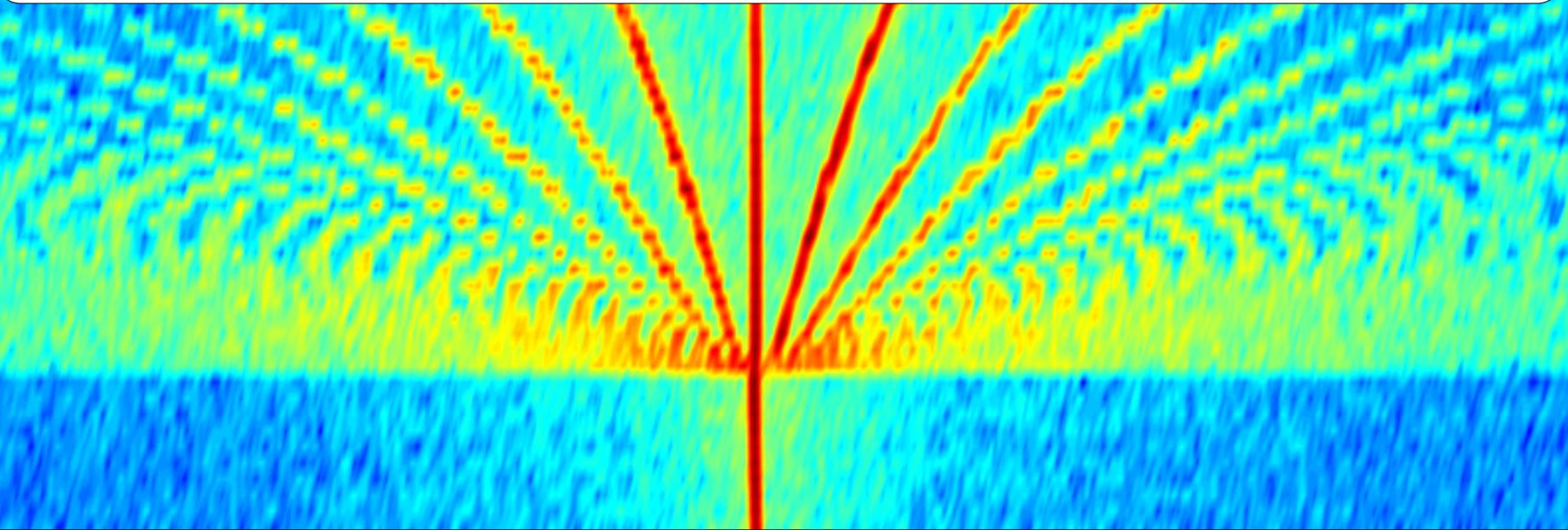


Electro-OptoMechanical Modulation Instability

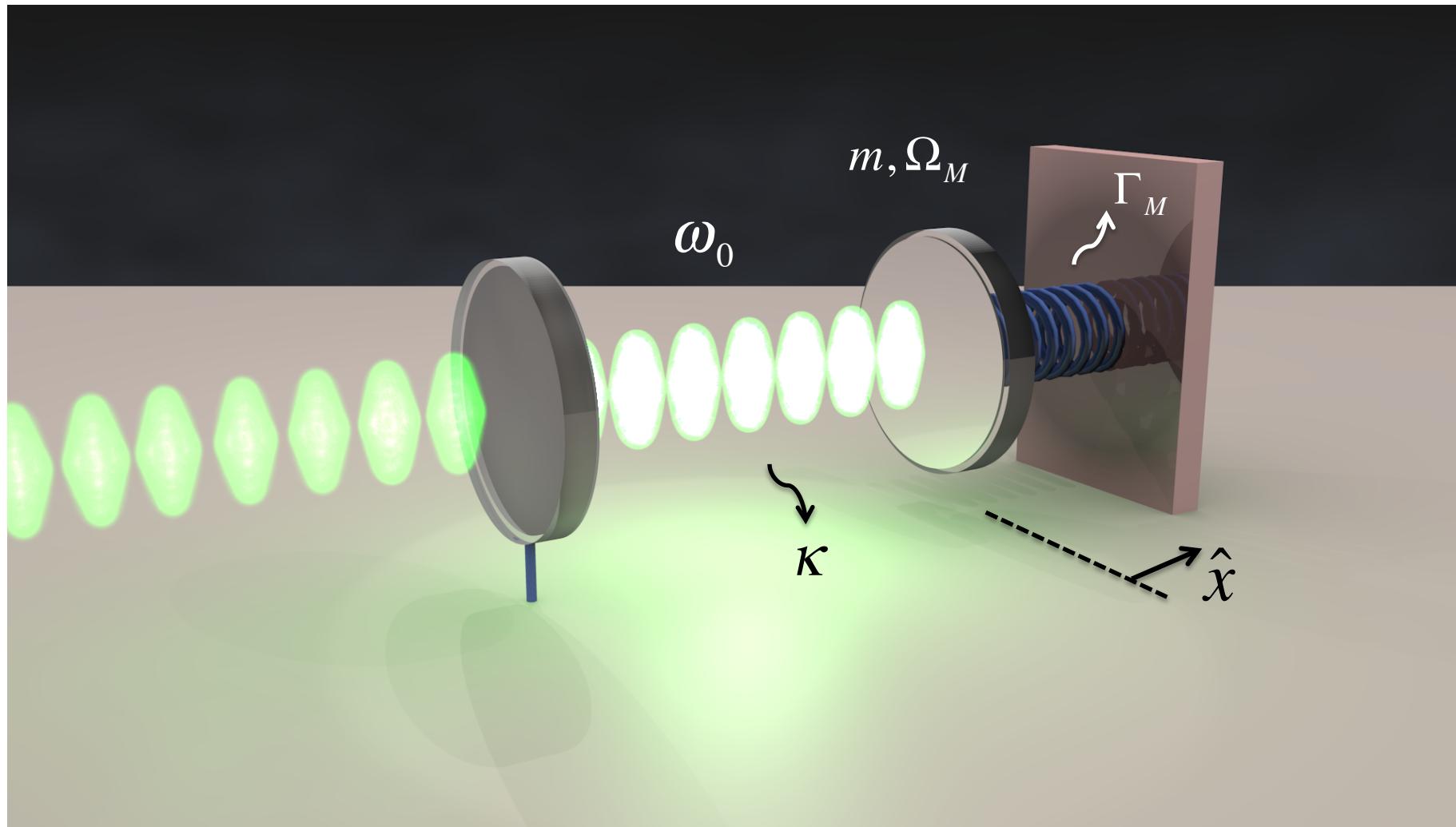
Ivan Favero



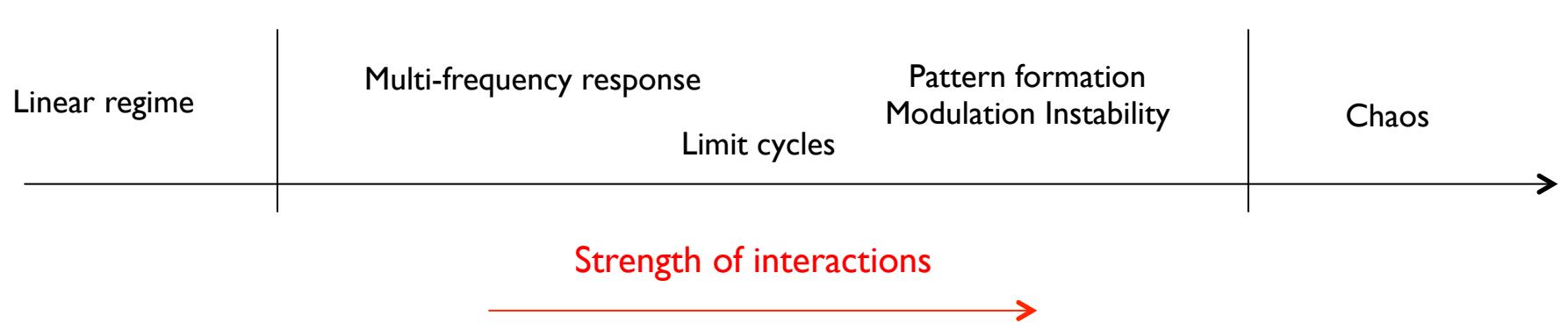
Université Paris Cité - CNRS

