

# 双拉盖尔-高斯腔光力系统中的腔内压缩冷却研究

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**摘要** 机械振子的冷却是腔光力学研究的重要方向之一。计算光力噪声谱和稳态的最终声子数,对基于耦合光学参量 放大器(OPA)的双拉盖尔-高斯腔光力系统中的腔内压缩冷却问题进行研究。在弱耦合条件下,利用微扰近似理论方法 得出系统的光力噪声谱,基于费米黄金法则的理论计算出稳态下的最终声子数的解析表达式。利用人射泵浦光驱动腔 场内耦合的OPA,使腔场内形成强烈的非线性压缩效应,量子反作用加热过程得到有效抑制,系统净冷却率得到显著提 高。此外,讨论了其他系统参数对机械振子冷却的影响。最后研究了系统的稳态声子数,声子数可以在较大参数范围内 小于1。该方案能有效地降低机械振子的冷却极限。

关键词 量子光学;双拉盖尔-高斯腔;基态冷却;腔内压缩;光力噪声谱 中图分类号 O436 **文献标志码** A

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### 1引言

腔光力学是量子力学的重要组成部分,利用腔光 力系统可研究光与可移动机械振子之间由于辐射压力 而产生的相互作用<sup>[1,2]</sup>。由于腔光力学在基础物理研 究和潜在的应用科学中的重要性,腔光力系统受到越 来越多的关注<sup>[3-6]</sup>。腔光力系统为操纵光子和声子提 供了强大的平台,在现代光通信和精密测量等领域具 有广阔的应用前景[7]。此外,许多腔光力系统的潜在 应用也得到了研究,如单声子源[8]、环境温度和电荷的 精确测量[9-10]、光学质量传感[11]和光存储[12]等。得益于 这些应用, 腔光力学系统在很大程度上促进了光子传 输和量子信息处理的发展,例如量子纠缠[13]、正交模分 裂<sup>[14]</sup>、四波混频<sup>[15]</sup>、光力诱导透明<sup>[16]</sup>、快慢光<sup>[17-19]</sup>和基 态冷却<sup>[20]</sup>等。随着基态冷却技术的发展,腔光力学的 研究正进入非经典态制备、量子态成像和未来量子互 联网等领域。然而,研究机械振子中的量子现象就必 须对不可控制的热涨落部分进行强力抑制。对宏观机 械振子的量子操纵的一个关键步骤是将机械振子冷却 到其量子基态,在该量子基态中,热噪声大大降低。因 此,机械振子冷却是目前腔光力学研究的重点之一[21], 根据腔场耗散率与机械振子共振频率的大小关系可以 大致分为边带可分辨条件下的冷却[22]和边带不可分辨 条件下的冷却[23]。

近年来,国内外学者开展了大量有关机械振子基

态冷却工作的研究。Teufel等<sup>[20]</sup>研究了在边带可分辨 条件下微型机械振子的基态冷却。文献[24]提出了著 名的边带冷却理论,利用量子反作用效应实现了机械 振子的基态冷却。王婧<sup>[25]</sup>通过电磁感应透明冷却法实 现了三拉盖尔-高斯腔光力系统在不可分辨边带区域 下的机械振子基态冷却。类似地,在双腔光力系统中, 利用类似电磁感应透明的冷却机制在边带不可分辨区 域研究了机械振子的冷却过程<sup>[26]</sup>。本课题组针对耦合 辅助腔和二阶非线性介质的腔光力系统,提出一种腔 内压缩光力冷却方案<sup>[27]</sup>。此外,反馈冷却<sup>[28]</sup>、动态耗散 冷却<sup>[29]</sup>、测量冷却<sup>[30]</sup>等也引起了研究者的广泛关注。

基于上述研究,本文提出了一种基于双拉盖尔-高 斯旋转腔的腔内压缩冷却方案,其中光学参量放大器 (OPA)和全反射可旋转的镜子可耦合到标准的光学 腔场中。拉盖尔-高斯旋转腔相对传统光力耦合腔来 说,在系统参数的选择方面没有过多限制,在实验上比 较容易实现。实验上已经实现利用高斯腔模的线性动 量传递捕获和冷却振动镜子,其中腔场由一个部分透 明输入耦合器和一个可移动的反射镜组成<sup>[31]</sup>,因此本 文方案在实验上是可行的。与之前的研究<sup>[27,32]</sup>相比, 本文方案的特点在于复合系统中耦合了OPA介质,在 OPA介质存在的情况下,机械振子的净冷却率明显提 升。OPA介质所引起的腔内压缩利用量子干涉效应 使得所有通道的耗散引起的噪声在腔内发生干涉,从 而消除量子反作用引起的加热效应。同时,由于拉盖

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### 研究论文

尔-高斯旋转腔光力系统的独特性质,即使两个光学腔 为坏腔(低品质因子),该方案也是可行的。通过调节 系统参数,使最终声子数小于1,从而实现旋转镜子的 基态冷却。最后,边带不可分辨的条件下的机械振子 的基态冷却问题得以解决。

