

Brillouin Integrated Photonics

Presented by:



The OSA Optoelectronics (PO) Technical Group Welcomes You!



BRILLOUIN INTEGRATED PHOTONICS WEBINAR

20 November 2018 • 17:00 EST

OSA Optoelectronics
Technical Group

OSA Optoelectronics
Technical Group

Technical Group Leadership 2018



Chair
Winnie Ye
Carleton University, Canada



Vice Chair
Daniele Melati
National Research Council Canada, Canada

Technical Group at a Glance

- Focus

- This group's interests are in the field of semiconductor lasers, amplifiers, LEDs and super luminescent diodes.
- Over 4,500 members within OSA

- Mission

- To benefit YOU
- Webinars, e-Presence, publications, technical events, business events, outreach
- Interested in presenting your research? Have ideas for TG events? Contact winnie.ye@carleton.ca

- Find us here

- Website: www.osa.org/OptoelectronicsTG
- LinkedIn: www.linkedin.com/groups/8297718/

Today's Webinar

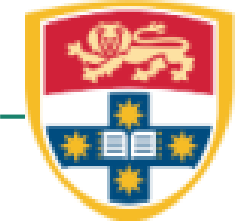
Brillouin Integrated Photonics

Prof. Benjamin J. Eggleton

University of Sydney, Australia



Benjamin Eggleton is the Director of The University of Sydney Nano Institute. He also currently serves as co-Director of the NSW Smart Sensing Network (NSSN). Eggleton was the founding Director of the Institute of Photonics and Optical Science at the University of Sydney and served as Director from 2009-2018. He was previously an ARC Laureate Fellow and an ARC Federation Fellow twice and was founding Director of the ARC Centre of Excellence for Ultrahigh bandwidth Devices for Optical Systems from 2003-2017. Eggleton obtained the Bachelor's degree in Science in 1992 and Ph.D. degree in Physics from the University of Sydney in 1996. Eggleton is the author or coauthor of more than 480 journal publications, including Nature Photonics, Nature Physics, Nature Communications, Physical Review Letters and Optica and over 200 invited presentations. Eggleton is a Fellow of the Australian Academy of Science, the Australian Academy of Technology and Engineering, The Optical Society and IEEE.



THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY



Integrated Brillouin Photonics

Benjamin Eggleton FAA, FTSE, FIEEE, FOSA
Director, The University of Sydney Nano Institute
Co-Director NSW Smart Sensing Network (NSSN)
Editor-in-Chief APL Photonics

School of Physics, University of Sydney



CLEO PacificRim 2020

2-6 AUGUST 2020 | ICC SYDNEY



Incorporating the 45th Australian Conference on Optical Fibre Technology (ACOFT)

Sydney Nano Institute (a multidisciplinary initiative)

We aim to discover and harness new science at the nanoscale

Programs include: nanorobotics, nanomedicine, neural interface, quantum matter, nanocatalyst, nanomaterials and nanophotonics



Noise Free Laboratories

Temperature and humidity control
Isolation from all sources of mechanical vibration and electromagnetic

Cleanroom

The SNH clean room contain ISO Class 5 and Class 7 spaces (**30 particles < 5 μ m in 1 m³**)



Major tools

i-line stepper (365nm)

Mask writer
electron beam
Thin film deposition
ICP-RIE Etching
Packaging and prototyping

Photonic Integration: Bandwidth, size, weight, power, stability, latency..

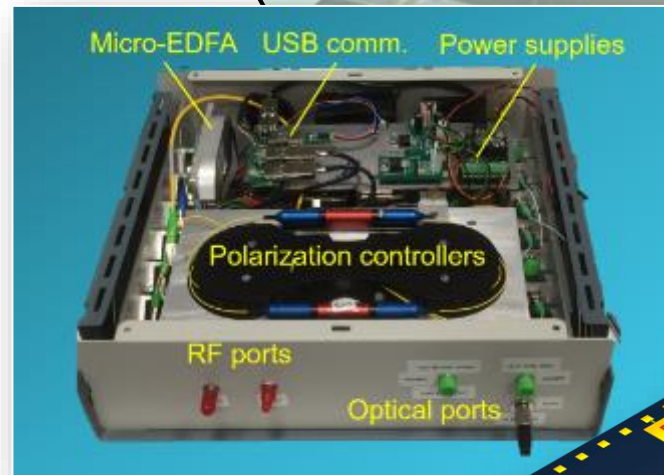
Laboratory setup

Traditional bulk “optical jungle”



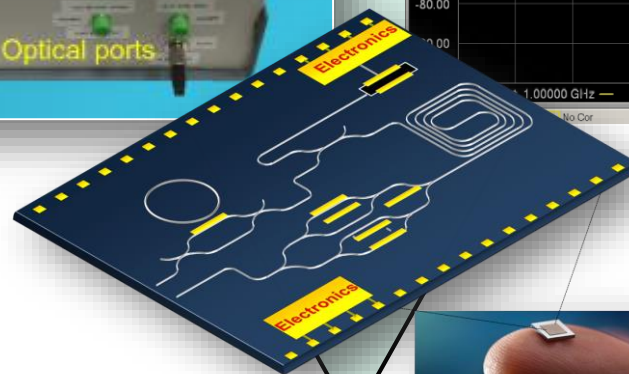
Size:
3m²

Research prototype



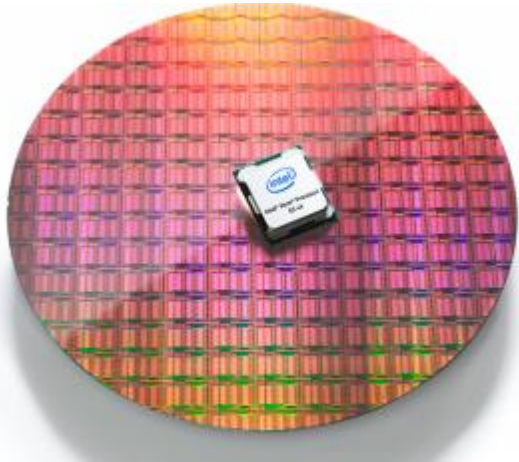
Size:
0.2 m²

Photonic chip



Size:
0.0001 m²

Integrated silicon → photonics



7.2 billion of transistors (Commercially available)
 30 billion transistors (largest up to date)
 Based on the 14nm core architecture

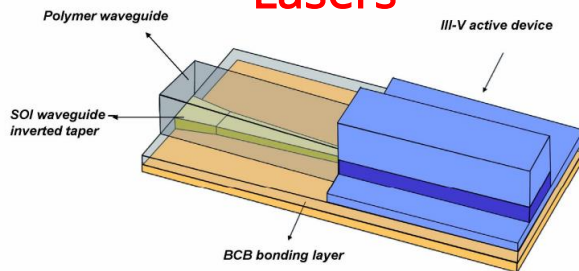
<http://techfrag.com/2016/04/01/intel-launches-14nm-broadwell-ep-family-fastest-22-core-chip-servers/>



Enhancing data centers
 Intel **PSM4** silicon photonics module
 100 gigabits/s → 2 Km

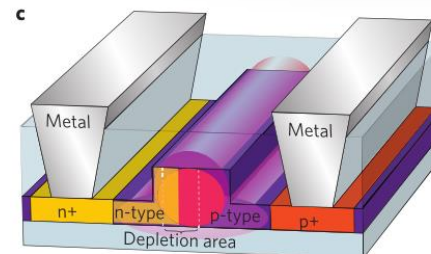


Lasers



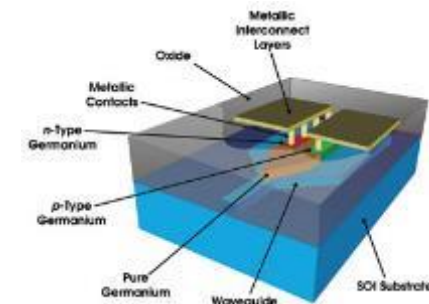
G. Roelkens, et al..
Opt. Expr 14, 8154–8159 (2006).

Modulators



- G. T. Reed et al. *Nat. Phot.* 4, 518-526 (2010).
- David J. T. *IEEE PTL* 24, 234-236 (2012)

Photodetectors

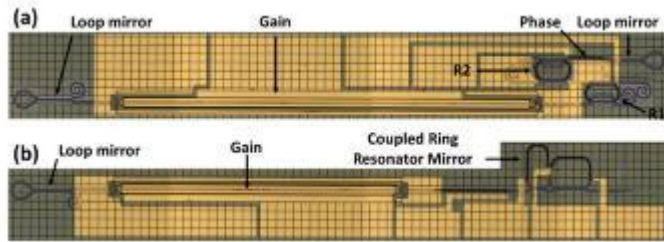


J. Michel, et al..
Nat. Phot. 4, 527-534 (2010).

Integrated Microwave Photonics (IMWP)

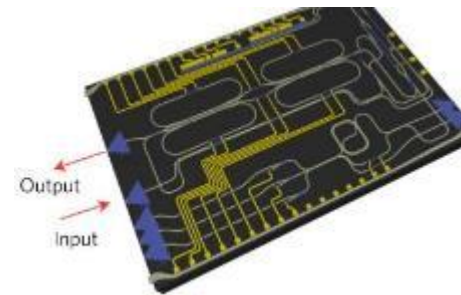
Manipulate RF signals using compact photonic circuits

- **Generation and Modulation**



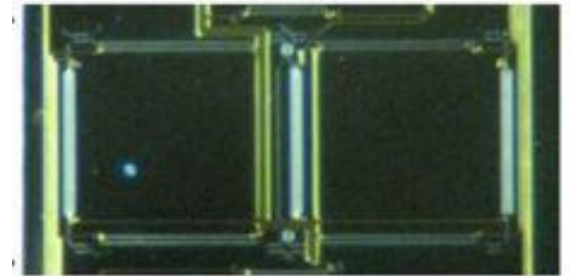
Hulme et al., Opt. Express **25** (2017)

- **Signal Filtering**

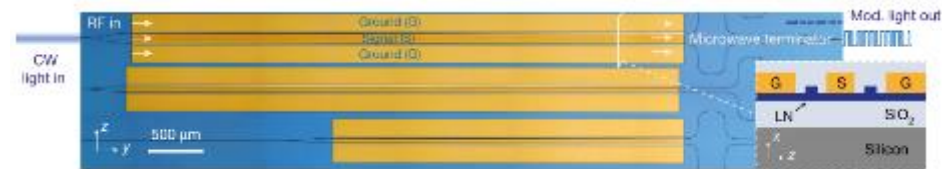


Fandino et al., Nat. Photon. **11** (2016)

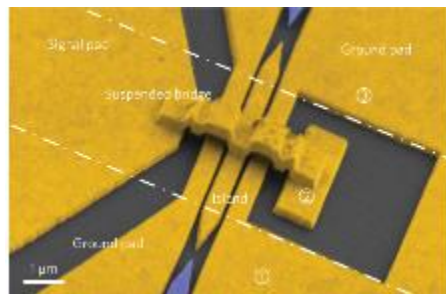
- **Programmable processing**



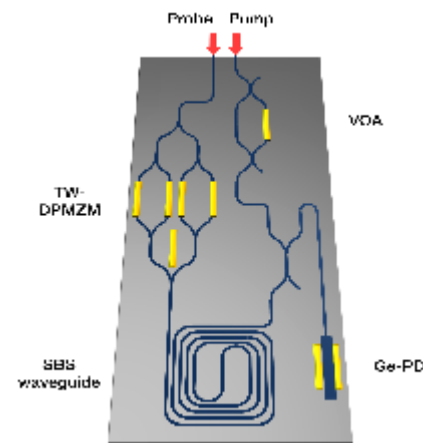
Zhuang et al., Optica. **2** (2016)



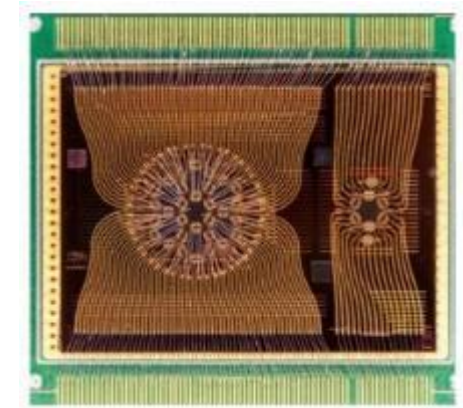
Cheng Wang, Nature **562** (2018)



C. Haffner, Nature Photon. **9** (2015)



Marpaung et al., Optica **2** (2015)

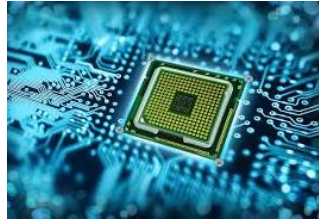


Pérez et al., Nature Comm. **8** (2017)

The integration circuit revolution

Yesterday

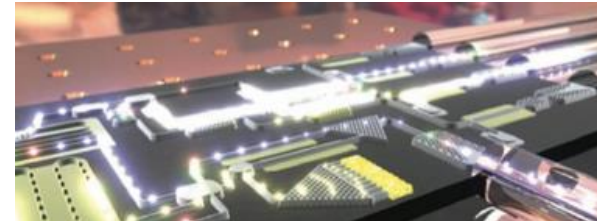
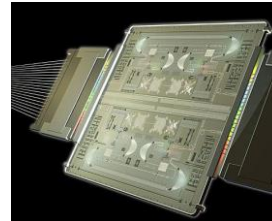
- *Microelectronic* integration
- Delivered unprecedented computational power



Electronics
1980 -

Today

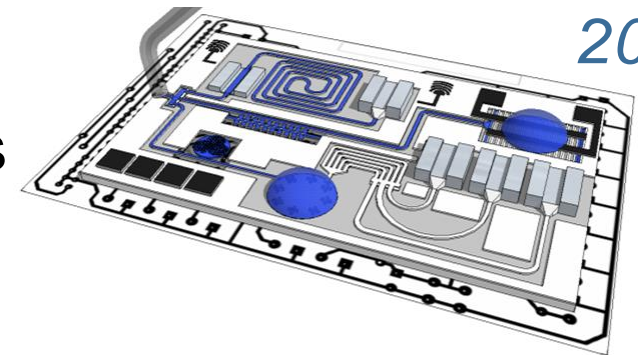
- *Optoelectronic* integration
- Revolutionising communications, data processing, lighting...



