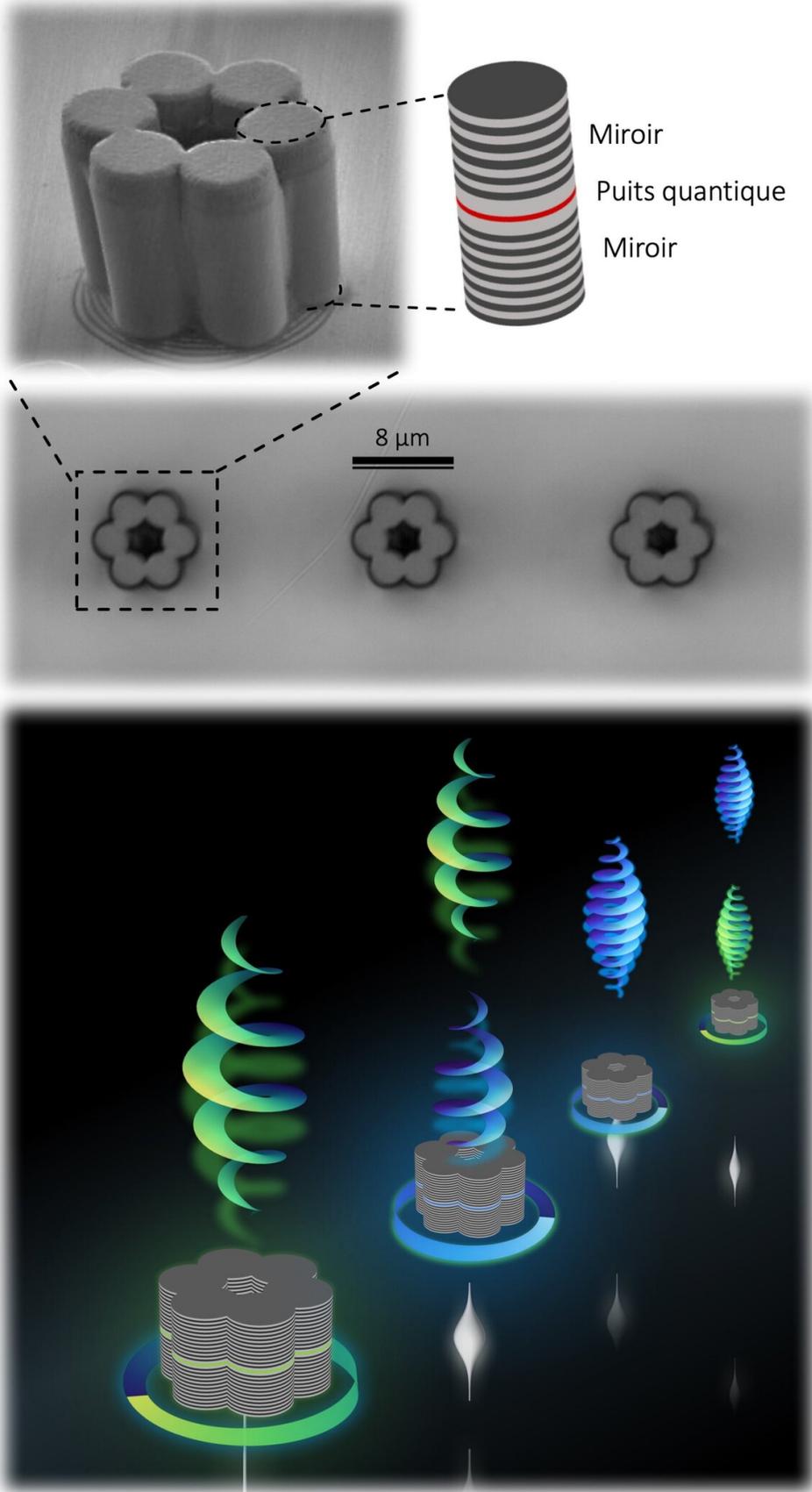


A microlaser emitting helical light

April 3 2019



Scanning electron microscopy image of hexagonal laser cavities formed from six coupled micropillars (fabricated at C2N); Upper right: image schematically shows semiconductor layers forming each pillar with two mirrors and an active region consisting of a quantum well; Lower: artistic representation of light emitted in chiral states from hexagonal cavities, thus producing corkscrew of light. Credit: © C2N / N. Carlon Zambon

Researchers recently demonstrated the realization of an integrated microlaser based on a novel design that emits light in chiral modes, thus producing corkscrews of light. An object is said to be chiral if it can be distinguished from its mirror image. Due to their helical shape, corkscrews are particularly good examples.

Such [chiral](#) objects are ubiquitous in nature, from rotating galaxies to the DNA double helix. Chirality of [light](#) can be defined when its phase winds along its propagation axis. In the 1990s, it was recognized that harnessing such a chiral feature of light fields, called the orbital angular momentum (OAM), could be technologically advantageous. Indeed, OAM represents an unbounded degree of freedom, as the phase front can theoretically wind an arbitrary large number of times within an optical period.

It therefore offers a drastically enlarged basis for encoding information in comparison to the commonly used [polarization states](#) of light, which are limited to a two-dimensional basis. Multiplexing information in such a higher-dimensional basis would offer the possibility to enhance the efficiency of both classical and quantum information protocols dramatically. Furthermore, transferring such large values of angular momentum to massive particles is a powerful asset for optical

manipulation schemes at the atomic scale (i.e. atomic tweezers).

Researchers from the team led by Jacqueline Bloch at the Centre de Nanosciences et de Nanotechnologies (C2N, CNRS—Univ. Paris-Sud/Paris-Saclay) in Palaiseau, together with collaborators from Laboratory PhLAM in Lille and from Institut Pascal in Clermont-Ferrand, have reported the demonstration of a novel integrated laser architecture that emits light in a chiral state, thus producing corkscrews of light. The disruptive advantage of this microlaser lies in the possibility of controlling the orientation of the corkscrew (from clockwise to counter clockwise) by simple optical means. Their work has been published in *Nature Photonics*.

In order to generate these chiral states of light, the researchers have used an approach based on two main ingredients. First, they fabricated a hexagonal laser cavity formed from six coupled micropillars. As a result of the [rotational symmetry](#) of their device, the resonating modes present OAM with well-defined values. Secondly, in order to favour emission from either clockwise or counter-clockwise optical modes, which requires breaking [time-reversal symmetry](#) in the system, they took benefit of an engineered coupling between the polarization and the OAM of light. This coupling allows generating a lasing emission with a net [chirality](#) by using a circularly polarized optical pump. As a result, this novel microlaser emits clockwise or counter-clockwise coherent light depending on the circular polarization of the optical pump.

The very general scheme proposed and implemented in this work paves the way to the realization of novel generations of microlasers emitting chiral light that could be used for encoding information in the [orbital angular momentum](#) basis.

More information: N. Carlon Zambon et al. Optically controlling the emission chirality of microlasers, *Nature Photonics* (2019). [DOI:](#)

[10.1038/s41566-019-0380-z](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41566-019-0380-z)

Available on arXiv: arxiv.org/abs/1806.04590

Provided by Centre for Nanoscience and Nanotechnology

Citation: A microlaser emitting helical light (2019, April 3) retrieved 25 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2019-04-microlaser-emitting-helical.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.