Nanophotonics: Keeping up with Moore's Law



INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF LIGHT 2015

"...a global initiative adopted by the United Nations to raise awareness of how optical technologies promote sustainable development and provide solutions to worldwide challenges in energy, education, agriculture, communications and health."



Mars water (source: NASA)

Google Glass

LED lighting

Samsung Edge Screen

The repositioned flap heals rapidly. A total of 97% of myopic patients achieved visual acuity of 20/20 or better in a clinical study submitted to the FDA.

-

Medical photonics

Lens-shaped tissue removed from the stroma to restore the









Left: Osborne Executive PC (1982), 4 MHz clock Right: iPhone 1 (2007), 400 MHz clock



SOURCE: RAY KURZWEIL, "THE SINGULARITY IS NEAR: WHEN HUMANS TRANSCEND BIOLOGY", P.67, THE VIKING PRESS, 2006. DATAPOINTS BETWEEN 2000 AND 2012 REPRESENT BCA ESTIMATES.





µProcessor Clock Speed Trends



Photonics



Femtosecond laser pulses



~100 Tbps

Photonic telecommunications



110.9-Tbit/s SDM transmission over 6,370 km using a full C-band seven-core EDFA

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d > 100 nm

ER

FRI



Nanoplasmonics timeline

- Romans, 4 A.D.: SPP in nanoparticle impregnated glasses
- Ritchie (1957): observation of SPP by electron beams
- Kretschmann, Raether, Otto (1968): optical excitation of SPP
- Surface plasmon sensing (review Homola et al. Sensors Actuat. B, 1999)
- Plasmonic crystals (Barnes, 2000)
- Nanoplasmonics proto-devices and metamaterials (21st century)
 (Ebbesen, Pendry, Shalaev, Bozhevolnyi, Zheludev, Gabitov, Atwater, Brongersma, Tsai, Zhang, Litchinitser ...)





Nanoplasmonics in MSU

Plasmonic nanostructures as polarizers and wave plates: Shcherbakov et al., *Phys. Rev. B* **82**, 193402 (2010) Shcherbakov et al., *JETP Lett.* **90**, 433–437 (2009)

Femtosecond pulse shaping with plasmonic nanostructures: Shcherbakov et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **108**, 253903 (2012) Vabishchevich et al., *JETP Lett.* **92**, 575–579 (2010)





Near-field plasmonics: Shcherbakov et al., *Physica C* **479**, 183–185 (2012) Tsema et al., *Opt. Express* **20**, 10538 (2012) Shcherbakov et al., *JETP Letters* **93**, 720–724 (2011)

All-dielectric nanophotonics



Gustav Mie (1869 – 1957)









Gustav Mie (1869 – 1957)

(1) Magnetic dipolar



(3) Magnetic quadrupolar



 $n \gtrsim 2$ needed

 $|E|^2$ maps

(2) Electric dipolar



(4) Electric quadrupolar









(1) Magnetic dipolar



(3) Magnetic quadrupolar



Kuznetsov et al., Sci. Rep. **2**, 492 (2012)

 $|E|^2$ maps

(2) Electric dipolar



(4) Electric quadrupolar







Staude et al., ACS Nano 7, 7824–7832 (2013)





Bakker et al., Nano Letters 15, 2137–2142 (2015)

Chong et al., ACS Photonics (accepted, 2016)

Nonlinear all-dielectric nanophotonics





Polarization (CGS):

 $\tilde{P} = \chi^{(1)}\tilde{E}(t) + \chi^{(2)}\tilde{E}^{2}(t) + \chi^{(3)}\tilde{E}^{3}(t) + \dots$

for $E \sim E_{atomic}$

Boyd "Nonlinear Optics," 2nd ed., p. 565

Nonlinear Optics

 $\tilde{P} = \chi^{(1)}\tilde{E}(t) + \chi^{(2)}\tilde{E}^{2}(t) + \chi^{(3)}\tilde{E}^{3}(t) + \dots$ If $\tilde{E}(t) \propto e^{i\omega t}$ $\propto e^{2i\omega t}$

- Tunable laser sources
- Chem analysis
- Multiphoton microscopy
- All-optical telecom
- etc...