Photonics
2010 -

The Future

- *Phonon* physics (*hyper sound*) integrated on chips
- Phonons bridge optical and microwaves (microwave photonics)



Phononics
(Sound)
2020 -



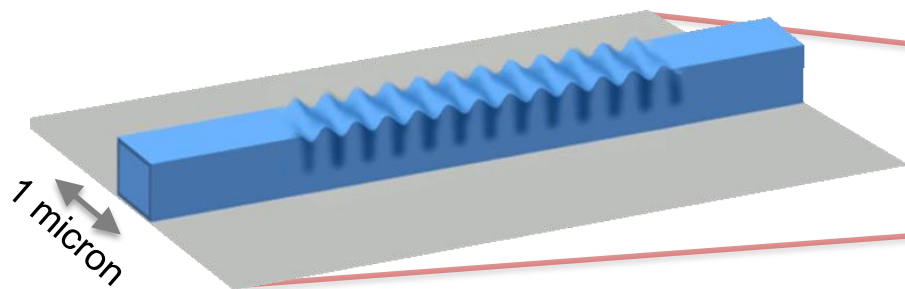
Phononics (acoustics) bridge microwaves and optical waves

Phonon – the elemental unit of mechanical vibration

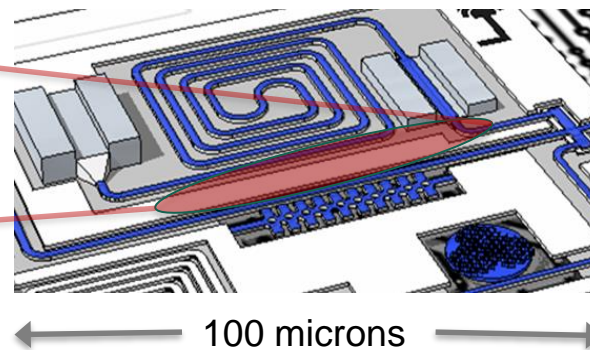
- The *sound wave* analog to the *photon* of light
- Hypersonic sound waves – GHz phonons (phonon wavelength \sim optical wavelength)

Discover new ways to control and harness hypersonic waves – *Phonons* – at the nanoscale in symphony with light and electrons.

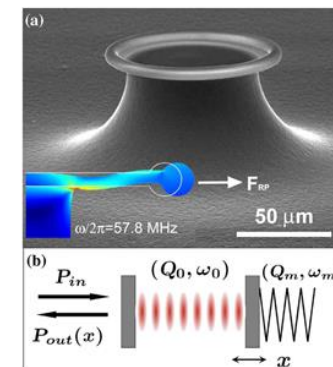
Creating nanowires for sound



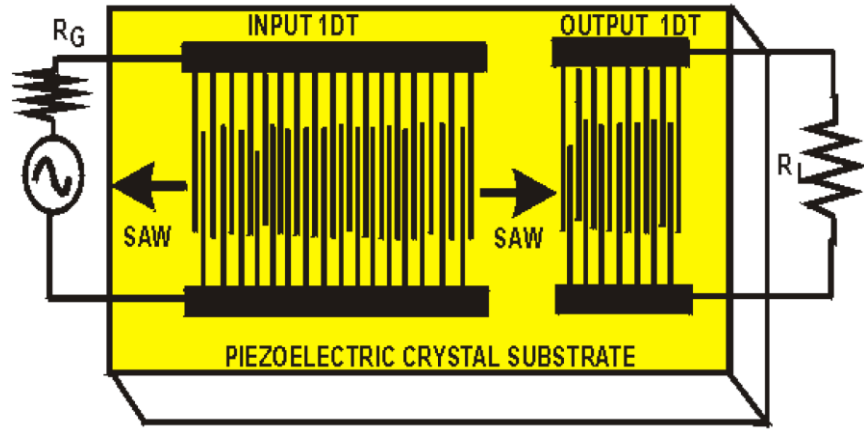
Integrating sound with optoelectronic circuits



Micron-scale motion

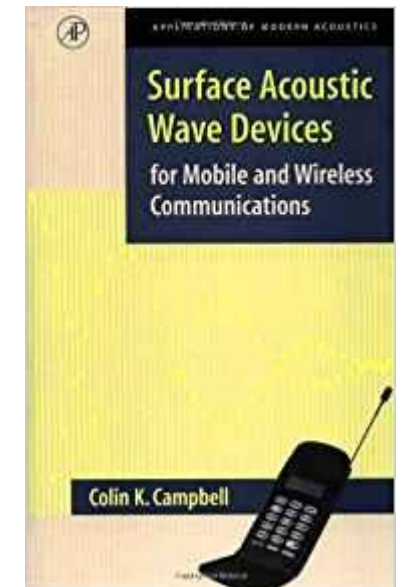


Familiar example of acoustic waves in technology: Surface Acoustic Waves (SAW) filters



RF \rightarrow acoustic waves via transducer (IDT)


- ✓ Compact
- ✓ High resolution
- ✗ Low frequency (1-2 GHz)
- ✗ Not tunable



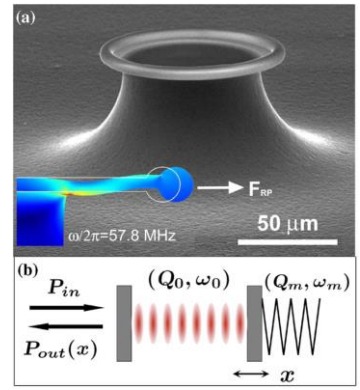
Phonons couple to the world



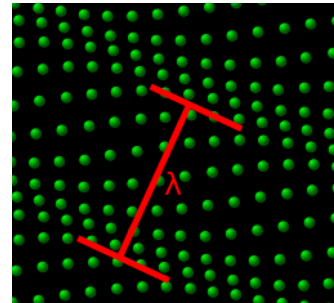
Human-scale vibrations



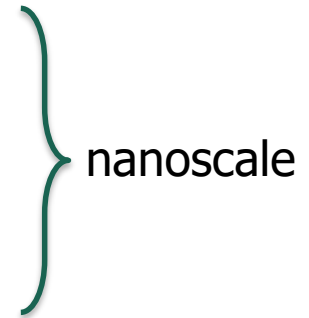
Micron-scale motion



Collective motion of atoms



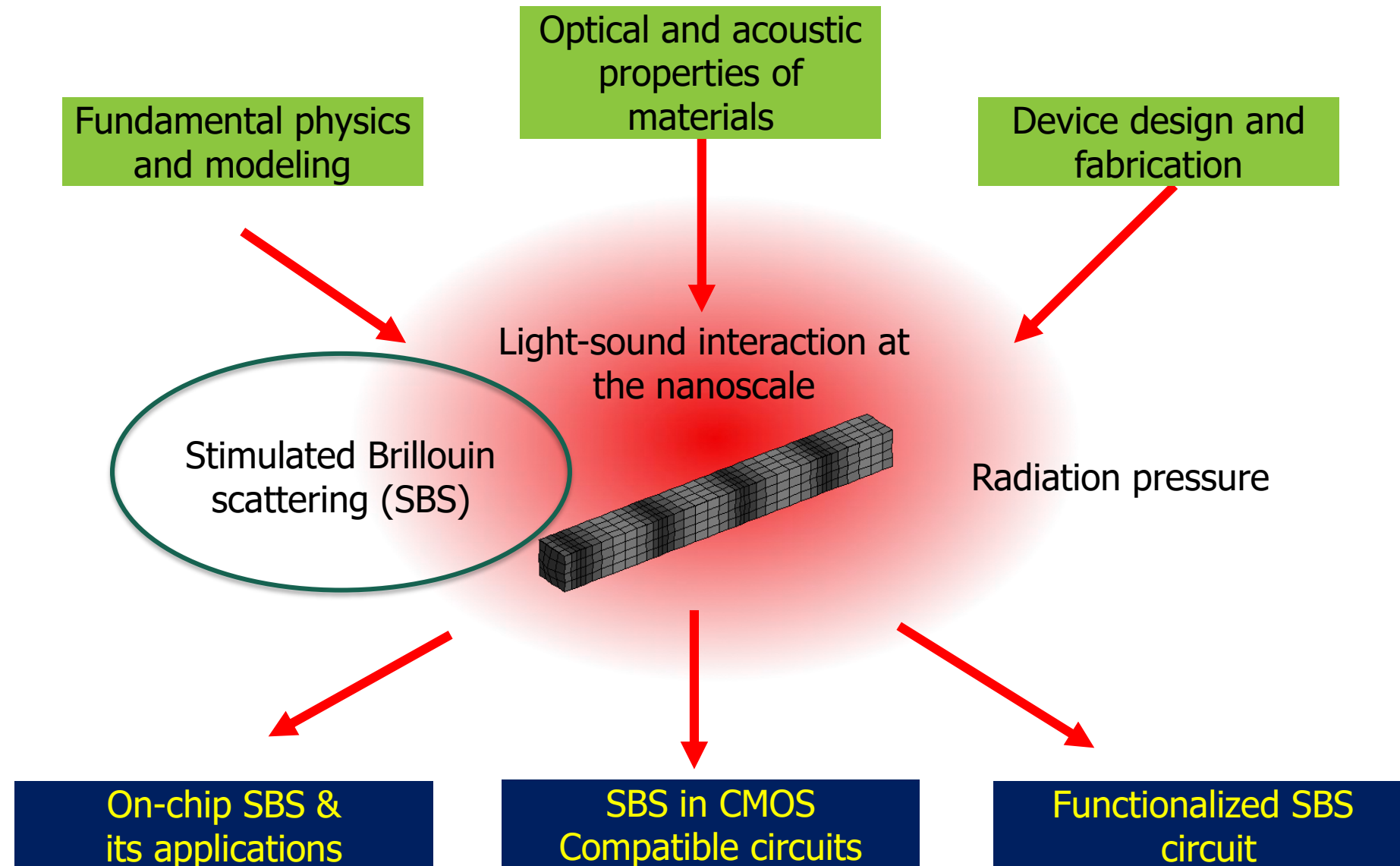
Vibrations of molecules



Big

nanoscale

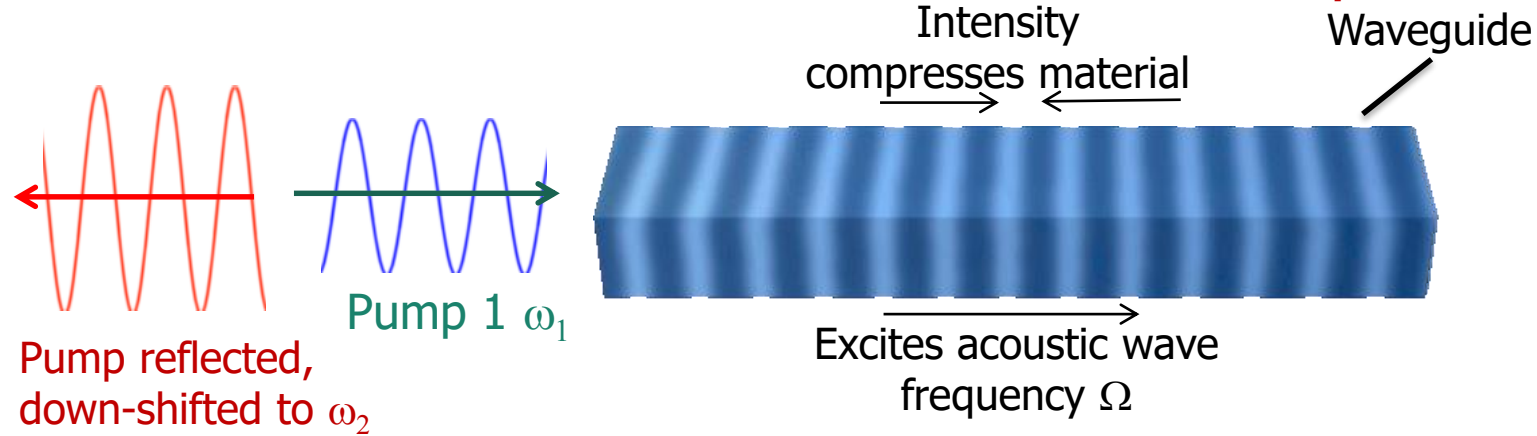
What we are doing?



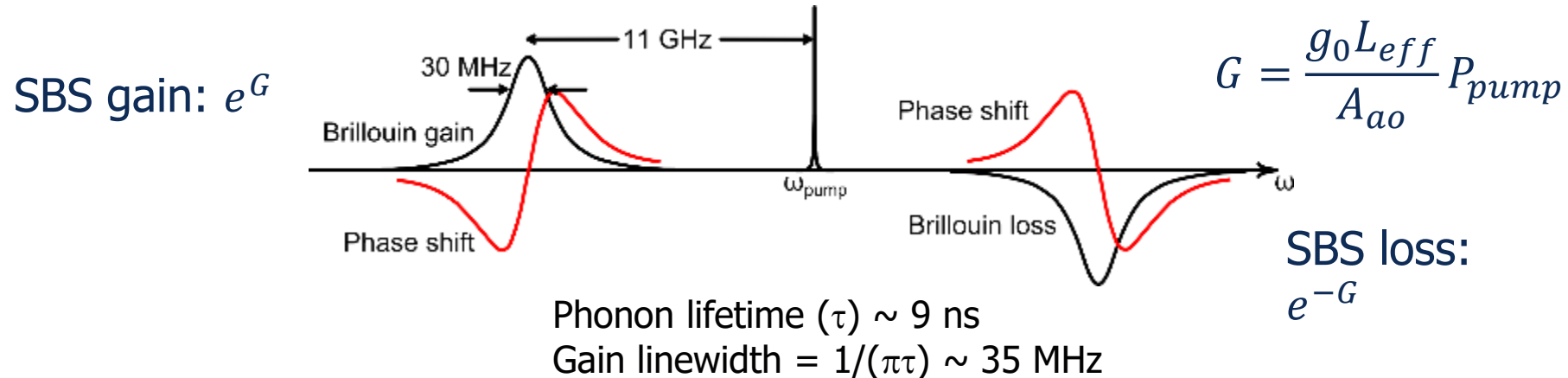
* CMOS: Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor – Cheap because it's made of silicon

Basic principle of SBS

SBS: nonlinear interaction of a pump wave ω_p with an acoustic wave Ω generating a backscattered Stokes wave $\omega_s = \omega_p - \Omega$

