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Optical Amplification and Fast-Slow Light in a Three-Mode Cavity Optomechanical System without Rotating Wave Approximation

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Abstract: We investigate the optical amplification of the output field and fast-slow light effect in a three-mode cavity optomechanical system without rotating wave approximation and discuss two ways of realizing the optical amplification effect. Resorting to the Coulomb coupling between the nanomechanical resonators, the asymmetric double optomechanically induced amplification effect can be achieved by utilizing the counterrotating term. Moreover, we find a remarkable optical amplification effect and observe the prominent fast-slow light effect at the singular point since the introduction of mechanical gain. Meanwhile, the transmission rate of the output field is increased by four orders of magnitude and the group delay time can reach in the order of $10^5 \mu\text{s}$. Our work is of great significance for the potential applications of optomechanically induced amplification in quantum information processing and quantum precision measurement.

Keywords: optomechanically induced amplification; fast-slow light effect; counterrotating term; mechanical gain

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1. Introduction

Quantum optomechanics is an example of an emerging topic to redesign a quantum system, which has its roots in the study of the mechanical action of light [1]. An engineered quantum system enables the designed macroscopic system to exhibit new quantum behavior in collective degrees of freedom by utilizing modern fabrication techniques, such as feedback control [2,3], single-photon optomechanics [4], nonlinear optomechanics [5], optomechanical tests of gravitational wave decoherence [6], and quantum limits on measurement precision [7,8]. As an important part of quantum optomechanics, the cavity optomechanical system, which explores the radiation–pressure interaction between light fields and macroscopic mechanical resonators, is a rapidly developing research area in recent years and has attracted much attention due to the widespread applications in quantum information processing [9–11]. Due to the nonlinear optomechanical couplings, the cavity optomechanical system provides many alternative platforms for carrying out various interesting nonlinear phenomena, such as the generation of a squeezed state [12–15], cooling of mechanical resonator [10,16–19], phonon (photon) blockade [20–22], quantum entanglement [23–26], normal mode splitting [27,28], nonreciprocal optical transmission [29,30], optomechanically induced transparency (OMIT) [31–38], and amplification (OMIA) [39–42], etc.

OMIT and OMIA, which are important optical phenomena, have been investigated theoretically and experimentally in the various cavity optomechanical systems [43–47]. Similar to the well-known electromagnetically induced transparency (EIT) [48–50] in atomic

physics, these phenomena are striking examples of light-control light via mechanical motion. OMIT is the result of destructive interference between two different transition pathways, leading to the inhibition of absorption of the system to the probe field. The performances of OMIT and OMIA processes are mainly described by the optical delay and transmission, which directly determine the storage time of information and the transfer efficiency of information, respectively. In recent years, the follow-up developments of OMIT and OMIA have been demonstrated in many schemes, such as multicavity OMIT [37,51–54], hybrid OMIT [55,56], the two-phonon OMIT [57,58], OMIA in quadratically coupled optomechanical system [39], OMIA of atom-assisted cavity optomechanical system [40], optical amplification phenomenon in the system with mechanical gain [59], etc. Furthermore, the miscellaneous applications of OMIT has attracted a lot of attention, for instance, the fast-slow light [37,60–62], the storage of light [61,63], the ultrasensitive measurements [64,65], etc. However, these previous works ignore the influence of the rotating wave approximation (RWA) method on the system. As is well-known, the counterrotating term is an important term in the dynamic analysis of system, which has a great influence on the system [66–68]. For example, the quantum entanglement caused by the counterrotating term has been found for an ultrastrongly coupled oscillator system in Ref. [66]. The ideal OMIT effect has been achieved using the counterrotating term for the conical optomechanical model in Ref. [67].

In this paper, we investigate the optical amplification and fast-slow light effects in a three-mode cavity optomechanical system without RWA. The system is consisted of an optical cavity and two charged nanomechanical resonators (NRs), in which two transparency dips appear in the probe output field due to the radiation pressure coupling and the Coulomb interaction. We find that the counterrotating term results in the double OMIA effect and the asymmetry of the two transparency dips and affects the fast phase dispersion of the probe field inside the two transparency dips. Furthermore, we apply the counterrotating term to a three-mode system with mechanical gain, and observe the significant optical amplification effect and the prominent optical group delay of the probe output field at the singular point. Meanwhile, by choosing the system parameters properly, the transmission rate of the output field is increased by four orders of magnitude, and the group delay time can reach in the order of and $10^5 \mu\text{s}$. Our scheme has significant implication for the realization of the optical response in quantum information processing and quantum precision measurements.

The paper is organized as follows: In Section 2, we introduce the model and give the corresponding analytical expressions of the probe output field. In Section 3, we analyze the properties of double OMIA and the fast-slow light effect based on experimentally feasible parameters. In Section 4, we exhibit the remarkable optical amplification and fast-slow light effects caused by mechanical gain at the singular point. Finally, a conclusion is given in Section 5.

2. System and Hamiltonian

The system we consider includes a cavity and two NRs, in which the NR₁ (NR₂) with frequency ω_1 (ω_2) is charged by the bias gate voltage V_1 ($-V_2$). The optomechanical cavity with frequency ω_a (length L) is driven by a strong driving field with frequency ω_d (amplitude ε_d) and a weak probe field with frequency ω_p (amplitude ε_p), as depicted in Figure 1. The NR₁ not only couples with the cavity mode by the radiation pressure but also couples to the NR₂ by the tunable Coulomb interaction. The tunability of the Coulomb interaction between two charged NRs can be controlled by the bias voltages. The cavity annihilation (creation) operator is denoted by a (a^\dagger) with the commutation relation $[a, a^\dagger] = 1$. q_1 (q_2) and p_1 (p_2) are the position and momentum operators of the charged NR₁ (NR₂) with damping rate γ_1 (γ_2) and mass m_1 (m_2), respectively. The driving (probe) field amplitude can be described as $\varepsilon_d = \sqrt{2\kappa P/\hbar\omega_d}$ ($\varepsilon_p = \sqrt{2\kappa P_p/\hbar\omega_p}$), where P (P_p) is the power of the driving (probe) field, and κ is the total decay rate of the cavity. Thus, the total Hamiltonian of the system can be written as

