

Probing quantum plasmonics and the ultimate limits of light compression with Van der Waals heterostructures

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Van der Waals materials have emerged as a toolbox for in-situ control of a wide range of collective excitations coupled to light: polaritons². In this talk, we will show several examples of novel ways of exciting, controlling and detecting polaritons^{3,4,5,6}. Plasmon modes propagating almost as slow as the electron Fermi velocity show a strong quantum non-local response, which can be further exploited to study many-body effects.

We further show that a graphene-insulator-metal heterostructure can overcome the trade-off of optical confinement and loss, and we demonstrate plasmon confinement down to the ultimate limit of the lengthscale of one atom¹. Record strong normalized mode volume confinement of the range $10^9 - 10^{10}$ was achieved by far-field excitation of plasmon modes squeezed into an atomically thin h-BN spacer between graphene and metal rods. These ultra-confined plasmonic modes, addressed with far-field light excitation, enables a route to new regimes of ultra-strong light-matter interactions.

References

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[5] Near-field photocurrent nanoscopy on bare and encapsulated graphene. A. Woessner et al., *Nature Communications* (2016)

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Figures

