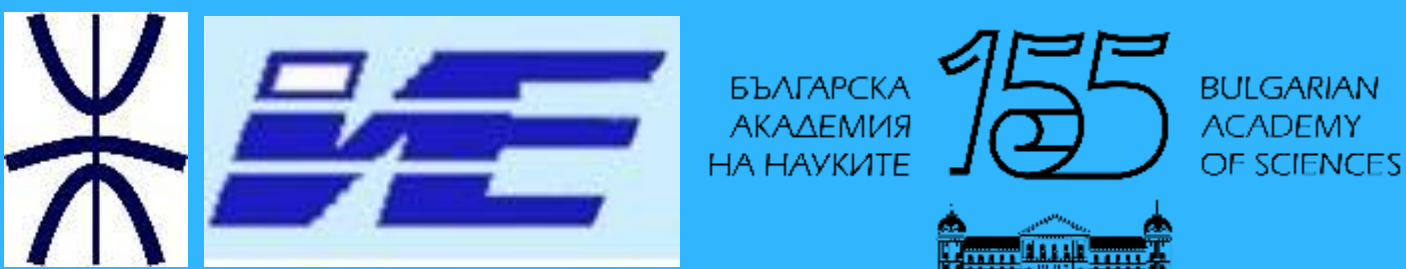


# Nonlinear Optical Properties of Poly-Lactic Acid (PLA) for Photonic Applications



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## Introduction

### Poly-Lactic Acid (PLA)

PLA is a biodegradable polymer with high optical transparency in the UV and NIR regions and excellent processability, making it attractive for photonic applications.

### Key Applications:

**Integrated photonics:** Suitable for waveguides and photonic crystals due to low losses and broad transmission.

**Sensors:** Biocompatibility and optical clarity support use in optical and biosensing platforms.

### Nonlinear optics:

Z-scan measurements under femtosecond laser excitation (35 fs, 408 nJ) reveal a nonlinear refractive index and **multiphoton absorption** comparable to borosilicate glass and much higher than fused silica.

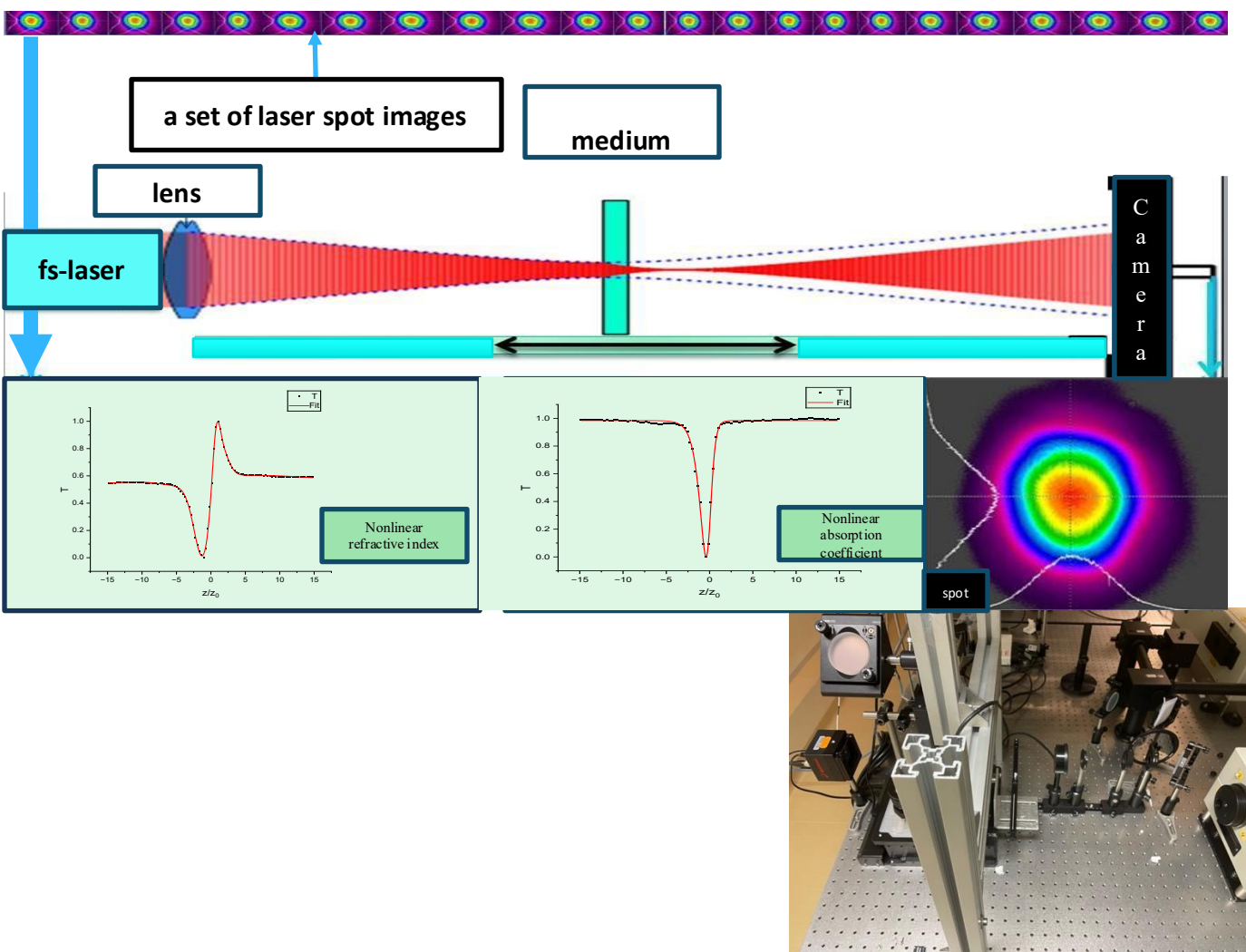
PLA also exhibits filamentation at low pulse energies, enabling its use in harmonic generation, switching, and nonlinear optical devices.