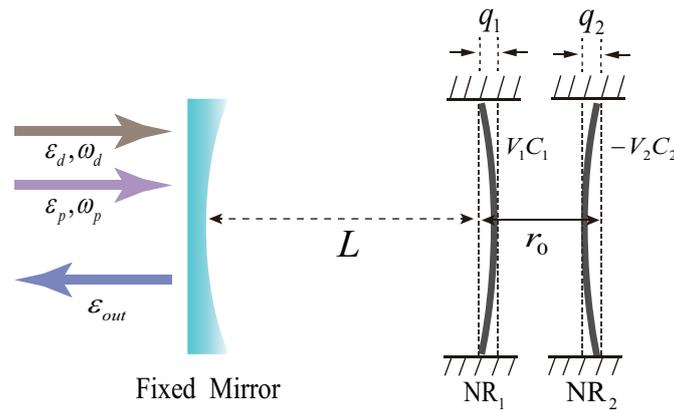


Figure 1. A schematic illustration of the system. It consists of a high-quality Fabry-Pérot cavity and two NRs, which are charged by the bias gate voltages V_1 and $-V_2$. q_1 (q_2) represents the small displacement of NR₁ (NR₂) from the equilibrium position, in which r_0 is the equilibrium distance between two NRs. The optomechanical cavity is driven by a strong driving field ϵ_d and a weak probe field ϵ_p , and the output field is denoted by ϵ_{out} .

$$H = H_1 + H_2 + \hbar\omega_a a^\dagger a - \hbar g a^\dagger a q_1 + \hbar\lambda q_1 q_2 + i\hbar\epsilon_d (a^\dagger e^{-i\omega_d t} - a e^{i\omega_d t}) + i\hbar(\epsilon_p a^\dagger e^{-i\omega_p t} - a \epsilon_p^* e^{i\omega_p t}), \quad (1)$$

where

$$H_1 = \frac{p_1^2}{2m_1} + \frac{1}{2}m_1\omega_1^2 q_1^2, \quad (2)$$

$$H_2 = \frac{p_2^2}{2m_2} + \frac{1}{2}m_2\omega_2^2 q_2^2.$$

The first three terms represent the free Hamiltonian of the mechanical modes and cavity mode, respectively. The fourth term shows the radiation pressure interaction between the cavity mode and NR₁ with the coupling strength $g = \omega_a/L$. The fifth term describes the Coulomb interaction between the NR₁ and NR₂ with the Coulomb coupling constant $\lambda = C_1 V_1 C_2 V_2 / (2\pi\hbar\epsilon_0 r_0^3)$ [51], in which V_1 ($-V_2$) and C_1 (C_2) are the voltage and capacitance of the bias gate, respectively, and r_0 is the equilibrium distance between the two NRs. The sixth (last) term presents the interaction Hamiltonian between the cavity mode and the strong driving (weak probe) field. Here, we investigate the optical response of the optomechanical system to the probe output field in the presence of the driving field. In the rotating frame at the frequency of the driving field ω_d , the total Hamiltonian is described as

$$H = H_1 + H_2 + \hbar\Delta_a a^\dagger a - \hbar g a^\dagger a q_1 + \hbar\lambda q_1 q_2 + i\hbar\epsilon_d (a^\dagger - a) + i\hbar(\epsilon_p a^\dagger e^{-i\delta t} - a \epsilon_p^* e^{i\delta t}), \quad (3)$$

where $\Delta_a = \omega_a - \omega_d$ ($\delta = \omega_p - \omega_d$) is the detuning between the driving field and the cavity mode (probe field). By utilizing the factorization assumption $\langle qc \rangle = \langle q \rangle \langle c \rangle$ and ignoring the quantum Brownian noise term with a zero mean value in the dynamical analysis, the nonlinear quantum Langevin equations for the mean value based on Equation (3) can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \dot{q}_1 \rangle &= \frac{\langle p_1 \rangle}{m_1}, \quad \langle \dot{q}_2 \rangle = \frac{\langle p_2 \rangle}{m_2}, \\ \langle \dot{p}_1 \rangle &= -m_1\omega_1^2 \langle q_1 \rangle - \hbar\lambda \langle q_2 \rangle + \hbar g \langle a^\dagger \rangle \langle a \rangle - \gamma_1 \langle p_1 \rangle, \\ \langle \dot{p}_2 \rangle &= -m_2\omega_2^2 \langle q_2 \rangle - \hbar\lambda \langle q_1 \rangle - \gamma_2 \langle p_2 \rangle, \\ \langle \dot{a} \rangle &= -[\kappa + i(\Delta_a - g \langle q_1 \rangle)] \langle a \rangle + \epsilon_d + \epsilon_p e^{-i\delta t}, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

where $\kappa = \kappa_{in} + \kappa_{ext}$ with κ_{in} (κ_{ext}) are the intrinsic photon (external coupling) loss [69,70]. To obtain the amplitudes of the first-order sidebands, we solve Equation (4) using the perturbation method by writing the solution in the form $\langle \hat{O} \rangle = O_s + \varepsilon_p \hat{O}_+ e^{-i\delta t} + \varepsilon_p^* \hat{O}_- e^{i\delta t}$, where $O = a, q_i, p_i$ ($i = 1, 2$). Then, the first-order terms can be only taken since the driving field is much stronger than the probe field. The steady-state solutions are given by

$$p_{1s} = p_{2s} = 0, q_{1s} = \frac{\hbar g |a_s|^2}{m_1 \omega_1^2 - \hbar^2 \lambda^2}, q_{2s} = -\frac{\hbar \lambda q_{1s}}{m_2 \omega_2^2}, a_s = \frac{\varepsilon_d}{i\Delta + \kappa}, \tag{5}$$

where $\Delta = \Delta_a - gq_{1s}$. Then, we can obtain

$$\begin{aligned} m_1(\omega_1^2 - i\delta\gamma_1 - \delta^2)q_{1+} + \hbar\lambda q_{2+} &= \hbar g(a_s^* a_+ + a_-^* a_s), \\ m_1(\omega_1^2 + i\delta\gamma_1 - \delta^2)q_{1-} + \hbar\lambda q_{2-} &= \hbar g(a_s^* a_- + a_+^* a_s), \\ m_2(\omega_2^2 - i\delta\gamma_2 - \delta^2)q_{2+} &= -\hbar\lambda q_{1+}, \\ m_2(\omega_2^2 + i\delta\gamma_2 - \delta^2)q_{2-} &= -\hbar\lambda q_{1-}, \\ (\kappa + i\Delta - i\delta)a_+ &= igq_{1+} a_s + 1, \\ (\kappa + i\Delta + i\delta)a_- &= igq_{1-} a_s. \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

