

Optically controlling the emission chirality of microlasers

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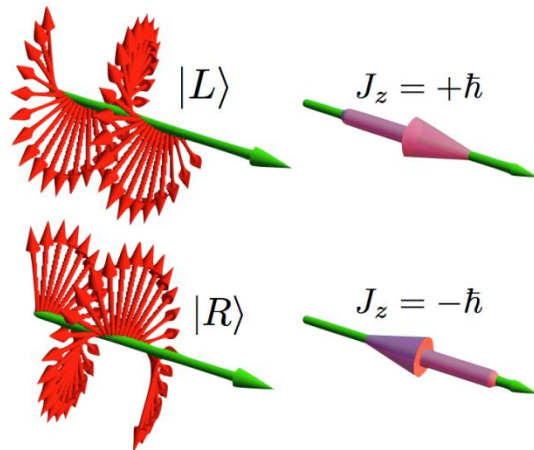
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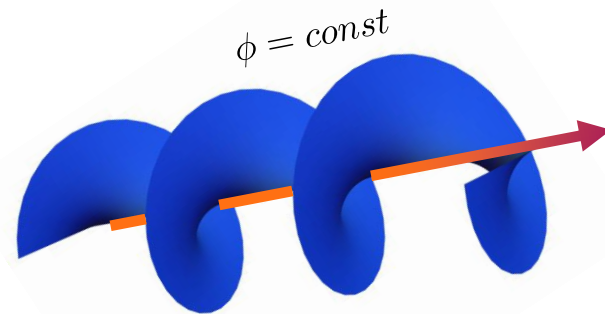
Orbital angular momentum (OAM) of light

Spin angular momentum (circular polarization)



Can only take 2 values ($\pm\hbar$)

Orbital angular momentum (phase vortices)



Unbounded degree of
freedom ($L\hbar$)

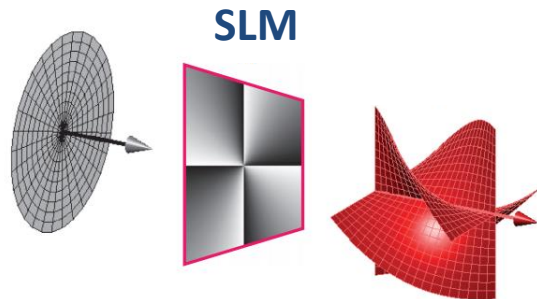
Technological relevance of OAM

- Multiplexing classical and quantum information
- Optical manipulation
- Improve sensing techniques

Generating OAM *on-a-chip* is challenging

Shaping the phase profile

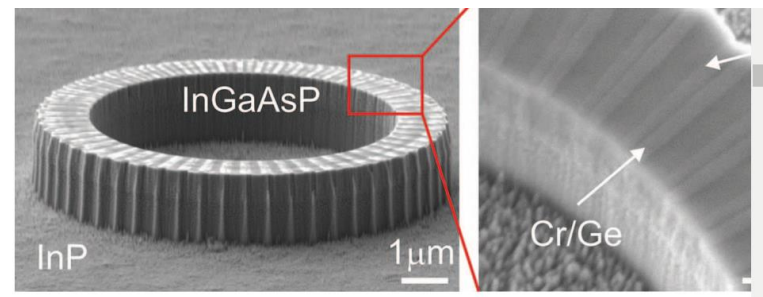
Versatile, but **difficult to integrate**



Wang et al. *Nat. Photon.* **6**, 488 (2012)

Integrated chiral lasers

Easily integrable, but **not versatile**



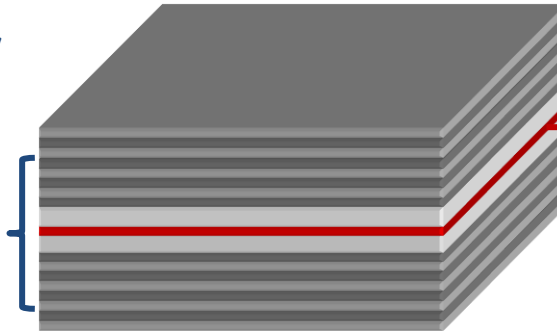
Miao et al. *Science* **353**, 464 (2016)

Very challenging to develop devices that are both **versatile and integrated.**

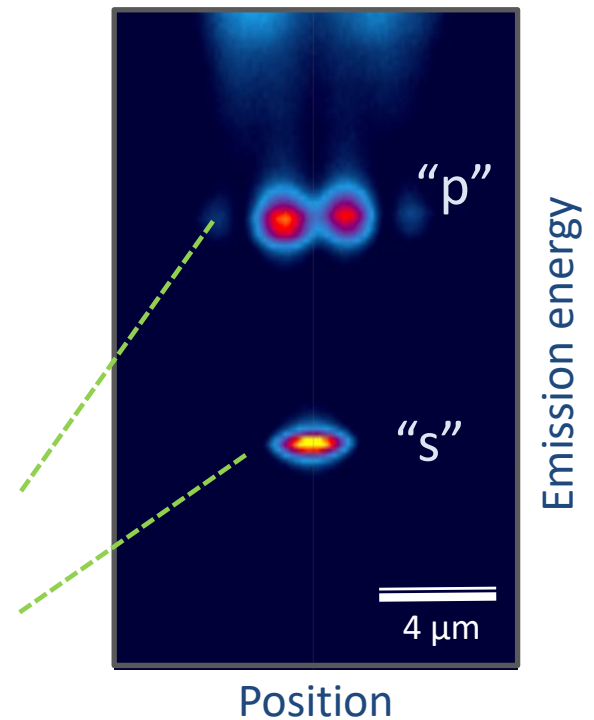
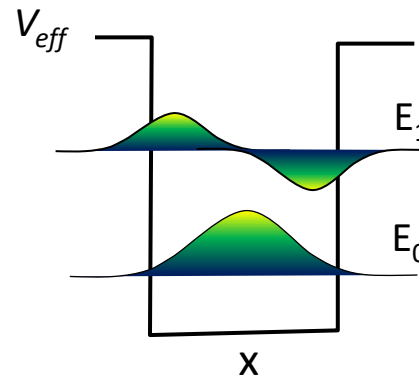
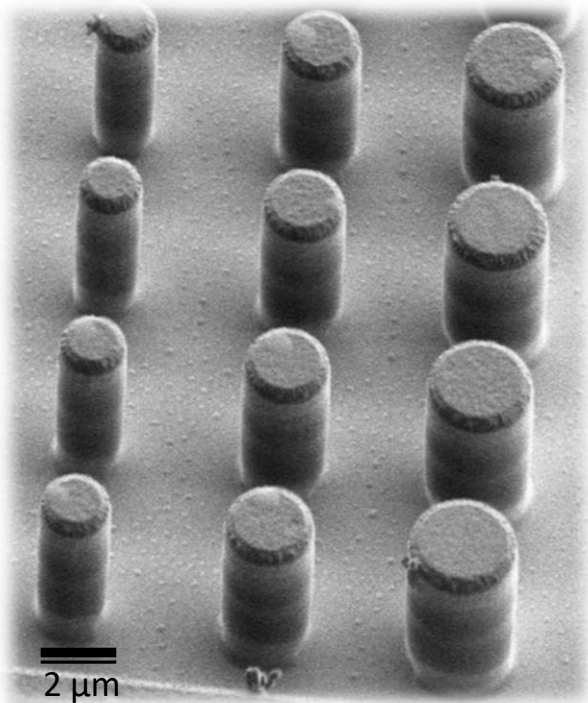
Micropillars are the building blocks of our devices

