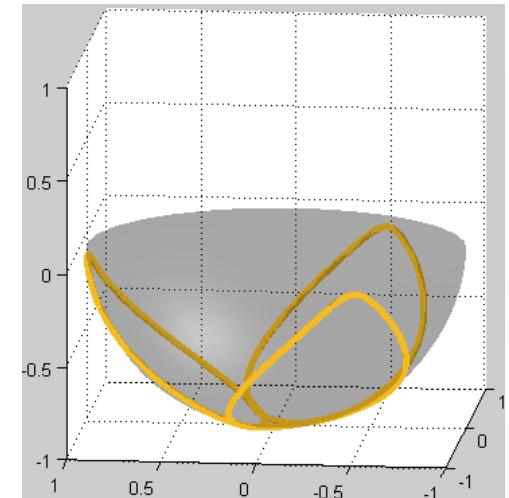
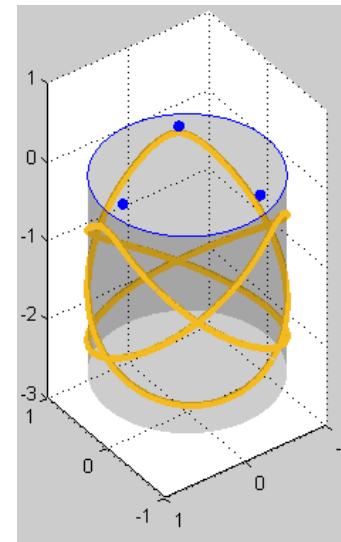
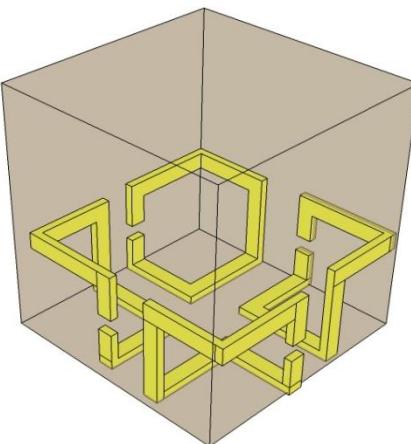
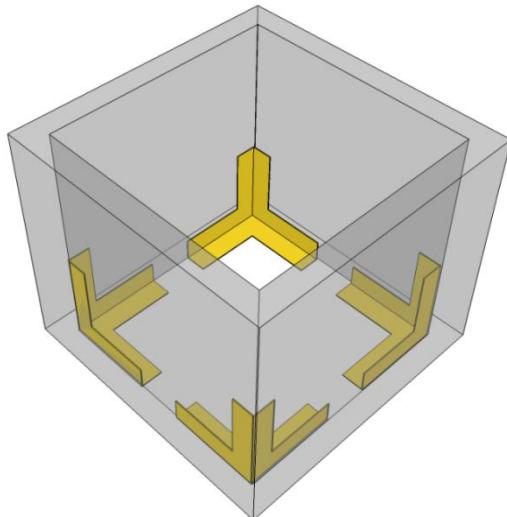


SPIE Optics and Photonics 2012  
San Diego, CA August 14, 2012

# 3-Dimensional Plasmonic and Metamaterial Structures



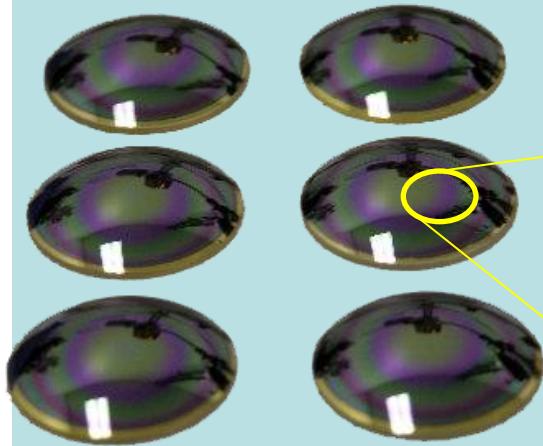
**Bruce Burckel** ([dbburck@sandia.gov](mailto:dbburck@sandia.gov))



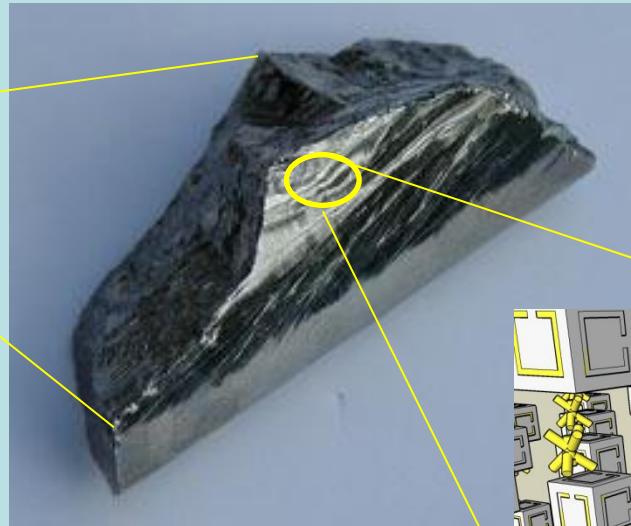
# 3D in the Macroscopic Sense

---

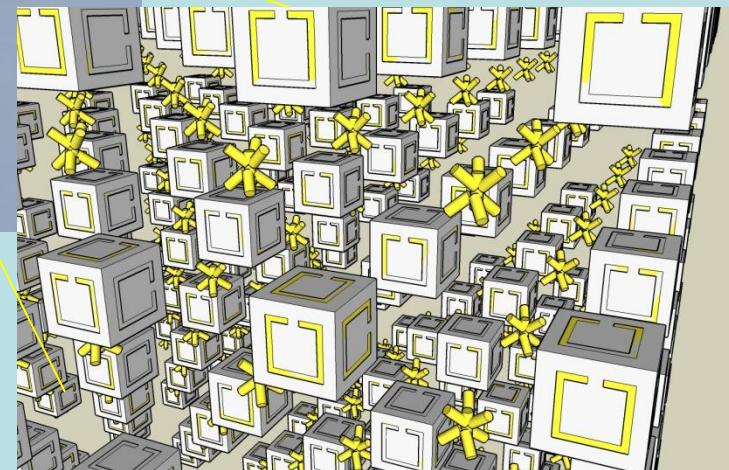
**Application**



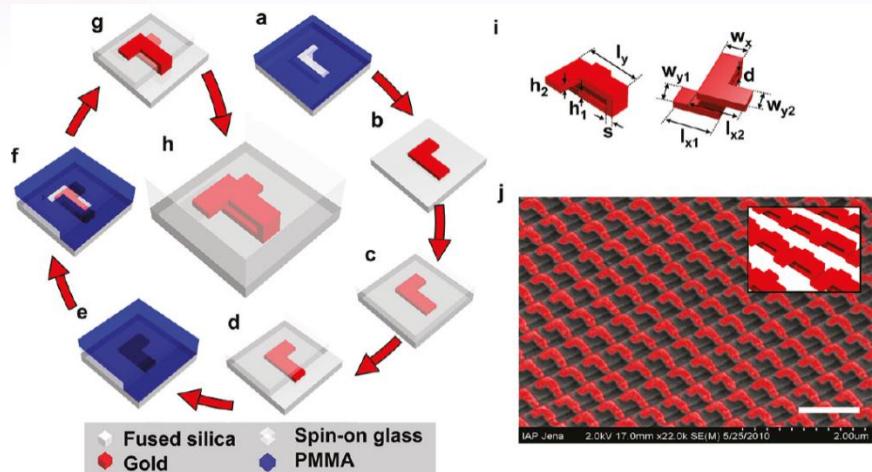
**Bulk  
Material**



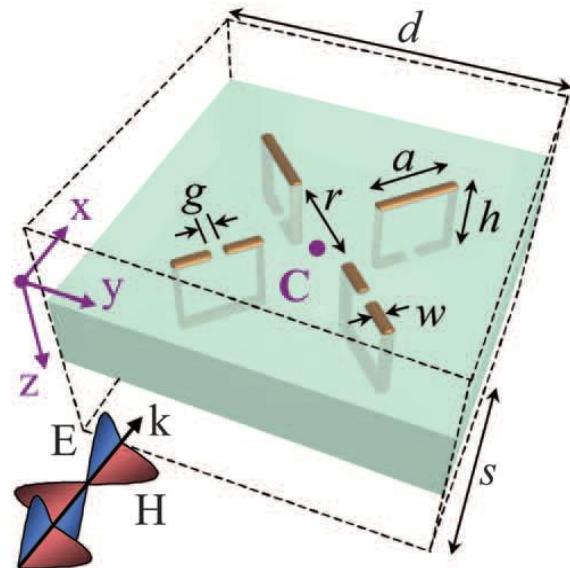
**“Atomic”  
Structure**



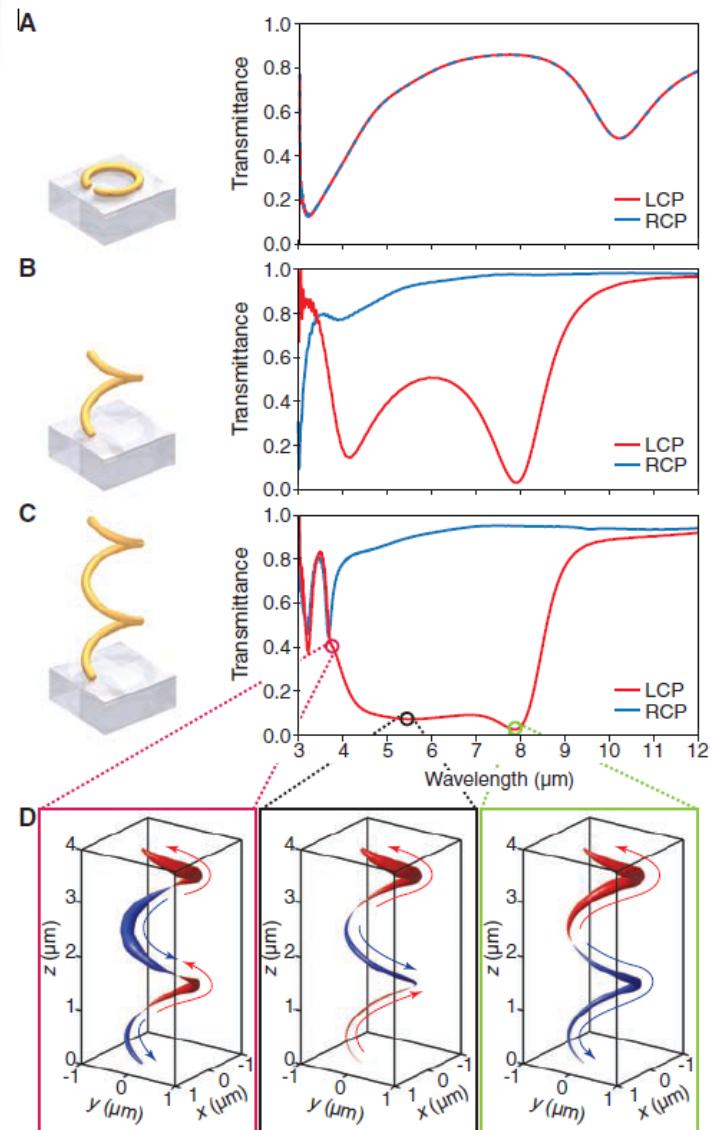
# 3D in the MetaAtomic Sense



Helgert, et al. Nano Letters **11**, 4400 (2011)

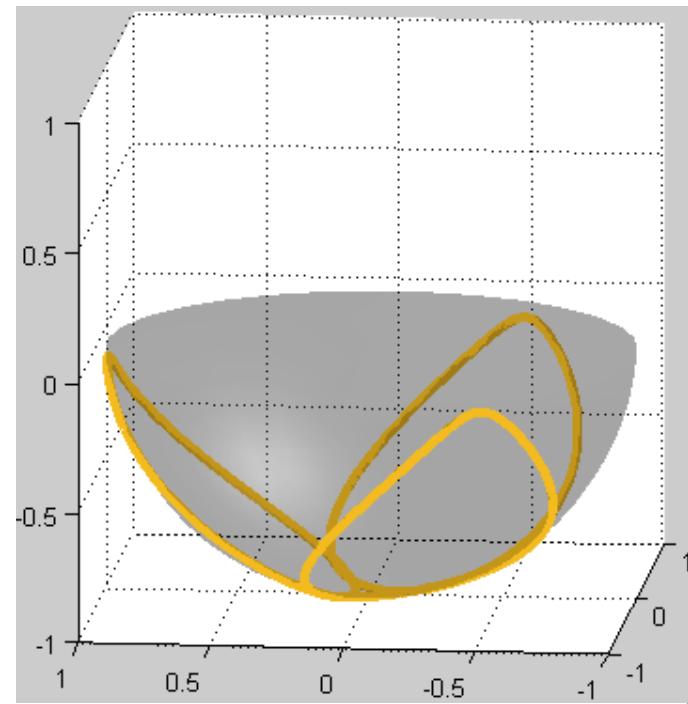
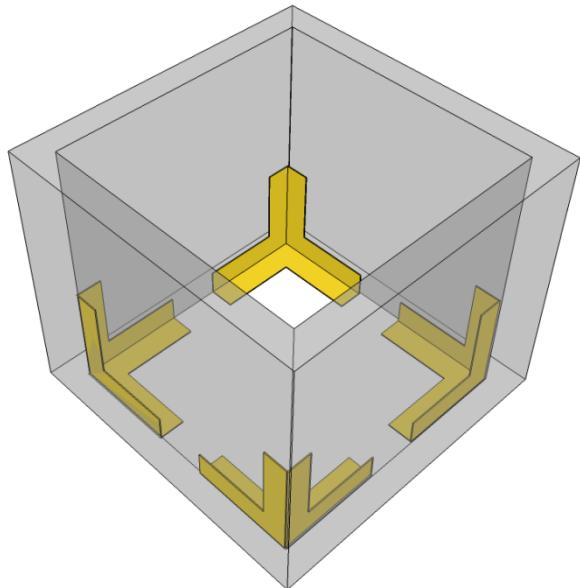
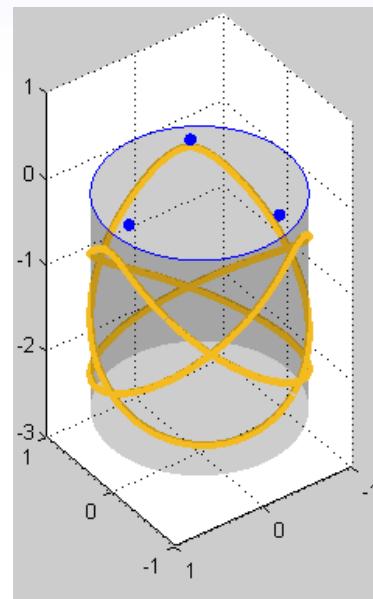
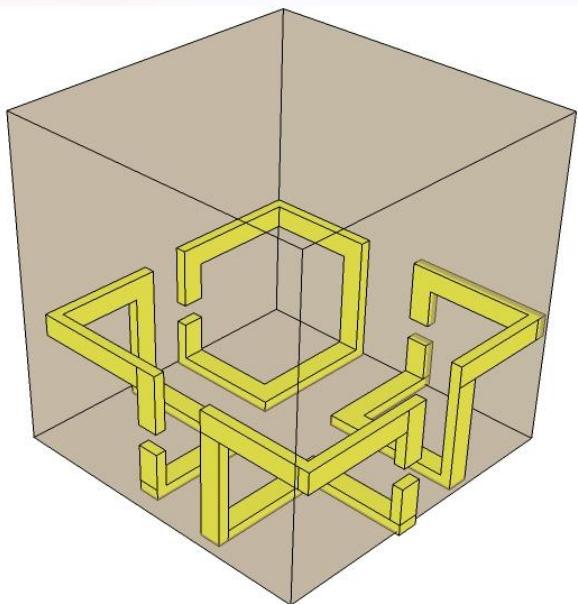


Kaelberer, et al. Science **330**, 1510 (2010)

