#### Wrapping light around a hair

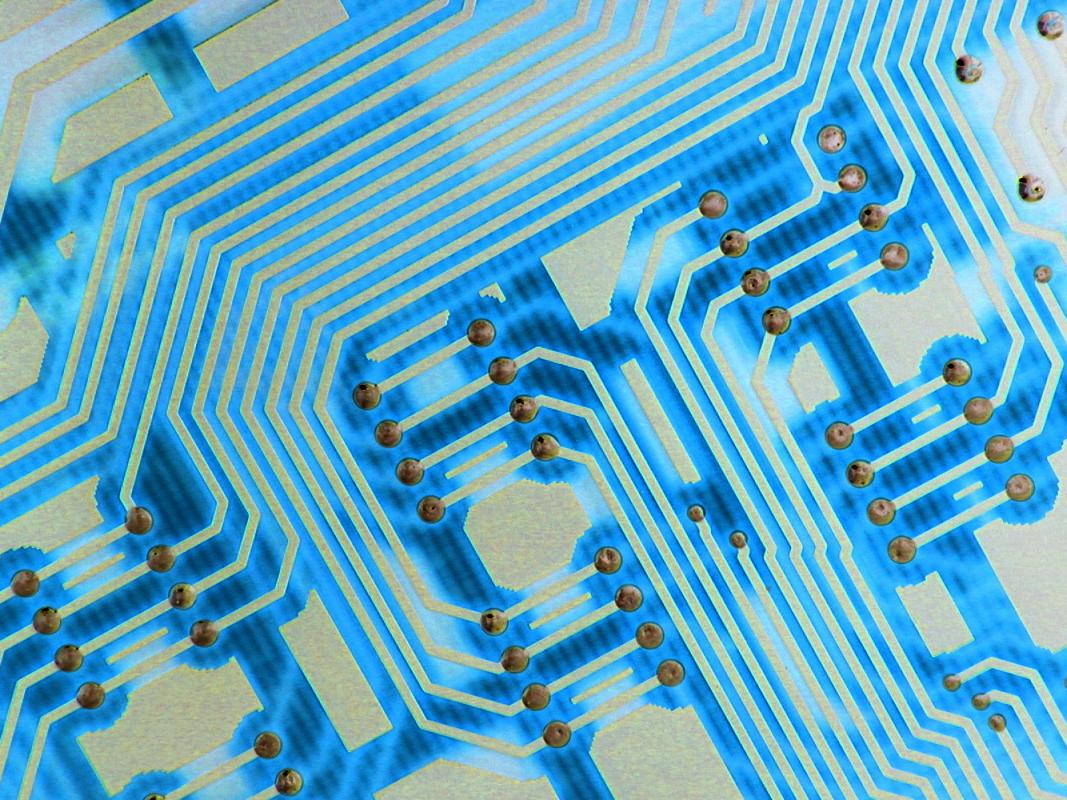


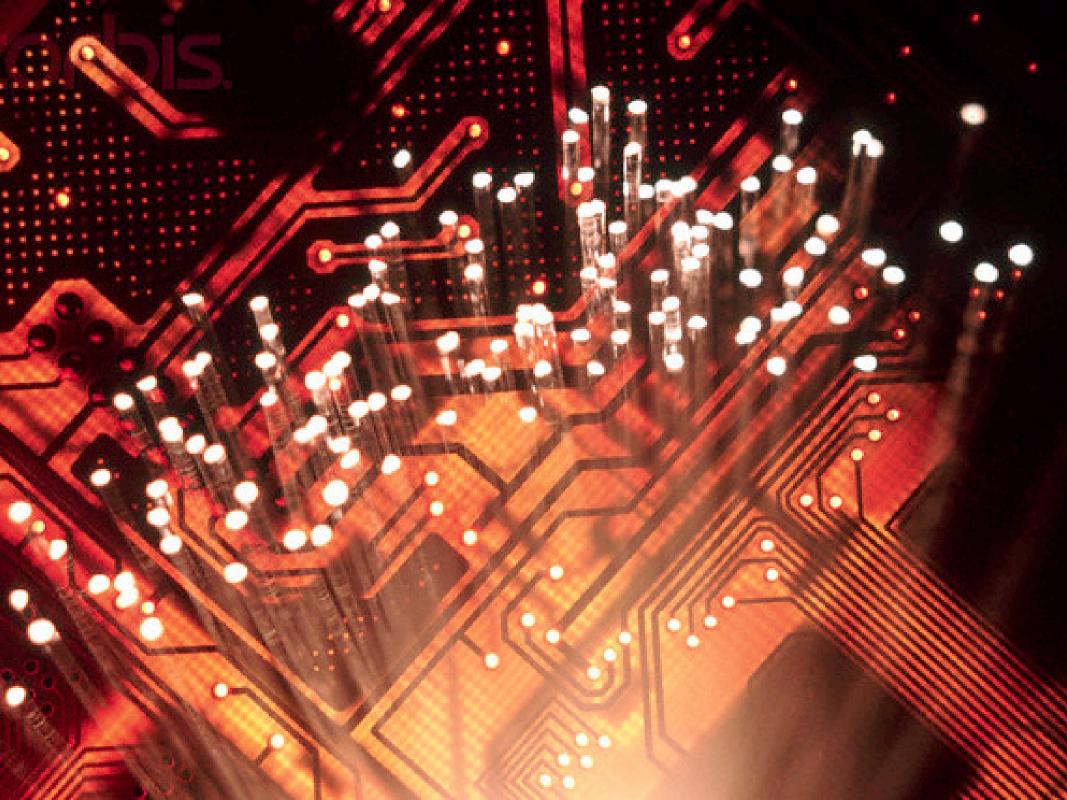


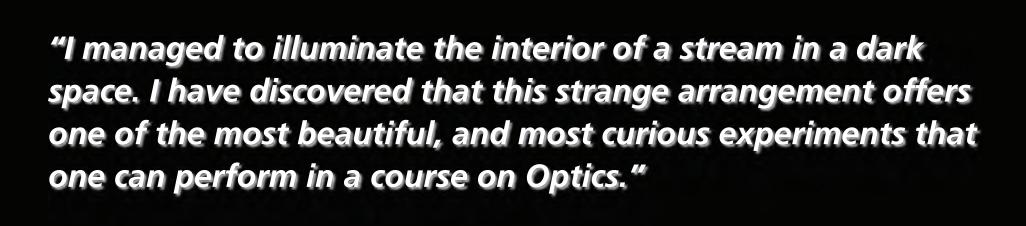
#### Wrapping light around a hair

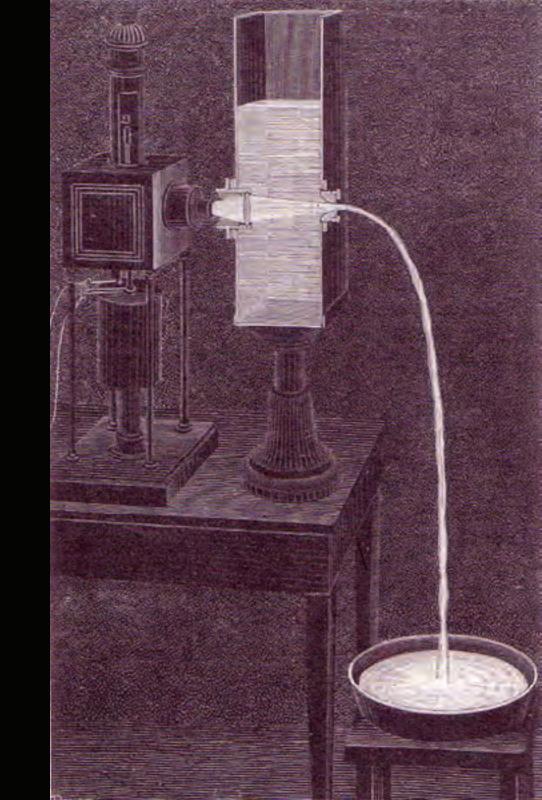












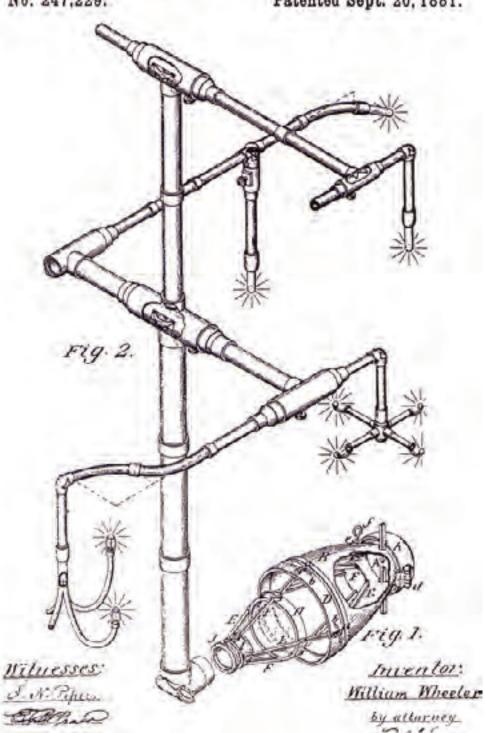
D. Colladon, *La Nature*, 325 (1884)



W. WHEELER.

APPARATUS FOR LIGHTING DWELLINGS OR OTHER STRUCTURES.

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



US Patent 247, 229 (1881)

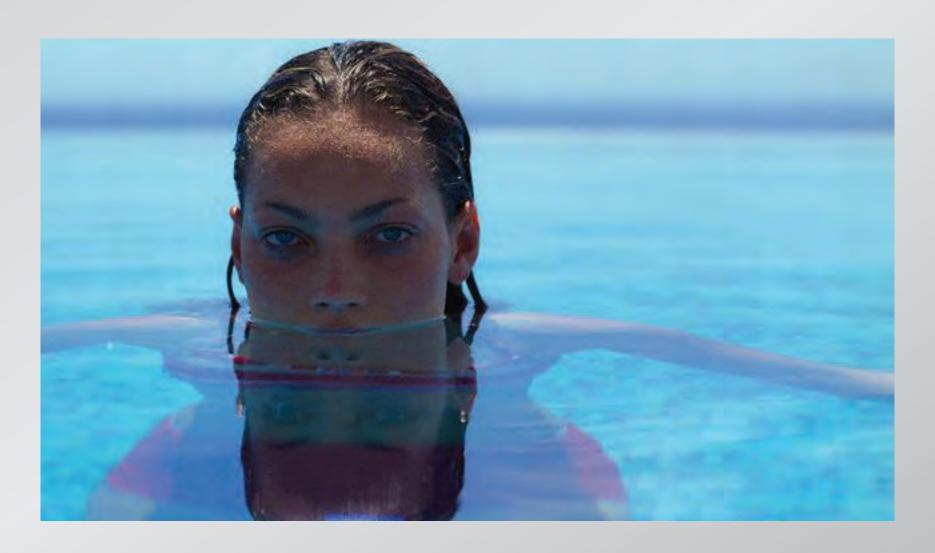
#### **Outline**

- waveguiding
- nanowire fabrication
- optical properties

#### how does water surface look from bottom?



#### from top partially transmitting!



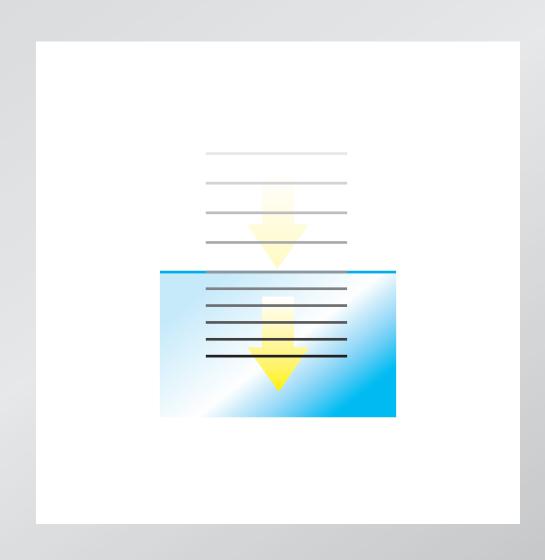




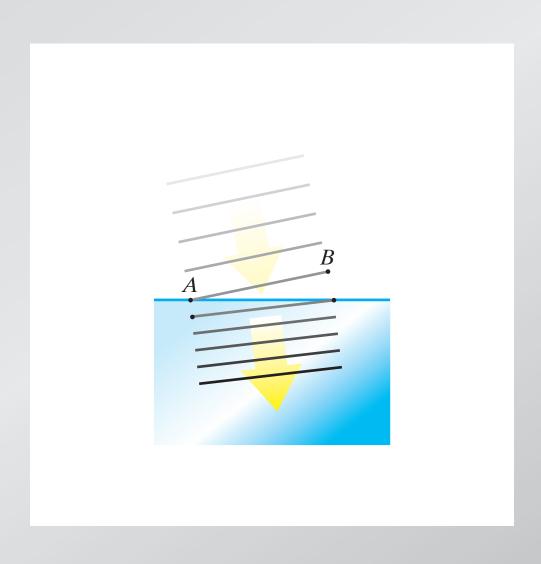
water surface is perfect one-way mirror!

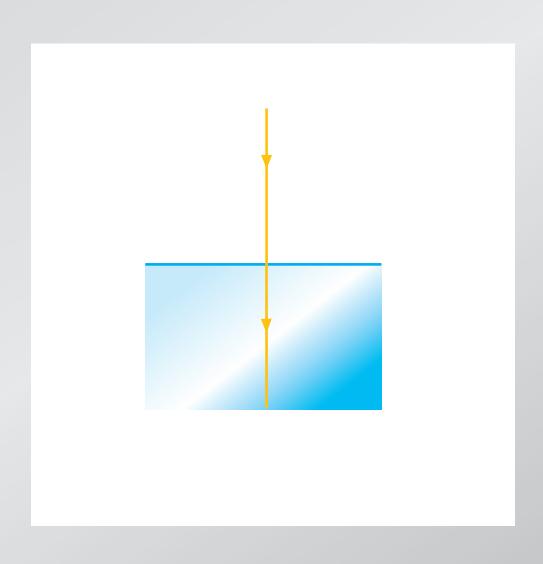


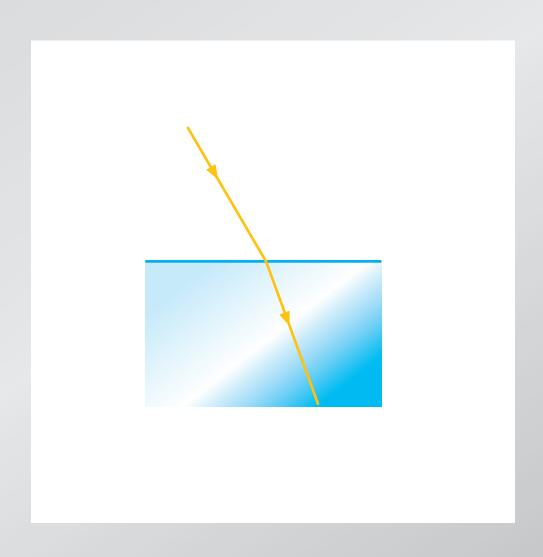
Why? Because light travels more slowly in water...