MBE-grown microcavity

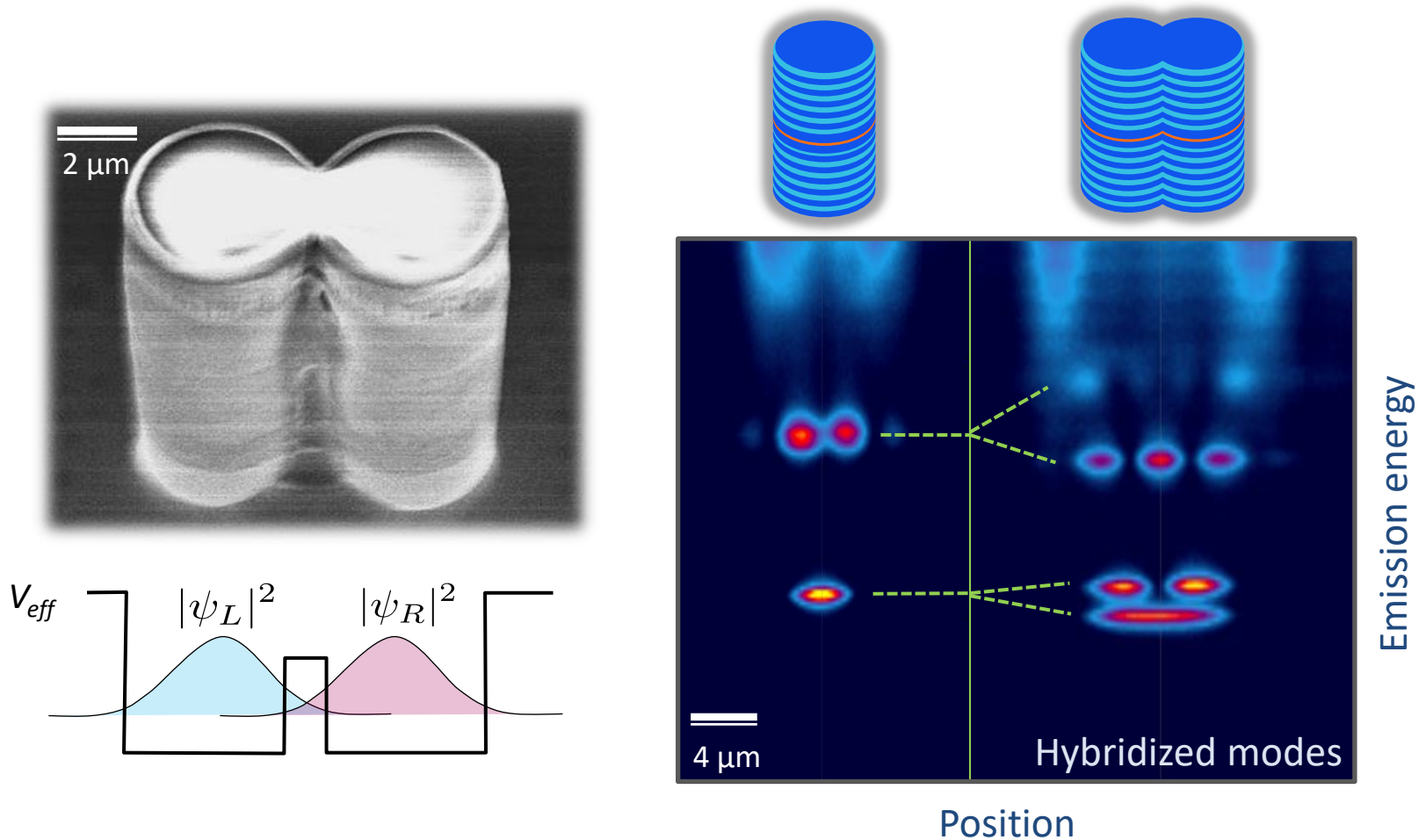
GaAs/AlAs DBR mirror



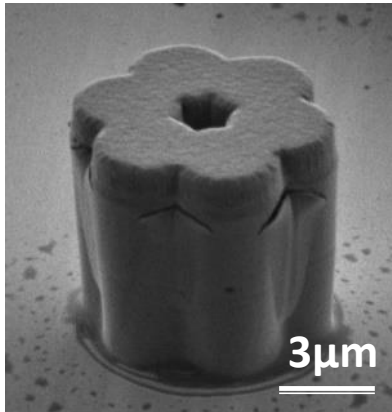
$\text{In}_{0.05}\text{Ga}_{0.95}\text{As}$
quantum well



Coupling micropillars to form photonic molecules



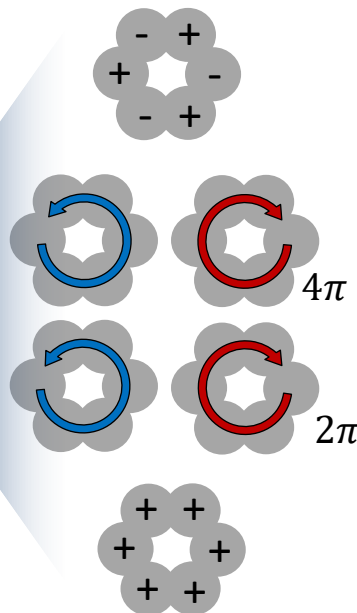
Emulation of a benzene photonic molecule



Rotational symmetry → eigenstates can be classified by their **angular momentum**

Eigenstates

$$|\ell\rangle = \sum_j e^{i\frac{2\pi j}{6}\ell} |\psi_j\rangle$$

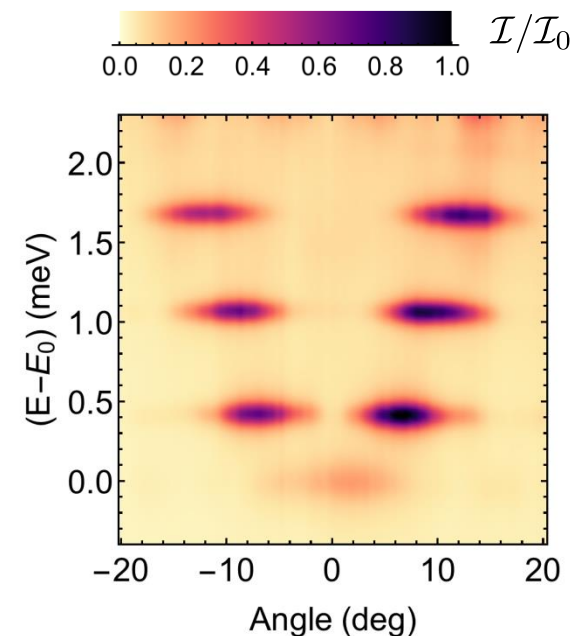


$\ell = 3$

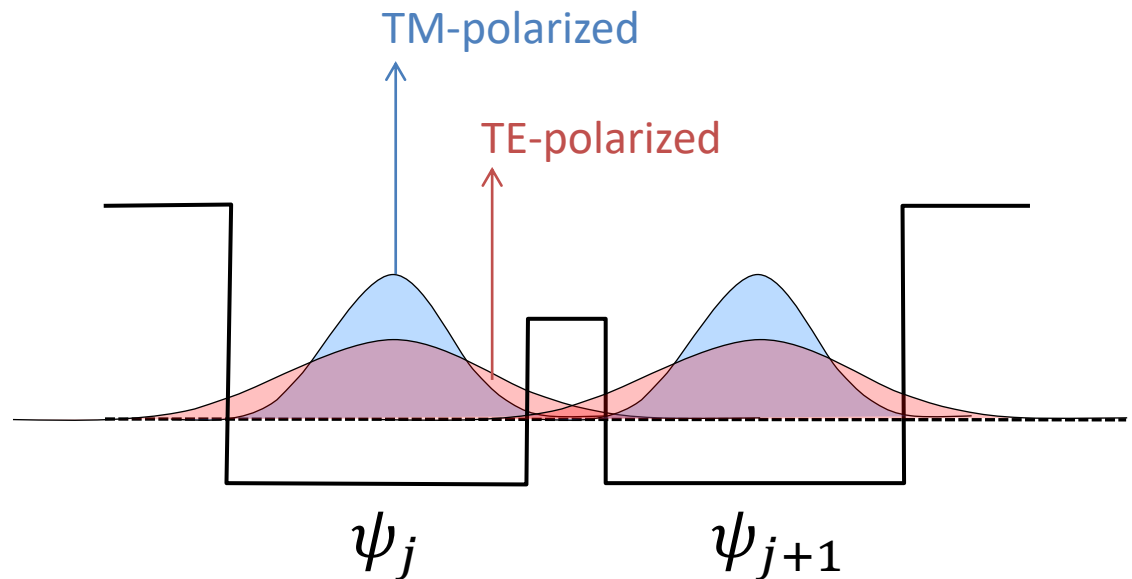
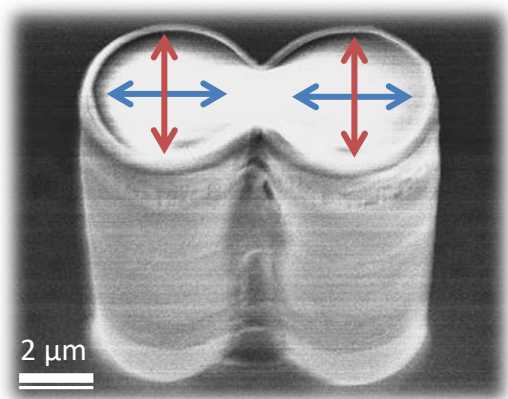
$\ell = \pm 2$

