

CONICET



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# Tamm plasmon resonance for sensing applications

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**Baptiste Auguie\*** <baptiste.auguie@vuw.ac.nz>

Axel Bruchhausen, Alejandro Fainstein

*Centro Atómico Bariloche, Argentina*

\* *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

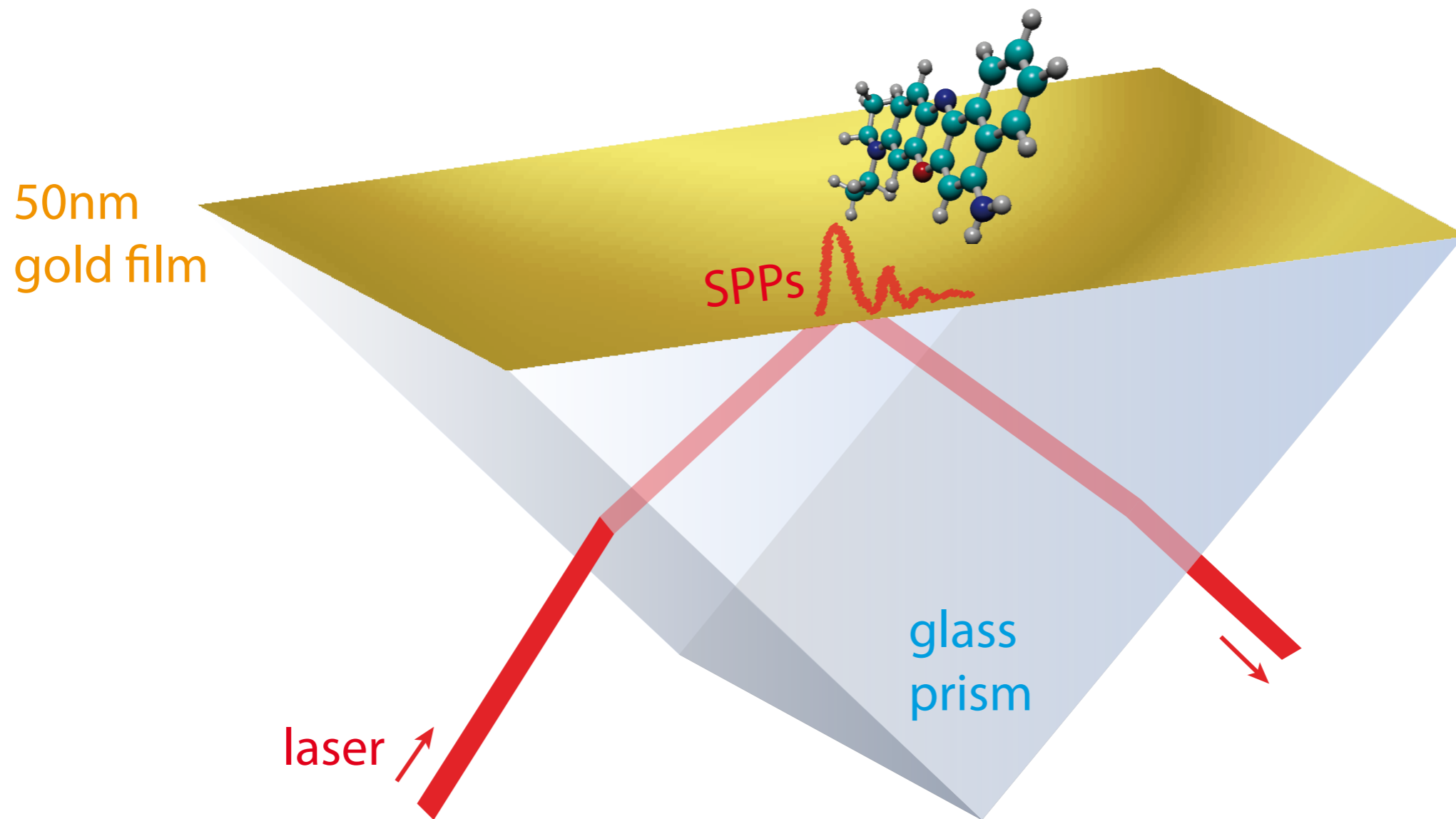
Cecilia Fuertes, Paula Angelomé, Galo Soler Illia

*Centro Atómico Constituyentes, Buenos Aires*



# Surface plasmon resonance sensing

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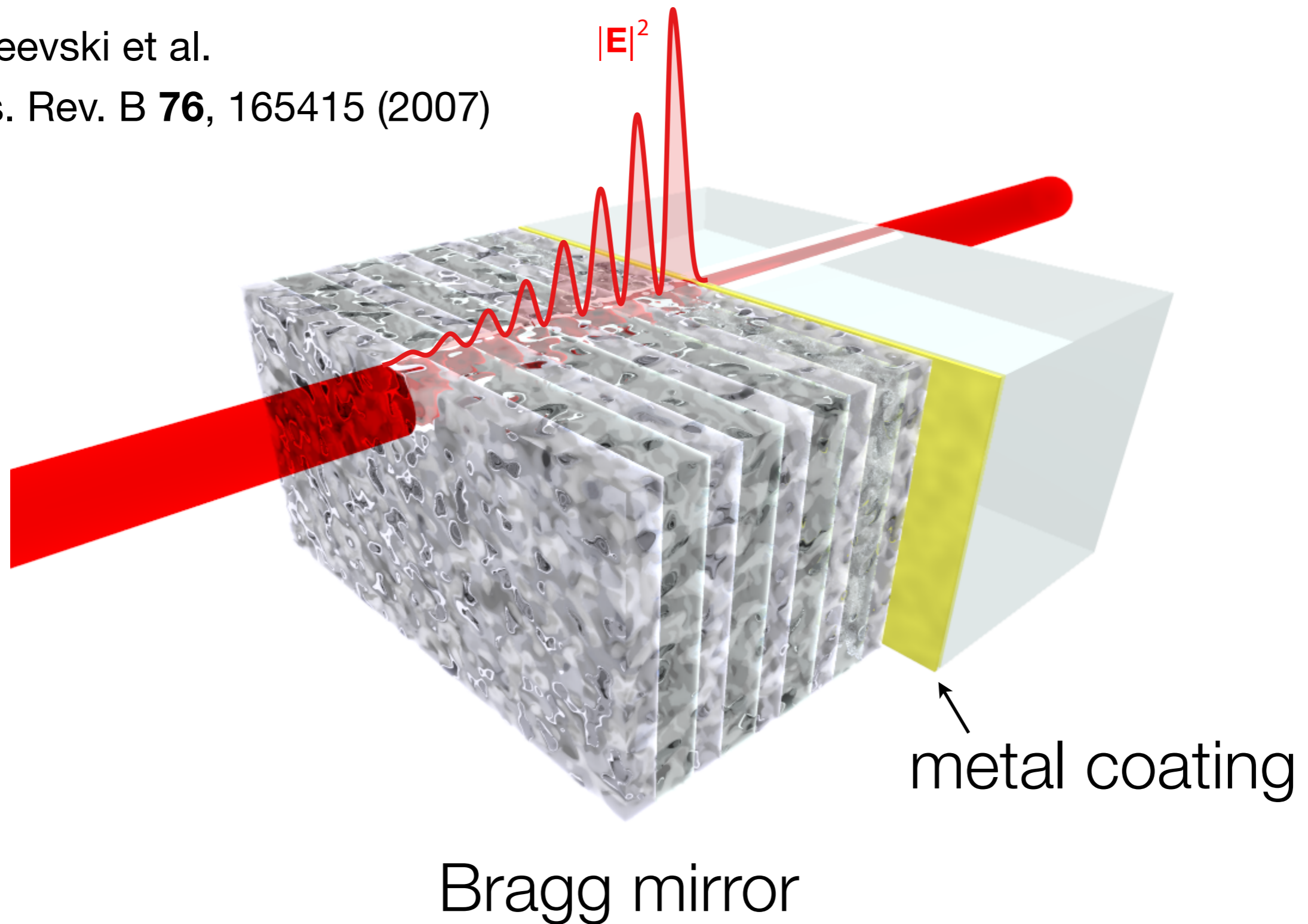


# What are **Tamm plasmons** ??

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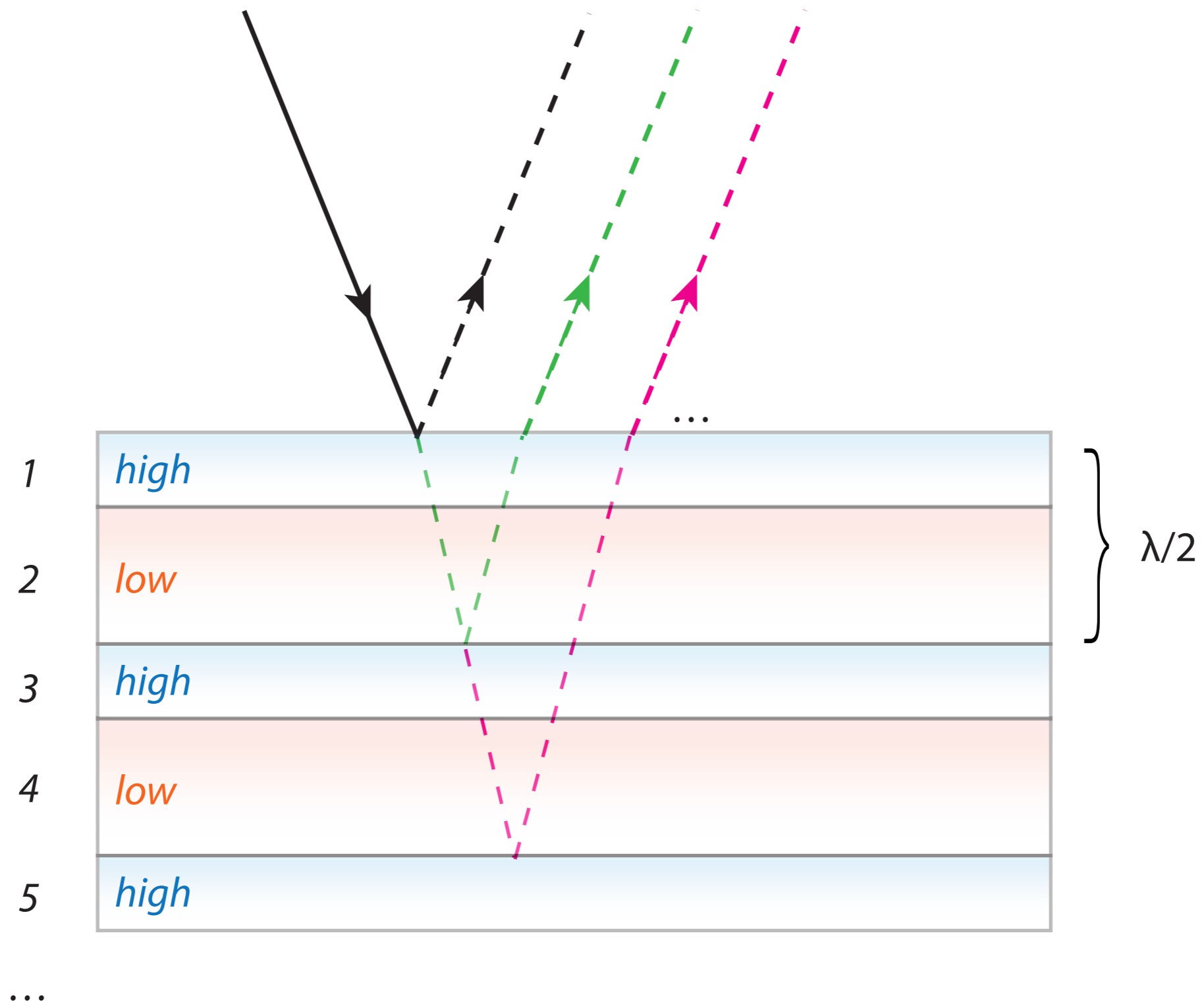
Kaliteevski et al.

Phys. Rev. B **76**, 165415 (2007)



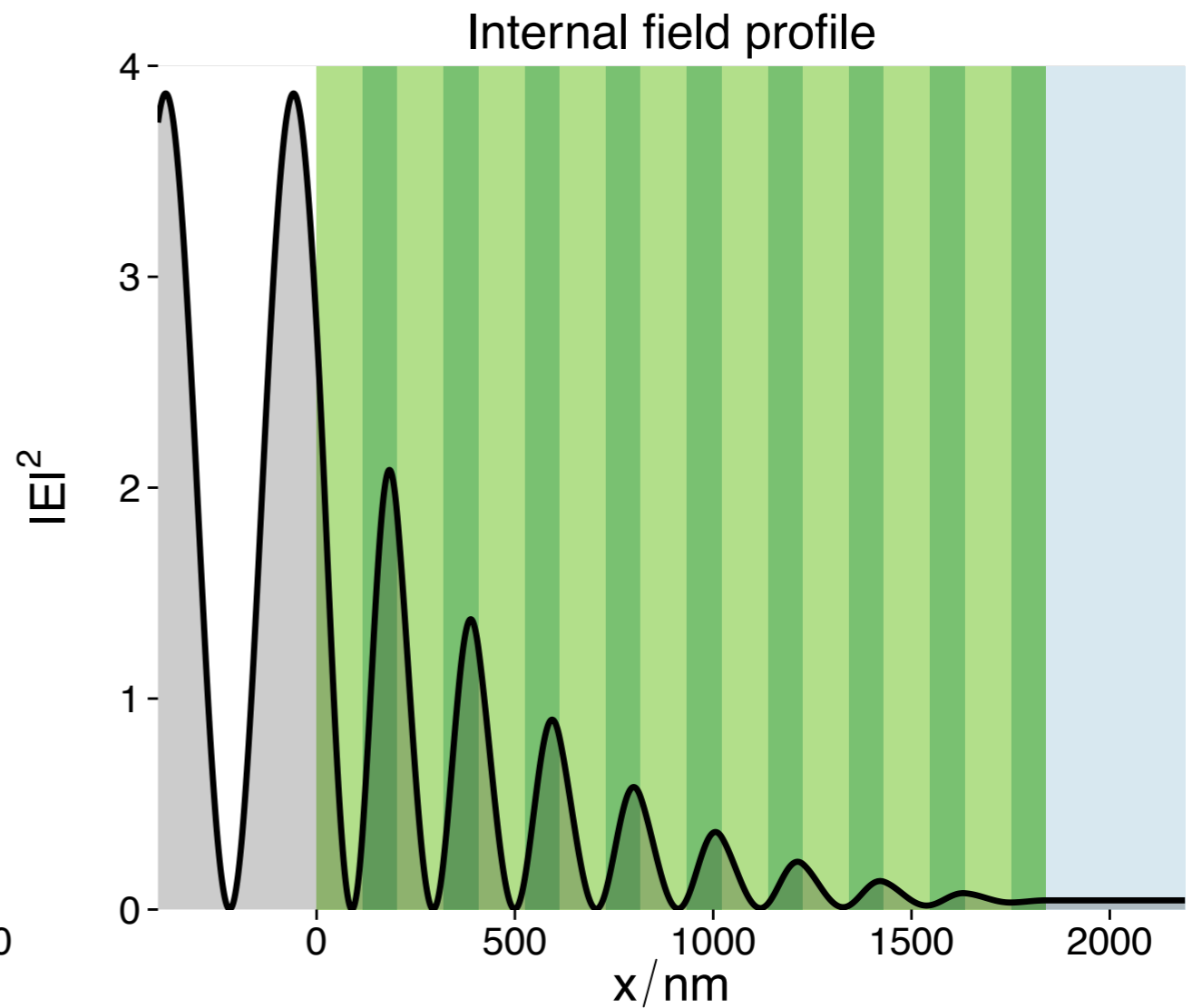
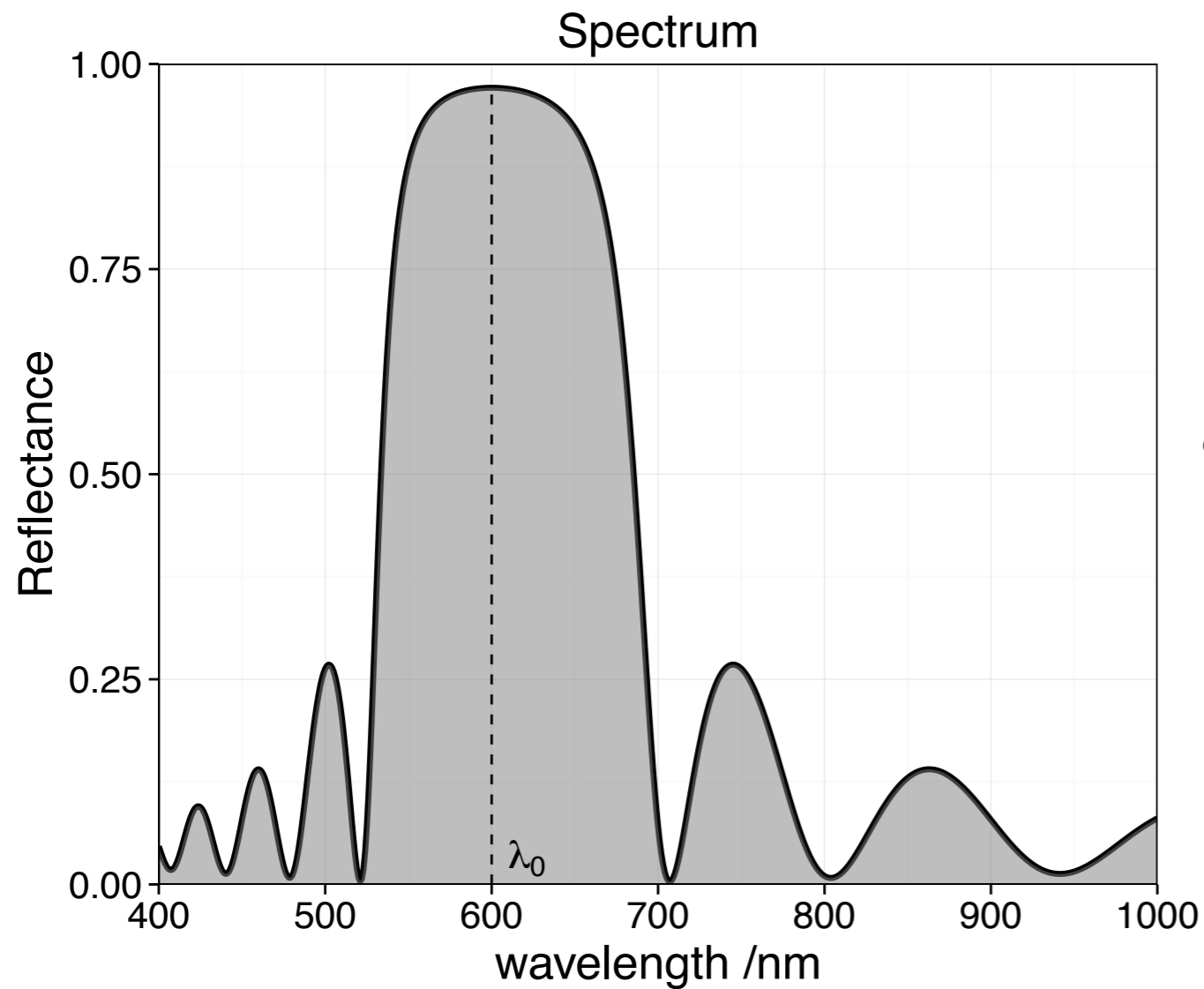
# Distributed Bragg Reflector

