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Coherent coupling of molecular resonators with a microcavity mode

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The optical hybridization of the electronic states in strongly coupled molecule-cavity systems have revealed unique properties, such as lasing, room temperature polariton condensation and the modification of excited electronic landscapes involved in molecular isomerization. Here we show that molecular vibrational modes of the electronic ground state can also be coherently coupled with a microcavity mode at room temperature, given the low vibrational thermal occupation factors associated with molecular vibrations, and the collective coupling of a large ensemble of molecules immersed within the cavity-mode volume. This enables the enhancement of the collective Rabi-exchange rate with respect to the single-oscillator coupling strength. The possibility of inducing large shifts in the vibrational frequency of selected molecular bonds should have immediate consequences for chemistry.

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Intra-molecular vibrational motions can be described as a superposition of simple harmonic vibrations, so called molecular normal modes. For each of these modes, the atoms vibrate in specific directions that correspond to the observable vibrational transitions measured in infrared (IR) spectroscopy. The relatively high frequencies of molecular vibrational transitions ω_v , fixed by the bond strength f (typically of the order of 10^3 N m^{-1}) and the tiny atomic masses involved in the vibrations, immediately lead to two important features.

First, it is possible to perform direct resonant dipolar coupling by engineering micro-scaled cavities with a fundamental mode ω_c tuned to the molecular vibrational transitions. Then, as a consequence of their high frequencies in the IR regime, vibrational resonances are characterized by small thermal occupation factors $n_v \sim e^{-\hbar\omega_v/k_B T} \sim 10^{-4}$, even at room temperature. This means that such molecular normal modes are in their ground state, allowing coherent light-matter coupling in a straightforward manner.

In the following, we demonstrate the coherent coupling between molecular vibrational transitions and an optical mode of a microcavity, leading to the possibility to swap, at room temperature, excitations coherently between the molecular oscillators and the optical mode. To do so, we have exploited two crucial features offered by polymers. First, the possibility to have an isolated, practically homogeneous, spectral signal associated to a specific vibrational molecular normal mode. Second, the capacity offered through the bulky extension of the polymer film inserted in a Fabry–Perot microcavity to have within a volume of strong optical confinement (that is, the coherence volume of the cavity mode) a large number of resonators. The colocalization of the optical and mechanical modes induces a collective enhancement of the resonant coupling rate between the vibrational resonators and the cavity mode, reaching the regime of strong coherent coupling. In other words, a macroscopic coherent mechanical mode is now generated by strong coupling.

Results

Hamiltonian description. IR spectra associated with gas-phase molecules usually display features where rotational transitions are

coupled to vibrational ones. The resulting well-known complexity of rovibrational molecular spectra leads to spectral components separated by wavenumbers $< 10 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. Still, there are specific environments where molecules can display much simpler spectra from which it is possible to select and manipulate chosen vibrational normal modes. Polymeric phases are in this context particularly interesting to explore, since free rotations of molecular moieties are frozen-out and the excitation spectrum of the polymer is determined solely by electronic and vibrational contributions. One should also consider low-frequency vibrations of the polymer lattice itself. Yet, given the small wavenumbers for such lattice vibrations (less than ca. 100 cm^{-1}) compared with the vibrations of individual bonds (ca. $1,000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$), the two classes of motions can be clearly separated¹. In this regime therefore, vibrational spectra of polymers display normal-mode transitions sufficiently isolated from the background to be tuned properly to a given cavity resonance, as presented in Fig. 1.

This situation allows us to define the molecular Hamiltonian from a ‘double-adiabatic approximation’ where a slow component (inter-molecular lattice vibrations) is separated from a fast subsystem describing intra-molecular motions². In our situation, the fast component of the whole Hamiltonian is the only relevant one. We can then perform a second adiabatic (Born–Oppenheimer) approximation to separate the vibrational and electronic degrees of freedom. This separation leads to the definition of the vibrational dipole operator corresponding to the dependence on nuclear coordinates Q of the expectation value of the dipole moment $\langle \hat{p} \rangle(Q)$ in the electronic state considered.

We emphasize that our coupling scheme only involves the fundamental electronic state. The low vibrational occupancy number implies moreover that only the fundamental level of the vibrational spectrum is populated. At such low excitations, the molecular vibrations occur within a mean electronic potential that is well treated in the harmonic approximation. We are thus finally dealing with a mechanical normal mode in its harmonic quantum ground state, which constitutes the engaging feature of molecular vibrations in this context—see Fig. 2b.

