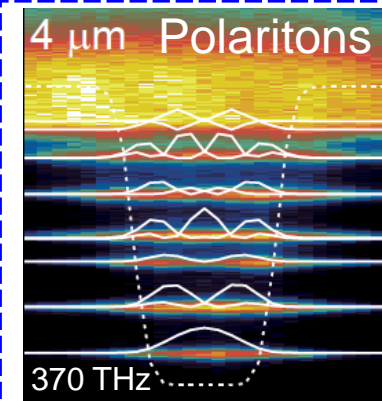
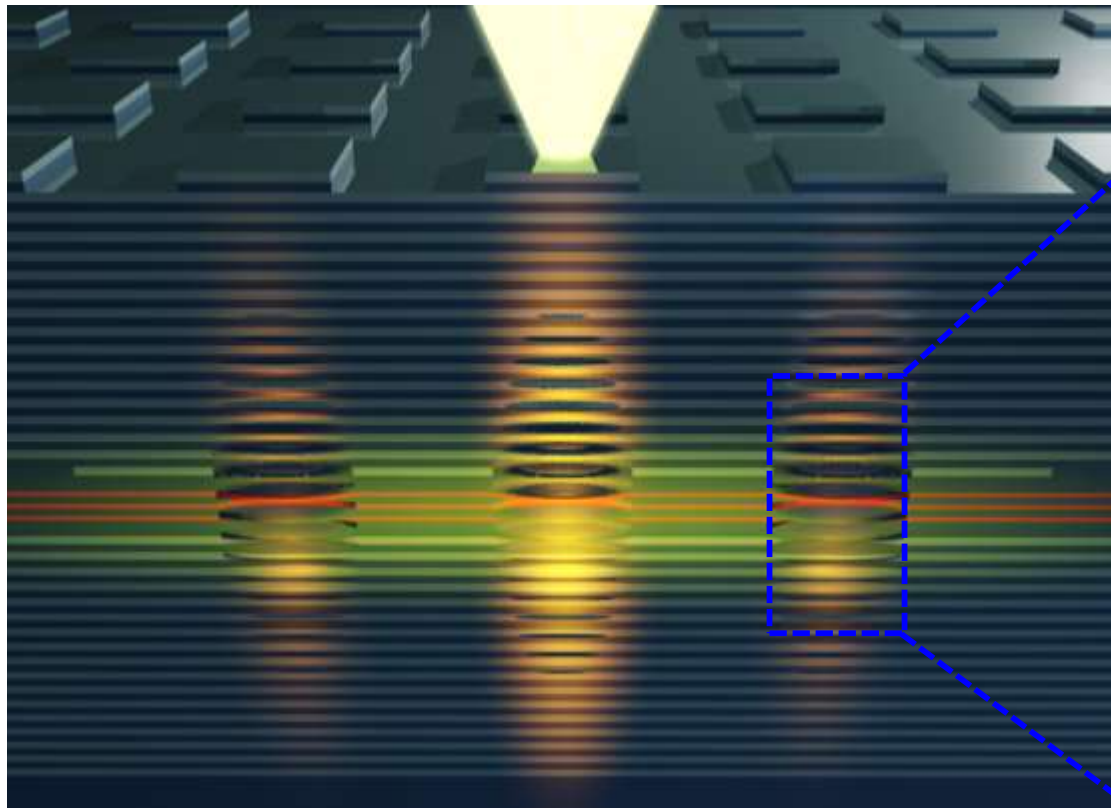


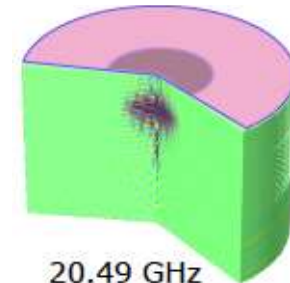
Cavity Optomechanics with Polariton Fluids

2

Alex Fainstein

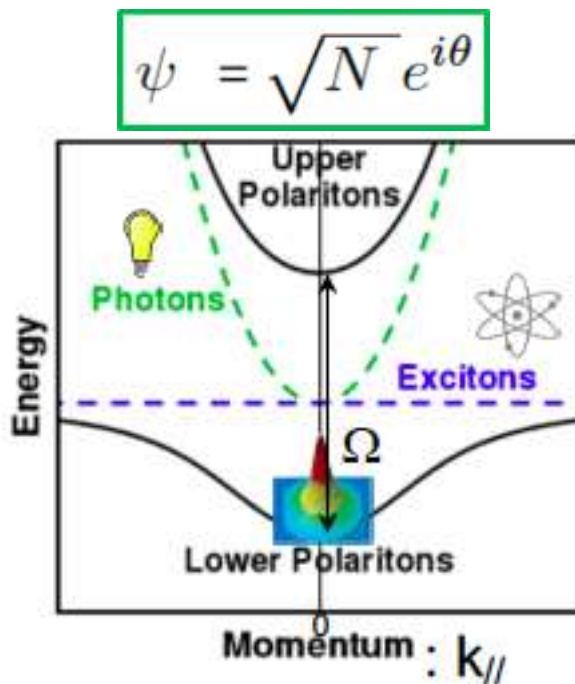
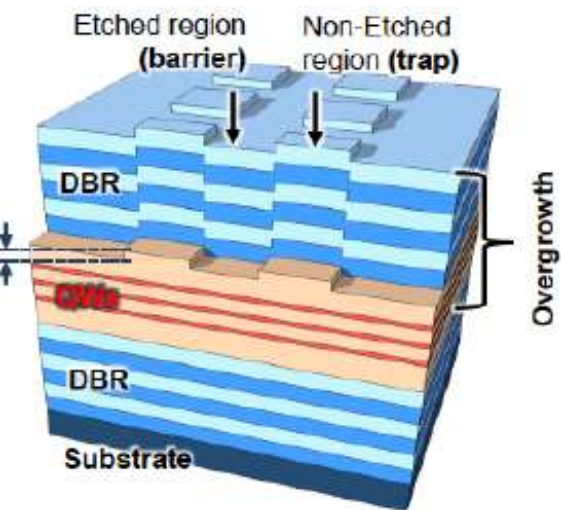


Phonons

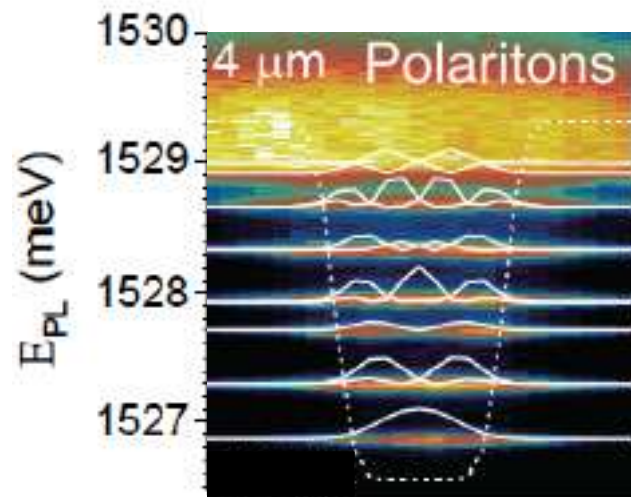


Photonics and Optoelectronics Lab
Instituto Balseiro, Bariloche, Argentina

Day #1 wrap-up



$$\text{Polariton} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{Exciton} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{Photon}$$



Day #1 wrap-up

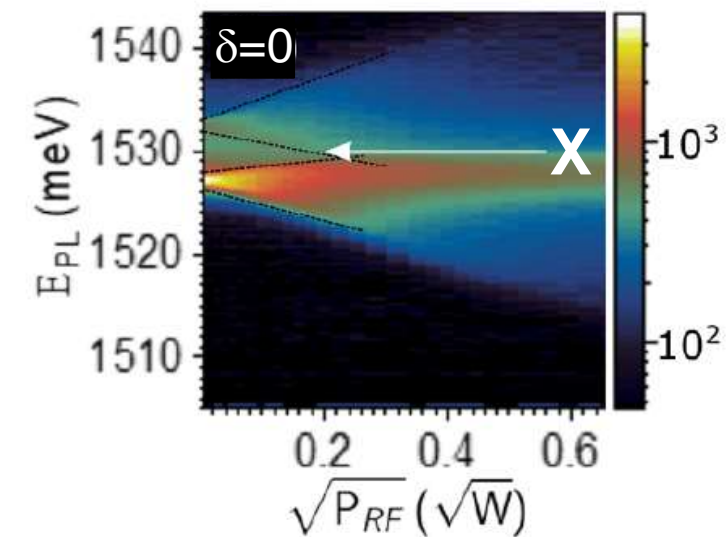
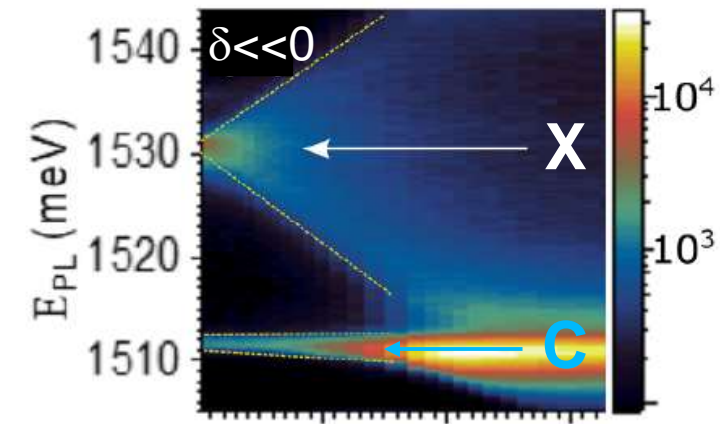
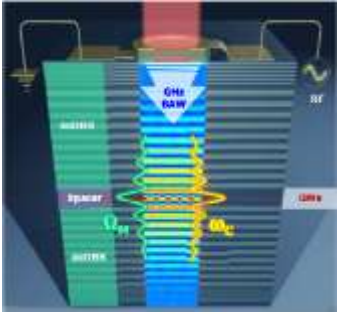
- Concept: CQED (polaritons) + cavity optomechanics
- What are these polaritons: tunable superposition of photon and X states, low-mass, strong interactions, Bose-Einstein condensation, superfluidity.
- The structures and their properties
- Strong X-mediated enhancement of g_0
- Tailored polariton and phonon lattices

$$H = \hbar\omega_c c^\dagger c + \hbar\omega_m b^\dagger b + \hbar g_0 c^\dagger c (b + b^\dagger)$$

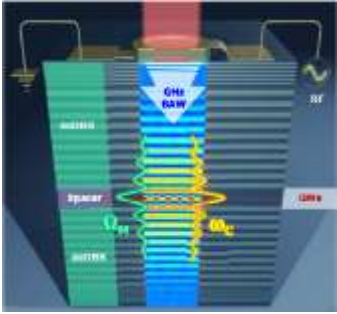
optomechanical coupling

phonon displacement

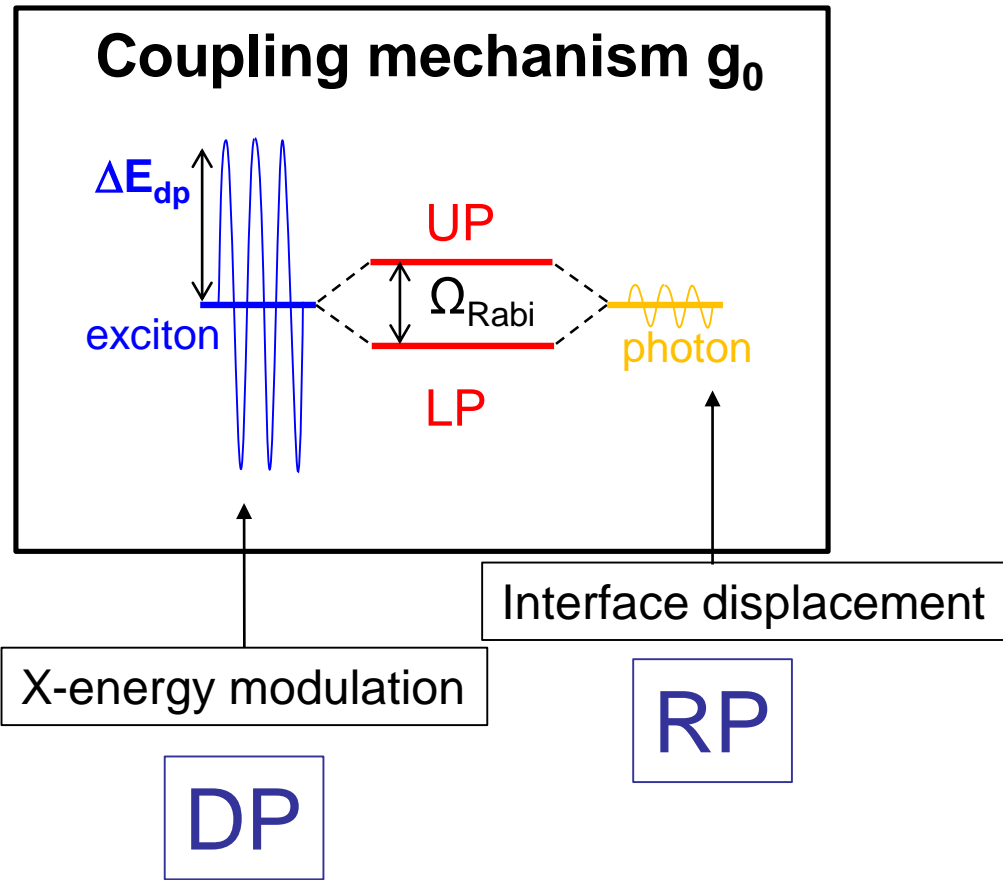
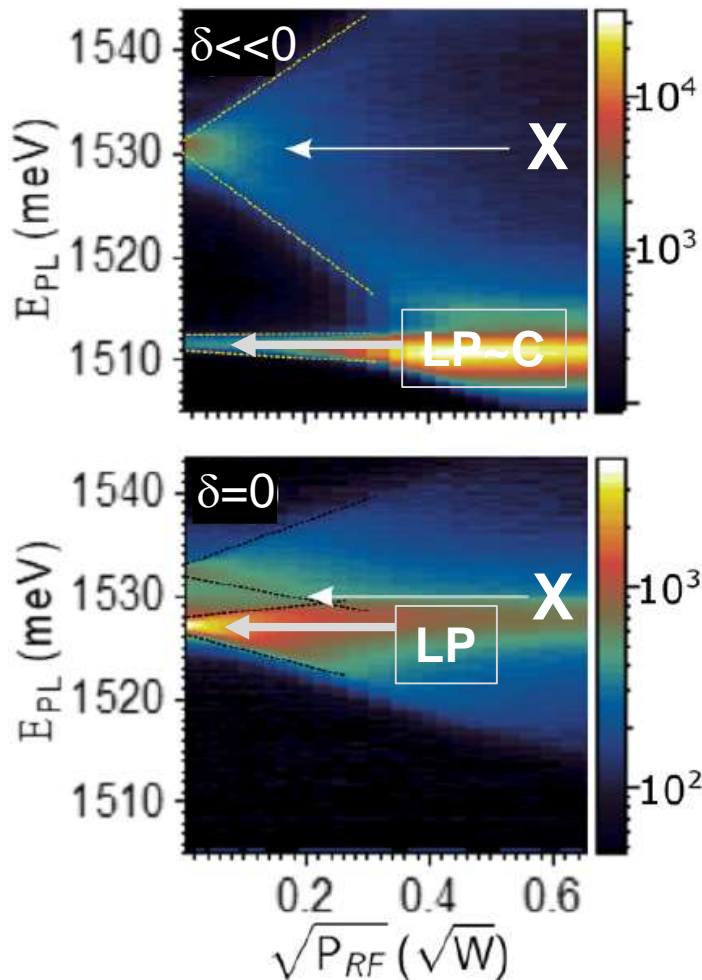
The OM coupling: RF driving



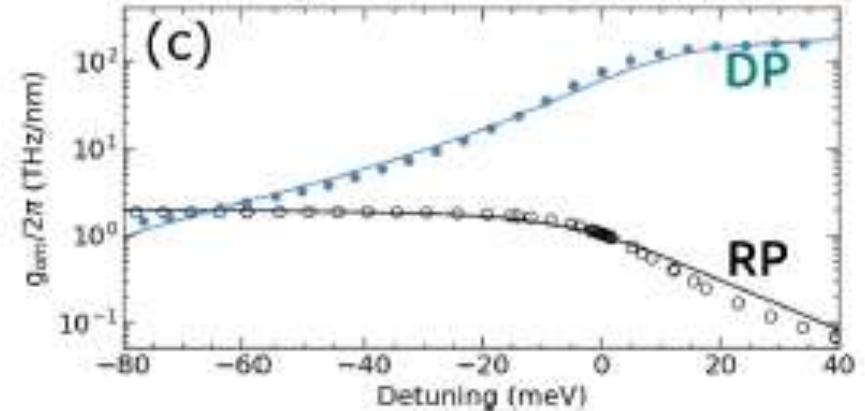
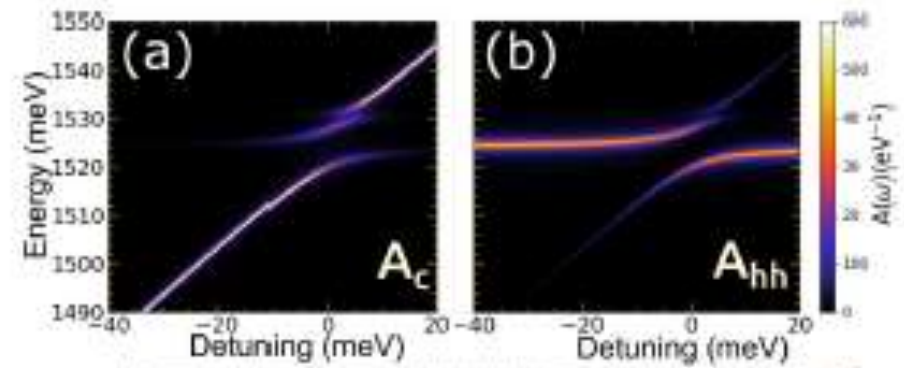
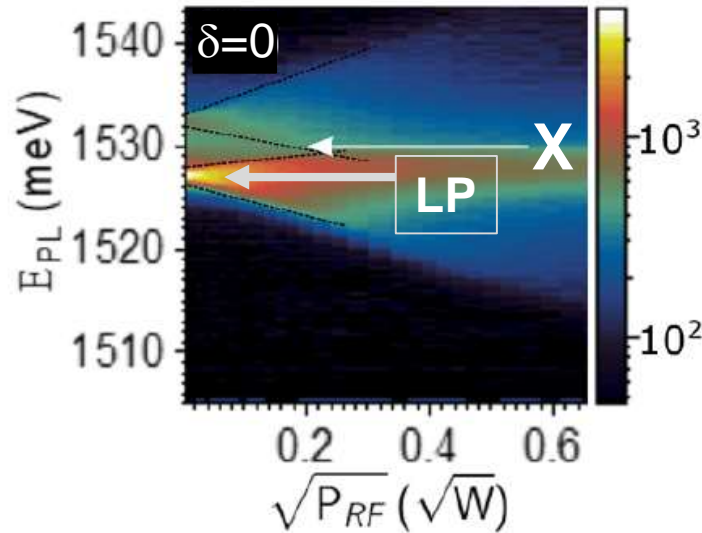
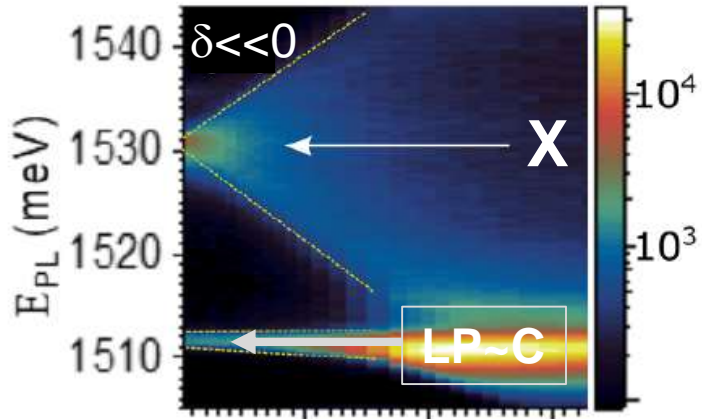
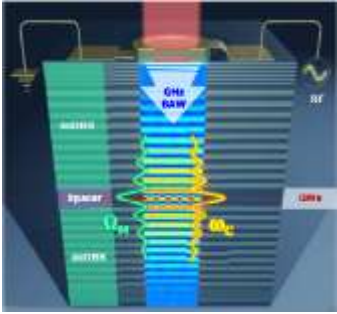
The OM coupling: RF driving



