

# INFRARED METROLOGY WITH VISIBLE LIGHT

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Talk at the MSU Quantum Technology Center

23 Oct 2021



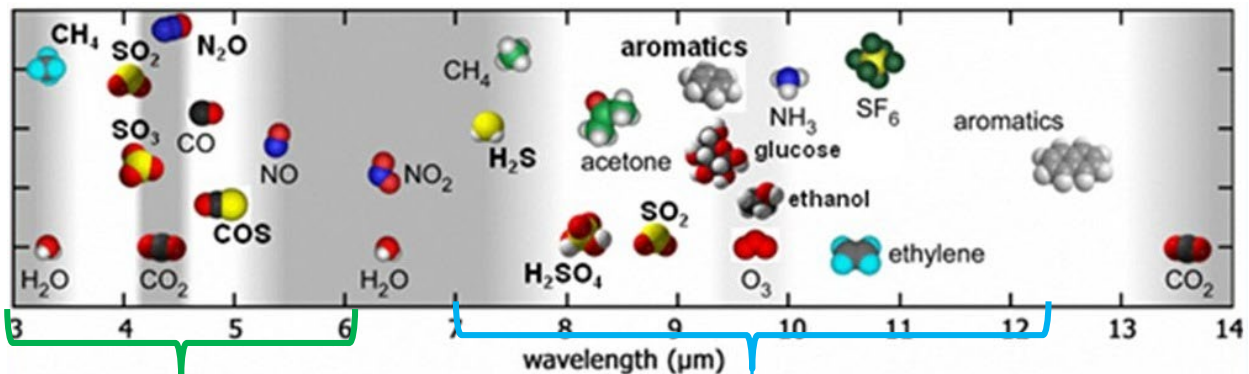
# Outline

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<b>IR spectroscopy with visible light</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Sensing</b>
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# Introduction and motivation



# Infrared light for materials fingerprinting & sensing



## Industrial use:

- ✓ Greenhouse gas and pollution
- ✓ Semiconductor manufacturing
- ✓ Pharmaceutical analysis

## Defence and security:

- ✓ Threat detection (chemical, explosive)

## Medical diagnostics:

- ✓ Breath analysis
- ✓ Tissue pathology
- ✓ Stem cell research

# Challenges of IR metrology

**Capability gap:** High cost and limited performance of existing IR-range spectral instruments

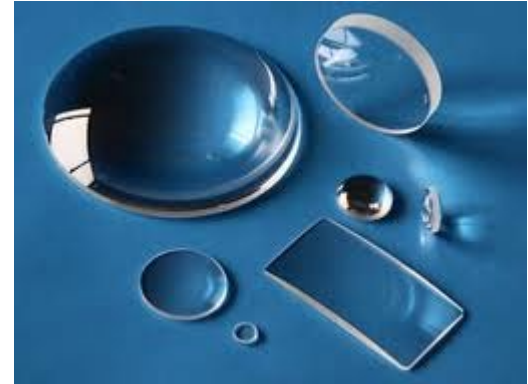
- Requires specialized IR-range optics
- Inferior performance of light sources and detectors
- High cost (~25.000\$-250.000\$)



# IR metrology with visible light?

**Value proposition:** exploit effects of quantum optics to measure IR properties using **visible** range equipment

- Well developed optical materials
- A variety of lasers and detectors
- Low-cost and efficient

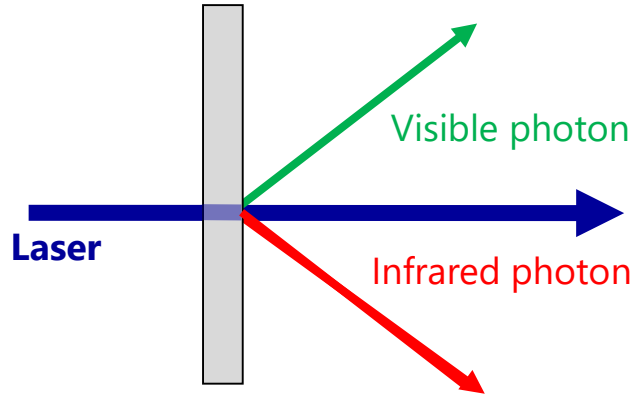




# Nonlinear interferometer w/ correlated photons

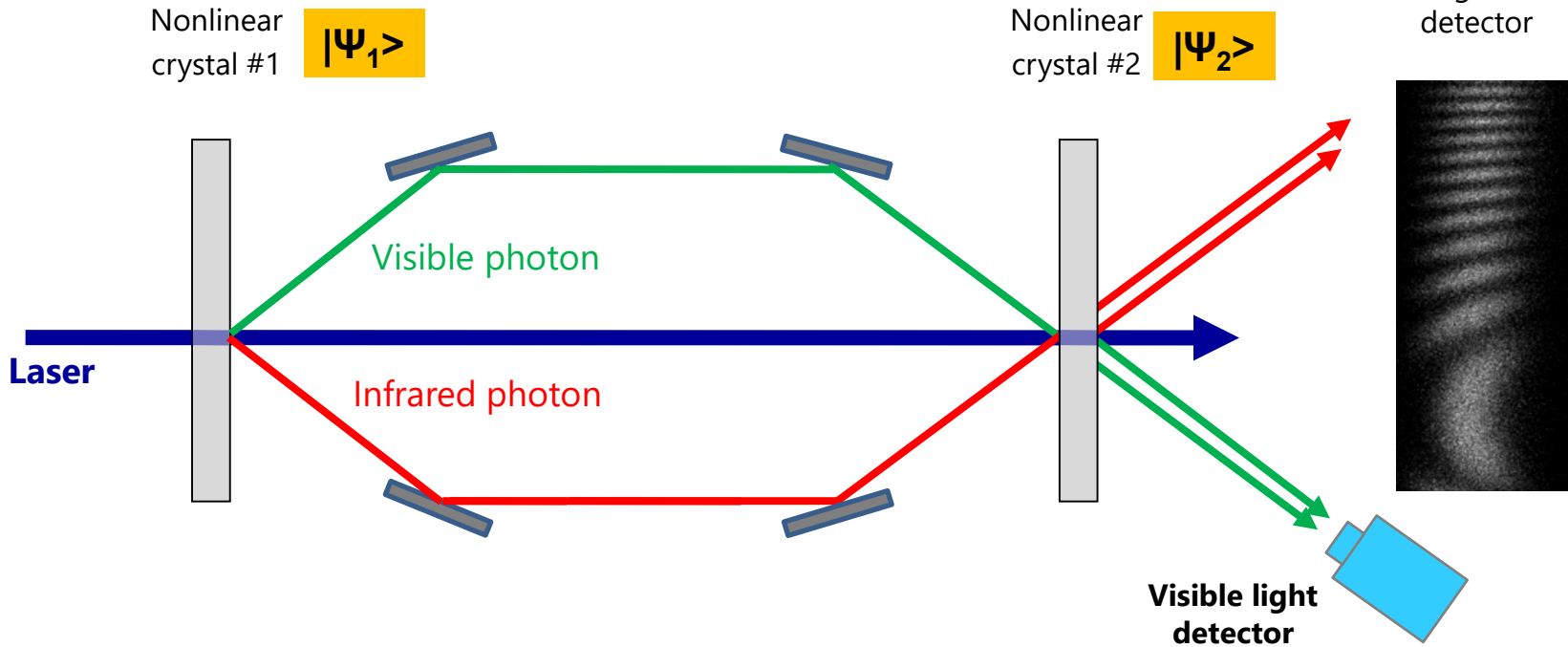
Nonlinear  
crystal #1

$$|\Psi_1\rangle$$





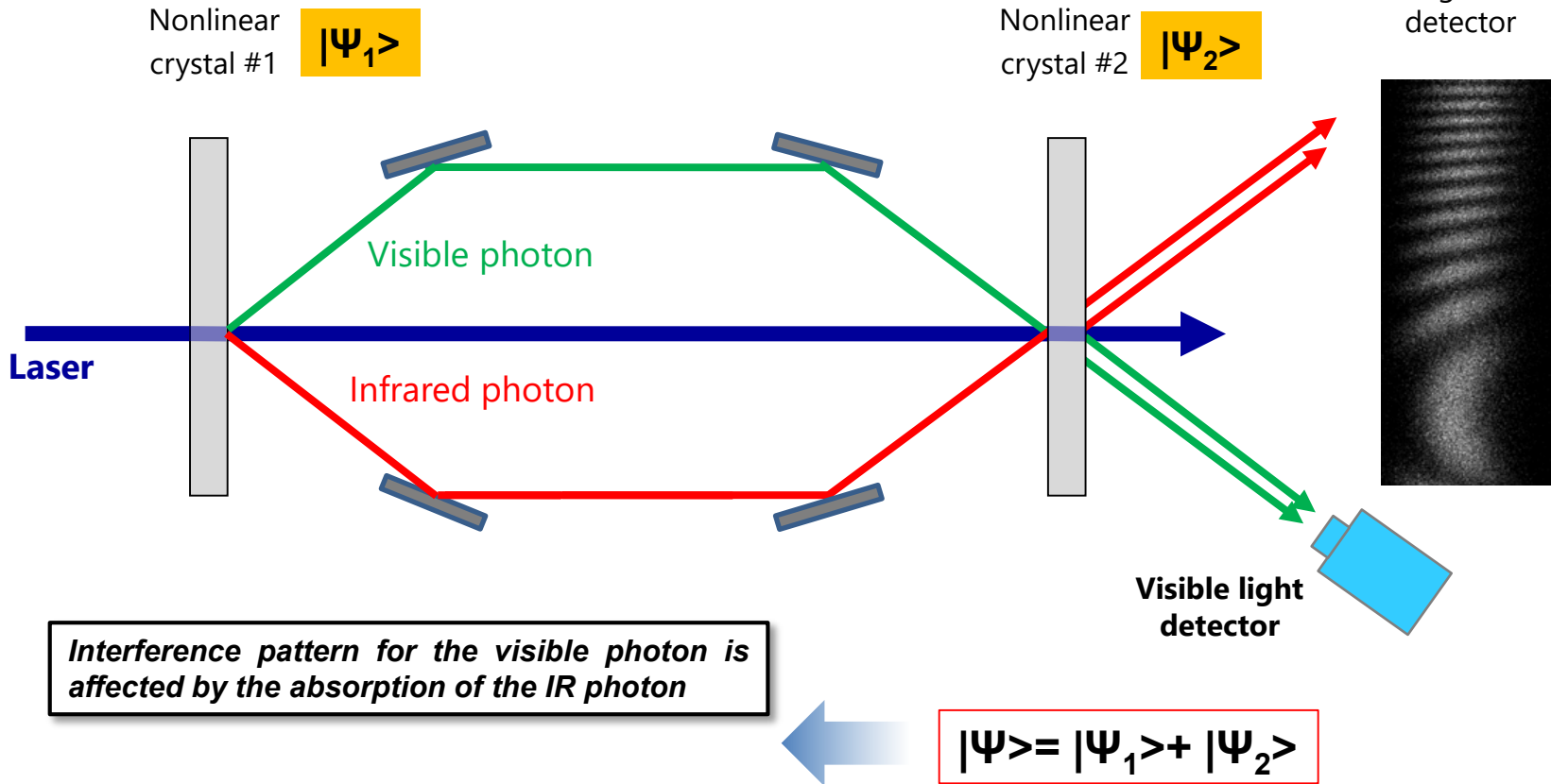
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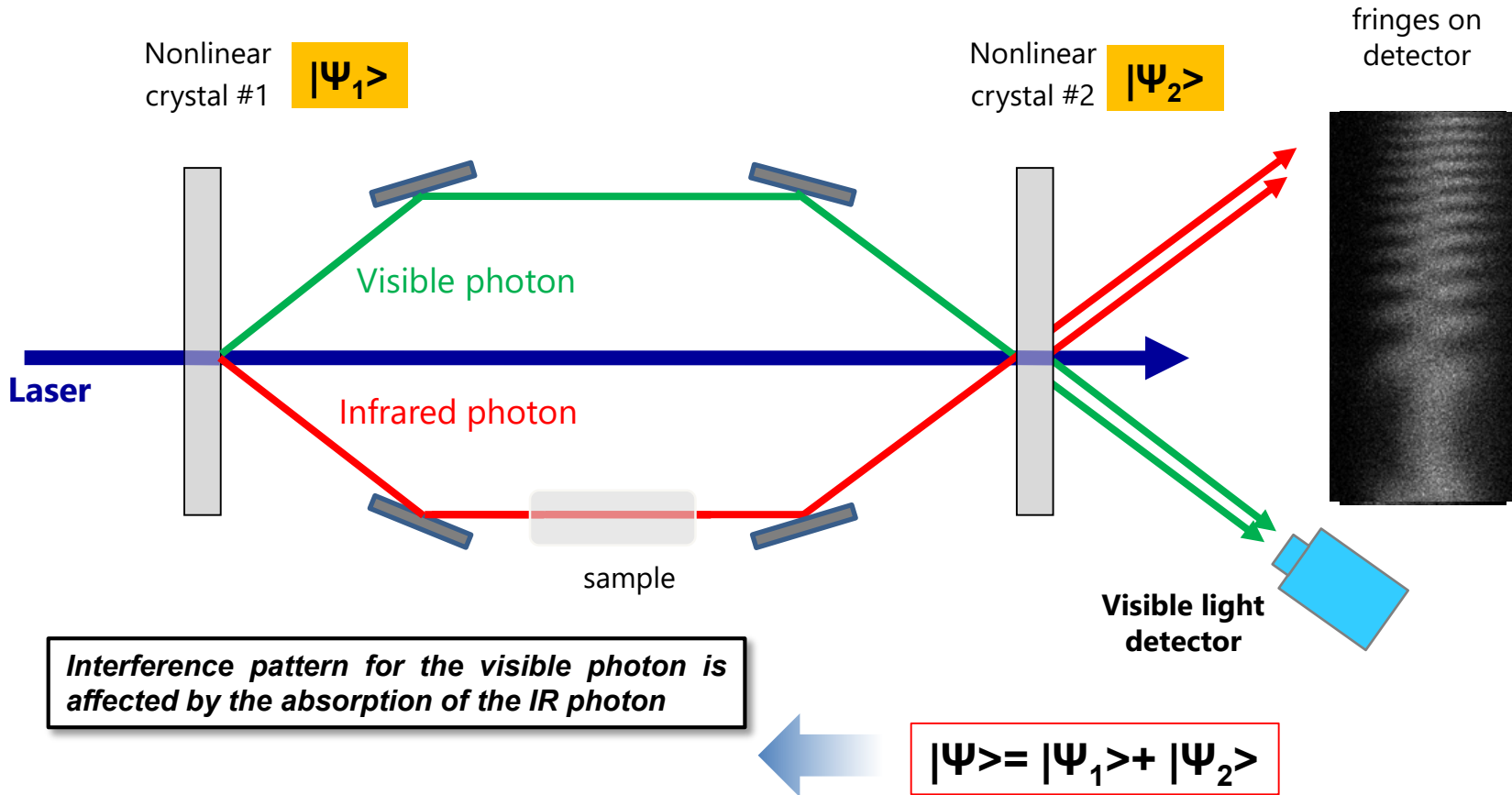