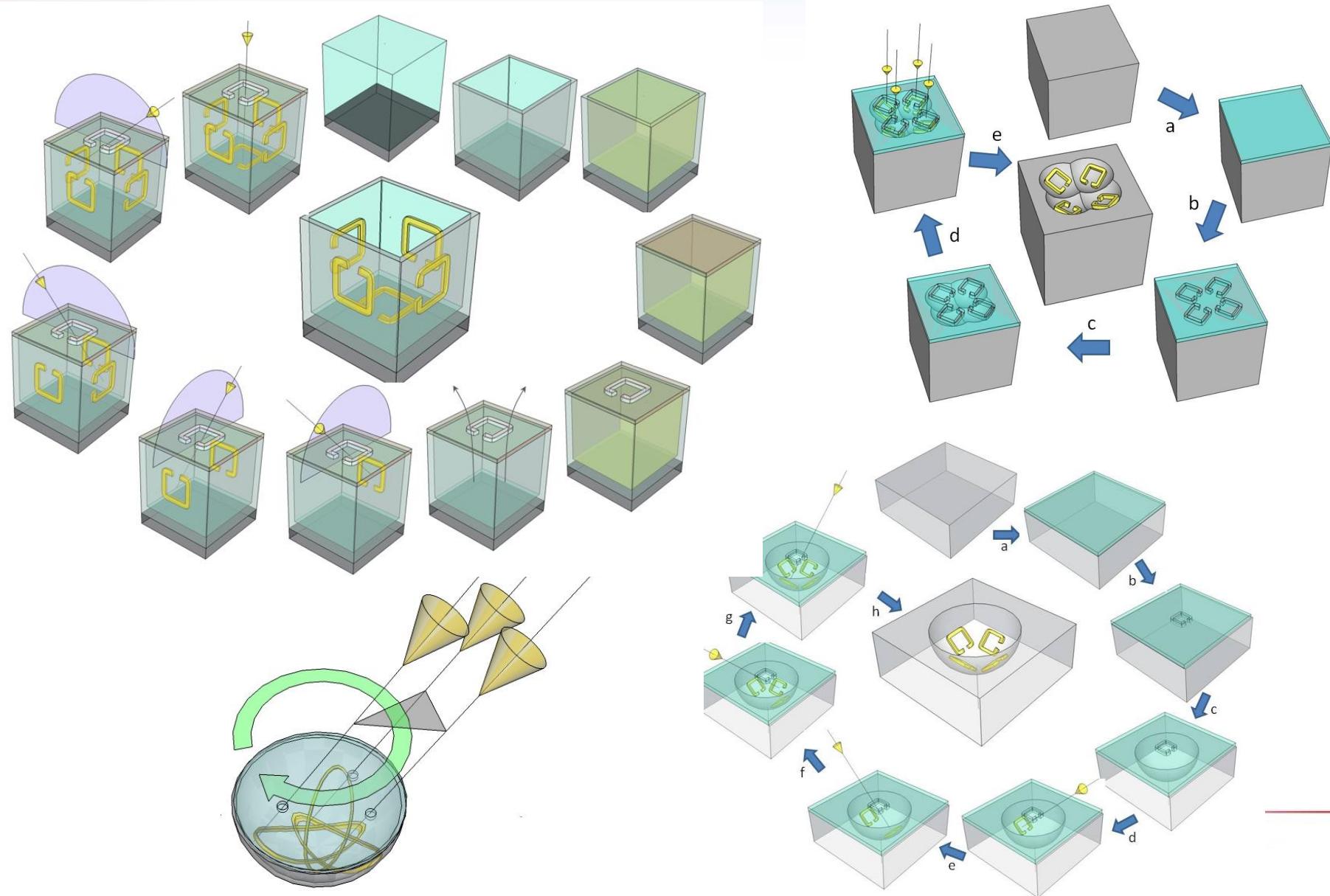


Gansel, et al. Science **325**, 1513 (2009)

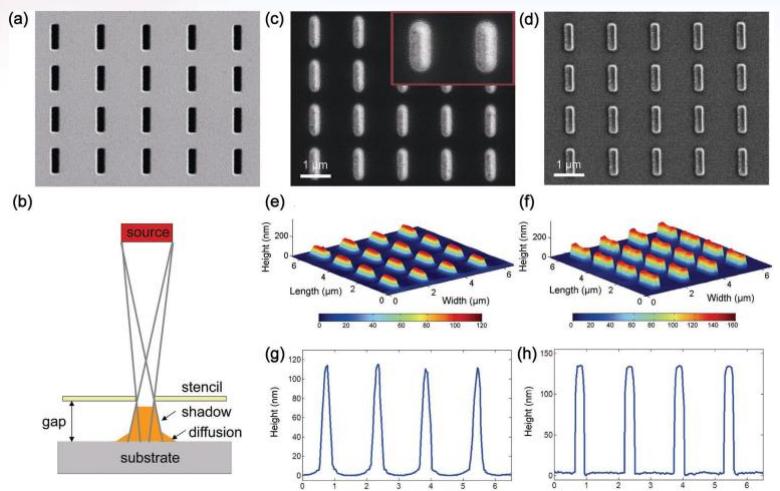
# 3D MetaAtoms Created With MPL



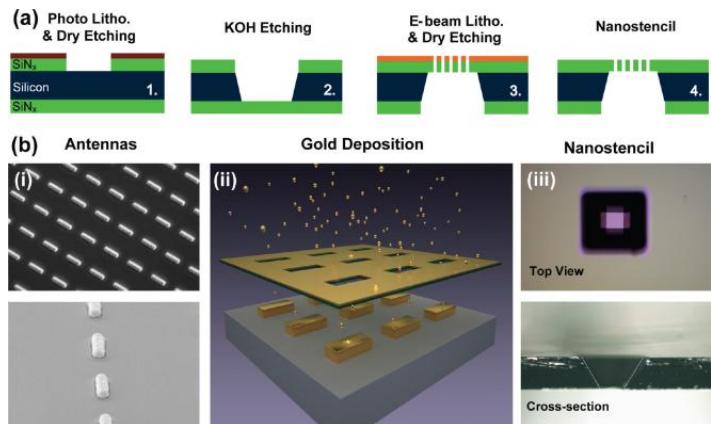
# MPL At A Glance



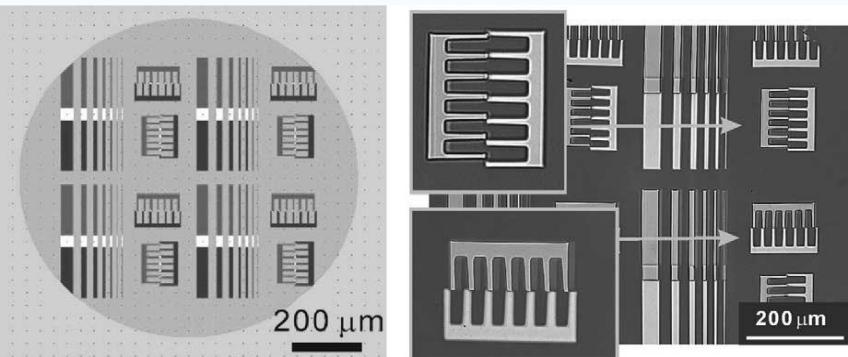
# Nano Stencil Lithography



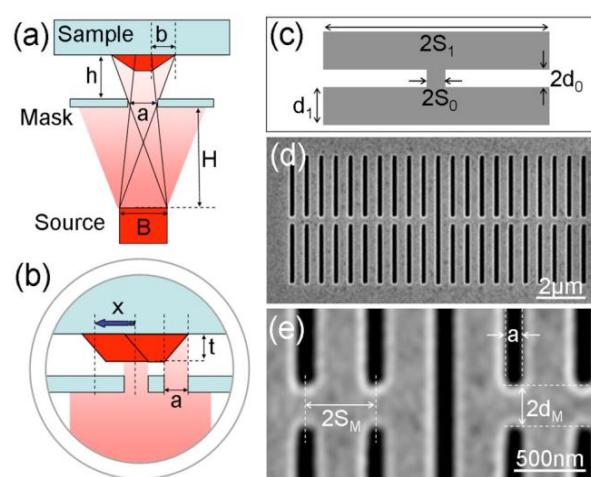
S. Aksu et. al. Adv. Mater, **23**, pp. 4422-4430 (2011)



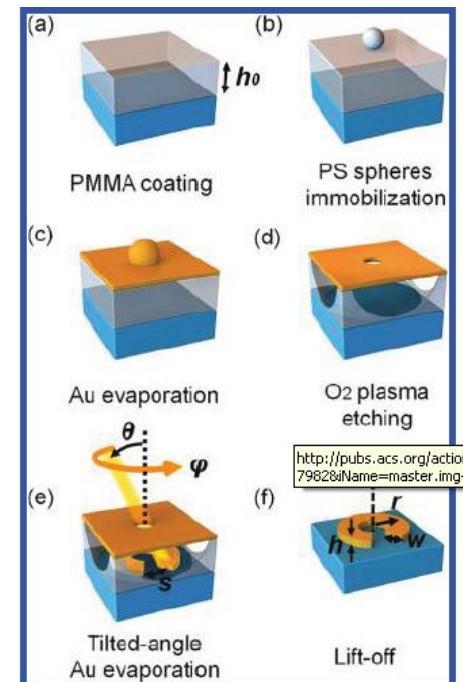
S. Aksu et. al. Nano Lett, **10**, pp. 2511-2518 (2010)



G. Kim et. al. Sensors and Actuators A, **107**, pp. 132-136 (2003)

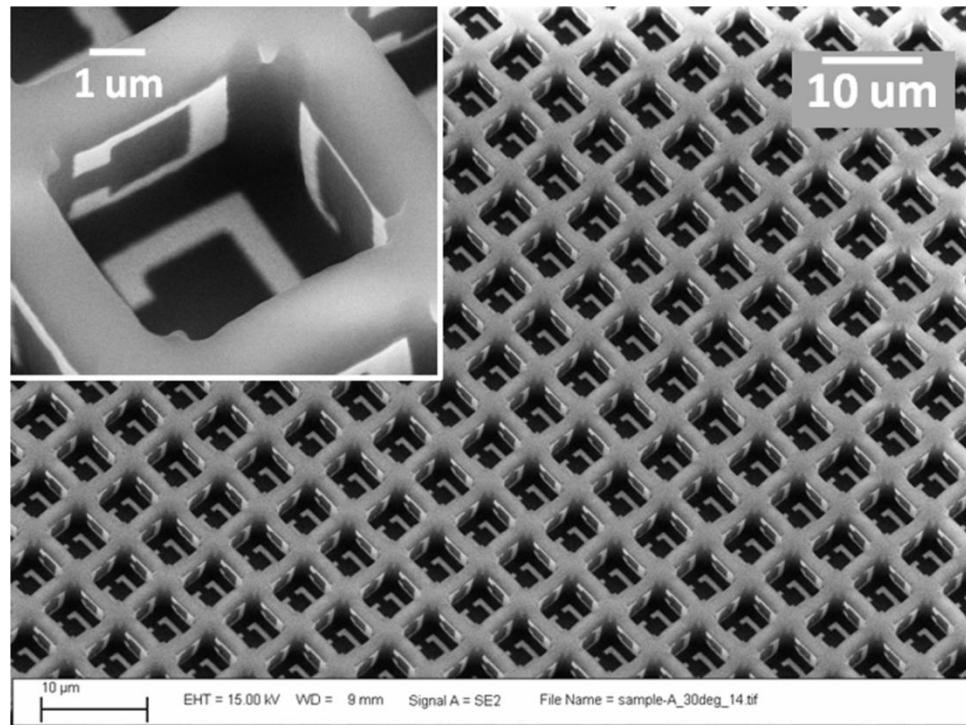
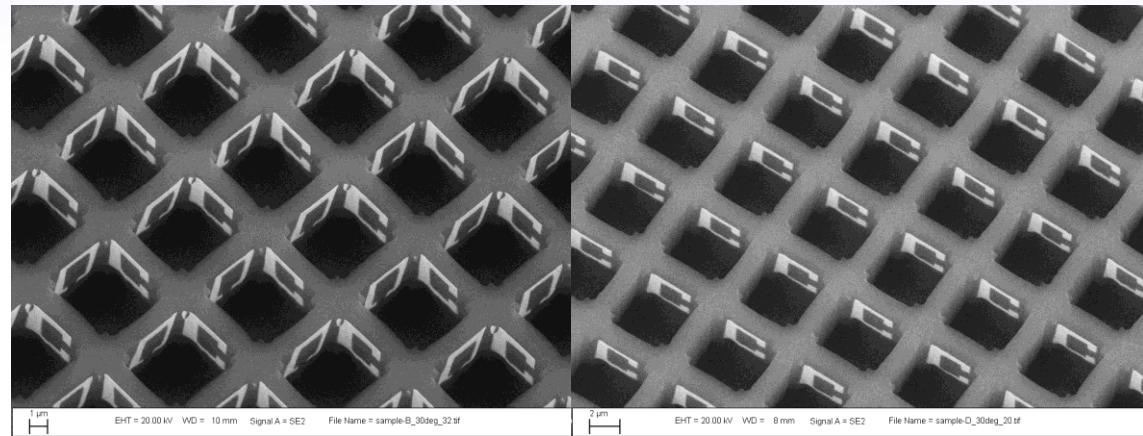
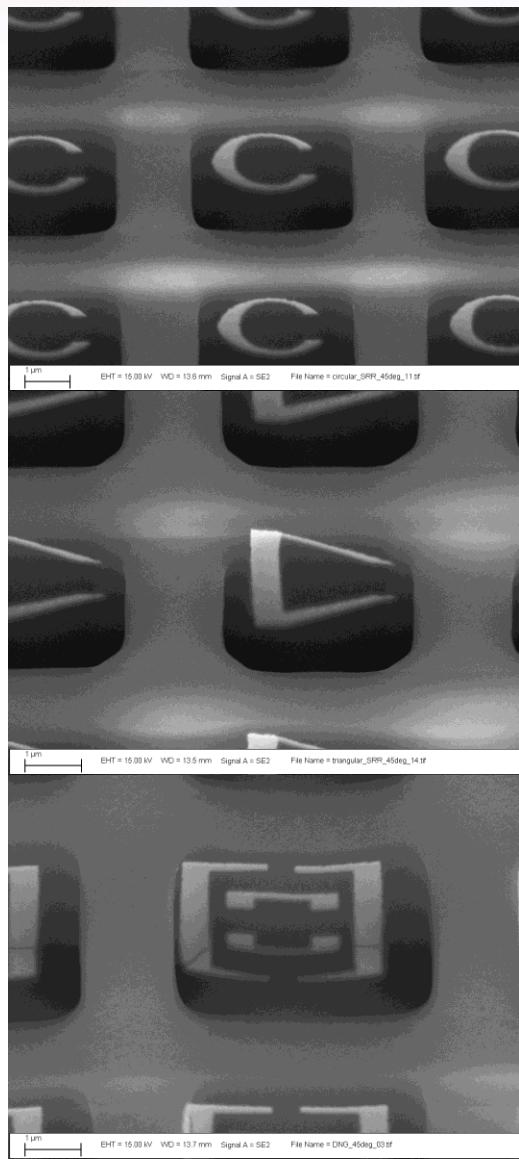


L. Gross et. al. Applied Phys Lett, **90**, 093121 (2007)

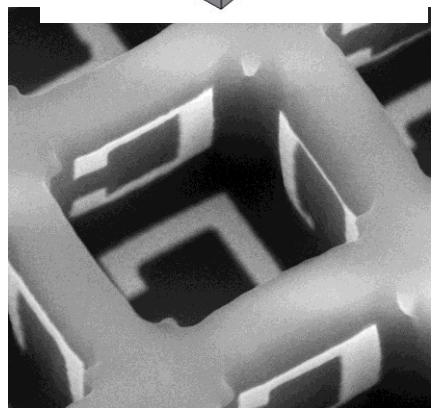
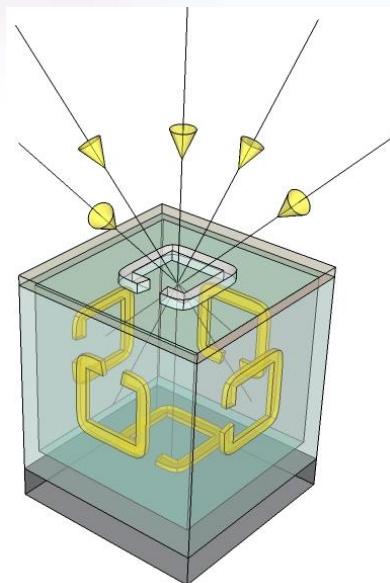


Giessen et. al. ACS Nano, **6**, 979-985, (2012)

