

Levitating Optomechanics: Optical Levitation

A diagram illustrating optical levitation. It shows a large blue cylindrical lens at the top, a smaller blue cylindrical lens in the middle, and a large blue cylindrical lens at the bottom. A vertical orange beam of light passes through the top lens, focuses to a small spot on the middle lens, and then diverges through the bottom lens. The middle lens is surrounded by a pair of parentheses, indicating it is the levitated object.

Yuta Michimura,

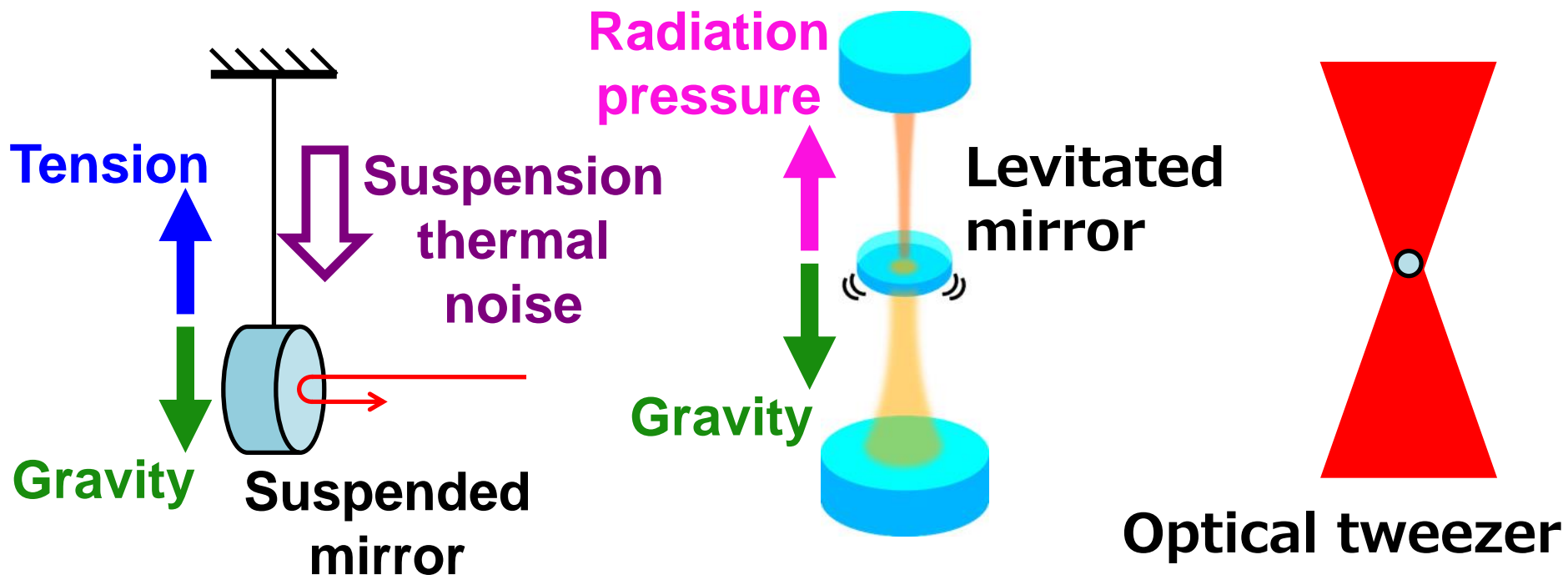
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Hiroki Chiyoda, Takuya Kawasaki, Jerome Degallaix

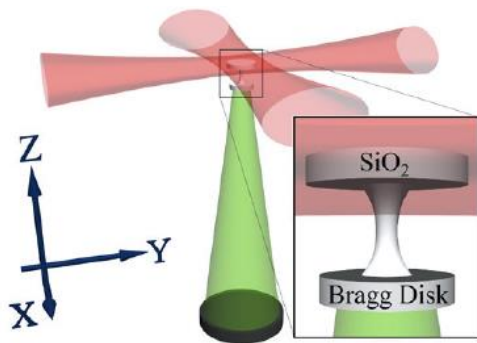
Optical Levitation of Mirror

- Support a mirror with **radiation pressure alone**
- **Free** from suspension thermal noise
- **Large coupling** compared with optical tweezers

