Synchronization in an Optomechanical Cavity

Keren Shlomi, D. Yuvaraj, Ilya Baskin, Oren Suchoi, Roni Winik, and Eyal Buks
Department of Electrical Engineering, Technion, Haifa 32000 Israel
(Dated: October 2, 2014)

We study self-excited oscillations (SEO) in an on-fiber optomechanical cavity. Synchronization is observed when the optical power that is injected into the cavity is periodically modulated. A theoretical analysis based on the Fokker-Planck equation evaluates the expected phase space distribution (PSD) of the self-oscillating mechanical resonator. A tomography technique is employed for extracting PSD from the measured reflected optical power. Time-resolved state tomography measurements are performed to study phase diffusion and phase locking of the SEO. The detuning region inside which synchronization occurs is experimentally determined and the results are compared with the theoretical prediction.

PACS numbers: 46.40.-f, 05.45.-a, 65.40.De, 62.40.+i

I. INTRODUCTION

Optomechanical cavities [1–7] are widely employed for various sensing [8–11] and photonics applications [12–18]. Moreover, such systems may allow experimental study of the crossover between classical to quantum realms [3, 19–28]. The effect of radiation pressure typically governs the optomechanical coupling (i.e. the coupling between the electromagnetic cavity and the mechanical resonator that serves as a movable mirror) when the finesse of the optical cavity is sufficiently high [3, 29, 33], whereas, bolometric effects can contribute to the optomechanical coupling when optical absorption by the vibrating mirror is significant [4, 34–41]. Generally, bolometric effects are dominant in systems comprising of relatively large mirrors in which the thermal relaxation rate is comparable to the mechanical resonance frequency [39, 40, 42, 43]. These systems [4, 34, 36, 42, 44, 45] exhibit many intriguing phenomena such as mode cooling and self-excited oscillations (SEO) [2, 36, 39, 46–50]. It has been recently demonstrated that optomechanical cavities can be fabricated on the tip of an optical fiber [51, 52]. These micron-scale devices, which can be optically actuated [61], can be used for sensing physical parameters that affect the mechanical properties of the suspended mirror (e.g. absorbed mass, heating by external radiation, acceleration, etc.).

In the present study we optically induce SEO [8–11] by injecting a monochromatic laser light into an on-fiber optomechanical cavity, which is formed between a fiber Bragg grating (FBG) mirror, serving as a static reflector, and a vibrating mirror, which is fabricated on the tip of a single mode optical fiber. These optically-induced SEO are attributed to the bolometric optomechanical coupling between the optical mode and the mechanical resonator [44, 45]. We find that the phase of the SEO can be synchronized by periodically modulating the laser power that is injected into the cavity.

Synchronization [62], one of the most fundamental phenomena in nature, has been observed since 1673 [63] in many different setups and applications [64–69]. Synchronization in self-oscillating systems [70, 71] can be the result of interaction between systems [77, 83], external noise [84–91] or other outside sources, periodic [92, 94] or non-periodic [95, 96]. Synchronization can also be activated by delayed feedback [97–100].

Here we employ the technique of state tomography [60, 101] in order to experimentally measure the phase space distribution (PSD) of the mechanical element near the threshold of SEO. Time resolved tomography [102] is employed in order to monitor the process of phase diffusion. Furthermore, we study the response of the system.

![Fig. 1: Experimental setup. (a) A schematic drawing of the sample and the experimental set-up. An on-fiber optomechanical cavity is excited by a tunable laser with modulated power. The reflected light intensity is measured and analyzed. (b) Electron micrograph of a suspended micromechanical mirror (false color code: blue-silica fiber, yellow - gold mirror, gray - zirconia ferrule), the view is tilted by 52°. (c) Spectral decomposition of the reflected light power P_R vs. excitation wavelengths λ_L. The SEO, visible as sharp peaks (black regions on colormap) in the reflected power spectrum, are obtained at optical excitation wavelengths corresponding to positive slopes of the sample’s reflectivity (shown by a dotted curve). The cavity resonance used in the synchronization experiments is denoted by a rectangle.](image-url)
to periodic modulation of the laser power. We witness phase locking at certain regions of modulation amplitude and modulation frequency, for which the SEO are synchronized with the external modulation \[103, 108\]. The experimental results are compared with theoretical predictions that are obtained by solving the Fokker-Planck equation that governs the dynamics of the system.

II. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

The optomechanical cavity shown in Fig. 1 was fabricated on the flat polished tip of a single mode fused silica optical fiber with outer diameter of 126 µm (Corning SMF-28 operating at wavelength band around 1550 nm) held in a zirconia ferrule. A 10 mm-thick chromium layer and a 200 nm gold layer were successively deposited by thermal evaporation. The bilayer was directly patterned on the flat polished tip of a single mode fused silica fiber (SMF-28 operating at wavelength band around 1550 nm) provided by a fiber Bragg grating (FBG) mirror (made by thermal evaporation). The FBG reflectivity spectrum was analyzed by an oscilloscope and a spectrum analyzer (see the schematics in Fig. 1). The experiments were performed in vacuum (at residual pressure below 0.01 Pa) at a base temperature of 77 K.

