

Surface second-harmonic generation enhanced by an ultrahigh- Q microresonator

Xueyue Zhang^{1,2}, Qi-Tao Cao¹, Yu-xi Liu², Qihuang Gong^{1,3}, Yun-Feng Xiao^{1,3}

¹ State Key Laboratory for Mesoscopic Physics and School of Physics, Peking University;

Collaborative Innovation Center of Quantum Matter, Beijing 100871, Peoples Republic of China

² Department of microelectronics and nanoelectronics, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, Peoples Republic of China

³ Collaborative Innovation Center of Extreme Optics, Taiyuan 030006, Shanxi, Peoples Republic of China

June 14, 2017

Second-order nonlinear optical processes lie in the heart of many applications in both classical and quantum regime, e.g. frequency conversion, quantum squeezing and entanglement. Inversion symmetry inhibits the second-order nonlinear dipole response in plenty of materials widely used in integrated photonics such as SiO_2 , Si, Si_3N_4 and Ge. Symmetry breaking at surfaces/interfaces can produce second-order nonlinearity, but its signal requires high-power excitation and is hard to be distinguished from the contribution of bulk multipole nonlinearity. Here, for the first time, we report second harmonic generation (SHG) originating deterministically from the surface nonlinearity of a silica microcavity. The bulk multipole nonlinear effects are eliminated via pumping a fundamental mode with transverse electric polarization, enabling the identification of surface nonlinear response. The doubly resonant enhancement of ultrahigh- Q cavity modes lowers the pump power below one milliwatt, and boosts the SHG conversion efficiency to $0.049\% \text{ W}^{-1}$, exceeding 10 orders of magnitude compared with the non-resonance case. This work can trigger intense applications in ultra-sensitive surface analysis, extend the frequency conversion range of silica photonic devices and possibly push the surface nonlinear effects into the quantum regime.

The second-order nonlinearity in materials with inversion symmetry originates from both the asymmetric potential experienced by the surface/interface layer and the bulk multipole response beyond the electric-dipole approximation. Different from breaking the bulk inversion symmetry, e.g. exerting external strain or electric field, the second harmonic and sum frequency generation induced by the intrinsic surface nonlinearity have been developed as a non-invasive label-free probe, for example, in detecting the arrangement, adsorption or reaction of molecules on the surface. However, the signals from surface nonlinear effects are extremely weak even under the high-intensity pump, typically only hundreds of second-harmonic photons generated from a 10-ns pulse with 10 MW/cm^2 . Additionally, the bulk multipole second order effects disturb the deterministic study of surface properties, which has long been highly challenging.

In the past decades, cavity-enhanced nonlinear optics

with low pump power has witnessed dramatic development in whispering-gallery (WG) microresonators, with the demonstration of Raman laser, third harmonic emission and optical frequency combs. The second order nonlinear signal was also observed in cavities made of centrosymmetric materials. These studies, however, fail to identify the surface second order nonlinear effect and to operate under low pump power [fiber loop, SiN, Asano], which presents an obstacle in surface physics and further applications. Here, we observe second harmonic, originating from symmetry breaking at the surface and bulk multipole response (Fig. 1a), in a silica WG microsphere under the continuous wave pump below 1 mW. A conversion efficiency of $0.049\% \text{ W}^{-1}$ benefits from doubly resonant enhancement of ultrahigh Q modes (also known as perfect phase matched), which is achieved by thermal effect and optical Kerr effect. We further confirm the second order nonlinear signal only from the symmetry breaking at the surface, by analyzing the polarization dependence and the electric field distribution of the pump mode.

