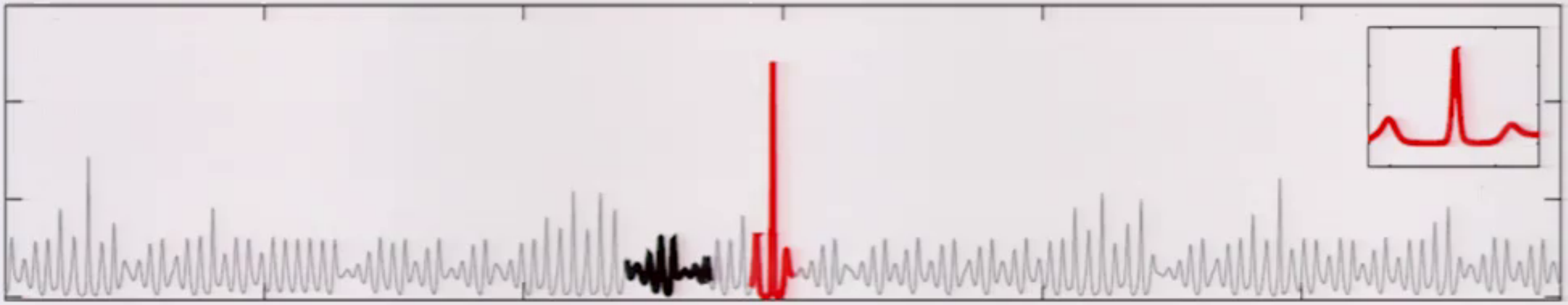


Influence of Periodic Modulation in Rare and Extreme Optical Pulses

Cristina Masoller

UPC, Terrassa, Barcelona, Spain

Cristina.masoller@upc.edu

www.fisica.edu.uy/~cris

UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA BARCELONATECH

Campus d'Excel·lència Internacional

2015 SIAM Conference on Dynamical Systems

MS33: Rare Events in Stochastic Systems

GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA MINISTERIO DE CIENCIA E INNOVACIÓN

Collaborators

Sandro Perrone

Ramon Vilaseca

Jordi Zamora Munt

Dhananjay Bhiku

Jatin Ahuja

Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati, Assam, India

What is a rogue wave?

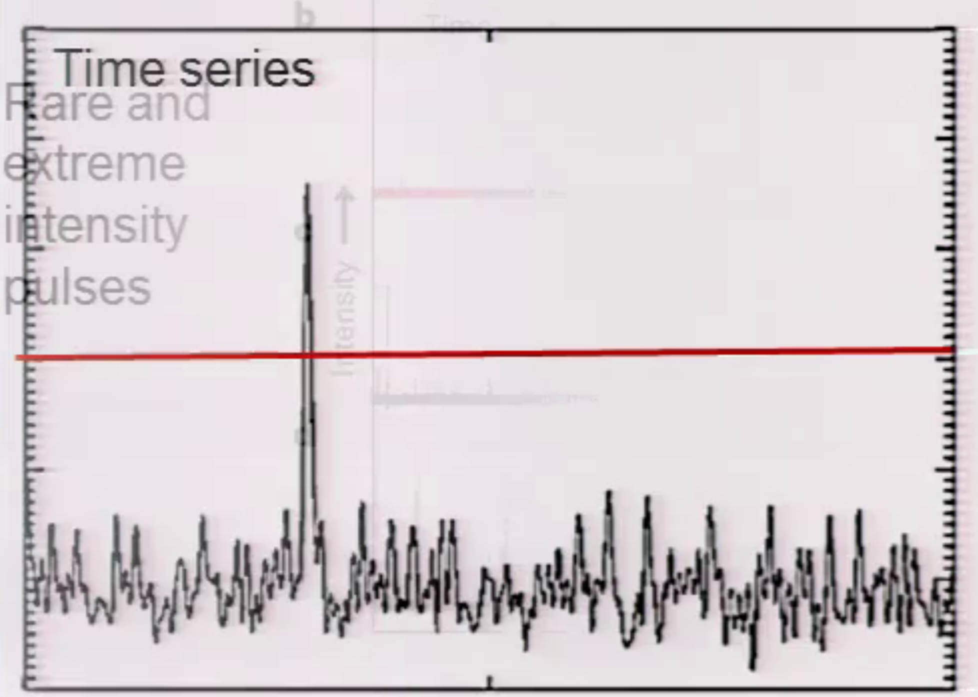
RWs are rare, ultra-high waves that fall outside (and far from) the main part of long-tailed probability distributions.

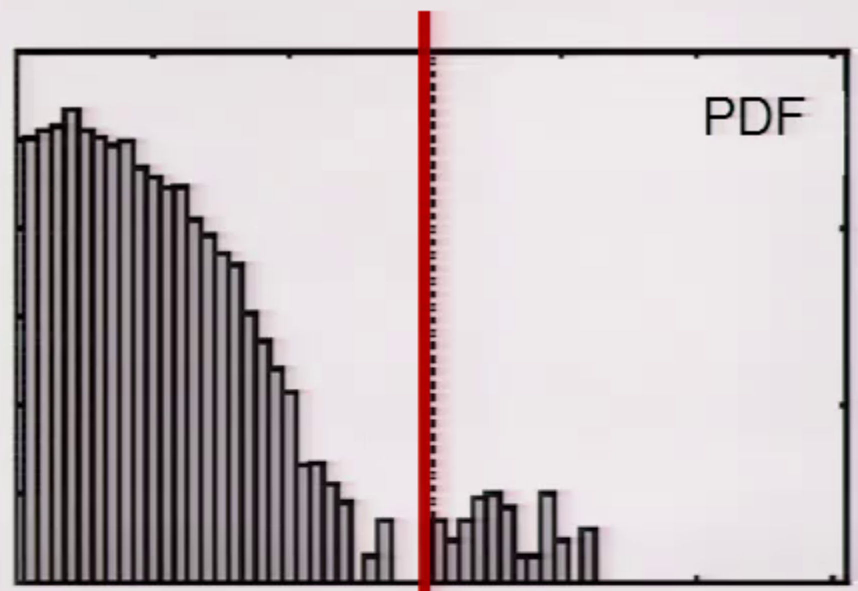
The Great Wave of Kanagawa, Katsushika Hokusai. Source: Wikipedia

Two more precise rogue wave definitions

- A RW: above **twice** the significant wave height (SWH).
  SWH = <highest 1/3 waves> that occur over a <u>certain period of time</u>.

- A RW: above <u>a certain threshold</u> (<A> + **4-8** σ)

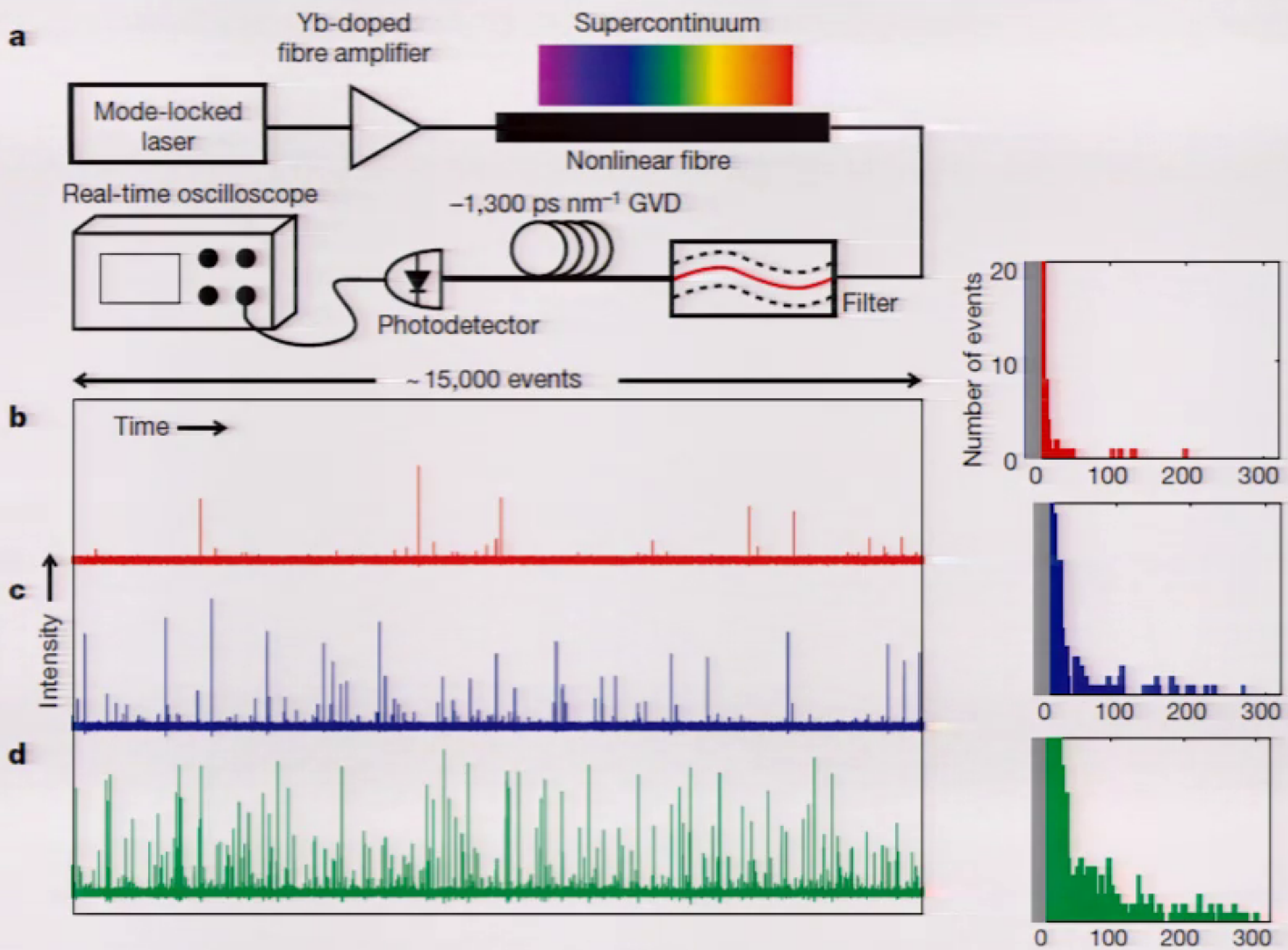




UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA BARCELONATECH

Campus d'Excel·lència Internacional

Optical rogue waves



Rare and extreme intensity pulses

D. R. Solli et al, Nature 450, 1054, 2007

UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA BARCELONATECH

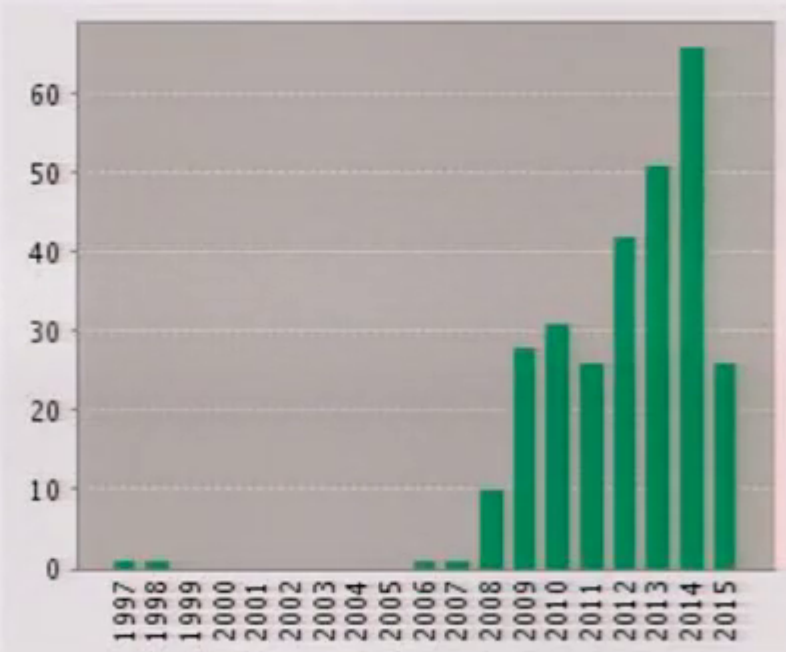
Campus d'Excel·lència Internacional

Since then, optical rogue waves are attracting increasing attention

You searched for: **TOPIC:** (optical rogue waves) **...More**

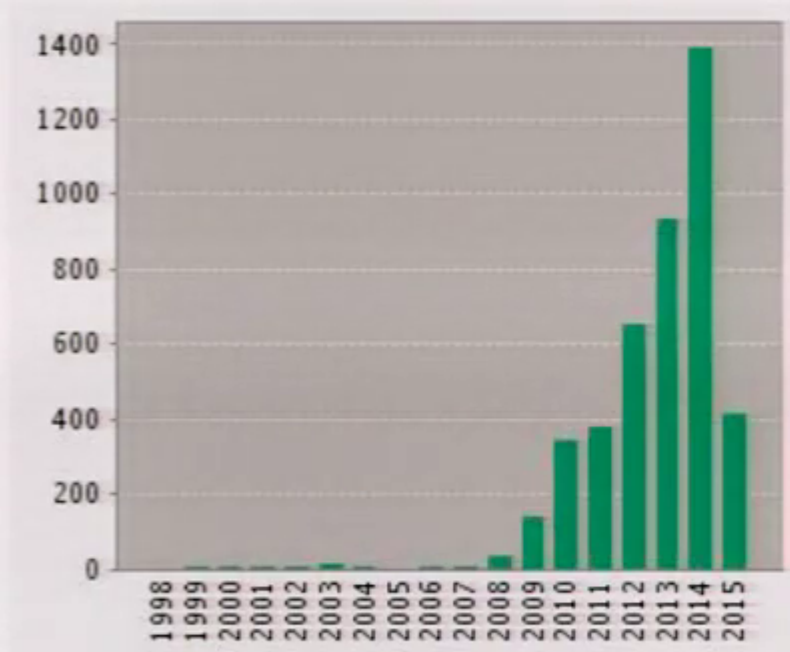
This report reflects citations to source items indexed within All Databases.

