

COMSOL 2011年中国区用户年会

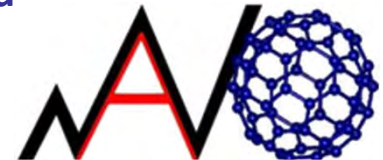
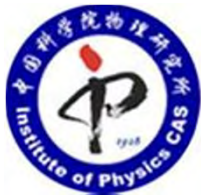
# Chiral surface plasmon polaritons on metallic nanowires

张顺平，徐红星

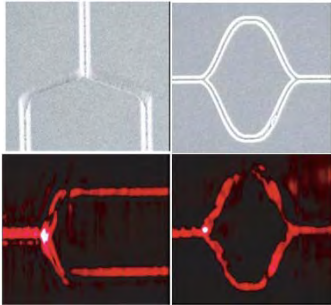
中国科学院物理研究所  
纳米物理与器件实验室 N03组

上海，2011 - 10 - 25

Presented at the 2011 COMSOL Conference China

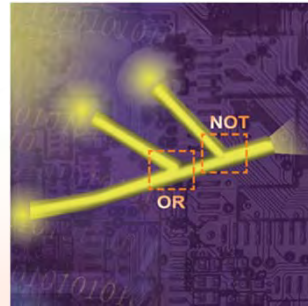


## Waveguides



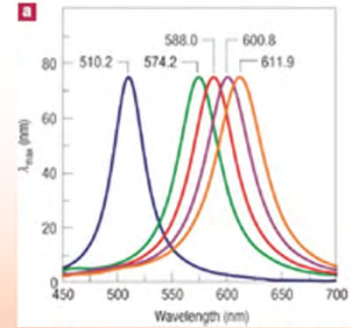
*Nature*, 440(23), 508-511(2006)

## Optical computing



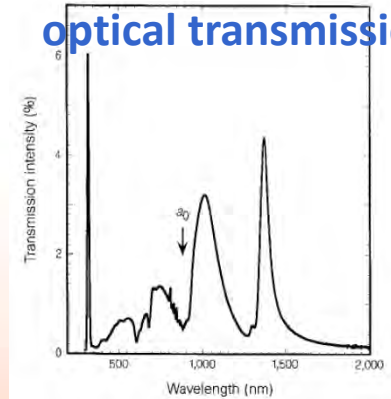
*Nat. Commun.* 2, 387 (2011)

## Chemical bio-sensing



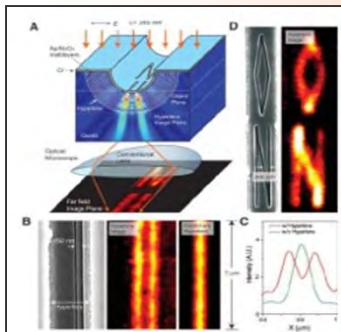
*Nano Lett.* 3, 1057-1062 (2003)

## Extraordinary optical transmission



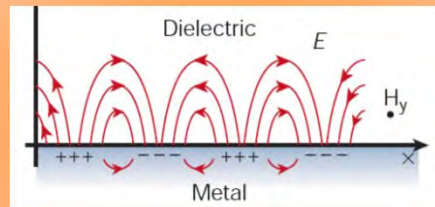
*Nature* 391, 667-669 (1998)

## Imaging



*Science* 315, 1686 (2007)

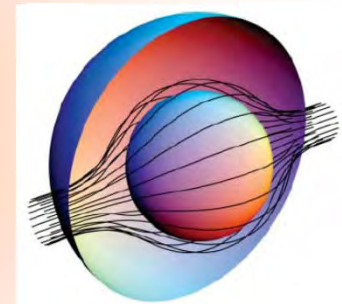
# Surface Plasmon Polaritons



*Nature*, 424, 824 (2003)

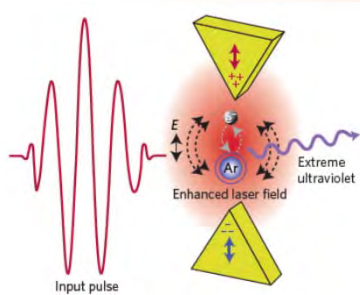
And also THz, Infrared detection, LED, enhanced optical catalysis, optical force ...

## Metamaterials



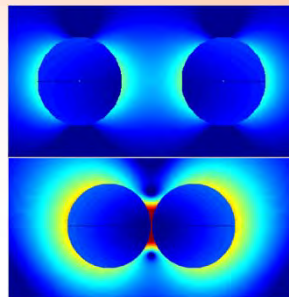
*Science* 312, 1780 (2006)

## Nonlinear optics



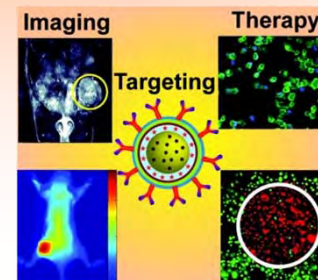
*Nature* 453, 757-760 (2008)