$\ell = \pm 1$

$\ell = 0$

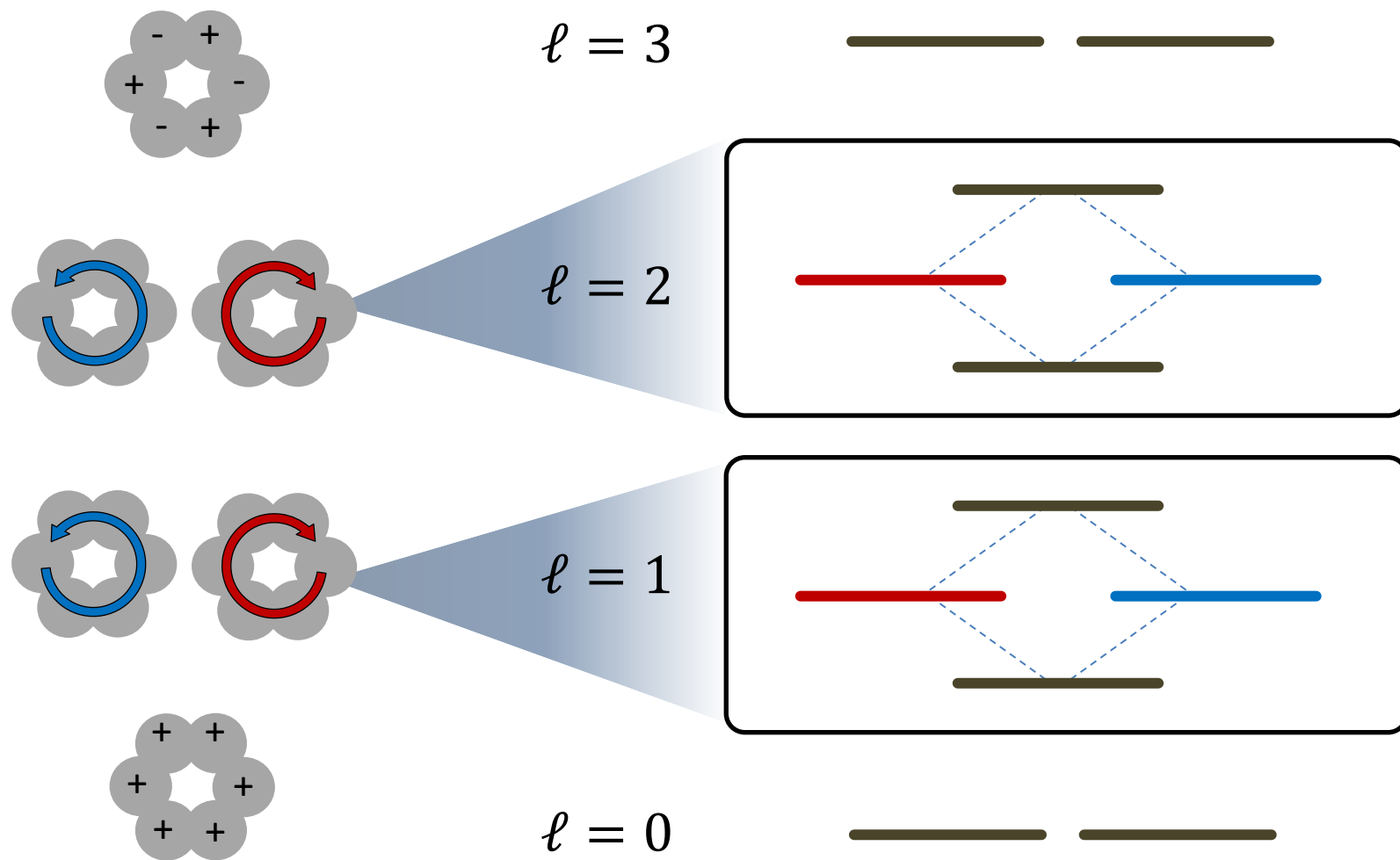


Polarization dependence of the hopping energy

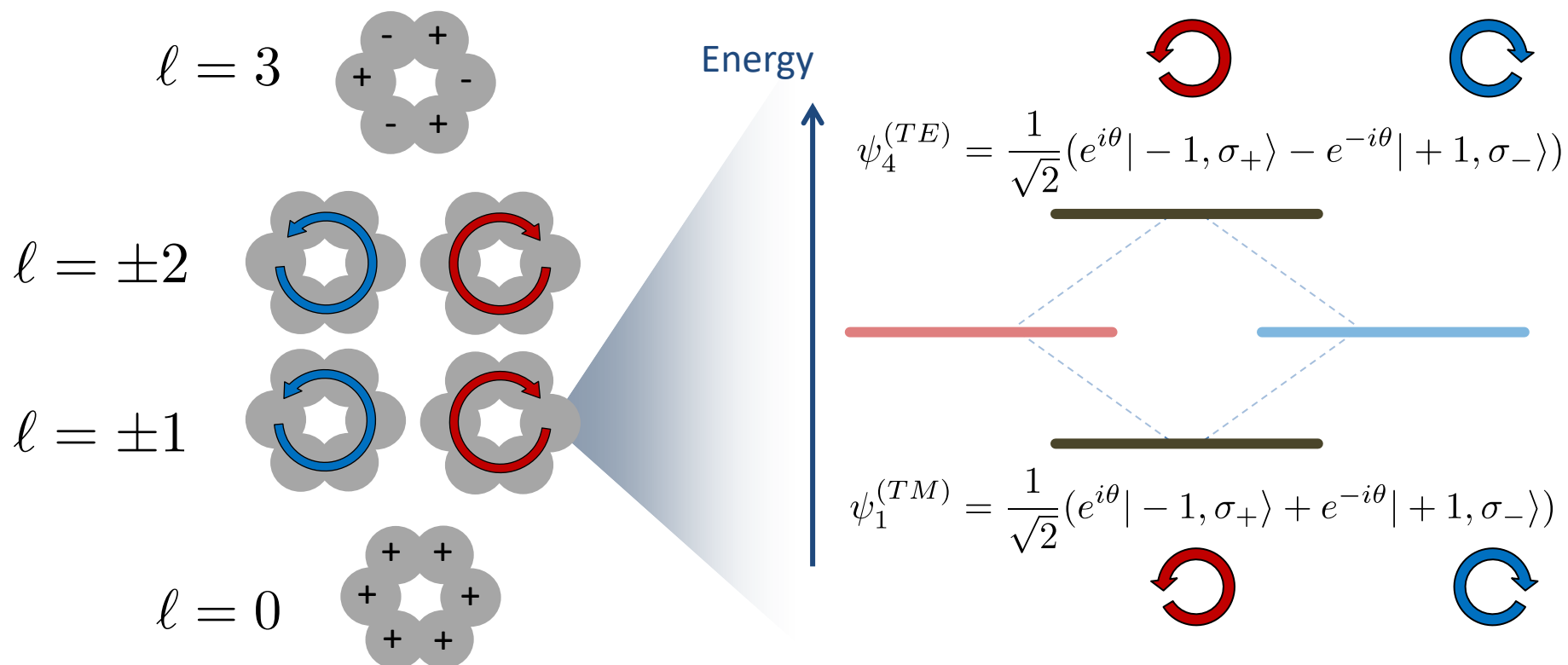


The coupling strength is greater for photons polarized **along** the link than for photons polarized **perpendicularly**

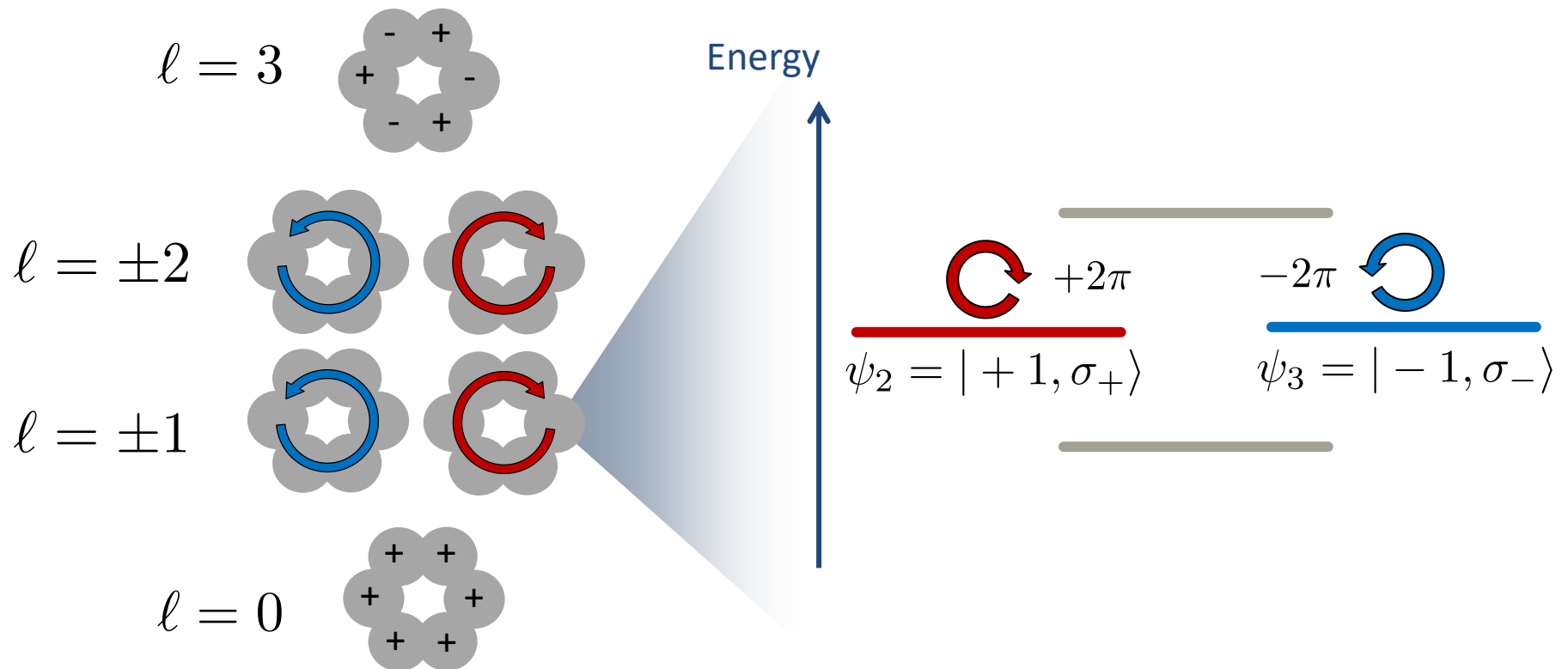
Spin-orbit interaction of light in benzene



