

Scanning probe microscopy of thermally excited mechanical modes of an optical microcavity

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Abstract

The resonant buildup of light within optical microcavities elevates the radiation pressure which mediates coupling of optical modes to the mechanical modes of a microcavity. Above a certain threshold pump power, regenerative mechanical oscillation occurs causing oscillation of certain mechanical eigenmodes. Here, we present a methodology to spatially image the micro-mechanical resonances of a toroid microcavity using a scanning probe technique. The method relies on recording the induced frequency shift of the mechanical eigenmode when in contact with a scanning probe tip. The method is passive in nature and achieves a sensitivity sufficient to spatially resolve the vibrational mode pattern associated with the thermally agitated displacement at room temperature. The recorded mechanical mode patterns are in good qualitative agreement with the theoretical strain fields as obtained by finite element simulations.

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The work of V.B. Braginsky[1] predicted that due to radiation pressure the mechanical mirror-eigenmodes of a Fabry-Pérot (FP) resonator can couple to the optical modes, leading to a parametric oscillation instability. This phenomenon is characterized by regenerative mechanical oscillation of the mechanical cavity eigen-modes. Significant theoretical studies have been devoted to this effect in the context of the laser gravitational wave observatory (LIGO) ([1, 2]), as it potentially impedes gravitational wave detection. Whereas in macroscopic resonators the influence of radiation pressure is weak and only appreciable at high power levels[3], the mutual coupling of optical and mechanical modes is significantly enhanced in optical microcavities (such as silica microspheres[4], microdisks or toroids[5]) which simultaneously exhibit ultra-high-Q optical modes *and* high-Q mechanical modes in the radio-frequency range. The combination of high optical power and small mechanical mass and dissipation leads to threshold levels in the micro-Watt regime for regenerative acoustic oscillations (i.e. parametric oscillation instability), making it the dominant microcavity nonlinear optical effect as reported previously in toroid microcavities[6, 7, 8].

In this letter, we report a novel scanning-probe technique, which allows direct *spatial imaging* of the amplitude of the micro-mechanical modes of a microcavity associated with their thermally driven displacement at room temperature. The method is based on the induced resonance shift by a scanning probe tip, whose influence on the mechanical oscillator's resonance frequency is detected optically via the light transmitted past the microcavity. This technique is passive in nature, and reaches a sensitivity which is sufficient to detect the minute amplitude of the thermally driven mechanical modes. Initial demonstrations of this method show very good agreement between the mechanical mode distribution obtained by scanning-probe spectroscopy and finite-element modeling. Besides providing insight into the spatial pattern of the mechanical modes of an optical microcavity, this technique should provide a useful tool for the study of other micromechanical or nano-mechanical resonators[9].

The experimental scenario is depicted schematically in Figure 1. It consists of a standard geometry in which a pump wave is coupled from a waveguide (a tapered optical fiber[10]) to an ultra-high-Q microcavity mode of a toroid microcavity on a chip [5]. In addition to their excellent optical properties, this microcavity geometry - owing to its free hanging silica membrane supporting the toroidal periphery - possesses high-Q micromechanical resonances. The inset in figure 3 shows the first two ($n = 1, 2$) mechanical modes of the structure, calculated using finite element modeling. The modes are rotationally symmetric (i.e. their

azimuthal mode number being $m = 0$). As evident from the finite element simulation, the motion of the first and second order flexural mode is primarily in the out-of plane direction (of the toroid and disk).

On resonance the high buildup of light within the cavity leads to an increase in radiation pressure, expanding the cavity (optical round trip) and thereby coupling the optical mode to the mechanical eigenmodes of the cavity as described in Refs[6, 7, 8]. The mutual coupling of the mechanical and optical mode is described by the following set of equations:

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2}x - \frac{\omega_m}{Q_m} \frac{d}{dt}x + \omega_m^2 x = K_{om} \frac{|a|^2}{T} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}a = -\frac{1}{\tau}a + i(\Delta\omega + K_{mo}x)a + is\sqrt{\frac{1}{\tau_{ex}}} \quad (2)$$