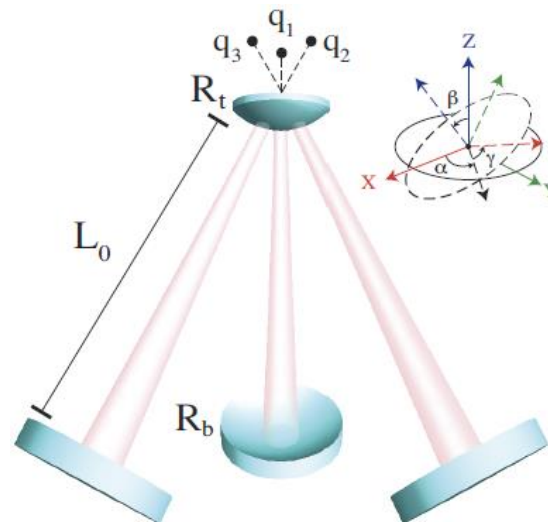


Sandwich Configuration

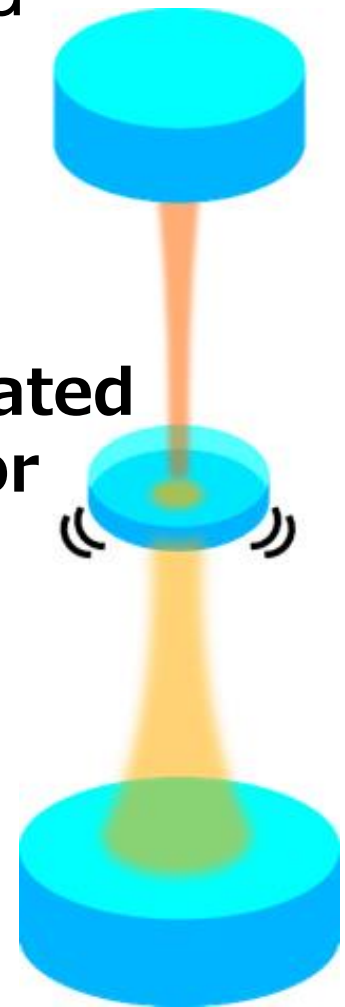
- Mirror levitation have never been realized
- Simpler configuration than previous proposals
 - YM, Y. Kuwahara+, [Optics Express 25, 13799 \(2017\)](#)
- Proved that stable levitation is possible and **SQL can be reached** with **0.2 mg mirror**