## SERS



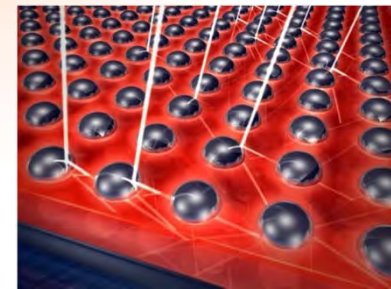
*Phys. Rev. Lett.* 83(21), 4357 (1999)

## Cancer therapy



*Acc. Chem. Rev.* DOI: 10.1021/ar200023x

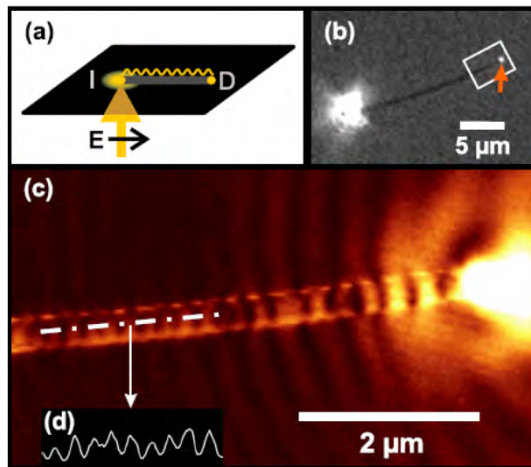
## Solar cell



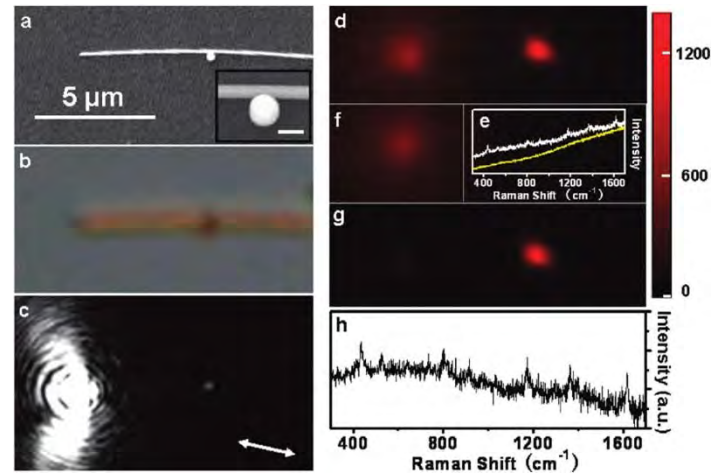
*Nat. Mater.*, 9, 205-213 (2010)

# Ag nanowires as plasmonic fibers

- Crystallized structures
- Small SPPs mode volumes
- Low intrinsic loss compared to other metals
- Ease access for manipulators

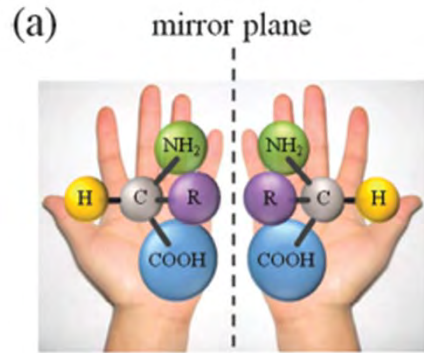


H. Ditlbacher, et al. *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 95, 257403 (2005)



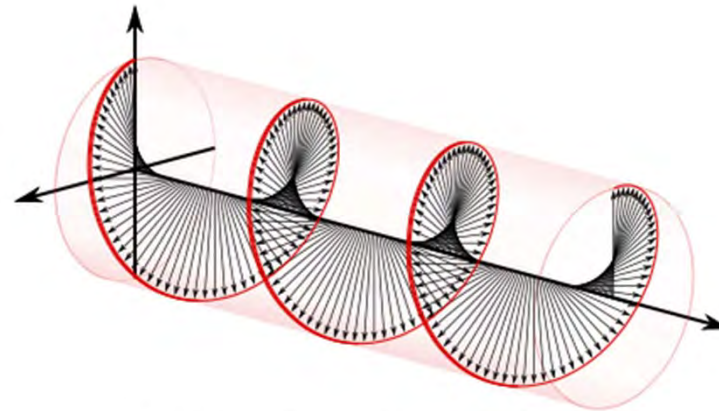
Y. R. Fang & H. Wei, et al. *Nano Lett.* 9, 2049-2053 (2009)

