

Nonlinear optics at the nanoscale



Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA, 28 April 2014



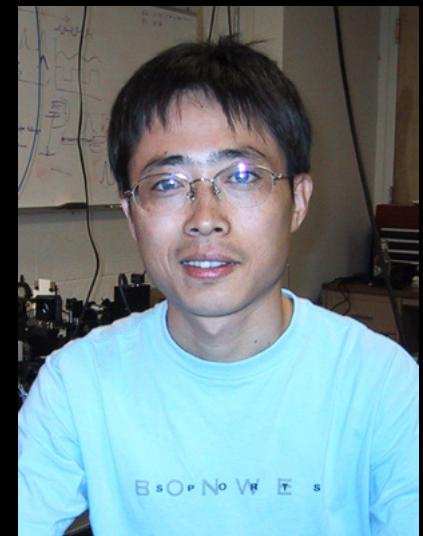
Geoff Svacha



Rafael Gattass



Tobias Voss



Limin Tong



eric_mazur

and also....

Chris Evans

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)

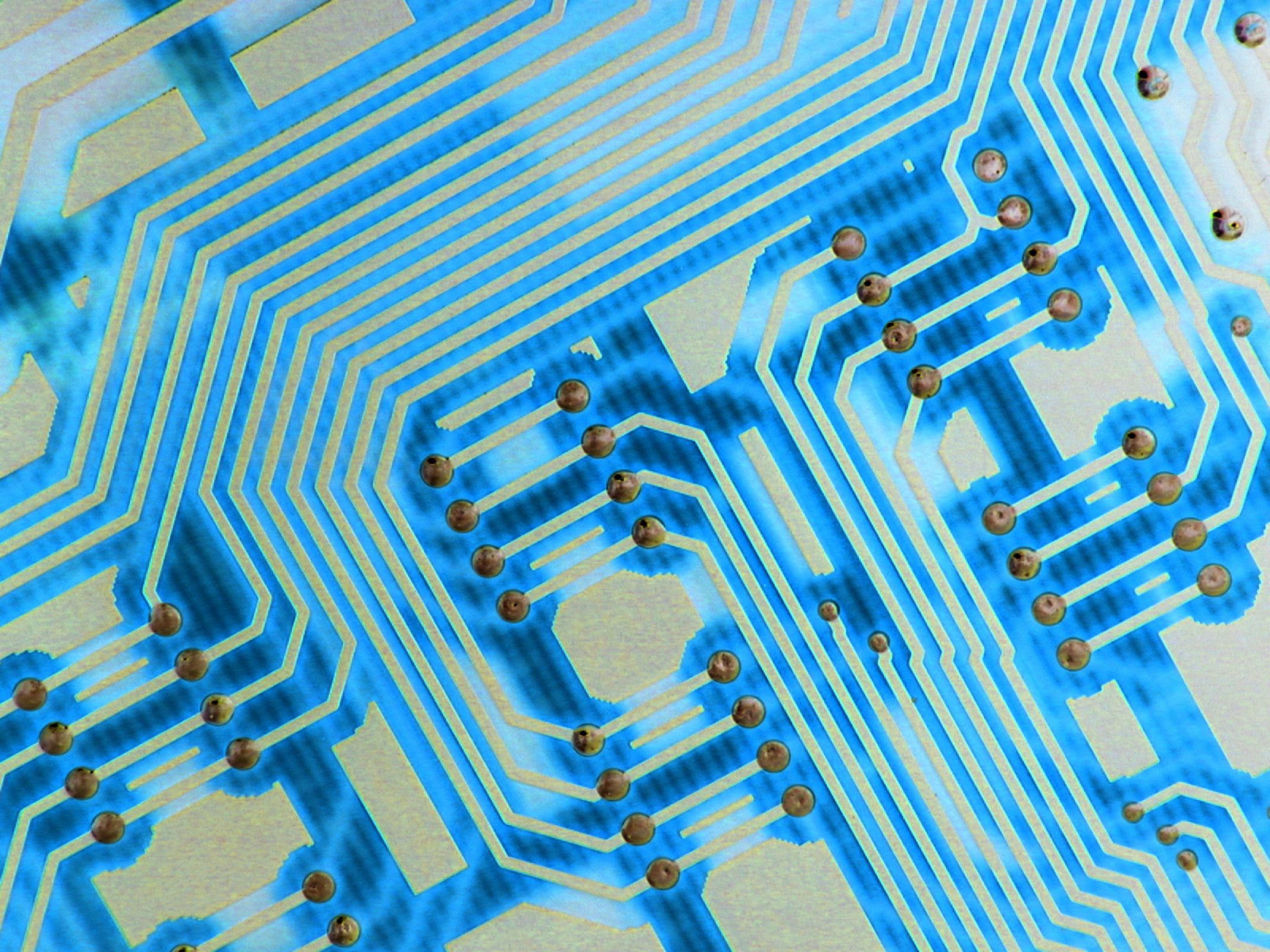
Dr. Jingyi Lou (Zhejiang)

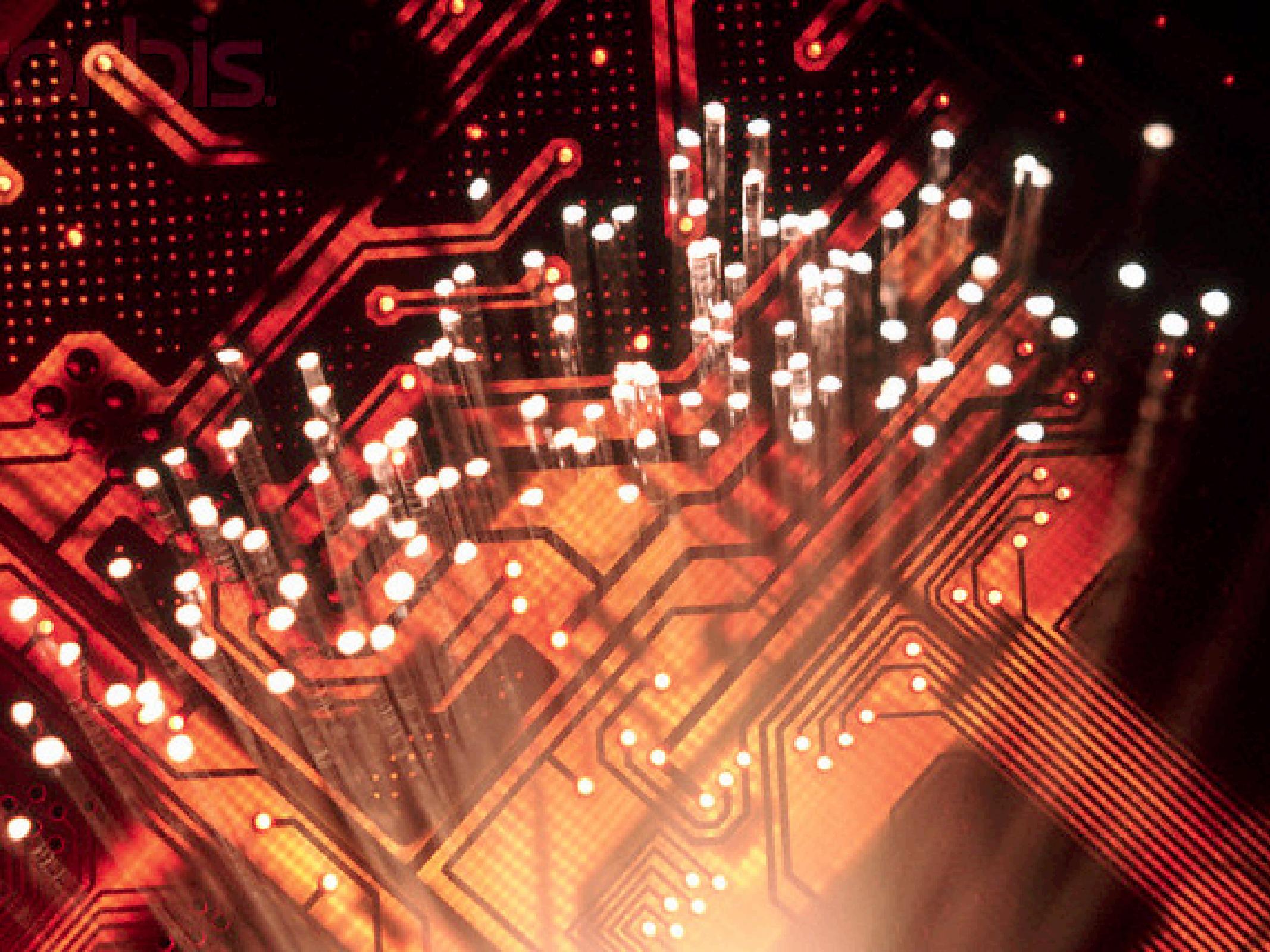
Dr. Ray Mariella (LLNL)

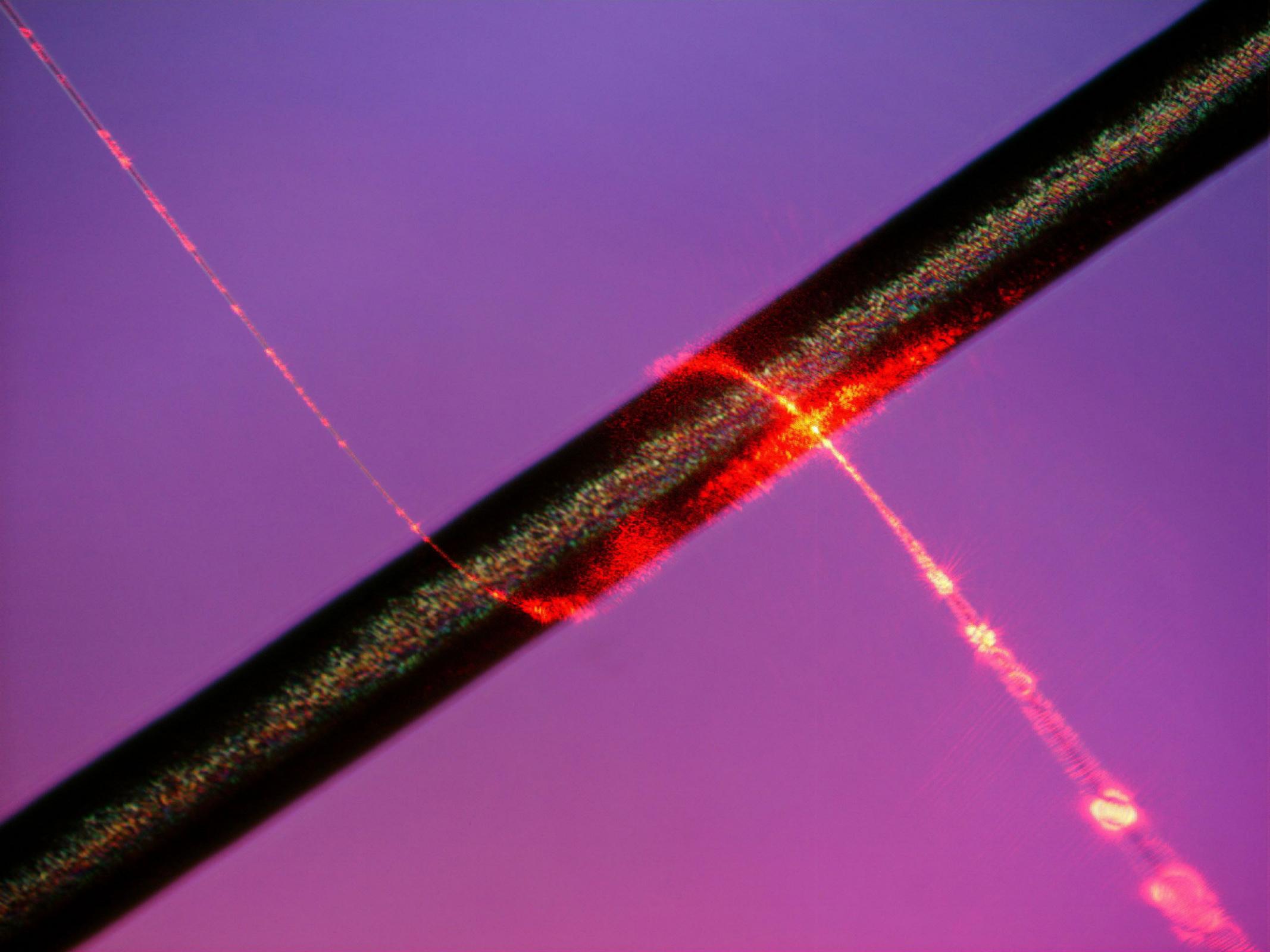
Prof. Frank Marlow (MPI Mühlheim)

Prof. Sven Müller (Göttingen)

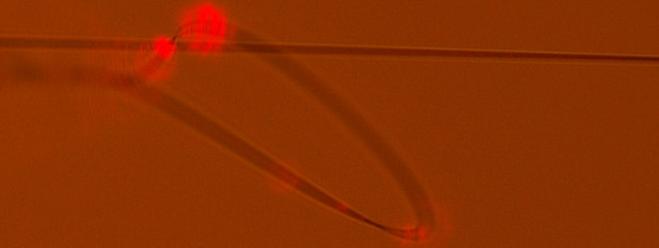
Prof. Carsten Ronning (Göttingen)







Outline



Outline

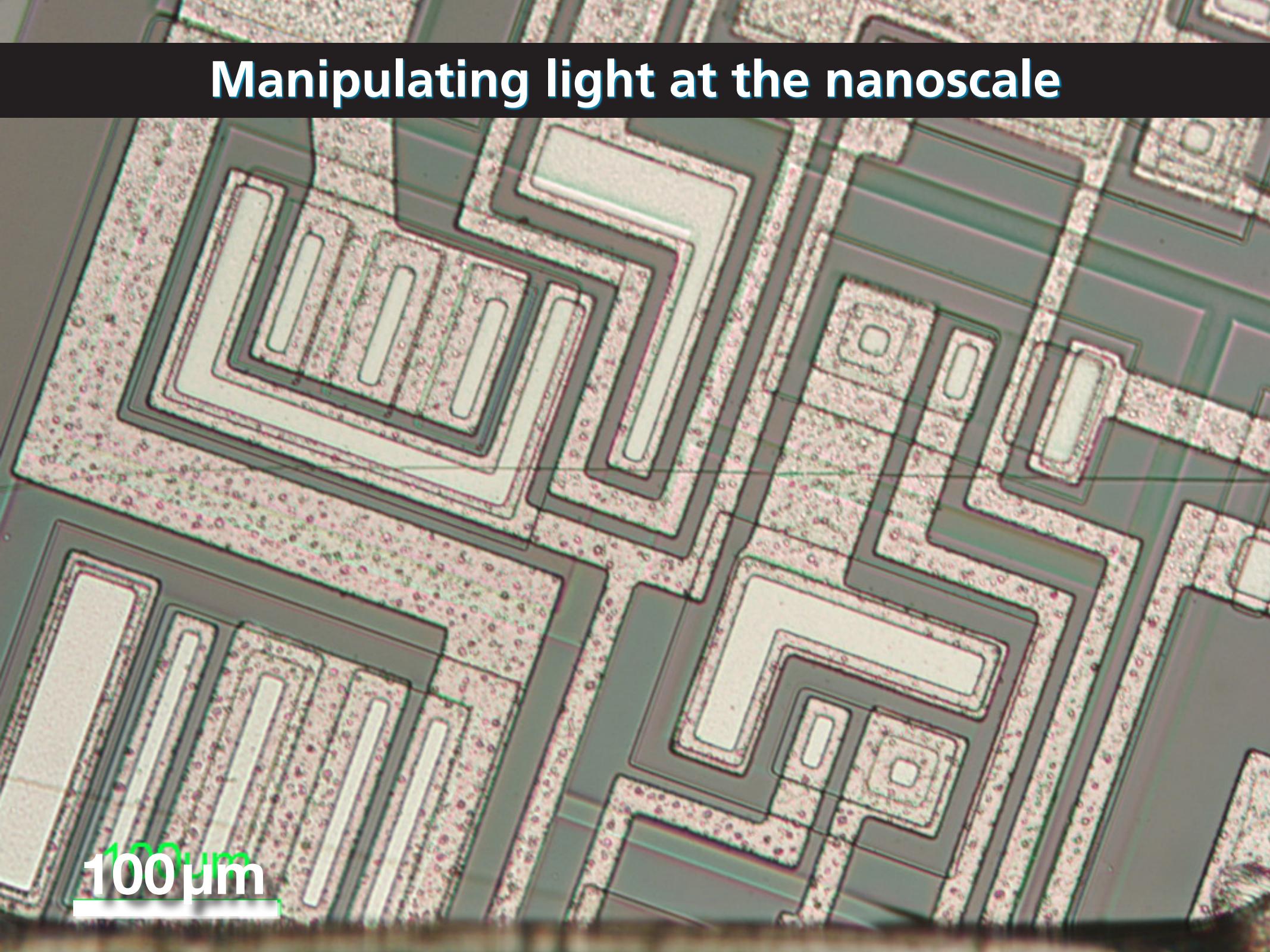
- manipulating light at the nanoscale
- supercontinuum generation
- optical logic gates

Manipulating light at the nanoscale



Nature, 426, 816 (2003)