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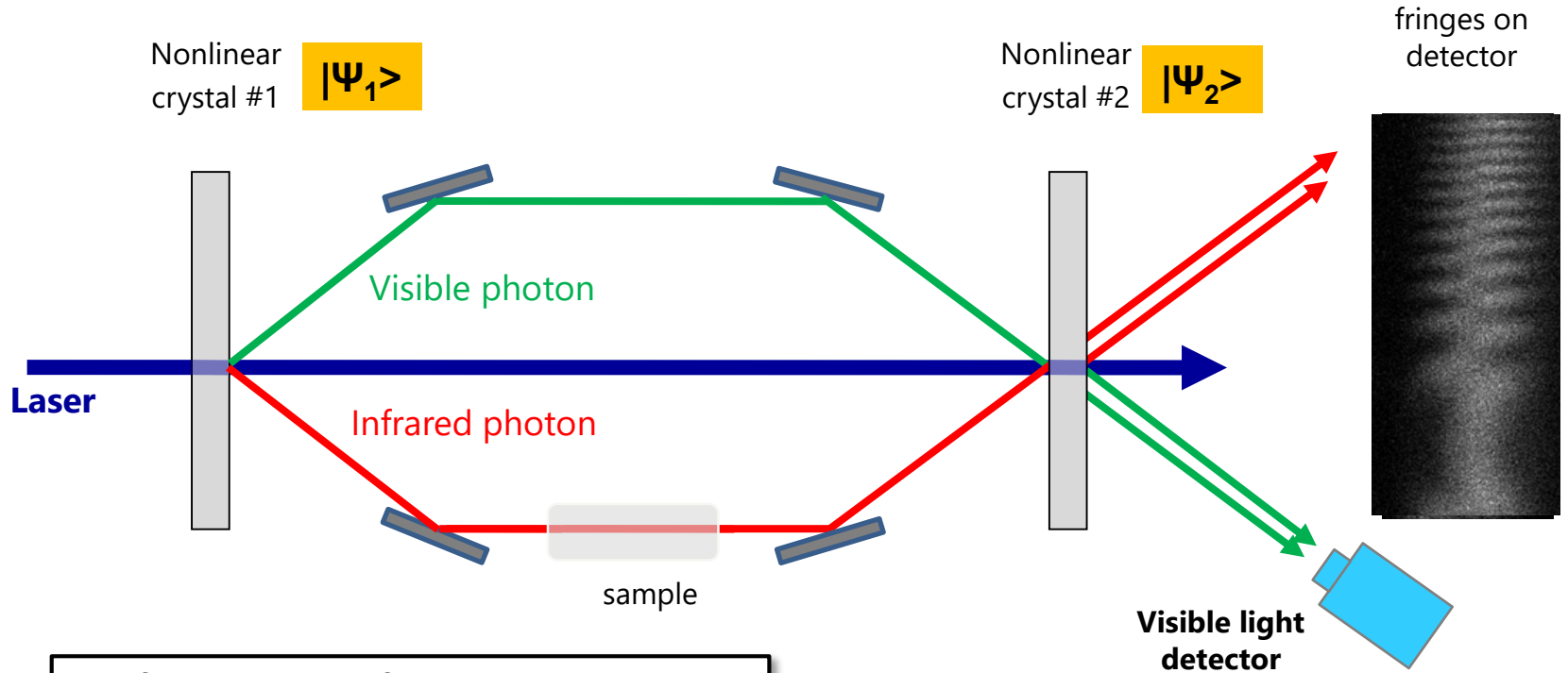


# Nonlinear interferometer w/ correlated photons





# Nonlinear interferometer w/ correlated photons



*Interference pattern for the visible photon is affected by the absorption of the IR photon*

$$|\Psi\rangle = |\Psi_1\rangle + |\Psi_2\rangle$$

news & views

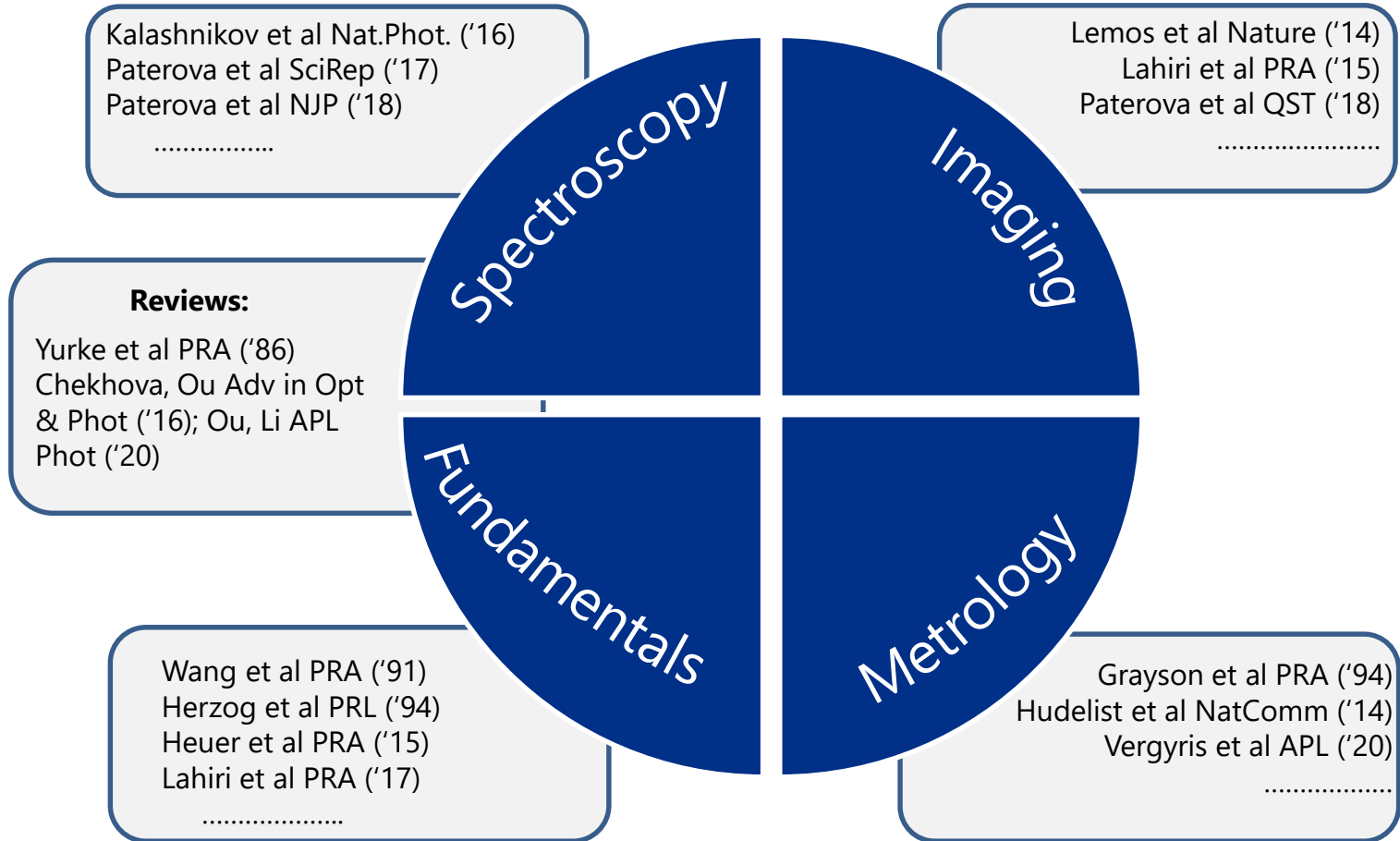
QUANTUM OPTICS

## Spooky spectroscopy

The quantum concepts of entanglement and interaction-free measurements are applied to spectroscopy to successfully sense carbon dioxide in air.

Jean-Pierre Wolf and Yaron Silberberg

# Applications of NL interferometers



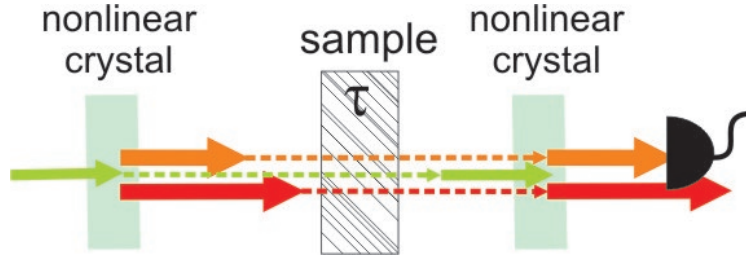
# IR spectroscopy with visible light

- D Kalashnikov et al. *Nature Photonics* **10**, 98–101 (2016)
- A Paterova et al. *Scientific Reports* **7**, 42608 (2017)
- A Paterova et al. *New Journal of Physics* **20**, 043015 (2018)



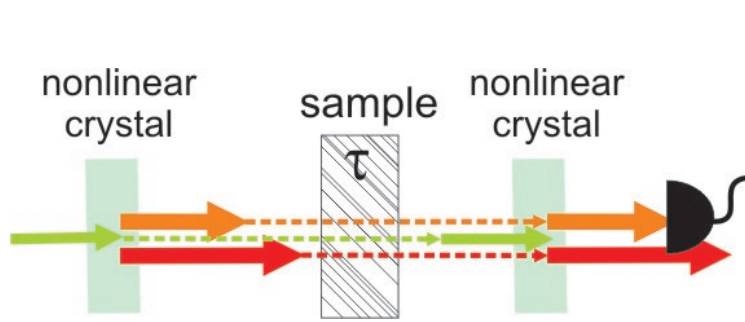
# Single-rail nonlinear interferometer

$$I_s \propto \text{sinc}^2(\Delta k \cdot L/2) \left(1 + |\tau| \cdot \cos(\varphi_s + \varphi_i - \varphi_p)\right)$$



# Single-rail nonlinear interferometer

$$I_s \propto \text{sinc}^2(\Delta k \cdot L/2) \left(1 + |\tau| \cdot \cos(\varphi_s + \varphi_i - \varphi_p)\right)$$



$\lambda_p \rightarrow$  UV/Visible;  $\lambda_s \rightarrow$  Visible;  $\lambda_i \rightarrow$  Infrared

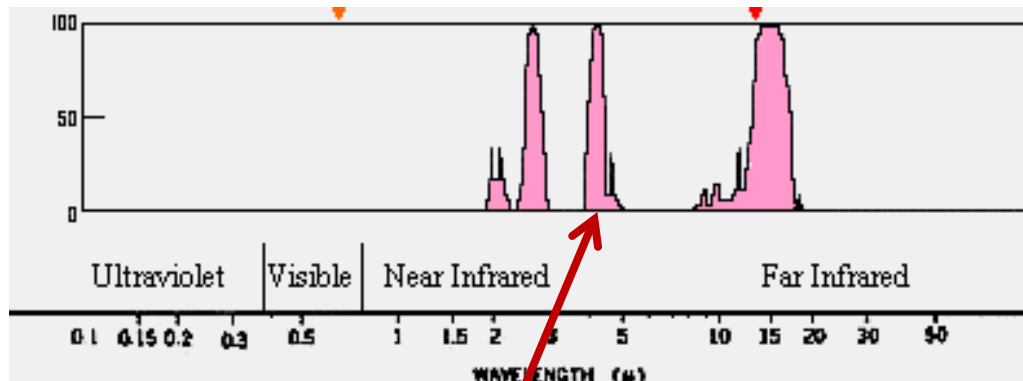
$$\varphi_p = \frac{2\pi \cdot n'_p(\lambda_p)}{\lambda_p} l'$$

$$\varphi_s = \frac{2\pi \cdot n'_s(\lambda_s)}{\lambda_s} l'$$

$$\varphi_i = \frac{2\pi \cdot n'_i(\lambda_i)}{\lambda_i} l' = ?$$

- Measurements of the IR properties of the material
- Tunable range of wavelengths

# CO<sub>2</sub> absorption



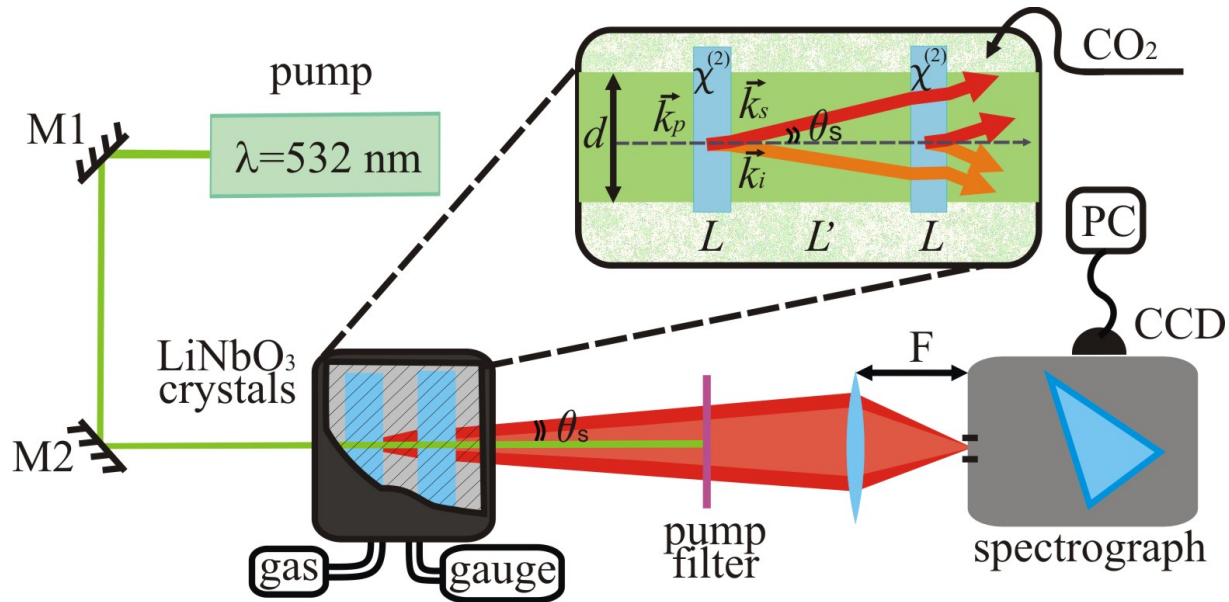
Studied media: CO<sub>2</sub> gas with absorption line @ 4.3 micron

$\lambda_p = 532\text{nm}$  ;  $\lambda_s = 608\text{nm}$  ;  $\lambda_i = 4.3\ \mu\text{m}$

Source: wikipedia

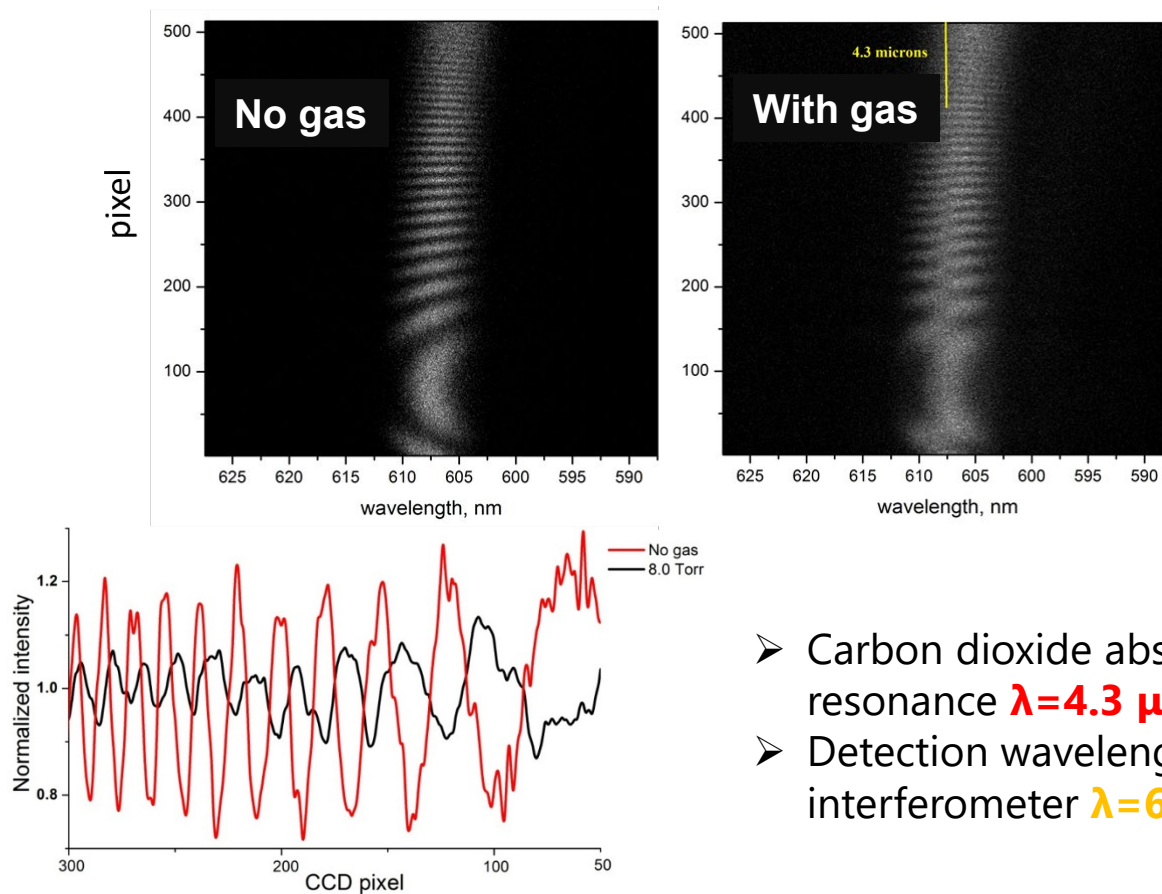


# Experimental setup



D. A. Kalashnikov, A. V. Paterova, S. P. Kulik and L. A. Krivitsky,  
 «Infrared spectroscopy with visible light», *Nature Photonics*, **10**, 98–101 (2016).

