



Mise en évidence de l'élasticité non linéaire de la silice dans des fibres optiques effilées

Adrien Godet, Jacques Chrétien, Vincent Pécheur,

Thibaut Sylvestre, Kien Phan Huy,

Jean-Charles Beugnot

FEMTO-ST Institute,
Université Bourgogne Franche-Comté,
CNRS 6174, Besançon, France

Photon vs Phonon

Light is fast and sound is slow, but $\lambda = V/f$

- Optics

wavelength $\sim 1 \mu\text{m}$, velocity $\sim 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

frequency $\sim 300 \text{ THz}$

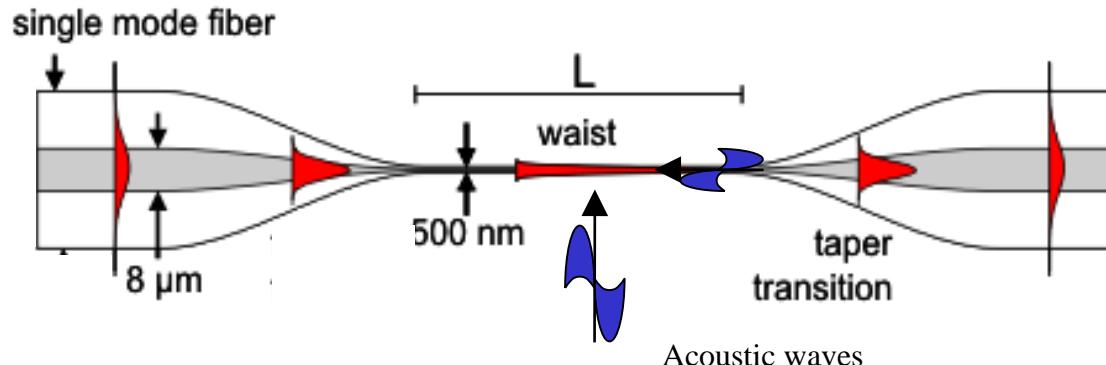
- Acoustic phonons

frequency $\sim 2 \text{ GHz}$, velocity $\sim 5000 \text{ m/s}$

wavelength $\sim 1 \mu\text{m}$

→ Optical and elastic wavelength can be of the same order, in the μm range, despite the huge difference in frequency!

→ We use **subwavelength diameter waveguide** to confine optical mode but we can also confine and alter acoustic wave.



DIFFUSION DE LA LUMIÈRE ET DES RAYONS X

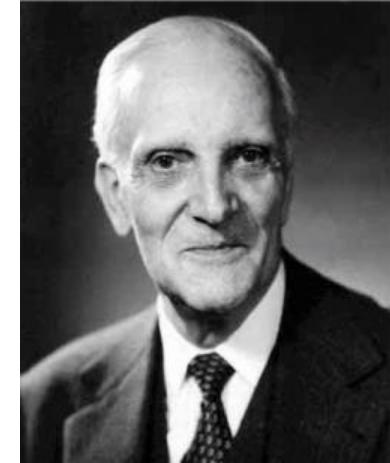
PAR

UN CORPS TRANSPARENT HOMOGÈNE

INFLUENCE DE L'AGITATION THERMIQUE

Par LÉON BRILLOUIN

1. Un corps homogène subit, du fait de son agitation thermique, de perpétuelles fluctuations de densité. Ces fluctuations peuvent être mises en évidence par différents phénomènes. Un des principaux est la diffusion de la lumière. Lorsqu'un rayon lumineux traverse le corps, toutes les fluctuations de densité constituent pour lui une série d'obstacles qui dispersent, en toutes directions, de l'énergie lumineuse. Cette diffusion est en général à peine perceptible.



L. Brillouin (1889-1969)

Free Access : <https://www.annphys.org/articles/anphys/abs/1922/17/contents/contents.html>

Léon Brillouin « Diffusion de la lumière et des rayons X par un corps transparent homogène-Influence de l'agitation thermique »

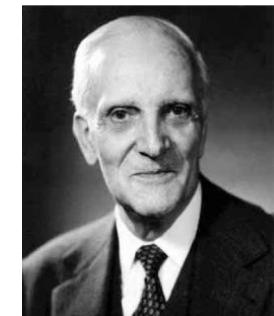
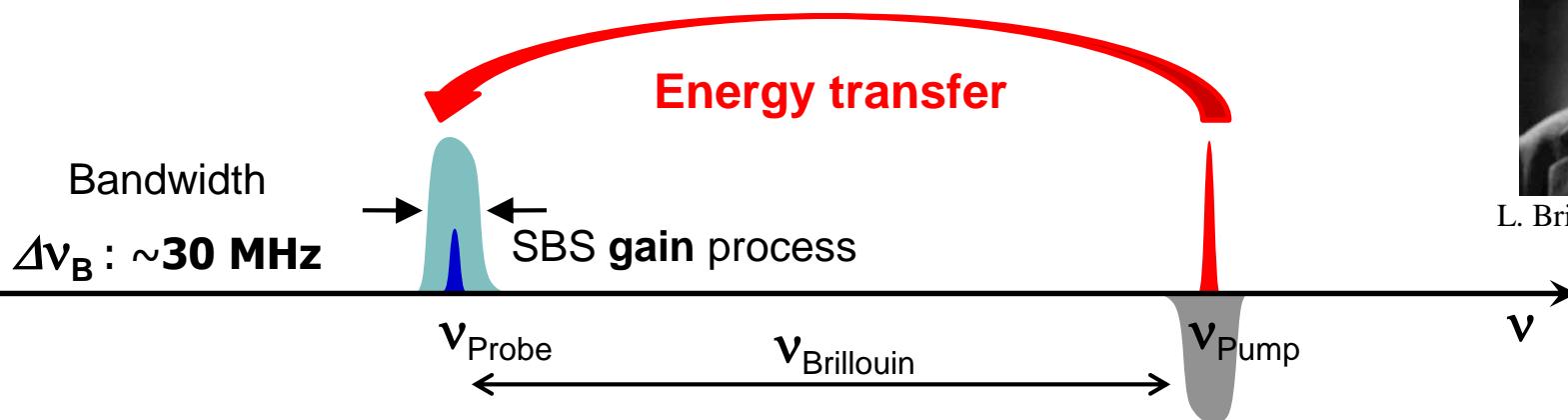
Annales de physique, Vol 9., p88-122, 1922 – Thèse Paris 1920

Photon and Phonon in Brillouin scattering

- Brillouin scattering

Under phase-matching conditions ($\nu_1 = \nu_2 + \nu_B$), where $\nu_B = \frac{2nV_a}{\lambda} \approx 11 \text{ GHz}$,

