

CLEO: 2013 in San Jose
Pres. number: QF2A.2
Session: Nano-antennas,
Coupling & Absorbers



Merging Magnetic and Electric Resonances for All-Dielectric Nanoantenna Arrays

**Isabelle Staude¹, Andrey E. Miroshnichenko¹, Tumasang Fofang²,
Sheng Liu², Edward Gonzales², Jason Dominguez², Manuel Decker¹,
Ting S. Luk², Dragomir N. Neshev,¹ Igal Brener,² and Yuri S. Kivshar¹**

¹Nonlinear Physics Centre and CUDOS, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT, Australia.

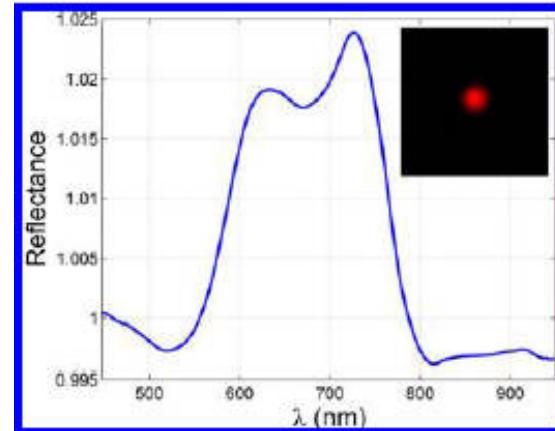
²Center for Integrated Nanotechnologies (CINT), Sandia National Laboratory, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87185, USA

June 14, 2013

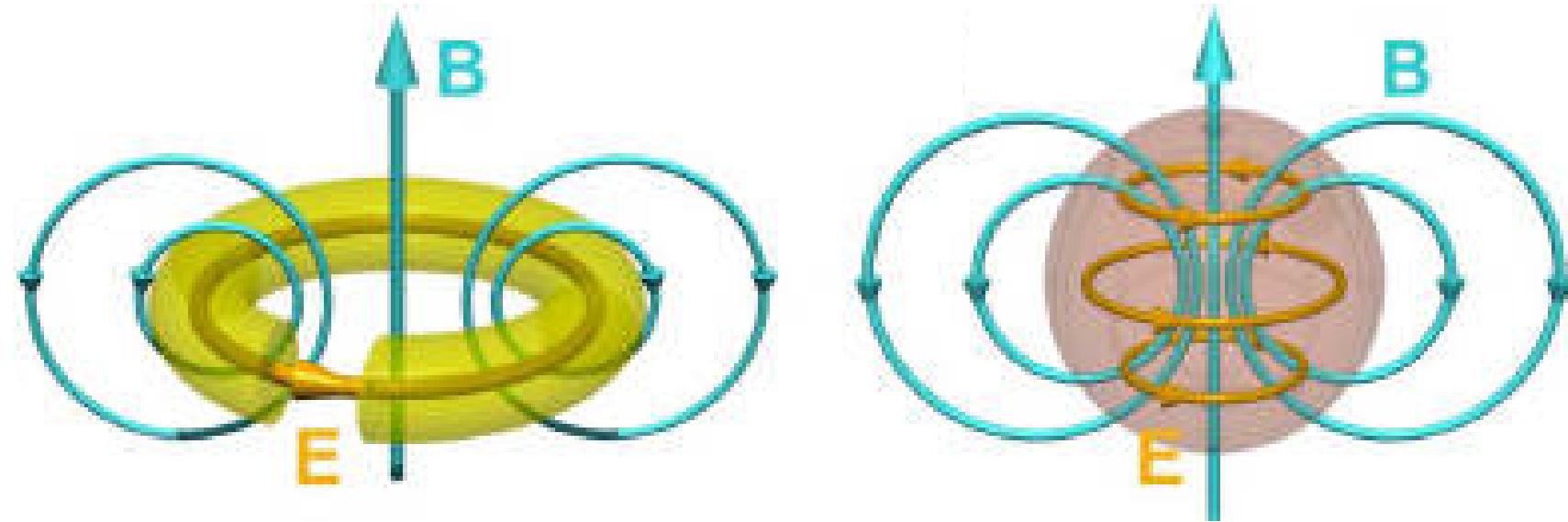


High-Index All-Dielectric Nanoparticles

- Low non-radiative losses at optical frequencies
- Strong resonances
- Both *electric* and *magnetic* modes in high-symmetry high-refractive index all-dielectric nanoparticles



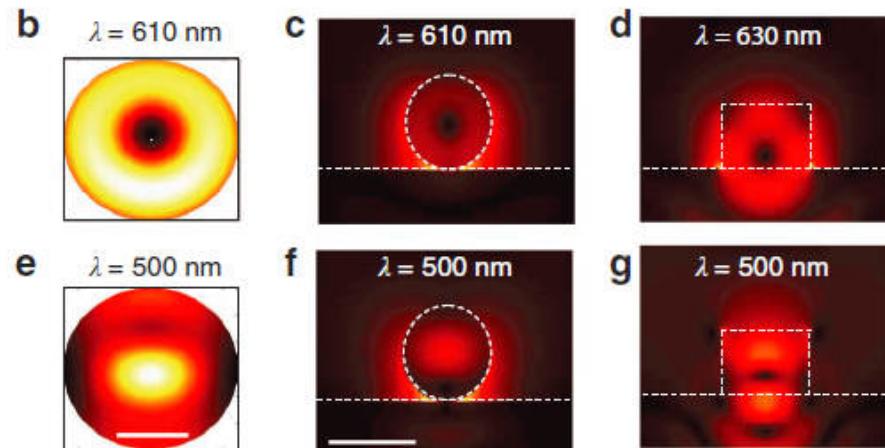
A. Evlyukhin et al., *Nano Lett.* **12**, 3749, 2012.



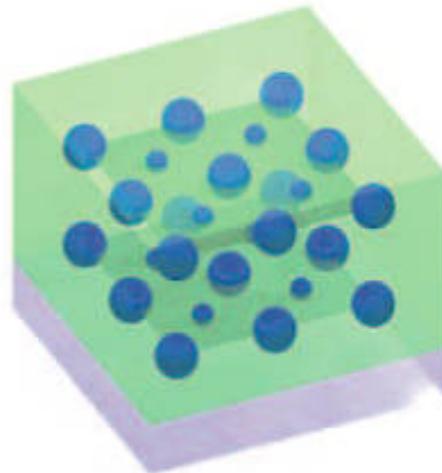
A. Kuznetsov et al., *Sci. Rep.* **2**, 492, 2012.

Potential Fields of Application

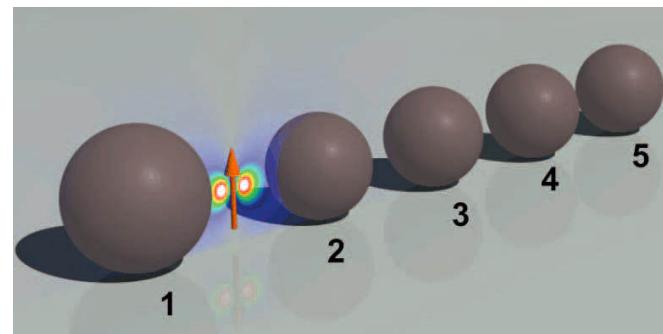
- Solar energy applications
- All-dielectric metamaterials
- All-dielectric nanoantennas
- Novel manifestation of Fano resonances (sensing)



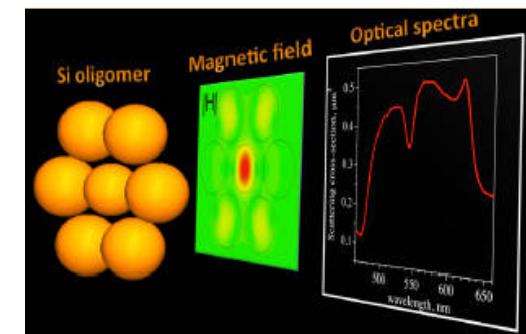
P. Spinelli *et al.* *Nat. Commun.* **3**, 692, 2012.



