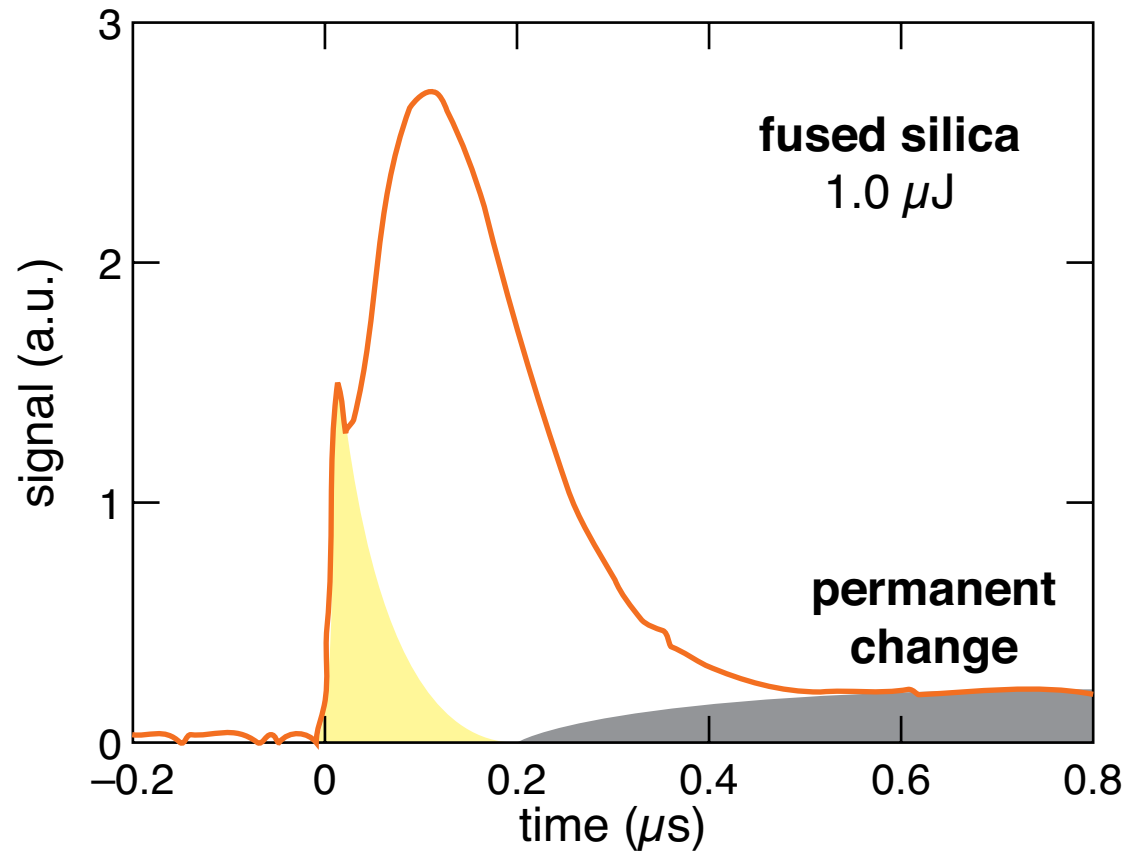
Femtosecond micromachining

scattered signal



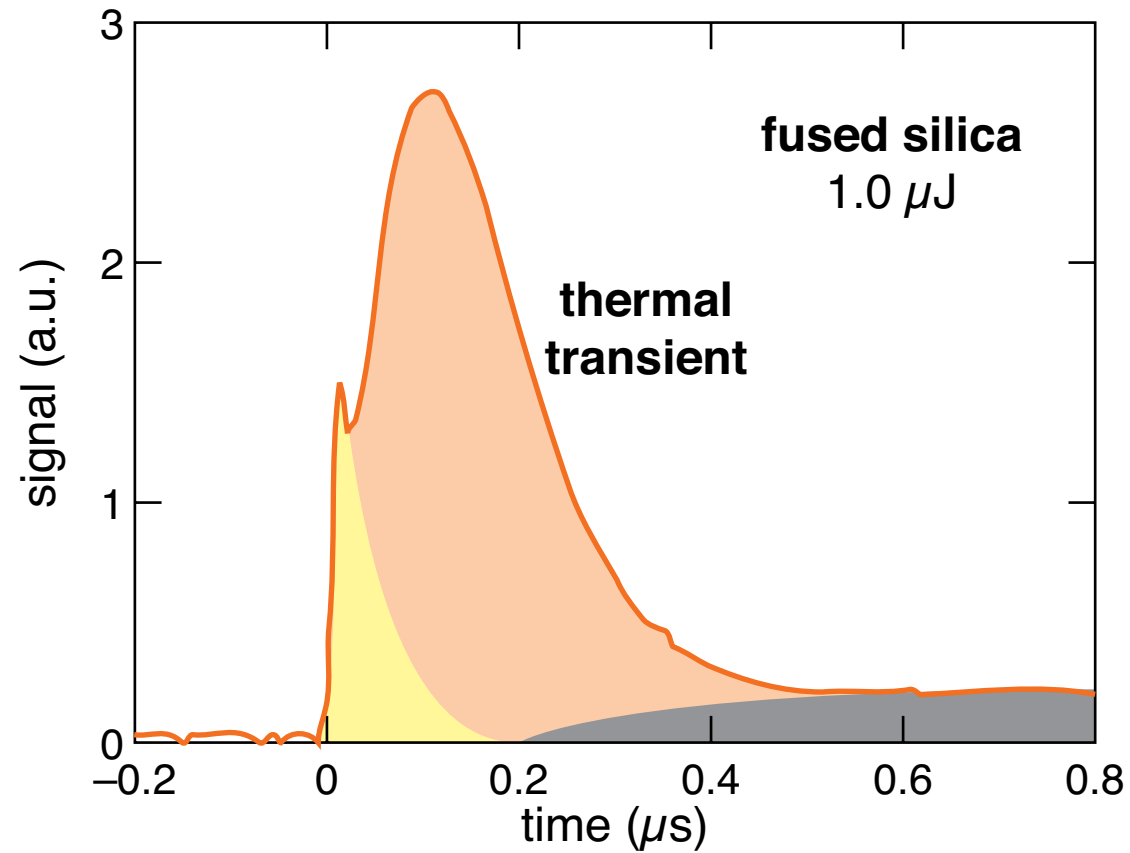
Femtosecond micromachining

scattered signal



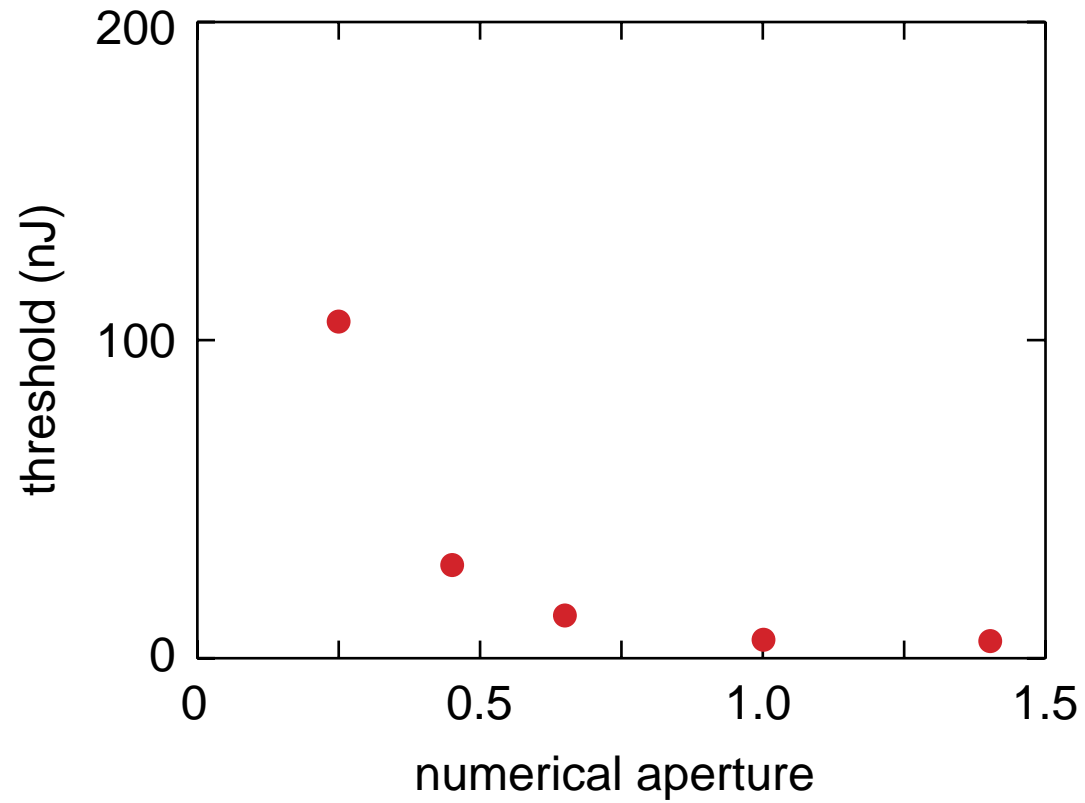
Femtosecond micromachining

scattered signal



Femtosecond micromachining

vary numerical aperture



Femtosecond micromachining

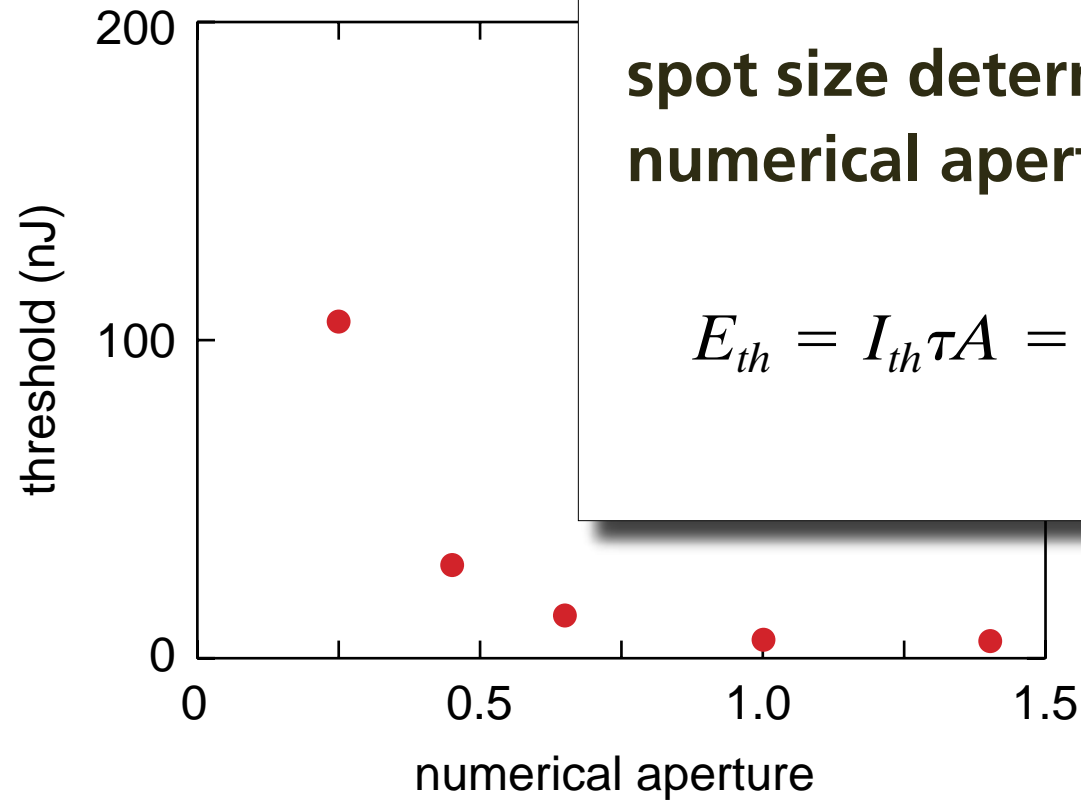
vary numerical

intensity threshold:

$$E_{th} = I_{th} \tau A$$

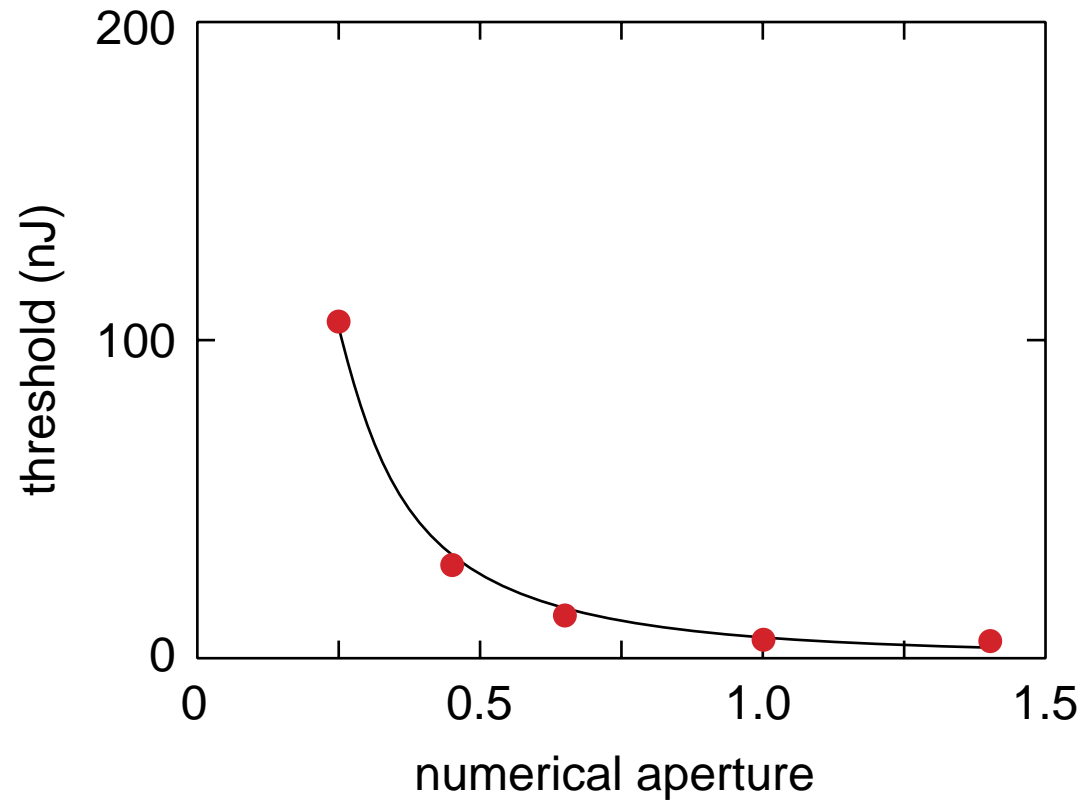
spot size determined by
numerical aperture:

