Dynamically reconfigurable directionality of plasmon-based single photon sources

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We propose a plasmon-based reconfigurable antenna to controllably distribute emission from single quantum emitters in spatially separated channels. Our calculations show that crossed particle arrays can split the stream of photons from a single emitter into multiple narrow beams. We predict that beams can be switched on and off by switching host refractive index. The design method is based on engineering the dispersion relations of plasmon chains and is generally applicable to traveling wave antennas. Controllable photon delivery has potential applications in classical and quantum communication.

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Controllably and efficiently extracting photons from single quantum emitters into a well-defined set of modes is a holy grail for quantum optics, optical quantum computation, as well as single molecule spectroscopy. The conventional approach is to place the emitter inside a high finesse ultrasmall cavity, such as a micropillar,1 microsphere or toroid, or photonic crystal cavity.2 Alternatively, several groups have started to pursue plasmonic systems for quantum optics.3 By virtue of the large interaction strength of free electrons in noble metals with photons at optical frequencies, plasmon polaritons offer very tight field confinement over large frequency bandwidths. In addition to applications in subwavelength optoelectronics and near-field sensors,4 plasmonics hence offers rich perspectives for quantum optics.5,6 By virtue of the large interaction strength of free electrons in noble metals with photons at optical frequencies, plasmon polaritons offer very tight field confinement over large frequency bandwidths. In addition to applications in subwavelength optoelectronics and near-field sensors, plasmonics hence offers rich perspectives for quantum optics.5,6 By virtue of the large interaction strength of free electrons in noble metals with photons at optical frequencies, plasmon polaritons offer very tight field confinement over large frequency bandwidths. In addition to applications in subwavelength optoelectronics and near-field sensors, plasmonics hence offers rich perspectives for quantum optics.5,6

In a quantum network in which several localized qubits interact via emission of photons, one would desire reconfigurable coupling between nodes in the network of qubits. By analogy to radio-wave antennas, one might expect that plasmon antennas used to control emitters can be reprogrammed with ease to arbitrarily steer beams. However, programmable radio-wave antennas use methods inaccessible to plasmonics, as they usually use individual phase control over many active elements. In this Rapid Communication we propose a strategy to obtain control of reconfigurable plasmon antennas for single emitters. Our method rests on controlling the dispersion relation of guided modes in each part of a multi-arm traveling wave plasmon antenna by switching the refractive index of the surrounding medium. Intuitively, the large bandwidth of plasmonic antennas implies that larger index changes are needed to switch than in high Q dielectric cavities. We show that an effective reconfigurable switch can be reached with host index changes that are achievable with liquid crystals.8

We consider multi-beam antennas that split the stream of photons emitted by a single emitter into several channels, as shown in Fig. 1, each corresponding to a narrow beam of <30° full width at half maximum.5,6 We explore the possibility of dynamically switching on and off each beam at will, for instance, by controlling the refractive index surrounding the antenna. We envisage that such a dynamically reconfigurable multi-beam antenna can be useful in quantum optics, to controllably couple a local qubit to a select number of other qubits. First, let us consider how the multi-beam antenna works in its unswitched state. Following a proposal by Li et al.,9 we propose that a multi-beam antenna with N beams can be made by combining N antenna arms that each consist of a linear array of metal particles, and essentially act like Yagi-Uda type antennas at optical frequencies. Recent reports have shown that such antennas can force single emitters to emit into a narrow beam over a broad bandwidth that is demarcated on the blue edge by an abrupt cutoff. The cut-off wavelength depends on antenna geometry.5 The physics can be understood by considering a Yagi-Uda antenna as a traveling wave antenna, the behavior of which is governed by the dispersion relation for a one-dimensional infinite plasmon chain.10 When the emission frequency is tuned to the lower dispersion branch, the emitter decays into a plasmonic mode bound to the antenna, and with a wave vector beyond the light line, see Fig. 2(b). The finite antenna length causes efficient out-coupling of this mode, which hardly radiates in the case of infinite plasmon chains. For a linear plasmon

![FIG. 1. (Color online) Sketch of our reconfigurable nanoantenna concept to control single emitters. We consider a single emitter [red (dark gray) dipole] embedded in a set of linear plasmon antennas [metal particles in yellow (light gray)] that intersect at the emitter. In its unswitched state (left), such an antenna funnels spontaneous emission into different beams. The beams can be switched on and off (indicated by “ZAP”) at will by modifying the particle or host material dynamically.](image-url)
particle array of length $L$, momentum conservation is only defined within $\Delta k = \pi/L$. This determines the cut-off wavelength of efficient beaming. The wavelength at which the dispersion relation deviates more than $\Delta k$ from the light line, marked by the blue (light gray) bar in Fig. 2(b), corresponds to the cut-off wavelength. If the operation wavelength denoted by $\lambda_{op}$ is longer than the cut-off wavelength, the plasmon chain acts as a directional antenna for single photon emission. If $\lambda_{op}$ is shorter than the cut-off wavelength, the emitter decays into dark plasmons. Importantly, the cutoff is very sharp and occurs within a few nanometers spectral bandwidth. Such abrupt on/off behavior is essential for optical switching of plasmon antennas.