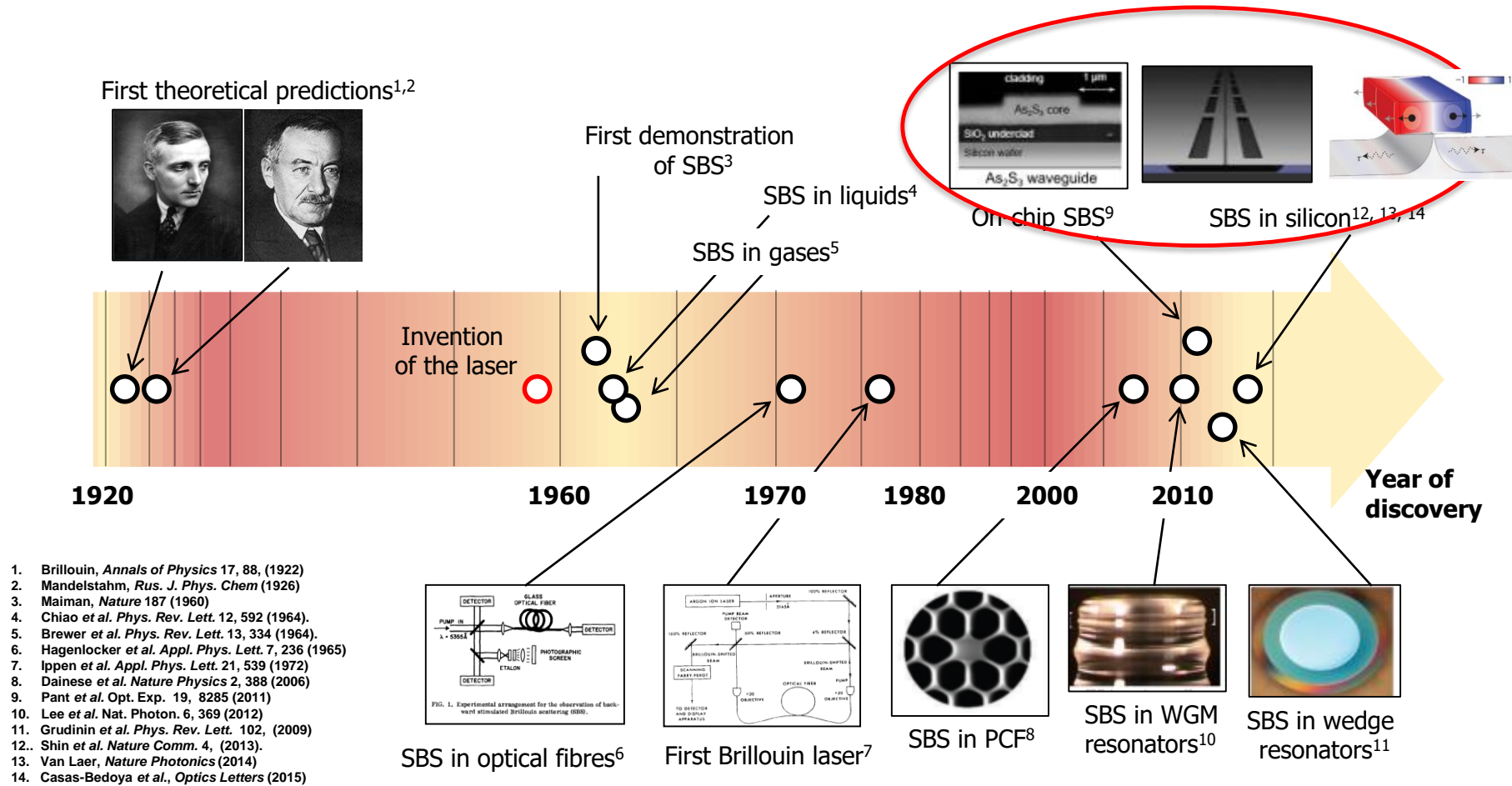


SBS has a narrowband frequency response that is dependent on the pump power



1. Robert Boyd, "Nonlinear optics," 3rd Ed. USA: Academic Press, 2008
2. Benjamin Eggleton, et al., "Inducing and harnessing stimulated Brillouin scattering in photonic integrated circuits," Adv. Opt. and Photon. 5 (2013)

SBS historical perspective



SBS on chip-scale devices

High-Q resonators

Waveguides with large Brillouin gain

B. J. Eggleton, C. G. Poulton, and R. Pant, "Inducing and harnessing stimulated Brillouin scattering in photonic integrated circuits," *Adv. Opt. Photonics* 5, 131 (2013).

M. Merklein *et al.*, "Stimulated Brillouin Scattering in Photonic Integrated Circuits: Novel Applications and Devices," in *IEEE Journal of Selected Topics in Quantum Electronics*, vol. 22, no. 2, pp. 336-346, 2016.

WOMBAT

Workshop on Optomechanics and Brillouin Scattering: Fundamentals, Applications and Technologies



20 - 22 July 2015, Sydney

WOMBAT

Workshop on Optomechanics and Brillouin Scattering: Fundamentals, Applications and Technologies



3 - 5 JULY 2017
BESANÇON, FRANCE

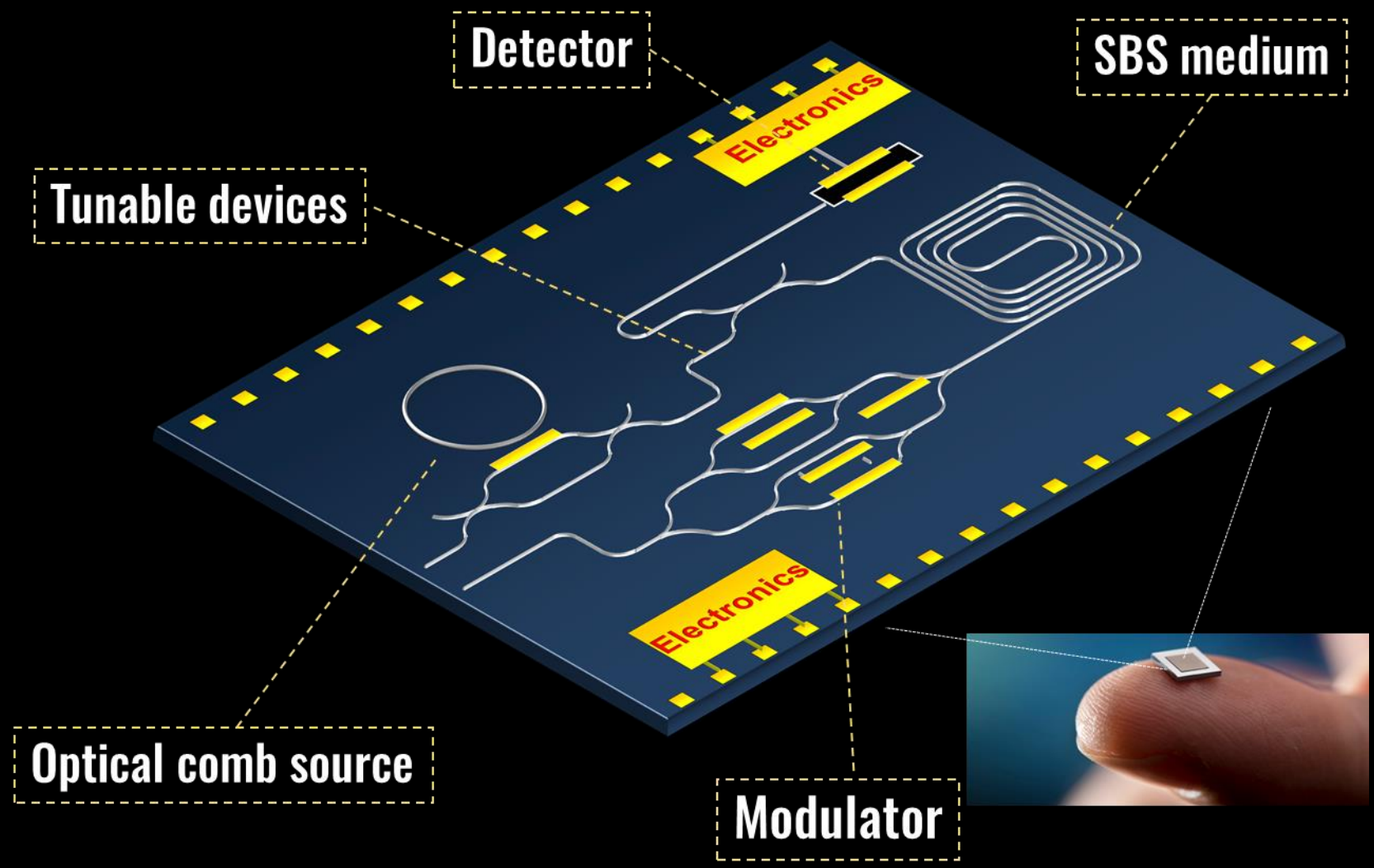


THE 3rd WORKSHOP ON:
**OptoMechanics
and Brillouin Scattering:**
Fundamentals, Applications and
Technologies (WOMBAT)

March 26-28 2019,
Tel-Aviv, Israel



Vision: Integrated Brillouin Processor





SBS on chip

On-chip SBS is challenging because the waveguides are very short.

The gain is

$$G = \frac{g_0 P_p L_{\text{eff}}}{A_{\text{eff}}}$$

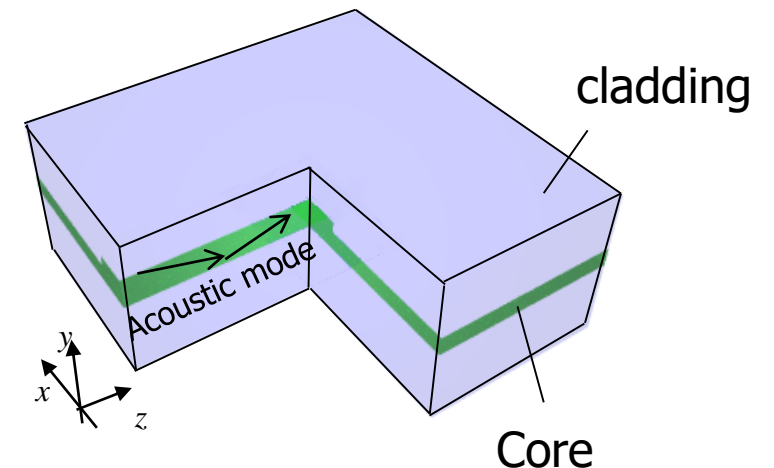
g_0 = Brillouin gain coefficient
 P_p = Pump power
 L_{eff} = Waveguide length
 A_{eff} = optical mode area

$$g_0 = \frac{16\pi^3 n^8 p_{12}^2 \eta}{c \lambda_p^3 \rho \Omega \Gamma_B}$$

How to get enough gain in a chip scale device?

- 1) Material with high refractive index
- 2) Small mode area
- 3) Low loss optical waveguides
- 4) Good opto-acoustic overlap

Guiding/confinement of acoustic mode →
Determined by acoustic velocity in materials

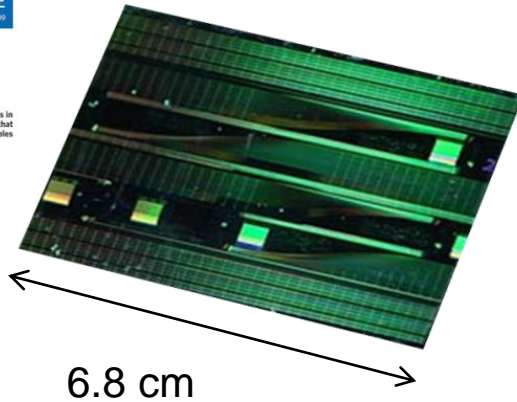


SBS in chalcogenide waveguide

Chalcogenide photonics

Benjamin J. Eggleton¹, Barry Luther-Davies² and Kathleen Richardson³

The unique and striking material properties of chalcogenide glasses have been studied for decades, providing applications in the electronics industry, imaging and more recently in photonics. This Review summarizes progress in photonic devices that exploit the unique optical properties of chalcogenide glasses for a range of important applications, focusing on recent examples in mid-infrared sensing, integrated optics and ultrahigh-bandwidth signal processing.



Chalcogenide waveguide:

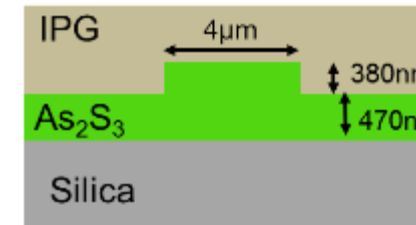
- High index material As_2S_3 ($n \sim 2.45$, $g_0 \sim n^8$)
- Small mode area ($A_{\text{eff}} \sim 2.3 \mu\text{m}^2$)
- Low propagation loss ($\sim 0.2 \text{ dB/cm}$)
- Large overlap of acoustic and optical modes

Eggleton et al., Nature Photonics, (2011)



≈ 500 times higher Brillouin gain than silica SMF

$\sim 2.3 \mu\text{m}^2$

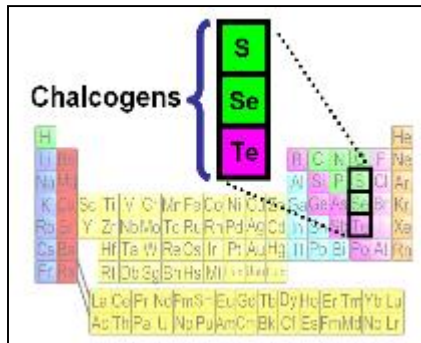


$v_{\text{IPG}} \sim 1500 \text{ m/s}$

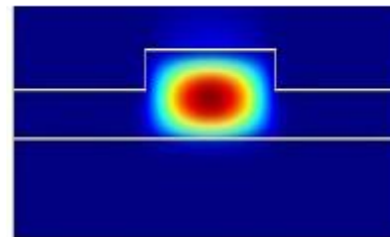
$v_{\text{chalc}} \sim 2600 \text{ m/s}$

$v_{\text{silica}} \sim 6000 \text{ m/s}$

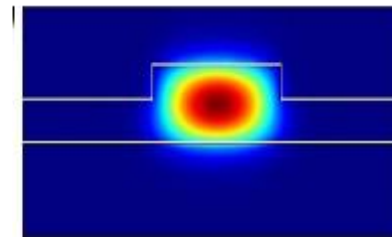
Photonic chip



$\sim 90\%$



Optical mode



Acoustic mode

Silica $\sim 6\text{km/s}$

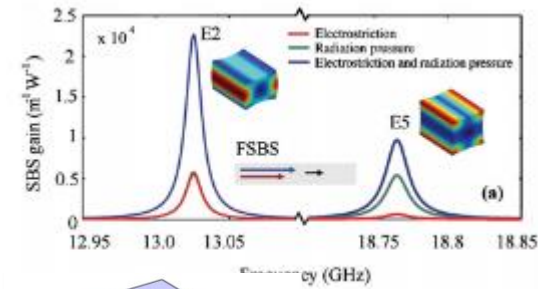
$\text{As}_2\text{S}_3 \sim 3\text{km/s}$

First demonstration of on-chip SBS:
R. Pant et al. Optics Express **19**,
8285-8290 (2011)



Giant Enhancement of Stimulated Brillouin Scattering in the Subwavelength Limit

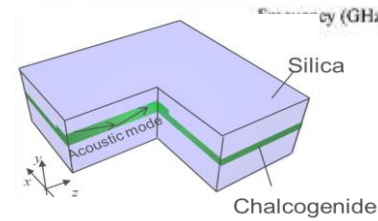
Peter T. Rakich, Charles Reinke, Ryan Camacho, Paul Davids, and Zheng Wang... Sandia National Laboratories, P.O. Box 5800 Albuquerque, New Mexico 87185-1082, USA... Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, USA... Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Microelectronics Research Center, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78758 USA (Received 22 August 2011; published 30 January 2012)



SBS in silicon?

