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## PRESS RELEASE

Source: Toyohashi University of Technology, Japan, Committee for Public Relations

For immediate release

### **Subject line: Waveguiding and detecting structure for surface plasmon polaritons on silicon**

**(Toyohashi, Japan, 25 June 2014) Toyohashi Tech researchers have developed a simple, low-loss waveguide for Surface Plasmon Polaritons (SPPs) that is applicable to nanoscale photonic integrated circuits on silicon.**

This report is featured in the Research highlights issue of the Toyohashi Tech e-Newsletter:

Founded in 1976, Toyohashi University of Technology is a vibrant modern institute with research activities reflecting the modern era of advanced electronics, engineering, and life sciences.

[http://www.tut.ac.jp/english/newsletter/research\\_highlights/research02.html](http://www.tut.ac.jp/english/newsletter/research_highlights/research02.html)

Surface plasmon polaritons (SPPs) are waves that propagate along the surface of a conductor and collective oscillation of electrons coupled with the optical field at the nano-scale beyond the diffraction limit of propagating light waves. Recently, there is increasing interest in SPPs as signal carriers in nanoscale integrated circuits to increase the degree of accumulation and reduce power consumption.

However, low-loss SPP waveguides with detectors have not been developed for applying to nanoscale integrated circuits.

Now, Mitsuo Fukuda and his group at Toyohashi Tech have developed a simple, low-loss waveguide for SPPs that is applicable to nanoscale integrated circuits.

A thin metal film deposited on a silicon substrate was terminated with a diffraction structure (a multi-slit or a metal disk array) at the end to guide the SPPs transmitted on the surface (air-metal interface) to the opposite side of the metal (metal-silicon interface). A Schottky barrier is formed at the metal-silicon interface, and the free electrons in the metal are excited by the guided SPPs and then cross over the barrier. The overflowing electrons result in observable photocurrents.

The waveguide developed in this research enabled the efficient propagation of SPPs in 1550-nm-wavelength bands (transparent to silicon) along the Au film surface, and the photocurrents were much larger than for waveguides without the diffraction structure (26 times for the grating structure and 10 times for the disk array).

This waveguide device is expected to contribute to nanoscale photonic integrated circuits on silicon.

#### Reference:

Authors: M. Fukuhara, M. Ota, H. Sakai, T. Aihara, Y. Ishii, and M. Fukuda.

Title of original paper: Low-loss waveguiding and detecting structure for surface plasmon polaritons.

Journal, volume, pages and year: *Applied Physics Letters*, **104**, 081111 (2014).



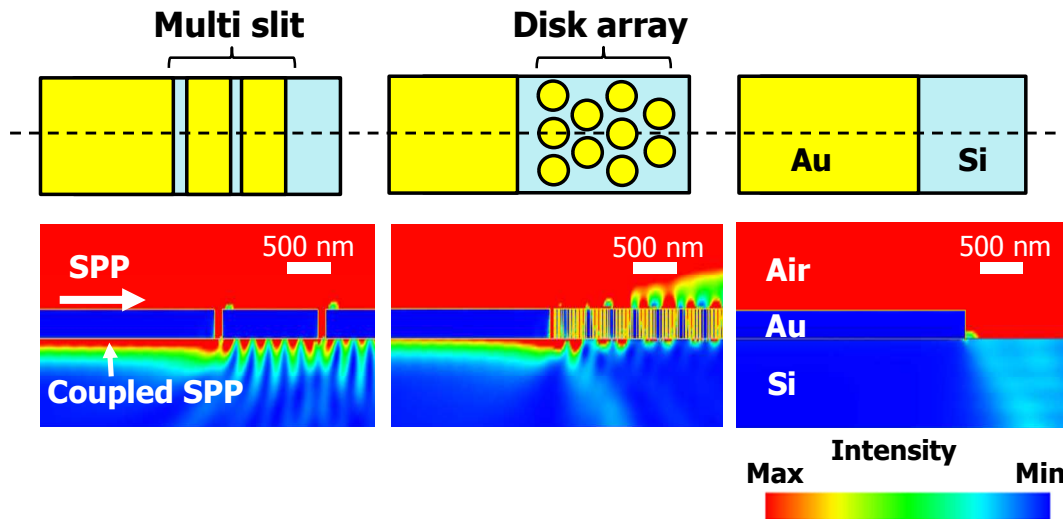
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Digital Object Identifier (DOI): 10.1063/1.4866792

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Caption: Schematic diagrams and electric field intensity distributions for (a) a multi-slit structure, (b) a disk array, and (c) no diffraction structure at the waveguide end.



Mitsuo Fukuda

## Further information

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## About Toyohashi University of Technology:

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