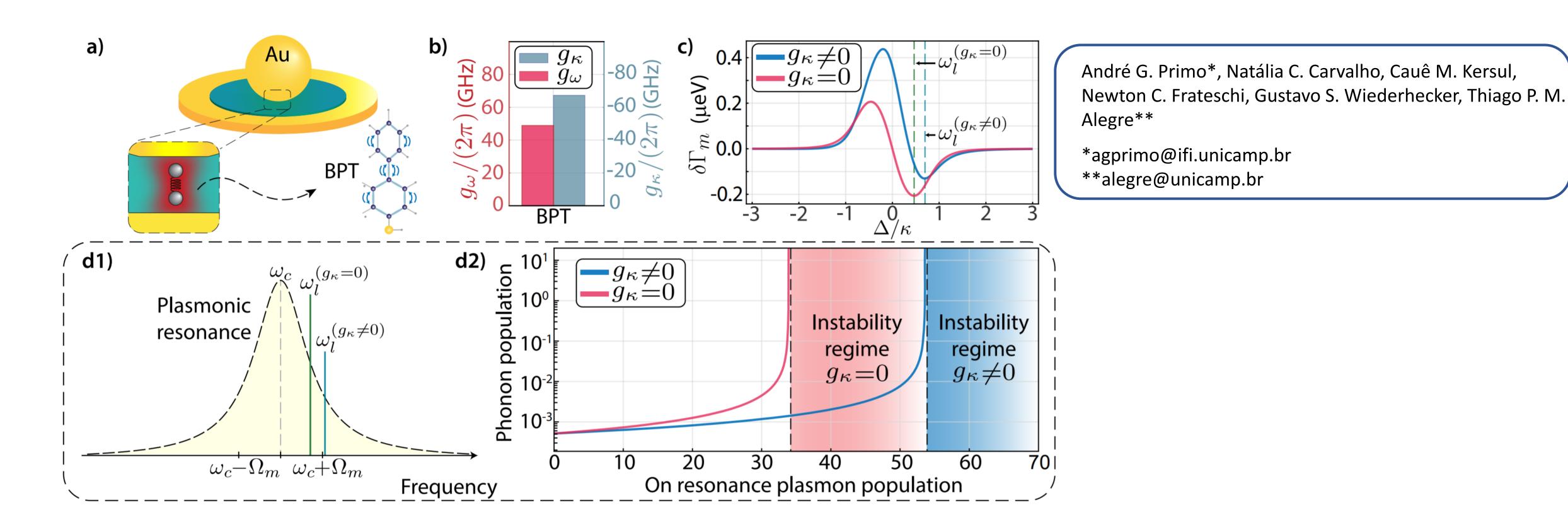
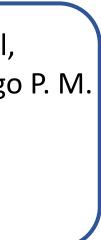
### Quasinormal-mode perturbation theory for dissipative and dispersive optomechanics







### Available files

- Ring resonator coupled to absorber medium (Comsol,
- Split-beam nanocavity (Comsol, Python)
- o Nanoparticle-on-a-mirror (Comsol, Mathematica, Pyth
- Infinite nanocylinder (Comsol, Mathematica, Python)

, Python)	Comsol version 5.4 is required. The accompanying
	simulation files were not tested on other versions. Details
	in the structure of the simulations can be found in the
hon)	repository for: "Brillouin Optomechanics in Nanophotonic
	Structures" - DOI: 10.1063/1.5088169.