III. FOKKER-PLANCK EQUATION

The micromechanical mirror in the optical cavity is treated as a mechanical resonator with a single degree of freedom \(x\) having mass \(m\) and linear damping rate \(\gamma_0\) (when it is decoupled from the optical cavity). It is assumed that the angular resonance frequency of the mechanical resonator depends on the temperature \(T\) of the suspended mirror. For small deviation of \(T\) from the base temperature \(T_0\) (i.e., the temperature of the supporting substrate) it is taken to be given by \(\omega_0 - \beta T_R\), where \(T_R = T - T_0\) and where \(\beta\) is a constant. Furthermore, to model the effect of thermal deformation \[36\] it is assumed that a temperature dependent force given by \(n\theta T_R\), where \(\theta\) is a constant, acts on the mechanical resonator \[41\]. When noise is disregarded, the equation of motion governing the dynamics of the mechanical resonator is taken to be given by

\[
\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 2\gamma_0 \frac{dx}{dt} + (\omega_0 - \beta T_R)^2 x = \theta T_R. \tag{1}
\]

The intra-cavity optical power incident on the suspended mirror is denoted by \(P_L I(x)\), where \(P_L\) is the injected laser power, and the function \(I(x)\) depends on the mechanical displacement \(x\) [see Eq. (3) below]. The time evolution of the relative temperature \(T_R\) is governed by the thermal balance equation

\[
\frac{dT_R}{dt} = Q - \kappa T_R, \tag{2}
\]

where \(Q = \eta P_L I(x)\) is proportional to the heating power, \(\eta\) is the heating coefficient due to optical absorption and \(\kappa\) is the thermal decay rate.

The function \(I(x)\) depends on the properties of the optical cavity that is formed between the suspended mechanical mirror and the on-fiber static reflector. The finesse of the optical cavity is limited by loss mechanisms that give rise to optical energy leaking out of the cavity. The main escape routes are through the on-fiber static reflector, through absorption by the metallic mirror, and through radiation. The corresponding transmission probabilities are respectively denoted by \(T_B, T_A\) and \(T_R\). In terms of these parameters, the function \(I(x)\) is given by \[44\]

\[
I(x) = \frac{\beta_F}{1 - \cos \frac{\pi x}{\lambda_D}} + \beta_F^2, \tag{3}
\]

where \(x_D = x - x_R\) is the displacement of the mirror relative to a point \(x_R\), at which the energy stored in the optical cavity in steady state obtains a local maximum, \(\beta_F^2 = (T_B + T_A + T_R)^2 / 8\) and where \(\beta_F\) is the cavity finesse. The reflec tion probability \(R_C = P_R / P_L\) is given in steady state by \[44, 110\] \(R_C = 1 - I(x) / \beta_F\). The function \(I(x)\) can be expanded as \(I(x) = I_0 + I_0 x + (1/2) I''_0 x^2 + O(x^3)\), where a prime denotes differentiation with respect to the displacement \(x\).
Consider the case where the laser power $P_L$ is periodically modulated in time according to

$$P_L = P_0 + P_1 \cos (\omega_p t) ,$$

where $P_0$, $P_1$ and $\omega_p$ are constants. When both $P_1$ and $I - I_0$ are sufficiently small, the following approximation can be employed

$$Q = \eta P_L I \approx \eta P_0 I + \eta P_1 I_0 \cos (\omega_p t) .$$

For the case where $\kappa t \gg 1$, the solution of Eq. (2) can be expressed as

$$T_R = T_{R0} + T_{R1} ,$$

where $T_{R0}$ is a solution of Eq. (2) for the case where the laser power is taken to be the constant $P_0$, and where $T_{R1}$, which is given by

$$T_{R1} = \frac{\eta P_1 I_0 \cos (\omega_p t - \phi_p)}{\sqrt{\kappa^2 + \omega_p^2}} ,$$

where $\tan \phi_p = \omega_p / \kappa$, represents the temperature variation due to the power modulation with a fixed displacement.

Substituting the expansion (6) into Eq. (1), neglecting terms of second order in $\beta$ and disregarding the phase $\phi_p$ (i.e. shifting time by $\phi_p/\omega_p$) yield

$$\begin{align*}
\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 2\gamma_0 \frac{dx}{dt} + \omega_0^2 [1 + \zeta \cos (\omega_p t)] x &= f_{th} + f_e \cos (\omega_p t) , \end{align*}$$

where $\omega_0^2 = \omega_0^2 - 2\omega_0 \beta T_{R0}$ is the temperature dependent angular resonance frequency, $\zeta = -2\beta \eta P_1 I_0 / \omega_0 \sqrt{\kappa^2 + \omega_p^2}$ is the amplitude of parametric excitation due to laser power modulation [see Eq. (7)], $f_{th} = \theta T_{R0}$ is the thermal force, and $f_e = \theta \eta P_1 I_0 / \sqrt{\kappa^2 + \omega_p^2}$ is the force amplitude due to laser power modulation [see Eq. (7)]. Furthermore, as was mentioned above, the temperature $T_{R0}$ is assumed to satisfy [see Eq. (2)]

$$\frac{dT_{R0}}{dt} = -\eta P_0 I (x) - \kappa T_{R0} .$$

As can be seen from Eq. (8), modulating the laser power gives rise to two contributions, one representing parametric excitation with amplitude $\zeta$ originating from the temperature dependence of the resonance frequency, and another representing direct forcing with amplitude $f_e$ originating from the thermal force term. Both these terms can be treated using the rotating wave approximation (RWA) only when the angular frequency $\omega_p$ is chosen to be close to particular values. Two such values are considered below, $\omega_0$ and $2\omega_0$. When $\omega_p \simeq \omega_0$ the effect of the direct forcing term is expected to dominate, whereas when $\omega_p \simeq 2\omega_0$ the effect of the parametric term is expected to dominate. These two cases can be simultaneously treated by assuming that in Eq. (3) $\omega_p = \omega_0 + \omega_4$ in the direct forcing term and $\omega_p = 2(\omega_0 + \omega_4)$ in the parametric term, where $\omega_4 \ll \omega_0$ is the detuning.