Published Items in Each Year



The latest 20 years are displayed.

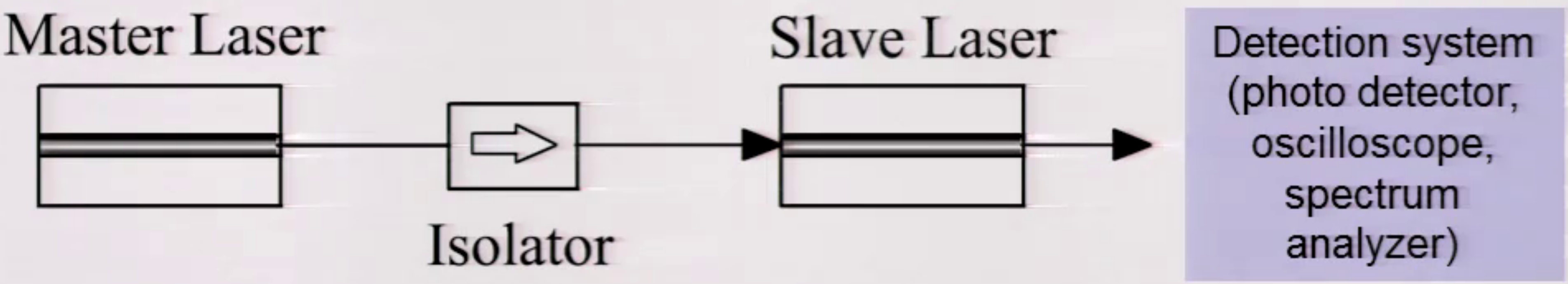
Citations in Each Year



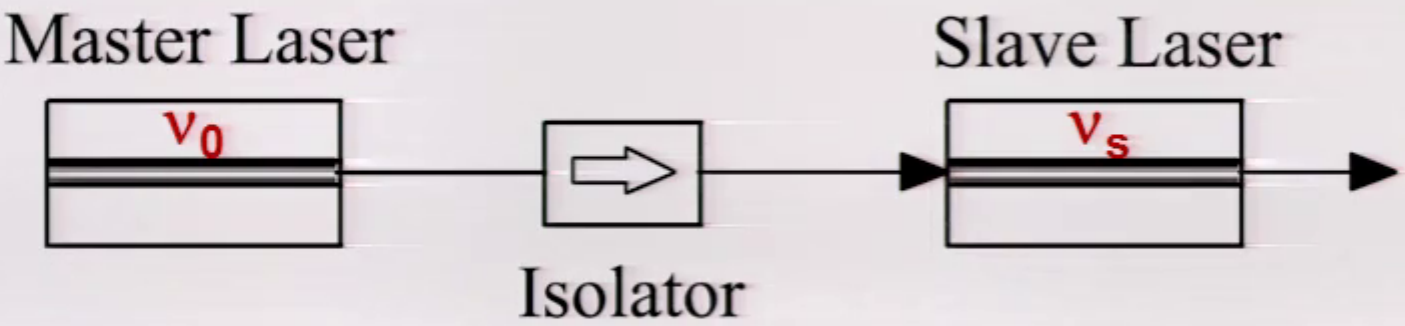
The latest 20 years are displayed.

RWs in semiconductor lasers

Optically injected semiconductor lasers provide an inexpensive and controllable setup to study RWs

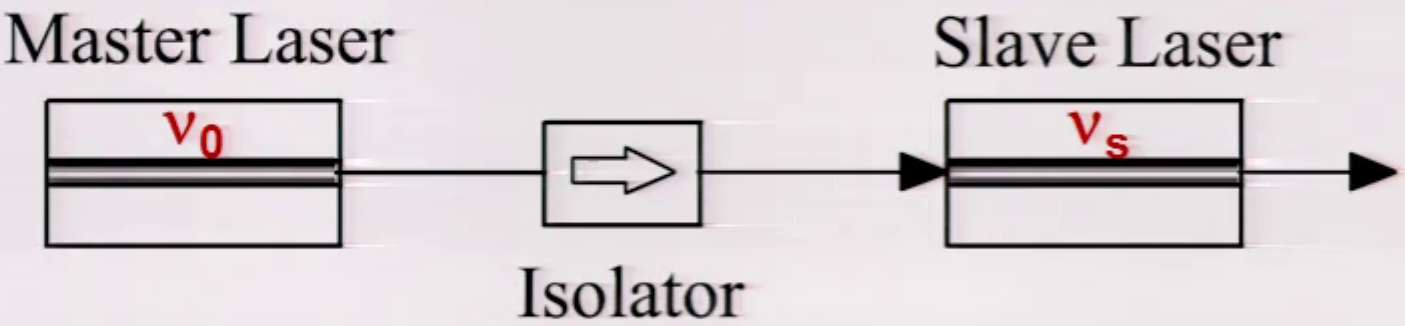


Key parameters and main dynamical regimes

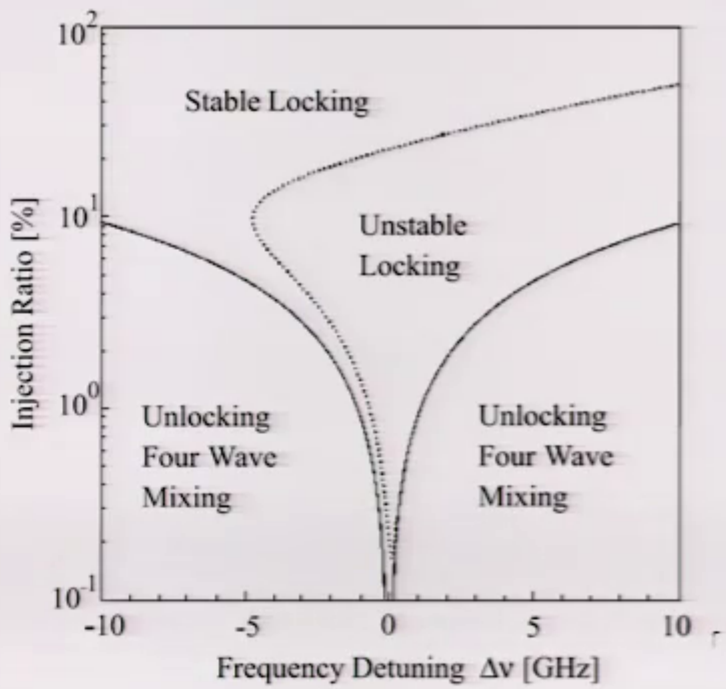


- Injection ratio
- Frequency detuning $\Delta\nu = \nu_s - \nu_0$

Key parameters and main dynamical regimes



- Injection ratio
- Frequency detuning $\Delta\nu = \nu_s - \nu_0$



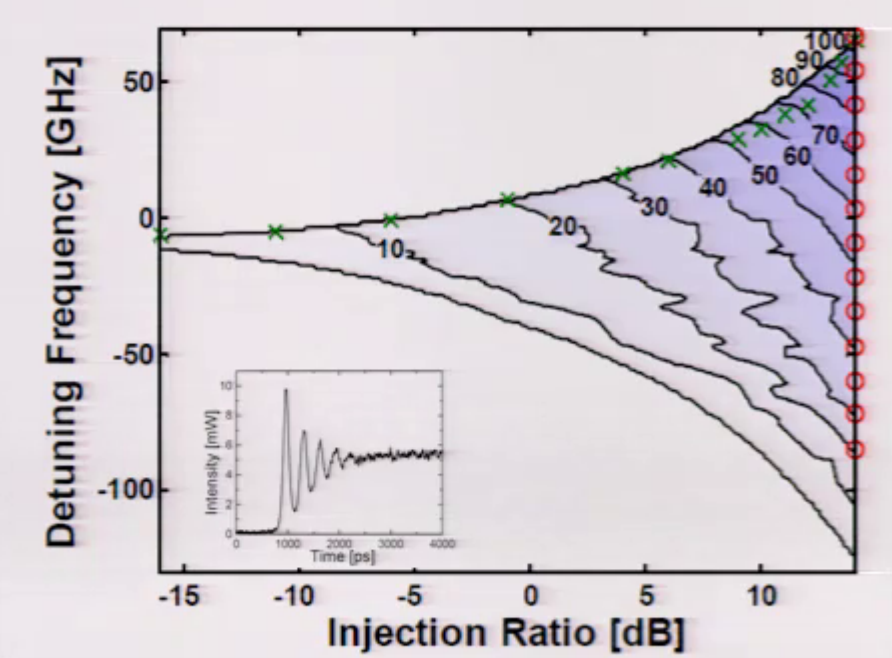
- Regimes:
  - Stable locking: stable output at the frequency of the master laser
  - Regular oscillations
  - Excitability and Chaos

Adapted from J. Ohtsubo, *Semiconductor Lasers: Stability, Instability and Chaos.* Springer, 2006.

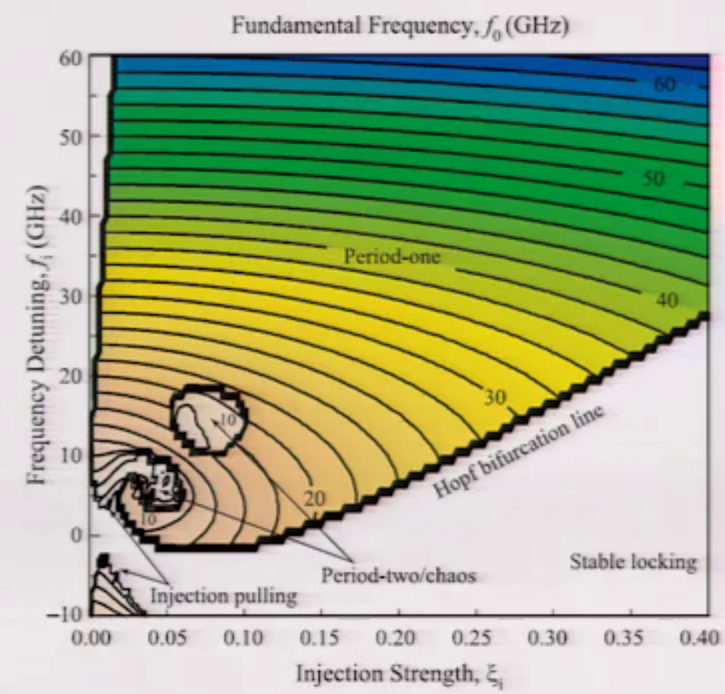
Practical use of optical injection

- Inside the locking region: increased resonance frequency and modulation bandwidth.

- Outside the locking region: regular oscillations, with tunable frequency (controlled by the injection parameters).



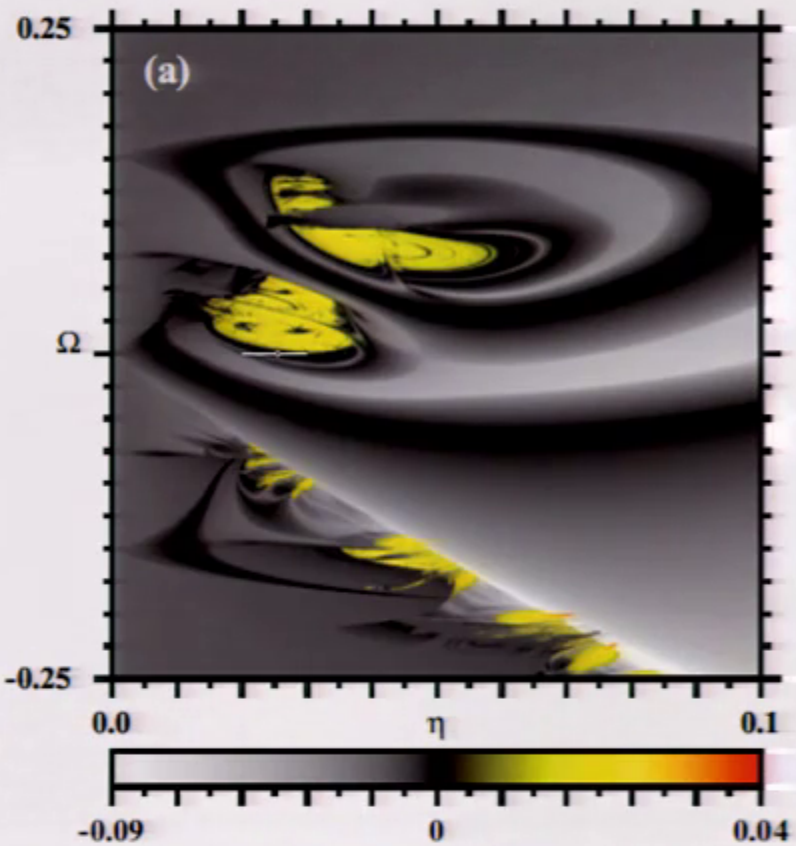
E. K. Lau et al, Opt. Express 16, 6609 (2008)



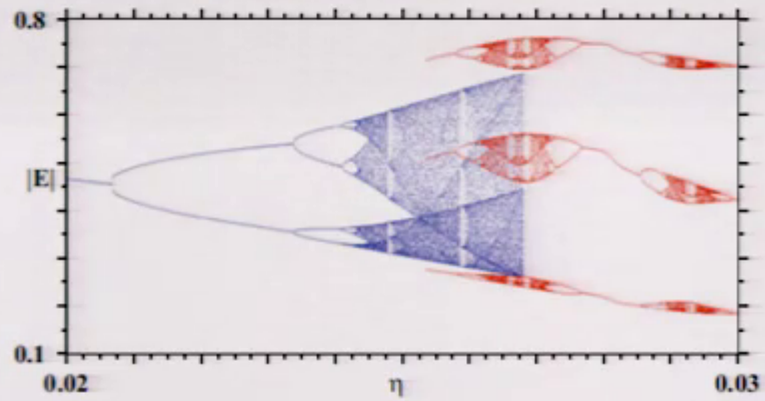
S-C Chan et al, Optics Express 15, 14921 (2007)

Chaotic oscillations, bistability, etc.