C. M. Soukoulis *et al.*, *Nature Photon.* **5**, 523, 2011.

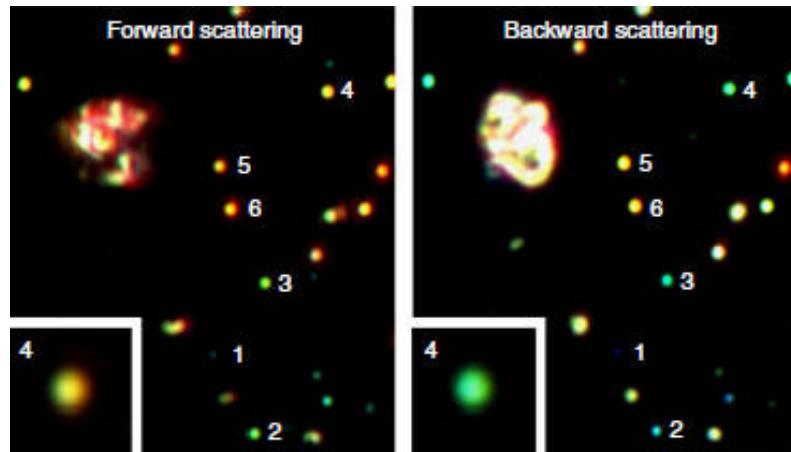


A. E. Krasnok *et al.*, *Opt. Exp.* **20**, 20599, 2012.

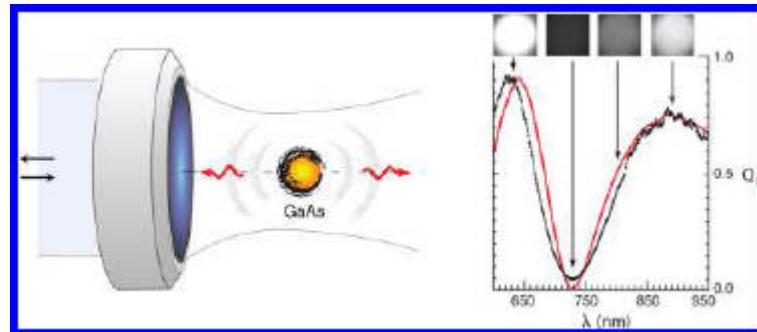


A. M. Miroshnichenko *et al.*, *Nano Lett.* **12**, 6459, 2012.

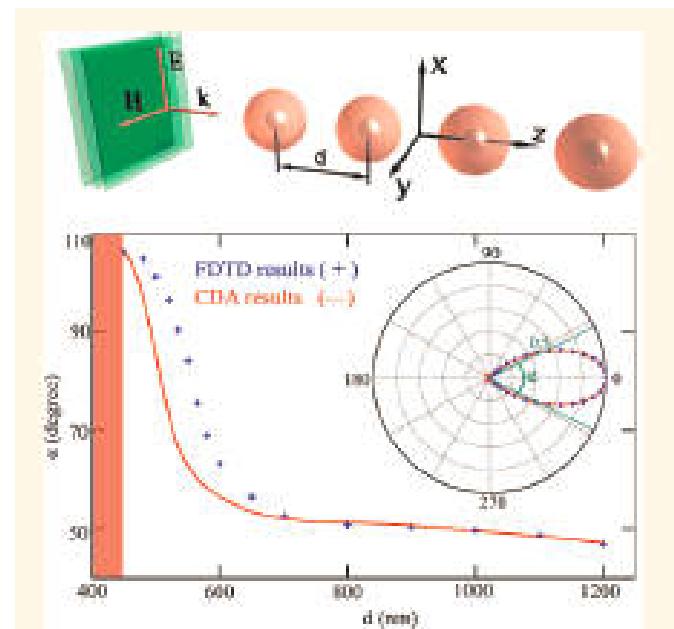
- Strong effects on scattering pattern
- Kerker-conditions for hypothetic magneto-electric spheres (M. Kerker *et al.*, *J. Opt. Soc. Am.* **73**, 765.)
- Larger scattering cross-sections for resonant scattering



Y.-H. Fu *et al.*, *Nat. Commun.* **4**, 1527, 2013.

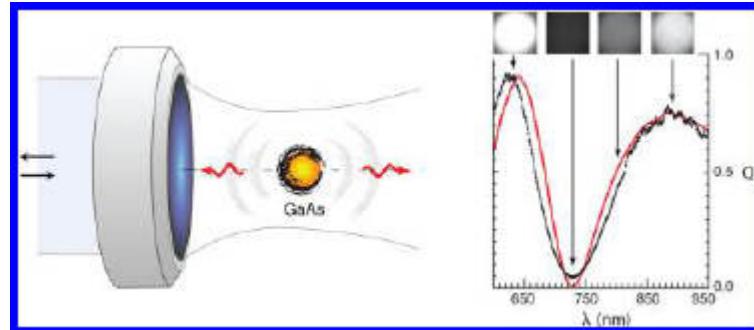


S. Person *et al.*, *Nano Lett.* **13**, 1806, 2013.



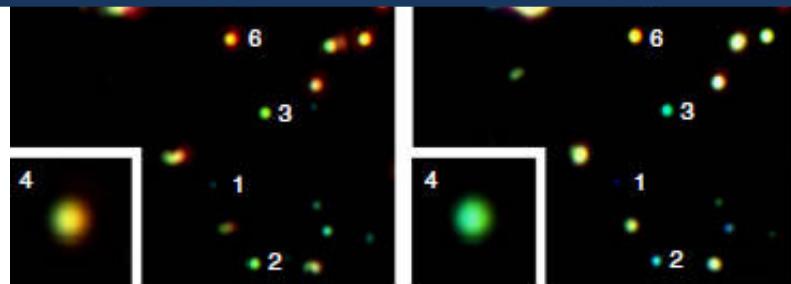
W. Liu *et al.*, *ACS Nano* **6**, 5489, 2012.

- Strong effects on scattering pattern
- Kerker-conditions for hypothetic magneto-electric spheres
(M. Kerker *et al.*, *J. Opt. Soc. Am.* **73**, 765.)

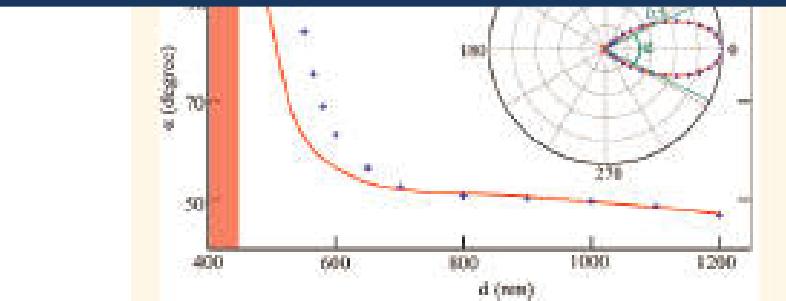


S. Person *et al.*, *Nano Lett.* **13**, 1806, 2013.

- Can we design all-dielectric subwavelength particles with overlapping electric and magnetic resonances?



Y.-H. Fu *et al.*, *Nat. Commun.* **4**, 1527, 2013.



W. Liu *et al.*, *ACS Nano* **6**, 5489, 2012.

- Multipole light scattering by nonspherical nanoparticles in the discrete dipole approximation

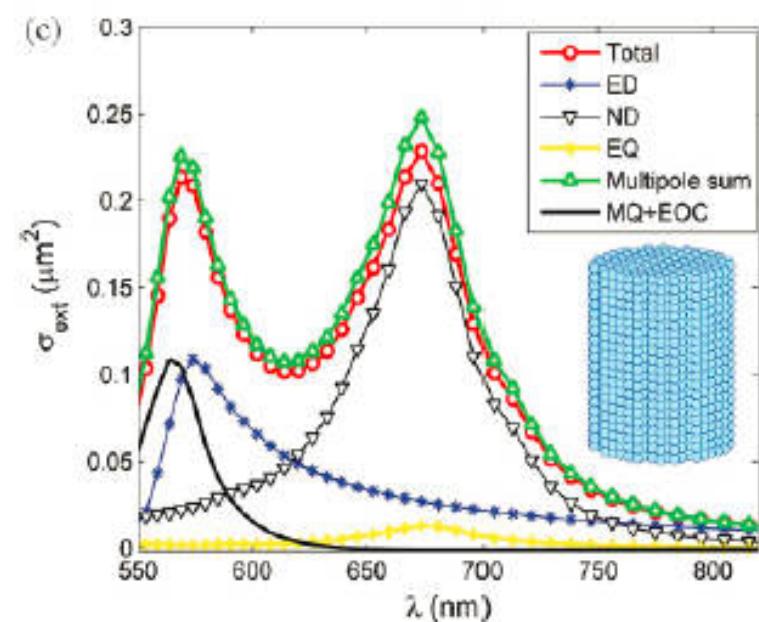
$$\sigma_{\text{ext}} \approx \sigma_{\text{ext}}^p + \sigma_{\text{ext}}^m$$

$$\sigma_{\text{ext}}^p = \frac{k_b}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_b |E_0|^2} \text{Im} (E_0^* (\mathbf{r}_0) \cdot \mathbf{p}), \quad \sigma_{\text{ext}}^m = \frac{k_b}{\varepsilon_b |H_0|^2} \text{Im} (H_0^* (\mathbf{r}_0) \cdot \mathbf{m})$$