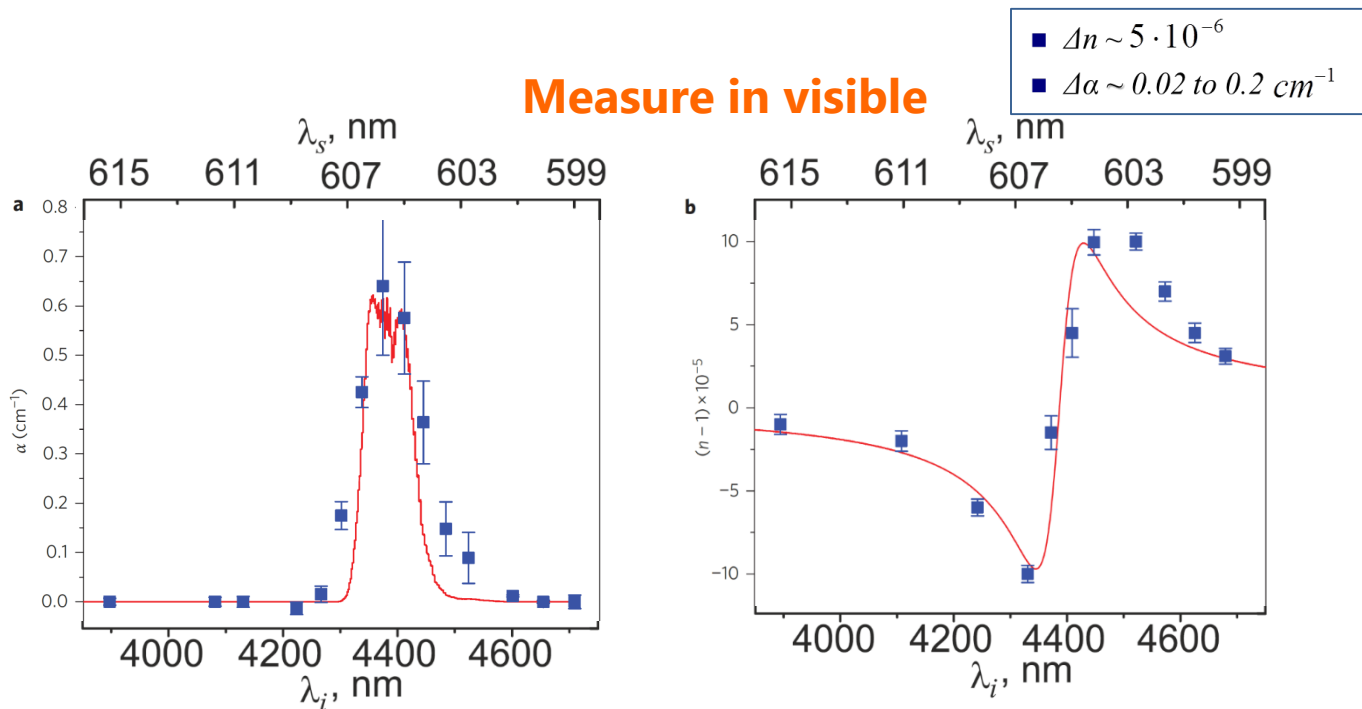
# Injecting the CO<sub>2</sub> gas



- Carbon dioxide absorption resonance  $\lambda=4.3 \mu\text{m}$
- Detection wavelength in interferometer  $\lambda=608\text{nm}$

# Results

## Measure in visible



## Properties of the sample in IR

Theoretical data: <http://hitran.iao.ru>



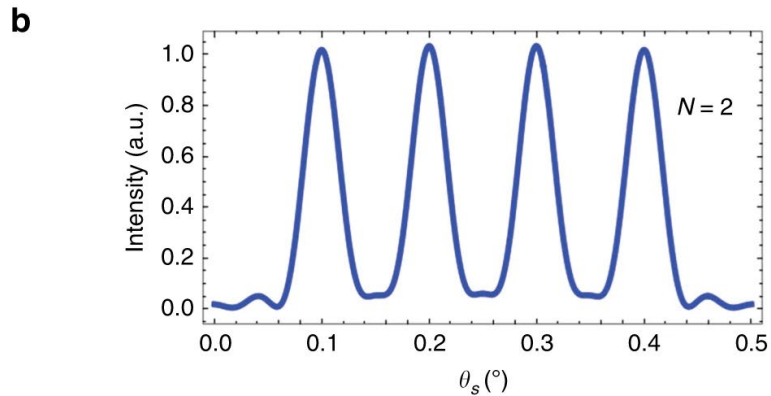
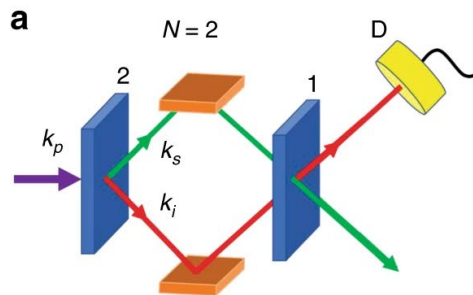
# Nonlinear interference in crystal superlattices

- A Paterova, L. Krivitsky *Light: Science and Applications* 9, 82 (2020)
- D. Toa et al., *Quantum Science and Technology* (accepted) arXiv:2109.00690

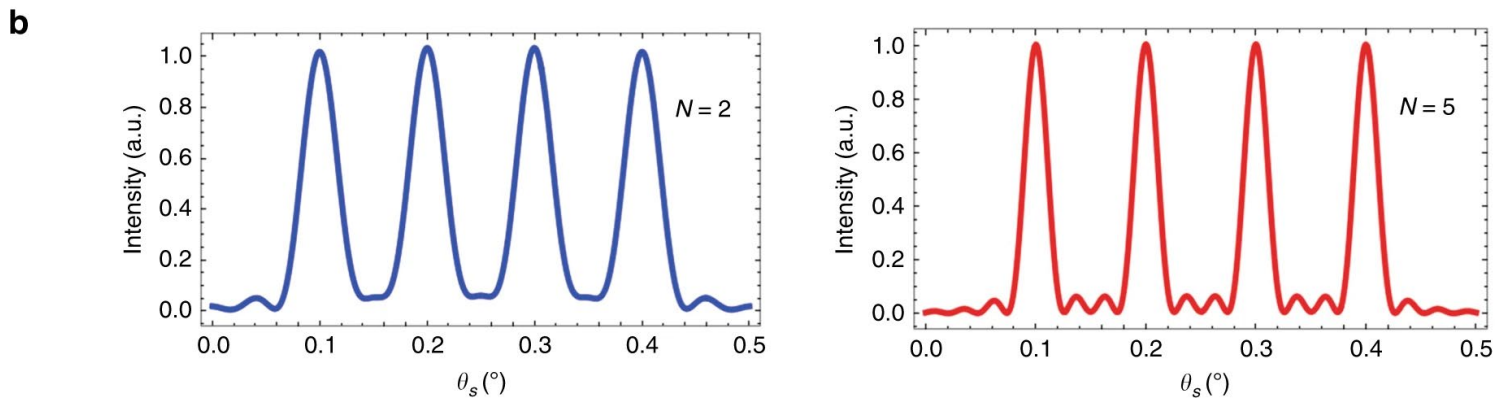
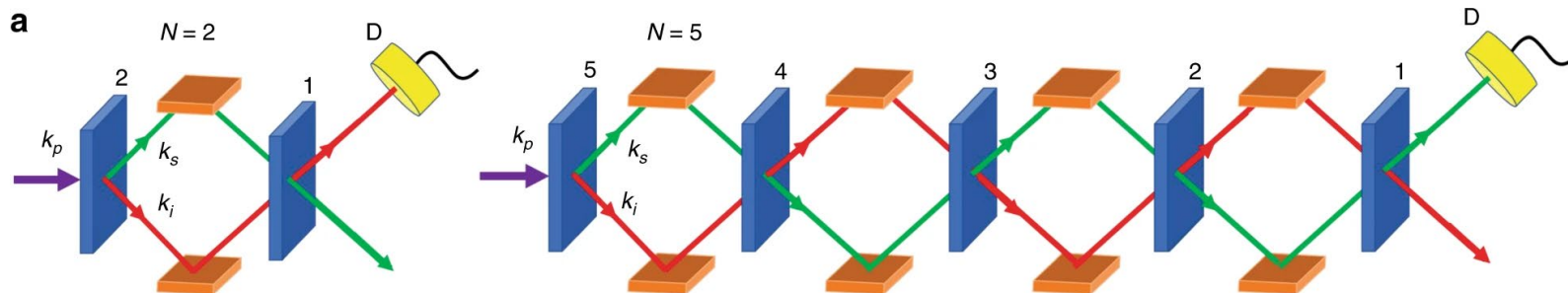




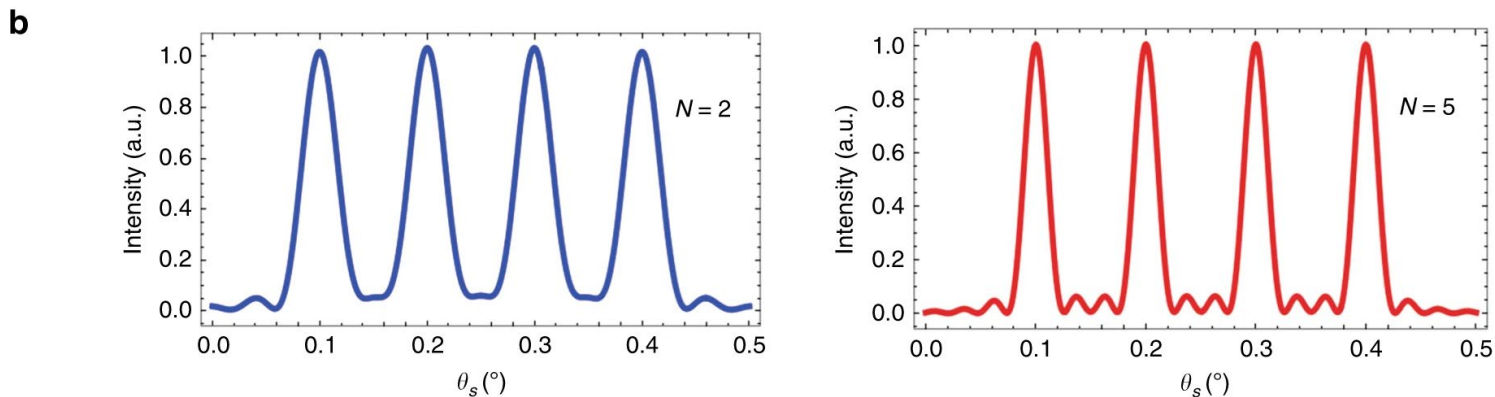
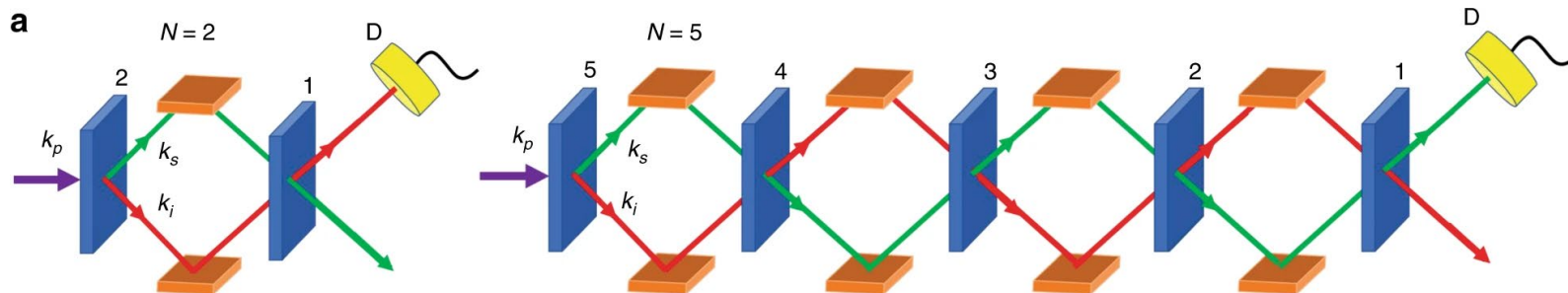
# Cascaded NL interferometer a.k.a. superlattice (2020)



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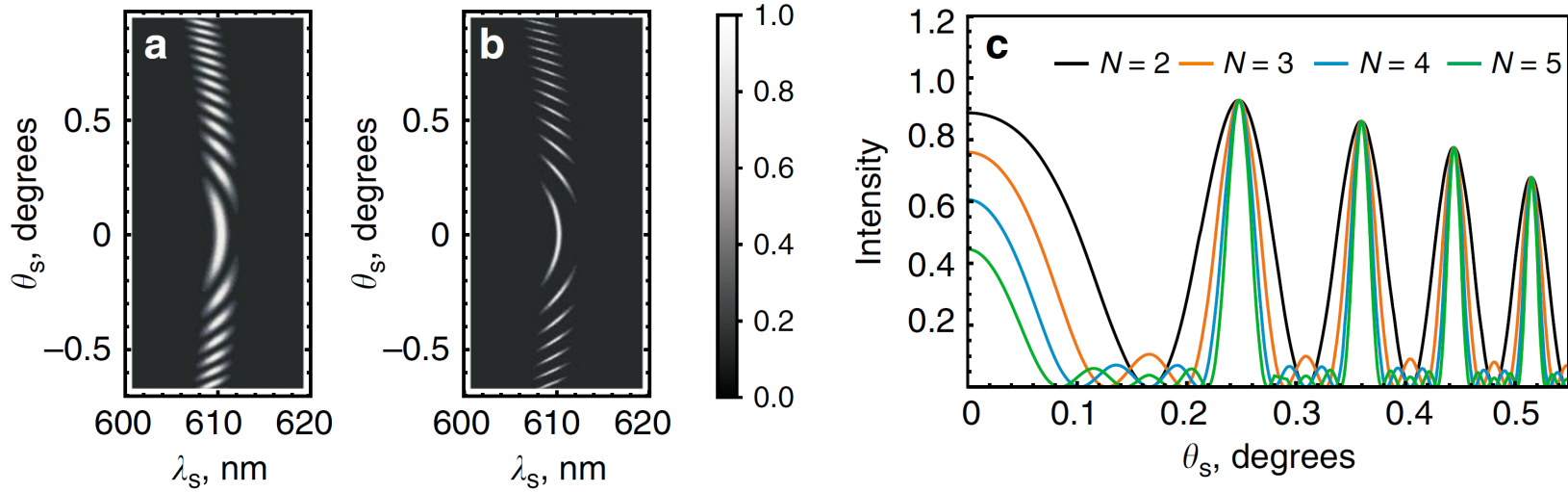


First theoretical proposal D Klyshko JETPh 1993

Adapted from K. E. Dorfman Light: Science & Applications 9, 123 (2020)