Manipulating light at the nanoscale

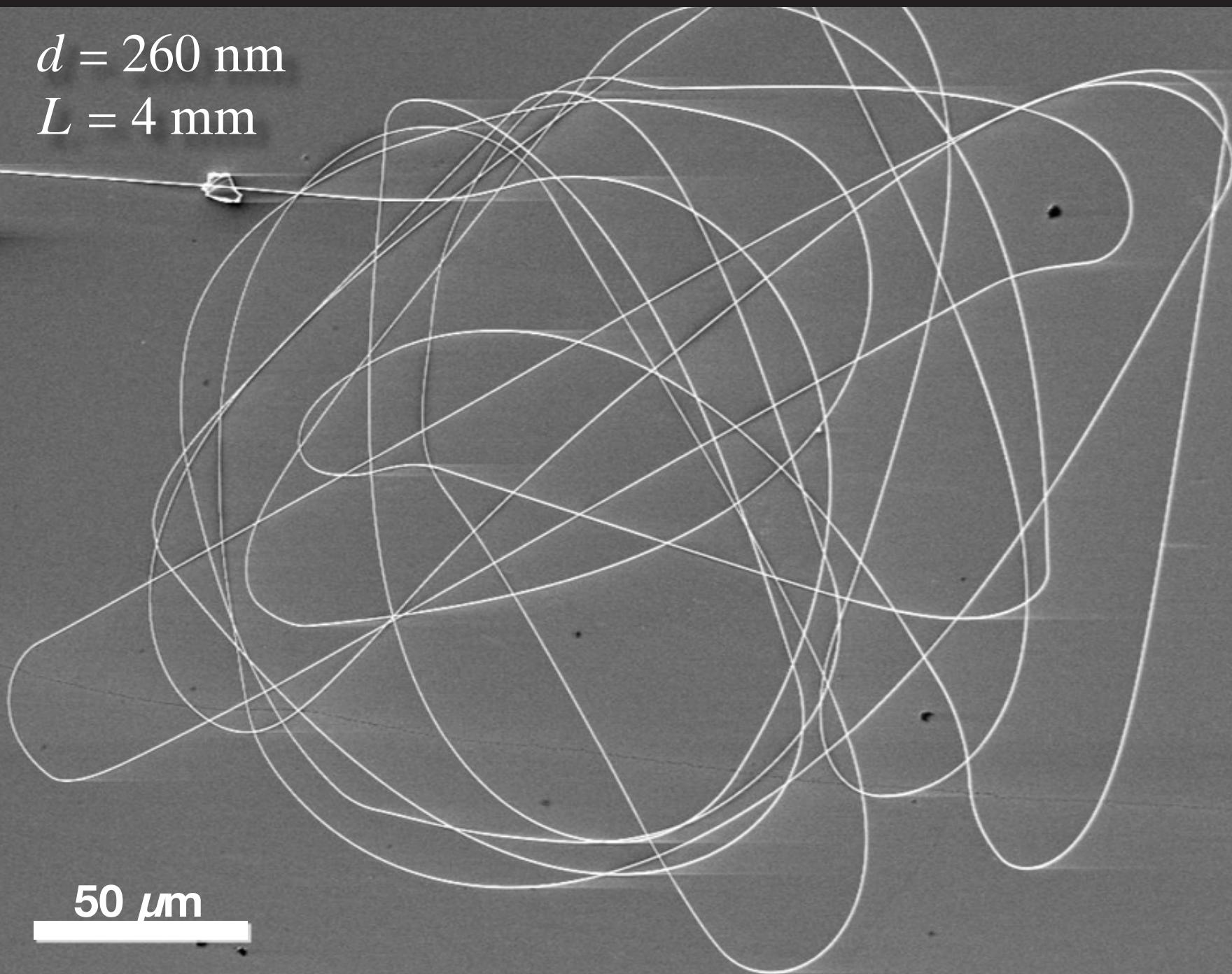


100 μm

Manipulating light at the nanoscale

$d = 260 \text{ nm}$

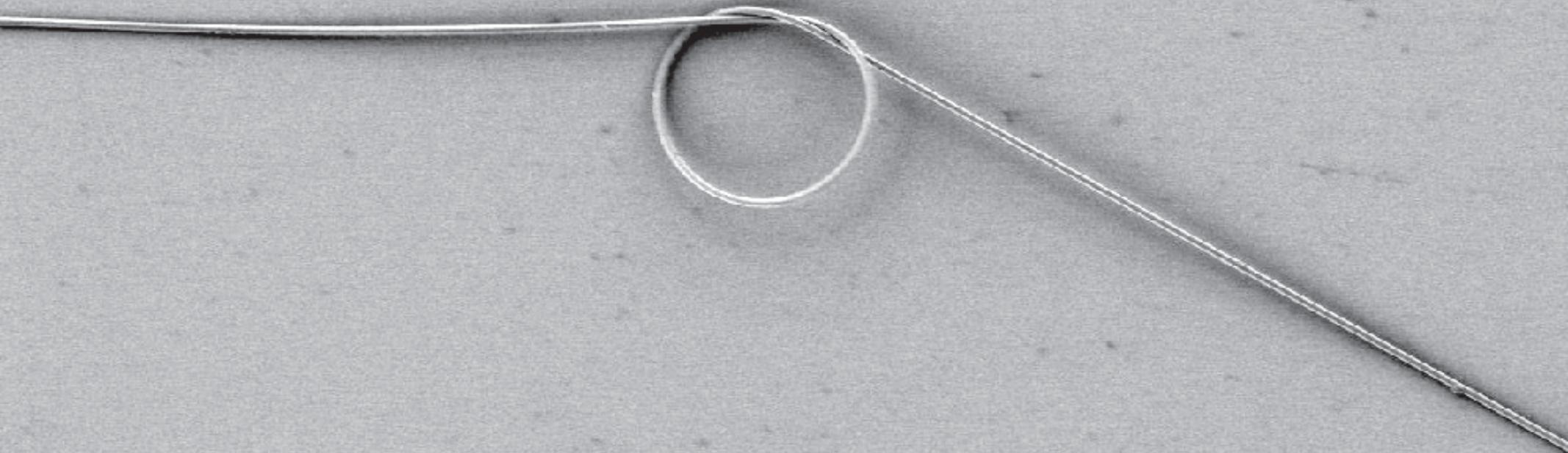
$L = 4 \text{ mm}$



Manipulating light at the nanoscale

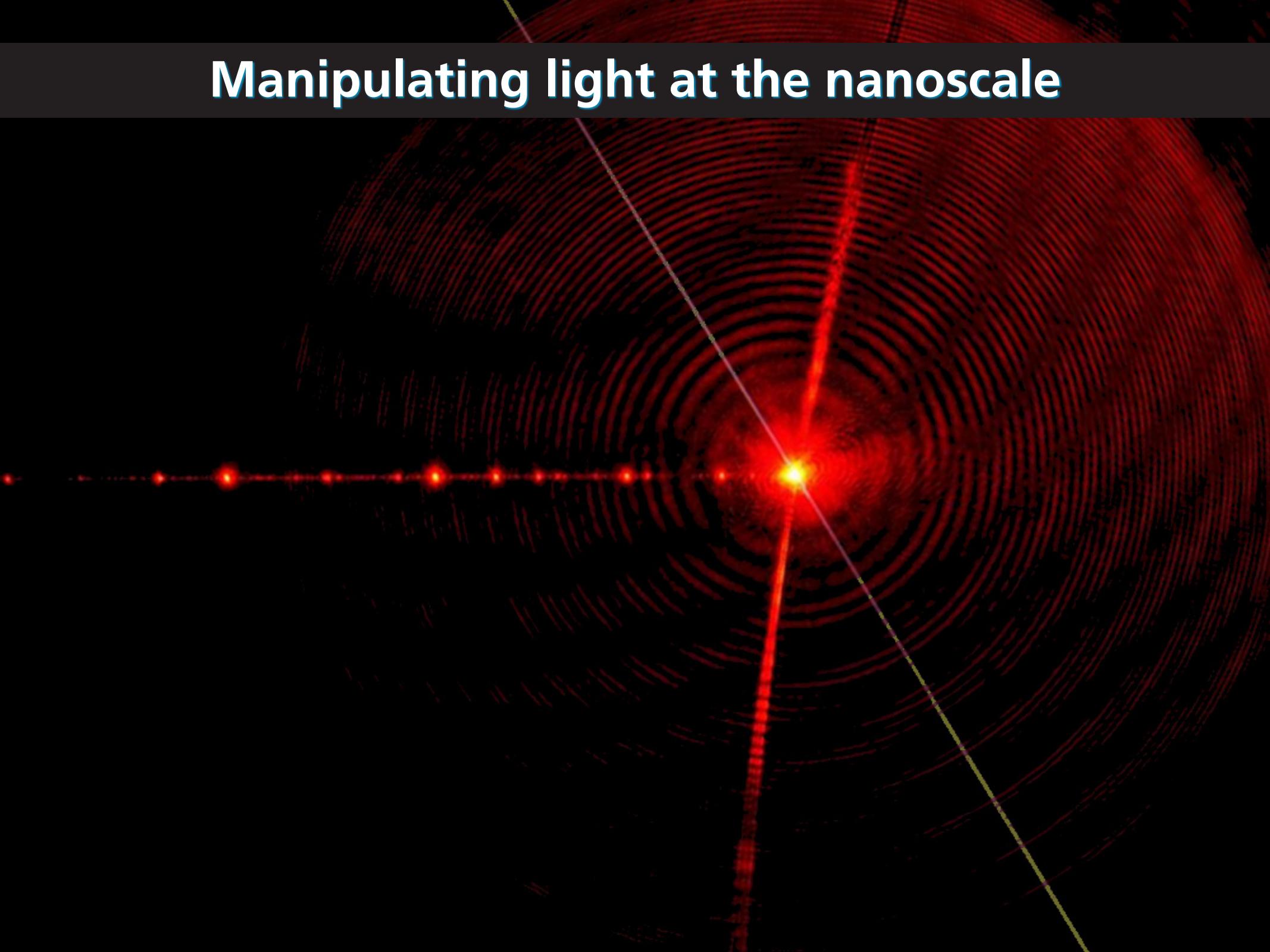
2 μm

Manipulating light at the nanoscale



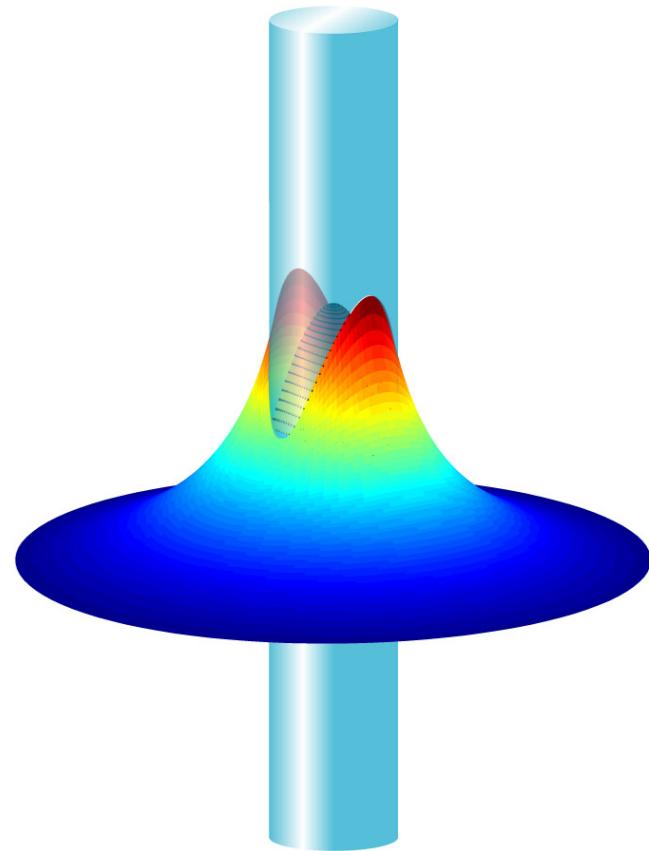
20 μm

Manipulating light at the nanoscale



Manipulating light at the nanoscale

Poynting vector profile for 200-nm nanowire



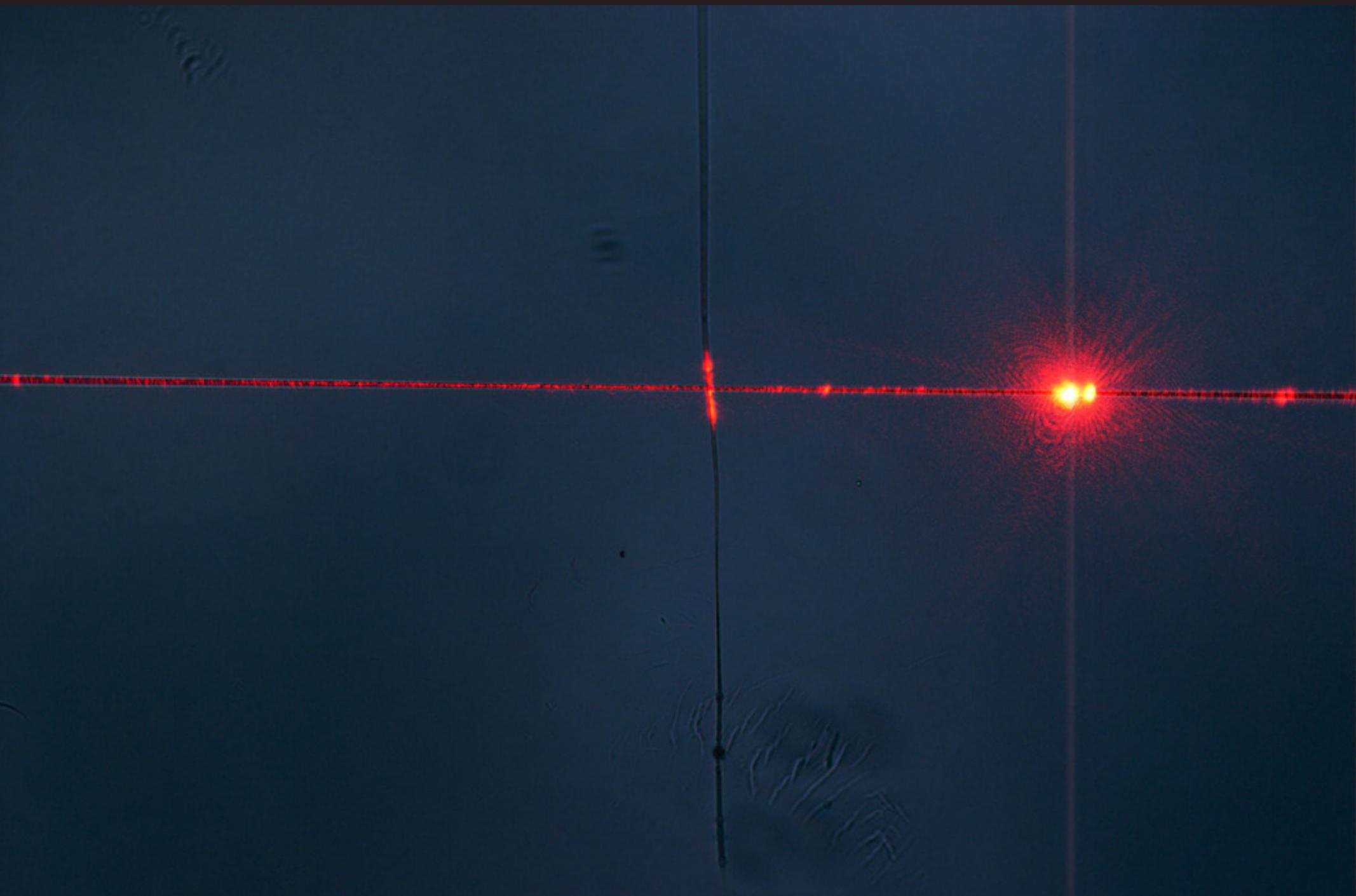
Manipulating light at the nanoscale

50µm

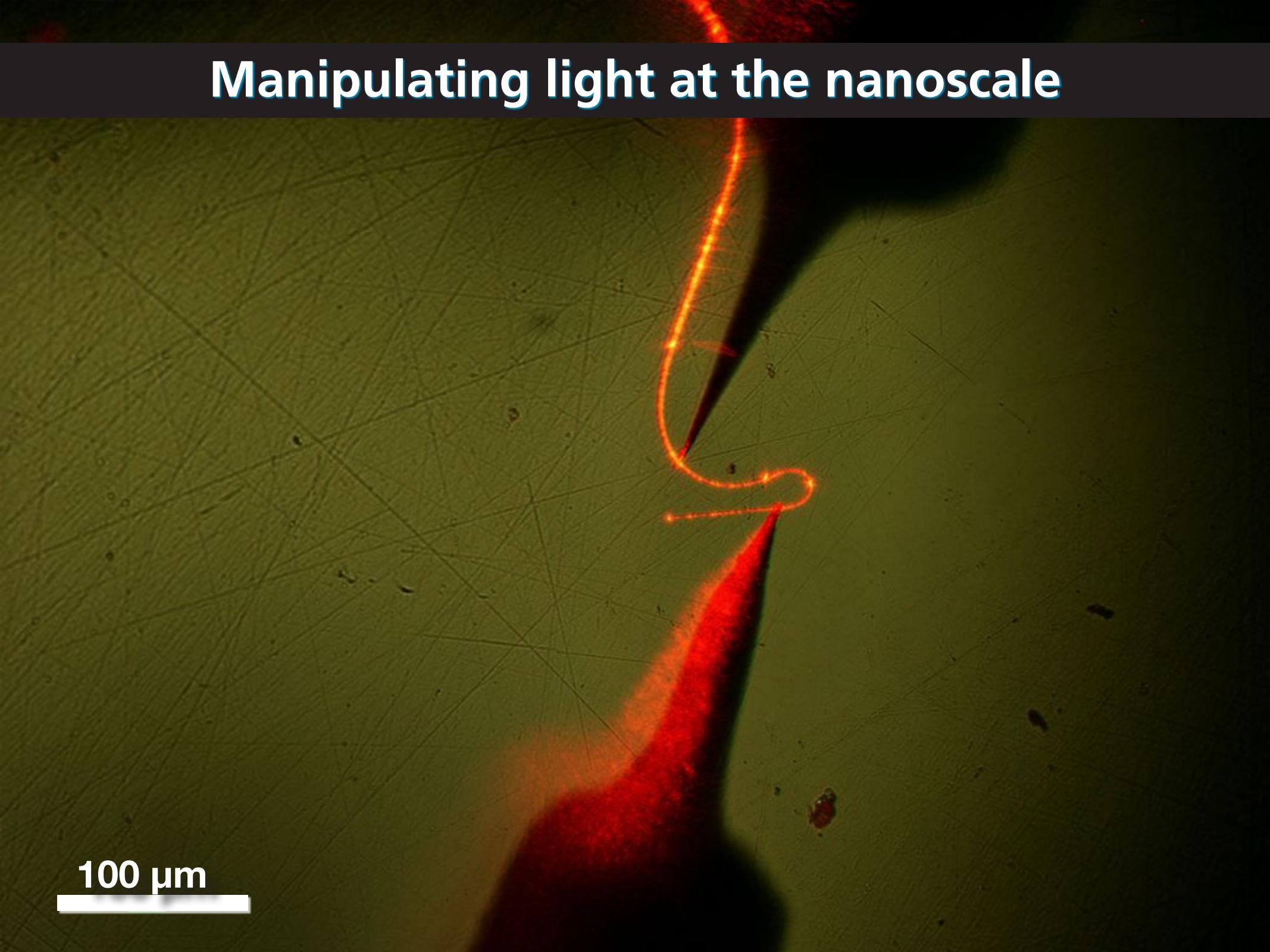
Manipulating light at the nanoscale



Manipulating light at the nanoscale

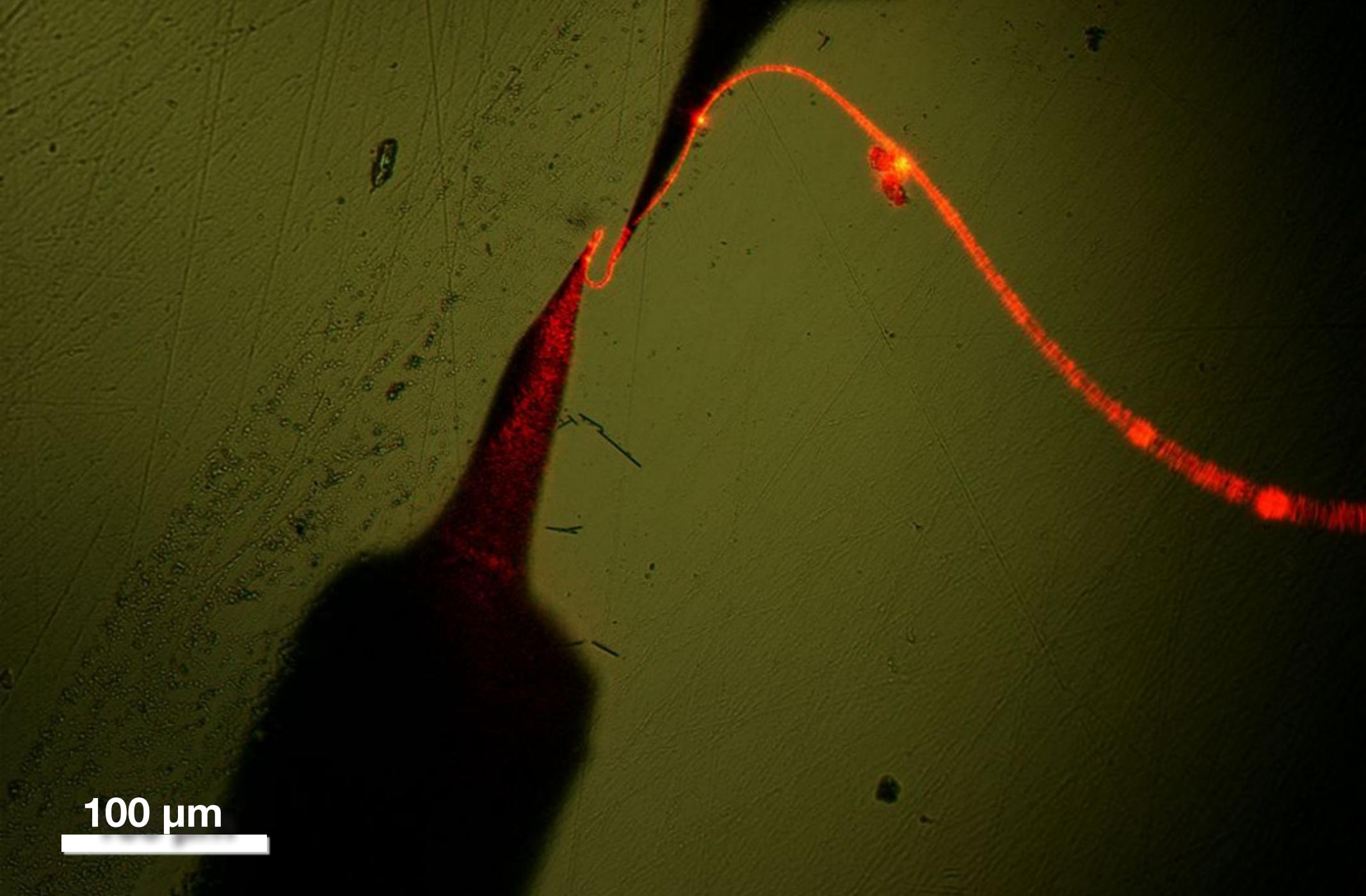


Manipulating light at the nanoscale



100 μm

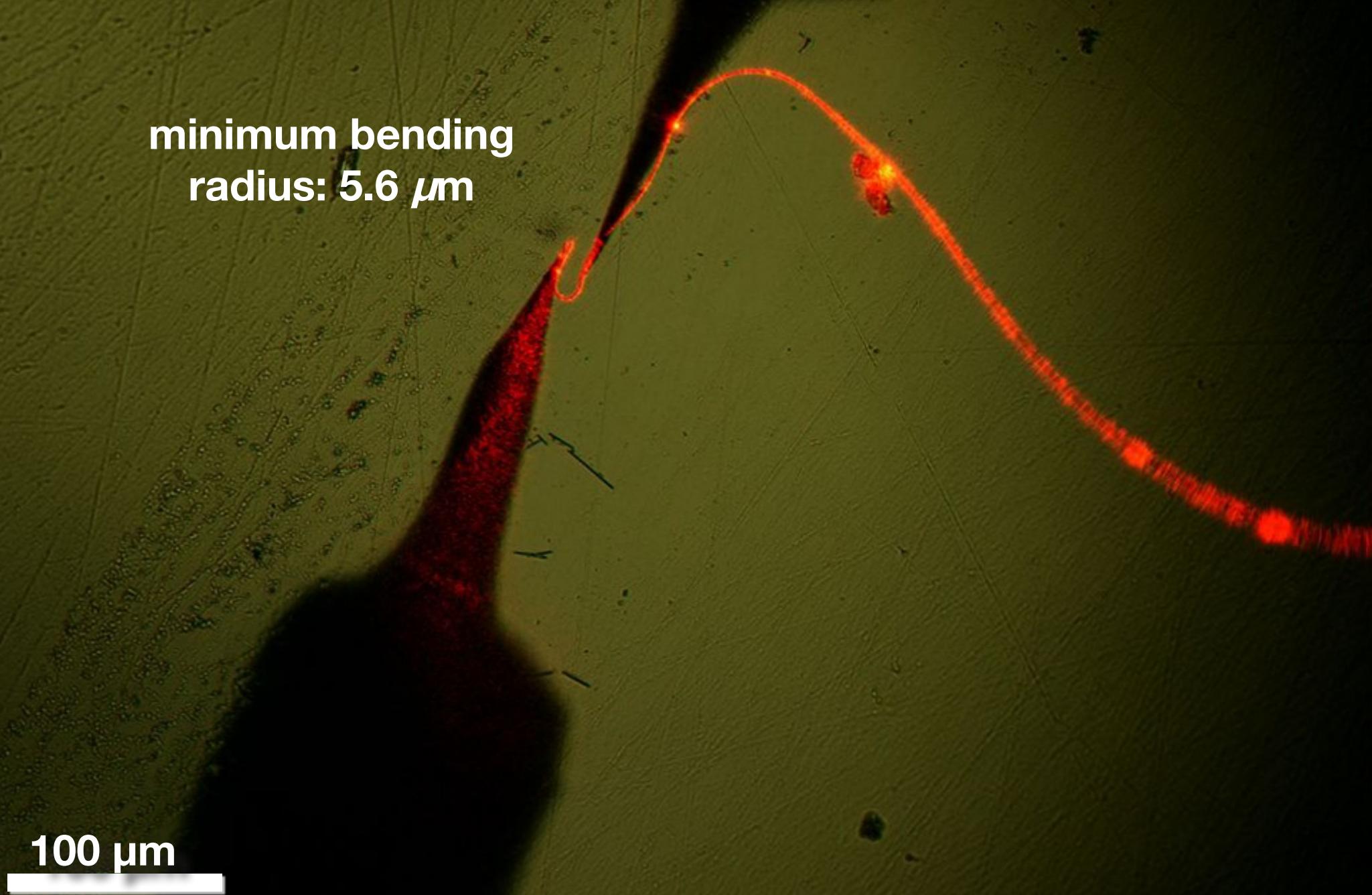
Manipulating light at the nanoscale



100 μm

Manipulating light at the nanoscale

minimum bending
radius: $5.6 \mu\text{m}$



Manipulating light at the nanoscale

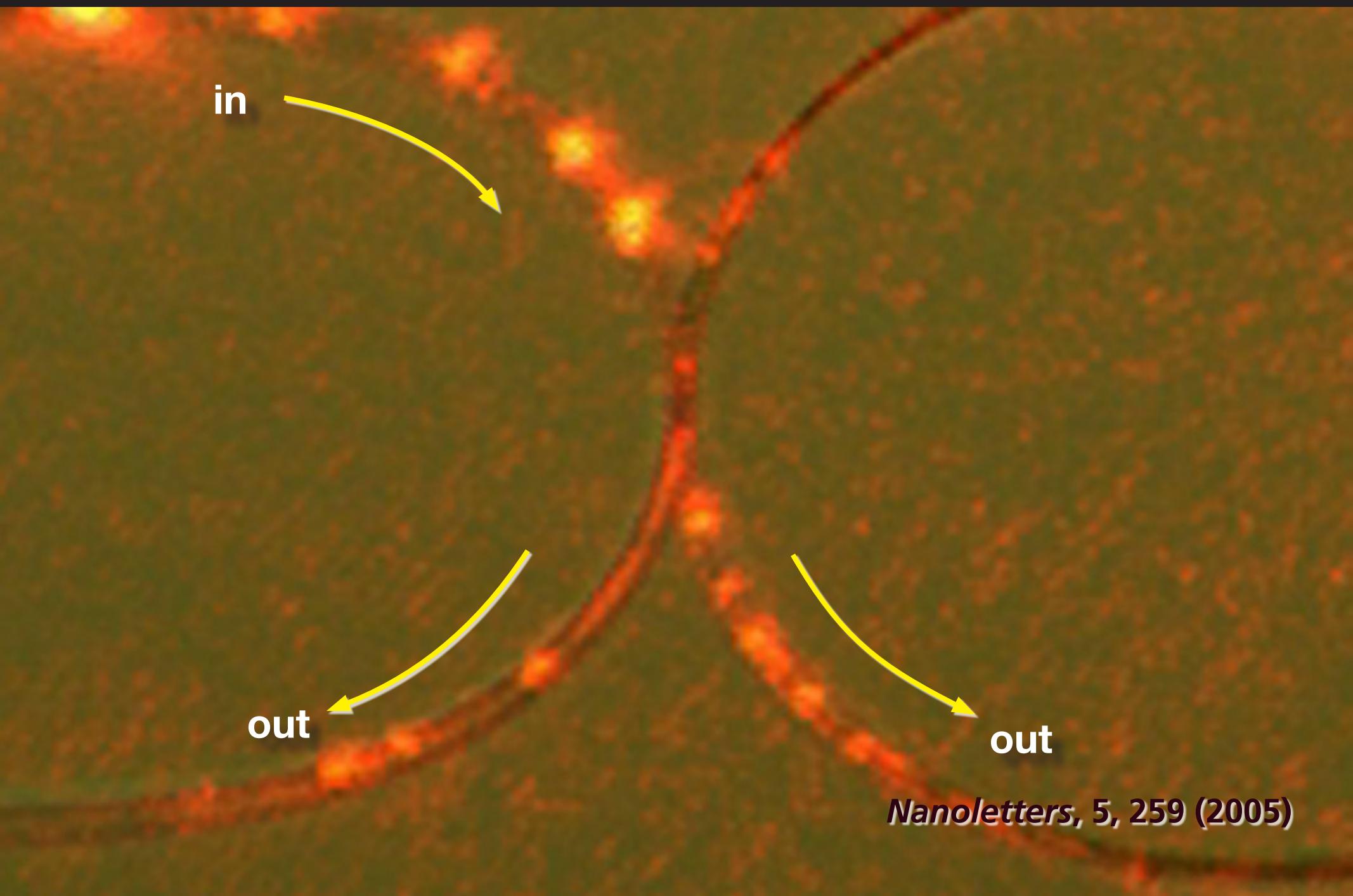
aerogel

420 nm

420 nm

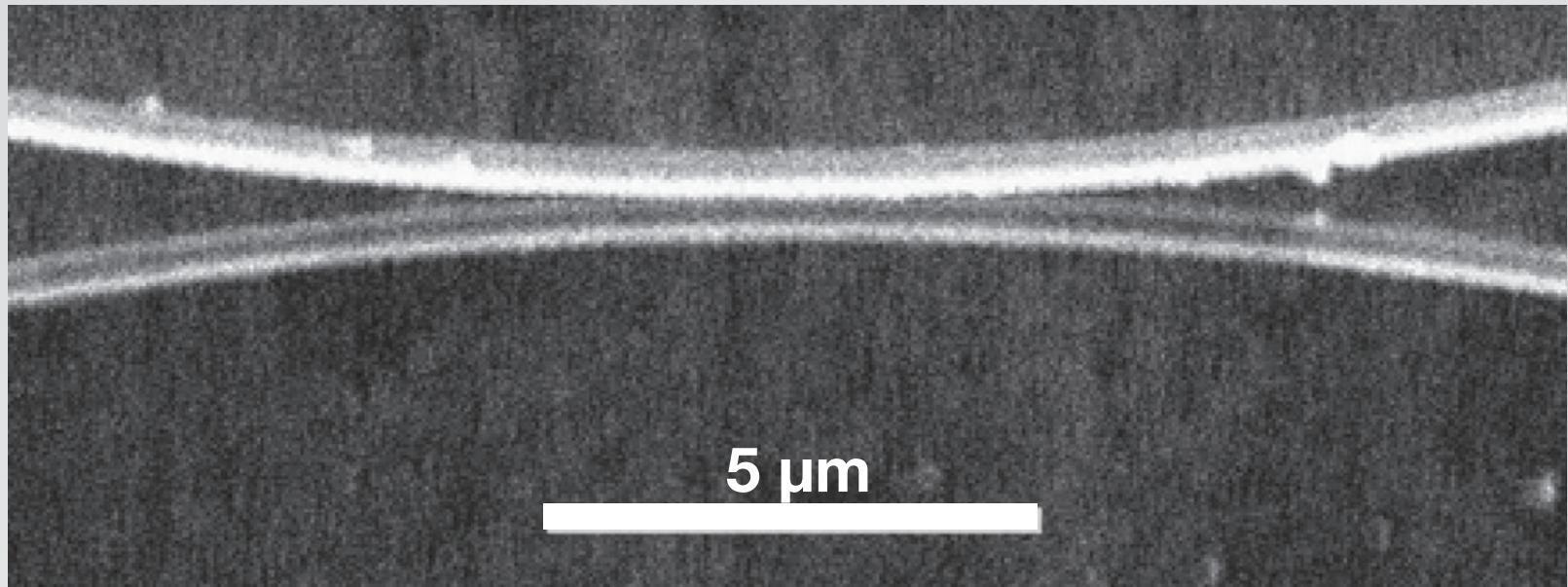
Nanoletters, 5, 259 (2005)

Manipulating light at the nanoscale



Nanoletters, 5, 259 (2005)

Manipulating light at the nanoscale



Nanoletters, 5, 259 (2005)

Manipulating light at the nanoscale

Points to keep in mind:

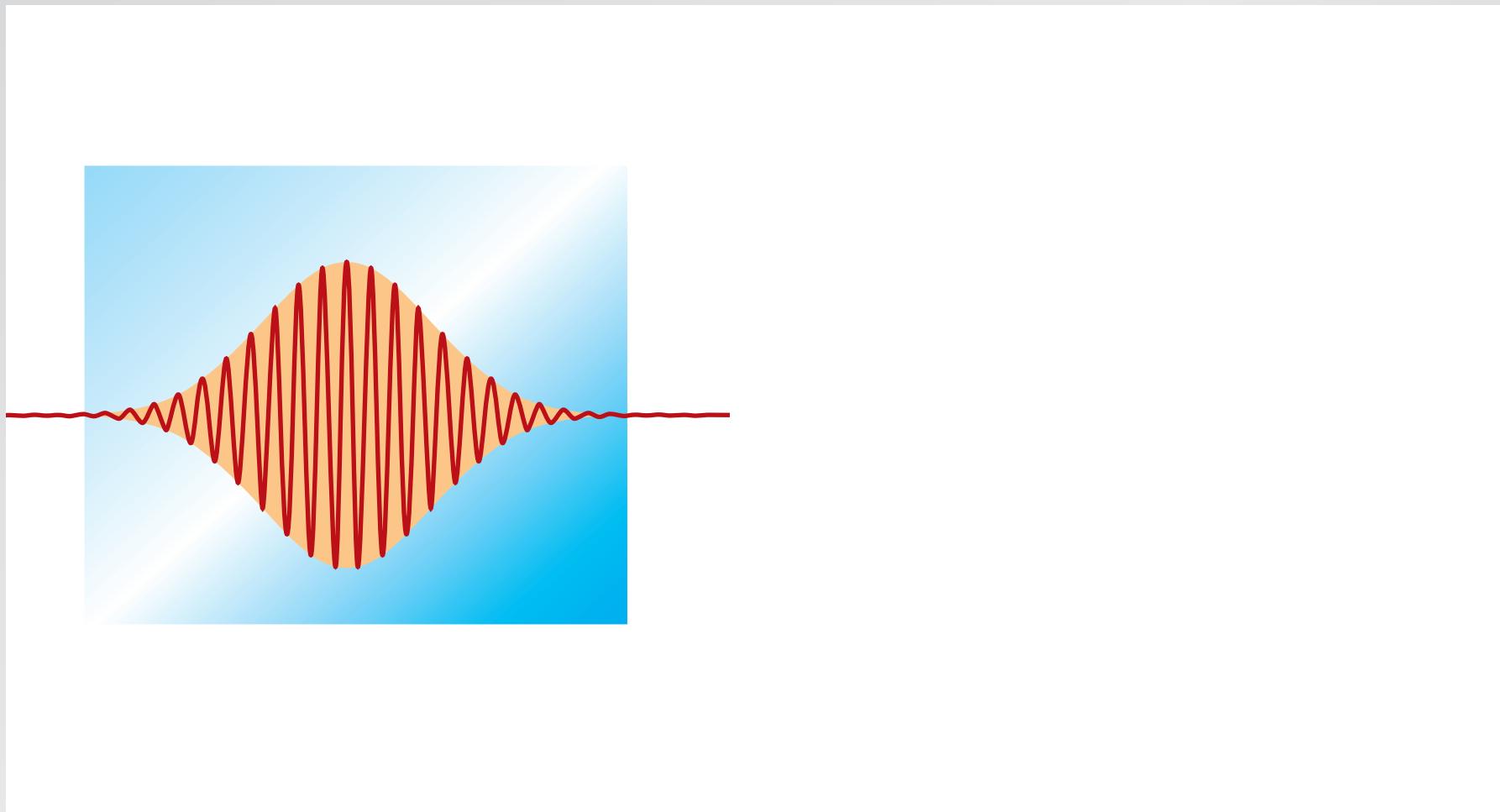
- low-loss guiding
- convenient evanescent coupling
- attached to ordinary fiber