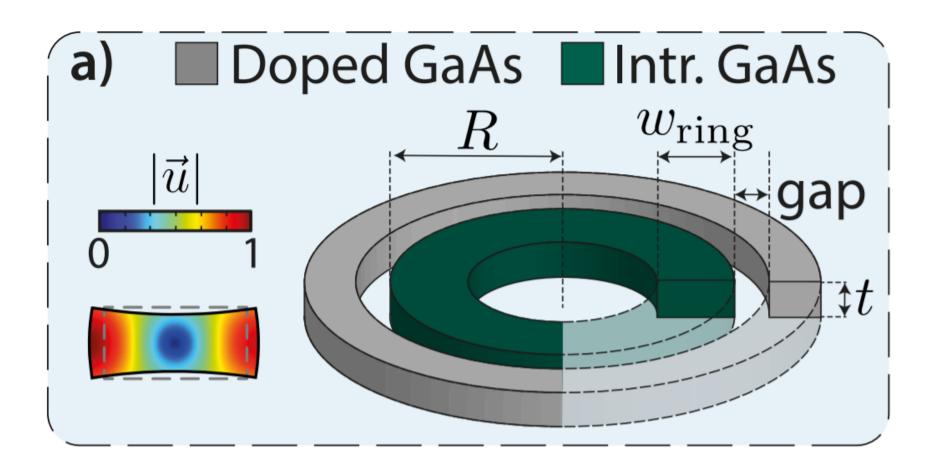






# Ring resonator coupled to absorber medium

File "comsol\_simulation\_file\_fig\_2.mph" calculates optical and mechanical modes of a GaAs ring resonator coupled to a heavily doped GaAs ring. Implementations of the normalmode and quasi-normal mode perturbation theory are found in the simulations.



### Python:

1. Open file "fig\_2\_plot\_data.ipynb". Load "Fig\_2\_MB\_mod.txt" and "Fig\_2\_PE\_mod.txt" to generate plots.

### Generating data from Comsol:

- 4.

All variables with subscript "c" are defined to compute results using the normal-mode perturbation theory.

Moving boundary or Photoelastic calculations are chosen by setting the variable *mmesh = 0* or *mmesh* = 1 (*Global definitions -> Parameters 1*), respectively.

If *mmesh = 0*, probes gOMB (var1) and gOMB\_c(var2) must be set to compute gOMB and gOMB\_c, respectively.

If *mmesh = 1*, probes gOMB (var1) and gOMB\_c(var2) must be set to compute gOPE and gOPE\_c, respectively.

mponent 1 <i>(comp1)</i> Definitions <sup>a=</sup> basic - global <sup>a=</sup> basic - optical	Label: g0MB Variable name: var1		
a= basic - mechanical	<ul> <li>Expression</li> </ul>	🖷 💌 🎽 💌	gOMB
a= MB - optical	Furnerieur		-
a= MB - mechanical	Expression:		gOPE
a= MB - mixed	g0MB		gOMB_c
a= PE - mechanical			
a= PE - mixed	Table and plot unit:		gOPE_c
a= Total - mixed	1/s	~	
🔎 gap ( <i>var7</i> )			
🔎 freq ( <i>var</i> 6)			
🔎 g0MB (var1)			

Run the simulation on the mechanics node. This one is set to solve for the mechanical breathing mode of the disk.

Run the simulation on the optics node. This one will sweep over the gap distance between the intrinsic and doped GaAs rings. For each gap, the optical modes for the deformed and undeformed geometries are computed. This follows from the usage of the Moving Mesh module. Data is generated automatically in a table.

6. Exported data can be found in the "fig\_2\_MB\_mod.txt" and "fig\_2\_PE\_mod.txt" files.



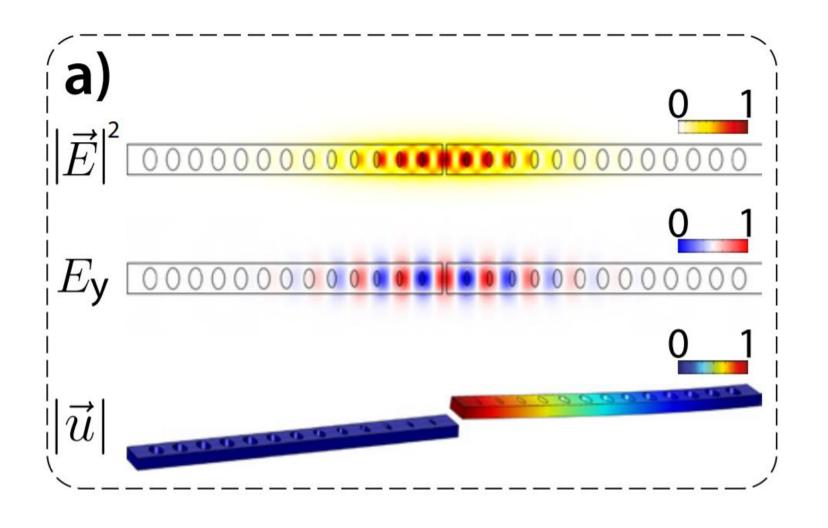




<sup>🔺 🕋</sup> Con **A** =

## Split-beam nanocavity

File "comsol\_simulation\_file\_fig\_3.mph" calculates optical and mechanical modes of a split-beam nanocavity. Implementations of quasi-normal mode perturbation theory are found in the simulations.



