

List of Figures

Figure No.	Figure Caption	Page No.
Figure 1.1	The geometrical shape of (a) 1DPCs, (b) 2DPCs and (c) 3DPCs where the different colors represent material with different dielectric constants	4
Figure 1.2	Hexagonal lattice photonic crystal fiber with 4 rings of air holes	7
Figure 1.3	A quarter of the cross-section of PCF containing hexagonal lattice of air holes	11
Figure 1.4	Effective refractive index of PCF as a function of wavelength	12
Figure 1.5	Effective area of PCF as a function of wavelength	12
Figure 1.6	A photonic crystal fiber with 7 periods in the cladding and with $\Lambda = 2.5 \mu\text{m}$ and $d = 0.5 \mu\text{m}$	13
Figure 1.7	Measured dispersion for a selection of 7 air-hole ring PCFs	14
Figure 1.8	Ultra-flattened dispersion photonic crystal fiber with 11 periods. $\Lambda = 2.47 \mu\text{m}$ and an average d of $0.57 \mu\text{m}$	15
Figure 1.9	Measured dispersion plots for ultra-flattened dispersion PCF. Red curve: $d = 0.58$, $\Lambda = 2.59$, dark blue curve: $d = 0.57$, $\Lambda = 2.47$	16
Figure 1.10	(a) Cross-section of the square-lattice PCF. (b) Comparison of the air-hole positions in the first ring for square (dark line) and triangular (light line) lattices	17

Figure 1.11	Comparison of the dispersion parameter and the effective area values for the square lattice PCF and the triangular one with $d/\Lambda = 0.9$ and $\Lambda = 1 \mu\text{m}$	18
Figure 1.12	Cross sections of PCFs and their effective-index profiles: (Left) Conventional PCF. (Right) DF-PCF	19
Figure 1.13	Characteristics of the DF-PCF, where $\Lambda_1 = 2.4 \mu\text{m}$, $d_1/\Lambda_1 = 0.28$, $R_a = 1.34$, and $R_n = -0.05\%$. (a) Chromatic dispersion. (b) Effective area and confinement loss. (c) Mode-field distribution at a wavelength of 1550 nm	20
Figure 1.14	PCF with three rings of elliptical air-holes. (The widths and heights of each ring's elliptical air-holes are a_1, a_2, a_3 and b_1, b_2, b_3 , respectively.)	21
Figure 1.15	Total dispersion and dispersion slope of modified PCF with $\Lambda = 2.3$, $d = 0.908 \mu\text{m}$, $a_1 = 0.7 \mu\text{m}$, $a_2 = 0.723 \mu\text{m}$, $a_3 = 0.71 \mu\text{m}$, $b_1 = 0.55 \mu\text{m}$, $b_2 = 0.55 \mu\text{m}$ and $b_3 = 0.66 \mu\text{m}$	22
Figure 1.16	Birefringence Δn_{eff} of PCFs with $\Lambda = 2.3 \mu\text{m}$, $d = 0.736 \mu\text{m}$, $b = 2a = 1 \text{ mm}$, $\eta = 2$ (dotted line); $b = 3a = 1.2258 \mu\text{m}$, $\eta = 3$ (dashed line); $b = 4a = 1.4144 \mu\text{m}$, $\eta = 4$ (solid line).	23
Figure 1.17	Schematic diagram of (a) conventional rectangular lattice PCF and (b) the modified rectangular lattice PCF	24
Figure 1.18	(a) Modal birefringence, (b) leakage loss and (c) chromatic dispersion of the two types of fibers	25
Figure 1.19	Illustration of the cross structure of the high negative	27

	dispersion PCF	
Figure 1.20	Super mode field profile (A) at 1.55 μm , (B) the core mode profile and (C) the first ring mode profile	28
Figure 1.21	Dispersion curves at different lattice pitch constant viz. 1.450, 1.500 and 1.550 μm	29
Figure 1.22	Dispersion curves with different core diameters	29
Figure 1.23	Cross section of the proposed ES-PCF	31
Figure 1.24	Comparison of the dispersion properties	32
Figure 1.25	Sensitivity of the total dispersion for different structural parameters	33
Figure 1.26	Sensitivity of the birefringence for different structural parameters	33
Figure 1.27	Transverse cross section of the proposed PCF-in-PCF structure	35
Figure 1.28	Flattened negative dispersion over E +S +C +L +U wavelength bands at optimum parameters of PCF-in-PCF	36
Figure 1.29	Lateral cross-section of the proposed high birefringence PCF	37
Figure 1.30	Dispersion properties of the designed PCF for polarization in X and Y direction	38
Figure 1.31	Dispersion properties of the proposed PCF at different values of d/Λ	39
Figure 1.32	Wavelength dependent birefringence and nonlinear properties of the designed PCF	40

Figure 1.33	Normalized frequency characteristics of the designed PCF	40
Figure 1.34	Cross-section of square air holes photonic crystal fibre with (a) triangular lattice and (b) square lattice	41
Figure 1.35	Cross-section of highly birefringent PCF: (a) with two reduced air holes along horizontal axis (b) with four reduced air holes along vertical axis	42
Figure 1.36	Evolution of birefringence with wavelength for different number of reduced air holes	43
Figure 1.37	Evolution of birefringence with wavelength for PCF with square and circular air holes	44
Figure 1.38	Layout sketch of the PCs based ring resonator structure	45
Figure 1.39	Schematic of dual-ring PCRR based ADF for backward- dropping due to weak coupling between two rings	47
Figure 1.40	(a) T-shaped power splitter containing 2 ring resonators (b) Normalized transmission spectra evaluated at two output ports	49
Figure 2.1	Non-equidistant discretization for the finite-difference method	58
Figure 2.2	Flow chart to compute effective index of PCF	62
Figure 2.3	Hexagonal lattice photonic crystal fiber with 4 rings of air holes	64
Figure 2.4	Dispersion properties of the hexagonal PCF as a function of wavelength with refractive index of core, n_{core} = (a) 1.45 (b)	66

