Properties of Photonic and Plasmonic Resonance Devices

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Outline

- Introduction
- Guided-mode resonance bandpass filters.
- Broadband omnidirectional Si grating absorbers.
- Transmission resonances in metallic nanoslit arrays.
- Gain-assisted ultrahigh-Q SPR in metallic nanocavity arrays.
- Conclusion



Photonic Resonances in Periodic Thin Films





Guided-Mode Resonances in Dielectric and Semiconductor Thin-Film Gratings

Low index-contrast gratings



- High-Q, narrow band resonances.
- Primarily reflection peaks.
- Optical notch filters, biosensors, and so on.

High index-contrast gratings



[Ding and Magnusson, Opt. Express 12, 5661 (2004)]

- Both broadband + narrow-band effects.
- Versatile spectral engineering.
- Lossless mirrors/polarizers, flat microlenses, bandpass filters, broadband resonant absorbers, and so on.



Bandpass Filters: Theoretical



Major advantages

- Simple fab. processes (involves less fabrication errors).
- Stop-bands and pass-line are determined by geometry of the surface texture.



Bandpass Filters: Experimental



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Performance Parameters

- Pass-line (peak): 0.4 nm FWHM, 83% efficiency.
- Stop-band: < 1% over 100 nm bandwidth.
- Angular tunability = 6 nm/deg.

Broadband Omnidirectional Absorbers: Theoretical



Broadband Omnidirectional Absorbers: Theoretical

Anti-Reflection Effect

Resonant Light Trapping $\int \int R_0$ patterned $R_{-1} \searrow \int R_0$ unpatterned (b) TE, $\phi = 0^{\circ}$ (a) TM, $\phi = 0^{\circ}$ surface surface 0.65 0.5 $\phi = 90^{\circ}$ 90° 0.60 (a) TM 120° 60° (b) TM 120° 60° (f) 0.2 (mm) 0.55 0.50 (d)) 150° 150° .30° .30° 0.1 <u>, (C)</u> (e) 0.05 180° N٥ 180° 0° 0.45 0.02 330° 330° 210° 210° 0.40 0.01 75 30 45 15 60 90 ò 15 30 45 60 75 90 240° 300° 240° 300° θ (polar angle in deg.) θ (polar angle in deg.) 270° 270° (d) (c) ⁰ <u>2</u>5 14 11 (e) 90° 90° (c) TE 120° (d) TE 120° 60° 60° 150° 150° 30° .30° 0° 0° 180°-0° 180° 0° 30°. 330° 330° 60° 210° 210° 909 300° 240° 300° 240° 270° 270° UNIVERSITY OF 8 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 TEXAS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING 0

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Broadband Omnidirectional Absorbers: Experiment



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Surface Plasmon Resonances in Metallic Nanostructures

- Collective oscillation of surface free electrons.
- Deep subwavelength confinement:
 - Metallic metamaterials.
 - Optical communication with nanoscopic objects.
 - Quantum optical effects.
- Highly lossy due to ohmic damping.
- Primarily absorption and transmission resonances. (↔ Photonic resonances)



Extraordinary Optical Transmission

Nature 391 667; Phys. Rev. B 58 6779.







Extraordinary Optical Transmission

Cao et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 88 057403 (2002)

"Negative role of surface plasmons in the transmission of metallic gratings with very narrow slits"



Surface and Cavity Plasmonic Resonances in Metallic Nanoslit Arrays



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Toward Ultrahigh-Q Metallic Nanocavity Resonances





Conclusion

- Demonstrated optical bandpass filters and broadband absorbers based on high-index contrast subwavelength waveguide gratings.
- Explained complex resonance effects in metallic nanoslit arrays with a simple model of an optical cavity with Fano-resonant reflection boundaries.
- The theory predicts efficient room-T ultrahigh-Q plasmonic nanocavity resonances with the externally amplified intracavity feedback mechanism.



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Publications with these works:

[1] J. W. Yoon, K. J. Lee, W. Wu, and R. Magnusson, "Wideband omnidirectional polarizationinsensitive light absorbers made with 1D silicon gratings", Adv. Opt. Mater. 2014; doi:10.1002/adom.201400273.

 [2] J. W. Yoon, J. H. Lee, S. H. Song, and R. Magnusson, "Unified theory of surafce-plasmonic enhancement and extinction of light transmission through metallic nanoslit arrays", Sci. Rep. 4, 5683 (2014).

[3] J. W. Yoon, S. H. Song, and R. Magnusson, "Ultrahigh-Q metallic nanocavity resonances with externally-amplified intracavity feedback", Sci. Rep. 4, 7124 (2014).

