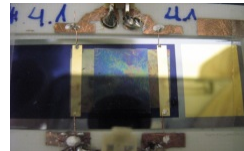
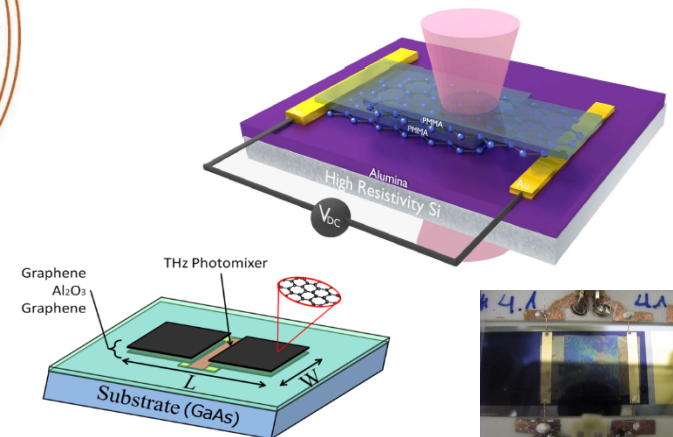
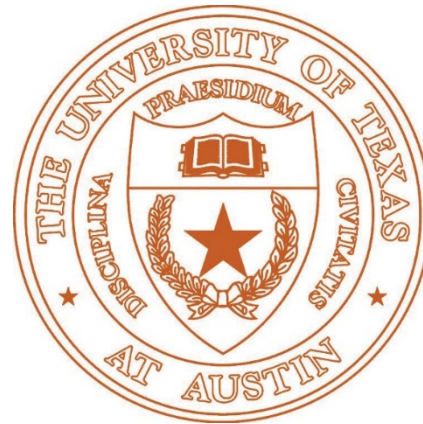


Graphene Plasmonics: Theory and Experiments

J. Sebastian Gomez-Diaz and Andrea Alù

Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering
The University of Texas at Austin, US



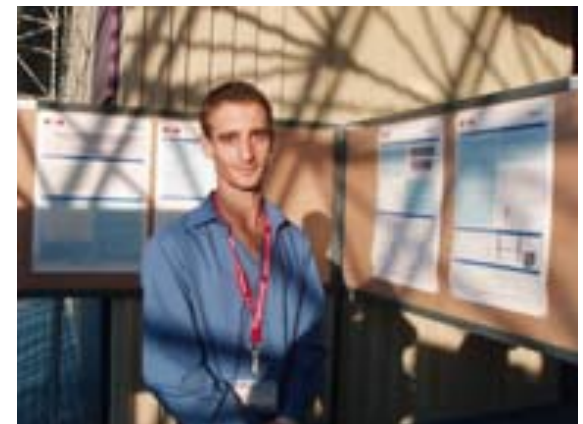
- Prof. Julien Perruisseau-Carrier
- Theory of Graphene plasmonics
 - Unusual electromagnetic properties of graphene
 - Guided devices and antennas @ THz
- Experimental results
 - Surface impedance @ microwaves and THz
 - Graphene stacks
- Concluding remarks

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Julien Perruisseau-Carrier (I)

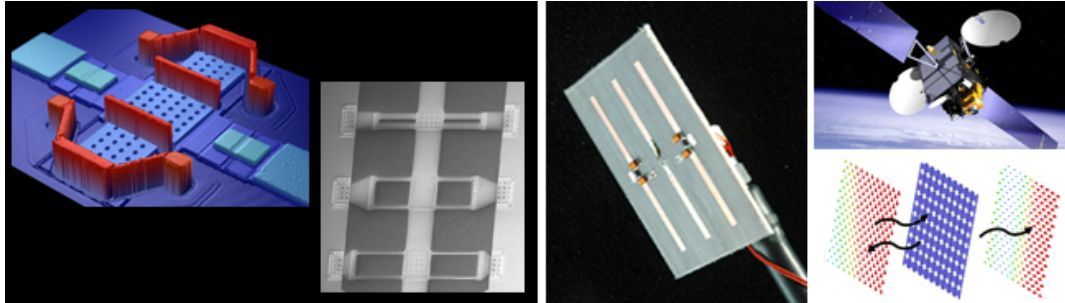


- I first met Julien at APS 2008 @ San Diego
 - Julien was postdoc at CTTC, in Barcelona (Spain).
 - I was fresh PhD student @ UPCT (Spain) and Montréal (Canada).
 - We didn't meet again in more than 3 years...