The coefficient of the first-order upper sideband is given by

$$a_+ = \frac{1}{\kappa + i(\Delta - \delta) - \frac{ig^2 |a_s|^2 \hbar}{m_1(\omega_1^2 - i\delta\gamma_1 - \delta^2) - \frac{\hbar^2 \lambda^2}{m_2(\omega_2^2 - i\delta\gamma_2 - \delta^2)} + \frac{ig^2 |a_s|^2 \hbar}{\kappa - i(\Delta + \delta)}}. \tag{7}$$

According to the input–output relation for the cavity field [71], the optical components with frequency ω_p in the output field can be defined as $\varepsilon_T = 2\eta\kappa a_+$ [72], in which $\eta = \kappa_{ext} / (\kappa_{in} + \kappa_{ext})$ can be continuously changed in the experiment [70] and affect the optical phenomena of the system. Under the condition of a near-resonant frequency, i.e., $\Delta \approx \delta \approx \omega_1$, ε_T can be rewritten as (see Appendix A for specific derivation)

$$\varepsilon_T = \frac{2\eta\kappa}{\kappa - i(\delta - \omega_1) + \frac{\beta}{-i(\delta - \omega_1) + \frac{\gamma_1}{2} + \frac{iG}{2\omega_1} + N}}, \tag{8}$$

here

$$\begin{aligned} N &= \frac{-\beta}{\kappa - 2i\omega_1}, \\ \beta &= \frac{\chi_0^2 \varepsilon_d^2}{2m_1 \omega_1 \hbar (\kappa^2 + \omega_1^2)}, \\ G &= \frac{\hbar^2 \lambda^2}{2\omega_2 m_1 m_2 [(\delta - \omega_2) + i\gamma_2/2]}, \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

where $\chi_0 = \hbar g$. The real and imaginary parts of ε_T , respectively, indicate in-phase and out-of-phase output field quadratures at the probe frequency ω_p , i.e., the absorption and dispersion properties of the optomechanical system. As the vital term, the counterrotating term N in Equation (9) will not exist in the sub-fraction of Equation (8) if we solve Equation (4) by using the usual RWA method. Specifically, we first use the second quantization method presented by Holstein and Primakoff to simplify the Hamiltonian of the system, then we can calculate the nonlinear quantum Langevin equations for the mean value of the system. Furthermore, the RWA method is used in the dynamic analysis of the system; that is, we can take the rotation transformation of frequencies ω_1 and Δ

and omit the high-frequency oscillations terms. Finally, we can obtain the probe output field ε_T , which does not include N terms. Thus, we think that the N term comes from the high-frequency oscillations terms, i.e., the counterrotating term [73]. In contrast to Ref. [51], which mainly studied the double OMIT effect caused by the Coulomb interaction between the NR₁ and NR₂, we find that the counterrotating term gives rise to the double OMIA effect.

3. Influence of the Counterrotating Term

In the above section, we calculate the optical response of the present system to the probe output field and obtain the analytical solution of the output field components at the probe frequency. Now, we first investigate the influence of the counterrotating term on the optomechanical system.

3.1. Asymmetry of Double Optomechanically Induced Amplification

The parameters selected in our work satisfy the stability condition of the Routh–Hurwitz criterion (please see Appendix B). In Figure 2, the absorption property $\text{Re}[\varepsilon_T]$ and the dispersion property $\text{Im}[\varepsilon_T]$ of the probe output field are plotted as functions of the normalized frequency δ_ω/ω_1 with the detuning $\delta_\omega = \delta - \omega_1$. There are two transparency dips because of the Coulomb coupling between the two NRs, as shown in Figure 2a. The line shapes of the two transparency dips are symmetric about the resonance $\delta_\omega/\omega_1 = 0$ when the counterrotating term is ignored in the dynamical analysis of the system, i.e., $N = 0$. Furthermore, the ideal double OMIT effect appears because the minimum values of the two transparency dips equal to zero. However, the line shapes of the two transparency dips are asymmetric about the resonance when the counterrotating term is considered in the dynamical analysis of the system, i.e., $N \neq 0$. The minimum values of the two transparency dips are less than zero, which results in the emergence of the asymmetric double OMIA effect. Compared with $N = 0$, the positions of the two transparency dips slightly shift to left and the width of the left transparency dip is larger than the right one. Thus, utilizing the counterrotating term, (i) the double OMIA effect can be found, and (ii) the asymmetry of two transparency dips can also be obtained. As illustrated in Figure 2b, when $N = 0$, the two steepest dispersion curves with the same negative slopes correspond to the two transparency dips in Figure 2a, so the probe field has the same fast phase dispersion changes in the two transparency dips. When $N \neq 0$, there are two steeper dispersion curves with different negative slopes corresponding to the two transparency dips in Figure 2a. The steepest dispersion curve on the right is steeper than that on the left, indicating that the probe field experiences a faster phase dispersion change in the right transparency dip. Compared to $N = 0$, the steepest curves slightly shift to the left and the negative slopes of the steepest curves become larger, which means that the existence of the counterrotating term makes the probe field undergo different fast phase dispersion changes in the two transparency dips.

