

Quantum plasmonics with atomically-thin materials

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Southern Denmark



DANISH INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

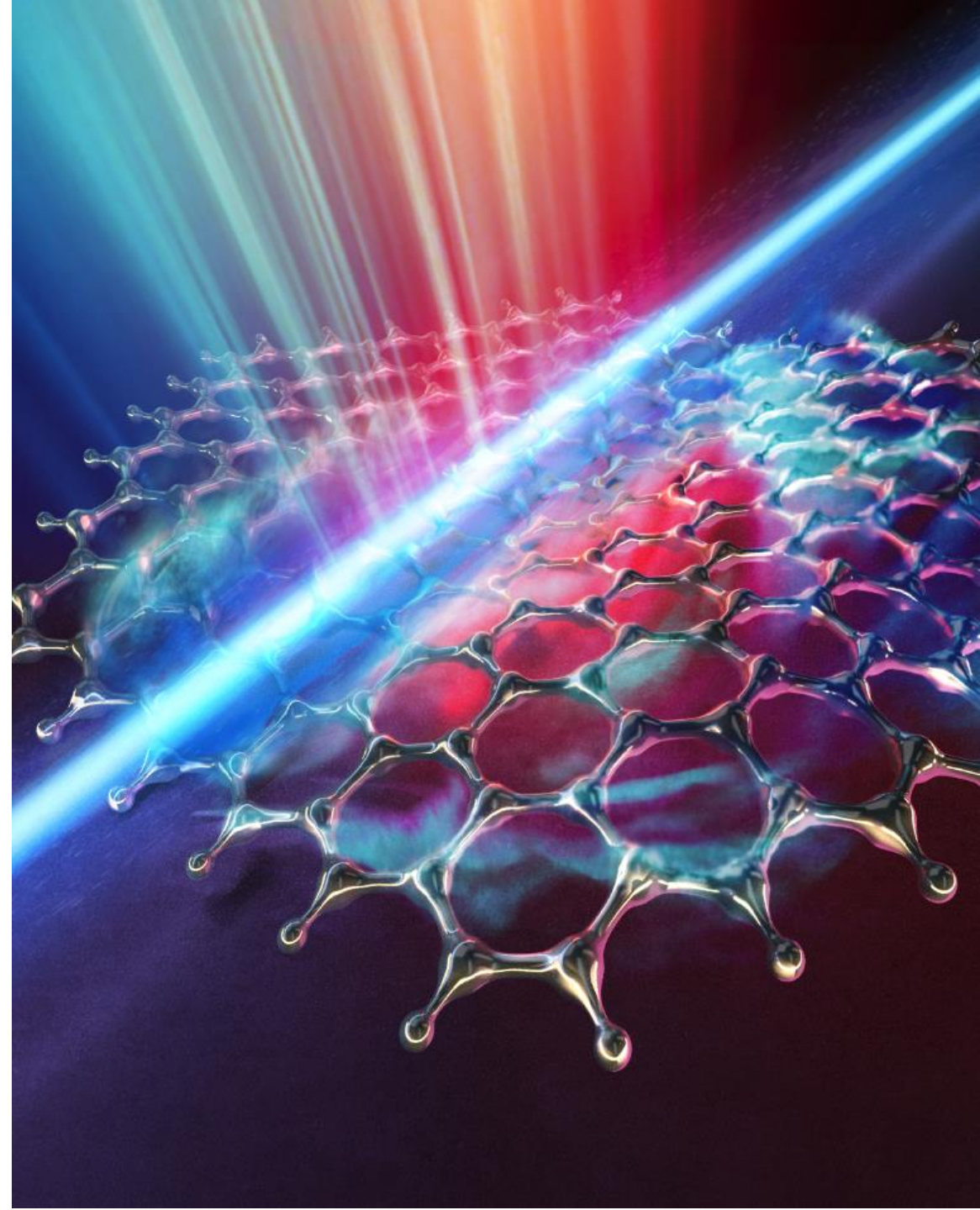


**Institut
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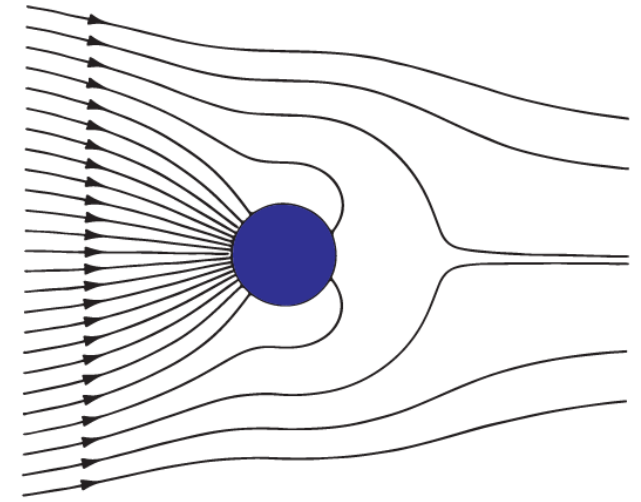
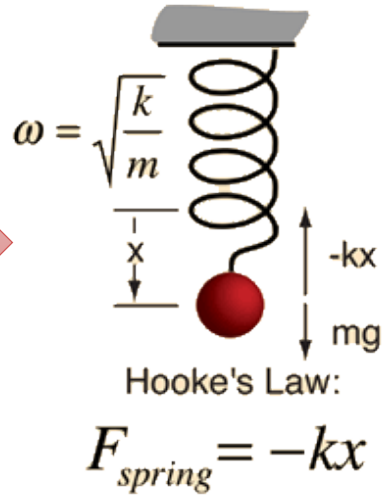
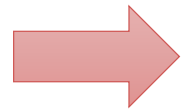
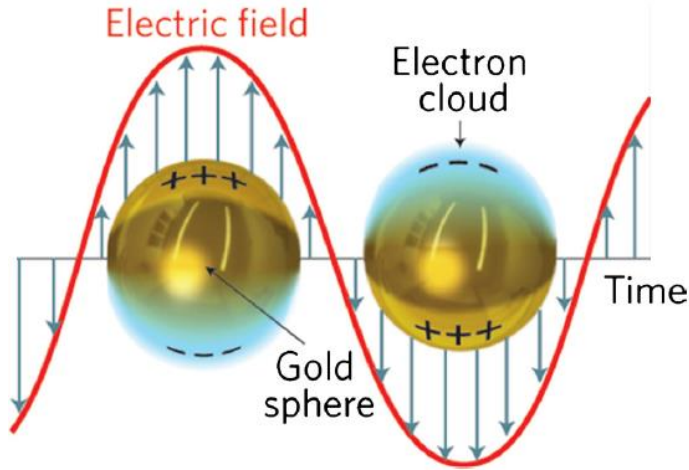
2nd Danish Quantum Community Conference

October 7, 2020



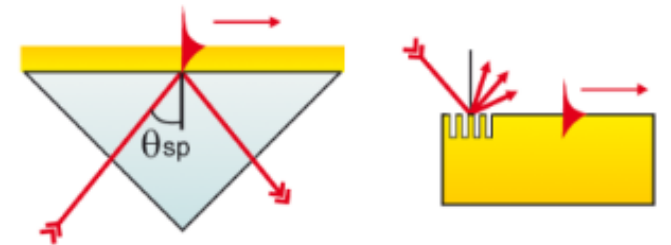
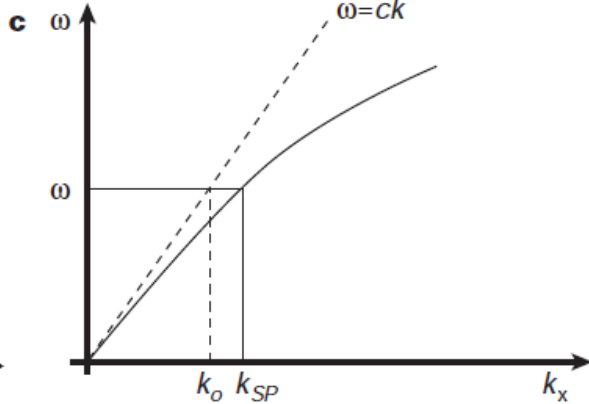
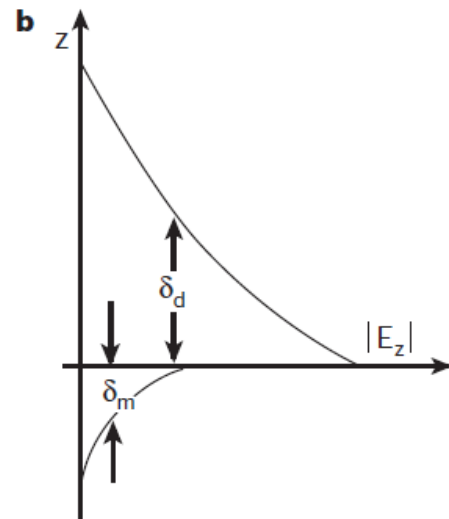
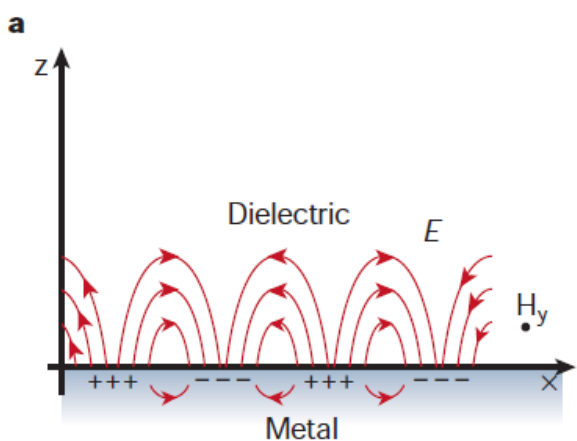
Plasmonics

Plasmons—collective oscillations of conduction electrons in metals



Liang et al., Plasmonics (2014)

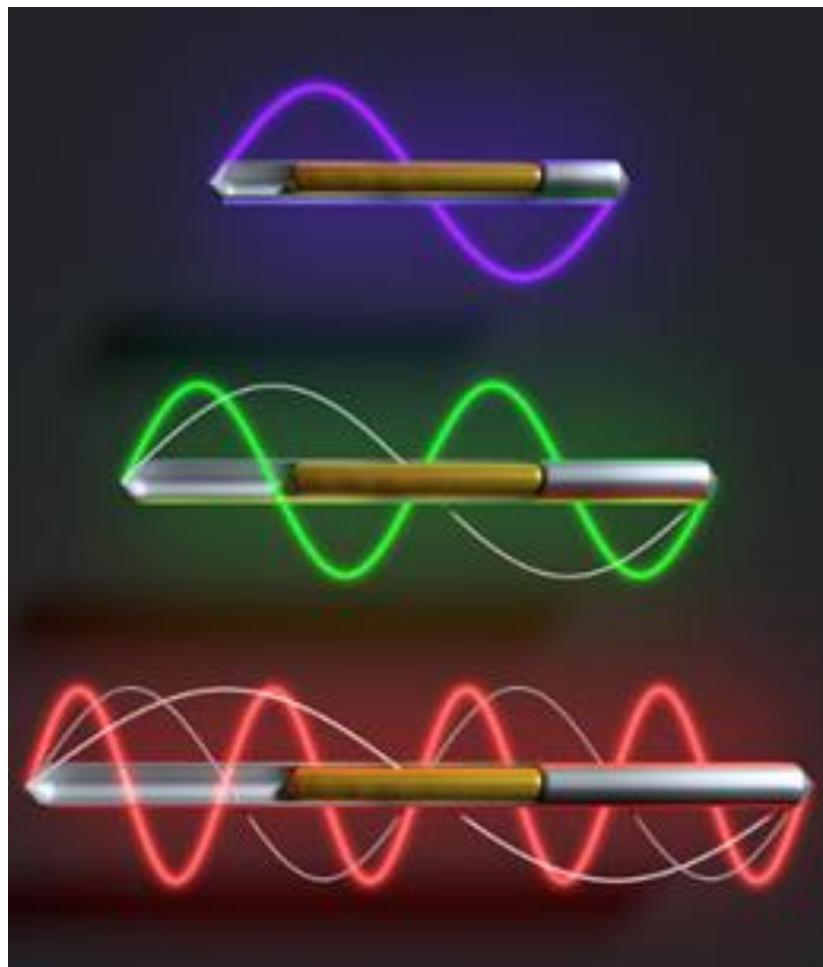
Brongersma et al., Nat. Nanotechnol. (2015)



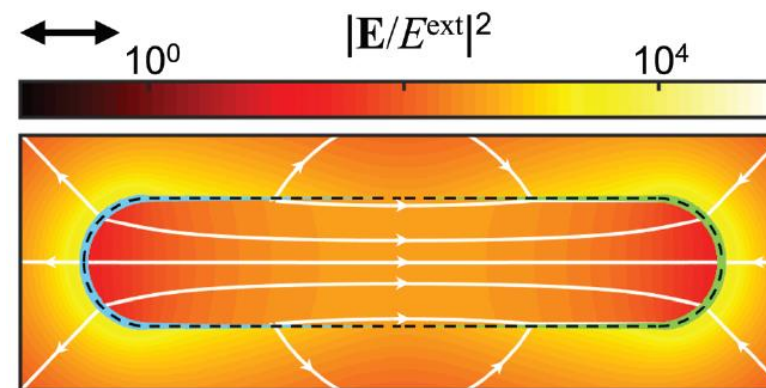
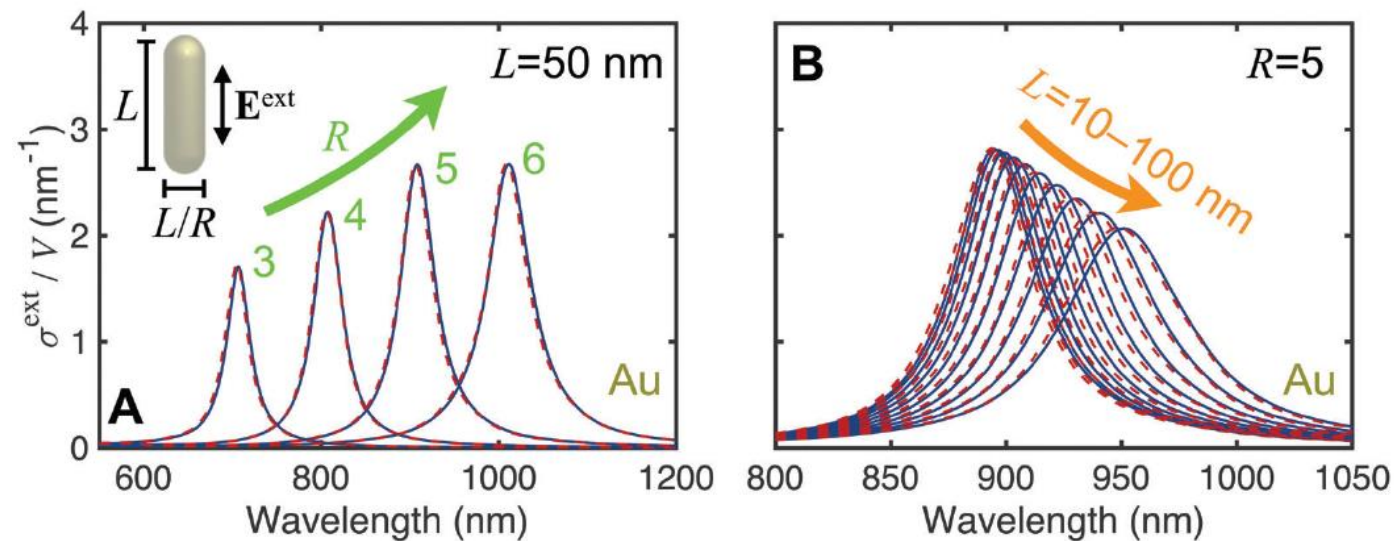
Barnes et al., Nature (2003)

Plasmonics

Plasmons—collective oscillations of conduction electrons in metals

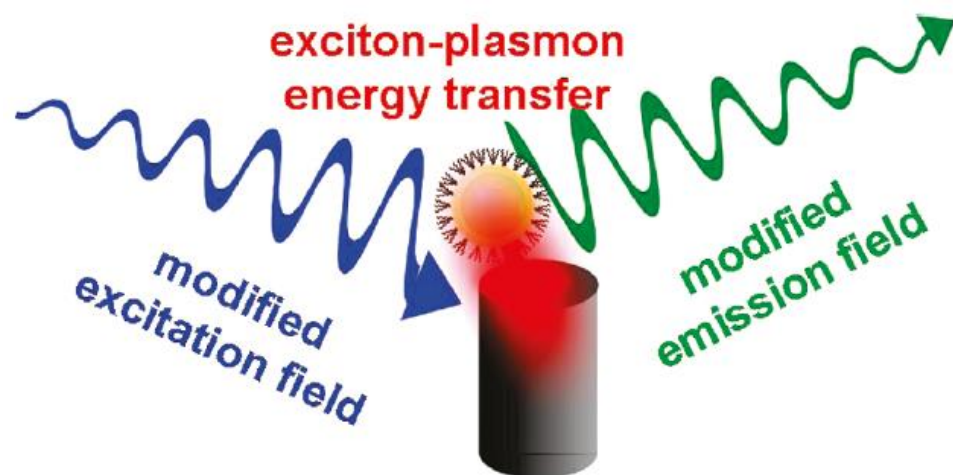


Mayer et al., Nano Lett. (2015)

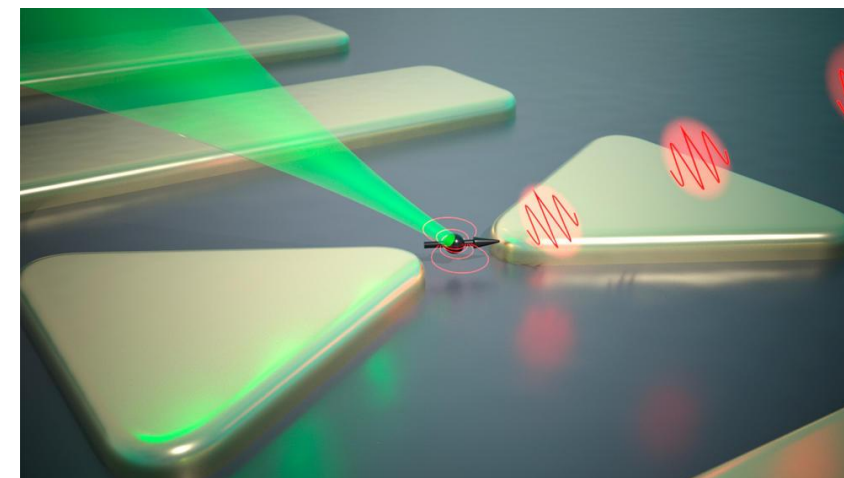


R. Yu et al., Chem. Soc. Rev. (2017)

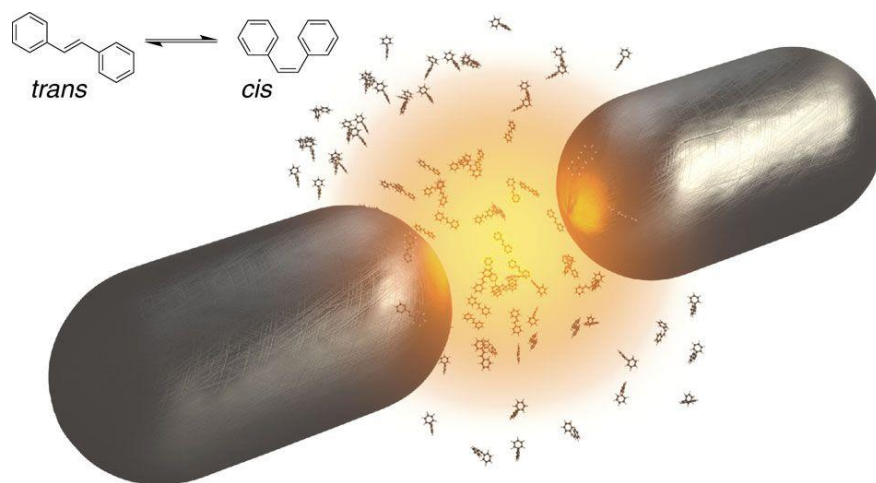
Atom-plasmon interactions



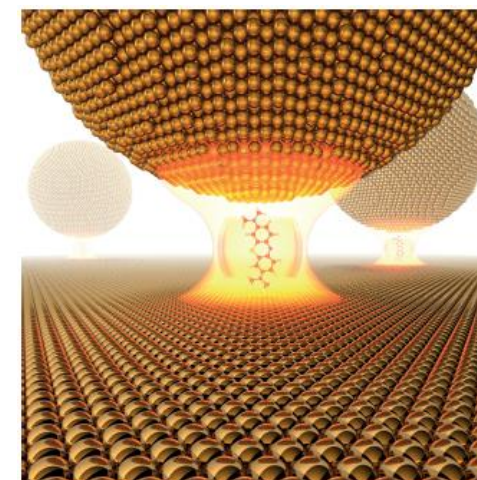
M. Achermann., Phys. Chem. Lett. (2010)



F. Koenderink, ACS Photon. (2017)



J. Galego et al., Nat. Commun. (2016)



R. Chikkaraddy et al., Nature (2016)

Plasmonics

- Metal losses strongly affect performance
- Difficult to “actively tune” plasmons

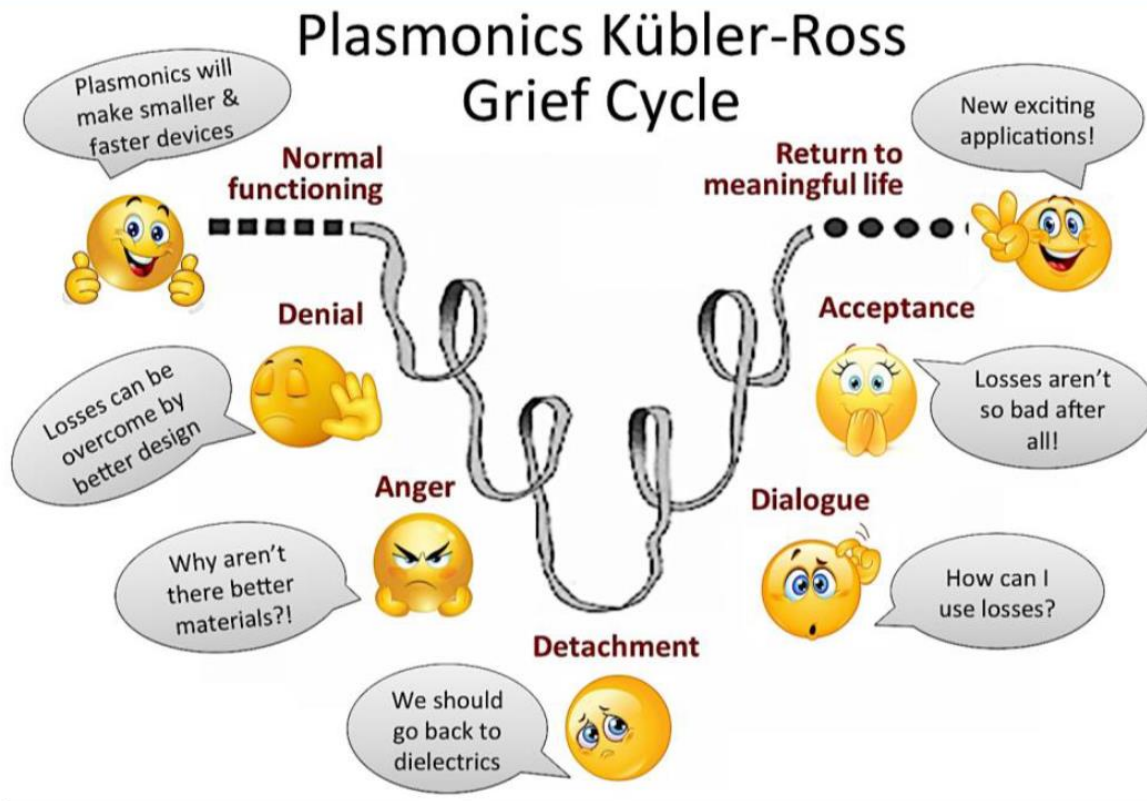
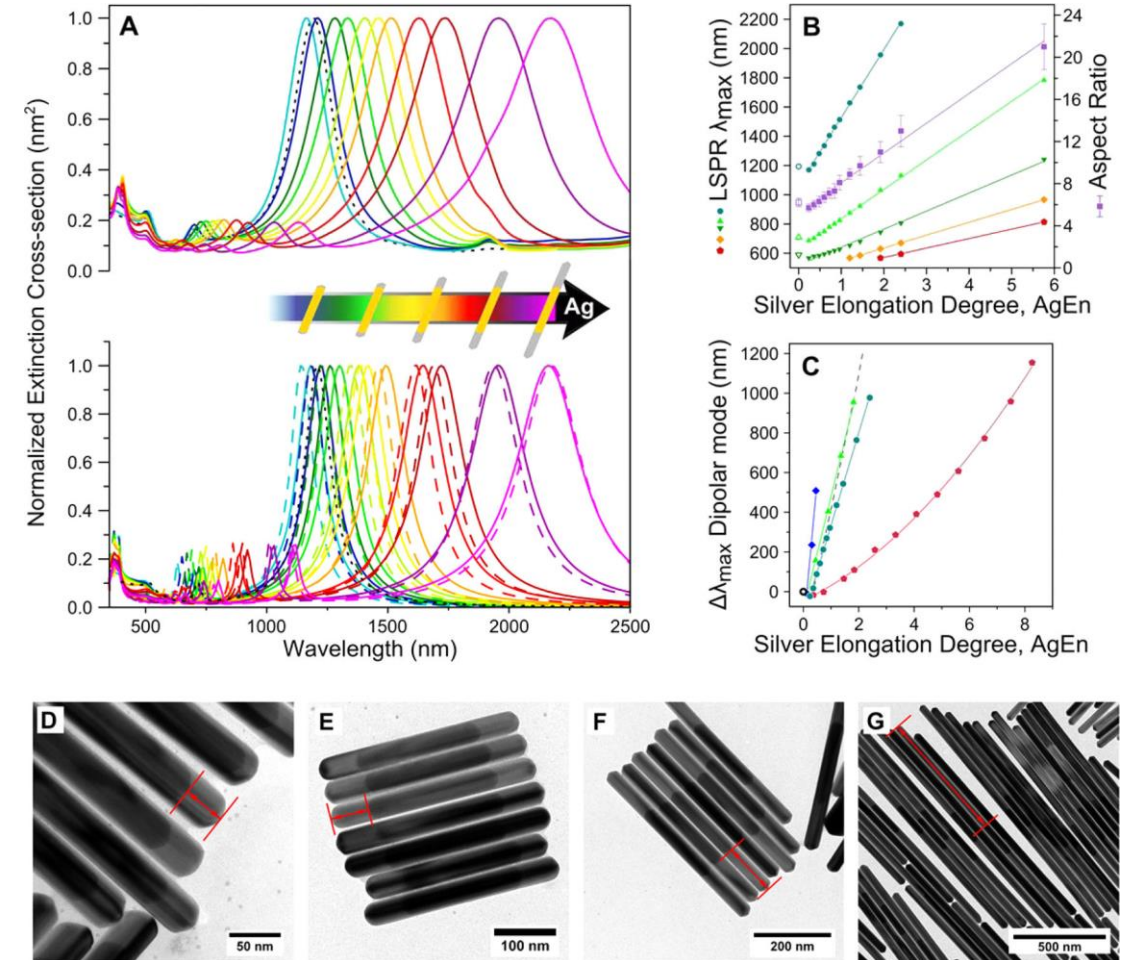
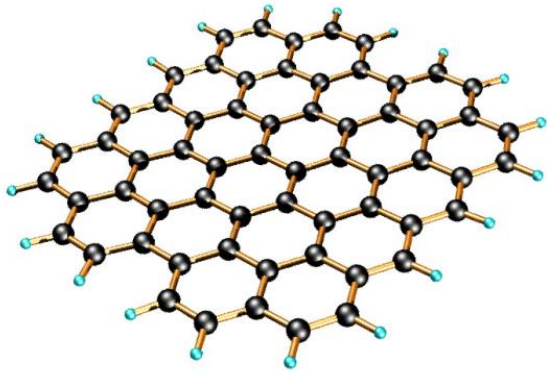


Fig. 1. Plasmonics Kübler-Ross grief cycle: evolution of the attitude within the research community towards the role of dissipative and radiative losses in the success of the plasmonics research enterprise.