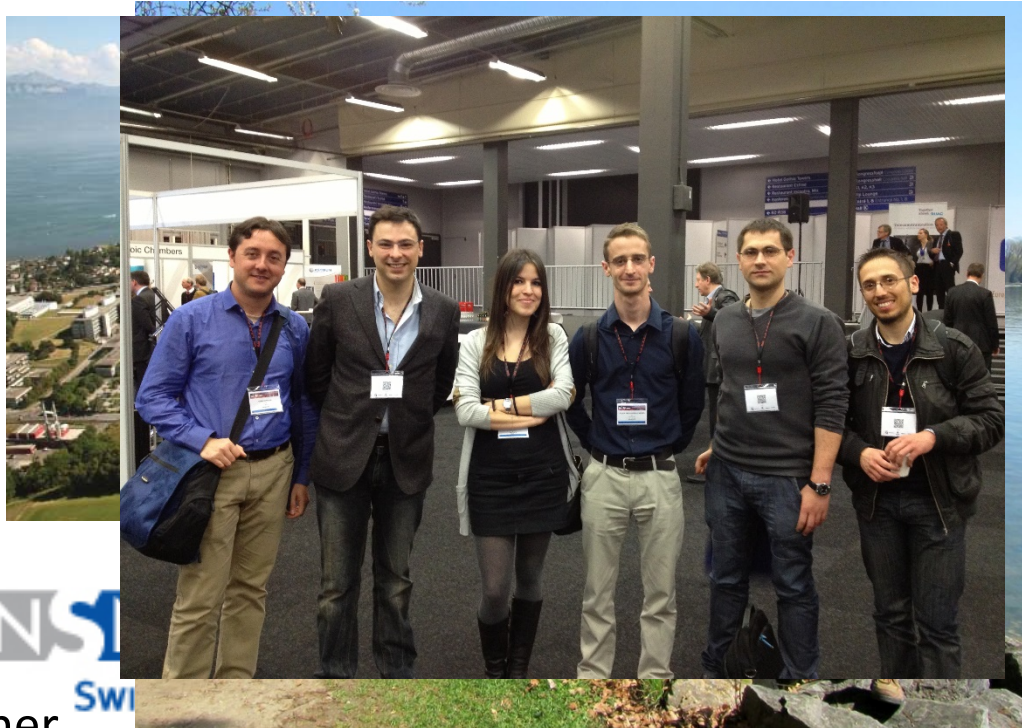


Julien Perruisseau-Carrier (II)

Adaptive MicroNano Wave System - Research Group



- Created in June 2011 at EPFL
- Hosted at EPFL by two labs:
 - LEMA: lema.epfl.ch
 - Nanolab: nanolab.epfl.ch
- Very well funded!
- I was *postdoc* there from Nov. 2011 – March 2014
- Mid size group:
 - 2-3 postdocs
 - 5 PhD students
 - Many conferences together



FNS
Swi

Microwaves — THz

Dynamic reconfiguration

- Update device functionality in real time
- Sense and adapt to environment
- Scan space, frequencies, polarization...

Joint antenna-coding techniques

- Higher data-rate and lower-power
- Reduced-complexity HW

artificial EM materials

- Tailor extraordinary effective EM properties

Use of micro/nano-technology:

Graphene, MEMS, Electroactive polymers...