$$\Psi = \alpha \triangle + \beta \text{atom}$$



The OM coupling: Modeling



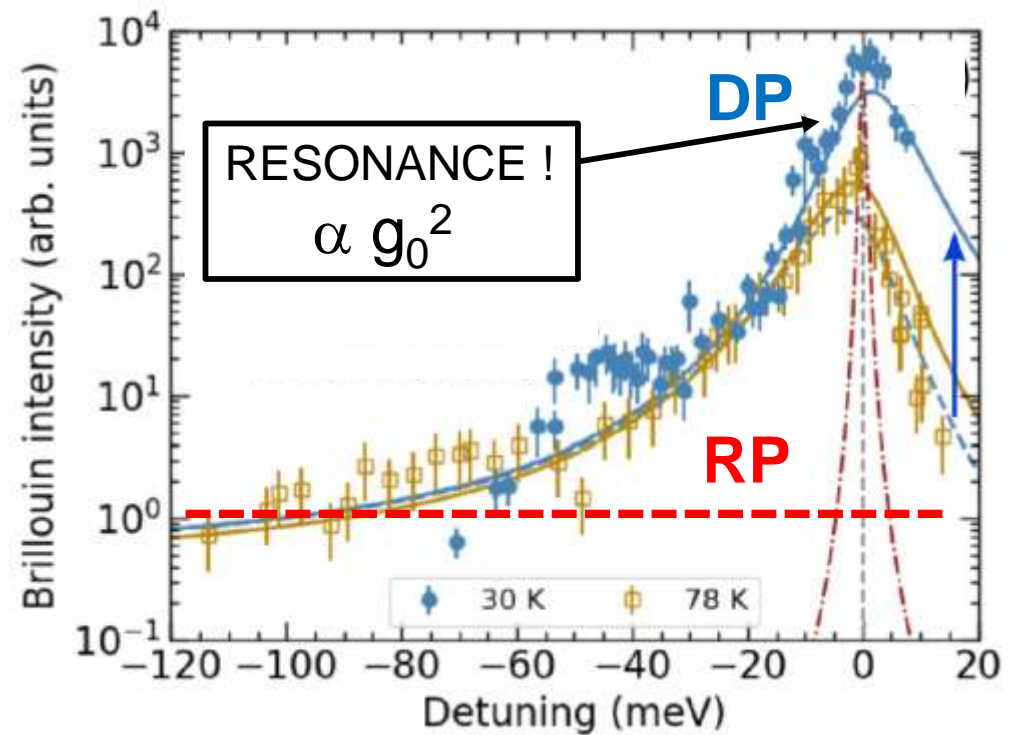
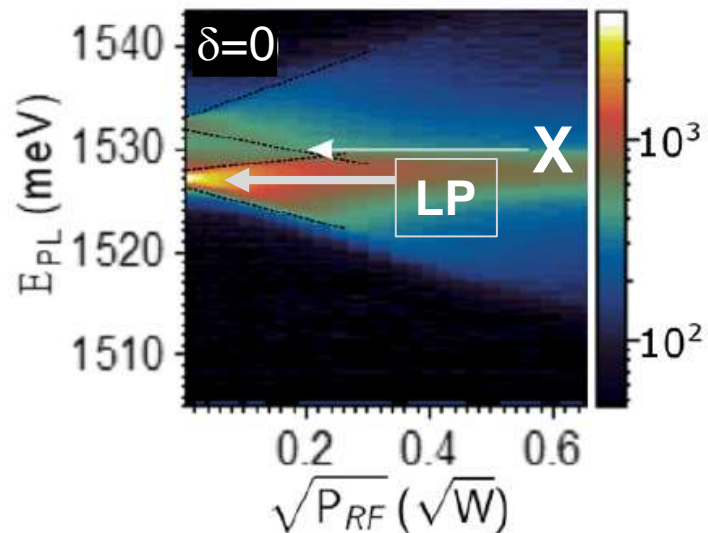
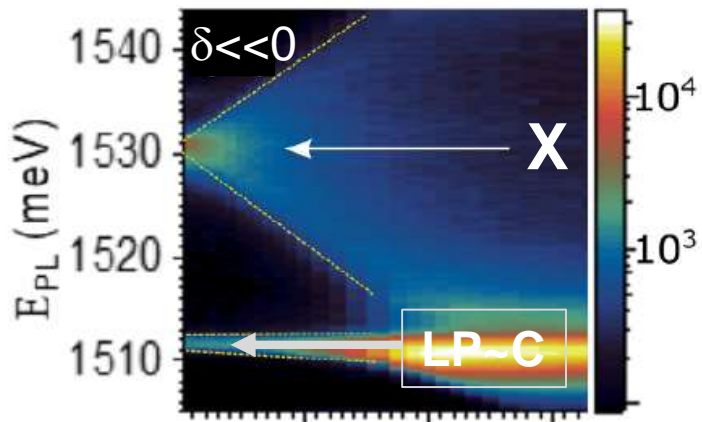
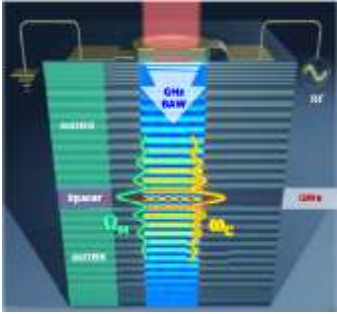
$$g_0 = S_c g_0^{RP} + S_x g_0^{DP}$$

Interface displacement

X-energy modulation

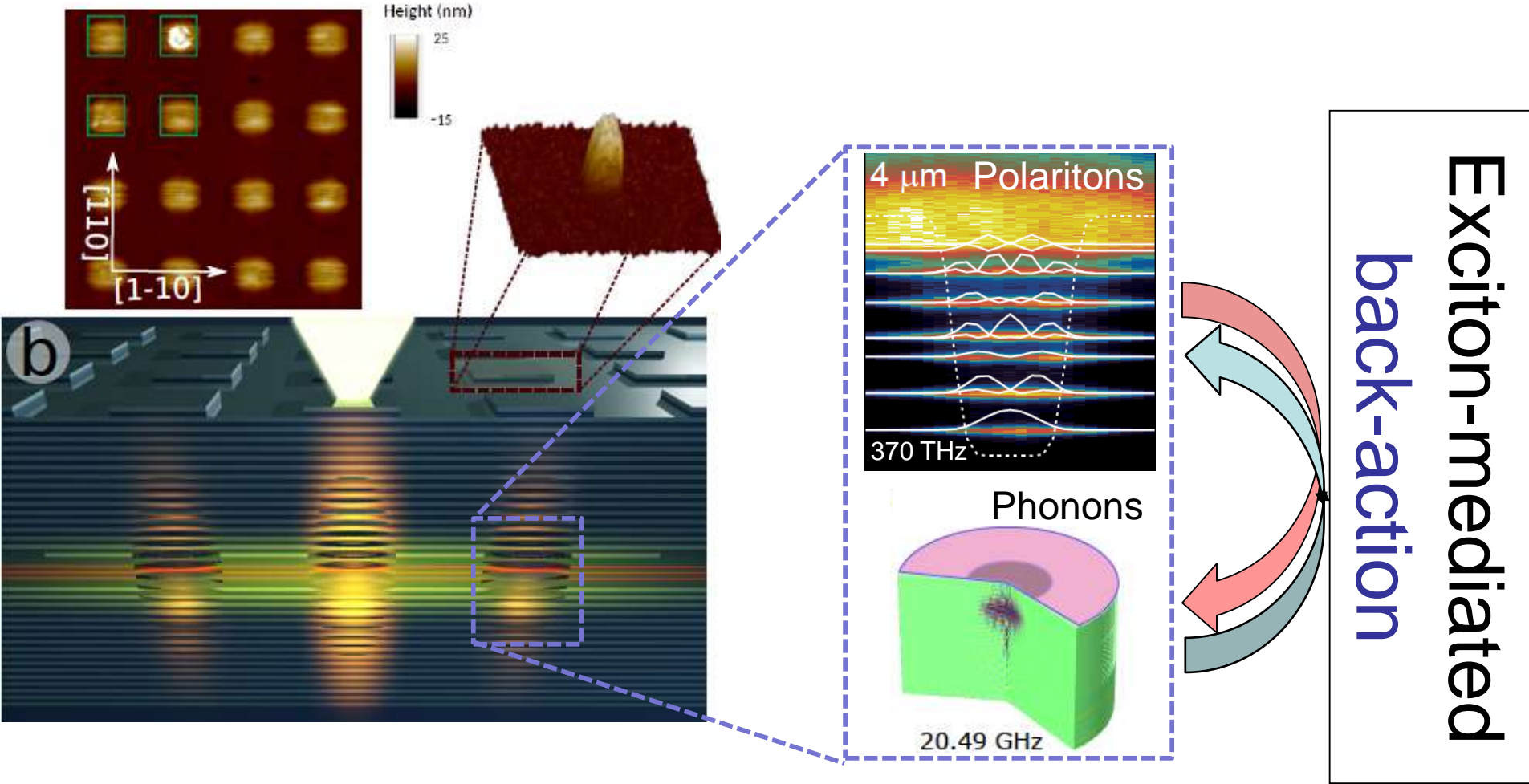
$$g_0^{DP} \sim 100 g_0^{RP} \sim 20 \text{ MHz}$$

The OM coupling: LP Brillouin scattering



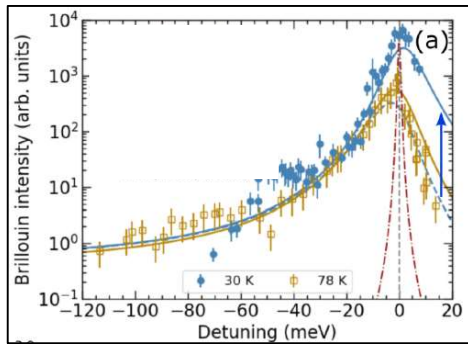
$$g_0^{DP} \sim 100 g_0^{RP} \sim 20 \text{ MHz}$$

Polaromechanical “Metamaterials”

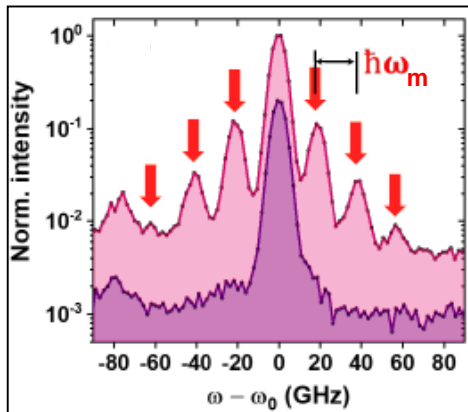


+ exciton-exciton Coulomb interactions!

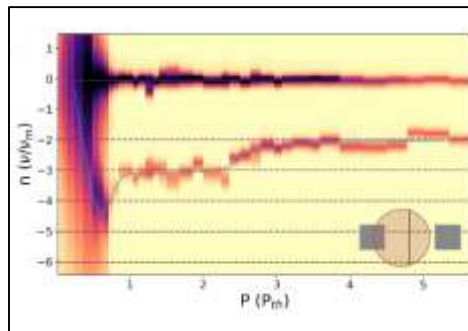
Index



- **Day #1: cavity polaritons**, resonant exciton mediated optomechanical interaction



- **Day #2: self-oscillation**, the optomechanical parametric oscillator

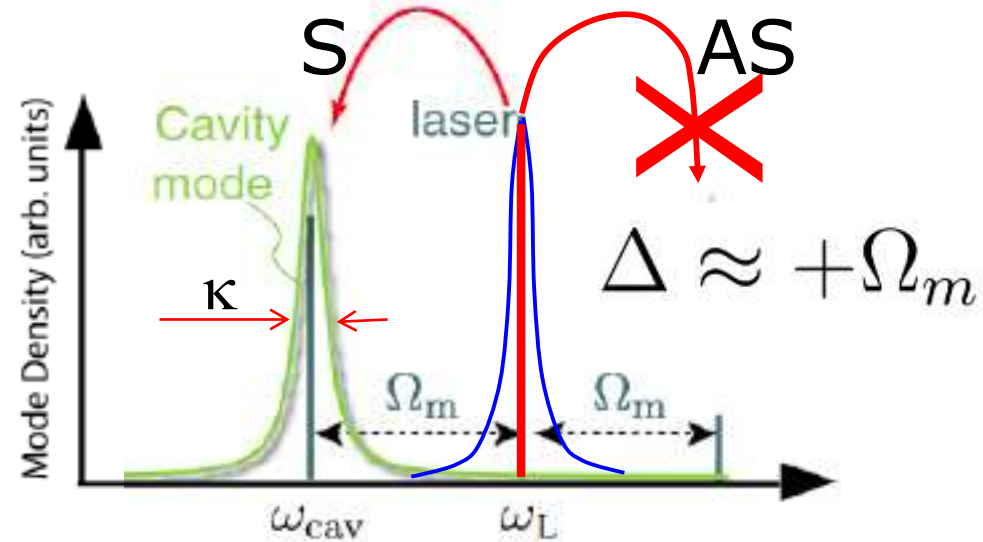
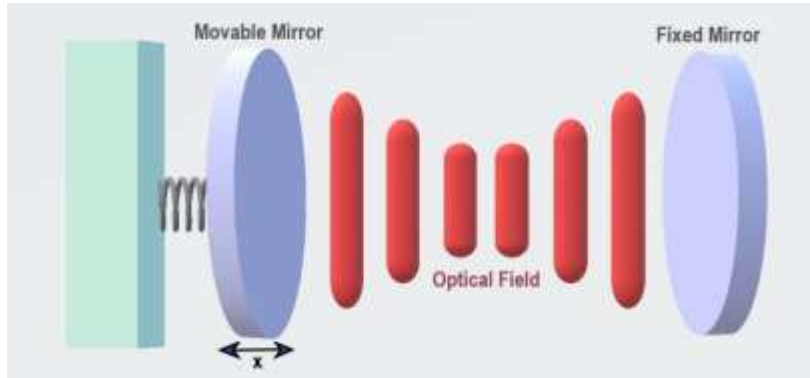


- **Day #3: synchronization**, OM asynchronous locking of polariton states



Bonus: Friday talk, time crystals

Cavity optomechanics: excitation (2 modes)

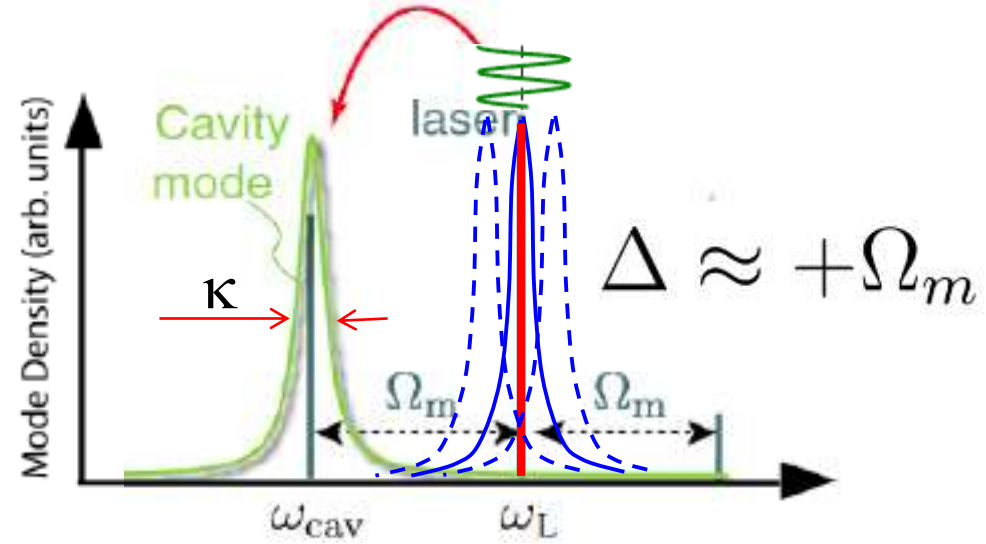
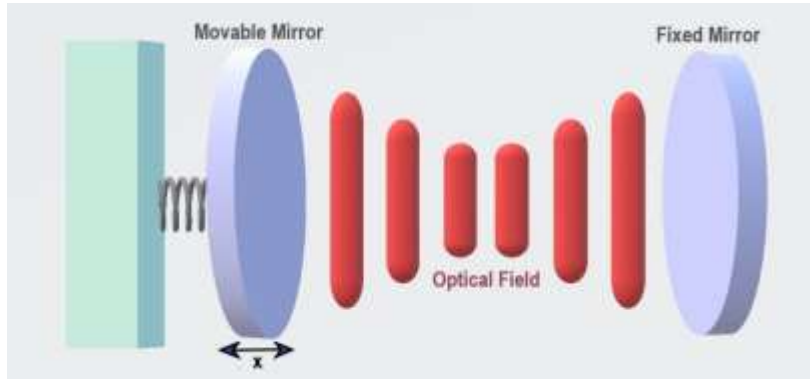


$$H = \hbar\omega_1 a_1^\dagger \hat{a}_1 + \hbar\omega_2 a_2^\dagger a_2 + \hbar\Omega_m b_m^\dagger b_m - \hbar g_0^m (a_2^\dagger a_1 b_m + b_m^\dagger a_1^\dagger a_2)$$