$$E_{th} = I_{th} \tau A = \frac{I_{th} \tau \lambda^2}{\pi (\text{NA})^2}$$



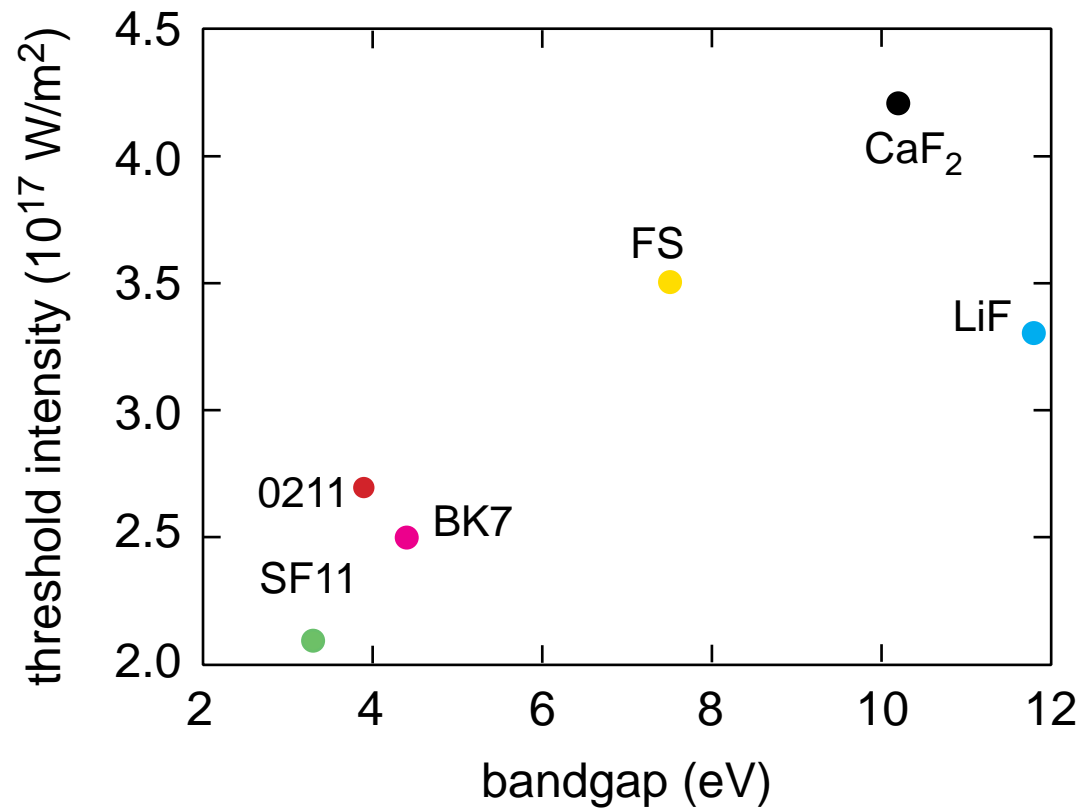
Femtosecond micromachining

fit gives threshold intensity: $I_{th} = 2.5 \times 10^{17} \text{ W/m}^2$



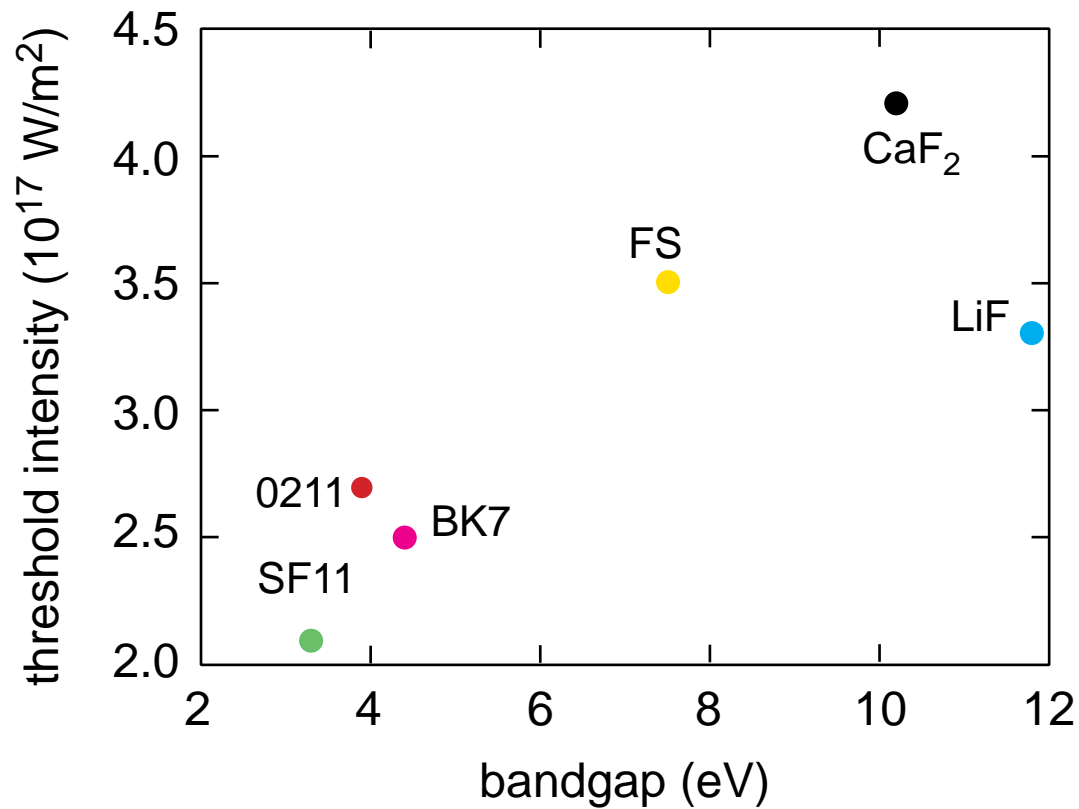
Femtosecond micromachining

vary material...



Femtosecond micromachining

...threshold varies with band gap (but not much!)



Femtosecond micromachining

what prevents damage at low NA?

Femtosecond micromachining

Competing nonlinear effects:

- **multiphoton absorption**
- **supercontinuum generation**
- **self-focusing**

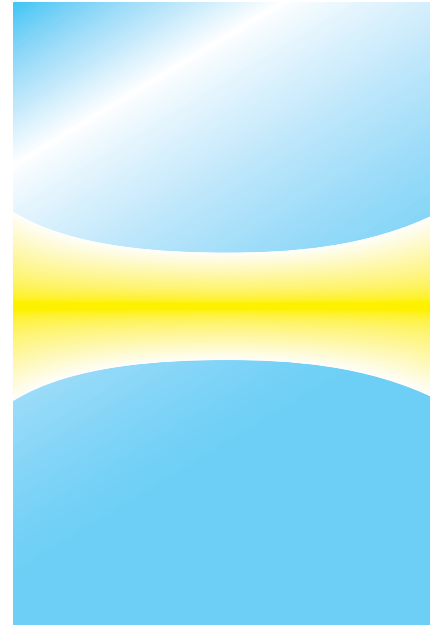
Femtosecond micromachining

why the difference?

high NA



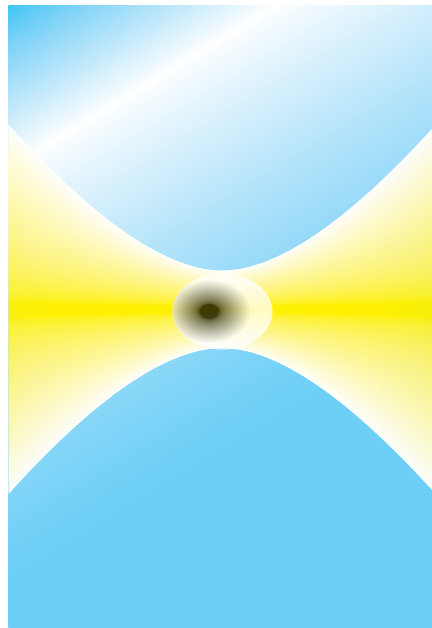
low NA



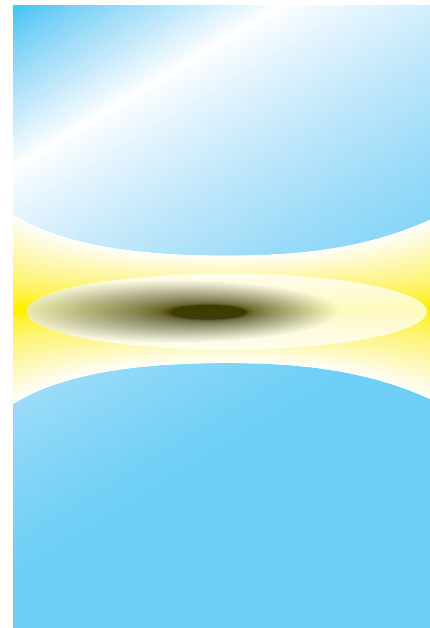
Femtosecond micromachining

very different confocal length/interaction length

high NA



low NA

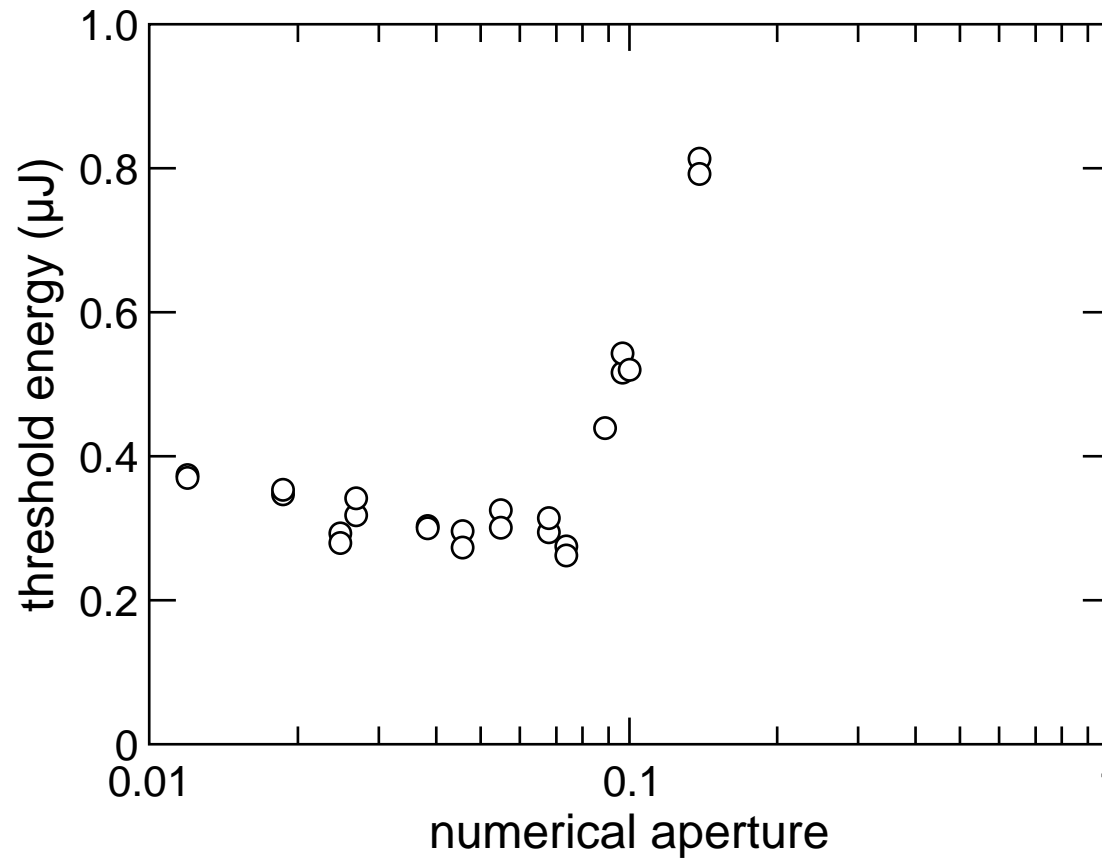


Femtosecond micromachining

high NA: interaction length too short for self-focusing

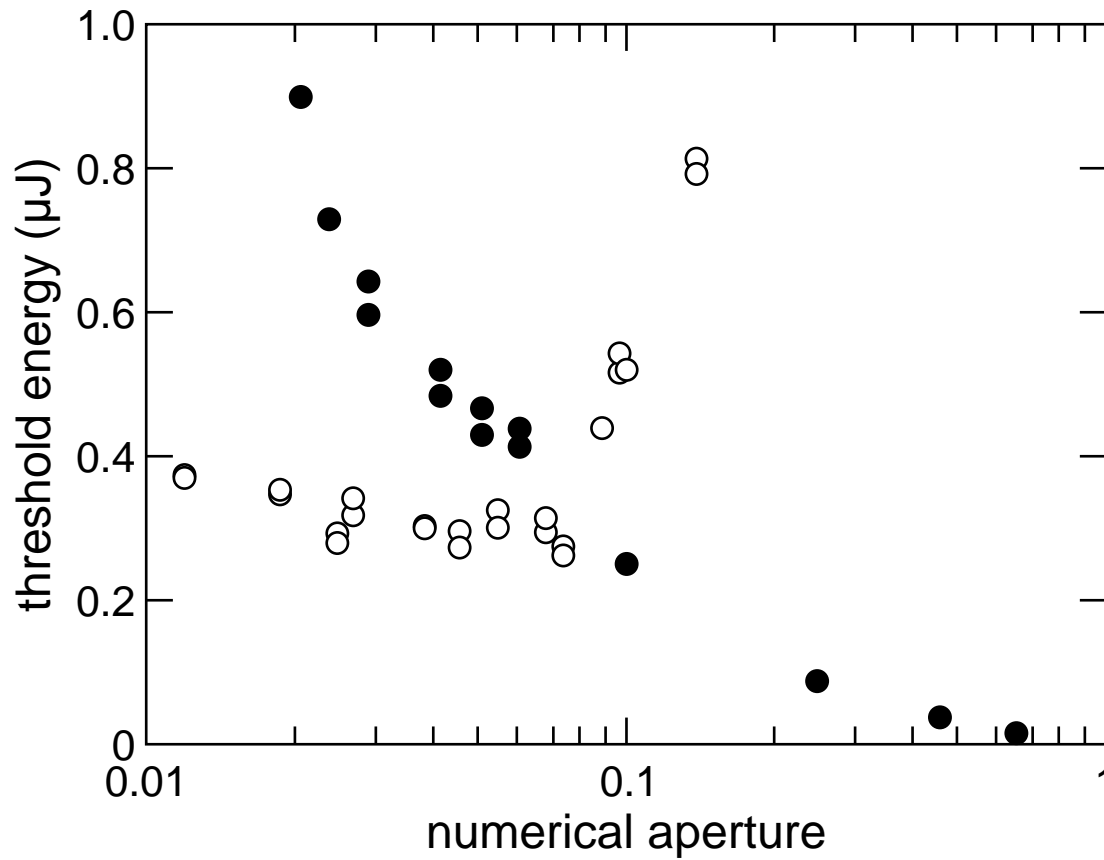
Femtosecond micromachining

threshold for supercontinuum generation



Femtosecond micromachining

threshold for damage



Femtosecond micromachining

Points to keep in mind:

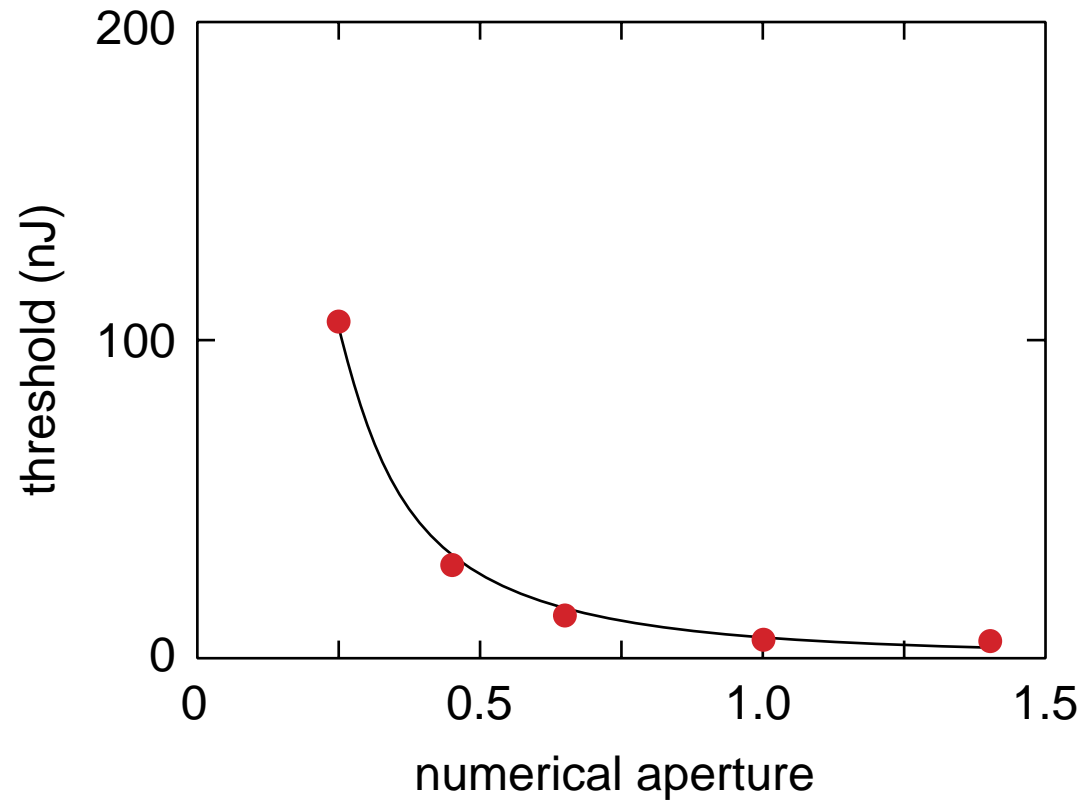
- **threshold critically dependent on NA**
- **surprisingly little material dependence**
- **avalanche ionization important**