### 2 物理模型

图1为耦合非线性 OPA 介质的双拉盖尔-高斯腔 光力系统示意图<sup>[33-35]</sup>。如图1所示,复合系统由两个固 定镜子(FM,,i=1,2)、一个安装在支架S上并可绕Z 轴旋转的反射镜(RM)和一个OPA介质组成。G是高 斯光束,FM1和完全反射的RM构成了腔1,而FM1和 另一个完全反射的FM。构成了腔2。系统所使用的镜 子都是螺旋相位板,其中FM1具有相反的螺旋绕向。 由于FM<sub>1</sub>的两面螺旋绕向设计是相反的,因此经其透 射后的光束的拓扑电荷不会发生变化,而从其两侧反 射的光束将被移除21的固定拓扑电荷,其中1为拓扑 电荷数。此外,FM2和RM的螺旋绕向的设计允许反 射的光束增加+2/的拓扑电荷。由此可知:入射的拓 扑电荷为零的高斯光束经 FM<sub>1</sub>反射后变为拓扑电荷 为一2l的拉盖尔-高斯光束,而经FM1透射后,其拓扑 电荷依然为零,再经RM反射后变为拓扑电荷为+2l 的拉盖尔-高斯光束。腔1内拓扑电荷为+2l的拉盖 尔-高斯光束经FM<sub>1</sub>反射后又变为拓扑电荷为零的高 斯光束,再经FM,反射后又携带+2l的拓扑电荷<sup>[33-35]</sup>。 假设RM是一个质量为m、半径为r的薄盘,它绕Z轴



图 1 耦合非线性 OPA 介质的双拉盖尔-高斯腔光力系统示意 图<sup>[33-35]</sup>

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of double-Laguerre-Gaussian-cavity optomechanical system coupling with nonlinear OPA medium<sup>[33-35]</sup>

的转动惯量为 $I = mr^2/2$ 。RM是一个扭力摆,以角频 率 $\omega_{\phi}$ 振荡。在没有激光辐射的情况下,平衡位置的角 频 率 $\phi_0 = 0$ ,角度偏差 $\phi$ 与位置的偏差足够小 ( $\phi \ll 2\pi$ )。除了固有的自旋角动量之外,拉盖尔-高斯 光束中的光子还携带一个完整的轨道角动量 $\hbar$ 。入射 到腔场上的高斯光束可以将每个光子的转矩 $\xi_{\phi} = cl/L$ 传递给RM,其中,c为光速,L为腔场1的长度。因此 该系统的哈密顿量可表示为

$$\begin{split} H &= \hbar \omega_{c1} a_1^{\dagger} a_1 + \hbar \omega_{c2} a_2^{\dagger} a_2 + \frac{L_z^2}{2I} + \frac{1}{2} I \omega_{\phi}^2 \phi^2 + \hbar J \left( a_1^{\dagger} a_2 + a_1 a_2^{\dagger} \right) + \hbar \xi_{\phi} a_1^{\dagger} a_1 \phi + \\ &i\hbar G_1 \left[ \exp(i\theta) \left( a_1^{\dagger} \right)^2 \exp(-2i\omega_{\rm L}t) - \exp(-i\theta) a_1^2 \exp(2i\omega_{\rm L}t) \right] + i\hbar \left[ \epsilon a_1^{\dagger} \exp(-i\omega_{\rm L}t) - \epsilon^* a_1 \exp(i\omega_{\rm L}t) \right], \quad (1) \\ & \exists t \oplus : \omega_{c1} a_1^{\dagger} a_1, \omega_{c2} a_2^{\dagger} a_2 \, \exists \, \forall \, \forall \, \forall \, \forall \, d = d \\ & = a_1 \left( a_1^{\dagger} \right) 2 \exp(-2i\omega_{\rm L}t) - \exp(-i\theta) a_1^2 \exp(2i\omega_{\rm L}t) \right] + i\hbar \left[ \epsilon a_1^{\dagger} \exp(-i\omega_{\rm L}t) - \epsilon^* a_1 \exp(i\omega_{\rm L}t) \right], \quad (1) \\ & \exists t \oplus : \omega_{c1} a_1^{\dagger} a_1, \omega_{c2} a_2^{\dagger} a_2 \, \exists \, \forall \, \forall \, \forall \, \forall \, d = d \\ & = a_1 \left( a_1^{\dagger} \right) 2 \exp(-2i\omega_{\rm L}t) - \exp(-i\theta) a_1^2 \exp(-i\omega_{\rm L}t) - \epsilon^* a_1 \exp(i\omega_{\rm L}t) \right] \\ & = b \exp(i\theta) \left[ a_1^{\dagger} a_1 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega_{\phi}^2 \phi^2 \right] \\ & = b \exp(i\theta) \left[ a_1^{\dagger} a_2 + a_1 a_2^{\dagger} \right] \left[ a_1 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega_{\phi}^2 \phi^2 \right] \\ & = b \exp(i\theta) \left[ a_1^{\dagger} a_2 + a_1 a_2^{\dagger} \right] \left[ b_1 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega_{\phi}^2 \phi^2 \right] \\ & = b \exp(i\theta) \left[ a_1^{\dagger} a_2 + a_1 a_2^{\dagger} \right] \left[ b_1 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega_{\phi}^2 \phi^2 \right] \\ & = b \exp(i\theta) \left[ a_1^{\dagger} a_2 + a_1 a_2^{\dagger} \right] \right] \\ & = b \exp(i\theta) \left[ a_1^{\dagger} a_2 + a_1 a_2^{\dagger} \right] \left[ b_1 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega_{\phi}^2 \phi^2 \right] \\ & = b \exp(i\theta) \left[ a_1^{\dagger} a_2 + a_1 a_2^{\dagger} \right] \\ & = b \exp(i\theta) \left[ a_1^{\dagger} a_2 + a_1 a_2^{\dagger} \right] \right] \\ & = b \exp(i\theta) \left[ a_1^{\dagger} a_2 + a_1 a_2^{\dagger} \right] \right] \\ & = b \exp(i\theta) \left[ a_1^{\dagger} a_2 + a_1 a_2^{\dagger} \right] \\ & = b \exp(i\theta) \left[ a_1^{\dagger} a_2 + a_1 a_2^{\dagger} \right] \\ & = b \exp(i\theta) \left[ a_1^{\dagger} a_2 + a_1 a_2^{\dagger} \right] \\ & = b \exp(i\theta) \left[ a_1^{\dagger} a_2 + a_1 a_2^{\dagger} \right] \\ & = b \exp(i\theta) \left[ a_1^{\dagger} a_2 + a_1 a_2^{\dagger} \right] \\ & = b \exp(i\theta) \left[ a_1^{\dagger} a_2 + a_1 a_2^{\dagger} \right] \\ & = b \exp(i\theta) \left[ a_1^{\dagger} a_2 + a_1 a_2^{\dagger} \right] \\ & = b \exp(i\theta) \left[ a_1^{\dagger} a_2 + a_1 a_2^{\dagger} \right] \\ & = b \exp(i\theta) \left[ a_1^{\dagger} a_2 + a_1 a_2^{\dagger} \right] \\ & = b \exp(i\theta) \left[ a_1^{\dagger} a_2 + a_1 a_2^{\dagger} \right] \\ & = b \exp(i\theta) \left[ a_1^{\dagger} a_2 + a_1 a_2^{\dagger} \right] \\ & = b \exp(i\theta) \left[ a_1^{\dagger} a_2 + a_1 a_2^{\dagger} \right] \\ & = b \exp(i\theta) \left[ a_1^{\dagger} a_1 + a_1 a_2^{\dagger} a_2 + a_1 a_2^{\dagger} a_2 \right] \\ & = b \exp(i\theta) \left[ a_1^{\dagger} a_2 + a_1 a_2^{\dagger} a_2 \right] \\ & = b \exp(i\theta) \left[ a_1^{\dagger} a_2 + a_1 a_2^{\dagger} a_2 \right] \\ & = b \exp(i\theta) \left[ a_1^{\dagger} a_2 + a_1 a_2^{\dagger} a_2 \right] \\ & = b \exp(i\theta$$