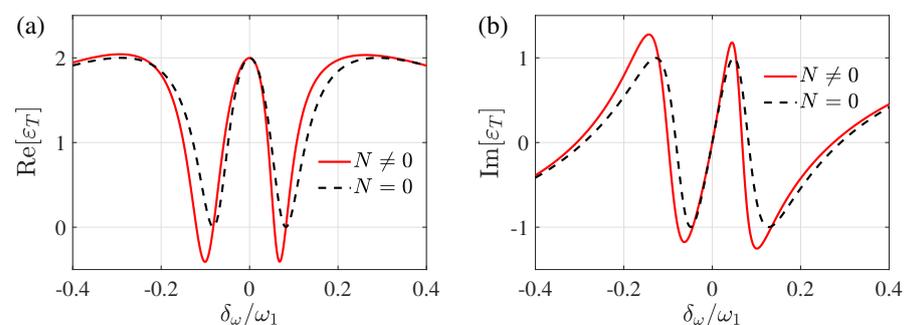


Figure 2. (a) The absorption property $\text{Re}[\varepsilon_T]$ and (b) dispersion property $\text{Im}[\varepsilon_T]$ of the probe output field as functions of the normalized frequency δ_ω/ω_1 of the probe field. $\eta = 1$, $\kappa = 4\kappa_0$ (with units of $\kappa_0 = 2\pi \times 215 \times 10^3$ Hz), $\lambda_0 = 8 \times 10^{35}$ Hz/m², $m_1 = m_2 = 145$ ng, $\omega_1 = \omega_2 = 2\pi \times 947 \times 10^3$ Hz, $\lambda_d = 1064$ nm, $L = 25$ mm, $Q_1 = \omega_1/\gamma_1 = 6700$, $Q_2 = \omega_2/\gamma_2 = 6700$, and $P = 10$ mW [74].

The decay rate of the optical cavity is a very important parameter in the system and affects the phenomenon of the double OMIT. Figure 3 shows the absorption property $\text{Re}[\varepsilon_T]$ and dispersion property $\text{Im}[\varepsilon_T]$ as functions of the normalized frequency δ_ω/ω_1 for the different cavity decay rates κ . With the increase of the cavity decay rate κ , the minimal values of the two transparency dips increase when the counterrotating term is ignored in the dynamical analysis. However, as shown in Figure 3a, the two transparency dips become narrow, and the minimal values of the dips decrease with the increase of the cavity decay rate κ . It is demonstrated that the double OMIA effect of the probe output field is enhanced when the cavity decay rate κ increases. In Figure 3b, the dispersion curves corresponding to the positions of the two transparency dips at $\delta_\omega/\omega_1 \approx \pm 0.085$ of Figure 3a become sharp, and the negative values of the dispersion curves slope increase with the increase of decay rate κ . However, the dispersion curve changes dramatically at resonance, where the part with a positive slope becomes smaller quickly.

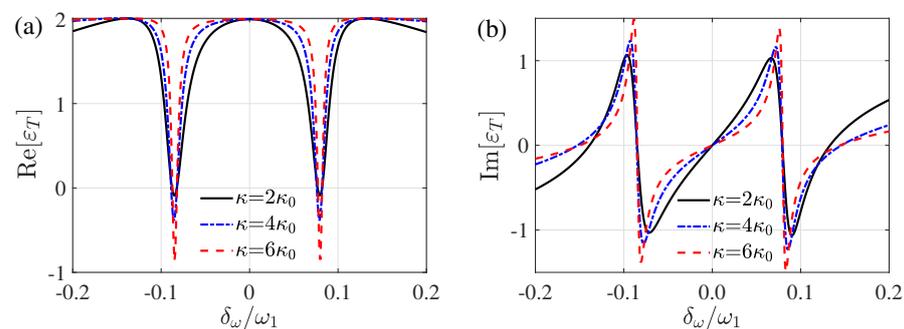


Figure 3. (a) The absorption property $\text{Re}[\varepsilon_T]$ and (b) the dispersion property $\text{Im}[\varepsilon_T]$ as functions of the normalized frequency δ_ω/ω_1 for the different cavity decay rates. We set $P = 2$ mW, and the other parameters are the same as given in Figure 2.

The effective radiation pressure coupling between cavity mode and NR₁ plays an important role in the system. As shown in Figure 4, we plot the absorption property $\text{Re}[\varepsilon_T]$ of the probe output field as a function of the normalized frequency δ_ω/ω_1 for different powers P of the driving field. The two transparency dips of double OMIT symmetrically change for the growing effective radiation pressure coupling of the system in the absence of the counterrotating term in Figure 4a, where the positions of the two transparency dips remain unchanged and the widths of the two transparency dips symmetrically become wider. However, the symmetry is broken when the counterrotating term is taken into account. As described in Figure 4b, the widths and positions of the two transparency dips asymmetrically change in the presence of the counterrotating term. With the increase of the driving field power P , the widths of the two transparency dips become wider asymmetrically and the positions of the two transparency dips move to the left, in which the width of the left transparency dip is notably larger than that of the right dip, and the distance of the left dip from the resonance is observably greater than that of the right one. It means that the large driving field power P enhances the asymmetry of the two transparency dips. The physical mechanism is that the strong effective radiation pressure coupling induces the enhancement of the counterrotating term, which leads to the increase of the asymmetry degree of two transparency dips.

To further investigate the property of the double OMIA and the asymmetry of the two transparency dips, we consider the influence of the Coulomb coupling strength on the probe output field. In Figure 5a–c, we plot the absorption property $\text{Re}[\varepsilon_T]$ of the probe output field as a function of the normalized frequency δ_ω/ω_1 for different Coulomb coupling strengths λ , which can be tuned by the bias voltages of the two NRs. Figure 5a shows that the two transparency dips symmetrically change, and the distance between the two transparency dips becomes larger with the increase of the Coulomb coupling strength λ when the counterrotating term is ignored. Taking the counterrotating term into account, in Figure 5b, we not only find the double OMIA effect but also find that two transparency

dips change symmetrically with the Coulomb coupling strength λ . In the above, we have shown that the asymmetry of the transparency windows could be enhanced by the effective radiation pressure coupling strength. Now, we further study the asymmetry of the two transparency dips for $P = 10$ mW in Figure 5c. Compared with Figure 5b, it can be clearly seen that the two transparency dips have obvious asymmetry in the probe output field under the weak Coulomb coupling strength λ . In Figure 5d, we plot the positions of the two transparency dips as functions of the Coulomb coupling strength λ . The red solid lines represent the positions of the two transparency dips in Figure 5c when the counterrotating term is considered, and the distance between the two transparency dips is described by the difference value between the vertical coordinates of the lines. The black dashed lines represent the positions of the two transparency dips when the counterrotating term is ignored. As can be clearly seen, the red solid lines are always below the black dashed lines, which further proves the shift of two transparency dips in Figure 2a. It is worth noting that the red solid lines are discontinuous at $\lambda \approx 0.001\lambda_0$ due to the shift of the transparency dip caused by the counterrotating term and the split of transparency dip caused by the Coulomb coupling at resonance.

