

M1E-07



Numerical Simulation of Dark Soliton Generation in Coupled Microcavity System

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Shun Fujii, Yusuke Okabe, Takumi Kato, Ryo Suzuki, Yoshihiro
Honda, Atsuhiko Hori, and Takasumi Tanabe

Department of Electronics and Electrical Engineering,
Faculty of Science and Technology, Keio University, Japan

Keio Univ



Outline

1. Background

- Mode-locked Kerr soliton comb (bright/dark)
- Mode coupling induced dark soliton

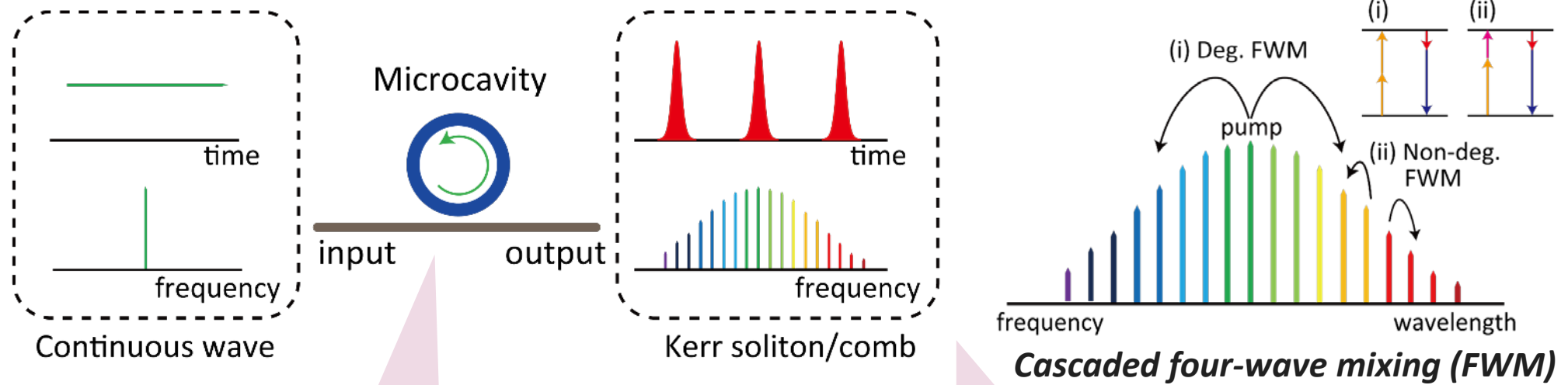
2. Modeling of nonlinear coupled mode equation

3. Simulation results for dark soliton formation

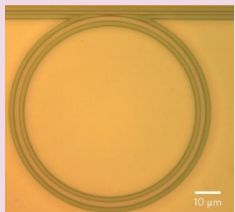
4. Summary



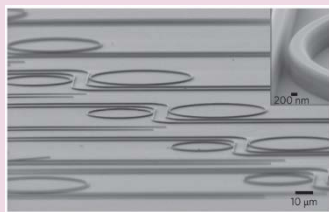
Mode-locked Kerr comb (Temporal soliton)



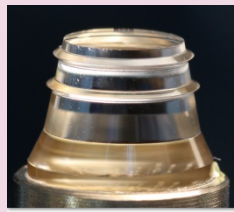
Third-order nonlinear materials



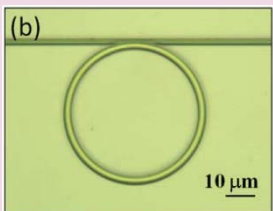
SiN (EPFL, Purdue)



Diamond (Harvard)



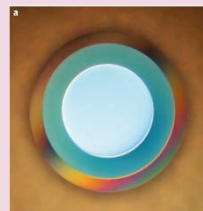
MgF₂ (EPFL)



AlN (Yale)

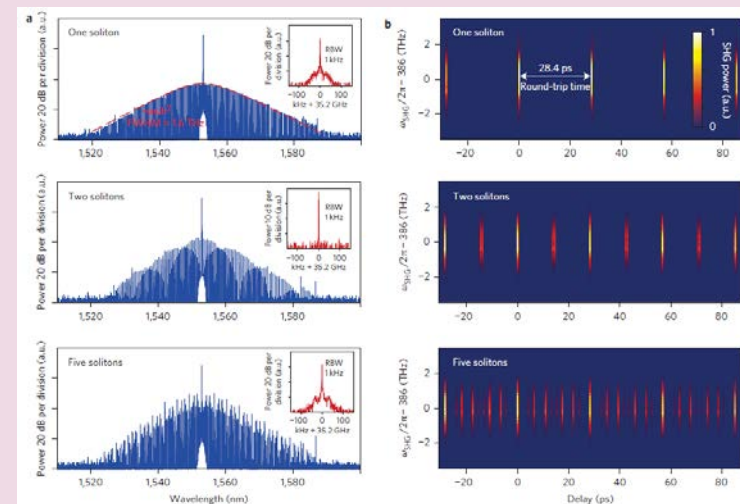


CaF₂ (OE waves)



SiO₂ (Caltech)

First observation of temporal soliton (2014)

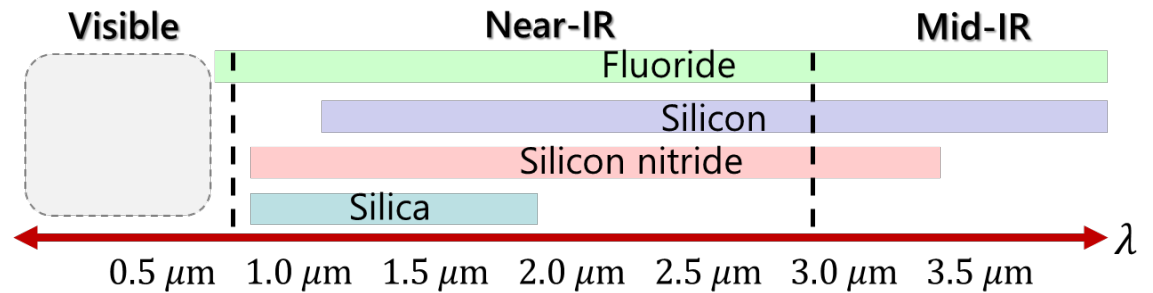


T. Herr, et al. Nat. Photonics 8, 145 (2014).

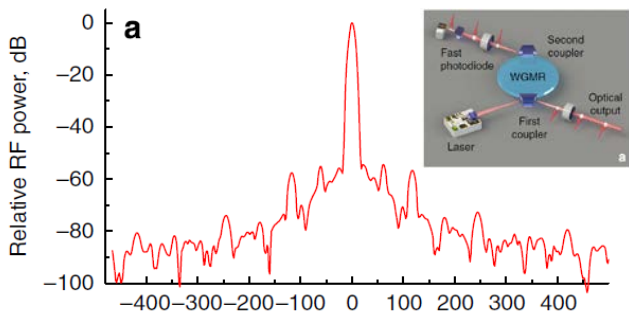


Applications of mode-locked Kerr comb

- *On-chip integrated*
- *Low phase noise*
- *Low power consumption*
- *High repetition rate (>GHz)*

