Tunable WGM resonators from optically trapped dye doped liquid crystal emulsion droplets.

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ABSTRACT

We have built a complex apparatus for optical trapping, stretching, heating and concurrent whispering gallery mode (WGM) lasing excitation of liquid crystal (LC) emulsion micro-droplets doped with various fluorescent dyes. We have explored the changes of WGM lasing wavelength when the LC droplets were optically stretched or electrically heated beyond the transition to the isotropic phase. We have found that the range of lasing wavelengths was in some cases considerably higher than when we optically stretched ordinary fluorescent oil droplets in our previous experiments.

Keywords: optical trapping, microfluidics, liquid crystals, whispering gallery modes

1. INTRODUCTION

Many different applications in physics, chemistry, biology, medicine, etc. are possible and convenient to carry out in small volumes, directly in the field of view of the optical microscope, and with high precision of the sample dosing. Downsizing brings many advantages such as reducing the consumption of reagents for chemical analysis. It is possible to observe a range of reactions in parallel, to shorten reaction times, maintain stable sample temperature, low reagent volumes imply increased safety, etc. These trends lead to complex microfluidic systems, such as “lab-on-a-chip” [1]. Microfluidic chips consist of channel systems, chambers and various control and management elements (pumps, mixers, valves, etc. [2, 3]) connected to generally complicated structures with dimensions in the order of units to hundreds of micrometers. The possibility of precise fluid flow control in such scale opens a wide field for possible inclusion of optical micromanipulation techniques, optical sorting [4], laser ablation, microspectroscopy, or microphotopolymerization [5, 6].

We devised tunable optofluidic microlasers based on optically stretched, dye-doped emulsion droplets of nematic liquid crystals (LC) confined in an optical trap. Optically trapped microdroplets of LC emulsified in water and stained with fluorescent dye act as active ultrahigh-Q optical resonant cavities hosting whispering gallery modes (WGMs) which enable dye lasing with low threshold pump powers. In order to achieve tunable dye lasing, the droplets were trapped in a single beam optical tweezers, pumped with a pulsed green laser beam and simultaneously electrically heated or stretched by a dual-beam laser trap. For a given stretching or heating power, the magnitude of the droplet deformation and the resultant shift in WGM wavelength is dictated by the interfacial tension between the droplet and the host liquid which is adjustable by adding surfactants. Additionally, at a given temperature, LC undergoes a sudden phase transition from anisotropic to isotropic state, which has profound impact on the optical properties of the droplet. Increase of laser power in the dual-beam trap causes directly proportional change of the droplet deformation. Subsequently, the resonant path lengths of different WGMs propagating in the droplet are modified, leading to shifts in the corresponding microlaser emission wavelengths. Using these techniques, we achieved optical and thermal reversible spectral tuning of the lasing WGMs and we show that the direction of wavelength tuning depends on the position of the pump beam focus on the droplet, consistent with the deformation of originally spherical droplet towards a prolate spheroid. In addition, we study the effects of changes of the droplet and immersion medium temperature on the spectral position of lasing WGMs and demonstrate that droplet heating leads to blue shift of the droplet lasing wavelength.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Experimental setup for the observation of tunable lasing from optically trapped and stretched or heated emulsion microdroplets is shown in figure 1. Studied oil-in-water emulsions were contained within home-made PDMS microfluidic chips featuring a single channel with square cross-section of $160 \times 160 \mu\text{m}$. These chips supported either a meander of a resistor wire for heating the channel contents, see figure 2, or two multimode optical fibers with $50 \mu\text{m}$ core and $125 \mu\text{m}$ cladding diameters, see figure 3. The faces of the fibers were parallel to the opposite side walls of the channel and their optical axes were precisely aligned to form the dual-beam trap. The microfluidic channel had one inlet and one outlet with a syringe connected to the inlet via tubing to inject previously prepared microdroplet emulsions and washing solutions. Detailed manufacturing process for the chips is given in the next subsection. In order to observe the droplets, excite and collect the fluorescence emission from the droplets, and implement single beam optical trap, PDMS chips were mounted on an xyz stage of an inverted optical microscope equipped with a water immersion objective (NA=1.2, 60x; Nikon). Laser light source for the dual-beam trapping and optical stretching was a 1070 nm Ytterbium fiber laser (YLM-10-LP-SC; IPG Photonics) with 10 W maximum output power. Its output beam was directed to a $\lambda/2$ waveplate (WP1) mounted on a stepper-motor driven rotary stage and a polarizing beam splitter (PBS1) which together served to adjust the total stretching power coupled into the fibers. Following PBS1, another polarizing beam splitter PBS2 was used to divide the beam into two parts, with $\lambda/2$ waveplate WP2 mounted on a manual rotary stage adjusting the division ratio of the total beam power between the fibers. Subsequently, both beams were coupled to respective single-mode patch cables (P5-980A-PCAPC-1; Thorlabs) using compact fiber couplers (PAF-X-11-C; Thorlabs). The output ports of the patch cables were then connected to the free ends of two multimode fibers embedded in the microfluidic chip. In order to measure the total actual power coupled to the fibers, a glass plate with an angle of 45° relative to the laser beam was inserted in the beam path after PBS1; this plate reflected a small fraction of the total power (about 5 %) towards a power meter. Therefore, the measured power fraction was calibrated by measuring the total output power from the bare fiber ends before inserting them into the chip.

