

Tunable plasmonic nanostructures for strong absorption and field enhancement

Aleksandr Polyakov^{1,2}, C. Senft², K. F. Thomspon², S. Dhuey³,
S. Peppernick⁴, W. Hess⁴, T. Vecchione², J. Feng², W. Wan²,
P. J. Schuck³, S. Cabrini³, and H. A. Padmore²

¹*Applied Science & Technology Graduate Group, University of California Berkeley*

²*Advanced Light Source, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory*

³*Molecular Foundry, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory*

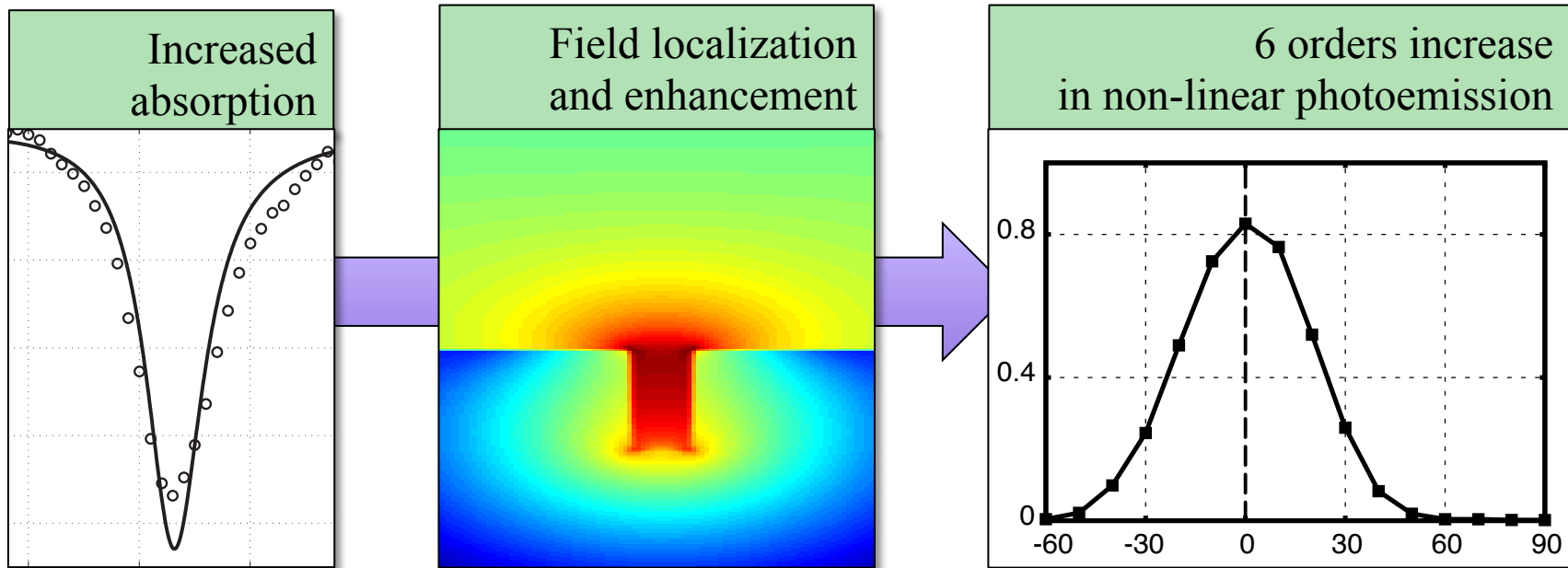
⁴*Pacific Northwestern National Laboratory*



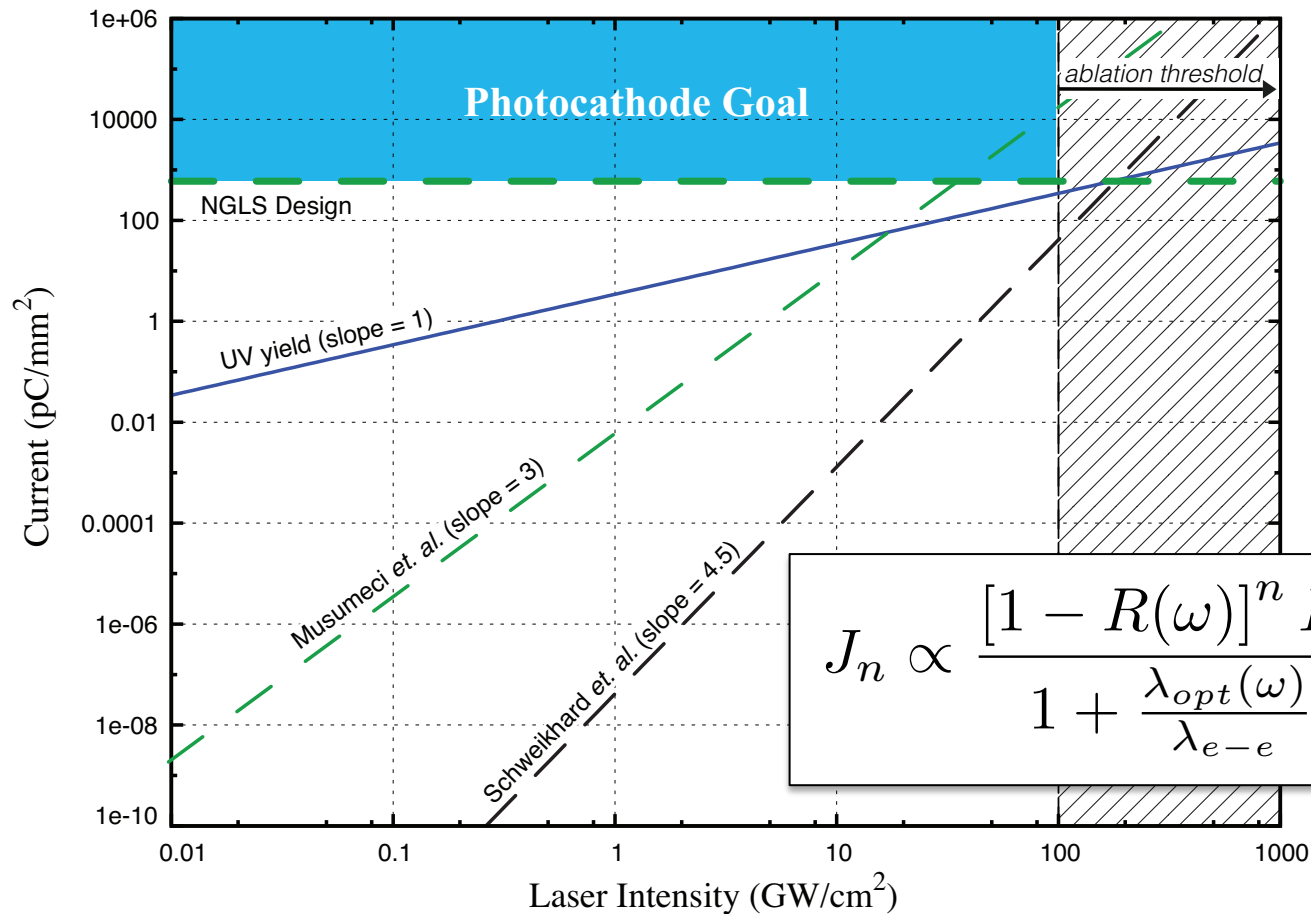
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Nanostructured Metal Surface