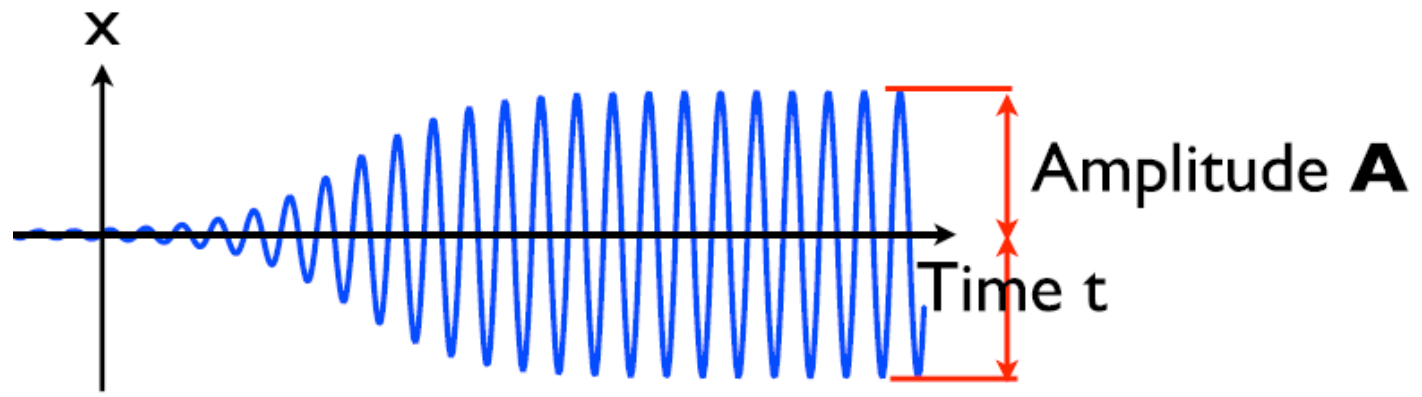
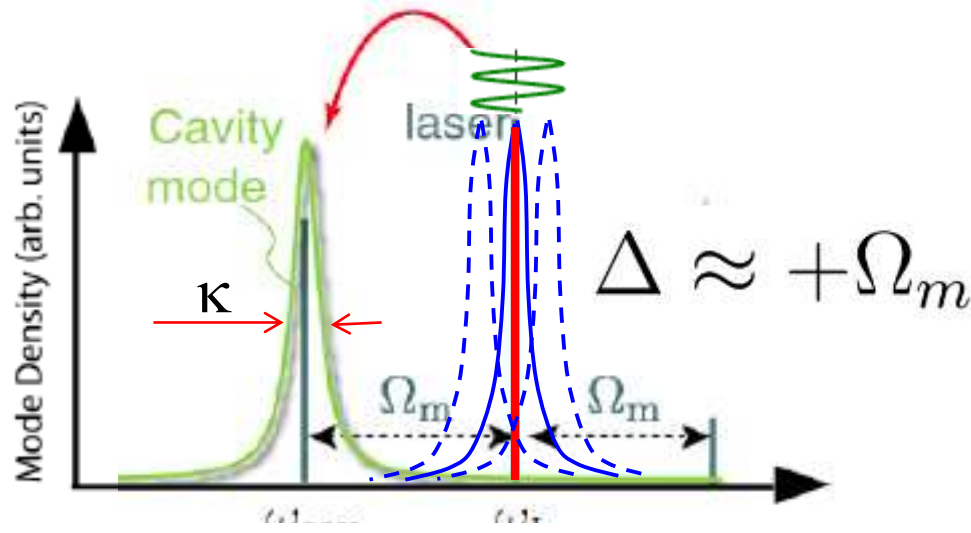
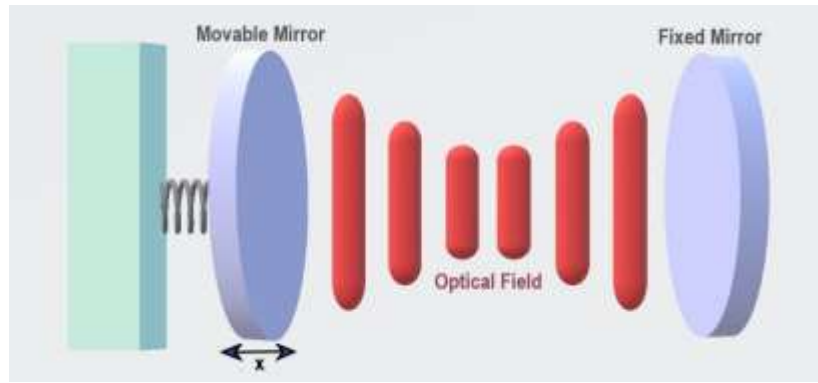
M. Aspelmeyer, TJK, FM, Cavity Optomechanics, Rev. Mod. Phys. **86**, 1391 (2014).

P. Kharel *et al.*, High-frequency cavity optomechanics using bulk acoustic phonons, Sc. Adv. **5**, eaav0582 (2019).

Cavity optomechanics: back-action



Cavity optomechanics: self-oscillation



OM cooperativity

$$\Gamma_{\text{eff}} = \Gamma_m (1 - C)$$

Optically "dressed" decay rate

Phonon bare decay rate

Cavity optomechanics: OM cooperativity

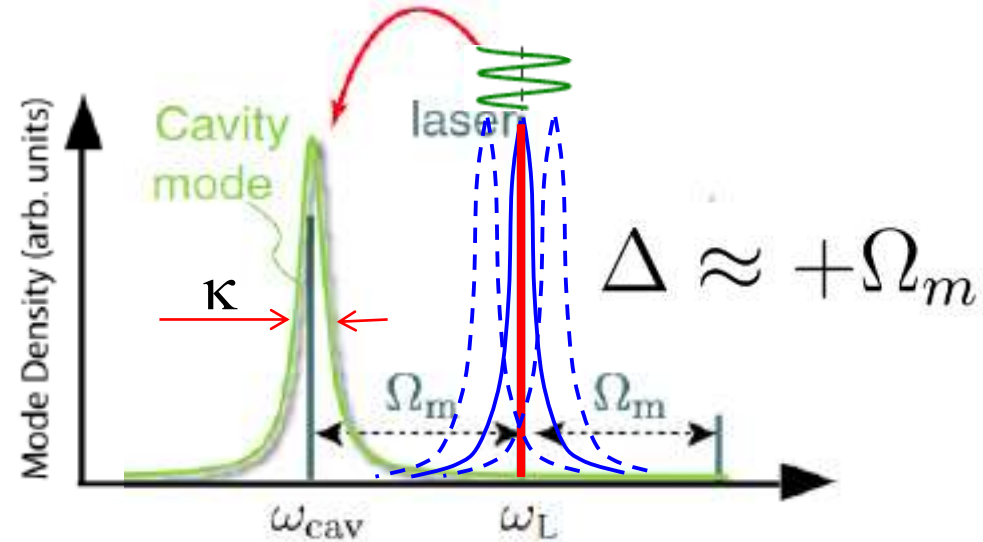
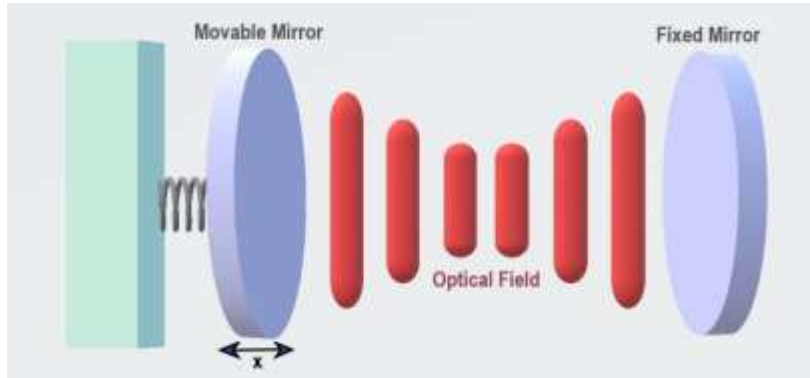


Figure of merit:

OM coupling

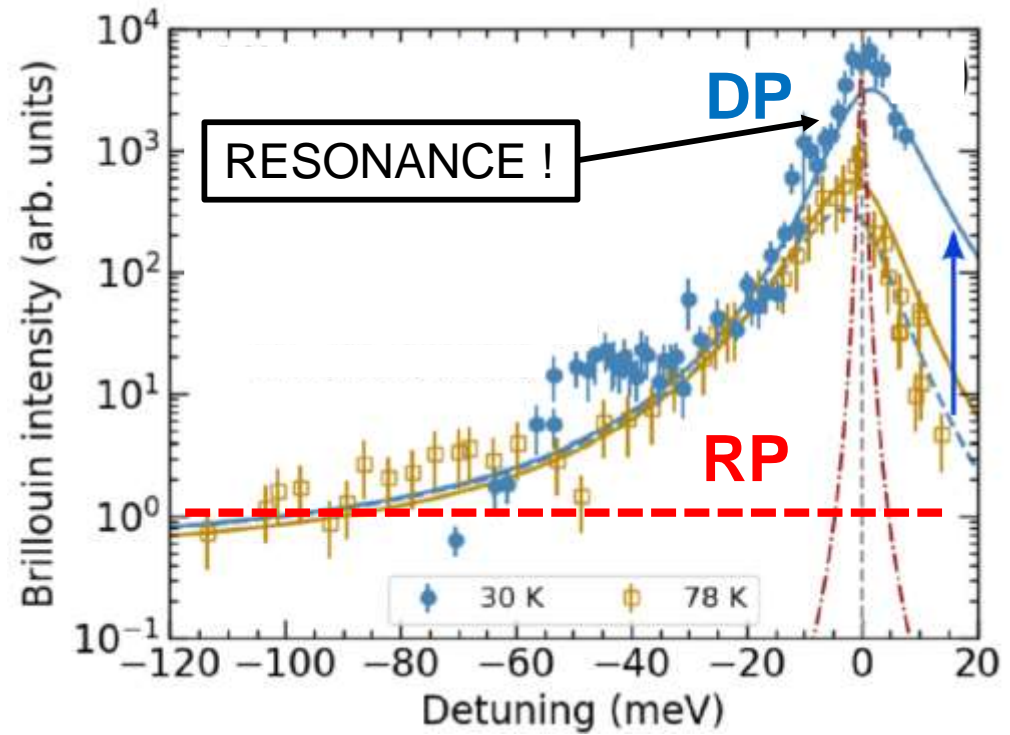
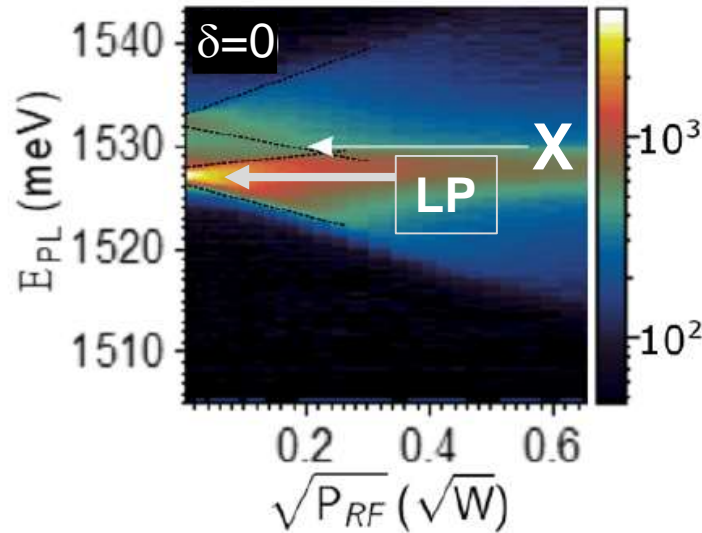
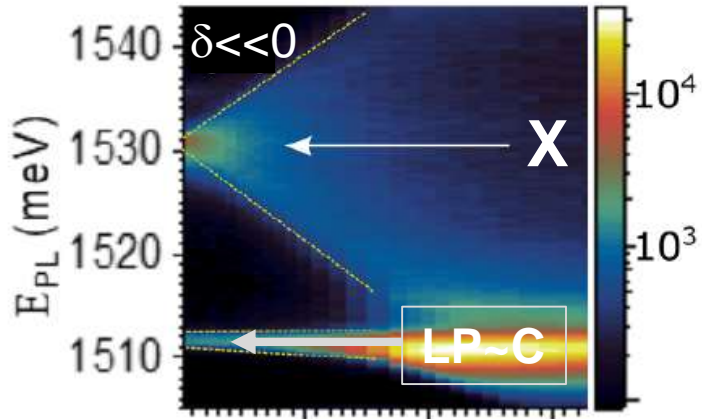
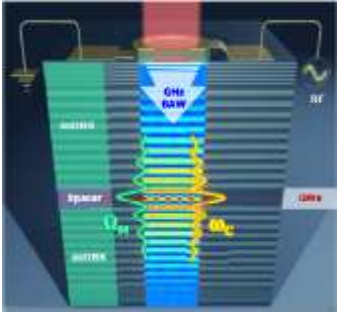
Number of photons

