76 MHz is used both as a source of Stokes wave and to synchronously pump Laser 2, a tunable (850–890 nm) optical parametric oscillator (OPO) (HighQ Laser) with a output of ~10 ps pulses. The synchronously pumped OPO coherent device provides temporal synchronization with Laser 1 and serves as a source of the pump wave. Picosecond outputs of Laser 1 and Laser 2 were coincided in time and in space, and then directed to an inverted microscope. A computer-controlled ***XY*** galvano scanner (GSI Lumonics) provided fast scan of the sample in the lateral focal plane of a water-immersion objective ***O***1 (60×, numerical operture (NA) = 1.2). The objective ***O***1 was mounted on a computer-controlled piezostage (Piezosystem Jena) for scanning along the microscope's optical axis. Distribution of Laser 1 power

dye. The strongest signal corresponds to the parts of the sample with $\hat{\boldsymbol{n}}(\mathbf{r})$ parallel to the linear polarization directions of probing light, as shown in Fig. 3(d); TPF and CARSPM images in different modes are consistent with our FCPM studies of FCDs.[2] This allows one to map out the pattern of molecular orientation in 3D, as demonstrated in Fig. 4. F-CARS images of a single (Fig. 4(b)) and multiple (Fig. 4(d)) FCDs are constructed from 21 in-plane cross sections obtained at different depths of the sample. In FCDs, the equidistant layers fold around the confocal defect lines, the ellipse and the hyperbola (Fig. 4(a)). Multiple FCDs of different eccentricities are embedded into the SmA slab with planar stacks of layers (Fig. 4(d)). Experimental images (Figs. 4(b) and 4(d)) are consistent with the computer-simulated layered structure (Fig. 4(a)) and the 3D director field (Fig. 4(c)