

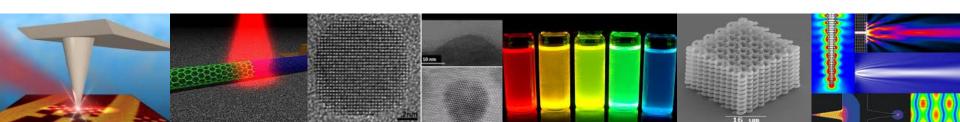
### 纳米光子学

# **Nanophotonics**

第10讲: 等离子体集成光路

兰长勇

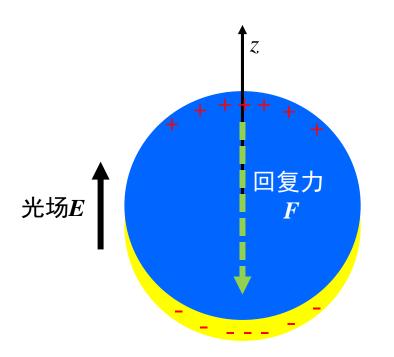
光电科学与工程学院



#### 补充

#### ▶ LSP共振物理图像

- 电子云在光场作用下做集体振荡
- 正负电荷中心偏离产生回复力*F*



$$m\frac{\mathrm{d}^2z}{\mathrm{d}t^2} - F = -qE$$

光场:  $E = E_0 e^{-i\omega t}$ 

回复力:F = -az

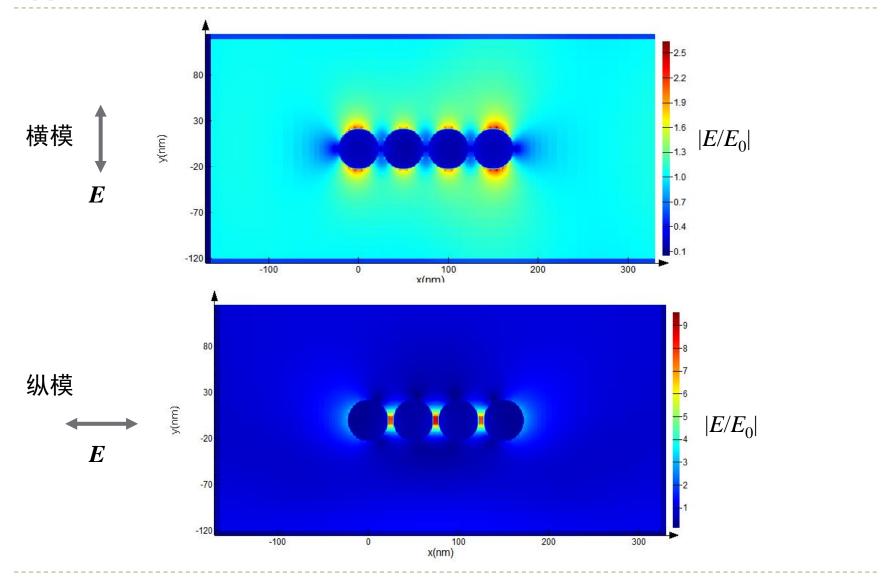
$$rac{{
m d}^2 z}{{
m d}t^2} + \omega_0^2 z \! = \! -rac{q}{m} E_0 e^{-{
m i}\omega t}, \; \omega_0 \! = \! \sqrt{rac{a}{m}}$$

$$z = rac{q/m}{\omega^2 - \omega_0^2} E_0 e^{-\mathrm{i}\omega t}$$

 $\omega_0$  : LSP共振频率

采用此图像便于理解,但是系数 a,q 无法获得。

# 补充



## 等离子体光学

- 金属光学与体积等离激元
- ▶ 表面等离子体激元
- ▶ 表面等离子体激元的激发与表征
- ▶ 局域表面等离子体
- ▶ 等离子体集成光路

	Volume plasmons	SPPs	LSPs (nanosphere)
原理图	+ + +	k +V-V+	
模式性质	金属体内的电 荷的集体振荡	金属表面的 传播模式	不传播 束缚模式
波的性质	纵向	横向&纵向	_
特征频率	$\omega_p = \sqrt{\frac{Ne^2}{\varepsilon_0 m}}$	$\omega_{sp} = \frac{\omega_p}{\sqrt{1 + \varepsilon_d}}$	$\omega_{lsp} = \frac{\omega_p}{\sqrt{1 + 2\varepsilon_d}}$
与光的相互作	用 不相互作用 (non-EM wave)	与光子耦合 产生谐振	谐振消光 (散射+吸收)

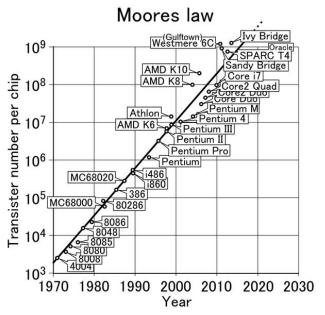
#### 本讲内容

- ▶ 为什么研究等离子体集成光路?
- 等离子体集成光路
  - ▶ SPP源/发射器
  - ▶ SPP波导
  - SPP的导向
  - SPP的调制
  - ▶ SPP的放大
  - ▶ SPP的探测

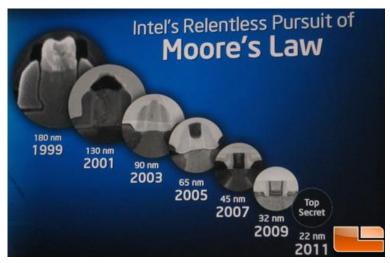
等离子体光路的基本组件

- ▶ 等离子体集成光路的展望
- Stefan Alexander Maier, Plasmonics—fundamentals and applications; Chapter 7
- D. K. Gramotnev, et al. "Plasmonics beyond the diffraction limit", Nature Photonics, 2010
- V.J. Sorger, et al. "Toward integrated plasmonic circuits", MRS bulletin, 2012

### 1. 为什么要研究等离子体集成光路?



#### 2015年 莫尔定律问世50周年

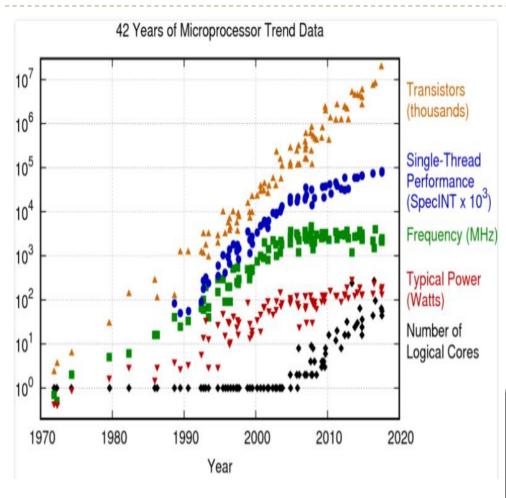


#### 摩尔定律:单位面积上的晶体管数量每18-24个月增加一倍

3 nm process nodes [edit]

	Samsung <sup>[4][54]</sup>		TSMC <sup>[2][54]</sup>	Intel <sup>[7]</sup>	
Process name	3GAE	3GAP	N3	N3E	3
Transistor type	MBCFET	MBCFET	FinFET	FinFET	FinFET
Transistor density (MTr/mm <sup>2</sup> )	202.85	Unknown	314.73	Unknown	Unknown
SRAM bit-cell size (µm²)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Transistor gate pitch (nm)	Fransistor gate pitch (nm) 40		Unknown 45		Unknown
Interconnect pitch (nm)	32	Unknown	22	Unknown	Unknown
Release status	2022 risk production <sup>[4]</sup> 2022 production <sup>[44]</sup> 2022 shipping <sup>[55]</sup>	2023 production <sup>[4]</sup>	2021 risk production 2022 H2 volume production <sup>[2]</sup> 2023 H1 shipping for revenue <sup>[56]</sup>	2023 production <sup>[2]</sup>	2023 risk production <sup>[7]</sup> 2024 production <sup>[57]</sup>

## 硅基微电子发展极限



集成度~1010

单线程性能

时钟频率,<10GHz限制

典型功率

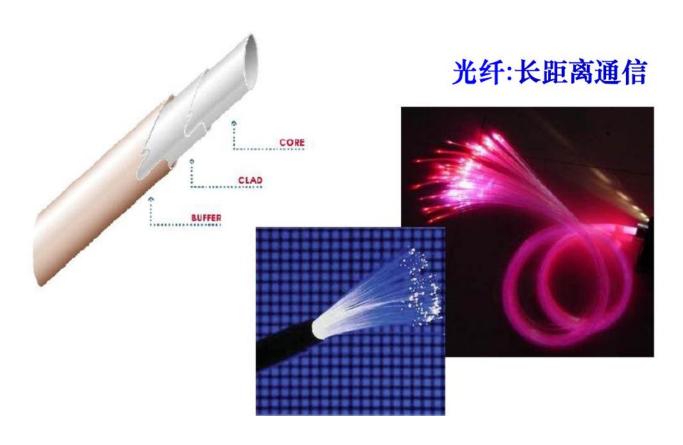
逻辑核心数

#### 互联瓶颈

随着IC集成度的增加,排序 做的更加紧凑,导致寄生电 容大幅度增加,从而导致信 号传输延迟大大增加。信号 延迟限制了计算速度的提升!