$$C = \frac{4g_0^2 n_{\text{cav}}}{\kappa \Gamma_m} > 1$$

photon decay rate

phonon decay rate

The OM coupling: LP Brillouin scattering



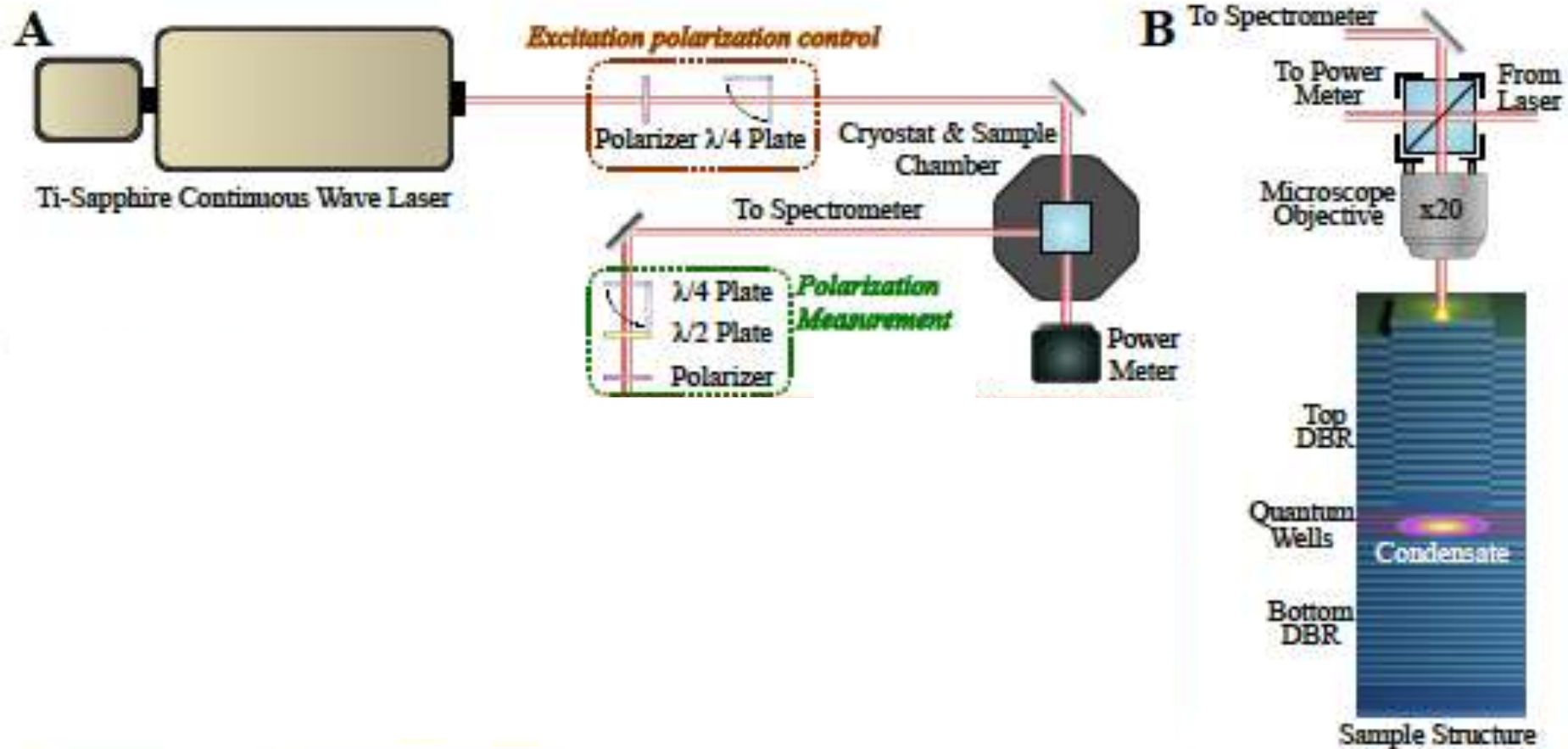
$$g_0 = S_c g_0^{RP} + S_x g_0^{DP}$$

$$g_0^{DP} \sim 100 g_0^{RP} \sim 20 \text{ MHz}$$

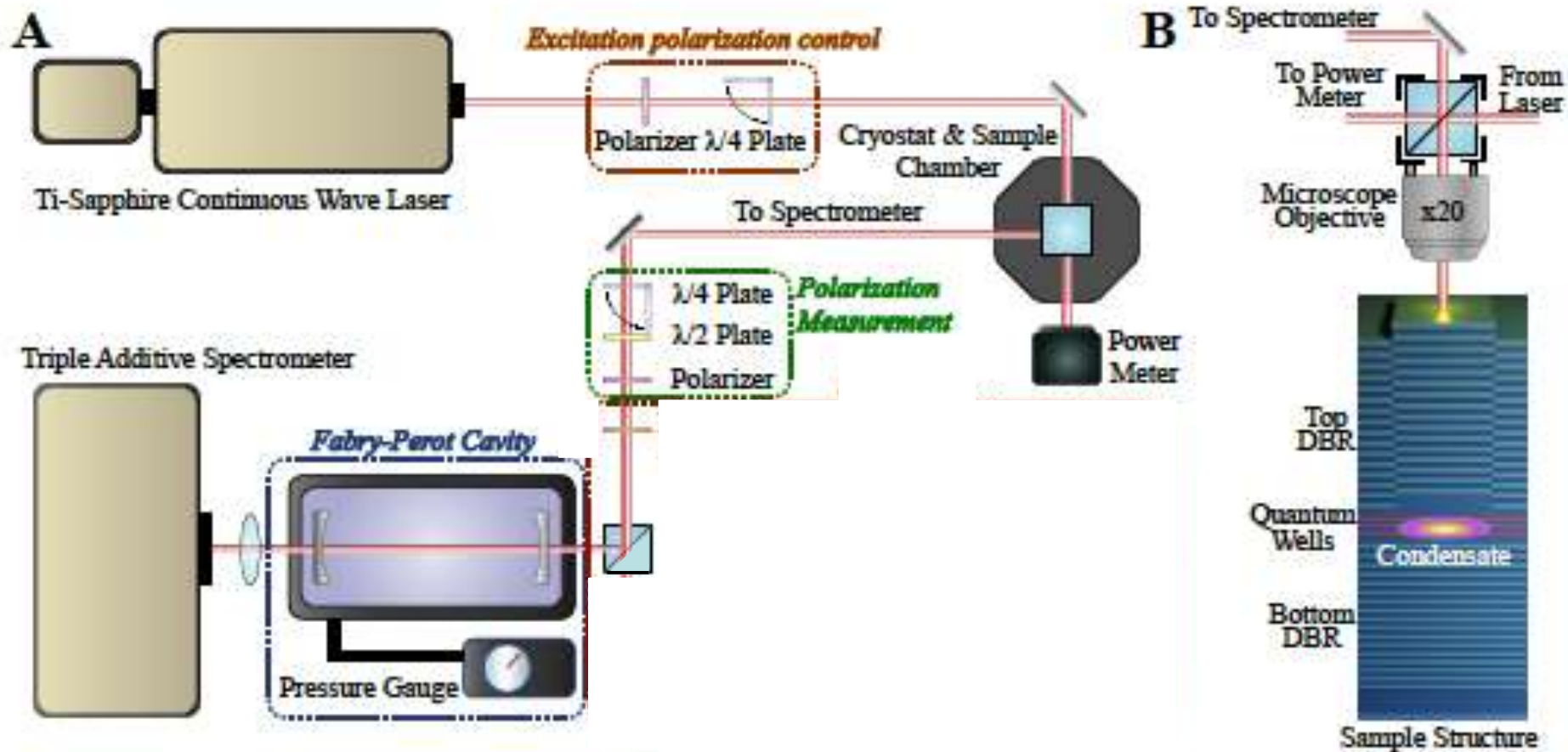
$$C_0 = 4g_0^2 / \kappa \Gamma > 1$$

$\times 10^6$

Experimental set-up

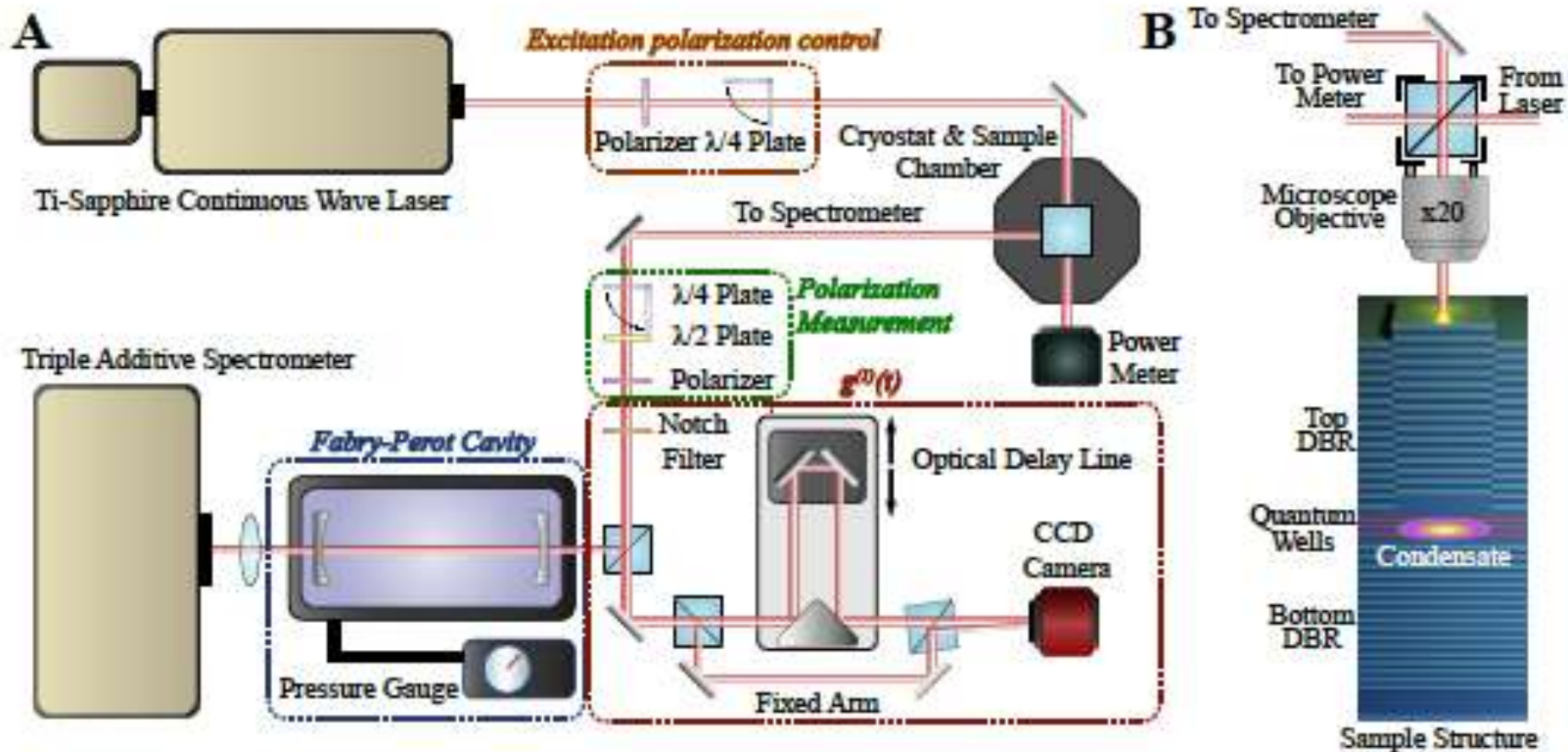


Experimental set-up



$$\delta\varepsilon \sim 5\text{GHz} \longrightarrow 0.3\text{GHz}$$

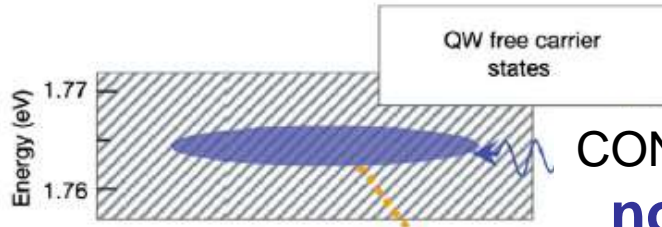
Experimental set-up



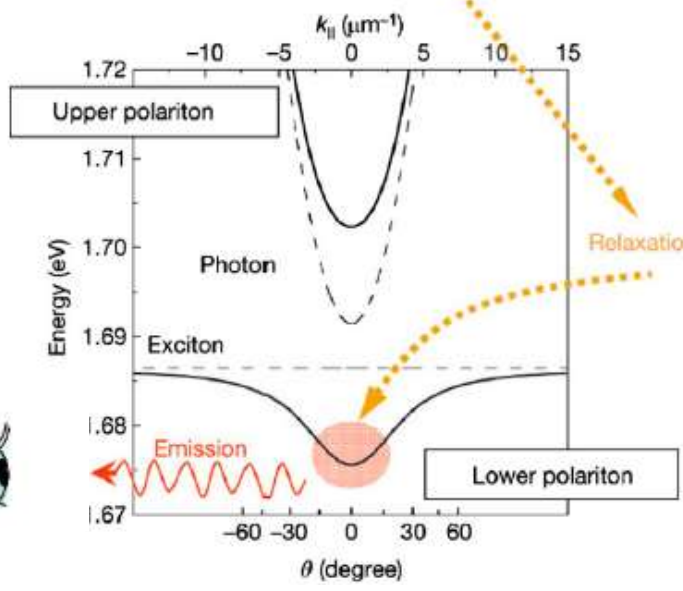
$$\delta\varepsilon \sim 5\text{GHz} \longrightarrow 0.3\text{GHz}$$

$$g^{(1)}(\tau)$$

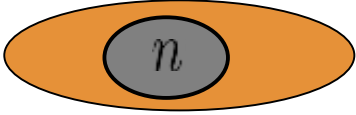
Non-resonant excitation



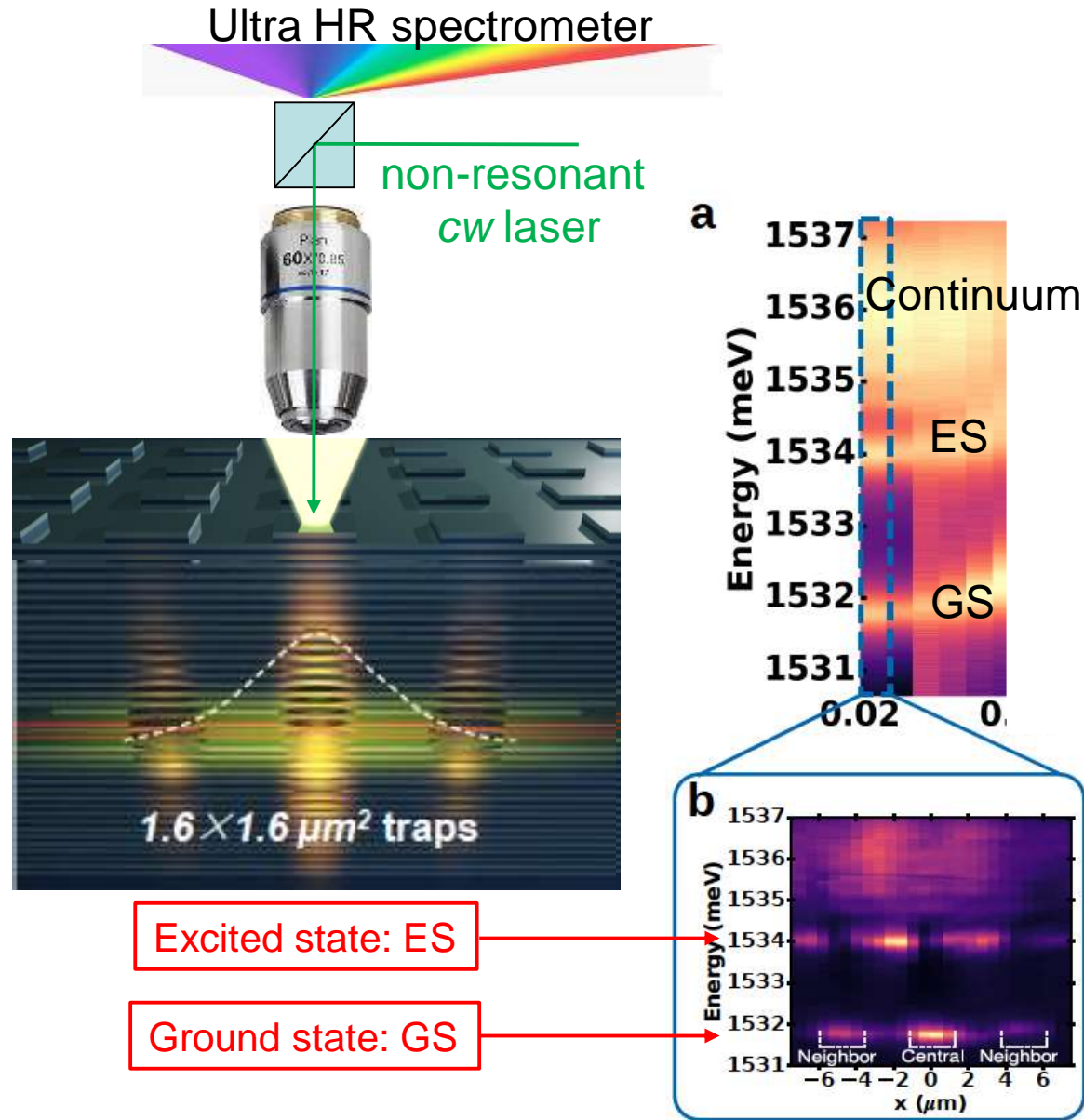
CONTINUOUS laser
non resonant



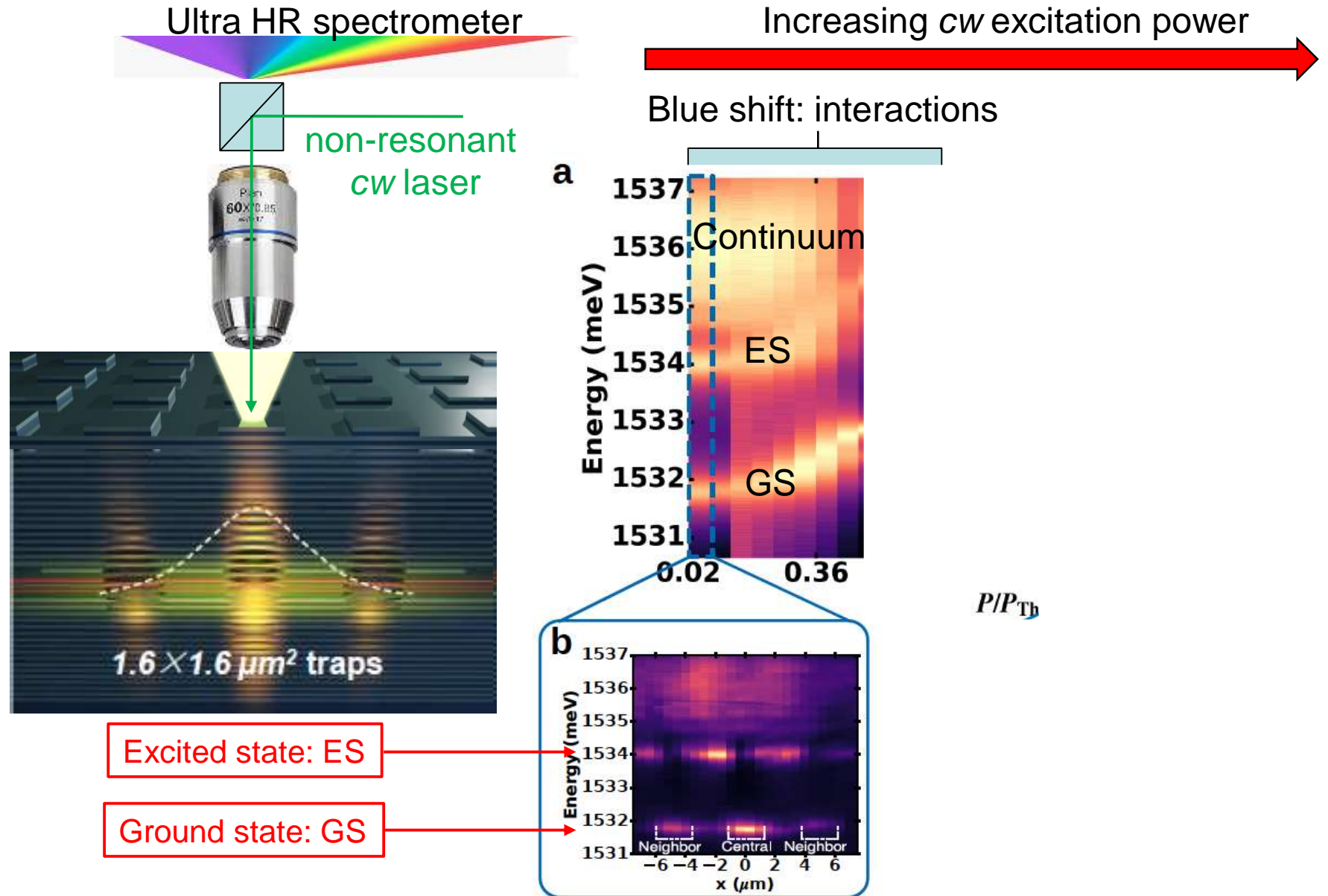
“Reservoir”



The experiment: cw NON-RESONANT excitation



The experiment: cw NON-RESONANT excitation



The experiment: cw non-resonant excitation

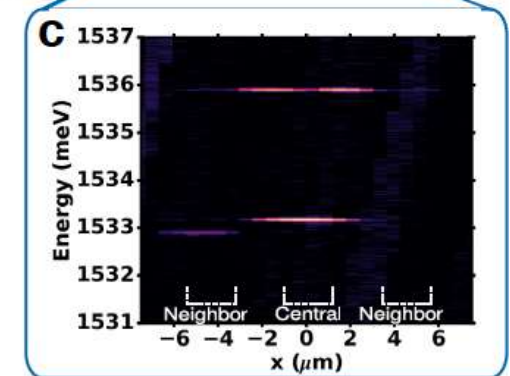
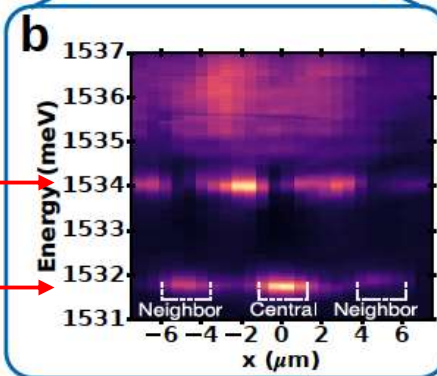
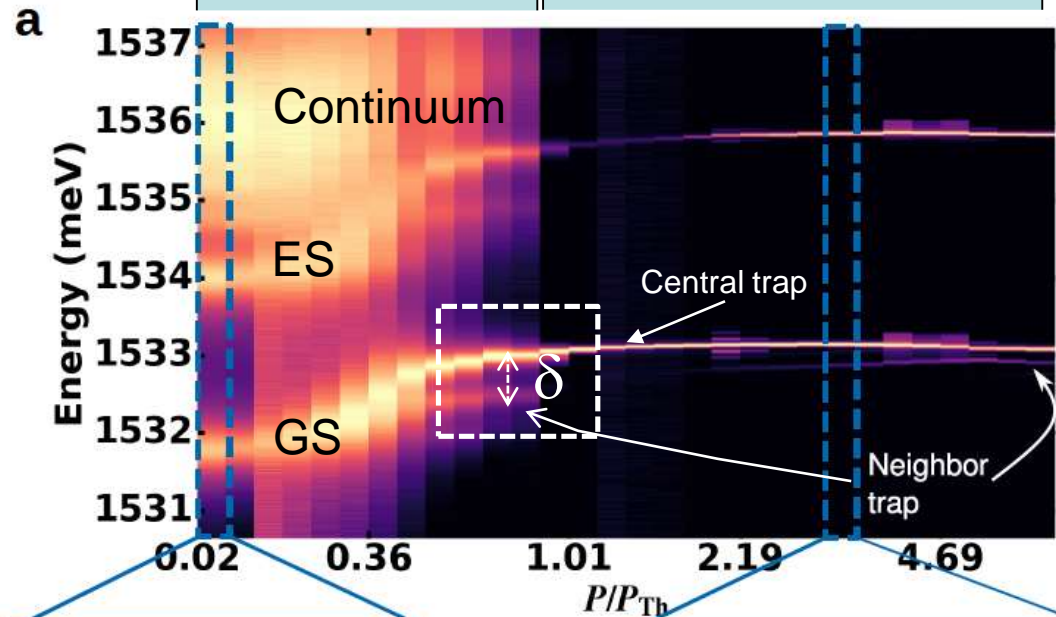
Ultra HR spectrometer

non-resonant
cw laser



Increasing cw excitation power

Blue shift: interactions Condensation



Excited state: ES

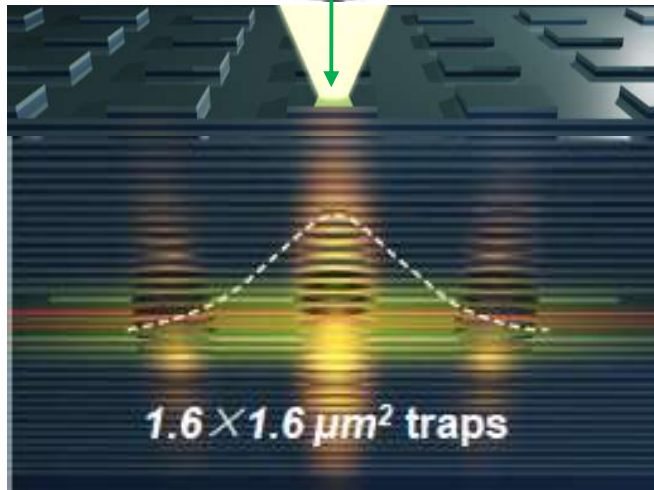
Ground state: GS

The experiment: cw non-resonant excitation

Ultra HR spectrometer



non-resonant
cw laser



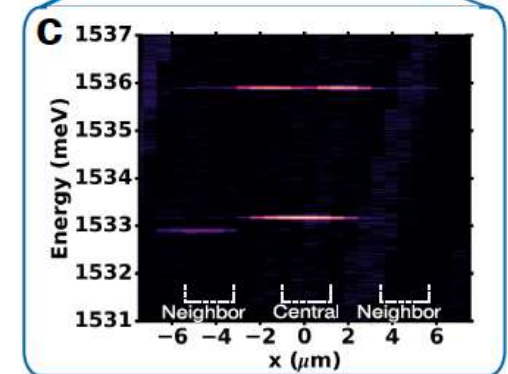
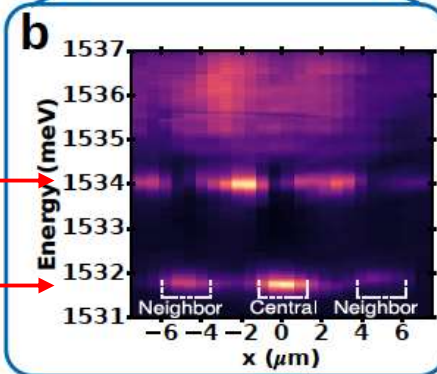
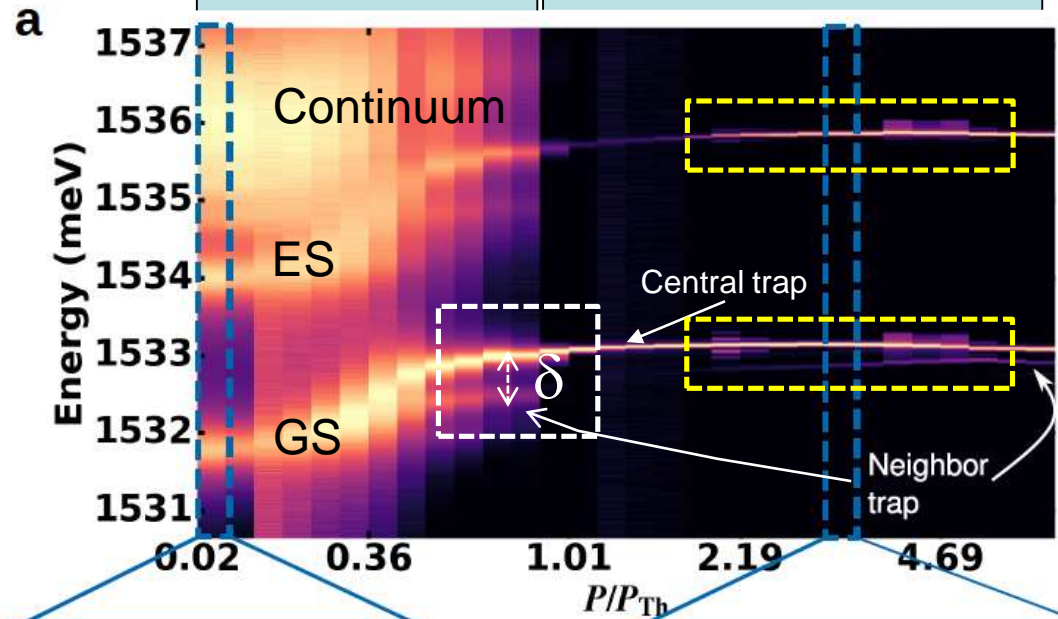
Excited state: ES