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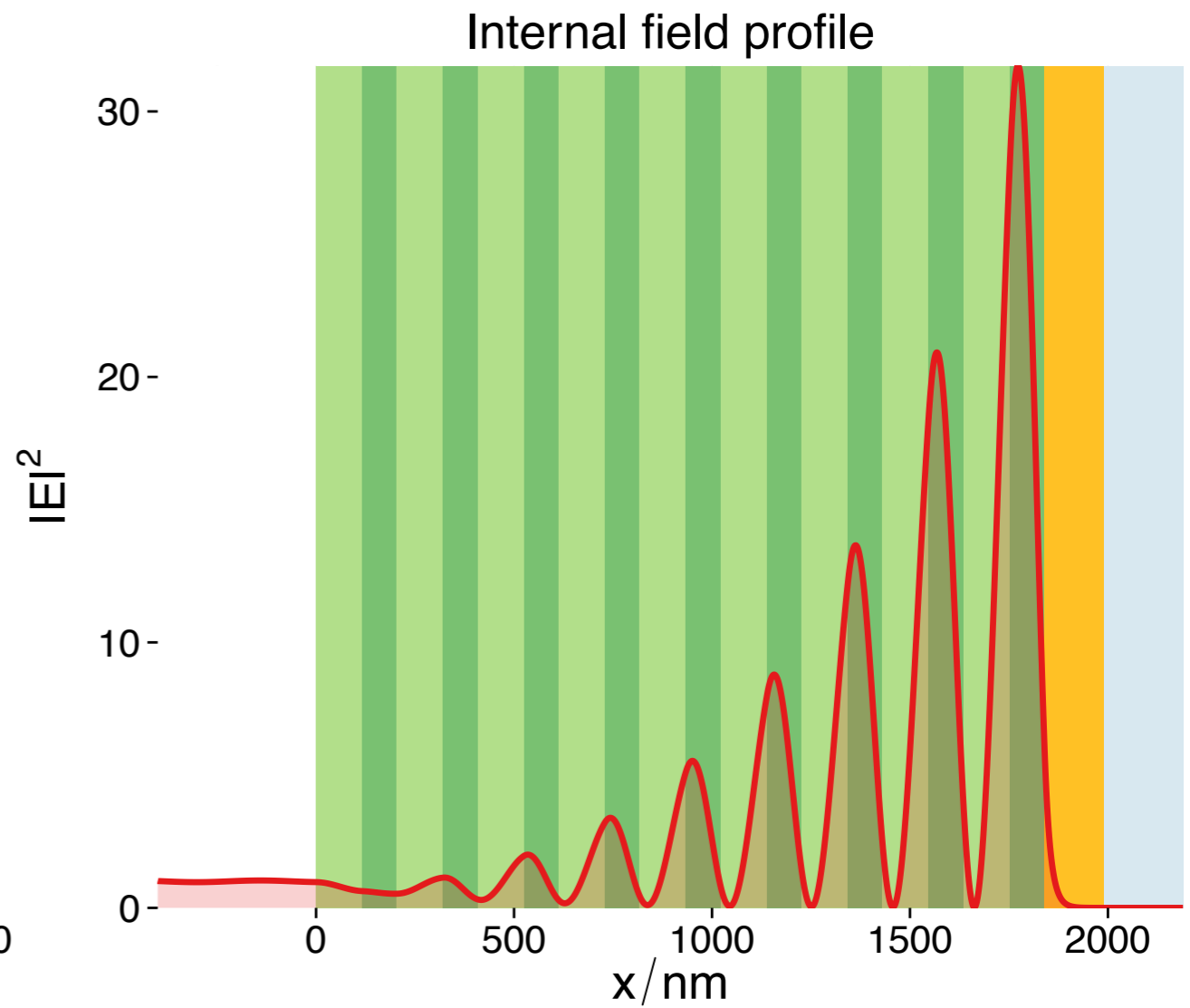
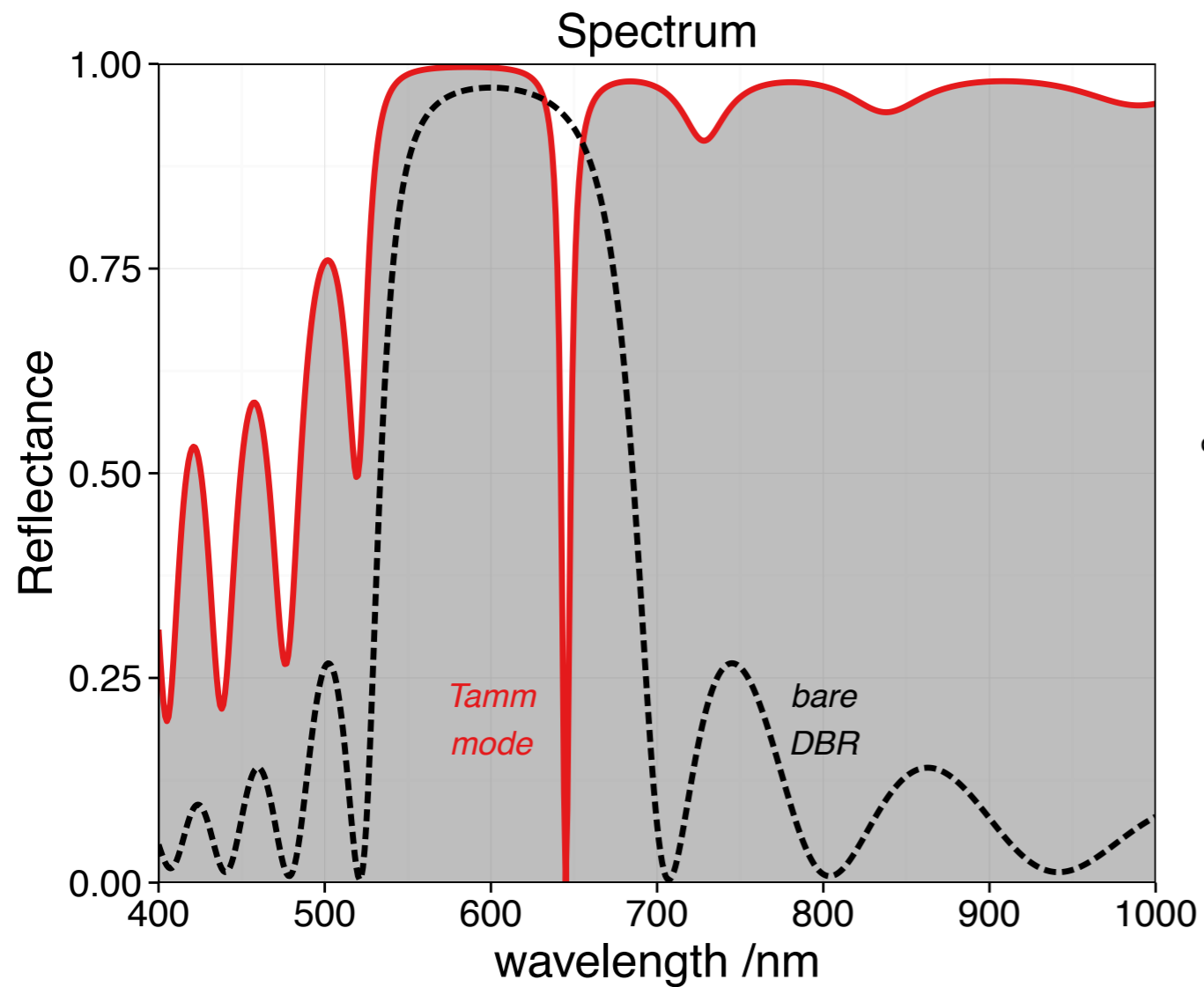
# Distributed Bragg Reflector: optical response

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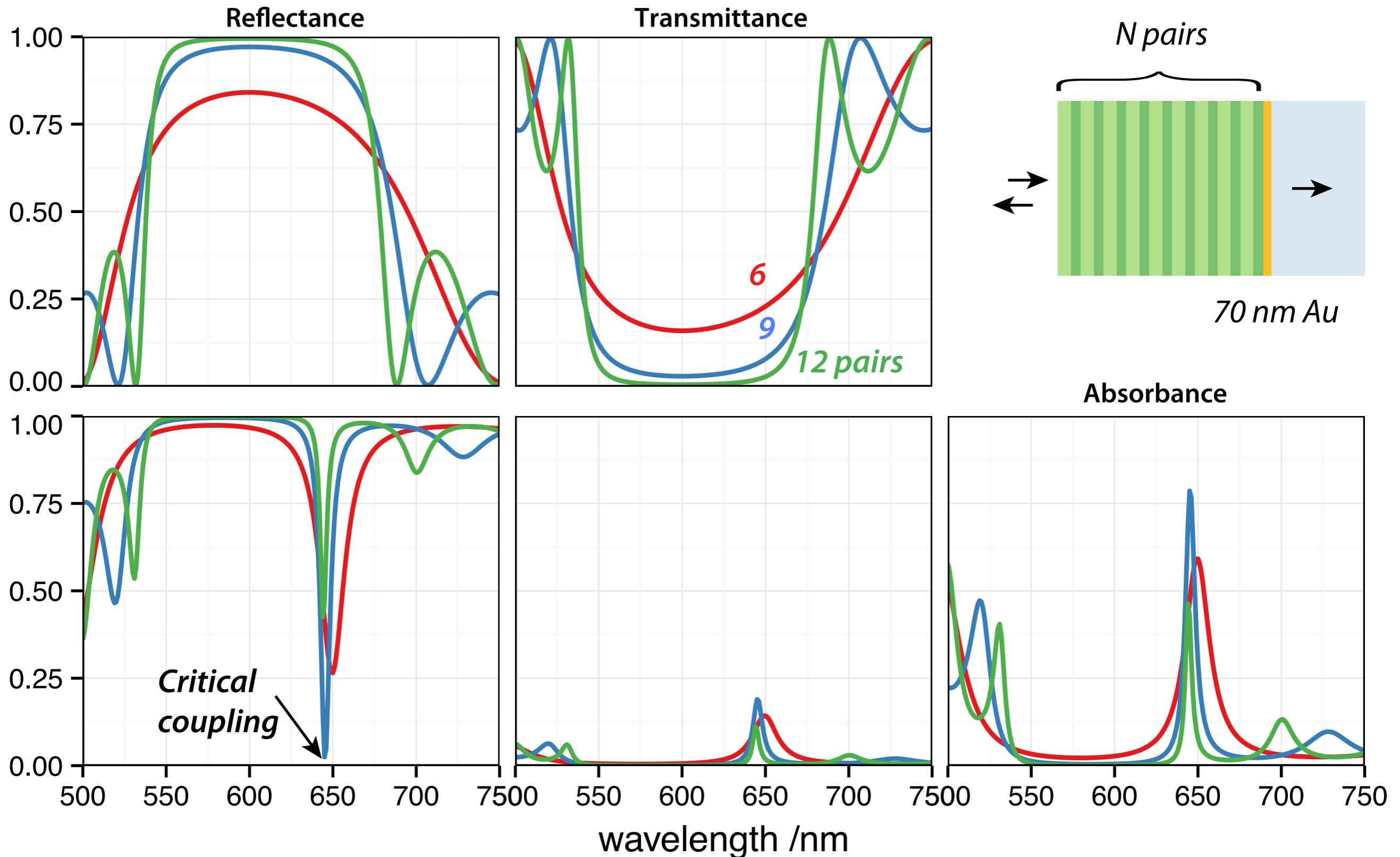
$\lambda_0 = 600\text{nm}$ , 9 pairs  $\lambda_0/4$ ,  $n_1 = 1.28$ ,  $n_2 = 1.72$

# Tamm mode

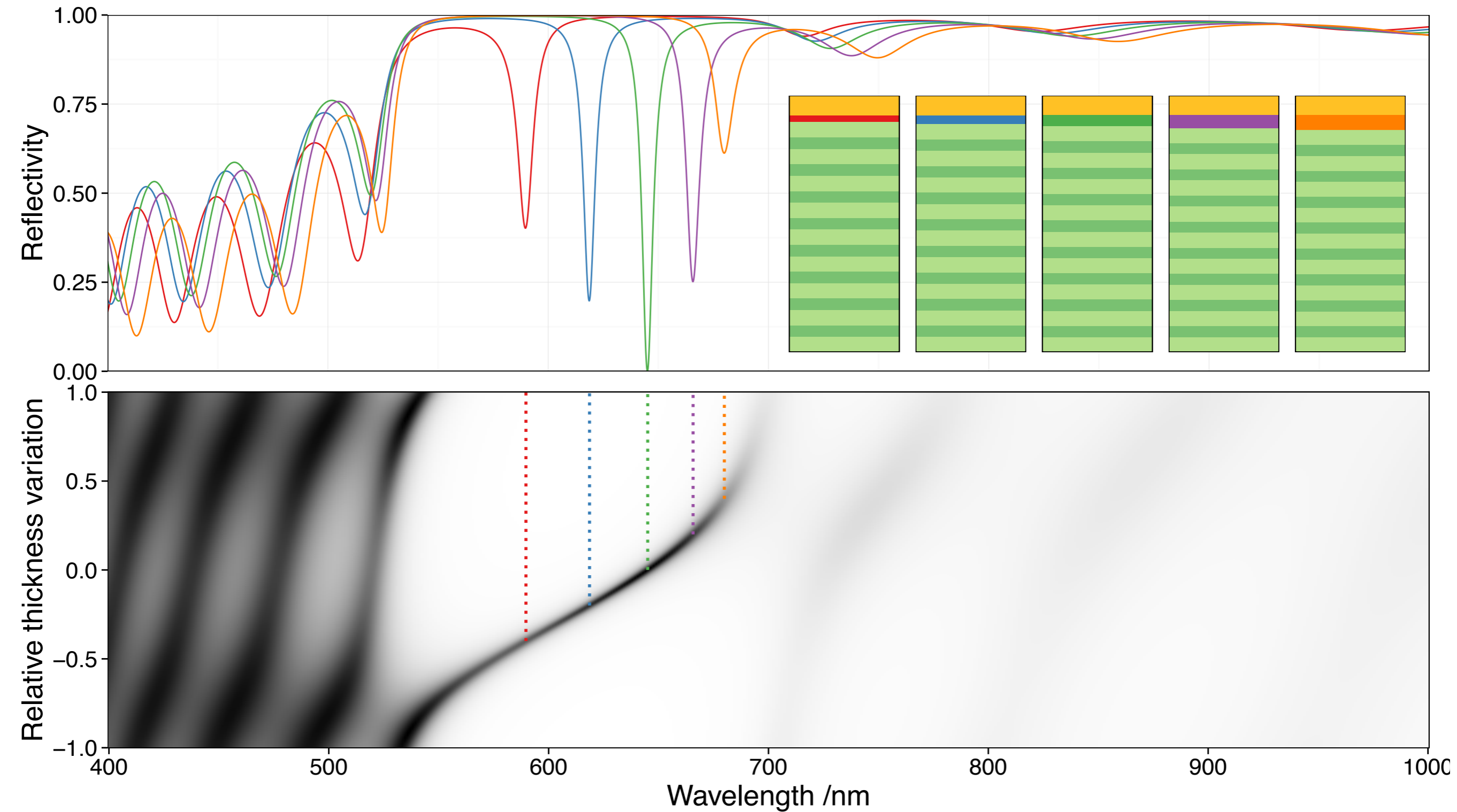


$\lambda_0 = 600\text{nm}$ , 9 pairs  $\lambda_0/4$ ,  $n_1 = 1.28$ ,  $n_2 = 1.72$ , **150 nm Au**

