HCMT interaction of whispering gallery modes in circuits of circular integrated optical micro-resonators







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## **Excitation of whispering gallery resonances**



2-D,  $n_{\rm g} > n_{\rm b}$ 

# **Excitation of whispering gallery resonances**



2-D, 
$$n_{\rm g} > n_{\rm b}$$
,  $\left\{ \omega_j^{\rm c}, \left( \begin{array}{c} \boldsymbol{E} \\ \boldsymbol{H} \end{array} \right)_j^{\rm c} (x, z) \right\}$ 

#### **Excitation of whispering gallery resonances**



Localized resonances & guided wave excitation

- Whispering gallery modes
- Hybrid analytical / numerical coupled mode theory
- Benchmarks, micro-ring and -disk
- Supermode analysis, perturbations
- CROW
- Three-ring molecule

#### Micro-ring, resonances



 $Q = \operatorname{Re}\omega^{\mathrm{c}}/(2\operatorname{Im}\omega^{\mathrm{c}}), \qquad \lambda_{\mathrm{r}} = 2\pi \mathrm{c}/\operatorname{Re}\omega^{\mathrm{c}}, \qquad \text{outgoing radiation, FWHM:} \quad \Delta \lambda = \lambda_{\mathrm{r}}/Q.$ 

#### Micro-ring, resonances



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#### Micro-ring, resonances



WGM(0, 39):  $\lambda_{\rm r} = 1.5637 \,\mu{\rm m}, \ Q = 1.1 \cdot 10^5, \ \Delta \lambda = 1.4 \cdot 10^{-5} \,\mu{\rm m}.$ 







WGM(0, 39):  $\lambda_{\rm r} = 1.6025 \,\mu{\rm m}, \ Q = 5.7 \cdot 10^5, \ \Delta \lambda = 2.8 \cdot 10^{-6} \,\mu{\rm m}.$ 





WGM(1, 36):  $\lambda_{\rm r} = 1.5367 \,\mu{\rm m}, \ Q = 2.2 \cdot 10^4, \ \Delta \lambda = 7.0 \cdot 10^{-4} \,\mu{\rm m}.$ 



TE,  $R = 7.5 \,\mu\text{m}$ ,  $w = 0.6 \,\mu\text{m}$ ,  $d = 0.75 \,\mu\text{m}$ ,  $g = 0.3 \,\mu\text{m}$ ,  $n_{\text{g}} = 1.5$ ,  $n_{\text{b}} = 1.0$ ,  $\lambda \approx 1.55 \,\mu\text{m}$ .

### **Ringresonator, field template**



- Frequency  $\omega$  given,  $\sim \exp(i\omega t)$ .
- Bus channels:  $\psi^{\mathrm{f,b}}(x,z) = \left( \frac{\tilde{E}}{\tilde{H}} \right)^{\mathrm{f,b}}(x) \mathrm{e}^{\pm \mathrm{i}\beta z}.$
- Cavity, WGMs:  $\psi_j^{c}(r,\theta) = \left( \begin{array}{c} \tilde{E} \\ \tilde{H} \end{array} \right)_j^{c}(r) e^{-im_j \theta},$  $m_j \in \mathbb{Z}.$
- Further terms: bidirectional propagation, higher order modes, other channels, etc..

$$\begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{E} \\ \boldsymbol{H} \end{pmatrix} (x,z) = f(z) \, \boldsymbol{\psi}^{\mathrm{f}}(x,z) + b(z) \, \boldsymbol{\psi}^{\mathrm{b}}(x,z) + \sum_{j} c_{j} \, \boldsymbol{\psi}^{\mathrm{c}}_{j}(r,\theta),$$
$$r = r(x,z), \ \theta = \theta(x,z). \qquad f, b, c_{j}: \ \boldsymbol{?}$$

### **Ringresonator, HCMT procedure**



$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{\varsigma} \quad & \left( \begin{array}{c} \boldsymbol{E} \\ \boldsymbol{H} \end{array} \right) \!\! (x,z) = \sum_{j} f_{j} \big( \alpha_{j} \boldsymbol{\psi}_{j}^{\mathrm{f}} \big) (x,z) + \sum_{j} b_{j} \big( \alpha_{j} \boldsymbol{\psi}_{j}^{\mathrm{b}} \big) (x,z) + \sum_{j} c_{j} \, \boldsymbol{\psi}_{j}^{'\mathrm{c}} (x,z) \\ & =: \sum_{k} a_{k} \bigg( \begin{array}{c} \boldsymbol{E}_{k} \\ \boldsymbol{H}_{k} \end{array} \bigg) (x,z), \end{split}$$

 $k \in \{\text{channels, modes, elements, resonances}\}, a_k \in \{f_j, b_j, c_j\}, a_k : ?$ 

