

Combining top-down and bottom-up: Nanophotonics with silica and ZnO nanowires

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ZnO nanowires:

Sven Müller and Carsten Ronning, University of Göttingen, Germany

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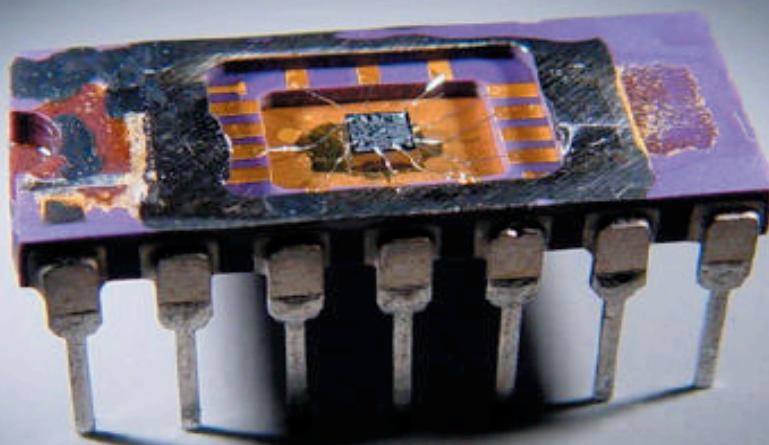
Tina Shih and Rafael Gattass, Harvard University

Funding

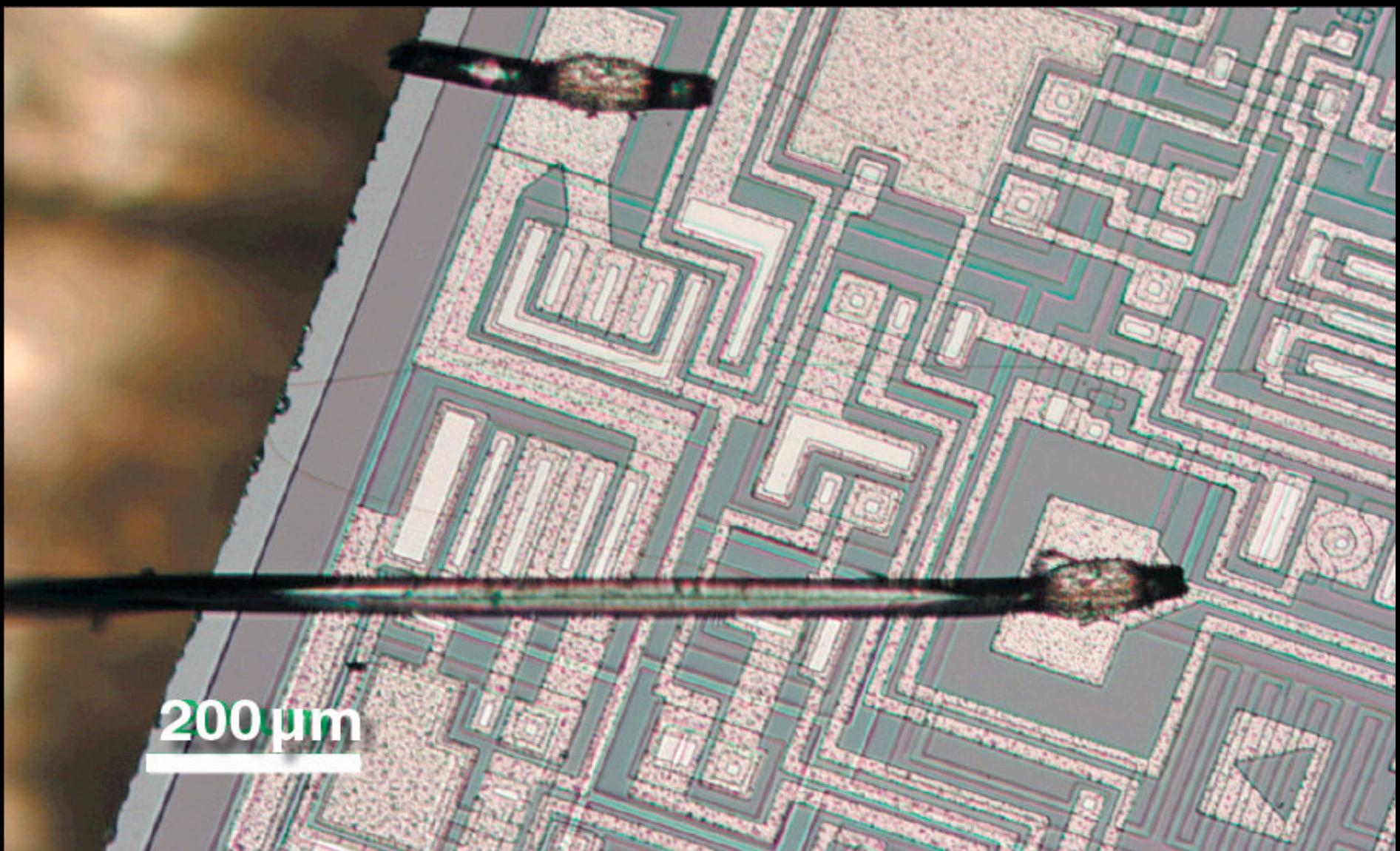
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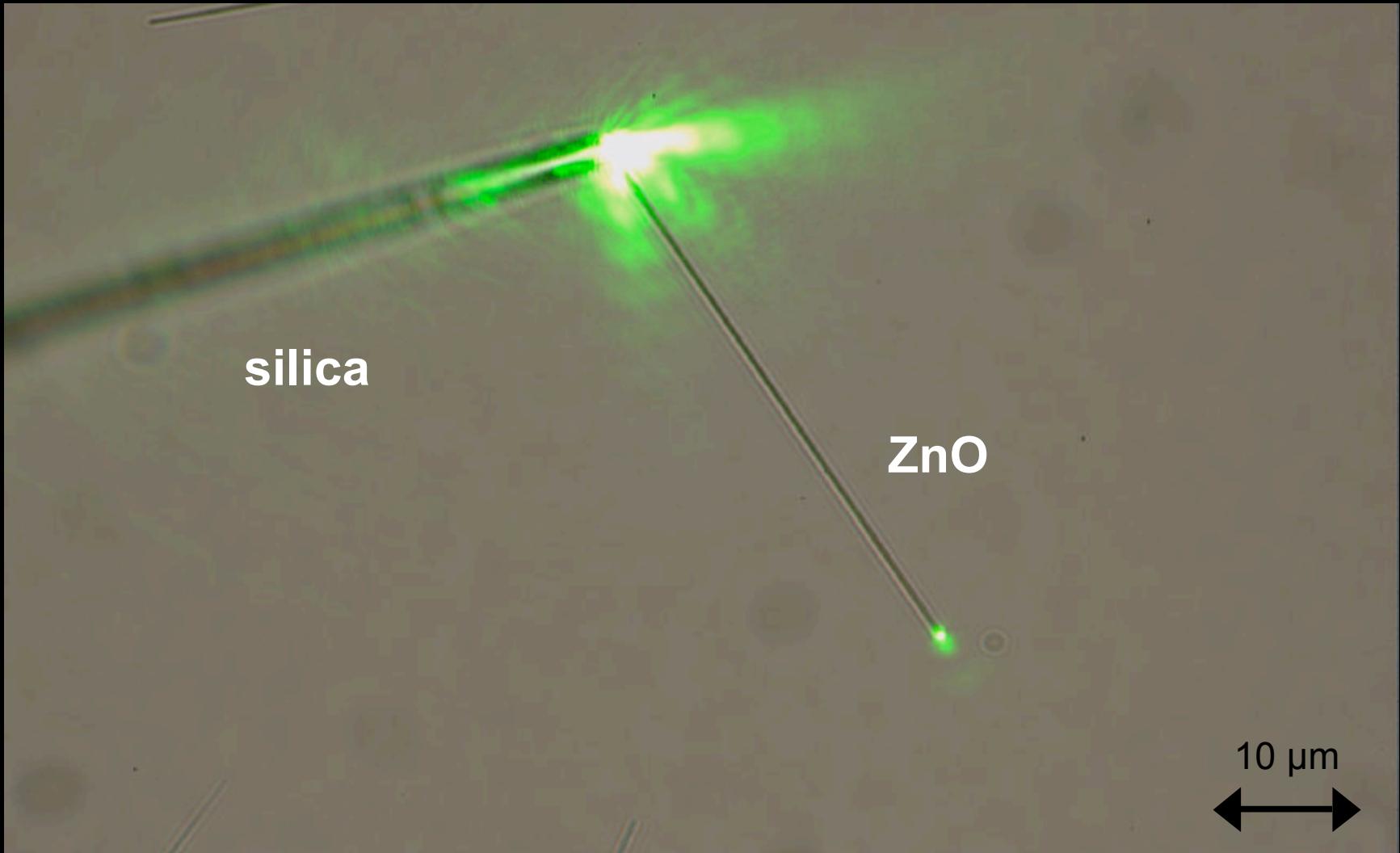
Introduction