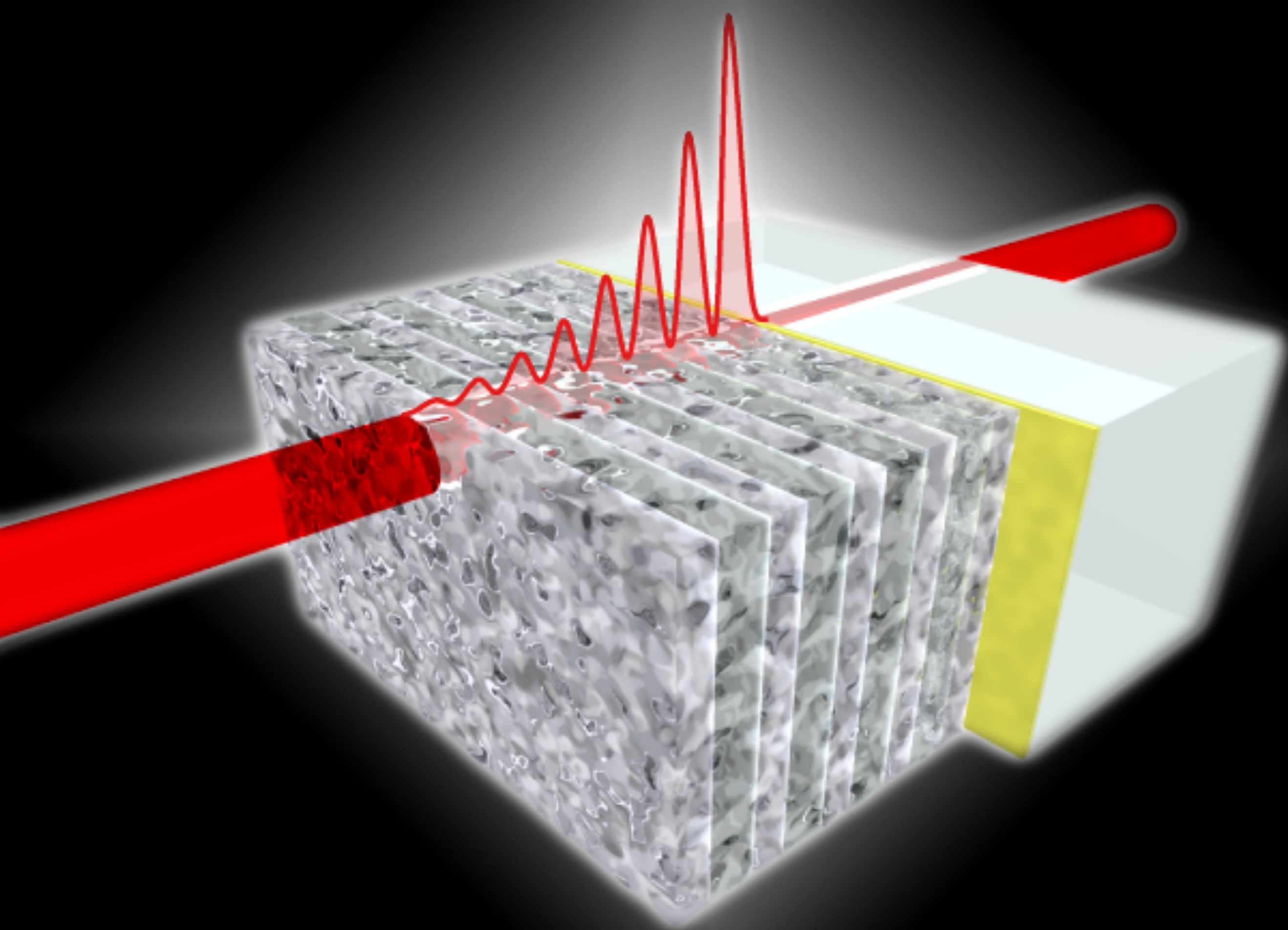
- ▶ **Transmittance / Absorbance ratio** depends on DBR and metal thickness
- ▶ Large absorbance means **strong electric field** near the metal layer



# Tunability

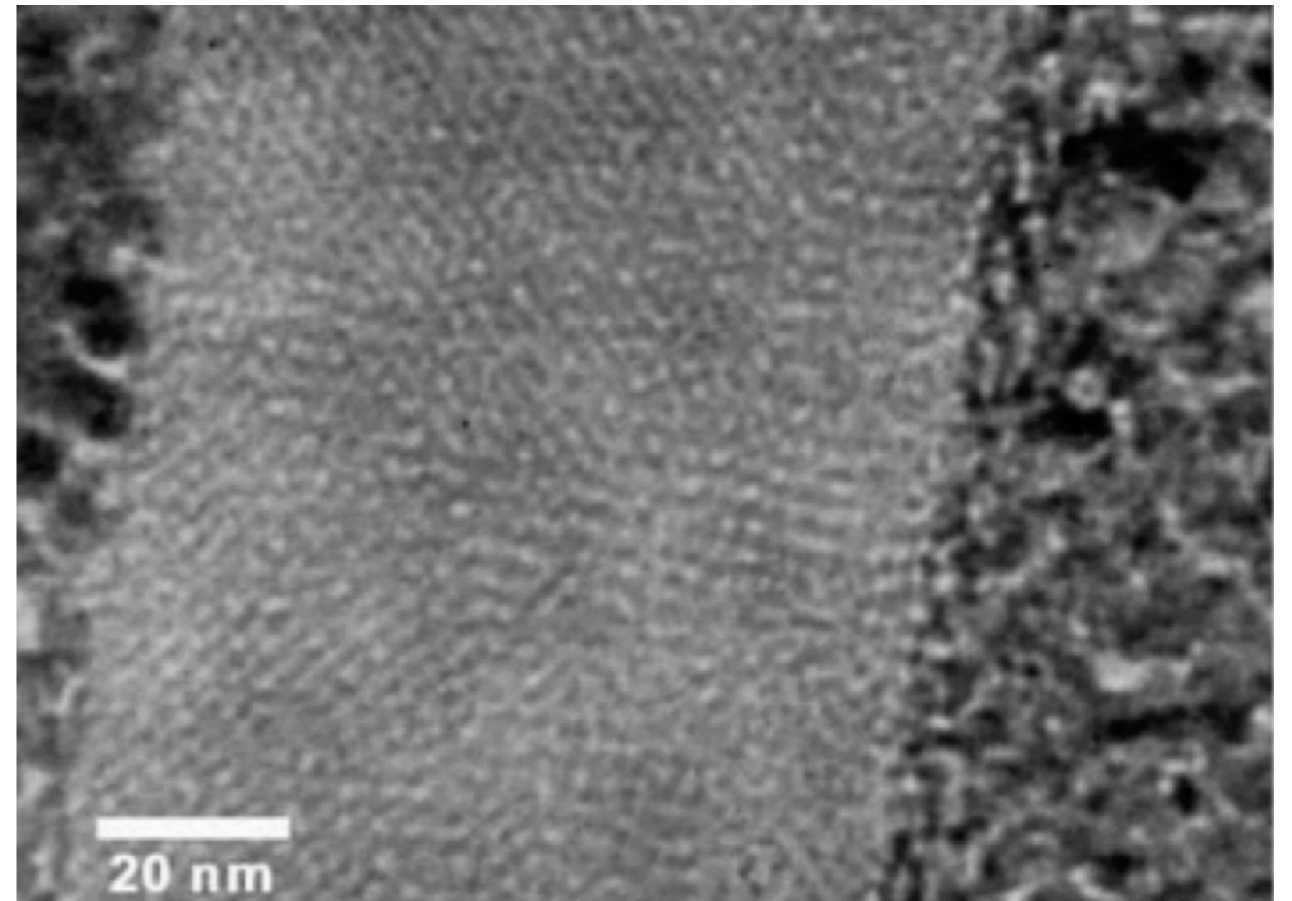
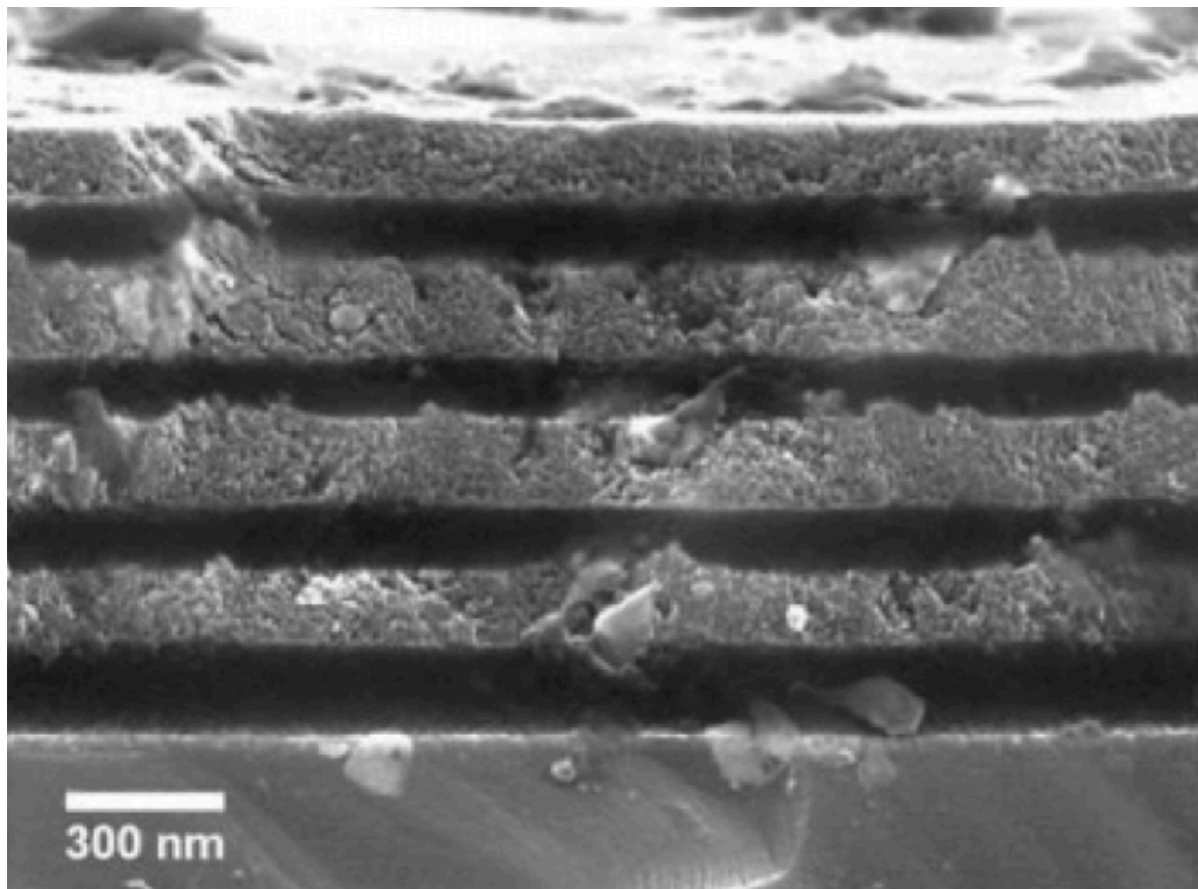






# Porous Bragg mirrors

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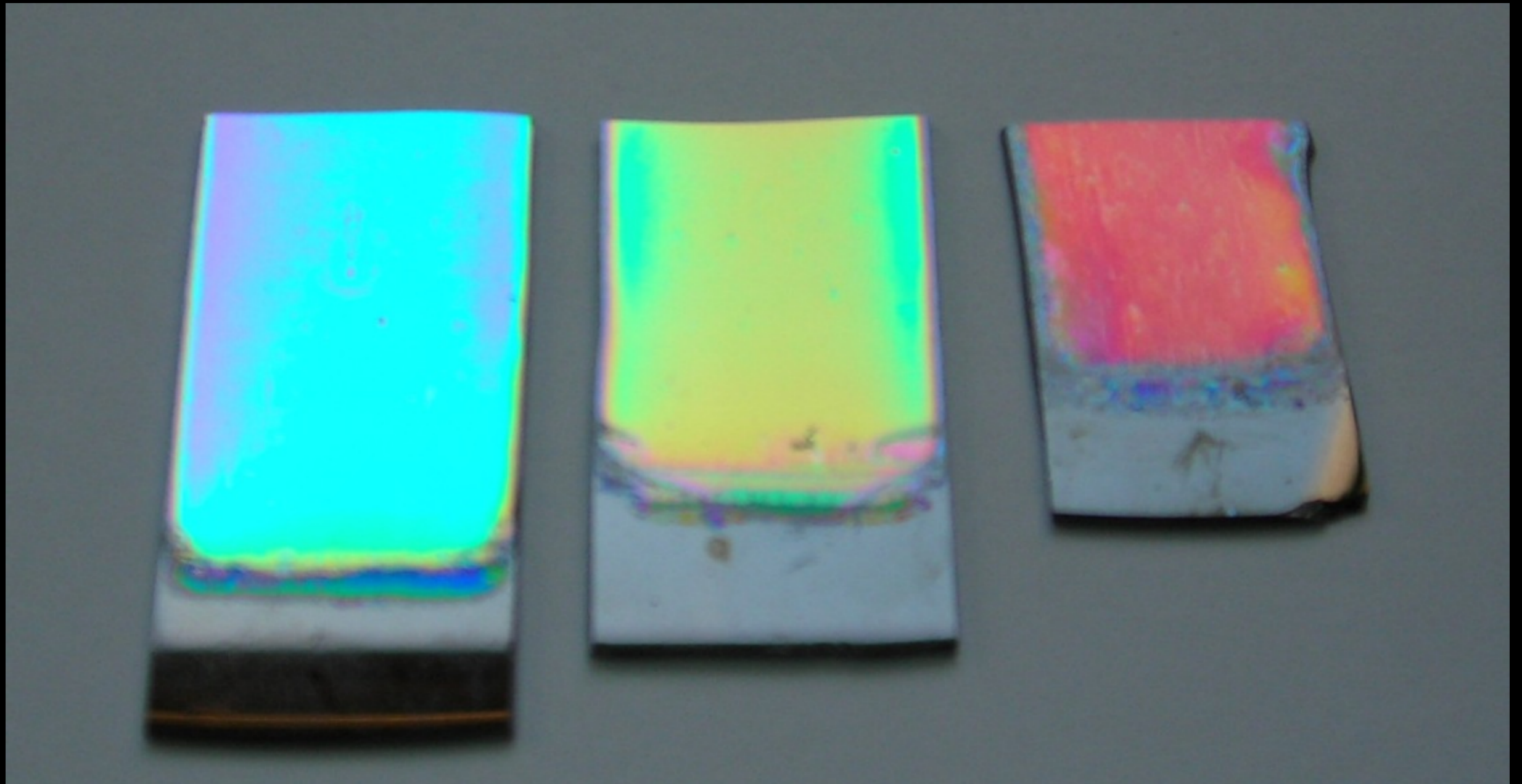
Adv. Mat. 18, 2397–2402 (2006)

