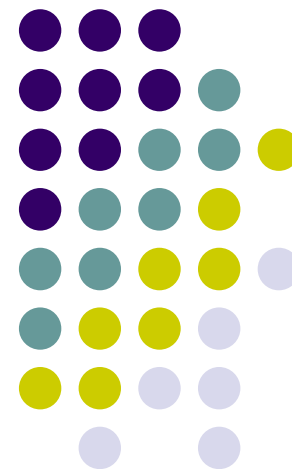


# High Quality Factor Whispering-Gallery Modes with Directional Emission

Prof. Zheng-Fu Han



Key Lab of Quantum Information,  
University of Science & Technology of China



# Microcavity Group in USTC

Prof. Zheng-Fu Han

Prof. Fang-Wen Sun

Group Member: Chang-Ling Zou, Jing-Min Cui, Chun-Hua Dong, Xiao-Wei Wu, Yong Yang, Fang-Wen Sun

Former Member: Yun-Feng Xiao

Our Main Goal is:

Cavity Quantum electrodynamics

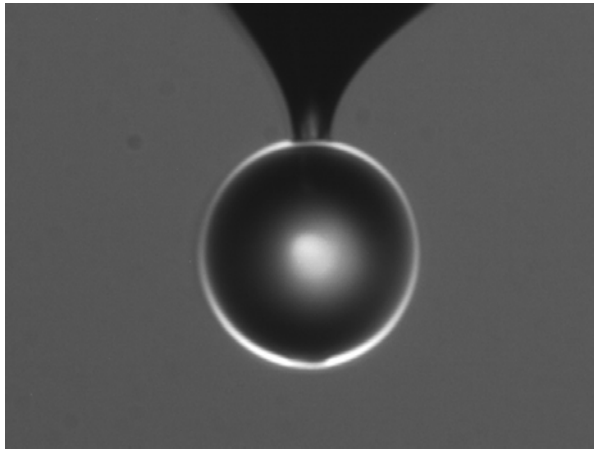
In Dielectric Microcavities

With Single Quantum Dot

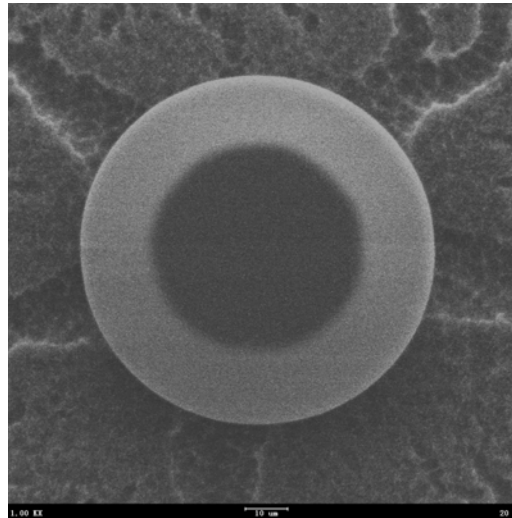




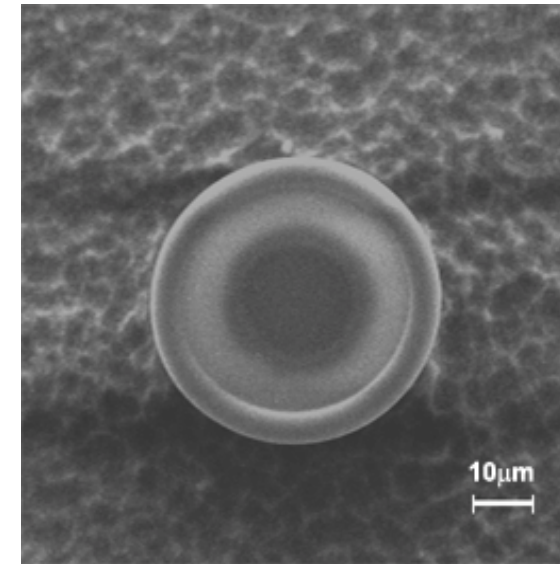
# Microcavities



**Microsphere**  
 $Q \sim 2 \cdot 10^8$



**Microdisk**  
 $Q \sim 10^6$

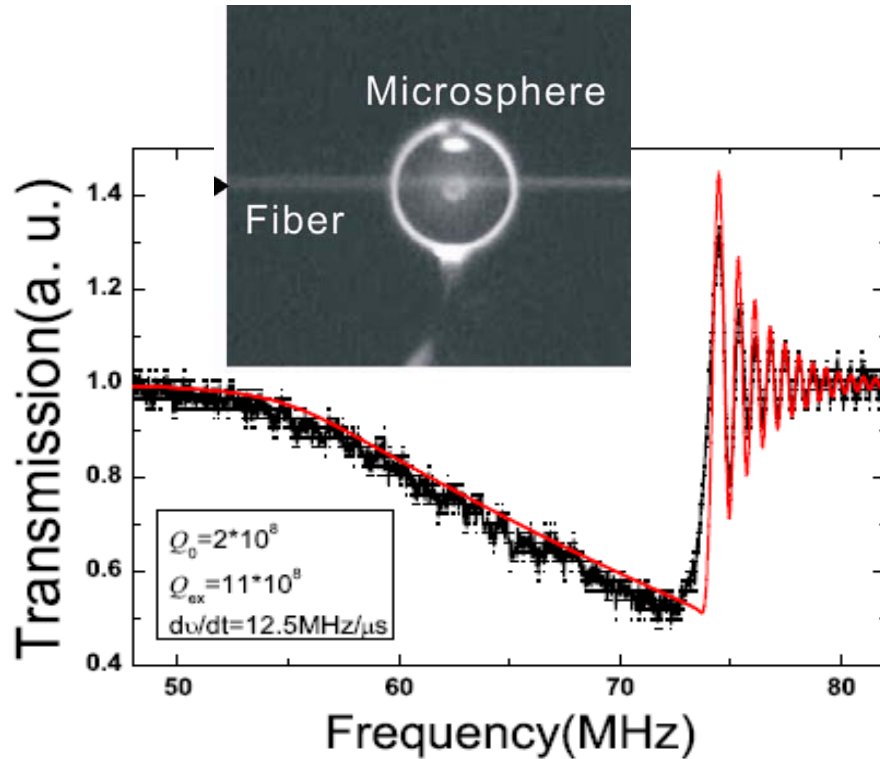


**Microtoroid**  
 $Q \sim 10^7$

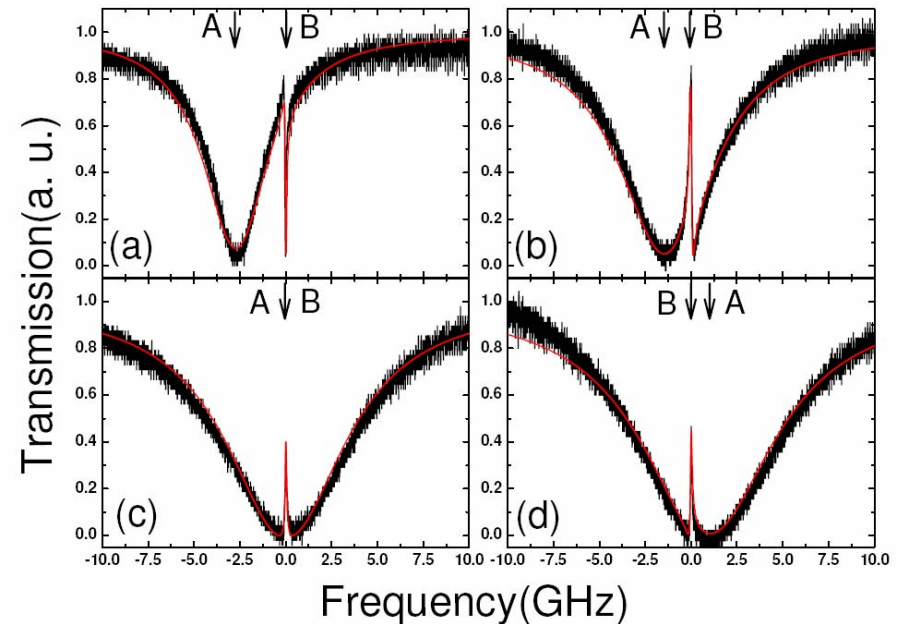




## Recent Progress



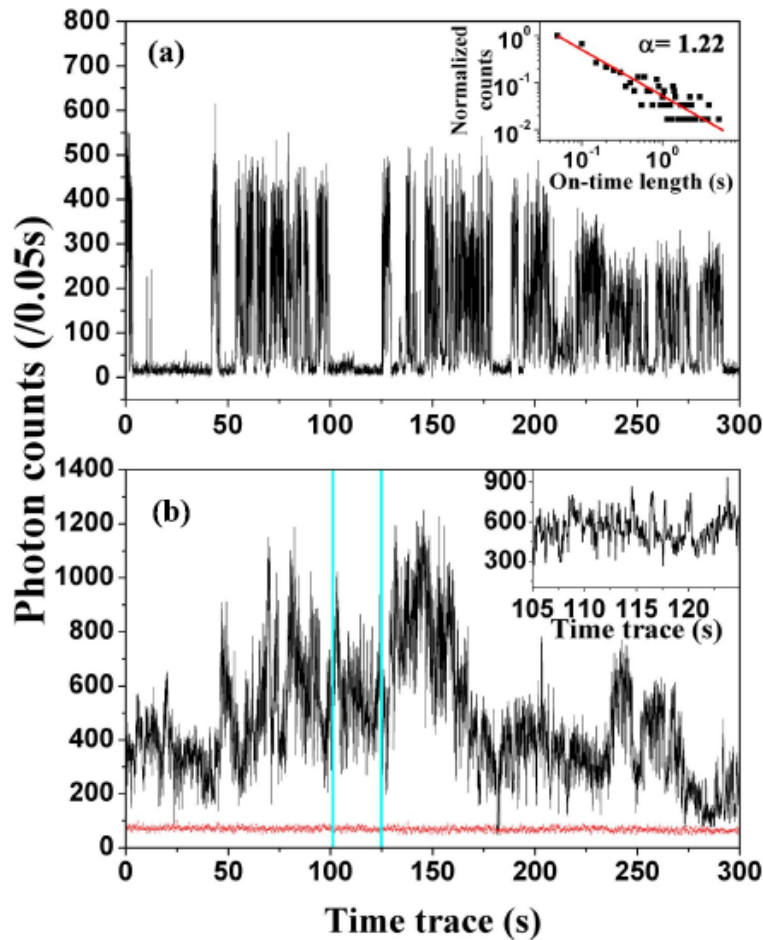
Ringing phenomenon  
in silica microspheres