Outline

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

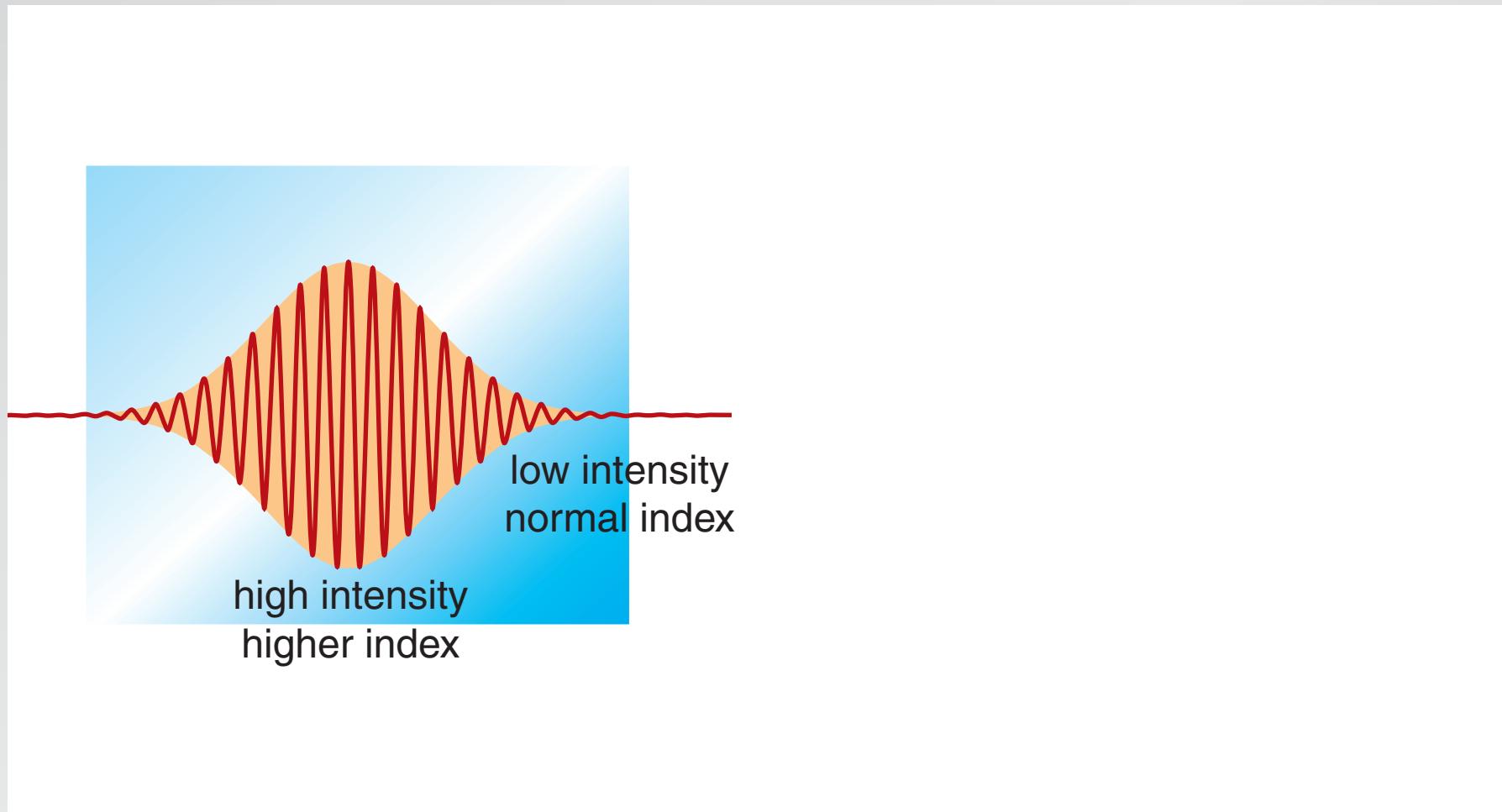
Supercontinuum generation

nonlinear dispersion: $n = n_0 + n_2 I$



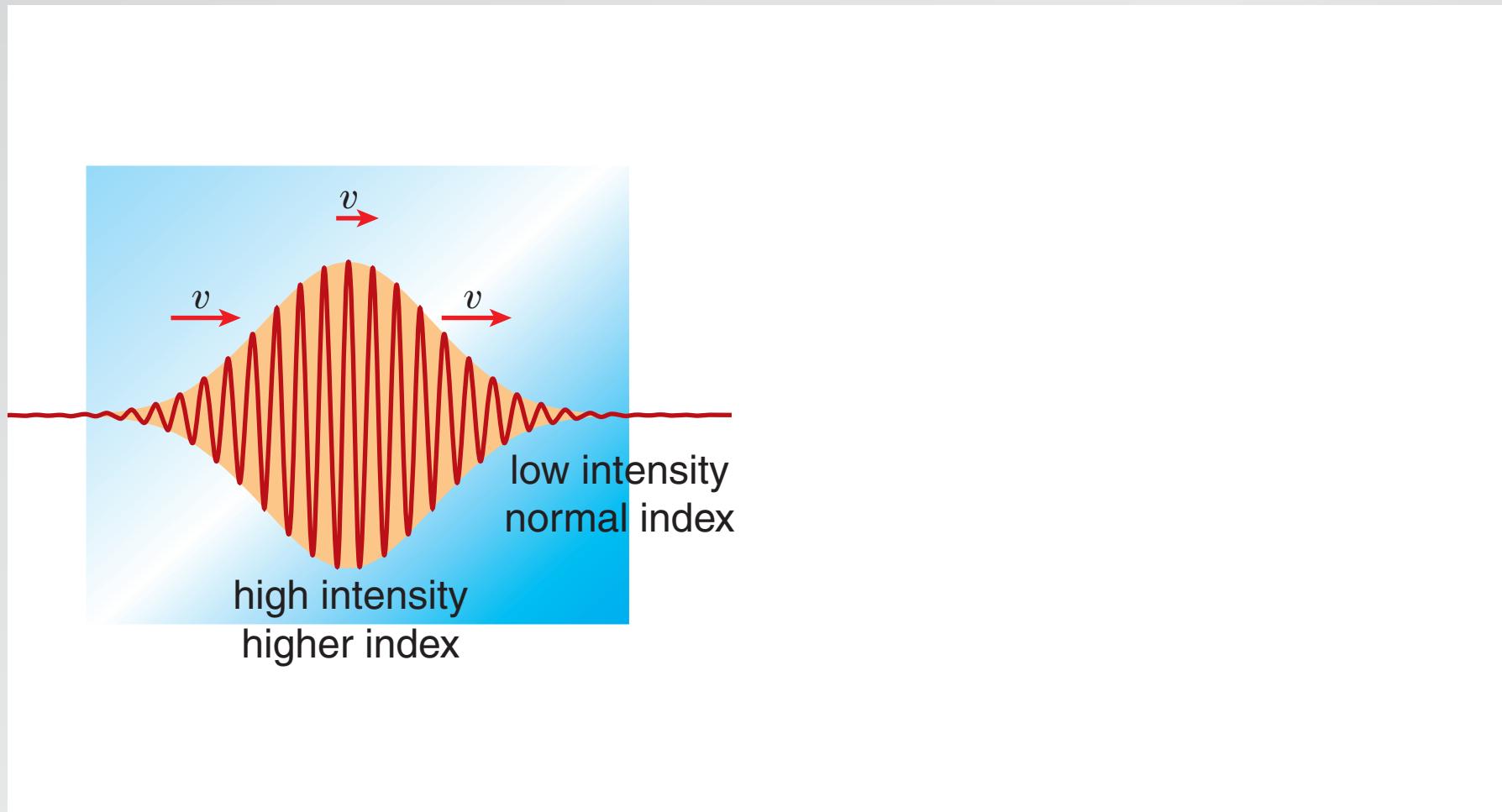
Supercontinuum generation

nonlinear dispersion: $n = n_0 + n_2 I$



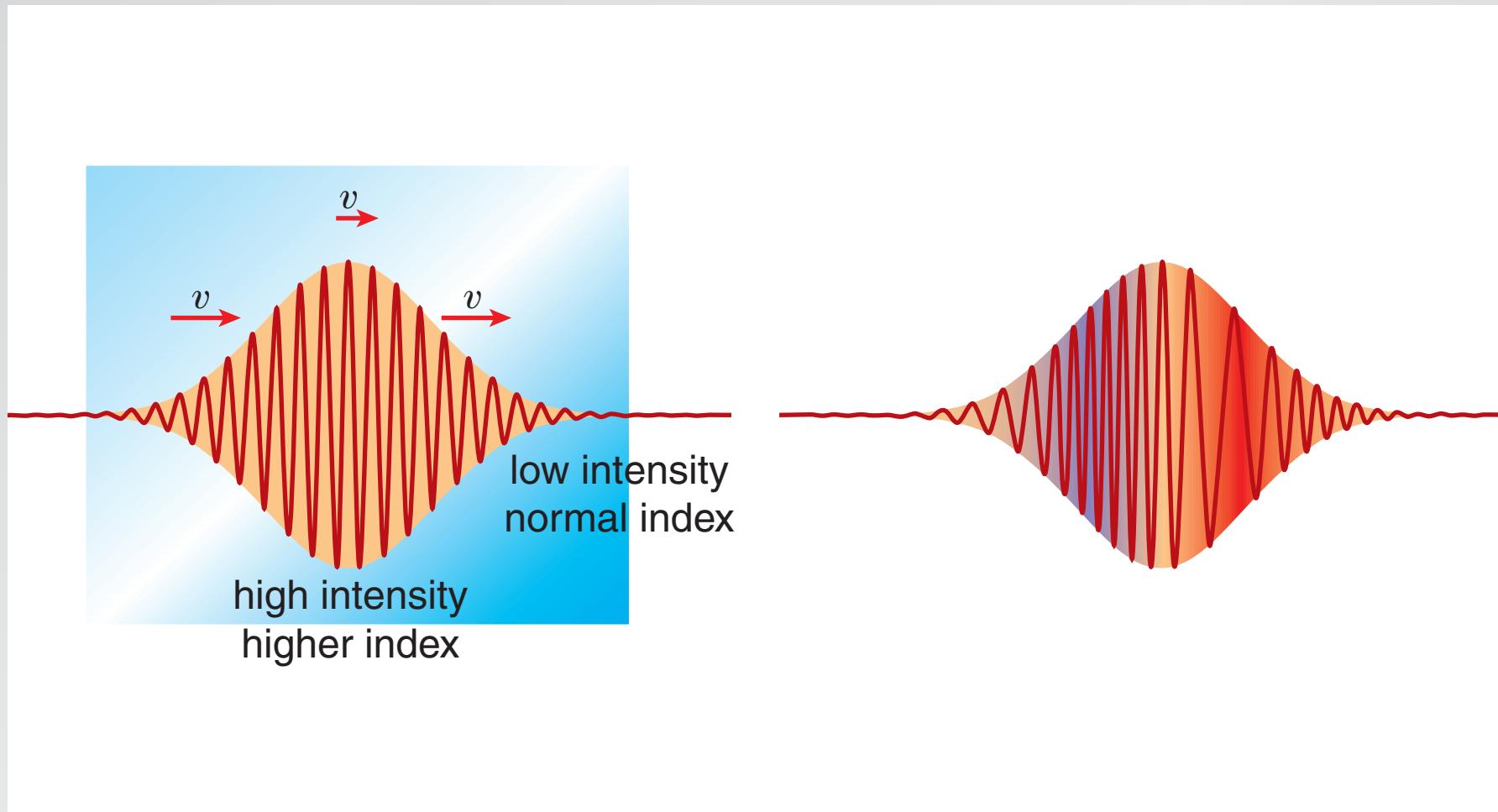
Supercontinuum generation

nonlinear dispersion: $n = n_0 + n_2 I$



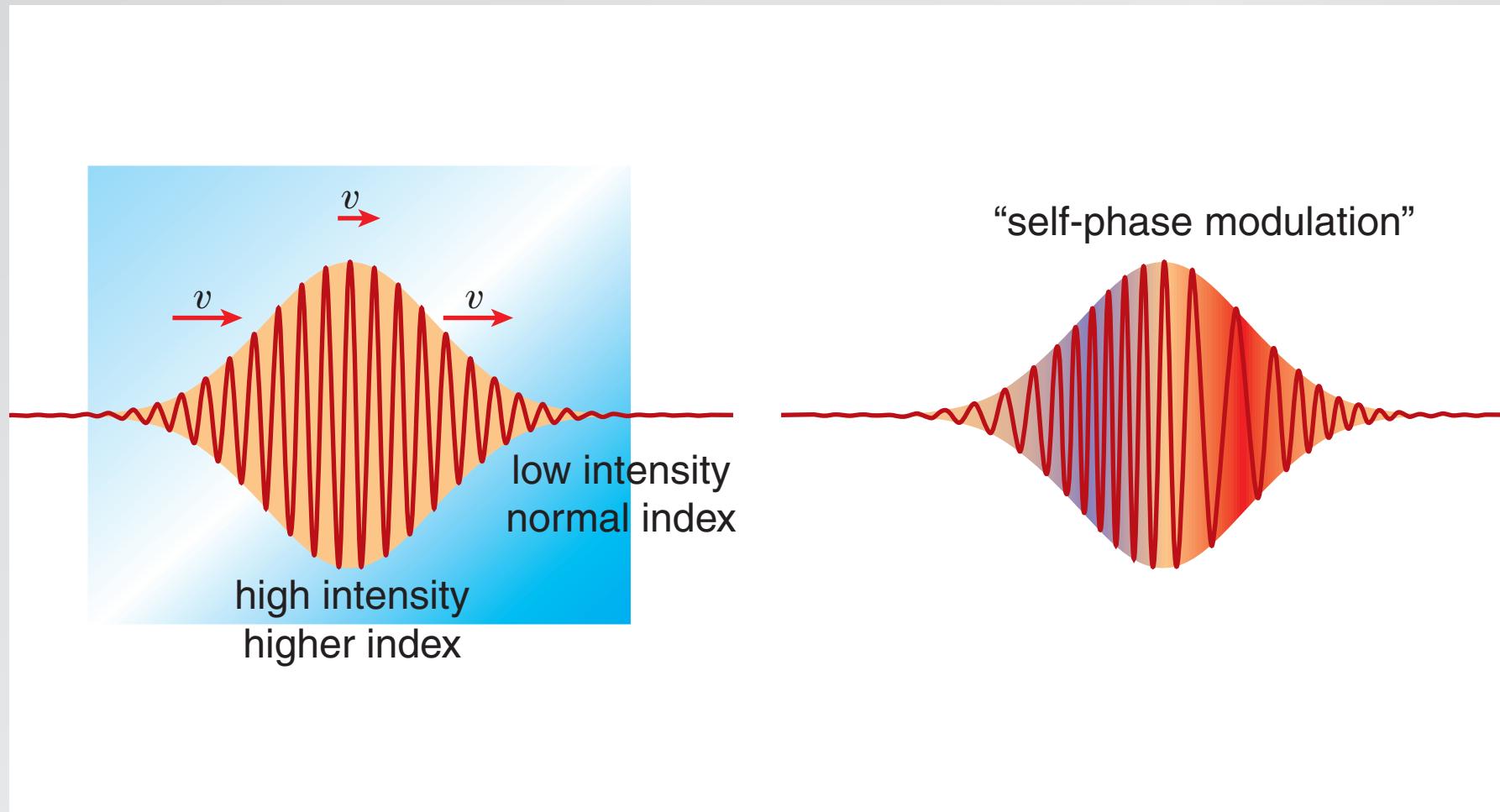
Supercontinuum generation

nonlinear dispersion: $n = n_0 + n_2 I$



Supercontinuum generation

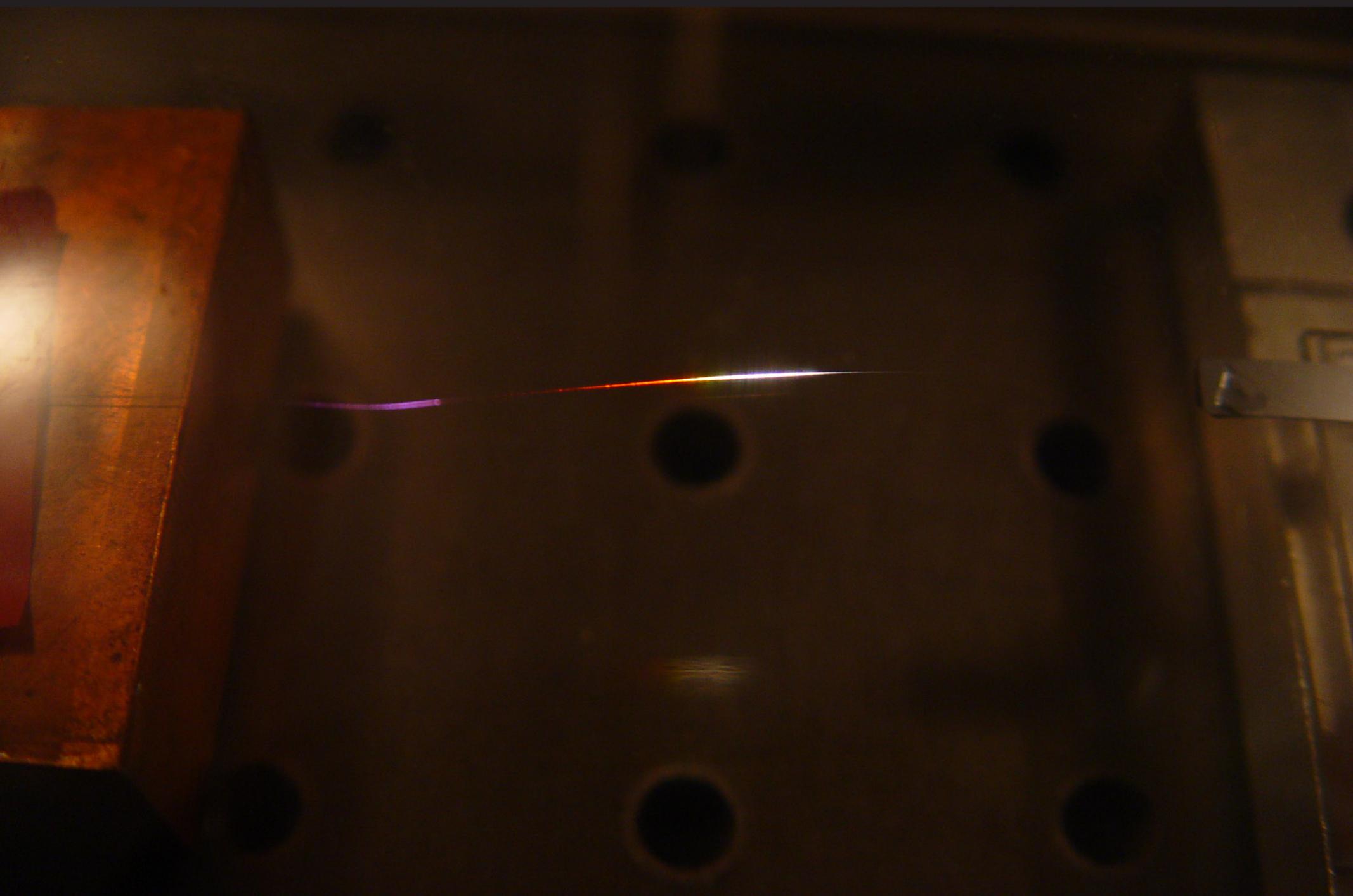
nonlinear dispersion: $n = n_0 + n_2 I$



Supercontinuum generation

strong confinement → high intensity

Supercontinuum generation

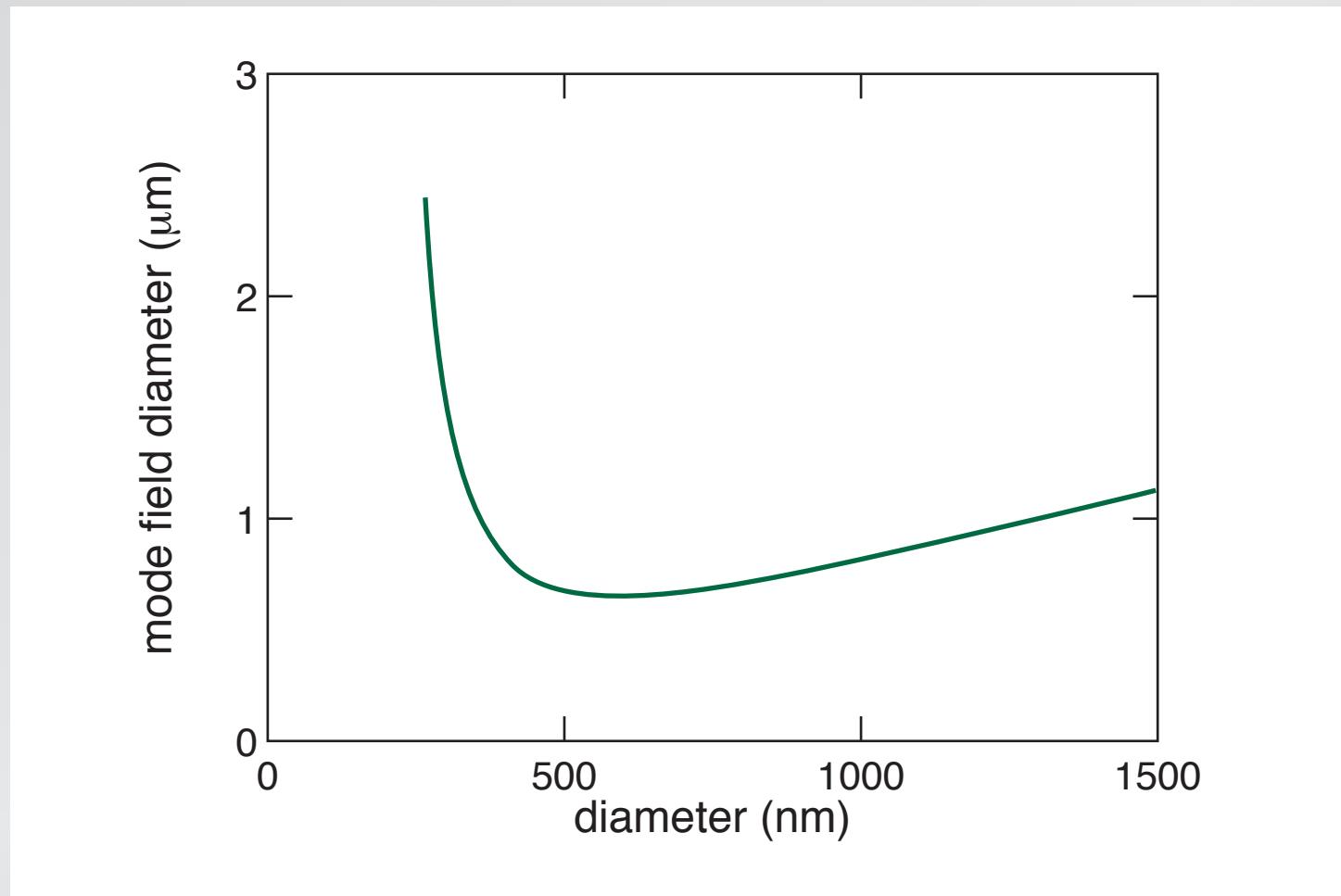


Supercontinuum generation



Supercontinuum generation

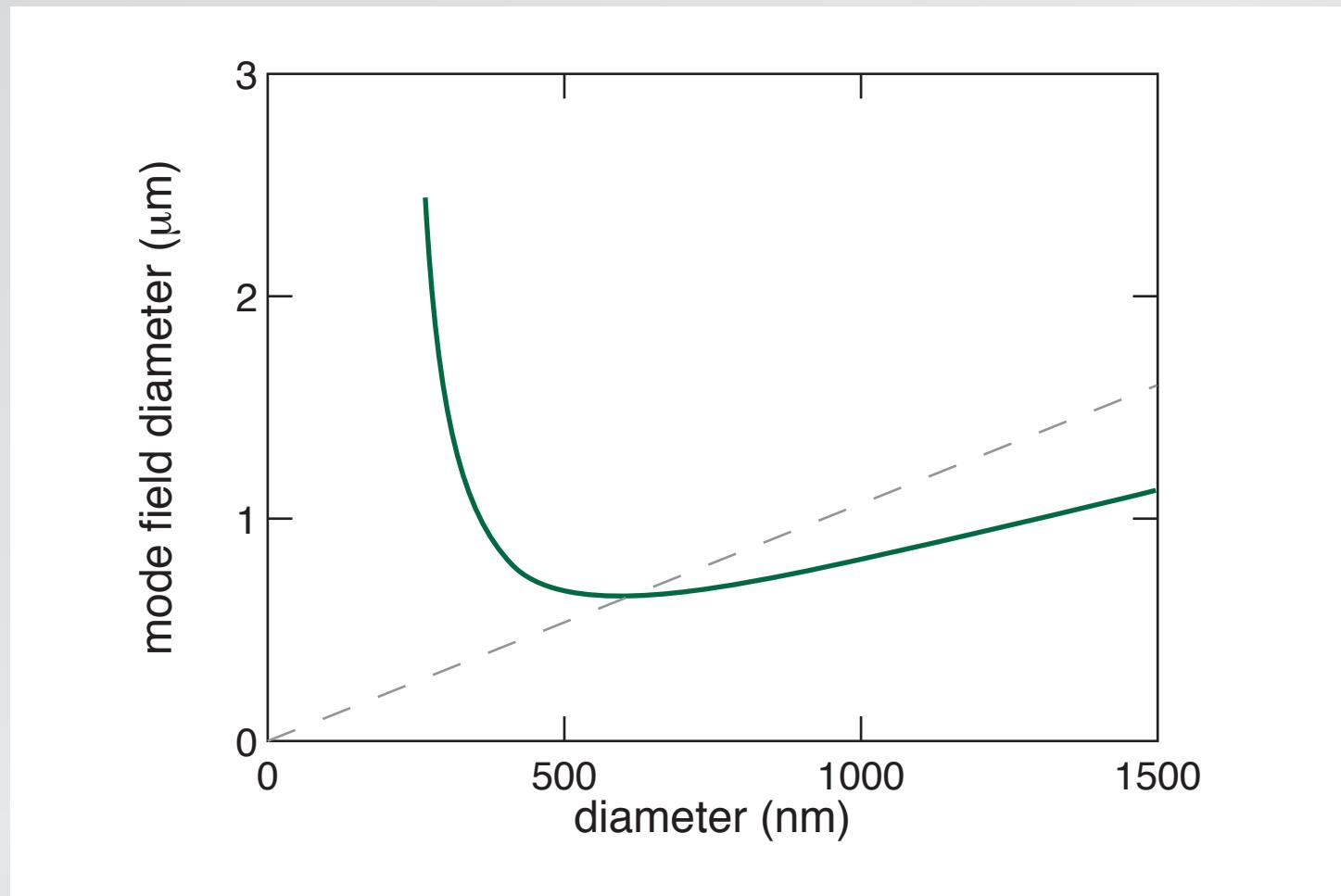
mode field diameter ($\lambda = 800$ nm)



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

Supercontinuum generation

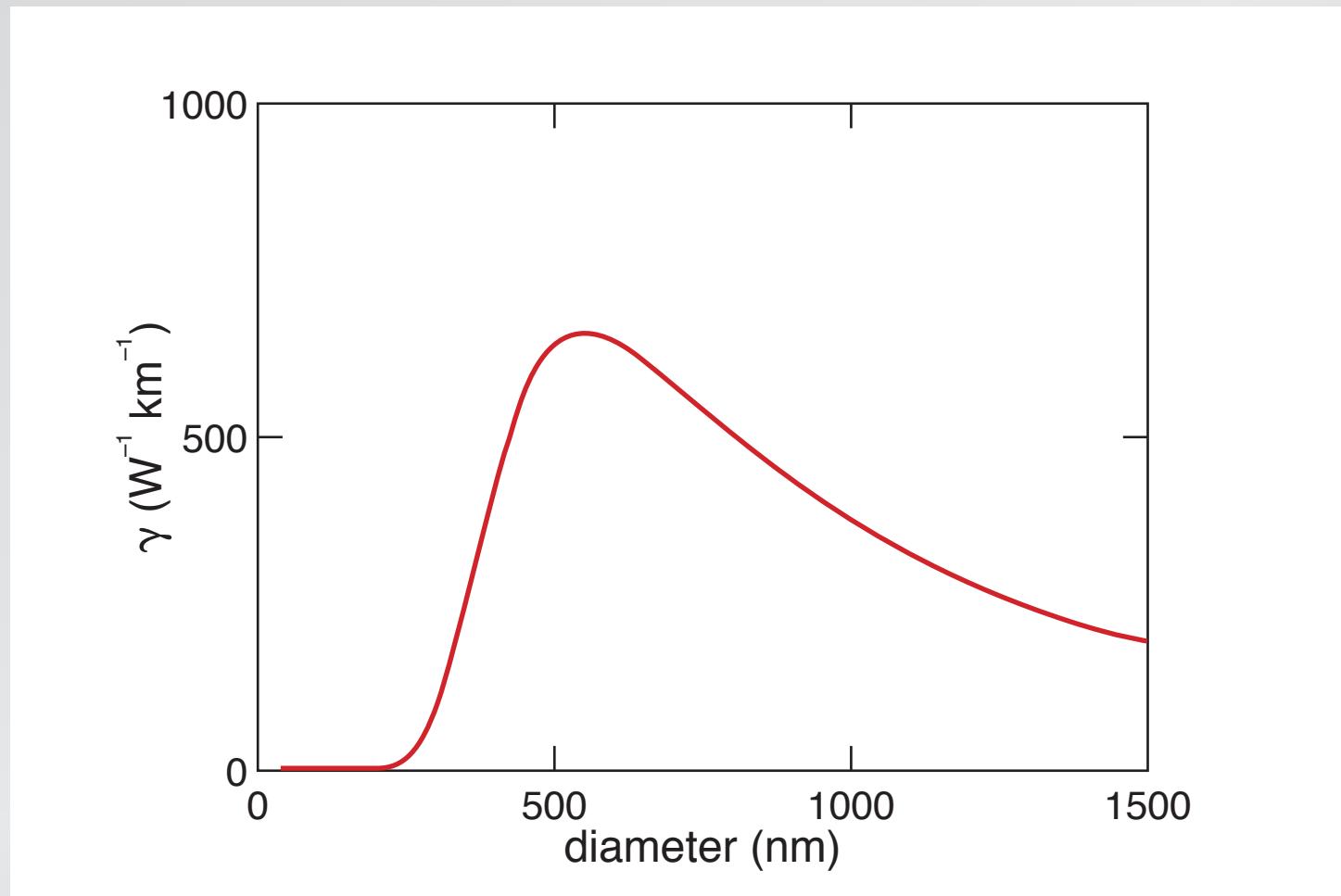
mode field diameter ($\lambda = 800$ nm)



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

Supercontinuum generation

nonlinear parameter



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

Supercontinuum generation

dispersion important!

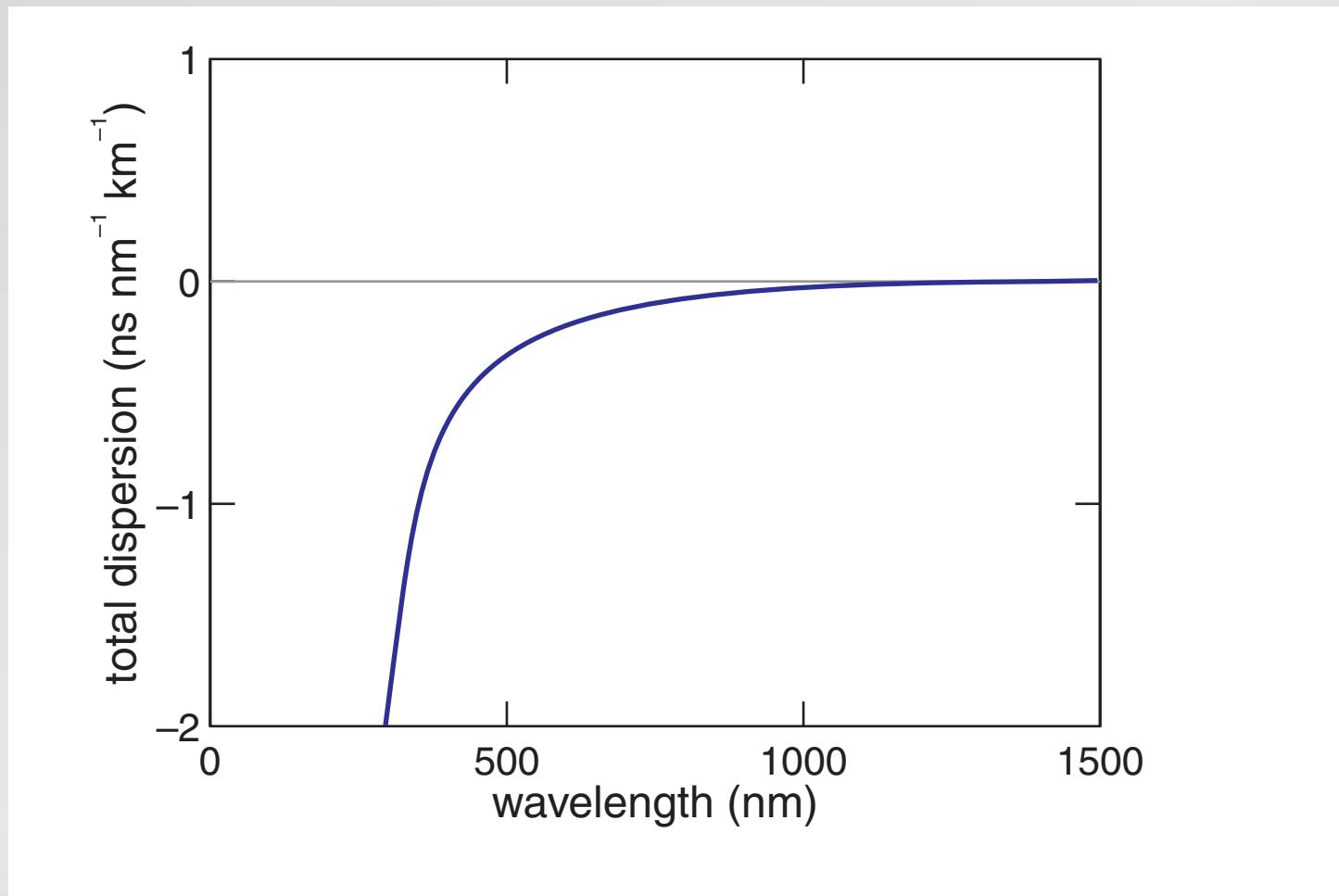
Supercontinuum generation

dispersion:

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

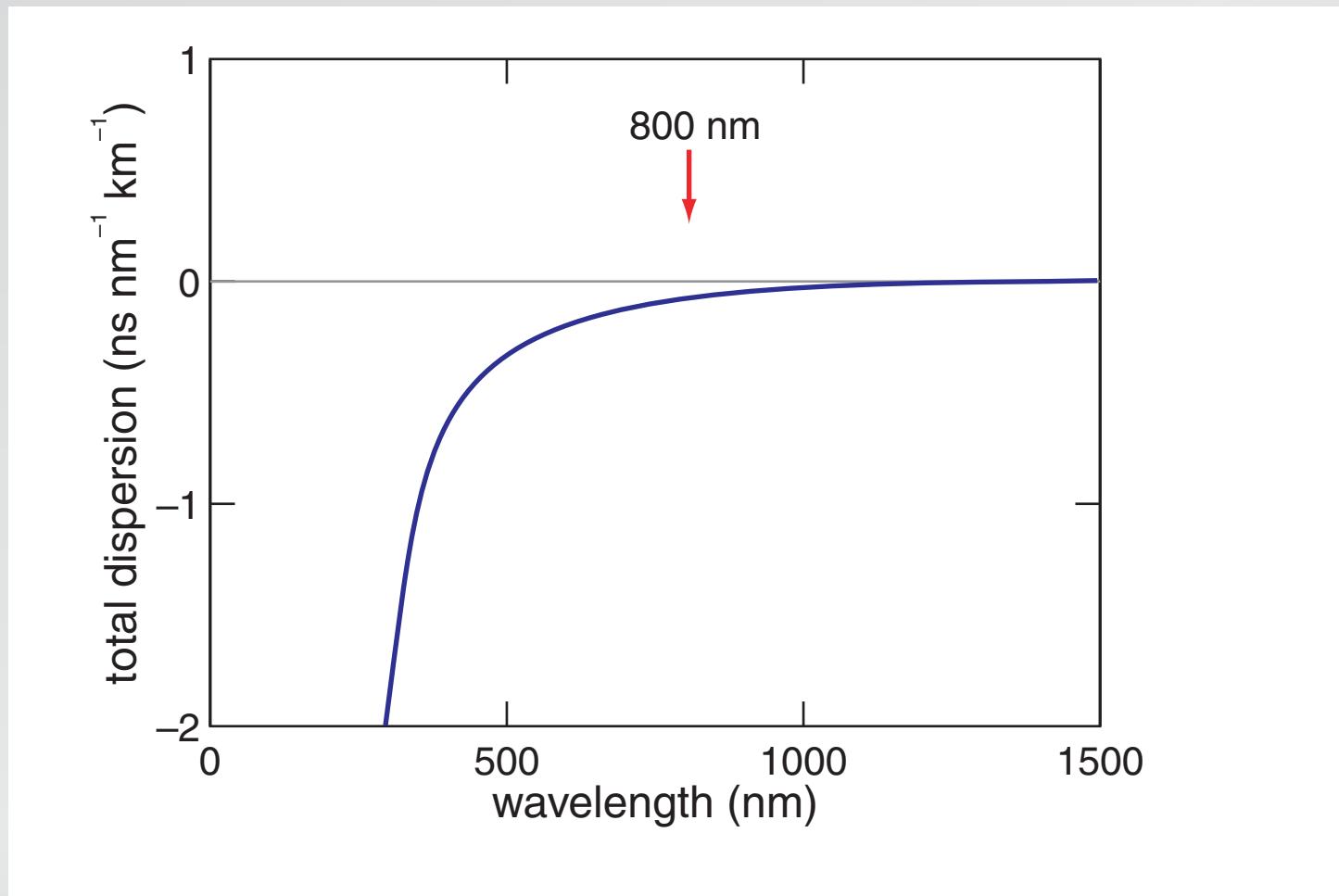
Supercontinuum generation

waveguide dispersion



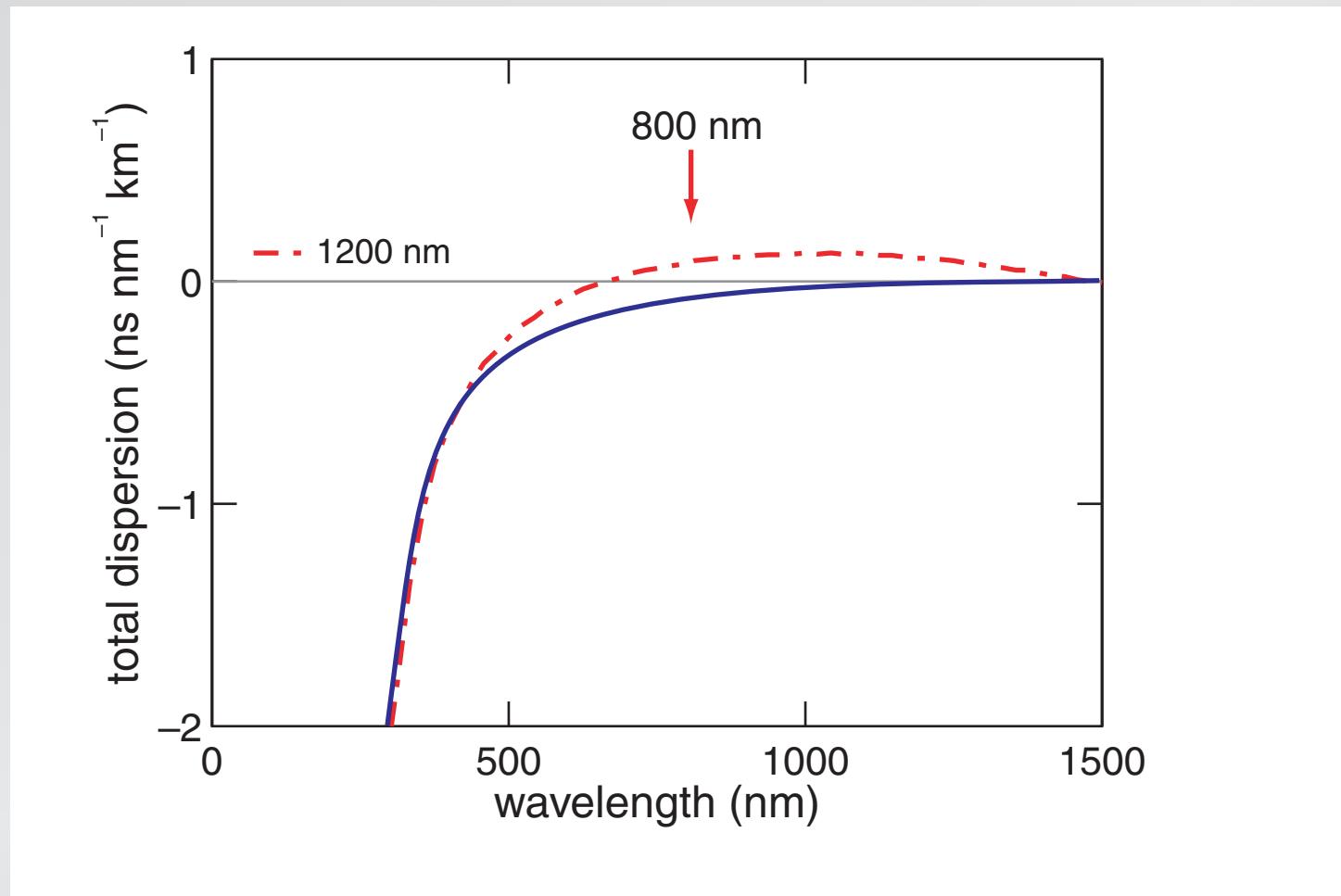
Supercontinuum generation

waveguide dispersion



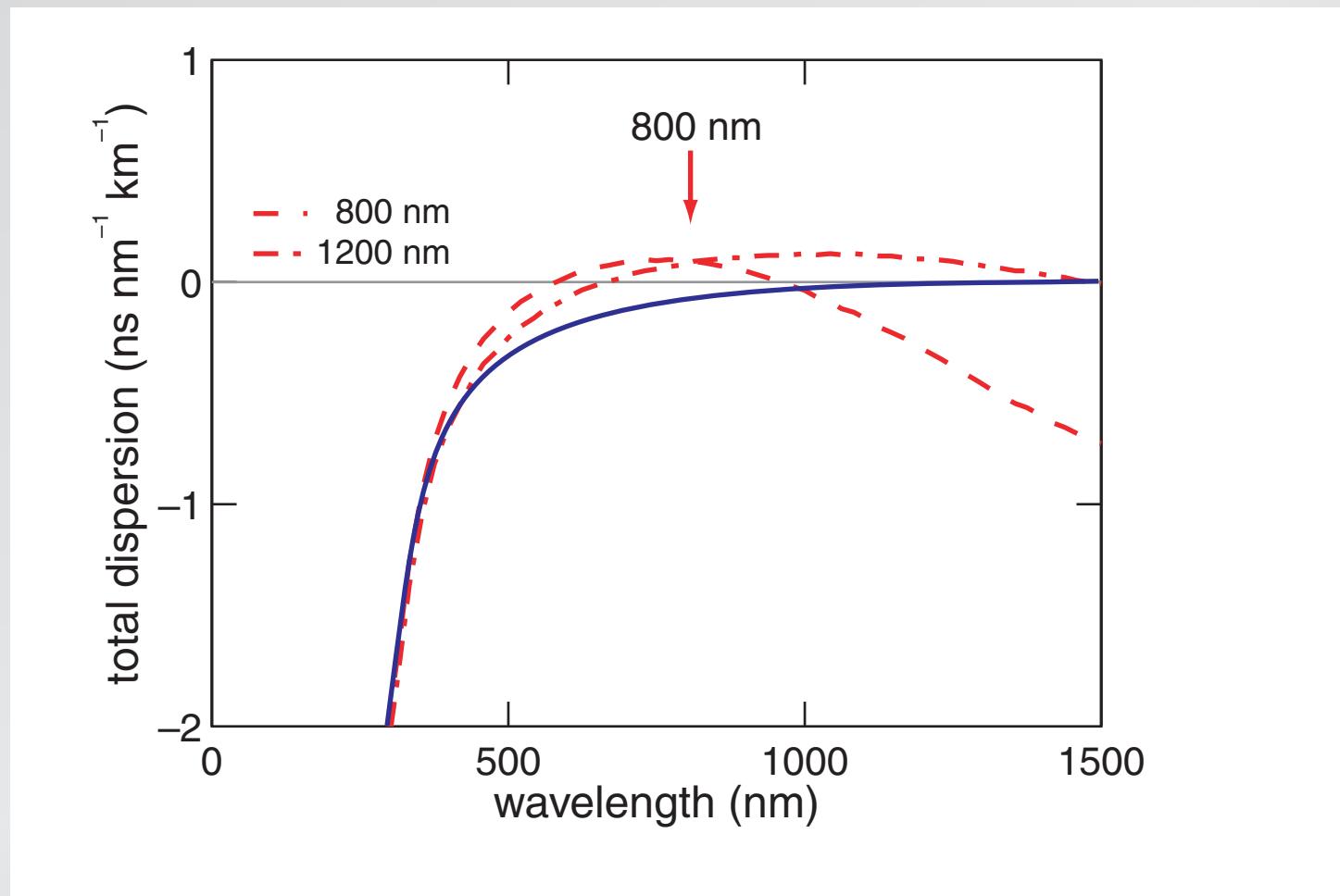
Supercontinuum generation

waveguide dispersion



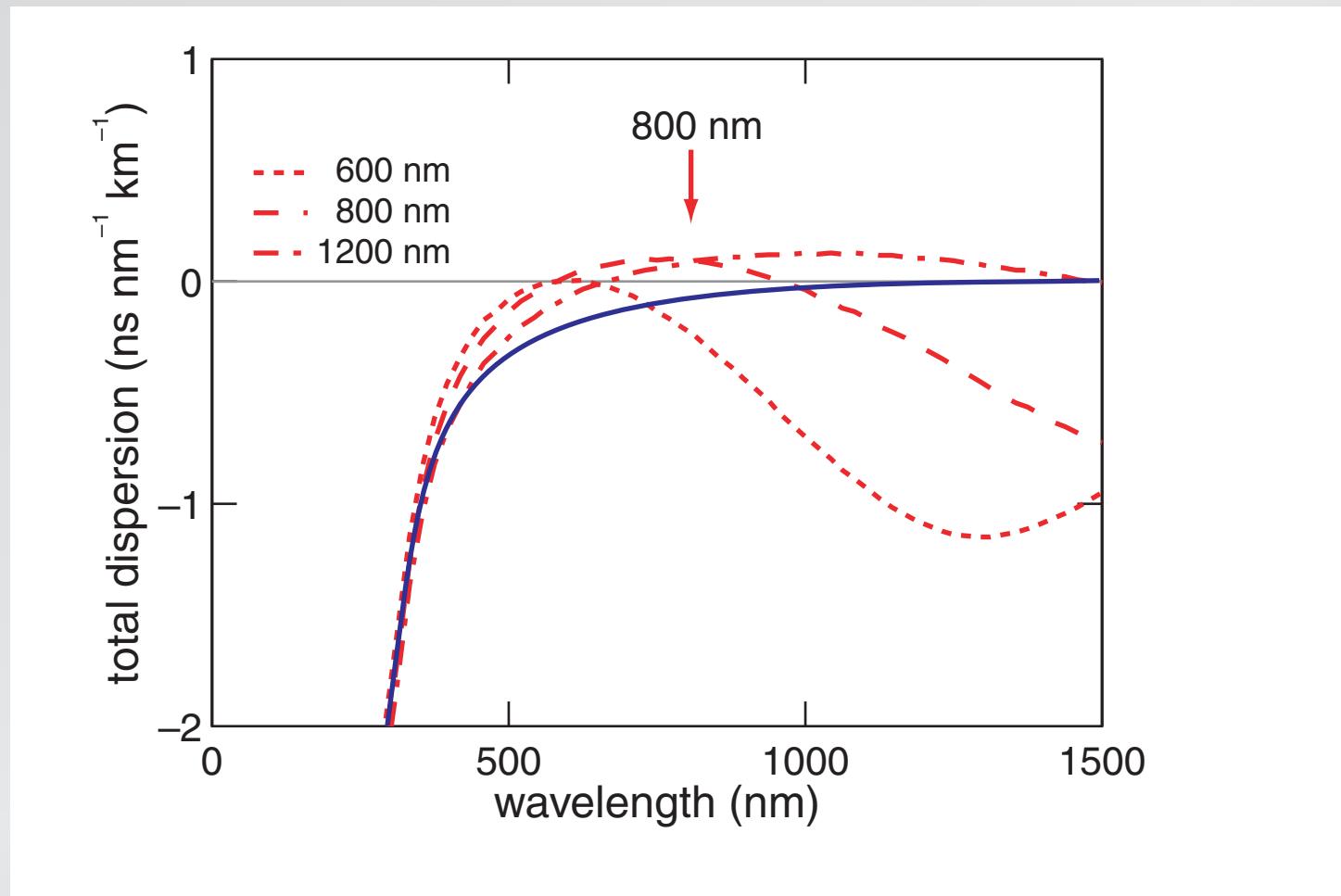
Supercontinuum generation

waveguide dispersion



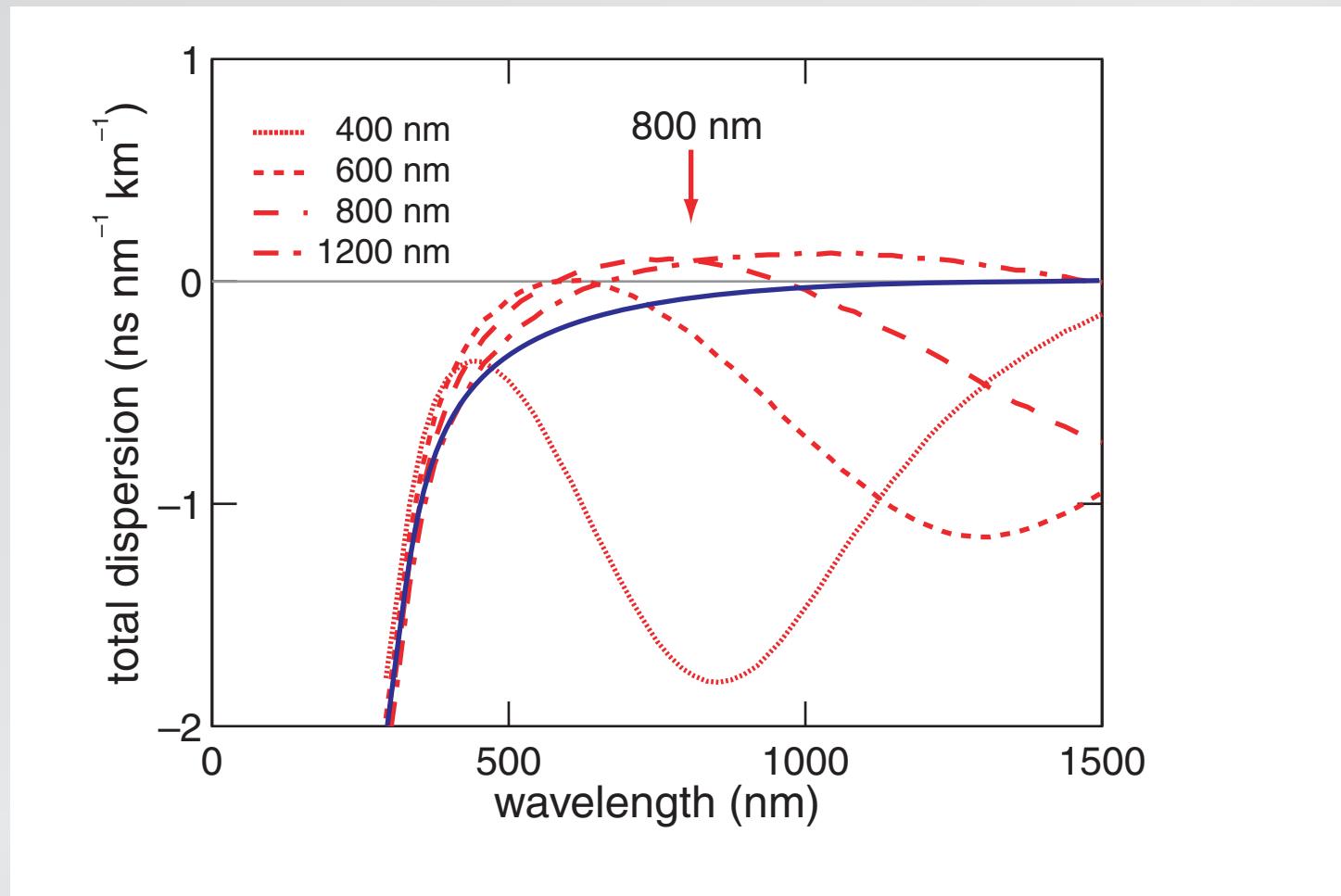
Supercontinuum generation

waveguide dispersion



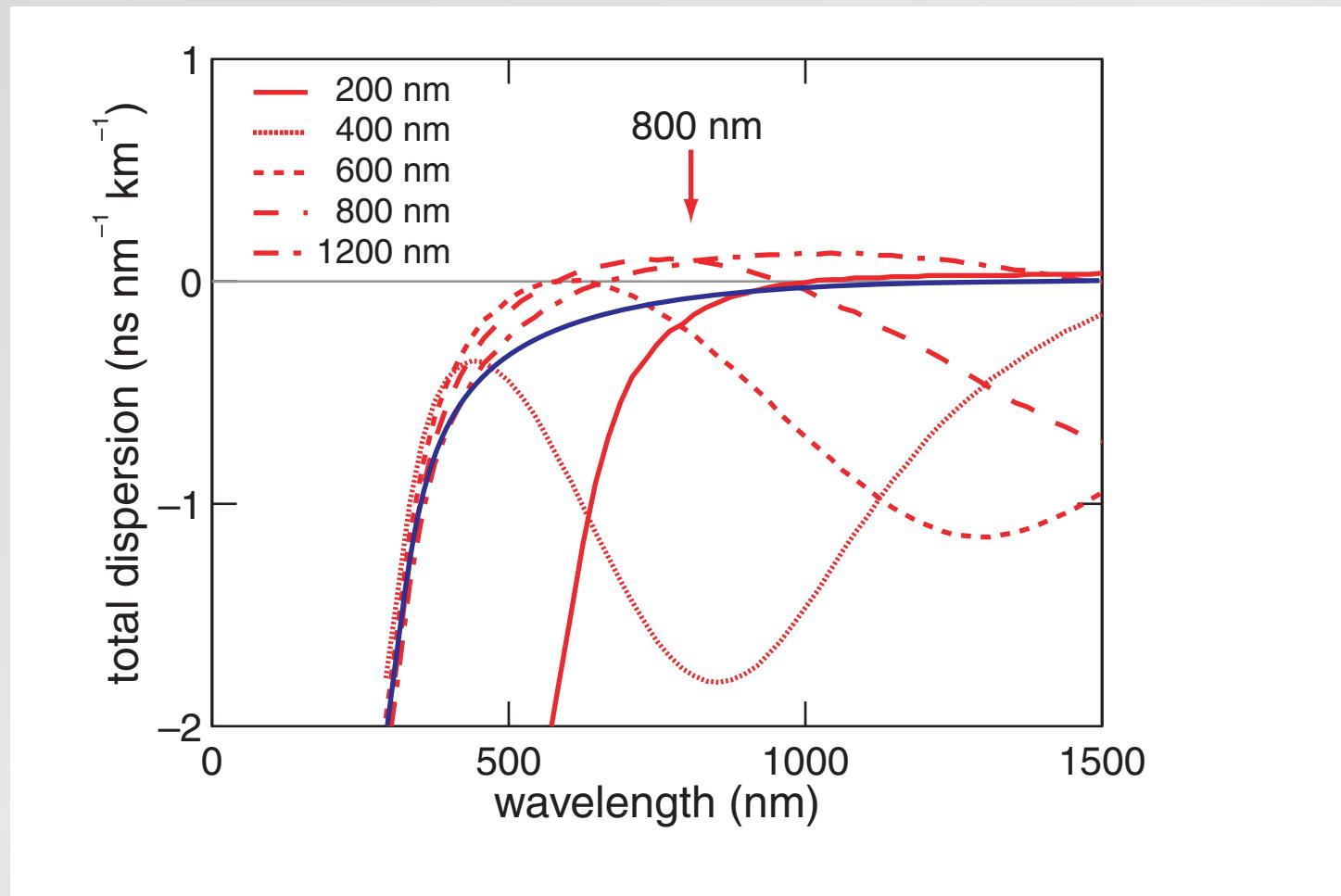
Supercontinuum generation

waveguide dispersion



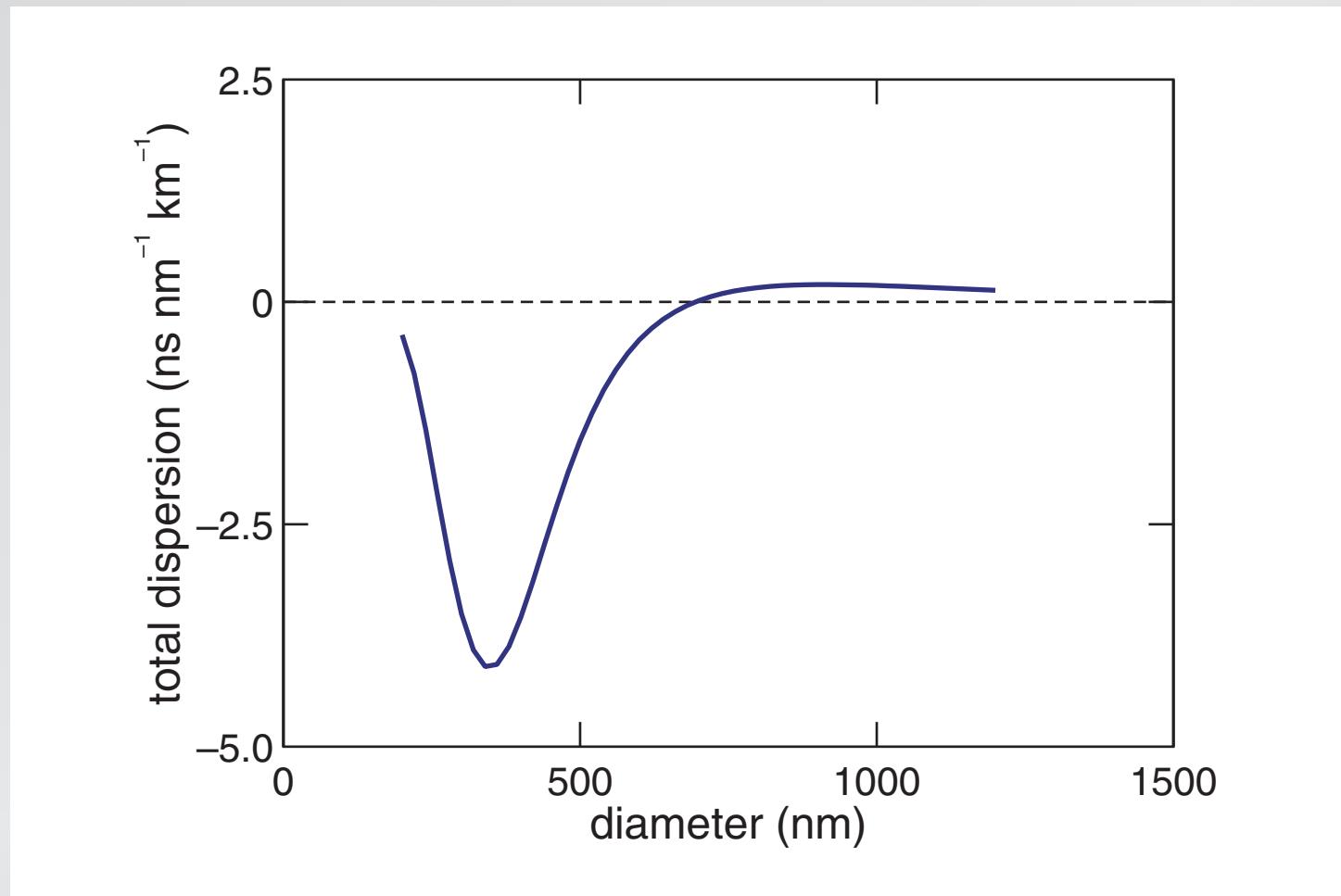
Supercontinuum generation

waveguide dispersion



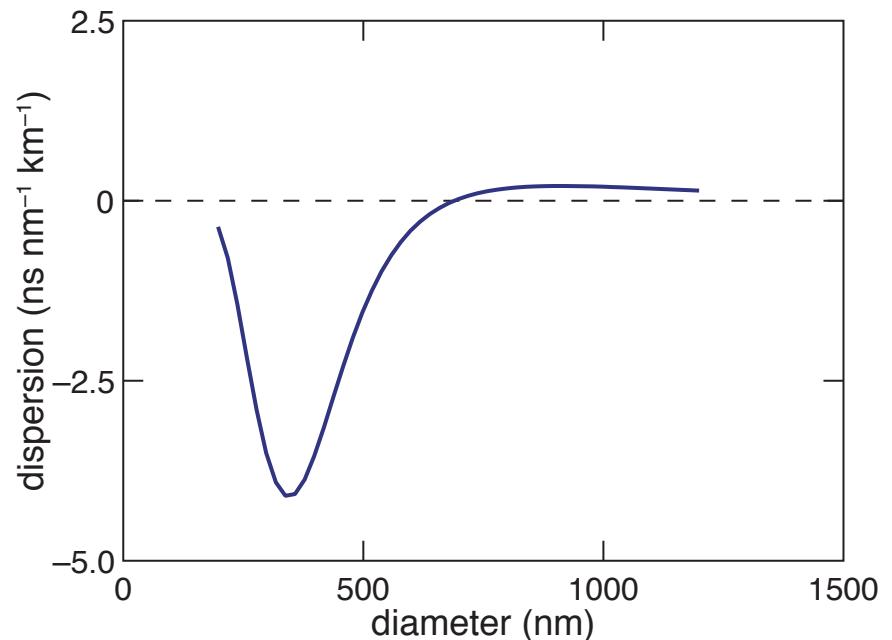
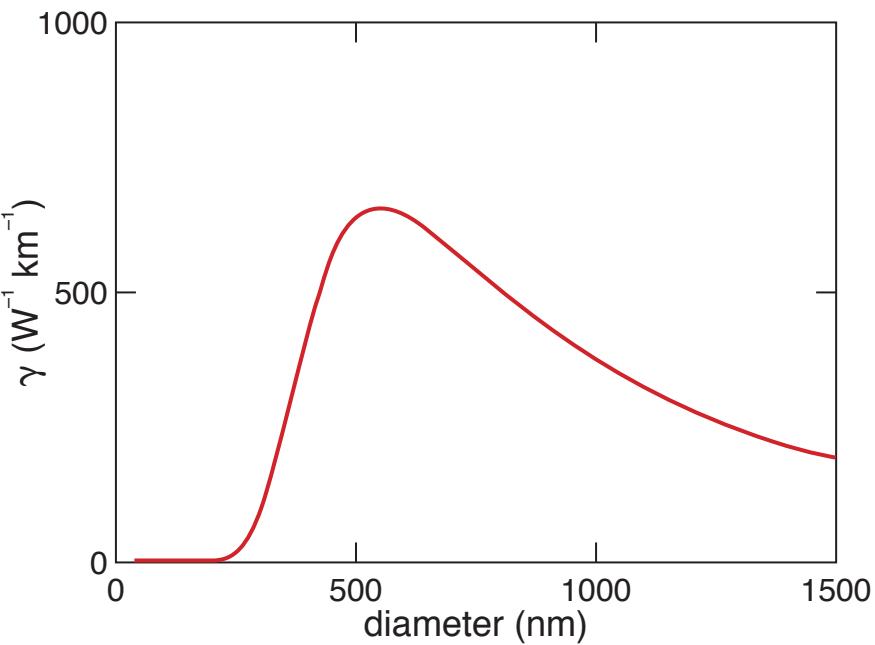
Supercontinuum generation

waveguide dispersion



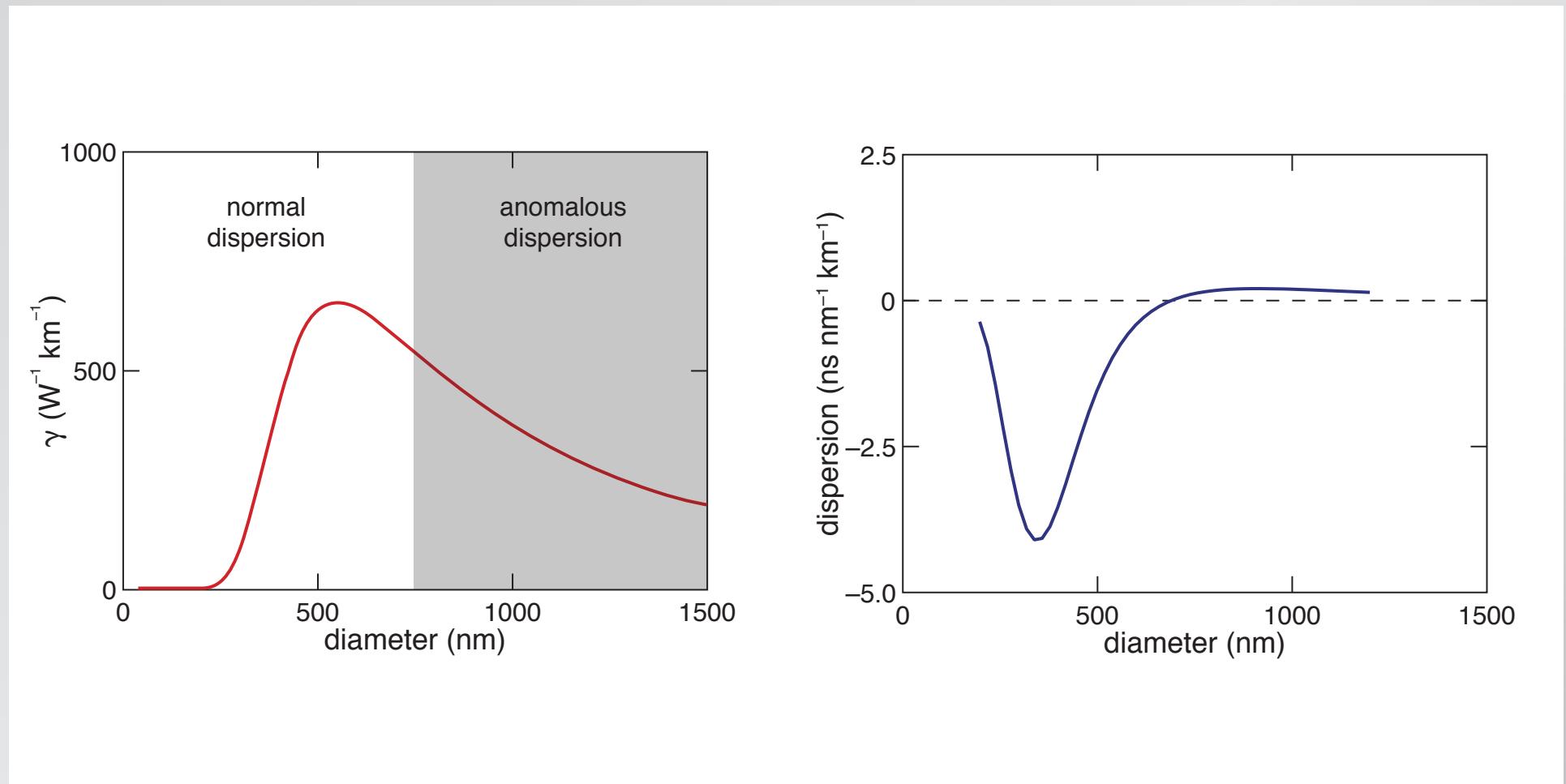
Supercontinuum generation

waveguide dispersion



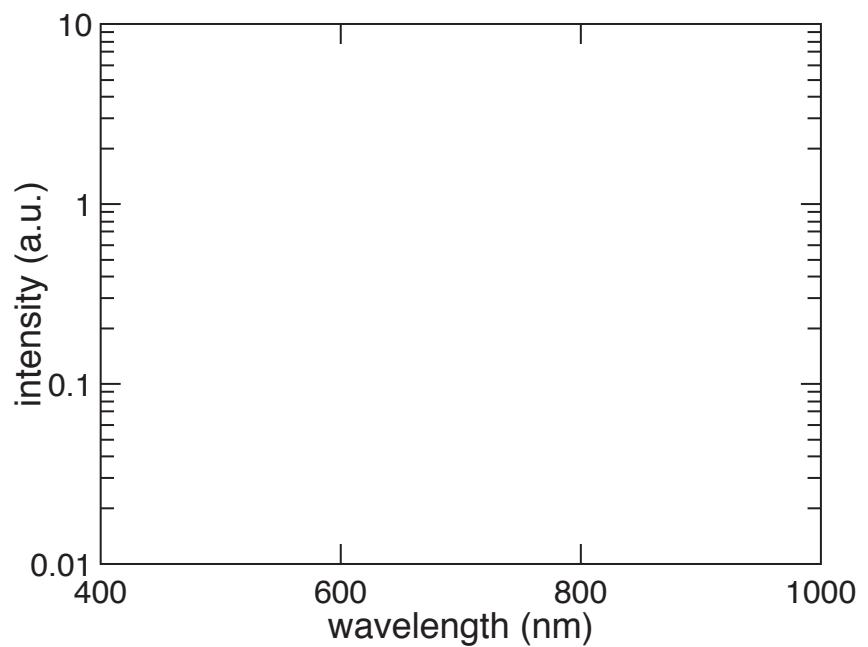
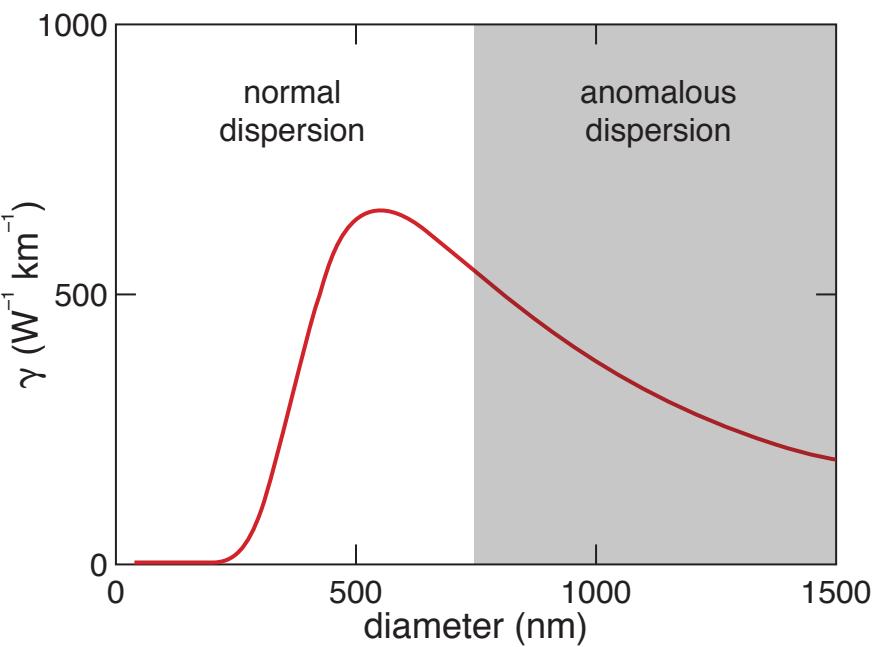
Supercontinuum generation

waveguide dispersion



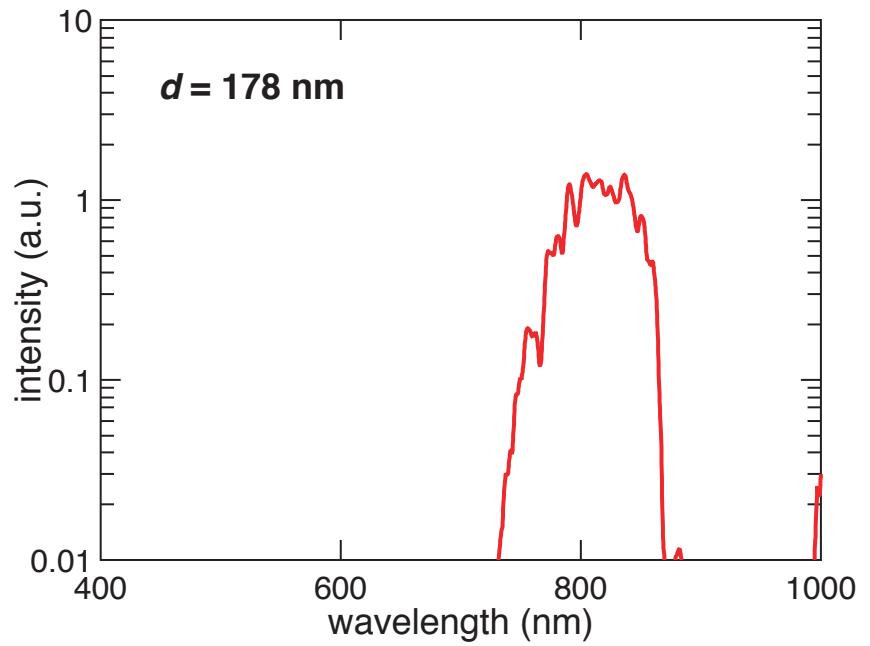
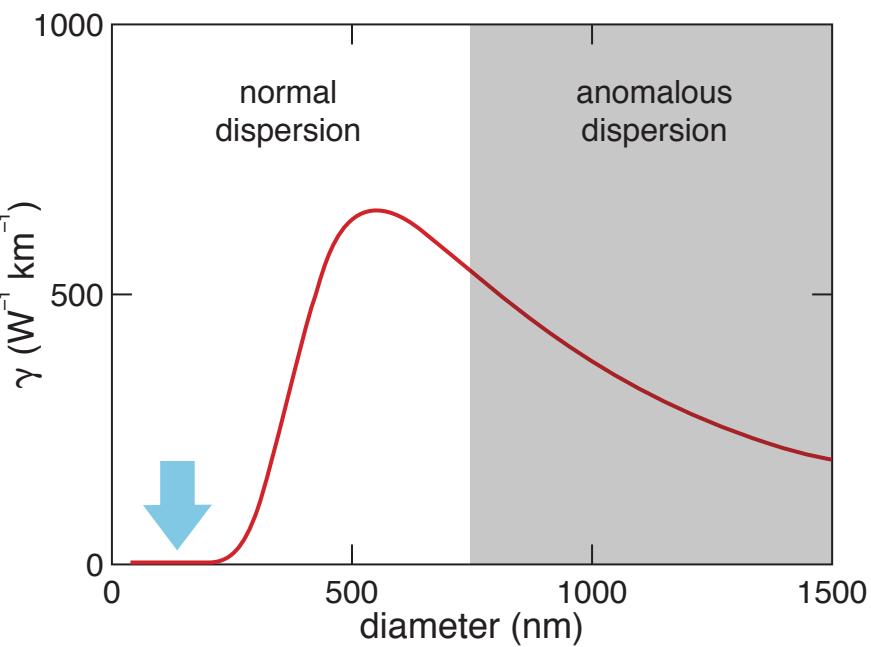
Supercontinuum generation

nanowire continuum generation



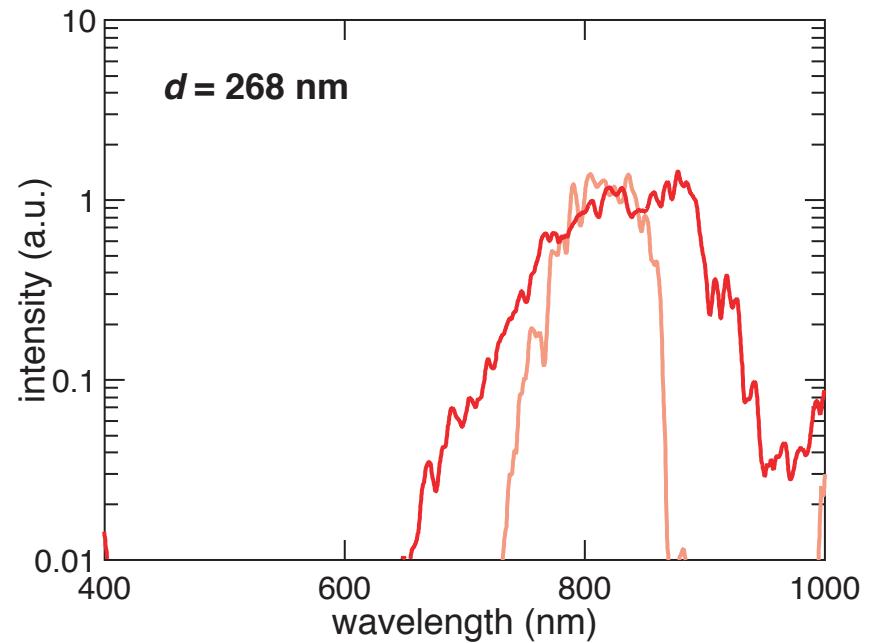
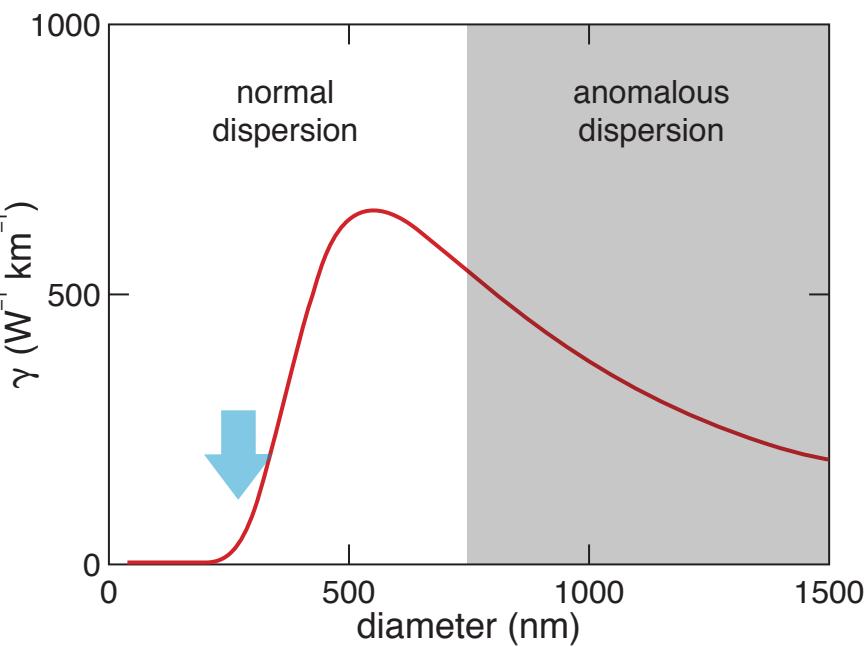
Supercontinuum generation

