

# Flagship C - Nanophotonique

Volet: PLASMONIQUE

# Motivations: why surface plasmons

- ❖ Enhancement of surface phenomena (ex. *surface-enhanced Raman scattering*)
- ❖ Bio-detection applications – Surface-plasmon resonance detectors
- ❖ Localized plasmons: they endow glass with color!
- ❖ Medical applications (cancer therapy, for instance)
- ❖ Data-recording applications
- ❖ Compact, surface-plasmon based optical waveguides



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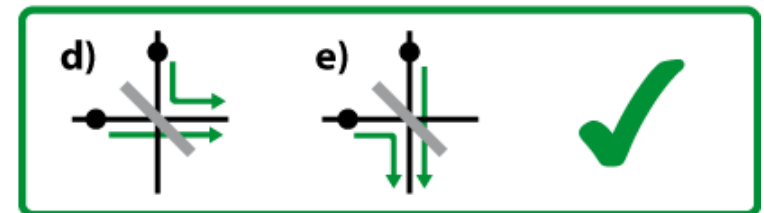
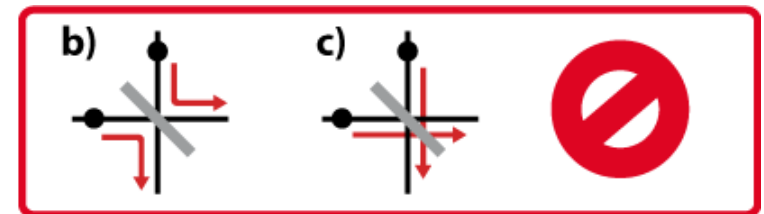
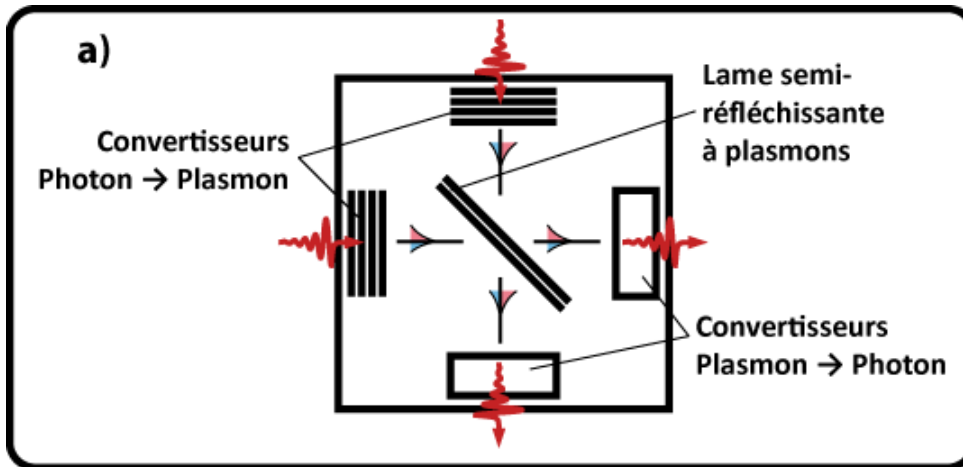
## LETTERS

### Five-dimensional optical recording mediated by surface plasmons in gold nanorods

Peter Zijlstra<sup>1</sup>, James W. M. Chon<sup>1</sup> & Min Gu<sup>1</sup>

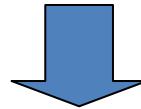
# Open questions: SP quantum optics

- Can we convert single photons  $\rightarrow$  single plasmons?
- A platform for surface-plasmon quantum optics?
- Ex.: surface-plasmon coalescence?

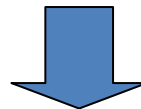


# Open problems: losses

- **Ultrasmall light sources → Nanolasers**
- **Photovoltaics**
- **Metamaterials are essentially plasmonic structures!**
- **Sub-wavelength optical imaging**