# Micron-Scale Cubic Metamaterial Layers



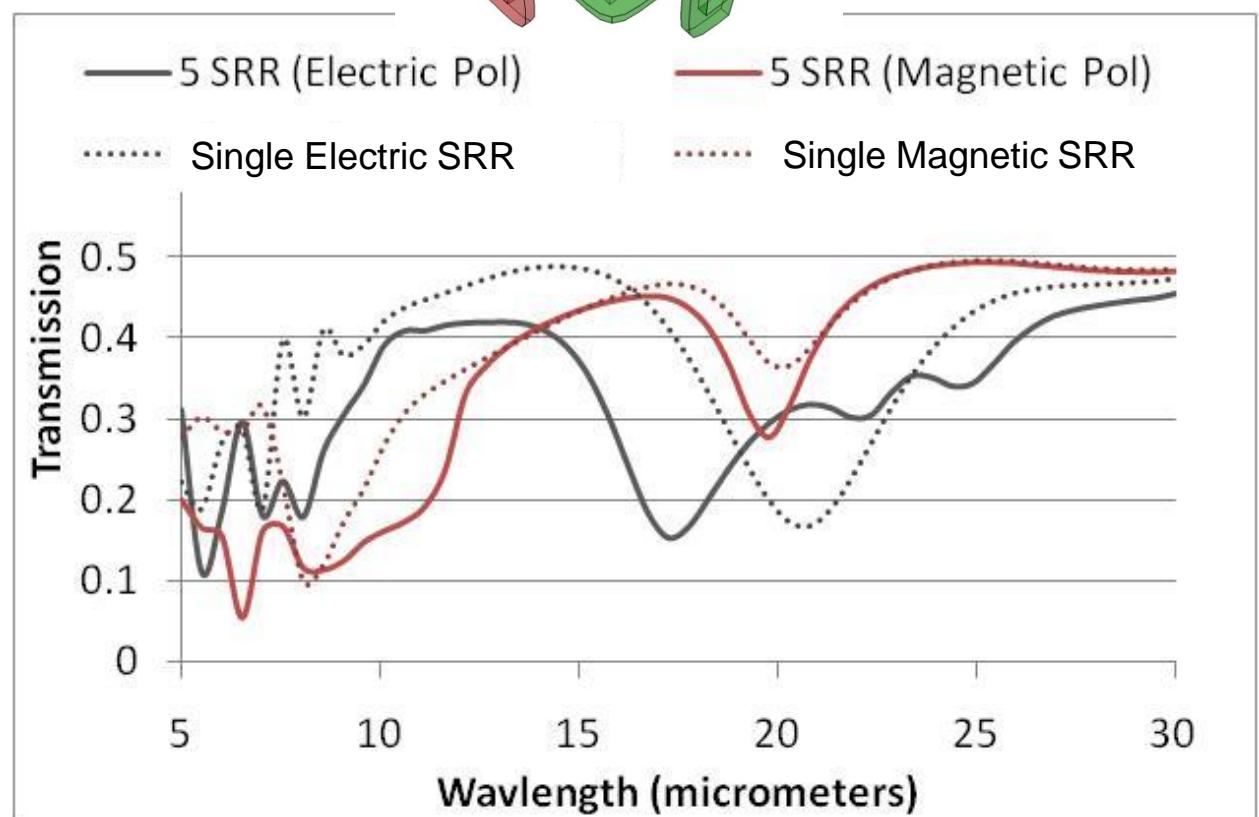
# Composite 5 SRR Unit Cell Response



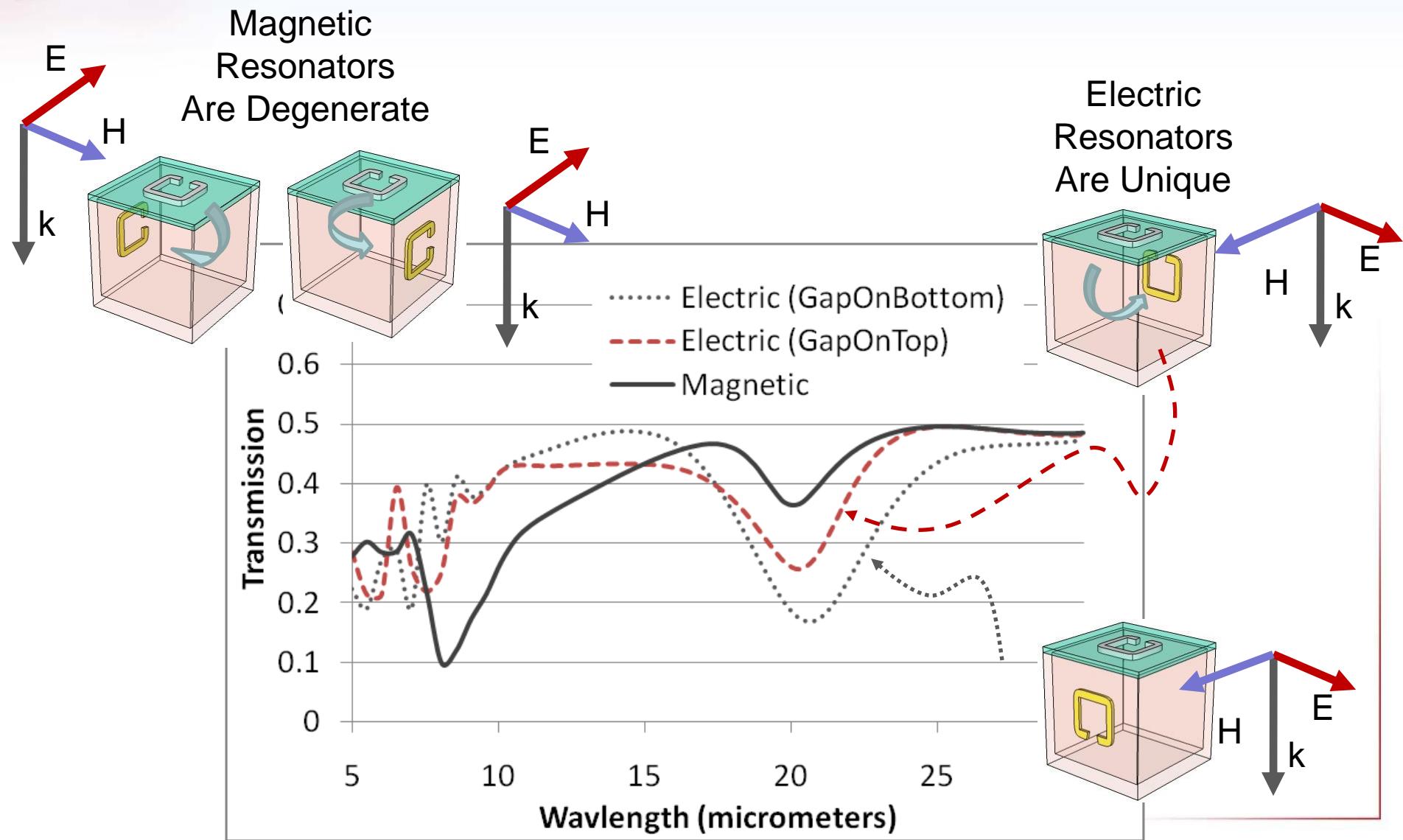
6 micron pitch  
1 micron SU-8 walls

Electric Field  
Driven SRRs

Magnetic Field  
Driven SRRs

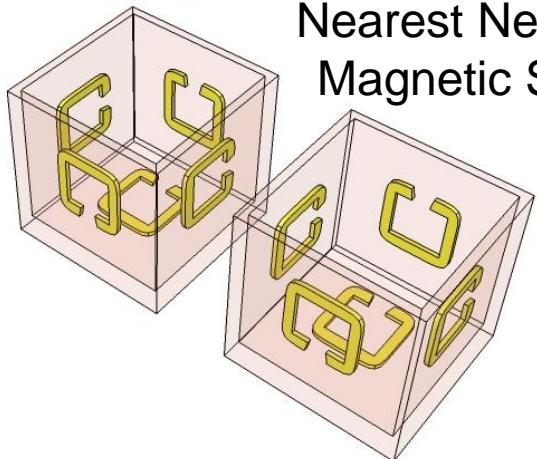


# Pattern Symmetry vs. Projection Symmetry

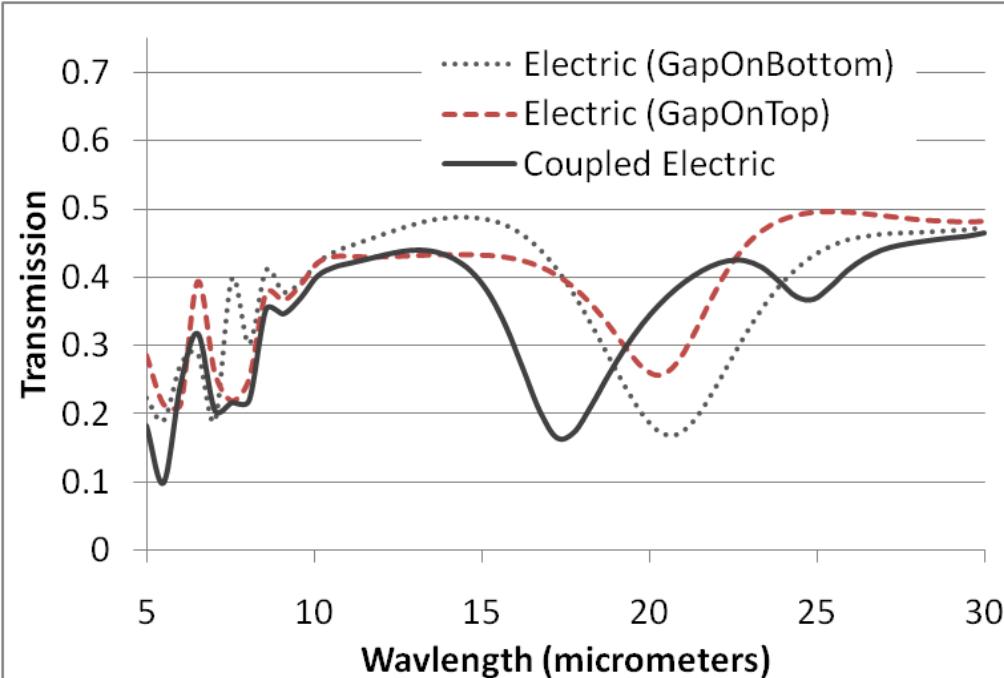
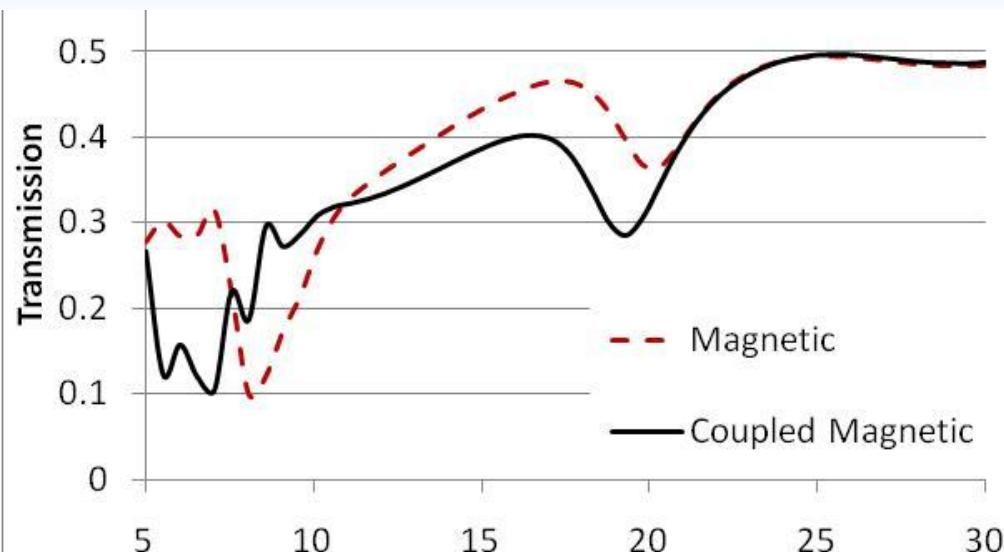
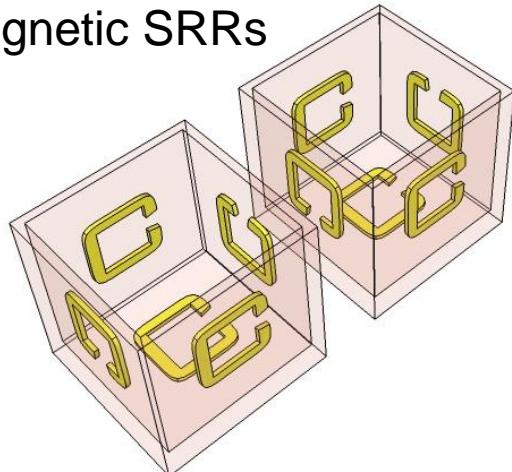


# Impact of NNN Coupling

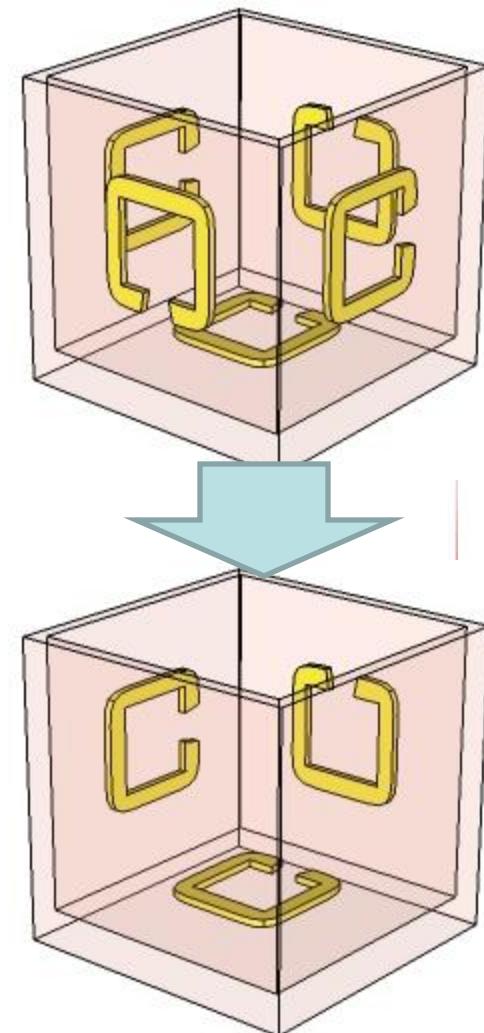
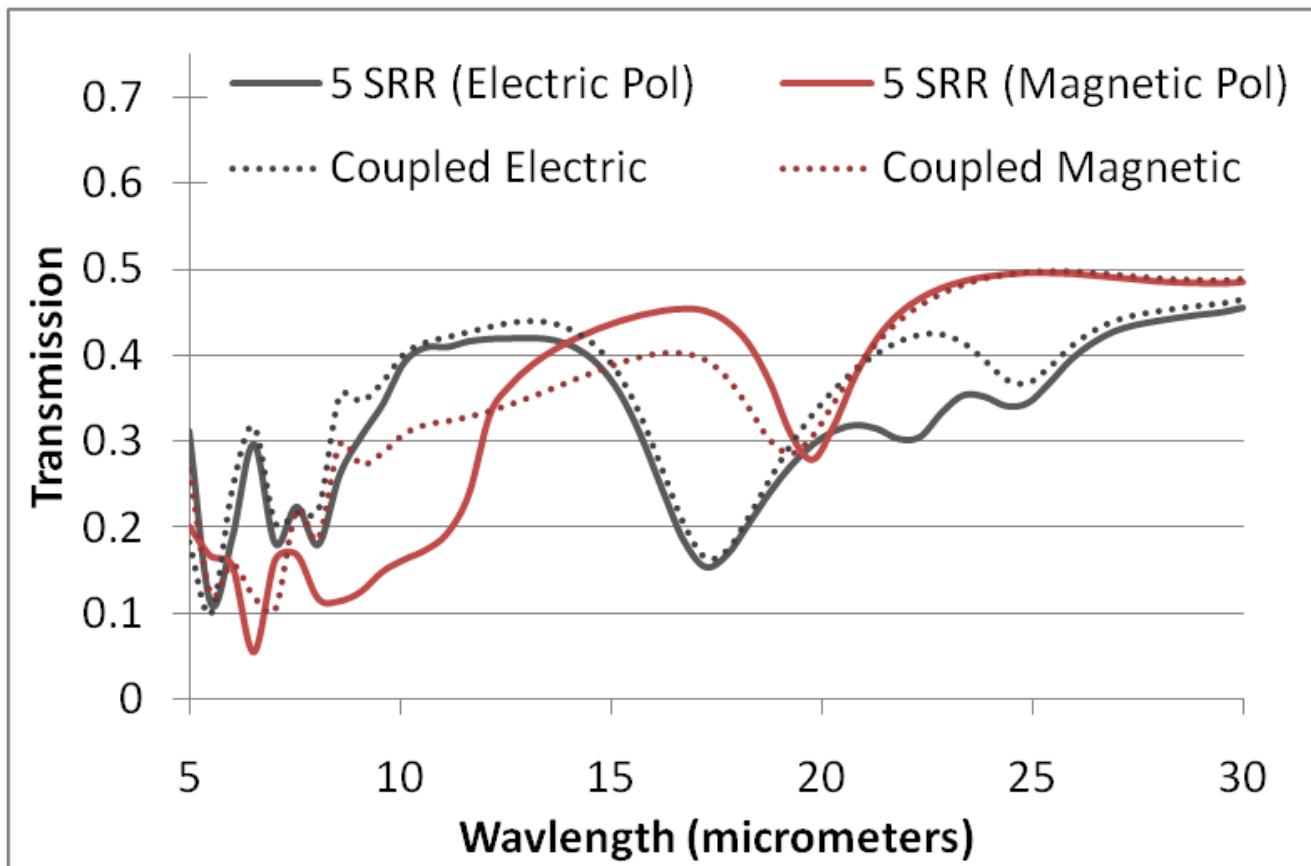
Aligned  
Nearest Neighbor  
Magnetic SRRs



