## Wrapping light around a hair



University of Puerto Rico Rio Piedras Rio Piedras, PR, 18 February 2010





**Rafael Gattass** 



Geoff Svacha



Limin Tong



**Tobias Voss** 

and also....

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

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) "I managed to illuminate the interior of a stream in a dark space. I have discovered that this strange arrangement offers one of the most beautiful, and most curious experiments that one can perform in a course on Optics."

Daniel Colladon, Comptes Rendus, 15, 800-802 (1842)

D. Colladon, *La Nature*, 325 (1884)







4 Sheets-Sheet

W. WHEELER. APPARATUS FOR LIGHTING DWELLINGS OR OTHER STRUCTURES.

No. 247,229. Patented Sept. 20, 1881.



US Patent 247, 229 (1881)

## Outline

- waveguiding
- silica nanowires
- manipulating light at the nanoscale
- nanoscale nonlinear optics



two crossed planar waves...





#### ... cause an interference pattern



## Waveguiding

## E = 0 on the nodal lines



## Waveguiding

#### ...satisfying boundary conditions for planar-mirror waveguide





## transverse standing wave, traveling along axis





## transverse standing wave, traveling along axis













































































### boundary conditions only satisfied for certain $\boldsymbol{\theta}$



#### standing wave in y-direction, traveling in z-direction





#### consider wave incident at angle $\,\theta$





#### twice-reflected wave

# Waveguiding



self consistency:

$$AC - AB = 2d \sin \theta = m\lambda \quad (m = 1, 2, ....)$$


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number of modes:

$$M = \frac{2d}{\lambda}$$





#### now consider a planar dielectric waveguide



rays incident at angle  $\theta > \pi/2 - \theta_c$  are unguided



rays incident at angle  $\theta < \pi/2 - \theta_c$  are guided



rays incident at angle  $\theta < \pi/2 - \theta_c$  are guided



self consistency:

$$AC - AB = 2d\sin\theta - \frac{\varphi_r}{\pi}\lambda = m\lambda \quad (m = 0, 1, 2...)$$



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$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi d}{\lambda}\sin\theta - m\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{\sin^2(\pi/2 - \theta_c)}{\sin^2\theta} - 1\right)^{1/2}$$





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number of modes:

$$M \doteq \frac{\sin(\pi/2 - \theta_c)}{\lambda/2d}$$



number of modes:

$$M \doteq \frac{\sin(\pi/2 - \theta_c)}{\lambda/2d}$$

or:

$$M \doteq 2 \frac{d}{\lambda} (n_1^2 - n_2^2)^{1/2}$$



propagation constant of guided wave:

$$\beta_m^2 = k^2 - k_y^2 = k^2 - \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{d^2}$$

group velocity:

$$v_m = c \cos \theta_m$$



#### single mode condition for 600-nm light:

**planar mirror** 
$$M = \frac{2d}{\lambda}$$
  $300 < d < 600 \text{ nm}$ 

**dielectric** 
$$M \doteq 2 \frac{d}{\lambda} (n_1^2 - n_2^2)^{1/2}$$
  $d < 268 \text{ nm}$ 



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#### can make *d* larger by making $n_1 - n_2$ smaller!



$$\nabla^2 \vec{A} + \omega^2 \mu_o \epsilon \vec{A} = -i\omega\mu_o \nabla \epsilon \Phi$$



$$\nabla^2 \vec{A} + \omega^2 \mu_o \epsilon \vec{A} = 0$$



$$\nabla^2 \vec{A} + \omega^2 \mu_o \epsilon \vec{A} = 0$$

Substituting

$$\vec{A} = \hat{y}u(x,y)e^{-i\beta z}$$



$$\nabla^2 \vec{A} + \omega^2 \mu_o \epsilon \vec{A} = 0$$

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$$\vec{A} = \hat{y}u(x,y)e^{-i\beta z}$$

yields:

$$\nabla_T^2 u + \left[-\beta^2 + \omega^2 \mu \epsilon(r)\right] u = 0$$



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#### **Compare to time-independent Schrödinger equation:**

$$\nabla^2 \psi + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} [E - V(r)] \psi = 0$$





