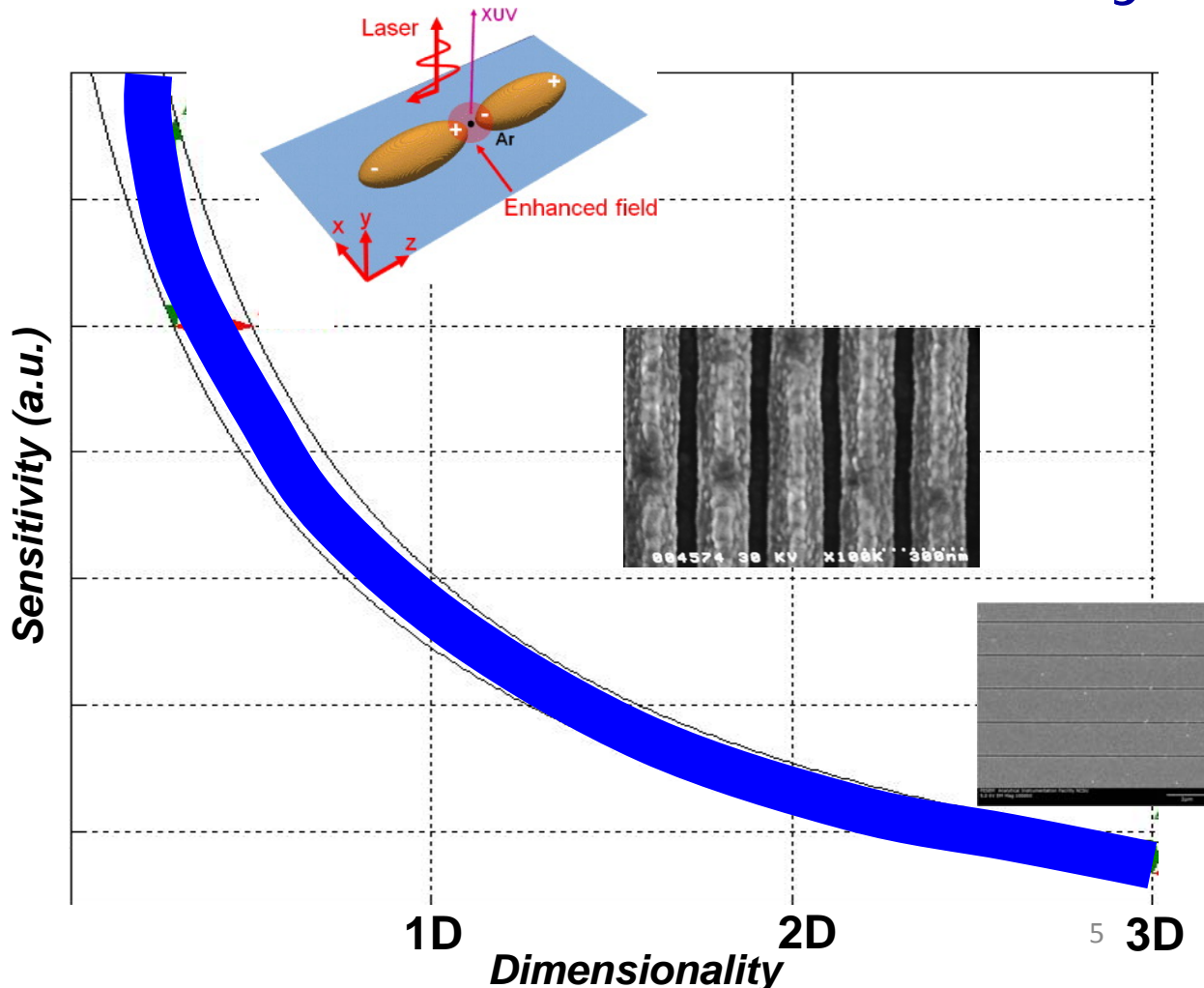
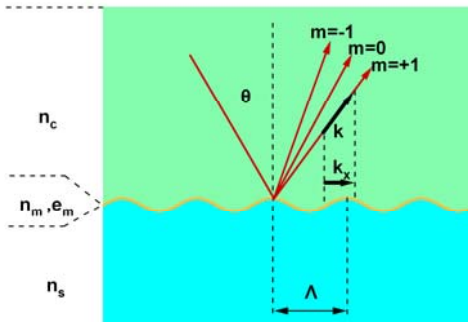
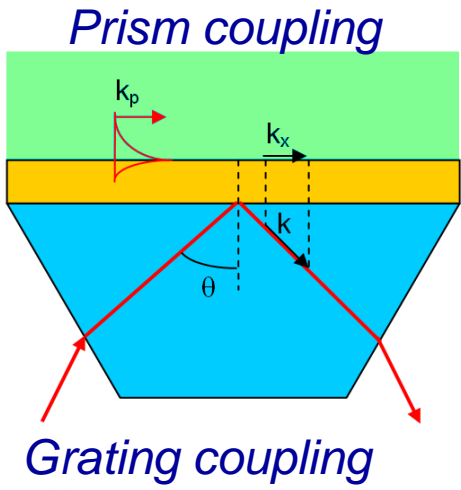
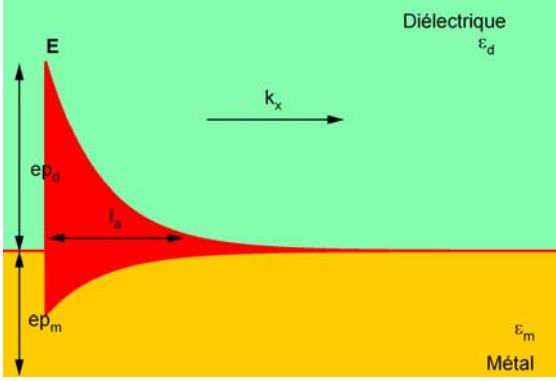
**All these applications need to cope with LOSSES**



