

OSA

Nanophotonics Technical Group



About the OSA Nanophotonics Technical Group



Mission statement

OSA Nanophotonics Technical Group focuses on the study and design of optics and optical devices that interact with light on the nanometer scale.

About the OSA Nanophotonics Technical Group



Group Chair

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Create a community for nanophotonic researchers

LIVE Nanophotonics
WEBINAR SERIES

OSA Nanophotonics
Technical Group

Plasmonic Nanolasers: Physics, Applications, and Challenges

Wednesday, September 4th, 8:00 PM EST



Speaker: Prof. Ren-Min Ma
Peking University

LIVE Nanophotonics
Webinar Series

OSA Nanophotonics
Technical Group

Aspects of Nanophotonics: Radiative Cooling, Image Processing and Topology

Thursday, February 7th, 1:00 PM EST



Speaker: Prof. Shanhui Fan
Stanford University

Webinars

OSA Nanophotonics Technical Group
20x20 Talks

OSA Nanophotonics
Technical Group

CLEO
Laser Science to Photonic Applications

WELCOME!

20 x 20 Talks at CLEO



Personalized mentoring at FiO

Special events
at OSA
conferences

OSA Incubator Meeting Nanophotonic Devices: Beyond Classical Limits

14-16 May 2014

OSA Headquarters • 2010 Massachusetts Ave. NW • Washington, DC, USA

HOSTED BY:

Volker J. Sorger, *The George Washington University, United States*; Jung Park, *Intel Corporation, United States*;
Pablo A. Postigo, *Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Spain*; Fengnian Xia, *Yale University, United States*

Incubator meetings

Where to find us ?

[Home](#) / [Get Involved](#) / [Technical Groups](#) / [Optical Interaction Science](#)

Nanophotonics (ON)

Get Involved

[Virtual Engagement](#)

[Diversity, Equity & Inclusion](#)

[Public Policy](#)

[Chapters and Sections Map](#)

[Technical Groups](#) —

[Bio-Medical Optics](#)

[Fabrication, Design & Instrumentation](#)

[Information Acquisition, Processing & Display](#)

[Optical Interaction Science](#) —

[Fundamental Laser Sciences \(OF\)](#)

[Nanophotonics \(ON\)](#)

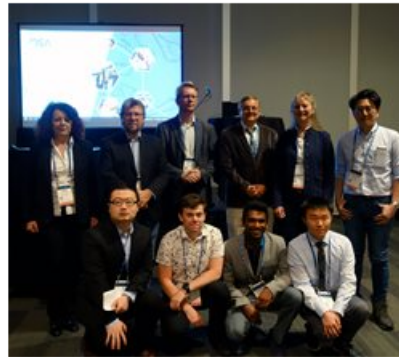
[Nonlinear Optics \(OL\)](#)

[Optical Cooling and Trapping \(OT\)](#)

[Optical Material Studies \(OM\)](#)

[Optical Metrology \(OR\)](#)

Nanophotonics



This group focuses on the study and design of optics and optical devices that interact with light on the nanometer scale. This new field is enabled by newly developed capabilities to fabricate optical components and devices on a nano-scale.

On-Demand Nanophotonics Webinars

You can watch any of the following webinar presentations, which were hosted by the OSA Nanophotonics Technical Group, on-demand.

- [Plasmonic Nanolasers: Physics, Applications, and Challenges](#)
- [Aspects of Nanophotonics: Radiative Cooling, Image Processing and Topology](#)
- [Enabling Chip-Scale Trace-Gas Sensing Systems with Silicon Photonics](#)
- [Photonic Skin-Depth Engineering and Universal Spin-Momentum Locking of Light](#)

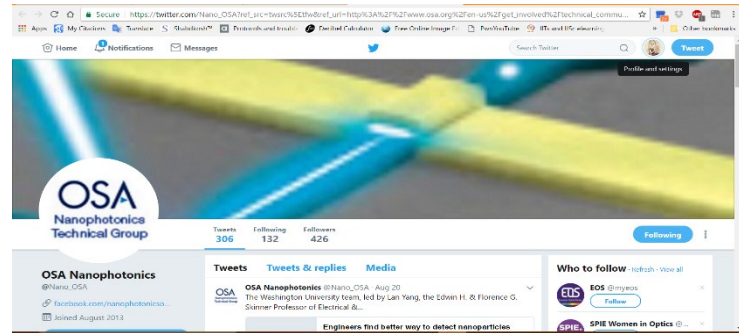
Website: www.osa.org/NanophotonicsTG

Email: osananophotonics@gmail.com

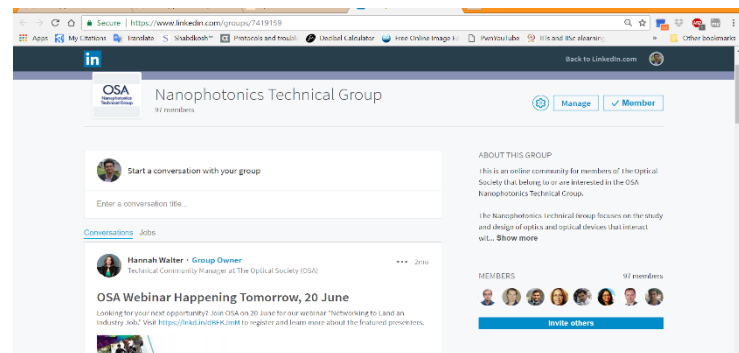
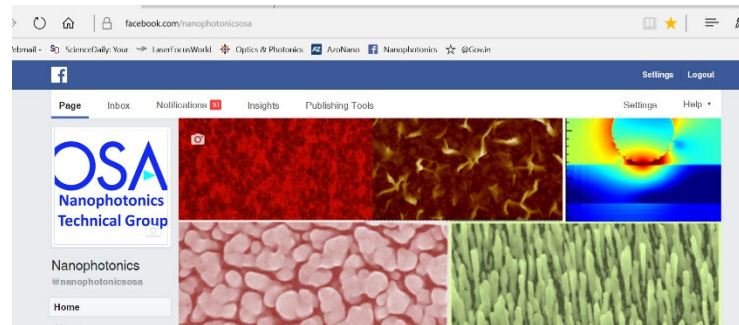
Where to find us ?



@Nano_OSA



facebook.com/nanophotonicsosa



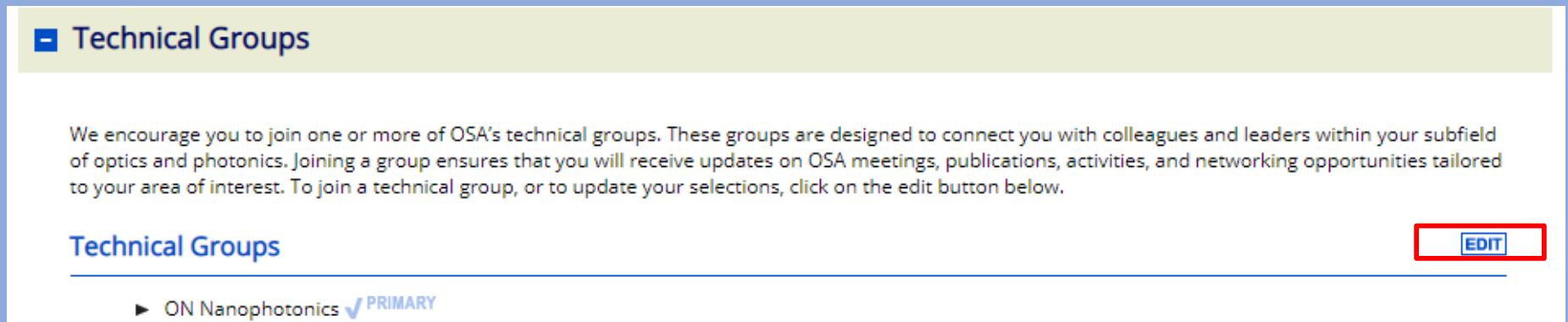
How to join ON Nanophotonics group's email list?



This screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the OSA website. On the left, there are links for '< Navigate OSA' and 'Other OSA Sites'. On the right, it says 'Welcome, Mr. Cheng Zhang' with a 'Logout' link and a search box labeled 'Search OSA'. Below the navigation bar, the OSA logo and '100 Since 1916' are displayed. A dropdown menu is open, showing options: 'OSA Members Area', 'My Addresses', 'My Membership' (highlighted with a red box), 'My Participation', and 'My Purchases'. Other navigation links include 'About', 'Career', 'Directories', 'Video', 'Newsroom', and 'Help'.



This screenshot shows the user profile page. The OSA logo and 'Light in Focus' are on the left. On the right, there are links for 'Need Help?' and 'Logout'. A dark blue navigation bar contains the following menu items: 'CONTACT INFORMATION', 'MY PROFILE' (highlighted in blue), 'CUSTOMER HISTORY', 'PARTICIPATION', 'MEMBERSHIP', 'INDUSTRY MEMBERSHIP', and 'STUDENT CHAPTER'.



This screenshot shows the 'Technical Groups' page. The title 'Technical Groups' is at the top left. Below it, a paragraph reads: 'We encourage you to join one or more of OSA's technical groups. These groups are designed to connect you with colleagues and leaders within your subfield of optics and photonics. Joining a group ensures that you will receive updates on OSA meetings, publications, activities, and networking opportunities tailored to your area of interest. To join a technical group, or to update your selections, click on the edit button below.' At the bottom left, there is a list item 'ON Nanophotonics' with a checkmark and the word 'PRIMARY' next to it. At the bottom right, there is a red-bordered button labeled 'EDIT'.

Materials and Designs for Wavelength Selective Infrared Devices



Prof. Tadaaki Nagao

National Institute for Materials Science
& Hokkaido University



Materials and Devices for Wavelength-Selective Infrared Devices

Tadaaki NAGAO^{1,2}

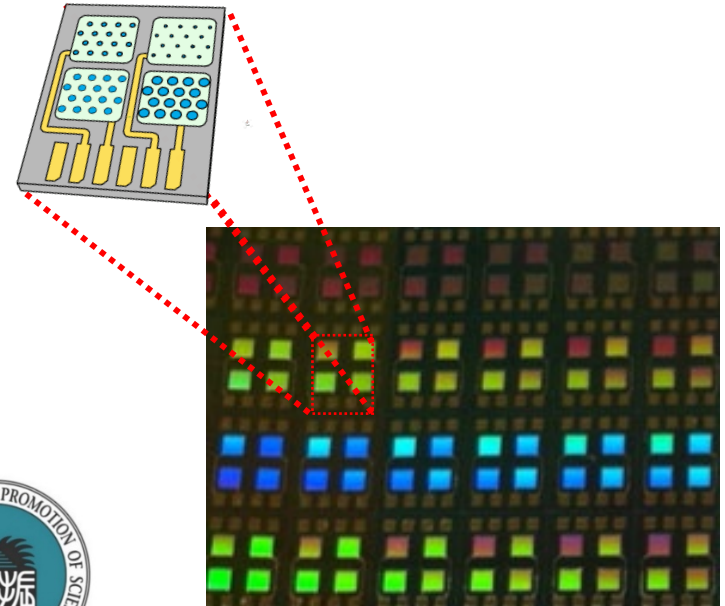
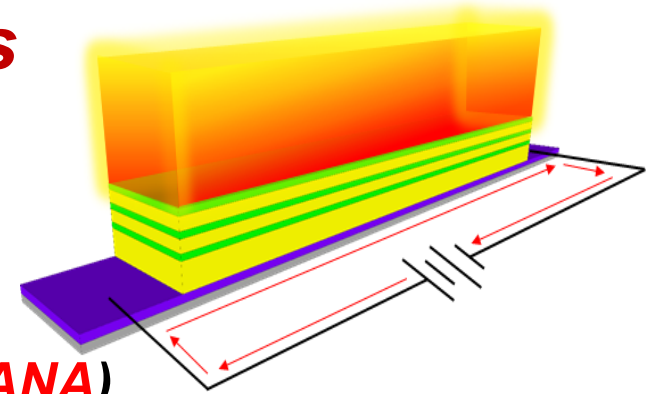
Photonics Nano-Engineering Group,

**¹Center for *MA*aterials *NA*nano*AR*chitectonics (*MANA*)
*N*ational *I*nstitute for *MA*aterials *SC*ience (*NIMS*),**

Tsukuba, JAPAN

**²Department of Condensed Matter Physics
Hokkaido University, Sapporo, JAPAN**

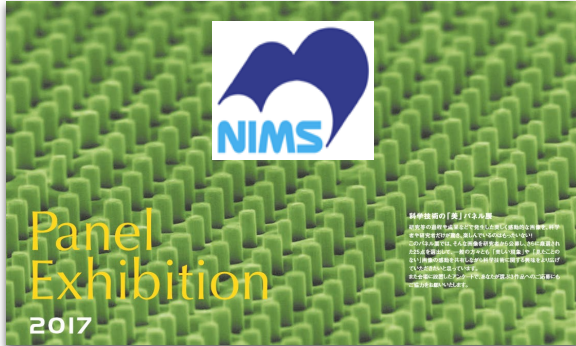
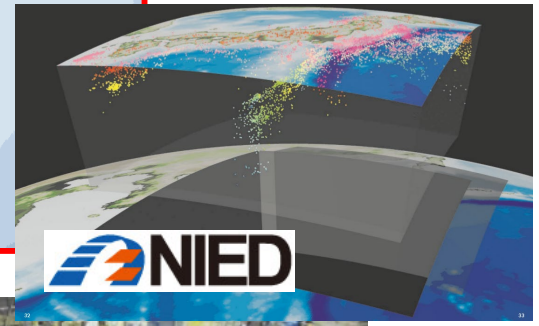
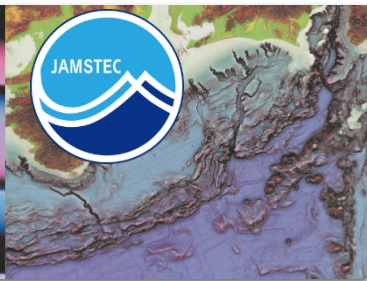
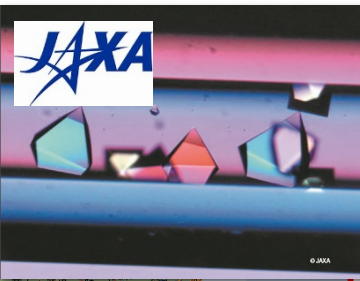
**In collaborations with: T.D. Dao, A.T. Doan,
S. Ishii, D.T. Ngo, H.D. Ngo,
A. Ohi, T. Nabatame, R.P. Sugavaneshwar**



北海道大学
HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY



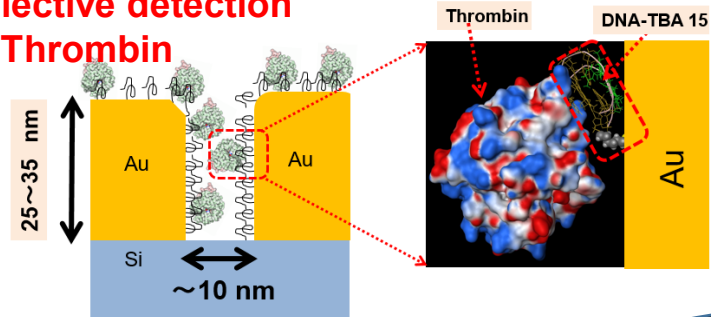
National Institute for Materials Science (NIMS) 特別国立研究開発法人 物質・材料研究機構



Nanomaterials for Light/Signal (Heat) Transduction

SEIRA (noble metals)

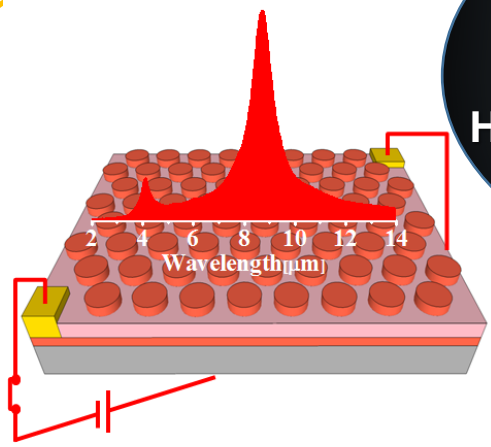
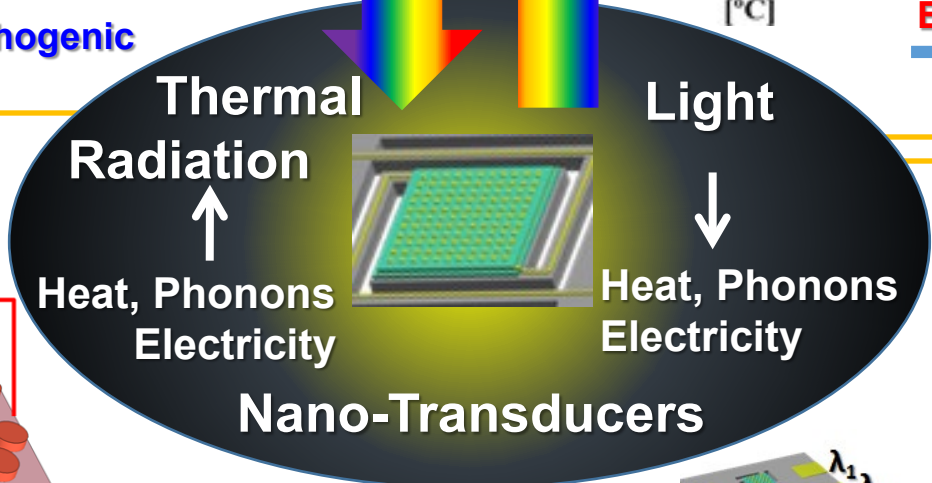
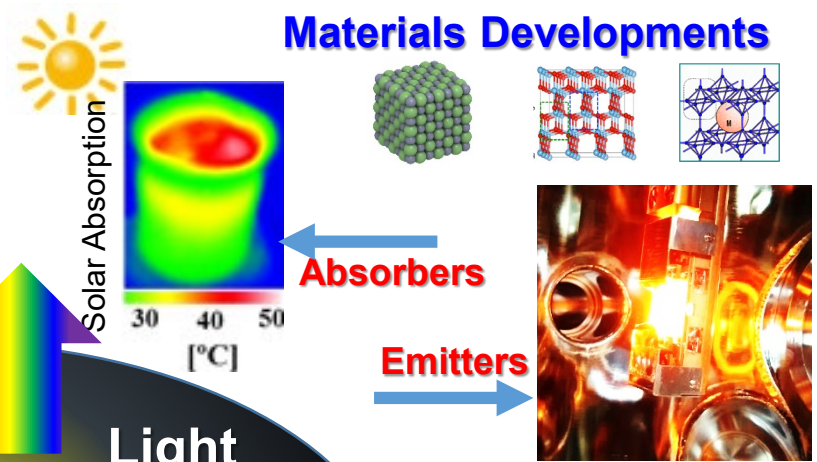
Selective detection of Thrombin



In situ detection for pathogenic enzyme (thrombin)

Ceramics Photothermal Converters

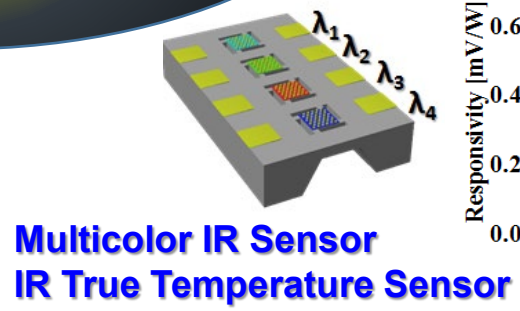
Solar Absorption Materials Developments



Single Band Low-power Consumption IR Emitters



Spectroscopic Thermal Emitters

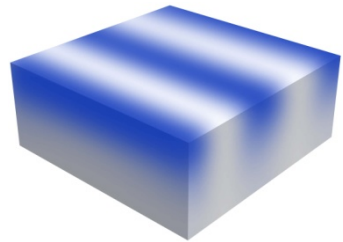


Multicolor IR Sensor
IR True Temperature Sensor

Spectroscopic IR Sensors

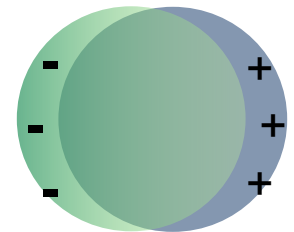
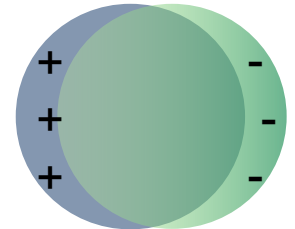
Confined electromagnetic waves in tiny nano-objects

Flat surface



Surface Plasmons,
Surface Polaritons

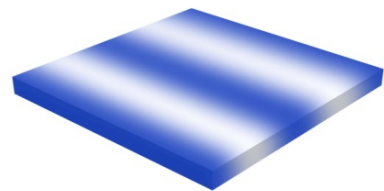
Finite-size



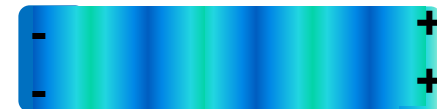
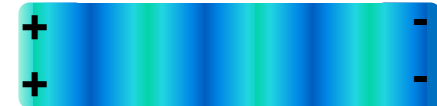
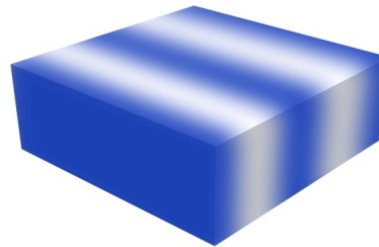
3D volume

Open
structure

Closed
structure



2D sheet

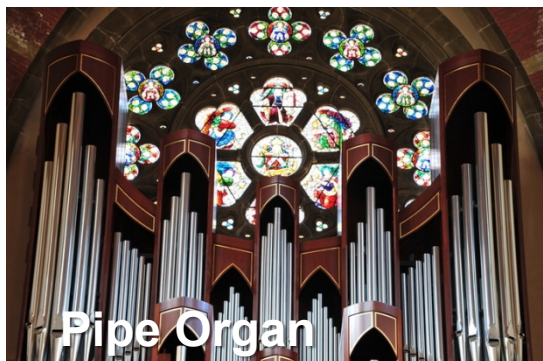


Propagating-modes

Confined-modes

Acoustic Waves

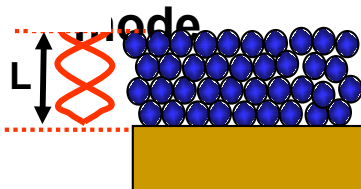
MACRO



Pipe Organ

NANO SCALE

Organ pipe
phonon



$$N\lambda = 4L \quad N: \text{Odd Number}, L: \text{Size}$$

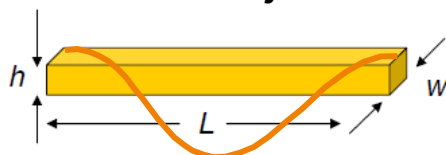
EM Waves

MACRO SCALE



NANO SCALE

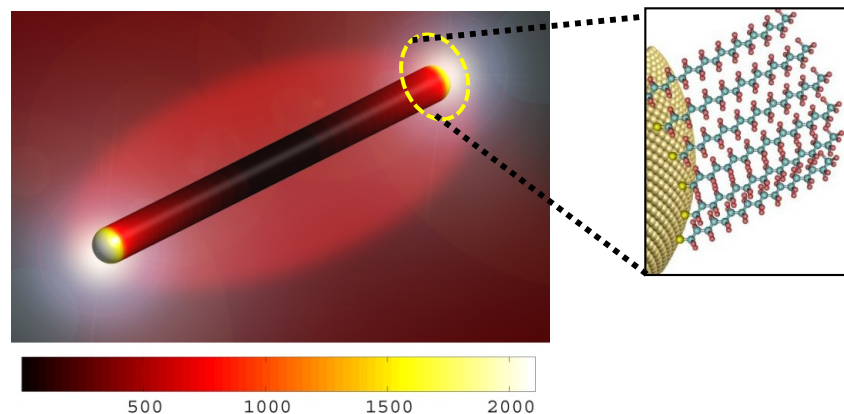
Antenna Resonance
of Nano-objects



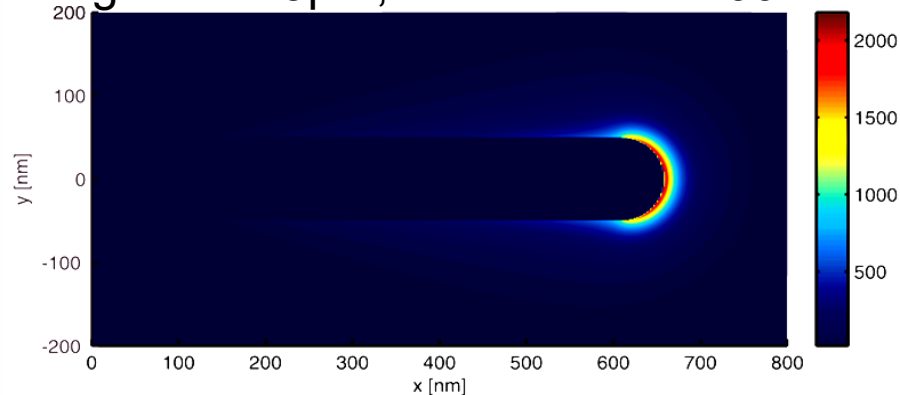
$$N\lambda/n^* = 2L \quad N: \text{Integer} \quad L: \text{Size}$$

