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JENA



BioQantSense



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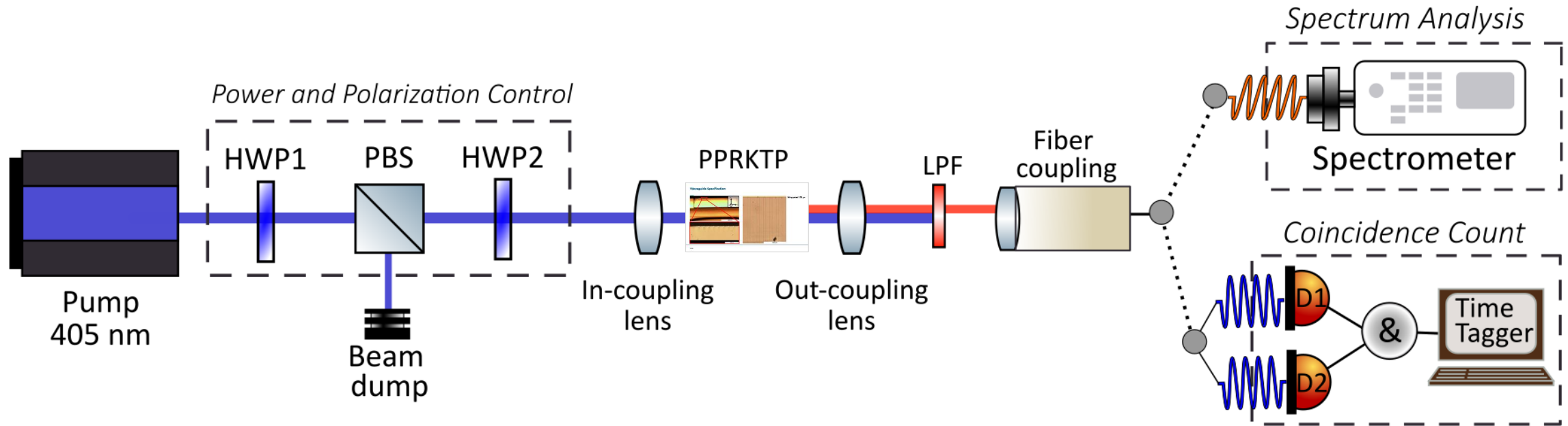
Characterization of Rubidium-Doped KTP (RKTP) Waveguides as a Versatile Photon Pair Source