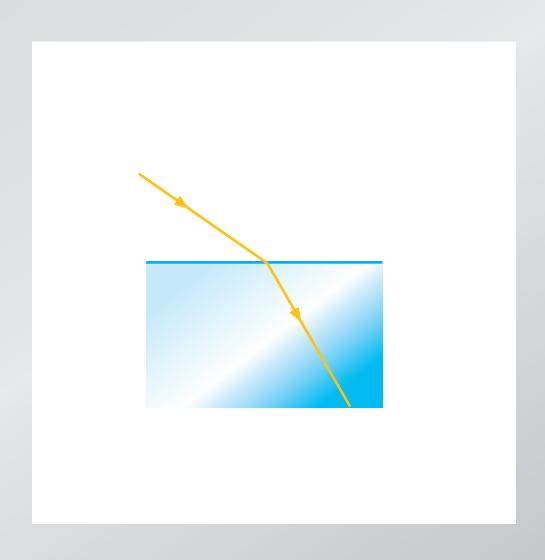


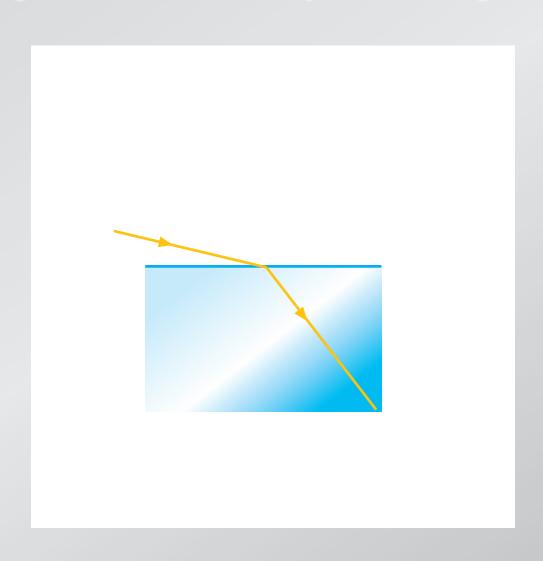
...making it bend as it crosses surface

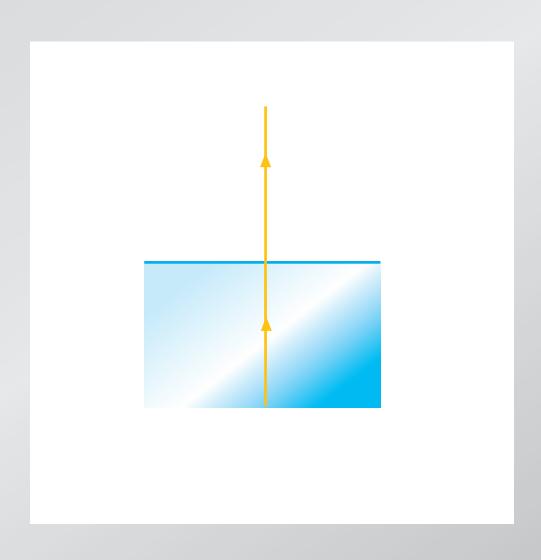


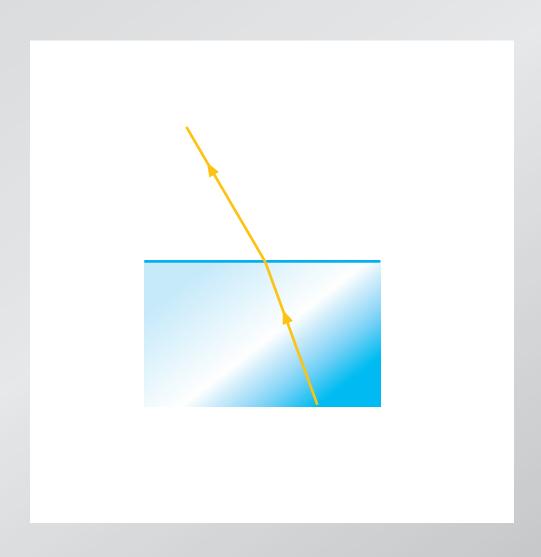


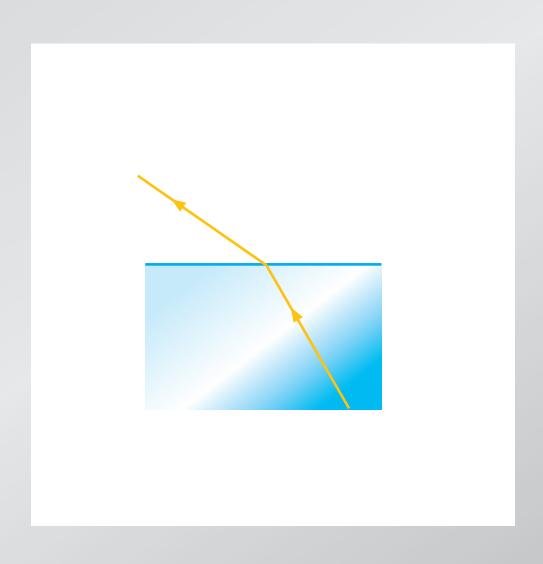


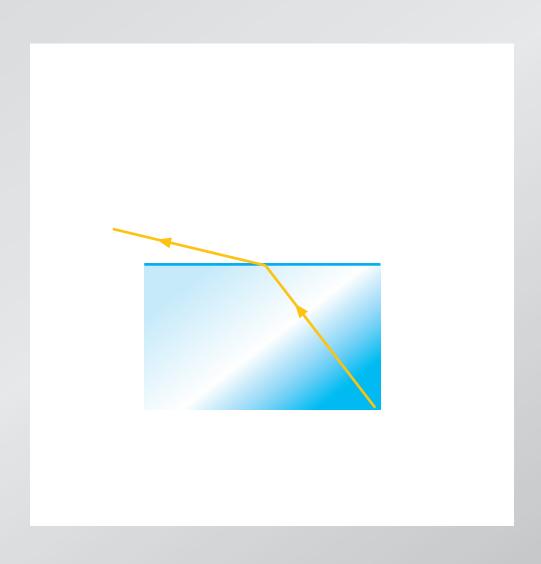




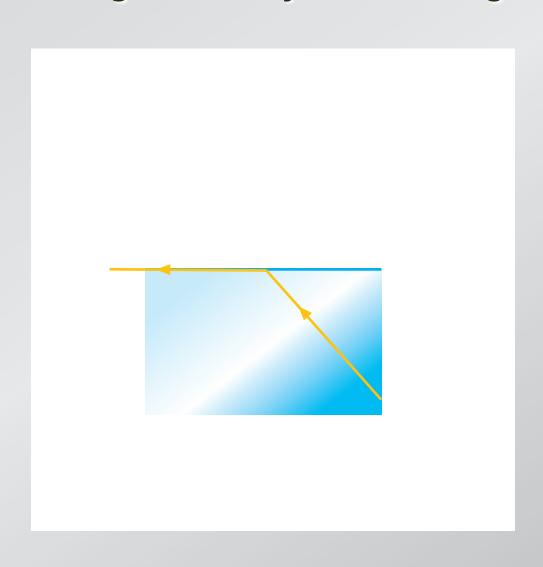




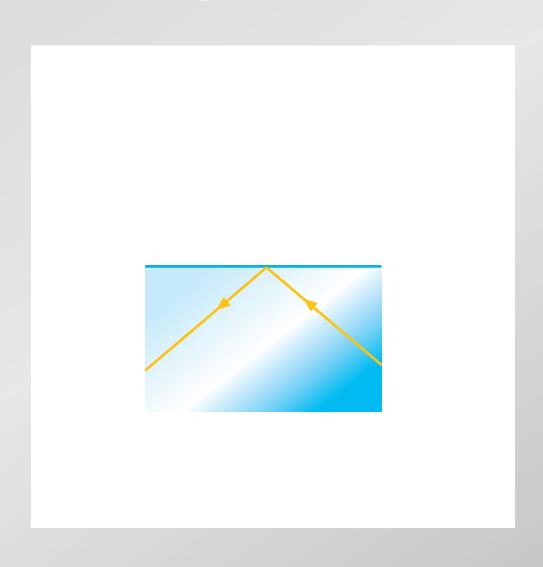




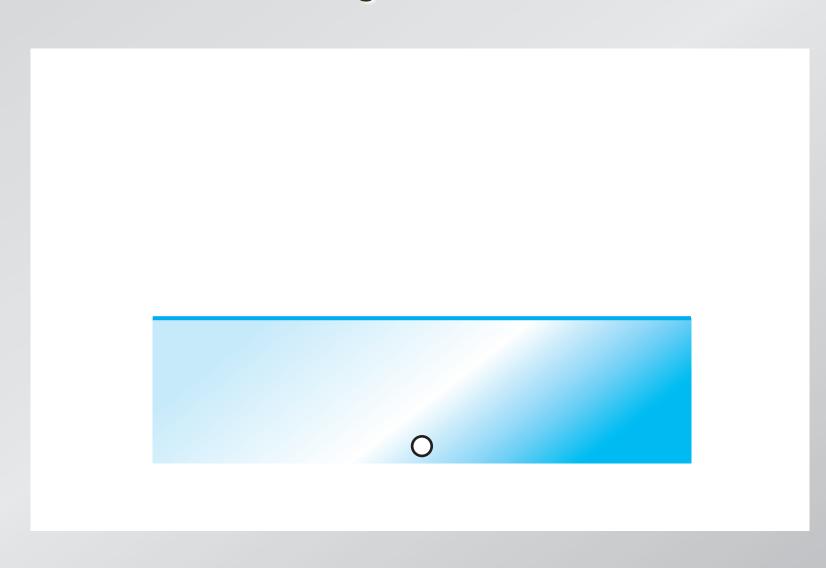
At 'critical angle' bent ray travels along surface



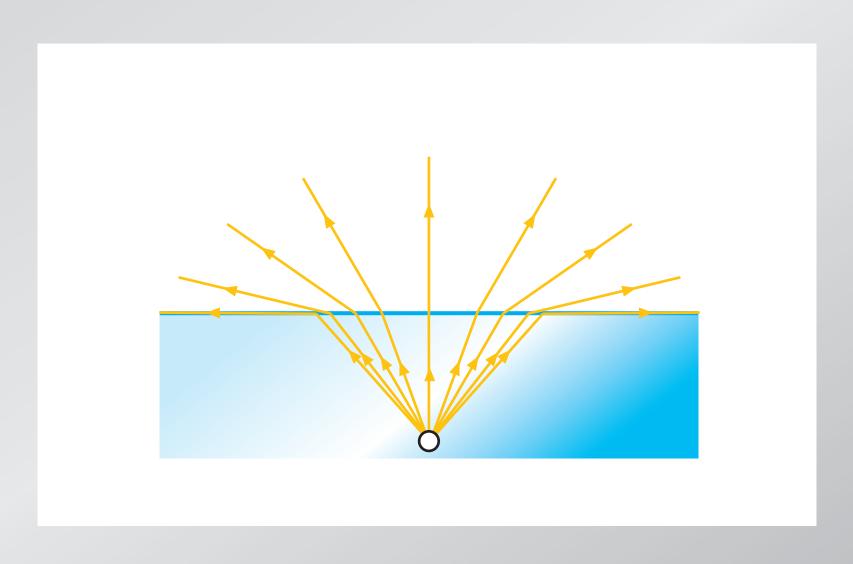
Beyond 'critical angle': total internal reflection