S. Singh+: [PRL 105, 213602 \(2010\)](#)

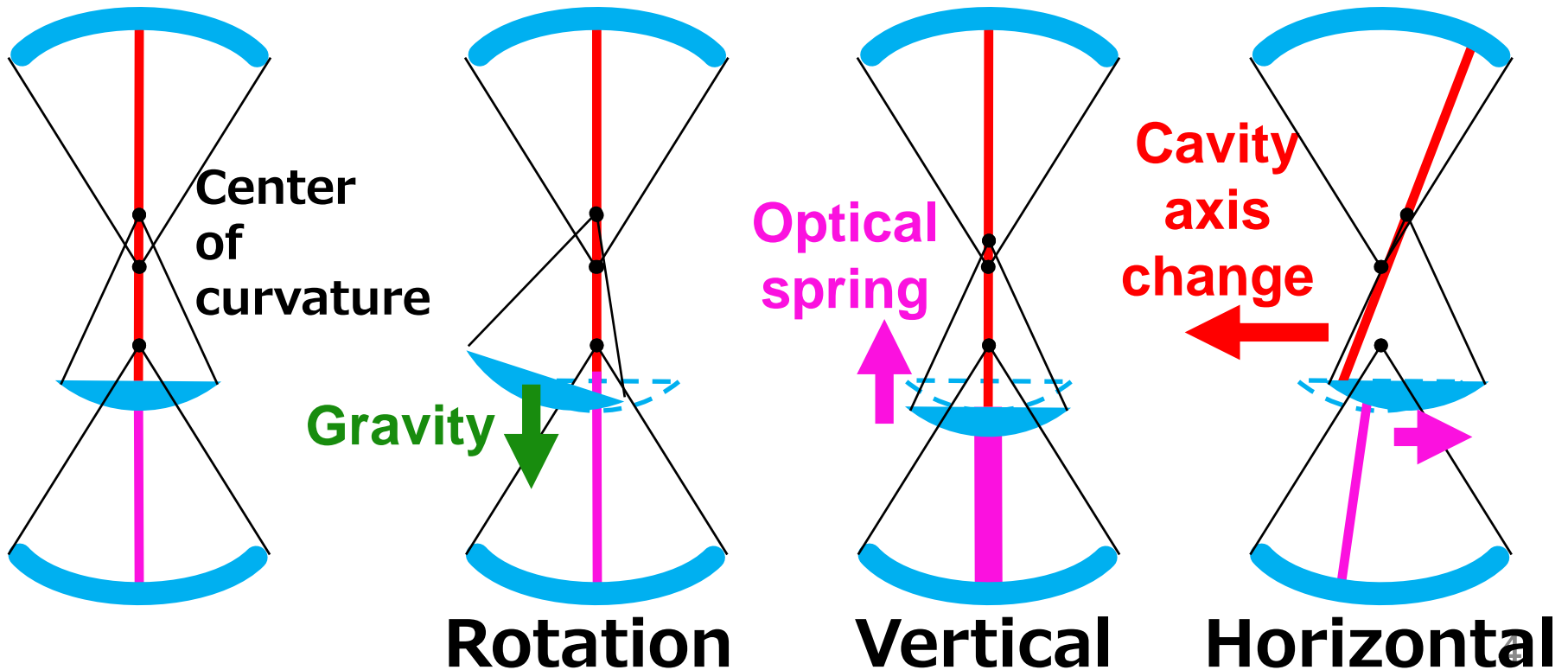


G. Guccione+: [PRL 111, 183001 \(2013\)](#)



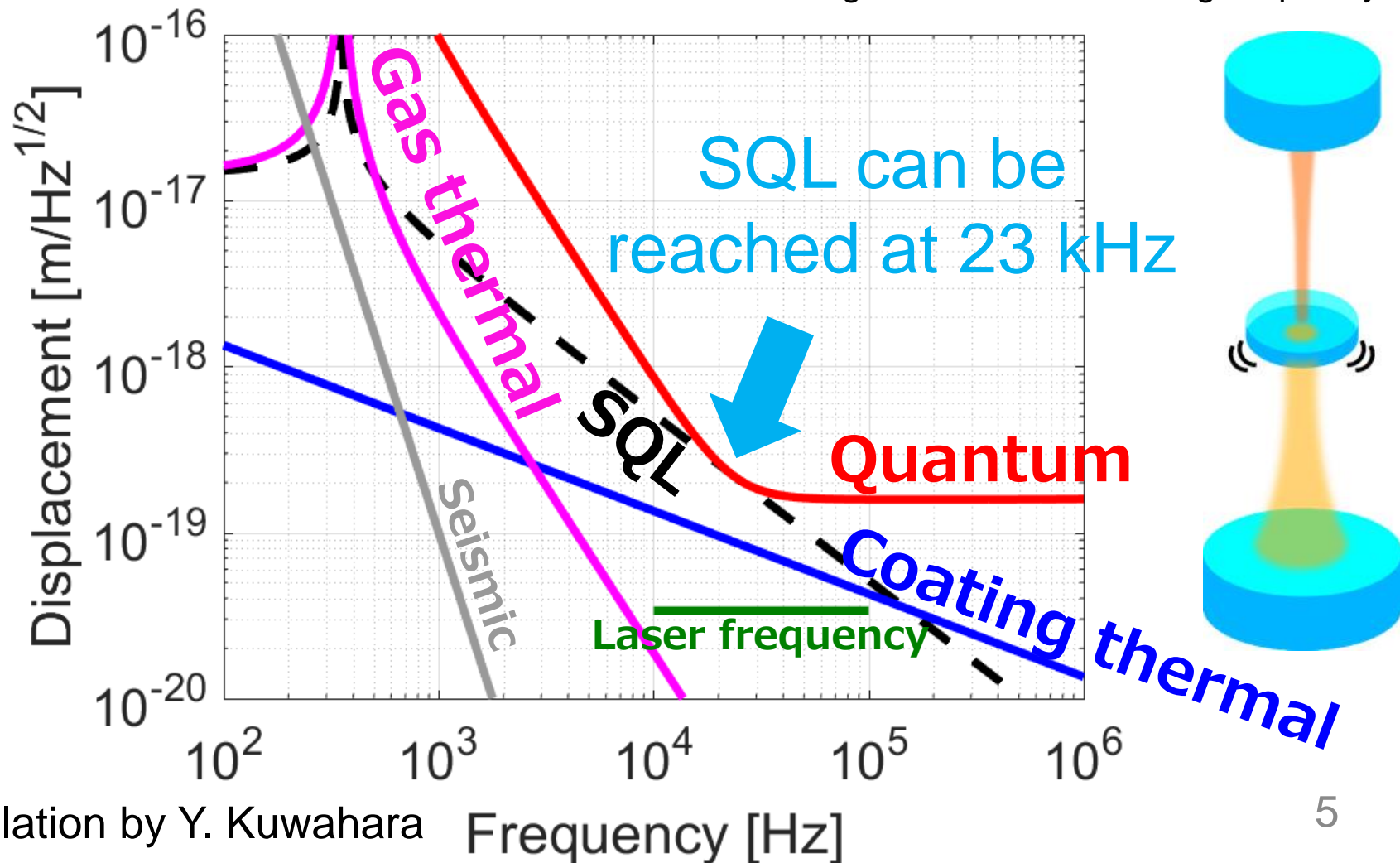
Stability of Levitation

- Rotational motion is stable with **gravity**
- Vertical motion is stable with **optical spring**
- Horizontal motion is stable with **cavity axis change**



Reaching SQL

- **0.2 mg** fused silica mirror, Finesse of 100,
13 W + 4 W input Low finesse necessary for cavity pole to be higher than SQL reaching frequency