# What's chiral?



Y. Liu, X. Zhang, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*  
DOI:10.1039/c0cs00184h

Chiral objects



From Wikipedia: circular polarization

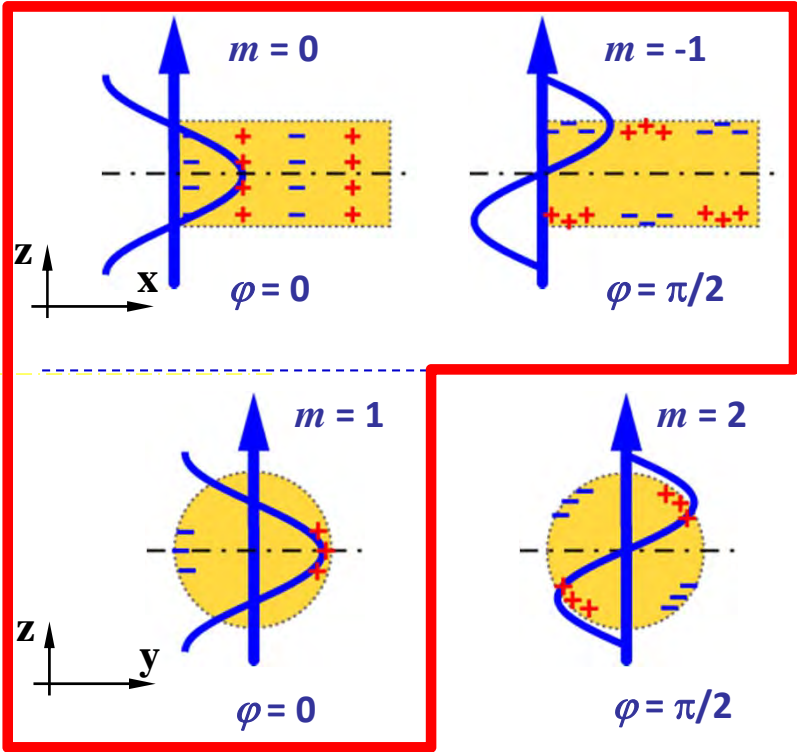
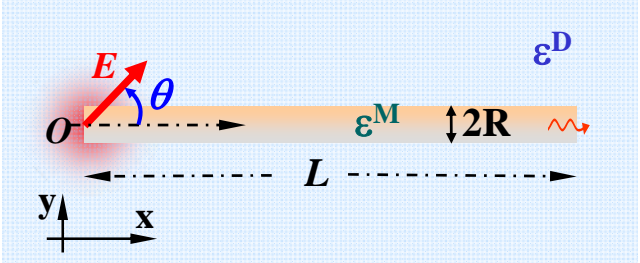
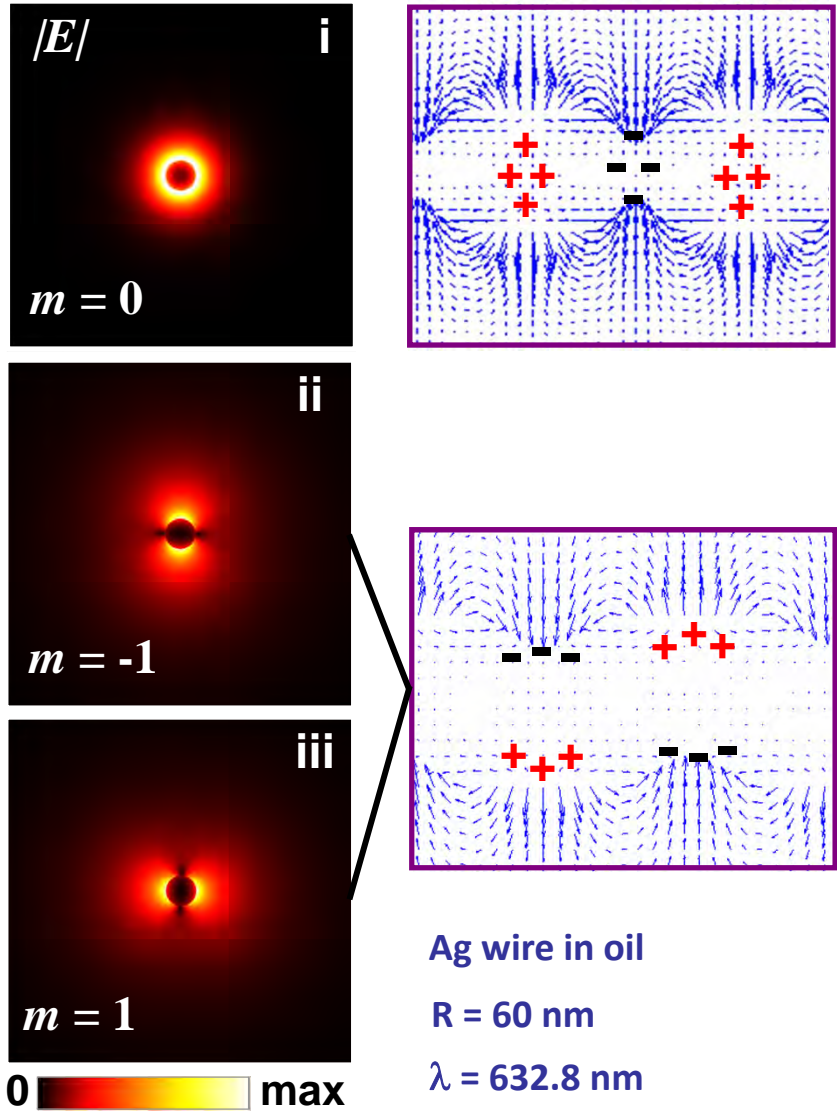
Chiral electromagnetic waves

Chirality is one fundamental aspect of an optical field.