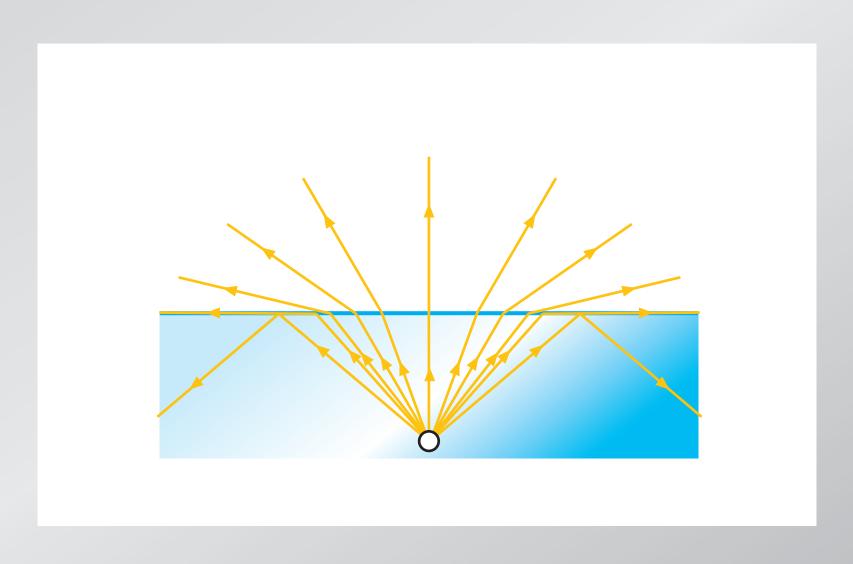
#### seeing underwater



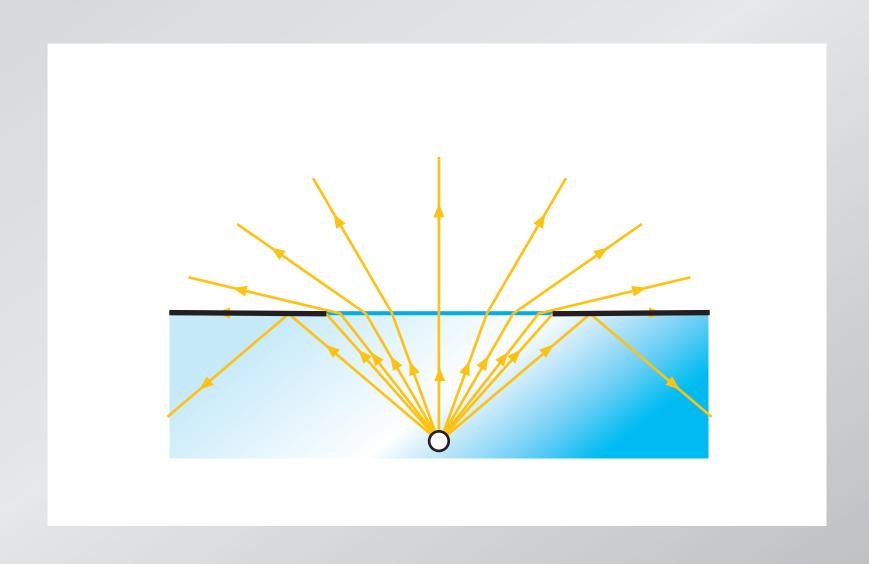
#### seeing underwater



#### seeing underwater

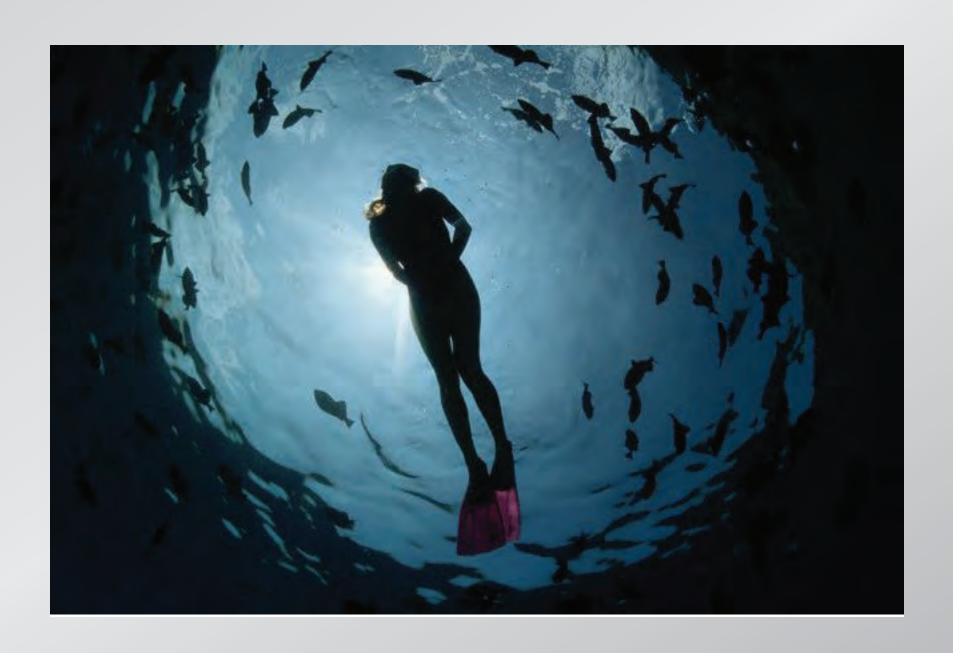


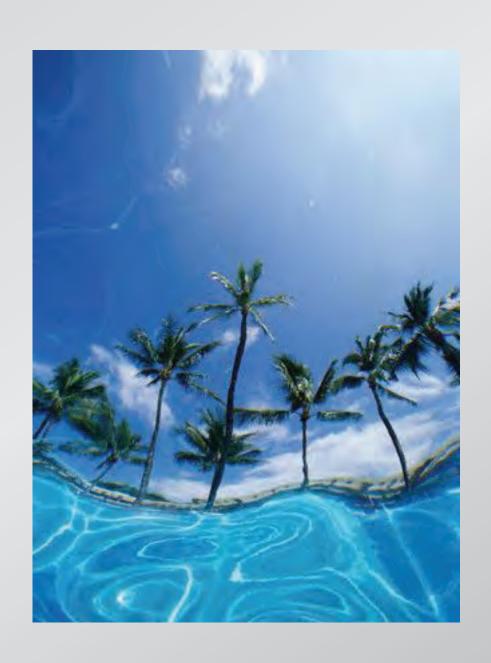
#### surface looks like mirror with a circular hole

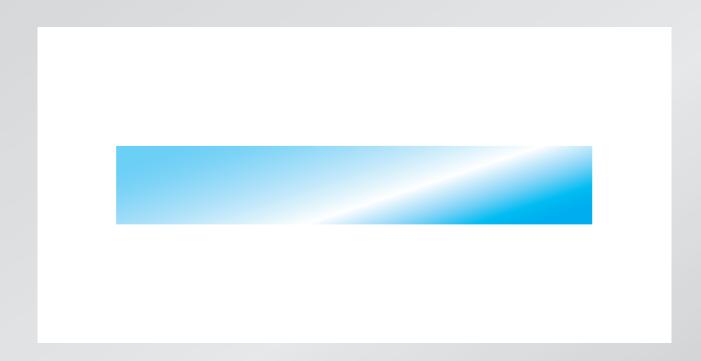




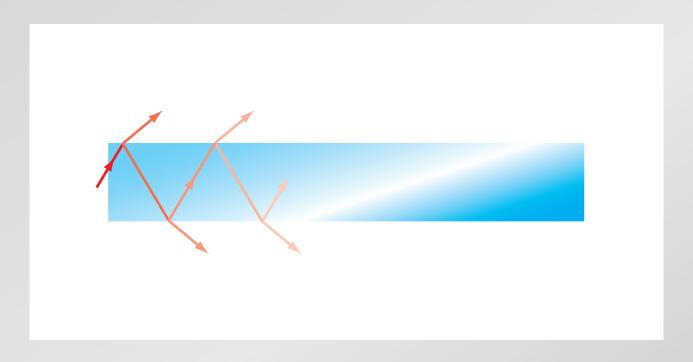






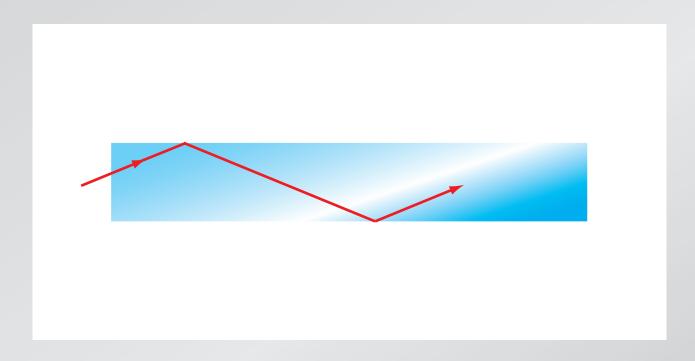


now consider a planar dielectric waveguide



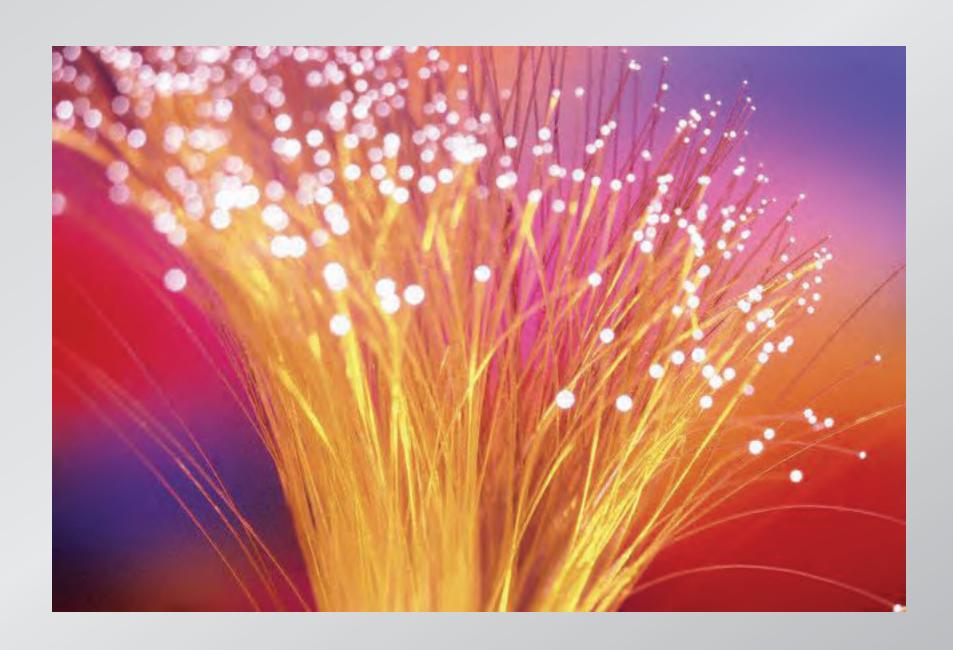
rays incident at angle  $\theta > \pi/2 - \theta_c$  are unguided

