



等离激元光子学 (基本原理)

李 涛

2012.5.22

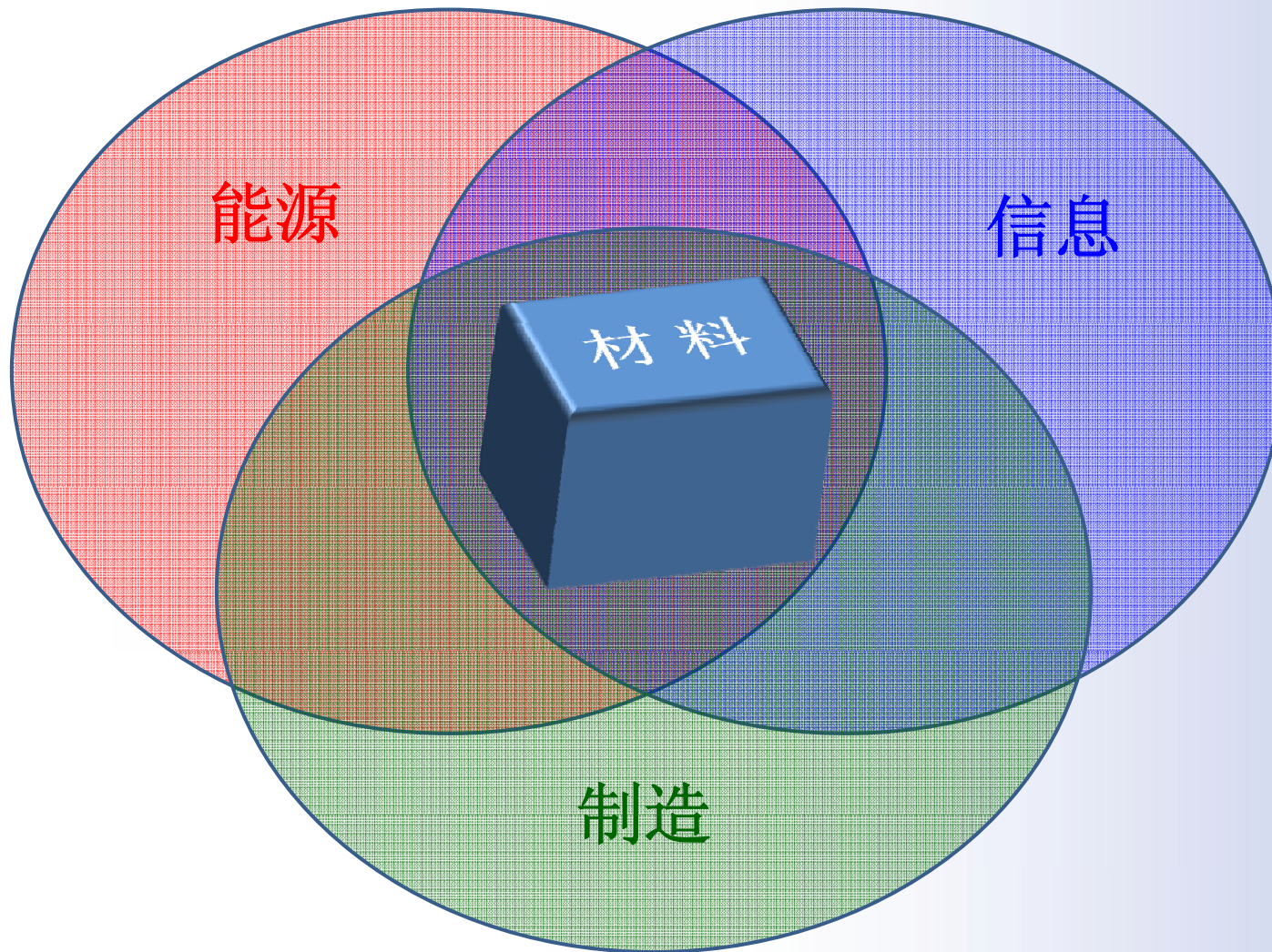
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□ Nat. Lab. of Solid State Microstructures
College of Engineering and Applied Sciences
Nanjing University



内容纲要

- ◆ 背景
- ◆ 基本原理
- ◆ 物理效应+相关应用
- ◆ 结论与展望





背景



天然材料

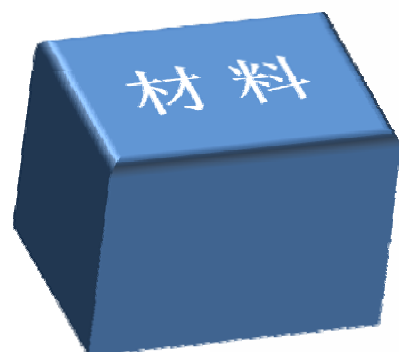
或美或丑，或有用或无用
只能选择，不能控制

人工材料

人们根据意愿去生长、加工、组装
→ 各种功能材料



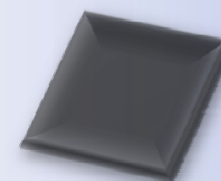
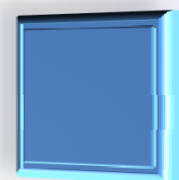
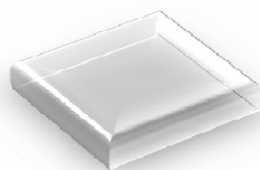
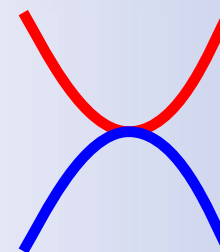
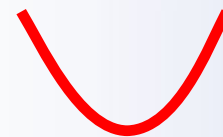
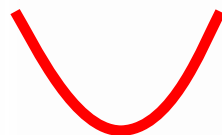
背景



介电体

半导体

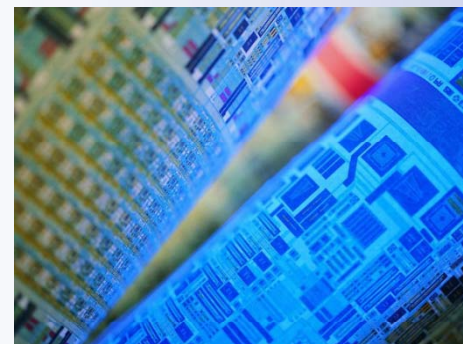
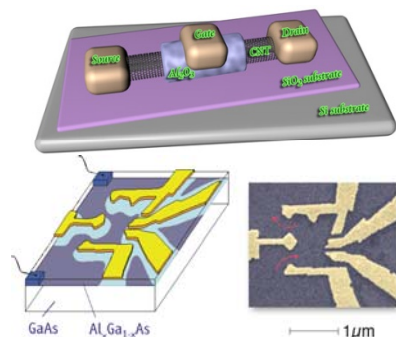
金属





Nanjing University

半导体材料的微结构控制



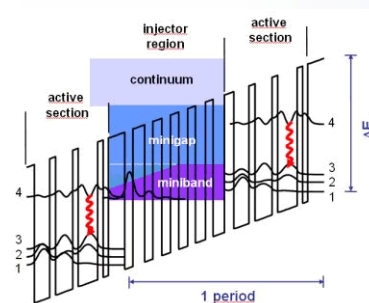
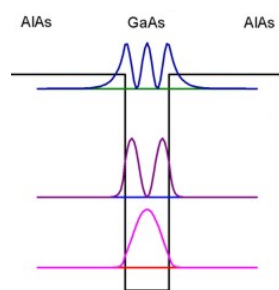
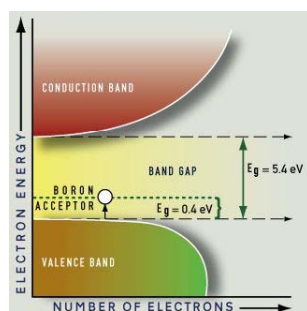
载流子调控

晶体管

集成电路

超大规模集成电路

微电子产业



电子能带调控

量子阱

半导体超晶格

LED, LD

光电子产业

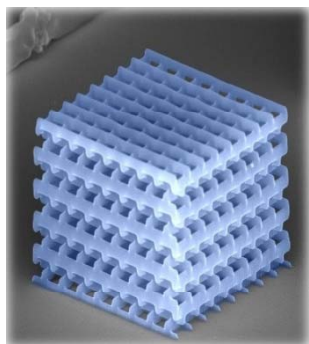
D_{ielectric} S_{uperlattice} L_{aboratory}

Nat. Lab. Microstructures

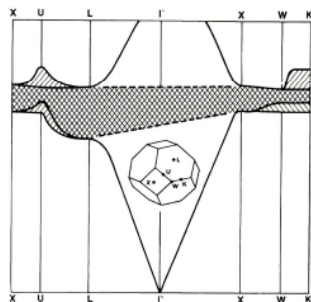
Dr. Tao Li taoli@nju.edu.cn



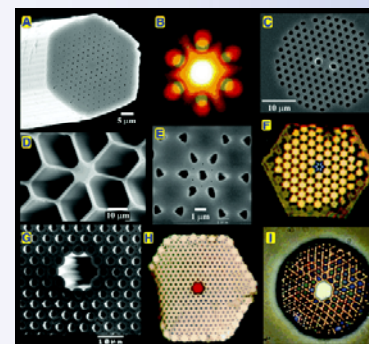
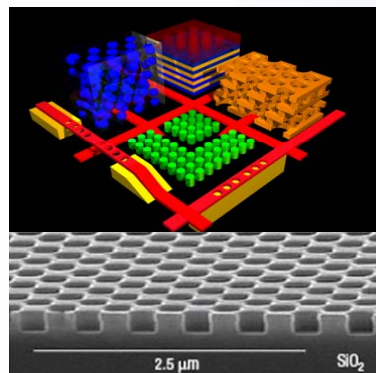
电介质材料的微结构控制



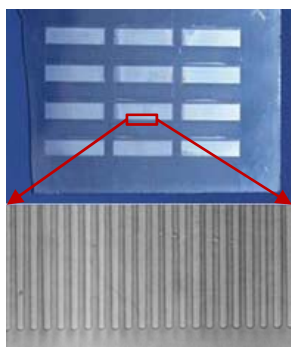
光子晶体



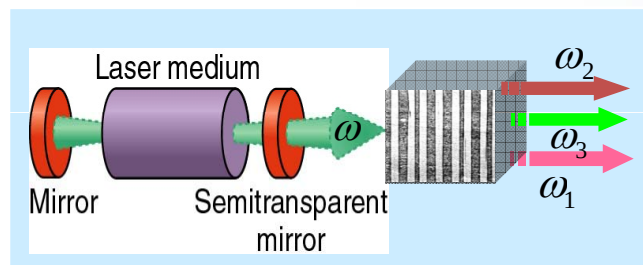
折射率的周期调制 → 调控光子能带



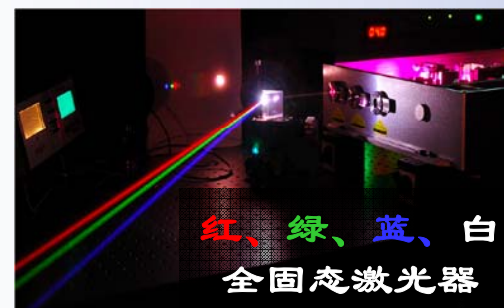
光处理、光信息产业



介电体超晶格



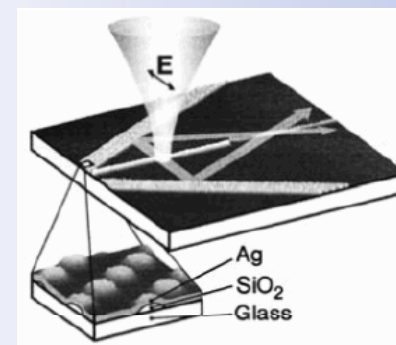
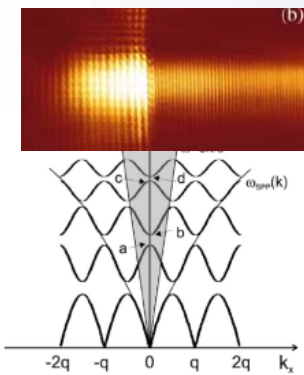
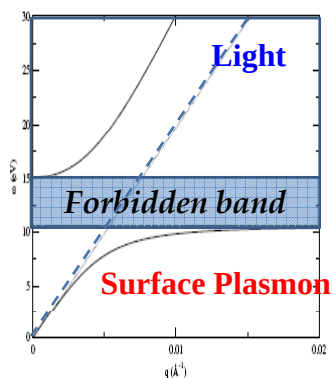
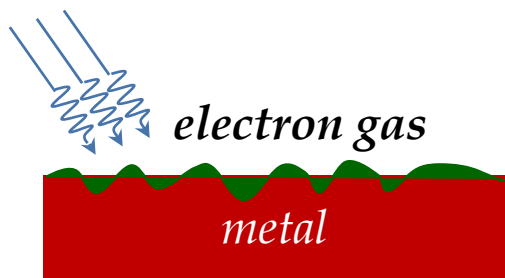
非线性系数的调制 → 谐波产生，频率转换



