Nonlinear optics at the nanoscale

Eric Mazur

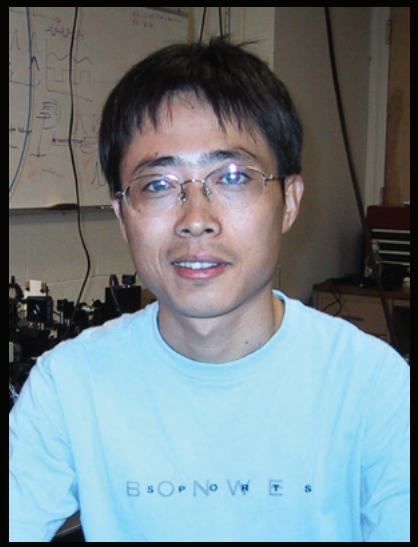
Presented by Christopher C. Evans

22nd General Congress of the International Commission for Optics
Puebla, Mexico, 17 August 2011

Geoff Svacha

Rafael Gattass

Tobias Voss

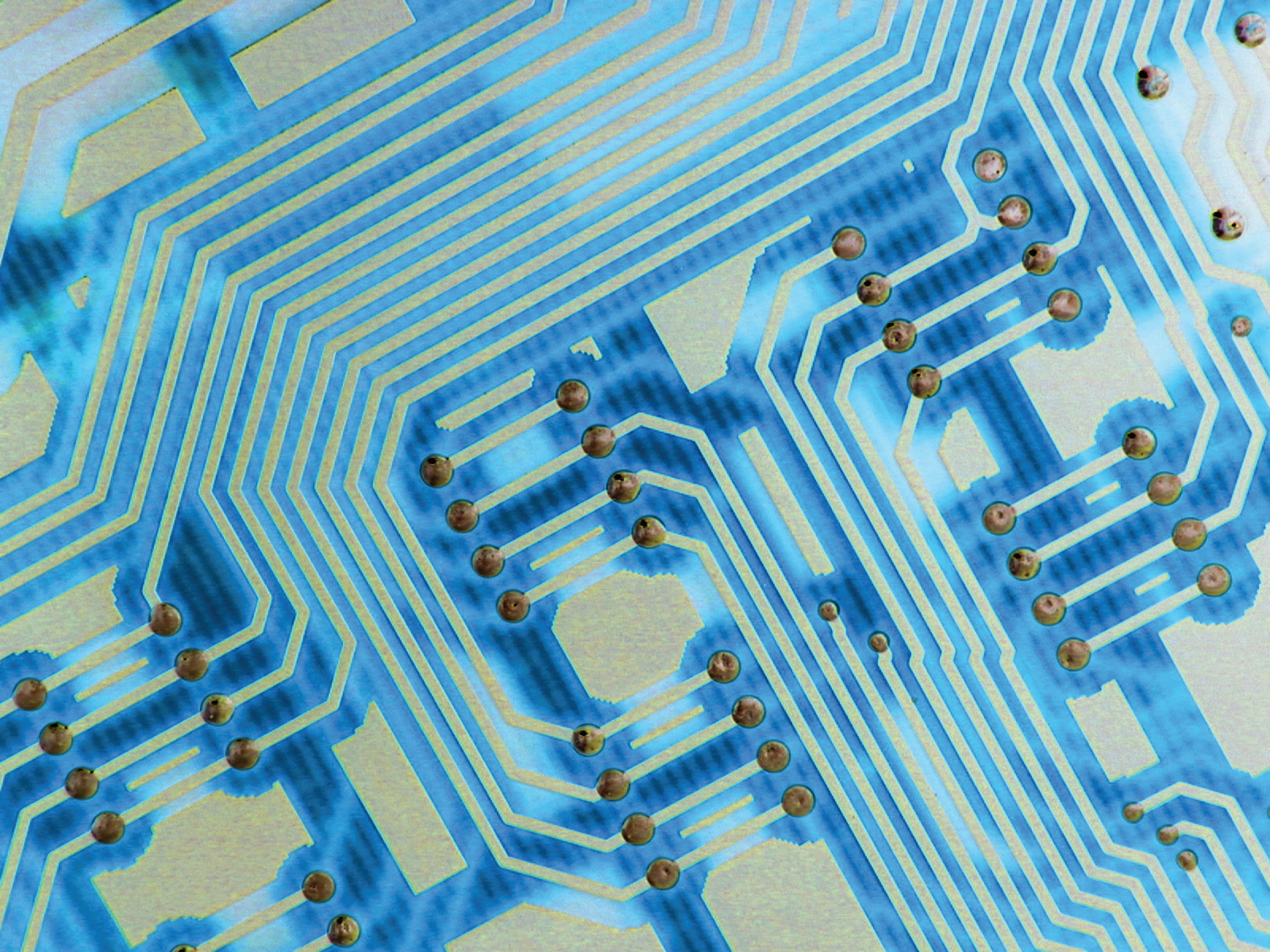


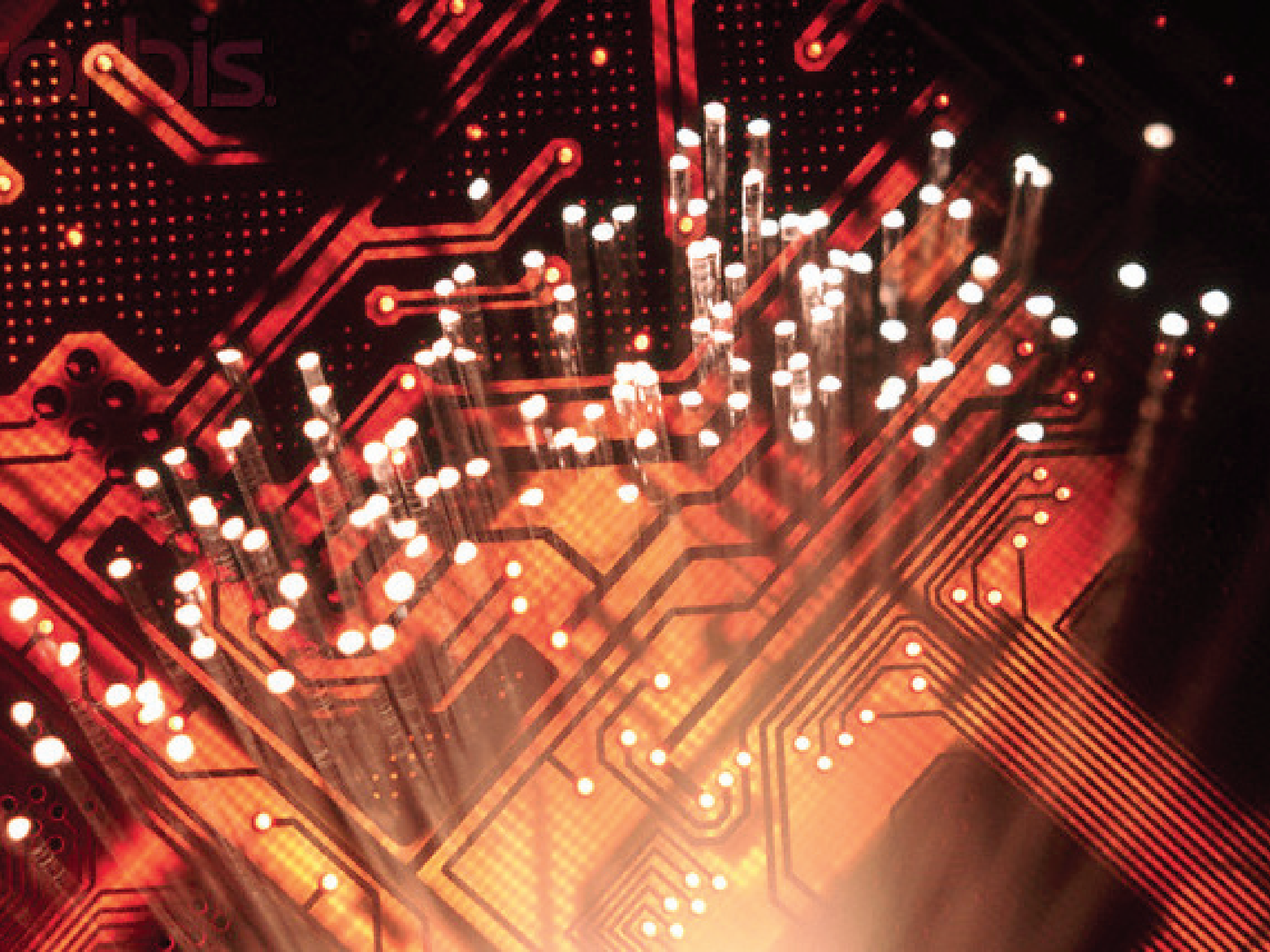
Limin Tong

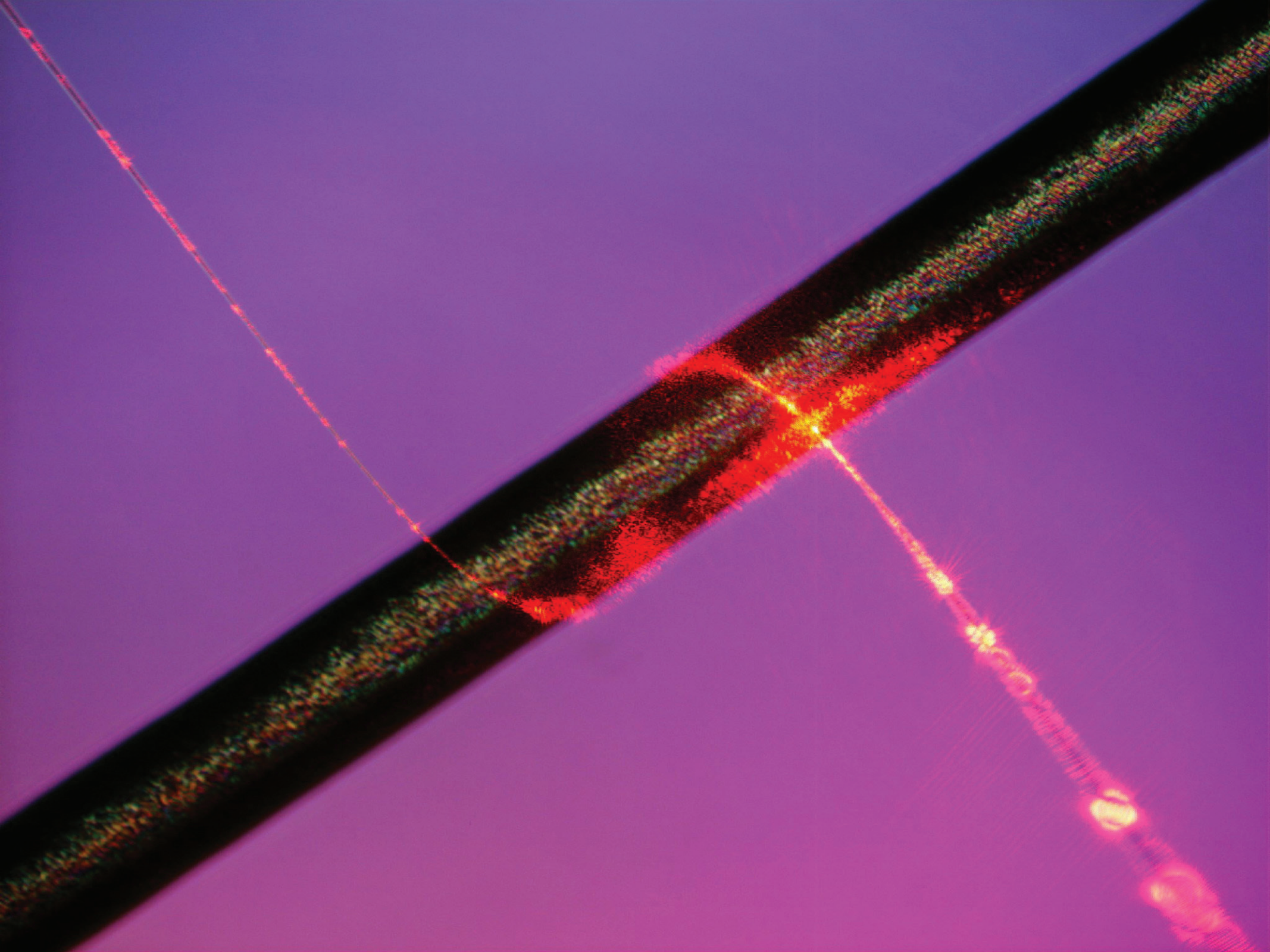
and also....

Jonathan Aschom
Mengyan Shen
Iva Maxwell
James Carey
Brian Tull
Dr. Yuan Lu
Dr. Richard Schalek
Prof. Federico Capasso
Prof. Cynthia Friend

Prof. Markus Pollnau (Twente)
Xuewen Chen (Zhejiang)
Zhanghua Han (Zhejiang)
Dr. Sailing He (Zhejiang)
Liu Liu (Zhejiang)
Dr. Jingyi Lou (Zhejiang)
Dr. Ray Mariella (LLNL)
Prof. Frank Marlow (MPI Mühlheim)
Prof. Sven Müller (Göttingen)
Prof. Carsten Ronning (Göttingen)







Outline

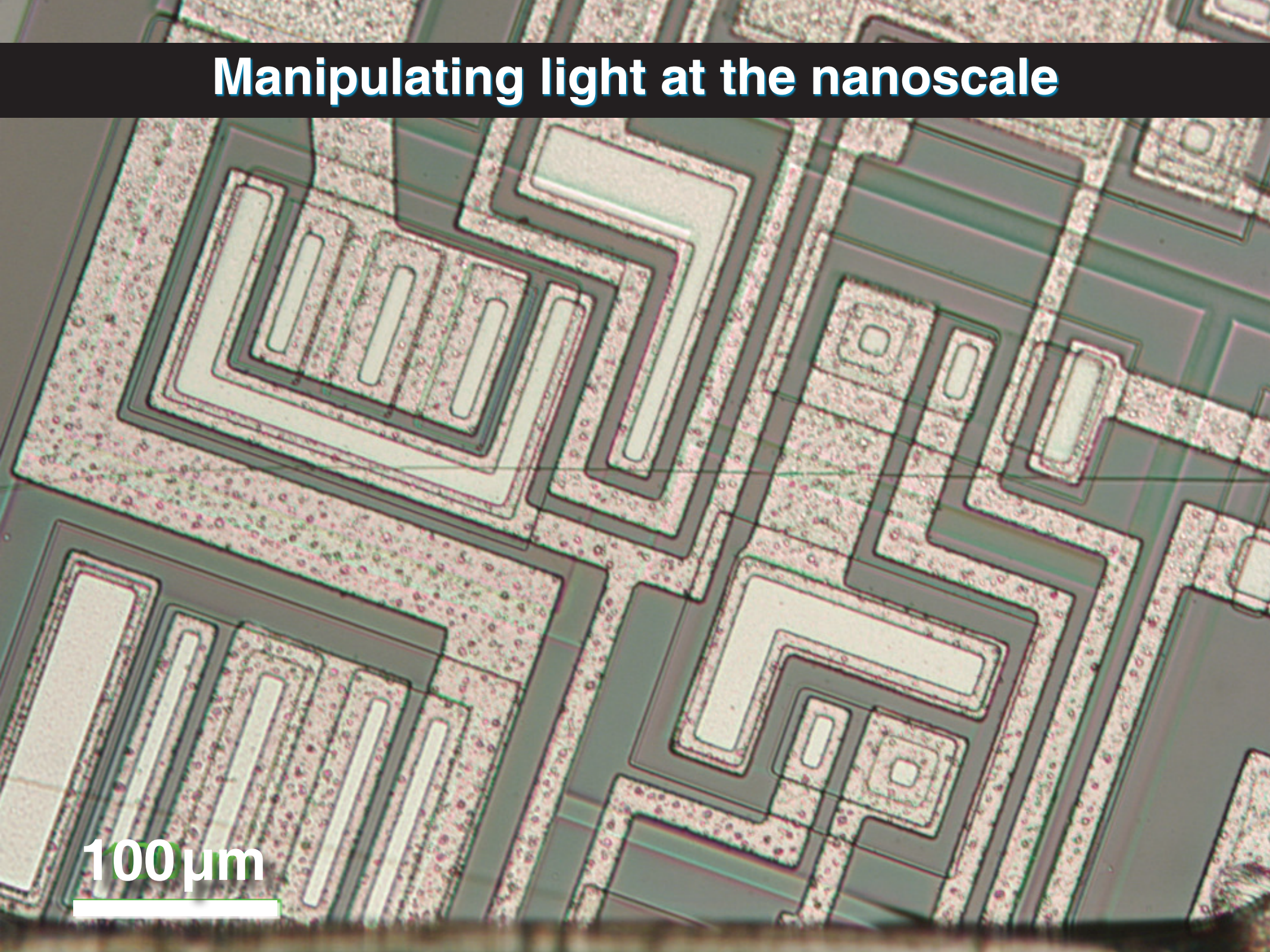
Outline

- manipulating light at the nanoscale
- supercontinuum generation
- optical logic gates

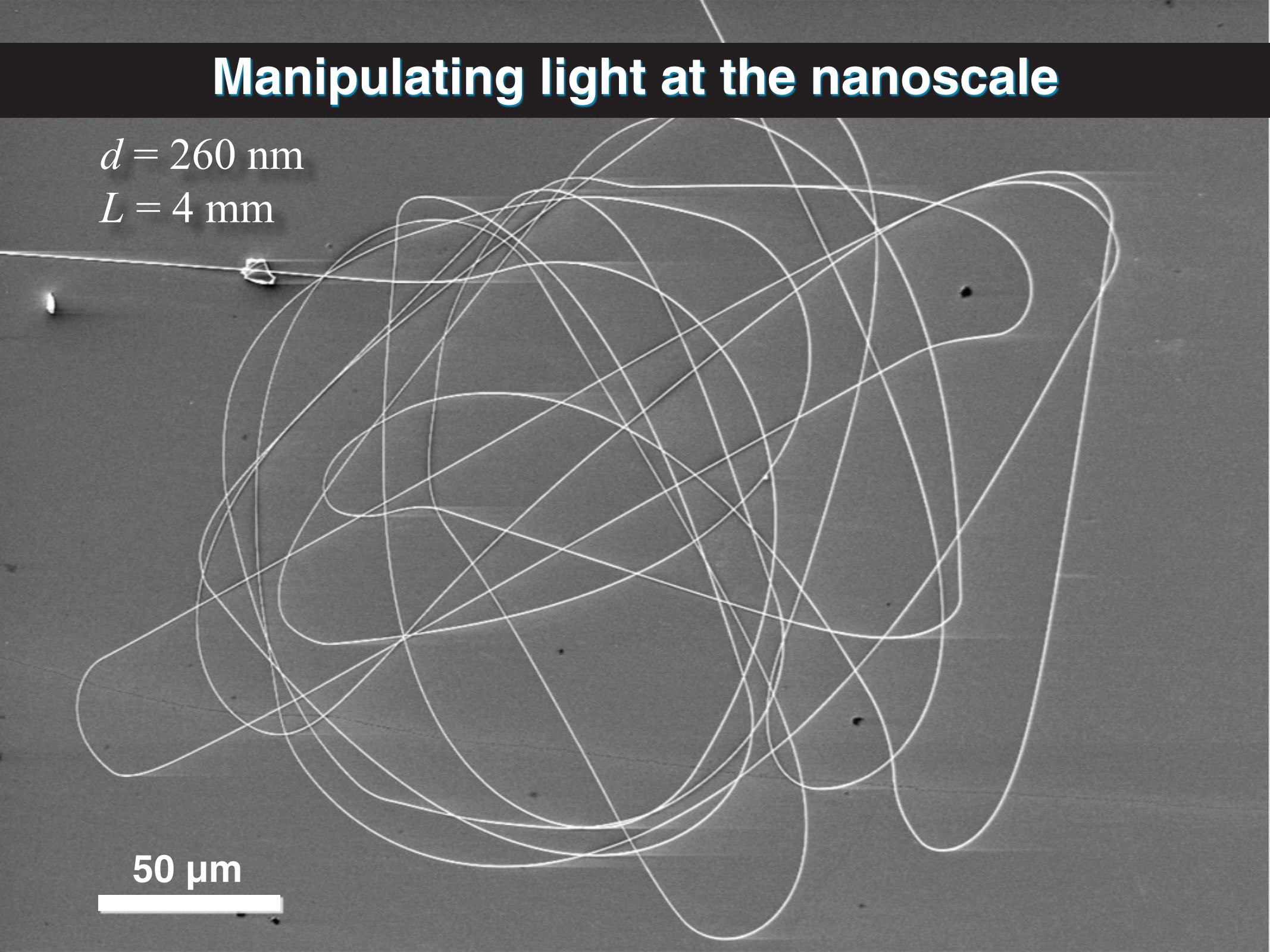
Manipulating light at the nanoscale

Nature, 426, 816 (2003)

Manipulating light at the nanoscale



Manipulating light at the nanoscale



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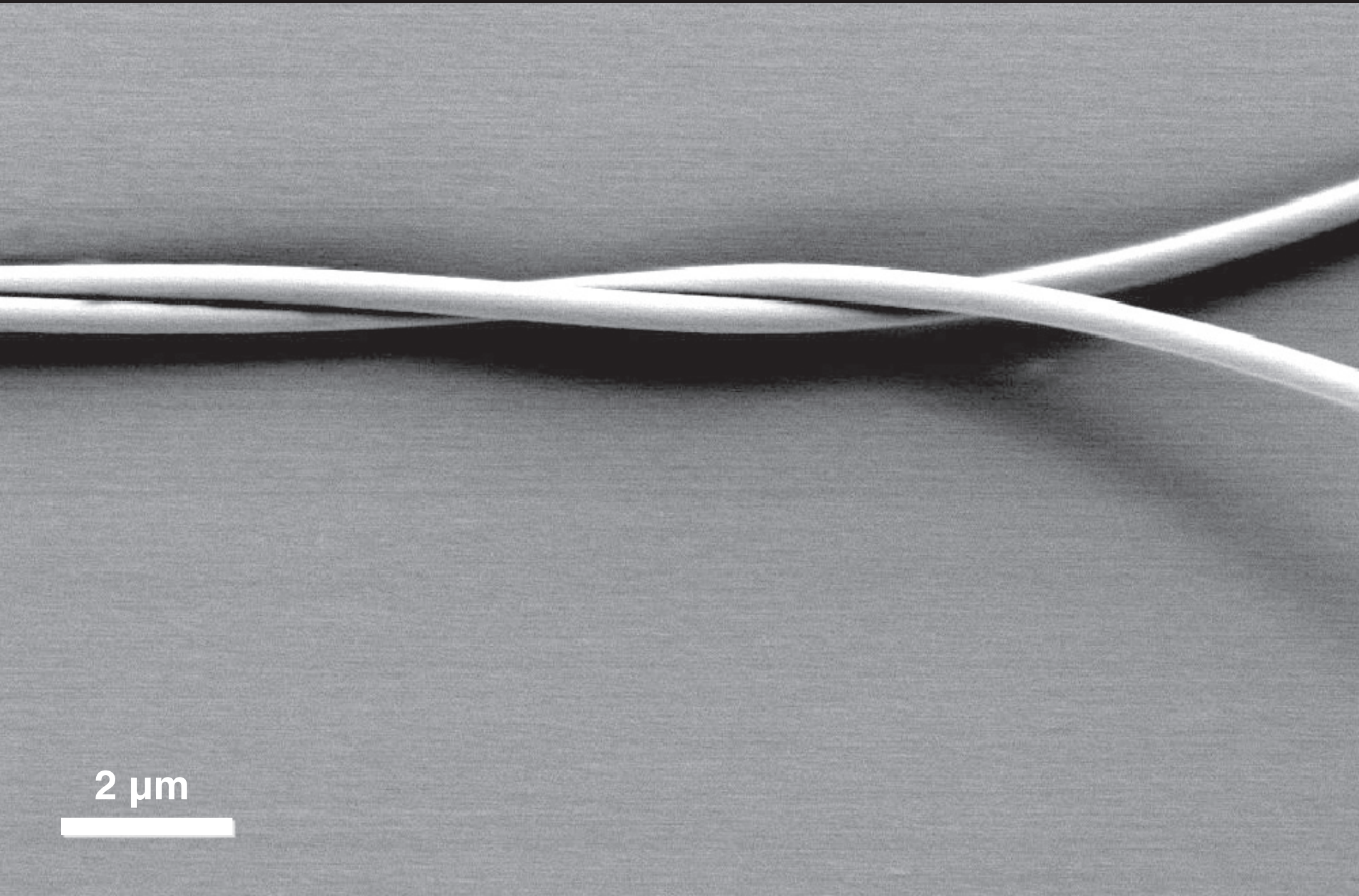

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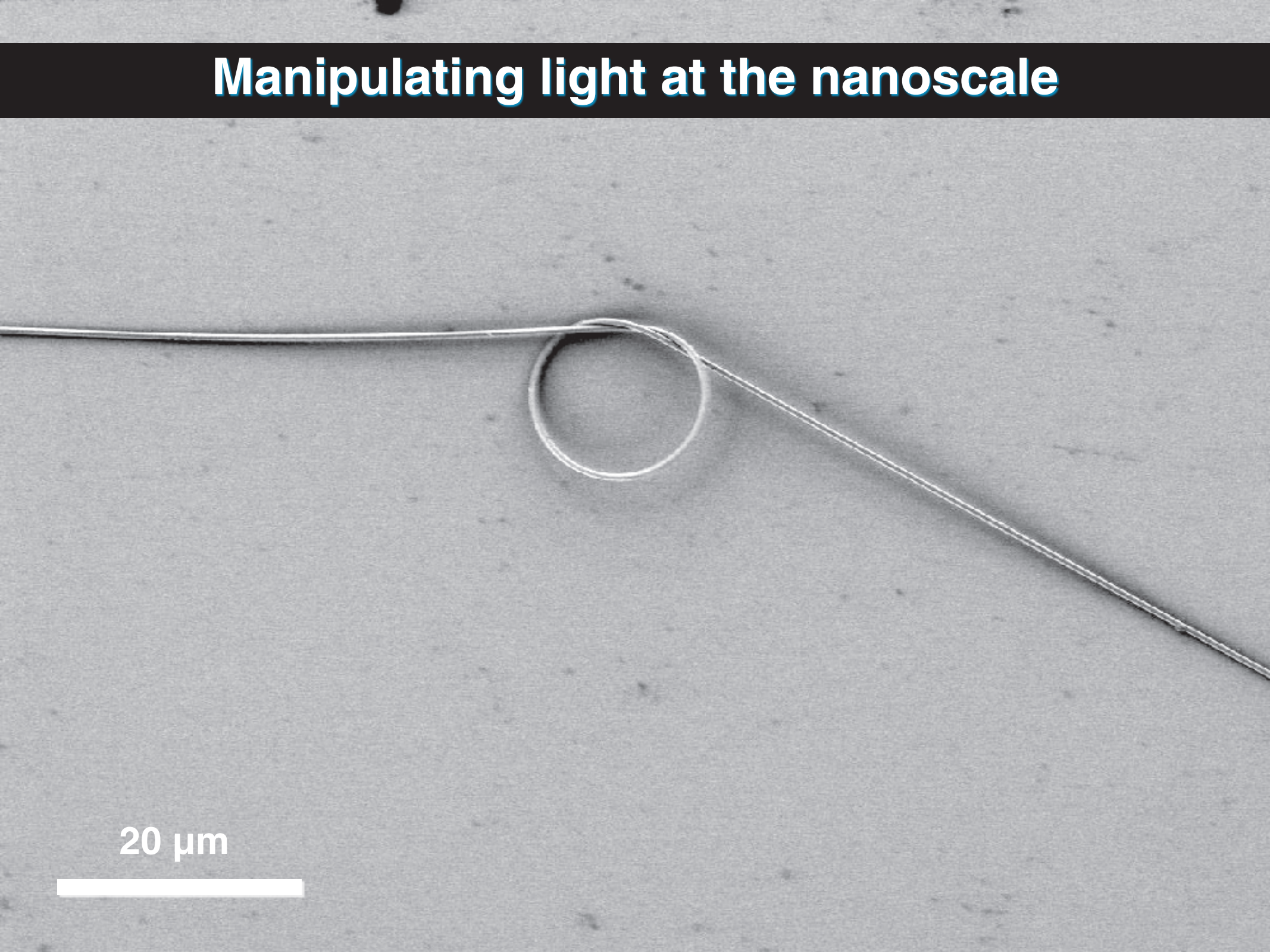

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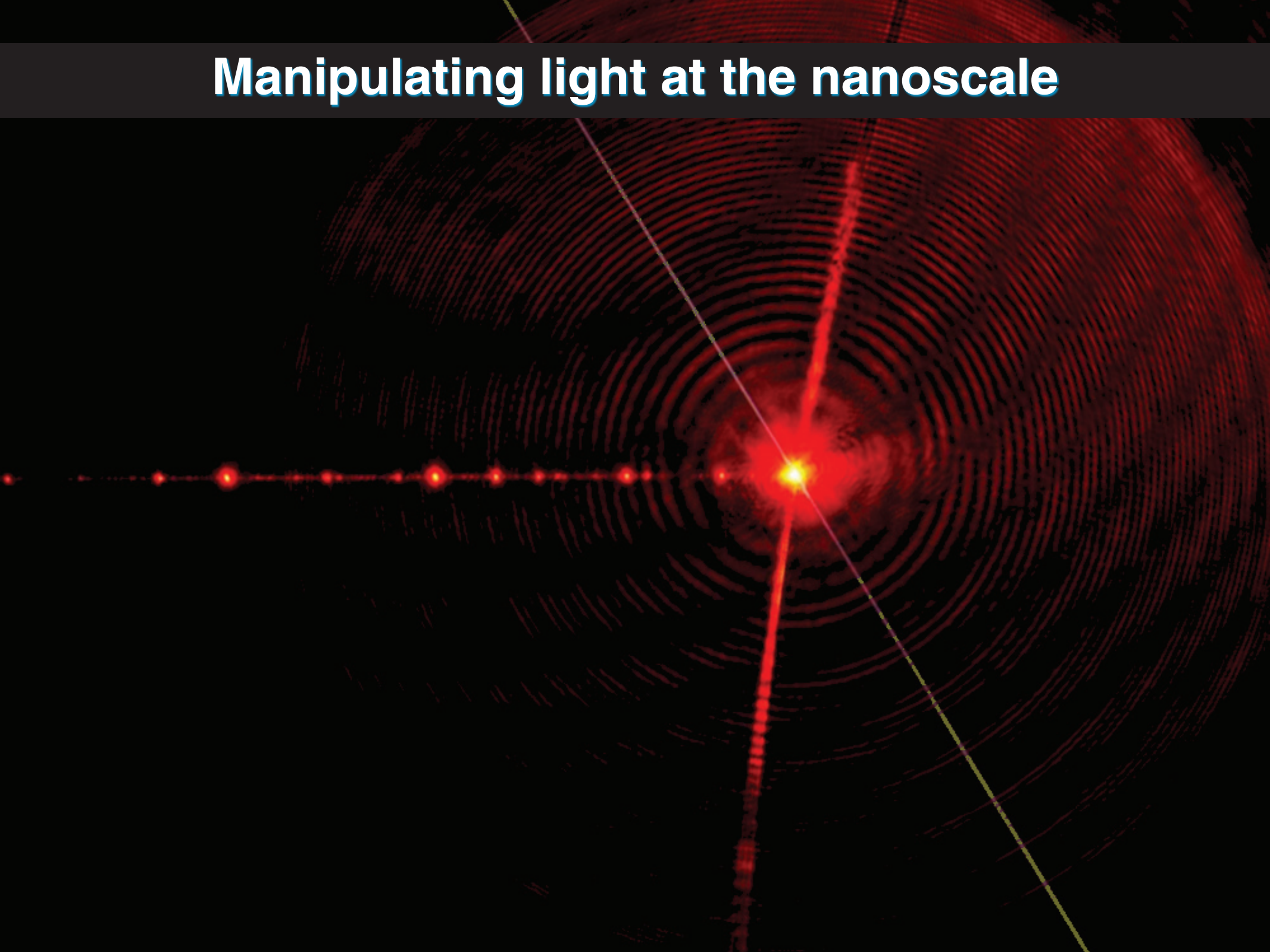
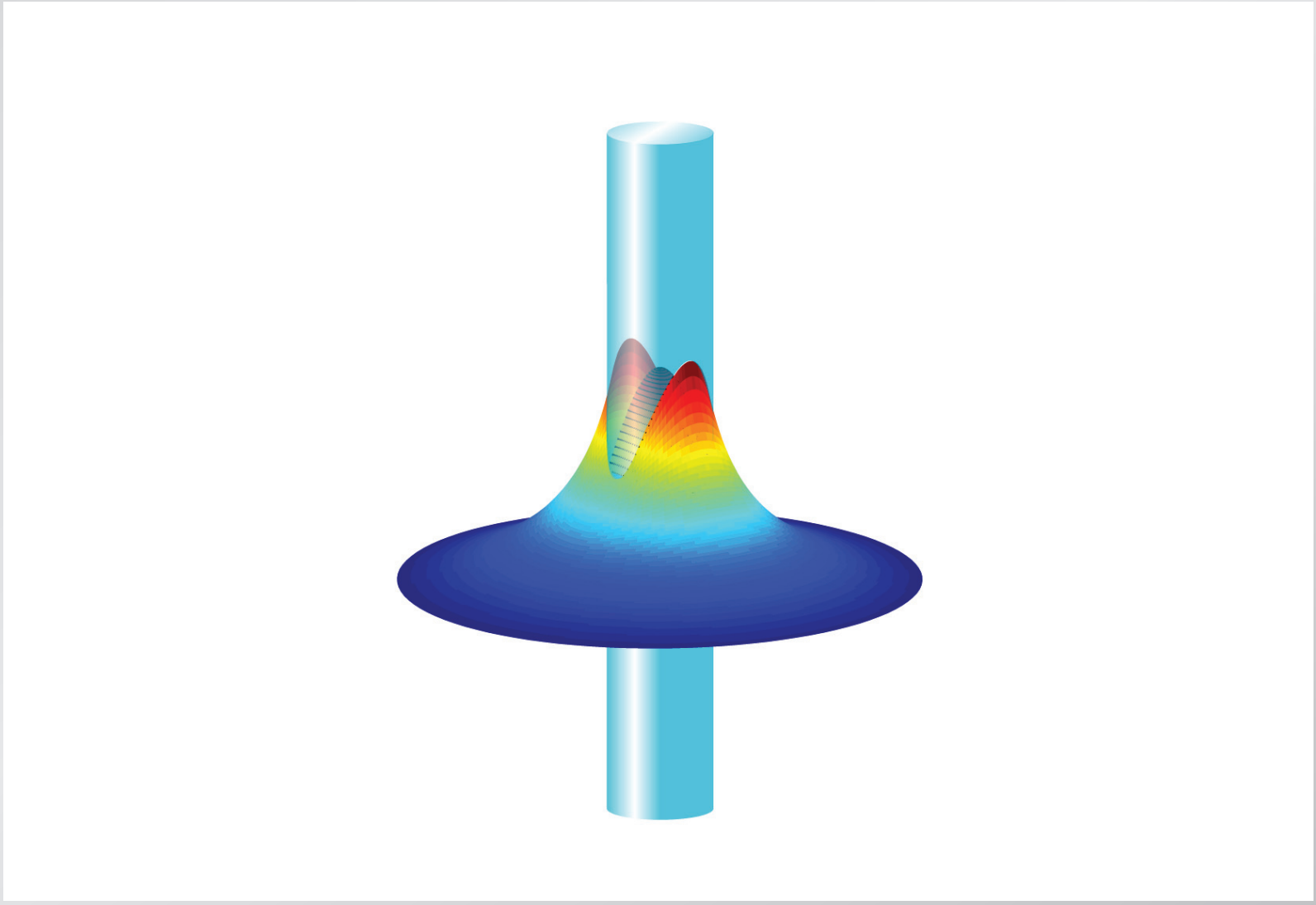