In the experiment, a silica microsphere (diameter $\sim 62 \mu\text{m}$) is pumped through a tapered optical fiber (waist diameter $\sim 1 \mu\text{m}$) at 1550 nm band [1, 2], as shown in Fig. 1b. To collect SH signal efficiently, a second fiber taper (waist diameter $\sim 0.5 \mu\text{m}$) designed for 780 nm band is incorporated into the system. The intrinsic quality factor for the pumped cavity mode is 4.8×10^7 . Figure 1c shows a typical SH spectrum measured from the electron-multiplying CCD (EMCCD) and the corresponding pump spectrum from the optical spectrum analyzer (OSA). The SH signal appears at 777.75 nm when pumped at 1555.14 nm, which deviates only 0.023% from the expected wavelength, falling into the resolution tolerance of OSA and EMCCD. Note that stimulated Raman scattering and parametric oscillation do not occur because their thresholds are far above the pump power in the experiment. Third harmonic generation is also absent due to the phase mismatch in the nonlinear optical process. Moreover, SH signals arise frequently when cavity modes are pumped from 1545 nm to 1565 nm, as shown in Fig. 1d. Among the occurrence of SH, a maximum signal power of 5 nW was observed via the signal fiber. To compare the collecting efficiency of the two fibers, we optimize the fiber-cavity coupling so that the SH signal from the pump fiber is also observable, but the maximum

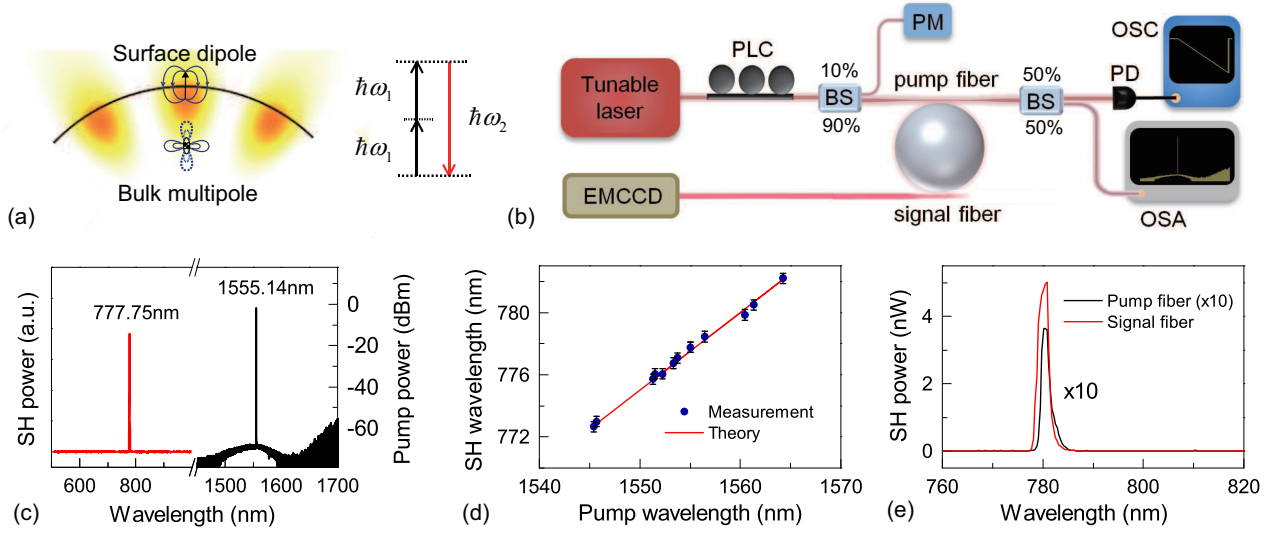


Figure 1: **Experimental set-up and observation of cavity-enhanced SH signals.** **a**, SH is generated from the surface dipole response and the bulk multipole response in a WG microsphere. **b**, The pump light from a tunable laser around 1550 nm is coupled into a silica microsphere through a tapered fiber, and a second fiber is used to collect the SH signal. OSC: oscilloscope. OSA: optical spectrum analyzer. PLC: polarization controller. BS: beam splitter. EMCCD: electron-multiplying CCD. **c**, Measured SH spectrum (red) and the corresponding pump spectrum (black). **d**, Measured SH wavelengths versus the corresponding pump wavelengths when different modes are pumped. **e**, Comparison of SH power collected by signal fiber and pump fiber (10 times magnified).

