

Index

a

ABA-stacked trilayer graphene 65
 aberration-corrected scanning
 transmission electron microscopy
 (AC-STEM) 307, 308
 AB-stacked bilayer graphene (BLG)
 261–262
 aerospace materials 303
 aggregation-induced emission (AIE)
 polymer 190
 air biased coherent detection (ABCD)
 139, 142, 143
 air plasma 132–133, 136–139, 142, 143
 all-optical modulation 41, 73–75
 ammonium dihydrogen phosphate
 ($\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$, ADP) 55
 amplified spontaneous emission (ASE)
 282, 294, 296
 angle-resolved photoemission
 spectroscopy (ARPES) technique
 228, 229
 antimonene
 group VA-elemental 2D materials 232
 novel 2D materials 197
 β -antimonene nanosheets 198
 artificial plasmonic and metamaterial 55
 atomic fabrication 190

b

balanced photodiodes (BPDs) 135–136
 bandgap renormalization (BGR) 111,
 113, 115, 118, 122

beta barium borate (BaB_2O_4 , BBO) crystal
 55, 58, 142–143
 Bi_2Se_3 1, 33–34, 39, 235, 267
 bismuthene 32, 40, 42, 221, 248, 311–312
 group VA-elemental 2D materials
 233–234
 black phosphorus (BP) 1, 29, 32, 56, 58,
 104, 115–118, 124, 186, 196–197,
 221, 230–232, 270, 272, 304,
 310–311, 321
 bottom-up method 240

c

calcium titanate (CaTiO_3) 200, 239
 central dielectric layer 91
 charge carriers 33, 116, 131, 148–149,
 163, 259
 chemical vapor deposition (CVD) 240
 growth of 2D materials 6–8
 growth of wafer-scale single crystal 2D
 materials 8
 circular frequency 188
 ^{60}Co gamma radiation effects 309
 coherent anti-Stokes Raman scattering
 (CARS) 29–31, 95
 color-changing materials 206
 complementary-metal–oxide–
 semiconductor (CMOS)
 technology 34, 56
 continuous wave (CW) laser 185, 223,
 243
 in 2D perovskites 294
 conventional nonlinear optical 21

- Coulomb correlations 131, 149–150
 cross-phase-modulation (XPM) effect
 40, 97
 CsPb₂Br₅ microplate 287–288
- d**
- DAST 132–133, 135
 defect-state assisted recombination 108
 degenerate FWM (DFWM) 95
 Dennard scaling 103
 diamond anvil cell (DAC) 143–145, 147
 difference frequency generation (DFG)
 21–22, 57–58, 132–133, 258
 Dirac fermions 109, 110, 163, 226
 direct exfoliation methods 4
 displacement damage 305, 306
 distributed Bragg reflector (DBR) 73,
 282, 285–286, 291, 294, 296, 299
 distributed feedback (DFB) cavities 282,
 285–286, 294, 296–297
 donor-acceptor (D-A) type blends 196
 dual-beam Z-scan 90
 dual-elemental 2D materials
 topological insulators (TIs) 235–237
 transition metal dichalcogenides
 (TMDs) 234–235
- e**
- edge states 32, 56, 65–66, 235, 274
 electrical modulation 75–78
 electric-field-induced second harmonics
 (EFISH) 75–76
 electrochromic devices 206–207
 electrochromism 206, 210
 electron irradiation 307–309, 311, 316
 electro-optic effect 21, 246
 electrospinning technique 232
 energy level model 186
 erbium-doped fiber (EDF) 38–39, 230,
 246, 303
 amplifiers 303
 Er-doped fiber laser (EDFL) 40, 230, 246
 E_{THz} 135, 137–139
 excited state absorption (ESA) 32, 35, 37,
 187–188, 200, 225, 231, 237
 exciton-exciton annihilation (EEA) 111,
 115
 excitonic effects enhanced nonlinearity
 66–69
 excitons 25, 31, 33–35, 43–44, 66, 70,
 111–112, 118, 131–132, 149–150,
 154–155, 281, 296
- f**
- Fabry–Pérot (F–P) cavity 73, 206,
 285–286
 FA-(N-MPDA)PbBr₄ microrod
 289, 290
 Faraday cage-assisted PECVD 179
 fast saturable absorber 223–225, 247
 Fengxia Geng's group 3
 Fermi-Dirac distribution 226, 235
 Fermi level modulation 190
 field-effect transistors (FETs) 164, 198,
 318–320
 force separation method 190
 Fourier transform 91–92, 132, 143
 four-wave-mixing (FWM) microscopy
 24, 26–27, 44, 55–59, 68, 70, 76,
 87–98, 137–138, 164
 four-wave rectification (FWR) 137–138
 Frantz–Nodvik equation 224
 free-carrier absorption (FCA) 27, 35,
 111, 122, 186–188
 FTO (fluorine-doped tin oxide) 207
 full-width half-maximum (FWHM) 153,
 245–246, 284–285, 287–289,
 291–299
- g**
- GaAs 59, 66, 132–135, 144–146, 165,
 286
 gallium selenide (GaSe) 25, 132–133,
 266–267, 273
 gallium tellurium (GaTe) 140–141, 273
 β -Ga₂O₃ 319–320
 geostationary orbits (GEOs) 305, 320
 germanium 25, 37, 76
 group IVA-elemental 2D materials
 228–230