Anti-Aligned  
Nearest Neighbor  
Magnetic SRRs

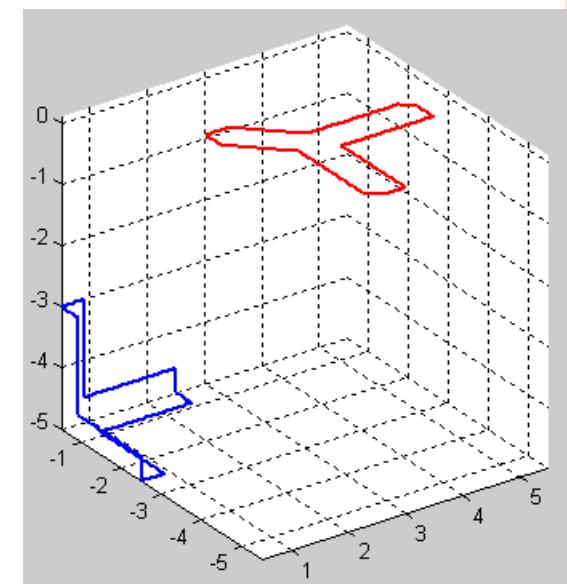
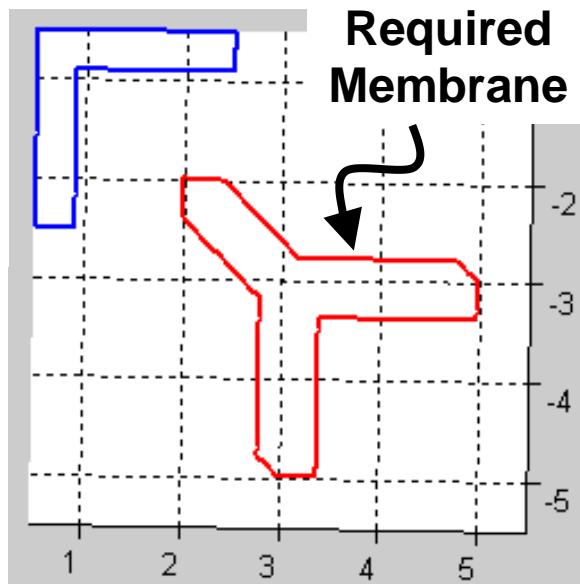
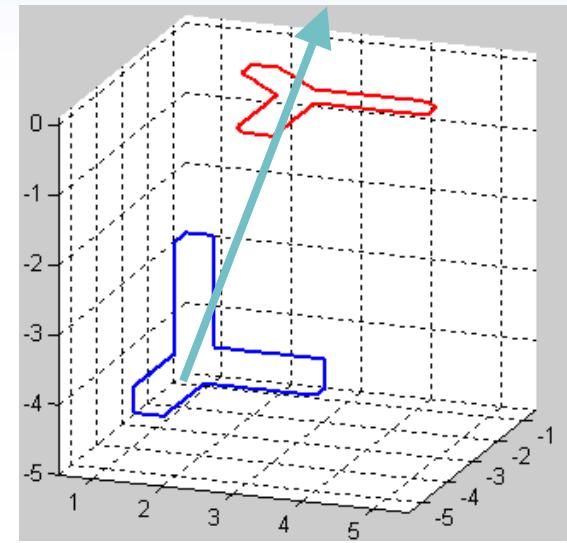
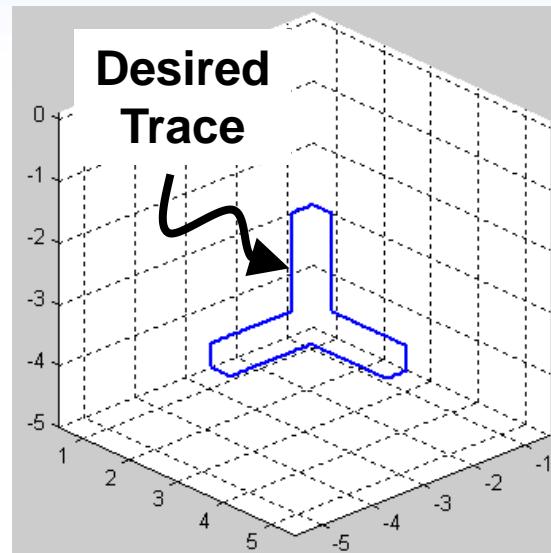
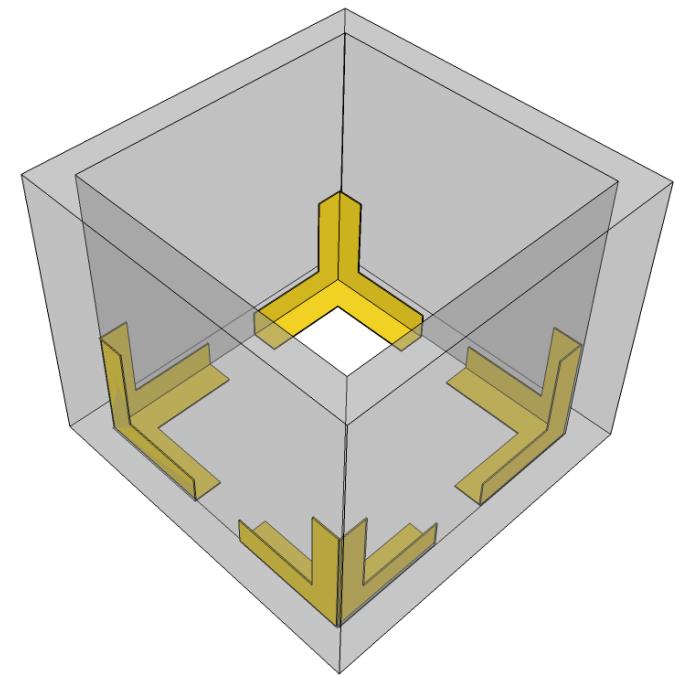


# Composite Unit Cell Response Mimics Coupled Resonators

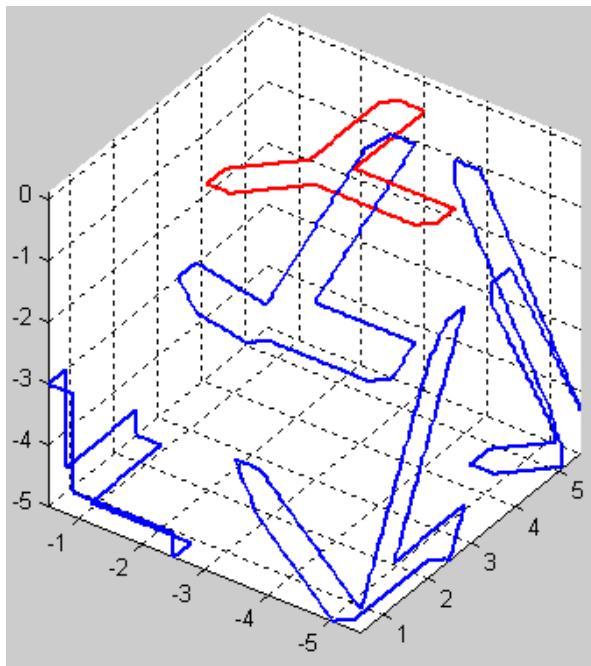
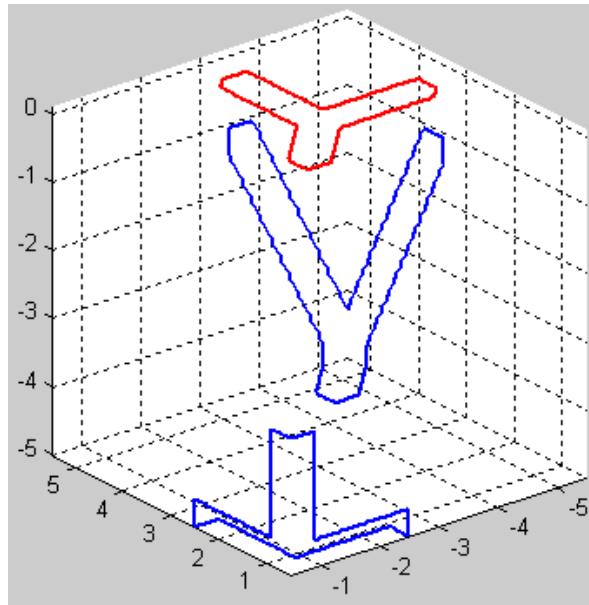
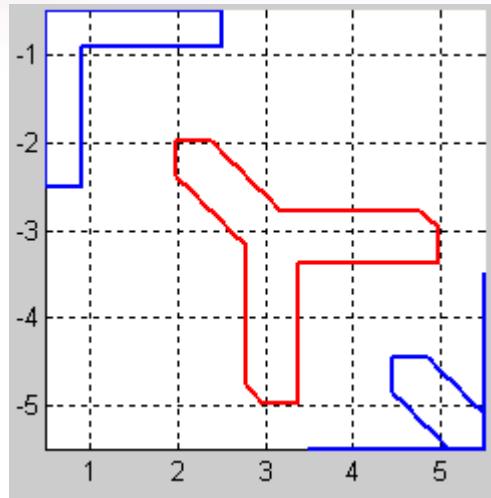


# Creating Non-Planar Inclusions

Bottom Half of  
A Split Cube



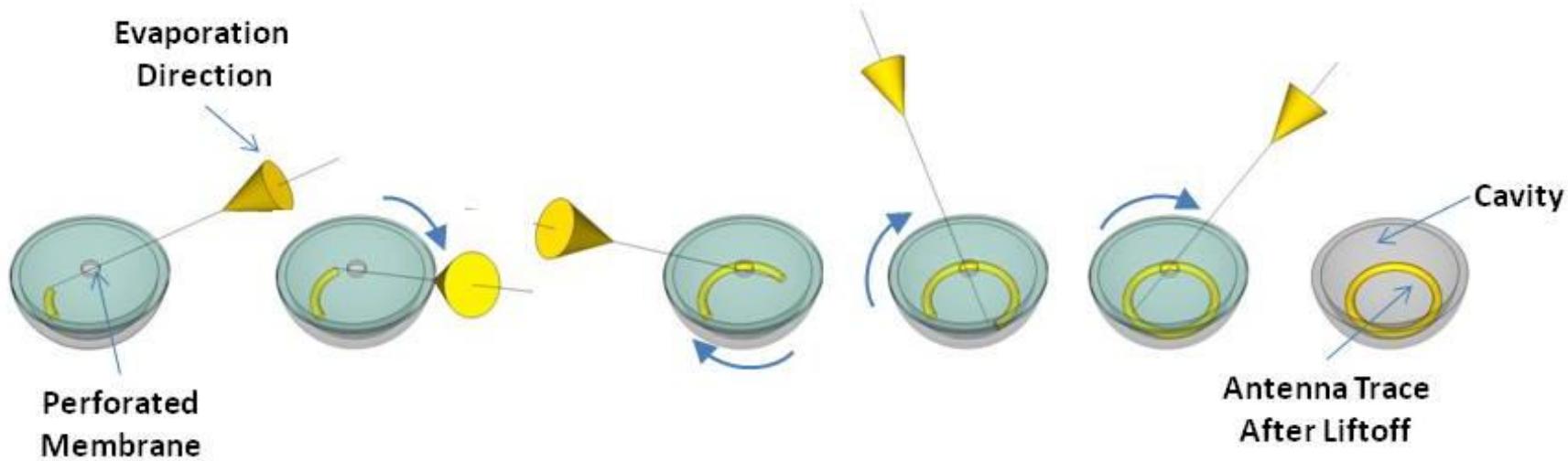
# High Symmetry Inclusions Do Not Imply High Symmetry Membrane Patterns



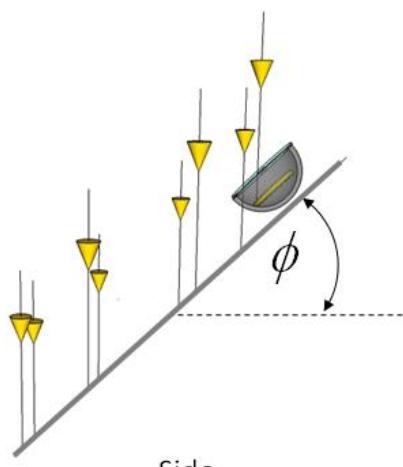
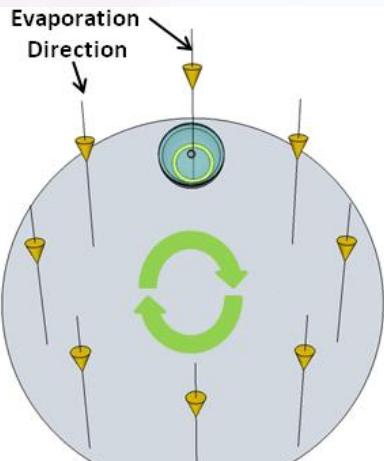


# Dynamic Membrane Projection Lithography:

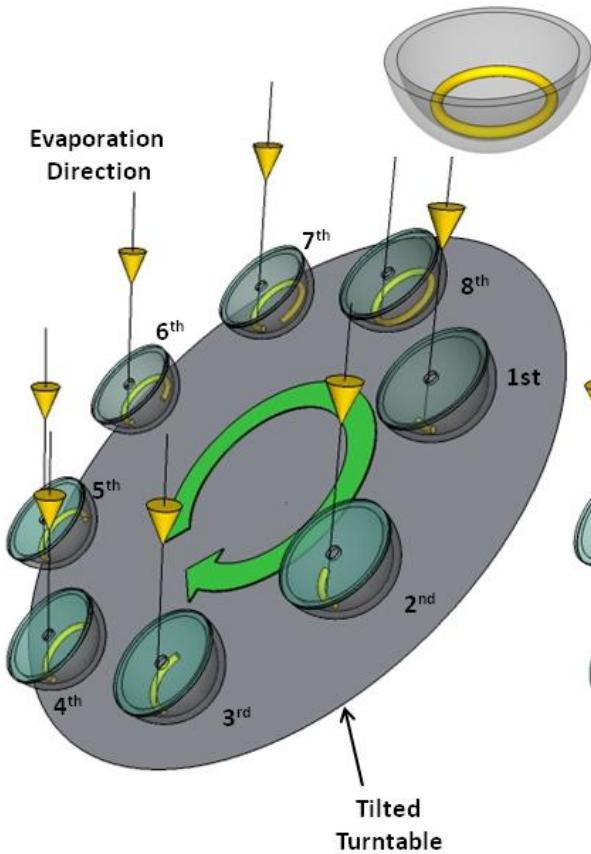
What happens if we move  
during deposition?



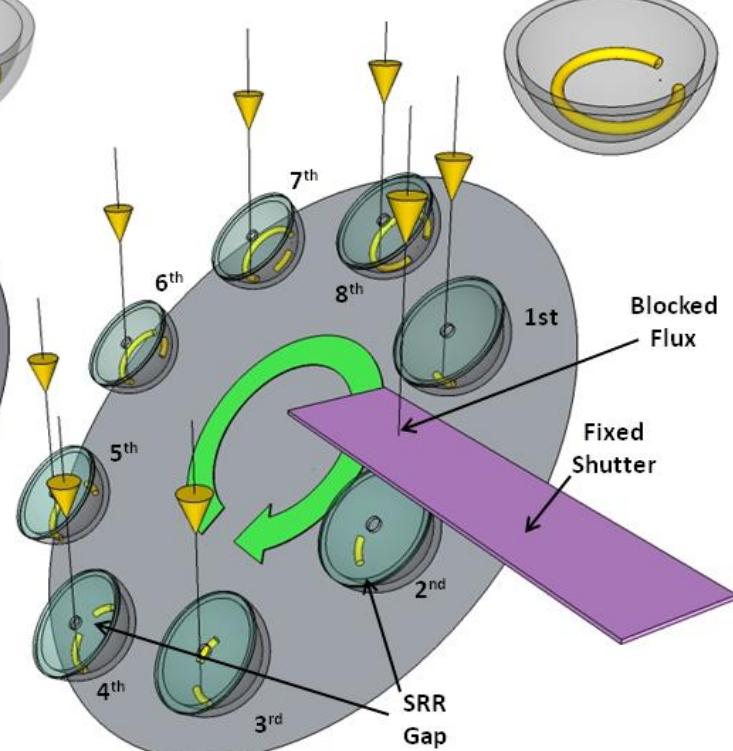
# A More Practical Fabrication Approach



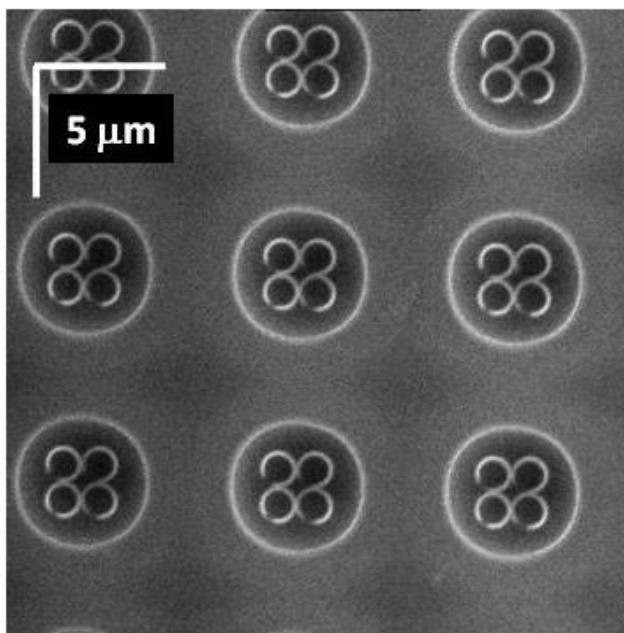
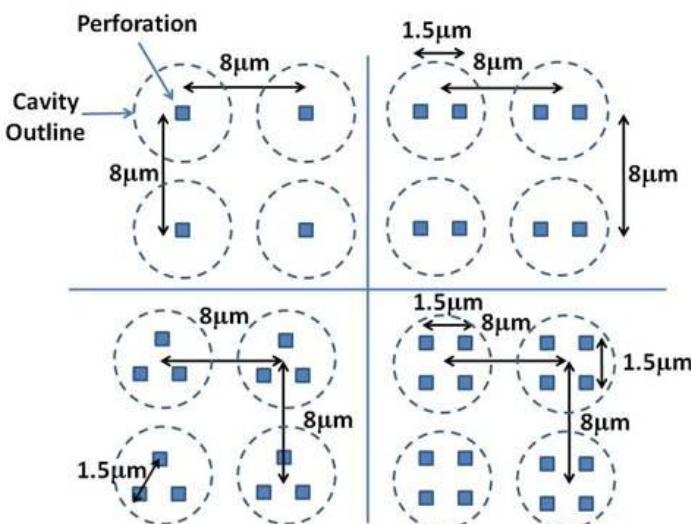
## Closed Loops