Pierre Allain, Biswarup Guha, Christophe Baker, Aristide Lemaître, Giuseppe Leo, Ivan Favero

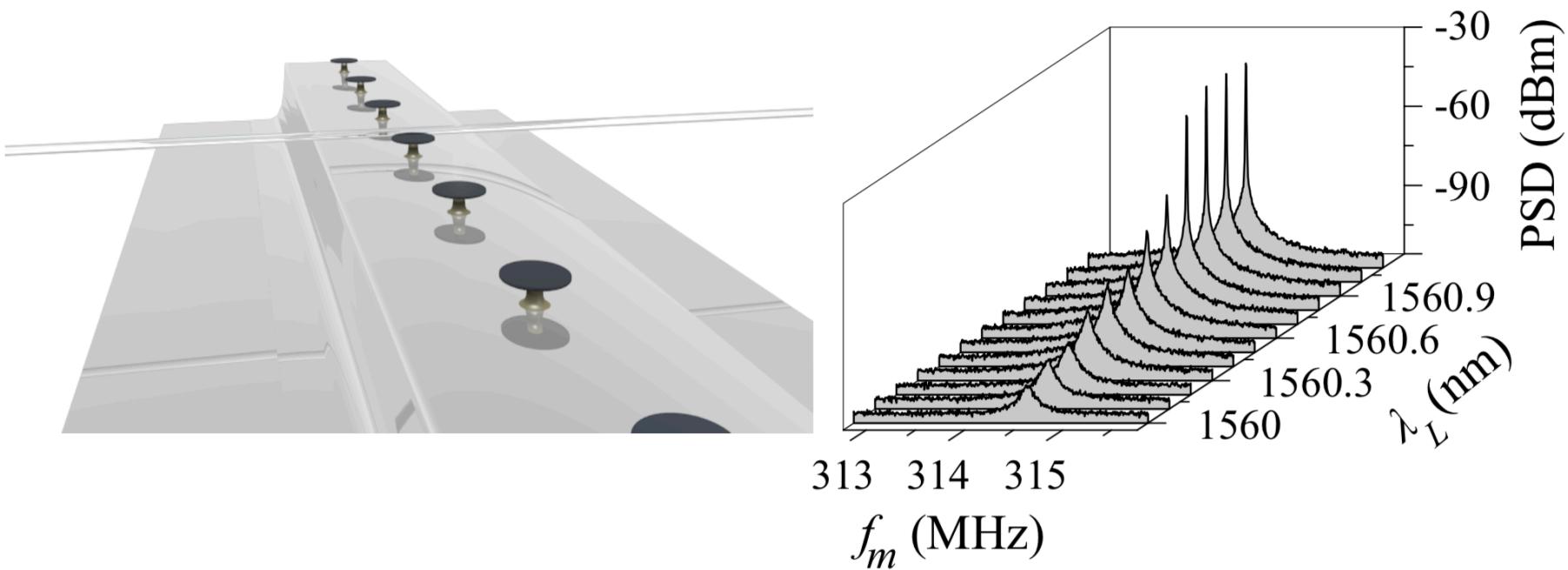
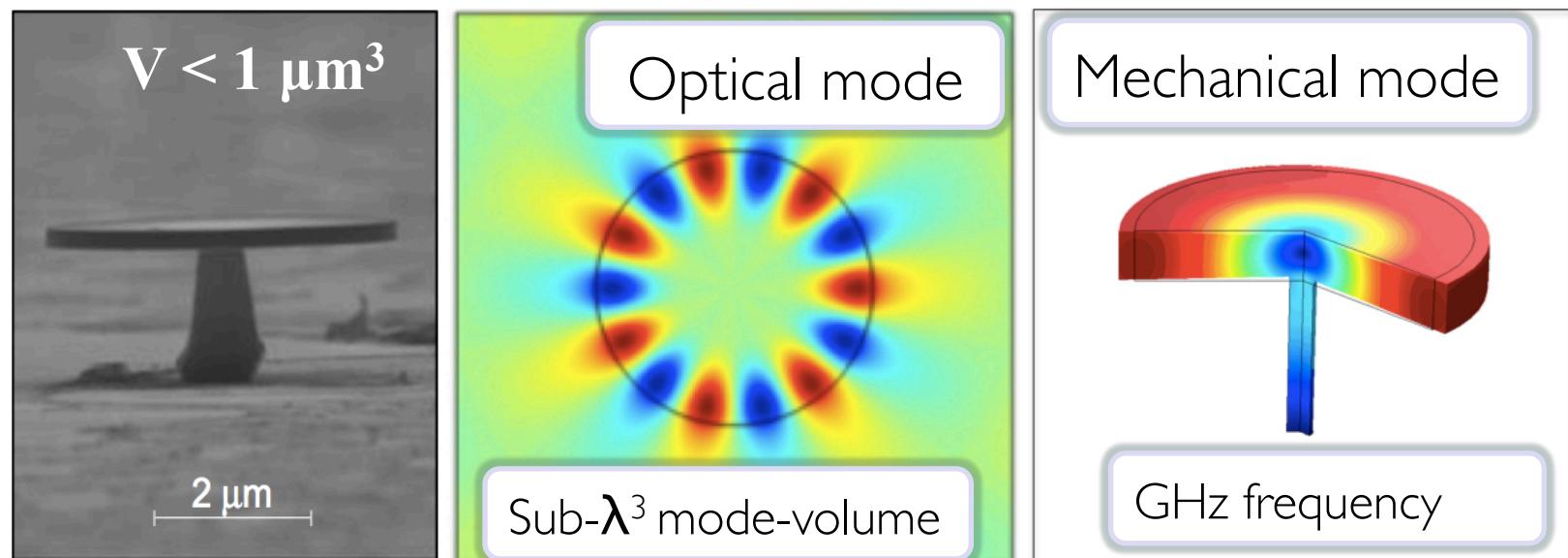
Optomechanical cavity