Introduction



Introduction



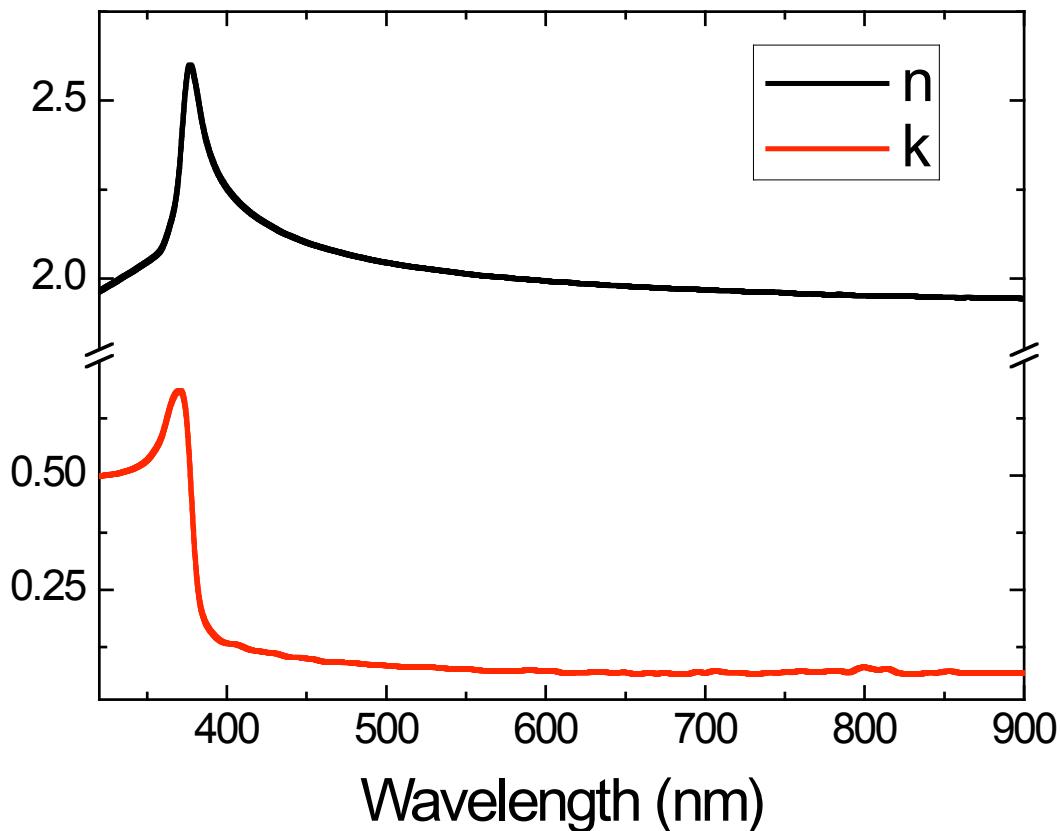
Introduction

Zincoxide: non-toxic wide-bandgap semiconductor



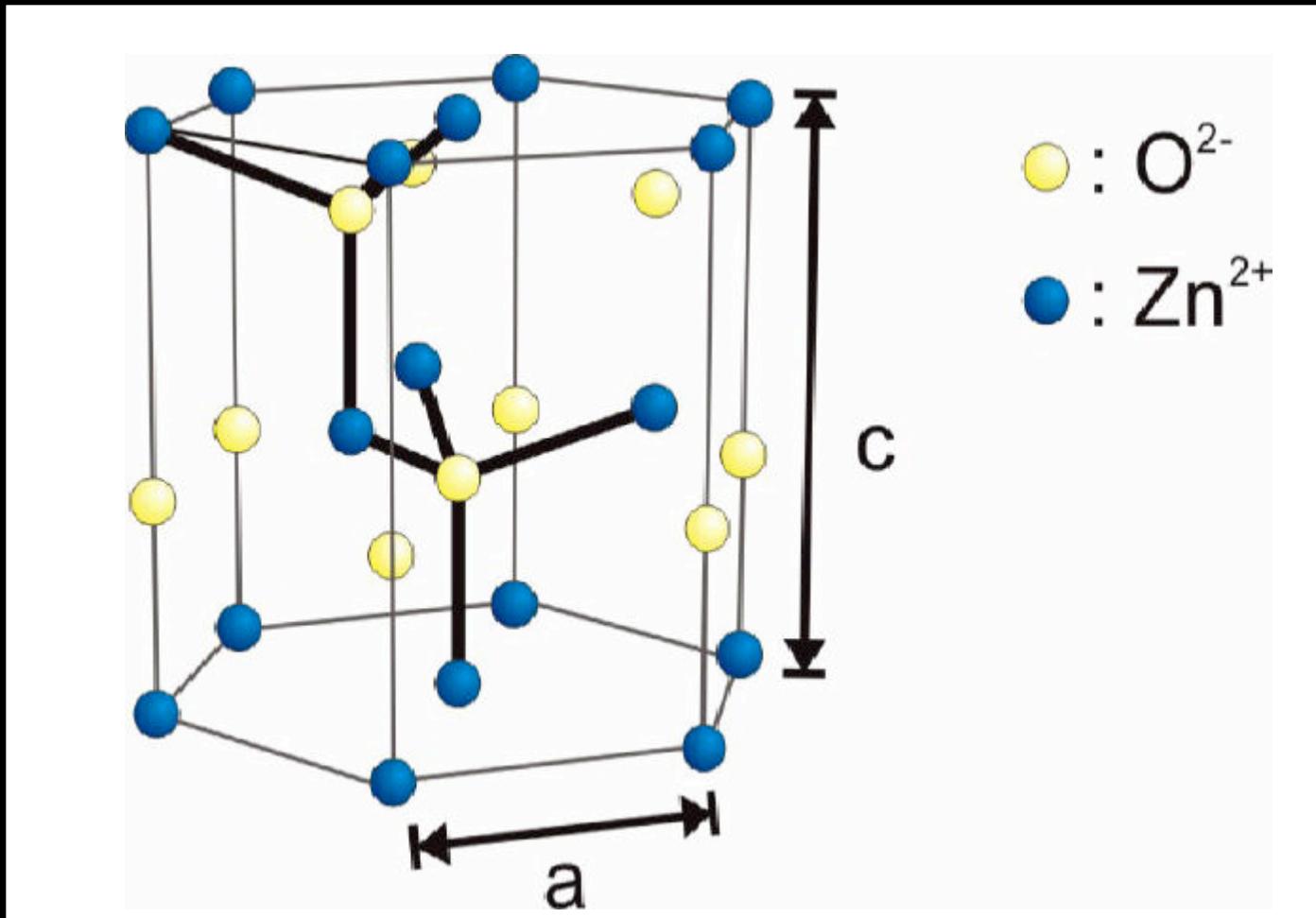
Introduction

ZnO refractive index

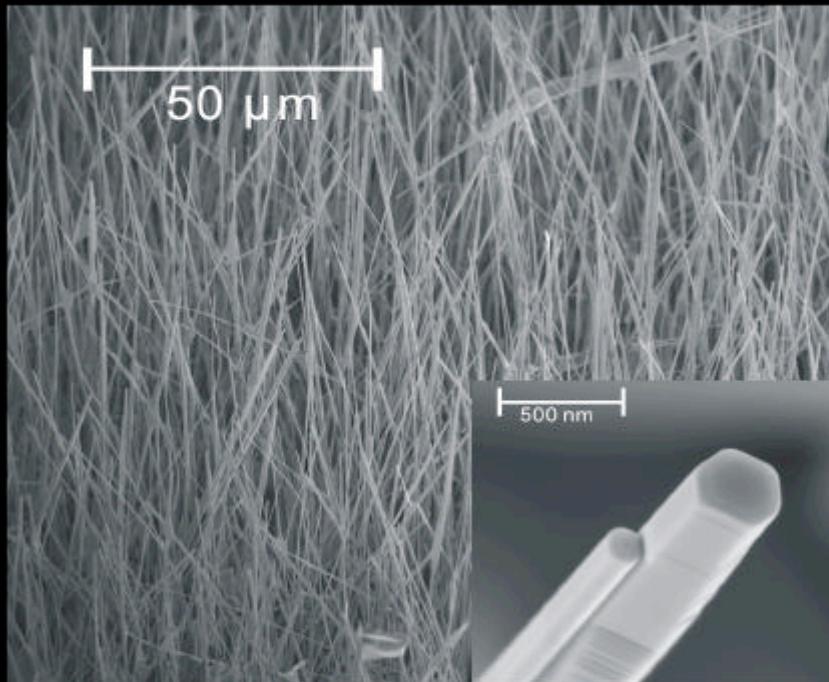


Introduction

wurtzite crystal structure

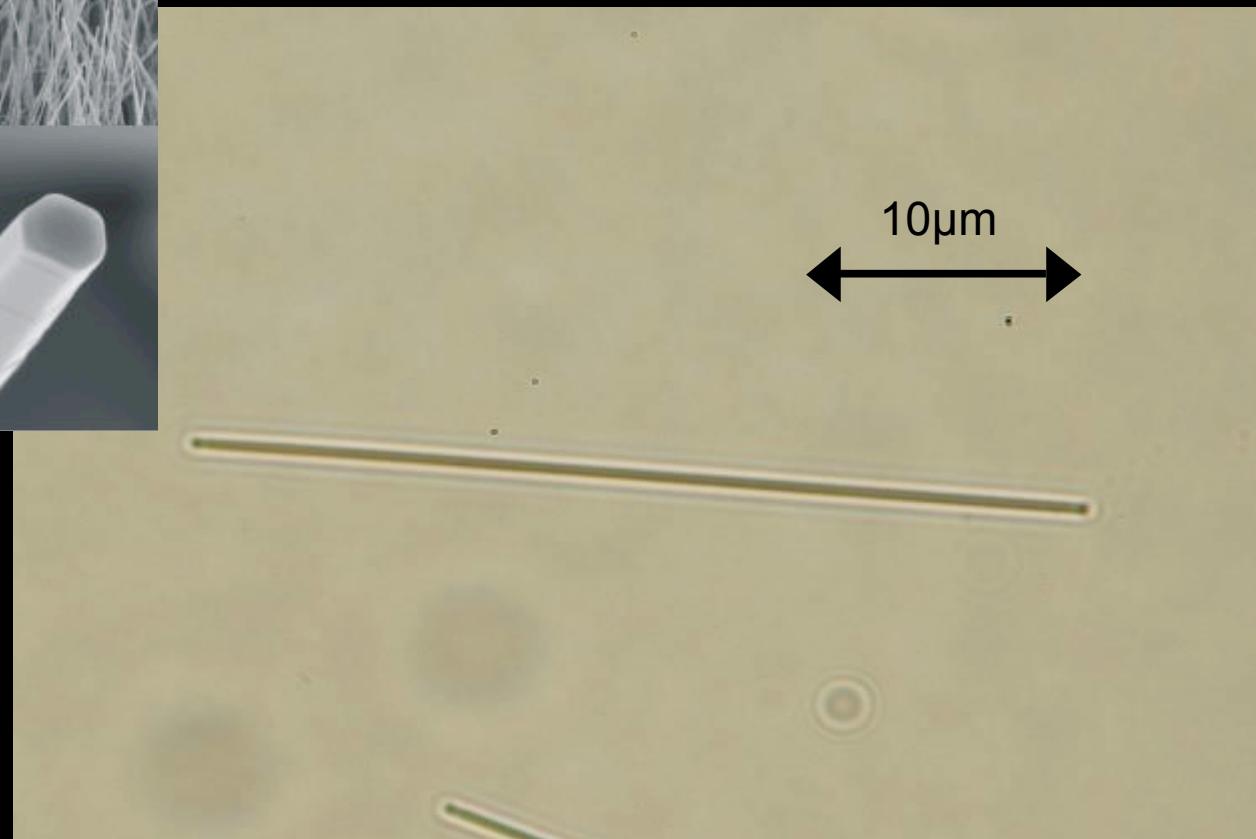


Introduction



ZnO nanowires
electron microscope

optical microscope

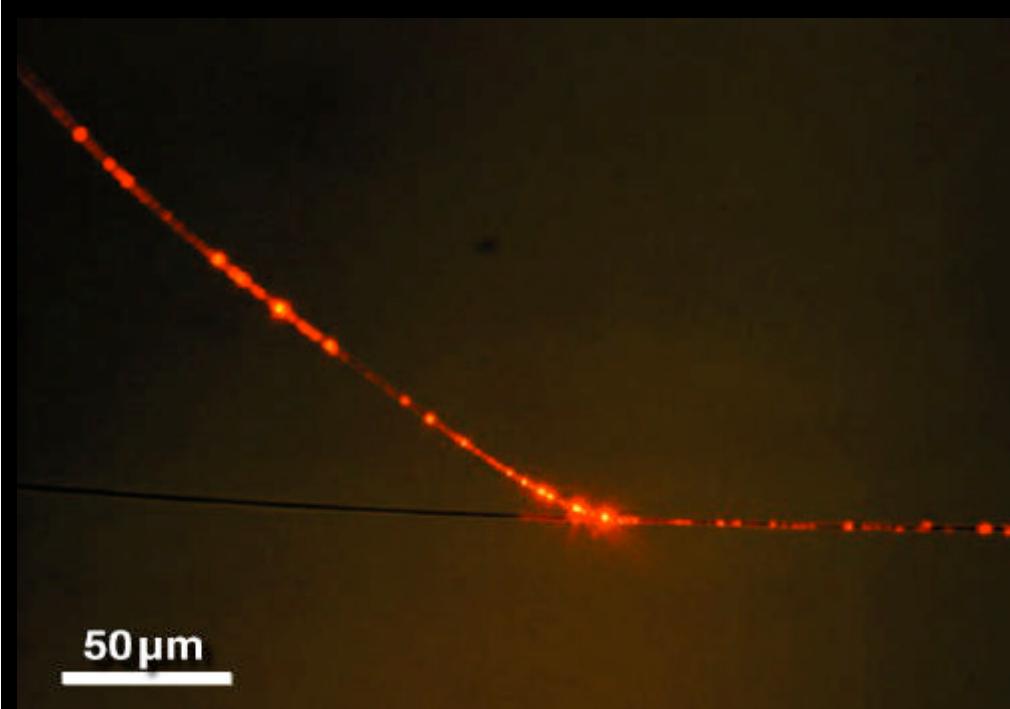


Introduction

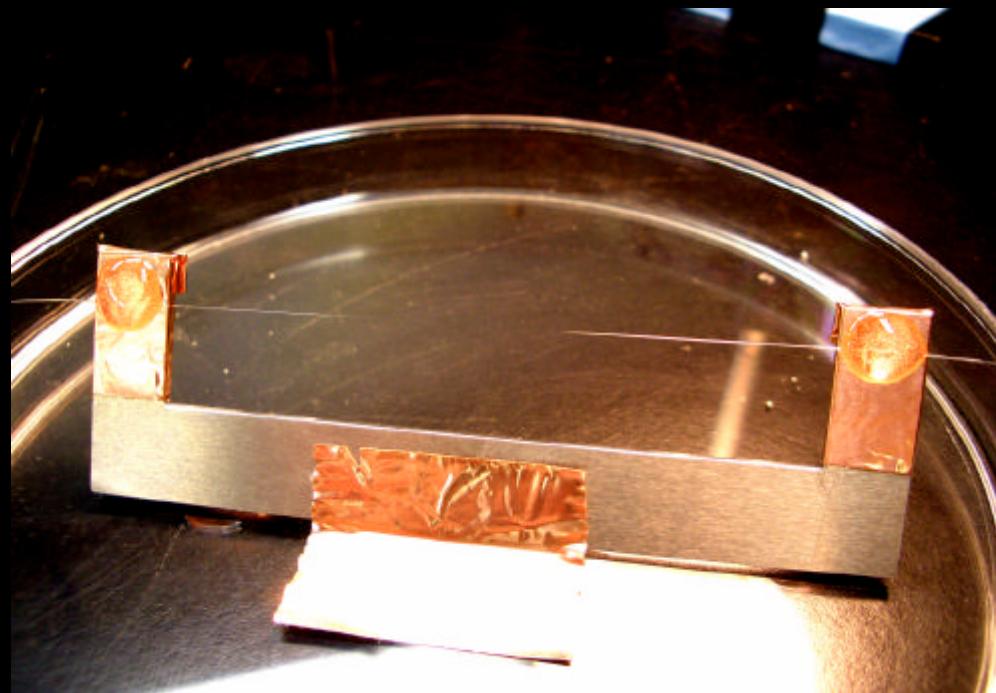
ZnO nanowire specifications

diameter	80 – 400 nm typical: 250 nm
length	up to 80 µm
aspect ratio	up to 5×10^2

Introduction

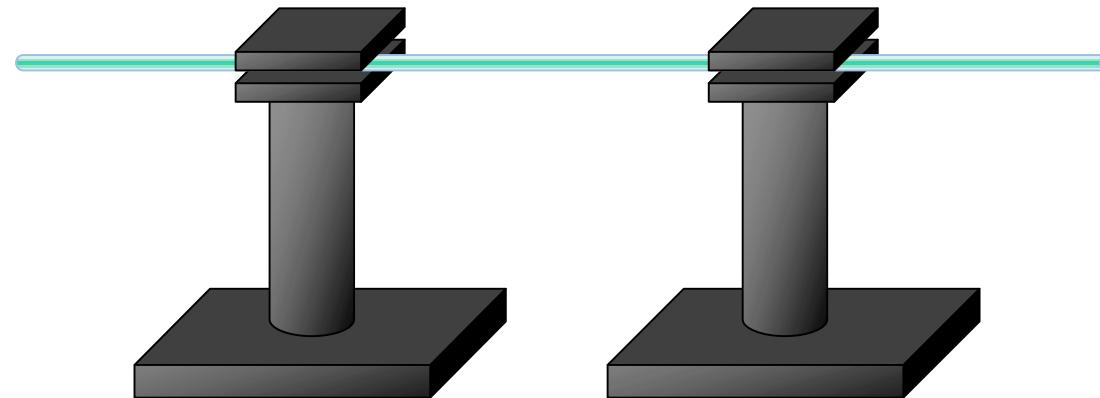


silica nanowires



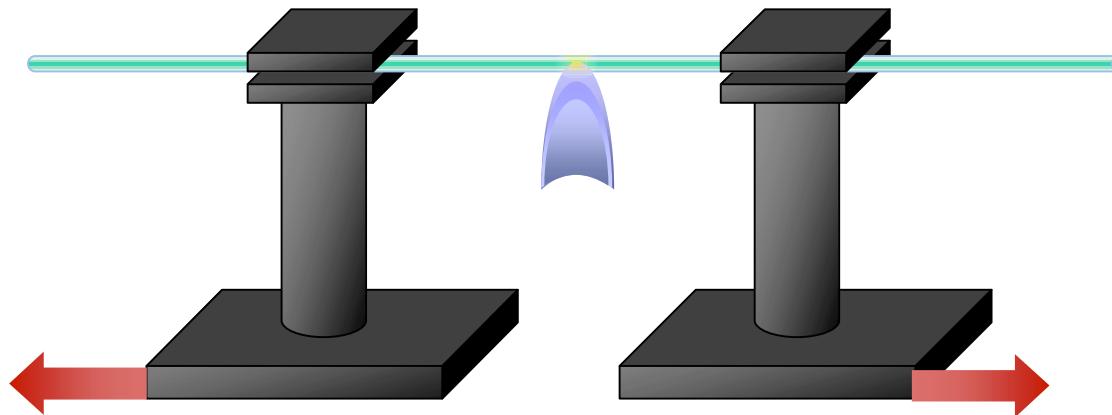
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Pulling of silica nanowires/tapered fibers



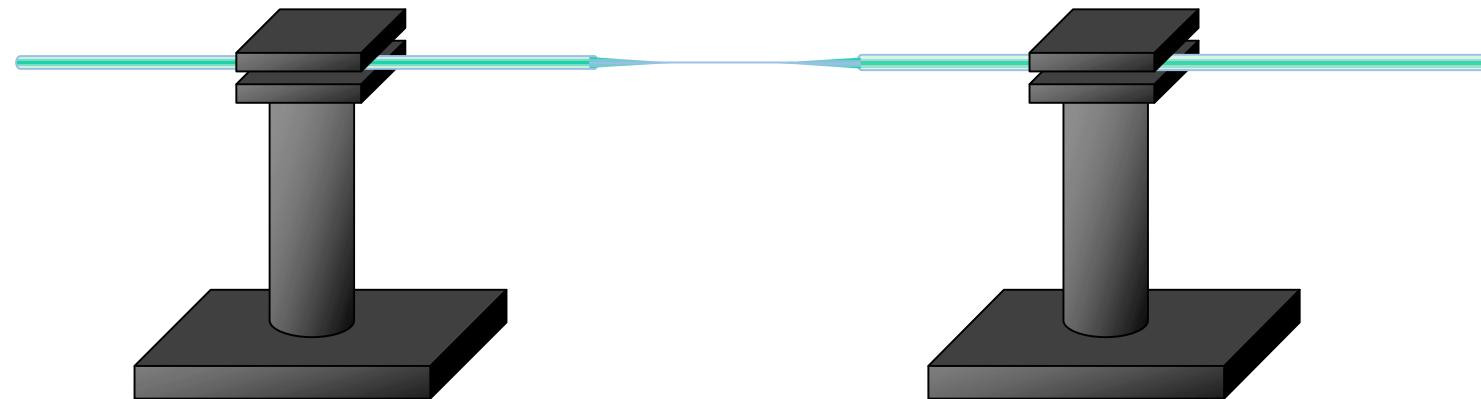
Introduction

Pulling of silica nanowires/tapered fibers



Introduction

Pulling of silica nanowires/tapered fibers



Introduction

Silica nanowire specifications

diameter down to 20 nm

length up to 20 mm

aspect ratio up to 10^6

Motivation

Combine two different worlds of nanowires

semiconductor NWs (ZnO)

bottom-up

active photonic devices

electrical operation

glass NWs (silica)

top-down

passive waveguides

link to macroscopic light sources

Motivation

- waveguiding
- optical coupling

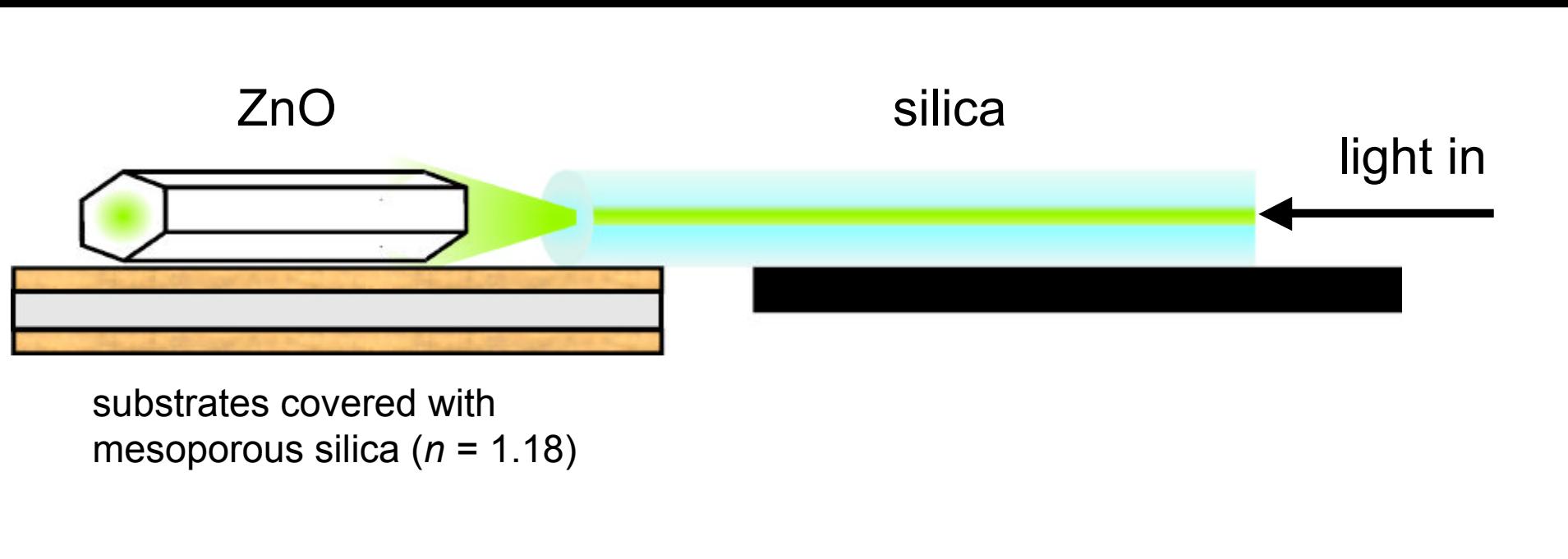
Outline

- Optical coupling to the nanoscale
- High-order mode contributions
- Nonlinear optics in ZnO nanowires