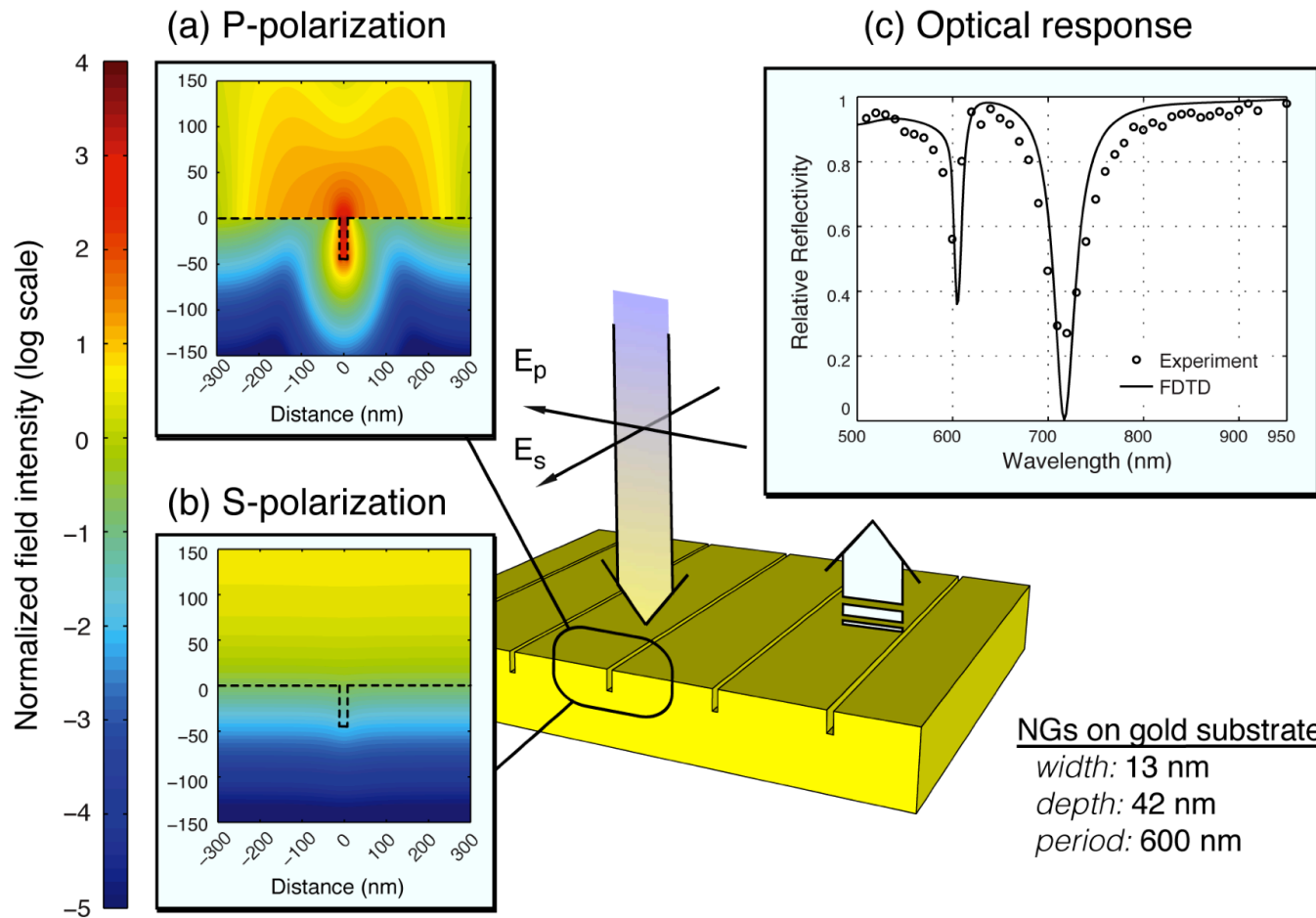
Photoemission from metals



Reduce $R(\omega)$
and λ_{opt}

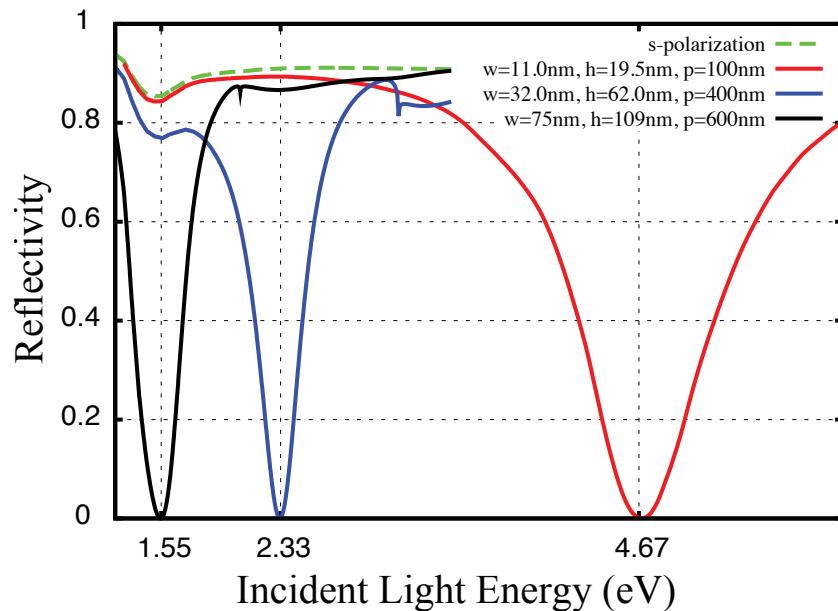
$$J_n \propto \frac{[1 - R(\omega)]^n I^n}{1 + \frac{\lambda_{opt}(\omega)}{\lambda_{e-e}}} F\left(\frac{nh\nu - e\Phi}{k_B T_e}\right)$$