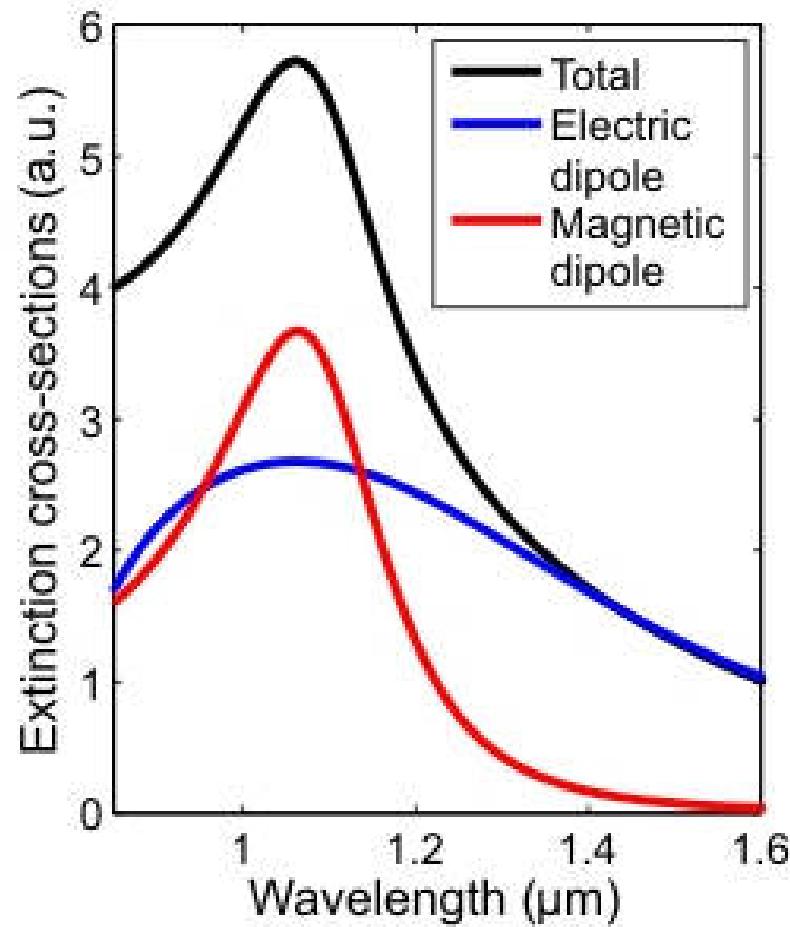
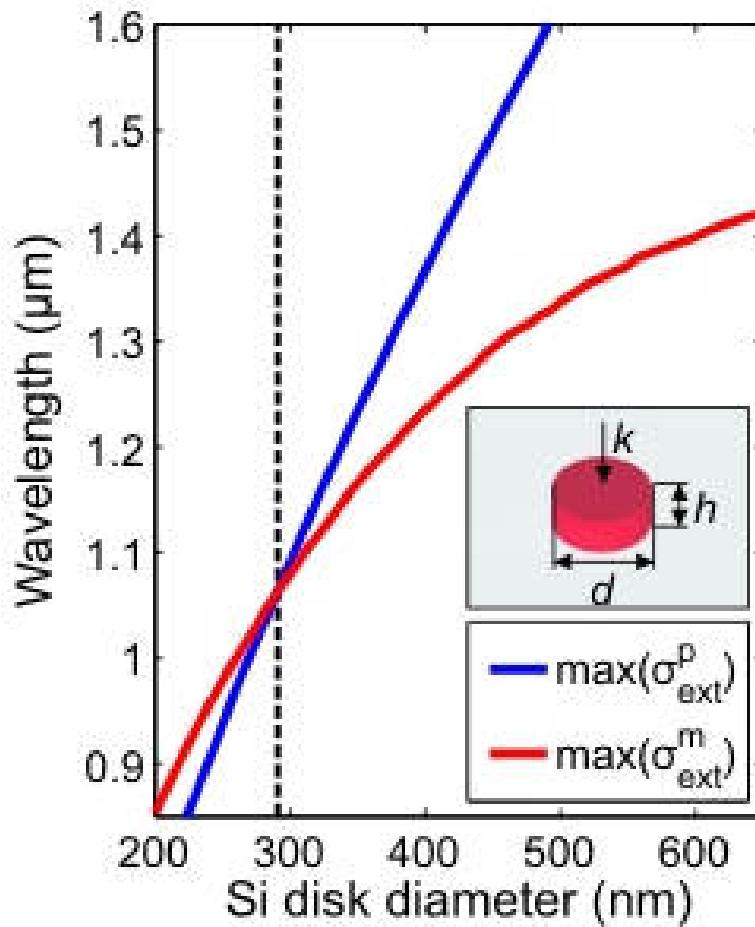
$$\mathbf{p}_j = \alpha_p E_0(\mathbf{r}_j) + \alpha_p \frac{k_0^2}{\varepsilon_0} \sum_{l \neq j}^N \hat{G}(\mathbf{r}_j, \mathbf{r}_l) \mathbf{p}_l$$

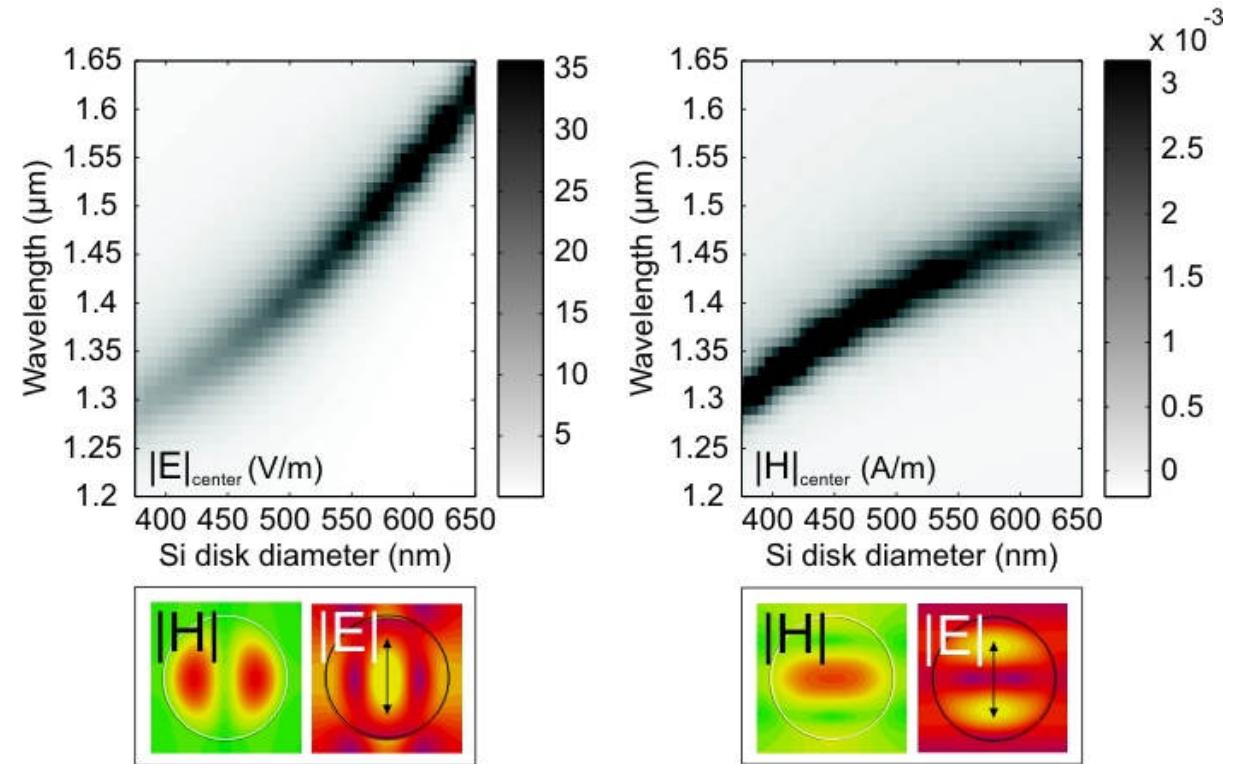
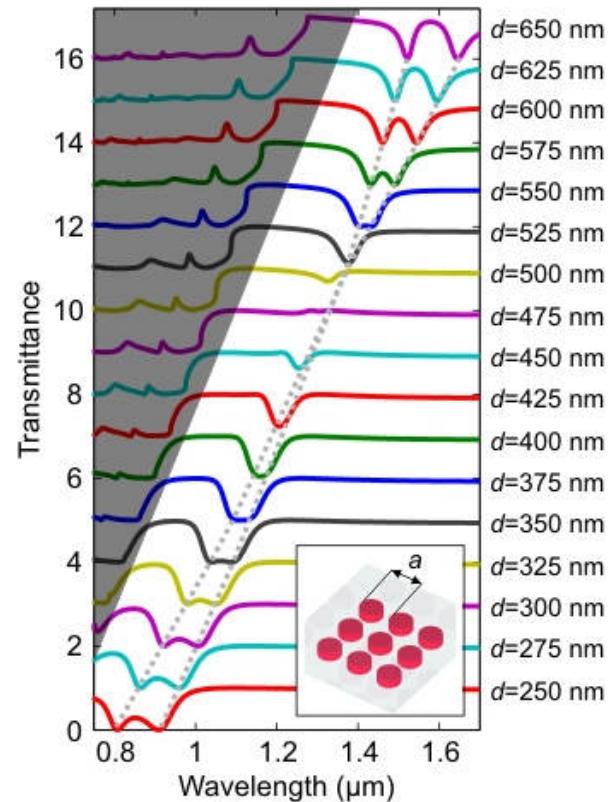
$$\mathbf{m}_j(\mathbf{r}_0) = \frac{\omega}{2i} (\mathbf{r}_j - \mathbf{r}_0) \times \mathbf{p}_j$$