激光产业



金属材料的微纳结构控制

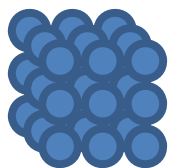


金属表面等离激元

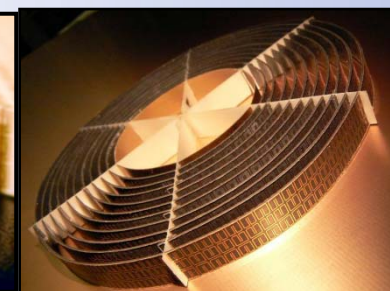
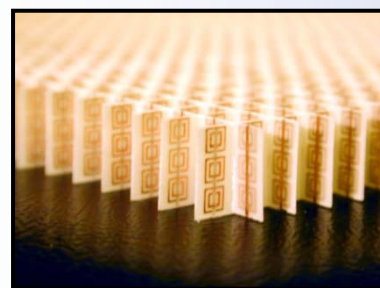
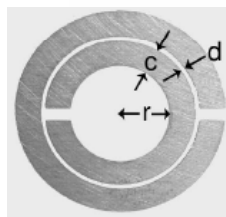
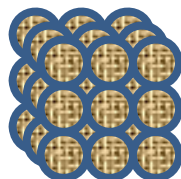
通过微纳结构调控等离激元的能带

等离激元光子学

天然原子



人工原子



人工原子

人工的共振结构——“磁原子”

超构材料



基本原理

研究对象：金属中的电磁问题

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho_f \\ \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \\ \nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{j}_f + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{D} = \epsilon \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \\ \vec{B} = \mu \mu_0 \vec{H} \\ \vec{j} = \sigma \vec{E} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \epsilon = \epsilon(\omega) \\ \mu = \mu(\omega) \\ \omega = \omega(k) \end{array}$$

- ◆ 金属对电磁波的响应（金属的介电函数）
- ◆ 等离激元的几种形式：
体等离激元，表面等离激元，局域等离激元，
磁等离激元（对磁场的响应）



金属的介电函数

通常情况下，介质在光学波段都没有磁响应

$$\mu = 1$$

电的部分可以描述为：

$$\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \varepsilon_0 \int dt' d\mathbf{r}' \varepsilon(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}', t - t') \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}', t')$$

$$\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \int dt' d\mathbf{r}' \sigma(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}', t - t') \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}', t')$$

通过**Fourier**变换

$$\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{K}, \omega) = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon(\mathbf{K}, \omega) \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{K}, \omega)$$

$$\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{K}, \omega) = \sigma(\mathbf{K}, \omega) \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{K}, \omega)$$

t - r 空间 $\rightarrow$ ω - k 空间



金属的介电函数

根据方程: $\mathbf{D} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P}, \quad \mathbf{J} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}}{\partial t}$

得到金属的介电函数, (金属对外电场的响应)

$$\epsilon(\mathbf{K}, \omega) = 1 + \frac{i\sigma(\mathbf{K}, \omega)}{\epsilon_0 \omega}$$

再由波动方程

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\mu_0 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{D}}{\partial t^2}$$



$$K^2 = \epsilon(\mathbf{K}, \omega) \frac{\omega^2}{c^2}$$

Generic dispersion relation



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体等离子激元

自由电子气——Drude模型

外电场驱动下，等离子中的一个电子的动力学方程

$$m\ddot{\mathbf{x}} + m\gamma\dot{\mathbf{x}} = -e\mathbf{E}$$

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \frac{e}{m(\omega^2 + i\gamma\omega)} \mathbf{E}(t)$$

$$\mathbf{P} = -\frac{ne^2}{m(\omega^2 + i\gamma\omega)} \mathbf{E}$$

$$\mathbf{D} = \varepsilon_0 \left(1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2 + i\gamma\omega}\right) \mathbf{E}$$

$$\omega^2 = \omega_p^2 + K^2 c^2$$

Plasma frequency

$$\varepsilon(\omega) = 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2 + i\gamma\omega} \quad \omega_p^2 = \frac{Ne^2}{\varepsilon_0 m_0}$$

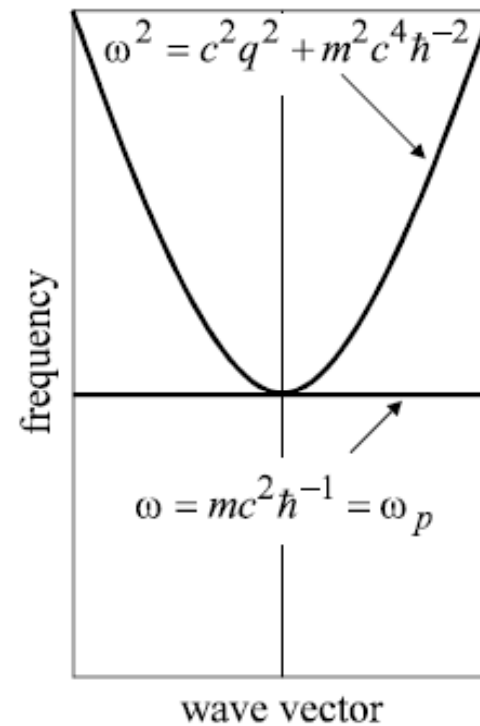
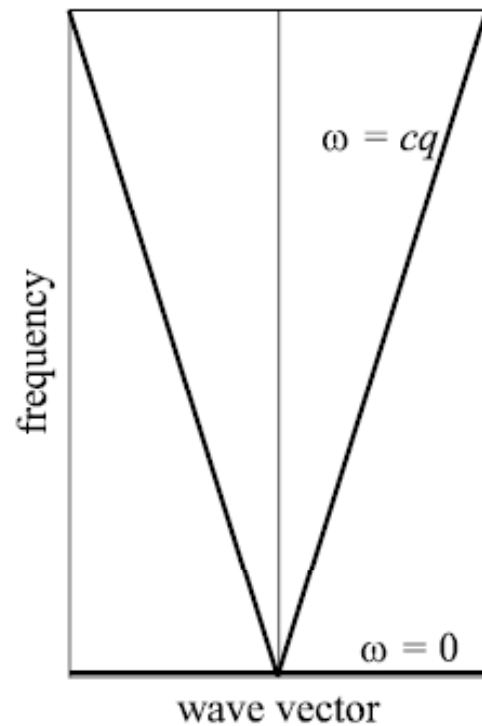
$$\varepsilon(\omega) = 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2} \quad \text{不考虑损耗}$$

$$K^2 = \varepsilon(\mathbf{K}, \omega) \frac{\omega^2}{c^2}$$

体等离子激元模的色散关系



光（电磁波）传播色散



Dispersion of light in free space and metal



Lorentz模型（谐振子）

考虑到有些情况的电子并非完全自由，而是受到各种各样的约束，如材料结构的几何形状，结构边界，电子的带间跃迁等等，这些约束可以用回复力 $m\omega_0\mathbf{x}$ 表示，因而，动力学方程变为：

$$m\ddot{\mathbf{x}} + m\gamma\dot{\mathbf{x}} + m\omega_0\mathbf{x} = -e\mathbf{E}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon(\omega) = 1 + \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2 - i\gamma\omega}$$

Lorentz 模型

一般描述共振系统



体等离激元的光学性质

介质的光学性质的重要表征折射率系数 n , 消光系数 κ

复数介电函数 $\varepsilon(\omega) = \varepsilon_1 + i\varepsilon_2$

$$\varepsilon_1 = n^2 - \kappa^2, \quad \varepsilon_2 = 2n\kappa$$

and

$$n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\varepsilon_1 + (\varepsilon_1^2 + \varepsilon_2^2)^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\kappa = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-\varepsilon_1 + (\varepsilon_1^2 + \varepsilon_2^2)^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$\tilde{n}$ and $\tilde{\varepsilon}_r$ are not independent



根据Drude模型

$$\varepsilon(\omega) = 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2}$$

$$\tilde{n} = \sqrt{\varepsilon_r}$$

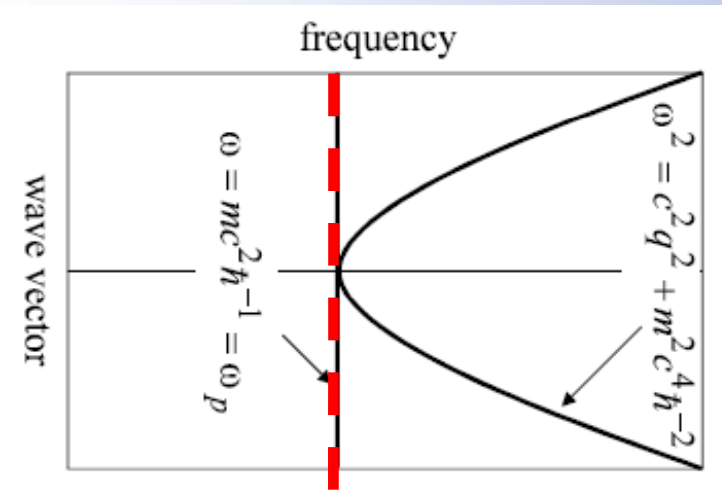
$\tilde{n}$ is imaginary for $\omega < \omega_p$

positive for $\omega > \omega_p$

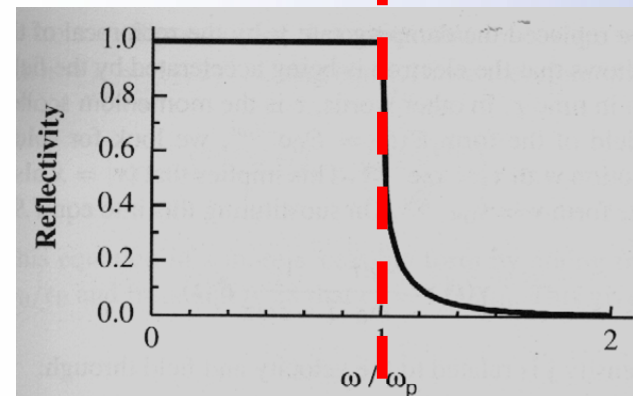
zero for $\omega = \omega_p$

金属的反射率

$$R = \left| \frac{\tilde{n} - 1}{\tilde{n} + 1} \right|^2$$



Plasma frequency

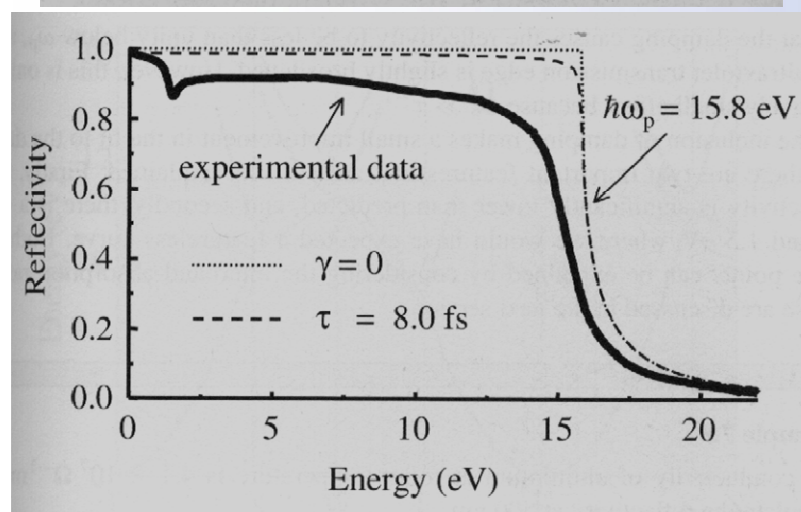




一些实际金属的 价电子， 电子浓度， 等离子体频率 与波长

Metal	Valency	N (10^{28} m^{-3})	$\omega_p/2\pi$ (10^{15} Hz)	λ_p (nm)
Li (77 K)	1	4.70	1.95	154
Na (5 K)	1	2.65	1.46	205
K (5 K)	1	1.40	1.06	282
Rb (5 K)	1	1.15	0.96	312
Cs (5 K)	1	0.91	0.86	350
Cu	1	8.47	2.61	115
Ag	1	5.86	2.17	138
Au	1	5.90	2.18	138
Be	2	24.7	4.46	67
Mg	2	8.61	2.63	114
Ca	2	4.61	1.93	156
Al	3	18.1	3.82	79