Acoustic confinement and stimulated Brillouin scattering in integrated optical waveguides

Christopher G. Poulton, Ravi Pant, and Benjamin J. Eggleton... Vol. 30, No. 10 / October 2013 / J. Opt. Soc. Am. B

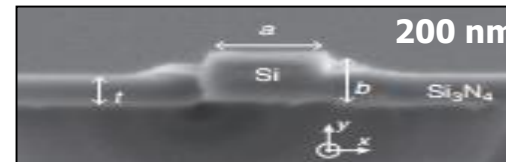


ARTICLE

Received 6 Sep 2012 | Accepted 29 Apr 2013 | Published 6 Jun 2013 DOI: 10.1038/nphoton.2013.11 OPEN

Tailorable stimulated Brillouin scattering in nanoscale silicon waveguides

Heedeuk Shin, Wenjun Qiu, Robert Jurecki, Jonathan A. Coe, Roy H. Olsson II, Andrew Stuetzli, Zheng Wang, and Peter T. Rakich



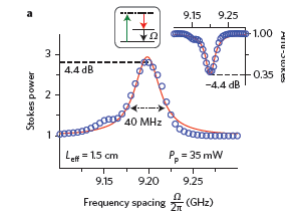
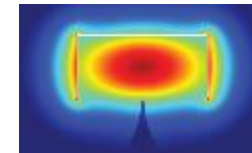
Interaction between light and highly confined hypersound in a silicon photonic nanowire

Raphael Van Laer, Bart Kuyken, Dries Van Thourhout, and Roel Baets



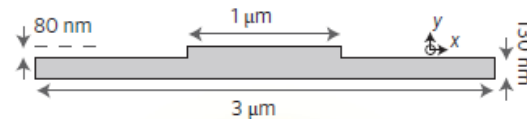
Tunable narrowband microwave photonic filter created by stimulated Brillouin scattering from a silicon nanowire

ALVARO CASAS-BEDOYA, BLAIR MORRISON, MATTIA PAGANI, DAVID MARPAUNG, AND BENJAMIN J. EGGLETON



Large Brillouin amplification in silicon

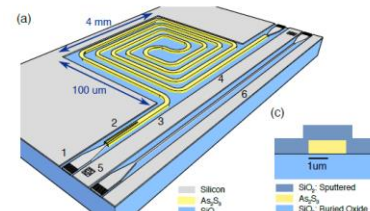
Eric A. Kittlaus, Heedeuk Shin, and Peter T. Rakich



5dB Brillouin amplification (5mW)

Compact Brillouin devices through hybrid integration on silicon

BLAIR MORRISON, ALVARO CASAS-BEDOYA, GUANGHUI REN, KHU VU, YANG LIU, ATIYEH ZARIFI, THACH G. NGUYEN, DUK-YONG CHOI, DAVID MARPAUNG, STEPHEN J. MADDEN, ARNAN MITCHELL, AND BENJAMIN J. EGGLETON



Max gain 22.5 dB

SBS in silicon?

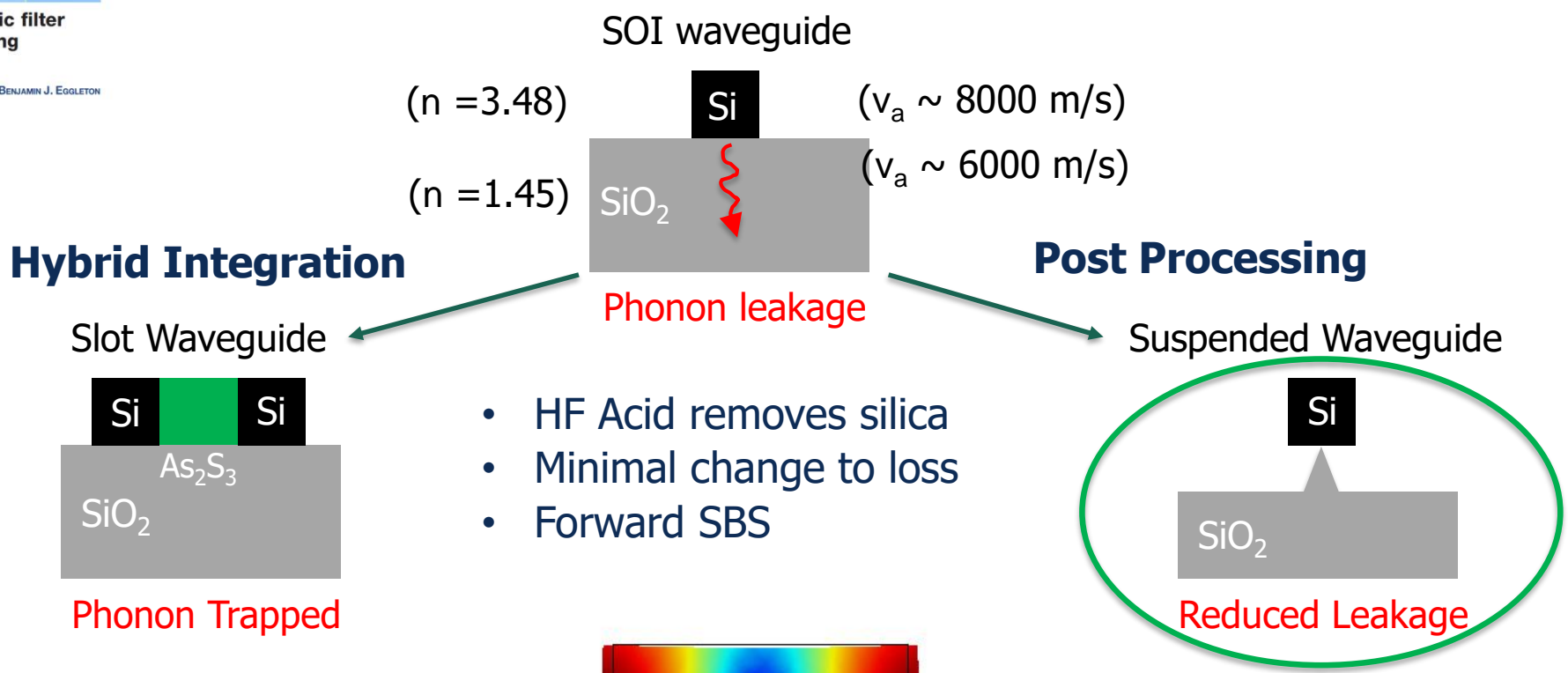
Interaction between light and highly confined hypersound in a silicon photonic nanowire
Rezaul Karim^{1,2*}, Bert Kuyken^{1,2}, Dries Van Thourhout^{1,2} and Ilse Baets^{1,2}

4154 | Vol. 40, No. 17 | September 14, 2015 | Optics Letters

Optics Letters

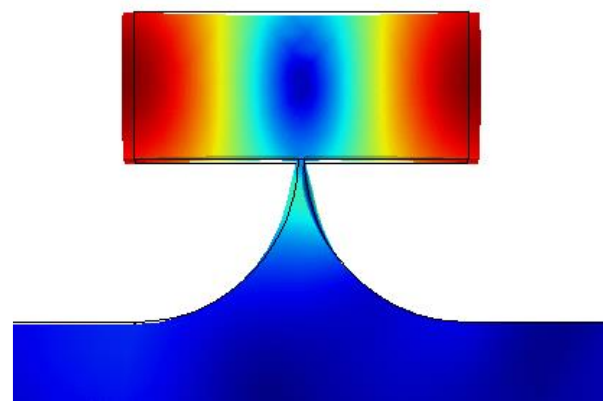
Tunable narrowband microwave photonic filter created by stimulated Brillouin scattering from a silicon nanowire
ALVARO CASAS-BEDOYA,¹ BLAIR MORRISON,¹ MATTIA PAGANI,¹ DAVID MARPAUNG,¹ AND BENJAMIN J. EGLETON^{1,2}

How to get SBS in Silicon?



- HF Acid removes silica
- Minimal change to loss
- Forward SBS

Acoustic Mode



Acoustic confinement and stimulated Brillouin scattering in integrated optical waveguides
Christopher G. Poulton,^{1,2,3,*} Ravi Pant,^{2,3} and Benjamin J. Eggleton^{2,3}

Christoph G. Poulton,^{1,2,3,*} Ravi Pant,^{2,3} and Benjamin J. Eggleton^{2,3}

JOSA B (2013)

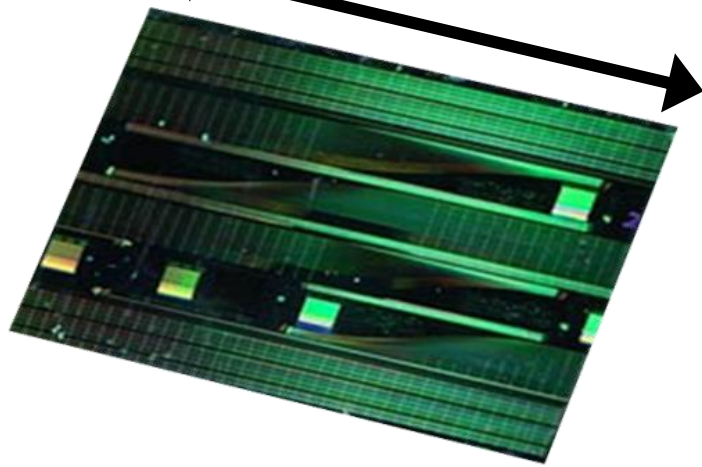
Large Brillouin amplification in silicon
Eric A. Kittlaus¹, Heedeuk Shin^{1,2} and Peter T. Rakich^{1*}

Plus two-photon absorption – limits SBS gain to about 5-6dB

SBS Chip History

2011

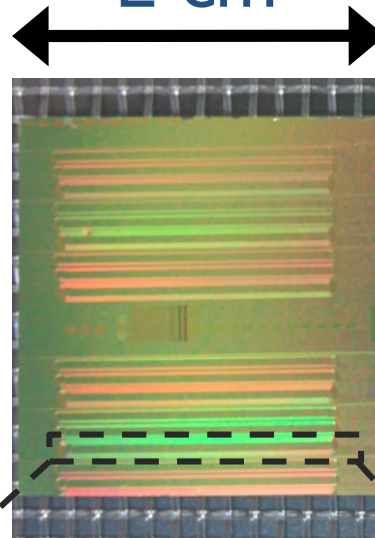
7 cm



Straight Waveguide
~15dB gain

2014

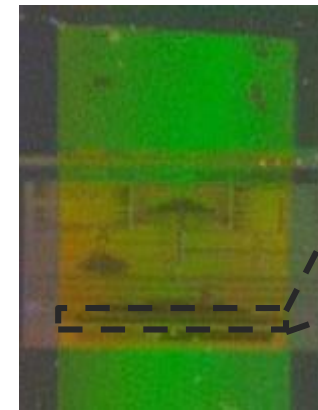
2 cm



Spiral up to 24 cm
Area ~10 mm²
~50 dB gain

Today

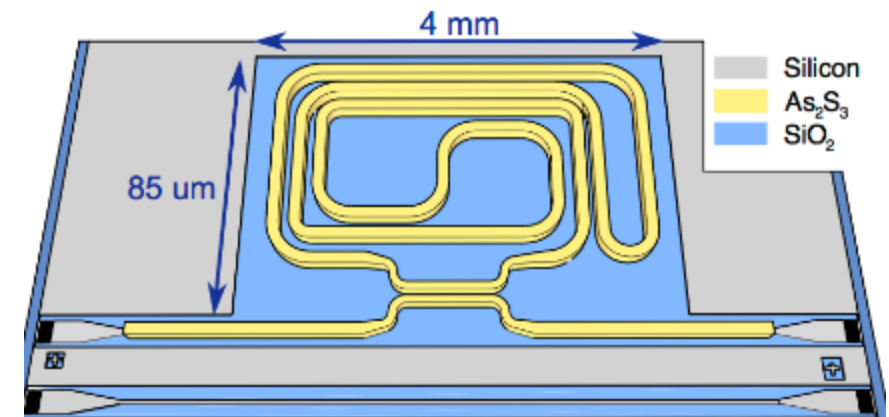
0.6 cm



Hybrid
Integration

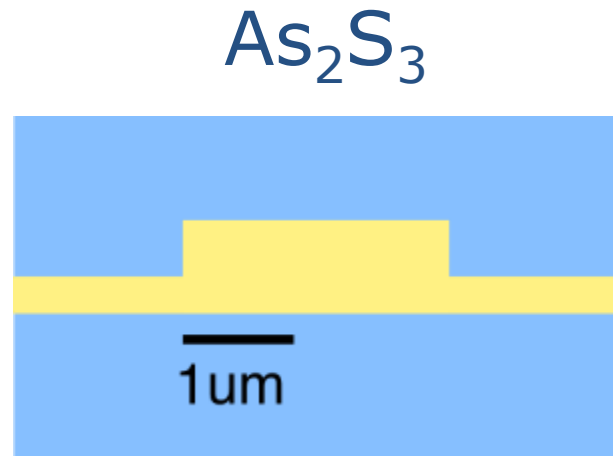
Spiral up to 6 cm
Area < **0.5 mm²**

Resonator



Morrison et al., Optica, 4 (2017)

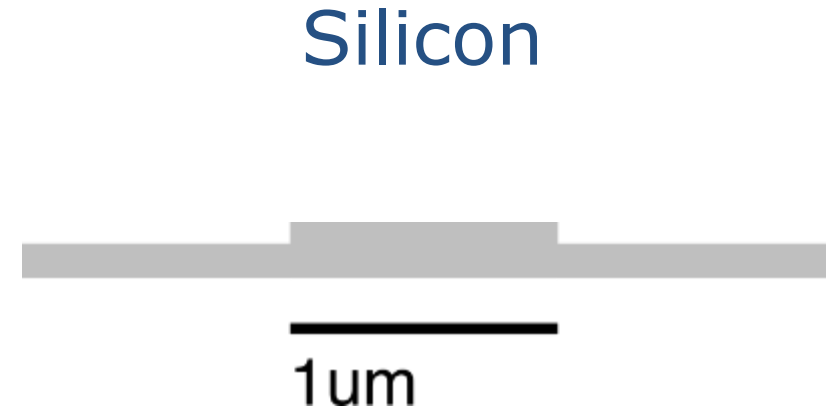
Brillouin Scattering in Integrated Waveguides