We will further assume that the change in the ground-state dipole moment when interacting with the cavity light mode can be limited to fundamental transitions, leaving aside higher-order

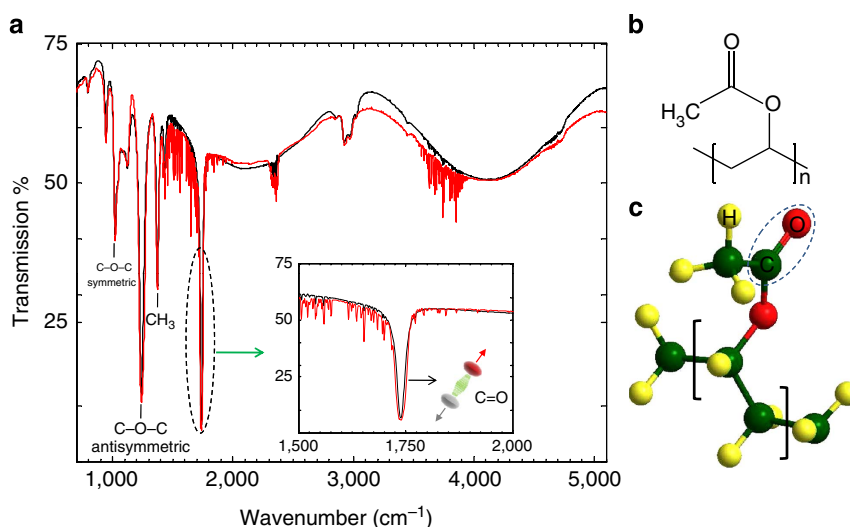


Figure 1 | Polymer vibrational spectrum. (a) Transmission spectrum of polyvinyl acetate (PVAc) thin layer deposited on a Ge substrate. The thickness of the film is about $2 \mu\text{m}$ and the measurement was performed at normal incidence. The measured transmission is normalized to free-space transmission. The black line fits the data modelling the polymer dispersion by ideal damped harmonic oscillators (see Supplementary Note 2). The inset shows the absorption band of PVAc due to the (C=O)-bond-stretching band around $1,740 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ with the same fit (black line). (b) Chemical structure of a single PVAc monomer unit. (c) Three-dimensional structure of one PVAc monomer showing the (C=O) bond.

