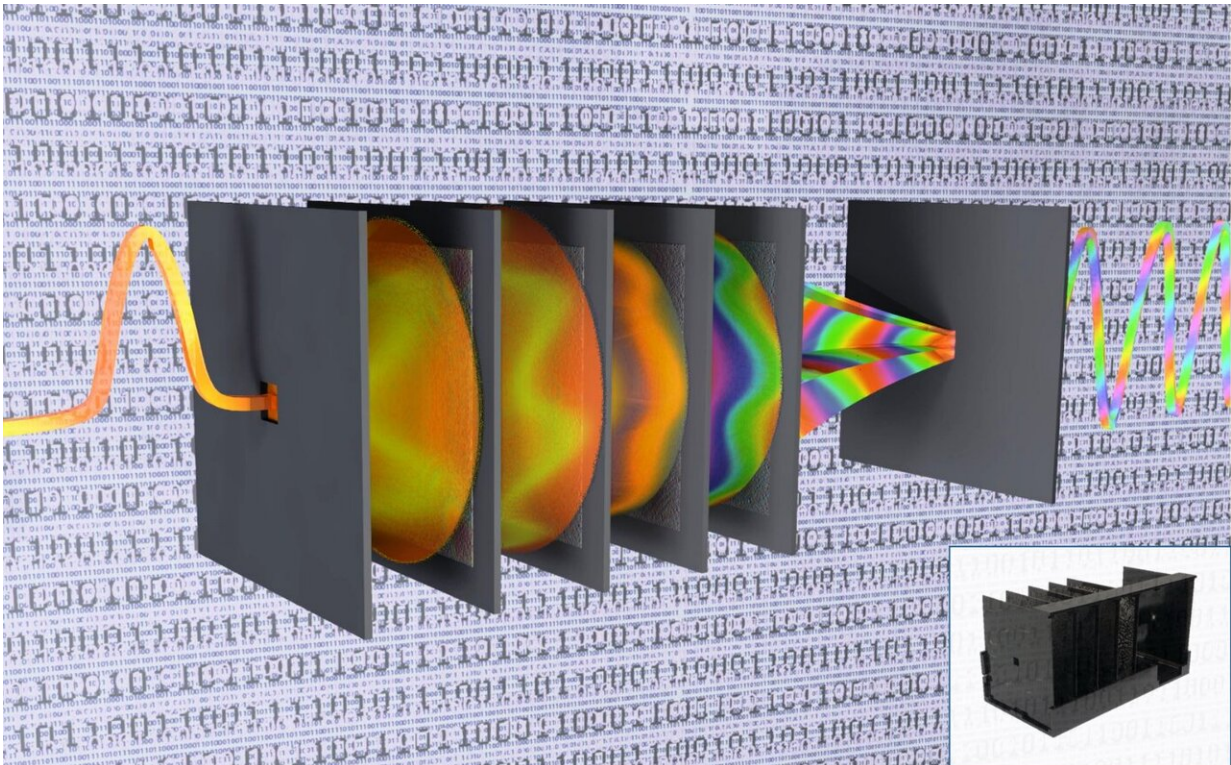


Optical network shapes pulses of light

January 7 2021



Artistic depiction of an optical diffractive network that shapes pulses of light. Inset: A 3D-printed optical diffractive network that is used to engineer THz pulses. Credit: UCLA Engineering Institute for Technology Advancement

A team of UCLA engineers and researchers has developed a new method to shape light pulses by creating physical networks that are composed specially engineered layers. These layers are designed using deep learning and then fabricated using 3-D printing and stacked

together, one following another, forming an optical network that is capable of performing various computational tasks using optical waves and diffraction of light. Earlier studies demonstrated all-optical classification and recognition of images using these deep learning-designed diffractive networks.

In this recent work, published in *Nature Communications*, UCLA researchers created diffractive optical networks that can take an input light [pulse](#) and pass it through specially engineered layers to shape the output pulse that is leaving the [optical network](#) into a desired temporal waveform. This pulse shaping network was demonstrated in terahertz part of the electromagnetic spectrum for the first time, showing the synthesis of various forms of terahertz pulses. By precisely controlling both the phase and amplitude of a broadband input pulse over a continuum of wavelengths, the generation of different pulse shapes with various pulse-widths was demonstrated.

This pulse shaping approach is composed of passive diffractive layers that do not consume power and can be used to directly engineer terahertz pulses generated through, for example, quantum cascade lasers, solid-state circuits and particle accelerators. Another major advantage of this [deep learning](#)-based approach is that it is versatile and can be easily adapted to engineer terahertz pulses irrespective of their polarization state, beam quality or aberrations.

Professor Aydogan Ozcan, Volgenau Chair for Engineering Innovation and a Chancellor's Professor of electrical and computer engineering at UCLA, emphasized that this framework can be applied to other parts of electromagnetic spectrum to shape optical pulses and will find broad use in various applications, such as in ultra-fast imaging, spectroscopy and optical telecommunications. Diffractive optical networks open up a plethora of new design opportunities, especially in terahertz part of the spectrum, where existing devices and components have some important

limitations, added Professor Mona Jarrahi of UCLA.

More information: Muhammed Veli et al. Terahertz pulse shaping using diffractive surfaces, *Nature Communications* (2021). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-020-20268-z](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-20268-z)

The study's authors, all from UCLA School of Engineering, are graduate students Muhammed Veli, Deniz Mengü, Yi Luo and Jingxi Li; postdoctoral researcher Nezhir Yardimci; adjunct professor Yair Rivenson; and professors Aydogan Ozcan and Mona Jarrahi—all of whom are members of UCLA's electrical and computer engineering department. Ozcan also has UCLA faculty appointments in bioengineering and is the associate director of the UCLA California NanoSystems Institute (CNSI) and an HHMI professor.

Provided by UCLA Engineering Institute for Technology Advancement

Citation: Optical network shapes pulses of light (2021, January 7) retrieved 26 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2021-01-optical-network-pulses.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
--