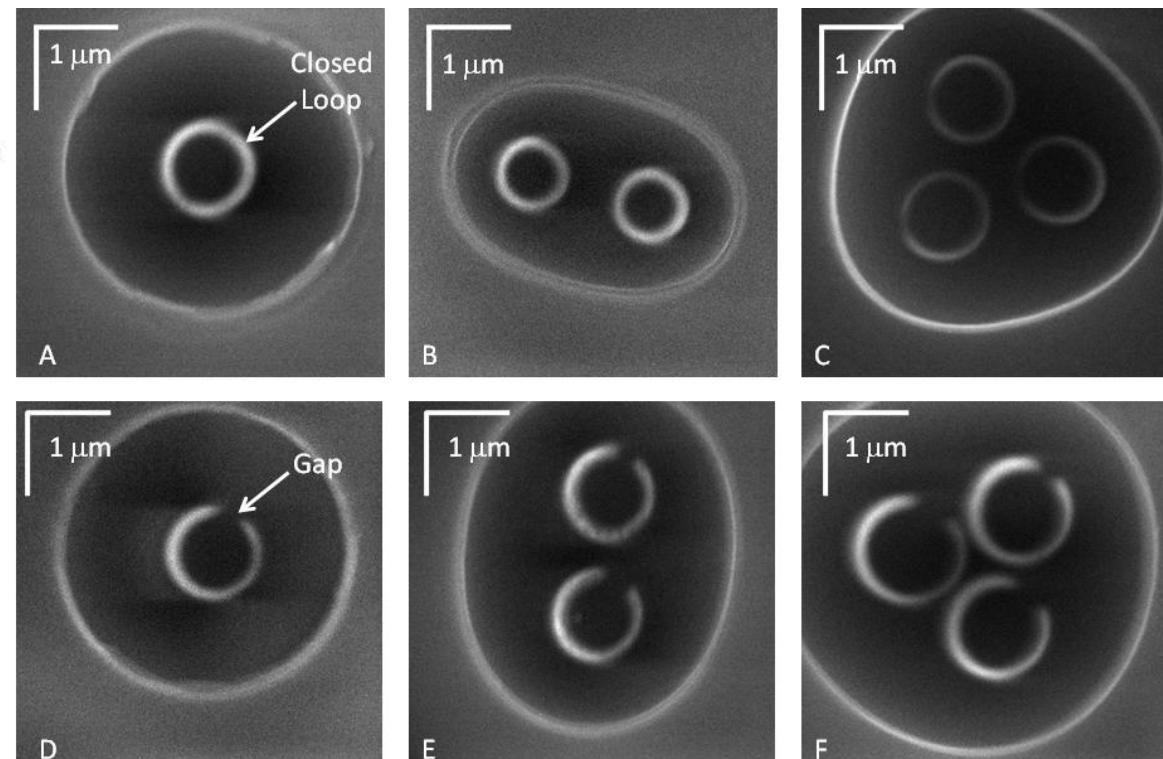
## Split Loops



# Preliminary Self- Aligned Fabrication Results

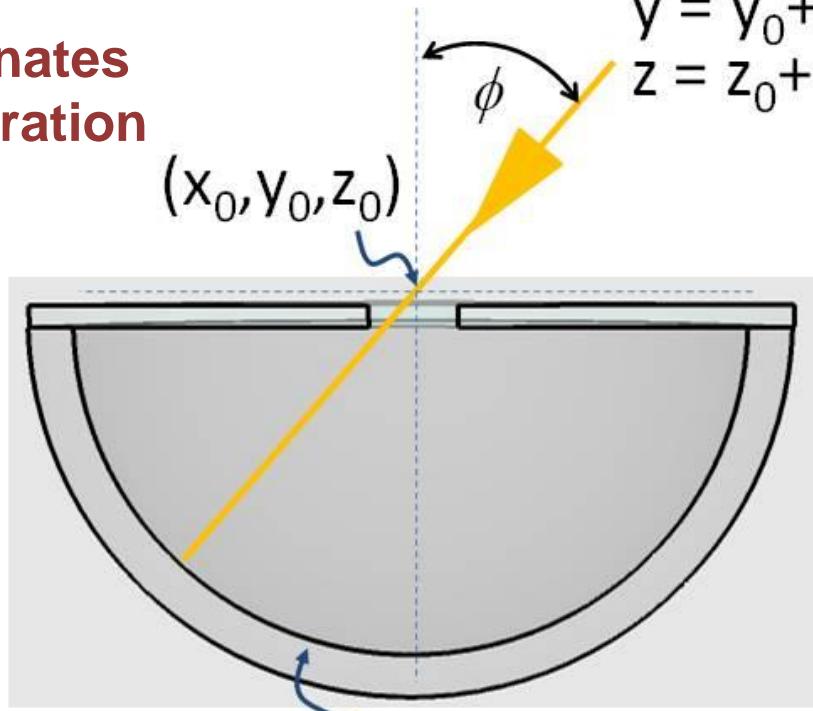


## Self-aligned process flow – trace dependent cavity shape



# Designing 3D Antenna Geometries

Coordinates  
of perforation



$$R^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

Parametric description  
of evaporation line

$$x = x_0 + At$$

$$y = y_0 + Bt$$

$$z = z_0 + Ct$$

$$A = \sin \phi \cos \theta$$

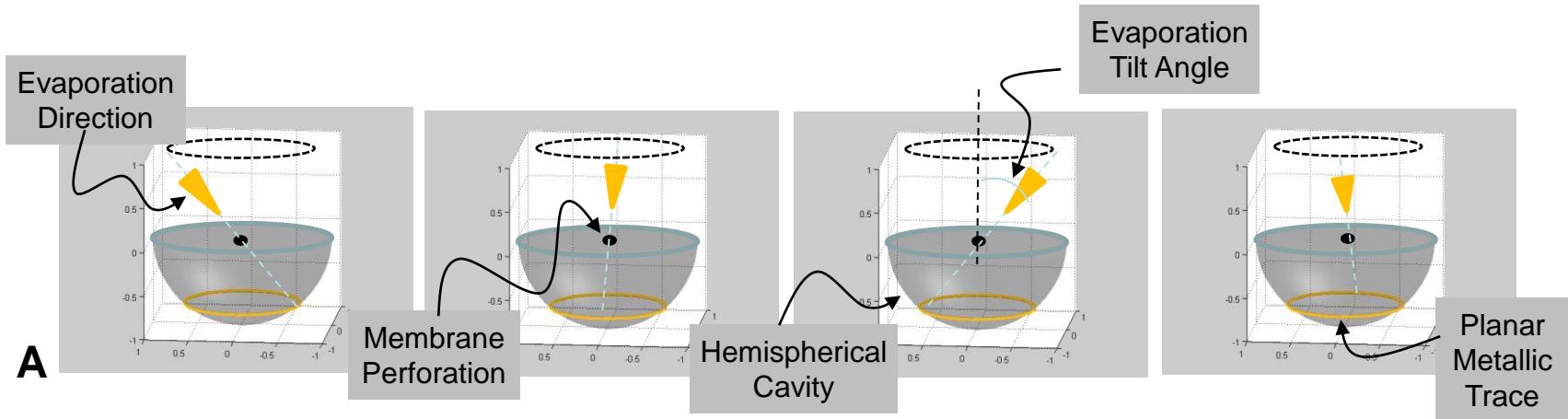
$$B = -\sin \phi \sin \theta$$

$$C = \cos \phi$$

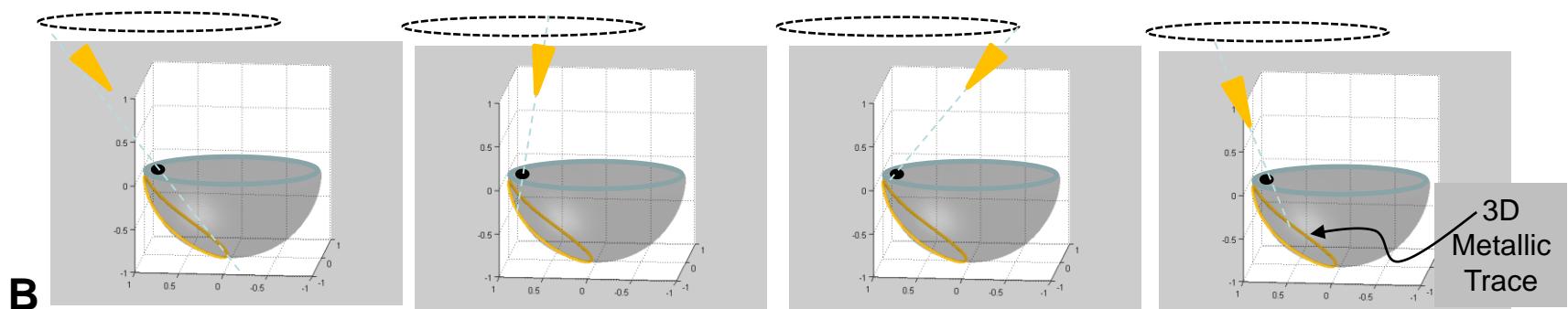
Equation describing  
cavity surface

# Impact of Perforation Position

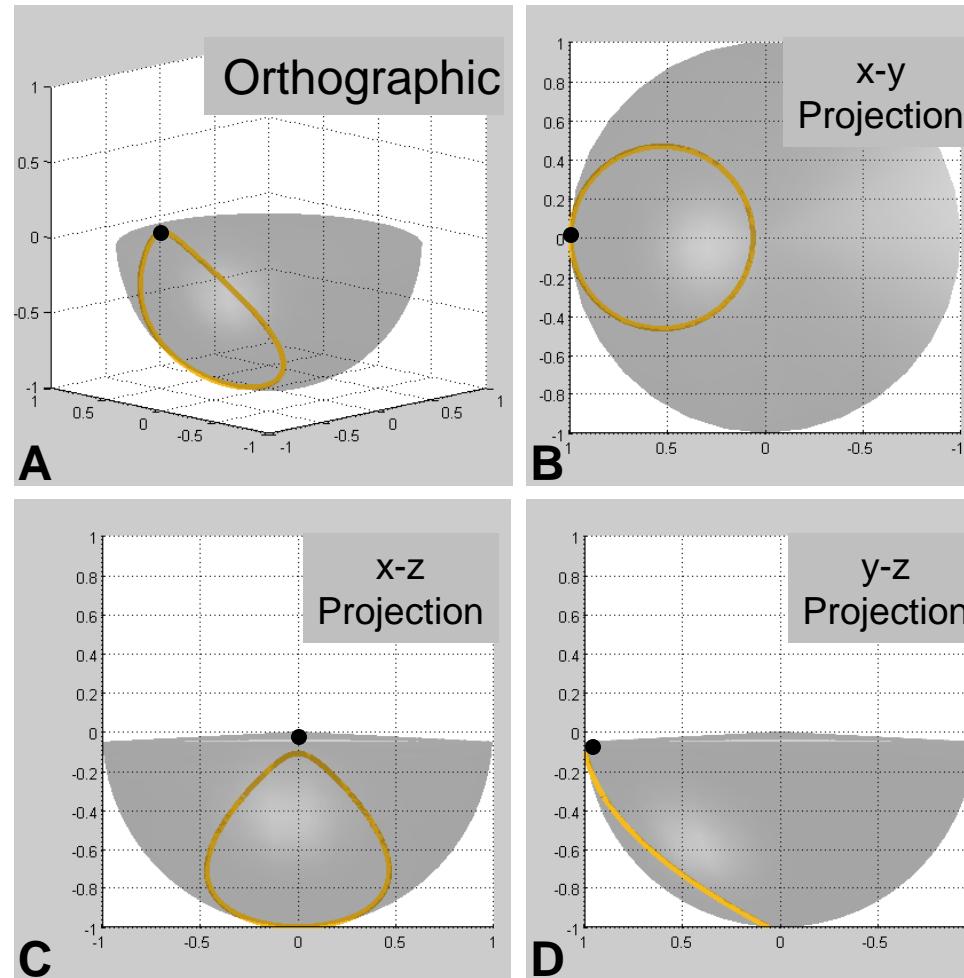
Centered Perforation Generates Planar Trace



Off-Center Perforation Generates 3D Trace



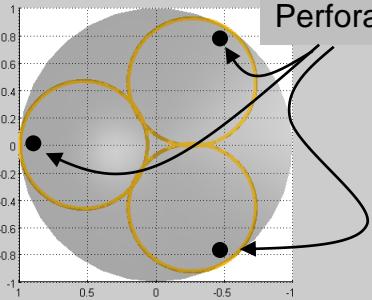
# 3D Metallic Trace: A Closer Look



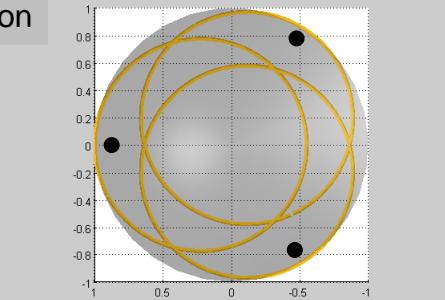
# 3D Multi-loop Traces

$\phi = 40^\circ$

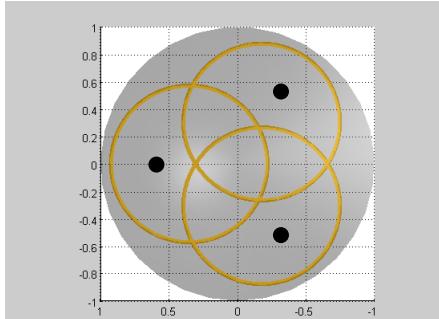
Membrane Perforation



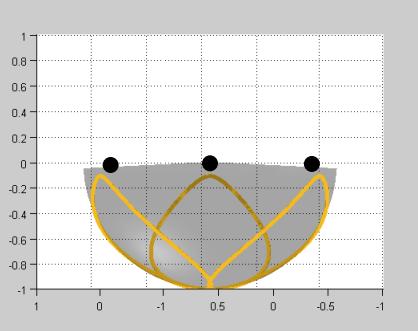
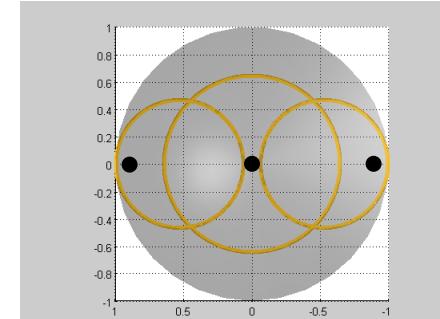
$\phi = 60^\circ$



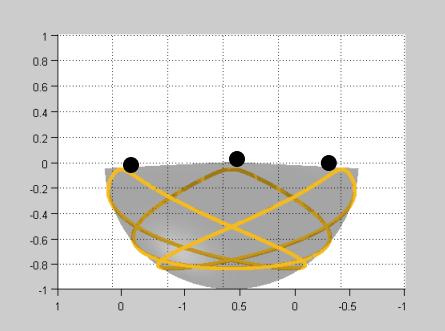
$\phi = 40^\circ$



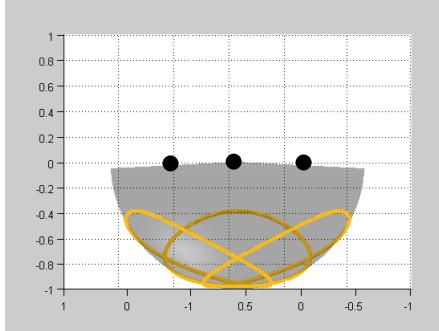
$\phi = 40^\circ$



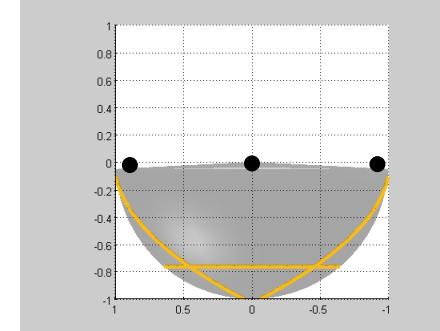
A



B



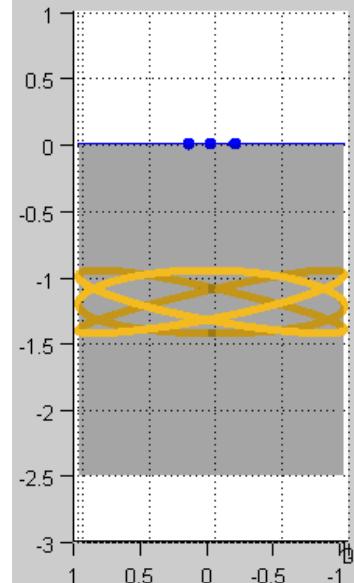
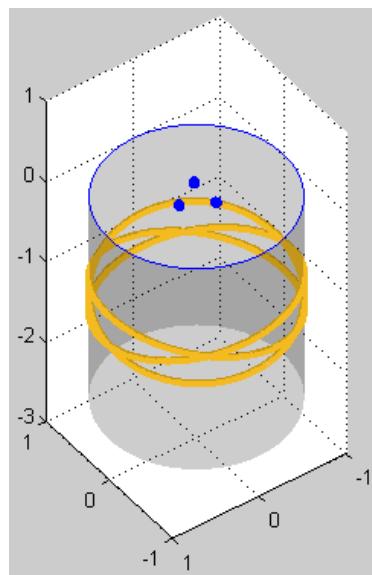
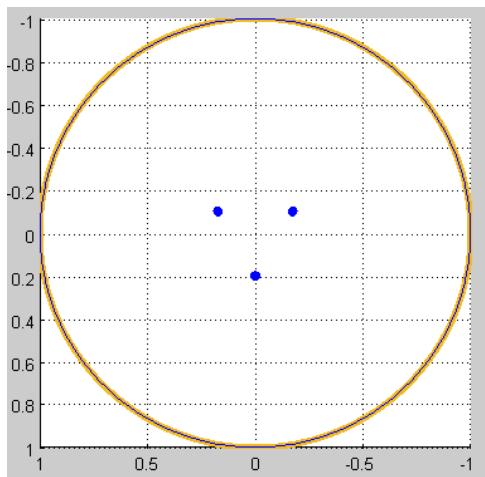
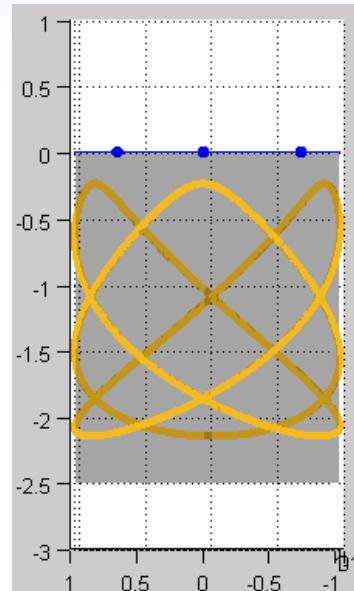
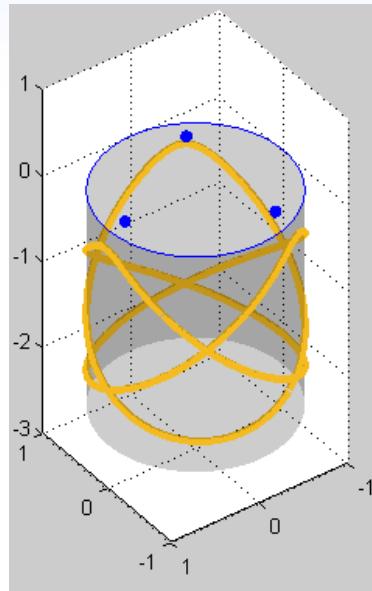
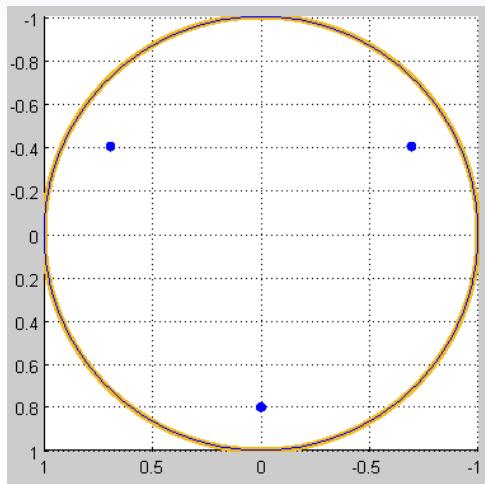
C