$$\begin{cases}
\phi = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2I\omega_{\phi}}} \left( b^{\dagger} + b \right) \\
L_{z} = i \sqrt{\frac{\hbar I\omega_{\phi}}{2}} \left( b^{\dagger} - b \right)
\end{cases},$$
(2)

根据式(2),式(1)(1=1)可以进一步写为

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$$H_{1} = \omega_{c1}a_{1}^{\dagger}a_{1} + \omega_{c2}a_{2}^{\dagger}a_{2} + \omega_{\phi}b^{\dagger}b + J(a_{1}^{\dagger}a_{2} + a_{1}a_{2}^{\dagger}) + Ga_{1}^{\dagger}a_{1}(b^{\dagger} + b) + iG_{1}\left[\exp(i\theta)\left(a_{1}^{\dagger}\right)^{2}\exp(-2i\omega_{L}t) - \exp(-i\theta)a_{1}^{2}\exp(2i\omega_{L}t)\right] + i\left[\varepsilon a_{1}^{\dagger}\exp(-i\omega_{L}t) - \varepsilon^{*}a_{1}\exp(i\omega_{L}t)\right], \quad (3)$$
  
$$\exists \Phi: G = \frac{cl}{L}\sqrt{\frac{1}{2I\omega_{\phi}}} \, \beta f \delta \chi \chi \, \beta f \delta \chi \, \delta g \,$$

 $H_{2} = -\delta_{1}a_{1}^{\dagger}a - \Delta_{c2}a_{2}^{\dagger}a_{2} + \omega_{\phi}b^{\dagger}b + Ga_{1}^{\dagger}a_{1}(b+b^{\dagger}) + J(a_{1}^{\dagger}a_{2}+a_{1}a_{2}^{\dagger}) + v(a_{1}^{\dagger})^{2} + v^{*}a_{1}^{2} + i(\varepsilon a_{1}^{\dagger} - \varepsilon^{*}a_{1}), (4)$ 式中: $\delta_{1}$ 和 $\Delta_{c2}$ 为入射激光对两个腔场的失谐量, $\delta_{1} = \omega_{L} - \omega_{c1}, \Delta_{c2} = \omega_{L} - \omega_{c2}$ 。为了研究OPA对RM冷却过程的影响,同时方便简化计算,将一个新的压缩系数定义为 $v = iG_{1} \exp(i\theta)$ 。根据腔模耗散、机械模耗散以及外界噪声的干扰,系统的量子朗之万方程可表示为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{a}_{1} = \left(i\delta_{1} - \frac{\kappa_{1}}{2}\right)a_{1} - iJa_{2} - iGa_{1}\left(b^{+} + b\right) - 2iva_{1}^{+} + \epsilon + \sqrt{\kappa_{1}} a_{1,in} \\ \dot{a}_{2} = \left(i\Delta_{c2} - \frac{\kappa_{2}}{2}\right)a_{2} - iJa_{1} + \sqrt{\kappa_{2}} a_{2,in} , \qquad (5) \\ \dot{b} = -\left(i\omega_{\phi} + \frac{\gamma_{m}}{2}\right)b + iG_{1}a_{1}^{+}a_{1} + \sqrt{\gamma_{m}} b_{in} \end{cases}$$

