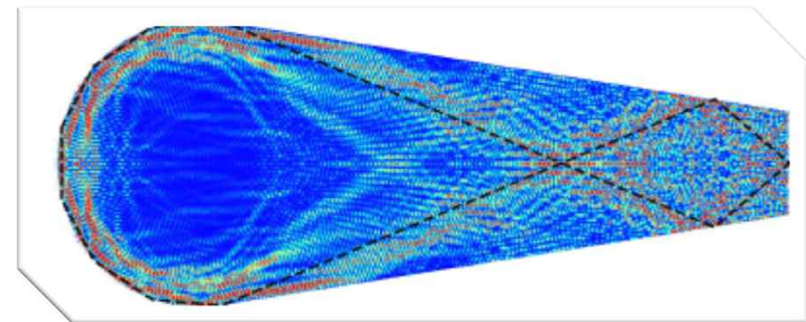


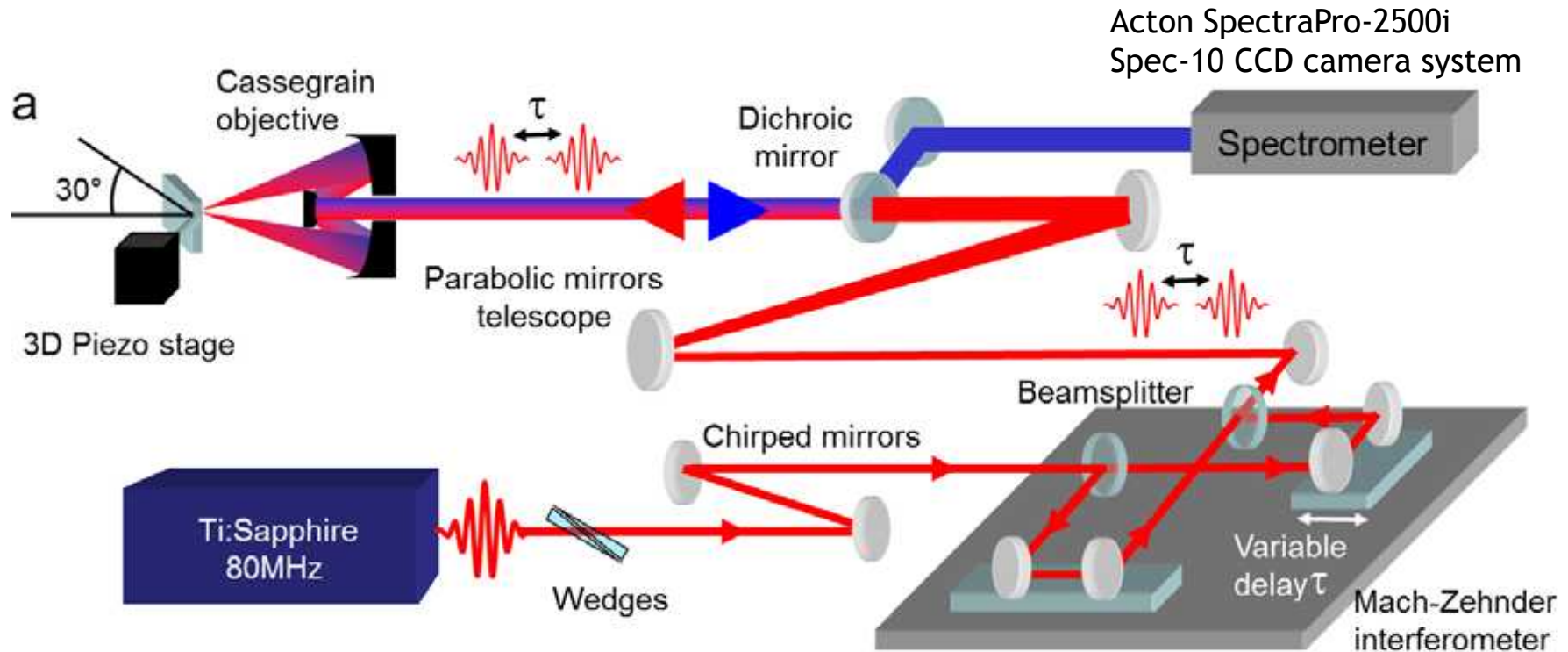
Observing the localization of light in space and time by ultrafast second-harmonic microscopy

