

# Observation of isolated mode and formation of coupled cavity in fiber coupled PhC cavity platform



Tomohiro Tetsumoto<sup>1,2</sup>, Yuta Ooka<sup>1</sup>, and Takasumi Tanabe<sup>1</sup>

1. Department of Electronics and Electrical Engineering, Faculty of Science and Technology, Keio University, Japan  
 2. Research Fellow of Japan Society for the Promotion of Science

**Abstract:** Slow light and optical memory are important functions with which to realize optical signal processing. A coupled cavity on a photonic crystal (PhC) platform is an effective way to realize these functions because of its large bandwidth, low group velocity and compact size. Recently, we demonstrated high Q cavity formation employing a fiber coupled PhC cavity (FCPC). We also demonstrated multi-cavity and coupled-cavity formation using an FCPC platform. In this study, we observed the presence of an isolated mode, which couples nanofiber very weakly in an FCPC platform. In addition, we demonstrated coupled-cavity formation with 1.8 GHz mode splitting using an isolated mode.

## Background & Motivation

### Optical signal processing w/ PhC

**Buffer**

M. Notomi, et al., Nat. Photon. 2, 741-7 (2010).

**Memory**

E. Kuramochi, et al., Nat. Photon. 8, 474-81 (2014).

### Reconfigurable PhC cavity

**Fiber coupled PhC cavity (FCPC)**

Ju-Young Kim, et al., Opt. Express 17, 13009-16 (2009).

**Microfluidic PhC cavity**

C. L. C. Smith, et al., Opt. Express 16, 15887-96 (2008).

- > Small footprint
- > Not good coupling w/ an optical fiber
- > Can control the position of the cavity on demand
- > Not high Q ( $10^4$ )

### Motivation

Proposing **reconfigurable** PhC platform for optical signal processing with **high coupling efficiency (CE)** between an optical fiber

## Principal & Method

### Band diagram

Modegap cavity is formed by effective refractive index modulation caused by a nanofiber

### Experimental method

High Q:  $Q_{load} = 5.1 \times 10^5$  (CE 39%),  $Q_{int} = 5.7 \times 10^5$ ,  $Q_{coup} = 4.9 \times 10^6$

High CE Reference:  $Q_{load} = 6.1 \times 10^3$  (CE 99.6%),  $Q_{int} = 1.1 \times 10^4$ ,  $Q_{coup} = 1.3 \times 10^4$

T. Tetsumoto, et al., Opt. Express 23, 16256-63 (2015).

## Multiple resonant peaks

### Polarization dependence & multiple resonance

Multiple resonances were observed

### Surface of the sample

The bumps may be the cause of coupled cavity

### Resonant wavelength tuning

The amount of shift is different between modes

### Position dependence of bump vs. resonant wavelength change

## Coupled cavity formation in FCPC platform

### Experimental demonstration of the formation of coupled cavity

**Coupling between fiber coupled modes**

$g/2\pi = 0.94$  GHz

We formed coupled cavity state with mode splitting of 0.94 GHz

**Coupling between a fiber coupled mode and an isolated mode**

$g/2\pi = 1.8$  GHz

We demonstrated coupling w/ an isolated mode with mode splitting of 1.8 GHz

### Numerical analysis with coupled mode equations

$$\frac{da_1}{dt} = i\omega_1 a_1 - \frac{\gamma_{1i} + 2\gamma_{1w} + 2\gamma_{1p}}{2} a_1 + \sqrt{\gamma_{1w}} S_{in} + e^{i\beta d} \sqrt{\gamma_{2w}} \gamma_{1w} a_2 + e^{i\beta p d} \sqrt{\gamma_{2p}} \gamma_{1p} a_2$$

$$\frac{da_2}{dt} = i\omega_2 a_2 - \frac{\gamma_{2i} + 2\gamma_{2w} + 2\gamma_{2p}}{2} a_2 + \sqrt{\gamma_{2w}} e^{i\beta d} S_{in} + e^{i\beta d} \sqrt{\gamma_{1w}} \gamma_{2w} a_1 + e^{i\beta p d} \sqrt{\gamma_{1p}} \gamma_{2p} a_1$$

$Q_{1i} = 3.7 \times 10^5, Q_{2i} = 3.9 \times 10^5$   
 $Q_{1w} = 1.2 \times 10^7, Q_{2w} = 1.0 \times 10^{10}$   
 $Q_{1p} = Q_{2p} = 4.0 \times 10^5, \beta_w d = \beta_p d = 1$

We observed coupling w/ **isolated mode** by tuning the resonant wavelength

## Summary

- > We demonstrated fiber-coupled PhC cavity formation using Si PhC waveguide
  - ✓ Achieved a high Q of  $5.1 \times 10^5$  with a coupling efficiency of 39%
  - ✓ Achieved a high coupling efficiency of **99.6%** with a loaded Q of  $6.1 \times 10^3$
- > We demonstrated coupled cavity formation in FCPC platform
  - ✓ Obtained a coupling strength of **0.94 GHz**
  - ✓ Observed an isolated mode and achieved coupling w/ the mode w/ mode splitting of **1.8 GHz**. This mode will be available as optical memory mode.

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