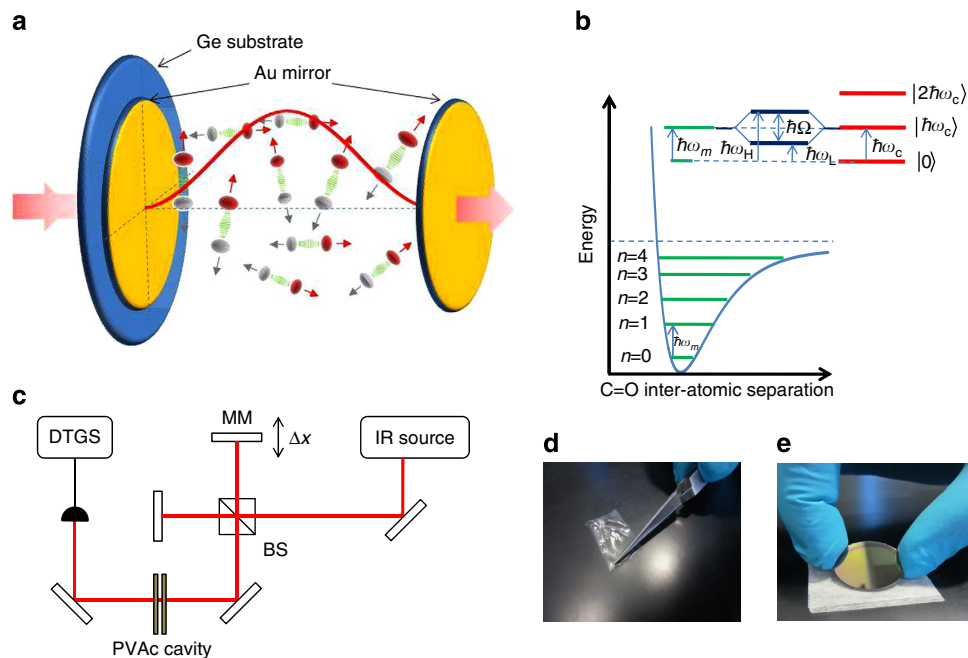


Figure 2 | Microcavity and experimental set-up. (a) Schematic illustration of the microcavity used to strongly couple the (C=O) vibrational band to IR radiation. A thin ($\sim 2 \mu\text{m}$) layer of polyvinyl acetate (PVAc) is sandwiched between two symmetrical thin (10 nm) Au mirrors deposited on a Ge substrate (see Supplementary Note 1). The (C=O) bonds are depicted as mechanical oscillators inside the cavity with arbitrary orientations. The red thick curve describes the electric field intensity spatial distribution for the first cavity mode tuned in resonance with the (C=O) vibrational transition. (b) Vibrational energy diagram in the anharmonic potential of the fundamental electronic state. The inset on the right-top shows the coupling scheme between the fundamental vibrational mode and the first optical mode $\hbar\omega_c$ of the cavity and therefore forming two polariton branches ($\hbar\omega_H$ and $\hbar\omega_L$) separated by the Rabi energy. (c) The experimental set-up is based on a single-beam Fourier transform IR system that records on a DTGS (deuterated triglycine sulfate) detector an interferogram generated from a movable mirror (MM). BS indicates the beam-splitter. The interferogram is Fourier transformed to provide the actual vibrational spectrum. (d) Photographic image of a free-standing PVAc layer, clearly showing the continuous character of the film. (e) Photographic image of the cavity used in the experiments.

combination transitions and overtones. This corresponds to a simple first-order expansion

$$\langle \hat{p} \rangle(Q) = \langle \hat{p} \rangle_0 + \left(\frac{\partial \langle \hat{p} \rangle}{\partial Q} \right)_0 \cdot \hat{Q} \quad (1)$$

of the vibrational dipole operator with respect to the equilibrium nuclear configuration in the harmonic mean potential of the electronic ground state (indicated by the subscript 0)³. The first term corresponds to the static dipole moment of the molecule at this equilibrium nuclear position, which does not contribute to the transition. The second term is involved in vibrational transitions induced by the resonant field, following the simple vibrational selection rule $\Delta v = \pm 1$.

Under these assumptions, it is straightforward to treat in the dipole approximation the conservative interaction between a single molecular vibrational (one dimensional) mode and the field in the cavity. This leads to the following Hamiltonian describing the coherent coupling regime:

$$H = \frac{1}{4} \hbar \omega_v \{Q_v^2 + P_v^2\} + \frac{1}{4} \hbar \omega_c \{Q_c^2 + P_c^2\} - \hbar \Omega Q_v Q_c, \quad (2)$$

where $Q_c = (a + a^\dagger)$ corresponds to the optical position quadrature related to the photon $a(a^\dagger)$ annihilation (creation) operators associated with the cavity field at the position r of the molecular vibration bond, and $Q_v = (b + b^\dagger)$ corresponds to the vibrational position quadrature related to phonon $b(b^\dagger)$ annihilation (creation) operators, as a consequence of the mean potential harmonic approximation. While equation (2) is typical for cavity quantum electrodynamics (cQED)-physics, we emphasize that here the Q_v quadrature corresponds not to electronic oscillations,

but to a (optically induced) motion of atoms within the molecules.

In this approximation, the coupling strength reads

$$\hbar \Omega = \gamma \left(\frac{\partial \langle \hat{p} \rangle}{\partial Q} \right)_0 \sqrt{\frac{\hbar \omega_c}{2\epsilon_0 V}} Q_{zpf}, \quad (3)$$