Metal Nanorods: Nano-resonators

Enhanced (E_{loc}/E_0) nearfield at the two ends of the resonator



Length $L = 1.3\mu\text{m}$, Diameter $D = 100\text{ nm}$



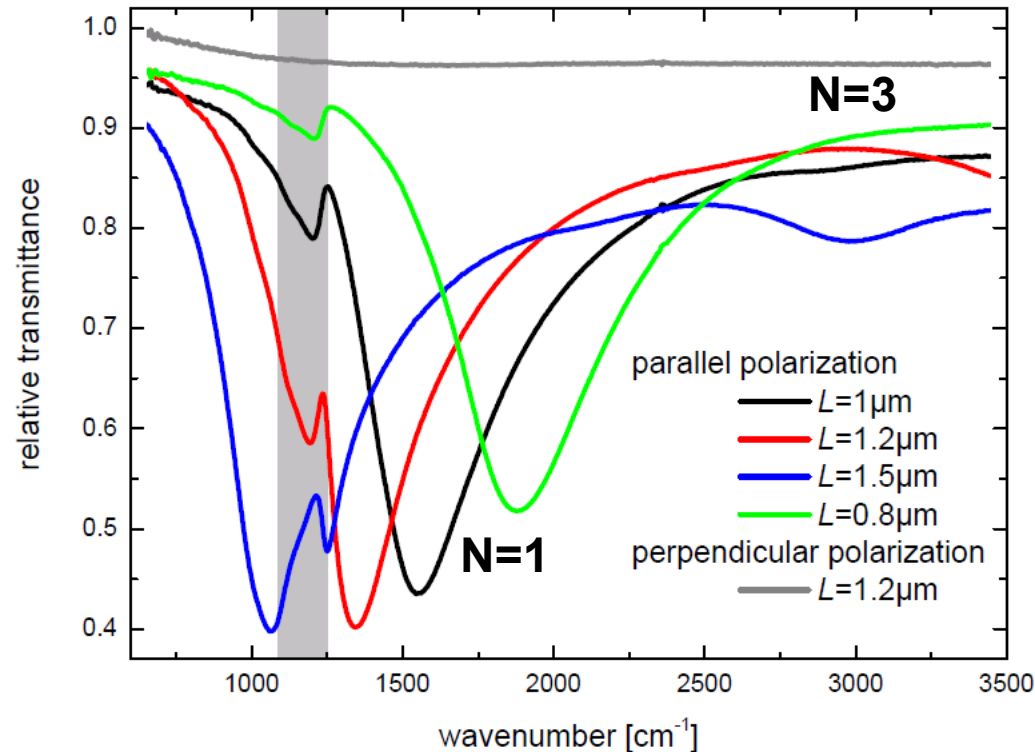
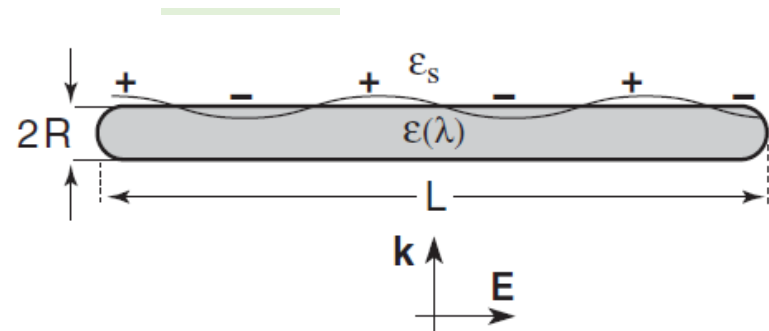
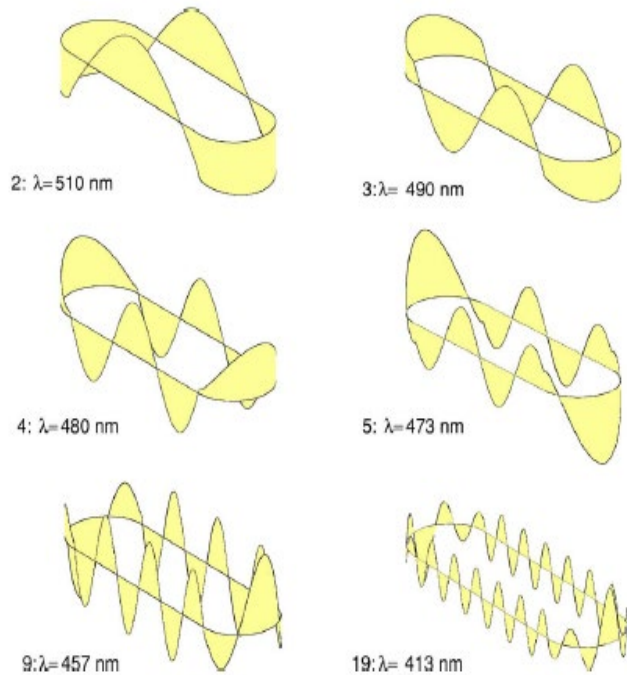
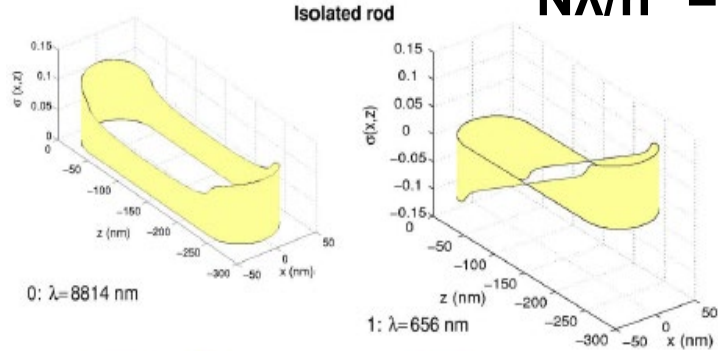
$$(E_{loc}/E_0)^2 \gg 2000$$

Calculation by J. Aizpurua, Donostia, Spain

Micron-sized optical antenna (for IR spectroscopy)

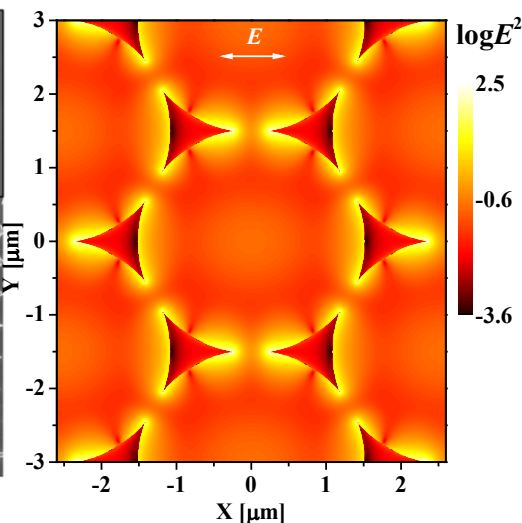
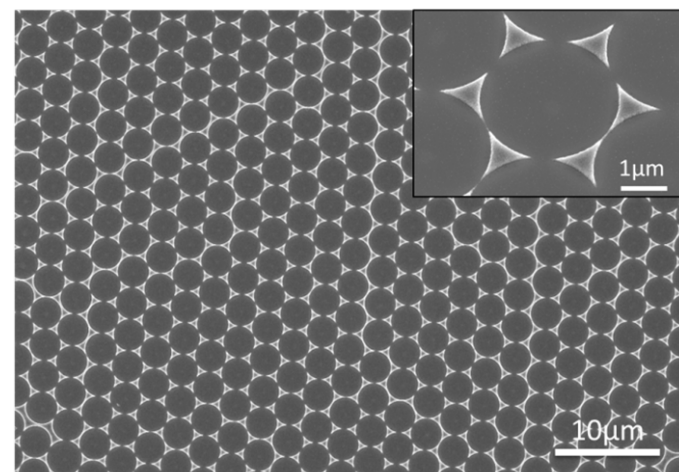
Tuning of antenna resonance by rod length: by e-beam lithography

$$N\lambda/n^* = 2L, \quad N: \text{integer number} \quad L: \text{rod length}, \quad n^*: \text{constant}$$

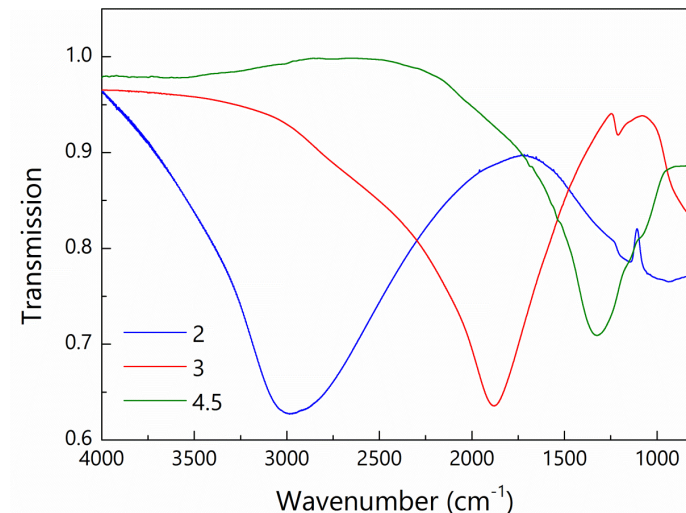


Induced surface charge with light irradiation

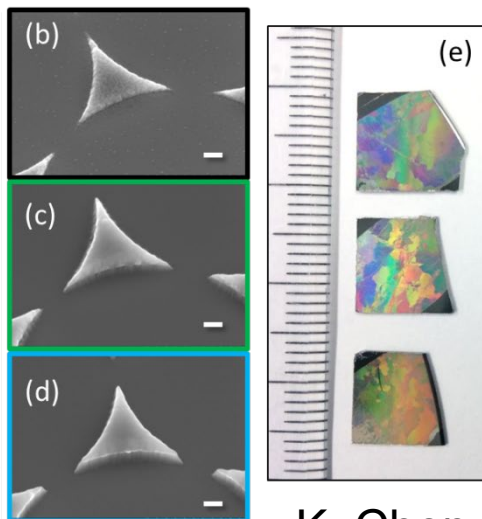
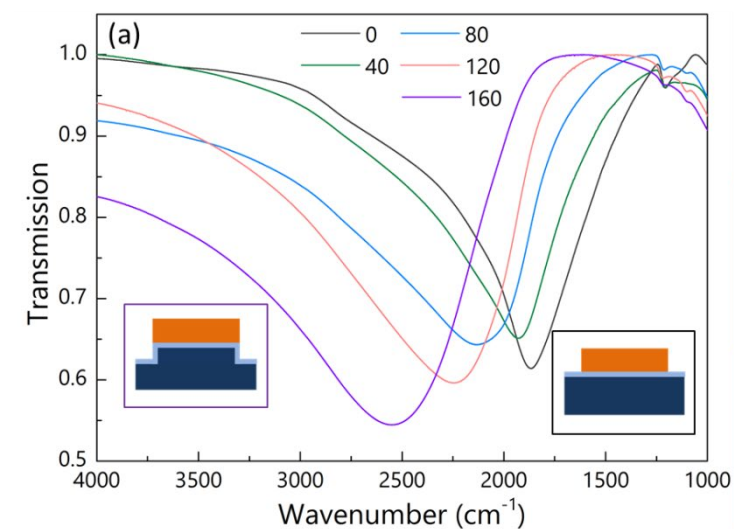
Tunable Infrared Absorbers for SEIRA



change sphere size



Controllable fine tuning of the resonance by CF₄ dry etching



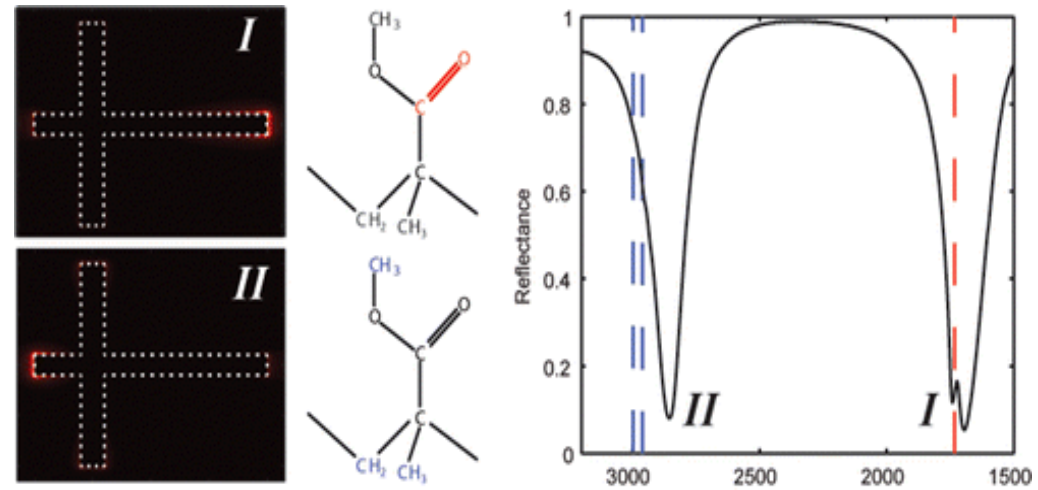
- Tune the plasmon resonance
- Increase the sensing volume

$$\omega_{particle}^{drude} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3} \frac{Ne^2}{m\epsilon_0}}$$

Perfect Absorbers: Spectroscopic Light-heat transducer

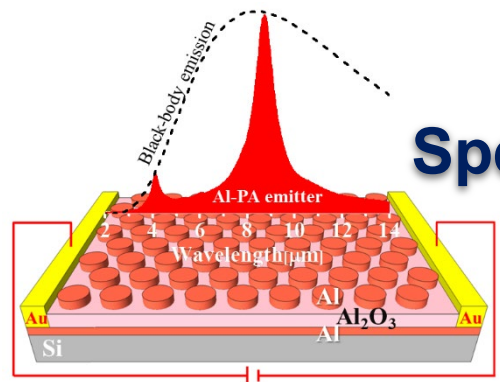
- **Perfect absorbers:** Near unity absorptivity at desired wavelengths
- **2D lithographic patterning:** Controllability of transmission, reflection and absorption of light by sub-wavelength patterning.

Applications: Thermal emitters and thermophotovoltaics, radiative cooling of solar absorbers, NDIR and SEIRA for gas and molecular sensing, pyrometer...

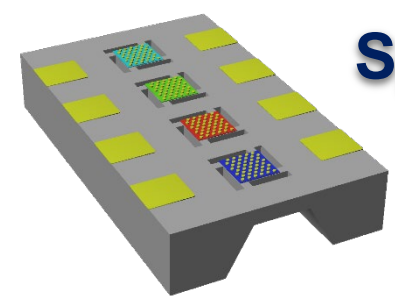


K. Chen *et al.*, ACS Nano **6**, 7998 (2012)

X. Liu *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. Let.* **107**, 045901 (2011)



Spectroscopic IR emitter



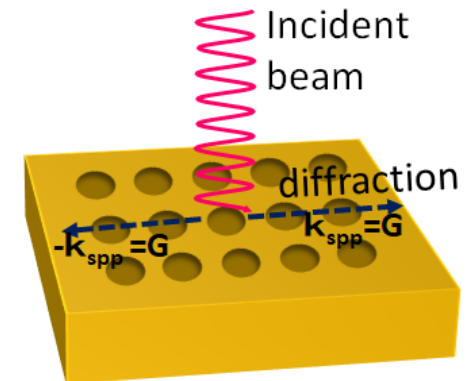
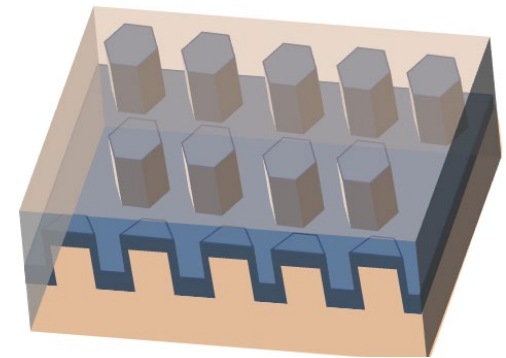
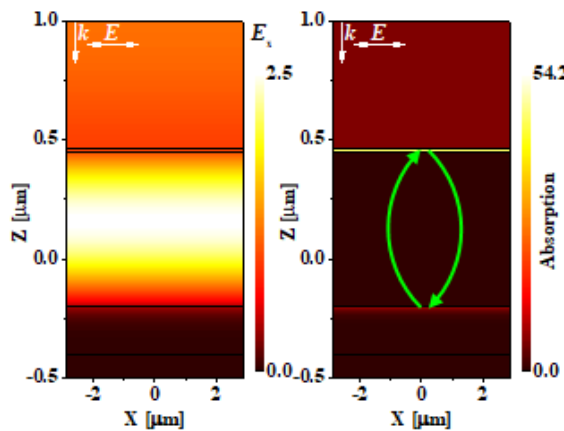
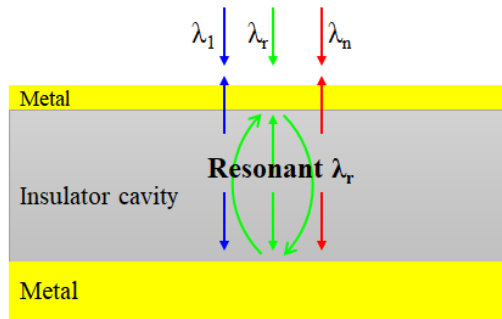
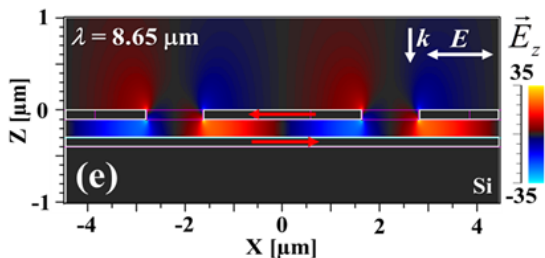
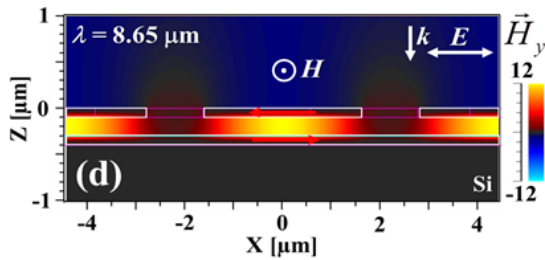
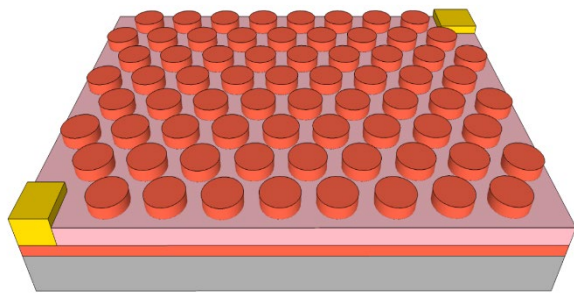
Spectroscopic IR detector

Different Designs for Spectroscopic Perfect Absorbers

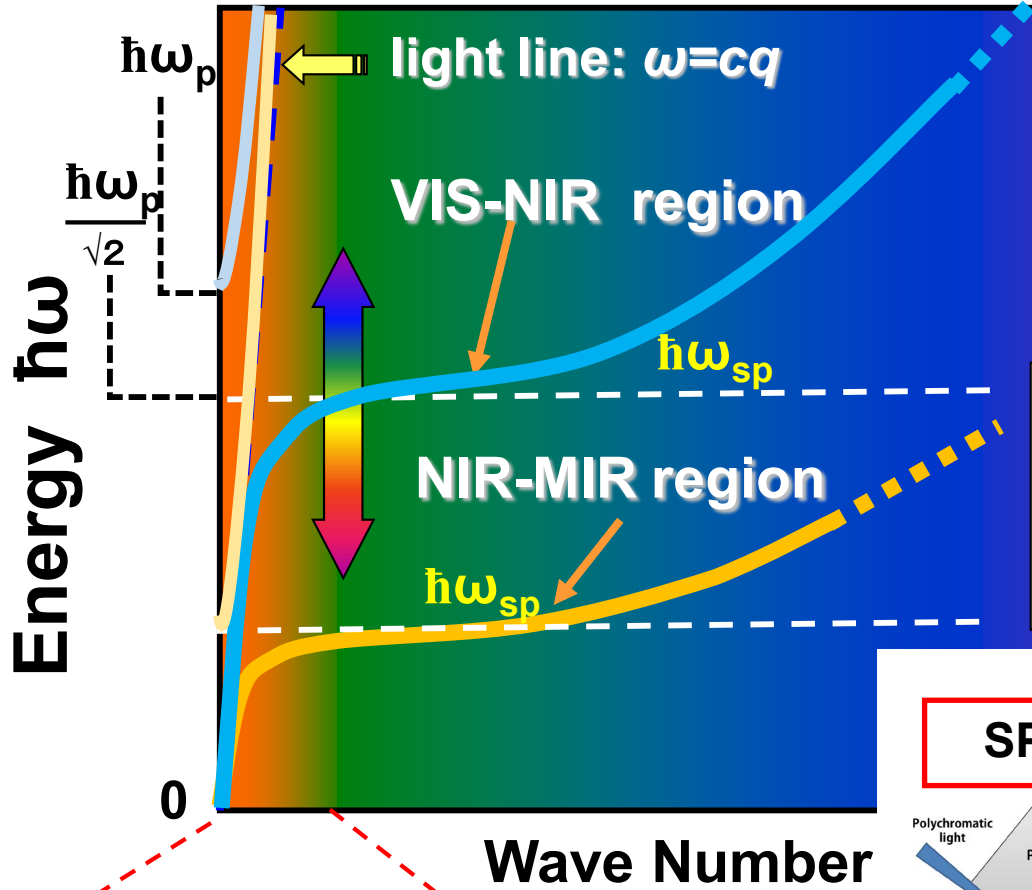
① LSPR + Mirror: Image Dipole, Light Trap

③ 1D Cavity: Multiple Reflection

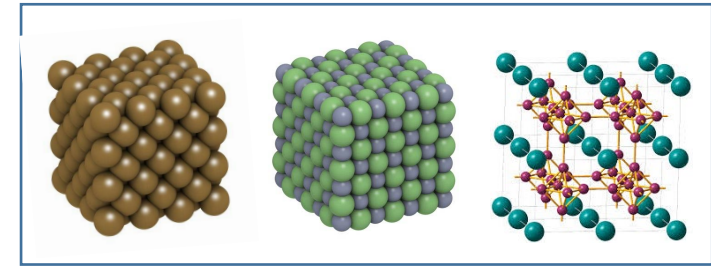
② Gratings: Surface Wave Resonance



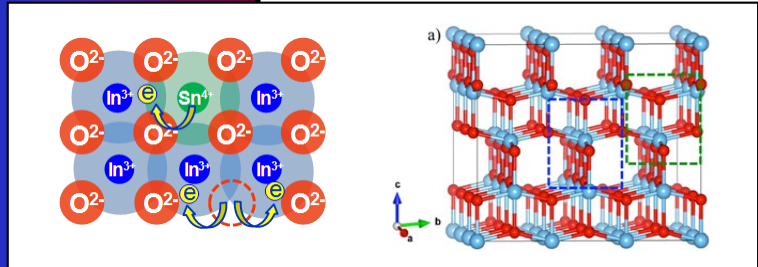
Variety of Plasmonic Materials



Base Metals, Alloys, Ceramics



Oxide SPPs: Doping



SPP Engineering: Size, Shape

I . Photon coupling (polaritonic) region

II . Pure plasm (nanoscopic charge density) region



Outline

- Exploring the Infrared Plasmonic Materials (for SEIRA and Thermal Emitters)

Al, Mo, ITO, TiN, doped TiO₂, etc

- Wavelength-selective (Spectroscopic) IR Sensors (and Emitters ..)