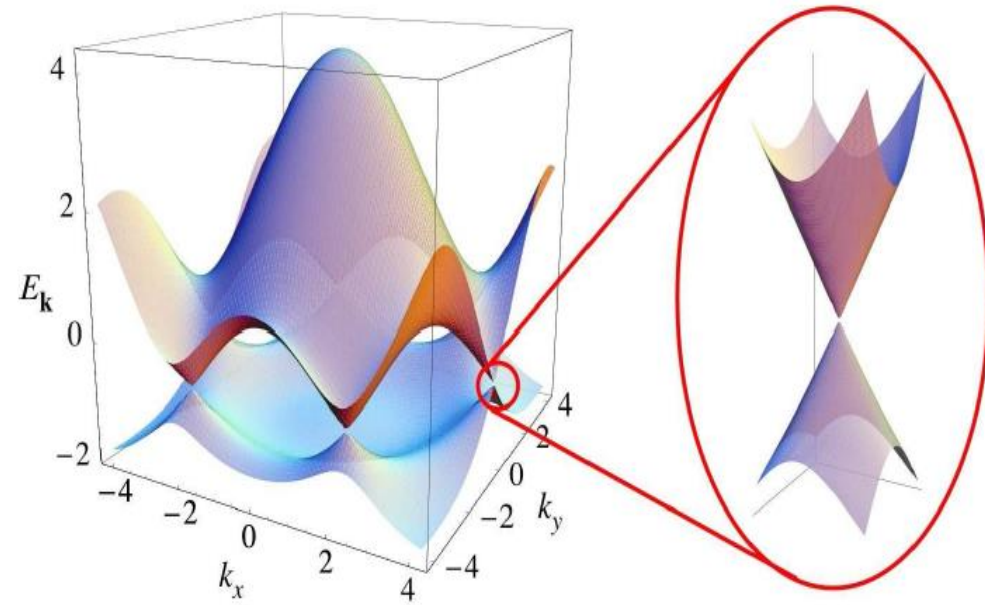


Graphene

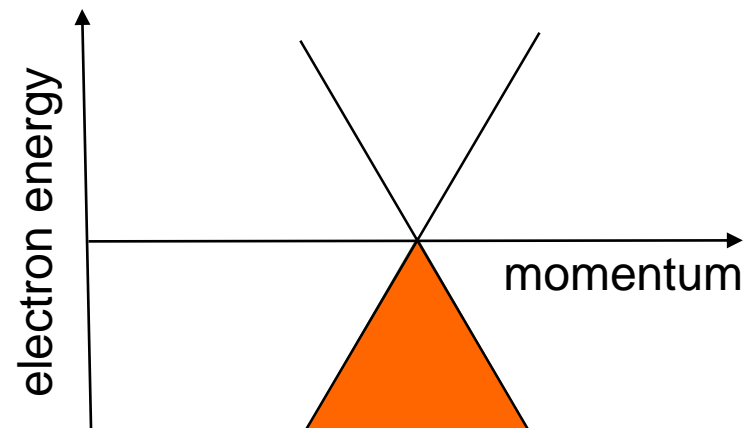
- Atomically-thin carbon layer
- Linear e^- dispersion relation
- High charge-carrier mobility



Graphene layer



A. H. Castro Neto et al., *Rev. Mod. Phys.* 81, 109 (2009).



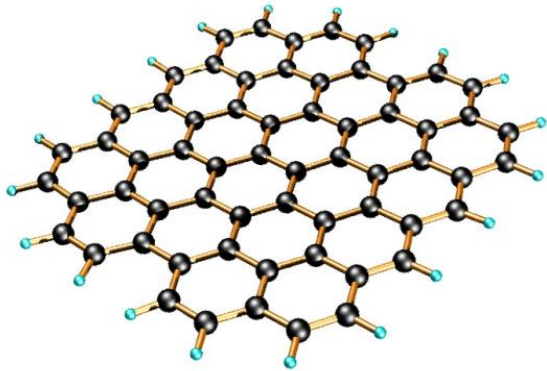
$$E_{\mathbf{k}} = \hbar v_F |\mathbf{k}|$$

$$v_F \approx c/300$$

$$\sigma \approx \frac{e^2}{4\hbar}$$

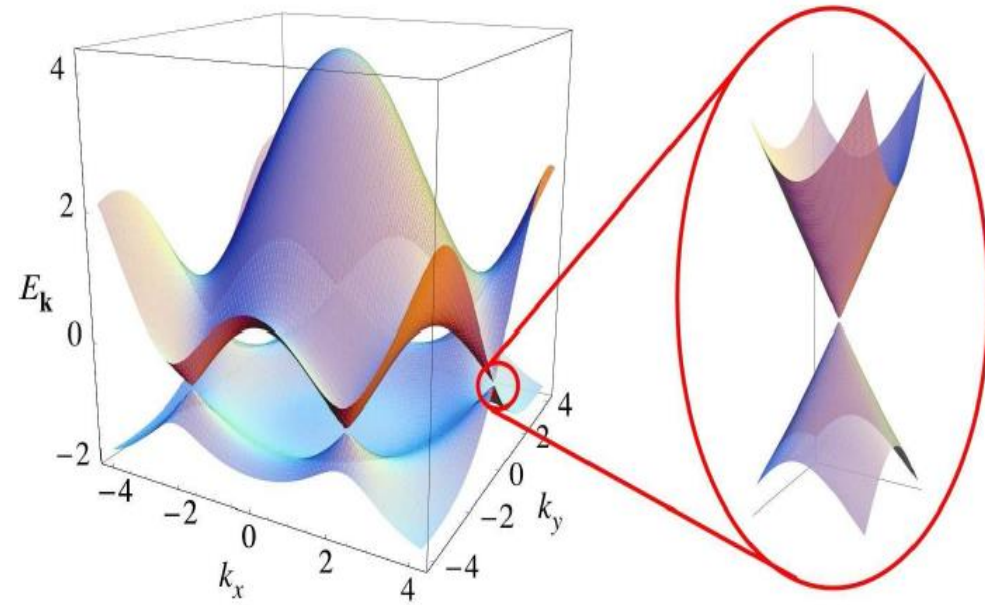
Graphene

- Atomically-thin carbon layer
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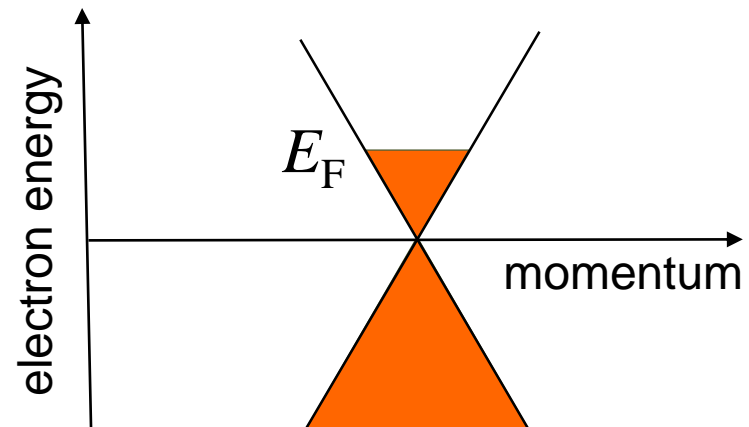


screening
electron density
 $n = E_{DC} / 4\pi e$ ↑
DC electric field
 E_{DC}

Graphene layer



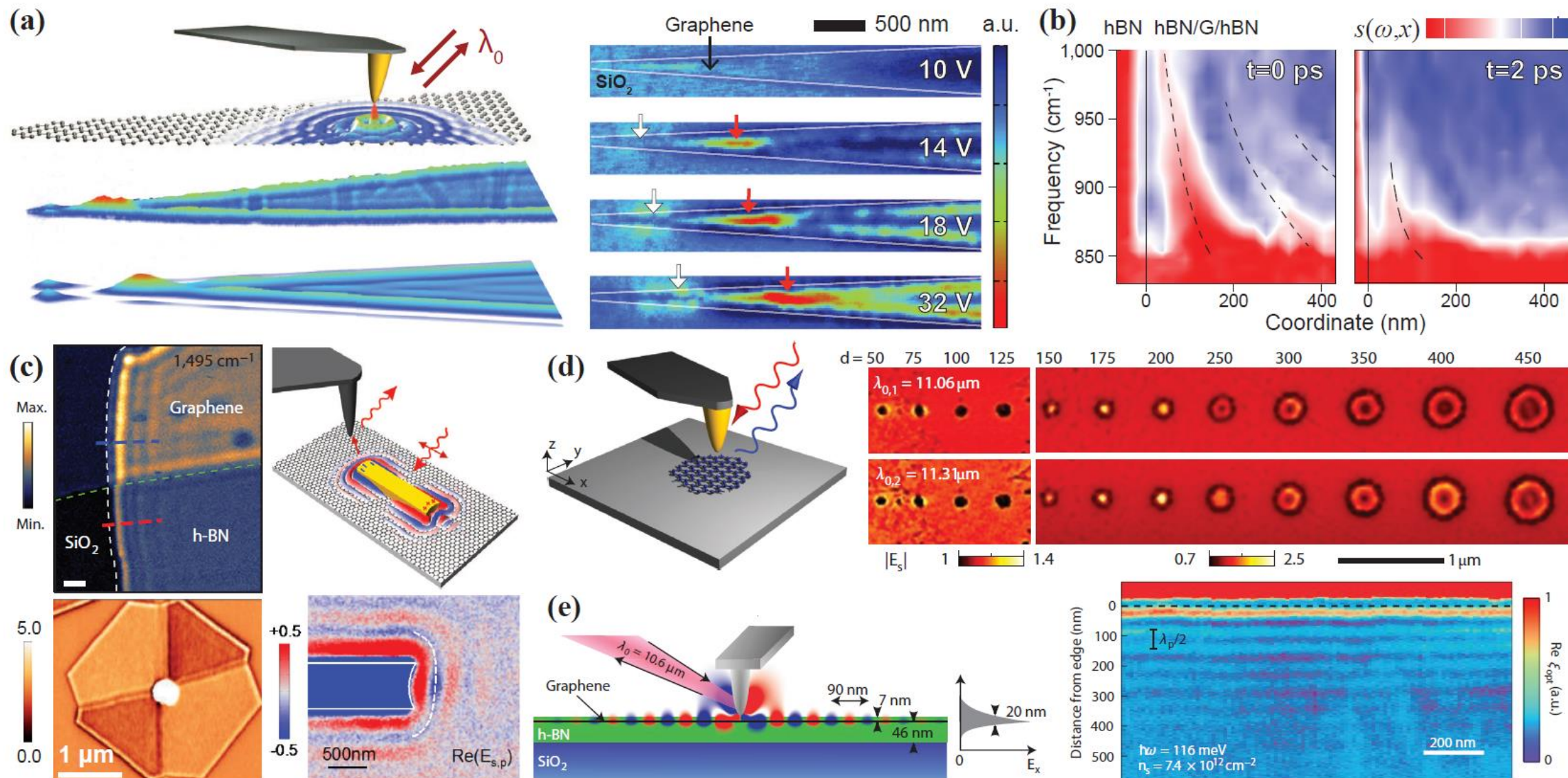
A. H. Castro Neto et al., *Rev. Mod. Phys.* 81, 109 (2009).



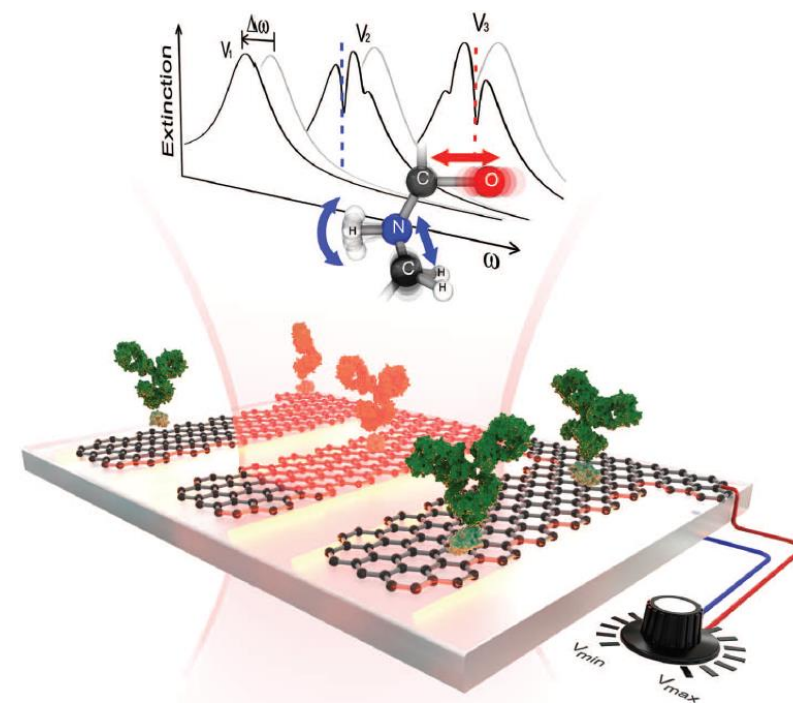
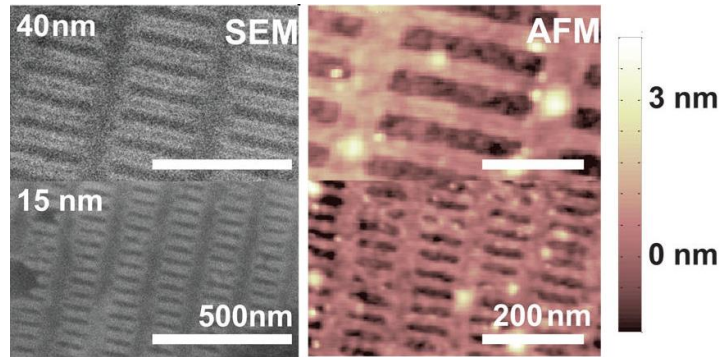
$$S \gg \frac{e^2 E_F}{\hbar^2 \rho} \frac{i}{\omega + i\tau^{-1}}$$

$$\tau = \mu E_F / e v_F^2$$

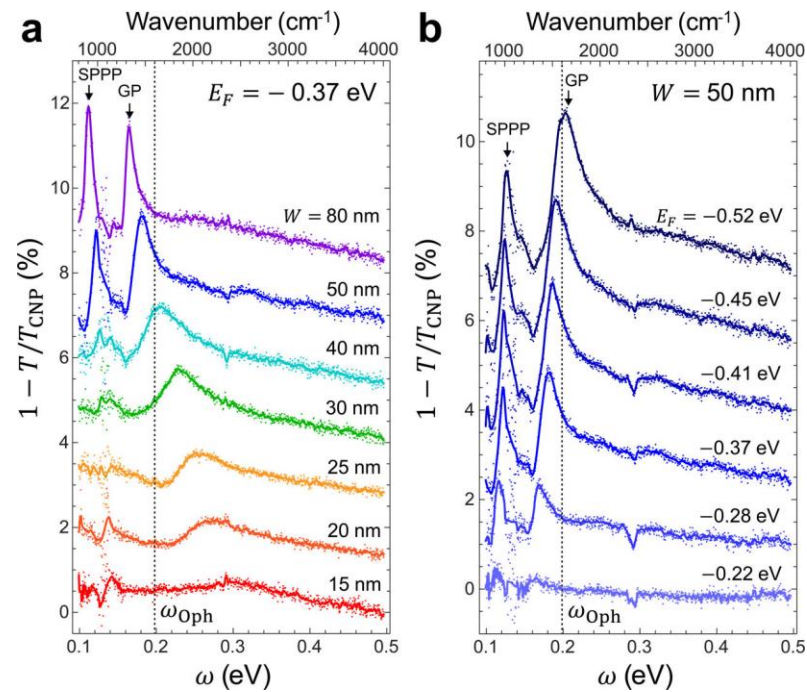
Graphene plasmonics



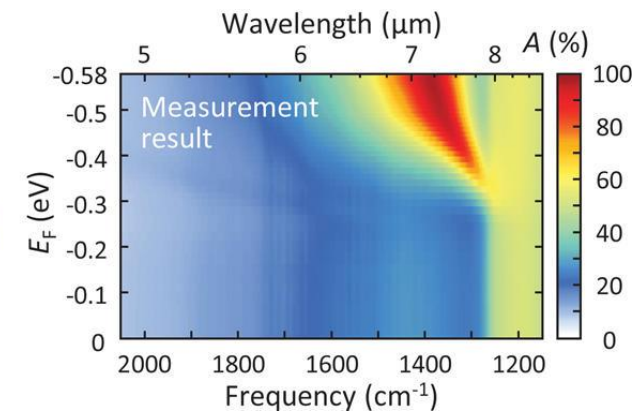
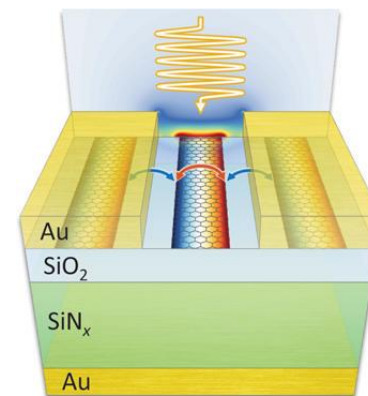
Localized graphene plasmons



D. Rodrigo *et al.*, Science (2015)

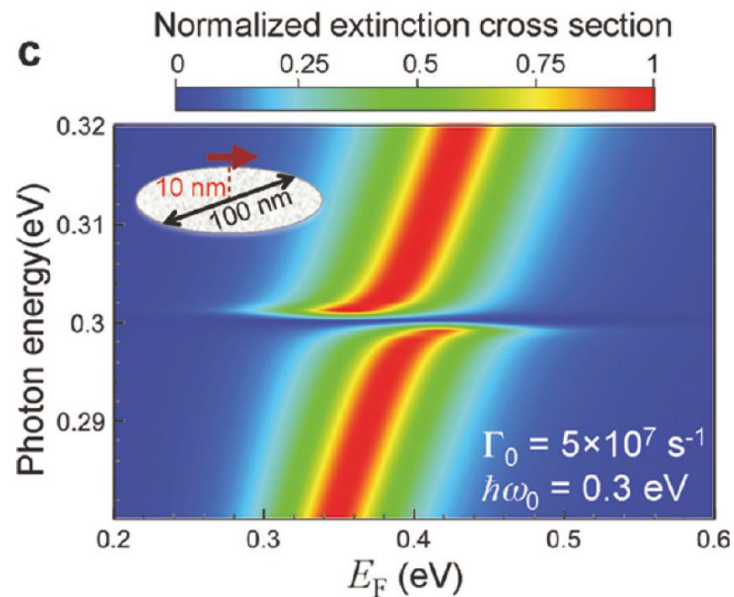
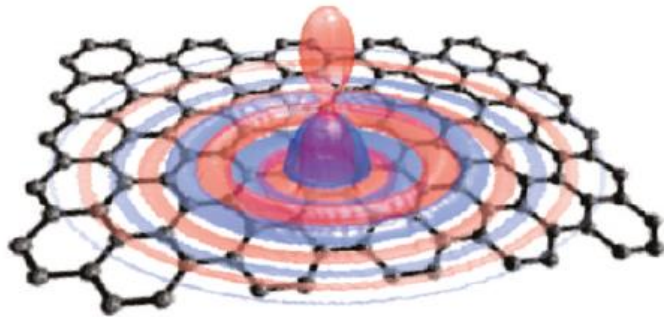


V. Brar *et al.*, Nano Lett. (2012)

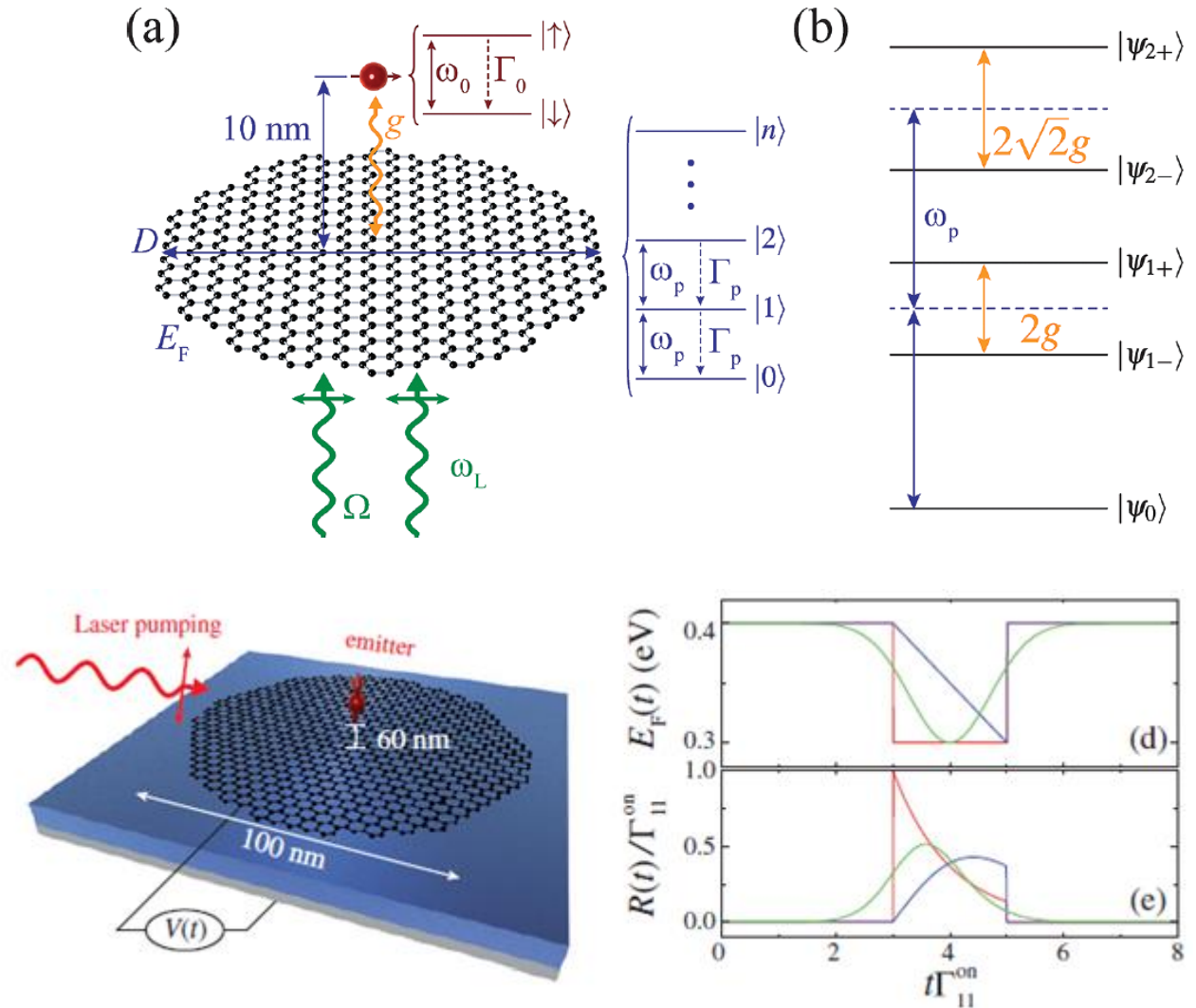


S. Kim *et al.*, Nano Lett. (2018)

Quantum optics with graphene plasmons

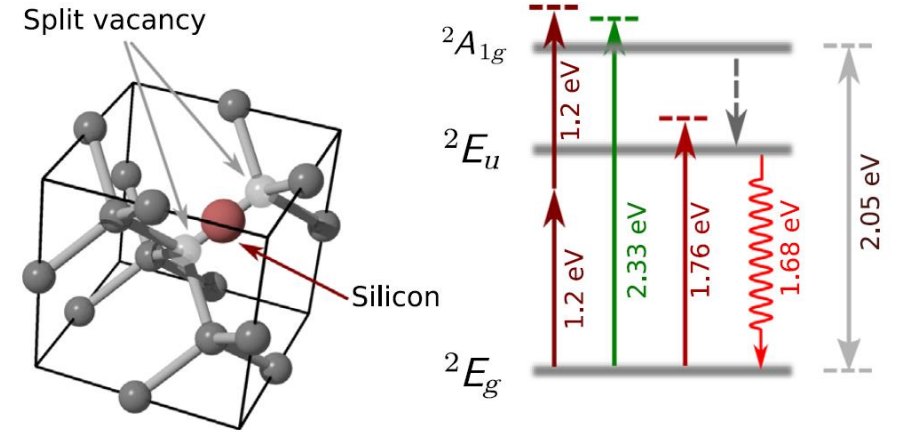
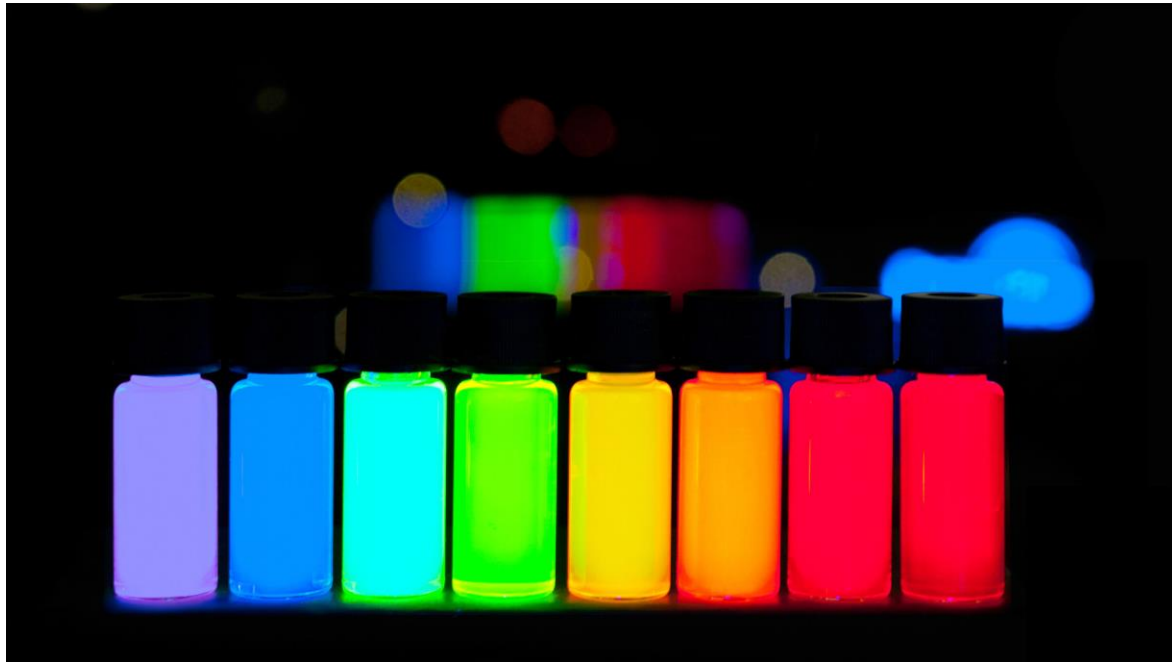


Koppens et al., Nano Lett. (2012)