C	
Ge	enera
1.	Set th
	comsol_sim Global I Compor Study 1
	Para Para Ste Ste Solv Job
2. 3. 4.	Run S Data Expor
	Pytho

1.

### ting data from Comsol:

he desired z-gap in the *Parametric Sweep* node, under *Study 1:* 

ulation_file_fig_3 (1).mph <i>(root)</i> Definitions nent 1 <i>(comp1)</i>	Settings Parametric Sweep = Compute	▼ ]
ametric Sweep ep 1: eigen_opt ep 2: eigen_mech ver Configurations	Label: Parametric Sweep  Study Settings	
Configurations	Sweep type: Specified combinations	-
	Parameter name Parameter value list gap_z (z-directio - {0}	Parameter unit

Study 1.

- is generated automatically in a table.
- rted data can be found in "data\_fig3.csv".

#### on:

Open file "fig\_3\_plot\_data.ipynb". Load "data\_fig3.csv" to generate plots.

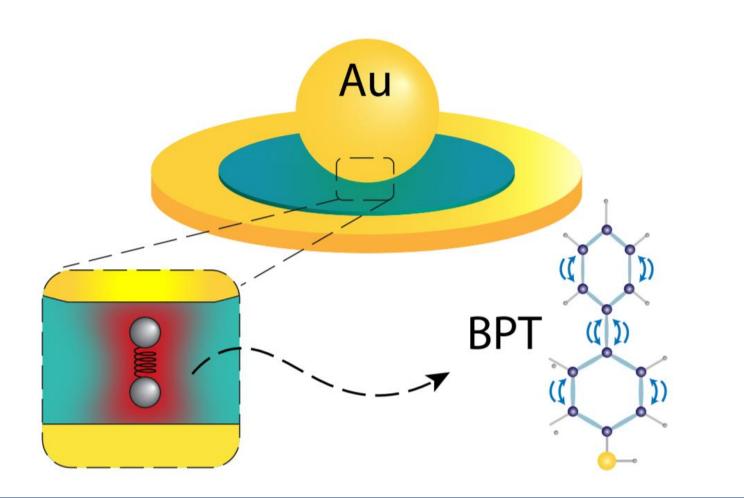






### Nanoparticle-on-a-mirror

File "comsol\_simulation\_file\_fig\_4.mph" calculates plasmonic modes of a gold nanoparticle placed on top of a gold mirror. Gold is modeled through a Drude-Lorentz-type permittivity. Implementations of quasi-normal mode perturbation theory are found in the simulations, assuming the vibrational modes in question are of molecules treated as point-dipoles.



### Python:

- 1. Figure S2 c) and d) are generated from the same Comsol file. The single difference being that a sweep over the gap between nanoparticle and PML is performed. This is found in file "comsol\_simulation\_file\_S2\_c\_d.mph".
- Output data ("fig\_S2\_c\_d\_data.txt") is loaded in 2. "fig\_S2\_plot\_data.ipynb"

G	enerat
1.	Run St
2.	Under
	the gei the Ma
	<ul> <li>Results</li> <li>Pi Parar</li> <li>Data</li> <li>View</li> <li>\$\$ Deriv</li> <li>\$\$ 0</li> <li>\$\$ 1</li> </ul>
2	®5 G
3.	Be sure
	<i>C</i> <b>1</b>
	configu
4	<ul> <li>Study 1</li> <li>Paramet</li> <li>Paramet</li> <li>Paramet</li> <li>Step 2</li> <li>S</li></ul>
1	<ul> <li>Study 1</li> <li>Paramet</li> <li>Paramet</li> <li>Paramet</li> <li>Step 2</li> <li>S</li></ul>
4	<ul> <li>Study 1</li> <li>Paramet</li> <li>Paramet</li> <li>Paramet</li> <li>Step 2</li> <li>Step 2</li> <li>Step 2</li> <li>Solver C</li> <li>Solver C</li></ul>
4	Study 1         IIII Paramet         IIIII Paramet         IIII Paramet         IIIII Paramet
	Study 1         IIII Paramet         IIIII Paramet         IIII Paramet         IIIII Paramet