by Patrick Hendra

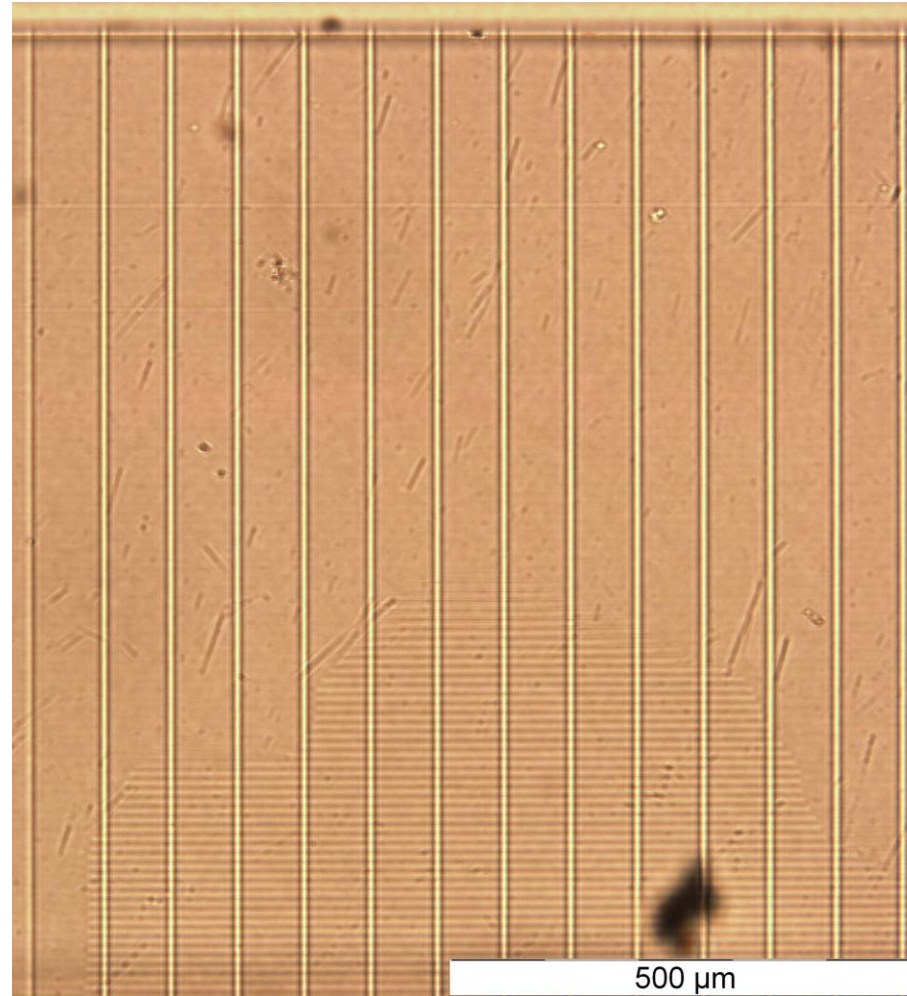
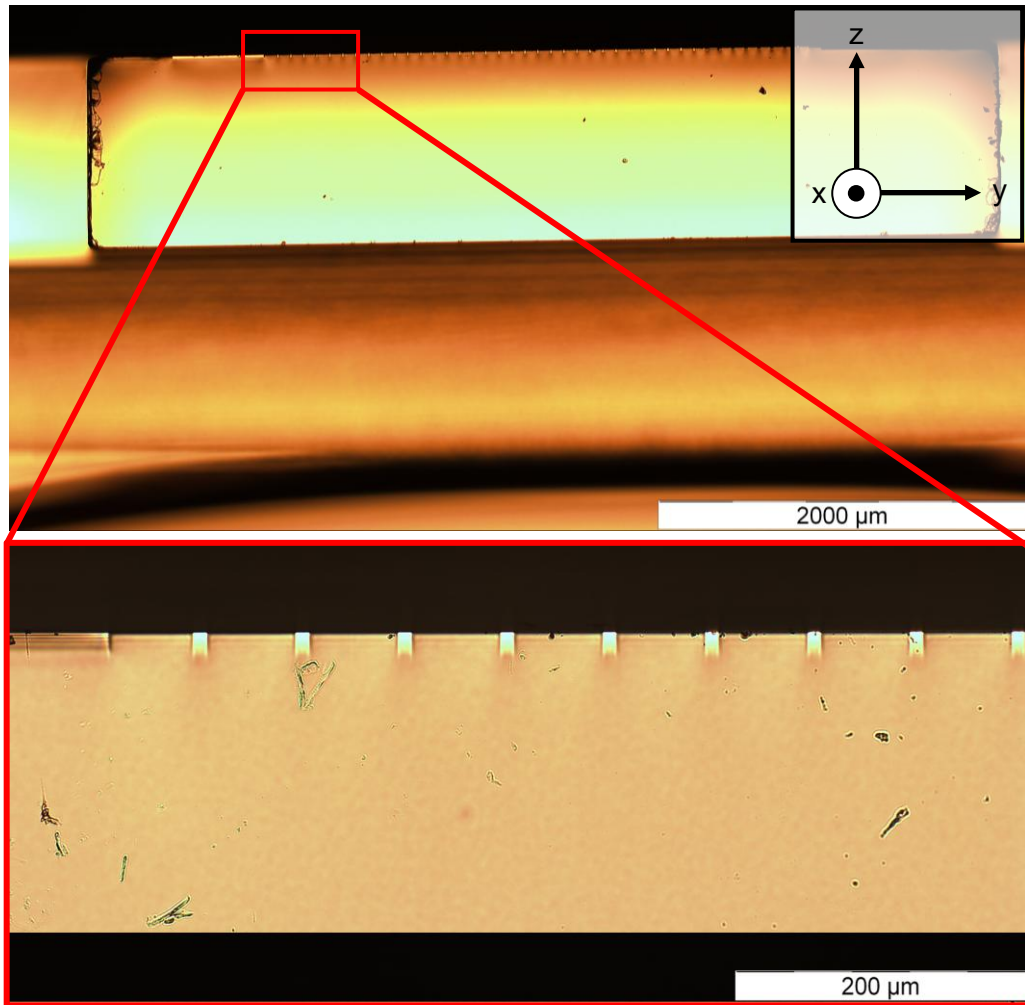
Content

- Experimental setup
- Characterization results:
 - Spectral evolution
 - Coincidence rate
- Novel characteristic

Characterization Setup



Waveguide Specification



Spectral Characterization of the Type-0 : $\downarrow_p \Rightarrow \downarrow_s + \downarrow_i$

PHYSICAL REVIEW A 80, 033829 (2009)

Spatial modes in waveguided parametric down-conversion

Andreas Christ,^{*} Kaisa Laiho, Andreas Eckstein, Thomas Lauckner, Peter J. Mosley, and Christine Silberhorn
Max Planck Institute for the Science of Light, Günther-Scharowsky-Str. 1/Building 24, 91058 Erlangen, Germany
(Received 29 April 2009; published 18 September 2009)