		Symmetry under mirror reflection		
		+	-	
vector	Angular momentum	$\mathbf{J} \equiv \epsilon_0 \mathbf{r} \times (\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B})$		- Symmetry under time reversal
	Linear momentum	$\mathbf{p} \equiv \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}$		
scalar	Energy	$U \equiv \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{E} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B} \right\}$		+ Symmetry under time reversal
	Optical chirality		$C \equiv \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{E}) + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \mathbf{B} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) \right\}$	

Y.Q. Tang, A. E. Cohen. *Science* 332:333-336 (2011)

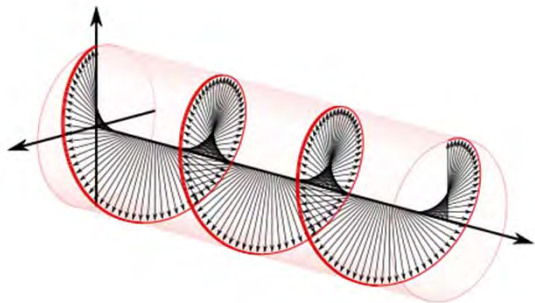
# Excitation of nanowire SPPs



A  $\pi/2$  phase delay between  $m = -1$  and  $1$  modes!

COMSOL 3.5a, 2D, RF module > Perpendicular wave > Hybrid-Mode Waves > Mode analysis

# Superposition of different modes forms chiral SPPs



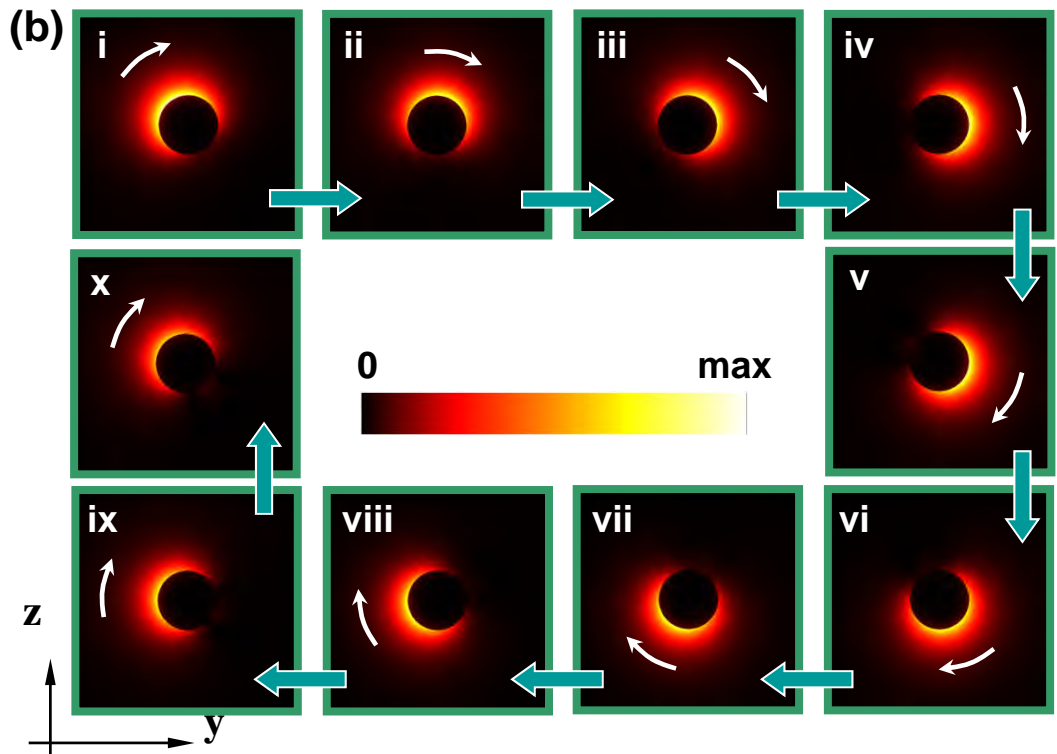
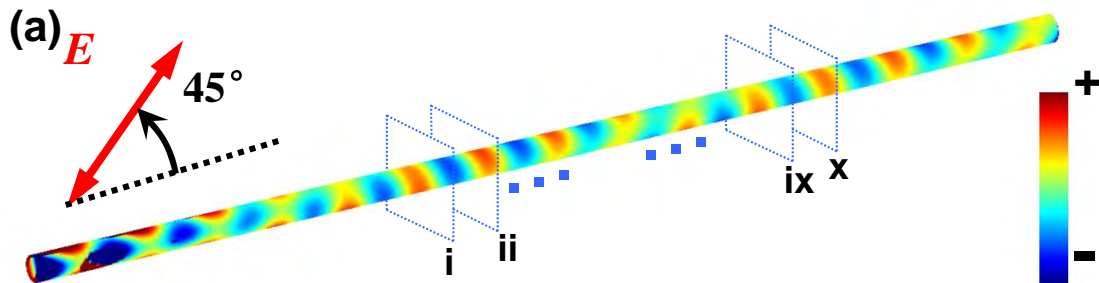
From Wikipedia: circular polarization