式中:*a<sub>i,in</sub>*(*i*=1,2)和*b<sub>in</sub>*分别为两个腔场的噪声算符和机械振子的噪声算符<sup>[36]</sup>;*κ<sub>i</sub>*(*i*=1,2)和*γ<sub>m</sub>*分别为腔场和 RM的耗散率。上述算符的平均值为零,满足

$$\begin{cases} \left\langle a_{j,in}(t) a_{j,in}^{\dagger}(t') \right\rangle = \delta(t-t') \\ \left\langle a_{j,in}^{\dagger}(t) a_{j,in}(t') \right\rangle = 0 \\ \left\langle b_{in}(t) b_{in}^{\dagger}(t') \right\rangle = (n_{th}+1) \delta(t-t') \\ \left\langle b_{in}^{\dagger}(t) b_{in}(t') \right\rangle = n_{th} \delta(t-t') \end{cases}$$

$$(6)$$

式中: $n_{th} = 1/\{\exp[\hbar\omega_{\phi}/(k_{B}T)] - 1\}$ 为热平衡环境中的平均声子数,T为外部环境的温度, $k_{B}$ 为玻尔兹曼常数。 运用线性化处理方法将算符 $a_{i}$ 和b改写为 $a_{i} = \alpha_{i} + \delta a_{i}(i = 1, 2)$ 和 $b = \beta + \delta b$ ,其中 $\alpha_{i}(\beta)$ 为光学(机械)模式的稳态部分, $\delta a_{i}(\delta b)$ 为涨落部分。利用上述朗之万方程,可以求解算符的稳态部分和量子涨落部分:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}a_{1} = \left(\mathrm{i}\delta_{1} - \frac{\kappa_{1}}{2}\right)(a_{1} + \alpha_{1}) - \mathrm{i}J(a_{2} + \alpha_{2}) - 2\mathrm{i}v(a_{1} + \alpha_{1})^{\dagger} - \mathrm{i}G_{1}(a_{1} + \alpha_{1})\left[\left(b + \beta\right) + \left(b + \beta\right)^{\dagger}\right] + \varepsilon + \sqrt{\kappa_{1}}a_{1,\mathrm{in}},$$
(7)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}a_{2} = \left(\mathrm{i}\Delta_{\mathrm{c}2} - \frac{\kappa_{2}}{2}\right)(a_{2} + \alpha_{2}) - \mathrm{i}J(a_{1} + \alpha_{1}) + \sqrt{\kappa_{2}}a_{2,\mathrm{in}} \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}b = -\left(\mathrm{i}\omega_{\phi} + \frac{\gamma_{\mathrm{m}}}{2}\right)(b + \beta) + \mathrm{i}G(a_{1} + \alpha_{1})^{\dagger}(a_{1} + \alpha_{1}) + \sqrt{\gamma_{\mathrm{m}}}b_{\mathrm{in}} \end{cases}, \tag{8}$$

可得稳态部分为

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{1} = \frac{-(A^{*}\varepsilon + 2iv\varepsilon^{*})}{|A|^{2} - 4|v|^{2}}, A = i\Delta_{c1} - \frac{\kappa_{1}}{2} + \frac{J^{2}}{i\Delta_{c2} - \frac{\kappa_{2}}{2}} \\ \alpha_{2} = \frac{iJ\alpha_{1}}{i\Delta_{c2} - \frac{\kappa_{2}}{2}}, \beta = \frac{iG|\alpha_{1}|^{2}}{i\omega_{\phi} + \frac{\gamma_{m}}{2}} \end{cases}$$
(9)

为了简便计算,将 δa<sub>i</sub>(δb) 写为 a<sub>i</sub>(b),其中 i=1,2。对于腔场而言,有效线性化哈密顿量为

 $H_{3} = -\Delta_{c1}a_{1}^{\dagger}a_{1} - \Delta_{c2}a_{2}^{\dagger}a_{2} + \omega_{\phi}b^{\dagger}b + J(a_{1}^{\dagger}a_{2} + a_{1}a_{2}^{\dagger}) + G'(a_{1}^{\dagger} + a_{1})(b^{\dagger} + b) + v(a_{1}^{\dagger})^{2} + v^{*}a_{1}^{2}, \quad (10)$ 式中:  $G' = Ga_{1}$ 为线性化的光力耦合强度;  $\Delta_{c1} = \delta_{1} - G'(\beta + \beta^{*})$ 为通过光力耦合修正的失谐量。式(10)的量子 朗之万方程为