Bolometer, Pyroelectric, IR Sensors

Multiband (sub-100 nm FWHM) IR Sensors

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Multiband (sub-100 nm FWHM) IR Sensors

Effective Materials Working in The IR Region

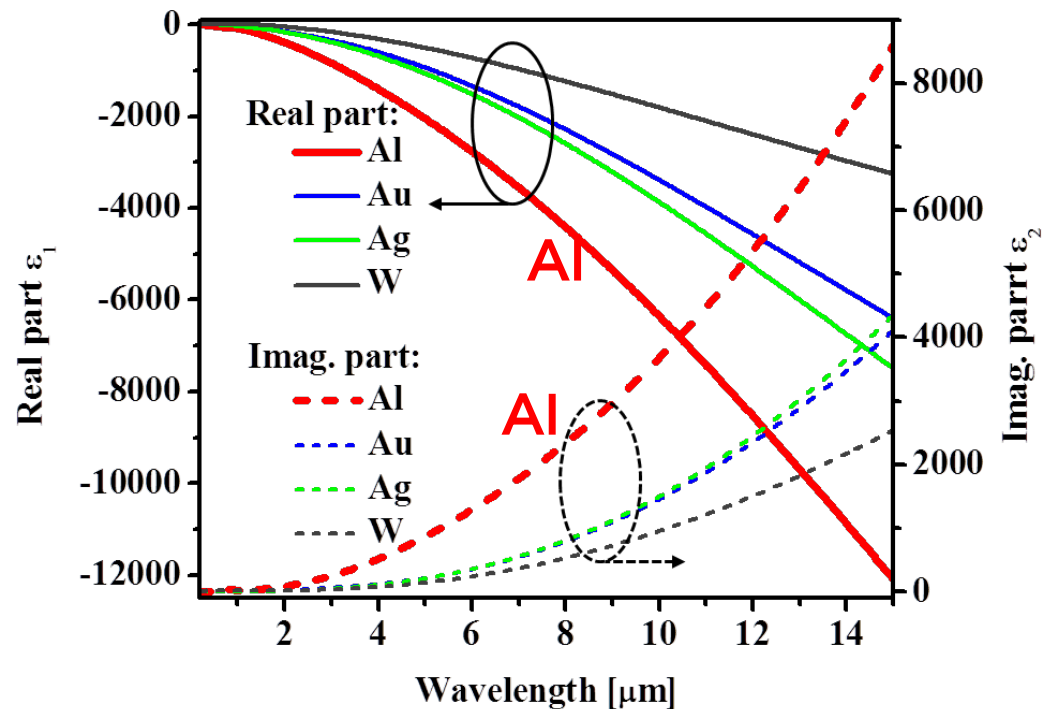
$$\epsilon(\omega) = \epsilon_1 + i\epsilon_2$$

Real part ϵ_1 :

**Larger negative \rightarrow
Larger optical response**

Imaginary part ϵ_2 :

**Larger positive \rightarrow
Stronger the dissipation**



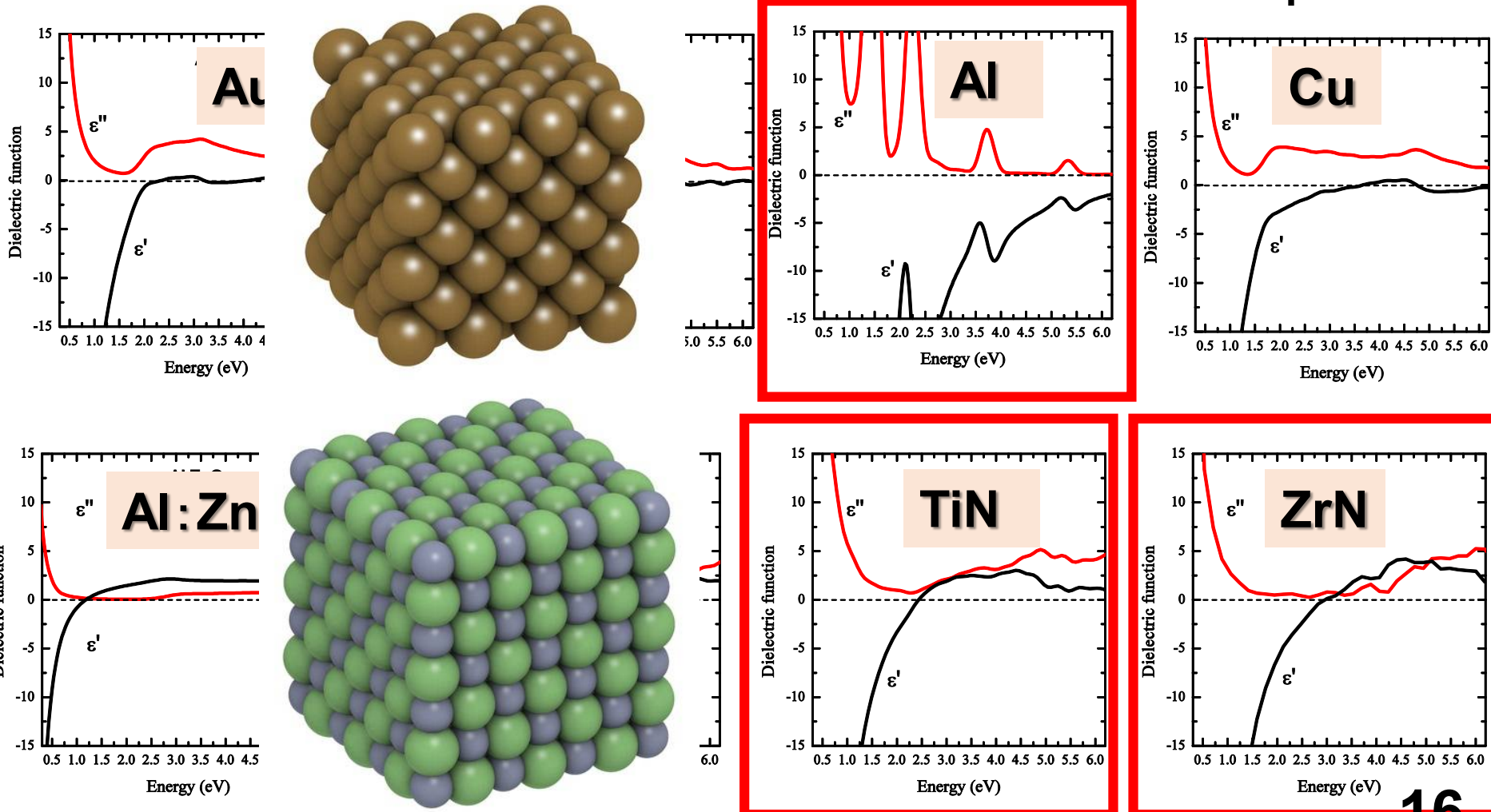
**Larger optical response
and damping even
larger than Au or Ag!**

**Suitable for IR absorber
applications.**

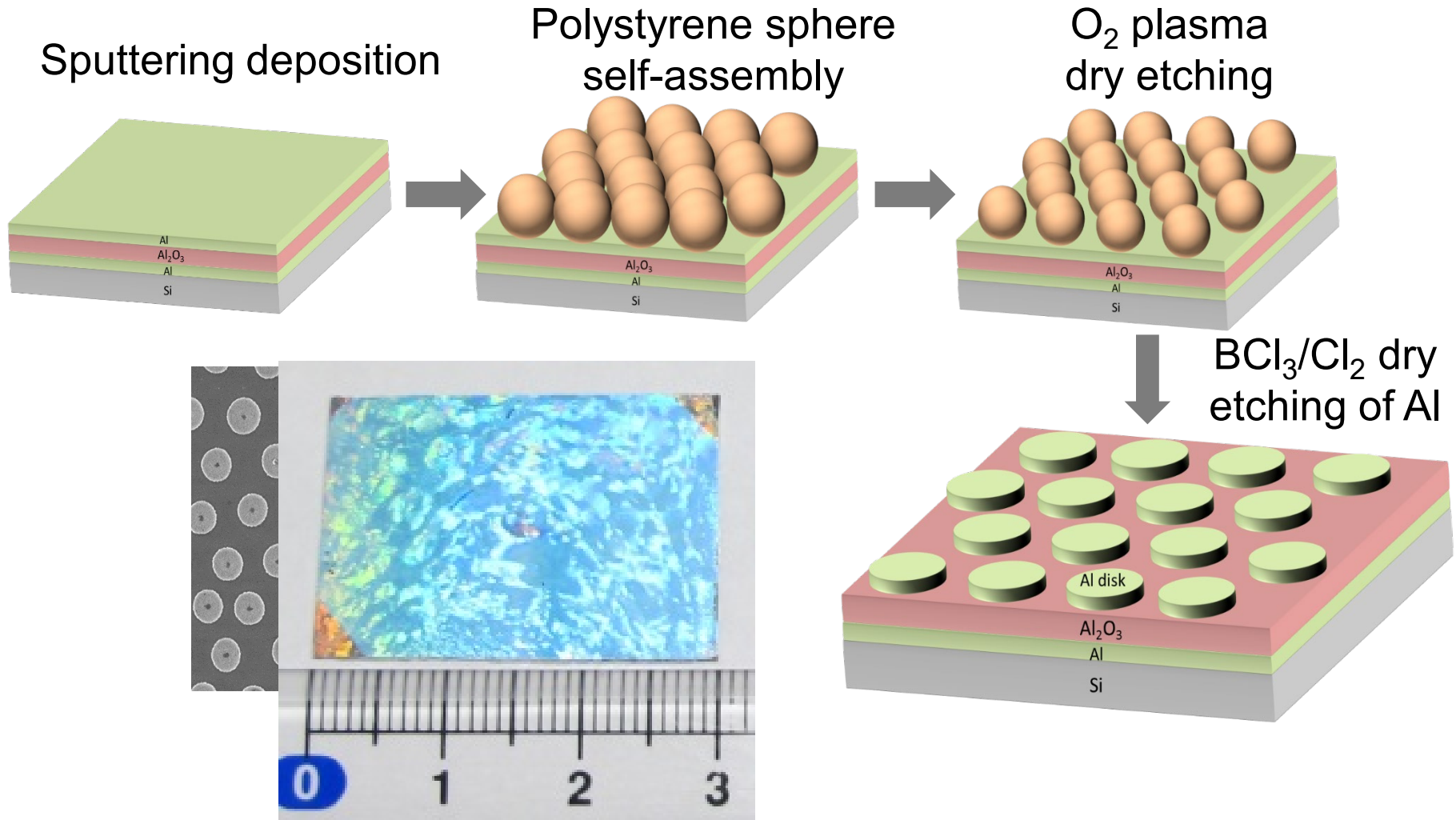
Scrutinize the Suitable Material !

Dielectric function of candidate materials:
(DFT calculations)

— Imaginary part
— Real part



Colloidal Mask Etching

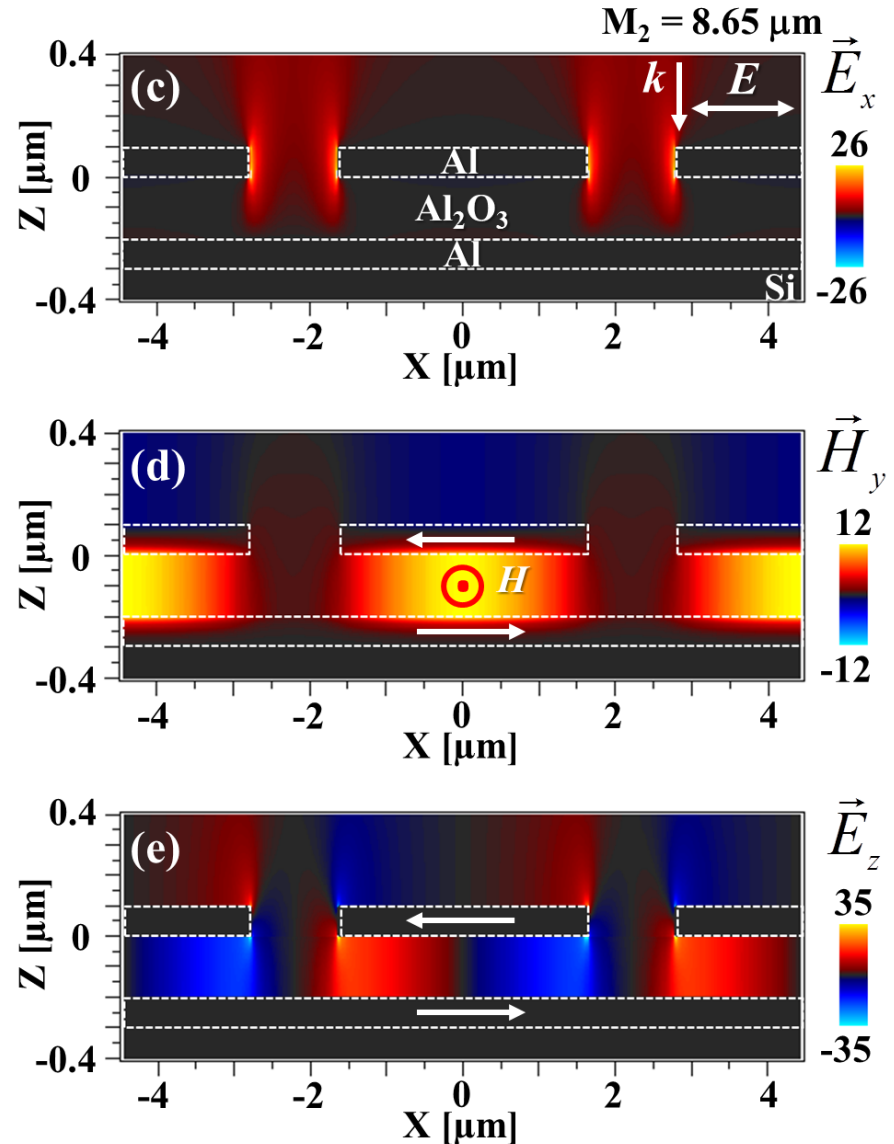
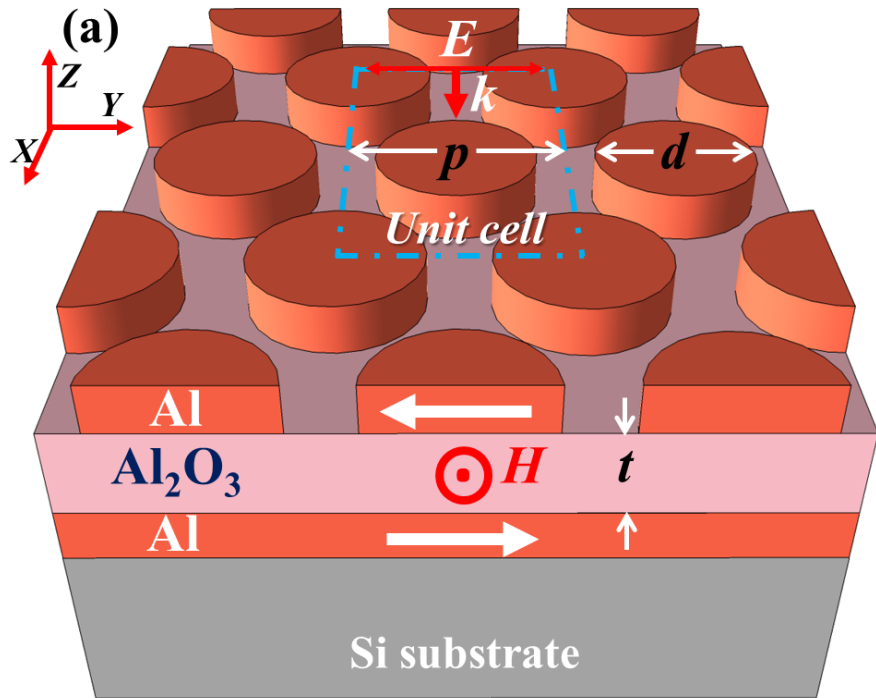


Thang Duy Dao, Kai Chen et al., ACS Photonics 2, 964-970 (2015).

A Device for Efficient Heat-Light Conversion

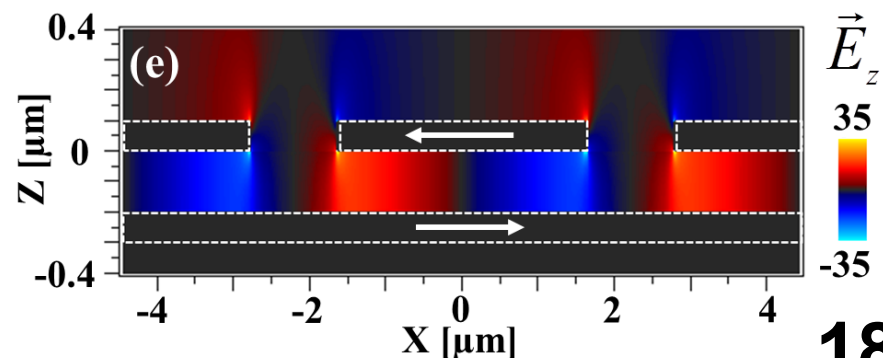
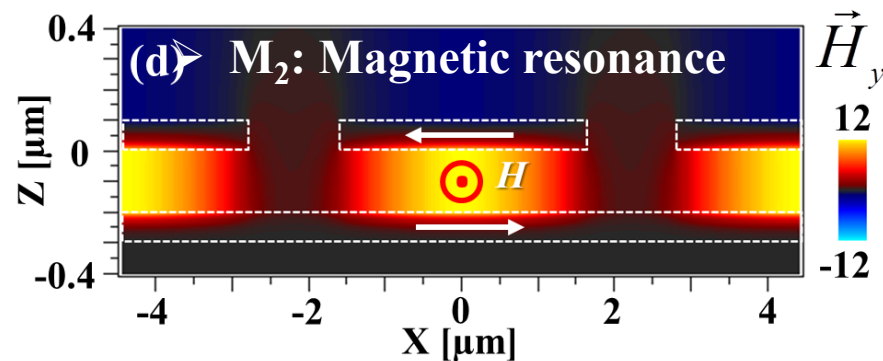
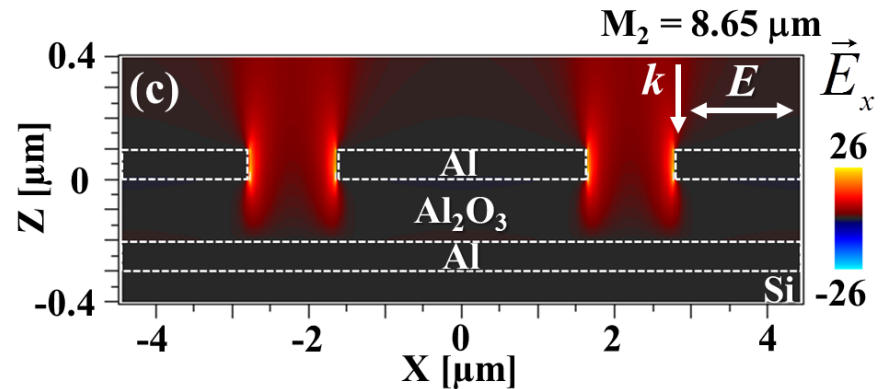
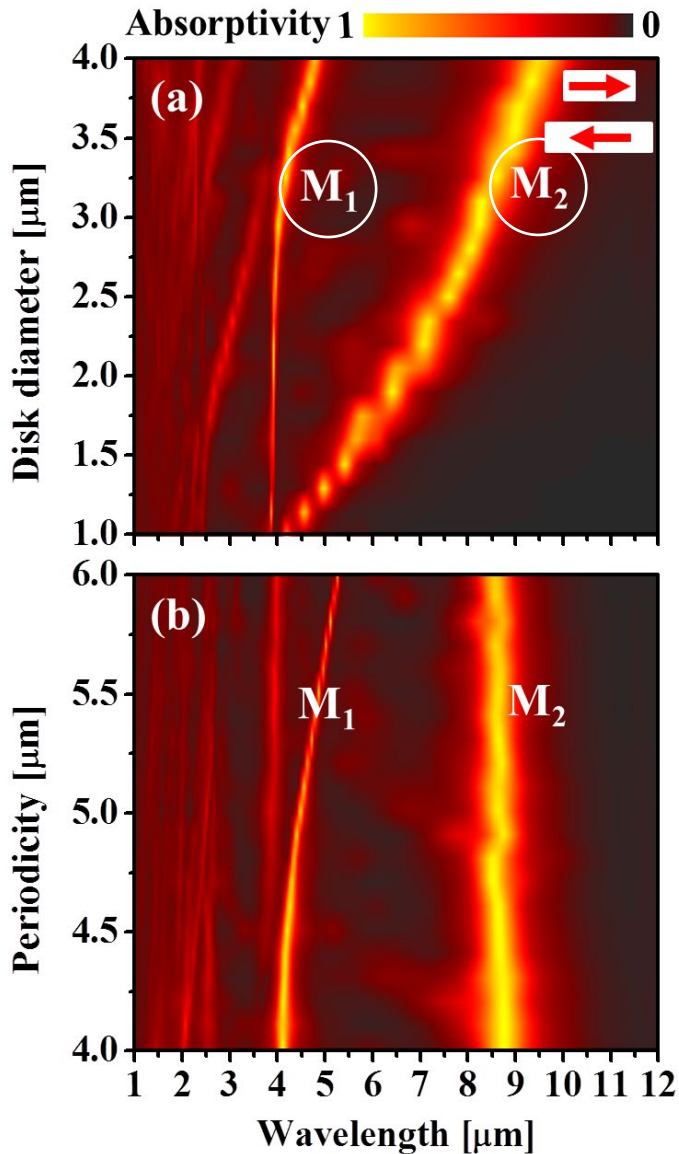
→ Metal-Insulator-Metal perfect absorber (MIM-PA)

- Aluminum - Aluminum oxide – Aluminum based IR perfect absorber

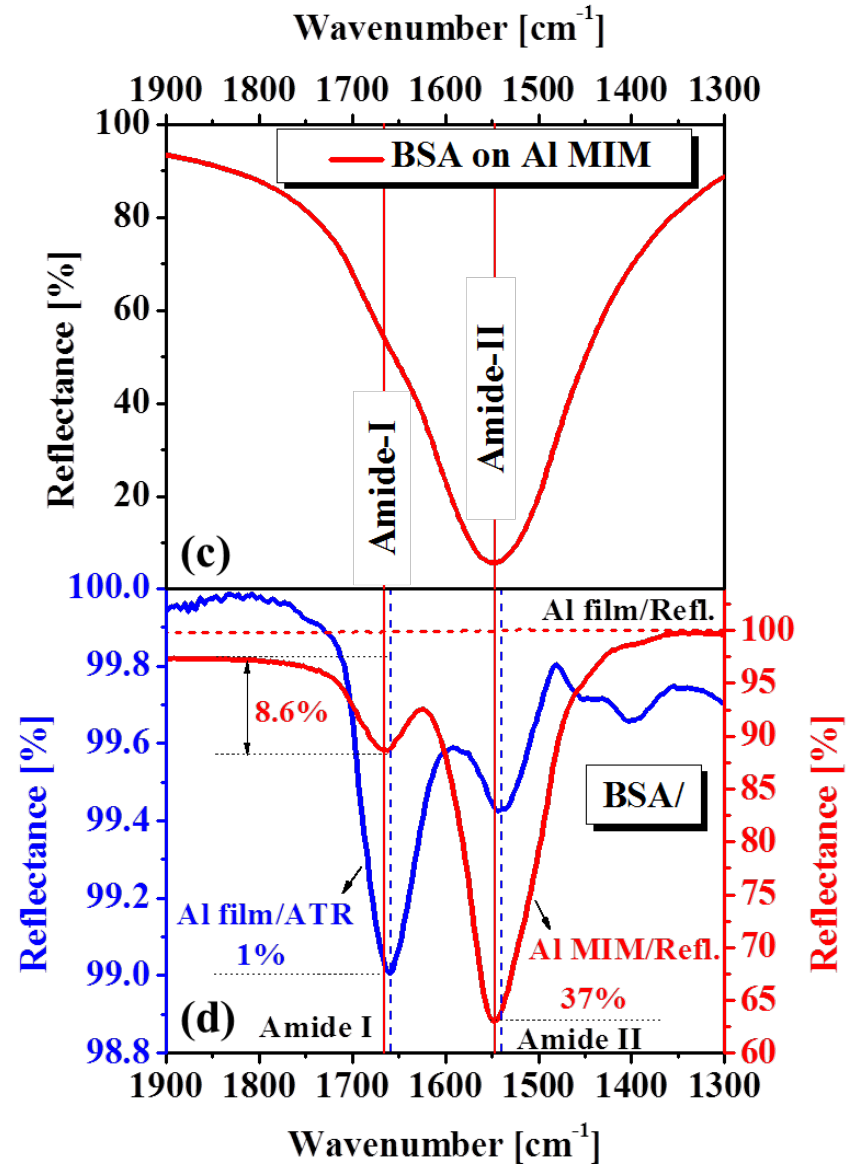
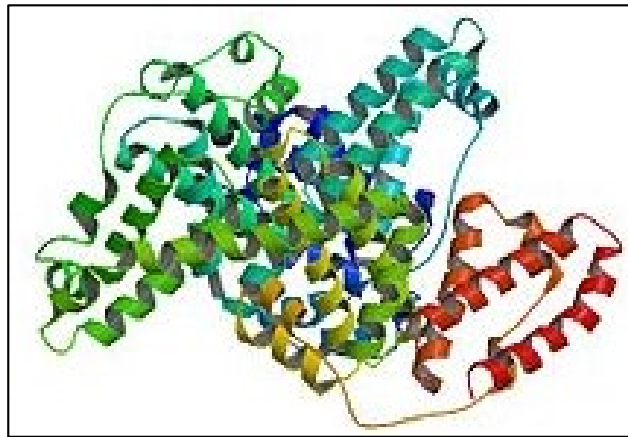
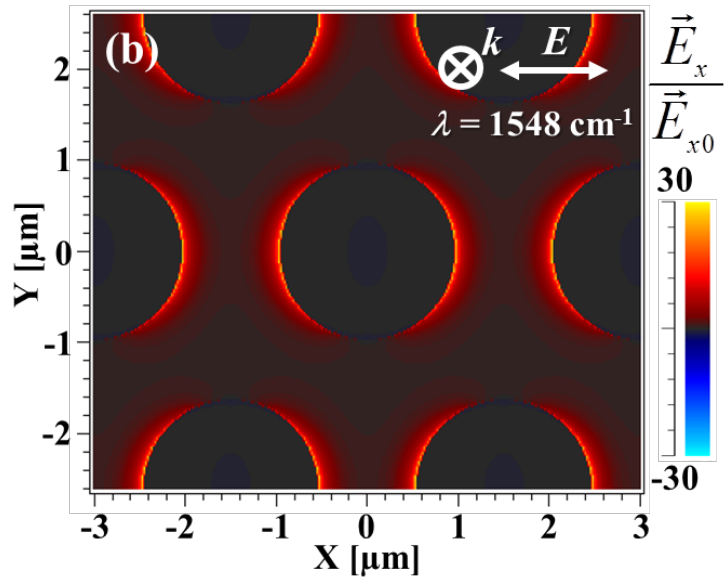


Infrared Perfect Absorbers: Simulations

➤ SP-photonic coupling and magnetic resonances



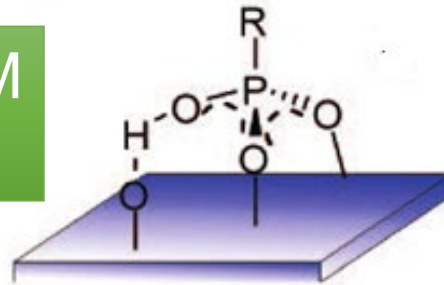
Al-PAs based selective IR plasmonic antennas for SEIRA



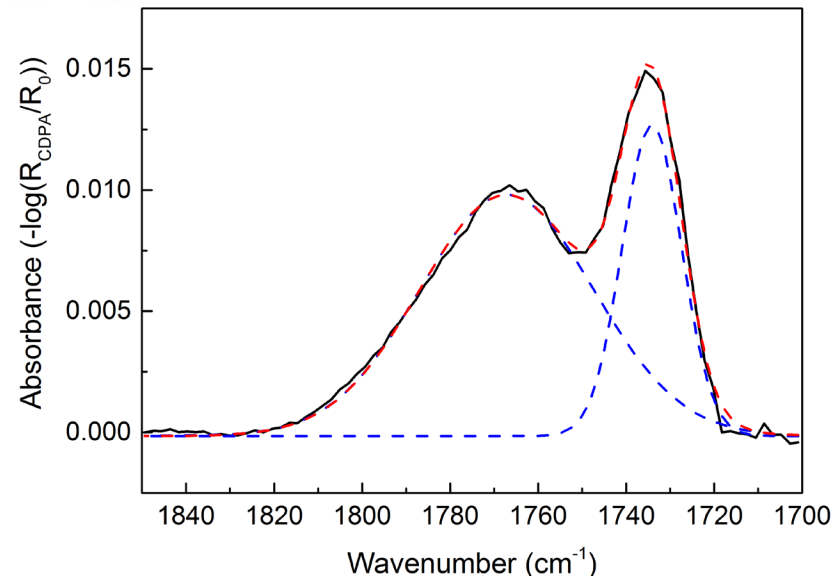
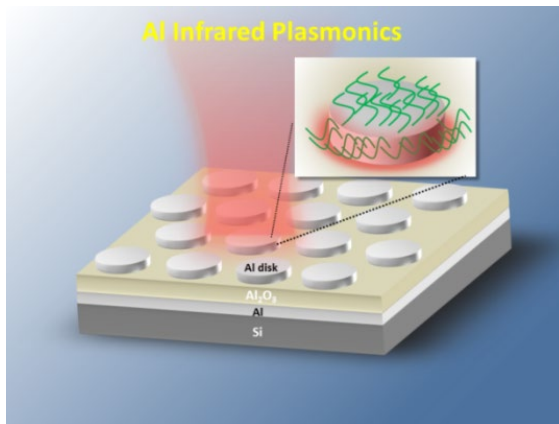
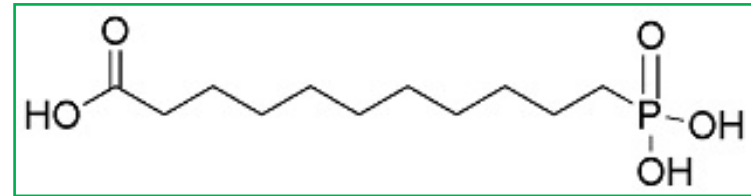
Al₂O₃: Protection & Functionalization: Check by SEIRA

- Thiol-based surface functionalization enables wide applications of Au nanoparticles
- Can we find a similar strategy for Al?