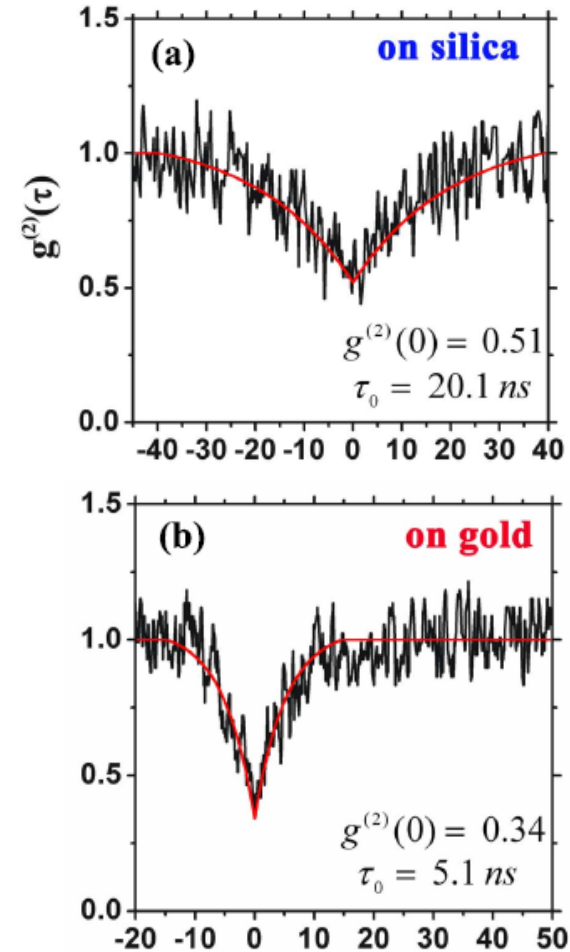
Optical Analogy to EIT  
in a single silica microsphere



# Single QD



Blinking variation from a single CdSe on different substrates.



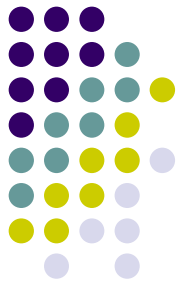
The second order correlation measurement from the HBT system.



# Outline

1. The Introduction to Directed light emission from deformed microcavities
2. Directional escape from a high-Q deformed microsphere induced by short CO<sub>2</sub> laser pulses
3. Design the cavity with Whispering gallery modes with High-Q and Unidirectional Emission
4. Summery

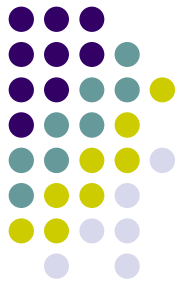




## Part 1

### The Introduction to Direction emission from deformed microcavities



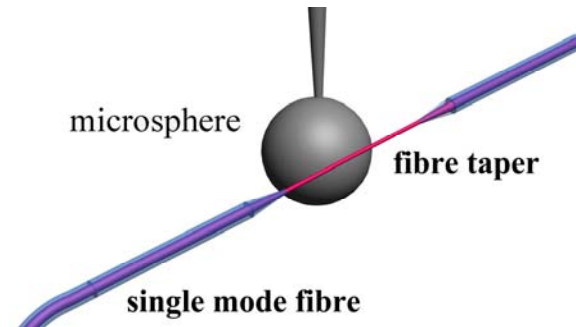


## Whispering Gallery Modes

Regular Whispering Gallery resonator:  
High Q and Small mode volume

Isotropic emission

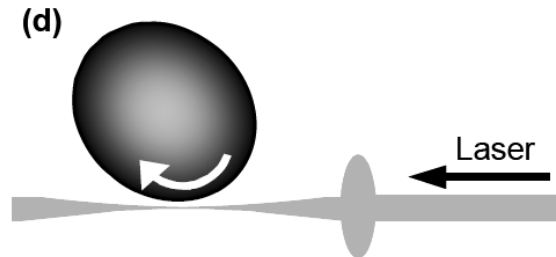
Fiber Taper coupler



Asymmetric Resonant Cavities (ARC)  
High Q and Small mode volume

Directional emission

Free Space Exciting and Collection

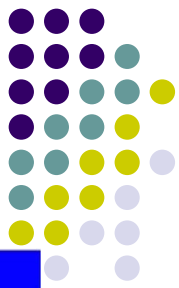


Quadrupole Microsphere  
for Cavity QED Experiment  
In Hailing Wang's Group

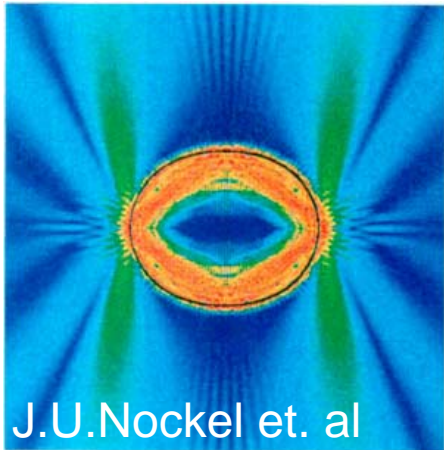
**We expect:**  
**Single Directional emission**  
**Ultra-High Q factor**



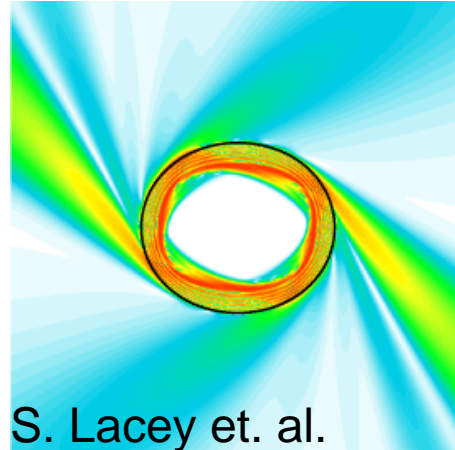




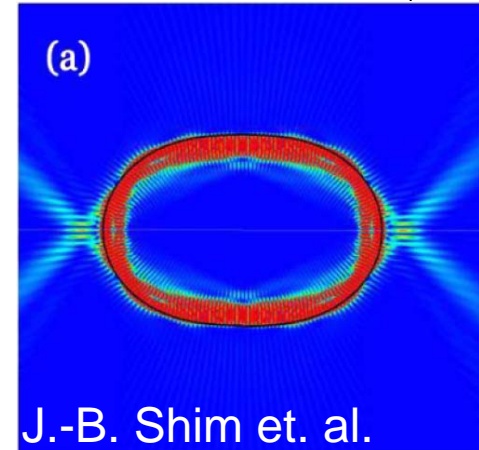
## Directional Emission in ARC



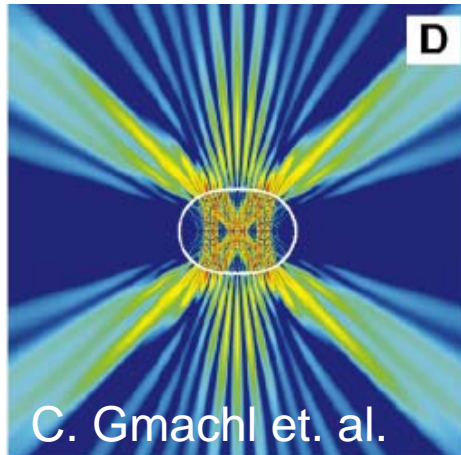
J.U.Nockel et. al  
Nature 385, 45(1997)



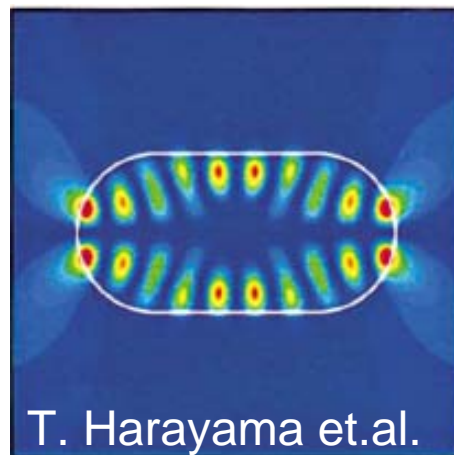
S. Lacey et. al.  
PRL 91,033902(2003)



J.-B. Shim et. al.  
JPSJ 76, 114005(2007)

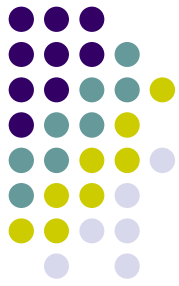


C. Gmachl et. al.  
Science 280, 1556(1998)



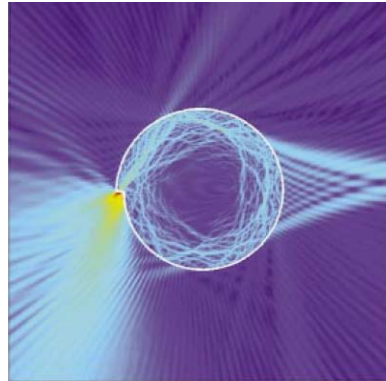
T. Harayama et.al.  
PRL 91.073903(2003)



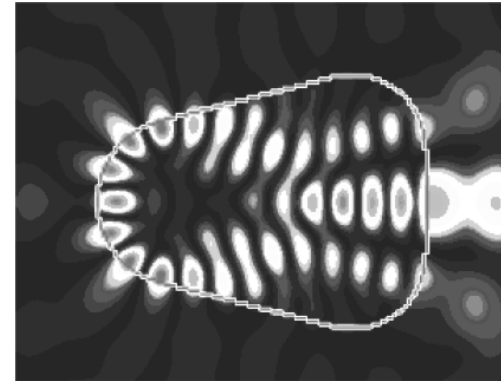


# Single Directional Emission

Low Q



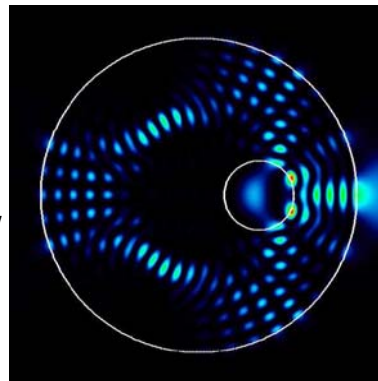
G. D. Chern et. al.  
APL83, 1711 (2003)