## Main objectives

- ✓ **Observation of nonlinear effects induced by femtosecond laser pulses in synthesized transparent polymer layers of poly-lactic acid (PLA).**
- ✓ **Adjustment, optimization, and calibration of the Z-scan technique for determining the nonlinear parameter – the nonlinear refractive index.**

## Method

A modified Z-scan technique was employed to characterize the nonlinear optical properties of transparent poly-lactic acid (PLA) biopolymer layers. The modification involves the implementation of femtosecond laser pulses (replacing conventional pico- and nanosecond sources) and the substitution of the standard aperture-detector setup with a camera-based optical detection system. This approach enables the transformation of phase distortions into measurable amplitude variations during beam propagation, enhancing spatial resolution and sensitivity in nonlinear parameter extraction.



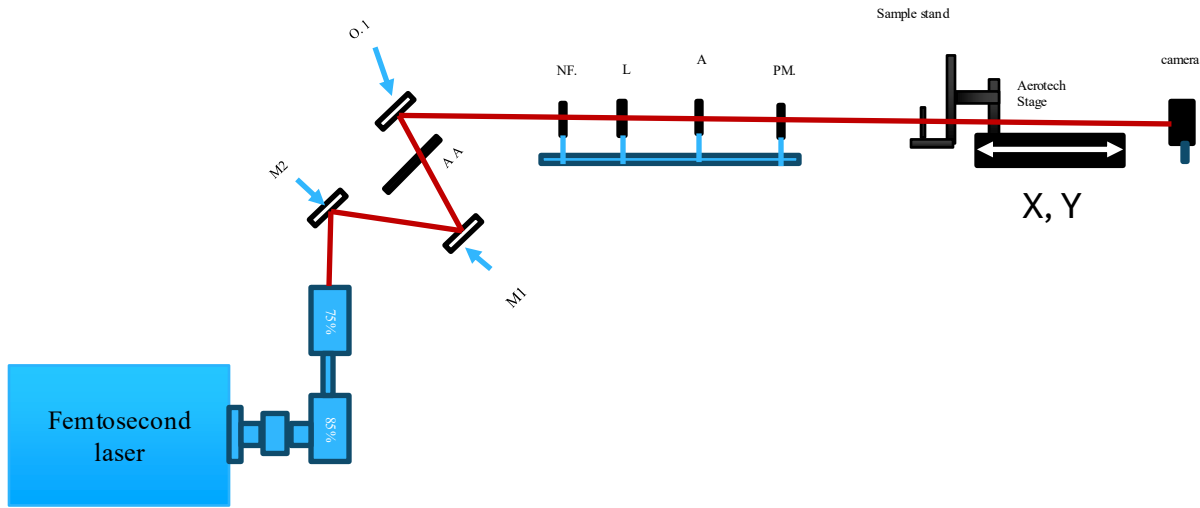
### How?