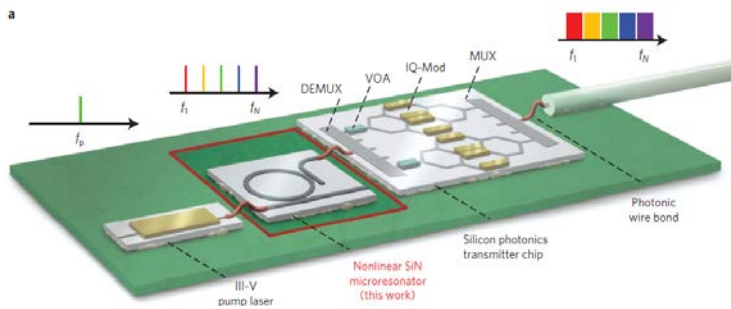


Low-noise microwave generation



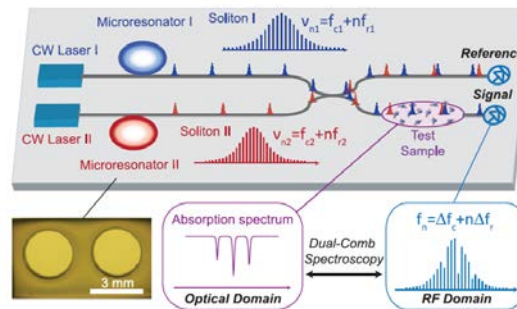
W. Liang, *et al.* Nat. Commun. **6**, 7957 (2015).

Coherent telecommunication



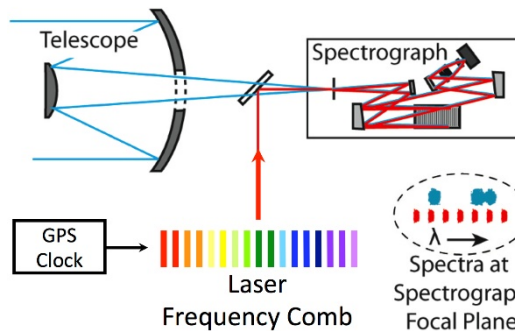
J. Pfeifle, *et al.* Nat. Photonics **8**, 375 (2014).

Dual-comb spectroscopy



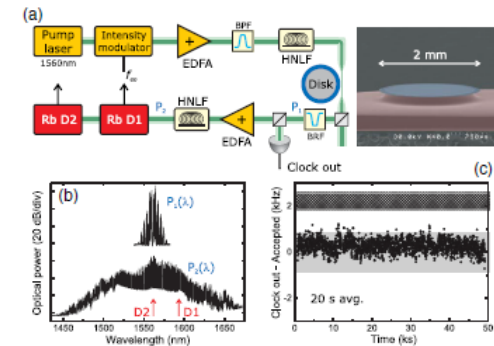
M.-G. Suh, *et al.* Science **354**, 600 (2016).

Astro-comb calibration



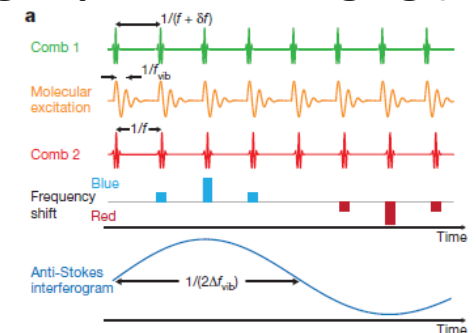
National Institute of Standards and Technology

Microcomb optical clock



S. B. Papp, *et al.* Optica **1**, 10 (2014).

High-speed bio-imaging (CARS)

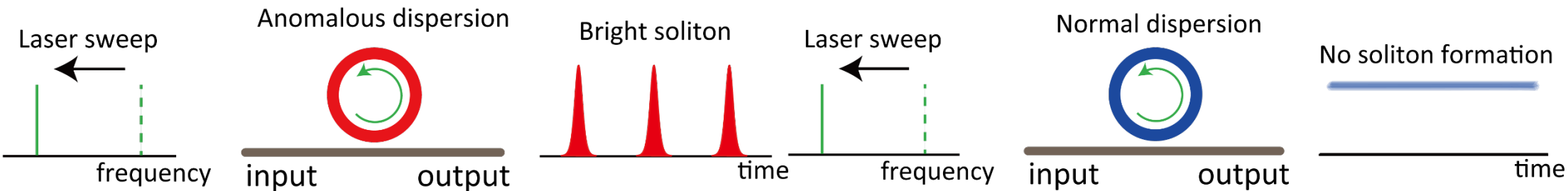


T. Ideguchi, *et al.* Nature **502**, 355 (2013).

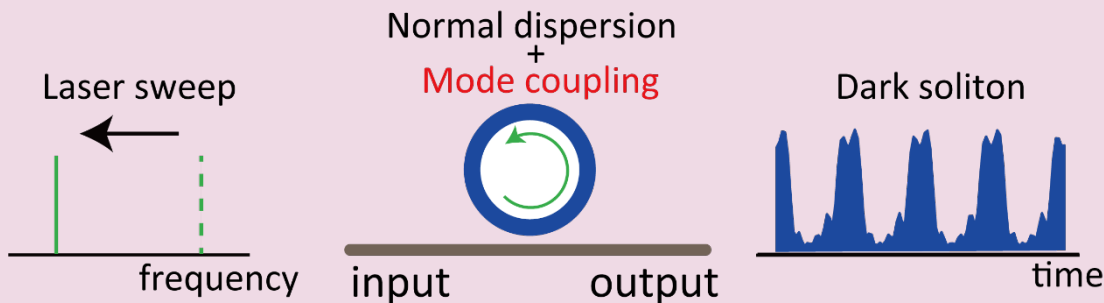


Mechanism of bright/dark soliton formation

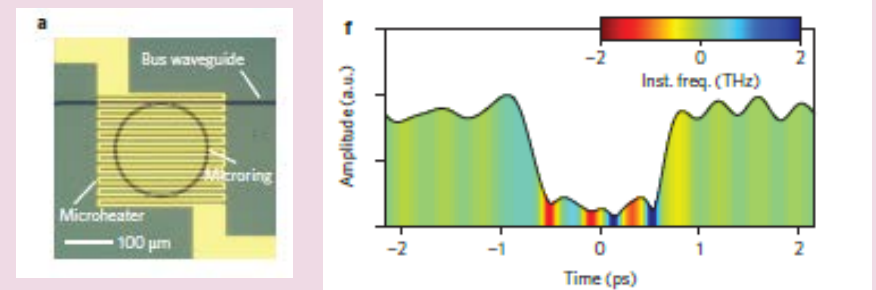
“Laser sweeping” is a way of forming solitons in **an anomalous dispersion** cavity