$$\mathbf{p} = \sum_{j=1}^N \mathbf{p}_j, \quad \mathbf{m} = \sum_{j=1}^N \mathbf{m}_j(\mathbf{r}_0).$$



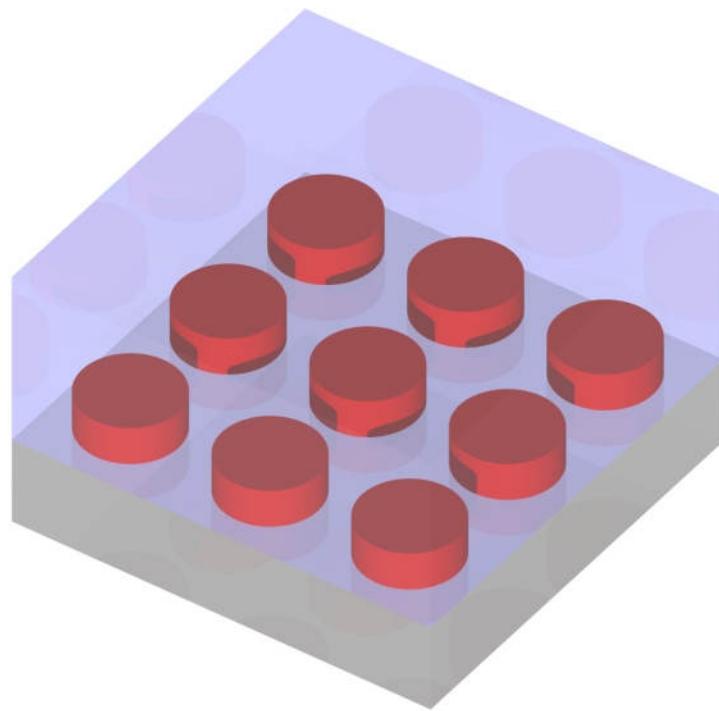
- Multipole light scattering by silicon nanodisks embedded into $n = 1.5$ medium for systematic variation of the disk aspect ratio ($h = 220$ nm)



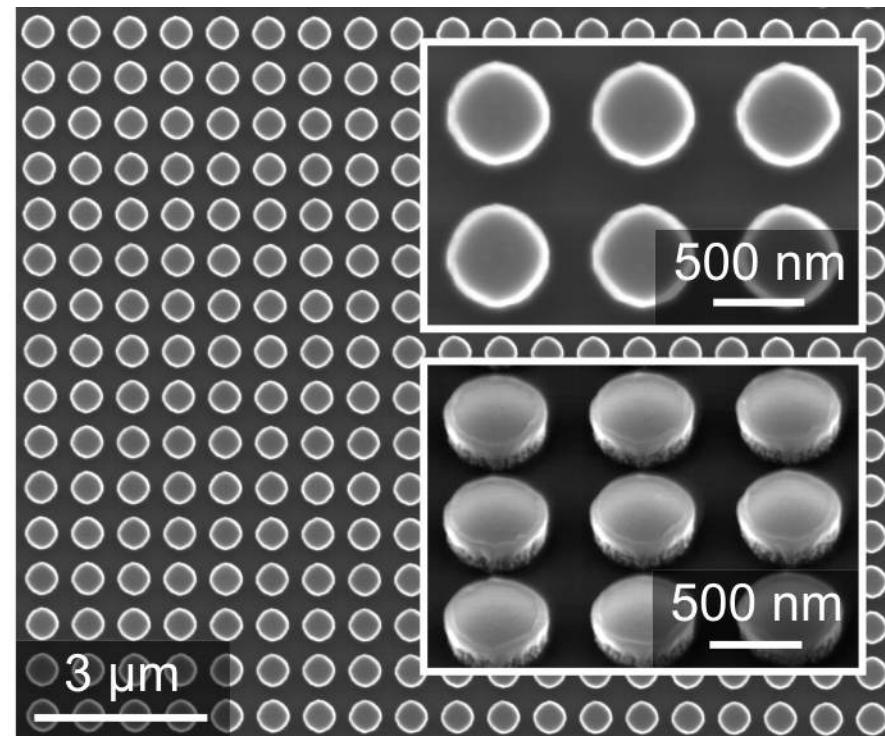


- Complete crossing of electric and magnetic resonances can be achieved
- Transmittance approaches unity for resonance overlap