实际金属铝的 反射光谱





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 - 表面等离激元
 - 局域等离激元



表面等离子激元

根据Maxwell方程组，得到波动方程

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{E} + k_0^2 \varepsilon \mathbf{E} = 0,$$

考虑沿着表面x方向的传播电磁场，方程简化为：

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial z^2} + (k_0^2 \varepsilon - \beta^2) E_y = 0.$$

$$H_x = i \frac{1}{\omega \mu_0} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z}$$
$$H_z = \frac{\beta}{\omega \mu_0} E_y,$$

TE 模

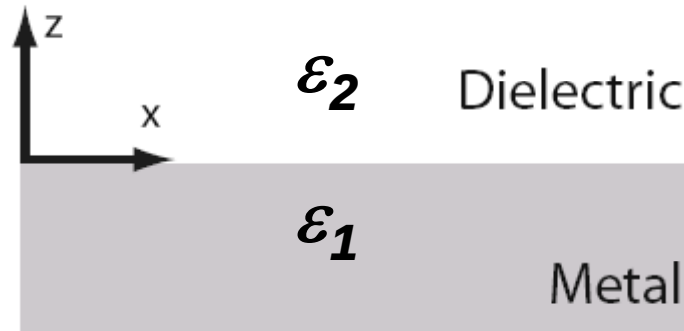
$$\frac{\partial^2 H_y}{\partial z^2} + (k_0^2 \varepsilon - \beta^2) H_y = 0.$$

$$E_x = -i \frac{1}{\omega \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon} \frac{\partial H_y}{\partial z}$$
$$E_z = -\frac{\beta}{\omega \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon} H_y,$$

TM 模



For TE case



$$E_y(z) = A_2 e^{i\beta x} e^{-k_2 z}$$

$$H_x(z) = -i A_2 \frac{1}{\omega \mu_0} k_2 e^{i\beta x} e^{-k_2 z}$$

$$H_z(z) = A_2 \frac{\beta}{\omega \mu_0} e^{i\beta x} e^{-k_2 z}$$

$z > 0$

$$E_y(z) = A_1 e^{i\beta x} e^{k_1 z}$$

$$H_x(z) = i A_1 \frac{1}{\omega \mu_0} k_1 e^{i\beta x} e^{k_1 z}$$

$$H_z(z) = A_1 \frac{\beta}{\omega \mu_0} e^{i\beta x} e^{k_1 z}$$

$z < 0$

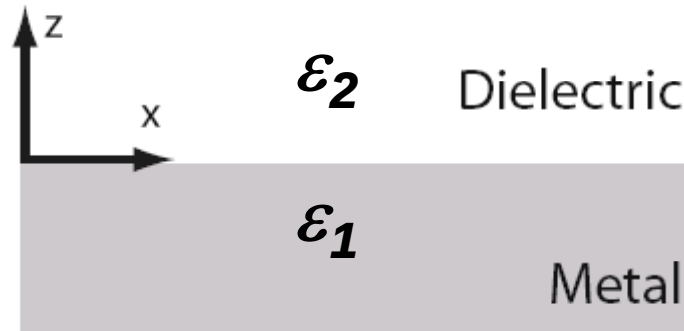
根据界面上 H_x 和 E_y 的连续性边界条件

$$A_1 (k_1 + k_2) = 0, \quad A_2 = A_1 = 0.$$

不存在TE的表面波模



For TM case



$$H_y(z) = A_2 e^{i\beta x} e^{-k_2 z}$$

$$E_x(z) = i A_2 \frac{1}{\omega \epsilon_0 \epsilon_2} k_2 e^{i\beta x} e^{-k_2 z}$$

$$E_z(z) = -A_1 \frac{\beta}{\omega \epsilon_0 \epsilon_2} e^{i\beta x} e^{-k_2 z}$$

$z > 0$

$$H_y(z) = A_1 e^{i\beta x} e^{k_1 z}$$

$$E_x(z) = -i A_1 \frac{1}{\omega \epsilon_0 \epsilon_1} k_1 e^{i\beta x} e^{k_1 z}$$

$$E_z(z) = -A_1 \frac{\beta}{\omega \epsilon_0 \epsilon_1} e^{i\beta x} e^{k_1 z}$$

$z < 0$

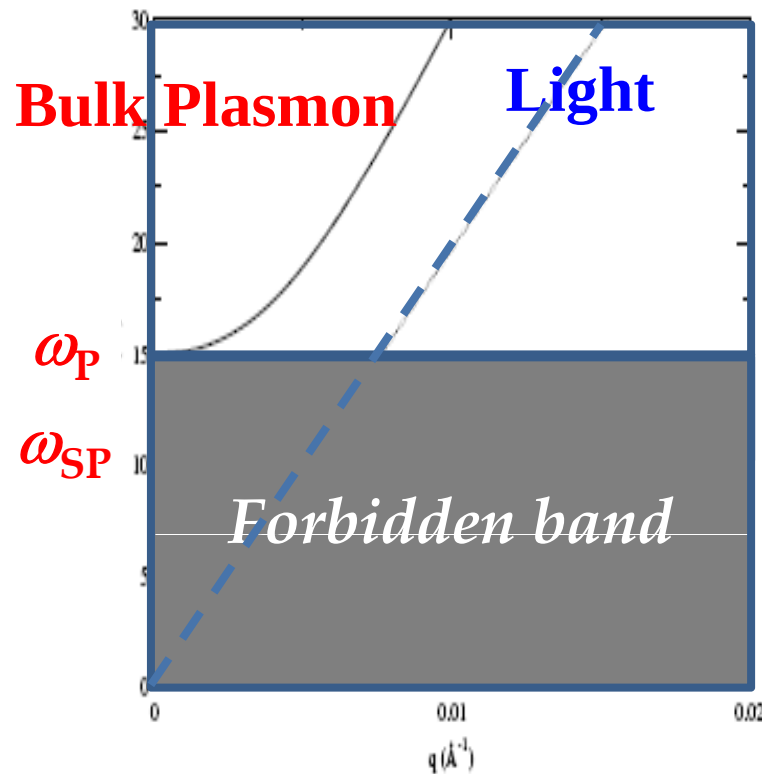
根据界面上 H_y 和 E_x 的连续性边界条件

$$\frac{k_2}{k_1} = -\frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1} \quad + \quad \begin{cases} k_1^2 = \beta^2 - k_0^2 \epsilon_1 \\ k_2^2 = \beta^2 - k_0^2 \epsilon_2 \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \beta = k_0 \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_1 \epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2}}$$

有TM表面模存在，波矢为 β



Surface plasmon polariton (SPP)



上帝在关上一扇门的
同时打开了一扇窗！

when $k \rightarrow \infty$

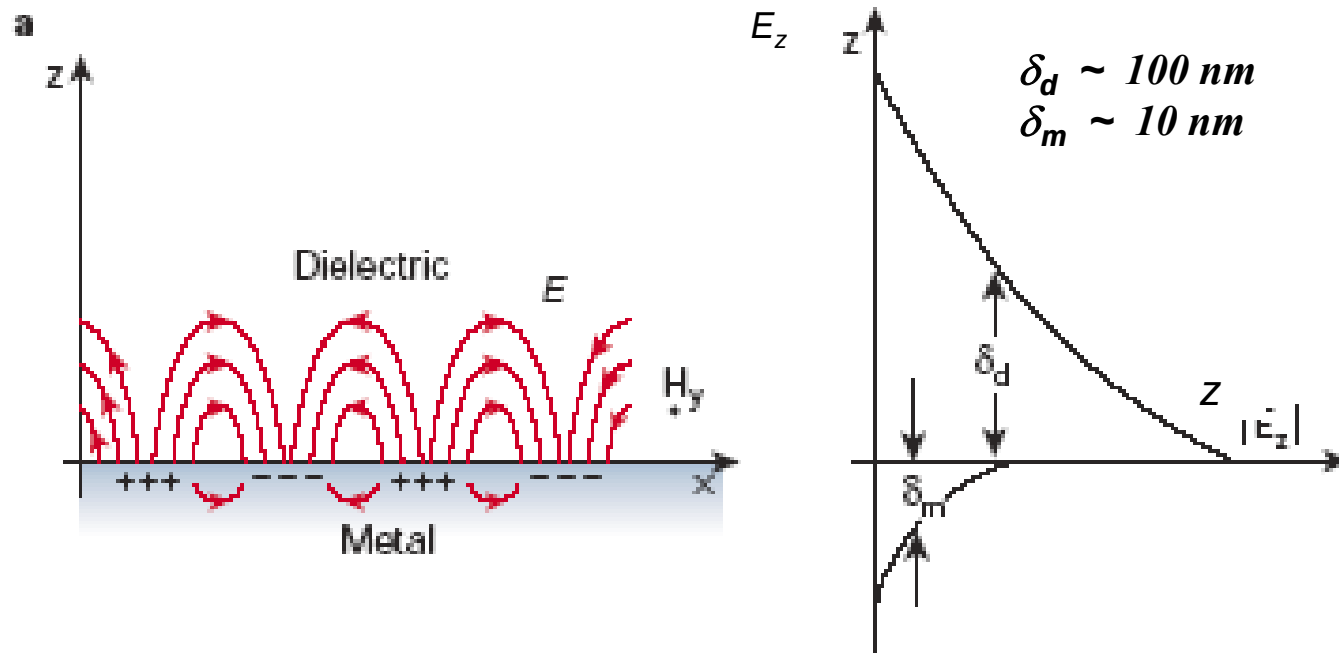
$$\varepsilon(\omega) = -\varepsilon_1$$

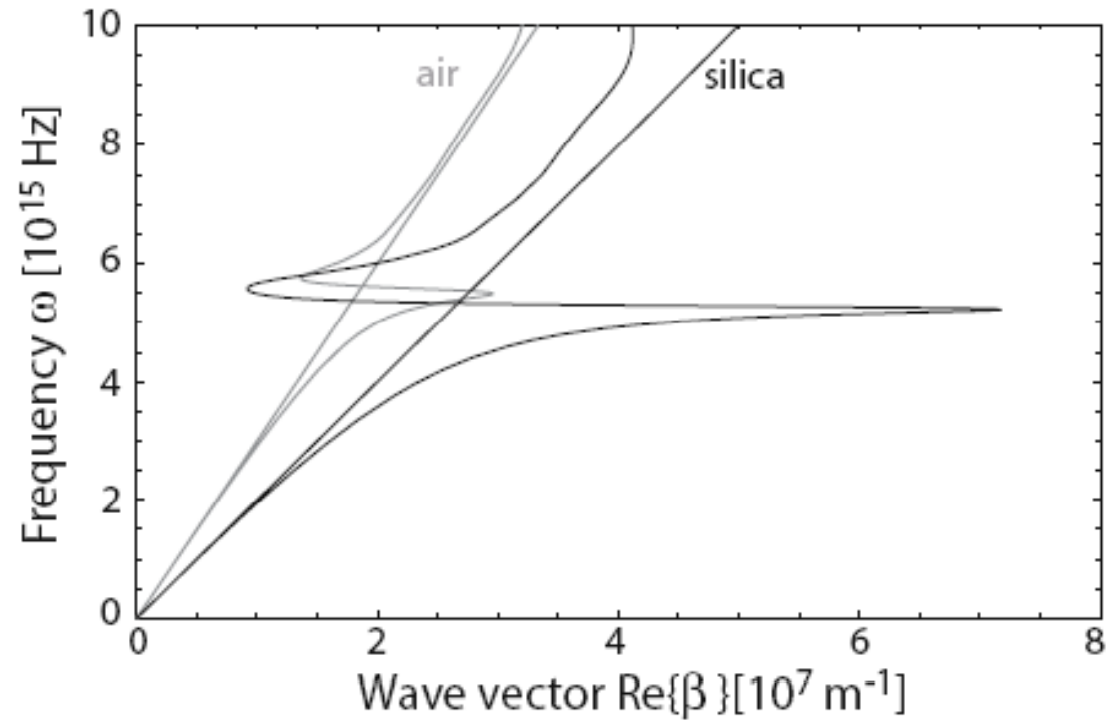
$$\omega_{sp} = \frac{\omega_p}{\sqrt{1 + \varepsilon_1}}$$