Nano-groove (NG) grating

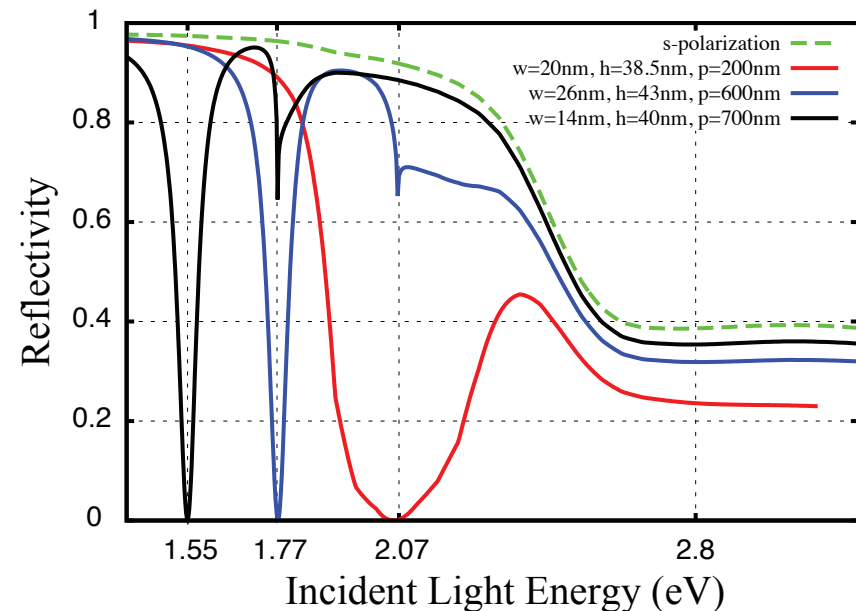


Flexible Design

(a) Reflectivity Response in Aluminum



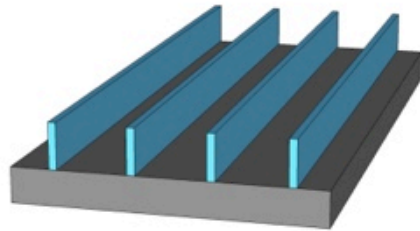
(b) Reflectivity Response in Gold



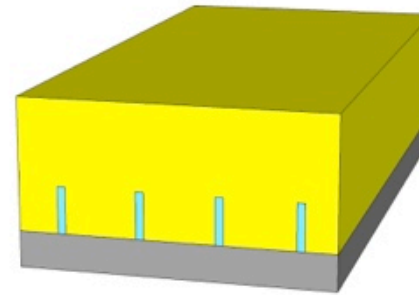
Resonance is achieved by optimizing the period p , NG width w , and NG depth h .

Template-based fabrication

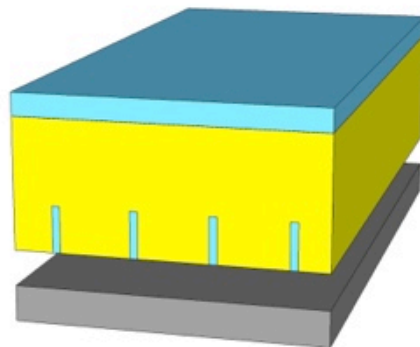
(a) E-beam template



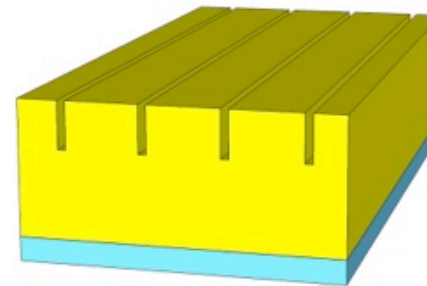
(b) Gold evap.