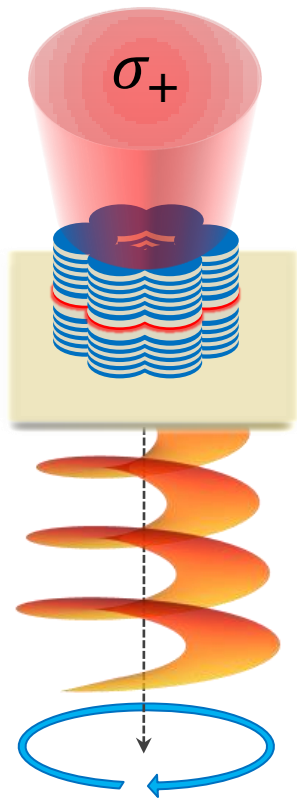
Spin-orbit interaction of light in benzene



Spin-orbit interaction of light in benzene



Generating a chiral emission by spin-polarizing the gain medium



Fine structure of the $|\ell| = 1$ manifold

$$\psi_4^{(TE)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(e^{i\theta}|-1, \sigma_+\rangle + e^{-i\theta}|+1, \sigma_-\rangle)$$

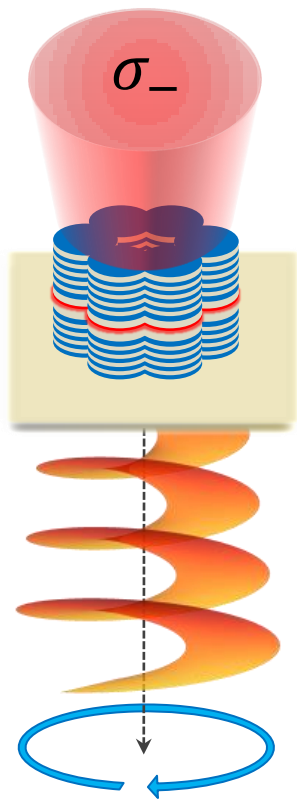
Highest
gain

$$\psi_2 = |+1, \sigma_+\rangle$$

$$\psi_3 = |-1, \sigma_-\rangle$$

$$\psi_1^{(TM)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(e^{i\theta}|-1, \sigma_+\rangle + e^{-i\theta}|+1, \sigma_-\rangle)$$

Generating a chiral emission by spin-polarizing the gain medium



Fine structure of the $|\ell| = 1$ manifold

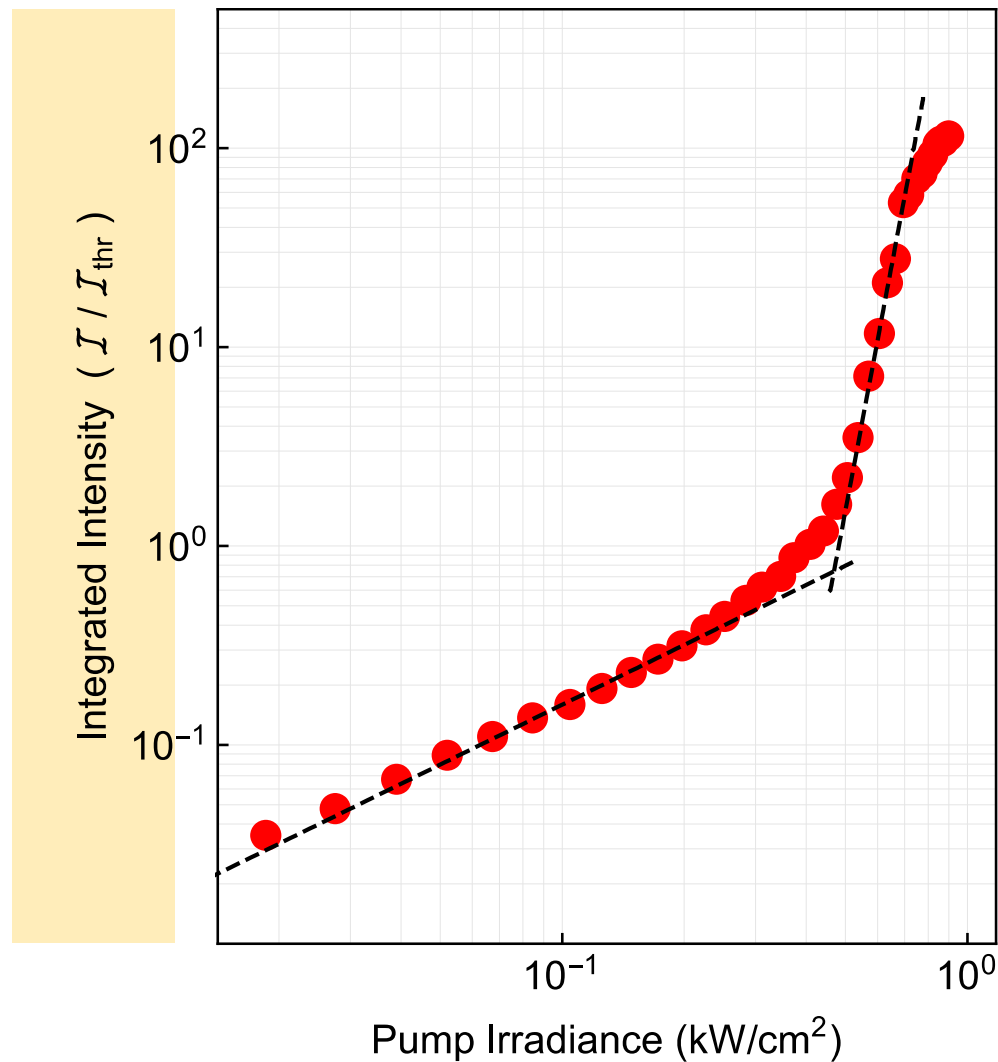
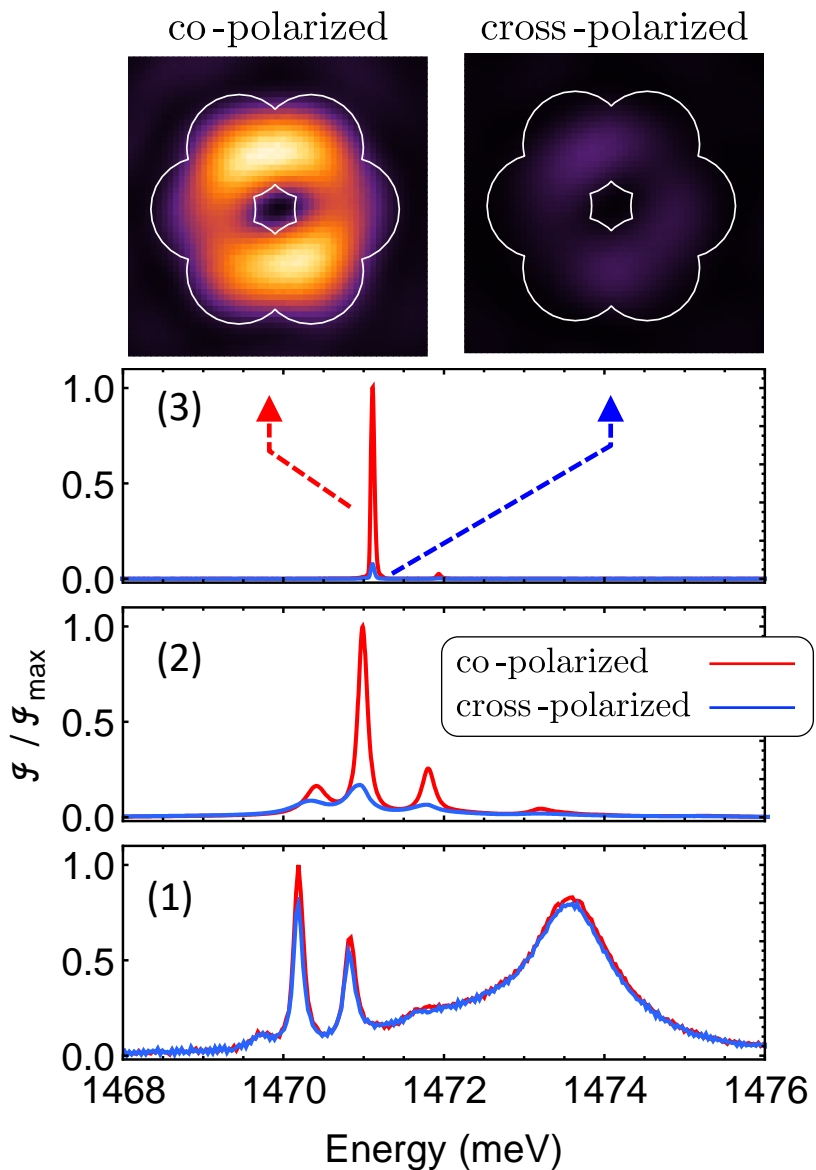
$$\psi_4^{(TE)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(e^{i\theta}|-1, \sigma_+\rangle - e^{-i\theta}|+1, \sigma_-\rangle)$$