Mode-coupling induced dark soliton



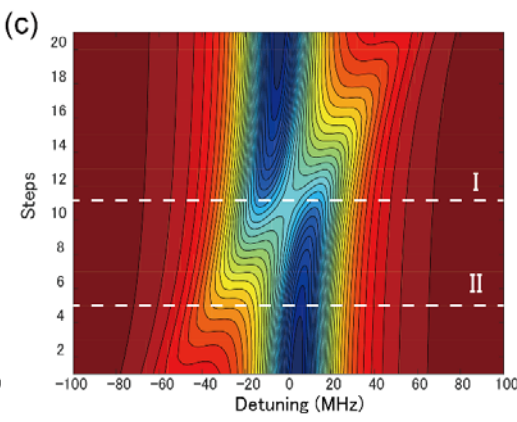
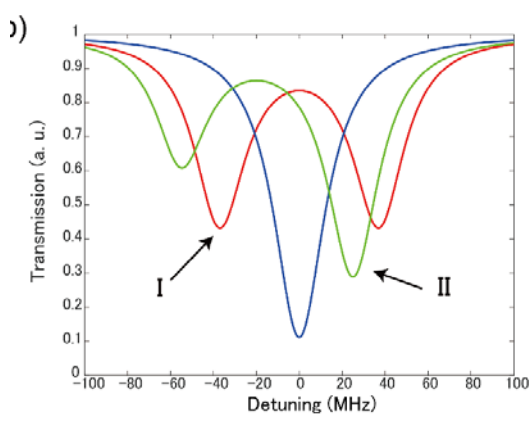
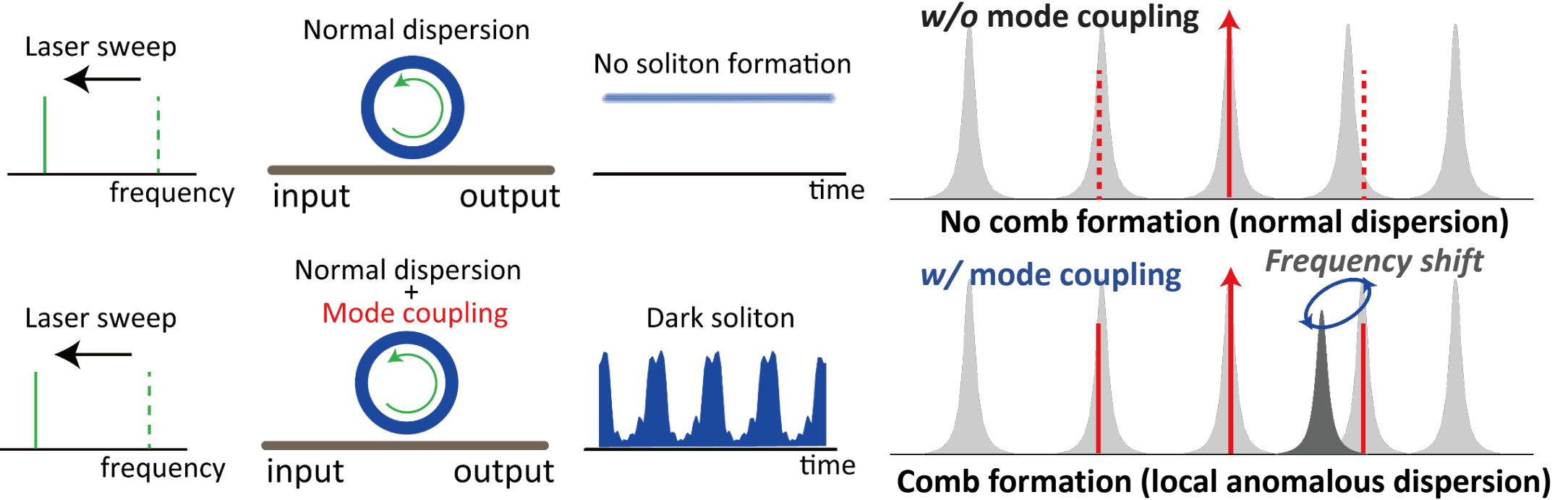
First observation of dark soliton (2015)



X. Xue, *et al.* Nat. Photonics **9**, 594 (2015).



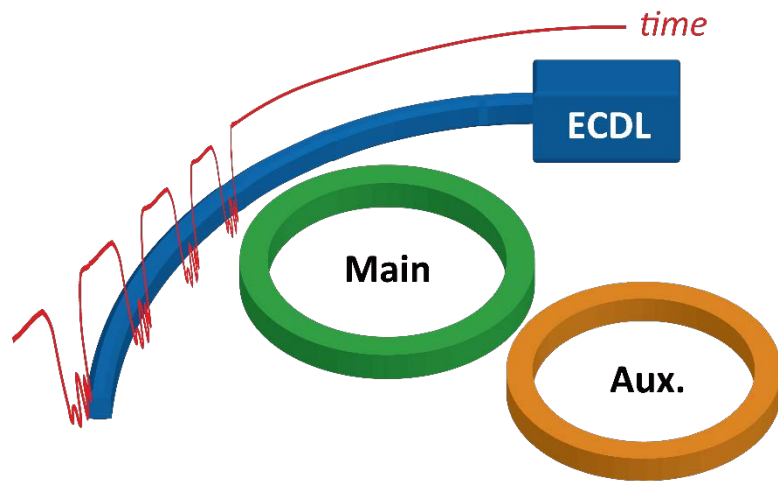
Mode coupling induced dark soliton formation