where V is the cavity mode volume and $Q_{zpf} = \sqrt{\hbar / (2\mu\omega_v)}$ the zero-point fluctuation amplitude of the molecular oscillator, determined from the reduced mass μ involved in the bond vibration. We also account for an orientation factor $\gamma = \hat{\epsilon}_v \cdot \hat{\epsilon}_c$ between the field polarization $\hat{\epsilon}_c$ and the transition dipole polarization $\hat{\epsilon}_v$. Spectrally, the regime of coherent coupling is seen as an avoided crossing between the two coupled modes at resonance. This splitting corresponds to the definition of two new normal modes for the coupled system, with frequencies shifted from the individual (uncoupled) modes and separated by a vacuum Rabi energy equal to the coupling strength at resonance. This picture, however, neglects mechanical damping and cavity decay. In reality, the condition to reach such a strong coupling regime for a single oscillator is particularly stringent, since $\hbar \Omega$ is well below $1 \mu\text{eV}$ for typical molecular vibrational transitions in the vacuum field of a microcavity. Therefore, this cannot exceed radiative and non-radiative damping rates of the system, including cavity losses. As well known, however, the situation becomes different when several resonators are coupled to the same cavity mode.

Indeed, the spatially coherent single-mode cavity field drives all the coupled resonators in phase with each other. This induces coherence among the resonators within the whole mode volume and leads to the definition of a macroscopic collective dipole,

made of a large number of coupled transitions over which the excitation is delocalized. In the simplest case, neglecting all sources of inhomogeneous broadening⁴, the strong coupling dynamics is defined within a two-level subspace made of collective ground and first excited states through an enhanced coupling rate $\hbar\Omega\sqrt{N}$, where N is the ensemble of indiscernible resonators. Considering the very large number of resonators available in condensed systems, this enhancement can rise orders of magnitude, as observed in particular in organic systems^{5–15}. It thus leads to conditions much easier to fulfill to enter and exploit the regime of coherent strong coupling¹⁶.

Experimental demonstration. To test these ideas and demonstrate their consequences, we choose a polymer with a vibration band that is well isolated from other modes. Polyvinyl acetate has such a feature where the (C=O) bond has a symmetric stretching frequency at $1,740\text{ cm}^{-1}$ (215 meV) as shown in Fig. 1. The other peaks are due to other fundamental vibrational modes that are well assigned, as illustrated in the caption¹⁷. The spectral line of the (C=O) vibration is remarkably close to a Lorentzian line shape (see inset in Fig. 1a), revealing essentially a homogeneous intrinsic vibrational damping of $\hbar\Gamma_v \sim 3.2\text{ meV}$ extracted from the full width at half maximum (FWHM). This results in an associated mechanical quality factor $Q_v \sim 70$. Considering a typical 1 Debye dipole moment associated with the (C=O) bond in a polymeric phase¹⁸ and a vacuum field amplitude $\sqrt{\hbar\omega/2\epsilon_0V}$ of ca. $6.3 \times 10^3\text{ V m}^{-1}$ at the resonant frequency ω_0 , a conservative estimate of the coupling rate turns out to be of the order of $\hbar\Omega \sim 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{eV}$ estimated from a diffraction-limited $V \sim (\lambda/n)^3$ mode volume (n being the polymer background refractive index). This is much smaller than both the mechanical damping rate $\hbar\Gamma_v$, and the cavity decay rate $\hbar\kappa \sim 17\text{ meV}$ (see below). In such conditions, it is thus impossible to strongly couple a single molecular vibration to the cavity vacuum field. However, the extremely high density, ρ , of (C=O) bonds in the polymer can in principle enable the

formation of a collective dipole within the cavity-mode volume, as discussed above. With one (C=O) bond per monomer, this density corresponds to approximately $\rho = 10^{21}\text{ cm}^{-3}$ (see Supplementary Note 4). This should indeed make reaching the strong coupling regime possible.

To demonstrate this, a specific Fabry–Perot cavity was engineered to have a first mode in the mid IR (MIR) range resonant with the (C=O) vibrational transition (Fig. 1a). This tuning requires a careful choice of substrates and metals forming the mirrors, but eventually allowed us to demonstrate direct dipolar coupling between the cavity field and the molecular motion. The whole experimental set-up, together with the description of the best material compromise, is shown in Fig. 2. Fourier transform IR spectroscopy gives direct access to the spectral density of the transition through a phase-modulated signal transmitted through the cavity + polymer ensemble (see Supplementary Note 1). This interrogation mode allows the recording of angle-resolved spectral coherent responses of the coupled system.

