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Nonlinear Optics and Ultrafast Photonic Applications Using a Single Element Material, Sulfur Quantum Dots

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Editorial

Because of its unique chemical features, including as large surface area, Improvements and progress in the field of ultrafast photonics have been driven by new two-dimensional materials. The new single element two-dimensional materials xenias, which have unique physical and photoelectric features such as tenable broadband nonlinear storable absorption, ultrafast carrier recovery rate, and ultrashort recovery time, have gotten a lot of interest. The preparation procedures for xenias and various integration tactics are first extensively. The results of xenias-based beyond graphene fibre lasers are then summarised, and classifications are made based on the characteristics of output pulses as determined by materials characterisation and nonlinear optical absorption properties. Finally, future potential and challenges for ultrafast photonics devices based on xenias and other materials are discussed [1].

Field including modern astrology, biology, chemistry, material processing, and Ultrafast lasers, particularly those inspired by it sapphire mode-locked lasers, provide a stable and reliable light source for a wide range of fundamental and advanced scientific research. Ultrafast fibre lasers have become essential tools in the fields of advanced materials processing, medical diagnosis and treatment, optical communication, laser radar, nonlinear microscopy, and so on in recent decades, owing to their advantages of excellent beam quality, high conversion efficiency, compact structure, free alignment, excellent heat dissipation, and environmental robustness [2].

The basic method is to use the mode-locked technique a small footprint, simple integration, cheap costs, and great efficiency. The kernel of the passively mode-locked approach is the storable absorber device, which can be separated into artificial and genuine, can realise nonlinear absorption related to the intensity of incident light based on birefringent properties, dependent rotation of an elliptical polarised light, or nonlinear refractive. However, because of their poor environmental stability, low output power, and difficulty in self-starting that do not use polarisation maintaining fibre have not found widespread use too. With unique cavity structures and polarization-maintaining fibre, the cost, volume, and structural complexity will certainly rise. Real are represented by semiconductor storable absorber mirrors which have been used in commercial mode-locked fibre lasers [3].

Nonetheless, the all-fibre format's advantages are severely hampered by the complicated production and encapsulation process, as well as the time-consuming alignment and high cost. Along with the advancement of laser technology, nanotechnology and materials science are continually developing; breakthroughs in nanoscale materials manufacturing technology exploit innovative possibilities in the fabrication of new materials. Low-dimensional materials, as another type of real with intense nonlinear storable absorption effect, ultrafast carrier recovery time, and ease of preparation and integration into fibre systems, have opened up a new way for the design of photonic devices [4]. Since then, numerous researches on photonic applications based on graphene and other 2D materials have been reported owing to the abundance of fascinating electrical, optical, and chemical characteristics such as atomic layer thickness, high carrier mobility, high optical absorption coefficient, and strong light-material interaction. Graphene is the pioneer in ultrafast photonics device applications among these 2D materials.

The zero-bandgap structure, on the other hand, limits its usefulness in situations where significant light-matter interaction is required. With its high charge carrier mobility and unusual in-plane anisotropic structure, black phosphorus is thought to be a perfect [5]. Transition metal chalcogenides have bandgaps that range from to an energy range. to the visible to near-infrared spectral region For example, the bandgaps of three well-known for bulk structures, respectively and for electronic and optical properties, on the other hand, are strongly dependent on the number of layers, limiting the practical uses of photonic devices. With a bandgap, topological insulators can achieve output wavelengths of less.

Conflict of Interest

None.

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