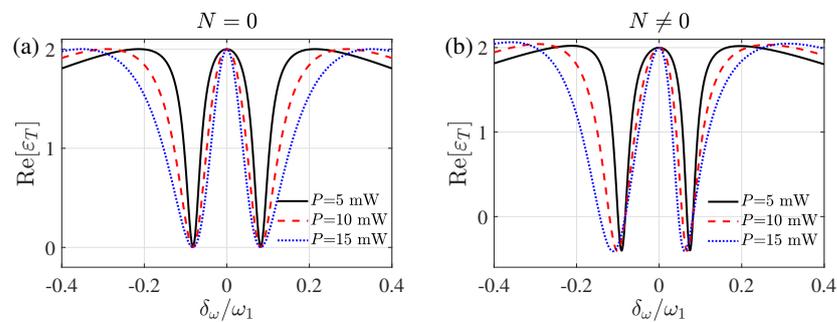


Figure 4. The absorption property $\text{Re}[\varepsilon_T]$ as a function of the normalized frequency δ_ω/ω_1 for different powers P of the driving field in the case of (a) $N = 0$ and (b) $N \neq 0$. The other parameters are the same as given in Figure 2.

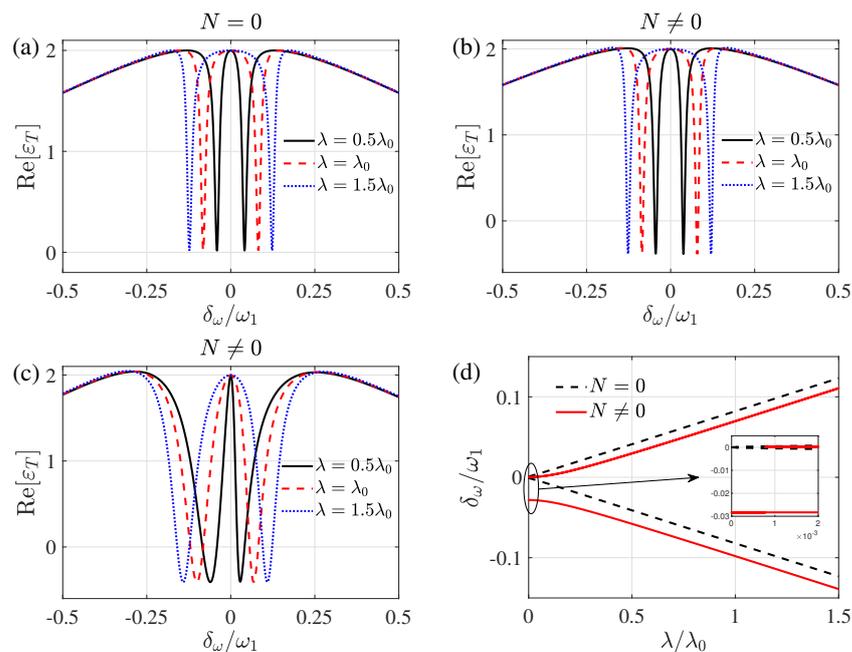


Figure 5. The absorption property $\text{Re}[\varepsilon_T]$ as a function of the normalized frequency δ_ω/ω_1 for different Coulomb coupling strengths, where (a) $P = 2$ mW, $N = 0$, (b) $P = 2$ mW, $N \neq 0$, and (c) $P = 10$ mW, $N \neq 0$. (d) The positions of the two transparency dips as functions of the Coulomb coupling strength λ . The other parameters are the same as given in Figure 2.

3.2. Fast-Slow Light Effect

Similar to the OMIT and OMIA effects, the fast-slow light effect is an important optical phenomenon that can be realized in the cavity optomechanical system and has been widely studied [60–62]. As is well known, the probe field in an EIT window usually experiences a fast phase dispersion, which leads to a dramatic reduction in the group velocity. It also occurs for the transmission of light through the OMIT window in the cavity optomechanical system. We now discuss the influence of the counterrotating term on the group delay of the probe output field. According to Equation (7), the transmission rate corresponding to the probe output field can be expressed as [75]

$$T = |t_p^2| = |1 - 2\eta\kappa a_+|^2. \tag{10}$$

The optical group delay of the transmitted light is defined as [62]

$$\tau = \frac{d\phi(\omega_p)}{d\omega_p} = \frac{d\arg[t_p(\delta)]}{d\delta\omega} = \text{Im}\left[\frac{1}{t_p} \frac{\partial t_p}{\partial \delta\omega}\right], \tag{11}$$

where $\phi(\omega_p) = \arg[t_p(\delta)]$ is the phase of the probe output field. $\tau > 0$ represents the slow light propagations, and $\tau < 0$ represents the fast light propagations.

In Figure 6, we plot the optical group delay time of the probe output field as a function of the normalized frequency $\delta\omega/\omega_1$. It indicates the appearance of the slow light effect caused by the radiation pressure coupling and Coulomb coupling. For $N = 0$, the group delay curve is symmetric, and in the two transparency dips $\delta\omega/\omega_1 \approx \pm 0.085$, there is the same group delay time τ . While for $N \neq 0$, the group delay curve is asymmetric, and the group delay time τ of the right transparency dip is significantly larger than the left one. That is because the probe field experiences faster phase dispersion in the right transparency dip, as in Figure 2b. This further proves that the counterrotating term affects the fast phase dispersion of the probe field inside the two transparency dips.