The displacement $x(t)$ can be expressed in terms of the complex amplitude $A$ as $x(t) = x_0 + 2 \Re(\mathcal{A} e^{i\omega_0 t})$, where $x_0$, which is given by $x_0 = \eta \theta P_0 I_0 / \kappa \omega_0^2$, is the optically-induced static displacement. Assuming that $A$ is small and it is slowly varying on the time scale of $\omega_0^{-1}$ and applying the RWA yield a first order evolution equation for the complex amplitude $A = A_x + i A_y$, where both $A_x$ and $A_y$ are real [45], which can be written in a vector form as

$$\dot{\mathbf{A}} + \mathbf{\Phi} = \xi R ,$$

where $\mathbf{A} = (A_x, A_y)$, the vector $\mathbf{\Phi} = (\Phi_x, \Phi_y)$, where both $\Phi_x$ and $\Phi_y$ are real, is given by

$$\mathbf{\Phi} = \nabla \mathcal{H} + \omega_4 (-A_y, A_x) ,$$

the scalar function $\mathcal{H}$ is given by [111]

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{\Gamma_0}{2} (A_x^2 + A_y^2) + \frac{\Gamma_2 (A_x^2 + A_y^2)^2}{4} + \frac{\omega_0^2 \zeta}{4} A_x A_y - \frac{f_e A_x}{\omega_0} ,$$

where $\Gamma_0 = \gamma_0 + \eta \theta P_L I_0 / 2 \omega_0^2$ is the effective rate of linear damping, $\Gamma_2 = \gamma_2 + \eta \beta P_L I_0^2 / 4 \omega_0^2$ is the effective nonlinear quadratic damping rate and $\gamma_2$ is the intrinsic mechanical contribution to $\Gamma_2$. The noise term $\xi_R = (\xi_{Rx}, \xi_{Ry})$, where both $\xi_{Rx}$ and $\xi_{Ry}$ are real, satisfies $\langle \xi_{Rx}(t) \xi_{Rx}(t') \rangle = \langle \xi_{Ry}(t) \xi_{Ry}(t') \rangle = 2 \pi \delta(t - t')$ and $\langle \xi_{Rx}(t) \xi_{Ry}(t') \rangle = 0$, where $\tau = \gamma_0 k_B T_{eff} / 4 \kappa \omega_0^2$, $k_B$ is the Boltzmann’s constant and $T_{eff}$ is the effective noise temperature.

In the absence of laser modulation, i.e. when $P_1 = 0$, the equation of motion (10) describes a van der Pol oscillator [101]. Consider the case where $\Gamma_2 > 0$, for which a supercritical Hopf bifurcation occurs when the linear damping coefficient $\Gamma_0$ vanishes. Above threshold, i.e. when $\Gamma_0$ becomes negative, the amplitude $A_x = |A| = \sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2}$ of the SEO is given by $A_{r0} = \sqrt{-\Gamma_0 / \Gamma_2}$.

Consider the case of vanishing detuning, i.e. the case where $\omega_4 = 0$, for which $\Phi = \nabla \mathcal{H}$. For this case, the Langevin equation (10) for the complex amplitude $A$ yields the corresponding Fokker-Planck equation for the PSD $\mathcal{P} (A_x, A_y)$, which can be written as [112, 113]

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{P}}{\partial t} - \nabla \cdot (\mathcal{P} \nabla \mathcal{H}) - \tau \nabla \cdot (\nabla \mathcal{P}) = 0 .$$

IV. SYNCHRONIZATION

The steady state solution $P_0$ of (13) is given by

$$P_0 = \frac{1}{Z} \exp \left( -\frac{H}{\tau} \right), \quad (14)$$

where $Z$ is a normalization constant (partition function). We experimentally investigate the effect of laser power modulation for the above discussed two cases, i.e. $\omega_p = \omega_0$ and $\omega_p = 2\omega_0$, and compare the results to the theoretical prediction given by Eq. (14) [recall that Eq. (14) is valid only when the detuning vanishes, i.e. when $\omega_d = 0$]. For both cases, the PSD is extracted from the measured off reflected cavity power using the technique of state tomography [60, 101].

The results that are obtained with $\omega_p = \omega_0$ are seen in Fig. 3. For this case, the laser wavelength is $\lambda_0 = 1545.641 \text{ nm}$ and the average power is $P_0 = 12 \text{ mW}$ (the data seen in Figs. 3.4 and 5 was taken with the same values of $\lambda_0$ and $P_0$). The panels on the left exhibit the measured PSD whereas the panels on the right exhibit the calculated PSD obtained from Eq. (14). For both cases, the PSD is plotted as a function of the normalized coordinates $A_x/\delta_m$ and $A_y/\delta_m$, where $\delta_m = \sqrt{2}\tau/\gamma_0$. The relative modulation amplitude $P_1/P_0$ is increased from top to bottom (see figure caption for the values). The ring-like shape of the PSD, which is seen in the top panels, in which the relative modulation amplitude $P_1/P_0$ obtains its lowest value, changes into a crescent-like shape as $P_1/P_0$ is increased. While a PSD having a ring-like shape corresponds to SEO with a random phase, synchronization gives rise to a PSD having a crescent-like shape. The characteristic length of the crescent depends on both the modulation amplitude and the noise intensity in the system. The device parameters that have been employed in the theoretical calculation are listed in the figure caption.

The results that are obtained with $\omega_p = 2\omega_0$ are seen in Fig. 3. The relative modulation amplitude $P_1/P_0$ is increased from top to bottom (see figure caption for the values). For this case of modulation at $\omega_p = 2\omega_0$, synchronization gives rise to two preferred values of the phase of SEO, which differ one from the other by $\pi$, as can be seen from the double-crescent shape of both measured and calculated PSD (see Fig. 3).