↻ $+2\pi$
 -2π ↻
Highest gain

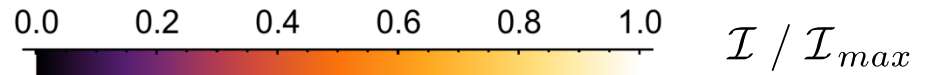
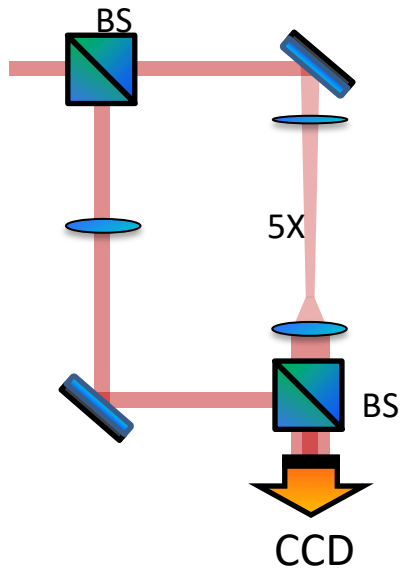
$$\psi_2 = |+1, \sigma_+\rangle \quad \psi_3 = |-1, \sigma_-\rangle$$

$$\psi_1^{(TM)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(e^{i\theta}|-1, \sigma_+\rangle + e^{-i\theta}|+1, \sigma_-\rangle)$$

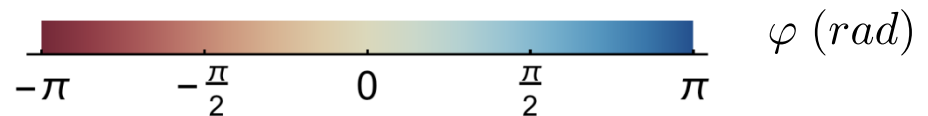
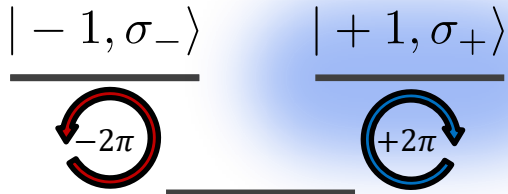
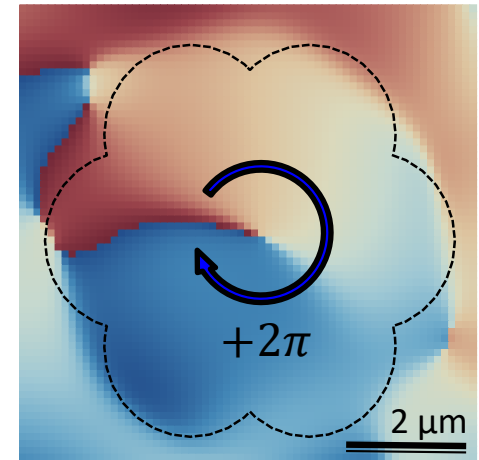
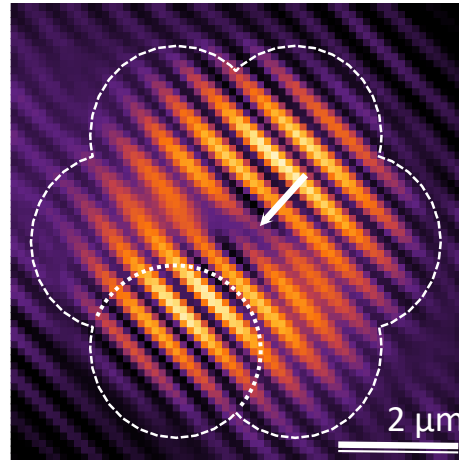
Chiral lasing in the $|\ell| = 1$ manifold



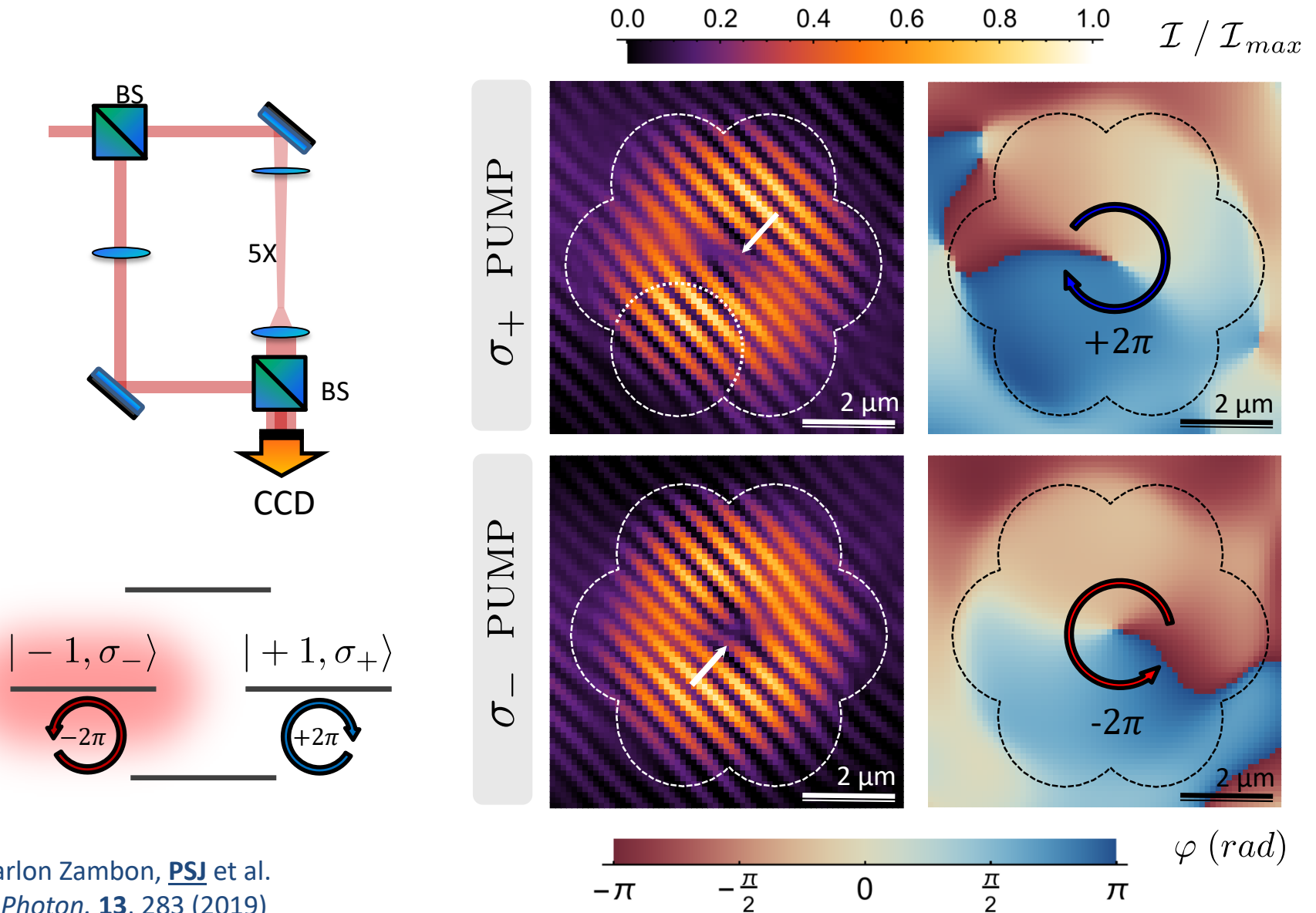
Retrieving the phase of the chiral emission ($|\ell| = 1$)