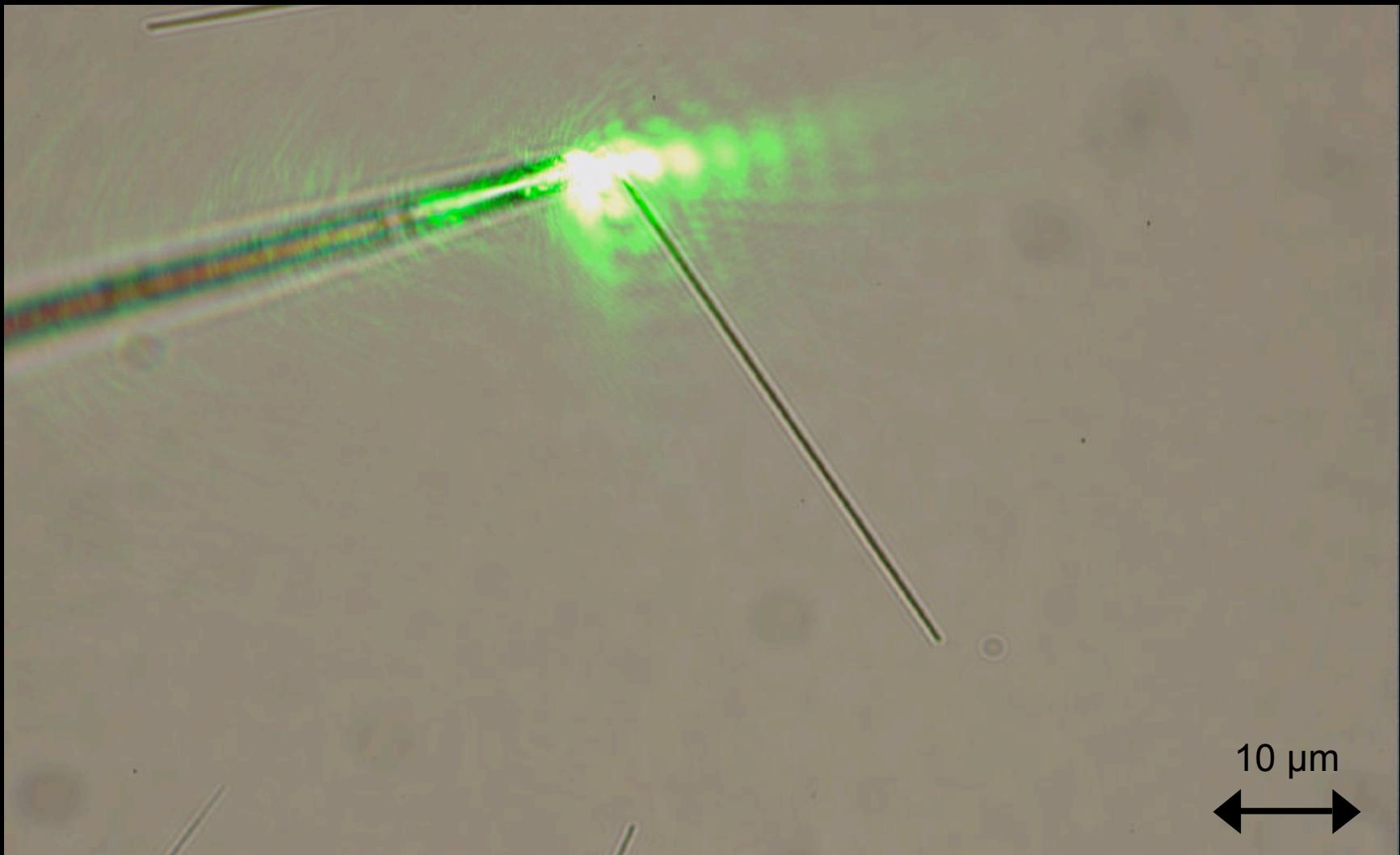
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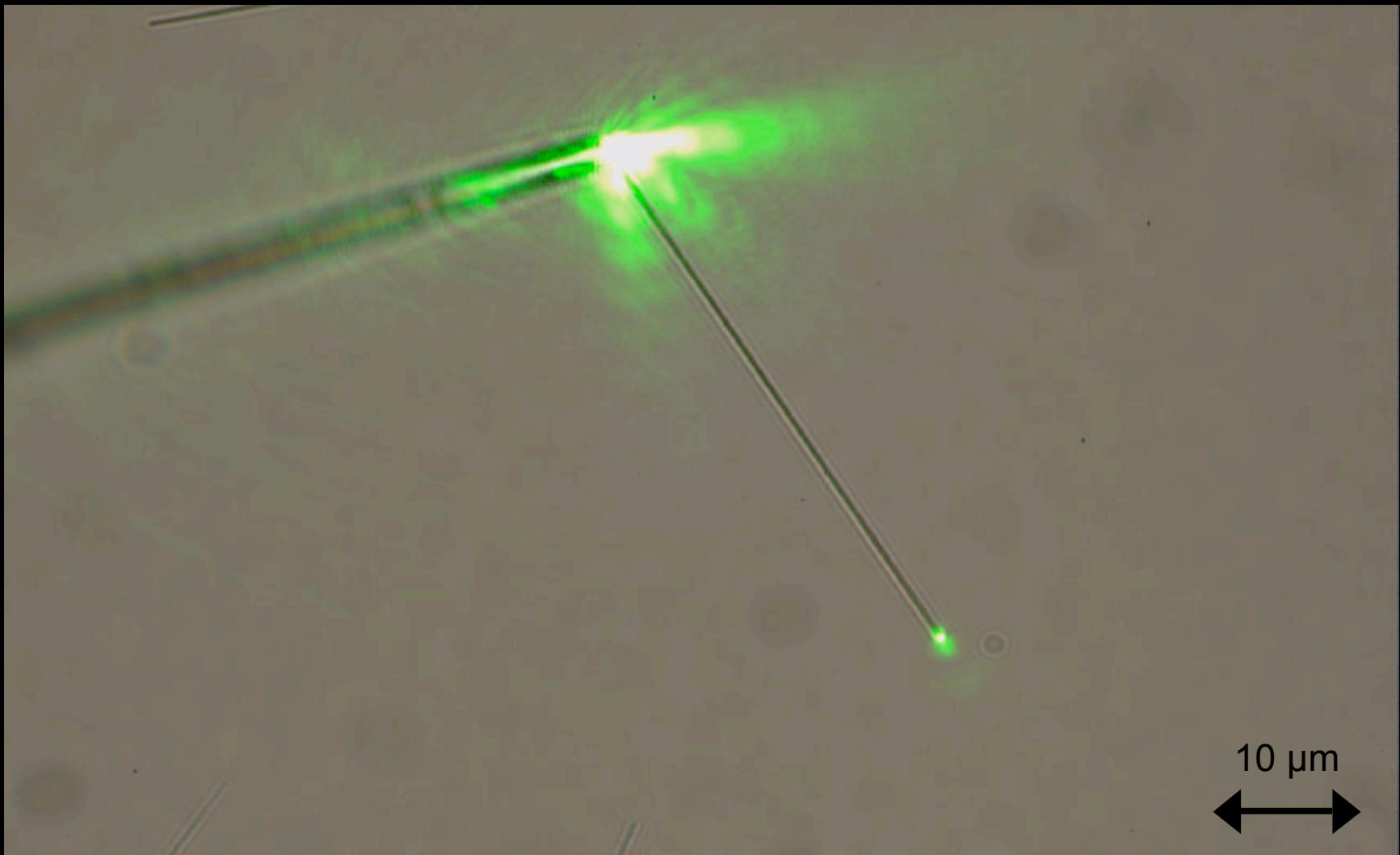
Optical coupling to the nanoscale



Optical coupling to the nanoscale



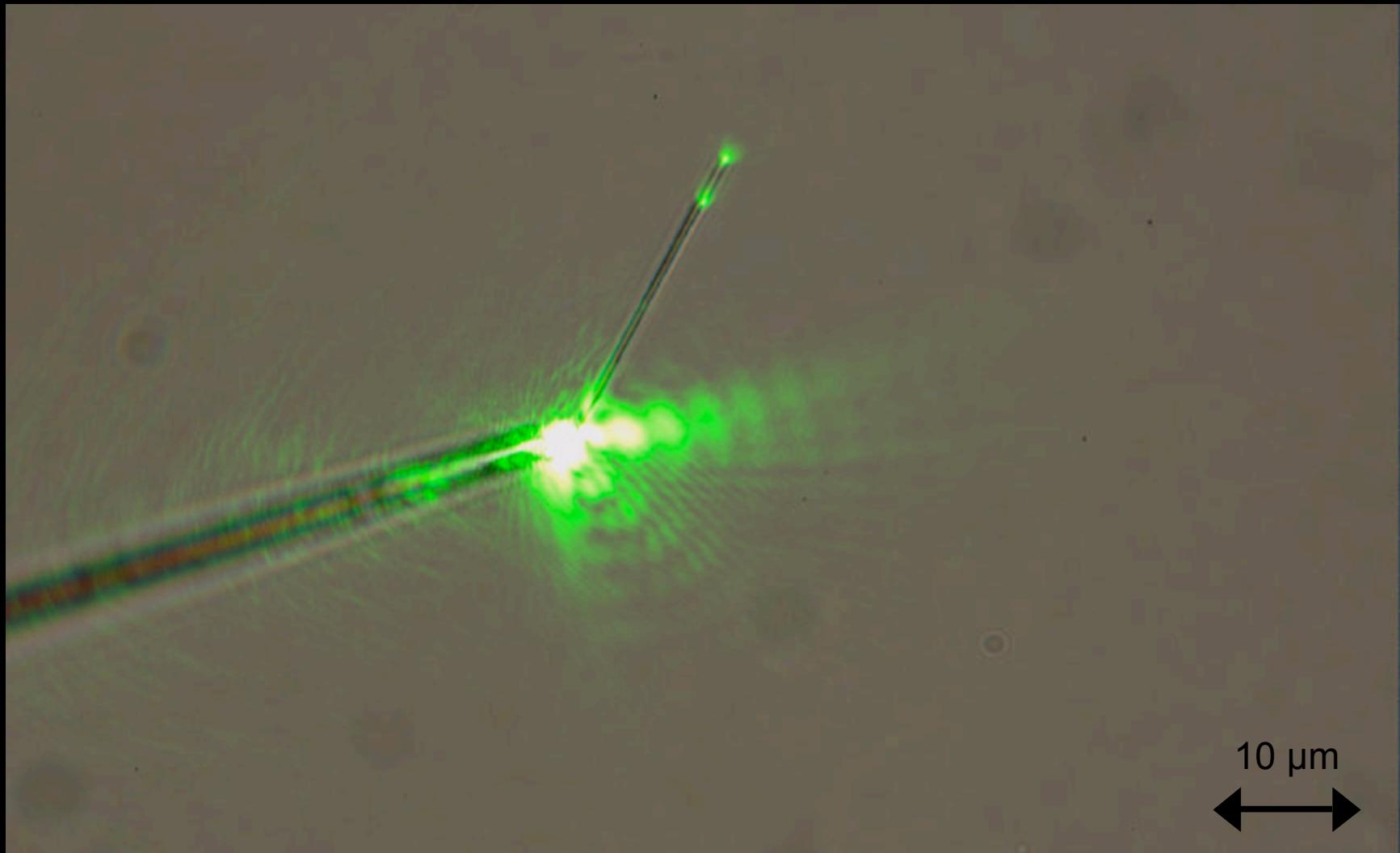
Optical coupling to the nanoscale



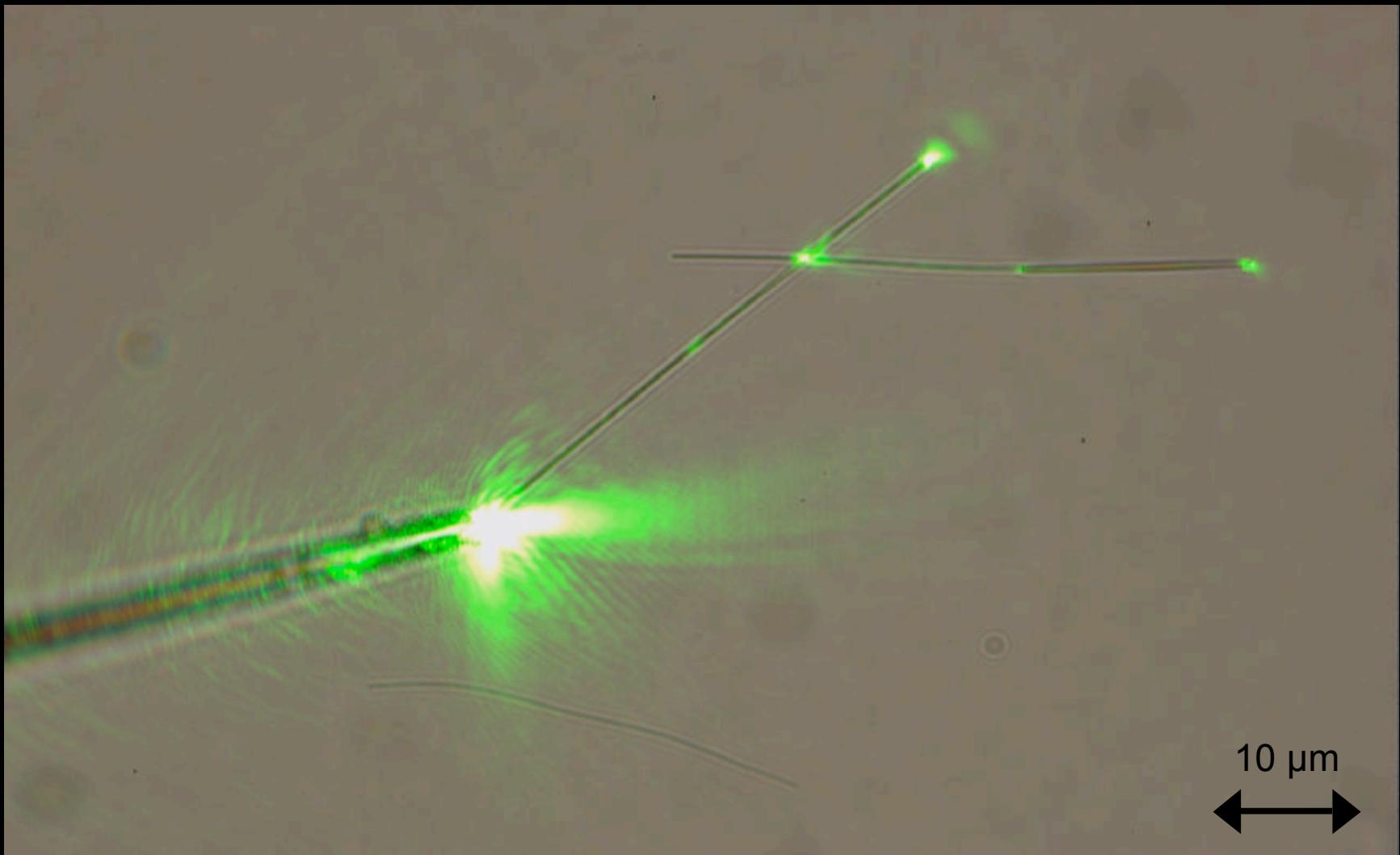
Optical coupling to the nanoscale



Optical coupling to the nanoscale

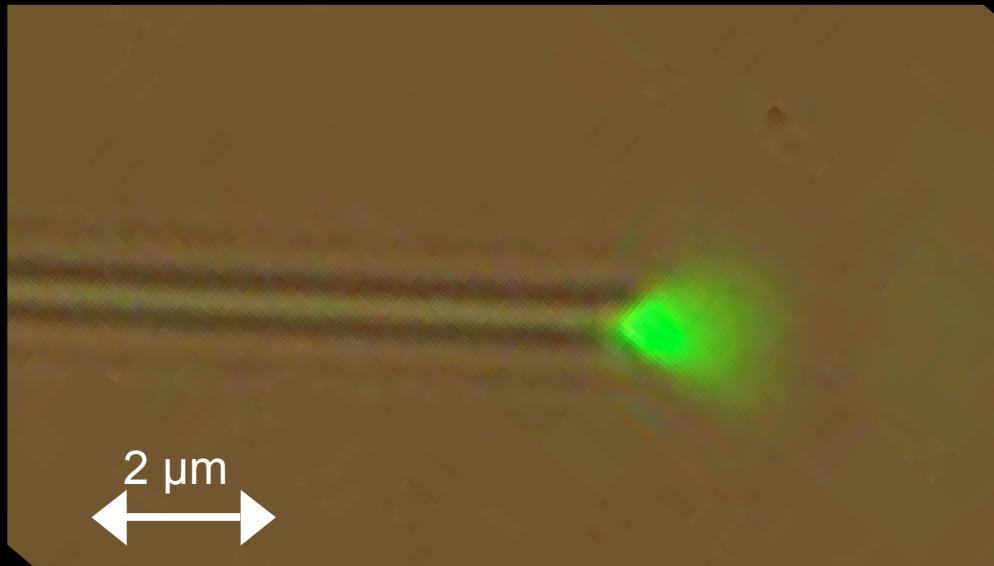


Optical coupling to the nanoscale



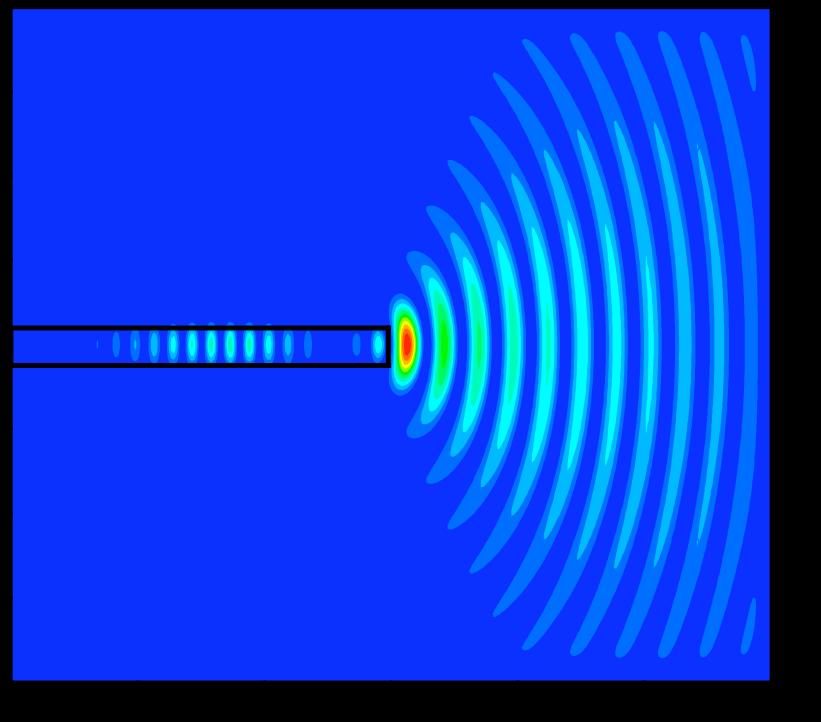
Optical coupling to the nanoscale

emission from a ZnO nanowire



Optical coupling to the nanoscale

FDTD simulation

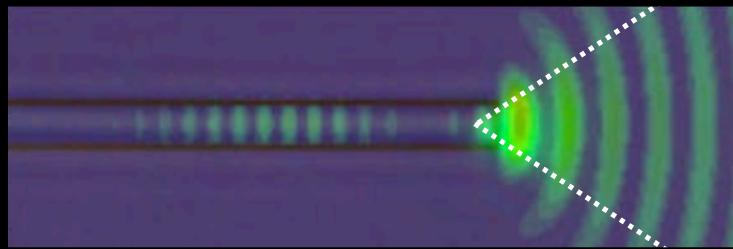


square of electric field in z direction

$$d_{\text{wire}} = 200 \text{ nm}, \lambda_{\text{vacuum}} = 532 \text{ nm}, n = 2$$

