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Ultrafast insulator-to-metal phase transition as a switch to measure the spectrogram of a supercontinuum light pulse

Federico Cilento,^{1,2} Claudio Giannetti,^{3,a)} Gabriele Ferrini,³ Stefano Dal Conte,⁴ Tommaso Sala,³ Giacomo Coslovich,^{1,2} Matteo Rini,⁵ Andrea Cavalleri,^{6,7} and Fulvio Parmigiani^{1,8}

¹Department of Physics, Università degli Studi di Trieste, Trieste I-34127, Italy

²Laboratorio Nazionale TASC, AREA Science Park, Basovizza Trieste I-34012, Italy

³Department of Physics, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Brescia I-25121, Italy

⁴Department of Physics A. Volta, Università degli Studi di Pavia, Pavia I-27100, Italy

⁵Materials Sciences Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, California 94720, USA

⁶Condensed Matter Division, Max Planck Research Department for Structural Dynamics, University of Hamburg, 22607 Hamburg, Germany

⁷Department of Physics, Clarendon Laboratory, University of Oxford, OX1 3PU Oxford, United Kingdom

⁸Sincrotrone Trieste S.C.p.A., Basovizza, Trieste I-34012, Italy

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In this letter we demonstrate the possibility to determine the temporal and spectral structure (spectrogram) of a complex light pulse exploiting the ultrafast switching character of a nonthermal photoinduced phase transition. As a proof, we use a VO₂ multilayer, undergoing an ultrafast insulator-to-metal phase transition when excited by femtosecond near-infrared laser pulses. The abrupt variation in the multilayer optical properties, over a broad infrared/visible frequency range, is exploited to determine, *in situ* and in a simple way, the spectrogram of a supercontinuum pulse produced by a photonic crystal fiber. The determination of the structure of the pulse is mandatory to develop pump-probe experiments with frequency resolution over a broad spectral range (700–1100 nm). © 2010 American Institute of Physics. [doi:10.1063/1.3291105]

Recently, it has become possible to generate broadband continuum, extending from 450 to 1600 nm with a nearly flat spectral intensity, from few nanojoule pulses produced by a standard 120 fs 800 nm Ti:sapphire oscillator. The key elements in continuum generation are the newly developed microstructured photonic-crystal fibers (PCF), engineered to be nearly dispersion-free at particular frequencies in the near-infrared/visible range. Nonlinear interactions between an infrared laser pulse propagating into the fiber and the silica core generate a broadband nontransform-limited pulse output with unknown residual spectral chirp.¹ Since supercontinuum (SC) is emerging as a new tool for time-resolved spectroscopic techniques with broadband frequency resolution,² it is mandatory to find simple methods to fully characterize the temporal and spectral structure (spectrogram) of complex light pulses.

Usually, nonlinear gating techniques, such as frequency-resolved optical gating (FROG),³ are used to characterize continuum optical pulses.⁴ These techniques require a phase matchable and transparent nonlinear optical medium across the entire bandwidth of the continuum pulse. The problems in obtaining phase-matching conditions over a broad spectral range, with a single crystal, are generally solved by angle-dithering techniques.³

Although it is possible to use these nonlinear techniques to fully characterize the continuum, practical problems in a typical pump and probe set-up (see Fig. 1) demand for an *ad hoc* solution.⁵ The need to characterize the continuum pulses *in situ*, having access only to their reflection from a sample held inside a cryostat, possibly without the need of phase-matching conditions, prompted us to consider the possibility

of a solid-state ultrafast optical switch as a gating element. A thin VO₂ film, when excited with a near infrared ultrashort laser pulse, has the remarkable property of undergoing a photoinduced insulator-to-metal phase transition,^{6,7} resulting in an ultrafast change of the reflectivity over a broad frequency range. In addition, the switching character of the system, due to the fact that the recovery time (10–100 ns) of the excited film is longer than the pulse duration, is also useful to check for multiple-pulses in the laser output.