- graphene 109, 110
 group IVA-elemental 2D materials
 226–228
 2DLMs based SHG 260–262
 2DLMs based THG 268
 zero-bandgap structure of 228
- graphene glass
 graphene doped glass 167
 high-order harmonic generation of
 165–166
 high-temperature-resistant directly
 growth 168–171
 light absorption of 163
 metal-catalyst assisted growth
 173–177
 on molten growth 171–173
 plasma-enhanced low-temperature
 growth 176, 179
 saturable absorption of 165
 spin coating 167–168
 third-order nonlinear optical properties
 of 164–165
 transfer method 168
- graphene saturable absorber mirror
 (GSAM) 109–110, 241, 245
- group delay dispersion (GDD) 246
- group IVA-elemental 2D materials
 germanium 228–230
 graphene 226–228
- group VA-elemental 2D materials
 antimonene 232
 bismuthene 233–234
 phosphorene 230–232
- h**
- harmonic generation (HG) 22, 44, 66,
 87, 179, 257
- heat loss of 2D perovskite lasers 299
- Hercher's rate equations 223, 225
- hexagonal boron nitride (h-BN) 1, 6–7,
 10, 12, 29, 58, 73, 78, 176–177, 197,
 304, 308
- Heyd–Scuseria–Ernzerho (HSE) method
 234
- high-angle annular dark-field (HAADF)
 229, 307
- high harmonic generation (HHG)
 24–26, 59, 166, 257–259
- high-intensity pulsed lasers 189
- highly elliptical orbits (HEOs) 305
- high-order harmonics (HHG) 57,
 165–166
- high resolution spatial and temporal THz
 spectroscopy 155
- hydrogen induced exfoliated graphene
 (HEG) 206, 207
- i**
- incoherent detection 138–139
- inhomogeneous effects in 2D materials
 88
- integrated optoelectronic platform
 318
 field-effect transistor 318–320
 lubricants 320–321
 sensors 320
- interfacial segregation growth 174–175
- International Space Station (ISS) 321
- intramolecular charge transfer effect
 194
- ion irradiation 307–308, 311, 312, 317
- irradiation 307
 electron irradiation 307
 ion irradiation 307–308
 proton irradiation 308
 γ -rays irradiation 308–309
- k**
- Kerr effect 24, 40, 41, 44, 57, 89, 92,
 258
- Kirchhoff diffraction theory 89
- l**
- Langmuir–Blodgett (LB) technique 242
- large aperture photoconductive antennas
 (LAPCAs) 134
- laser filamentation 138
- laser intensity 28, 89–92, 137–139, 187,
 195, 224, 228, 239, 243, 296

