



The 28<sup>th</sup> Iranian Conference on  
Optics and Photonics (ICOP 2022),  
and the 14<sup>th</sup> Iranian Conference on  
Photonics Engineering and  
Technology (ICPET 2022).

Shahid Chamran  
University of Ahvaz,  
Khuzestan, Iran,  
Feb. 1-3, 2022



## بررسی جفت‌شدگی مد پلاسمونی در دو نانونوار طلا

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چکیده- در این مقاله، با استفاده از جفت‌شدگی دو نانونوار طلا، یک بستر جدیدی را برای تشخیص و تله‌اندازی نانوذرات پیشنهاد می‌دهیم که از پلاسمون‌های سطحی انتشاری تحصیر و تقویت شده با نیم‌رخ مد متفاوت بهره می‌برد. ما با استفاده از روش تفاضل محدود مد ویژه (FDE) به بررسی مدهای پلاسمونی که مابین دو نوار طلا جفت شده تحریک می‌شوند، می‌پردازیم. ما در این بررسی نشان می‌دهیم که در ساختار فلز-دی الکتریک-فلز ارائه شده، پروفایل مدهای پلاسمونی، ضریب شکست موثر و میزان تلفات، وابستگی زیادی به ماده تشکیل دهنده عایق (محیط حس‌کنندگی)، ابعاد ساختار و فرکانس تابشی منبع دارد.

کلید واژه- پلاسمون‌های سطحی، تلفات، جفت‌شدگی موجبر، سنسور نوری، ضریب شکست موثر.

## Investigation of plasmonic mode Coupling of two Gold Nano-strips

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**Abstract-** In this paper, by coupling two gold strips we propose a new platform for sensing and trapping nanoparticles that benefit from enhanced and confined propagating surface plasmons with different mode profiles. We study the plasmonic modes that can be excited between these two coupled gold strips by the Finite difference eigenmode (FDE) method. We show that, in this Metal-Insulator-Metal (MIM) structure, the plasmonic mode profiles, effective refractive index ( $n_{\text{eff}}$ ), and loss factor, strongly depend on insulator material (or sensing medium), the dimension of the structure, and the illuminated source frequency.

**Keywords:** Effective refractive index, loss, opto-sensor, surface plasmons, waveguide coupling.

## 1. Introduction

Plasmons are the collective motion of free electrons in metals coupled with light that makes a variety of applications at the nano-scale range [1]. Excitation of plasmons for a metal such as gold (Au) can be realized by the momentum matching technique to create a localized and enhanced field at the visible range of the light spectrum [2]. Due to subwavelength waveguiding, light concentration beyond the diffraction limit, ultrafast response, high environmental sensitivity and, flexibility in design, surface plasmons attract more attention in developing different types of sensors [3] and especially optical tweezers for example based on the propagating surface plasmons on top of a single gold strip layer [4].

In this paper, by coupling two gold strips we propose a new platform for sensing and trapping nanoparticles that benefit from enhanced and confined propagating surface plasmons with different mode profiles. We study the plasmonic modes that can be excited between two coupled gold strips by the finite difference eigenmode (FDE) method. We show that, in this Metal-Insulator-Metal (MIM) structure, the plasmonic mode profiles, effective refractive index ( $n_{\text{eff}}$ ), and loss factor, strongly depend on insulator material (or sensing medium), the dimension of the structure, and the illuminated source frequency.

## 2. Structure and simulation method

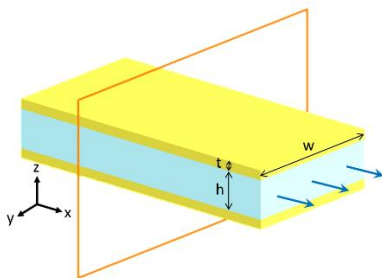


Fig. 1: The structure of coupled Gold strip

The coupled gold strip waveguide is made up of three main parts including a middle dielectric layer and top and bottom gold (Au) metal layers that are

shown in Fig. 1. The height of the middle dielectric layer, the thickness of the metal layer, and the width of the waveguide are indicated by  $h$  and  $t$ , and  $w$ , respectively. The frequency of the source (that will be injected along the  $-x$  direction) is set to  $36 \cdot \text{THz}$  ( $\sim 823 \text{ nm}$ ), which is compatible with biological objects.