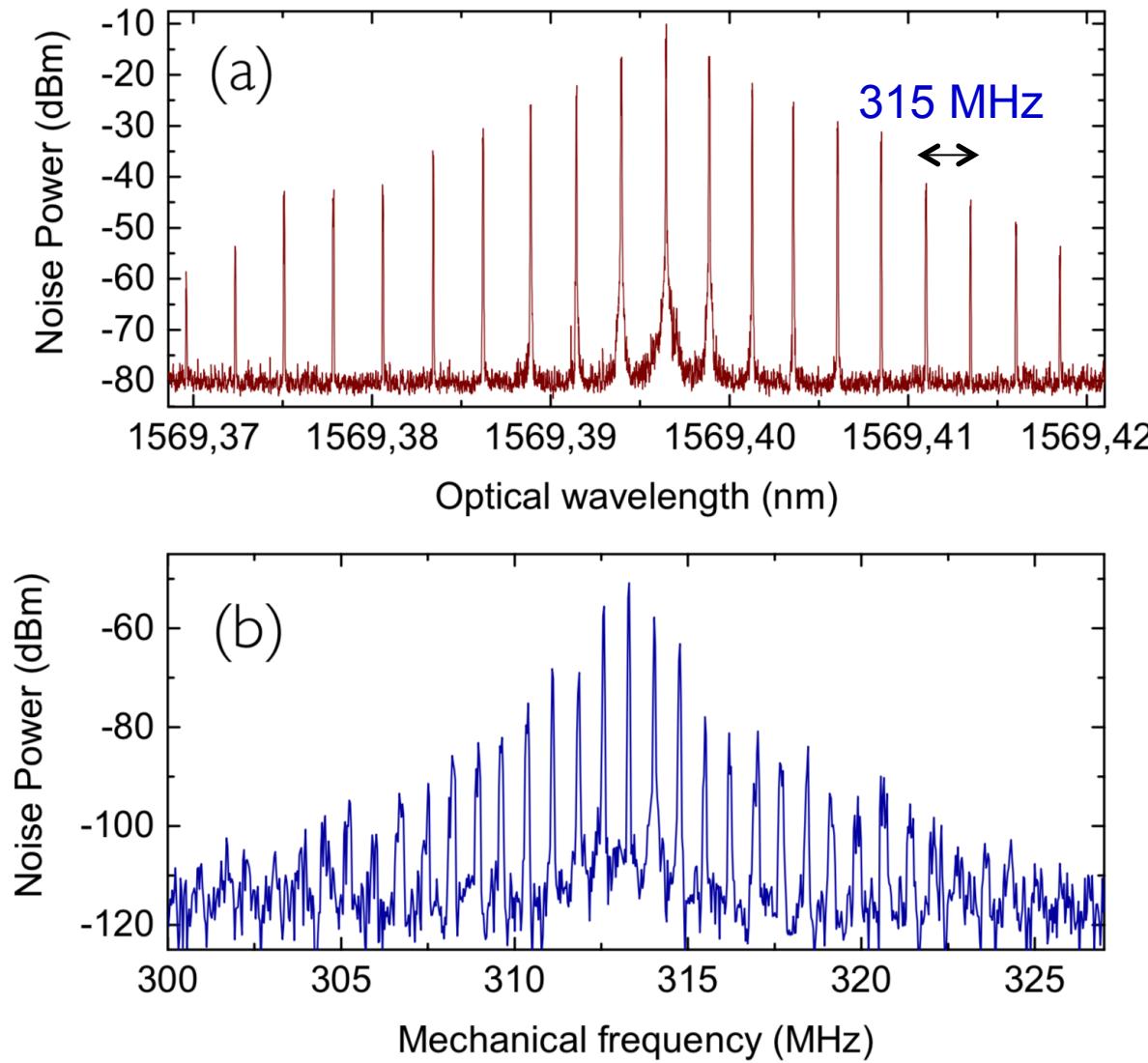
Nonlinear Optomechanics ?



