금속 나노복합 결함구조를 갖는 1차원 광자결정의 비선형 광학특성 연구

Nonlinear optical characterization of a 1-D photonic crystal with a metal nanocomposite defect

Jisoo Hwang, Hyungseok Pang*,

Division of Physical Metrology, Korea Research Institute of Standards and Science, *College of Optics & Photonics: CREOL & FPCE, University of Central Florida jhwang@kriss.re.kr

We investigate the nonlinear optical (NLO) change of a defect mode which 1-D photonic crystal (PC) with a Au:SiO₂ nanocomposite structural defect owns. A optical defect mode appears in the photonic bandgap (PBG) due to the modification of the index periodicity. Strong filed localization at a structural defect in PC provides the nonlinear optical applications. Various NLO materials have been employed as defect structures in PCs, and ultrafast all-optical switching of defect modes has been realized by altering the refractive index of the defect.⁽¹⁻³⁾ Metal-dielectric nanocomposites have been developed as NLO materials allowing reasonable transmittance for optical applications. The metal-dielectric nanocomposites were reported to reveal saturable absorption or reverse saturable absorption behavior depending on wavelength.^(4,5) Furthermore, surface plasmon resonances lead metal nanostructures to exhibit an enhanced NLO response.⁽⁶⁾

Three structures are designed and fabricated to characterize the linear and NLO properties of 1-D PCs with a defect layer. They are a 1-D PC with a Au:SiO₂ nanocomposite layer as the defect layer, a 1-D PC with an SiO_2 film as a defect layer, and an isolated Au: SiO_2 nanocomposite layer. The bandgap structures are identified from transmission measurement as shown in Fig. 1. The center of the bandgap appears at 610 nm with a bandgap width of 180 nm. The location of optical defect mode is determined as 629 nm for the PC with the Au:SiO₂ defect (solid curve) and 601 nm for the PC with the SiO₂ defect (dashed-dotted curve). The dashed curve is the spectrum of AuSiO₂ nanocomposite film, which shows a surface plasmon resonance Two sets of experiments are performed. peak at 554 nm. First, femtosecond Z-scan measurements are performed on the isolated Au:SiO₂ nanocomposite defect layer to independently characterize its nonlinear refraction and absorption. Second, pump-probe measurements on the 1-D PC cavity with the Au:SiO₂ nanocomposite defect layer show an increase and blueshift of the defect transmittance peak. Such measurements on the same structure with the SiO₂ defect layer without gold show no such NLO response at similar laser input energies. An analysis based on a transfer matrix method is employed to model the contribution of the NLO response occurring in the defect layer to the optical defect mode within the 1-D PBG.⁽⁷⁾







FIG. 2 (a) Z-scan measurement data of a isolated $Au:SiO_2$ nanocomposite layer. Red circles, blue triangles, and green squares correspond to Z-scan data with open aperture, closed aperture, and closed aperture data divided by open aperture data, respectively. The solid curves are theoretical fits.(b) Pump-probe data of the 1-D PC with a Au:SiO₂ defect layer. The symbols represent the normalized transmittance changes, while the solid curve is the linear transmission spectrum.

This work was supported by the Korea Research Foundation Grant. (KRF-2005-214-C00052). J. Hwang would like to thank David J. Hagan, and Eric W. Van Stryland from College of Optics & Photonics: CREOL & FPCE, University of Central Florida for collaboration and useful discussion.

- 1. X. Hu, Q. Gong, Y. Liu, B. Cheng, and D. Zhang, Appl. Phys. Lett. 87, 231111 (2005).
- 2. G. Ma, J. Shen, Z. Zhang, Z. Hua, and S. H. Tang, Optics Express 14, 858 (2006).
- 3. H. Inouye and Y. Kanemitsu, Appl. Phys. Lett. 82, 1155 (2003).
- 4. R. Philip, G. R. Kumar, N. Sandhyarani, and T. Pradeep, Phys. Rev. B 62, 13160 (2000).
- 5. N. Venkatram, R. S. S. Kumar, D. N. Rao, S. K. Medda, S. De, and G. De, J. Nanosci. Nanotechnol. 6, 1990 (2006).
- H. B. Liao, R. F. Xiao, J. S. Fu, H. Wang, K. S. Wong, and G. K. L. Wong, Opt. Lett. 23, 388 (1998).
- 7. A. Yariv and P. Yeh, Optical Waves in Crystals: Propagation and Control of Lser Radiation (Wiley, 1984)