Optical coupling to the nanoscale

emission from a ZnO nanowire



emission angle 80°

Optical coupling to the nanoscale

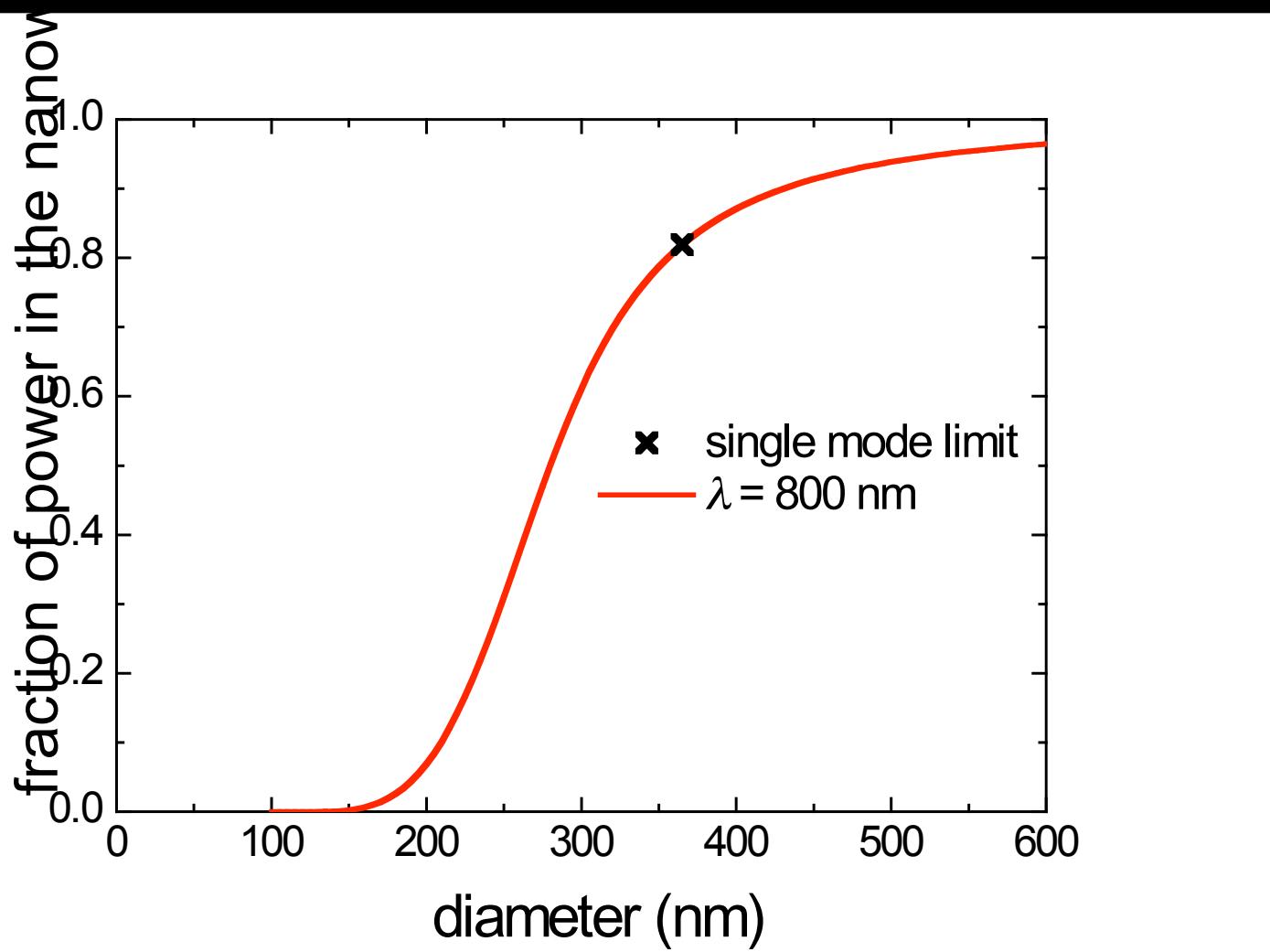
Things to keep in mind:

- link between macro and nano world
- directed emission
- large index contrast

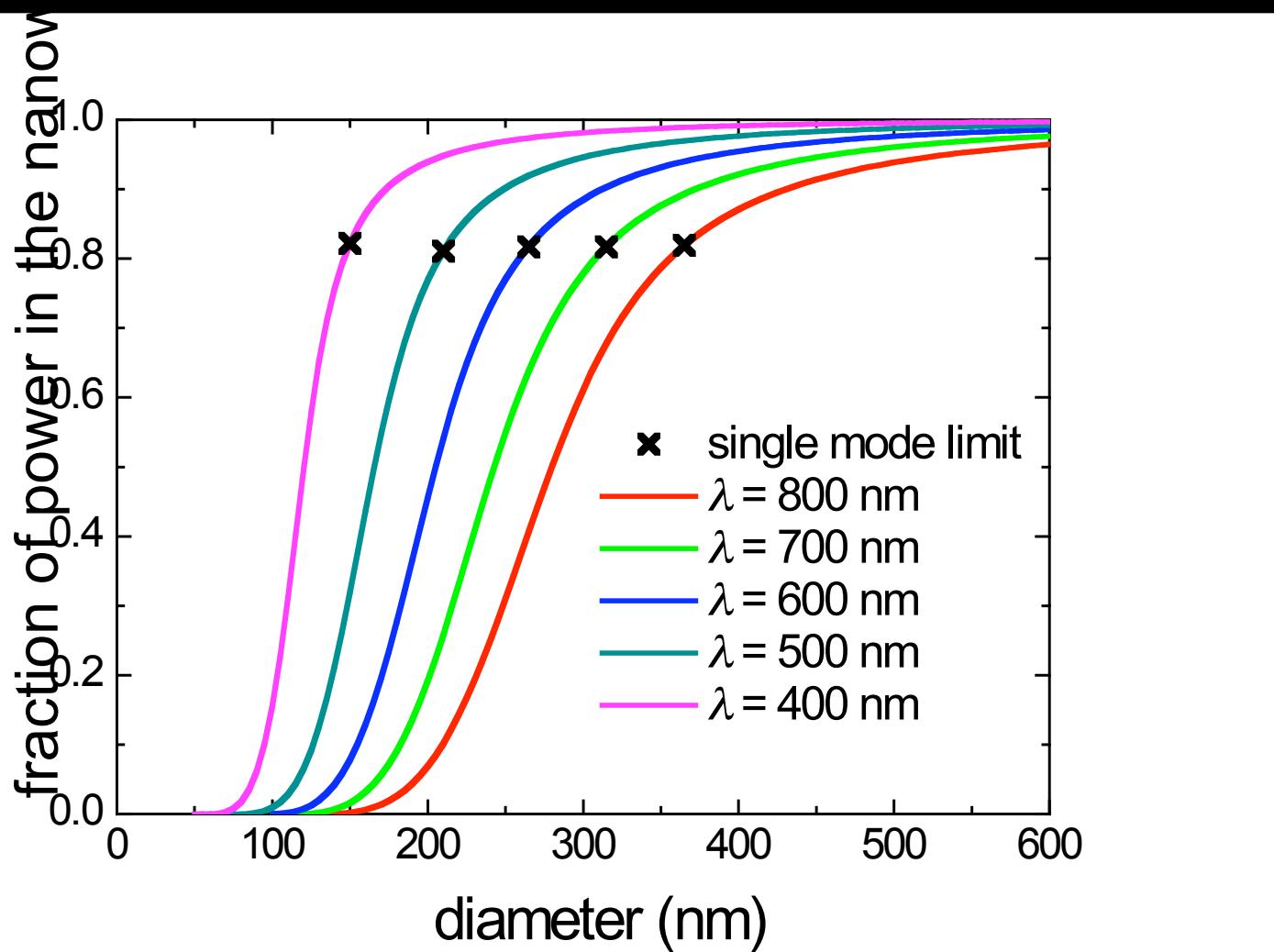
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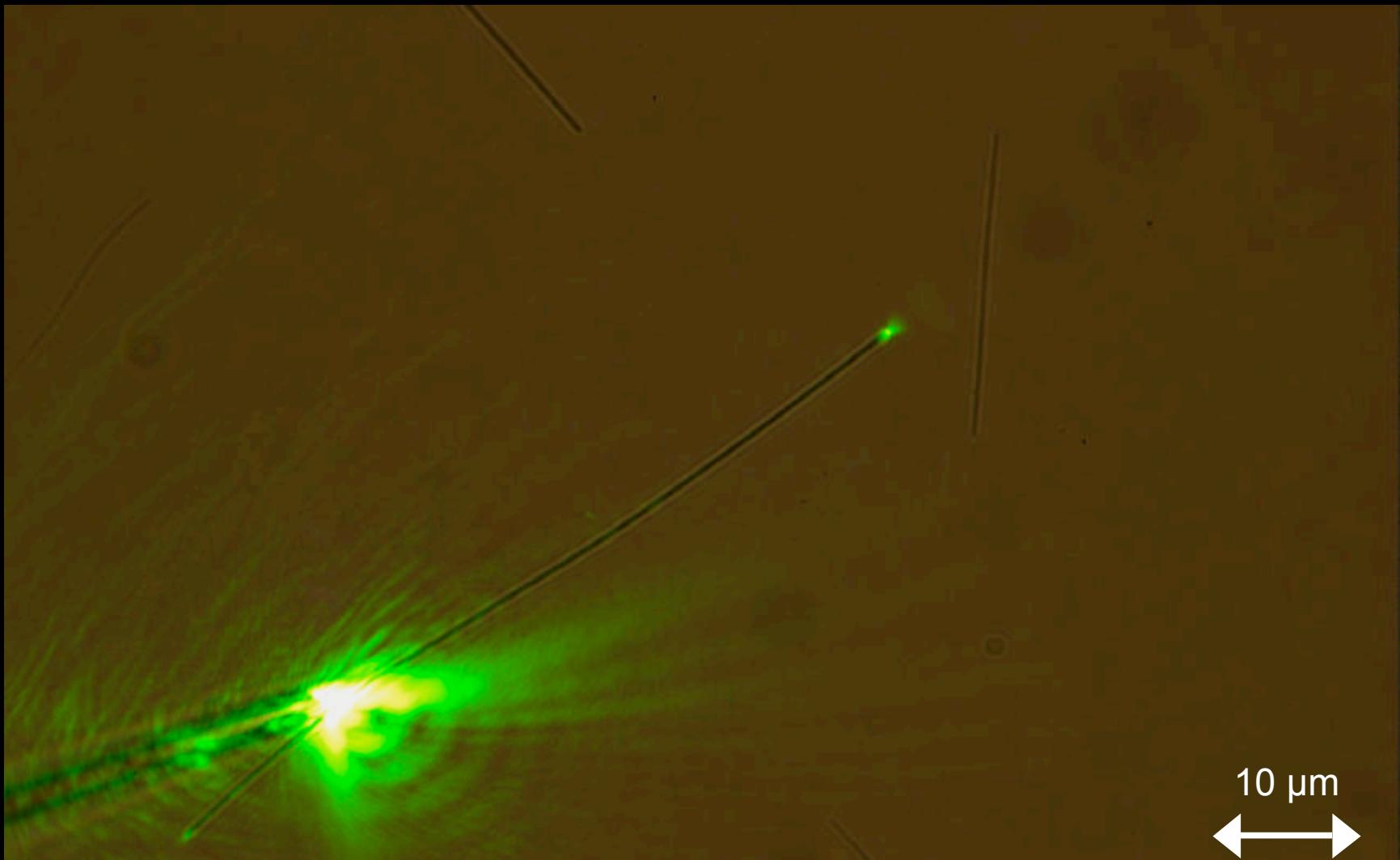
Optical coupling to the nanoscale



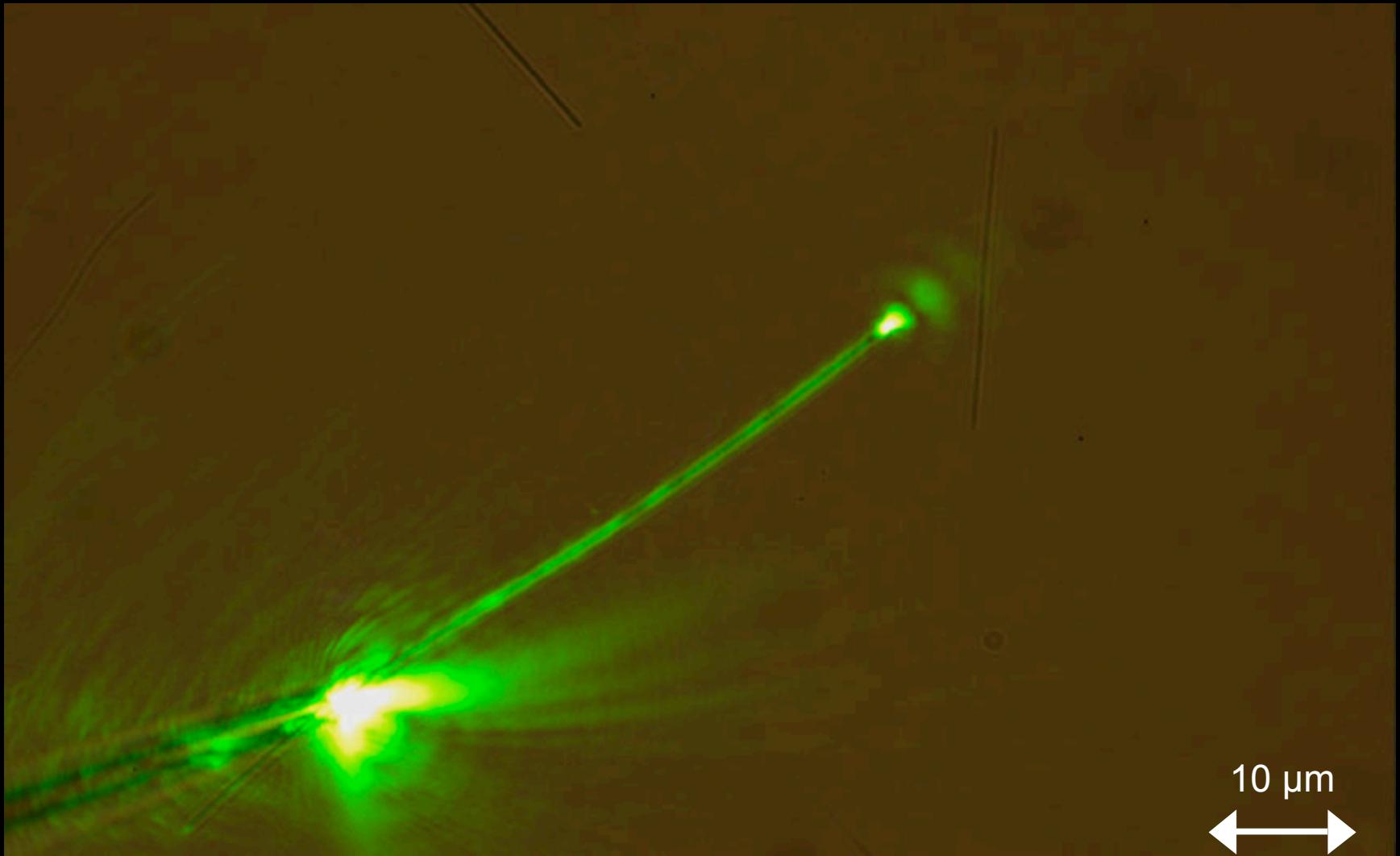
Optical coupling to the nanoscale



High-order mode contributions



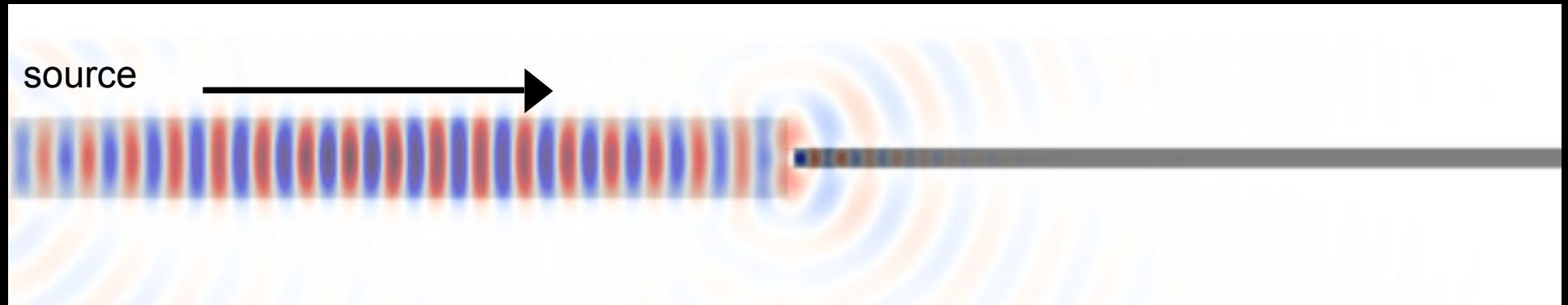
High-order mode contributions



High-order mode contributions

FDTD simulations

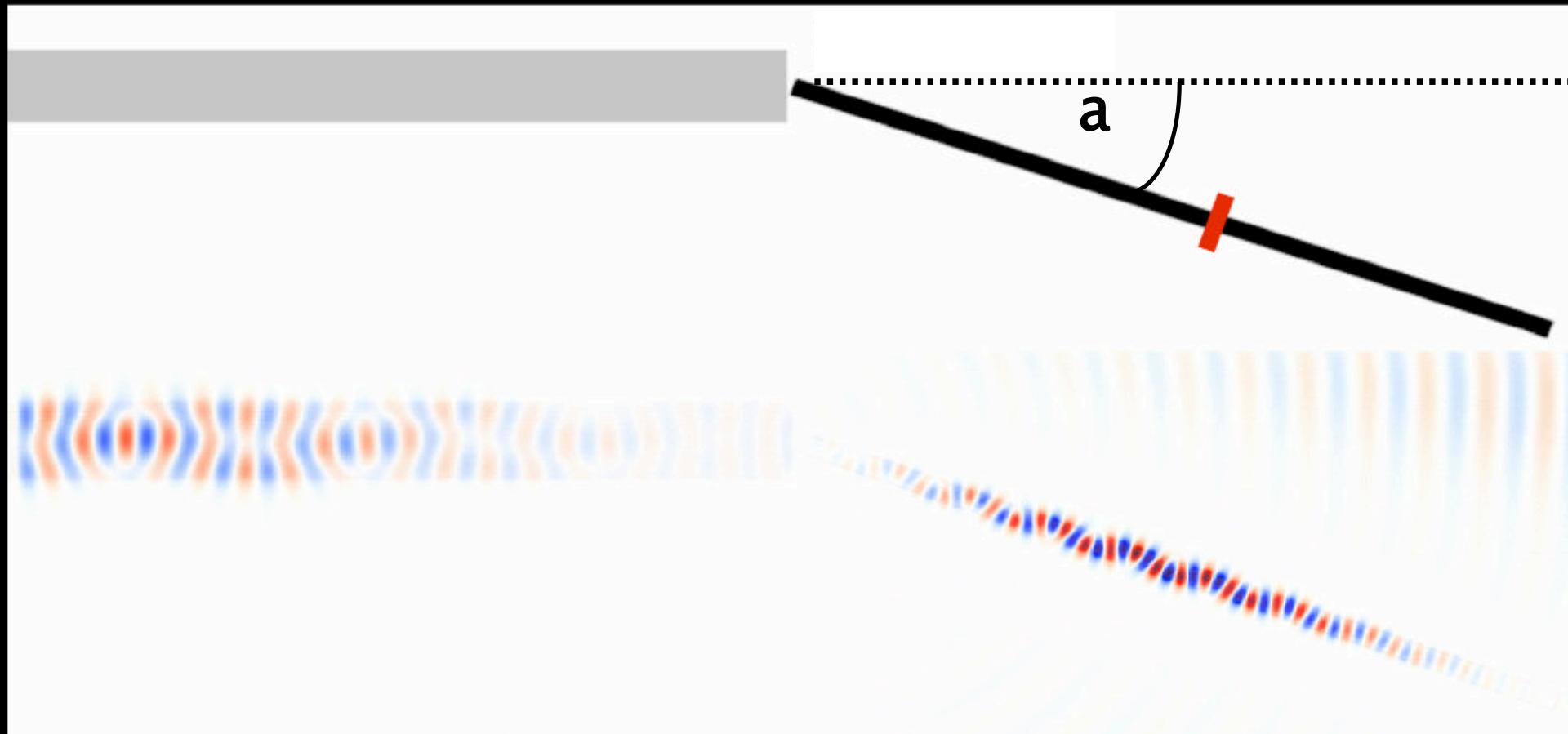
z component of electric field



(negative – zero – positive)