The first equation describes the mechanical eigenmode, where ω_m is the mechanical frequency, $|x_m|^2$ is normalized to mechanical energy i.e. $|x_m|^2 = \sum_{i=r,z,\theta} \int \epsilon_i \sigma_i dV \equiv m_{eff} \cdot \omega_m^2 \cdot r^2$, which decays with the lifetime $\frac{1}{\tau_m}$ (i.e. $Q_m = \omega_m \tau_m$). Correspondingly $|a|^2$ is the energy in the optical whispering gallery mode ($1/T \cdot |a|^2$ is the power, where $T = \frac{2\pi R n_{eff}}{c}$ is the cavity round-trip time), which is excited with a pump laser detuned by the amount $\Delta\omega$ from line-center. The expressions K_{om} and K_{mo} describe the mutual coupling of optical and mechanical eigen-modes, and depend on the respective modes. The coupling can be mapped to a Fabry-Pérot cavity, by considering the modes as a harmonic oscillator with in plane (radial amplitude r , which modulates the cavity pathlength) and out-of plane motion (amplitude z). Solving equations (1)-(2) shows that the radiation pressure causes the mechanical oscillator to experience: (1) a change in rigidity; (2) the addition of a velocity dependent term (providing either a viscous force or an accelerating force), i.e.

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2}x - \left(\frac{\omega_m}{Q_m} + \Delta\beta_L\right) \frac{d}{dt}x + \left(\omega_m^2 + \frac{\Delta k_L}{m}\right) x = 0 \quad (3)$$

The approximate solutions are (for $\omega_m \ll \omega_0/Q$): $\Delta\beta_L = \tau \frac{dF}{dx}$ and $\Delta k_L = \frac{dF}{dx}$. Consequently, the laser being detuned to the blue with respect to the cavity resonance ($\Delta\beta_L > 0$) leads to mechanical gain. If the mechanical gain exceeds the mechanical loss, a parametric oscillation instability can be observed in which regenerative mechanical oscillations occur. This phenomenon has been observed for the first time recently in toroid microcavities and has been extensively characterized[6, 7, 8].

Here we investigate the interaction of a local probe (whose dimensions are small compared to the optical microcavity) with the mechanical modes, and demonstrate a novel method which can spatially resolve the mechanical mode pattern associated with the thermally agitated displacement of the toroid microcavities. In order to spatially image the mechanical modes a scanning probe is introduced as shown in Figure 1 which contacts the free hanging disk connected to the toroidal cavity and supported by the silicon pillar. The scanning probe setup consisted of a silica tapered fiber tip controlled by a piezoelectric stage (with 80 nm resolution). The tip of the scanning probe was fabricated by CO₂ laser melting and stretching of a single mode fiber, and had a tip-diameter ca. 3 μm . The probe was lowered onto the silica support disk (i.e. the interior region of the toroidal microcavity), while the taper was simultaneously coupled to the toroid. Figure 1 a,c shows an optical micrograph of the taper-cavity system in contact with the probe (top view, side view respectively). The presence of the probe couples the mechanical microcavity mode to the acoustical modes of the probe. This coupling has two effects; (1) the mechanical quality (Q_m) factor of the microcavity structure is reduced; and (2) the mechanical eigenfrequency (ω_m) is changed, due to a change in rigidity[9]. We note the similarity of this method to the "AC" mode of an atomic force microscope[11, 12], which uses the change in mechanical frequency of an oscillating cantilever to record the topology of the surface (induced by position dependent forces due to the presence of near-field forces). However, in the present case, not the resonant frequency shift of the probe is monitored, but rather the resonant frequency and Q of the micromechanical resonator itself. As the mechanical cavity-motion modulates the optical power coupled to the cavity (i.e., cavity transmission) and thereby creates sidebands at $\omega = \omega \pm \omega_m$ in the transmitted optical spectrum, the mechanical oscillation frequency and Q -factor can be readily measured via the transmitted pump power past the cavity.

If the optical pump power is low (compared to the threshold for mechanical oscillations to occur) then the optical field acts purely as a probe of the mechanical oscillation and does not modify the mechanical properties of the structure (i.e. the light will not excite mechanical resonances, since $P \ll P_{thresh}$ equivalent to $\Delta\beta_L \ll \frac{\omega_m}{Q_m}$). The threshold for mechanical oscillation can be increased rapidly (and the regime $P \ll P_{thresh}$ achieved), when biasing the coupling junction into the overcoupled regime[13], owing to the fact that threshold scales inverse cubically with the optical Q factor (in cases where the mechanical frequency is smaller than the cavity bandwidth[6, 7]). Therefore the system can be described

by a simplified set of equations by introducing ω_m^* and $\Delta\beta^*$ (which contain the radiation pressure induced shift in resonance and change in rigidity):

$$\frac{d}{dt}a = -\frac{1}{\tau}a + i(\Delta\omega + K_{mo} x_T \cos(\omega_m t))a + is\sqrt{\frac{1}{\tau_{ex}}} \quad (4)$$