- laser protection 185
 - materials 189–208
 - and mode-locking 310–313
 - lasers
 - formation condition 283–284
 - optical cavities 285–286
 - performance parameters
 - polarization 284
 - quality factor Q 285
 - threshold 284
 - physical processes of 283
 - layer number 10, 14, 38, 41, 56, 60–64, 196
 - LiNbO_3 crystal 132, 133, 145, 257
 - linear absorption coefficient 27, 92, 188
 - liquid-phase exfoliations (LPE) 4–6, 14, 38, 109, 115, 190, 196, 198, 199, 201, 228, 230, 232, 235, 240–242, 245, 248
 - lithium niobate (LiNbO_3) 27, 43, 132, 133, 135, 136, 145, 257
 - localized surface plasmon resonance (LSPR) 190, 205
 - low Earth orbits (LEOs) 305
 - low-threshold optically-pumped nanolasers 282
 - lubricants 320–321
- m**
- magnetical modulation 78
 - magnetization-induced SHG (MSHG) 78
 - mechanical exfoliation of
 - two-dimensional (2D) materials 1–4
 - medium Earth orbits (MEOs) 305
 - metal-catalyst assisted graphene
 - interfacial segregation growth 174–175
 - metal element-containing precursors 175–177
 - metal vapor catalyst 173–174
 - sacrificial metal coating approach 175
 - metal halide perovskites of MAPbBr_3 314–315
 - metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) 201–203, 221, 237
 - metal vapor catalyst 173–174
 - metamaterial 33, 41, 42, 55, 56, 73, 203–205
 - methyl methacrylate (MMA) 29, 167, 242, 320
 - microcrystals 287, 291
 - microplates 282, 287
 - microring 26, 282, 285, 287, 293–295
 - microrods 287–290
 - microscopic theory 261
 - mode-locked laser 38–40, 235, 237, 239, 246–249, 340
 - mode-locked pulses 230, 248
 - mode-locked techniques 246
 - molybdenum disulfide (MoS_2) 259, 321
 - MoS_2 -PVK 195, 196
 - P3HT/ MoS_2 310
 - molybdenum/tungsten
 - disulfide/diselenide 111
 - Moore's Law 103
 - multi-elemental 2D materials
 - metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) 237
 - MXenes 237–238
 - 2D perovskites 238, 239
 - MXenes 237–238
- n**
- nanoparticle on mirror (NPoM) system 73
 - nanoscale THz scanning probe
 - microscopy 149–154
 - van der Waals materials 149
 - nanowire lasers 286, 291, 293
 - NASA technology 303
 - Neumann principle 22
 - niobium nitride (NbN) superconducting
 - thin films 317
 - N*-methylpyrrolidone (NMP) 4, 294
 - non-layered 2D platinum sulfide 120–123

- nonlinear absorption (NLA) 27–29, 35, 37, 40, 89–91, 144, 167, 186, 188, 189, 197–199, 203, 206, 207, 209, 210, 227, 232–234, 238, 239, 248, 311
- 4f nonlinear-imaging technique with phase object (NIT-PO)
- advantage 93
 - CCD camera 91
 - experimental arrangement of 91
 - schematic diagram of 94, 95
- nonlinear light-matter interactions 88
- nonlinear optical (NLO) processes 55, 257
- imaging 22, 29–31
 - metasurfaces 203
 - susceptibility 25, 65, 73, 88
- nonlinear optical limiting mechanism
- free carrier absorption (FCA) 188
 - multifunctional optical limiting devices 206–208
 - nonlinear refraction 188–189
 - nonlinear scattering 189
 - reverse saturable absorption 186–189
 - two photon/multiphoton absorption 187–188
- nonlinear photonic metamaterials 203–205
- nonlinear refraction (NLR) 27–29, 37, 89, 91, 186, 188–189, 192
- nonlinear scattering (NLS) 37, 186, 189, 194, 196
- nonlinear two-photon process 21
- nonparametric nonlinear optics 59–60
- O**
- odd-order nonlinearity 35, 37, 57, 190, 199
- optical cavity enhanced nonlinearity 71–73
- optical limiting (OL) materials 35, 37
- optical limiting effect 37, 38, 186, 188, 189, 196, 203, 206
- optical modulation
- all-optical modulation 73–75
 - excitonic effects enhanced nonlinearity 66–69
 - optical cavity enhanced nonlinearity 71–73
 - valley dependent nonlinearity 69–71
- optical parametric amplifiers (OPA) 25, 132, 133
- optical switch and modulation 40–41
- organic materials 186
- P**
- palladium diselenide 113, 116
- Panda-style polarization maintaining fiber (PMF) 245
- parametric nonlinear optics 58–60
- Pauli exclusion principle 164, 221, 226
- PbS/graphene 310
- (PEA)₂PbI₄ perovskite 299
- perovskite crystal structure 282
- perovskite solar cells (PSCs) 300, 316–317
- perovskite *via* spin-coating technique 291
- phase control in CVD growth of 2D materials 12–14
- phase engineering of 2D materials 13
- phase transformation method 13
- phase transition materials 185
- phenylethylamine lead iodide((PEA)₂PbI₄) 38, 40, 201, 238, 239, 291, 294, 296, 298, 299, 314, 315
- phosphorene, group VA-elemental 2D materials 230–234
- photo bleaching (PB) 113, 122
- photoconductive antennas (PCAs) 132–135
- photoinduced absorption (PIA) 113, 122
- photomultiplier tube (PMT) 24, 29, 90, 138, 143, 289, 290
- photonic crystal fiber (PCF) 39, 246, 248
- physical vapor transport (PVT) 240, 249, 267