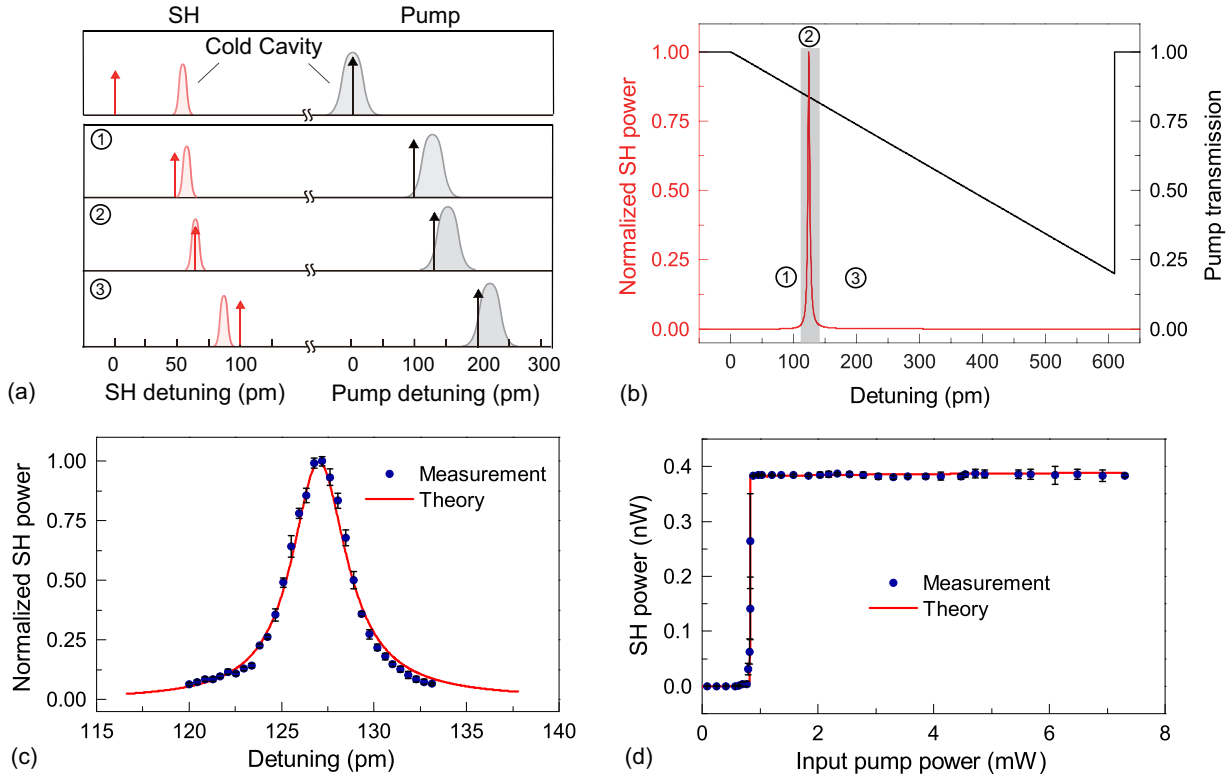


Figure 2: **Thermal effect and Kerr effect assisted phase-matching.** **a**, Schematic of the phase-matching process. Detuning here is the wavelength relative to the cold-cavity wavelength of the pumped mode (to half of this wavelength for SH detuning). The black (red) arrow represents the detuning of the pump light (its SH). The gray (red) Lorentzian line represents the pumped mode (SH mode). 1-3 show three states with increasing pump wavelength but the same input power. **b**, Normalized SH power and the pump transmission at different pump wavelength detuning. 1-3 correspond to the three states in panel **a**. The gray area is enlarged in panel **c** as the theoretical red line. **c**, SH power versus pump detuning with the input power of 4.46 mW. **d**, The dependence of maximum SH power at all the pump detuning on the input power.

signal power is still over one order of magnitude weaker than that from the signal fiber. From either fibers, SH signal is absent when the pump is off-resonance with cavity modes, which helps to eliminate the possibility of spurious signals such as the second order diffraction of the EMCCD grating.