# Interference fringes in superlattice

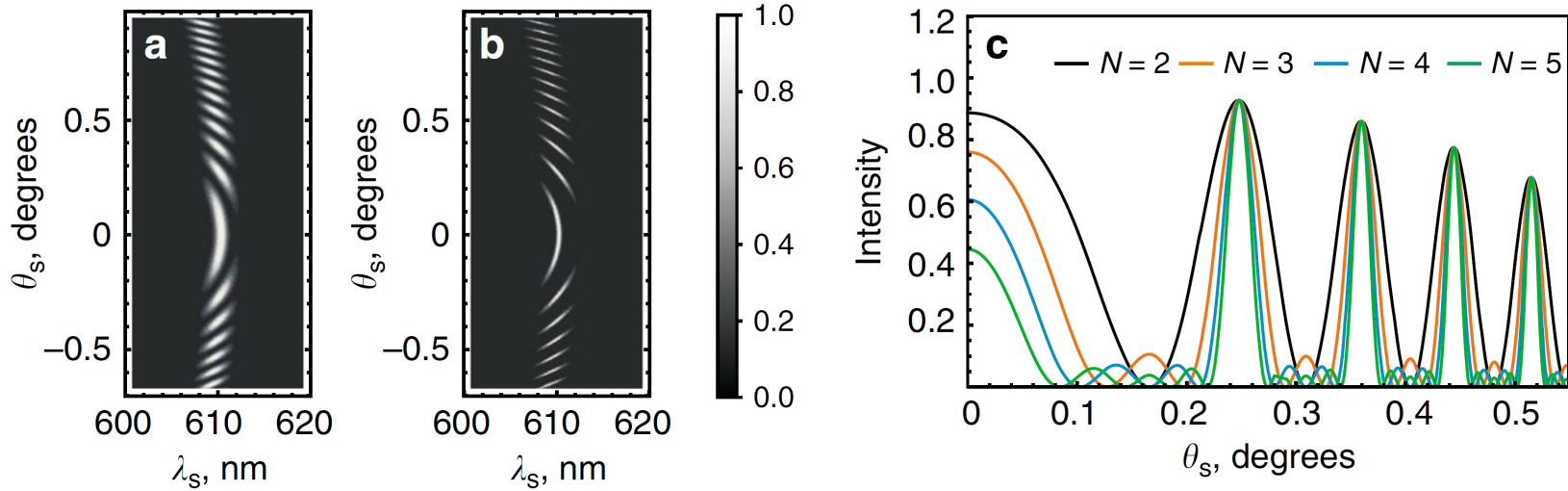


$$I_N(\omega_s, \theta_s) = |F|^2 \propto \left\{ \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\Delta k l}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\sin[N\phi/2]}{\sin[\phi/2]} \right\}^2$$





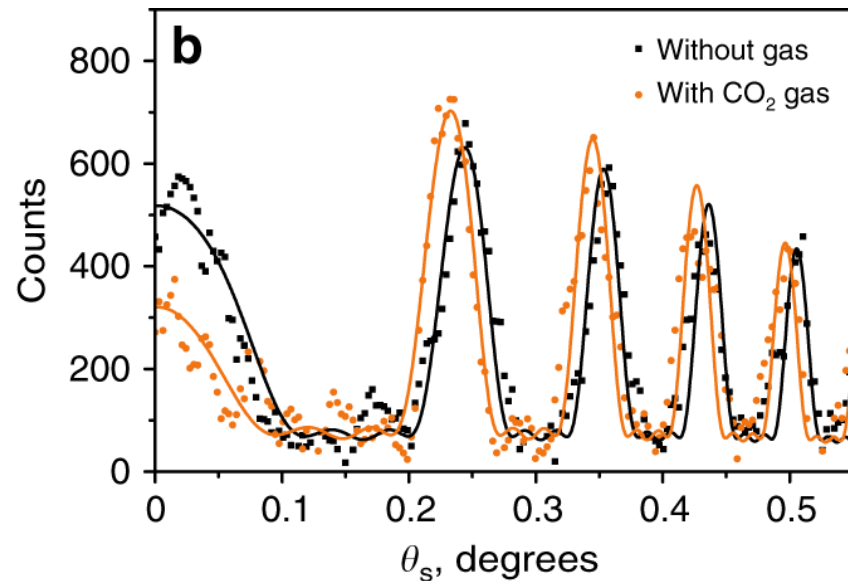
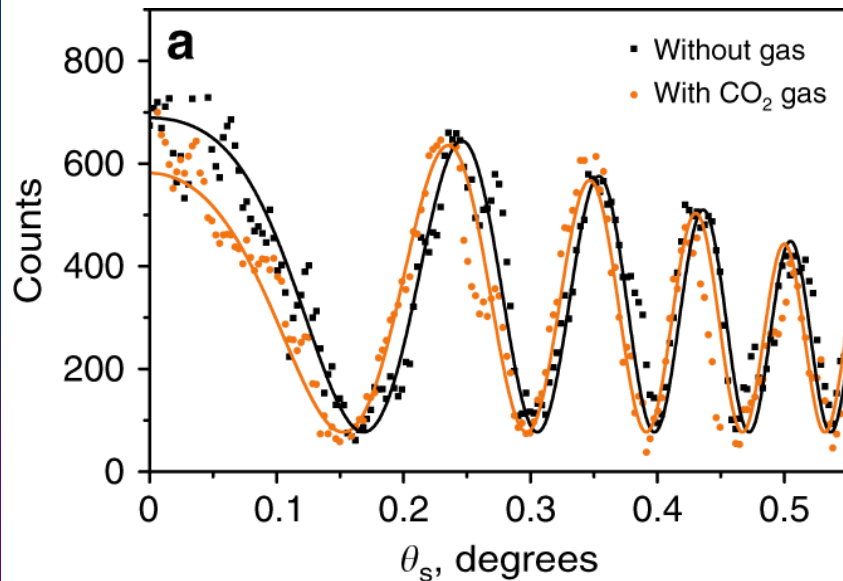
# Interference fringes in superlattice



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- Increased sensitivity
- Hard to realize experimentally

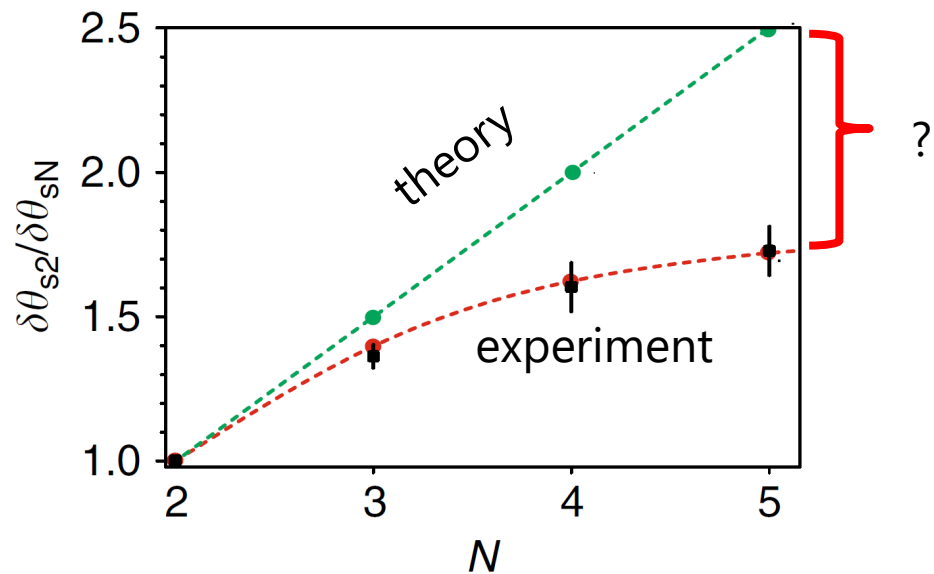
# Measurement of the fringes



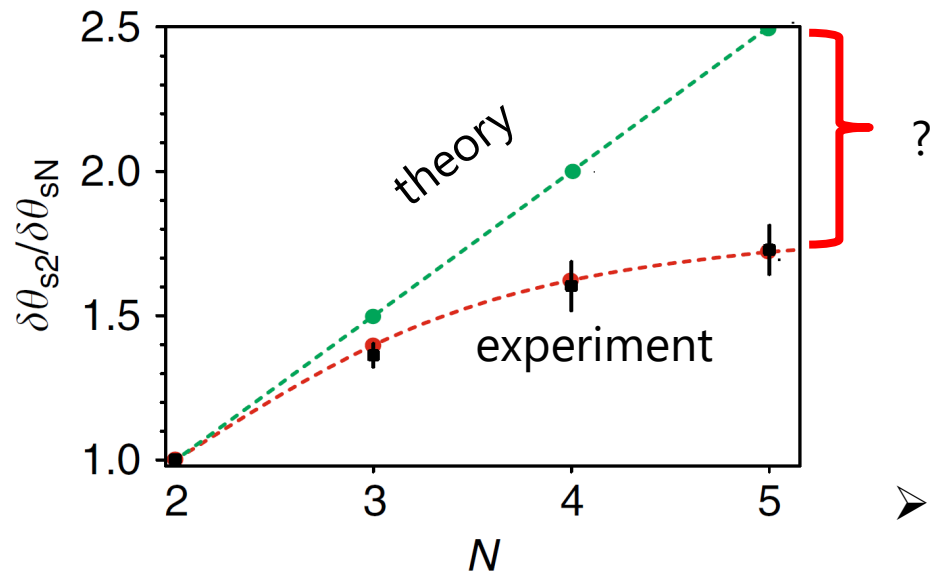
- 2-crystal interferometer:  $\Delta\varphi_2 = -(0.167 \pm \mathbf{0.015})\pi$
- 5-crystal interferometer  $\Delta\varphi_5 = -(0.187 \pm \mathbf{0.009})\pi$ .



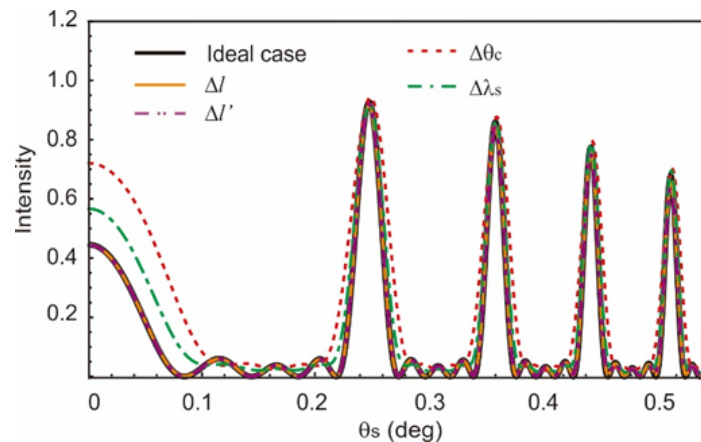
## Scaling of the width of the fringes



# Scaling of the width of the fringes

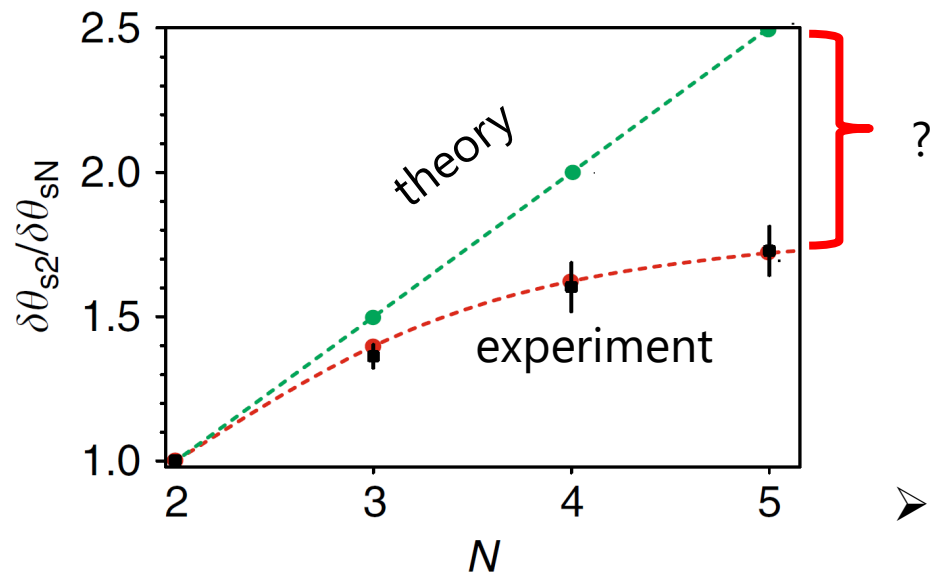


## Sensitivity study

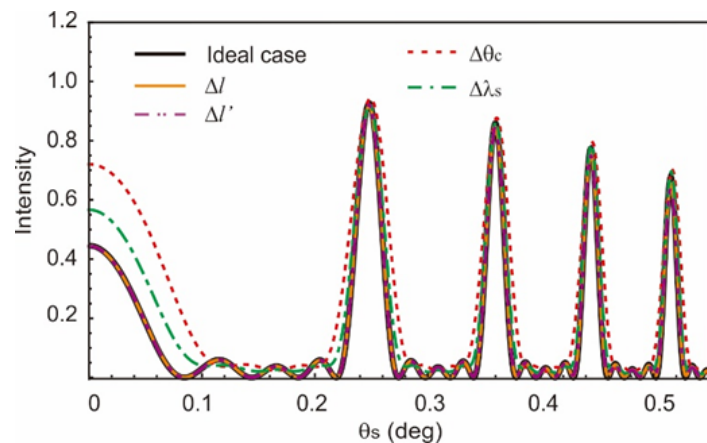


- Major factor: Uncertainty in crystal orientation

# Scaling of the width of the fringes



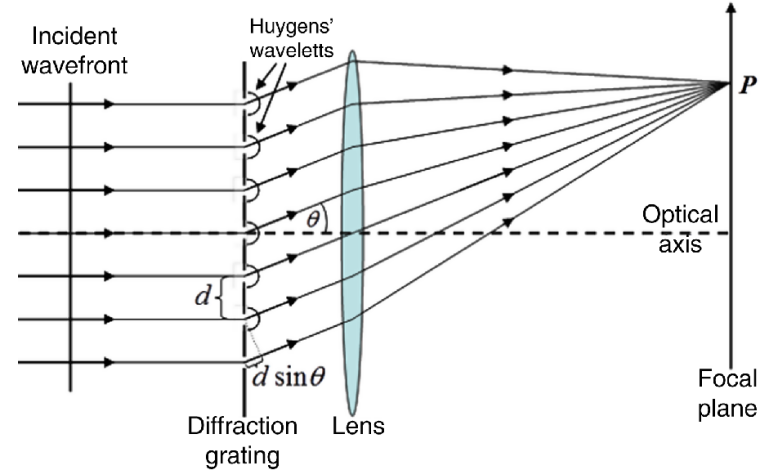
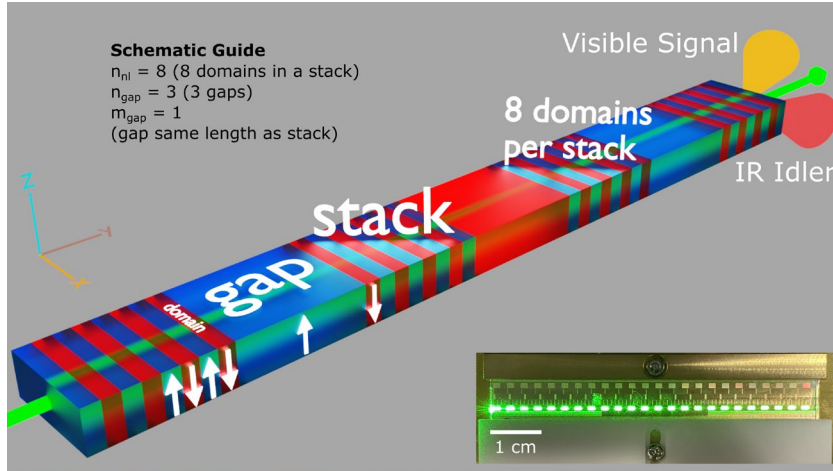
## Sensitivity study