Ag nanowire in oil

$R = 60 \text{ nm}$ ,  $L = 5 \mu\text{m}$

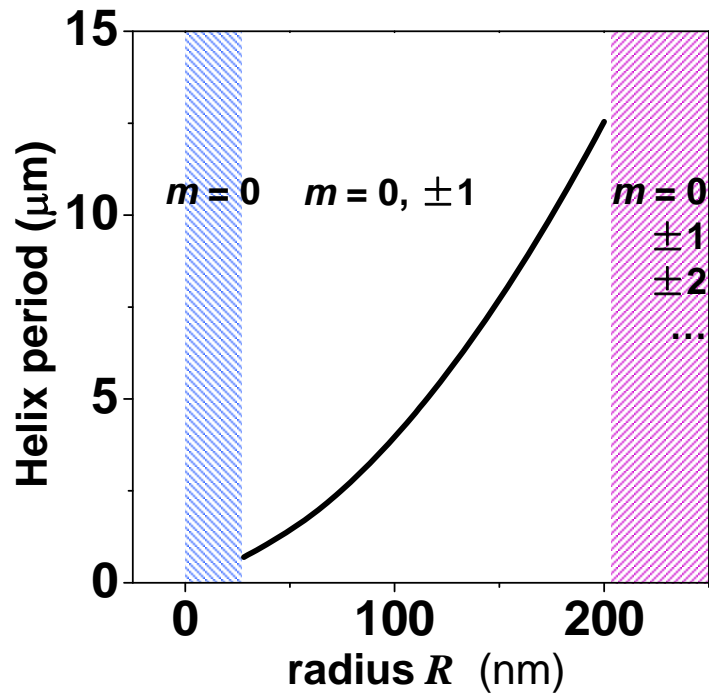
The period of the helix is  $1.86 \mu\text{m}$ .

COMSOL 3.5a, 3D, RF module >  
Electromagnetic Waves >  
Scattered harmonic propagation



S. P. Zhang, et al. Phys. Rev. Lett., 107, 096801 (2011)

## Tunable helix period



The period of the plasmon helix :

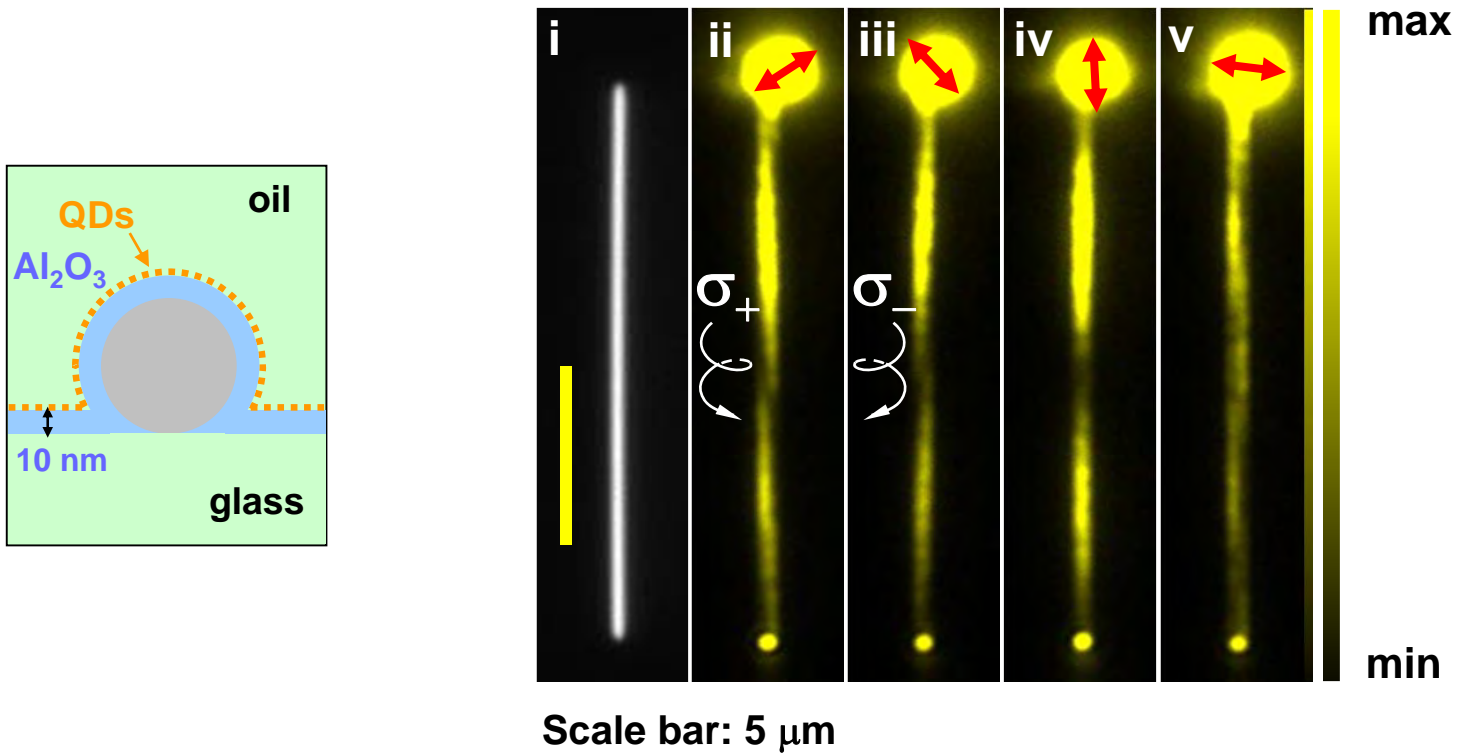
$$\Lambda_{mm'} = 2\pi (\Delta k_{mm'})^{-1}$$

