

Colloquium

Department of Physics, Temple University

Spin Plasmonics

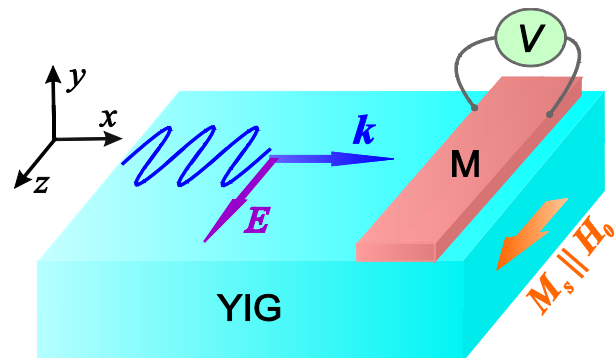
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Surface plasmons (SP) are modes of electromagnetic (EM) radiations strongly coupled to collective oscillations of electrons at the interface of conductive materials. SP enable to enhance the transmission of electromagnetic waves through subwavelength holes in a metallic film and the confinement of EM fields into subwavelength volumes. All these lead to a wide range of intriguing applications such as active plasmonic devices, biosensing and surface-enhanced spectroscopy. There is a magnetic analog to the (electric) surface plasmon which on bulk surfaces is known as the Damon-Esbach mode. Magnetic surface plasmon (MSP)s hold the promise for subwavelength nonreciprocal devices. The nonreciprocal nature of the MSP states are similar to that of electrons in the quantized Hall effect. Over the last ten years there have been much studies on the effect of magnetic fields on the transport of electrons. An example is the quantized Hall effect, in which “edge states” that behave like giant eddies that circulate around the edges of a sample is believed to carry the current. These edge states are topological. They go only in one direction and have a finite Chern number. The MSP in a magnetic

photonic crystal form a dense set of bands and exhibit increasing Chern numbers modulo the degree of rotation symmetry of the crystal. The properties of the MSPs have the additional feature that they can be easily tuned by an external magnetic field. They are coupled to the electromagnetic field and can be injected into metallic structures and induce spin and charge currents. States such as the MSP are the focus of this talk. These states can potentially be exploited in spintronics devices with lower energy consumption than current ones. Different physical phenomena related to the MSP will be described:

- (1) Ferromagnetic resonance (FMR) from the viewpoint of spin plasmonics.
- (2) Nonlocal injection of MSPs into small metallic elements on top of YIG. [As is illustrated in the figure.]
- (3) Entangled transverse optical vortices for digital microwave transmission.



Monday, 3:00-4:00pm, Feb. 1, 2016. SERC, Room 116