**Nonlinear processes**—self-focusing and multi-photon absorption

↓ **can be measured** the nonlinear refractive index  $n_2$  and the multi-photon absorption coefficient  $\beta$

↓ **by changing** the intensity (diameter) of the Gaussian laser beam by focusing the beam

1. **Femtosecond laser** – Spitfire Ace, 35 fs pulse duration, adjustable energy from 30 to 500 nJ.
2. **Beam splitters (x2)** – sequential attenuation of beam intensity (85% and 75%).
3. **Wedge prism** – 2% deviation, used for energy monitoring and calibration.
4. **Mirror** – low-GDD mirror for precise beam steering.
5. **Focusing lens** – creates a beam waist at 25 cm.
6. **Sample (PLA layer)** – positioned along the Z-axis for scanning.
7. **Precision stage AEROTECH (PlanarDL)** – XYZ positioning with 3 nm resolution.
8. **Camera** – records the transmitted beam intensity profile.
9. **Software and visualization** – real-time spot fitting and nonlinear parameter extraction ( $n_2$ ,  $\beta$ ).
10. **Mounting** – the entire system is installed on an AEROTECH optical table with vibration isolation.

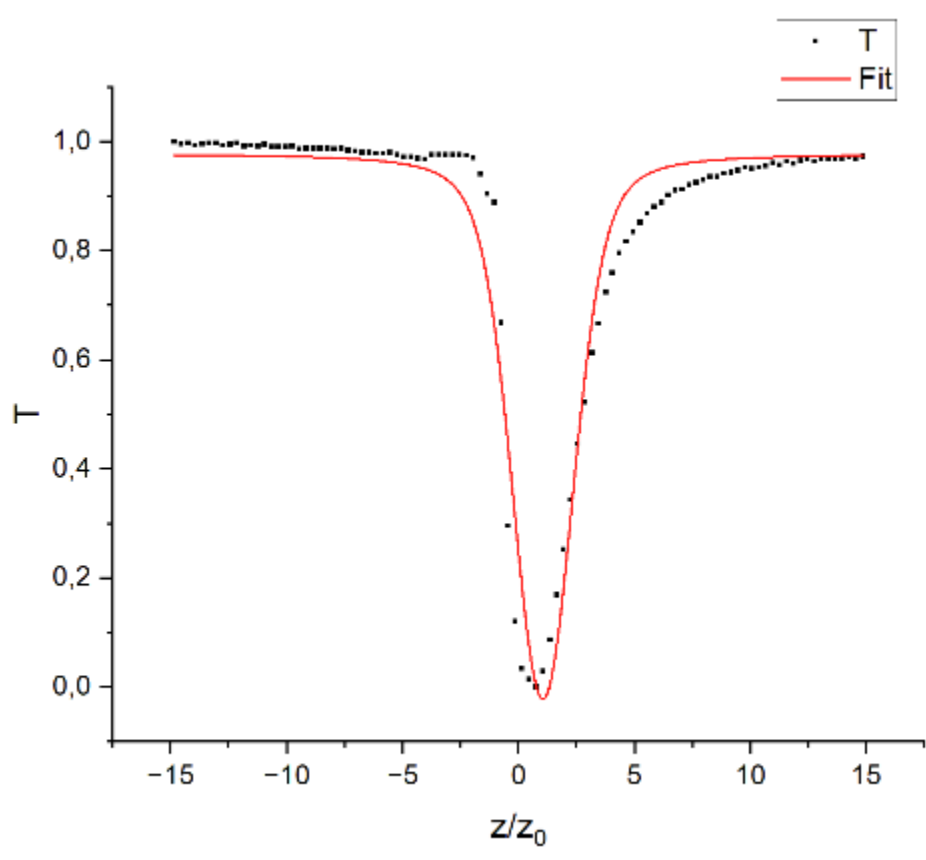


## Experimental setup configuration

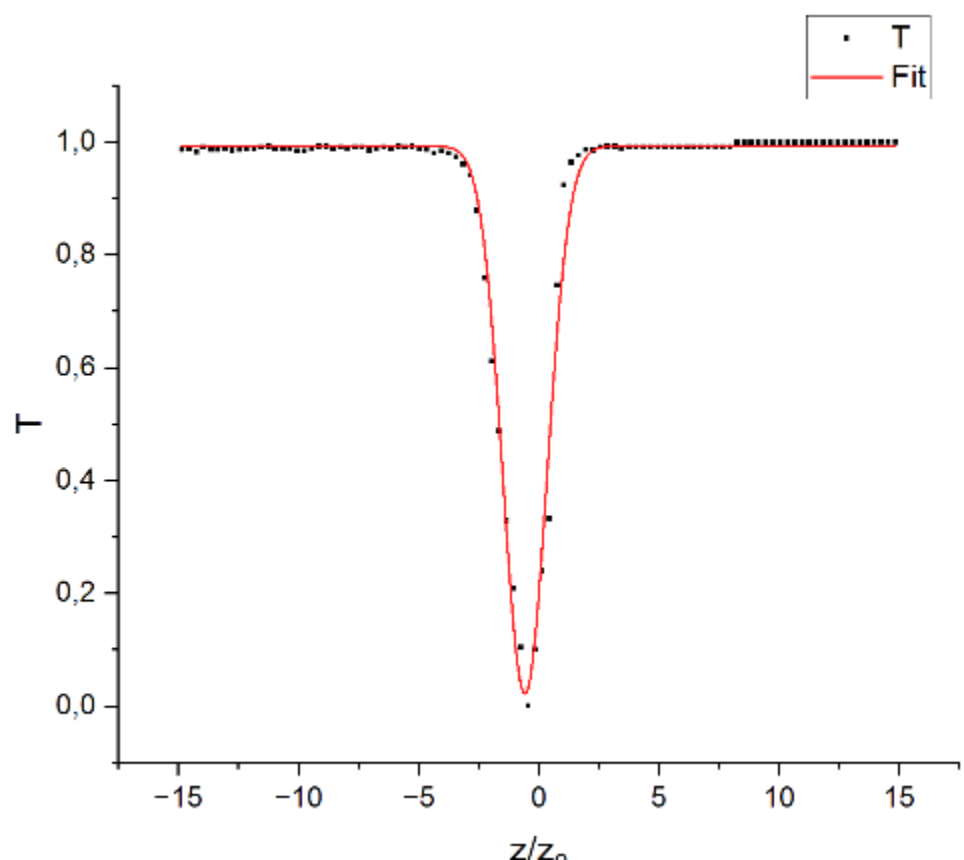
Pulse width	<35 fs
Pulse energy	> 6 mJ
Repetition Rate	1 kHz
ACE	800 nm
Pulse energy	408 nJ
Laser spot	10 mm
Focal length	250 mm
Z step	300 $\mu$ m
Effective camera area	23 mm x 23 mm