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} - i\omega\epsilon_0 \epsilon \boldsymbol{E} = 0 \\ -\nabla \times \boldsymbol{E} - i\omega\mu_0 \boldsymbol{H} = 0$$
 
$$\cdot \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{F} \\ \boldsymbol{G} \end{pmatrix}^*, \quad \iint_{\text{comp. domain}}$$

$$\checkmark \qquad \qquad \int \int \mathcal{K}(\boldsymbol{F},\boldsymbol{G};\boldsymbol{E},\boldsymbol{H}) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z = 0 \quad \text{for all } \boldsymbol{F}, \ \boldsymbol{G},$$

where

 $\mathcal{K}(\boldsymbol{F},\boldsymbol{G};\boldsymbol{E},\boldsymbol{H}) = \boldsymbol{F}^* \cdot (\boldsymbol{\nabla} \times \boldsymbol{H}) - \boldsymbol{G}^* \cdot (\boldsymbol{\nabla} \times \boldsymbol{E}) - \mathrm{i}\omega\epsilon_0\epsilon \boldsymbol{F}^* \cdot \boldsymbol{E} - \mathrm{i}\omega\mu_0\boldsymbol{G}^* \cdot \boldsymbol{H}.$ 

• Insert 
$$\begin{pmatrix} E \\ H \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{k} a_k \begin{pmatrix} E_k \\ H_k \end{pmatrix}$$
,

select {u}: indices of unknown coefficients,
 {g}: given values related to prescribed influx,

• require 
$$\iint \mathcal{K}(\boldsymbol{E}_l, \boldsymbol{H}_l; \boldsymbol{E}, \boldsymbol{H}) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z = 0$$
 for  $l \in \{\mathbf{u}\}$   
• compute  $K_{lk} = \iint \mathcal{K}(\boldsymbol{E}_l, \boldsymbol{H}_l; \boldsymbol{E}_k, \boldsymbol{H}_k) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z$ .

$$\sum_{k \in \{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{g}\}} K_{lk} a_k = 0, \ l \in \{\mathbf{u}\},$$
$$\left(\mathsf{K}_{\mathbf{u}\,\mathbf{u}} \,\mathsf{K}_{\mathbf{u}\,\mathbf{g}}\right) \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{a}_{\mathbf{u}} \\ \boldsymbol{a}_{\mathbf{g}} \end{pmatrix} = 0, \quad \text{or} \quad \mathsf{K}_{\mathbf{u}\,\mathbf{u}} \boldsymbol{a}_{\mathbf{u}} = -\mathsf{K}_{\mathbf{u}\,\mathbf{g}} \boldsymbol{a}_{\mathbf{g}}.$$

,

... plenty.

## Single ring filter, spectral response





### Single ring filter, spectral response





















# Single ring filter, WGM amplitudes



$$\begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{E} \\ \boldsymbol{H} \end{pmatrix} (x, z) = f(z) \boldsymbol{\psi}^{\mathrm{f}}(x, z)$$
  
+  $b(z) \boldsymbol{\psi}^{\mathrm{b}}(x, z)$   
+  $\sum_{j} \boldsymbol{c}_{j} \boldsymbol{\psi}^{'\mathrm{c}}_{j}(x, z)$ 

#### Single ring filter, WGM amplitudes



## Single ring filter, transmission resonance



## Single ring filter, transmission resonance





# Single ring filter, transmission resonance



# Single ring filter, resonance positions I





# Single ring filter, resonance positions I





#### **Supermodes**

Look for  $\omega^{s} \in \mathbb{C}$  where the system  $\begin{cases}
\boldsymbol{\nabla} \times \boldsymbol{H} - i\omega^{s}\epsilon_{0}\epsilon\boldsymbol{E} = 0 \\
-\boldsymbol{\nabla} \times \boldsymbol{E} - i\omega^{s}\mu_{0}\boldsymbol{H} = 0
\end{cases}$  boundary conditions: "outgoing waves"  $\end{cases}$ 

permits nontrivial solutions E, H.

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\end{cases}$  boundary conditions: "outgoing waves"  $\end{cases}$ 

permits nontrivial solutions E, H.

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\nabla} \times \boldsymbol{H} &- \mathrm{i} \omega^{\mathrm{s}} \epsilon_{0} \epsilon \boldsymbol{E} = 0 \\ -\boldsymbol{\nabla} \times \boldsymbol{E} &- \mathrm{i} \omega^{\mathrm{s}} \mu_{0} \boldsymbol{H} = 0 \end{aligned} \qquad \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{F} \\ \boldsymbol{G} \end{pmatrix}^{*}, \qquad \iint_{\mathrm{comp. domain}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\iint \mathcal{A}(\boldsymbol{F},\boldsymbol{G};\boldsymbol{E},\boldsymbol{H}) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z - \omega^{\mathrm{s}} \iint \mathcal{B}(\boldsymbol{F},\boldsymbol{G};\boldsymbol{E},\boldsymbol{H}) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z = 0 \quad \text{for all} \ \boldsymbol{F},\boldsymbol{G},$$

where  $\mathcal{A}(F, G; E, H) = F^* \cdot (\nabla \times H) - G^* \cdot (\nabla \times E)$ ,  $\mathcal{B}(F, G; E, H) = i\epsilon_0\epsilon F^* \cdot E + i\mu_0 G^* \cdot H$ .