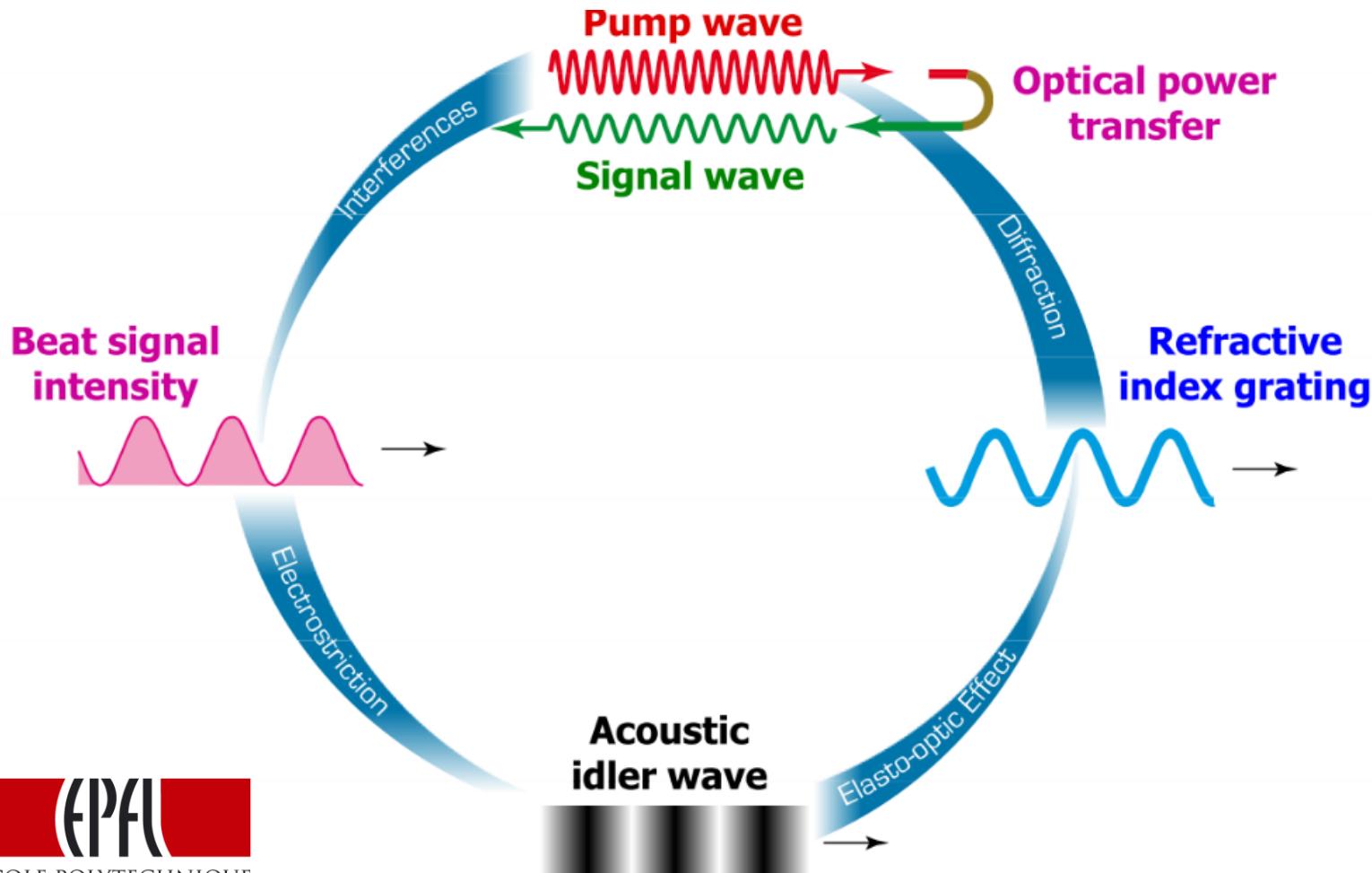
a **Bragg-type moving grating** is generated along the fiber core by **electrostriction**.



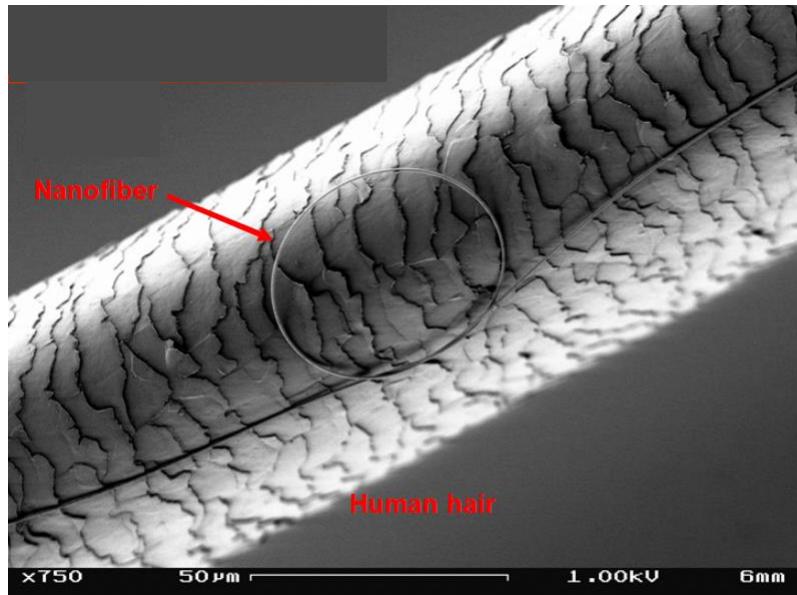
L. Brillouin (1889-1969)

- Sensing application J-C. Beugnot *et al.*, Opt. Express, **19** (2011)
- Microwave photonic filter D. Marpaung *et al.* Optica **2**, 76-83 (2015)
- Coherent laser J. Li, H. Lee and K. J. Vahala, Nat. Comm. **4** (2013)

Brillouin scattering in optical fiber



Nanofiber



Applications in:

- Optical sensors
- Microcavities
- Light Emitting devices
- Quantum Optics
- Nonlinear Optics
- Optomechanics

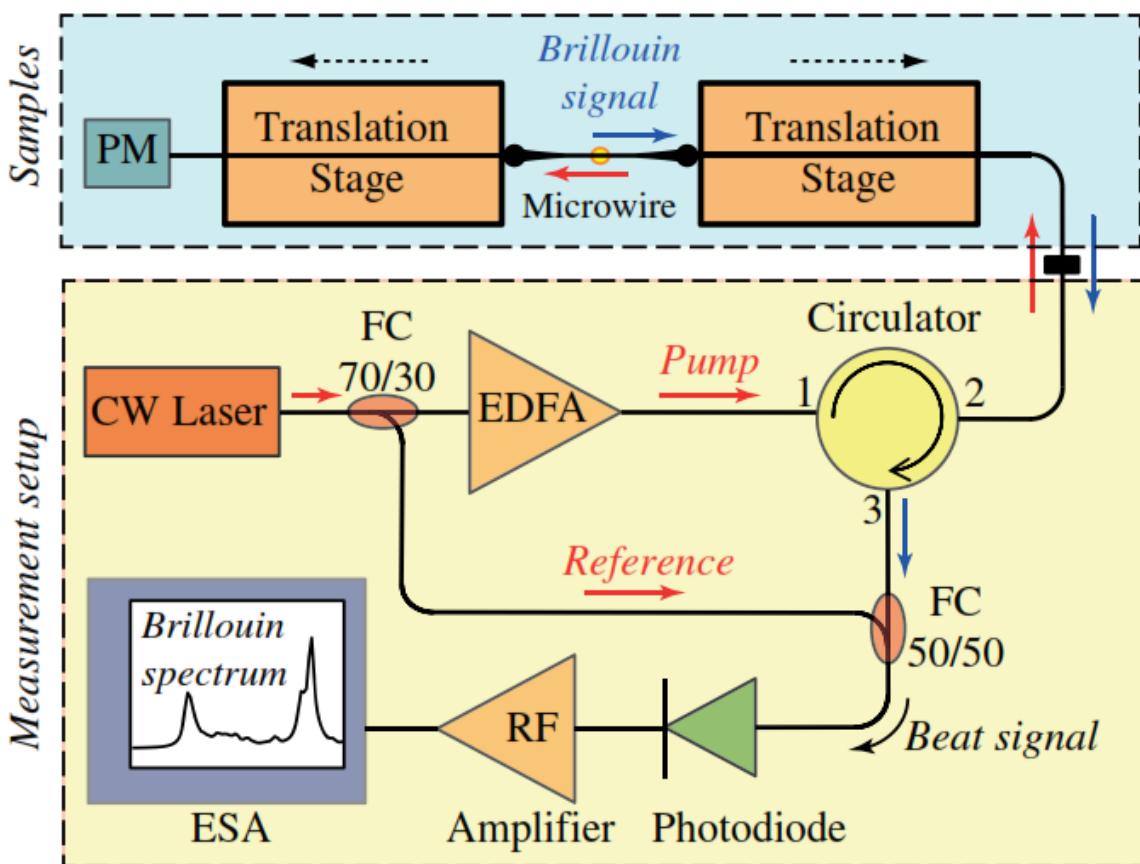
...