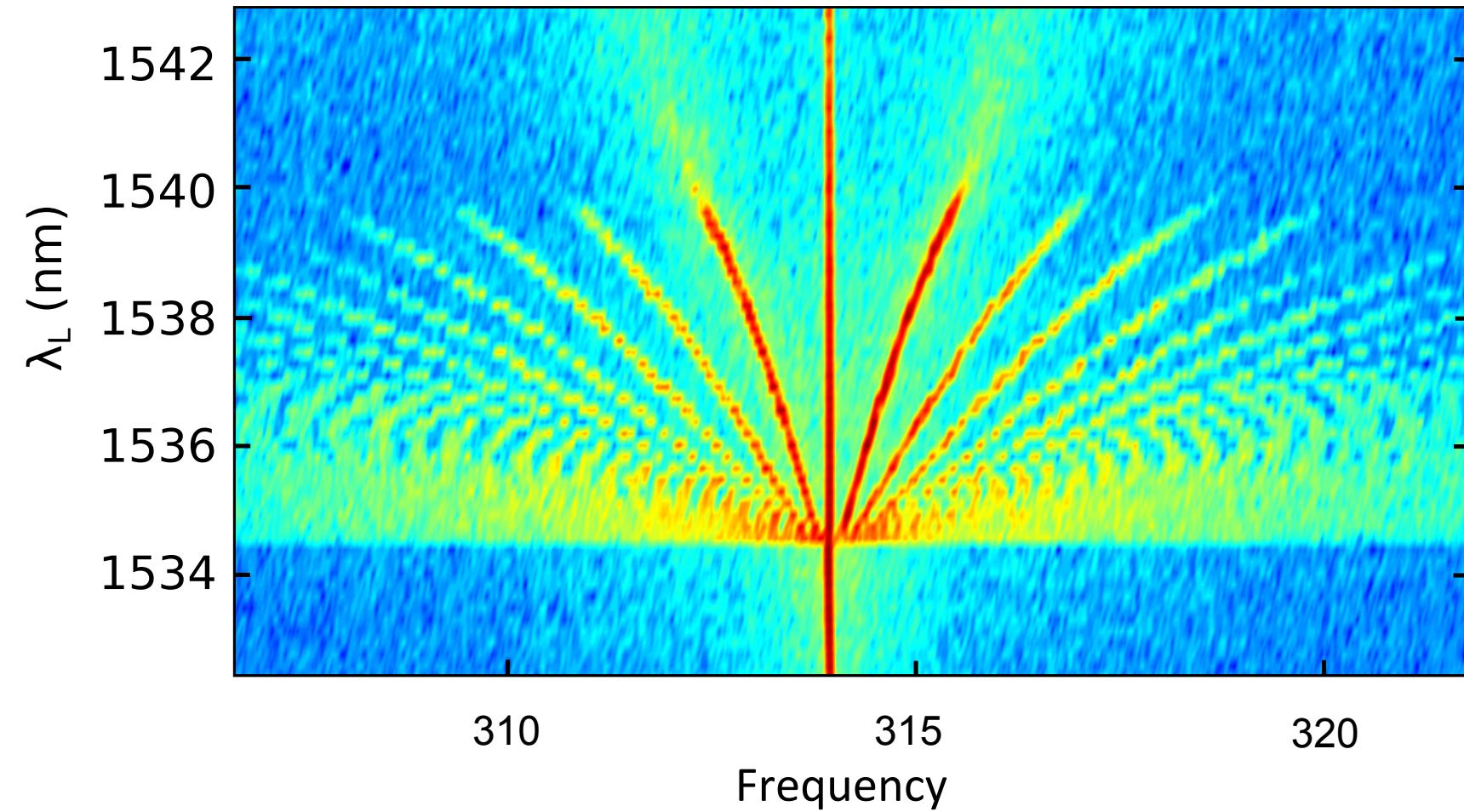
Ultra-high frequency optomechanical disk oscillators



At higher power: dual comb formation, optical and radiofrequency !



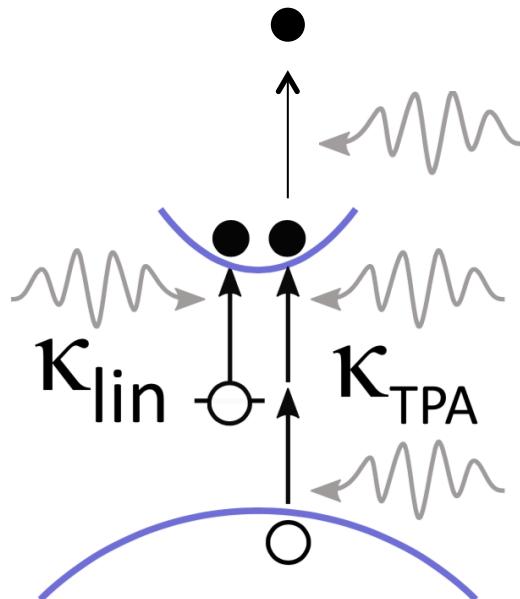
Global comb evolution in a GaAs disk resonator



Nonlinear semiconductor photonic interactions

Nonlinear absorption processes

Free-carrier absorption (FCA)



Associated dispersive effects

- Free carrier dispersion (blue shift)
- Thermo-optic dispersion (red shift)

Upon proper conditions, the combination of these features can produce self-pulsing:

T. J. Johnson, M. Borselli, and O. Painter, Opt Exp 14, 817 (2006)

A complete and self-consistent model

$$\dot{a}(t) = -\frac{\kappa}{2}a(t) + i \left[\Delta^b \omega + g_{\text{om}}x(t) + \frac{\omega_{\text{cav}}}{n} \frac{dn}{dT} \Delta T(t) + \frac{\omega_{\text{cav}}}{n} \frac{dn}{dN} N(t) \right] a(t) + \sqrt{\kappa_{\text{ex}}} a_{\text{in}}(t),$$

$$m_{\text{eff}}[\ddot{x}(t) + \Gamma_m \dot{x}(t) + \omega_m^2 x(t)] = F_{\text{opt}}(t) + F_{\text{pth}}(t),$$

$$\dot{\Delta T}(t) = -\frac{\Delta T(t)}{\tau_{\text{th}}} + \frac{R_{\text{th}} \hbar \omega_L}{\tau_{\text{th}}} (\kappa_{\text{lin}} + \kappa_{\text{TPA}} + \kappa_{\text{FCA}}) |a(t)|^2,$$

$$\dot{N}(t) = -\frac{N(t)}{\tau_{\text{fc}}} + \frac{\beta_{\text{TPA}} c^2 \hbar \omega_L}{2 n_g^2 V_{\text{FCA}}^2} |a(t)|^4$$

$$F^k(t) = \iiint_V \frac{\sigma_{ij}^k(\mathbf{r}, t) S_{ij}(\mathbf{r}, t)}{u(t)} d^3\mathbf{r}$$