The doubly resonant enhancement plays a pivotal role in efficient SHG, which is achieved by perfect phase-matching including momentum conservation and energy conservation. The former can be fulfilled by a pair of modes with proper angular momentum relation $m_2 = 2m_1$, where m_1 (m_2) is the azimuthal number of the pump (SH) cavity mode. The material and geometric dispersion presents a challenge on energy conservation, obstructing the double resonance $\omega_2 = 2\omega_1$ and consequently, efficient SHG. More accurately, the SH power can be derived from coupled mode equations (see Supplementary Information)

$$P_2 = \frac{4|g|^2 Q_2^2 / (\omega_2 Q_{1e})}{4Q_2^2 (2\omega_p / \omega_2 - 1)^2 + 1} \frac{16Q_1^4 P_1^2 / (\omega_1 Q_{2e})^2}{[4Q_1^2 (\omega_p / \omega_1 - 1)^2 + 1]^2}, \quad (1)$$

where the subscripts $i = 1, 2$ represent the pump cavity mode and SH mode respectively with ω_i being the resonant frequency and Q_i the loaded quality factor, ω_p and P_1 denotes the pump frequency and power respectively, g is the second order nonlinear coupling strength between the two modes, and Q_{ie} [change to kappa] represents the external quality factor. The pump power depletion is ignored due to the weak second-order nonlinear effect in silica. Equation (1) shows that ultrahigh Q is indispensable in boosting the SH power, while it also presents a challenge to achieve the double resonance due to the aggravated frequency mismatch. In order to compensate the dispersion, delicate geometric control of the cavity was proposed [3][other], but unrealistic for an ultrahigh Q (ultra-narrow linewidth) microresonator. To tune the cavity dispersion precisely and dynamically, we leverage the cavity-enhanced thermal and optical Kerr effects to manipulate the frequencies of both pump and SH cavity modes.

The mechanism of thermal and Kerr assisted phase matching process is illustrated in Fig. 2a. When the pump is weak and on resonance with the cold cavity mode (ω_{10}), the SH mode (ω_{20}) is unlikely to be on resonance with the SH signal due to the dispersion, as shown in the top panel of Fig. 2a. With a high enough input power, the pump mode experiences a red shift, $\omega_1 - \omega_{10} = -B_{11}|\alpha_1|^2$, where $|\alpha_1|^2$ is the intracavity power of the pumped mode and B_{11} denotes the coefficient. In this case, the frequency of pump light should decrease to catch the pump mode, resulting in the non-Lorentzian, triangular transmission shape [carmon2004], as shown in the black curve in Fig. 2b. The SH mode also exhibits a red shift from the cold cavity frequency, which can be described by $\omega_2 - \omega_{20} = -B_{12}|\alpha_1|^2$ with the coefficient B_{12} . The thermal and Kerr effects of the SH are ignored in the analysis. With increasing pump wavelength, the SH signal moves faster than the SH mode due to the temperature distribution in the cavity (see Supplementary Information). In the process of tuning pump light towards the pump mode (state 1-3 in Fig. 2a and b), the SH signal can catch the SH mode (ω_2) at a certain pump wavelength. The phase-

matching condition is fulfilled in this case, and thus the SH power reaches a peak value (state 2). By increasing the pump wavelength furthermore, the SH signal passes the SH mode, and its power diminishes rapidly (state 3 in Figs. 2a and b).