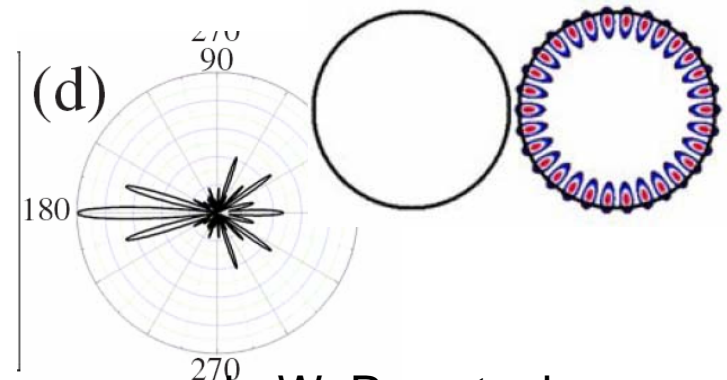
M. S. Kurdonglyan et. al.  
OL 29,2758(2004)

High Q

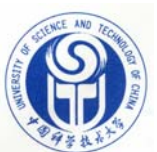
difficult for experiment now



J. Wiersig et. al  
PRA 73,031802(2006)



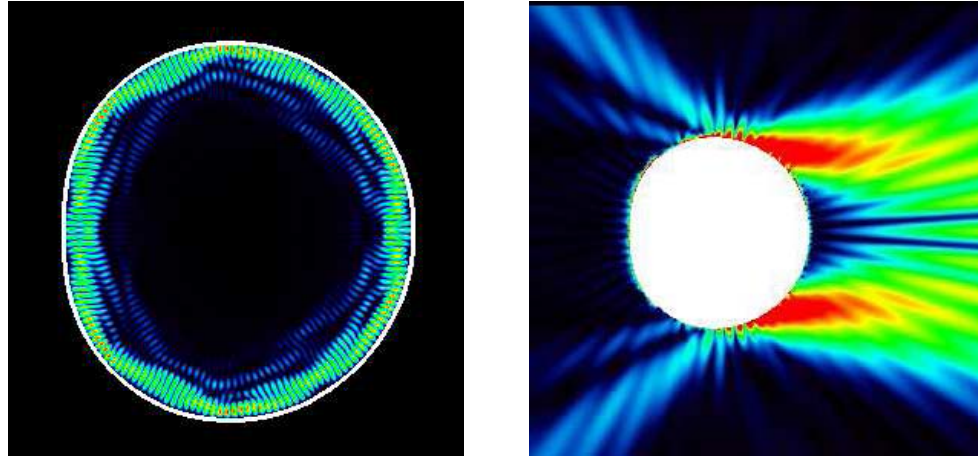
J. -W. Ryu et. al.  
PRA 79,053858 (2009)





# High Q and unidirectional emission in Limacon microcavities

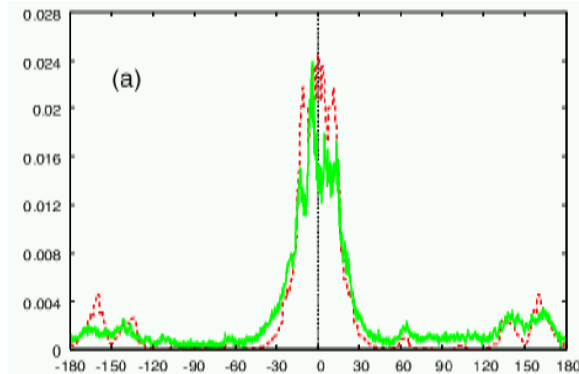
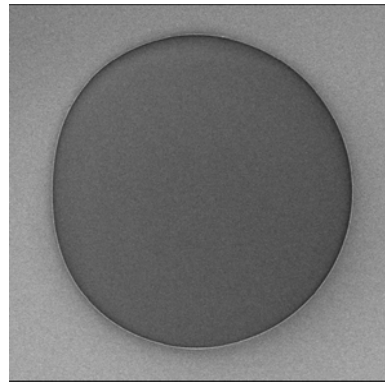
$n = 3.3$   
 $Q \sim 10^6 - 10^7$



J. Wiersig et. al. PRL **100**, 033901 (2008)

Experiment realized by

**Hui Cao Group**  
**F. Capasso Group**  
**T. Harayama Group**



S. Shinohara et. al., arXiv: 0908.2708

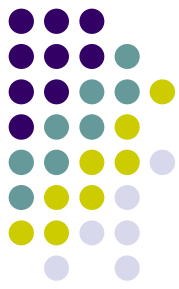




## Part 2

# Directional Emission from a high-Q deformed microsphere induced by short CO<sub>2</sub> laser pulses

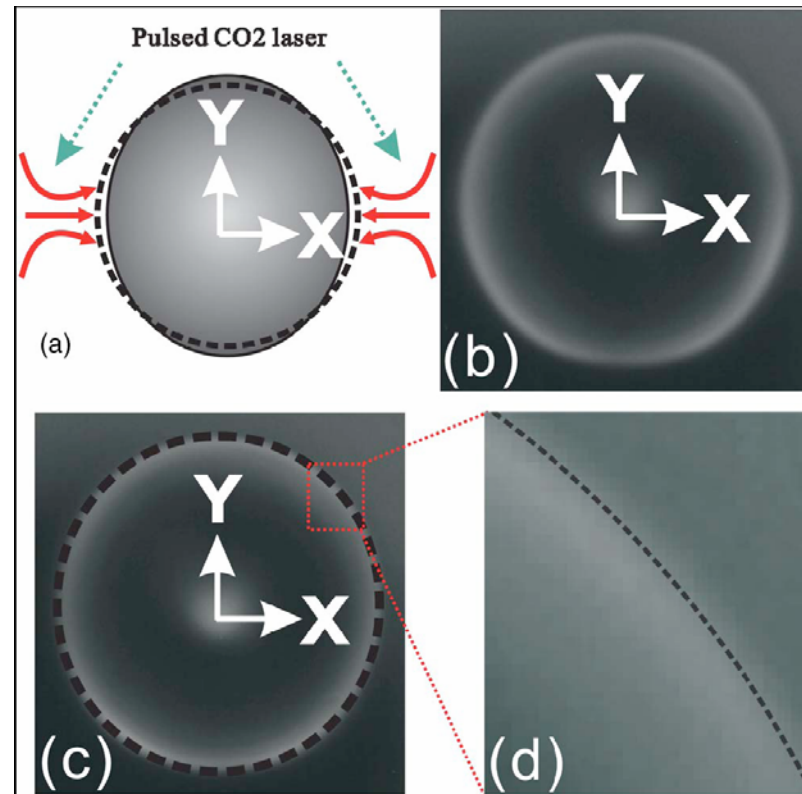
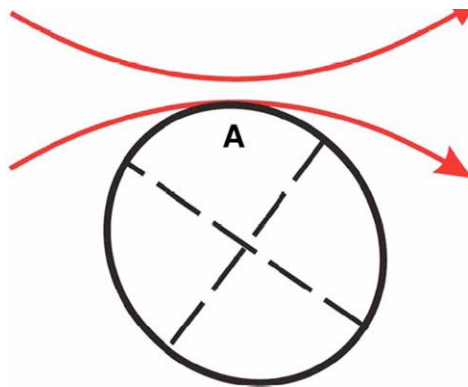




# The Quadrupole Shape microsphere

Fabricated:  
using only one microsphere  
virtue of short pulses of a CO<sub>2</sub> laser.

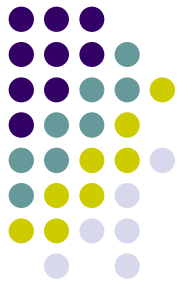
direct free-space excitation.



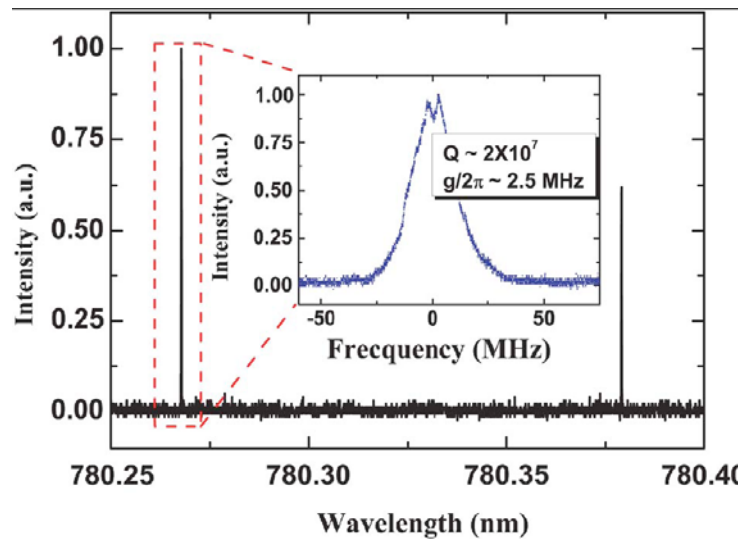
Y. -F. Xiao et. al. Opt. Lett. 32,644(2007)