Plasmon-Enhanced Nonlinear Optics

$$\begin{split} \tilde{P} &= \chi^{(1)} \tilde{E}(t) + \chi^{(2)} \tilde{E}^2(t) + \chi^{(3)} \tilde{E}^3(t) + \dots \\ &\text{If } \tilde{E}(t) \propto e^{i\omega t} \quad \propto e^{2i\omega t} \quad \propto e^{3i\omega t} \end{split}$$





local-field enhancement

= enhanced N.O.

http://juluribk.com/2010/05/26/ddscat-and-electric-field-at-plasmon-resonance/ http://www.hamamatsu.com/eu/en/technology/innovation/nanophotonics/index.html

Plasmon-Enhanced Optical Harmonic Generation

nature nanotechnology

LETTERS

Third-harmonic-upconversion enhancement from a single semiconductor nanoparticle coupled to a plasmonic antenna

Heykel Aouani^{1†}*, Mohsen Rahmani^{1†}, Miguel Navarro-Cía² and Stefan A. Maier¹





0.0

800

900



pubs.acs.org/NanoLett

Letter

Doubling the Efficiency of Third Harmonic Generation by Positioning ITO Nanocrystals into the Hot-Spot of Plasmonic Gap-Antennas

Bernd Metzger,[†] Mario Hentschel,^{*,†,‡} Thorsten Schumacher,^{†,‡,§} Markus Lippitz,^{†,‡,§} Xingchen Ye,^{||} Christopher B. Murray,^{||,#} Bastian Knabe,^{\perp ,O} Karsten Buse,^{\perp ,O} and Harald Giessen[†]



Maximum conversion ~10⁻⁷



1100

Wavelength (nm)

1200

1300

1400

1000





Staude et al., ACS Nano 7, 7824–7832 (2013)



Bakker et al., Nano Letters 15, 2137–2142 (2015)

Decker et al., Adv. Opt. Mat. 3, 813-820 (2015)

Why high-*n* nanoparticles?



Noble metal vs. high-*n* dielectric

- Si: approx. same $\chi^{(3)}$ as gold
- Near-IR (inc. telecom) no linear absorption
- The mode is mostly inside the NL medium

Nonlinear optics of Mie-resonant NPs

Goals:

- THG enhancement
- Magnetic vs. electric resonances
- THG in coupled nanoparticles: oligomers and metasurfaces



Nonlinear optics of silicon nanoparticles



Si nanodisks: fabrication



Silicon on insulator wafer



Third-harmonic generation microscopy





Shcherbakov *et al.,* Nano Lett. **14**, 6488–6492 (2014)



THG disk/THG sub

10

Olympus FluoView FV1000 + Coherent Chameleon Ultra II + Coherent OPO pump @ 1240 nm

Third-harmonic generation spectroscopy



Experiment details

- ~10 GW/cm² max intensity
- 1.0–1.6 um pump tuning
- Normalization over THG from the Si substrate to remove χ⁽³⁾ dispersion
- Linear & nonlinear spectra acquired from the same spot

Electric and magnetic resonances: THG



Higher TH yield by packing to form a metasurface



$$\tilde{P} = \chi^{(1)}\tilde{E}(t) + \chi^{(2)}\tilde{E}^{2}(t) + \chi^{(3)}\tilde{E}^{3}(t) + \dots$$

Shcherbakov et al., Nano Lett. 14, 6488–6492 (2014)

Tweaking the system a little



- Amorphous silicon
- Resonance spectrum
 = spectrum of the pulse
- No TH absorption



IR to blue conversion ~10⁻⁵

Record set for a subwavelength object

Shorokhov et al. (submitted)

All-optical switching



incoherent approaches

- via solid-state excitations
- relaxation time is a strong limiting factor

coherent approaches

- via wave mixing or other multiphoton processes
- no relaxation time

All-optical switching



Problems & a quest for instantaneous processes



TPA all-optical switching:
Ren et al., Adv. Mater. 23, 5540 (2011)
Liang et al. Opt. Express 13, 7298 (2005)
Liang et al. Opt. Commun. 265, 171 (2006)
Thomsen et al. Electron. Lett. 34, 1871 (1998)
Hendrickson et al., Phys. Rev. A 87, 023808 (2013)

- Cavity build-up time
 –> low-Q regime
- Two-photon absorption is OK but free carriers are the bottleneck



• • •

Goals

- Two-photon absorption enhancement observation in Mie-resonant Si metasurfaces
- Femtosecond pump-probe measurements

- Why the magnetic Mie?
 - Sufficient Q
 - CMOS
 - Confined mode



SOI c-Si -> e-beam -> plasma



I. Brener's group, Sandia

PECVD a-Si:H –> e-beam –> plasma



ANU group, Canberra

Nonlinear absorption: Im $\chi^{(3)}(\omega = \omega + \omega - \omega)$



Further self-action



- $\operatorname{Re}[\chi^{(3)}] << \operatorname{Im}[\chi^{(3)}]$
- Don't hit the resonance
- Damage fluences leave some room above

How fast is the nonlinearity?

