

On-Chip Microwave Frequency Combs in a Superconducting Niobium electromechanical Device

Younghun Ryu^{1,†}, Junghyun Shin^{2,†}, Mohammad-Ali Miri^{3,4}, Seung-Bo Shim², Hyoungsoon

Choi¹, Andrea Alù^{4,5}, Junho Suh^{2,}, Jinwoong Cha^{2,*}*

¹Department of Physics, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Daejeon,
Daejeon 34141, South Korea

²Quantum Technology Institute, Korea Research Institute of Standards and Science, Daejeon,
Daejeon 34113, South Korea

³Department of Physics, Queens College of the City University of New York, Queens, New
York 11367, USA

⁴Physics Program, The Graduate Center, City University of New York, New York, New York
10016, USA

⁵Photonics Initiative, Advanced Science Research Center, City University of New York, New
York, New York 10031, USA

ABSTRACT:

Nanomechanical resonators coupled to microwave cavities can be excited, measured and controlled using electromechanical back-action. Examples of these effects include sideband cooling and amplification, which are commonly described by linear optomechanical equations of motion. However, this linear equation becomes invalid when the pump-induced cavity microwave field is large enough to trigger optomechanical nonlinearities, resulting in phenomena like frequency combs. Here, we employ a niobium-based superconducting electromechanical device to study the generation of microwave frequency combs. We observe the frequency combs around a microwave resonant frequency (3.78 GHz) with 8-MHz frequency spacing, equal to the mechanical resonant frequency. We investigate their dynamics for different optomechanical parameters, including pump detuning, pump powers and cavity decay rates. Our experimental results show excellent agreement with numerical analysis. These electromechanical frequency combs can be beneficial in nanomechanical sensing applications which require precise electrical tracking of mechanical resonant frequencies.