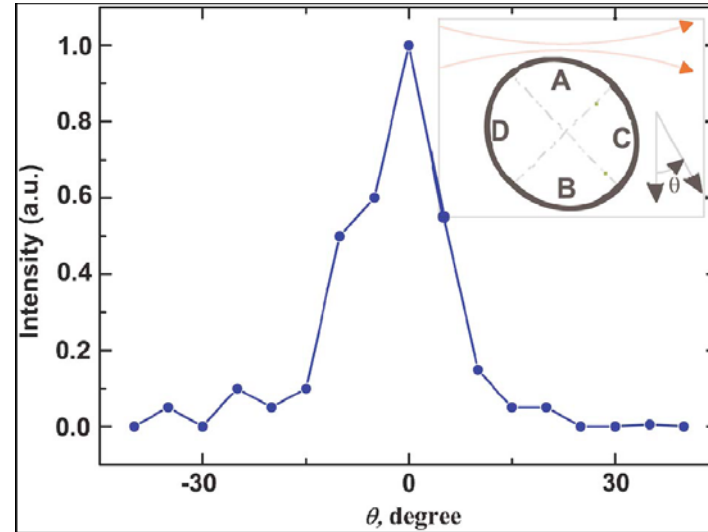


# High Q and Directional emission in Quadrupole microsphere

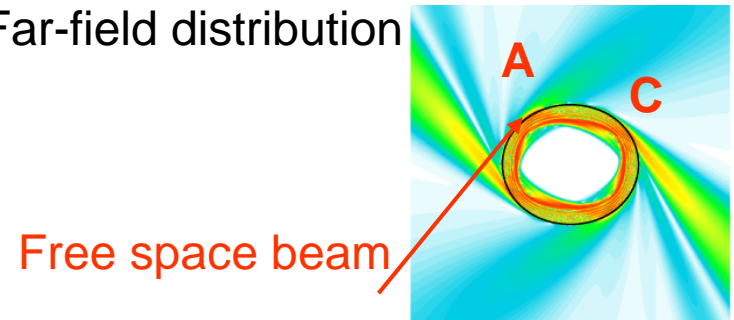


The Spectra

WGMs with Q up to  $2 \times 10^7$

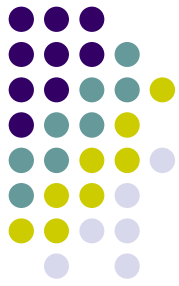


Far-field distribution



S. Lacey et. al., PRL 91,033902(2003)

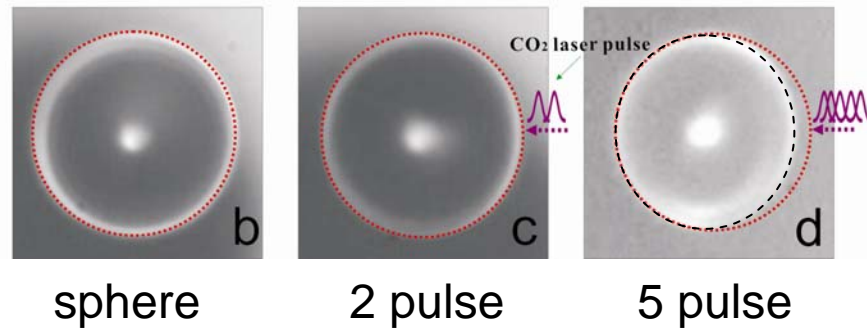
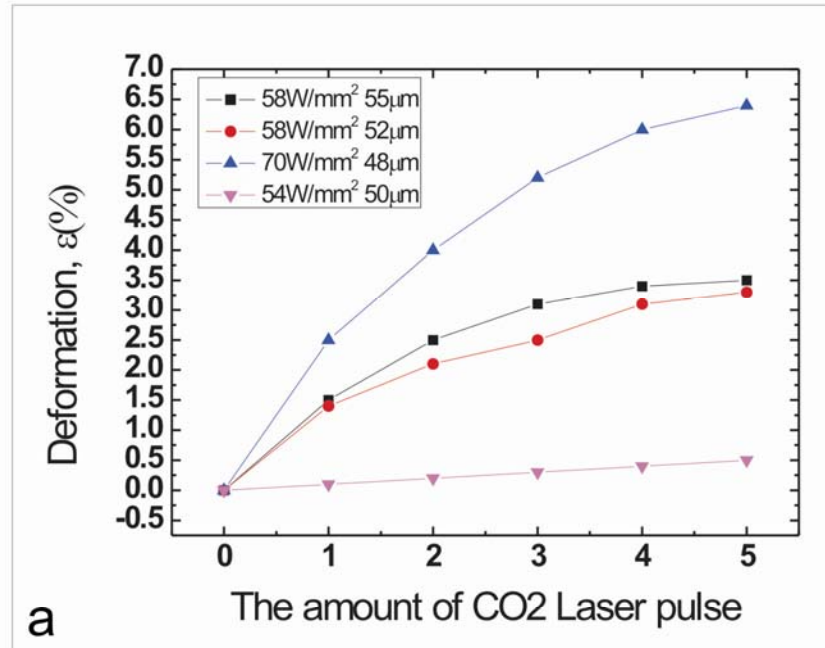




# Control The Deformation

Different laser power

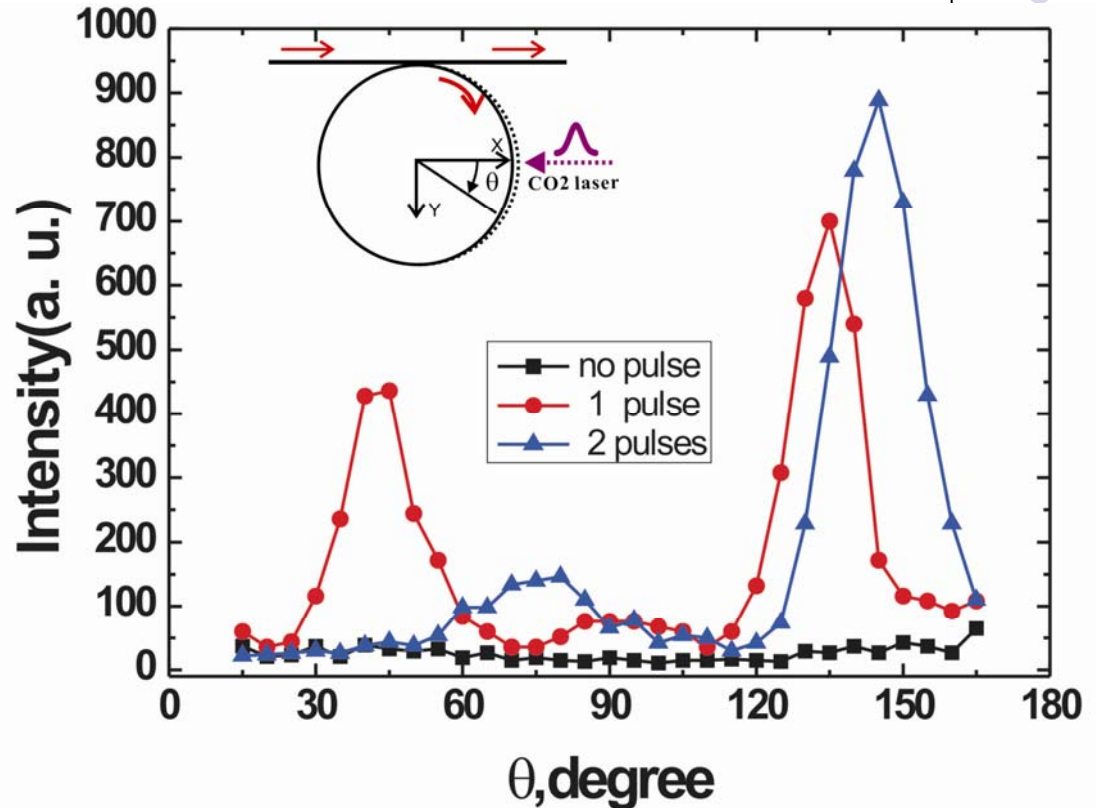
increase reheating pulse





# Single Directional Emission

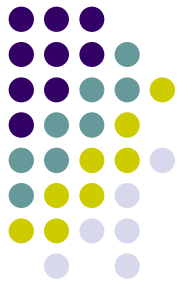
By Increasing the deformation  
 We observed the evolution of  
 2-direction  $\rightarrow$  single direction  
 For Traveling Wave



deformation  $\varepsilon$  are 0%, 1.5%, and 3.4%  
 corresponding to no-pulse, 1-pulse, and 2-pulses







# Laser in deformed microsphere

Half-Quadrupole-Half-Circle (HQHC) Shape microsphere

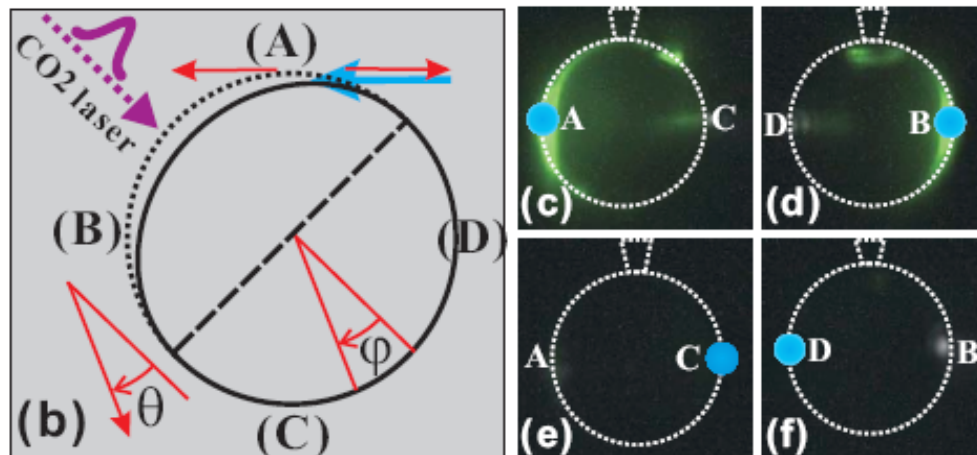
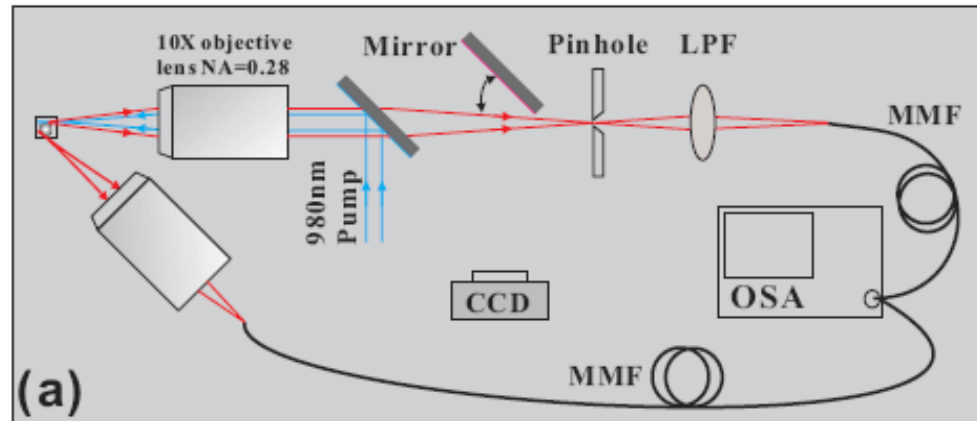
By only one Pulse

counterclockwise WGM

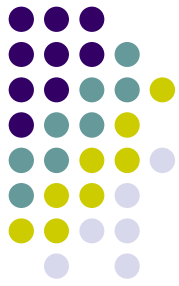
emission direction reduced

Only 2-direction emission

A and B point in HQHC

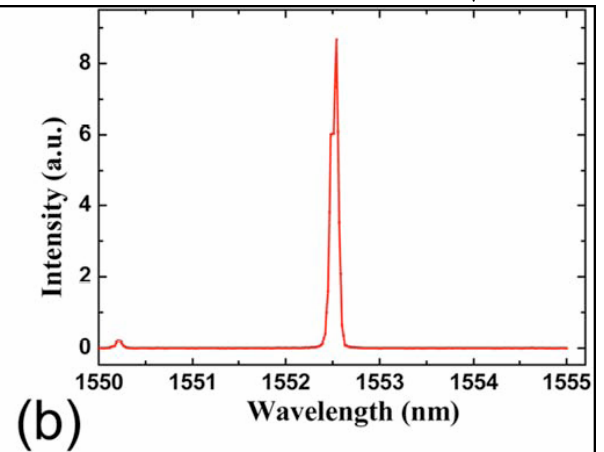
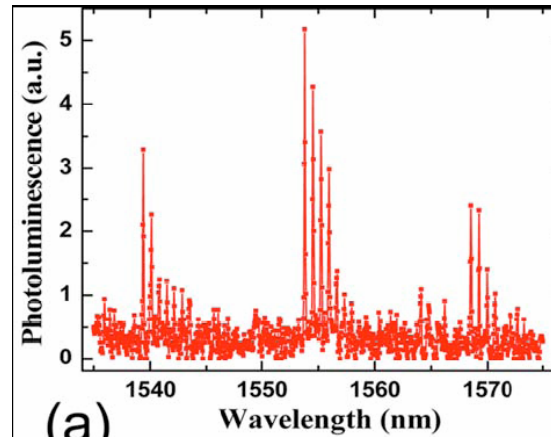