Tong, Sumetsky Springer 2010

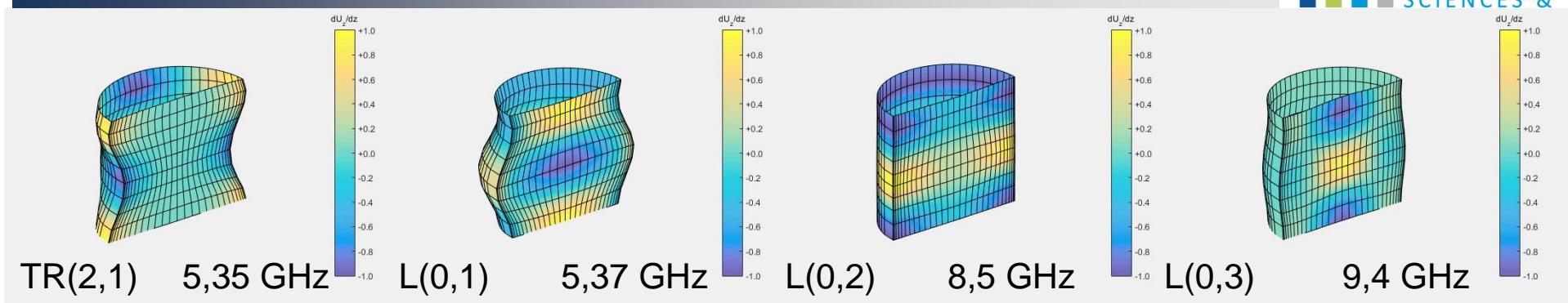
X. Wu and L. Tong,
Nanophotonics **2**, 407 (2013).

Experimental setup

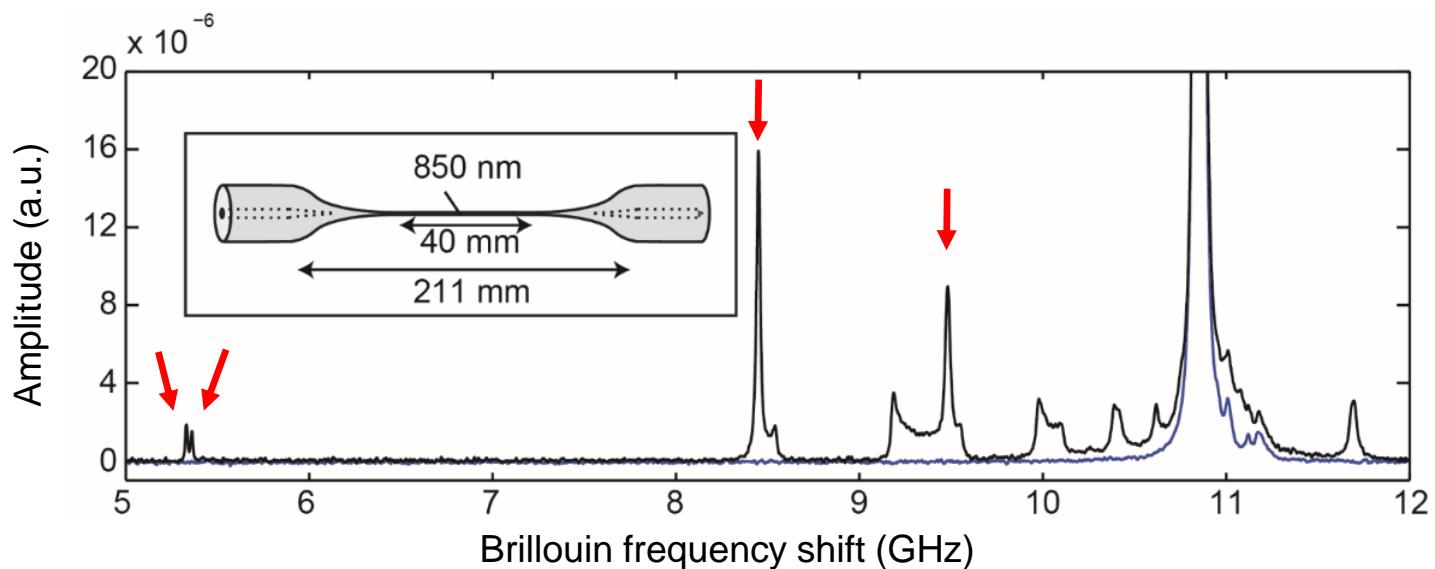
- ✓ All fiber system at 1550nm
- ✓ High coherent pump laser <100kHz
- ✓ In-situ, fast measurement <1s
- ✓ Non destructive method
- ✓ High spectral resolution