#### 光互联取代电互联

- ▶ 光互联的优点:
  - 大数字容量和带宽、快速信号处理



#### 光互联取代电互联

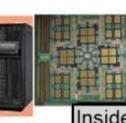
#### Time of Commercial Deployment (Copper Displacement)

1980's 1990's 2000's >2010 ~2015 ~2020 WAN, MAN LAN --- System --- Board Module Chip











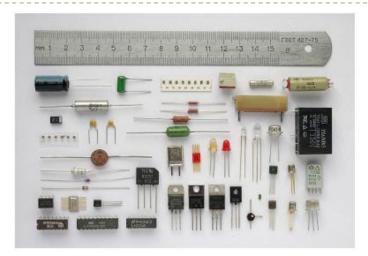


Outside the box			The second second		It is the box		
10-20	Long-Haul, Metro	Local Area Networks	Rack-to-Rack	Card-to- Card	On-Card	On-Module	On-Chip
Distance	Multi – 100's km's	10 m – 2 km	<10 m intra- <100 m inter-	<1 m	0.1 – 0.3 m	0.5 -10 cm	< 20 mm
# of lines	single	tens	100's	100- 1k's	1000,s	10,000's	100K-10M
Cost (\$/Gb/s)	1000	100	10	1	0.1	0.01	0.0001
Power (mW/Gb/s)	500	50	10	5	1	0.5	0.05
Density (Gb/s/mm²)	10 <sup>-3</sup>	10-2	1	10	100	1000	10,000
Technologies	Internet Protocol, SONET, ATM	LAN/SAN Standard (Ethernet, InfiniBand Fibre Channel)	Design-specifi , buses, SAN st (InfiniBa	andards	Design-specific. Some standards (PCI/PCI-X/3 GIO)		IC design- specific
Optics or Copper	Optics ubiquitous since 80's or early '90s	Optics common esince late 90's: Fiber standards in Enet, IB FC			Optics possible cost-effective vs. copper in 2010- 2015	Standard components beyond 2012	Integrated optics beyond 2015

# 片上光互联 (On-chip Optical Interconnect)



#### 传统的电子学器件与光学器件



电子学器件



集成电路

CPU: ~GHz, Gbit /秒 ~32 nm 散热大



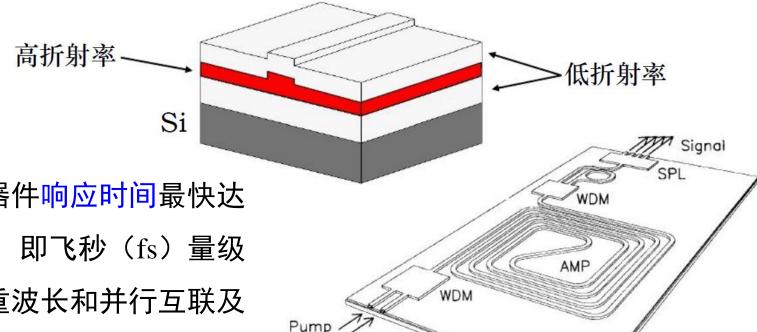
光子学器件



光纤通信和光计算

光纤: ~100Tbit/秒 ~10 μm 基本无散热

#### 片上光互联优势



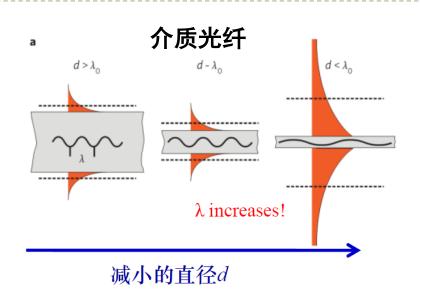
Signal

• 光开光器件响应时间最快达 到10-15s, 即飞秒(fs)量级

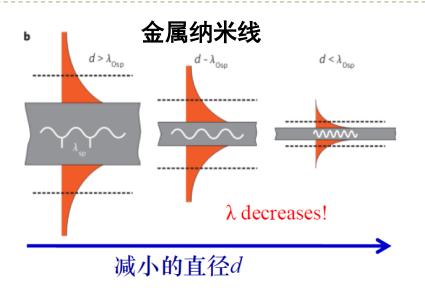
• 利用多重波长和并行互联及 处理可实现光互联。

• 由于光可以进行并行处理, 可进行高速大容量信号处理

#### 介质光纤 VS 金属纳米线

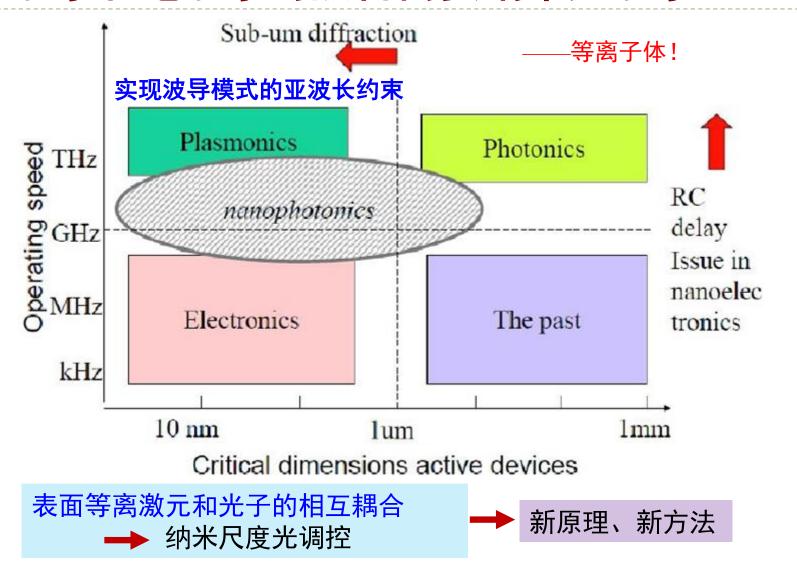


- 传导模式强烈渗透到周围介质,并最 终成为平面波
- 模式尺寸减小到 $\lambda_0$ ,再增加到无穷大
- 不可能亚波长局域

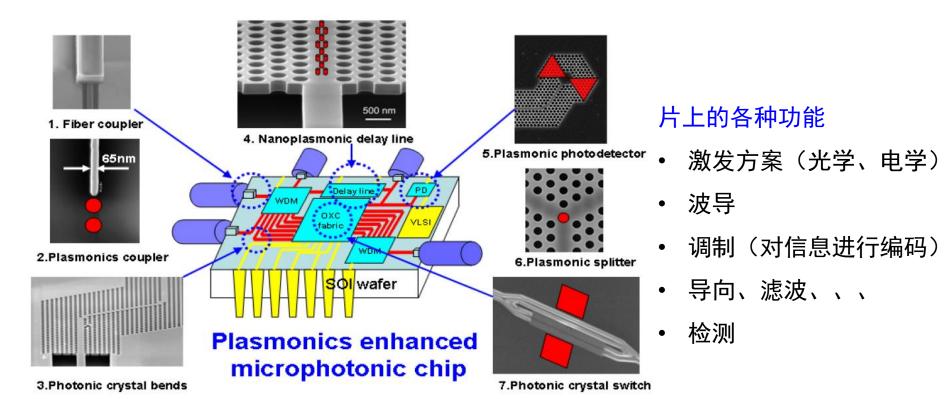


- 约束增加,传播常数增大,传播速度减小
- 模式大小可以减小到几nm
- 亚波长局域是可能的,可以实现纳 米级光传输

# 光子学和电子学的融合需要纳米光子学



#### 等离子体集成光路



关键:如何实现各个功能单元,即单个器件

#### 本讲内容

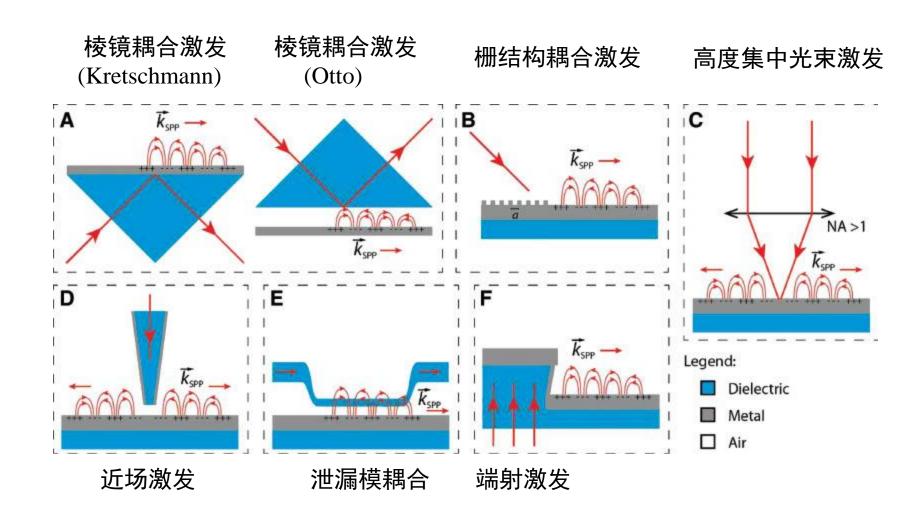
- 为什么研究等离子体集成光路?
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  - ▶ SPP源/发射器
  - ▶ SPP波导
  - ▶ SPP的导向
  - SPP的调制
  - ▶ SPP的放大
  - ▶ SPP的探测