$$\Delta k_{mm'} = |k_{m,\square} - k_{m',\square}|$$

The helix period depends on the size, material, dielectric medium and excitation wavelength

S. P. Zhang, et al. Phys. Rev. Lett., 107, 096801 (2011)

# Quantum dots fluorescence imaging reveals the chirality of the SPPs





# Chiral SPPs generate circularly polarized light

The degree of circular polarization:

$$C = \frac{2\langle E_y(t)E_z(t)\sin(\delta_y - \delta_z) \rangle}{\langle E_x^2(t) \rangle + \langle E_y^2(t) \rangle + \langle E_z^2(t) \rangle}$$

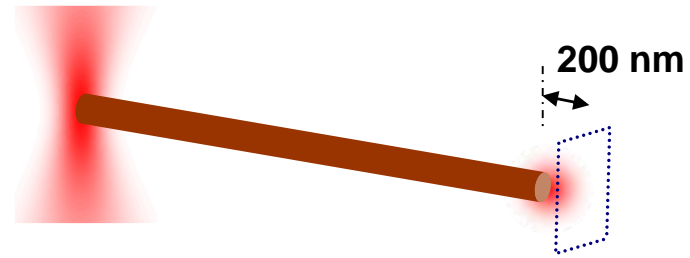


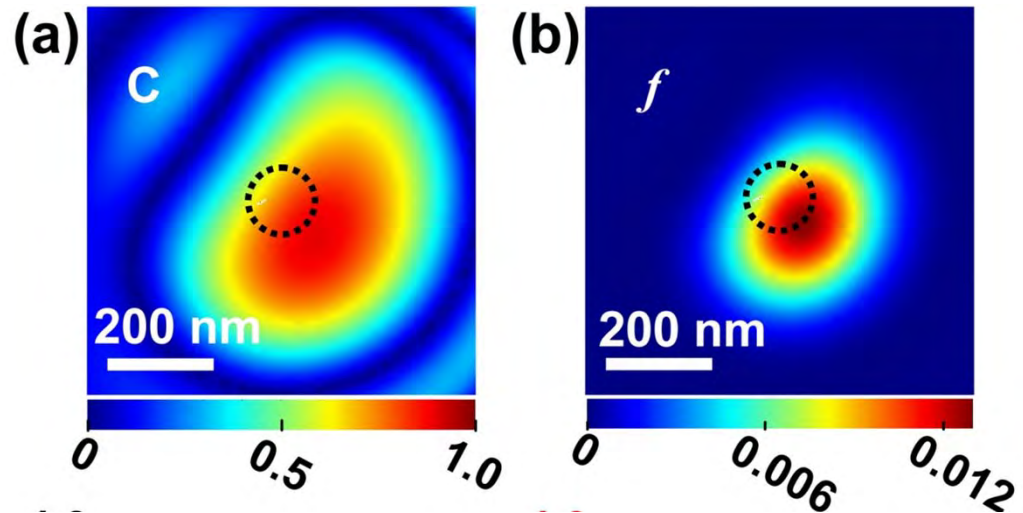
Figure of merit:

$$f = I \times C^2$$

$$I = |\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r})|^2 / |\mathbf{E}_0(0)|^2$$