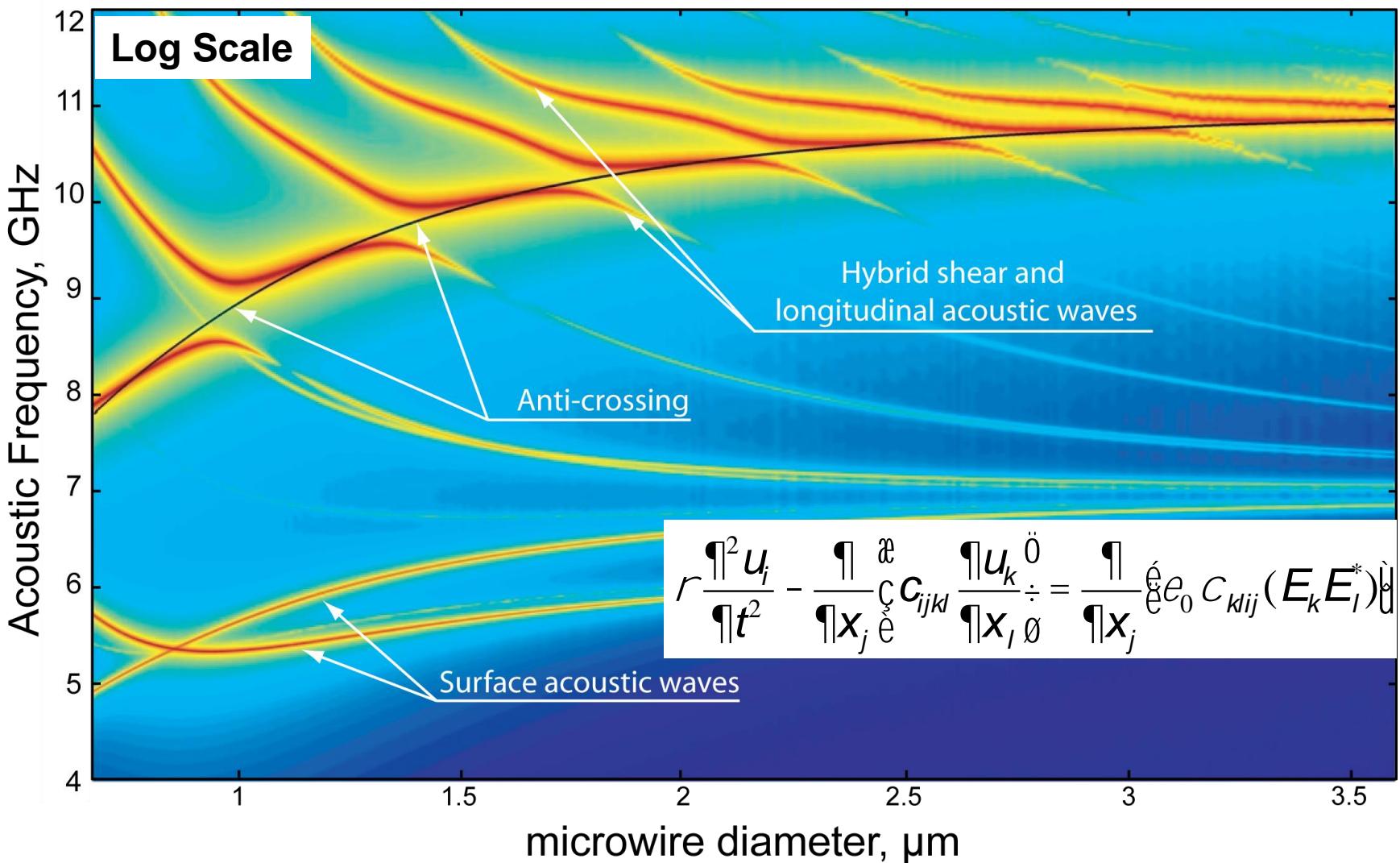
Brillouin spectrum



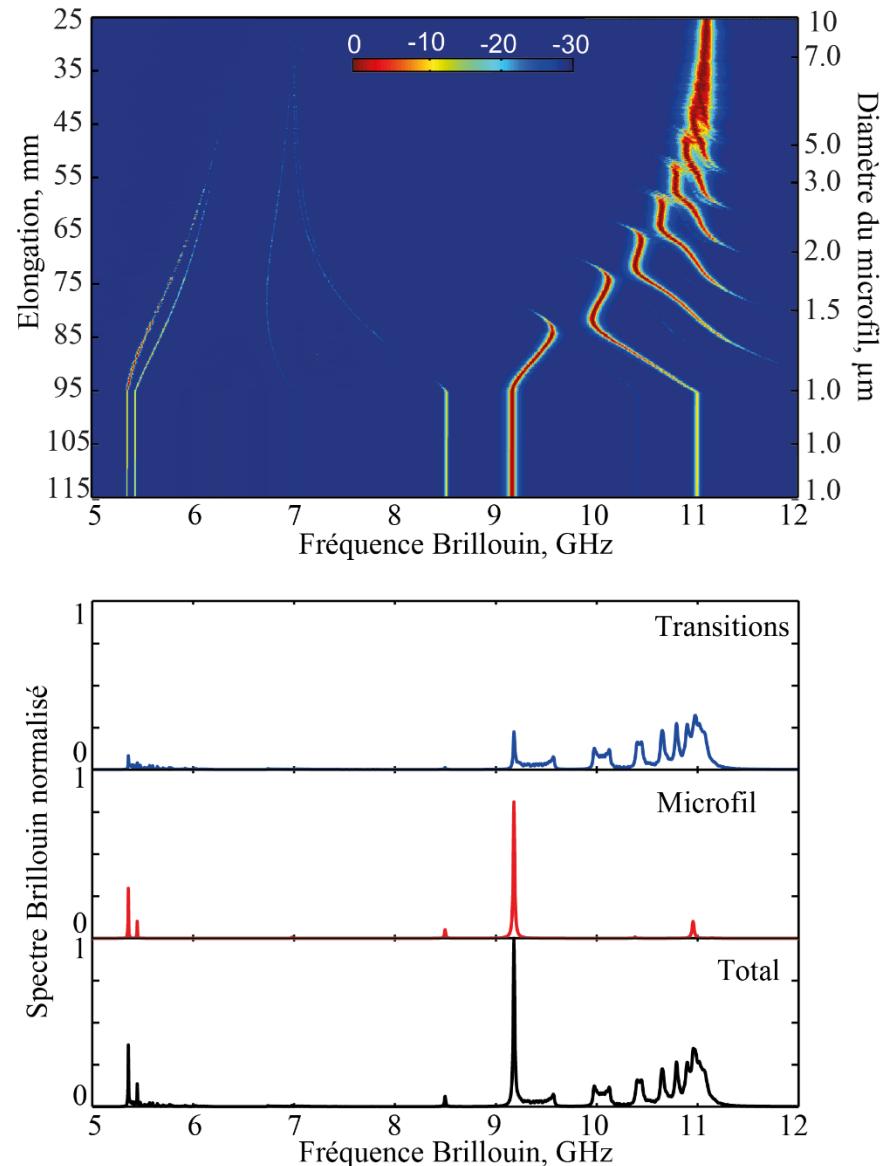
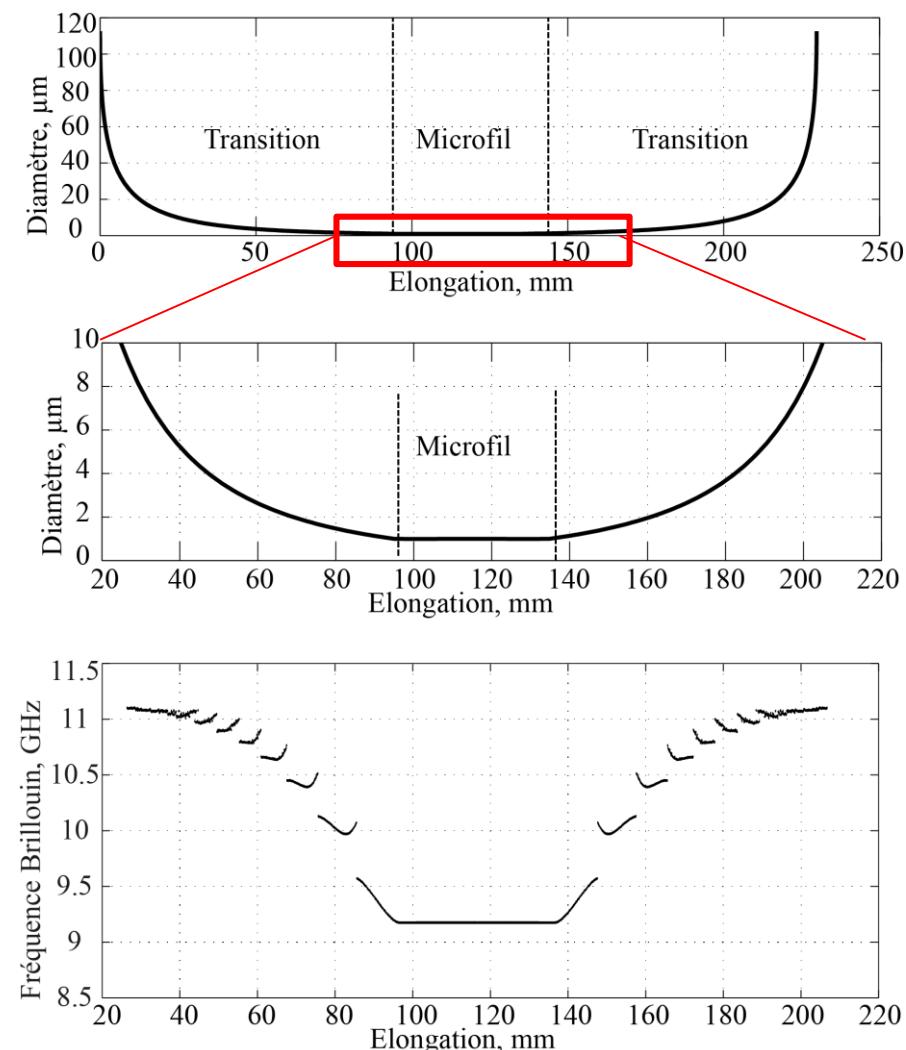
$$\nu_B = \frac{2n_{eff}}{\lambda} v \quad \text{where } v \text{ is the elastic velocity}$$



