Criterion for removing a delayed peak from the nonlinear response of photonic crystal / quantum dot waveguides Univ. of Electro-Communications (UEC), Dept. of Electronic Engineering¹ Univ. of Tsukuba, Center for Tsukuba Advanced Research Alliance (TARA)² National Institute for Materials Science (NIMS)³ OM. Honma¹, F. Salleras¹, J. Sakaguchi¹, Y. Ueno¹, Y. Kitagawa², N. Ozaki², K. Asakawa², N. Ikeda³, Y. Sugimoto^{2, 3} honma@ultrafast.ee.uec.ac.jp

Introduction: All-optical switch is one of the key elements in future photonic networks. Recently, two-dimensional photonic crystal (PC) waveguides with embedded quantum dots (QDs) as optical nonlinear media have been operated with ultrafast switching speed and low pump energy [1]. To investigate ways to reduce energy consumption and switching time, we measured QD dynamics dependence on pump energy in PC/QD straight waveguides using sub-picosecond two-color pump and probe scheme. **Results:** Figure 1 shows pump transmittance as a function of pump power for a wavelength of 1290nm (resonant to QD absorption peak). Transmittance increases below ~200fJ/pulse by QD absorption saturation and decreases above ~200fJ/pulse due to the onset of two-photon

absorption (TPA). Figure 2 shows QD absorption dynamics as a function of delay time between pump and probe for two different pump energies. For pump energy below TPA threshold (160fJ/pulse curve), absorption recovery has two different time scales of a few picosecond and above 100ps. Above TPA threshold (425fJ/pulse curve), it shows a 12ps delayed transmission peak related to capture time of high energy photo-carriers generated by TPA into the QDs. For ultrafast applications, this delayed peak is detrimental and should be avoided by restricting pump energies below TPA threshold. [1] H. Nakamura et al., Opt. Exp. **12**, 6606 (2004)