Manfred Mascheck¹, Slawa Schmidt¹, Martin Silies¹, Takashi Yatsui², Kokoro Kitamura², Motoichi Ohtsu², David Leipold³, Erich Runge³ and Christoph Lienau^{1*}

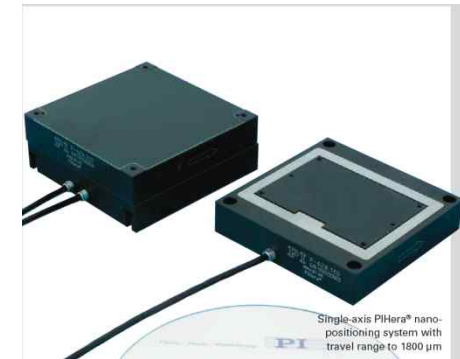


Optics Express, 20, 13651-13656 (2012).

Experimental configuration



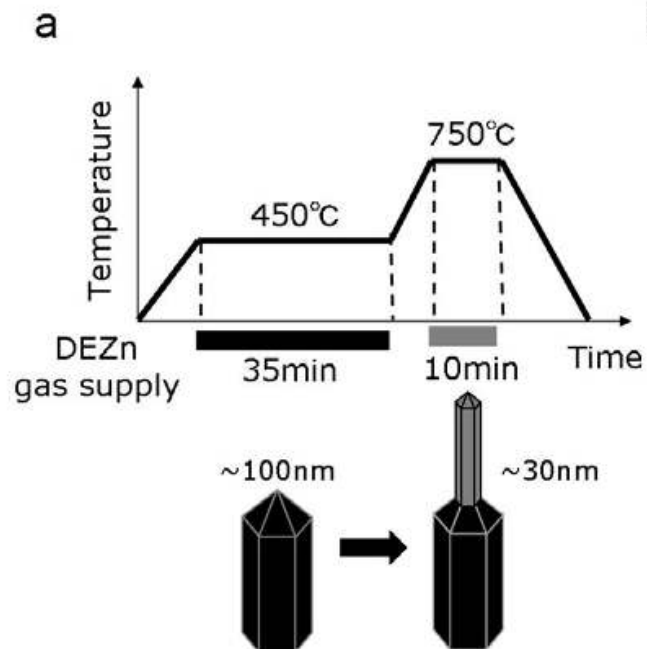
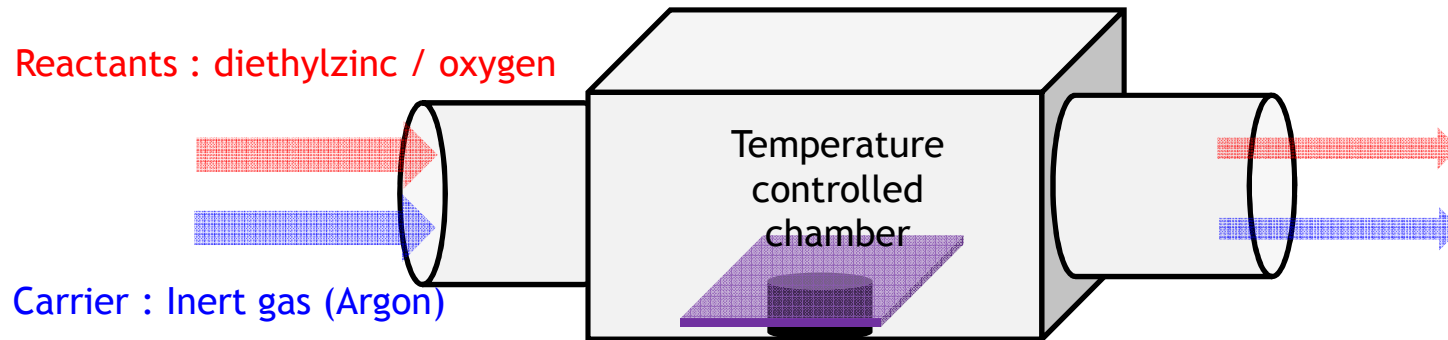
FEMTOLASERS, Rainbow™ (2.5nJ / 6fs)