As shown in Fig. 3, a Rabi anti-crossing is demonstrated at normal incidence in the dispersion relation of the cavity. The associated vacuum Rabi splitting $\hbar\Omega_R \sim 20.7\text{ meV}$ exceeds all decoherence rates (evaluated above) and therefore corresponds to the regime of strong coupling. This leads to the formation of two new opto-vibrational modes for the system, as illustrated in Fig. 4. These new modes are the lower and upper polaritonic states and correspond to molecular vibrations dressed by the cavity vacuum field. From the widths of the associated spectral peaks, it is possible to give an estimate of the dephasing times of the dressed states, which are 0.23 and 0.44 ps for the upper and lower polariton states, respectively. The generation of new hybrid vibrational states was further confirmed by the modification of the cavity fundamental modes as shown in Fig. 4. The obvious splitting in the field's distribution due to the strong coupling immediately indicates that the integrated absorption of the coupled system shows the same splitting as well, which is the unambiguous signature of the strong

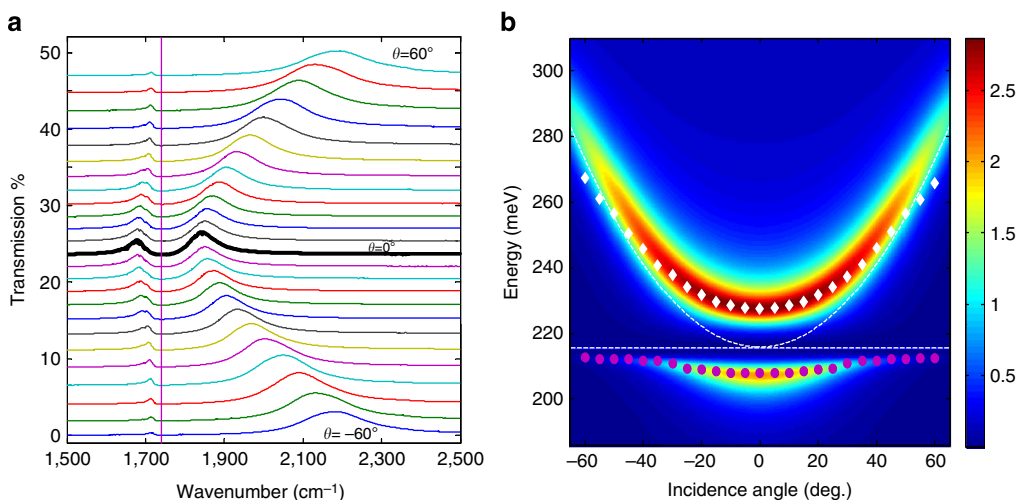


Figure 3 | Cavity angular dispersion and strong coupling. (a) Cascade plot of measured transmission spectra through the Au-polyvinyl acetate (PVAc) cavity as a function of the IR-beam incidence angle. The spectra are vertically shifted every 5 degrees and the angular range covers -60 ; $+60$ degrees relatively to the cavity normal. At normal incidence ($\theta = 0^\circ$), the avoided crossing is clearly revealed as the signature of the strong coupling regime between the cavity mode and the (C=O) stretching mode (which position in an uncoupled situation is indicated by the vertical line). (b) Colour plot of the cavity (Au-PVAc) dispersion calculated with parameters retrieved from the best transmission data fit at normal incidence (see Supplementary Note 2). White diamonds and purple circles correspond, respectively, to the measured positions of the upper (UP) and lower (LP) polaritons extracted from the data displayed in a. Dashed curve and dashed horizontal line show, respectively, the dispersion of the empty cavity and (C=O) vibrational mode (see Supplementary Note 2). The crossing point between the dashed curves at normal incidence corresponds to the careful tuning between the first mode of the cavity with the (C=O)-bond-stretching mode. The Rabi splitting at the crossing point at normal incidence reaches 20 meV.

