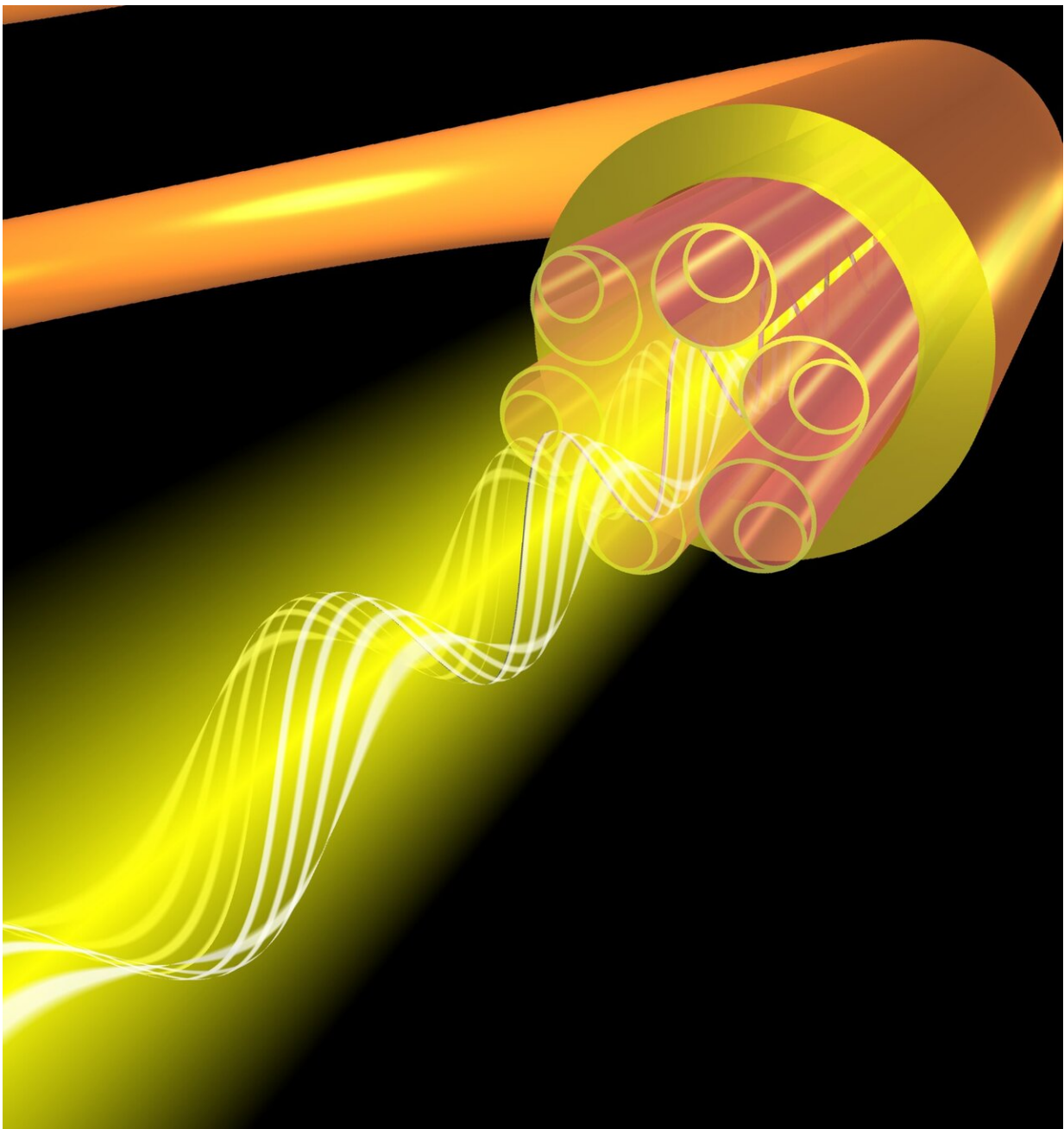


Hollow-core fiber raises prospects for next-generation scientific instruments

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NANF polarization holding. Credit: University of Southampton

The novel fibres' latest advances, published this week in *Nature Photonics*, have underlined the technology's potential for next generation optical interferometric systems and sensors.

Hollow-core optical fibres combine the free-space propagation performance of the most advanced interferometers with the length scales of modern optical fibres by guiding light around bends in an air or vacuum filled core.

Researchers are engaging with industry partners, collaborating with the National Physical Laboratory and exploiting a UK network in the Airguide Photonics programme as they further expand the impact of the discovery.

Professor Francesco Poletti, Head of the Hollow Core Fibre Group, says: "By eliminating the glass from the centre of the fibre, we have also eliminated the physical mechanisms by which the [polarisation](#) purity of an input beam can be degraded. As a result, our fibres provide qualities that represent a paradigm shift toward a huge leap in performance.

"With an attenuation as low as 0.28 dB/km and the prospect of soon achieving levels potentially below the Rayleigh scattering limit of conventional fibres, such waveguiding structures could soon provide vacuum-like guidance purity and environmental insensitivity at bespoke wavelengths and over hundreds of kilometres for the [next generation](#) of photonics-enabled scientific instruments."

Propagating [light waves](#) while preserving all of their essential attributes is a fundamental concern for all applications that use light to sense the environment or to transmit data and power. High-performance interferometers, gyroscopes and frequency combs use the wavelength of light as a miniature ruler to measure distances, rotation speed and time with incredibly accurate precision. They all rely on the transmission of light beams with the highest possible spatial, spectral and polarisation purity.

To achieve the best possible performance, scientists currently need to propagate light through free-space in a vacuum, such as for example in the 4 km arms of the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO) in the USA. However, these advanced interferometers are extremely expensive and often impractical at even much shorter length scales. Glass optical fibres offer a more pragmatic and portable alternative in sensing technologies but degrade polarisation purity and suffer from detrimental nonlinear effects.

Hollow-core fibres overcome all of these challenges to enhance the potential of optical interferometric systems and sensors, for example within optical gyroscopes that form the core of inertial navigation systems or for the flexible delivery and coherent combination of intense polarised radiation for the next generation of MegaWatt lasers.

This latest Southampton research was sponsored by the European Union funded LightPipe Project, which builds upon a decades of work at the Zepler Institute's renowned Optoelectronics Research Centre.

The Centre and its Director Professor Sir David Payne have played a leading role in the development of optical fibre technology for applications requiring control of the polarisation states of light. Work in this area also led to the creation of spinout company Fibercore, which has established itself as a global market leader in the production of

polarisation maintaining optical fibres.

Professor Sir David Payne, said, "There are numerous applications in optics that require strict polarisation control, such as when two beams interfere to sense tiny changes caused by gravitational waves, or rotation sensing in fibre gyroscopes. The ideal way to transport [light](#) is in an optical fibre, but that normally leads to an uncertain, wandering polarisation state and drift in the sensor. It is a great surprise to find that certain types of hollow-core fibre can preserve a stable polarisation over long distances and this observation will have a huge impact on next-generation optical sensors.

"Hollow-core fibres continue to amaze us in ways that appear as if the [fibre](#) was not there—just like a vacuum with no diffraction."

More information: A. Taranta et al, Exceptional polarization purity in antiresonant hollow-core optical fibres, *Nature Photonics* (2020). [DOI: 10.1038/s41566-020-0633-x](#)

Provided by University of Southampton

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