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- (73) Patenthaver: **Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften e.V., Hofgartenstraße 8, 80539 München, Tyskland**
- (72) Opfinder: **Russell, Philip, Altenseestrasse 2, 91341 Röttenbach, Tyskland**  
**UEBEL, Patrick, Ringstr. 1, 91080 Marloffstein, Tyskland**  
**FROSZ, Michael Henoch, Tennenloher Str. 20E, 91058 Erlangen, Tyskland**
- (74) Fuldmægtig i Danmark: **Murgitroyd & Company, Mannerheimvägen 12 B, 5:e våningen, FI-00100 Helsingfors, Finland**
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Fortsættes ...



# DESCRIPTION

## Description

[0001] The invention relates to a hollow-core fibre (HCF, or: hollow-core photonic crystal fibre, HC-PCF) of non-bandgap type (or: hollow-core anti-resonant-reflecting fibre, HC-AF), in particular having an axial hollow core region and an inner cladding region comprising an arrangement of anti-resonant elements (AREs) surrounding the core region. Furthermore, the invention relates to an optical device including at least one HC-AF and to a method of manufacturing a HCF of non-bandgap type. Applications of the invention are available in the fields of data transmission, in particular low-latency data transmission, high-power beam delivery systems, in particular for material processing, modal filtering, gas-based non-linear optics, in particular supercontinuum generation from the ultraviolet to the infrared or generation of ultrashort pulses, fibre gyroscopes or chemical sensing.

[0002] In the present specification, reference is made to the following prior art illustrating the technical background of light-guiding fibres, in particular HCF's of bandgap or non-bandgap type.

1. [1] T.A. Birks et al. in "Optics Letters" 1997. 22(13): p. 961-963;
2. [2] N. A. Mortensen et al. in "Optics Letters" 2003. 28(20): p. 1879-1881;
3. [3] US 2015/0104131 A1;
4. [4] P. J. Roberts et al. in "Optics Express" 2005. 13(1): p. 236-244;
5. [5] J. K. Lyngso et al. in "22nd International Conference on Optical Fiber Sensors" Pts 1-3, 2012. 8421;
6. [6] J. M. Fini et al. in "Nature Communications" 2014. 5: article number 5085;
7. [7] F. Couny et al. in "Optics Letters" 2006. 31(24): p. 3574-3576;
8. [8] B. Debord et al. in "Optics Letters" 2014. 39(21): p. 6245-6248;
9. [9] W. Belardi et al. in "Optics Express" 2014. 22(8): p. 10091-10096;
10. [10] W. Belardi et al. in "arXiv:1501.00586v2" 2015: p. [physics.optics];
11. [11] P. Jaworski et al. in "Optics Express" 2015. 23(7): p. 8498-8506;
12. [12] A. Hartung et al. in "Optics Express" 2014. 22(16);
13. [13] Benabid, A.F., et al., Hollow-core photonic crystal fibre, in US patent 8306379 B2, GLOphotonics SAS;
14. [14] F. Poletti in "Optics Express" 2014. 22(20): p. 23807-23828;
15. [15] T. G. Euser et al. in "Optics Express" 2008. 16(22): p. 17972-17981;
16. [16] E. A. J. Marcatili et al. in "Bell Systems Technical Journal" 1964. 43: p. 1783-1809;
17. [17] J. M. Fini et al. in "Optics Express" 2013. 21(5): p. 6233-6242;
18. [18] C. Wei et al. in "Optics Express" 2015. 23(12): p. 15824;
19. [19] A. Hartung et al. in "Optics Letters" 2015. 40(14): p. 3432.

[0003] Solid-core fibres are generally known and broadly used e.g. in data communication applications. Solid-core fibres can be designed for low-loss, single-mode transmission in a broadband transmission range of the fibre material, like quartz glass. So-called endlessly single-mode guidance (ESM, i.e. all higher order modes, HOMs, are leaky while the fundamental  $LP_{01}$  mode is fully confined) is achieved in solid-core photonic crystal fibres (PCFs) by engineering a cladding structure surrounding the solid-core, as shown in Figure 7A (prior art), such that the diameter  $d$  of channels in the cladding structure and their centre-centre spacing (pitch)  $A$  fulfils the geometrical condition  $d/A < 0.41$  ([1, 2]). However, due to light guiding in the solid fibre material, disadvantages exist in terms of increased latency in data transmission, optically non-linear effects resulting in new light frequencies, and relatively low damage thresholds.

[0004] Through their ability to guide light in a non-solid core region, which is evacuated (vacuum core), filled with a gas or filled with a liquid, hollow-core photonic crystal fibres, HC-PCFs, have unique advantages compared to solid-core fibres, resulting in application areas such as low-latency data transmission, high-power beam delivery, gas-based nonlinear optics, light guiding with ultralow nonlinearities and chemical sensing. HC-PCFs are typically divided into two classes depending on the physical guidance mechanism: hollow-core photonic bandgap fibres (HC-PBFs) and hollow-core anti-resonant-reflecting fibres (HC-AFs).

[0005] Figures 7B to 7I (prior art) shows a selection of scanning electron micrographs of different types of conventional HC-PCFs. Figures 7B and 7C show HC-PBFs that confine modes inside a central hollow core by means of a photonic bandgap in the cladding [4 - 6]. These types of PCF typically have relatively low loss (ca.  $< 20$  dB/km) at telecommunication wavelengths. However, due to the wavelength-specific effect of the photonic bandgap, they guide light over a relatively narrow bandwidth (ca.  $< 15$  THz) only. Although in general HC-PBFs support HOMs, Fini et al. ([6], [3]) have shown that bended HC-PBFs can be made effectively single-mode by including "satellite" hollow cores in the cladding (Fig. 7B). These satellites strongly suppress HOMs in the core by phase-matching to them, causing high HOM loss. HC-PBGs can also be made truly single-mode over a narrow spectral range (ca.  $< 7$  THz) if a small enough core is used (see Fig. 7C) [5], but this results in fabrication difficulties and significantly higher loss for the desired fundamental mode.

[0006] Figures 7D to 7I show a selection of HC-AF structures, i. e. fibres having guidance mechanism based mostly on anti-resonant effects. Figures 7D and 7E have a Kagomé-lattice cladding [7, 8, 13]. Figure 7F has one ring of single anti-resonant elements (AREs) and Figure 7G, which is not part of the invention, has nested anti-resonant elements (AREs). Figure 7H shows a HC-AF with a square core [12] and Fig. 7I depicts a HC-AF with guiding properties in the ultraviolet [19]. Compared to HC-PBFs, the loss of HC-AFs is in general larger because of the non-ideal confinement, but the transmission window is broader.

[0007] F. Poletti showed numerically that by engineering the radial distance between nested AREs, a HC-AF can be made effectively single-mode over a limited wavelength range [14], but

this has not been demonstrated experimentally. In particular, mode suppression has been suggested in [14] for a certain centre wavelength and a certain structural parameter  $z/R$  only, wherein  $z$  is a diameter difference of AREs and nested structures in the AREs and  $R$  is the radius of the hollow core. This theoretical finding cannot be extended to a general design and manufacturing of HC-AFs.

[0008] Also Wei et al. ([18]) and A. Hartung et al. ([19]) showed that HOM suppression can be enhanced. This was achieved in HC-AFs with touching AREs, but the overall HOM suppression was relatively low. According to [18], the effect of varying the thickness  $t$  of the touching AREs on the effective refractive index of the hollow core and the AREs has been investigated. An optimum thickness has been found wherein HOMs are suppressed. As a disadvantage of this approach, HOM suppression has been shown for a certain wavelength only, but not for a broad wavelength range.

[0009] Compared to solid-core fibres, one particular drawback of conventional HC-AFs is their inability to be purely single-mode, i.e. higher order modes (HOMs) are supported for relatively long distances. As a consequence the output beam quality is degraded, which is undesirable in many applications as it introduces modal beating, blurring the focal spot and - if the fibre experiences change in stress - causes power fluctuations. Another disadvantage of conventional HC-AFs results from limitation in manufacturing thereof, in particular positioning the AREs at specific azimuthal locations in a sufficient stable and reproducible manner.

[0010] The objective of the invention is to provide an improved hollow-core fibre of non-bandgap type, which is capable of avoiding disadvantages of conventional HC-AFs. In particular, the HC-AF is to be provided with an extended wavelength range of single-mode transmission, increased loss of HOMs, and/or increased ratio in loss between the highest-index core HOM and the fundamental, e. g.  $LP_{01}$  mode. Furthermore, the objective of the invention is to provide an improved optical device being equipped with at least one HC-AF and avoiding limitations of conventional optical devices, in particular in terms of low loss single mode guidance, damage-free high power light delivery and targeted creation of optically non-linear effects. Furthermore, the objective of the invention is to provide an improved method of manufacturing a hollow-core fibre of non-bandgap type resulting in the improved inventive HC-AF and avoiding limitations of conventional manufacturing methods.