In this regime ($P \ll P_{thresh}$), the oscillator is only thermally driven (i.e. the energy being equal to $k_b T$), causing modulation of the field stored inside the cavity, due to the change in cavity path-length. The solutions in this regime to the above equation are given by:

$$a = \sum_n \frac{s\sqrt{\tau_{ex}^{-1}} J_n(M) e^{in\omega_m t}}{-\tau^{-1} + i\Delta\omega + in\omega_m} \quad (5)$$

The appearance of sidebands (at ω_m and harmonics) is thus observable at the mechanical eigen-frequencies with a modulation depth M which is governed by the specifics of the coupling mechanism and the amplitude of the motion, i.e. $M = K_{mo} \cdot x_T$, where x_T is the thermal displacement noise, as given by $x_T = \sqrt{\frac{k_B T}{m\omega_m^2}}$. The temperature T in the presence of the optical probe field is increased above the ambient temperature of 300 K by several degrees, due to absorption of photons and subsequent heating (as evidenced from thermal hysteresis)[14]. Detection of light transmitted past the microcavity exhibits modulation components at ω_m and harmonics, as the transmitted light past the tapered fiber interferes with the modulated field emerging from the cavity, i.e.

$$T \cong P_{in}|T_0|^2 + \sqrt{P_{in}}|T_0|\cos(\omega_m t) \frac{J_0(M) \cdot 2\omega_m}{|\tau^{-1} - i\Delta\omega - i\omega_m|^2} \quad (6)$$

The transmission is given by $T_0^2 = \left| \frac{\tau_{ex}^{-1} - \tau_0^{-1} + i\Delta\omega}{\tau_{ex}^{-1} + \tau_0^{-1} - i\Delta\omega} \right|^2$ and maximum modulation depth occurs at critical coupling and for detuning of $\Delta\omega/2$, where the slope of the Lorentzian transmission is maximum. By spectral decomposition of the cavity transmission (T), the mechanical resonance frequency and mechanical Q-factor can therefore be recorded. The inset of Figure 2 shows the Lorentzian lineshape of the first flexural mode as well as a theoretical fit (solid line). Therefore, the transmitted pump light can be used to optically probe both the micromechanical resonant frequency, as well as the mechanical Q factor.

Having established a detection technique for the mechanical resonant characteristics (ω_m , Q_m) static probe contact measurements were carried out. When the probe is brought in contact with the silica disk, a reduction of the mechanical Q factor is observed, as the

probe constitutes a dissipative loss channel to the mechanical oscillator. The reduction of Q factor increases with contact pressure of the probe. In addition, we note that the observed decrease in Q is concomitant with an increase in mechanical eigenfrequency. Figure 2 shows Q_m as a function of frequency ω_m . As can be seen, a linear relationship between mechanical loss ($\propto Q_m^{-1}$) and induced frequency shift ($\Delta\omega_m$) is obtained. This is non-intuitive at first sight, and not in agreement with a damped harmonic oscillator model, which predicts that the increase in damping (e.g. due to the tip) causes a *red-shift* of the resonance frequency, i.e. $\omega' = \omega\sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{Q^2}}$. However, the presence of the tip causes not only a change in dissipation but also a change in the rigidity of the oscillator (Δk_P) which causes a *blue-shift* by $\Delta\omega_{\Delta k} = \omega_m \frac{-\Delta k}{2k}$. This effect is well known for cantilevers used for atomic force microscopy [11, 12, 15]. This empirical linear relationship of Q_m and $\Delta\omega_m$ was recorded for different modes (1,2,3) and found repeatedly for all measurements reported in this letter.

