

Supplementary Information for

**1064 nm laser adaptive limiter with visible light transparency based  
on one dimensional photonic crystal of LiNbO<sub>3</sub> defect**

**Guichuan Xu<sup>1,2</sup>, Zhengang Lu<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Jing Yuan<sup>1,2</sup>, Jiubin Tan<sup>1,2</sup>**

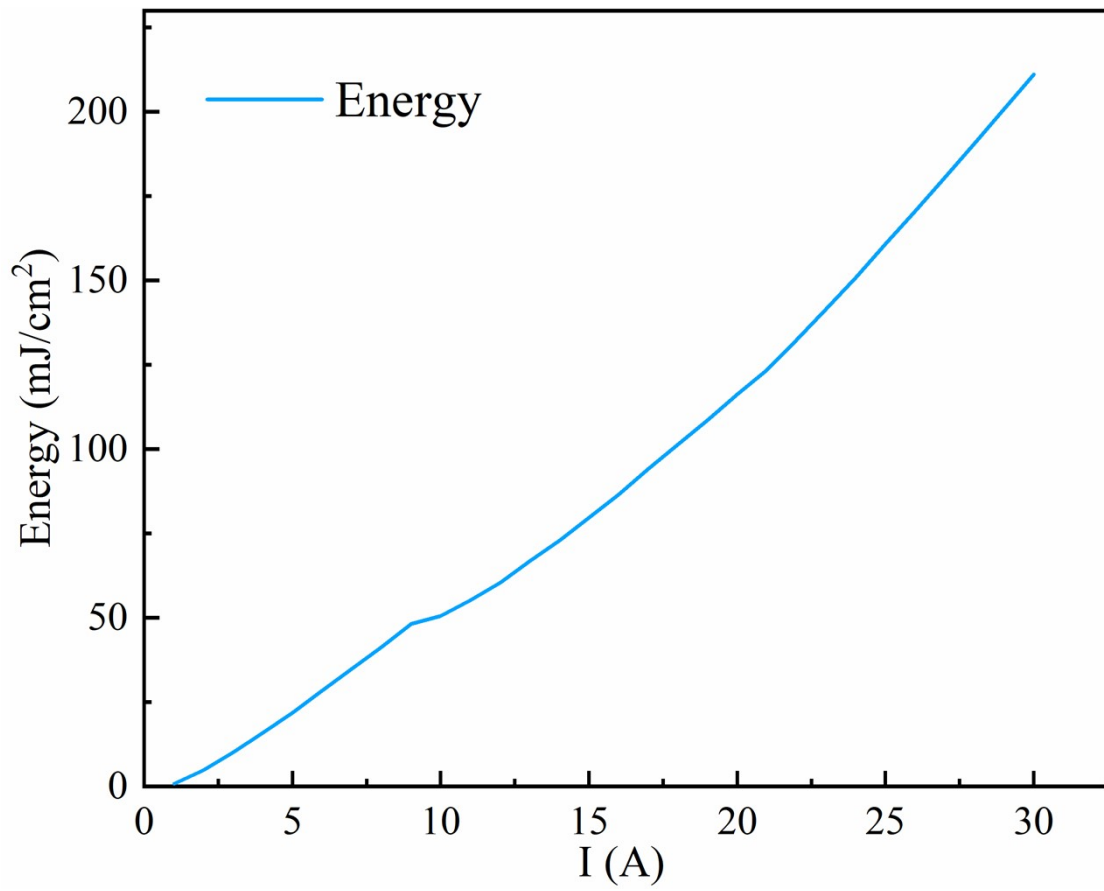
*<sup>a</sup> Center of Ultra-precision Optoelectronic Instrument engineering, Harbin Institute of  
Technology, Harbin 150080, China*

*<sup>b</sup> Key Lab of Ultra-precision Intelligent Instrumentation (Harbin Institute of  
Technology), Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, Harbin 150080,  
China.*