Y.-F. Xiao et. al., Optics Letters 34, 509 (2009)



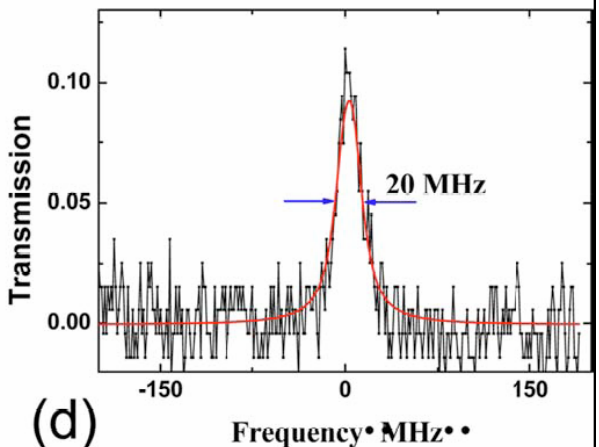
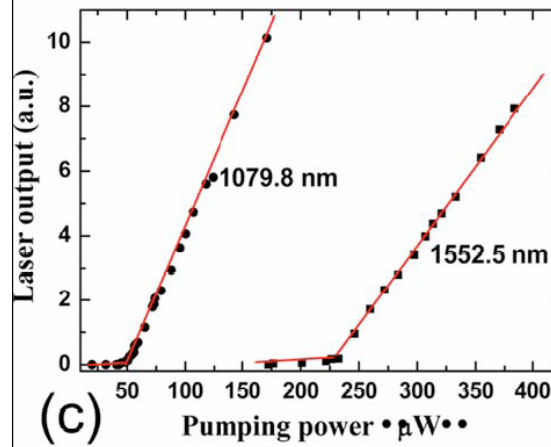
# Low threshold

(a) Free-space collected PL  
of Er ions emission  
Free Space Range  $\rightarrow$  WGM



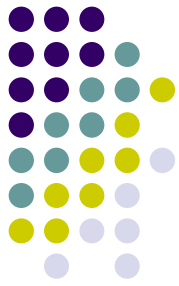
(b) Lasing emission

(c) Thresholds of lasing  
at 1080nm and 1550 nm

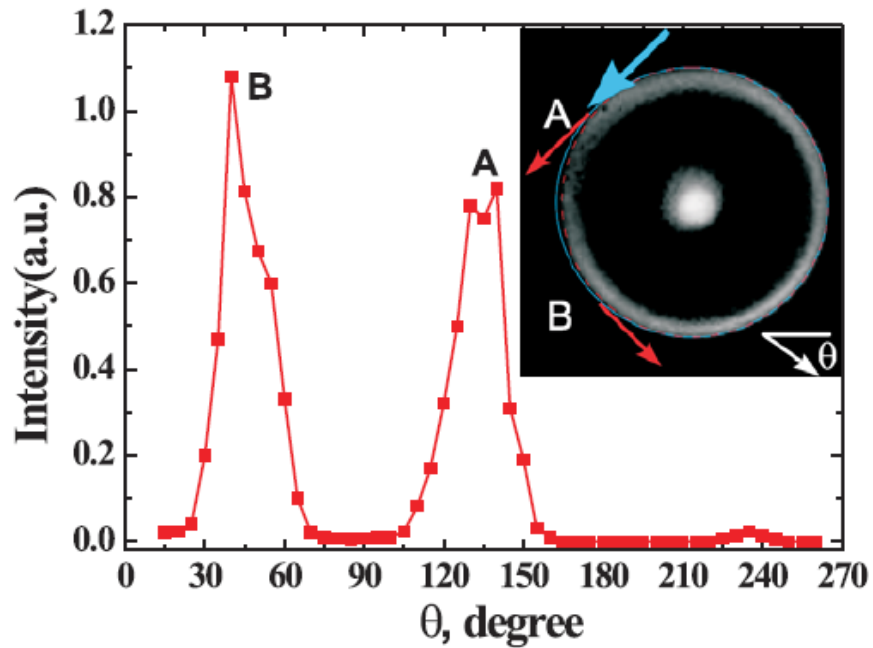


(d) Q factors above  $2 \times 10^7$

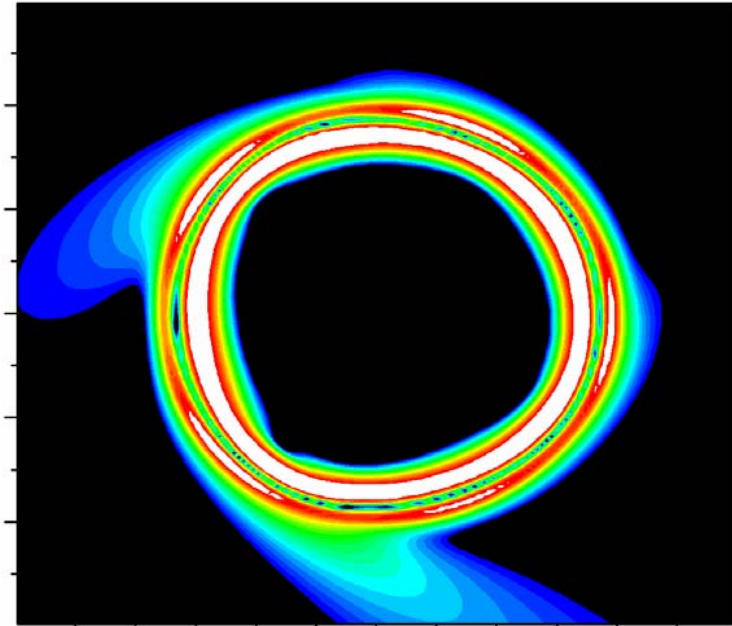




# Directional emission



Far Field Pattern



Simulation result by  
Boundary element method



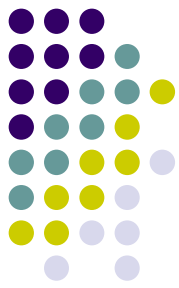


## Part 3

# High-Q WGM with Unidirectional Emission

C.-L. Zou, et. al. arXiv: 0908.3531





## How to Design a cavity with unidirectional emission

How to get the unidirectional emission in silica disk?

Summarize:

1, the boundary shape should be smooth, and the deformation be small.

→ Support the High-Q WGMs

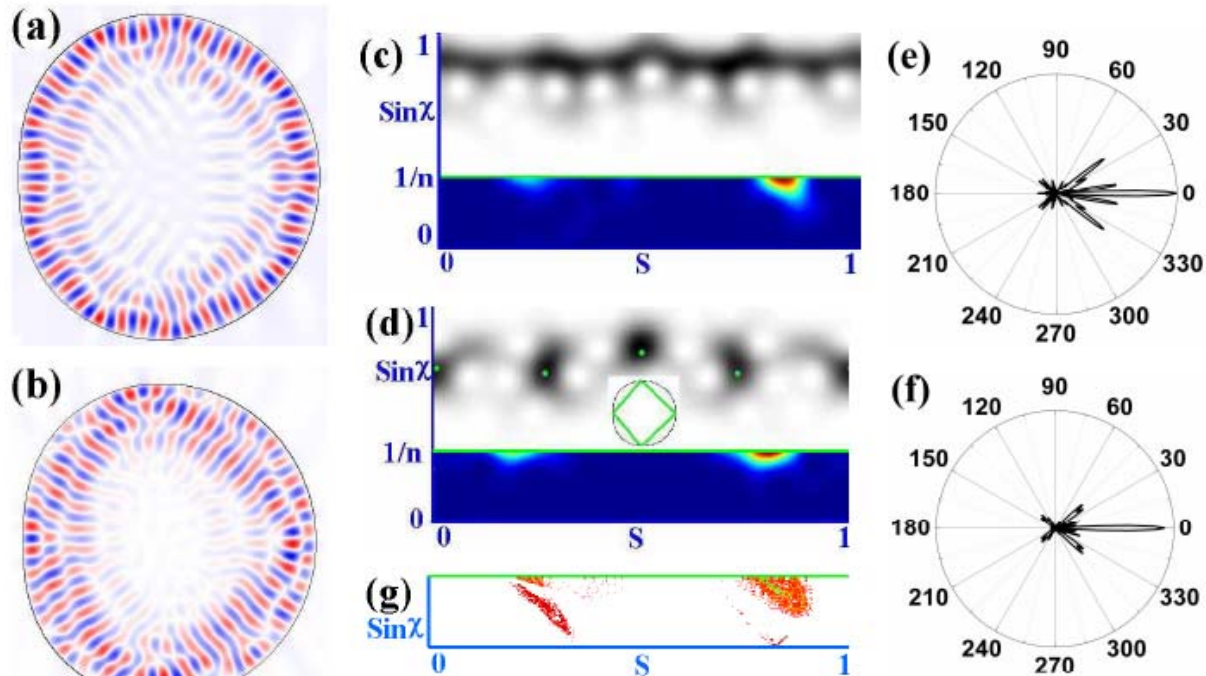
2, the boundary shape should be axis symmetry.