**Surface-plasmon amplification**

# Open *vistas*: enhanced light-matter interaction

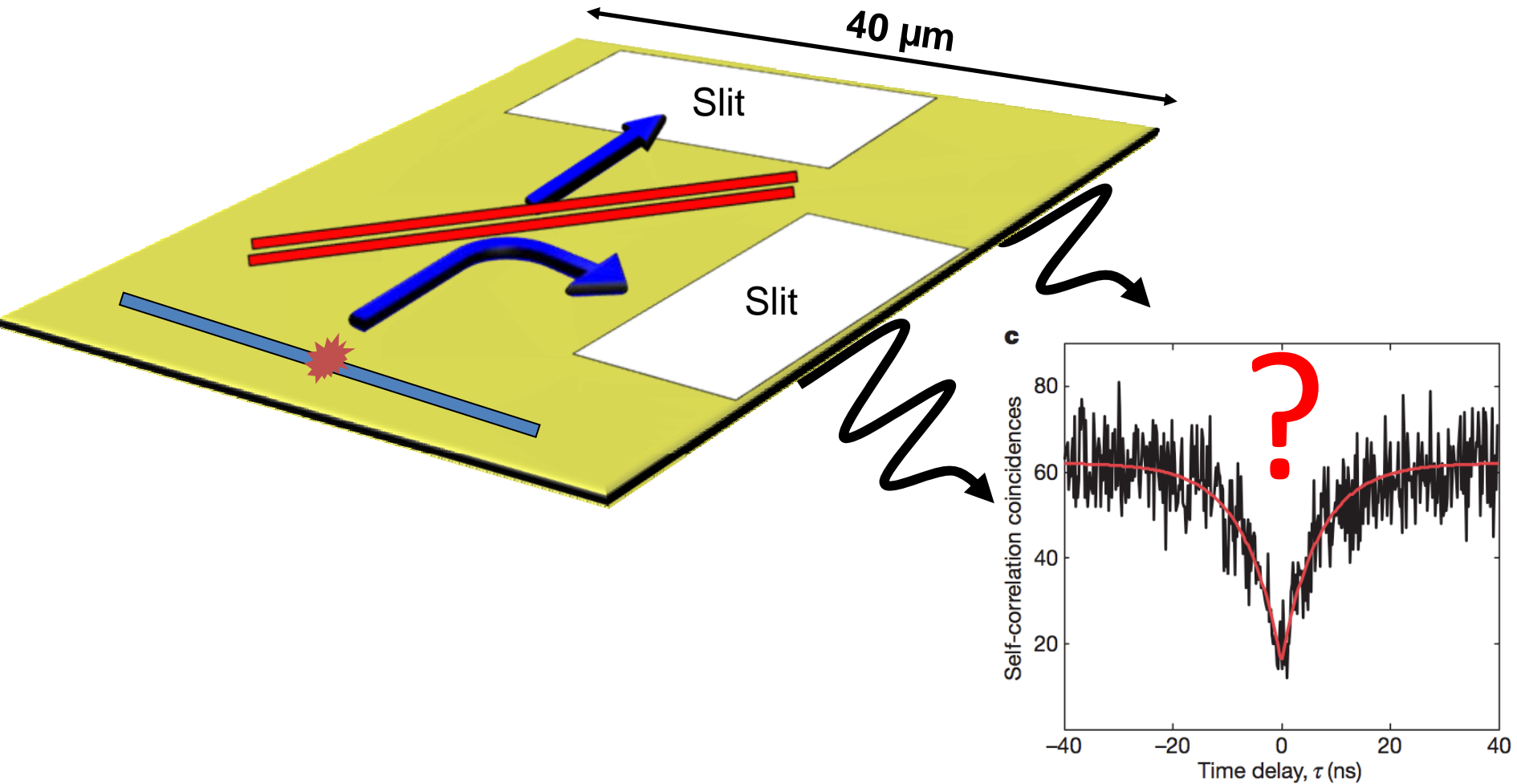
Sensitivity is enhanced  
**DECREASING** the dimensionality!



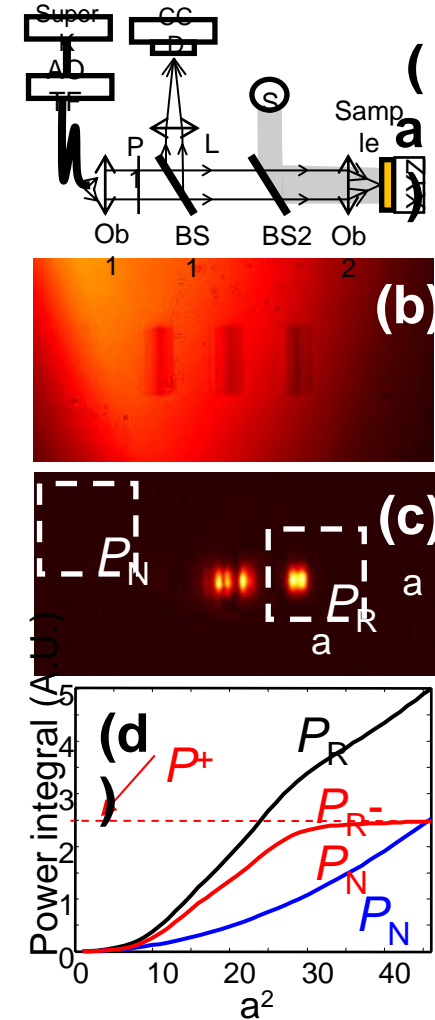
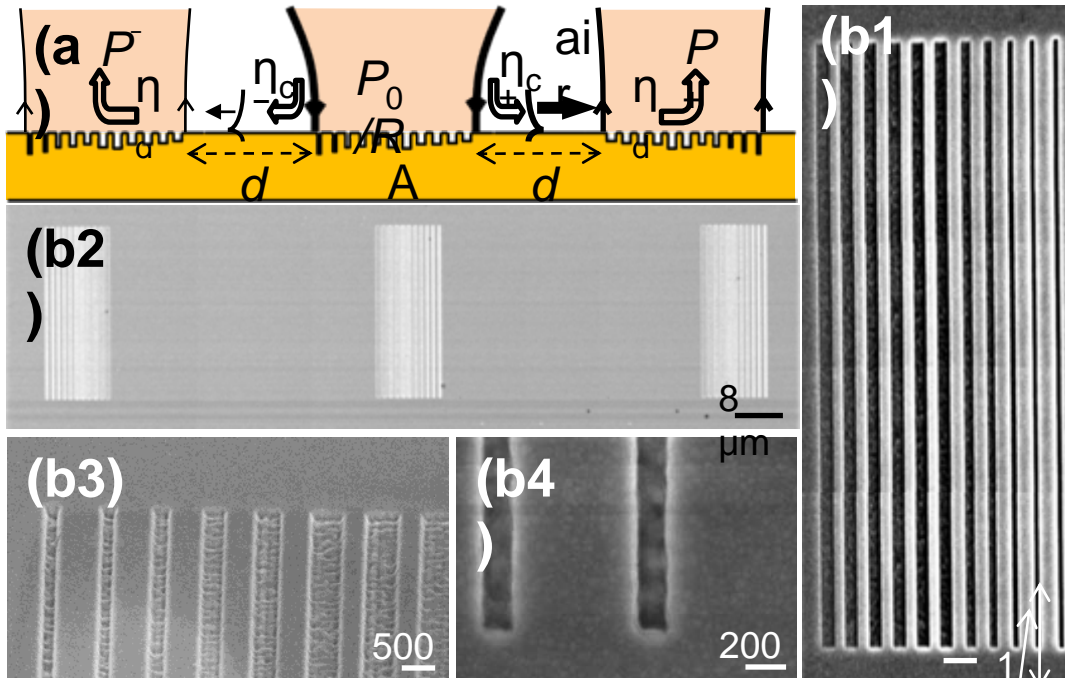
*The guiding idea: providing answers to fundamental, long-term questions*