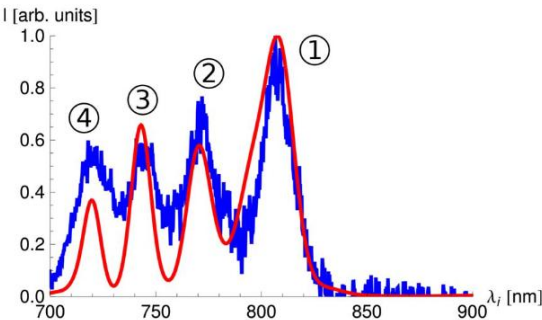
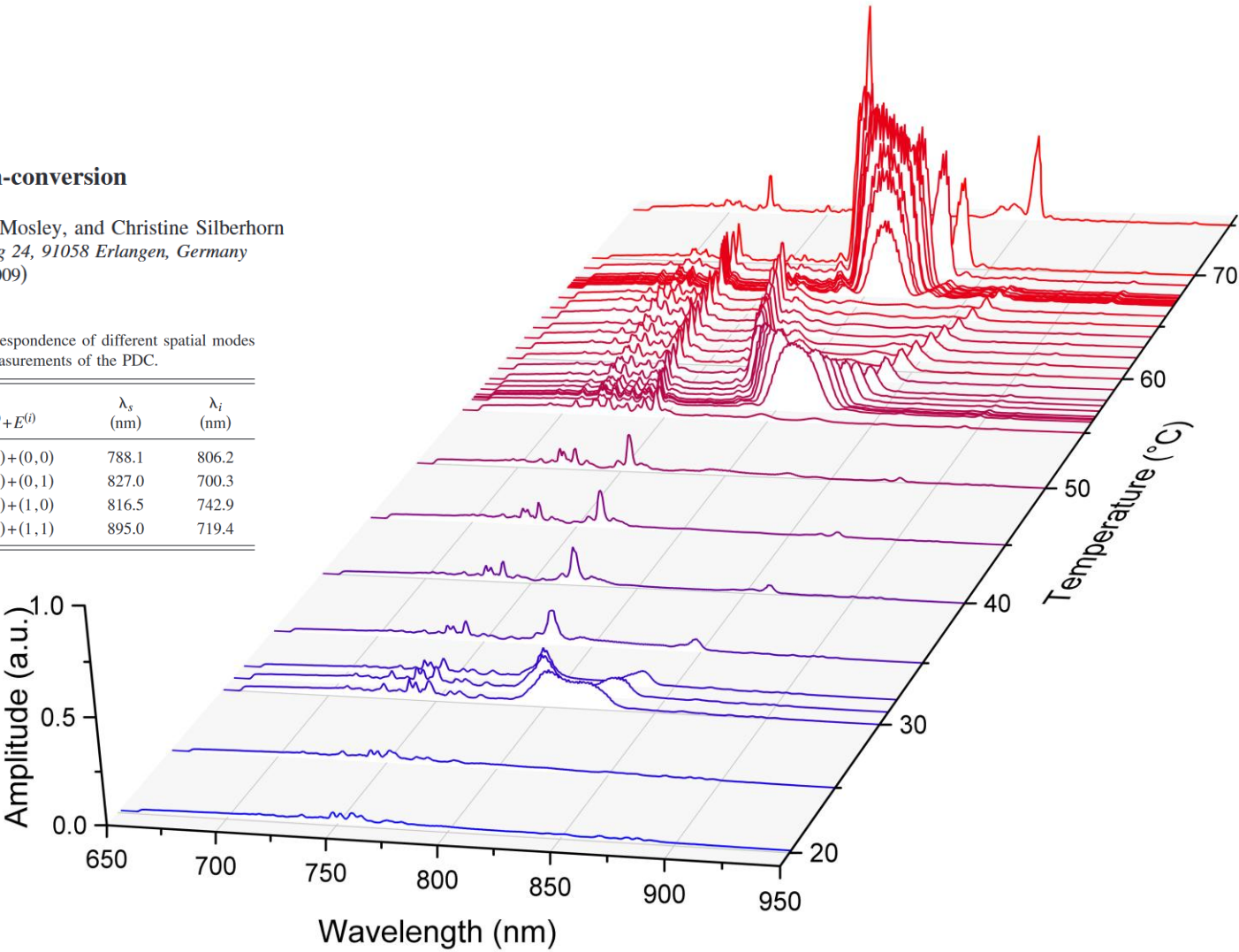