We were trapping nematic LC droplets with radial and bipolar arrangement. We have used 5-CB (4-cyano-4'-pentybiphenyl, Sigma – Aldrich), either pure, or mixed with 1:1 (w/w) with 8-OCB (4-octyloxy-4'-cyanobiphenyl, Sigma – Aldrich) as the nematic LC substrate, doped with 0.1% (w/w) Nile Red fluorescent dye (9-diethylamino-5-benz[o]phenoxazinone, Sigma – Aldrich). We have used 4 mM SDS (sodium dodecylsulfate, Sigma-Aldrich) solution for induction of the radial geometry. The emulsions of LC were prepared as follows:

5-CB or 8-OCB + 5-CB 1:1(w:w)	100 mg
Nile Red (or different fluorescent dye)	0.1 mg

This mixture of LC and dye was heated to approx. 80°C and thoroughly mixed. Then the emulsion was prepared in following manner:

LC + dye mixture	10 μl
4 mM SDS (radial drop.) or deionized water (bipolar drop.)	1ml

The resulting two-phase mixture was shaken for several seconds by hand, until the droplets reached the desirable size.

The droplets of LC prepared in the manner described above were subjected to trapping with increasing power in the dual beam trap (1064 nm laser). The stepwise increase in the dual beam power was from approx. 100 mW to approx. 1100 mW in the sample plane (total for both inputs), in 10 or 20 equal steps, followed by the same amount of steps for a gradual decrease to the base value. During this ramping and de-ramping, the laser pulses of 532 nm laser were used for excitation of WGM lasing modes in the LC droplet. The position of the droplet was stabilized by an auxiliary single beam trap centered between the two optical fibers of the dual beam trap (1070 nm laser). The excitation pulses were directed to the rim of the trapped droplet, either on the axis of the dual beam trap, or perpendicular to this axis, see figure 4.

In an alternative experiment in order to examine different temperature related properties of laser emission from dye doped LC droplets, we have used the heated microfluidic chip from PDMS and a resistor wire (figure 2). We have loaded the channel with prepared LC emulsion droplets, then connected the resistor wire to a source of regulated voltage and measured the temperature rise with an integrated thermistor. With the resistance of the wire about 3.5 ohms, we have operated the chip up to approx. 80°C at input voltage up to 3V. We have trapped the LC droplet in the auxiliary trap and excited the WGM by green laser pulses during a temperature sweep of approximately 10°C, covering the transition temperature of 5-CB. With the temperature changes, the chip displayed a tendency to bend, so it was necessary to refocus during an observation of the trapped LC droplet. Below 10°C difference, this effect was not so pronounced, and the refocusing was not necessary.

Figure 1: The optical apparatus used for dual beam trapping, excitation, and spectroscopy. This apparatus was further equipped with polarizer and analyzer in the white illumination path, and a half-wave plate in the path of the single beam auxiliary optical trap. For specifications of the components, see text.

Figure 2: The heating chip. A channel with wide input ports is placed under a meander of a resistor wire. Near the center, this opens to a larger loop, inside which, thermistor is placed (green). The body of the chip is from PDMS. The input and sensing leads are in the forefront.

Figure 3: The dual beam trapping setup with droplets injected in the channel between the optical fibers. Scale-bar: 100 μm .