➤ Major factor: Uncertainty in crystal orientation

**Price to pay:** stronger dependence on the uncertainty of the experimental parameters

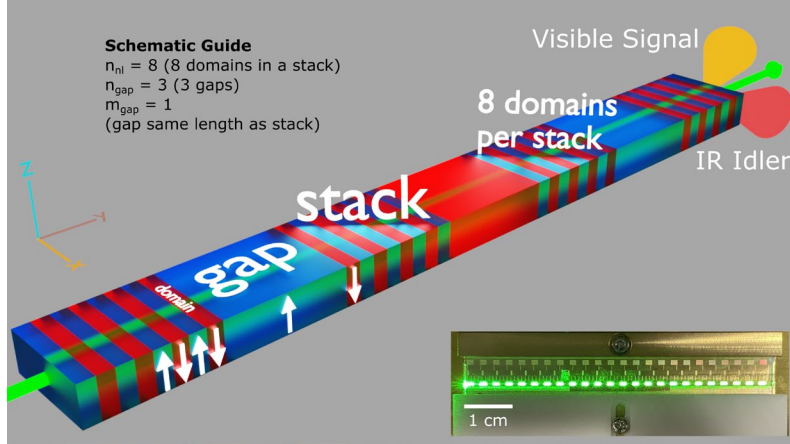
# Bi-PPLN Superlattice



## Concept

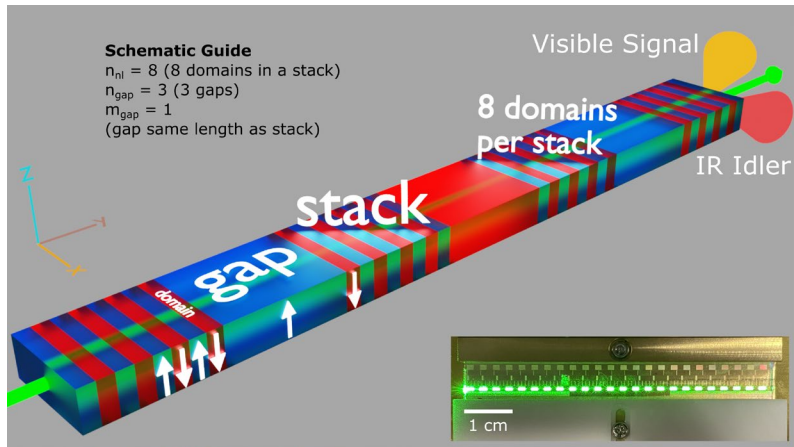
- Consider the stacks as individual emitters
- Interference occurs between stacks
- Like classical diffraction

# Schematic of biPPLN Superlattice

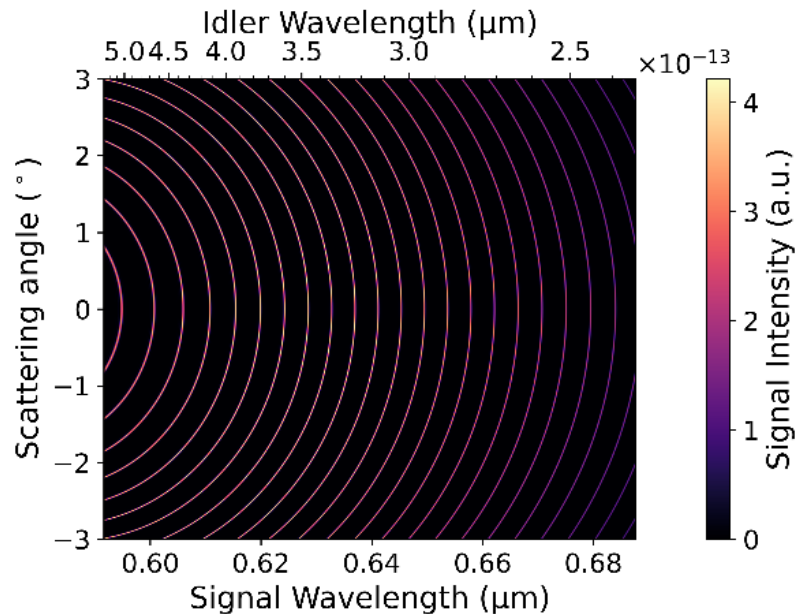


$$\lambda_{pump} = 532 \text{ nm}$$
$$l_{domain} = 5.16 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$
$$l_{stack} = n_{nl} \times l_{domain}$$
$$l_{gap} = m_{gap} \times l_{stack}$$

# Schematic of biPPLN Superlattice



$$n_{nl} = 4, n_{gap} = 16, m_{gap} = 32$$



$$\lambda_{pump} = 532 \text{ nm}$$

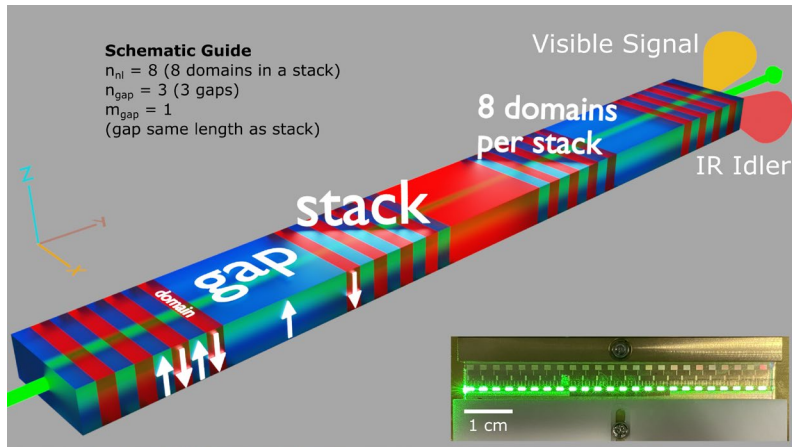
$$l_{domain} = 5.16 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$

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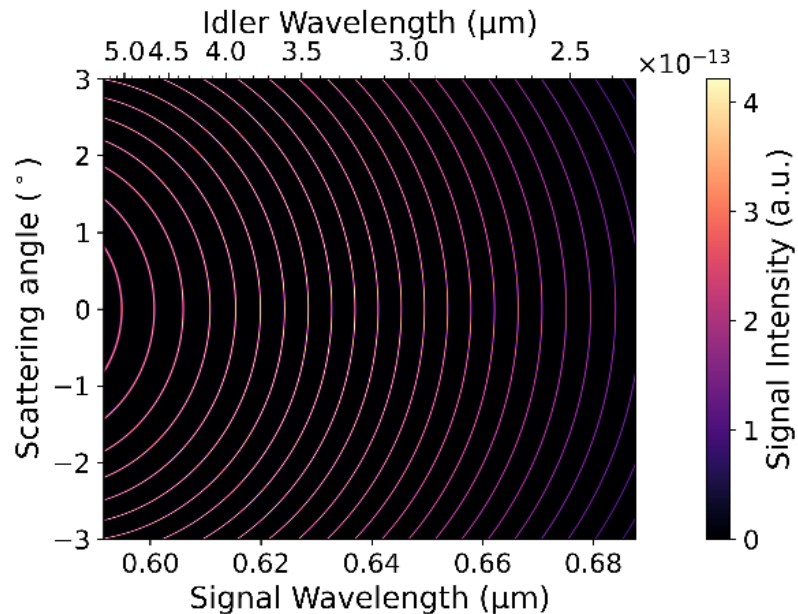
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# Schematic of biPPLN Superlattice



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$$l_{gap} = m_{gap} \times l_{stack}$$

**Customizable** comb-like IR spectra



# Exploring the parameter space

Design	Design Parameters		
	$n_{nl}$	$n_{gap}$	$m_{gap}$
1	16	<b>85 (!)</b>	8
2	64	<b>21</b>	8
3	16	<b>23</b>	32

$\lambda_{\text{pump}} = 532 \text{ nm (CW)}$

$\lambda_{\text{signal}} \sim 647 \text{ nm}; \lambda_{\text{idler}} \sim 3 \mu\text{m}$

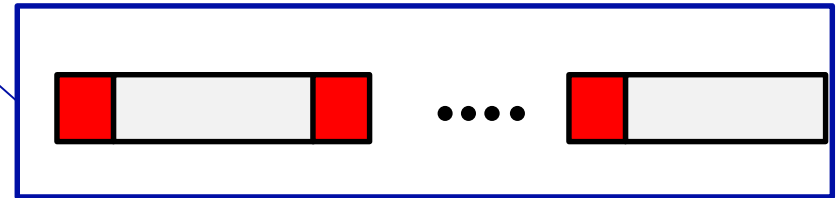
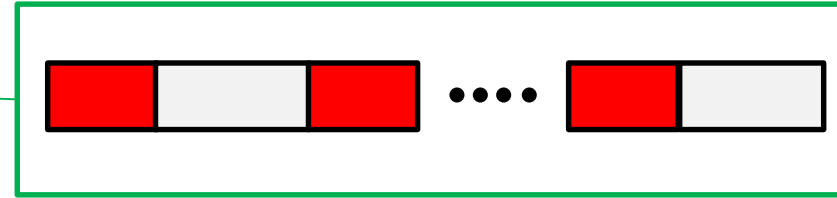
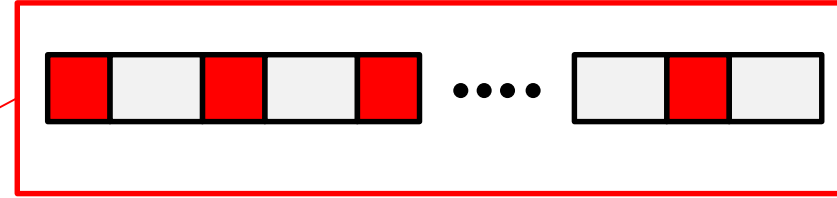
Crystal Physical Dimensions:

63.5 mm (L)  $\times$  8.2 mm (W)  $\times$  0.5 mm (H)



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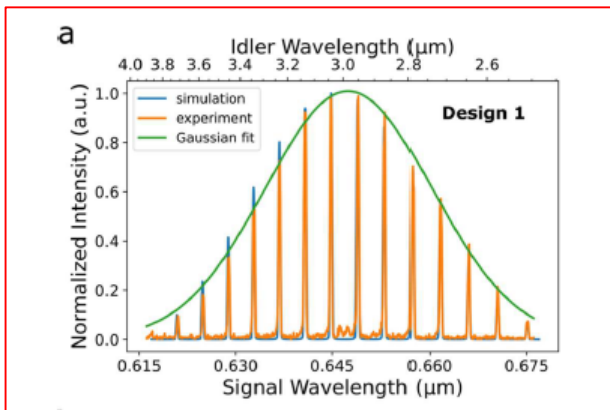
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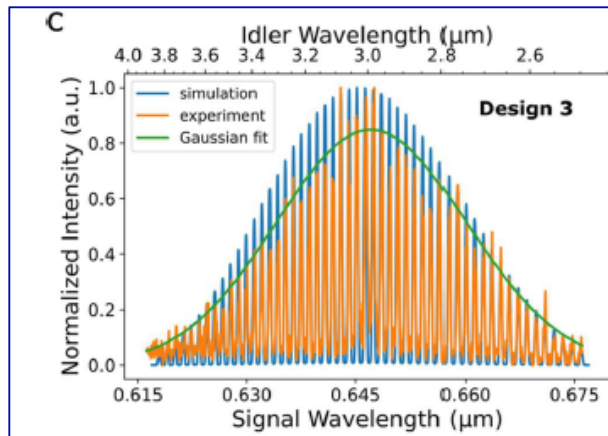
63.5 mm (L)  $\times$  8.2 mm (W)  $\times$  0.5 mm (H)

# Results: combs

Design #1



Design #3



# Results: combs

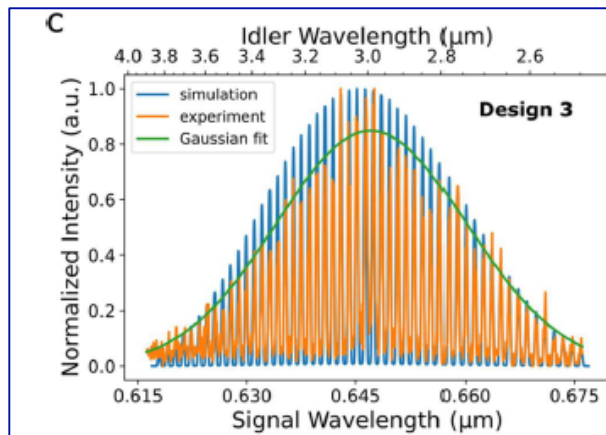
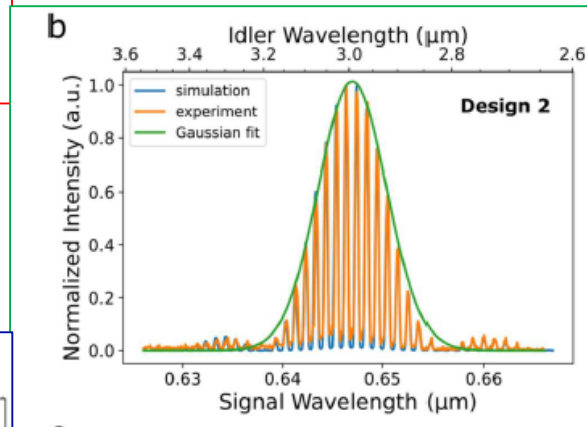
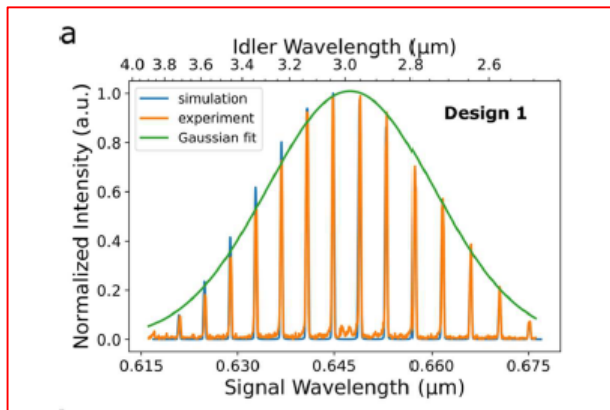
Design #1



Design #2



Design #3

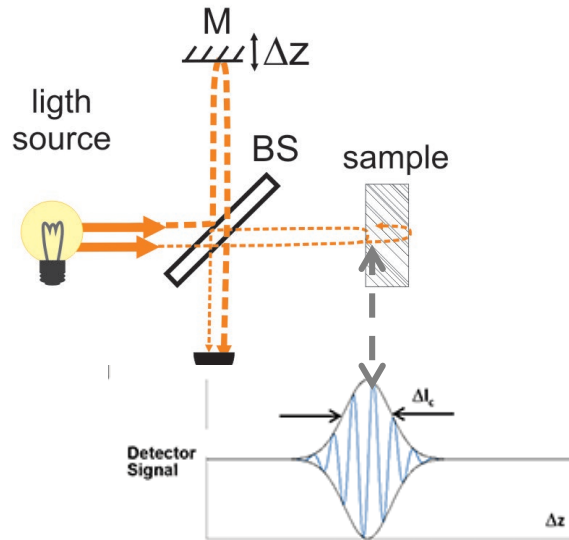


# IR optical coherence tomography

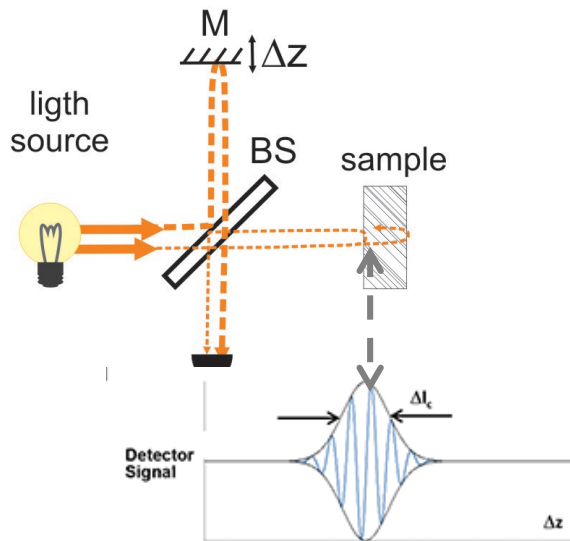
- A Paterova et al. *Quantum Science & Technology* 3, 025008 (2018)



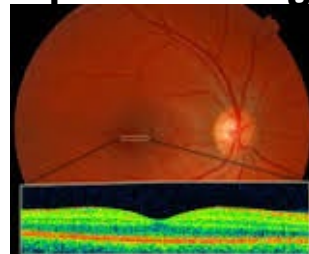
# Optical coherence tomography (OCT)