- ***Plasmon quantum-optics***
- ***Surface-plasmon generation and amplification***
- ***Plasmonic resonators***

# Perspective: surface-plasmon anti-bunching



# Plasmonic components on a surface (IOGS-LPN-ISIS)



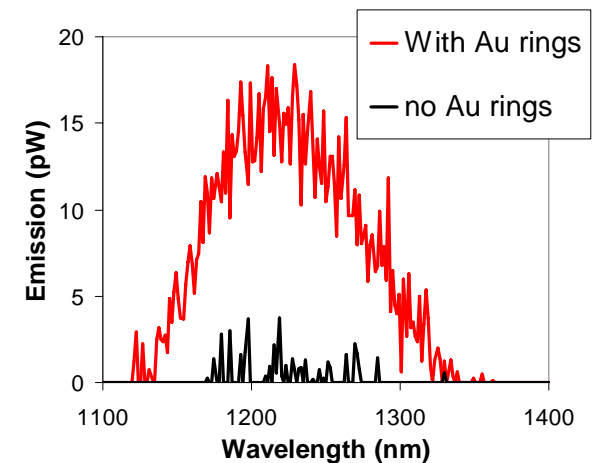
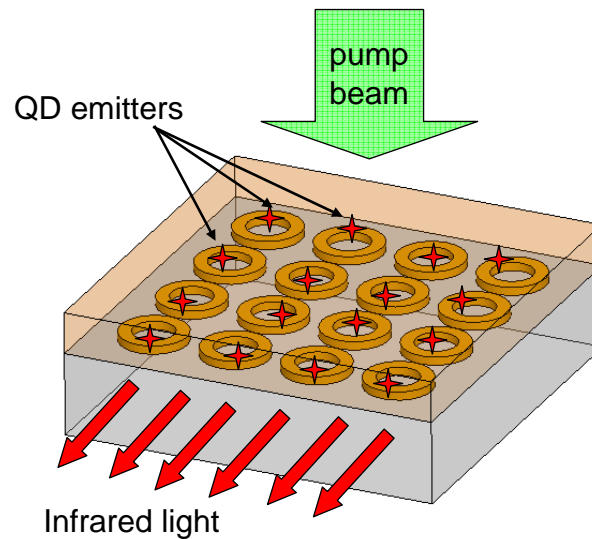
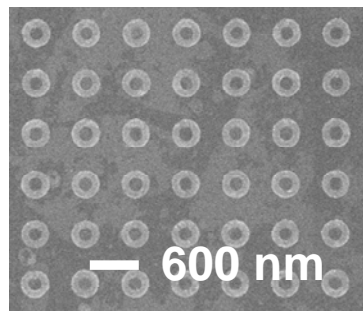
- *Integrated components (mirrors, beam-splitters)*
- *Dedicated setups for testing*