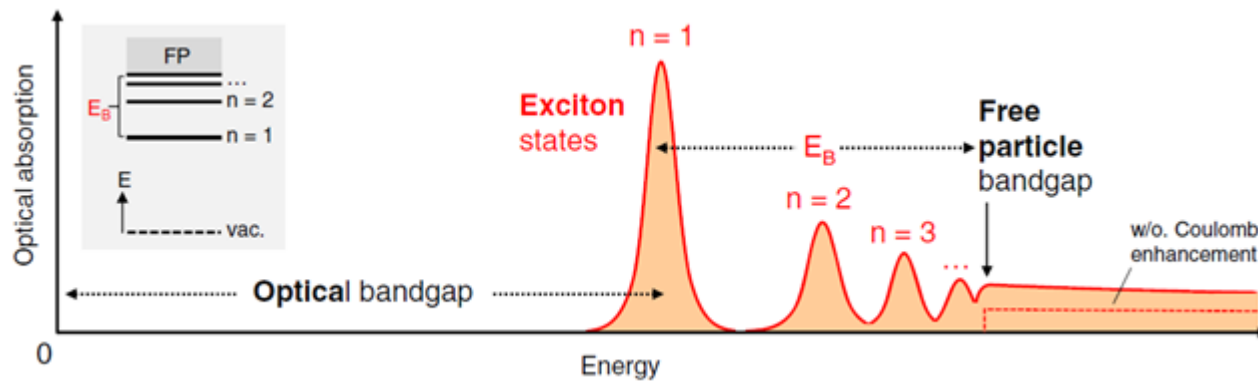


Manjavacas et al., ACS Nano and New J. Phys. (2012)

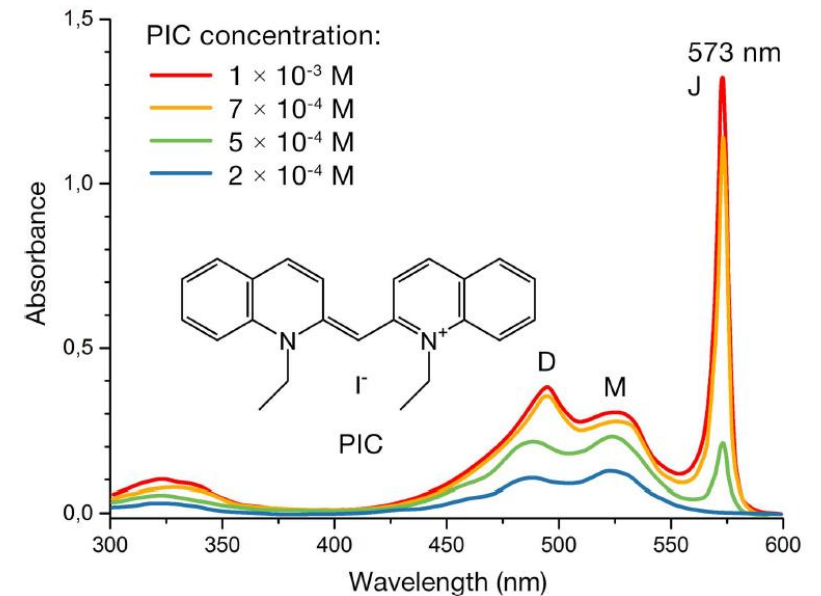
Quantum light emitters



Higbie et al., Phys. Rev. Appl. (2017)

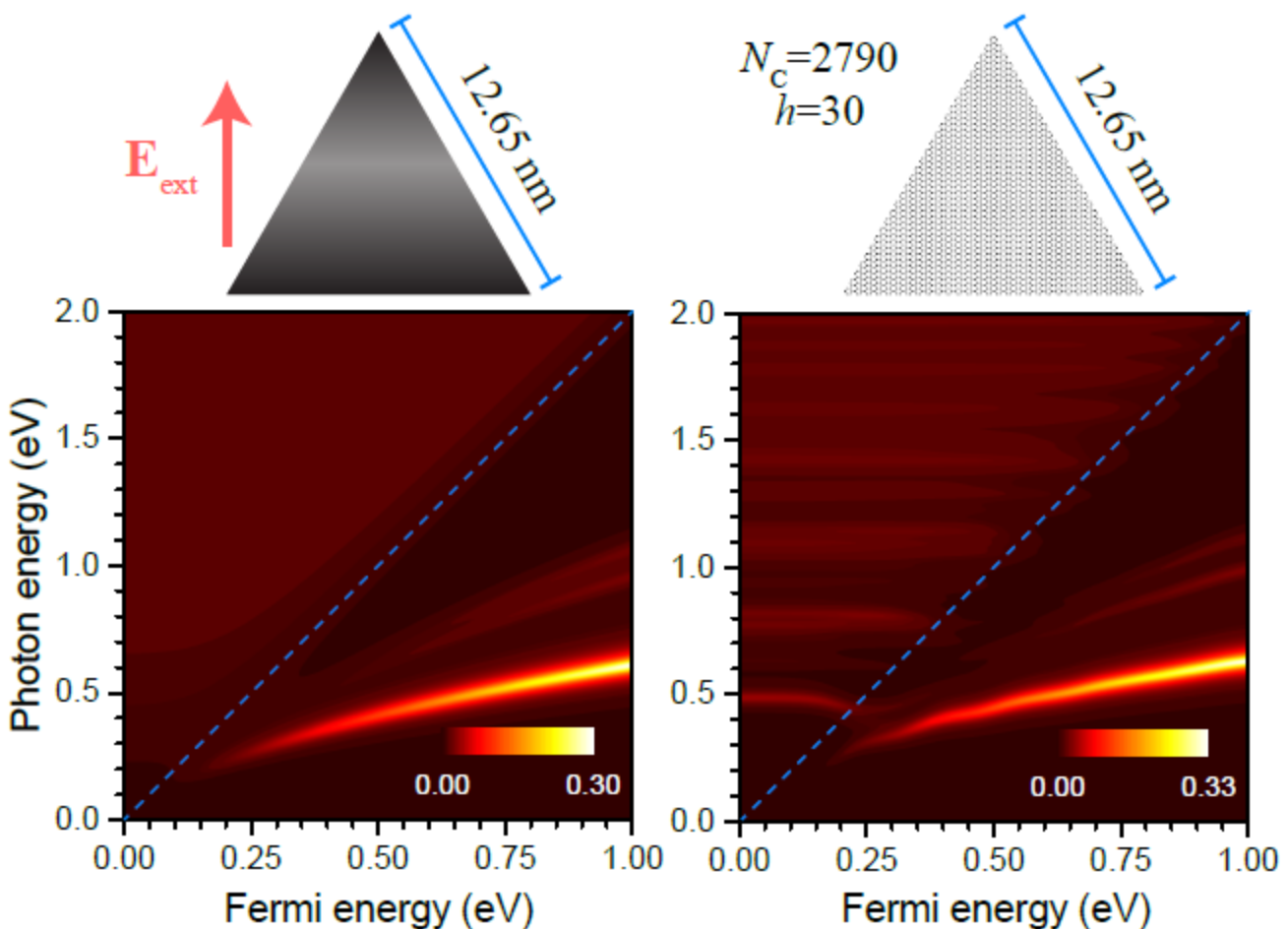


G. Wang et al., Rev. Mod. Phys. (2018)



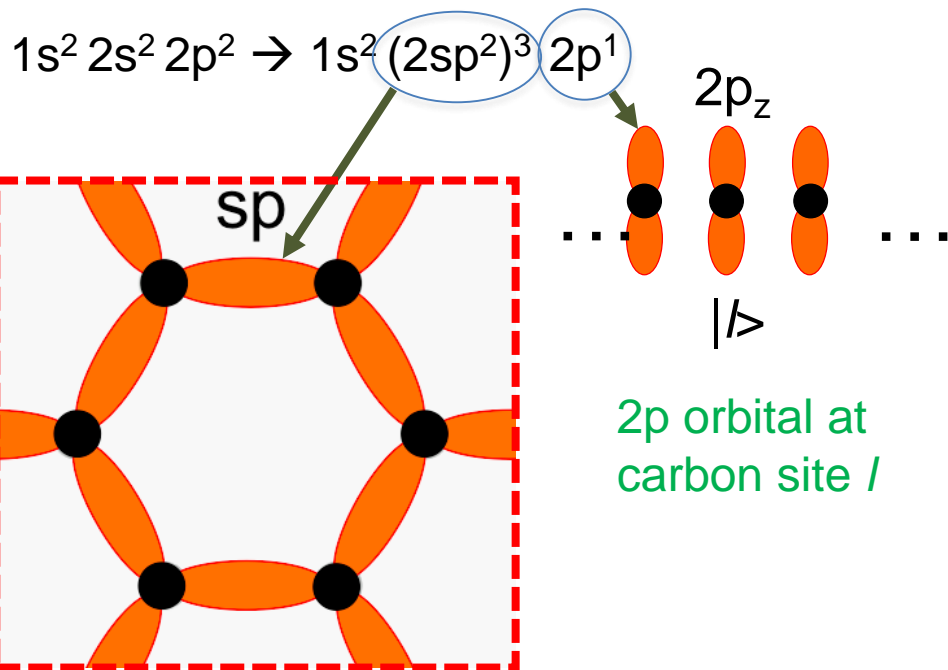
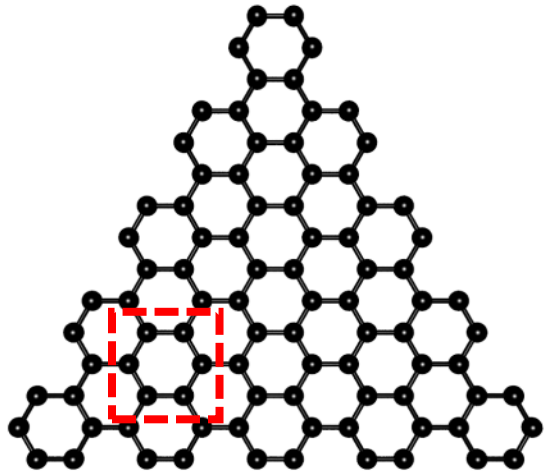
Bricks et al., Methods Appl. Fluoresc. (2018)

Towards near-IR and visible



$$\omega_p \propto \sqrt{\frac{E_F}{D}}$$

Atomistic description



Single-electron density matrix EOM:

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = -\frac{i}{\hbar} [H, \rho] - \frac{1}{\tau} (\rho - \rho^0)$$

$$H = H_{TB} - e\phi$$

$$\langle l | H_{TB} | l' \rangle = -h\delta_{\langle l, l' \rangle}$$

Tight-binding Hamiltonian

$$\phi_l^{\text{ext}} = -\mathbf{R}_l \cdot \mathbf{E}(t)$$

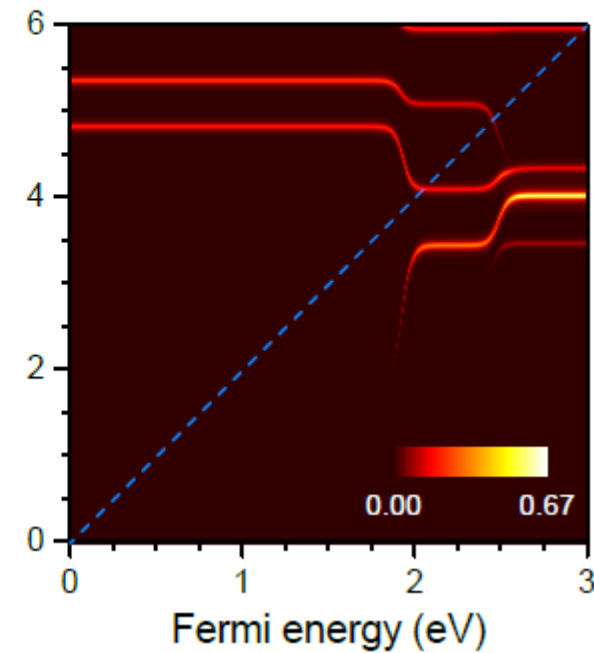
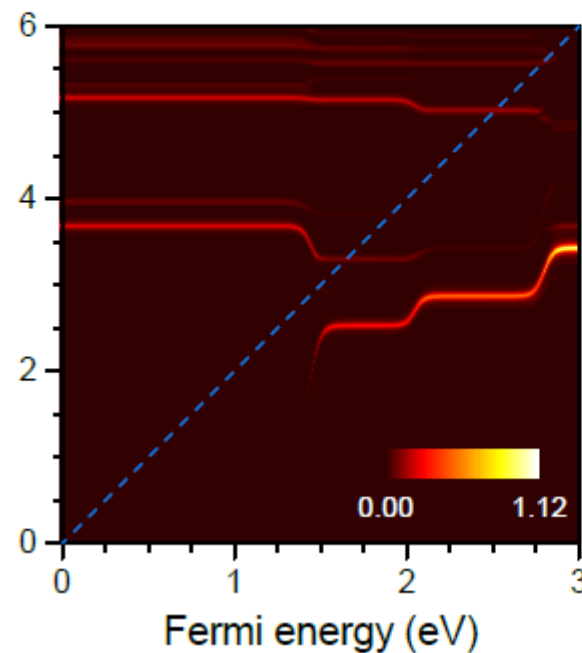
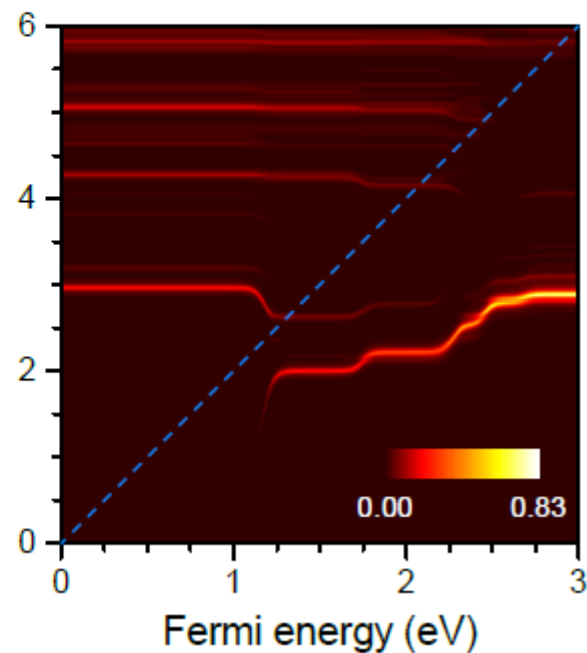
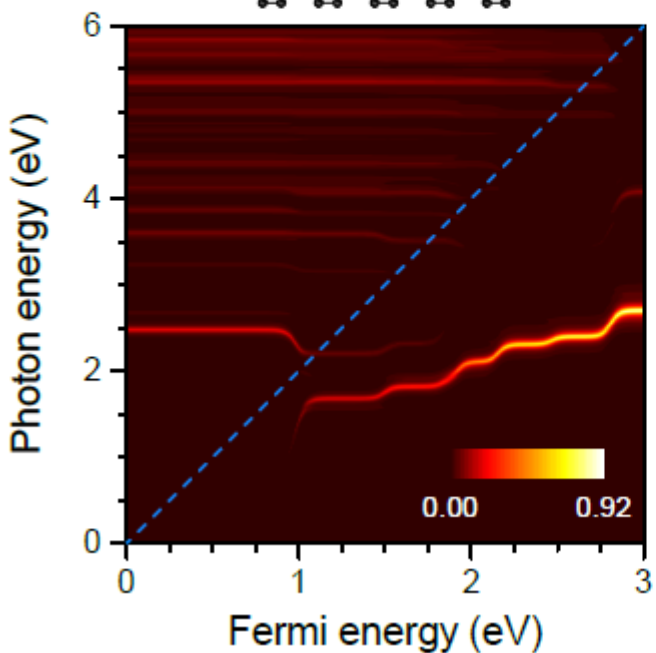
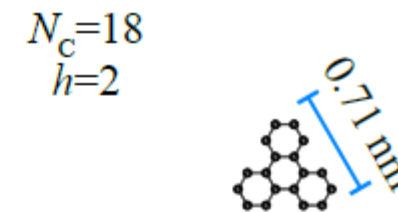
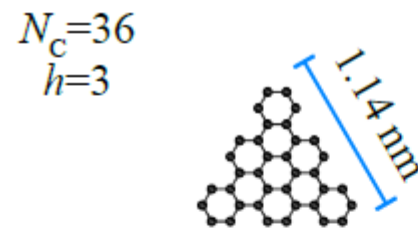
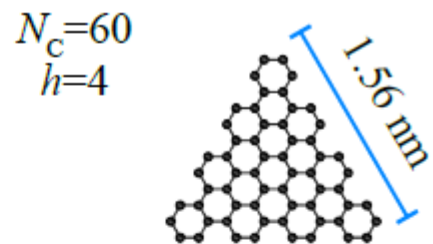
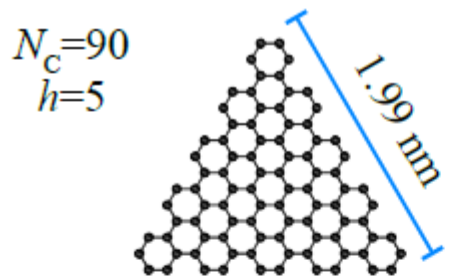
External potential

$$\phi_l^{\text{ind}} = -2e \sum_{l'} v_{ll'} (\rho_{l'l} - \rho_{l'l}^0)$$

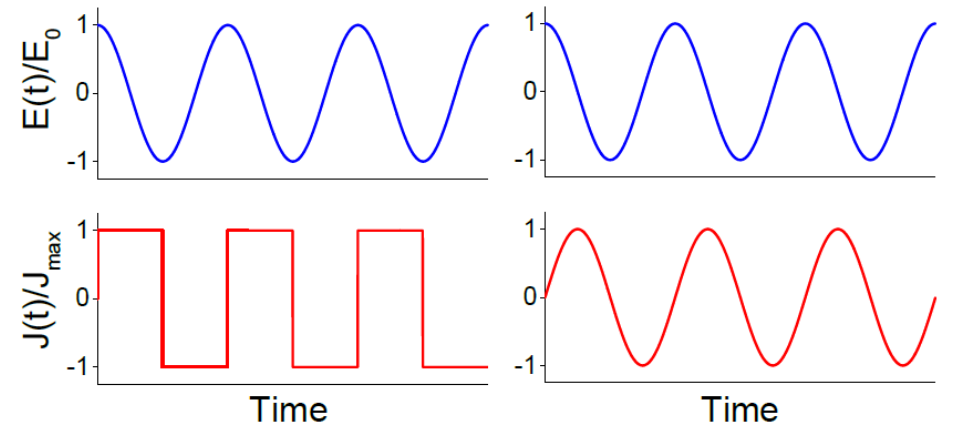
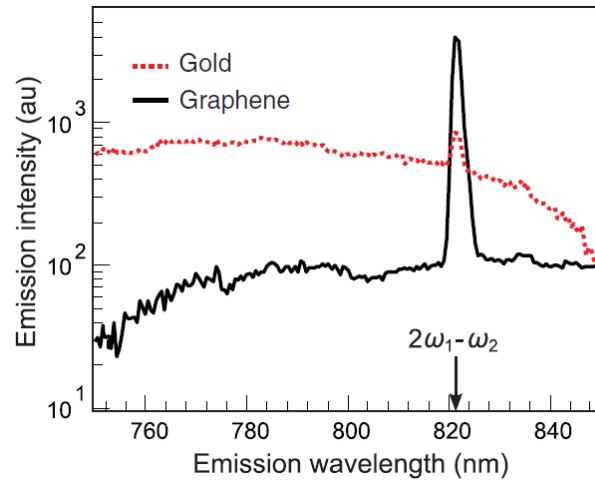
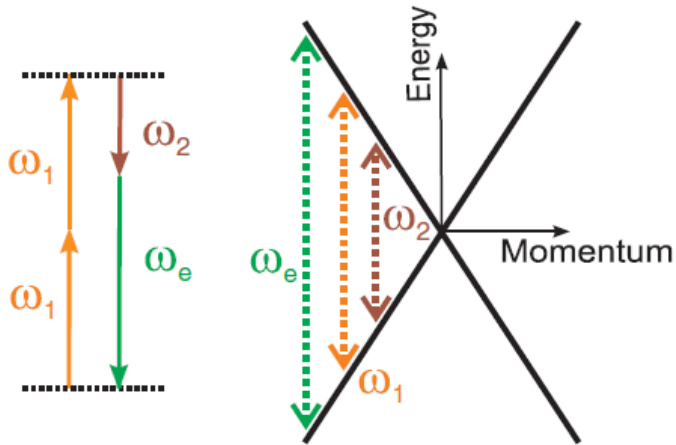
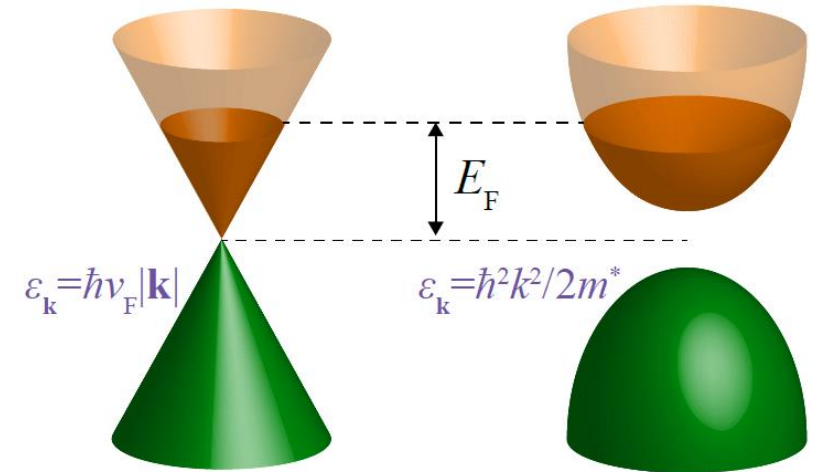
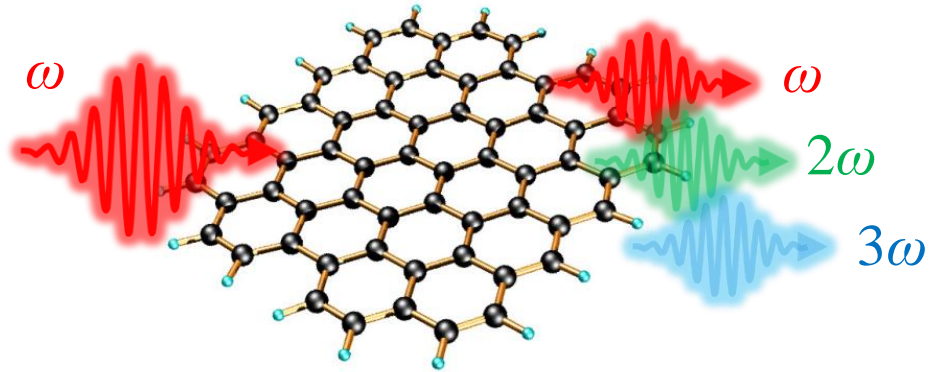
Coulombic electron-electron interaction

$\rho_{ll} \rightarrow e^-$ population at carbon site l

Quantum finite size effects



Graphene nonlinear response

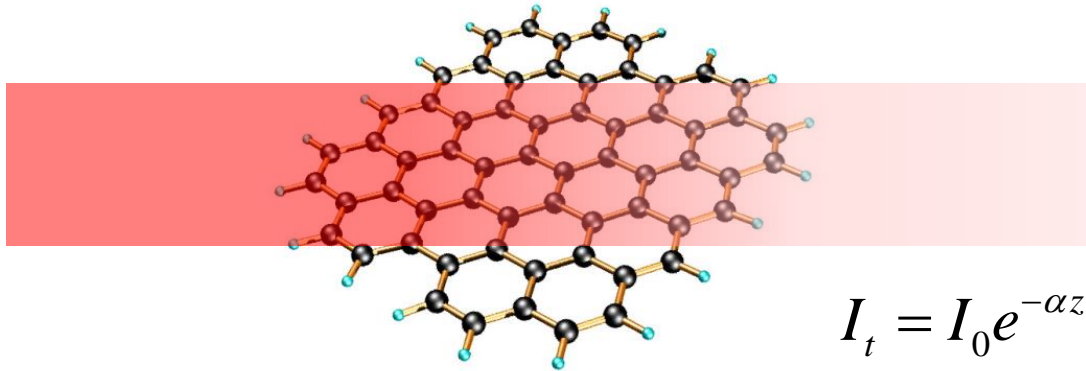


$$f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1,3,5,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$$

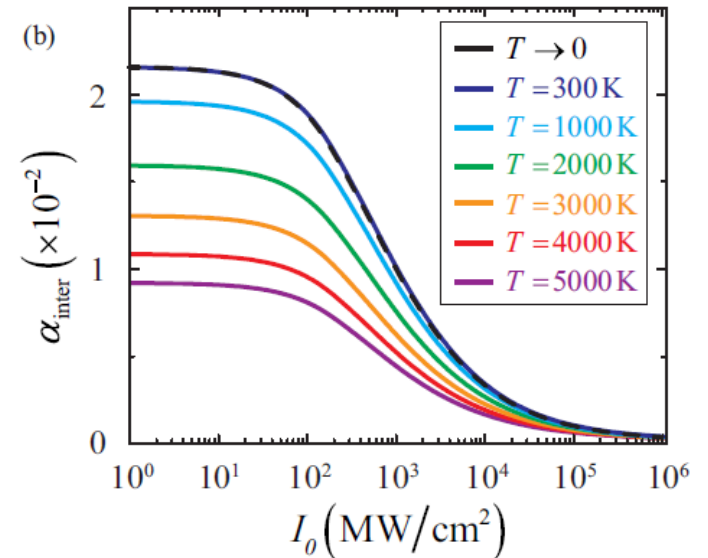
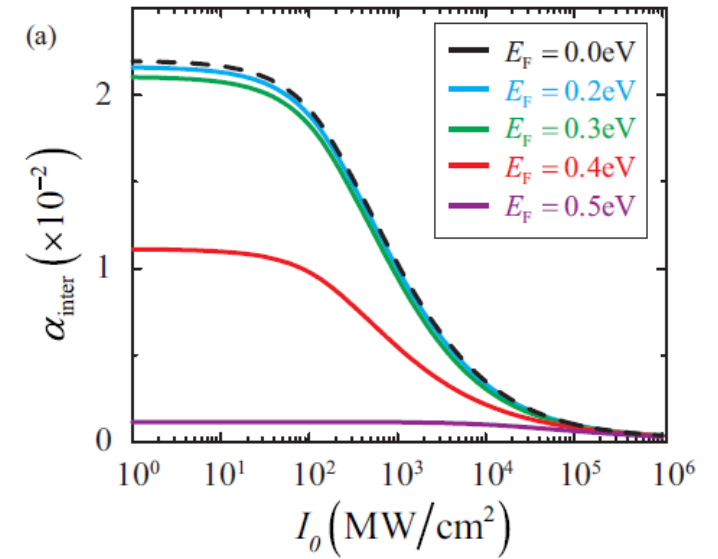
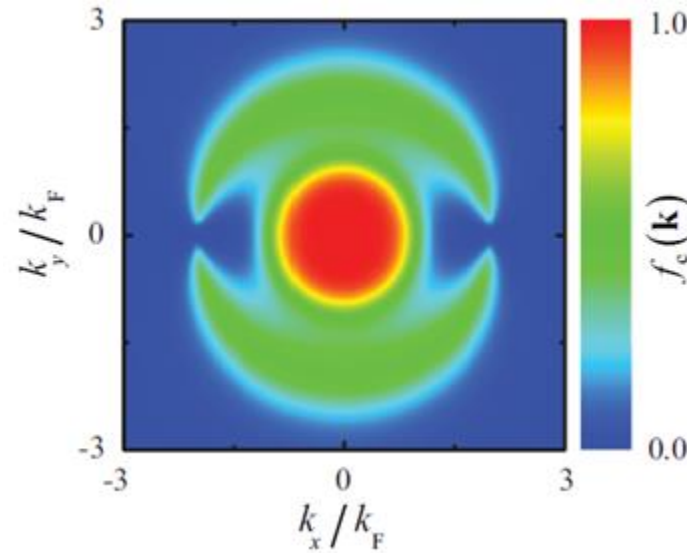
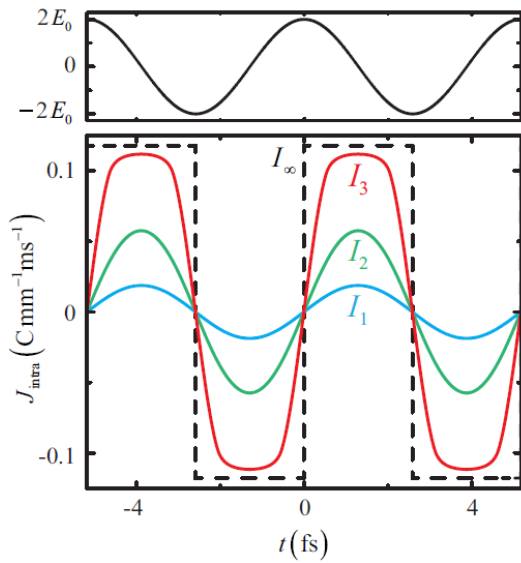
E. Hendry et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. (2010)