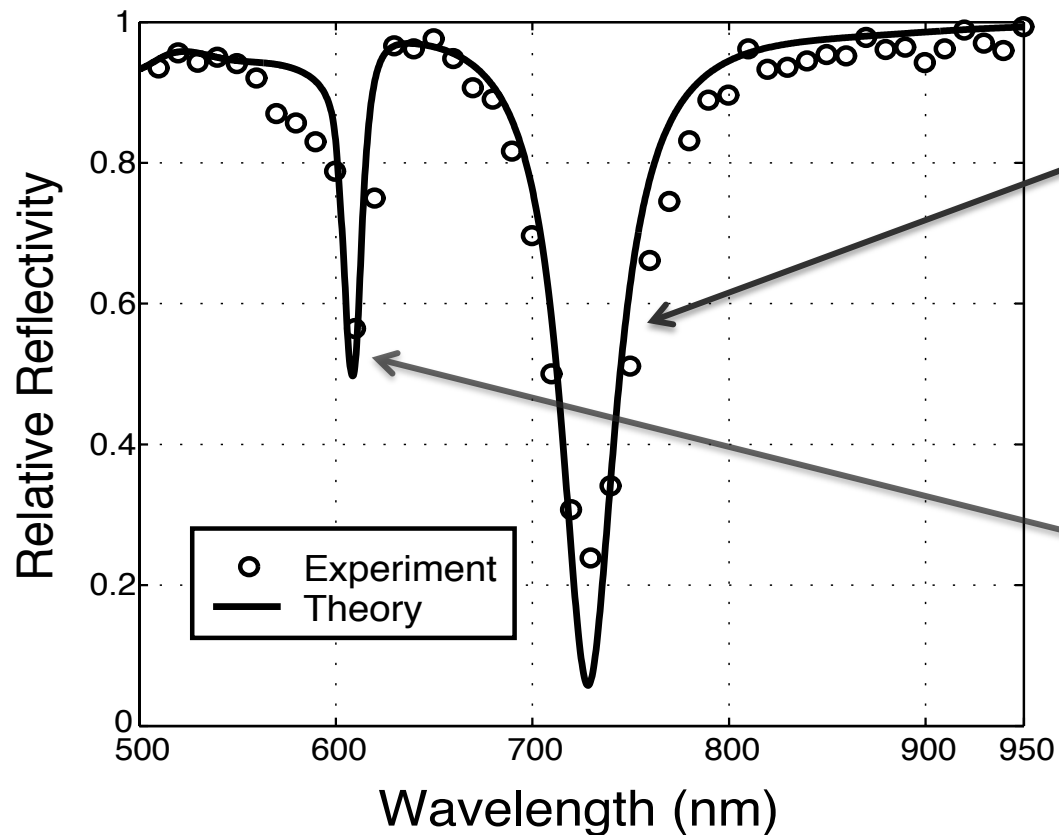
(c) Peel-off



(d) Final device



Plasmonic trapping



Groove Plasmon

- SPPs inside grooves
- Localized light trapping
- Large angular and spectral bandwidth

Grating Plasmon

- SPPs @ top surface
- Angle dependent
- Narrow bandwidth

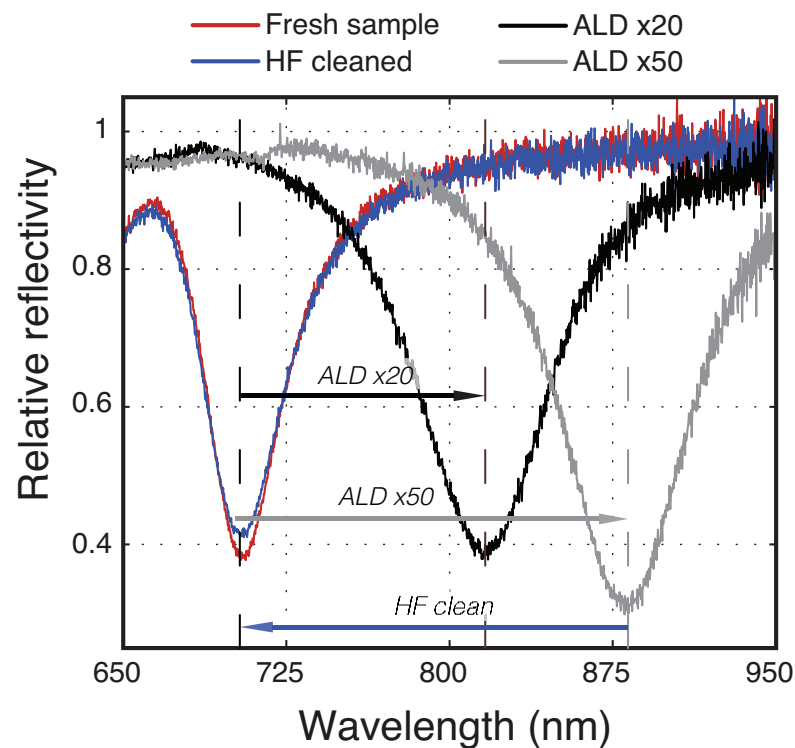
Polyakov *et al.*, APL **98**, 203104 (2011)

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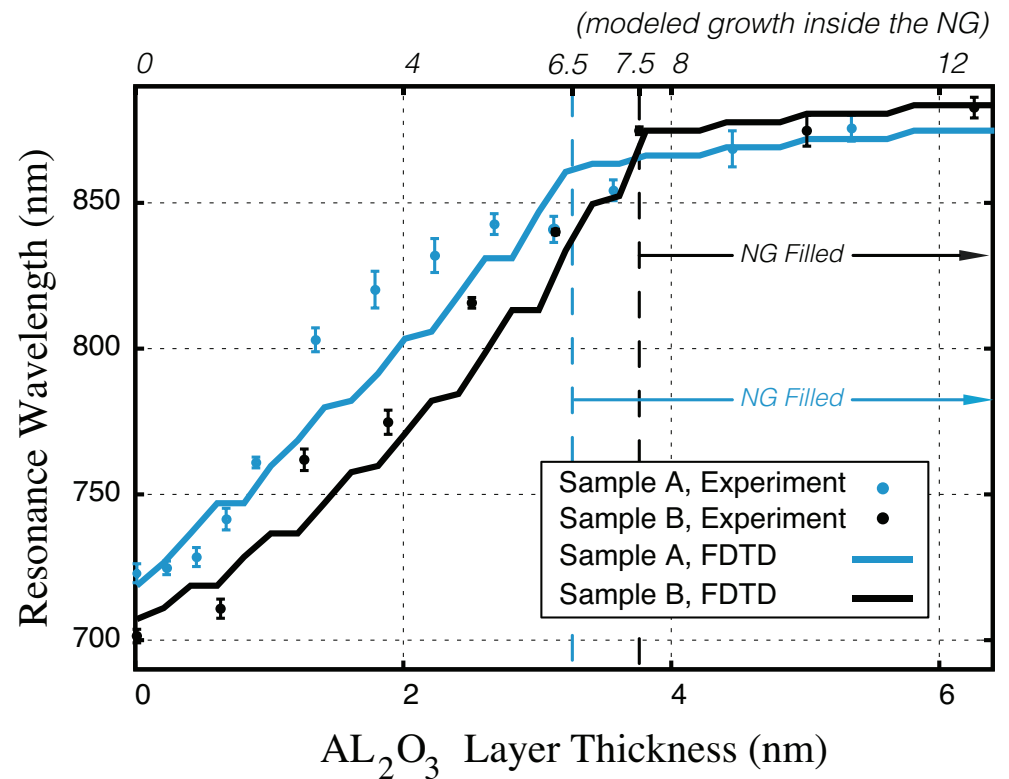