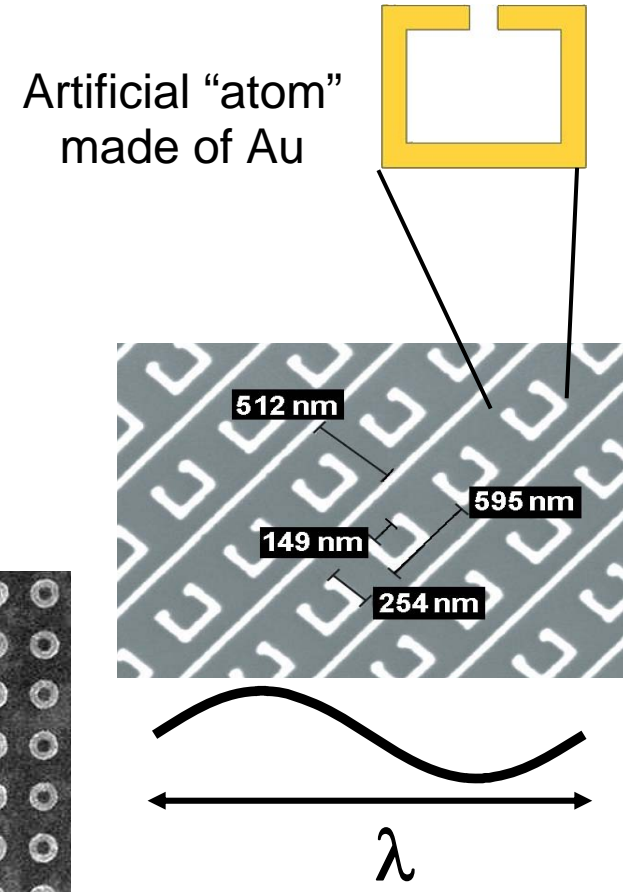
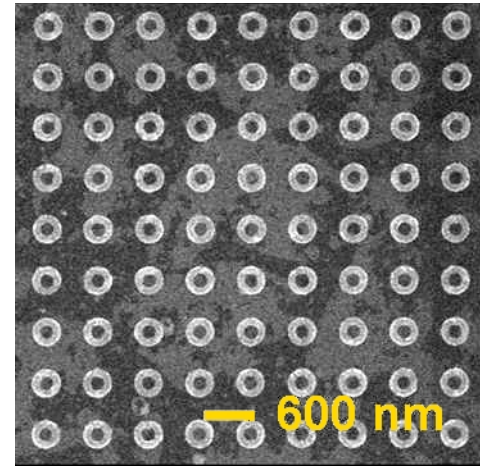
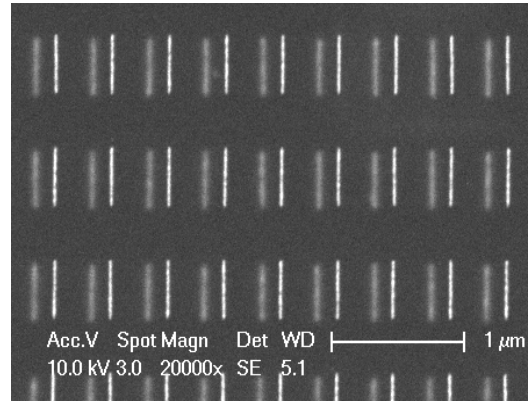
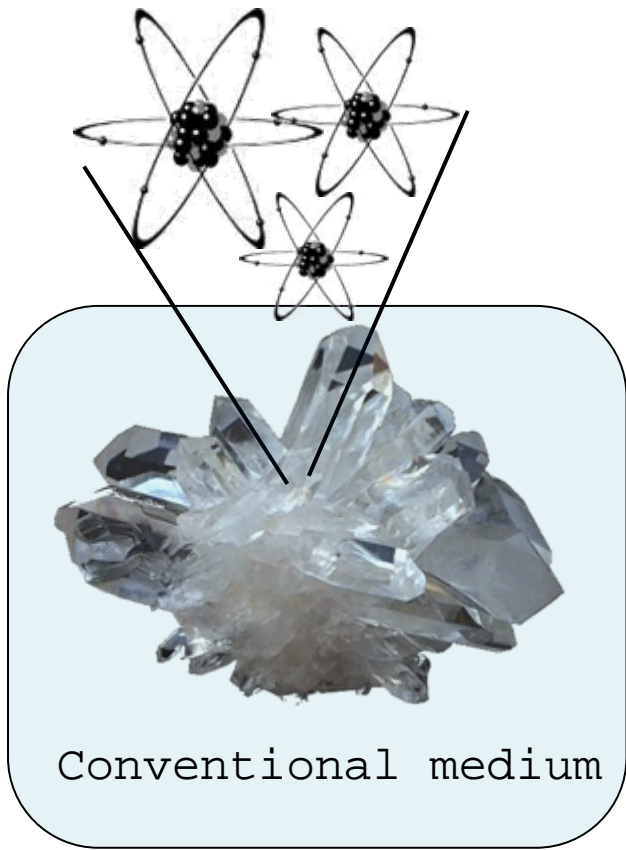
# Perspective: metamaterial-based nano-sources

**Metamaterials: artificial composites with electromagnetic properties not available in naturally occurring media.**

**Unique opportunities to control the luminescence of nano-emitters**

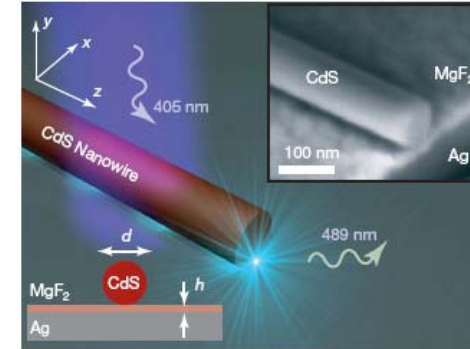


# Plasmonic Metamaterials nano-fabrication (IEF)



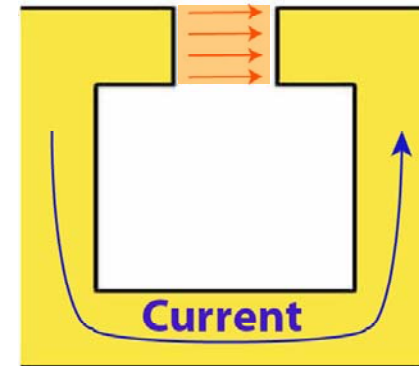
# Perspective: loss-compensation in plasmonic systems