nanowire continuum generation



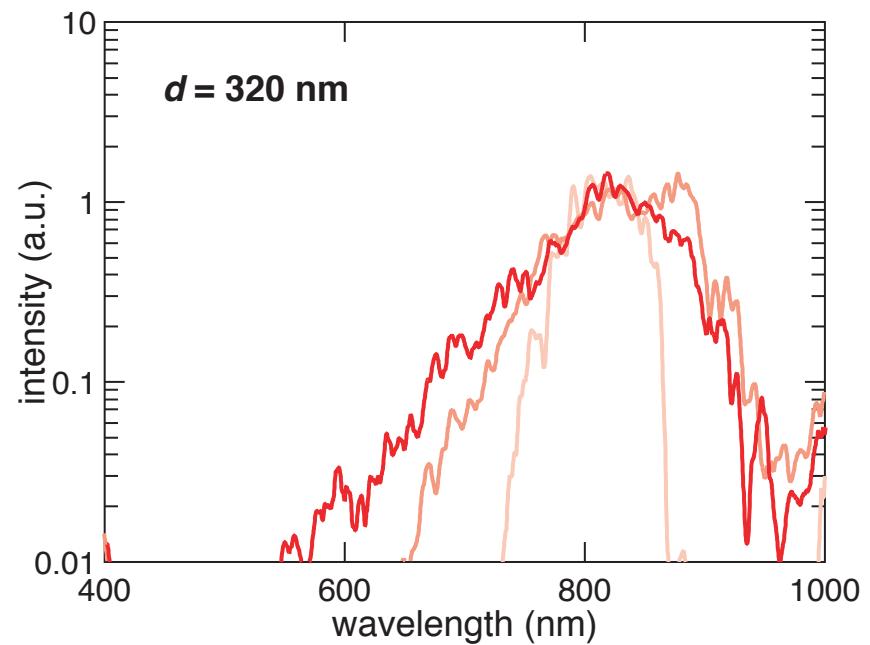
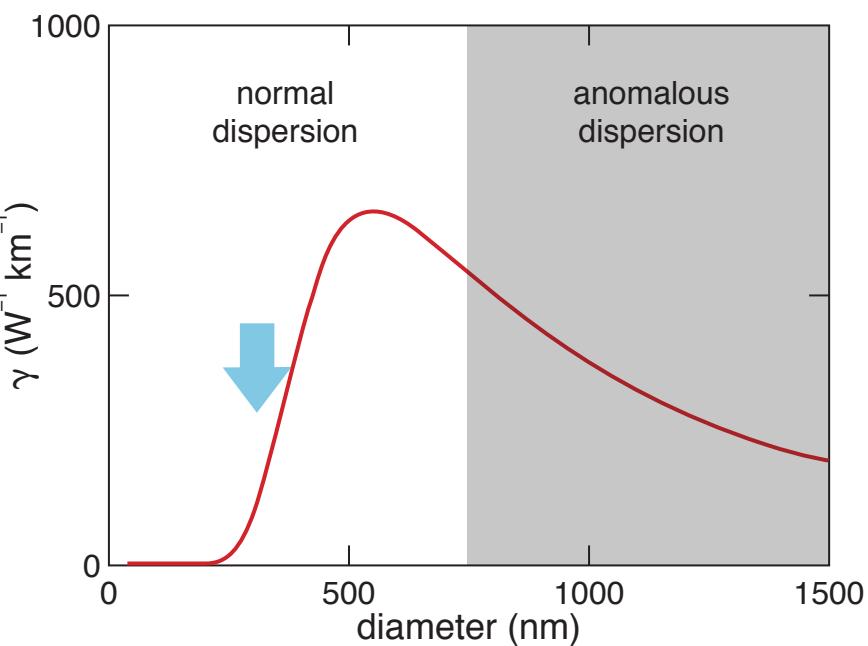
Supercontinuum generation

nanowire continuum generation



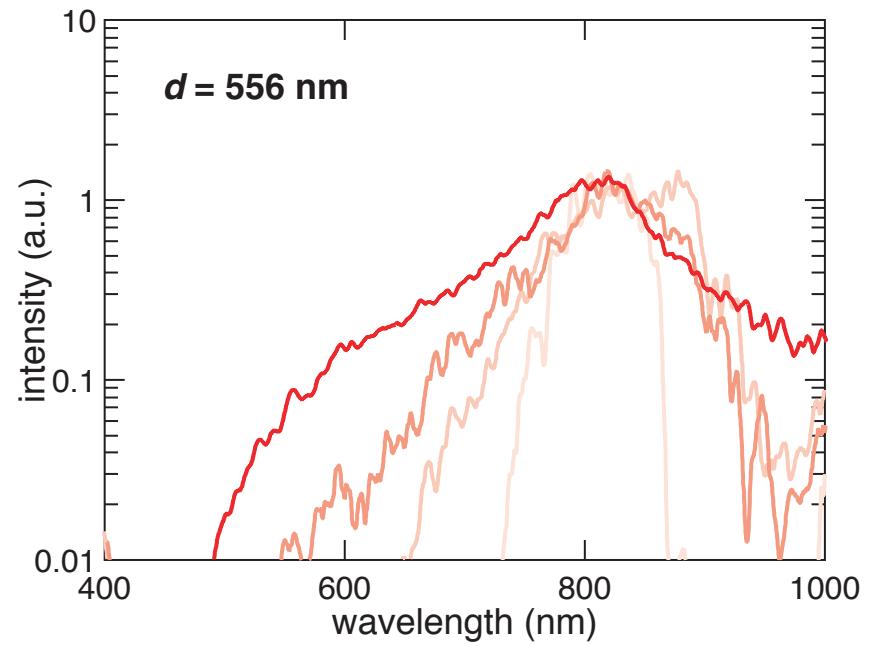
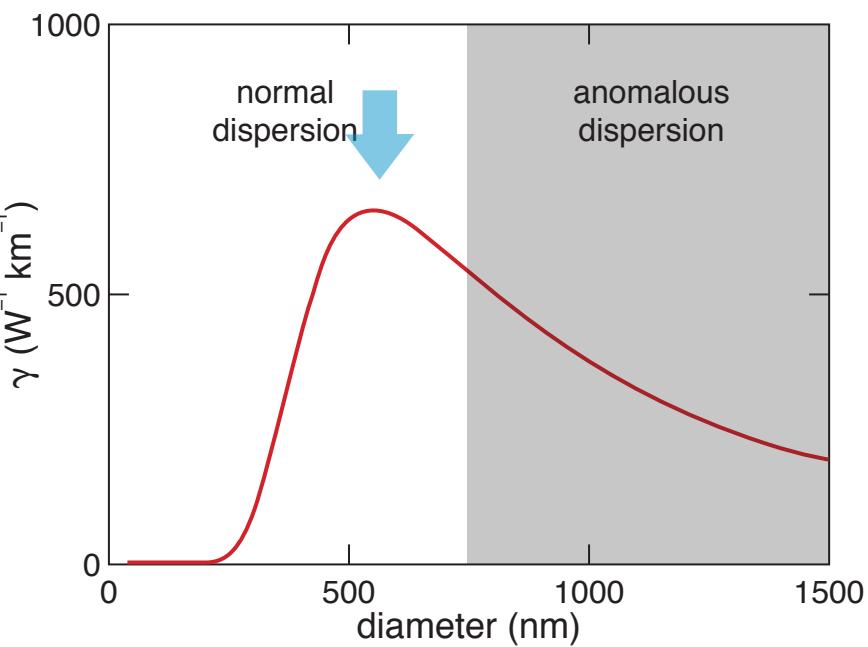
Supercontinuum generation

nanowire continuum generation



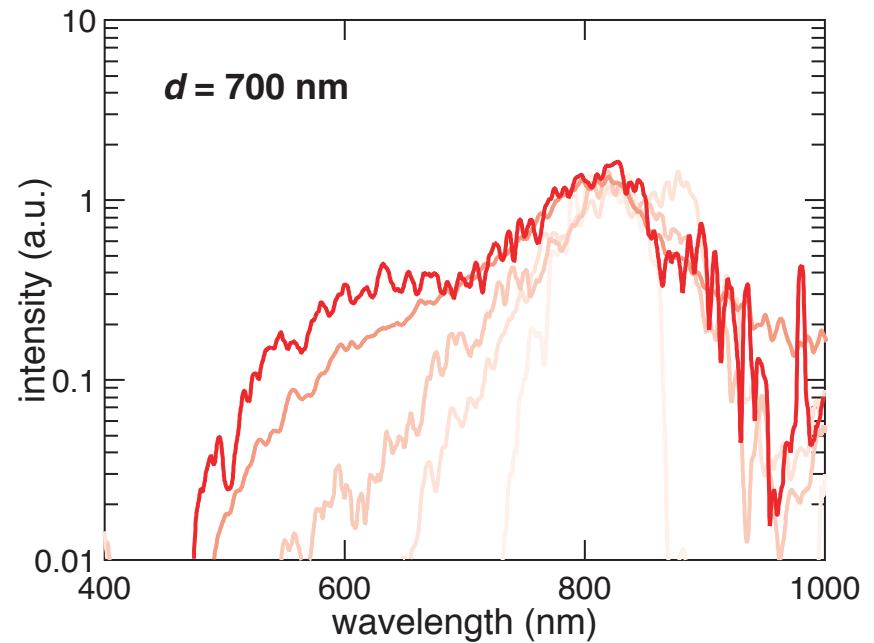
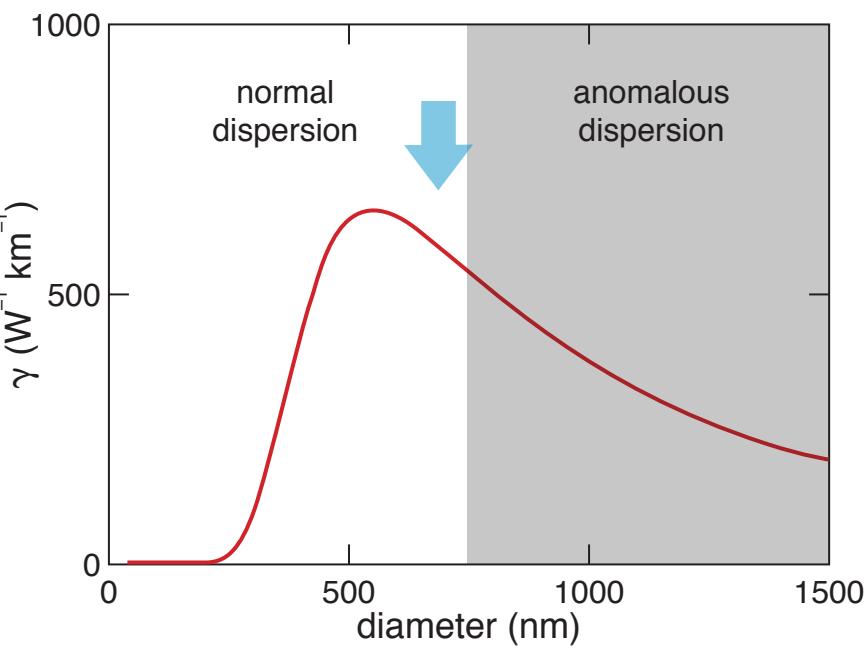
Supercontinuum generation

nanowire continuum generation



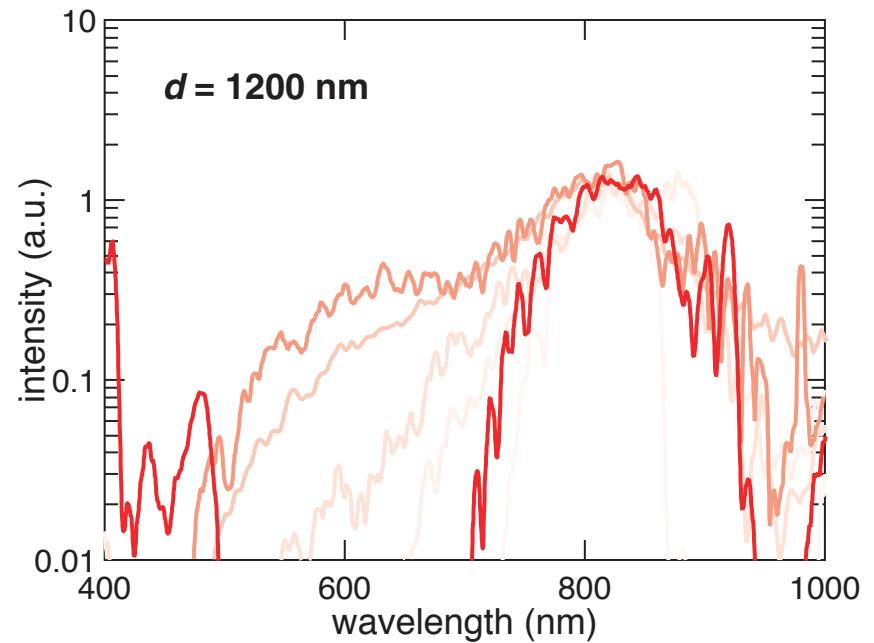
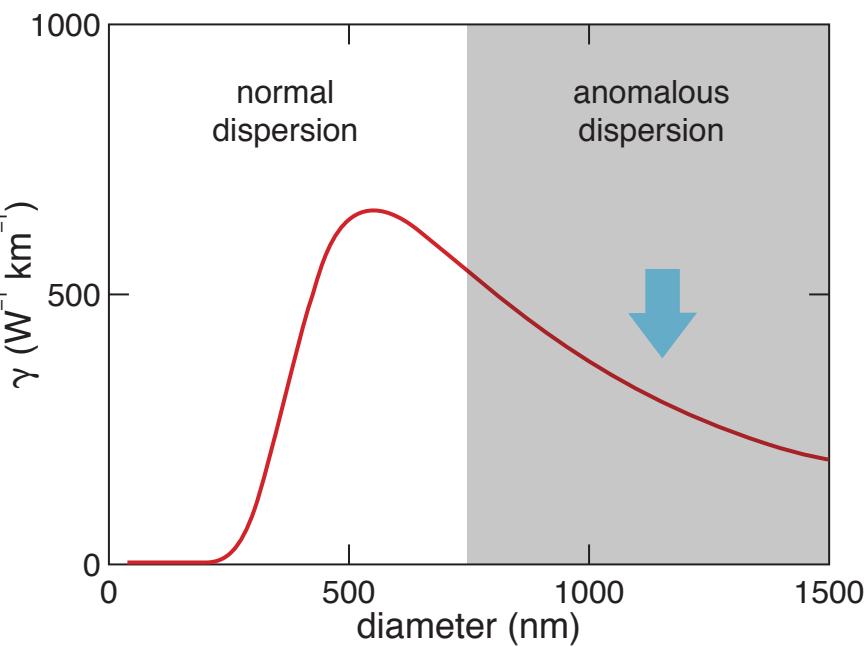
Supercontinuum generation

nanowire continuum generation



Supercontinuum generation

nanowire continuum generation



Supercontinuum generation

energy in nanowire < 100 pJ!

Supercontinuum generation

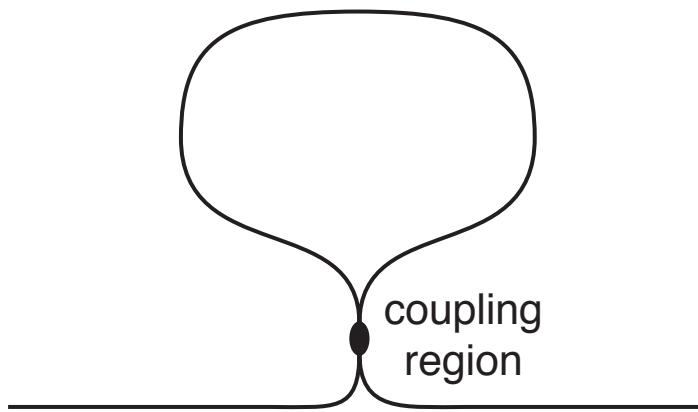
- picojoule nonlinear optics
- optimum diameter for silica 500–600 nm
- low dispersion

Outline

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

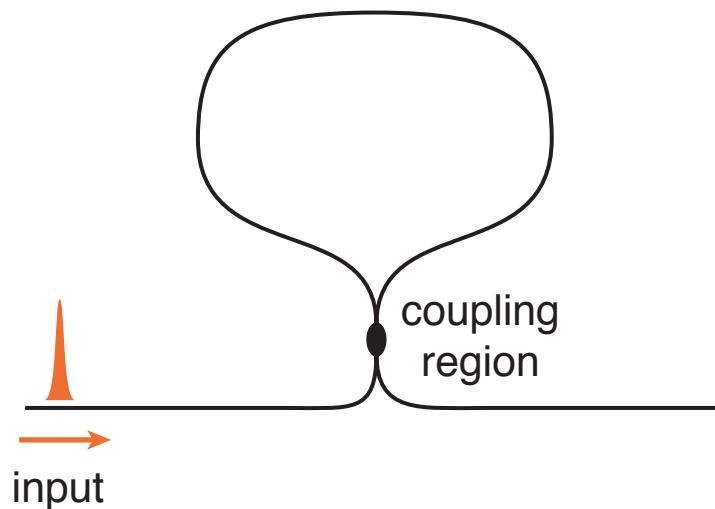
Optical logic gates

nanowire Sagnac interferometer



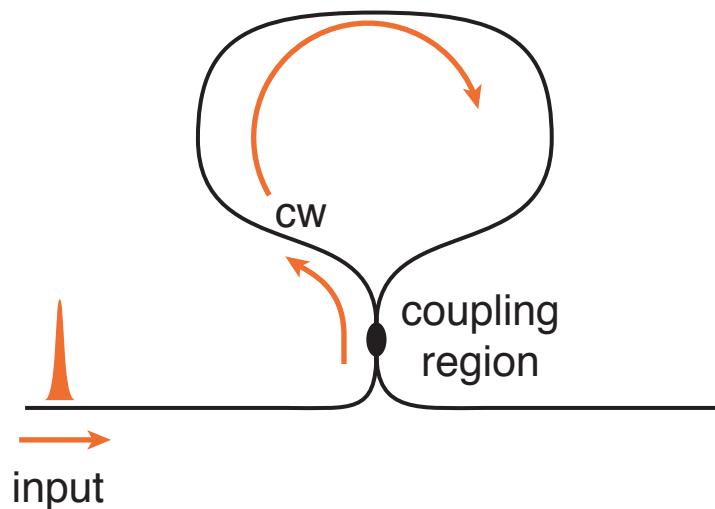
Optical logic gates

nanowire Sagnac interferometer



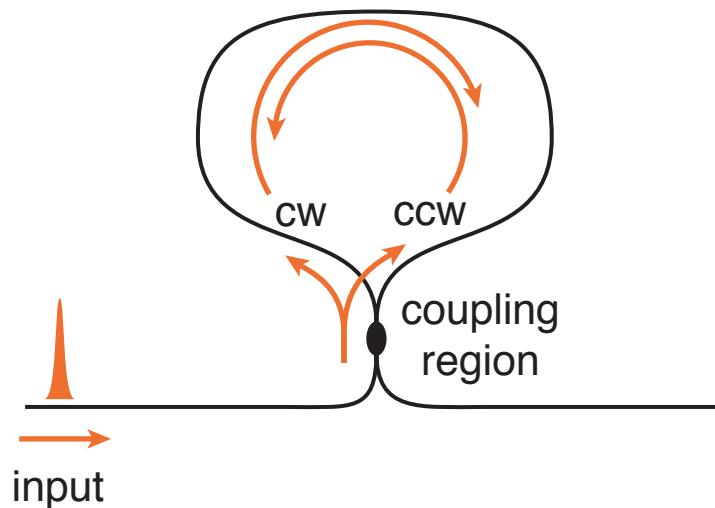
Optical logic gates

nanowire Sagnac interferometer



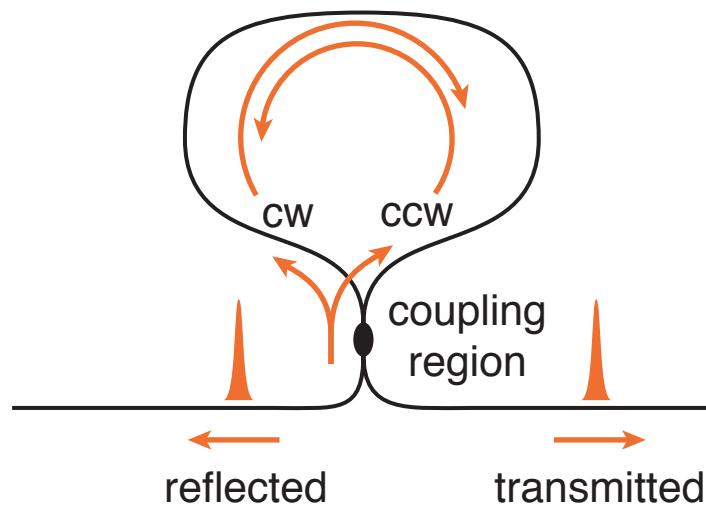
Optical logic gates

nanowire Sagnac interferometer



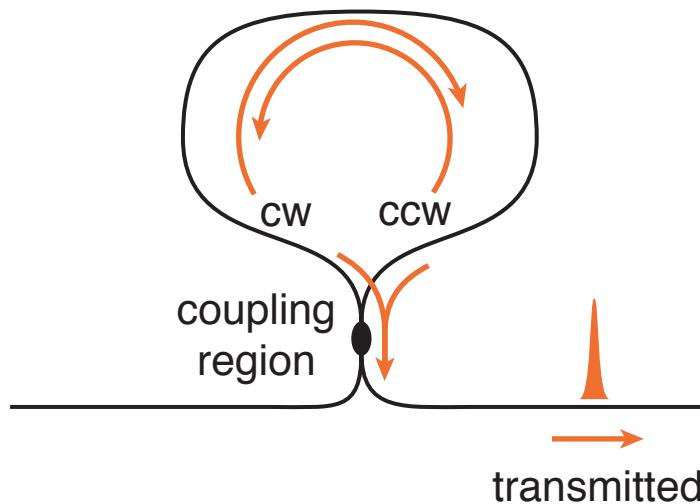
Optical logic gates

nanowire Sagnac interferometer



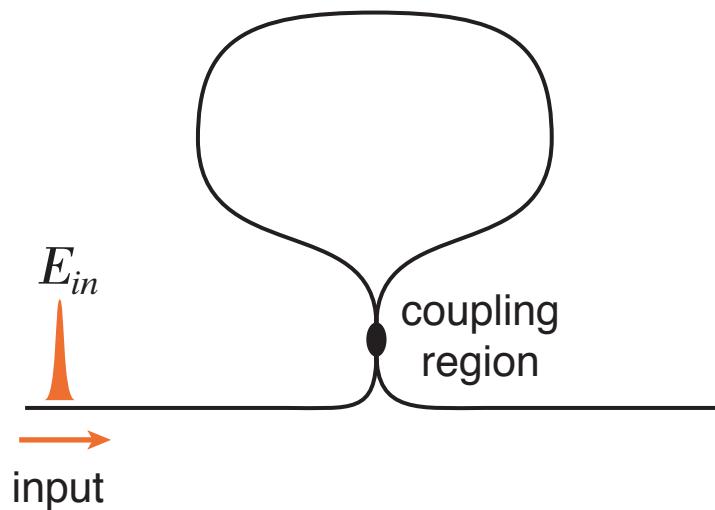
Optical logic gates

output = transmitted cw + ccw power



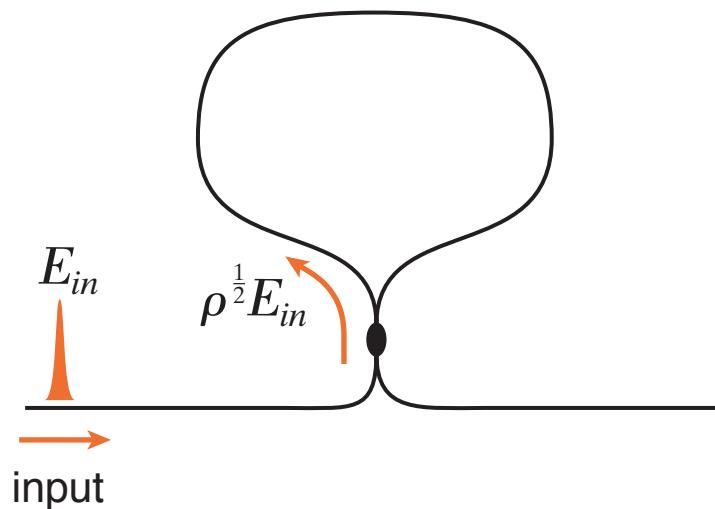
Optical logic gates

input electric field amplitude E_{in}



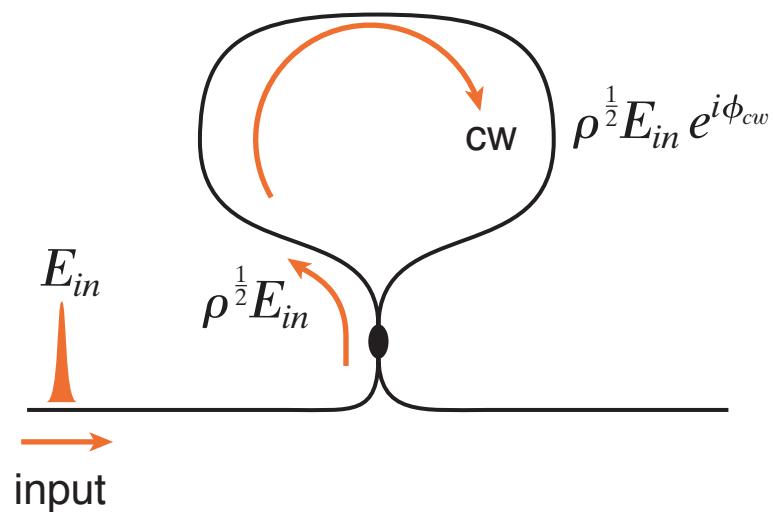
Optical logic gates

coupling parameter: ρ



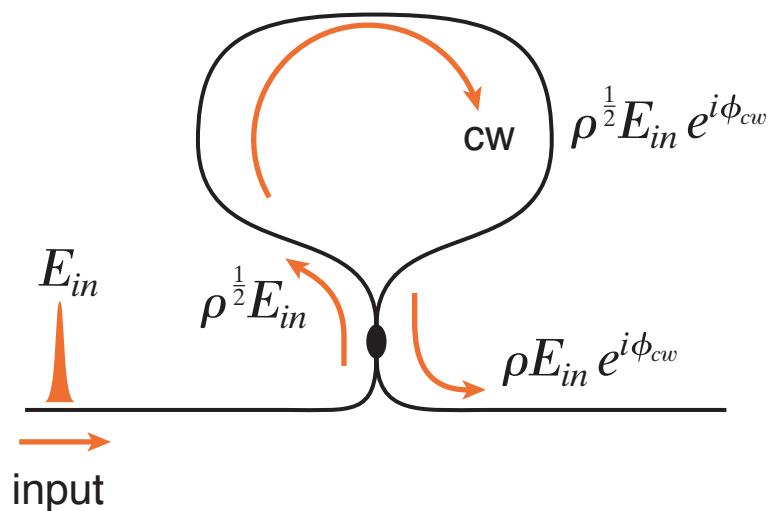
Optical logic gates

phase accumulation over path length of loop L



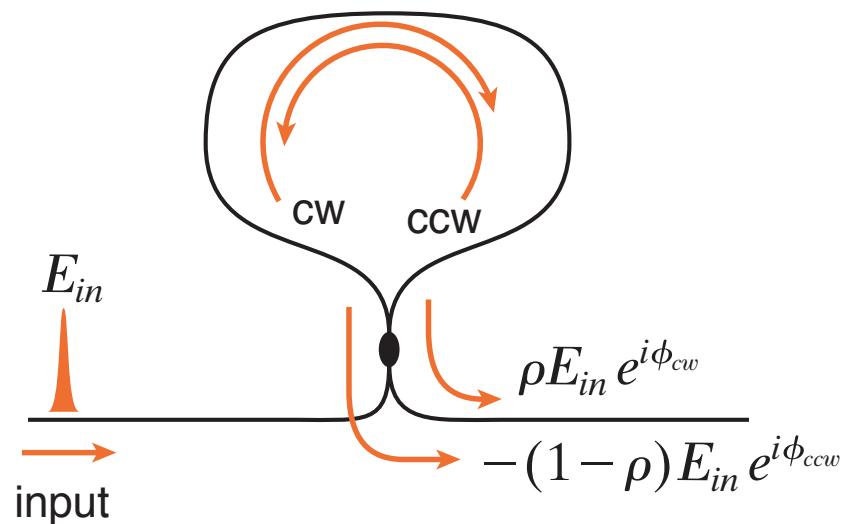
Optical logic gates

coupling parameter: ρ



Optical logic gates

output is sum of transmitted cw and ccw



Manipulating light at the nanoscale

accumulated phase:

$$\phi = k_o n$$

Manipulating light at the nanoscale

accumulated phase:

$$\phi = k_o n$$

nonlinear index:

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

Manipulating light at the nanoscale

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:

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

Manipulating light at the nanoscale

power-dependent output:

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

Manipulating light at the nanoscale

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:

$$\rho = 0.5$$

Manipulating light at the nanoscale

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:

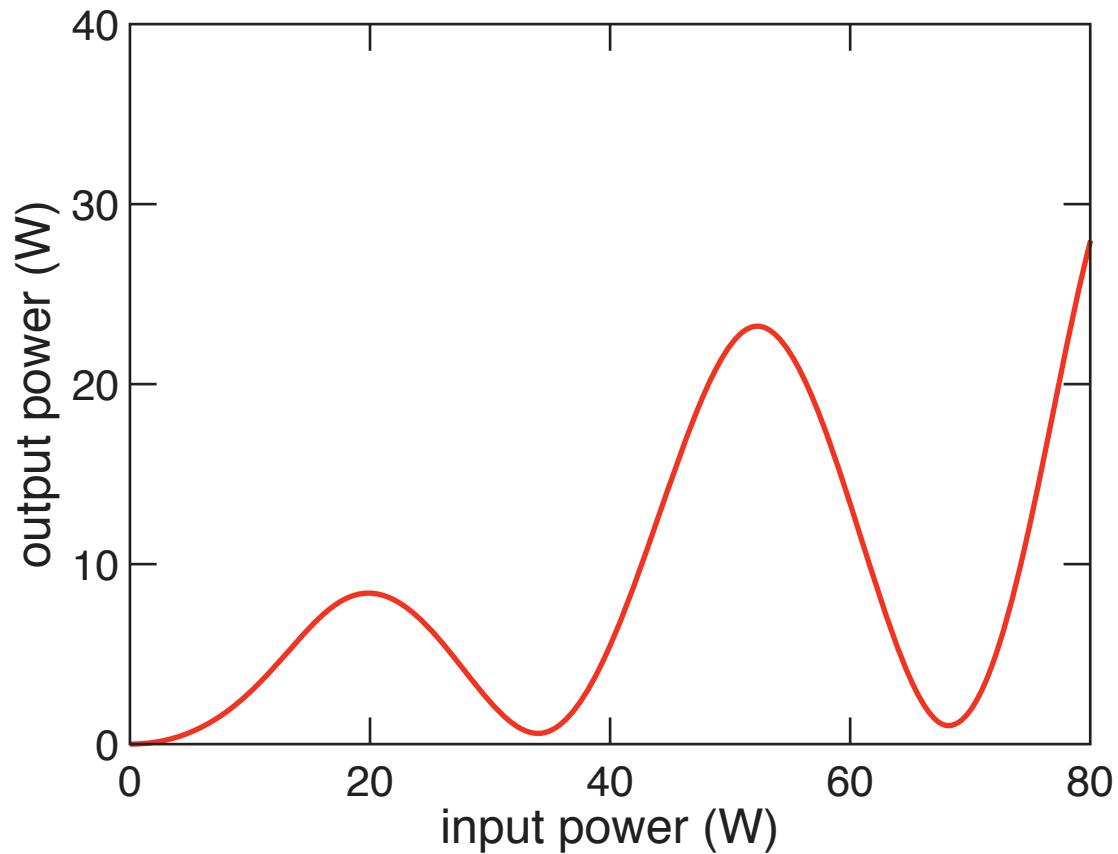
$$\rho = 0.5$$

no transmission:

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

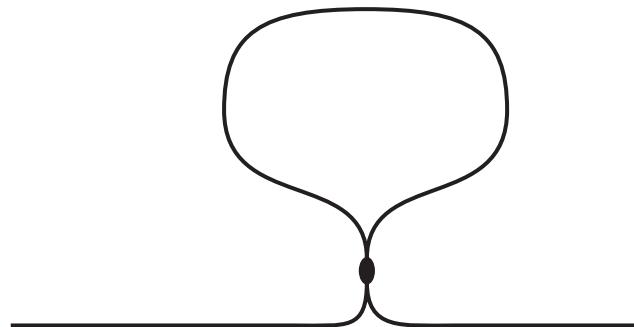
Optical logic gates

when $\rho \neq 0.5$:



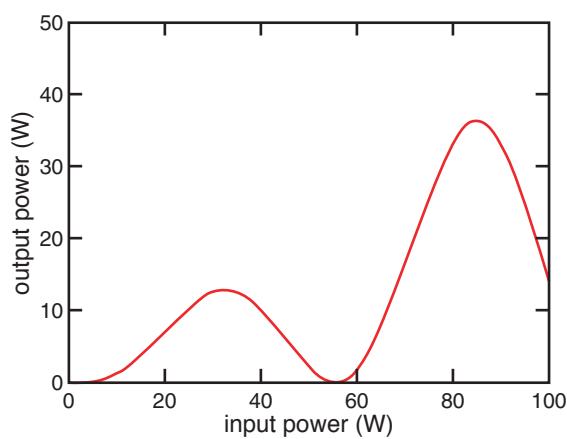
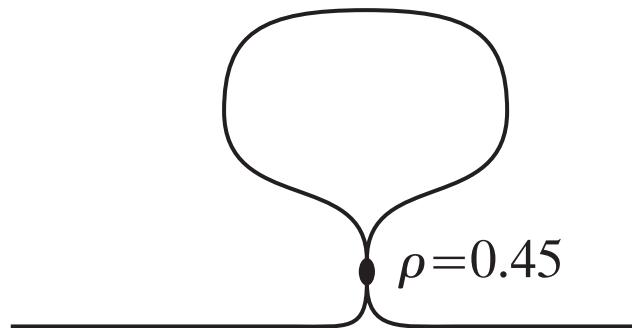
Optical logic gates

nonlinear nanogate



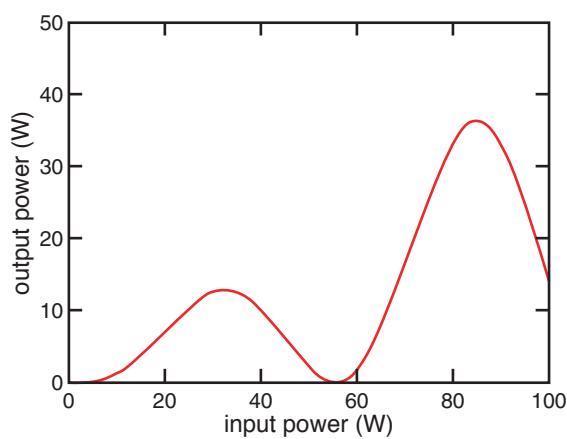
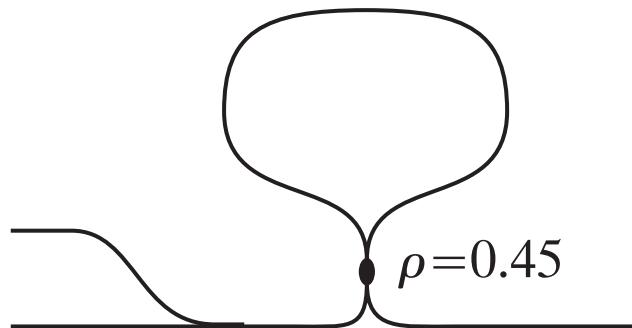
Optical logic gates

nonlinear nanogate



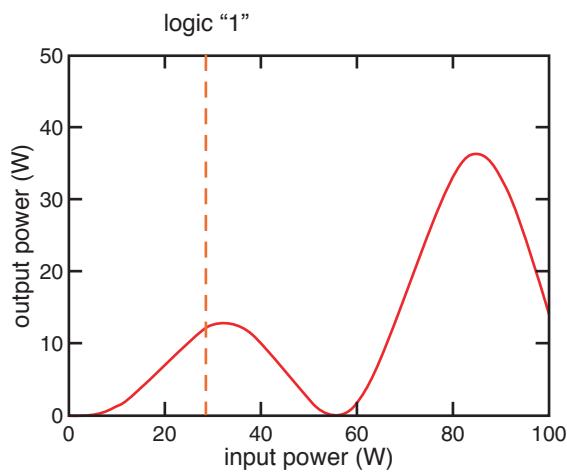
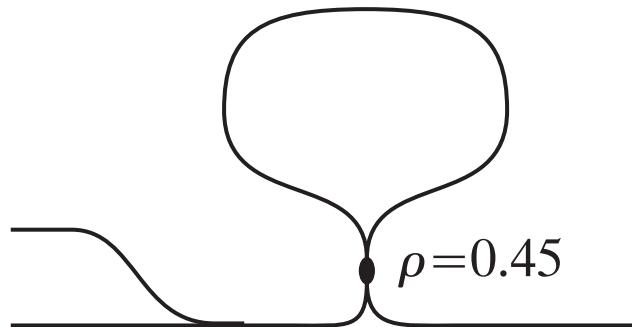
Optical logic gates

nonlinear nanogate



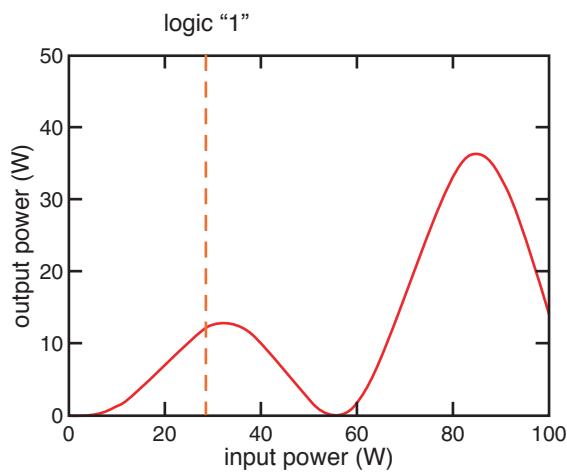
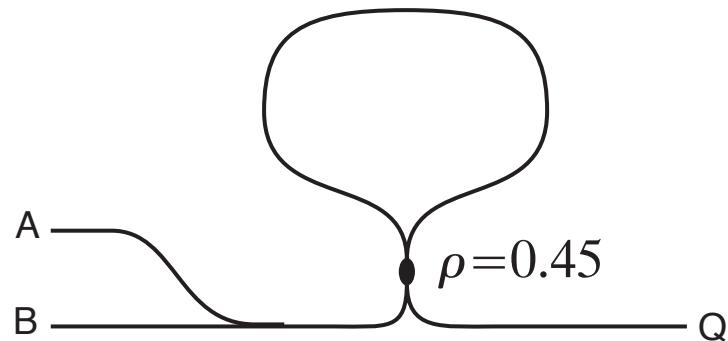
Optical logic gates

nonlinear nanogate



Optical logic gates

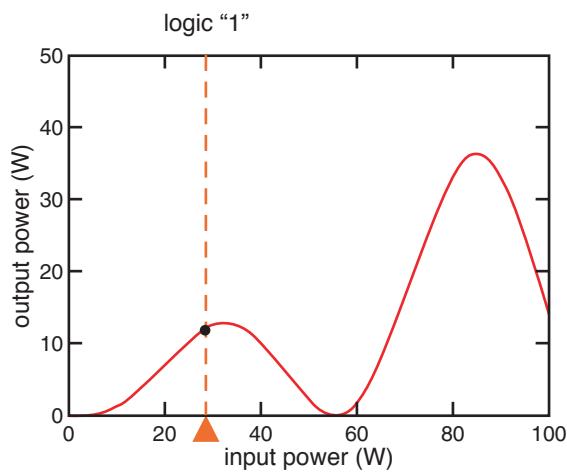
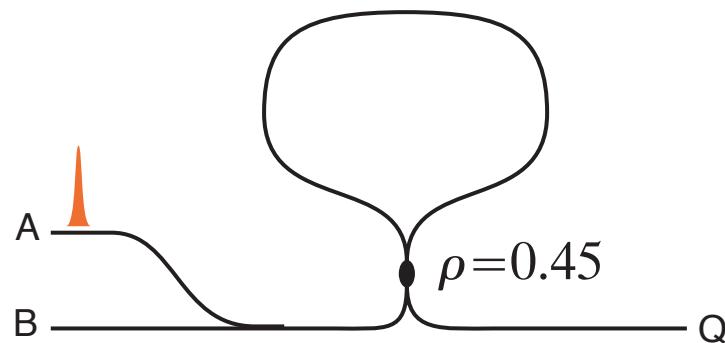
nonlinear nanogate



A	B	Q
0	0	0

Optical logic gates

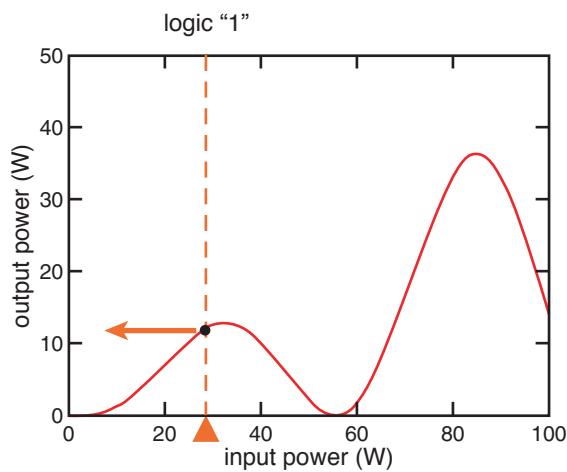
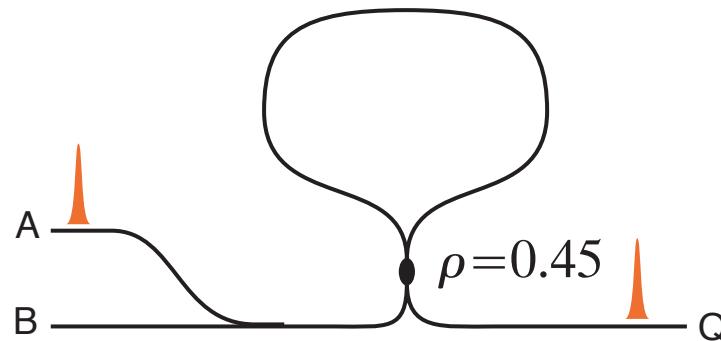
nonlinear nanogate



A	B	Q
0	0	0

Optical logic gates

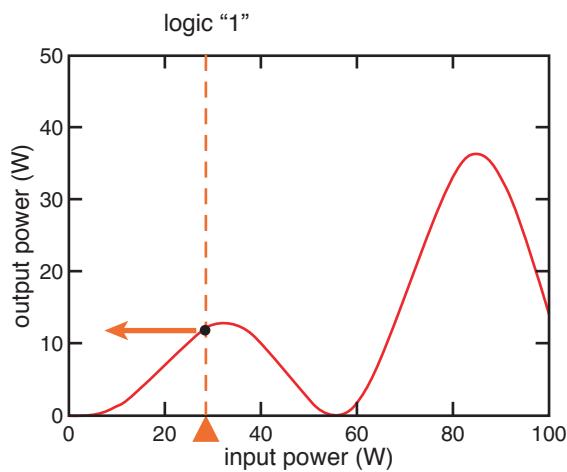
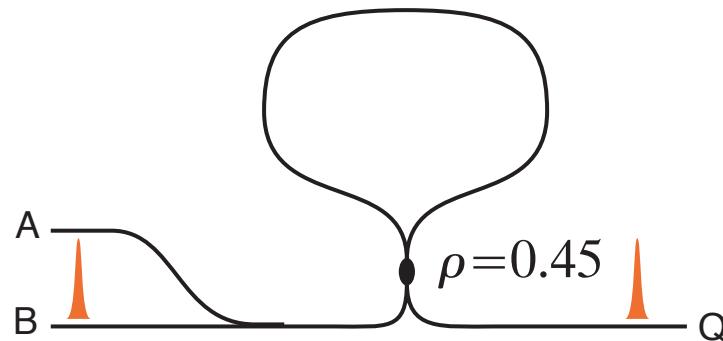
nonlinear nanogate



A	B	Q
0	0	0
1	0	1

Optical logic gates

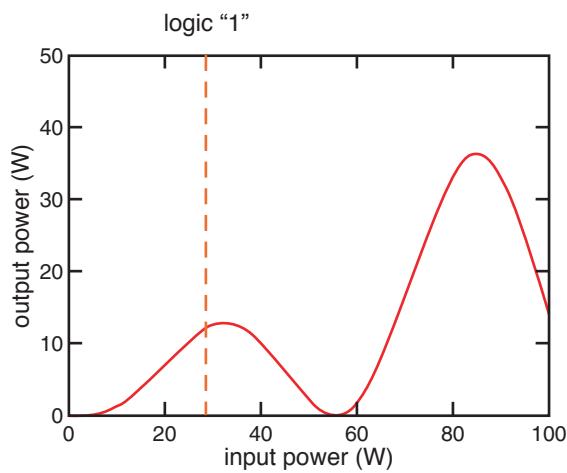
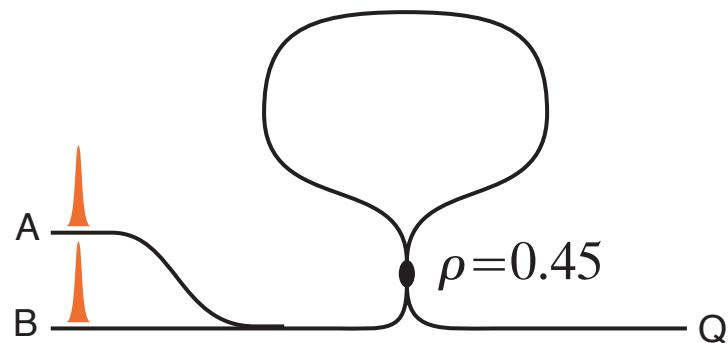
nonlinear nanogate



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

Optical logic gates

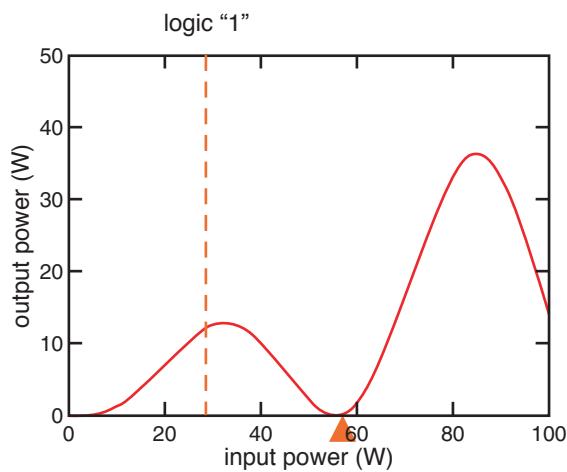
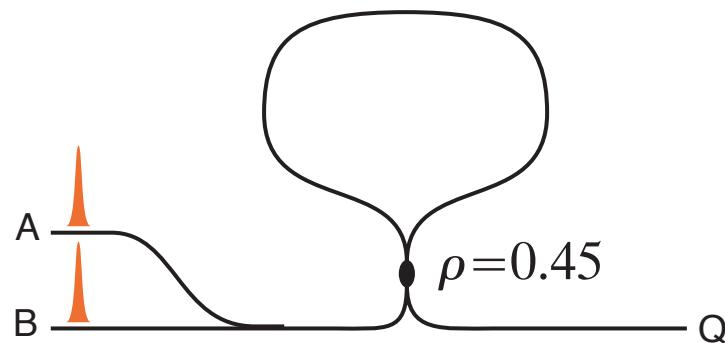
nonlinear nanogate



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

Optical logic gates

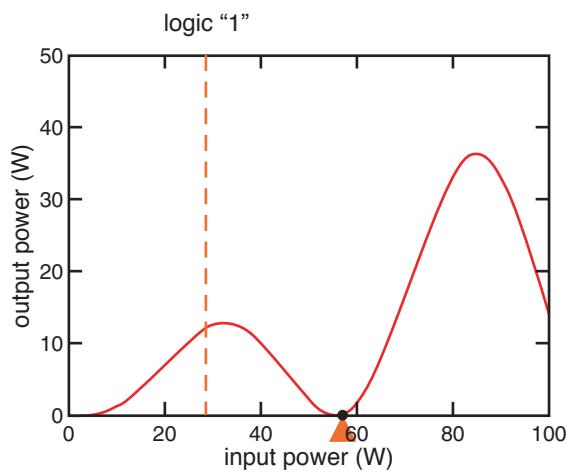
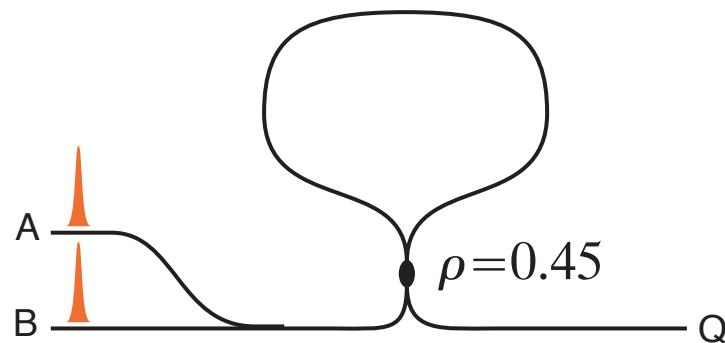
nonlinear nanogate



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

Optical logic gates

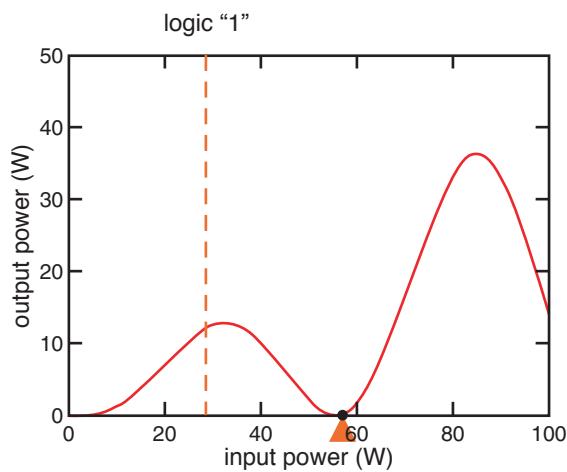
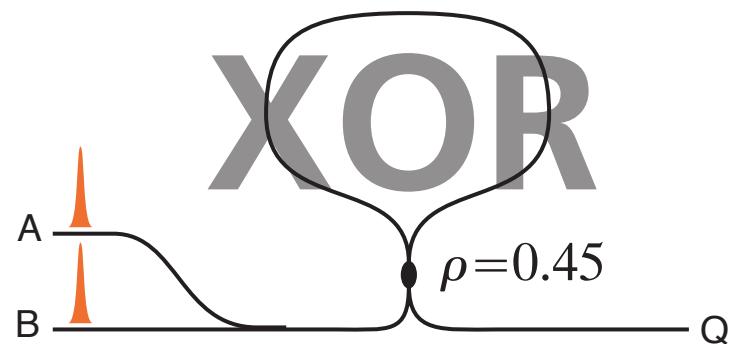
nonlinear nanogate



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

Optical logic gates

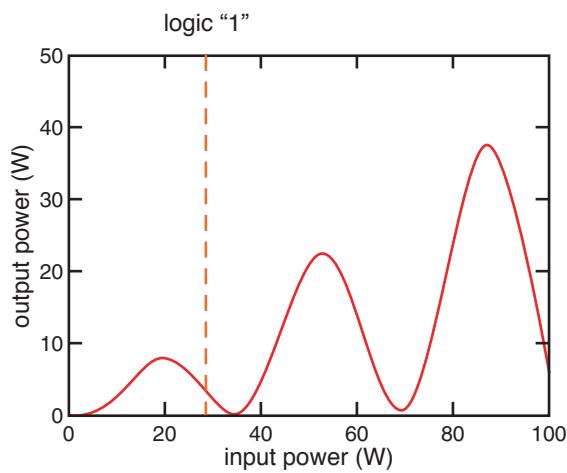
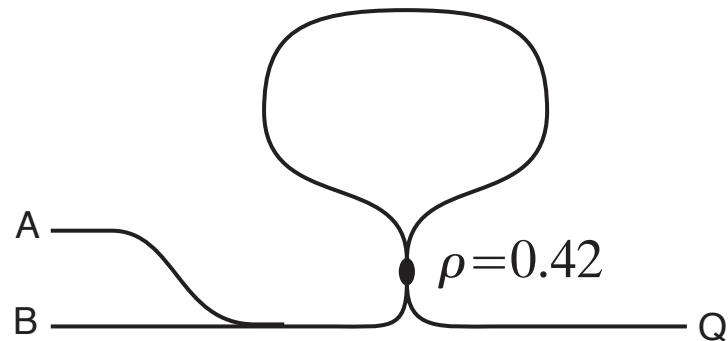
nonlinear nanogate



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

Optical logic gates

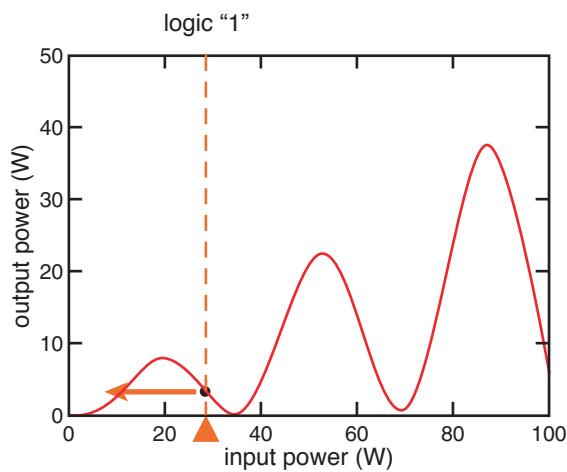
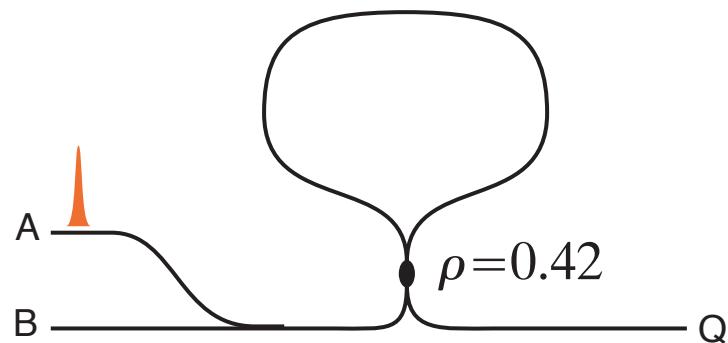
nonlinear nanogate



A	B	Q
0	0	0

Optical logic gates

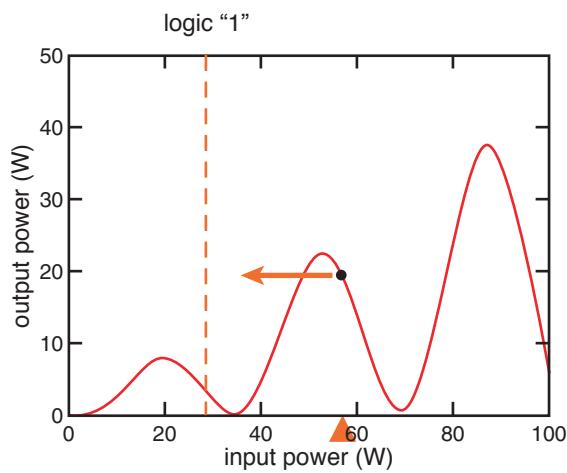
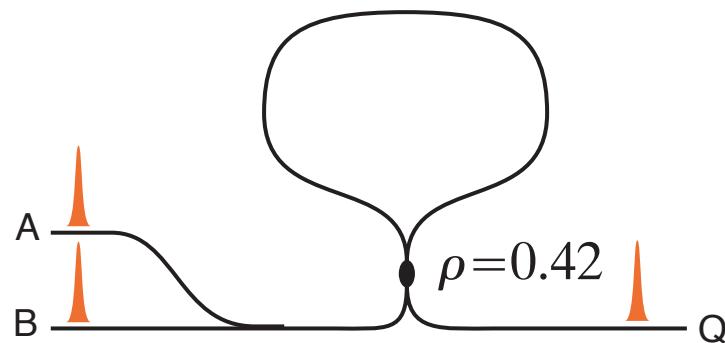
nonlinear nanogate



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

Optical logic gates

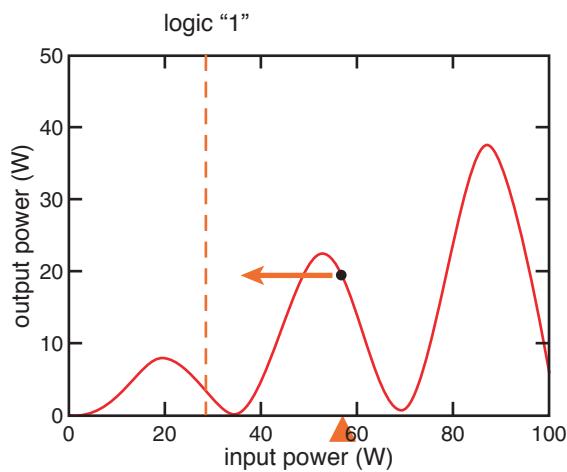
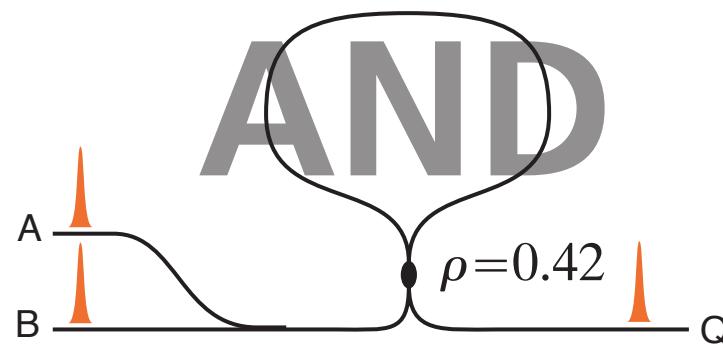
nonlinear nanogate



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

Optical logic gates

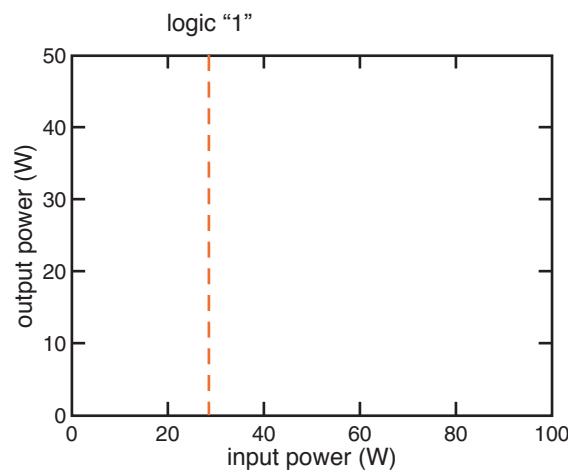
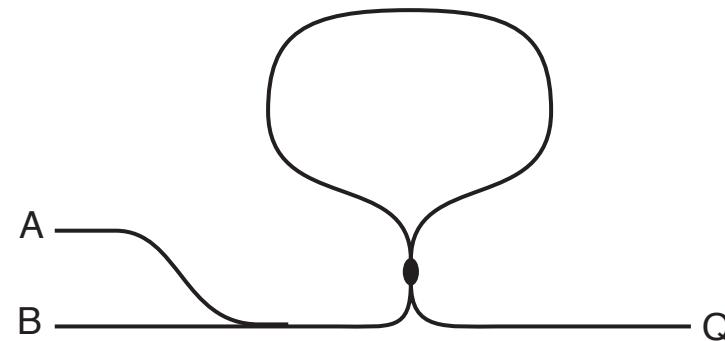
nonlinear nanogate



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

Optical logic gates

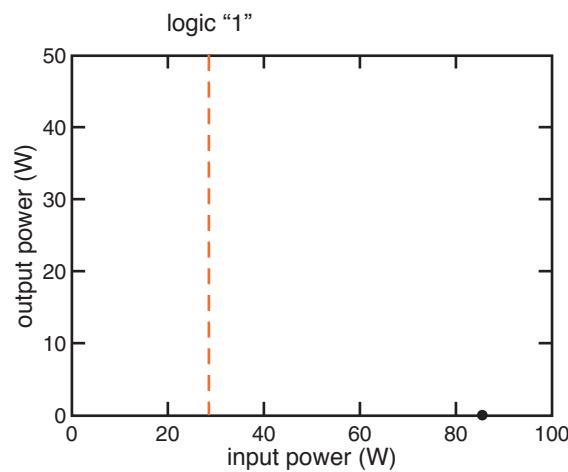
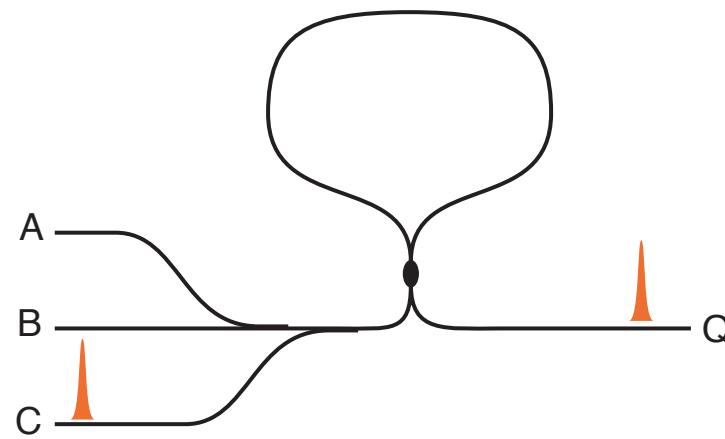
for NAND gate need output with no input



A	B	Q
0	0	1

Optical logic gates

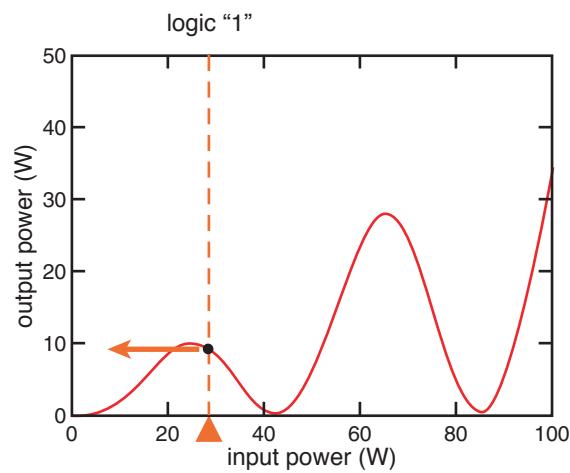
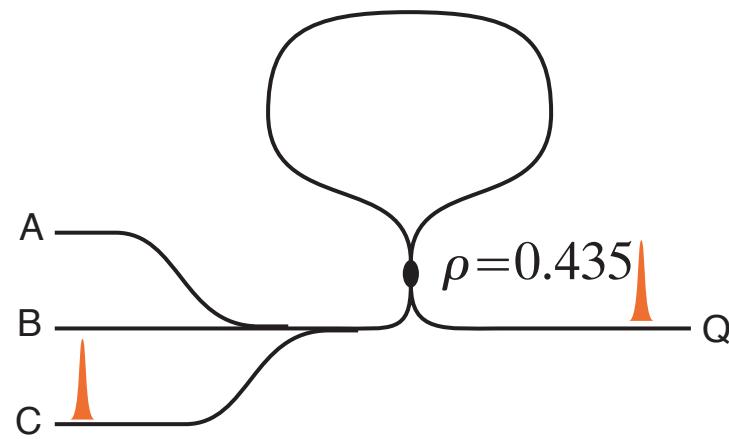
for NAND gate need output with no input



A	B	Q
0	0	1

Optical logic gates

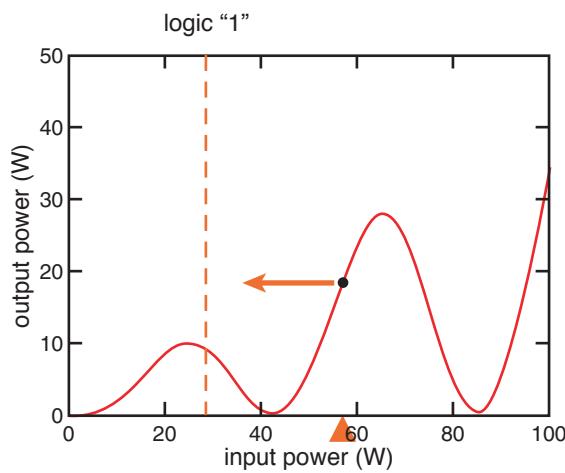
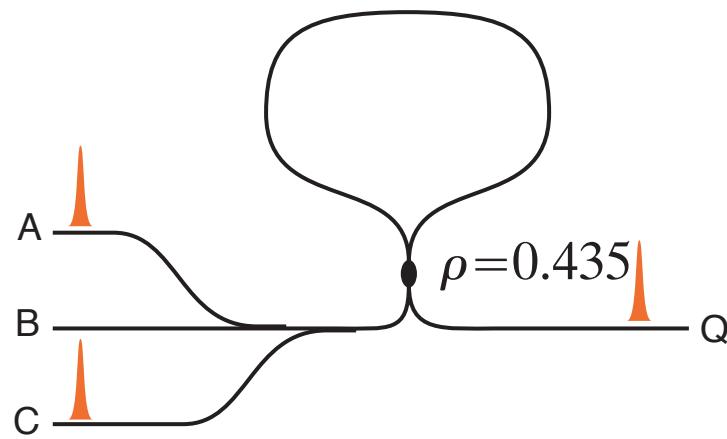
for NAND gate need output with no input



A	B	Q
0	0	1

Optical logic gates

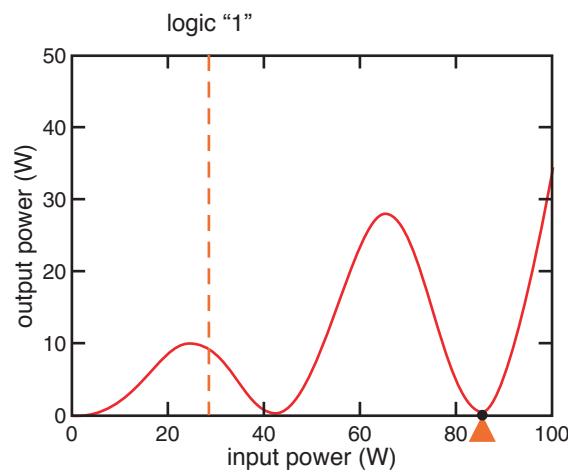
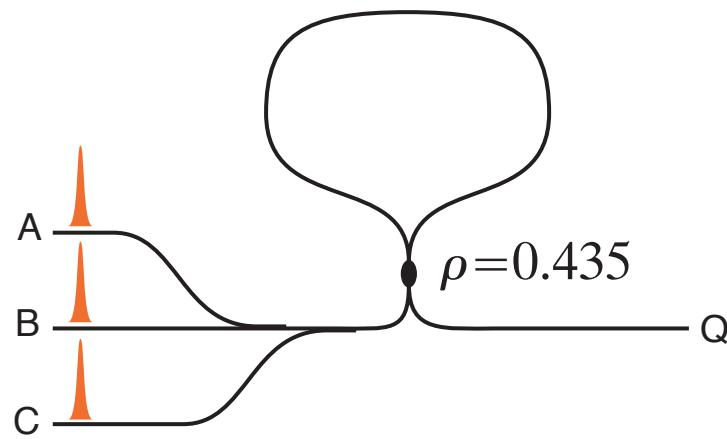
universal NAND gate



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

Optical logic gates

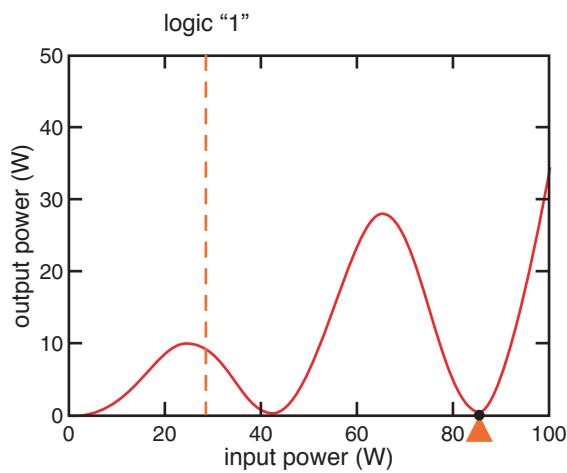
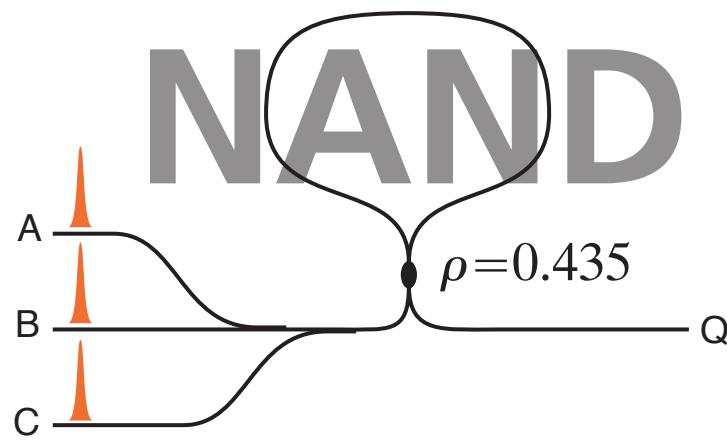
universal NAND gate