See e.g., S. A. Mikhailov, Europhys. Lett. (2007)

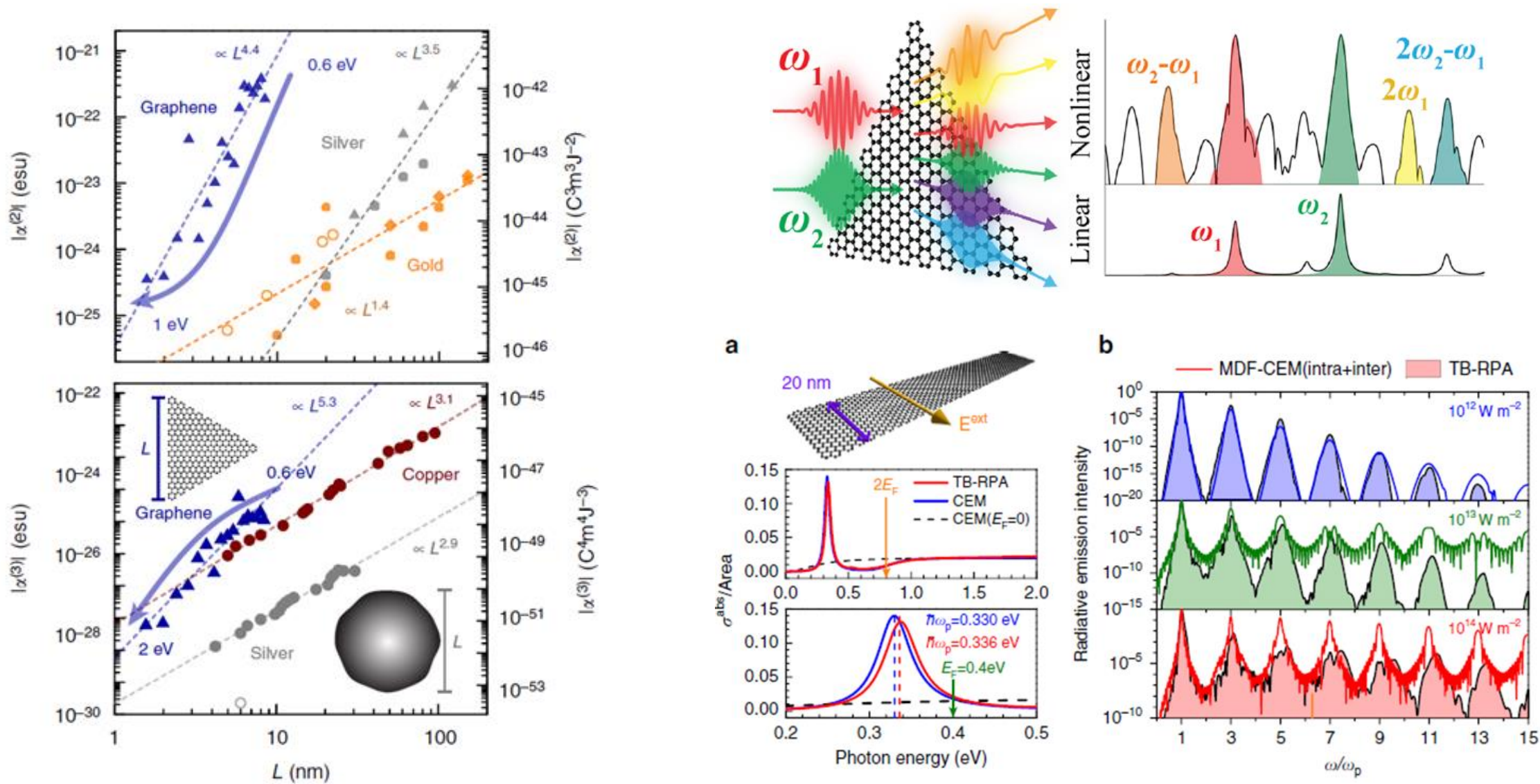
Graphene nonlinear response



$$I_t = I_0 e^{-\alpha z}$$



Nonlinear graphene plasmonics



Nonlinear graphene plasmonics

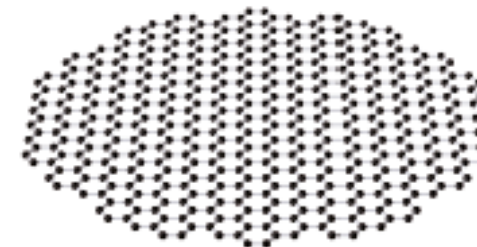
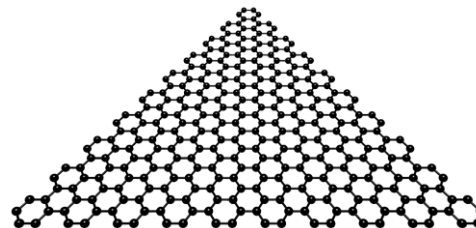
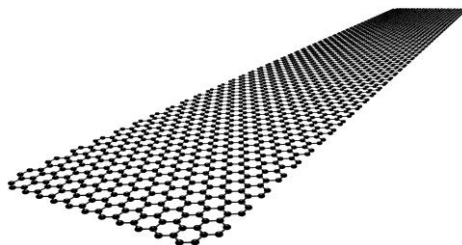
$$\alpha_{\omega,ab}^{11} = \frac{iD^2}{\omega} \sigma_{\omega}^{11} \sum_{j \in \text{res.}} \frac{\zeta_{j,a} \zeta_{j,b}}{1 - \eta(\omega)/\eta_1}, \quad (\text{linear})$$

$$\alpha_{\omega,abc}^{22} = \frac{-iD}{2\omega} \frac{\sigma_{\omega}^{22,A} \tilde{\zeta}_{abc}^{22,A} + \sigma_{\omega}^{22,B} \tilde{\zeta}_{abc}^{22,B} + \sigma_{\omega}^{22,C} \tilde{\zeta}_{abc}^{22,C}}{(1 - \eta(\omega)/\eta_1)^2}, \quad (\text{SHG})$$

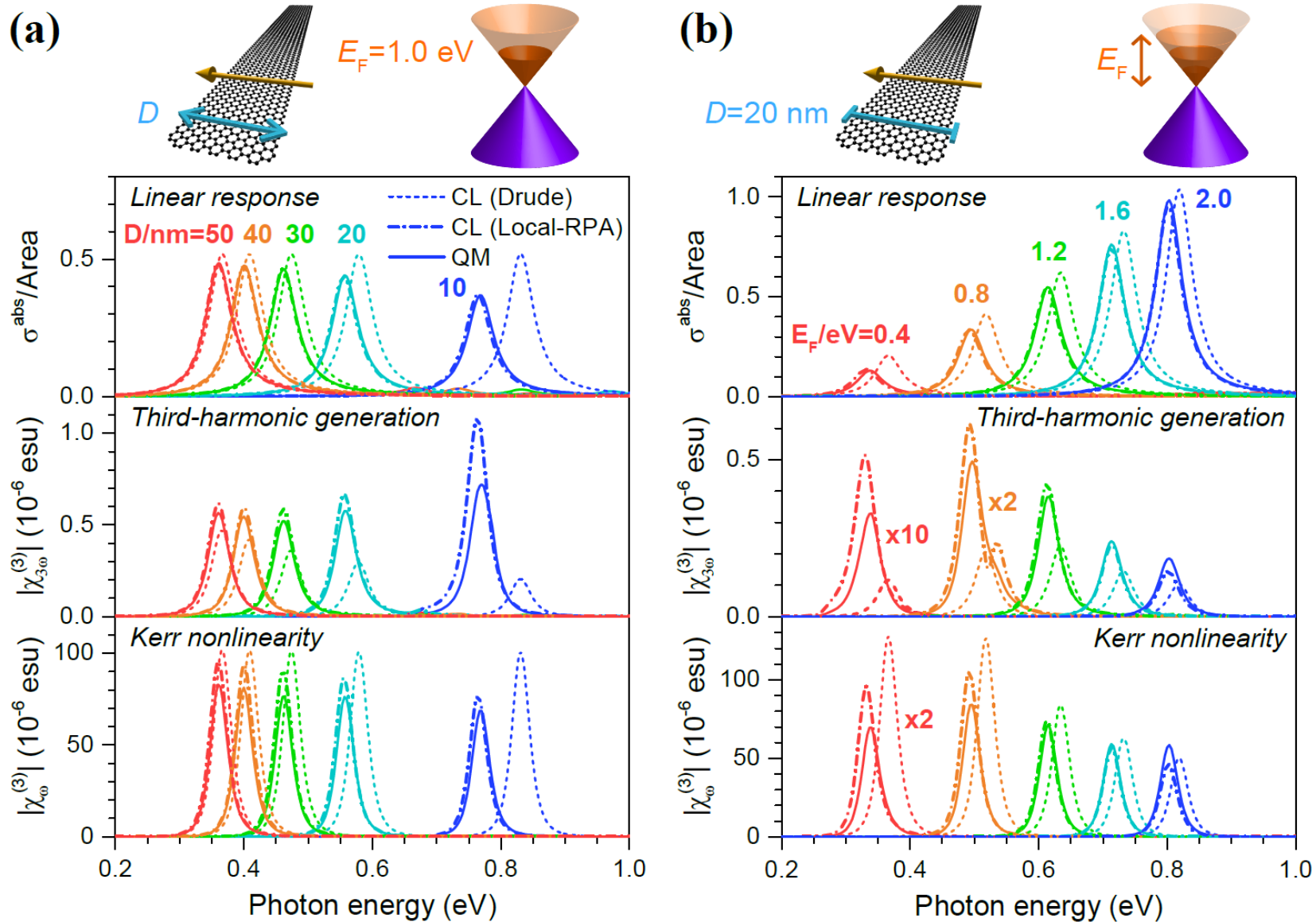
$$\alpha_{\omega,abcd}^{31} = \frac{iD^2}{\omega} \sigma_{\omega}^{31} \frac{\tilde{\zeta}_{adcb}^{31} + 2\tilde{\zeta}_{abcd}^{31}}{(1 - \eta(\omega)/\eta_1)^2 |1 - \eta(\omega)/\eta_1|^2}, \quad (\text{Kerr})$$

$$\alpha_{\omega,abcd}^{33} = \frac{iD^2}{3\omega} \sigma_{\omega}^{33} \frac{\tilde{\zeta}_{abcd}^{33}}{(1 - \eta(\omega)/\eta_1)^3}, \quad (\text{THG})$$

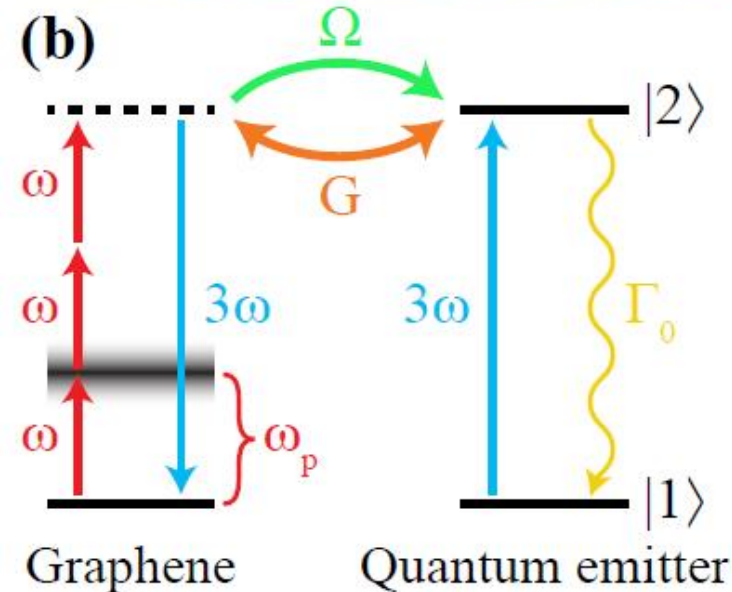
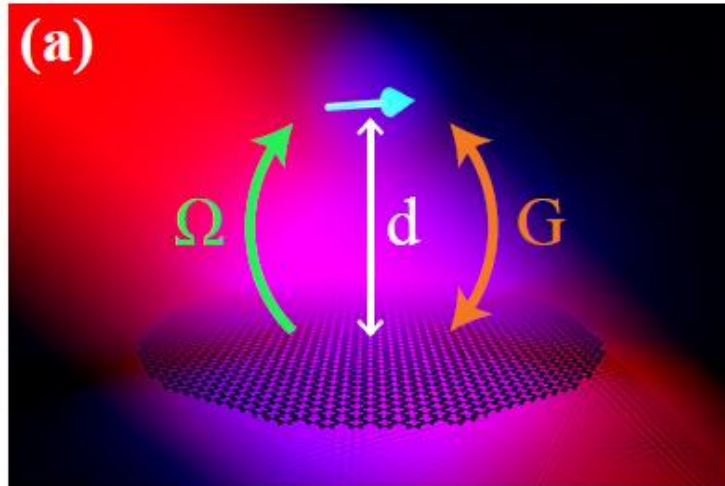
	η_1	ζ_{1x}	$\tilde{\zeta}_{xxx}^{22,A}$	$\tilde{\zeta}_{xxx}^{22,B}$	$\tilde{\zeta}_{xxx}^{22,C}$	$\tilde{\zeta}_{xxxx}^{31}$	$\tilde{\zeta}_{xxxx}^{33}$
Ribbon	-0.06873	0.9428	0	0	0	1.031	-0.9415
Triangle	-0.08780	0.5400	0.3080	-0.3610	-0.7227	0.2622	0.2472
Disk	-0.07310	0.8461	0	0	0	0.7376	0.7082



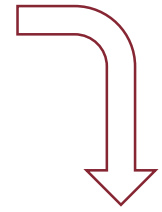
Nonlinear graphene plasmonics



Nonlinear near-field coupling



$$\mathbf{E}_{\text{ind}}^{ns}(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = \frac{i}{s\omega\epsilon_{sw}^a D} \sum_m \frac{b_m^{ns}(\omega)}{1 - \eta_{sw}^{(1)}/\eta_m} \mathbf{e}_m(\mathbf{r}) + \frac{i}{s\omega\epsilon_{sw}^a D} \sum_m \frac{\mathbf{d}_{sw} \cdot \mathbf{e}_m(\mathbf{r})}{1 - \eta_{sw}^{(1)}/\eta_m} \mathbf{e}_m(\mathbf{r})$$



$$\dot{\rho} = -\frac{i}{\hbar} [\mathcal{H}, \rho] + \mathcal{L}[\rho] \quad \leftarrow \quad \mathcal{H} = \hbar \sum_{i=1}^2 \varepsilon_i \sigma_{ii} - \vec{\mu}_{12} \cdot \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) (\sigma_{12} + \sigma_{21})$$

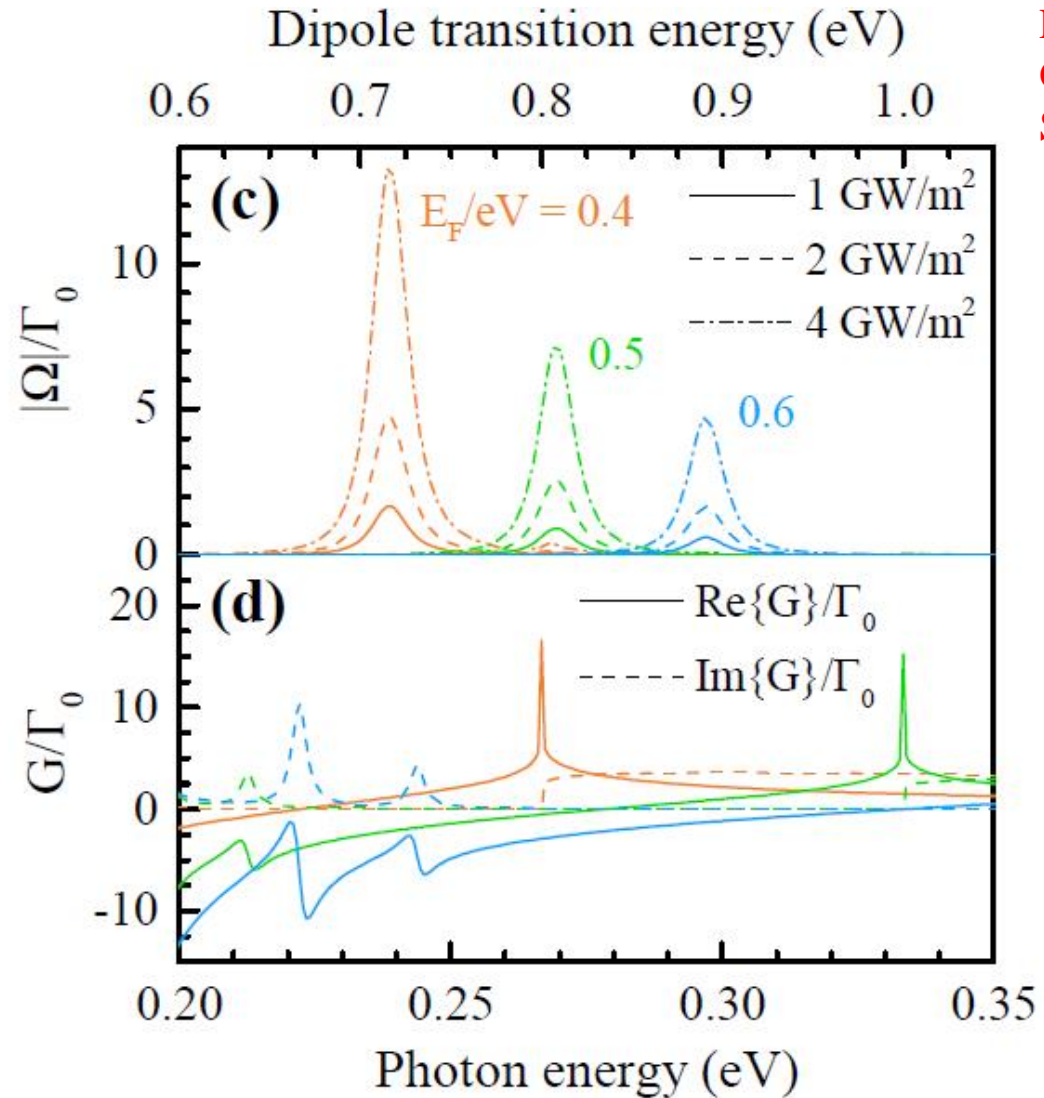
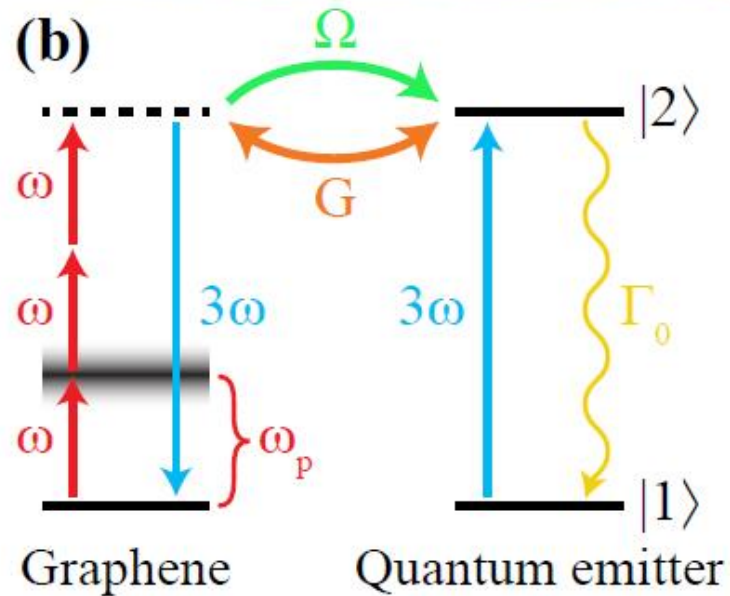
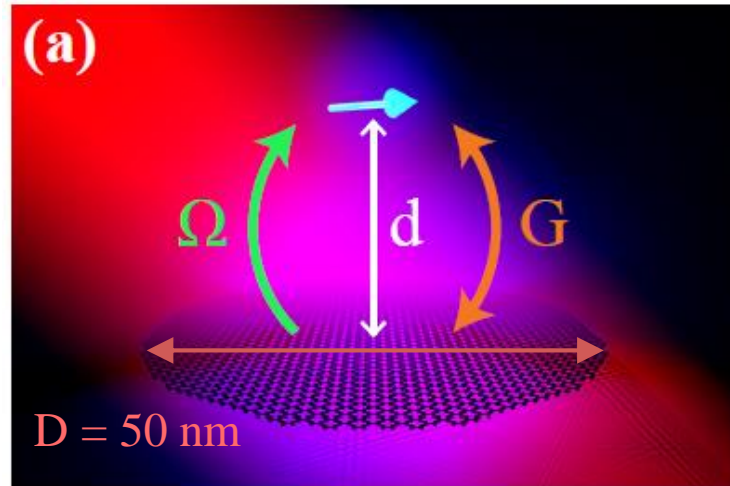
$$\frac{\partial \rho_{11}}{\partial t} = \Gamma_0 \rho_{22} + i(\Omega^* + G^* \tilde{\rho}_{12}) \tilde{\rho}_{21} - i(\Omega + G \tilde{\rho}_{21}) \tilde{\rho}_{12}$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{\rho}_{21}}{\partial t} = \left(i\Delta - \frac{\Gamma_0}{2} \right) \tilde{\rho}_{21} - i(\Omega + G \tilde{\rho}_{21}) (\rho_{22} - \rho_{11})$$

$$\Omega = \frac{i}{s\hbar\omega\epsilon_{sw}^a D} \sum_m b_m^{ns}(\omega) \frac{\vec{\mu}_{12} \cdot \mathbf{e}_m}{1 - \eta_{sw}^{(1)}/\eta_m}$$

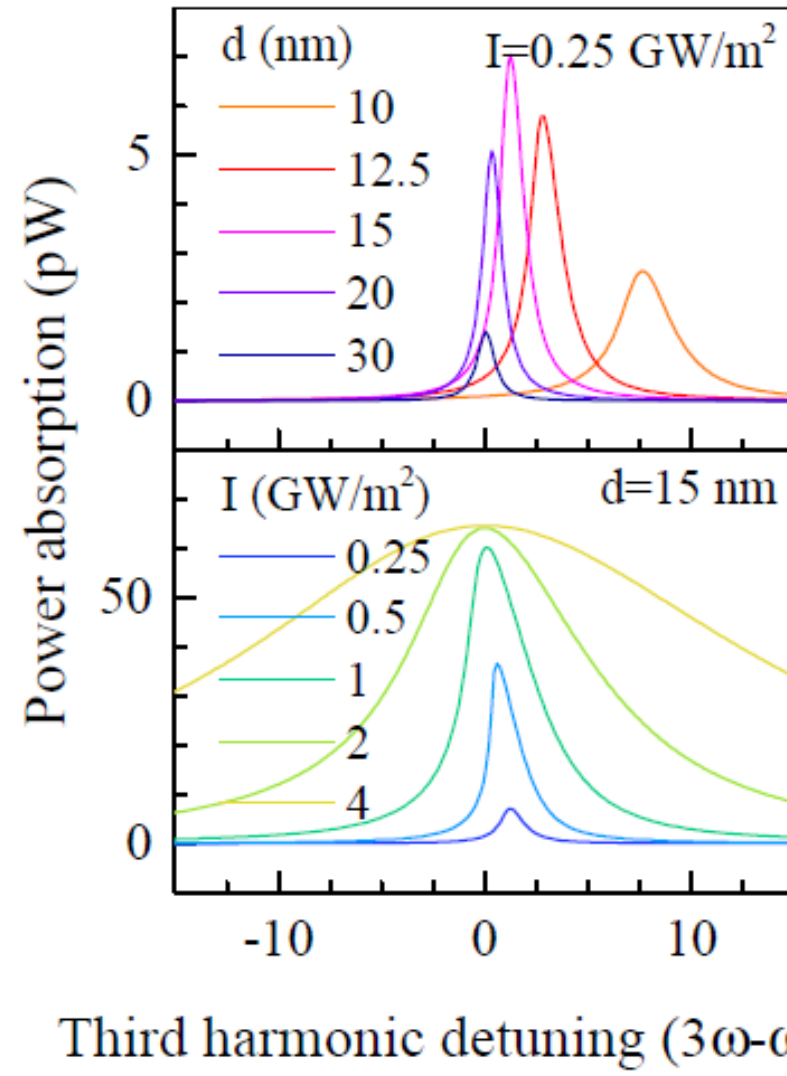
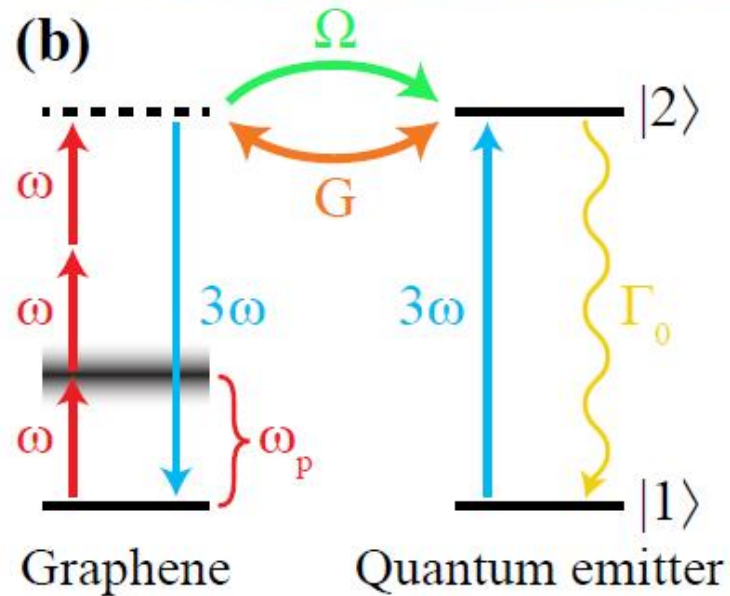
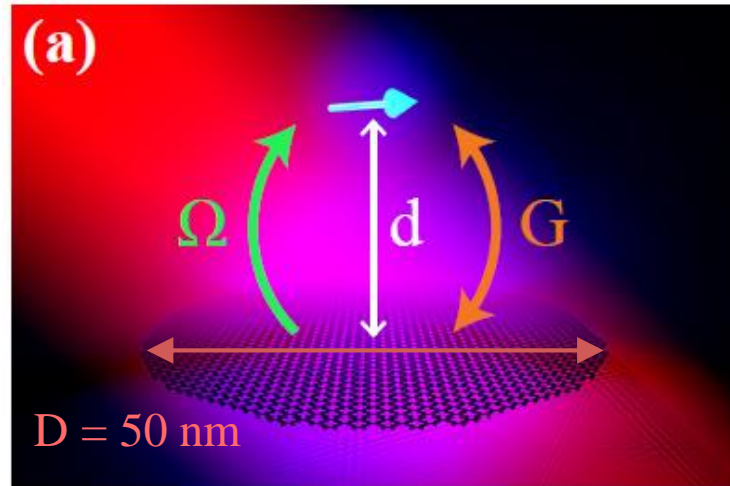
$$G = \frac{i\sigma_{sw}^{(1)}}{s\hbar\omega(\epsilon_{sw}^a)^2 D^4} \sum_m \frac{(\vec{\mu}_{12} \cdot \mathbf{e}_m)^2}{1 - \eta_{sw}^{(1)}/\eta_m}$$