In this letter, we demonstrate the application of a VO₂ thin-film multilayer sample as an ultrafast optical switch to perform a frequency and time characterization of a PCF-generated ultrabroad and ultrashort laser pulse, through a time resolved transient optical spectroscopy in a pump/probe configuration. The major advantages of this technique are that no phase matching is needed, the fluence threshold for the process is reasonably low [$\sim 250 \mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$ (Ref. 8)] to achieve, and the multilayer can be easily placed at the

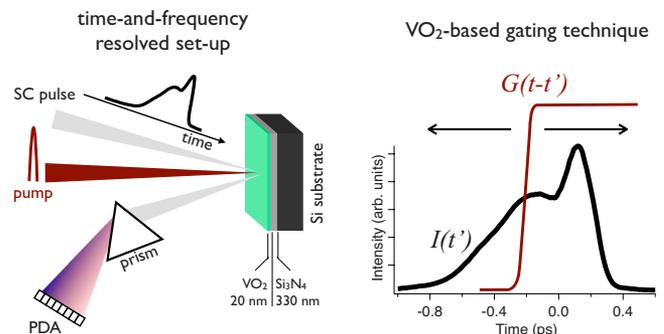


FIG. 1. (Color online) A sketch of the experimental set-up and of the VO₂-based gating technique is reported.

^{a)}Electronic mail: c.giannetti@dmf.unicatt.it.

sample position without altering the optical design of the system, arranged to work in a reflectivity configuration.

A broadband electromagnetic field pulse with a complex temporal structure, i.e., $E(t)=[I(t)]^{1/2}e^{i\phi(t)} = \int [\tilde{I}(\omega)]^{1/2}e^{i\Phi(\omega)}e^{i\omega t}d\omega/2\pi [I(t)]$ being the slowly-varying intensity envelope], is characterized by the variation in the frequency with time (chirp) $\Omega(t)=-d\phi(t)/dt$ or, in the frequency domain, by $T(\omega)=-d\Phi(\omega)/d\omega$, i.e., the group delay of a particular slice of the spectrum at frequency ω . The complete reconstruction of the time-frequency characteristics of the light pulse is called spectrogram and it is mathematically given by

$$S(\omega, t) = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E(t')G(t-t')e^{-i\omega t'} dt' \right|^2, \quad (1)$$

where $G(t-t')$ is a gate function, whose temporal delay $t-t'$ can be varied. In standard nonlinear FROG techniques³ an ultrashort laser pulse is used as the temporal gate, while a thin slice of the spectrum is filtered by the sum-frequency process on the nonlinear crystal. In our approach, the gate function is replaced by a steplike function represented by the VO₂ film reflectivity variation, triggered by a ~ 120 fs–800 nm pump pulse (see Fig. 1). The activation time $t-t'$ is delayed through the duration of the SC pulse simply varying the relative optical path between the pump and probe pulses. In this configuration, the time resolution of the measured spectrogram is given by the time needed to switch the VO₂ optical properties, which is shorter than the 120 fs pulse duration.⁹ Since the VO₂ reflectivity variation extends over a broad frequency range, the spectral resolution is determined by the width of each slice of the spectrum acquired by the detection system.

The optical pump-probe setup is based on a cavity-dumped Ti:sapphire oscillator. The output is a train of 800 nm–120 fs pulses with an energy of 40 nJ/pulse. The 12 cm long PCF with a 1.6 μm core is pumped with 5 nJ/pulse focused into the core by an aspherical lens. The SC-probe output is collimated and refocused on the sample through achromatic doublets in the near-IR/visible range. The 800 nm oscillator output (pump) and SC beam (probe), orthogonally polarized, are noncollinearly focused onto the sample, checking their superposition and dimensions (40 μm for the IR-pump and 20 μm for the SC probe) with a charge-coupled device camera. The pump fluence is about 3 mJ/cm², well above the VO₂ phase transition threshold.⁸ The reflected probe beam is spectrally dispersed through a SF11 equilateral prism and imaged on a 128 pixel linear photodiode array (PDA), capturing the 700–1100 nm spectral region. A spectral slice, whose width ranges from 2 nm at 700 nm to 6 nm at 1100 nm, is acquired by each pixel of the array, corresponding to a constant temporal resolution of ~ 120 fs. The probe beam is sampled before the interaction with the pump and used as a reference for the SC intensity. The outputs of the two PDAs are acquired through a 22 bit/2 MHz fast digitizer, and are divided pixel by pixel to compensate the SC intensity fluctuations, obtaining a signal to noise ratio of the order of 10^{-4} acquiring 2000 spectra (~ 1 s integration time, cf. Ref. 10). The differential reflectivity signal is obtained modulating the pump beam with a mechanical chopper and performing the difference between unpumped and pumped spectra. The multilayer sample is a 20 nm VO₂ thin