当介质为空气时, $\omega_{sp} = \frac{\omega_p}{\sqrt{1+1}} = \frac{\omega_p}{\sqrt{2}}$



等离激元表面波的波矢 $k_x > k_0$
 k_z 只能是个虚数，场沿着 z 方向衰减。
SPP沿界面法向是消失波（*evanescent wave*）





实际系统中的SPP色散图
(Ag/air 和 Ag/silica 的界面)

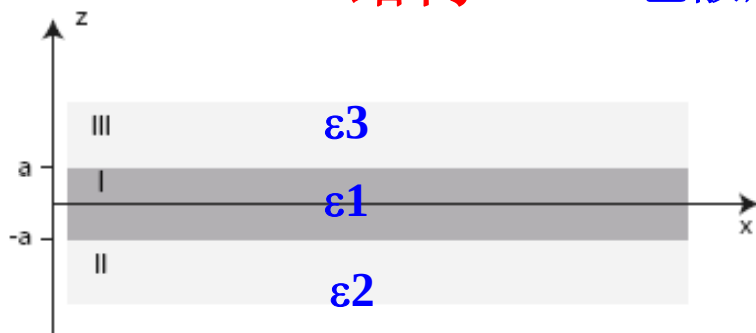


多层结构中耦合SPP模式

IMI结构

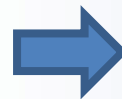
色散形式

$$e^{-4k_1 a} = \frac{k_1/\varepsilon_1 + k_2/\varepsilon_2}{k_1/\varepsilon_1 - k_2/\varepsilon_2} \frac{k_1/\varepsilon_1 + k_3/\varepsilon_3}{k_1/\varepsilon_1 - k_3/\varepsilon_3}$$



当 $a \rightarrow \infty$,

$$\frac{k_2}{k_1} = -\frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1}$$



$$\beta = k_0 \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2}}$$

当 $\varepsilon_2 = \varepsilon_3$, 色散可以简化为

$$\begin{aligned} \tanh k_1 a &= -\frac{k_2 \varepsilon_1}{k_1 \varepsilon_2} \\ \tanh k_1 a &= -\frac{k_1 \varepsilon_2}{k_2 \varepsilon_1} \end{aligned}$$

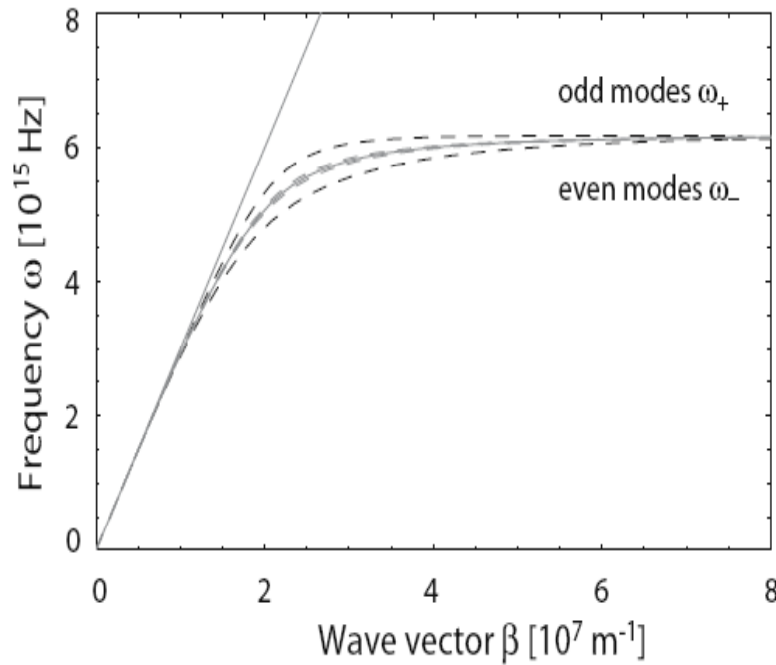
退耦情形，与单层界面模一致

耦合情形，色散分为两支

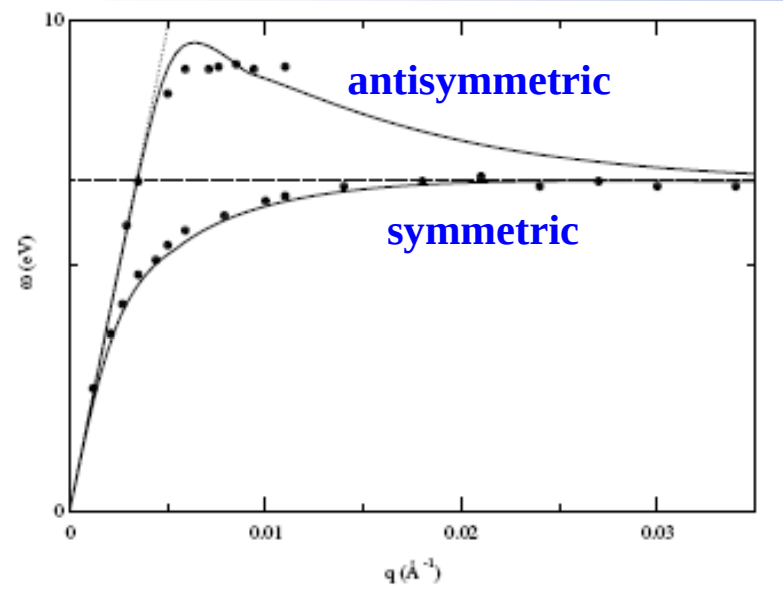
奇模 反对称
偶模 对称



耦合导致劈裂的SPP模式



$2a = 50\text{nm}$



$2a = 4\text{ nm}$

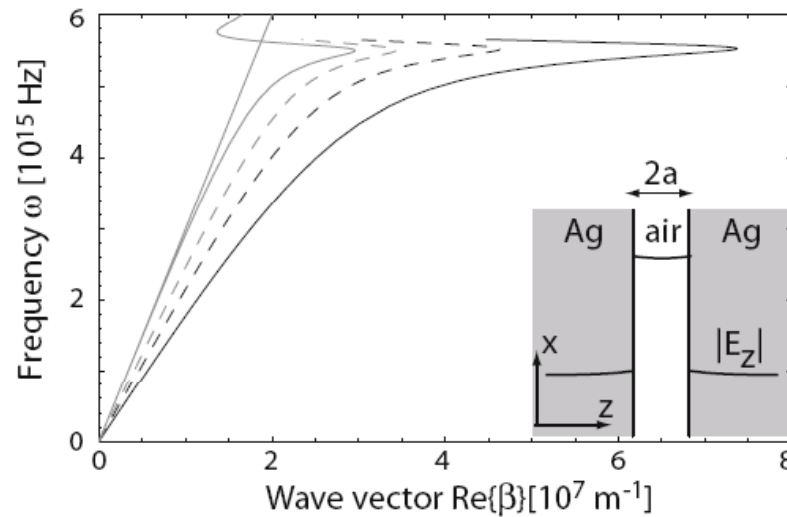


另一种情况

MIM结构

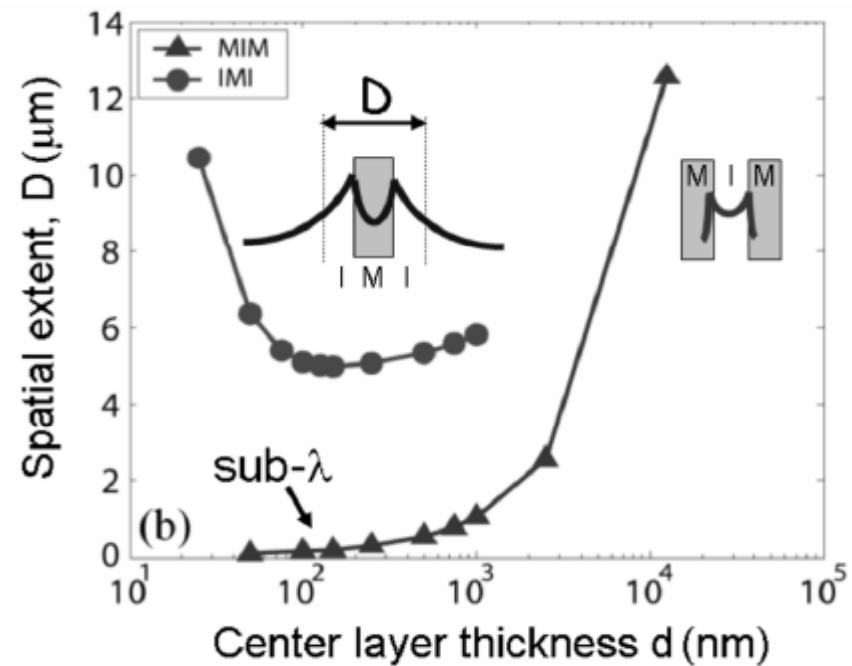
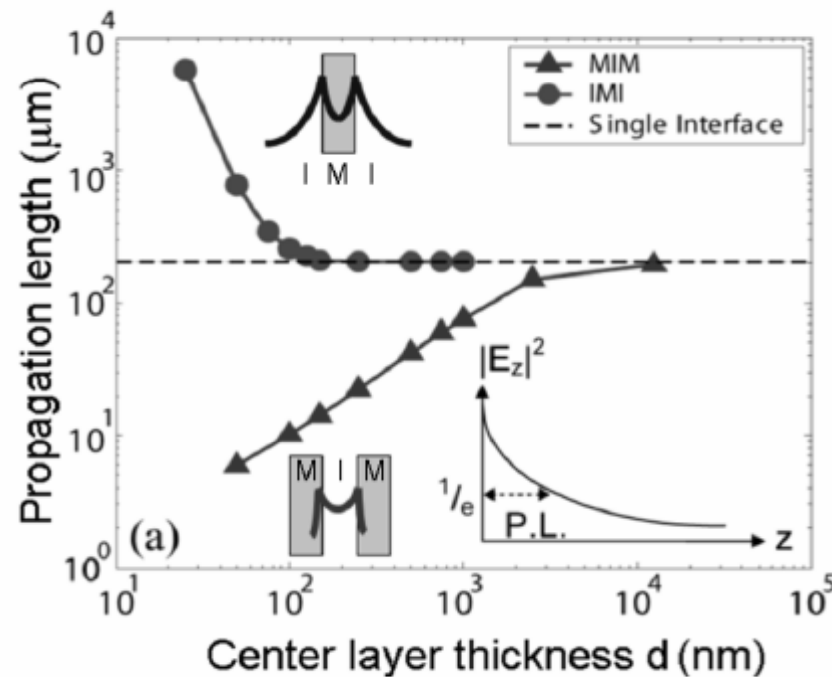
$$\begin{cases} \tanh k_1 a = -\frac{k_2 \varepsilon_1}{k_1 \varepsilon_2} \\ \tanh k_1 a = -\frac{k_1 \varepsilon_2}{k_2 \varepsilon_1} \end{cases}$$