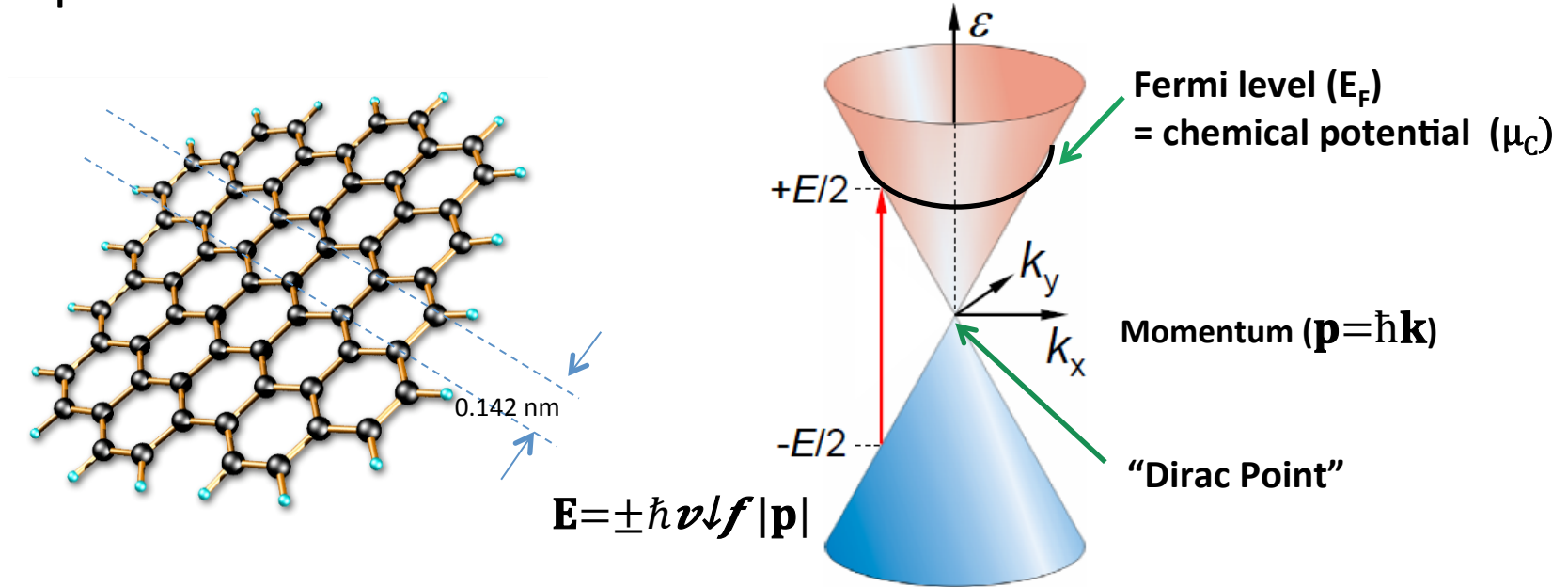
- EM perf., higher freq., integration, low power
- Novel sensing applications (graphene)



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Introduction

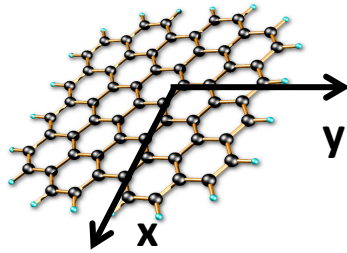
- Graphene: the “famous” 2D material



- 2D material: carbon atoms in 2D honeycomb lattice
- 1 atom thick \approx infinitesimally thin
- “Semi-metal” or “zero-gap semiconductor”
- Ambipolarity: both electrons ($E_f > 0$, n type doping) or holes ($E_f < 0$, p type doping) can conduct
- Massless electrons: $E = \sqrt{(\cancel{m_e c^2})^2 + (\hbar v_f p)^2} = \pm \hbar v_f |p|$

Graphene conductivity: *behavior and trends (I)*

- Graphene is 2D → entirely described by a surface conductivity



$$J = \sigma E$$



- $H \downarrow 0 = 0$
- No SD

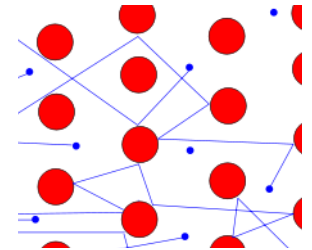


$$J = \sigma E$$

$$\sigma(\omega, \tau, T, \mu c(E \downarrow bias))$$

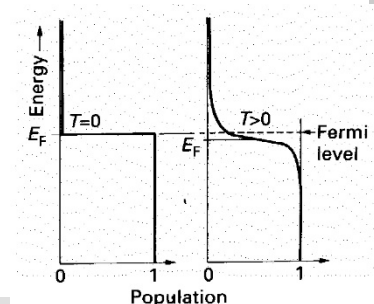
- τ = relaxation time:**

- Rough interpretation: time between two consecutive “collisions” of an e^- propagating on graphene
- Large → better conductivity !
- Highly depends on fabrication → **quality of graphene**