Soft → Embedded

>50dB amplification¹

No Active optical components



Stiff → Suspended

Up to 7 dB amplification²

Nonlinear losses

Mature library components

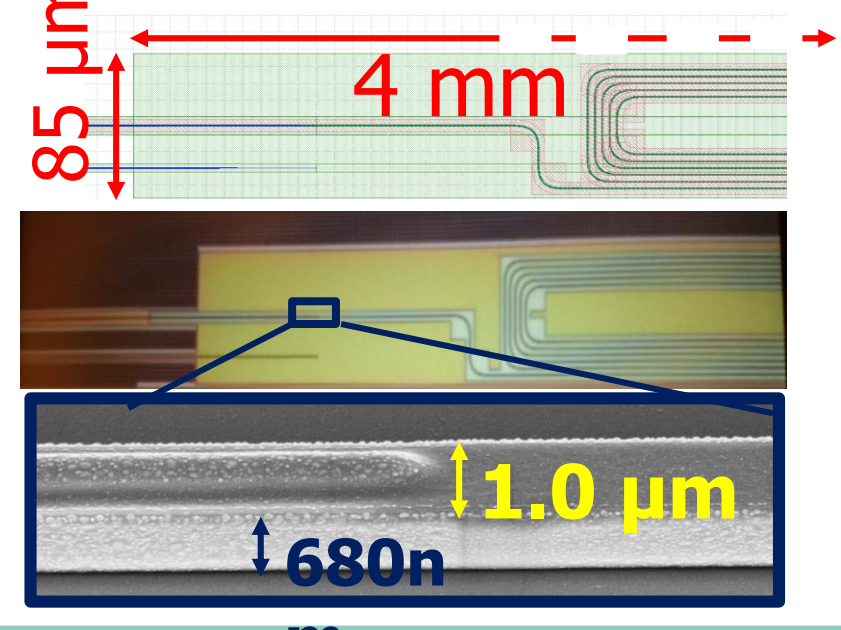
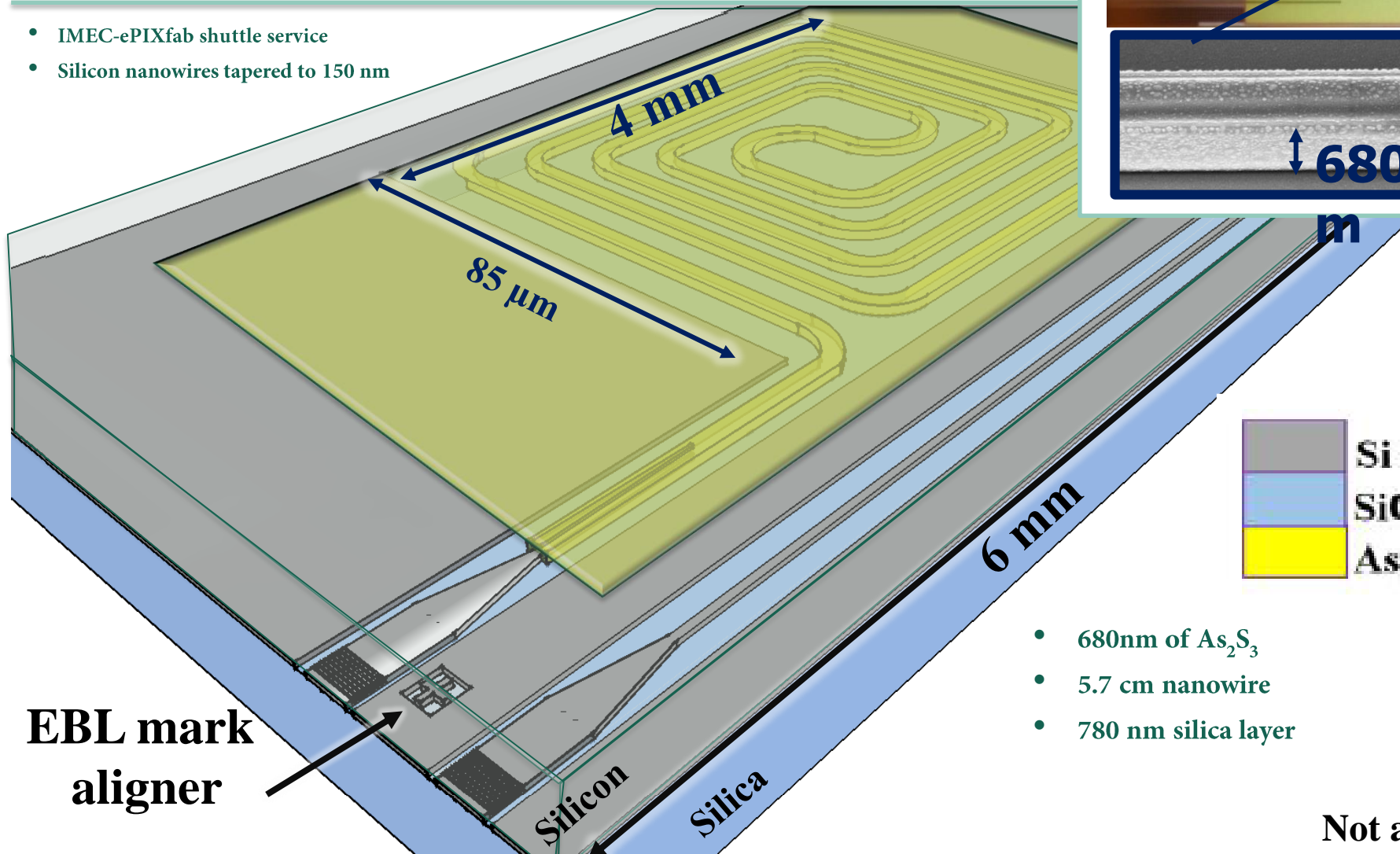


Hybrid Integration

Compact Brillouin devices through hybrid integration on silicon

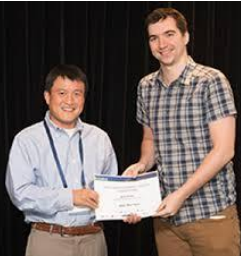
BLAIR MORRISON,^{1,2,*} ALVARO CASAS-BEDOYA,^{1,2} GUANGHUI REN,³ KHU VU,⁴ YANG LIU,^{1,2} ATIYEH ZARIFI,^{1,2} THACH G. NGUYEN,³ DUK-YONG CHOI,⁴ DAVID MARPAUNG,^{1,2} STEPHEN J. MADDEN,⁴ ARNAN MITCHELL,³ AND BENJAMIN J. EGGLETON^{1,2}

- IMEC-ePIXfab shuttle service
- Silicon nanowires tapered to 150 nm

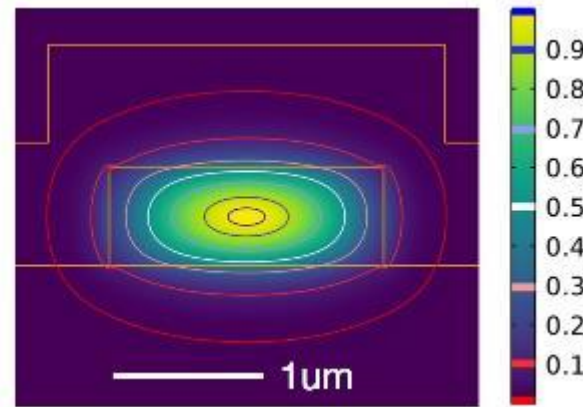
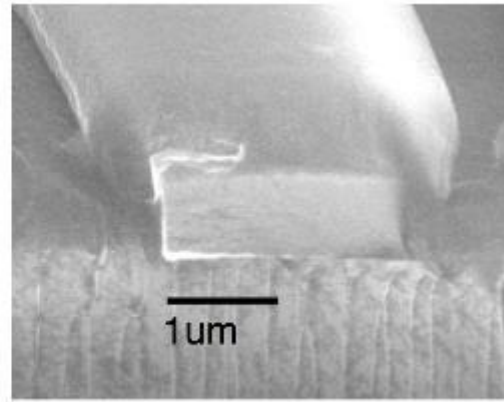
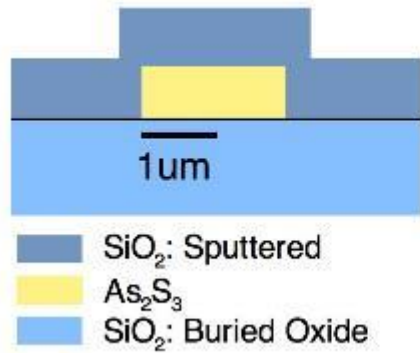


- 680nm of As₂S₃
- 5.7 cm nanowire
- 780 nm silica layer

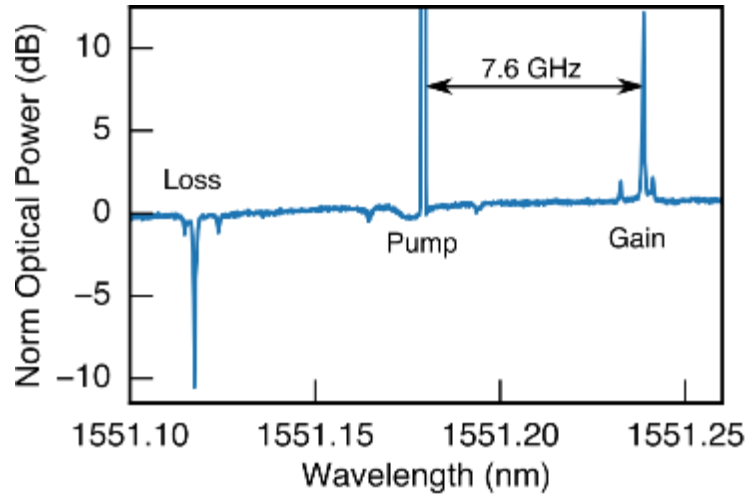
Not at scale



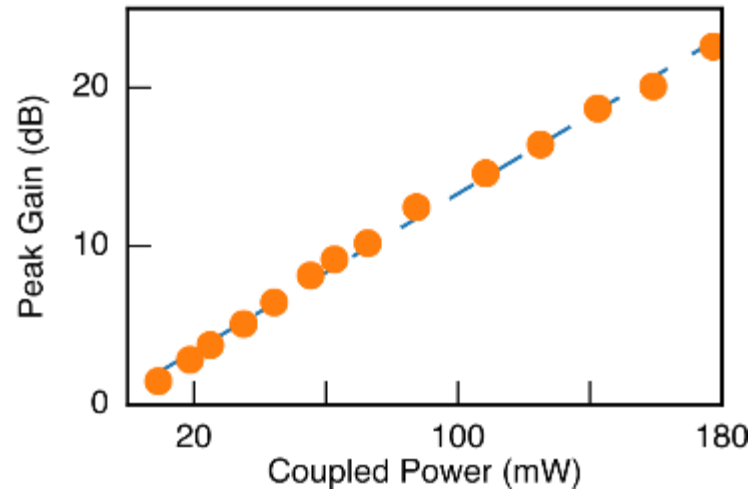
SBS in Hybrid Platform



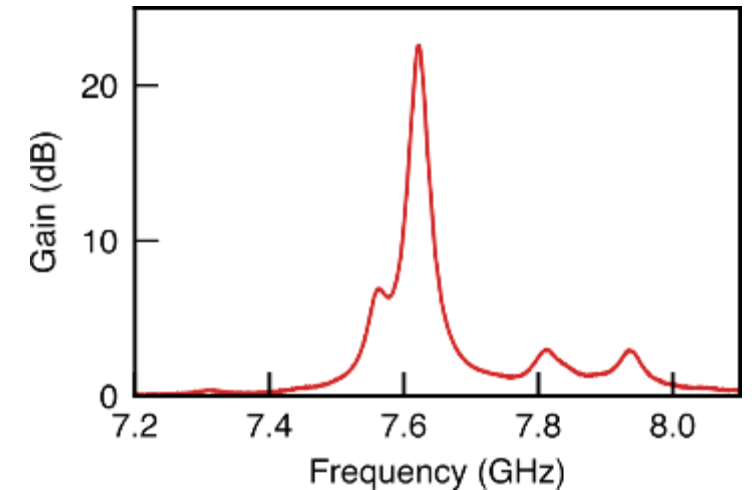
1.9 x 0.68 um
 0.7 dB/cm loss
 5.7 cm long spiral
 0.4 mm² footprint



Shift ~7.6 GHz



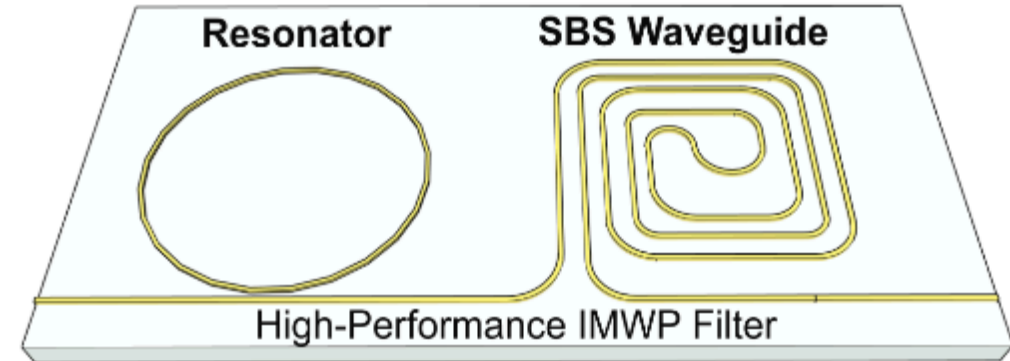
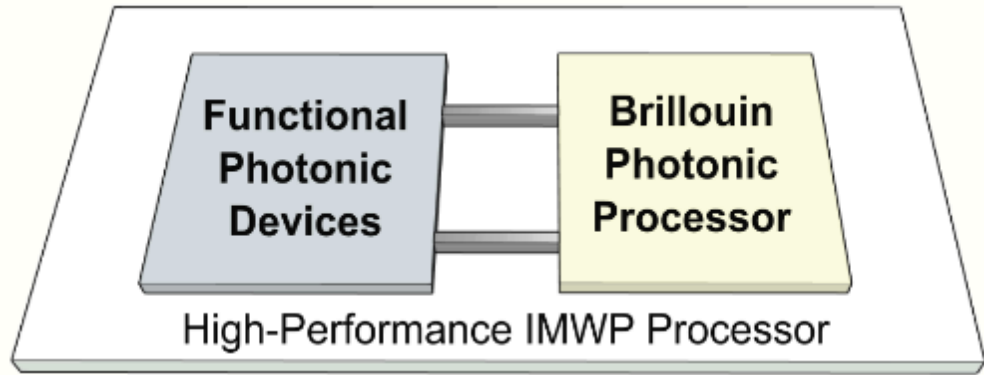
$$G_{\text{SBS}} = 750 \text{ /m/W}$$



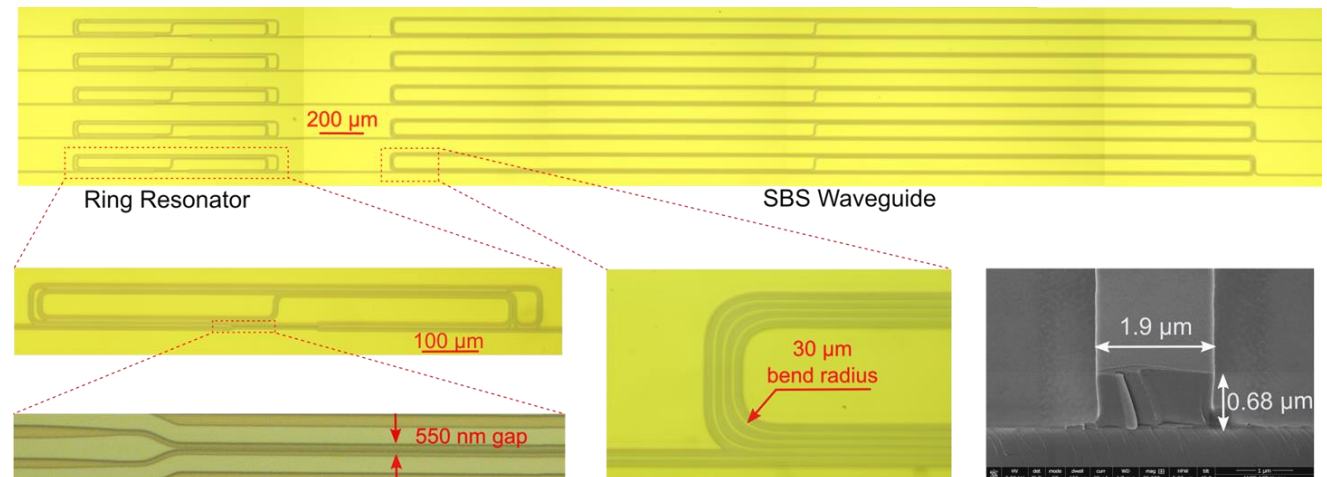
Max gain 22.5 dB

> 20x improvement in amplification over pure Si device

Pairing on-chip linear and nonlinear optics (Yang Liu et al. MWP Conference)

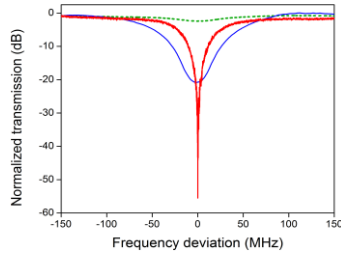
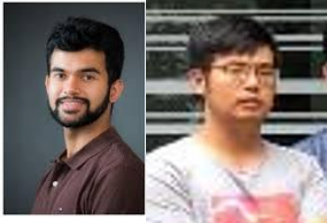


- **'Linear'** device library offers ring resonator, coupler, splitter...
- **'Nonlinear'** devices bring advances in signal amplification, filtering, generation...
- **Combination** unleashes the full potentials.
- **On-chip** circuit means more functions, less interconnection losses and compactness.