Adv. Func. Mat. 17, 1247–1254 (2007)

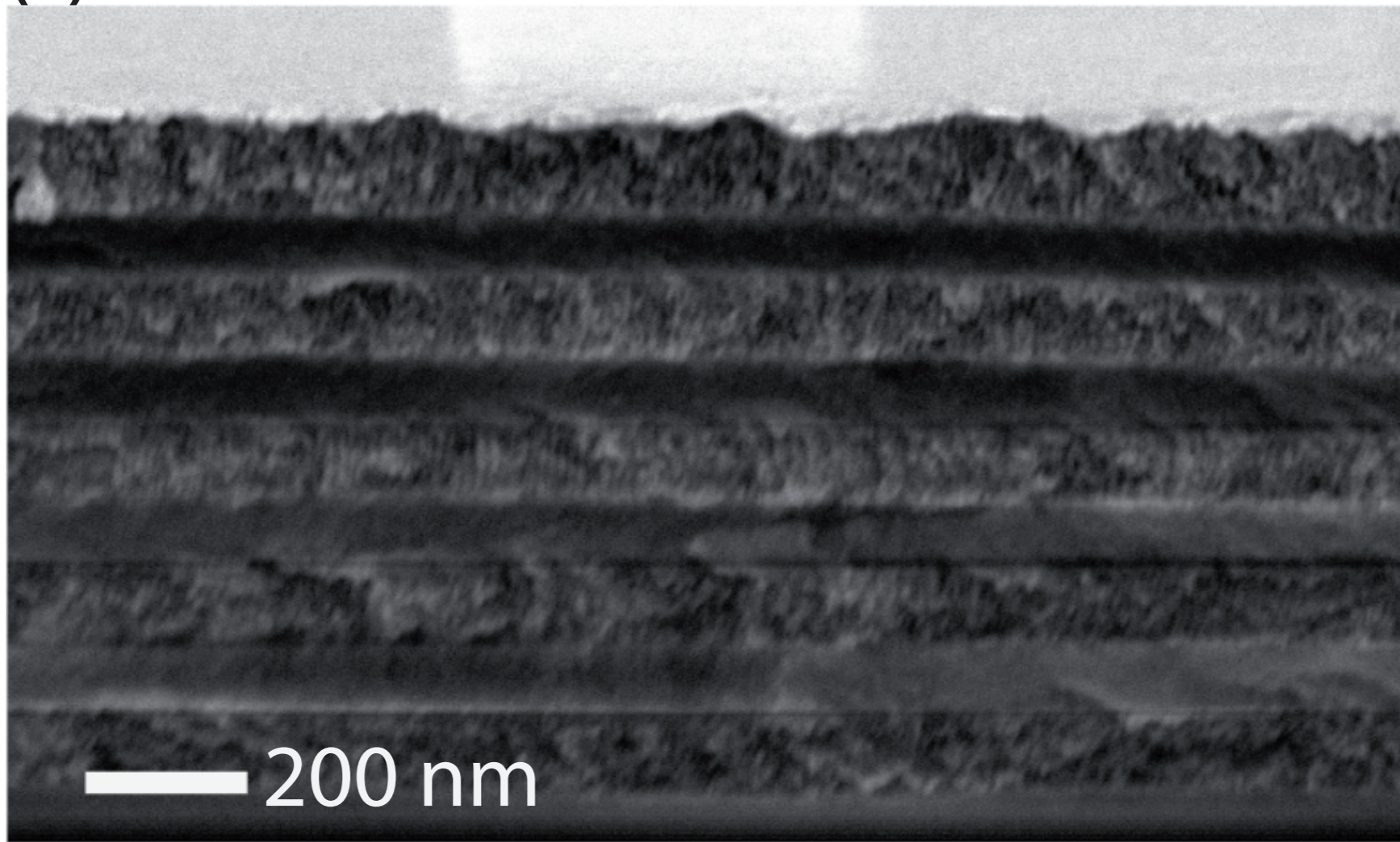
J. Phys. Chem. C 112, 3157–3163 (2008)

# Wavelength-selective mirrors

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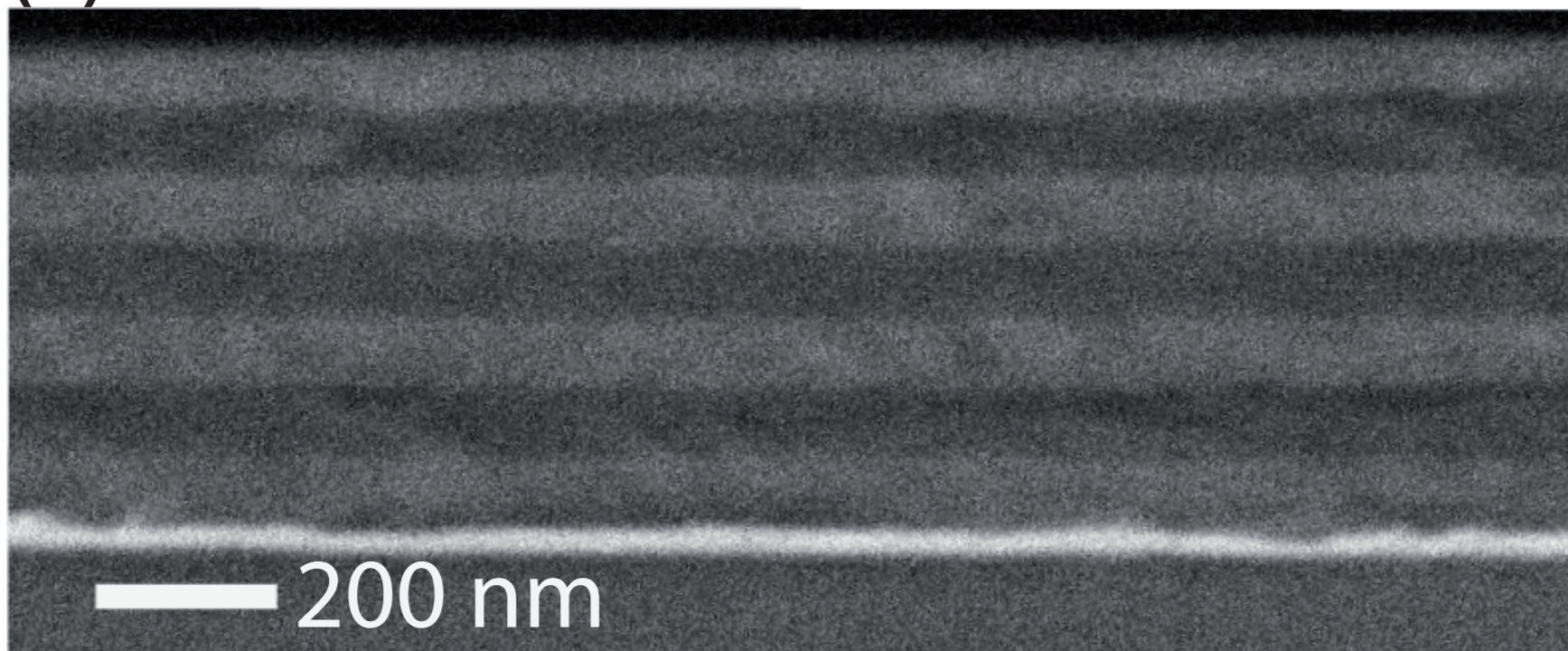


(a) Au-coated DBR



*Au* 23 nm  
*TiO<sub>2</sub>* 100 nm  
*SiO<sub>2</sub>* 82 nm  
*TiO<sub>2</sub>* 102 nm  
*SiO<sub>2</sub>* 79 nm  
*TiO<sub>2</sub>* 98 nm  
*SiO<sub>2</sub>* 82 nm  
*TiO<sub>2</sub>* 104 nm  
*SiO<sub>2</sub>* 72 nm  
*TiO<sub>2</sub>* 115 nm  
*glass*

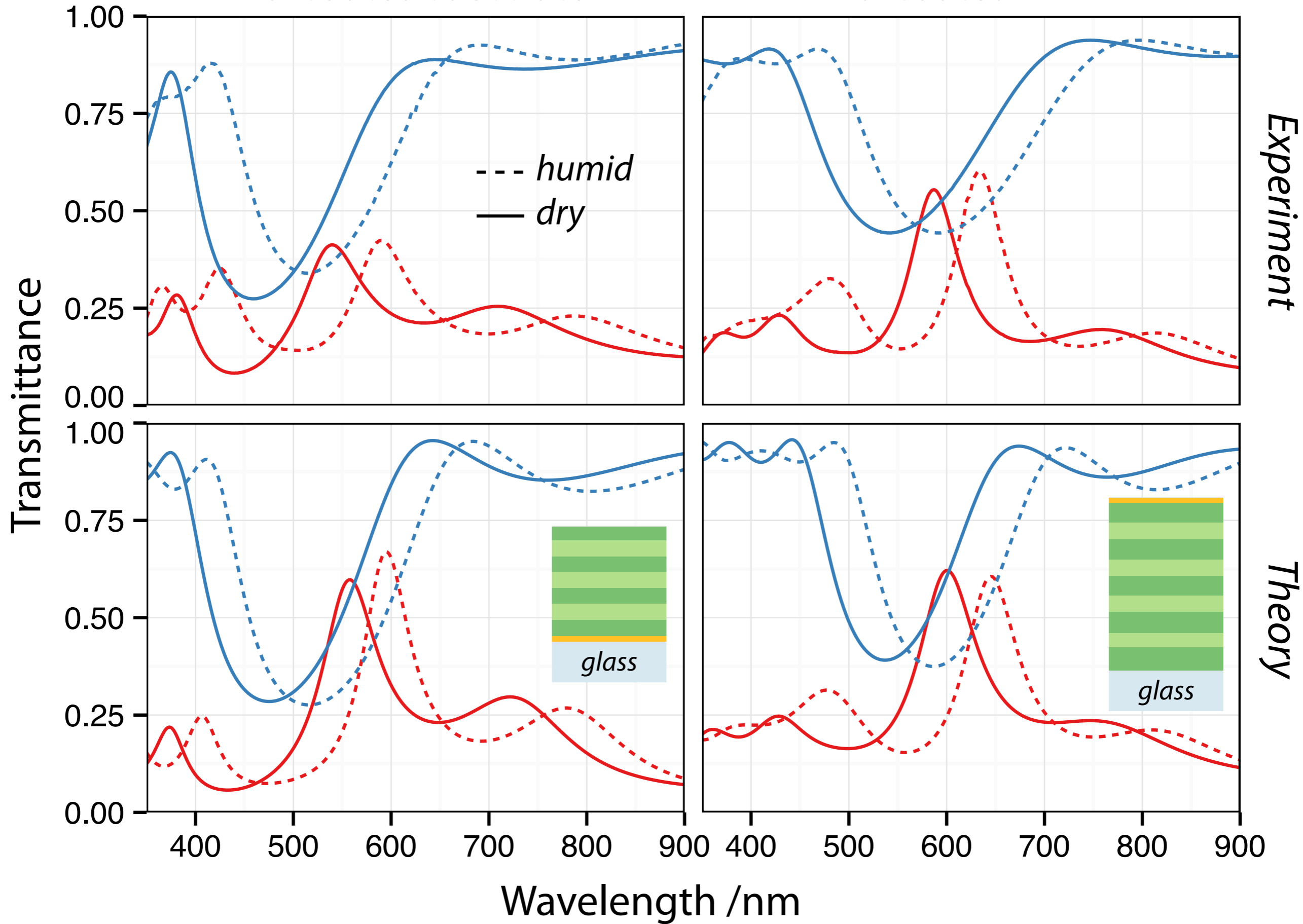
(b) Au-coated substrate



*TiO<sub>2</sub>* 68 nm  
*SiO<sub>2</sub>* 81 nm  
*TiO<sub>2</sub>* 75 nm  
*SiO<sub>2</sub>* 81 nm  
*TiO<sub>2</sub>* 78 nm  
*SiO<sub>2</sub>* 80 nm  
*TiO<sub>2</sub>* 80 nm  
*Au* 29 nm  
*glass*

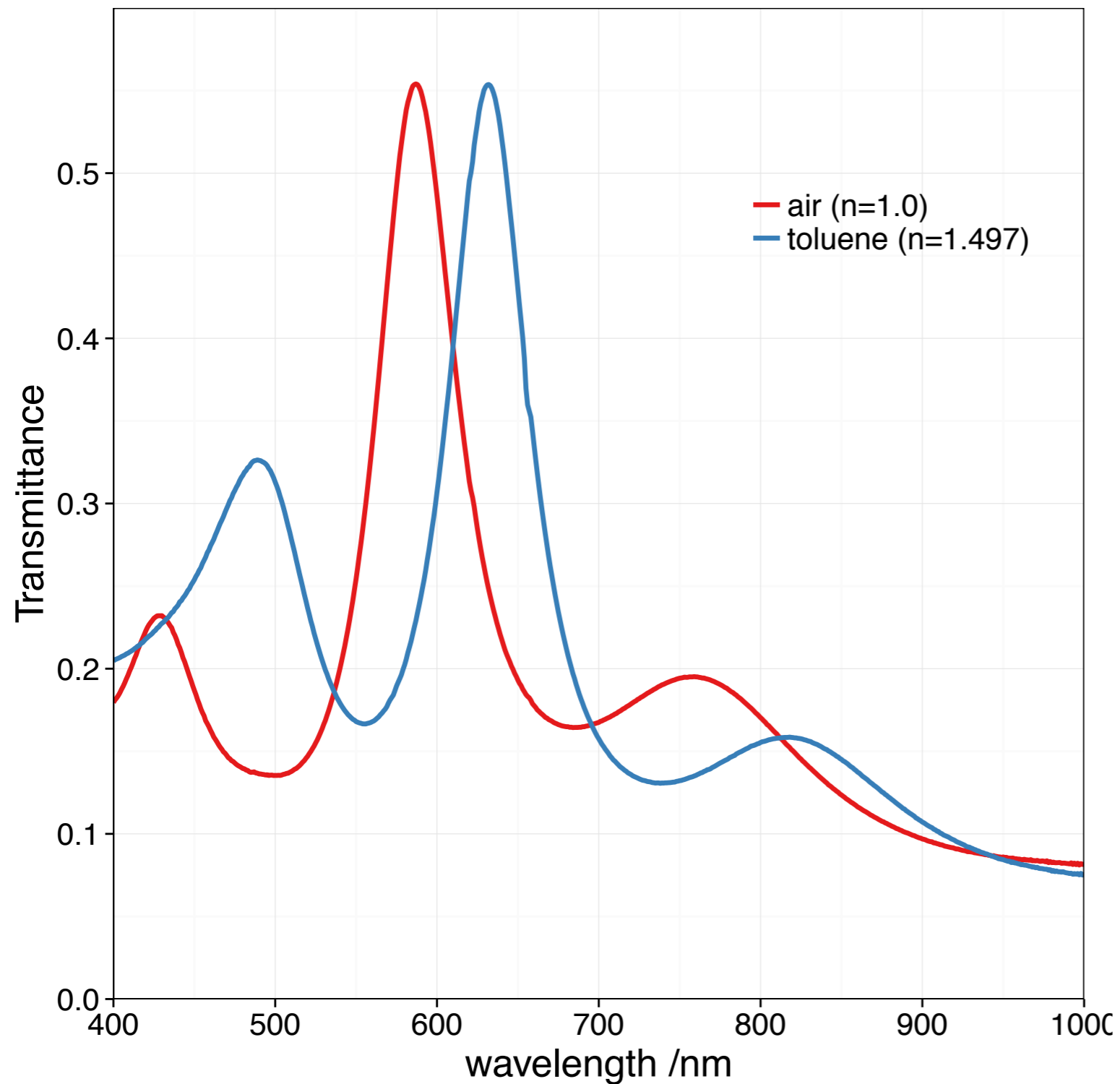
*Au-coated substrate*

*Au-coated DBR*



# Sensing (proof-of-principle)

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45 nm shift  
40% porosity

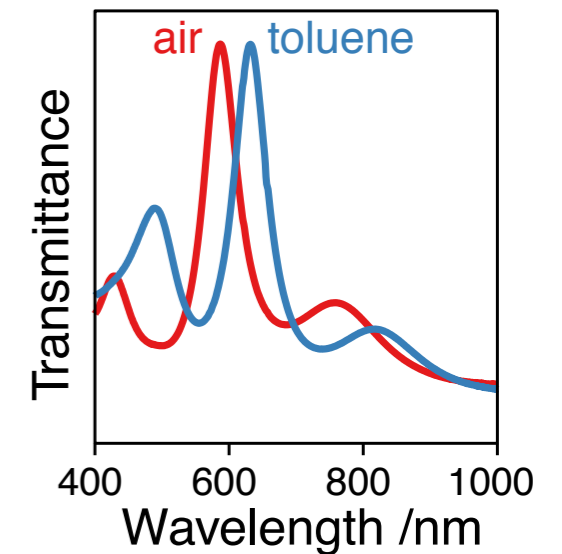
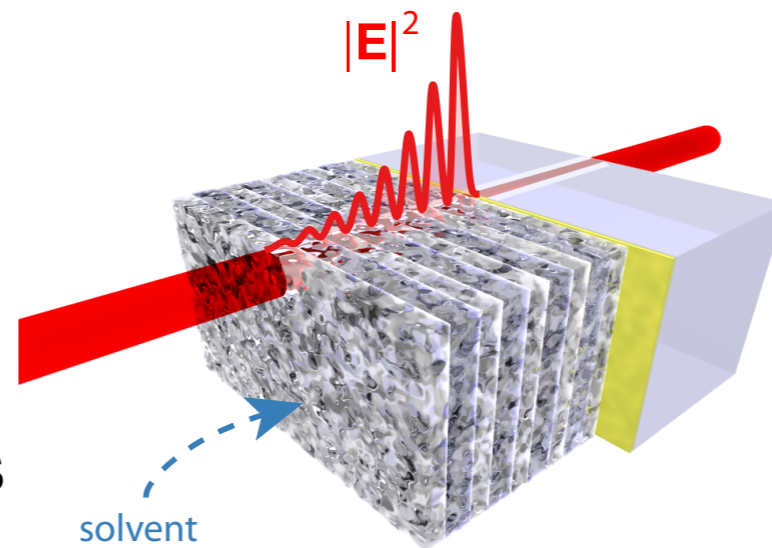


