

# Light flow controlled with all-optical transistor

Medical Design Technology

The optical microresonator, discovered by Professor Tobias Kippenberg and his team in Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne's (EPFL) Laboratory of Photonics and Quantum Measurements, has two characteristics — it traps light in a tiny glass structure, guiding the beam into a circular pattern and then the structure vibrates, like a wine glass, at well-defined frequencies.

Because the structure is so tiny (a fraction of the diameter of a human hair), these frequencies are 10,000 times higher than a wineglass vibration. When light is injected into the device, the photons exert a force called radiation pressure, which is greatly enhanced by the resonator. The increasing pressure deforms the cavity, coupling the light to the mechanical vibrations. If two light beams are used, the interaction of the two lasers with the mechanical vibrations results in a kind of optical "switch" whereby the strong "control" laser can turn on or off a weaker "probe" laser just as in a electronic transistor.

Fig1: This is a false-color scanning electron micrograph of the microresonator used in the study of OMIT. The red top part is a silica toroid; it is supported by a silicon pillar (gray) on a semiconductor chip. The silica toroid serves both, as an excellent optical resonator for photons, and it supports mechanical vibrations (phonons). The mutual coupling of photons and phonons can be harnessed to control the propagation of light all-optically. (Image: T. Kippenberg / EPFL)

"We have known for more than two years that this effect was theoretically possible," said Max-Planck Institute scientist **Albert Schliesser**, but pinning it down proved difficult.

"Once we knew where to look, it was right there," said EPFL PhD student **Stefan Weis**, one of the lead authors of the study.

Senior EPFL scientist **Samuel Deléglise** added: "*The agreement between theory and experiment is really striking.*"

Applications of this novel effect, baptized "OMIT" (optomechanically-induced transparency), could provide entirely new functionality to photonics. Radiation-to-vibration conversions are already widely used; in mobile phones, for example, a receiver converts electromagnetic radiation to mechanical vibration, enabling the signal to be filtered efficiently. But it has been impossible to do this kind of conversion with light. With an OMIT-based device, an optical light field could for the first time be converted into a mechanical vibration. This could open up a huge range of possibilities in telecommunications. For example, novel optical buffers could be designed that could store optical information for up to several seconds.

On a more fundamental level, researchers around the world have been trying to find

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ways to control optomechanical systems at the quantum level: the switchable coupling demonstrated by the EPFL-Max Planck team could help the community clear this hurdle, by serving as an important interface in hybrid quantum systems.

For more information, visit: [www.epfl.ch](http://www.epfl.ch)

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