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

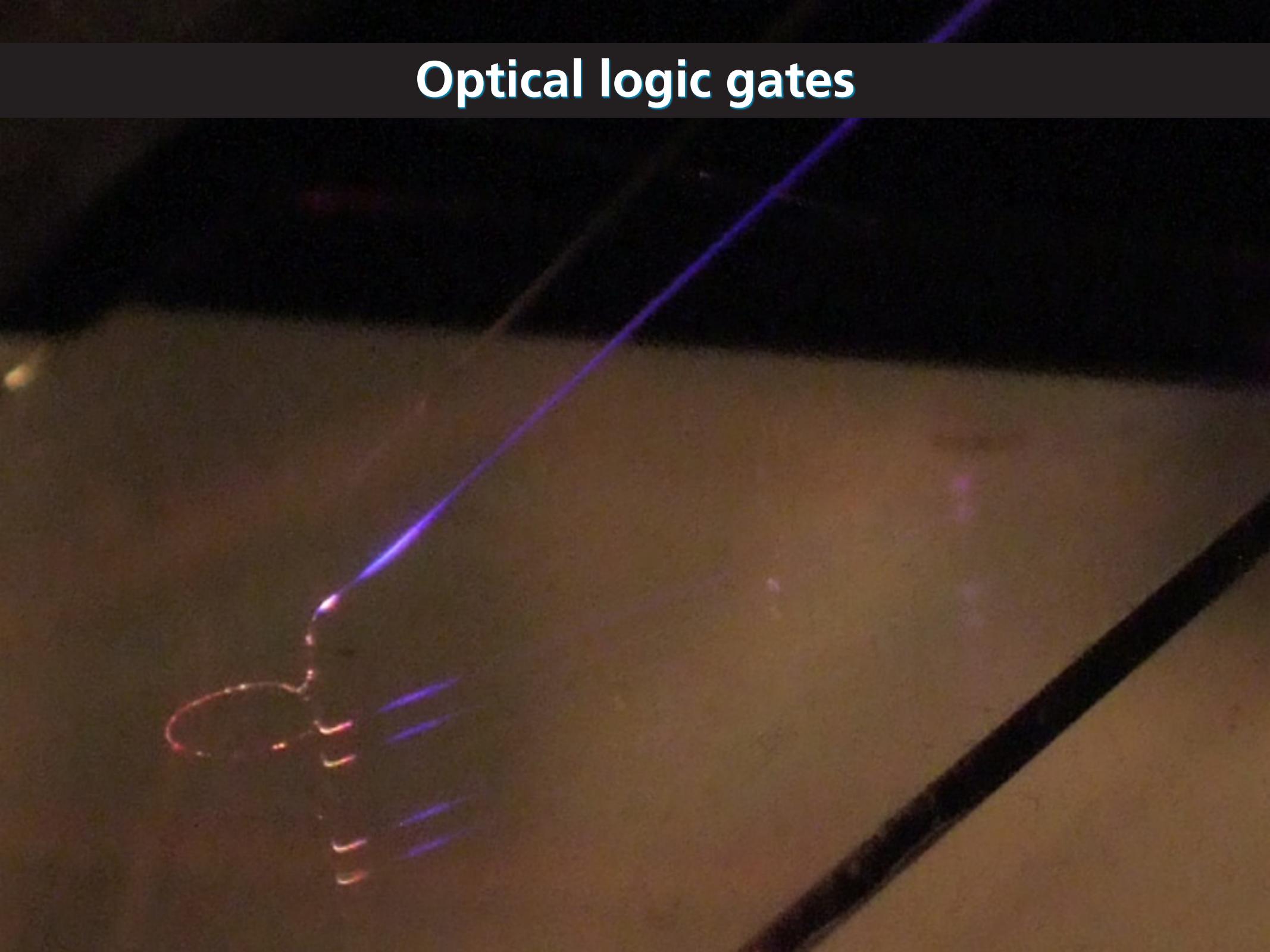
Optical logic gates

universal NAND gate



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

Optical logic gates

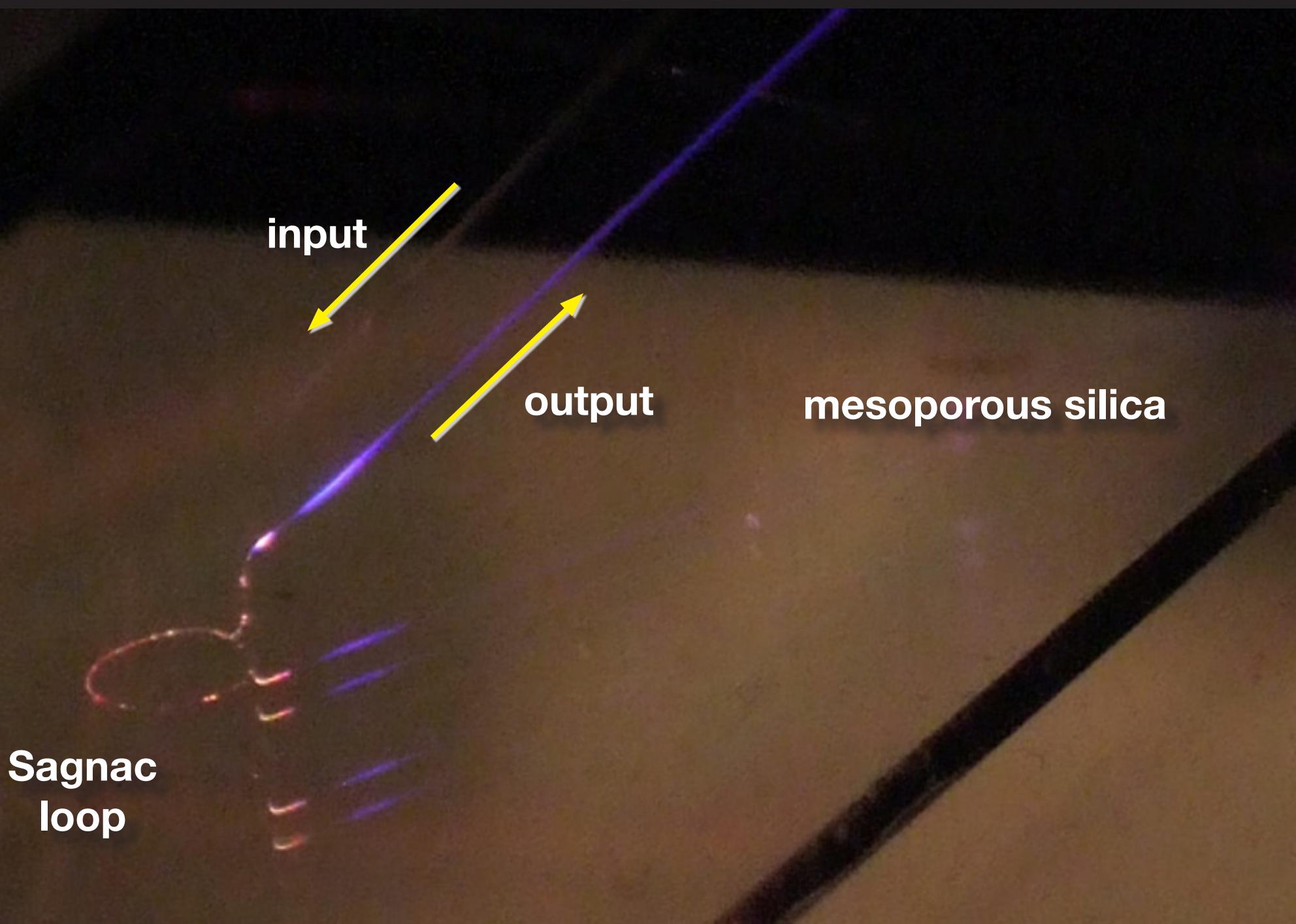


Optical logic gates

Sagnac
loop

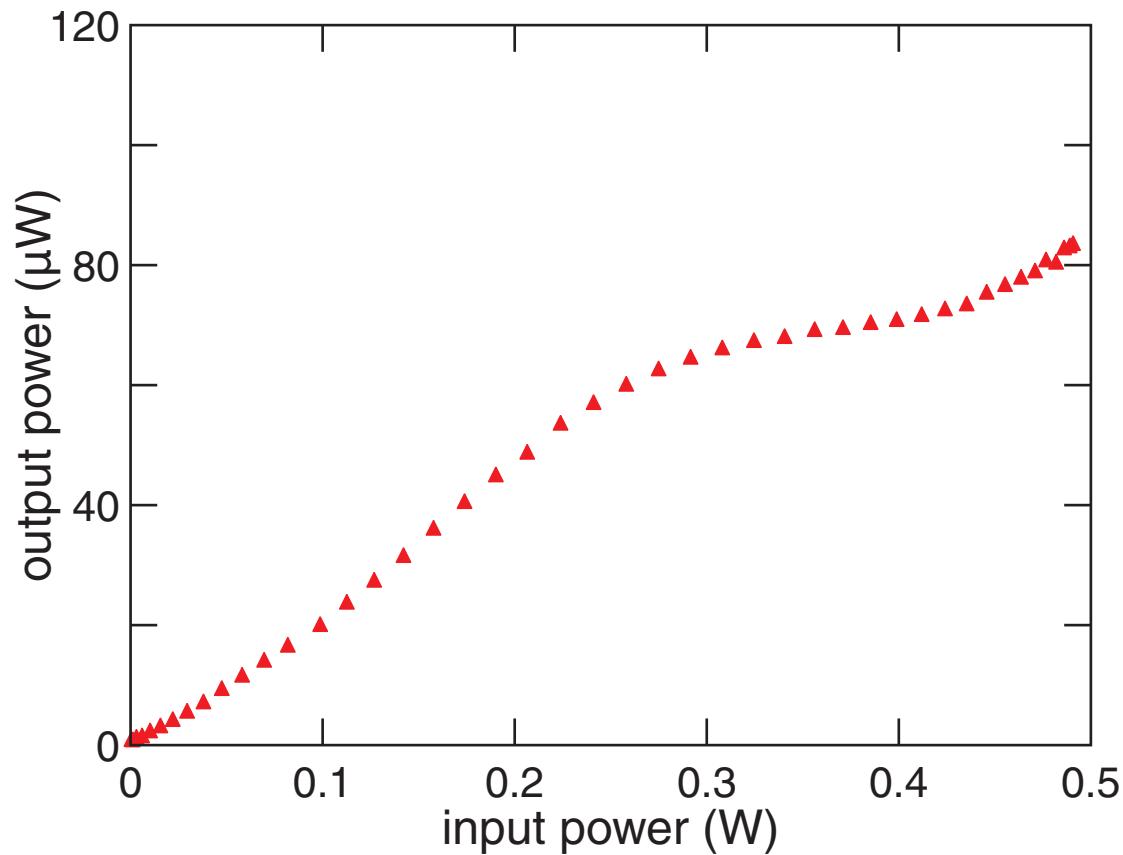
mesoporous silica

Optical logic gates



Optical logic gates

very preliminary data

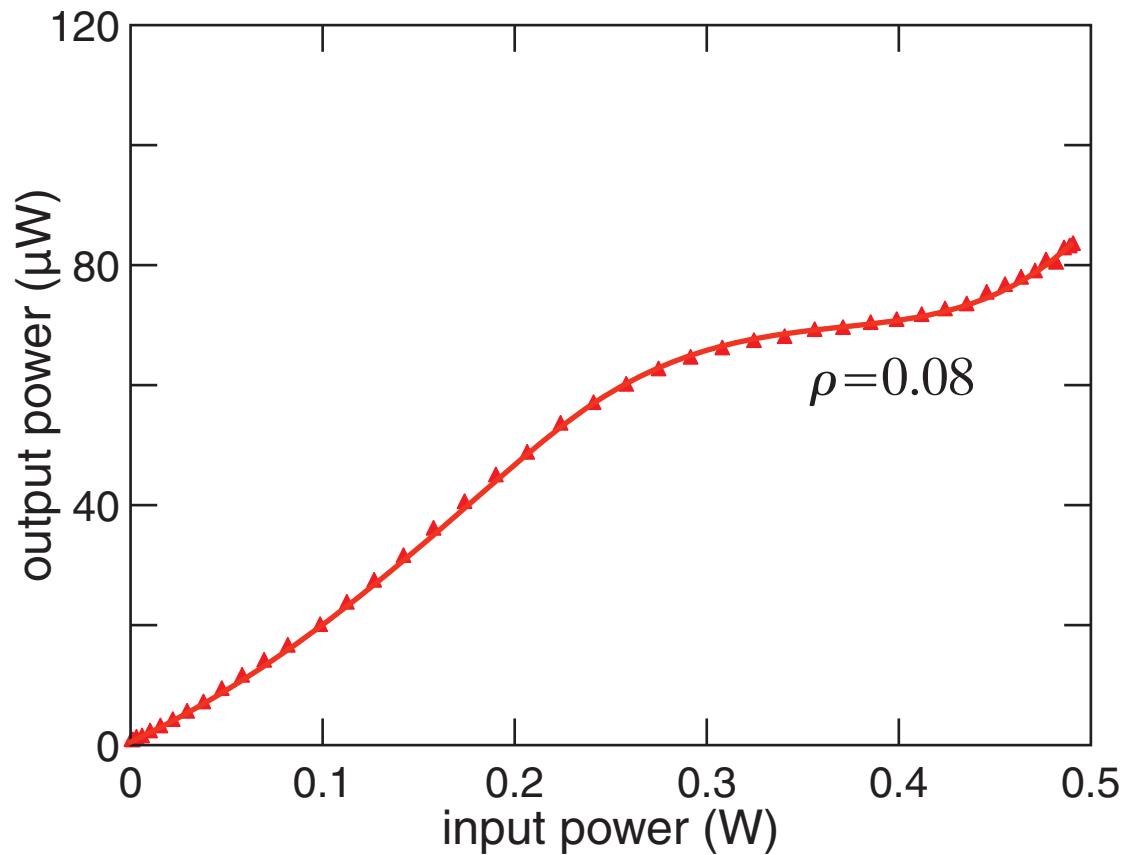


Optical logic gates

light-by-light modulation!

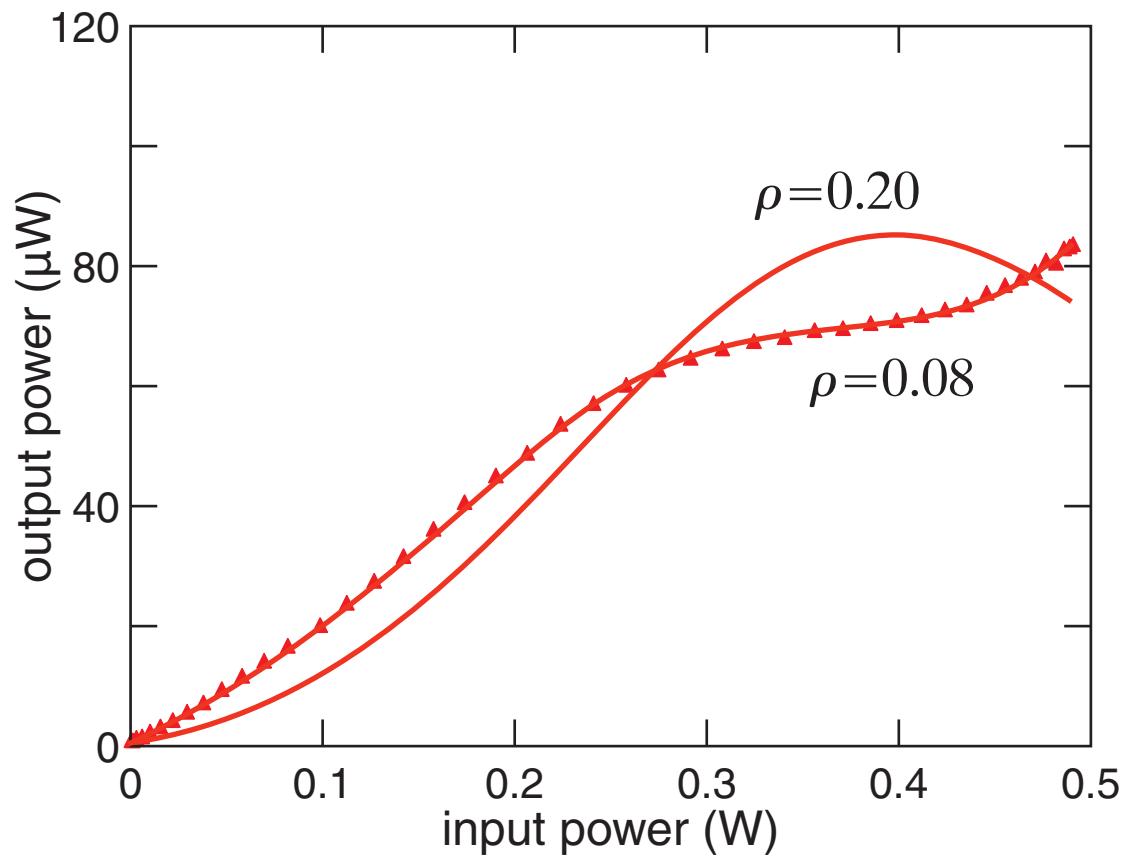
Optical logic gates

very preliminary data

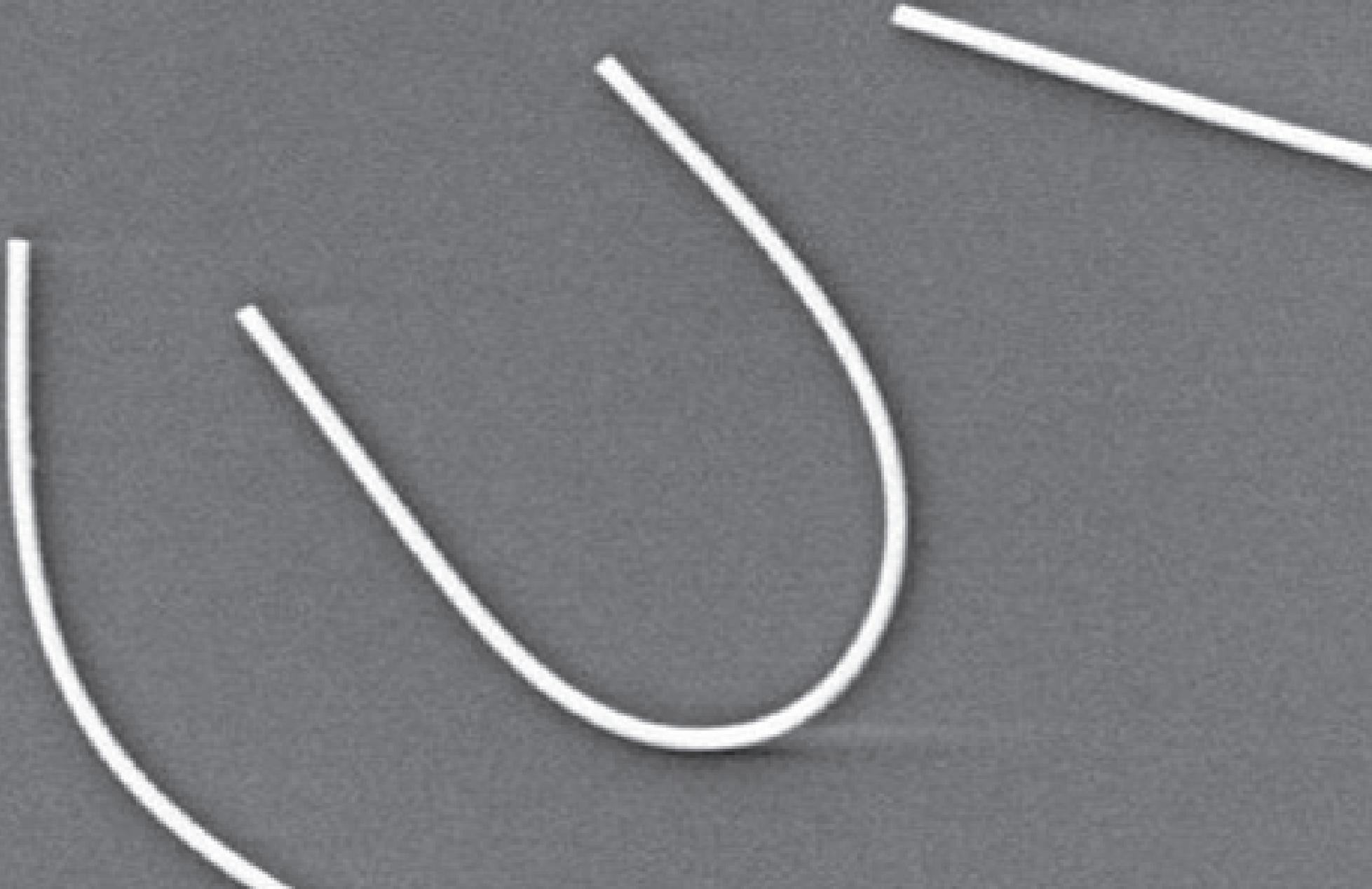


Optical logic gates

very preliminary data



Optical logic gates



Optical logic gates

need a different approach!

Optical logic gates

need a different approach!

- lithographic fabrication

Optical logic gates

need a different approach!

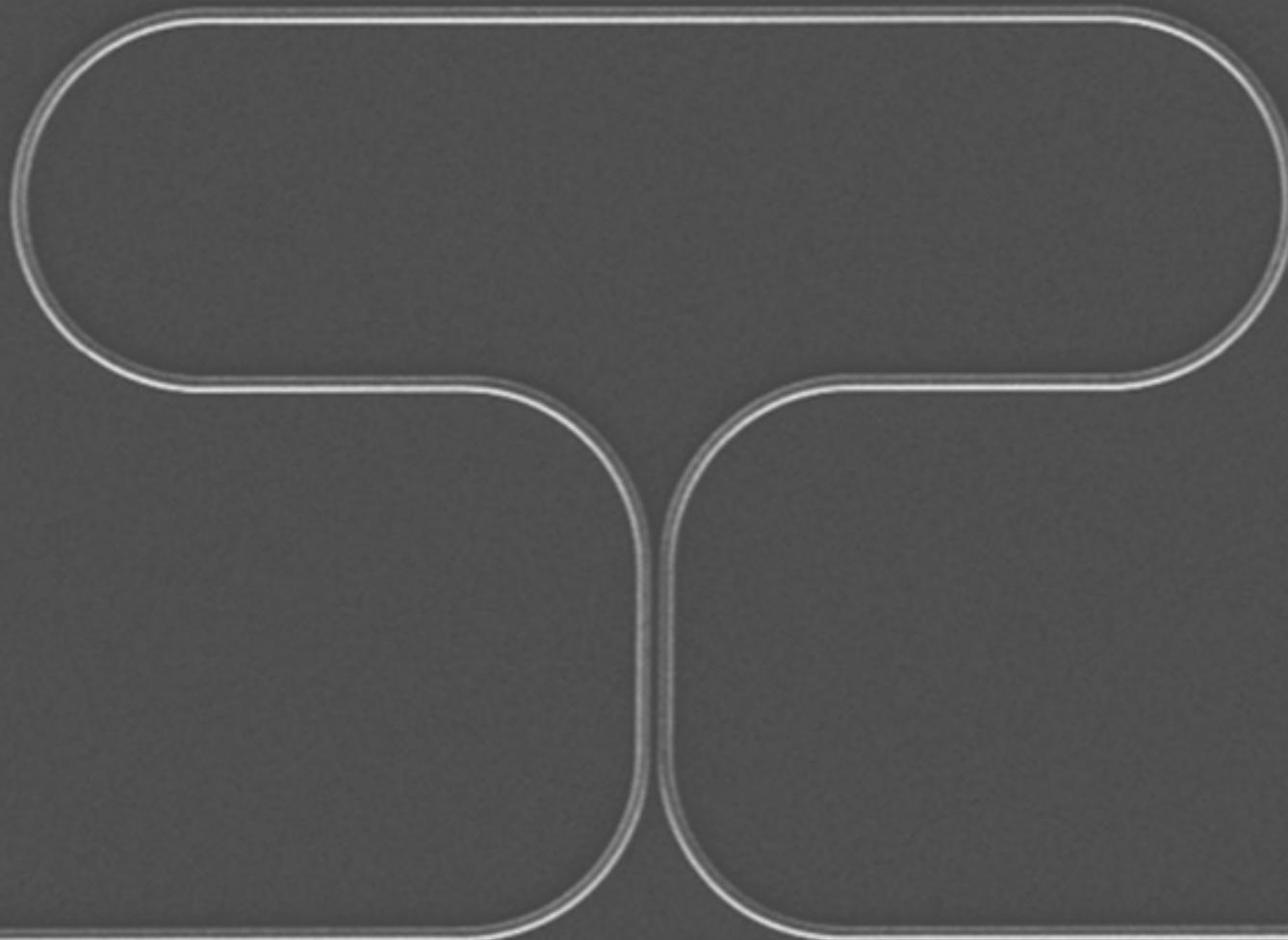
- lithographic fabrication
- greater index

Optical logic gates

need a different approach!