- **Waveguides: can we increase propagation lengths?**



- **Metamaterials: can we achieve transparency?**

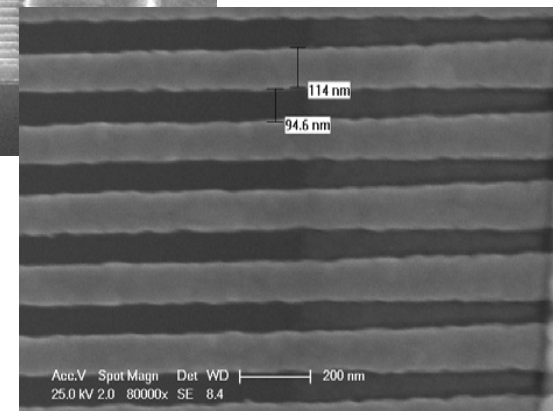
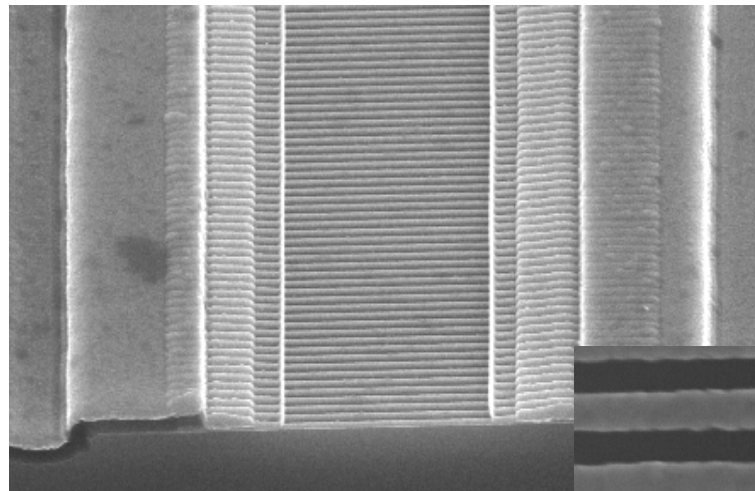
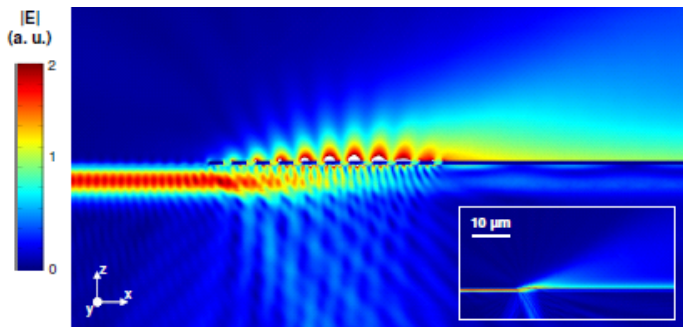
**Gain**



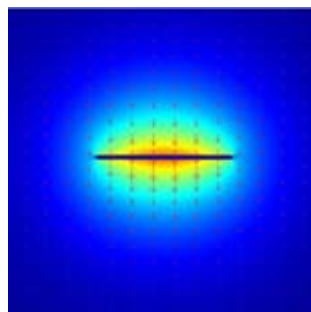
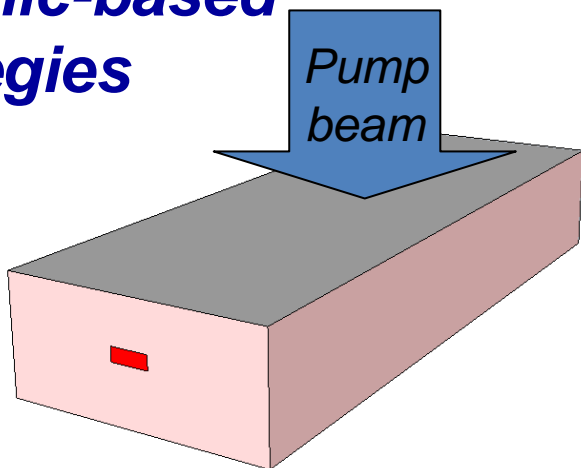
**Split-ring resonator**

- **Plasmonic resonators achieving high Q-factors**

## Semiconductor-based strategies (QWs, dots)



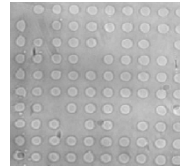
## Organic-based strategies



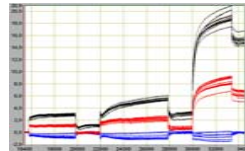
Symmetric plasmonic waveguide embedded in gain-providing organic layer (carbon nanotubes, polymers, ecc...)

# Perspective: multi-dimensional detection systems based on SP resonance imaging (IOGS)

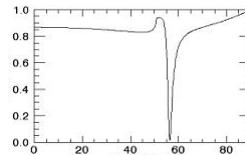
2D: spatial  $x, y$



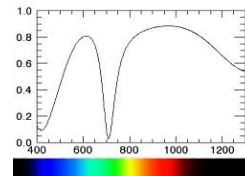
3D: time  $t$



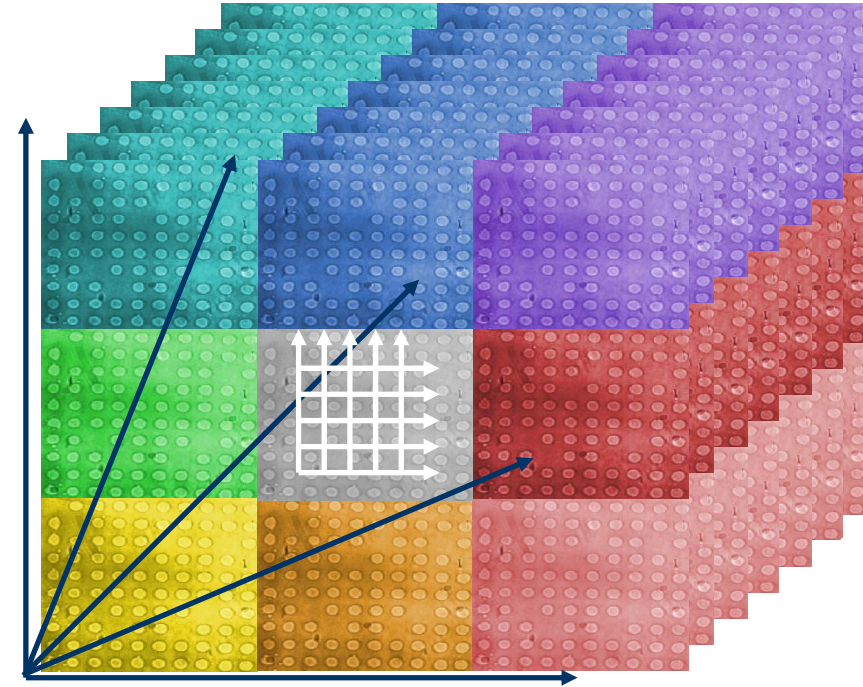
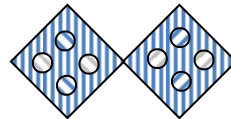
4D: angle of incidence  $\theta$