[0011] These objectives are solved with a hollow-core fibre of non-bandgap type, an optical device and a method of manufacturing a hollow-core fibre of non-bandgap type, comprising the features of the independent claims, resp. Advantageous embodiments and applications of the invention are defined in the dependent claims.

[0012] According to a first general aspect, the above objective is solved by a hollow-core fibre of non-bandgap type, comprising a hollow core region axially arranged along the longitudinal extension of the hollow-core fibre and an inner cladding region comprising an arrangement of multiple anti-resonant elements, AREs, surrounding the core region along the length of the hollow-core fibre. The core region is adapted for guiding a transverse fundamental core mode

and transverse higher order core modes of a light field coupled into the HC-AF. The core region has a smallest transverse core dimension ( $D$ ), which is the smallest distance between AREs on diametrically opposite sides of the core region. Preferably, the smallest transverse core dimension is constant along the length of the HC-AF. Each of the AREs is adapted for guiding transverse ARE modes, and the  $i$ -th ARE has a smallest transverse ARE dimension ( $d_i$ ). Preferably, the smallest transverse ARE dimension also is constant along the length of the HC-AF. The core region and the AREs are configured to provide phase matching of the higher-order core modes of the core region to the ARE modes of the AREs. In other words, the higher order core modes and the ARE modes have refractive indices which are equal or approximated to each other so that the higher-order core modes can resonantly couple to the ARE modes, i.e. the ARE modes can be excited by the higher-order core modes.

[0013] The hollow core region of the inventive HC-AF is formed by an inner space of the hollow-core fibre, which is empty (evacuated) or filled with a gas, in particular at least one of air, noble gas and hydrogen, a liquid, and/or a material having a non-linear optical response, like e.g. at least one of the above gases or a Rydberg gas. Accordingly, the term "hollow core region" covers any longitudinal waveguide structure which is free of solid materials in its inner space. The core region has a first refractive index determined by the material thereof, while the refractive (or effective) index of the core mode is determined by the material refractive index, the shape of the core region and the excitation wavelength.

[0014] In radial directions, the core region is surrounded by the AREs, which are arranged in a non-touching manner. In other words, the inner cladding region comprises an arrangement of single AREs without an azimuthal contact thereof. The term "anti-resonant element", ARE (or: "tube" or "cladding capillary"), refers to any hollow wave-guiding element having a smaller diameter than the hollow core region and extending along the length of the HC-AF. Preferably, the wall thickness of the AREs of the inner cladding region is smaller than 20 % of the core dimension  $D$ , e. g.  $< 5 \mu\text{m}$ . All AREs can have the same smallest inner dimension, or each ARE can have a different smallest inner dimension. The inner cladding region surrounding the core region has a refractive index (a second refractive index) higher than the first refractive index of the core region. The hollow AREs are empty (evacuated) or filled like gas or liquid, e. g. like the core region.

[0015] An even number of AREs, e. g. 4 or 6, or an odd number of AREs, e. g. 3 or 5 or 7, is provided, which can be arranged with an even or odd-numbered symmetry delimiting the core region. Preferably, the AREs are non-nested AREs, and/or the AREs are made of a glass, in particular silica, a plastic material, in particular polymer, composite, in particular ZBLAN fiber composite, metal or crystalline material. Preferably, for holding the AREs, an outer cladding region is provided, wherein the AREs are attached to an inner surface of the outer cladding region.

[0016] According to the claimed invention, each of the ARE dimensions ( $d_i$ ) and the core dimension ( $D$ ) are selected such that a ratio of the ARE and core dimensions ( $d_i/D$ ) is approximated to a quotient of zeros of Bessel functions of first kind ( $u_{lm,ARE}/u_{lm,core}$ ), multiplied

with a fitting factor in a range of 0.96 to 1.20, with  $m$  being the  $m$ -th zero of the Bessel function of first kind of order  $l$ , said zeros of the Bessel functions describing (modelling) the  $LP_{lm}$  ARE modes and  $LP_{lm}$  higher order core modes, respectively. Advantageously, the inventors have found a modal filtering effect depending on only one dimensionless geometrical parameter ( $d_i/D$ ), akin to the well-known  $d/\Lambda$  parameter for endlessly single-mode solid-core PCF.

[0017] The inventors have found that modal refractive indices of the  $LP_{lm}$  ARE modes and  $LP_{lm}$  higher order core modes can be represented by an analytical model based on modes of coupled capillary waveguides, said modes being approximated by a Marcatili-Schmeltzer expression, which depends on the zeros of the Bessel function providing the modes and the fitting factor. Phase-matching the  $LP_{lm}$  ARE modes and  $LP_{lm}$  higher order core modes, i. e. matching the modal indices thereof can be obtained if the ratio of the ARE and core dimensions ( $d_i/D$ ) is adapted to the quotient of zeros of Bessel functions of first kind ( $u_{lm,ARE}/u_{lm,core}$ ), multiplied with the fitting factor.

[0018] Preferably, the fitting factor is a model parameter, which is obtained from matching the analytical model to a vectorial finite element (FE) modelling of the  $LP_{lm}$  ARE modes and  $LP_{lm}$  higher order core modes of the HC-AF. In particular, the fitting factor results from a division from a first factor matching the analytical model to the FE model of the  $LP_{lm}$  higher order core modes and a second factor matching the analytical model to the FE model of the  $LP_{lm}$  ARE modes, as further described below with reference to equation (4).

[0019] The terms "approximating" (or "adapting") include an equality of the ratio of the ARE and core dimensions and the quotient of zeros of Bessel functions of first kind, multiplied with the fitting factor, or a difference between the ratio of the ARE and core dimensions and the quotient of zeros of Bessel functions of first kind, multiplied with the fitting factor, being minimized such that a ratio in loss (dB/m) between the highest-index core HOM and the  $LP_{01}$  core mode is  $> 5$ , in particular  $> 10$  or even  $> 25$ , preferably  $> 50$ .

[0020] Advantageously, with the above condition for selecting the ratio of the ARE and core dimensions, the inventors have found a new design parameter for the HC-AFs allowing a broadband extension of the HOM coupling to ARE modes, e.g. up to all wavelengths within the transparency window of its fundamental core mode. According to a further aspect, refractive indices of the core region and the AREs are equal or approximated to each other in a broad wavelength range, preferably covering at least 10 THz, particularly preferred covering at least 20 THz.

[0021] All modes except the fundamental are strongly suppressed, resulting in effectively single-mode behaviour of the HC-AF (effectively endlessly single-mode behaviour, eESM). Contrary to (effectively) single-mode HC-PBFs [17], the proposed HC-AF structure provides a much larger bandwidth at relatively low loss while providing eESM behaviour. Furthermore, contrary to the HC-AF described in [18], wherein the thickness of the glass capillaries in the

cladding has been optimized only, the invention provides the new design parameter for the ratio of the ARE and core dimensions. This new design provides real phase-matching, whereas in [18] phase-matching was not achieved (see Figure 2a of [18]). Contrary to the SM guidance for HC-PBFs [6] where shunts have been included in the bandgap cladding to enhance HOM suppression for a relatively narrow wavelength range, the inventive HC-AF supports HOM suppression for an extended frequency range.

[0022] The ratio of the ARE and core dimensions is selected on the basis of a model which has been found by the inventors for describing tubular AREs (ARE capillaries) with a circular transverse cross-section as outlined below. In this case, the smallest transverse ARE dimension ( $d_1$ ) is the inner diameter of the ARE. As a further advantage of the invention, the selected design parameter is valid not only for tubular AREs, but also for AREs having other cross-sections, like elliptical or even polygonal cross-sections. With the latter variants, the smallest transverse ARE dimension ( $d_1$ ) is the smallest inner cross-sectional dimension of the ARE. The inventors have found that the model based on tubular AREs still provides an excellent approximation for HOM suppression in non-circular AREs, if they can be approximately modelled like a tubular ARE.

[0023] The AREs have a first smallest transverse ARE dimension ( $d_1$ ) and the ratio of the first smallest transverse ARE dimension and the core dimension ( $d_1/D$ ) is approximated to a quotient of zeros of Bessel functions of first kind ( $u_{01,ARE}/u_{11,core}$ ), multiplied with the fitting factor, said zeros ( $u_{01,ARE}$ ), ( $u_{11,core}$ ) describing the  $LP_{01}$  ARE modes and the  $LP_{11}$  core mode, respectively. Accordingly, the most pronounced HOM of the core region, the  $LP_{11}$  core mode, is coupled to the ARE modes. With this embodiment, preferably all AREs have the same smallest transverse ARE dimension. As an example, all AREs are tubular AREs having the same inner diameter. According to particularly preferred variants of this embodiment, the ratio of the first ARE dimension and the core dimension ( $d_1/D$ ) is selected in a range from 0.5 to 0.8, preferably from 0.60 to 0.75, in particular in a range from 0.62 to 0.74. Advantageously, a HC-AF is provided with these ranges, having low-loss guidance for the fundamental mode at all wavelengths within its transmission window, strongly suppressing the  $LP_{11}$  core mode and also all higher-order modes.