仍然适用, $\varepsilon_1 \rightarrow$ 金属
 $\varepsilon_2 \rightarrow$ 介质





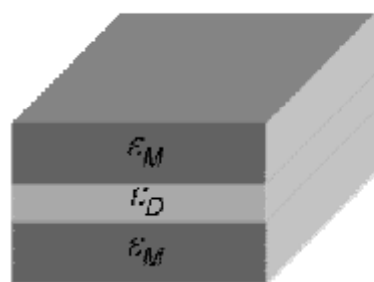
特别说明：IMI和MIM两种结构是等离激元波导中最基本并且非常重要的结构。



$$\lambda = 1.55\mu\text{m}$$



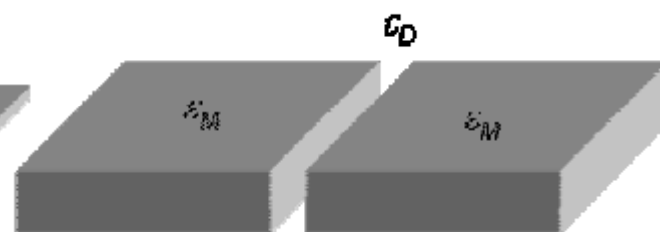
IMI和MIM的多种衍生结构



Gap waveguide
(section 2)



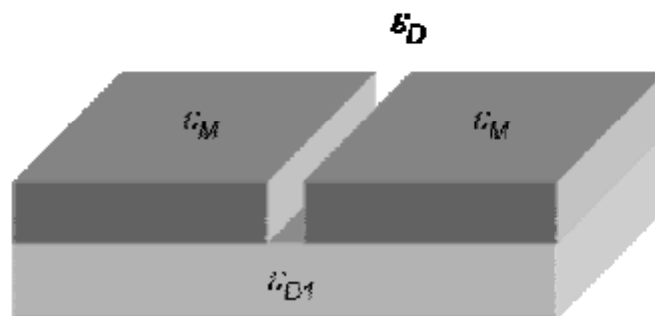
Slot waveguide
(symmetric) (section 3.1)



Trench waveguide
(symmetric) (section 3.2)



W channel waveguide
(section 4)

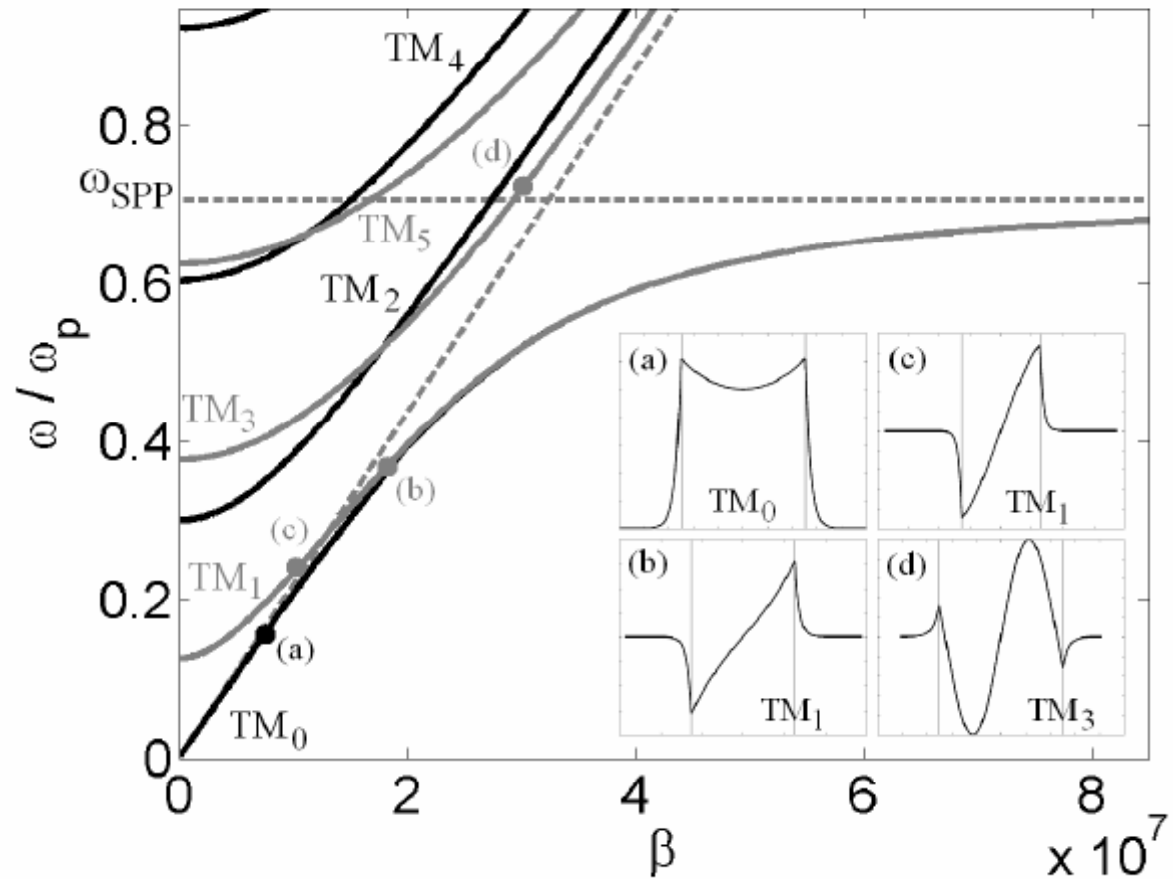


Trench Waveguide
(asymmetric) (section 5)

多种衍生结构



MIM结构中的多阶模式色散图





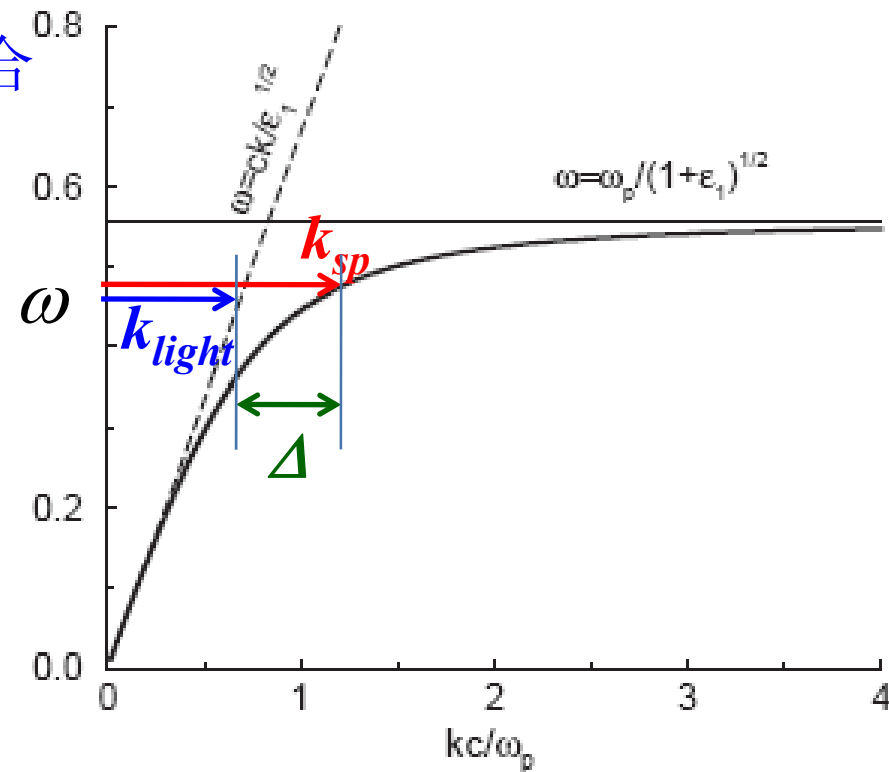
表面等离激元的激发方式

通常光不能直接与SPP模耦合
波矢的失配

如果光以倾斜角 θ 入射到金属表面，而不是沿着表面传播

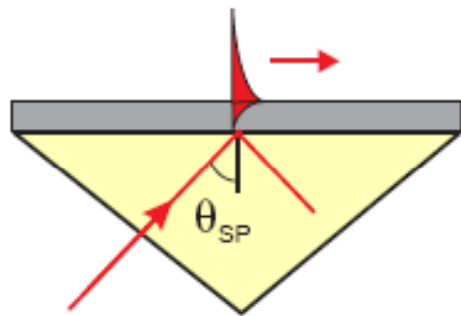
$$\Delta' = \Delta + (1 - \sin\theta)k_{\text{light}}$$

失配将会更大

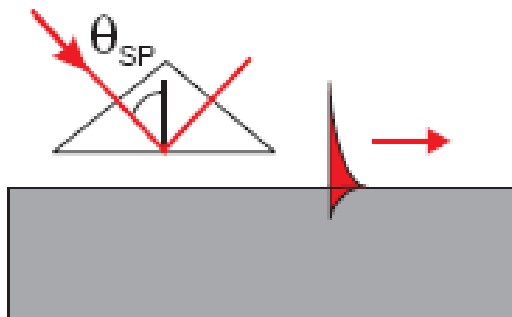




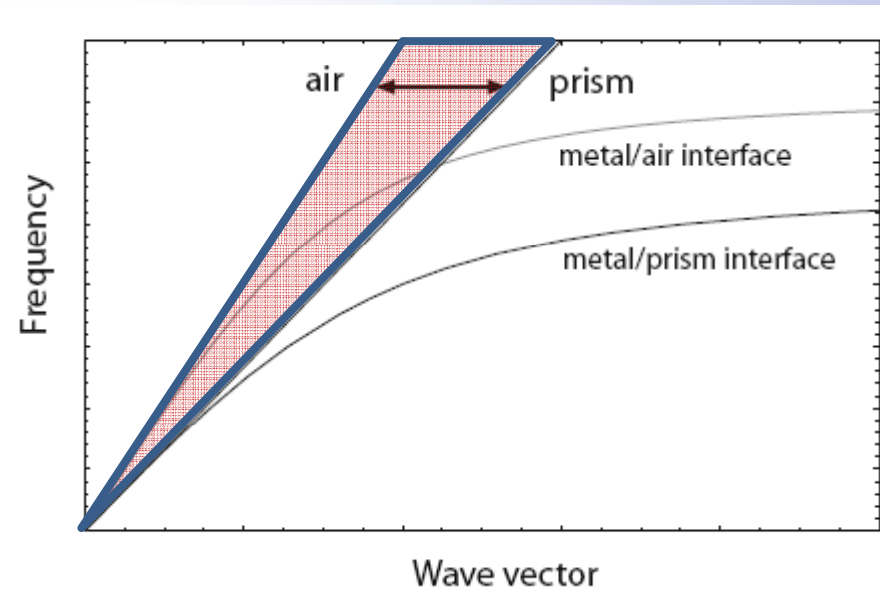
(a) 棱镜耦合



Kretschmann geometry



Otto geometry

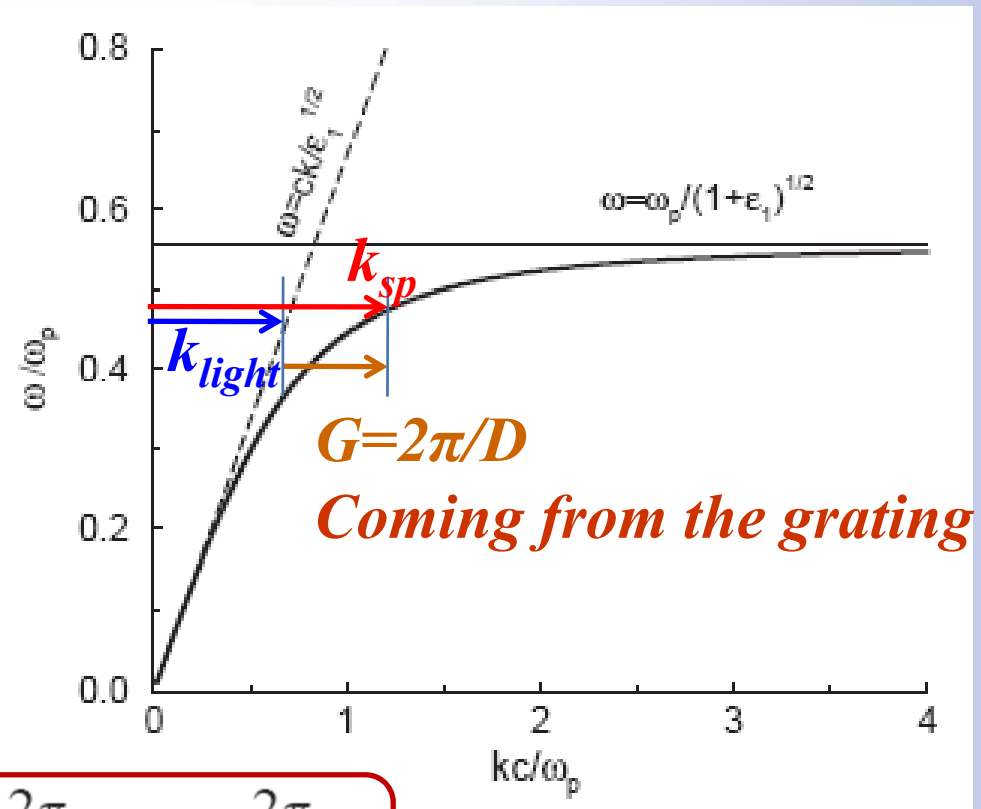
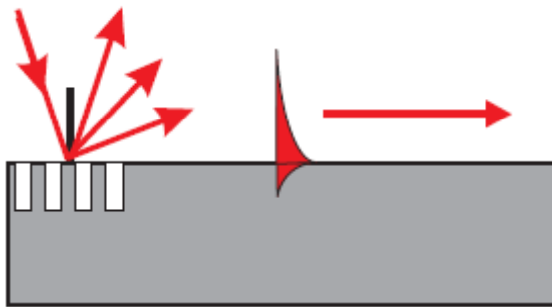


