

Controlling surface plasmons with liquid crystal layer

V. Yu. Reshetnyak^{1,*}, T. J. Bunning² and D. R. Evans²

¹Physics Faculty, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv, Ukraine

²Air Force Research Laboratory, Materials and Manufacturing Directorate, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, USA

*E-mail: vreshetnyak@univ.kiev.ua

Surface plasmons are finding their use in a variety of application, for instance sub-diffraction limited imaging, bio-sensing, optical cloaking, spectroscopic measurements (e.g. SERS), guiding and manipulating the light, etc [1,2]. In this talk various ways of tuning and controlling plasmons with the help of liquid crystal layer (LC) will be reviewed. We shall also address our recent results on using liquid crystals to control plasmons in nanostructures including graphene ribbons. An advantage of plasmons in graphene compared for instance to plasmons in a gold film is a stronger mode confinement and lower propagation loss in the mid-infrared region [3,4]. One possible way to excite the surface plasmons is placing a periodic array of graphene nano-ribbons on top of a dielectric substrate. However once the system is fabricated with a given set of parameters (ribbons width, period of the structure, dielectric function of the substrate) it is not possible to change its optical properties. (It should be noted that a slight tuning of plasmons in graphene can be done via a gate voltage.) Liquid crystal is a uniaxial medium with optical axis (director) easily controlled by external stimuli. Combining the liquid crystals with plasmonic nanostructures one can achieve a tuning of plasmons [5]. Recently Franklin et al. used LC to actively tune the color generation on imprinted plasmonic surfaces [6]. In this talk we present our results on tuning the surface plasmons in graphene nano-ribbons by reorienting the director in a LC slab placed on top of the ribbons. We find that by applying a voltage to the LC layer it is possible to shift the graphene ribbons plasmonic notch and change its depths.

Acknowledgement The work was partially supported by STCU Grant P652.

References

- [1] Atwater, Harry A., "The promise of plasmonics," *Scientific American*, **296**, 56–62 (2007).
- [2] "Plasmonics: Theory and Applications," Editors: Shahbazyan, Tigran V., Stockman, Mark I. (Eds.), Springer Netherlands (2013).
- [3] Marinko Jablan, Marin Soljacic, and Hrvoje Buljan, "Plasmons in graphene: fundamental properties and potential applications," *Proc. of the IEEE*, **101**, 1689-1704 (2013).
- [4] F. Javier García de Abajo, "Graphene plasmonics: challenges and opportunities," *ACS Photonics*, **1**, 135–152 (2014).
- [5] Yan Jun Liu, Guangyuan Si, Yanhui Zhao and Eunice Sok Ping Leong, "Tunable plasmonics based on liquid crystals" in "Active Plasmonic Nanomaterials", edited by Luciano De Sio, CRC Press Taylor & Francis Group (2016).
- [6] Daniel Franklin, Yuan Chen, Abraham Vazquez-Guardado, Sushrut Modak, Javaneh Boroumand, Daming Xu, Shin-Tson Wu & Debashis Chanda, "Polarization-independent actively tunable colour generation on imprinted plasmonic surfaces," *Nature Comm*, **6**, 8337 (2016).

Speaker Biography

[Victor Reshetnyak](#) received M.S. degree in Theoretical Physics from Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv in 1980, Ph.D. and DSc degrees in Theoretical and Mathematical Physics in 1985 and 1994, respectively. Since 1998, he has been with the Theoretical Physics Department of Physics Faculty, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv, Ukraine, where he is a full Professor since 1999. Prof. Reshetnyak is a member of the International Liquid Crystal Society Board. He also is a member of Optics of Liquid Crystals meetings Advisory Board. He was awarded a National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine A.F. Prihot'ko prize "For studies of the physical background and applied aspects of liquid crystals photo-orientation" (2012).