V. DEPHASING AND REPHASING

The phase of SEO in steady state randomly drifts in time due to the effect of external noise. In addition, noise gives rise to amplitude fluctuations around the average value $A_{x0}$. To experimentally study these effects, SEO are driven using the same parameters of laser power and wavelength as in Figs. 2 and 3. The off-reflected signal from the optical cavity is recorded in two time windows separated by a dwell time $t_d$. While the data taken in the first time window is used to determine the initial phase of SEO, the data taken in the second one is used to extract PSD by state tomography [60] using the initial phase as a reference phase. The results are seen in Fig. 4 for 3 different values of the dwell time $t_d$ (given in the figure caption). While the left panels show the measured PSDs, the panels on the right exhibit the calculated PSDs obtained by numerically integrating the Fokker-Planck equation (13). The process of dephasing of SEO is demonstrated by the transition from a PSD having a crescent-like shape that is obtained for a relatively short dwell time $t_d$ (see top panels) to a PSD having a ring-like shape that is obtained for a relatively long dwell time $t_d$ (see bottom panels).

The opposite process to dephasing, which is hereafter referred to as rephasing, is demonstrated in Fig. 5. As was done in the previous experiment, the off-reflected signal from the optical cavity is recorded in two time windows separated by a dwell time, which is labeled for the current case as $t_0 + t_d$. In addition, power modula-
consider the case where Eq. (10) and by analyzing their stability [103, 104]. Consequently the phase of SEO is fully randomized at time \( t = 1 \) s after the first time window. The time \( t_0 \) is chosen to be much longer than the dephasing time, and consequently the phase of SEO is fully randomized at time \( t_0 \).

While in Fig. 2 above, the case of synchronization in steady state, i.e. in the limit of \( t \to \infty \), is demonstrated, in the current experiment the PSD is measured for finite values of \( t_d \) in order the monitor in time the process of rephasing. Contrary to the case of dephasing (see Fig. 3), rephasing is demonstrated by the transition from a PSD having a ring-like shape that is obtained for a relatively short dwell time \( t_d \) (see top panels in Fig. 4) to a PSD having a crescent-like shape that is obtained for a relatively long dwell time \( t_d \) (see bottom panels).

VI. DETUNING RANGE OF PHASE LOCKING

The region in the plane of modulation frequency \( \omega_p \) and modulation amplitude \( f_e \) in which synchronization occurs can be determined by finding the fixed points of Eq. (10) and by analyzing their stability [103, 104]. Consider the case where \( \omega_p \gg \omega_0 \). For this case both the parametric term and the noise term are disregarded, and

thus \( \Phi = (\Phi_x, \Phi_y) \) becomes [see Eq. (11)]

\[
\Phi_x = [2(\Lambda^2 + \Lambda^2)] A_x - \omega_d A_y - f_e, \quad (15)
\]

\[
\Phi_y = [2(\Lambda^2 + \Lambda^2)] A_y + \omega_d A_x. \quad (16)
\]

At a fixed point, i.e. when \( \Phi_x = \Phi_y = 0 \), the following holds

\[
F^2 = \left[ (1 - A^2)^2 + D^2 \right] A^2, \quad (17)
\]

where \( F = f_e/A_0 \) is the normalized modulation amplitude, \( A = A_x/A_0 \) is the normalized radial coordinate, \( A_0 = \sqrt{\Gamma_0/\Gamma_2} \) is the amplitude of SEO, and \( D = \omega_d/\Gamma_0 \) is the normalized detuning.

The Jacobian matrix is given by

\[
J = \begin{pmatrix}
\frac{\partial \Phi_x}{\partial A_x} & \frac{\partial \Phi_y}{\partial A_x} \\
\frac{\partial \Phi_x}{\partial A_y} & \frac{\partial \Phi_y}{\partial A_y}
\end{pmatrix}. \quad (18)
\]

The eigenvalues \( \lambda_{\pm} \) of \( J \) can be expressed in terms of the trace \( \text{Tr} J = 2\Gamma_0 (1 - 2A^2) \) and determinant \( \text{det} J = \Gamma_0^2 \left( 3A^4 - 4A^2 + 1 + D^2 \right) \) of \( J \) as

\[
\lambda_{\pm} = \frac{\text{Tr} J \pm \sqrt{\left(\text{Tr} J\right)^2 - 4 \text{det} J}}{2}. \quad (19)
\]

Hopf bifurcation occurs when \( \text{Tr} J = 0 \), i.e. when

\[
A^2 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad (20)
\]
and when \( \text{det} J > 0 \), i.e. when \( A^2 < A^2_- \) or \( A^2 > A^2_+ \), where

\[
A^2_{\pm} = \frac{2}{3} \pm \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{1 - 3D^2}.
\]

(Hopf bifurcation is thus possible only when \( |D| > 0.5 \) [see Eq. (20)]. Furthermore, combining Eqs. (17) and (20) yields a relation between the modulation amplitude \( F \) and the detuning \( D \) along the bifurcation line

\[
8F^2 = 1 + 4D^2.
\]

The critical value \( F_c \) of \( F \) for which \( D = 0.5 \) at the end of the bifurcation line is given by \( F_c = 0.5 \).