Lyapunov diagram



Bifurcation diagram



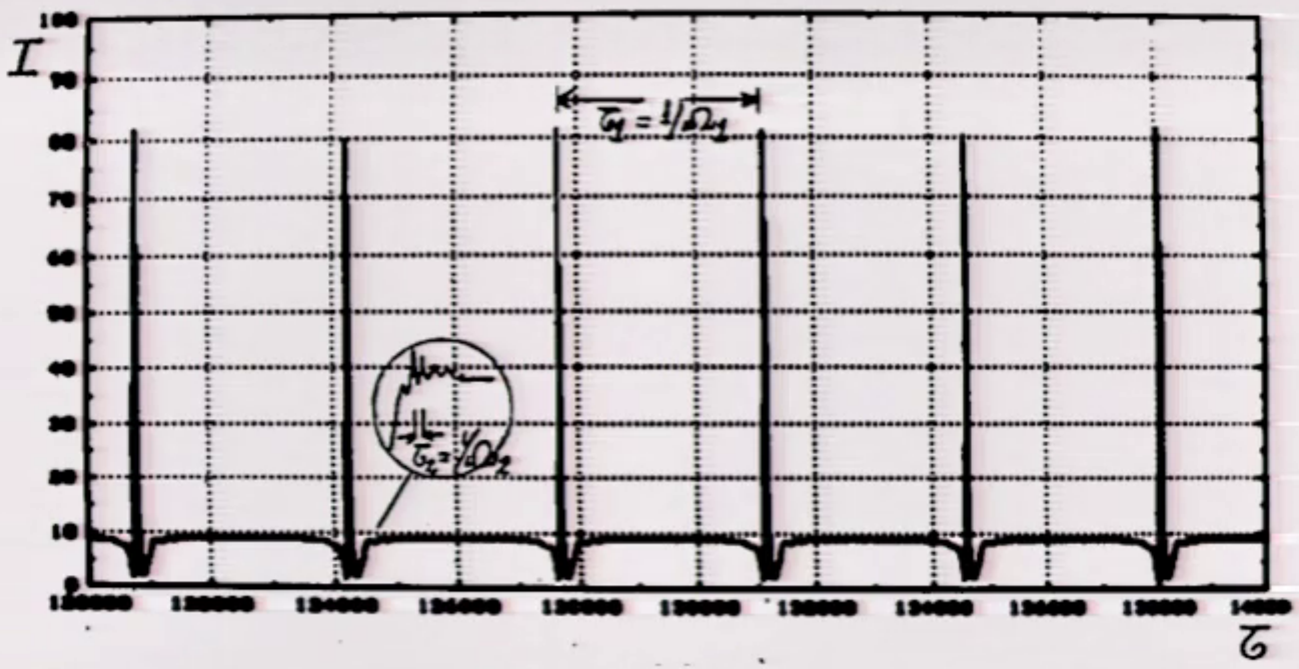
V. Kovanis et al, EPJD 58, 181 (2010)

Also RWs?

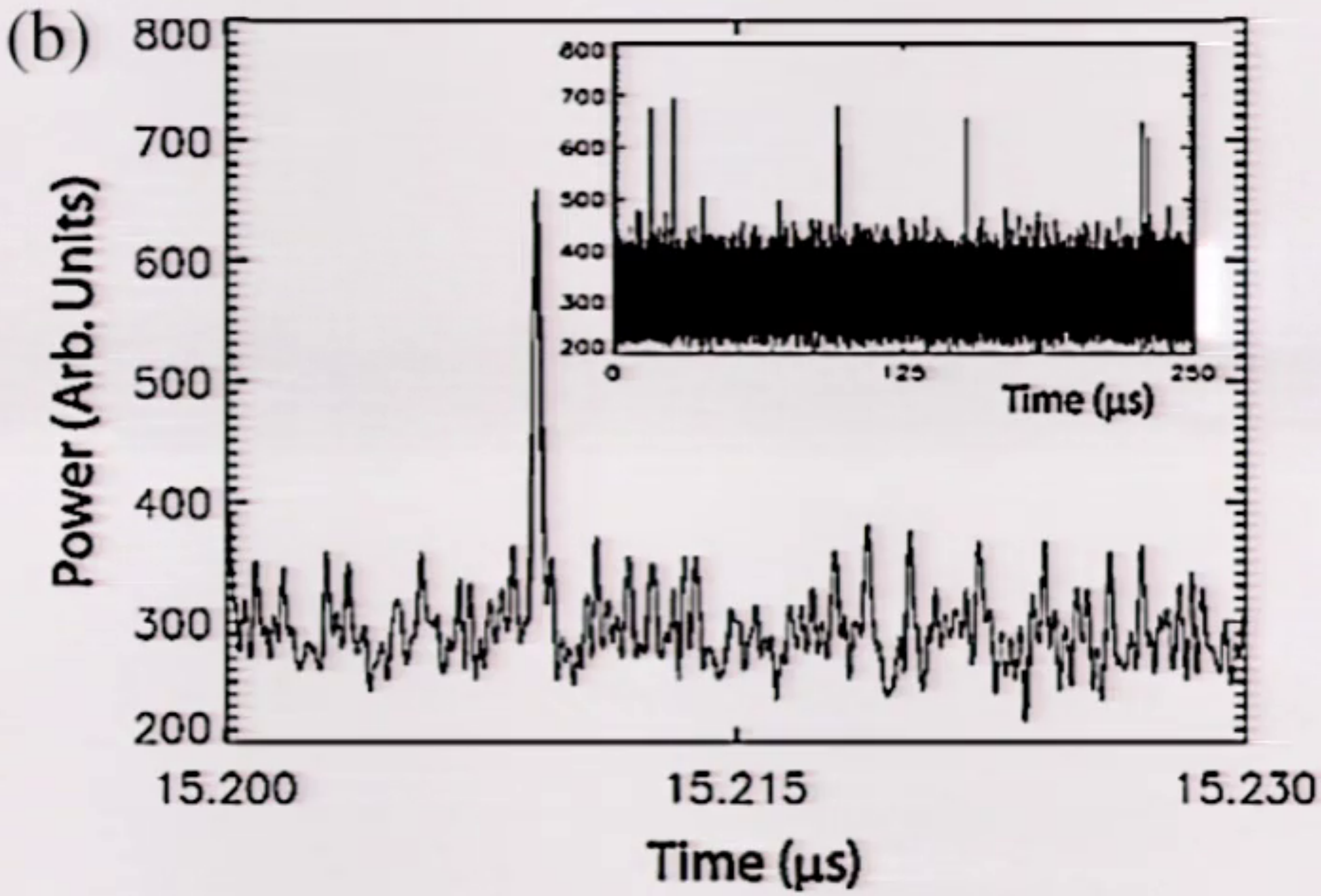
Instabilities in lasers with an injected signal

J. R. Tredicce, F. T. Arecchi, G. L. Lippi, and G. P. Puccioni

178 J. Opt. Soc. Am. B/Vol. 2, No. 1/January 1985



Experimental observation



C. Bonatto, M. Feyereisen, S. Barland, M. Giudici, C. Masoller, J. R. Rios Leite, and J. R. Tredicce, "*Deterministic optical rogue waves*", PRL 107, 053901 (2011)

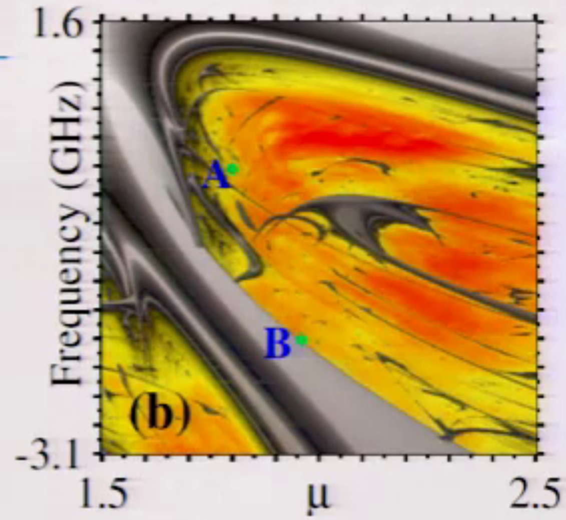
UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA BARCELONATECH

Campus d'Excel·lència Internacional

Deterministic simulations (β_{sp}=0)

Lyapunov diagram

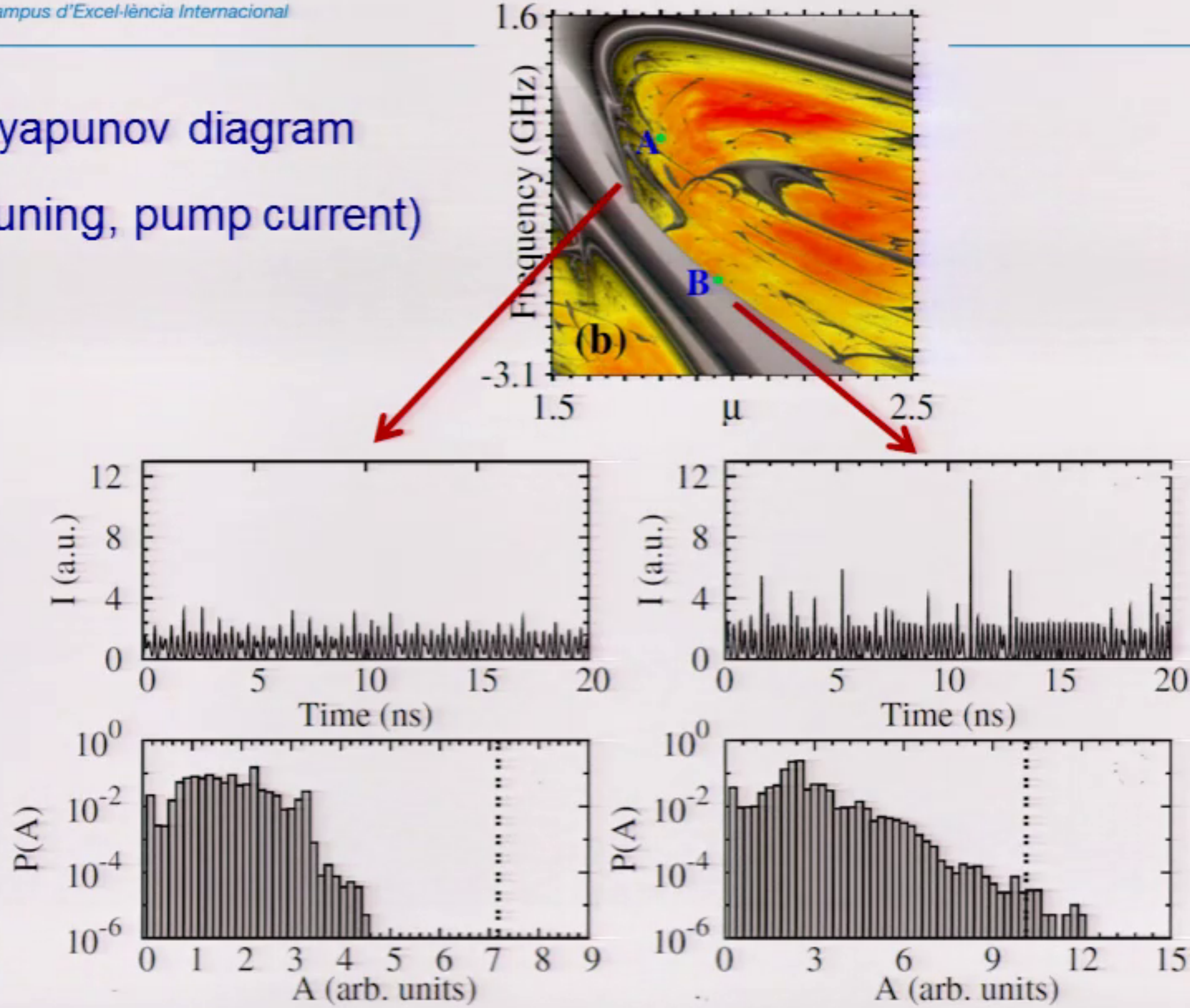
(detuning, pump current)



Deterministic simulations (β_{sp}=0)

Lyapunov diagram

(detuning, pump current)