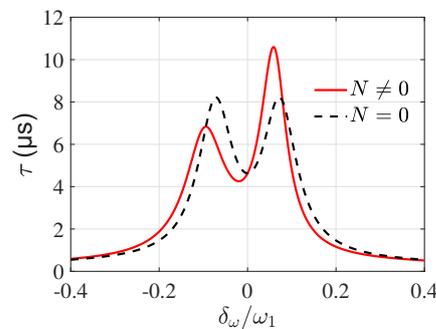


Figure 6. The optical group delay time as a function of the normalized frequency $\delta\omega/\omega_1$. The other parameters are the same as given in Figure 2.

4. Application of the Counterrotating Term to the System with Mechanical Gain

Since the coherent manipulation of phonons, such as phonon laser and phonon pump, can introduce a considerable gain to mechanical resonators, the optomechanical system with mechanical gain has attracted a lot of attention and has been studied extensively in recent years, for instance, controllable optical response [59], optomechanical transistor [76], etc. In this section, we consider the NR₂ with gain to study the influence of mechanical gain on the probe output field. According to the foregoing parameters, we set the gain rate of NR₂ as $\gamma_2 = -\gamma_1 = -\omega_1/6700$ and find an interesting phenomenon when the optical cavity has a small decay rate. Different optical responses will occur for different Coulomb coupling strengths between the two NRs. The significant optical amplification effect can be observed and the transmission rate of the probe output field can reach about 10⁴ orders of magnitude.

We first study the transmission rate of the probe output field for $\eta = 1/2$ [75]. Figure 7a shows the transmission rate T of the output field as a function of the normalized frequency $\delta\omega/\omega_1$ when the Coulomb coupling strength is chosen as $\lambda = 0.01\lambda_0$. When $\gamma_2 = \gamma_1$, there are two sideband dips and an absorption dip in the spectrum. Due to the normal-mode splitting effect between two NRs caused by the Coulomb coupling, an absorption dip appears in the transparency peak caused by the optomechanical interaction at the resonance, i.e., the optical absorption effect occurs. The physical mechanism of this process is shown in Figure 7b, whose reason is that the destructive interference between the transition paths 1 and 2 leads to the OMIT effect. With the emergence of the Coulomb coupling, the constructive interference between transition paths 1 and 3 enhances the absorption capacity of the system to the photons of the probe field. As a result, an absorption dip appears at the resonance in Figure 7a. However, the absorption dip is transformed into an amplification peak when we consider the gain NR₂, i.e., $\gamma_2 = -\gamma_1$, meaning the appearance of the remarkable optical amplification effect. Therefore, the optical response of the present system to the probe output field changes from the optical absorption effect to the remarkable optical amplification effect due to the mechanical gain.

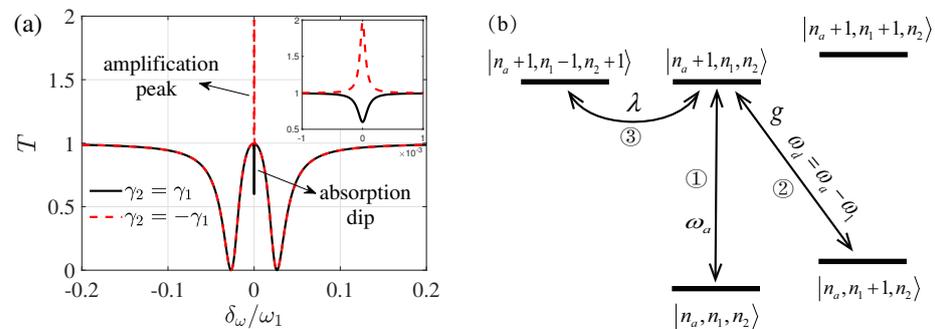


Figure 7. (a) The transmission rate T of the output field as a function of the normalized frequency $\delta\omega/\omega_1$, in which $\lambda = 0.01\lambda_0$, $\eta = 1/2$, $\kappa = 0.1\kappa_0$, and $P = 2$ mW. (b) A schematic illustration of energy level of the three-mode system, where n_a , n_1 , and n_2 represent the numbers of the photon and phonons of NR₁ and NR₂, respectively. The other parameters are the same as given in Figure 2.

Next, we investigate the influence of Coulomb coupling strength on the probe output field. In Figure 8a, the transmission rate T_{max} at resonance is plotted as a function of the Coulomb coupling strength λ when the N term exists or not. One can see that the transmission rate curve increases first and then decreases with the increase of λ , and finally, it is gradually less than 1. There exists a maximum value of the order of 10^4 at the singular point $\lambda_{sp} \approx 0.0185\lambda_0$ for $N \neq 0$ (red solid line), i.e., the excellent optical amplification effect appears. In particular, there is a critical point $\lambda_{cp} \approx 0.0262\lambda_0$ between the optical amplification and absorption. We can observe that the transmission rate is greater than 1 at $\lambda < \lambda_{cp}$, which manifests the emergence of the optical amplification effect. In addition, the optical amplification effect can be changed into the optical absorption effect for the strong Coulomb coupling when $\lambda > \lambda_{cp}$. Therefore, the conversion between the optical amplification and the absorption effects can be easily achieved by adjusting the Coulomb coupling strength based on mechanical gain. It is worth noting that the peak values of the black dashed line ($N = 0$) and red solid line ($N \neq 0$) both appear at the singular point λ_{sp} , and the maximum value of the black dashed line is greater than that of the red solid line, which means that the optical amplification effect of the system without the N term is better than that in the presence of the N term. The reason is that due to the introduction of the N term, the optical amplification effect of the system is revised to the effect that can be achieved in practice. In Figure 8b, we show the transmission rate T as a function of the normalized frequency $\delta\omega/\omega_1$ for different Coulomb coupling strengths. Consistent with Figure 8a, there is a significant optical amplification effect at resonance and the maximum value of the transmission rate T approaches to the order of

10^4 at the singular point $\lambda = 0.0185\lambda_0$. However, the transmission rate T becomes less than 1 at resonance in the transmission spectrum for $\lambda = 0.05\lambda_0$, which indicates that the optical amplification effect is transformed into the optical absorption effect. This further proves that the different optical responses can be easily achieved by adjusting the Coulomb coupling strength properly.