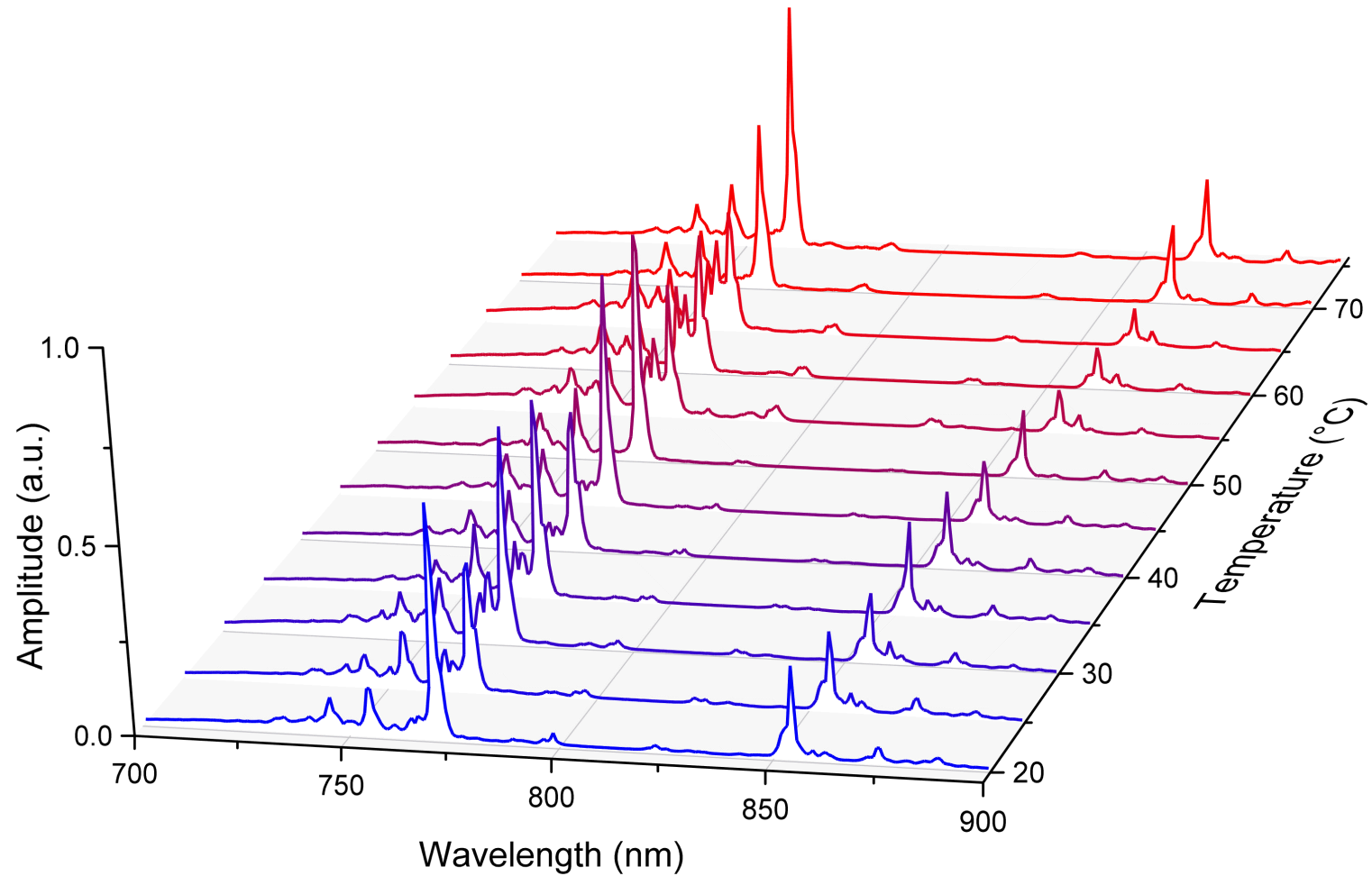