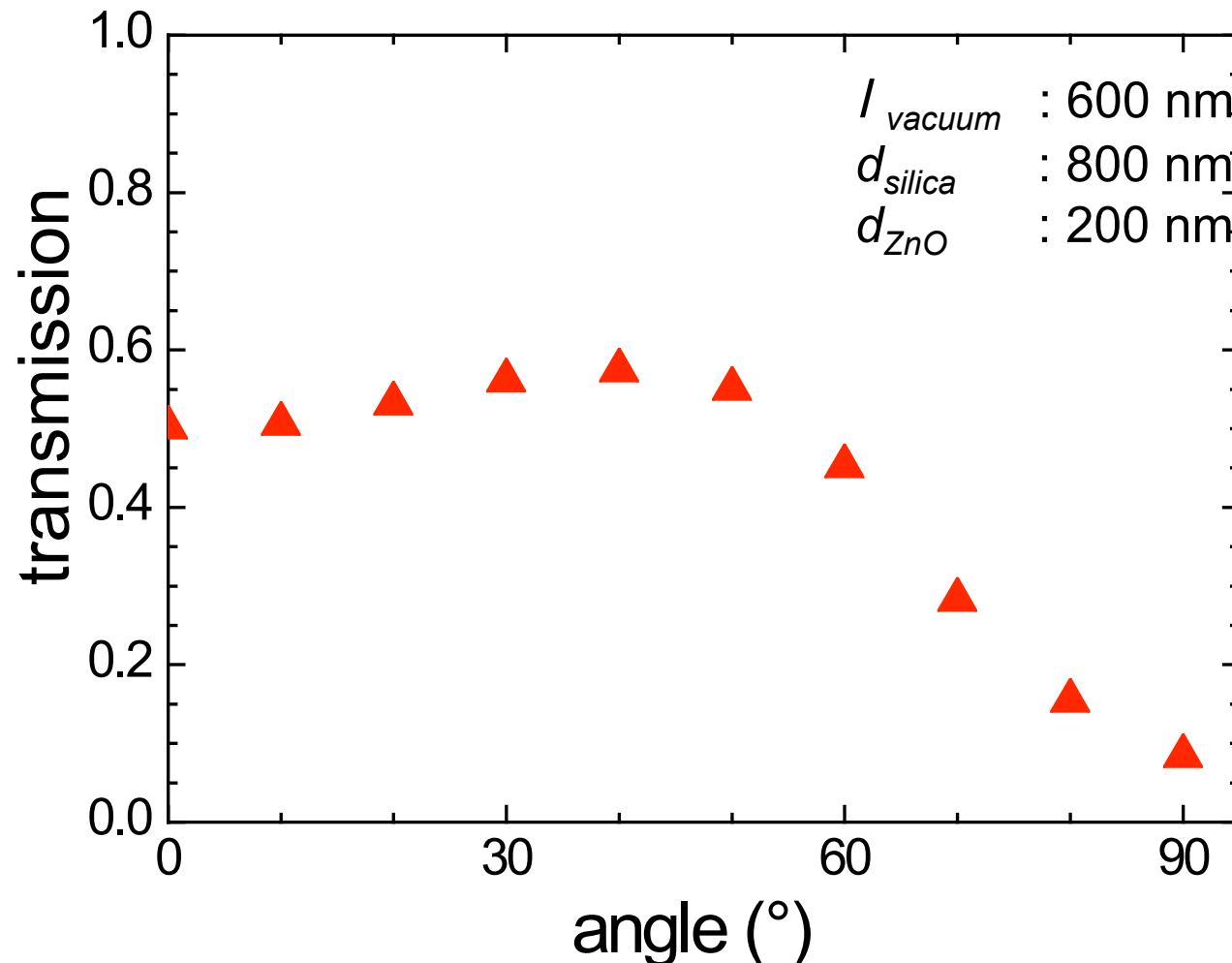
High-order mode contributions

FDTD simulations



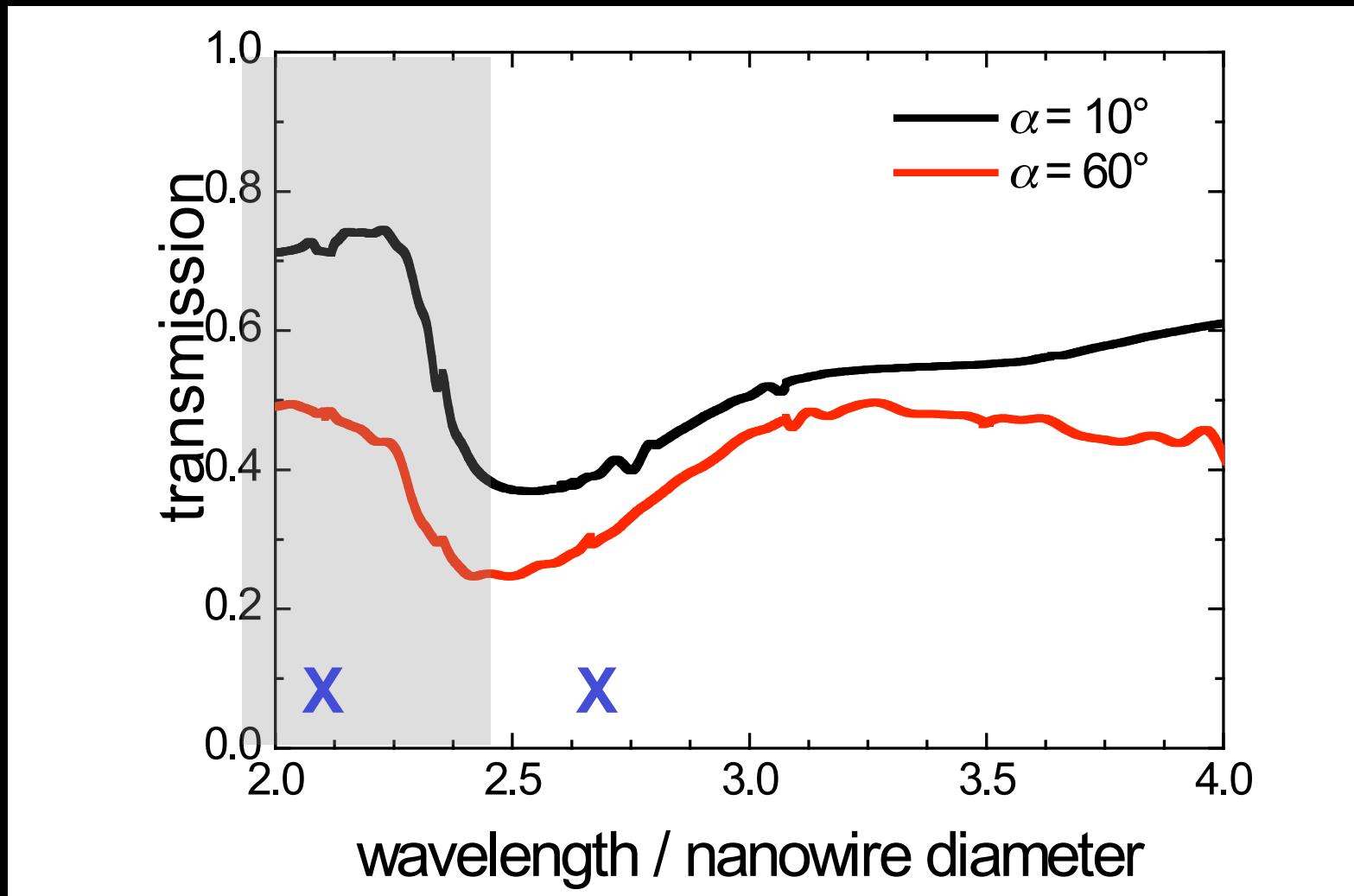
High-order mode contributions

coupling efficiency



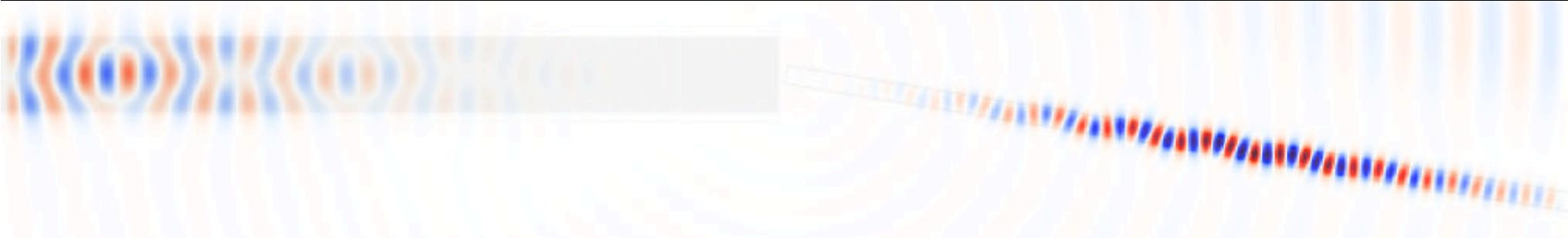
High-order mode contributions

transmission spectrum



High-order mode contributions

$$l_{air} = 2.8 \times \text{wire diameter}$$

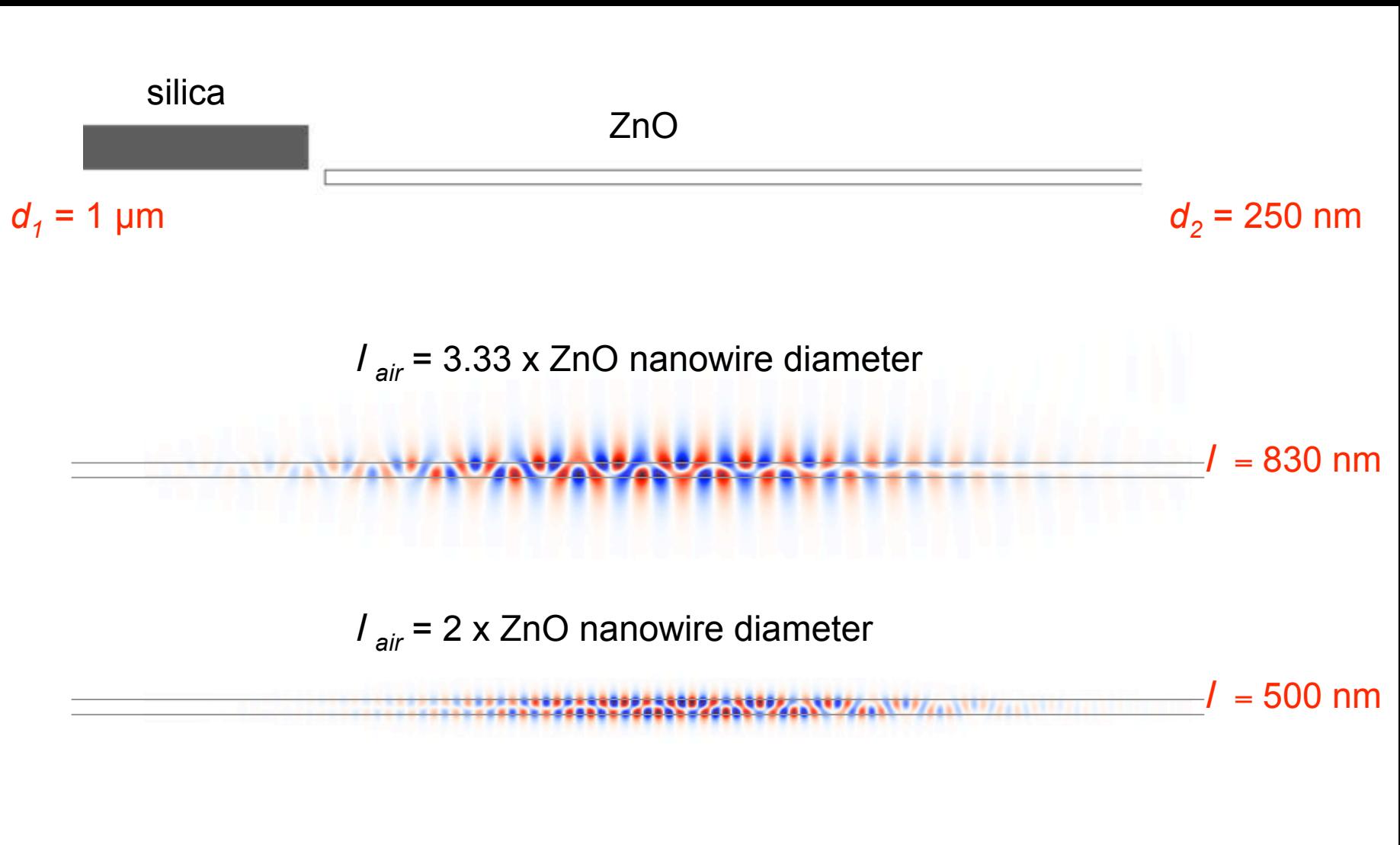


$$l_{air} = 2.2 \times \text{wire diameter}$$

high-order mode



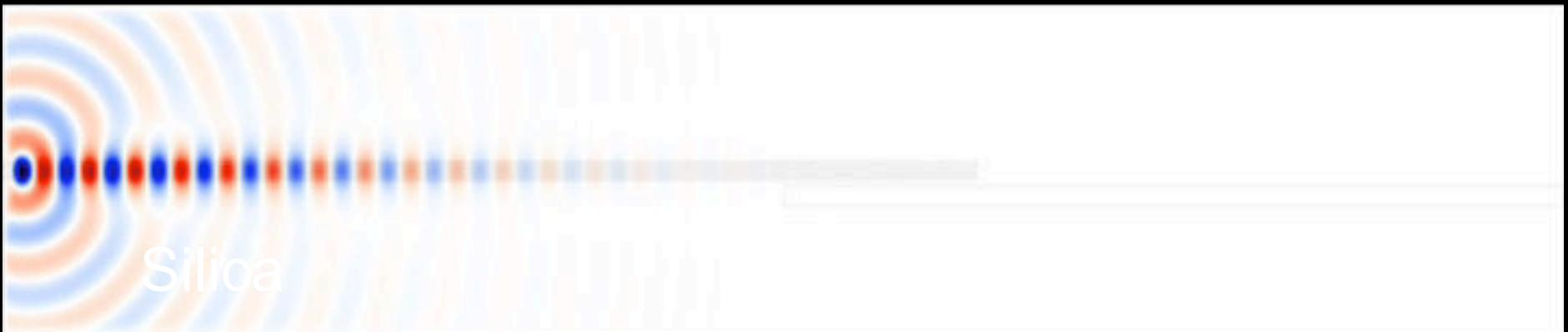
High-order mode contributions



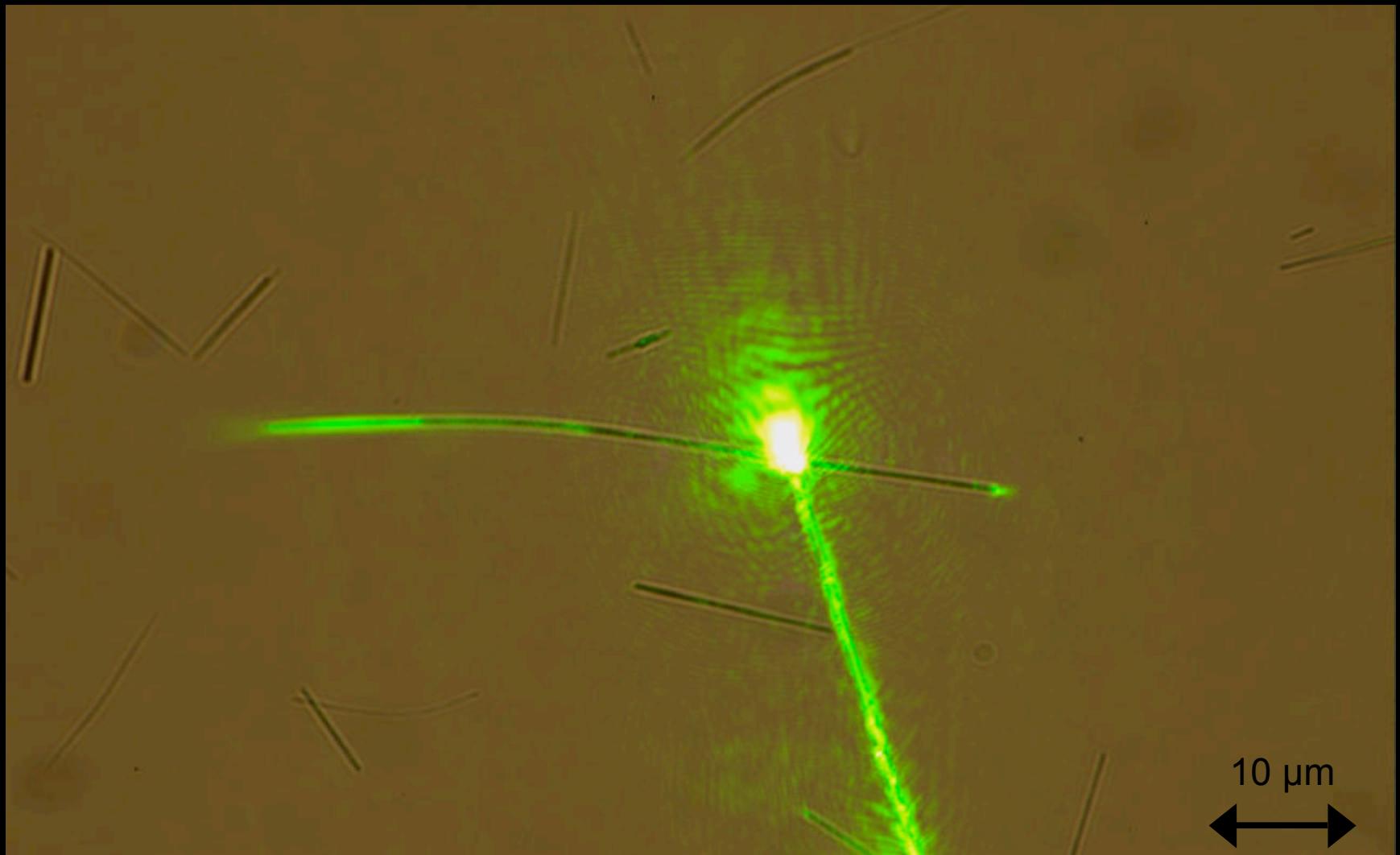
High-order mode contributions

evanescent coupling from silica to ZnO

wire diameters: 1 a.u. separation: 0.2 a.u. wavelength: 3 a.u.