200 nm RIU<sup>-1</sup>

# Perspectives

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- ▶ gas sensing
- ▶ Raman and fluorescence
- ▶ hybrid cavity-Tamm plasmon
- ▶ inclusion of metal nanoparticles



## References

[*Tamm sensor*] ACS Photonics, (2014) 1(9):775–780

[*Critical coupling*] Journal of Optics, (just accepted, 2014) arXiv:1411.0608

¡Thank you for your attention!

contact: `baptiste.auguie@vuw.ac.nz`



# Icing on the cake

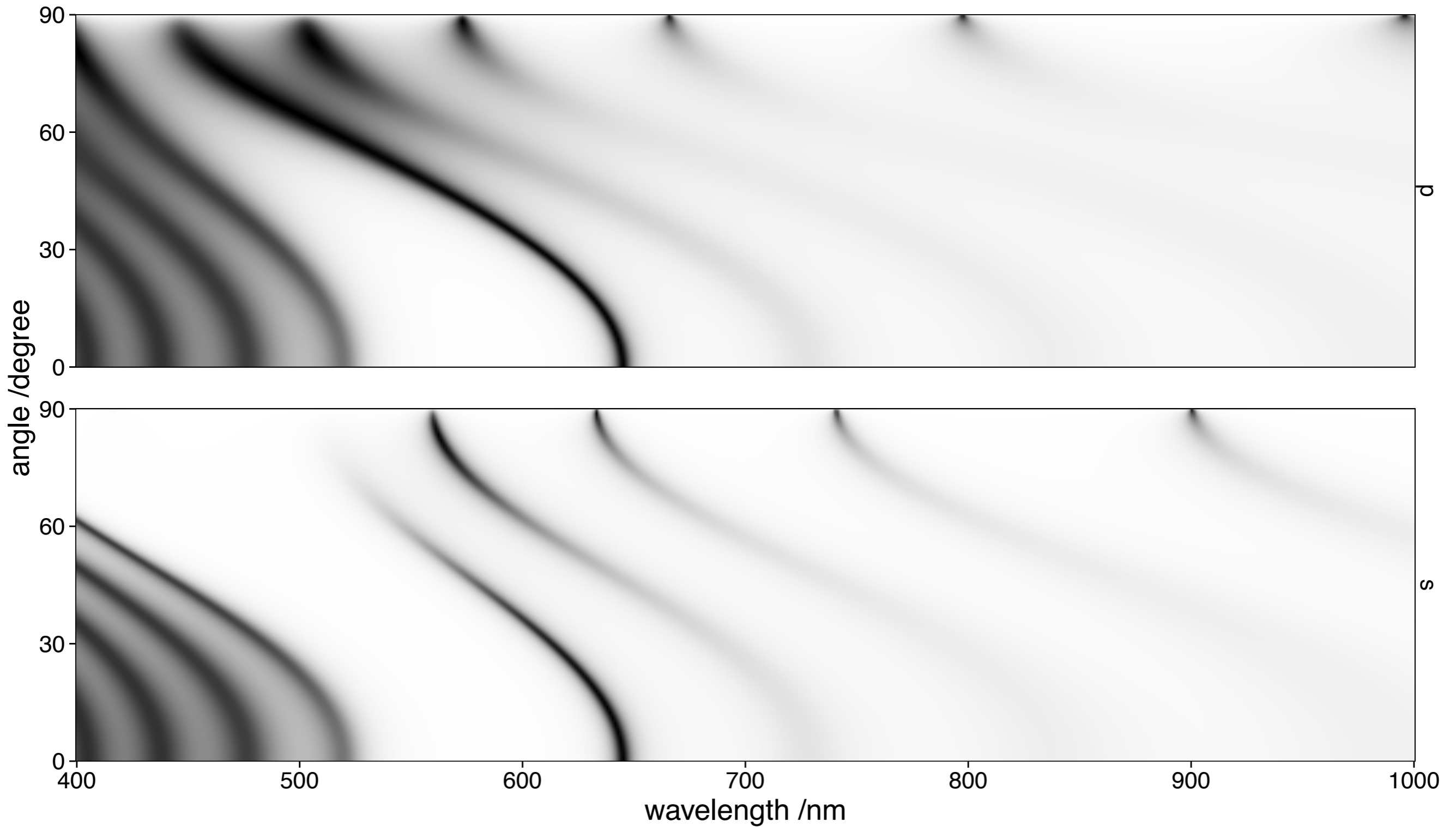
*supporting information*

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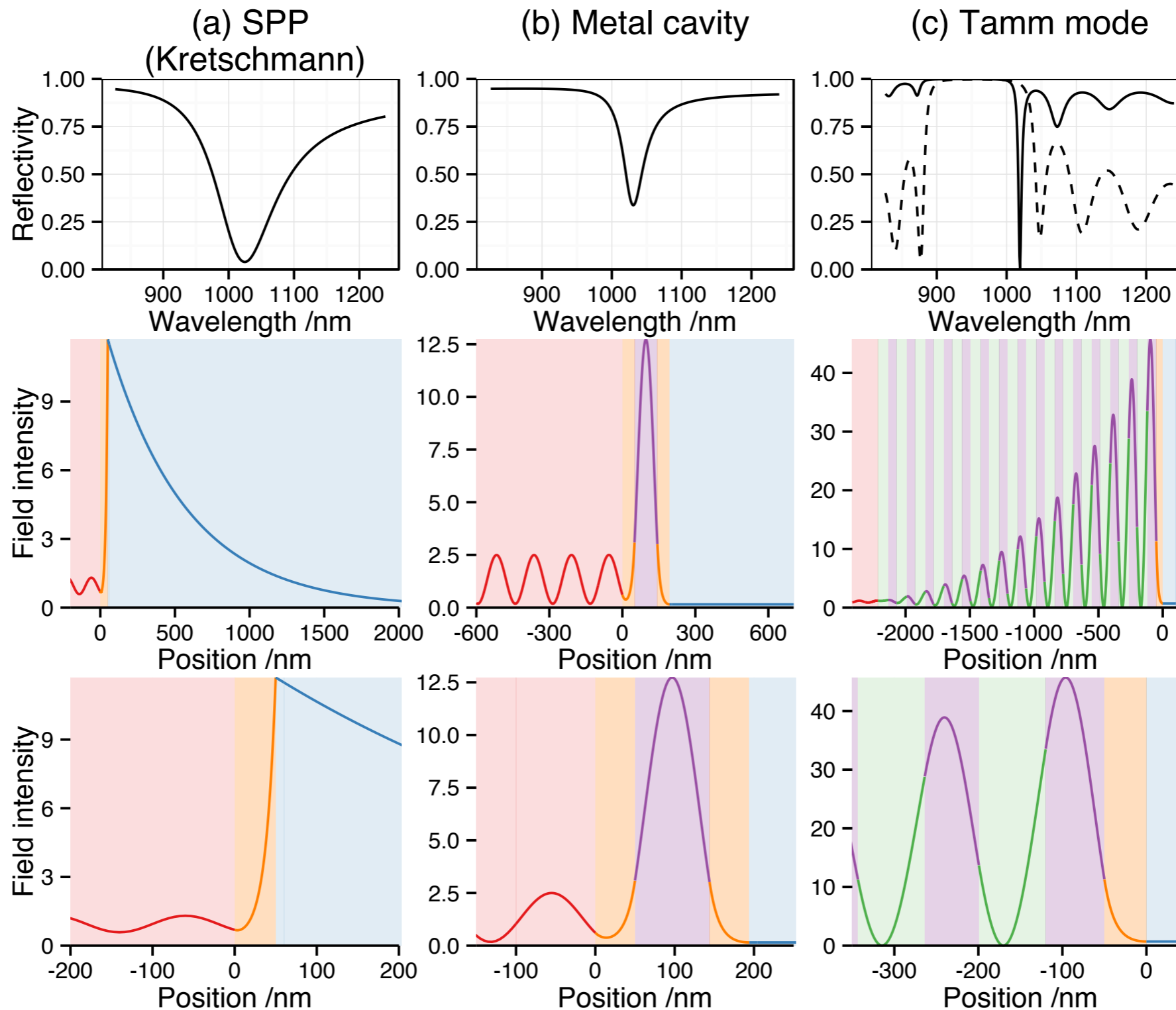


# Dispersion of the mode (TE and TM)

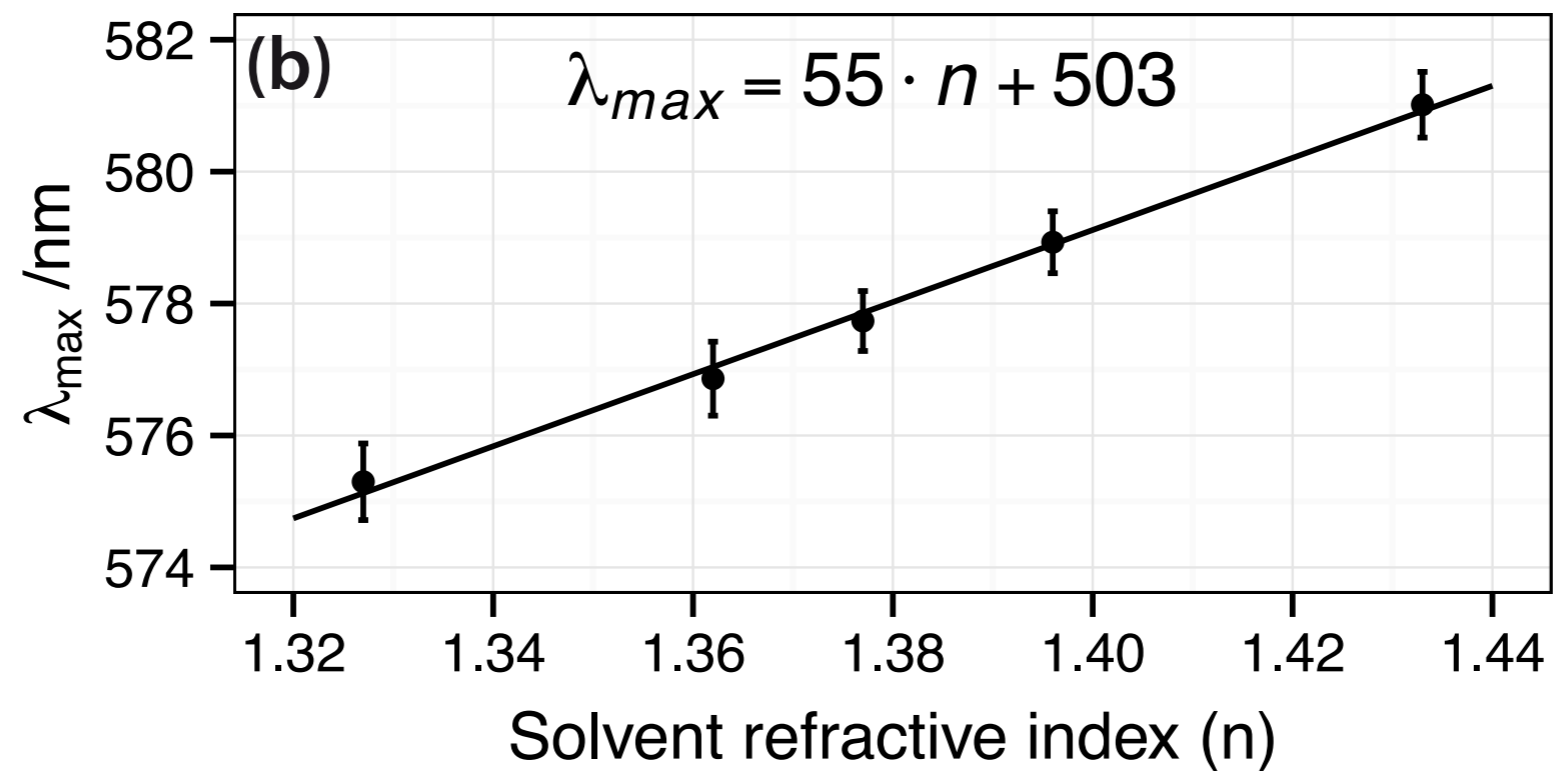
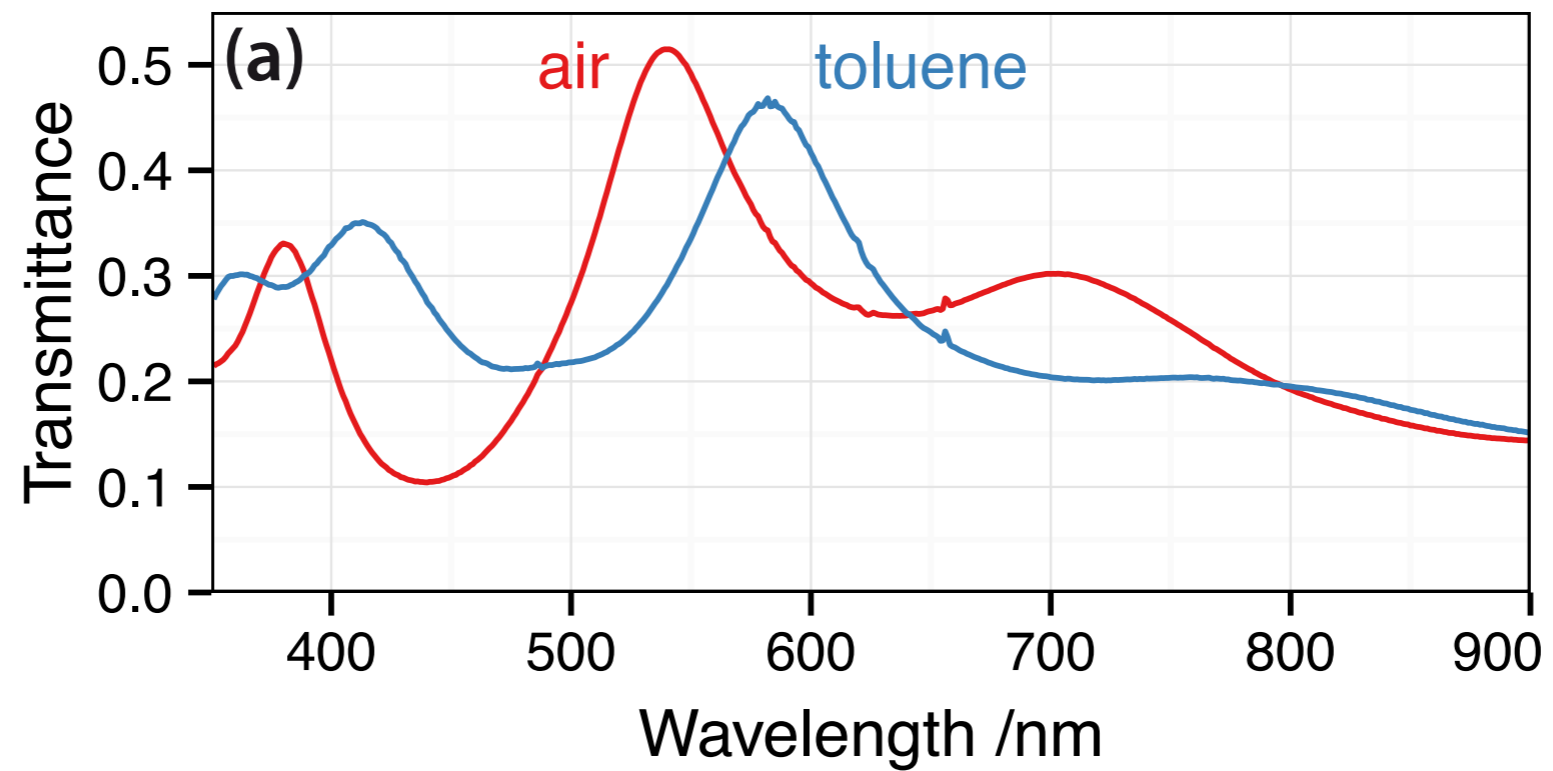
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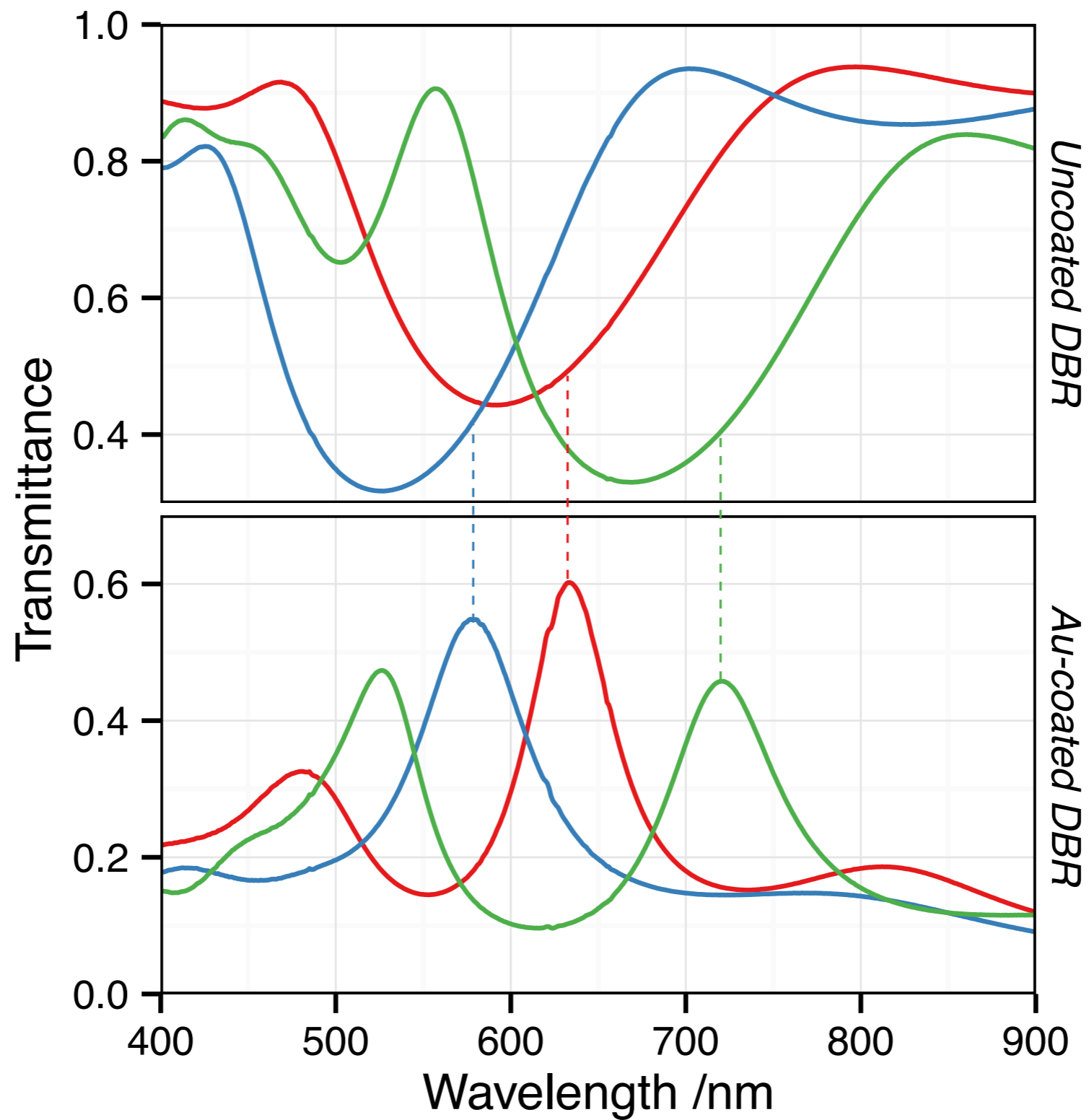
# Comparisons