Brillouin Integrated Photonics

Microwave filter / phase shifter / sources



- Byrnes et al., Optics Express, 20 (2012)
- Morrison et al., Optics Comm, 313 (2014)
- Pagani et al., Optics Letters (2014)
- Marpaung et al., Optica 2 (2015)
- Casas Bedoya et al., Optics Letters 40 (2015)
- Merklein et al., Optics Letters 41, 4633 (2016)

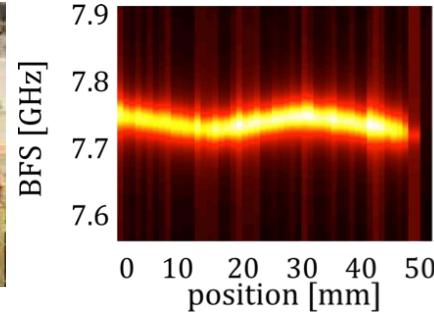
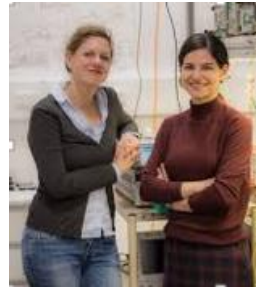
Carrier recovery

in coherent optical communications

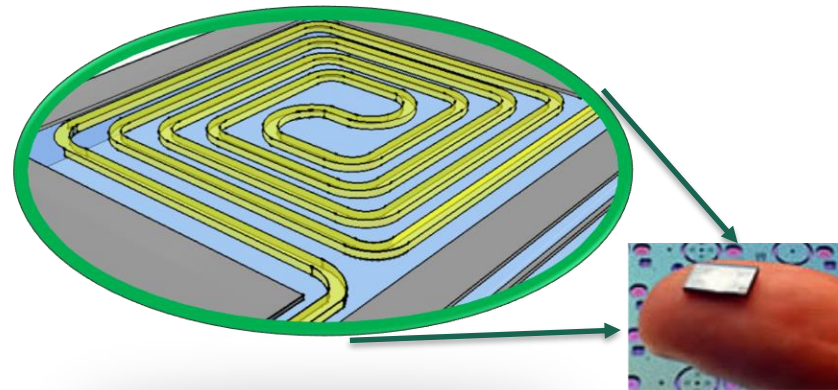


Giacoumidis et al. Optica 5, (2018)

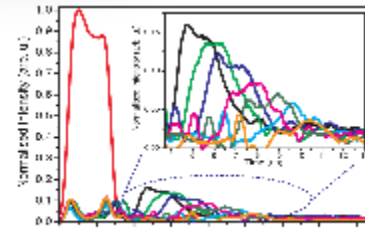
Brillouin sensing



Zarifi, Stiller et al., APL Photonics (2018)

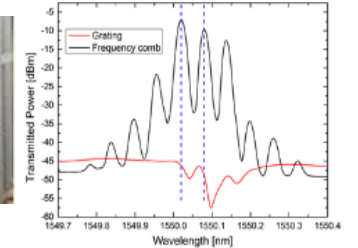


Light storage



Stiller et al., Nonlinear Photonics 2016, PDP
Merklein et al., Nat. Comm. (2017).
Stiller et al., Optics Letters (2018)

SBS frequency comb



Büttner et al., Scientific Reports 4 (2014)

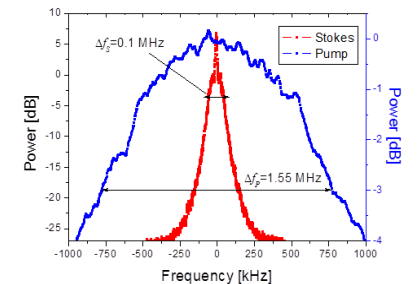
Büttner et al., Optica, 1(5), 311 (2014)

Merklein et al., Nature Communications 6:6396 (2015)

On-chip SBS laser



Kabakova et al., Optics Letters 38 (2013)

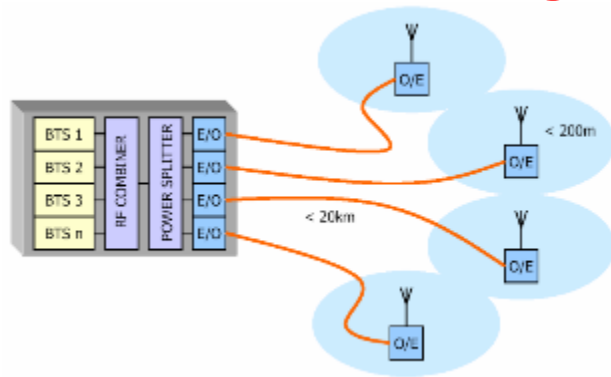


Morrison et al., Optica 4 (2017)

Microwave photonics (MWP): manipulation of RF signals using photonic techniques/components

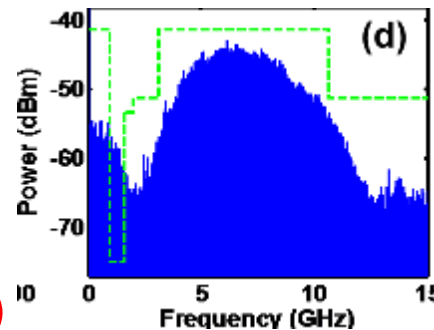
Signal transport

- Radio over fiber
- Antenna remoting



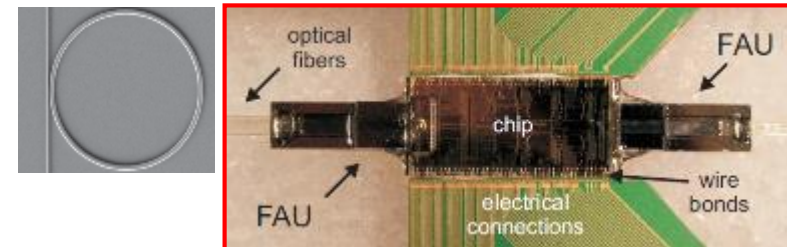
Signal generation

- Ultra-wideband (UWB)
- Low phase noise synthesizer



Signal processing

- Filtering
- Phase shifter, beamforming

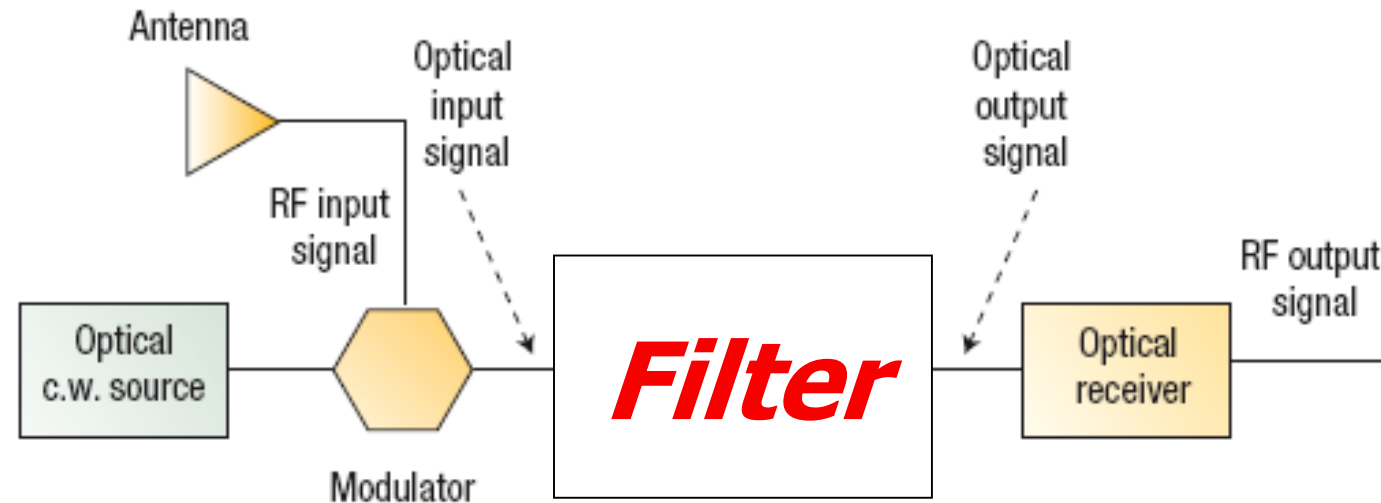


Advantage

- Wide bandwidth
- Low loss
- EMI immunity
- Reconfigurable

Microwave photonics provides bandwidth

Microwave signal processing uses photonics to overcome limitations of RF Electronics [1]



Why a Microwave **Photonics**?

Tunability over broad range of frequencies (>10s of GHz)

Electrical isolation

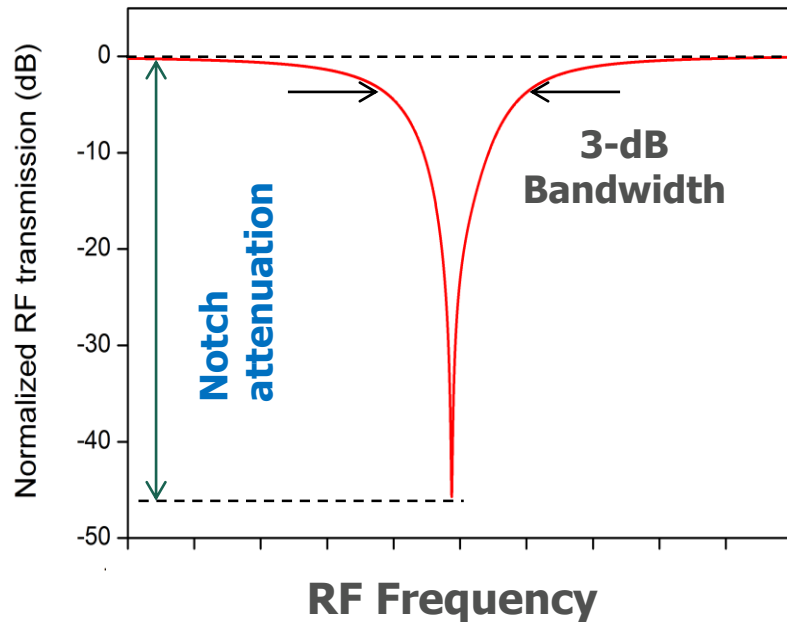
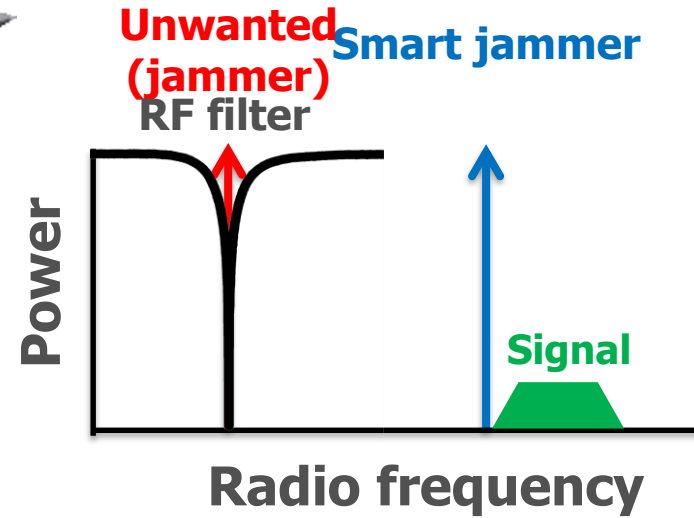
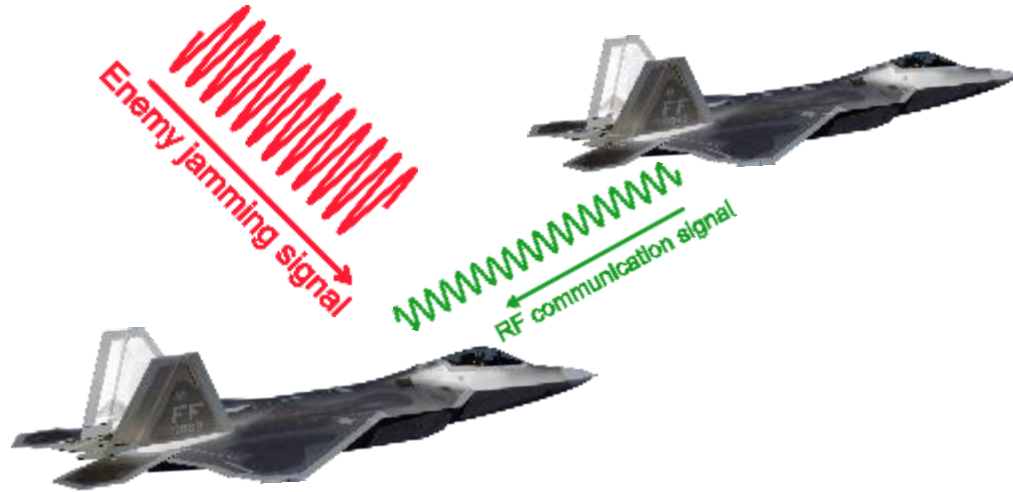
Immunity to EMI

[1] J. Capmany & D. Novak, "Microwave Photonics Combines Two Worlds", *Nature Photonics* **1**, 319 - 330 (2007)

[2] D. Marpaung and B. J. Eggleton, "Nonlinear integrated microwave photonics," *Journal of Lightwave Technology* (2014)