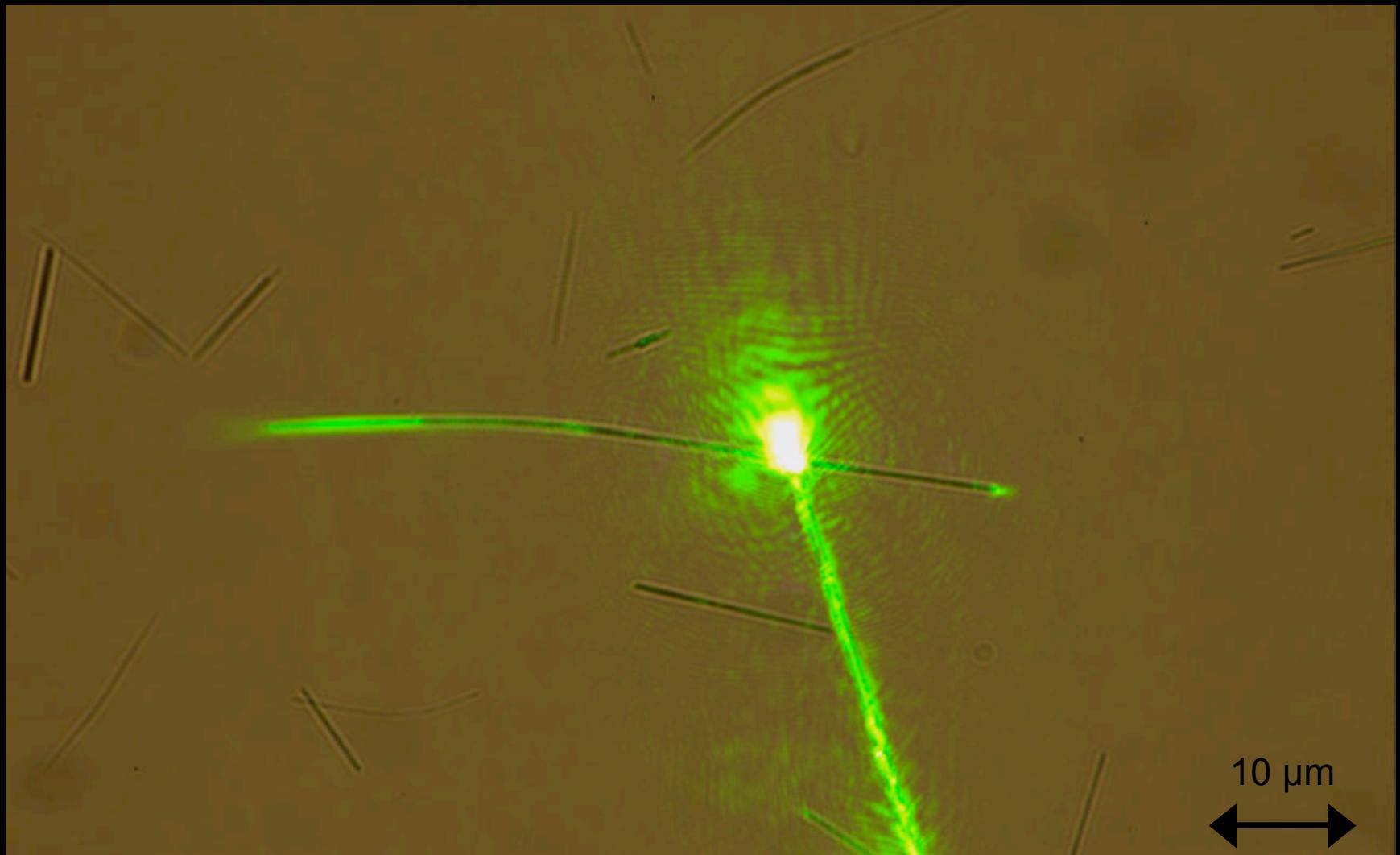
High-order mode contributions



High-order mode contributions



High-order mode contributions



High-order mode contributions



10 μm
↔

High-order mode contributions

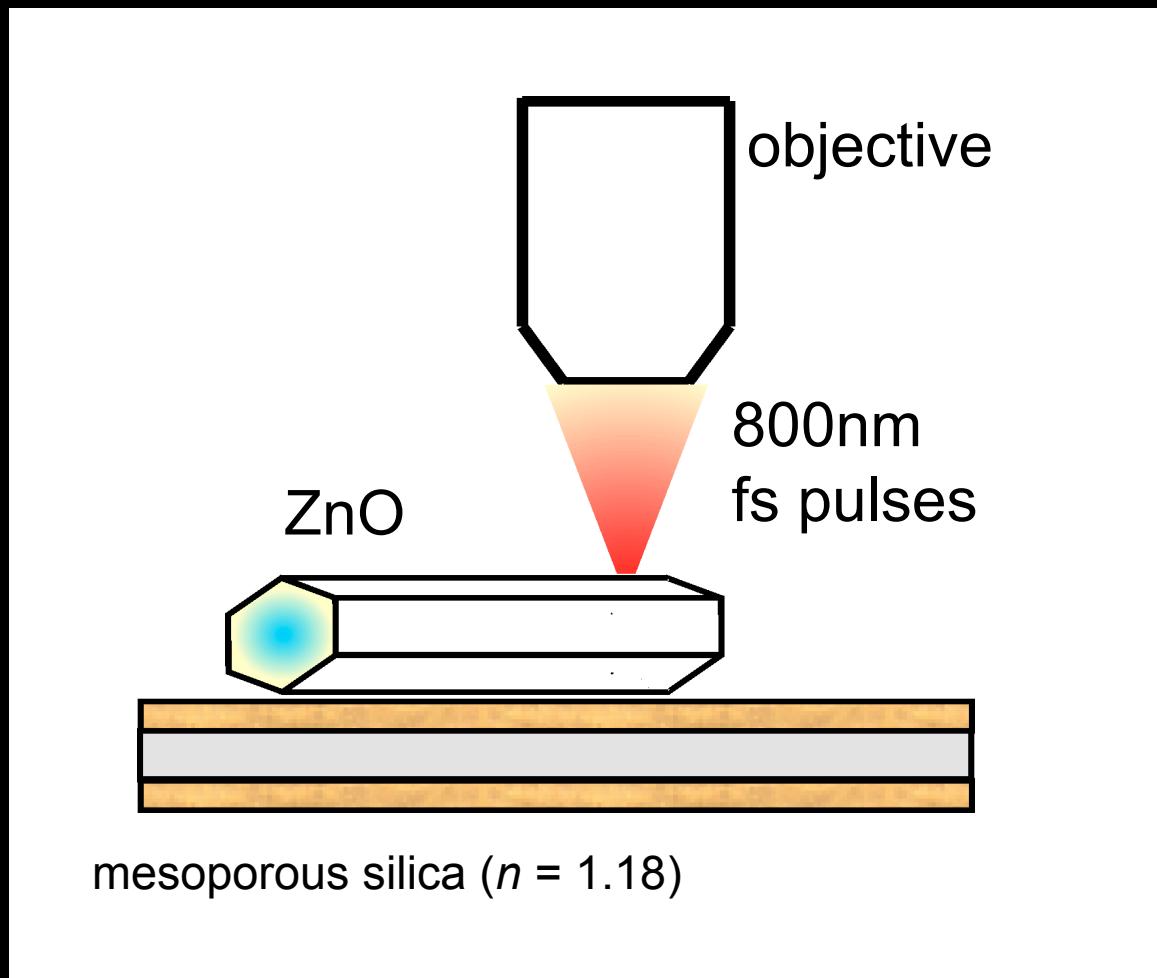
Things to keep in mind:

- single or multi-mode waveguiding
- wavelength-dependent losses

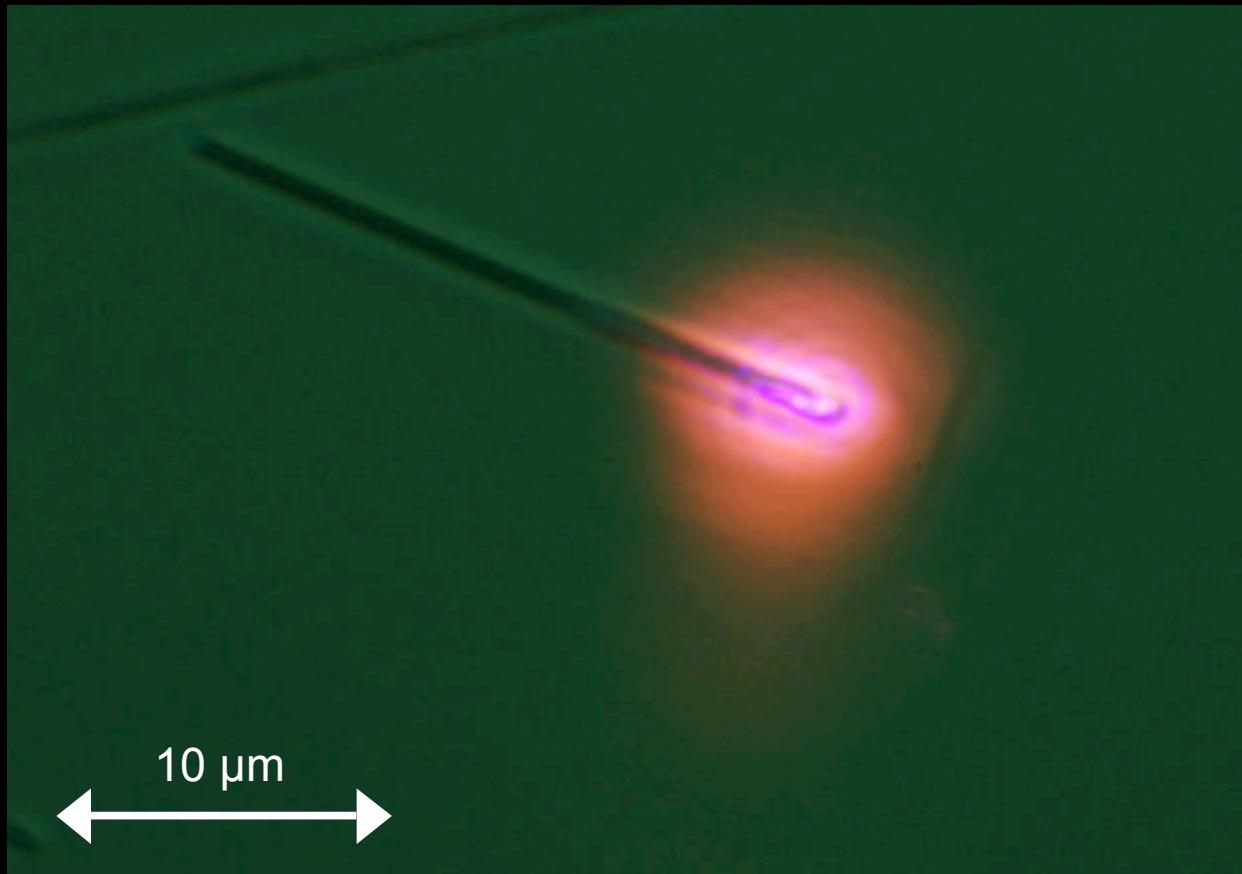
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- Nonlinear optics in ZnO nanowires