[0024] According to the claimed invention, the AREs comprise a first group of AREs with the first ARE dimension ( $d_1$ ) and a second group of AREs with a second smallest transverse ARE dimension ( $d_2$ ) smaller than the first ARE dimension ( $d_1$ ) of the first group of AREs. With this embodiment, the ratio of the second ARE dimension and the core dimension ( $d_2/D$ ) is approximated to a quotient of zeros of Bessel functions of first kind ( $u_{01,ARE}/u_{21,core}$ ), multiplied with the fitting factor, said Bessel functions ( $u_{01,ARE}$ ), ( $u_{21,core}$ ) describing the  $LP_{01}$  ARE modes and the  $LP_{21}$  core mode, respectively. AREs having the first ARE dimension and AREs having the second ARE dimension can be arranged in an alternating fashion, surrounding the hollow core region of the HC-AF.

[0025] According to particularly preferred variants of this embodiment, the ratio of the second ARE dimension and the core dimension ( $d_2/D$ ) is selected in a range from 0.3 to 0.7, preferably from 0.43 to 0.59, in particular in a range from 0.45 to 0.54. Advantageously, a HC-AF is provided with these ranges, having a further improved suppression of the HOMs.

[0026] Advantageously, multiple variants are available for designing the arrangement of AREs, which provide the inner cladding region of the inventive HC-AF. These variants can be selected as alternatives or in combination in dependency on the particular application. Firstly, the arrangement of AREs can have a three-fold symmetry. Alternatively, the arrangement of AREs can have two-fold symmetry and causes optical birefringence. Furthermore, the AREs can be arranged such that the cross-sections thereof are distributed on a single ring surrounding the core region. Alternatively, the AREs can be arranged such that the cross-sections thereof are distributed on multiple, e. g. two, three or more, coaxial rings surrounding the core region. Advantageously, lower loss HC-AFs with improved HOMs suppression can be realized with these variants.

[0027] The outer cladding region for holding the AREs has the shape of a hollow sleeve extending along the HC-AF and having an inner surface for attaching the AREs and an outer surface which can be exposed as the surface of the HC-AF or covered with further layers, e. g. protective layers, like a polymer coating, or an opaque layer. According to a variant of the above discussed aspects and embodiments, the outer cladding region has an inner transverse cross-section with a regular polygonal shape, e.g. a hexagonal shape, and the AREs are fixed to corners of the polygonal shape. As an advantage, each ARE is fixed along two contact lines with the inner surface of the outer cladding region, thus increasing the mechanical stability of the inner cladding region (AREs) when preparing the preform. Furthermore, the AREs are fixed with a regular azimuthal spacing by arranging them in the corners of the polygonal shape. According to an alternative variant, the outer cladding region has an inner transverse cross-section with a curved, in particular circular shape, and the AREs are evenly distributed in the curved shape.

[0028] According to a second general aspect, the above objective is solved by an optical device, including at least one hollow-core fibre according to the above first general aspect. Preferably, the optical device comprises at least one of a modal filtering device, a light source, in particular a laser, an optical amplifier, a beam delivery system, a data communication system, a frequency converter, in particular for supercontinuum generation and a pulse shaper, in particular for pulse compression.

[0029] According to a third general aspect, the above objective is solved by a method of manufacturing a hollow-core fibre according to the above first general aspect. Preferably, the method of manufacturing a hollow-core fibre comprises the steps of providing ARE preforms and a hollow jacket preform, fixing the ARE preforms on an inner surface of the jacket preform in a distributed manner, and heating and drawing the jacket preform including the ARE preforms until the final ARE and core dimensions are set.

[0030] Optionally, the jacket preform including the ARE preforms are - in a first heating and drawing step - first drawn to a cane and - in a second heating and drawing step - then drawn to a fibre until the final ARE and core dimensions are set.

[0031] Preferably, the heating and drawing steps include applying a vacuum or an increased fluid pressure to at least one of the jacket preform and the ARE preforms for setting the ARE and core dimensions, respectively. Advantageously, this allows a precise adjustment of the smallest transverse core dimension ( $D$ ) of the core region and the smallest transverse ARE dimension ( $s$ ) ( $d_i$ ) of the AREs.

[0032] According to an embodiment, the ARE and core dimensions are selected, preferably set during the final heating and drawing step, such that the phase matching of the higher order core modes and the ARE modes is obtained over a frequency range above 20 THz. This can be achieved by theoretical considerations or reference measurements.

[0033] According to further embodiment, a post-processing step can be provided, wherein at least one of the core region and the anti-resonant elements can be filled with at least one of a gas, in particular air, noble gas and/or hydrogen, a liquid, and/or a material having a non-linear optical response. To this end, at least one portion of the hollow core fiber can be enclosed into a cell. The cell and all of the hollow core regions can be filled with a material from an external reservoir, or some of the hollow core regions can be filled with a material from a first external reservoir and some of another material of a second external reservoir. This post-processing step can be implemented just before or during the application of the fiber, e. g. in an optical experiment. Further post-processing steps can follow for adapting the inventive fibre to the application thereof, e. g. in data transmission or non-linear optics.

[0034] Further advantages and details of the invention are described in the following reference to the attached drawings, which show in:

Figure 1:

cross-sections of HC-AFs according to embodiments;

Figure 2:

graphical illustrations of coupling HOMs of the core region with ARE modes and numerical simulations when varying  $d/D$  to find the optimum ratio between ARE dimension  $d$  and core dimension  $D$ ;

Figure 3:

graphical illustrations of numerical simulations to illustrate the scalability of the inventive HC-AF;

Figure 4:

illustrations of applying the inventive model for designing a HC-AF;

Figure 5:

an optical device according to an exemplary embodiment;

Figure 6:

steps of a method of manufacturing an inventive HC-AF; and

Figure 7:

cross-sections of conventional solid or hollow core fibres (prior art).

[0035] In the following, exemplary reference is made to choosing a proper geometry of the HC-AF, in particular the diameter of the core and AREs, like glass capillaries in the inner cladding region. Implementing the invention is not restricted to the indicated examples of geometric quantities, like the dimensions  $D$ ,  $d$  and  $t$ , but rather possible with varied values providing the inventive design parameters. Features of HC-AFs, the manufacturing thereof and the application thereof are not described, as far as they are known from prior art.

#### Practical examples of HC-AFs

[0036] Figures 1A to 1E show transverse cross-sections of practical examples of HC-AFs 100 (perpendicular to the axial extension thereof). Figures 1C, 1D and 1E show examples falling under the scope of the claims, while the other examples are useful for understanding the invention. The bright circles represent the solid material of the AREs or outer cladding region, like quartz glass or silica, while the dark portions are free of solid materials (evacuated or filled with gas or liquid). The geometric design of the HC-AFs 100 is selected as outlined in the model section below.

[0037] Each HC-AF 100 comprises a hollow core region 10 (represented in Figure 1A by a dotted circle), an inner cladding region 20 with multiple AREs 21 and an outer cladding region 30. The hollow core region 10 is the empty space between the AREs 21, extending along the longitudinal length of the HC-AF 100 and having a smallest transverse core dimension  $D$ . The AREs 21 of the inner cladding region 20 comprise capillaries having a wall thickness  $t$  and a smallest transverse ARE dimension  $d$ . The AREs 21 are fixed to the inner surface of the outer cladding region 30, e.g. as described below with reference to Figure 6. The outer cladding region 30 comprises a larger capillary being made of e.g. glass and providing a closed cladding of the HC-AF 100.

[0038] HC-AF 100 of Figure 1A illustrates an embodiment wherein the AREs 21 comprise a single-ring of six thin-wall capillaries with a circular transverse cross-section (inner diameter  $d = 13.6 \mu\text{m}$  and wall thickness  $t = 0.2 \mu\text{m}$ ) arranged within the larger capillary of the outer cladding region 30 in six-fold symmetric pattern so as to create a central hollow core of diameter  $D$  (the shortest distance between diametrically opposite AREs 21), with  $D = 20 \mu\text{m}$ . The outer cladding region 30 has an outer diameter of  $125 \mu\text{m}$  and a cladding thickness of  $38 \mu\text{m}$ . Alternatively, the core dimension  $D$  can be selected in a range from  $10 \mu\text{m}$  to  $1000 \mu\text{m}$ , wherein the other geometrical parameters (like  $d$ ,  $t$ ) are scaled accordingly.