Figure 4: The schematized geometry of the emulsion LC droplet trapping experiment. The figure depicts the PDMS chip with optical fibers of the dual beam trap entering from the sides the microfluidic channel in the center. The droplet is trapped in the dual beam trap. The green point A on the droplet corresponds to the 532 nm pulsed WGM excitation “off axis”, perpendicular to the axis of the dual beam trap, while the green point B corresponds to excitation “on axis”, concomitant to the axis of the dual beam trap. The droplet is concurrently trapped with a single beam trapping laser in the center (orange point), in order to stabilize its position in the dual beam trap.

3. RESULTS

We have observed the trapping of radial and bipolar LC droplets in a single beam optical trap. While the bipolar droplets were trapped in a symmetrical manner, through its center, the radial droplets were trapped off-center, always about half way between the center and the edge of the droplet, see figure 5. We have also observed continuous rotation of the bipolar droplets when the polarization of the trapping beam was set to certain orientation. In other polarization settings, it was possible to adjust the droplet into a fixed rotational angle. In case of radial droplets, in some polarization settings we have observed precession in all three dimensions, rather than the rotation. It was also possible to achieve continuous cyclic movement of the droplet, as well as several stable angles in which the droplet was trapped in a motionless manner.

Figure 5: Optical trapping of bipolar (A) and radial (B) LC droplet in a single beam optical trap. Note that the radial droplet appears to be trapped half-way between the center and the edge of the droplet, while the bipolar droplet is trapped in the center. The diameter of the depicted droplets is around 50 μm .

In a single beam trap, we were able to trap even the LC with low melting temperature (temperature of transition to isotropic phase), namely 5-CB (m.p. 35°C), without compromising their liquid crystalline structure. In a dual beam optical trap, the melting into isotropic phase was observed in 5-CB, see figure 6. Therefore, for the dual beam trapping experiments with LC in their liquid crystalline phase, we employed mixtures of 5-CB with 8-OCB (m.p. 81°C). Although we “save” the LC structure in higher temperatures, the temperature dependent behavior of such mixture is then probably rather complex: The pure 5-CB melts into isotropic phase at 35°C, pure 8-OCB transitions from smectic-A phase to nematic phase at 61°C, and finally melts to isotropic phase at 81°C. All these transition temperatures are influenced by the mutual solubility of the two LCs and by the presence of dyes and surfactants.

Figure 6: Phase transition of 5-CB LC droplet from isotropic (A) to intermediate (B) and to liquid crystalline state in radial configuration (C). The phase transition from LC phase to isotropic phase was achieved by heating the droplet by NIR radiation from the dual beam optical trap. When the dual beam laser power was reduced, the reverse transition from isotropic to LC state (in the picture) took its place. The transition appears the same in either direction. The bright spot near the center of the droplet is due to the auxiliary single beam trap. Scale-bar: 10 μm .

We have observed the WGM lasing of the Nile Red doped 5-CB emulsion droplets in the dual beam trap, before and after the transition into the isotropic phase. We have detected a “jump” in the WGM emission wavelength. In the liquid crystalline phase, the emission is centered around 665 nm, while in isotropic phase, the emission is around 640 nm. No intermediate state was detected between the “switching” wavelengths, but shortly after the transition into the isotropic phase, we have detected a momentary “oscillation” state, displaying both the bands at 640 nm and 665 nm. The spectra of the WGM emissions from all the three identified states are depicted in figure 7. In radial LC droplets, the result was the same whether the excitation was in- or off-axis. In case of bipolar LC droplets, on-axis excitation produced WGM and lasing, while off-axis excitation produced no WGM or lasing. In the isotropic phase, the placement of excitation beam did not play a role, WGM and lasing were observed in all cases.

In order to compare this result with the effect of simple ohmic heating of the emulsion droplets, we have used the heating chip, as described in the materials and methods section. (We have employed ohmic heating of the surrounding liquid and trapped the droplet in a single beam trap.) The observed results were the same as with heating by the dual beam trap, except for the bipolar droplets in the liquid crystalline phase, where they lased erratically, as the axis of the LC was not fixed, and the droplet was excited in different angles with respect to the molecular director. In contrast with these observations, when 5-CB was doped with DiI surfactant dye (1,1'-Diocadecyl-3,3,3',3'-tetramethylindocarbocyanine perchlorate, Sigma - Aldrich), no “jump” in emission wavelength was observed at the phase transition whatsoever, the central emission wavelength being the same whether the LC was in liquid crystalline, or isotropic phase.