Outline

- femtosecond micromachining
- low-energy machining
- applications

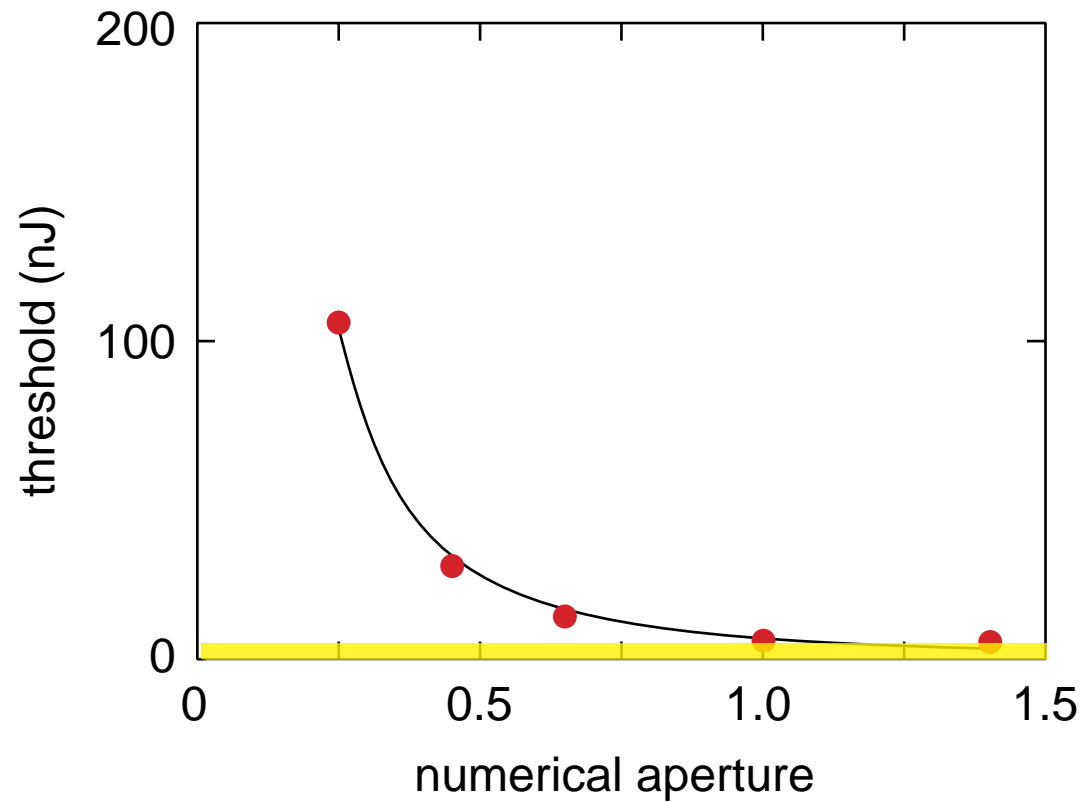
Low-energy machining

threshold decreases with increasing numerical aperture



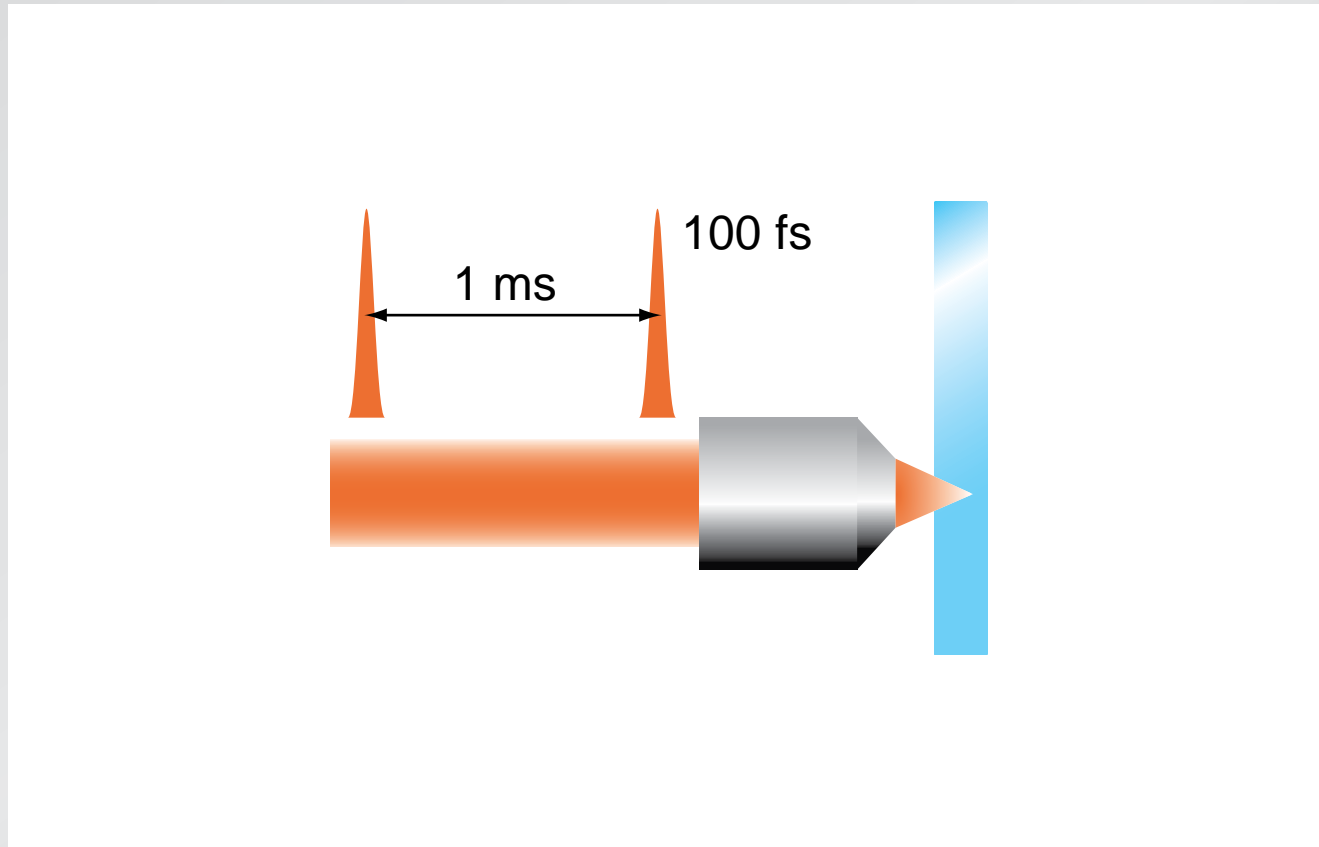
Low-energy machining

less than 10 nJ at high numerical aperture!



Low-energy machining

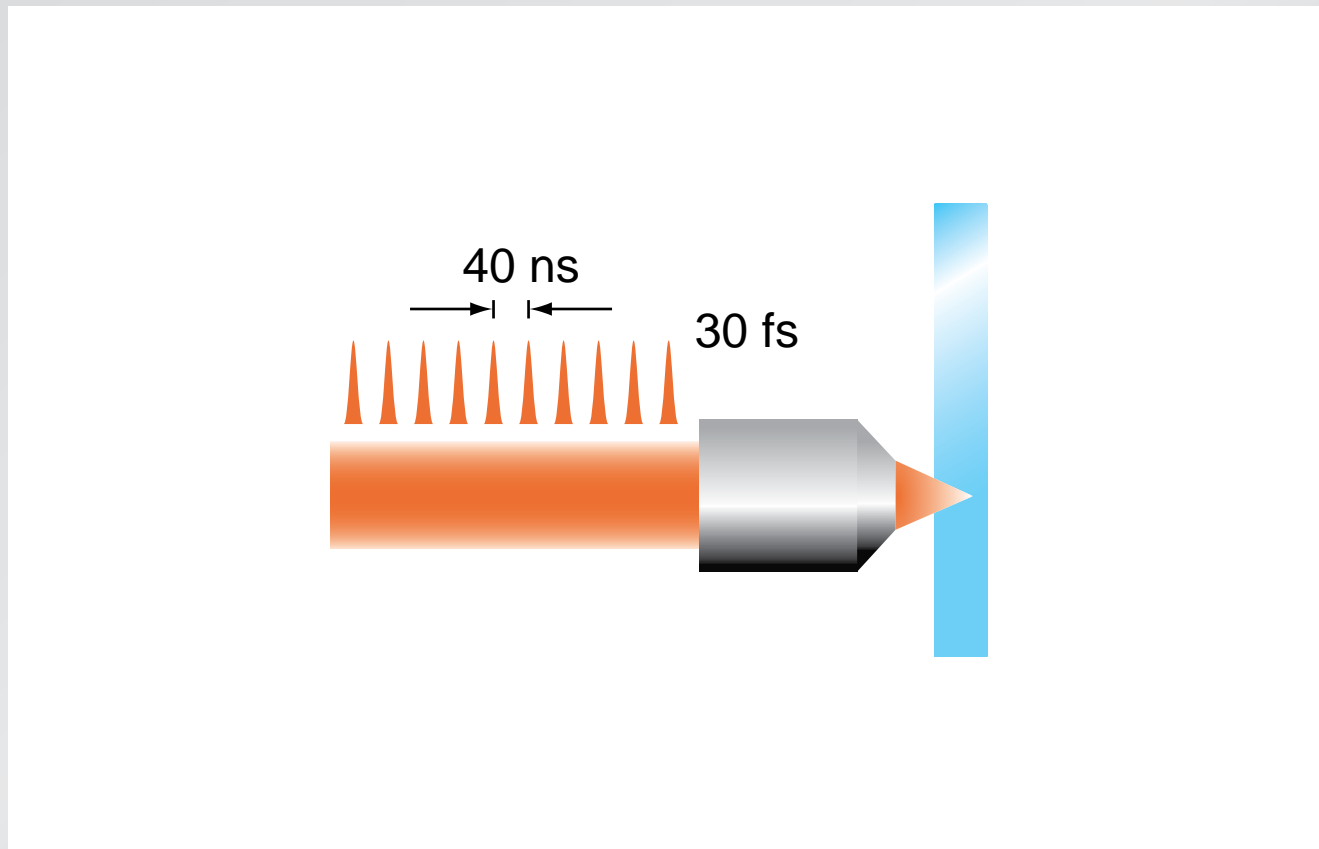
amplified laser: 1 kHz, 1 mJ



heat diffusion time: $\tau_{diff} \approx 1 \mu\text{s}$

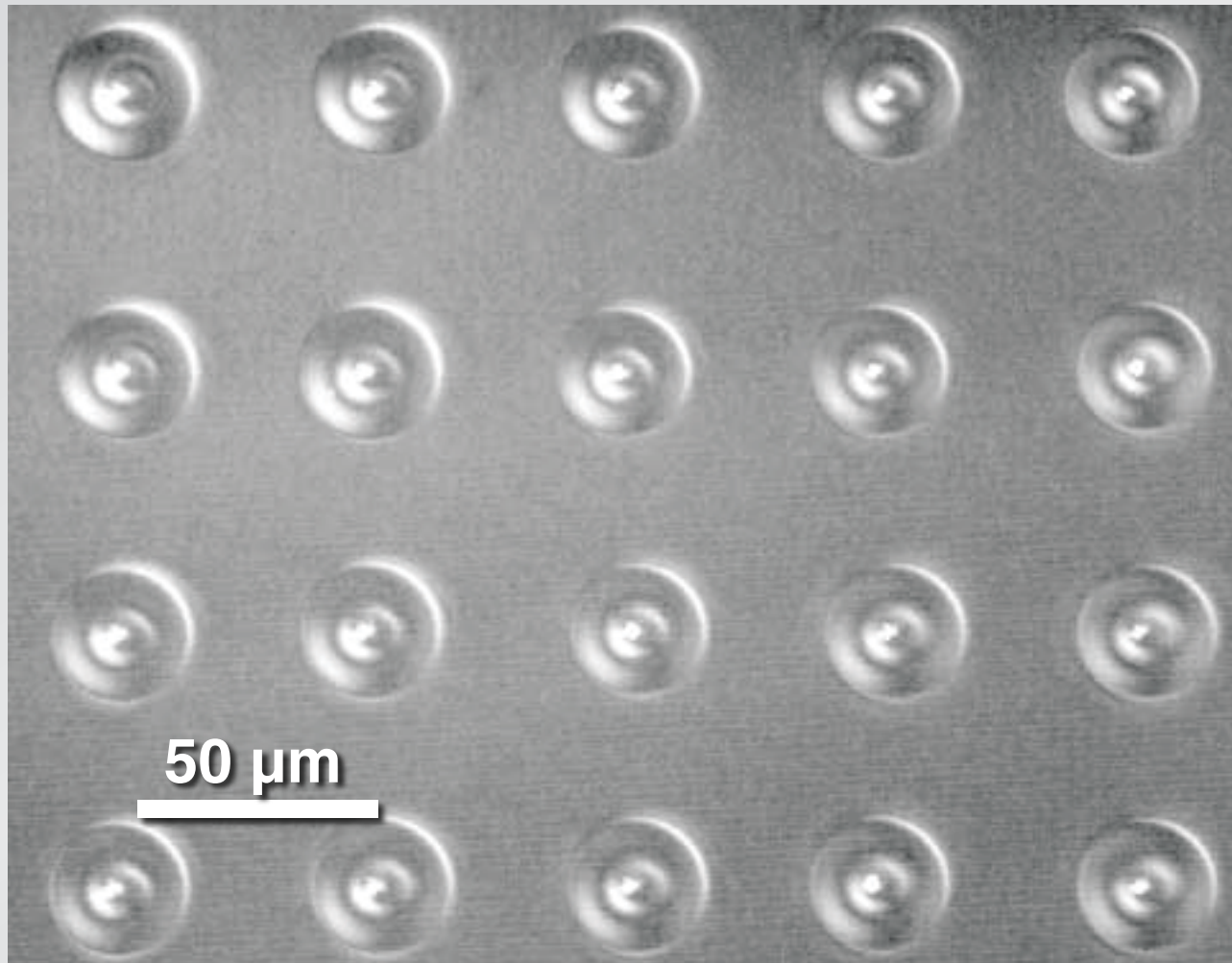
Low-energy machining

long cavity oscillator: 25 MHz, 25 nJ



heat diffusion time: $\tau_{diff} \approx 1 \mu\text{s}$

Low-energy machining



Low-energy machining

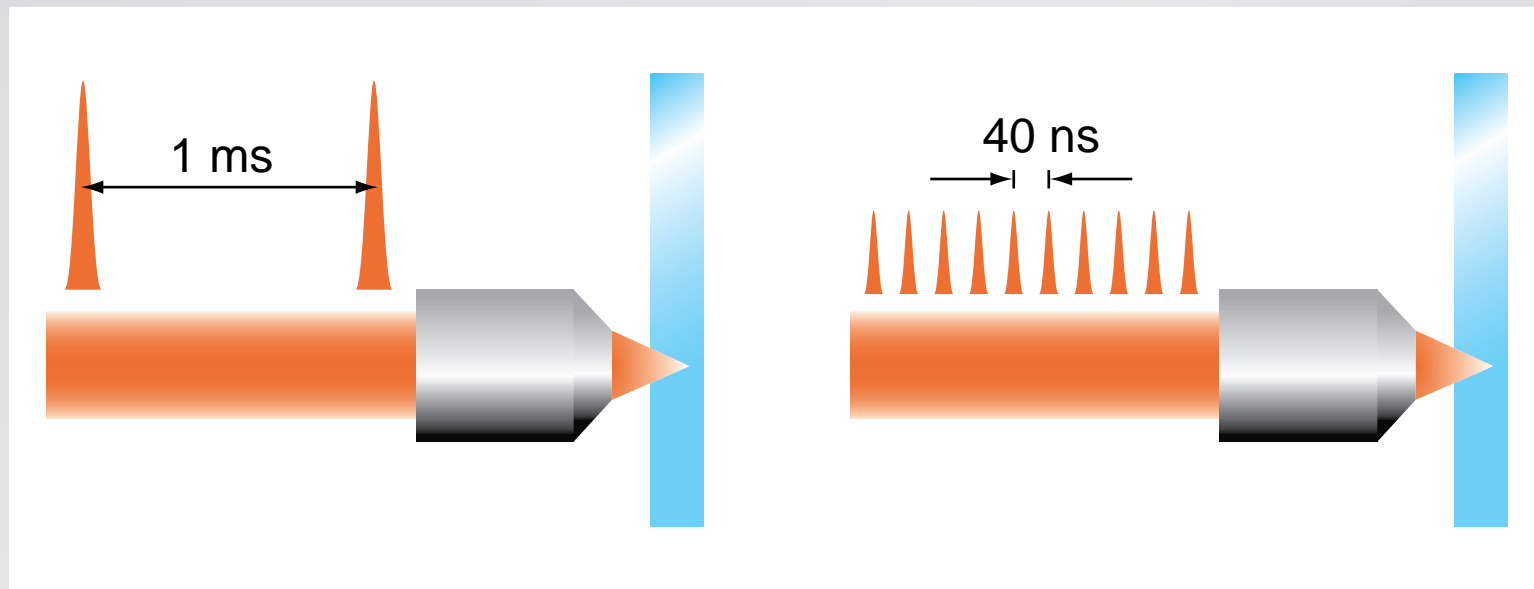
High repetition-rate micromachining:

- **structural changes exceed focal volume**
- **spherical structures**
- **density change caused by melting**