Ground state: GS

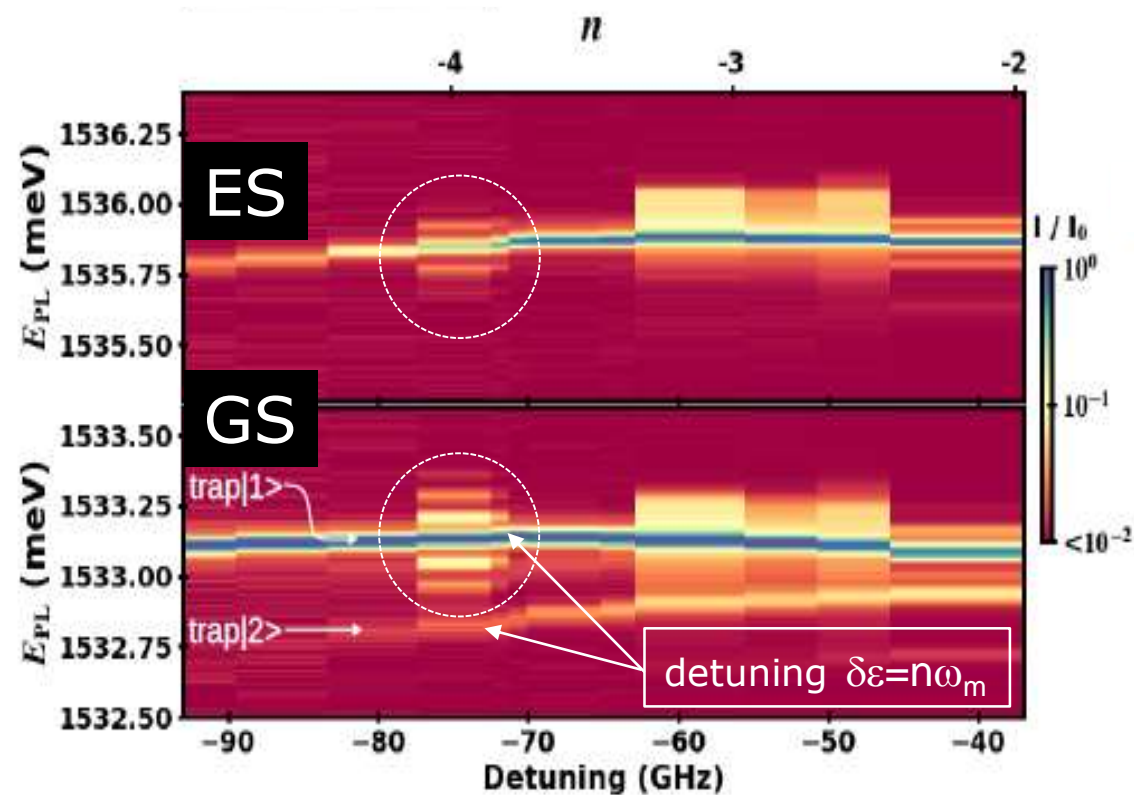
Increasing cw excitation power



Blue shift: interactions Condensation

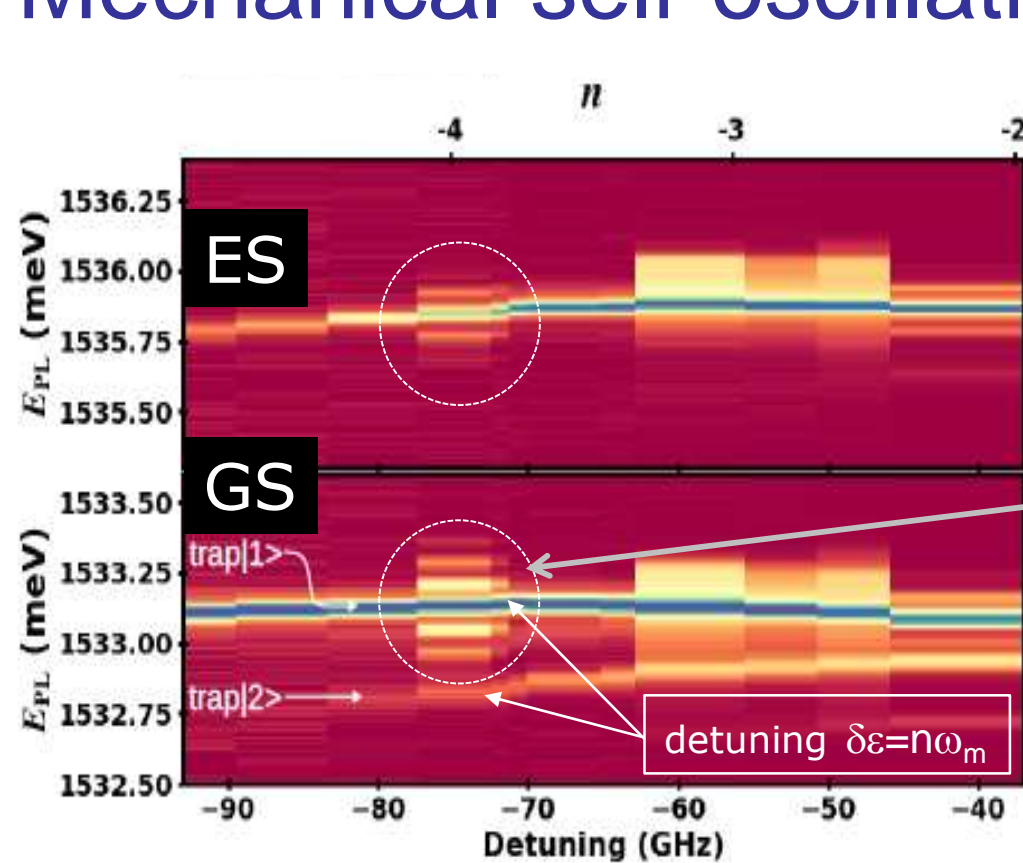


Mechanical self-oscillation

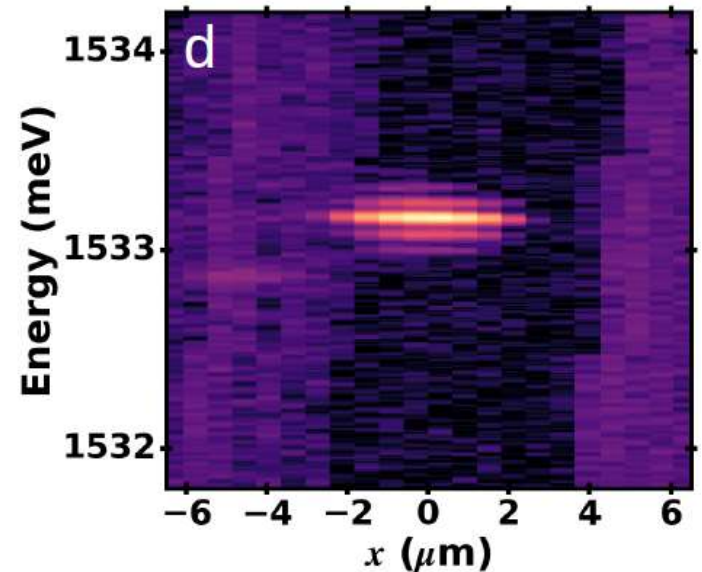
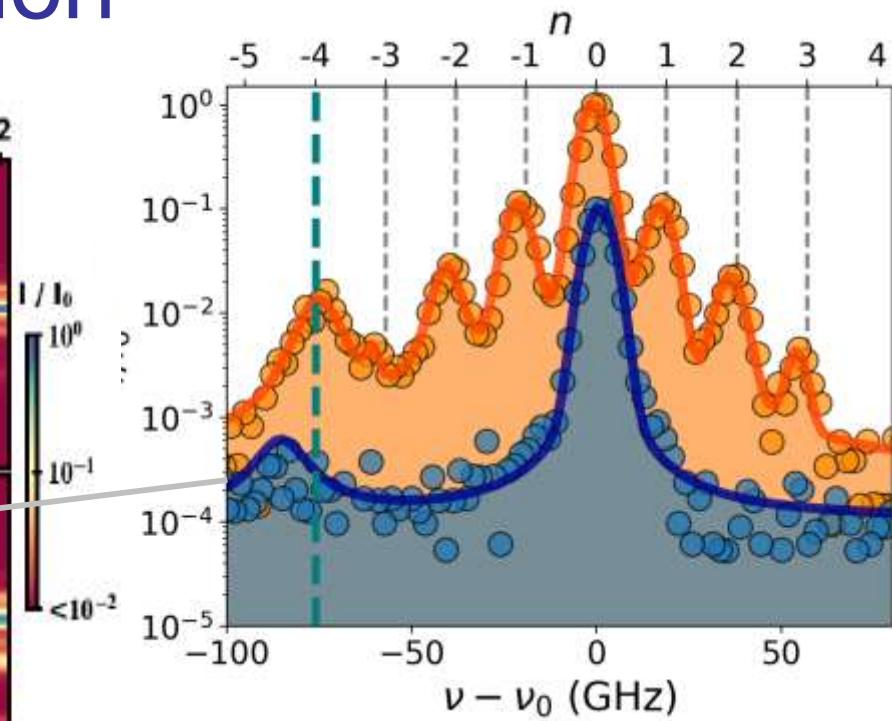


Detuning between traps

Mechanical self-oscillation

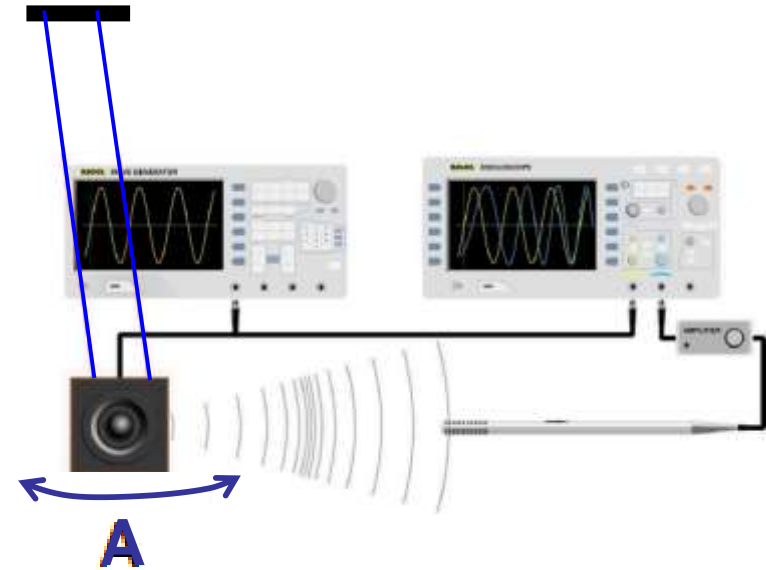
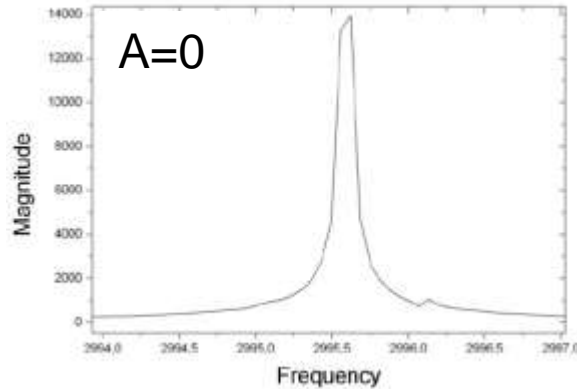


Detuning between traps



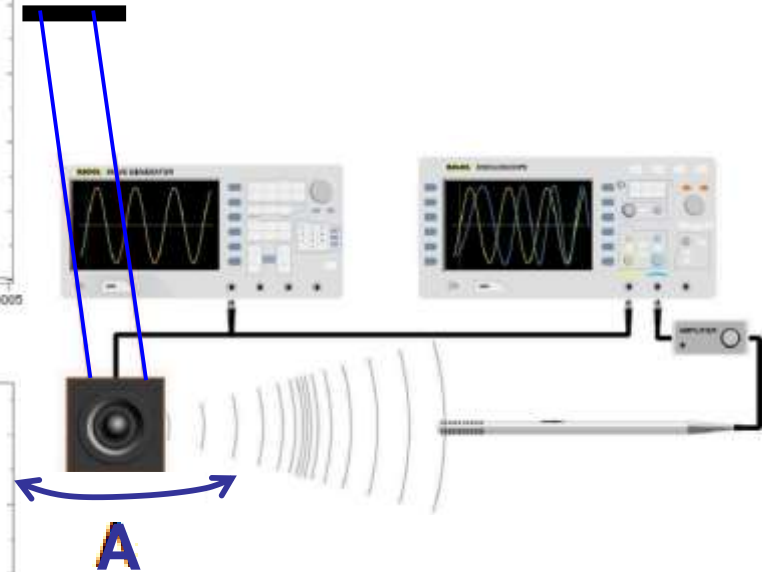
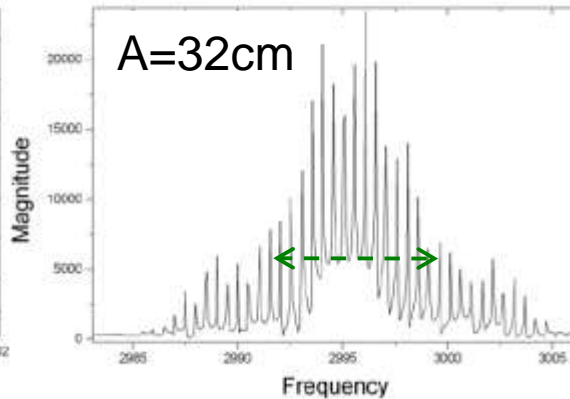
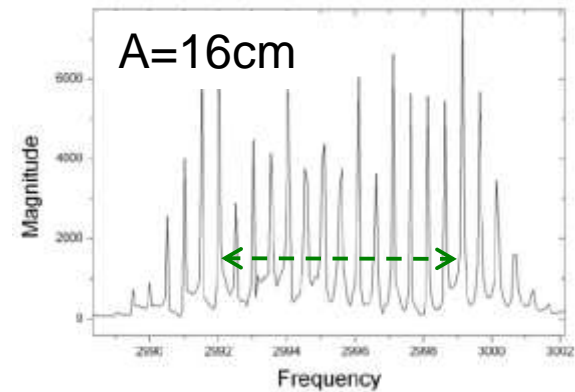
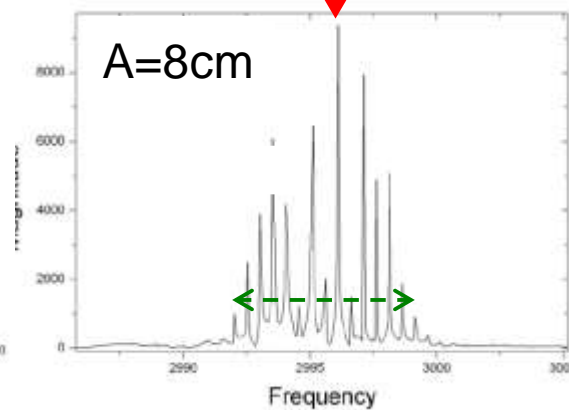
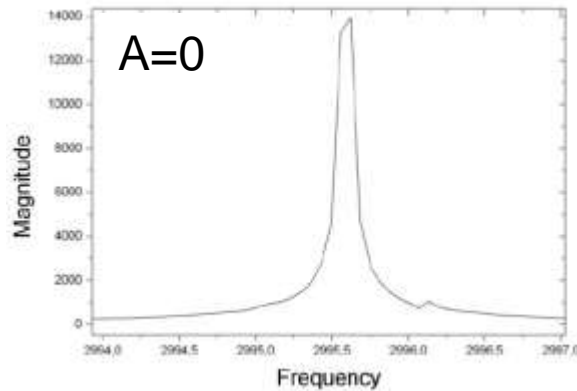
And how do we know that it is oscillating?