[0039] Figure 1B shows a modified embodiment with multiple, in particular two coaxial rings of AREs 21 ( $d = 13.6 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $t = 0.2 \mu\text{m}$ , and  $D = 20 \mu\text{m}$  arranged within the outer cladding region 30

with six-fold symmetry. For holding the inner and outer rings of AREs 21, a support tube 22 is included in the HC-AF 100. The support tube 22 is made of e.g. silica with a diameter of e.g. 48  $\mu\text{m}$ .

[0040] Figures 1C and 1D illustrate a three-fold symmetry and Figure 1E shows a two-fold symmetry of the inventive HC-AF 100, advantageously offering enhanced eESM effects.

[0041] According to Figure 1C, the AREs 21A, 21B comprise a first group of AREs 21A with a first, larger ARE dimension  $d_1$  (e. g. 13.6  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and a second group of AREs 21B with a second, smaller ARE dimension  $d_2$  (e. g. 10.2  $\mu\text{m}$ ), both with a wall thickness of e.g. 0.2  $\mu\text{m}$ . On the inner surface of the outer cladding 30, longitudinal protrusions 31 are provided, which have an axial extension along the HC-AF 100. In the cross-sectional view of Figure 1C, the protrusions 31 are shown as blobs. Preferably, the protrusions 31 are made of the same material like the AREs, e. g. glass. Each of the smaller AREs 21B is fixed to the top of one of the protrusions 31. The AREs 21A, 21B surround the core region 10 having a diameter  $D = 20 \mu\text{m}$ . The radial height of the protrusions 31 preferably is selected so as to yield the most circularly-symmetric guided mode in the central core region 10. Alternatively, the protrusions 31 could be omitted, yielding a simpler structure, as shown in Figure 1D.

[0042] By arranging the AREs 21A, 21B so as to form a two-fold symmetric structure (Figure 1E), a birefringent polarization-maintaining HC-AF is obtained, displaying eESM behaviour.

[0043] The examples of inventive HC-AFs 100 as shown in Figure 1 can be modified, in particular with regard to the shape of the AREs 21, 21A, 21B, which can have e. g. an elliptic or polygonal cross-section; the inner shape of the outer cladding 30, which can have e. g. a polygonal cross-section (see Figure 6); the solid materials of the AREs 21, 21A, 21B, which may comprise e. g. plastic material, like PMMA, glass, like silica, or soft-glass, like ZBLAN; the dimensions of the AREs 21, 21A, 21B; the number of rings of AREs, e. g. three or more; the number of AREs, e. g. 4 or 5 or 7 or more; and the symmetry of the ARE arrangement.

#### Model for HC-AF design

[0044] The ARE dimension ( $d_i$ ) and the core dimension ( $D$ ) of the inventive HC-AFs 100 are selected such that a ratio of the ARE and core dimensions ( $d_i/D$ ) is approximated to a quotient of zeros of Bessel functions of first kind ( $u_{lm,ARE}/u_{lm,core}$ ), multiplied with the fitting factor, as defined above. If all AREs have the same ARE dimension ( $d_1$ ), the ratio of the ARE dimension and the core dimension ( $d_1/D$ ) preferably is approximated to a quotient of zeros of Bessel functions of first kind ( $u_{01,ARE}/u_{11,core}$ ), multiplied with the fitting factor, wherein the zeros ( $u_{01,ARE}$ ), ( $u_{11,core}$ ) describe the  $LP_{01}$  ARE modes and the  $LP_{11}$  core mode, respectively. If further AREs have a second, smaller ARE dimension, the ratio of the second ARE dimension and the core dimension ( $d_2/D$ ) preferably is approximated to a quotient of zeros of Bessel

functions of first kind ( $u_{01,ARE}/u_{21,core}$ ), multiplied with the fitting factor, wherein the Bessel functions ( $u_{01,ARE}$ ), ( $u_{21,core}$ ) describe the  $LP_{01}$  ARE modes and the  $LP_{21}$  core mode, respectively.

[0045] These design conditions are found on the basis of the theoretical considerations and numerical simulations illustrated in the following with reference to Figures 2 to 4. These theoretical considerations and numerical simulations can be correspondingly extended to the coupling of core modes higher than the  $LP_{21}$  core mode to the ARE modes.

[0046] The central core region 10 of the HC-AF 100 supports several transverse core modes each with a characteristic modal refractive index and leakage loss. The inventive structure is provided in such a way that the  $LP_{01}$  mode (with the highest effective index) has a loss that is much lower than any of the core HOMs. This is achieved by designing the AREs 21, 21A, 21B and the gaps between them so that they support a band of leaky modes (or states) that phase-match to HOMs in the core region 10, making them highly leaky. This strong loss discrimination can be made broadband enough for obtaining eESM behaviour.

[0047] Figure 2A shows the HC-AF 100 of Figure 1A (left) illustrating the fundamental  $LP_{01}$  core mode (centre) and the  $LP_{11}$  core mode (right) as well as the leaky ARE modes (right), to which the  $LP_{11}$  core mode and higher core modes are resonantly coupled. Figure 2B shows curves of the finite-element (FE) modelling computed effective refractive index in dependency on the parameter  $d/D$ , and Figure 2C shows curves of leakage loss for changing ARE dimension  $d$  but constant core dimension  $D$ . The central curve in Figure 2C shows the corresponding HOM suppression. The dashed lines show the fully vectorial computed values for the  $LP_{01}$  mode of a free standing tube with diameter  $d$  and thickness  $t$ . Exemplary structure parameters are  $t/D = 0.01$  and  $D/\lambda = 20$ ,  $n_{glass} = 1.45$  and  $n_{core} = 1$ .

[0048] The structure shown in Figure 2A supports several leaky transverse core modes formed by anti-resonant reflection at the walls of the AREs 21 with negative curvature. The AREs 21 support a cladding photonic bandstructure provided by the inner cladding region 20, and they can be approximated by quasi free-standing, thin-walled tubes. The thick surrounding glass wall of the outer cladding region 30 does not appreciably influence the modal properties, but is provided to physically support the AREs 21.

[0049] Figure 2B shows the effective index distribution of the two highest-index core modes  $LP_{01}$  and  $LP_{11}$  when varying the ARE diameter (for fixed  $D$ ), effectively changing the cladding photonic bandstructure. The index of the  $LP_{01}$  core mode is high enough to avoid resonant coupling to the fundamental ARE modes, and remains almost independent of  $d/D$ , whereas the  $LP_{11}$  core mode undergoes a strong anti-crossing with the fundamental ARE mode at  $d/D \approx 0.68$ . As one moves away from this anti-crossing, the even and odd eigenmodes evolve asymptotically into uncoupled  $LP_{11}$  core and fundamental ARE modes. Core modes of even higher order (not shown in Figure 2B) have lower indices and couple to highly leaky modes of

the ARE ring, some of which are concentrated in the gaps between the AREs 21.

[0050] Figure 2C plots the calculated leakage loss of the  $LP_{01}$  mode and the two hybrid  $LP_{11}/ARE_{01}$  modes. Over the range shown the  $LP_{01}$  core mode has a relatively constant loss with a minimum value of 0.17 dB/m at  $d/D \approx 0.65$ . For smaller ARE 21 diameters the loss increases, closely matching the value for an isolated thick-walled dielectric capillary in the limit  $d/D \rightarrow 0$  (not shown in Figure 2C). This limit was used to cross-check the FE calculations with analytical results [16], in particular the accuracy of the perfectly matched layers (PMLs). At the anti-crossing point the loss of the two hybrid  $LP_{11}/ARE_{01}$  modes strongly increases, almost reaching the value for an isolated capillary in vacuum (dashed brown line), which was calculated by solving Maxwell's equations in full vectorial form. This provides further confirmation that the PMLs were set up correctly.

[0051] The HOM suppression increases strongly at the anti-crossing, peaking at a value of about 1200. Far from the anti-crossing it drops to less than 5, which is similar to values typically achieved in kagomé-PCF [15]. For a comprehensive analysis, the HOM suppression of all the higher-order core modes must be calculated. FE modelling reveals that the HOM with the next-lowest loss after the  $LP_{11}$  core mode is the four-lobed  $LP_{21}$  core mode, with a HOM suppression of  $\sim 70$  at  $d/D \approx 0.68$  and an anti-crossing with the fundamental ARE mode at  $d/D \approx 0.51$ . In experiments, however, this particular core mode is less likely to be excited by end-fire illumination or by stress- and bend-induced scattering from the  $LP_{01}$  core mode (the index difference is some two times larger than for the  $LP_{11}$  core mode). FE modeling shows that  $LP_{lm}$  core modes of even higher order do not affect the overall HOM suppression because they phase-match to modes of the ARE ring (some of which are concentrated in the gaps between the AREs 21), resulting in strong leakage loss.