Chaos without RWs

Chaos with RWs

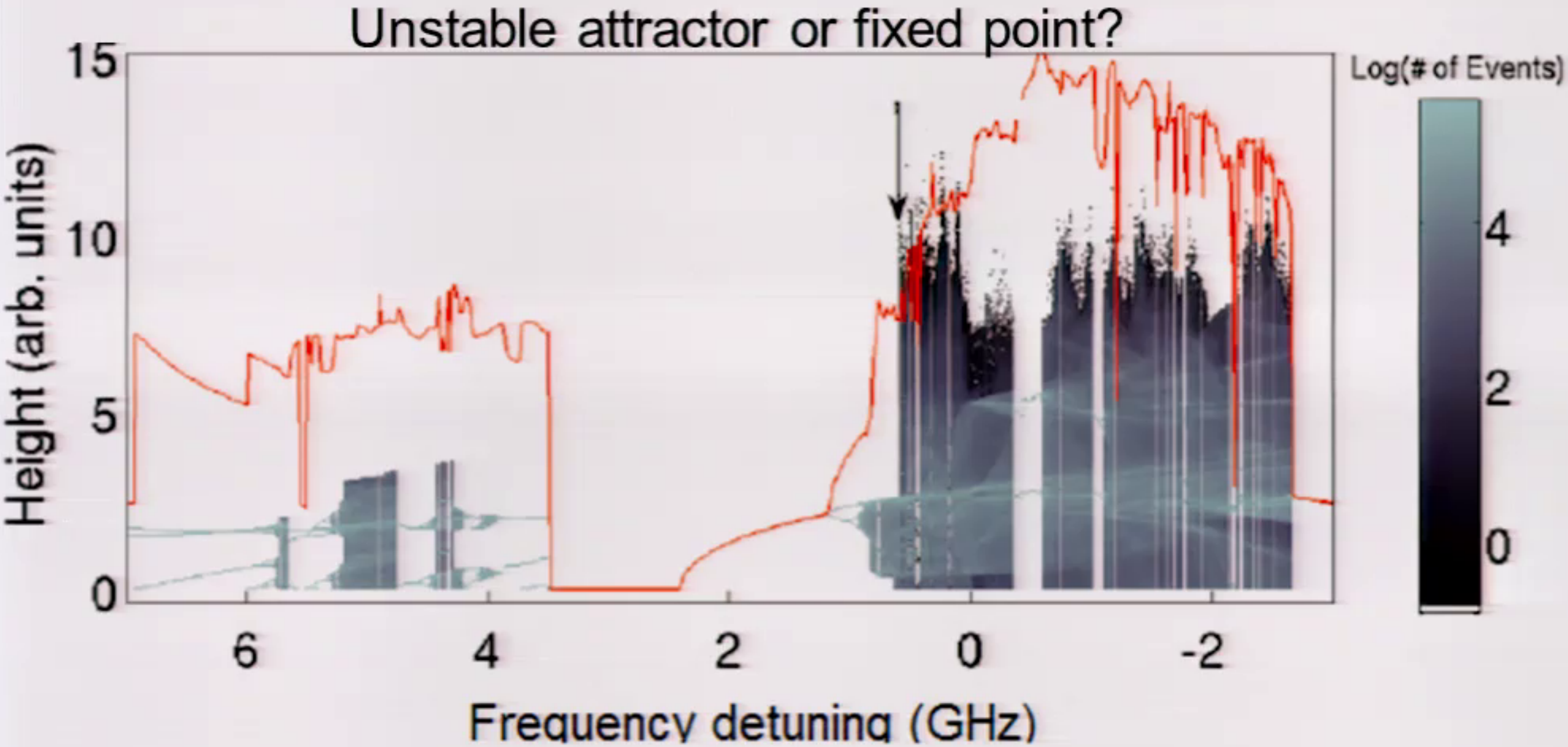
Questions

- What triggers a rogue wave?
- Can rogue waves be predicted?
- Can rogue waves be controlled?

UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA
DE CATALUNYA
BARCELONATECH

Campus d'Excel·lència Internacional

What triggers a RW?



Threshold: <H> + 8σ

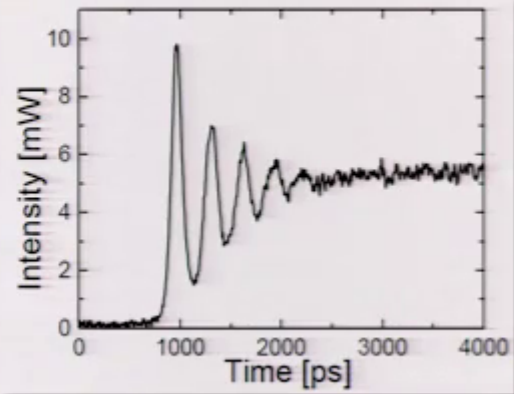
UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA BARCELONATECH

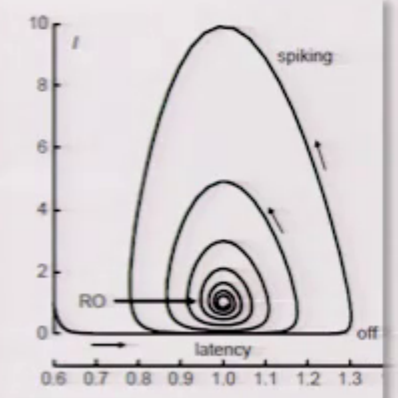
Campus d'Excel·lència Internacional

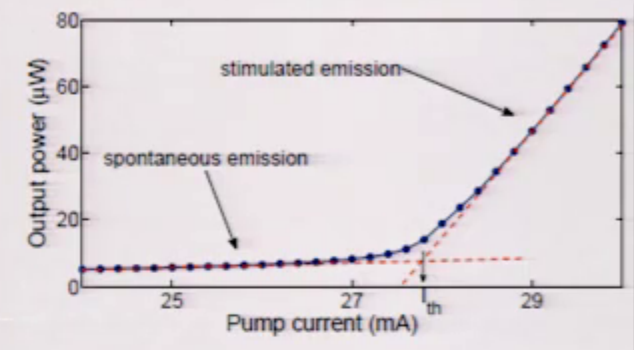
Fixed point solutions

<u>Solitary laser</u>: two fixed points.

- transient spikes







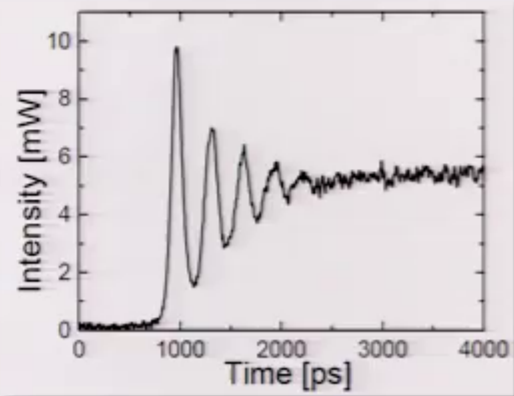
UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA BARCELONATECH

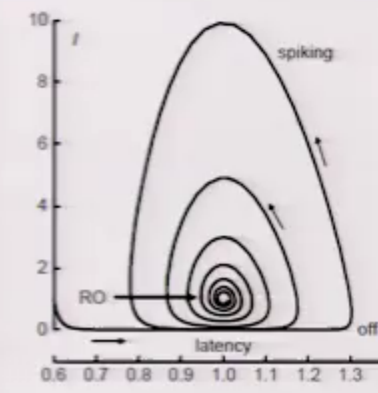
Campus d'Excel·lència Internacional

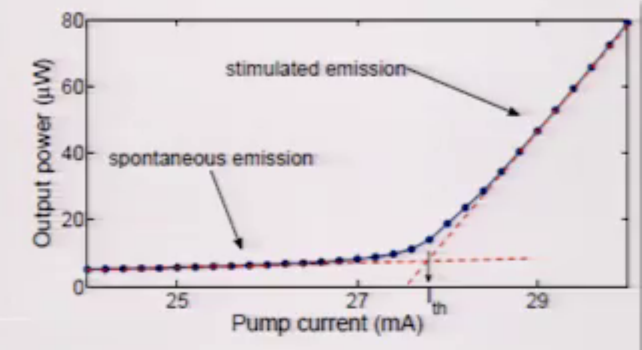
Fixed point solutions

<u>Solitary laser</u>: two fixed points.

- transient spikes

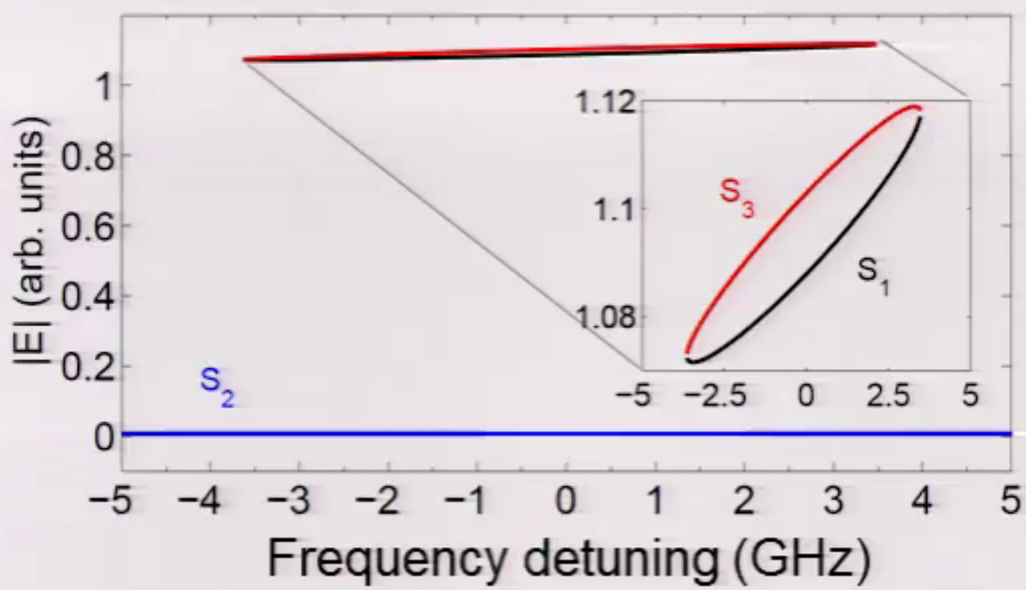


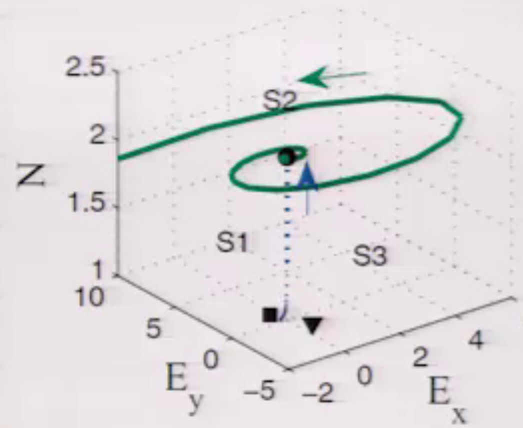




<u>Injected laser</u>: three fixed points.

- chaotic attractor develops from S3

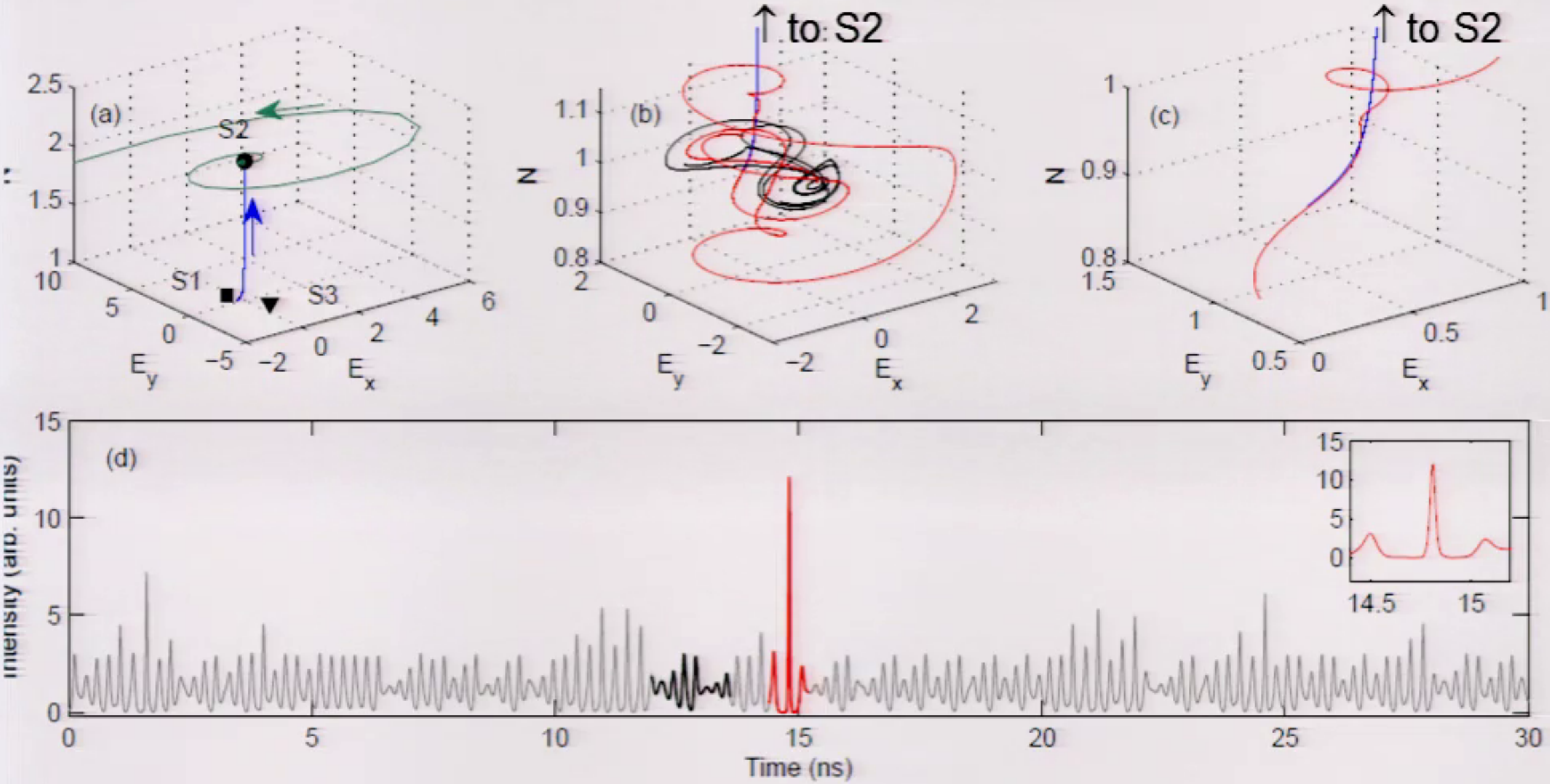




UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA BARCELONATECH

Campus d'Excel·lència Internacional

Stable manifold of S2: "RW door"