# Sensing

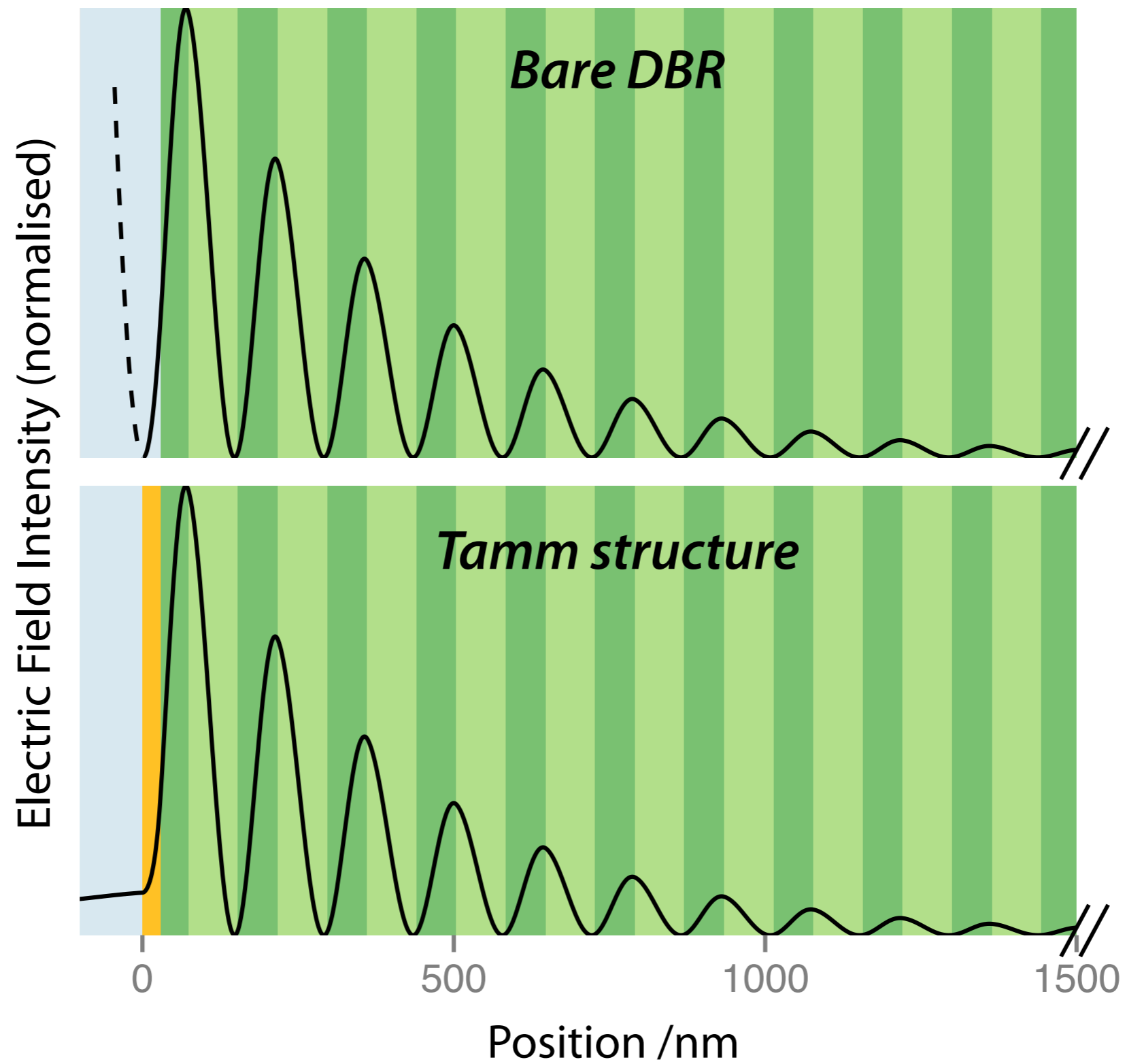


# Tunability

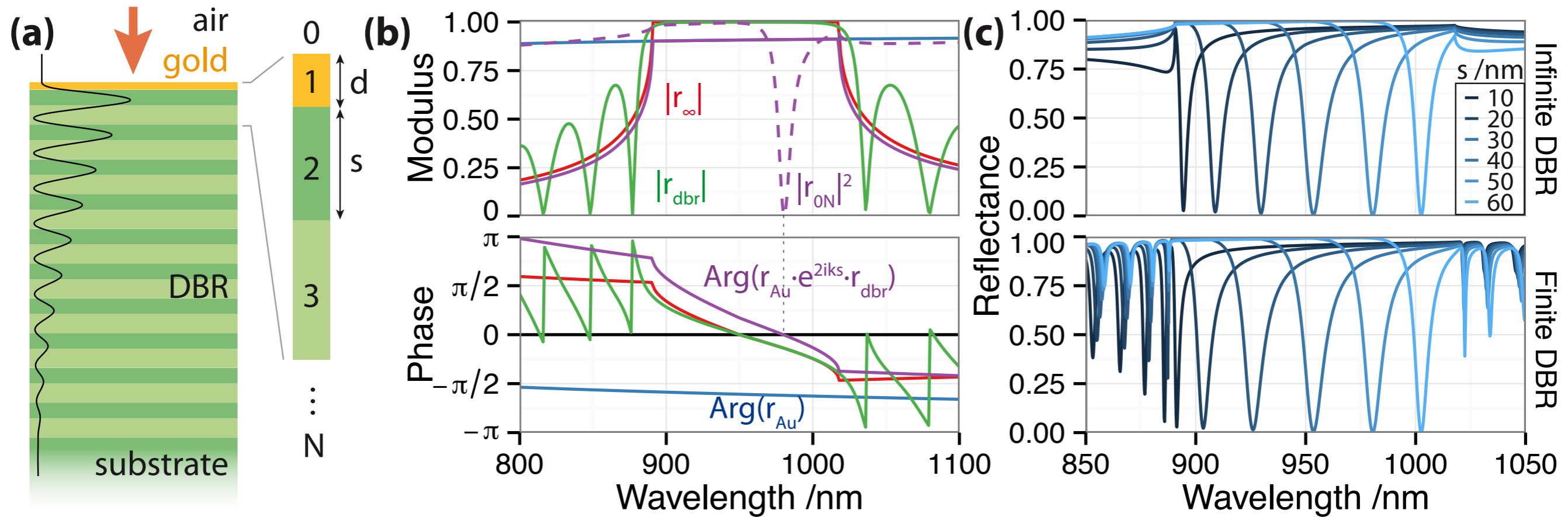


# Field profile

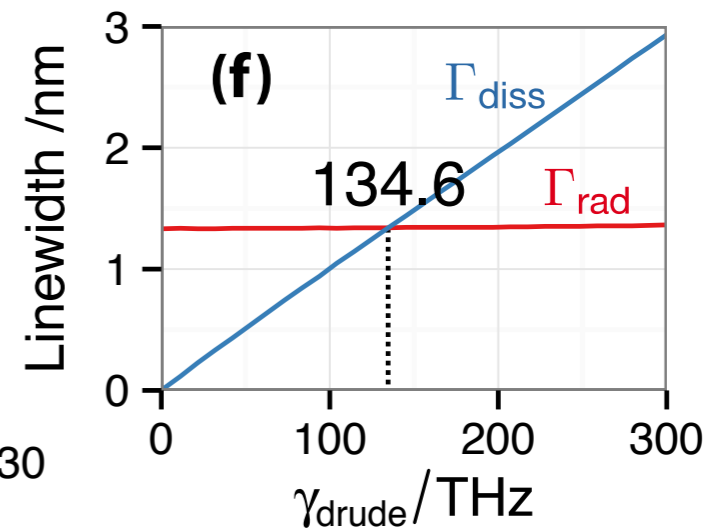
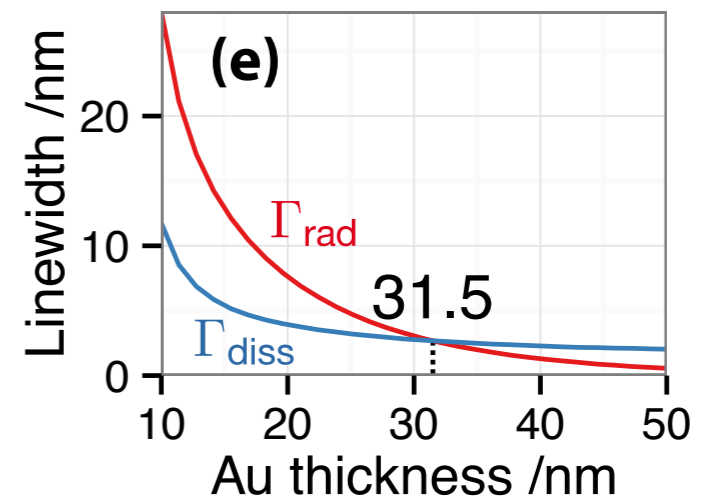
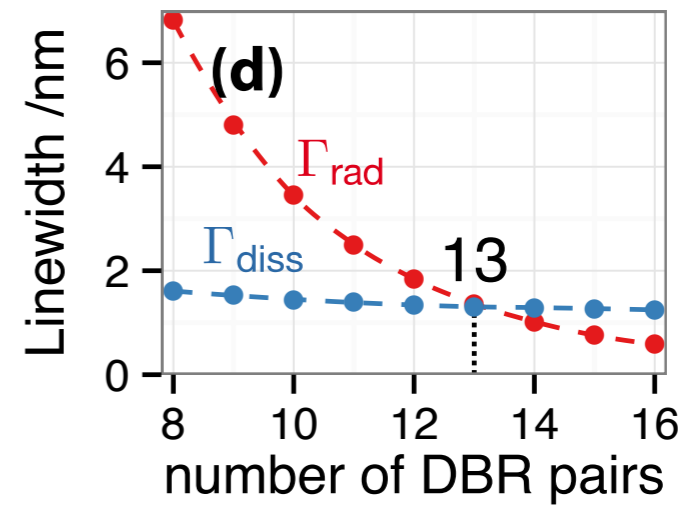
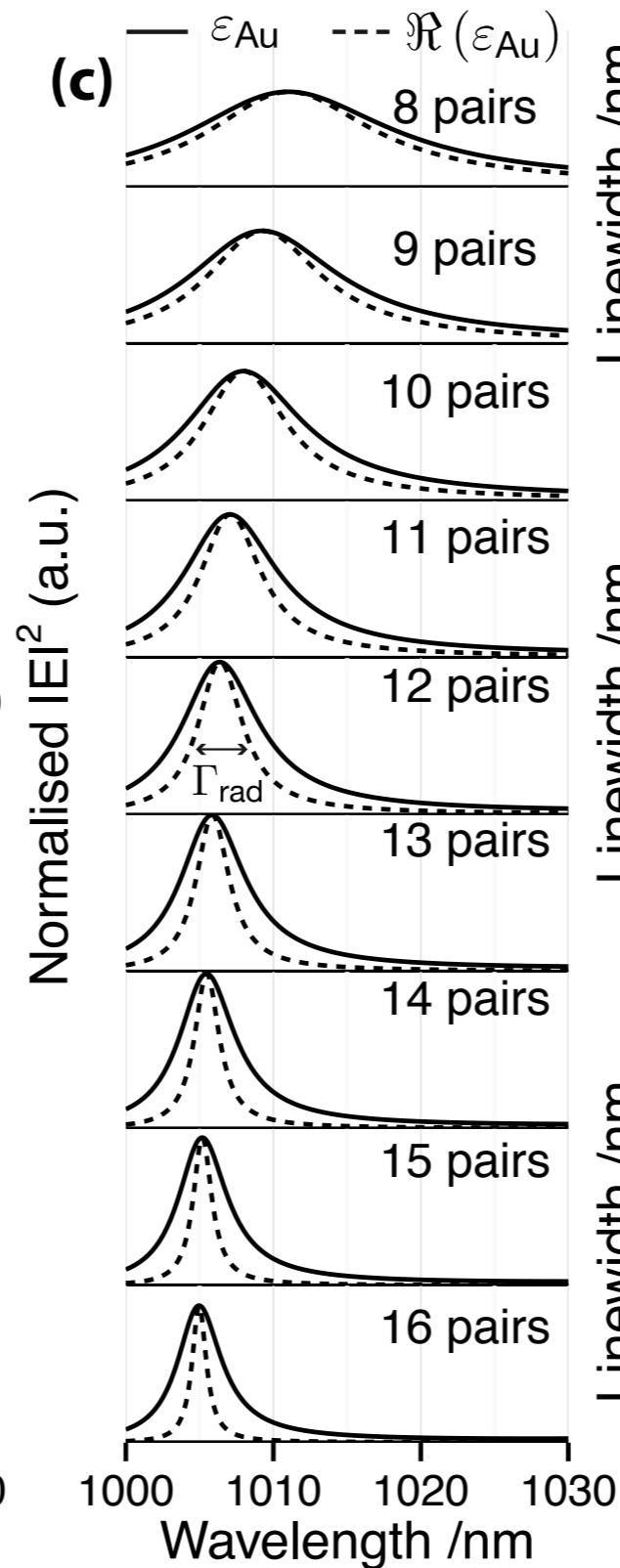