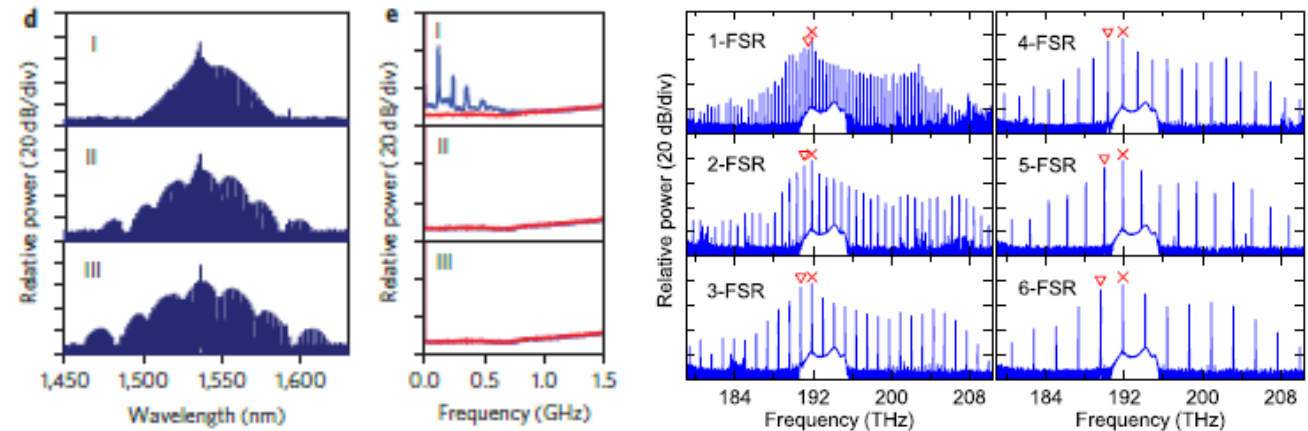
1. Strong interaction between resonance modes
2. Frequency shift induced by mode coupling
3. Local dispersion change to *anomalous disp.*



Objective and Motivation



Follow experimental studies on dark soliton



X. Xue, *et al.* Nat. Photonics **9**, 594 (2015). X. Xue, *et al.* Laser Photon. Rev. **9**, L23 (2015).

- Complete full numerical model of mode-coupling induced Kerr comb generation
- Find and propose optimal parameters for future experiments
- Investigate new features of complex phenomenon of dark soliton



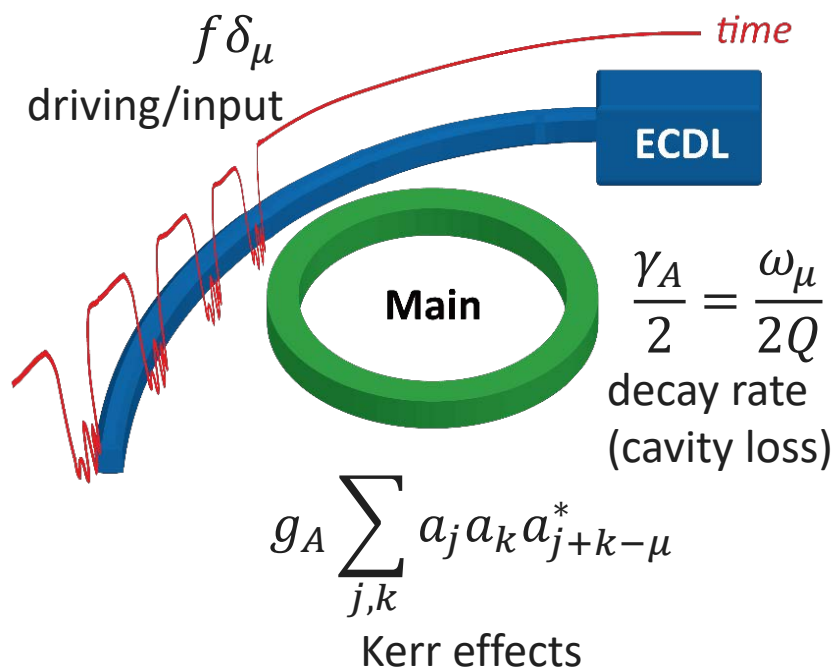
Modeling of NCLE for Kerr comb simulation

$$\frac{da_\mu}{dt} = - \left[\frac{\gamma_A}{2} + i(\omega_{\mu A} - \omega_p - \mu D_1) \right] a_\mu + i g_A \sum_{j,k} a_j a_k a_{j+k-\mu}^* + f \delta_\mu$$

decay rate detuning/dispersion Kerr effects (SPM,FWM) driving

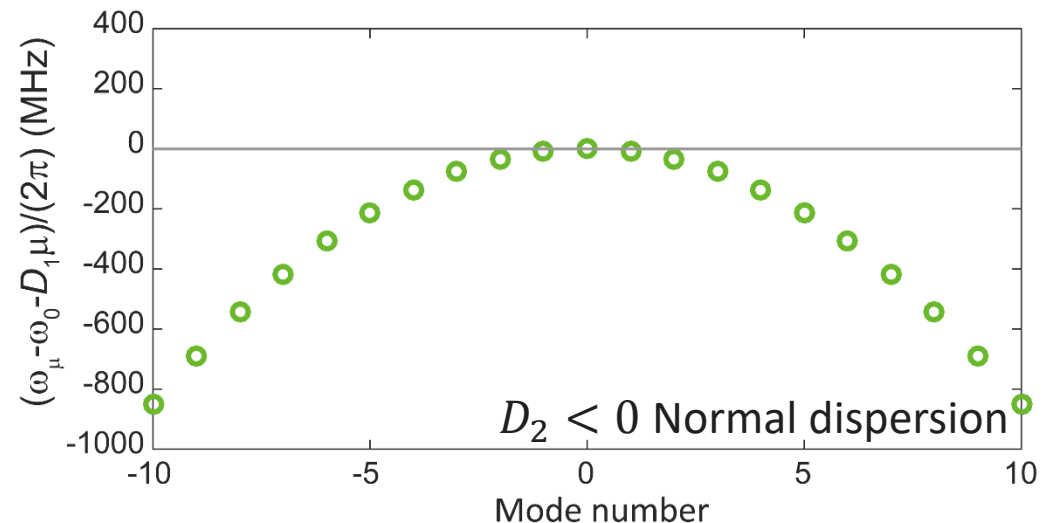
μ : relative mode number a_μ : slowly varying amplitude of comb mode

g : nonlinear (Kerr) coefficient D_1 : free-spectral range ω_0 : center frequency



✓ Discrete resonance frequencies (Taylor expansion)

$$\omega_\mu = \omega_0 + D_1 \mu + \frac{1}{2} D_2 \mu^2 \quad D_2 : 2\text{nd-order dispersion}$$