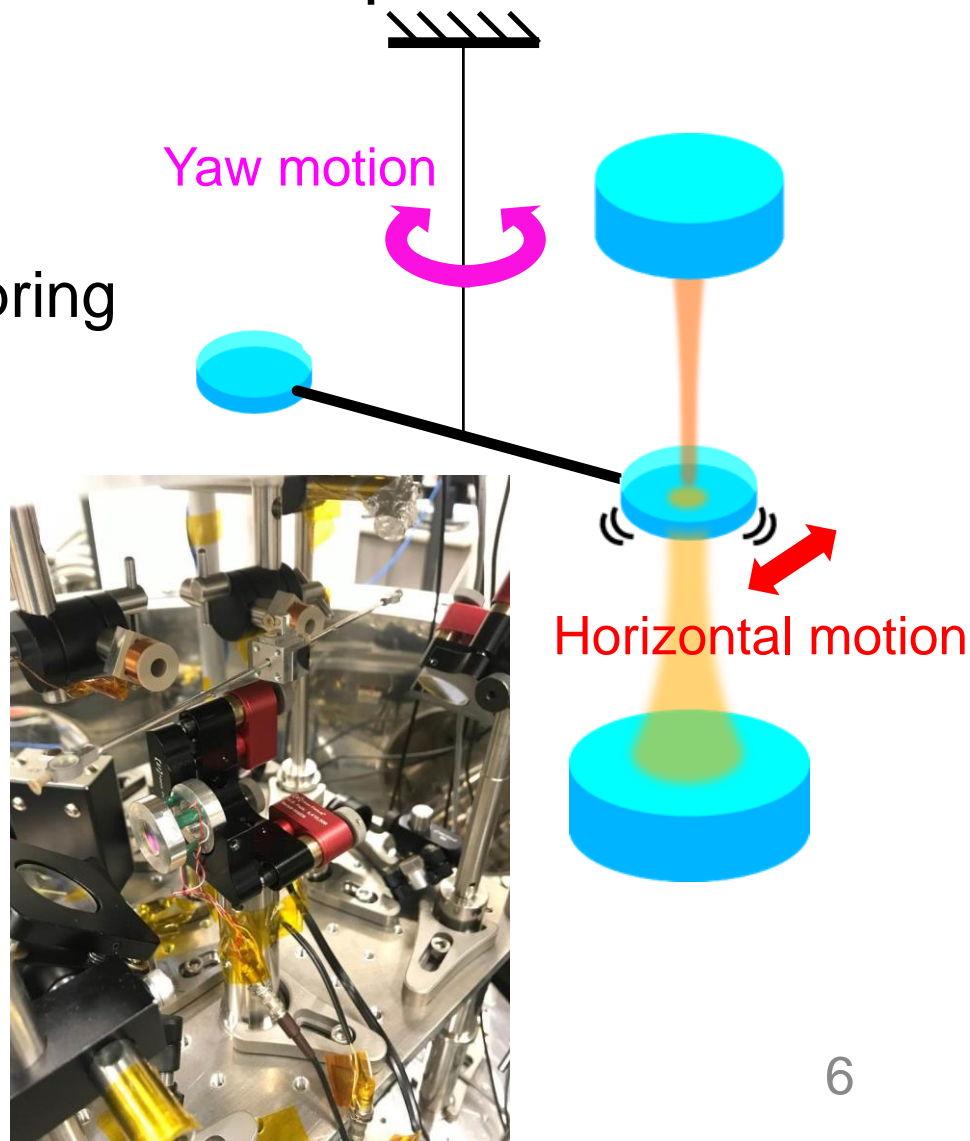
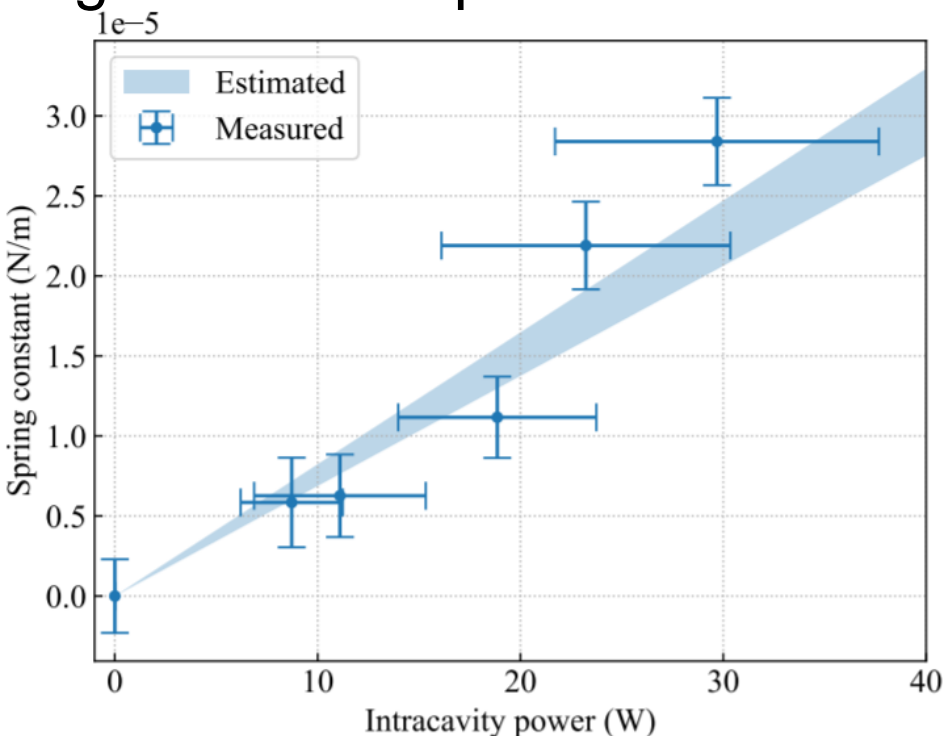