Post-fabrication tuning

(a) Resonance shift

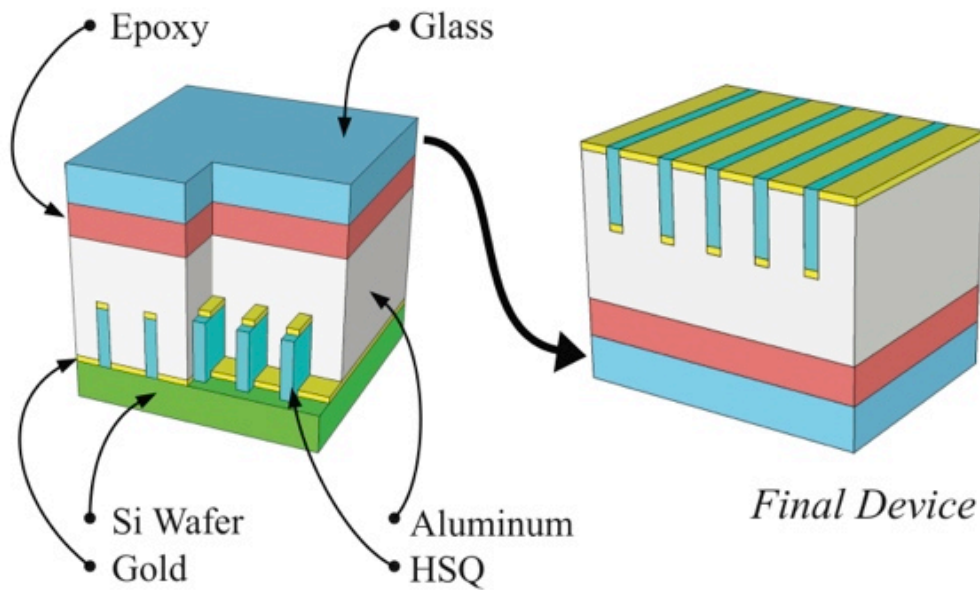


(b) Resonance tuning



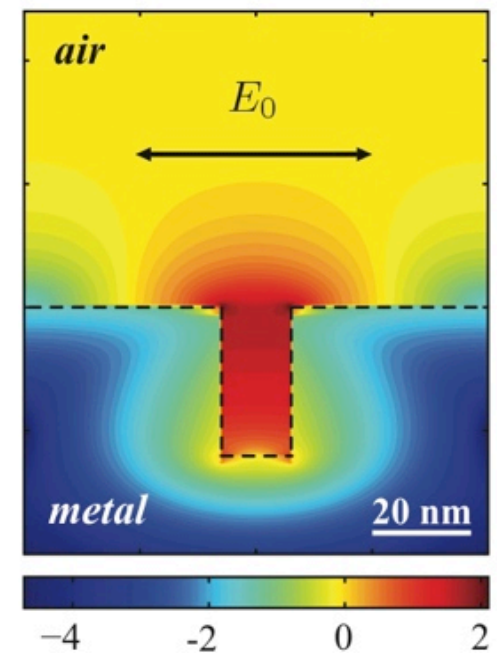
Complex NG structure

(a) Fabrication Schematic