Figure 7: The spectra of WGM laser emission from LC droplet in LC phase (blue), in isotropic phase (red) and in an unidentified “oscillation” state several milliseconds after the LC to isotropic phase transition, which exhibits both emissions at once (green). The emissions in the two extreme states are centered around 640 nm (isotropic phase), and 665 nm (LC phase). In the LC phase, the droplet spontaneously attained a radial configuration.

In the case of Nile Red doped LC mixture of 5-CB and 8-OCB, the dual beam trapping at increasing trapping power has yielded a shift in the WGM modes. When radial LC droplets were heated/stretched by the optical trap, both the in- and off-axis excitation has produced a blue shift, approx. 2.5 nm per 1W of power increase in the optical trap, see figure 8. When bipolar LC droplets were used, a red shift of the same magnitude was detected for in-axis excitation, see figure 9, but for off-axis excitation, there was no WGM at all. Curiously, when we tried to mimic these results by simple ohmic heating in the heating chip, we have detected no shift across a 10°C interval tested. Nevertheless, similar difference in temperature was indicated in the dual beam OT experiment, see [7]. The table summarizing all the experiments with heating/stretching of the various LC mixtures is depicted in figure 10.

Figure 8: The spectra of WGM laser emission from radial LC droplet excited “in axis”. From the top spectrum to the bottom spectrum, the droplet was heated and stretched with dual beam trap and released again. The middle spectrum shows the maximal heating and stretching. Blue shift is apparent with increase of heating and stretching power.

Figure 9: The spectra of WGM laser emission from bipolar LC droplet excited “in axis”. From the top spectrum to the bottom spectrum, the droplet was heated and stretched with dual beam trap and released again. The middle spectrum shows the maximal heating and stretching. Red shift is apparent with increase of heating and stretching power.

		LC arrangement	Ohmic heating + 1 beam OT	2 beam OT heating/stretching	
LC material	Fluorophore			In axis excitation	Off axis excitation
5CB+8OCB 1:1	NR 0.1%	<i>Radial - LC phase</i>	Lasing - no shift (10°C sweep)	Lasing - blue shift (2.5nm/1W)	Lasing - blue shift (2.5nm/1W)
5CB+8OCB 1:1	NR 0.1%	<i>Bipolar - LC phase</i>	Lasing - no shift (10°C sweep)	Lasing - red shift (2.5nm/1W)	No lasing - no shift
5CB	NR 0.1%	<i>Radial - LC phase</i>	Lasing	Lasing	Lasing
5CB	NR 0.1%	<i>Isotropic phase</i>	Lasing - blue shift 25nm	Lasing - blue shift 25nm	Lasing - blue shift 25nm
5CB	NR 0.1%	<i>Bipolar - LC phase</i>	Lasing erratic (I/O axis)	Lasing	No lasing
5CB	NR 0.1%	<i>Isotropic phase</i>	Lasing - blue shift 25nm	Lasing - blue shift 25nm	Lasing - blue shift 25nm
5CB	Dil 0.1%	<i>Radial - LC phase</i>	Lasing	NA	NA
5CB	Dil 0.1%	<i>Isotropic phase</i>	Lasing - no shift	NA	NA

Figure 10: A summary of the obtained results with various LC + fluorescent dye combinations, either subjected to ohmic heating by a resistor wire embedded in a microfluidic chip, or heated (and stretched) by the dual beam optical trap. In case of ohmic heating, the droplet was trapped only in the single beam trap, and therefore it was free to rotate around its axis. Polarization of the excitation beam was not established. In all cases, excitation beam was arranged to hit the edge of the droplet.

CONCLUSIONS

In our previous experiments [7], we have applied optical stretching and WGM excitation on fluorescent dye doped oil emulsion droplets. Our current experiment was devoted to examination of fluorescent dye doped liquid crystal emulsion droplets based WGM resonators. We have employed both ohmic heating and laser stretching and heating to tune the WGM lasing wavelength in the droplets. In our previous experiments we have achieved tuning efficiency of about 0.5 nm per 1W of the stretching laser power. In our current experiment, the tuning efficiency with optical stretching reached 2.5 nm/W. We have also measured a blue shift of about 25 nm by heating the liquid crystals beyond the transition temperature.

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