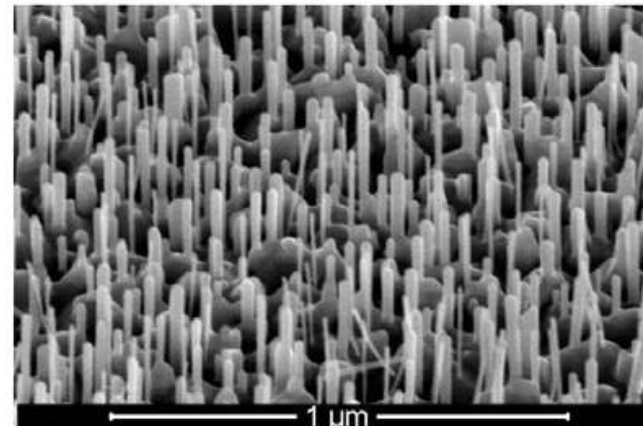
P-621.1CD PIHera® XY Piezo Stage (accuracy ~ 0.1nm, 30as)

Sample – ZnO nanorods

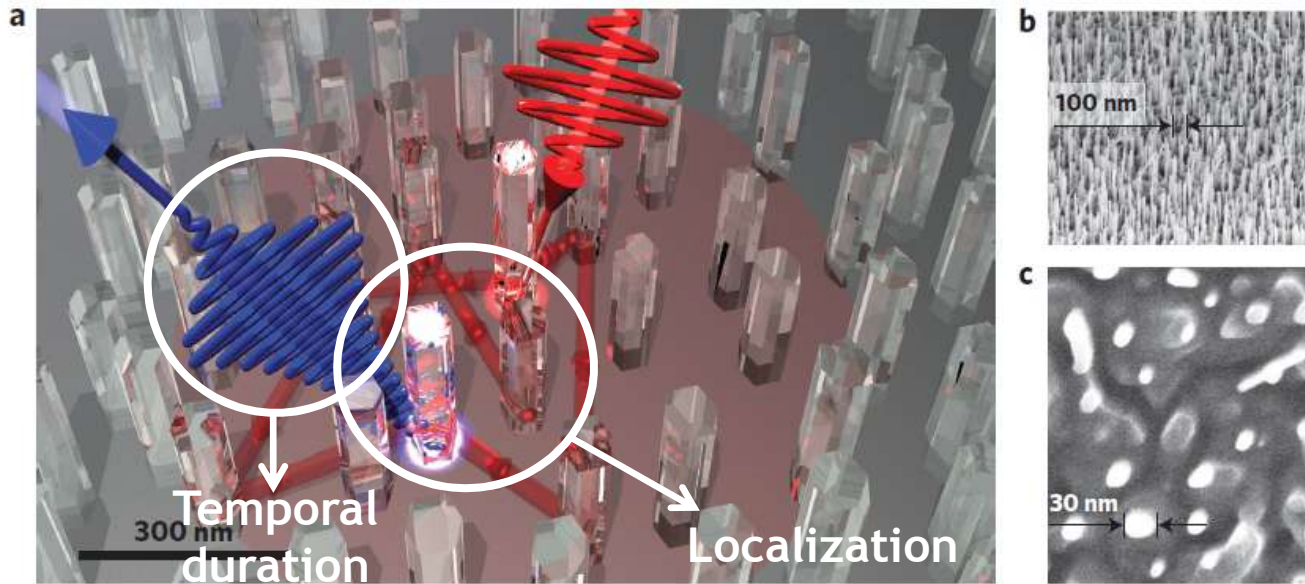