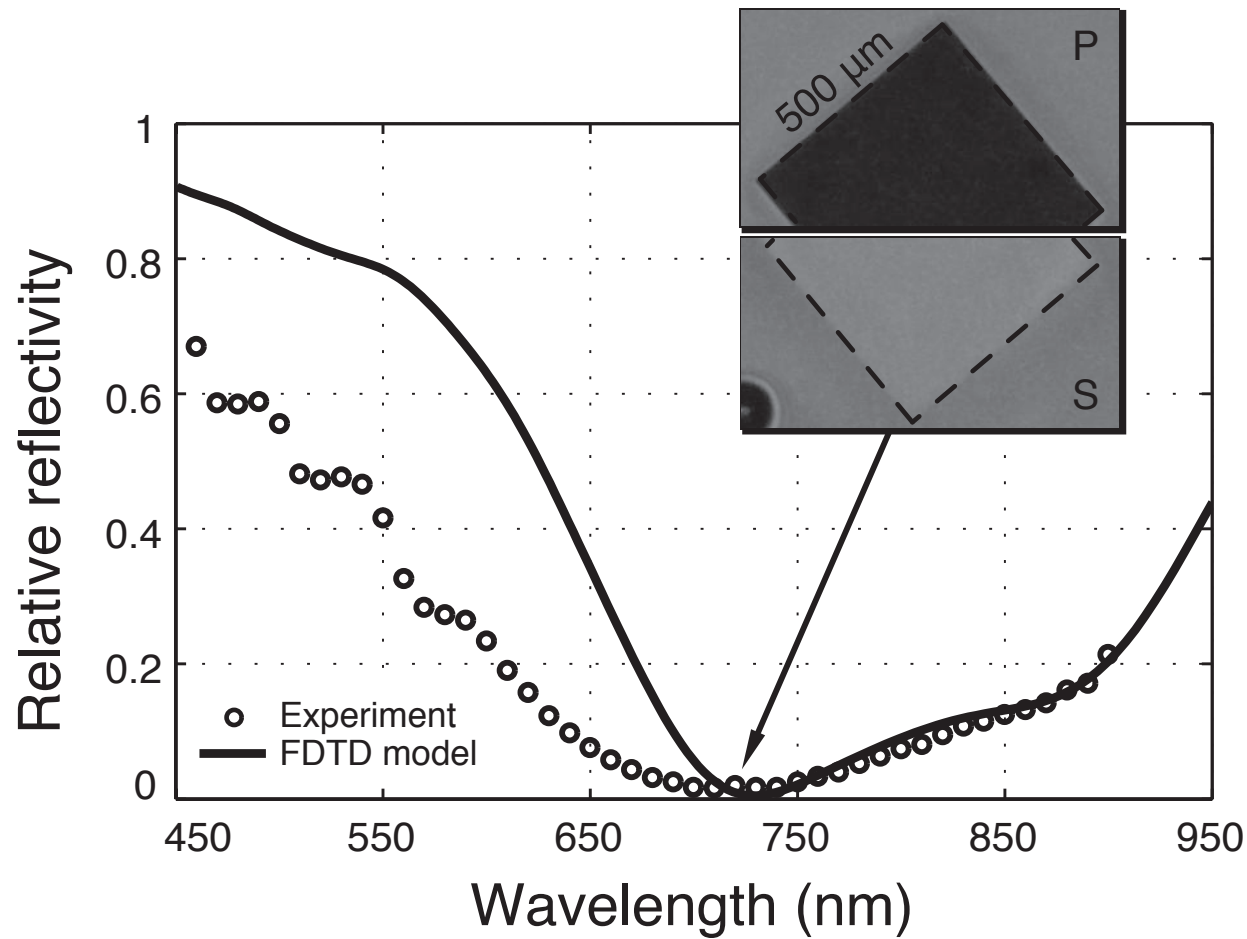


$$p = 100 \text{ nm}, w = 14 \text{ nm}, h = 60 \text{ nm}$$

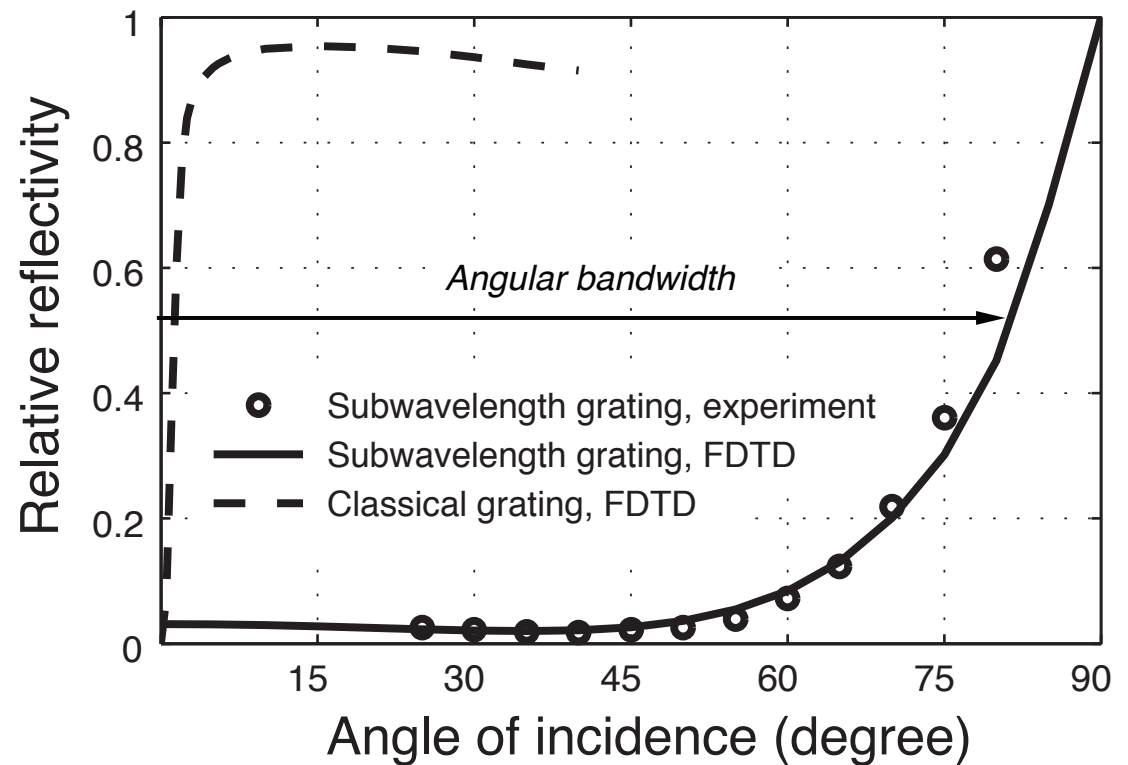
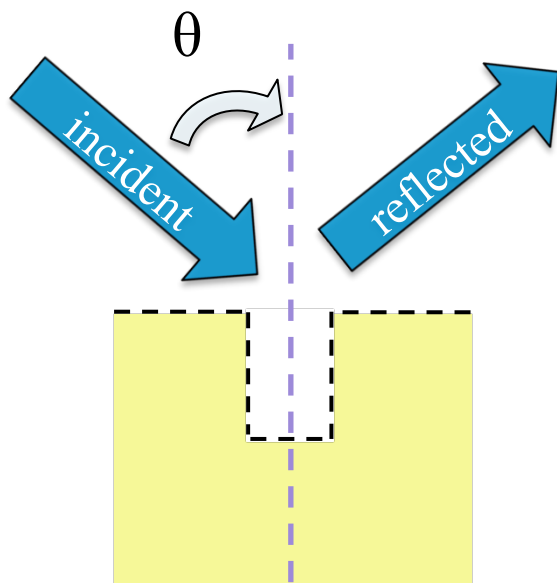
(b) $|E_x^2 + E_y^2|$