等离子体光路的基本组件

▶ 等离子体集成光路的展望

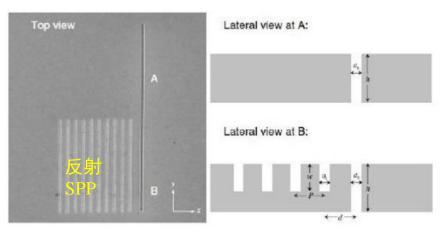
Stefan Alexander Maier, Plasmonics—fundamentals and applications; Chapter 7 D. K. Gramotnev, et al. "Plasmonics beyond the diffraction limit", Nature Photonics, 2010 V.J. Sorger, et al. "Toward integrated plasmonic circuits", MRS bulletin, 2012

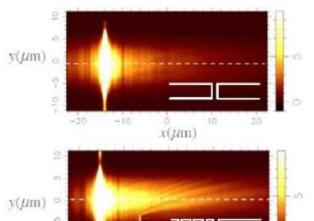
# SPP源/发射器—回顾激发方式小结



### SPP源/发射器—定向SPP发射

光栅 + 狭缝

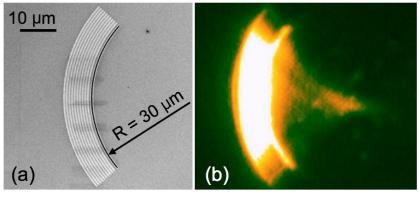




两侧传输

单侧传输

• 定向发生SPP



光学显微镜成像



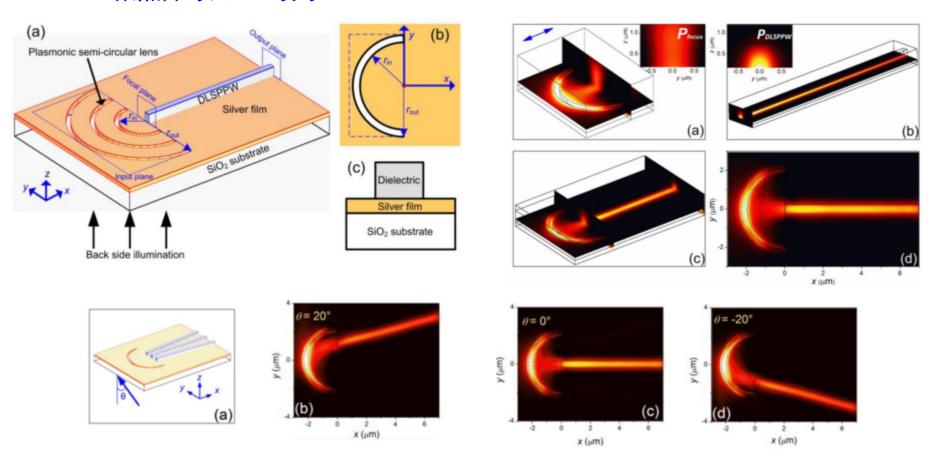
 $x(\mu m)$ 

近场光学显微镜成像

SPP聚焦

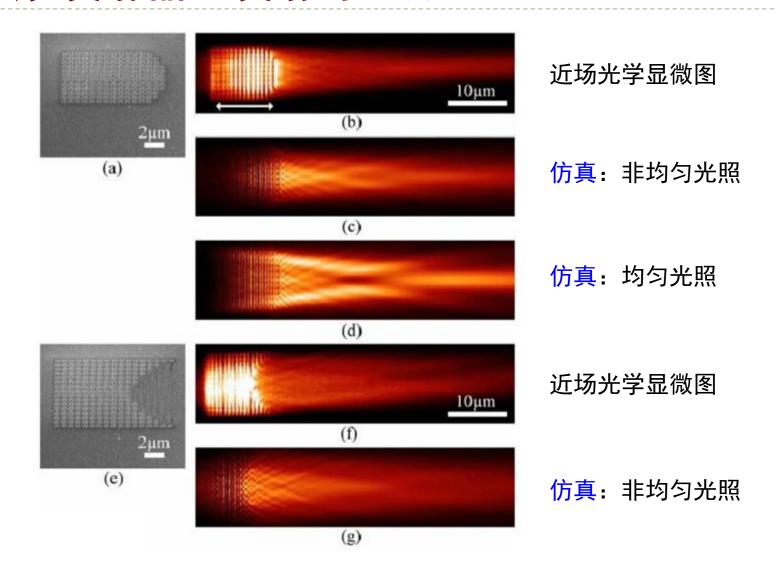
### SPP源/发射器—定向SPP发射

• SPP聚焦并导入SPP波导



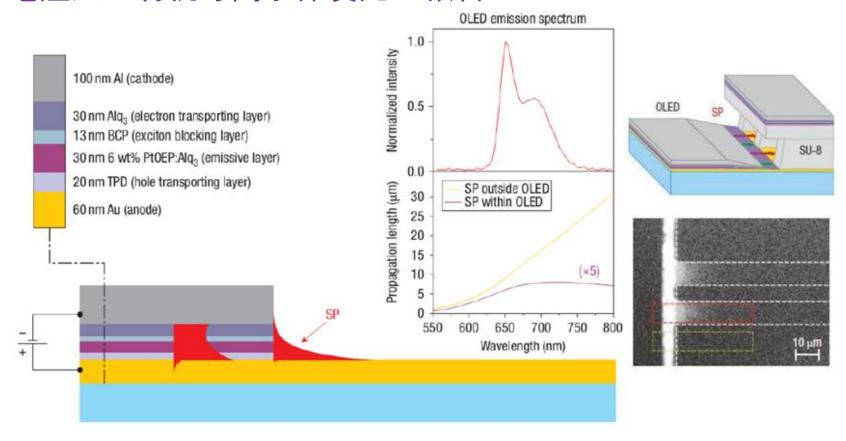
改变激发光入射角度可以将SPP聚焦在不同的波导上

## SPP源/发射器—发射与整形



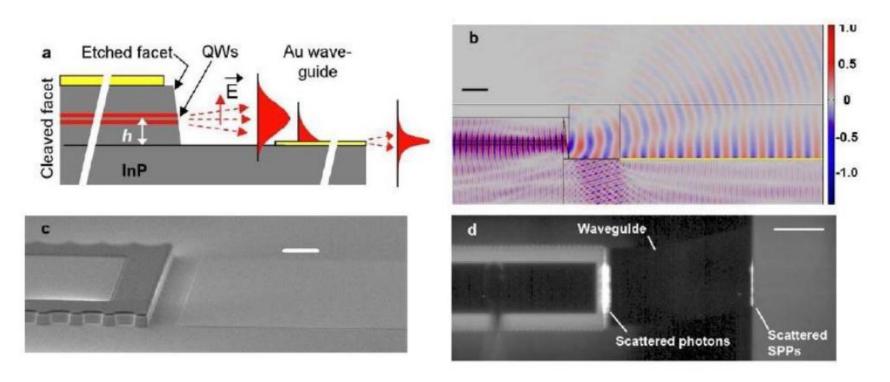
#### SPP源/发射器—电注入

#### 电注入: 有机等离子体发光二极管



#### SPP源/发射器—电注入

#### 电注入:激光二极管到等离子体波导——端面耦合

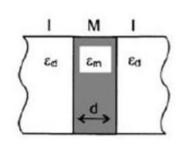


耦合效率: 理论~60%, 实验~36%

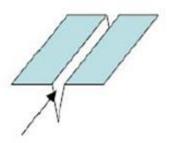
Kim et al, Opt. Express **18**,10609(2010)

#### SPP波导

- 典型的SPP波导的约束和损耗之间的折衷
- 举例:
- 1. 绝缘体/金属/绝缘体 (IMI) 异质结构红外范 围的SPP(长程SPP: LRSPP)
  - 侧向约束: 很弱(广泛)
  - 传播长度:几厘米(低损耗)
- 2. 金属纳米线波导或金属纳米粒子波导
  - 侧向约束: 低于衍射极限
  - 传播长度: 小于微米(高损耗)
- 3. 金属/绝缘体/金属 (MIM) 异质结构, 特别是V型槽SPP波导
  - 约束性好
  - 可接受的传播长度