Steady state bifurcation occurs when \( \text{det} J = 0 \), i.e. when

\[
0 = 3A^4 - 4A^2 + 1 + D^2.
\]

Substituting the solution, which is given by

\[
A^2_{\pm} = \frac{2}{3} \pm \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{1 - 3D^2},
\]

into Eq. (17) yields two branches

\[
F^2_{\pm} = \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{2}{3} \pm \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{1 - 3D^2} \right)^2 + D^2 \right] \times \left( \frac{2}{3} \pm \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{1 - 3D^2} \right).
\]

(25)

Experimentally the region of synchronization is determined by measuring the standard deviation of the phase of SEO, which is labeled as \( \sigma_\phi \), with varying values of the normalized detuning \( D \) and normalized modulation amplitude \( F \). The measured normalized standard deviation \( \sigma_\phi/\sigma_u \), where \( \sigma_u = 1.8138 \) is the value corresponding to uniform distribution of the phase, is plotted in Fig. 6. The solid line is the steady state bifurcation line \( F_-(D) \) [see Eq. (25)]. The device parameters are the same as those given in the caption of Fig. 2.

FIG. 5: Rephasing of SEO. The relative amplitude of the modulation, which is turned on at time \( t_0 = 1 \) s after the first time window, is \( P_1/P_0 = 0.01 \). The normalized dwell time \( \gamma_0 t_d \) in the panels labeled as a, b and c is \( \gamma_0 t_d = 0.05, 0.95 \) and 1.7, respectively. The device parameters are the same as those given in the caption of Fig. 2. The panels on the left exhibit the measured PSD whereas the panels on the right exhibit the calculated PSD obtained from numerically integrating the Fokker-Planck equation [13].

In summary, synchronization in an on-fiber optomechanical cavity is investigated. The relatively good agreement that is found between the experimental results and theoretical predictions is encouraging and demonstrates the potential of such devices for a variety of applications.
the theoretical predictions validates the assumptions and approximations that have been employed in the theoretical modeling. The investigated device can be employed as a sensor operating in the region of SEO. Future study will address the possibility of reducing phase noise by inducing synchronization in order to enhance the sensor’s performance.

VIII. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work was supported by the Israel Science Foundation, the bi-national science foundation, the Security Research Foundation in the Technion, the Israel Ministry of Science, the Russell Berrie Nanotechnology Institute and MAGNET Metro 450 consortium.

[1] V. B. Braginsky and A. B. Manukin, “Ponderomotive effects of electromagnetic radiation (in Russian)”, ZhETF (Journal of Experimental and Theoretical Physics), vol. 52, pp. 986–989, 1967.
[2] K. Hane and K. Suzuki, “Self-excited vibration of a self-supporting thin film caused by laser irradiation”, Sensors and Actuators A: Physical, vol. 51, pp. 179–182, 1996.
[3] S. Gigan, H. R. Böhm, M. Paternostro, F. Blaser, J. B. Hertzberg, K. C. Schwab, D. Bauerle, M. Aspelmeyer, and A. Zeilinger, “Self cooling of a micromirror by radiation pressure”, Nature, vol. 444, pp. 67–70, 2006.
[4] C. H. Metzger and K. Karrai, “Cavity cooling of a microlever”, Nature, vol. 432, pp. 1002–1005, 2004.
[5] T. J. Kippenberg and K. J. Vahala, “Cavity optomechanics: Back-action at the mesoscale”, Science, vol. 321, no. 5893, pp. 1172–1176, Aug 2008.
[6] C. Metzger I. Favoro, S. Camerer, D. Konig, H. Lorenz, J. P. Kotthaus, and K. Karrai, “Optical cooling of a micromirror of wavelength size”, Appl. Phys. Lett., vol. 90, pp. 104101, 2007.
[7] Florian Marquardt and Steven M. Girvin, “Optomechanics”, Physics, vol. 2, pp. 40, May 2009.
[8] D. Rugar, H. J. Mamin, and P. Guenther, “Improved fiber-optic interferometer for atomic force microscopy”, Applied Physics Letters, vol. 55, no. 25, pp. 2588–2590, 1989.
[9] O. Arcizet, P.-F. Cohadon, T. Briant, M. Pinard, A. Heidmann, J.-M. Mackowski, C. Michel, L. Pinard, O. François, and L. Rousseau, “High-sensitivity optical monitoring of a micromechanical resonator with a quantum-limited optomechanical sensor”, Phys Rev Lett, vol. 97, pp. 133601, Sep 2006.
[10] S. Forstner, S. Prams, J. Knittel, E. D. van Ooijen, J. D. Swain, G. I. Harris, A. Szoerkovszky, W. P. Bowen, and H. Rubinsztein-Dunlop, “Cavity optomechanical magnetometer”, Phys. Rev. Lett., vol. 108, pp. 120801, Mar 2012.
[11] S. Stapfner, L. Ost, D. Hunger, J. Reichel, I. Favoro, and E. M. Weig, “Cavity-enhanced optical detection of carbon nanotube brownian motion”, Applied Physics Letters, vol. 102, no. 15, pp. 151910, 2013.
[12] S. E. Lyshevski and M.A. Lyshevski, “Nano- and micropromptolectromechanical systems and nanoscale active optics”, in Third IEEE Conference on Nanotechnology, 2003, Aug 2003, vol. 2, pp. 840–843.
[13] N.A.D. Stokes, F.M.A. Fatah, and S. Venkatesh, “Self-excited vibrations of optical microresonators”, Electronics Letters, vol. 24, no. 13, pp. 777–778, 1988.
[14] M. Hossein-Zadeh and K. J. Vahala, “An optomechanical oscillator on a silicon chip”, IEEE J. Sel. Top. Quantum Electron., vol. 16, no. 1, pp. 276–287, Jan 2010.
[15] M. C. Wu, O. Solgaard, and J. E. Ford, “Optical MEMS for lightwave communication”, J. Lightwave Technol., vol. 24, no. 12, pp. 4433–4454, Dec 2006.
[16] Matt Eichenfield, Christopher P. Michael, Raviv Perahia, and Oskar Painter, “Actuation of micromechanical systems via cavity-enhanced optical dipole forces”, Nature Photonics, vol. 1, pp. 416, 2007.
[17] Gaurav Bahl, John Zehnpfennig, Matthew Tomes, and Tal Carmon, “Stimulated optomechanical excitation of surface acoustic waves in a microdevice”, Nature Communications, vol. 2:403, 2011.
[18] N.E. Flowers-Jacobs, S.W. Hoch, J.C. Sankey, A. Kashkanova, A.M. Jayich, C. Deutsch, J. Reichel, and J.G.E. Harris, “Fiber-cavity-based optomechanical device”, Applied Physics Letters, vol. 101, no. 22, 2012.
[19] JD Thompson, SM Zwickl, AM Jayich, F. Marquardt, SM Girvin, and JGE Harris, “Strong dispersive coupling of a high-finesse cavity to a micromechanical membrane”, Nature, vol. 452, no. 7183, pp. 72–75, 2008.
[20] Pierre Meystre, “A short walk through quantum optomechanics”, Annalen der Physik, vol. 525, no. 3, pp. 215–233, 2013.
[21] H. J. Kimble, Y. Levin, A. B. Matsko, K. S. Thorne, and S. P. Vyatchanin, “Conversion of conventional gravitational-wave interferometers into quantum non-demolition interferometers by modifying their input and/or output optics”, Phys. Rev. D, vol. 65, pp. 022002, Dec 2001.
[22] T. Carmon, H. Rokhsari, L. Yang, T. J. Kippenberg, and K. J. Vahala, “Temporal behavior of radiation-pressure-induced vibrations of an optical microcavity phonon mode”, Phys. Rev. Lett., vol. 94, pp. 223902, Jun 2005.
[23] O. Arcizet, P.-F. Cohadon, T. Briant, M. Pinard, and A. Heidmann, “Radiation-pressure cooling and optomechanical instability of a micromirror”, Nature, vol. 444, pp. 71–74, Nov 2006.
[24] A. M. Jayich, J. C. Sankey, B. M. Zwickl, C. Yang,
J. D. Thompson, S. M. Girvin, A. A. Clerk, F. Marquardt, and J. G. E. Harris, “Dispersive optomechanics: a membrane inside a cavity”, *New J. Phys.*, vol. 10, pp. 095008, Sep 2008.