Microwave notch filters



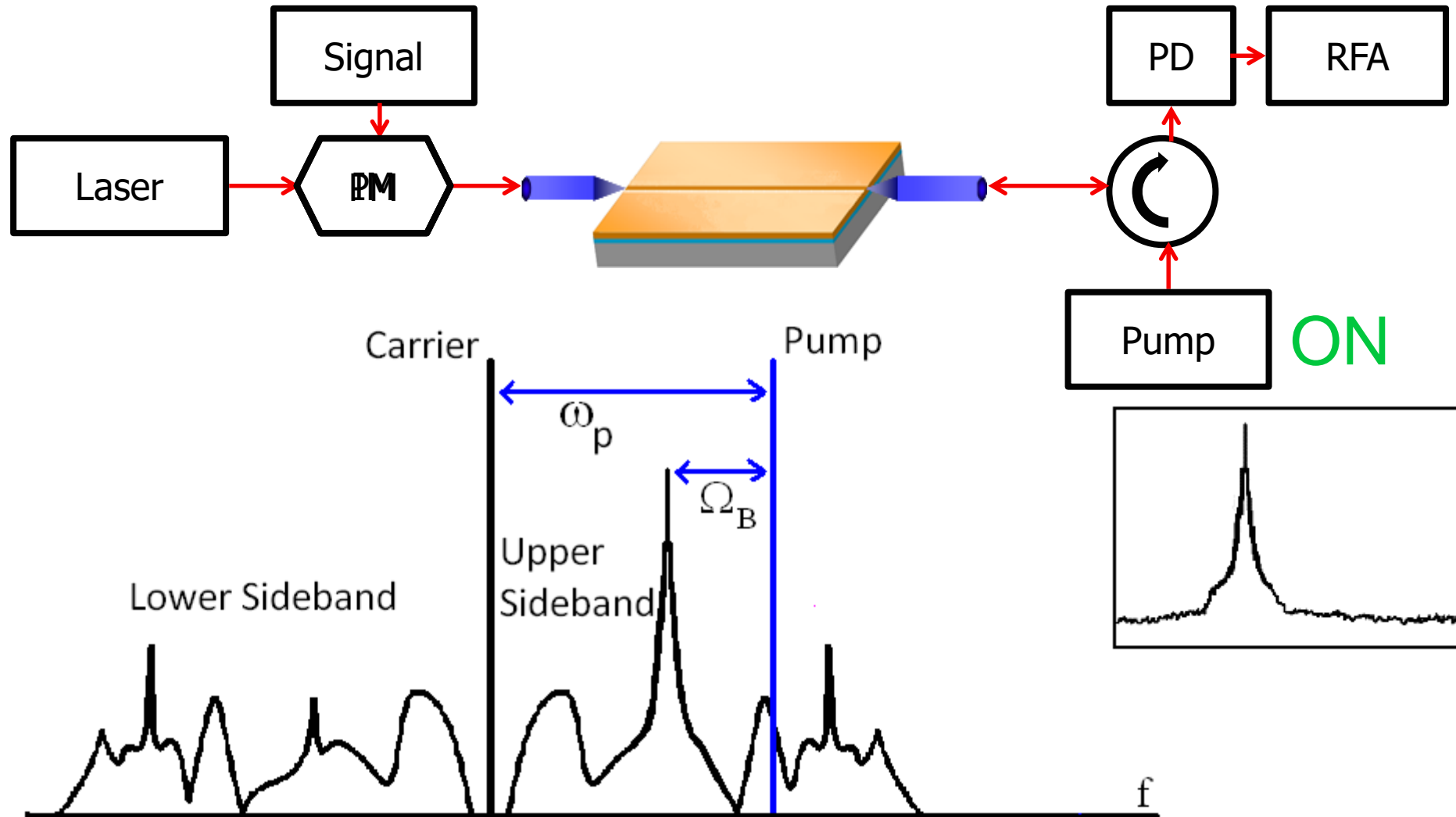
Desired properties

- High peak attenuation (>50 dB)
- High Q (FWHM << 1 GHz)
- Large frequency tuning (tens GHz)
- Reconfigurable response
- Small footprint
- Bandwidth reconfigurability

Photonic chip based tunable and reconfigurable narrowband microwave photonic filter using stimulated Brillouin scattering

Adam Byrnes,¹ Ravi Pant,¹ Enbang Li,¹ Duk-Yong Choi,² Christopher G. Poulton,³ Shanhui Fan,^{1,4} Steve Madden,² Barry Luther-Davies,² and Benjamin J. Eggleton^{1,*}

Principle of Operation



Low-power, chip-based stimulated Brillouin scattering microwave photonic filter with ultrahigh selectivity

DAVID MARPAUNG,^{1,4} BLAIR MORRISON,¹ MATTIA PAGANI,¹ RAVI PANT,^{1,2} DUK-YONG CHOI,² BARRY LUTHER-DAVIES,² STEVE J. MADDEN,² AND BENJAMIN J. EGGLETON¹

Tailoring of the Brillouin gain for on-chip widely tunable and reconfigurable broadband microwave photonic filters

AMOL CHOUDHARY,^{1,4} IMAN ARIYANFAR,¹ SHAYAN SHAHNA,¹ BLAIR MORRISON,¹ KHU VU,² STEPHEN MADDEN,¹ BARRY LUTHER-DAVIES,² DAVID MARPAUNG,² AND BENJAMIN J. EGGLETON¹

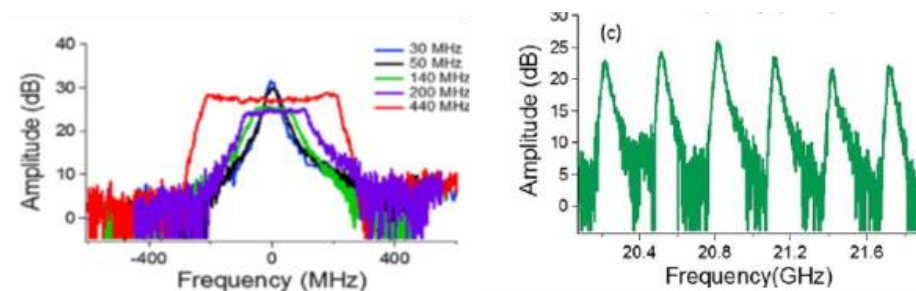
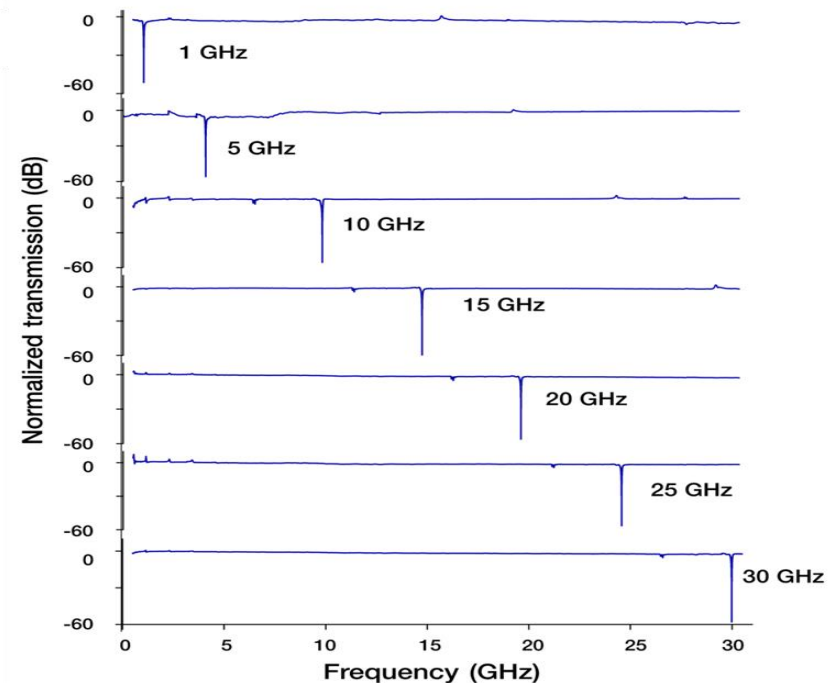
High-resolution, on-chip RF photonic signal processor using Brillouin gain shaping and RF interference

Amol Choudhary^{1,2}, Yang Liu^{1,2}, Blair Morrison^{1,2}, Khu Vu², Duk-Yong Choi², Pan Ma¹, Stephen Madden¹, David Marpaung^{1,2} & Benjamin J. Eggleton^{1,2}

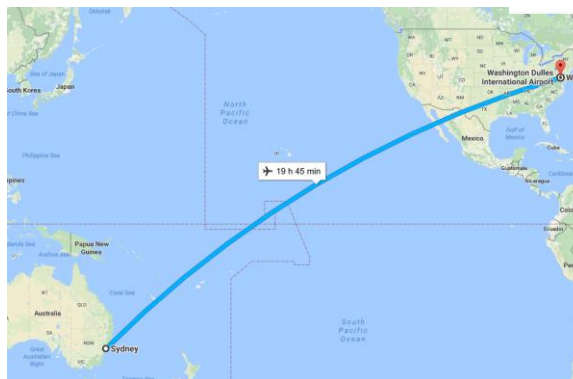
SCIENTIFIC REPORTS | 7: 5932 | DOI:10.1038/s41598-017-06270-4

Performance highlight

- Ultra-high suppression
- 100x lower energy consumption
- 15x wider tuning vs. electronic RF filter
- Highest Q at 30 GHz for on chip filter
- Reconfigurable bandpass & multiple bandpass filters



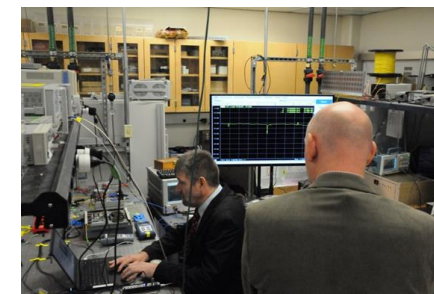
Prototype



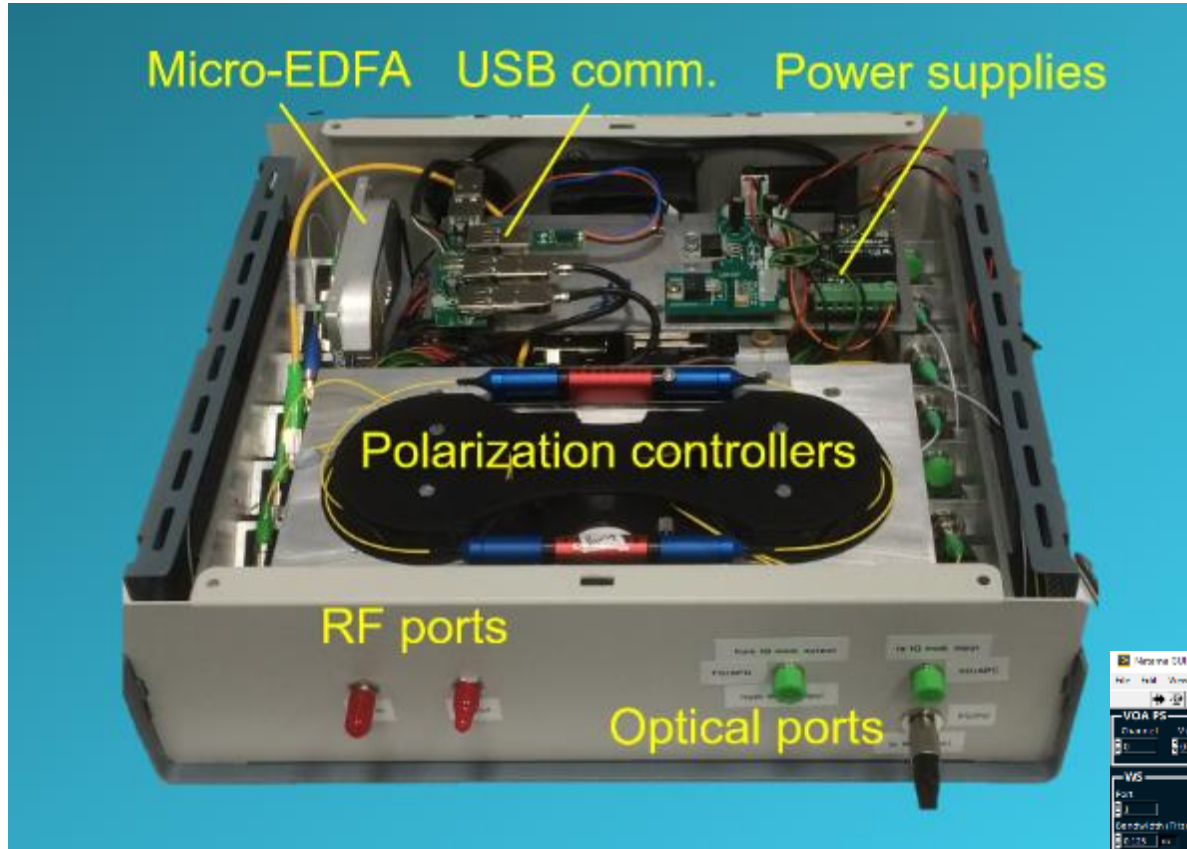
ARL



U.S. ARMY
RDECOM
TECHNOLOGY DRIVEN. WARFIGHTER FOCUSED.



Second generation prototype



Dimension of 28cm x 30cm x 10cm.



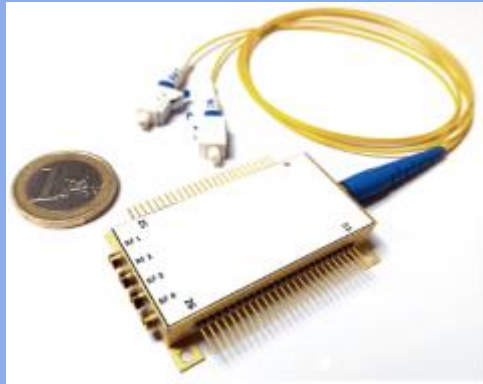
Software user interface



The Vision: three pillars that underpin MWP

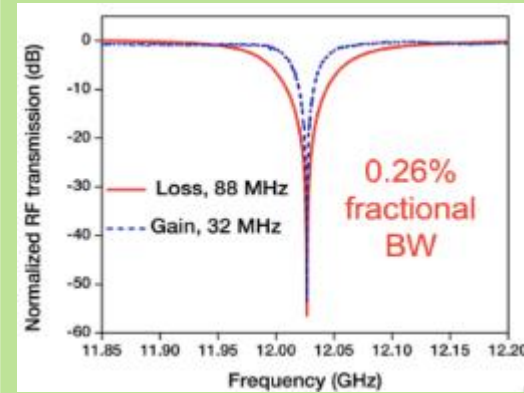
Microwave Photonics

Integration



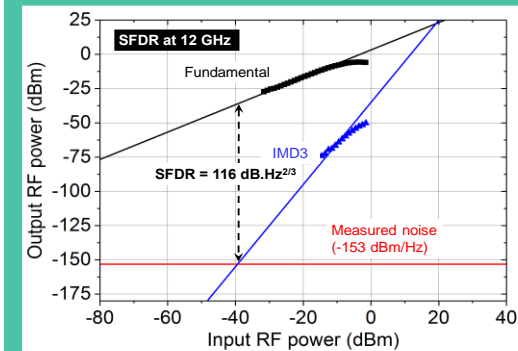
D. Marpaung et al., *Optica* (2015)

Functionality



J. Fandiño et al., *Nature Photonics* (2016)

Performance



Y. Liu et al., *Optics Letters* (2017)

IEEE Journal of Quantum Electronics (2018)

Chip-Based Brillouin Processing for Phase Control of RF Signals

Yang Liu[✉], Amol Choudhary, David Marpaung[✉], and Benjamin J. Eggleton[✉], *Fellow, IEEE*

IEEE Journal of Selected Topics in Quantum Electronics (2018)

On-chip Brillouin filtering of RF and Optical Signals

Amol Choudhary, Yang Liu, David Marpaung, and Benjamin J. Eggleton

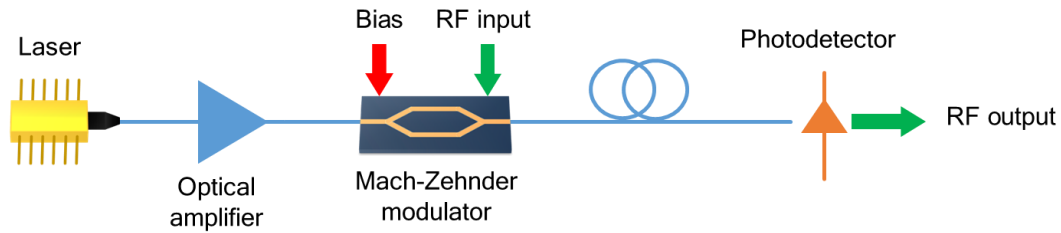
Journal of Lightwave Technology (2018)