D

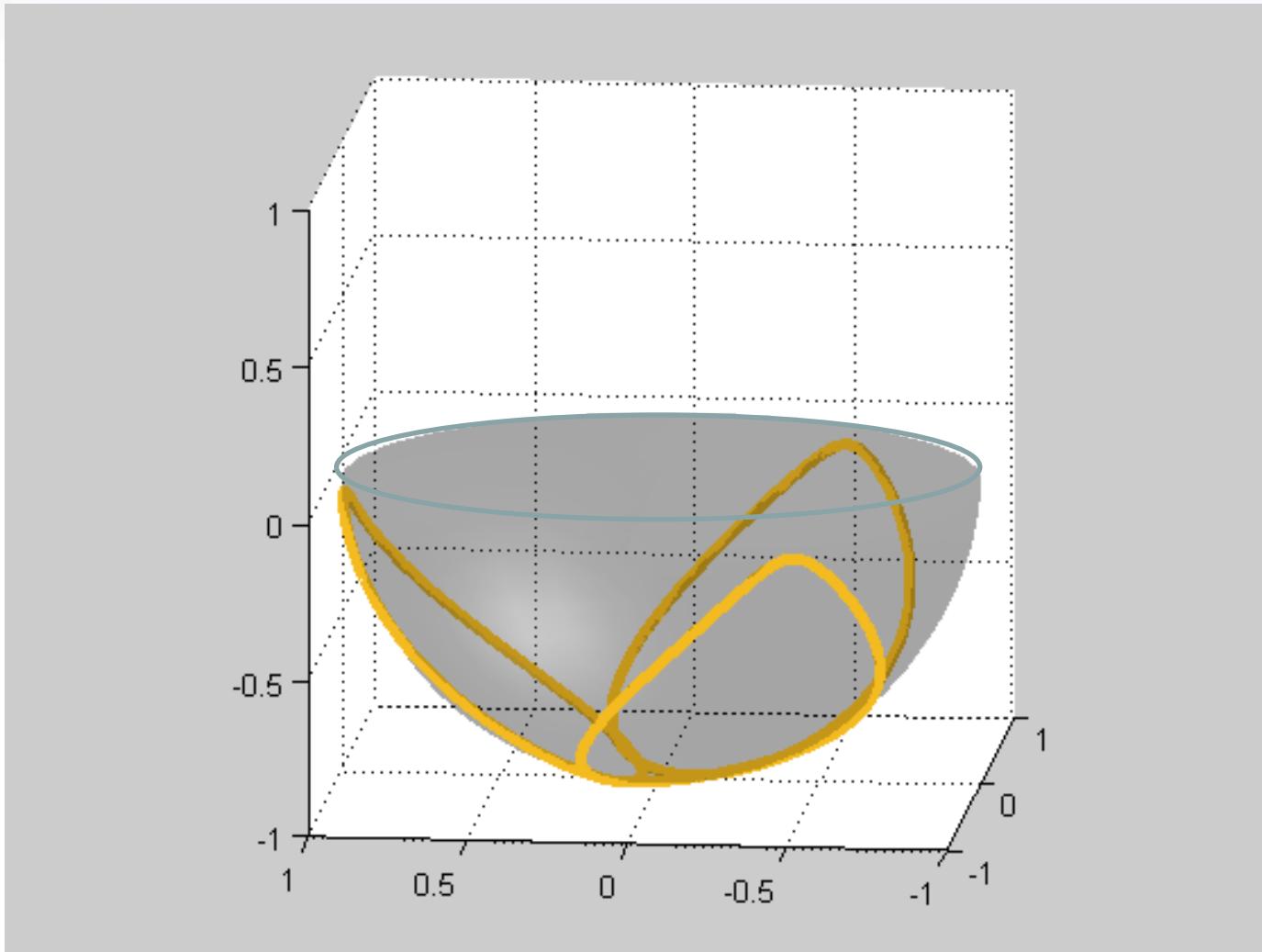
Simple geometrical variations lead to highly diverse 3D trace geometries

# Dynamic MPL in a Cylindrical Cavity

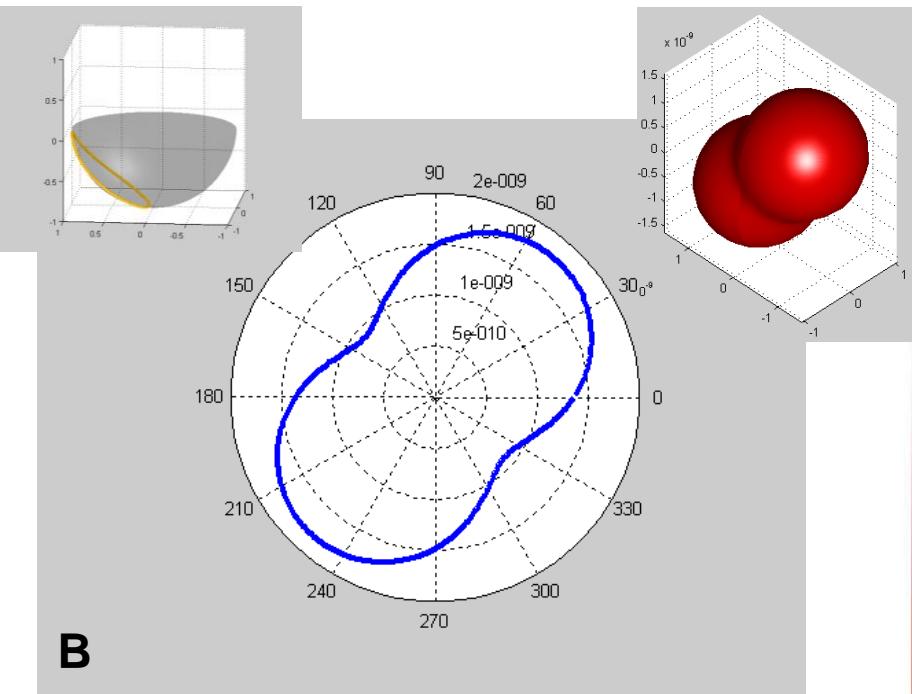
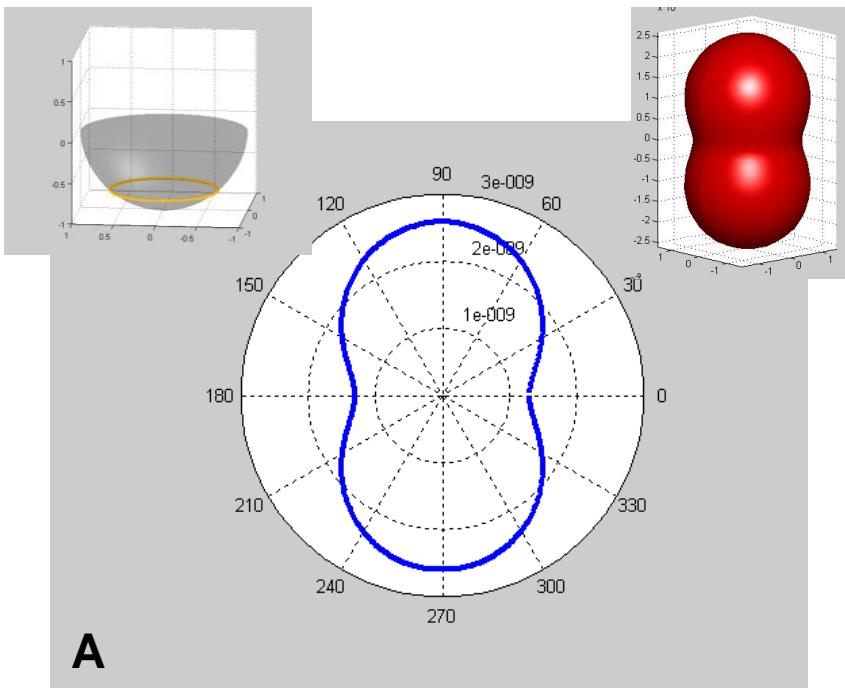


# 3D Metallic Trace: A Closer Look

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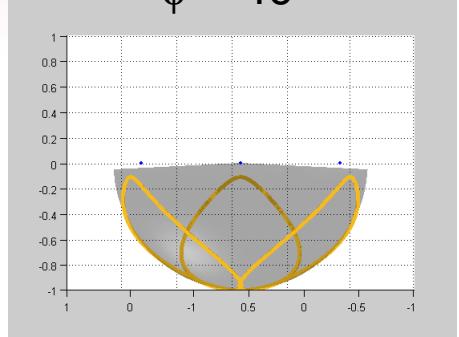


# Planar loop vs. 3D trace

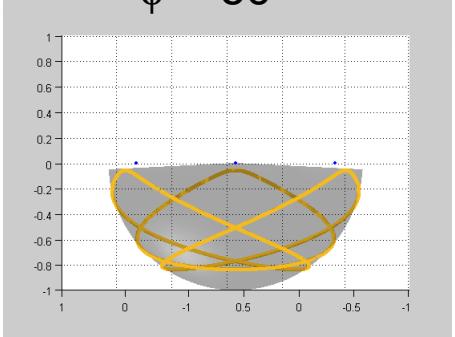


# Localized Current Distribution : Farfield Magnetic Dipole

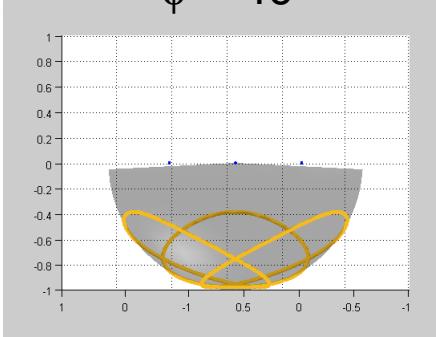
$\phi = 40^\circ$



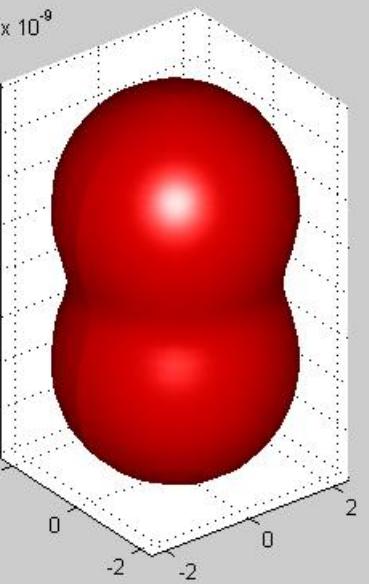
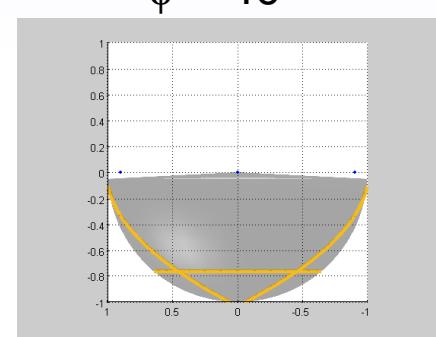
$\phi = 60^\circ$



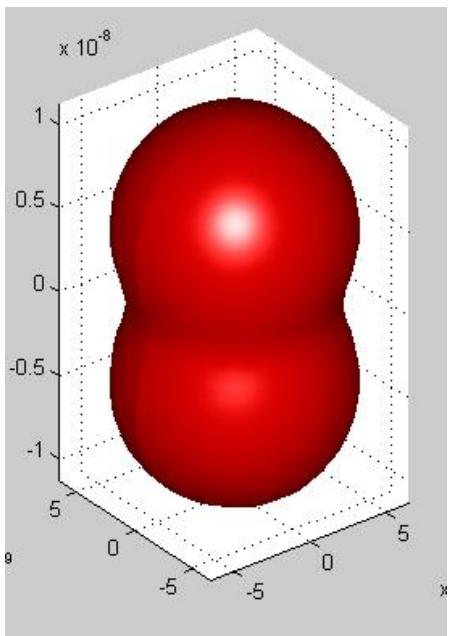
$\phi = 40^\circ$



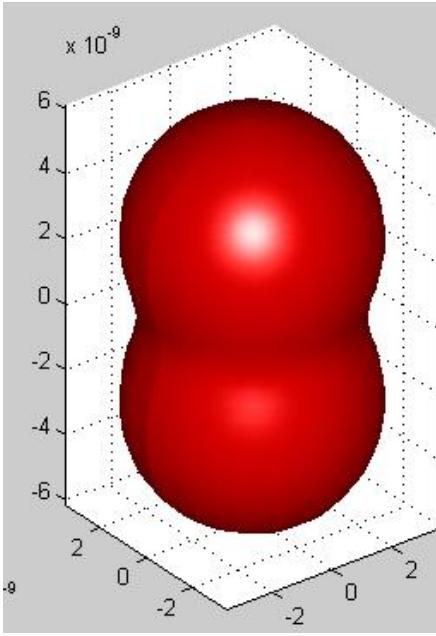
$\phi = 40^\circ$



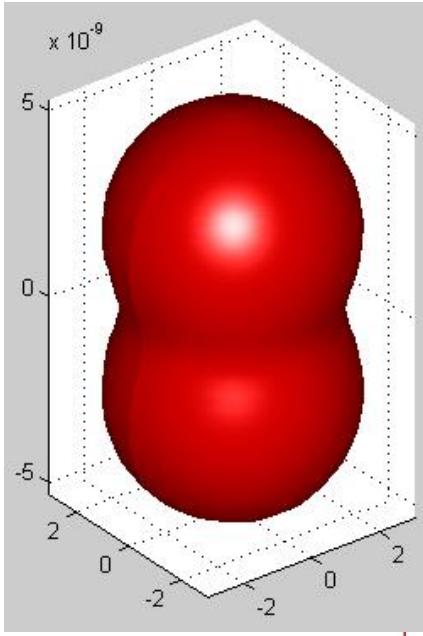
A



B



C



D

“Far away from any localized current distribution, the magnetic induction is that of a magnetic dipole.” Classical Electrodynamics, Jackson Ch. 5. p. 147



# Conclusions

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- MPL is proving to be a manufacturable approach to complex 3D electromagnetic structures.
- Dynamic-MPL offers a unique fabrication approach to realize highly non-planar 3D micro/nano antennas with and without split gaps.
- Localized current distributions create magnetic dipole farfield magnetic field patterns, however the nearfield behavior can be quite different depending on geometry.
- Next step – full wave simulations to begin assessing the radiative performance of these 3D traces as multifunctional antennas