Manipulating light at the nanoscale

Poynting vector profile for 200-nm nanowire



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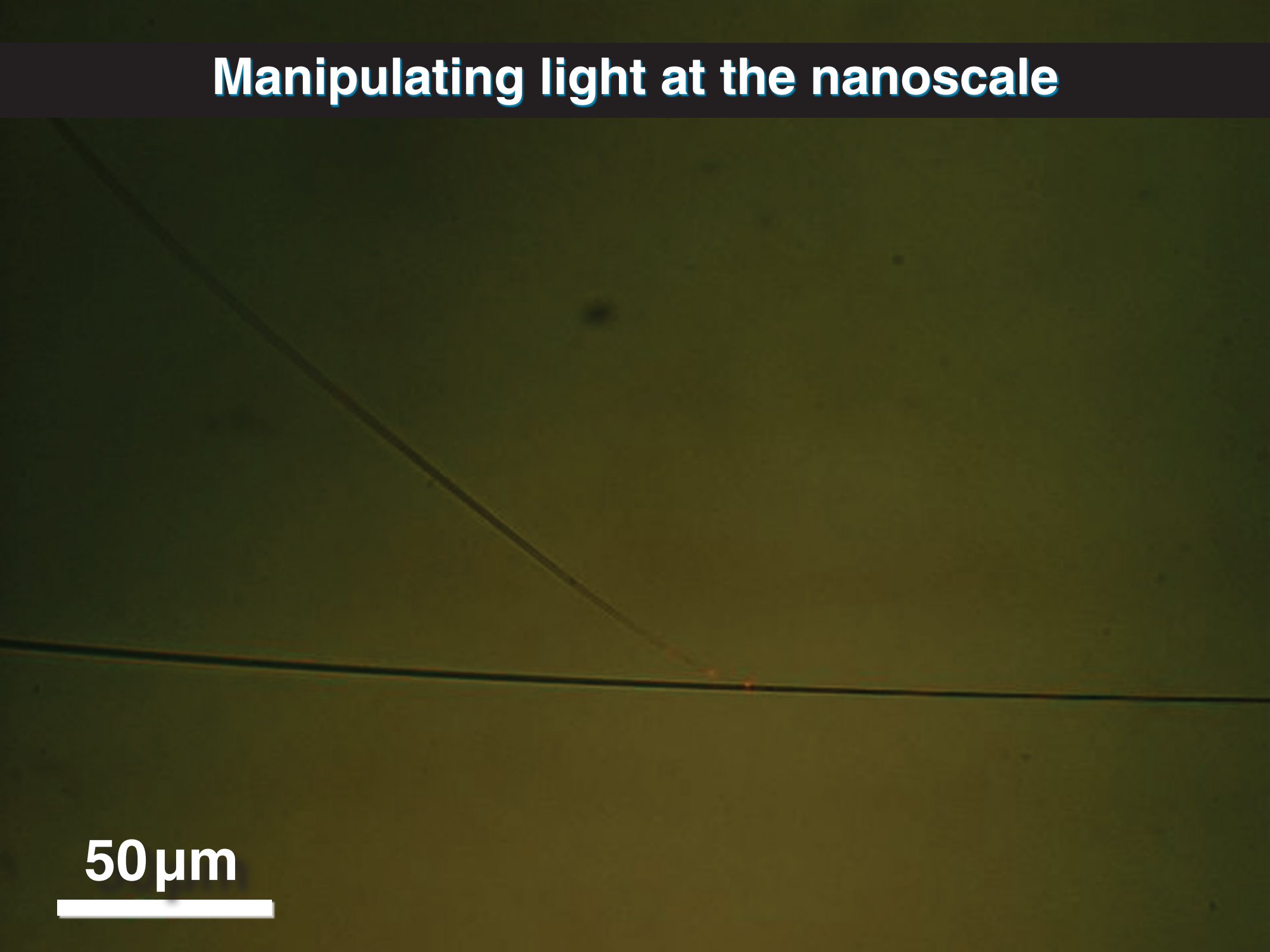
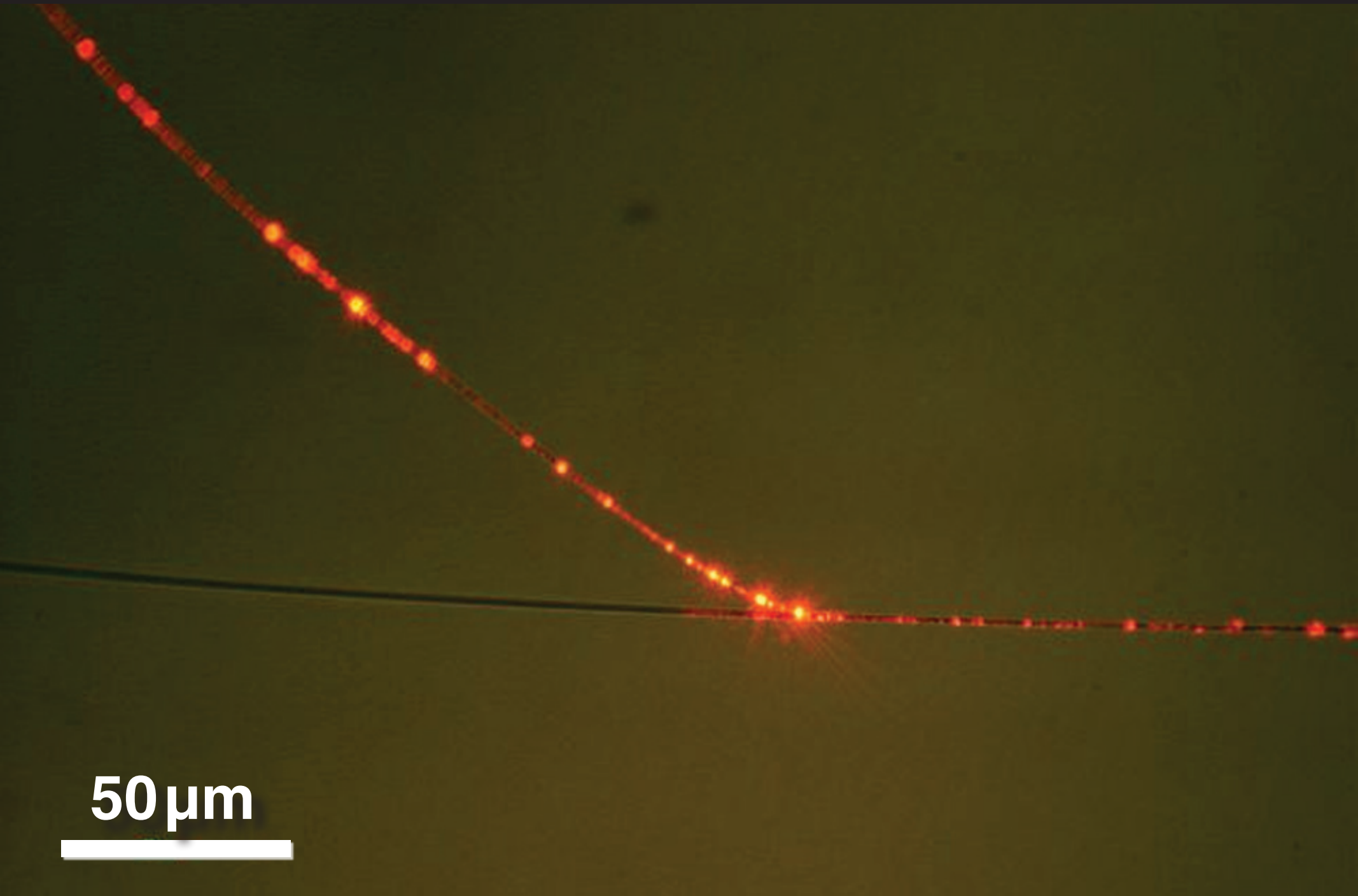


Manipulating light at the nanoscale



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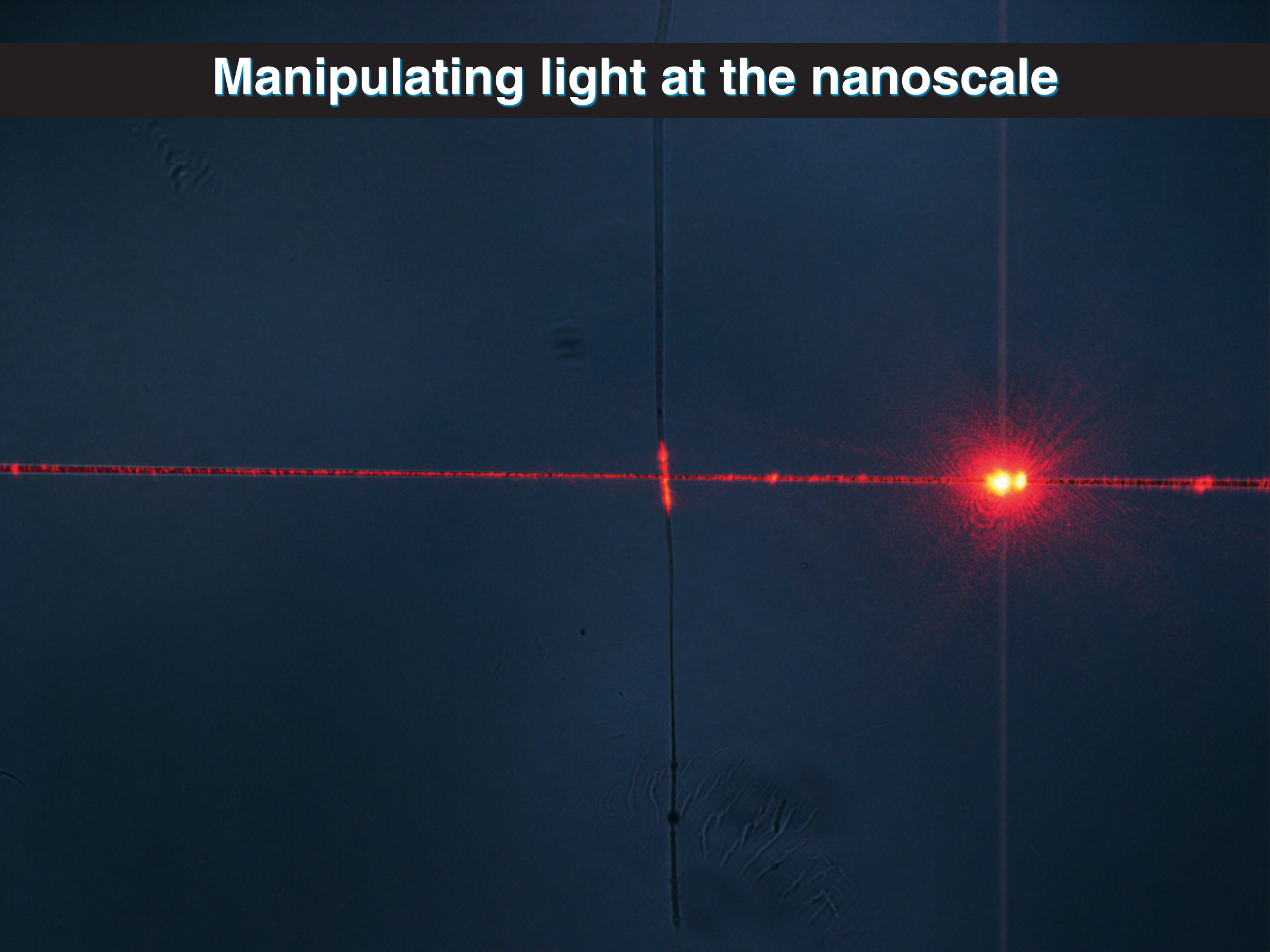

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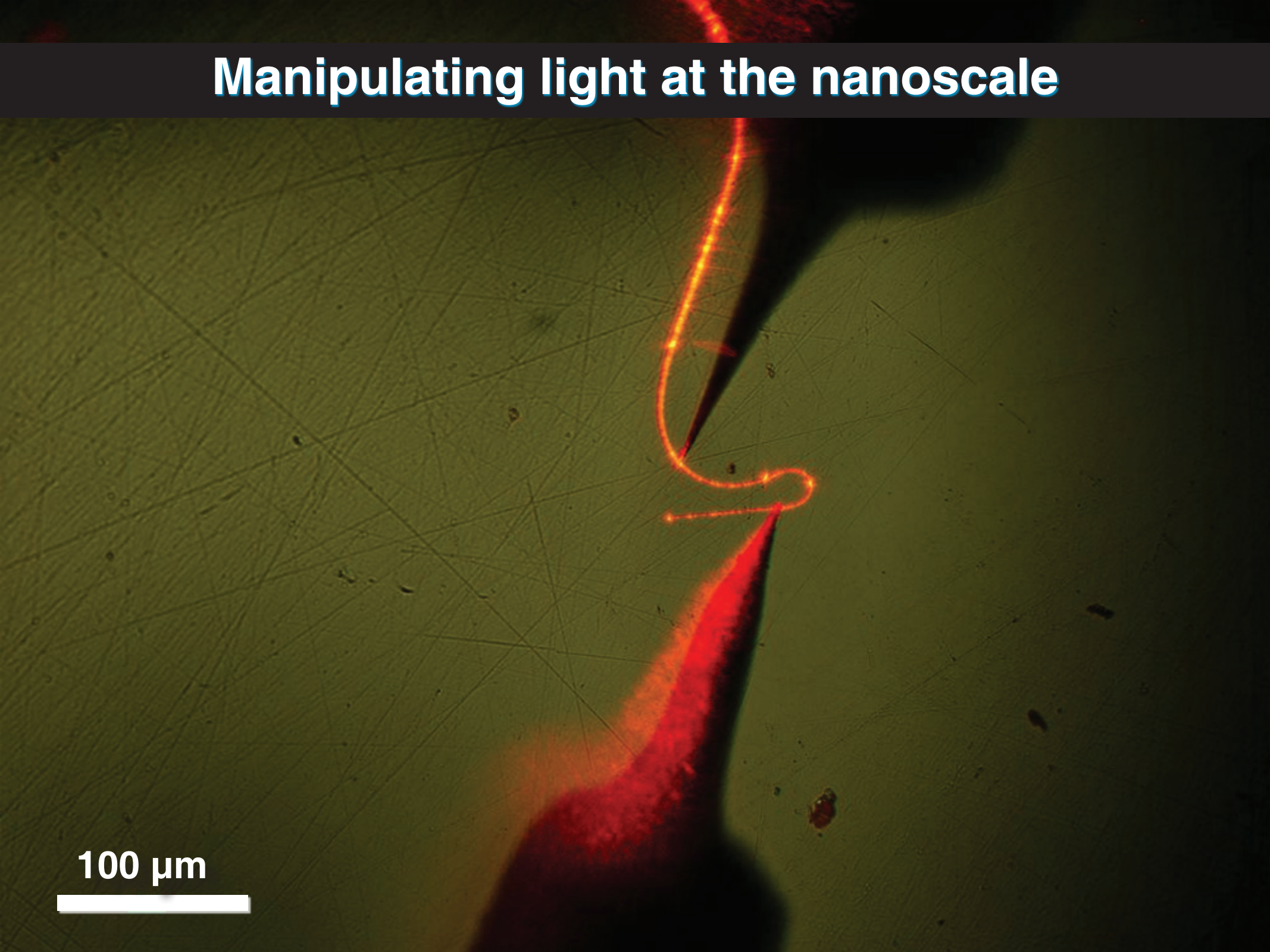

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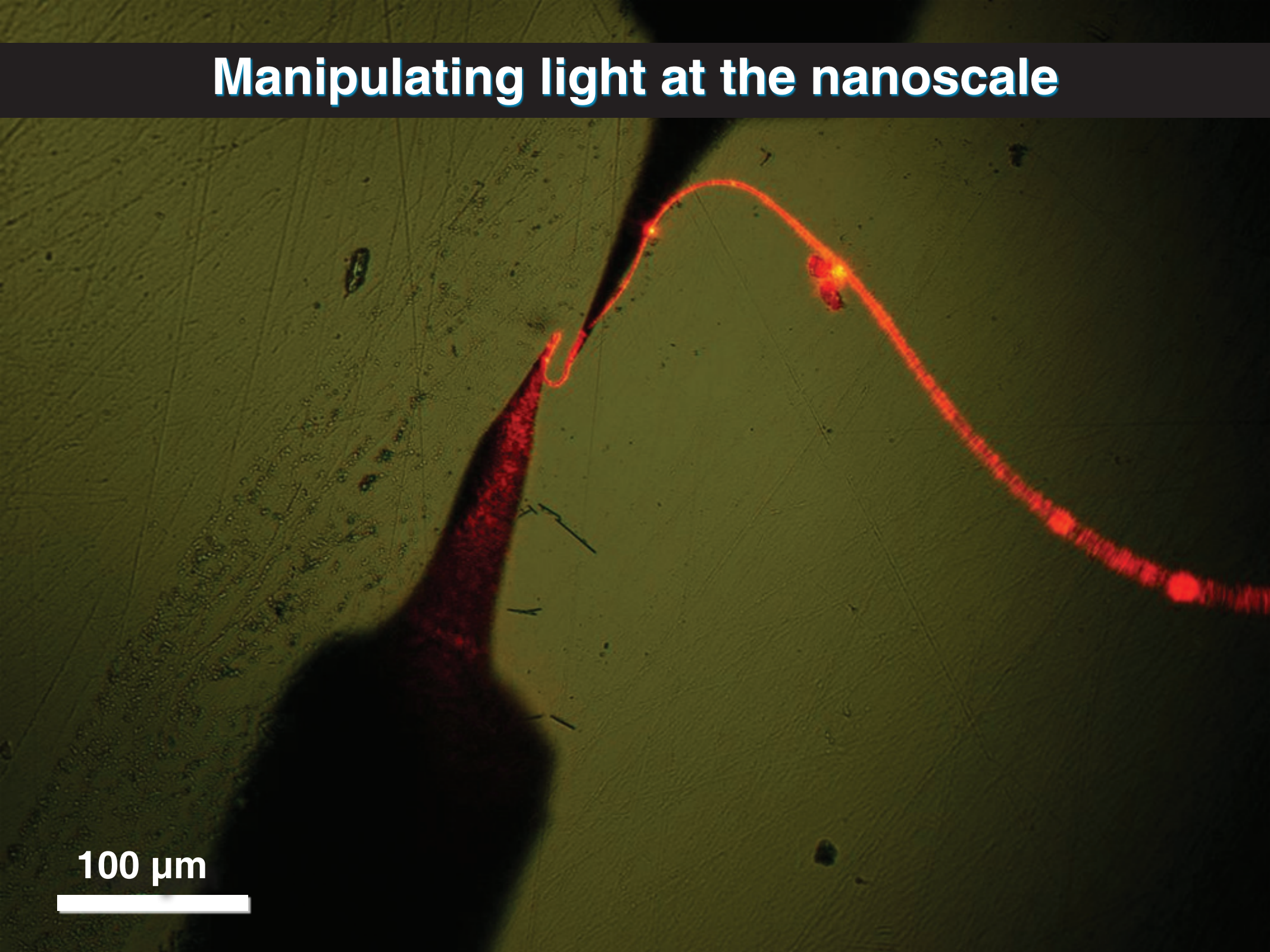
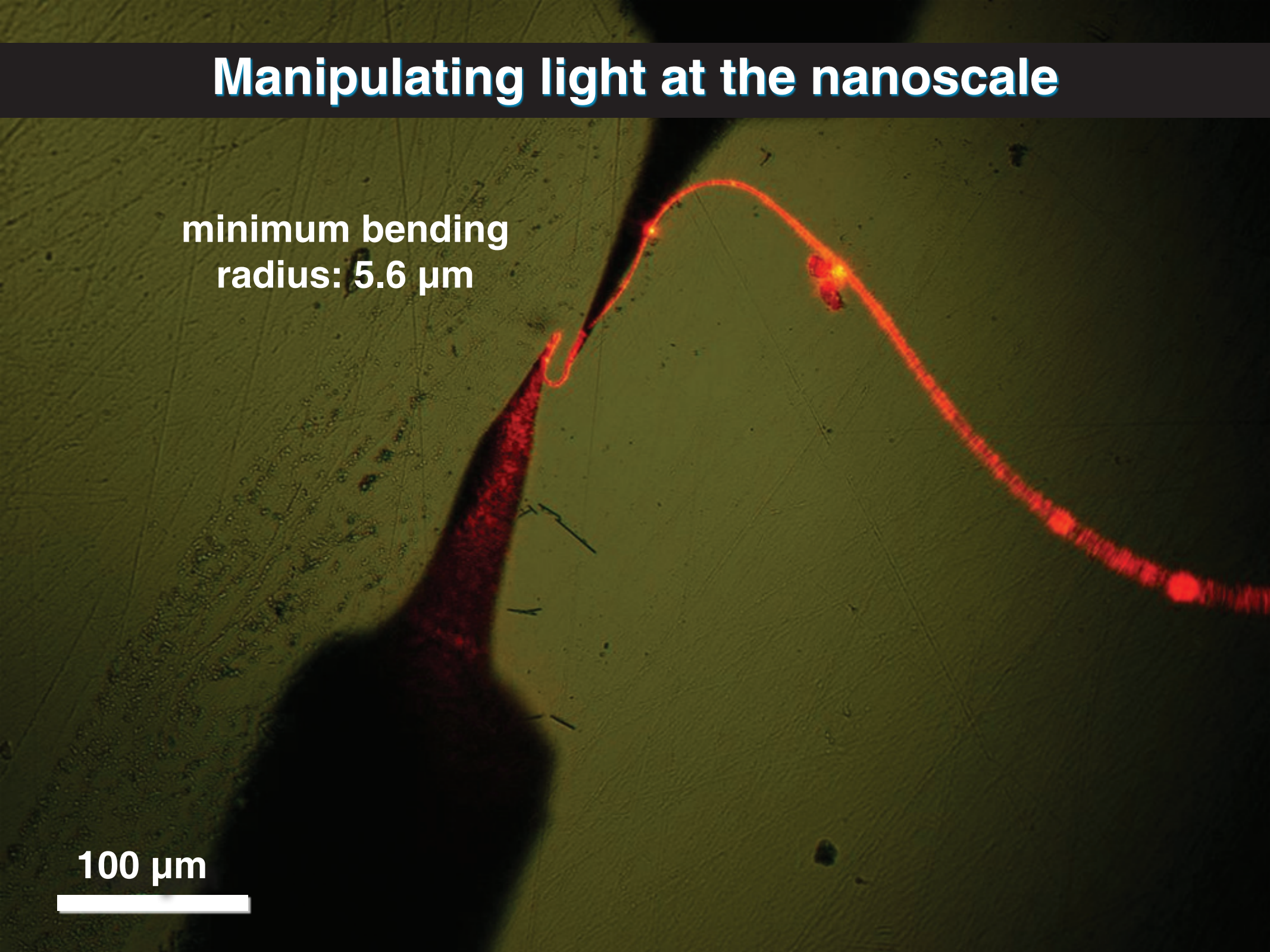
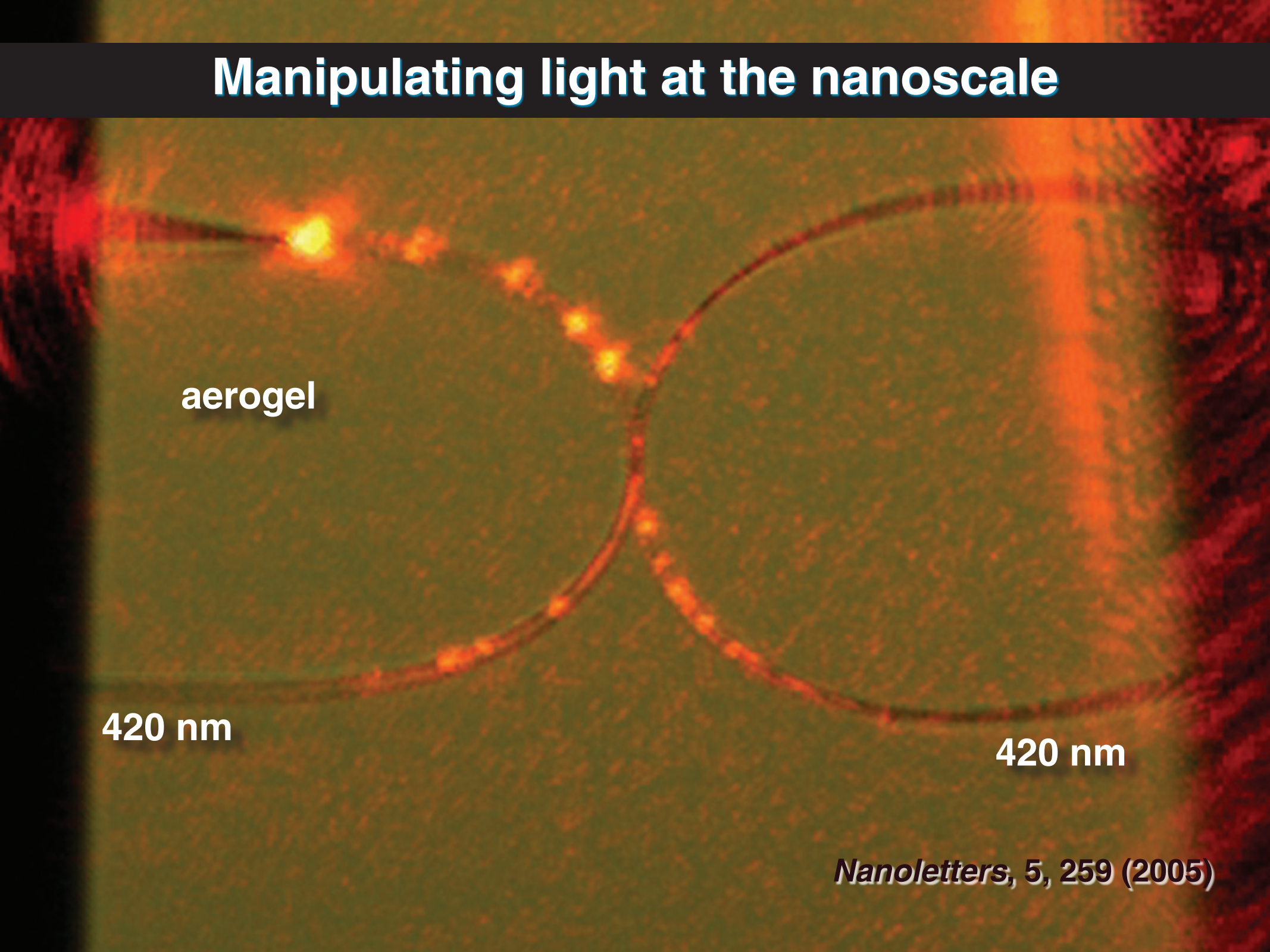


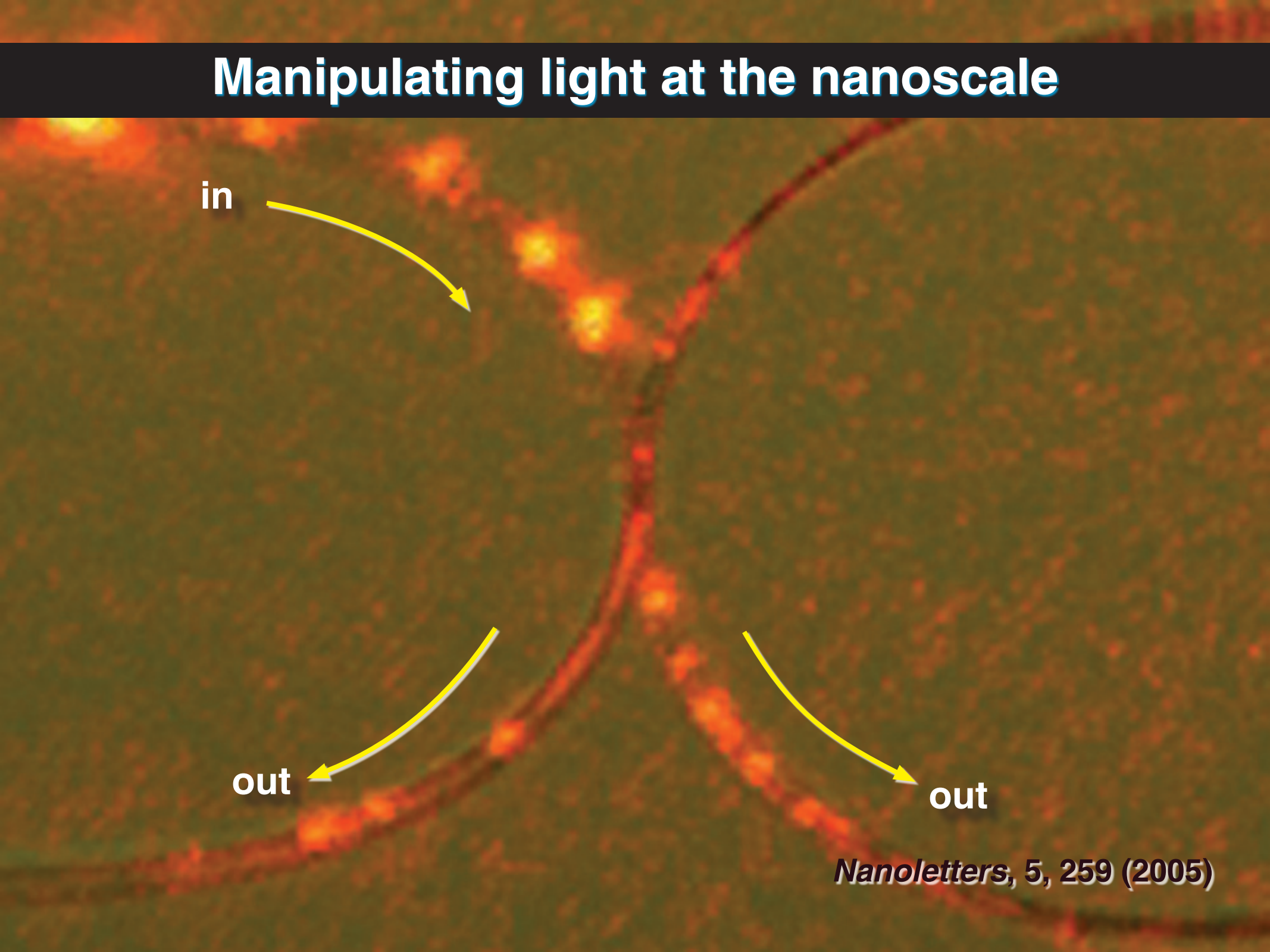

Manipulating light at the nanoscale
minimum bending
radius: 5.6 µm
100 µm

Manipulating light at the nanoscale



Nanoletters, 5, 259 (2005)

Manipulating light at the nanoscale



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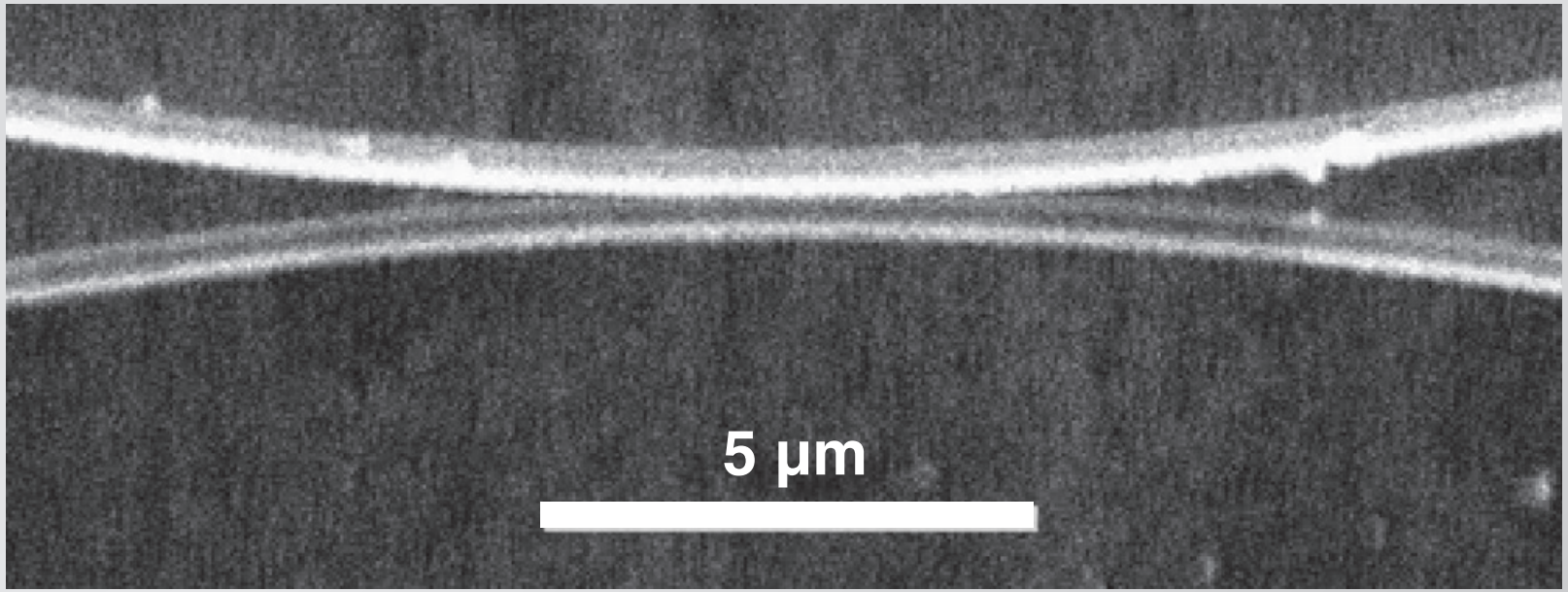