[25] A. Schliesser, R. Riviere, G. Anetsberger, O. Arcizet, and T. J. Kippenberg, “Resolved-sideband cooling of a micromechanical oscillator”, *Nat. Phys.*, vol. 4, pp. 415–419, 2008.

[26] C. Genes, D. Vitali, P. Tombesi, S. Gigan, and M. Aspelmeyer, “Ground-state cooling of a micromechanical oscillator: Comparing cold damping and cavity-assisted cooling schemes”, *Phys. Rev. A*, vol. 77, pp. 033804, Mar 2008.

[27] J. D. Teufel, D. Li, M. S. Allman, K. Civic, A. J. Sirois, J. D. Whittaker, and R. W. Simmonds, “Circuit cavity electromechanics in the strong coupling regime”, arXiv:1011.3067, Nov 2010.

[28] M. Poot and H. S.J. van der Zant, “Mechanical systems in the quantum regime”, *Phys. Rep.*, vol. 511, pp. 273–335, 2012.

[29] T. J. Kippenberg, H. Rokhsari, T. Carmon, A. Scherer, and K. J. Vahala, “Analysis of radiation-pressure induced mechanical oscillation of an optical microcavity”, *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, vol. 95, pp. 033901, July 2005.

[30] H. Rokhsari, T. Kippenberg, T. Carmon, and K. J. Vahala, “Radiation-pressure-driven micro-mechanical oscillator”, *Opt. Express*, vol. 13, no. 14, pp. 5293–5301, Jul 2005.

[31] O. Arcizet, P. F. Cahodon, T. Briant, M. Pinar, and A. Heidmann, “Radiation-pressure cooling and optomechanical instability of a micromirror”, *Nature*, vol. 444, pp. 71–74, 2006.

[32] S. Gigan, H. R. Böhm, M. Paternostro, F. Blaser, G. Langer, J. B. Hertzberg, K. C. Schwab, D. Bauerle, M. Aspelmeyer, and A. Zeilinger, “Self-cooling of a micromirror by radiation pressure”, *Nature*, vol. 444, pp. 67–70, Nov 2006.

[33] Dustin Kleckner and Dirk Bouwmeester, “Sub-kelvin optical cooling of a micromechanical resonator”, *Nature*, vol. 444, pp. 75, 2006.

[34] G. Jourdan, F. Comin, and J. Chevrier, “Mechanical mode dependence of bolometric backaction in an atomic force microscopy microlever”, *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, vol. 101, pp. 133904, Sep 2008.

[35] Francesco Marino and Francesco Marin, “Chaotically spiking attractors in suspended-mirror optical cavities”, *Phys. Rev. E*, vol. 83, pp. 015202, Jan 2011.

[36] C. Metzger, M. Ludwig, C. Neuenhahn, A. Ortlieb, I. Favero, K. Karrai, and F. Marquardt, “Self-induced oscillations in an optomechanical system driven by bolometric backaction”, *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, vol. 101, pp. 133903, Sep 2008.

[37] J. Restrepo, J. Gabelli, C. Ciuti, and I. Favero, “Classical and quantum theory of photothermal cavity cooling of a mechanical oscillator”, *Comptes Rendus Physique*, vol. 12, pp. 860–870, Nov 2011.