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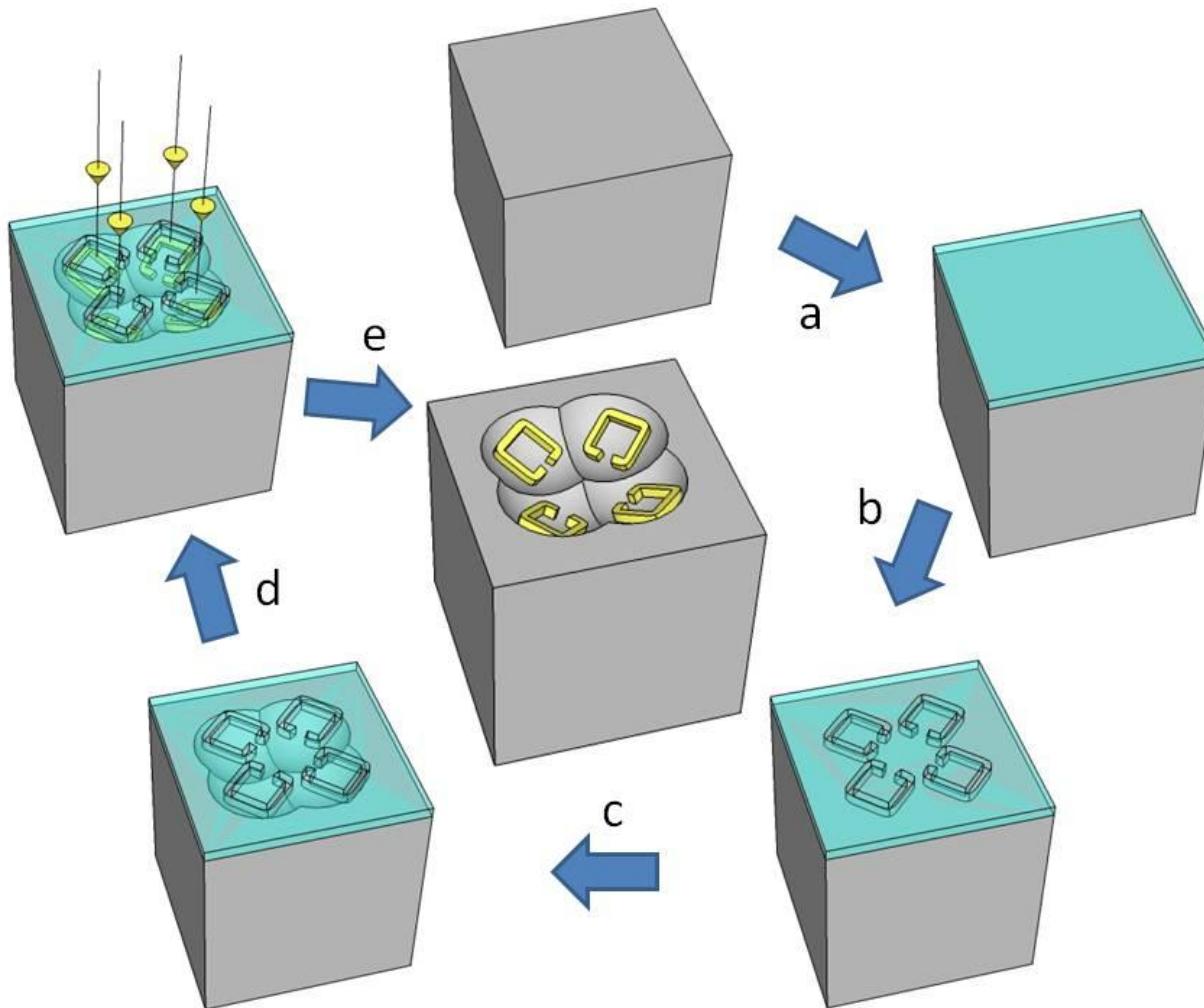
# Backup Slides



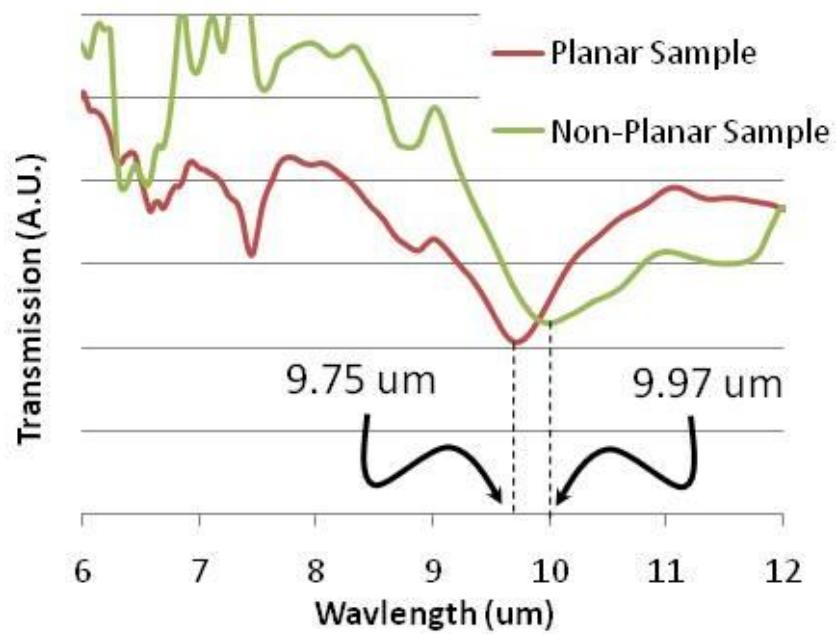
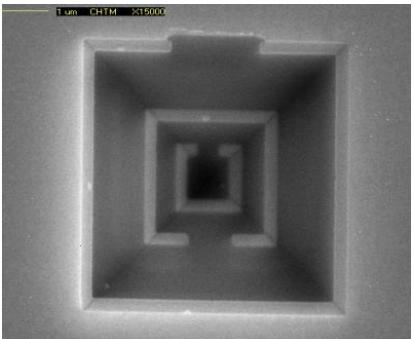
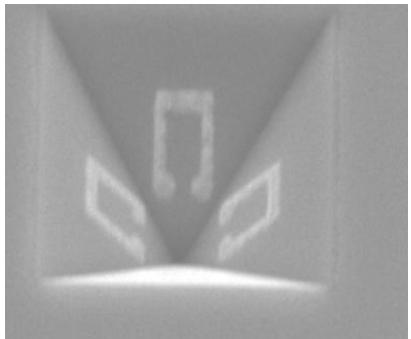
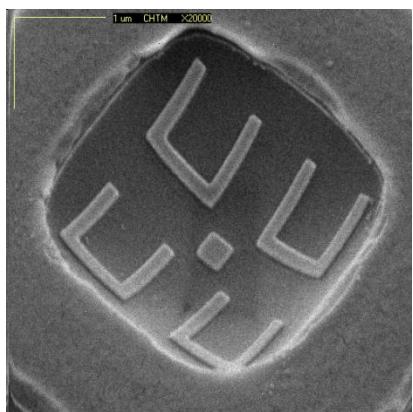
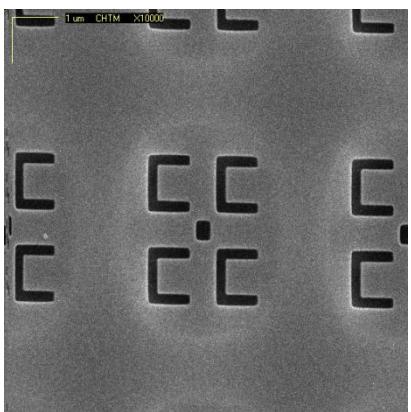
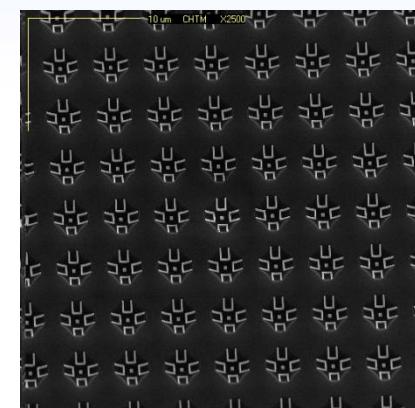
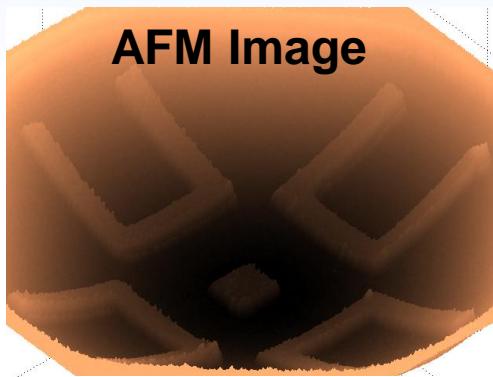
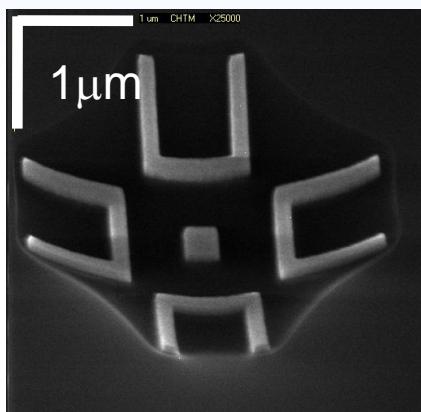
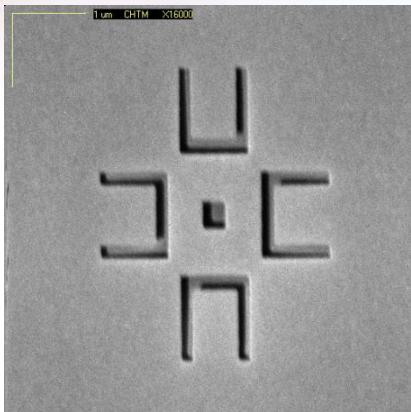
# Single Evaporation MPL

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- 1.) Pattern membrane with entire suite of unit cell features.
- 2.) Use patterned membrane to dissolve out substrate to create cavity.
- 3.) Perform single evaporation to decorate unit cell.

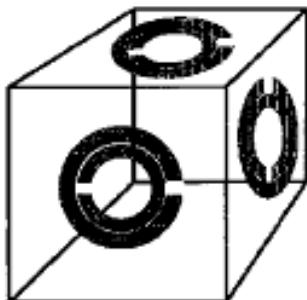
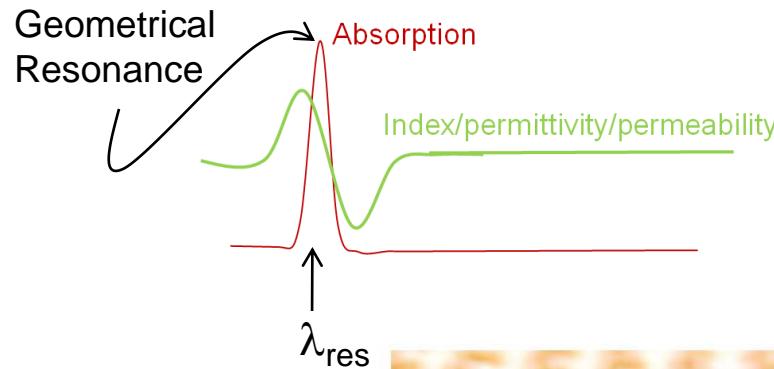


# Examples of Single Evaporation SAMPL



# 3D Metallic Metamaterial Strategies

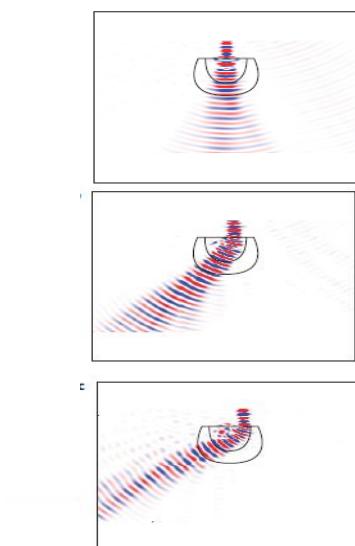
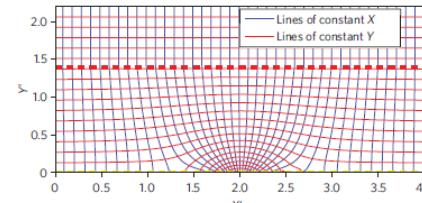
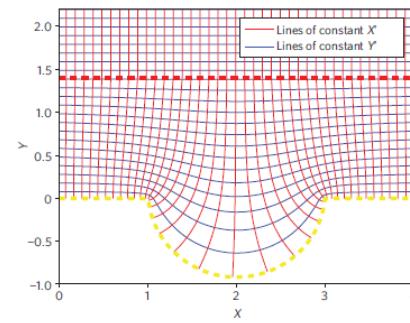
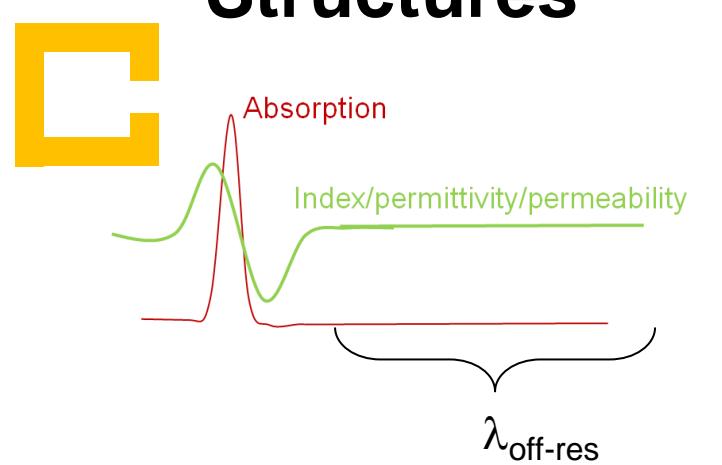
## Resonant Structures



Pendry, IEEE Trans on  
Microwave Theory and  
Techniques **47**, #11, 2075  
(1999)

Schultz, Science **292**, 77, (2001)

## Non-Resonant Structures

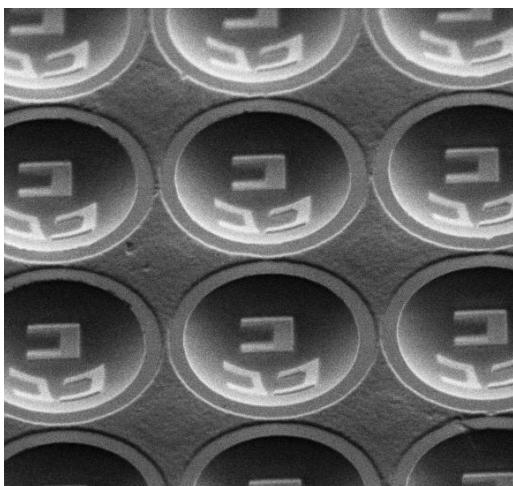
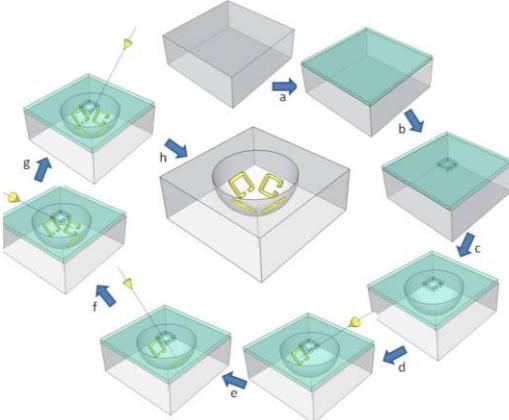


N. Kundtz and D.R. Smith, Nat. Mater. 129-132  
(2010).

# MPL Variants

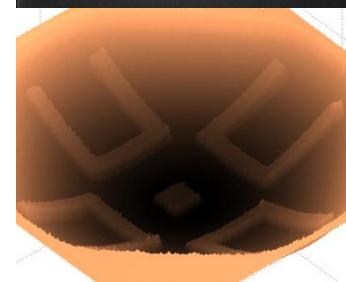
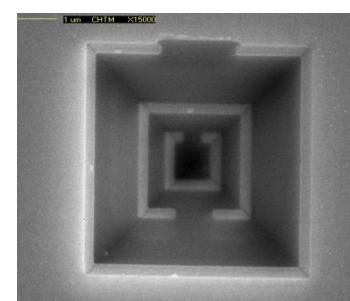
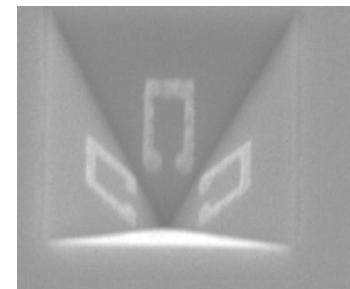
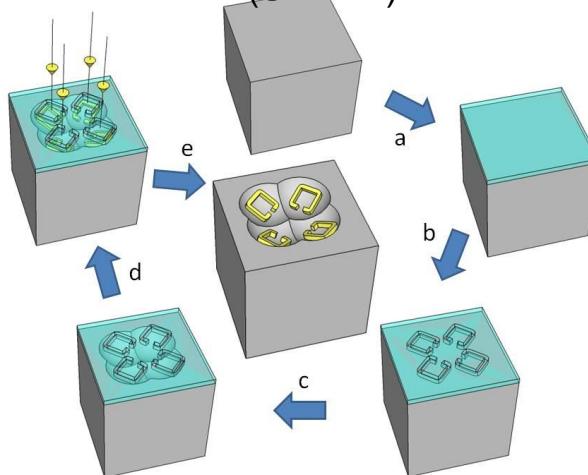
Self Aligned

Membrane Projection Lithography  
(SAMPL)

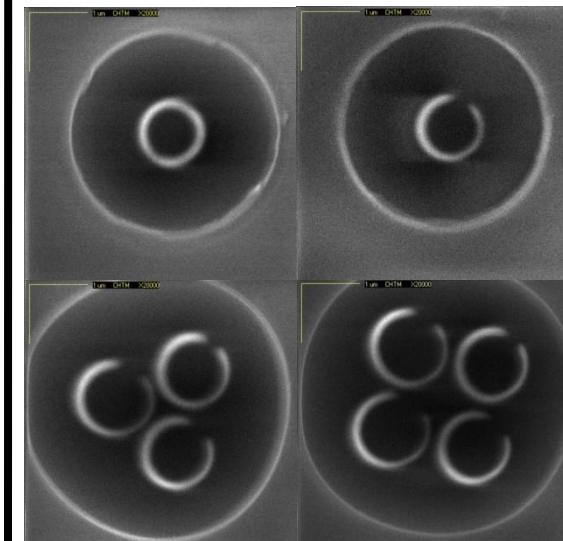
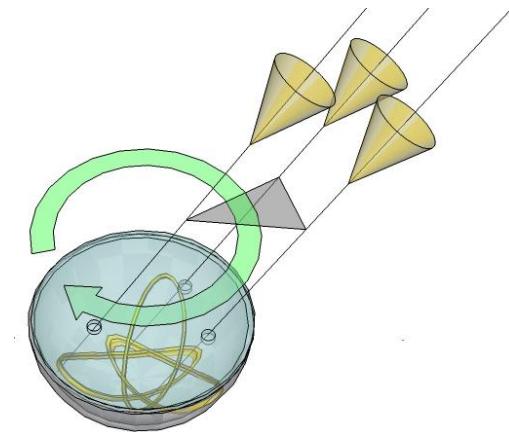