→ Single emission direction





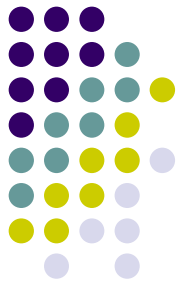
# Dynamic Localization in ARC



Q. Song et. al. arxiv 0810.3923

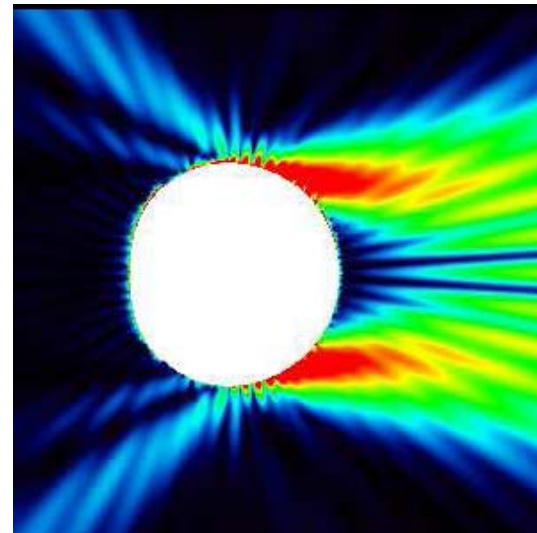
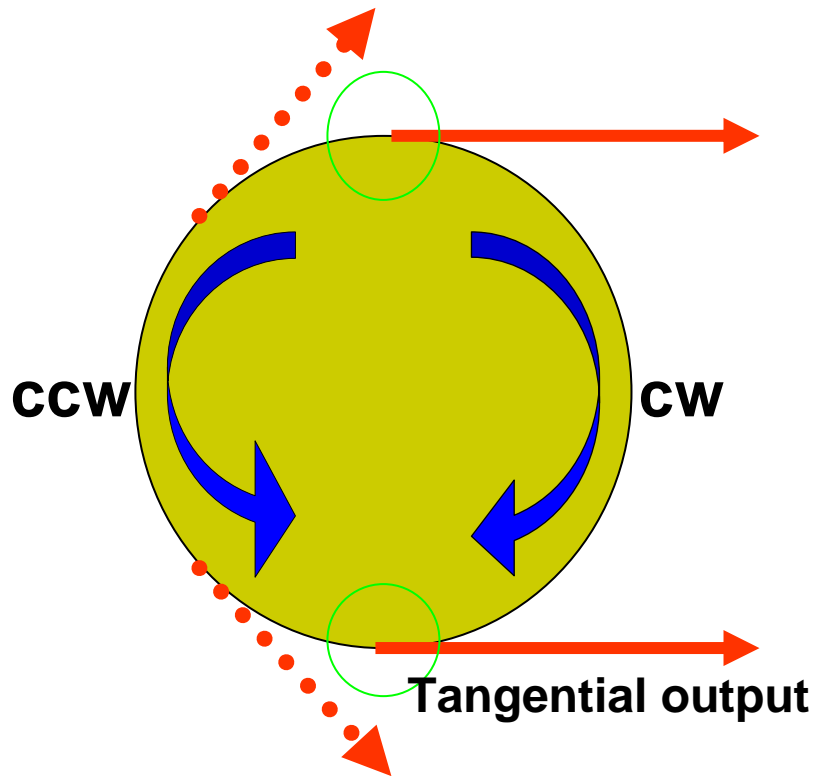
The slightly deformed microcavity could support the High-Q WGMs through **Dynamic localization**



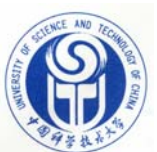


# Symmetric

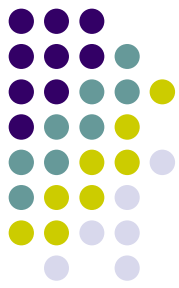
The co-exist of Clockwise (CW) and Counterclockwise (CCW) WGMs



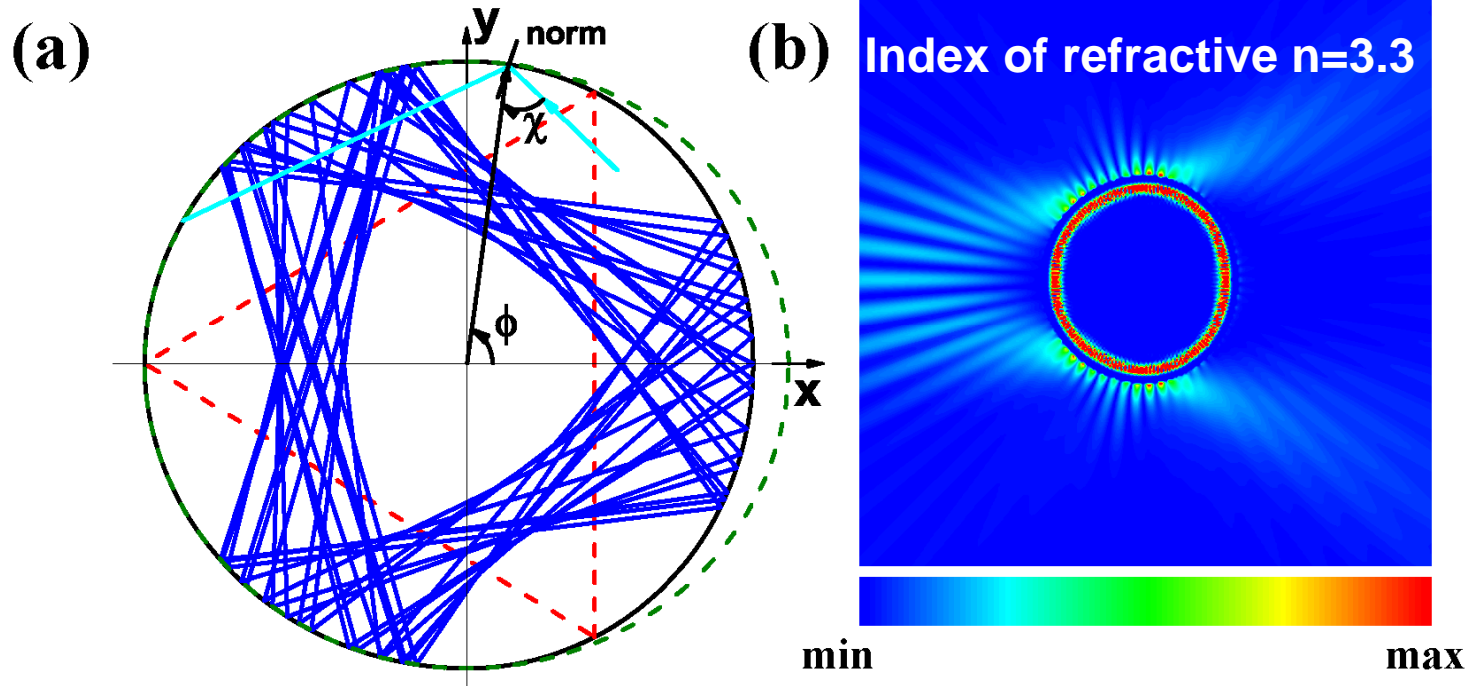
J. Wiersig et. al., PRL **100**, 033901 (2008)







# The Unidirection emission in HQHC



The Real Space Ray trajectory

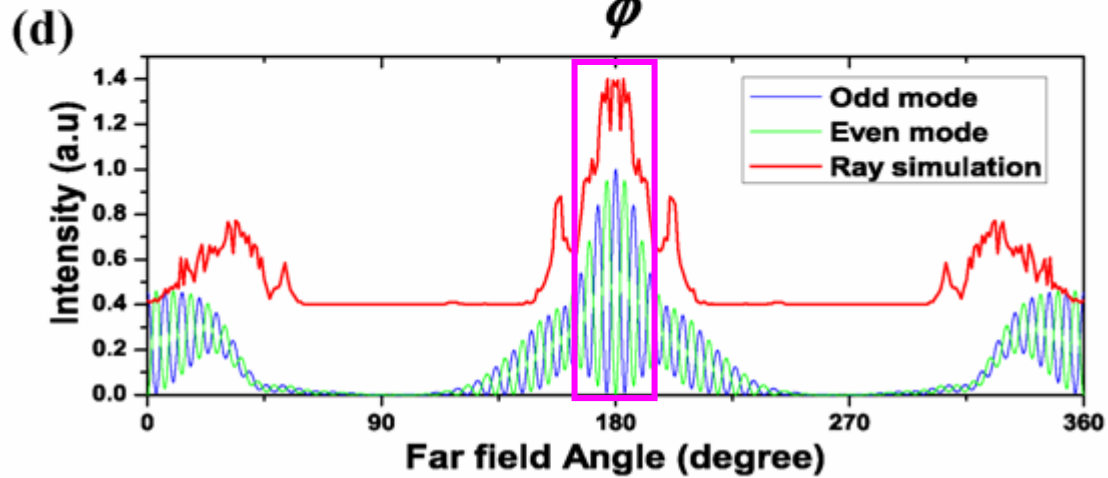
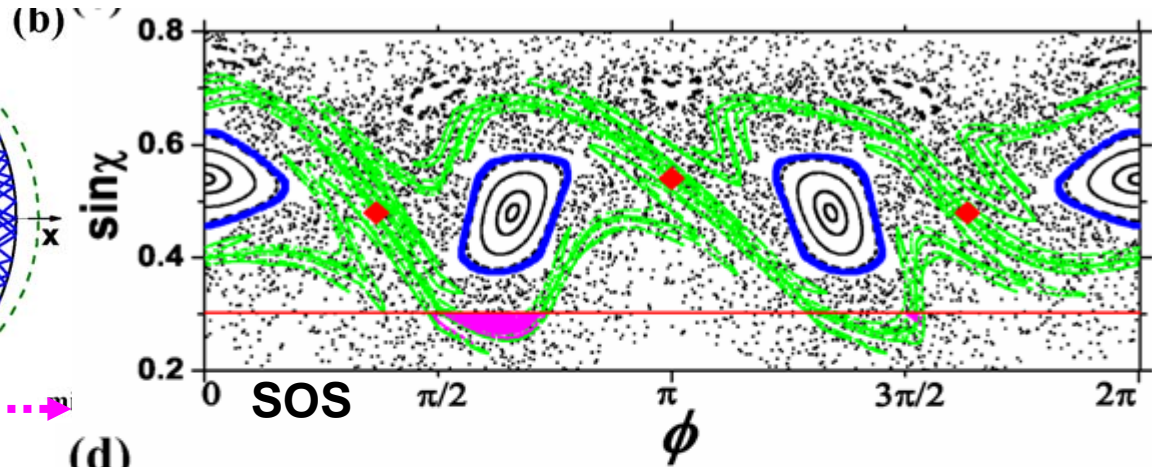
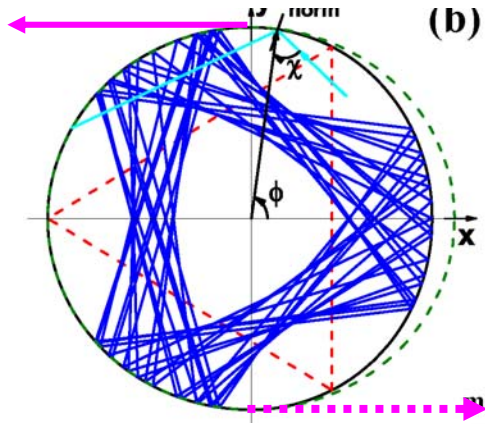
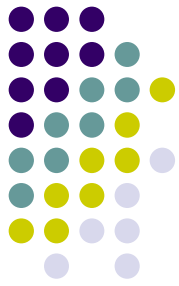
The high Q WGM field distribution  
 $Q=3.3 \cdot 10^5$

$$R(\phi) = \begin{cases} R_0, & \cos \phi < 0, \\ R_0 (1 - \epsilon \cos^2 \phi), & \cos \phi \geq 0, \end{cases}$$

$$Kr=25$$



# The Phase Space structure of HQHC and the Far field Pattern



Far field Pattern





# The Boundary shape

Similar to the HQHC shape, the x-axis symmetric boundary shape could be express as