Nonlinear near-field coupling



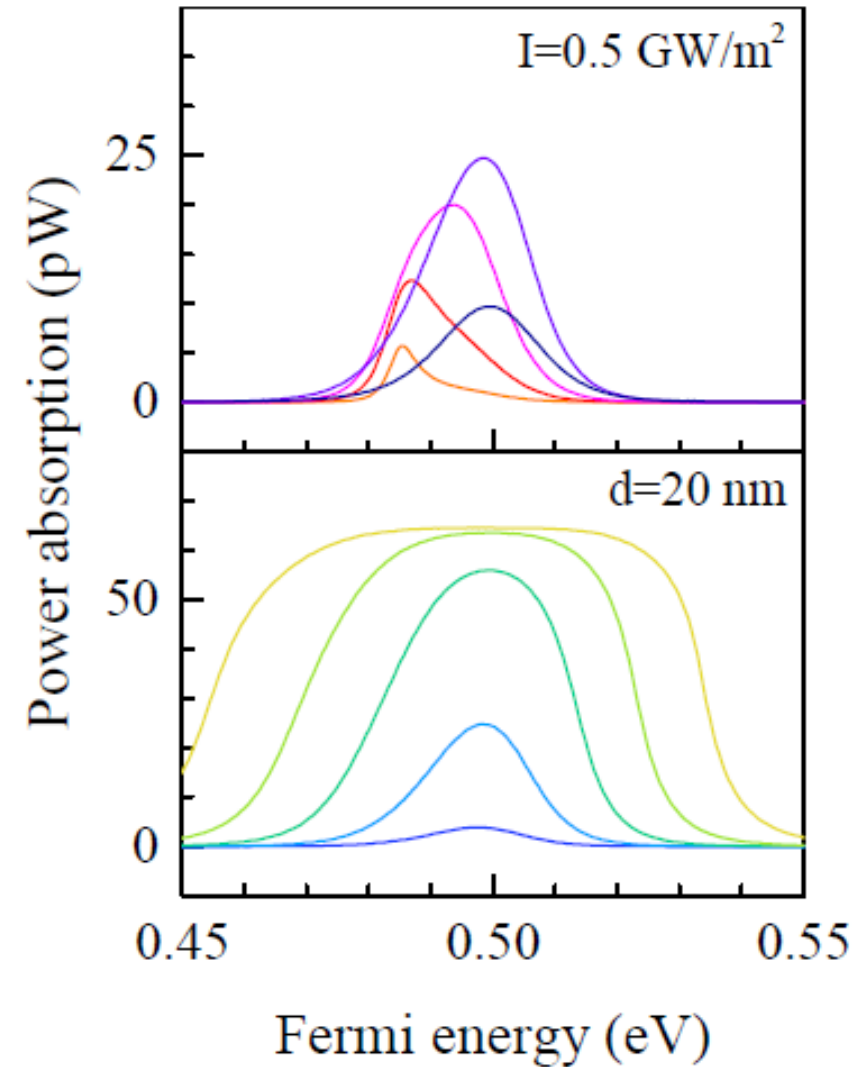
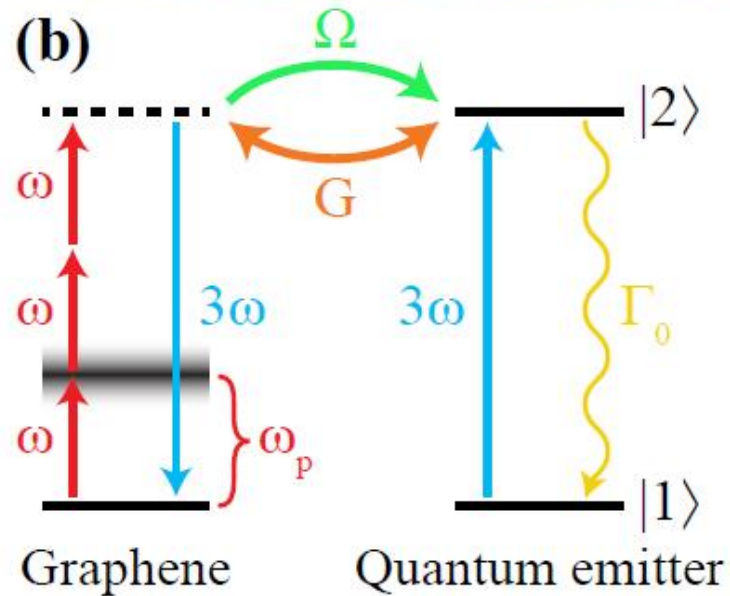
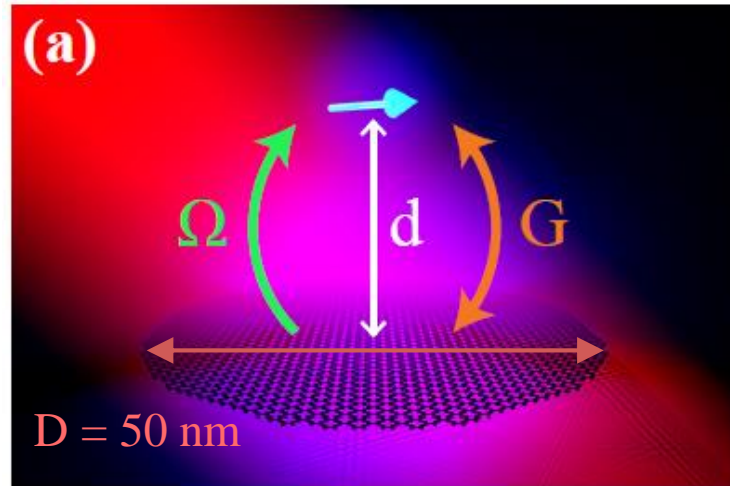
Plasmon $\tau_p \approx 66 \text{ fs}$;
QE decay $1/\Gamma_0 = 1 \text{ ns}$;
Spacing $d = 20 \text{ nm}$

Power absorption

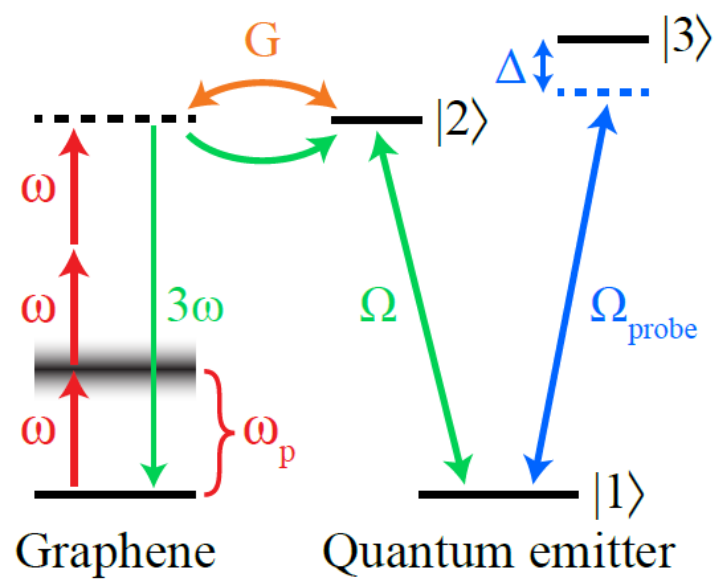
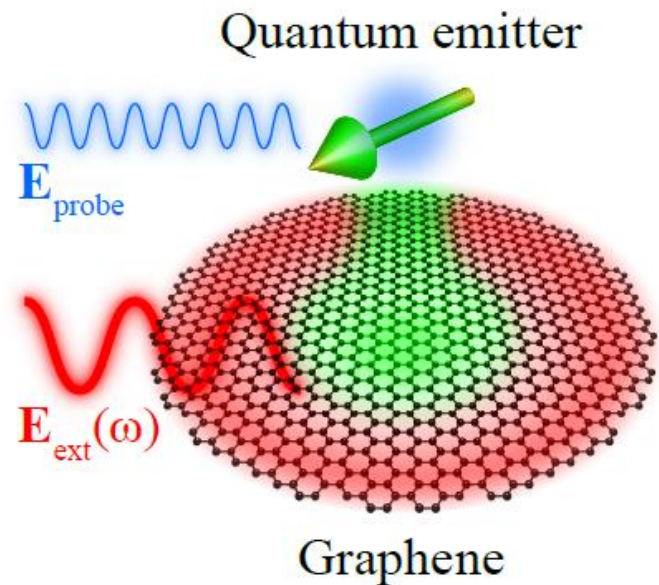


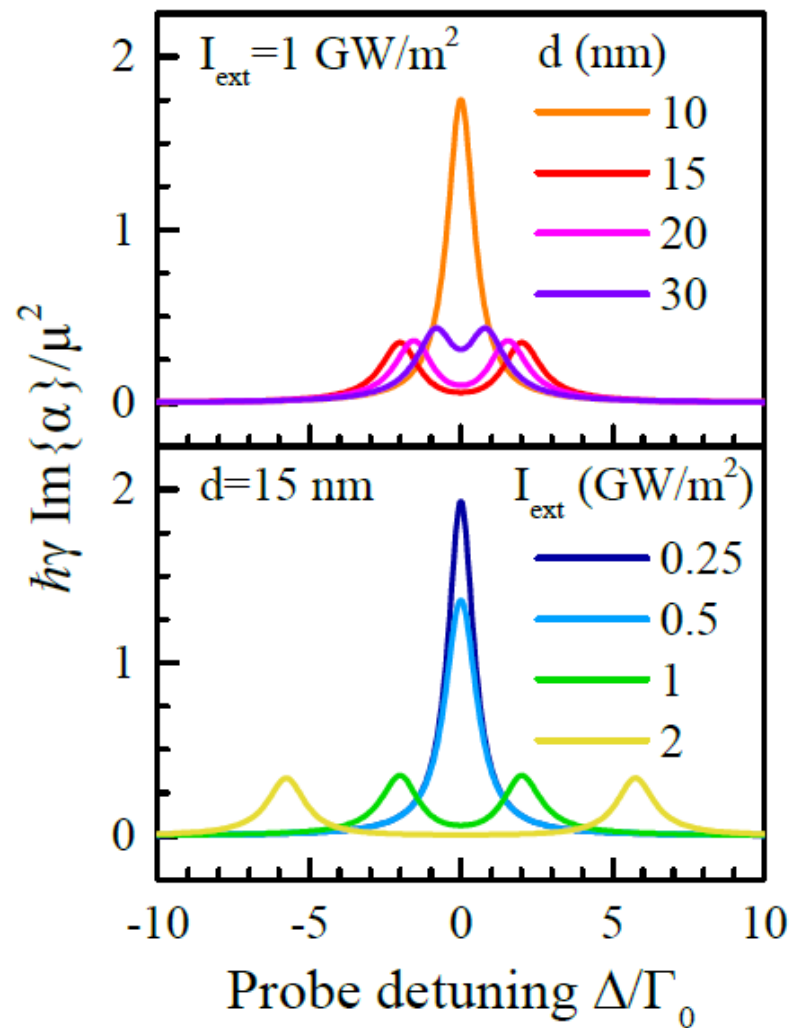
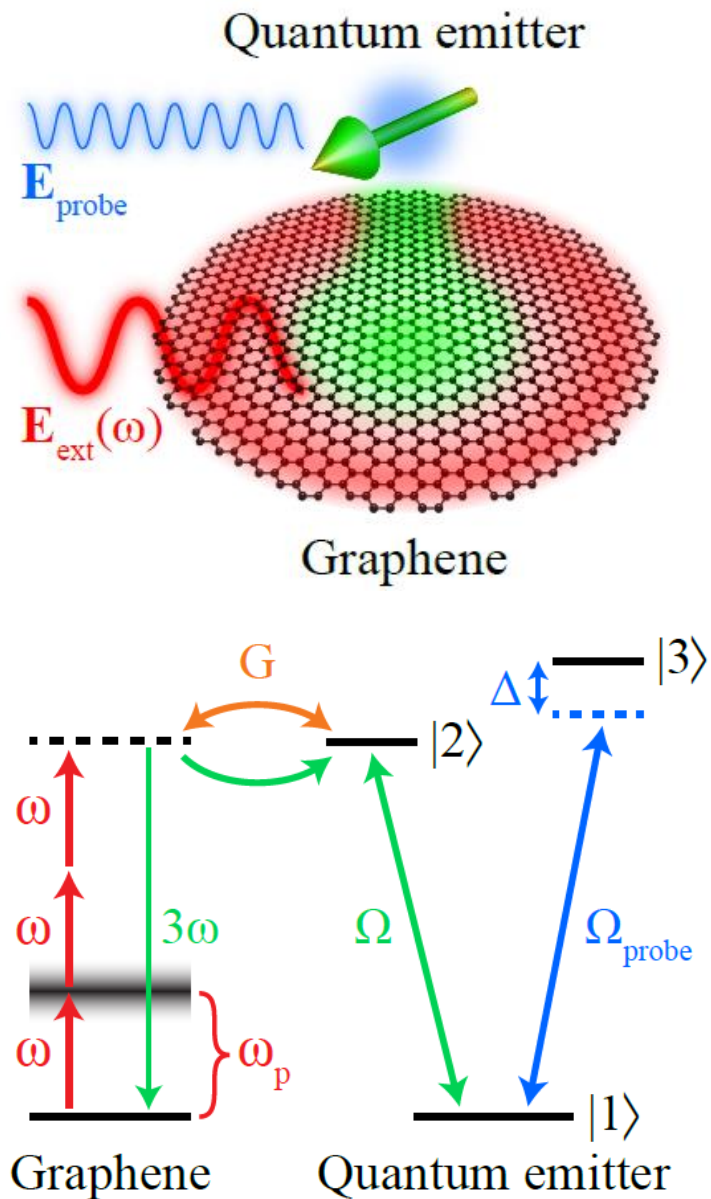
Plasmon $\tau_p \approx 66 \text{ fs}$;
 QE decay $1/\Gamma_0 = 1 \text{ ns}$;
 $E_F = 0.5 \text{ eV}$

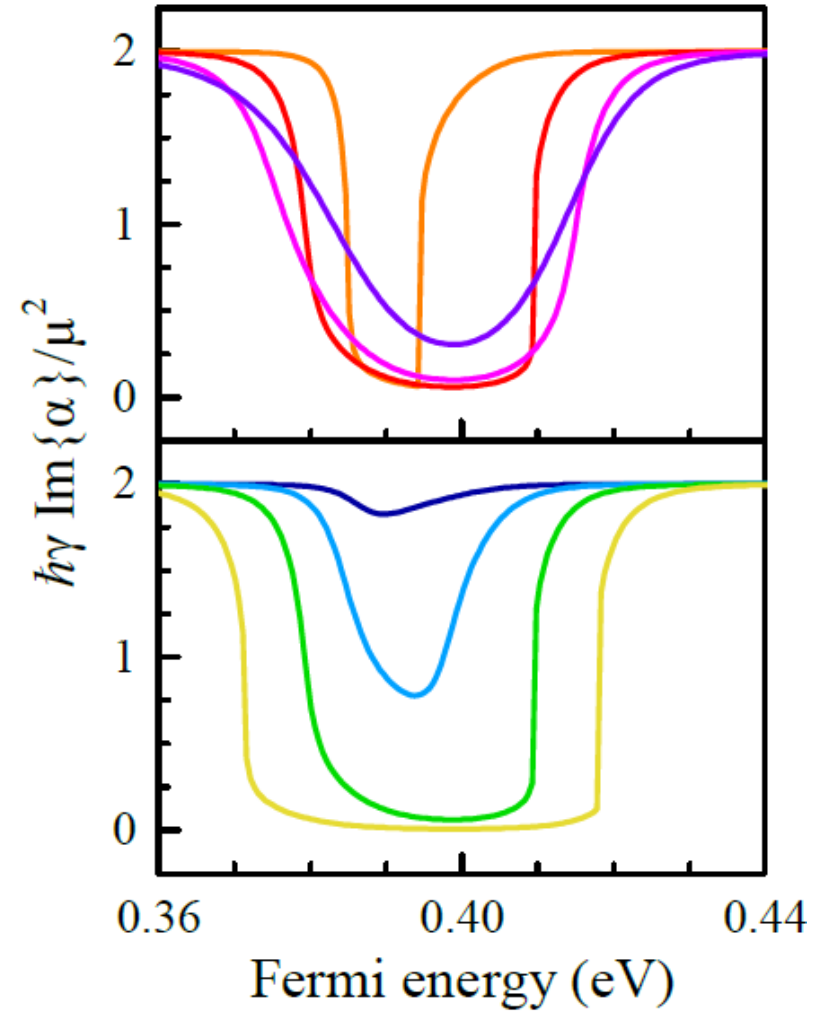
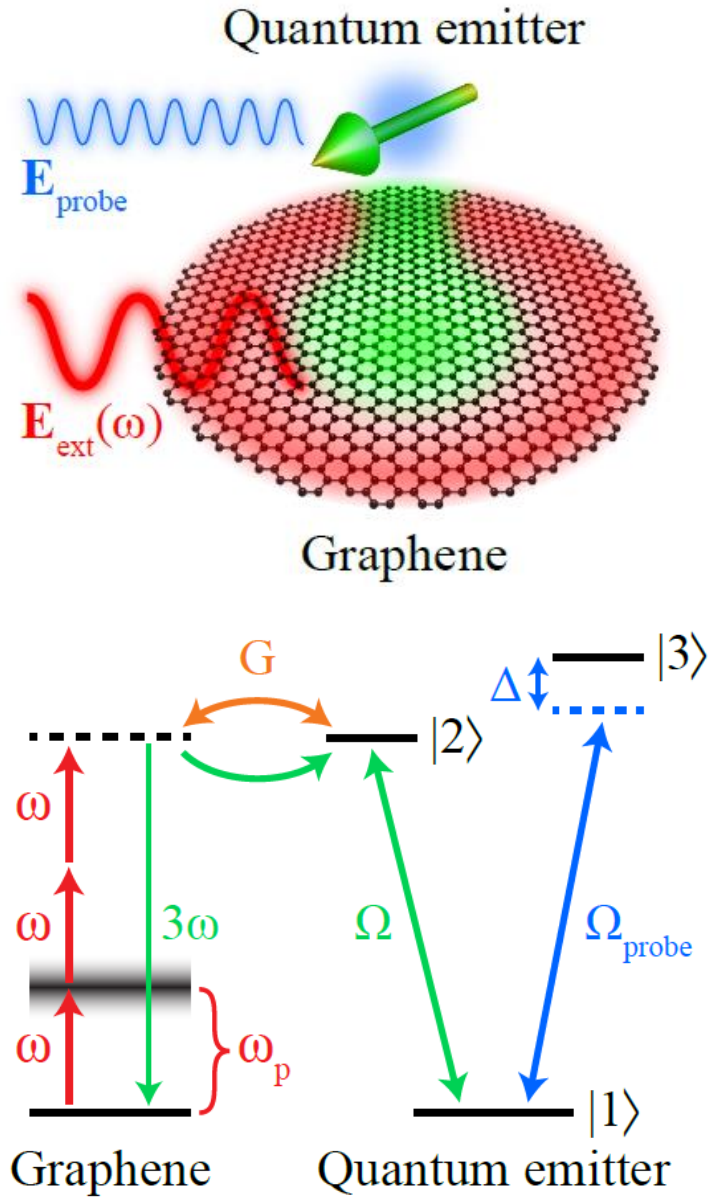
Power absorption



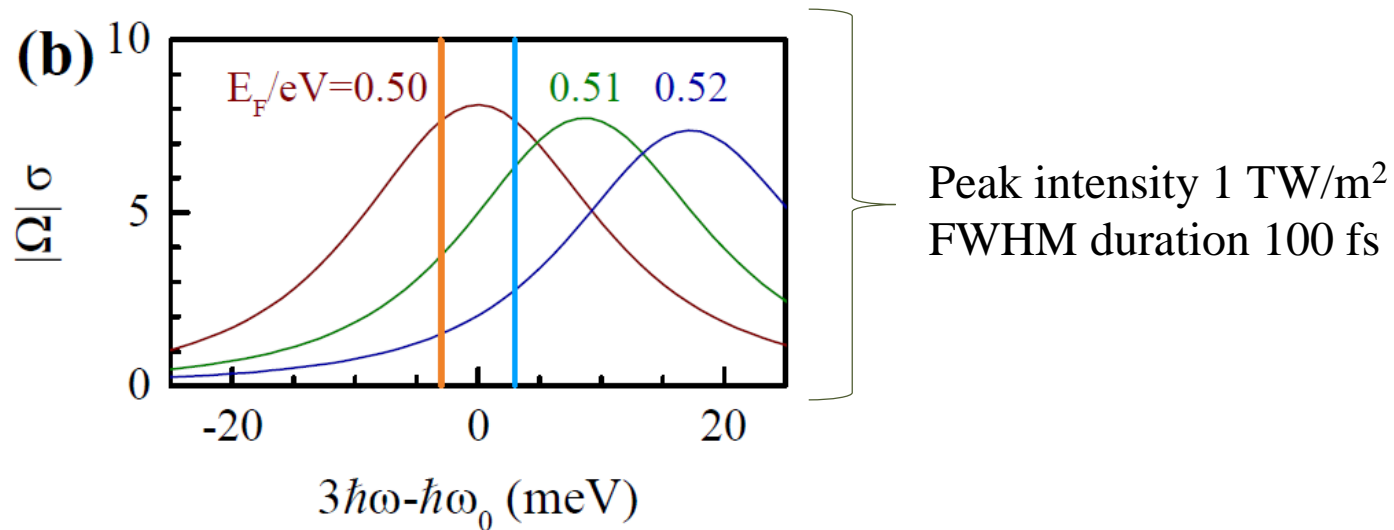
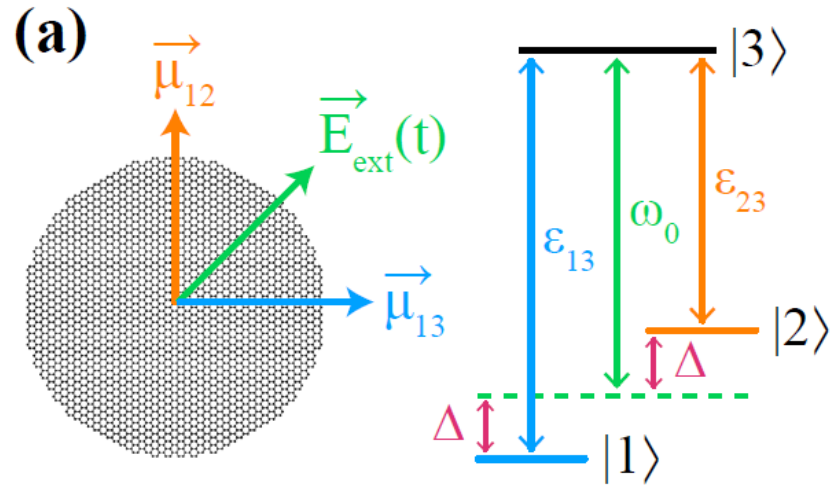
Plasmon $\tau_p \approx 66 \text{ fs}$;
 QE decay $1/\Gamma_0 = 1 \text{ ns}$;
 On resonance



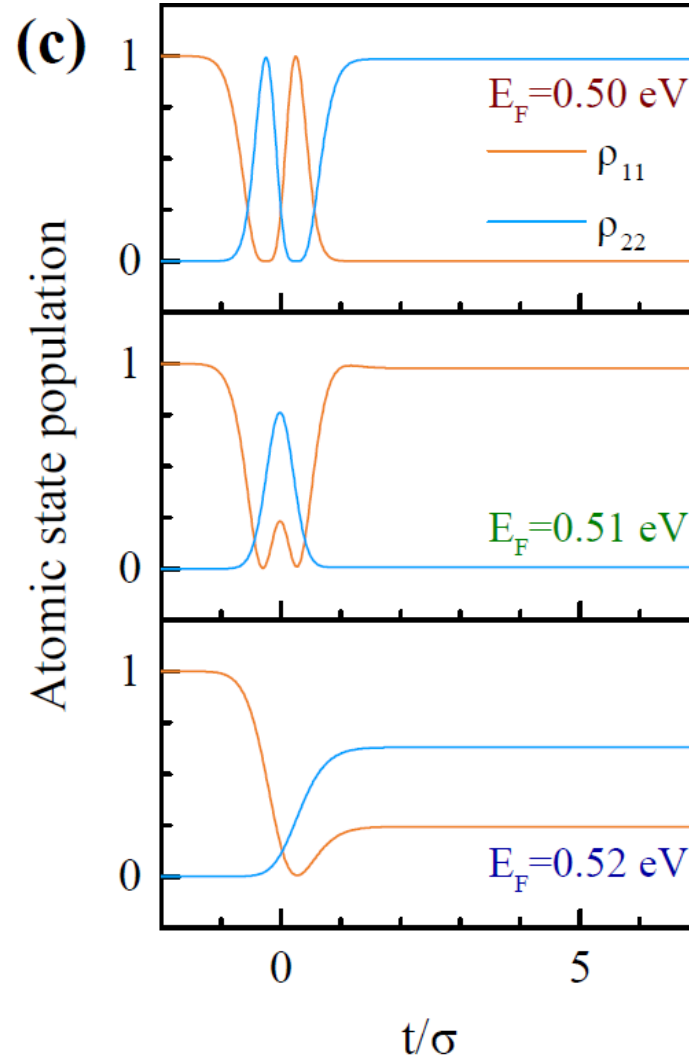
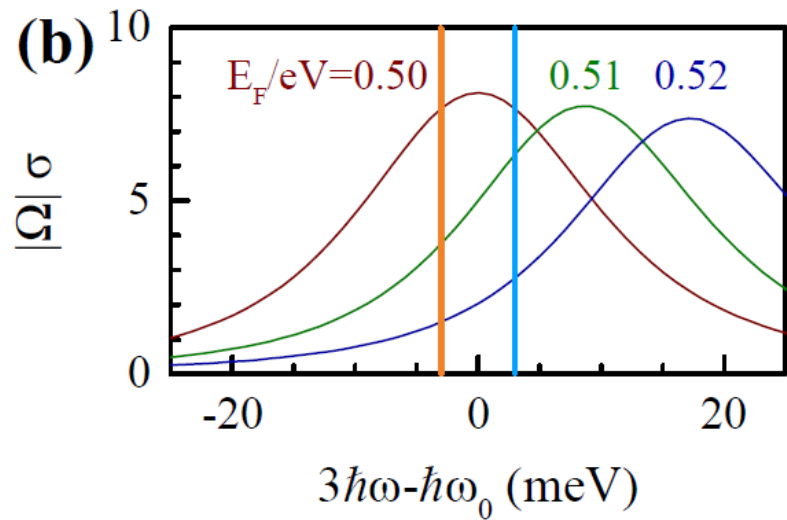
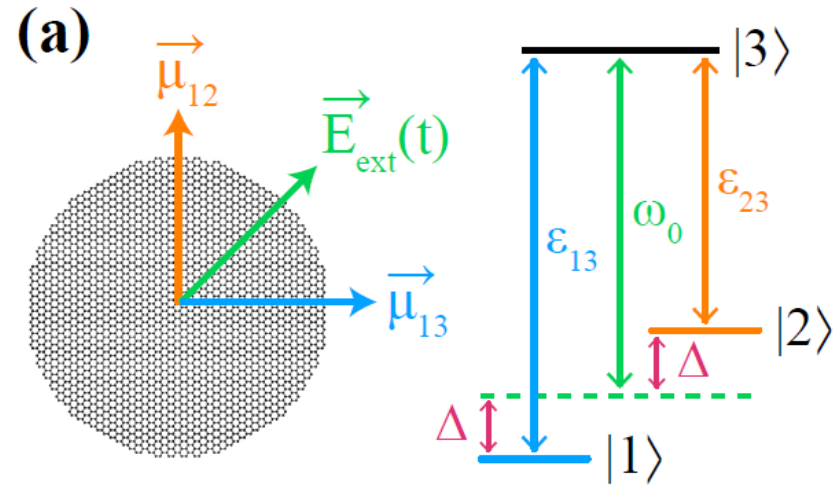