- lithographic fabrication
- greater index
- greater nonlinearity

Optical logic gates



$10 \mu\text{m}$



Optical logic gates

TiO_2 properties

large nonlinearity

30x silica

high index of refraction

2.4

wide bandgap

3.1 eV

low two-photon absorption

> 800 nm

effective nonlinearity

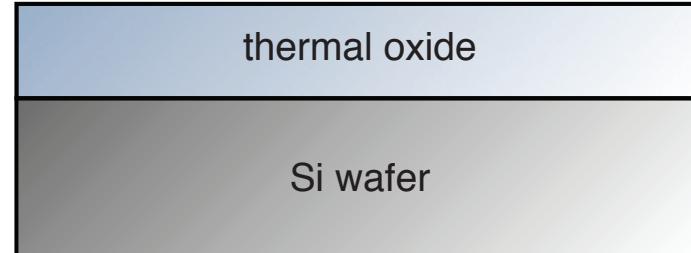
$50,000 \text{ W}^{-1} \text{ km}^{-1}$

Optical logic gates

reactive sputtering of titanium with oxygen

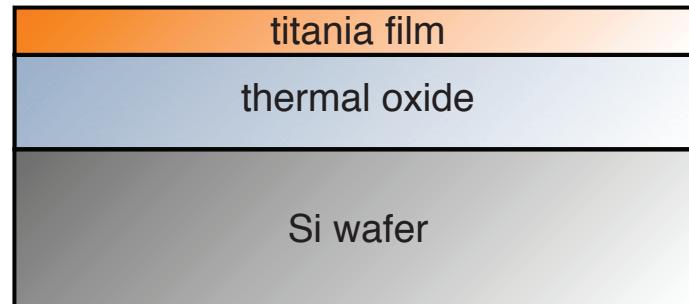
Optical logic gates

begin with silicon wafer with thermal oxide



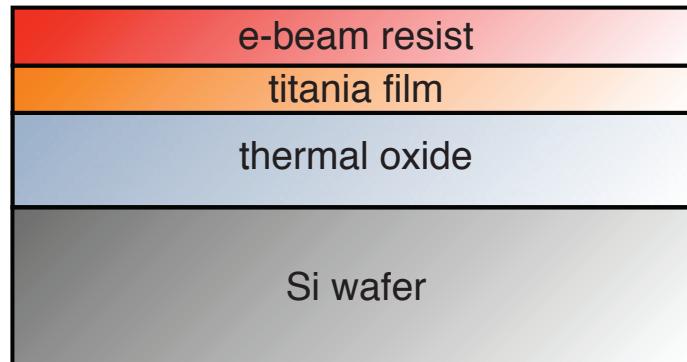
Optical logic gates

deposit titania using reactive sputtering



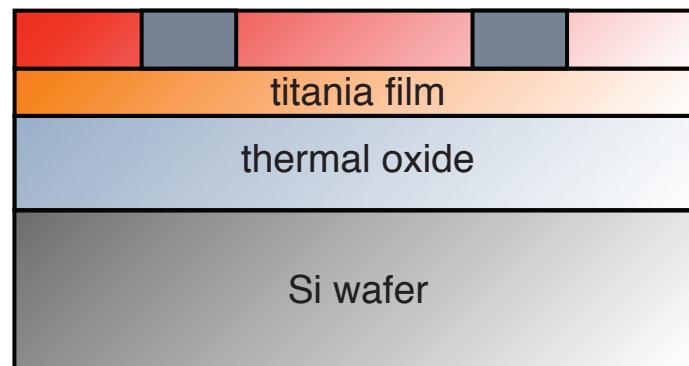
Optical logic gates

spin on e-beam resist



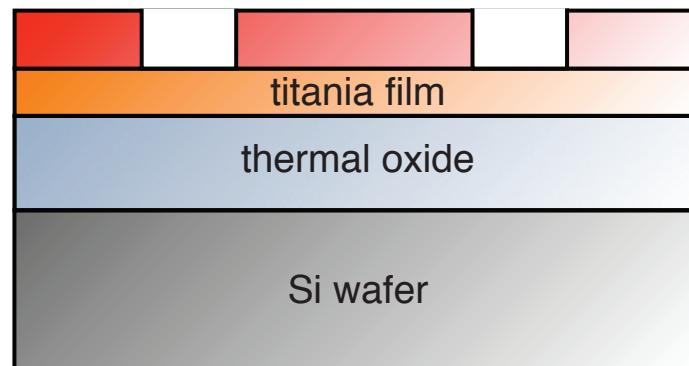
Optical logic gates

write pattern using e-beam



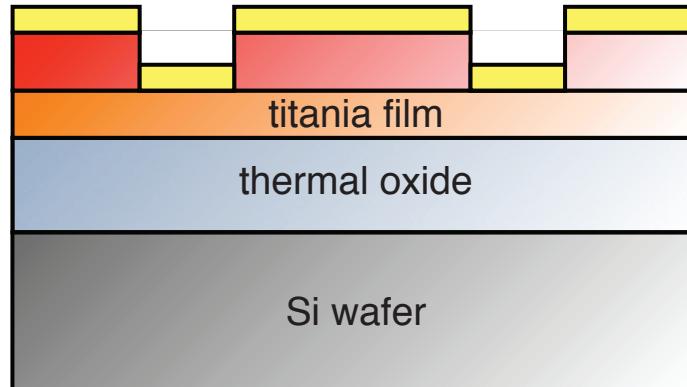
Optical logic gates

develop to remove exposed regions



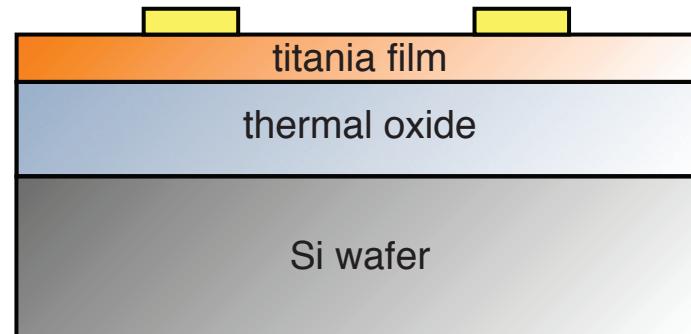
Optical logic gates

deposit thin metal film



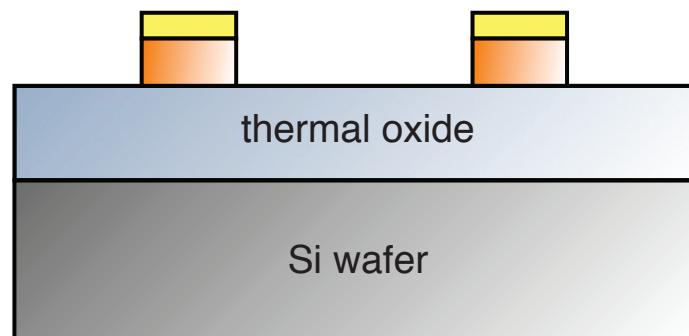
Optical logic gates

dissolve resist, lift off metal film



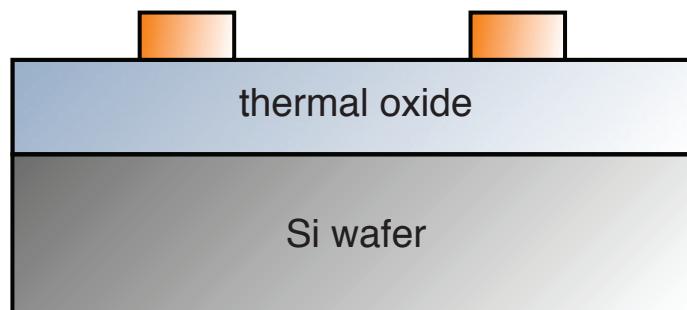
Optical logic gates

reactive ion etch through titania film



Optical logic gates

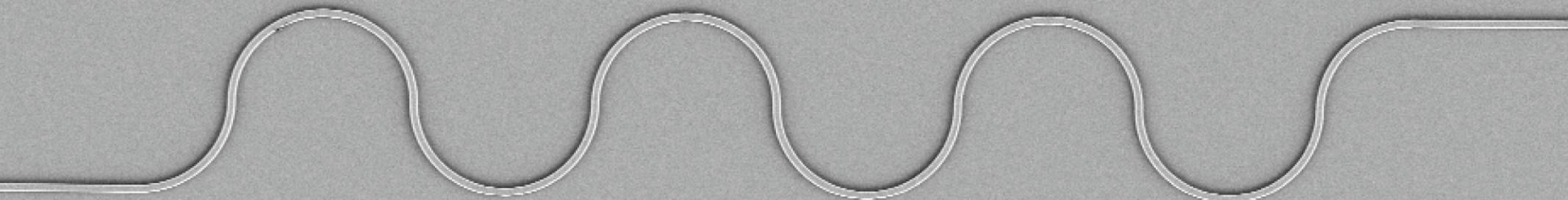
remove remaining metal



Optical logic gates

300 nm

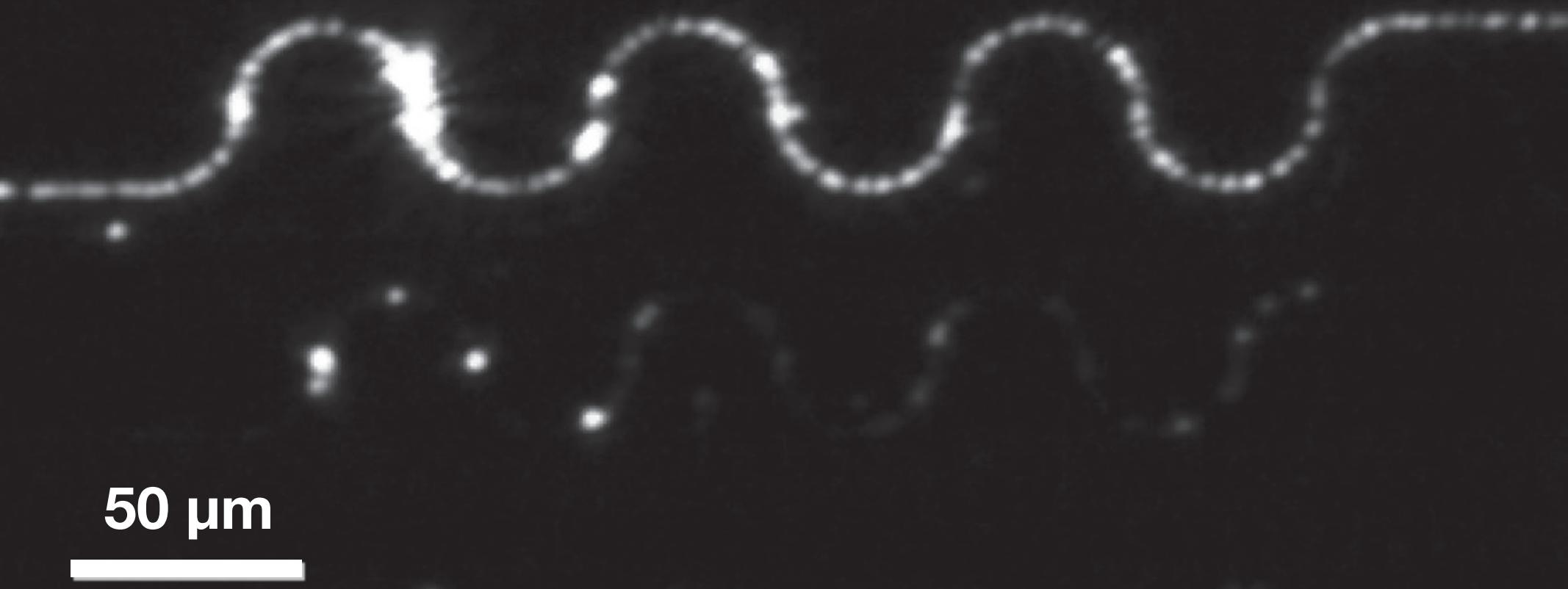
Optical logic gates



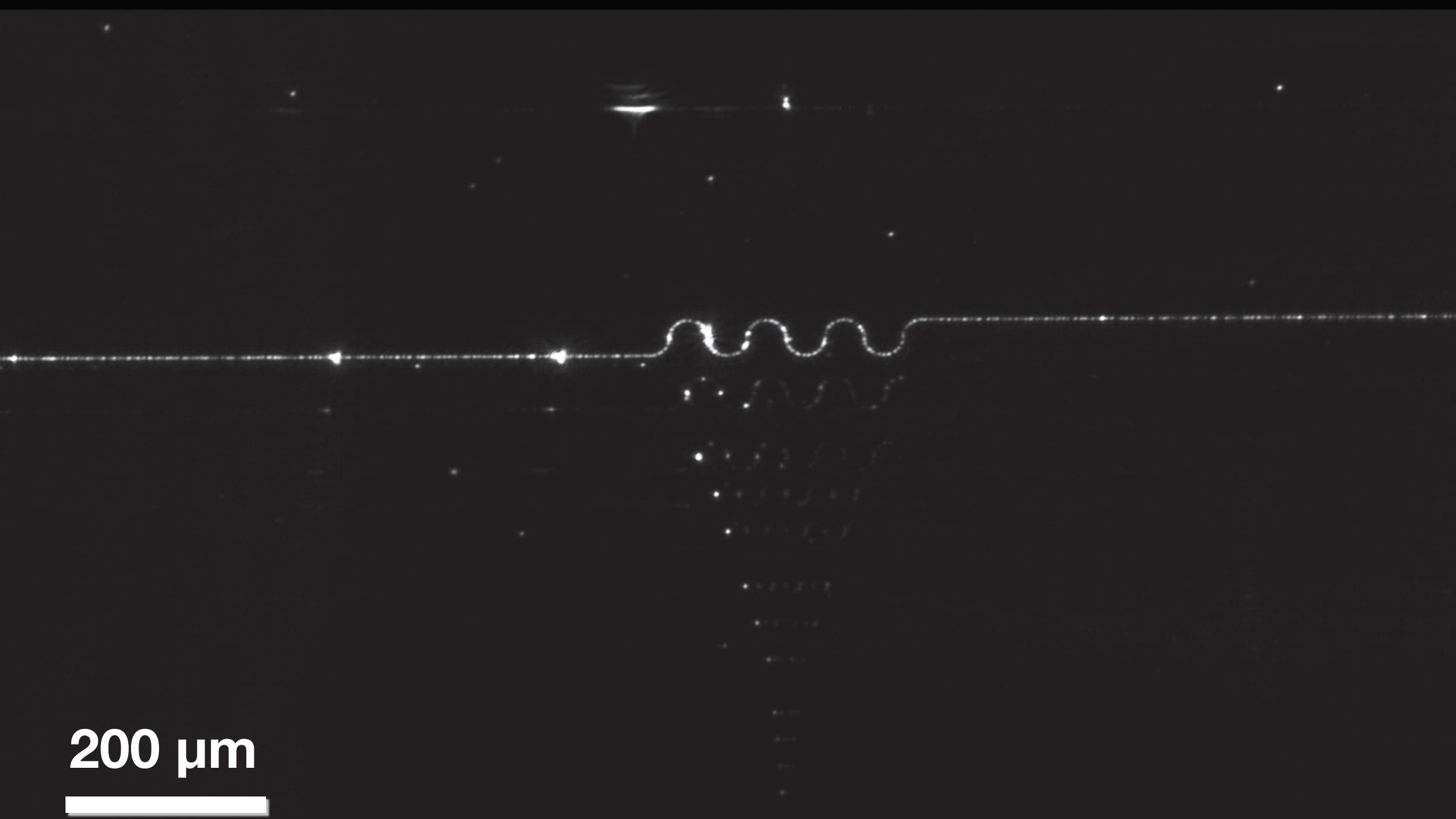
50 μm



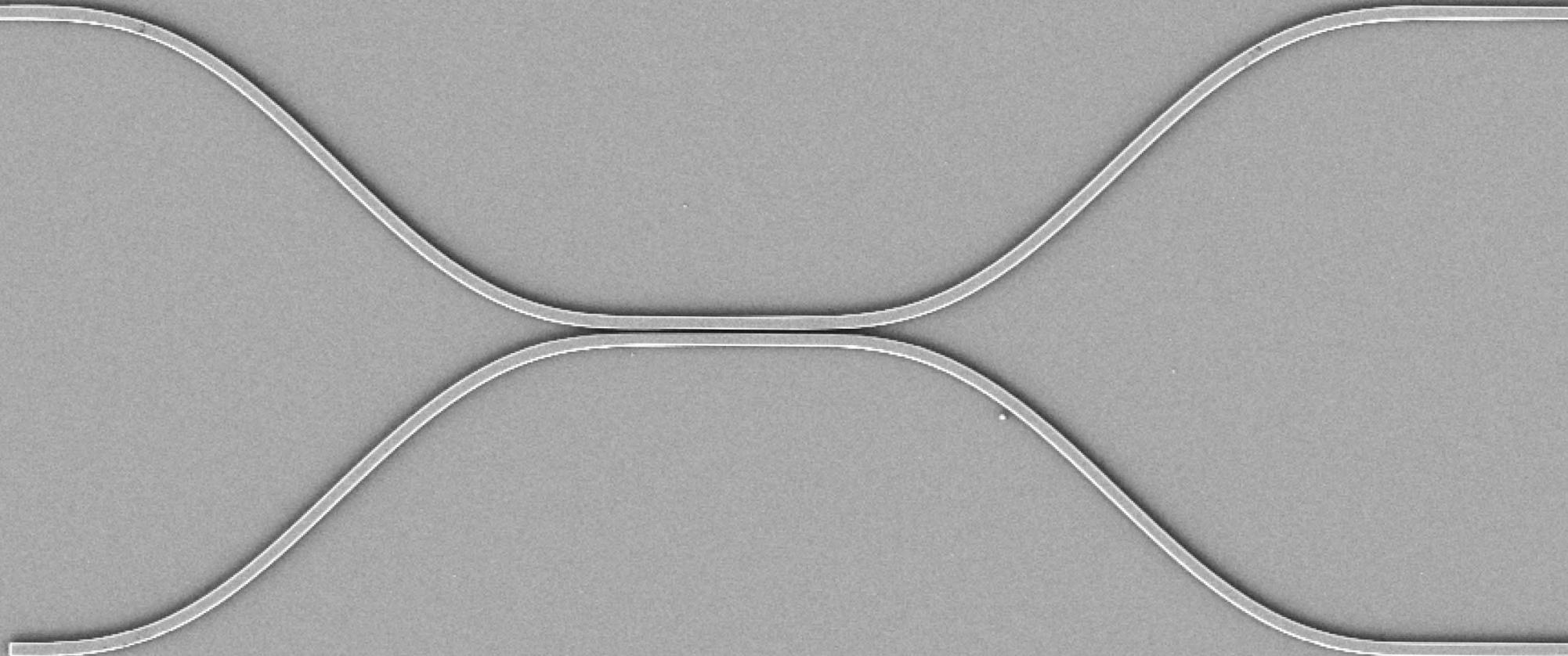
Optical logic gates



Optical logic gates

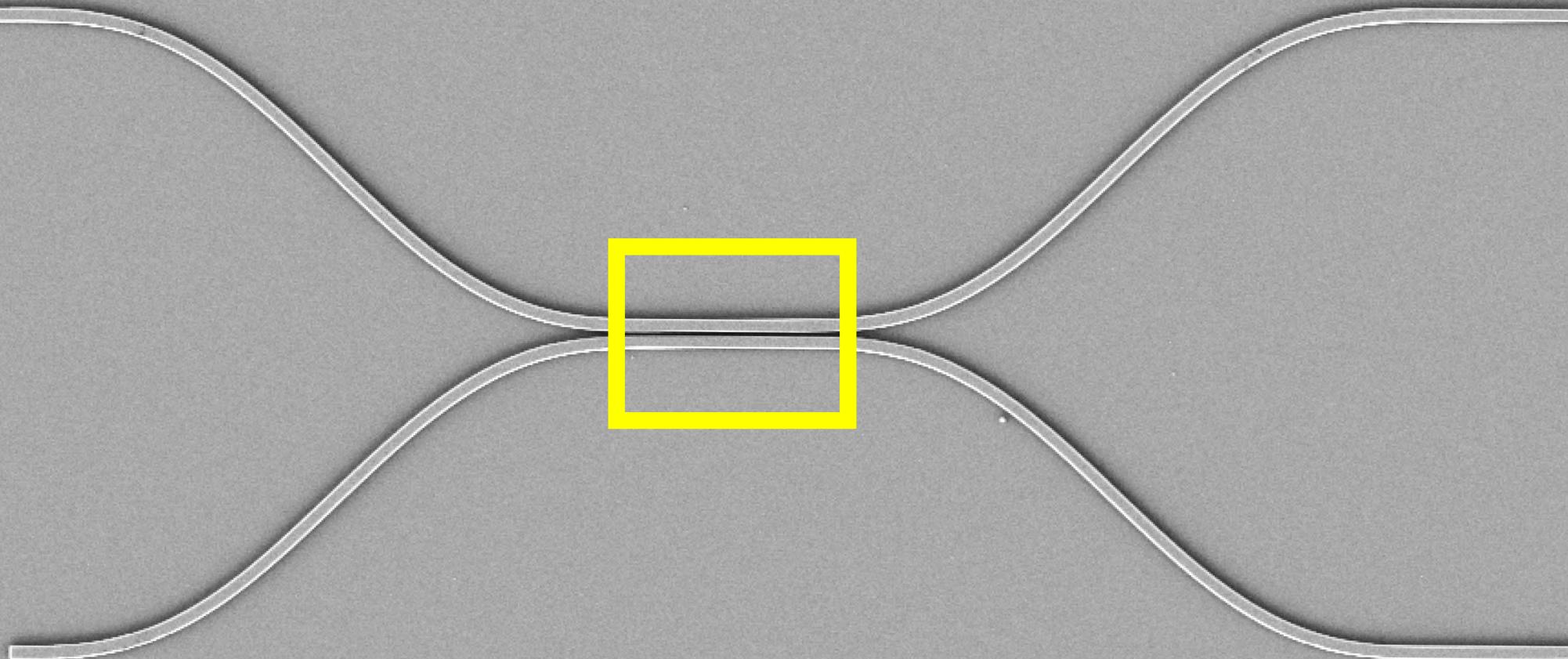


Optical logic gates



10 μm

Optical logic gates

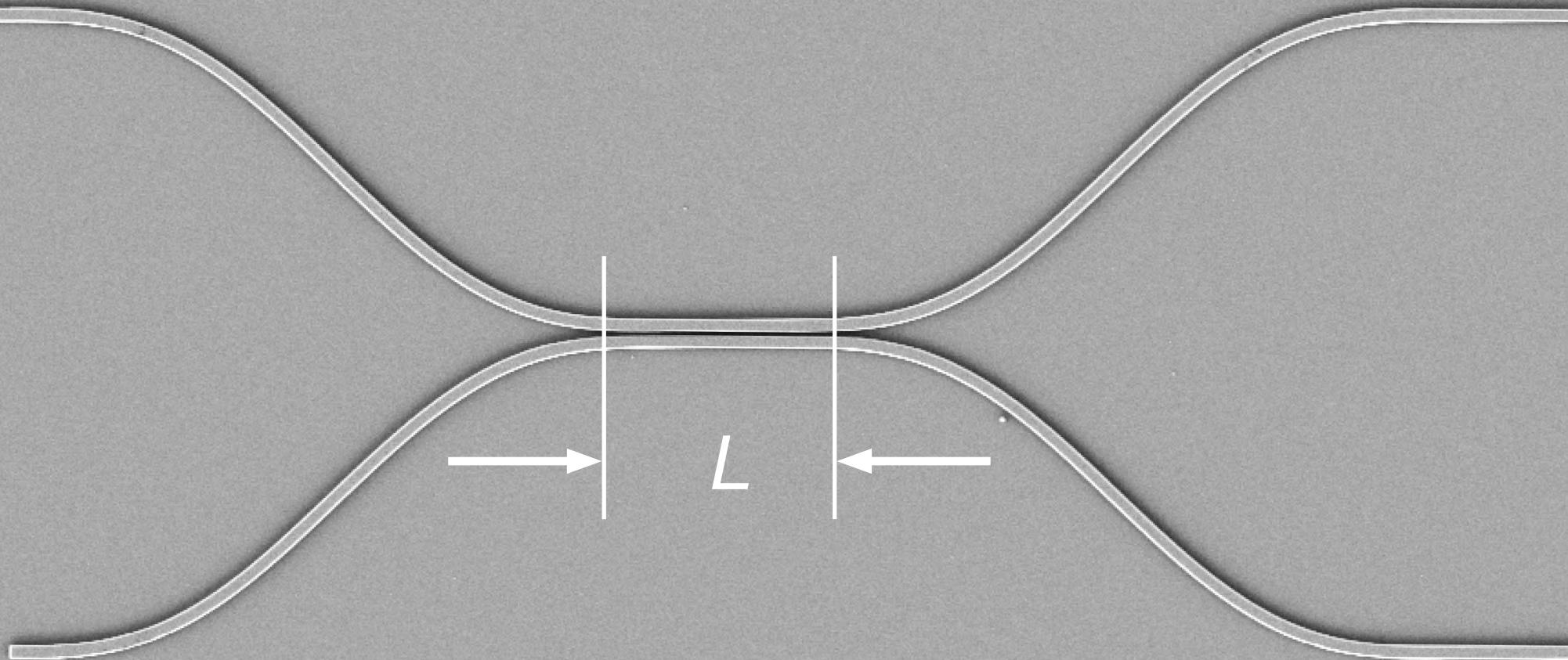


10 μm

Optical logic gates

1 μm

Optical logic gates



10 μm

Optical logic gates

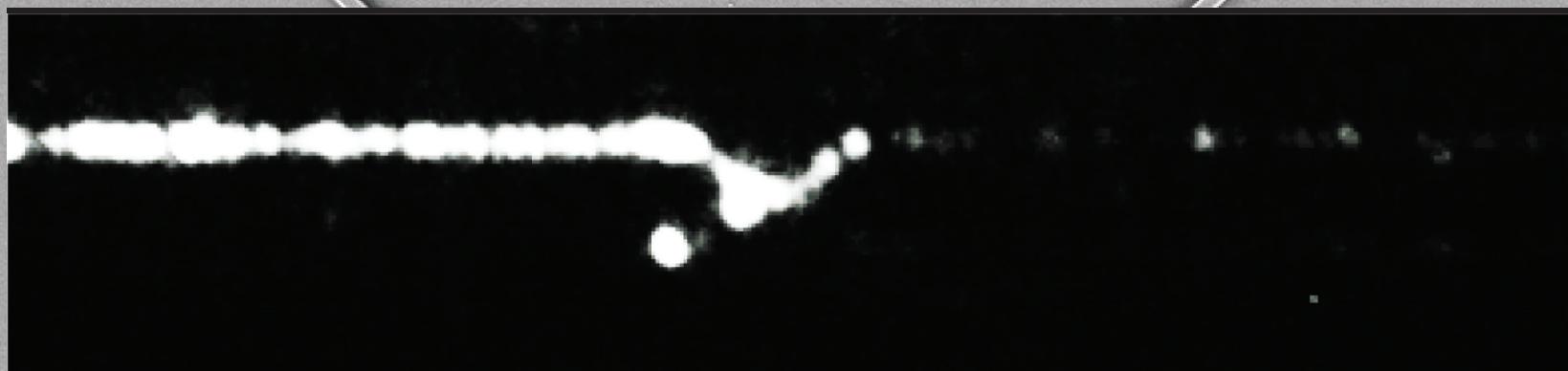
$L = 0 \mu\text{m}$



10 μm

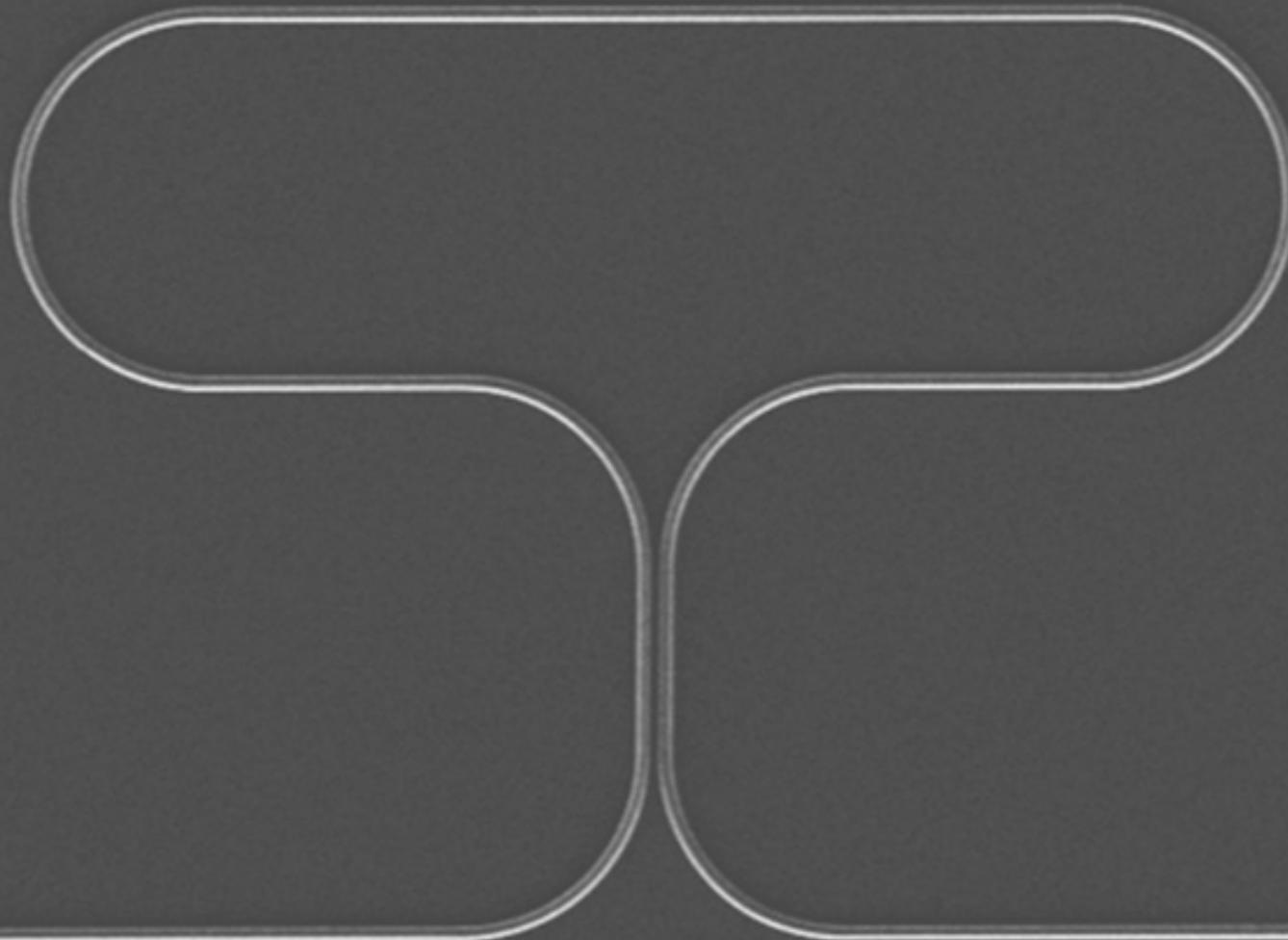
Optical logic gates

$L = 4 \mu\text{m}$



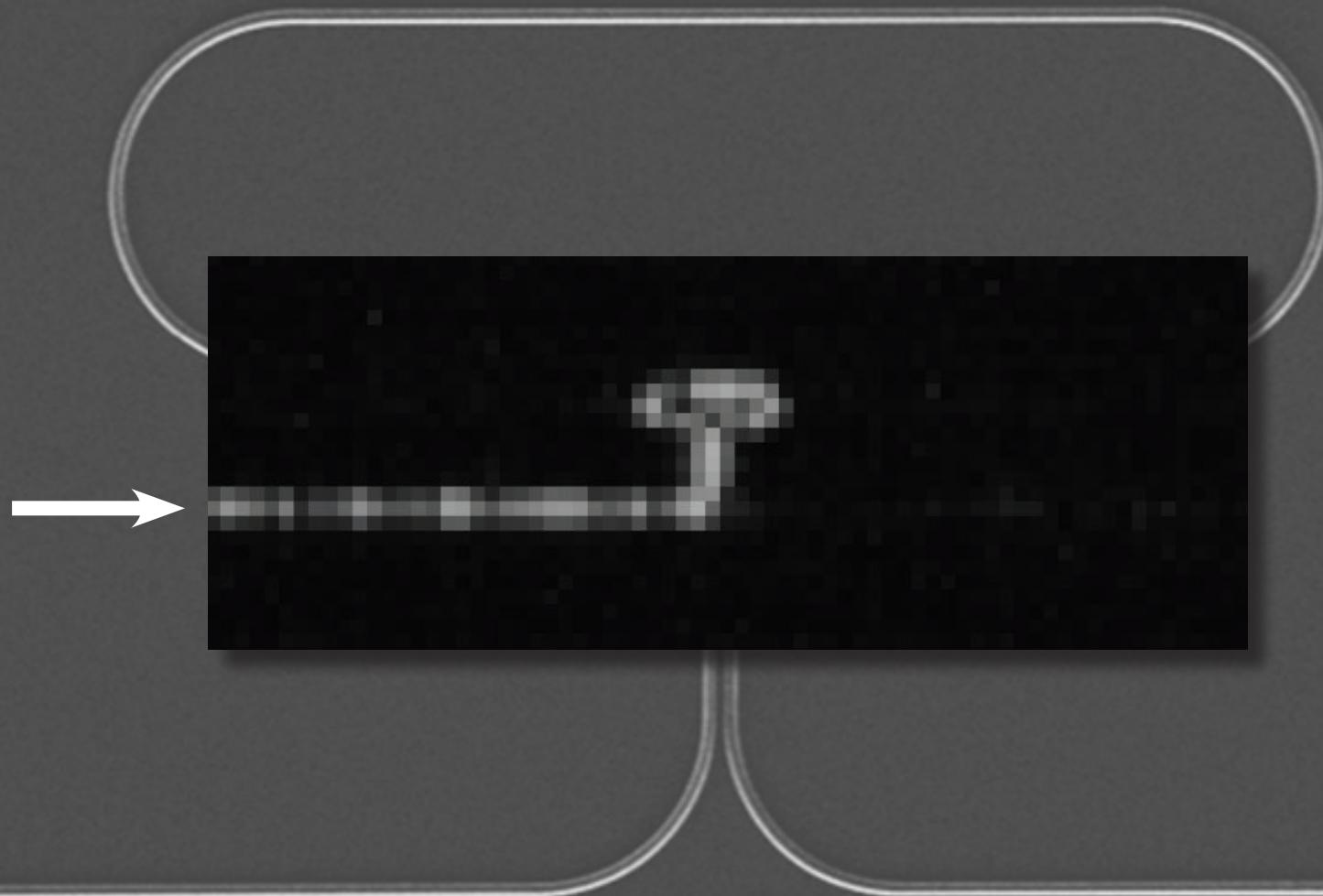
10 μm

Optical logic gates



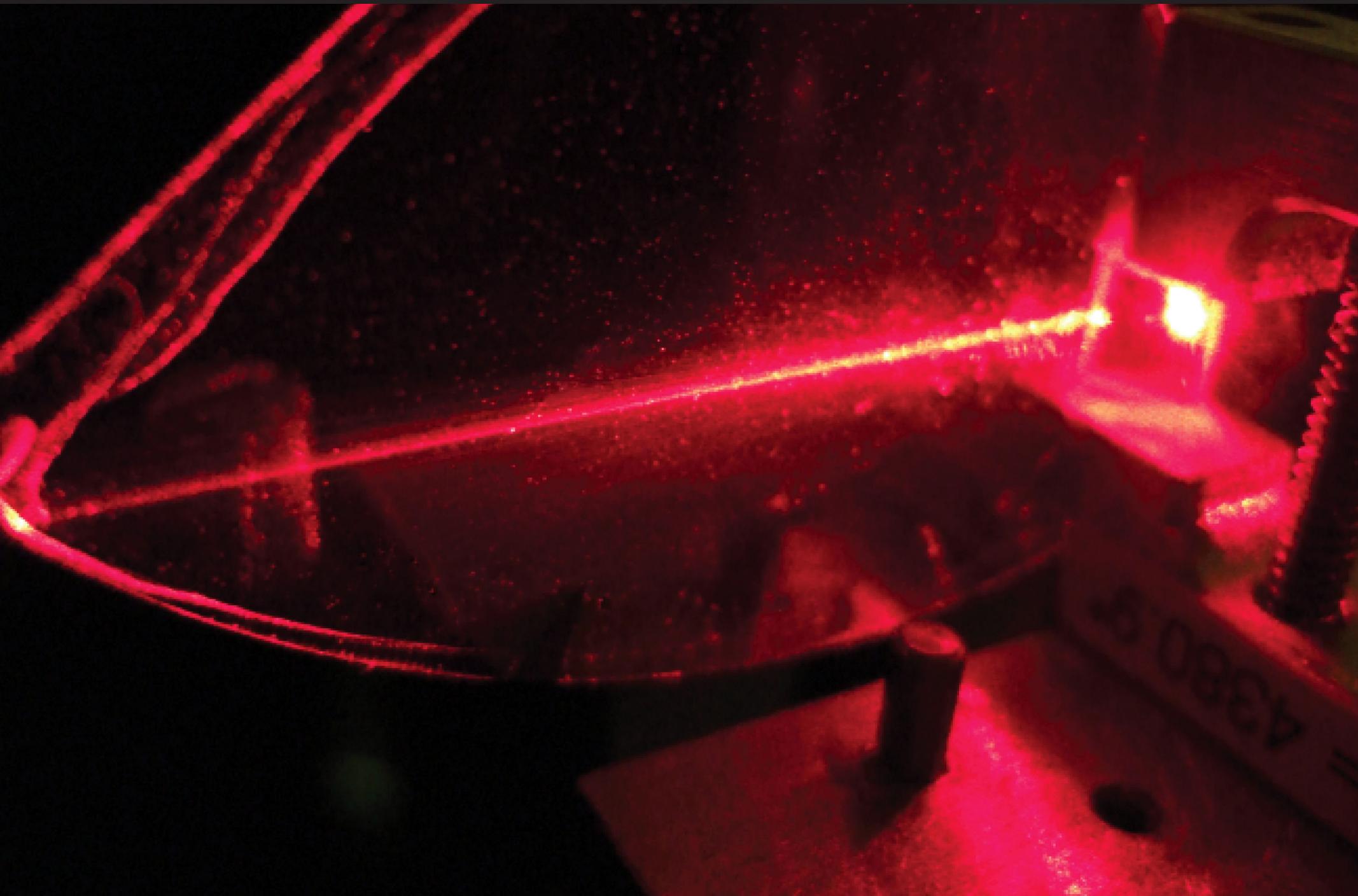
10 μm

Optical logic gates



$10 \mu\text{m}$

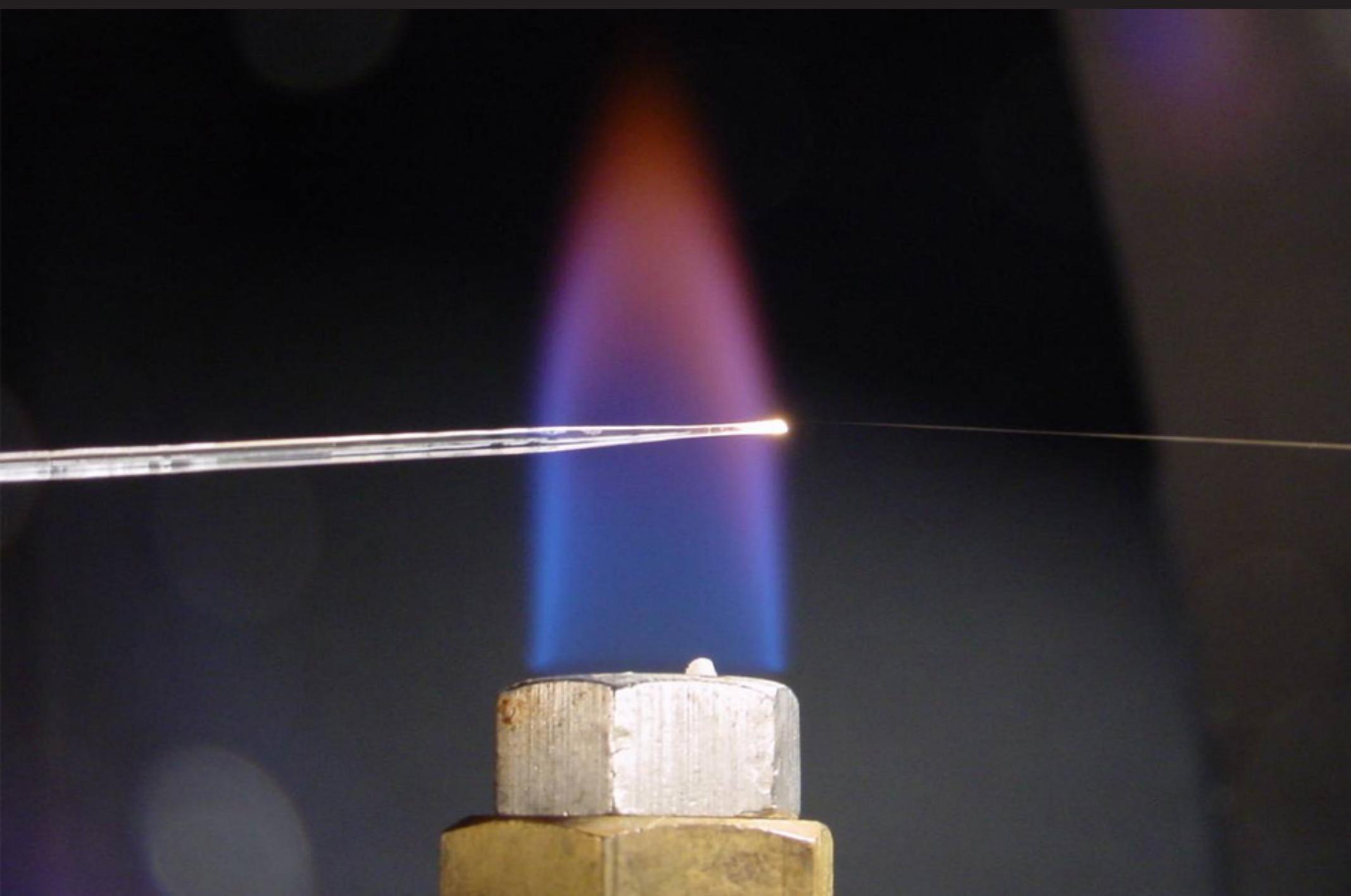
Summary



Summary

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

Summary







Funding:

Harvard Center for Imaging and Mesoscopic Structures

National Science Foundation

National Natural Science Foundation of China

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