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{d}{dt}a_{1} = \left(i\Delta_{c1} - \frac{\kappa_{1}}{2}\right)a_{1} - iJa_{2} - iG'(b + b^{\dagger}) - 2iva_{1}^{\dagger} + \sqrt{\kappa_{1}} a_{1,in} \\
\frac{d}{dt}a_{2} = \left(i\Delta_{c2} - \frac{\kappa_{2}}{2}\right)a_{2} - iJa_{1} + \sqrt{\kappa_{2}} a_{2,in} & \circ \\
\frac{d}{dt}b = \left(-i\omega_{\phi} - \frac{\gamma_{m}}{2}\right)b - iG'(a_{1}^{\dagger} + a_{1}) + \sqrt{\gamma_{m}} b_{in} \\
- 4k \neq (11) \neq 4k + 5k \neq 12;
\end{cases}$$
(11)

为了分析冷却过程,将式(11)转化为频域计算:

在弱耦合  $G' \ll \omega_{\phi}$ 条件下,式(12)中的光力耦合的 影响可以忽略不计,频域中的光辐射压力  $F(\omega) =$  $-G[\delta a_1(\omega) + \delta a_1^+(\omega)]/x_{ZPF}$ ,其中, $x_{ZPF}$ 为力学振子振 幅 的零 点涨 落。使用相关函数的傅里叶变换  $S_{FF}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F^+(\omega)F(\omega')d\omega'来表示光力噪声谱,结果如下:$ 

$$S_{\rm FF}(\omega) = \frac{(G')^2}{x_{\rm ZPF}^2} \left| \chi(\omega) \frac{1 + 2iv^* \chi^*(-\omega)}{1 - 4|v|^2 \chi(\omega) \chi^*(-\omega)} \right|^2 \left[ \kappa_1 + J^2 \kappa_2 |\chi_2(\omega)|^2 \right],$$
(13)

其中,

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\chi_{1}(\omega)} = \frac{\kappa_{1}}{2} - i(\Delta_{c1} + \omega) \\ \frac{1}{\chi_{2}(\omega)} = \frac{\kappa_{2}}{2} - i(\Delta_{c2} + \omega), \\ \frac{1}{\chi_{2}(\omega)} = \frac{1}{\chi_{2}(\omega)} + J^{2}\chi_{2}(\omega) \end{vmatrix}$$
(14)

$$\chi(\omega) = \chi_1(\omega)$$

式中: $\chi(\omega)$ 为系统的总响应函数; $\chi_1(\omega)$ 和 $\chi_2(\omega)$ 分别

为光力耦合腔和辅助腔的响应函数。

### 3 最终声子数与冷却极限

根据费米黄金法则<sup>[22,29]</sup>,得到以下表达式:  

$$\begin{cases}
A_{-} = S_{FF}(\omega_{\phi}), A_{+} = S_{FF}(-\omega_{\phi}) \\
n_{f} = \frac{\gamma_{m}n_{th} + \Gamma n_{c}}{\gamma_{m} + \Gamma}, \quad (15) \\
\Gamma = A_{-} - A_{+}, n_{c} = \frac{A_{+}}{A_{-} - A_{+}}
\end{cases}$$

式中: $A_{-}$ 和 $A_{+}$ 分别为 RM 的冷却速率和加热速率; $\Gamma$ 为系统的净冷却率; $n_i$ 为最终声子数; $n_c$ 为冷却极限。 RM 基态冷却的最终目的是使稳态声子数降低到1以 下。为了得到更好的冷却效果,可从两方面入手,首先 研究如何促进冷却,其次研究如何通过抑制加热实现 更好的冷却,而最优的抑制效果是将加热速率降为零, 完全去除了量子反作用加热对系统的影响。通过调节 OPA 介质的相关参数,可以实现上述过程,此时的加 热过程被完全抑制。令 $A_{+}=S_{\rm FF}(-\omega_{\phi})=0$ ,此时得 到最优条件下的压缩系数表达式:

$$v = \frac{\frac{\kappa_1 \kappa_2}{4} - \Delta_{cl} \left( i \frac{\kappa_2}{2} + \omega_{\phi} \right) - \Delta_{c2} \left( i \frac{\kappa_1}{2} + \omega_{\phi} \right) - i \omega_{\phi} \left( \frac{\kappa_1 + \kappa_2}{2} \right) - \Delta_{c1} \Delta_{c2} - \omega_{\phi}^2}{i \kappa_2 + 2 \left( \Delta_{c2} + \omega_{\phi} \right)}$$
(16)

### 4 结果分析与讨论

图 2 绘制出是否存在 OPA 介质情况下的光力噪 声谱  $S_{FF}(\omega)$ 与频率  $\omega/\omega_{\phi}$ 的关系,其中,相关参数如下:  $G'=0.2\omega_{\phi}, \kappa_1=3\omega_{\phi}, \kappa_2=1.5\omega_{\phi}, J=\omega_{\phi}, \Delta_{c1}=-\omega_{\phi},$  $\Delta_{c2}=\omega_{\phi}$ 。在复合系统耦合 OPA 介质的情况下,  $S_{FF}(\omega)$ 的加热速率降低到0,而冷却速率则不受影响。 此外,还可以发现此时光力噪声谱在  $\omega/\omega_{\phi}=1$ 处取得 峰值,这也意味着此时净冷却速率最高,冷却效果最 好,造成这一现象的原因是在存在非线性介质的情况 下,光子与原子之间的相互作用变得更加复杂,光子能 够被分散或吸收并进入非线性介质中,从而使得腔场 反旋波项引起的量子反作用过程被抑制,但它不会对 冷却速率产生任何影响。换句话说, $A_+$ 下降而 $A_-$ 保 持不变,净冷却率 $\Gamma = A_- - A_+$ 得到提升,冷却效果 也会提高。