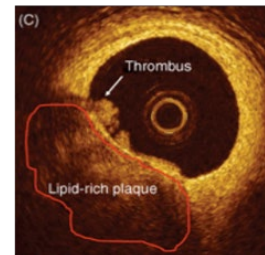
# Optical coherence tomography (OCT)



ophthalmology

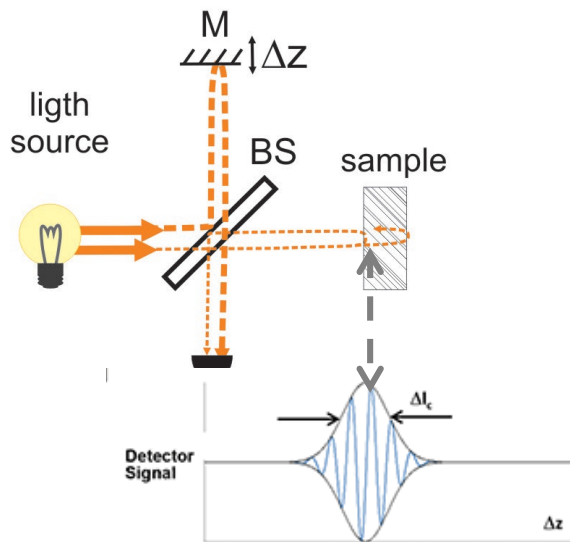


cardiology





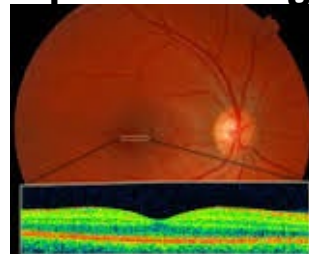
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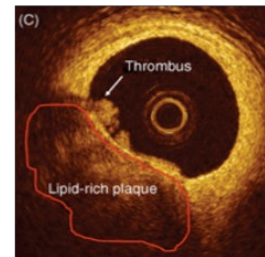
Well developed for :

- ✓ 850 nm
- ✓ 1300 nm
- ✓ 1500 nm

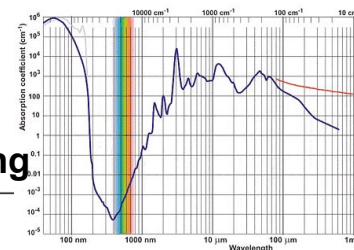
ophthalmology



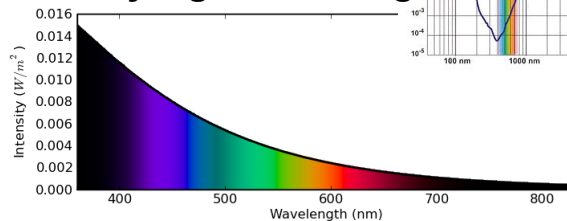
cardiology

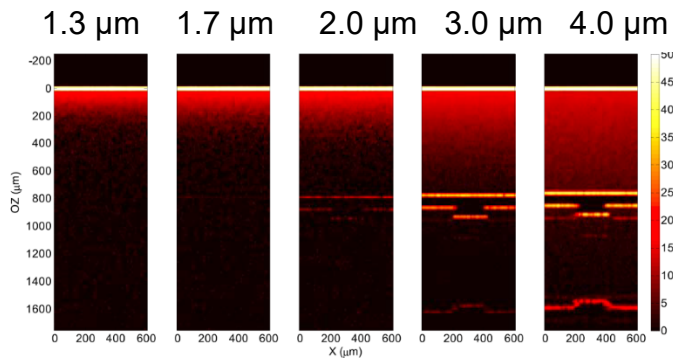
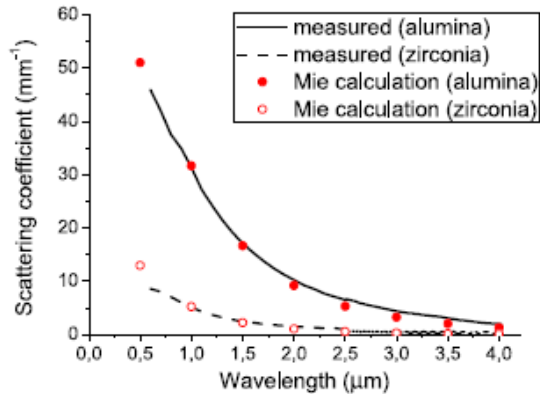


Water absorption

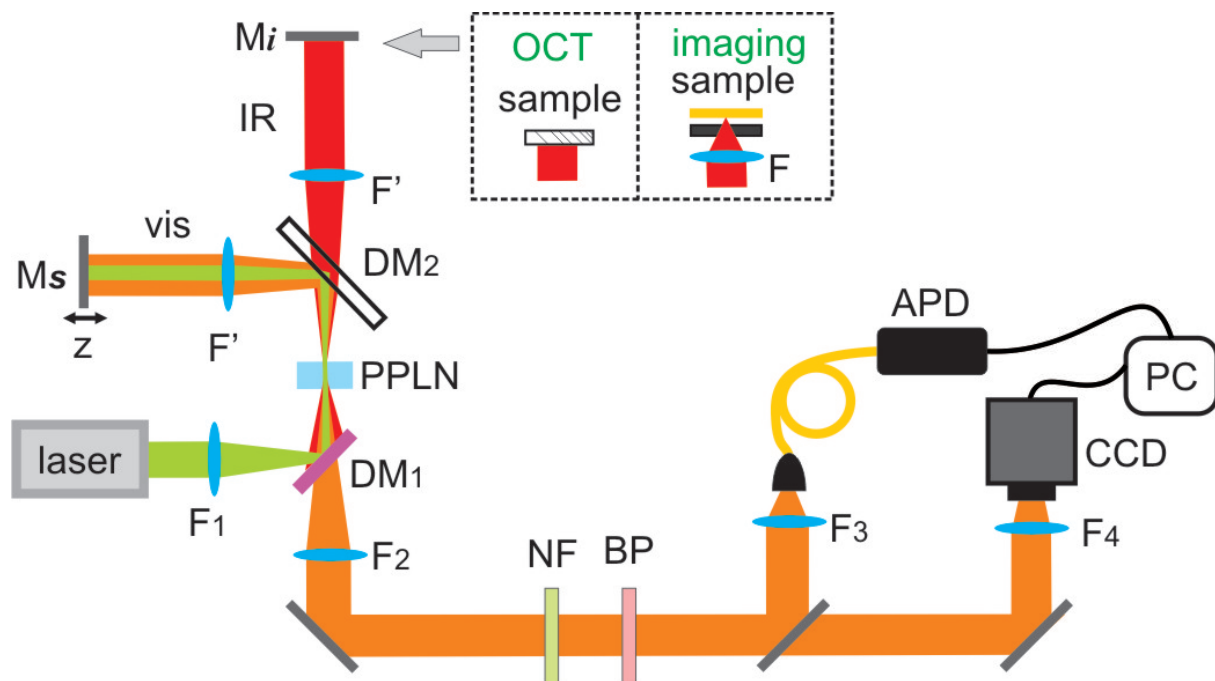


Rayleigh scattering



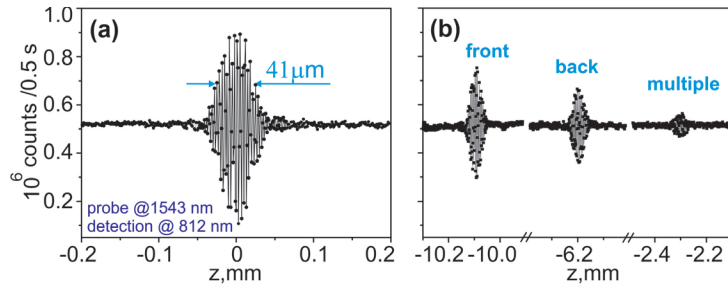


R. Su et al, Perspectives of mid-infrared optical coherence tomography for inspection and micrometrology of industrial ceramics, Opt. Exp. 22(13), 15804-19 (2014)



A. Paterova, et al "Tunable Optical Coherence Tomography in the Infrared Range Using Visible Photons", *Quantum Science and Technology* 3 025008 (2018)

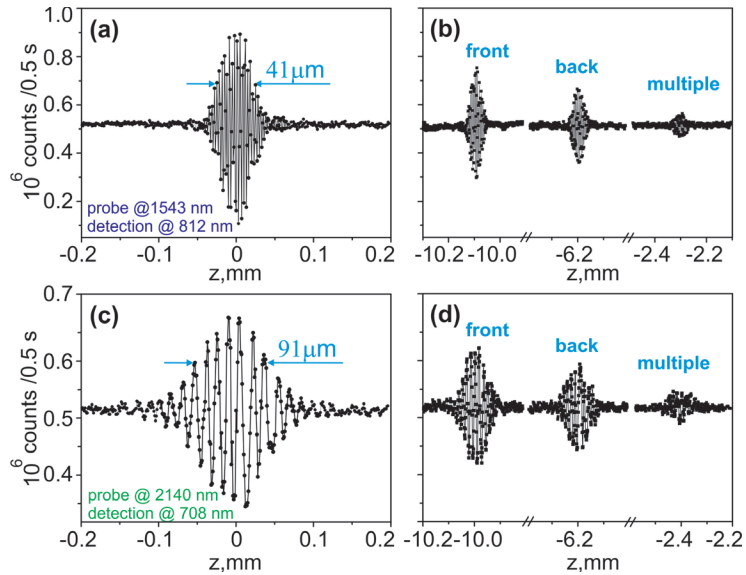
# Results: axial scans



Silicon window



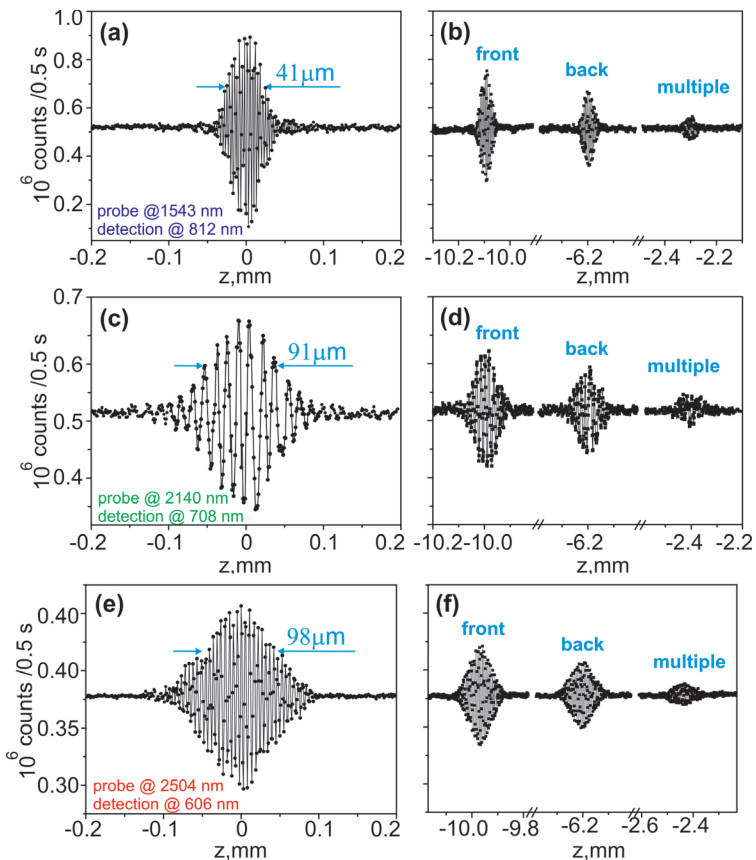
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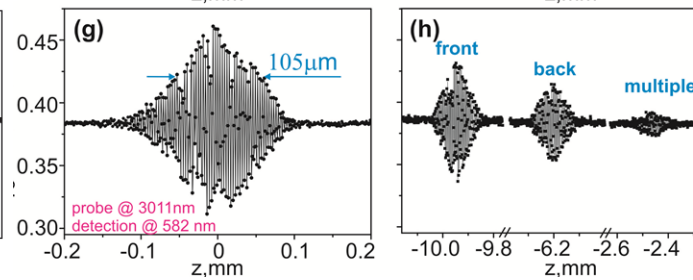
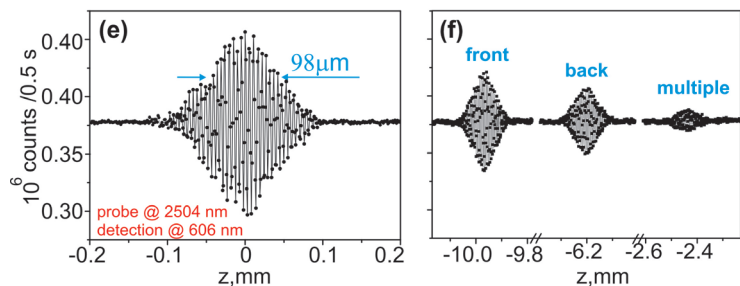
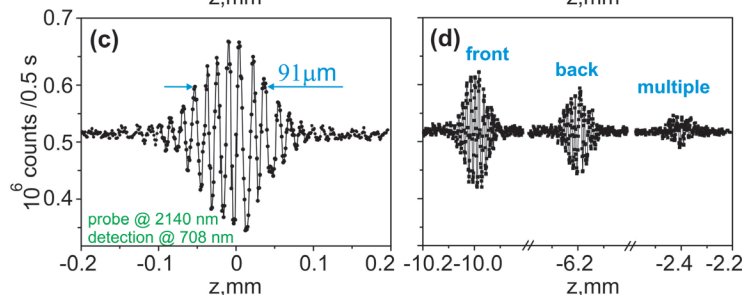
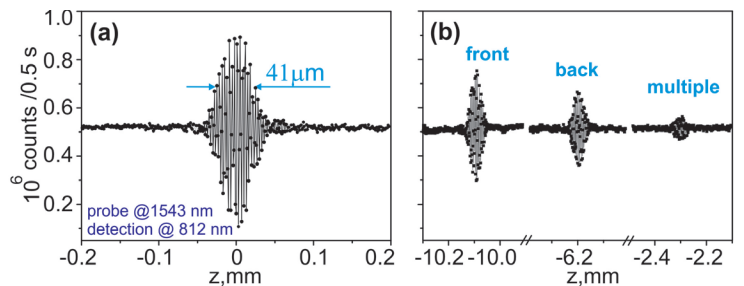
# Results: axial scans



Silicon window



# Results: axial scans



Silicon window



•All measurements  
with the same configuration

# Wide field hyperspectral imaging

- A Paterova et al *Science Advances*, 6, 44, eabd0460 (2020);
- A Paterova et al *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 117, 054004 (2020);
- A Paterova et al *Nanophotonics* 10 (6), 1775-1784 (2021)







# Conventional IR imaging techniques

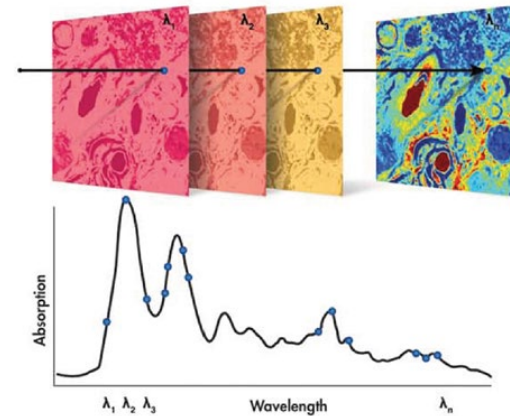
- ✓ IR imaging over wide range of wavelengths
- ✓ Measurement of chemical maps
- ✓ High resolution
- ✗ IR array detectors =>expensive
- ✗ Often point by point imaging =>slow
- ✗ Cryogenically cooled
- ✗ Dual use => EC restrictions



ThermoFisher  
SCIENTIFIC



DRS DAYLIGHT  
SOLUTIONS





# Conventional IR imaging techniques

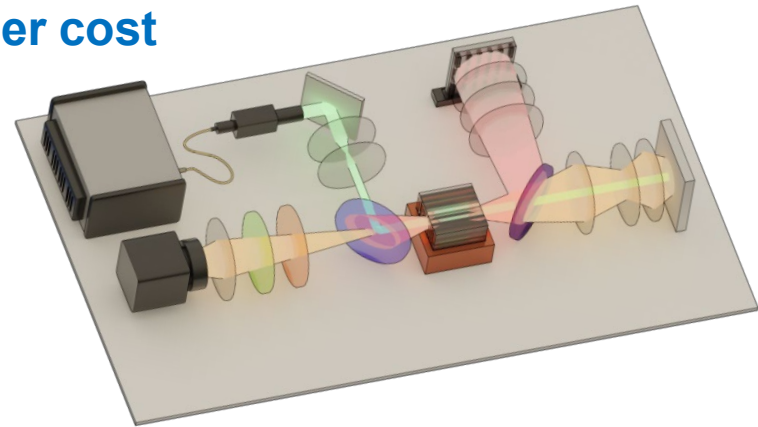
- ✓ IR imaging over wide range of wavelengths
- ✓ Measurement of chemical maps
- ✓ High resolution
- ✓ Visible range laser and camera => lower cost
- ✓ Wide field imaging => faster
- ✓ Room temperature operation
- ✓ No EC components