Low-energy machining

amplified laser

oscillator



repetitive

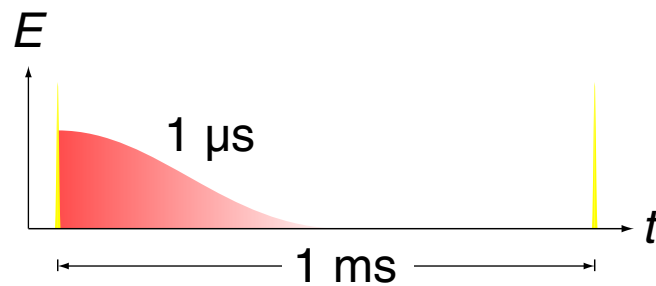
cumulative

Low-energy machining

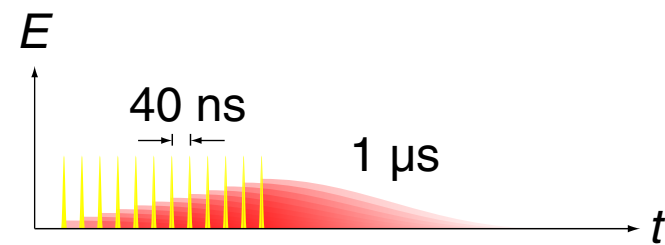
amplified laser

oscillator

low repetition rate



high repetition rate

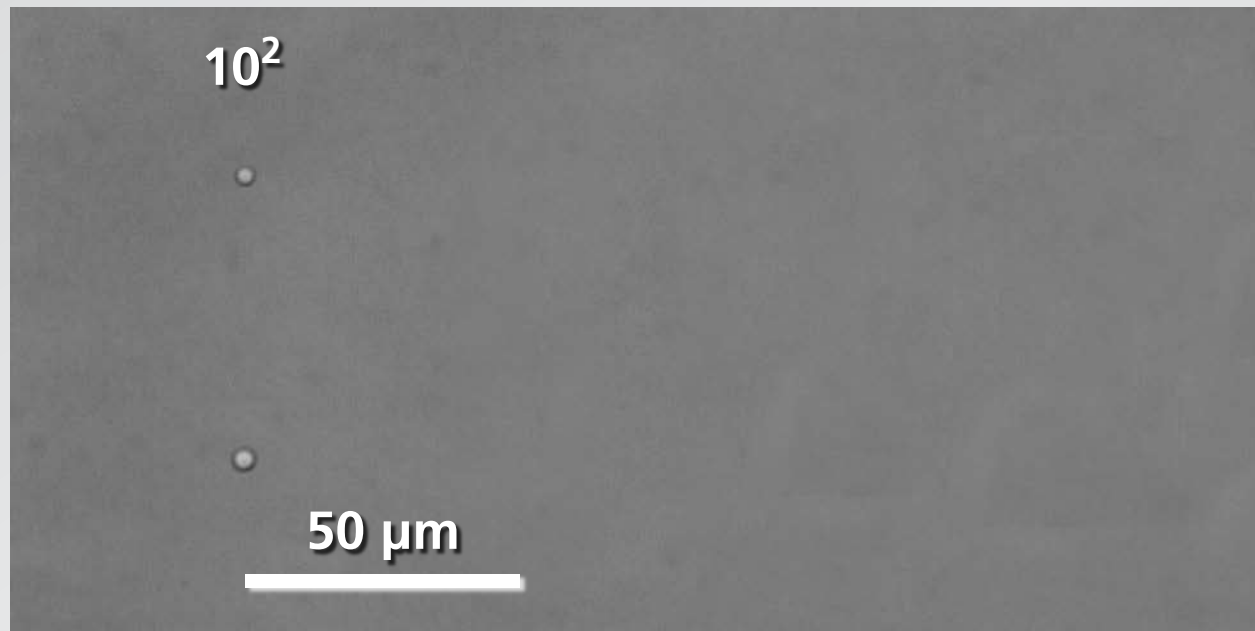


repetitive

cumulative

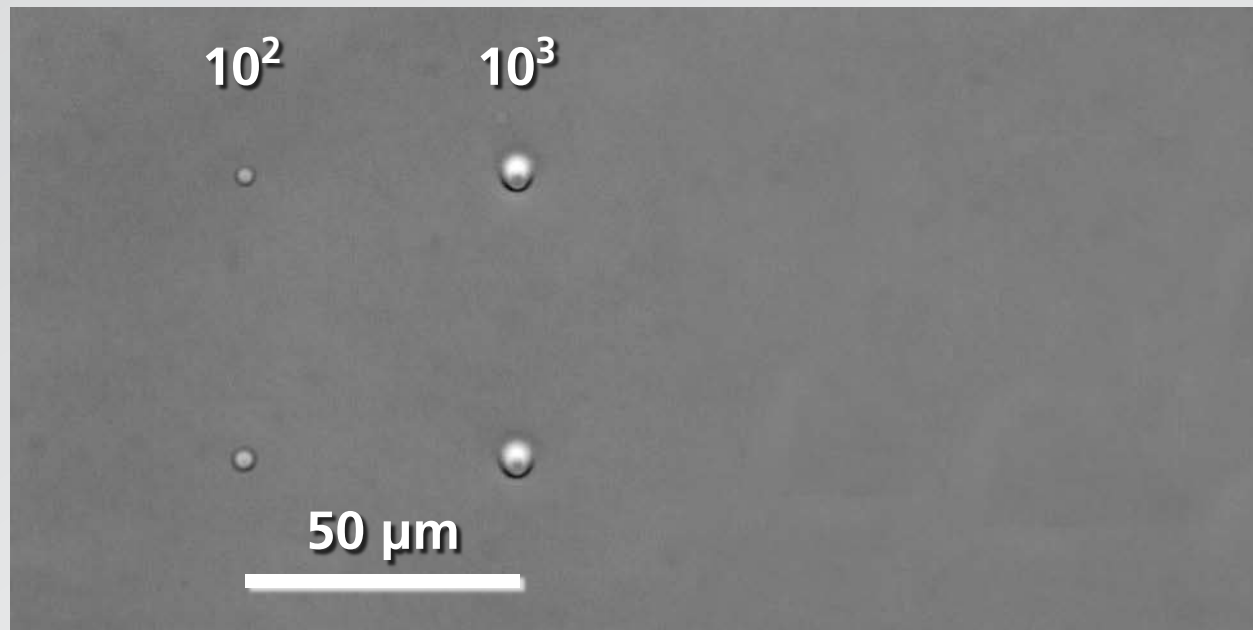
Low-energy machining

the longer the irradiation...



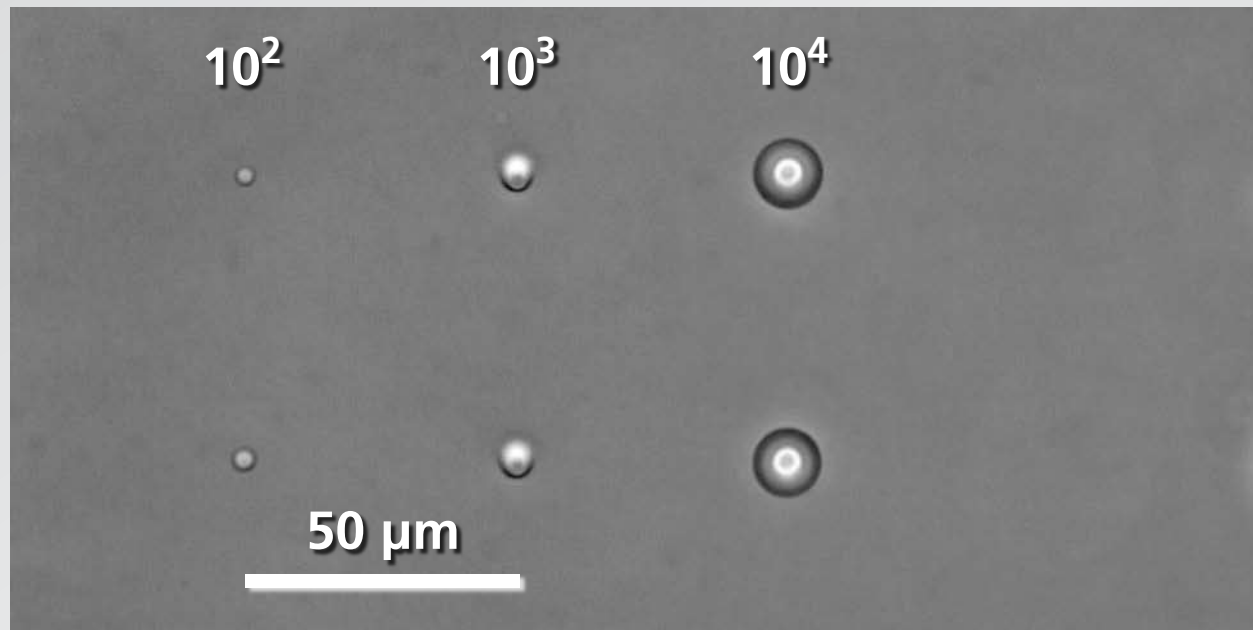
Low-energy machining

the longer the irradiation...



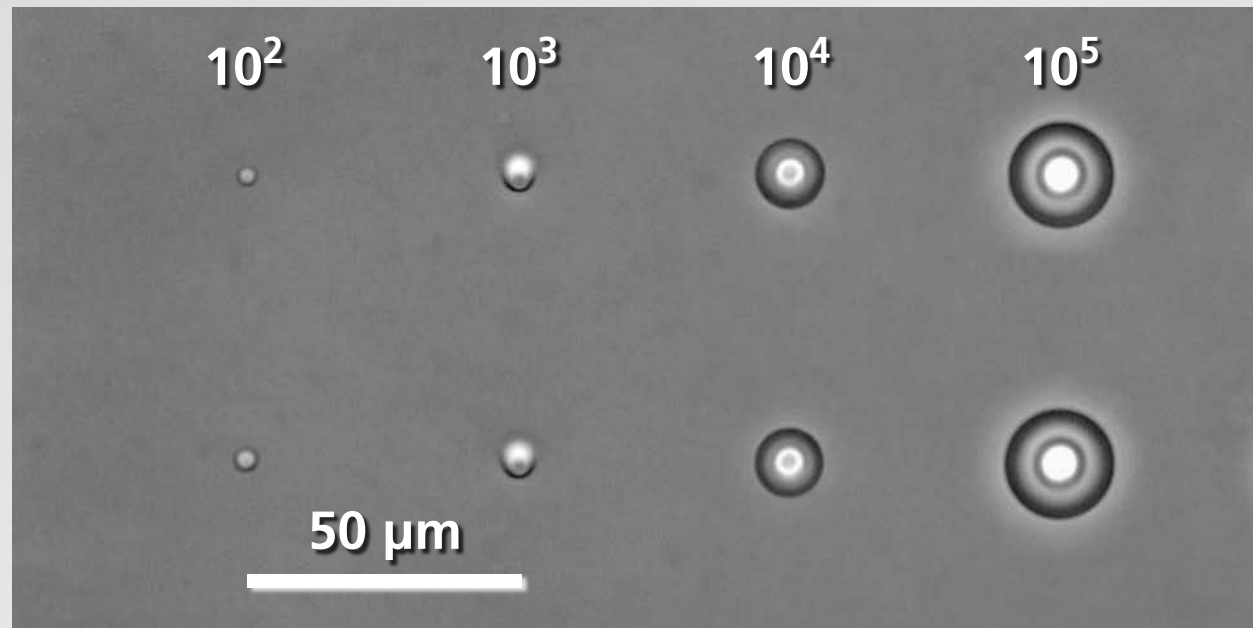
Low-energy machining

the longer the irradiation...



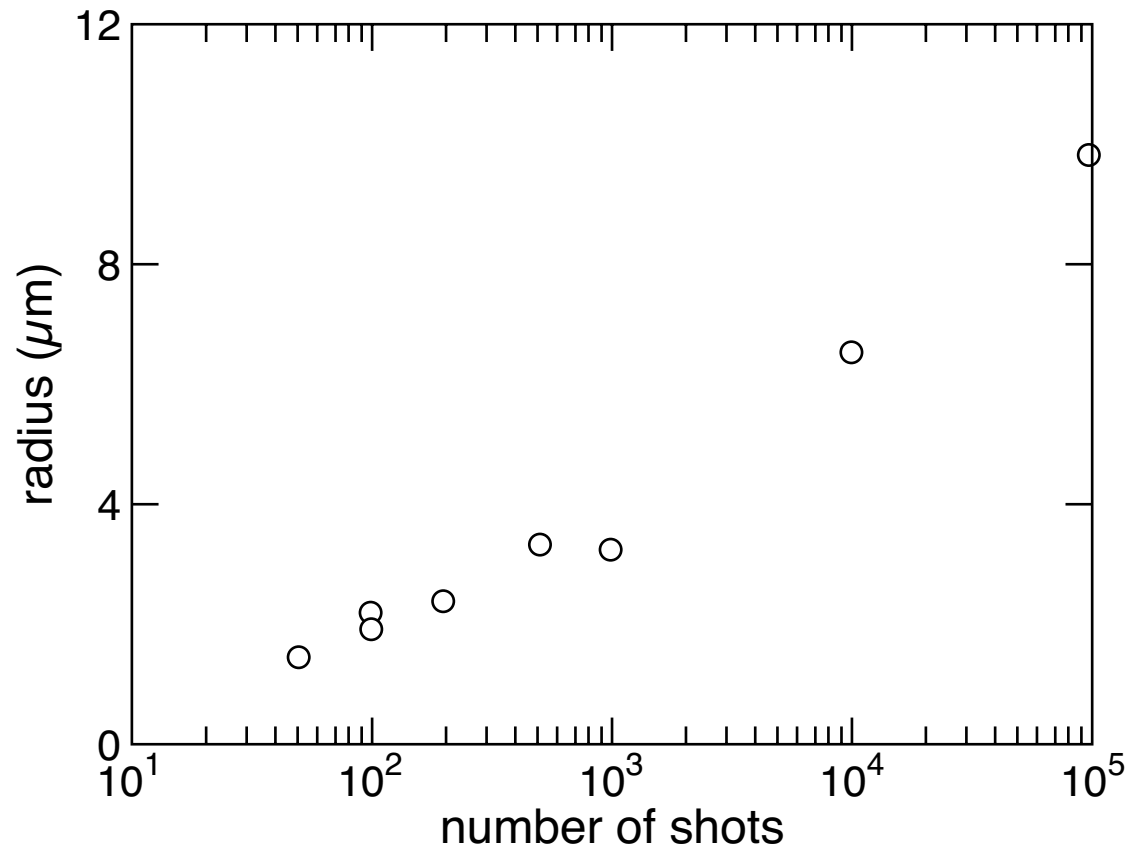
Low-energy machining

the longer the irradiation...



... the larger the radius

Low-energy machining

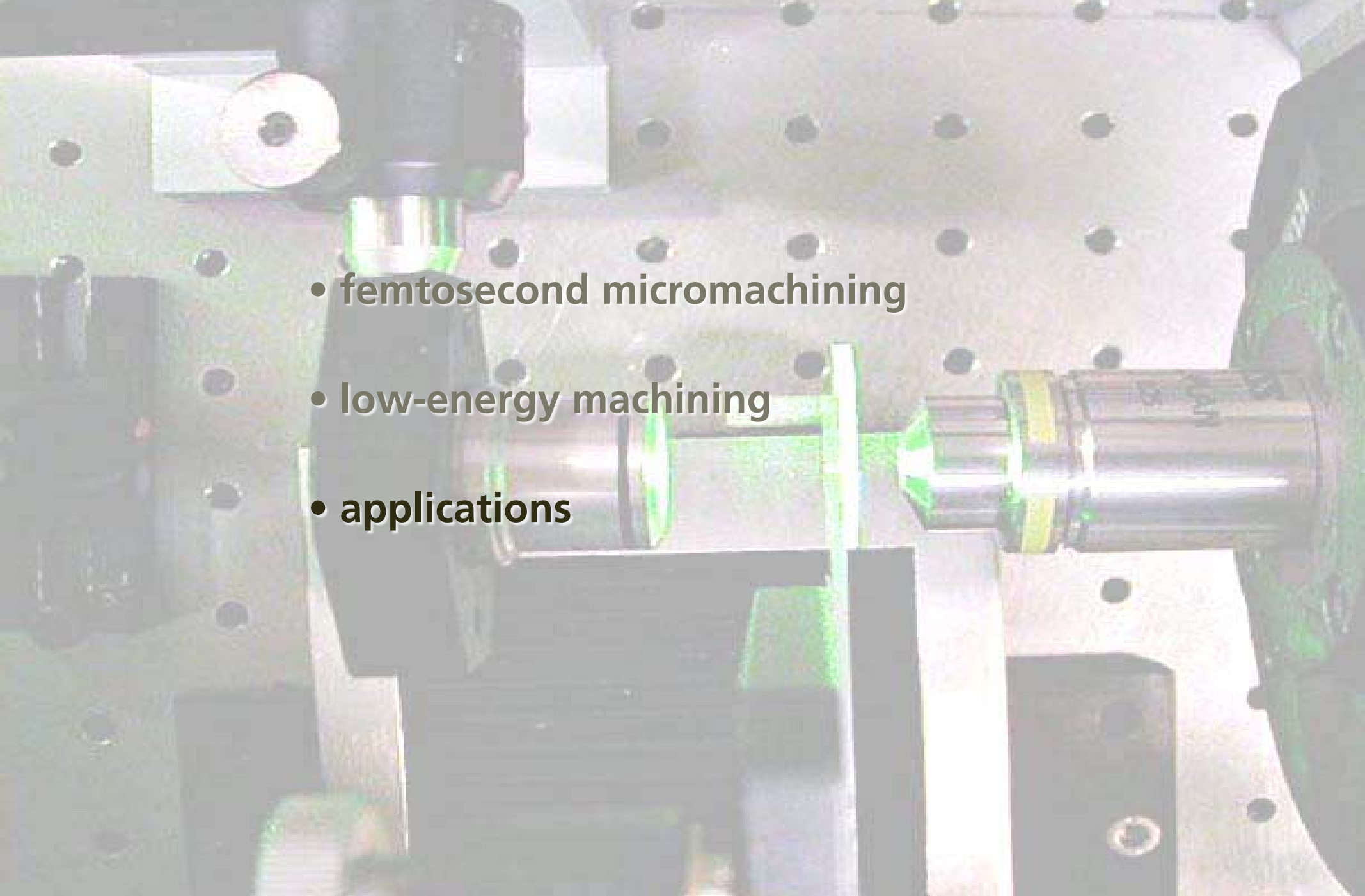


Low-energy machining

at high-rep rate: internal “point-source of heat”