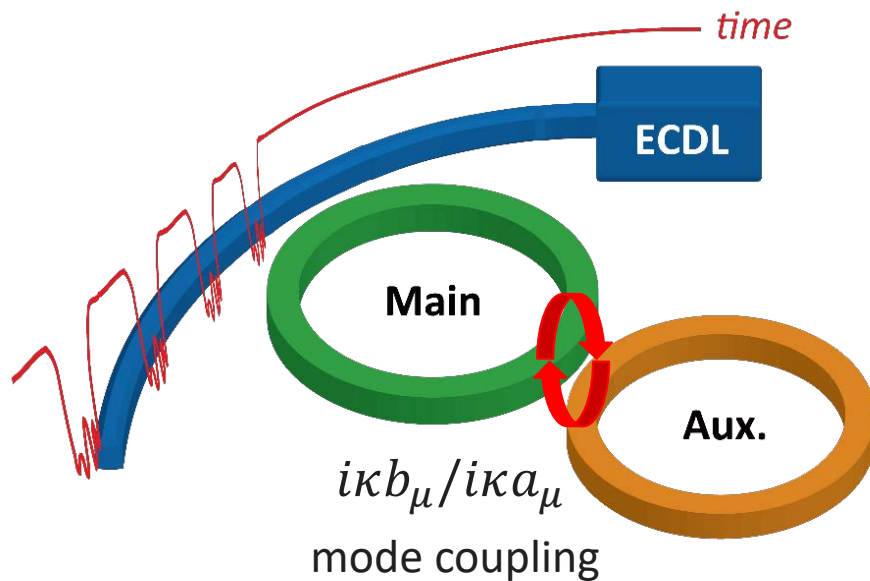


Modeling of NCLE with mode coupling term

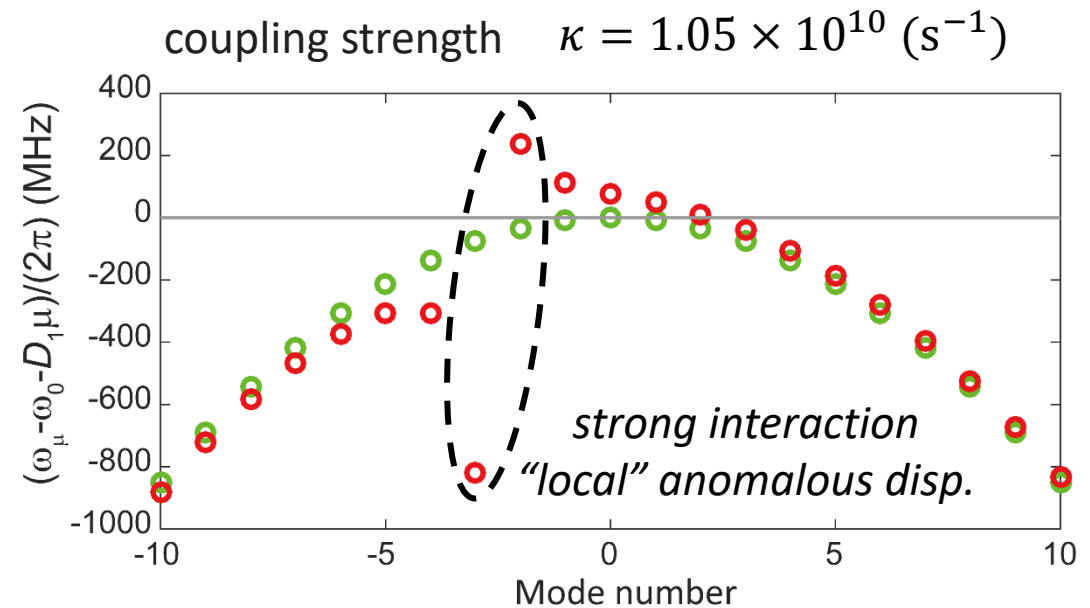
$$\frac{da_\mu}{dt} = - \left[\frac{\gamma_A}{2} + i(\omega_{\mu A} - \omega_p - \mu D_1) \right] a_\mu + ig_A \sum_{j,k} a_j a_k a_{j+k-\mu}^* + f\delta_\mu + ikb_\mu$$

decay rate detuning/dispersion Kerr effects (SPM,FWM) driving mode coupling

$$\frac{db_\mu}{dt} = - \left[\frac{\gamma_B}{2} + i(\omega_{\mu B} - \omega_p - \mu D_1) \right] b_\mu + ig_B \sum_{j,k} b_j b_k b_{j+k-\mu}^* + ika_\mu$$



Mode coupling makes new resonance frequencies





Simulation results for normal-dispersion comb

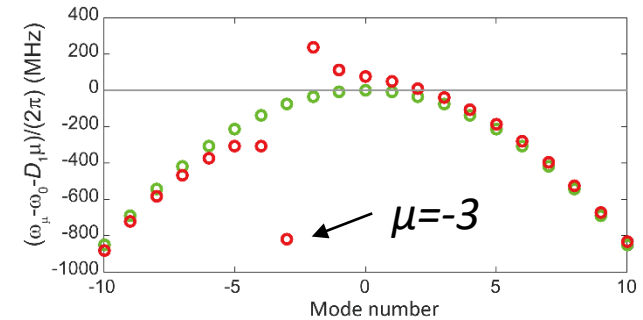
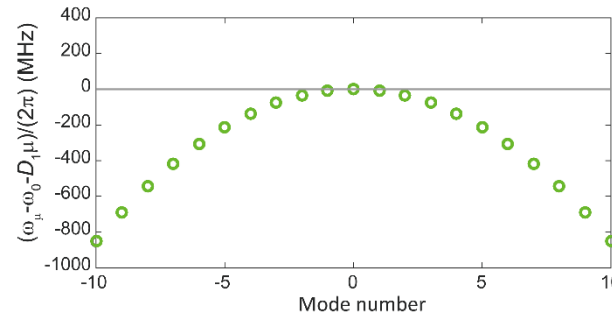
✓ Common parameters for SiN ring

X. Xue, *et al.* *Laser Photon. Rev.* **9**, L23 (2015).

$\omega_0 = 191.9$ THz $P_{\text{in}} = 500$ mW

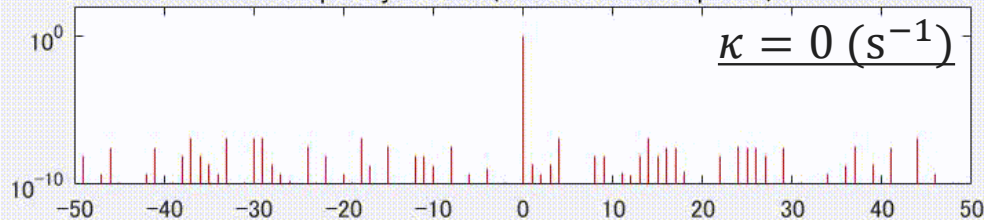
$D_1/2\pi = 378$ GHz $Q = 7.5 \times 10^5$