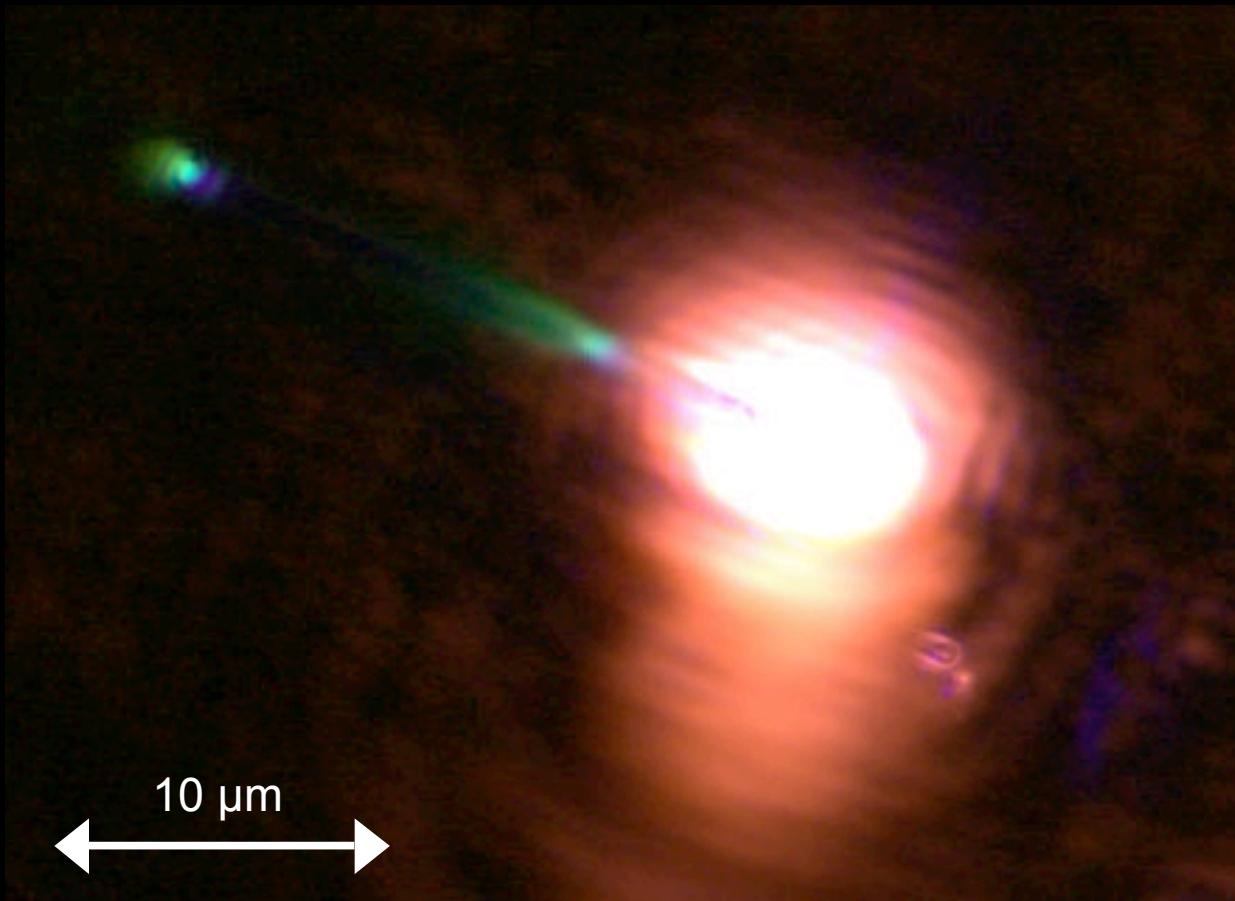
Non-linear optics in ZnO nanowires



Non-linear optics in ZnO nanowires



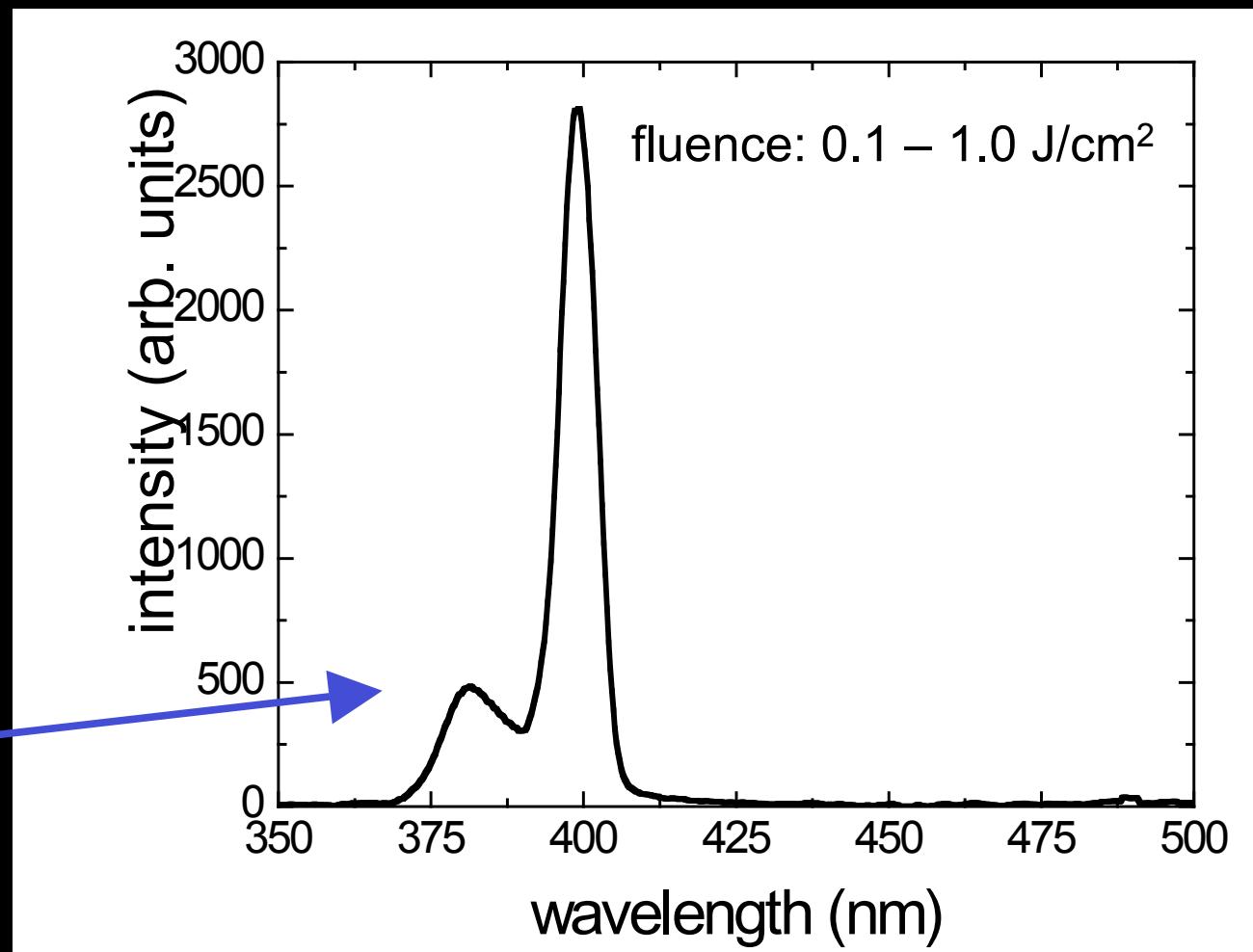
Non-linear optics in ZnO nanowires



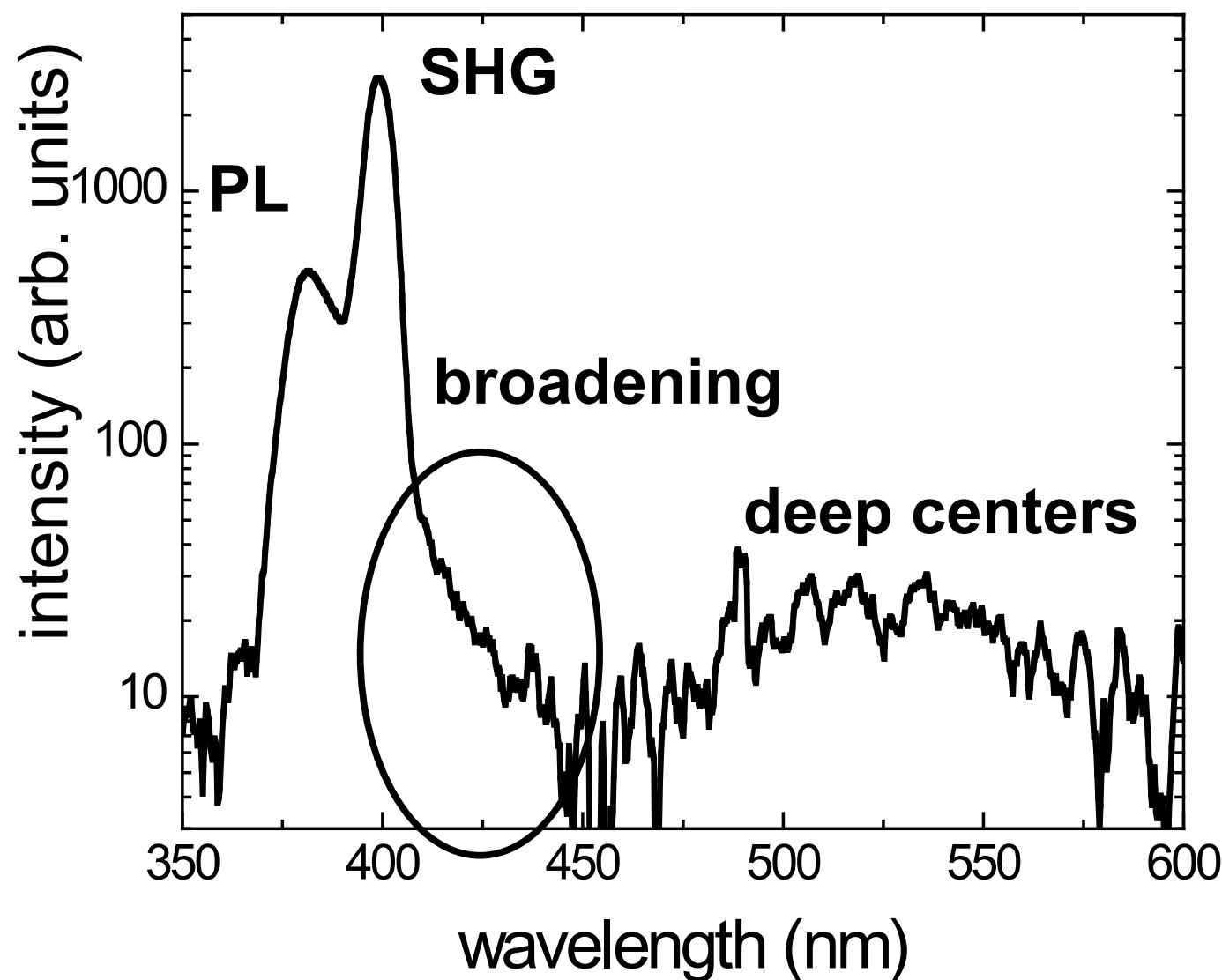
Non-linear optics in ZnO nanowires



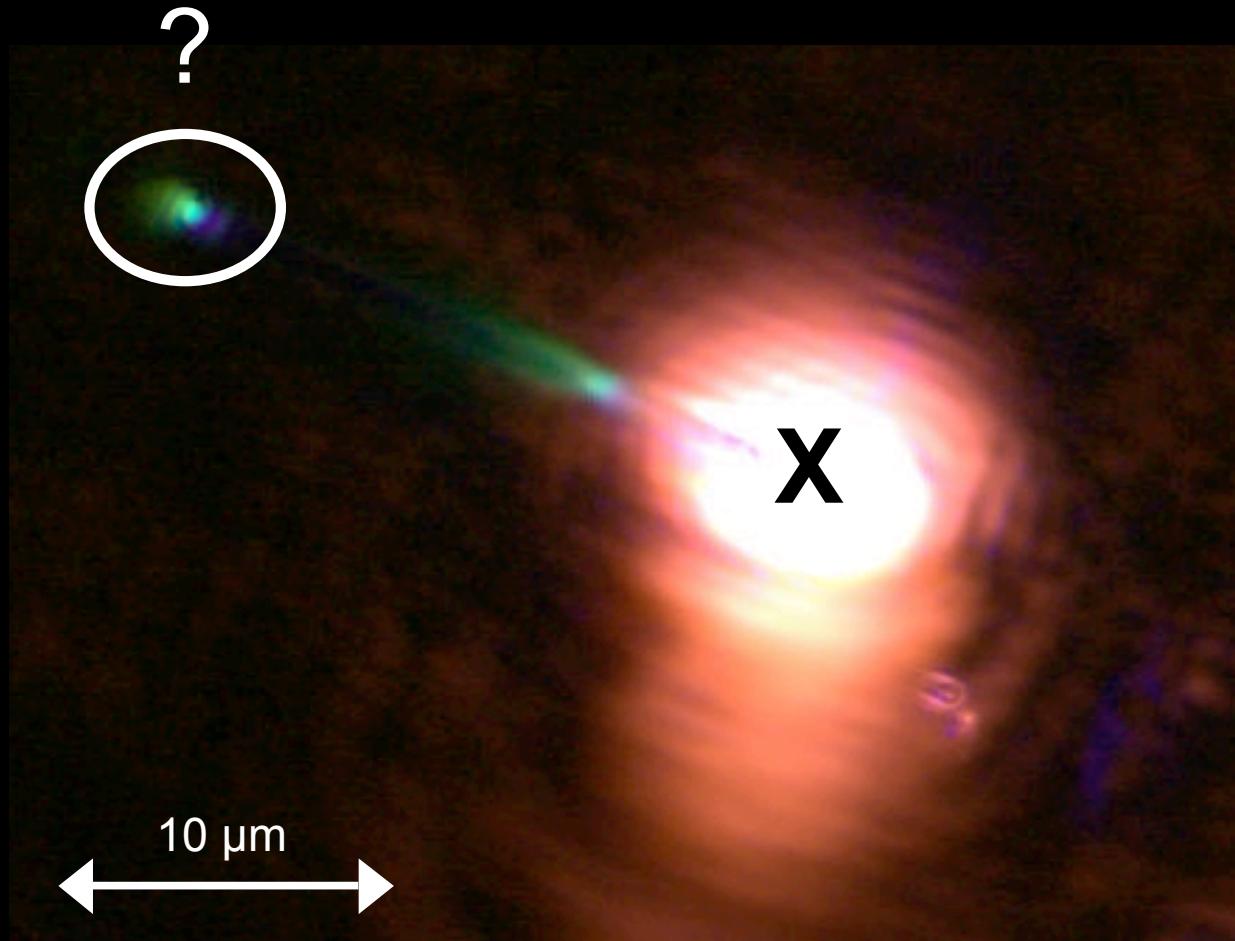
Non-linear optics in ZnO nanowires



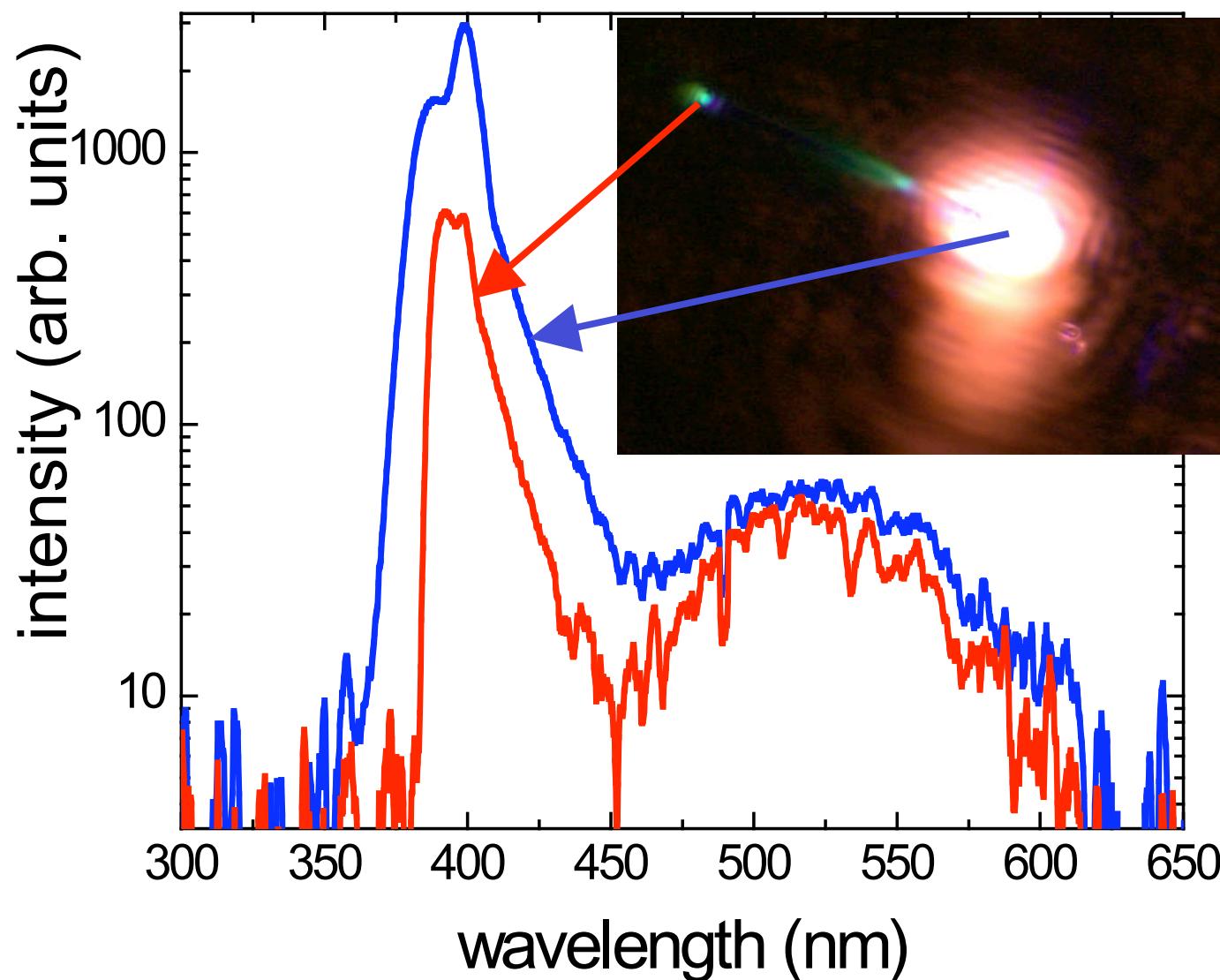
Non-linear optics in ZnO nanowires



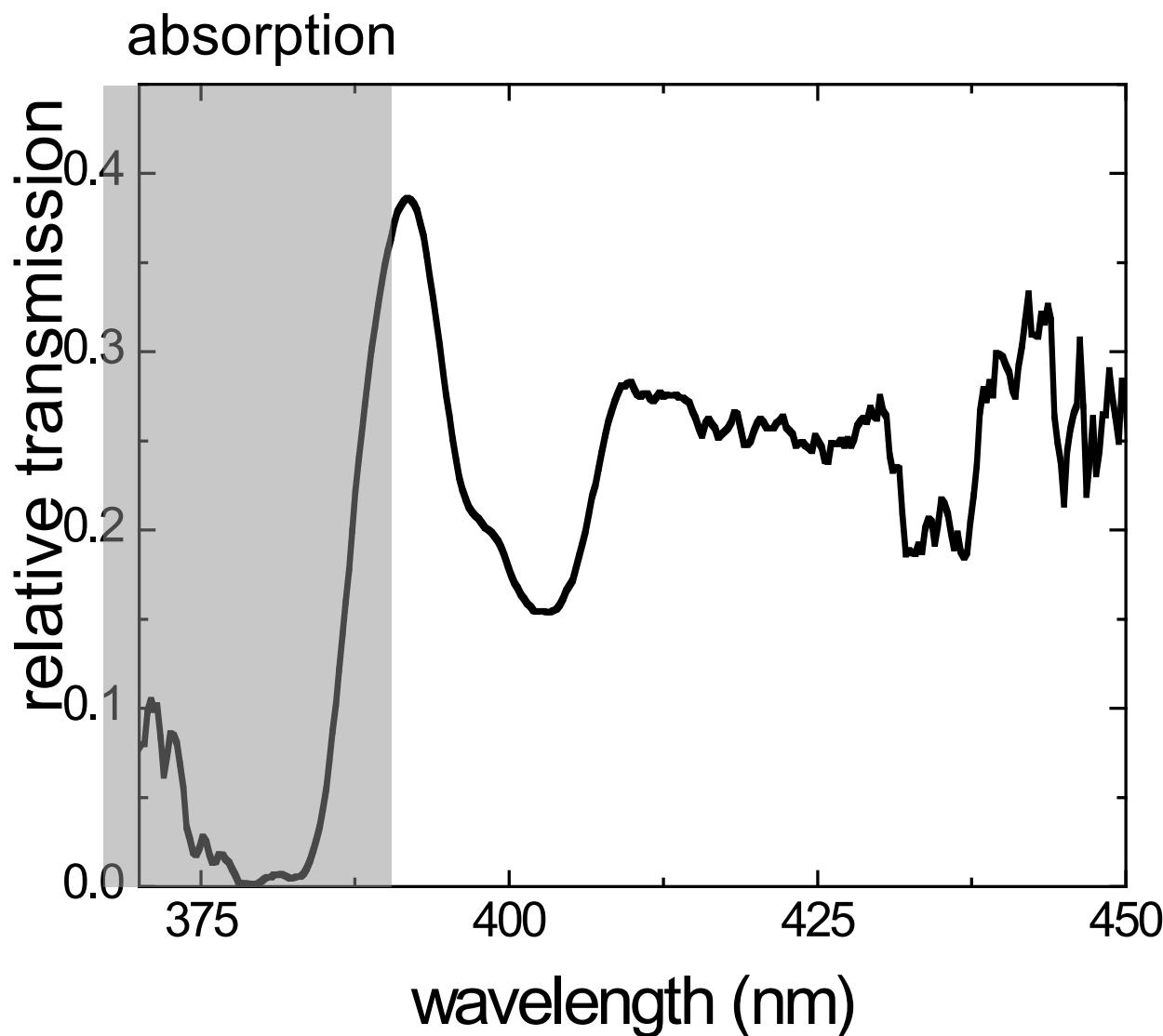
Non-linear optics in ZnO nanowires



Non-linear optics in ZnO nanowires



Non-linear optics in ZnO nanowires



Non-linear optics in ZnO nanowires

Band gap at room temperature (literature)

$$E_{gap} = 3.370 \text{ eV}$$

Non-linear optics in ZnO nanowires

Band gap at room temperature (literature)

$$E_{gap} = 3.370 \text{ eV}$$

Band gap from transmission spectrum

$$E_{gap} = (3.205 \pm 0.025) \text{ eV}$$

Band gap shift

$$\Delta E = (165 \pm 25) \text{ meV}$$

Non-linear optics in ZnO nanowires

Effective temperature of the ZnO nanowire

$$T = (550 \pm 50) \text{ K}$$

Non-linear optics in ZnO nanowires

Things to keep in mind:

- non-linear excitation of waveguide modes
- absorption measurement indicates band-gap shift