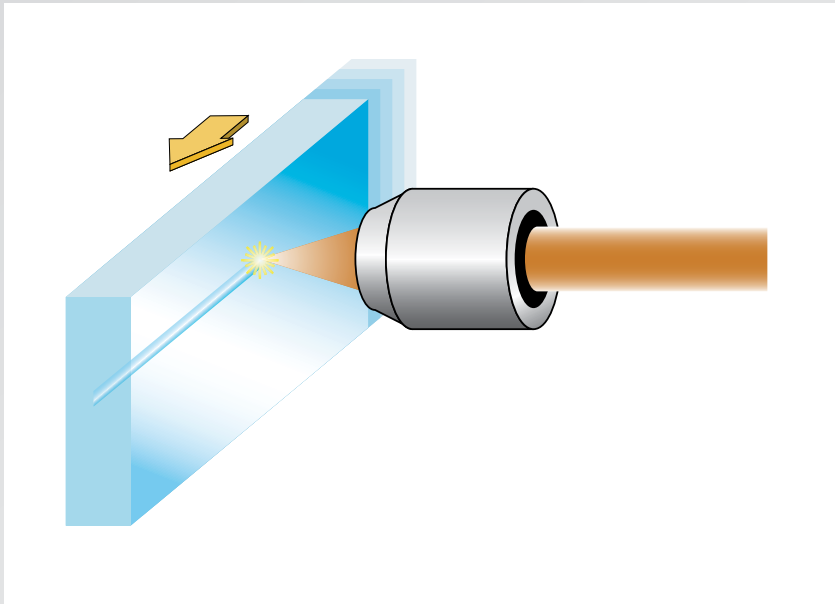
Outline

- femtosecond micromachining
- low-energy machining
- applications



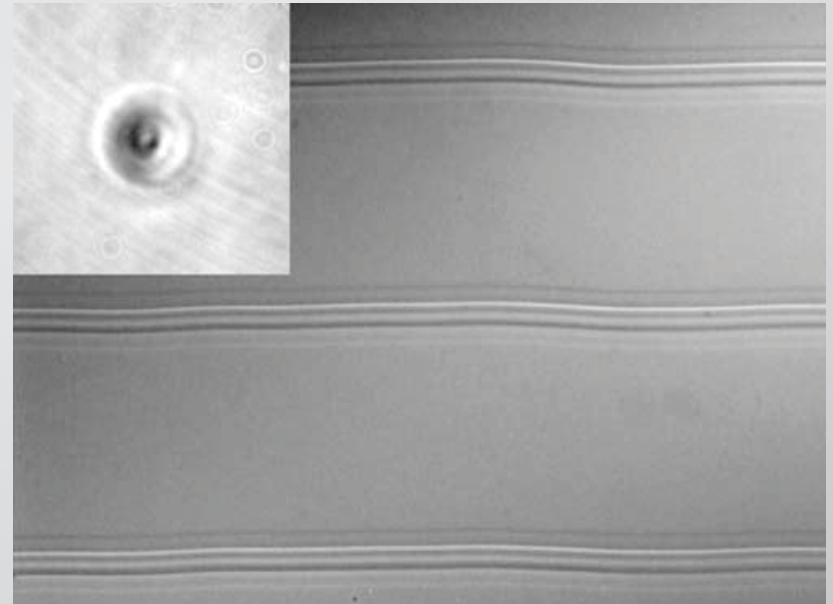
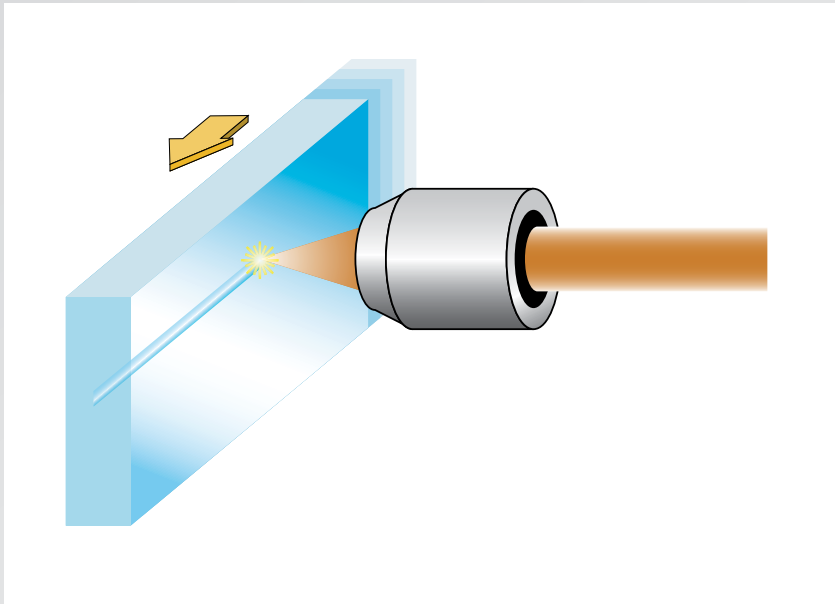
Low-energy machining