图2 光力噪声谱 $S_{FF}(\omega)$ 作为 $\omega/\omega_{\phi}$ 的函数

Fig. 2 Optical force noise spectrum  $S_{\rm FF}(\omega)$  as a function of  $\omega/\omega_{\phi}$ 

接下来,进一步研究了两个腔之间的耦合强度对 光力噪声谱的影响。在是否存在耦合强度J的情况 下,绘制了作为频率 ω/ω。的函数的光力噪声谱



 $S_{FF}(\omega)$ 。图 3(a)和图 3(b)都对应于最佳条件下的冷 却,其中, $\Delta_{c1} = -\sqrt{\kappa_1^2/4 + \omega_{\phi}^2}$ ,J = 0,其他参数与图 2 中一致。显而易见,当辅助腔存在时, $S_{FF}(\omega)$ 在  $\omega/\omega_{\phi} = 1$ 时的值会更大,其物理机制是:当冷却腔中的 光场受到压缩时,辅助腔的额外耗散通道提供量子干 涉,从而在加热受到抑制时增强冷却。根据上述分析, 耦合辅助腔可以更好地实现机械振子的基态冷却。

图 4 在给定的耦合强度下绘制了当失谐量为  $\Delta_{c1} = -\omega_{\phi}, \Delta_{c1} = -2\omega_{\phi}, \Delta_{c1} = -2.5\omega_{\phi}$ 和 $\Delta_{c1} = -3\omega_{\phi}$ 时,光力噪声谱 $S_{FF}(\omega)$ 与频率 $\omega/\omega_{\phi}$ 的关系,图 4 中其他参数与图 2 中一致。由图 4 可知,随着有效失谐量  $\Delta_{c1}$ 的减小,加热速率始终为0,但是光力噪声谱 $S_{FF}(\omega)$ 的右侧峰值逐渐向右移动并且不断减小。因此,可以选择一组合适的有效失谐量 $\Delta_{c1}$ 和耦合强度J,使光力噪声谱 $S_{FF}(\omega)$ 的右峰总是位于 $\omega = \omega_{\phi}$ 处,从而极大地增强系统的冷却过程。



图 3 光力噪声谱  $S_{FF}(\omega)$ 作为 $\omega/\omega_{\phi}$ 的函数。(a)耦合辅助腔条件下的 $S_{FF}(\omega)$ ;(b)在单腔场条件下的 $S_{FF}(\omega)$ Fig. 3 Optical force noise spectrum  $S_{FF}(\omega)$  as a function of  $\omega/\omega_{\phi}$ . (a)  $S_{FF}(\omega)$  in coupled cavity condition; (b)  $S_{FF}(\omega)$  in single cavity condition



图 4 在 4 种不同失谐量  $\Delta_{cl}$  条件下的  $S_{FF}(\omega)$  作为  $\omega/\omega_{\phi}$  的函数 Fig. 4  $S_{FF}(\omega)$  as a function of  $\omega/\omega_{\phi}$  for four different detuning  $\Delta_{cl}$ 

图 5(a)展示了 3 种不同耗散率下的光力噪声谱函数,其他参数与图 2 中一致,其中实线、虚线、虚点线分别对应耗散率 $\kappa_2 = 1.5\omega_{\phi}, \kappa_2 = 2\omega_{\phi}, \kappa_2 = 2.5\omega_{\phi}$ 。插图表示在 $\omega/\omega_{\phi} = 1$ 的情况下光力噪声谱中最显著区

域的放大。从图 5 中可以明显看出,位于  $\omega/\omega_{\phi} = 1$ 处的光力噪声谱值随着耗散率 $\kappa_2$ 的减小而增大,说明辅助光腔耗散率的减小有助于促进冷却过程。同时,位于 $\omega/\omega_{\phi} = -1$ 处的光力噪声谱值降至零,表明无论耗散率 $\kappa_2$ 是否改变,加热都被完全抑制,这是由于压缩不直接与辅助腔模式相互作用。净冷却率 $\Gamma = A_- - A_+ = S_{FF}(\omega_{\phi}) - S_{FF}(-\omega_{\phi})$ ,由于加热速率为0,此时净冷却率等于冷却率。由图 5(b)可知,净冷却率随着耗散速率的提升而降低,图 5(b)中其他参数与图 2 中一致。同时,由于拉盖尔-高斯旋转腔光力系统的明显优势(例如高机械质量系数的 RM),本方案对辅助腔场同样没有严格的要求。

图 6 绘制了不同耦合强度 J 对净冷却率 Γ 的影响, 图 6 中其他参数与图 2 中一致。可以看出,随着耦合强 度 J 的增大,净冷却率先提升到最大值然后降低。此 外,当加入 OPA 介质时,净冷却率明显提升,这是因为 腔内压缩抑制了量子噪声,打破了量子反作用极限<sup>[28]</sup>。



图 5 光力噪声谱 $S_{FF}(\omega)$ 作为 $\omega/\omega_{\phi}$ 的函数以及净冷却率 $\Gamma$ 作为耗散率 $\kappa_{2}/\omega_{\phi}$ 的函数。(a)在3种不同的辅助腔耗散率 $\kappa_{2}$ 条件下的光力噪声谱 $S_{FF}(\omega)$ 作为 $\omega/\omega_{\phi}$ 的函数;(b)净冷却率 $\Gamma$ 作为辅助腔耗散率 $\kappa_{2}/\omega_{\phi}$ 的函数