	1.46 (c) 1.47 (d) 1.48	
Figure 2.5	Wavelength dependence of V-parameter value for $d/\Lambda=0.82$ and $n_{\text{core}}=1.45, 1.46, 1.47$ and 1.48	67
Figure 2.6	Effective index values of PCF plotted against wavelength in case of polarized as well as scalar input field represented by E_p and E_s respectively at $n_{\text{core}} = 1.45, 1.46, 1.47$ and 1.48	69
Figure 3.1	Cross-sections of the solid-core PCFs with: (a) circular holes and (b) square holes	73
Figure 3.2	Dispersion curves based on d/Λ values for (a) circular holes structure and (b) square holes structure	74
Figure 3.3	The intensity profile and shape of the output light in two dimensions of the structures with $d/\Lambda = 0.3$ at $\lambda = 1.55 \mu\text{m}$ (a) the circular air-holes and (b) square air-holes.	75
Figure 3.4	V-parameter versus wavelength for $\Lambda = 4.2 \mu\text{m}$, for the structures with circular air-holes (blue) and square air-holes (red)	76
Figure 3.5	Cross-Section of the square photonic crystal fiber.	81
Figure 3.6	Dispersion graphs of the square PCF containing only (a) Air, (b) Gold, (c) Silver and (d) Copper in the cladding holes	83
Figure 3.7	Dispersion graphs of the square PCF containing only (a) Air, (b) Aluminium, (c) Chromium and (d) Nickel	84
Figure 3.8	Wavelength dependence of normalized frequency for square lattice PCF with (a) Only Air, (b) Gold and Silver, (c)	86

	Copper and Aluminium and (d) Chromium and Nickel	
Figure 4.1	Measured absolute refractive index, n , of Corning 7980 fused silica at selected wavelengths and temperatures	91
Figure 4.2	Expansivity furnaces, standard bar and comparator	92
Figure 4.3	Comparison of the average expansion curve obtained in the present investigation on fused silica, with data from previous observers	93
Figure 4.4	Cross-section of the Hexagonal photonic crystal fiber	98
Figure 4.5	Effective index values of PCF plotted against wavelength for (a) $d/\Lambda=0.4$ and (b) $d/\Lambda=0.8$ at different temperatures	99
Figure 4.6	Dispersion properties of the PCF as a function of wavelength for (a) $d/\Lambda =0.4$ and (b) $d/\Lambda = 0.8$ at different temperatures	100
Figure 4.7	Wavelength dependence of V parameter value of PCF for $d/\text{pitch}=0.4$ and 0.8 at different temperatures	101
Figure 5.1	Transverse cross-section of the (a) Designed PCF with 5 air-hole rings around a solid circular core. (b) Inner core with first air hole ring showing pitch Λ , square hole width d and distance between first ring and core as d_1	107
Figure 5.2	Effective refractive index of the PCF with $\Lambda=3.6 \mu\text{m}$ plotted against wavelength	109
Figure 5.3	Dispersion properties of the PCF with $\Lambda=3.6 \mu\text{m}$	110
Figure 5.4	Dispersion properties of the PCF with different values of d/Λ keeping square hole width $d=1.2\mu\text{m}$ as constant	111

Figure 5.5	Dispersion properties of PCF: Values of D calculated at d^1 , $\pm 1 - 5\%$ variation in d^1 and plotted against wavelength. Insat shows zoom image of the specific graph portion situated at the starting point of arrow	113
Figure 5.6	Variation of effective mode area with wavelength	114
Figure 6.1	Band diagram of a 25 x 29 photonic crystal structure without the introduction of any defect	118
Figure 6.2	Layout of the PC based bio-chemical sensor with a circular ring	119
Figure 6.3	Layout of the PC based bio-chemical sensor with a square ring	120
Figure 6.4	Normalized transmission spectra for the variation of refractive index of coupling rods according to the sample in circular ring structure	122
Figure 6.5	Normalized transmission spectra for the variation of refractive index of coupling rods according to the sample in the square ring structure	123
Figure 6.6	Normalized transmission spectra for the variation of refractive index of inner ring rods according to the sample in circular ring structure	124
Figure 6.7	Normalized transmission spectra for the variation of refractive index of inner ring rods according to the sample in the square ring structure	125

Figure 6.8	Normalized transmission spectra for the variation of refractive index of coupling rods as well as inner ring rods according to the sample in the circular ring structure	126
Figure 6.9	Normalized transmission spectra for the variation of refractive index of coupling rods as well as inner ring rods according to the sample in the square ring structure	127
Figure 6.10	Plot between the shifts in the center resonant wavelength versus refractive index of different samples in case of circular ring structure	128
Figure 6.11	Plot between the shifts in the center resonant wavelength versus refractive index of different samples in case of square ring structure	129
Figure 6.12	Layout of the PCRR with 4 big circular rods in the cavity.	130
Figure 6.13	Layout of the PCRR with 4 big elliptical rods in the cavity.	131
Figure 6.14	Output resonant peaks in case of big circular rods based PCRR.	131
Figure 6.15	Output resonant peaks in case of big elliptical rods based PCRR.	132