R = 60 nm, L = 5 μm

Polarization angle  $\theta = 45^\circ$

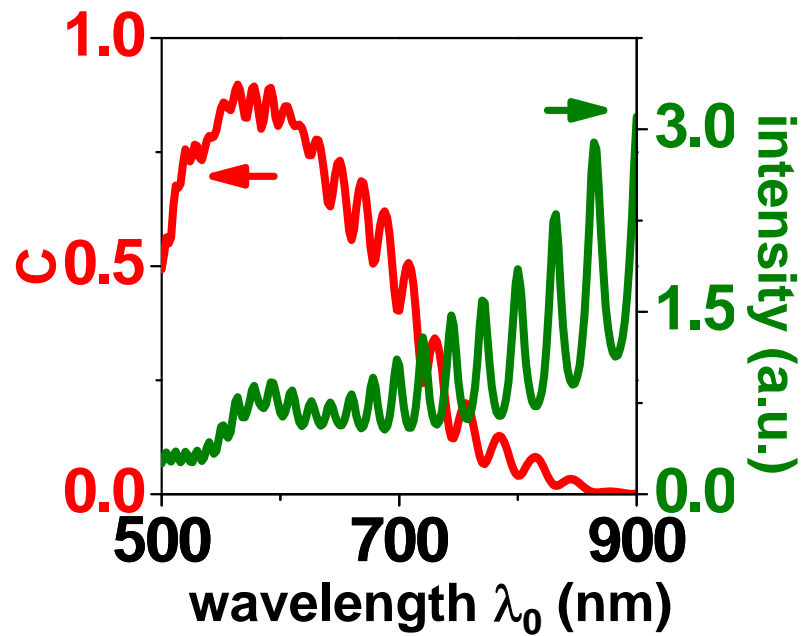
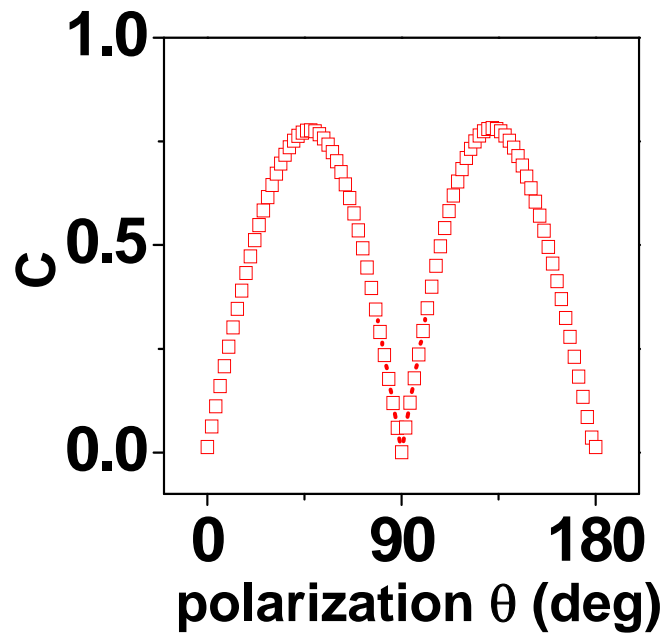
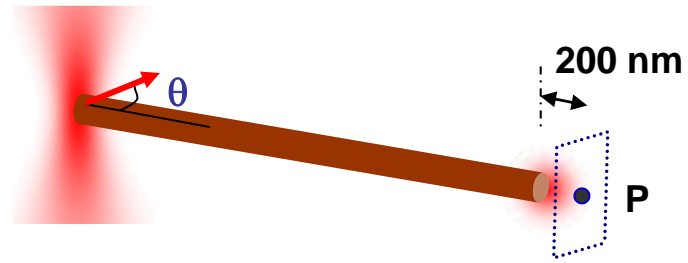


A subwavelength circularly polarized light convertor ( $1/4$  wave plate)

# Broadband tunable nanoprobes

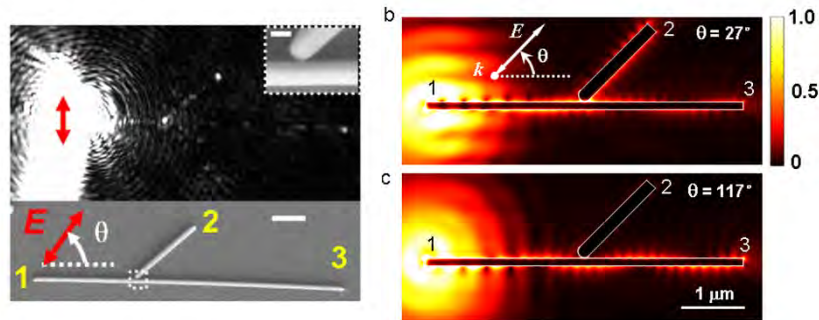
The degree of circular polarization:

$$C = \frac{2\langle E_y(t)E_z(t)\sin(\delta_y - \delta_z)\rangle}{\langle E_x^2(t)\rangle + \langle E_y^2(t)\rangle + \langle E_z^2(t)\rangle}$$

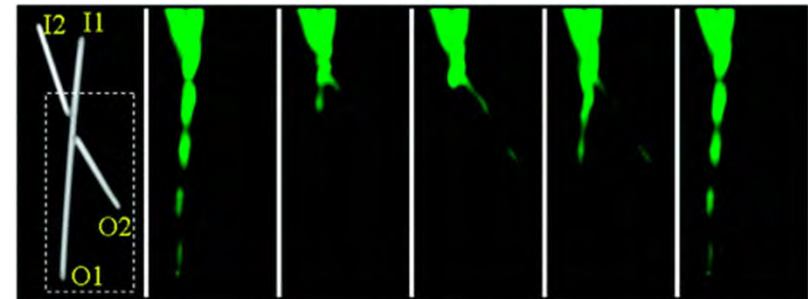


# Applications

## I. Metallic nanowires-based circuits



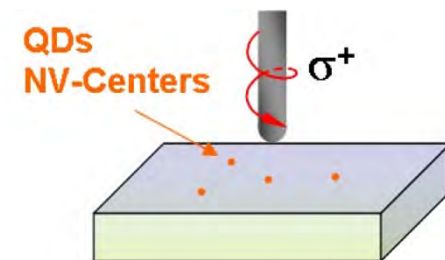
Yurui Fang, et al. *Nano Lett.*, 10, 1950–1954 (2010)