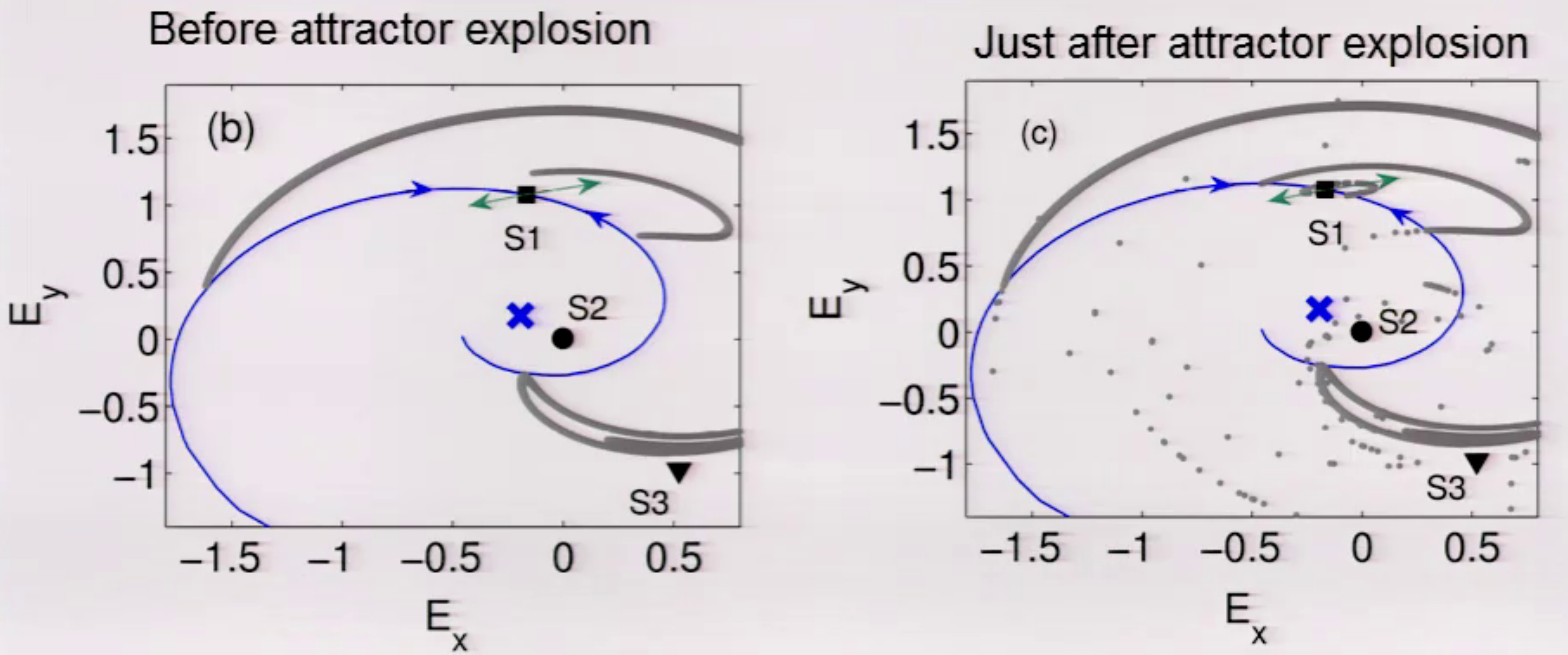


A RW is triggered when the trajectory closely approaches the stable manifold of S2 (RW door)

UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA BARCELONATECH

Campus d'Excel·lència Internacional

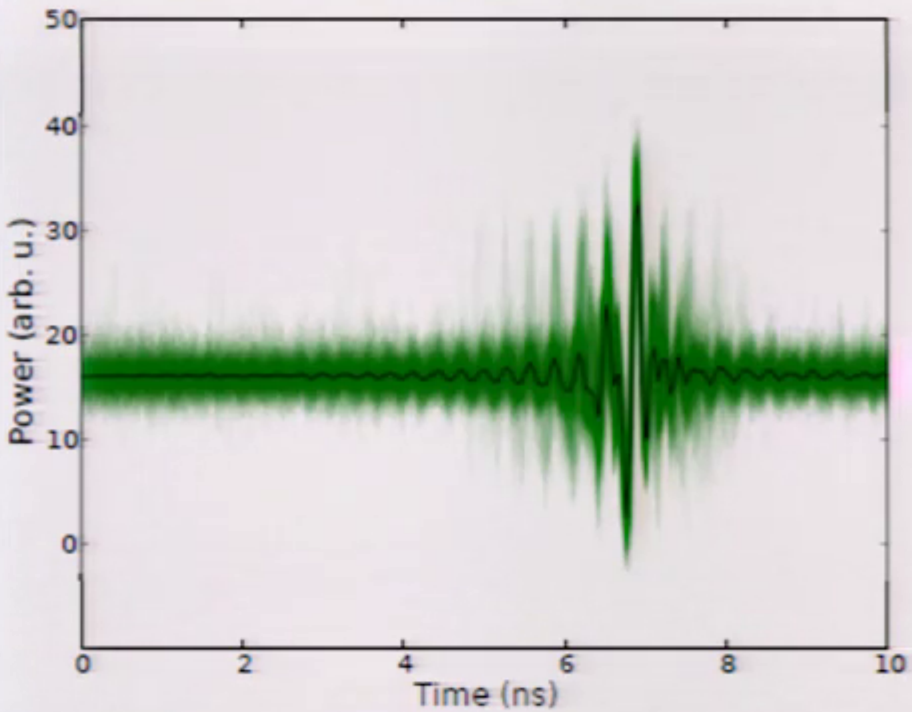
Why chaos with RWs and chaos without them?



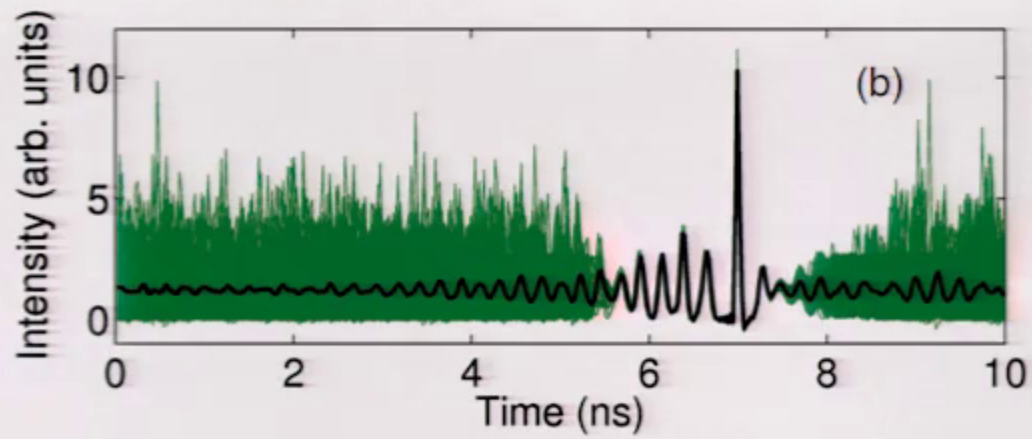
- In between the attractor originated from S3 and the "RW door" there is a "barrier": the stable manifold of S1
- A crises-like process enables access to the region where the "RW door" is.