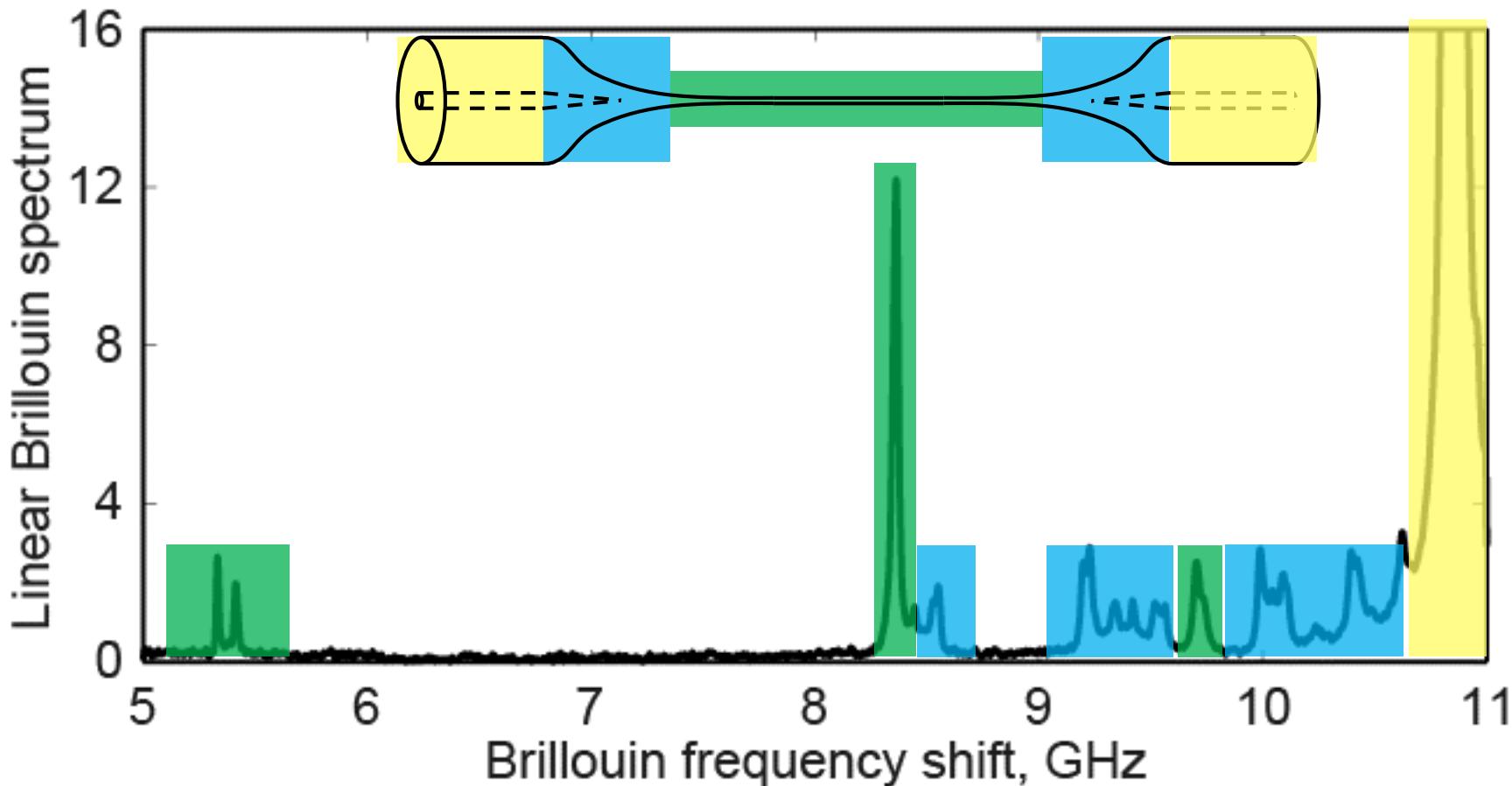
Numerical Brillouin scattering spectrum



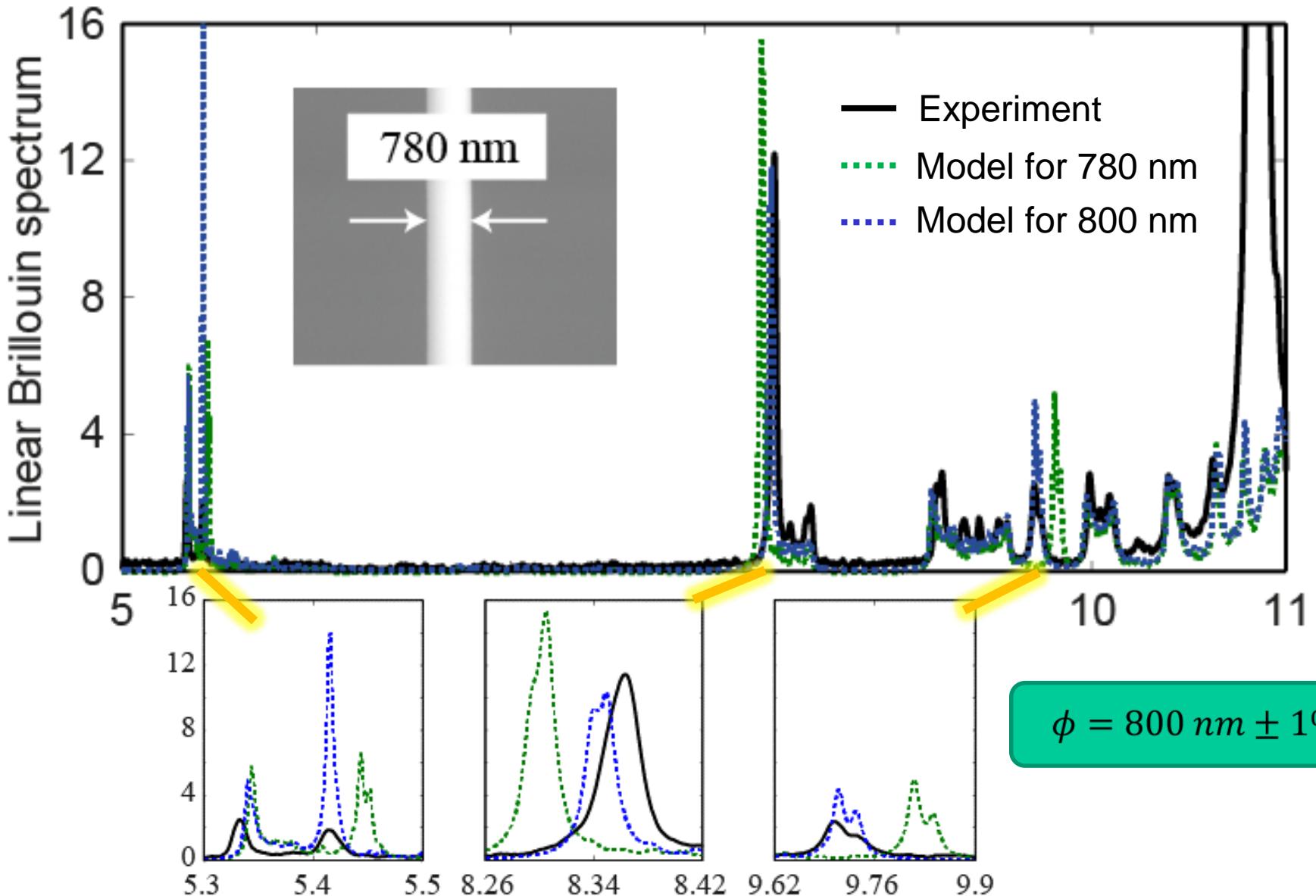
Theoretical Brillouin spectrum in tapered optical fiber