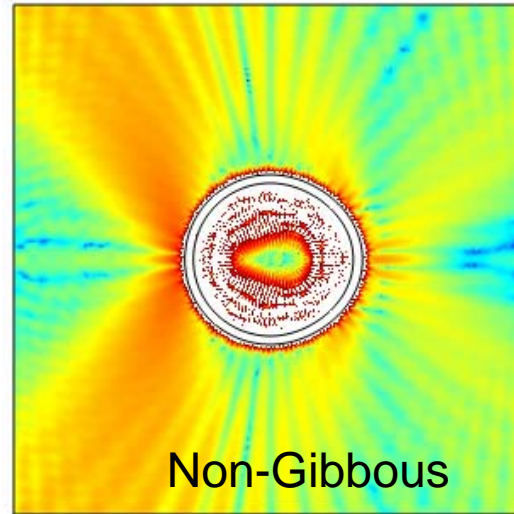
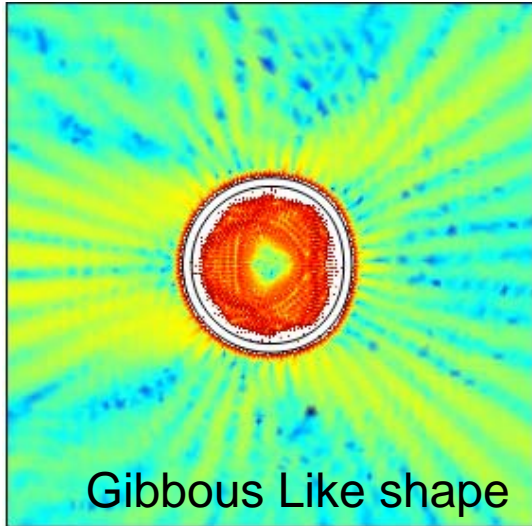
$$R(\phi) = \begin{cases} R_0 \sum a_i \cos^i \phi, & \cos \phi \geq 0 \\ R_0 \sum b_i \cos^i \phi, & \cos \phi < 0 \end{cases}$$

By setting  $a_0=b_0=1$  for normalize, and  $a_1=b_1=0$  to make the cavity boudnary smooth. Simply, we cut off the high order terms, only keep  $a_2, b_2, a_3, b_3$  nonzero. For break of symmetry, we need  $a_2 \neq b_2, a_3 \neq -b_3$





# Unidirectional emission in Gibbous-like shape Cavity of high index material



Gibbous phase of Moon

We set  $b_2=b_3=0$ , and  $a_2+a_3<0$  to form the Gibbous shape

With  $n=3.3$ ,  
the Gibbous-like shape cavity  
always support  
**High-Q** WGM with **unidirectional** emission

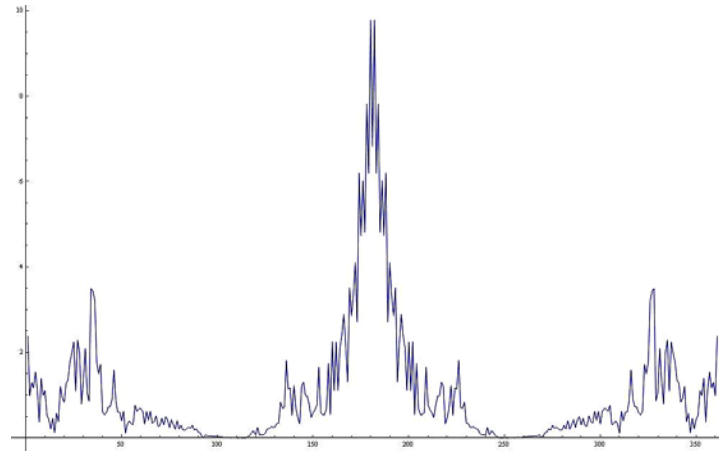




# The ray-wave correspondence

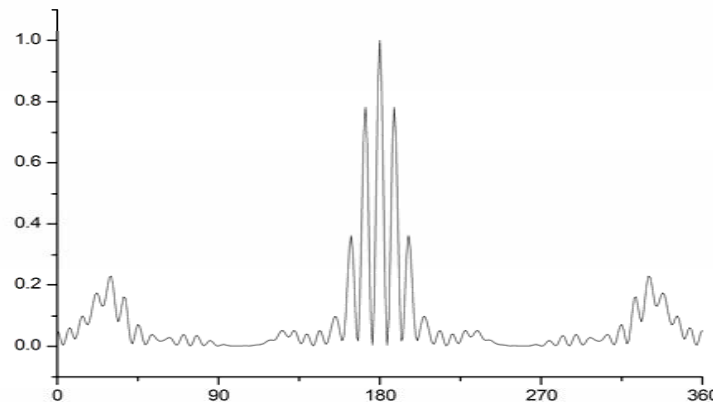
TM polarization

The Ray simulation  
Weighted by Fresnel's Law



The result by BEM

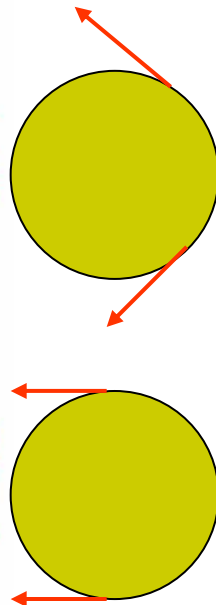
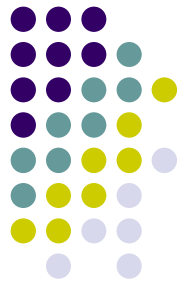
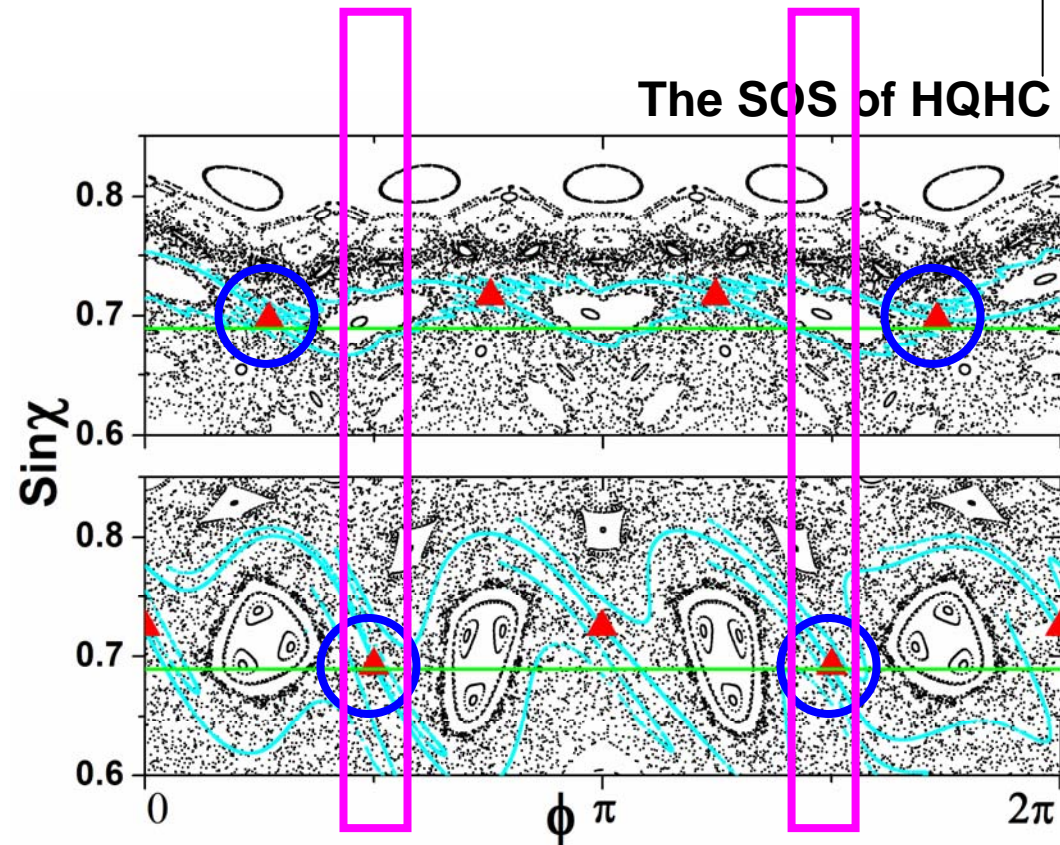
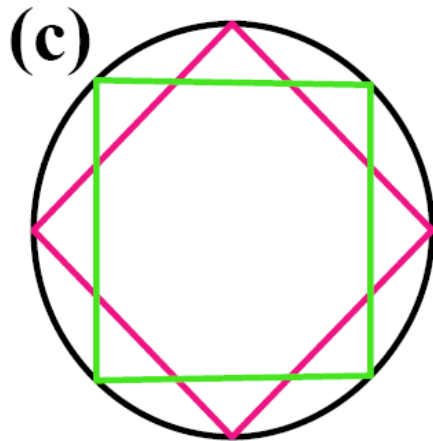
$Q=5.78 \times 10^6$ ,  
divergence=24 degree