MOVPE on a sapphire (0001) substrate



b



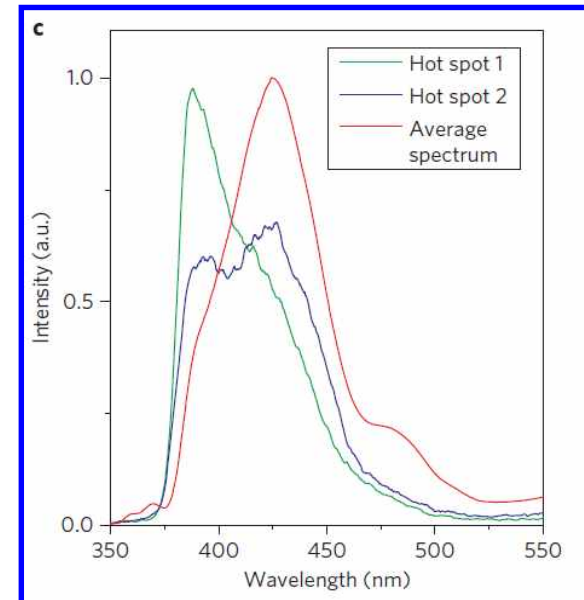
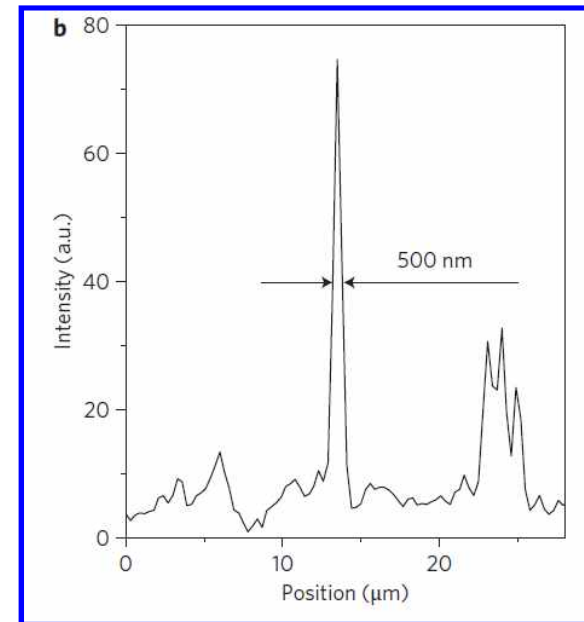
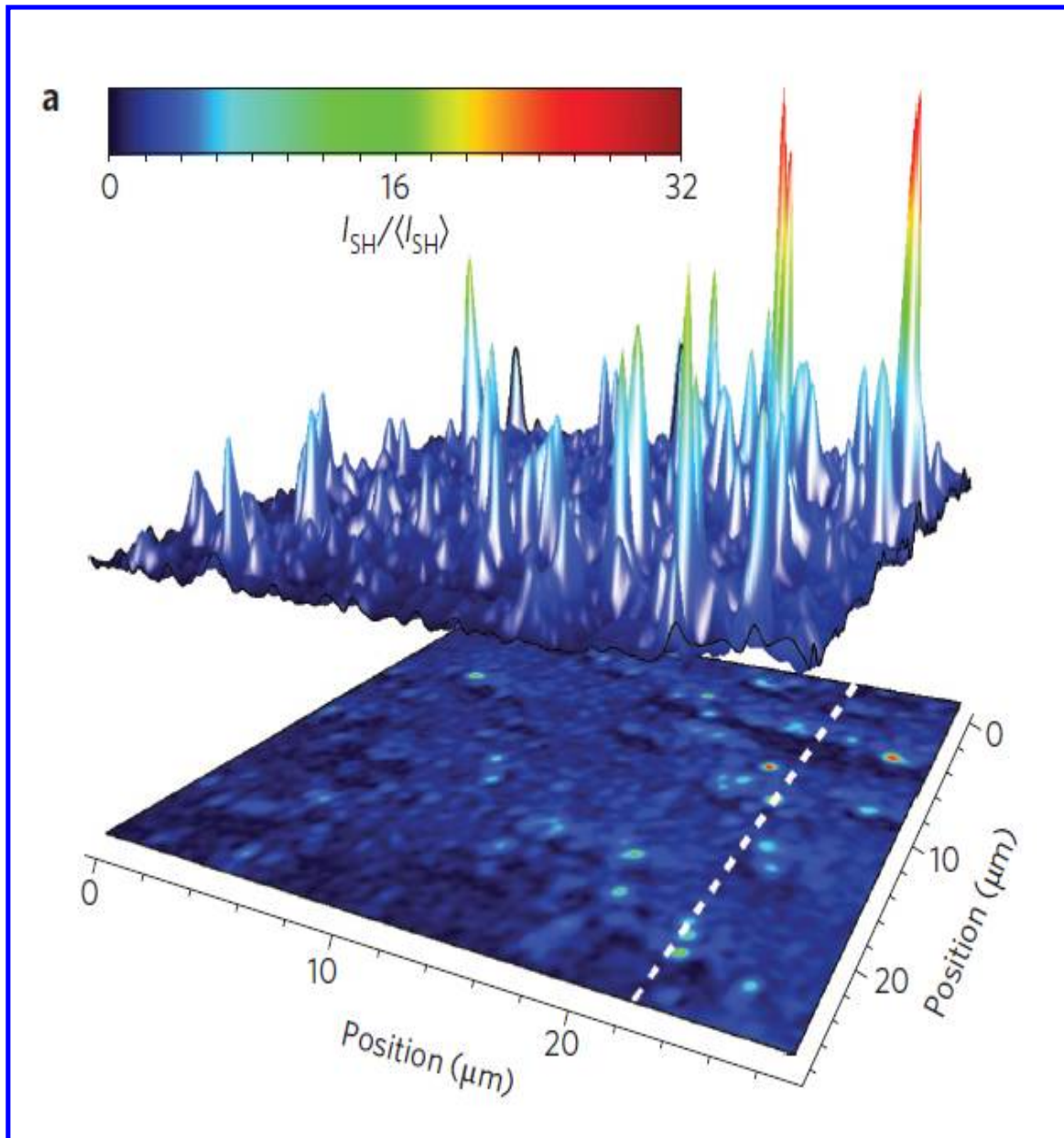
What they wanted to see?