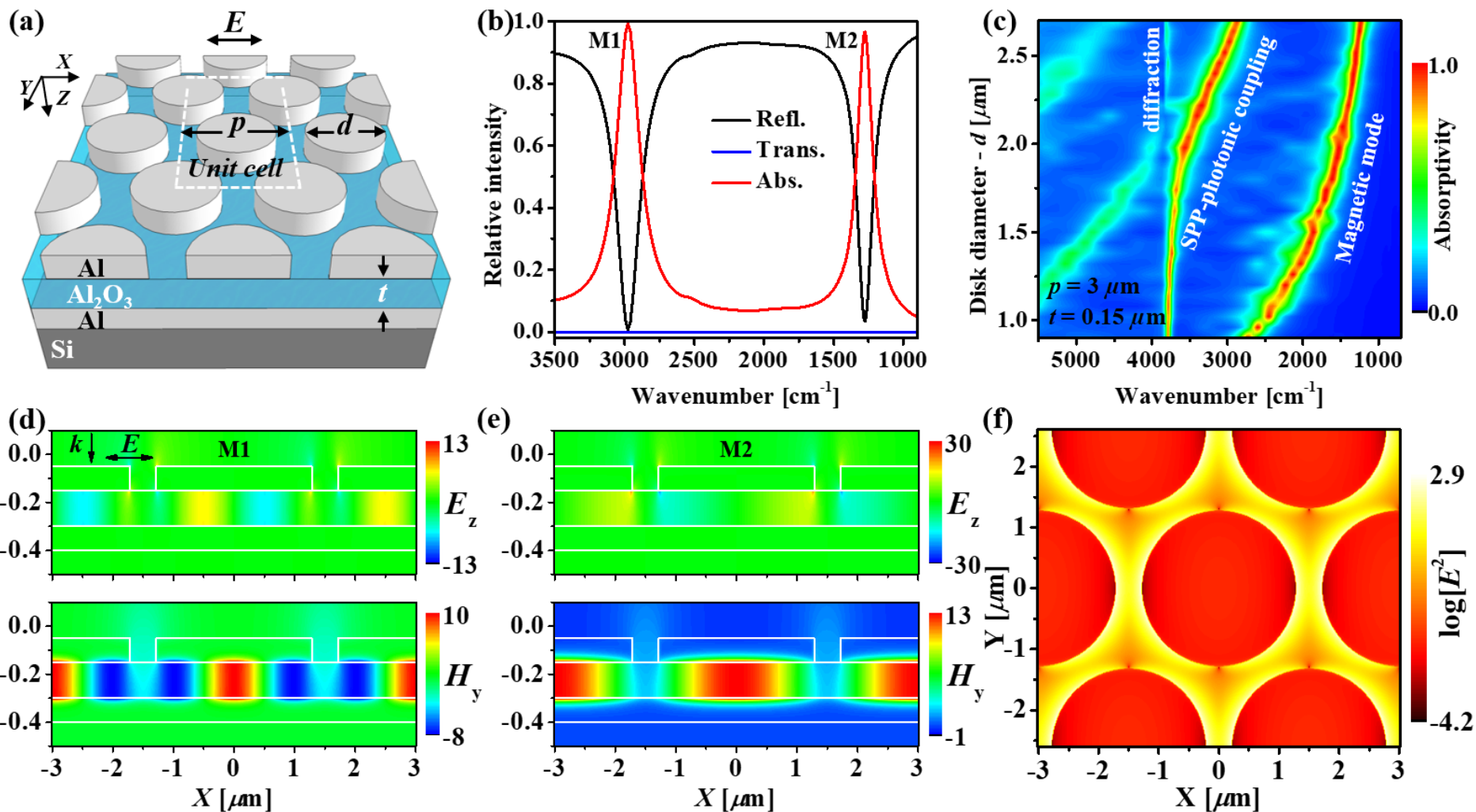
Phosphonic acid SAM on oxide surface



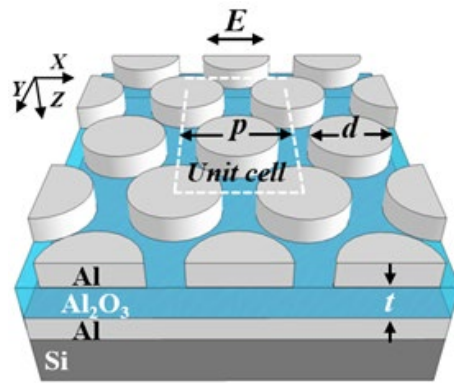
10-carboxydecylphosphonic acid



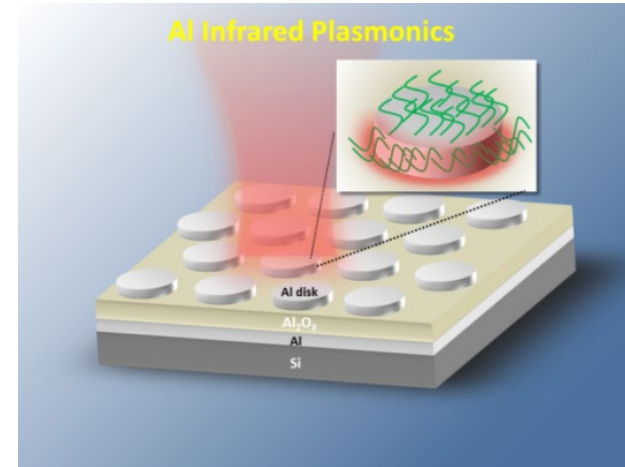
In situ Dual-band SEIRA Reaction Monitoring



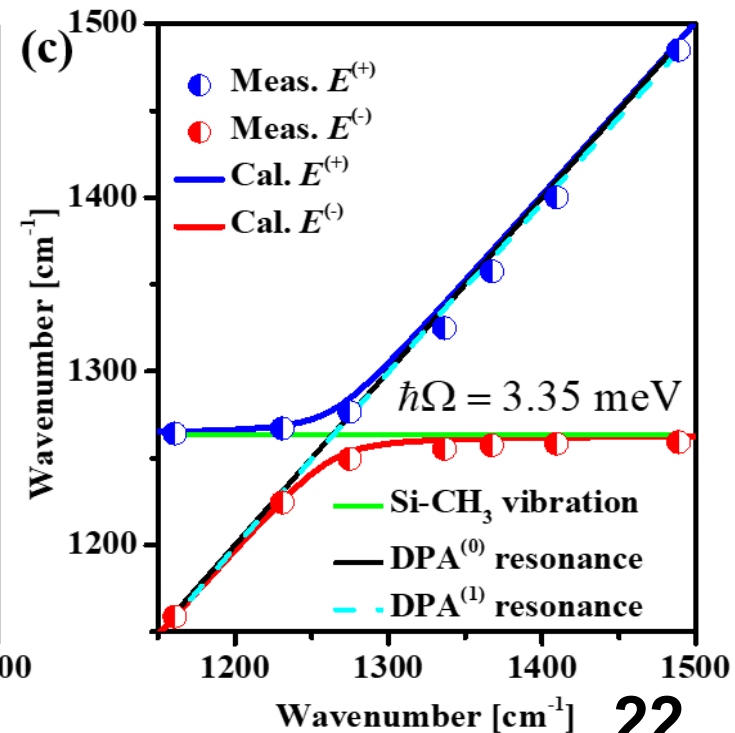
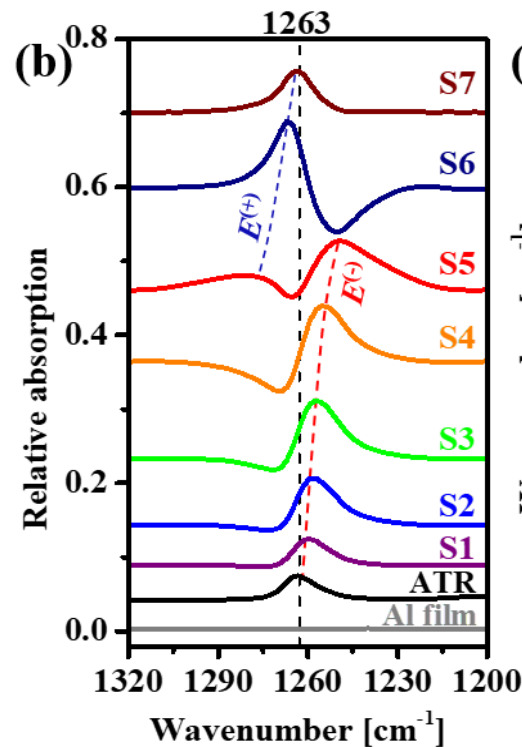
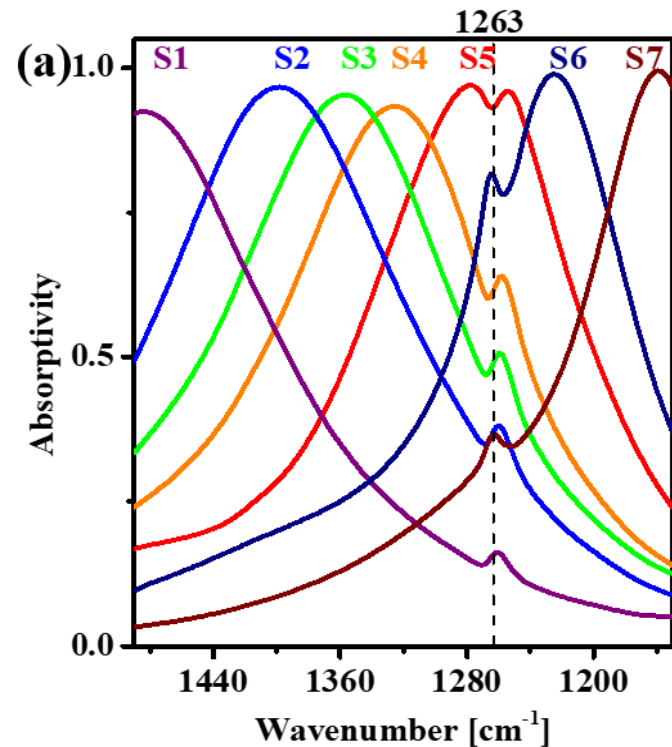
SEIRA devices for Selective detection of molecules



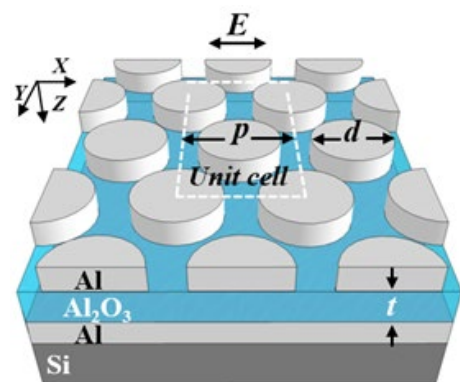
PDMS spin-coated on Al



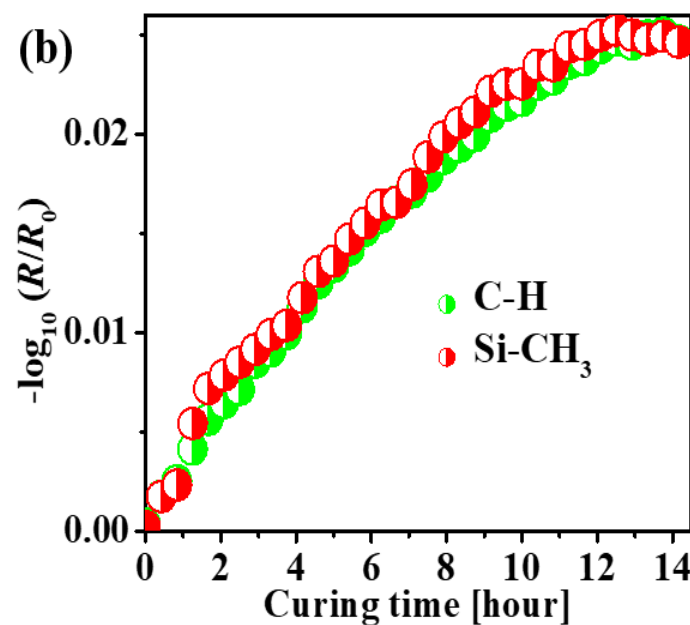
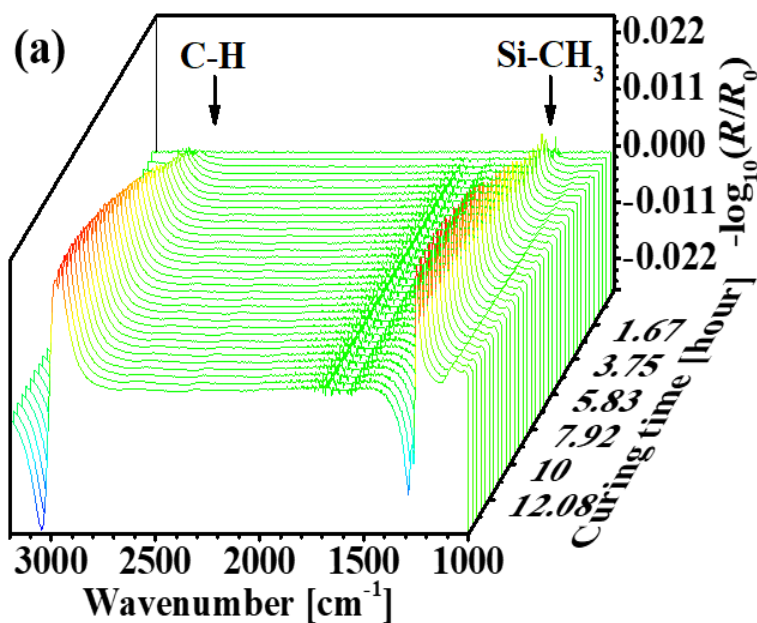
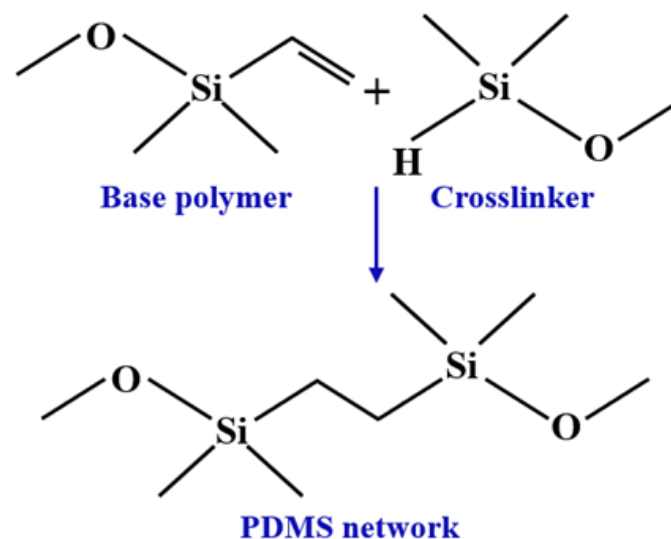
T. D. Dao



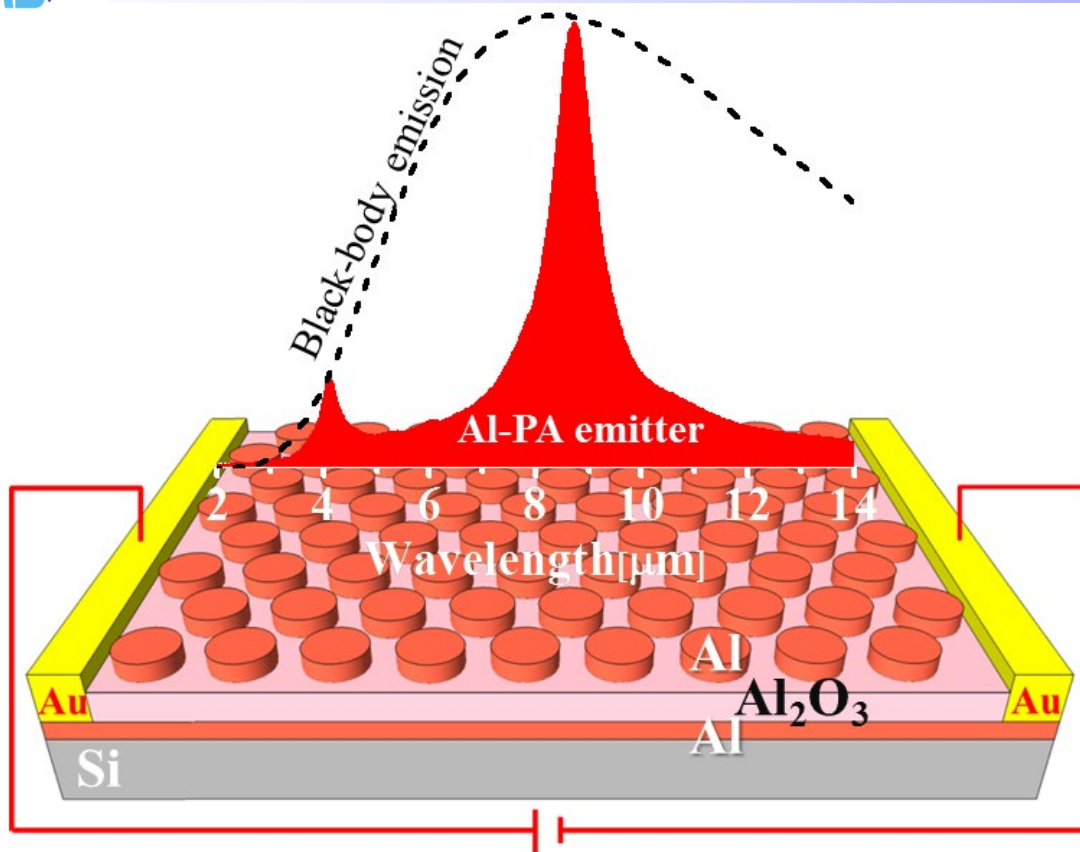
in situ reaction monitoring using dual-band SEIRA



PDMS spin-coated on Al



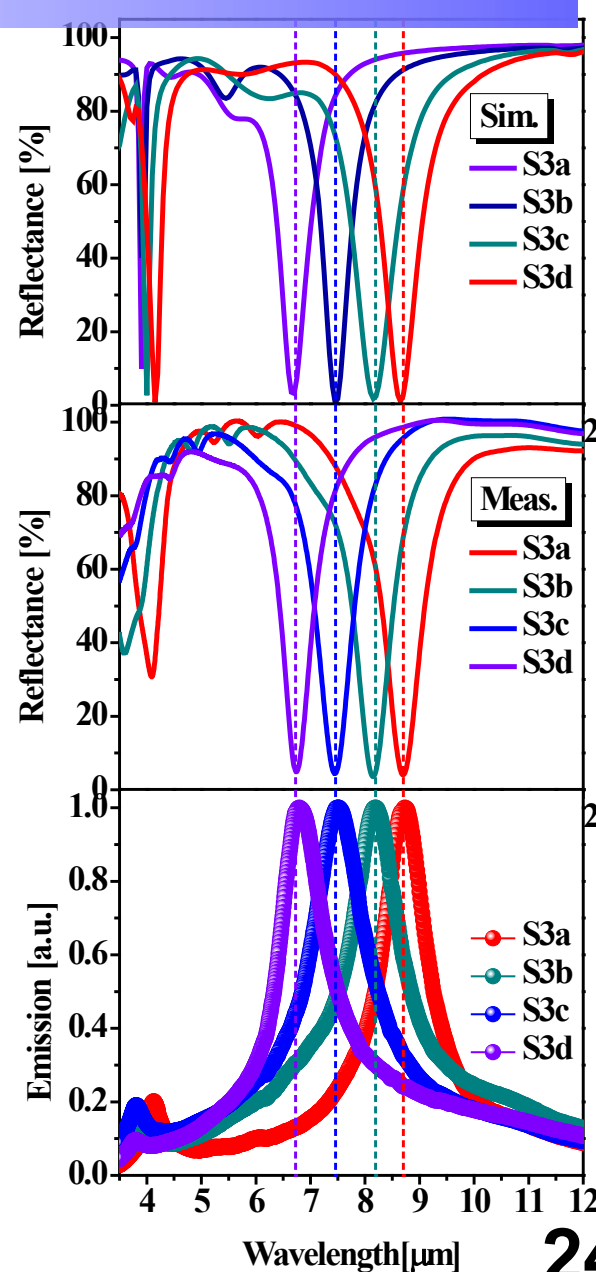
AI-PAs Based Selective Thermal Emitters



➤ Kirchhoff's law in thermal radiation:

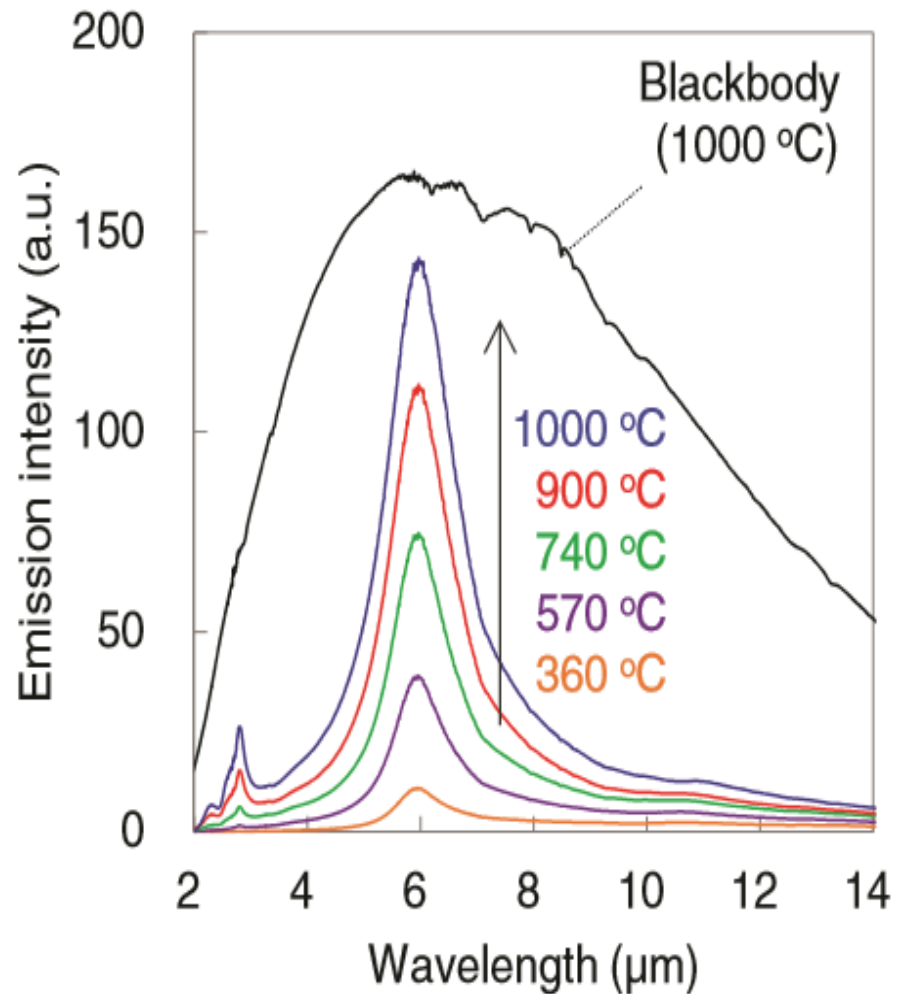
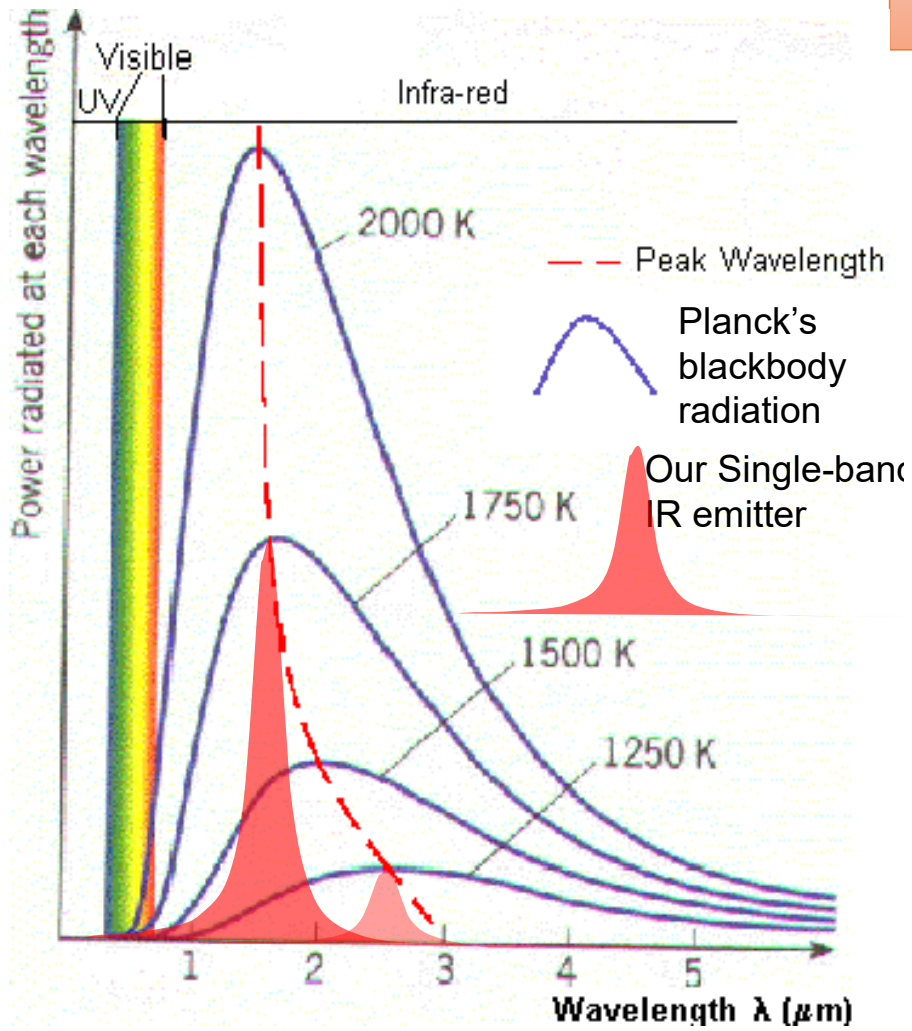
For the condition of thermal equilibrium, the absorptivity is equal to emissivity:

$$\alpha_{\lambda} = \varepsilon_{\lambda} \quad \alpha_{\lambda} = 1 - R_{\lambda}$$