Using the phase matching method, we measure the SH power by tuning the pump frequency in the range of the gray area (Fig. 2b) with a fixed input power, as shown in Fig. 2c. The dependence of SH power on pump power is also studied, as presented in Fig. 2d. Under each input power, we search for the strongest SH output by tuning the pump wavelength. Among different input power, a critical power manifests itself, at which both the pump and the SH are exactly resonant with the cavity modes. In this case, the SH power is able to arrive at the peak value in Fig. 2c, which represents the most efficient SHG with the pump power of 879 μW and the conversion efficiency of 0.049% W^{-1} . Below the critical input power, the SH is off resonance within the full tuning range, resulting in the extremely weak SH power. Above the critical power, the increasing input power at a fixed frequency pushes the pump mode farther to the red side (the pump is not completely on resonance) and consequently increases the detuning between the pump light and the cavity. The resulting reduced enhancement of the pump light counteracts with the increasing input power, leading to the almost steady intracavity power. [SI] The on-resonance frequency of the SH mode also remains unchanged so that the intracavity power and consequently the SH power are almost the same as well. It is also possible to obtain the explicit $P_2 \propto P_1^2$ dependence by introducing a new degree of freedom, such as a control light or a heater, to manipulate the SH mode frequency.

In order to distinguish the contributions of surface and bulk nonlinearity, we investigate the polarization dependence in SHG. In equation (1), the nonlinear coupling strength from surface dipole response can be written as

$$g_{s0} = 2 \frac{\omega_1^2}{\omega_2 n^2} \frac{\int_{\text{surface}} \mathbf{E}_{02}^* : \chi_{s0}^{(2)} : \mathbf{E}_{01} \mathbf{E}_{01} d\mathbf{S}}{\int |\mathbf{E}_{02}|^2 d\mathbf{V}} \quad (2)$$

where $\chi_{s0}^{(2)}$ represents the surface nonlinear susceptibility, $\mathbf{E}_{0i}(\mathbf{x})$ denotes the normalized electric field, and n is the refractive index of the cavity material. The bulk multipole nonlinear polarization in silica can be expressed as $\mathbf{P}^{\text{bulk}} = \gamma \nabla(\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{E}) + \delta(\mathbf{E} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{E}$ [ref], where γ and δ are the nonlinear coefficients. The first term $\mathbf{P}_{\gamma}^{\text{bulk}}$ represents a longitudinal wave which can excite SH only at the surface. Therefore $\mathbf{P}_{\gamma}^{\text{bulk}}$ can contribute to an effective surface susceptibility[4] $\chi_s^{(2)} = \chi_{s0}^{(2)} + \chi_{s,\gamma}^{(2)}$, corresponding to an effective coupling strength of g_s . The coupling strength induced by the second term $\mathbf{P}_{\delta}^{\text{bulk}}$ can be written as

$$g_b = 2 \frac{\omega_1^2}{\omega_2 n^2} \frac{\delta \int \mathbf{E}_{02}^* \cdot (\mathbf{E}_{01} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{E}_{01} d\mathbf{V}}{\int |\mathbf{E}_{02}|^2 d\mathbf{V}} \quad (3)$$

Thus the total second order nonlinear coupling strength $g = g_s + g_b$, as shown in Fig. 3a.

The effective surface susceptibility tensor $\chi_s^{(2)}$ contains three non-zero components $\chi_{\perp\perp\perp}$, $\chi_{\parallel\parallel\perp}$ and $\chi_{\perp\parallel\parallel}$, where \perp denotes the electric field direction perpendicular to the surface and \parallel corresponds to the parallel direction. First,