### Waveguiding

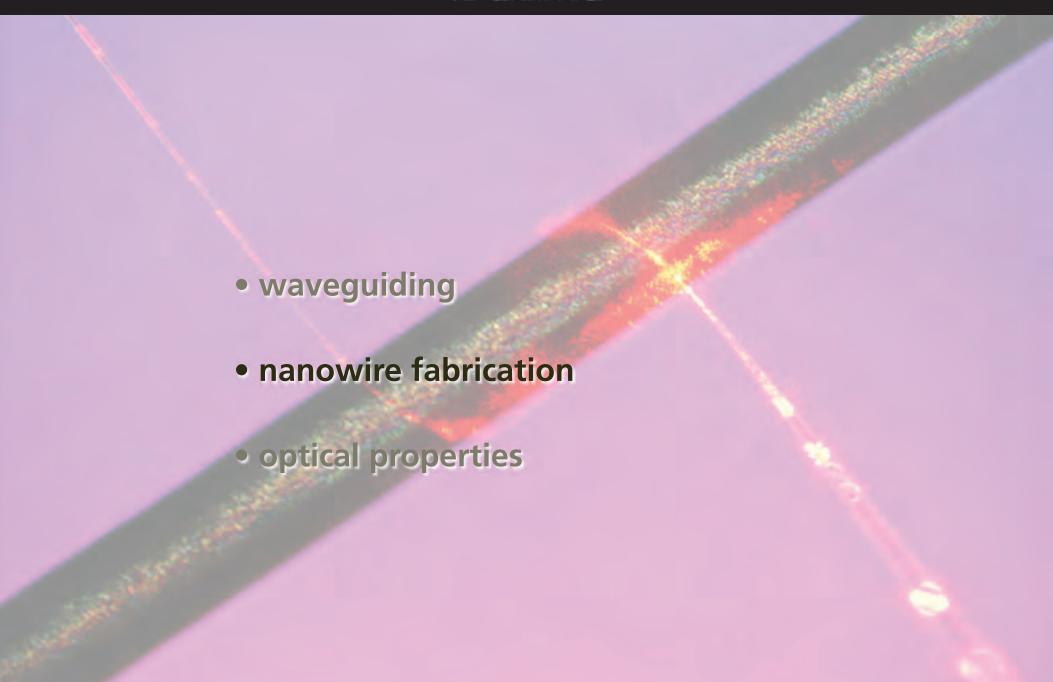


rays incident at angle  $\theta < \pi/2 - \theta_c$  are guided

### Waveguiding

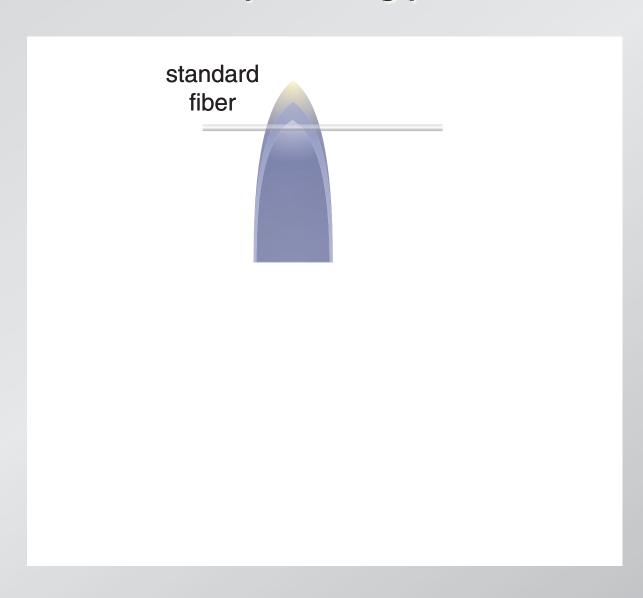


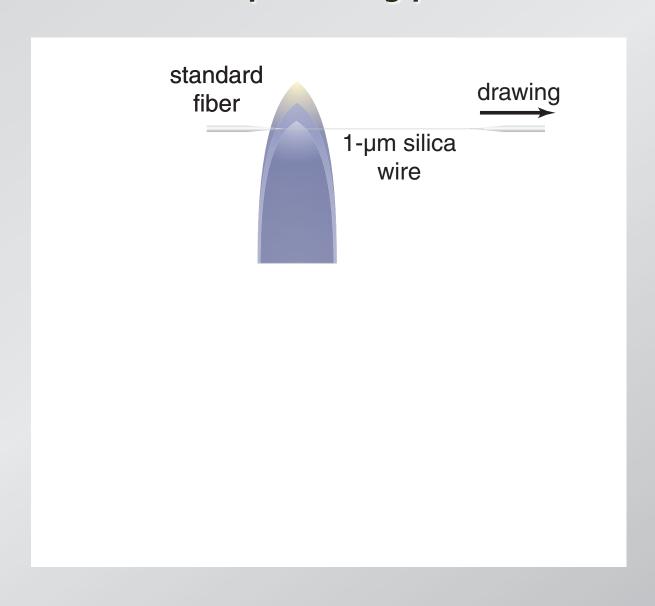
### **Outline**

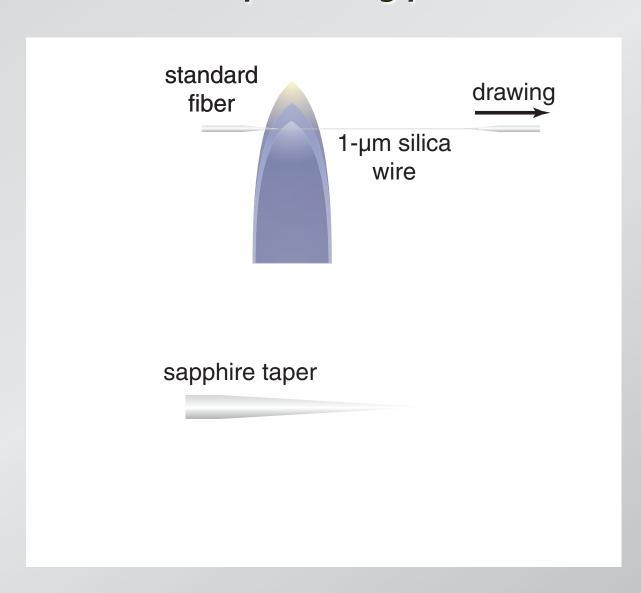


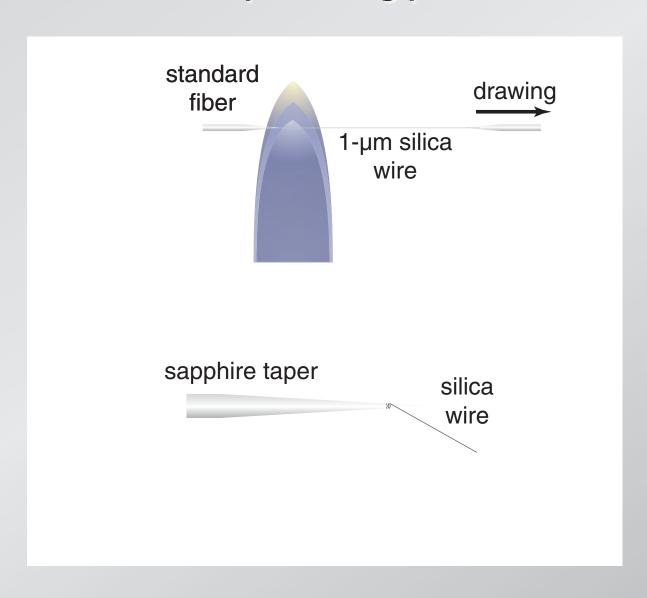
### two-step drawing process

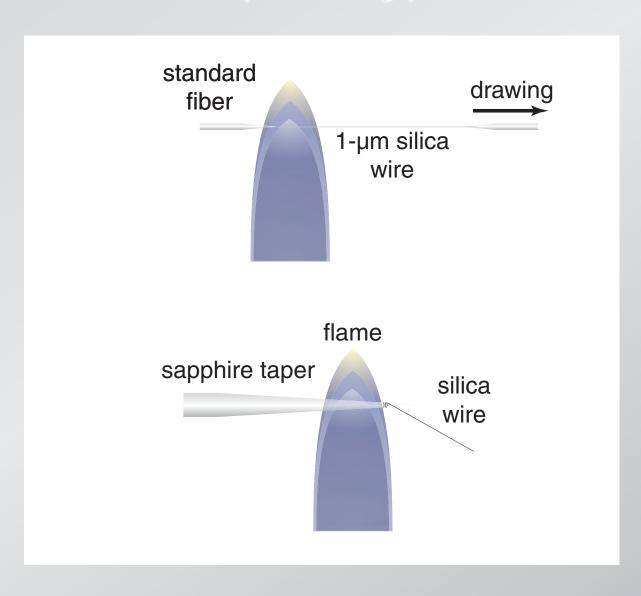
standard fiber

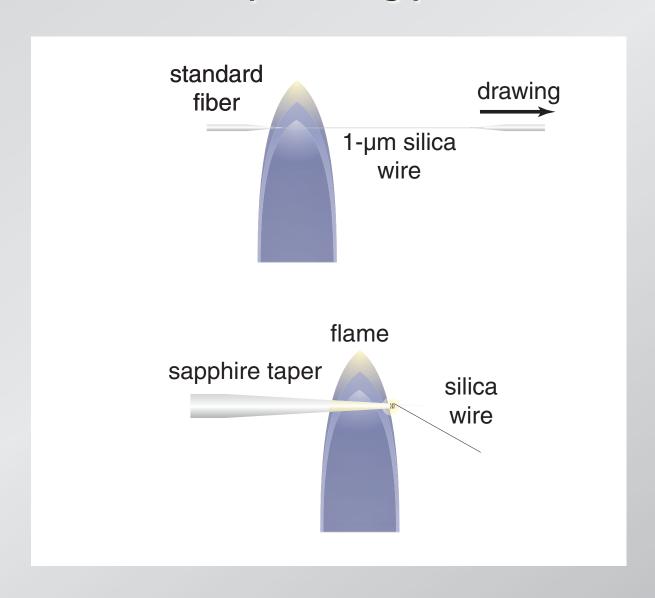


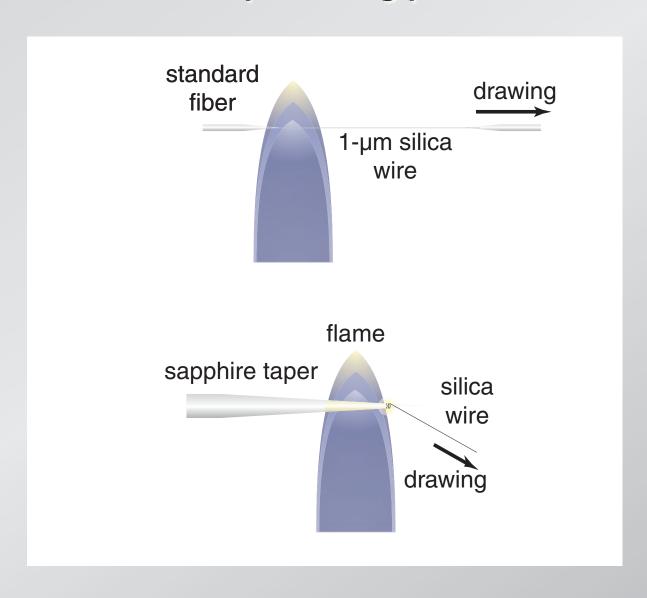










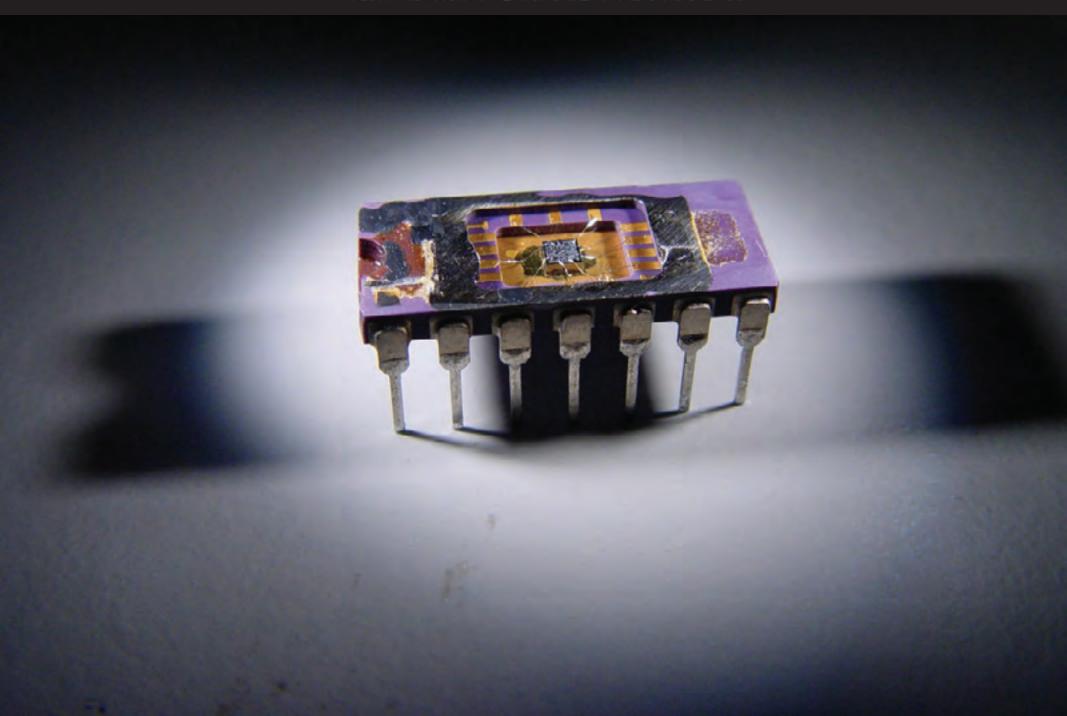


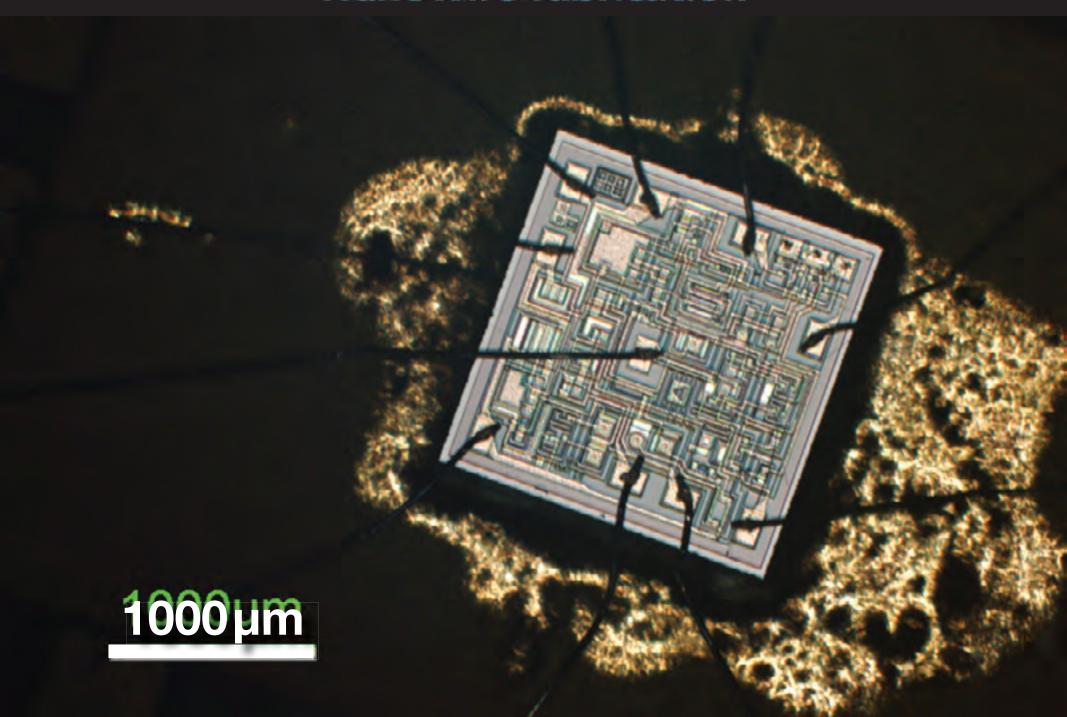


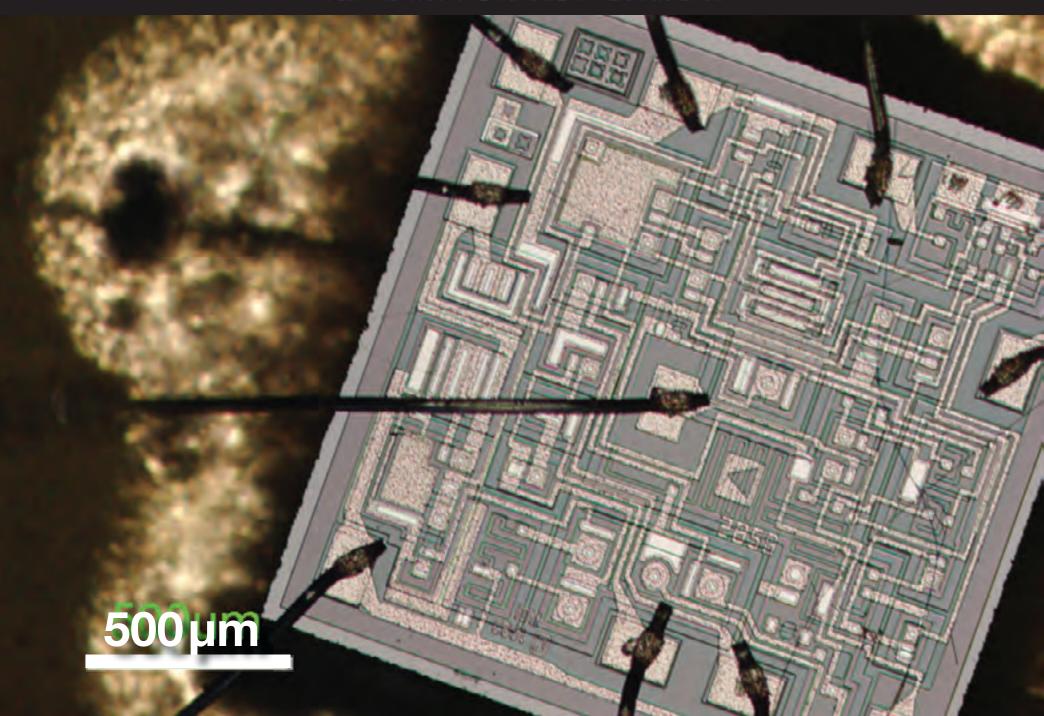
1 µm



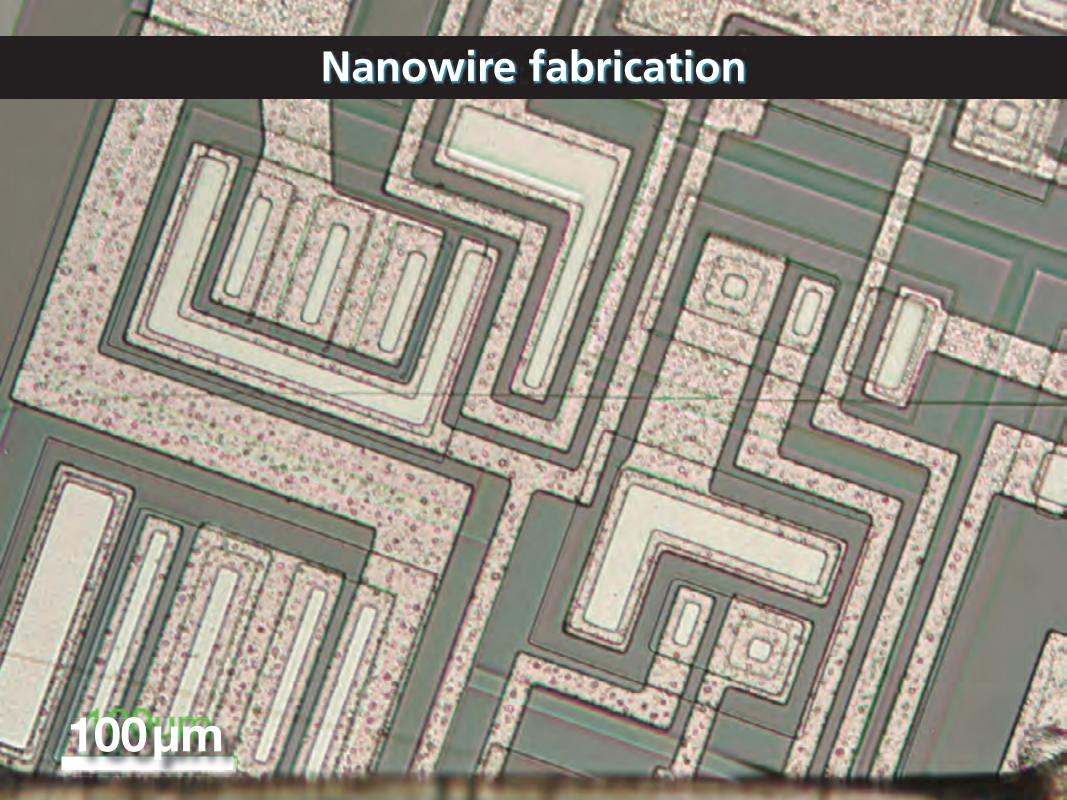
Nature, 426, 816 (2003)