Metrology of optical tapered optical fiber



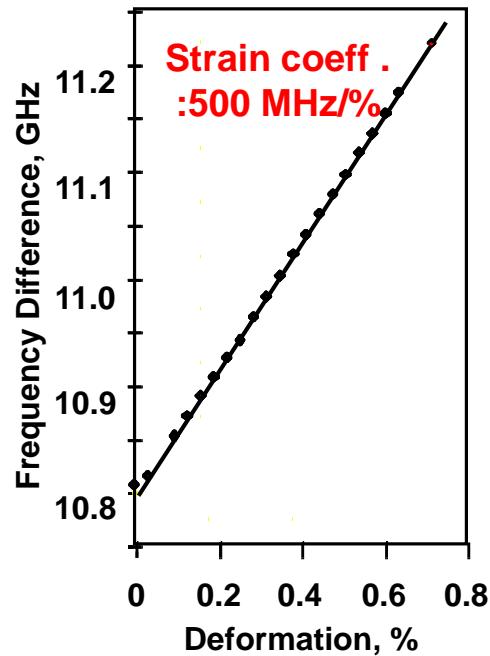
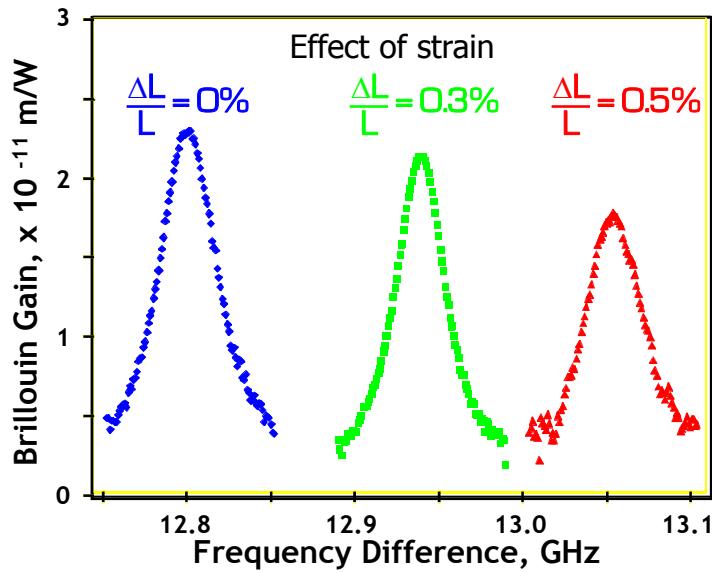
Experiment VS numerical model



Strain effects on the Brillouin scattering spectrum

Deformation $\varepsilon = \Delta L/L$

→ Density change $\Delta\rho$



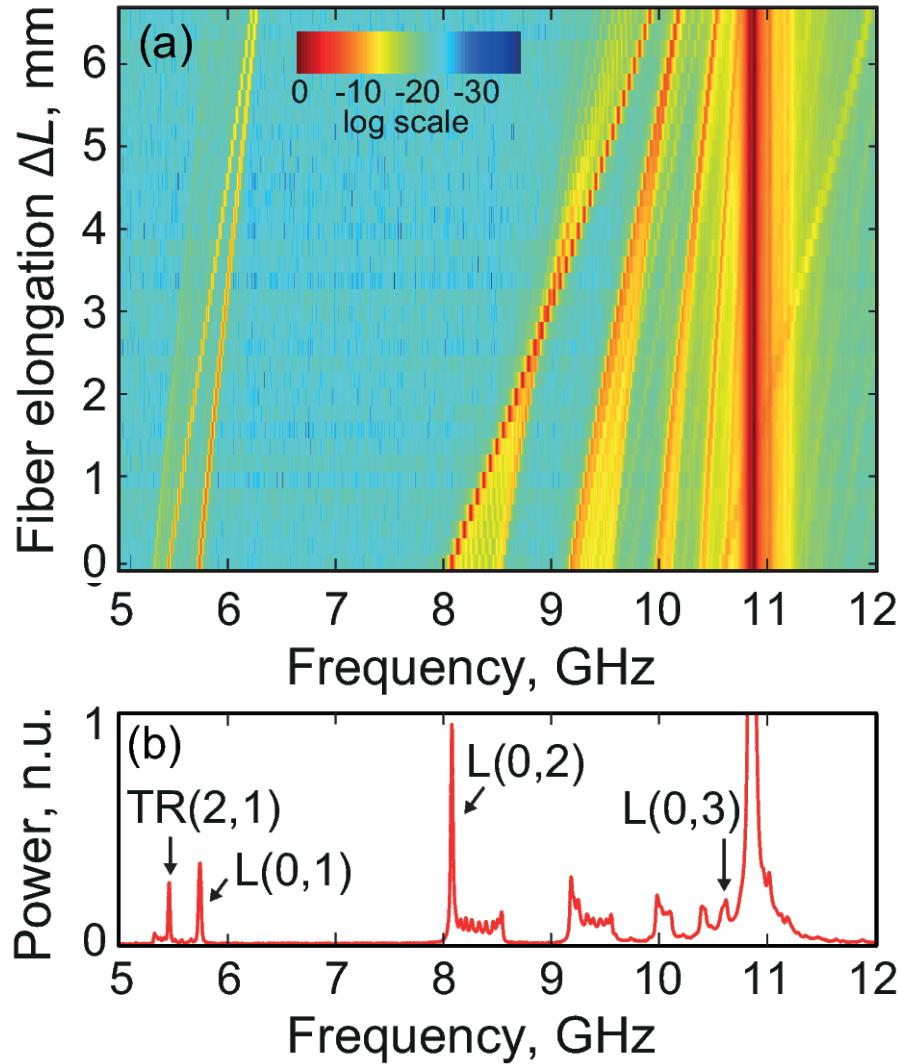
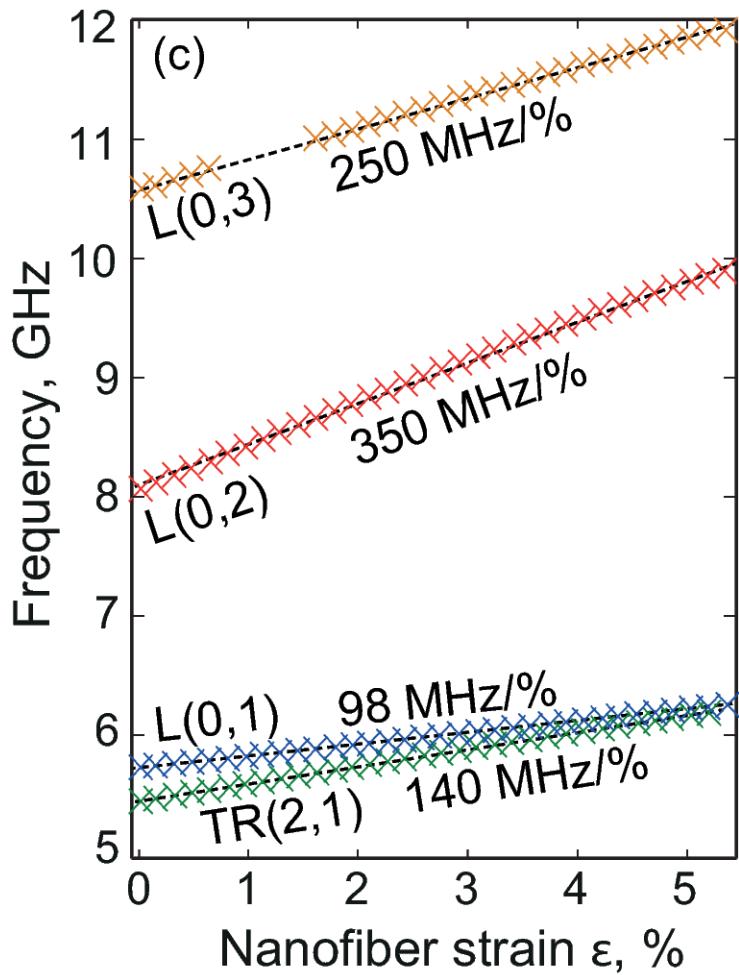
$$\nu_B = \frac{2n_{eff}}{\lambda} v \quad C_L = \left[\frac{1}{n_{eff}} \frac{\partial n_{eff}}{\partial \bar{\epsilon}_z} + \frac{1}{V_L} \frac{\partial V_L}{\partial \bar{\epsilon}_z} \right] = 4,22$$