## Results

### Nonlinear refractive index $n_2$

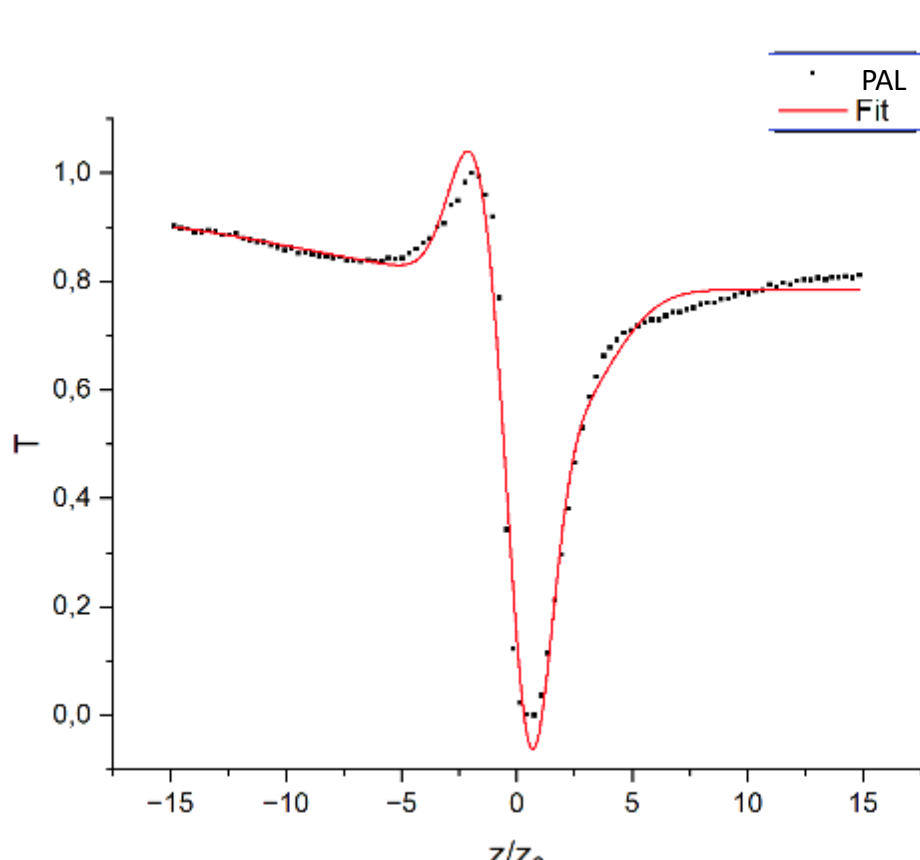


PAL

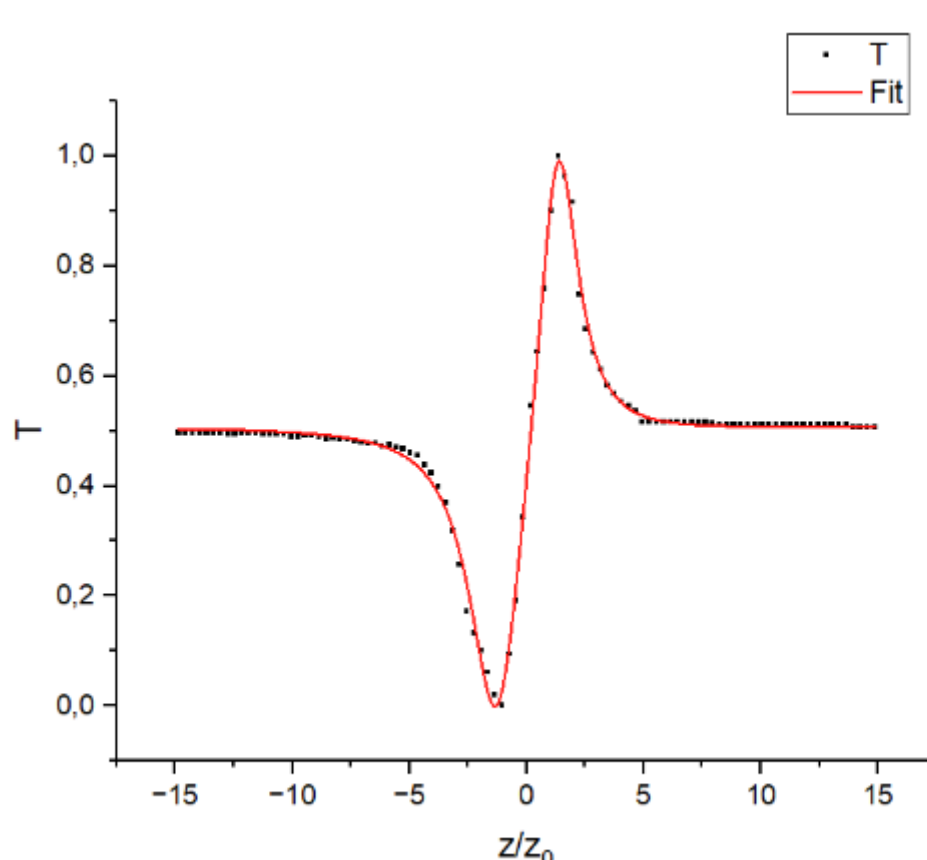


Quartz

### Nonlinear absorption $\beta$



PAL



Quartz

Nonlinear coefficients	Quartz (0.5 mm thickness)	PAL (0.86 mm thickness)
$n_2$ [ $\text{m}^2/\text{W}$ ]	5.569e-20	8.8e-19
$\beta$ [ $\text{m}/\text{W}$ ]	6.4e-14	9.1e-12

## Acknowledgements

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