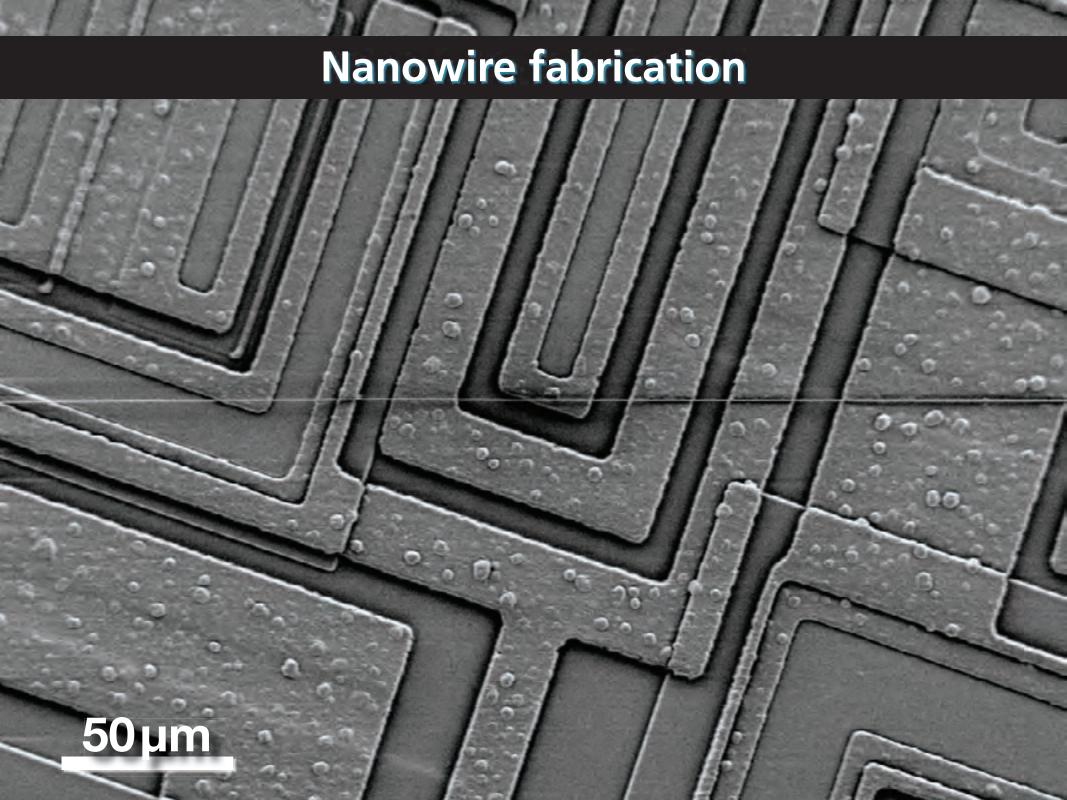


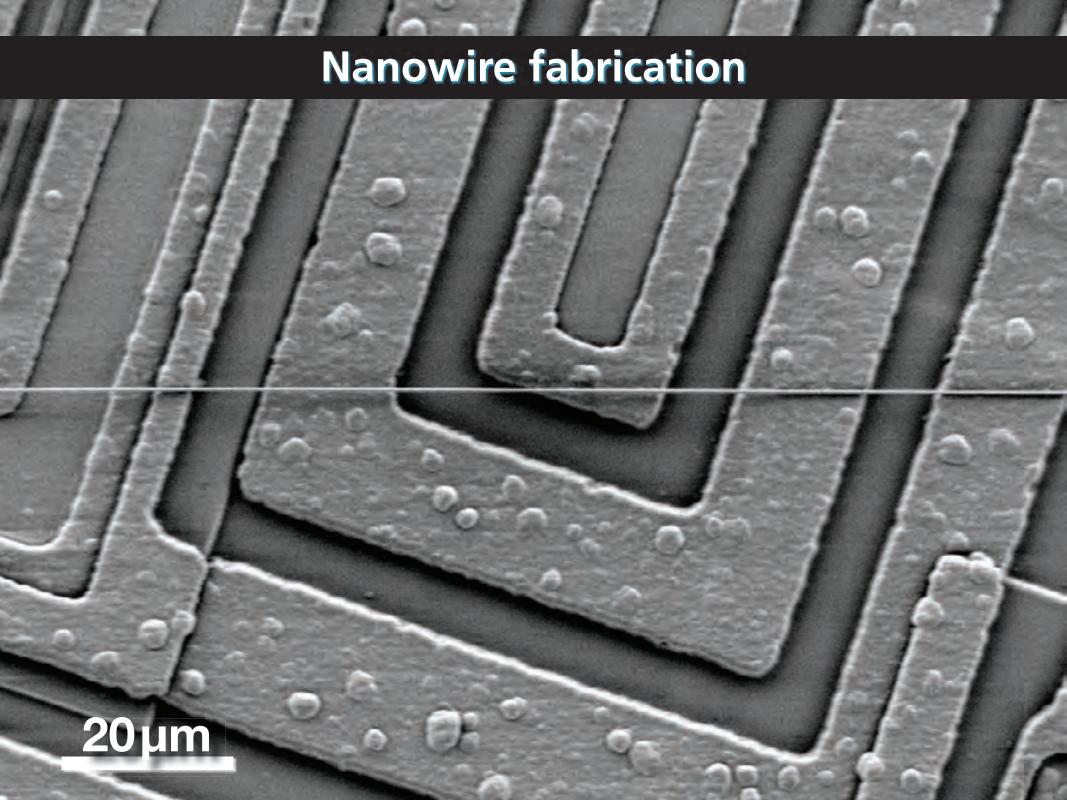


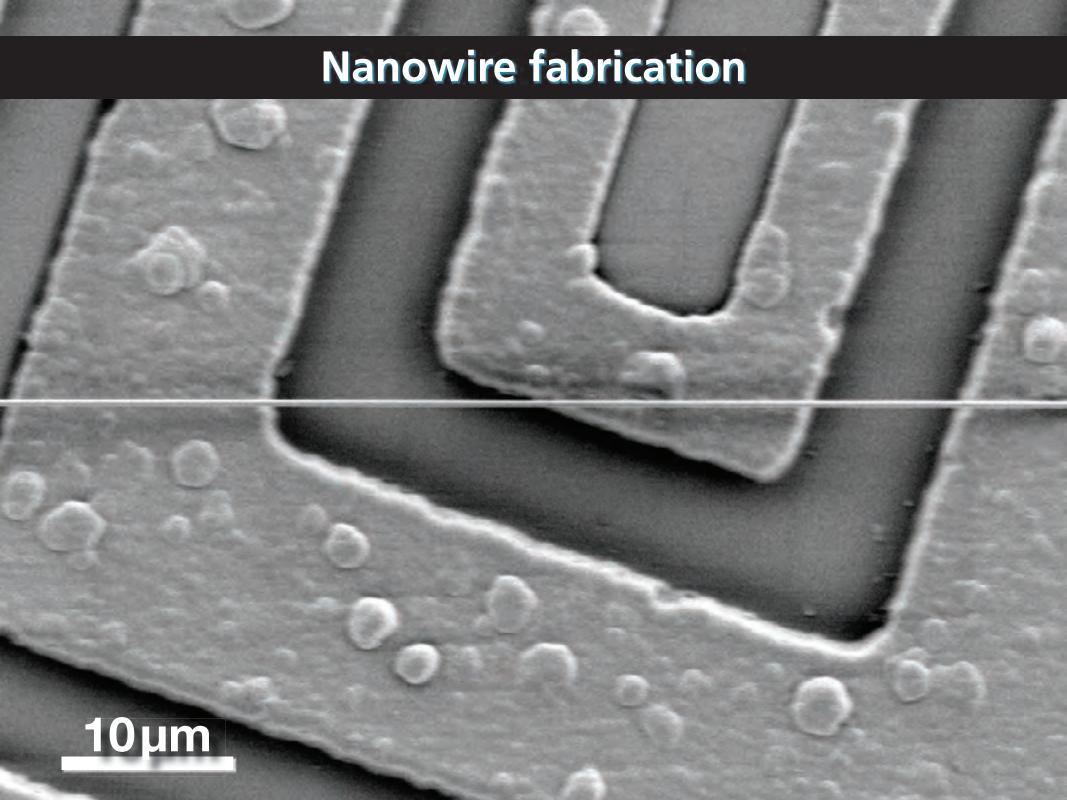
## Nanowire fabrication 200 µm

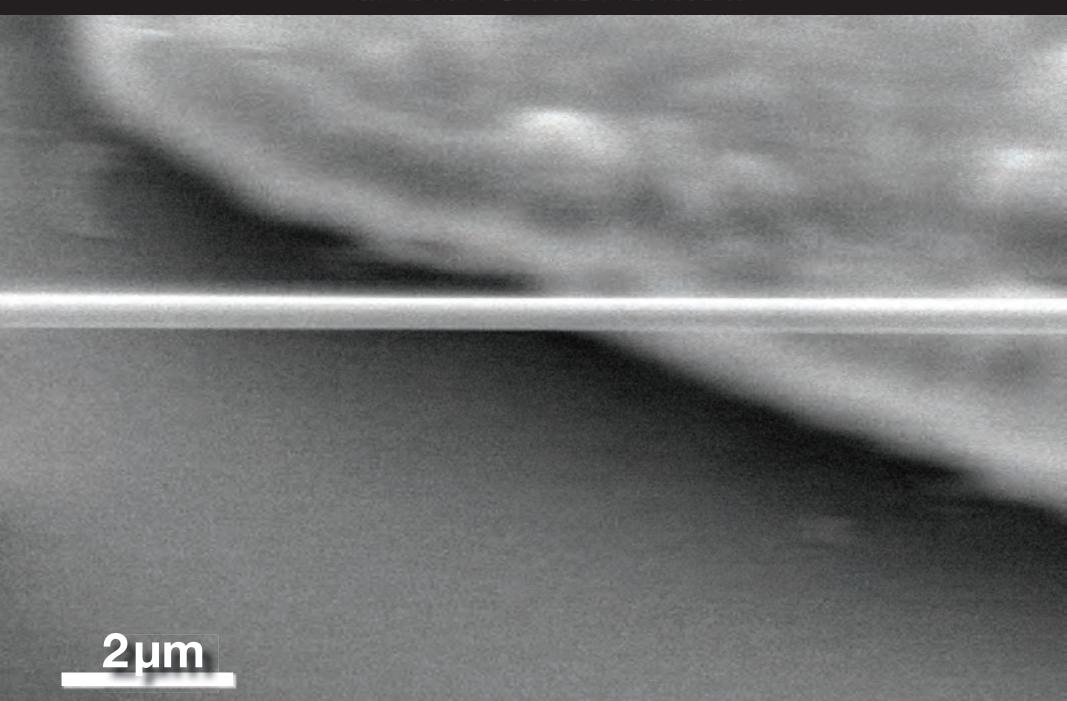


## **Nanowire fabrication** 100 µm









312 nm

1µm

### Waveguiding

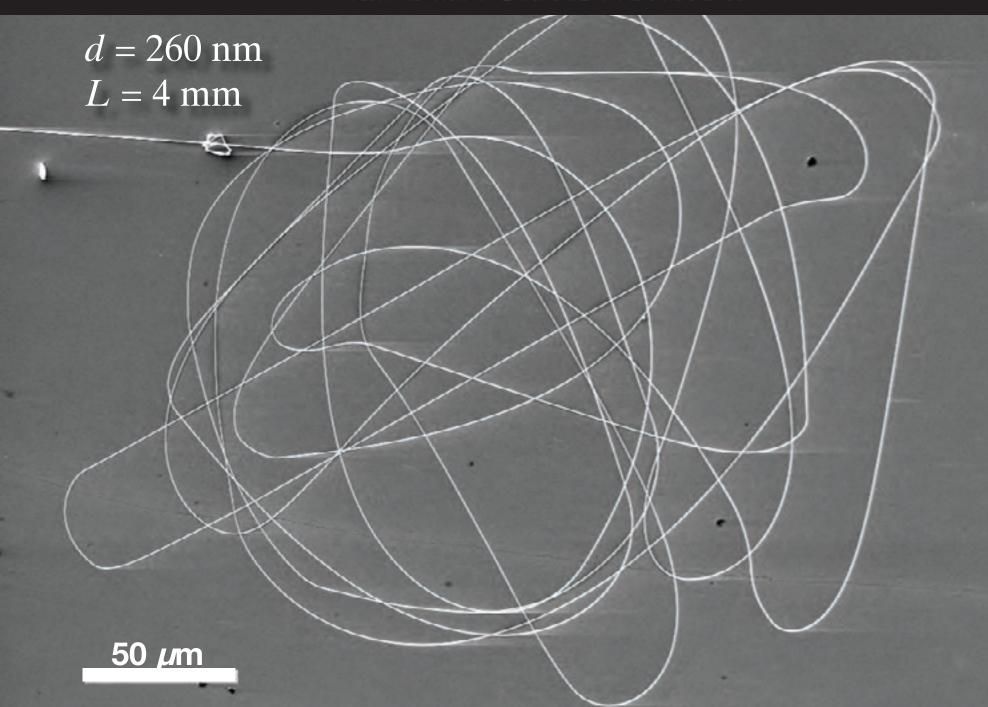
### **Specifications**

diameter D: down to 20 nm

length L: up to 90 mm

aspect ratio D/L: up to 10<sup>6</sup>

diameter uniformity  $\Box D/L$ : 2 x 10<sup>-6</sup>



240-nm wire

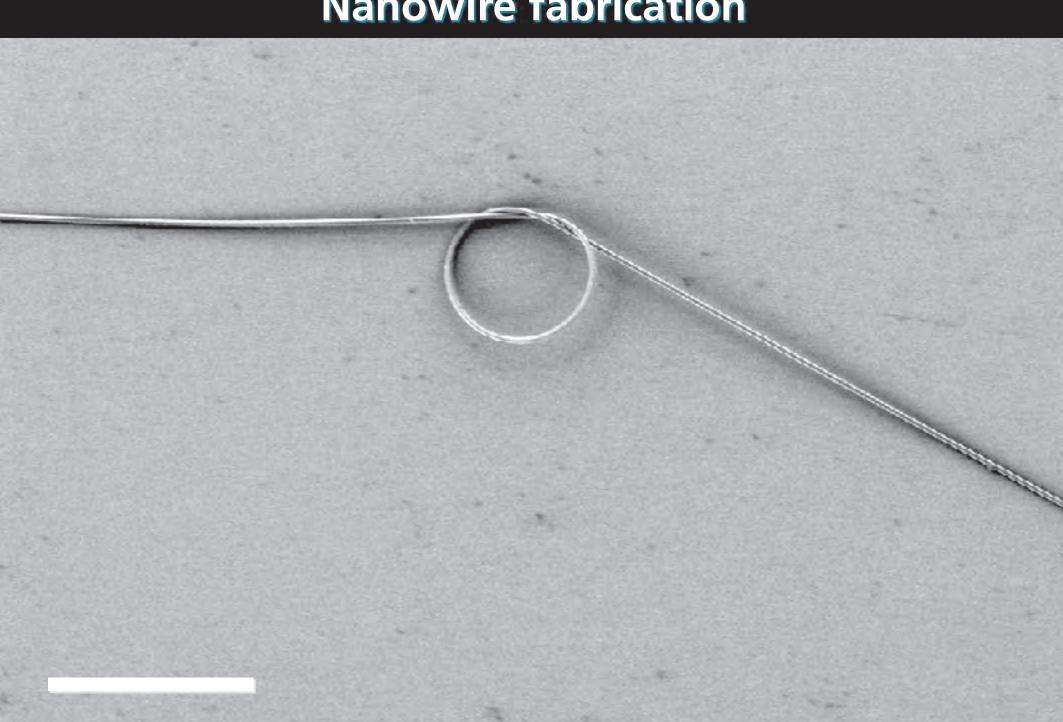
200 nm

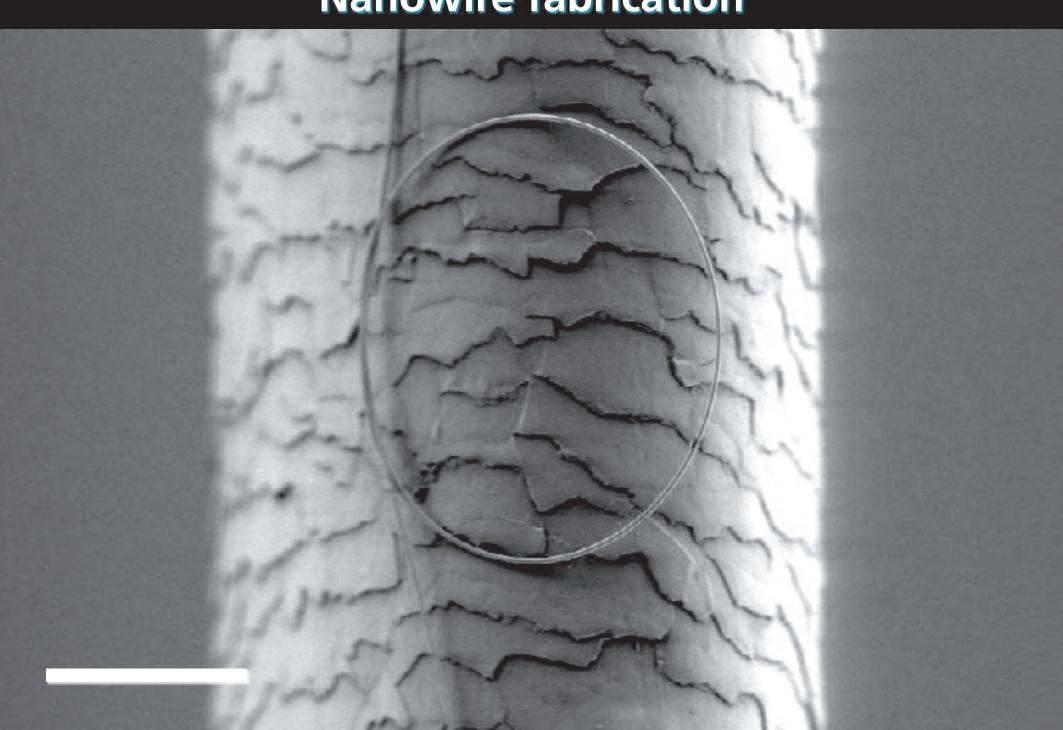
RMS roughness < 0.5 nm

### **Nanowire fabrication** bend to breaking point

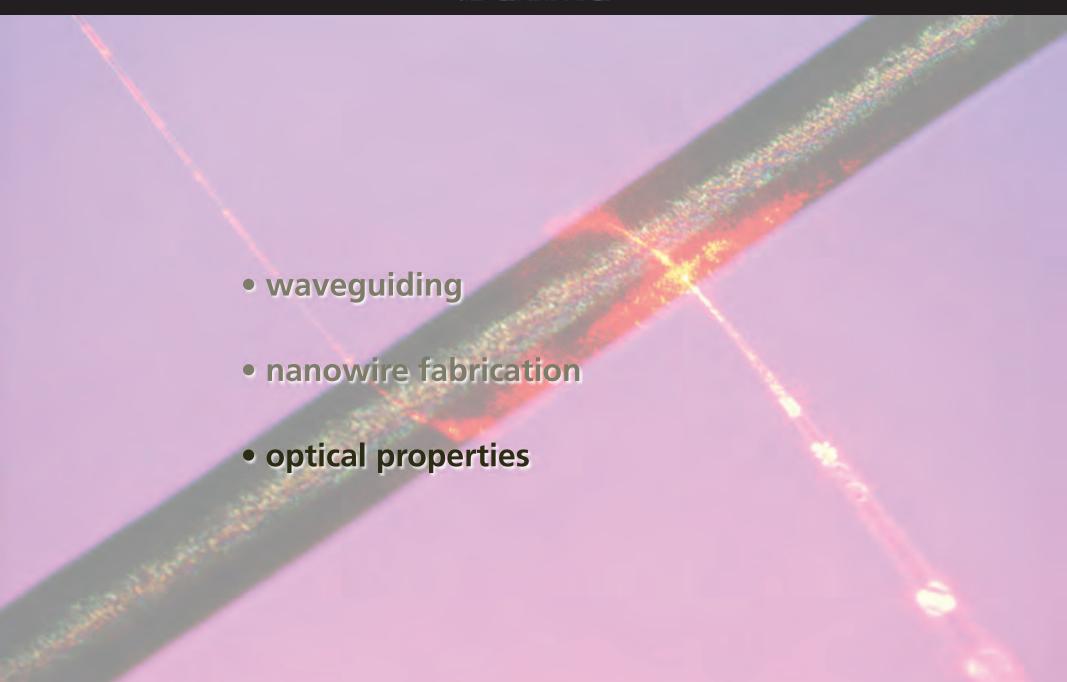