$D_2/2\pi = -16$ MHz $Q_{\text{ext}} = 3.5 \times 10^6$

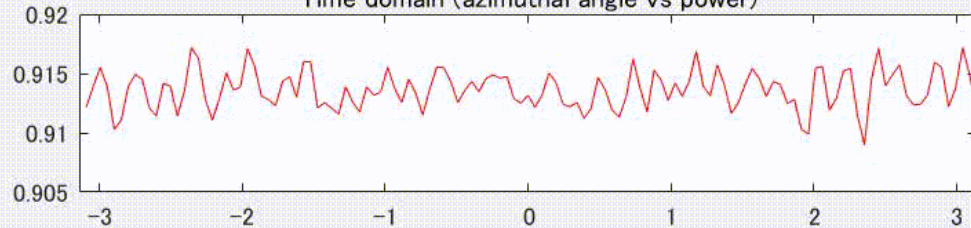


w/o mode coupling

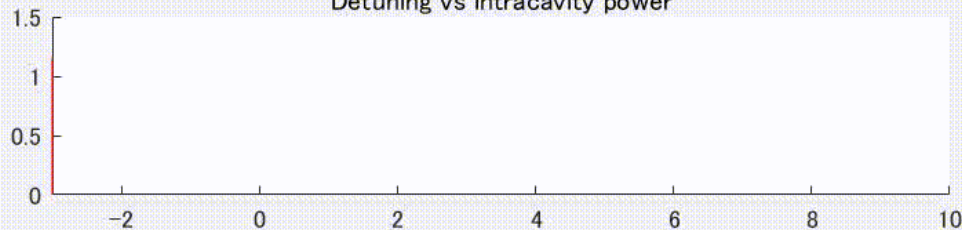
Frequency domain (mode number vs power)



Time domain (azimuthal angle vs power)



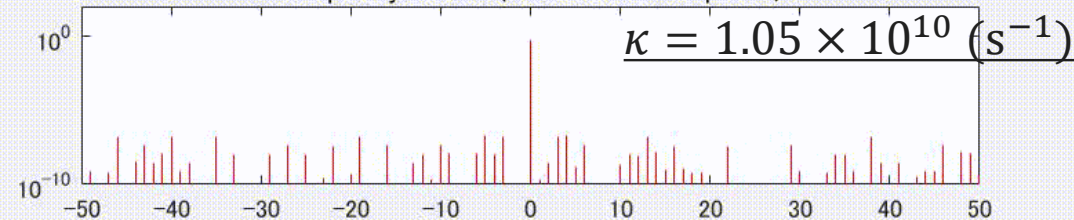
Detuning vs intracavity power



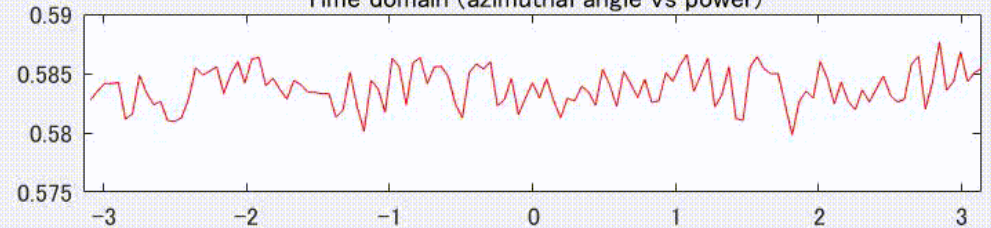
✓ **No comb formation**

w/ mode coupling

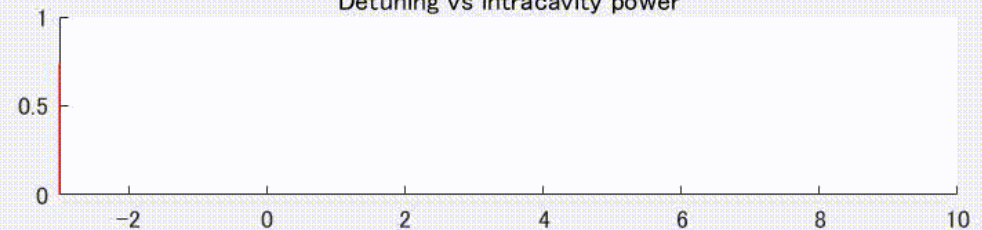
Frequency domain (mode number vs power)



Time domain (azimuthal angle vs power)