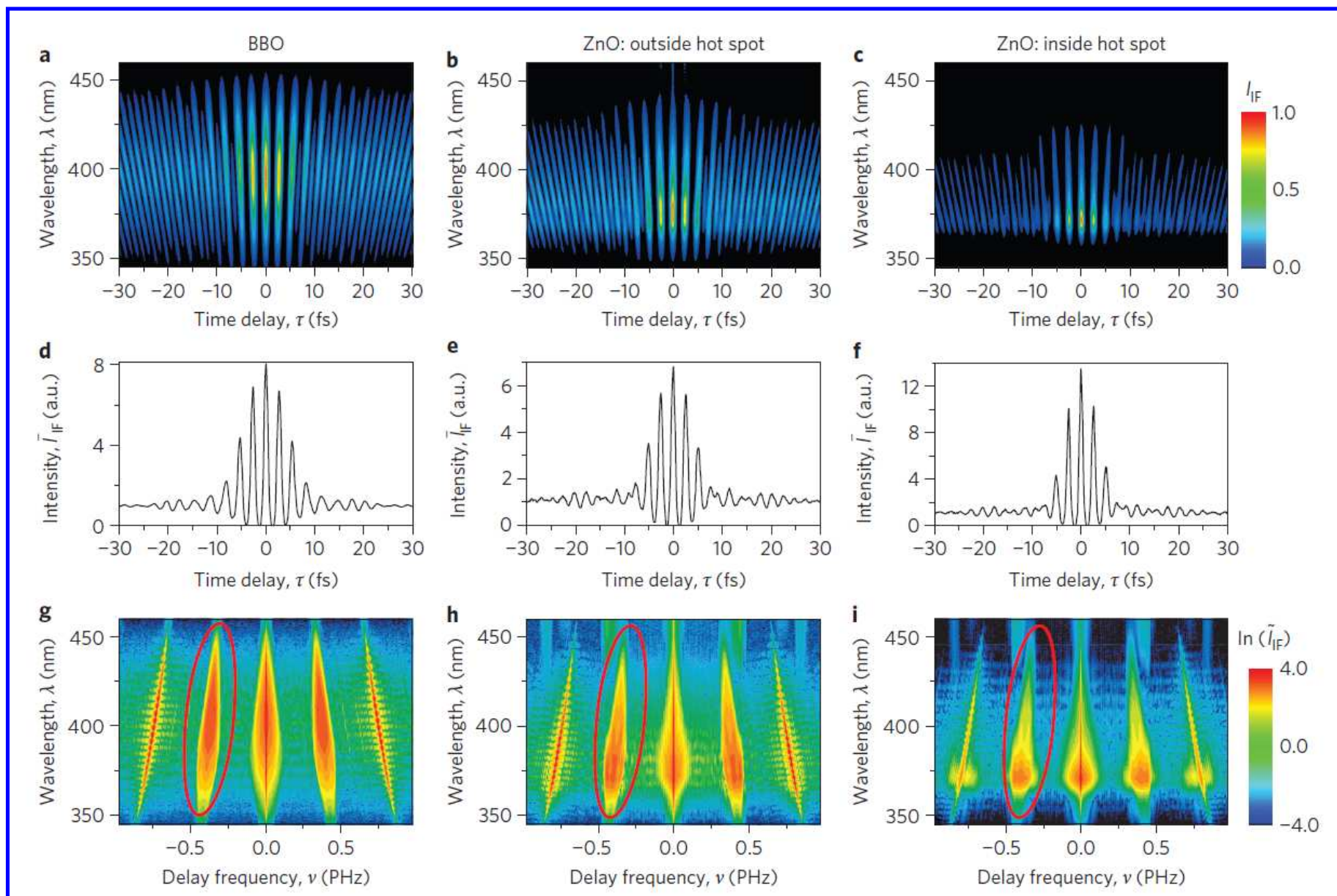
- ZnO provide
- ➡ Large $\chi^{(2)}$ (near 400nm due to 3.3eV bandgap)
 - ➡ High refractive index (~ 1.9 at 800nm) / work as good scatterer
 - ➡ Can be fabricated as fine nanostructures