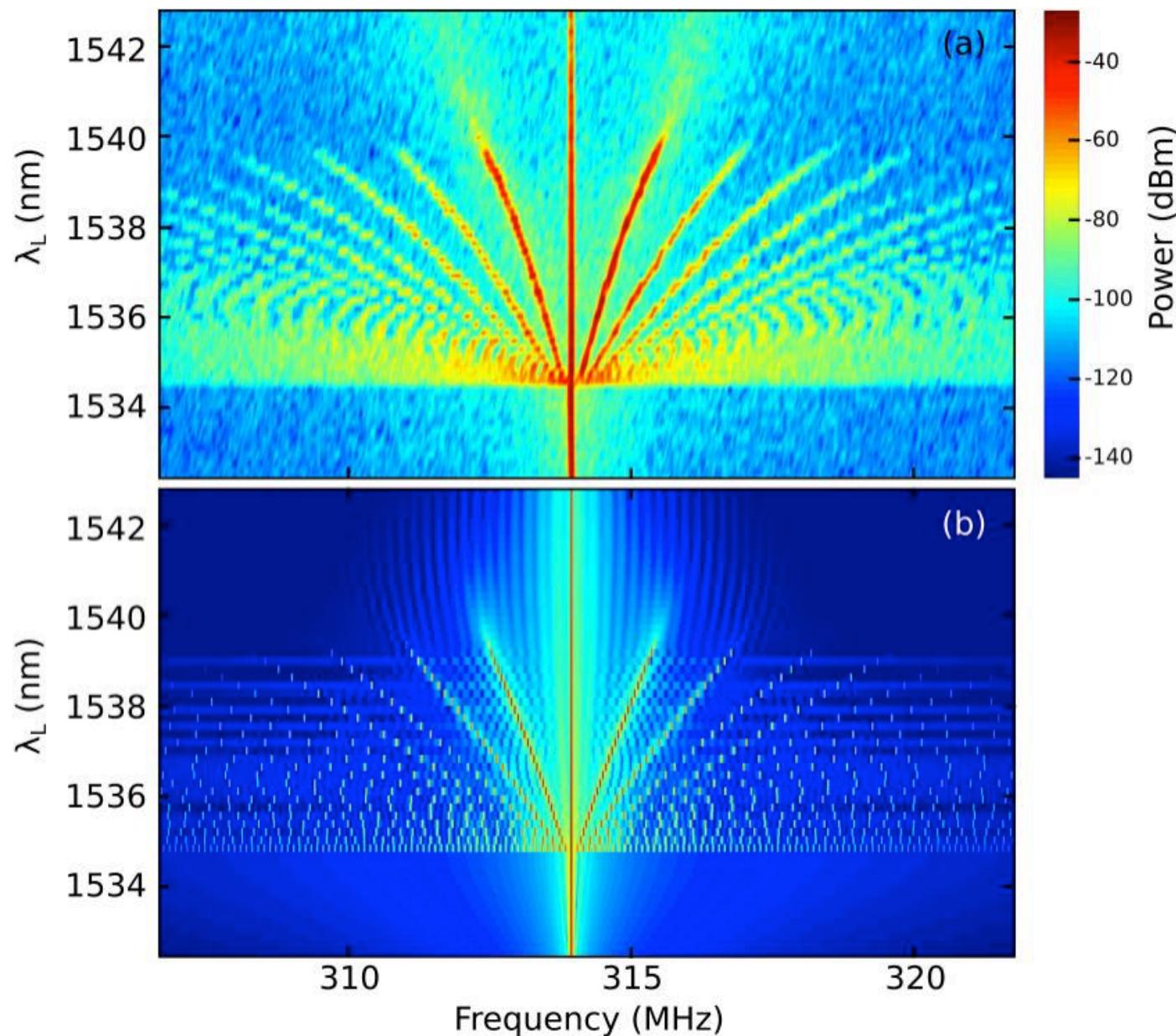
$$\sigma_{ij}^{th} = C_{ijkl} \beta_{kl} \Delta T$$

$$\sigma_{ij}^{es} = -\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 (\varepsilon_{km} p_{mnij} \varepsilon_{nl}) E_k E_l$$