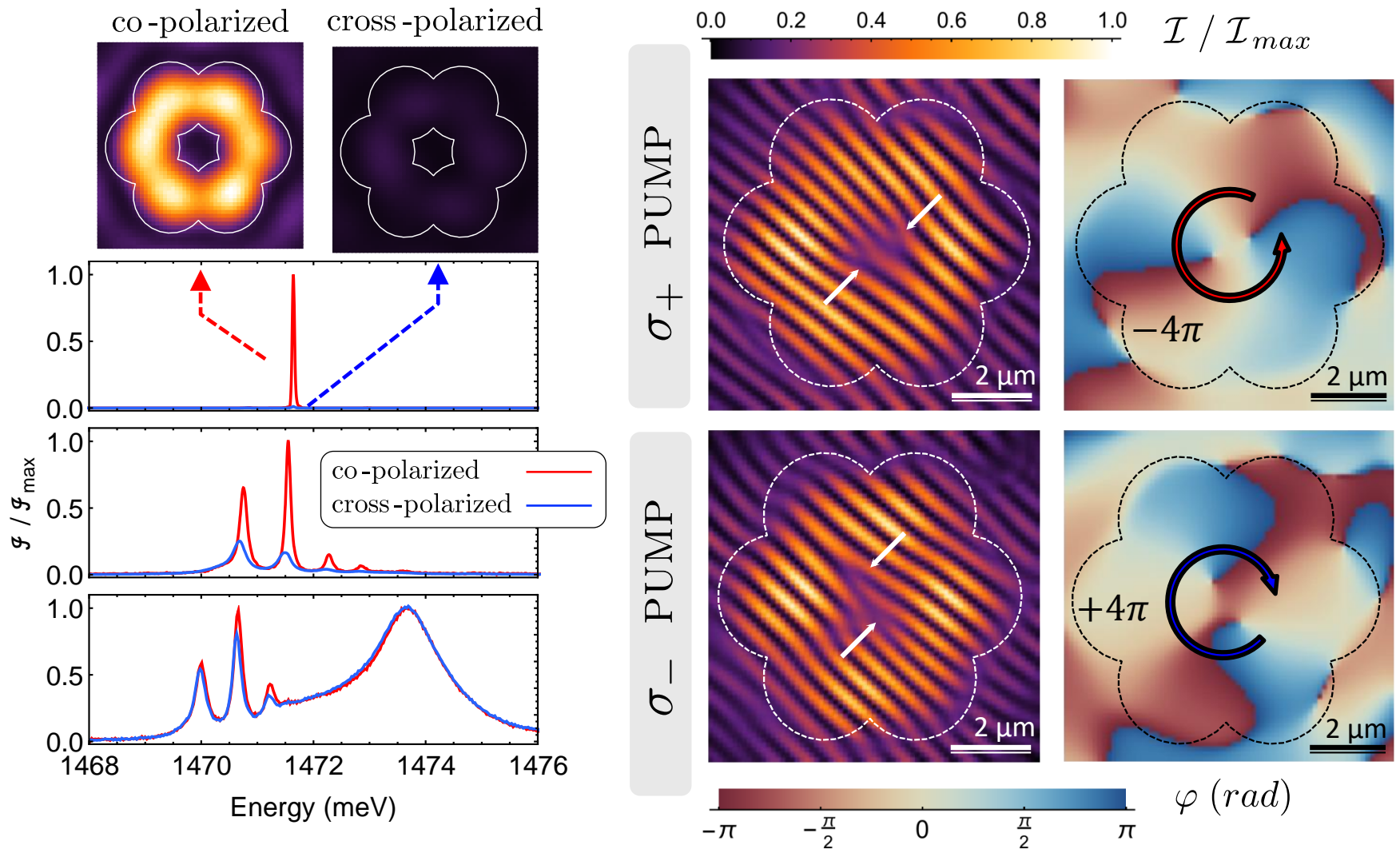
σ_+ PUMP



Retrieving the phase of the chiral emission ($|\ell| = 1$)

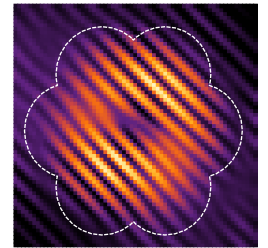


Retrieving the phase of the chiral emission ($|\ell| = 2$)

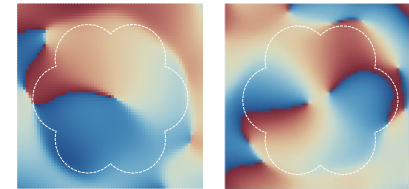


Conclusion

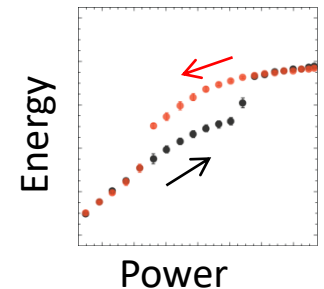
1- Optically controlling the emission chirality in an integrated microstructure;



2- Possibility to control distinct values of OAM ($L=1$ and $L=n/2-1$)



3- Emergence at high excitation power of an optical bistability involving modes carrying distinct OAM