#### single mode condition for 600-nm light:

$$M \doteq 2 \frac{d}{\lambda} (n_1^2 - n_2^2)^{1/2}$$

without cladding: d < 268 nm

Add cladding with 0.4% index difference:

 $d < 5 \ \mu m$ 

#### commercial single-mode fiber (Corning Titan<sup>®</sup>)



operating wavelength:  $\lambda = 1310 \text{ nm}/1550 \text{ nm}$


drawbacks of clad fibers:

- weak confinement
- no tight bending
- coupling requires splicing

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standard fiber		





















Nature, 426, 816 (2003)









ALC: NO

State -



1829



















### **Specifications**

diameter D:	down to 20 nm
length L:	up to 90 mm
aspect ratio <i>D/L</i> :	up to 10 <sup>6</sup>
diameter uniformity $\Delta D/L$ :	2 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>

Nature, 426, 816 (2003)



#### 240-nm wire



### RMS roughness < 0.5 nm











Points to keep in mind:

- easy fabrication
- atomic level smoothness
- malleable

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nanoscale nonlinear optics

# Manipulating light at the nanoscale

### coupling light into nanowires


#### coupling light into nanowires



#### coupling light into nanowires



280-nm nanowire

360 nm

All (1) In an address of the second second



#### Poynting vector profile for 800-nm nanowire



#### Poynting vector profile for 800-nm nanowire



#### Poynting vector profile for 800-nm nanowire



#### Poynting vector profile for 600-nm nanowire



#### Poynting vector profile for 500-nm nanowire



#### Poynting vector profile for 400-nm nanowire



#### Poynting vector profile for 300-nm nanowire



#### Poynting vector profile for 200-nm nanowire



#### fraction of power carried in core



coupling light between nanowires



#### coupling light between nanowires



#### coupling light between nanowires







#### intensity distribution









minimum bending radius: 5.6 μm



#### virtually no loss through 5 $\mu$ m corner!





450 nm

Balandar Bar Bar Bar Barrant





#### Aerogel





density: 1.9 kg/m<sup>3</sup> index of refraction: 1.03–1.08

2

5 that



530 nm





420 nm

aerogel





in



#### use tapered fibers to couple light to nanoscale objects
ZnO:non-toxic, wide bandgap semiconductor

#### vapor transport grown ZnO nanowires





#### 80–400 nm diameter, up to 80 µm long

#### best of both worlds

ZnO	silica
bottom-up	top-down
semiconductor	glass
active photonic devices	passive waveguides
electrical operation	link to macroworld



















#### **FDTD** simulation



ab-initio.mit.edu/wiki/index/Meep









#### large diameter: multimode



small diameter: single mode

Points to keep in mind:

low loss

- large evanescent field
- convenient coupling to nanoscale

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#### strong confinement $\longrightarrow$ high intensity

mode field diameter ( $\lambda$  = 800 nm)



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

mode field diameter ( $\lambda$  = 800 nm)



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

#### nonlinear parameter



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

dispersion important!

#### dispersion:

- modal dispersion
- material dispersion
- waveguide dispersion
- nonlinear dispersion

#### waveguide dispersion



#### **Optics Express**, 12, 1025 (2004)

#### waveguide dispersion



#### **Optics Express**, 12, 1025 (2004)

#### waveguide dispersion



#### Optics Express, 12, 1025 (2004)
### waveguide dispersion



### waveguide dispersion



### waveguide dispersion



### waveguide dispersion



### waveguide dispersion



## waveguide dispersion



### nonlinear parameter



#### nanowire continuum generation



#### nanowire continuum generation



### nanowire continuum generation



### nanowire continuum generation



#### nanowire continuum generation



#### nanowire continuum generation



### nanowire continuum generation



### energy in nanowire < 100 pJ!









easy fabrication

convenient nanoscale light manipulation

nanoscale nonlinear optics



## **Funding:**

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## coupling efficiency



## coupling efficiency



### single-mode cutoff



## single-mode cutoff



### single-mode cutoff











#### loss measurement



Nature, 426, 816 (2003)

#### loss measurement



Nature, 426, 816 (2003)
#### loss measurement



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#### loss measurement



### loss at single-mode diameter < 0.1 dB/mm