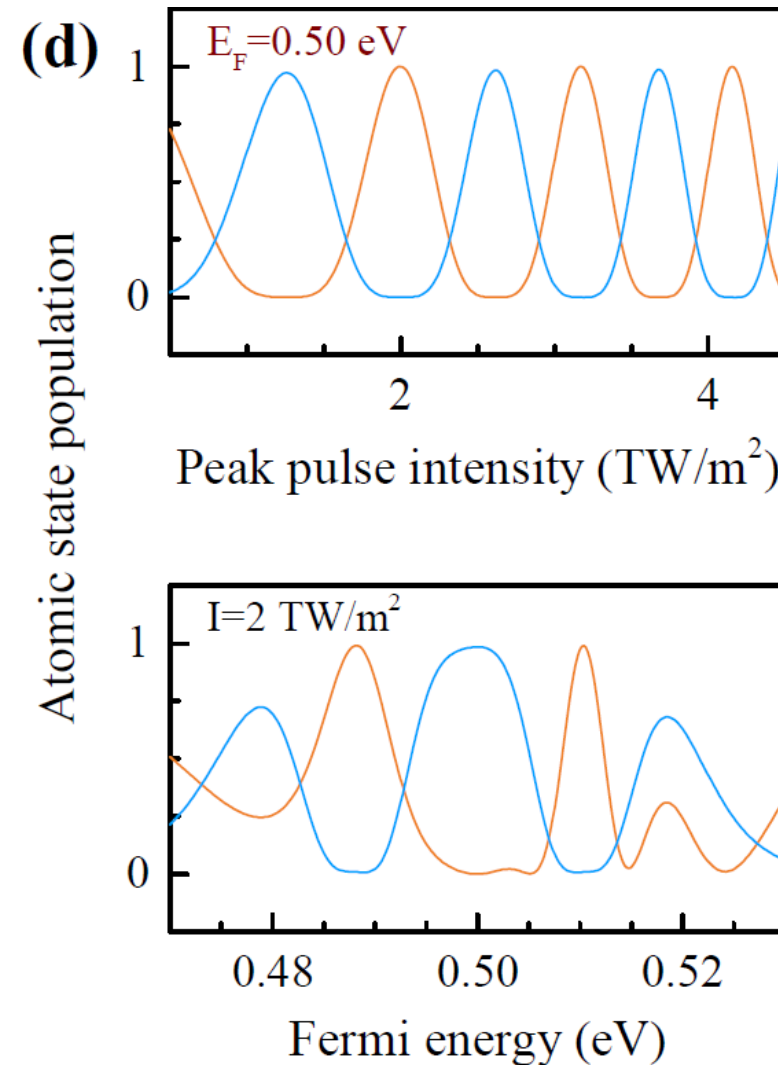
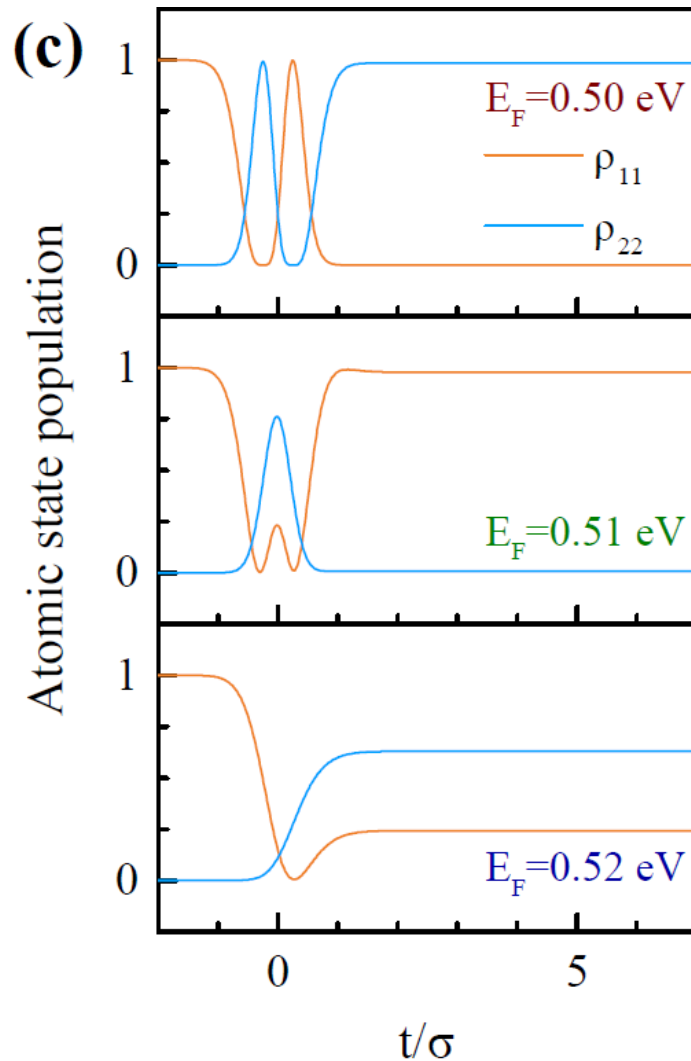
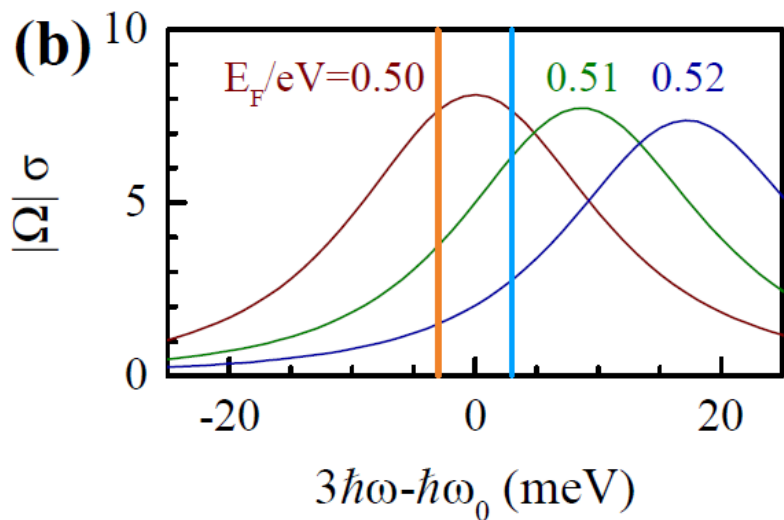
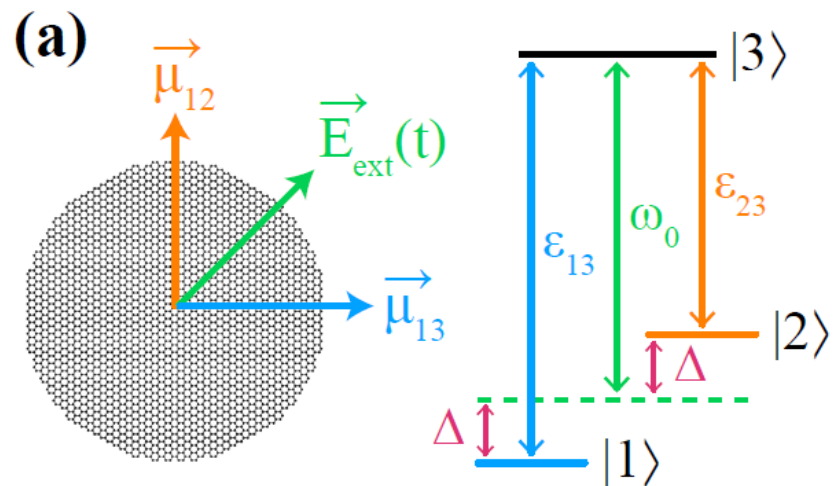
Temporal control



Temporal control



Temporal control



Single-photon-level nonlinear optics

Single-Photon Nonlinear Optics with Graphene Plasmons

M. Gullans,¹ D. E. Chang,² F. H. L. Koppens,² F. J. García de Abajo,^{2,3} and M. D. Lukin¹

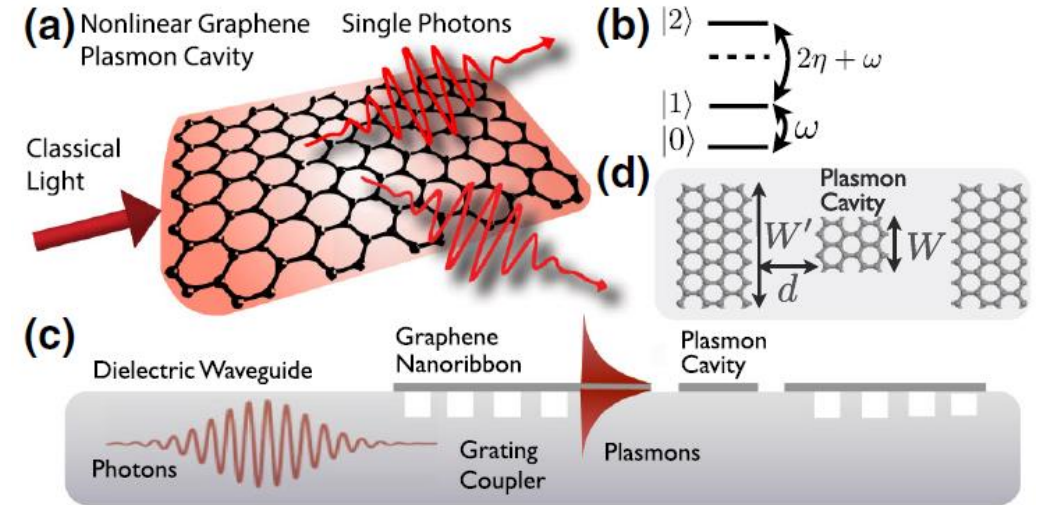
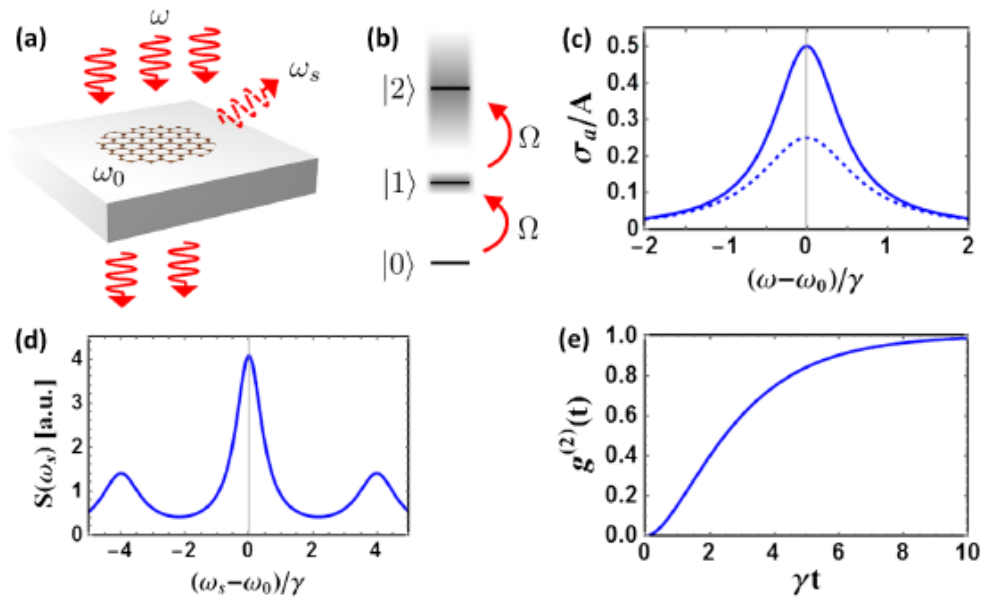
¹Department of Physics, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, USA

²ICFO-Institut de Ciències Fotoniques, Mediterranean Technology Park, 08860 Castelldefels (Barcelona), Spain

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(Received 13 September 2013; published 11 December 2013)

We show that it is possible to realize significant nonlinear optical interactions at the few photon level in graphene nanostructures. Our approach takes advantage of the electric field enhancement associated with the strong confinement of graphene plasmons and the large intrinsic nonlinearity of graphene. Such a system could provide a powerful platform for quantum nonlinear optical control of light. As an example, we consider an integrated optical device that exploits this large nonlinearity to realize a single photon switch.



Multiplasmon Absorption in Graphene

Marinko Jablan^{1,2,*} and Darrick E. Chang¹

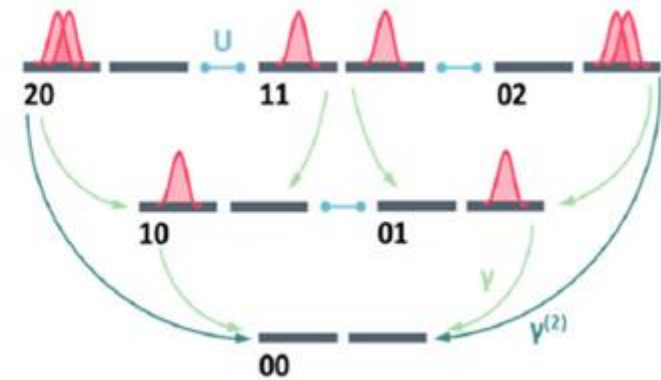
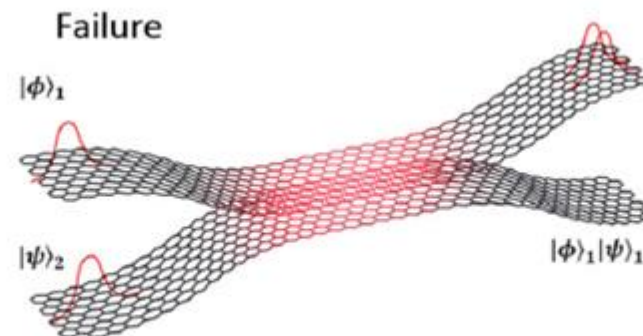
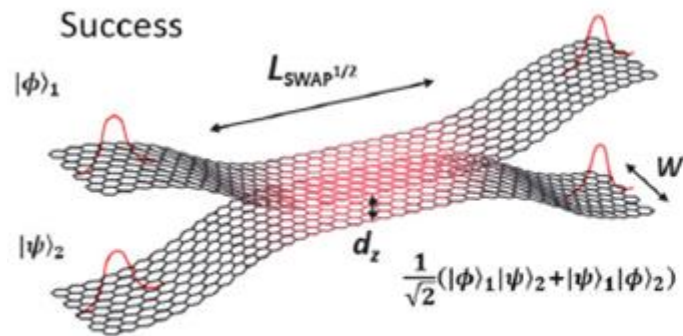
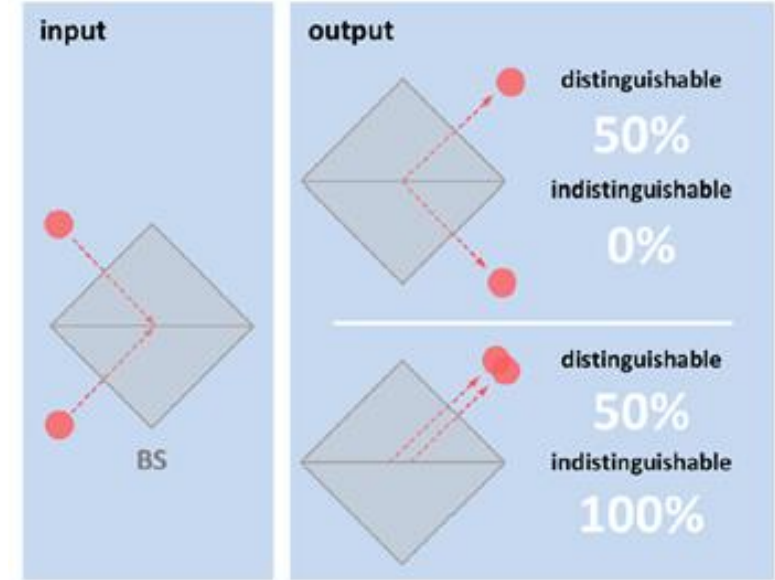
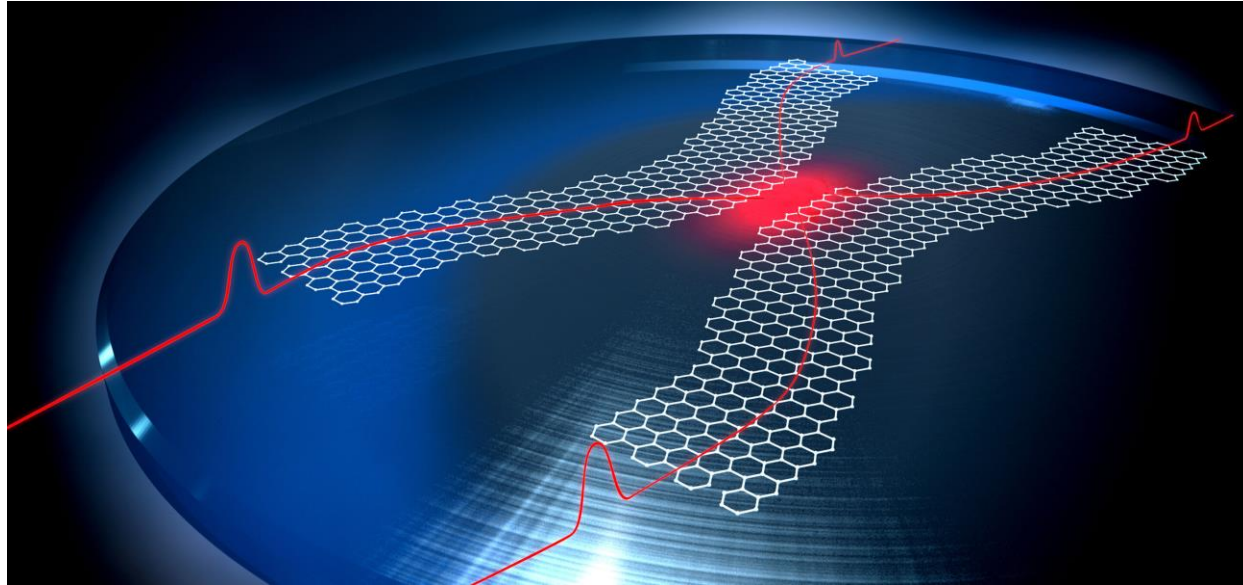
¹ICFO-Institut de Ciències Fotoniques, Mediterranean Technology Park, 08860 Castelldefels (Barcelona), Spain

²Department of Physics, University of Zagreb, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia

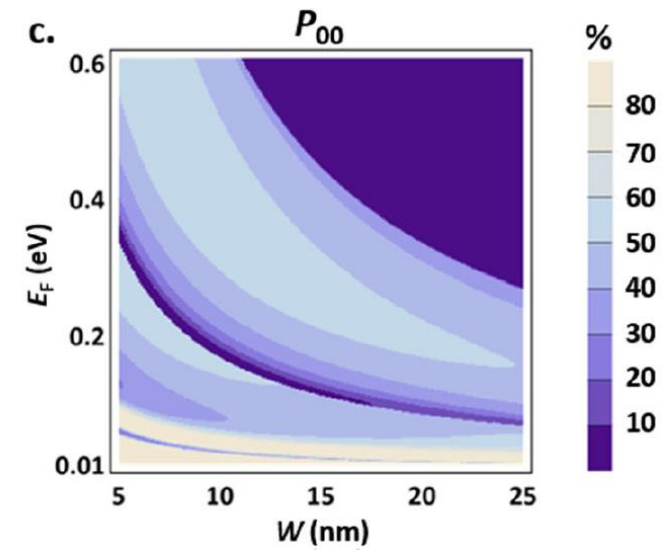
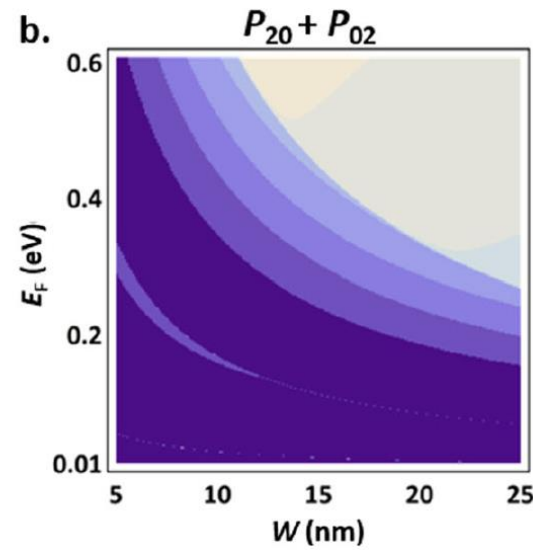
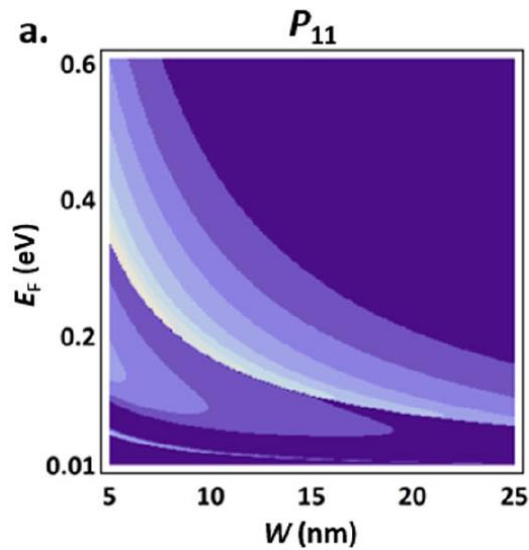
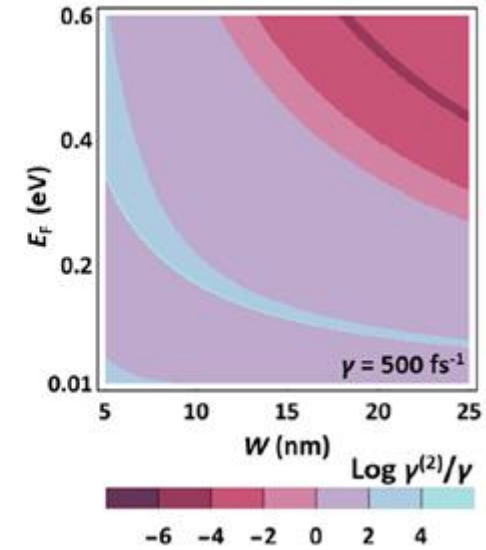
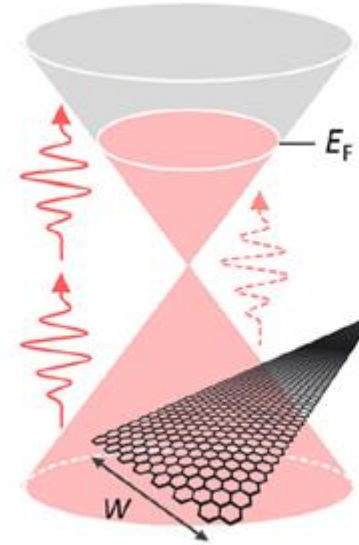
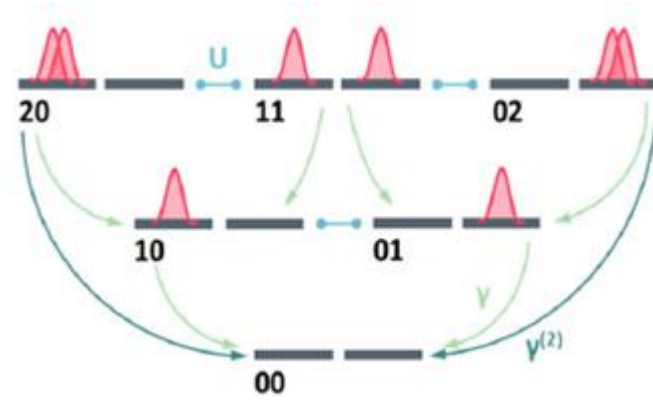
(Received 21 January 2015; published 10 June 2015)

We show that graphene possesses a strong nonlinear optical response in the form of multiplasmon absorption, with exciting implications in classical and quantum nonlinear optics. Specifically, we predict that graphene nanoribbons can be used as saturable absorbers with low saturation intensity in the far-infrared and terahertz spectrum. Moreover, we predict that two-plasmon absorption and extreme localization of plasmon fields in graphene nanodisks can lead to a plasmon blockade effect, in which a single quantized plasmon strongly suppresses the possibility of exciting a second plasmon.