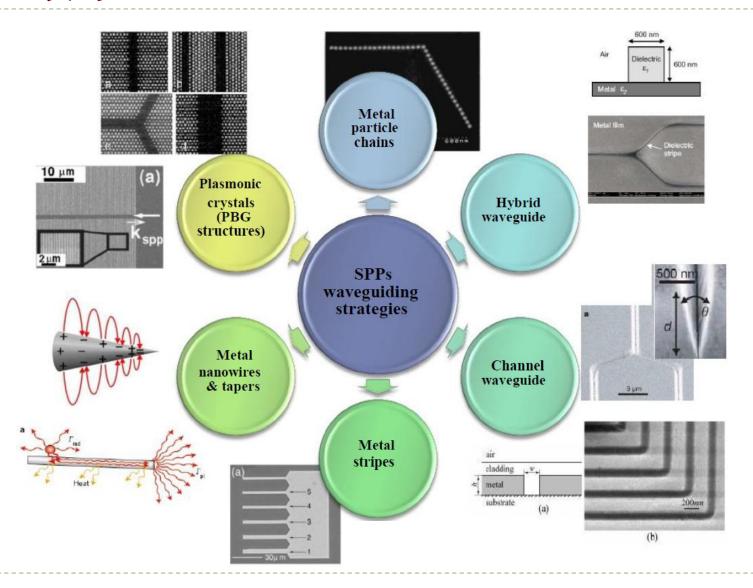
#### SPP波导



Wavelength (nm)	Au Index			SPP propagation length (µm)	LR-SPP propagation length (µm)
850	0.196+ i 5.590	Sapphire Index	1,75	7,5	122
		Glass index	1,50	7,6	220
1310	0.411+i 8.347	Sapphire Index	1,74	24,7	502
		Glass index	1,50	25,1	902
1550	0.559+i 9.810	Sapphire Index	1,73	40,0	811
		Glass index	1,50	40,6	1169

- The reference system is a 25 nm thick Au film.
- 损耗是由材料性质和几何形状决定,可以由增益介质补偿
- · 约束主要利用局部调整SPP色散来控制,通过适当的表面调制

# SPP波导



#### 常用缩写

(1) 长程表面等离极化激元: Long-range surface plasmon-polariton (LRSPP)

i m

- (2) 绝缘体-金属-绝缘体表面等离极化激元: Insulator-metal-insulator (IMI) SPP —— 对应 LRSPP
- (3) 介质负载表面等离极化激元: Dielectric-loaded surface plasmon-polariton (DLSPP)



(4) 沟道表面等离极化激元: Channel surface plasmon-polariton (CPP)



(5) 金属-绝缘体-金属波导: Metal-insulator-metal (MIM) waveguide

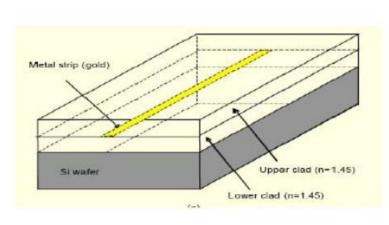


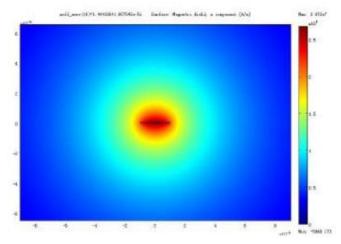
(6) 混合型SPP波导: Hybrid SPP waveguide

## 不同SPP波导的特性

- LRSPP: 光斑大 (~10μm), 传输距离长 (~mm), 弯曲损 耗大 (r~10mm)
- **DLSPP**: 束缚好,光斑小(~1μm),传输距离短(~40μm), 弯曲损耗小(r~5μm)
- **CPP**: 束缚好,光斑小(~1.1um),传输距离短(~100μm), 弯曲损耗小(r~5μm)
- MIM: 束缚很好,光斑小( $<<\lambda$ ),传输距离短( $\sim$ 10 $\mu$ m), 弯曲损耗很小( $r\rightarrow$ 0)
- Hybird SPP: 束缚好,光斑小( $\lambda^2/400$  to  $\lambda^2/40$ ),传输距离长( $\sim 100 \mu m$ ),弯曲损耗小( $r \sim 5 \mu m$ )

### SPP波导—金属条状波导

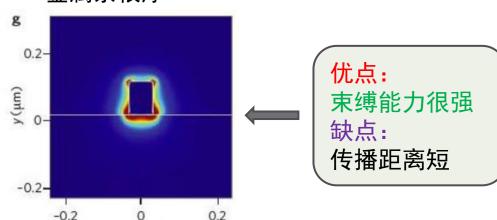




短程SPP模式: SRSPP mode 金属条很厚

z (µm)

长程SPP模式: LRSPP mode 金属条很薄

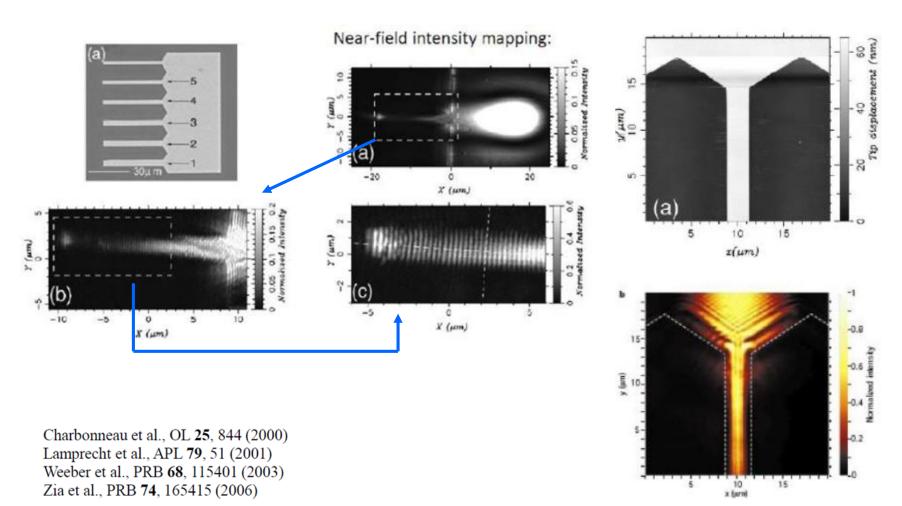


#### 优点:

低传播损耗(几个dB/cm) 缺点:

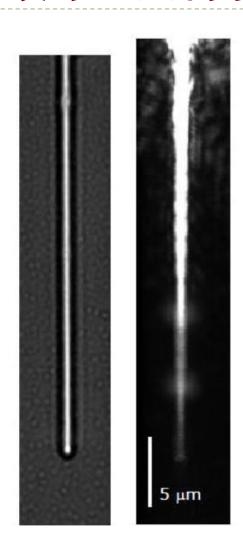
束缚能力小(很大的模区域)

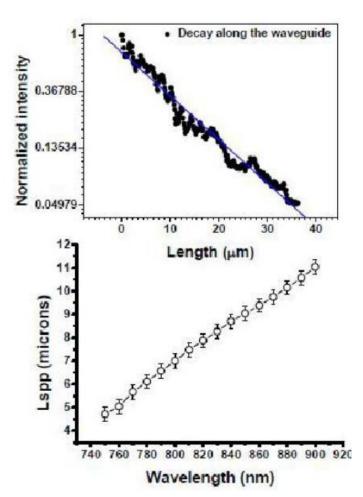
# SPP波导—金属条状(Strip)波导实验研究



金属条状SPP波导:金属厚度非常小时, $\beta$  虚部趋向零,表明有非常小的损耗和较长传播 距离,称为LRSPP

#### SPP波导—金属条状波导—SPP传播长度

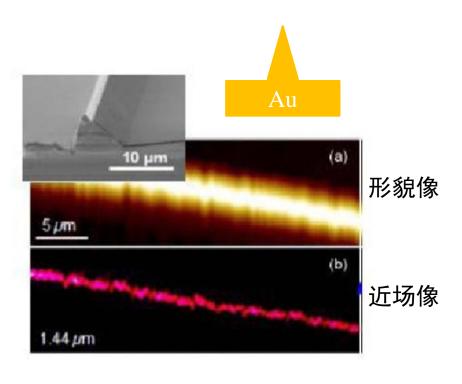




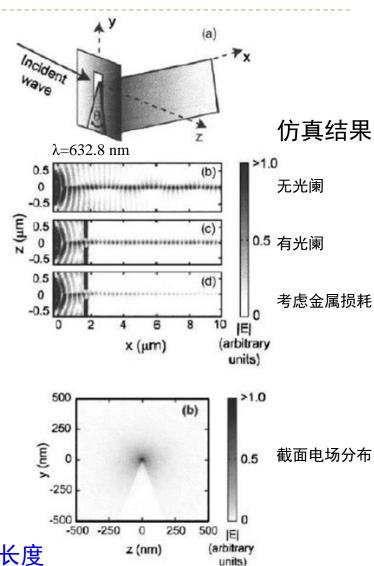
通常入射波长越长SPP传播长度越长

# SPP波导—楔型(Wedge)

#### 金属条的变异——楔形波导

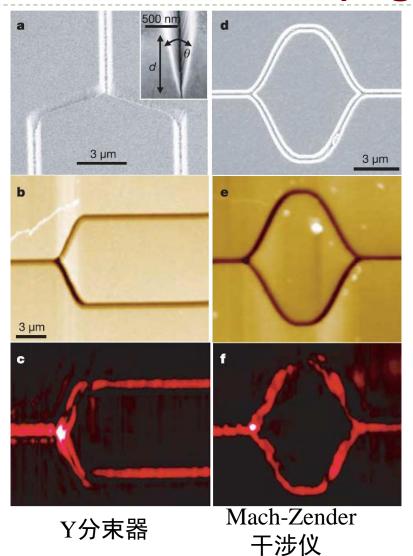


Moreno et al. *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 100, 023901 (2008) Boltasseva et al. *Opt. Express*, 15, 5252 (2006) Pile et al., *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, 87, 061106 (2005)