RW predictability

Experiments



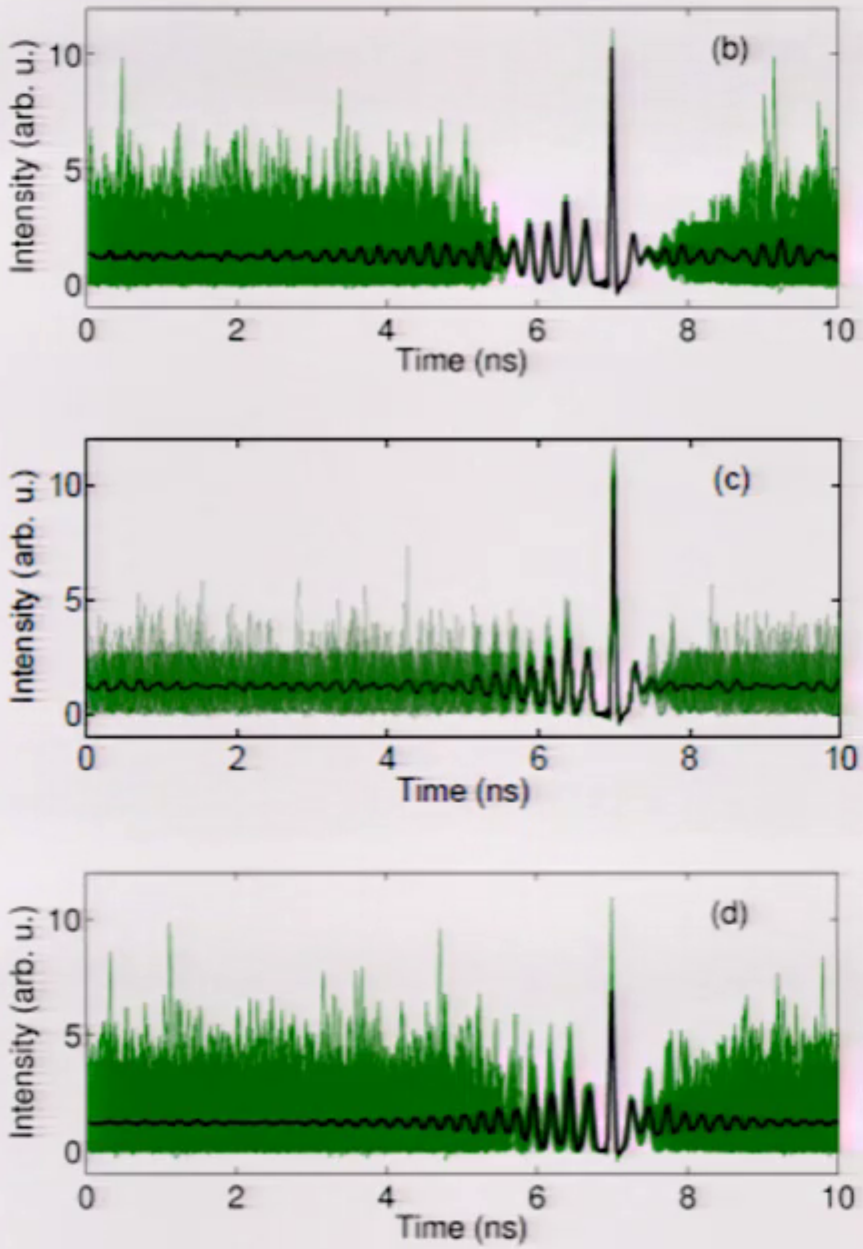
Simulations



Superposition of 500 time series at the RW peak

J. Zamora-Munt et al, PRA 87, 035802 (2013)

Influence of noise & RW threshold

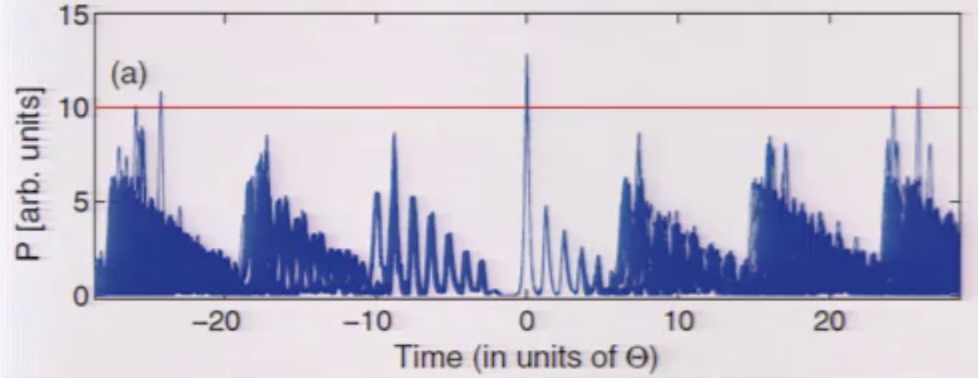


$\langle A\rangle+8\sigma$
$\beta_{sp} = 0$
459 RWs

$\langle A\rangle+8\sigma$
$\beta_{sp} = 10^{-2}$
53 RWs

$\langle A\rangle+4\sigma$

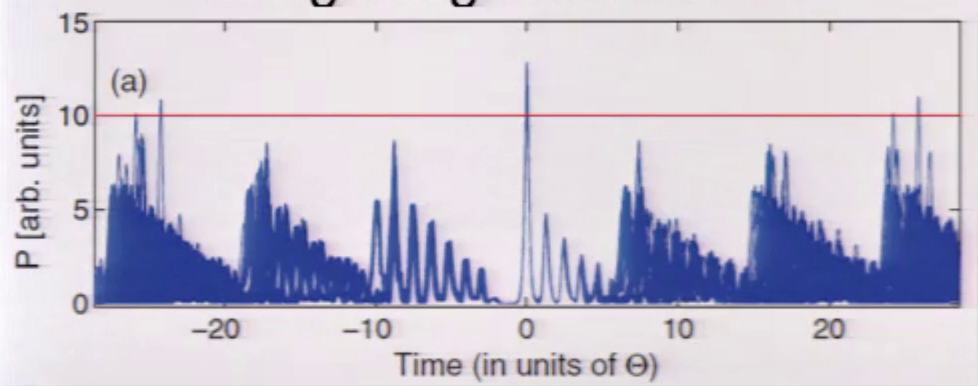
Using a high threshold



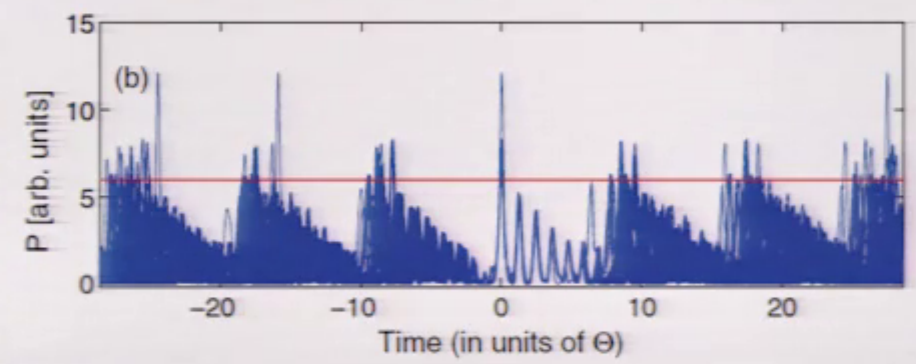
J. A. Reinoso, J. Zamora-Munt and C. Masoller. PRE 87, 062913 (2013)

Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya
BarcelonaTech
Campus d'Excel·lència Internacional

Using a high threshold



Using a lower threshold



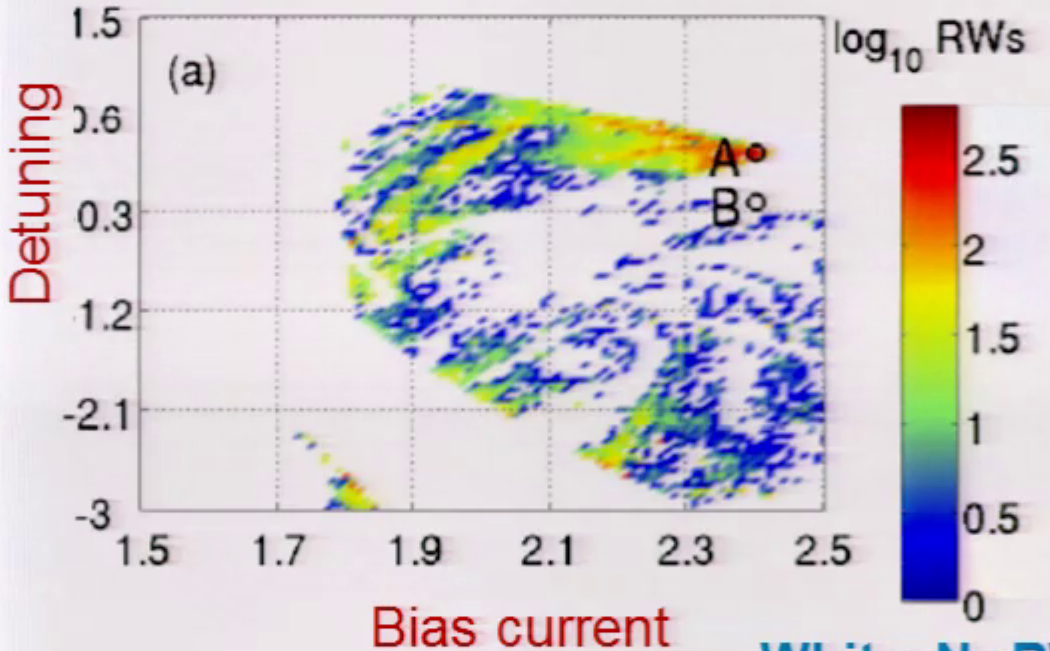
J. A. Reinoso, J. Zamora-Munt and C. Masoller. PRE 87, 062913 (2013)

Questions

- What triggers a rogue wave?
- Can rogue waves be predicted?
- Can rogue waves be controlled?

Influence of noise

Number of RWs in noiseless simulations



White=No RWs

In <u>point A</u>: Deterministic RWs

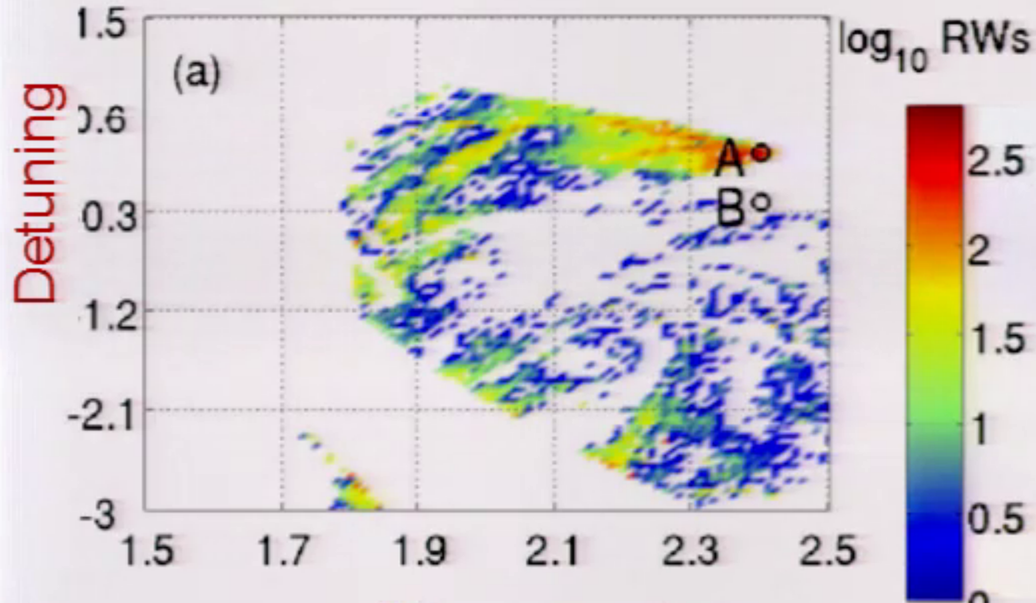
In <u>point B</u>: no RWs

UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA
BARCELONATECH

Campus d'Excel·lència Internacional

Influence of noise

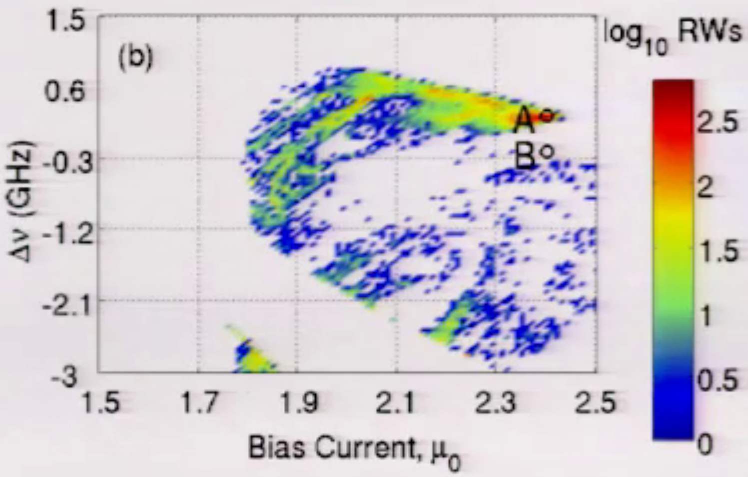
Number of RWs in noiseless simulations



Bias current

White=No RWs

Weak noise (β_{sp}=0.0001)

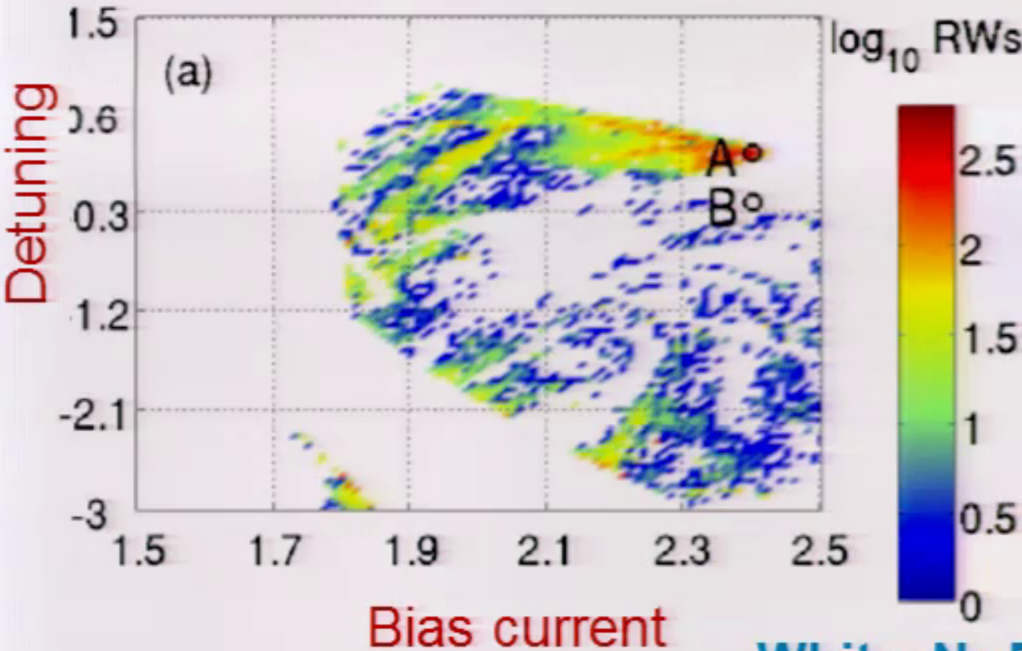


In point A: Deterministic RWs

In point B: no RWs

Influence of noise

Number of RWs in noiseless simulations

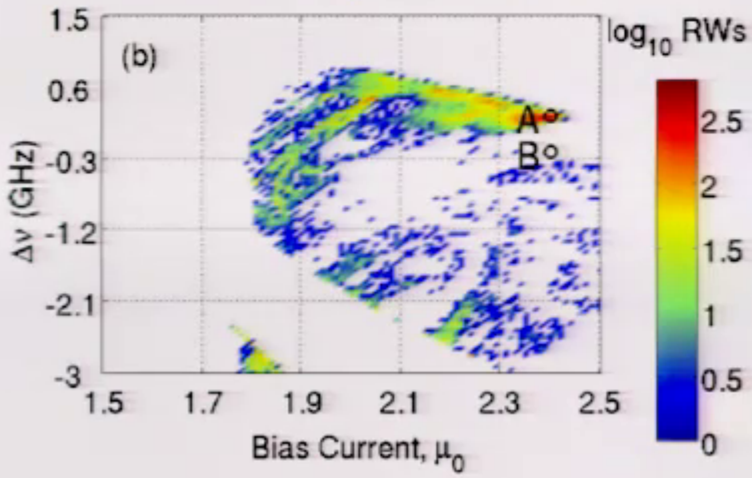


White=No RWs

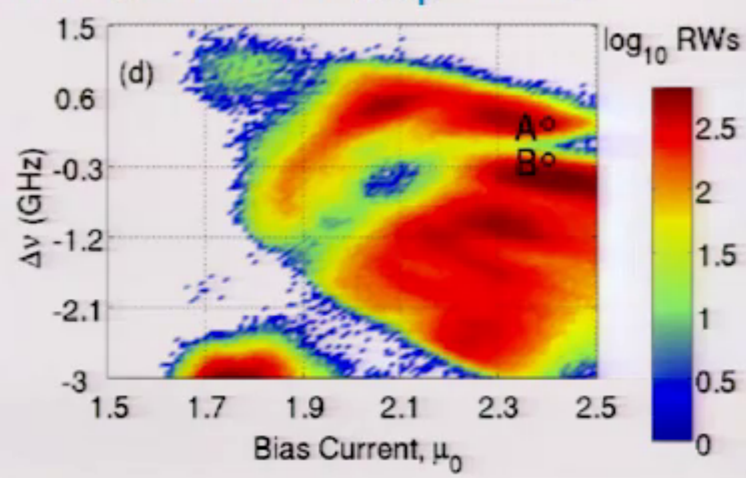
In point A: Deterministic RWs

In point B: no RWs

Weak noise (β_{sp}=0.0001)