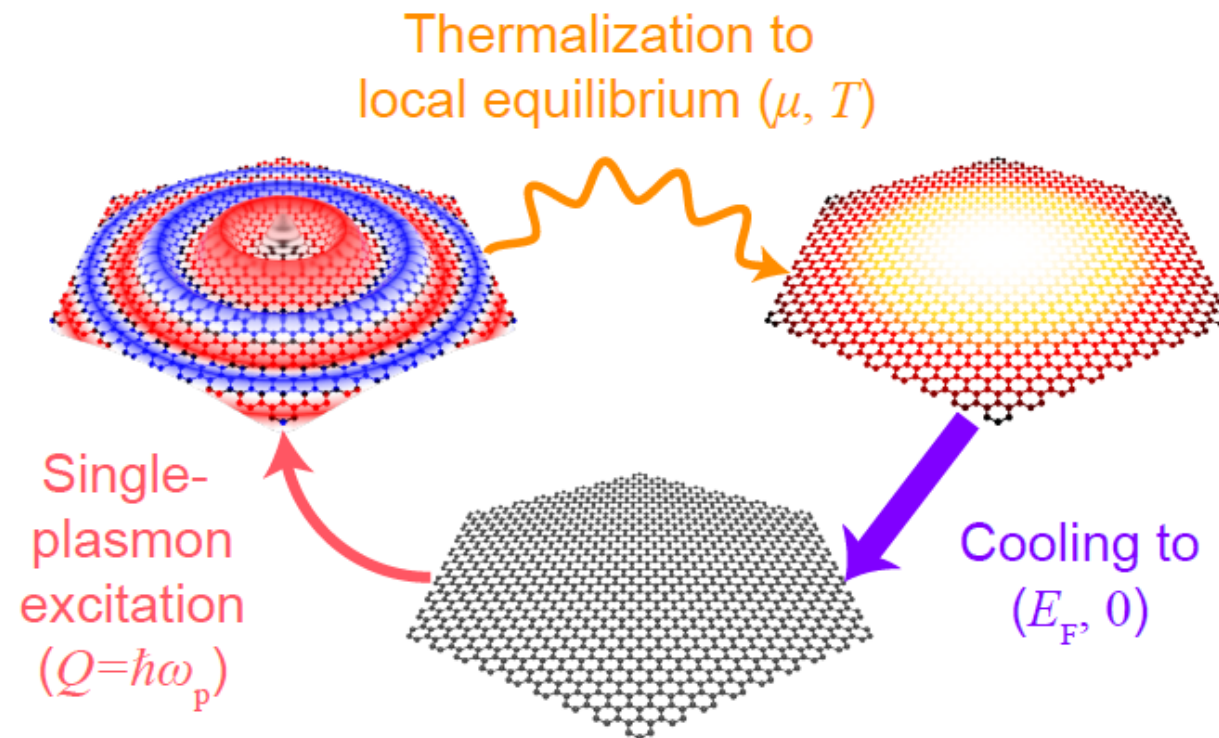
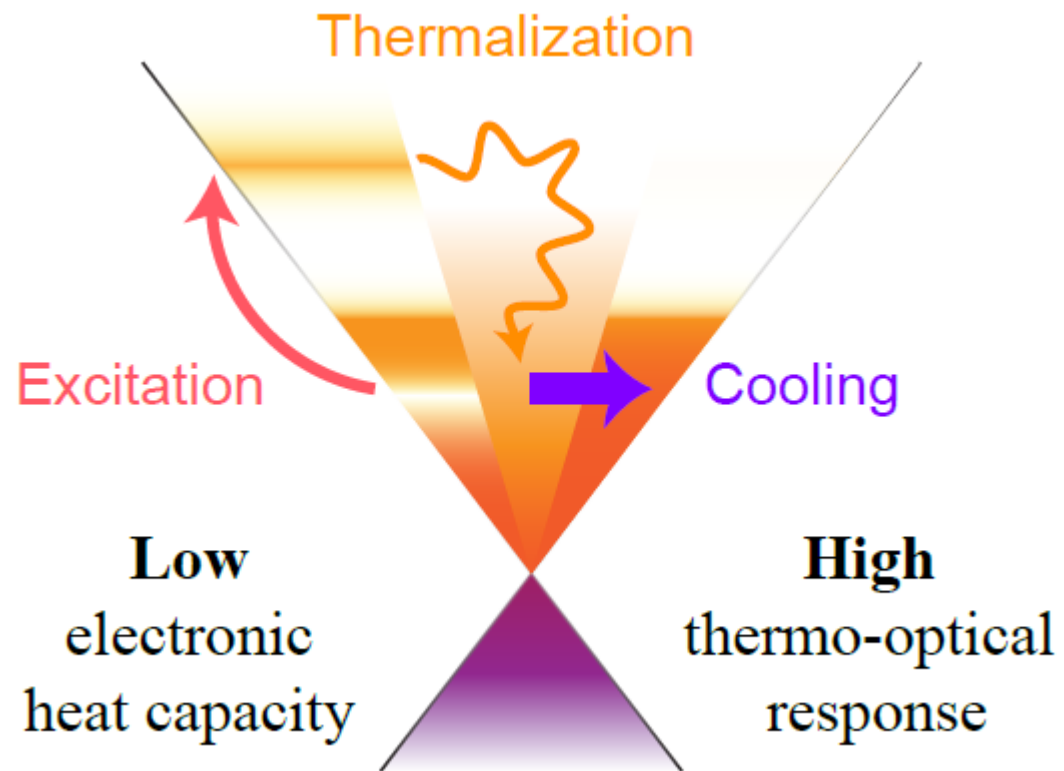
Quantum logic



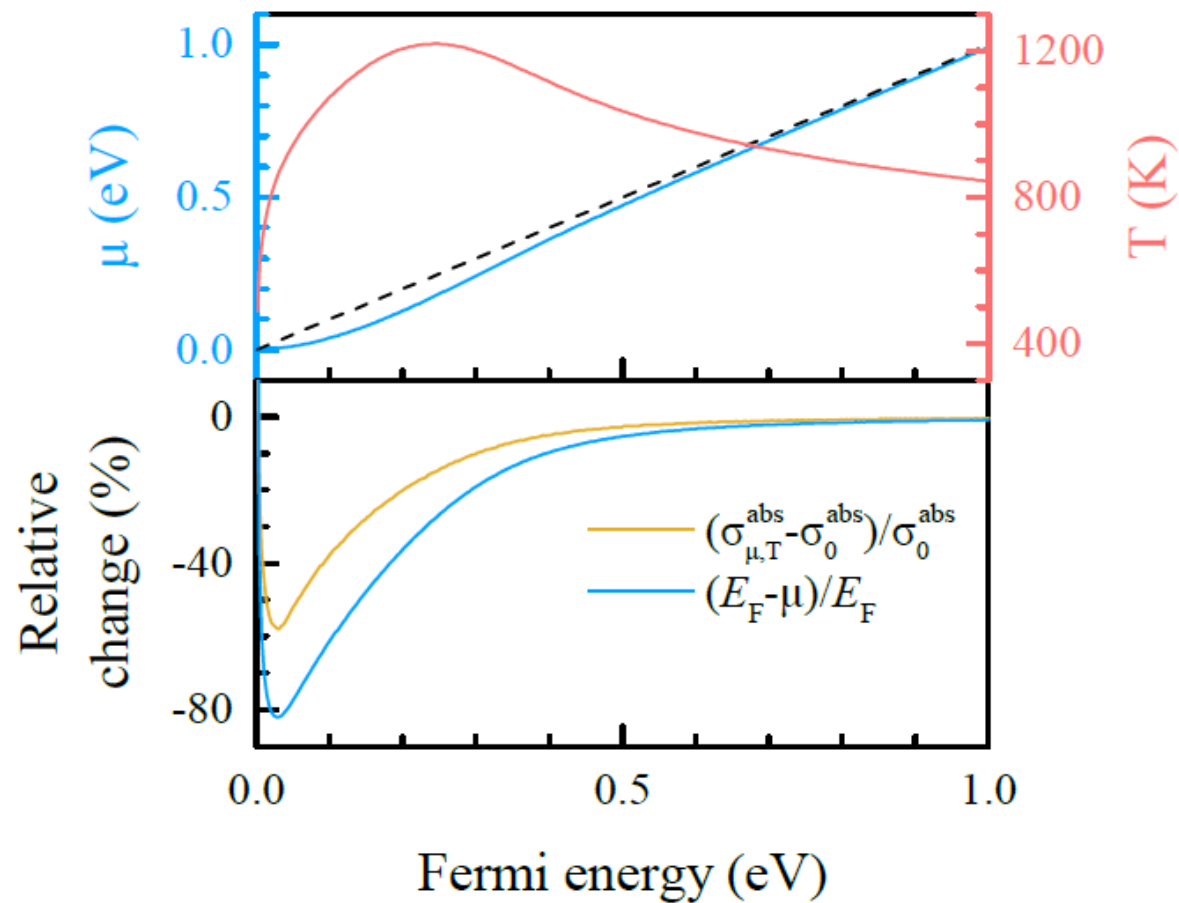
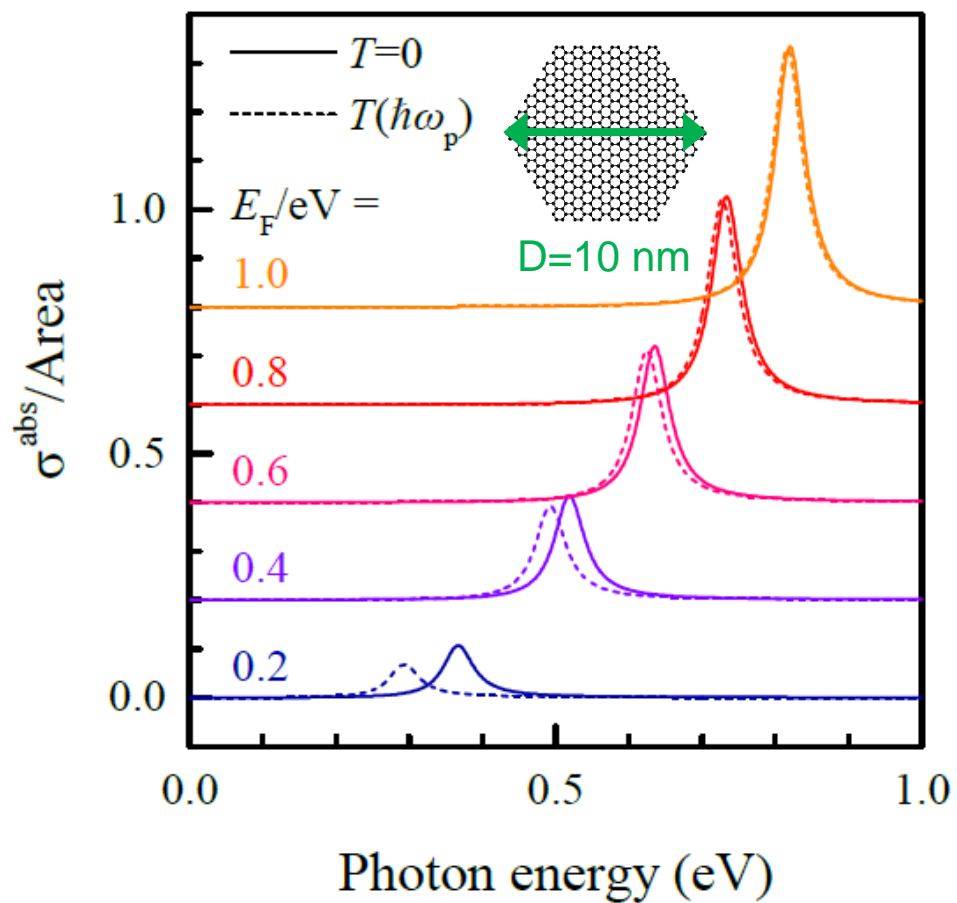
Quantum logic



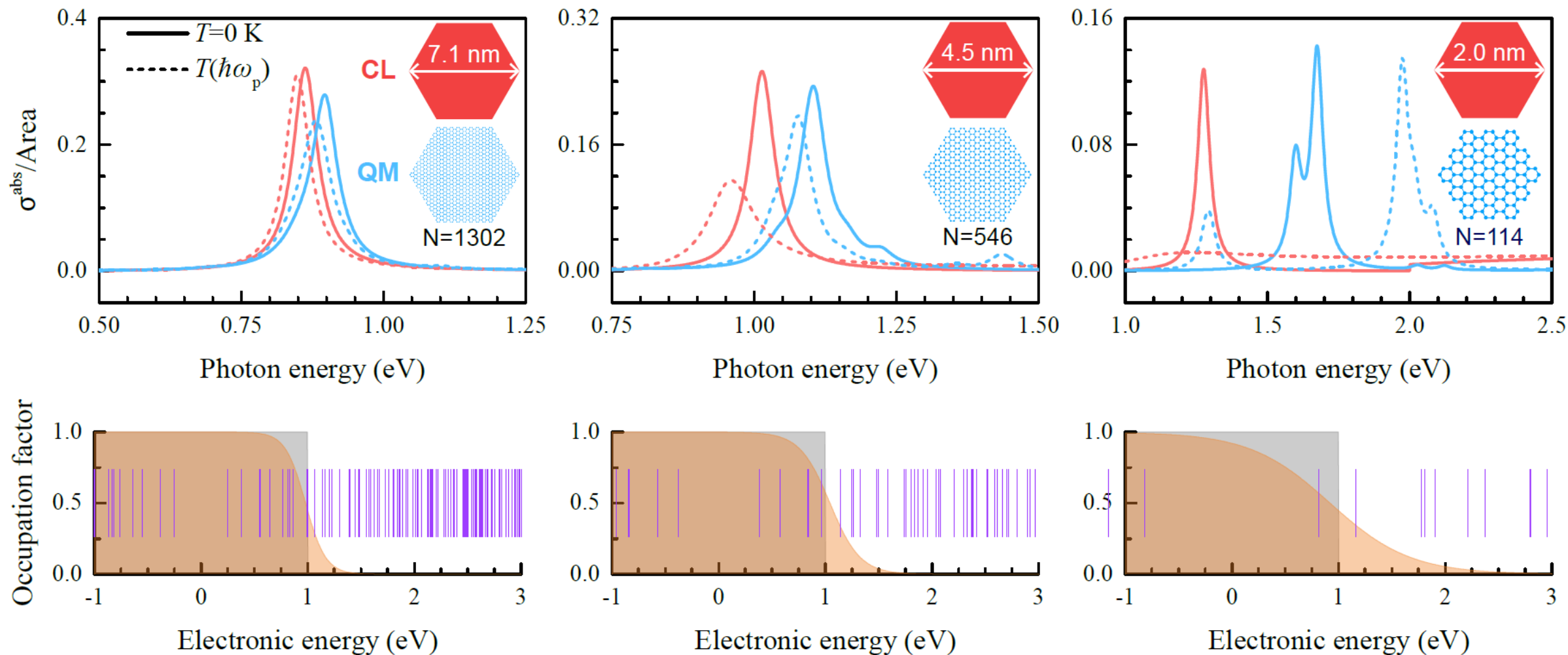
Thermo-optical switching



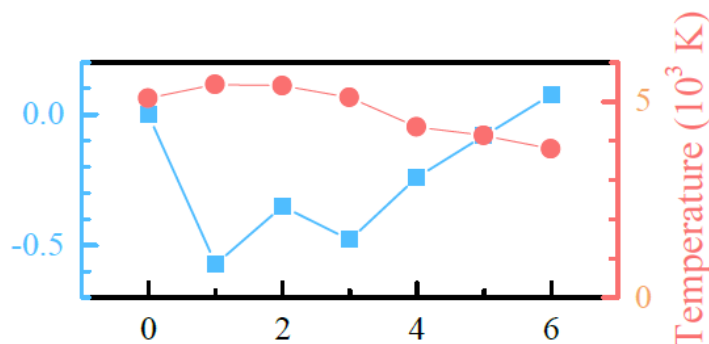
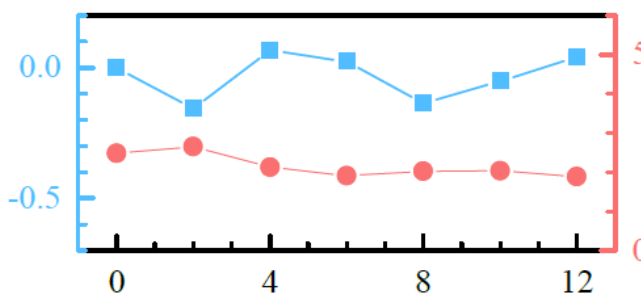
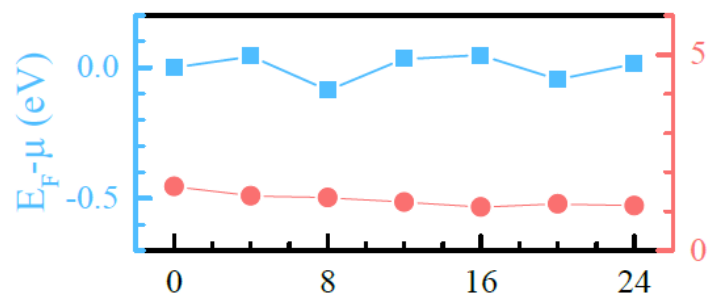
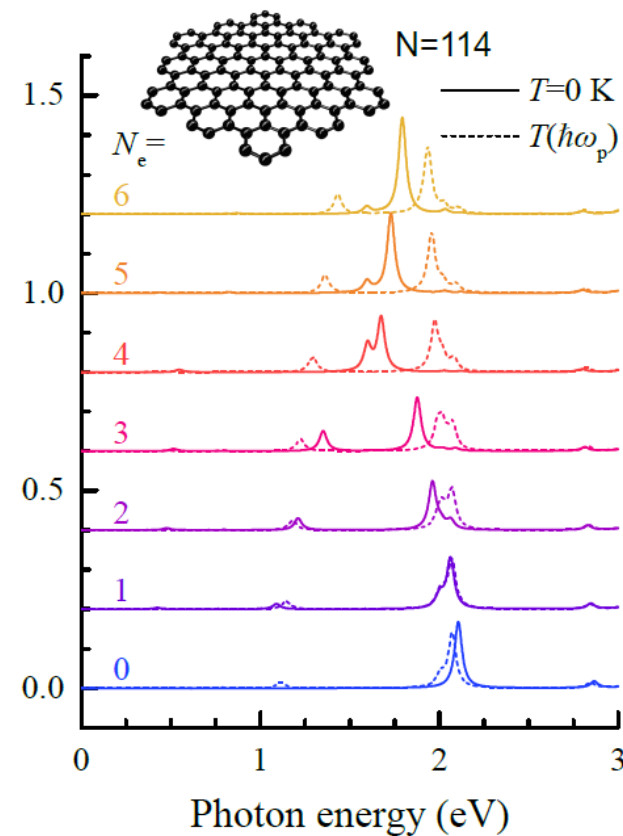
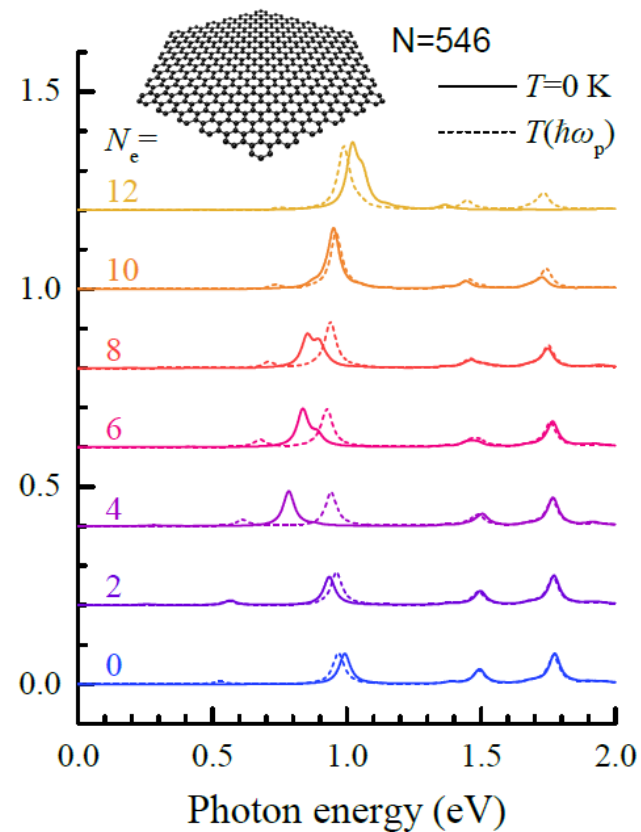
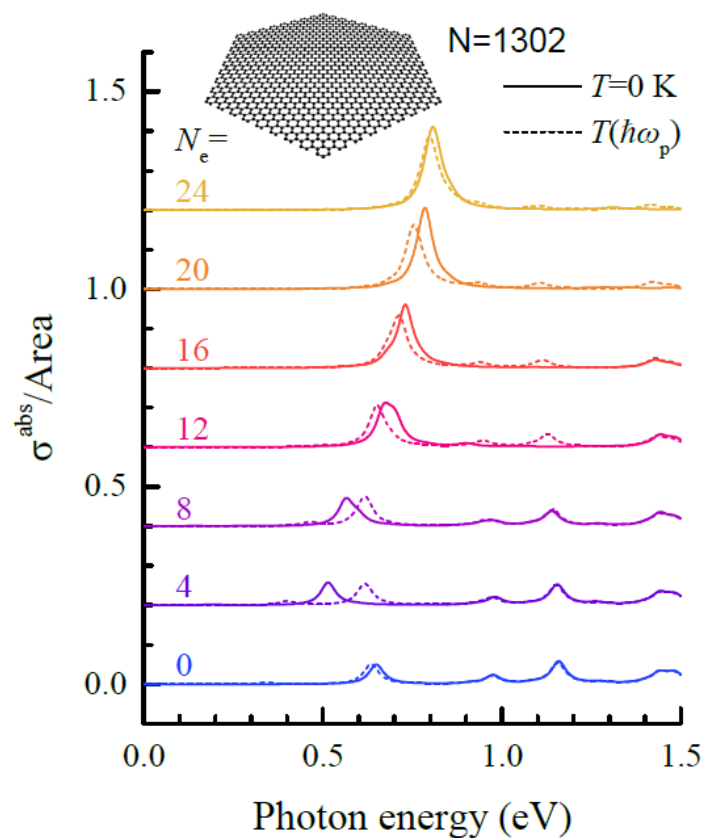
Thermo-optical switching



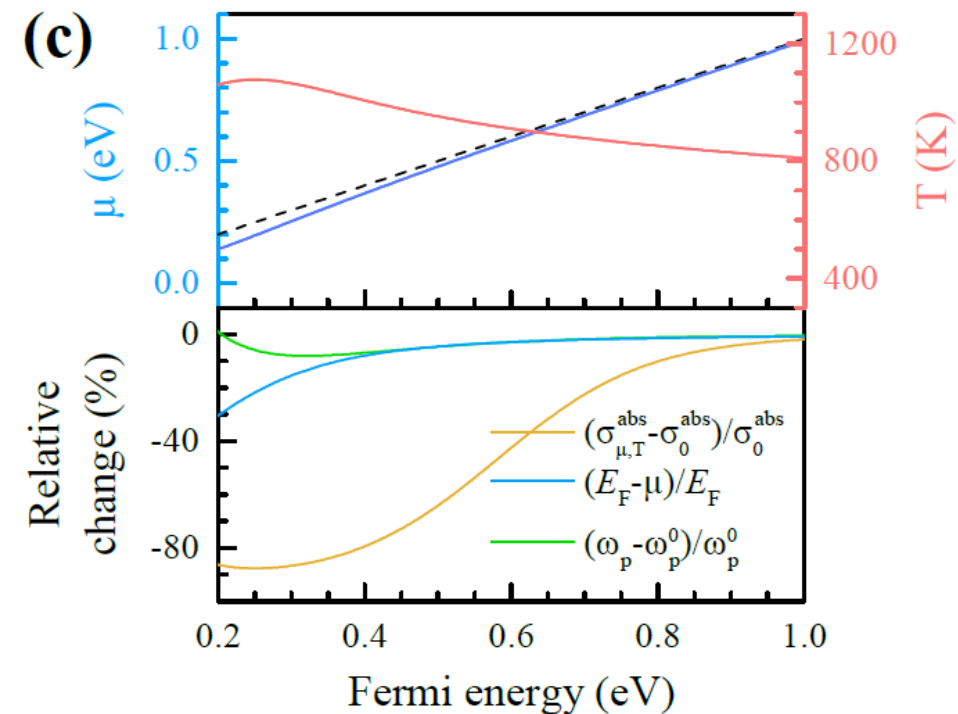
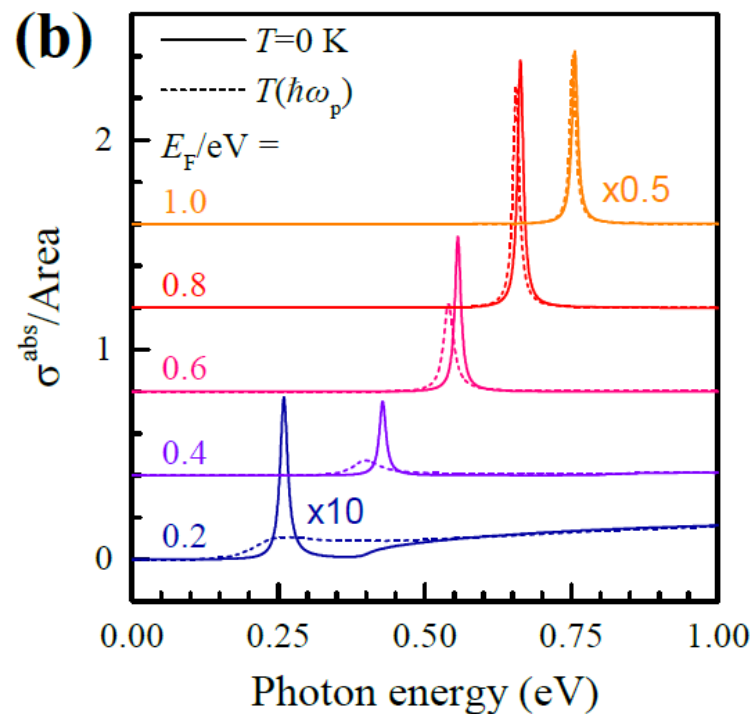
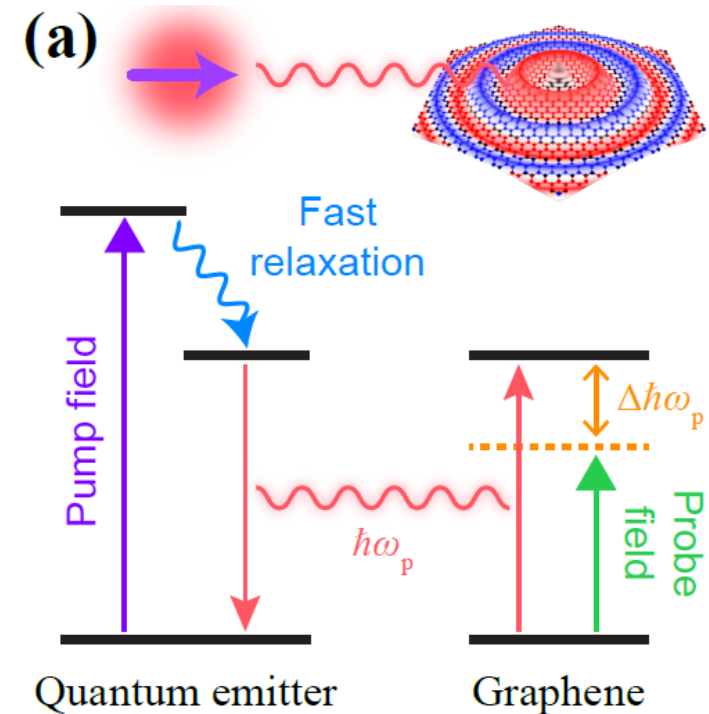
Thermo-optical switching