As the first example, we study the coupling of a single emitter to an antenna with two identical arms, consisting of silver spheres (radius $R=55$ nm), arranged in a linear array with pitch of $d=160$ nm, shown in Fig. 2(a). The array is embedded in glass ($n=1.5$) and the dipole emitter is transverse to the arrays. The real part of the corresponding infinite chain dispersion relation for the transverse mode, [black curve in Fig. 2(b)], is calculated from a point-dipole model. Since both arms are identical, they have exactly the same dispersion relation, and the emitted photon is split into two identical beams. As in the case of a single Yagi-Uda antenna, the beams have a full width at half maximum of $30^\circ$, as calculated using “MESME”. MESME is an exact dyadic multiple-scattering multipole expansion method developed by García de Abajo for rigorously solving Maxwell’s equations for finite clusters of scatterers. The fact that we choose a linear antenna ($180^\circ$ between arms) is not essential: we obtain similar splitting into two beams for perpendicular arms, provided the emission dipole is perpendicular to both arms.

We consider how much perturbation is required to switch one of the two beams off. Two facts are immediately obvious: first, since we start with a symmetric antenna, we require an asymmetric perturbation to switch only one of the beams. Second, we expect a dramatic change in emission pattern only if the perturbation shifts the cut-off wavelengths through $\lambda_{op}$. Therefore $\lambda_{op}$ is chosen close to the cut-off wavelength. Before focusing on a specific switching mechanism, we note that the key parameter that determines the dispersion is the polarizability $\alpha$ of each particle. In the electrostatic approximation we have $\alpha=3V(e-n^3)/(e+2n^2)$, with particle volume $V=4\pi R^3/3$, host index $n$, and metal dielectric constant $\varepsilon$. To obtain a first estimate for the amount $\Delta\alpha$ needed to shift the dispersion sufficiently, we vary $\Delta\alpha$ through $\Delta R$, even though this may not be physically realizable in a dynamical manner. We discuss realistic implementations below. We find that at fixed pitch and host index, the dispersion redshifts as particle size increases, cf. the red (dark gray) curve in Fig. 2(b). When the particle size is increased from $R=55$ nm to $R=58$ nm, the shift amounts to $\sim 20$ nm, which moves the cut-off wavelength through $\lambda_{op}$. Therefore we therefore expect a dramatic change in radiation pattern. Indeed the calculation [Figs. 2(c) and 2(d)] shows that a single beam remains from the unswitched arm, and disappearance of the beam from the switched arm.

In order to quantify the quality of the switching behavior, we define two figures of merit. The first figure of merit called the beam fraction $F$, quantifies how much of the total emitted power is emitted into the left arm and right arm, respectively. $F_{\text{left}} = \int_{-\theta_0}^\theta \text{Pd}f / \int_{-\pi}^\pi \text{Pd}f$, where $P$ is the power radiated per solid angle. We define a solid angle $\Omega_{\theta_0}$, which we take to correspond to a numerical aperture $\text{NA}=\sin \theta_0$, that one would use to collect the radiation of each beam in practice. The second figure of merit called the beam contrast $B=F_{\text{left}}/F_{\text{right}}$ quantifies the on/off contrast and is defined as the brightness contrast between the two arms. We plot both figures of merit in Fig. 2(e) for different magnitudes of the perturbation of the right-hand arm of the antenna. At $R=55$ nm, both arms are equal and carry equal amounts of energy ($B=1$). For a fixed $\text{NA}=0.32$ (full width collection cone $2\theta=36^\circ$) one would collect a fraction of...
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figurable plasmon antennas, e.g., for controlling the coupling of single emitters with nodes in a quantum network. Essential for our method is the dispersion relation underlying traveling wave antennas that provide a sharp tunable cutoff. The specific design for a two-beam antenna presented in this paper uses host refractive index changes from $n=1.5$ to $n=1.56$. Such changes are in the range accessible with liquid crystals and phase change materials, but above the level accessible with, e.g., photochromic polymers or thermal index tuning. Particularly promising is the use of a photosensitive liquid crystal with potentially picosecond response time to UV pulses. Birefringence in the liquid crystal is generally no problem even for bent antennas, as long as the anisotropy is perpendicular to all antenna arms. Birefringence might even provide more versatile switching, as different arms can be switched differently through orientation relative to the axes of the birefringent host. Alternatively, embedding the Yagi-Uda antennas inside a semiconductor matrix (Si or GaAs) would allow ultrafast switching using free-carrier excitation. The operation wavelength in that case shifts to the infrared due to the high host index. In addition to the specific refractive index demands, we note several obstacles for reconfigurable optical antennas. First we note that despite the high directivity evident in Figs. 2 and 3, the side lobes contain a significant fraction of the emission. Indeed, at a $36^\circ$ full width collection cone considered here, the two beams contain only about 50% of the emitted power [Fig. 3(e)]. One may note a slight variation of the sum $F_{\text{left}}+F_{\text{right}}$ with host index due to dark plasmon excitation and emission side lobes. Enlarging the NA, or embedding the nanoscale antennas in micron scale dielectric waveguides will suppress the side lobes while retaining high light matter interaction strength. As a second obstacle, we note that turning off a beam does not necessarily double the brightness of the remaining beam, as is evident from the drop in quantum efficiency in Fig. 3(f). The quantum efficiency is reduced because the branch that is switched off still captures emission in the form of dark plasmons. Such losses can be avoided by using other resonant scatterers. We have calculated that Yagi-Uda antennas also work when made from high index (Si) particles. This configuration not only avoids loss but would also allow easier switching since the particles themselves can be optically switched. Thirdly we notice that Yagi-Uda antennas are limited by the fact that the dispersion cutoff only occurs at one edge (blue edge). In $N$-beam antennas ($N>2$) it is hence not possible to switch arbitrary combinations of beams. Nonetheless, our design strategy paves the way for plasmon quantum optics on the chip.

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