$$E_{SHG} \propto |E(t) + E(t + \tau)|^2$$

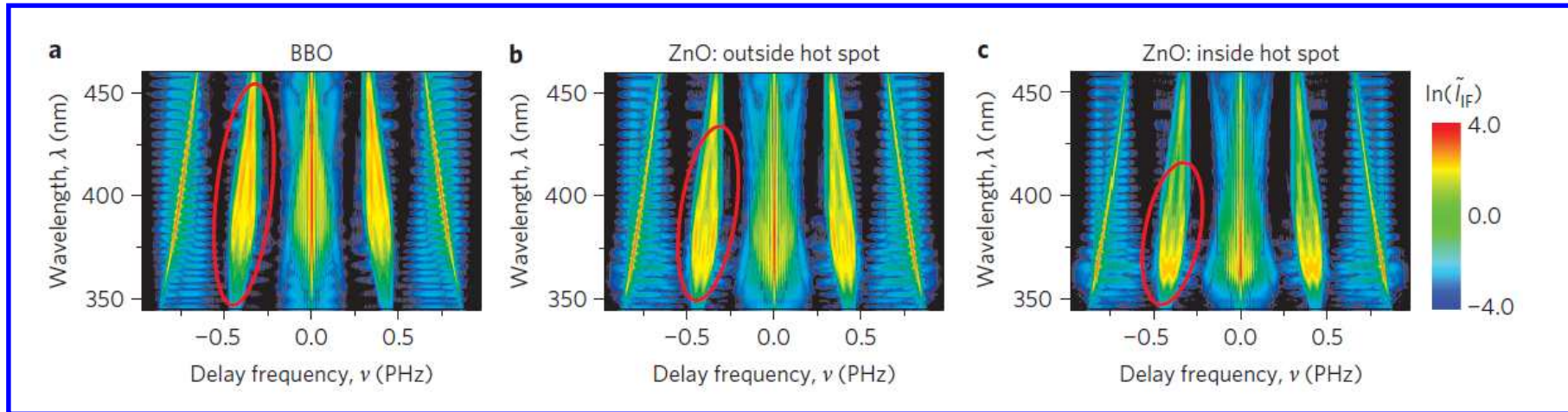
Spatial profile of SHG signal



Spectral interferogram of SHG

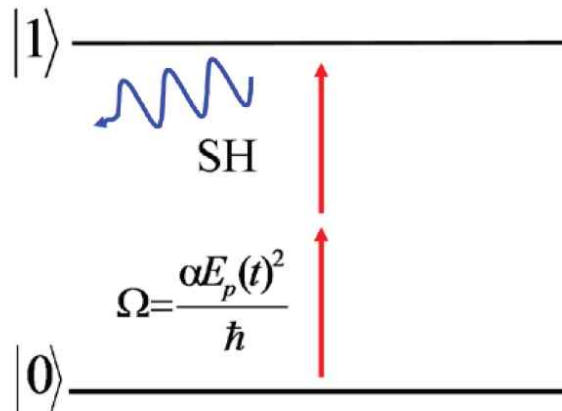


Simulated interferogram with two level system



* Optical Bloch equation for two level system

$$H_0 = \hbar\omega_0|0\rangle\langle 0| + \hbar\omega_1|1\rangle\langle 1| + \hbar\Omega(t)(|1\rangle\langle 0| + |0\rangle\langle 1|) \quad \Omega(t) = \alpha \frac{E_p(t)^2}{\hbar}$$



T_1 = decay lifetime of $|1\rangle \propto$ decay lifetime of the local field

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho = -\frac{i}{\hbar} [H, \rho] + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho|_{rel}$$

$$\rho = \begin{bmatrix} \rho_{11} & \rho_{12} \\ \rho_{21} & \rho_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$