Doppler pendulum:  1st course on experimental physics

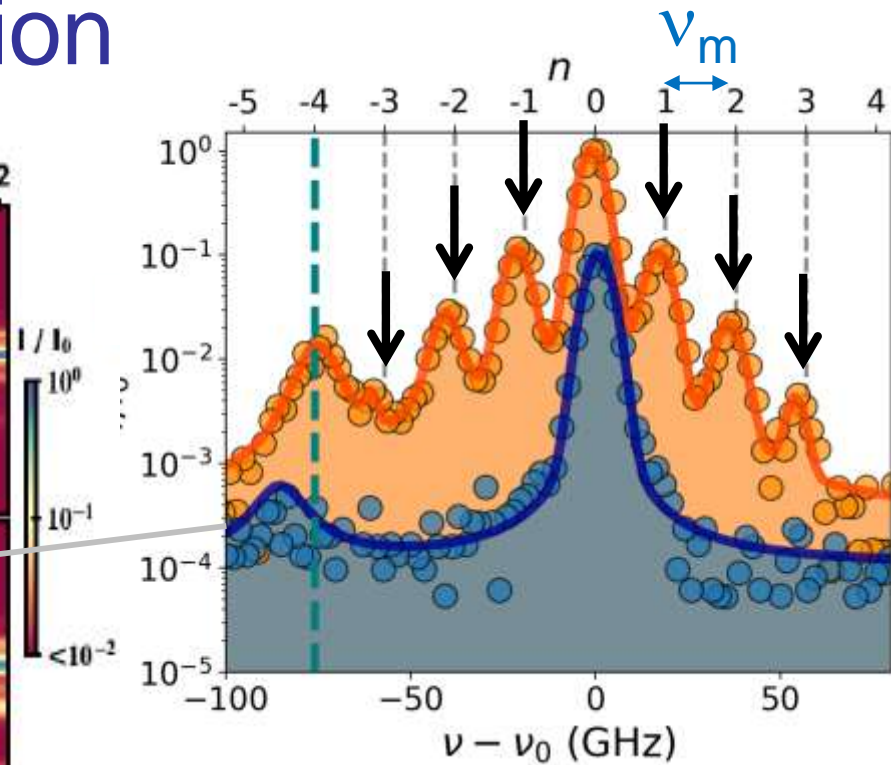
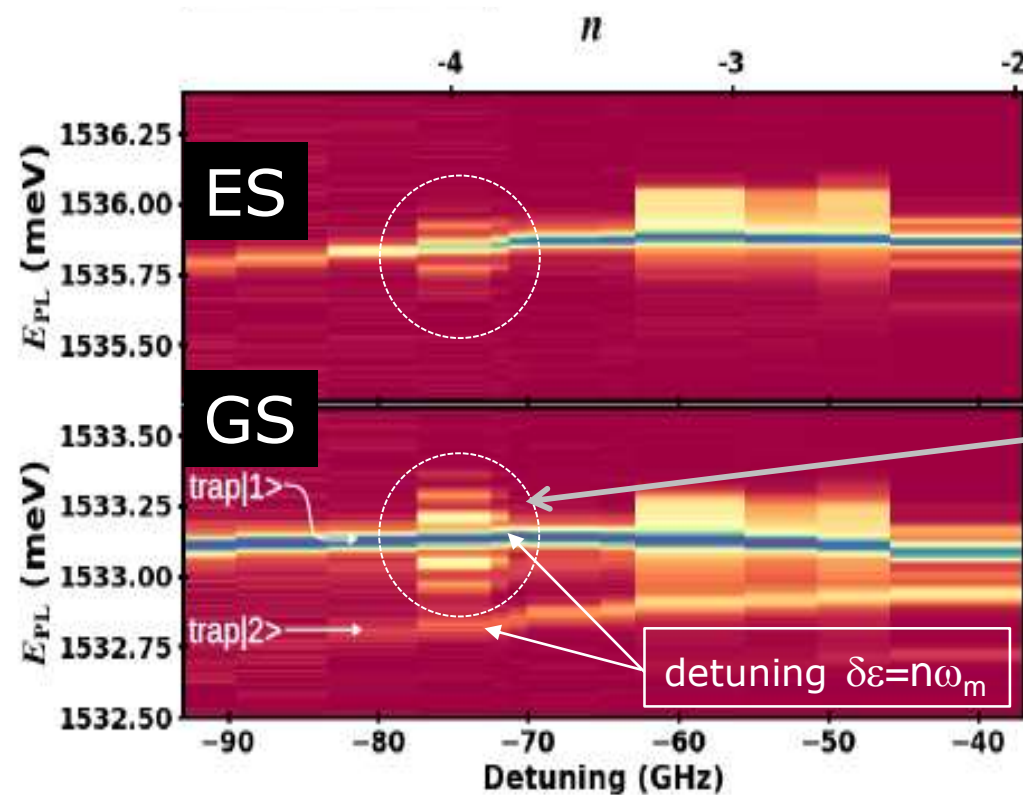


And how do we know that it is oscillating?

Doppler pendulum:  1st course on experimental physics



Mechanical self-oscillation



Detuning between traps

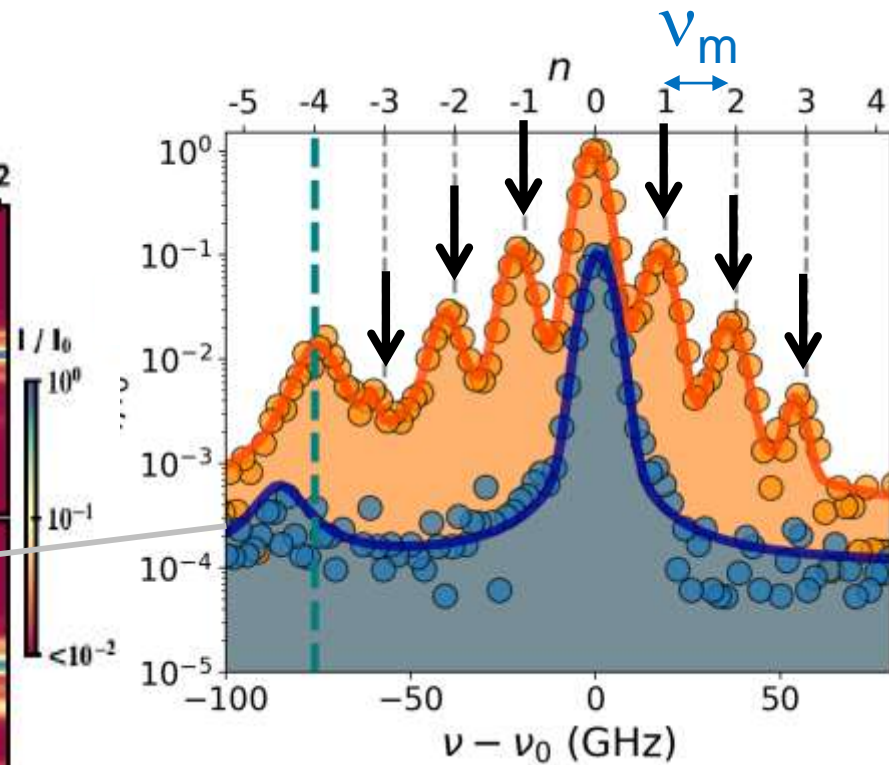
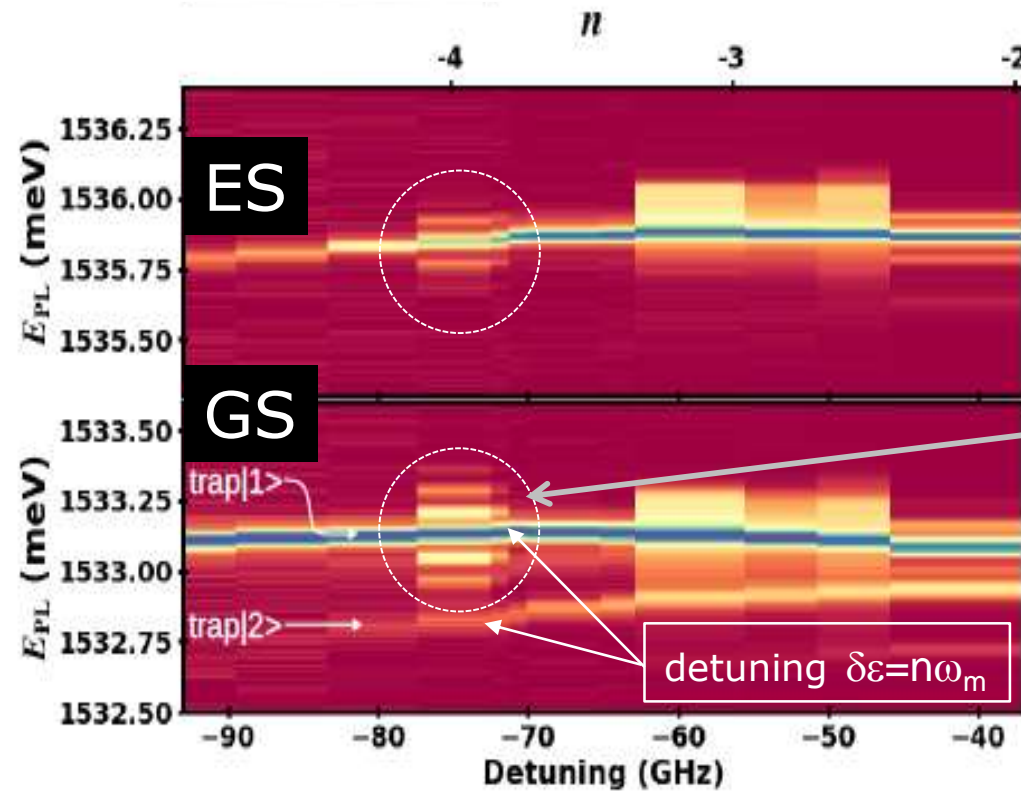
$$\langle N \rangle_{\text{Thermal}} \sim 5$$

$$\langle N \rangle \sim 2 \times 10^5$$

$$P[\omega] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{J_n^2(\chi)}{[\omega - (\omega_{\text{BEC}} - n\omega_d)]^2 + \gamma^2}$$

“sideband-resolved regime”

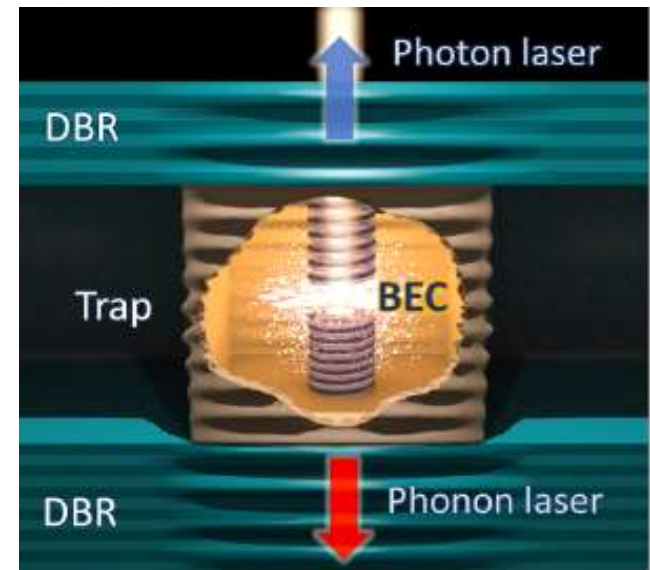
A phonon laser



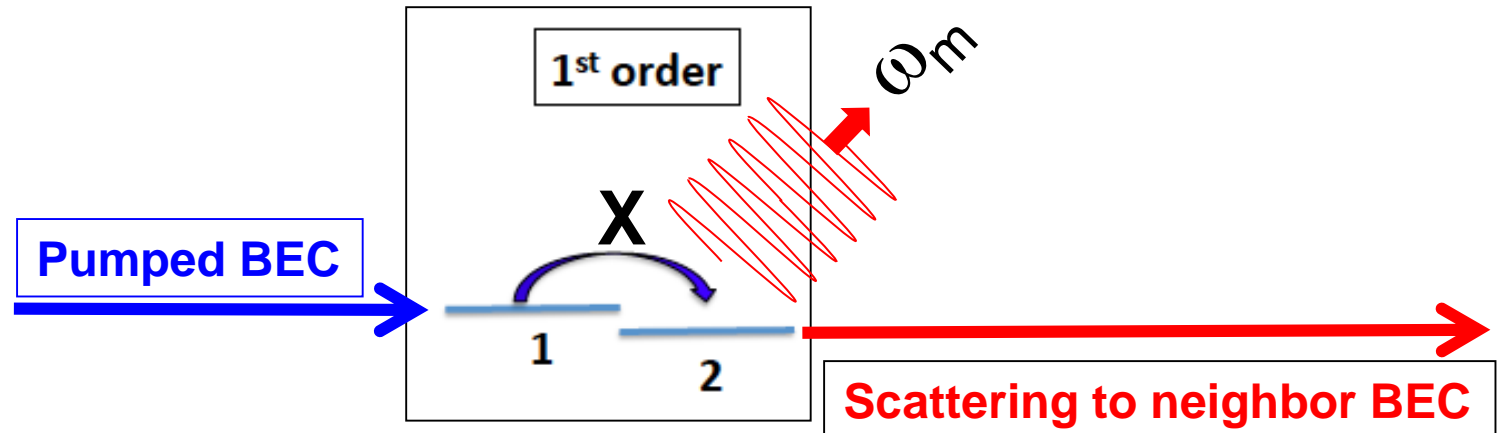
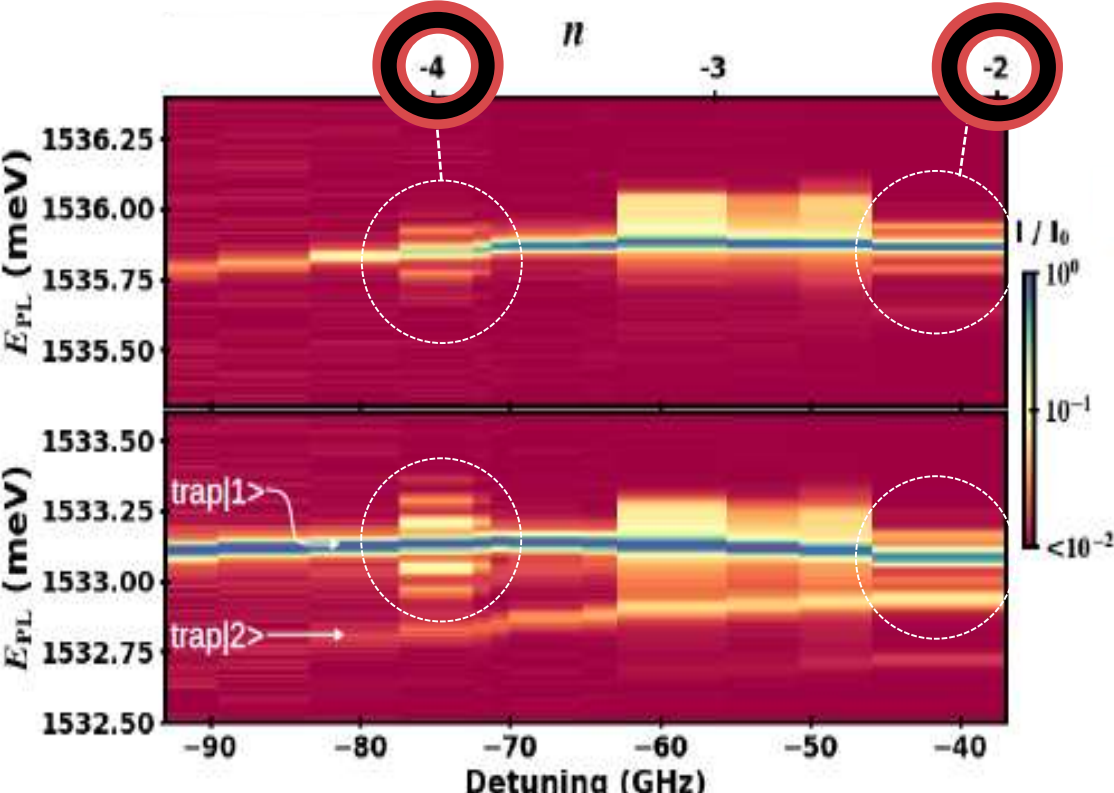
Detuning between traps

$$\langle N \rangle_{\text{Thermal}} \sim 5$$

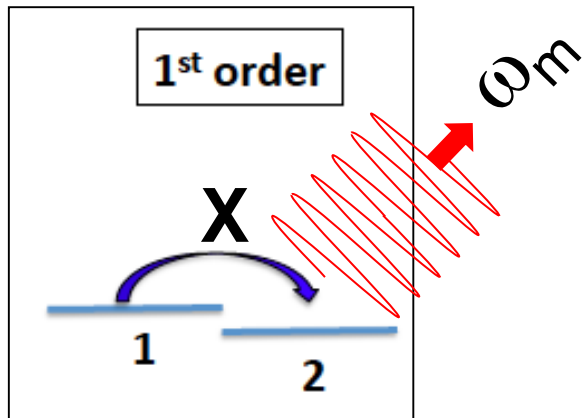
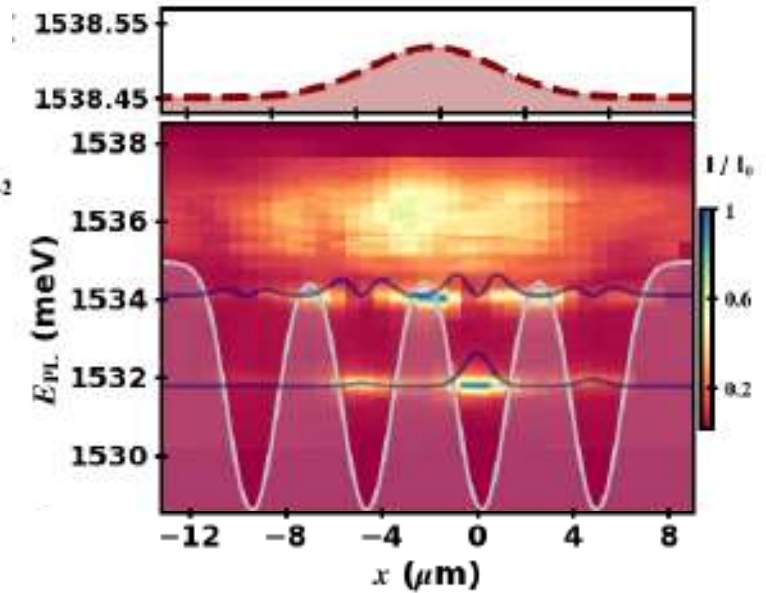
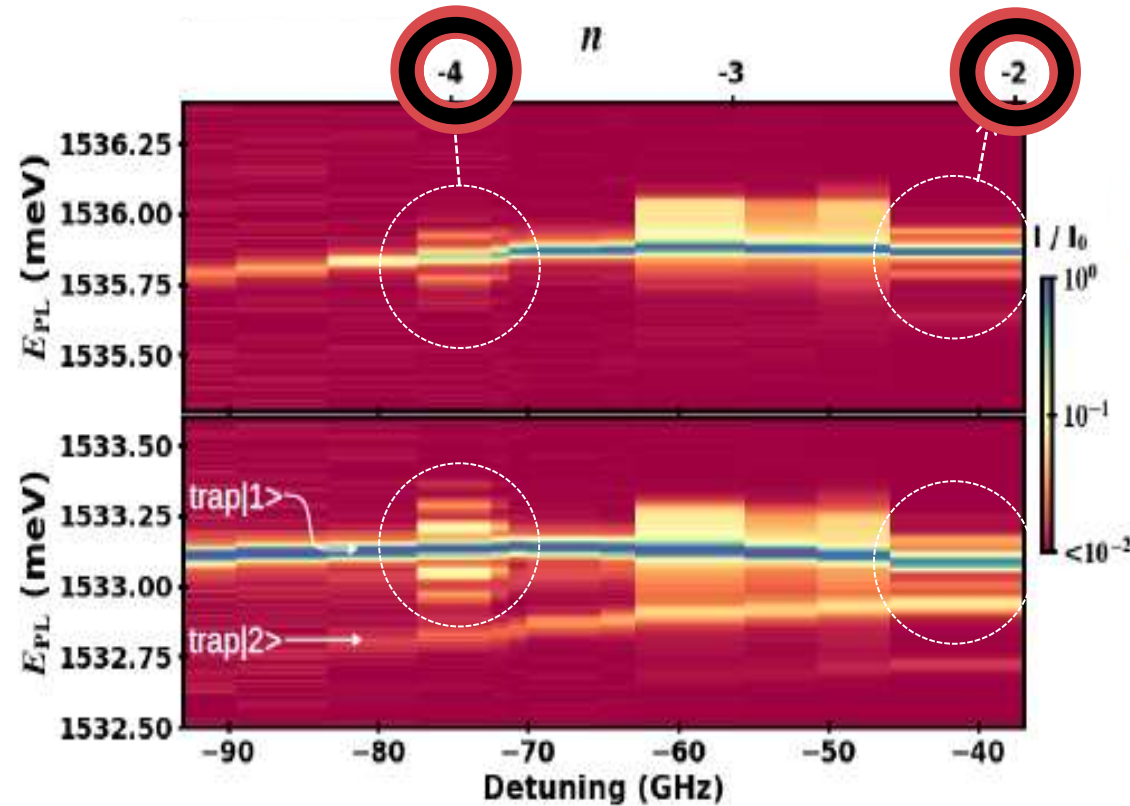
$$\langle N \rangle \sim 2 \times 10^5$$