In Fig. 2(c) the  $y$ - $z$  cross-section of the waveguide is illustrated. Here, the selected values for the dimensions are  $80 \text{ nm}$ ,  $200 \text{ nm}$  and  $800 \text{ nm}$  for  $t$ ,  $h$ , and  $w$ , respectively. In these simulations, we have only considered the first five modes which had the highest  $n_{\text{eff}}$ . In Fig. 2(a)-(b), the vertical yellow line at the  $h=200 \text{ nm}$  shows the effective index and loss factor of the waveguide by the mentioned  $h, w$  and,  $t$  values. the profile of the electric fields in both  $x$  and  $z$  directions ( $\mathbf{E}_x$  and  $\mathbf{E}_z$ ), the real part, and the phase of the mentioned fields have been analyzed to distinguish and label them.

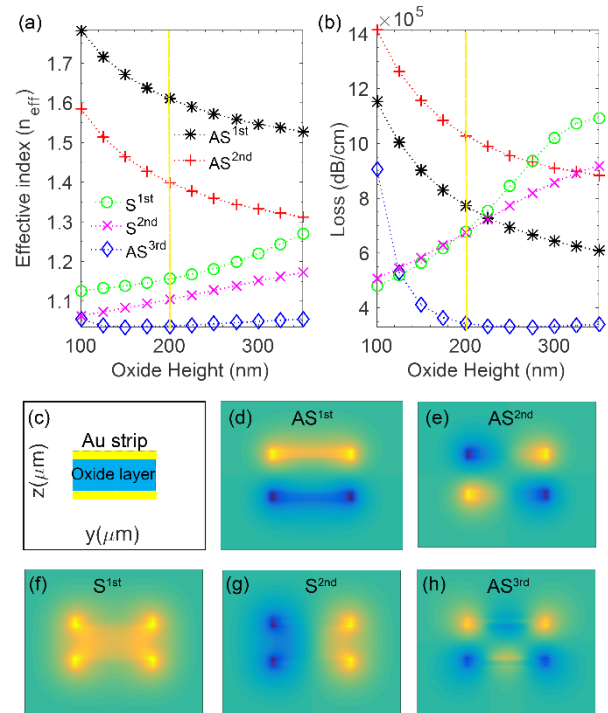


Fig. 2: (a)-(b) Effective refractive index and loss variations with varied dielectric height  $h$ . (c) Cross-section view of MIM waveguide at the  $y$ - $z$  plane. (d)-(h)  $E$  profiles of MIM waveguide at the  $y$ - $z$  plane.  $w=800 \text{ nm}$ ,  $h=200 \text{ nm}$  and  $t=80 \text{ nm}$

## 3. Simulation and Results

The observed modes have been categorized based on the symmetry of the electric field respect to the  $y$  axis at the middle of the dielectric layer, in the  $y$ - $z$  plane. Fig. 3(d)-(h) respectively shows the  $AS^{1st}$ ,  $AS^{2nd}$ ,  $AS^{3rd}$ ,  $S^{1st}$ , and  $S^{2nd}$  modes in which  $S$  and  $AS$  represent the Symmetric and the Anti-symmetric modes and the superscript indicates the mode number. In the following sections the effect of waveguide dimensions, frequency, and insulating refractive index have been investigated.

### 3.1 Effective index and loss variations versus oxide width

In Fig. 3(a)-(b) we swept the height of the dielectric  $h$  between 100-300 nm with 20 nm steps meanwhile, the thickness of the Au layer  $t$  and the width of the structure  $w$  is remained constant at 20 nm and 200 nm, respectively. According to the simulations, the modes with higher  $n_{eff}$  ( $AS^{1st}$ ) still can belong to the same category for a wider interval. The intervals we have selected in the figures are the maximum common valid range from the aspect of categorization. Hence, some of the modes may continue for a limited interval of the sweeping parameter. According to Fig. 3(b), it's noticeable that by increasing the oxide height  $h$  for the interval between 100 and 300 nm, the loss factor of the anti-symmetric modes decreases exponentially. In contrast, the loss factor of symmetric modes increase uniformly.