TABLE III. Spectral correspondence of different spatial modes observed in the marginal measurements of the PDC.

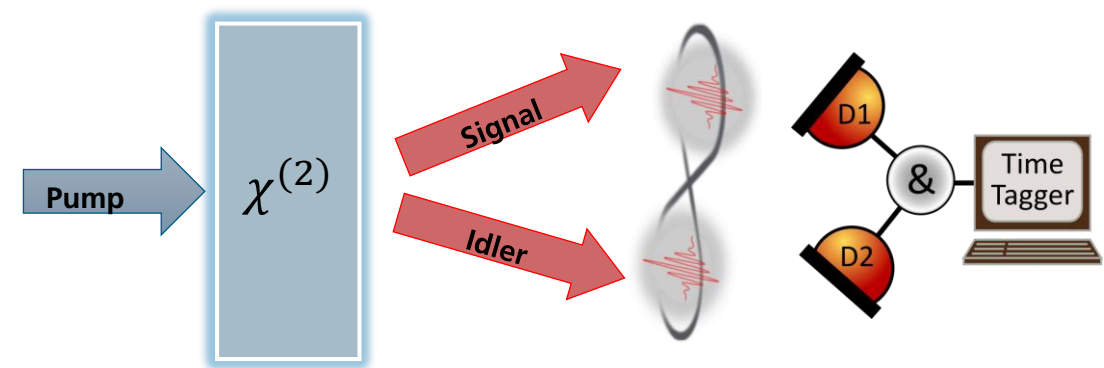
Proc.	$E^{(p)} \rightarrow E^{(s)} + E^{(i)}$	λ_s (nm)	λ_i (nm)
1	$(0,0) \rightarrow (0,0) + (0,0)$	788.1	806.2
2	$(0,0) \rightarrow (0,1) + (0,1)$	827.0	700.3
3	$(0,0) \rightarrow (1,0) + (1,0)$	816.5	742.9
4	$(0,0) \rightarrow (1,1) + (1,1)$	895.0	719.4