$$\epsilon_{\text{prism}} > 1$$

$$k_{\text{sp}} = \frac{\omega}{c} \sqrt{\epsilon_{\text{prism}}} \sin \theta$$



(b) 光栅耦合



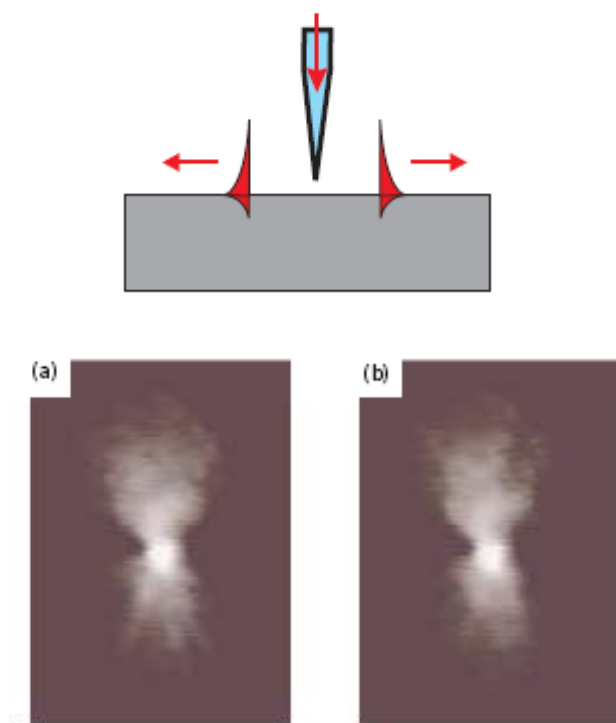
$$\mathbf{k}_{sp} = \frac{\omega}{c} n_s \sin \theta \mathbf{u}_{12} \delta_p \pm p \frac{2\pi}{D} \mathbf{u}_1 \pm q \frac{2\pi}{D} \mathbf{u}_2$$

Polarization
1 → TM
0 → TE

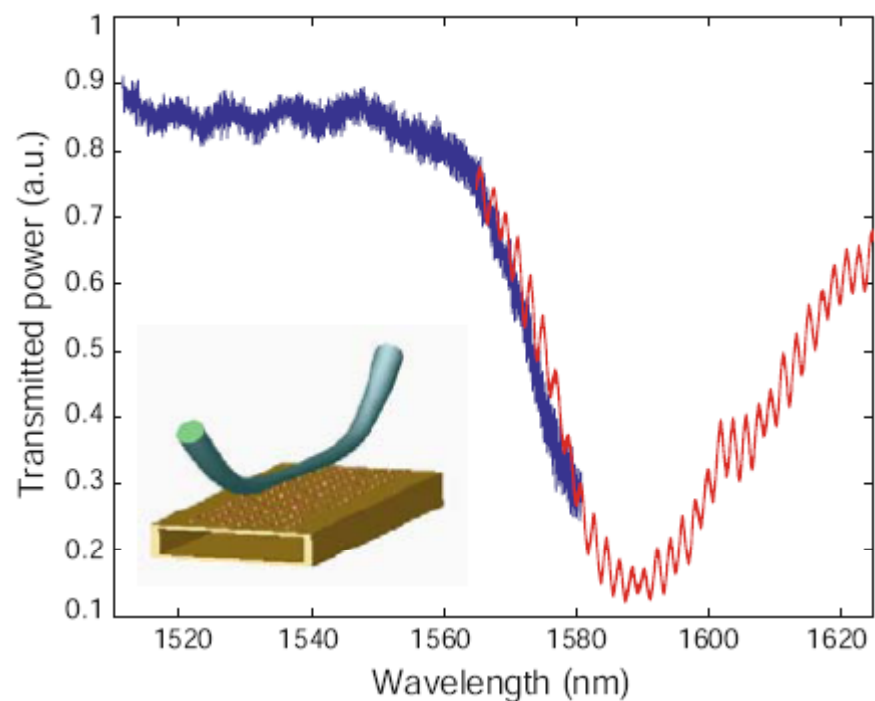
Reciprocal vectors



(c) 直接近场激发



(d) 光纤消逝场激发



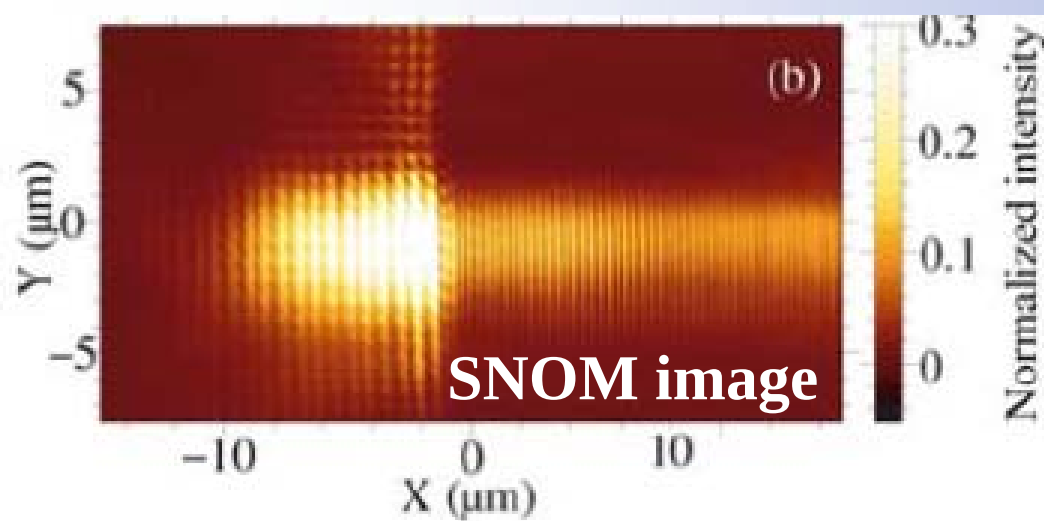
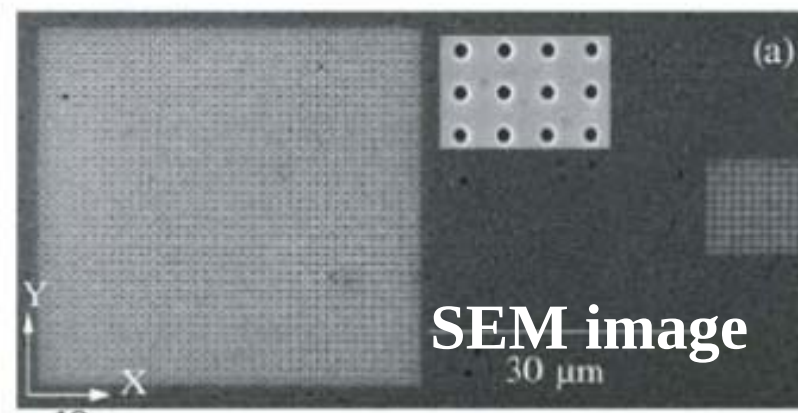
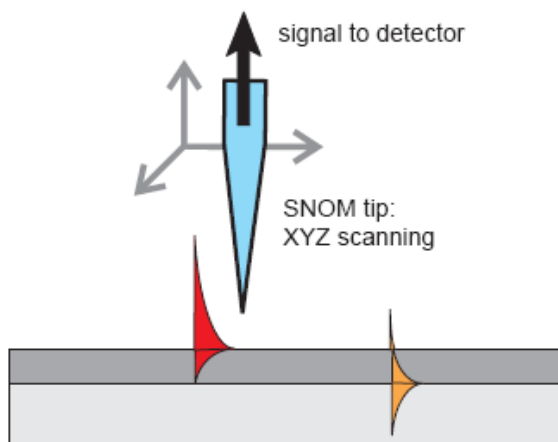
(e) 其它... ..



等离激元场分布探测

(1) 扫描近场光学显微镜

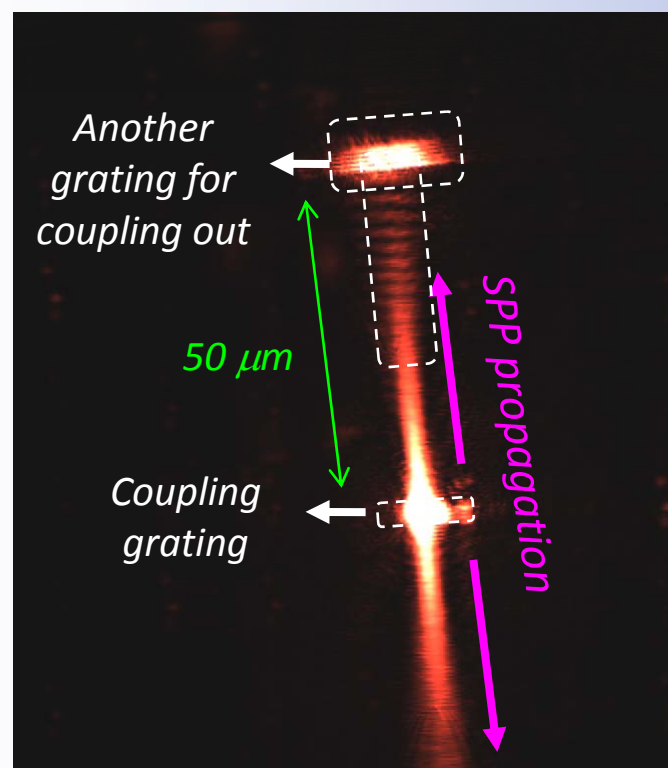
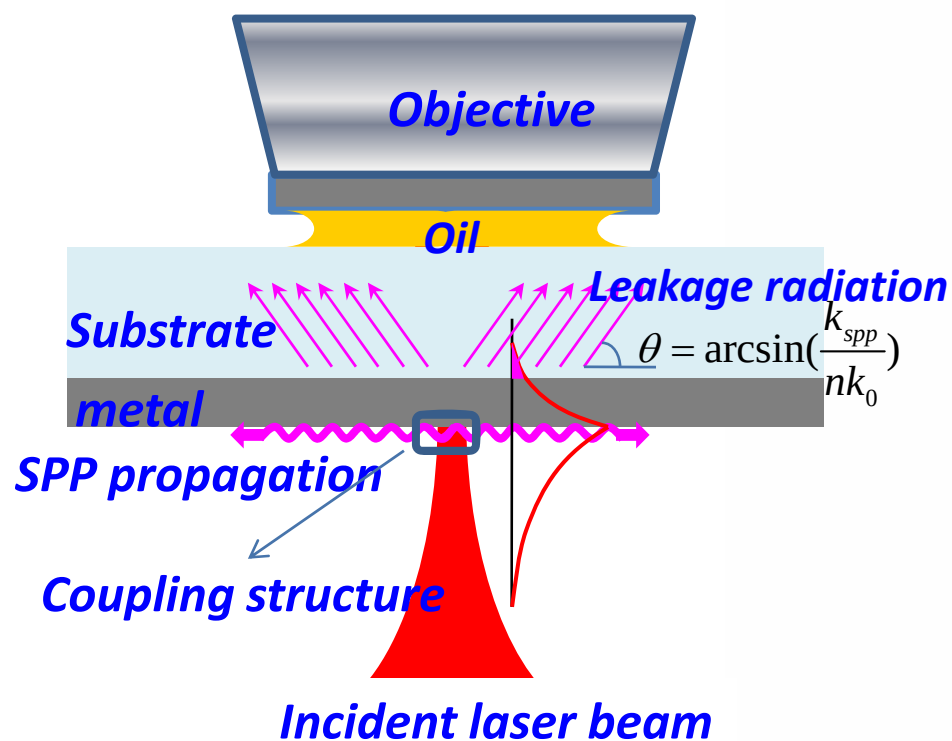
SNOM