Experiment to Verify the Stability

- **Verified the stability** with a torsion pendulum and a dummy mirror

T. Kawasaki, ..., YM,
[PRA 102, 053520 \(2020\)](#)

Measured optical geometrical spring agreed with expectation



Fabrication of Levitation Mirrors

- mg and mm-scale curved mirror necessary
e.g. For levitation demonstration
 φ 3 mm, 0.1 mm thick (~1.6 mg for fused silica)
RoC = ~30 mm convex
R > 99.95 %
- Two approaches
 1. Coat **thin fused silica mirror** to bend the mirror
 2. **Photonic crystal mirror** to create effective curvature



Supported by ANR-JST
QFilter project

New Approach for Fused Silica

2014 Approach

(1) Make 3 mm dia. lens



(2) Coat



CRACKED!

2020-2021 Approach

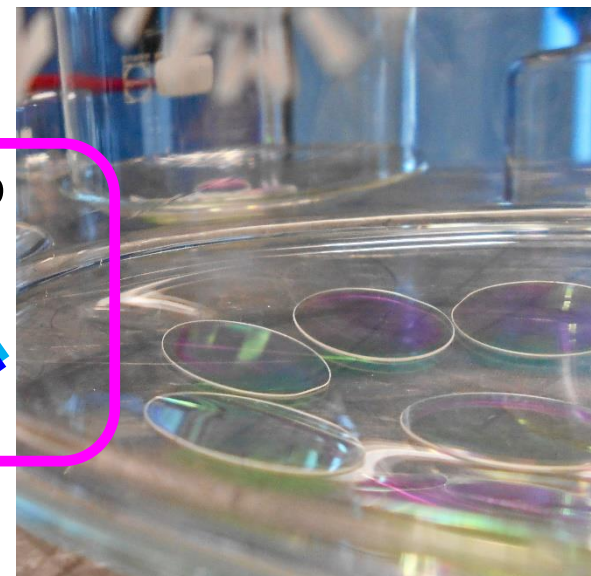
(1) Make 1 inch dia.
0.1 mm thick disk



(2) Coat (bend due to stress)



(3) Cut into 3 mm dia.



So far successful upto (2)

- R=92(1)%, RoC=500⁺²⁰⁰⁰₋₂₀₀ mm

- R=88(1)%, RoC=400⁺⁸⁰⁰₋₂₀₀ mm

Trying (3) and thicker coating
(would try thinner substrate)