### **Nanowire fabrication** bend to breaking point

### **Nanowire fabrication** bend to breaking point





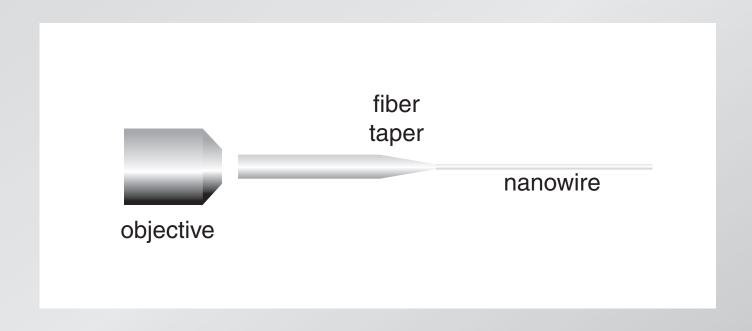
## **Outline**



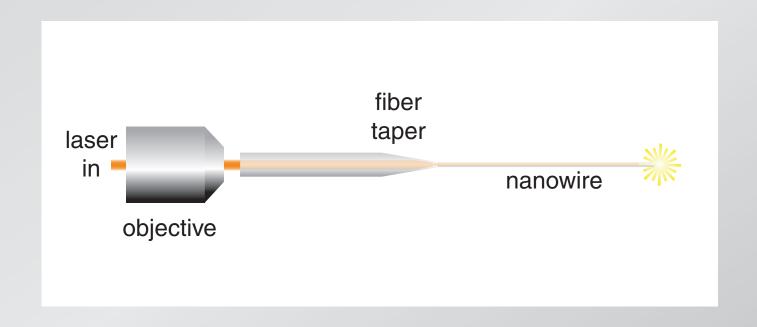
### coupling light into nanowires

fiber taper nanowire

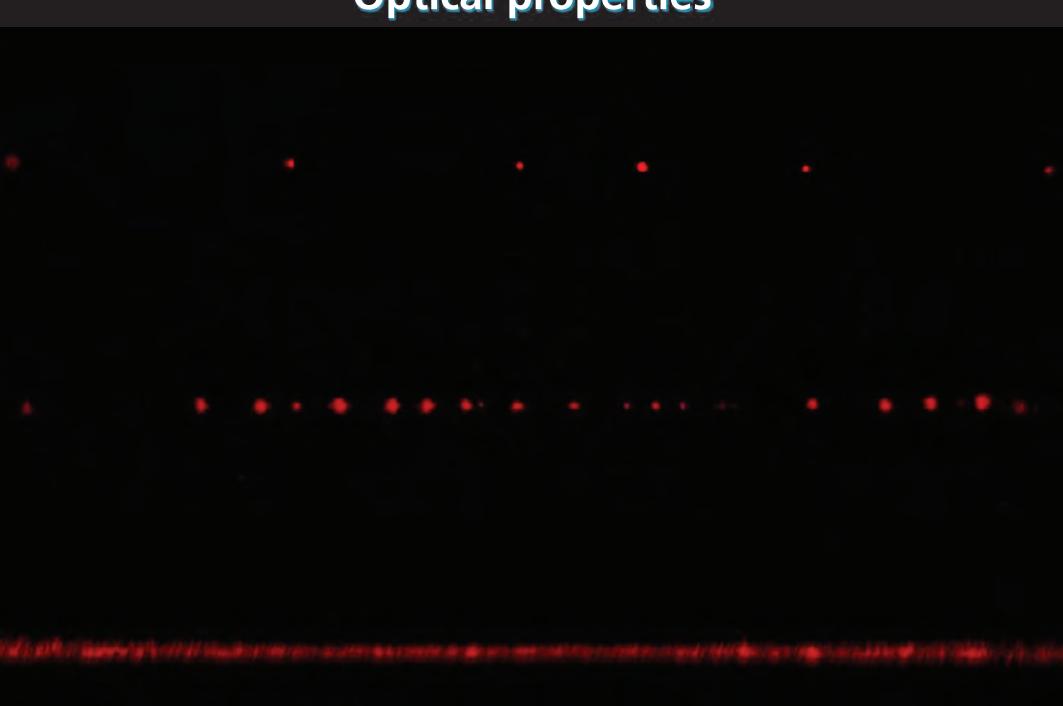
### coupling light into nanowires



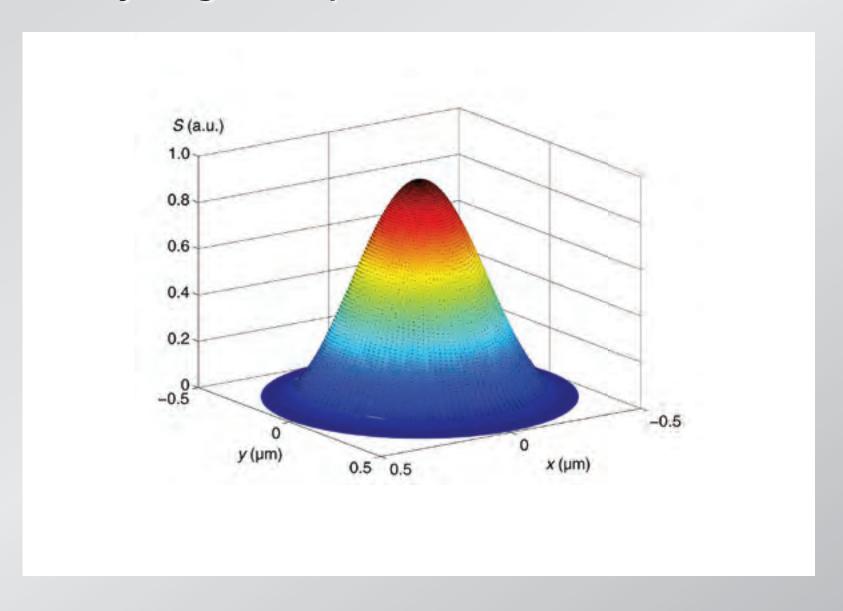
### coupling light into nanowires







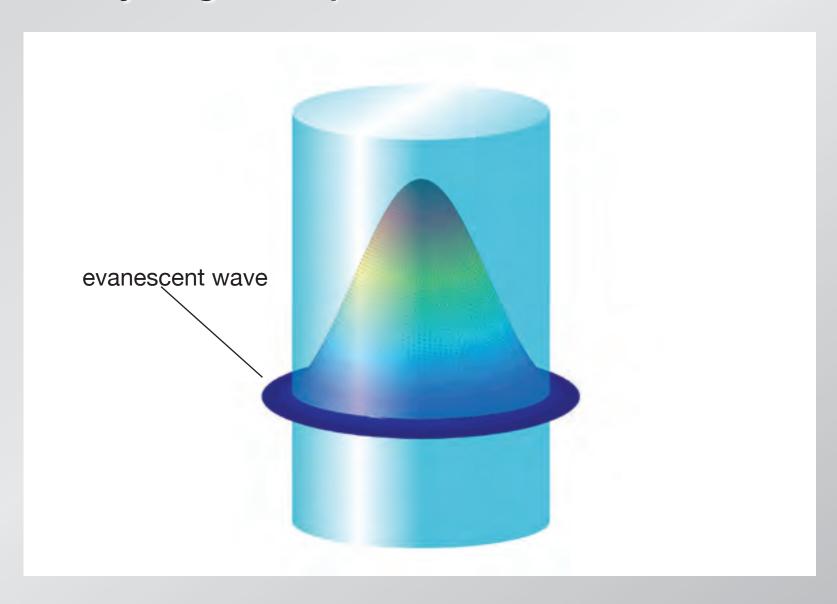
### Poynting vector profile for 800-nm nanowire



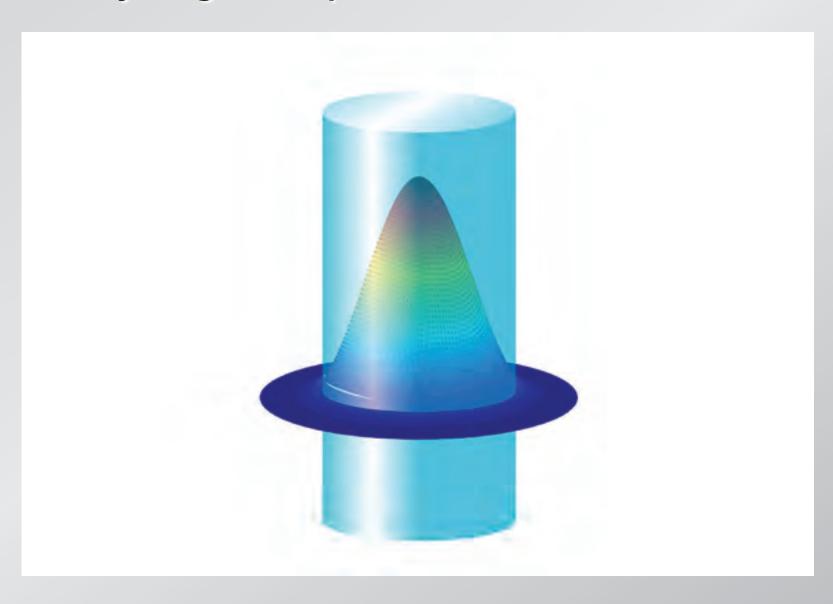
### Poynting vector profile for 800-nm nanowire



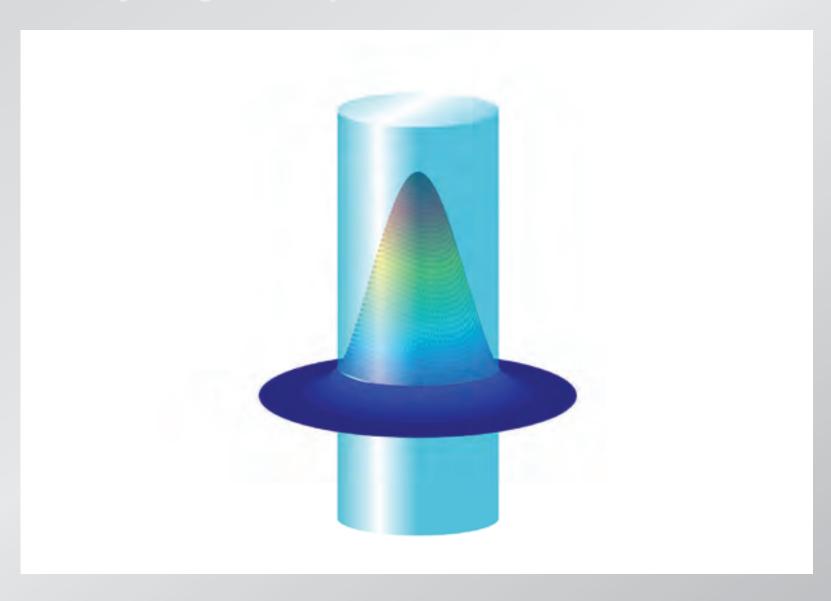
### Poynting vector profile for 800-nm nanowire