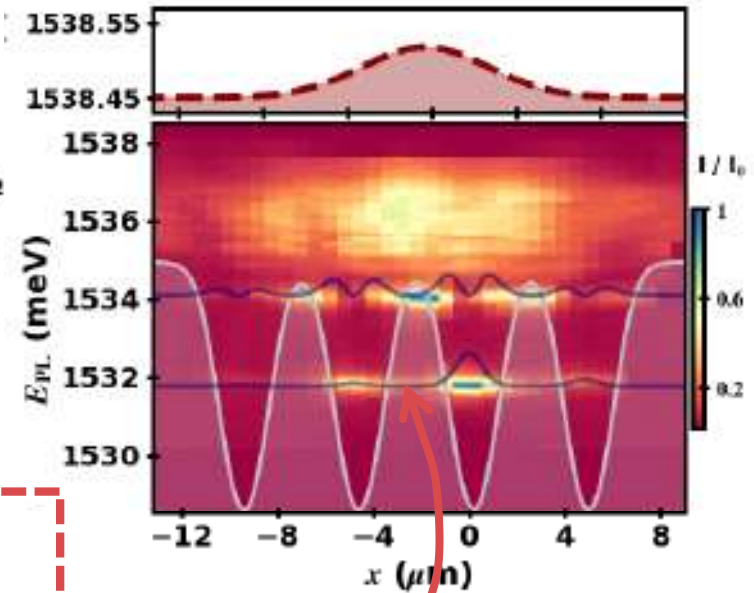
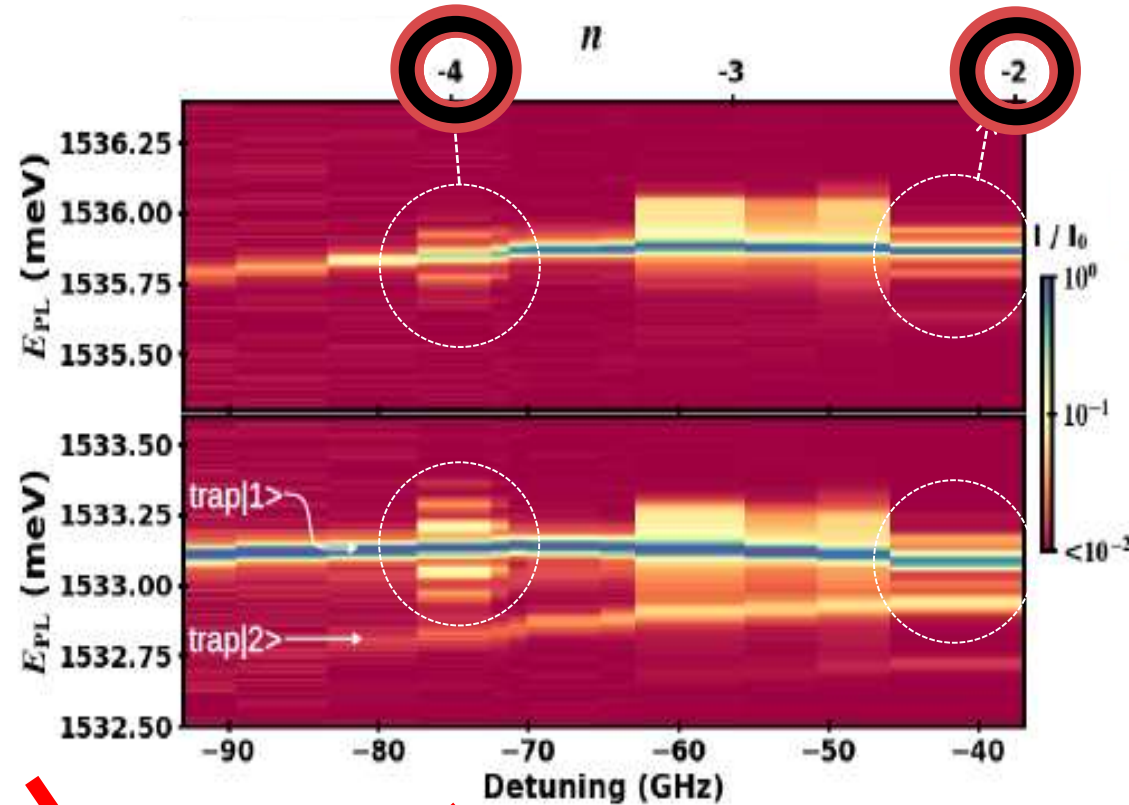
But.... the Devil is in the details...



The polaromechanical conundrum

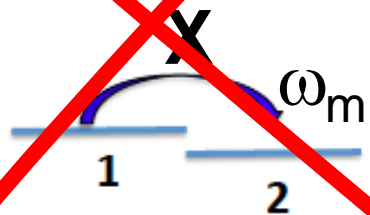


The polaromechanical conundrum

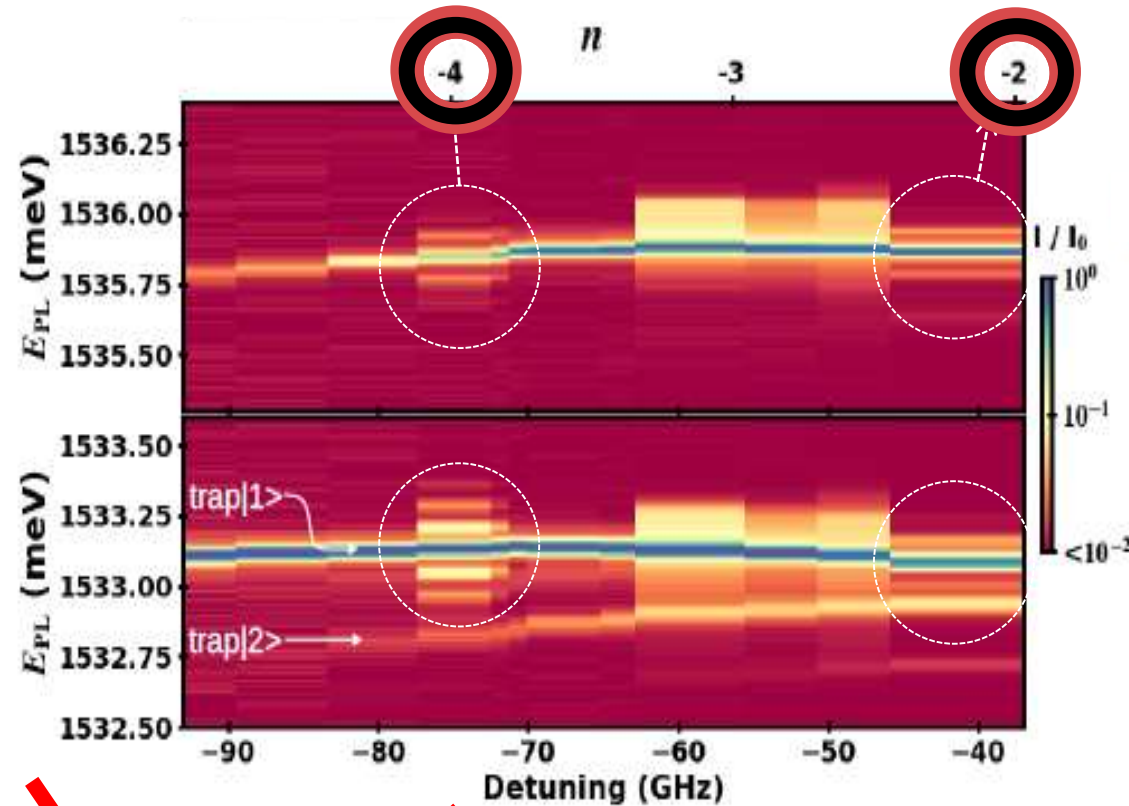


Ground state overlap integral $\sim 10^{-4}$

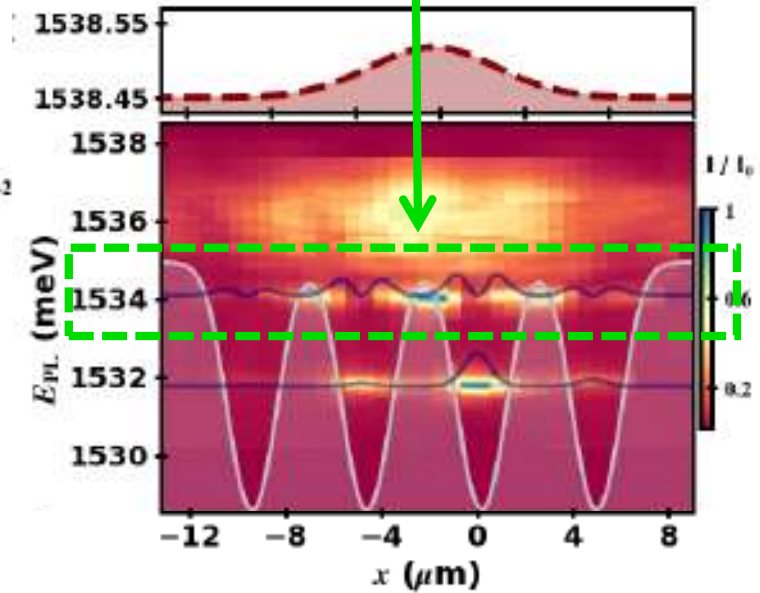
~~1st order~~



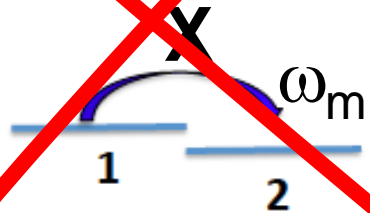
The polaromechanical conundrum



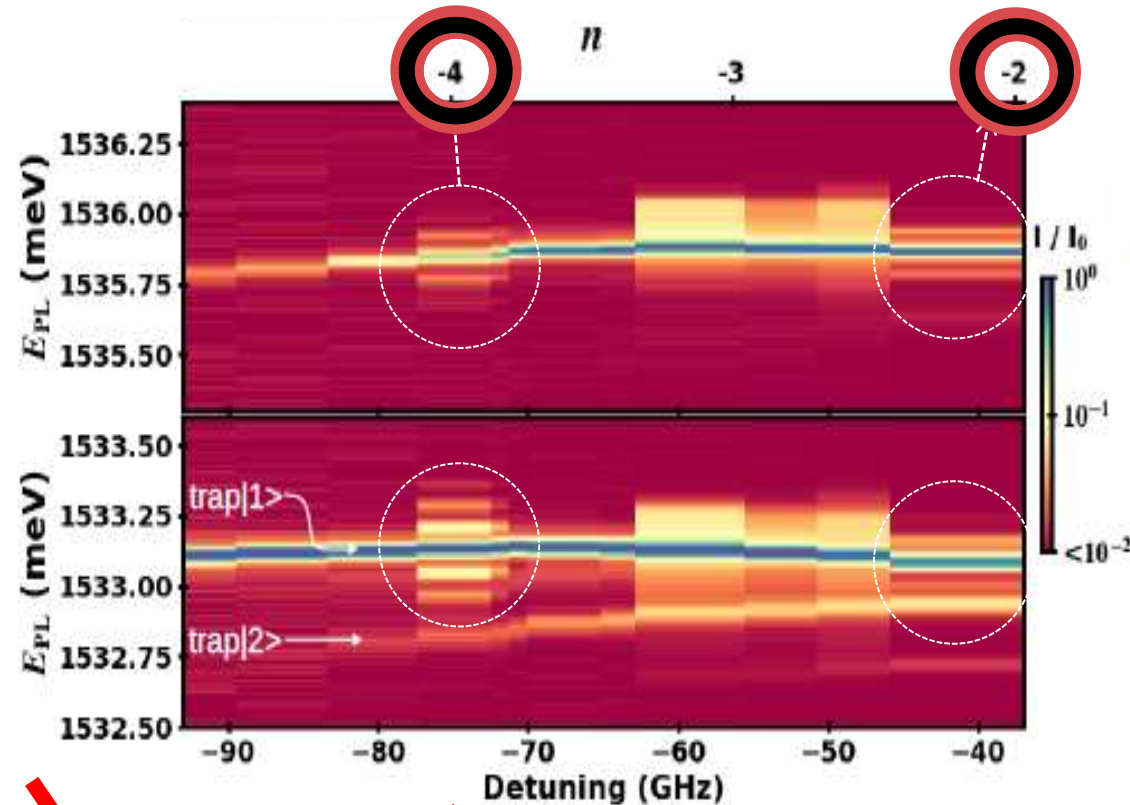
Highly extended excited state!



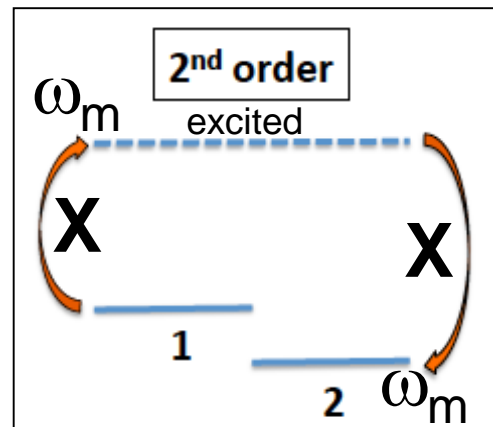
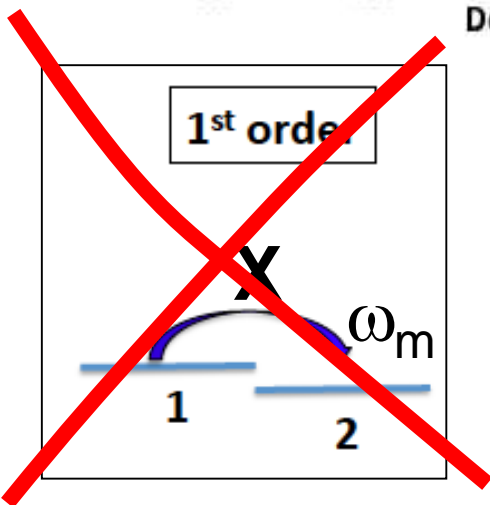
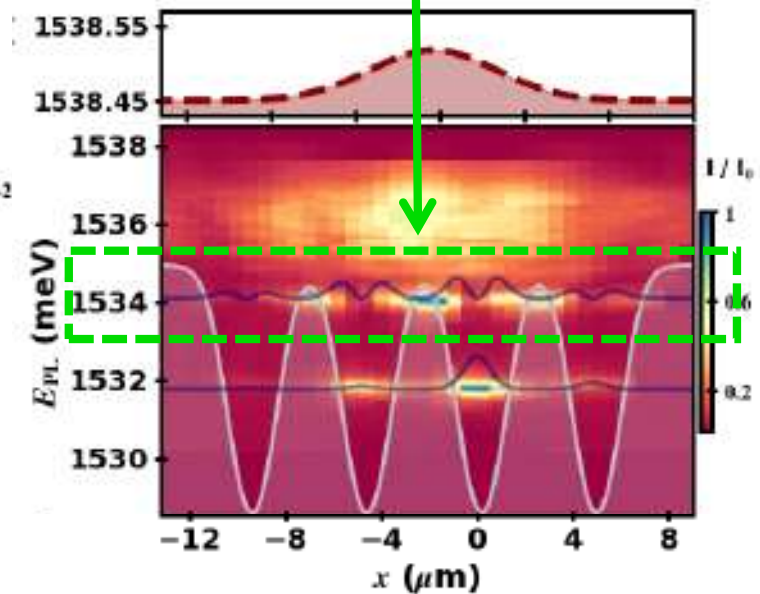
~~1st order~~



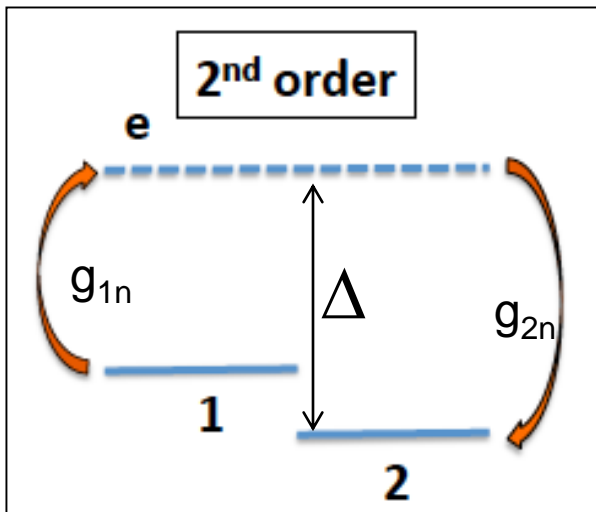
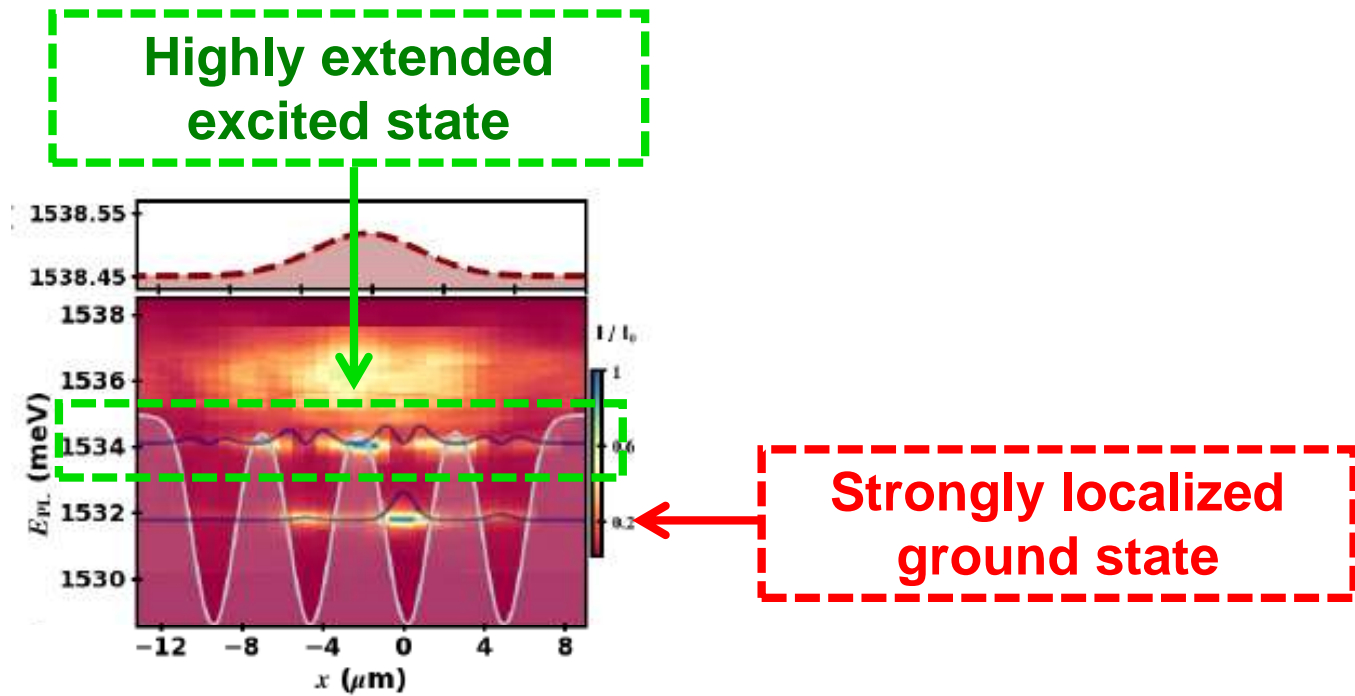
The polaromechanical conundrum



Highly extended excited state!