Nanoletters, 5, 259 (2005)

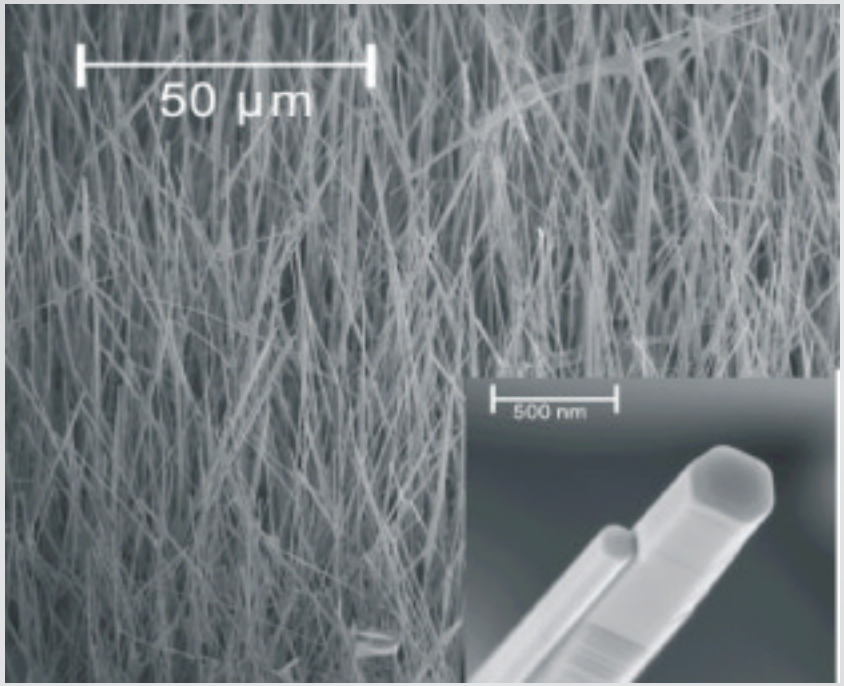
Manipulating light at the nanoscale

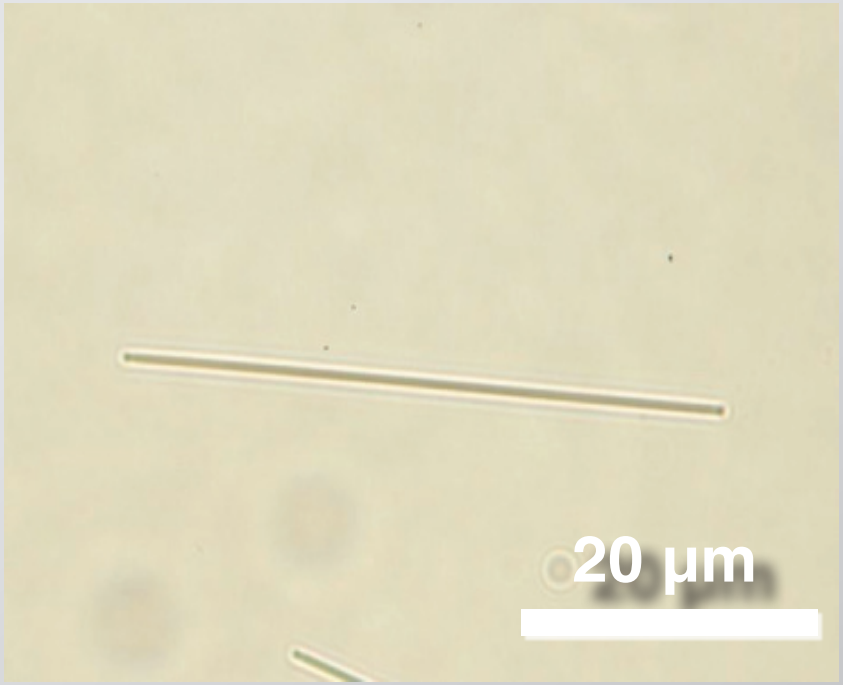
use tapered fibers to couple light to nanoscale objects

Manipulating light at the nanoscale

Manipulating light at the nanoscale

vapor transport grown ZnO nanowires

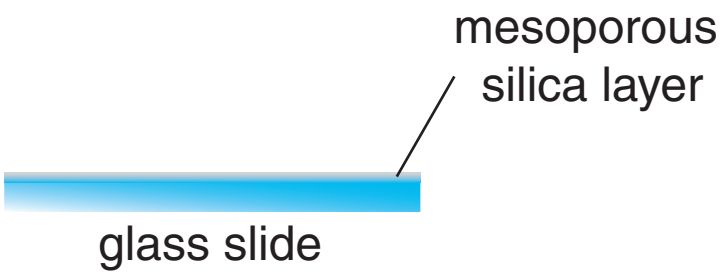




80–400 nm diameter, up to 80 µm long

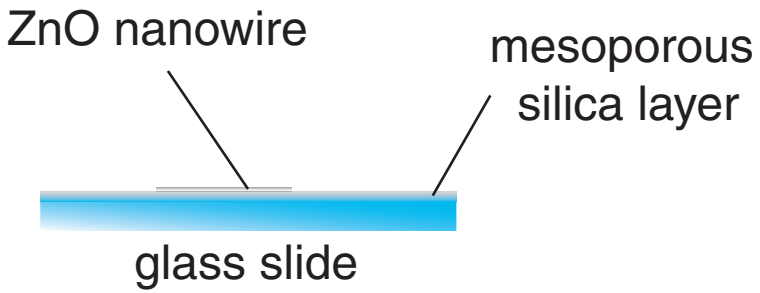
Manipulating light at the nanoscale

coupling to ZnO nanowires



Manipulating light at the nanoscale

coupling to ZnO nanowires



Manipulating light at the nanoscale

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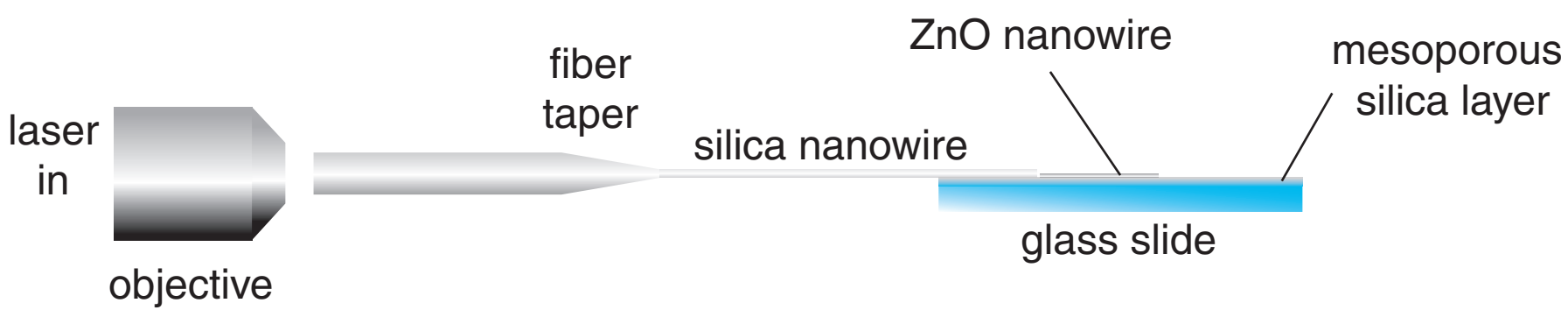
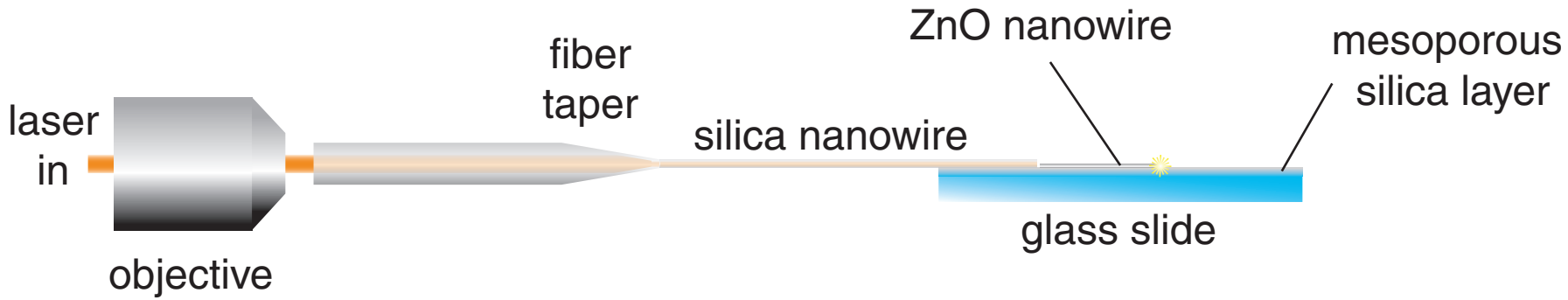


Manipulating light at the nanoscale

coupling to ZnO nanowires



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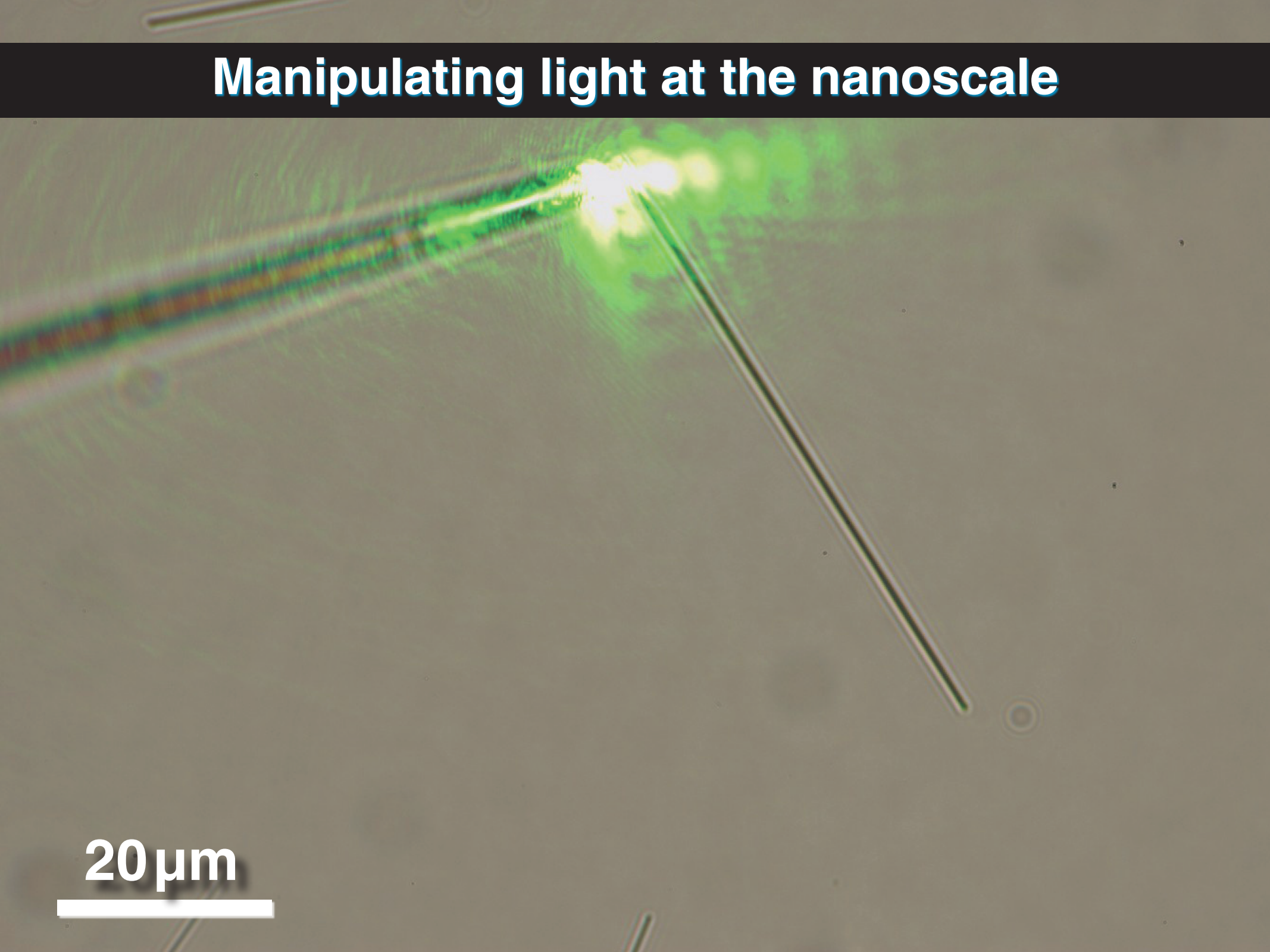

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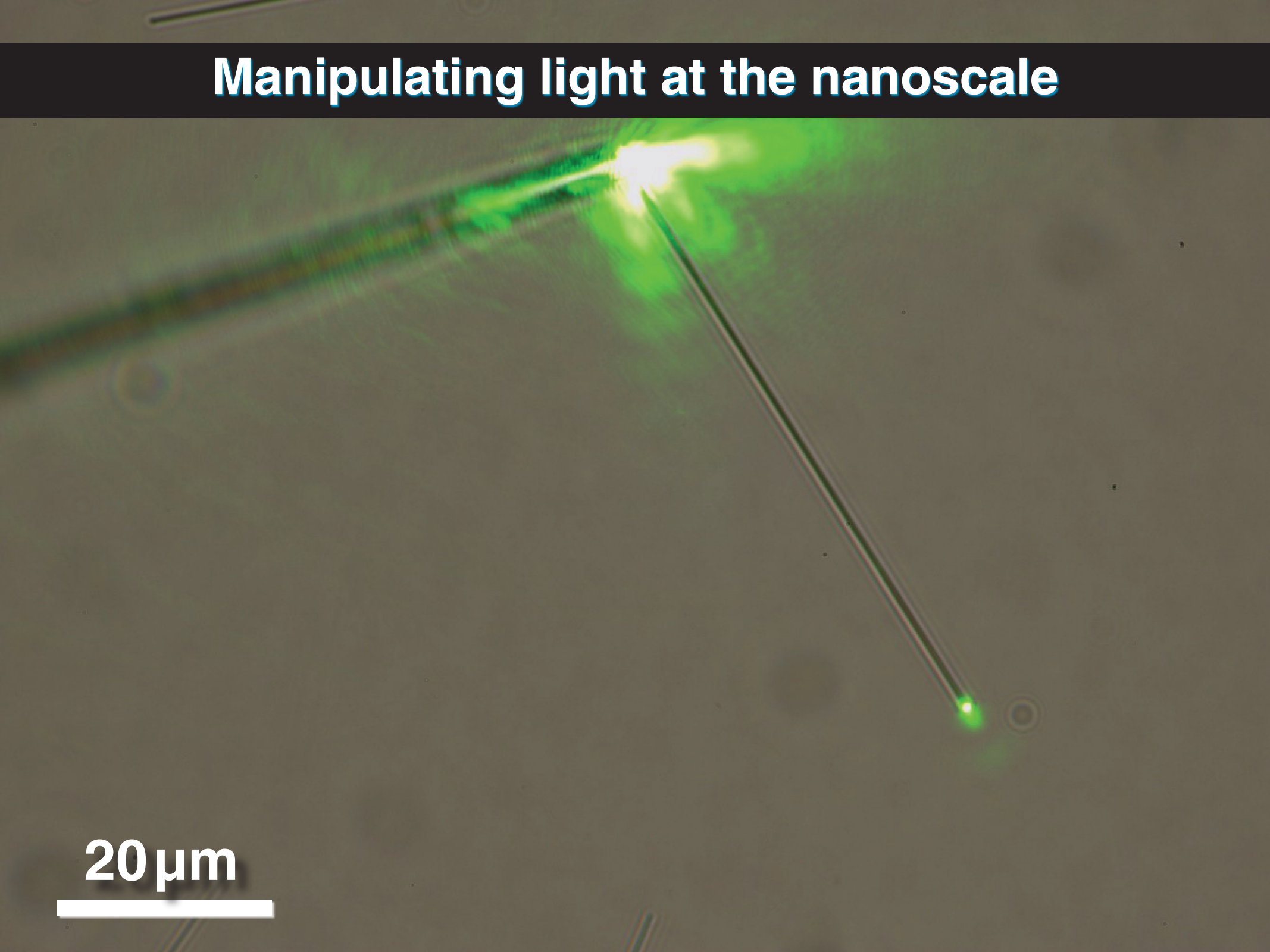


Manipulating light at the nanoscale

Points to keep in mind:

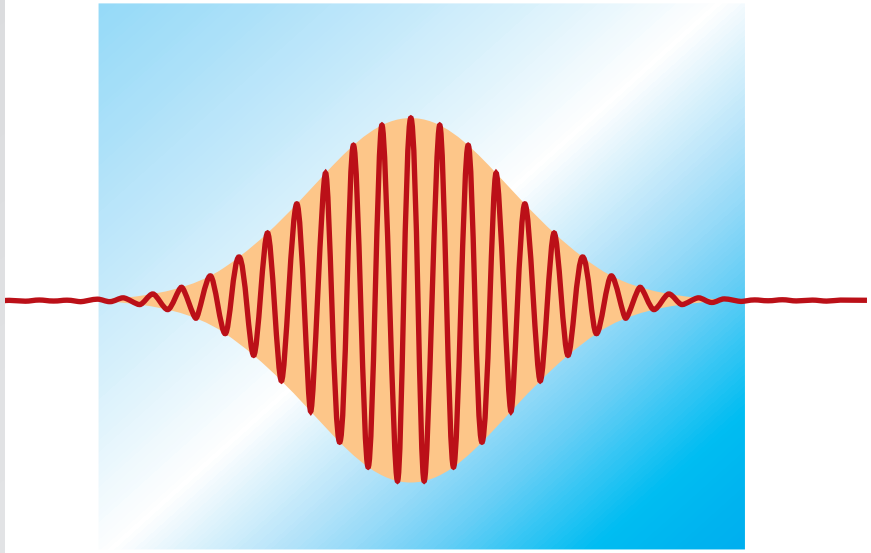
- low-loss guiding
- convenient evanescent coupling
- attached to ordinary fiber

Outline

- manipulating light at the nanoscale
- supercontinuum generation
- optical logic gates

Supercontinuum generation

self-phase modulation: $n = n_o + n_2 I$



Supercontinuum generation

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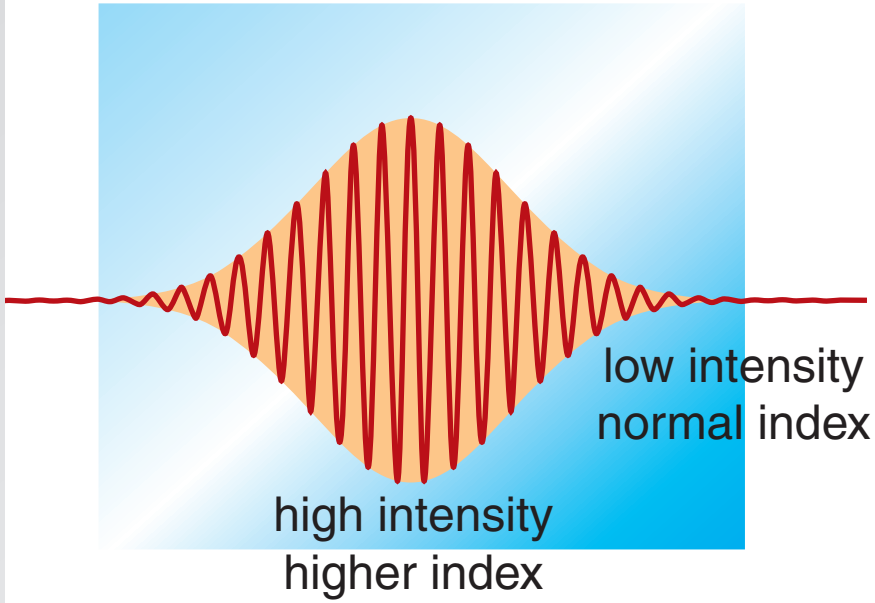

Supercontinuum generation

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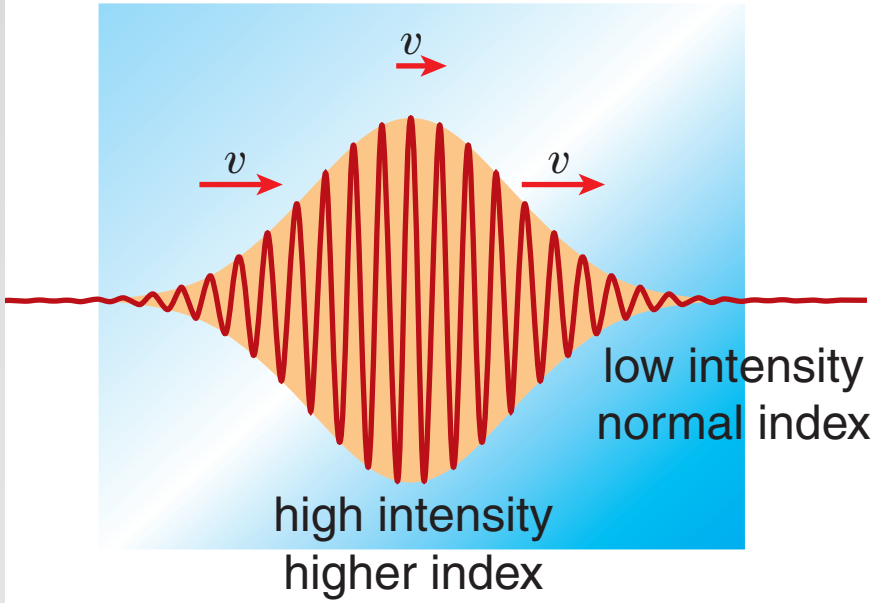

Supercontinuum generation

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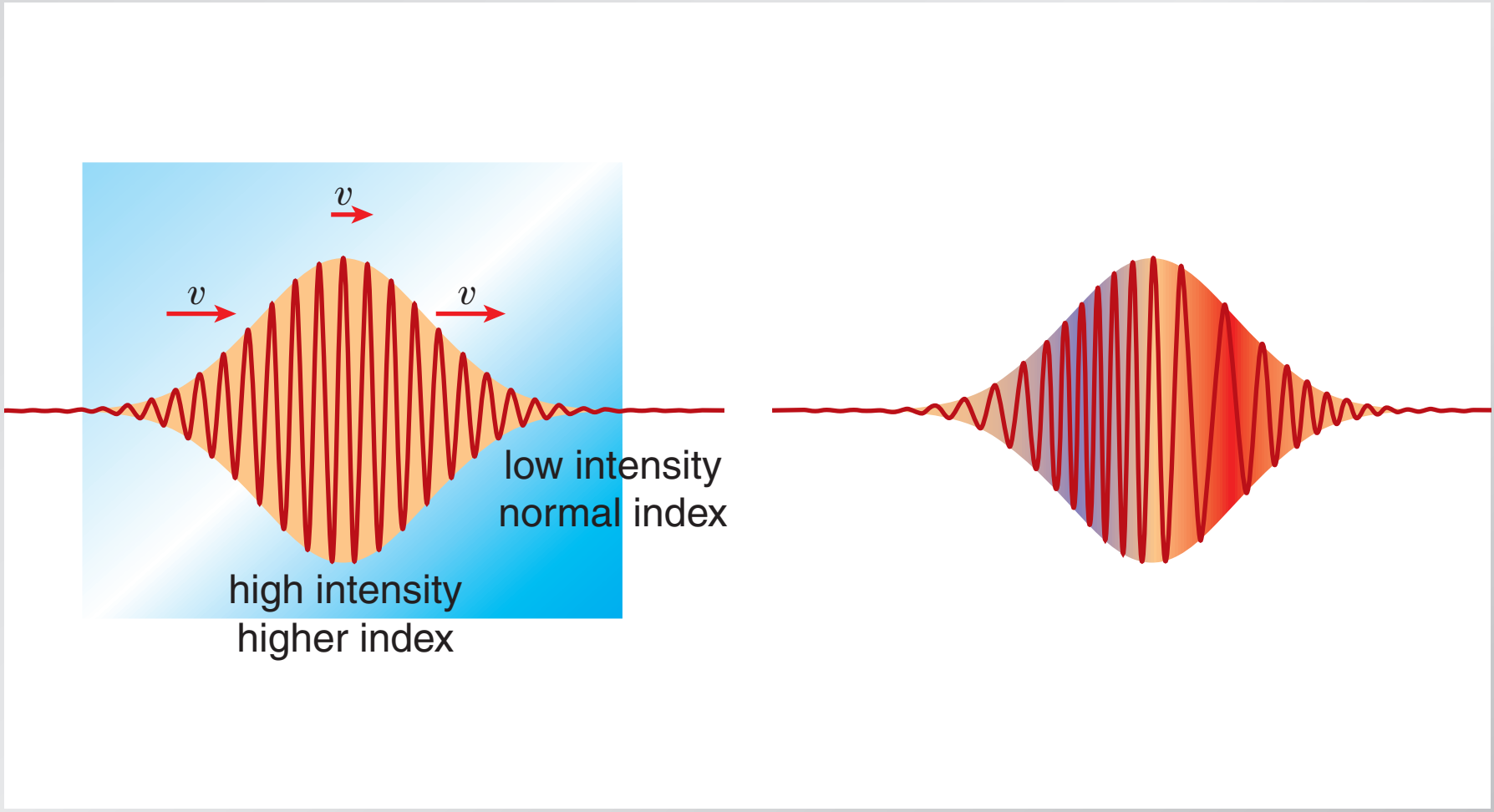

Supercontinuum generation

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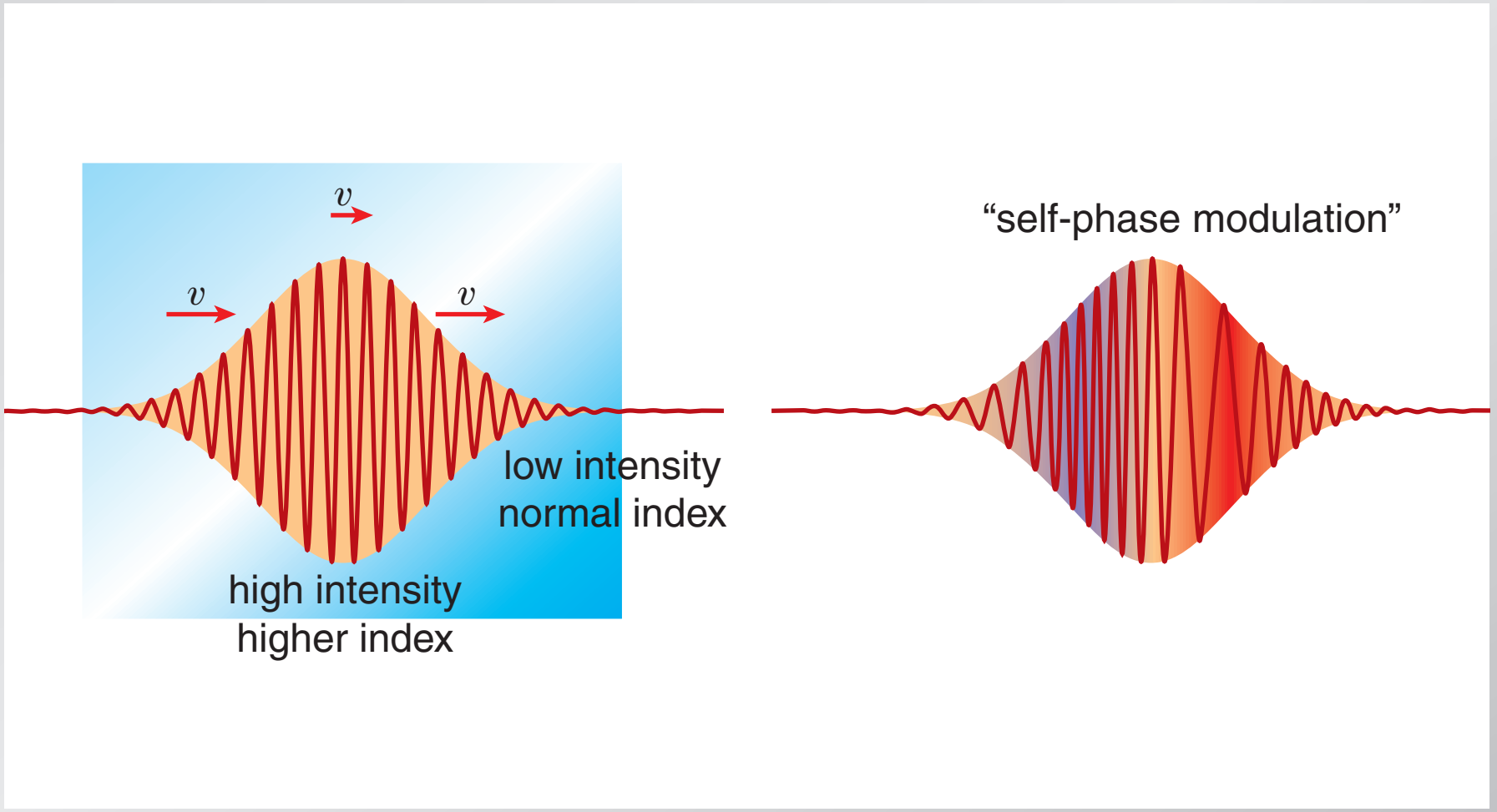
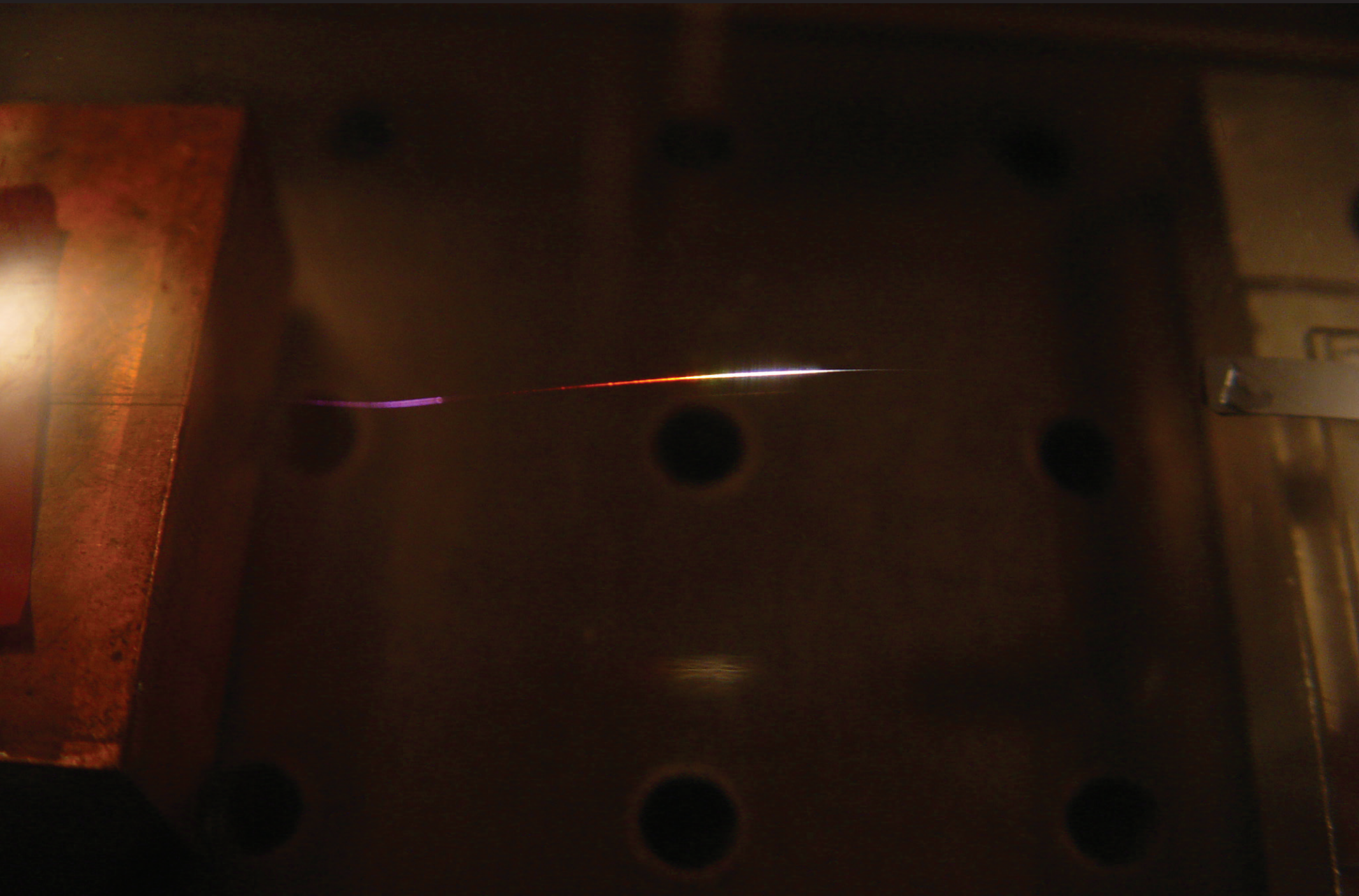