更强的场约束+合理的SPP传播长度

# SPP波导—V型槽(V-gloove)



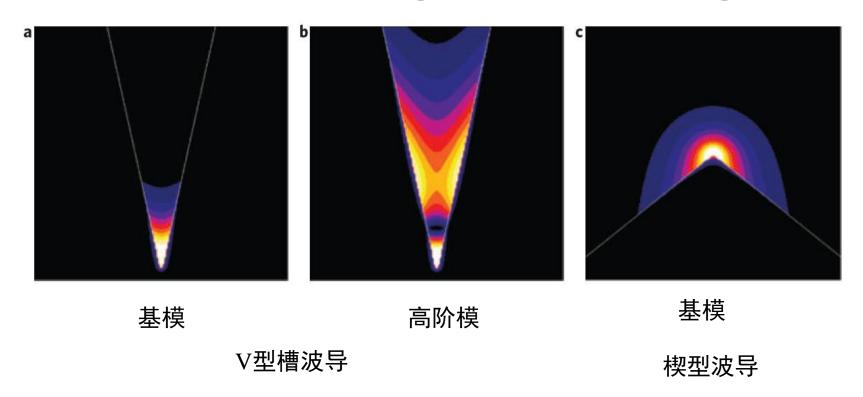
In Out 5 µm  $\alpha \exp(i\theta)$ b C  $\lambda = 1,525 \text{ nm}$ 

环形谐振器

Novikov et al., PRB **66**, 035403(2002) Pile et al., OL **29**,1069(2004)

Bozhevolnyi et al., PRL **95**, 046802(2005) Bozhevolnyi et al., Nature **440**, 508(2006)

# SPP波导—楔型(Wedge) vs V型槽(V-groove)

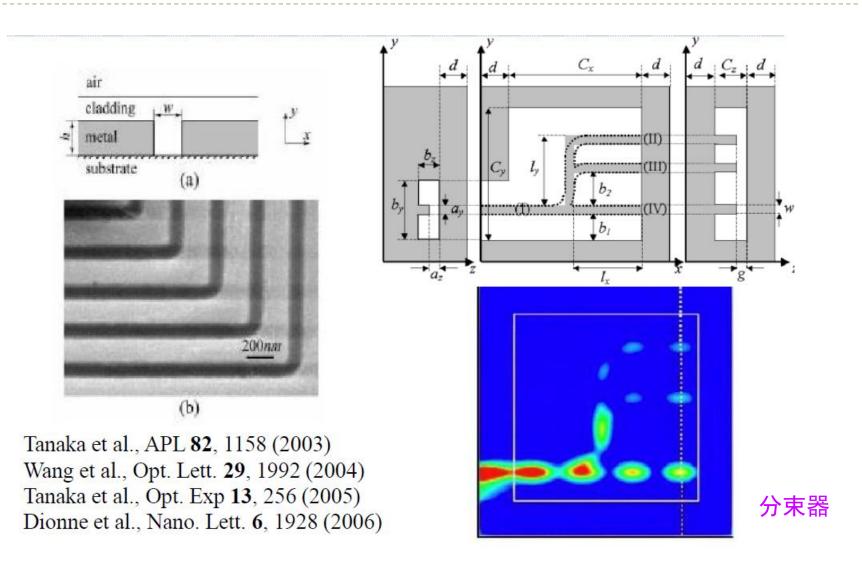


通讯频率(~1300-1550 nm): 楔型波导优于V型槽波导,强约束,相对低损耗,远距离(几百微米)

光频: V型槽优于楔型波导

Gramotnev and Bozhevolnyi, Nature Photon. 4, 83 (2010)

# SPP波导—狭缝(Slot)



# SPP波导—混合波导(DLSPPW&Hybrid)

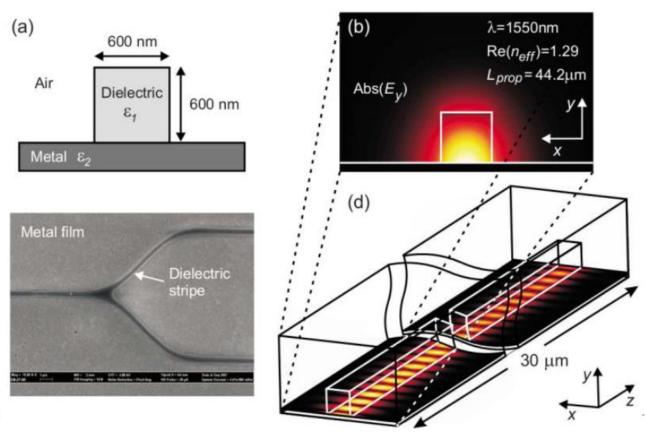
• 结合两种波导的优点:

损耗低的介质波导+强约束金属波导

• 介质负载波导

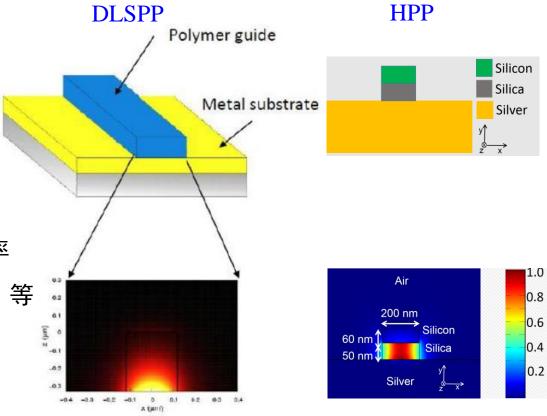
混合波导

**DLSPPW: dielectric-loaded SPP waveguides** 



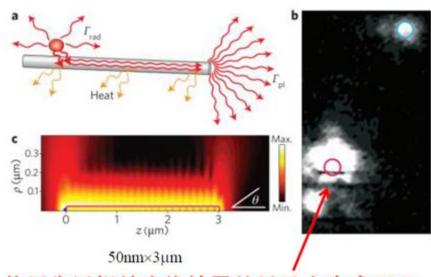
## SPP波导—混合波导(Hybrid&DLSPPW)

- 减少损耗
  - →到cm尺度传播
- 强的侧向场约束
  - →高密度光路
- 场主要定位在介质中
  - →介质可以掺杂改变折射率
  - →**主动**调制,非线性效应,等

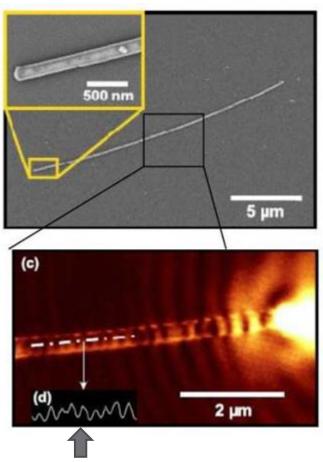


Krasavin and Zayats, PRB **78**,045425(2008) Holmgaard and Bozhevolnyi, PRB **75**,245405(2007) Grandidier et al., APL **96**,063105(2010) Chu et al., APL **96**,221103(2010)

## SPP波导—金属纳米线



使用靠近银纳米线放置的量子点生成SPP

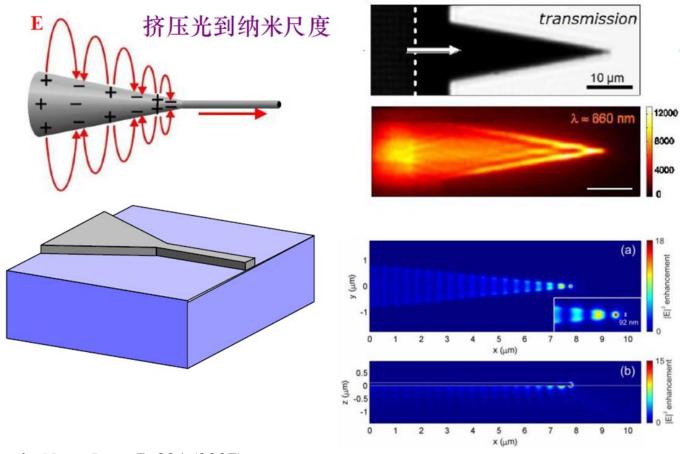


纳米线端面反射形成驻波

Weeber et al. Phys. Rev. B **60**, 9061 (2000) Dickson et al. J. Phys. Chem. B **104**, 6095 (2000) Ditlbacher et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. **95**, 257403 (2005) Gunn et al. Nano. Lett, **6**, 2804 (2006) Gramotnev and Bozhevolnyi, Nature Photon. **4**, 83 (2010).