Spectral Characterization of the Type-II : $\leftrightarrow_p \Rightarrow \uparrow_s + \leftrightarrow_i$

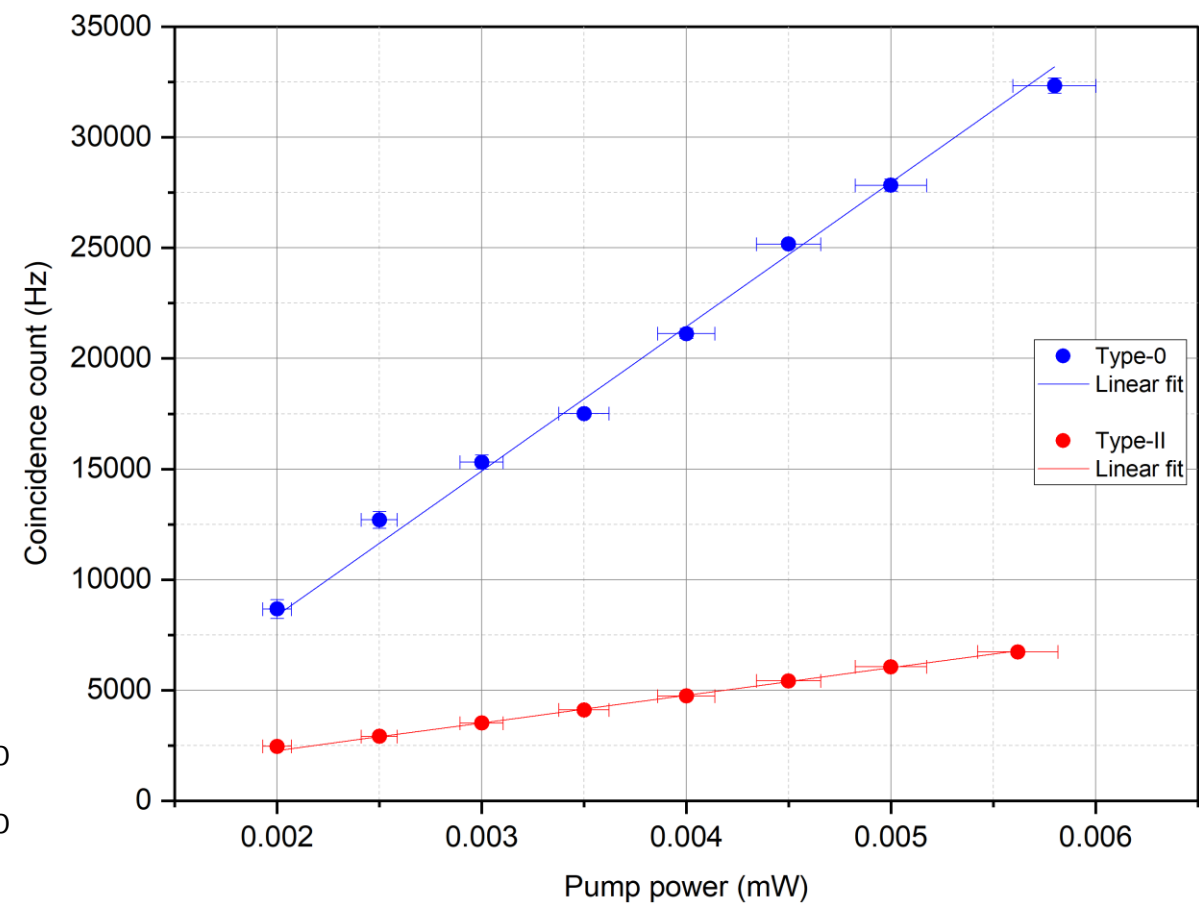


Photon-Pair Generation Rate

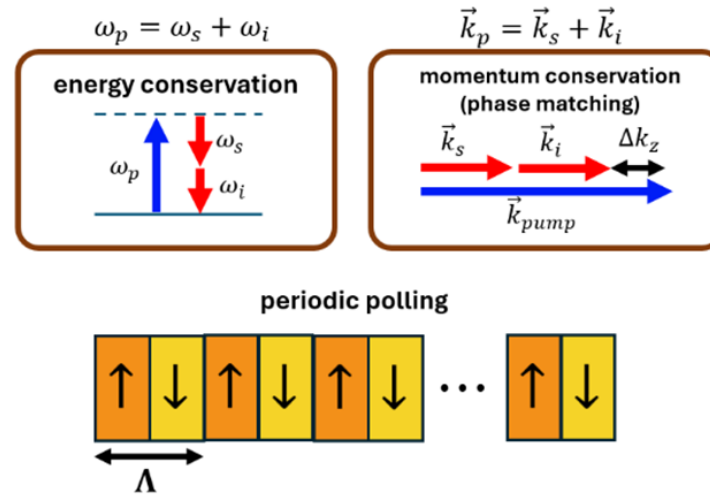


Type-0 : 10.8 MHz / mW pump

Type-II : 2.40 MHz / mW pump



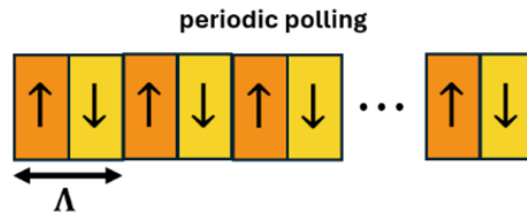
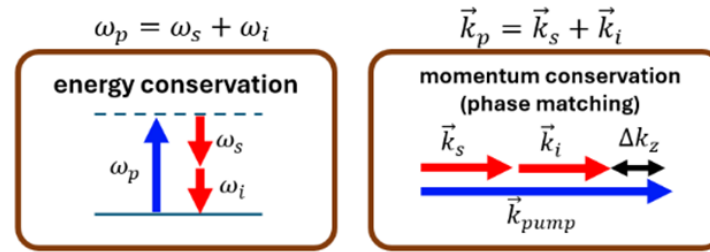
Quasi Phase Matching Equations



$$\text{Type-0: } V_p \rightarrow V_s + V_i : \frac{2\pi n_z(\lambda_p)}{\lambda_p} = \frac{2\pi n_z(\lambda_s)}{\lambda_s} + \frac{2\pi n_z(\lambda_i)}{\lambda_i} + \frac{2\pi m_x}{\Lambda(T)} + k_{wg}$$

$$\text{Type-II: } H_p \rightarrow V_s + H_i : \frac{2\pi n_y(\lambda_p)}{\lambda_p} = \frac{2\pi n_z(\lambda_s)}{\lambda_s} + \frac{2\pi n_z(\lambda_i)}{\lambda_i} + \frac{2\pi m_y}{\Lambda(T)} + k_{wg}$$

Quasi Phase Matching Equations



Type-0 : $V_p \rightarrow V_s + V_i$:
$$\frac{2\pi n_z(\lambda_p)}{\lambda_p} = \frac{2\pi n_z(\lambda_s)}{\lambda_s} + \frac{2\pi n_z(\lambda_i)}{\lambda_i} + \frac{2\pi m_x}{\Lambda(T)} + k_{WG}$$