Hong Wei, et al. *Nano Lett.*, 11, 471–475 (2011)

## II. Subwavelength circular polarized light source

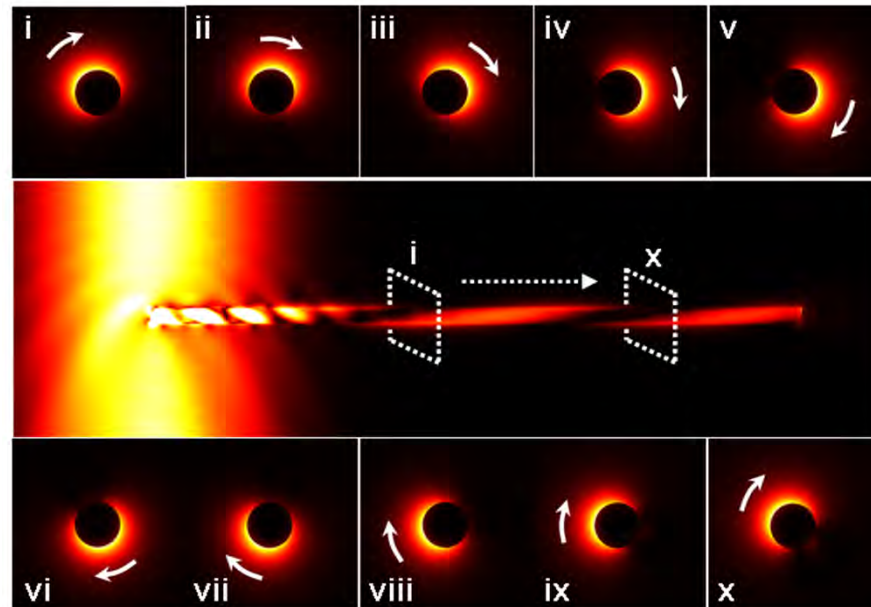
- SPPs-chiral molecule interactions
- Ag nanowires as scanning probes in aSNOM / TERS tip?
- All-optical magnetic recording and Spintronics



## Conclusions

- Chiral SPPs can be generated by linearly polarized light incident at the end of a nanowire, exciting a coherent superposition of three specific nanowire waveguide modes.

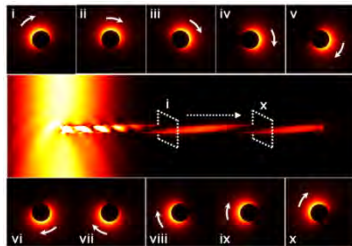
- Chirality is preserved in the emitted photons, creating a subwavelength  $\frac{1}{4}$  wave plate.



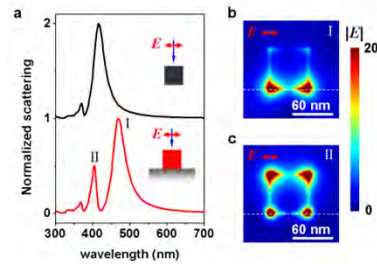
# Publications using COMSOL (2010-2011)

- (1) S. P. Zhang, et al. Phys. Rev. Lett., 107, 096801 (2011)
- (2) S. P. Zhang, et al. Nano Lett., 11, 1657-1663 (2011)
- (3) Z. P. Li, et al. Small, 7(5), 593-596 (2011)
- (4) Y. R. Fang, et al. Nano Lett., 10, 1950-1954 (2010)
- (5) K. D. Alexander, et al. Nano Lett., 10, 4488-4493 (2010)

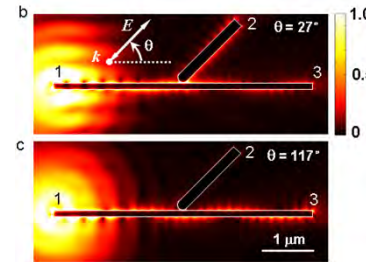
Chiral SPPs



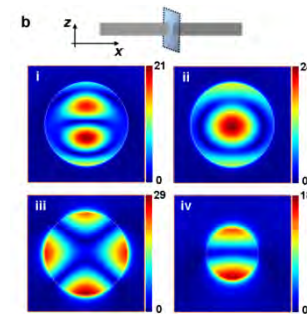
Fanocube



SPP routers



Controllable SERS





## **Acknowledgement**

### **Thanks**

Prof. Hongxing Xu, Peter Nordlander, Naomi Halas

Dr. Hong Wei, Kui Bao and Ulf Håkanson

Thanks COMSOL, for a open and friendly simulation platform.

## **Thank you !**