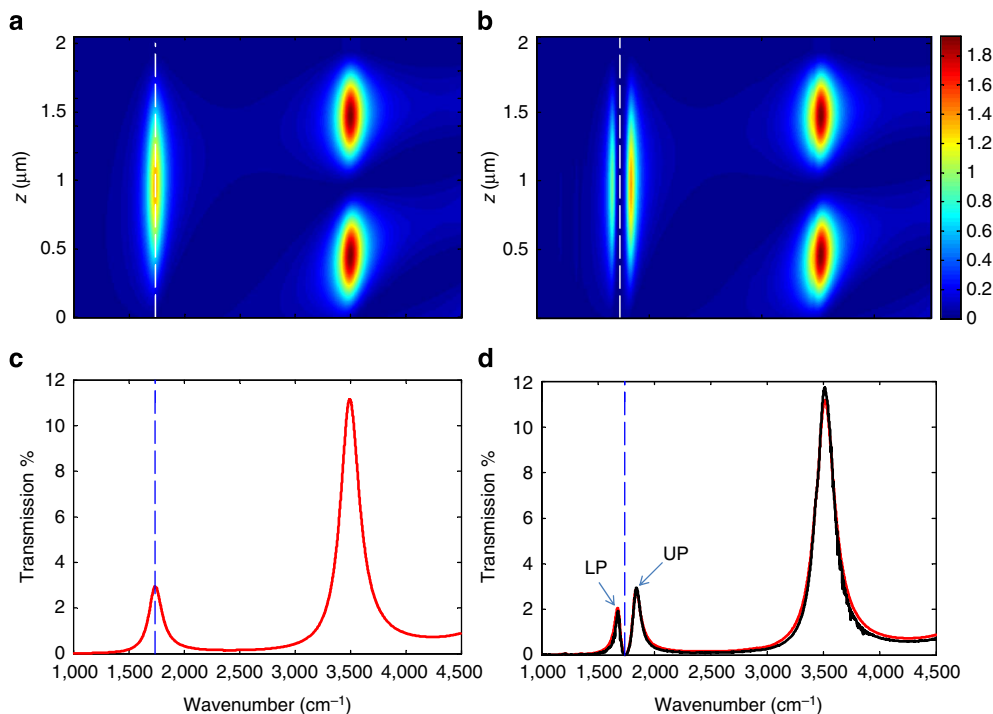


Figure 4 | Strong coupling and intra-cavity field distributions. (a) Colour plot of the evolution of the intensity distribution inside the cavity in wavenumber. The vertical axis (z) scaled in μm is perpendicular to the cavity plane, with the first Au mirror at $z = 0$. The thicknesses of both Au mirrors are 10 nm and the polyvinyl acetate (PVAc) layer thickness is 1,930 nm, values that were retrieved from the best fits. The intensity distribution is calculated in the situation of an uncoupled cavity where vibrational transitions within the polymer are deactivated, leaving only the non-dispersive background response of the polymer (see Supplementary Note 2). The cavity polarizability is assumed to be homogenous and isotropic, and the incidence angle is taken equal to zero. Vertical dashed line corresponds to the (C=O) vibration. (b) Similar evaluation of the field inside the cavity is clearly seen in the vicinity of the (C=O) vibrational band. In both cases, the second cavity mode is seen at higher wavenumber (ca. $3,500\text{ cm}^{-1}$) and characterized by two maxima across the cavity (λ -mode). The large differences between the first and second mode intensities are due to the mirrors dispersion. (c) Transmission spectrum of the uncoupled cavity at normal incidence. (d) Transmission spectrum of the coupled cavity at normal incidence (solid black curve) and associated theoretical fit (red curve). Here, the PVAc polarizability was retrieved from the measured transmission of the bare PVAc film (see Supplementary Note 2). Dashed vertical line indicates the (C=O) vibrational band. The signature of the strong coupling between the (C=O) band and the first cavity mode is clearly seen in such static transmission spectra by the new normal modes. All fit procedures and field calculations are detailed in the Supplementary Notes 2 and 3, respectively.

coupling regime (see Supplementary Fig. 1). In our experiments, the observed splittings are probed at very low power and do not depend on it. This rules out any multi-photon effects occurring in the experiments and reveals that the probe does not induce any a.c.-Stark effect in the system¹⁹. It thus confirms that the observed energy splittings are due to vacuum Rabi splitting only.

The relatively high value for the Rabi splitting is the clear signature of the collective coupling with $\hbar\Omega_R = \hbar\Omega\sqrt{N}$, from which it is tempting to evaluate an effective number of resonators coupled within the cavity-mode volume. This is most easily given as an effective concentration ρ_C of coupled molecules. With the same figures given above, this concentration can be estimated to be of the order of $\rho_C \sim 4.4 \times 10^{20}\text{ cm}^{-3}$. This number turns out to be slightly smaller than the expected (C=O) bond density ρ (see Supplementary Note 4). This discrepancy immediately points to the central fact that in the real situation, the actual distribution of the (C=O) bonds within the cavity must be accounted for, including the spatial overlap between the molecules and the cavity mode, and the orientational distribution of the molecular dipoles with respect to the cavity field. In such a ‘non-symmetrical’ coupling, the initial rate Ω must be replaced by an averaged one, necessarily leading to a reduced Rabi splitting $\hbar\langle\Omega_R\rangle < \hbar\Omega\sqrt{N}$. As discussed in ref. 20, this can be understood as an effective coherence volume associated with a single molecular resonator smaller than the cavity-mode volume.