[0052] Figure 3A plots, versus  $D/\lambda$  ( $\lambda$ : wavelength), the difference  $\Delta n_{lm}$  between the refractive indices of the  $LP_{lm}$  core modes and the fundamental ARE mode at constant  $d/D = 0.68$  and  $t/D = 0.01$ .  $\Delta n_{01}$  decreases with increasing  $D/\lambda$  but overall remains positive. As a consequence, the  $LP_{01}$  core mode is anti-resonant with the fundamental ARE mode and remains confined to the core (see also left panel of the inset in Figure 3A). In contrast,  $\Delta n_{11}$  is much smaller, reaching values as small as  $10^{-6}$  at  $D/\lambda \approx 66$ .

[0053] At certain values of  $D/\lambda$ , anti-crossings appear between the  $LP_{01}$  mode and the  $q$ -th order transverse mode in the glass walls of the AREs 21, following the simple relationship:

$$\left(\frac{D}{\lambda}\right)_q \approx \frac{q}{2(t/D)\sqrt{n_s^2 - 1}} \quad (1)$$

[0054] The vertical dotted lines in Figure 3 are centred at the first two of these resonances, for  $t/D = 0.01$ . In the vicinity of these points the  $LP_{01}$  core mode leaks rapidly through the resonant AREs 21 into the solid glass jacket 30, yielding loss values that are close to those of an isolated

thick-walled dielectric capillary [16]; the result is a strong reduction in the HOM suppression (see Figure 3B). Away from these narrow regions, however, the HOM suppression remains relatively high - a consequence of the fact that the indices of the LP<sub>11</sub> core and fundamental ARE modes remain close to each other. The result is very strong LP<sub>11</sub> core mode suppression over all the ranges of LP<sub>01</sub> mode transmission.

[0055] To explain why maximum HOM suppression occurs at  $d/D = 0.68$  for all wavelengths (except in the vicinity of ARE wall resonances, see Eq. 1), the inventors have applied an analytical model in which the real structure with the core 10 and the AREs 21 are treated as thick-walled capillaries (see Figure 4A). The modal indices of the LP<sub>lm</sub> modes in a thick-walled capillary can be approximated by the modified Marcatili-Schmeltzer expression [16]:

$$n_{lm} = \sqrt{1 - \left( \frac{u_{lm}}{\pi f_s} \right)^2 \left( \frac{\lambda}{d_i} \right)^2} \quad (2)$$

where  $u_{lm}$  is the  $m$ -th zero of the Bessel function  $J_l$  and  $d_i$  is the inner diameter of the capillary. The parameter  $f_s$  (which has a value close to 1,  $s = \text{co}$  represents the core 10 and  $s = \text{ARE}$  the AREs 21) is used to heuristically fit the analytical values from the model equation to the results of FE simulations. It corrects for the non-circular core and the finite wall thicknesses of core 10 and AREs 21.

[0056] Figure 4B plots the effective index of the two LP<sub>11</sub>/ARE<sub>01</sub> hybrid modes together with the fitted values for the LP<sub>11</sub> mode (zero line) computed using Eq. (2) with fit parameters  $f_{\text{co}} = 1.077$  for the core 10 and  $f_{\text{ARE}} = 0.990$  for the ARE 21. The convenient analytical form of Eq. (2) allows one to derive a simple expression for the  $d/D$  value at which the LP<sub>11</sub> core and ARE<sub>01</sub> modes couple optimally:

$$\frac{d}{D} = \frac{u_{01}}{u_{11}} \frac{f_{\text{co}}}{f_{\text{ARE}}} = 0.68 \quad (3)$$

[0057] Eq. (3) provides a convenient rule-of-thumb for designing robustly single-mode eESM PCFs. To a first approximation it depends neither on the refractive indices nor on the absolute physical dimensions of the fibre, making the design scalable. This means that, provided the ratio  $d/D$  is maintained, it becomes possible to design large-core eESM PCFs and to deliver losses of some dB/km in multiple transmission windows, the broadest of which spans more than one octave.

[0058] By using Eq. (2) one can also easily find structural parameters where higher order core modes (e.g. the LP<sub>21</sub> core mode) are effectively suppressed. Also by adjusting the physical dimensions, the resonance bands can be blue/red shifted (for smaller/thicker wall thickness  $t$ ) and the minimum transmission loss of the LP<sub>01</sub> core mode can be adjusted (for changing core diameter) .

[0059] Eq. (2) can be also used to find appropriate geometrical parameters for designing a

HC-AF with an enhanced eESM effect, i.e., a fibre where the first two HOMs of the core couple to resonances in the AREs. This yields the conditions:

$$\frac{d_1}{D} = \frac{u_{01}}{u_{11}} \frac{f_{co}}{f_{ARE}} = 0.68 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{d_2}{D} = \frac{u_{01}}{u_{21}} \frac{f_{co}}{f_{ARE}} = 0.51 \quad (4)$$

[0060] A fibre structure with such an enhanced eESM effect is depicted in Figures 1C to 1E consisting of one or several of single rings of AREs with different inner diameters  $d_1$  and  $d_2$ .

#### Embodiments of optical device

[0061] The inventive HC-AF 100 has multiple applications for light guiding, e.g. for beam delivery, data transmission or frequency conversion purposes. Accordingly, an optical device, which represents a further subject of the invention, comprises at least one inventive HC-AF 100 and further optical components, monitoring components, detector components and/or control components, which are selected in dependency on the particular application of the optical device.

[0062] Figure 5 schematically illustrates an optical device 200 according to an embodiment of the invention, which is adapted for a high power beam delivery, e.g. for surface processing purposes. The optical device 200 comprises a light source 210, like a laser source, and the HC-AF 100. The output of the light source 210 is optically coupled with an input side of the HC-AF 100, while an output side thereof is directed to a location of beam delivery (see arrow).

[0063] With alternative applications of the invention, the light source 210 comprises a laser source for driving a frequency conversion process, in particular a supercontinuum generation process or pulse compression, inside the HC-AF 100. According to yet further applications, the light source 210 may comprise an optical transmitter of a data communication system, which is coupled via the HC-AF 100 with an optical receiver (not shown).

[0064] It is noted that Figure 5 represents a schematic drawing only. Details of an optical device including at least one inventive HC-AF 100 can be implemented as it is known from conventional optical devices.

#### Method of manufacturing HC-AFs

[0065] Figure 6 schematically illustrates the main steps of manufacturing an inventive HC-AF 100. Figure 6 is a schematic illustration only, which presents the main steps of providing ARE preforms 23 and a hollow jacket preform 32 (Figure 6A), fixing the ARE preforms 23 on an inner surface of the jacket preform 32 (Figure 6B) and heating and drawing the preform jacket 32 including the ARE preforms 23 for obtaining the HC-AF 100 (Figure 6C). Optionally, the heating and drawing step may include a first step of heating and drawing the jacket preform 32

with the ARE preforms 23 to a cane, and a second step of heating and drawing the cane until the ARE and core dimensions are set. Details of the steps in Figure 6A, 6B and 6C can be implemented as far as they are known from conventional fibre manufacturing methods.

[0066] According to Figure 6A, the jacket preform 32 is a hollow tubular form, made of glass, which has an inner transverse cross-sectional regular hexagonal shape. The outer diameter of the preform jacket 32 is e.g. 28 mm, while the inner transverse dimension is about 22 mm. The longitudinal length of the preform jackets 32 and the ARE preforms 23 is about 120 cm.

[0067] With the fixing step of Figure 6B, the ARE preforms 23 are fixed to the corners of the inner hexagonal shape of the jacket preform 32. This is obtained by applying heat resulting in a physical connection between ARE preforms and jacket preform. Subsequently, the composite of the jacket preform 32 and the ARE preforms 23 is drawn during the application of heat until the ARE and core transverse dimensions are obtained. The ARE and core transverse dimensions can be influenced by applying a vacuum or an increased pressure to the jacket preform 32 and/or the ARE preforms 23 during the heating and drawing steps.

[0068] Applying a vacuum or an increased pressure during the heating and drawing steps is schematically illustrated in Figure 6B. The hollow inner space of the jacket preform 32 is connected with a first external reservoir 41, like a source of pressurized nitrogen. Furthermore, the ARE preforms 23 are connected with at least one second external reservoir 42, like e.g. an external source of pressurized nitrogen. If all AREs are to be produced with the same inner transverse dimension, all AREs can be connected with a common external reservoir. Otherwise, e.g. two groups of AREs are connected to two different external reservoirs for creating different inner transverse dimensions, as shown e.g. in Figure 1E. The final heating and drawing step is conducted e.g. in a furnace selected in dependency of the material of the jacket preform 32 and the ARE preforms 23 (e.g. around 2000°C for silica components).

[0069] After obtaining the final HC-AF 100, it can be filled with a gas, like air or a noble gas or hydrogen, or a liquid, like water, and the input and output sides of the HC-AF 100 are enclosed by a cell withstanding high fluidic pressure and which is partially transmissive, e.g. by including a glass plate, for optical radiation, e.g. from a laser source.