\*Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to

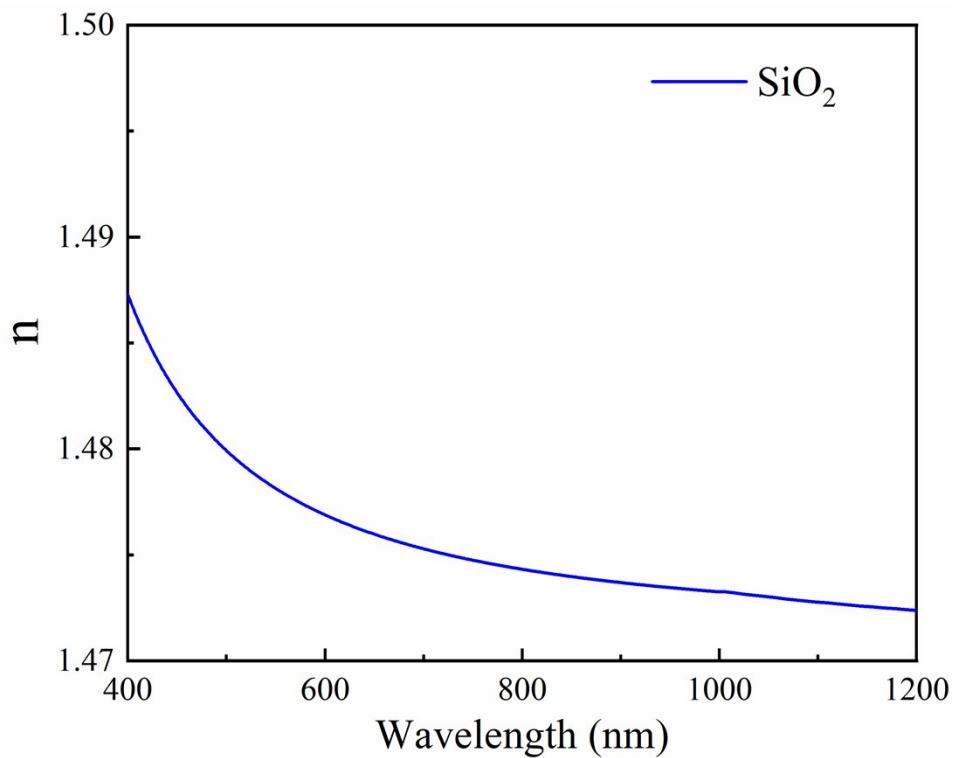
Zhengang Lu(E-mail: luzhengang@hit.edu.cn)