Summary and Conclusions

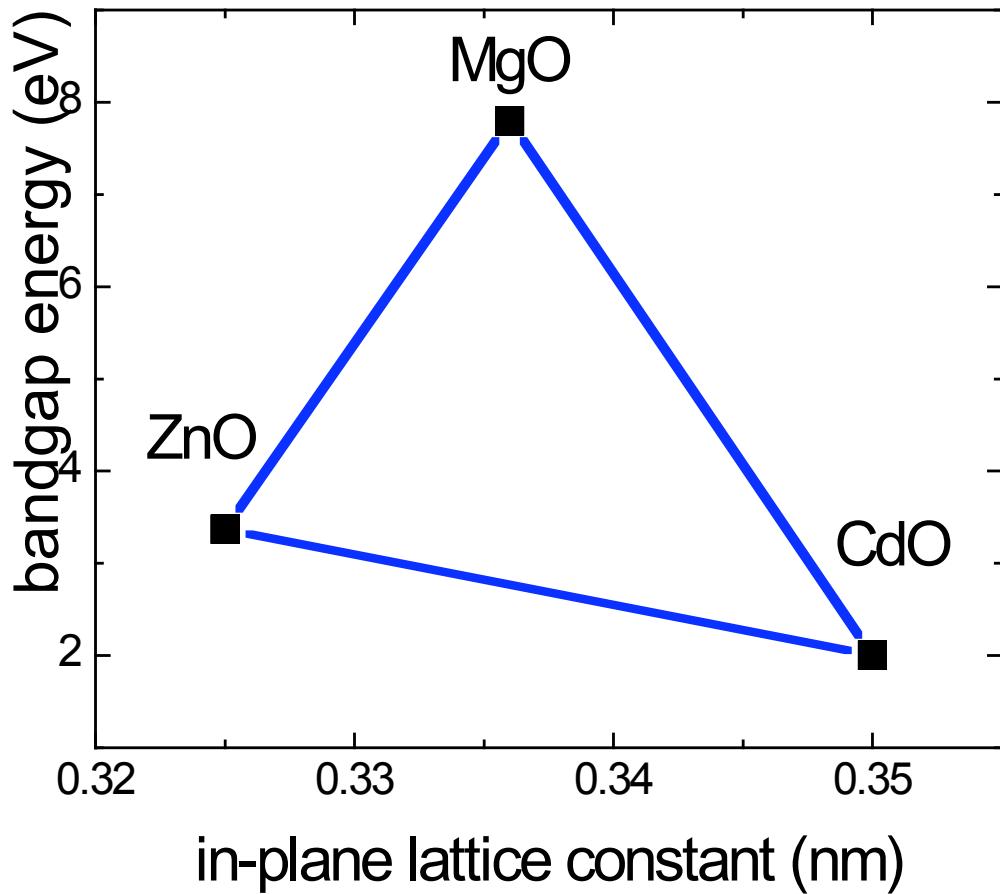
- Efficient coupling from silica to ZnO nanowires
- High-order waveguide modes
- Absorption measurement of band-gap shift

Outlook

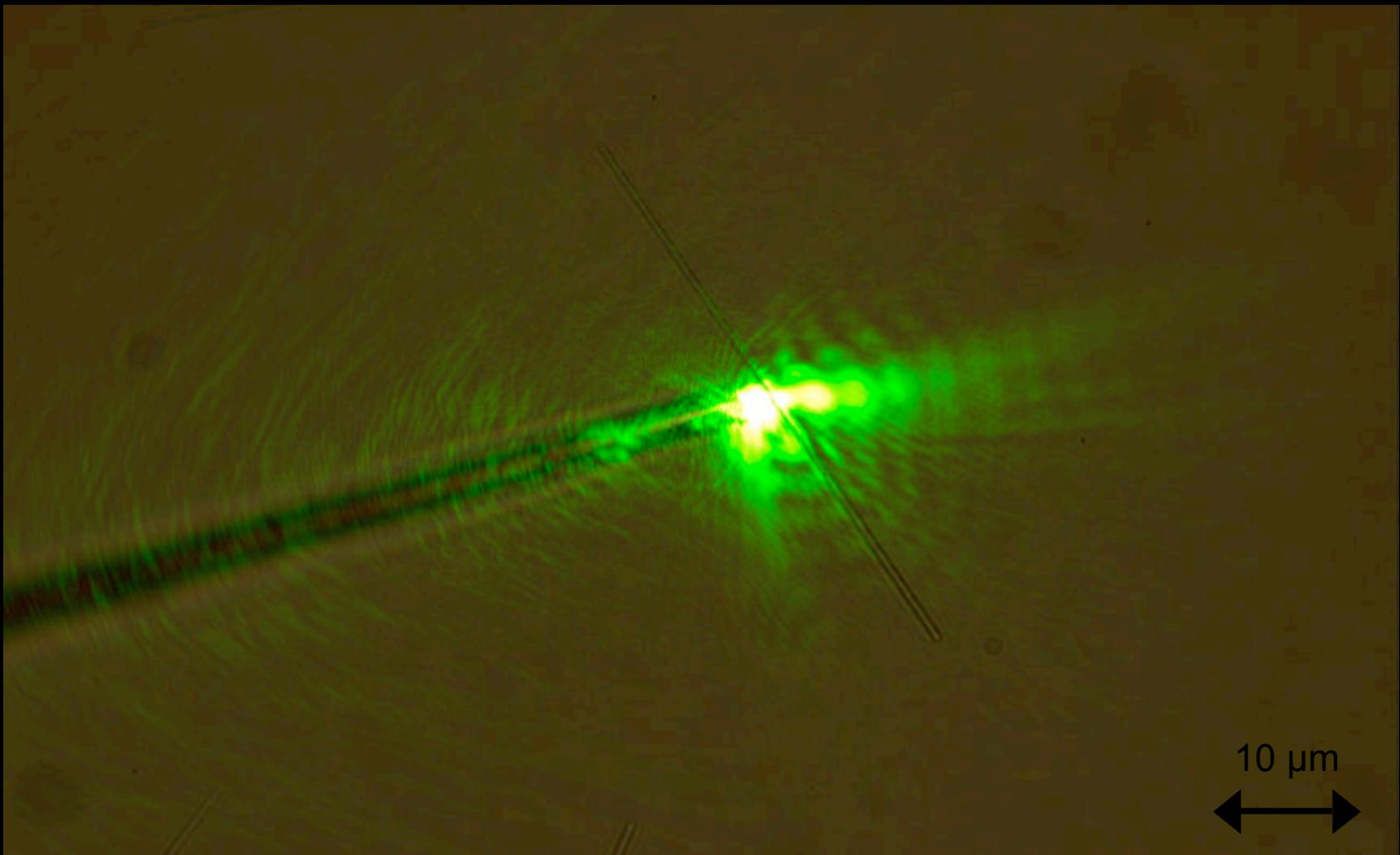
- tight confinement of the field in ZnO nanowires
subwavelength guiding and wiring
- multimode waveguiding
optical coupling and sensing
- femtosecond-pulse excitation
non-linear optics in nanowires

Introduction

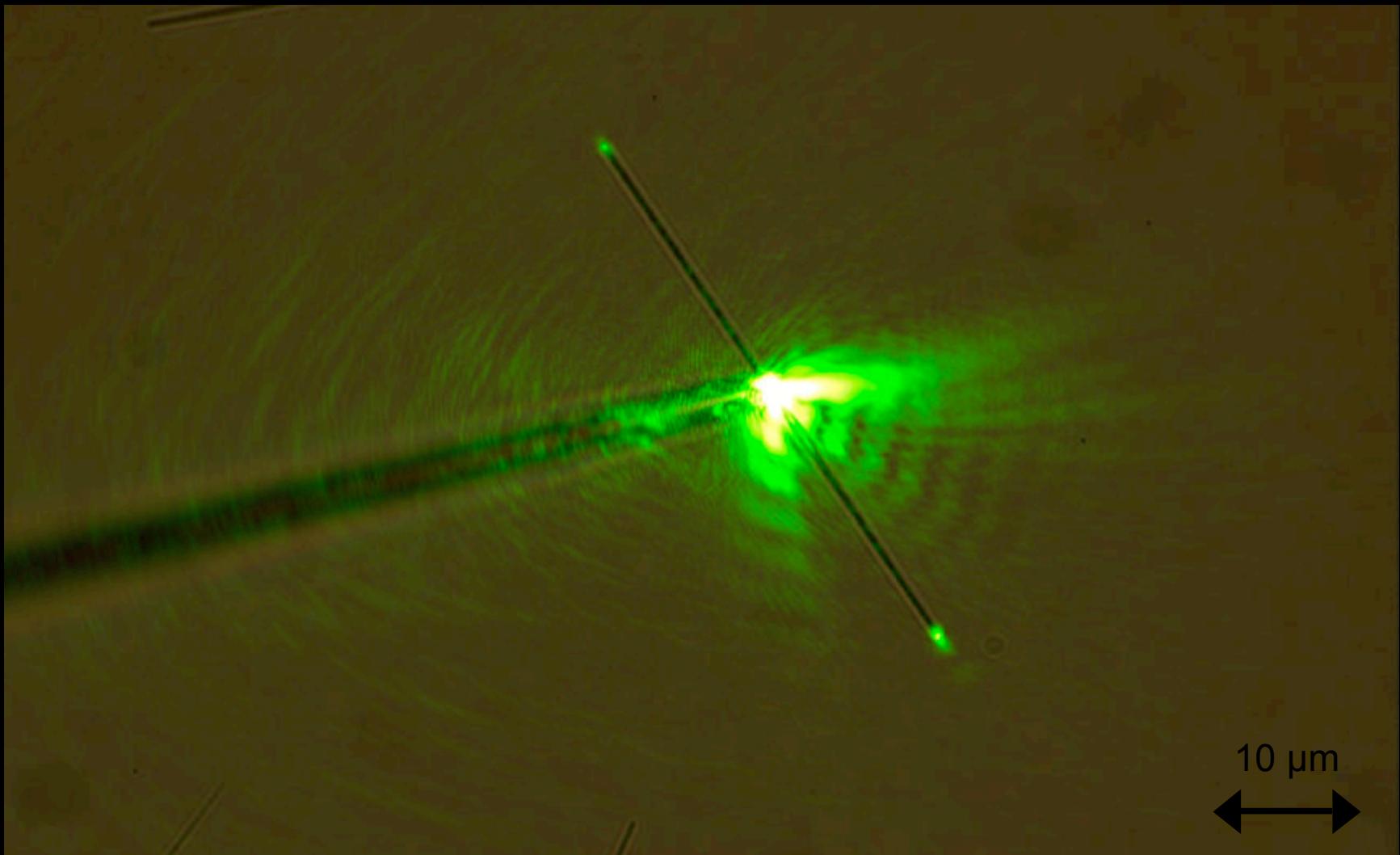
- normally n-type
- limited p-type doping
- large exciton binding energy



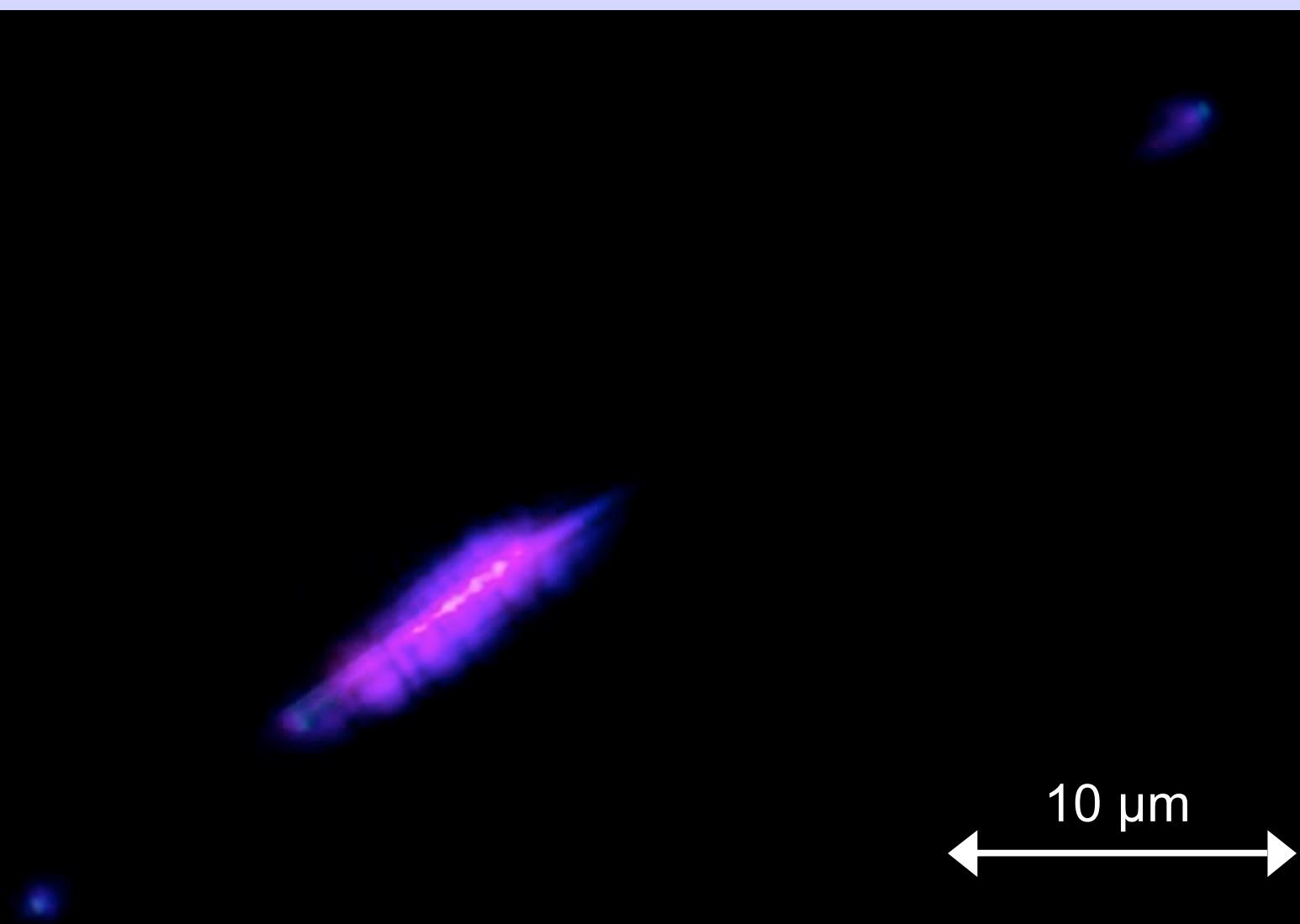
Optical coupling to the nanoscale



Optical coupling to the nanoscale

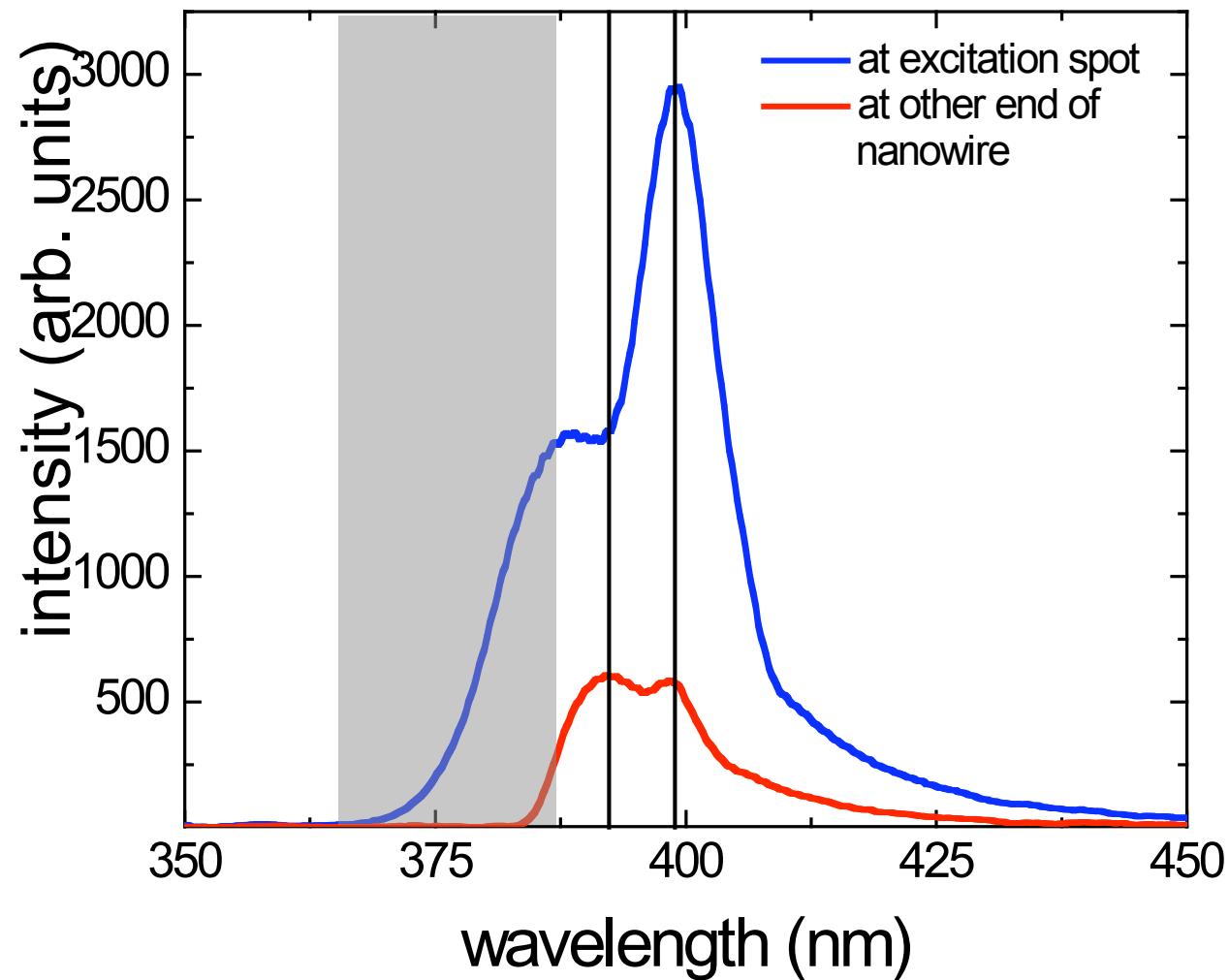


Non-linear optics in ZnO nanowires



10 μm

Non-linear optics in ZnO nanowires



Non-linear optics in ZnO nanowires

Literature data (Hauschild et al.)

