Optical Second Harmonic Generation in a Whispering Gallery Mode Resonator

Matt T. Simons

Department of Physics College of William & Mary

NASA VSGC Student Research Conference

Outline

[Second Harmonic Generation \(SHG\)](#page-5-0)

[SHG in a WGMR](#page-31-0)

Motivation

Develop a quantum memory scheme.

- Mapping states of light onto a gas of atoms.
- Light states are read back out at a later time.
- New source of single photons for storage.

Develop source of squeezed light.

- Produce squeezing from nonlinear processes.
- • Improved interferometry.

Heralded Single Photon Source

- Send light into medium with nonlinear polarization.
- One photon is converted to two lower energy photons.
- Detection of one photon "heralds" the presence of the other.

Squeezed Light

• Light amplitude & phase uncertainties are related.

$$
\Delta x \Delta p \ge \frac{\hbar}{2} \tag{1}
$$

- Uncertainty is reduced below this limit in one variable after nonlinear processes.
- Reduced uncertainty results in higher resolution.

Second Harmonic Generation

• Energy Conservation

$$
\omega + \omega = 2\omega \tag{2}
$$

• Momentum conservation

$$
k_{2\omega} - 2k_{\omega} = \frac{2\omega}{c}(n(2\omega) - n(\omega)) = 0
$$
 (3)

• Achieving $n(2\omega) = n(\omega)$ is called **phase matching**.

For example, $\lambda = 1064$ *nm* can be converted to $\lambda = 532$ *nm*.

Phase Matching Methods

- **•** Birefringent crystal $(n_o(\omega) \neq n_e(\omega))$
- Type-I phase matching

$$
n_o(\omega) = n_e(2\omega) \qquad (4)
$$

Methods for satisfying Eq. [4](#page-6-0)

- **1** Critical (or angle) phase matching
- **2** Non-critical (or temperature) phase matching
- **3** Quasi-phase matching (via periodic poling)

Phase Matching Methods

- **•** Birefringent crystal $(n_o(\omega) \neq n_e(\omega))$
- Type-I phase matching

$$
n_o(\omega) = n_e(2\omega) \qquad (4)
$$

Methods for satisfying Eq. [4](#page-6-0)

- **1** Critical (or angle) phase matching
- 2 Non-critical (or temperature) phase matching
- **3** Quasi-phase matching (via periodic poling)

Single-pass SHG

Sent a $\lambda = 1064$ *nm* laser through a lithium niobate crystal.

Adjusted temperature to produce SHG at $\lambda = 532$ *nm*.

Single-pass SHG

Phase-matching temperature for our lithium niobate is $T = 140°C$.

For single-pass, conversion efficiency is very small ($\sim 0.1\%$).

Why Whispering Gallery Mode Resonators?

- Optical nonlinear effects are small.
- High laser power.
- High quality cavity.

Solution: Use whispering gallery mode resonators.

A whispering gallery is a circular cavity

that contains a field through total internal reflection (TIR).

A whispering gallery is a circular cavity

that contains a field through total internal reflection (TIR).

A whispering gallery is a circular cavity

that contains a field through total internal reflection (TIR).

A whispering gallery is a circular cavity

that contains a field through total internal reflection (TIR).

A whispering gallery is a circular cavity

that contains a field through total internal reflection (TIR).

A whispering gallery is a circular cavity

that contains a field through total internal reflection (TIR).

A whispering gallery is a circular cavity

that contains a field through total internal reflection (TIR).

A whispering gallery is a circular cavity

that contains a field through total internal reflection (TIR).

A whispering gallery is a circular cavity

that contains a field through total internal reflection (TIR).

A whispering gallery is a circular cavity

that contains a field through total internal reflection (TIR).

A whispering gallery is a circular cavity

that contains a field through total internal reflection (TIR).

A whispering gallery is a circular cavity

that contains a field through total internal reflection (TIR).

A whispering gallery is a circular cavity

that contains a field through total internal reflection (TIR).

A whispering gallery is a circular cavity

that contains a field through total internal reflection (TIR).

A whispering gallery is a circular cavity

that contains a field through total internal reflection (TIR).

A whispering gallery is a circular cavity

that contains a field through total internal reflection (TIR).

WGMR Disk Production

Figure: Lithium niobate resonator.

- Made from lithium niobate $(LiNbO₃)$.
- Edge shaped with sandpaper.
- Polished with diamond lapping film.
- Polish quality affects quality factor (Q-factor).

Whispering Gallery Mode Excitation

Whispering Gallery Mode Excitation

Whispering Gallery Mode Excitation

Frequency scanned output from our *LiNbO*₃ WGMR disk near 795nm, with a Q-factor of $Q = 10^7$.

Why Whispering Gallery Mode Resonators?

- Optical nonlinear effects are small.
- High laser power.
- High quality cavity.

Whispering gallery mode resonators:

- have high quality factors and a small mode volume reduced power requirements.
- • are monolithic structures - better stability.

SHG in a WGMR

1064nm to 532nm noncritically phase-matched SHG inside a WGMR.

SHG in a WGMR

1064nm to 532nm noncritically phase-matched SHG inside a WGMR.

Developing nonclassical light sources for quantum information.

- Produced high quality factor WGMRs.
- Achieved phase matching for SHG in a WGMR.

- Optimize second harmonic generation.
- Achieve parametric down-conversion.
- Produce single photons and squeezed light.

Developing nonclassical light sources for quantum information.

- Produced high quality factor WGMRs.
- Achieved phase matching for SHG in a WGMR.

- Optimize second harmonic generation.
- Achieve parametric down-conversion.
- Produce single photons and squeezed light.

Developing nonclassical light sources for quantum information.

- Produced high quality factor WGMRs.
- Achieved phase matching for SHG in a WGMR.

- Optimize second harmonic generation.
- Achieve parametric down-conversion.
- Produce single photons and squeezed light.

Developing nonclassical light sources for quantum information.

- Produced high quality factor WGMRs.
- Achieved phase matching for SHG in a WGMR.

- Optimize second harmonic generation.
- Achieve parametric down-conversion.
- Produce single photons and squeezed light.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to my advisors, Irina Novikova and Eugeniy Mikhailov. Thanks to Seth Aubin for the use of his laser and lab space. Support provided by the Virginia Space Grant Consortium and the National Science Foundation.