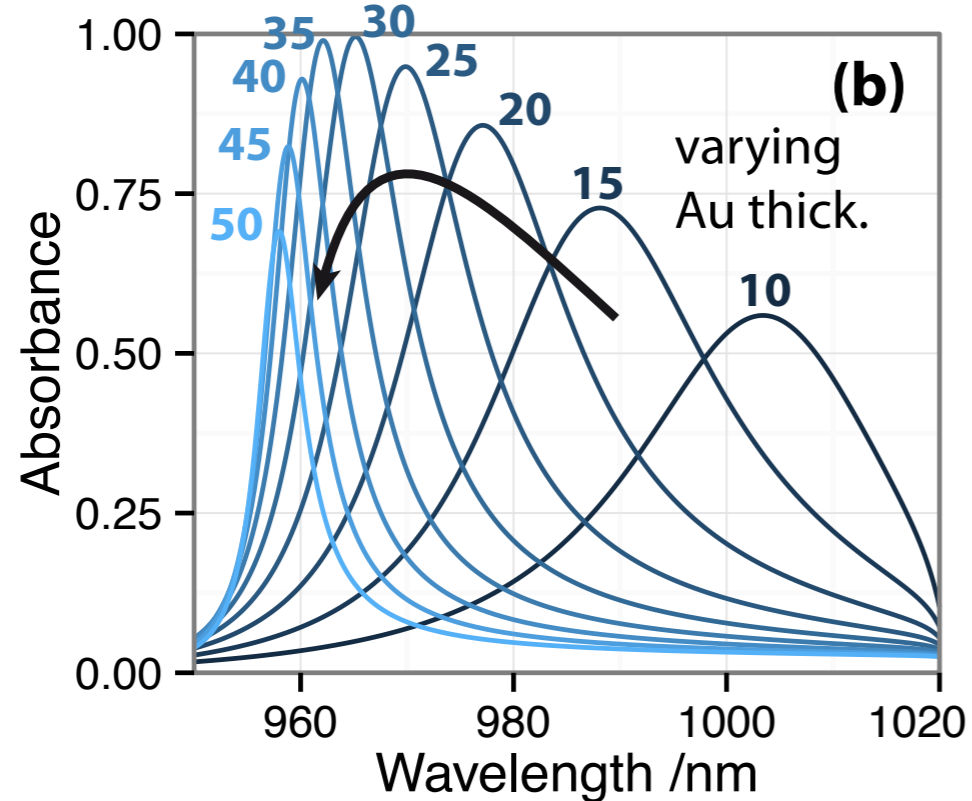
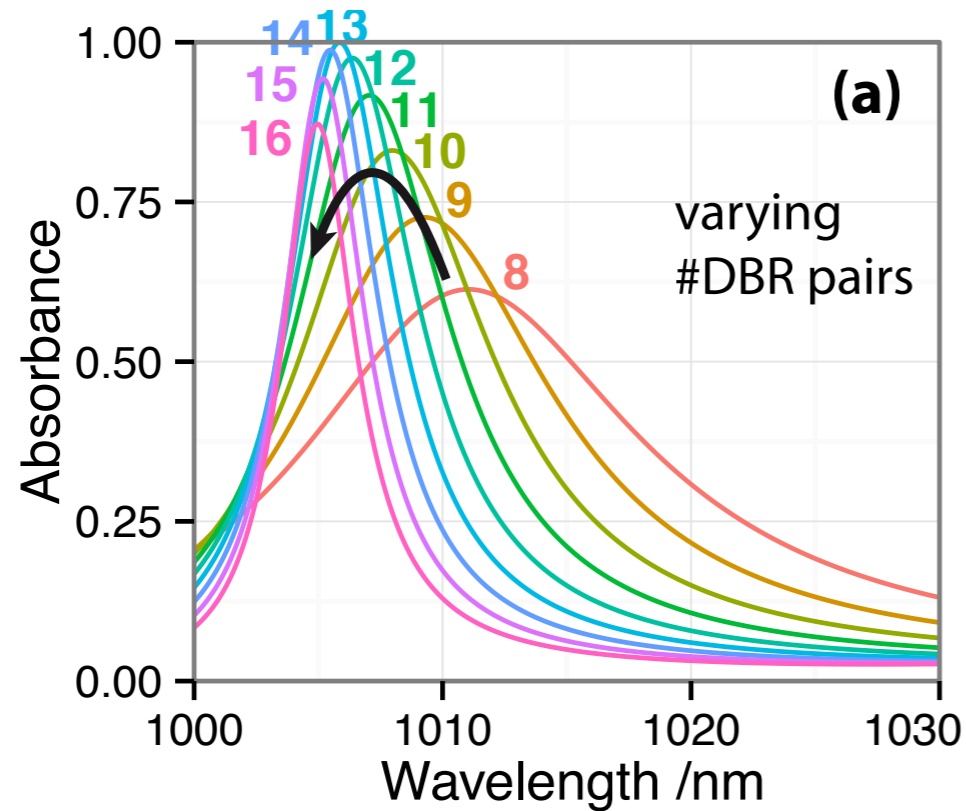
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# Resonance condition

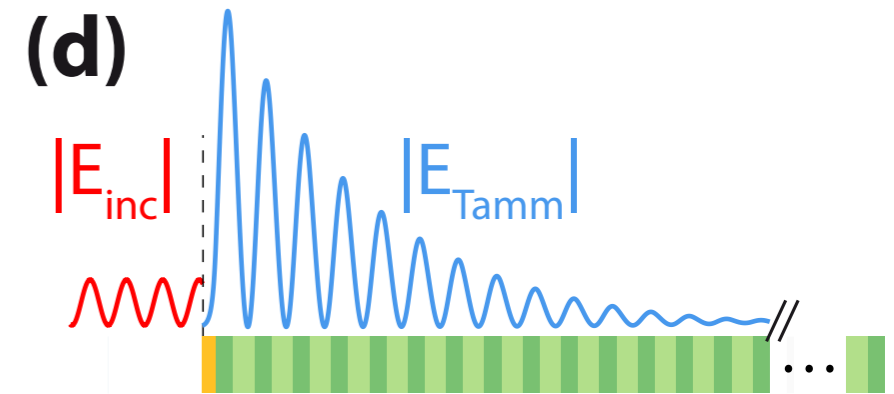
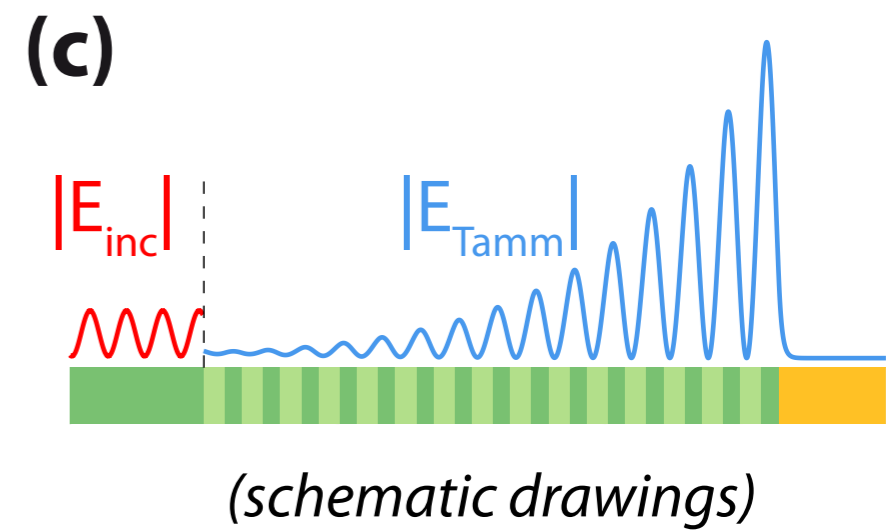
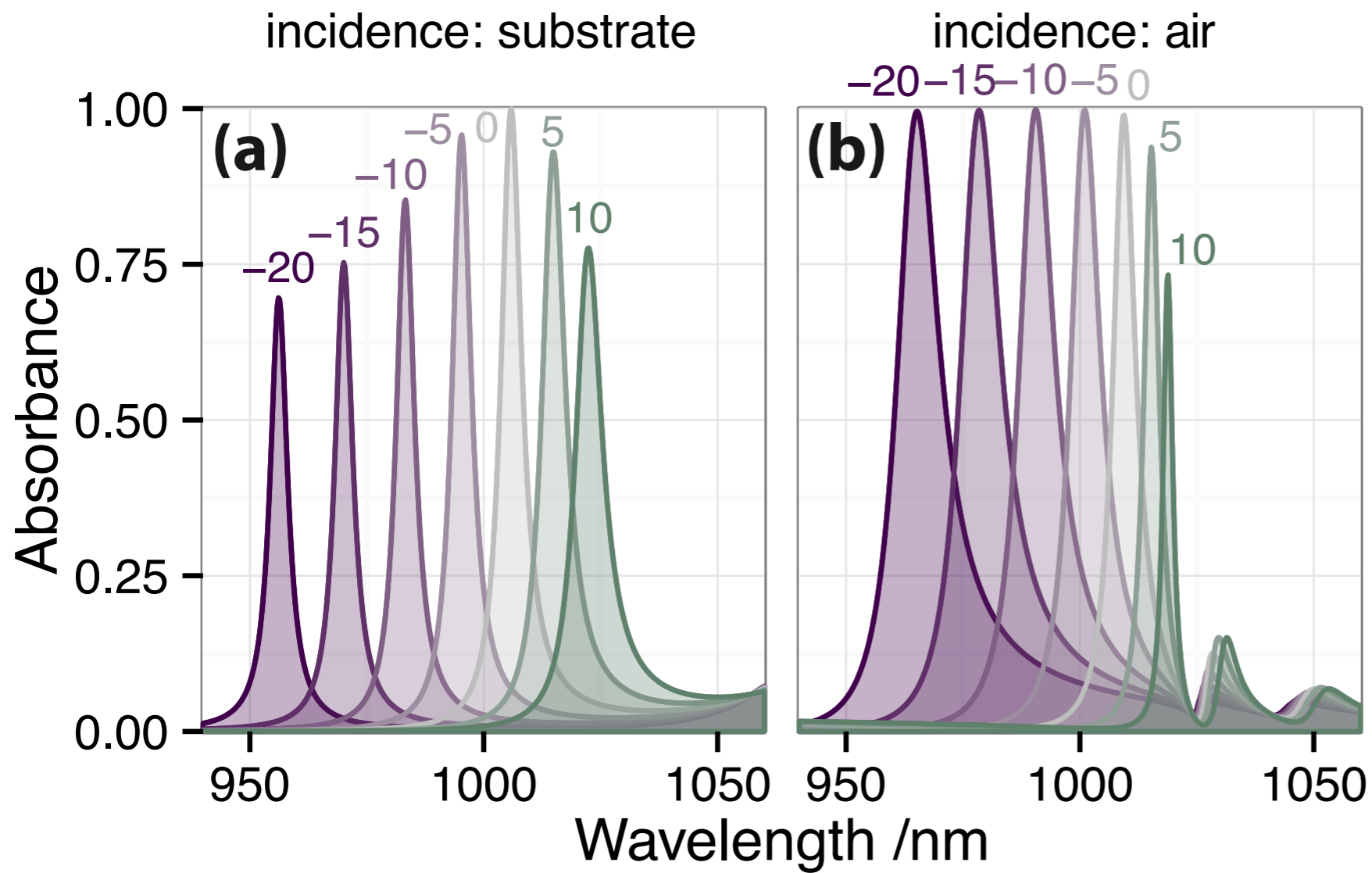