等离激元场分布探测

(2) 泄露波显微镜 *Leakage Radiation Microscope-LRM*





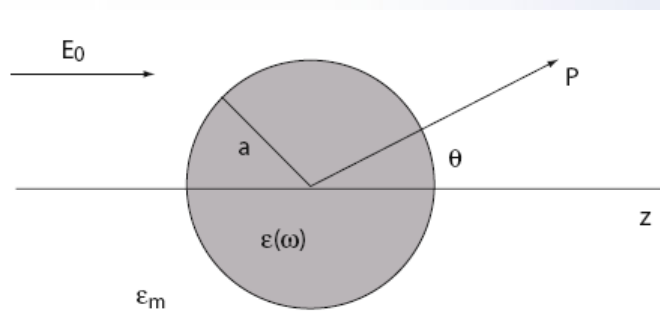
内容纲要

- ◆ 背景
 - ◆ **基本原理**
 - ◆ 物理效应
 - ◆ 相关应用
- 体等离激元
 - 表面等离激元
 - **局域等离激元**



局域等离激元(LSP)

亚波长金属球形颗粒的散射



边界条件

$$\Phi_{\text{in}}(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} A_l r^l P_l(\cos \theta)$$
$$\Phi_{\text{out}}(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} [B_l r^l + C_l r^{-(l+1)}] P_l(\cos \theta).$$



$$\Phi_{\text{in}} = -\frac{3\varepsilon_m}{\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_m} E_0 r \cos \theta$$
$$\Phi_{\text{out}} = -E_0 r \cos \theta + \frac{\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{r}}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_m r^3}$$
$$\mathbf{p} = 4\pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_m a^3 \frac{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_m}{\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_m} \mathbf{E}_0.$$

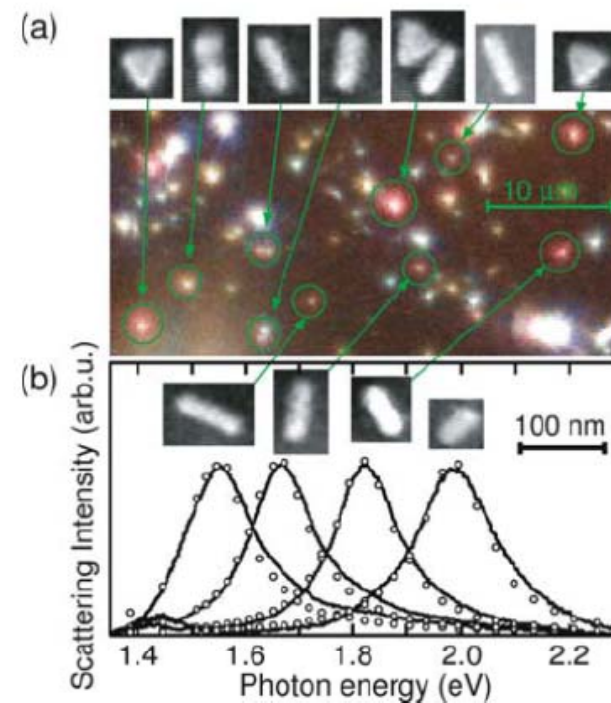
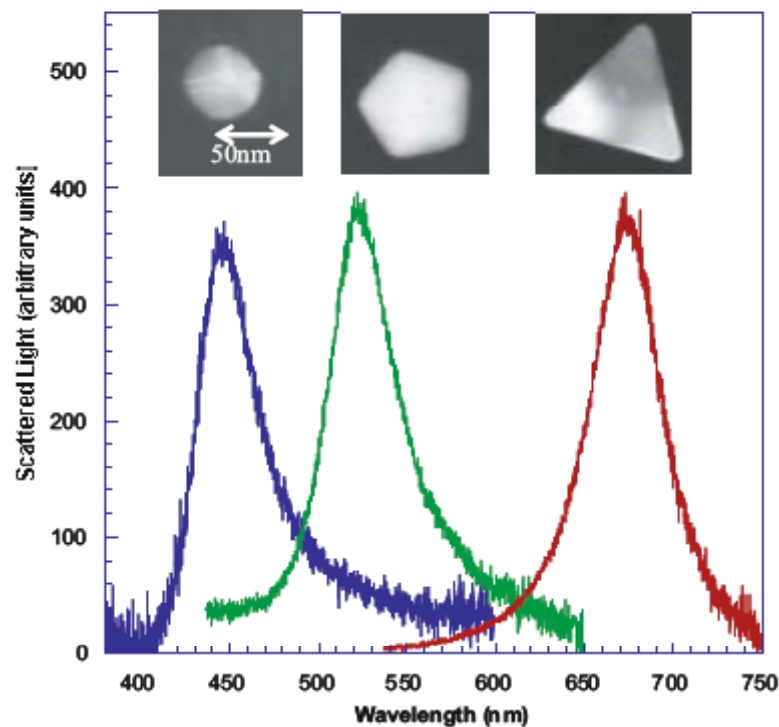
polarizability

$$\alpha = 4\pi a^3 \frac{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_m}{\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_m}$$



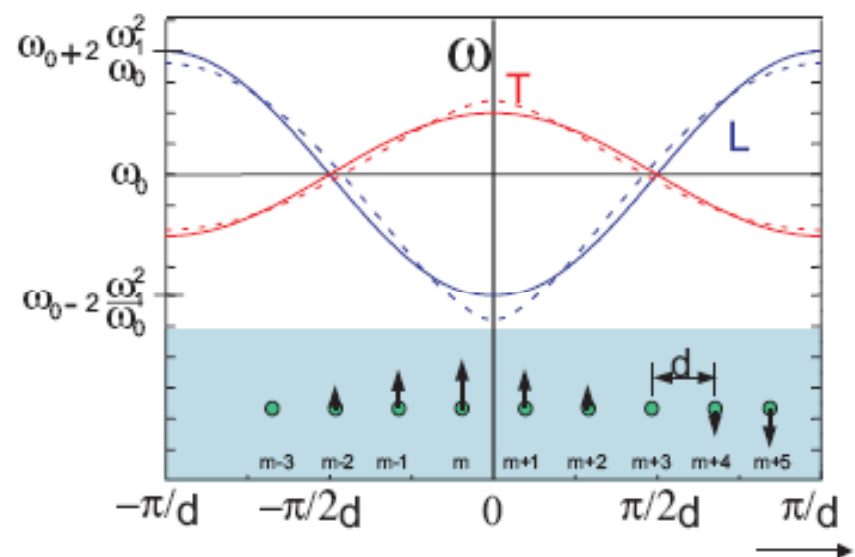
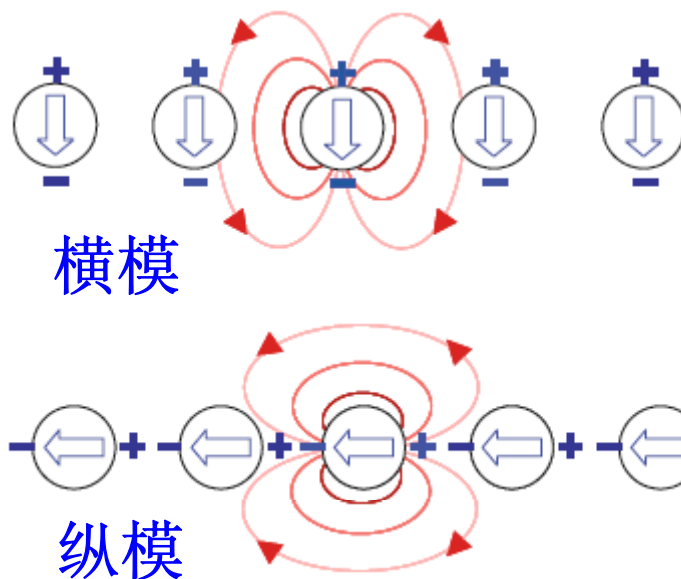
局域等离激元(LSP)

不同的形状具有不同的极化率，从而得到不同的共振模

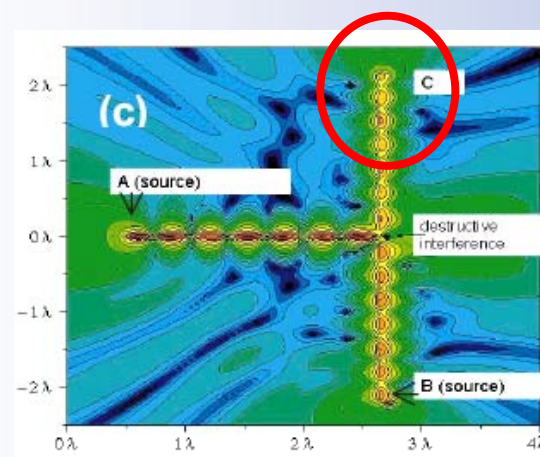
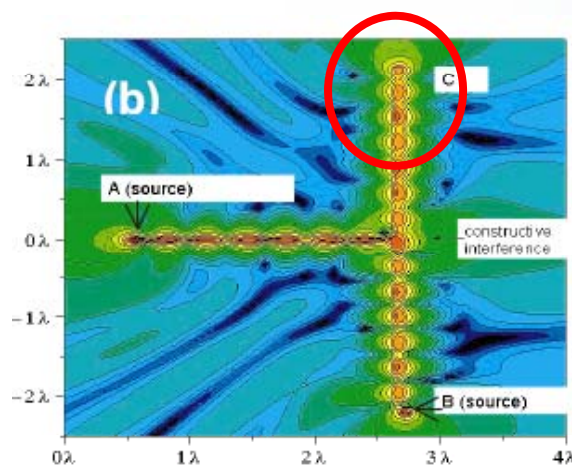