N. Carlon Zambon, [PSJ](#) et al. *Nat. Photon.* **13**, 283 (2019)

N. Carlon Zambon, [PSJ](#) et al. *Opt. Lett.* **44**, 4531 (2019)

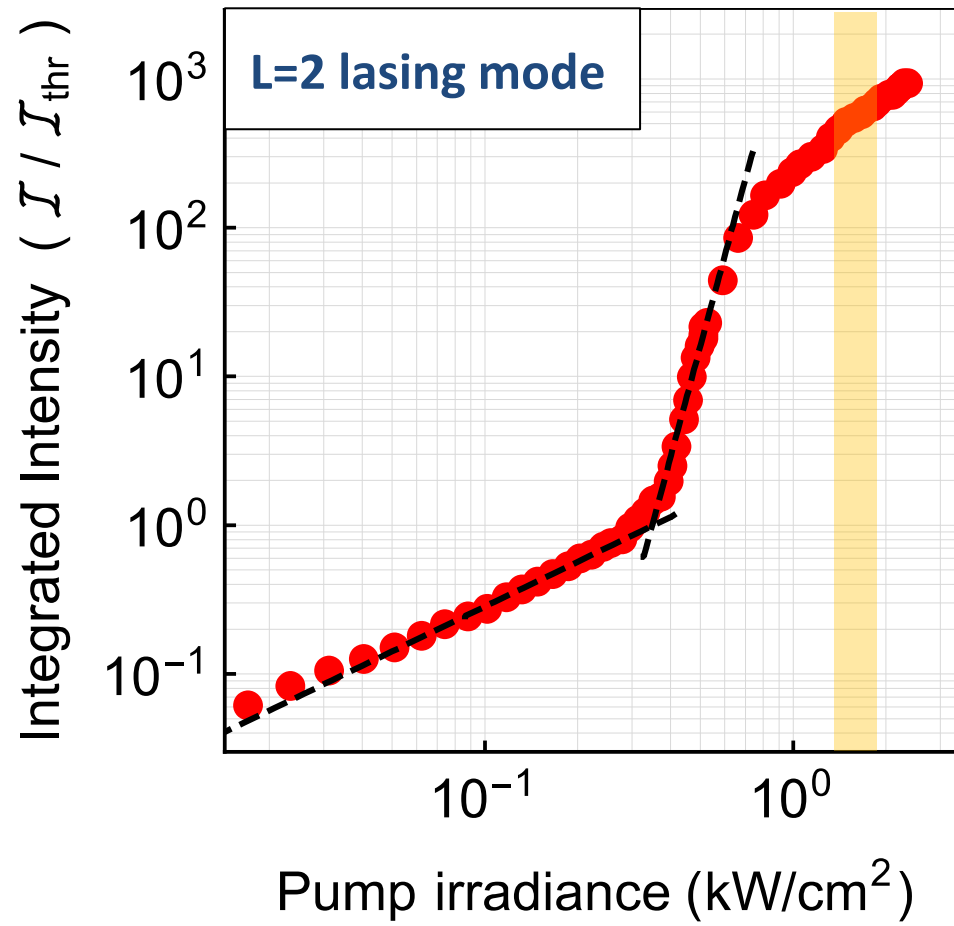
Outline

1- Designing OAM microspheres with optically controllable chirality

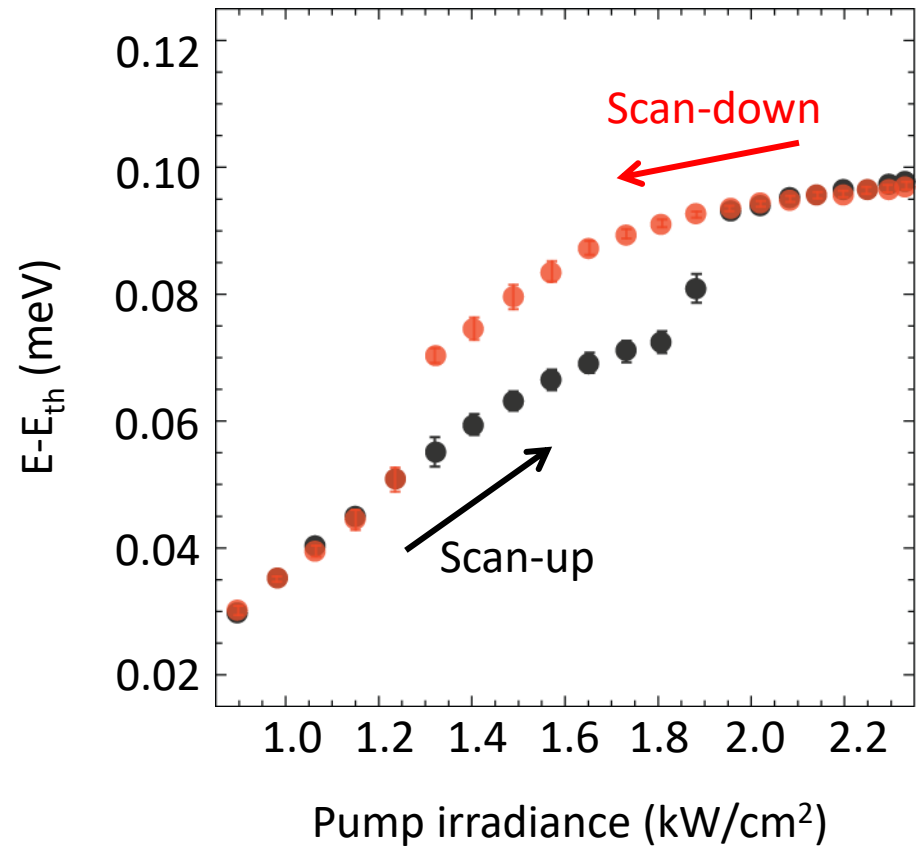
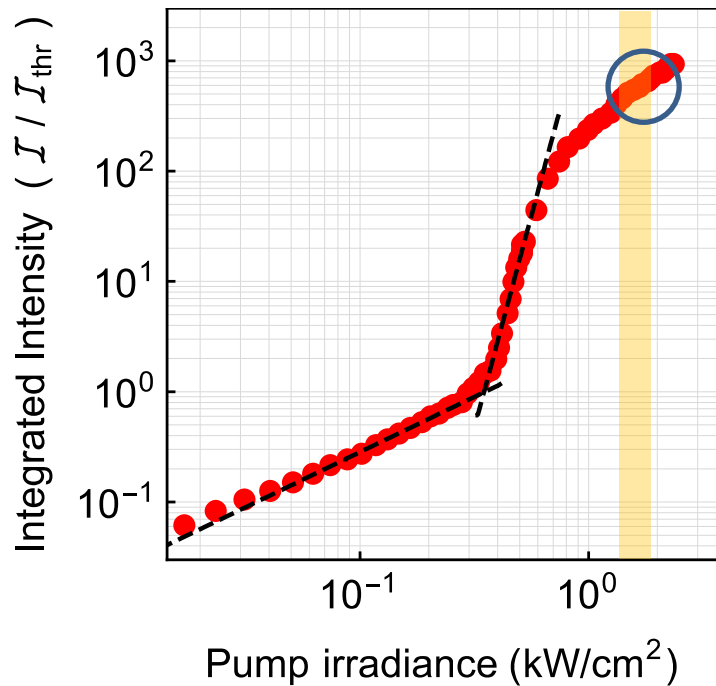
2- Optical bistability between modes carrying distinct OAM

3- Conclusion and perspectives

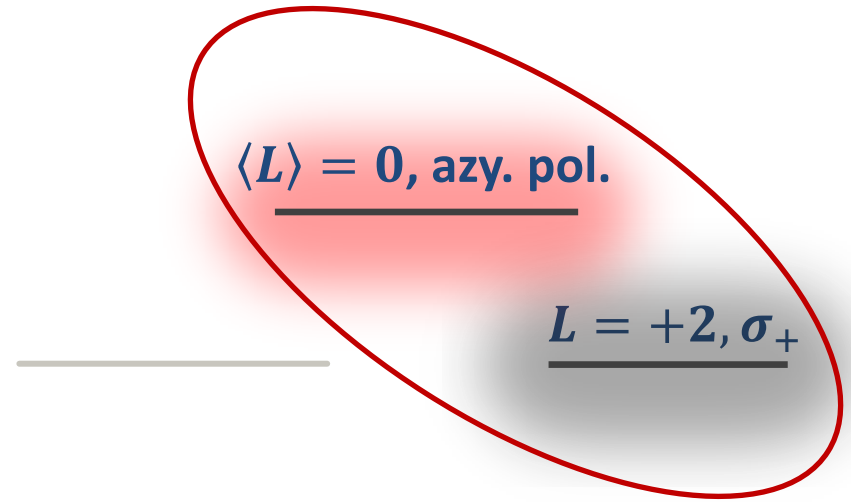
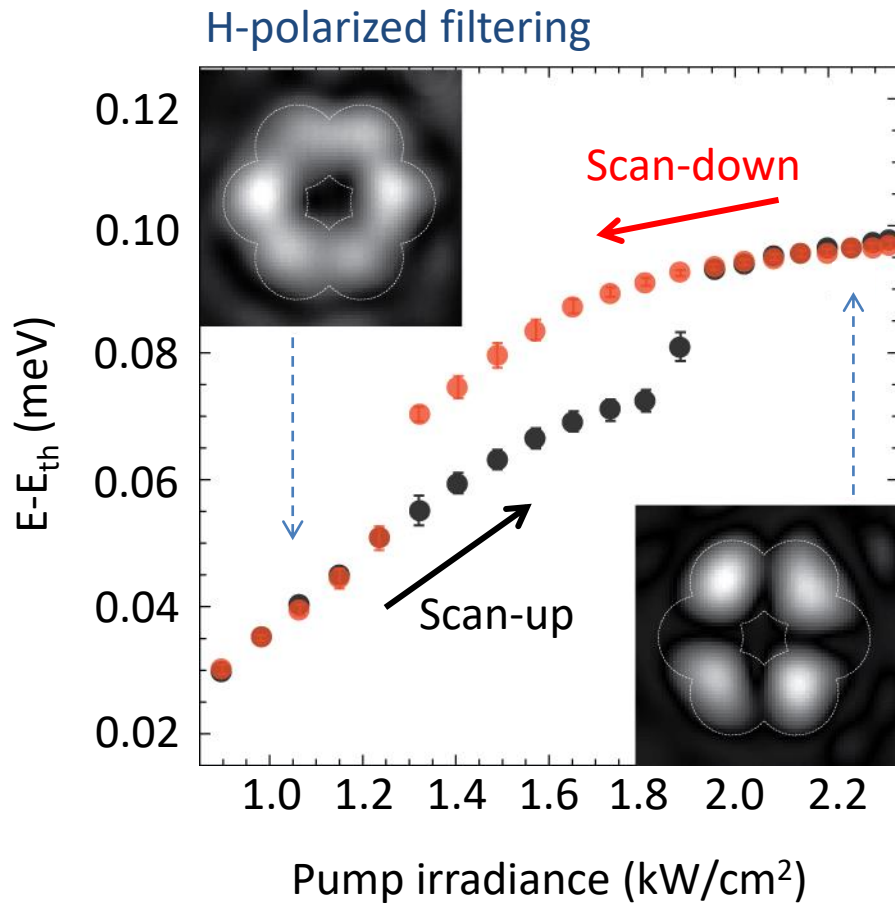
Region of interest for the optical bistability



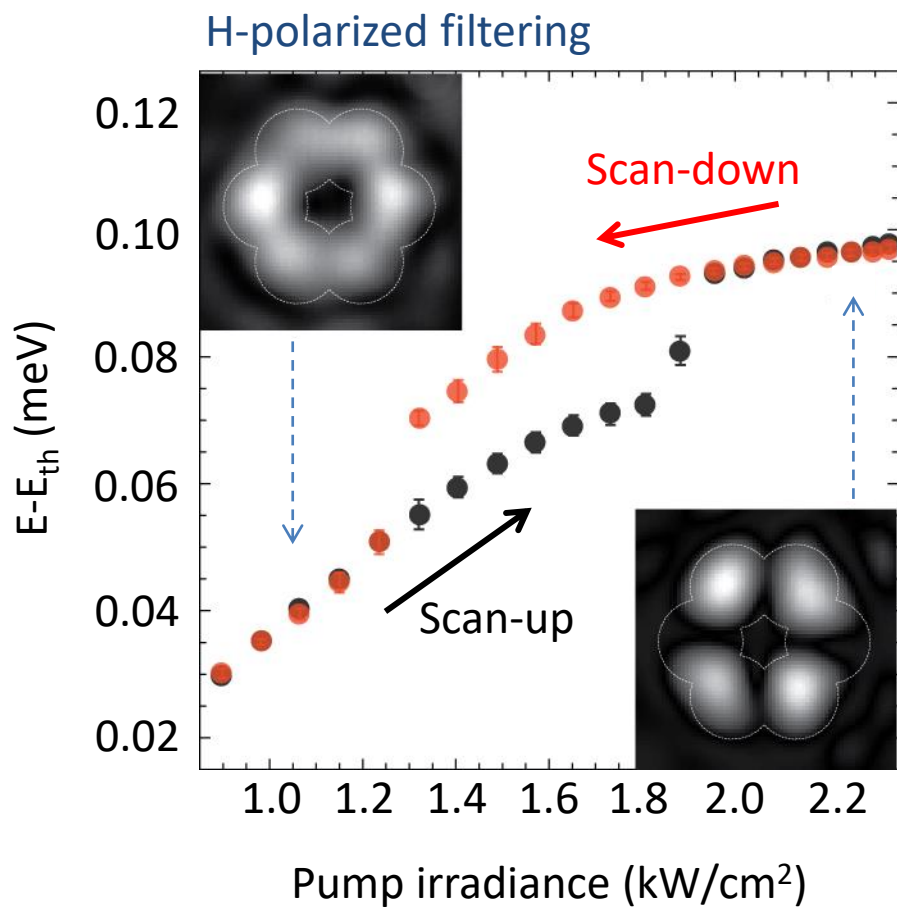
Evolution of the emission energy in the bistability region