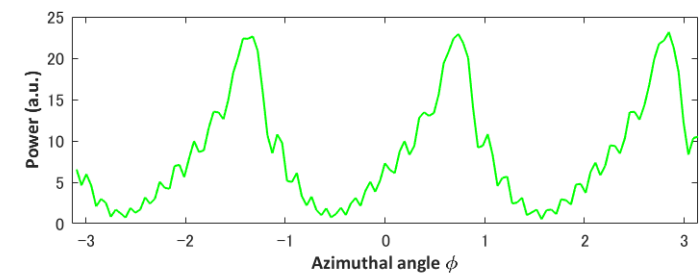
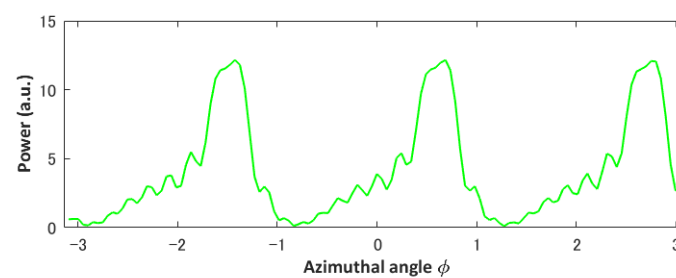
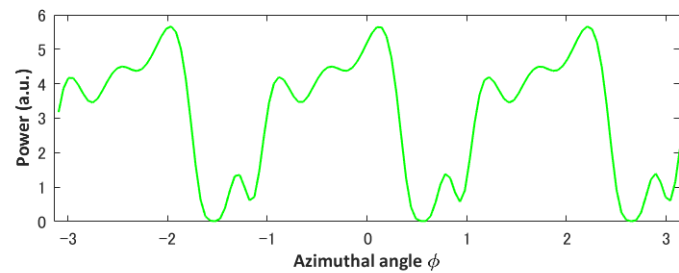
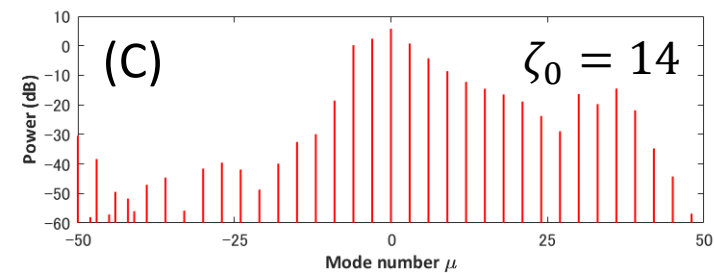
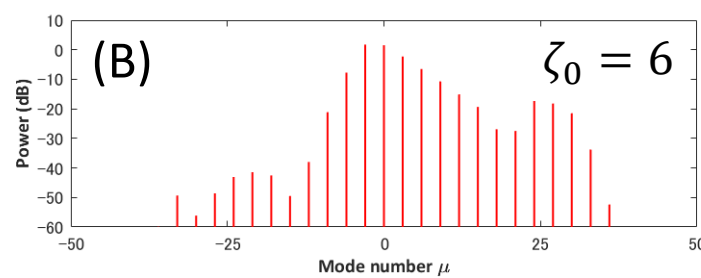
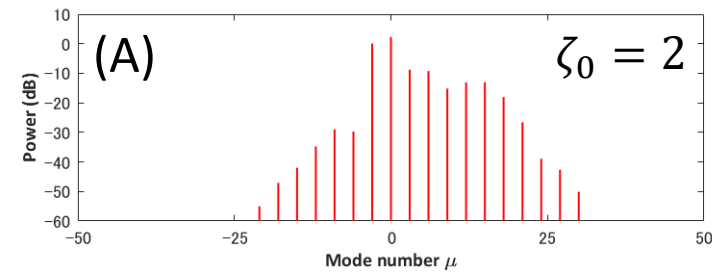
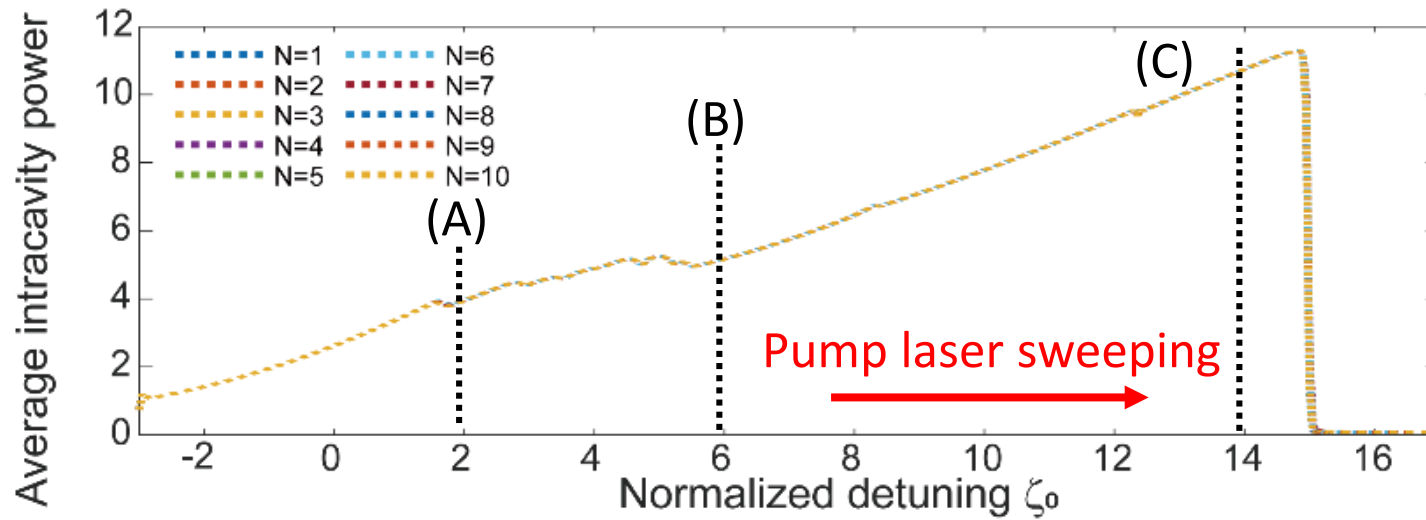
Detuning vs intracavity power



✓ **3-FSR comb & dark pulse formation**



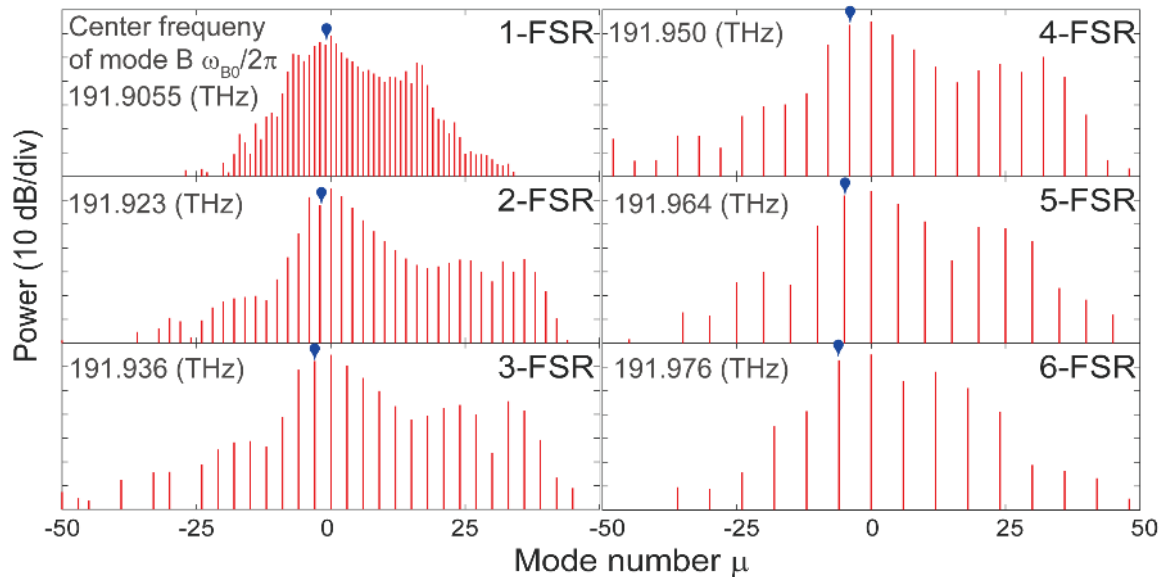
Simulation results for normal-dispersion comb