ThermoFisher  
SCIENTIFIC

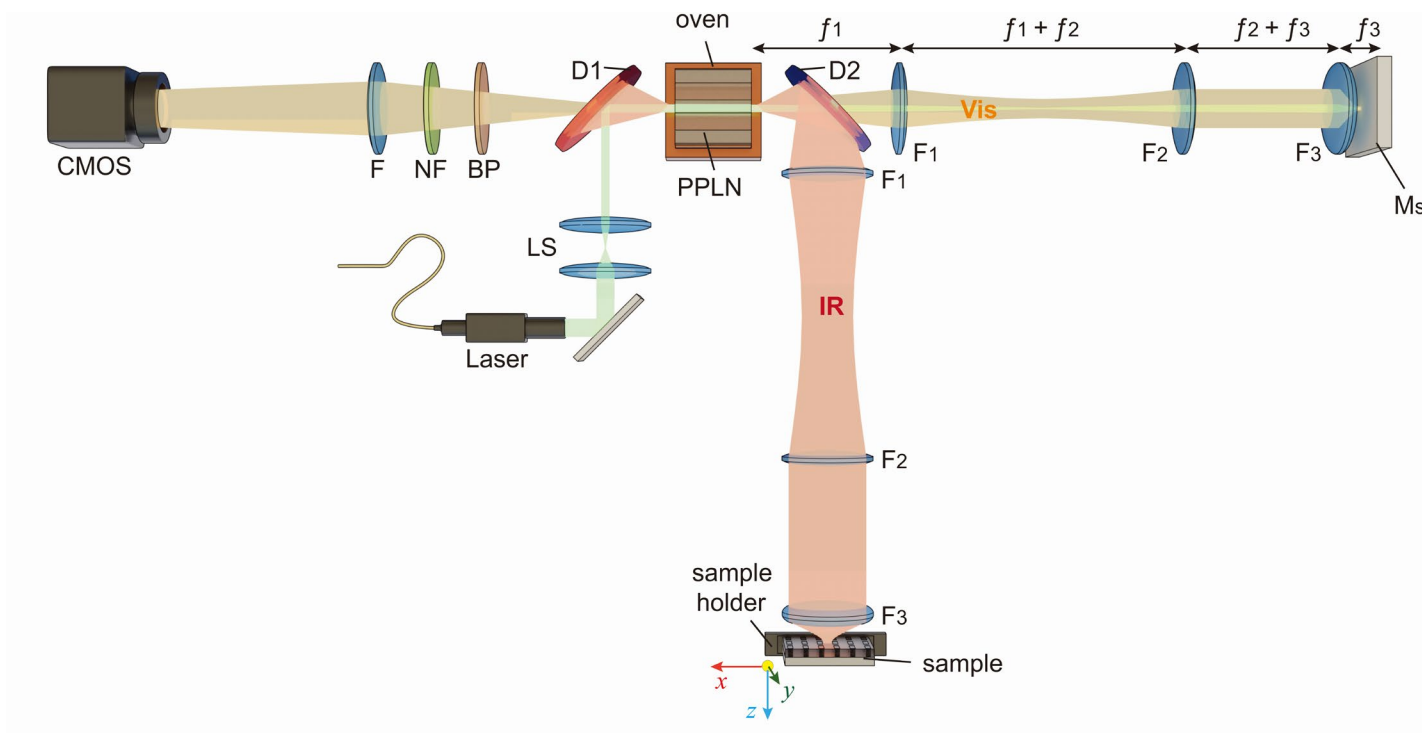


DRS DAYLIGHT  
SOLUTIONS

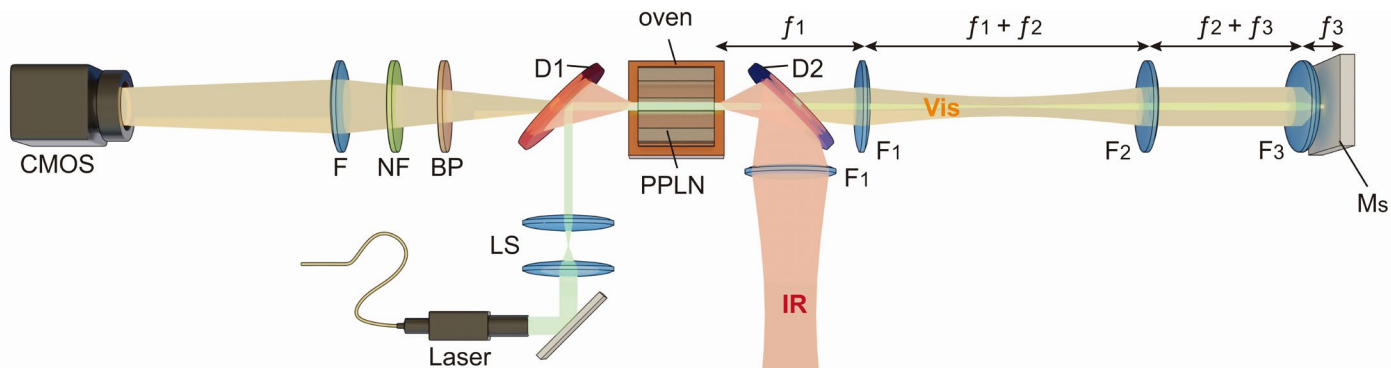




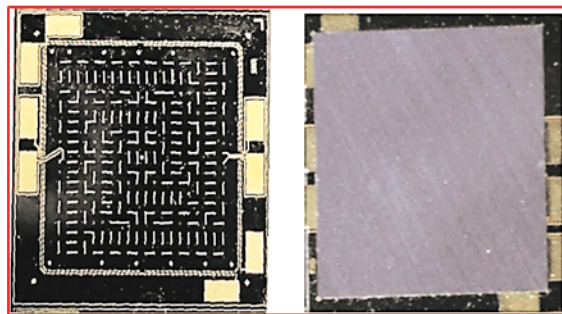
# Experimental setup



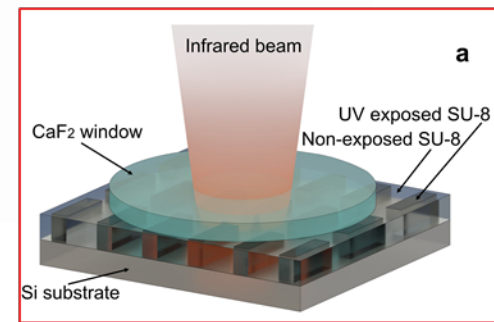
# Experimental setup



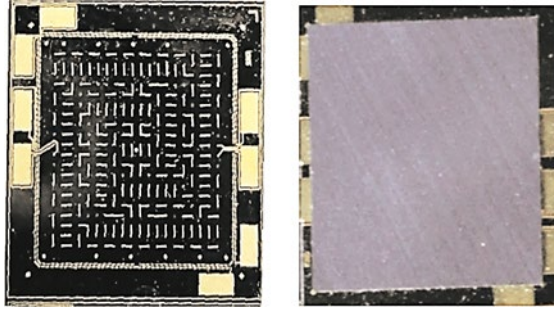
Imaging through opaque layer



Hyperspectral imaging

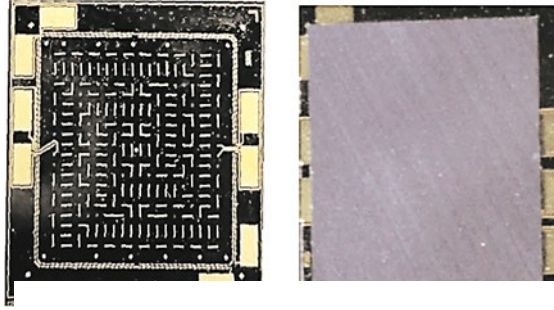


# Quality control of silicon chips

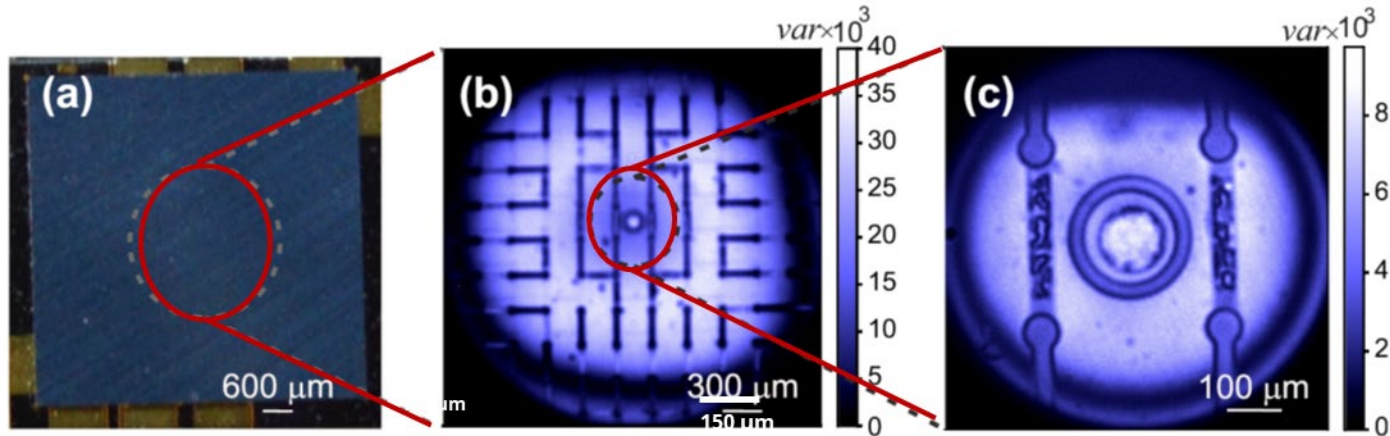


A Paterova et al Appl. Phys. Lett. **117**,  
054004 (2020) (Editor's Pick);

# Quality control of silicon chips



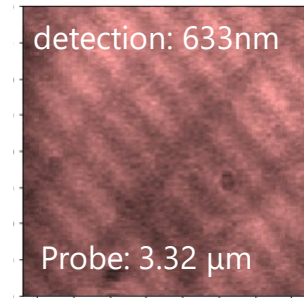
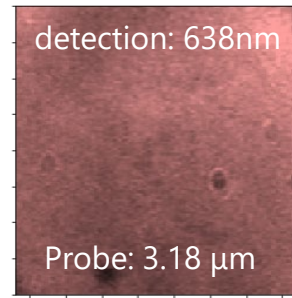
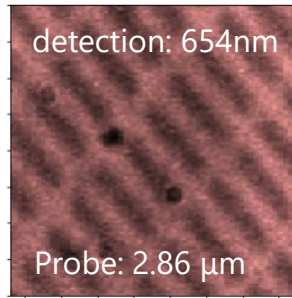
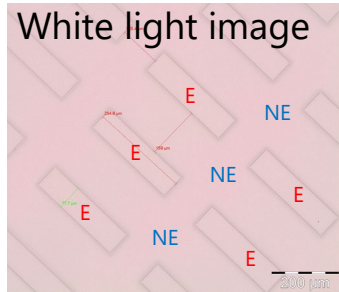
- ✓ Imaging at 1550 nm with detection at 810 nm
- ✓ Fast readout of the system ~ 1 min
- ✓ Adjustable magnification
- ✓ Achieved 2  $\mu\text{m}$  spatial resolution



Wide field imaging through opaque Silicon layer

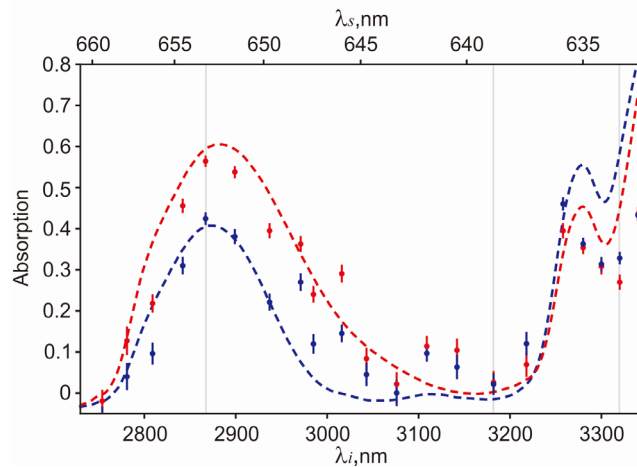
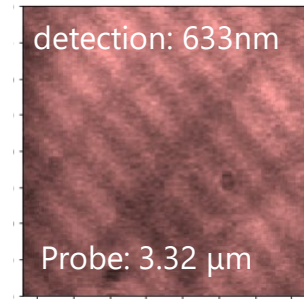
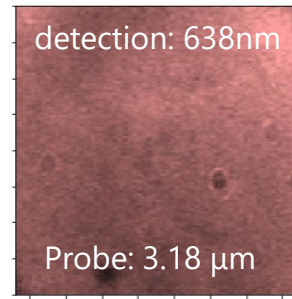
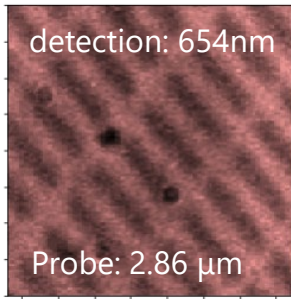
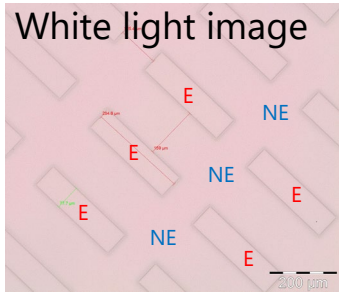
A Paterova et al Appl. Phys. Lett. **117**, 054004 (2020) (Editor's Pick);

# Hyperspectral microscopy





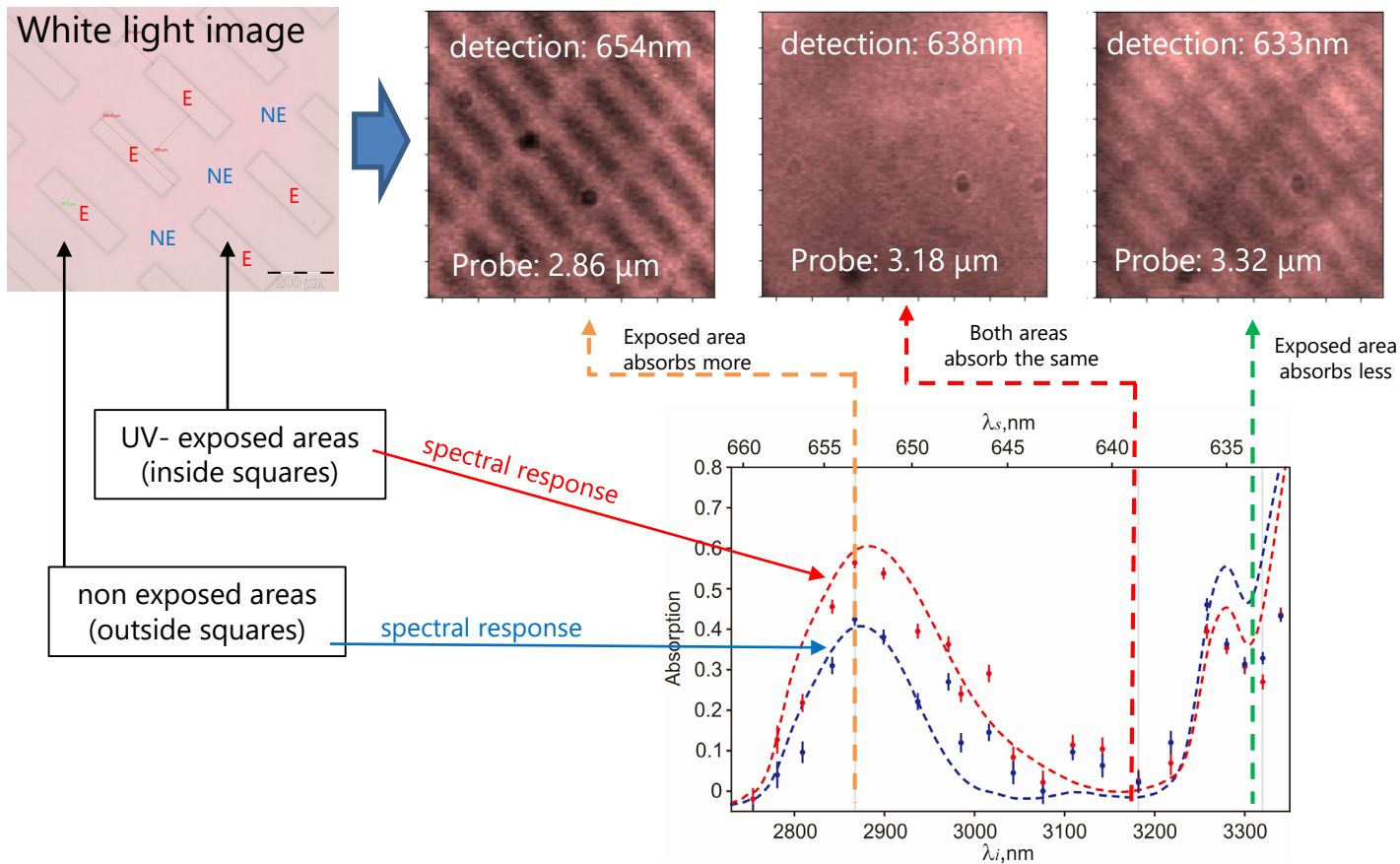
# Hyperspectral microscopy



A Paterova et al *Science Advances*, 6, 44, eabd0460 (2020)