LSP的耦合

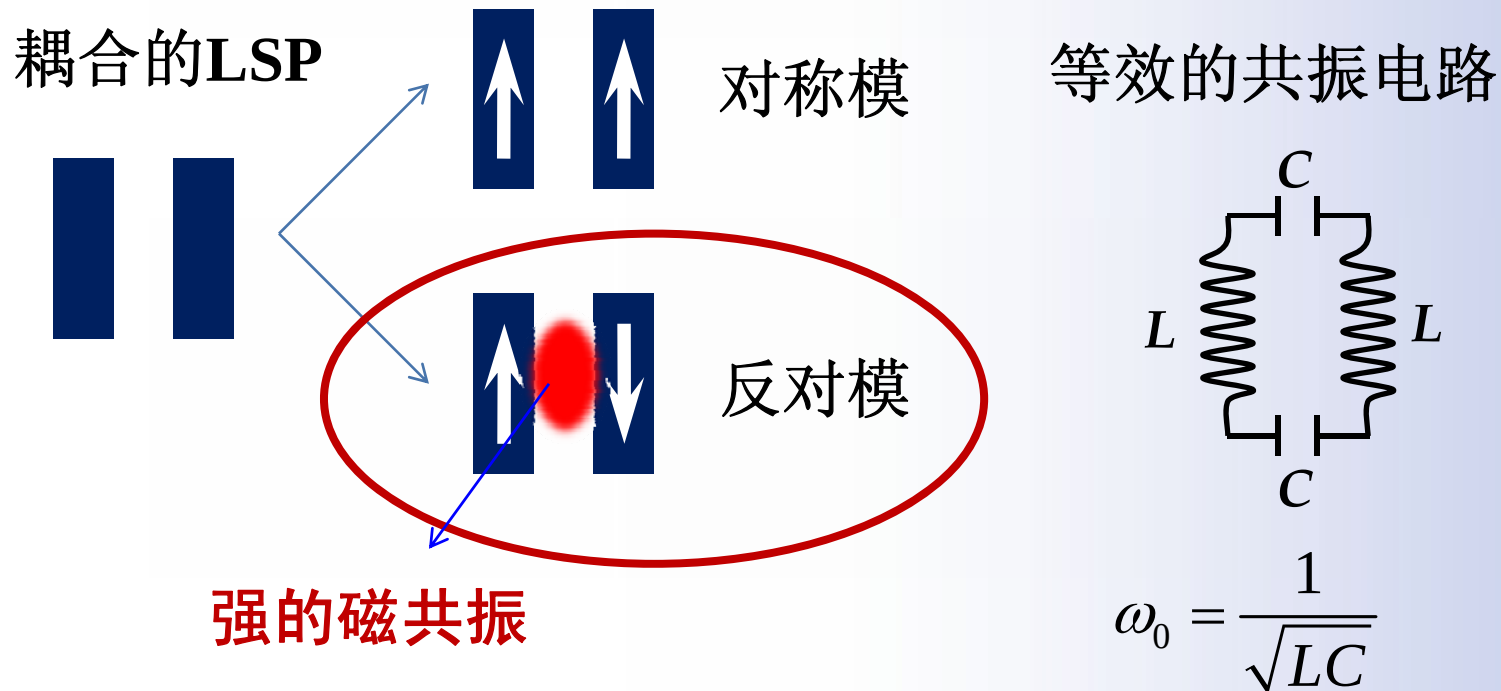


选择切换





人工磁共振—局域等离子激元

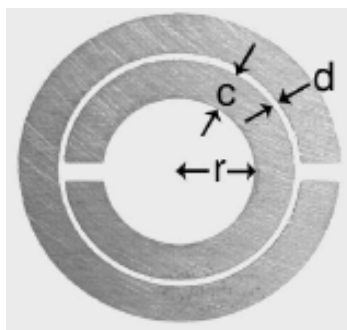


它能产生具有lorentz线型的磁导率
具有磁响应的局域等离子激元共振



经典的磁共振原子— SRR

Split Ring Resonator



Pendry, 1999

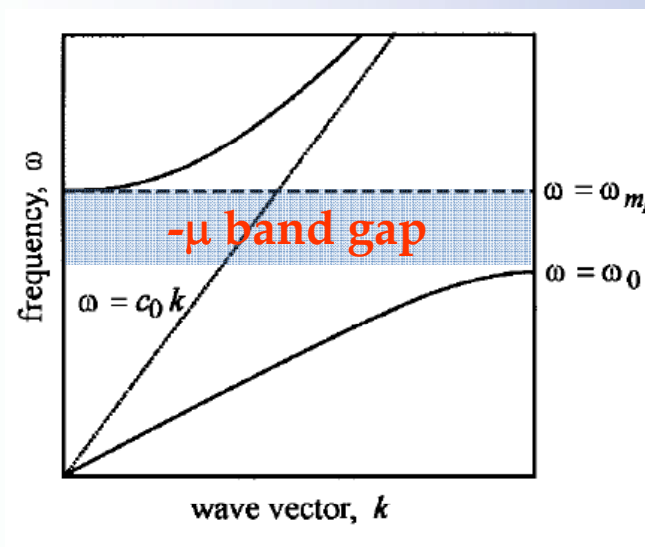
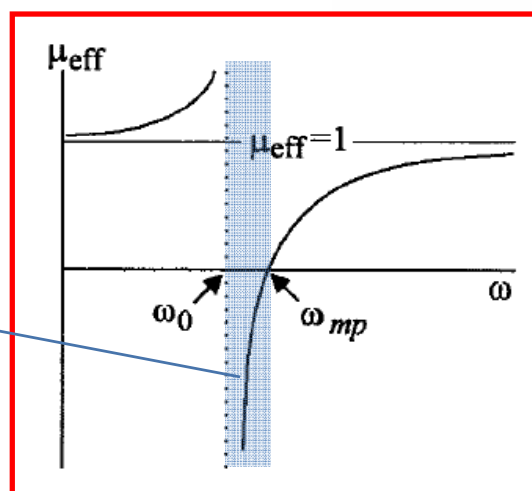
$$-i\omega\mu_0\pi r^2 \left(H_0 + j - \frac{\pi r^2}{a^2} j \right) = 2\pi r\rho j - \frac{j}{i\omega C}$$

$$\mu = 1 - \frac{f\omega^2}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2 + i\Gamma\omega}$$

“magnetic” Lorentz model

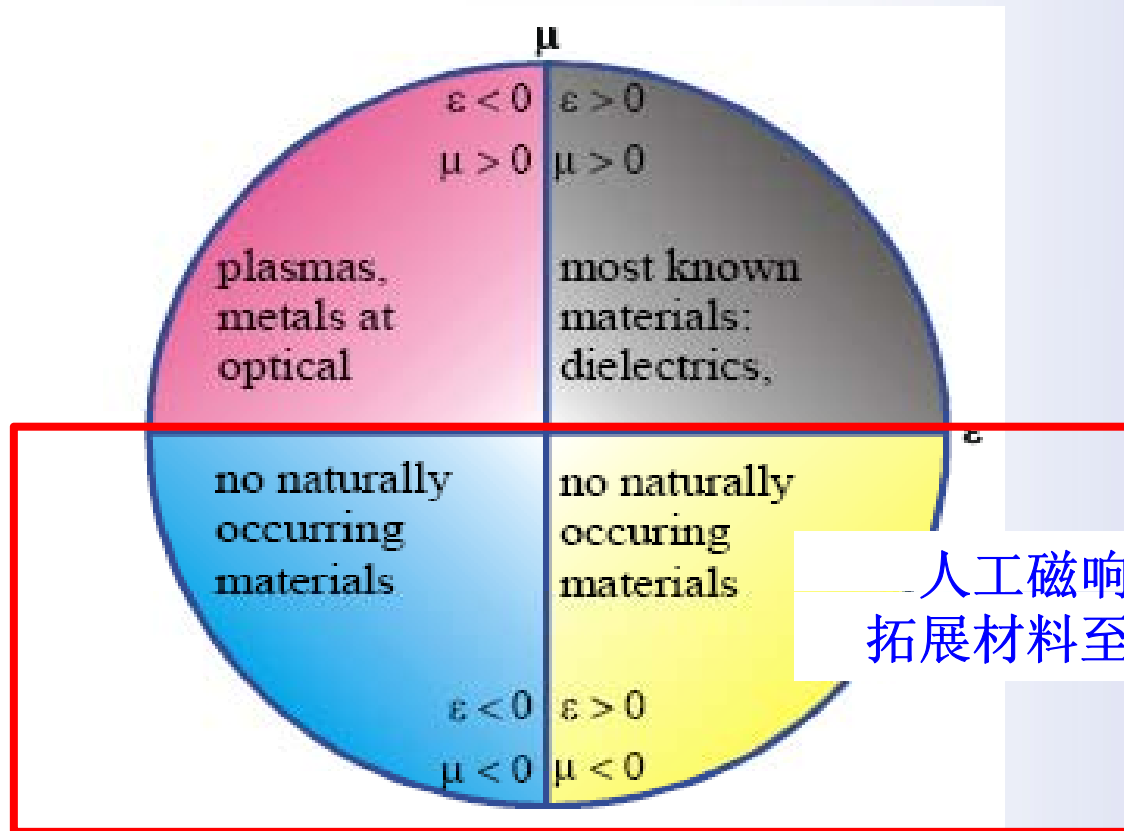
有效介质近似

Negative μ





根据 ϵ 和 μ 进行材料分类



人工磁响应对
拓展材料至关重要



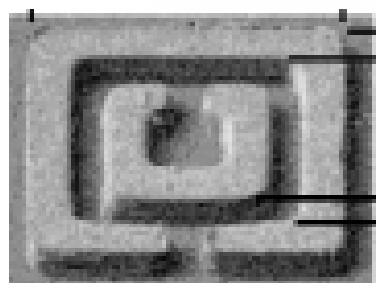
几种SRR的演变形式

绿光波段

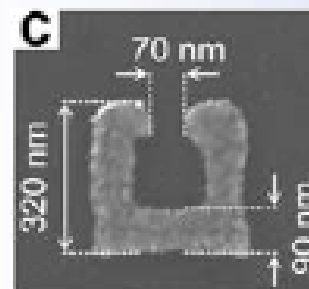
GHz



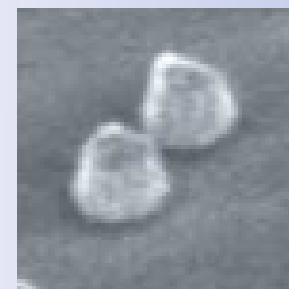
THz



100THz



600THz



简化结构以实现高频响应

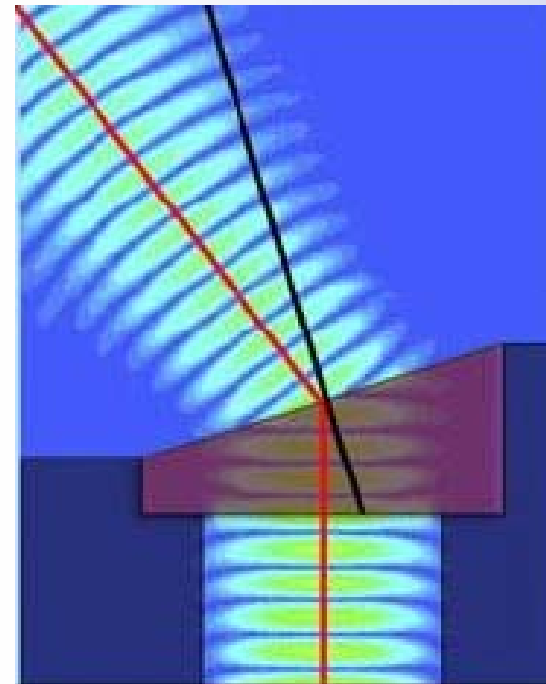
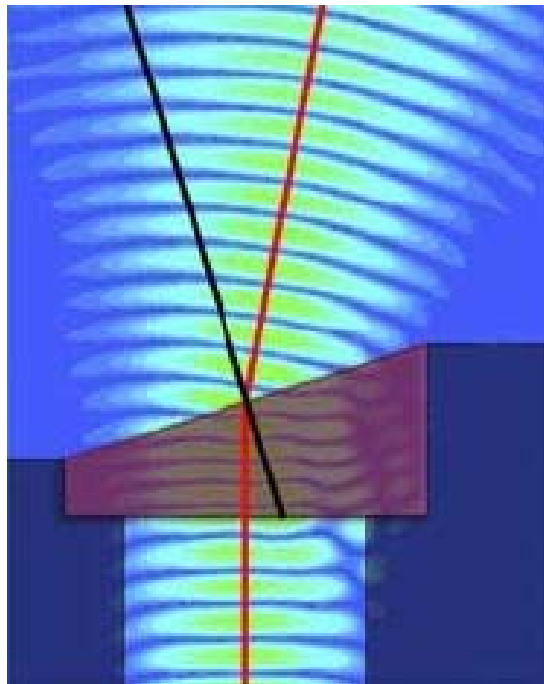
局域磁等离子激元共振



负折射效应

$$n = \sqrt{\varepsilon} \cdot \sqrt{\mu}$$

$$\varepsilon < 0, \mu < 0 \Rightarrow n < 0$$



下一讲

Plasmonics
物理效应和相关应用