High-temperature Mo Emitter Operative Above 1000 °C

IR emitter Operative above 1000 °C



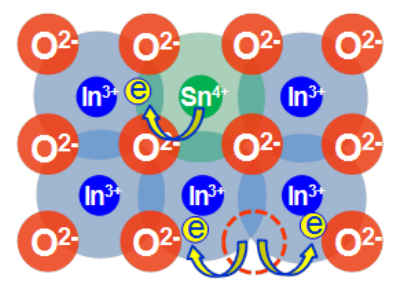
<http://voyager.egglescliffe.org.uk/physics/astro/my/blackbody/bbody.html>

T. Yokoyama *et al.*, *Adv. Opt. Mat.* 4, 1987 (2016).



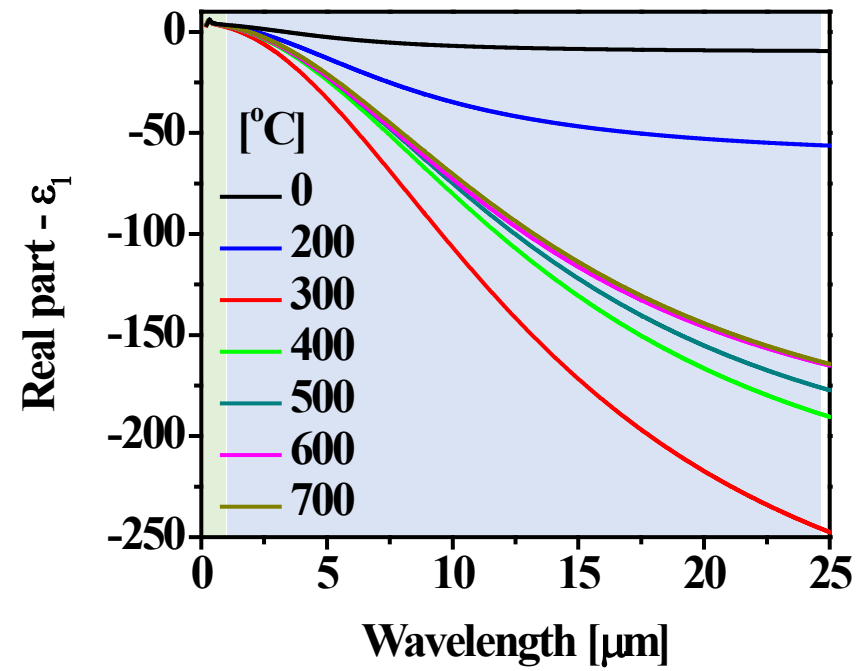
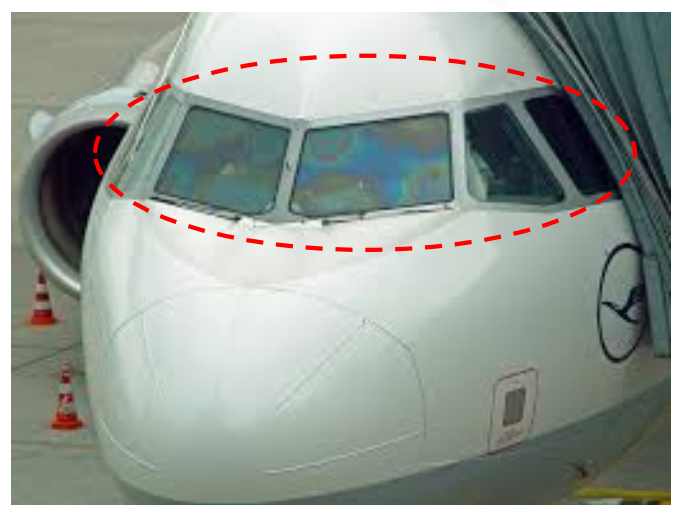
TCO for SEIRA sensors and Thermal Emitters

Indium Tin Oxide (ITO):
 74% In, 18% O₂, 8% Sn



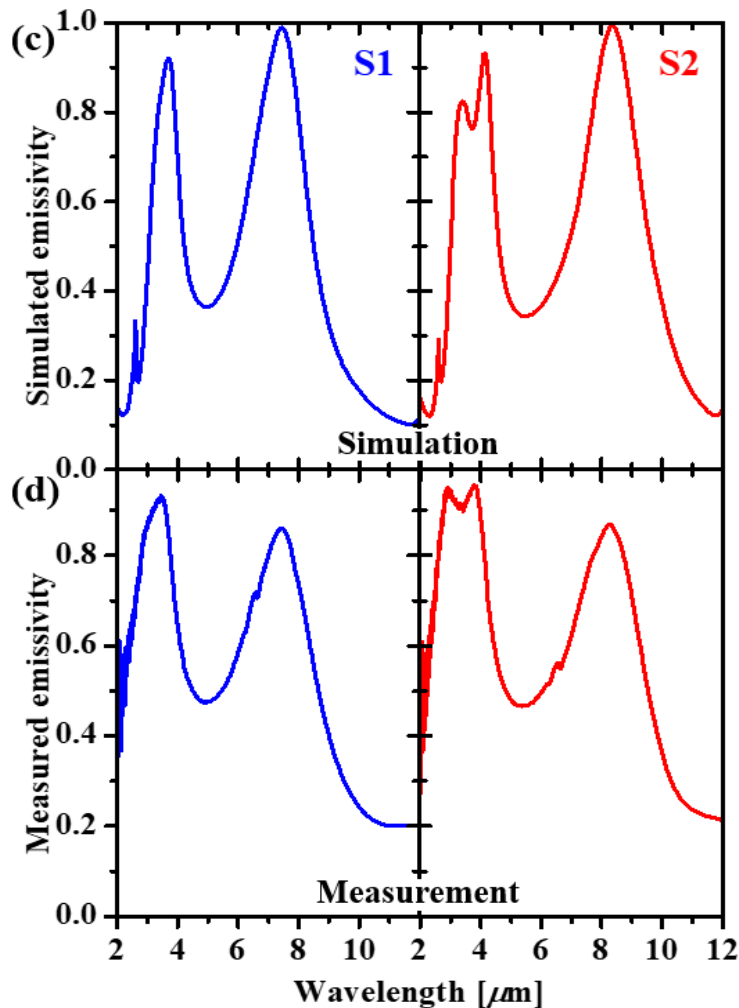
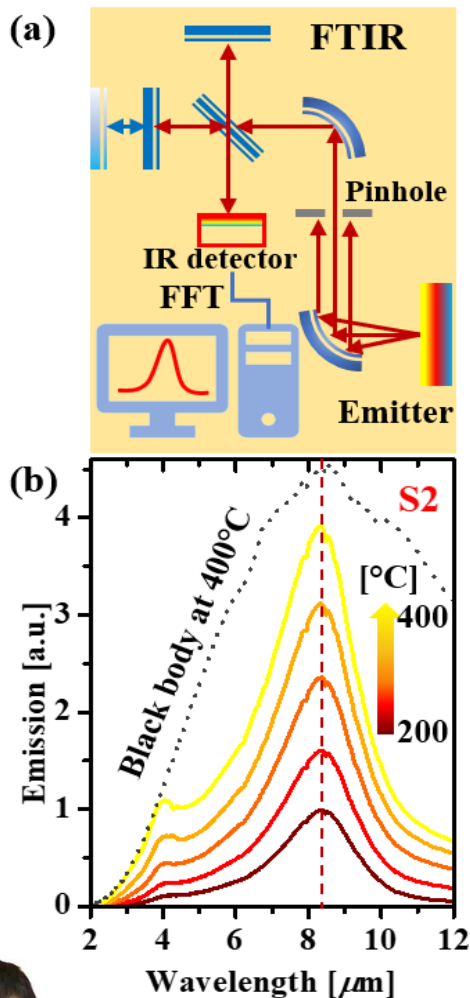
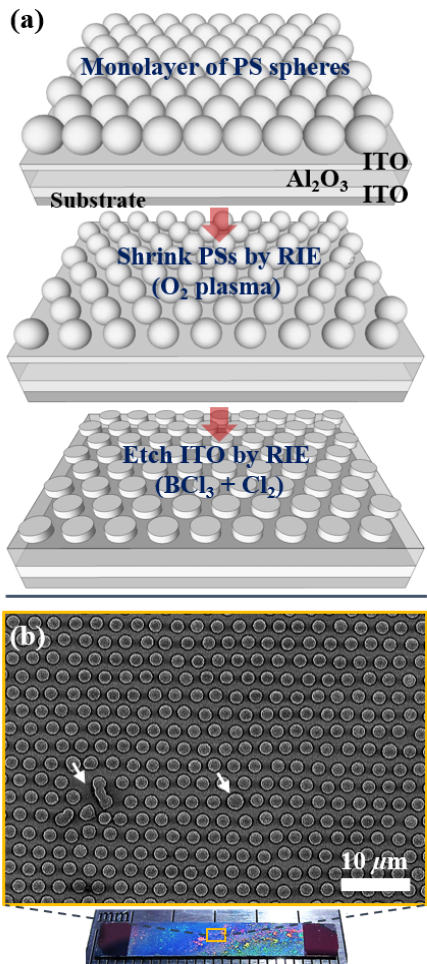
Dielectric in UV-VIS

Metallic in NIR-MIR



- Defrosting Transparent Heater
- Electromagnetic Shield

High-temperature PAs Operative in Air: ITO

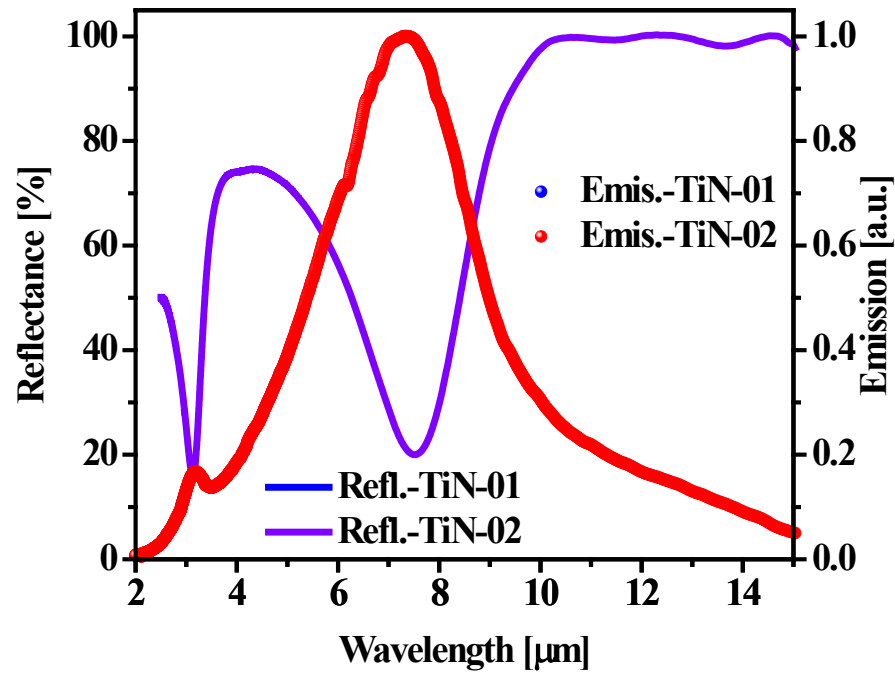
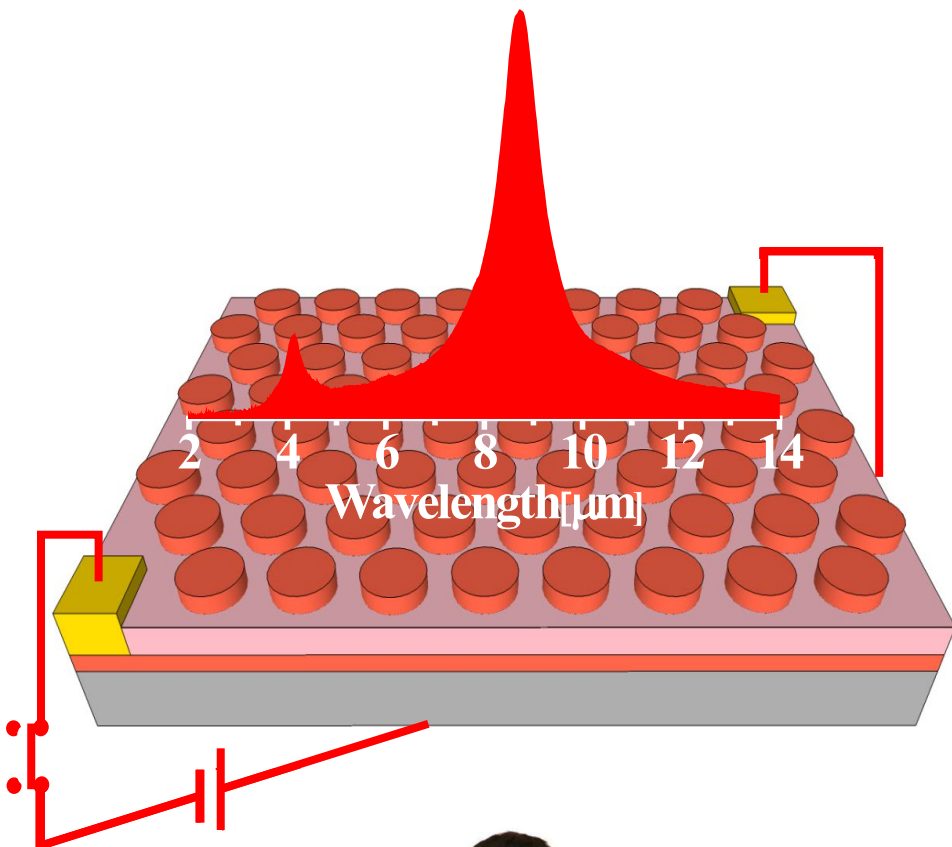


High-temperature PAs Operative in Air: TiN (TiC)

Au, Al, Mo



Plasmonic Ceramics TiN (TiC)



Blue: Absorption

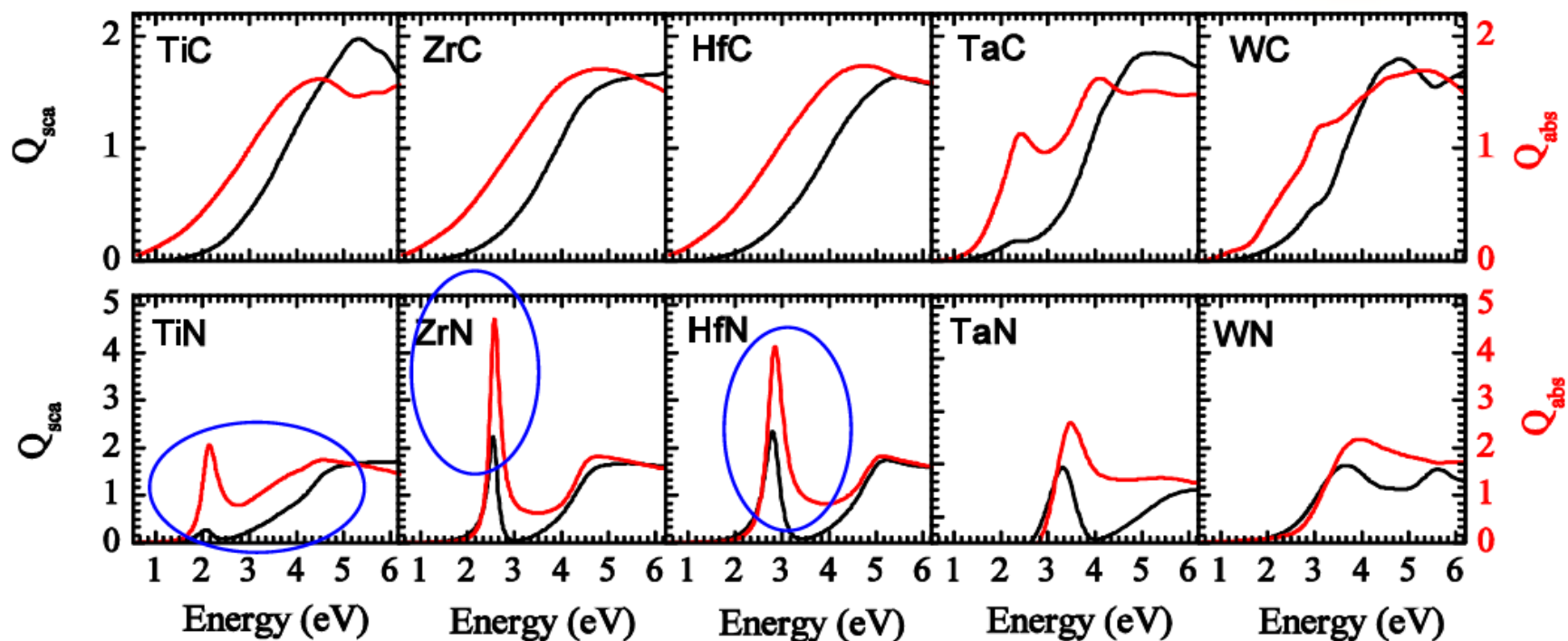
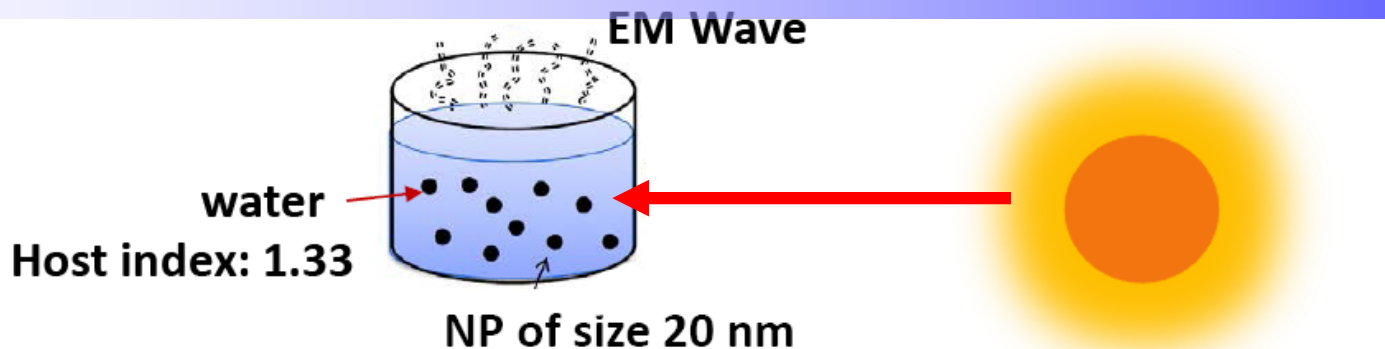
Red: IR emitter



T.D. Dao

➤ **Kirchhoff's law in thermal emission**

Efficient Light-heat Nano-Tranducer Materials

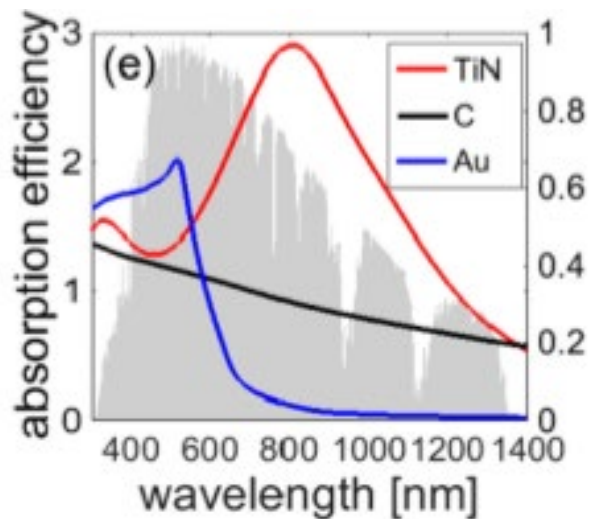
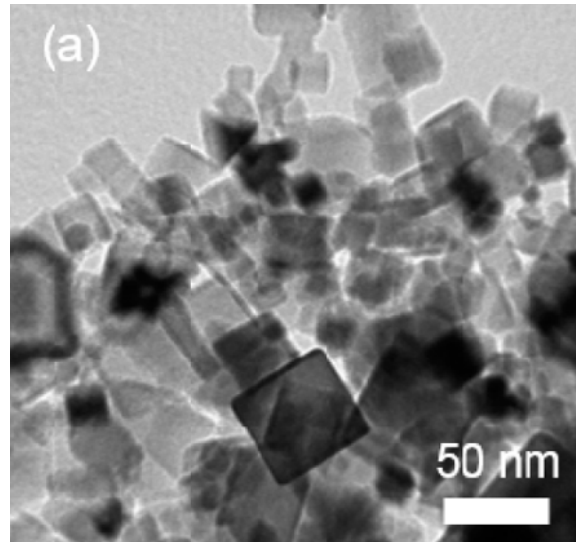


M. Kumar, N Umezawa, S Ishii, T Nagao, ACS Photonics 3 (1), 43-50 (2015).

S Ishii, RP Sugavaneshwar, T Nagao, The J. Phys. Chem. C 120 (4), 2342 (2016)

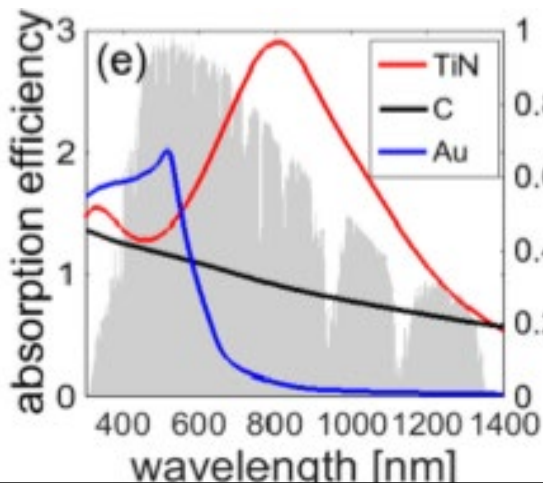
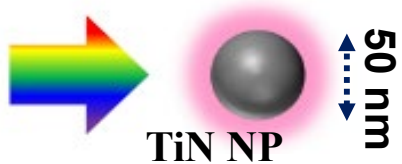
Plasmonic Nitrides, Carbides: TiN

- Nanoparticle Generator (NIMS-Attotec)
- Arc discharge method H_2 -Ar (recycled)
- No ligands, clean dry synthesis
- Variety of Materials (alloys, ceramics...)

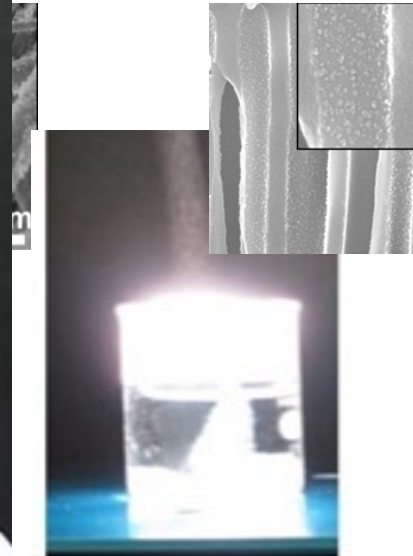




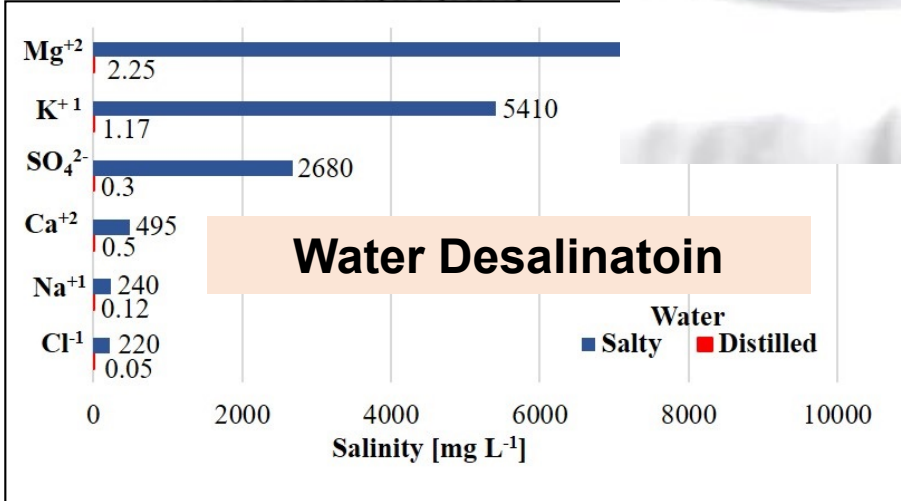
Plasmonic Nitrides, Carbides: TiN



In Nanopores



92%



ions
 generation
 from 100mW/cm² (1.5AM) solar light

M Kaur, et al, ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng. 5, 8523(2017).