[38] S. D. Liberato, N. Lambert, and F. Nori, “Quantum limit of photothermal cooling”, arXiv:1011.6295, Nov 2010.

[39] Florian Marquardt, J. G. E. Harris, and S. M. Girvin, “Dynamical multistability induced by radiation pressure in high-finesse micromechanical optical cavities”, *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, vol. 96, pp. 103901, 2006.

[40] M. Paternostro, S. Gigan, M. S. Kim, F. Blaser, H. R. Böhm, and M. Aspelmeyer, “Reconstructing the dynamics of a movable mirror in a detuned optical cavity”, *New J. Phys.*, vol. 8, pp. 107, Jun 2006.

[41] D. Yuvanraj, M. B. Kadam, Oleg Shtempluck, and Eyal Buks, “Optomechanical cavity with a buckled mirror”, *JMEMS*, vol. 22, pp. 430, 2013.

[42] K. Aubin, M. Zalalutdinov, T. Alan, R.B. Reichenbach, R. Rand, A. Zehnder, J. Parpia, and H. Craighead, “Limit cycle oscillations in CW laser-driven NEMS”, *J. Microelectromech. Syst.*, vol. 13, pp. 1018–1026, Dec 2004.

[43] Simone De Liberato, Neill Lambert, and Franco Nori, “Quantum noise in photothermal cooling”, *Phys. Rev. A*, vol. 83, pp. 033809, Mar 2011.

[44] S. Zaitsev, A. K. Pandey, O. Shtempluck, and E. Buks, “Forced and self-excited oscillations of optomechanical cavity”, *Phys. Rev. E*, vol. 84, pp. 046605, 2011.

[45] S. Zaitsev, O. Gottlieb, and E. Buks, “Nonlinear dynamics of a microelectromechanical mirror in an optical resonance cavity”, *Nonlinear Dyn.*, vol. 69, pp. 1589–1610, 2012.

[46] K. Kim and S. Lee, “Self-oscillation mode induced in an atomic force microscope cantilever”, *J. Appl. Phys.*, vol. 91, pp. 4715–4719, 2002.

[47] K. Aubin, M. Zalalutdinov, T. Alan, R.B. Reichenbach, R. Rand, A. Zehnder, J. Parpia, and H. Craighead, “Limit cycle oscillations in CW laser-driven NEMS”, *J. MEMS*, vol. 13, pp. 1018–1026, 2004.

[48] Tal Carmon, Hossein Rokhsari, Lan Yang, Tobias J. Kippenberg, and Kerry J. Vahala, “Temporal behavior of radiation-pressure-induced vibrations of an optical microcavity phonon mode”, *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, vol. 94, pp. 223902, 2005.

[49] Thomas Corbitt, David Ottaway, Edith Innerhofer, Jason Pec, and Nergis Mavalvala, “Measurement of radiation-pressure-induced optomechanical dynamics in a suspended fabry-perot cavity”, *Phys. Rev. A*, vol. 74, pp. 21802, 2006.

[50] Tal Carmon and Kerry J. Vahala, “Modal spectroscopy of optoe xvted vibrations of a micron-scale on-chip resonator at greater than 1 ghz frequency”, *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, vol. 98, pp. 123901, 2007.

[51] D. Iannuzzi, S. Deladi, V. J. Gadgil, R. G. P. Sanders, H. Schreuders, and M. C. Elwenspoek, “Monolithic fiber-top sensor for critical environments and standard applications”, *Applied Physics Letters*, vol. 88, no. 5, pp. 053501, 2006.

[52] Cheng Ma and Anbo Wang, “Optical fiber tip acoustic resonator for hydrogen sensing”, *Opt. Lett.*, vol. 35, no. 12, pp. 2043–2045, Jun 2010.

[53] D. Chavan, G. Gruca, S. de Man, M. Slaman, J. H. Rector, K. Heeck, and D. Iannuzzi, “Ferrule-top atomic force microscope”, *Review of Scientific Instruments*, vol. 81, no. 12, pp. 123702, 2010.

[54] Khashayar Babaei Gavan, Jan H. Rector, Kier Heeck, Dhwajal Chavan, Grzegorz Gruca, Tjerk H. Oosterveld, and Davide Iannuzzi, “Top-down approach to fiber-top cantilevers”, *Opt. Lett.*, vol. 36, no. 15, pp. 2898–2900, Aug 2011.

[55] Il Woong Jung, B. Park, J. Provine, R.T. Howe, and O. Solgaard, “Highly sensitive monolithic silicon photonic crystal fiber tip sensor for simultaneous measurement of refractive index and temperature”, *Lightwave Technology, Journal of*, vol. 29, no. 9, pp. 1367–1374.
2011.

[56] A. Butsch, M. S. Kung, T. G. Euser, J. R. Koehler, S. Rammler, R. Keding, and P. St.J. Russell, “Optomechanical nonlinearity in dual-nanoweb structure suspended inside capillary fiber”, Phys. Rev. Lett., vol. 109, pp. 183904, Nov 2012.

[57] Frank Albi, Jun Li, Robert J Maier, William N MacPherson, and Duncan P Hand, “Laser machining of sensing components on the end of optical fibres”, Journal of Micromechanics and Microengineering, vol. 23, no. 4, pp. 045021, 2013.