waveguide micromachining



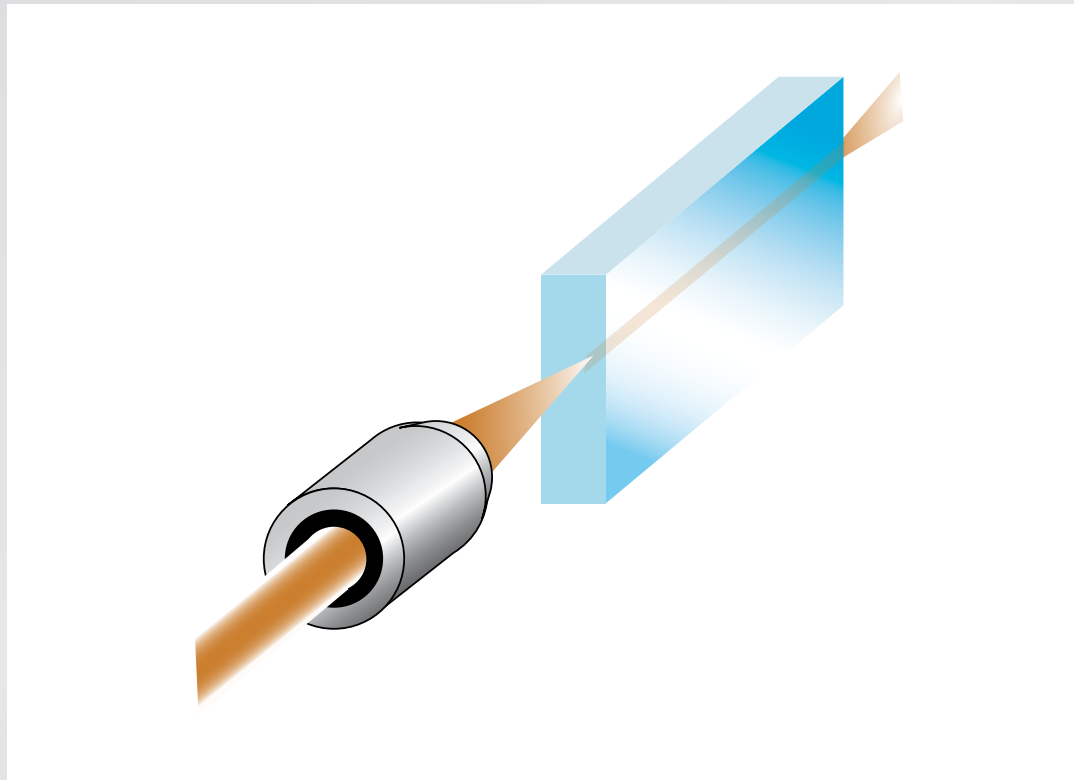
Low-energy machining

waveguide micromachining



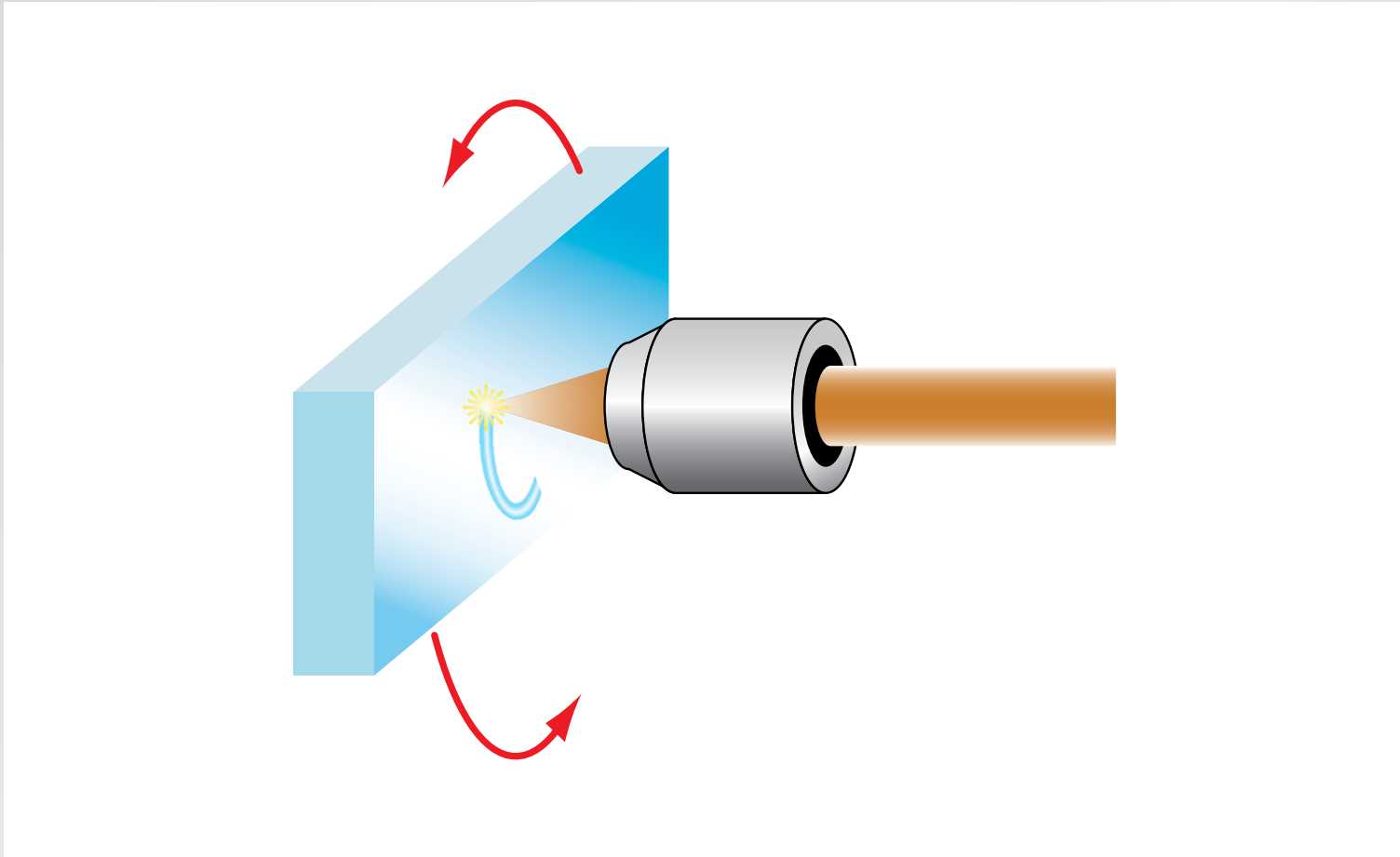
Low-energy machining

structures guide light



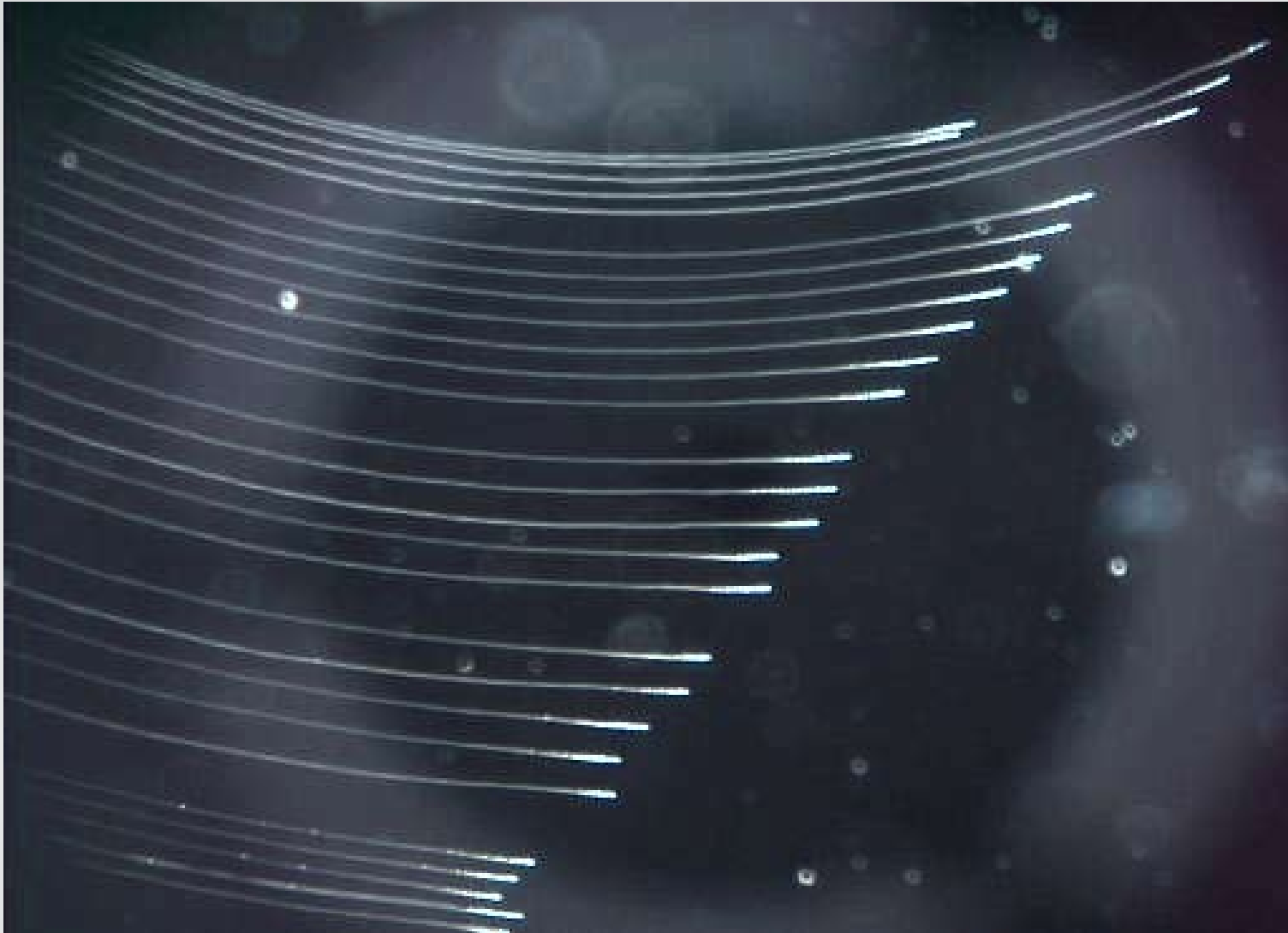
Applications

curved waveguides



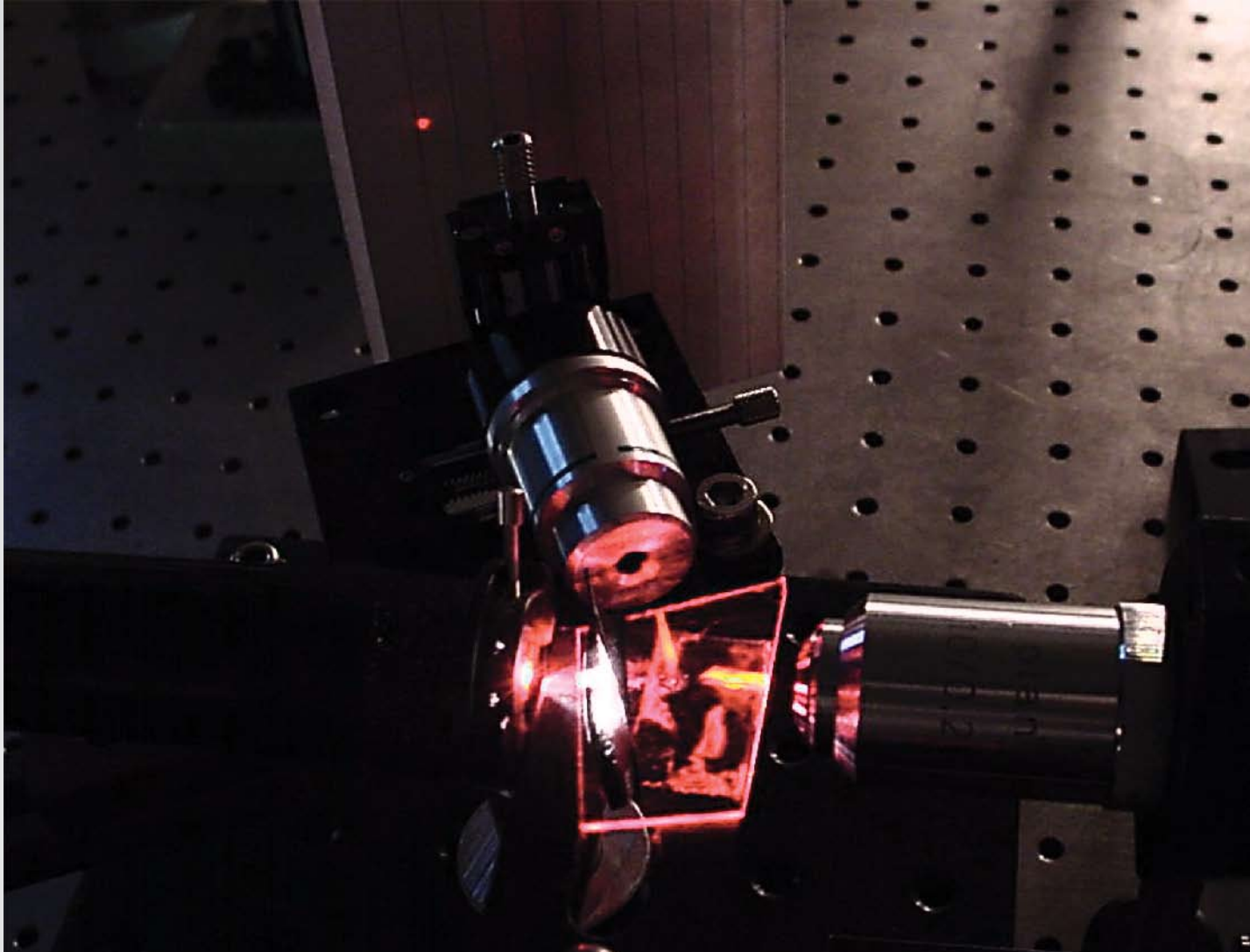
Applications

curved waveguides



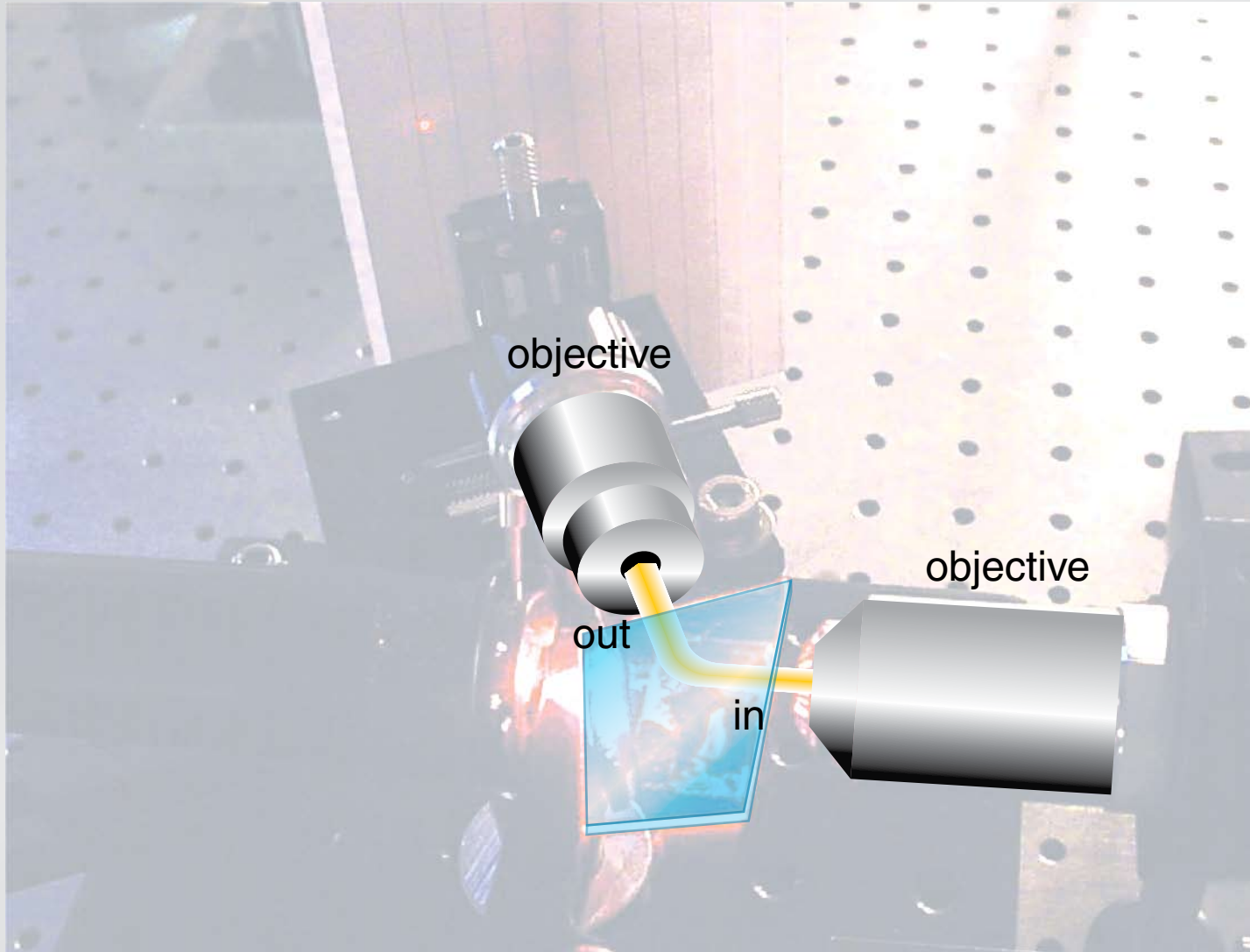
Applications

curved waveguides



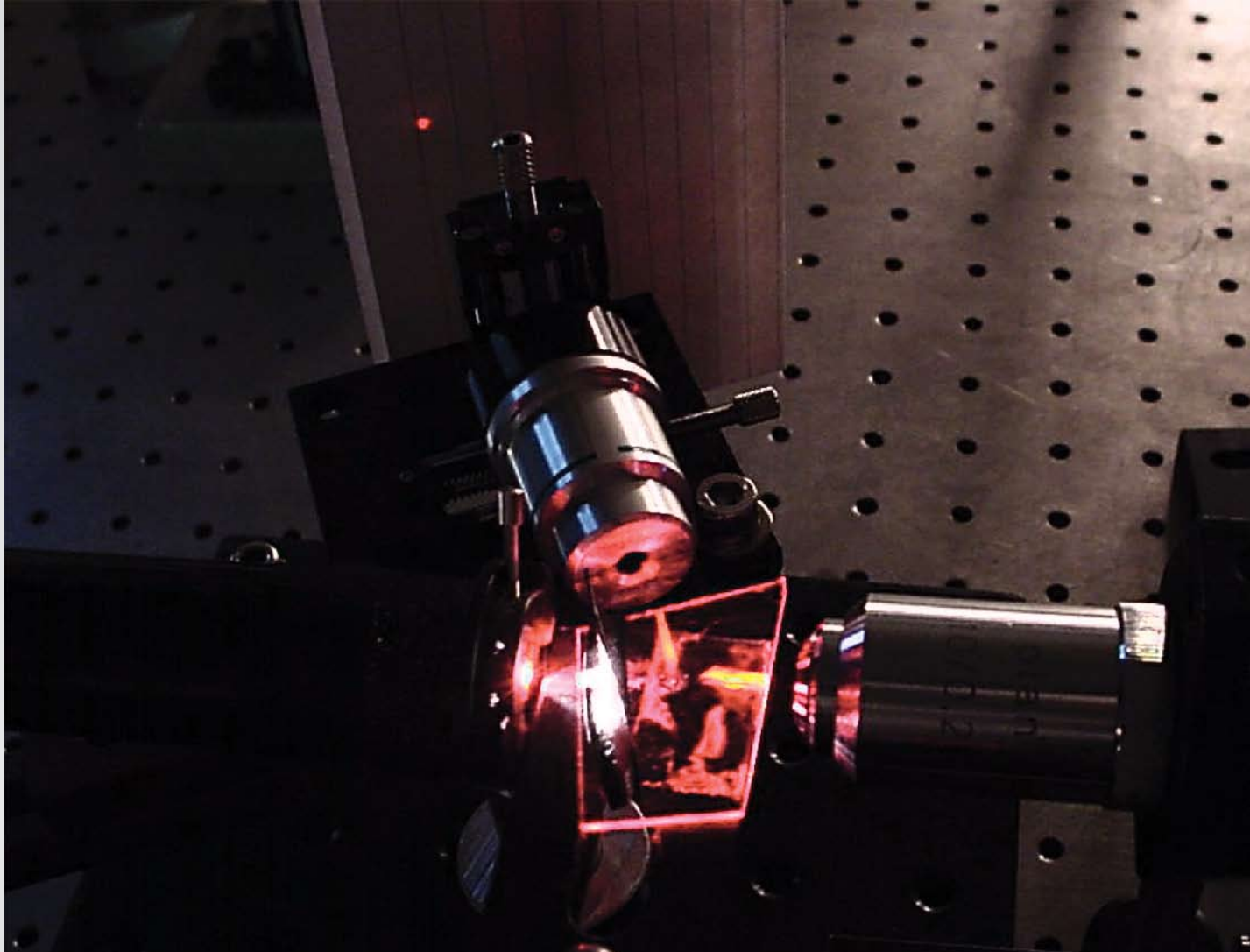
Applications

curved waveguides



Applications

curved waveguides



Applications

photonic fabrication techniques

	fs micromachining	other
loss (dB/cm)	< 3	0.1–3
bending radius	36 mm	30–40 mm
Δn	2×10^{-3}	$10^{-4} - 0.5$
3D integration	Y	N