- physical vapour deposition (PVD) 43, 198, 229, 240, 241
- plasmon hybridization 206
- plasmonic effect enhanced nonlinearity 205–206
- plasmonic hot carrier 75
- platinum diselenide 111, 113, 320
- platinum sulfide (PtS) 120–123
- polariton 33, 34, 43, 73, 124, 149–151
- polarization, definition 284
- polyacrylonitrile (Pan) carbon fiber 303
- polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) template 291, 294
- poly(methylmethacrylate) (PMMA) 29, 37, 167, 168, 194–197, 231, 232, 245, 291, 296, 298, 320
- poly (N-vinyl carbazole) (PVK) 195
- potassium dihydrogen phosphate (KH_2PO_4 , KDP) 55
- proton irradiation 308, 316, 320
- pump-probe measurement 104–106, 109, 113, 115
- pump-probe techniques 22, 32–35, 44, 223
- q**
- Q-switched and Mode-Locked Lasers 38–40, 237
- Q-switched fiber laser 235, 243–245
- Q-switched laser 37, 240, 242–245, 313
- quantum communication 27, 304, 322
- quantum NLO 27, 43, 44
- quasi-2D hybrid perovskite (BPCSA 2D PVK) 38, 201
- quasi-2D $(\text{PEA})_2\text{Cs}_{n-1}\text{Pb}_n\text{Br}_{3n+1}$ perovskite microcrystals 291
- r**
- γ -rays irradiation 234, 308
- reflection Z-scan 90
- reverse saturable absorption (RSA) 27–29, 32, 33, 60, 167, 186–187, 232
- rhenium disulfide 113, 115
- S**
- sacrificial metal coating approach 175, 176
- saturable absorber mirror (SAM) 109, 110, 240, 245
- saturable adsorption (SA)
- CVD 240
- dual-elemental 2D materials 234–237
- fast 224, 225
- liquid-phase exfoliations (LPE) 240–242
- mode-locked laser 246–248
- mono-elemental 2D materials 226–234
- multi-elemental 2D materials 237–239
- PVD 240
- Q-switched fiber laser 243–245
- Q-switched laser 242–243
- scotch tape exfoliation 240
- slow 224–225
- theory 222–223
- Scotch tape exfoliation 240, 241
- Scotch tape method 2, 3
- second harmonic generation (SHG) 8, 21, 22, 55, 142, 164, 205, 257, 314 mapping 8
- second-order NLO effects 258
- second-order nonlinearities 22
- second-order nonlinear polarization 78
- second-order nonlinearity counterpart 22
- self-defocusing effect 189
- self-phase modulation (SPM) 40, 41, 57, 59, 87, 89, 246, 259
- SESAM 109, 110
- shear exfoliation 4
- SHG BBO 142
- Shockley-Read-Hall 108
- side-polished fiber (SPF) 237, 238, 248
- single event effects (SEEs) 305, 306
- single-mode fiber (SMF) 246
- single photon sources 317
- slow evaporation at constant temperature (SECT) 287, 288