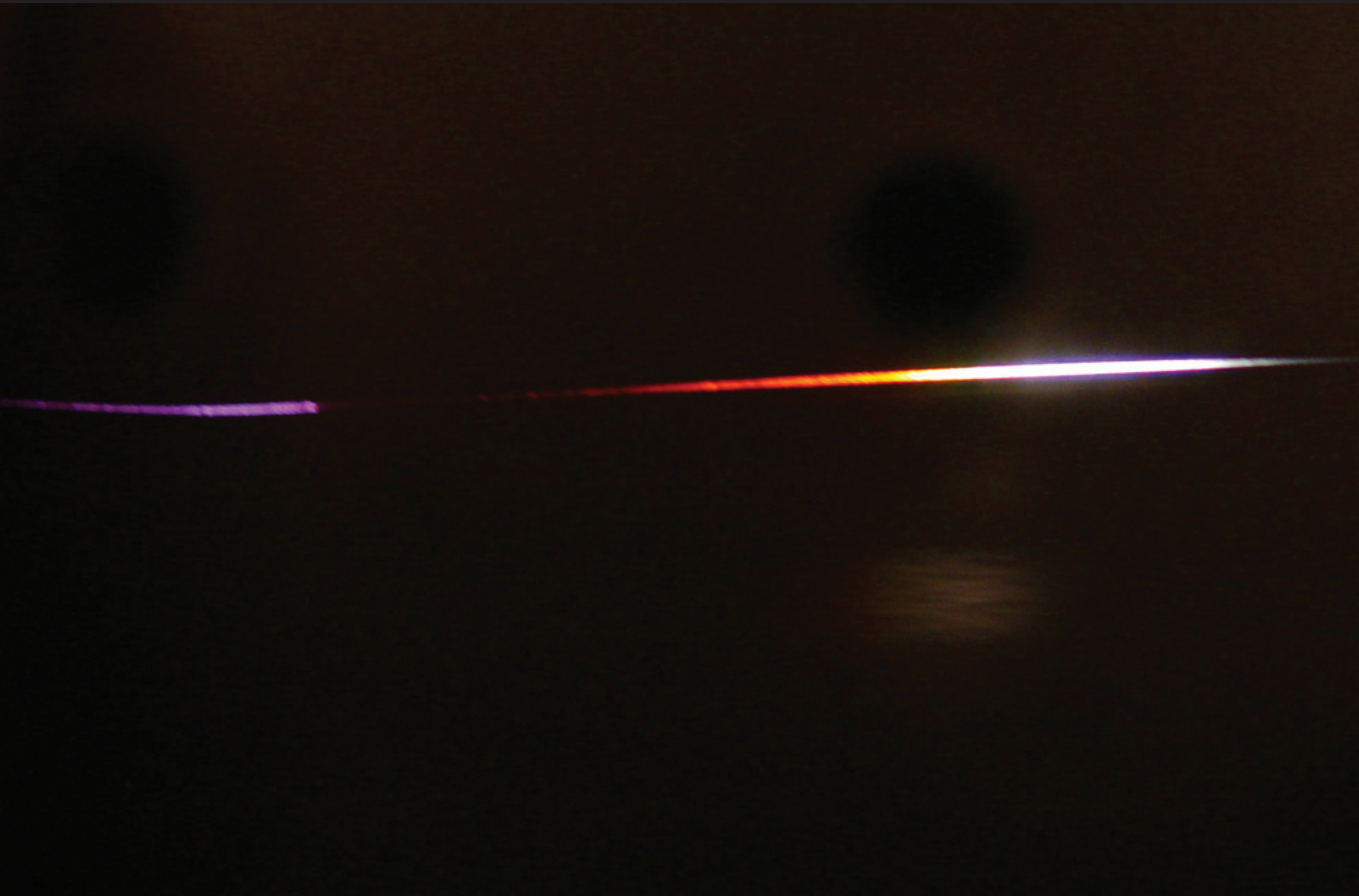
Supercontinuum generation

strong confinement $\longrightarrow$ high intensity

Supercontinuum generation

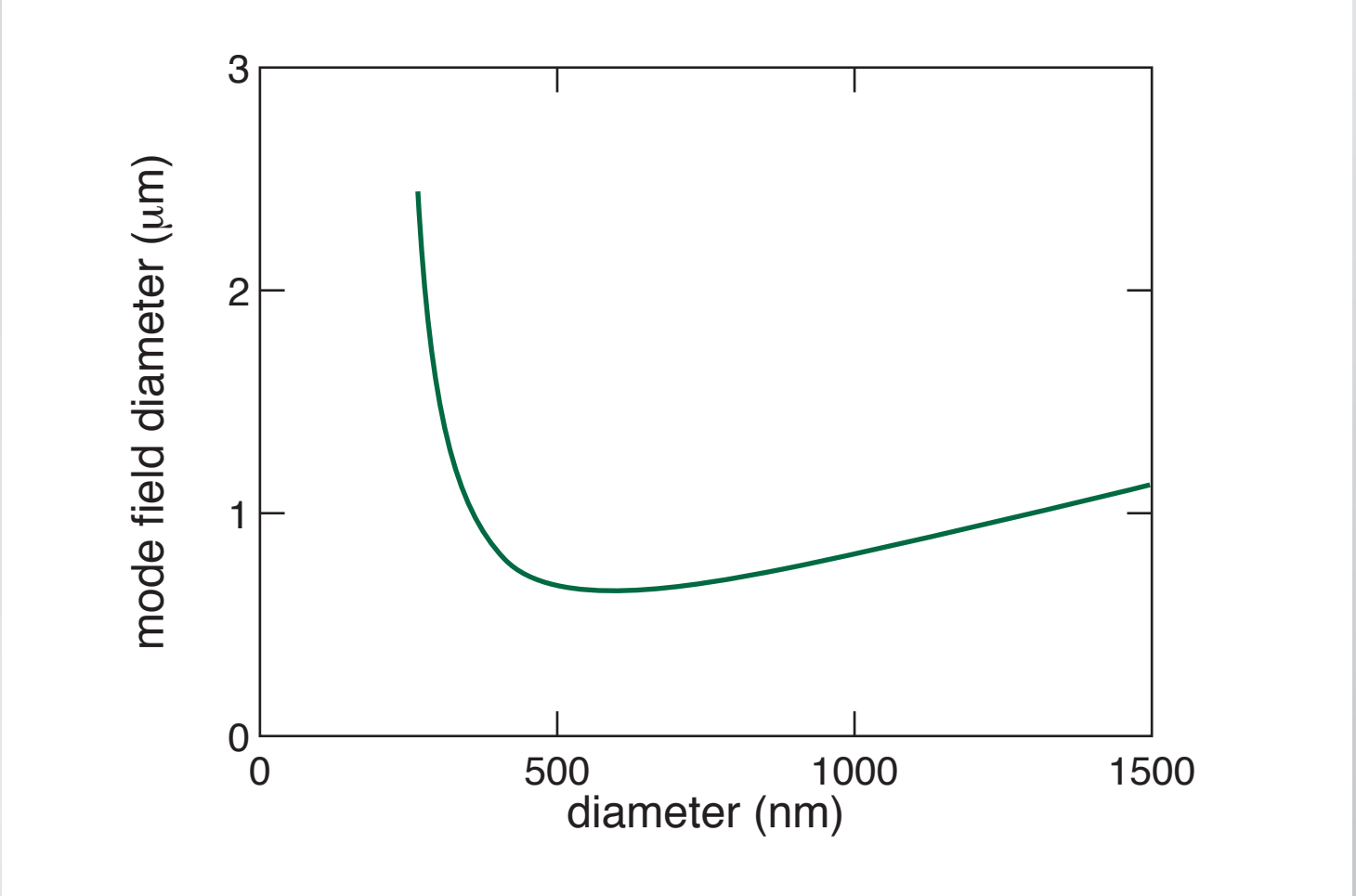


Supercontinuum generation



Supercontinuum generation

mode field diameter (λ = 800 nm)



M.A. Foster, *et al.*, *Optics Express*, 12, 2880 (2004)

Supercontinuum generation

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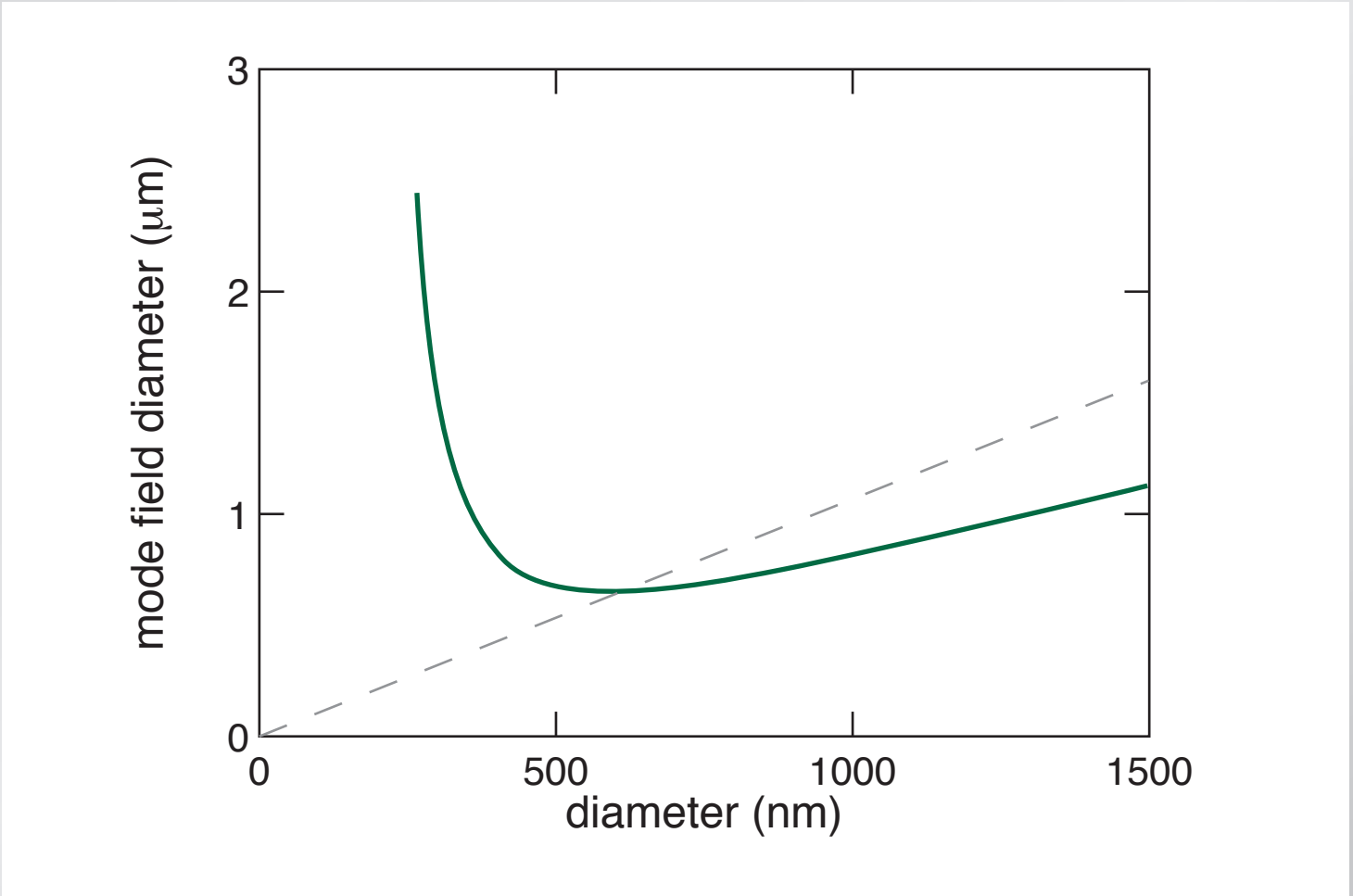
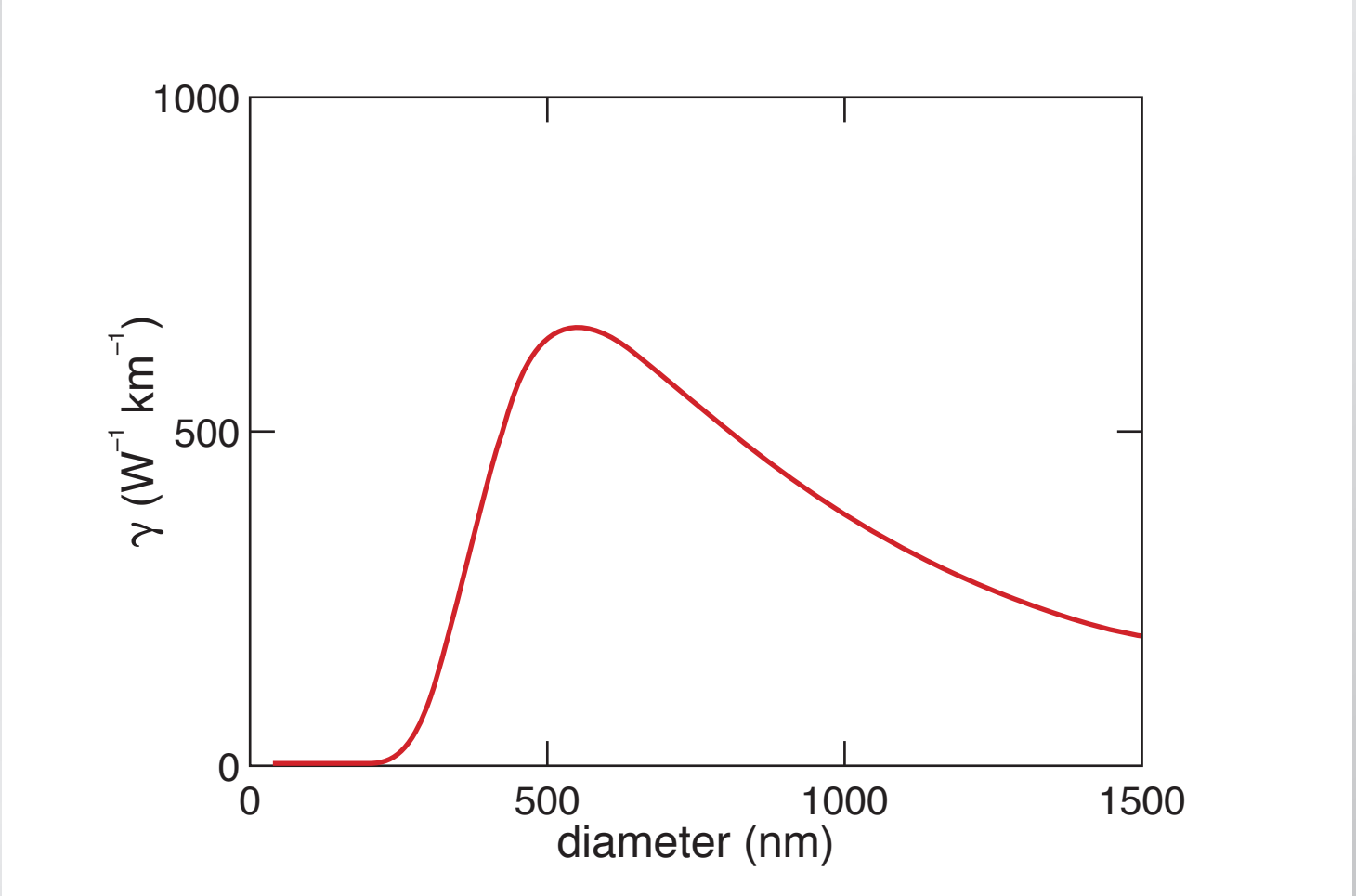


M.A. Foster, *et al.*, *Optics Express*, 12, 2880 (2004)

Supercontinuum generation

nonlinear parameter



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Supercontinuum generation

dispersion important!

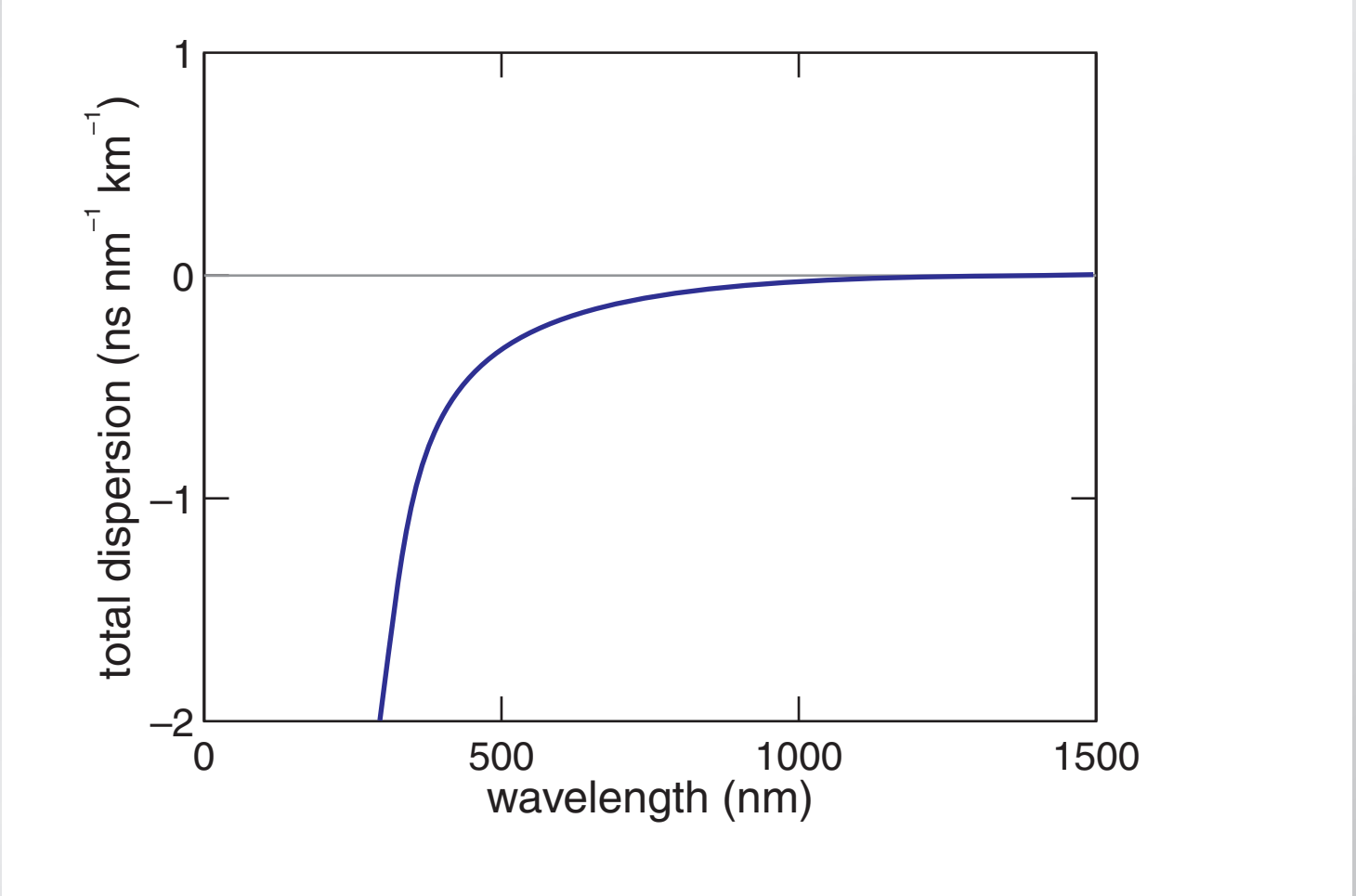
Supercontinuum generation

dispersion:

- **modal dispersion**
- **material dispersion**
- **waveguide dispersion**

Supercontinuum generation

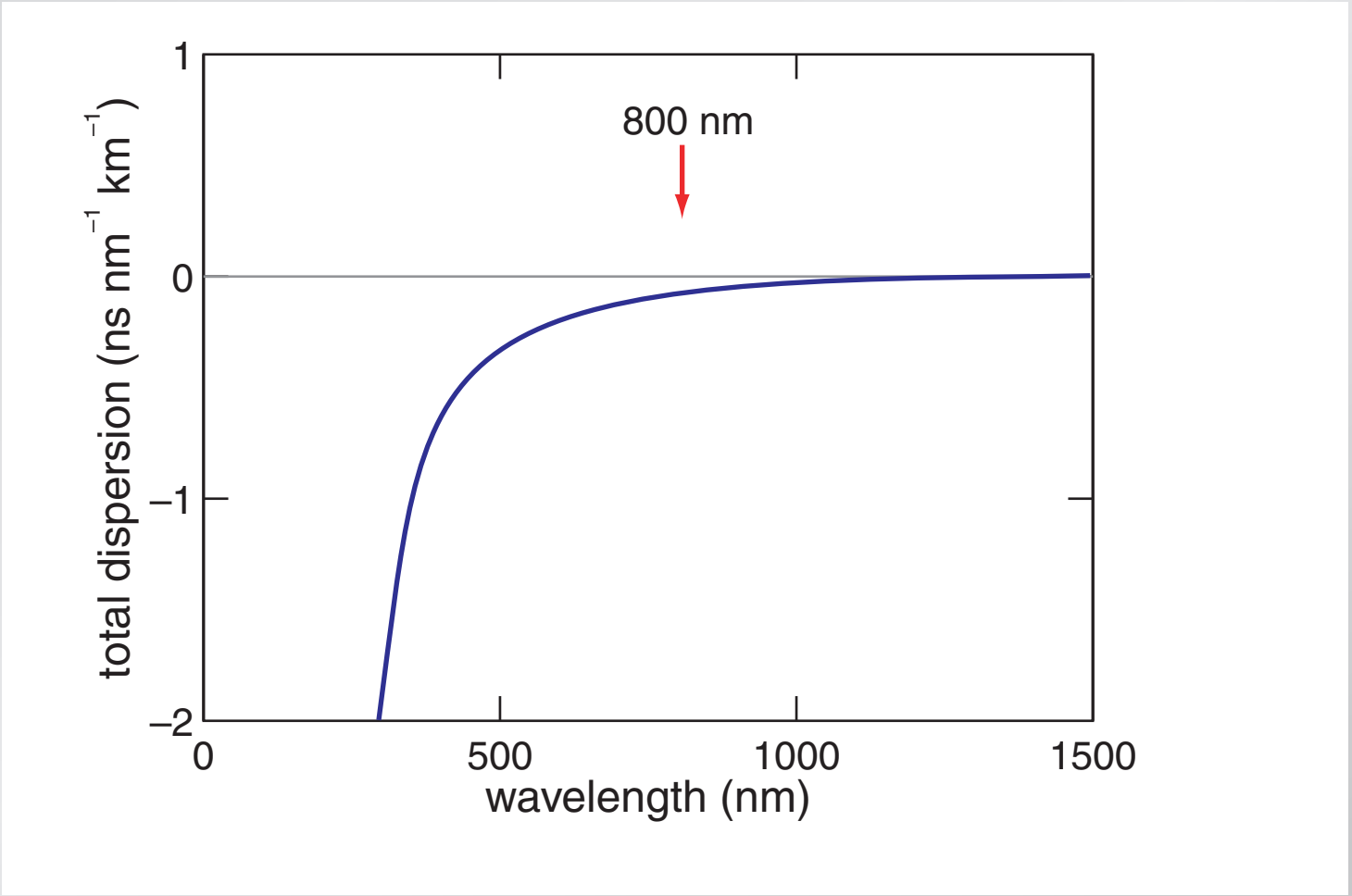
waveguide dispersion



Optics Express, 12, 1025 (2004)

Supercontinuum generation

waveguide dispersion



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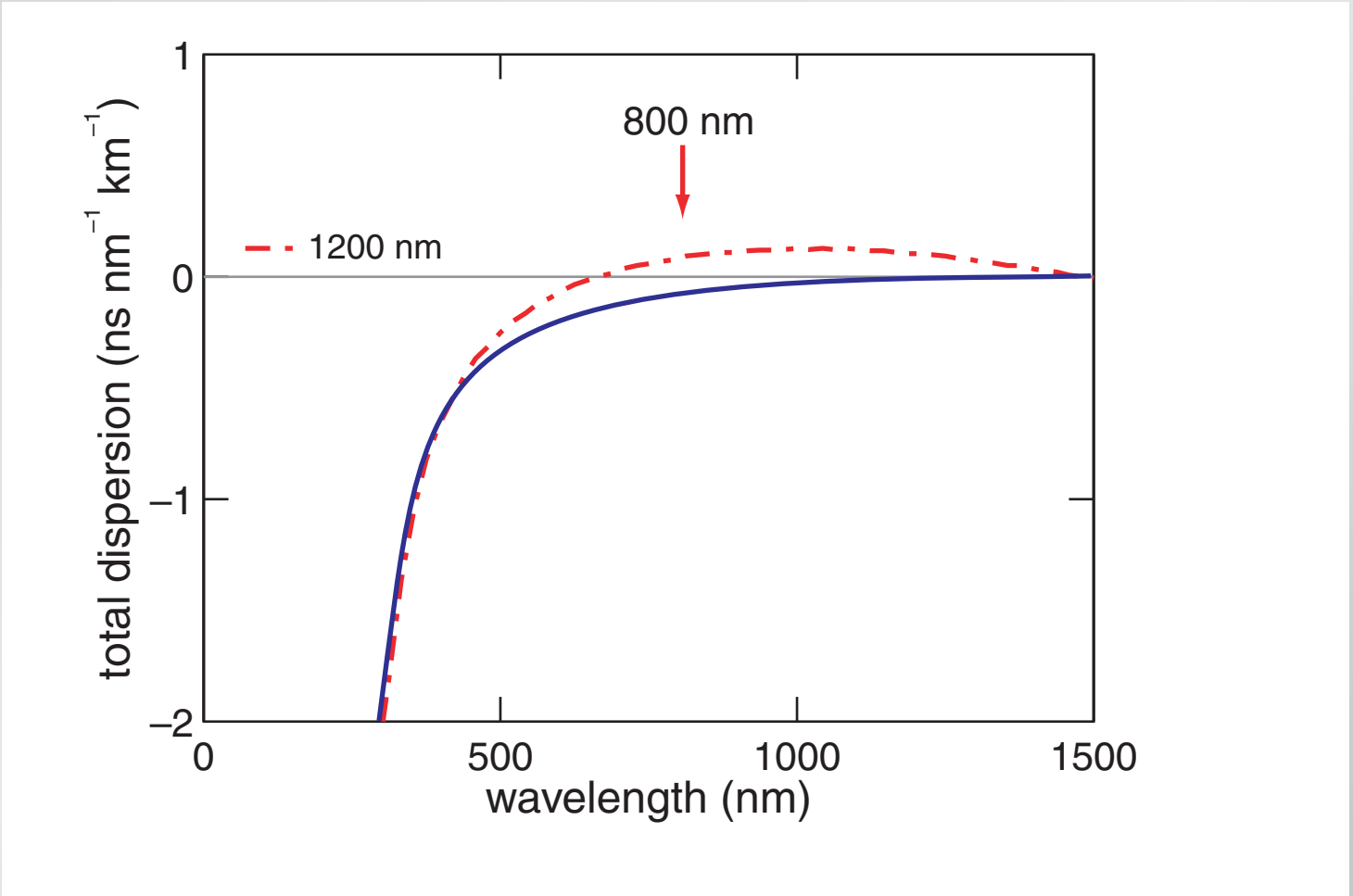
Supercontinuum generation

waveguide dispersion



Optics Express, 12, 1025 (2004)

Supercontinuum generation

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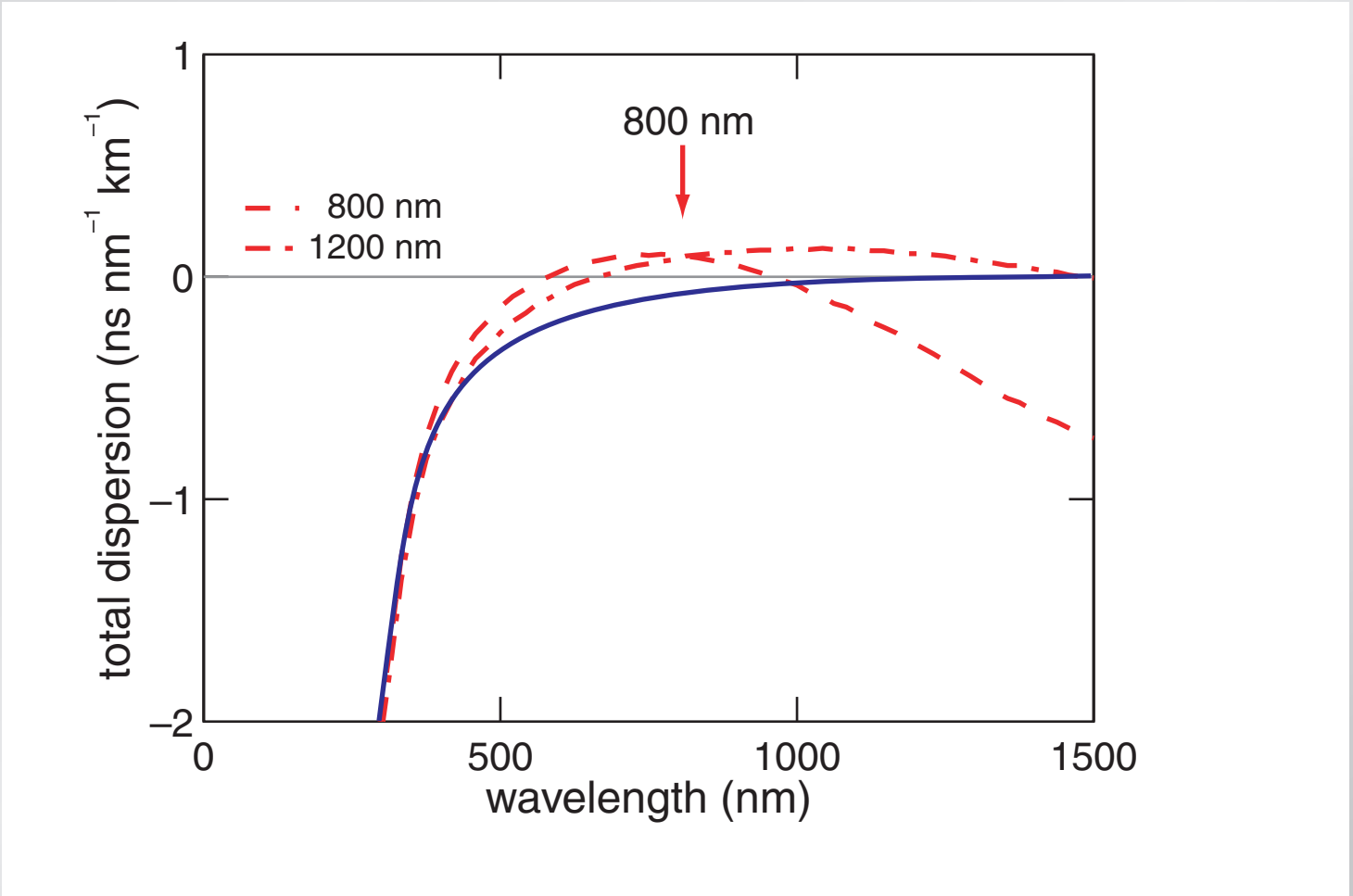

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Supercontinuum generation

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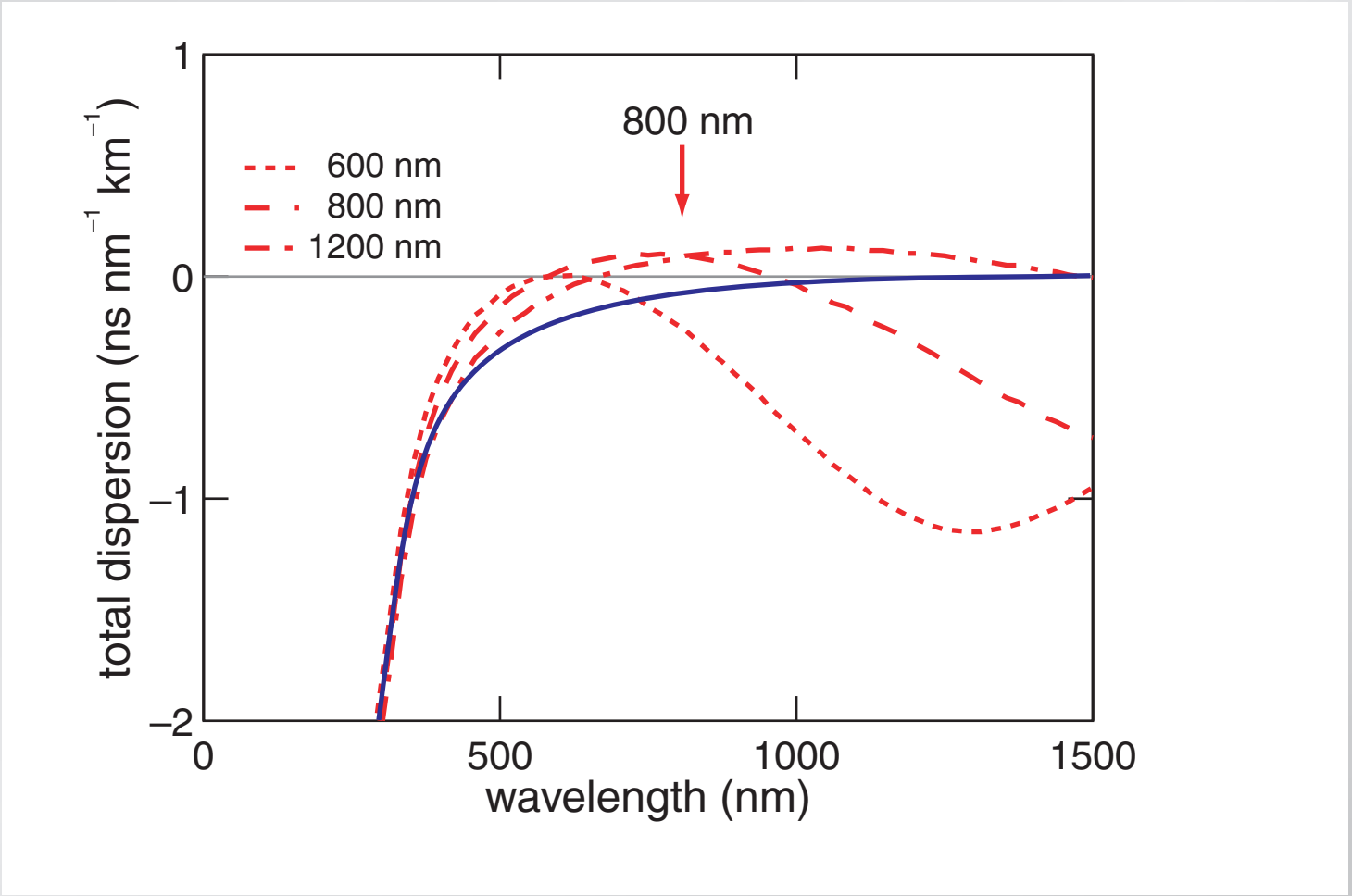
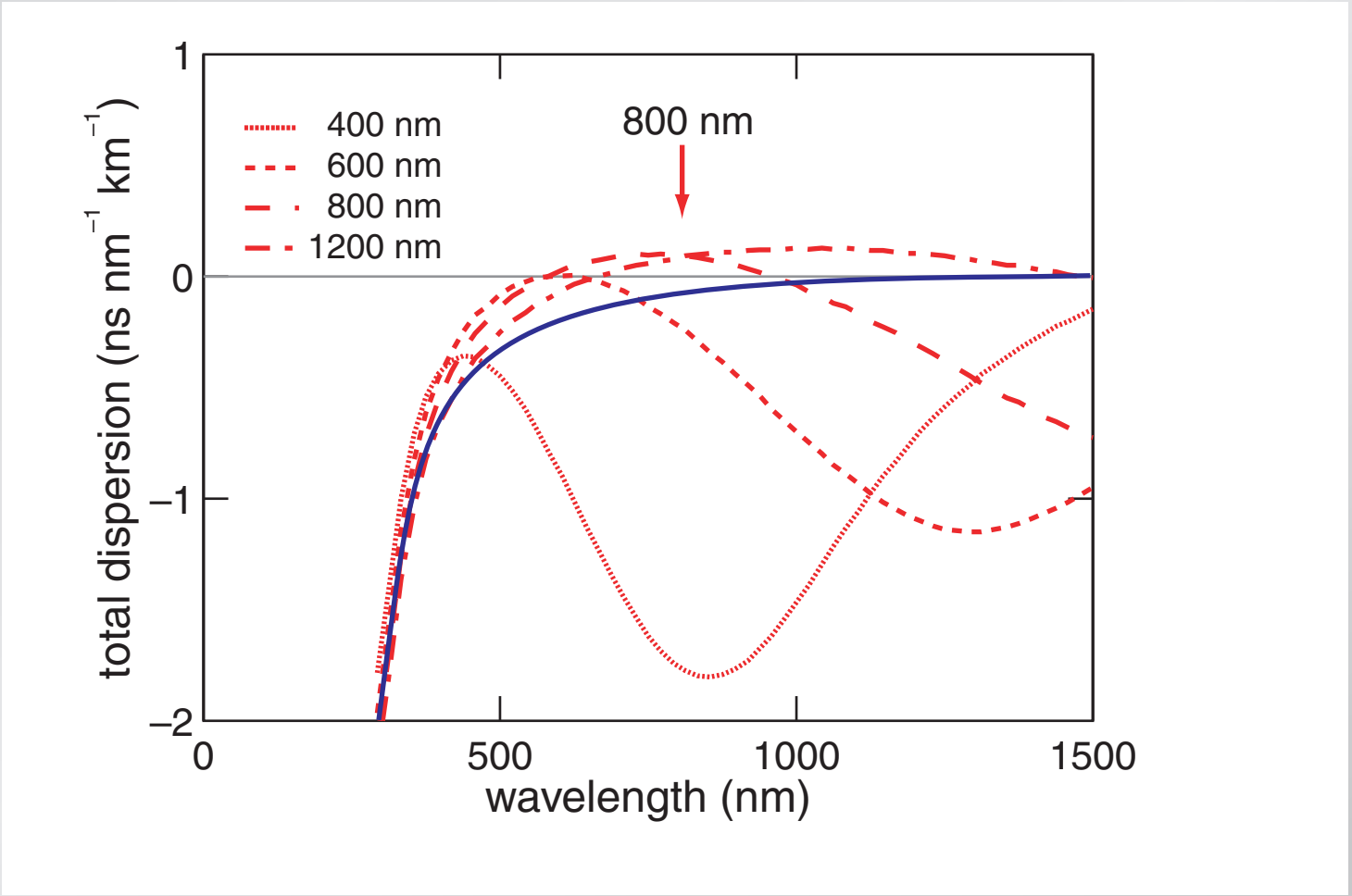