5D: spectral  $\lambda$



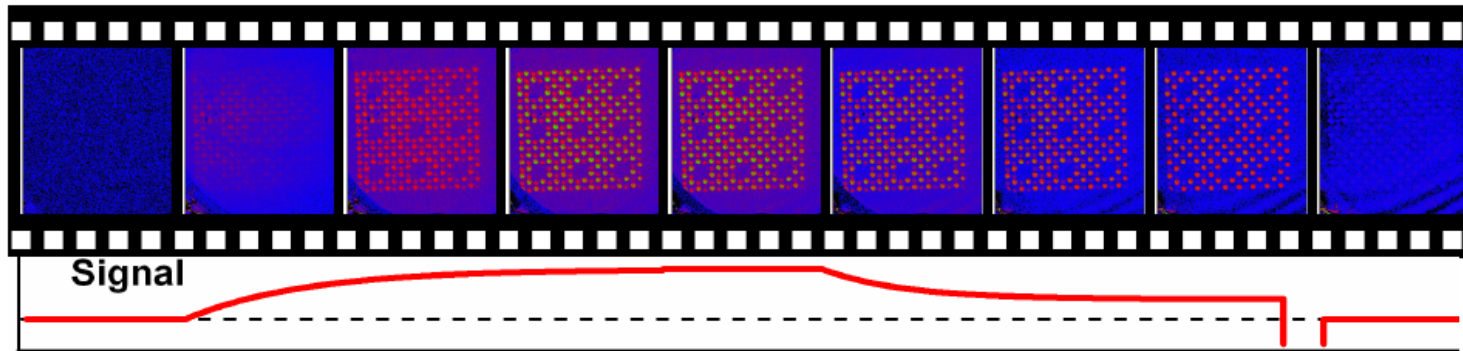
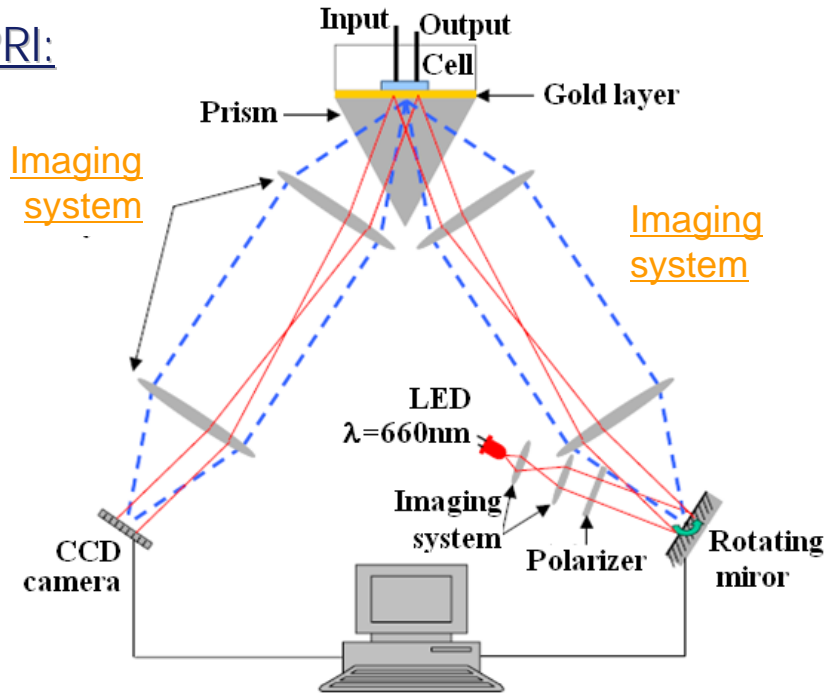
6D: polarisation  $P$



Each voxel of information :  $R(x, y, t, \theta, \lambda, P)$

# Detection: imaging in SPR reflectivity mode

SPRI:



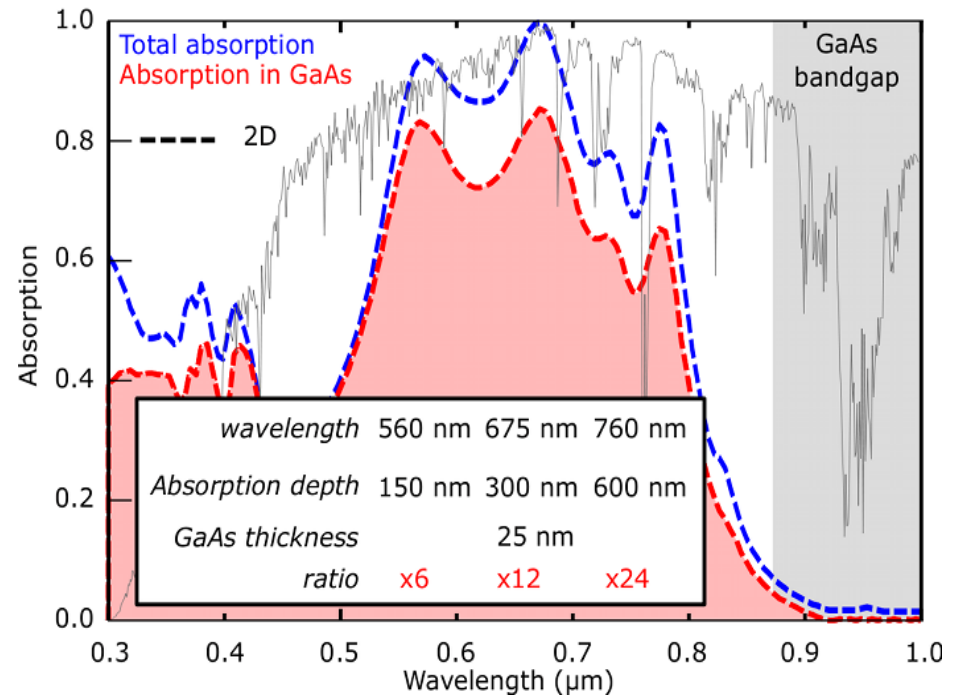
→ non conventional imaging optical set-up ...  $R(x, y, t)$  at  $\theta_0 \lambda_0$