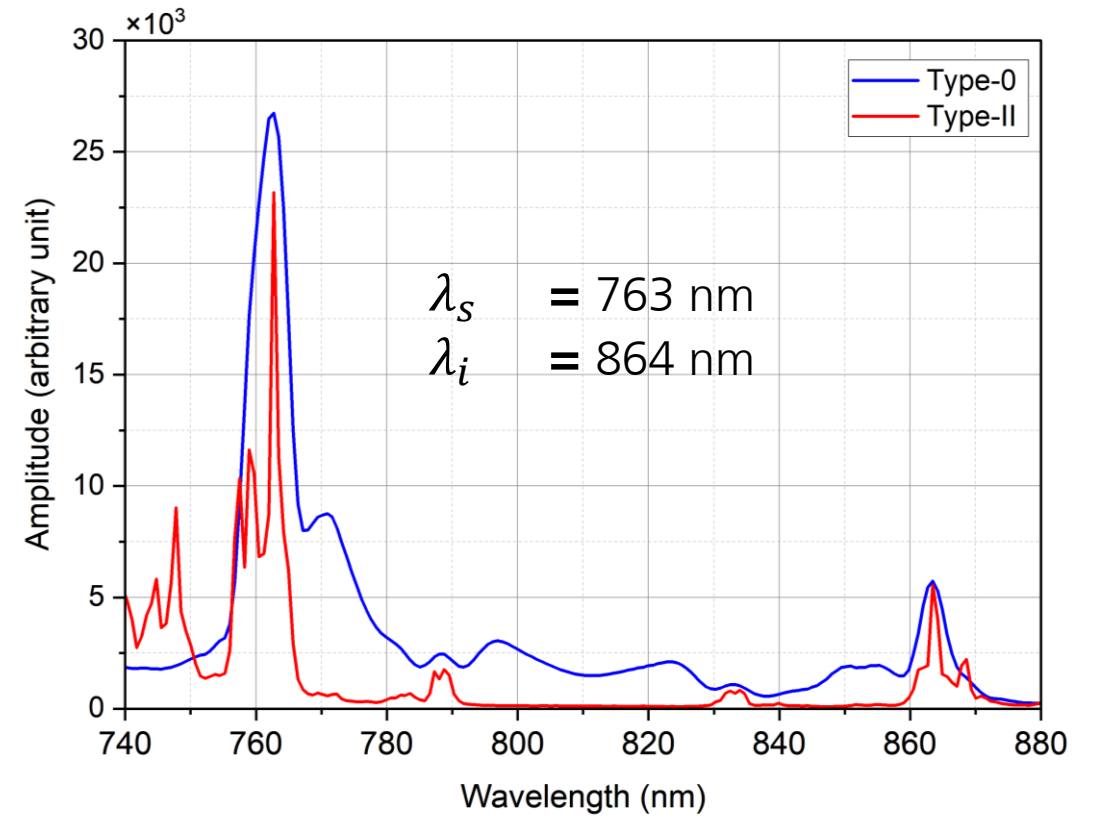
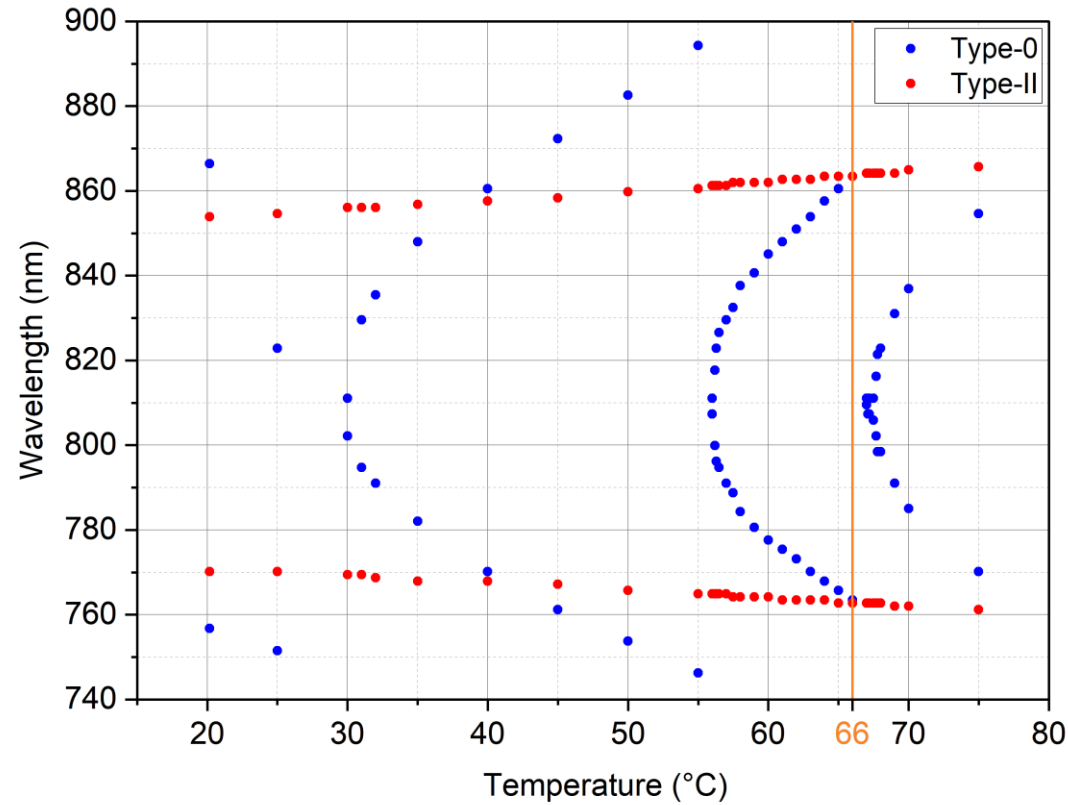
poling order
for type-0

Waveguide
contribution

Type-II: $H_p \rightarrow V_s + H_i$:
$$\frac{2\pi n_y(\lambda_p)}{\lambda_p} = \frac{2\pi n_z(\lambda_s)}{\lambda_s} + \frac{2\pi n_z(\lambda_i)}{\lambda_i} + \frac{2\pi m_y}{\Lambda(T)} + k_{WG}$$