Optics Express, 12, 1025 (2004)

Supercontinuum generation

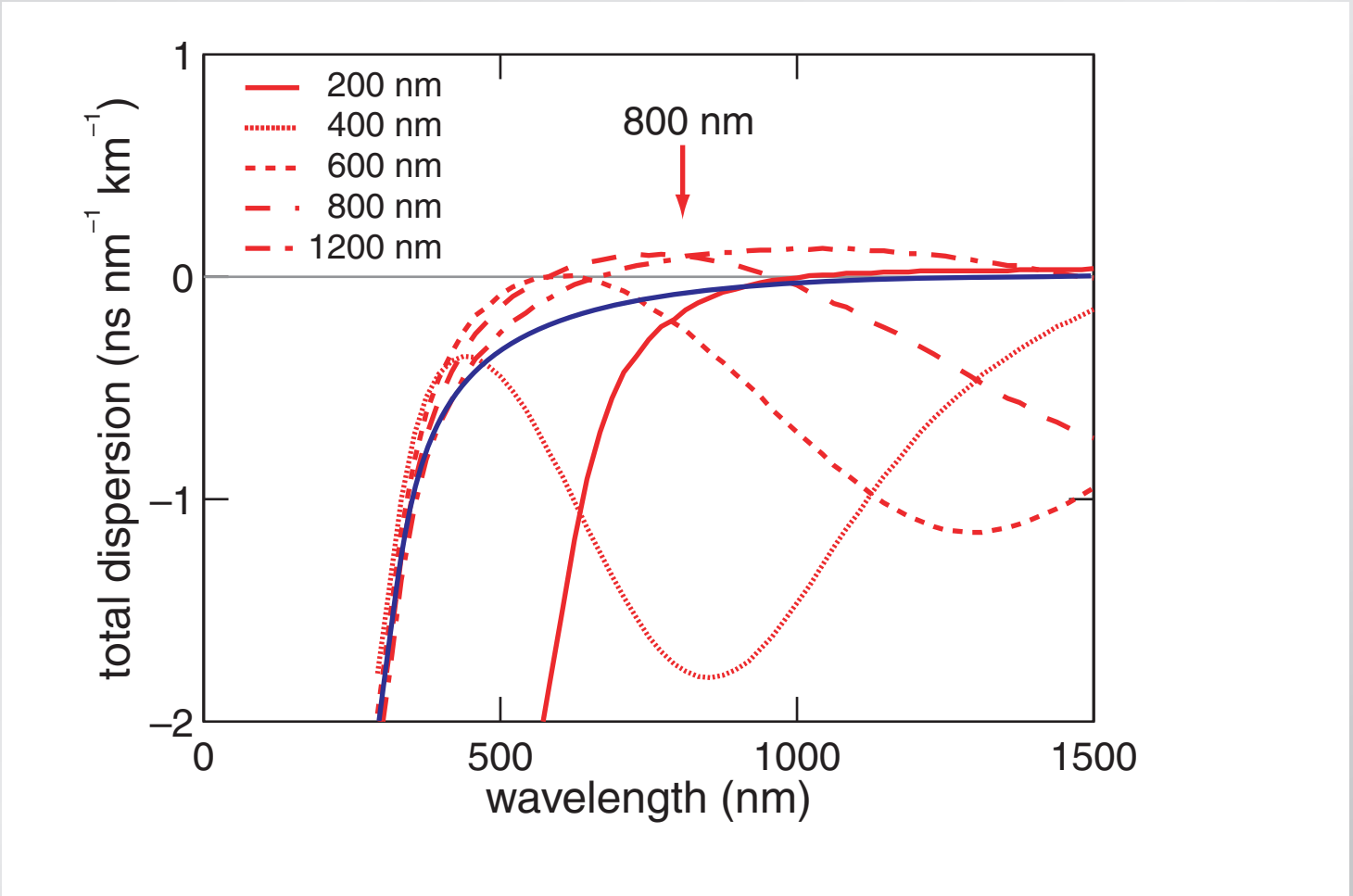
waveguide dispersion



Optics Express, 12, 1025 (2004)

Supercontinuum generation

waveguide dispersion



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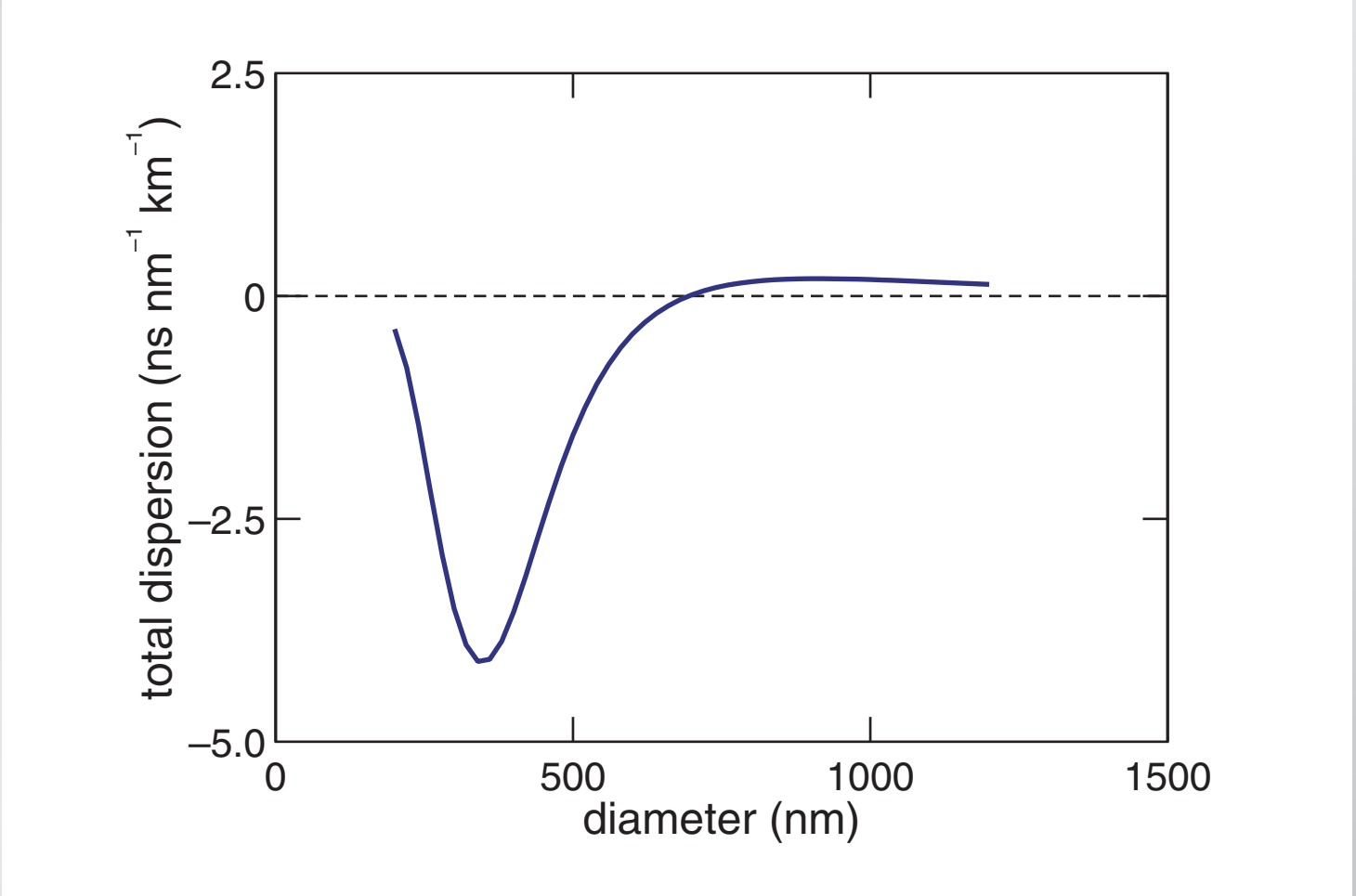
Supercontinuum generation

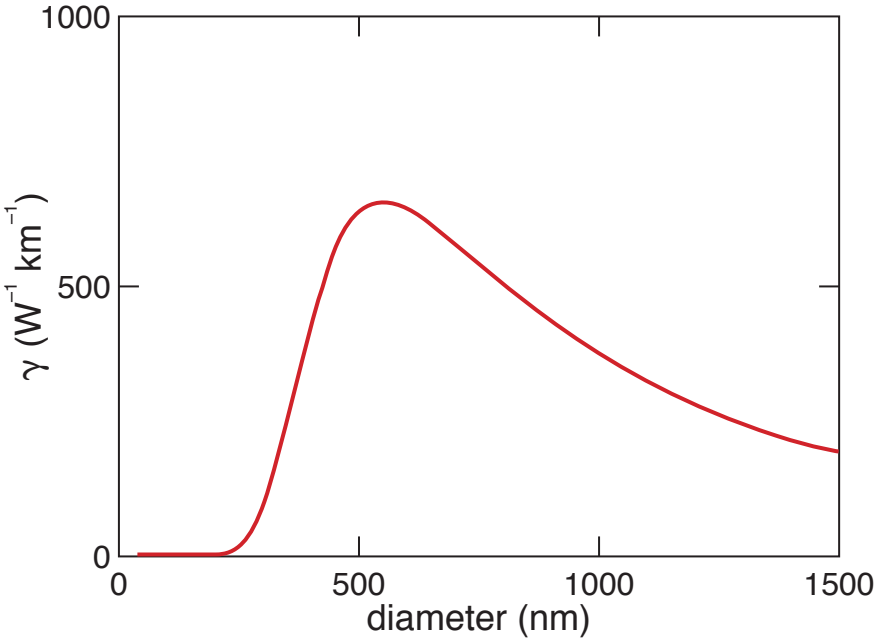
waveguide dispersion

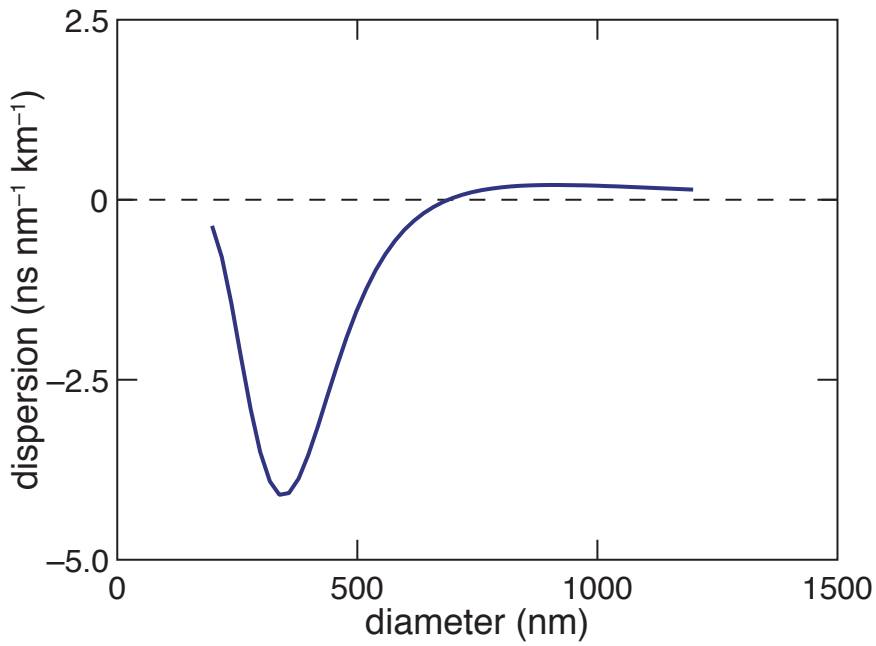


Optics Express, 12, 1025 (2004)

Supercontinuum generation

waveguide dispersion





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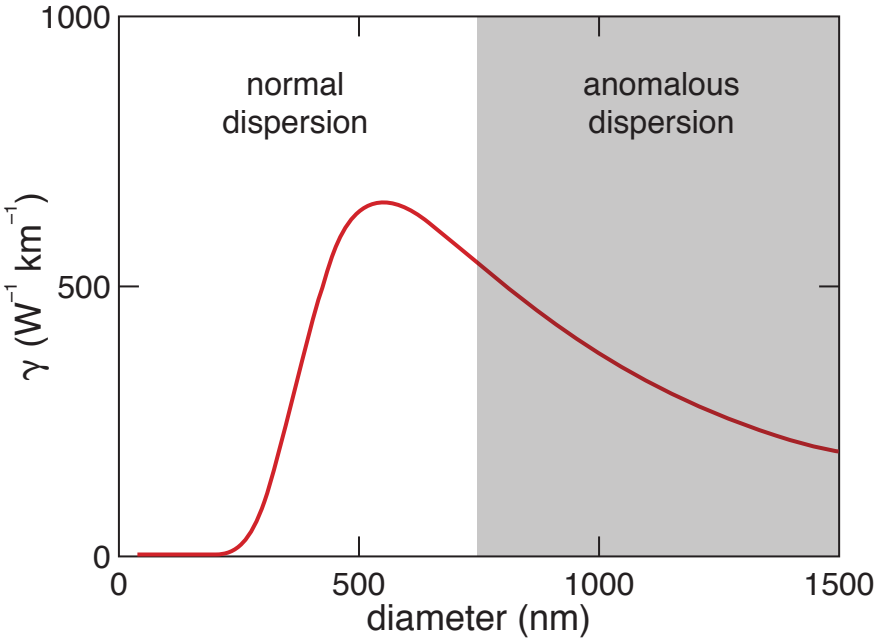
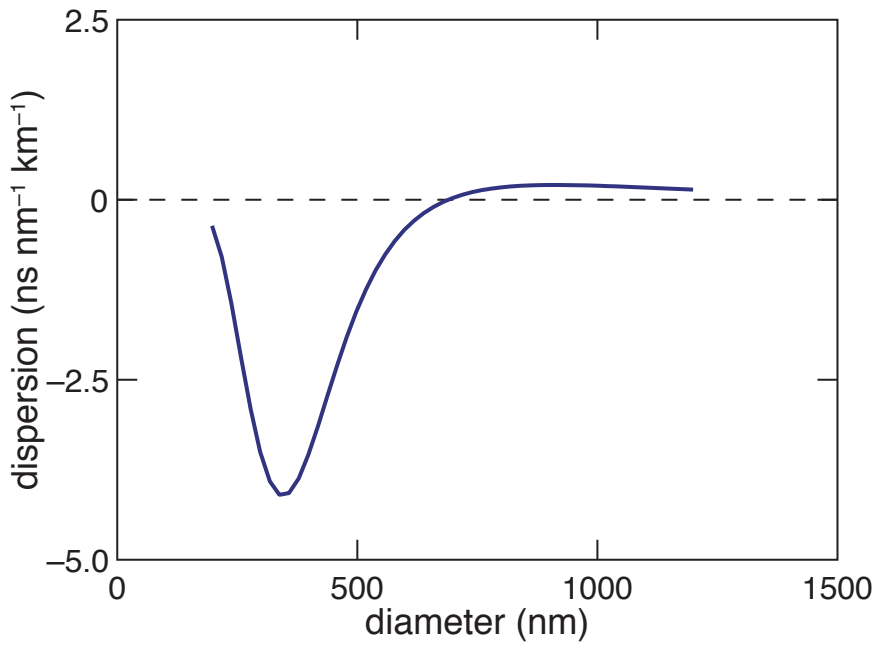
waveguide dispersion





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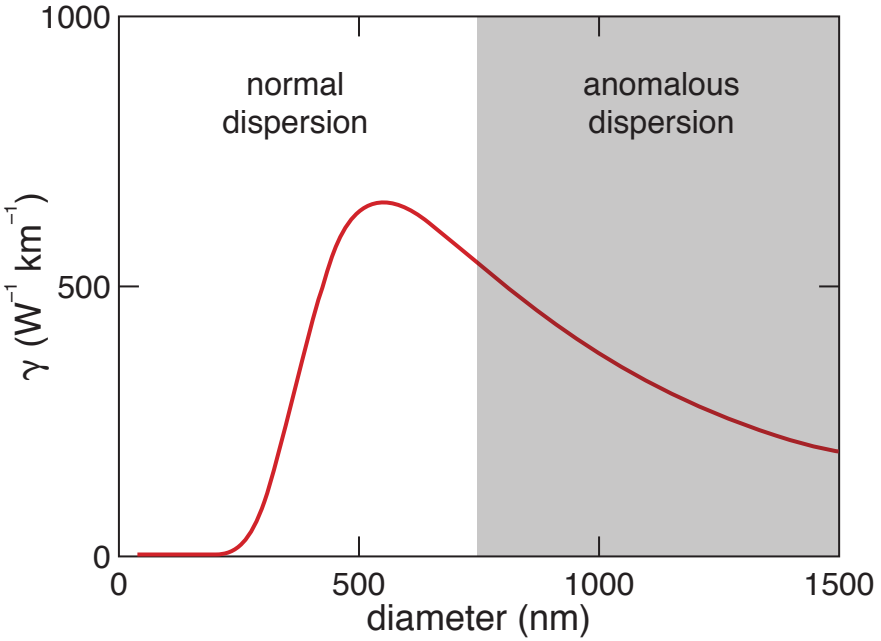
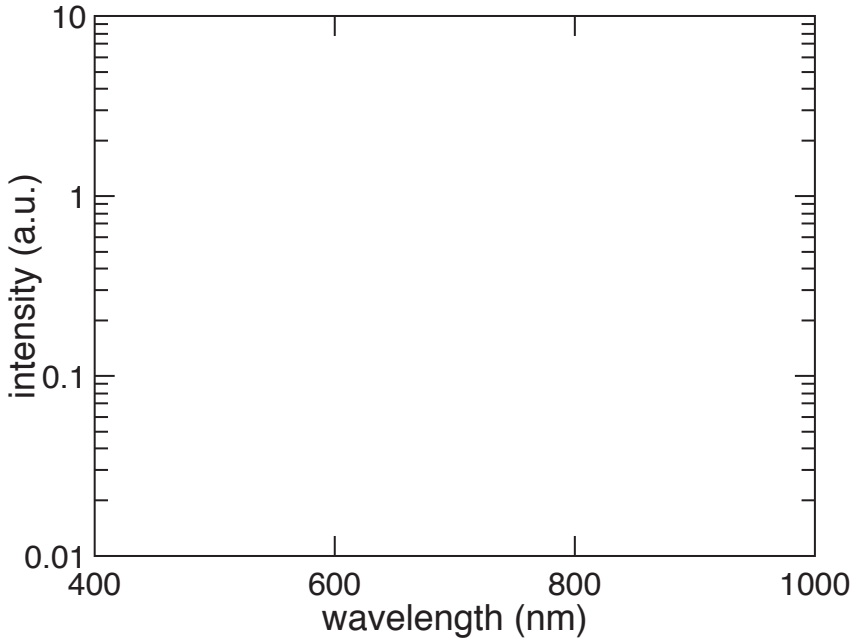
Supercontinuum generation

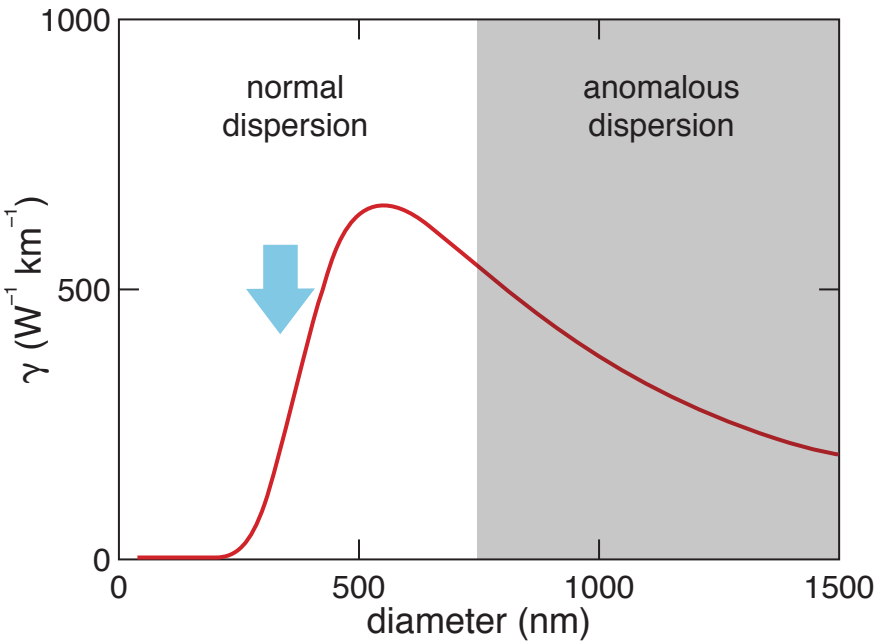
nanowire continuum generation

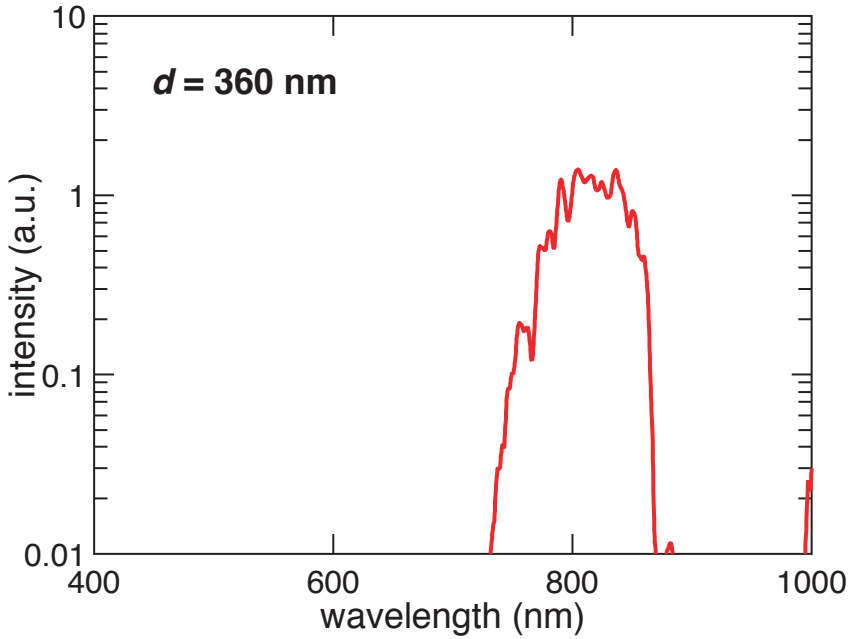




Supercontinuum generation

nanowire continuum generation

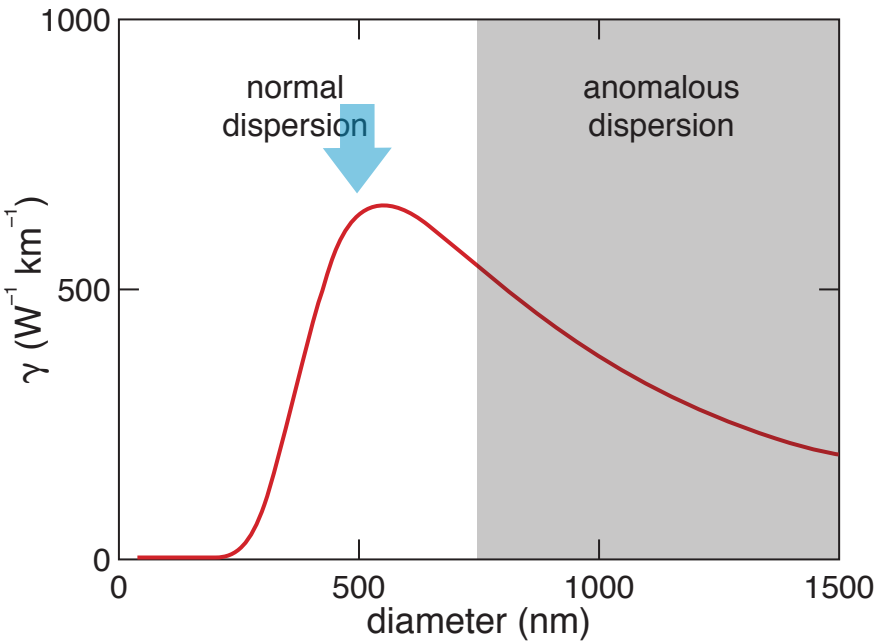


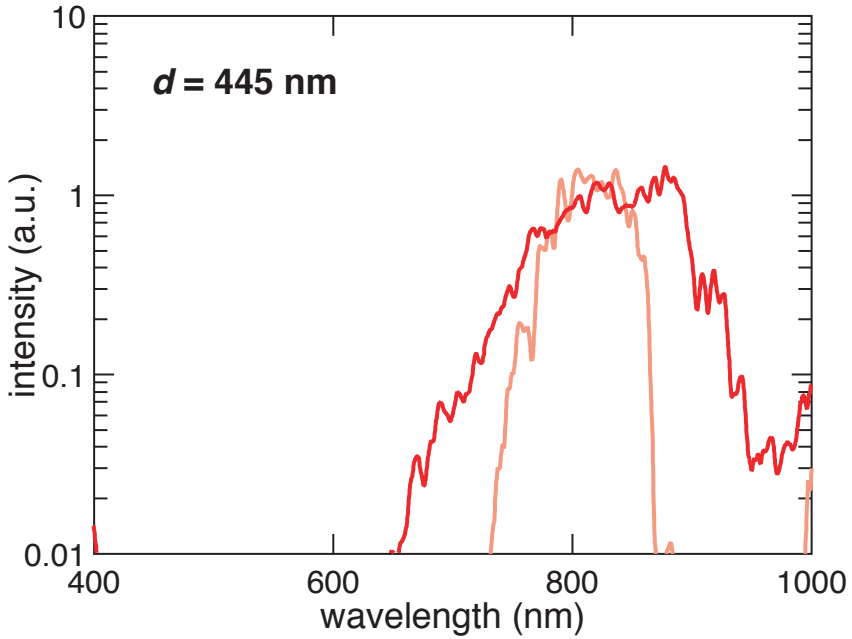


Optics Express, 14, 9408 (2006)

Supercontinuum generation

nanowire continuum generation





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Supercontinuum generation

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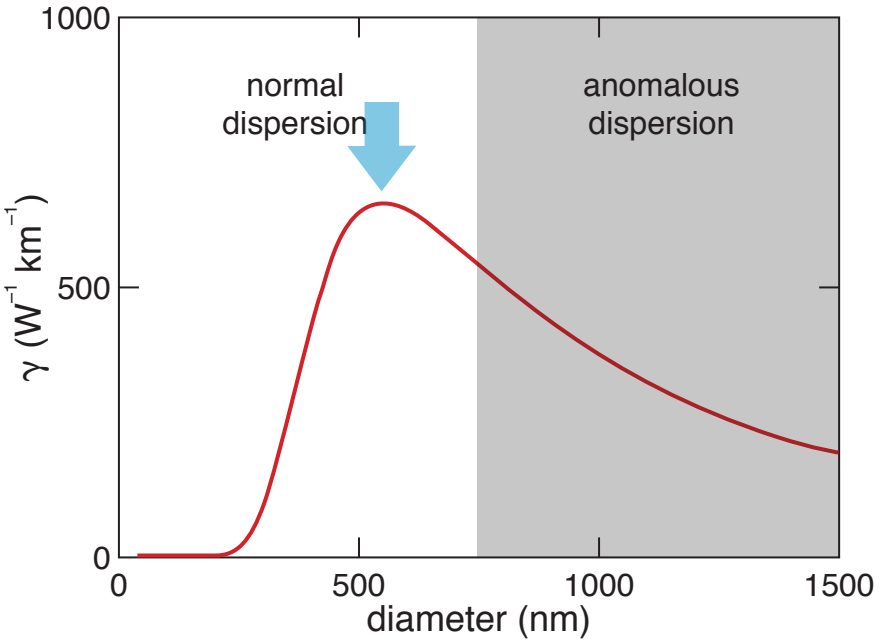
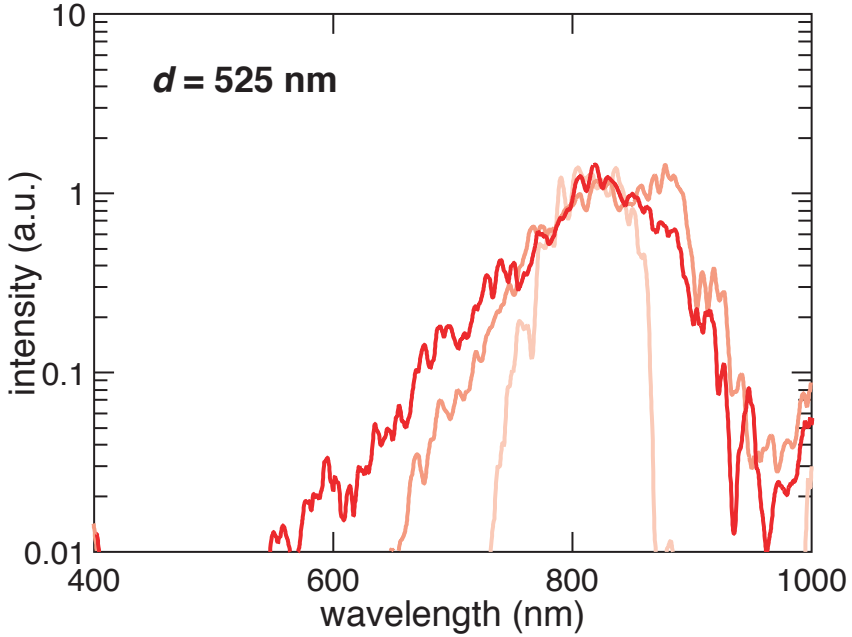
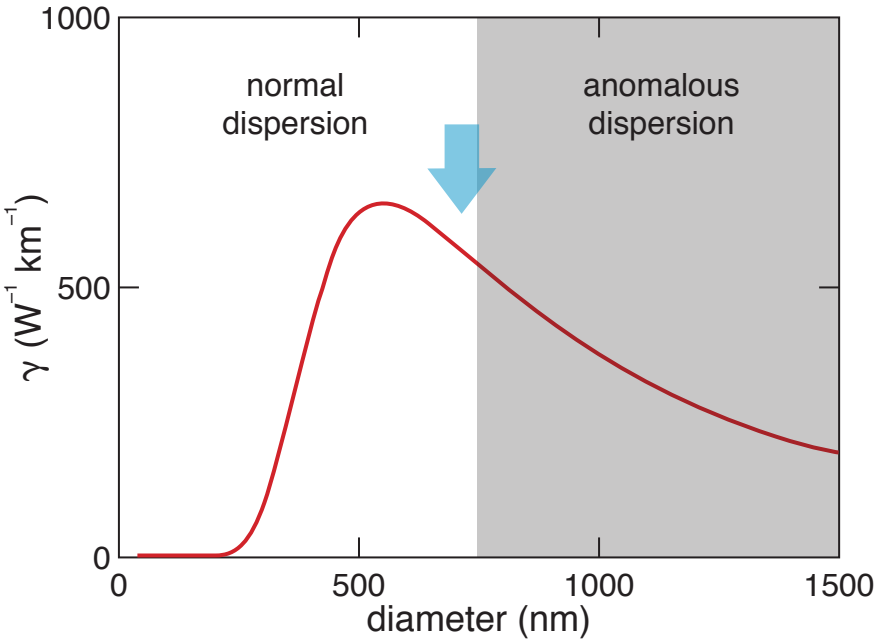