ν_B : Brillouin frequency
 v = longitudinal velocity

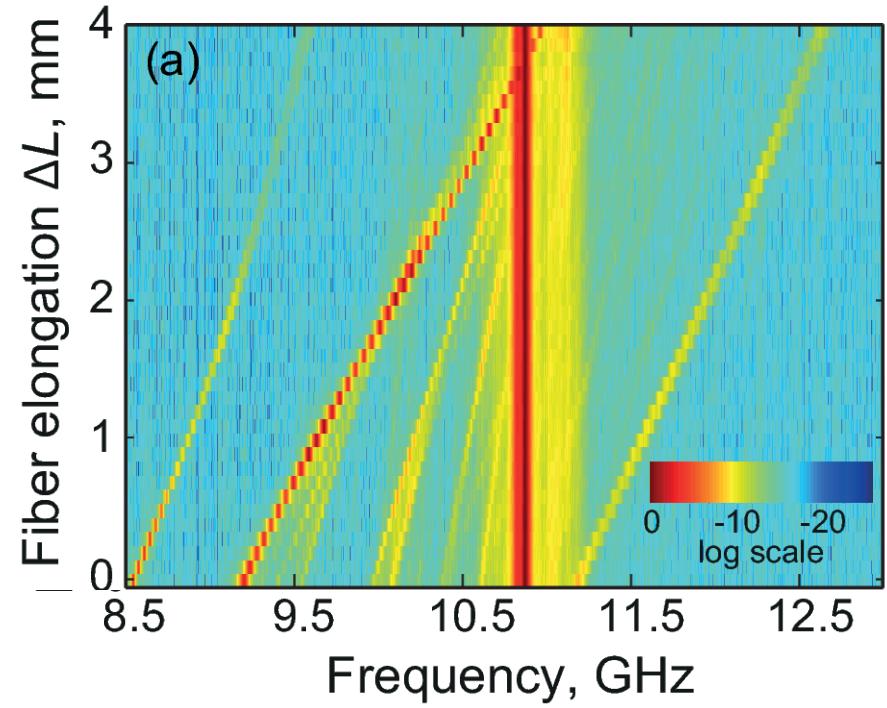
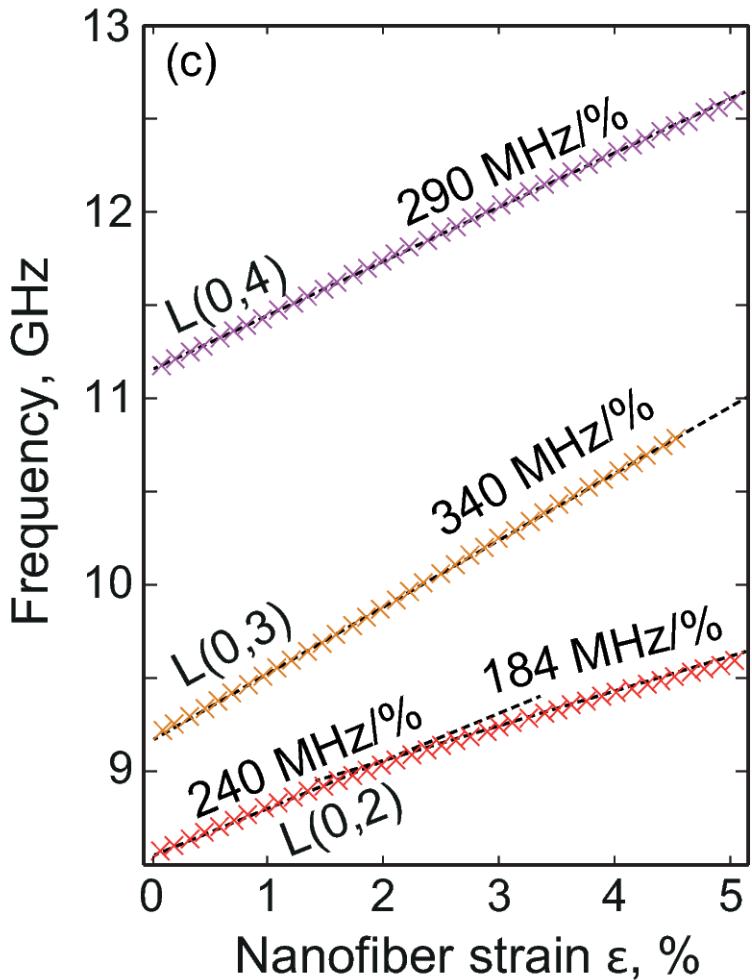
-0,36 4,58

Horiguchi *et al.*, IEEE Phot. Technol. Lett., 1, 107 (1989),

Tensile strain measurement for 660 nm diameter nanofiber



Tensile strain measurement for 910 nm diameter nanofiber



910 diameter nanofiber Brillouin spectra feature **nonlinear behavior** with respect to tensile strain

Mechanics: Hooke law

Acoustic nonlinearity due to strong tensile strain

$$\sigma_i = C_{ij} \epsilon_j$$

For an isotropic medium like fused silica:

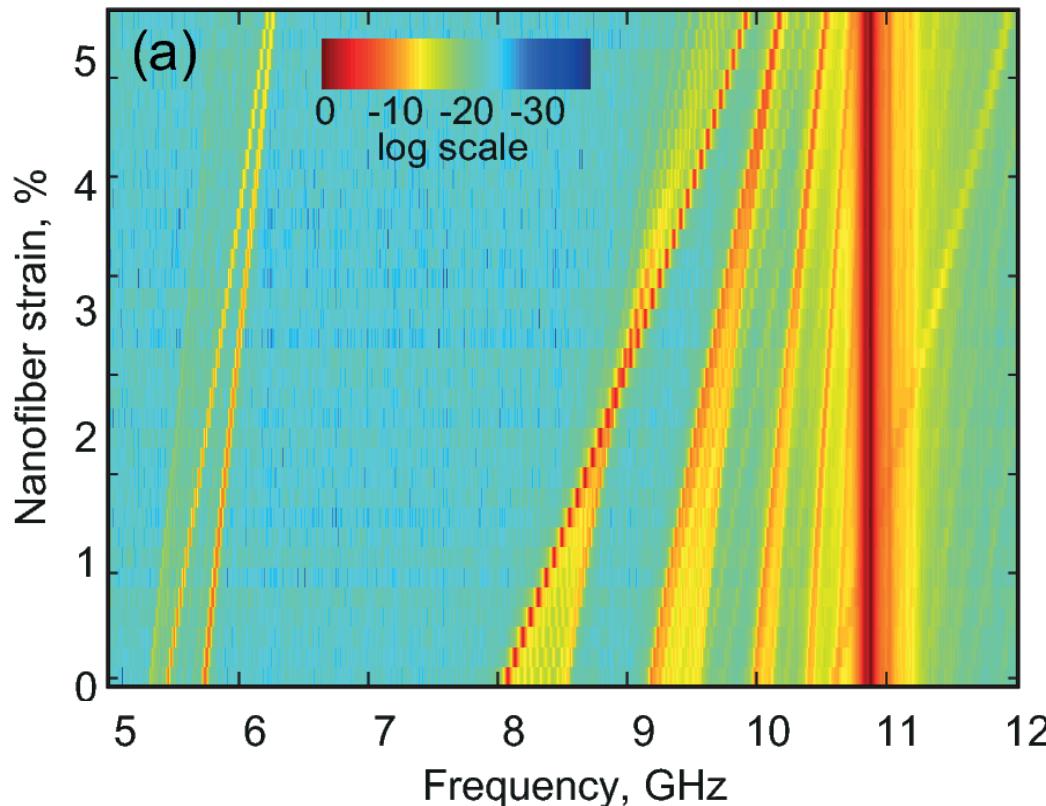
$$C_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda + 2\mu & \lambda & \lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & \lambda + 2\mu & \lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & \lambda & \lambda + 2\mu & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mu & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mu & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mu \end{pmatrix}$$