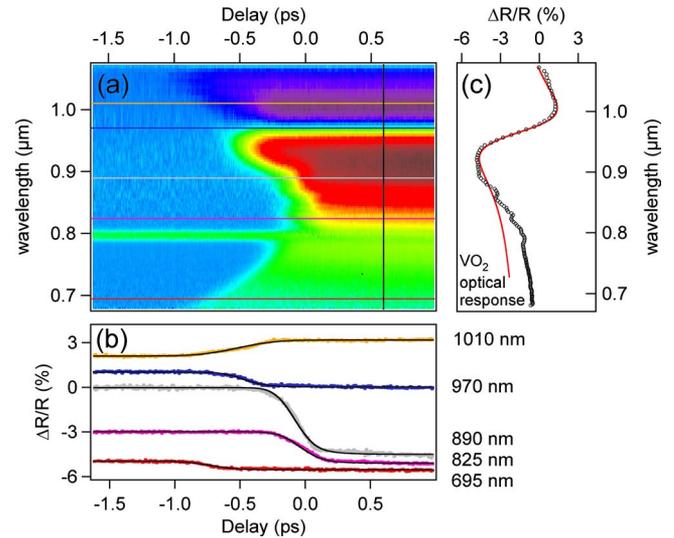


FIG. 2. (Color online) (a) The time-and-frequency resolved reflectivity variation, measured on the VO₂ multi-film sample, is shown. (b) Time traces at different wavelengths are reported. The solid lines are the fit to the data, as described in the text. (c) The frequency-resolved reflectivity variation at $t-t'=0.6$ ps is reported. The solid line is the reflectivity variation mimicked replacing the VO₂ insulating dielectric function with the metallic one.

film on a 330 nm Si₃N₄ buffer layer, deposited on a silicon substrate.

In Fig. 2(a) we report the frequency resolved VO₂ reflectivity variation, measured as a function of the delay between the supercontinuum pulse and the VO₂ switching, triggered by the pump pulse. A decrease in the reflectivity of a few percent is measured below 970 nm, whereas, above this value, the reflectivity variation becomes positive. The onset of the reflectivity variation exhibits a parabolic shape with wavelength, related to the parabolic group delay variation with wavelength typical of PCF-generated supercontinuum pulses.⁴ The flat signal measured at 800 nm is due to a low intensity postpulse produced by the cavity and entering in the PCF about 18 ps after the main pulse. The small intensity ($<1\%$ of the main pulse) of the postpulse prevents it from nonlinearly interacting with the fiber and broadening its spectrum. We underline that the switching character of VO₂ reveals the presence of postpulses even if the investigated temporal window is small as compared to the delay between the main and the secondary pulses. In Fig. 2(b) different time-traces at specific wavelengths are shown. A convolution between a step function centered at $t-t'$, representing the VO₂ reflectivity variation, and a Gaussian is fitted to the time-traces [solid lines in Fig. 2(b)]. The Gaussian takes into account both the temporal resolution (pulse width and VO₂ response) and the time width of the wavepacket centered at the frequency ω detected by the pixel. The extracted $t-t'$ values and Gaussian widths represent the delays and the temporal widths, respectively, of the particular slices of the spectrum corresponding to different pixels of the detector.