Next *spatial* probing was carried out, and the influence of the mechanical resonant characteristics (ω_m, Q_m) on the spatial probe position analyzed. Figure 3 shows the results of this measurement in which scanning is performed along the entire cross section of a toroidal cavity with a diameter of 104 μm (the resonant frequencies for the $n = 1$ and $n = 2$ modes were 6.07 MHz and 14.97 MHz). The cavity was fabricated with a strong undercut, in order to promote the recorded amplitudes (the thermal displacement was approximately $x^T \approx 1$ pm for the $n = 1$ mode). As can be observed in Fig. 3 (upper graph) for the $n = 1$ mode (which in its unperturbed state has a resonant frequency of 6.07 MHz) a continuous decrease, followed by a plateau and then followed by an increase in the mechanical frequencies was observed while scanning from the one outer edge of the toroid to the opposing edge (The frequency range covered the unperturbed value of 6.07 MHz to 6.17 MHz, equating to a fractional change of $\frac{\Delta\omega_m}{\omega_m} \approx 0.016$). Similarly the mechanical Q-factor was continually reduced, plateaued in the interior region, followed again by an increase. The data in Fig. 3 represents the recorded frequency shift normalized to unity. This is a first indication, that the induced frequency shifts and Q-factor change depend critically on the *amplitude* of the mechanical oscillations, and therefore probe *local* information about the mechanical amplitude. To confirm that this effect is not topological in nature (e.g. due to an irregular shape of the interior silica disk surface), and in order to establish that the recorded shift in frequency is indeed a measure of the mechanical amplitude, the dependencies for the $n = 2$ mode were measured. The result for the $n = 2$ mode is shown in Fig. 3b, and is clearly

distinct from the $n = 1$ mode. These measurements were obtained repeatedly on different samples, with different tips. As evident the mechanical frequency is perturbed maximally at the point of maximum mechanical amplitude and decreases to zero in the interior of the toroid, as well as at the outer edge. This clearly indicates that the observed frequency shift is not related to the surface-topology, but in fact provides direct information on the *local* mechanical oscillation amplitude. In order to make a qualitative comparison of the recorded frequency shift and the actual mechanical motion, the numerically calculated amplitude (in the z-direction) is superimposed in figure 3. The calculations employed finite element modeling of the actual geometry (as inferred by SEM). The theoretically modeled amplitudes were scaled to unity in the vertical direction. We note that the position of maximum amplitude of the $n = 1$ and $n = 2$ mode, agrees very well with the finite element simulation as does the overall shape of the curves. While a detailed understanding of how the probe changes the resonant characteristics of the oscillator is at present lacking, the data along with the modeling strongly suggests that the recorded frequency shifts do directly relate to the strain fields in the z-direction. Note that deviation of the recorded shift with the numerical modeling is expected, due to the convolution of the finite probe size (in the experiments this is approximately $3 \mu m$) with the mechanical motion.

In summary a novel method is presented which allows direct probing of the vibrational mode patterns of a micromechanical oscillator. The method relies on spatially recording the induced frequency shift by a scanning probe tip, and exhibits sufficient sensitivity to detect the mode pattern of thermally excited acoustic modes. The present results should also be applicable to other types of micromechanical oscillators, and could provide a useful tool in the field of MEMS/NEMS[9], as well as to achieve tuning of mechanical resonator modes[9].

Acknowledgments

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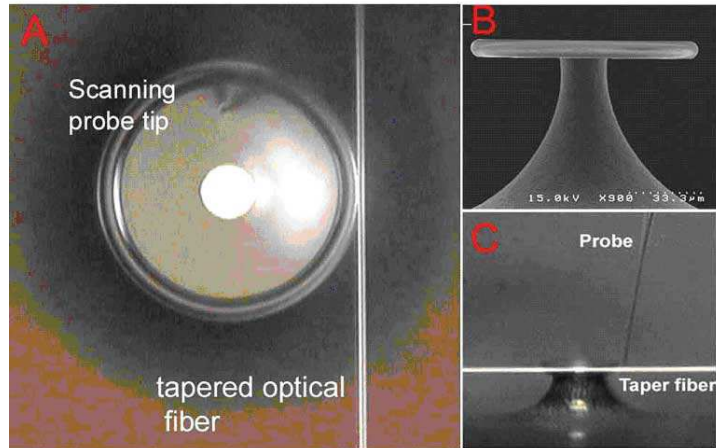


FIG. 1: Optical micrographs of the experiment. Panel A: top view of toroid microcavity coupled to a tapered optical fiber and contacted from the top by a scanning probe tip. Panel B: Scanning electron micrograph (SEM) of the toroid microcavity used to obtain the imaging results shown in Fig. 3. Panel C: side view of a toroid cavity contacted with a scanning probe tip from the top, and with the tapered optical fiber coupled evanescently via the side.