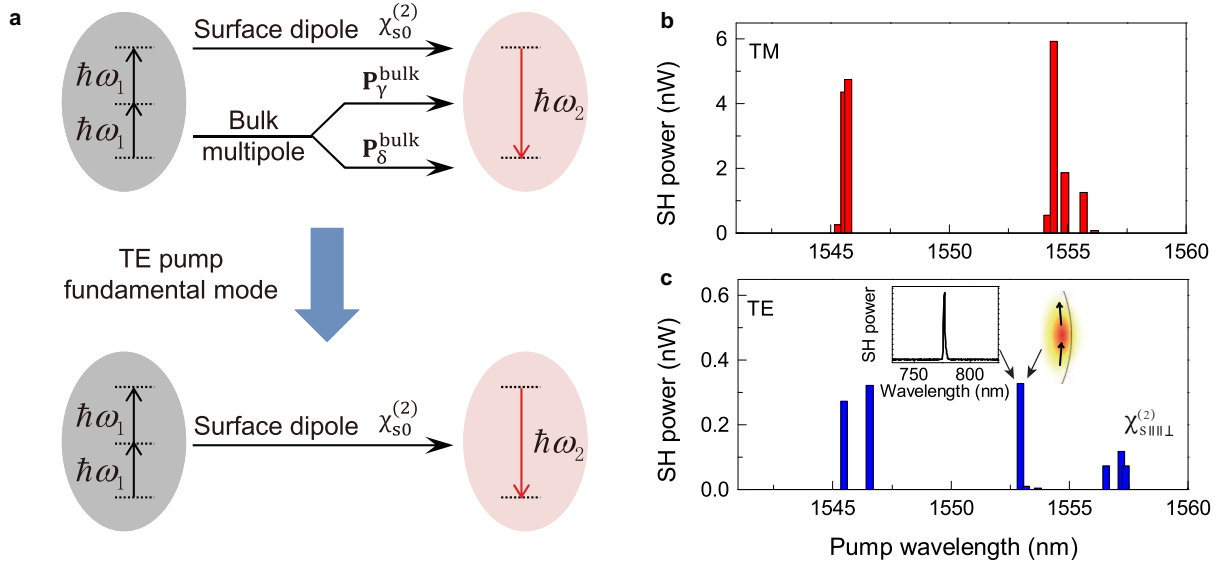


Figure 3: **Identification of surface nonlinearity from the bulk multipole response.** **a**, Origin of second order nonlinearity and the method to obtain surface-only nonlinear coupling. **b,c**, Measured second harmonic power at the corresponding pump wavelength with TM (**b**) and TE (**c**) pump polarization respectively. Inset in **c**: Field distribution of the target mode from numerical simulation(left) and measurement (right).

$\chi_{\perp\parallel\parallel}$ can be ignored in studying SHG due to the non-degeneracy of transverse magnetic (TM) and transverse electric (TE) pump modes. Second, $\chi_{\perp\perp\perp}$ ($\chi_{\parallel\parallel\perp}$) plays a major role when TM (TE) mode is pumped, which only generates the TM polarized second harmonic in both cases. TM modes are preferable in surface induced SHG because $\chi_{\perp\perp\perp}$ is larger than $\chi_{\parallel\parallel\perp}$ [5]. Considering the bulk nonlinear response induced by $\mathbf{P}_\delta^{\text{bulk}}$, the coupling strength g_b relies on the specific field distribution in the cavity and the generated SH exhibits the same polarization as the pump mode. Note that for TE polarization, the field direction is along the polar direction, so that the polar symmetry of modes prohibits the excitation of SH modes with an even polar distribution from $\mathbf{P}_\delta^{\text{bulk}}$. While the TM pump modes, with electric field along the radial direction, can excite second harmonic without the above restriction. Because of a stronger confinement in the radial direction than the polar direction and thus a larger divergence for most of the modes, TM modes tend to link with a larger g_b than TE modes. Consequently, from both the surface and the bulk second order nonlinearity, TM pump modes can generate stronger SH signals statistically. In the experiment, TM or TE modes from 1545 nm to 1565 nm are pumped separately by adjusting the polarization of the pump light. The TM pump modes exhibit larger SH power, as shown in Fig. 3b and c, which agrees with the theoretical analysis.

The polarization dependence can be utilized to identify the surface nonlinearity from the bulk nonlinear response of both $\mathbf{P}_\gamma^{\text{bulk}}$ and $\mathbf{P}_\delta^{\text{bulk}}$. The former can be removed by selectively pumping a TE polarized mode since $\chi_{s,\gamma}^{(2)}$ is absent in the susceptibility $\chi_{\parallel\parallel\perp}$ [heinz]. The latter can also be discerned from the surface nonlinear response with a fundamental TE pump mode (angular number $l_1 = m_1$), where SHG from $\mathbf{P}_\delta^{\text{bulk}}$ is forbidden by the selection rule and the even polar field distribution of the SH mode [SI]. In the measurement, a surface-only second harmonic is

obtained deterministically by employ a fundamental TE pump mode at 1553.07 nm, as shown in the left inset in Fig. 3c. Here the fundamental TE pump mode is confirmed experimentally by measuring the transmission while scanning the relative angular position of the pump fiber and the cavity, as illustrated in the Fig. 3c. Additionally, $\mathbf{P}_\delta^{\text{bulk}}$ can also be eliminated by measuring the polarization of the SH signal [SI].