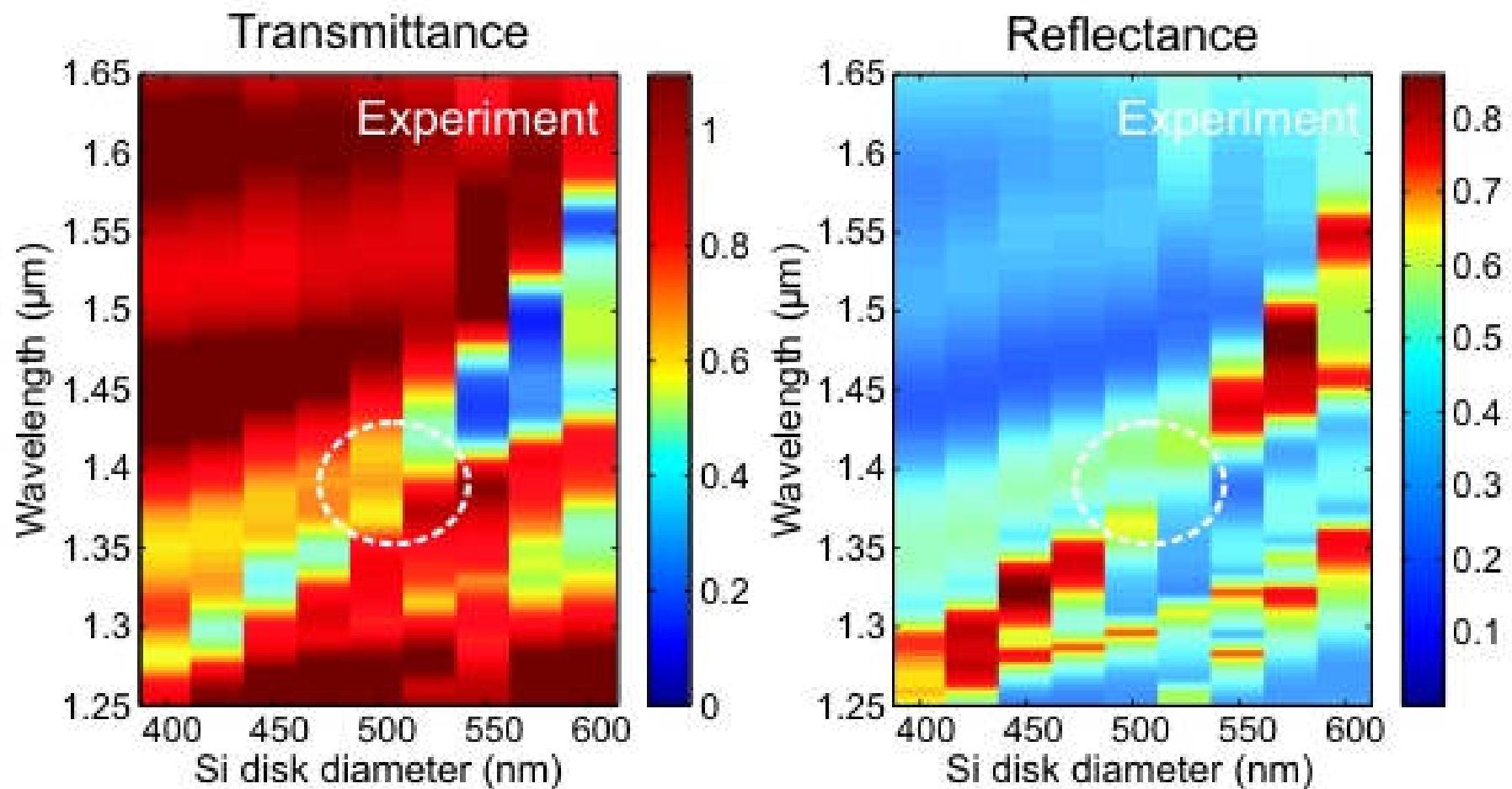
Sketch of the experimental geometry



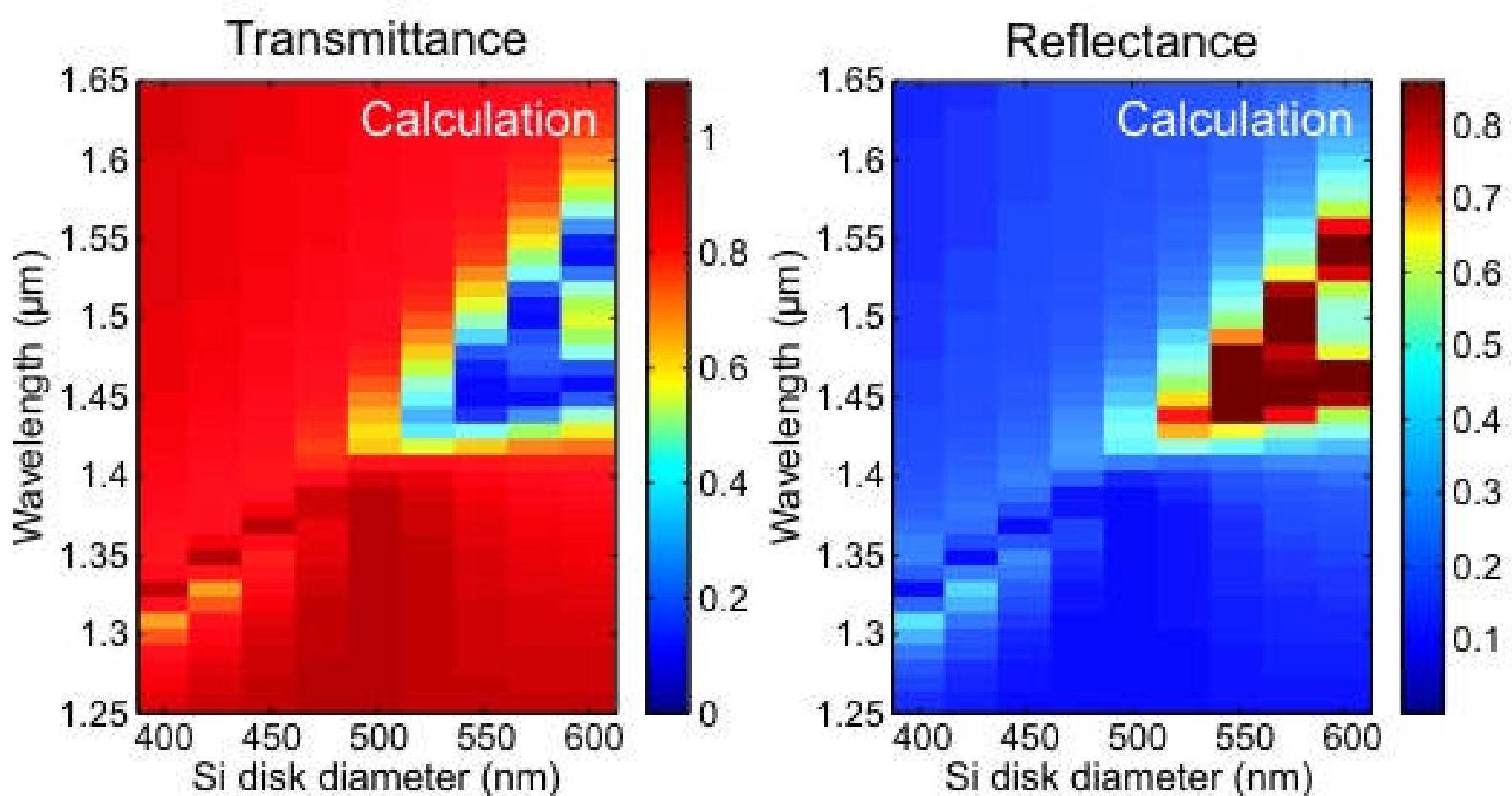
Electron-micrograph of fabricated silicon nanodisk array