To give more insights into the origin of the ultrafast variation of the VO₂ optical properties, in Fig. 2(c) we report the frequency-resolved reflectivity variation, measured at a delay of +0.6 ps from the pump pulse and representing the optical response of the device. The complex reflectivity variation exhibited by the VO₂ sample is the result of both the occurrence of the insulator-to-metal phase transition and the multiple internal reflections at the multilayer interfaces.

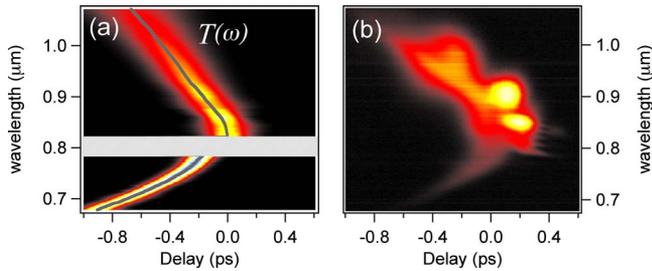


FIG. 3. (Color online) (a) The $T(\omega)$ of the SC pulse, reconstructed through the VO₂-based technique described in the text, is reported. The solid line is the $t-t'$ delay between the step function, mimicking the VO₂ switch opening, and the probe pulse. (b) The SC spectrogram, measured through a standard XFROG technique, is shown.

The measured reflectivity variation has been qualitatively reproduced [solid line in Fig. 2(c)], taking into account the sample geometry and replacing the dielectric constant of the VO₂ insulating phase with that of the metallic phase. In particular, the insulating dielectric function is described by four Lorentz oscillators with frequencies at 1.25, 2.8, 3.6, and 4.9 eV,¹¹ whereas the optical properties of the conducting phase are mimicked substituting the 1.25 eV band-gap related oscillator with a Drude term, representing the metallic free electrons, and slightly varying the energies, plasma frequencies and damping of the other oscillators, to take into account the shift of the O 2*p* and V 3*d* bands, related to the change in the crystal structure.¹² The refraction indexes of the other materials constituting the multilayer sample have been taken from Ref. 13. The fact that the photoinduced variation in the sample optical response extends throughout a broad spectral range, confirms the choice of this system as an ultrafast optical switch.

In Fig. 3 we compare the $T(\omega)$ of the SC pulse [Fig. 3(a)], reconstructed through the procedure described above, to the trace [Fig. 3(b)] obtained through a standard cross-correlation FROG technique (XFROG).⁴ The XFROG trace has been obtained performing a cross-correlation between the 800 nm pump pulse and the SC probe pulse and recording the sum frequency intensity, generated in the angle-dithered BBO crystal, through a UV spectrometer. While the VO₂-based method exhibits a poorer time-resolution, as compared to the XFROG technique, all the main temporal features of the SC pulse can be reconstructed. In particular, the parabolic group delay variation with wavelength of the PCF-generated pulse can be satisfactorily measured. The limitations in the time resolution are mainly related to the pump pulse time-width, to the fitting procedures and to the

velocity of the impulsive variation in the VO₂ optical properties, which is limited, in the present case, by the sample quality and by the intrinsic finite time for the VO₂ switching. Improving the quality of the device and optimizing the fitting procedures will appreciably increase the resolution of this solid-state based technique. Alternatively, different materials with a more rapid switching time should be considered.¹⁴

Finally, the VO₂-based technique exhibits some fundamental advantages as compared to the XFROG which are as follows: (i) the SC pulse characterization can be performed in the reflectivity configuration, without the need of phase-matching conditions. This permits to characterize SC pulses *in situ*, close to samples where time-and-frequency reflectivity experiments are performed, without the need to replace the sample holder with an angle-dithered BBO crystal. (ii) Multiple-pulses, severely affecting ultrafast laser applications, can be easily detected without the need of time-consuming scanning of the entire temporal window between two subsequent pulses.

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