[0070] The features of the invention disclosed in the above description, the drawings and the claims can be of significance individually, in combination or sub-combination for the implementation of the invention in its different embodiments.

## REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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## Patentkrav

1. Hulkernefiber (100) af typen uden båndgab, som omfatter:
    - et hult kerneområde (10), der strækker sig aksialt langs hulkernefiberen (100) og har en mindste tværgående keredimension (D), hvor kerneområdet (10) er indrettet til at lede en tværgående fundamental kernetilstand og tværgående kernetilstande af højere orden, og
    - et indre beklædningsområde (20), der omfatter en arrangement af antiresonans-elementer (ARE'er) (21, 21A, 21B), der omslutter kerneområdet (10) langs hulkernefiberen (100), idet hver har en mindste tværgående ARE-dimension ( $d_i$ ) og er indrettet til at lede tværgående ARE-tilstande,
    - kerneområdet (10) og ARE'erne (21, 21A, 21B) er konfigureret til at tilvejebringe fasematchning af kernetilstandene af højere orden og ARE-tilstandene, og
    - ARE-dimensionen ( $d_i$ ) og keredimensionen (D) er valgt, således at forholdet mellem ARE- og keredimensionerne ( $d_i/D$ ) er tilnærmet en kvotient af nuller af Bessel-funktioner af første type ( $u_{lm,ARE}/u_{lm,kerne}$ ) multipliceret med en tilpasningsfaktor i intervallet fra 0,96 til 1,20, hvor m er det m-te nul af Bessel-funktionerne af første type af orden 1, idet nullerne af Bessel-funktionerne beskriver hhv.  $LP_{lm}$  ARE-tilstandene og  $LP_{lm}$  kernetilstandene af højere orden,
  - hvor
    - ARE'erne (21, 21A) har en første mindste tværgående ARE-dimension ( $d_1$ ), og
    - forholdet mellem den første ARE-dimension og keredimensionen ( $d_1/D$ ) er tilnærmet en kvotient af nuller af Bessel-funktioner af første type ( $u_{01,ARE}/u_{11,kerne}$ ) multipliceret med tilpasningsfaktoren, idet nullerne ( $u_{01,ARE}$ ), ( $u_{11,kerne}$ ) beskriver hhv.  $LP_{01}$  ARE-tilstandene og  $LP_{11}$  kernetilstanden,
    - en første gruppe af ARE'erne (21A) har den første ARE-dimension ( $d_1$ ), og
    - en anden gruppe af ARE'erne (21B) har en anden mindste tværgående ARE-dimension ( $d_2$ ), der er mindre end den første ARE-dimension ( $d_1$ ) af den første gruppe af ARE'erne (21A), og
  - er kendetegnet ved, at
    - forholdet mellem den anden ARE-dimension og keredimensionen ( $d_2/D$ ) er tilnærmet en kvotient af nuller af Bessel-funktioner af første type ( $u_{01,ARE}/u_{21,kerne}$ ) multipliceret med tilpasningsfaktoren, idet Bessel-funktionerne ( $u_{01,ARE}$ ), ( $u_{21,kerne}$ ) beskriver hhv.  $LP_{01}$  ARE-tilstandene og  $LP_{21}$  kernetilstanden, hvor eventuelt forholdet mellem den anden ARE-dimension og keredimensionen ( $d_2/D$ ) er valgt i intervallet fra 0,3 til 0,7.
2. Hulkernefiber ifølge krav 1, hvor

- ARE'erne, der omslutter kerneområdet, er anbragt på en ikke-berørende måde.
3. Hulkernefiber ifølge krav 1, hvor
- forholdet mellem den første ARE-dimension og keredimensionen ( $d_1/D$ ) er valgt i intervallet fra 0,5 til 0,8.
- 5
4. Hulkernefiber ifølge ét af ovennævnte krav, hvor
- antallet af ARE'er (21, 21A, 21B) er 3, 4, 5, 6 eller 7.
- 10
5. Hulkernefiber ifølge ét af ovennævnte krav, hvor arrangementen af ARE'er (21, 21A, 21B) har mindst ét af trækkene:
- arrangementen af ARE'er (21, 21A, 21B) har tredobbelt symmetri,
  - arrangementen af ARE'er (21, 21A, 21B) har dobbelt symmetri og medfører optisk dobbeltbrydning,
  - ARE'erne (21, 21A, 21B) er arrangeret, således at tværsnittene deraf er fordelt på en enkelt ring, der omslutter kerneområdet (10), og
  - ARE'erne (21, 21A, 21B) er arrangeret, således at tværsnittene deraf er fordelt på flere ringe, der omslutter kerneområdet (10).
- 15
6. Hulkernefiber ifølge ét af ovennævnte krav, hvor ARE'erne (21, 21A, 21B) har mindst ét af trækkene:
- ARE'erne (21, 21A, 21B) har et cirkulært, ellipseformet eller polygonalt tværgående tværsnit, og
  - ARE'erne (21, 21A, 21B) er fremstillet af et glas, især siliciumdioxid eller ZBLAN, polymer, især PMMA, komposit, metal eller krystallinsk materiale.
- 20
- 25
7. Hulkernefiber ifølge ét af ovennævnte krav, hvor
- mindst ét af kerneområdet (10) og ARE'erne (21, 21A, 21B) er tømt eller fyldt med mindst én af en gas, især mindst én af luft eller ædelgas eller hydrogen, en væske og et materiale, der har et ikke-lineært optisk respons.
- 30
8. Hulkernefiber ifølge ét af ovennævnte krav, som omfatter
- et ydre beklædningsområde (30), der omslutter det indre beklædningsområde (20) langs hulkernefiberen (100), hvor
  - det ydre beklædningsområde (30) har et tværgående tværsnit med en polygonal form, og ARE'erne (21, 21A, 21B) er placeret i hjørnerne af den polygonale form, eller
  - det ydre beklædningsområde (30) har et tværgående tværsnit med en krum form,
- 35

og ARE'erne (21, 21A, 21B) er jævnt fordelt på den krumme form.

9. Hulkernefiber ifølge ét af ovennævnte krav, hvor
  - kerneområdet (10) og ARE'erne (21, 21A, 21B) er konfigureret til at tilvejebringe fasematchning af kernetilstandene af højere orden og ARE-tilstandene i et bølgelængdeinterval, der mindst dækker 10 THz.
10. Optisk enhed (200), som indbefatter mindst én hulkernefiber (100) ifølge et af ovennævnte krav.
11. Optisk enhed ifølge krav 10, som omfatter mindst én af
  - en modal filtreringsenhed,
  - en lyskilde (210), især en laser,
  - en optisk forstærker,
  - et stråleleveringssystem,
  - en impulsformer, især til impulskomprimering,
  - et datakommunikationssystem og
  - en frekvensomformer, især til superkontinuum-generering.
12. Fremgangsmåde til fremstilling af en hulkernefiber (100) af typen uden båndgab, som omfatter trinene:
  - tilvejebringelse af et hult kerneområde (10), der strækker sig aksialt langs hulkernefiberen (100) og har en mindste tværgående keredimension (D), hvor kerneområdet (10) er indrettet til at lede en tværgående fundamental kernetilstand og tværgående kernetilstande af højere orden, og
  - tilvejebringelse af et indre beklædningsområde (20), der omfatter et arrangement af antiresonans-elementer (ARE'er) (21, 21A, 21B), der omslutter kerneområdet (10) langs hulkernefiberen (100), som hver har en mindste tværgående ARE-dimension ( $d_i$ ) og er indrettet til at lede tværgående ARE-tilstande, hvor
  - kerneområdet (10) og ARE'erne (21, 21A, 21B) er konfigureret til at tilvejebringe fasematchning af kernetilstandene af højere orden og ARE-tilstandene, hvor mindst ét af trinene med tilvejebringelse af et hult kerneområde (10) og tilvejebringelse af et indre beklædningsområde (20) omfatter valg af ARE-dimensionen ( $d_i$ ) og keredimensionen (D), således at forholdet mellem ARE- og keredimensionerne ( $d_i/D$ ) er tilnærmet en kvotient af nuller af Bessel-funktioner af første type ( $U_{lm,ARE}/U_{lm,kerne}$ ) multipliceret med en tilpasningsfaktor i intervallet fra 0,96 til 1,20, idet m er det m'te nul af Bessel-funktionerne af første type af orden l, hvor nullerne af Bessel-funktionerne beskriver hhv.  $LP_{lm}$ -ARE-tilstandene og

LP<sub>lm</sub>-kernetilstandene af højere orden,

hvor

- hulkernefiberen (100) er fremstillet med trækkene for hulkernefiberen (100) ifølge et af kravene 1 til 10,

5 kendetegnet ved, at

- ARE-dimensionen ( $d_i$ ) er valgt ved anvendelse af en analytisk model, hvori kernen (10) og ARE'erne (21, 21A, 21B) behandles som kapillærer, hvor modale indekser for LP<sub>lm</sub>-tilstandene i kapillæerne estimeres ved hjælp af

$$n_{lm} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{u_{lm}}{\pi f_s}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\lambda}{d_i}\right)^2}$$

10 hvor  $u_{lm}$  er det m'te nul af Bessel-funktionen  $J_1$ ,  $d_i$  er den indre diameter af kapillæret,  $\lambda$  er bølgelængde, og parameteren  $f_s$  er en heuristisk tilpasningsparameter.

13. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 12, som omfatter trinene

- 15
- (a) tilvejebringelse af ARE-præforme (23) og en hul kappepræform (32),
  - (b) fastgørelse af ARE-præformene (23) på en indre overflade af kappepræformen (32) på en fordelt måde,
  - (c) opvarmning og trækning af kappepræformen (32), herunder ARE-præformene (23), indtil ARE- og keredimensionerne er nået, hvor eventuelt trin (c) indbefatter
- 20
- (c1) opvarmning og trækning af kappepræformen (32), herunder ARE-præformene (23) til et rør, og
  - (c2) opvarmning og trækning af røret, indtil ARE- og keredimensionerne er nået.

14. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 13, hvor trin (c) indbefatter

- 25
- påføring af et vakuum eller et forøget tryk på mindst én af kappepræformen (32) og ARE-præformene (23) eller hule områder i røret til opnåelse af ARE- og keredimensionerne.

15. Fremgangsmåde ifølge ét af kravene 13 eller 14, som omfatter en efterbehandlingstrin med

- 30
- fyldning af mindst ét af kerneområdet (10) og ARE'erne (21, 21A, 21B) med mindst én af en gas, især luft eller ædelgas eller hydrogen, en væske og et materiale, der har et ikke-lineært optisk respons.

## DRAWINGS

Drawing

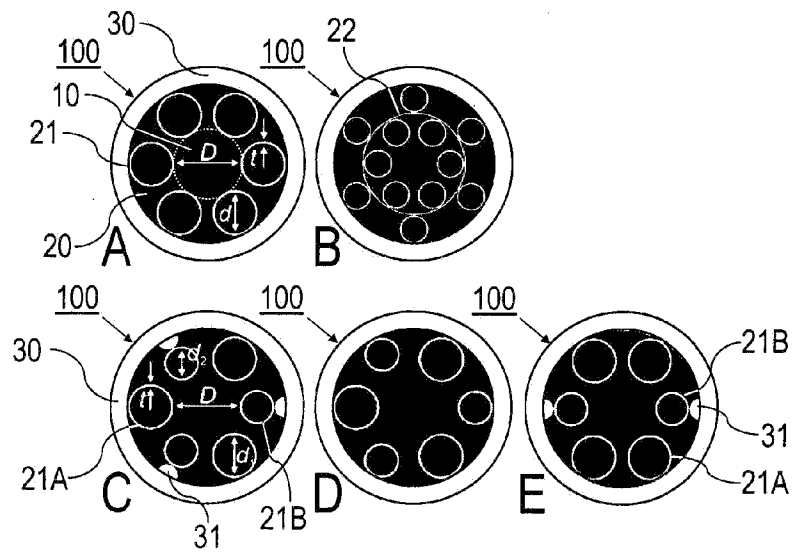


FIG. 1

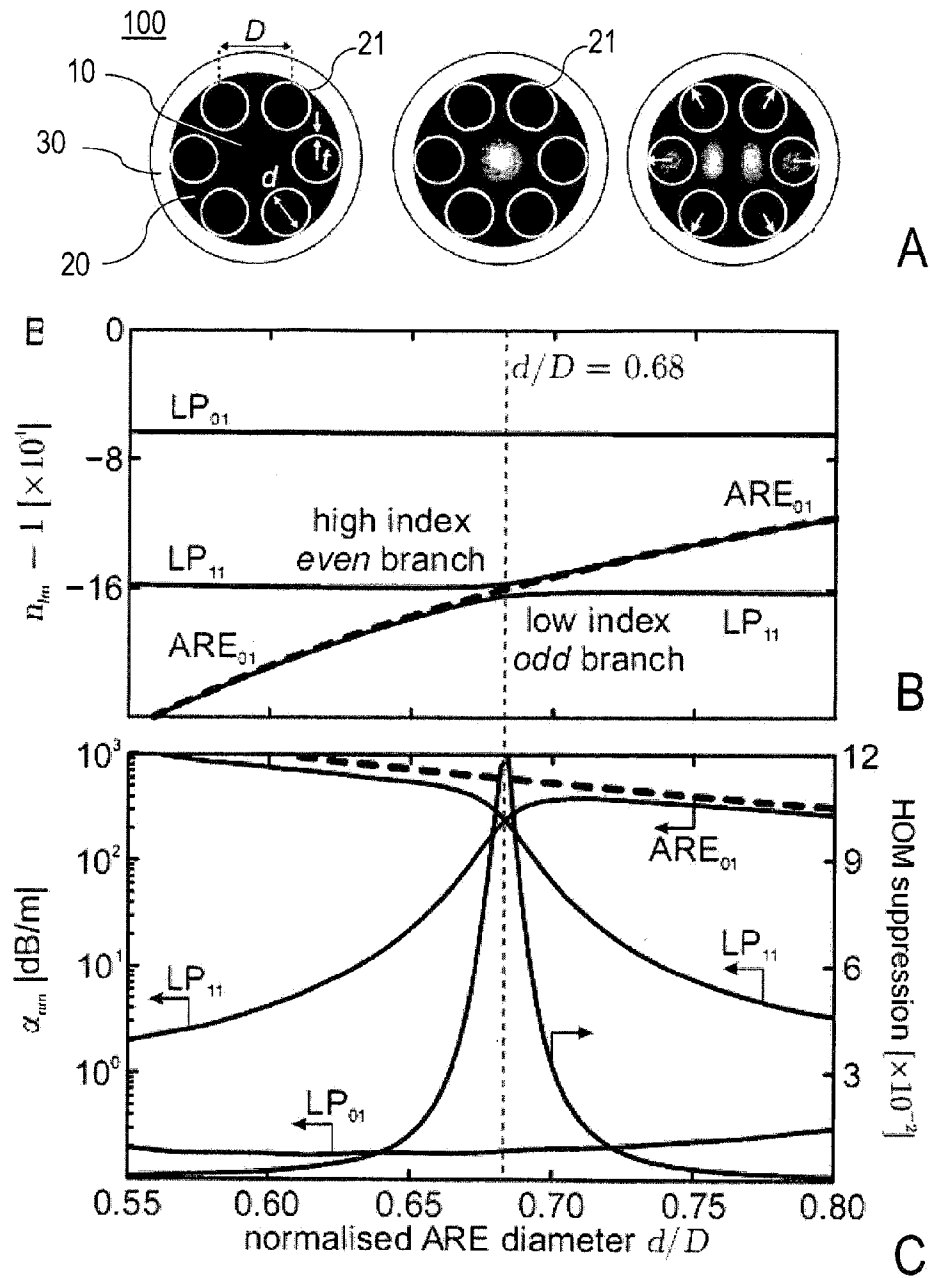


FIG. 2

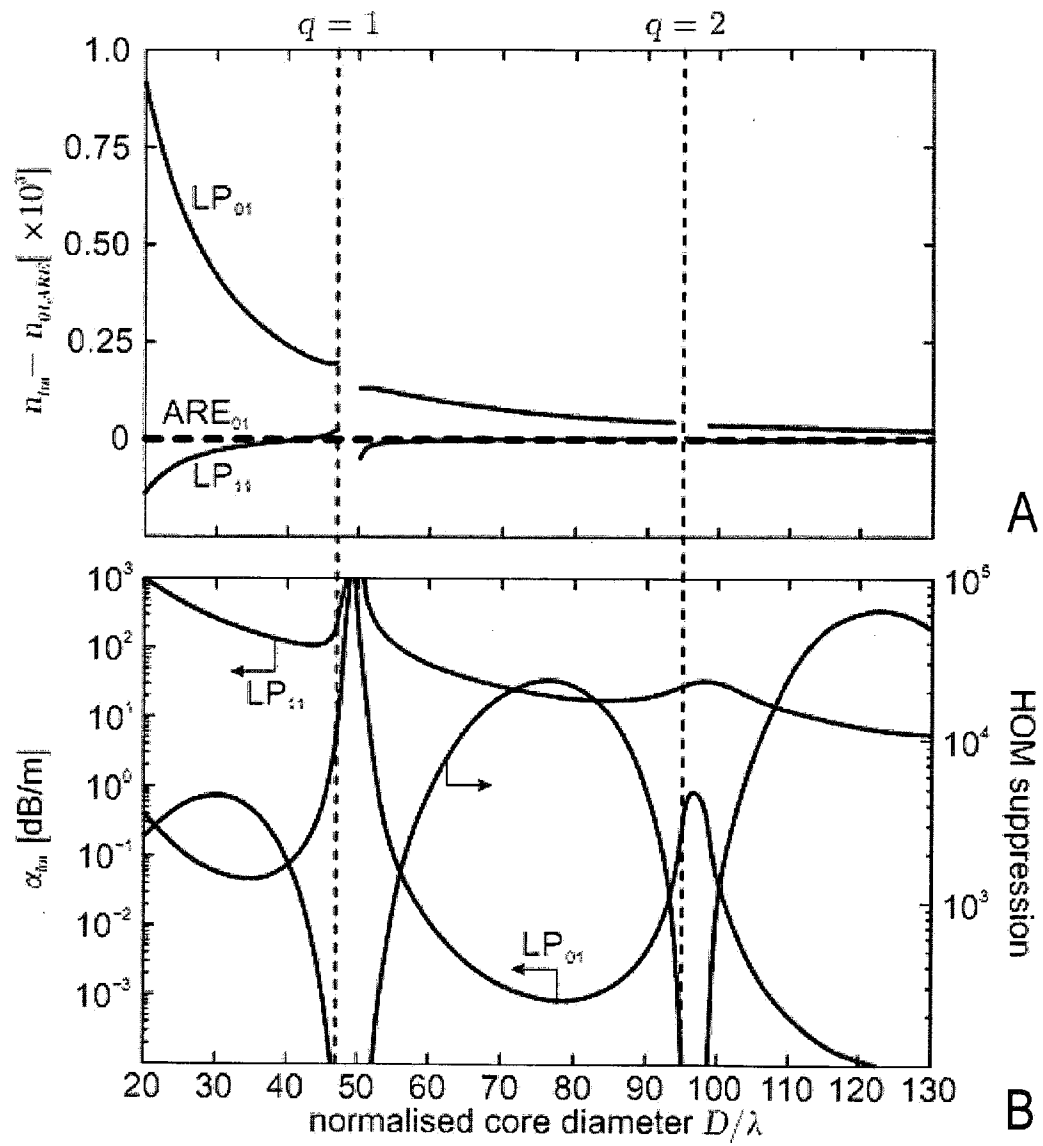


FIG. 3

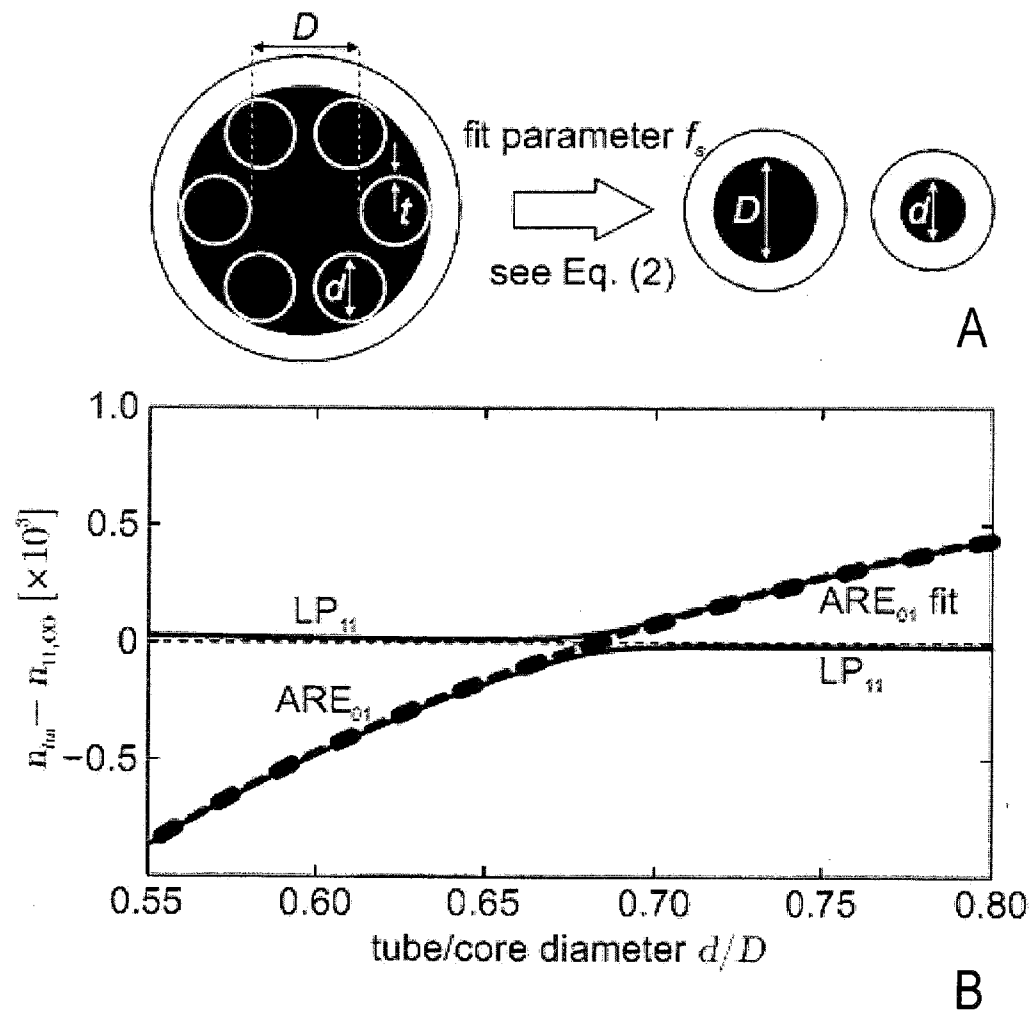


FIG. 4

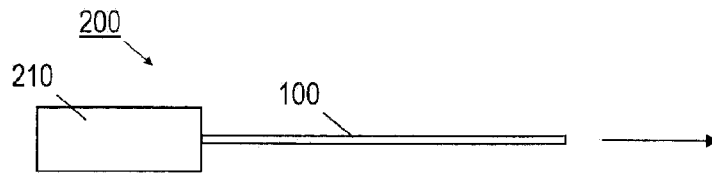


FIG. 5

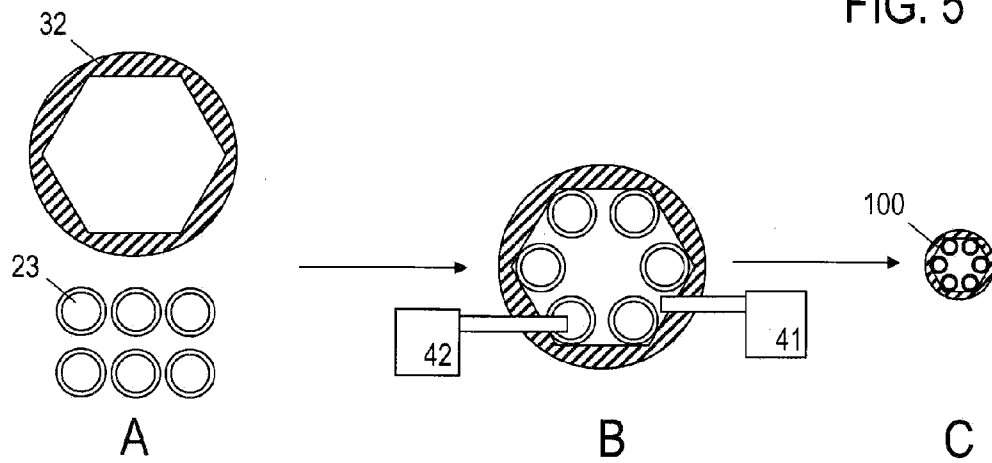


FIG. 6

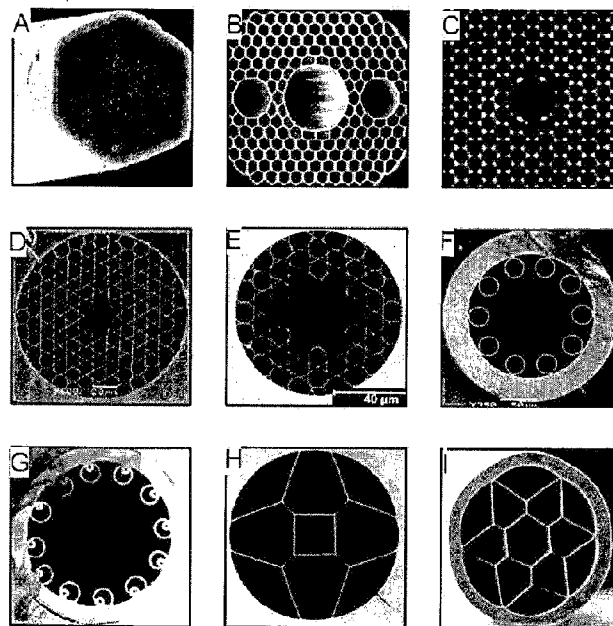


FIG. 7