### Mathematica:



### ing data from Comsol:

udy 1.

the *Results -> Derived values* node, compute *Global Evaluation 7*. The output is the value for neralized optomechanical coupling and the Q-factor of the cavity. Those are used as input for athematica file used to generate Figs. 4 c) and d2).

meters ed Value mega p mega p obal Evaluation 7

re that transform point is on and set to freq.\_guess. Transform point can be found in Solver urations -> Solution 6 -> Eigenvalue Solver 1 (or 2).

	<ul> <li>Values of Linearization Point</li> </ul>		
etric Sweep			
netric Sweep 2	Prescribed by:	Solution 🗸	
1: Stationary			
2: Eigenfrequency (p)	Solution:	Solution 6 (sol6)	
3: Eigenfrequency (s)	Use:	Solution Store 1 (sol7) 🗸 🛐	
Configurations			
lution 6 (sol6)	Selection:	Automatic 🔹	
Solution Store 1 (sol7)	Store linearization point and deviation in output		
Compile Equations: Eigenfrequency (p)	Value of eigenvalue linearization point		
Dependent Variables 2	✓ Transform point		
Eigenvalue Solver 1		01112	
Solution Store 2 (sol8)	Point:	freq_guess	
Compile Equations: Eigenfrequency (s)			
Dependent Variables 3			
Eigenvalue Solver 2			

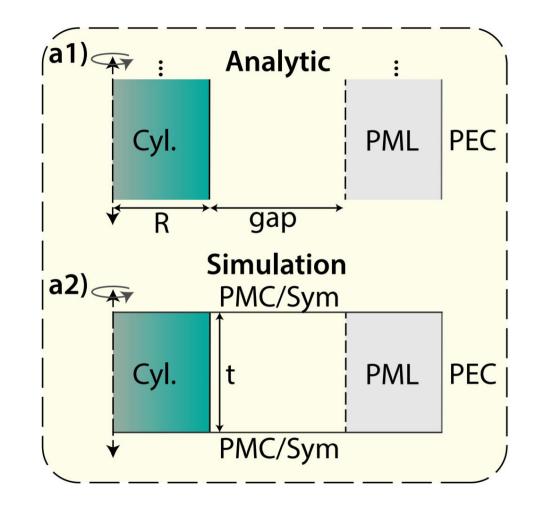
Results from the Comsol simulation are inputs for variables f0,  $g\kappa$  and  $g\omega$ . The force spectrum and damping rate modifications are calculated from these results.





# Infinite nanocylinder

This model supports both analytic and numerical solutions. The analytic solution is found in "fig\_S2\_a\_b\_mathematica.nb" or "fig\_S1\_b\_mathematica.nb", whereas the numerical solution is found in "comsol\_simulation\_file\_S2\_a\_b.mph". Both compute optical and mechanical modes of the structure. In this exemple, only moving boundary contributions are considered in the optomechanical coupling.



### Generating data from Comsol:

- structure.

### Mathematica:

### Python:

- 2.

Run the *Optomechanics* node. This is set to calculate optical and mechanical modes of the

2. A sweep over the gap distances between cylinder and PML will be performed. The output is automatically generated in a table.

1. Analytic results for the optical and mechanical modes are available. In

"fig\_S2\_a\_b\_mathematica.nb", the exact and perturbation theory moving boundary optomechanical couplings are evaluated. This data is then used as benchmark for our Comsol simulations.

2. In "fig\_S1\_b\_mathematica.nb" we use the same calculations to analyse the convergence of the perturbation series. For that purpose, we gradually increase the boundary deformations on the cylinder and compare exact and perturbation theory predictions.

1. Using "fig\_S2\_plot\_data.ipynb" we import the Comsol data found in "fig\_S2\_a\_b\_data.txt". Results from the analytic calculations were already incorporated in the .ipynb file. Run the code to generate plots.