# Perspective: broadband absorption in ultra-thin solar cells (LPN/IOGS/LPICM)

**Next generation solar cells require thinner absorbers.**

**plasmonic cavities: small volumes (but losses by metal absorption)**

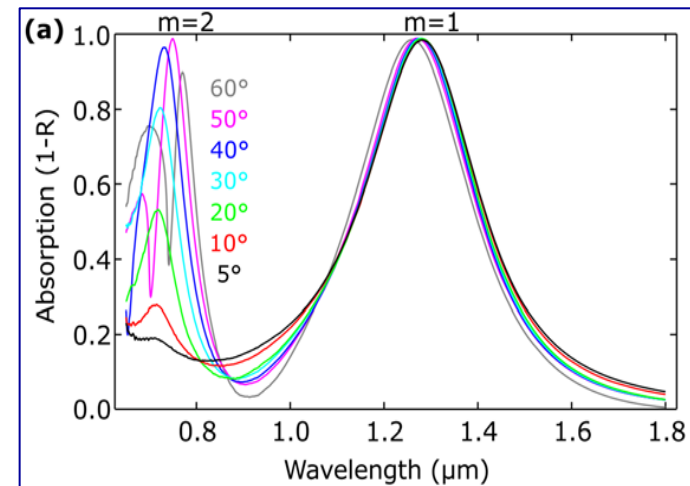
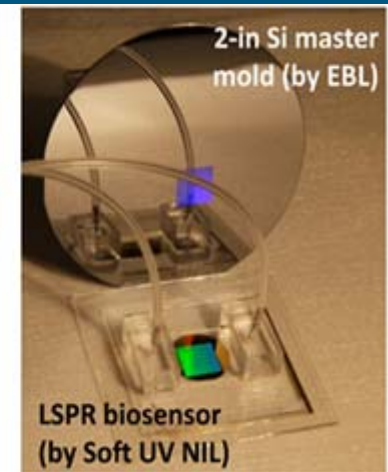
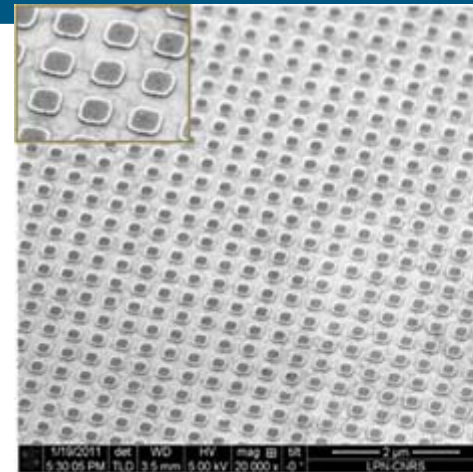
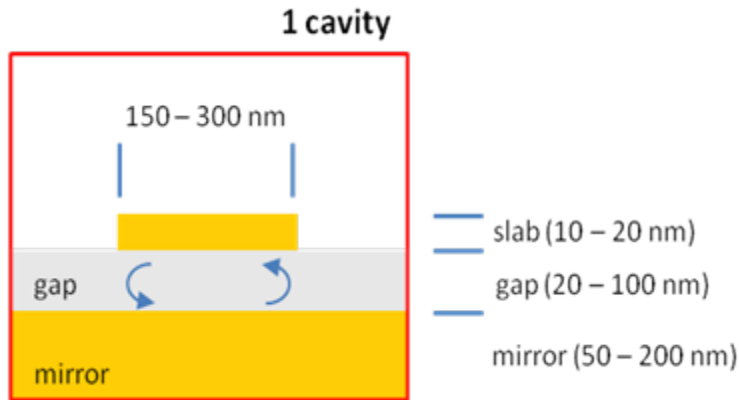
Absorber: GaAs 25 nm  
grating: period: 180 nm  
width: 108 nm  
thickness: 25 nm



- breakthrough in the conception of ultra-thin solar cells
- strong technological effort to achieve high-quality, ultra-thin solar cells

# Plasmonic nanocavities for perfect light absorption

$\lambda^3/1000$  plasmonic nanocavities  
fabricated by nanoimprint (1 cm<sup>2</sup>)



## Initial results:

- perfect omnidirectional light absorption (1<sup>st</sup> order)
- directional light absorption (2<sup>nd</sup> order mode)
- state-of-the-art refractive index sensing



- *Surface-plasmon anti-bunching*
- *Electrical excitation of surface plasmons*
- *Resonant absorption in photovoltaic applications*

- *Photovoltaic cells*
- *Plasmonic ultra-sensitive detectors*
- *Plasmonic lasers/amplifiers*