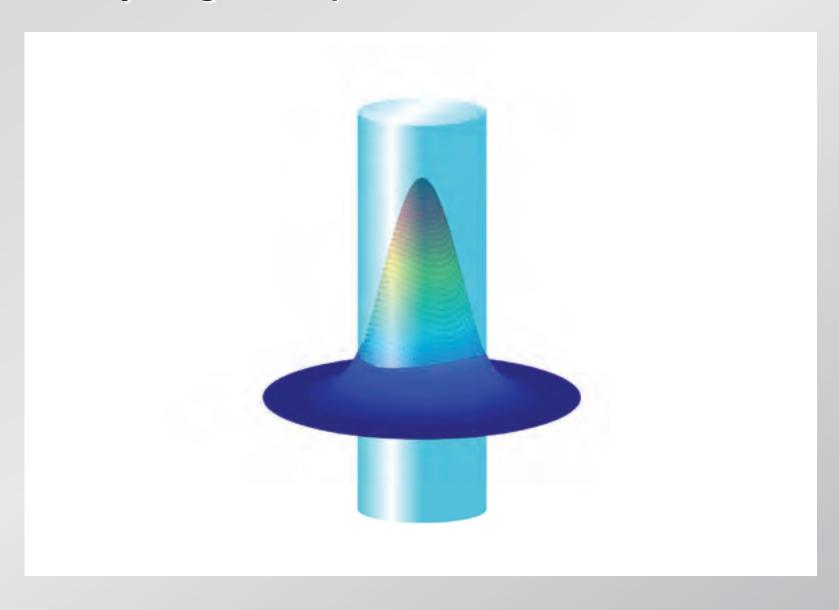
### Poynting vector profile for 600-nm nanowire



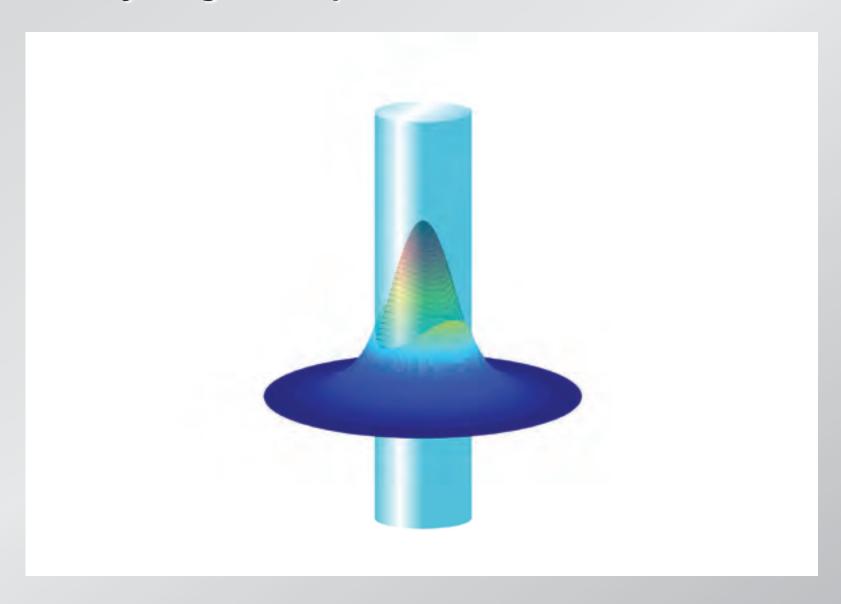
### Poynting vector profile for 500-nm nanowire



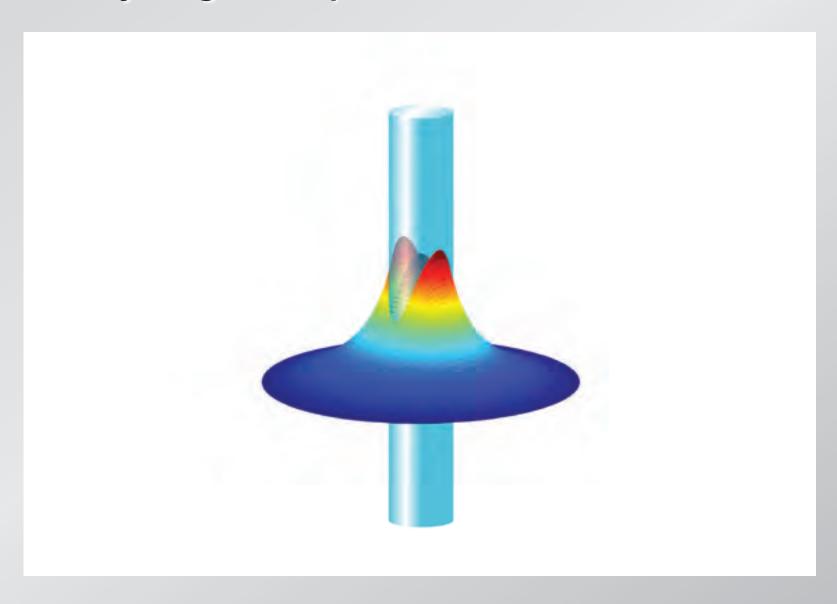
### Poynting vector profile for 400-nm nanowire



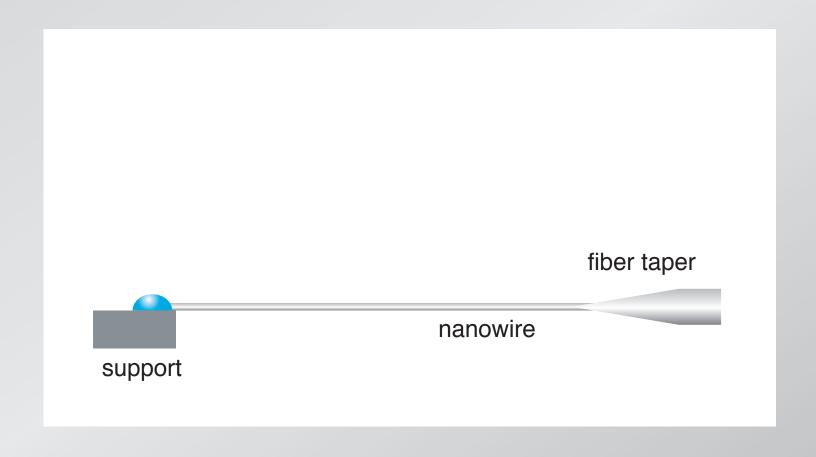
Poynting vector profile for 300-nm nanowire



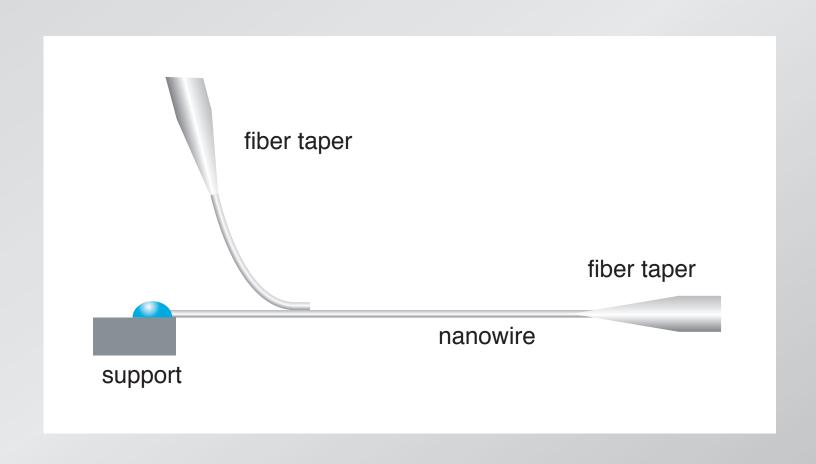
### Poynting vector profile for 200-nm nanowire