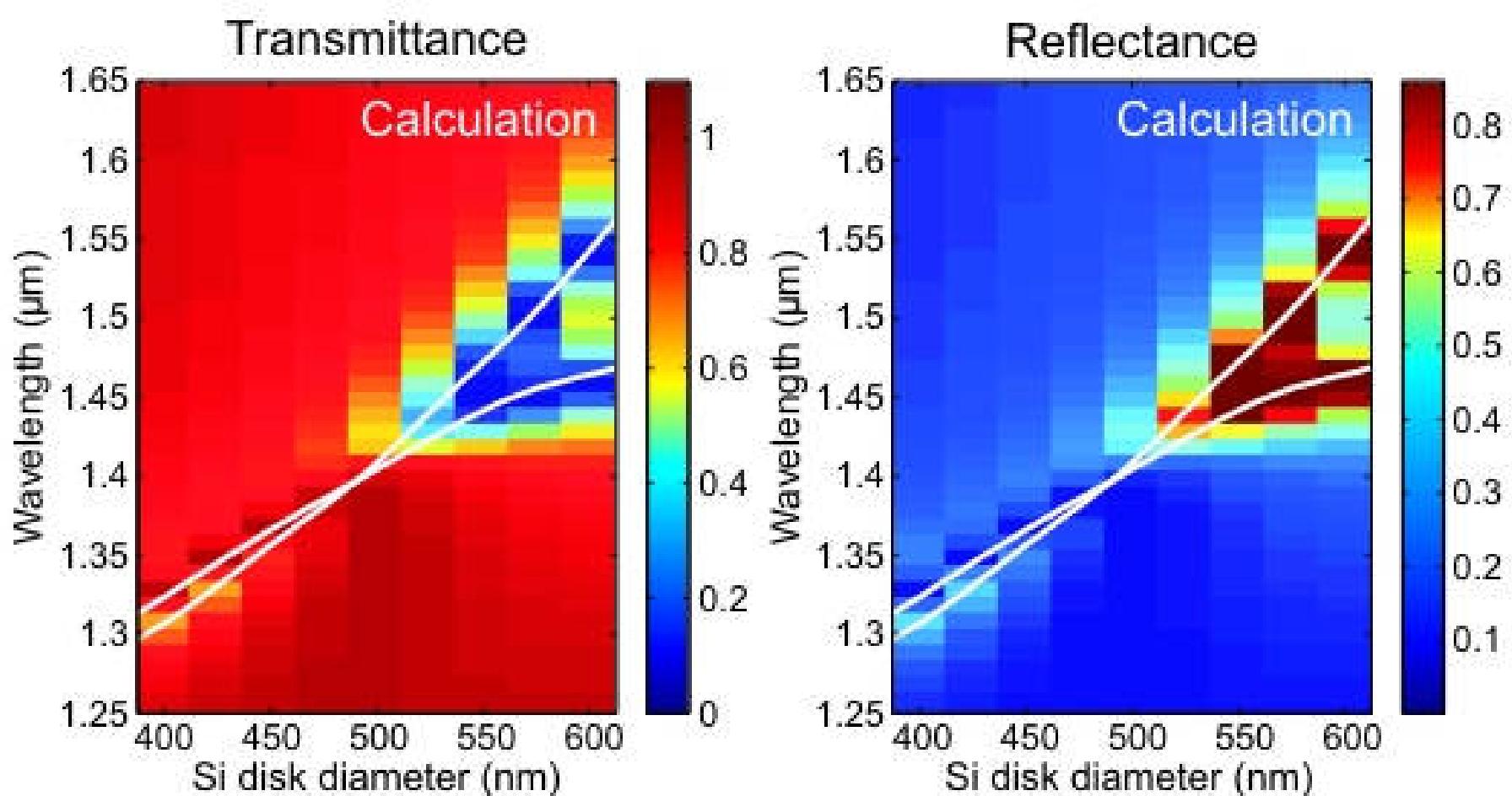
- Embedded disks



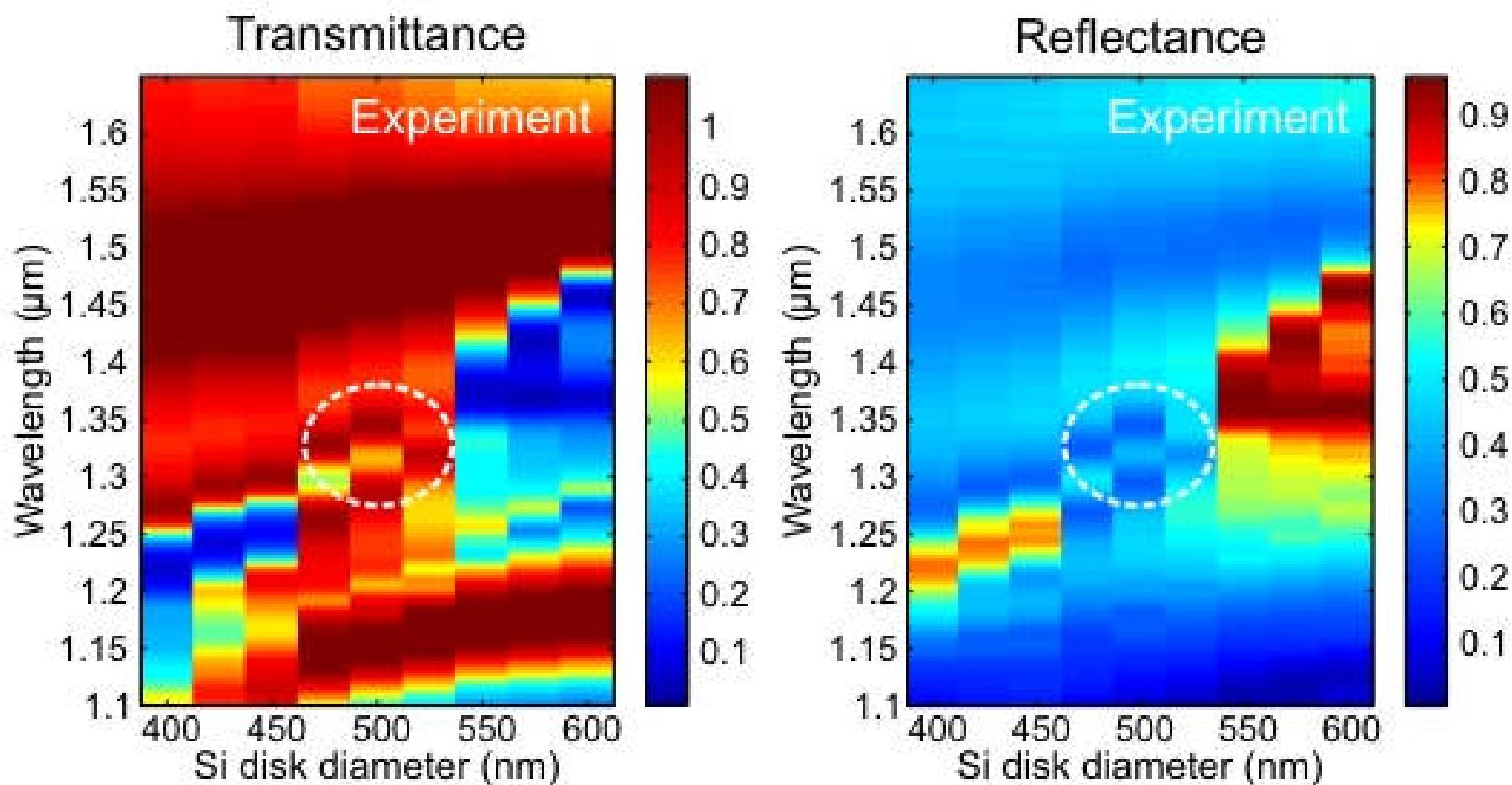
- Embedded disks



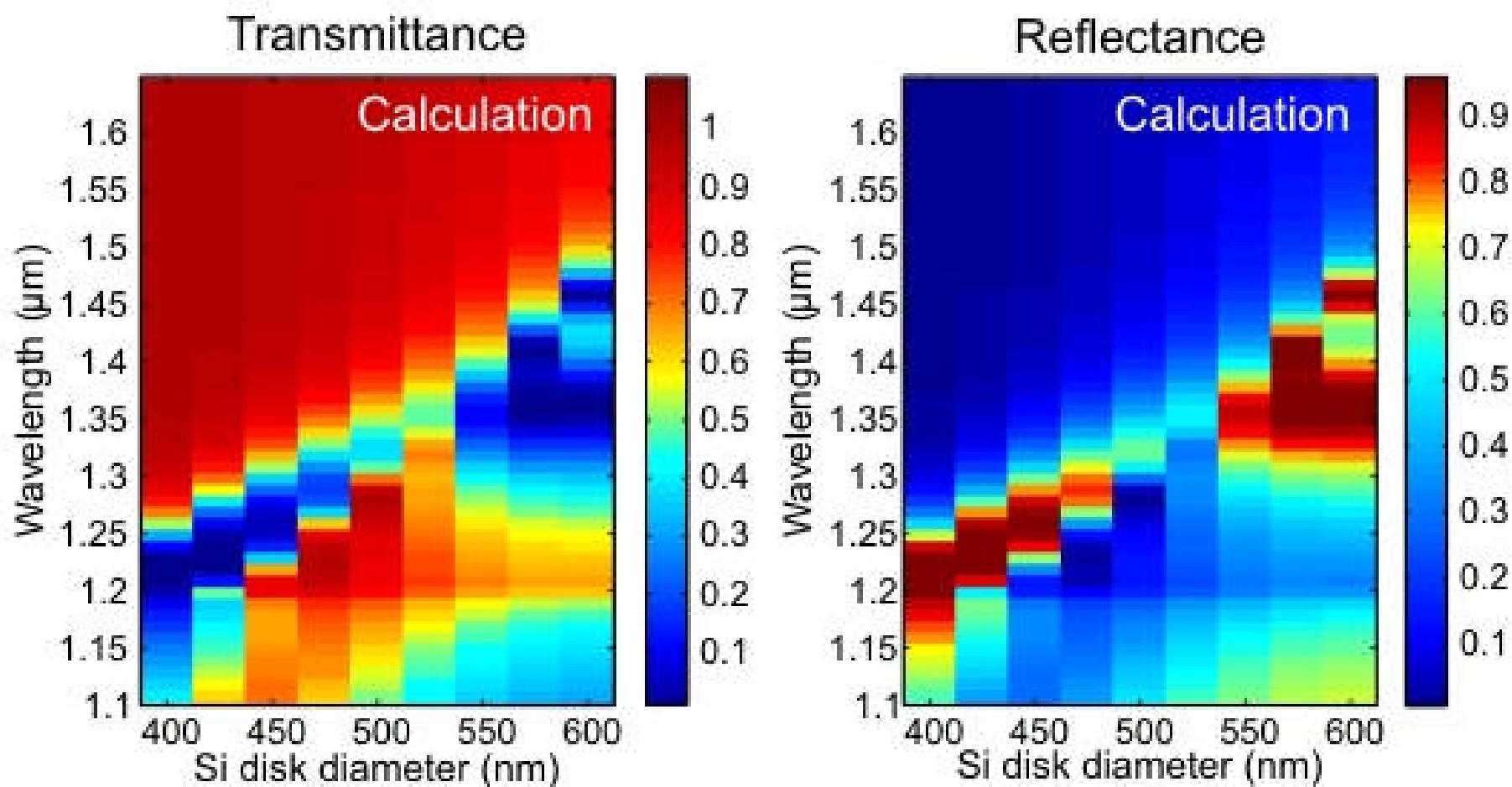
- Embedded disks



- Free standing (not embedded) disks



- Free standing (not embedded) disks

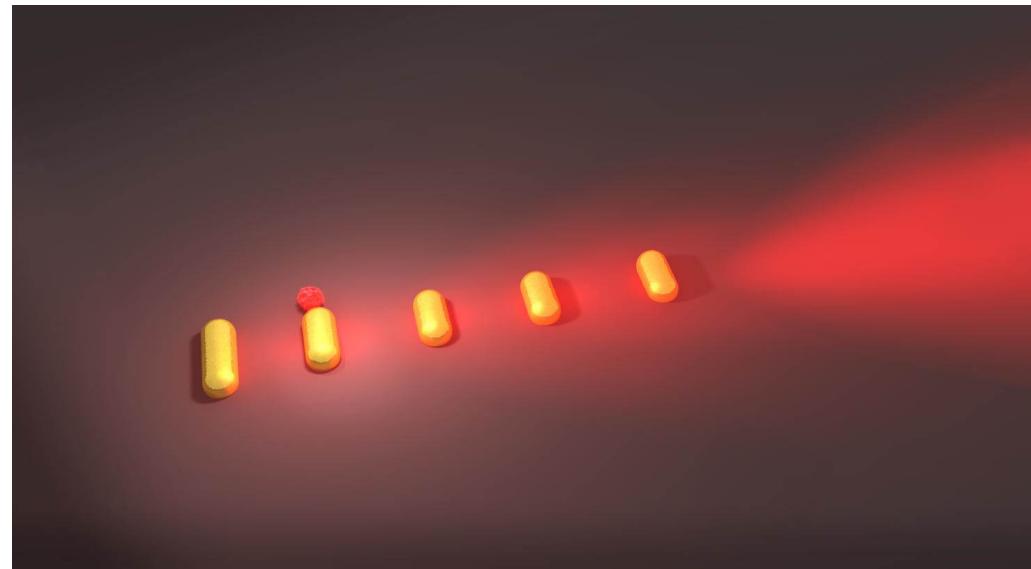


- Beer-Lambert law

$$T \approx \exp(-\sigma_{ext}/a^2)$$

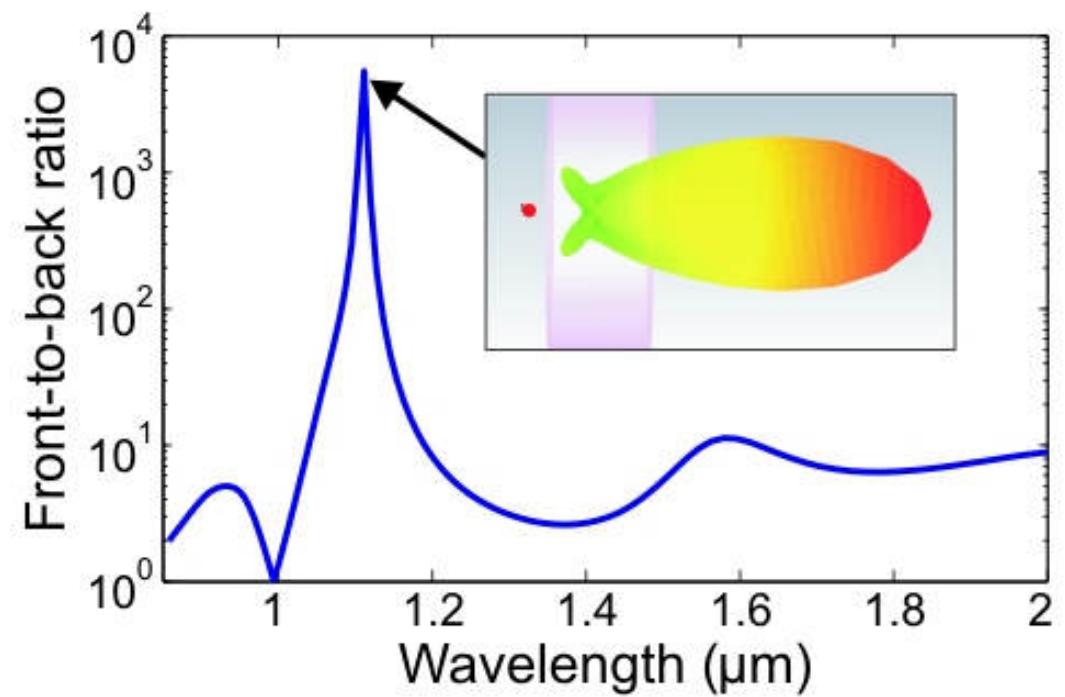
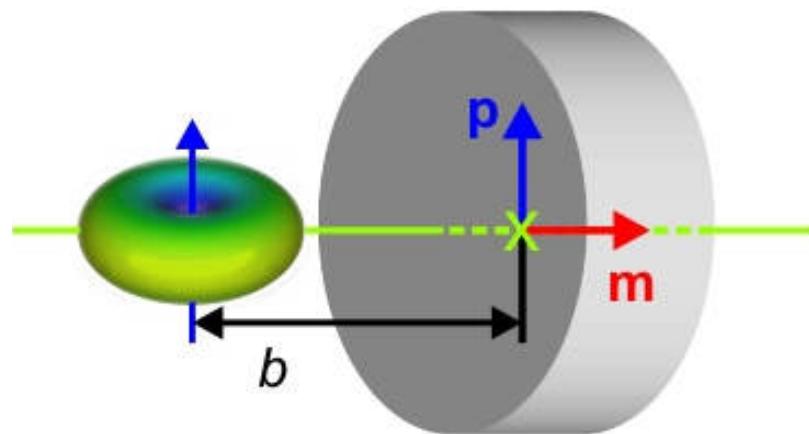
- For a single resonance:
 - T min, σ_{ext} max
 - Destructive interference of the incident wave and the scattered wave in forward direction
- Resonance overlap:
 - $T \approx 1$ despite a maximum in σ_{ext}
 - Destructive interference of the incident wave and the scattered waves in backward direction
 - Strong resonance in phase
- Alternative point of view: Impedance matching ($\varepsilon \approx \mu$)

- How about other cases?
 - Non-overlap
 - Off-resonance
- Is it possible to tailor mode interplay to achieve highly directional emission from a dipole source?