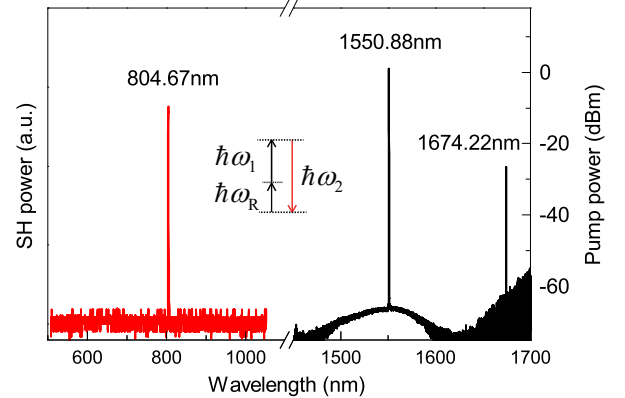


Figure 4: **Measured spectra of second-order sum frequency generation (SFG).** The pump light (ω_1) and Raman light (ω_R) are summed to generate the SF signal (ω_2) with an input power of 7.33 mW.

With the second-order nonlinearity demonstrated above, sum frequency generation (SFG) also arises, assisted by a Raman signal. Shown in Fig. 4 is a sum-frequency signal (804.67 nm), with the corresponding pump (1550.88 nm) and the stimulated Raman scattering (1674.22 nm). The deviation of the sum-frequency wavelength from the expected value (804.63 nm) is much smaller than the resolution of the spectrometers.

For the first time, to the best of our knowledge, the sec-

ond harmonic from breaking of inversion symmetry at the surface is deterministically observed in a silica microresonator without the influence of bulk multipoles. This work opens up a new direction to focus on the surface nonlinearity with double resonance enhancement, where the detectable SH signal under submilliwatt pump power demonstrates the potential of studying surface properties and detecting molecules with ultrahigh sensitivity. The ultralow operating power, compactness of the device and simplicity of measurement also enables a novel label-free biological molecule sensing, which can potentially be integrated on a chip. Additionally, the phase-matching method we used does not rely on the specific geometry and material of the cavity, making it possible to extend the surface SHG into other microcavity systems such as microtoroid, microdisk and microring with different centrosymmetric materials. In quantum optics applications, this work also represents a remarkable step towards the second order nonlinearity mediated squeezing and entangled pair generation.

References

- [1] J Cheung Knight, G Cheung, F Jacques, and TA Birks. Phase-matched excitation of whispering-gallery-mode resonances by a fiber taper. *Optics letters*, 22(15):1129–1131, 1997.
- [2] Ming Cai, Oskar Painter, and Kerry J Vahala. Observation of critical coupling in a fiber taper to a silica-microsphere whispering-gallery mode system. *Physical review letters*, 85(1):74, 2000.
- [3] Gregory Kozyreff, JL Dominguez Juarez, and Jordi Martorell. Whispering-gallery-mode phase matching for surface second-order nonlinear optical processes in spherical microresonators. *Physical Review A*, 77(4):043817, 2008.
- [4] Tony F Heinz. Second-order nonlinear optical effects at surfaces and interfaces. *Nonlinear surface electromagnetic phenomena*, 29, 1991.
- [5] Francisco J Rodriguez, Fu Xiang Wang, and Martti Kauranen. Calibration of the second-order nonlinear optical susceptibility of surface and bulk of glass. *Optics express*, 16(12):8704–8710, 2008.