[58] AB Shkarin, NE Flowers-Jacobs, SW Hoch, C Deutsch, Frank Albri, Jun Li, Robert R J Maier, William N Ilya Baskin, D Yuvaraj, Gil Bachar, Keren Shlomi, Oleg Arkady Pikovsky, Michael Rosenblum, and Jurgen Izrailevich Blekhman, “Synchronization of dynamical systems”, C Hugenii, Horoloqium Oscilatorium, and Apud F Mu-...
Physical Review Letters, vol. 76, no. 11, pp. 1804, 1996.
[90] Arkady S Pikovsky, Michael G Rosenblum, Grigory V Osipov, and Jürgen Kurths, “Phase synchronization of chaotic oscillators by external driving”, Physica D: Nonlinear Phenomena, vol. 104, no. 3, pp. 219–238, 1997.
[91] YT Yang, C Callegari, XL Feng, and ML Roukes, “Surface adsorbate fluctuations and noise in nanoelectromechanical systems”, Nano letters, vol. 11, no. 4, pp. 1753–1759, 2011.
[92] AA Koronovskii, MK Kurovskaya, and AE Hramov, “Relationship between phase synchronization of chaotic oscillators and time scale synchronization”, Technical physics letters, vol. 31, no. 10, pp. 847–850, 2005.
[93] Alexander P Nikitin and Nigel G Stocks, “Estimation of periodicity in synchronised systems”, in Second International Symposium on Fluctuations and Noise. International Society for Optics and Photonics, 2004, pp. 171–181.
[94] Qian Min and Zhang Xue-Juan, “Frequency resonance in stochastic systems”, Chinese physics letters, vol. 20, no. 2, pp. 202, 2003.
[95] Seiichiro Nakabayashi and Kohei Uosaki, “Synchronization of electrochemical oscillations with external perturbations”, Chemical physics letters, vol. 217, no. 1, pp. 163–166, 1994.
[96] Michael G Rosenblum, Arkady S Pikovsky, Jürgen Kurths, Grigory V Osipov, István Z Kiss, and John L Hudson, “Locking-based frequency measurement and synchronization of chaotic oscillators with complex dynamics”, Physical review letters, vol. 89, no. 26, pp. 264102, 2002.
[97] Natalia B Janson, AG Balanov, and E Schöll, “Delayed feedback as a means of control of noise-induced motion”, Physical review letters, vol. 93, no. 1, pp. 010601, 2004.
[98] AG Balanov, Natalia B Janson, and E Schöll, “Control of noise-induced oscillations by delayed feedback”, Physica D: Nonlinear Phenomena, vol. 199, no. 1, pp. 1–12, 2004.
[99] E Schöll, AG Balanov, Natalia B Janson, and A Neiman, “Controlling stochastic oscillations close to a hopf bifurcation by time-delayed feedback”, Stochastics and Dynamics, vol. 5, no. 02, pp. 281–295, 2005.
[100] Mustapha Hamdi and Mohamed Bellah, “Quasi-periodic oscillation envelopes and frequency locking in rapidly vibrated nonlinear systems with time delay”, Nonlinear Dynamics, vol. 73, no. 1-2, pp. 1–15, 2013.
[101] K. Vogel and H. Risken, “Determination of quasiprobability distributions in terms of probability distributions for the rotated quadrature phase”, Phys. Rev. A, vol. 40, pp. 2847–2849, Sep 1989.
[102] Oren Suchoi, Keren Shlomi, Lior Ella, and Eyal Buks, “Time resolved phase space tomography of an optomechanical cavity”, arXiv:1408.2331, 2014.
[103] VS Anishchenko and TE Vadivasova, “Synchronization of self-oscillations and noise-induced oscillations”, JOURNAL OF COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS C/C OF RADIOTEKHNIKA I ELEKTRONIKA, vol. 47, no. 2, pp. 117–148, 2002.
[104] Manoj Pandey, Richard H Rand, and Alan T Zehnder, “Frequency locking in a forced mathieu–van der pol–duffing system”, Nonlinear Dynamics, vol. 54, no. 1-2, pp. 3–12, 2008.
[105] L.J. Paciorek, “Injection locking of oscillators”, Proc IEEE, vol. 53, pp. 1723–1727, 1996.
[106] R. Adler, “A study of locking phenomena in oscillators”, Proc. IRE, vol. 34, pp. 351–357, 1946.
[107] M. Hogh Jensen, Per Bak, and Tomas Bohr, “Complete devil’s staircase, fractal dimension, and universality of mode- locking structure in the circle map”, Phys. Rev. Lett., vol. 50, pp. 1637–1639, May 1983.
[108] Serge Dos Santos and Michel Planat, “Generation of 1/f noise in locked systems working in nonlinear mode”, Ultrasonics, Ferroelectrics and Frequency Control, IEEE Transactions on, vol. 47, no. 5, pp. 1147–1151, 2000.
[109] D.Z. Anderson, V. Mizrahi, T. Erdogan, and A.E. White, “Production of in-fibre gratings using a diffractive optical element”, Electronics Letters, vol. 29, no. 6, pp. 566–568, 1993.
[110] Bernard Yurke and Eyal Buks, “Performance of cavity-parametric amplifiers, employing kerr nonlinearities, in the presence of two-photon loss”, J. Lightwave Tech., vol. 24, pp. 5054–5066, 2006.
[111] S. Zaitsev, O. Shempluck, E. Buks, and O. Gottlieb, “Nonlinear damping in a micromechanical oscillator”, Nonlinear Dynamics, vol. 67, no. 1, pp. 859–883, 2012.
[112] Robert D. Hempstead and Melvin Lax, “Classical noise. vi. noise in self-sustained oscillators near threshold”, Phys. Rev., vol. 161, pp. 350–366, Sep 1967.
[113] Hannes Risken, The Fokker-Planck Equation: Methods of Solution and Applications, Springer, 1996.