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1. Introduction

- 2. What is slow light?
- 3. How slow light enhances spectrometers
- 4. Our development of a chip-scale slow-light medium for spectroscopy
- 5. Relation between slow light and optical resonators
- 6. Resonator-based spectrometer for threat reduction
- 7. Other work

Chip-Scale Spectrometers for Chem-Bio Identification

- Spectroscopy is the standard laboratory procedure for identifying chemical species.
- Can we fabricate miniaturized, chip-scale spectrometers without sustaining a loss in resolution?









Current On-Chip Spectrometers



The Applied-Physics Goal of Our Project: Beat the 1/L Resolution Limit of Standard Spectrometers

• The limiting resolution of a broad class of spectrometers is given (in wavenumbers) by the inverse of a characteristic dimension *L* of the spectrometer.



- We use slow-light methods to design spectrometers with resolution that exceeds this conventional limit by a factor as large as the group index.
- This ability allows us to miniaturize spectrometers with no loss of resolution, for "lab-on-a-chip" applications.

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Controlling the Velocity of Light

"Slow," "Fast" and "Backwards" Light

- Light can be made to go: slow: $v_g \ll c$ (as much as 10⁶ times slower!) fast: $v_g > c$ backwards: v_g negative Here v_g is the group velocity: $v_g = c/n_g$ $n_g = n + \omega (dn/d\omega)$
- Velocity controlled by structural or material resonances





Review article: Boyd and Gautier, Science 326, 1074 (2009).

$$\frac{Group}{Veloc:ty}$$
Pulse
(wave packet)
$$\int J = \int J = \frac{dW}{dK}$$
Group velocity given by
$$J = \frac{dW}{dW} = \frac{1}{2} \left(n + W \frac{dn}{dW}\right)$$
Thus
$$J = \frac{c}{n + W \frac{dn}{dW}} = \frac{c}{ng}$$
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Slow and Fast Light Using Isolated Gain or Absorption Resonances



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Our Goal

Replace this:



with this:



Our Approach: Chip-Scale Slow-Light Spectrometer

- The spectral sensitivity of an interferometer is increased by a factor as large as the group index of a material placed within the interferometer.
- We want to exploit this effect to build chip-scale spectrometers with the same resoluation as large laboratory spectrometers



• We use line-defect waveguides in photonic crystals as our slow light mechanism

Slow-down factors of greater than 100 have been observed in such structures.

Shi, Boyd, Gauthier, and Dudley, Opt. Lett. 32, 915 (2007) Shi, Boyd, Camacho, Vudyasetu, and Howell, PRL. 99, 240801 (2007) Shi and Boyd, J. Opt. Soc. Am. B 25, C136 (2008).



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Nano-fabrication process





Laboratory Characterization of Slow-Light Mach-Zehnder Interferometer



	1 um	Mag = 6.31		14(D = 5.1 mm
Raith		Mag = 6.31 InLens	КХ	WD = 5.1 mm EHT = 5.00 kV



Resolution (quarter wave) is 17 pm or 2.1 GHz or 0.071 cm⁻¹

(Slow-light waveguide is only 1 mm long!)

Quantitative Results: Photonic-Crystal, SLow-Light Spectrometer



Next Step: All-On-Chip Slow-Light Spectrometer





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Relation between Slow Light and Resonator Structures



Relation between Slow Light and Resonator Structures

A sequence of Fabry-Perot étalon acts like a true slow-light medium.



Laboratory Studies of a Hybrid Interferometer

Place one or more Fabry-Perot étalons inside of a Mach-Zehnder interferometer





Laboratory results



Resolution is improved as more interferometers are cascaded.

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Challenge: Fabricate a chip-scale spectrometer that can discriminate acetylene (H_2C_2) from hydrogen cyanide (HCN)?



(data from our own lab)

On-chip spectrometer based on high-Q photonic crystal cavities



Cavity design



• Spectroscopy results



Andreas C. Liapis, Boshen Gao, Mahmudur R. Siddiqui, Zhimin Shi, and Robert W. Boyd

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