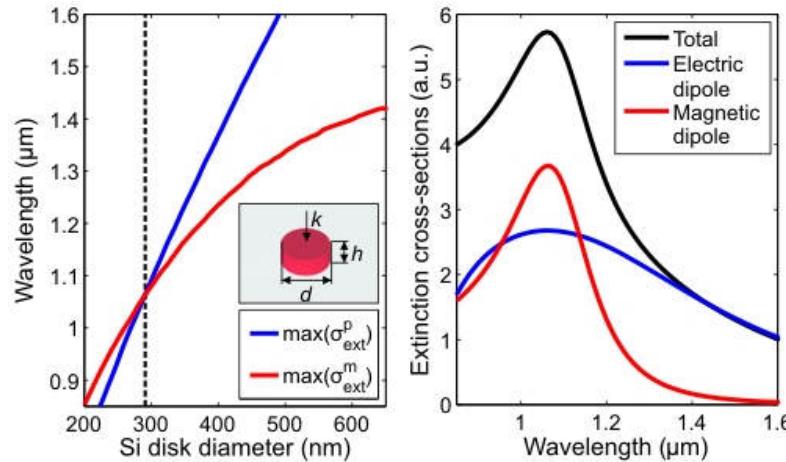


A. G. Curto *et al.*, *Science* **329**, 930 (2010).

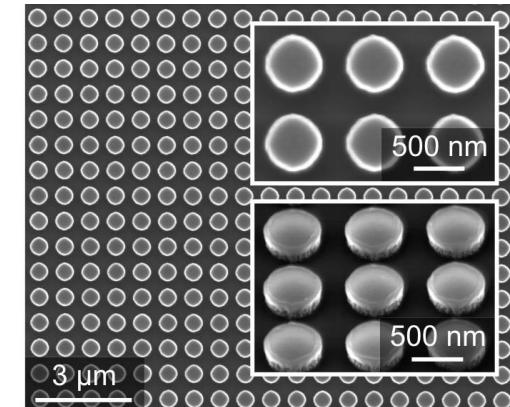
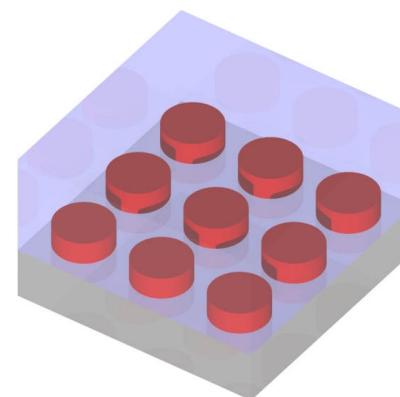
- Silicon nanodisk with $d = 620$ nm
- Dipole emitter located 45 nm away from the disk surface
- Embedded into $n = 1.5$ medium



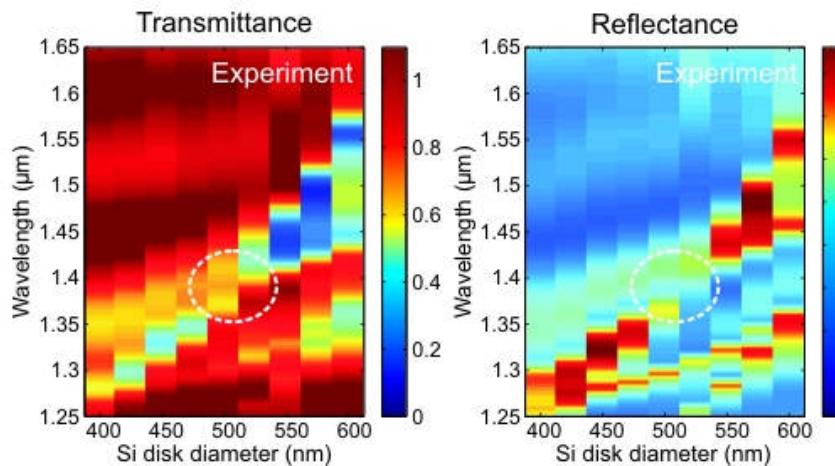
Discrete dipole model



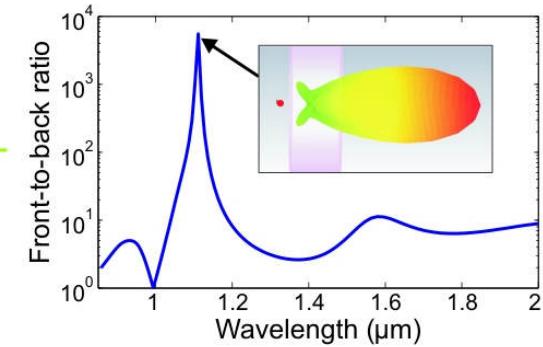
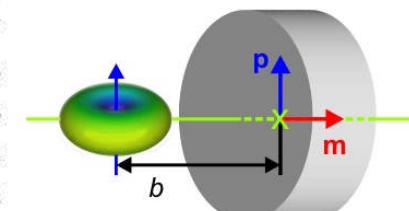
Fabrication in SOI technology



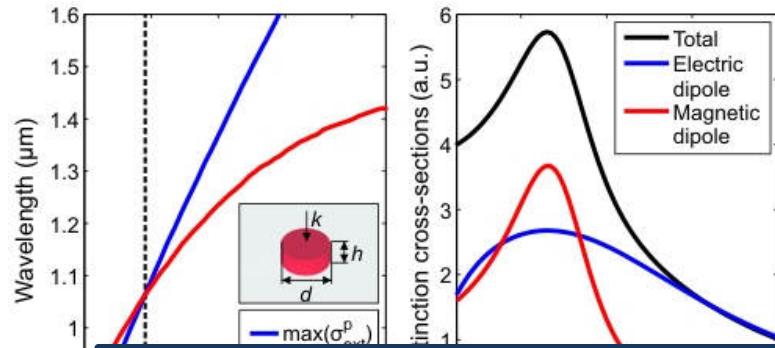
Optical measurements



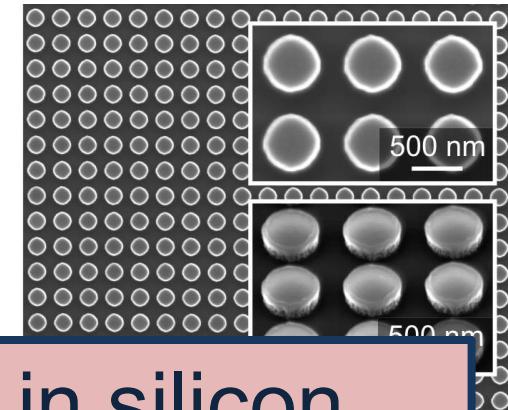
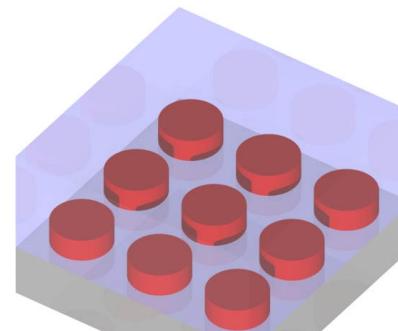
Giant front-to-back ratio



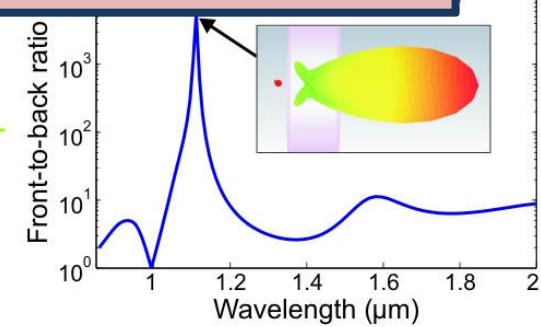
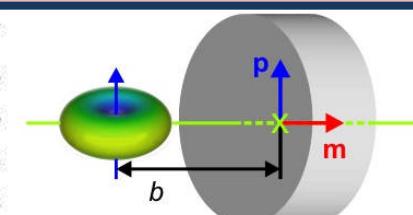
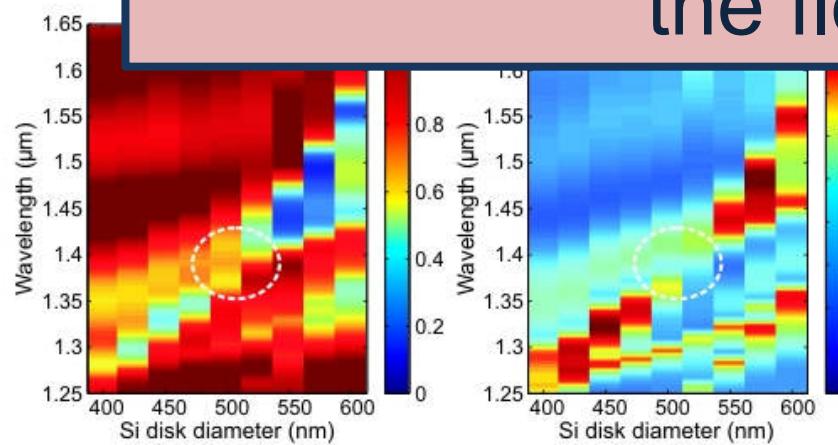
Discrete dipole model



Fabrication in SOI technology



Tailoring mode interference in silicon nanodisks is a powerful tool to engineer the flow of light!





Thank you!



THE UNIVERSITY OF
SYDNEY



MACQUARIE
UNIVERSITY



Australian Government
Australian Research Council



MONASH University



RMIT
UNIVERSITY



Australian
National
University



- **High-index all-dielectric subwavelength particles**
- **Overlapping electric and magnetic resonances for embedded silicon nanodisks:**
 - Discrete dipole model
 - Numerical analysis
 - Experiment
- **Off-resonant effects**
- **Conclusions**