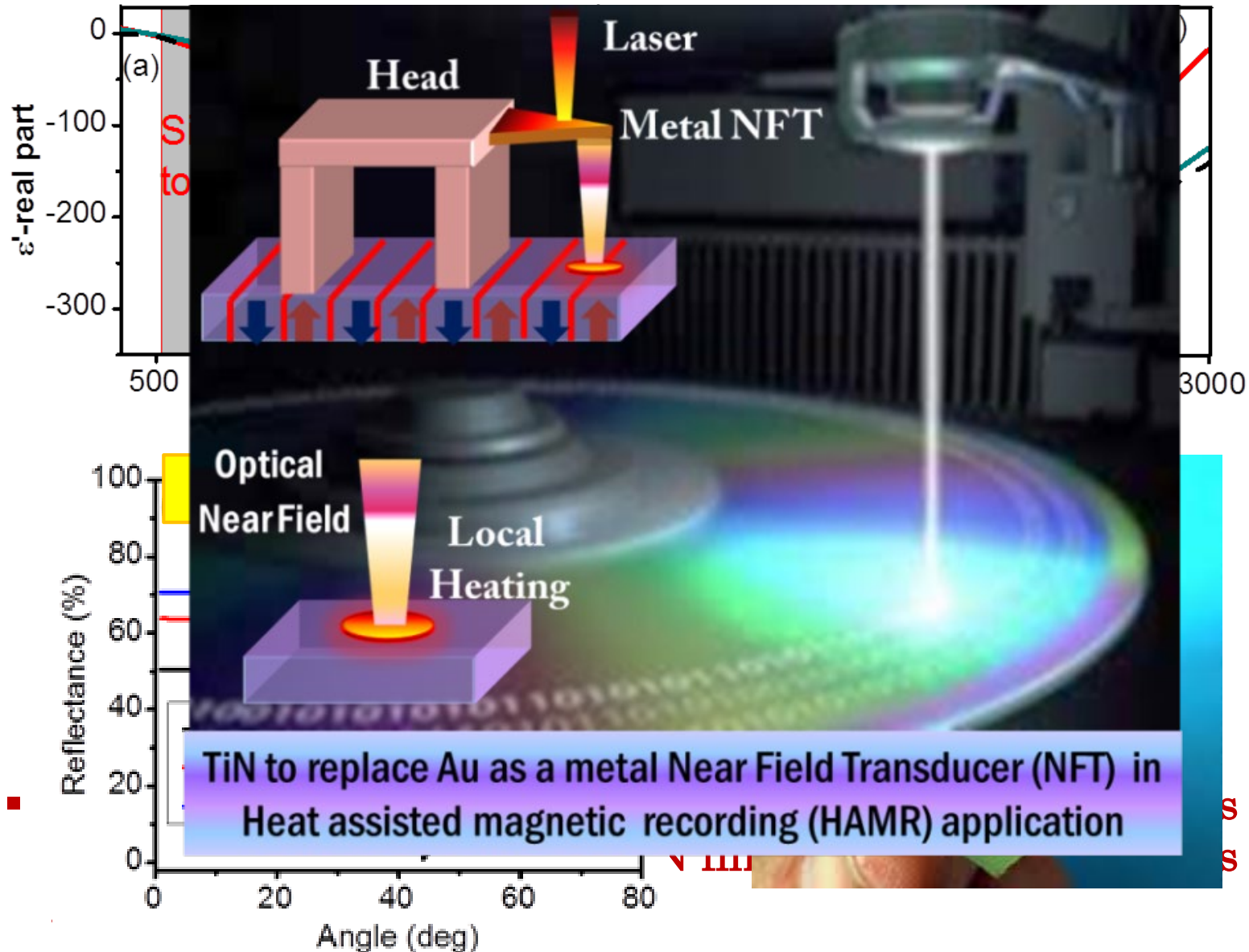
M Kaur, et al., Adv. Sustainable Syst. 3 (2), 1800112 (2018).



S. Ishii

M. Kaur

Plasmonic Ceramic TiN: PLD-grown film

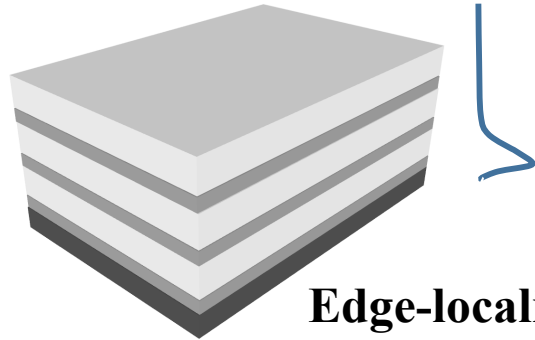


S. Ishii

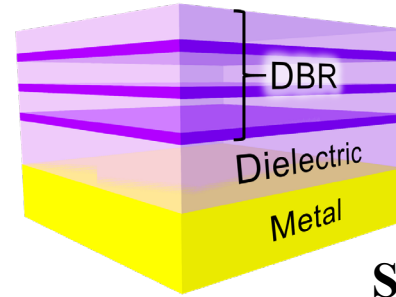


T. Nabatame

Tamm Plasmon Polariton vs Gires-Tournois Cavity



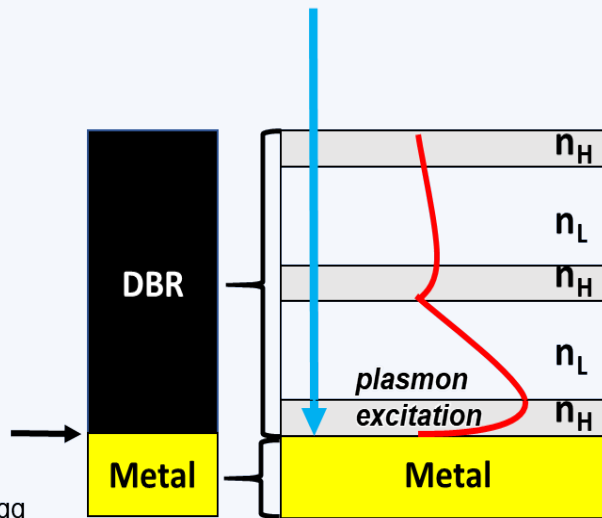
Edge-localized state



Standing wave

TPP structure

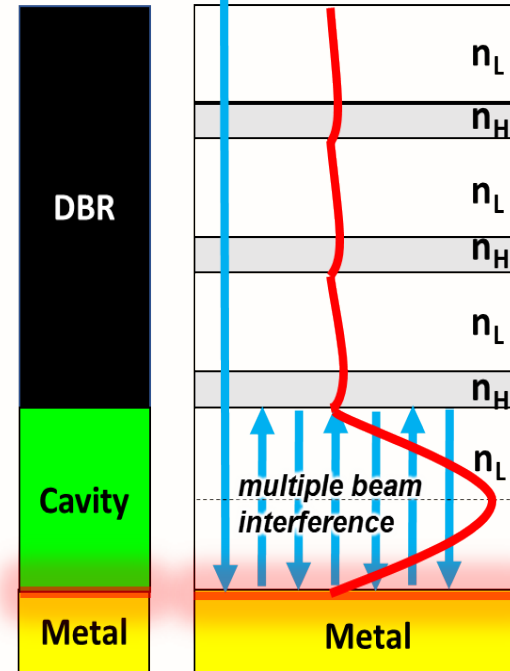
Tamm plasmon polaritons formed at the interface between a metal and a dielectric Bragg reflector



DBR serves as a semi-transparent mirror of the cavity

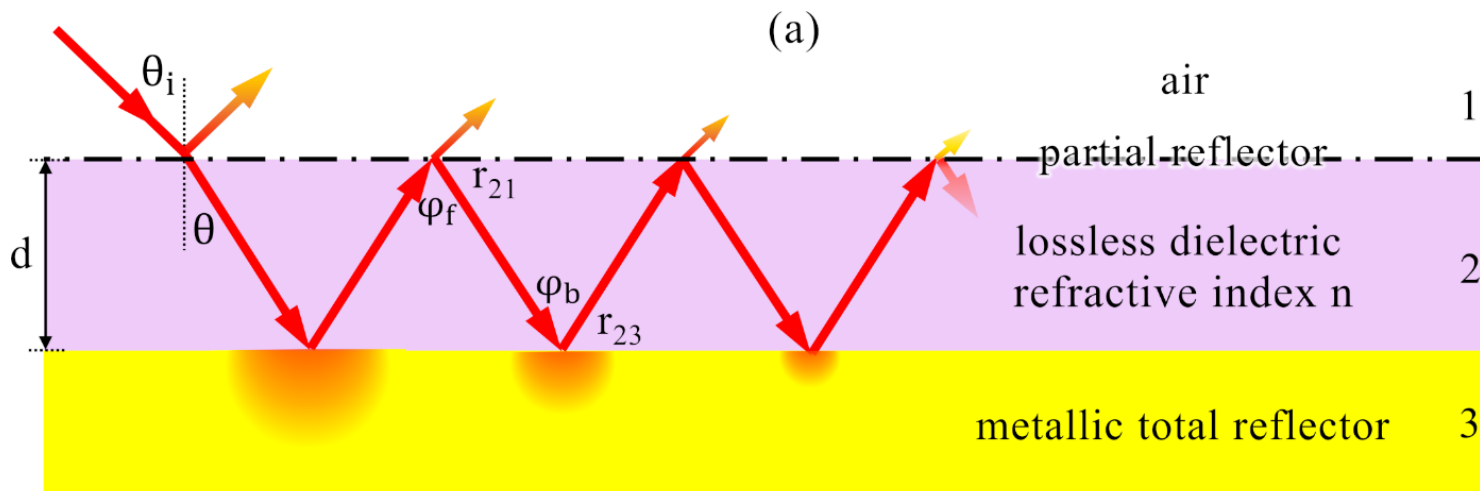
metallic loss at the back metallic mirror

DDM structure

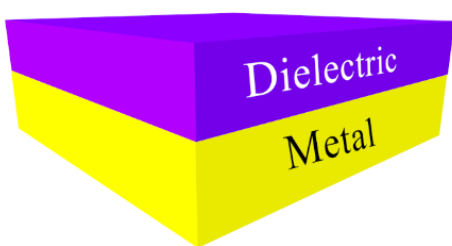


The GT cavity serves as a spectral filter element to enhance multiple reflection of resonant waves in the cavity

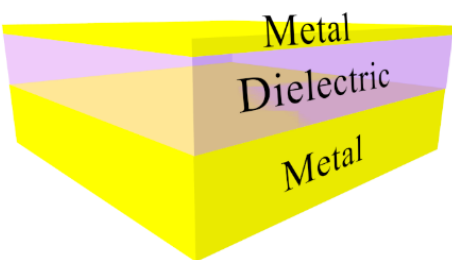
Gires-Tournois Resonator with Metal/Oxide Interfaces



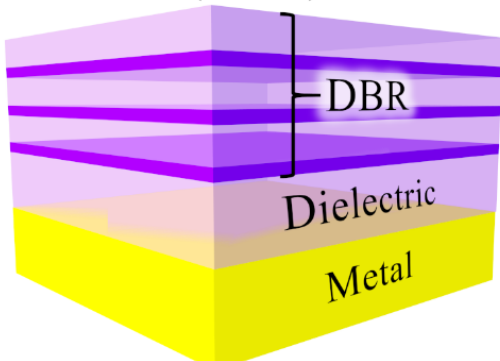
(b) Dielectric on Metal (DM)



(c) Metal-Dielectric-Metal (MDM)



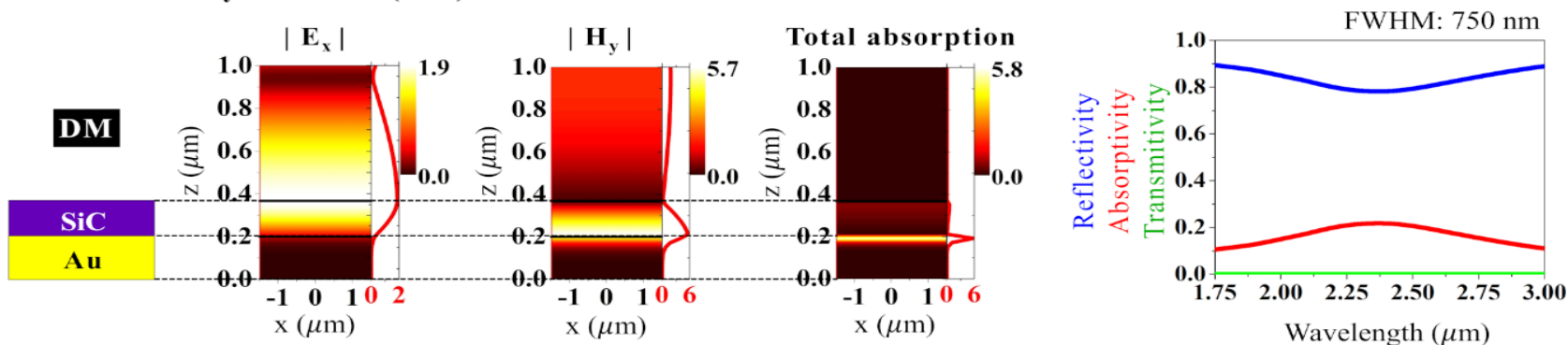
(d) DBR-Dielectric-Metal (DDM)



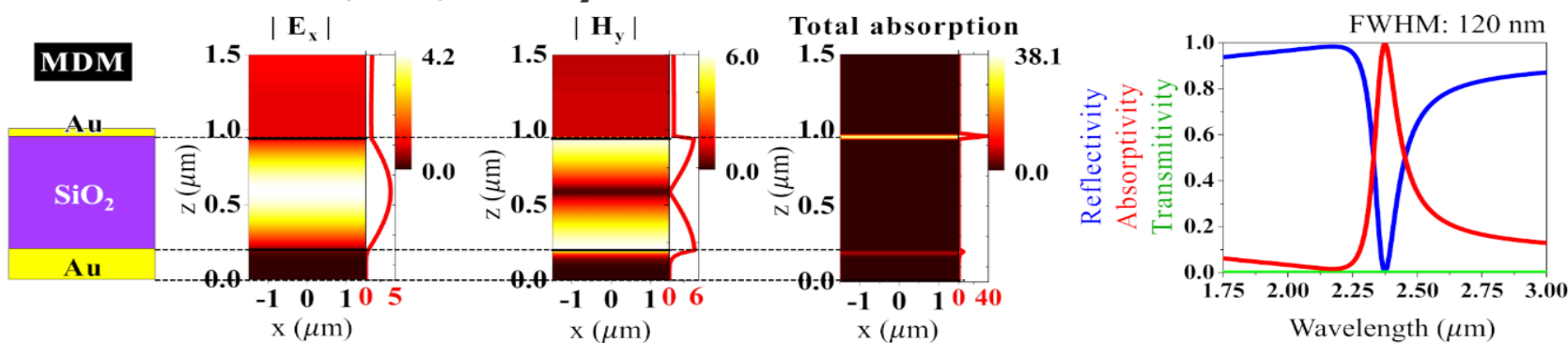
Doan, T. Dao, S. Ishii, and T. Nagao, "Gires-Tournois resonators as ultra-narrowband perfect absorbers for infrared spectroscopic devices," *Opt. Express* 27, A725-A737 (2019).

Gires-Tournois Resonator with Metal/Oxide Interfaces

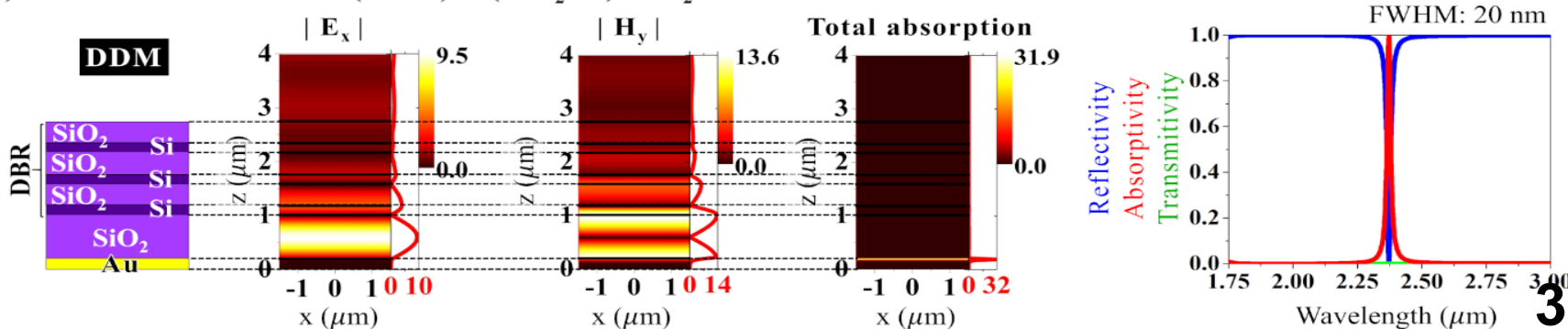
(a) Dielectric Cavity on Metal (DM) : SiC on Au



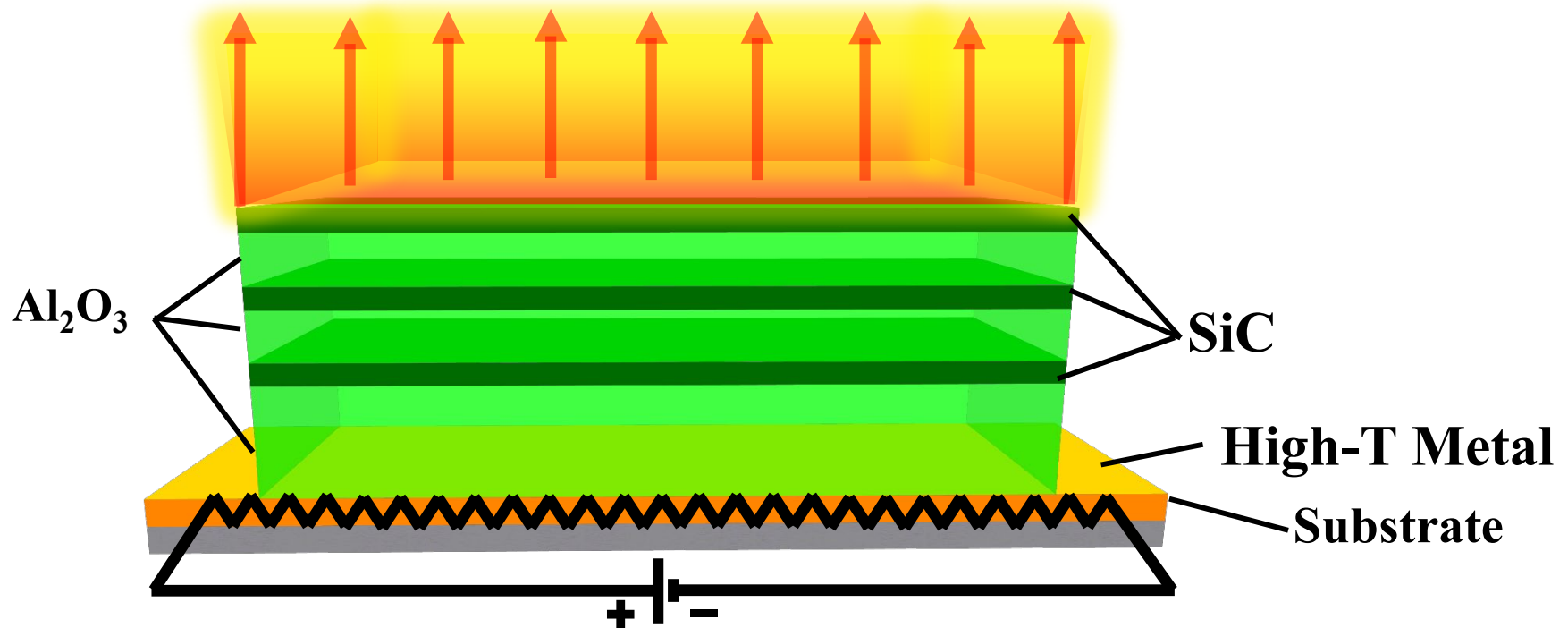
(b) Metal-Dielectric-Metal (MDM): Au-SiO₂-Au



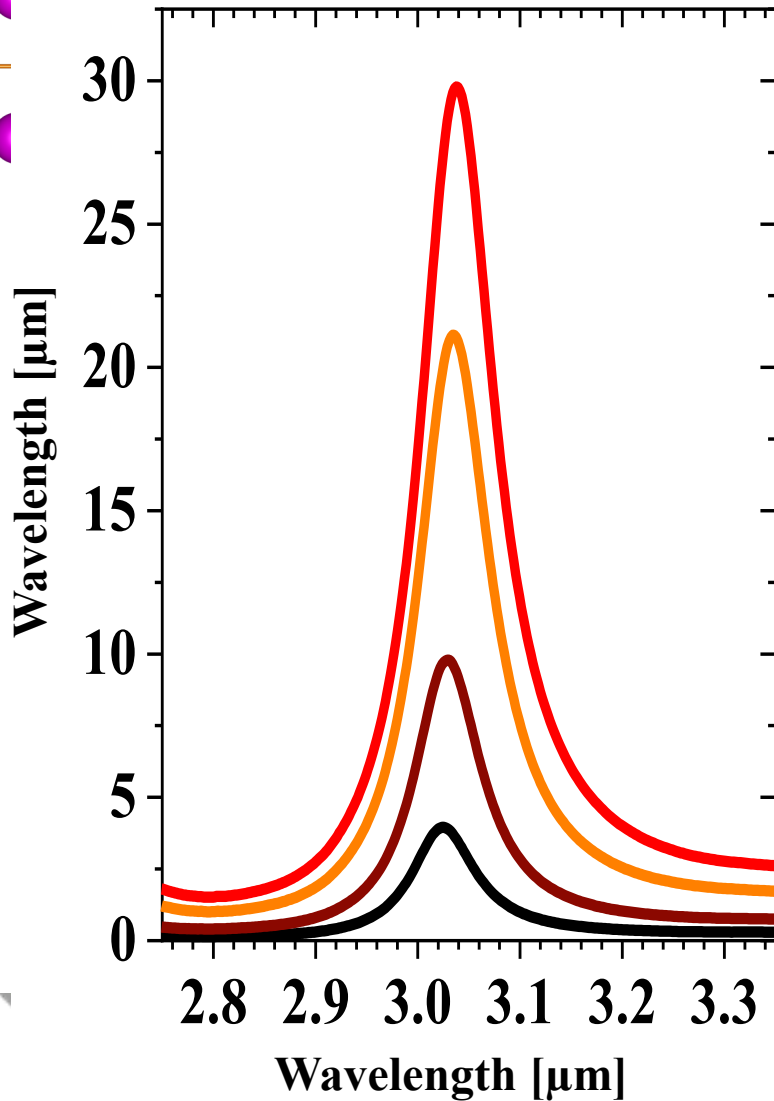
(c) DBR-Dielectric-Metal (DDM): 3(SiO₂-Si)-SiO₂-Au



Gires Tournois cavity-based emitter



Spectroscopic IR Emission by Plasmonic Ceramics



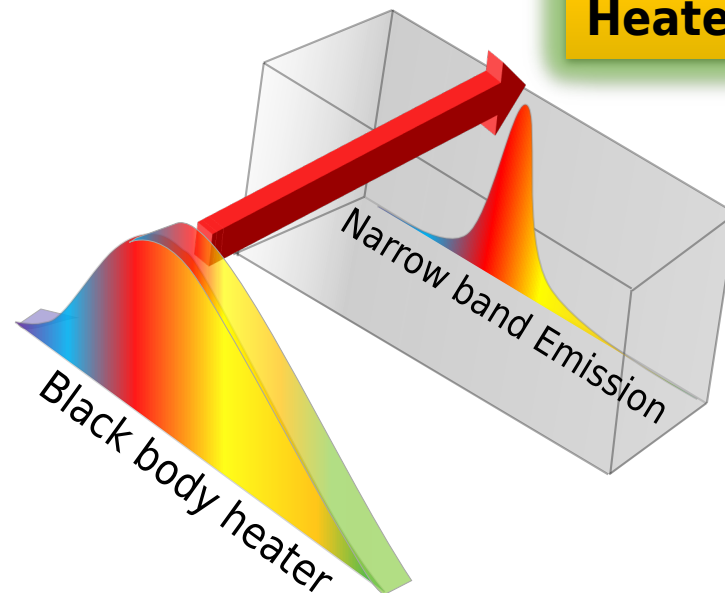
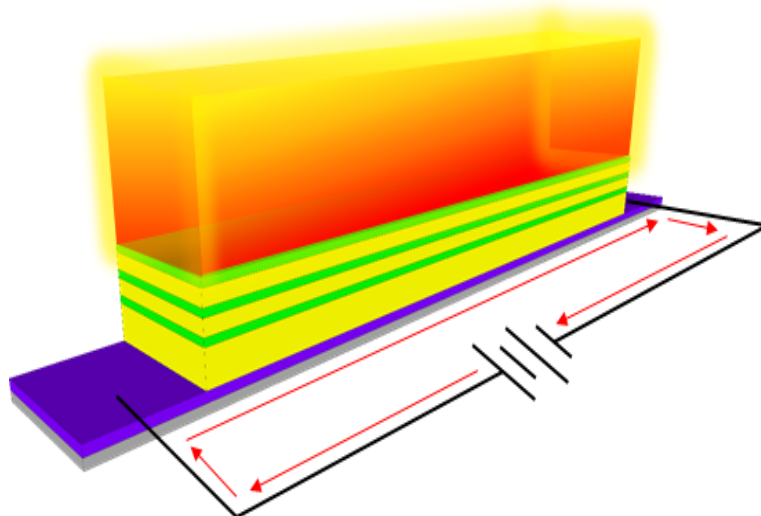
Application for Drying Furnaces