# Critical coupling

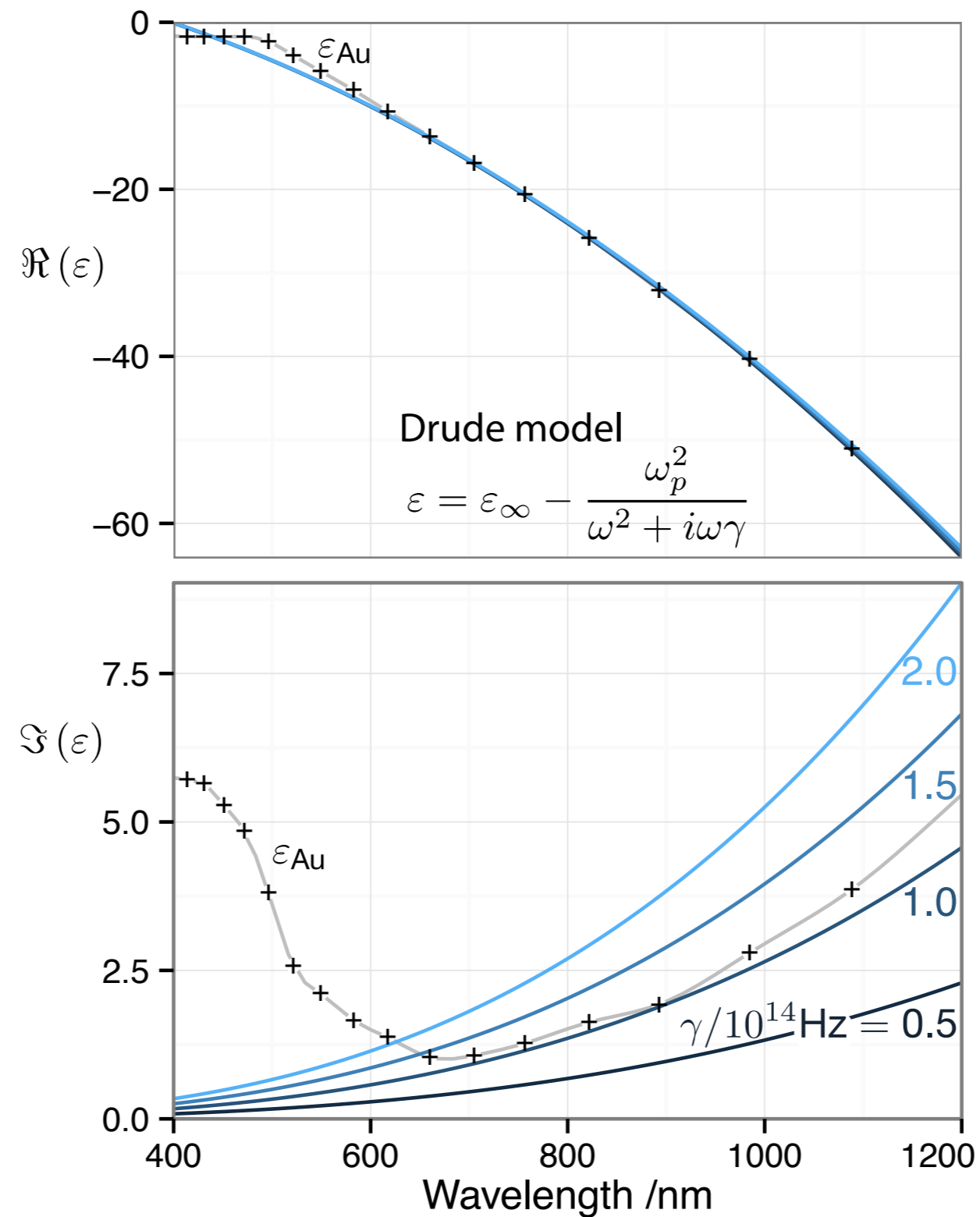




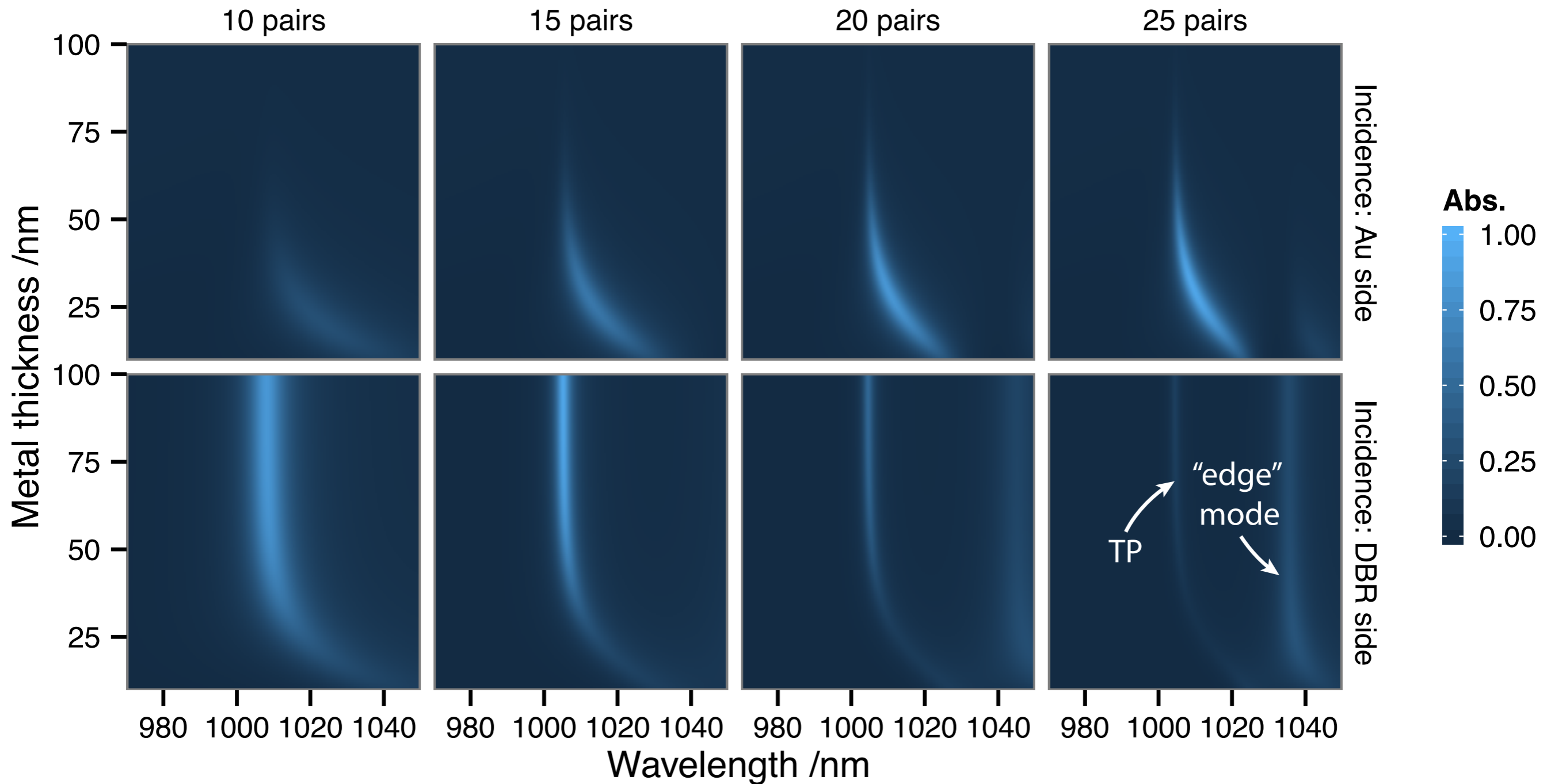
# Tunability of critical coupling



# Dielectric function

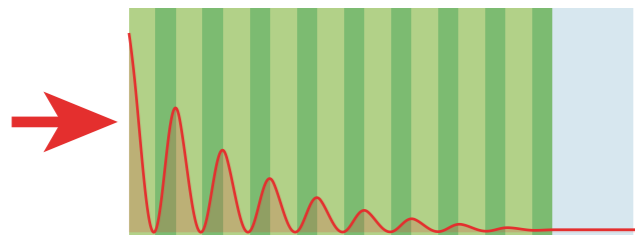


# Critical coupling & perfect absorption

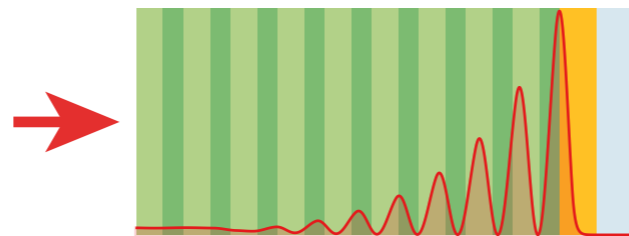


# Promising refractive-index sensor?

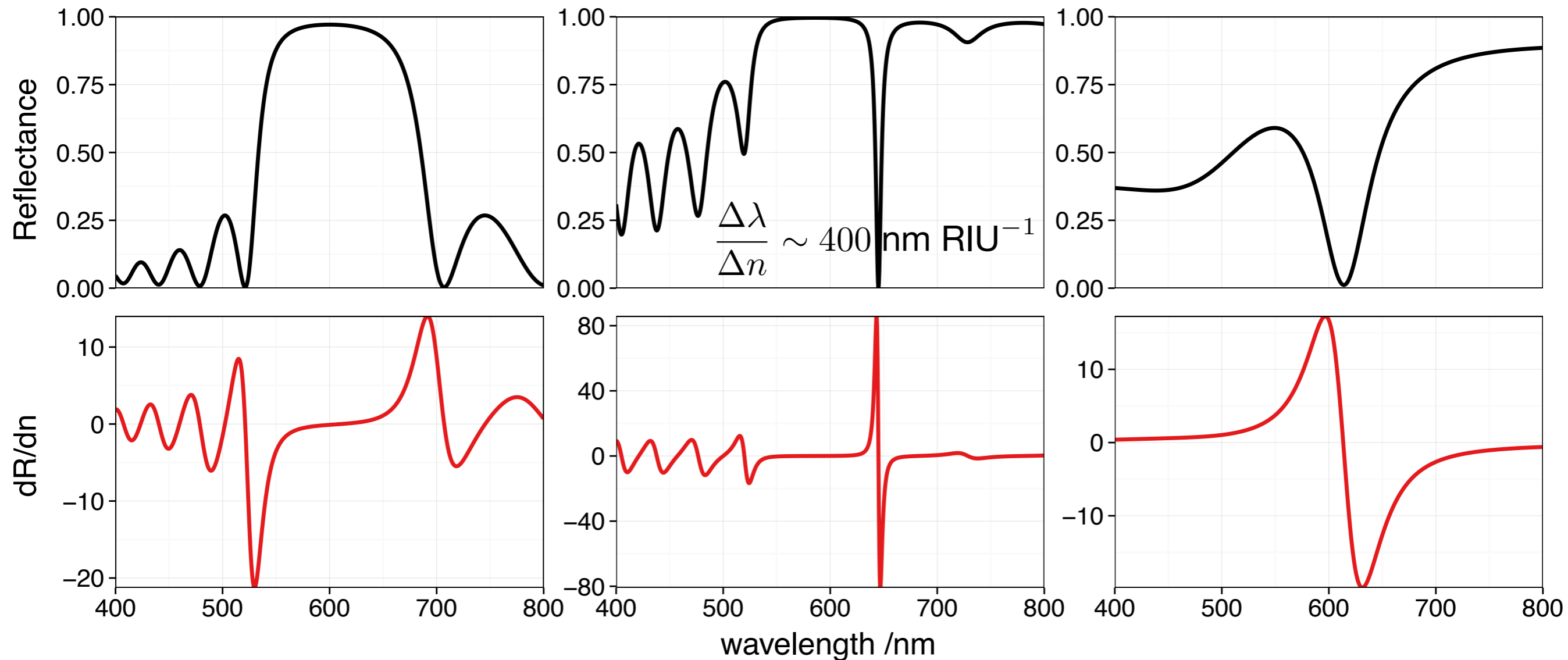
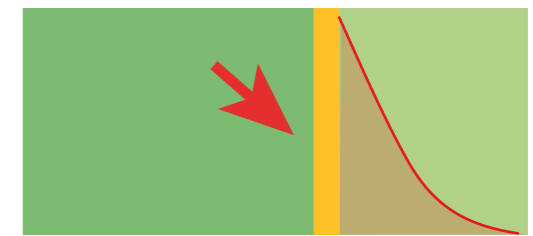
*DBR*



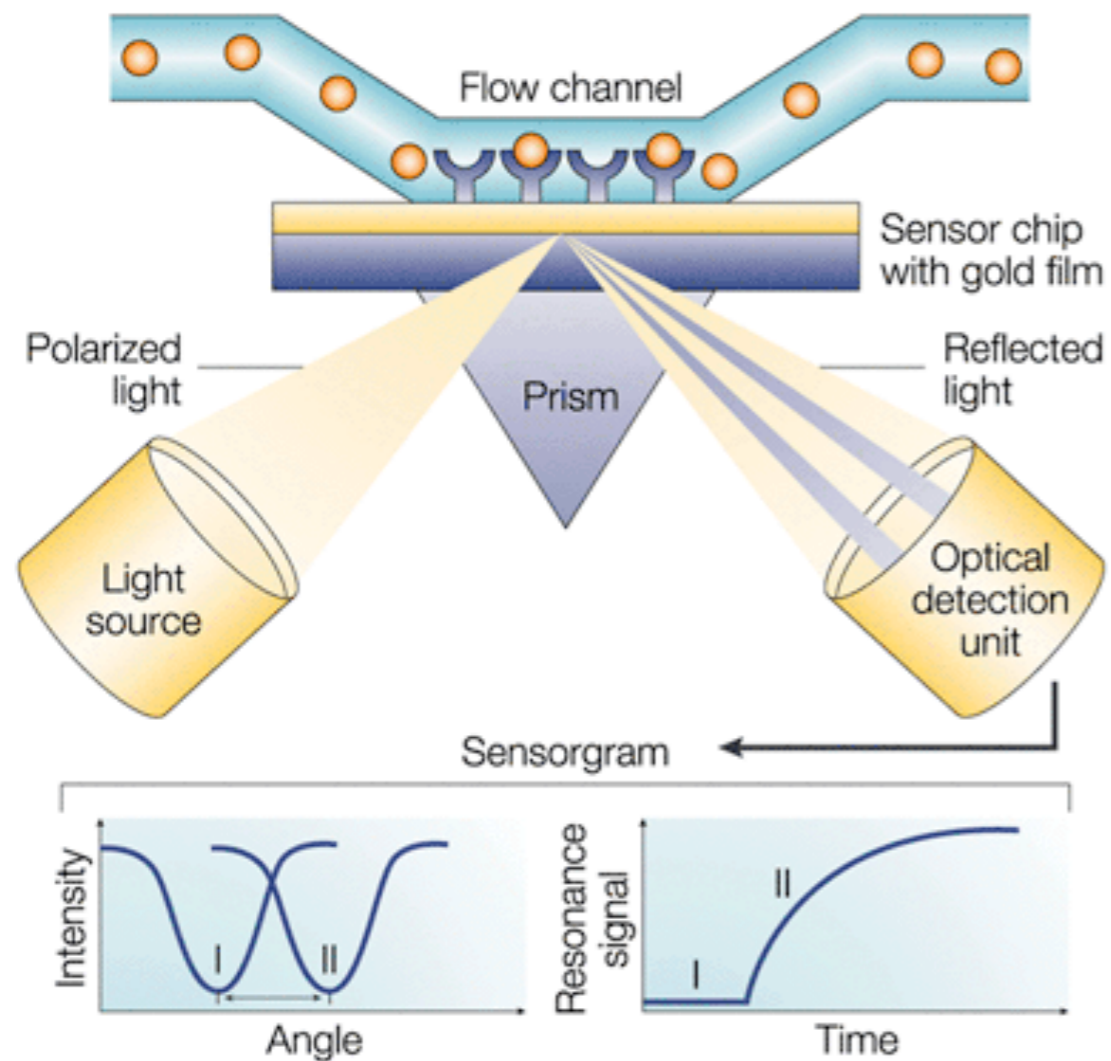
*Tamm*



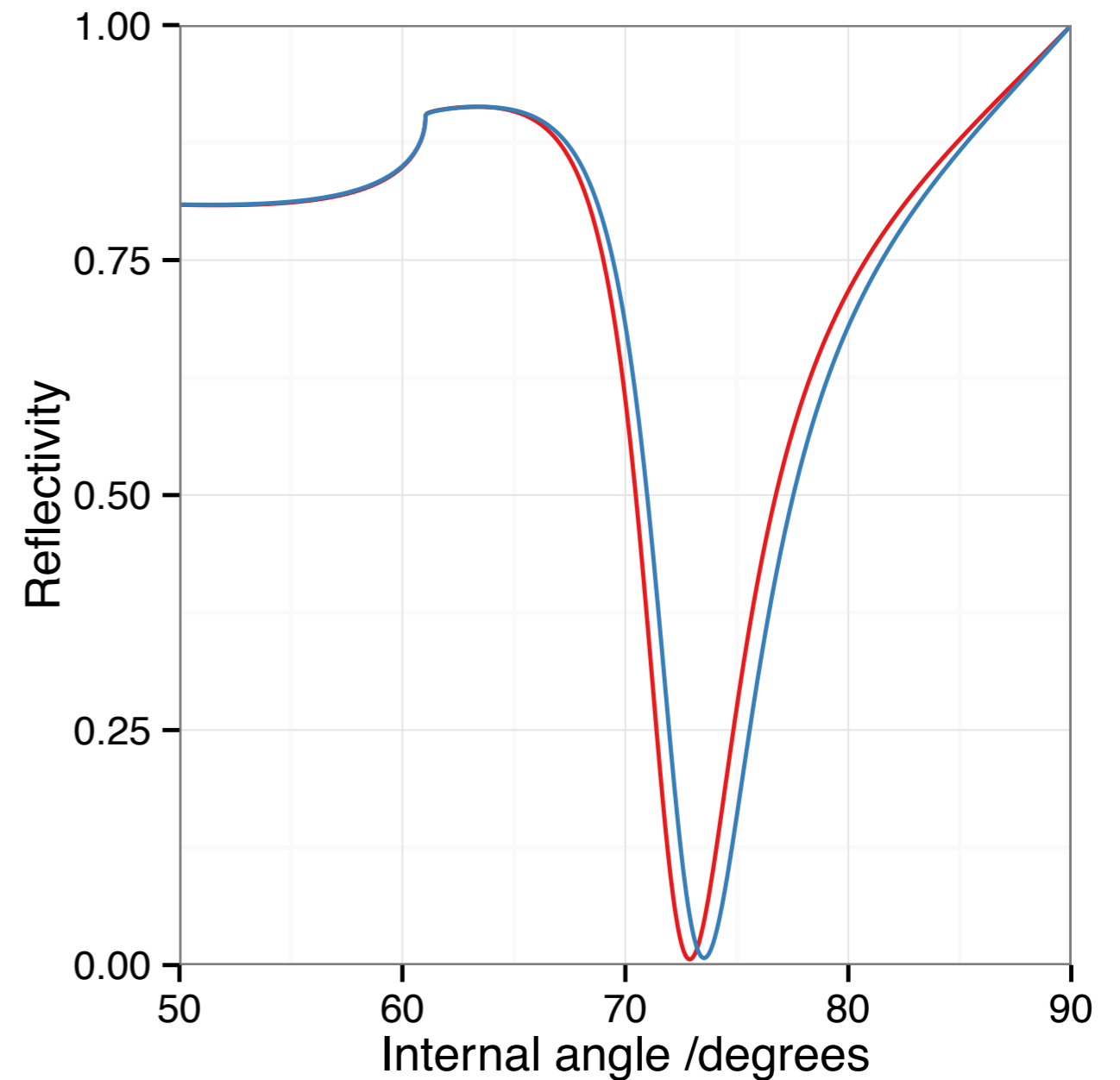
*SPP*



# Surface plasmon resonance sensing



Nature Reviews | Drug Discovery



Nature Reviews Drug Discovery 1, 515-528 (July 2002)

doi:10.1038/nrd838