Stronger noise (β_{sp}=0.01)



Weak noise reduces the number of RWs, strong noise increases it

Influence of current modulation when RWs are deterministic (point A)

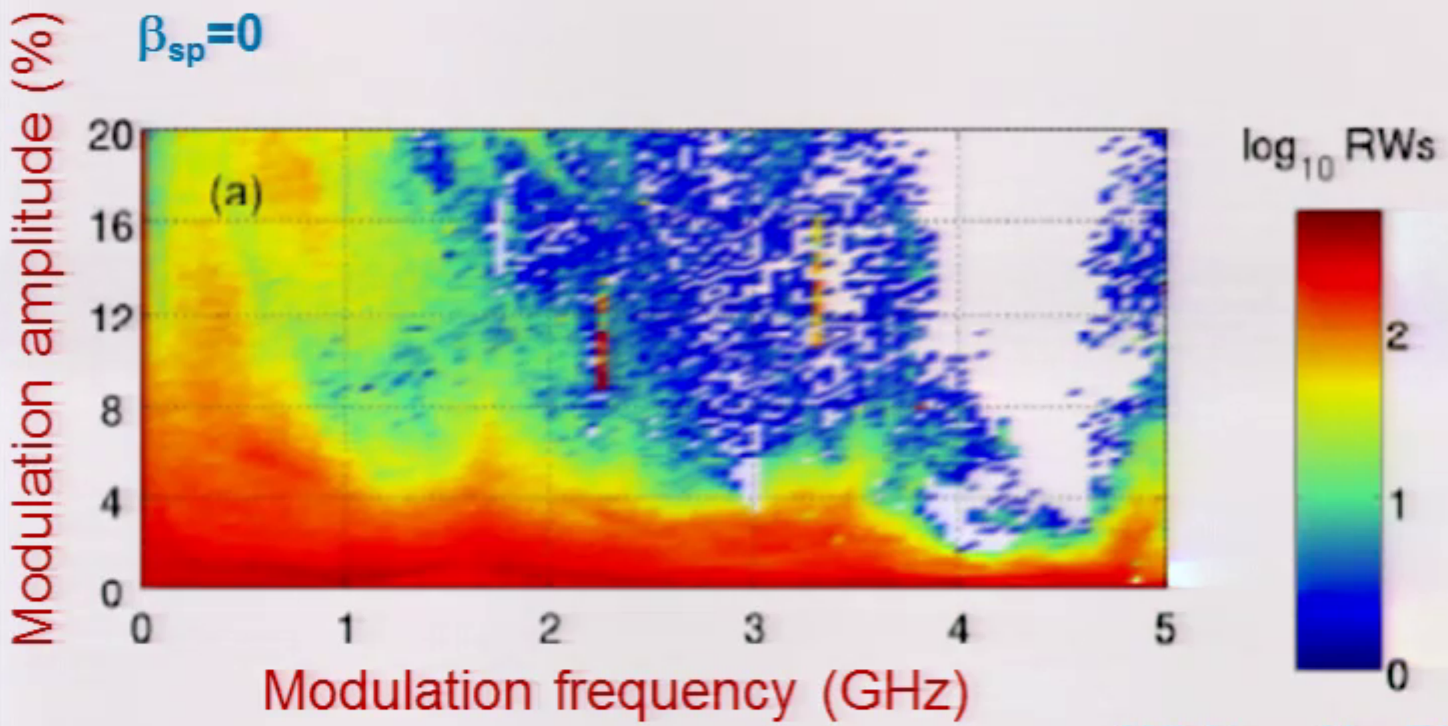
$$\mu = \mu_0 + \mu_{\mathrm{mod}} \sin(2\pi\, f_{\mathrm{mod}}\, t)$$

Influence of current modulation when RWs are deterministic (point A)

UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA BARCELONATECH

Campus d'Excel·lència Internacional

$$\mu = \mu_0 + \mu_{mod} \sin(2\pi f_{mod} t)$$



White = No RWs

Current modulation with frequency close to the natural resonance frequency fully suppresses RWs: there is a "safe parameter region" where no RWs occur.

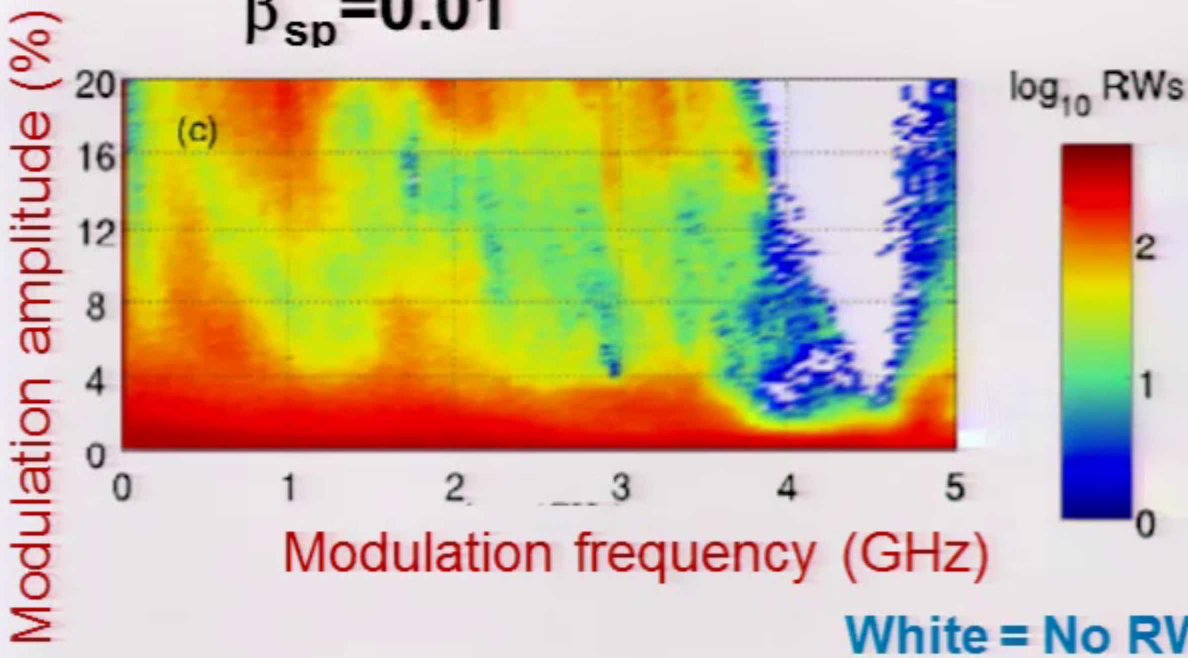
S. Perrone, J. Zamora Munt, R. Vilaseca and C. Masoller, PRA 89, 033804 (2014)

UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA
DE CATALUNYA
BARCELONATECH

Campus d'Excel·lència Internacional

Role of noise

β_{sp}=0.01



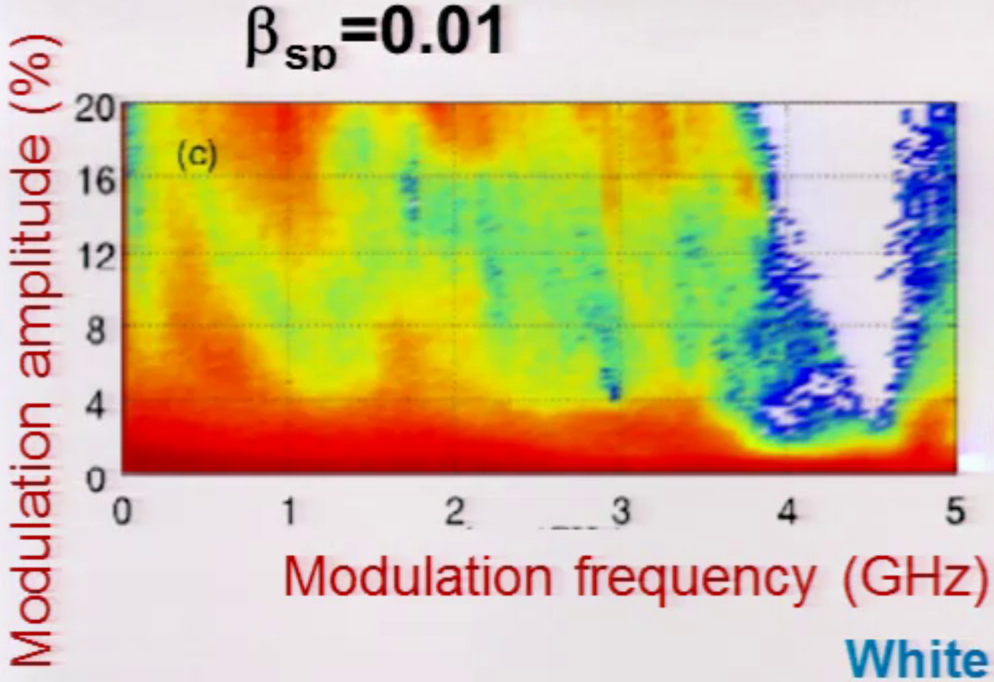
White = No RWs

UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA
DE CATALUNYA
BARCELONATECH

Campus d'Excel·lència Internacional

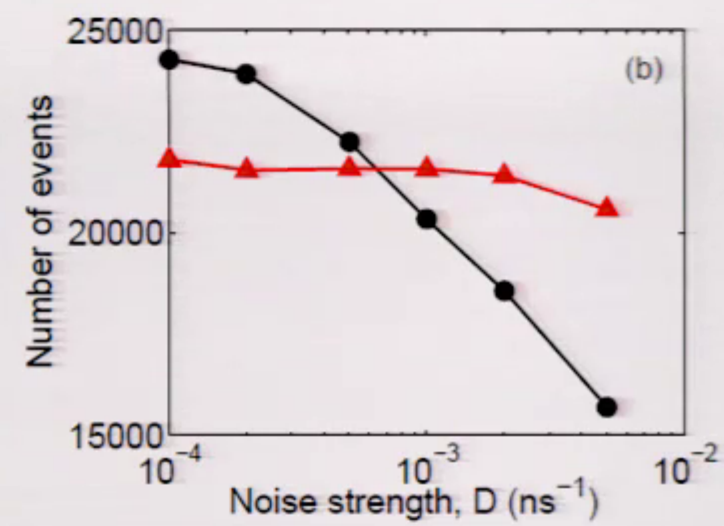
Role of noise

β_{sp}=0.01



White = No RWs

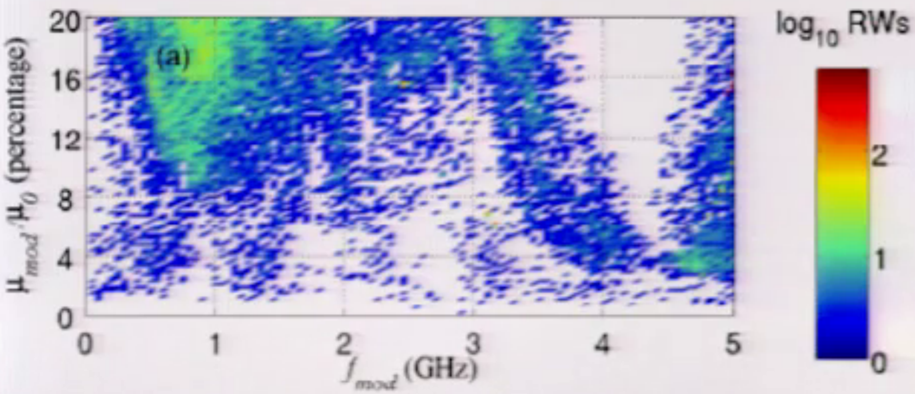
The "safe region" is robust to noise.



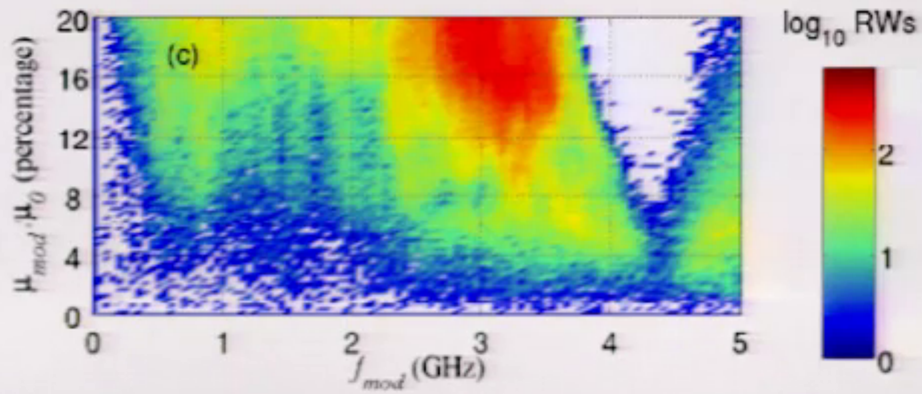
- Without modulation: noise reduces the number of RWs
- With modulation: noise does not affect the RW number

Influence of current modulation when there are no deterministic RWs (Point B)

β_{sp}=0



β_{sp}=0.01



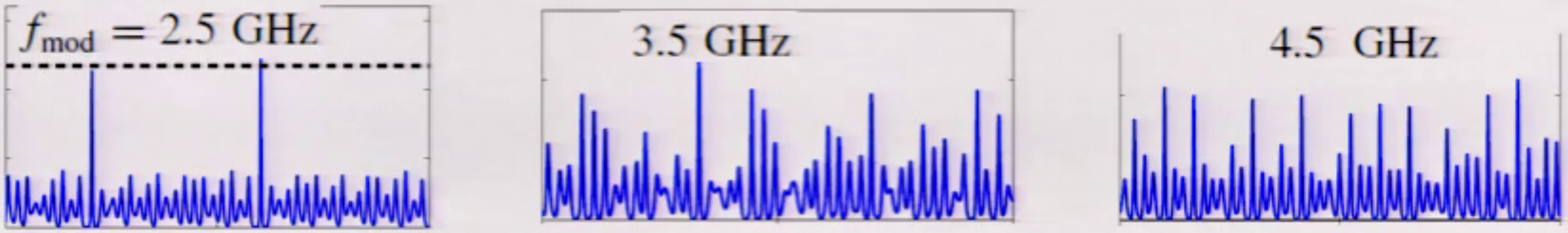
White = No RWs

Current modulation can induce RWs but the "safe region" remains and is robust to noise.

UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA BARCELONATECH

Campus d'Excel·lència Internacional

Why RWs are suppressed?

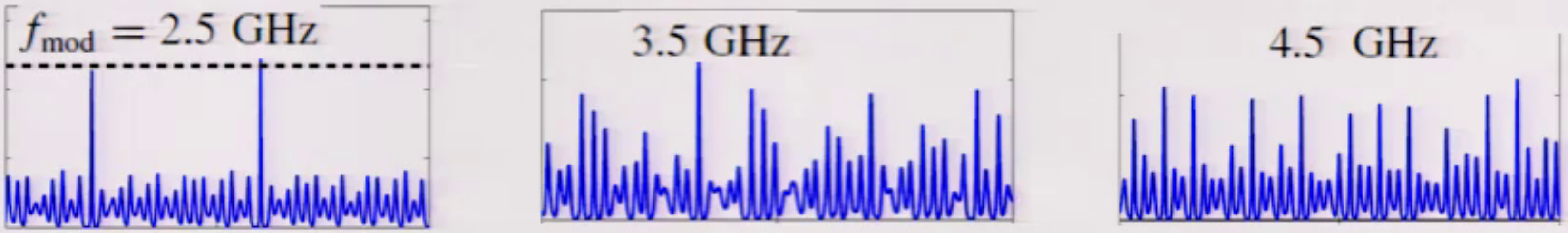


High pulses become regular, therefore, they are not RWs.

UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA BARCELONATECH

Campus d'Excel·lència Internacional

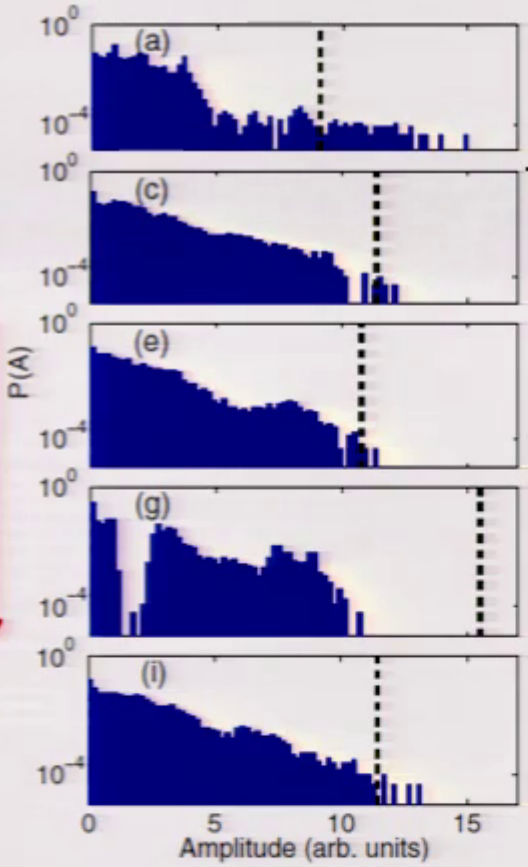
Why RWs are suppressed?



High pulses become regular, therefore, they are not RWs.

Distribution of pulse amplitudes

Increasing f_{mod}



Threshold = <A> + **6** σ

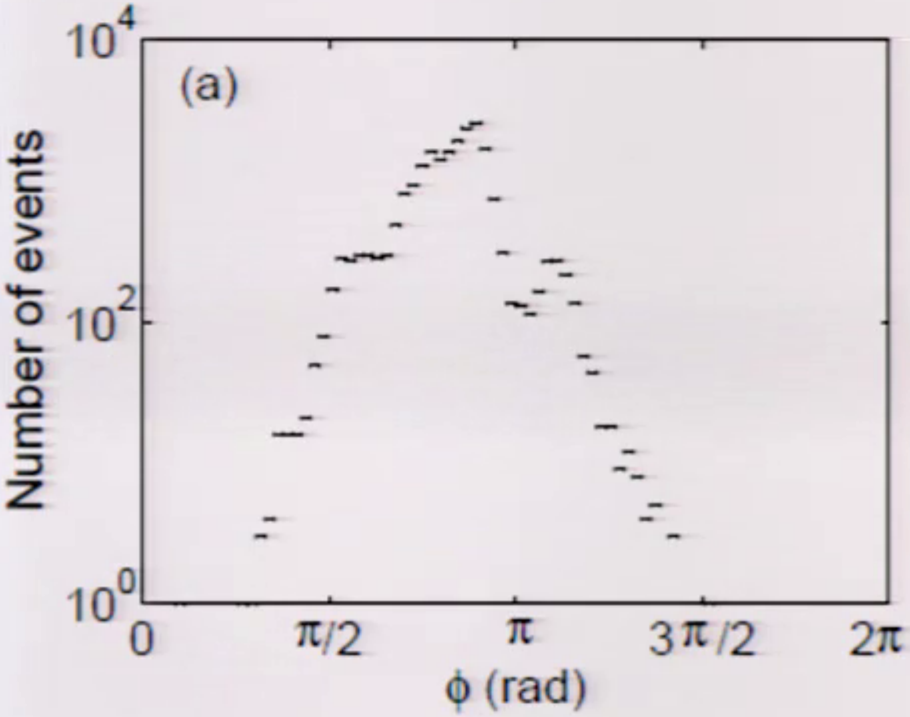
← RW threshold increases.

Analogy: avalanche risk

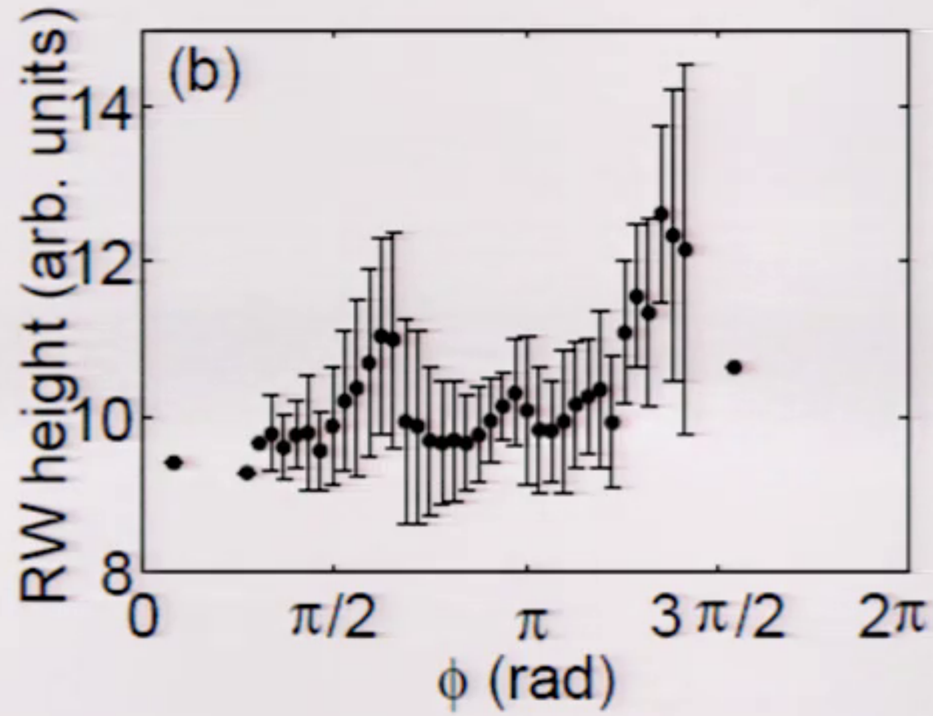
- Modulation suppressed extreme pulses:

  We can think of controlled avalanches in a snow-covered mountain that reduce the accumulated snow that could feed a large and dangerous avalanche.

Outside the “safe parameter region”: role of the modulation phase



“**safe phase window**” where no RWs occur.



highest (most extreme) RWs occur before “safe phase window”.

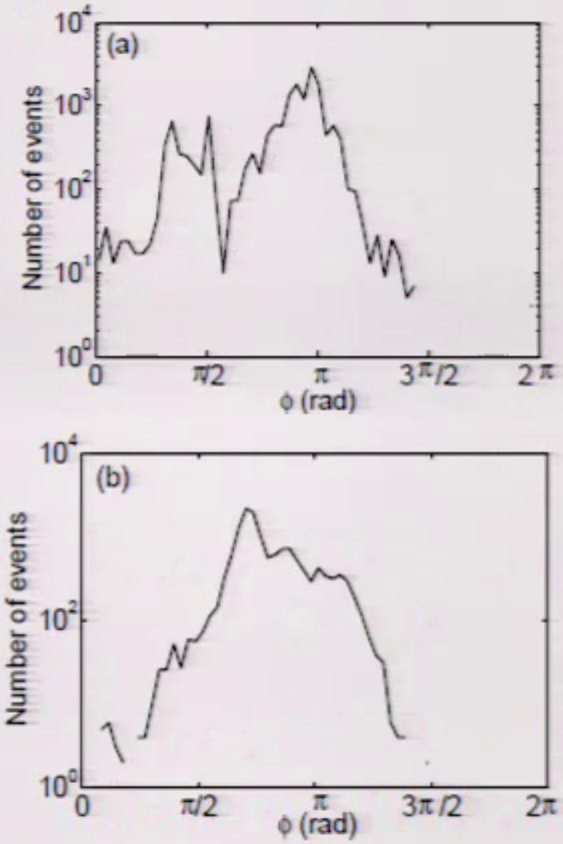
J. Ahuja et al, Optics Express 22, 28377 (2014).

Influence of the modulation frequency

Slow modulation

2 GHz

3 GHz



"safe" phase window remains

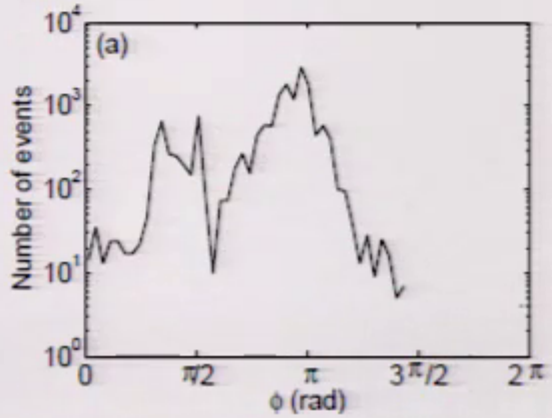
UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA
DE CATALUNYA
BARCELONATECH

Campus d'Excel·lència Internacional

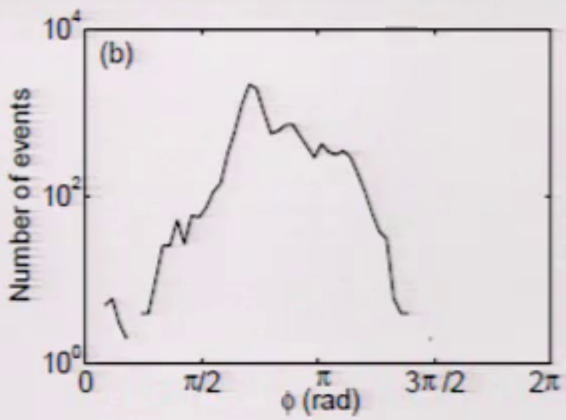
Influence of the modulation frequency

Slow modulation

2 GHz

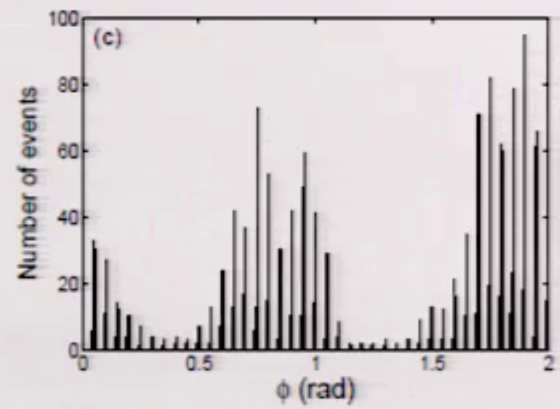


3 GHz



"safe" phase window remains

Faster modulation



5 GHz

What we have learned

- In our system RWs can be **deterministic**, generated by a crisis-like process.
- RWs can be **predicted** with a certain anticipation time.
- RWs can be **controlled** by noise and/or modulation.