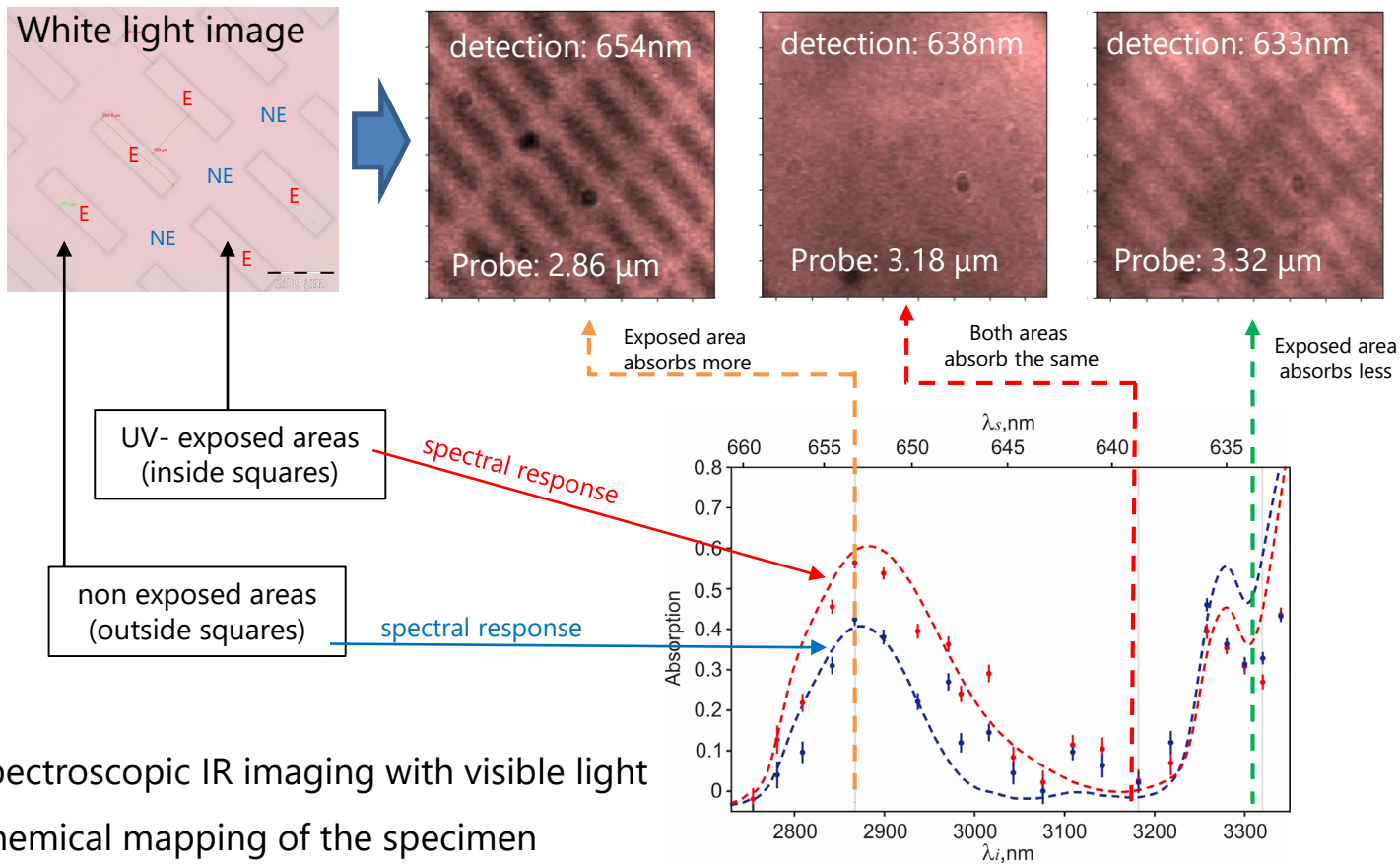


# Hyperspectral microscopy



A Paterova et al *Science Advances*, 6, 44, eabd0460 (2020)

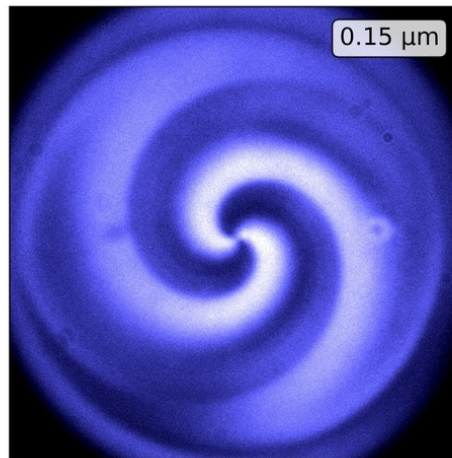
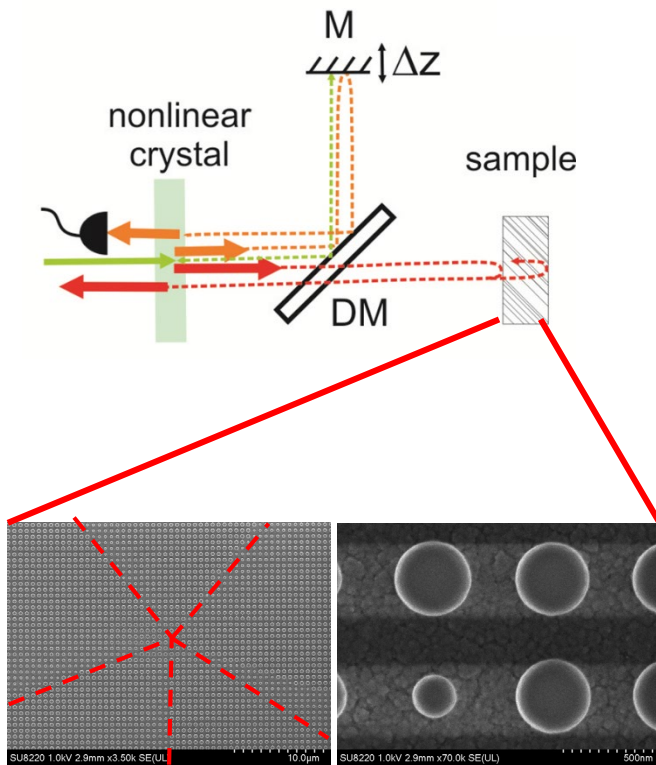
# Hyperspectral microscopy



- ✓ Spectroscopic IR imaging with visible light
- ✓ Chemical mapping of the specimen

A Paterova et al *Science Advances*, 6, 44, eabd0460 (2020)

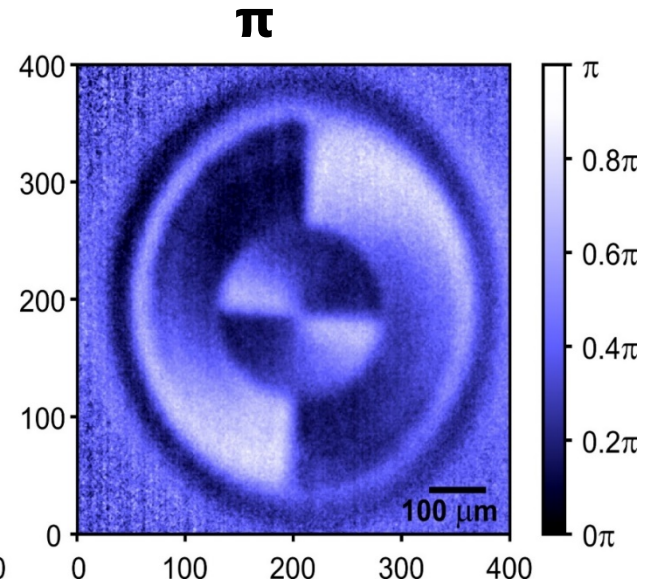
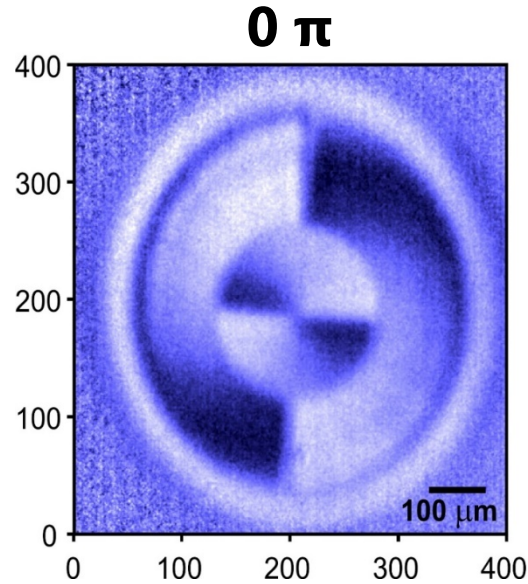
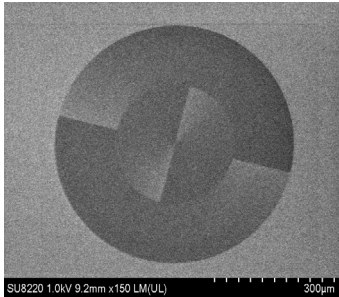
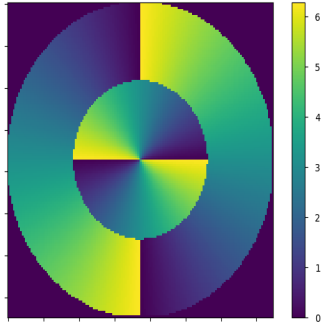
# Si- based metasurface with phase gradient



IR probe wavelength: **1550nm**  
Detected wavelength: **812 nm**

Our technique reveals the phase image of the object (metasurface) in the IR beam

# Imaging of IR metasurface



- A Paterova, D Kalashnikov et al *Nanophotonics* 10 (6), 1775-1784 (2021)

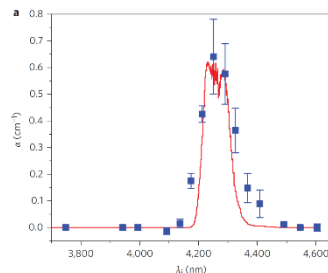
# Summary and future work





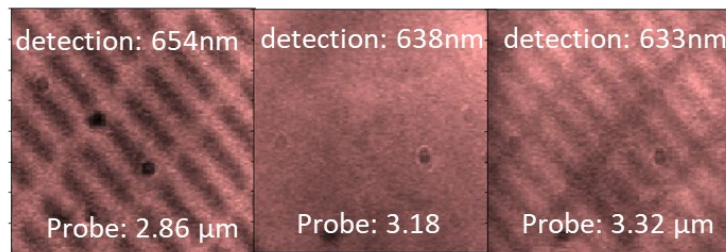
We can substitute and/or complement conventional IR-methods, as we use well-developed components for the visible range.

Spectroscopy



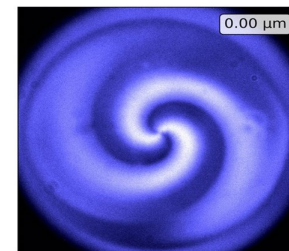
+

Wide field imaging



+

Interferometry

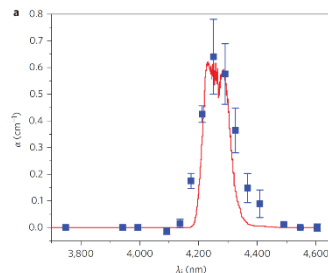






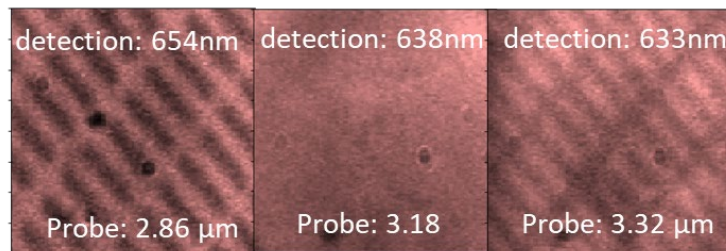
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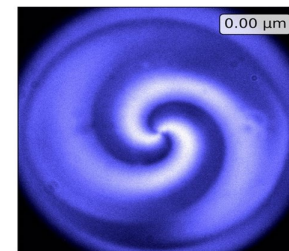
+

Wide field imaging



+

Interferometry



Ongoing work:

- On-chip realization of nonlinear sensors
- Investigation of materials in far-IR
- Developing practical imaging system

# QTE department at A\*STAR





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CREATING GROWTH, ENHANCING LIVES



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National University of Singapore

# QTE department at A\*STAR



## Publications:

- D Kalashnikov et al. *Nature Photonics* **10**, 98–101 (2016)
  - A Paterova et al. *Scientific Reports* **7**, 42608 (2017)
  - A Paterova et al. *New Journal of Physics* **20**, 043015 (2018)
  - A Paterova et al. *Quant. Science & Technology* **3**, 025008, 2018
  - A Paterova et al. *Optics Express* **27** (3), 2589-2603 (2019)
  - A Paterova, Krivitsky Light: Science and Applications **9**, 82 (2020)
  - D Toa et al., Quantum Science and Technology Arxiv 2109:00690 (2021)
  - A Paterova et al Appl. Phys. Lett. **117**, 054004 (2020);
  - A Paterova et al Science Advances, **6**, 44, eabd0460 (2020)
  - A Paterova D Kalashnikov et al Nanophotonics **10** (6), 1775-1784 (2021)
- } IR spectroscopy
- } IR OCT and polarimetry
- } Crystal superlattice
- } IR imaging



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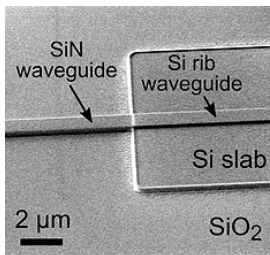
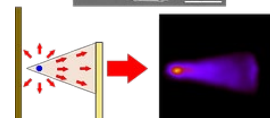
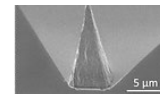
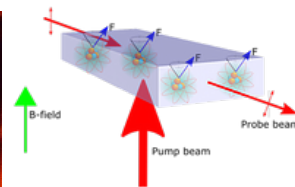
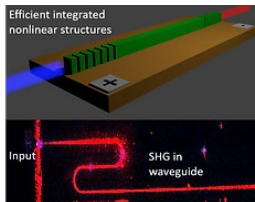
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# THANK YOU

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