

SEMINA

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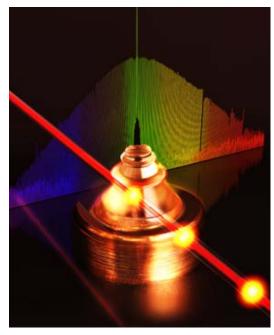
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Temporal Microresonator Solitons

Temporal microresonator solitons^{1,2} are ultra-short optical pulses that can form in laser-driven Kerr-nonlinear optical microresonators. Besides being fascinating examples of self-organization in dissipative nonlinear systems, microresonator solitons are of high technological relevance. Owing to the short microresonator round-trip time, low-noise optical frequency combs and femto-second pulses can

be generated at ultra-high repetition rates ranging from 10 GHz to 1 THz. Moreover, relying on parametric gain, soliton formation does not require broadband laser gain media and can in principle operate across the entire transparency window of the resonator material. Since their discovery a few years ago, a rapidly growing number of demonstrations has illustrated the tremendous potential of high-repetition rate microresonator solitons for ubiquitous applications including radio-frequency to optical links³, high-bandwidth optical data transfer⁴, CMOS chip-based broadband comb generation⁵ as well as astronomical spectrometer calibration⁶ with relevance to searches for dark matter and life beyond Earth.

SCIENCE



Ultra-short soliton pulse generation in a laser-driven Kerr-nonlinear optical microresonator.

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- 3. Jost, J. D. et al. Counting the cycles of light using a self-referenced optical microresonator. Optica 2, (2015).
- 4. Pfeifle, J. et al. Coherent terabit communications with microresonator Kerr frequency combs. Nat. Photonics 8, 375–380 (2014). 5. Brasch, V. et al. Photonic chip-based optical frequency comb using soliton Cherenkov radiation. Science 351, 357–360 (2015).