Single Evaporation

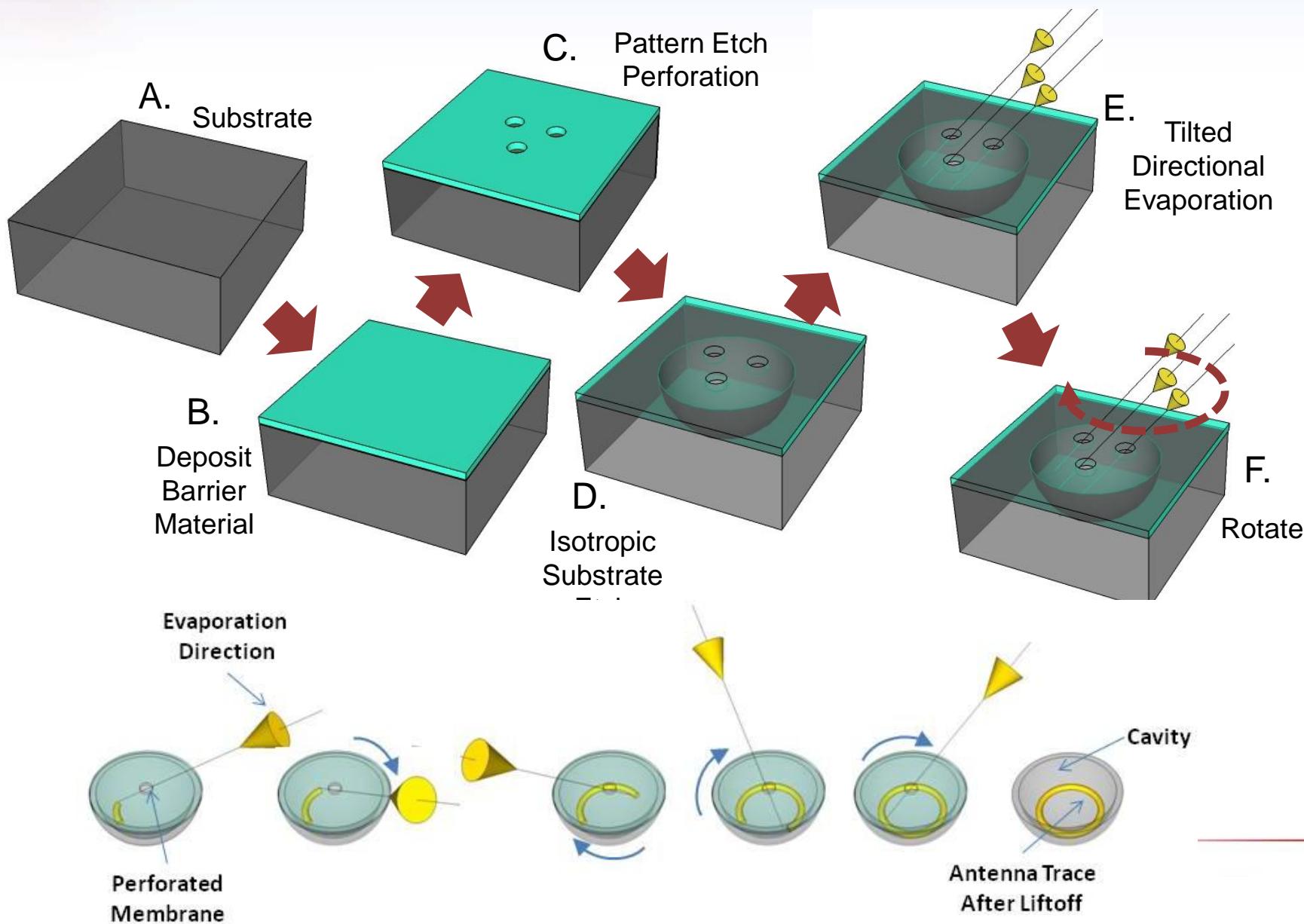
Membrane Projection Lithography  
(SEMPPL)



Dynamic Membrane  
Projection Lithography

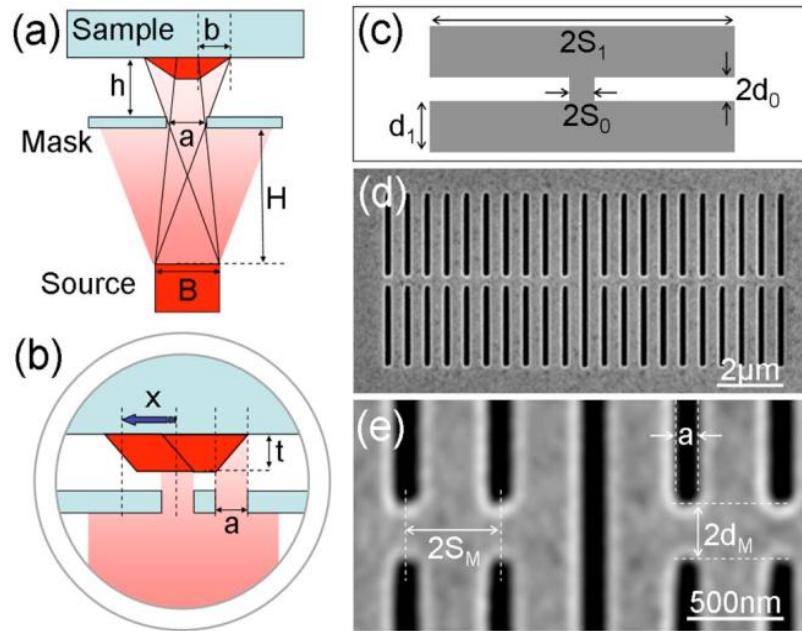


# Self-Aligned Process Flow

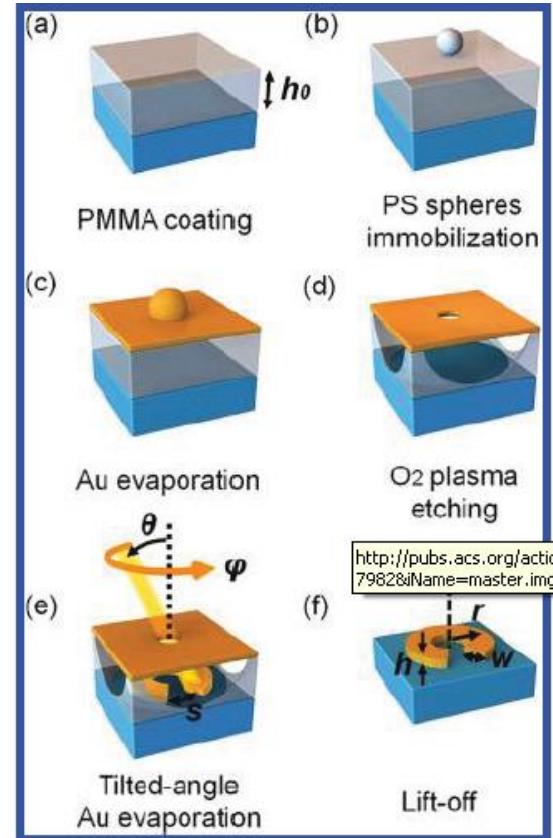


# Dynamic Nano Stencil Lithography

## Hole-Mask Lithography



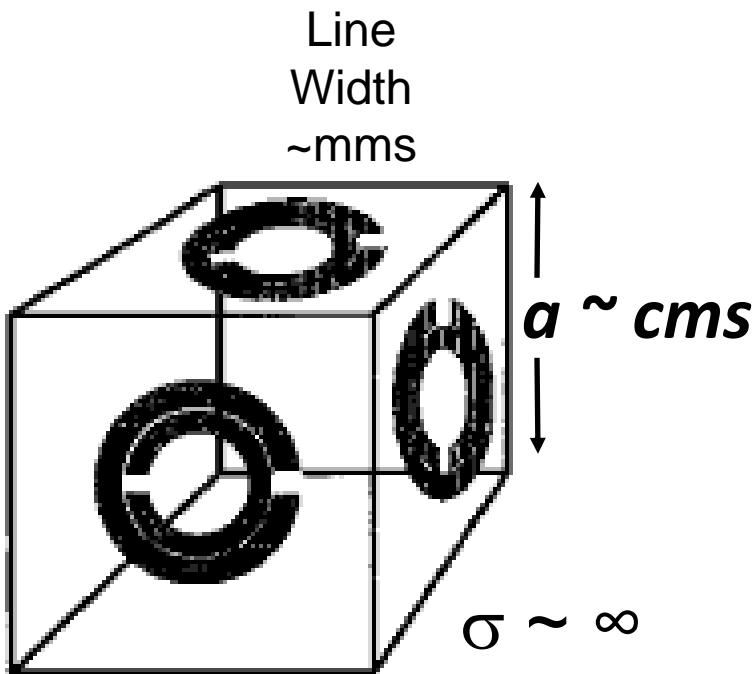
L. Gross et. al. Applied Phys Lett, 90, 093121 (2007)



Giessen et. al. ACS Nano, 6, 979-985, (2012)

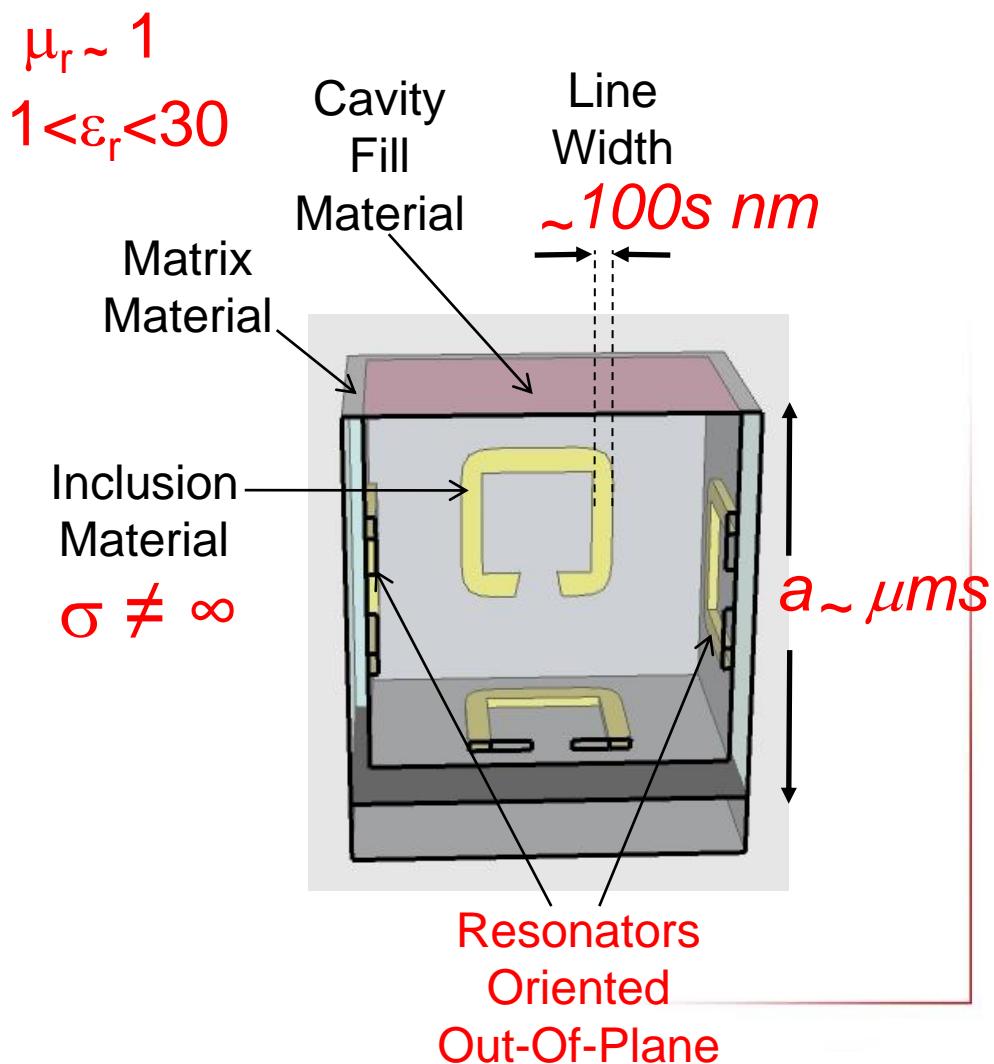
# Translating 3D metamaterials from RF to IR: Achieving $\mu \neq 1$

## RF/Microwave

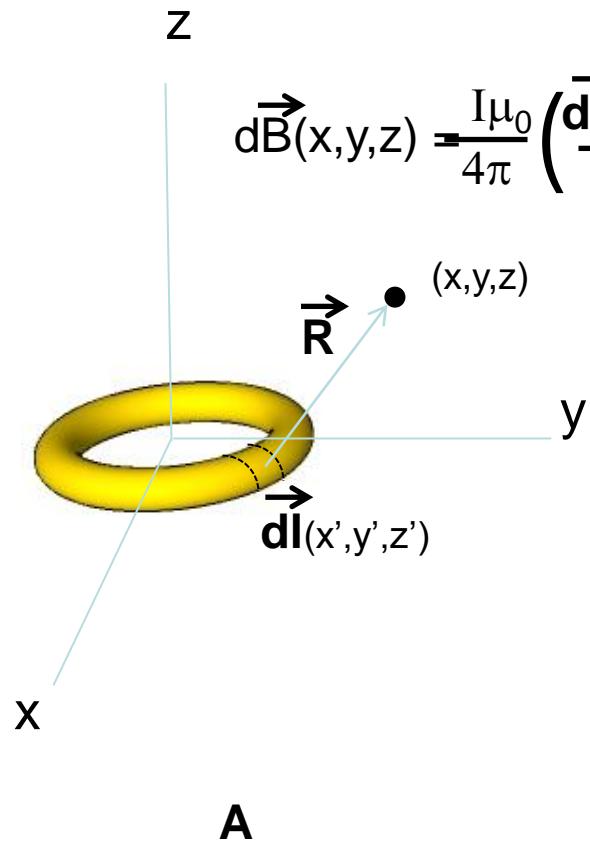


Pendry - 1999

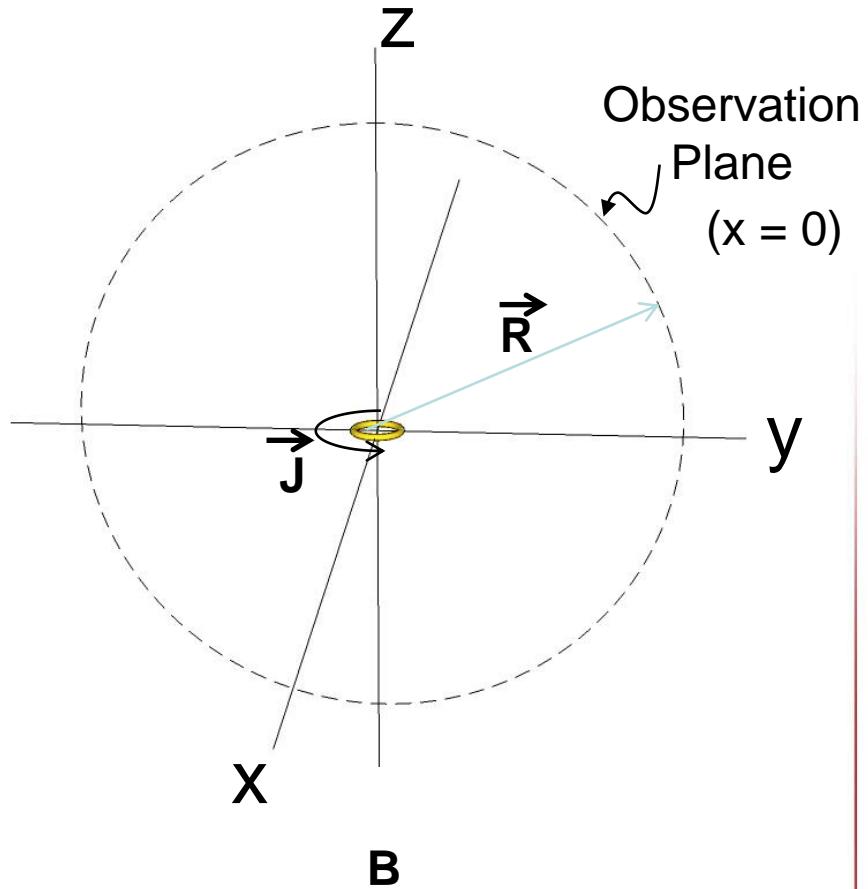
## Infrared



# Magnetostatic Behavior : Biot-Savart Law



$$d\vec{B}(x, y, z) = \frac{I\mu_0}{4\pi} \left( \frac{d\vec{l}' \times \vec{R}}{R^3} \right)$$



# Membrane Projection Lithography: MPL