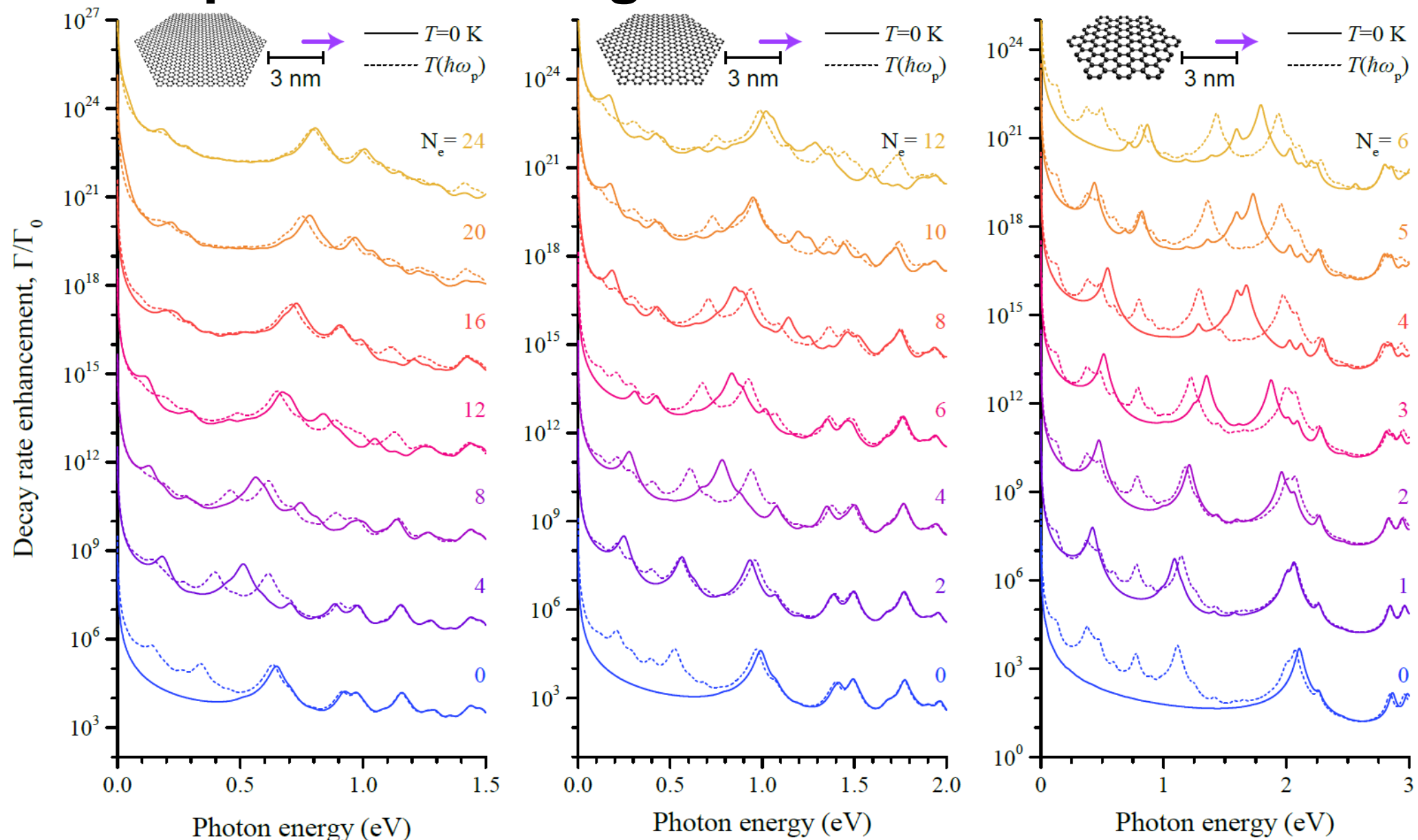
Thermo-optical switching



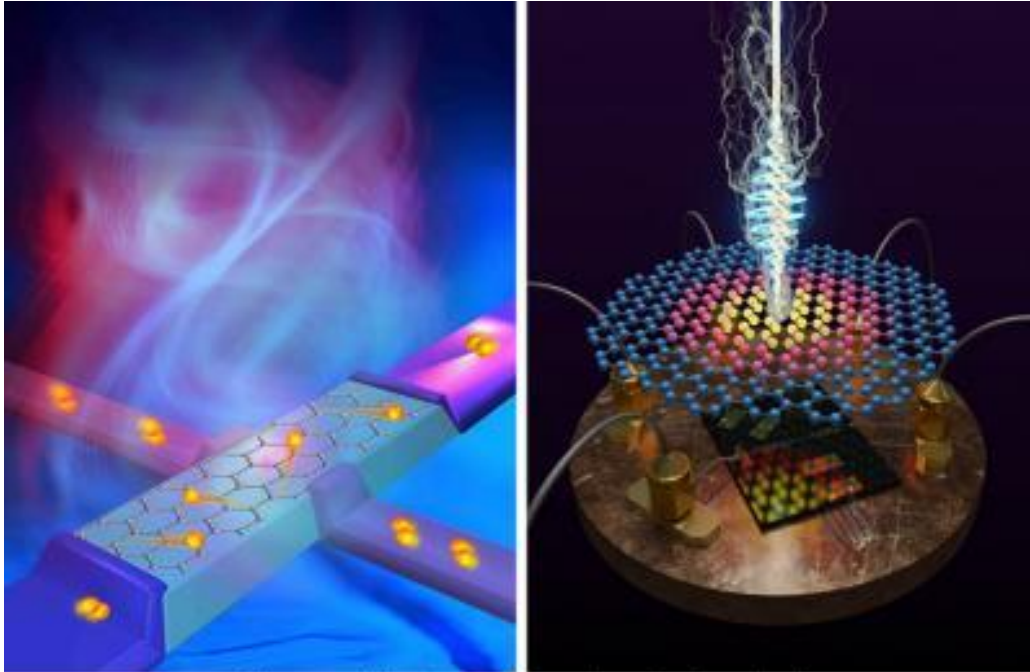
Thermo-optical switching



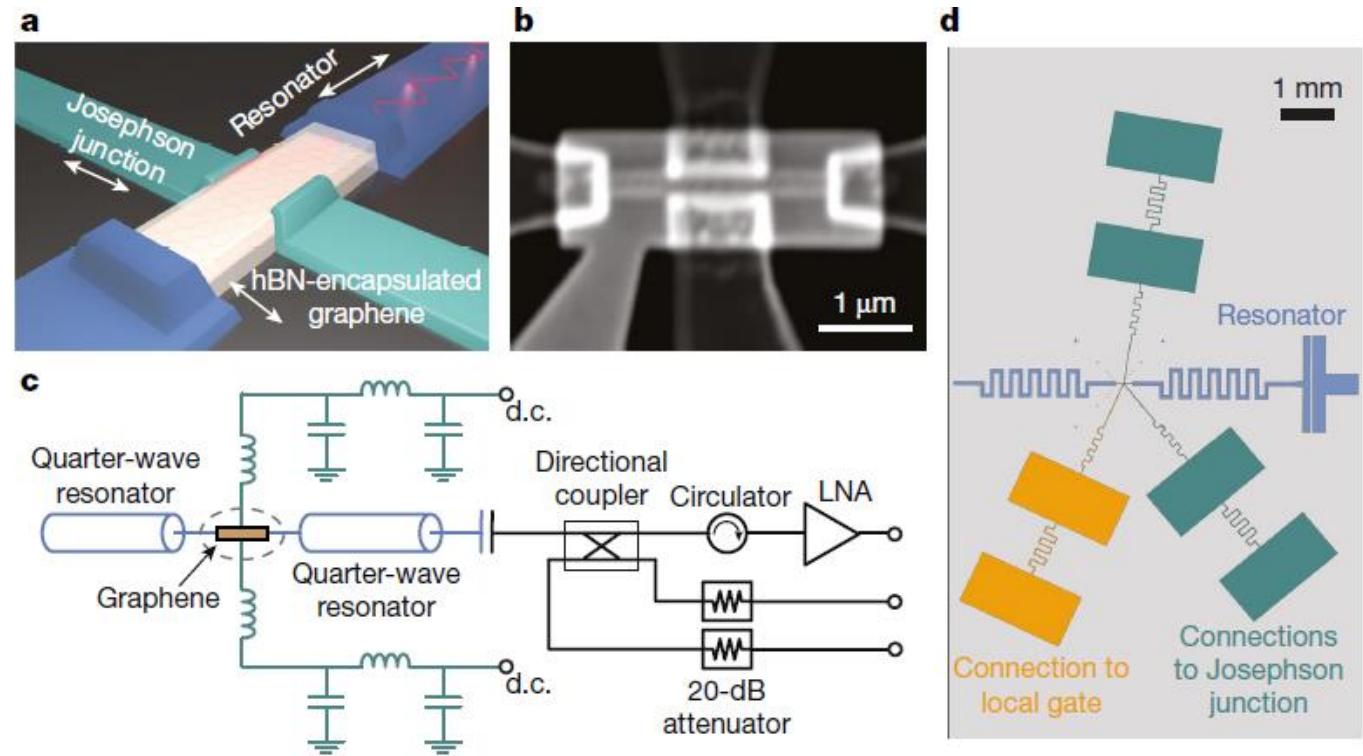
Thermo-optical switching



Thermo-optical switching



Microwave bolometer based on graphene Josephson junction
(Credit: Graham Rowlands from Raytheon BBN Technologies, Sampson Wilcox from MIT)



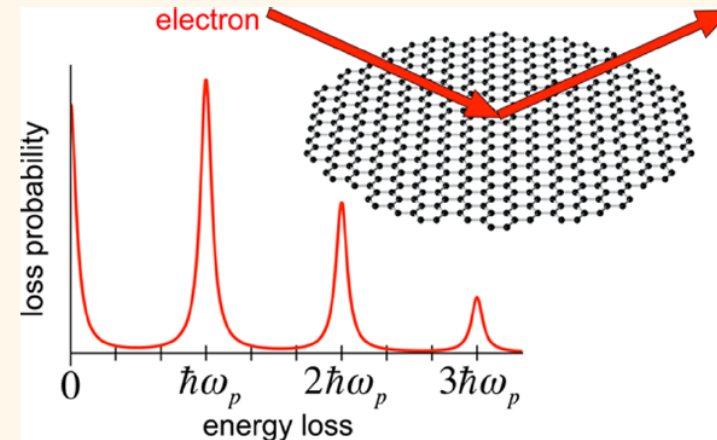
Lee et al., Nature (2020)

Multiple Excitation of Confined Graphene Plasmons by Single Free Electrons

F. Javier García de Abajo*

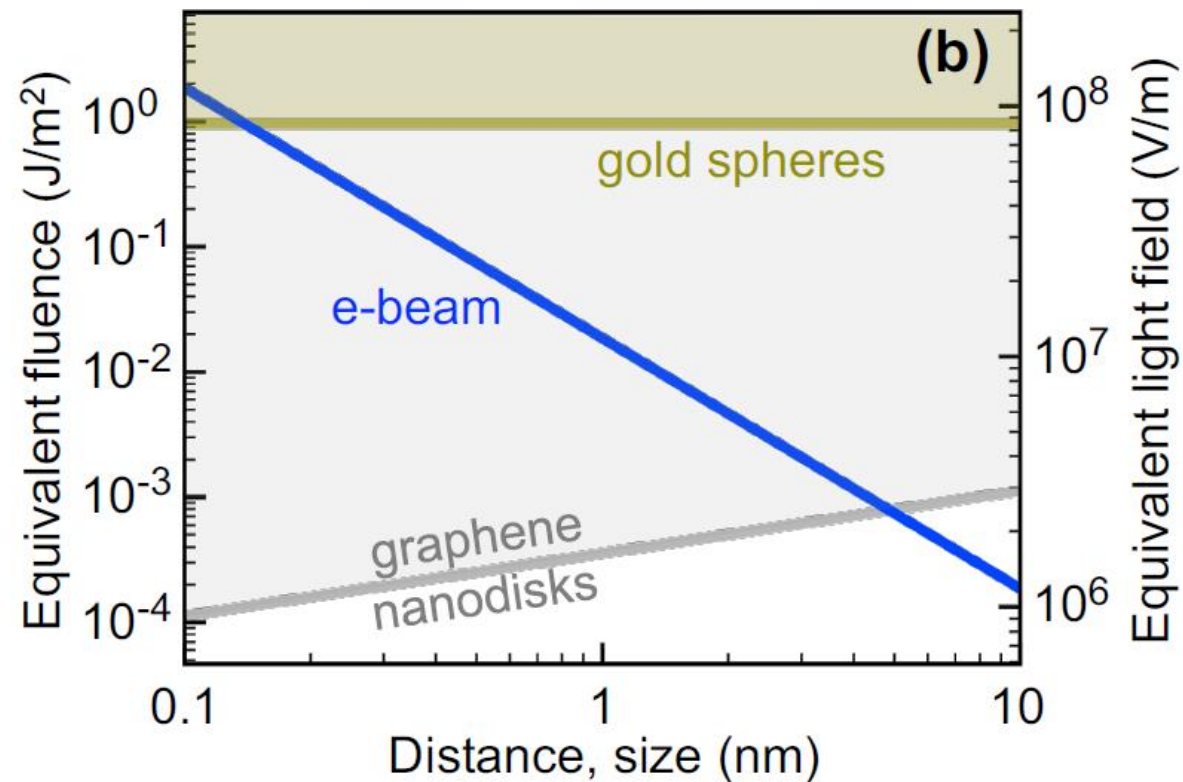
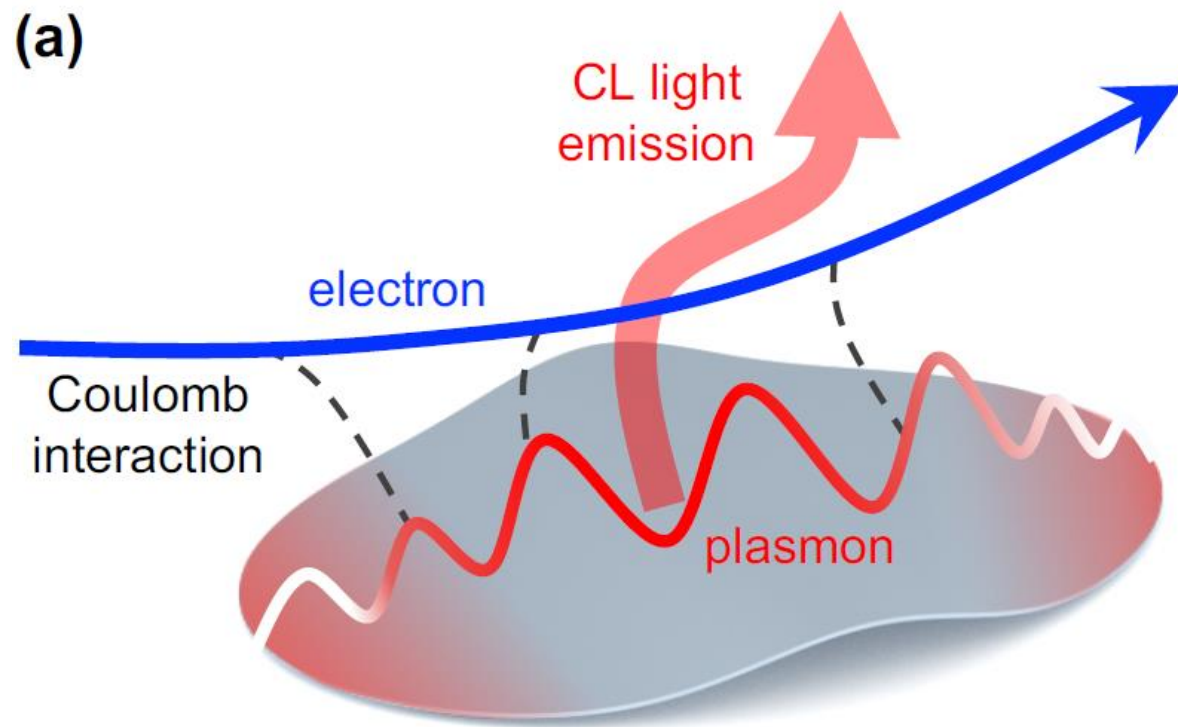
ICFO-Institut de Ciències Fotoniques, Mediterranean Technology Park, 08860 Castelldefels, Barcelona, Spain, and ICREA-Institució Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats, 08010 Ciutat Vella, Barcelona, Spain

ABSTRACT We show that free electrons can efficiently excite plasmons in doped graphene with probabilities in the order of one per electron. More precisely, we predict multiple excitations of a single confined plasmon mode in graphene nanostructures. These unprecedentedly large electron-plasmon couplings are explained using a simple scaling law and further investigated through a general quantum description of the electron–plasmon interaction. From a fundamental viewpoint, multiple plasmon excitations by a single electron provide a unique platform for exploring the bosonic quantum nature of these collective modes. Not only does our study open a viable path toward multiple excitation of a single plasmon mode by a single electron, but it also reveals electron probes as ideal tools for producing, detecting, and manipulating plasmons in graphene nanostructures.

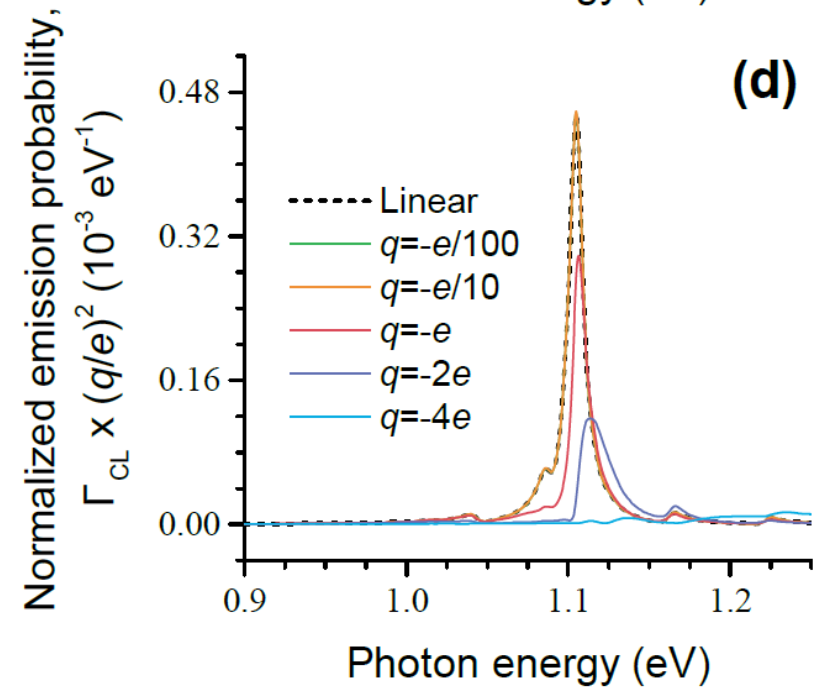
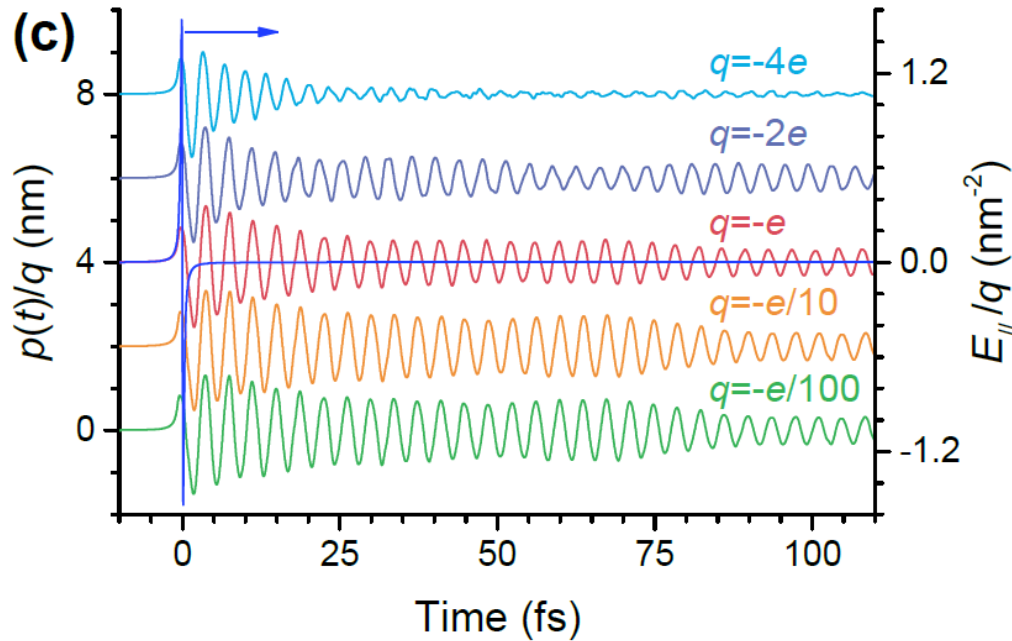
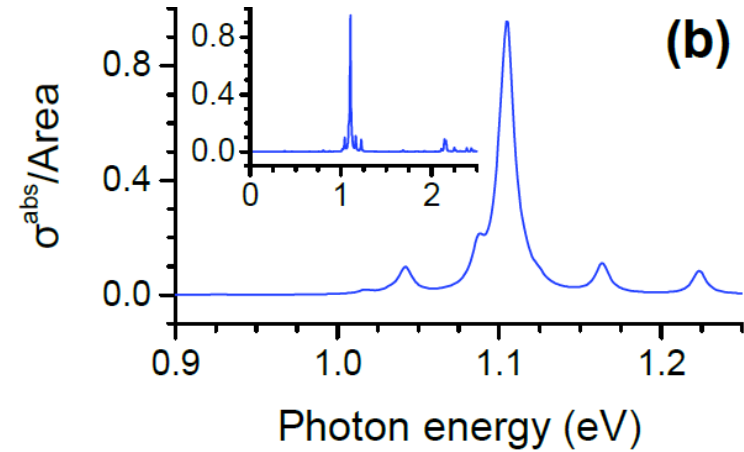
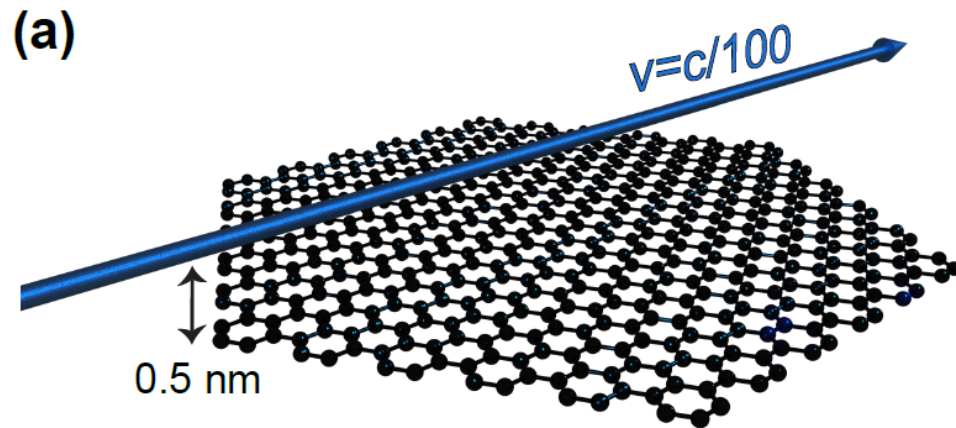


KEYWORDS: graphene · plasmons · multiple plasmon excitation · electron energy loss · quantum plasmonics · nanophotonics

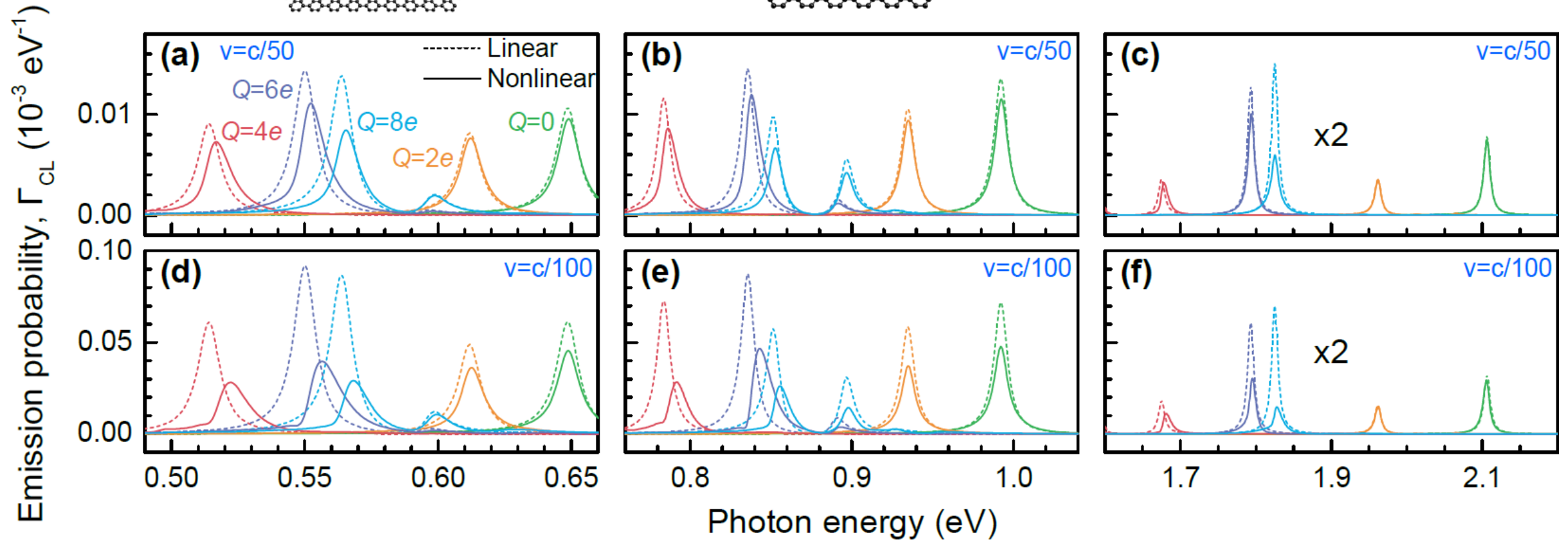
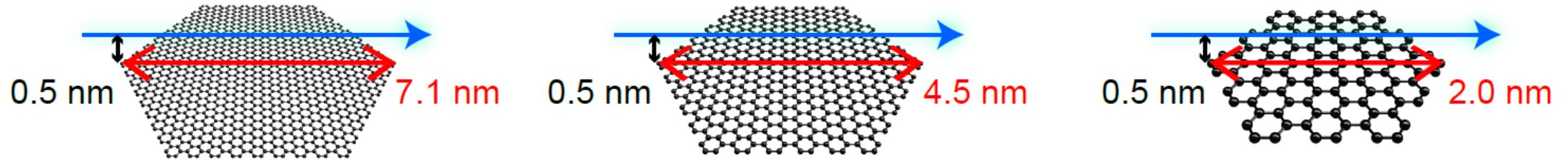
Estimating electron-induced nonlinearity



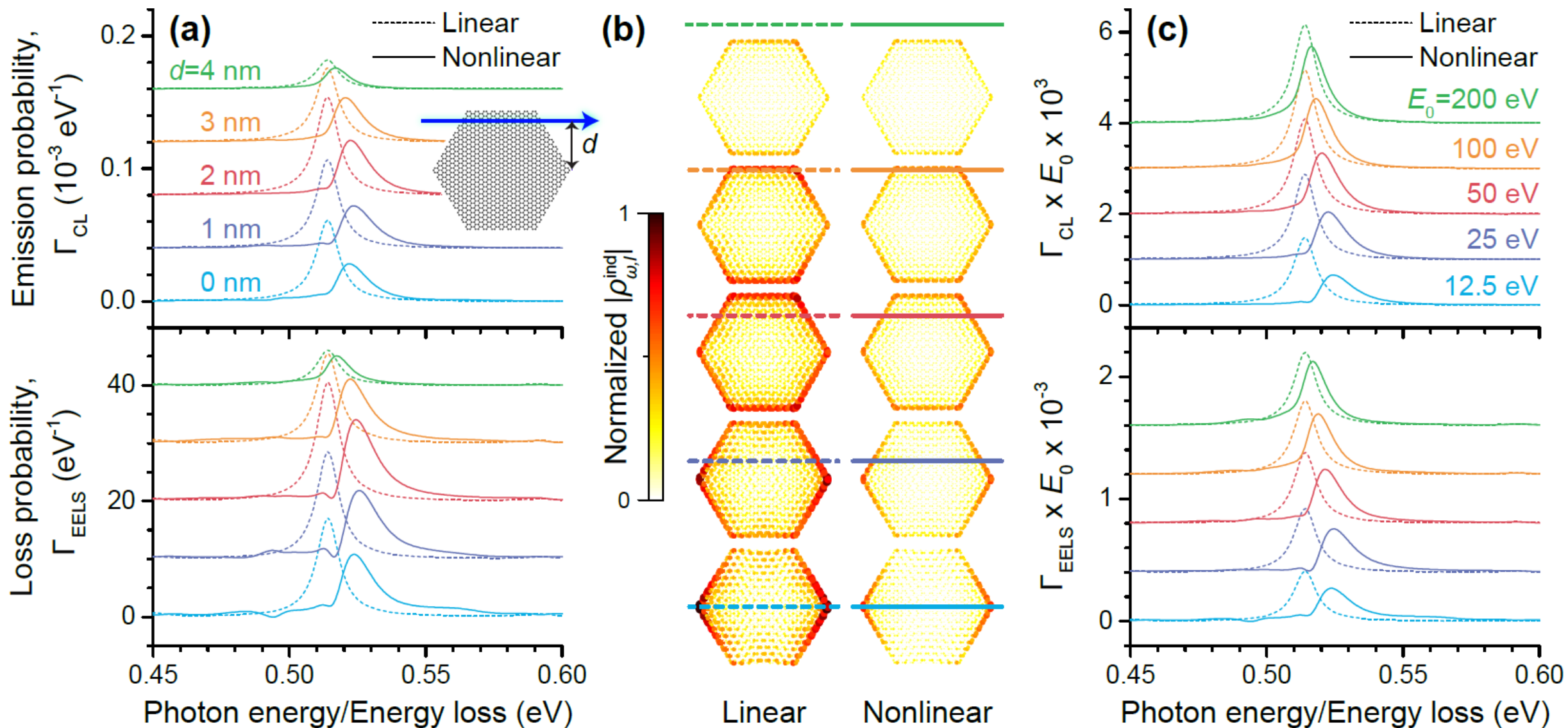
Electron-induced nonlinear phenomena



Electron-induced nonlinear phenomena



Electron-induced nonlinear phenomena



Summary

Appealing prospects for nonlinear graphene plasmonics:

- Electrical control over quantum optical states
- Single-photon-level optical nonlinearity

Further details: <http://physics.sdu.dk/people/cox>

J. D. Cox and F. J. García de Abajo, *Acc. Chem. Res.* **52**, 2536 (2019)

J. D. Cox and F. J. García de Abajo, *Nano Lett.* **20**, 4792 (2020)