## SPP波导—等离子体聚焦

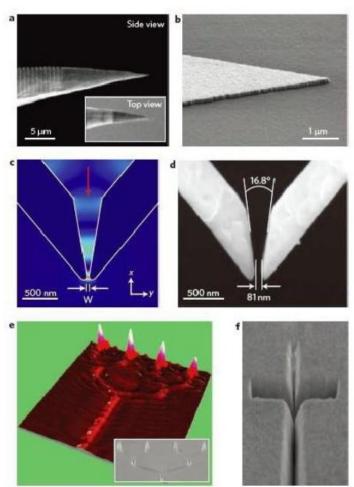
#### 利用锥形金属棒/条带实现等离子体的聚焦

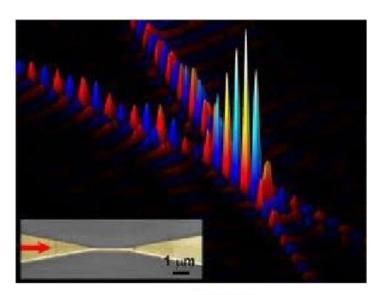


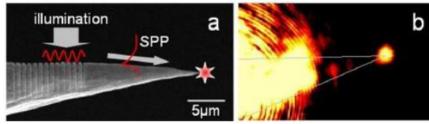
Verhagen, et al., *Nano Lett.*, 7, 334 (2007) Verhagen & Kuipers, *OE*, 16, 45 (2008)

# SPP波导—等离子体聚焦

#### 各种SPP聚焦方案



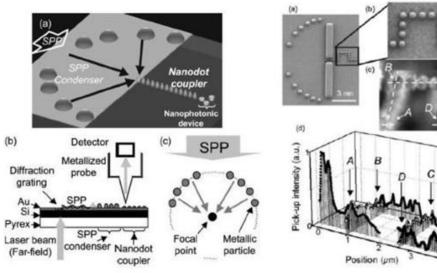


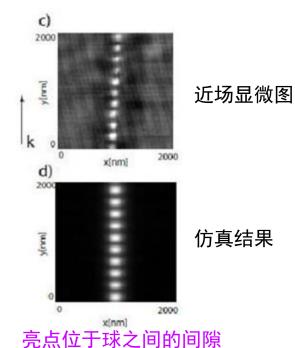


Ropers et al., Nano Lett. 7, 2784 (2007).

### SPP波导—链状波导

- 弧形排布金属球将SPP聚焦于圆心
- 金属球链构成SPP波导

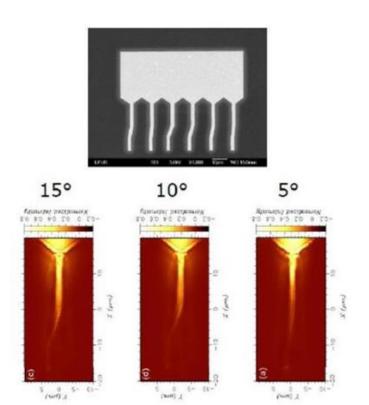




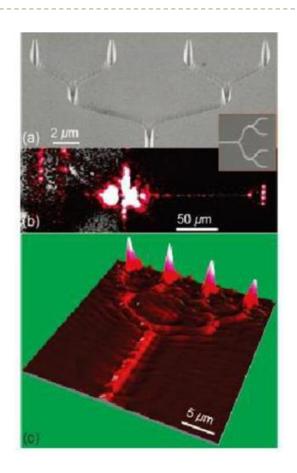
40

Nomura et al., APL 86, 181108 (2005) Maier et al., Adv. Mater. 13, 1501 (2001) Maier and Atwater, JAP 98, 011101 (2005)

## SPP导向—弯曲导向



• 弯曲角度增加,损耗增大

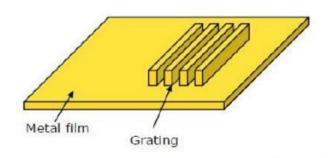


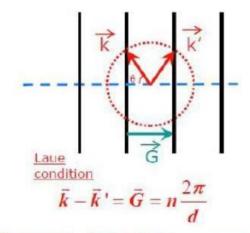
• 弯曲对应V形槽而言损耗小

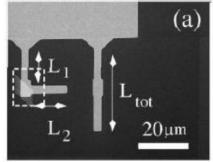
Plasmon routing 41

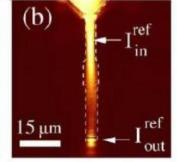
## SPP导向—布拉格反射

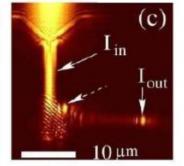
布拉格光栅反射实现高效 率的SPP传播方向改变

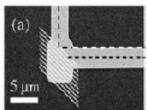










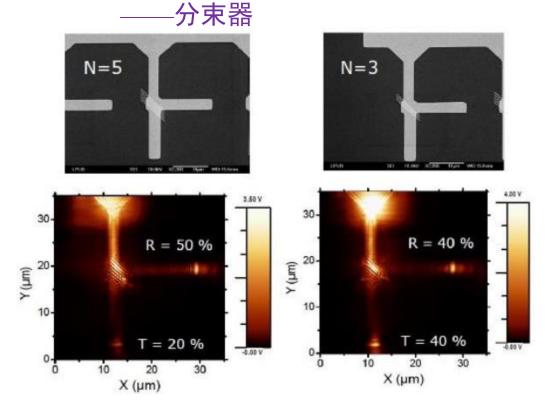


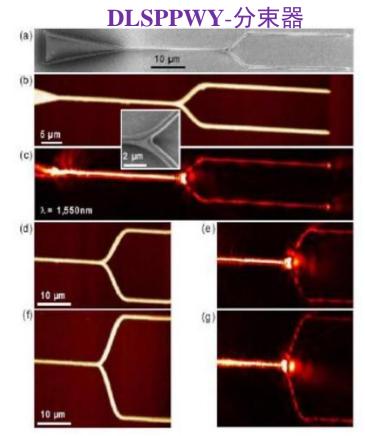
Reflectivity=65% Bend loss<2dB for 90° bends

Weeber et al., APL **87**, 221101 (2005) González et al., PRB **73**, 155416 (2006)

### SPP导向—分束器

• 反射率取决于布拉格光栅的行数

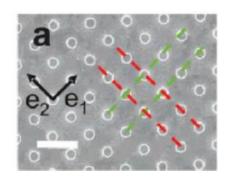




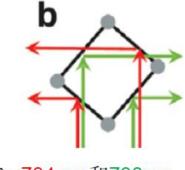
- Y形分束器中间电存在辐射泄漏损耗
- 张开角度越大,损耗越大

Plasmon spliter 43

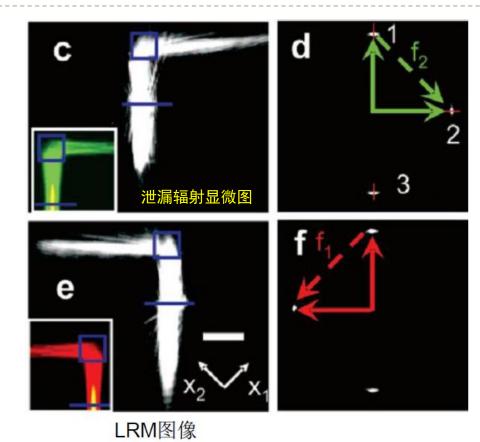
## SPP导向—波分复用



$$k_{m,x} = k_{\text{inc},x} + mK$$



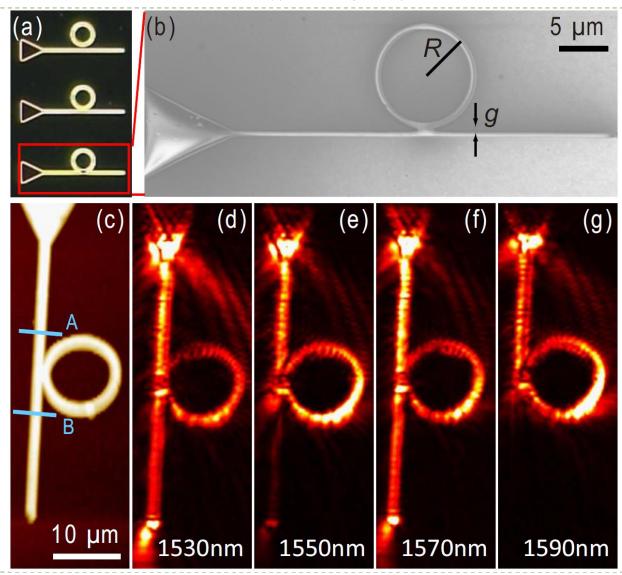
λ=784 nm和730nm



Drezet et al., Nano Lett. 7, 1697 (2007)