### 3.2 Effective index and loss variations versus metal layer thickness

Fig. 3 (a)-(b) demonstrates the variations of the  $n_{eff}$  and  $loss$  versus the structure width  $w$ . Referring to Fig. 3 (a),  $AS^{1st}$  has the highest  $n_{eff}$  among all other modes. All three anti-symmetric modes showed significant growth while widening the structure. However, the symmetric are converging to the value of  $n_{eff} \approx 1.1$ . In the given range of  $w$ , the  $n_{eff}$  of the  $AS^{1st}$ ,  $AS^{2nd}$ , and  $AS^{3rd}$  increase 1.1%, 1.2%, and 1.3%, respectively. In contrast, the  $n_{eff}$  of the  $S^{1st}$  and  $S^{2nd}$  modes decrease 0.1% and 0.2%, respectively.

of the loss of the waveguide. In this graph, the  $AS^{3rd}$  has the highest variation relative to all other modes.

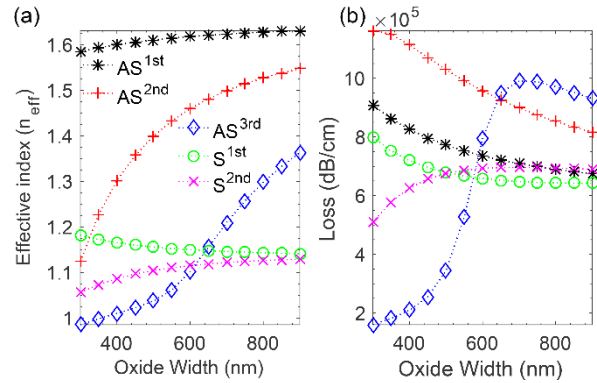


Fig. 3: (a)-(b) Effective index and loss variations versus  $w$  when  $h=200$  nm,  $t=20$  nm, and  $w=200$  nm with 20 nm steps, respectively.

For this mode at  $w=200$  nm, the  $loss$  is as high as  $1.1 \times 10^5$  dB/cm.  $AS^{1st}$ ,  $AS^{2nd}$ , and  $S^{1st}$  has a decremental loss response during this period.  $S^{2nd}$  mode also has a gradual increase and saturates at  $1.1 \times 10^5$  at the end of the interval.

### 3.3 Effective index and loss variations versus metal layer thickness

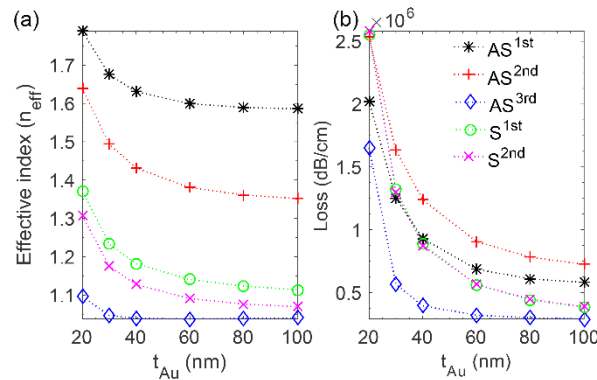


Fig. 4: (a)-(b) Effective index and loss variations for  $t=20$  nm,  $h=200$  nm, and  $w=200$  nm.

In Fig. 4(a)-(b), we have demonstrated the effect of the metal layer thickness  $t$  on the  $n_{eff}$  and  $loss$  of the channel. At the frequency of 36 THz and constant values of  $h, w$ , and RI of the middle layer, we swept  $t$  from 20 to 100 nm by 20 nm steps. It's noticeable that the amount of the  $n_{eff}$  and  $loss$  has been decreased in all five modes over the variation interval of  $t$ . Based on the results  $AS^{2nd}$  mode has

the highest decrease of  $n_{eff}$  by a value of 0.287. In contrast, the AS<sup>rd</sup> mode had the lowest decay by the value of 0.00 and remained approximately constant for the rest of the interval. Hence, the symmetric modes had the highest rate of decay of loss of around  $2.1 \times 10^6$  up to the end of the interval. The AS<sup>rd</sup> had the most rapid drop of loss for the interval of  $t$  between 20 and 30 nm.