Link Performance Optimization of Chip-based Si₃N₄ Microwave Photonic Filters

Yang Liu, David Marpaung, *Member, OSA*, Amol Choudhary, *Member, OSA*, Jason Hotten, and Benjamin J. Eggleton, *Fellow, IEEE*

Performance gap hinders IMWP's real-world applications

MWP link only



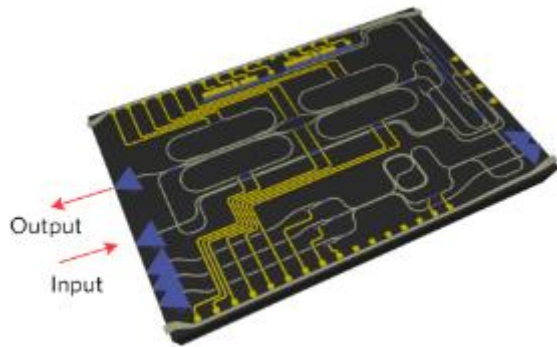
	Link gain (dB)	NF (dB)	SFDR (dB.Hz ^{2/3})
MWP link only	> 0	< 10	> 120

V. Urick et al., Fundamentals of Microwave Photonics, Wiley (2015)

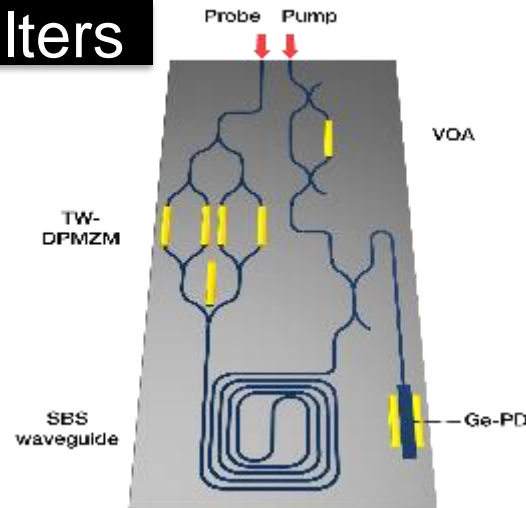
V. Urick et al., JLT, **27** (2009)

A. Karim et al., IEEE PTL, **19** (2007)

State-of-the-art IMWP filters



Fandino et al., Nat. Photon. **11** (2016)



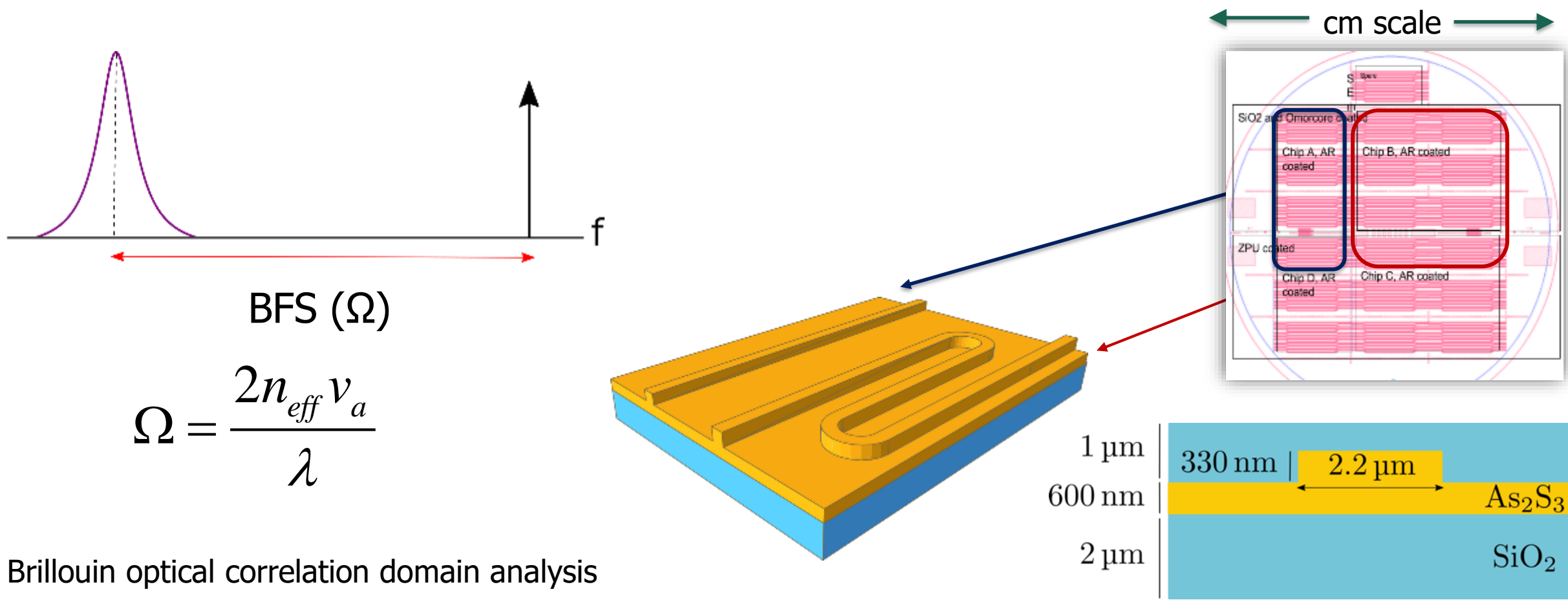
Marpaung et al., Optica **2** (2015)

Why?

- Photonic circuits and processing add losses
- Link performance optimization techniques need to be explored.

Achieving high-performance requires efficient SBS gain: SBS for monitoring micro-scale waveguides

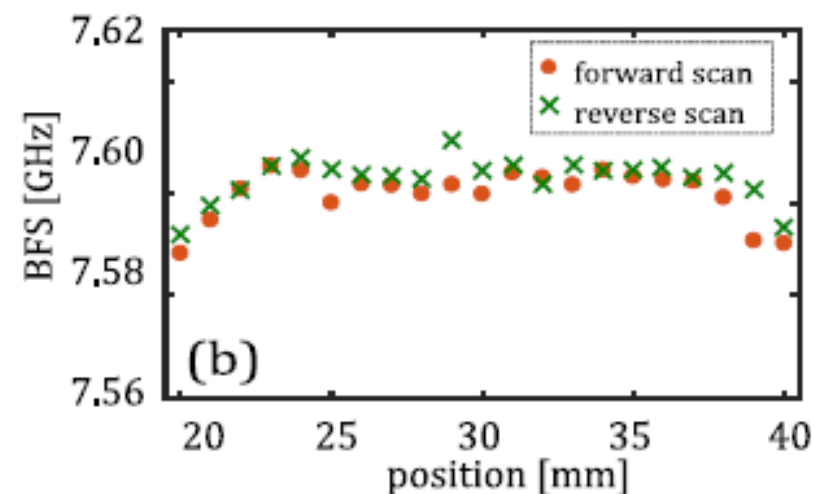
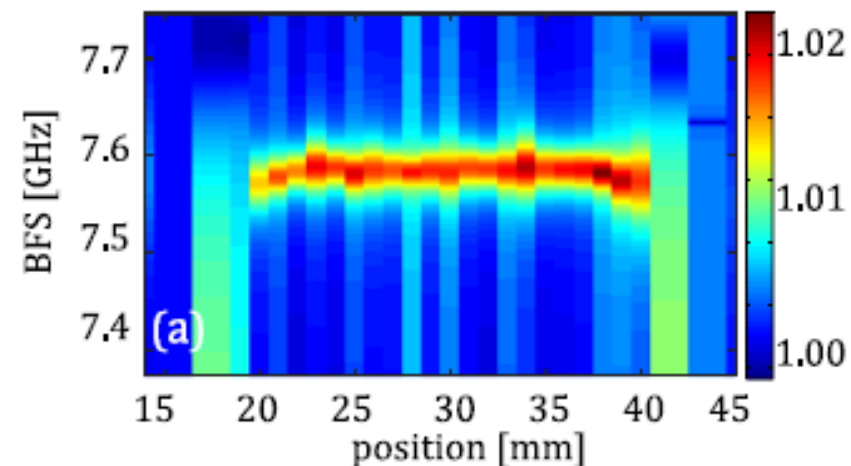
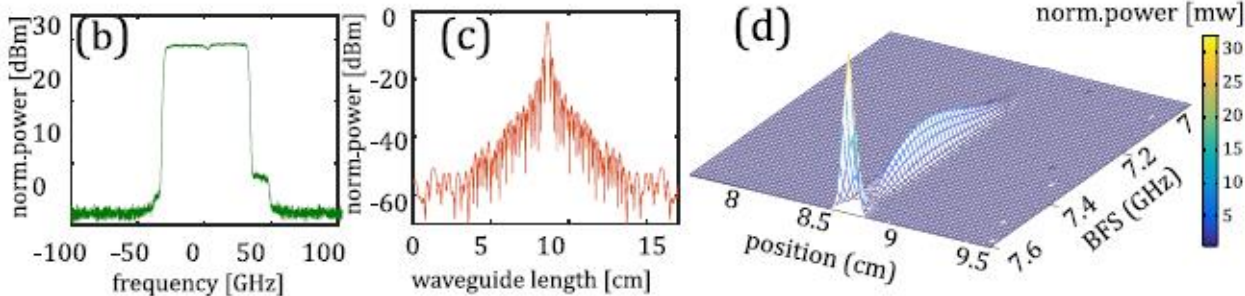
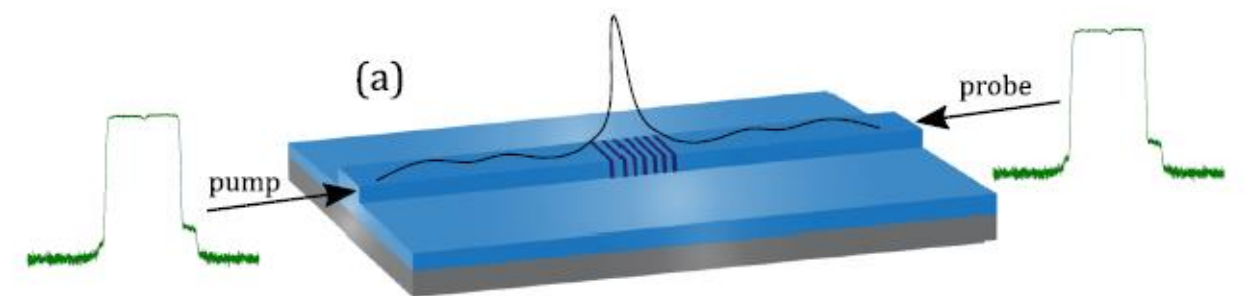
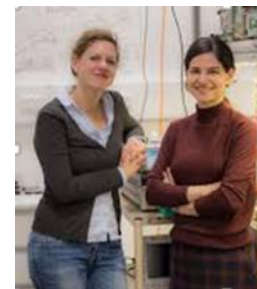
Distributed SBS measurement with high spatial resolution is required to confirm the consistency and high SBS gain in photonic waveguides.



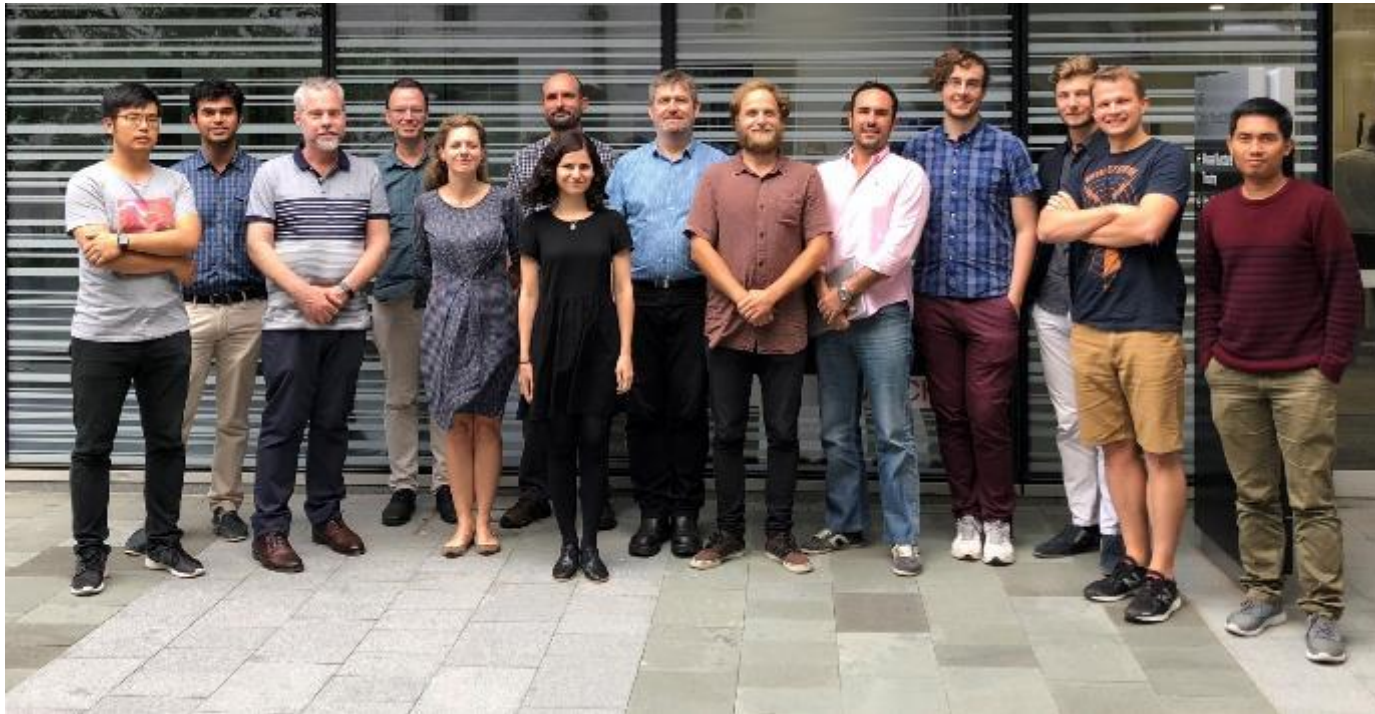
Brillouin optical correlation domain analysis

Highly localized distributed Brillouin scattering response in a photonic integrated circuit

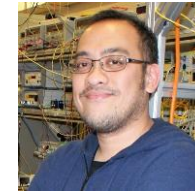
Atiyeh Zarifi,^{1,2} Birgit Stiller,^{1,2,a} Moritz Merklein,^{1,2} Neuton Li,¹ Khu Vu,³ Duk-Yong Choi,³ Pan Ma,³ Stephen J. Madden,³ and Benjamin J. Eggleton^{1,2}



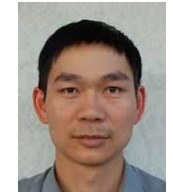
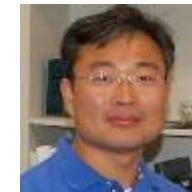
Team and collaborators



David Marpaung



Barry Luther-Davies
Steve Madden
Duk-Yong Choi
Khu Vu



Arnan Mitchell
Gunaghui Ren
Thach Nguyen





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