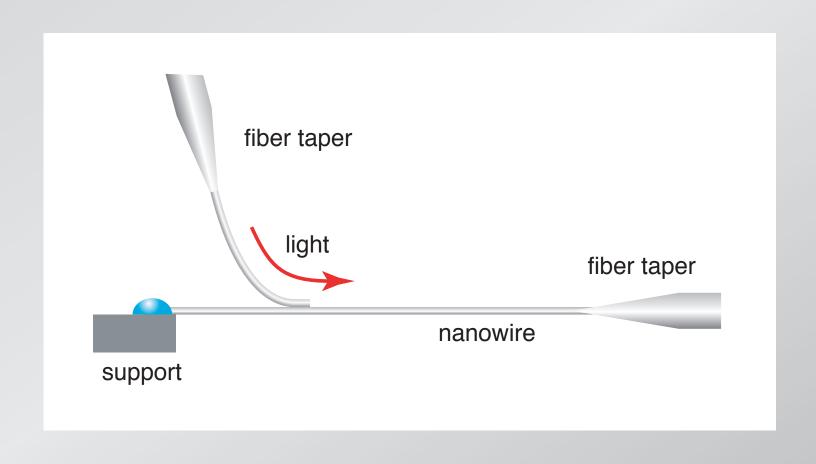
### coupling light between nanowires



### coupling light between nanowires

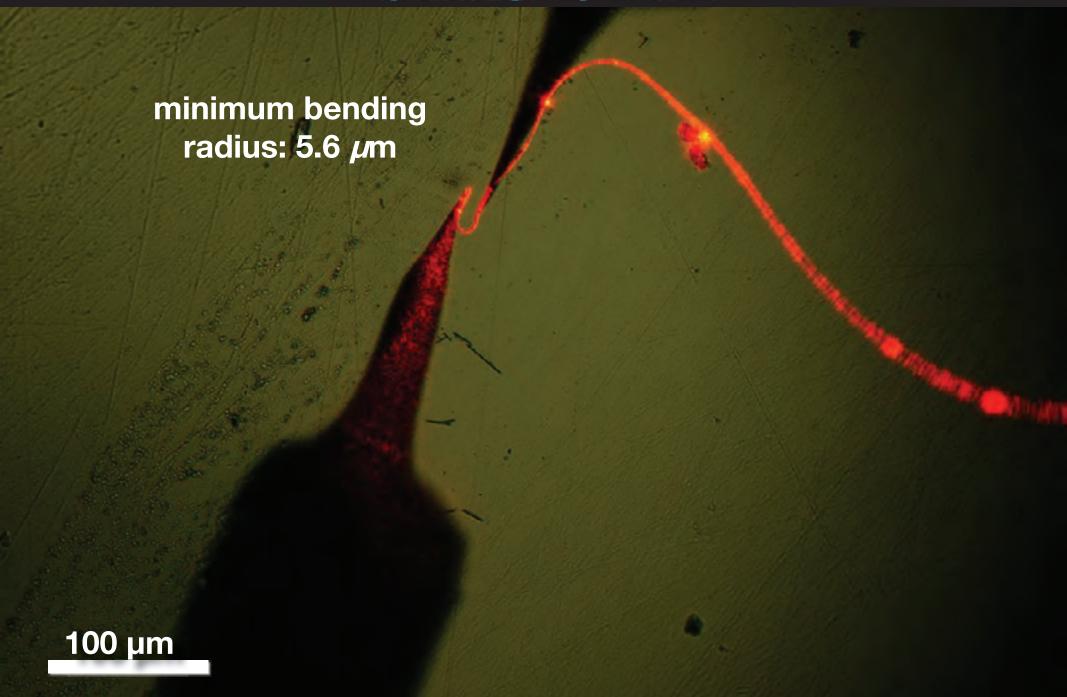


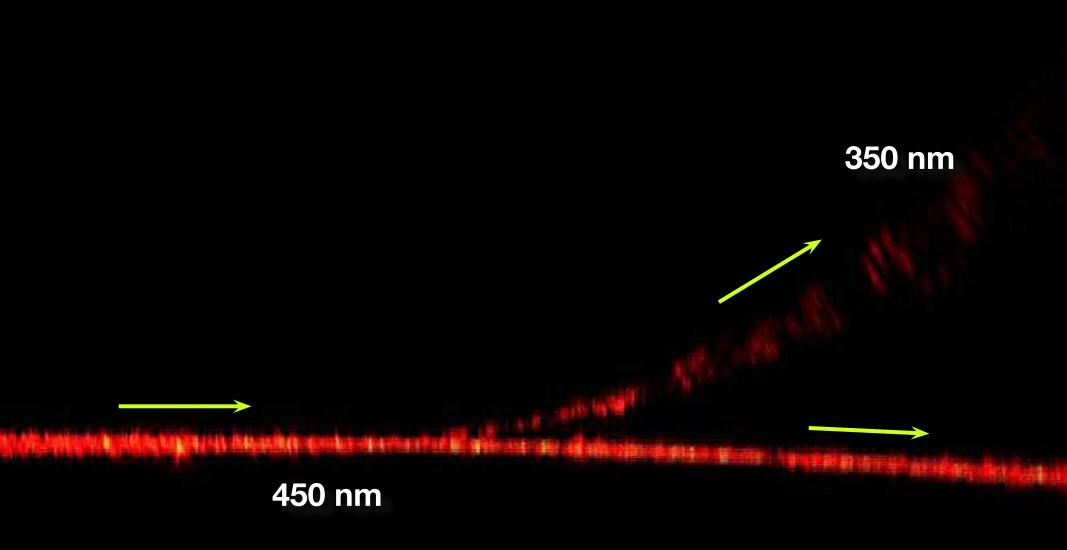
### coupling light between nanowires



# **Optical properties** 100 μm

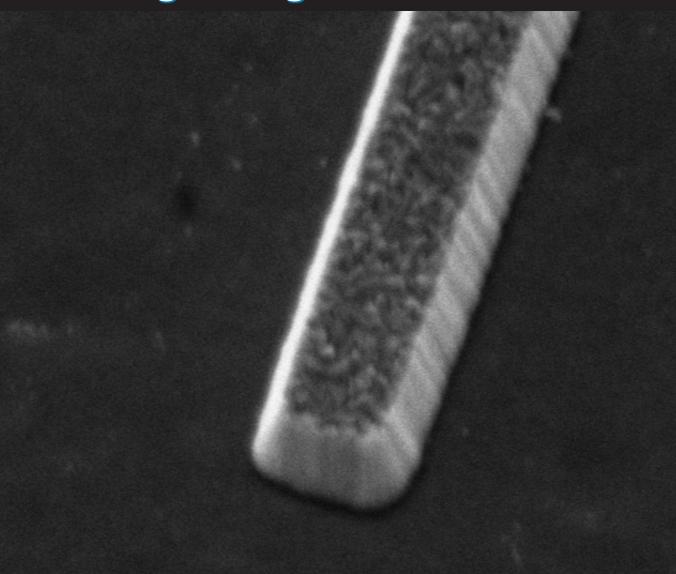
# **Optical properties** 100 μm



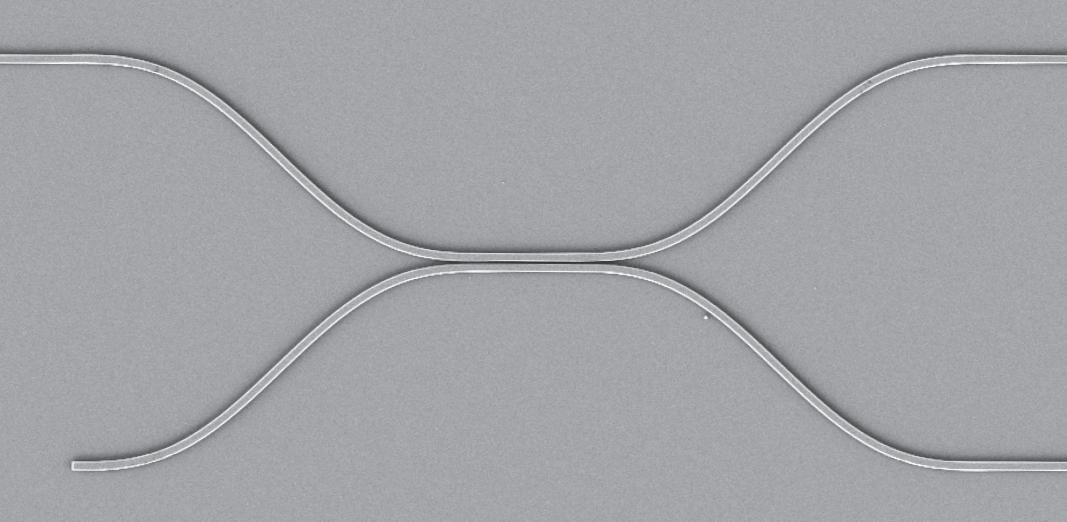


# Waveguiding at the nanoscale

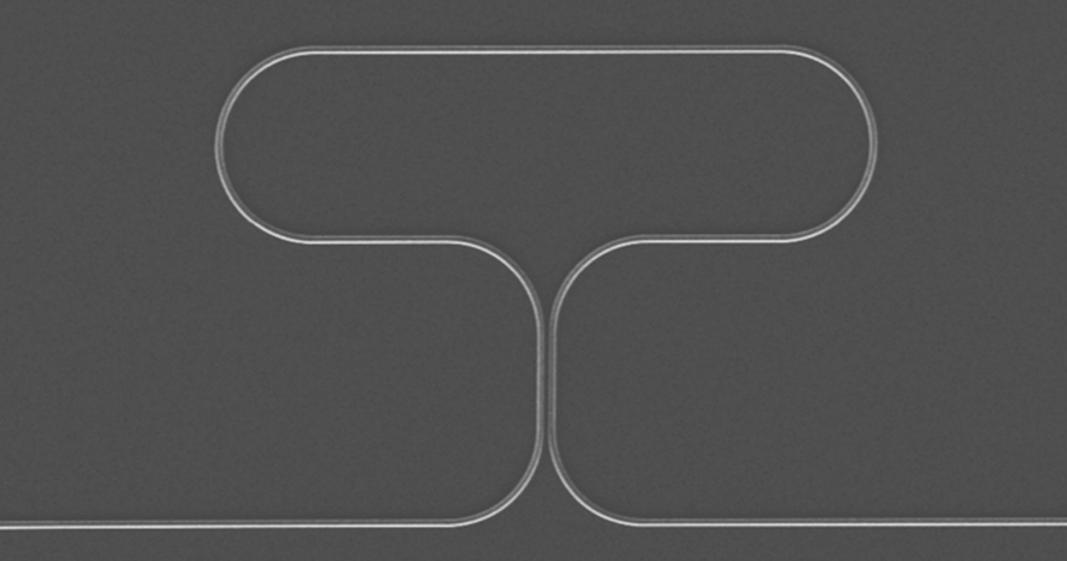
# Waveguiding at the nanoscale

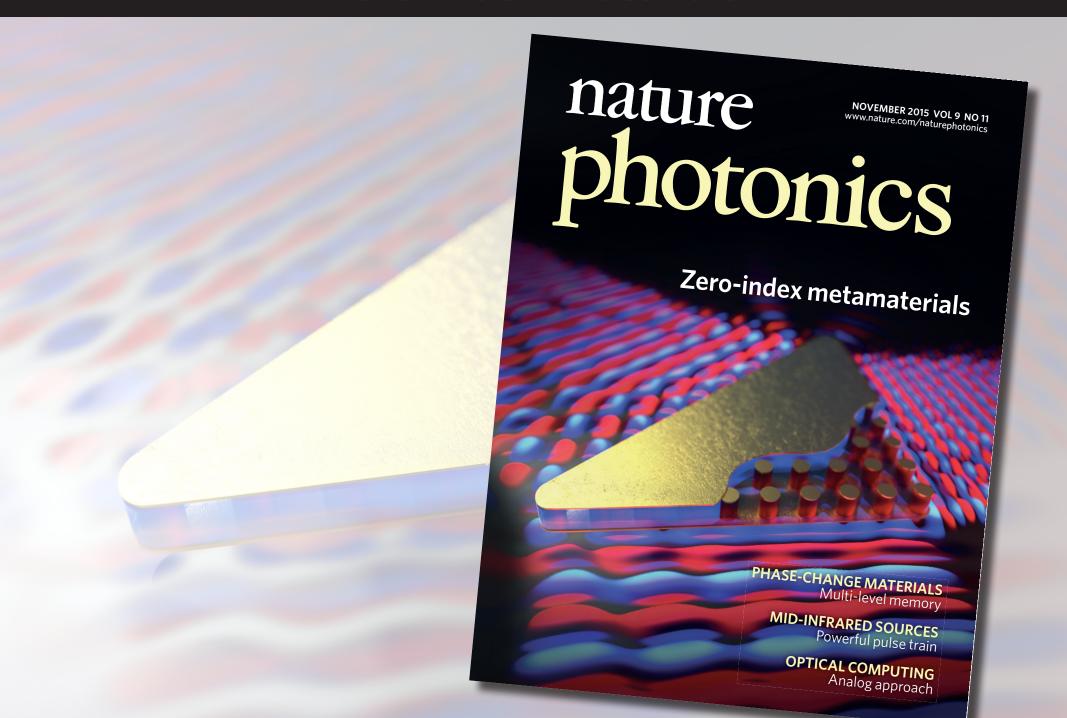


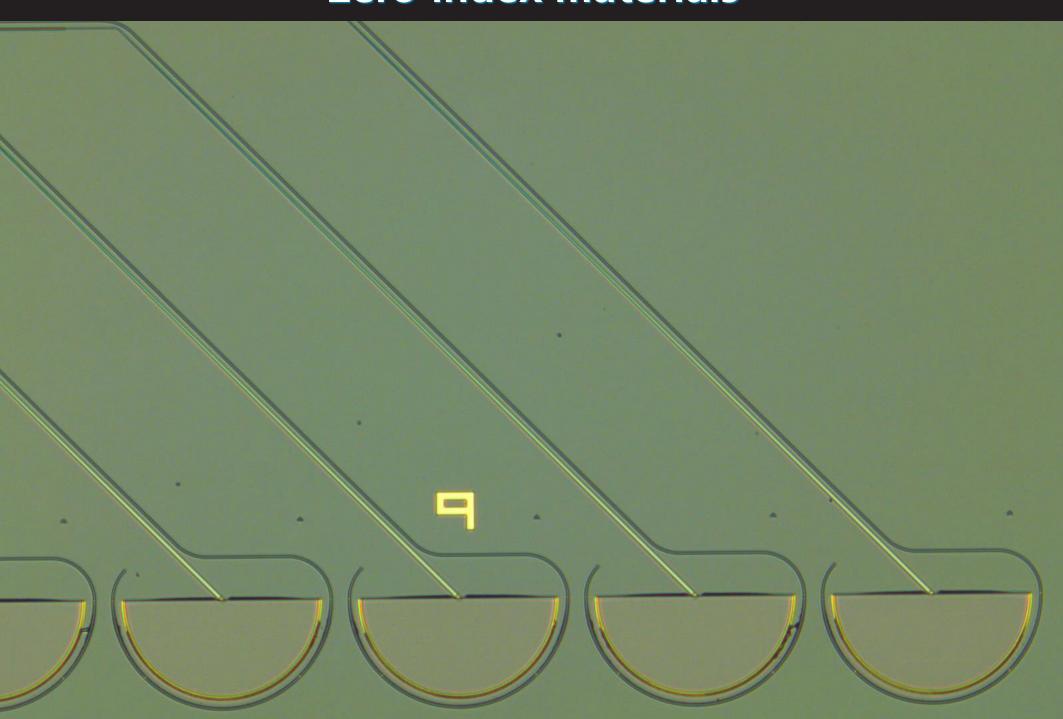
# Waveguiding at the nanoscale

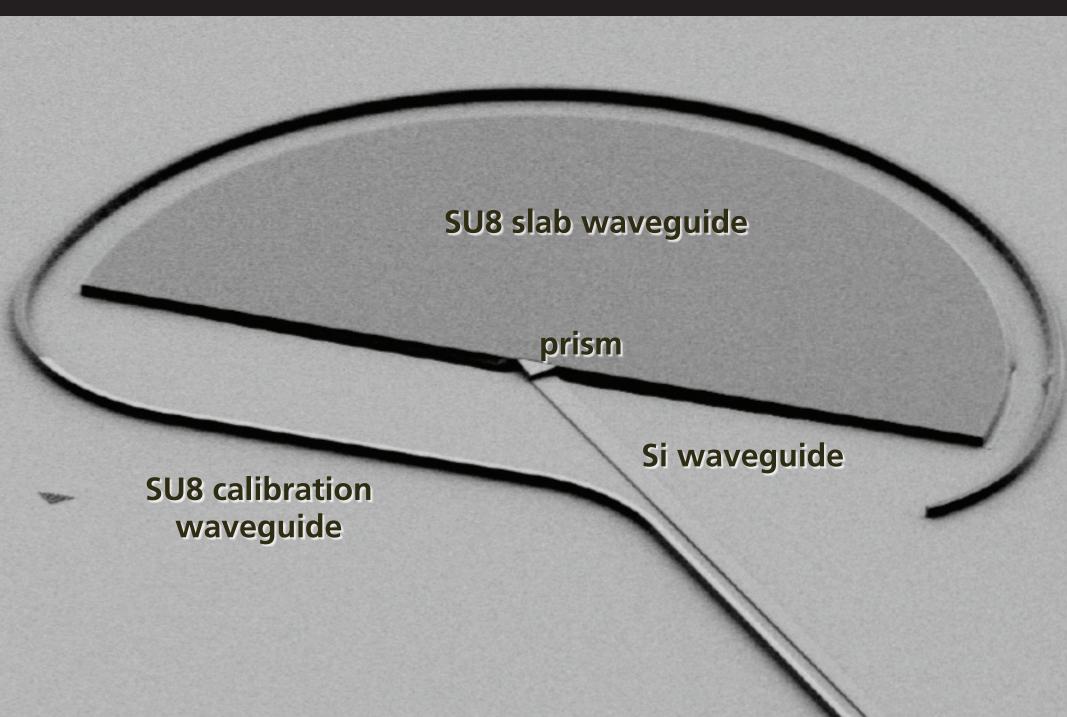


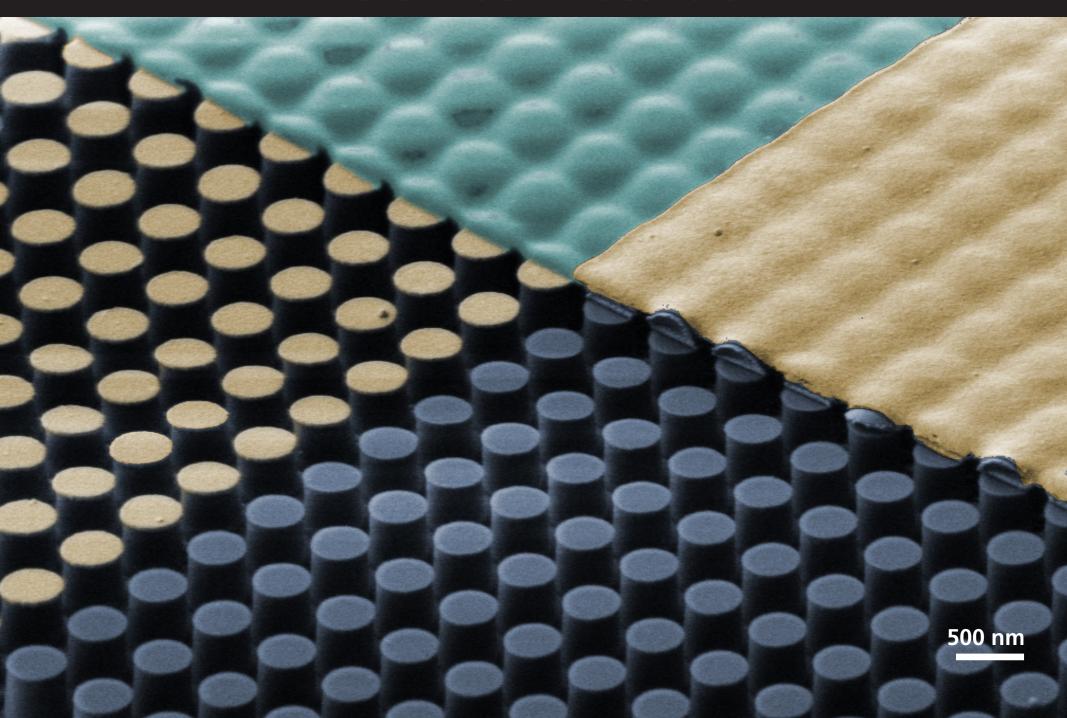
# **Optical logic gates**

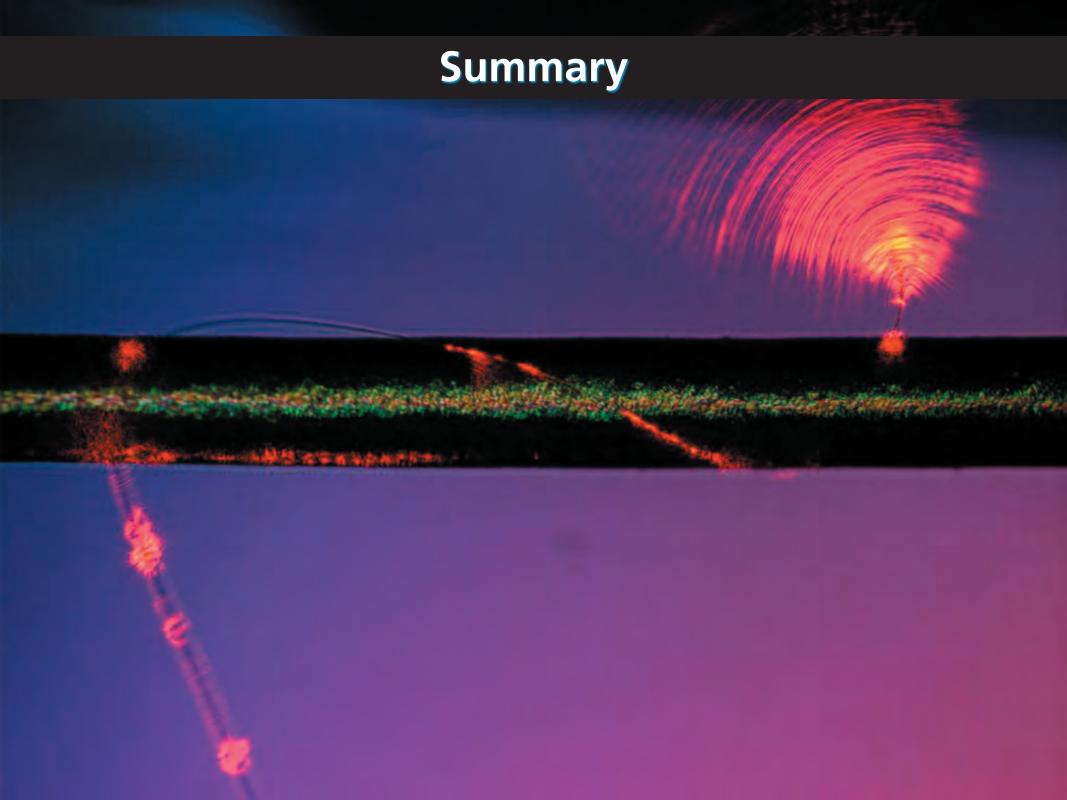












### **Summary**

- easy fabrication
- convenient nanoscale light manipulation
- nanoscale nonlinear optics