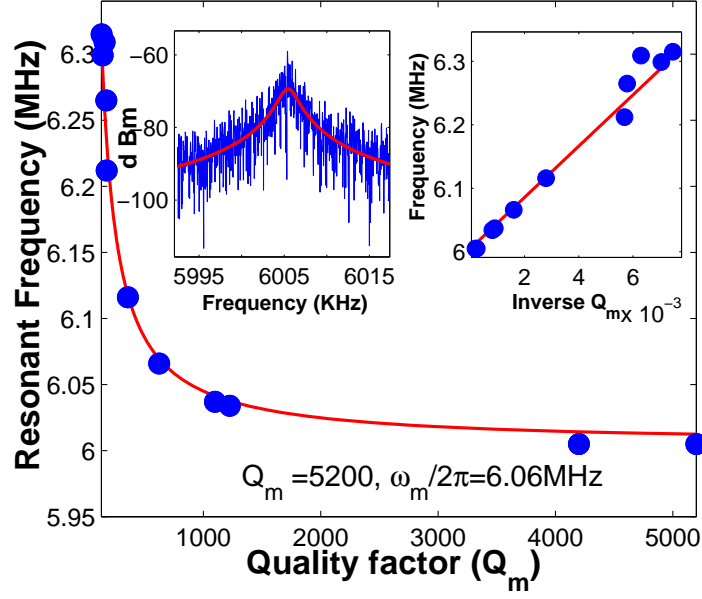


FIG. 2: Main figure: The relationship between resonant frequency of a fundamental mechanical mode of a toroid microcavity and the mechanical Q_m when a probe is brought into contact with the mechanical oscillator (The intrinsic Quality factor for this toroid was $Q_m = 5000$ and its frequency $\omega_m = 2\pi \cdot 6$ MHz). Right inset: Same data but plotted as ω_m versus $1/Q_m$ demonstrating the linear relationship. Left inset: Transmission spectrum of the microcavity with Lorentzian fit to infer ω_m and Q_m .

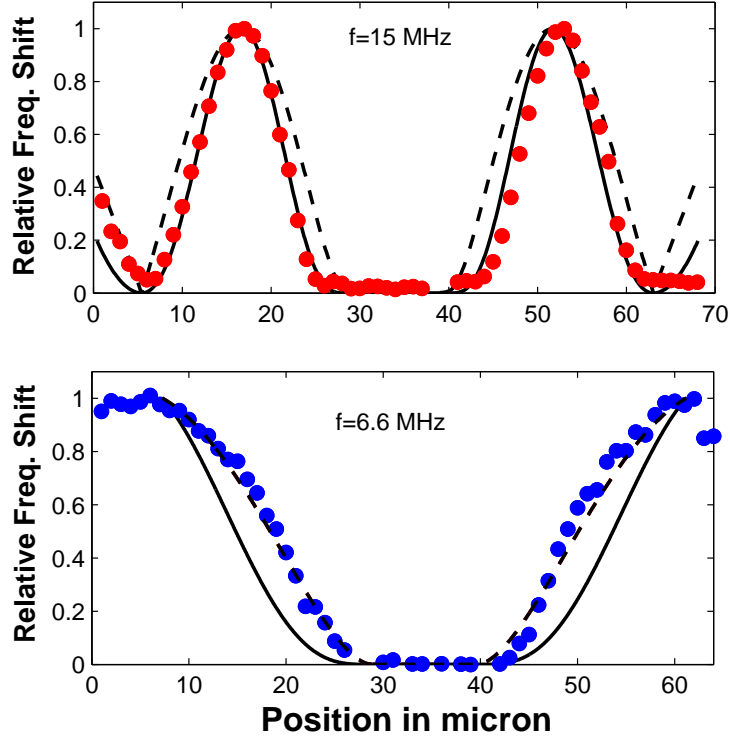


FIG. 3: Scanning probe microscopy of the micro-mechanical resonances of the $n = 1$ and $n = 2$ mode of the toroid microcavity shown in Fig 1b. Upper graph: The normalized mechanical frequency shift for the $n = 1$ mode as a function of position. Lower graph: The normalized frequency shift for the $n = 2$ mechanical mode as a function of scanned distance across the toroid. Superimposed is the scaled amplitude (solid line) and the amplitude squared (dotted line) of the mechanical oscillator modes obtained by finite element simulation of the exact geometry parameters (as inferred by SEM).