poling order
for type-II

Finding the suitable wavelengths

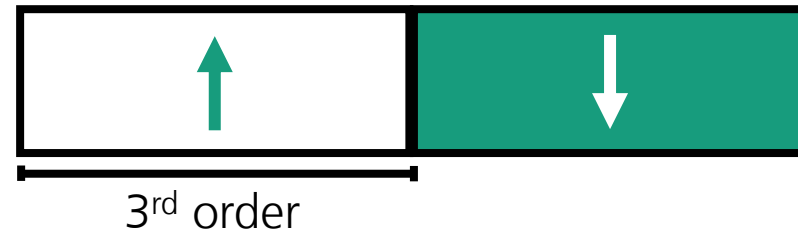


Poling Order of the QPM

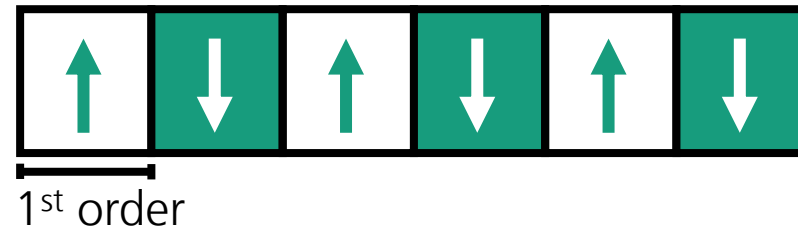
$$\text{Type-0 : } 30.47 = 28.64 + 0.63 \, m_x + k_{WG}$$

$$\text{Type-II : } 28.57 = 28.00 + 0.63 \, m_y + k_{WG}$$

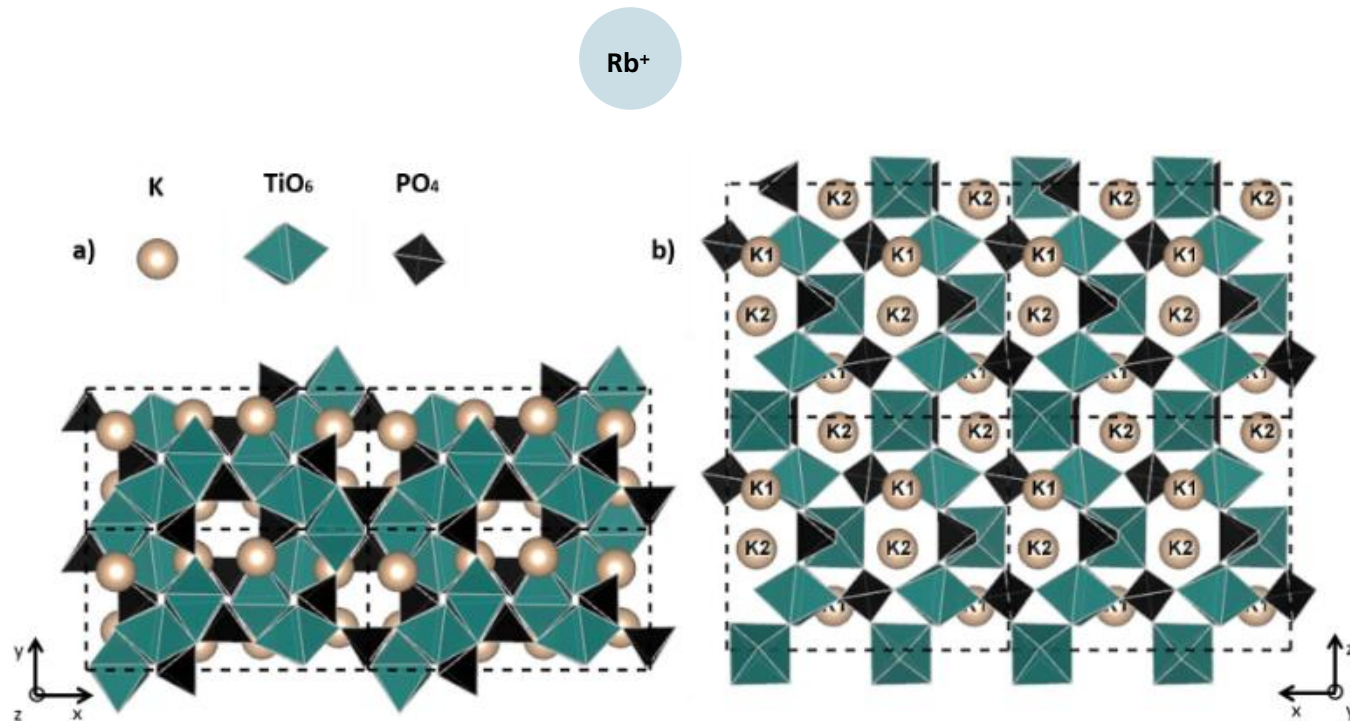
$$\text{Type-0 : } m_x = 3$$



$$\text{Type-II : } m_y = 1$$



Rubidium-doped KTP



- The ionic conductivity is reduced by 2 orders of magnitude
- Rb doping allows smaller poling period

Mutter, P. (2022). *Quasi-phase matched devices in Rb-doped KTiOPO4*. Doctoral Thesis in Physics, KTH Sweden. <http://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1711458/FULLTEXT01.pdf>

Thank you for your attention



Full result is published at <https://doi.org/10.1364/JOSAB.567775>