- slowly varying envelope approximation (SVEA) 92
- slow saturable absorber 224–225
- sonication-assisted exfoliation (SAE) 4, 172
- space electronics 318
- space environment adaptability 304
- space radiation and two-dimensional materials
- electron irradiation 307
 - ion irradiation 307
 - irradiation 307
 - proton irradiation 308
 - γ -rays irradiation 308–309
 - space radiation environment 305–306
- space radiation environment 304, 305, 307, 310, 311, 321, 322
- space X-ray detection and imaging 314–316
- spin-orbit coupling (SOC) 69, 233
- s-SNOM tip 151
- stacking order 41, 56, 60, 64–65, 148
- stimulated absorption 283
- stimulated Raman scattering (SRS) 29, 95
- structural engineering
- edge states 65–66
 - layer number 60–62
 - stacking order 64–65
 - twisted angle 62–64
- sum-and difference frequency generation (SFG, DFG) 21, 258
- sum-frequency generation (SFG) 21, 22, 27, 44, 57, 58, 64, 70
- superconducting nanowire single photon detectors (SNSPD) 317
- super Rayleigh scattering 21
- susceptibility dominates HG 257
- t**
- tellurene 198–200
- terahertz spectroscopy for 2D materials
- charge carriers 131
 - nanoscale THz scanning probe microscopy of
 - scanning near-field 150–151
 - THz-STM 151–154
 - van der Waals materials 149
- nonlinear optical processes
- advantages and disadvantages 133
 - air plasma 136–139
 - electro-optic (EO) crystals 135–136
 - photoconductive antennas (PCAs) 133–135
 - THz emission of 2D semiconductor materials 140–141
 - photoinduced changes of the dielectric function 147–149
 - time-domain spectroscopy setup 141–147
- TFISH 138, 139
- thermally assisted conversion (TAC) method 111, 113, 115, 120
- thermally managed Z-scan 90
- thickness control in CVD growth of 2D materials 10–12
- thin films 39, 113, 147, 167, 198, 203, 205, 206, 238, 240, 287, 294–298, 304, 317
- thin flakes 25, 266, 287, 298–299
- third-harmonic generation (THG) 24, 55, 90, 143, 257–274
- third-order NLO measurement technique 88, 97
- third-order nonlinear optical process 76
- third-order nonlinear optical susceptibility 188
- third-order nonlinearity 22, 27, 57, 137, 138, 185, 207, 209
- 3D Dirac semimetal (3D DSM) 272
- 3D metal halide perovskite 281
- three-photon processes 21
- three-stage sonication-assisted liquid-phase exfoliation (TS-LPE) method 4, 5
- tilted pulse front (TPF) rectification technology 133
- time-resolved THz time-domain spectroscopy (TRTS) 145, 155

- Tm-doped fiber laser (TDFL) 230
- top-down method 6, 240
- top-hat Z-scan 90
- topological insulators (TIs) 1, 33, 141, 221, 226, 235–237
- total ionizing dose (TID) effect 305
- TPA-enhanced difference-frequency mixing 95
- traditional laser protection equipment 185
- traditional laser protection materials 189
- transient absorption spectroscopy (TAS) 111, 115–118, 122, 148, 235, 311
- transient electron current model 137
- transient THz spectroscopy 154–155
- transition-Cherenkov radiation (TCR) 138
- transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDCs/TMDs) 1, 141, 149, 154, 194–196
 - molybdenum/tungsten disulfide/diselenide 111
 - palladium diselenide 113, 116
 - platinum diselenide 111–113
 - rhenium disulfide 113, 115, 116
 - 2DLMs based SHG 262, 264–266
 - 2DLMs based THG 268–270
- trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) 237
- twisted angle 56, 58, 62–64
- 2D $(\text{BA})_2(\text{MA})_{n-1}\text{Pb}_n\text{I}_{3n+1}$ 299
- 2D coordination polymers 201
- two-dimensional coherent spectroscopy (2DCS) 97
- 2D layered materials (2DLMs) 147
 - based SHG 259–260
 - gallium selenide (GaSe) 266
 - graphene 260–262
 - TMDCs 262–266
 - based THG
 - black phosphorus 270–274
 - graphene 268
 - SHG and THG fundamentals 258–259
 - TMDCs 268–270
- 2D materials for space use
 - emerging nonlinear optical applications 309–314
 - integrated optoelectronic platform 318–320
 - perovskite solar cells (PSCs) 316–317
 - single photon sources 317
 - space X-ray detection and imaging 314–316
- 2D metal–organic frameworks (MOFs) 201, 203
- 2D nonlinear optical limiting materials 191
 - atomic fabrication method 190
 - Fermi level modulation 190
 - graphene and analogs 190–194
 - black phosphorus 196–197
 - force separation method 190
 - hexagonal boron nitride (h-BN) 197
 - transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDs) 194–196
- materials with structures and mechanism
 - nonlinear photonic metamaterials 203–205
 - plasmonic effect enhanced nonlinearity 205–206
- novel 2D materials
 - 2D perovskites 200–201
 - antimonene 197–198
 - metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) 201, 203
 - tellurene 198–200
- tuning bandgaps 189
- 2D nonlinear optical materials
 - application of
 - optical limiting (OL) materials 35–38
 - optical switch and modulation 40–41
 - plasmonics 42–43
 - Q-switched and Mode-Locked Lasers 38–40
 - quantum NLO 43
 - ultrafast phonon dynamics 41–42