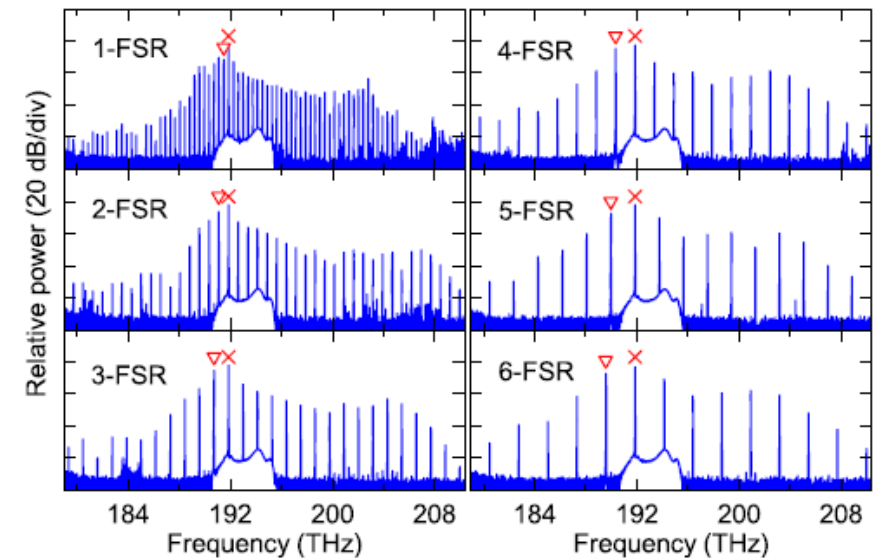
Simulation results for normal-dispersion comb

This work (simulation result)



Reference (experiment result)

X. Xue, et al., *Laser Photonics Review* 9, L23-L25, (2015)

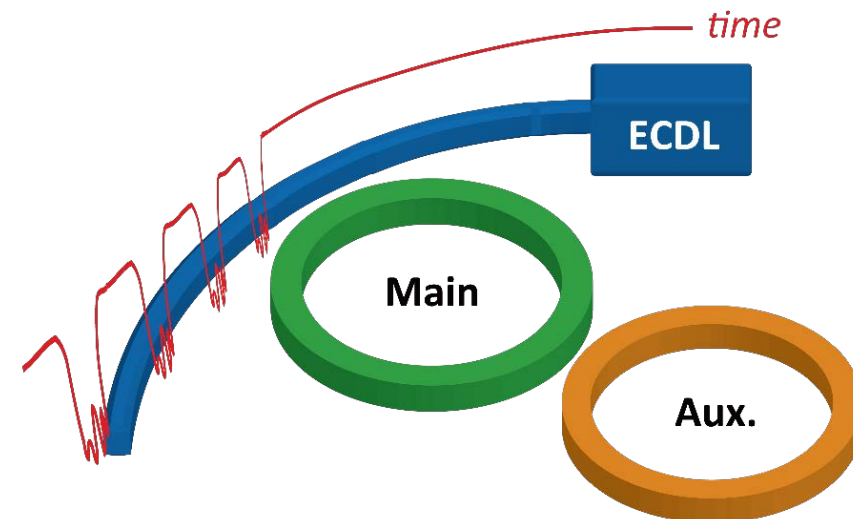


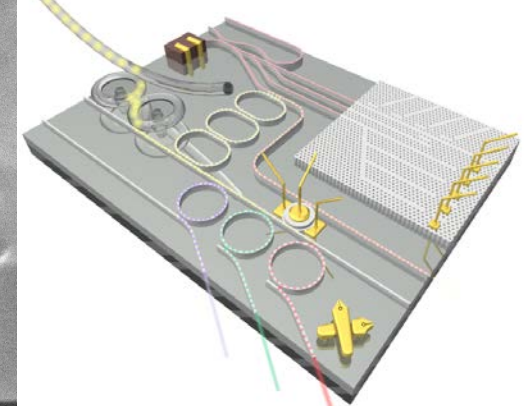
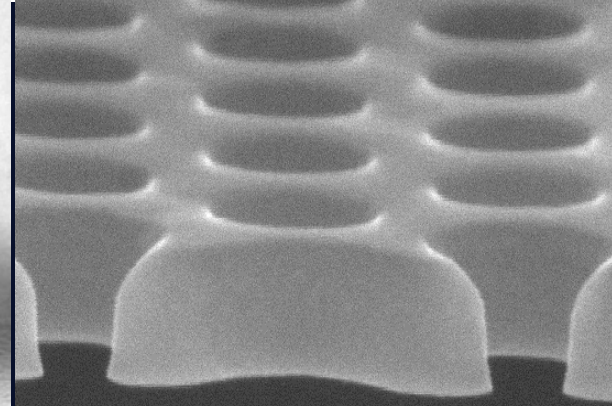
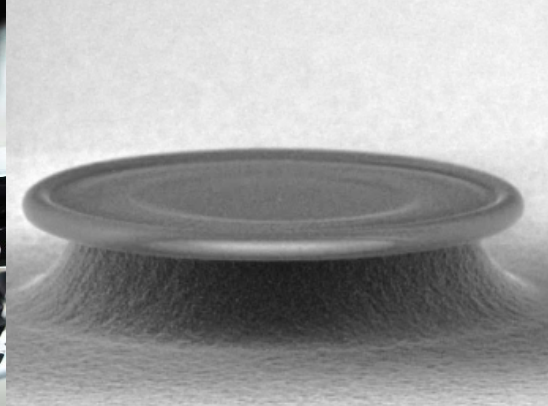
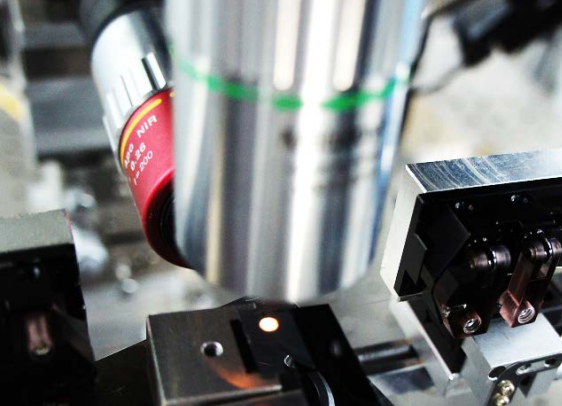
- ✓ Shows good agreement previous experimental results
- ✓ Time domain analysis
- ✓ Allows top-down approach (“Calculation” → Fabrication → Experiment)



Summary

- ◆ Improved modeling of nonlinear coupled mode equation (NCLE)
- ◆ Calculation of normal-dispersion comb formation in coupled cavity model
- ◆ Time domain analysis of dark soliton formation





Thank you

Funding information

1. Grant-in-aid from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) for the Photon Frontier Network Program.
2. Grant-in-aid from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), (KAKEN 15H05429)

Collaborator

Tomoyuki Miyaji (Meiji Univ.)

Keio Univ