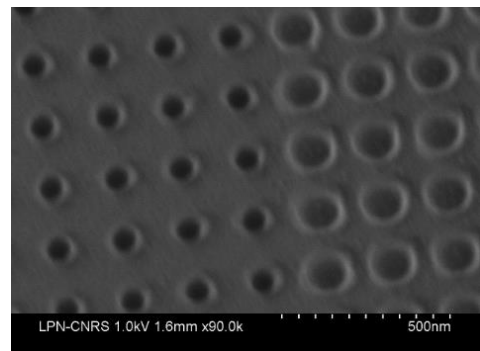
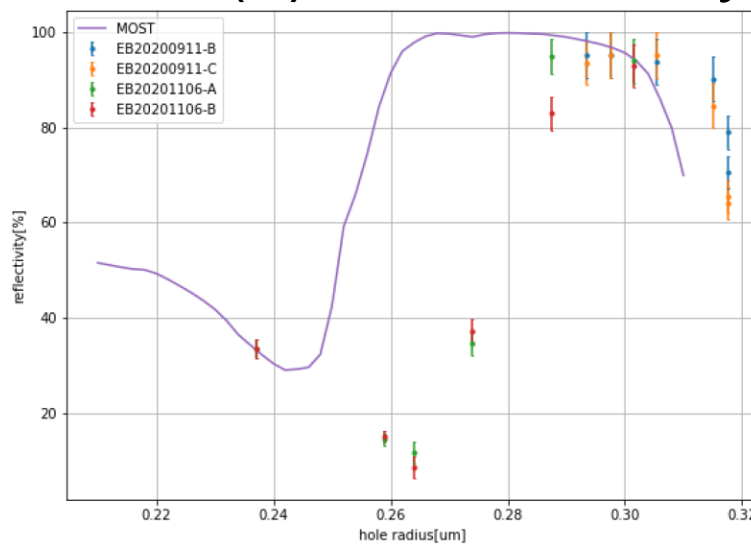
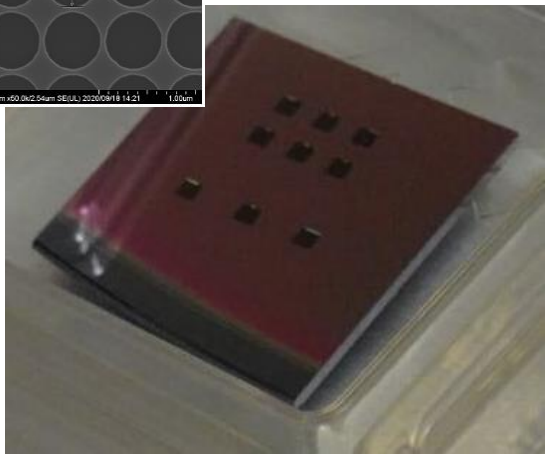
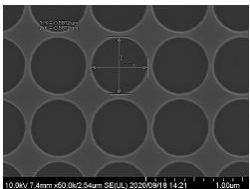
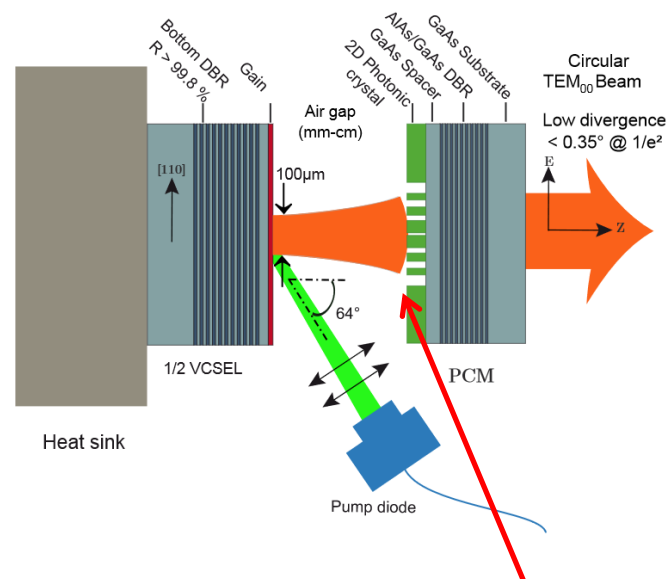
Somehow concave instead
of convex
Coating thickness x2
-> RoC x~1/2
Substrate thickness x1/2
-> RoC x~1/4

Photonic Crystal Mirror

- **Effective curvature** possible by modulating the filling factor

M. S. Seghilani+,
[Optics Express 22, 5962 \(2014\)](#)

- Currently trying Si photonic crystal mirror without modulation
 So far achieved 95(5) % reflectivity



Summary

- **Milligram scale mirror** can be levitated with realistic parameters
YM, Y. Kuwahara+, [Optics Express 25, 13799 \(2017\)](#)
- Succeeded in experimentally verifying the **stability** of the levitation
T. Kawasaki, ..., YM, [PRA 102, 053520 \(2020\)](#)
- Trying two approaches for the **fabrication** of a milligram mirror with high reflectivity and curvature
 - Coated **thin fused silica mirror**
R~90% achieved with RoC~500 m
Next: thicker coating and mirror cutting
 - **Photonic crystal mirror**
R~95% achieved without modulation
Next: higher reflectivity and modulation