Fig. 5 Optical force noise spectrum  $S_{FF}(\omega)$  as a function of  $\omega/\omega_{\phi}$  and net cooling rate  $\Gamma$  as a function of decay rate  $\kappa_2/\omega_{\phi}$ . (a) Optical force noise spectrum  $S_{FF}(\omega)$  as a function of  $\omega/\omega_{\phi}$  with three different decay rates  $\kappa_2$  of auxiliary cavity; (b) net cooling rate  $\Gamma$  as a function of decay rate  $\kappa_2/\omega_{\phi}$  of auxiliary cavity

同时,由图6可知,最佳冷却效率出现在J处于 2.2 $\omega_{\phi}$ ~2.6 $\omega_{\phi}$ 这个范围内。结果表明,通过选择合适的耦合强度可以达到理想的冷却效果。



图 6 净冷却率 Γ 作为耦合强度 J/ω<sub>φ</sub>的函数

Fig. 6 Net cooling rate  $\Gamma$  as a function of coupling strength  $J/\omega_{\phi}$ 

图 7 给出了复合系统中是否存在 OPA 介质时,最 终声子数 n<sub>f</sub>随耦合强度 J/ω<sub>φ</sub>的变化,图 7 中其他参数 与图 2 中一致。由图 7 可知,随着耦合强度 J 的增加, 最终声子数先减小后增大。值得注意的是,在 OPA 介 质存在的情况下,RM 的最终声子数 n<sub>f</sub>明显下降且小 于 1。结果表明,当复合系统中含有非线性介质 OPA 时,应选择适当的耦合强度以达到理想的基态冷却。 这一结果将为后续在实验中实现基态冷却提供更多可 能性。

为了分析 RM 的最终冷却结果,选取一组合适的 系统参数<sup>[37-38]</sup>: $\omega_{\phi} = 2\pi \times 20$  MHz,  $Q_{m} = 8 \times 10^{4}$ ,环境 声子数  $n_{th} = 312$ 。稳态的最终声子数  $n_{f}$ 与失谐 $\Delta_{cl}/\omega_{\phi}$ 和 $\Delta_{cl}/\omega_{\phi}$ 的关系如图 8 所示,图 8 中其他参数与图 2 中 一致。随着入射激光的输入,辅助腔的失谐量可以在 很宽的范围内调整,使最终的声子数小于1。RM 能成 功地冷却其量子基态归功于辅助腔系统和非线性介质



图7 最终声子数 $n_{\rm f}$ 作为耦合强度 $J/\omega_{\phi}$ 的函数

Fig. 7 Final phonon number  $n_i$  as a function of coupling strength  $J/\omega_{\phi}$ 

OPA的引入。因此,该方案能够有效解决RM的基态 冷却问题。

随后,在图 9 中绘制了最终声子数  $n_{\rm f}$  作为初始环境声子数  $n_{\rm h}$  和耗散率  $\kappa_{\rm h}/\omega_{*}$ 的函数。根据图 9,即使初





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始声子数很大,通过适当调节腔场1的耗散率,旋转镜 子RM的最终声子数也可以小于1。结果显示,对于这 种腔内压缩冷却方案,机械振子不需要提前预冷却。 但是,当腔场1的耗散率过高时,例如 $\kappa_1/\omega_{\phi} = 10^2$ ,即 使机械振子被预冷却,基态冷却也很难实现。因此,在 本方案中,在弱耦合条件下,无需过于苛刻的限制即可 实现边带不可分辨条件下机械振子的基态冷却。



图 9 最终声子数  $n_{\rm f}$ 作为初始声子数  $n_{\rm th}$  和腔场耗散率  $\kappa_{\rm l}/\omega_{\phi}$ 的函数

Fig. 9 Final phonon number  $n_{\rm f}$  as a function of initial phonon number  $n_{\rm th}$  and cavity field decay rate  $\kappa_1/\omega_{\phi}$ 

### 5 结 论

本文基于双拉盖尔-高斯旋转腔耦合OPA介质的 复合量子系统,提出了一种腔内压缩冷却旋转镜子的 理论方案。结果表明,通过加入OPA可以完全抑制量 子反作用加热过程,耦合辅助腔可以明显提高冷却效 率,即优化冷却过程。此外,通过选择合适的耦合强 度、有效的失谐量和腔场耗散率,可以达到理想的冷却 效果。在OPA介质的帮助下,复合系统对辅助腔的限 制变小。本文研究在实现机械谐振器的量子基态方面 具有潜在的应用价值,并极大地促进了机械系统中各 种量子现象的研究。

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## Intracavity-Squeezed Cooling in Double-Laguerre-Gaussian-Cavity Optomechanical System

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#### Abstract

**Objective** Cooling of mechanical oscillators is an important direction of cavity optomechanics research. Cooling the mechanical oscillators to their quantum ground state is a prerequisite for a wide range of applications based on cavity optomechanics. Therefore, ground-state cooling of mechanical oscillators is the focus of cavity optomechanics at present, which attracts a large number of scholars to study it. However, due to noise interference from external environments, the mechanical oscillators cannot enter the quantum regime. The hybrid system-coupled optical parametric amplifier provides a unique platform to solve the above problem.