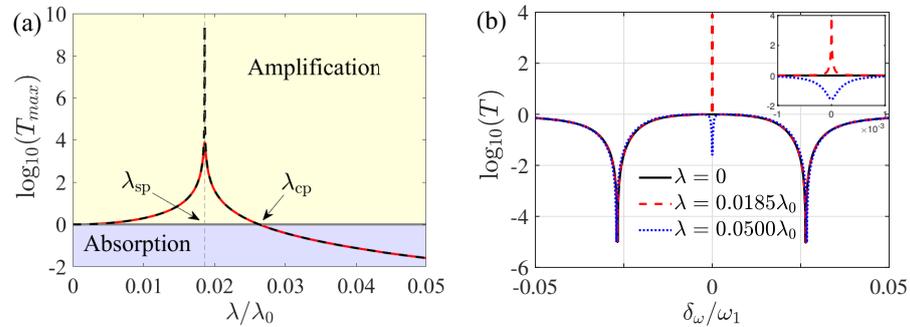


Figure 8. (a) The transmission rate T_{max} at resonance as a function of the Coulomb coupling strength λ for $N = 0$ (black dashed line) and $N \neq 0$ (red solid line). (b) The transmission rate T as a function of the normalized frequency δ_ω/ω_1 for different Coulomb coupling strengths, in which $\gamma_2 = -\gamma_1$, $\kappa = 0.1\kappa_0$, $\eta = 1/2$, and $P = 2$ mW. The other parameters are the same as given in Figure 2.

Finally, we study the fast-slow light effect of the system with mechanical gain. In Figure 9, we show the group delay time τ of the probe output field at resonance as a function of the Coulomb coupling strength. One can see that the group delay time can easily reach the order of 10^5 μs , which leads to the prominent fast-slow light effect. The physical reason is that the mechanical gain causes a sharp change in the phase dispersion of the probe field in the transparency window. What is noteworthy is that the prominent group delay is always near the singular point λ_{sp} , at which the fast light can be easily converted to the slow light. Therefore, the prominent fast-slow light effect resorting to mechanical gain can be observed at the singular point.

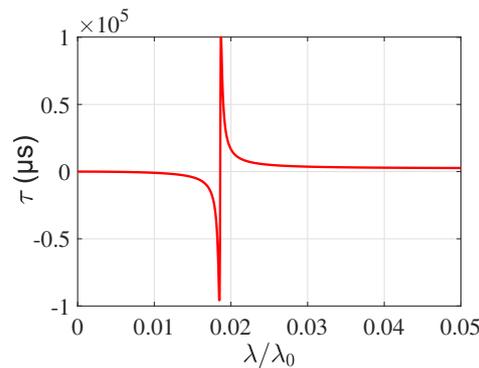


Figure 9. The group delay time τ of probe output field at resonance $\delta_\omega/\omega_1 = 0$ as a function of the Coulomb coupling constants λ between two NRs, in which $\gamma_2 = -\gamma_1$, $\kappa = 0.1\kappa_0$, $\eta = 1/2$, $P = 2$ mW. The other parameters are the same as given in Figure 2.

5. Conclusions

In conclusion, we have investigated the optical responses of the three-mode cavity optomechanical system without the RWA method and discussed two ways of achieving the optical amplification effect. The asymmetric double OMIA effect can be observed with the counterrotating term, and the optical amplification effect is enhanced with the increase of the cavity decay rate and the optomechanical interaction. The strong effective radiation pressure coupling induces the enhancement of the counterrotating term, leading to the more obvious asymmetry of two transparency dips. Besides, the counterrotating term

affects the fast phase dispersion and the group delay time of the probe field inside the two transparency dips. Furthermore, we discover the emergency of the excellent optical amplification effect with mechanical gain and the transmission rate of the output field can reach the order of 10^4 . There is a critical point λ_{cp} between the optical amplification and the absorption effects, and different optical responses can be easily achieved by adjusting the Coulomb coupling strength properly. It is worth noting that the prominent fast-slow light effect based on mechanical gain can be observed at the singular point, and the prominent group delay time can easily approach to the order of $10^5 \mu s$. Our scheme may open up new avenues of steering the potential applications in quantum information processing and quantum precision measurement.

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Appendix A. Derivation of the Probe Output Field

Here we explain the derivation of the probe output field ε_T in detail. From Equation (6), we can directly obtain

$$q_{1+} = \frac{\hbar g(a_s^* a_+ + a_-^* a_s)}{m_1(\omega_1^2 - i\delta\gamma_1 - \delta^2) - \frac{\hbar^2 \lambda^2}{m_2(\omega_2^2 - i\delta\gamma_2 - \delta^2)}}, \tag{A1}$$

$$q_{1-} = \frac{\hbar g(a_s^* a_- + a_+^* a_s)}{m_1(\omega_1^2 + i\delta\gamma_1 - \delta^2) - \frac{\hbar^2 \lambda^2}{m_2(\omega_2^2 + i\delta\gamma_2 - \delta^2)}}, \tag{A2}$$

$$q_{2+} = \frac{-\hbar\lambda}{m_2(\omega_2^2 - i\delta\gamma_2 - \delta^2)} q_{1+}, \tag{A3}$$

$$q_{2-} = \frac{-\hbar\lambda}{m_2(\omega_2^2 + i\delta\gamma_2 - \delta^2)} q_{1-}, \tag{A4}$$

$$a_+ = \frac{ig a_s q_{1+} + 1}{\kappa + i(\Delta - \delta)}, \tag{A5}$$

$$a_- = \frac{ig a_s q_{1-}}{\kappa + i(\Delta + \delta)}, \tag{A6}$$

where $q_{1+} = q_{1-}^*$ and $q_{2+} = q_{2-}^*$. According to Equations (A1) and (A5), considering a_s as a whole, it can be easily obtained

$$a_-^* a_s = \frac{A}{1 - A} a_s^* a_+, \tag{A7}$$

here

$$A = \frac{-i\hbar g^2 |a_s|^2}{[\kappa - i(\Delta + \delta)][m_1(\omega_1^2 - i\delta\gamma_1 - \delta^2) - \frac{\hbar^2 \lambda^2}{m_2(\omega_2^2 - i\delta\gamma_2 - \delta^2)}]}. \quad (A8)$$