# In Silica Microdisk

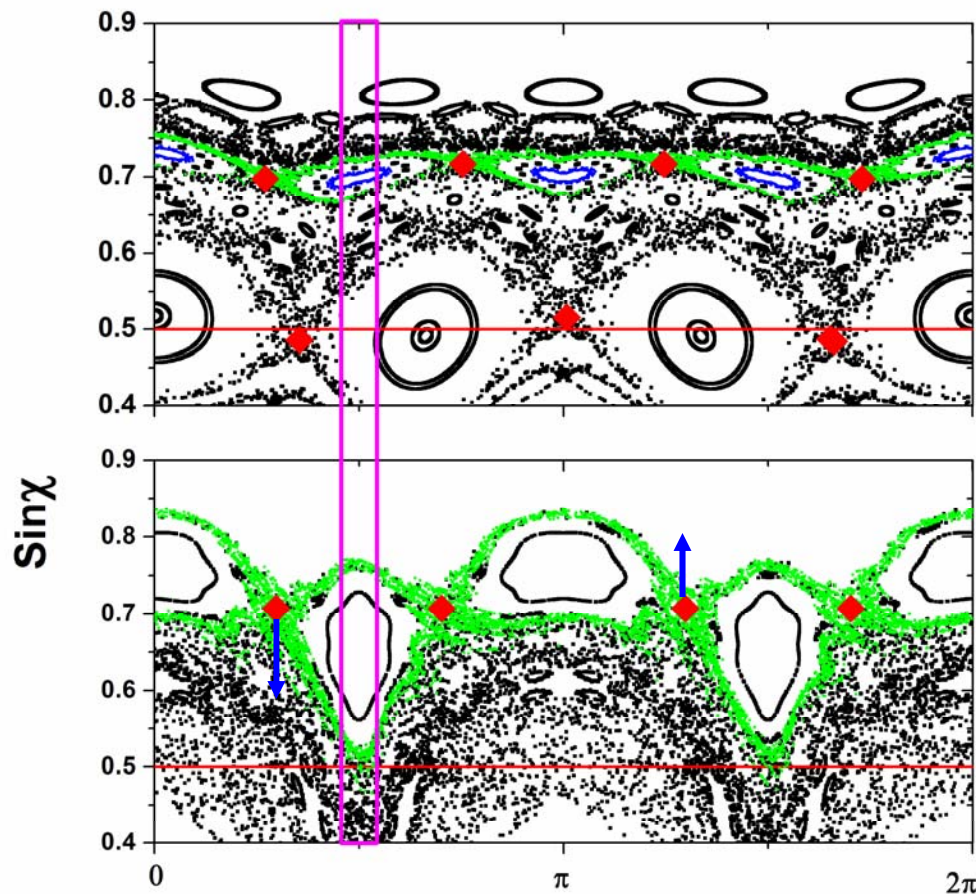
Low index  $n=1.45$



Change the boundary shape to  
tune the position of Stable and unstable fixed points in phase space



For  $n=2.0$



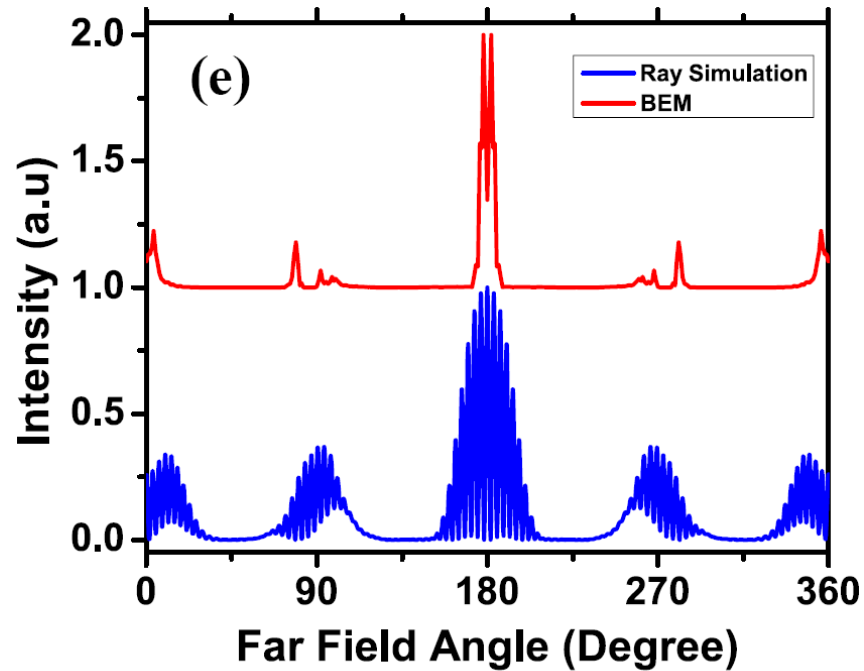
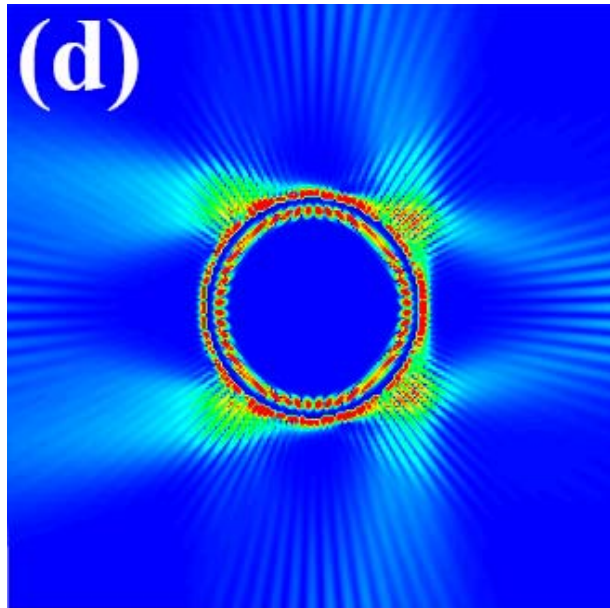
SOS of HQHC  
Deformation 0.05

SOS of Quadrupole  
Deformation 0.15





# Unidirection in Deformed Silica microdisk



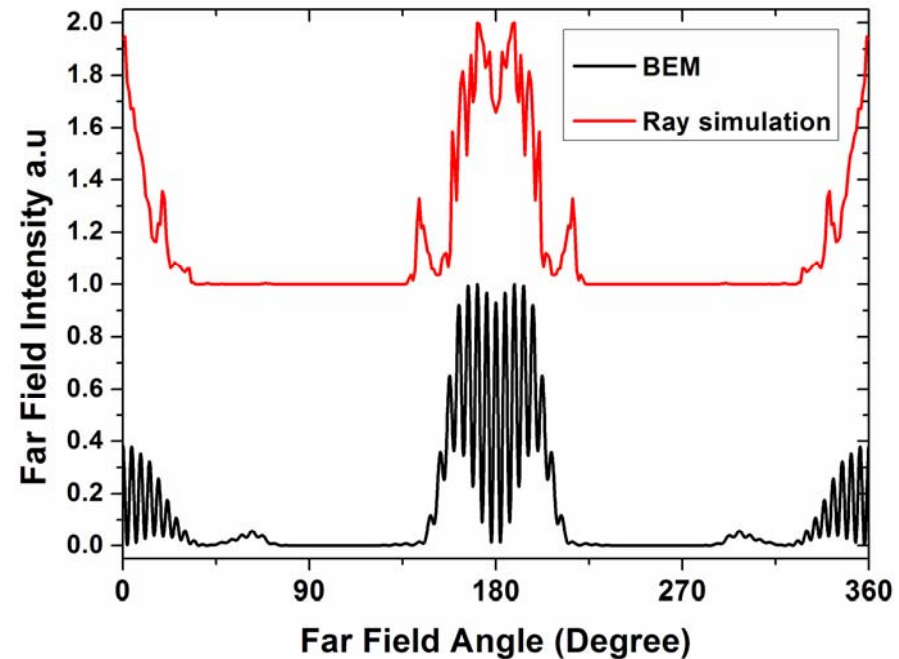
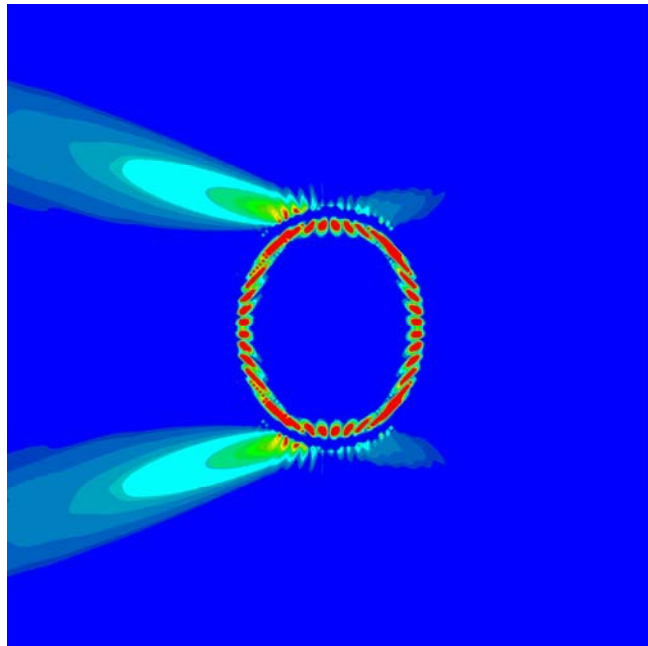
$Kr \sim 52.52$   
 $Q = 2 \times 10^6$

cavity shape with  
 $a_2 = -0.1329$ ,  $a_3 = 0.0948$ ,  
 $b_2 = -0.0642$ ,  $b_3 = -0.0224$





# Unidirectional Emission when $n=2.0$



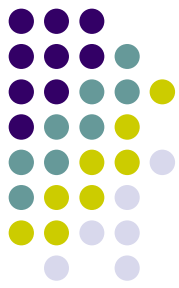
$kr=39$

$Q=3.96 \times 10^6$

For more details, see  
C.-L. Zou, et. al. arXiv: 0908.3531







# Summery

1. Experimental study the High Q Whispering gallery modes with directional emission in the short CO<sub>2</sub> laser pulses fabricated deformed micropshere.
2. We find a way to design the cavity with High-Q and unidirectional emission for different materials, by adjust the cavity shape to