3.4

In this simulation, we have changed the frequency  $f$  of the excited modes from 300 to 450 THz (~ 999 to 180 nm) with 50 THz steps. The graphs on Fig. 6(a)-(b) illustrate the variation of  $n_{eff}$  and loss in all modes.

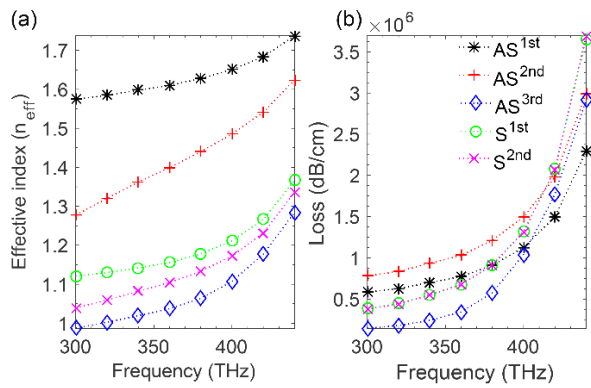


Fig. 6: (a)-(b) *Effective index and loss variations*.  $h=200$ ,  $t=0$ , and  $w=000$  nm.  $f=300:50:450$  THz

According to Fig. 6(a), the  $n_{eff}$  of the AS<sup>rd</sup> mode has the highest rate of variation of about 0.34 and it has approximately a linear response in the given range of  $f$ . According to Fig. 6(b), the S<sup>rd</sup> and S<sup>1st</sup> modes show high sensitivity to frequency changes due to the highest variation of the loss parameter of about  $2.1 \times 10^6$  dB/cm. In contrast, the AS<sup>1st</sup> mode shows the least changes in both  $n_{eff}$  and loss.

3.5

Fig. 7(a) illustrates the variation of  $n_{eff}$  when the refractive indices  $RI$  of sensing media changes. In this simulation, we have investigated the capability of the structure in sensing different target materials.

The  $RI$ s for the selected layer are 1.33, 1.40, 1.50, and 1.60 while all other parameters such as  $h$ ,  $t$ ,  $w$ , and  $f$  remained constant.

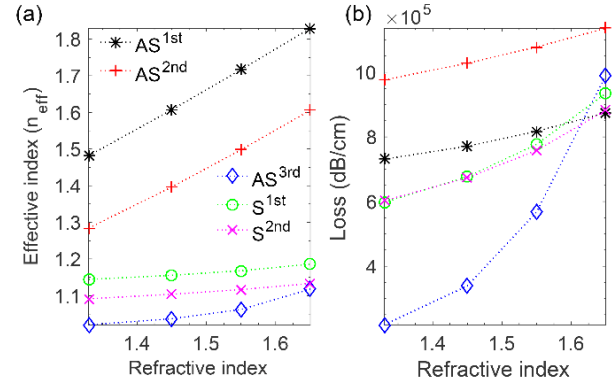


Fig. 7: (a)-(b) *Effective index and loss variations* versus RI for  $h=200$  nm,  $t=0$  nm,  $w=000$  nm.

It's noticeable that by increasing the  $RI$  of the middle layer, the  $n_{eff}$  and loss increase (Fig. 7(a)-(b)). The AS<sup>1st</sup> and AS<sup>rd</sup> has the highest  $n_{eff}$  variation of about 0.3479 and 0.3214 respectively. The variations of these two modes are perfectly linear in both graphs. The loss graph also demonstrates that the AS<sup>rd</sup> has the highest loss variation of about  $2.1 \times 10^6$  dB/cm.

### 4. Conclusion

According to the simulation results, for the given MIM structure, the  $n_{eff}$  and loss strongly depend on the structure geometry, dielectric material, and injection mode frequency. By utilization of the proper mode profile and geometry optimization, a high sensitive Opto-sensor can be realized.

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