- 二维光栅,两个方向周期不同,对应倒格矢不同
- 不同波长满足的衍射条件不同,实现对复色光的解离

### SPP导向—环形振荡滤波

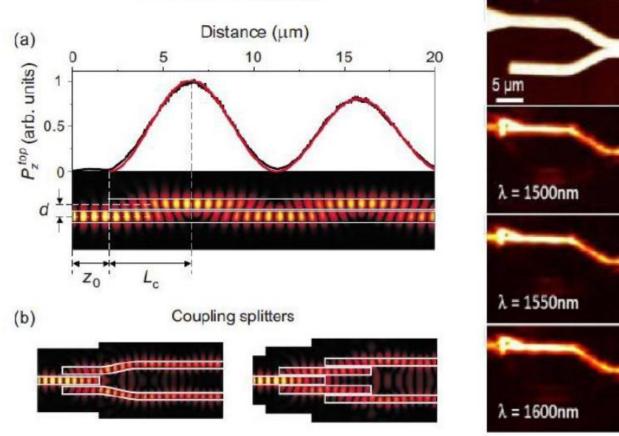


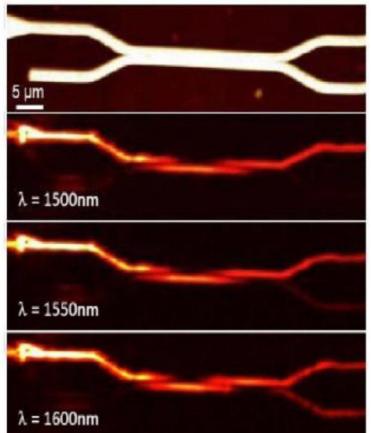
- ・ 介 质 负 载 SPP波导

*APL*, *94*, 051111 (2009)

## SPP导向—耦合器







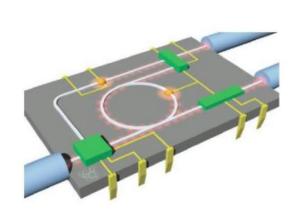
Krasavin and Zayats, PRB 78, 045425 (2008)

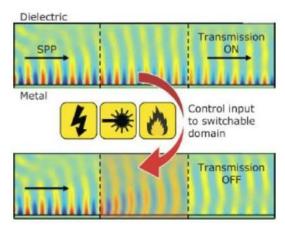
#### 主动调制SPP—概念

"当主动调制表面等离子体激元(SPP)信号的有效技术被确认时, 我们就可以像谈论"光子"一样来谈论说"等离子体"了。"

— Krasavin and Zheludev, APL **84**,1416(2004)

主动调制等离子体:一种瞬间开关或调节光频SPP信号传播的技术。

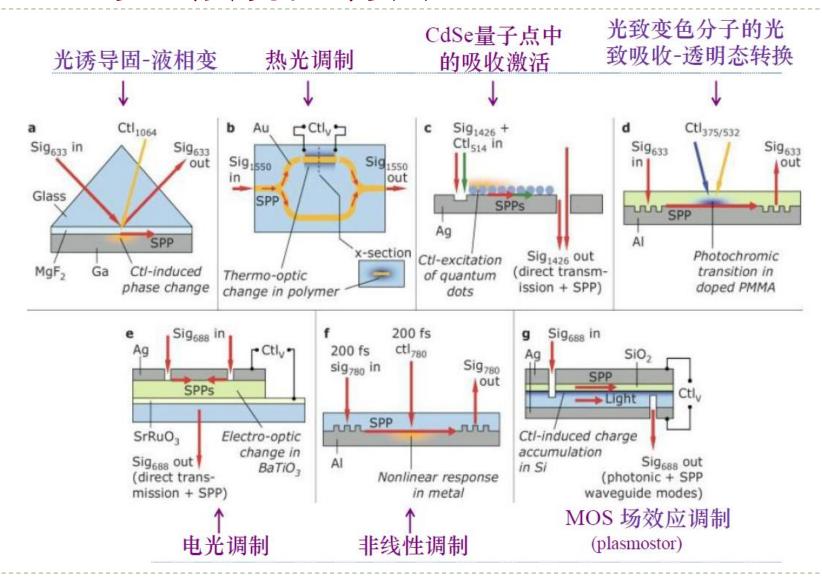




- · 外界刺激,改变输出端 SPP的信号强度
- 实现信号上载到SPP
  - 实现信号操控或者运算

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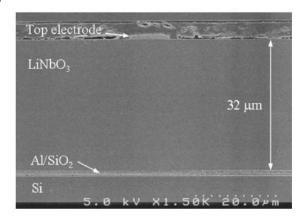
#### SPP的主动调制—方法



#### SPP的主动调制—开关

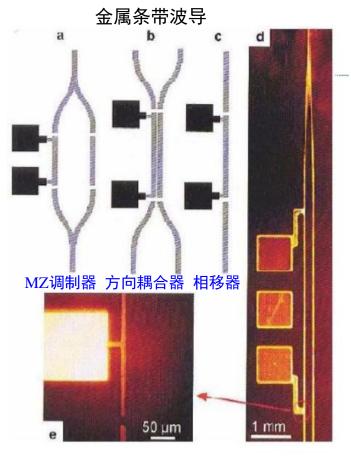
IMI波导 改变LiNbO₃的折射率, 实现对SPP的调控 LiNbO₃ +z → Δn LiNbO₃ +z → +An Al SiO₂ Si

(b)



电光调制器

Berini et al. APL, 90, 061108 (2007)



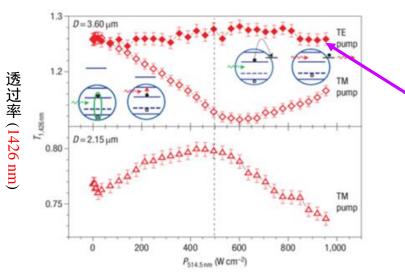
电极上施加电压,在金属条带上产生 焦耳热,改变其下介质折射率,进而 改变传播常数,使相位改变

Nikolasjen et al., APL, 85, 5833 (2004)

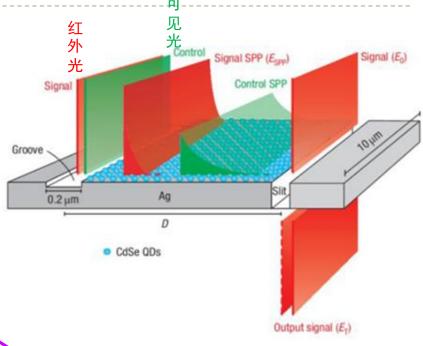
#### SPP的主动调制—光调制

#### 全光调制器:调制的是辐射光

- Ag膜上存在一个狭缝和沟槽, 二者平行
- 沟槽与狭缝间Ag膜上铺满一层CdSe量子点
- 信号光在沟槽处激发SPP, 传播到狭缝处 与狭缝处信号光干涉
- 没有泵补光,SPP不被量子点吸收
- 泵补光在狭缝处激发SPP, SPP被量子点吸收, 电子跃迁到高能级; 高能级之上存在带内跃迁, 可以吸收红外光SPP, 改变狭缝处的干涉效果, 出射信号改变

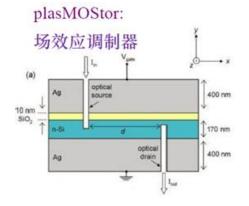


泵补光功率(514.5 nm)



信号光为TE模式不激发 SPP, 泵补光对其无影响

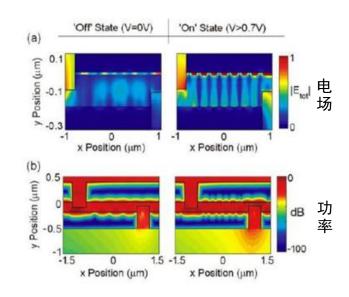
#### SPP的主动调制—电场调制



- 信号光从上方狭缝入射,在中间激发SPP
- SPP在狭缝狭缝处转变为辐射光输出
- 原理: 栅电场改变Si中载流子浓度,从而改变其折射率,进而改变SPP的传播特性
- 中间层光传输存在两种模式:光子模式和等 离子体模式
- 光子模式对Si的折射率敏感,施加偏压后迅 速衰减
- 等离子体模式对Si折射率改变不敏感
- 零偏压下,两种模式干涉导致输出光弱
- 偏压下,光子模式被抑制,没有干涉,输出光强

λ=1.55μm	E  mode profile	Mode Index	Loss (dB/µm)
Off state	Ag SiO2	3.641	0.207
(V=0) depletion	Si	0.375	2.37
On state	Ag /SiO <sub>2</sub>	3.649	0.228
(V>0.7V) accumulation	Ag Si	0.033	28.14