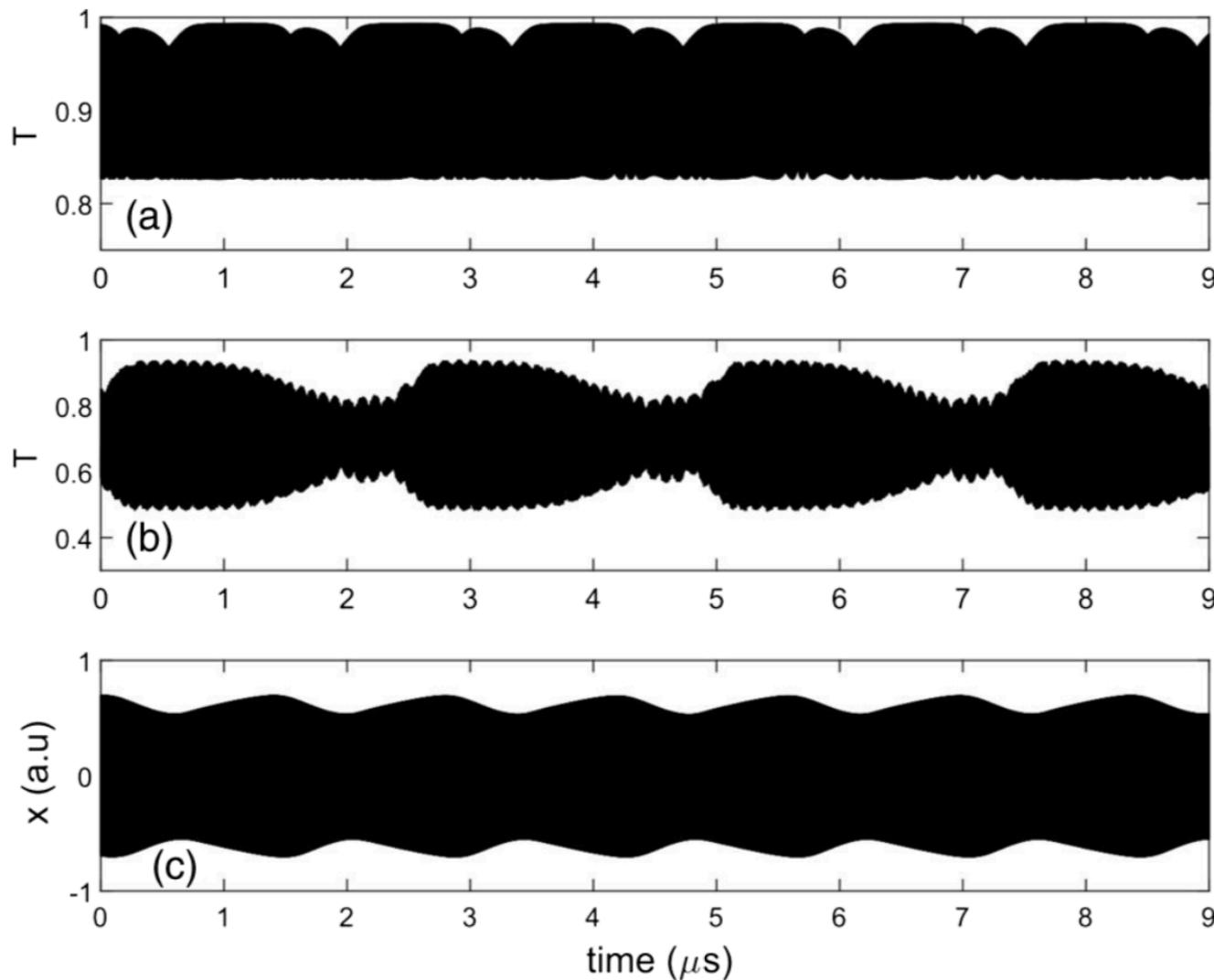
All parameters are measured or computed

Parameter	Value	Description
ω_{cav}	$2\pi \cdot 1.96 \times 10^{14}$ Hz	Bare cavity frequency
κ_0	$2\pi \cdot 1.25 \times 10^{10}$ Hz	Intrinsic cavity decay
κ_{ex}	$2\pi \cdot 1.61 \times 10^9$ Hz	Extrinsic cavity decay
P_L	3.56 mW	Input laser power
g_{om}	$2\pi \cdot 5.24 \times 10^{19}$ Hz.m ⁻¹	Frequency-pull parameter
dn/dT	2.3×10^{-4} K ⁻¹	Thermo-optic coefficient
dn/dN	-5.53×10^{-27} m ³	FCD coefficient
ω_m	$2\pi \cdot 314$ MHz	Mechanical frequency
m_{eff}	53 pg	Effective mass
Γ_m	$2\pi \cdot 1.01 \times 10^5$ Hz	Mechanical damping
α	$1.9 \mu\text{N.K}^{-1}$	Photothermal coefficient
τ_{th}	0.97 μs	Thermal relaxation time
R_{th}	3.78×10^6 K.W ⁻¹	Thermal resistance
κ_{lin}	$2\pi \cdot 4.14 \times 10^7$ Hz	Linear absorption rate
β_{TPA}	2.66×10^{-9} m.W ⁻¹	TPA coefficient
n_g	2.6	Group velocity index
V_{TPA}	4.66×10^{-18} m ³	Nonlinear TPA volume
σ_{FCA}	6.03×10^{-21} m ²	FCA cross section
τ_{fc}	14 ps	Free-carrier relaxation time
V_{FCA}	4.57×10^{-18} m ³	FCA volume