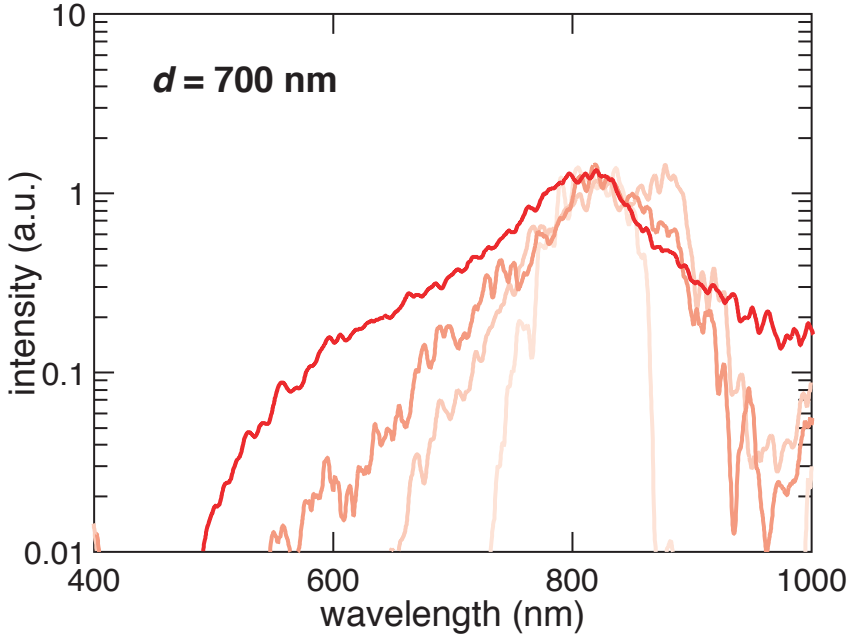


Optics Express, 14, 9408 (2006)

Supercontinuum generation

nanowire continuum generation





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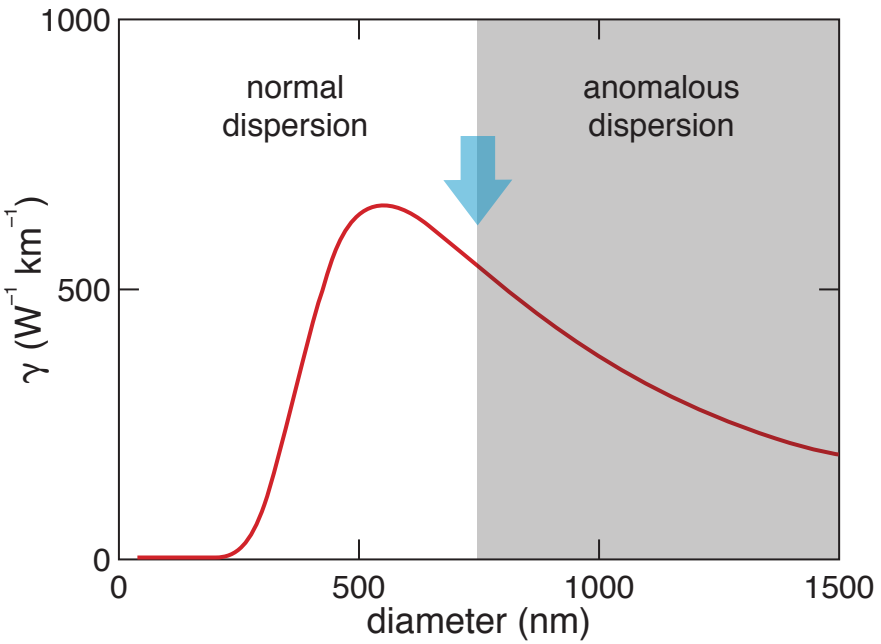
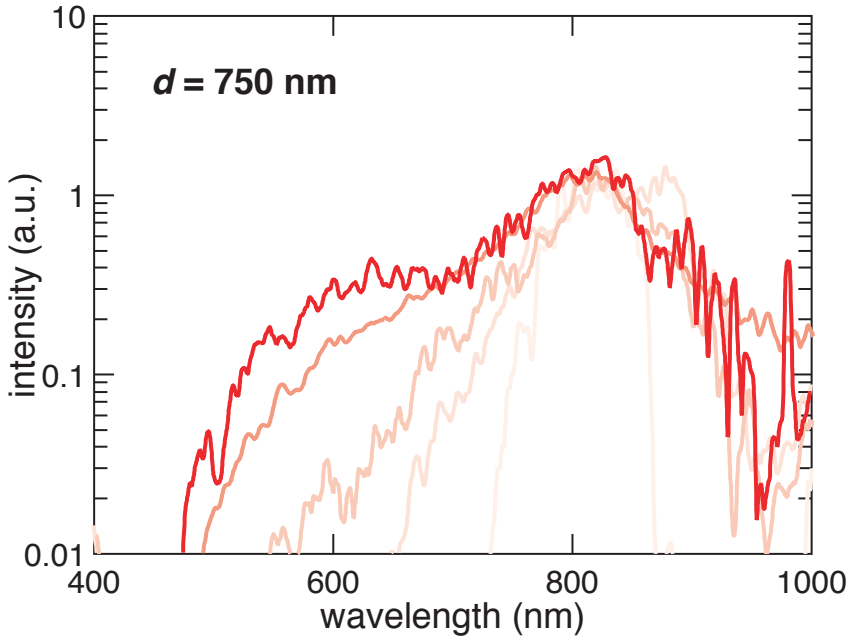
Supercontinuum generation

nanowire continuum generation





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Supercontinuum generation

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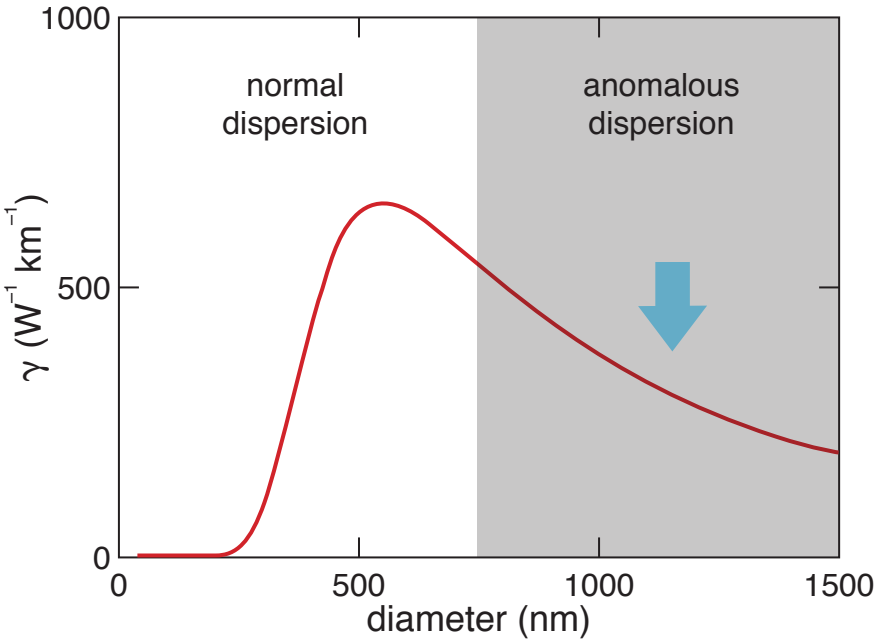
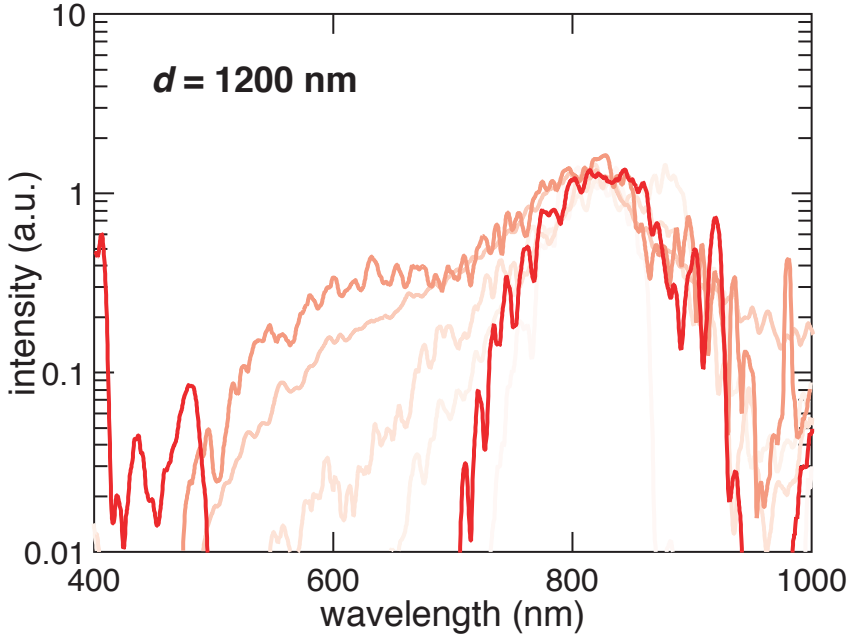




Optics Express, 14, 9408 (2006)

Supercontinuum generation

energy in nanowire ≈ 1 nJ!

Supercontinuum generation

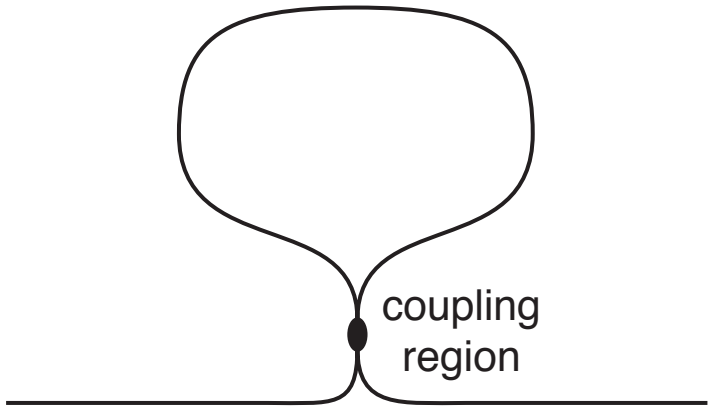
- nanojoule nonlinear optics
- optimum diameter for silica 500–600 nm
- low dispersion

Outline

- manipulating light at the nanoscale
- supercontinuum generation
- optical logic gates

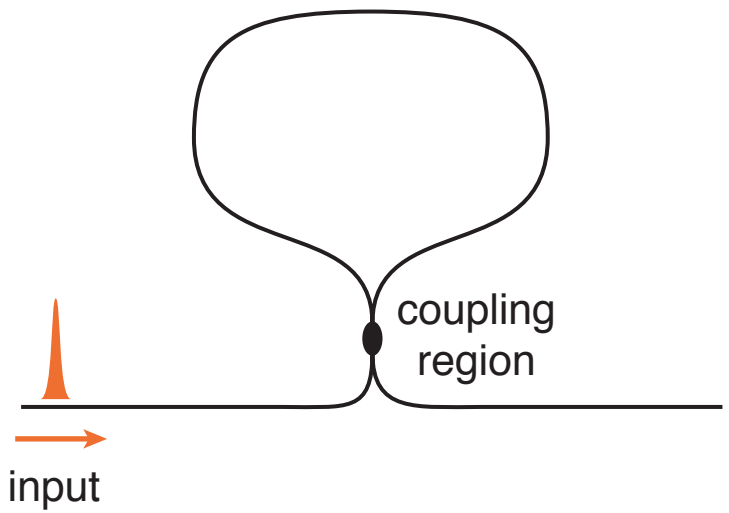
Optical logic gates

nanowire Sagnac interferometer



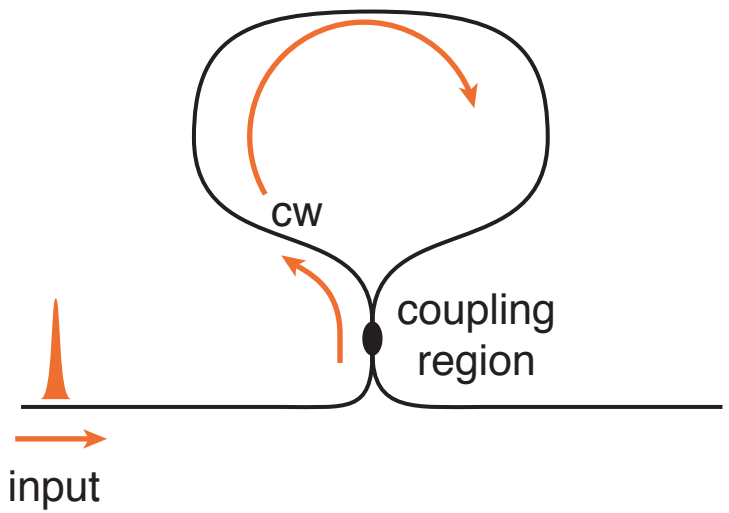
Optical logic gates

nanowire Sagnac interferometer



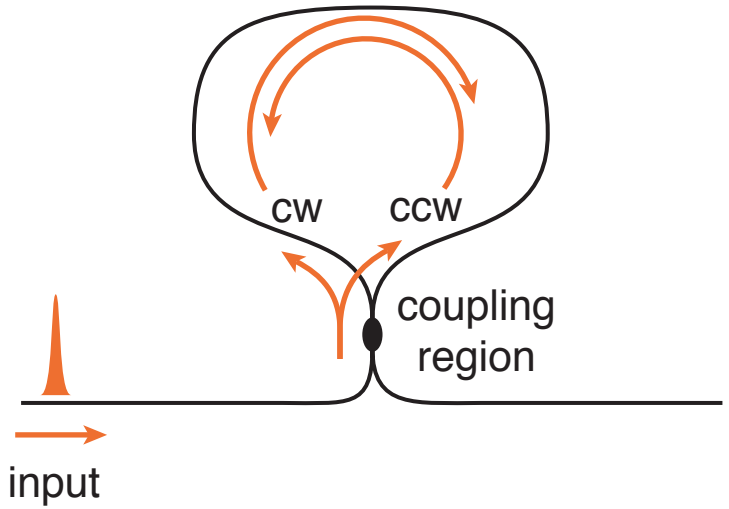
Optical logic gates

nanowire Sagnac interferometer



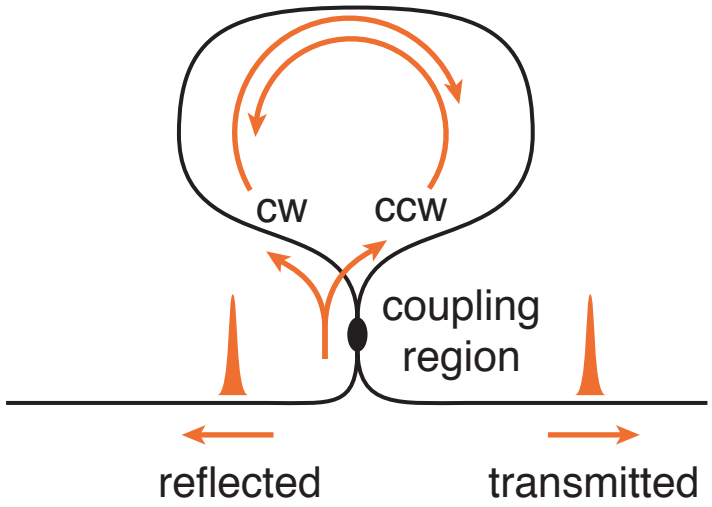
Optical logic gates

nanowire Sagnac interferometer



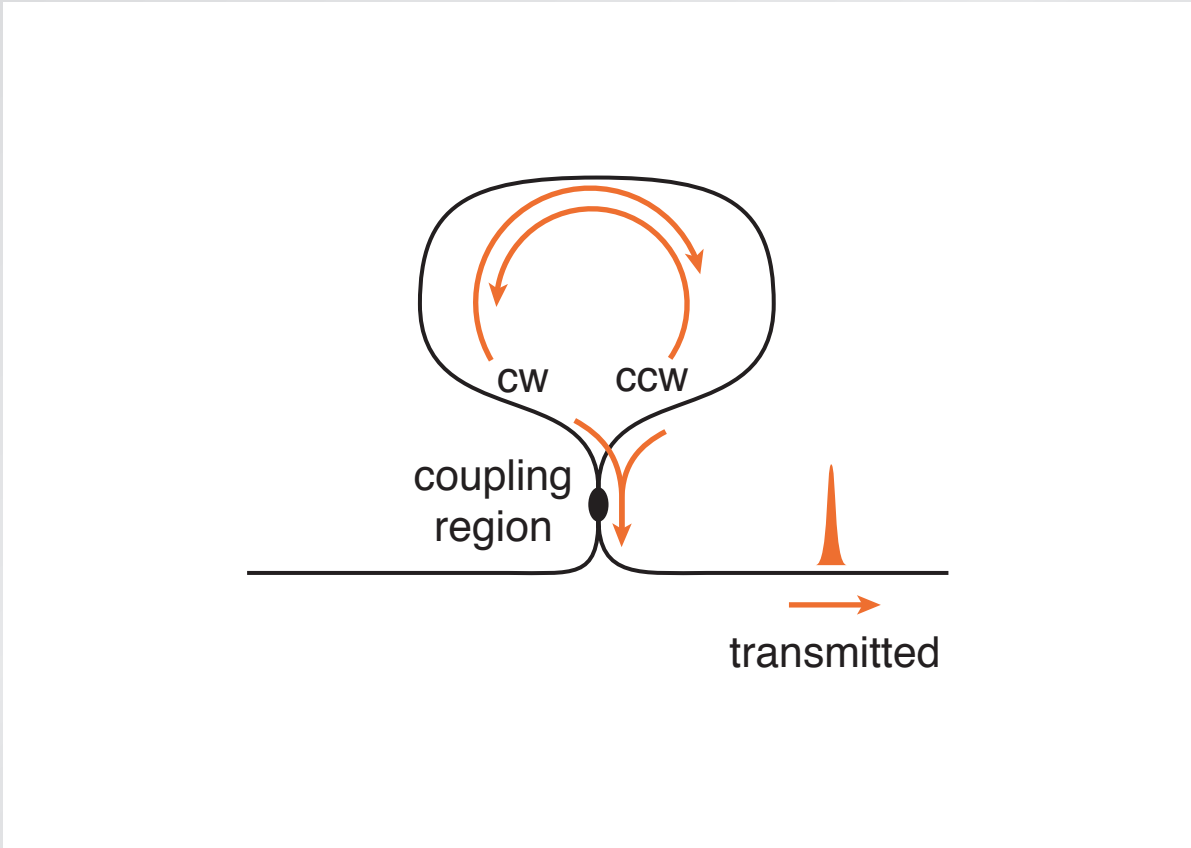
Optical logic gates

nanowire Sagnac interferometer



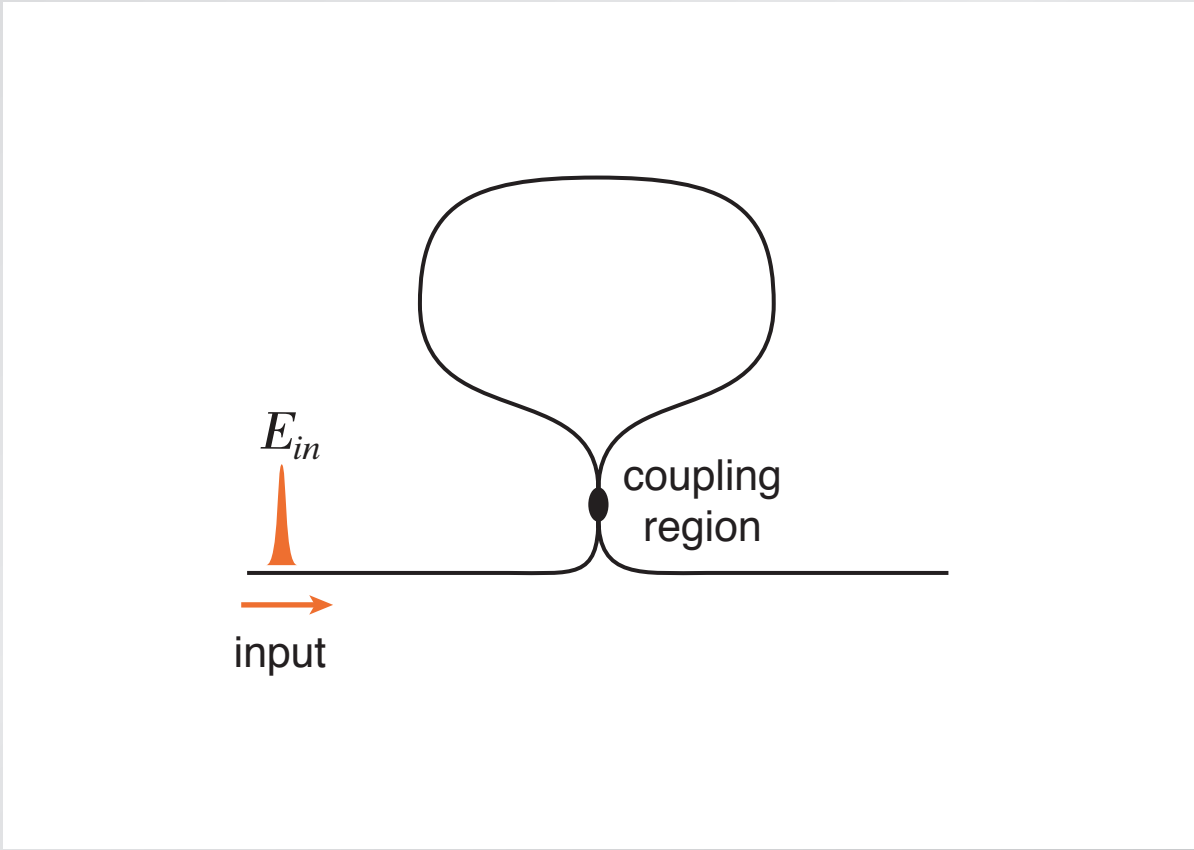
Optical logic gates

output = transmitted cw + ccw power



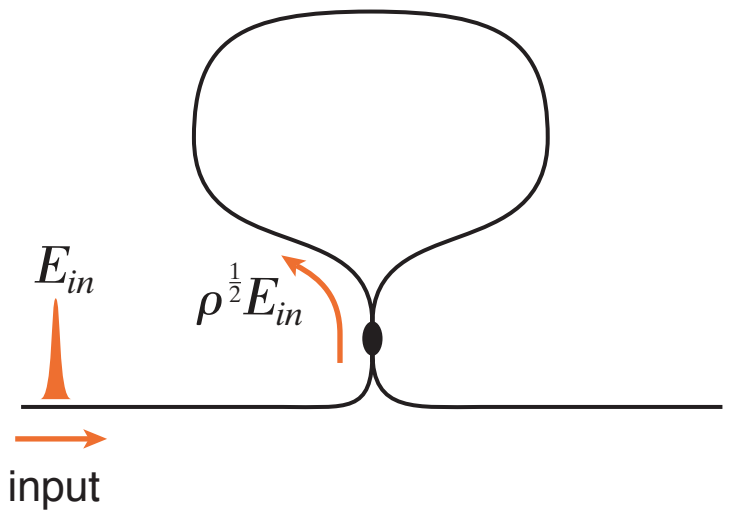
Optical logic gates

input electric field amplitude E_{in}



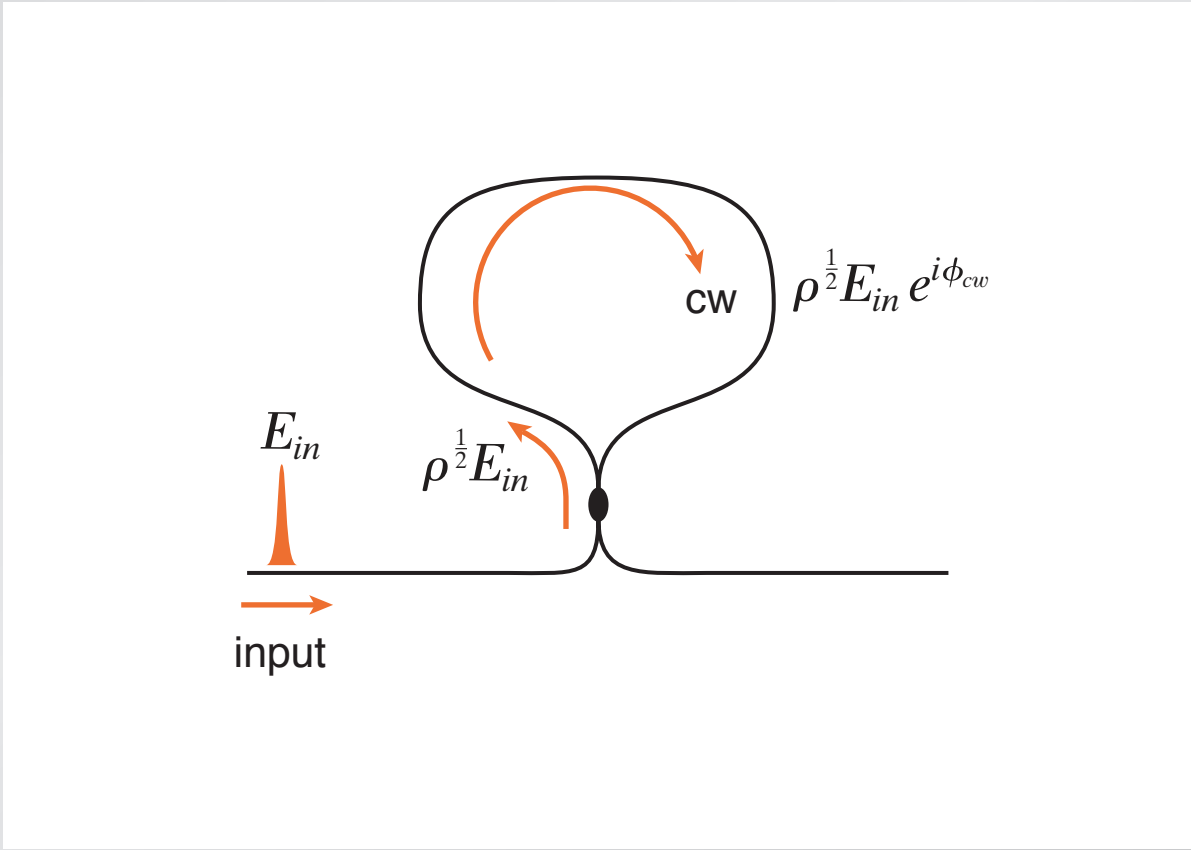
Optical logic gates

coupling parameter: ρ



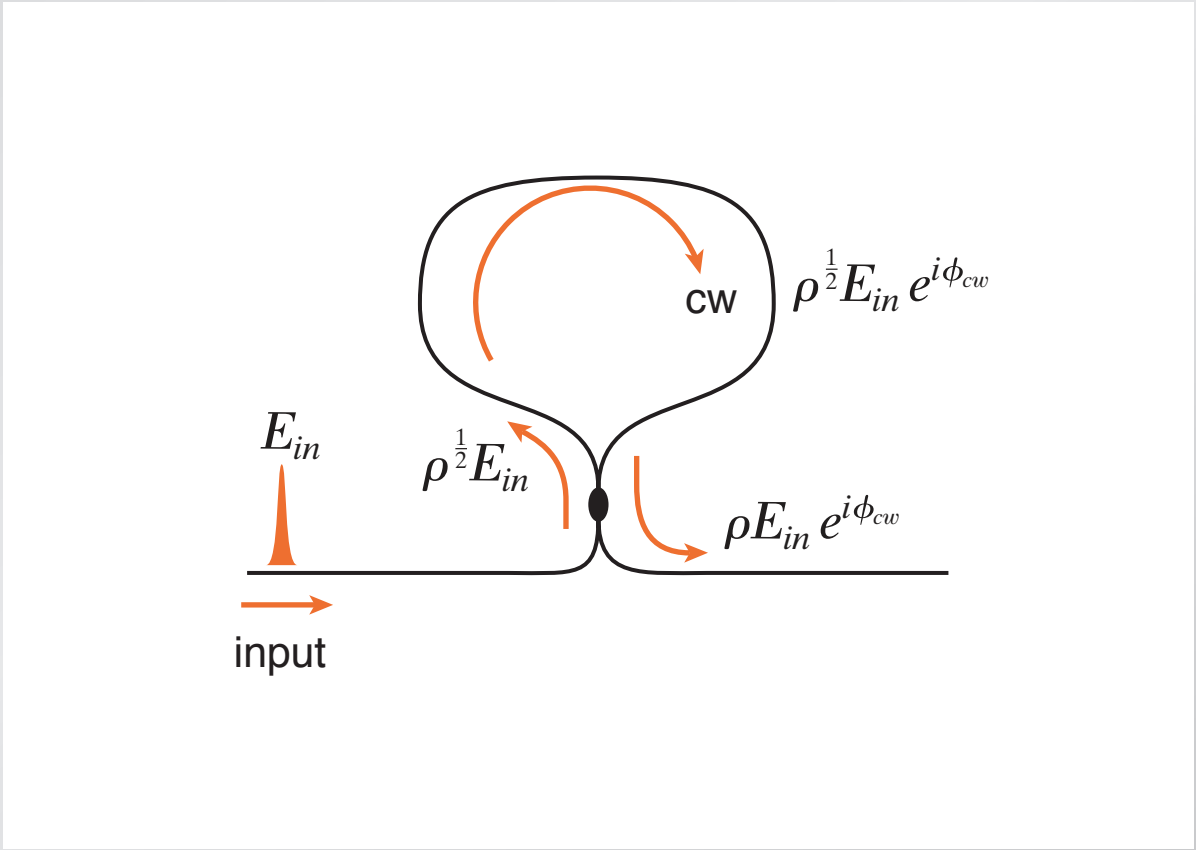
Optical logic gates

phase accumulation over path length of loop



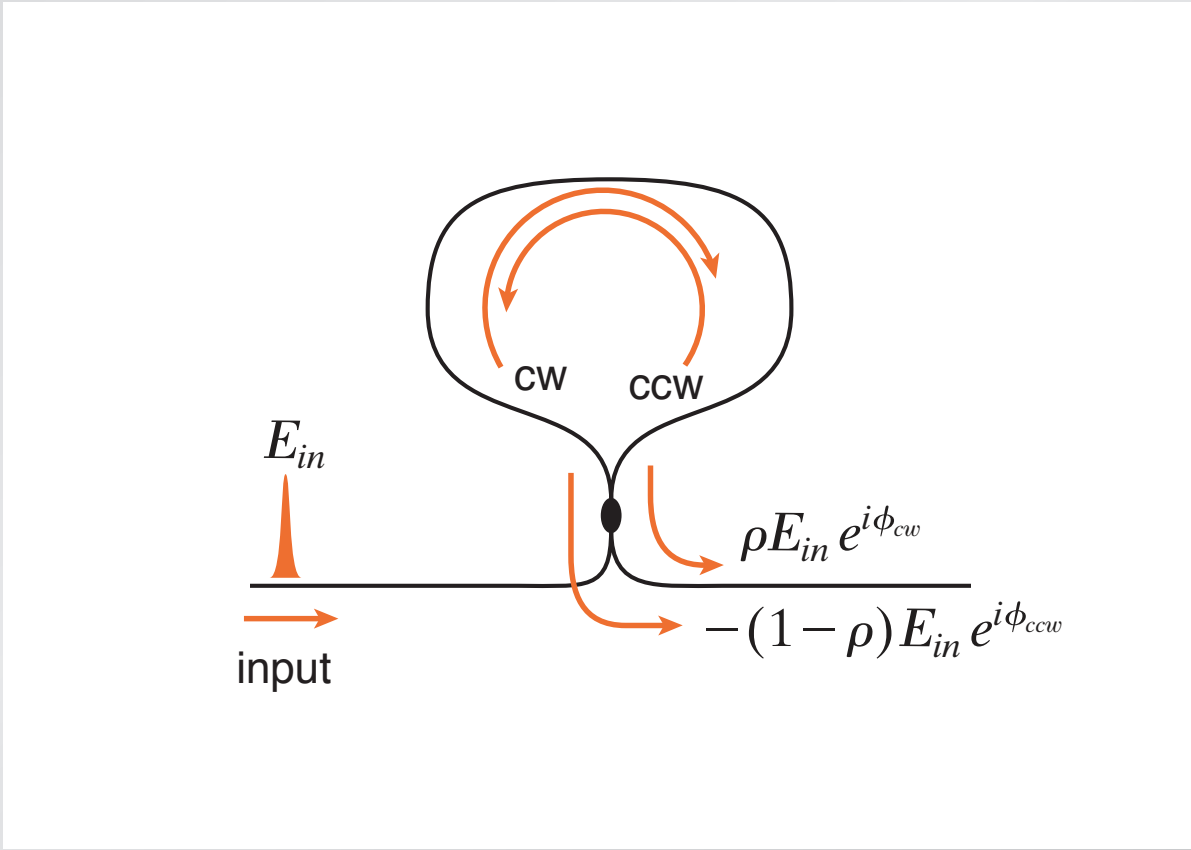
Optical logic gates

coupling parameter: ρ



Optical logic gates

output is sum of transmitted cw and ccw



Optical logic gates

accumulated phase:

$$\phi = k_o n$$

Optical logic gates

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nonlinear index:

$$n = n_o + n_2 I = n_o + n_2 \frac{P_i}{A_{eff}}$$

Optical logic gates

accumulated phase:

$$\phi = k_o n$$

nonlinear index:

$$n = n_o + n_2 I = n_o + n_2 \frac{P_i}{A_{eff}}$$

nonlinear parameter:

$$\gamma = n_2 \frac{k_o}{A_{eff}}$$

Optical logic gates

power-dependent output:

$$\frac{E_{out}^2}{E_{in}^2} = 1 - 2\rho(1-\rho)\{1 + \cos[(1-2\rho)\gamma P_o L]\}$$

Optical logic gates

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$$\frac{E_{out}^2}{E_{in}^2} = 1 - 2\rho(1-\rho)\{1 + \cos[(1-2\rho)\gamma P_o L]\}$$

for 50-50 coupler:

$$\rho = 0.5$$

Optical logic gates

power-dependent output:

$$\frac{E_{out}^2}{E_{in}^2} = 1 - 2\rho(1-\rho)\{1 + \cos[(1-2\rho)\gamma P_o L]\}$$

for 50-50 coupler:

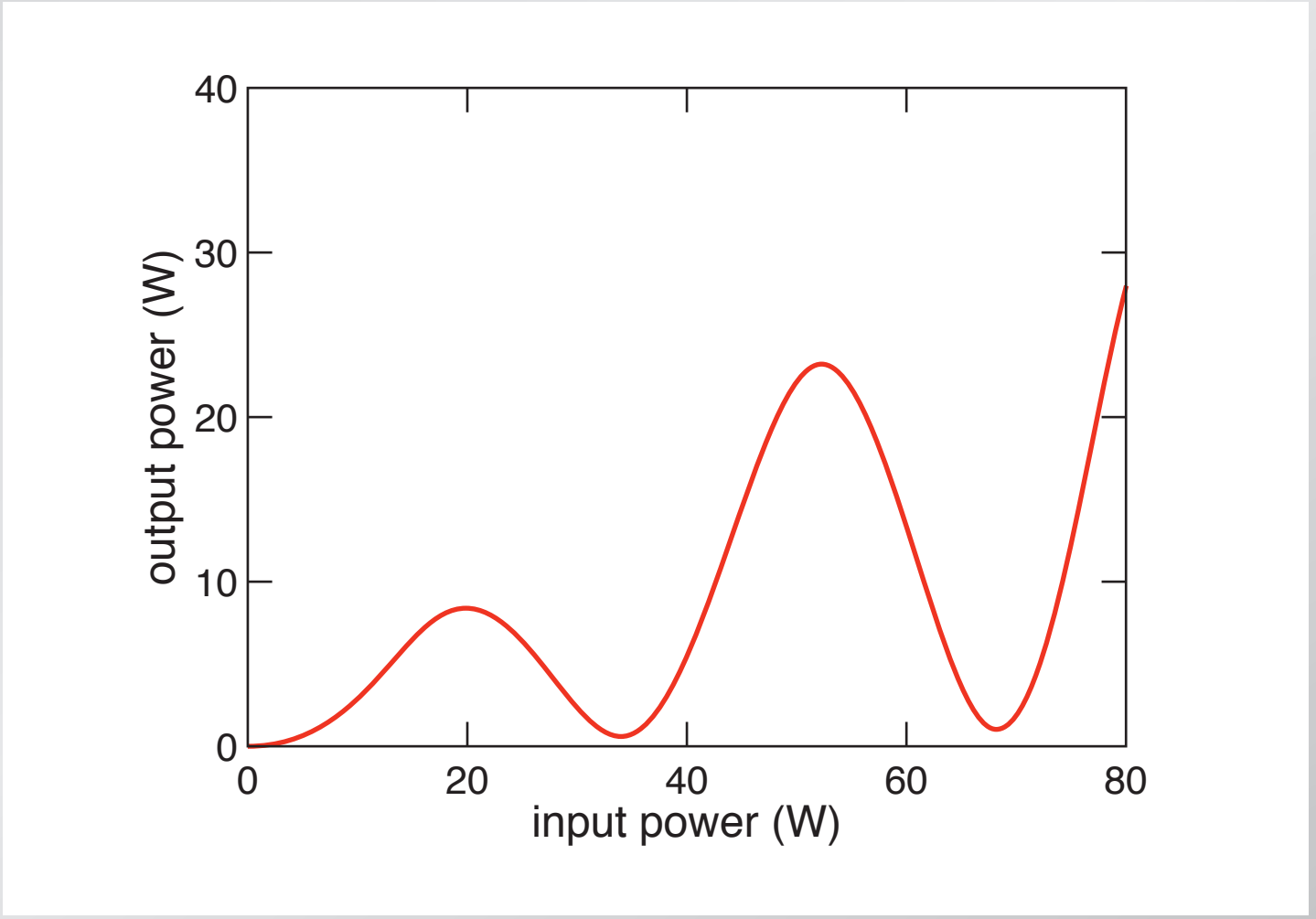
$$\rho = 0.5$$

no transmission:

$$\frac{E_{out}^2}{E_{in}^2} = 0$$

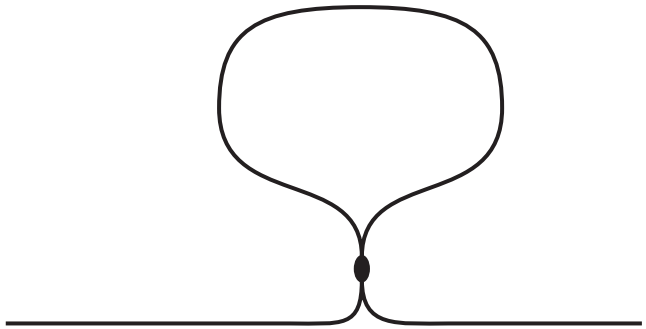
Optical logic gates

when $\rho \neq 0.5$:



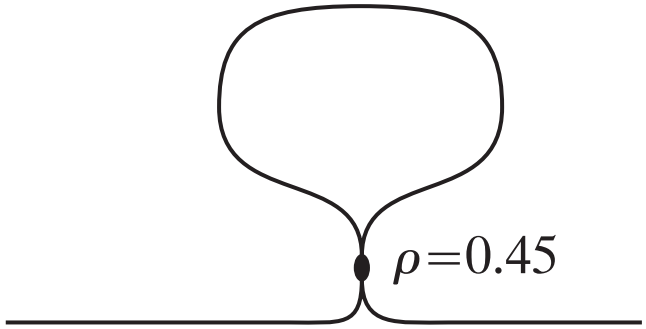
Optical logic gates

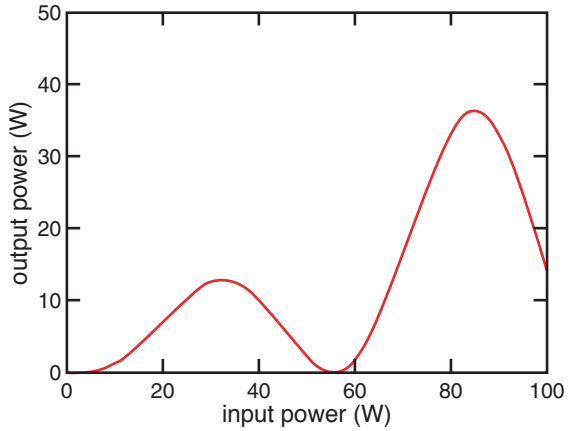
nonlinear nanogate



Optical logic gates

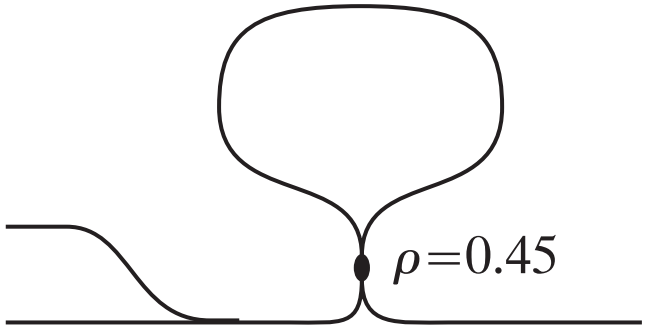
nonlinear nanogate

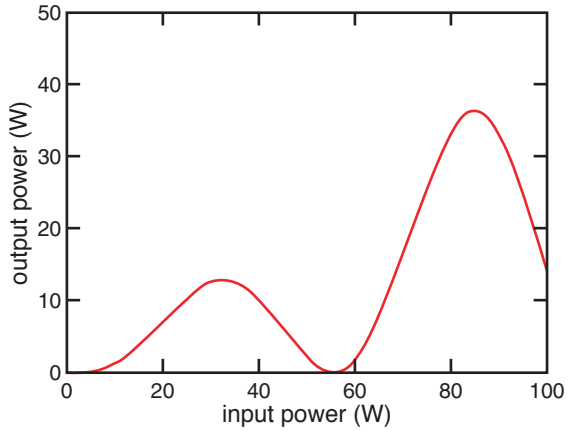




Optical logic gates

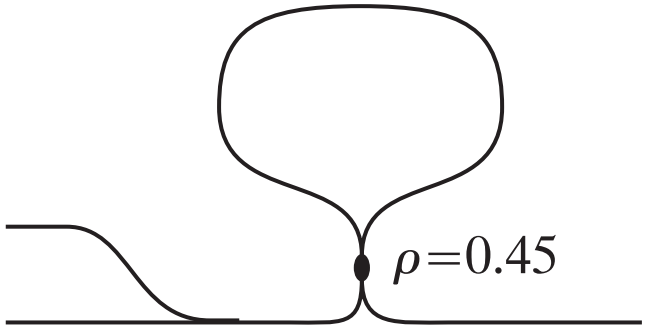
nonlinear nanogate

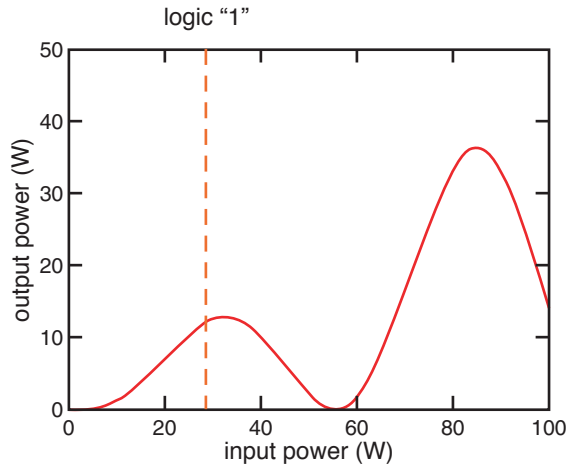




Optical logic gates

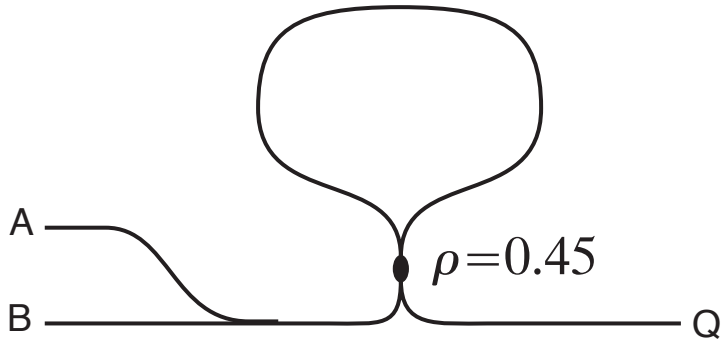
nonlinear nanogate

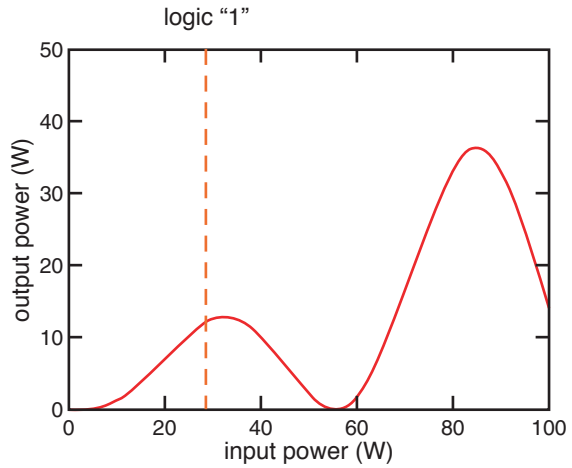




Optical logic gates

nonlinear nanogate

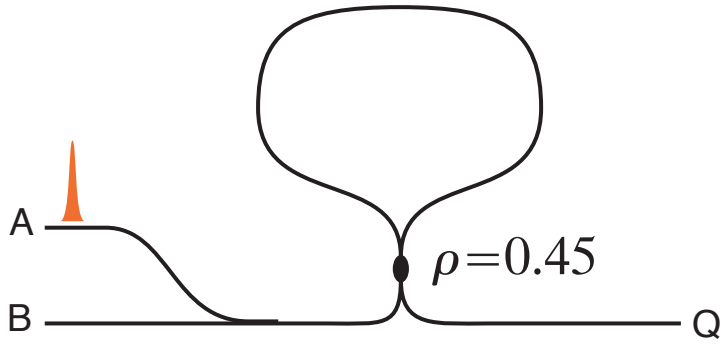


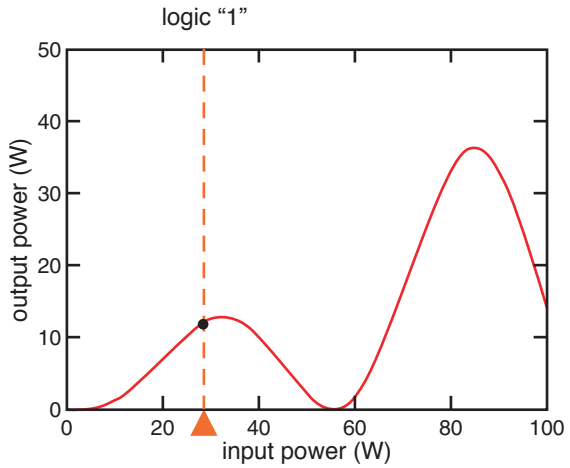


A	B	Q
0	0	0

Optical logic gates

nonlinear nanogate

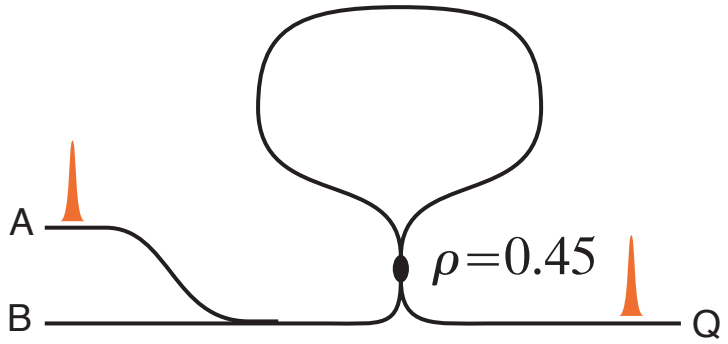


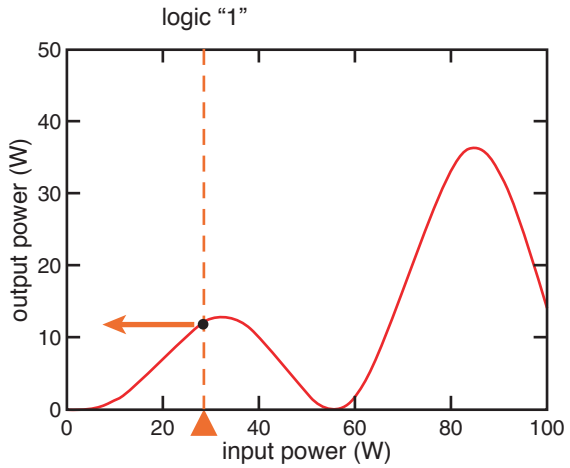


A	B	Q
0	0	0

Optical logic gates

nonlinear nanogate

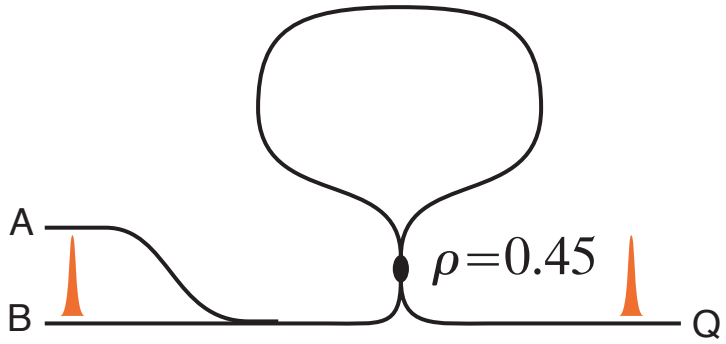


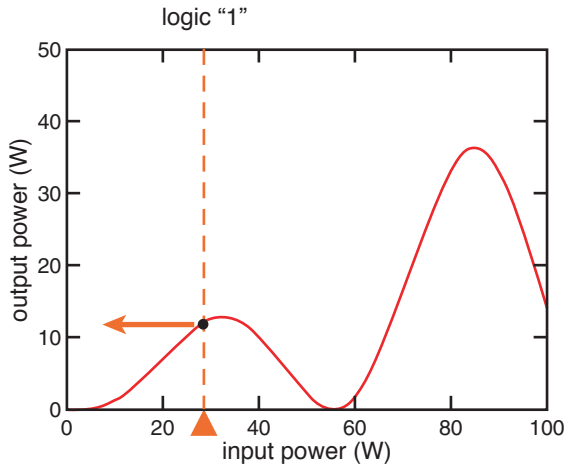


A	B	Q
0	0	0
1	0	1

Optical logic gates

nonlinear nanogate

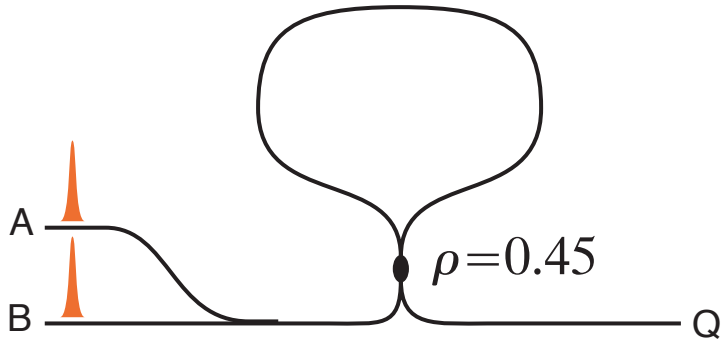


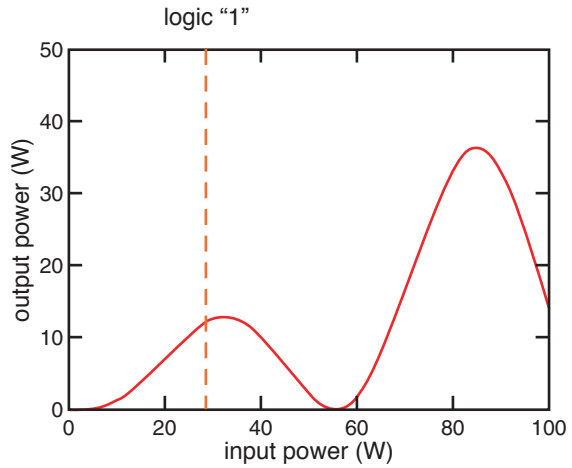


A	B	Q
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	1	1

Optical logic gates

nonlinear nanogate





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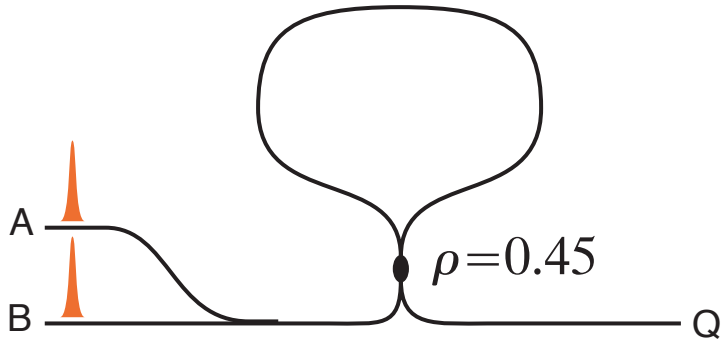
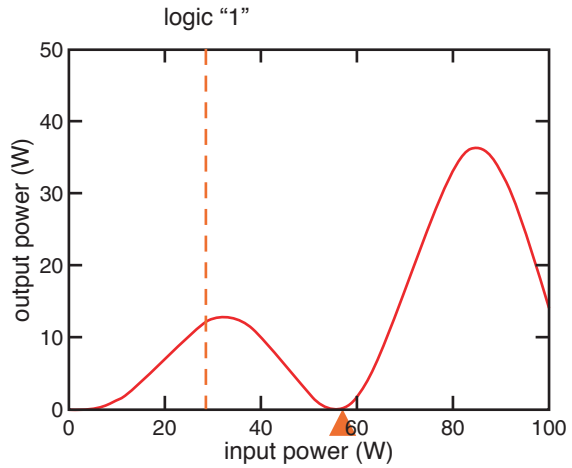
1	0	1
0	1	1