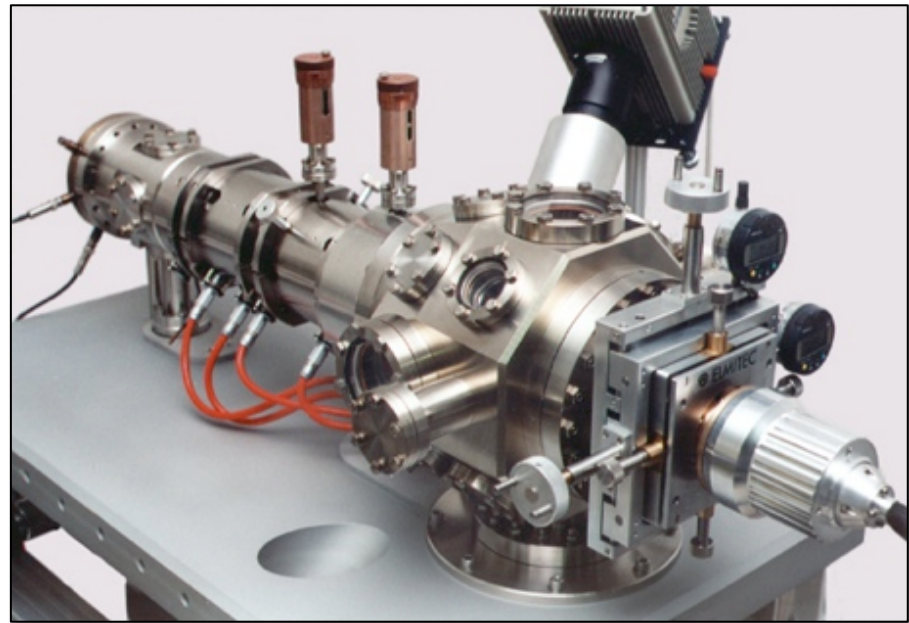
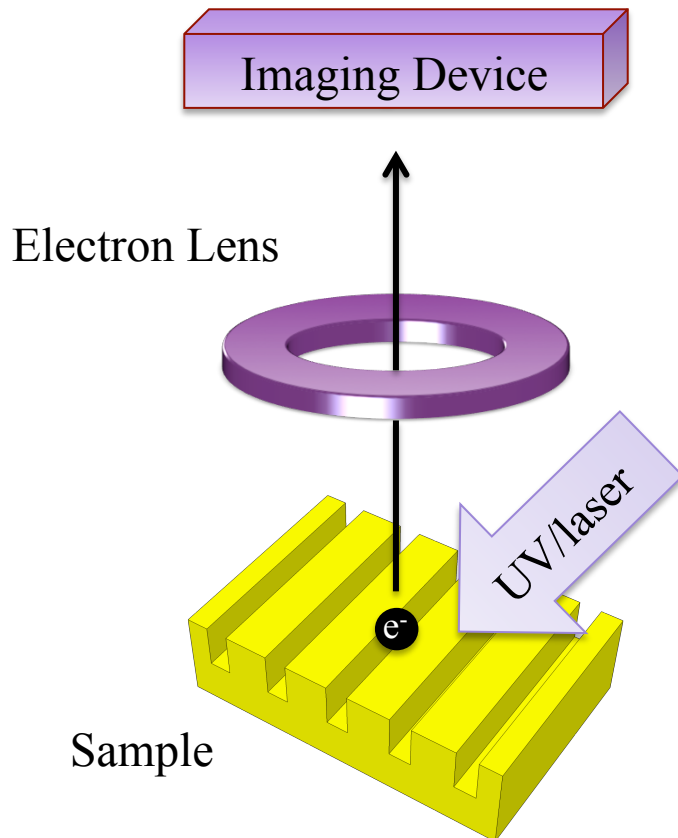
Large spectral bandwidth



Large angular bandwidth



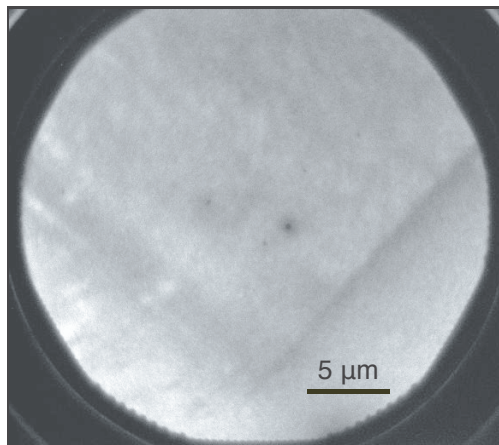
Enhanced non-linear effects



Elmitec PEEM III @ Pacific Northwest National Lab

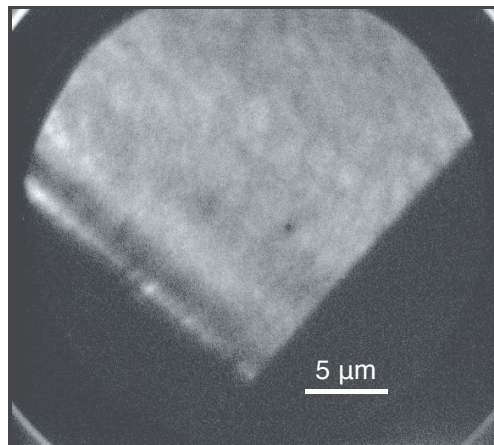
PEEM IMAGES

(a) UV Light



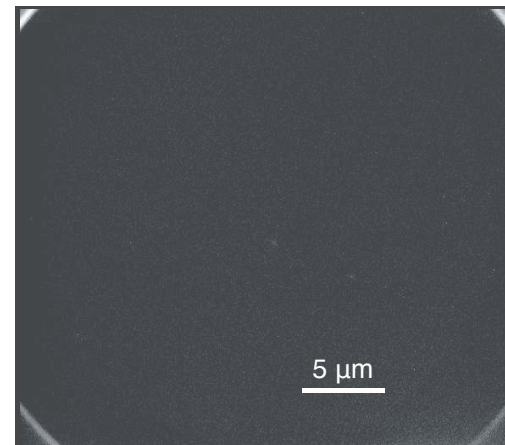
0  170

(b) P-Polarized Laser

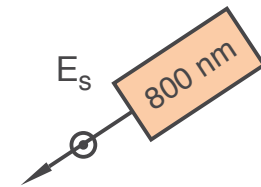
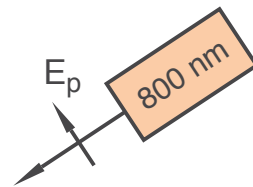
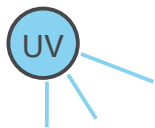