λ and μ are the Lamé constants for fused silica

The effective elastic constant features a transverse isotropic symmetry:

$$C_{ij}^{eff} = C_{ij} \circ \left\{ 1 + \left(\begin{pmatrix} 3.05 & 3.4 & 15.05 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3.4 & 3.05 & 15.05 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 15.05 & 15.05 & 6.71 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2.29 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2.29 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2.95 \end{pmatrix} \bar{\epsilon}_{zz} \right) \right\}$$

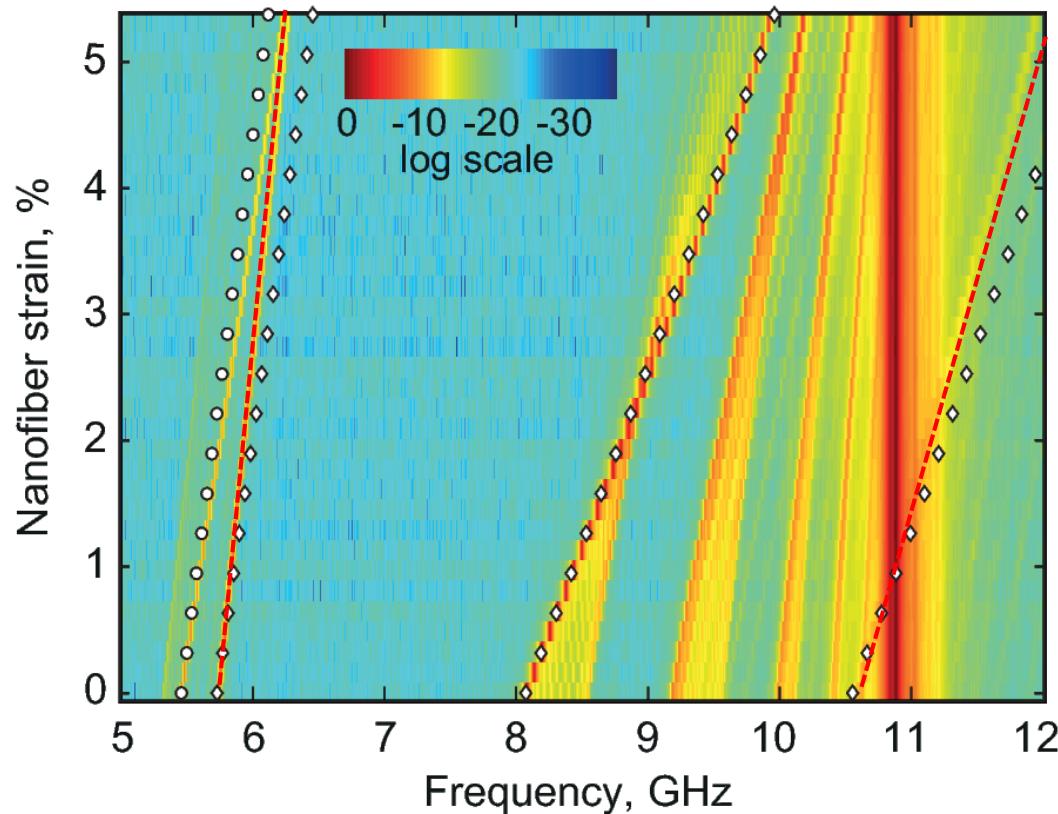
Brillouin model



→ We have good agreement between
Theory and Experiment

- Theory (white circle)
- Experience (false color)

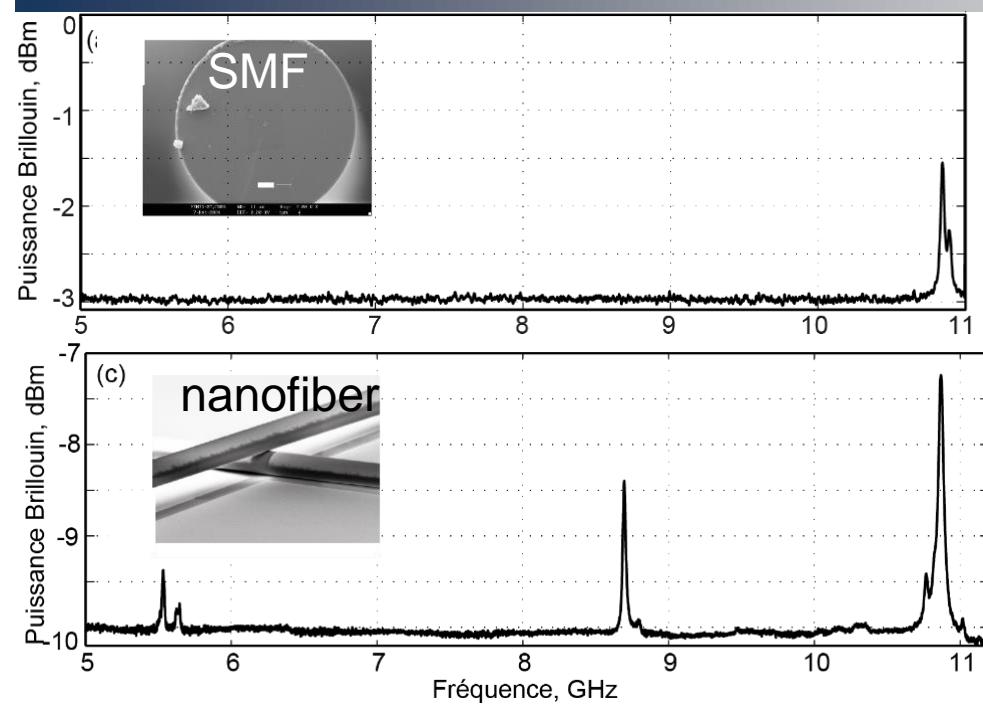
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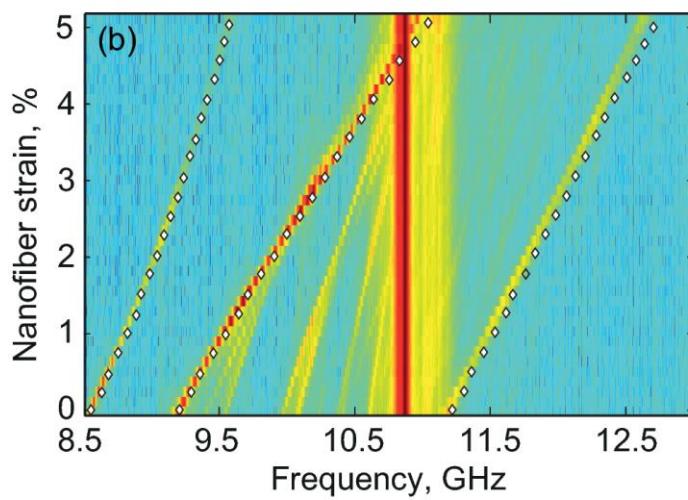
Conclusions



→ Brillouin scattering is more rich in subwavelength diameter optical fiber

→ Unlike single mode fibers, tensile strain dependence of Brillouin spectrum in nanofibers features

- **Nonlinear elasticity** of silica nanofibers
- **Induced material anisotropy**



→ TOF offers favorable properties for manipulating light and sound at the nanoscale

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