Future Perspective

- Saving Energy by suppressing Unnecessary Emission.
- ~70% Reduction of Electricity.
- Avoid Burning/Explosion of Solvents

Spectroscopic Heater



Outline

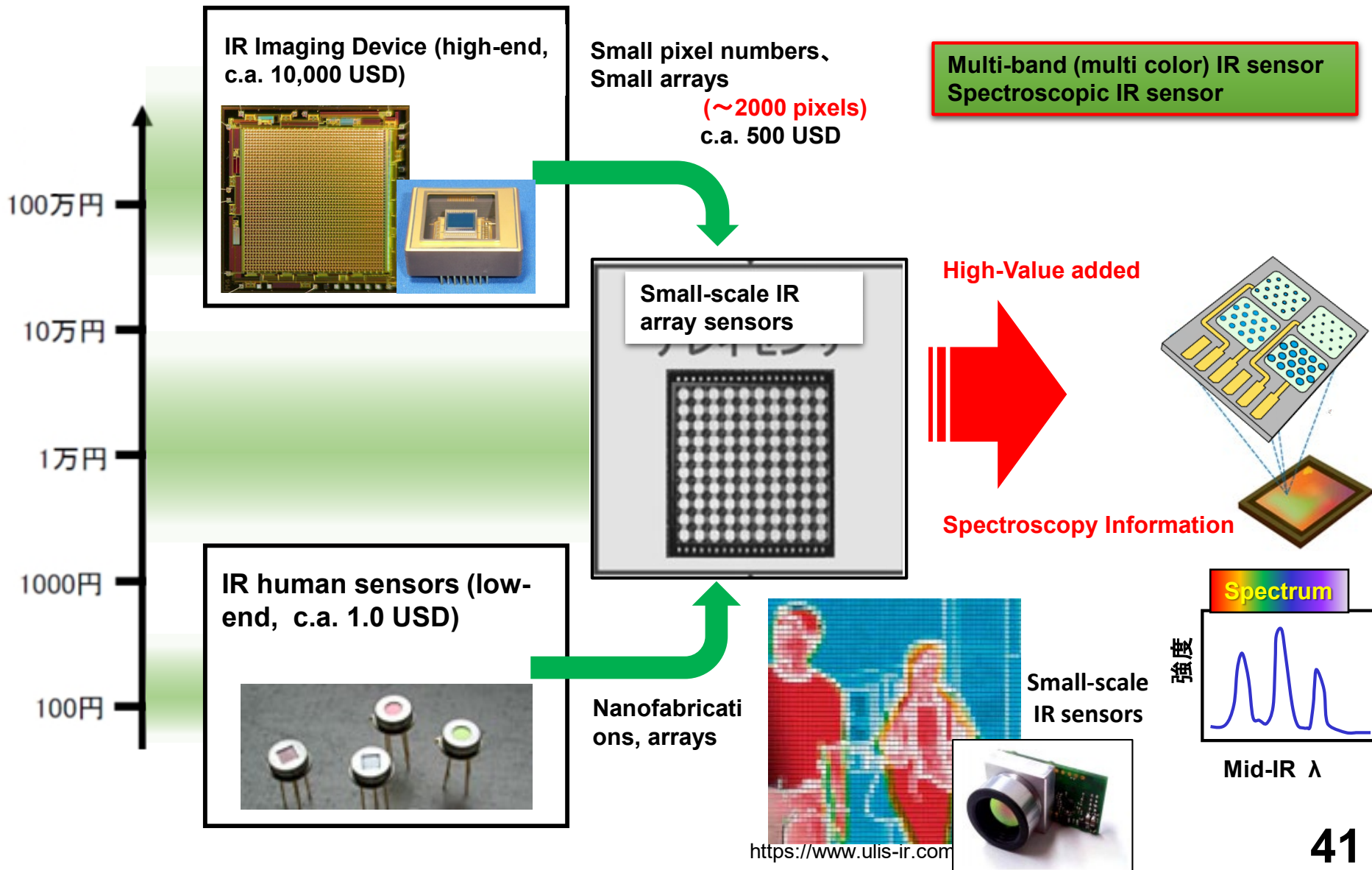
- Exploring the Infrared Plasmonic Materials (for SEIRA and Thermal Emitters)

Al, Mo, ITO, TiN, doped TiO₂, etc

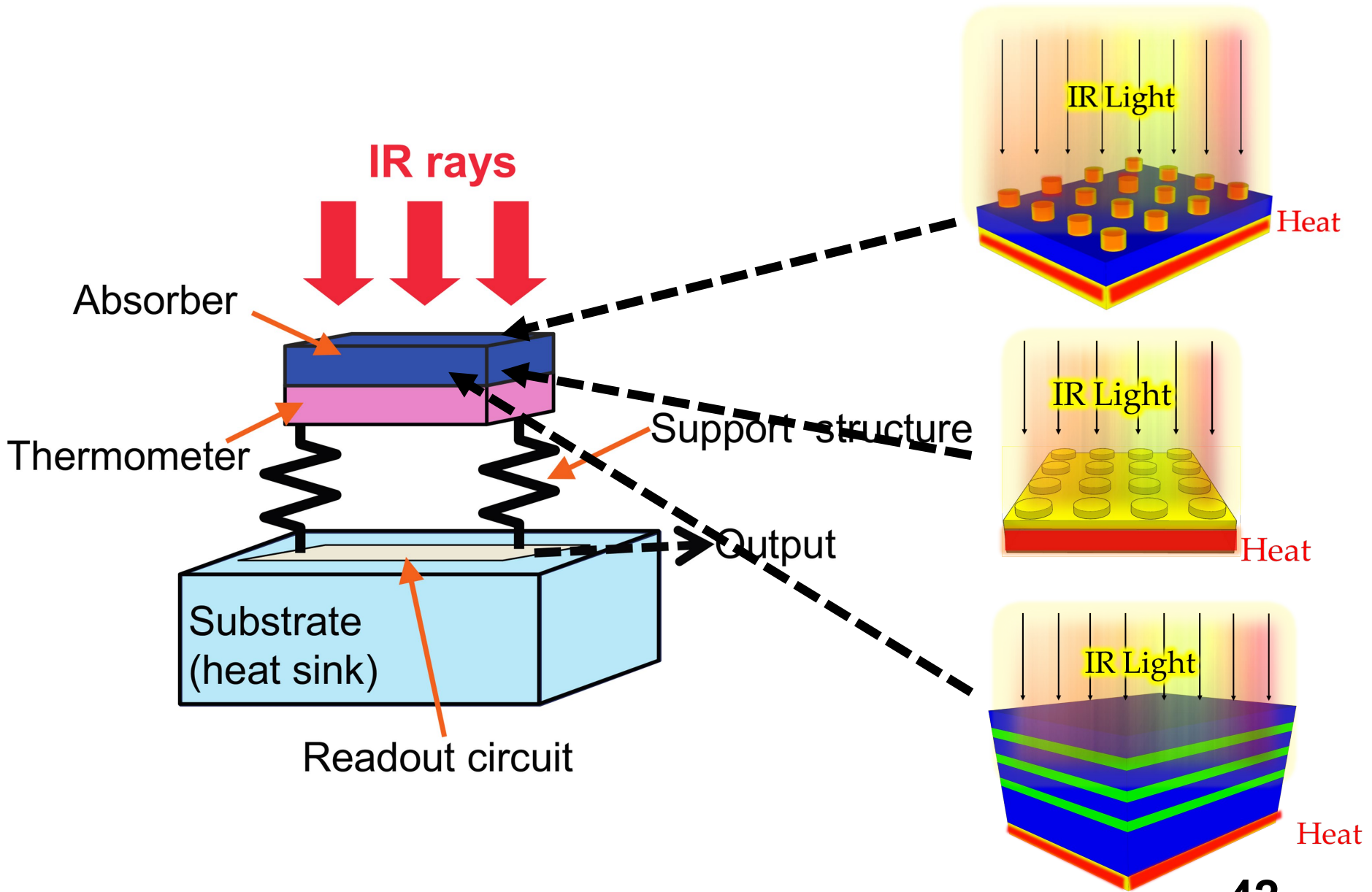
- Wavelength-selective (Spectroscopic) IR Sensors (and Emitters ..)

Bolometer, Pyroelectric, IR Sensors
Multiband (sub-100 nm FWHM) IR Sensors

Direction of Our Developments in IR Sensors

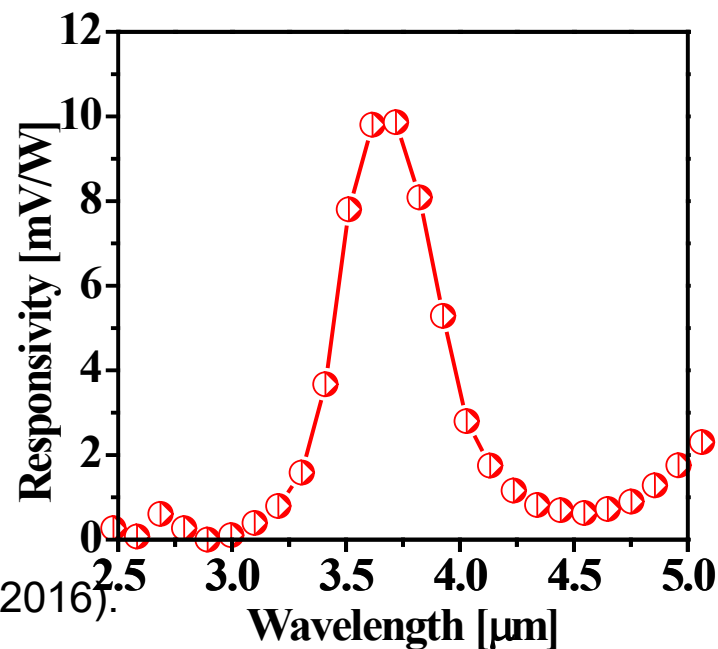
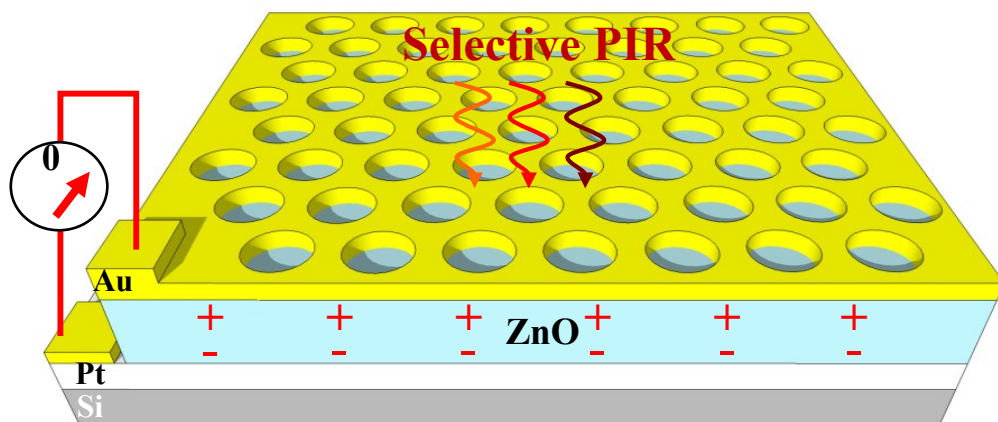
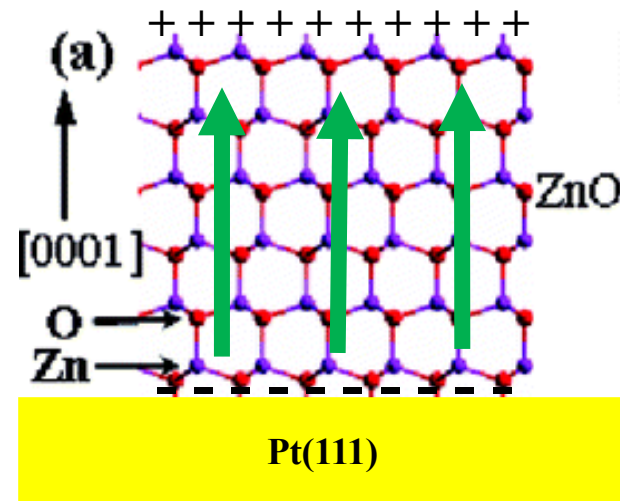
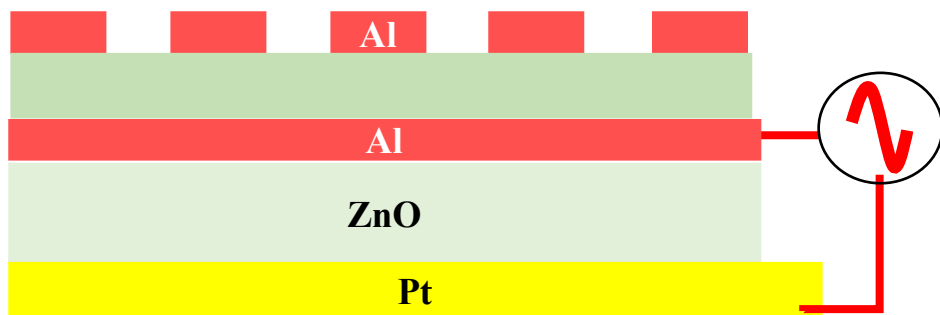


Hybrid Infrared Detectors

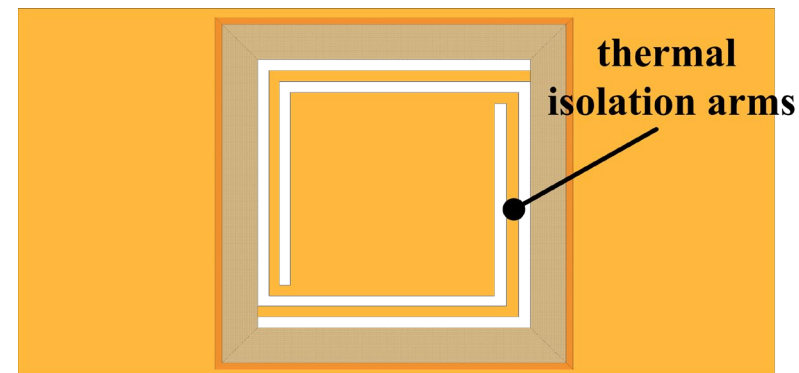
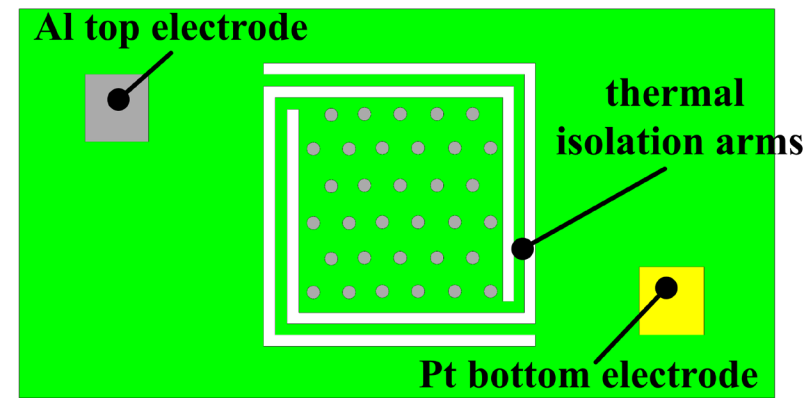
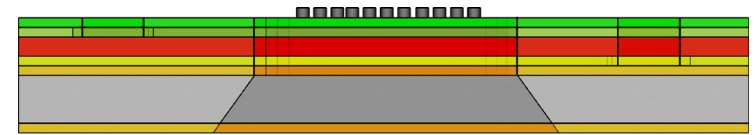
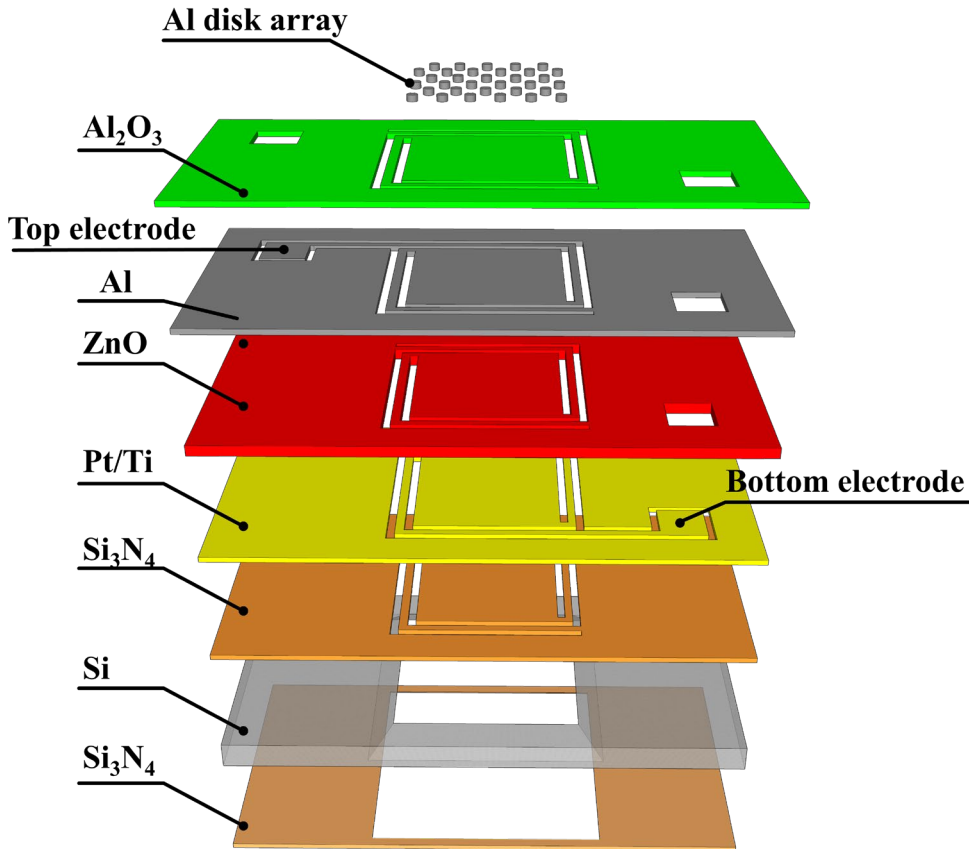


➤ Detector + Filter + Amp.

IR Resonator on Uniaxial ZnO film



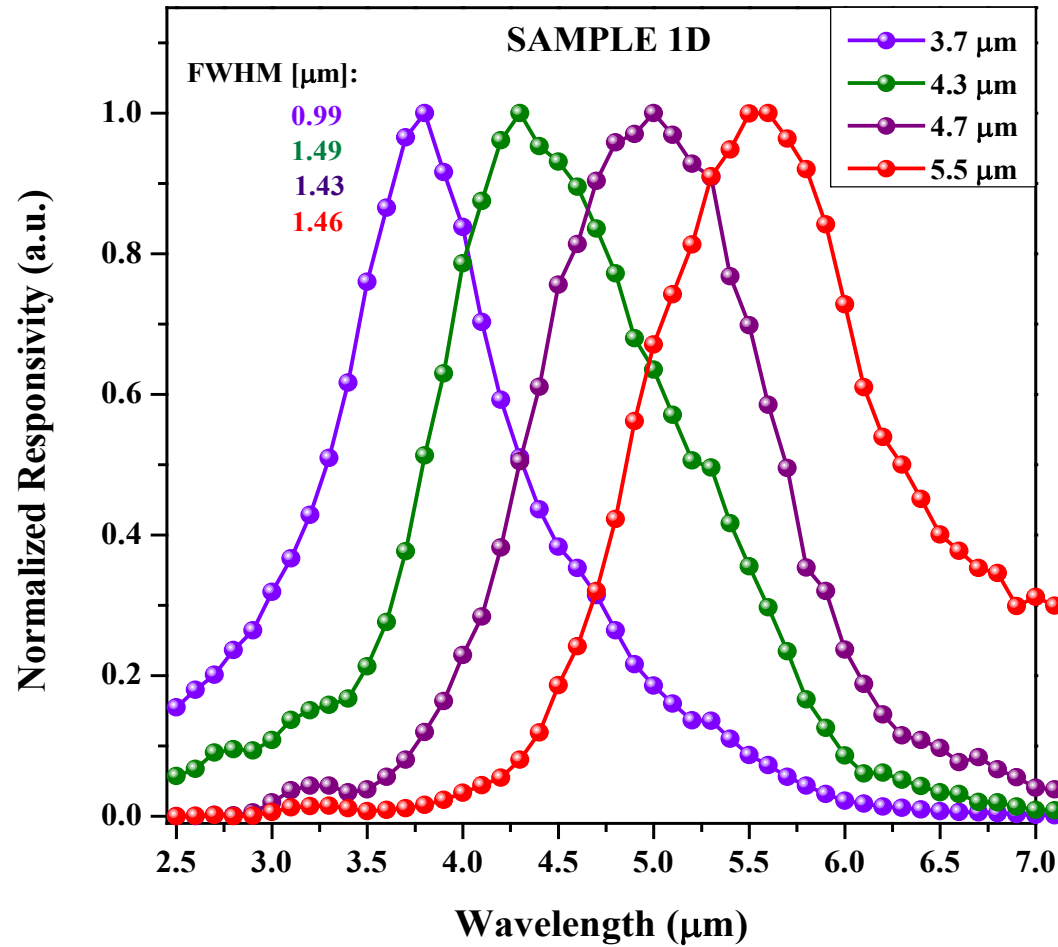
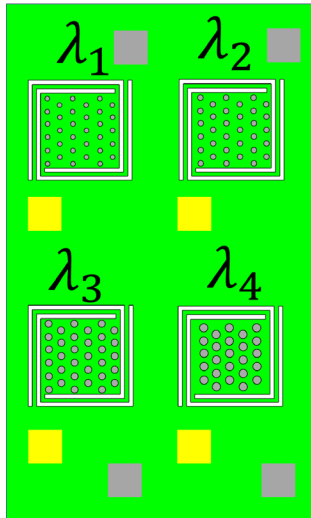
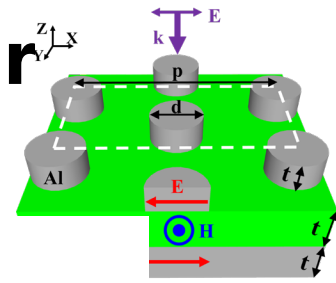
MIM Al Disk Array Pyroelectric Detector



A.T. Doan, et al., "A MEMS-based quad-wavelength hybrid plasmonic-pyroelectric infrared detector",

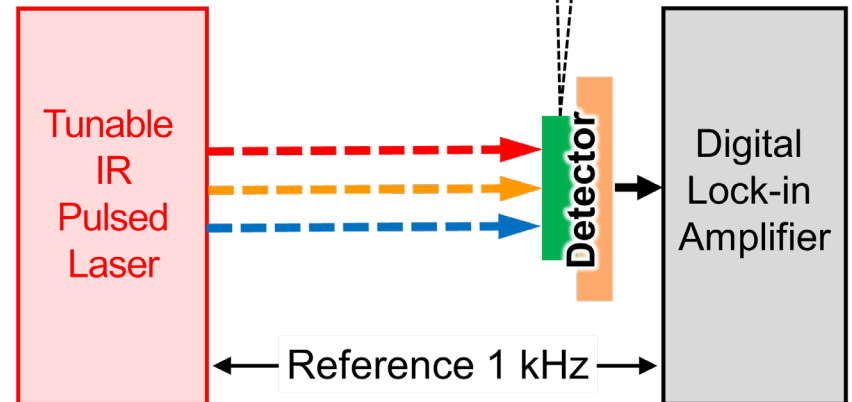
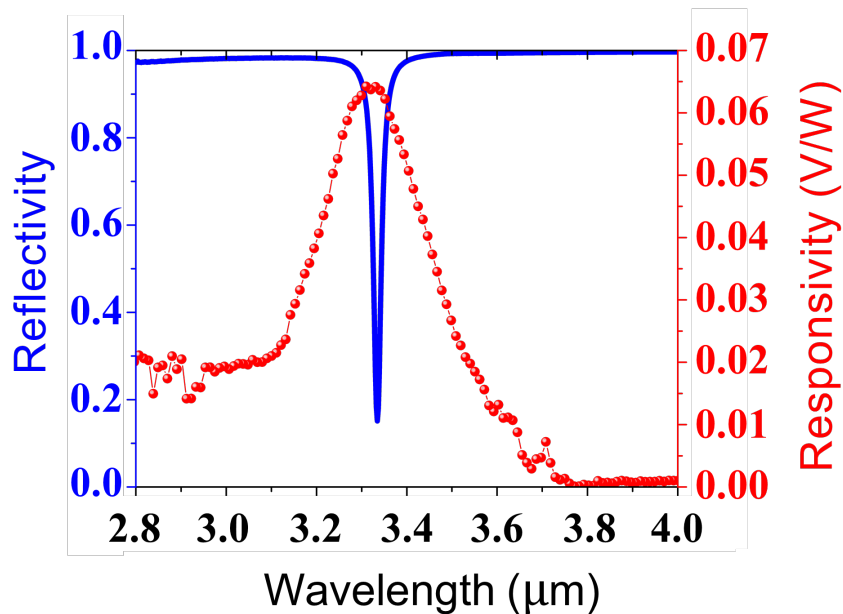
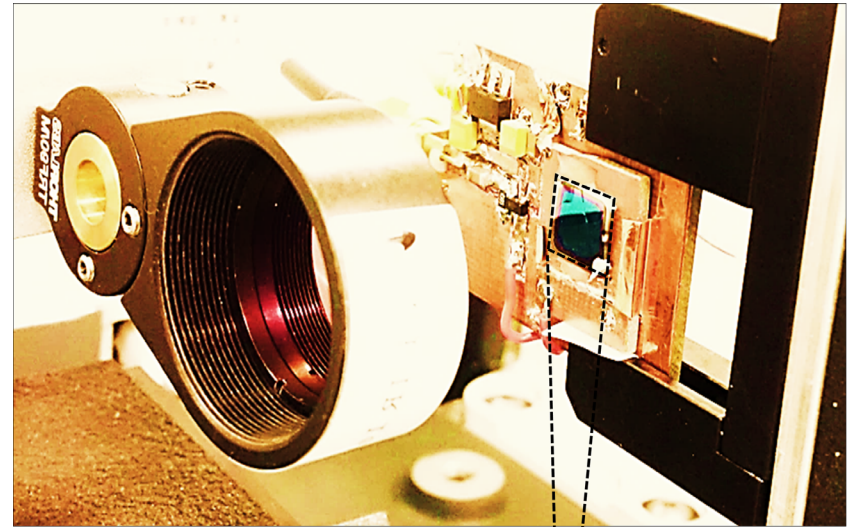
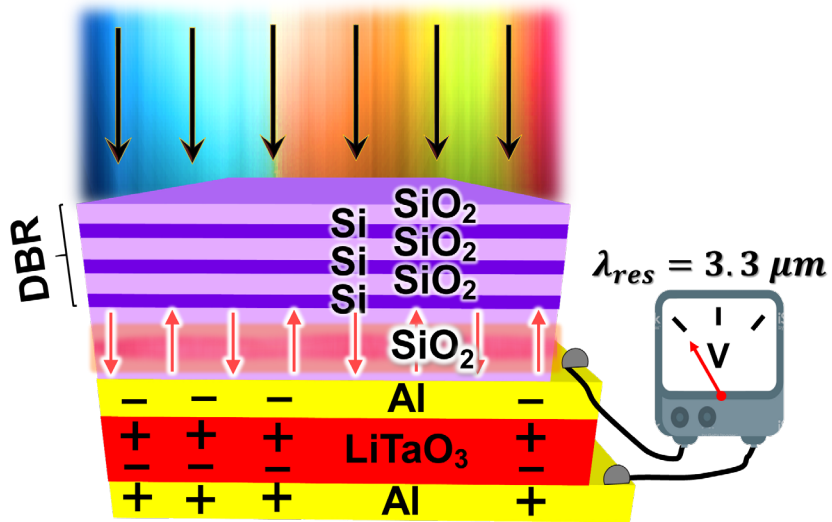
Micromachines **10** (6), 413(2019).