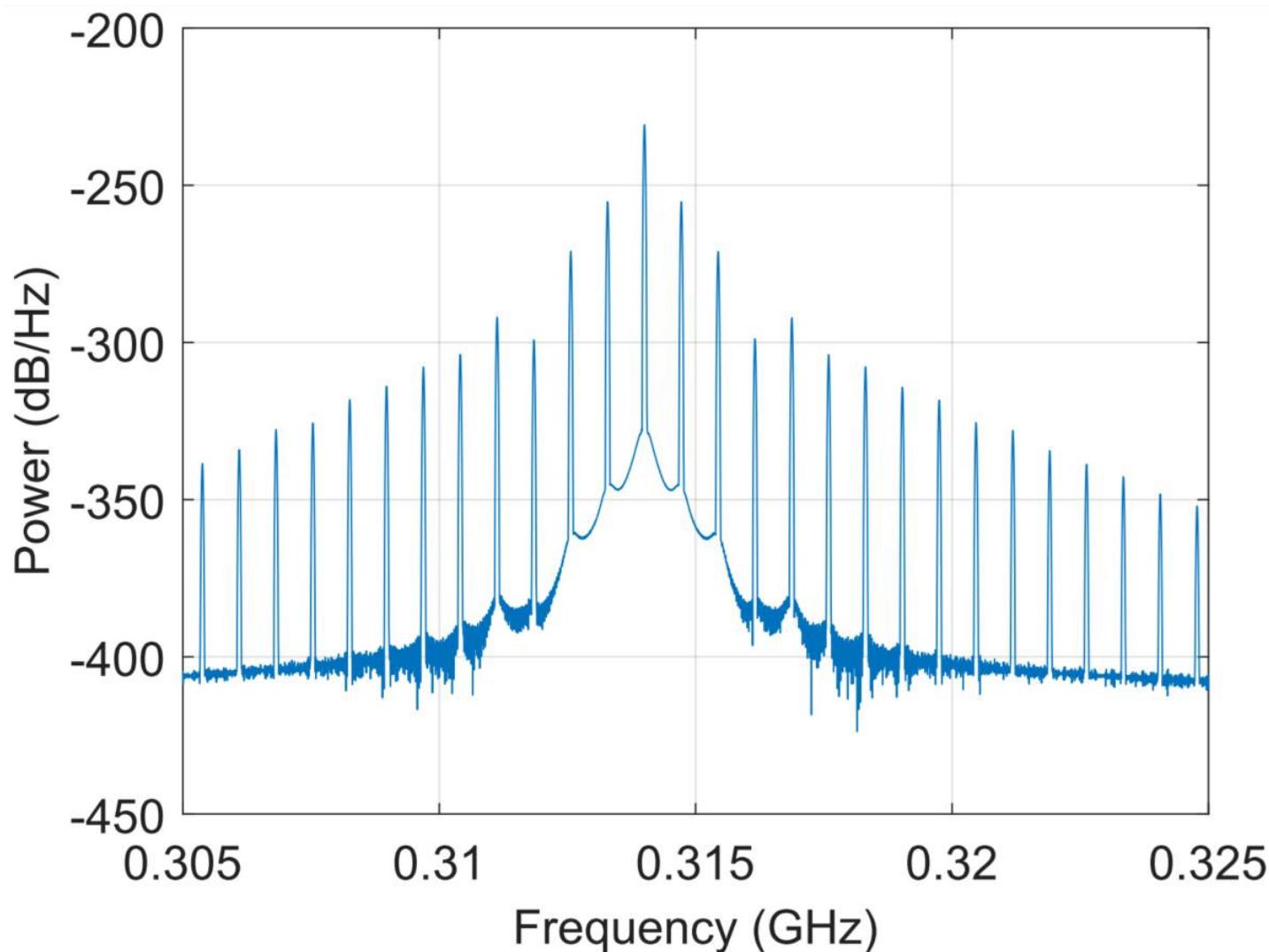
Experiment-theory comparison



Time traces



Mechanical comb formation



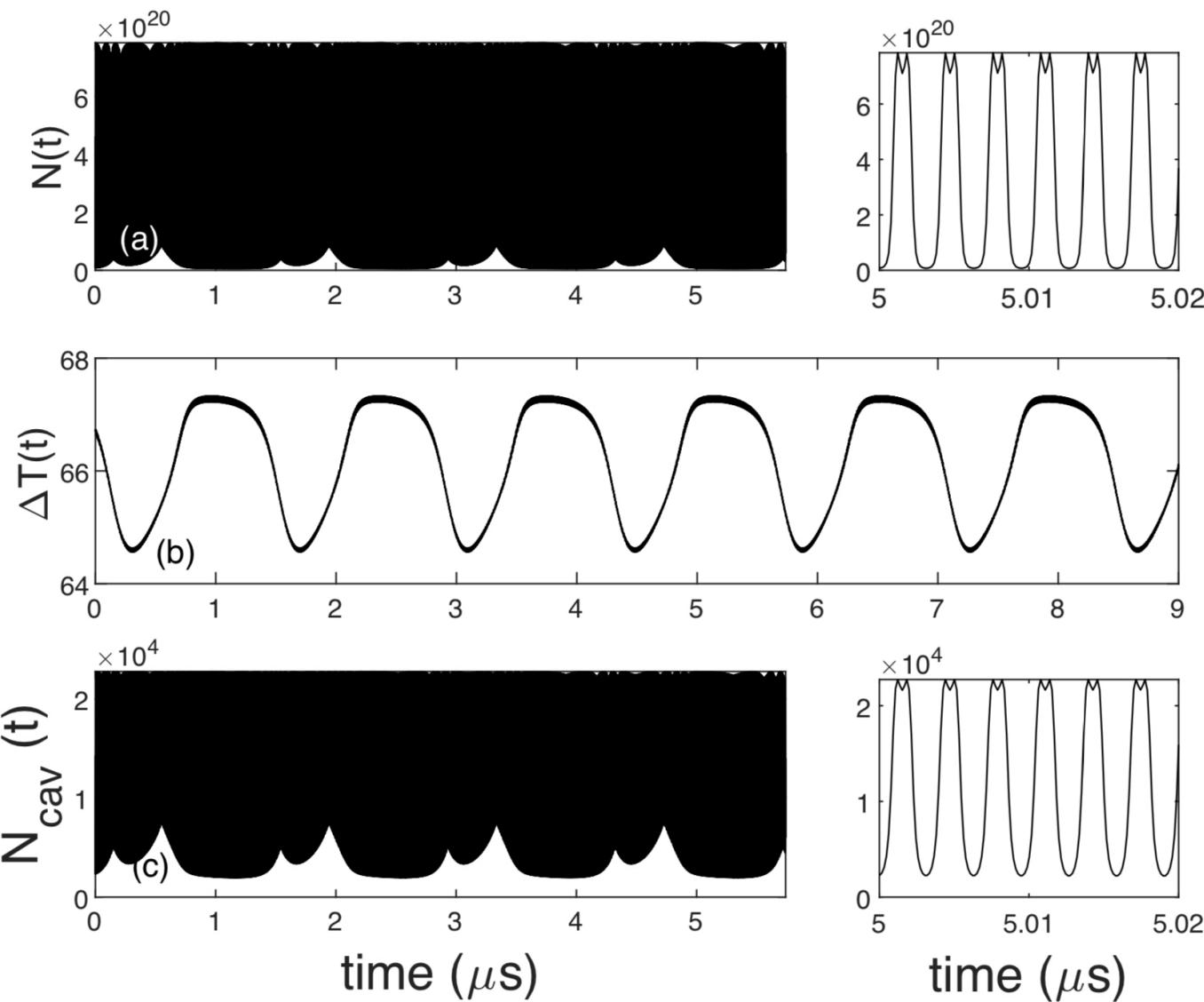
What did we learn, what is next ?

- Nonlinear photonics + optomechanics generate stable regimes
- A mechanical comb is formed, which is triggered by light
- It is controlled by optical detuning and optical power
- The comb extends over 10% of the carrier frequency
- Can it extend further to generate true isolated mechanical pulses ?
- Is it low-noise enough to be employed in sensing applications ?
- Would it exist even in absence of thermal effects ?