Mechanical SO: 2nd order coupling



$$\sum_{n,m} \frac{\hbar g_{1n} g_{2m}}{\Delta} \underbrace{(\hat{a}_1^\dagger \hat{a}_2 + \hat{a}_2^\dagger \hat{a}_1)(\hat{b}_n^\dagger + \hat{b}_n)(\hat{b}_m^\dagger + \hat{b}_m)}_{\text{2nd order inter-trap coupling}}$$

Mechanical SO: “Parametric” process

$$\ddot{x}_n + \Gamma_n \dot{x}_n + \tilde{\Omega}_n^2 x_n = 0$$

Parametric driving

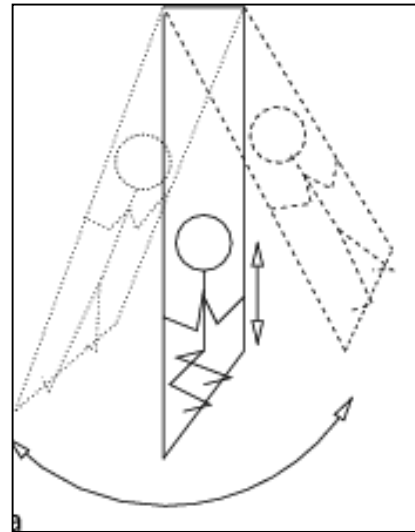
$$\tilde{\Omega}_n^2 = \Omega_n^2 + 4\Omega_n \frac{g_0^2}{\Delta} \left(\underbrace{2n_3^0 - \sum_{j=1}^2 n_j^0}_{\text{Frequency renormalization}} + \underbrace{2\sqrt{n_1^0 n_2^0} \cos(\omega_1 - \omega_2)t}_{\text{Parametric driving}} \right)$$

Frequency renormalization

Trap #1

Trap #2

$$\omega_1 - \omega_2 = 2\omega_m$$



An OM parametric oscillator

$$\ddot{x}_n + \Gamma_n \dot{x}_n + \tilde{\Omega}_n^2 x_n = 0$$

$$\tilde{\Omega}_n^2 = \Omega_n^2 + 4\Omega_n \frac{g_0^2}{\Delta} \left(\underbrace{2n_3^0 - \sum_{j=1}^2 n_j^0}_{\text{Frequency renormalization}} + \underbrace{2\sqrt{n_1^0 n_2^0} \cos(\omega_1 - \omega_2)t}_{\text{Parametric driving}} \right)$$

Frequency renormalization

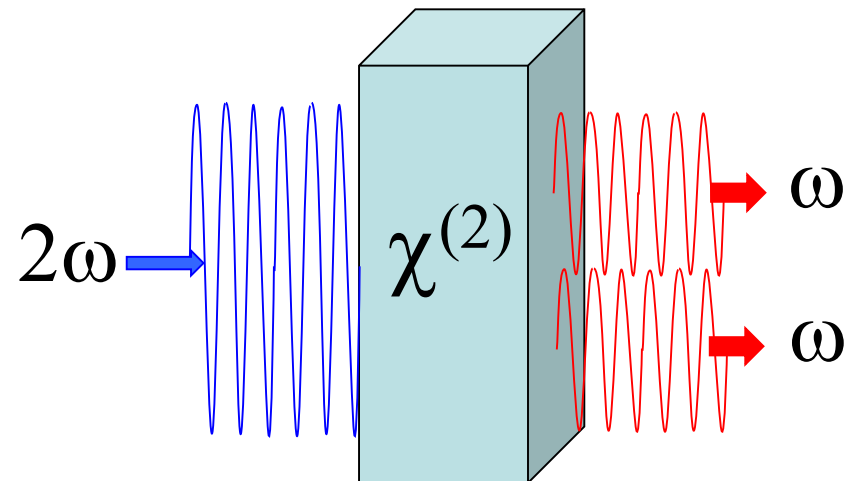
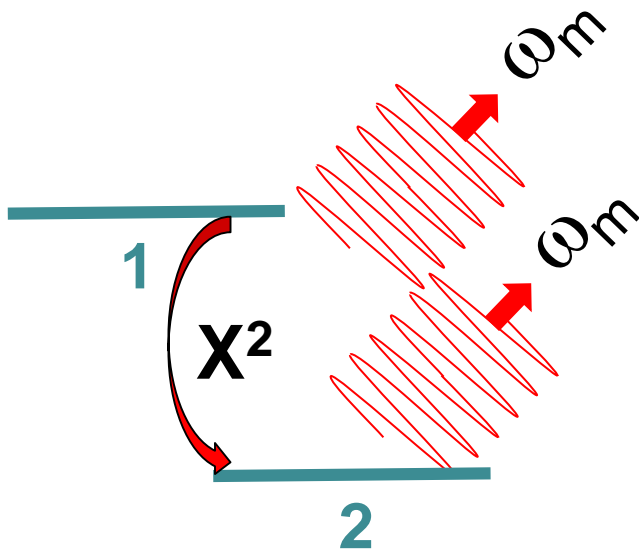
Trap #1

Trap #2

OMPO

$$\omega_1 - \omega_2 = 2\omega_m$$

OPO



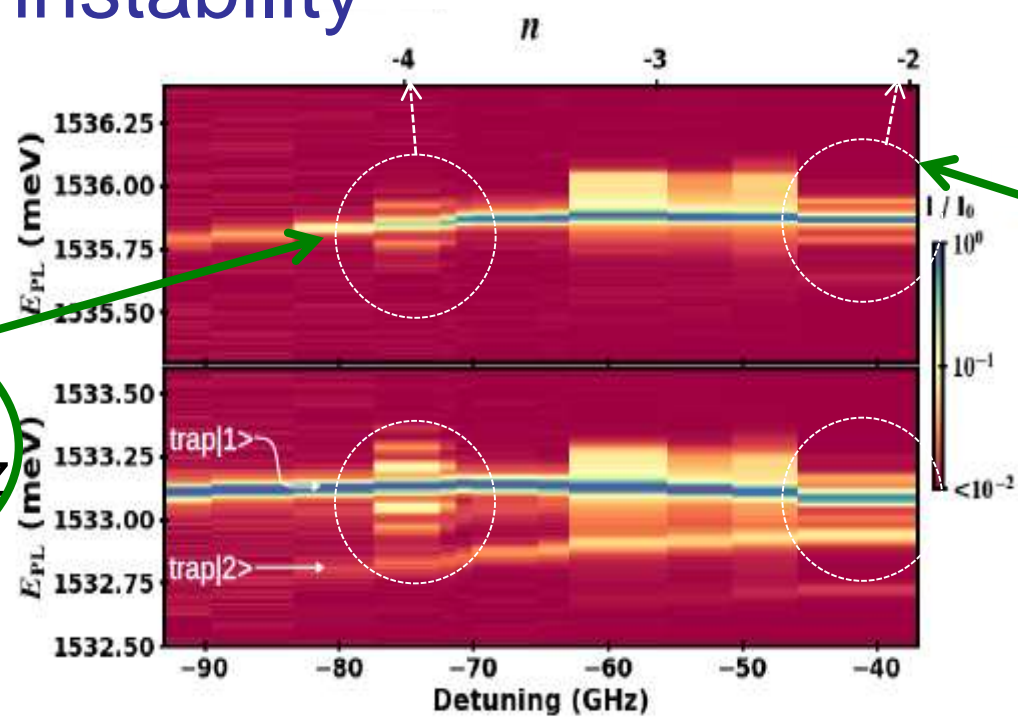
Parametric instability

$$\delta = \omega_m^0 + \omega_m^1$$

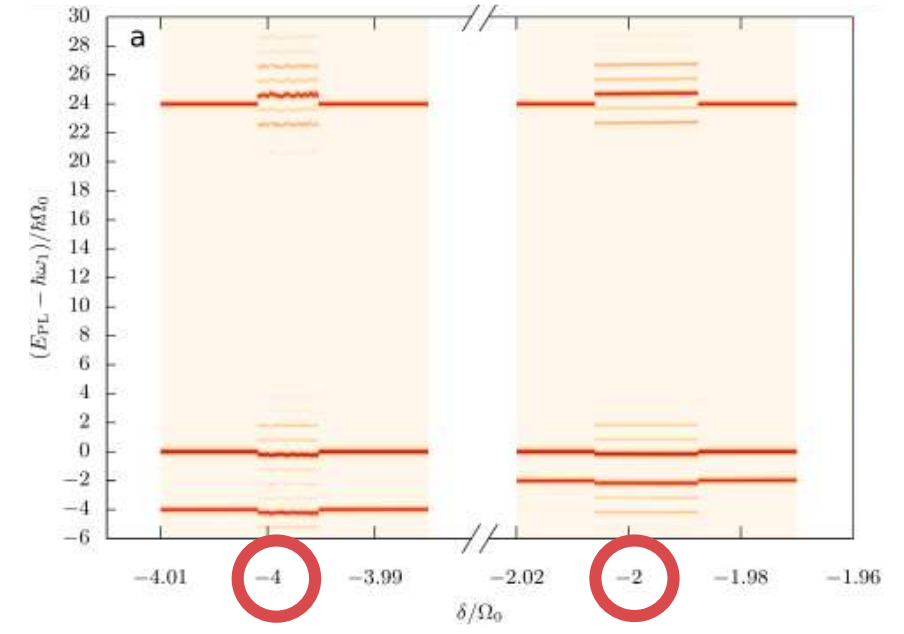
$\sim 19 + 57 \text{ GHz}$

$$\delta = 2\omega_m^0$$

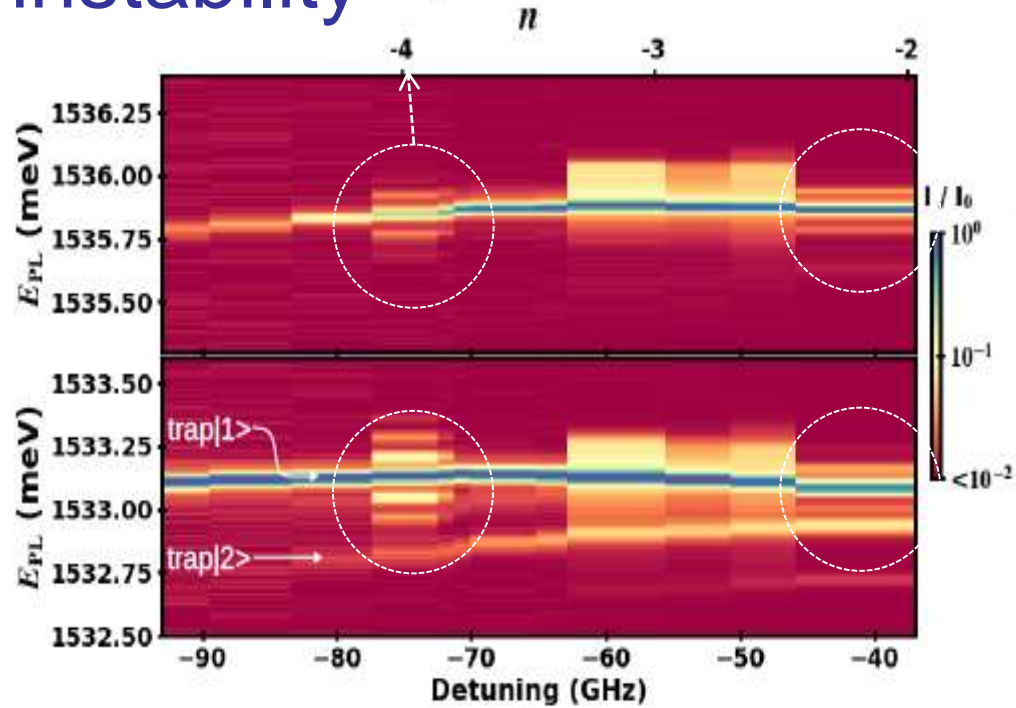
$\sim 2 \times 19 \text{ GHz}$



Theory



Parametric instability

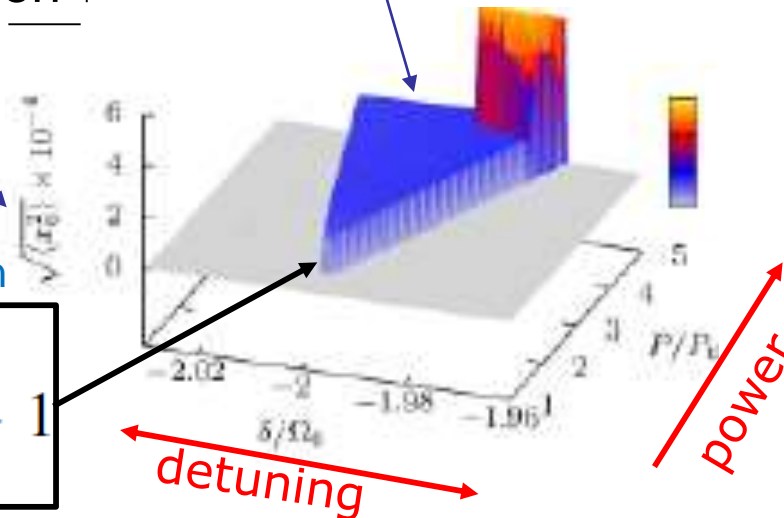


Phonon occupation

“Arnold tongue”

Threshold condition

$$\frac{4g_0^2}{\Delta\Gamma} \sqrt{n_1^0 n_2^0} > 1$$



Another consequence of quadratic coupling

nature communications

Microcavity phonoritons – a coherent optical-to-microwave interface

Received: 3 November 2022

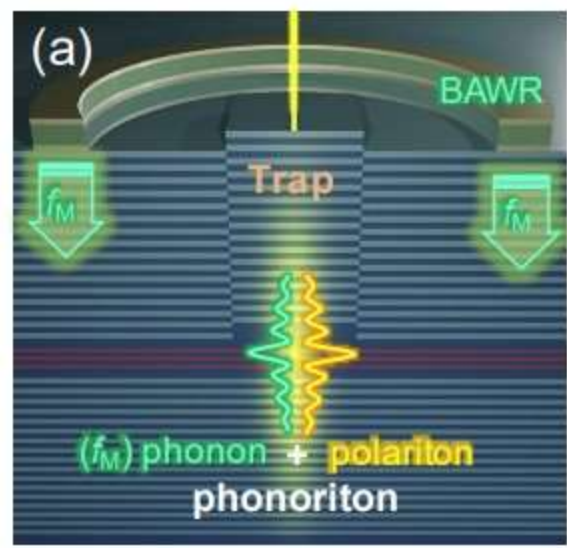
Alexander Sergeevich Kuznetsov¹, Klaus Biermann¹,
 Andres Alejandro Reynoso^{2,3,4}, Alejandro Fainstein^{2,3} &
 Paulo Ventura Santos¹

Accepted: 14 August 2023

Published online: 18 September 2023

$$\hat{H}_{\text{int}} = \hbar G_2 (\hat{a}_u^\dagger \hat{a}_l + \hat{a}_l^\dagger \hat{a}_u) (\hat{b}^\dagger + \hat{b})^2$$

$$\hat{a}_u \rightarrow \alpha_u + \delta \hat{a}_u \quad \hat{a}_l \rightarrow \alpha_l \quad \hat{b} = \alpha_b + \delta \hat{b}$$

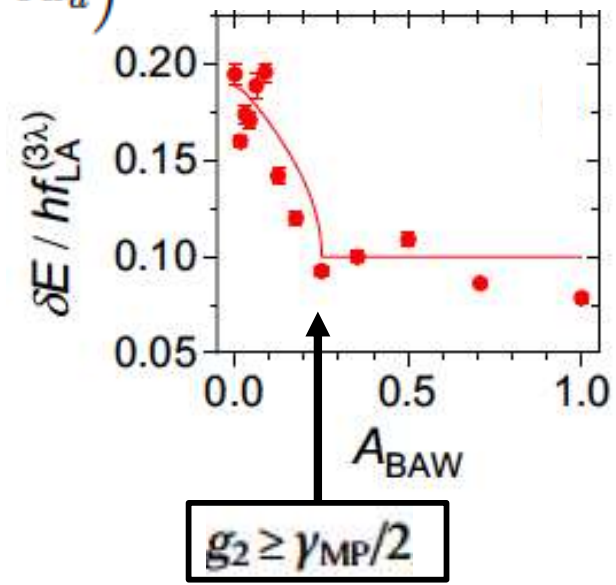


$$\hat{H}_{m,u} = \hbar \Delta_m \hat{b}^\dagger \hat{b} + \hbar \Delta_u \delta \hat{a}_u^\dagger \delta \hat{a}_u + \hbar 2G_2 \sqrt{n_b n_l} (\delta \hat{a}_u^\dagger \delta \hat{b} + \delta \hat{b}^\dagger \delta \hat{a}_u)$$

$$g_2 = 2 \sqrt{N_{\text{MP}} n_b} G_2$$

$$\delta E = \frac{\gamma_{\text{MP}}}{2} + \text{Im} \left[\sqrt{g_2^2 - \frac{\gamma_{\text{MP}}^2}{4}} \right]$$

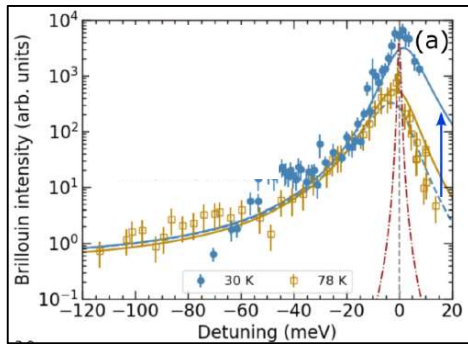
$\nearrow \gamma_{\text{MP}}$ if $g_2 \ll \gamma_{\text{MP}}/2$
 $\searrow \frac{\gamma_{\text{MP}}}{2}$ if $g_2 \geq \gamma_{\text{MP}}/2$



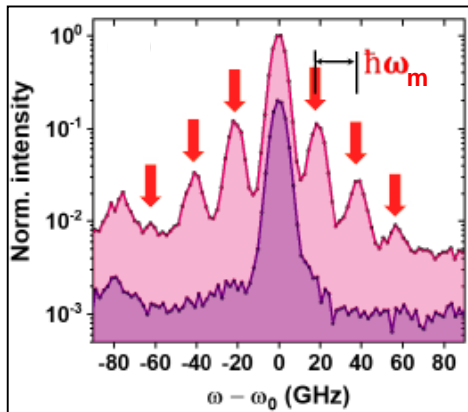
Day #2 wrap-up

- Self-oscillation in standard OM systems
- Polariton-induced phonon lasing with non-resonant excitation
- The OMPO: quadratic OM coupling
- RF boosted OM strong-coupling: the “phonoriton”

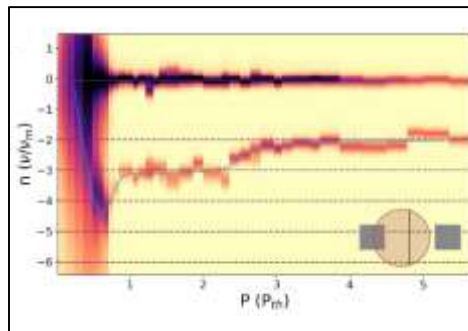
Index



- **Day #1: cavity polaritons**, resonant exciton mediated optomechanical interaction



- **Day #2: self-oscillation**, the optomechanical parametric oscillator



- **Day #3: synchronization**, OM asynchronous locking of polariton states



Bonus: Friday talk, time crystals