Optical logic gates

nonlinear nanogate

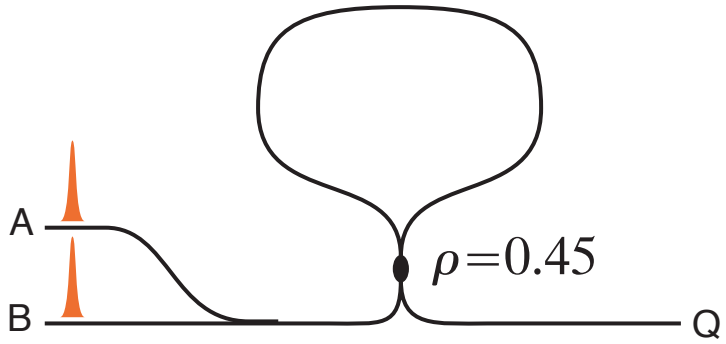


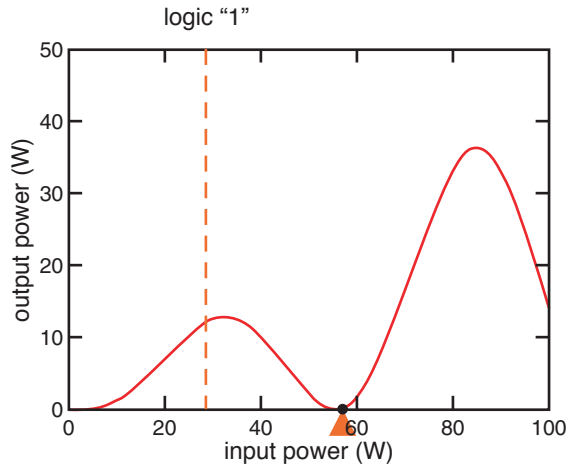


A	B	Q
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	1	1

Optical logic gates

nonlinear nanogate

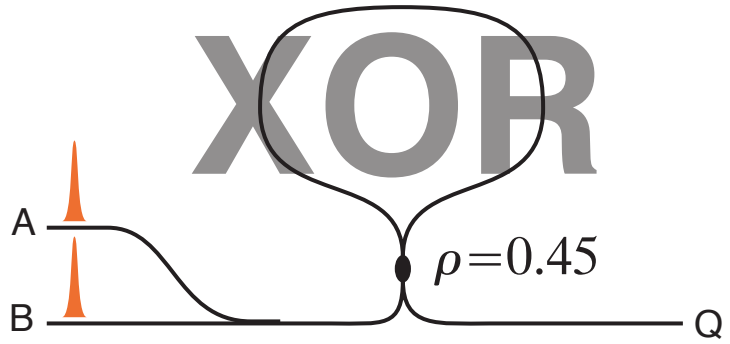


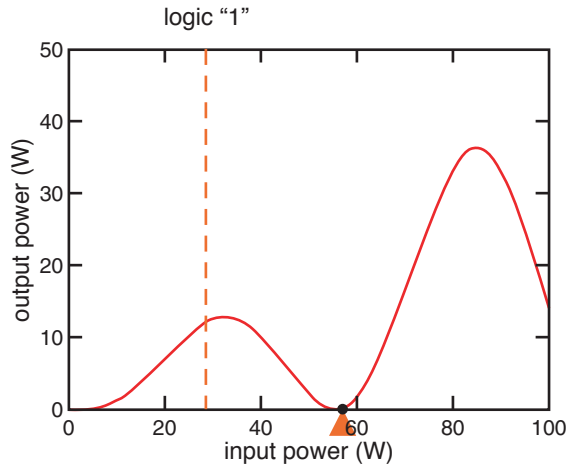


A	B	Q
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	1	1
1	1	0

Optical logic gates

nonlinear nanogate

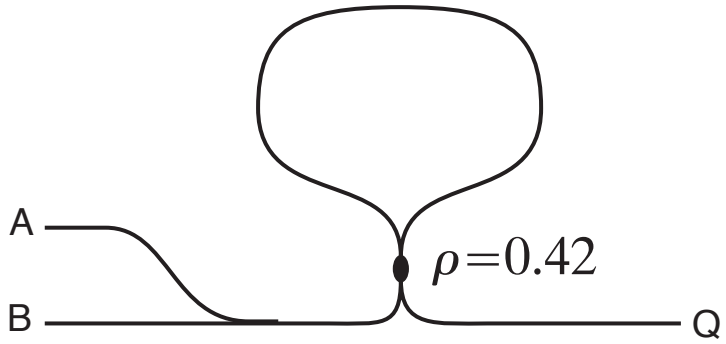


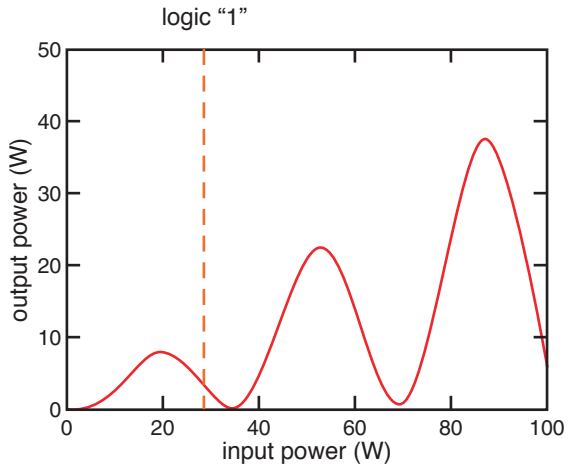


A	B	Q
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	1	1
1	1	0

Optical logic gates

nonlinear nanogate

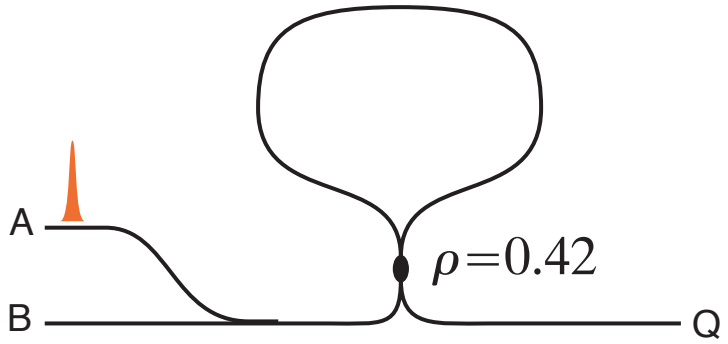


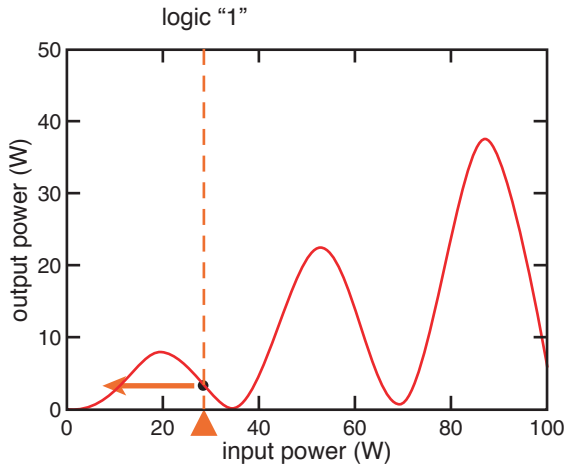


A	B	Q
0	0	0

Optical logic gates

nonlinear nanogate

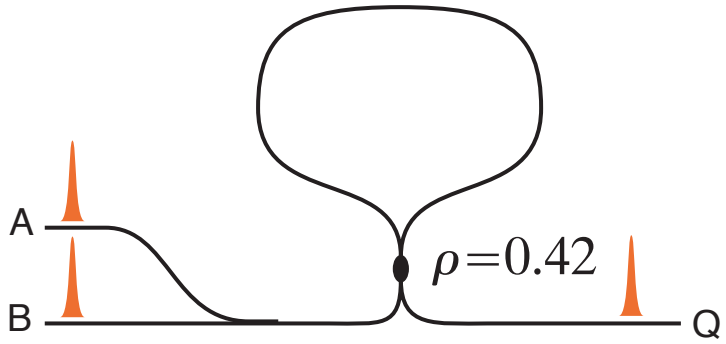


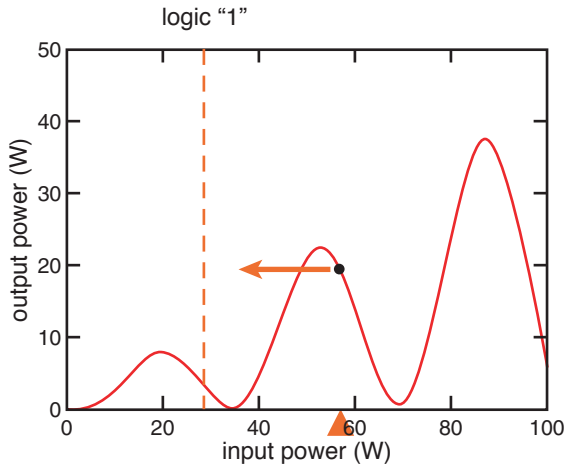


A	B	Q
0	0	0
1	0	0
0	1	0

Optical logic gates

nonlinear nanogate

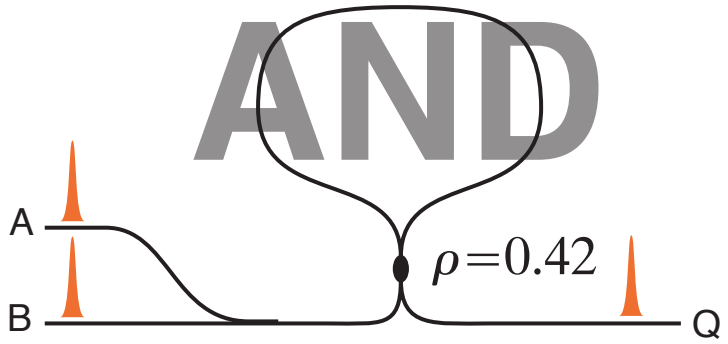


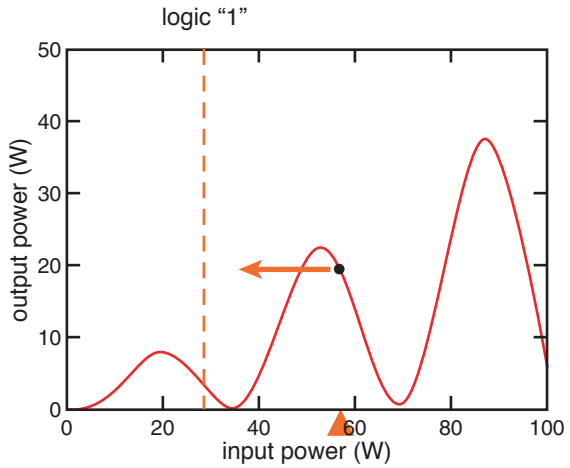


A	B	Q
0	0	0
1	0	0
0	1	0
1	1	1

Optical logic gates

nonlinear nanogate

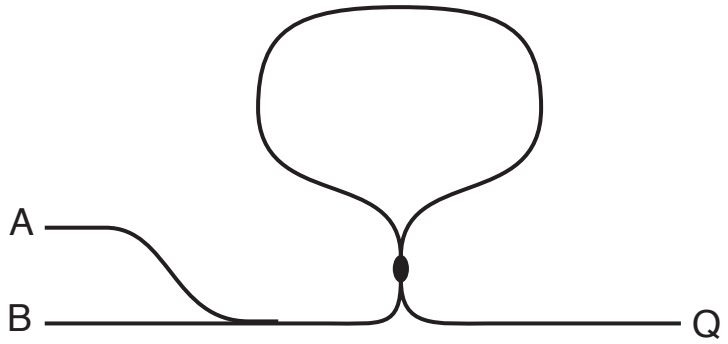


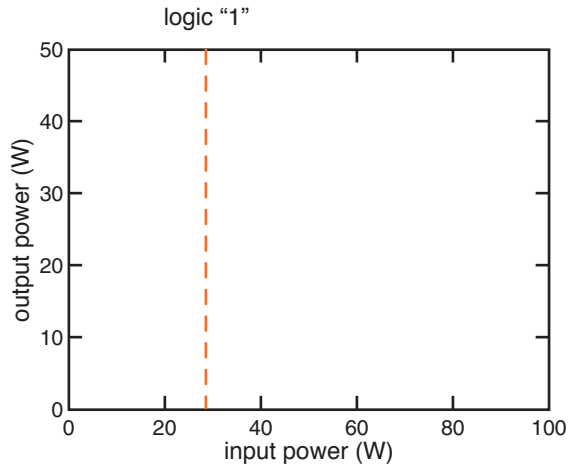


A	B	Q
0	0	0
1	0	0
0	1	0
1	1	1

Optical logic gates

for NAND gate need ouput with no input

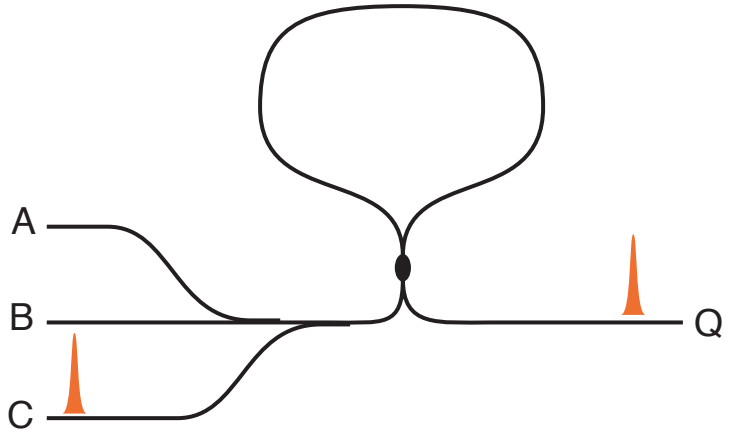


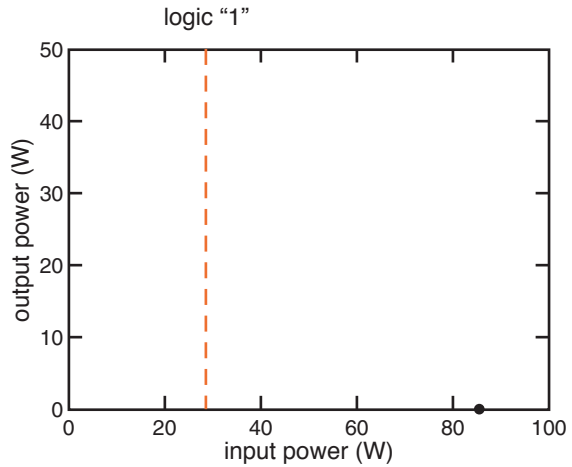


A	B	Q
0	0	1

Optical logic gates

for NAND gate need ouput with no input

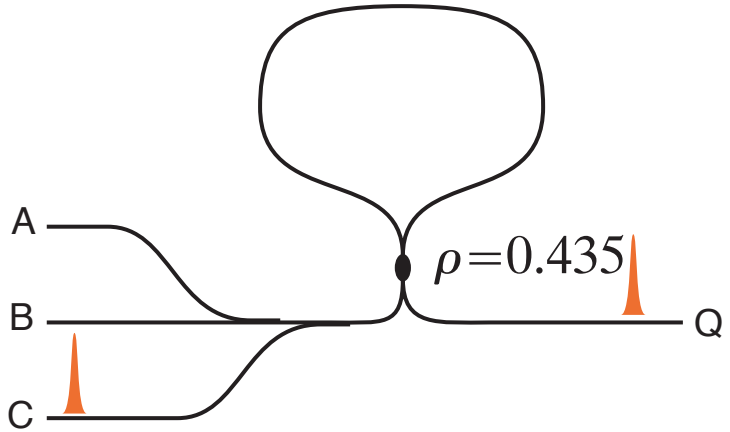


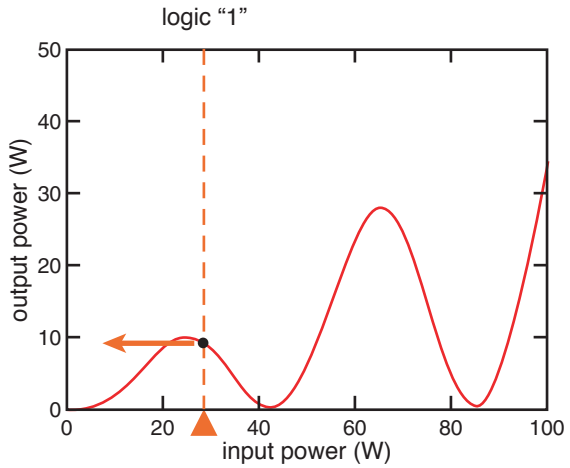


A	B	Q
0	0	1

Optical logic gates

for NAND gate need ouput with no input

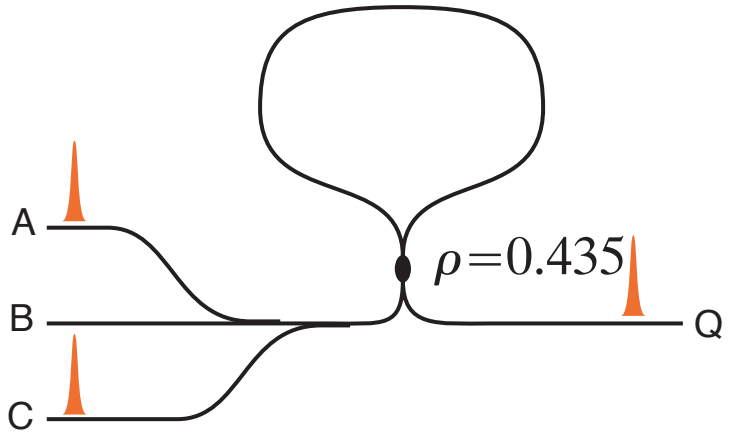


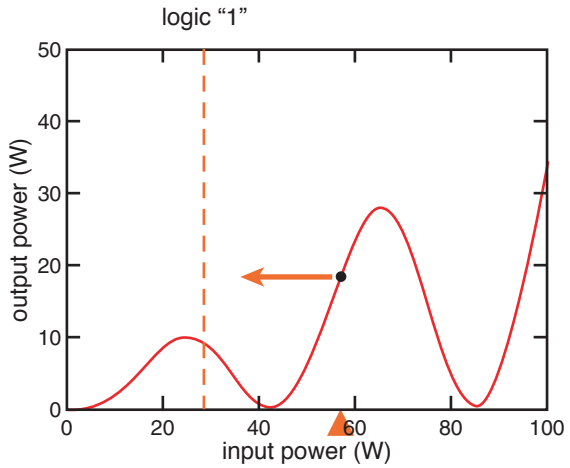


A	B	Q
0	0	1

Optical logic gates

universal NAND gate

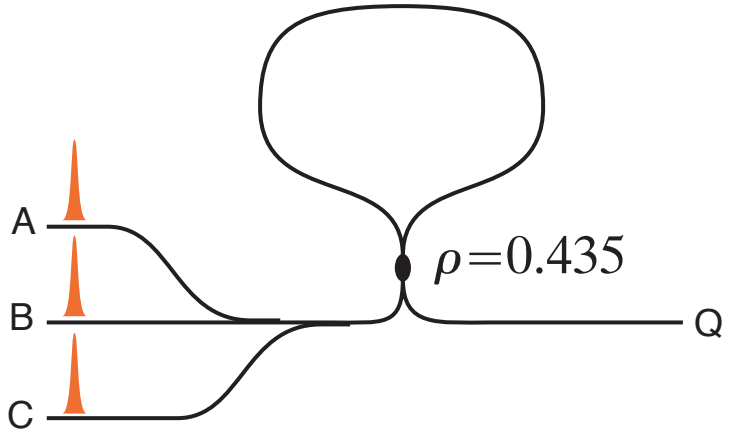


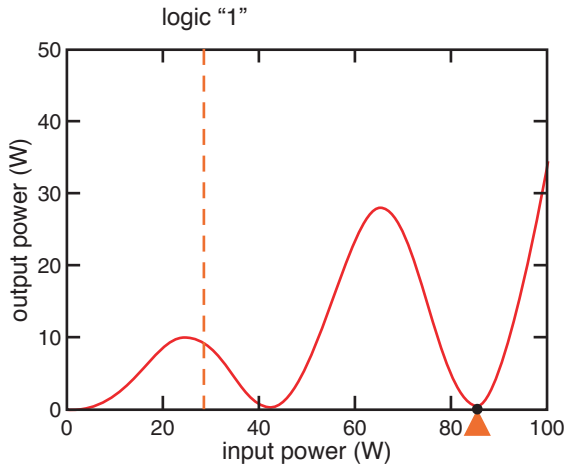


A	B	Q
0	0	1
1	0	1
0	1	1

Optical logic gates

universal NAND gate

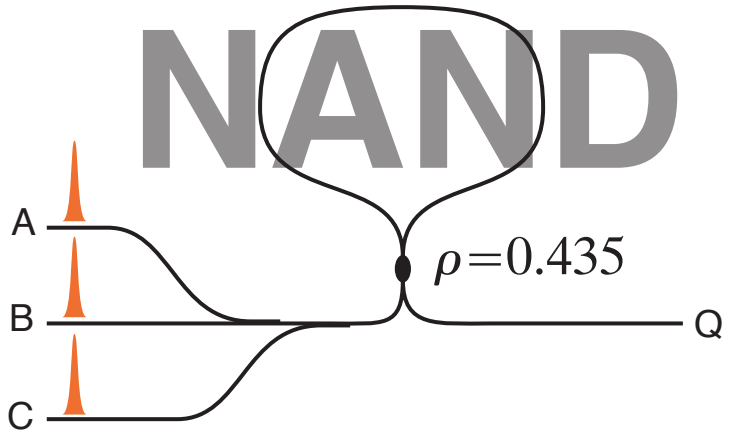


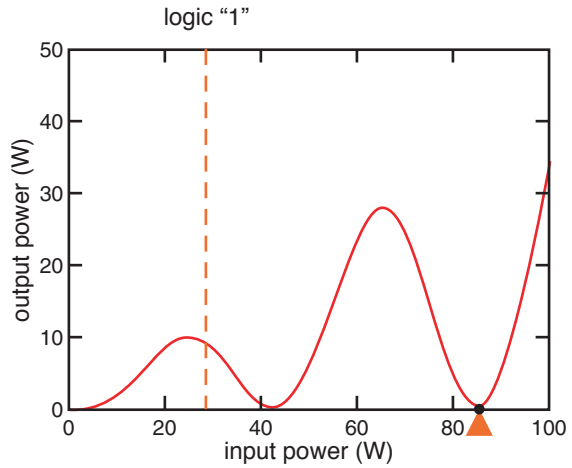


A	B	Q
0	0	1
1	0	1
0	1	1
1	1	0

Optical logic gates

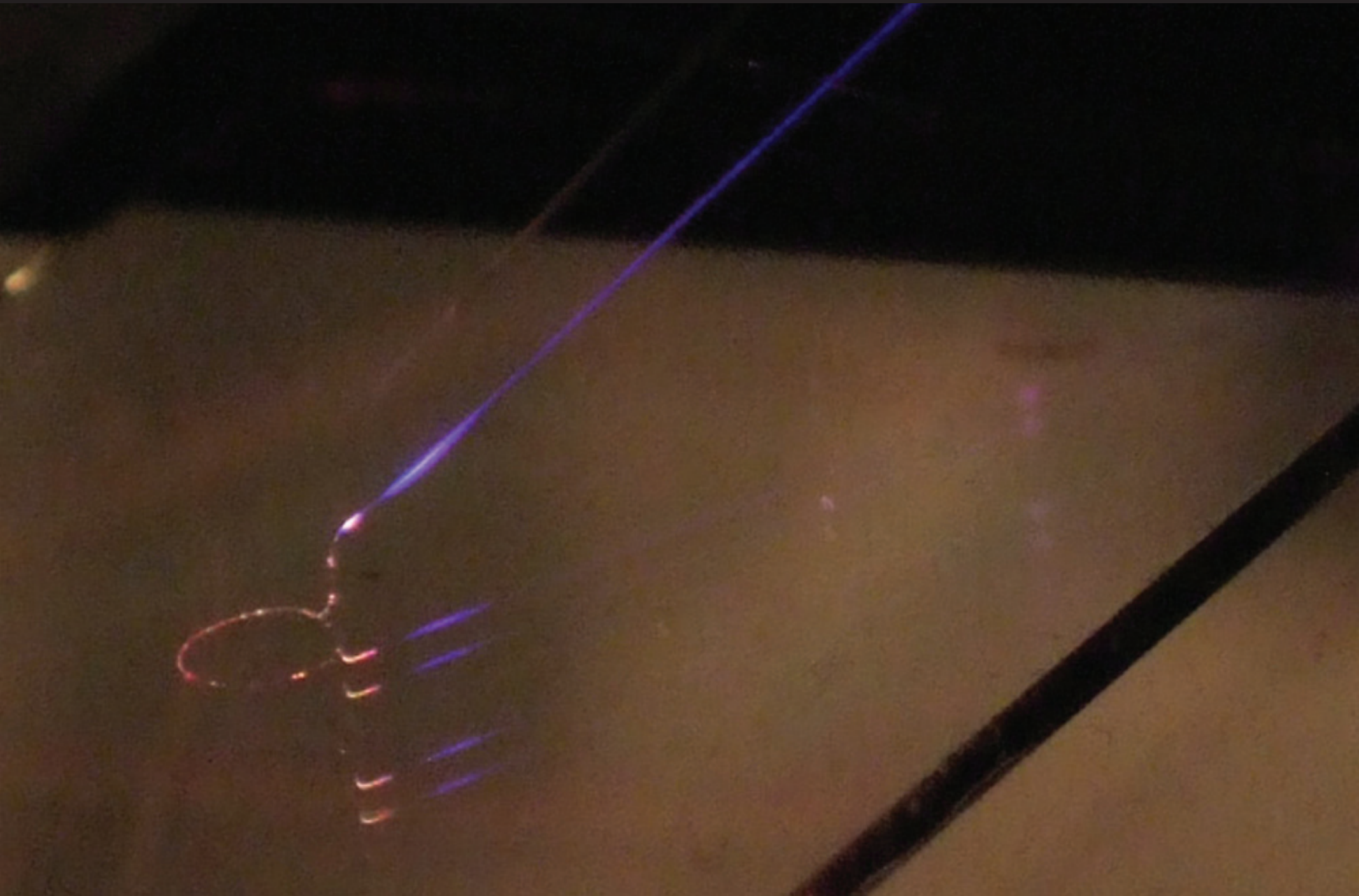
universal NAND gate



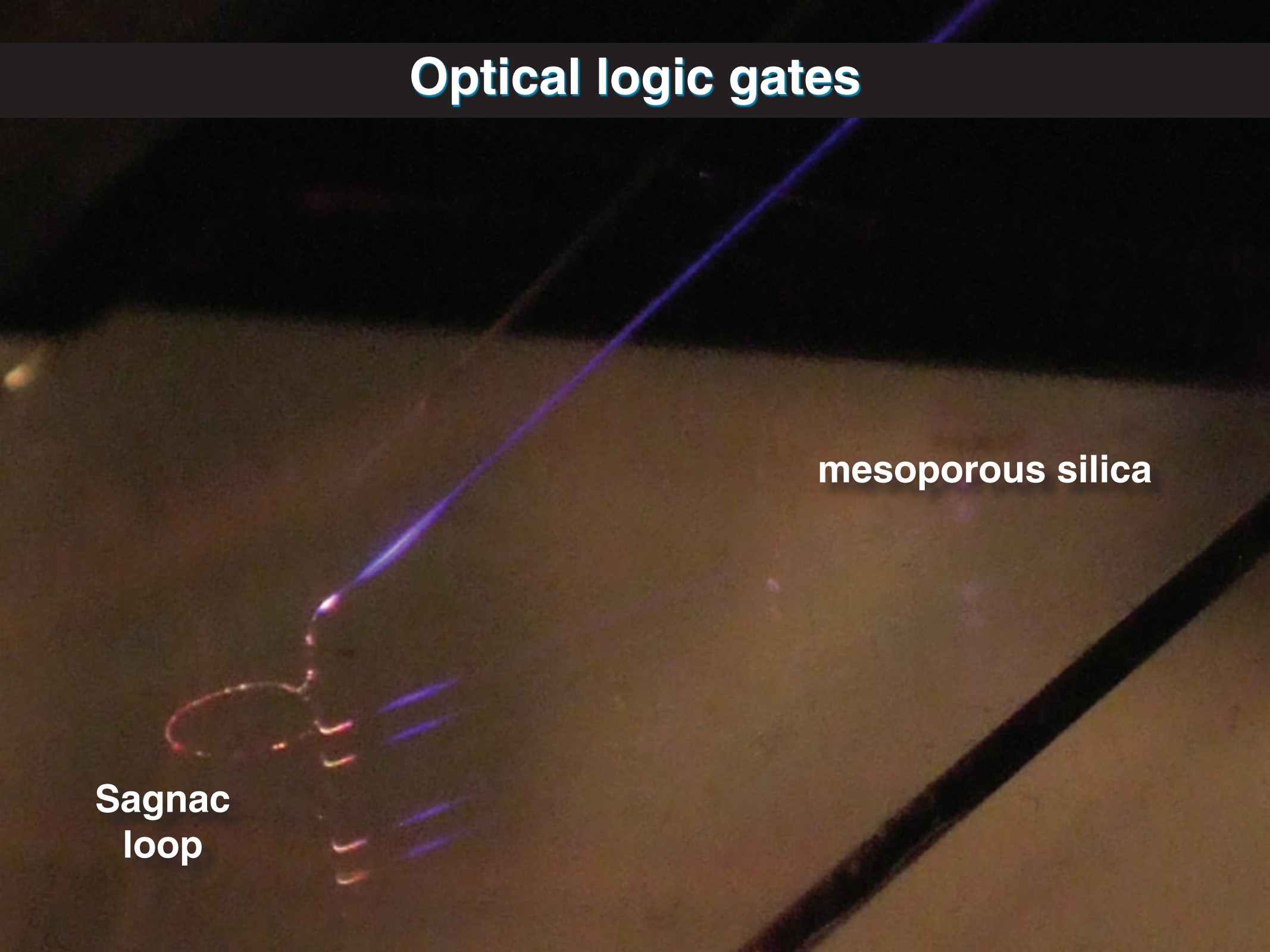


A	B	Q
0	0	1
1	0	1
0	1	1
1	1	0

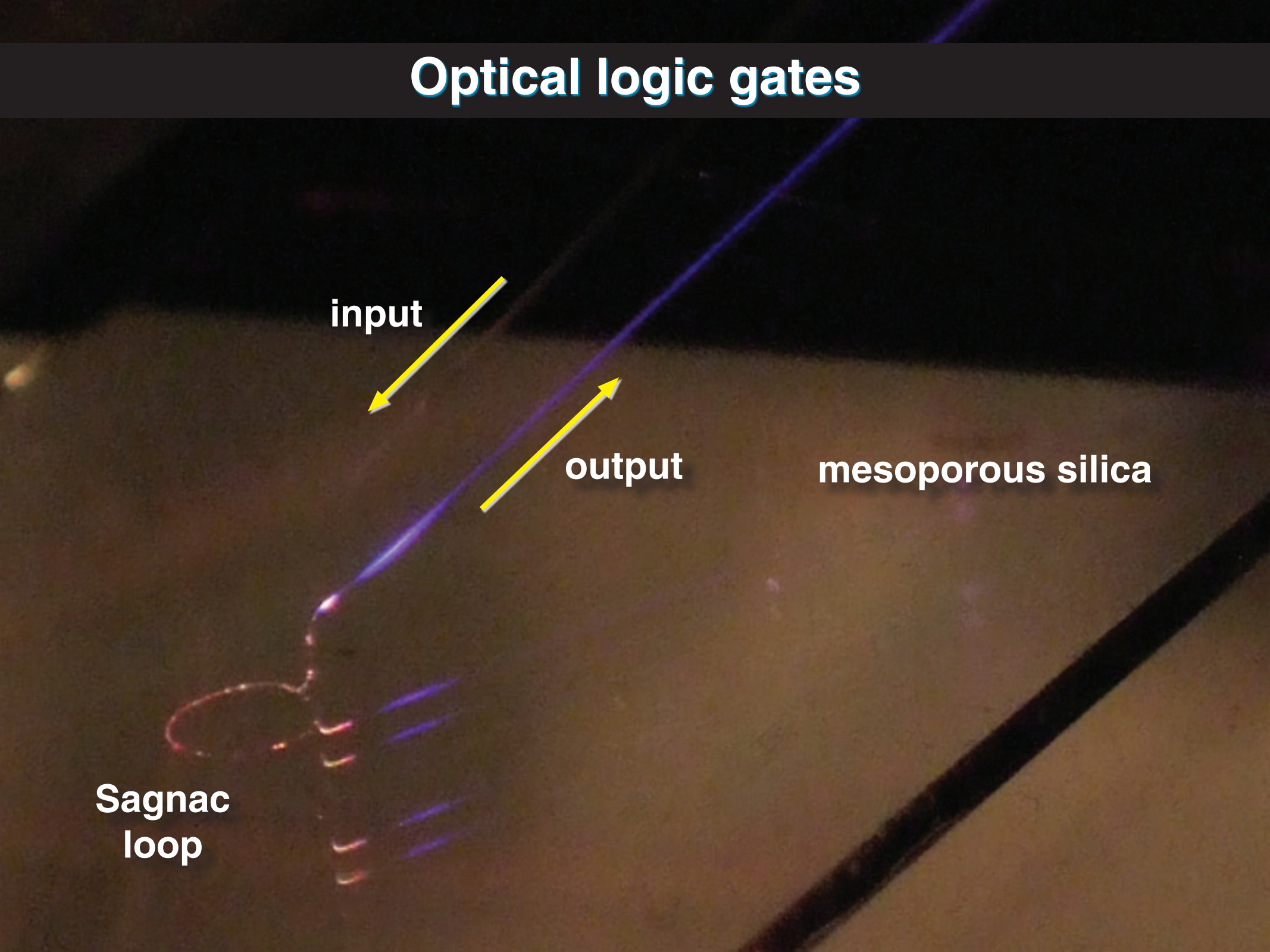
Optical logic gates



Optical logic gates

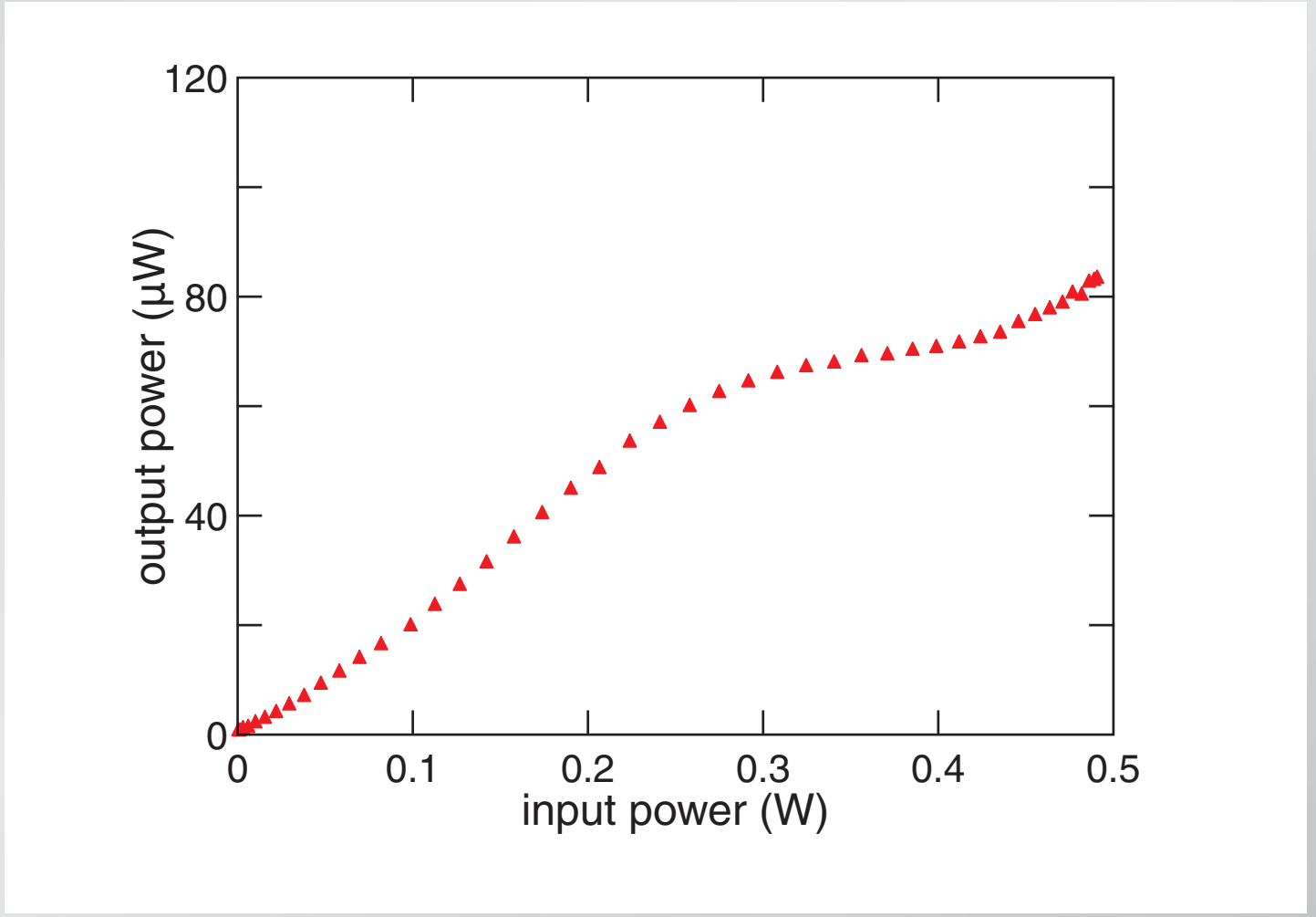


Optical logic gates



Optical logic gates

very preliminary data

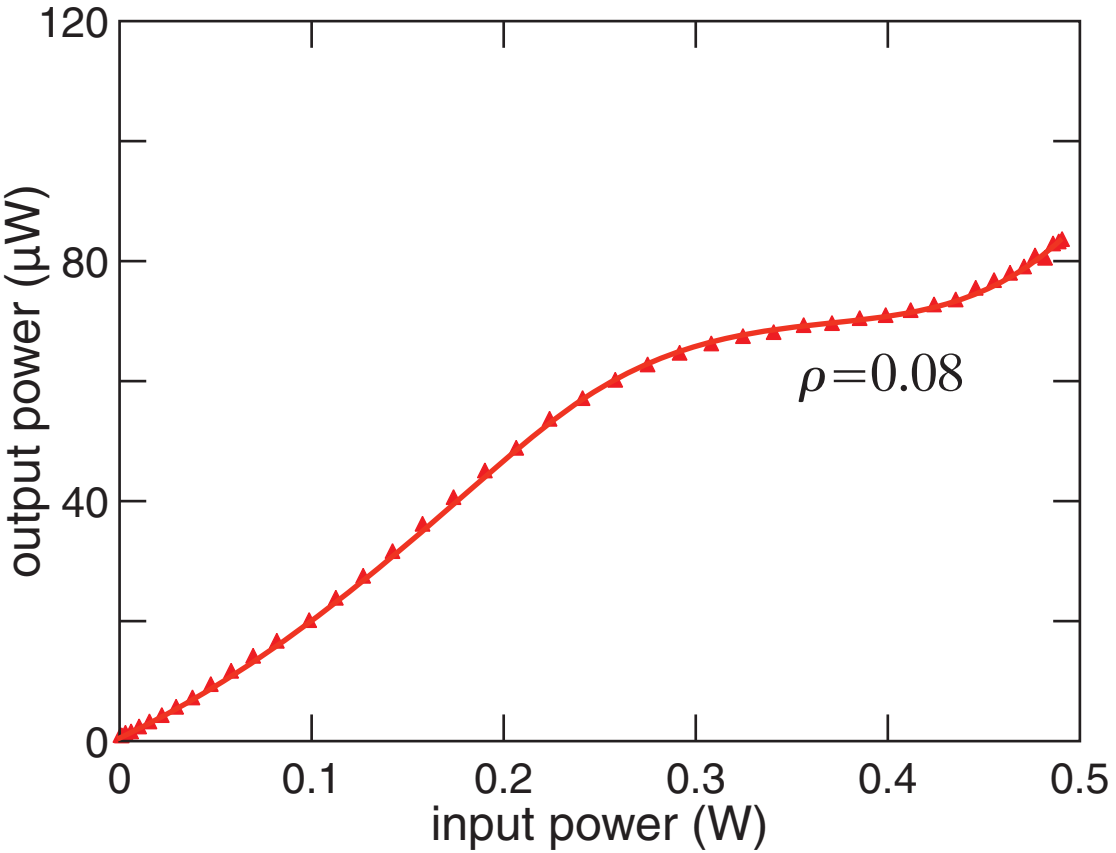


Optical logic gates

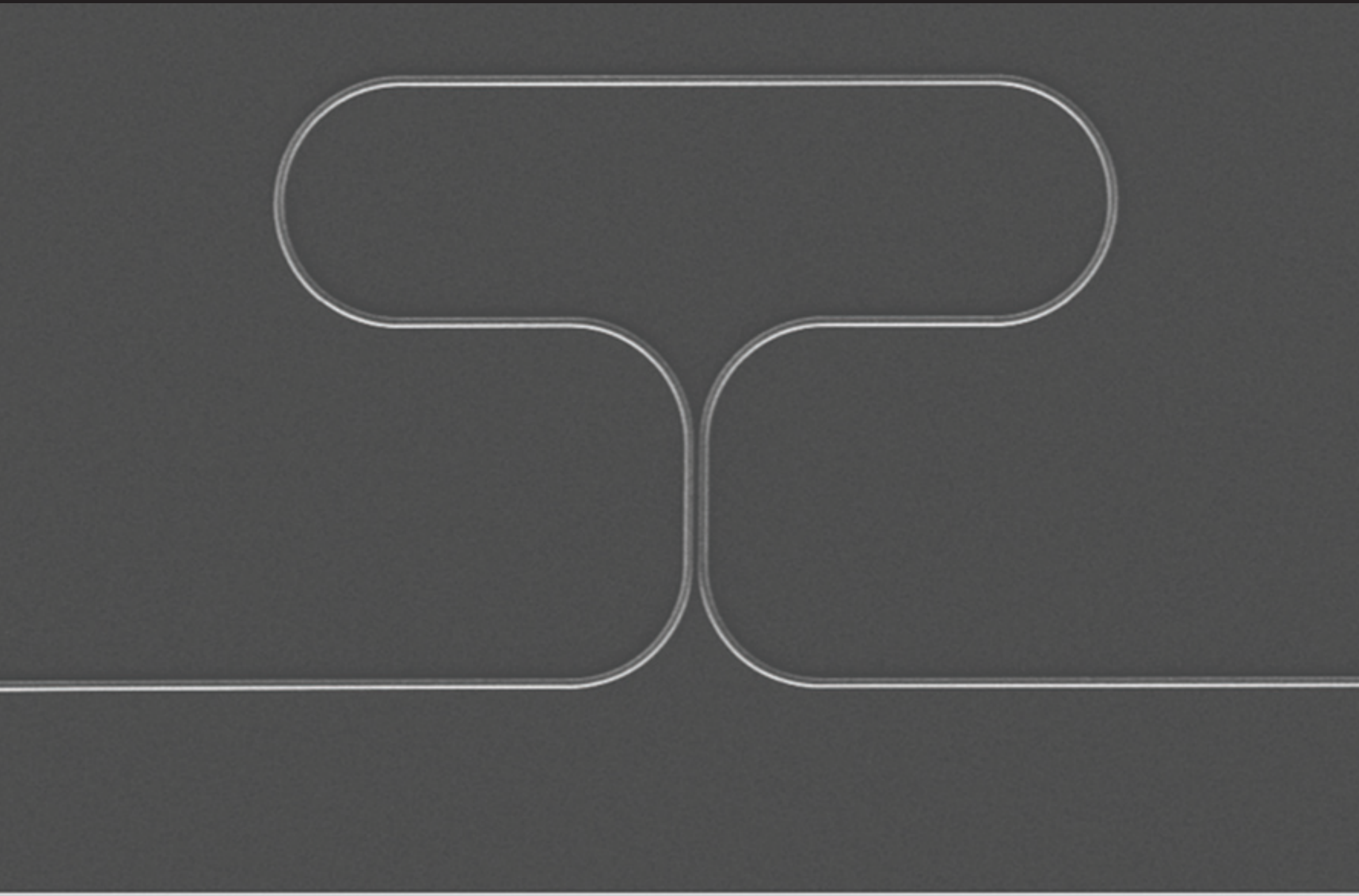
light-by-light modulation!

Optical logic gates

very preliminary data



Optical logic gates



Optical logic gates

"TiO_2 as a platform for all-optical switching"

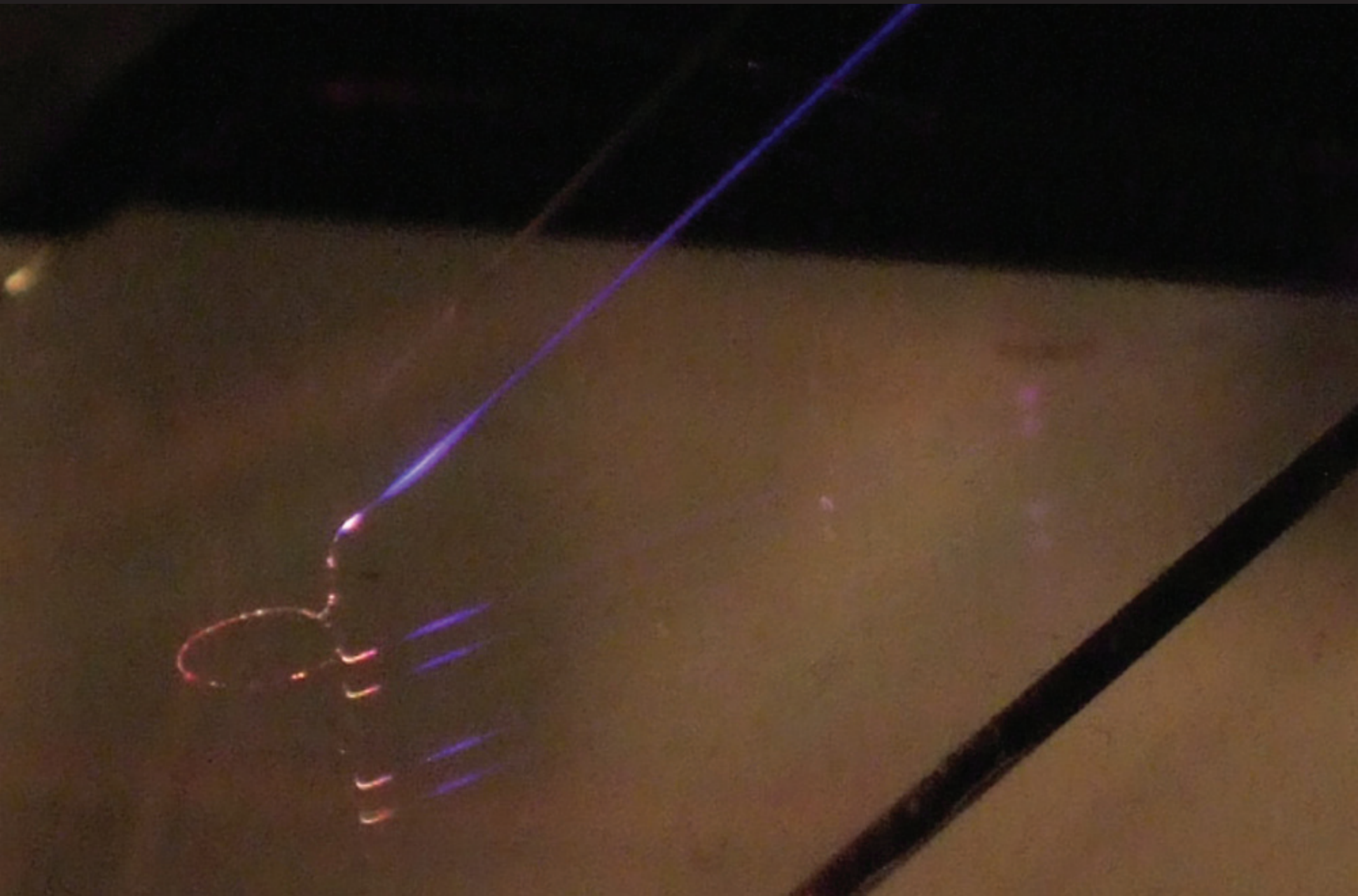
Evans C.C., Bradley J.D.B., Marti-Panameno E.A.

and Mazur, E.

Presented by: Jonathan Bradley

Thursday 11:30-11:45 Constancia

Summary



Summary

- several nanodevices demonstrated
- large γ permits miniature Sagnac loops
- switching energy < 100 pJ

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Harvard Center for Nanoscale Systems
National Science Foundation
National Natural Science Foundation of China

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http://mazur.harvard.edu