Frequency-degenerate pump-probe



13 fJ per disk

Frequency-degenerate pump-probe



Frequency-degenerate pump-probe



Role of free carriers

TPA -> carrier concentration N [cm⁻³] N ~ 10^{18} cm⁻³ in the experiment Up to N ~ 10^{21} cm⁻³ shown previously N ~ $5x10^{19}$ cm⁻³ used in calculations

$$\Delta \epsilon_1 = \frac{-Ne^2}{m^* \epsilon_0 \left(\omega^2 + \tau_d^{-2}\right)},$$
$$\Delta \epsilon_2 = \frac{-\Delta \epsilon_1}{\omega \tau_d},$$

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = \frac{N_{max}}{\tau_p \sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_p}} - \gamma N^2 - \frac{N}{\tau_{tr}}$$



Pulse-limited low-power optical switching

TABLE I. Characteristics of micro- and nano-scale ultrafast switches.					
Switching medium	Specific modulation	Device	Response	Wavelength,	Reference
	$\ln(T_0/T)/E, pJ^{-1}$	volume, μm^3	time, ps	$\mu{ m m}$	
Mangetic nanocavities	0.77	$4.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$	0.065	0.775	this work
Rectangular waveguide	$\mathrm{full}^{\mathrm{a}}$	1.07	550	1.55	[4]
Micropillar cavity	$3 \cdot 10^{-3}$	34	300	0.926	[5]
Microring resonator	0.59	15.4	6.2	1.54	[6]
Photonic crystal cavity	3500	2	35	1.568	[7]
Plasmonic	$6 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$6 \cdot 10^{-4}$	500	1.05	[8]
nanoantenna + ITO					
Plasmonic waveguide	$7 \cdot 10^{-7}$	900	0.3	0.78	[9]
Plasmonic nanorod arrays	$1.1 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.6 \cdot 10^{-4}$	2	0.79	[10]
Split ring resonator	0.75	$9 \cdot 10^{-3}$	0.115	0.89	[11]
metamaterial					



NATURE MATERIALS | NEWS AND VIEWS

Dielectric nanostructures: Ultrafast responses

Maria Maragkou

Nature Materials 14, 1086 (2015) | doi:10.1038/nmat4467 Published online 22 October 2015

- Exploring the limits of conversion efficiencies: THG, SHG, WM, HHG...
- Other third-order processes: <u>Kerr effect (SiC?)</u>, TPA
- Transient free-carrier-induced processes
- Other high-*n* materials (GaAs, GaP, InP, ...)
- Coupling to emitters (NVs, QDs, TMDCs...)
 ... and much more

Conclusions



⁰THG disk/THG sub ¹⁰

[1] Shcherbakov et al., "Enhanced Third-Harmonic Generation in Silicon Nanoparticles Driven by Magnetic Response," Nano Letters 14, 6488–6492 (2014)

[2] Shcherbakov et al., "Nonlinear Interference and Tailorable Third-Harmonic Generation from Dielectric Oligomers," ACS Photonics 2, 578–582 (2015)



THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY





[3] Shcherbakov et al., "Ultrafast All-Optical Switching with Magnetic Resonances in Nonlinear Dielectric Nanostructures," Nano Letters 15, 6985–6990 (2015)

850

800

 E/E_0

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Российский научный фонд

Efforts in plasmonics

Plasmon rulers: [4] Shcherbakov et al., Optics Letters **7**, 1571–1574 (2015).



Ultrafast plasmonics:

- [5] Shcherbakov et al.,
- Physical Review B Rapids 90, 201405(R) (2014).

(b)

[6] Shcherbakov et al.,

Physical Review Letters 108, 253903 (2012).

Anisotropic plasmonic nanostructures [7] Shcherbakov et al., Physica C **479**, 183 (2012). [8] Shcherbakov et al., JETP Letters **93**, 720 (2011). [9] Shcherbakov et al., Physical Review B **82**, 193402 (2010). [10] Shcherbakov et al., JETP Letters **90**, 433 (2009).



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