

Better together: Purcell enhancements at any linewidth in antenna-cavity hybrids

> Acknowledgements Ewold Verhagen Femius Koenderink

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Ben van Linden van den Heuvell Klaasjan van Druten Robert Spreeuw

Doeleman et al., 2016, ACS Photonics, 10.1021/acsphotonics.6b00453

The Purcell effect

Single-photon sources

Quantum logic gates

Purcell, 1946, Physical Review

Lodahl et al., 2015, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* O'Brien et al., 2009, *Nat. Phot.*

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Cavities and Antennas





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Vahala, 2003, Nature Akselrod et al., 2014, Nat. Phot. Lunneman et al., 2013, PRB Novotny et al., 2011, *Nat. Phot.*

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Analytical model

Antenna and cavity as coupled oscillators

System driven by a point dipole

Total emitted power by source gives Purcell factor

Holds for <u>any</u> antenna or cavity geometry







Hybrids vs. bare components

Red-detuned works best

Antenna is enhanced, not spoiled off its resonance

Cavity Q drop is modest

Constructive interference





Separation in multiple scattering channels

"Via antenna" term never exceeds bare antenna limit

"Via cavity" term never exceeds bare cavity Purcell factor

(a)+(b)+(c) exceeds constituent limits







Bridging the gap with hybrids

Tune Q and V over wide range

Freedom to choose:

- Higher Purcell factors than cavity at same Q
- Same Purcell factor, at lower Q





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Finite element simulations

COMSOL simulation reproduces analytical theory with no adjustable parameters







Efficient extraction in hybrids

Near 100% efficient extraction of power through a waveguide is possible





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Conclusions



Doeleman et al., 2016, ACS Photonics, 10.1021/acsphotonics.6b00453

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