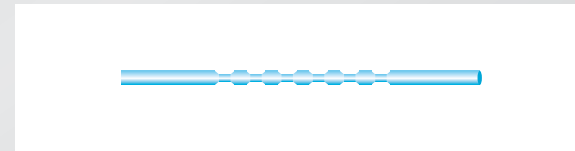
Applications

photonic devices

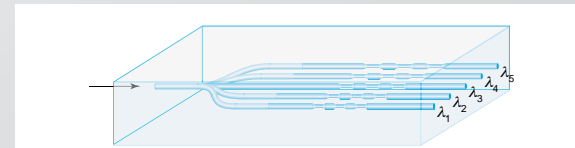
3D splitter



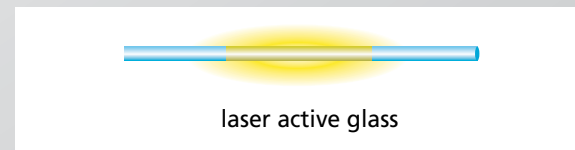
Bragg grating



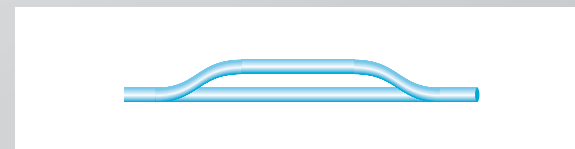
demultiplexer



amplifier



interferometer



Applications

all-optical sensor



substrate

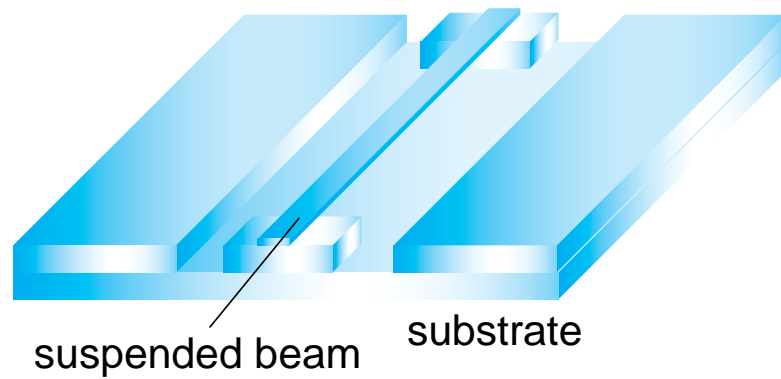
Applications

all-optical sensor



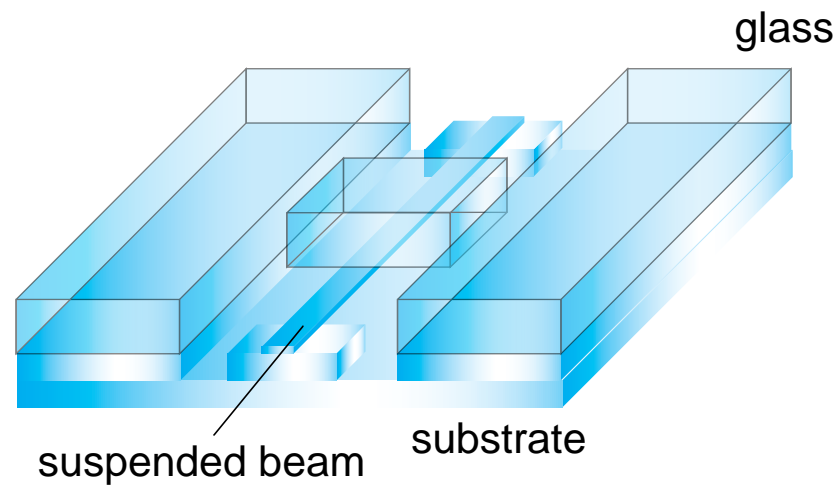
Applications

all-optical sensor



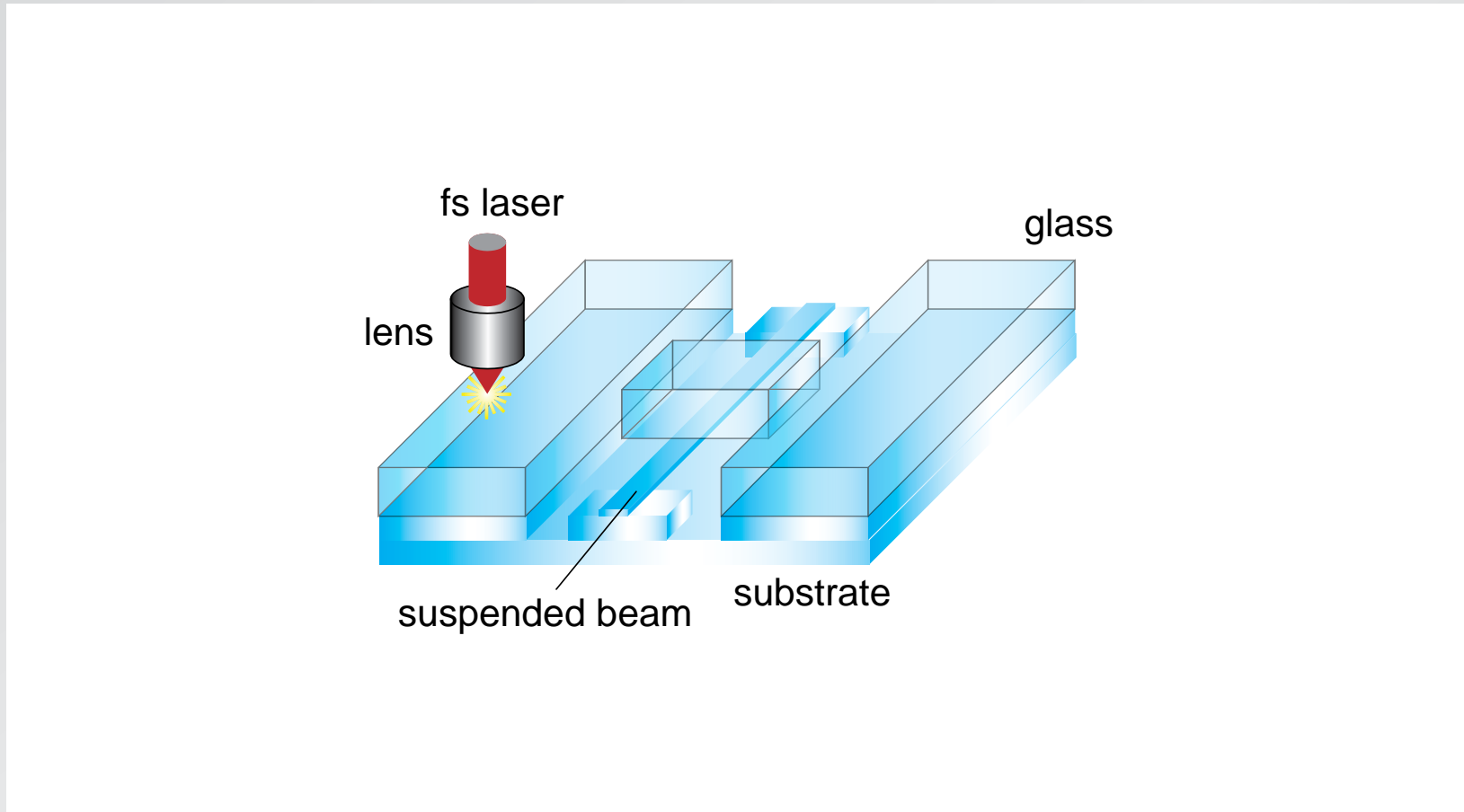
Applications

all-optical sensor



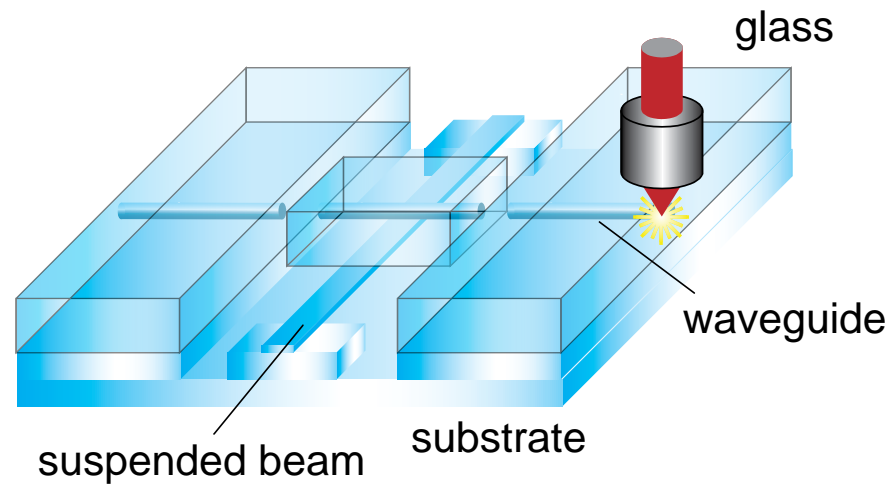
Applications

all-optical sensor



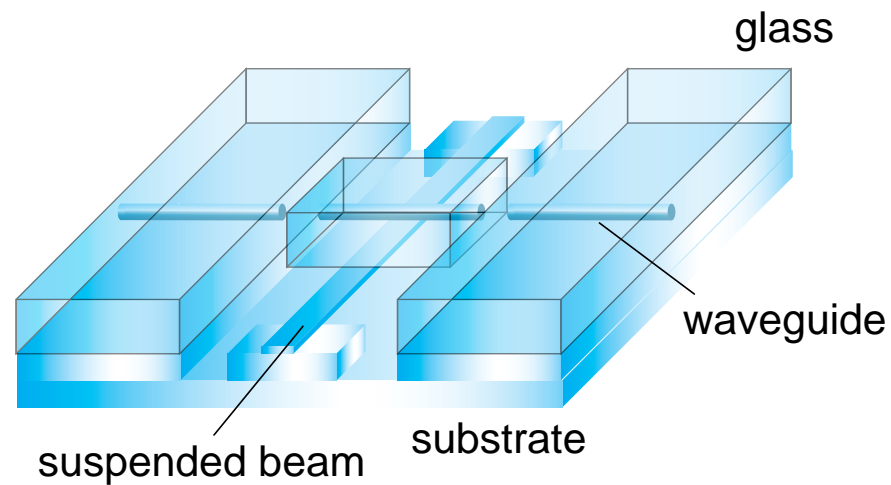
Applications

all-optical sensor



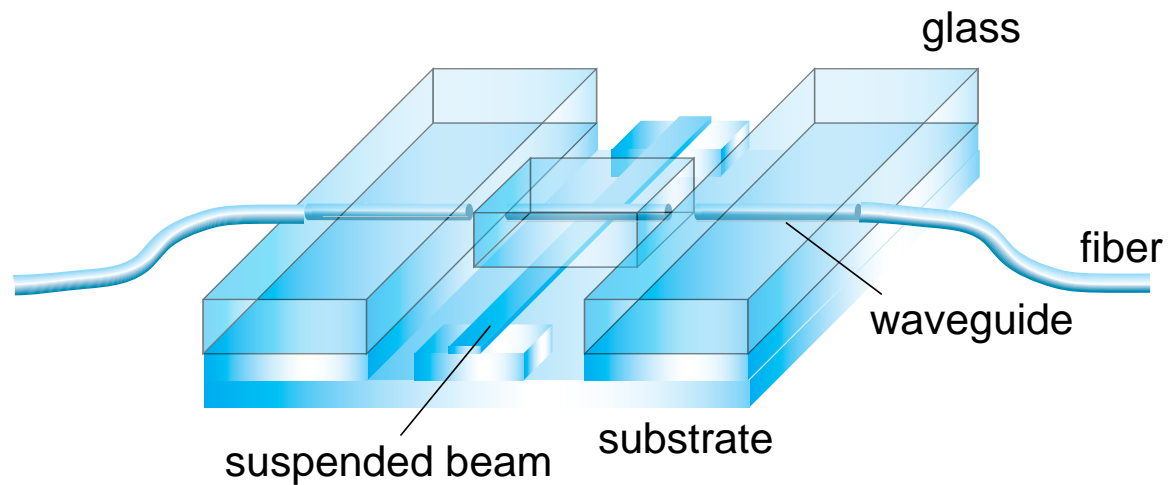
Applications

all-optical sensor

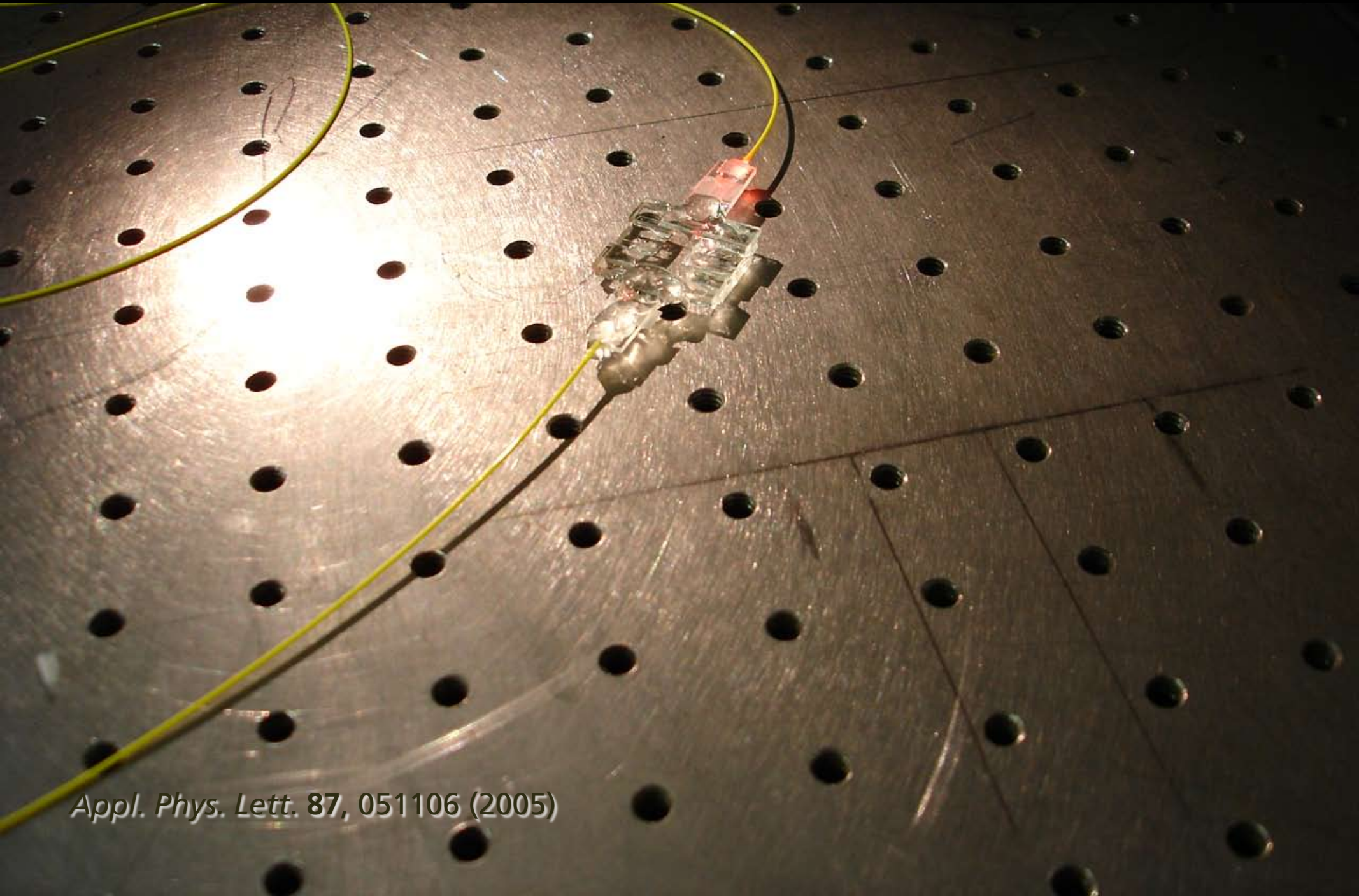


Applications

all-optical sensor



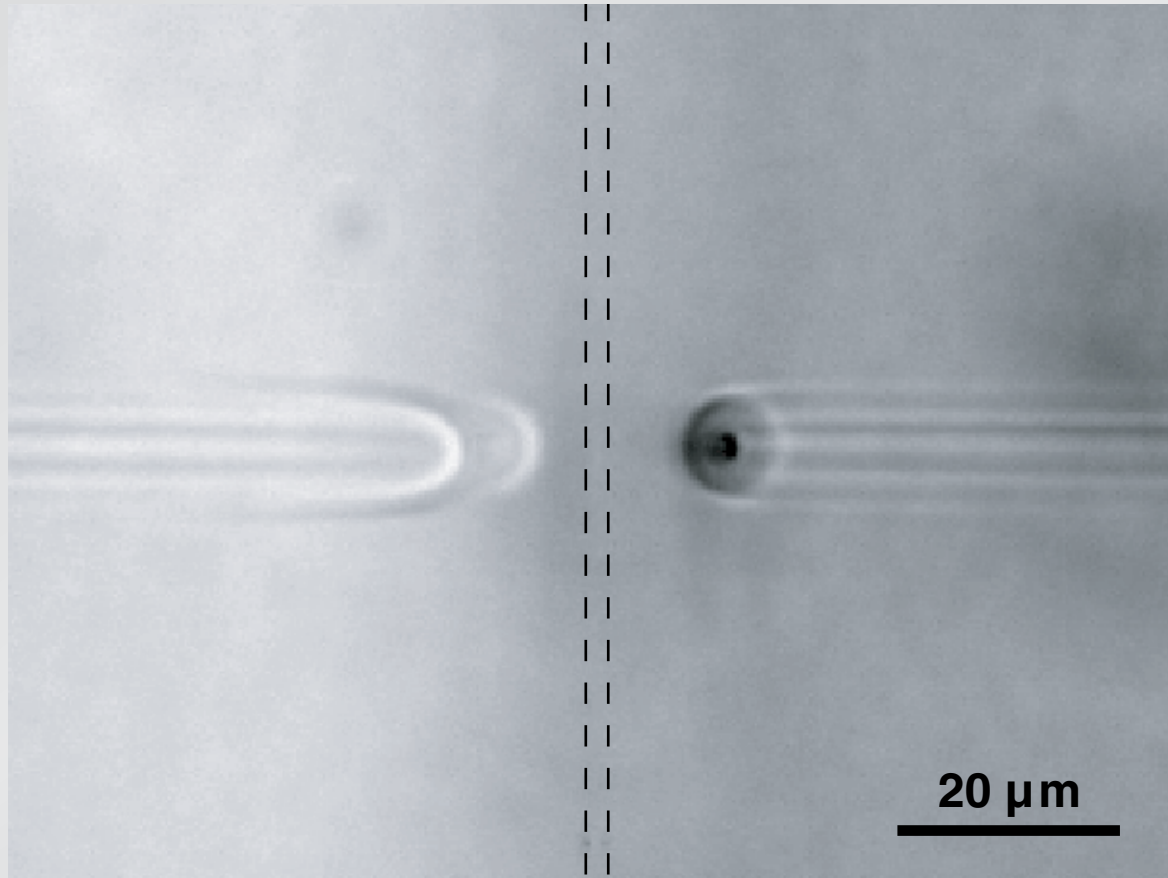
Applications



Appl. Phys. Lett. 87, 051106 (2005)

Applications

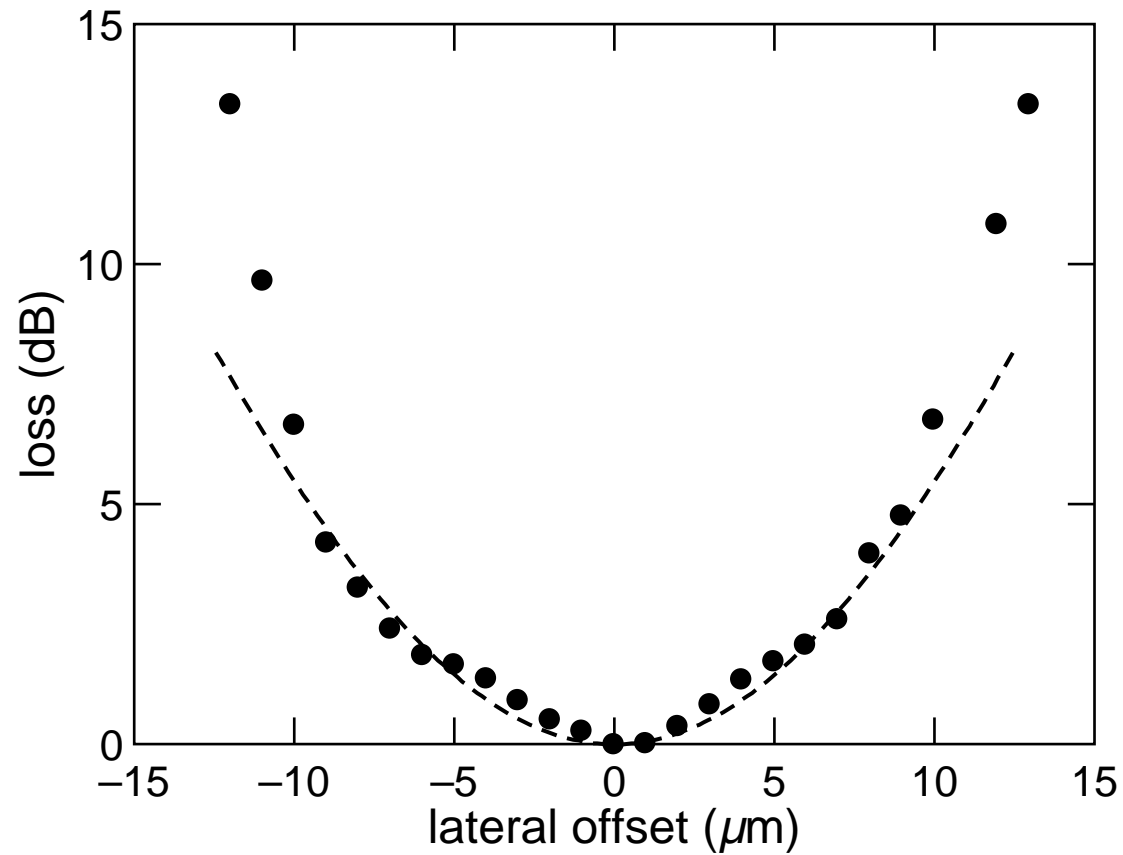
sensor gap



Appl. Phys. Lett. **87**, 051106 (2005)

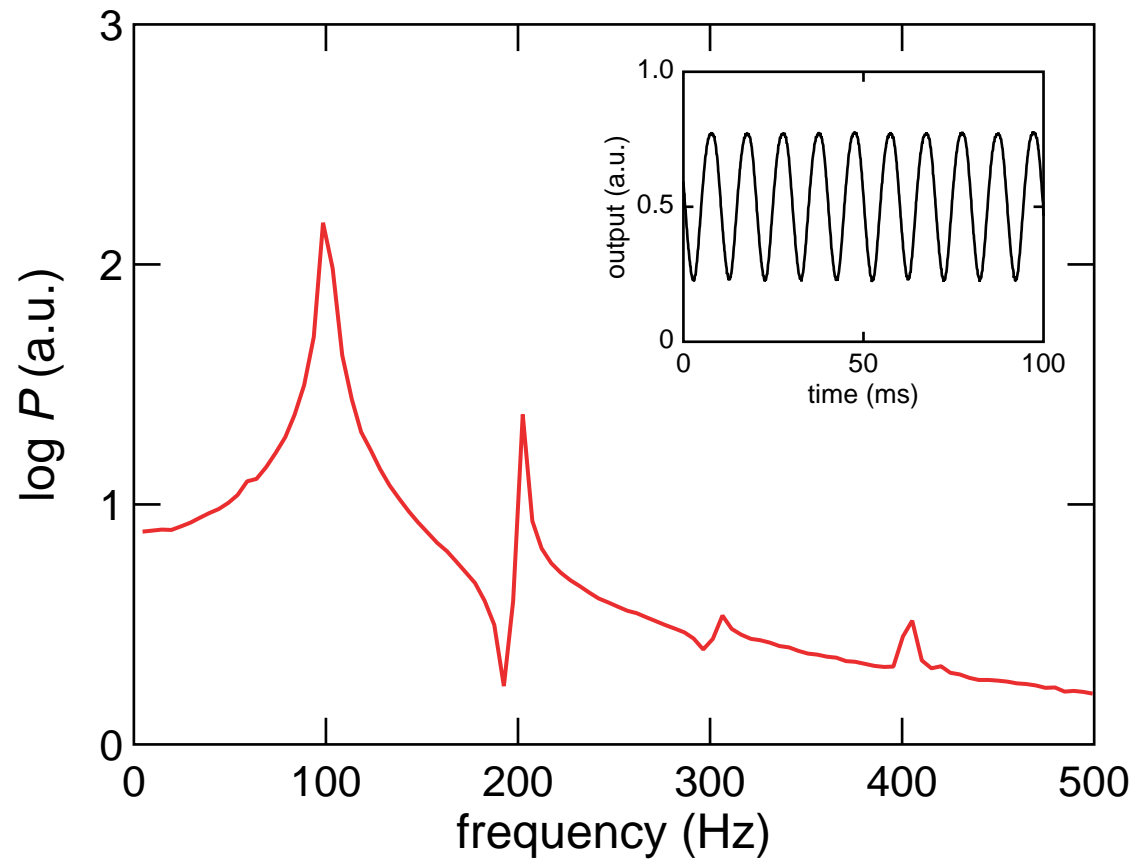
Applications

calibration



Applications

sensor response to 100 Hz acoustic wave



Applications

ideal tool for ablating (living) tissue

Applications

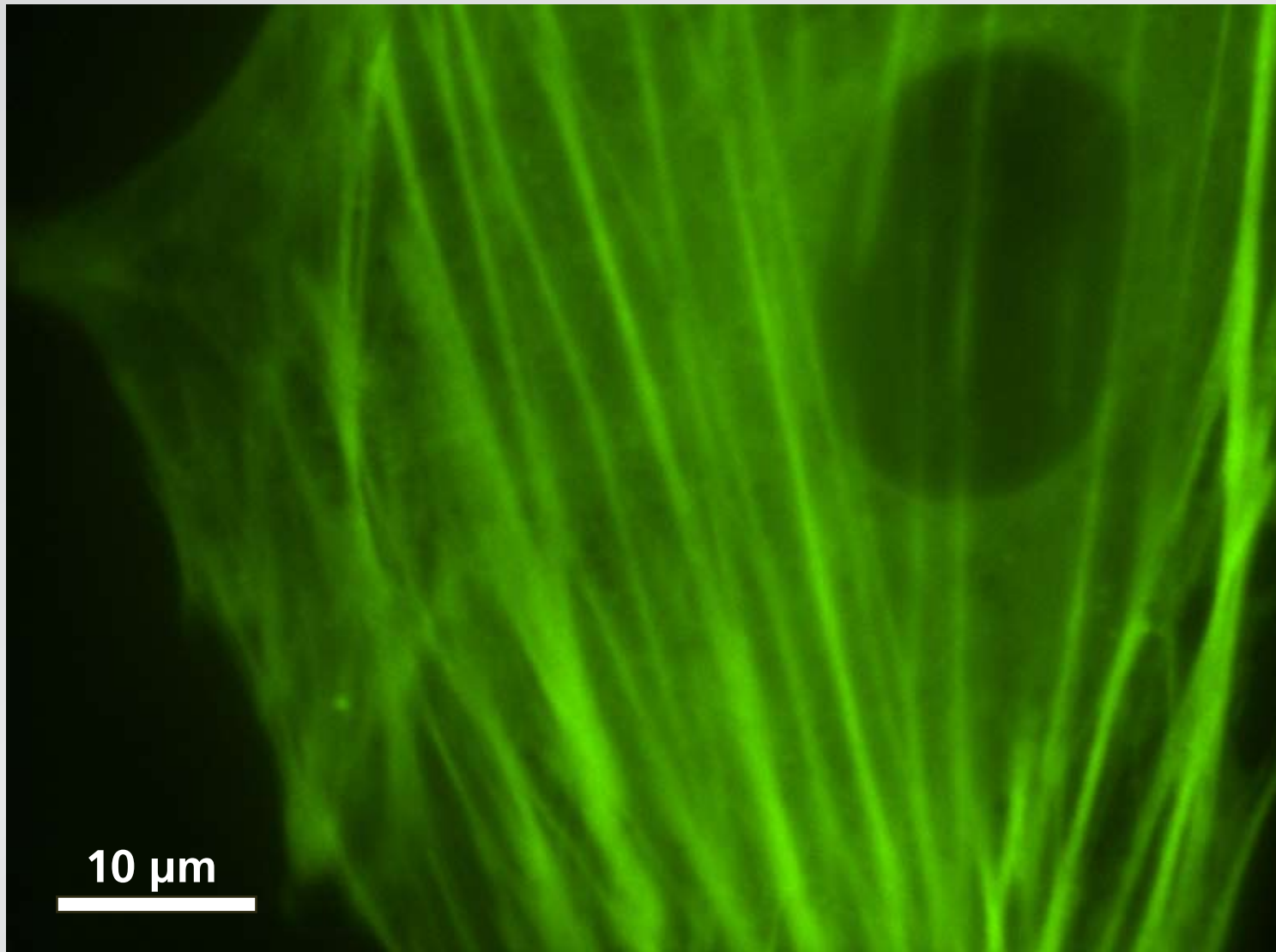
- **standard biochemical tools: species selective**
- **fs laser “nanosurgery”: site specific**

Applications

Q: can we probe the dynamics of the cytoskeleton?