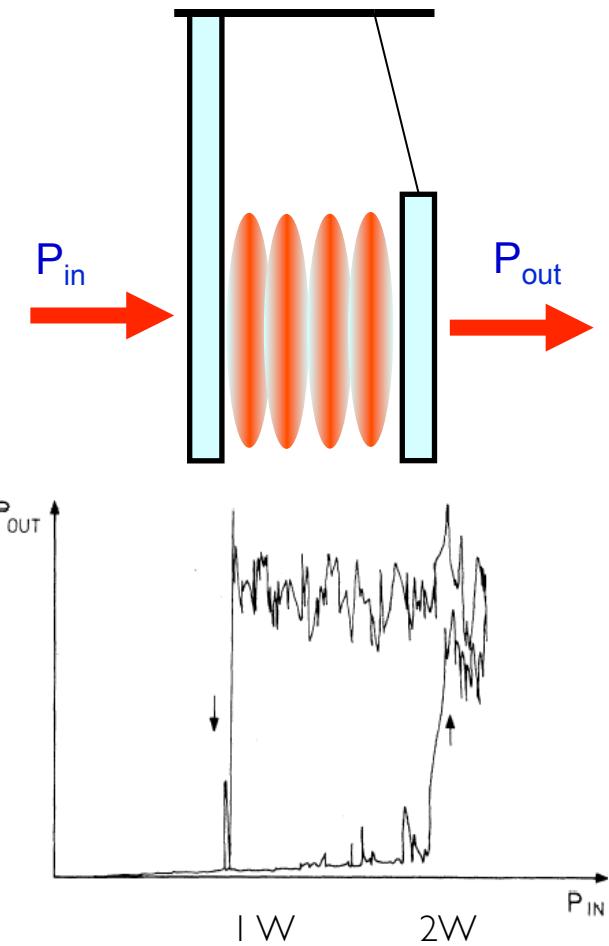
This is the end



Time evolution of other variables

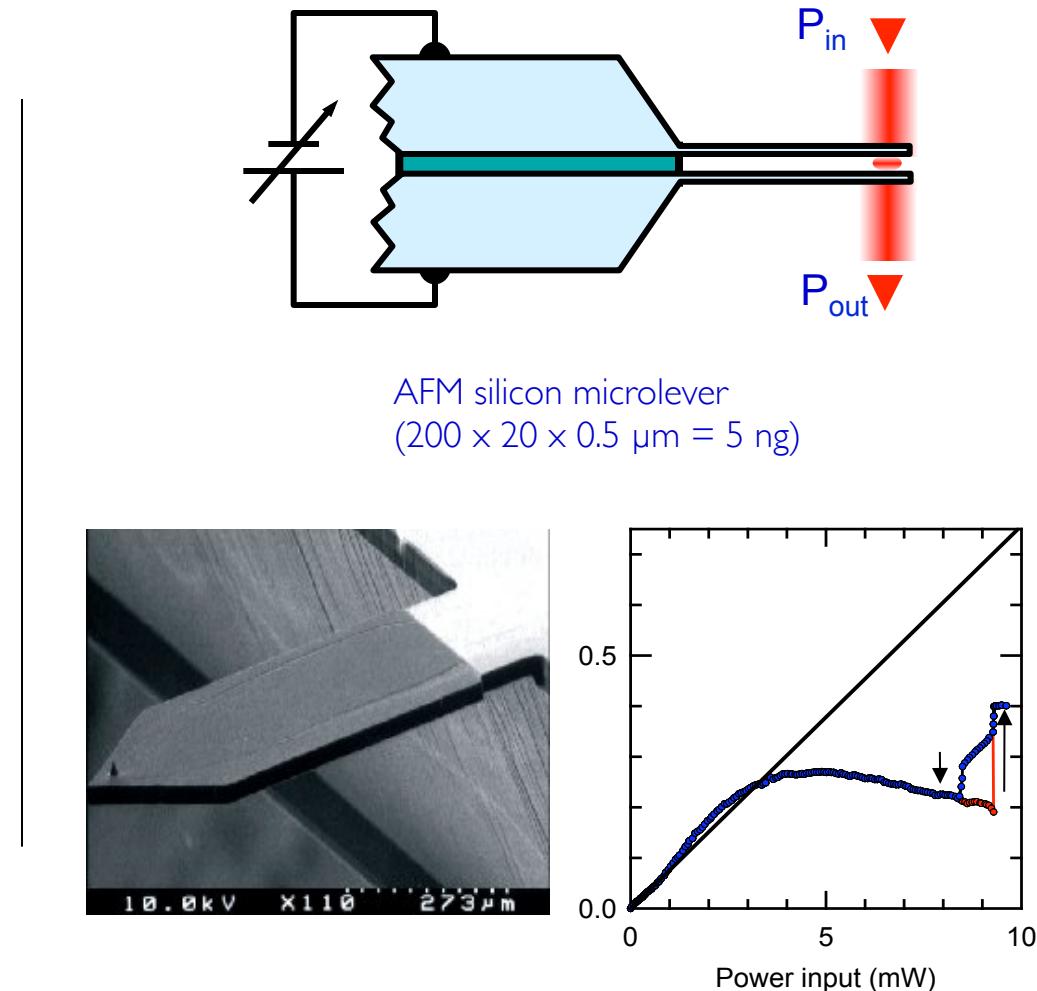


Bistabilities induced by optomechanical non-linearity



A. Dorsel et al, PRL 51, 1550 (1983)

Optical bi-stability, Walther group



Optical back-action on a micro-mirror (2003)
Karrai group, Munich University

Observable consequences in the dynamical regime

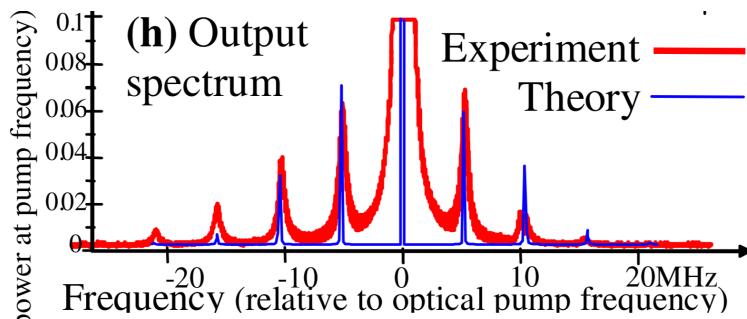
In the self-oscillation regime

F Marquardt, JGE Harris, SM Girvin, PRL 96 (10), 103901 (2006)

$$x(t) \approx \bar{x} + A \cos(\omega_0 t)$$

$$\alpha(t) = e^{i\varphi(t)} \sum_n \alpha_n e^{in\omega_0 t}$$

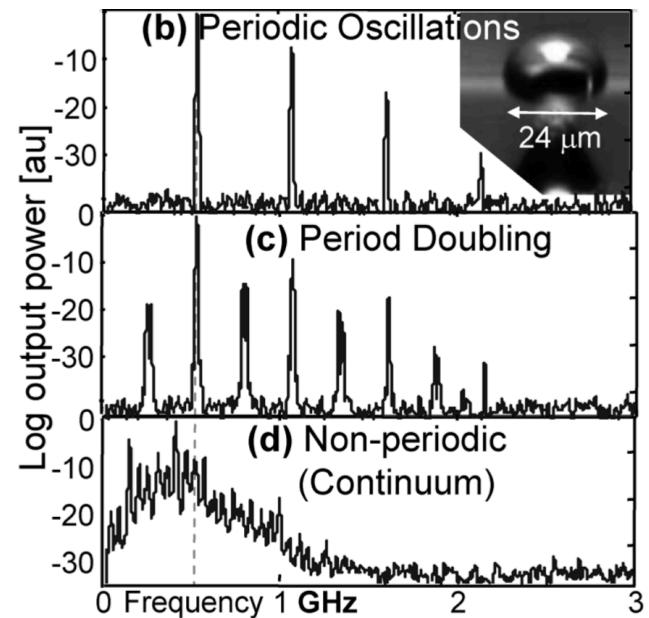
$$\alpha_n = \frac{1}{2} \frac{J_n \left(-\frac{A}{\omega_0} \right)}{in\omega_0 + \frac{1}{2} - i\bar{x}}$$



T. Carmon et al, PRL 94, 223902 (2005)

And beyond

T. Carmon et al, PRL 98, 167203 (2007)



Linear regime

Multi-frequency response

Limit cycles

Pattern formation
Modulation Instability

Chaos

Strength of interactions

P. Bergé et al, L'Ordre dans le Chaos (1997)