Multiband Pyroelectric Detector

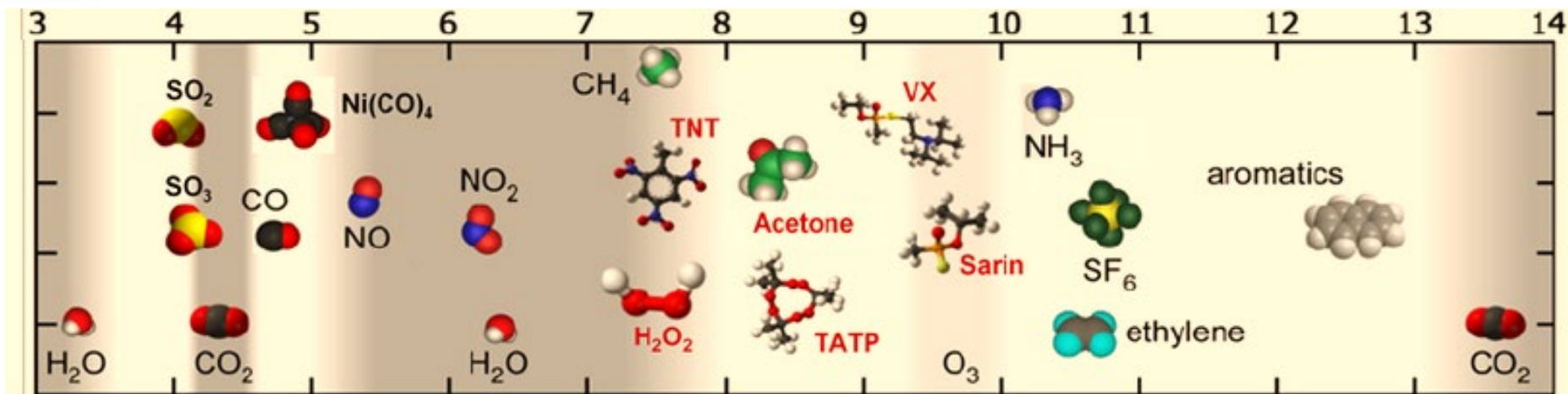


Doan, et al., “A MEMS-based quad-wavelength hybrid plasmonic-pyroelectric infrared detector”,
Micromachines, Accepted (2019)

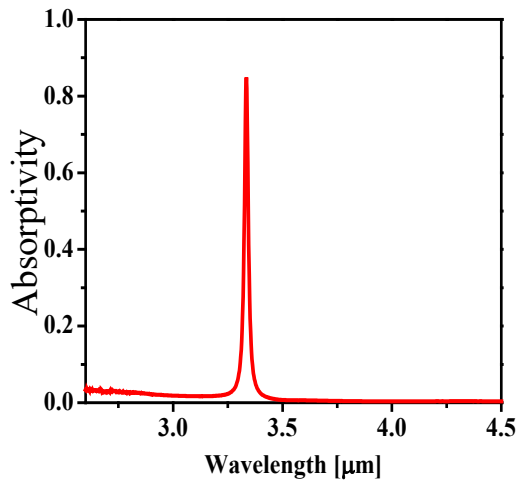
Hybrid Pyroelectric Detector



Non Dispersive IR (NDIR) for Gas Molecule Detection

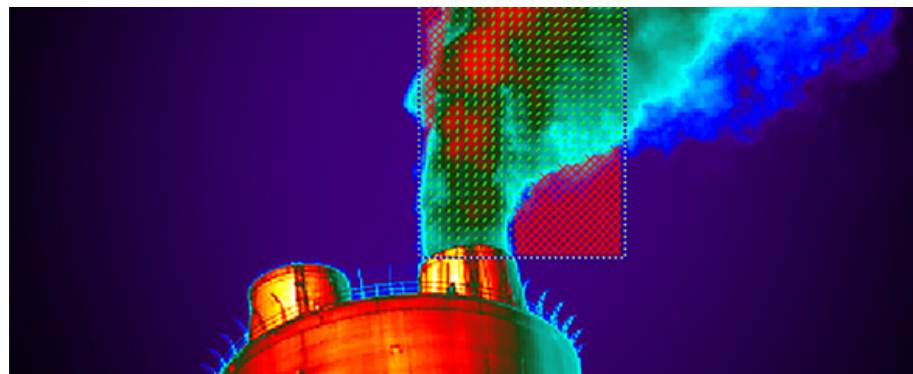
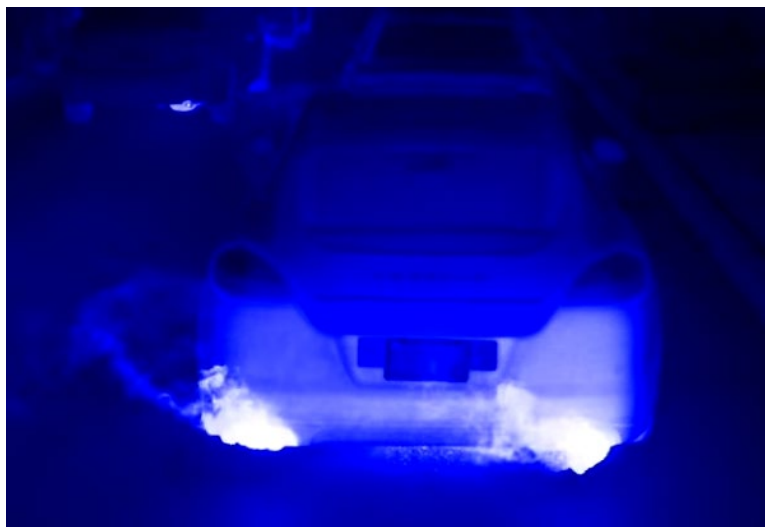
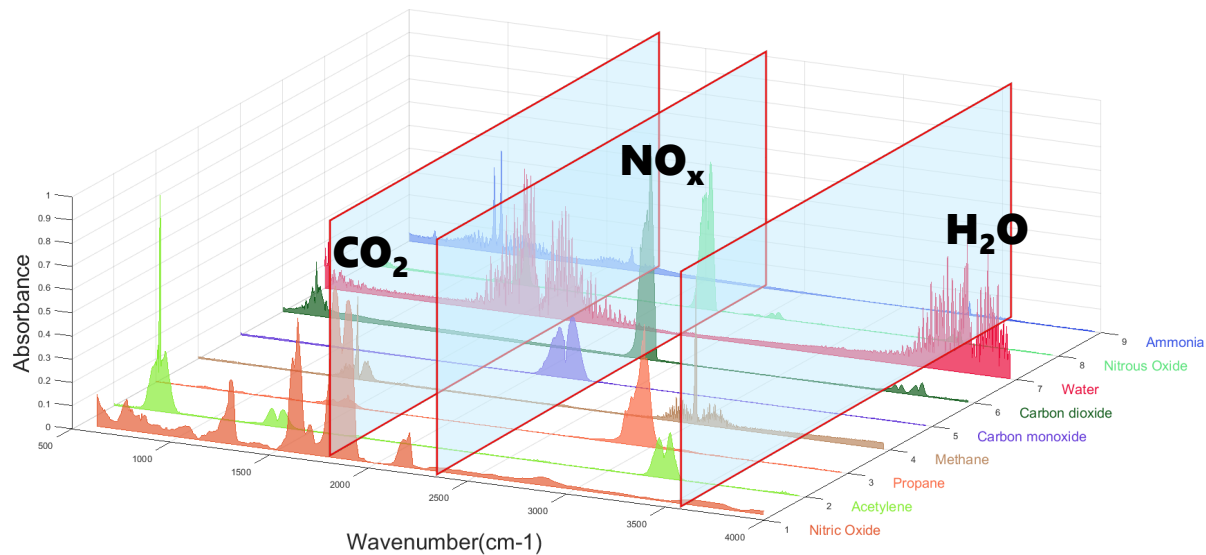
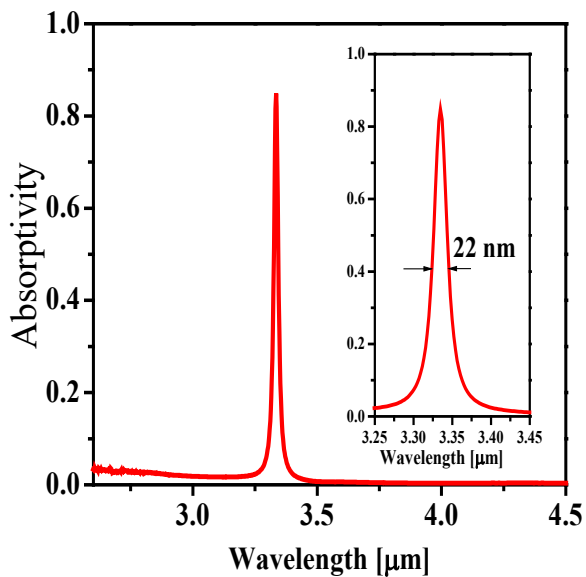


Ultrahigh-Resolution Needed!



Application in Gas Sensing and Imaging

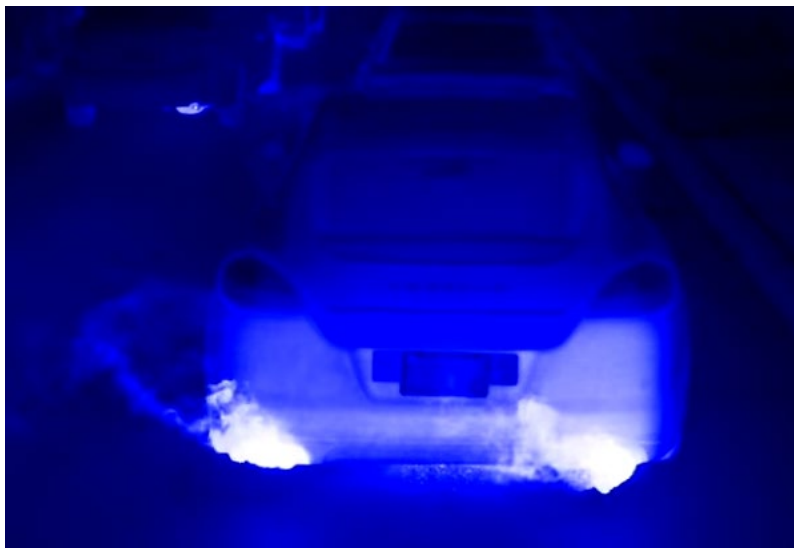
Wavelength Resolution



- Gas Leak Detection: CO₂, CH₄, CO, H₂O
- Leak Detection of Insulator Gas: SF₆
- Toxic gas detection: Sarin, VX gas

Application in NDIR Gas Sensing

Wavelength Resolution

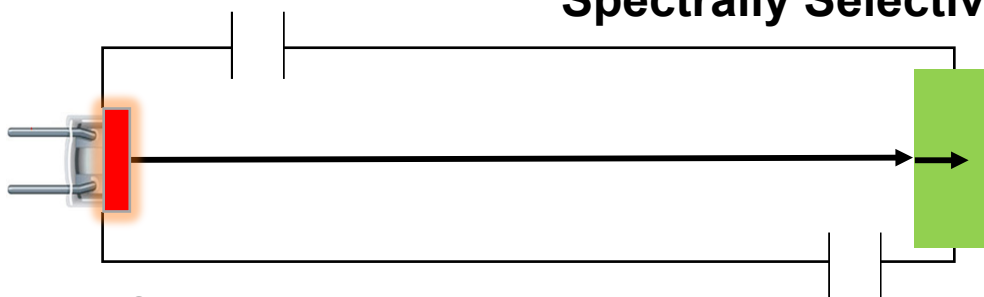


Wavelength [μm]



Non-dispersive InfraRed Sensing (NDIR)

Spectrally Selective Detector

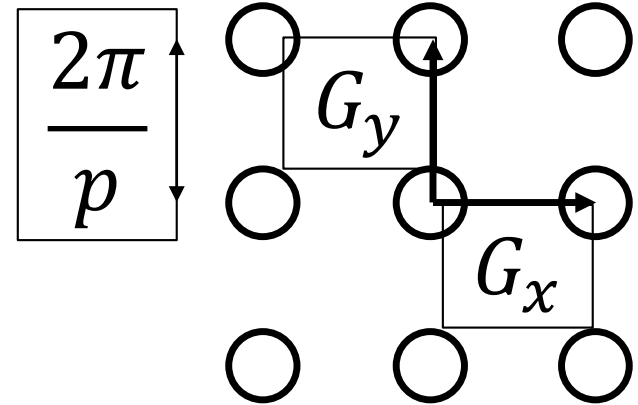
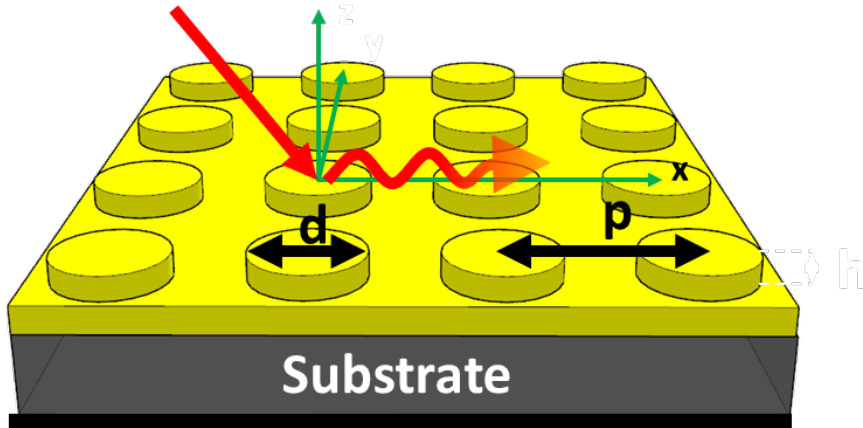


Spectrally Selective **Emitter**

Excitation of surface-plasmon polaritons

$$\vec{k}_{SPP} = \vec{k}_{||} + i\vec{G}_x + j\vec{G}_y$$

$$|\vec{k}_{||}| = k_0 \sin \theta$$



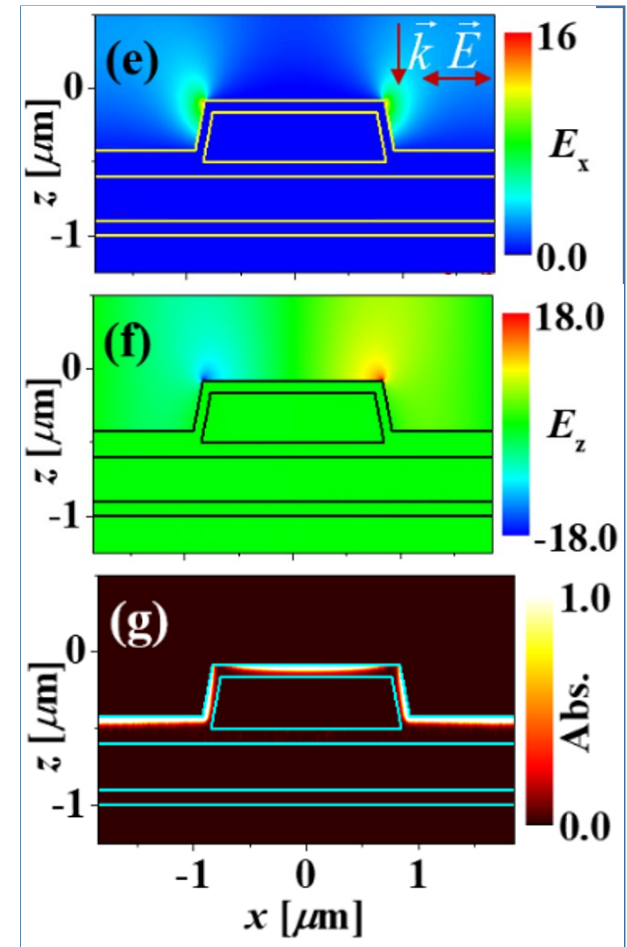
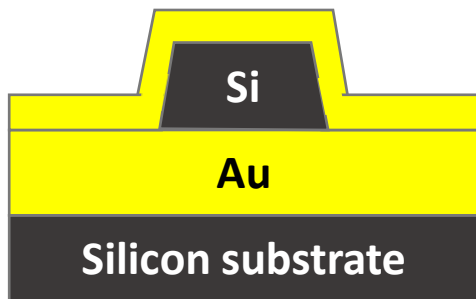
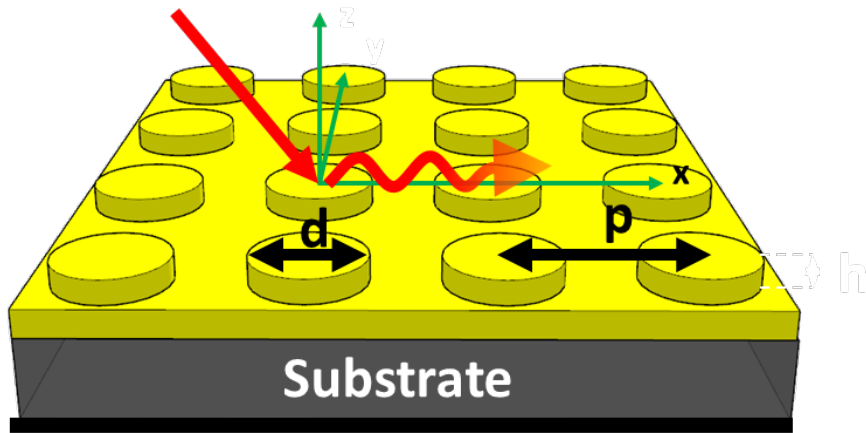
$$|\vec{k}_{SPP}|^2 = |(\vec{k}_{||} + i\vec{G}_x) + j\vec{G}_y|^2$$

➔

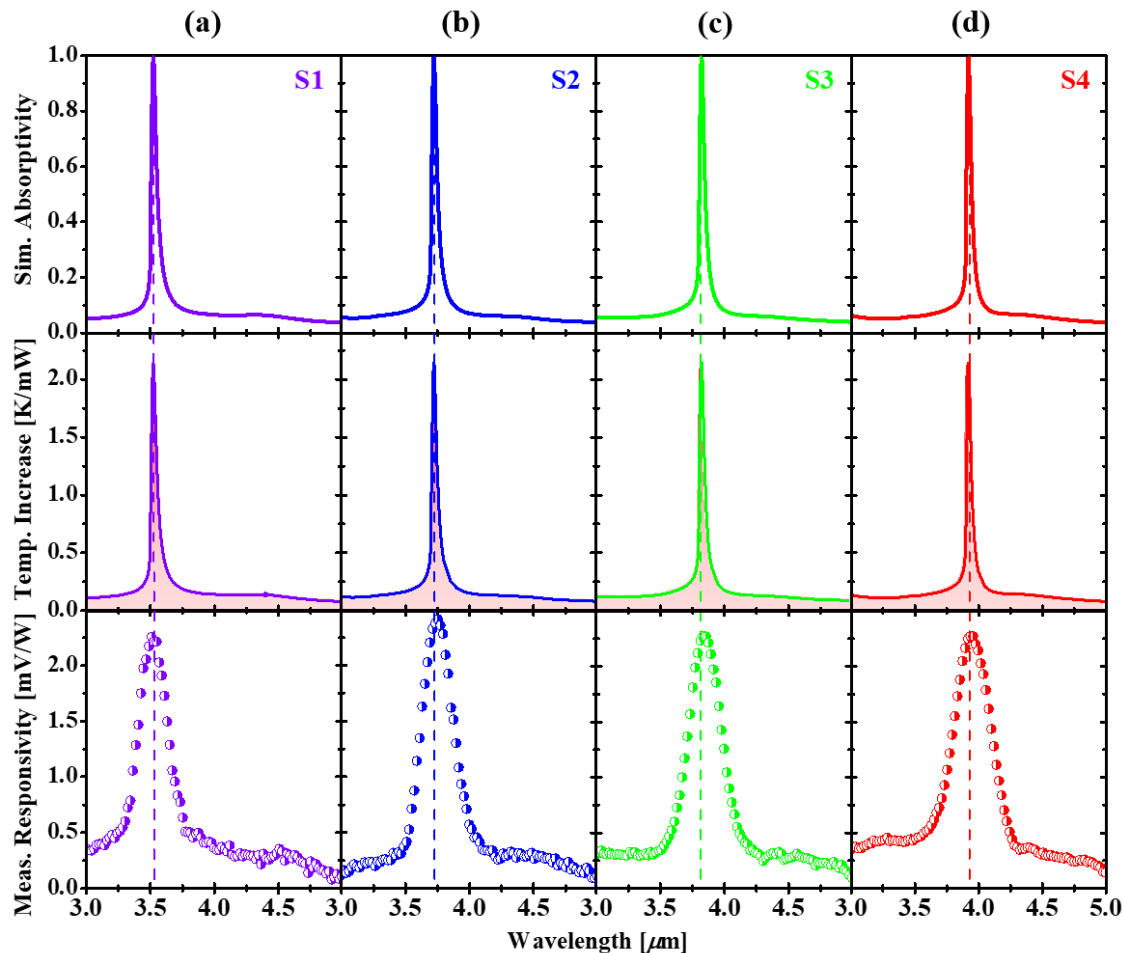
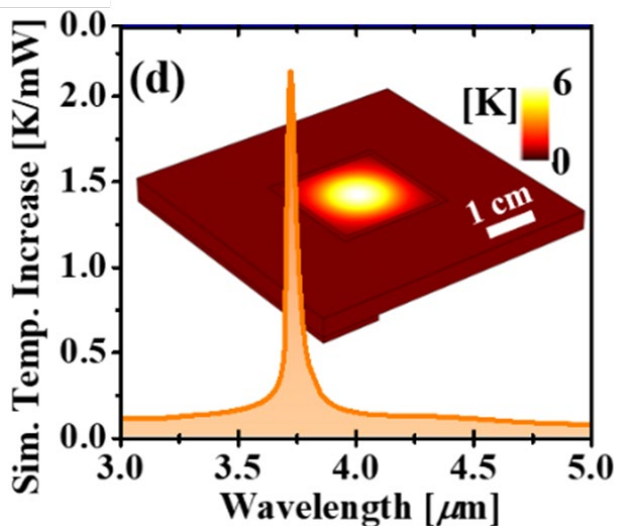
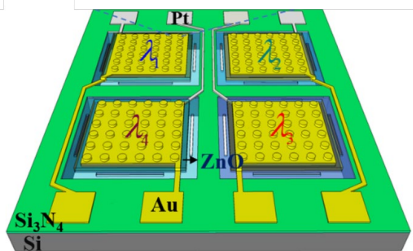
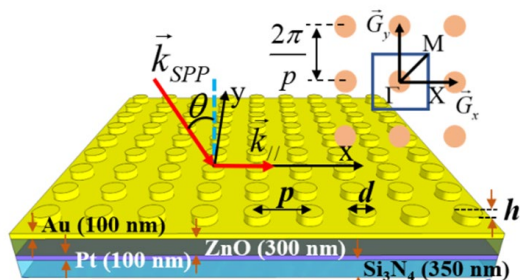
$$\lambda = \frac{p}{\sqrt{i^2 + j^2}} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_m}{\epsilon_m + 1}}$$

Tune the excitation resonance by changing periodicity of metallic disks

WOOD'S ANOMALIES 2D GRATING



Hybrid Pyroelectric Detector (with Wood's Anomaly absorber)



Dao, Doan, et al. "On-Chip Quad-Wavelength Pyroelectric Sensor for Infrared Spectroscopy", published in "Advanced Science" and its "Advanced Science news"

Conclusions

- 1) Plasmonic Materials for IR Signal/Energy Conversion (Spectroscopic IR Devices)
- 2) Sub 100nm resolution, Spectroscopic IR Devices: Thermal Emitters, Ultranarrowband Multiband Pyroelectric Sensors,



Thank you very much for your attention!!

MIM Emitter fabrication process

Colloidal lithography and RIE

- Sputtering deposition of the layered Al-Al₂O₃-Al films
- Deposition of a monolayer PS spheres
- RIE of PS (O₂ gas -20[sccm], 1 [Pa], 200/5[W])
- RIE of Al (BCl₃/Cl₂ – 3/3[sccm], 0.15 [Pa], 50/10 [W])
- Remove PS (sonication and toluene solution)
- Al disk-100nm/Al₂O₃-200nm/Al film-100nm.