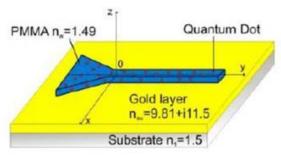
(red:photonic mode, blue: plasmonic mode)



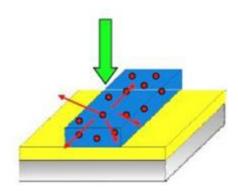
Dionne et al., Nano Lett. 9, 897 (2009)

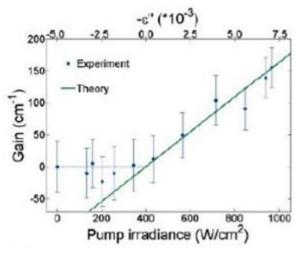
#### SPP的主动调制——放大器

#### DLSPPW掺杂增益介质

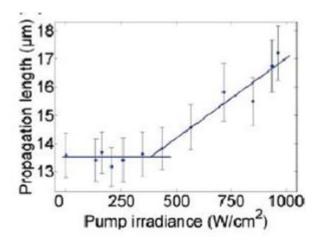


- 原理:受激辐射光放大——同激光类似
- 介质中含有PbS量子点
- 在DLSPPW中激发SPP( $\lambda_0 = 1525 \text{ nm}$ )
- 用532 nm的泵补光照射DLSPPW, PbS量子点 发生跃迁
- SPP诱导量子点发光(受激辐射)



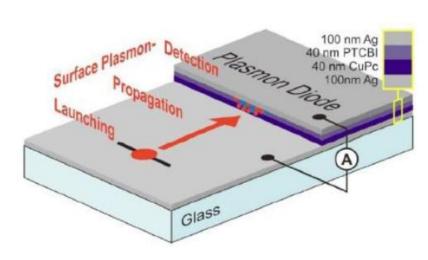


随泵补强度的增加, 出现激射



出现激射需要一定的长度

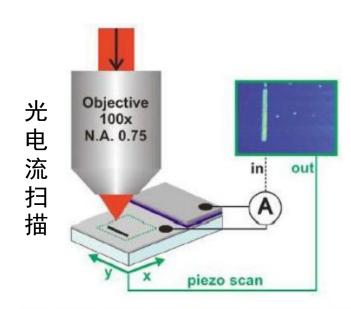
#### SPP的探测—通过有机二极管检测

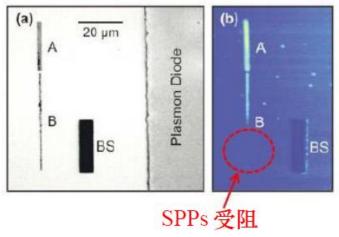


SPP传播到等离子体二极管,产生

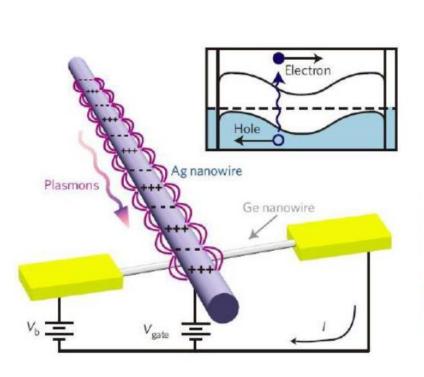
#### 电荷载体像直流电一样可以被检测

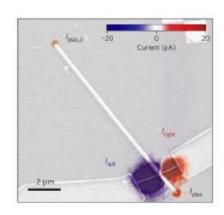
- 物镜将入射光聚焦在金属膜表面
- 金属膜样品在水平方向做扫描运动
- 每扫描一个点记录一下光电二极管中的电流,构成位置-电流一一对应关系
- 在狭缝A、B处可以激发SPP,有光电流
- 存在BS孔洞处,阻碍SPP传播,所以被 BS阻挡的狭缝B无光电流

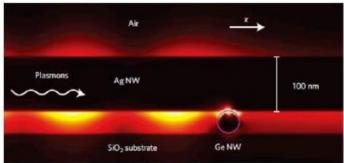




### SPP的探测—通过纳米线场效应晶体管检测



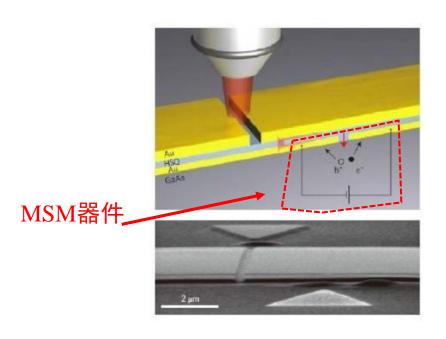




Ag纳米线传导的SPPs在Ag-Ge交界处强烈耦合进Ge纳米线,并被转换为电子空穴对,有电流通过Ge纳米线晶体管而被检测到。

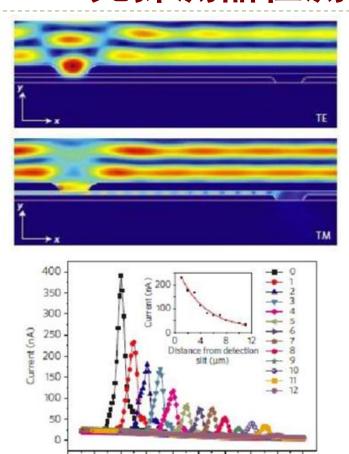
Falk et al, Nature Phys. **5**, 475(2009)

### SPP的探测—通过纳米缝MSM光探测器检测



被纳米缝激发的SPP,在MIM波导的传播,并通过(金属-半导体-金属)MSM光探测器检测

Neutens et al., Nature Photon. 3, 283(2009)



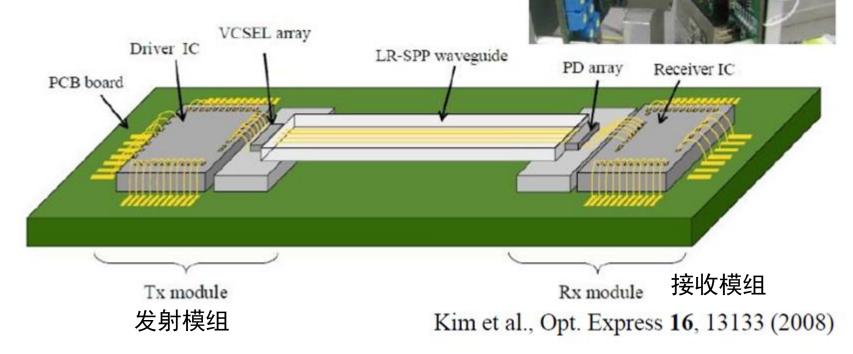
Distance from detection slit (μm)

MSM探测器位于 x = 0 处, 激发光沿x方向做扫描

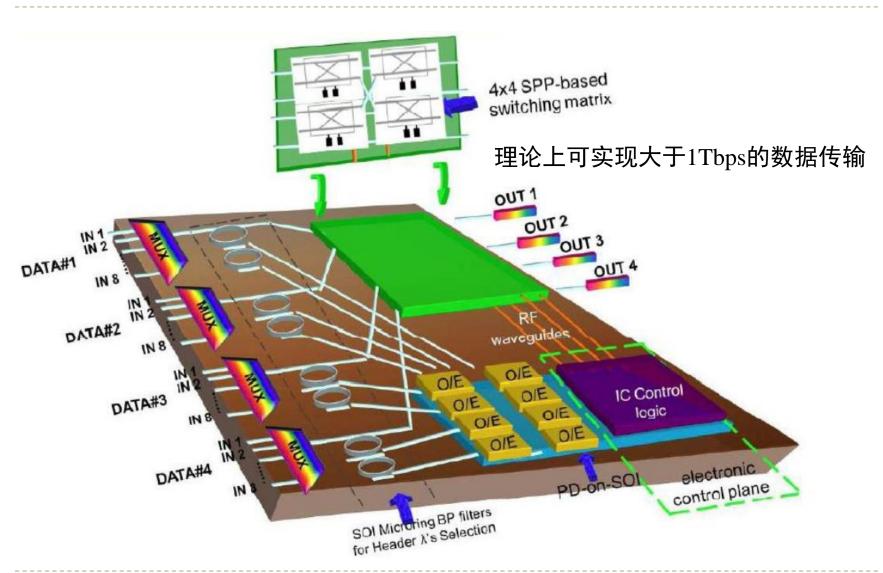
## 等离子体光路展望

主板上利用基于金LRSPP波导的 聚合物实现芯片间光互连

#### 10 Gbps的数据传输



# 等离子体光路展望



#### 小结

- 等离子体光路:未来信息技术的潜在解决方案(等离子体互联)
- SPP波导、反射镜、分束器、波分复用器和解波分复用器、 耦合器、滤波器、SPP源和发射器、开光和调制器、放大器、探测器,、、、、