## S1. Q-switched Nd:YAG laser

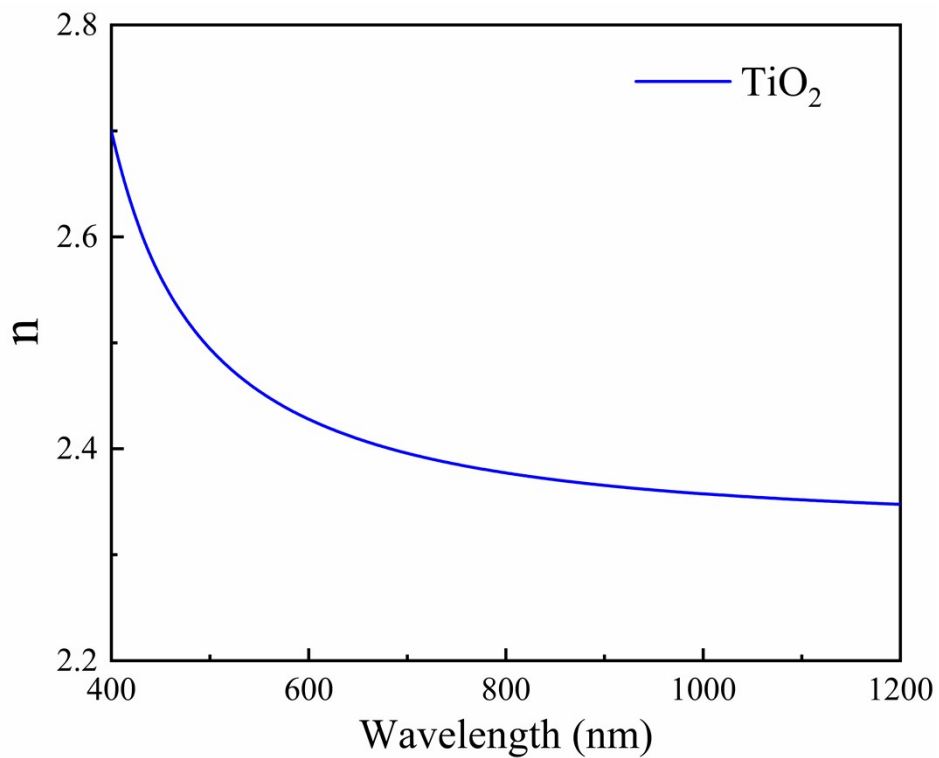


**Fig. S1.** Variation of 1064 nm laser energy with input current.

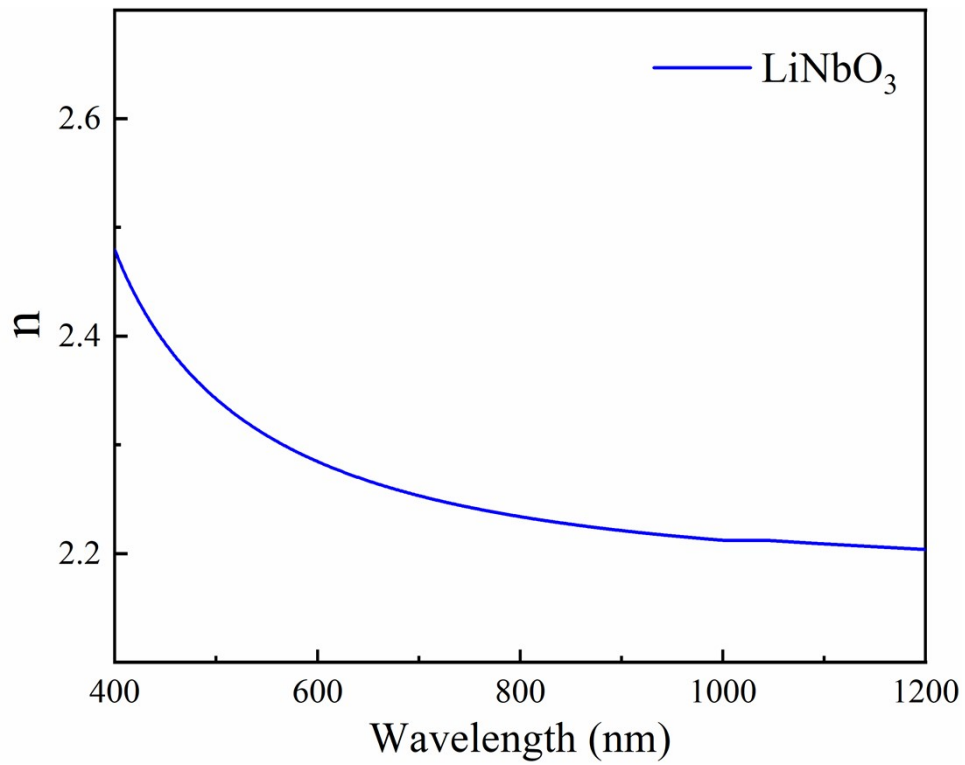
## S2. The refractive indices of different film



**Fig. S2.** The refractive indices of  $\text{SiO}_2$  film.



**Fig. S3.** The refractive indices of  $\text{TiO}_2$  film.



**Fig. S4.** The refractive indices of  $\text{LiNbO}_3$  film.

### S3. The laser damage effects



(a) Adaptive laser limiter



(b) Single  $\text{LiNbO}_3$  film

**Fig. S5.** The laser damage effects of adaptive laser limiter and single  $\text{LiNbO}_3$  film.