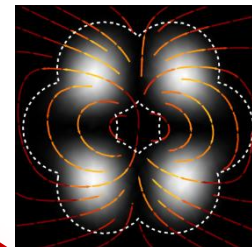
Evolution of the spatial profile in the bistability region



Evolution of the spatial profile in the bistability region



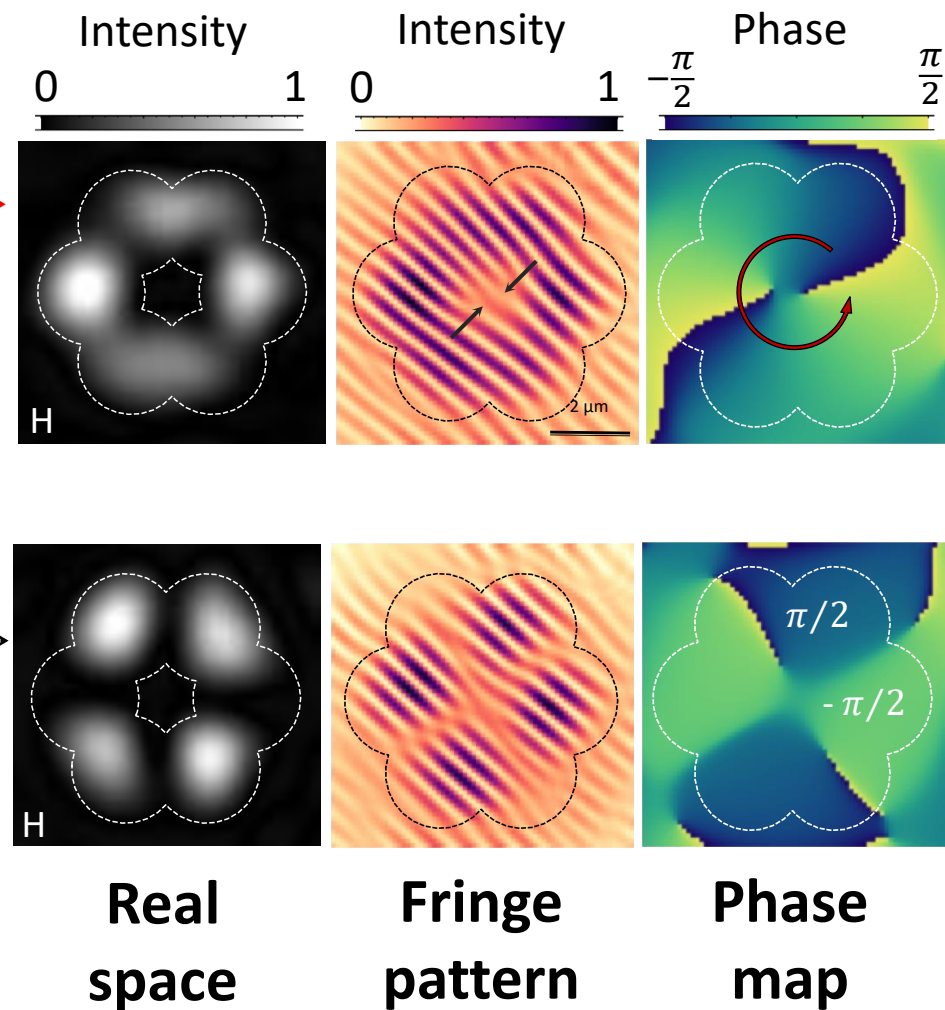
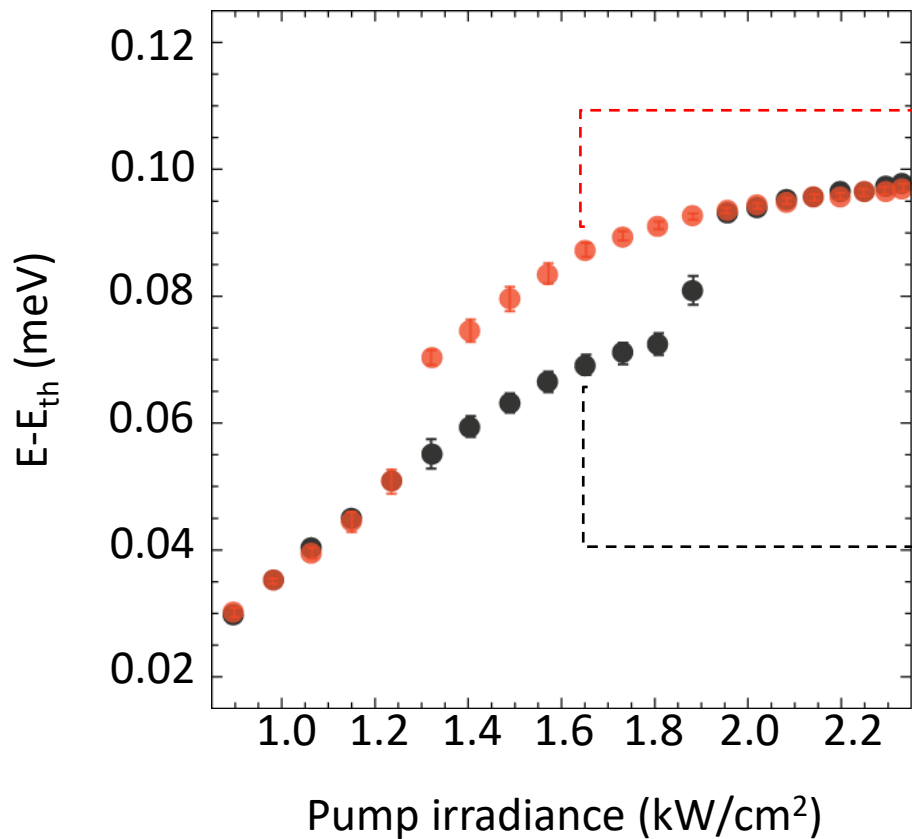
Finite-element simulation



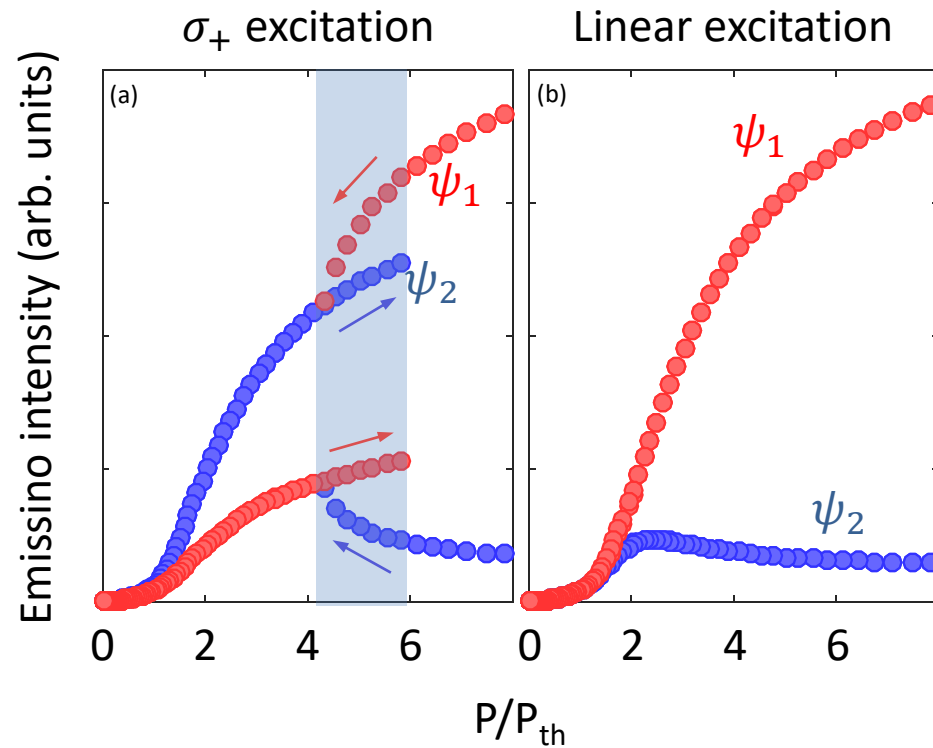
$\langle L \rangle = 0$, azy. pol.

$L = +2, \sigma_+$

Evolution of the spatial and phase pattern in the bistability



Modeling the OAM bistability



Condition for bistability

$$g_{1,2} = g_0 (1 - \varepsilon_s I_{1,2} - \varepsilon_c I_{2,1})$$

$$(\varepsilon_c > \varepsilon_s)$$