0  70

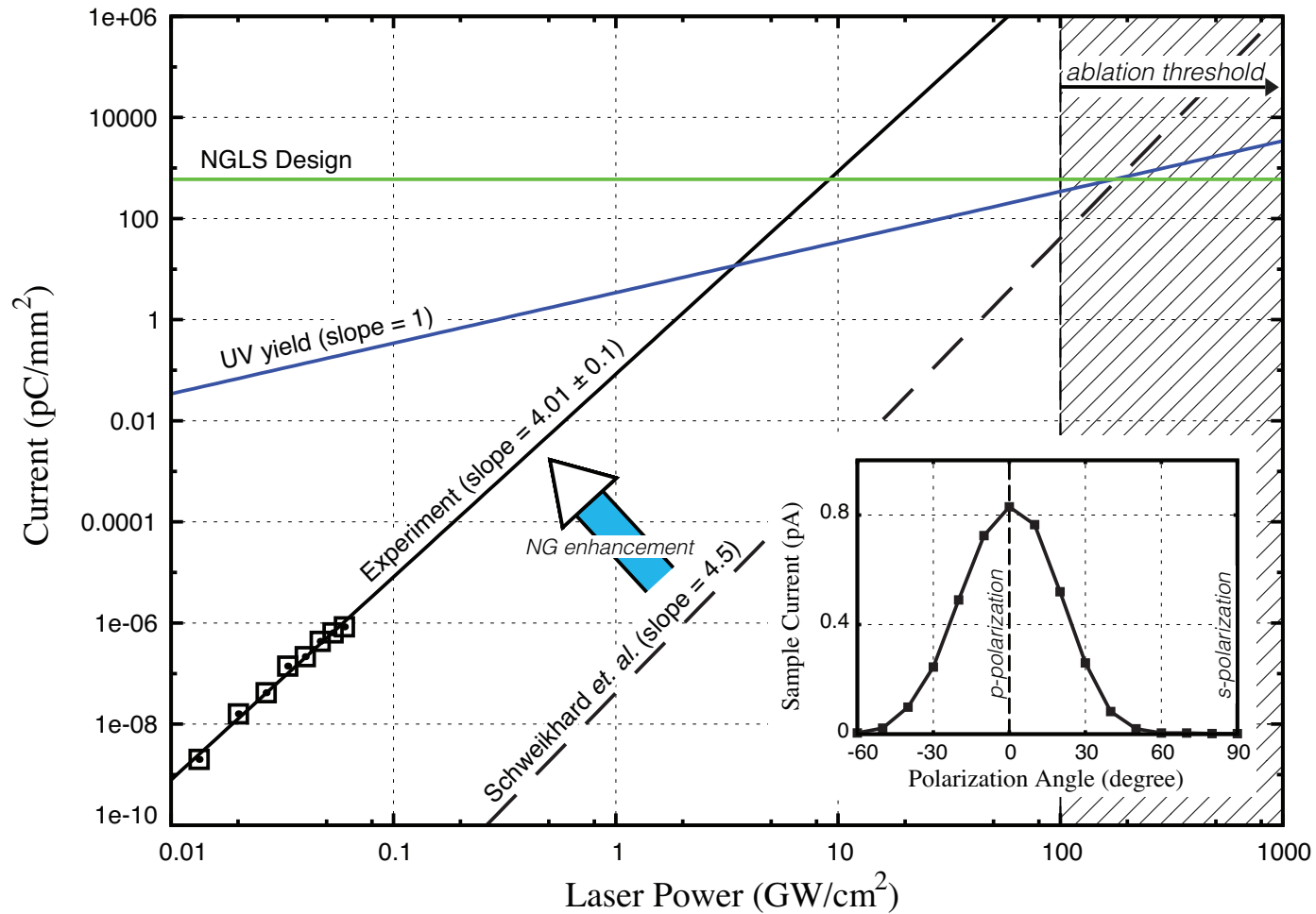
(c) S-Polarized Laser



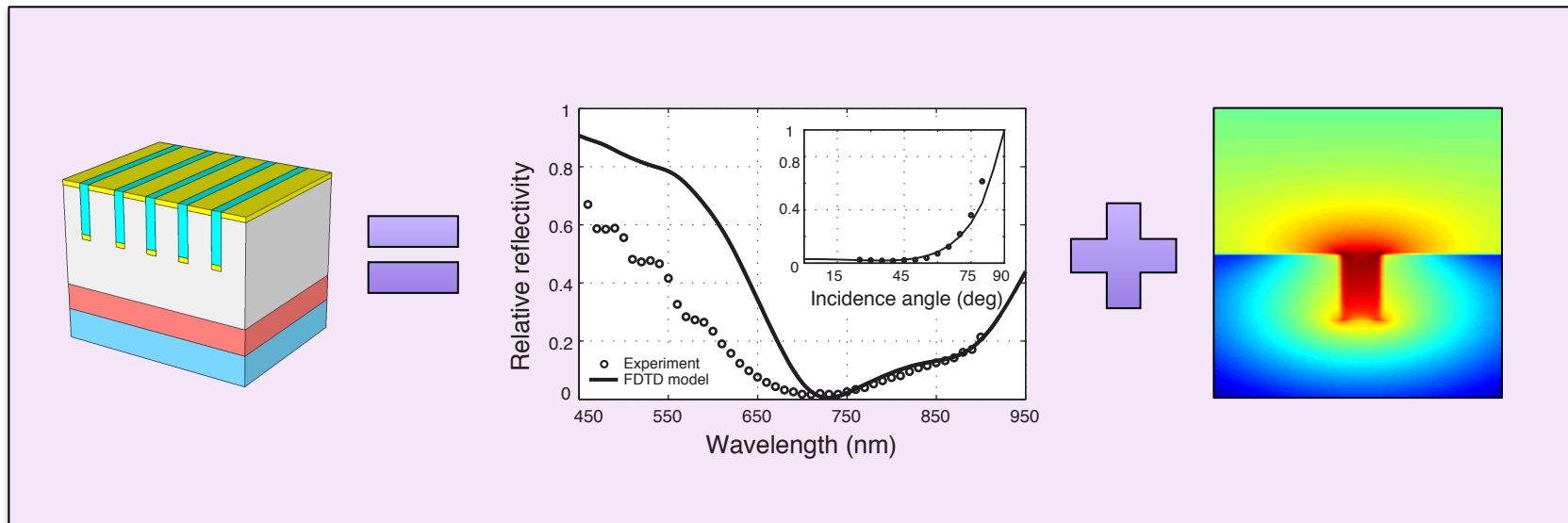
0  70



6 orders photoemission increase



A plasmonic grating



6 orders increase in non-linear photoemission

Thank you for your attention!



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ENERGY

Molecular Foundry, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Stefano Cabrini
Scott Dhuey

Bruce Harteneck
Deirdre Olynick

Peter Schuck
Erin Wood

Pacific Northwestern National Laboratory

Wayne Hess

Samuel Peppernick

Advanced Light Source, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Richard Celestre
Kyle Engelhorn
Roger Falcone
Jun Feng

Howard Padmore
Aleksandr Polyakov
Christoph Senft
Kevin Thompson

Theo Vecchione
Dmitriy Voronov
Max Zolotarev
Weishi Wan