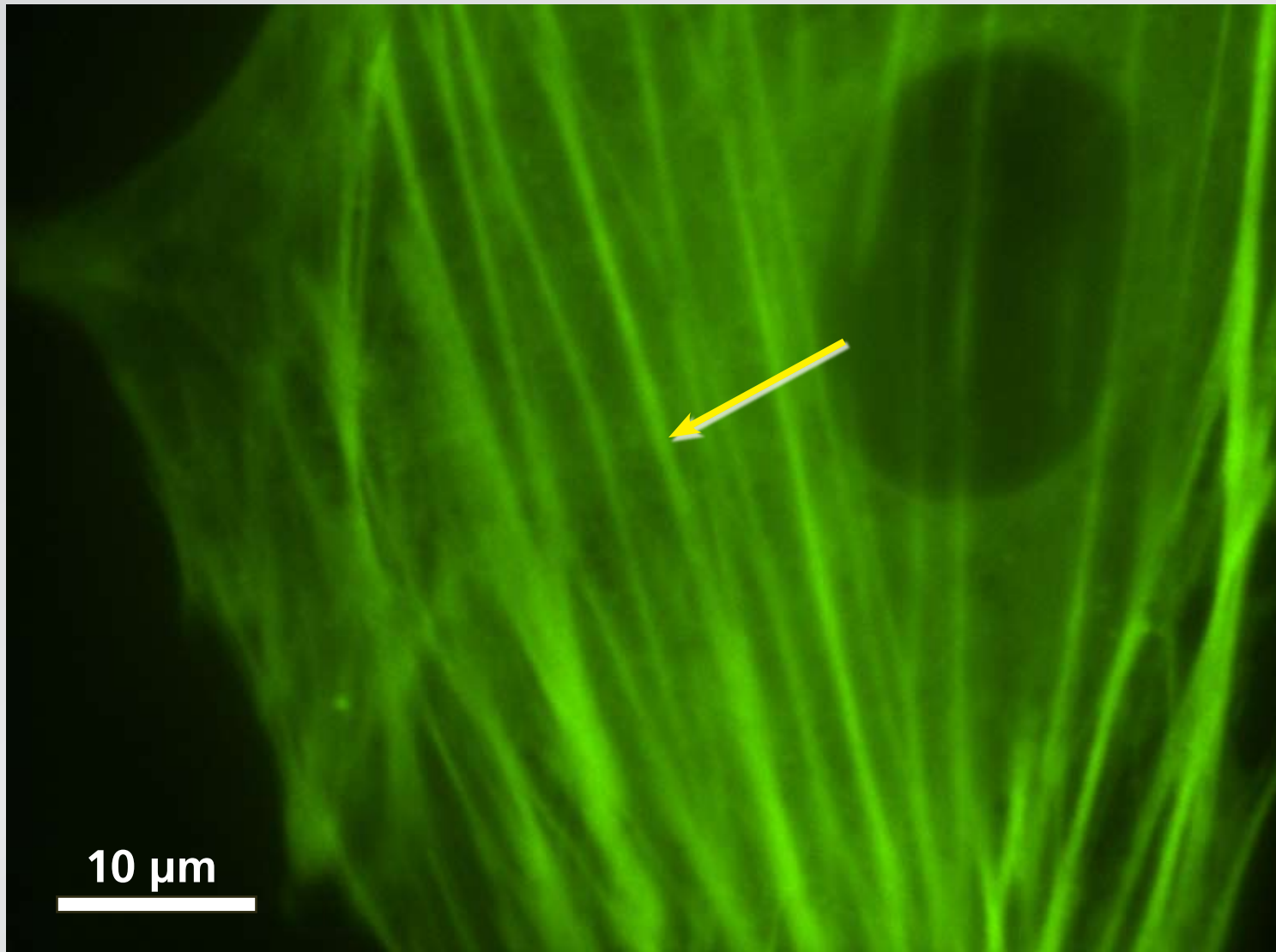
Applications

actin fiber network of a live cell



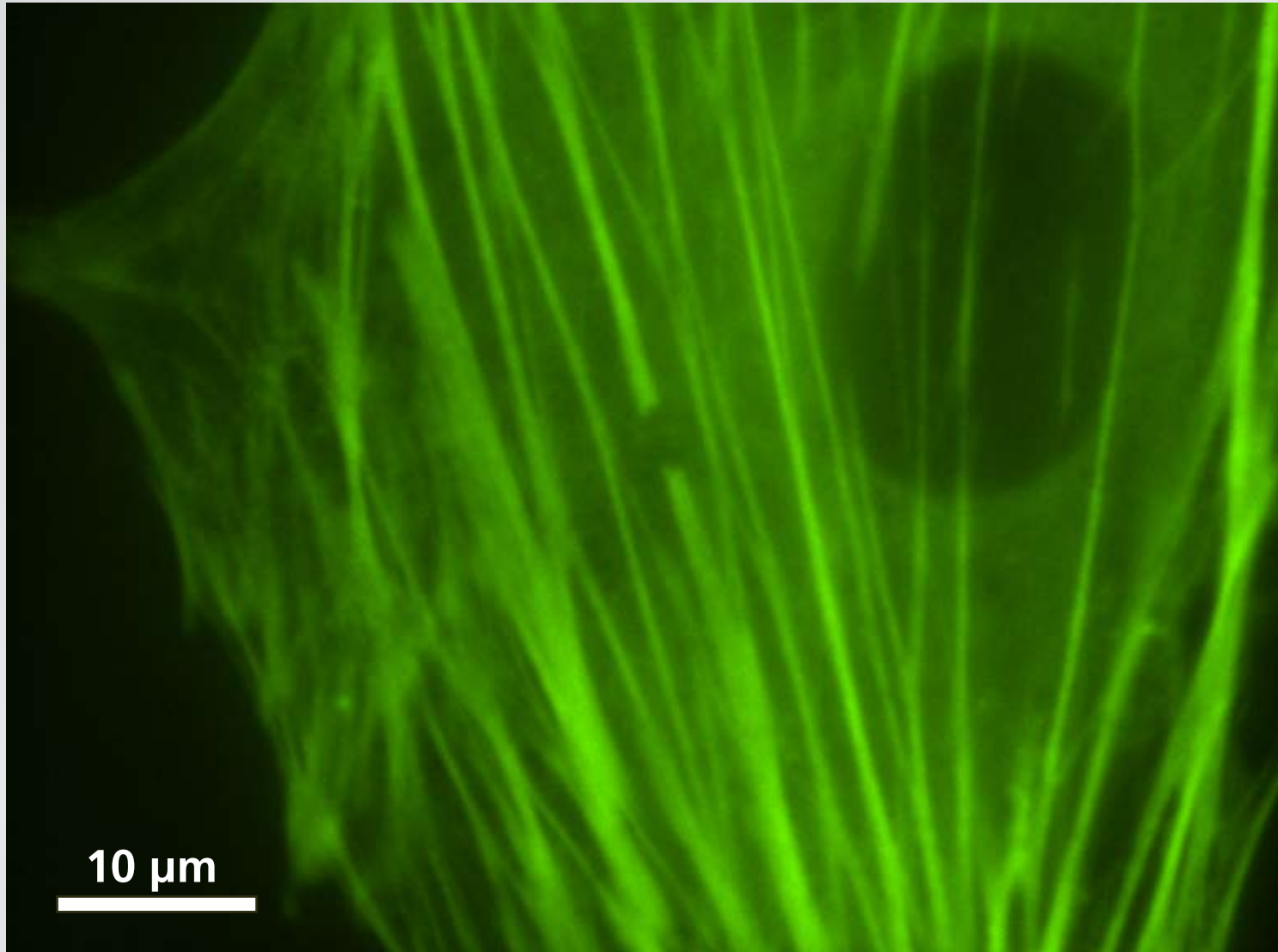
Applications

cut a single fiber bundle



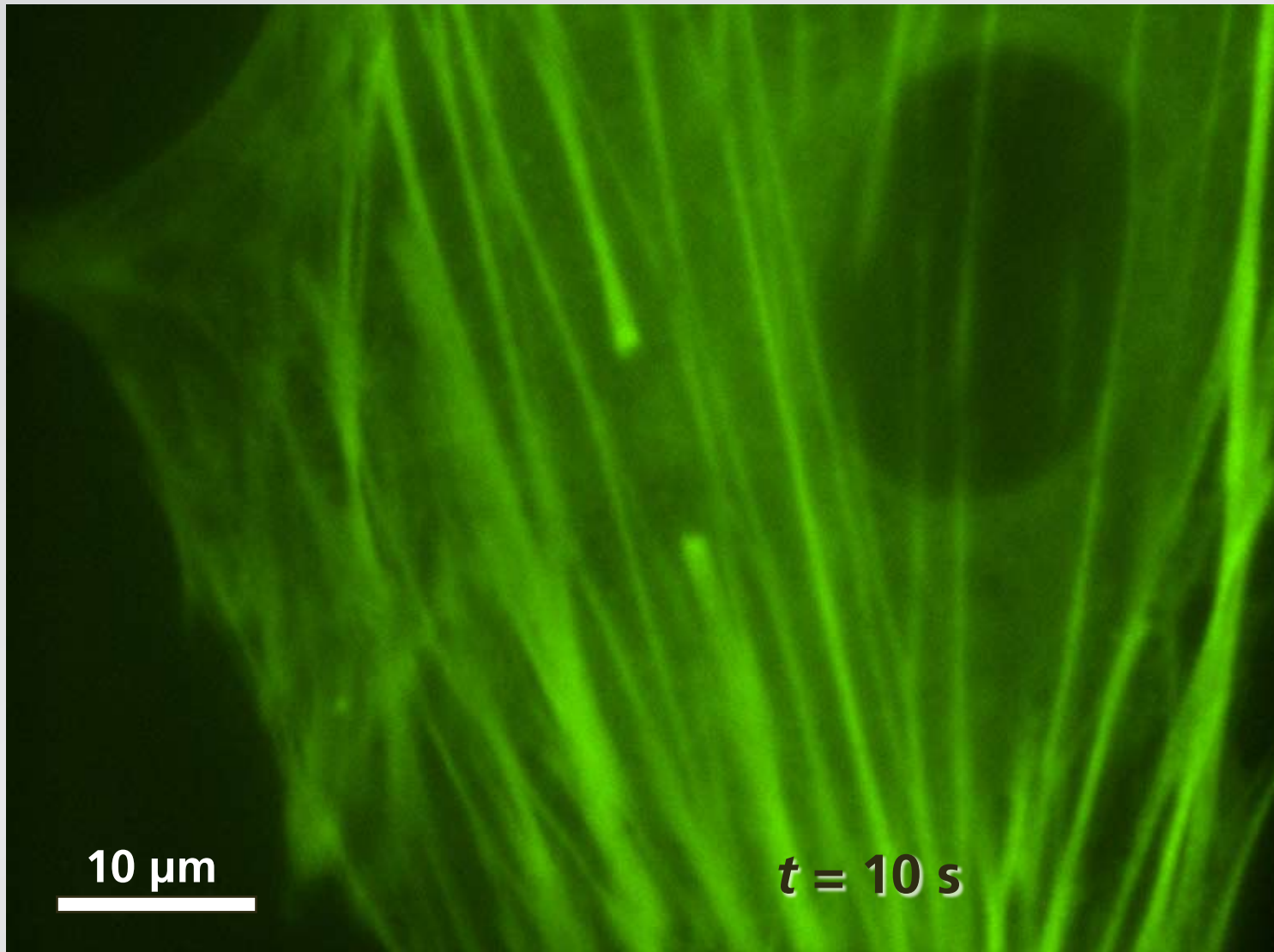
Applications

cut a single fiber bundle



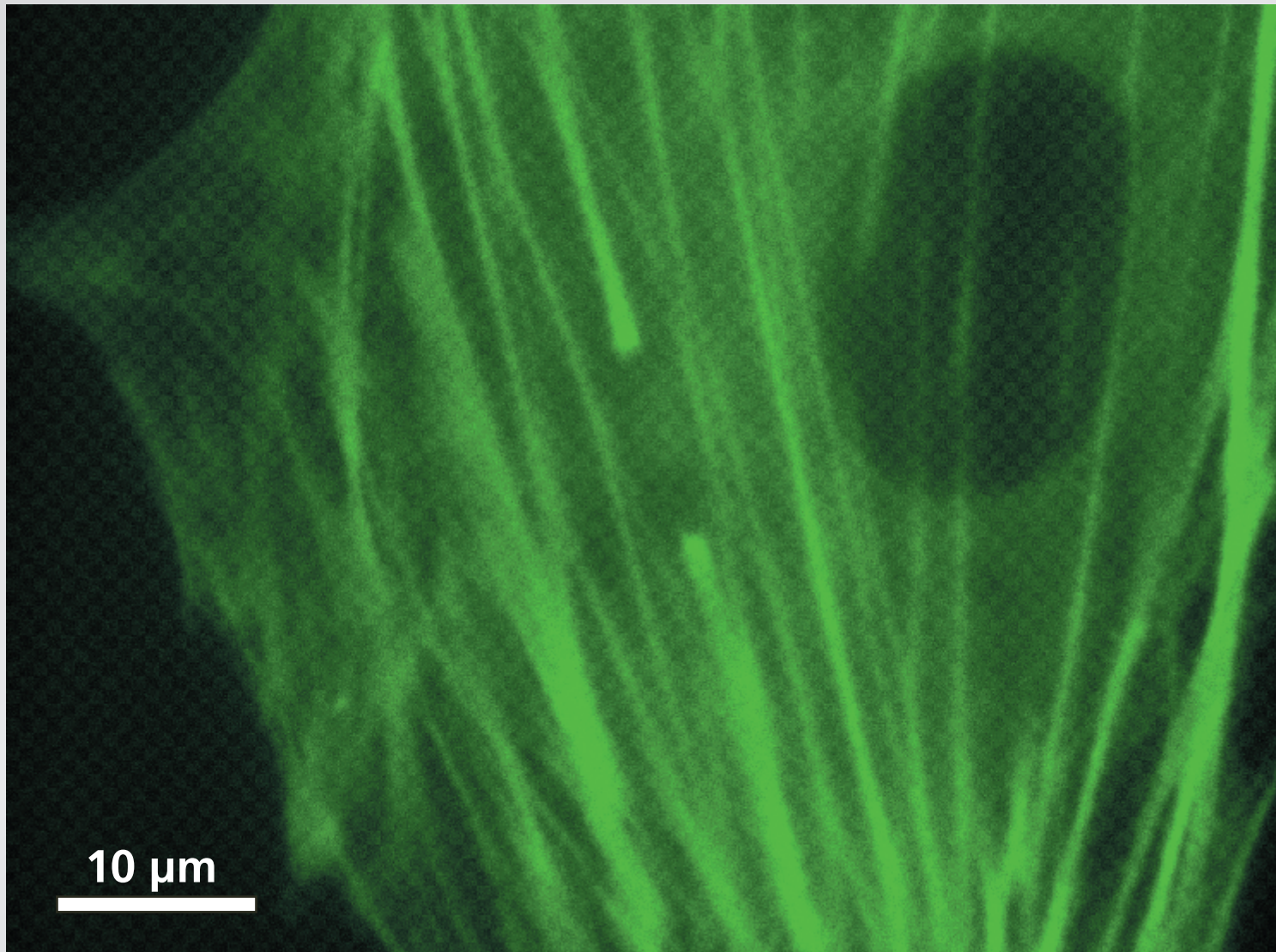
Applications

gap widens with time



Applications

dynamics provides information on *in vivo* mechanics



Summary

great tool for

- "wiring light"
- micromanipulating the machinery of life

Summary

- **important parameters: focusing, energy, repetition rate**
- **nearly material independent**
- **two regimes: low and high repetition rate**
- **high-repetition rate (thermal) machining fast, convenient**



Funding:

**Army Research Office
National Science Foundation**

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