• Insert 
$$\begin{pmatrix} E \\ H \end{pmatrix} = \sum_k a_k \begin{pmatrix} E_k \\ H_k \end{pmatrix}$$
,

• require

$$\iint \mathcal{A}(\boldsymbol{E}_l, \boldsymbol{H}_l; \boldsymbol{E}, \boldsymbol{H}) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z - \omega^{\mathrm{s}} \iint \mathcal{B}(\boldsymbol{E}_l, \boldsymbol{H}_l; \boldsymbol{E}, \boldsymbol{H}) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z = 0 \text{ for all } l,$$

• compute 
$$A_{lk} = \iint \mathcal{A}(\mathbf{E}_l, \mathbf{H}_l; \mathbf{E}_k, \mathbf{H}_k) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z$$
,  
 $B_{lk} = \iint \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{E}_l, \mathbf{H}_l; \mathbf{E}_k, \mathbf{H}_k) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z$ .

$$\sum_{k} A_{lk} a_k - \omega^{s} B_{lk} a_k = 0 \text{ for all } l, \text{ or } A\boldsymbol{a} = \omega^{s} B\boldsymbol{a}.$$

• Insert 
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,  
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$$\sum_{k} A_{lk} a_{k} - \omega^{s} B_{lk} a_{k} = 0 \text{ for all } l, \text{ or } A\boldsymbol{a} = \omega^{s} B\boldsymbol{a}.$$
$$\boldsymbol{\varsigma} \quad \left\{ \omega, \lambda_{r}, Q, \Delta\lambda; \boldsymbol{E}, \boldsymbol{H} \right\}^{s}.$$

... plenty.
#### WGMs, small uniform perturbations



#### WGMs, small uniform perturbations













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## Single ring filter, unidirectional supermodes



#### Single ring filter, unidirectional supermodes



#### Single ring filter, unidirectional supermodes





## Single ring filter, bidirectional supermodes



#### Single ring filter, bidirectional supermodes



## Single ring filter, supermodes vs. gap



TE,  $R = 7.5 \,\mu\text{m}, \ d = 0.75 \,\mu\text{m},$   $w = 0.6 \,\mu\text{m},$  $n_{\rm g} = 1.5, \ n_{\rm b} = 1.0.$ 



## Single ring filter, supermodes vs. gap



TE,  $R = 7.5 \,\mu\text{m}, \, d = 0.75 \,\mu\text{m},$   $w = 0.6 \,\mu\text{m},$  $n_{\rm g} = 1.5, \, n_{\rm b} = 1.0.$ 



## Single ring filter, supermodes vs. gap



## Single ring filter, transmission, bidirectional template





## Single ring filter, transmission, bidirectional template







WGMs only





WGMs only









#### Micro-disk, resonant fields (0)



#### Micro-disk, resonant fields (0)



#### Micro-disk, resonant fields (0)



#### Micro-disk, resonant fields (1)



#### Micro-disk, resonant fields (1)



#### Micro-disk, resonant fields (1)





# CROW, spectral response I



# CROW, spectral response I



# CROW, spectral response I





## CROW, spectral response II



## CROW, spectral response II








Template:  $3 \times WGM(0, \pm 39) \longrightarrow 6$  supermodes.















# Three-ring molecule, excitation



# Three-ring molecule, excitation



# Three-ring molecule, excitation



## WGM-HCMT:

- an ab-initio, quantitative, quite general CMT variant, alternatively
- a numerical (FEM) approach with highly specialized base functions,
- configurations with localized resonances: demonstrated,
- extension to 3-D (todo): numerical basis fields, still moderate effort,
- reasonably versatile:



Time consuming: evaluation of modal "overlaps"  $K_{lk}$  in K:

$$K_{lk} = \iint \mathcal{K}(\boldsymbol{E}_l, \boldsymbol{H}_l; \boldsymbol{E}_k, \boldsymbol{H}_k) \,\mathrm{d}x \,\mathrm{d}z.$$

All properties of the modal basis fields change but slowly with  $\lambda$ ; rapid spectral variations are due to the *solution* of the linear system involving K.

# $\checkmark \qquad \text{Interpolate } \mathsf{K}(\lambda):$

• Interval of interest 
$$\lambda \in [\lambda_a, \lambda_b]$$
,  $\lambda_0 := \frac{3}{4}\lambda_a + \frac{1}{4}\lambda_b$ ,  $\lambda_1 := \frac{1}{4}\lambda_a + \frac{3}{4}\lambda_b$ ,

• compute only  $K_0 = K(\lambda_0)$  and  $K_1 = K(\lambda_1)$  directly,

• interpolate 
$$K_i(\lambda) = K_0 + \frac{\lambda - \lambda_0}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_0} (K_1 - K_0)$$
,

• solve for  $\boldsymbol{a}(\lambda)$  with  $\mathsf{K}_{\mathrm{i}}(\lambda)$ .

# **Computational window**







# **Computational window**



$$R=7.5\,\mu\mathrm{m}$$



# **Computational window**