**Methods** The hybrid optomechanical system consists of two fixed mirrors (FM) including a rotational mirror (RM) mounted on the support S which can rotate around the Z axis, and an OPA medium. Cavity 1 which couples the OPA medium is made up of partially transparent FM<sub>1</sub> and perfectly reflecting RM while cavity 2 is composed of FM<sub>1</sub> and another perfectly reflecting FM<sub>2</sub>. The cavity 1 is driven by the transmitted beam with charge 0 and a Laguerre-Gauss beam (G) of charge 0 is incident on FM<sub>1</sub>. The charge 0 beam reflected from the RM is charged to +2l and then returns to FM<sub>1</sub>, where a mode with charge 0 is generated and enters cavity 2. After the reflection of FM<sub>2</sub>, it is also charged to +2l. We study the problem of the intracavity-squeezed cooling in the optical parametric amplifier coupled by a double Laguerre-Gaussian-cavity optomechanical system by calculating the optical force noise spectrum and the steady-state final phonon number. In the weak coupling regime, the optical force noise spectrum of the system is obtained by the perturbation approximation method, and the analytical expression of the final phonon number is calculated by the Fermi Golden Rule theory.

**Results and Discussions** When the OPA medium is considered in the hybrid optomechanical system, the heating rate of the optical noise spectrum  $S_{FF}(\omega)$  at  $\omega = -\omega_{\phi}$  is reduced to 0, with an unaffected cooling rate. In other words,  $A_+$  drops while  $A_-$  remains the same, the net cooling rate  $\Gamma = A_- - A_+$  naturally becomes larger, and the cooling effect is improved

(Fig. 2). Next, we proceed to study how the optical noise spectrum  $S_{FF}(\omega)$  is affected by the coupling strength J between two cavities. The value of  $S_{\rm FF}(\omega)$  at  $\omega/\omega_{\phi}=1$  is greater in the presence of the auxiliary cavity (Fig. 3). We depict the variations of the optical noise spectrum  $S_{\rm FF}(\omega)$  with  $\omega/\omega_{\phi}$  for a given coupling strength J when  $\Delta_{\rm el} = -\omega_{\phi}$ ,  $\Delta_{\rm el} = -2\omega_{\phi}$ ,  $\Delta_{\rm el} = -2.5\omega_{\phi}$ , and  $\Delta_{\rm el} = -3\omega_{\phi}$ . The right-hand peak of the optical noise spectrum  $S_{\rm FF}(\omega)$  is observed to move rightward with the decreasing effective detuning  $\Delta_{cl}$ . As a result, a suitable set of effective detuning  $\Delta_{cl}$  and coupling strength J can be chosen to make sure that the location of the right peak of the optical noise spectrum is at  $\omega = \omega_{\phi}$ , which can greatly enhance the cooling process as much as possible (Fig. 4). Fig. 5(a) illustrates the optical noise spectrum  $S_{\rm FF}(\omega)$  as a function of  $\omega/\omega_{\phi}$  for three different decay rates  $\kappa_2$ . As shown in Fig. 5(a), the value of the optical noise spectrum  $S_{FF}(\omega)$  at  $\omega = \omega_{\phi}$  notably rises with the reducing  $\kappa_2$ , which means that the decay rate decrease of the auxiliary optical cavity helps promote the cooling process. Meanwhile,  $S_{\rm FF}(\omega)$  goes down to zero at  $\omega = -\omega_{\phi}$ , which indicates that the heating is completely suppressed whether the decay rate  $\kappa_2$  is changed or not. As exhibited in Fig. 6, the influence of the different optical coupling strengths J on the net cooling rate  $\Gamma$  is plotted. With the increasing coupling strength J, the net cooling rate  $\Gamma$  first rises to a maximum value and then decreases. Additionally, the net cooling rate  $\Gamma$  is significantly reinforced when the OPA medium is added. Subsequently, we investigate the final phonon number  $n_{\rm f}$  versus the coupling strength J with or without the OPA medium. With the increasing coupling strength J, the final phonon number  $n_{\rm f}$  will first decrease and then increase. Notably, as the coupling strength J rises, the final phonon number  $n_i$  of RM drops to markedly less than 1 in the presence of an OPA medium (Fig. 7). Meanwhile, the final phonon number can be less than 1 by regulating the detuning of the auxiliary cavity (Fig. 8) and the decay rate of the cavity field (Fig. 9) respectively.

**Conclusions** We propose an intracavity-squeezed cooling scheme to achieve a quantum ground state of RM in a double-Laguerre-Gaussian cavity optomechanical system comprising of an OPA medium. We demonstrate that the quantum backaction heating can be completely suppressed by adding OPA and the cooling efficiency is improved by coupling the auxiliary cavity. Further, the perfect cooling effect can be remarkably accomplished by selecting appropriate coupling strength, effective detuning, and decay rate, respectively. The restriction on the auxiliary cavity in the hybrid system is considerably loosened with the help of OPA. These results may have potential applications for achieving the quantum ground-state of mechanical resonators and greatly promote the study of various quantum phenomena in mechanical systems.

**Key words** quantum optics; double-Laguerre-Gaussian-cavity; ground-state cooling; intracavity-squeezing; optical force noise spectrum