- atomic thickness and dangling free surface 1
 - basics 57–58
 - chemical vapor deposition growth of 6–8
 - CVD growth of wafer-scale single crystal 8–10
 - ever-lasting expansion 44
 - via four-wave-mixing microscopy 26–27, 95–97
 - high resolution spatiotemporal characterizing techniques 44
 - illustration of 23
 - liquid-phase exfoliation (LPE) 4–6
 - mechanical exfoliation of 1–4
 - modulation in
 - electrical 75–77
 - magnetical 78
 - optical 66–75
 - structural engineering 60–66
 - new physics 44
 - NIT-PO 91–95
 - nonlinear optical imaging 29–31
 - nonparametric nonlinear optics 59–60
 - parametric nonlinear optics 58–59
 - perspectives 78, 97–98
 - phase control in CVD growth of 12–14
 - precise fabrication and
 - functionalization of 2D materials 43
 - principle of
 - nonlinear optical interaction 88
 - self-phase modulation (SPM) 89
 - third-harmonic generation (THG) 90
 - two-photon induced
 - photoluminescence (TPL) method 90
 - Z-scan technique 27–29, 89–90
 - pump-probe techniques 32–35
 - SHG, THG and HHG Setups 24–26
 - thickness control in CVD growth of 10–12
 - 2D organic-inorganic hybrid perovskites 40, 313
 - 2D perovskites 118, 120, 200, 238, 239
 - for nanolasers
 - microcrystals 291
 - microplates 287
 - microring 293–294
 - microrods 287, 289
 - nanowire lasers 291–293
 - thin films 294–298
 - thin flakes 298–299
 - two-photon absorption (TPA/2PA) 55, 59, 90, 97, 111
 - two photon absorption/multiphoton absorption (TPA/MPA) 186
 - two-photon excited fluorescence (TPEF) 29, 31, 266
 - two-photon induced photoluminescence (TPL) method 27, 66, 70, 87, 90
 - two photon/multiphoton absorption 187
- U**
- ultrafast phonon dynamics 23, 41
 - ultrafast time-resolved spectroscopy
 - experiment for 107
 - mechanism of 107–108
 - pump-probe measurement 104–106
- V**
- valley dependent nonlinearity 69–71
 - van der Waals 2D materials
 - black phosphorus (BP) 115–118
 - graphene 109, 110
 - transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDC) 104, 109–115
 - van der Waals (vdW) heterostructures 147
 - van der Waals (vdWs) force 3, 56
- W**
- wavelength division multiplexer (WDM) 38, 246
 - whispering-gallery-mode (WGM) cavities 282, 285–288, 293, 294

white light supercontinuum (WLS) 107
Wollaston prism (WP) 135

y

Yb-doped fiber laser (YDFL) 39, 40, 230
Young's modulus 259

z

Zernike phase contrast microscopy 91,
93

Z-scan technique 22, 27–29, 89–91, 167,
196, 203, 207, 230, 235, 237, 239,
313