Equation (A7) is the key step. By substituting Equation (A7) into Equation (A1), we get an expression of q_+ as

$$q_+ = \frac{\hbar g[\kappa - i(\Delta + \delta)]a_s^* a_+}{[\kappa - i(\Delta + \delta)][m_1(\omega_1^2 - i\delta\gamma_1 - \delta^2) - \frac{\hbar^2 \lambda^2}{m_2(\omega_2^2 - i\delta\gamma_2 - \delta^2)}] + i\hbar g^2 |a_s|^2}. \quad (A9)$$

Then, according to Equation (A5), we get an expression of a_+ as

$$a_+ = \frac{1}{\kappa + i(\Delta - \delta) - \frac{i g^2 |a_s|^2 \hbar}{m_1(\omega_1^2 - i\delta\gamma_1 - \delta^2) - \frac{\hbar^2 \lambda^2}{m_2(\omega_2^2 - i\delta\gamma_2 - \delta^2)} + \frac{i g^2 |a_s|^2 \hbar}{\kappa - i(\Delta + \delta)}}}. \quad (A10)$$

Under the condition of near-resonant frequency, i.e., $\Delta \approx \delta \approx \omega_1$, we have $\delta^2 - \omega_1^2 \approx 2\omega_1(\delta - \omega_1)$ and $\delta + \Delta \approx 2\omega_1$. According to the input-output relation for the cavity field [71], the optical components with frequency ω_p in the output field can be defined as $\varepsilon_T = 2\eta\kappa a_+$ with $\eta = \kappa_{ext}/(\kappa_{in} + \kappa_{ext})$. ε_T can be rewritten as Equations (8) and (9)

$$\varepsilon_T = \frac{2\eta\kappa}{\kappa - i(\delta - \omega_1) + \frac{\beta}{-i(\delta - \omega_1) + \frac{\gamma_1}{2} + \frac{iG}{2\omega_1} + N}}, \quad (A11)$$

here

$$N = \frac{-\beta}{\kappa - 2i\omega_1}, \beta = \frac{\chi_0^2 \varepsilon_d^2}{2m_1 \omega_1 \hbar (\kappa^2 + \omega_1^2)}, G = \frac{\hbar^2 \lambda^2}{2\omega_2 m_1 m_2 [(\delta - \omega_2) + i\gamma_2/2]}. \quad (A12)$$

Appendix B. Stability Analysis of the Three-Mode Cavity Optomechanical System

Here, we specifically analyze the stability of the three-mode cavity optomechanical system. From Equation (4), by writing the solution in the form $\langle S \rangle = S_s + \delta S$ with $S = a, q_i, p_i$ ($i = 1, 2$), we can rewrite the nonlinear quantum Langevin equations for the fluctuations as

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \dot{q}_1 &= \frac{\delta p_1}{m_1}, \quad \delta \dot{q}_2 = \frac{\delta p_2}{m_2}, \\ \delta \dot{p}_1 &= -m_1 \omega_1^2 \delta q_1 - \hbar \lambda \delta q_2 + \hbar g \delta a^\dagger \delta a - \gamma_1 \delta p_1, \\ \delta \dot{p}_2 &= -m_2 \omega_2^2 \delta q_2 - \hbar \lambda \delta q_1 - \gamma_2 \delta p_2, \\ \delta \dot{a} &= -(\kappa + i\Delta) \delta a, \end{aligned} \quad (A13)$$

then, we introduce the quadrature operators $\delta X = (\delta a + \delta a^\dagger)/\sqrt{2}$ and $\delta Y = i(\delta a - \delta a^\dagger)/\sqrt{2}$. We can rewrite the quantum Langevin equations for the fluctuations in a matrix form as

$$\dot{U}(t) = AU(t), \quad (A14)$$

where $U(t) = [\delta X, \delta Y, \delta q_1, \delta p_1, \delta q_2, \delta p_2]^T$, and the drift matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -\kappa & -\Delta & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \Delta & -\kappa & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{m_1} & 0 & 0 \\ \hbar g a_s & 0 & -m_1 \omega_1^2 & -\gamma_1 & -\hbar \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{m_2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\hbar \lambda & 0 & -m_2 \omega_2^2 & -\gamma_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{A15})$$

By numerical calculation, we find that the eigenvalues of all the coefficients of the matrix A have negative real parts. According to the Routh–Hurwitz criterion, the three-mode cavity optomechanical system we consider is stable.

In order to further analyze the bistability of the three-mode cavity optomechanical system, the steady-state mean value of the cavity mode a_s is plotted with the power of the driving field P in Figure A1. The steady-state average value of the cavity mode increases monotonously with the driving power, so the three-mode cavity optomechanical system is monostable.

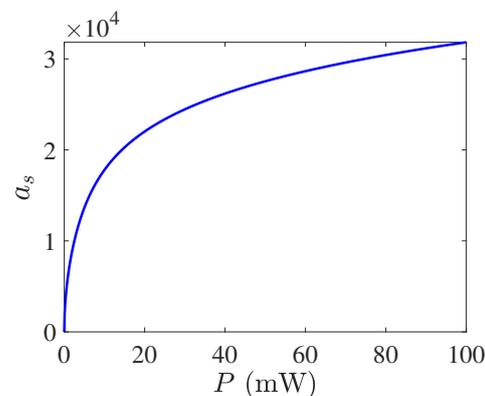


Figure A1. The steady-state mean value of the cavity mode a_s is plotted with the power of the driving field P . The other parameters are the same as given in Figure 2.

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