Discussion

Exploiting specific properties of polymers, we have been able to demonstrate for the first time the regime of vibrational strong coupling. The microscopic nature of our individual resonators leads to a practically perfect thermal decoupling of the molecular vibrations. Indeed, with $Q_v \cdot \omega_v/2\pi \gg k_B T/\hbar$, thermal decoherence can be neglected over more than one vibrational period. Thus, essentially due to the extremely tiny effective mass involved in the mechanical stretching mode of the (C=O) bond, coherent coupling is achieved at room temperature. In addition, the high mechanical product $Q_v \cdot \omega_v/2\pi$ holds promises in the context of transient spectroscopy. Indeed, while our discussion was here limited to the electronic ground state and first vibrational transition, one can envision to actually pump transiently the vibrational manifold. This might lead to inverted population dynamics in connection with polariton vibrational lasing²¹. Finally, because it involves dressed collective modes through the colocalization of the cavity field and the vibrational modes, large coupling rates with ratios Ω_R/κ close to 1 can be reached. This could lead to nonlinear behaviour in the IR regime similar to that recently demonstrated for polariton Bose–Einstein condensation^{22,23} in the optical regime.

The strong coupling of vibrational modes demonstrated here could have profound consequences for chemistry, as well as biochemistry. We have already shown that the rate and yield of a

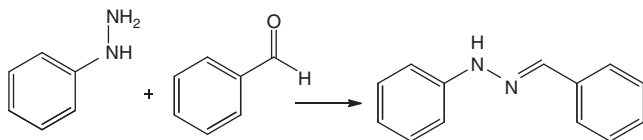


Figure 5 | Chemical reaction involves C = O bond breaking. Benzaldehyde reacts with phenylhydrazine to give a hydrazone, demonstrating a chemical reaction in which C = O bond breaking is involved.

chemical reaction can be modified by strongly coupling an electronic excited state to the vacuum field⁶. In that case, the reaction involved a light-induced isomerization, a structural transformation of individual photochromic molecules, electronically strongly coupled in the optical regime. However, most chemistry is done in the ground state and starts by bond breaking and formation. Therefore the modification of bond strengths in the ground state by strong coupling to molecular vibrations could open many possibilities in chemical reactivity, catalysis and site-selective reactions. For instance, the optical resonance could be selectively tuned to the vibration of a bond targeted for dissociation. A reduction of the vibrational frequency through hybridization will most likely imply a weakening of the bond strength f , since $\omega \propto \sqrt{f/\mu}$. The ground-state energy landscape governing the chemistry may be significantly modified. As an example of important chemical functional groups, the carbonyls (C = O), coupled in this study, play a central role in amide bonding in peptides and as coordinating units in metalloenzymes, as ligands in organometallic and coordination complexes and as the active site in many industrial and pharmaceutical syntheses. For instance, the reaction between benzaldehyde with phenylhydrazine to give a hydrazone, shown in Fig. 5, involves the breaking of the (C = O) bond and therefore its rate and possibly yield could be modified by such bond weakening through strong coupling. Of course this approach is not limited to the carbonyl stretch; any IR active mode of a molecular functional group could be coupled to a light mode in the way shown here.

The possibility of modifying chemical reaction rates, as described above, seems plausible based on several earlier experiments where bulk properties were modified by strong coupling, such as the already cited photochemical reaction, work-function and the ground-state energy^{6,24,25}. However, the actual mechanism of how strong coupling modifies the molecular material properties is still not clear, and it might be counter-intuitive that the collective coupling induced in such systems will affect the properties of individual molecules. Further theory is indeed needed on such topics that can handle the complexity of strongly coupled molecular systems to be able to fully understand the potential of light-matter strong coupling for molecular science.

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Author contributions

All authors contributed to all aspects of this work.

Additional information

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