- T = temperature**

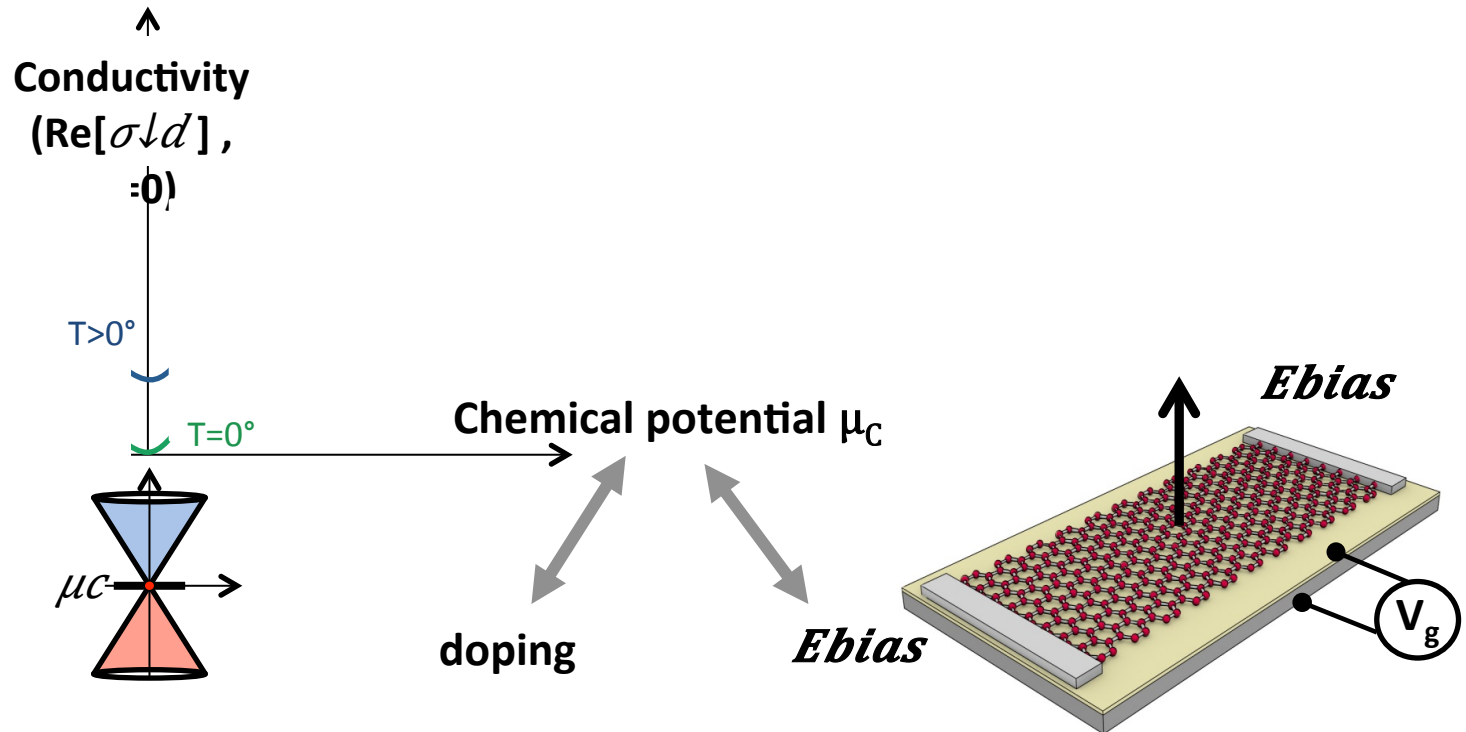
- T relevant only when close to Dirac point (small μc).



Graphene conductivity: *behavior and trends (and II)*

$$\sigma \downarrow d(\omega, T, \tau, \mu_C(E \downarrow bias))$$

- **Doping or static electric field** affect conductivity tensor:



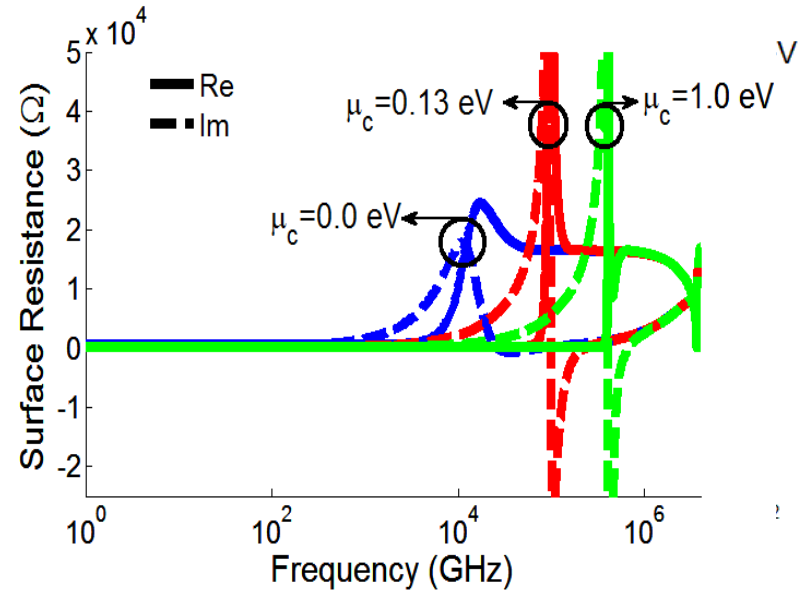
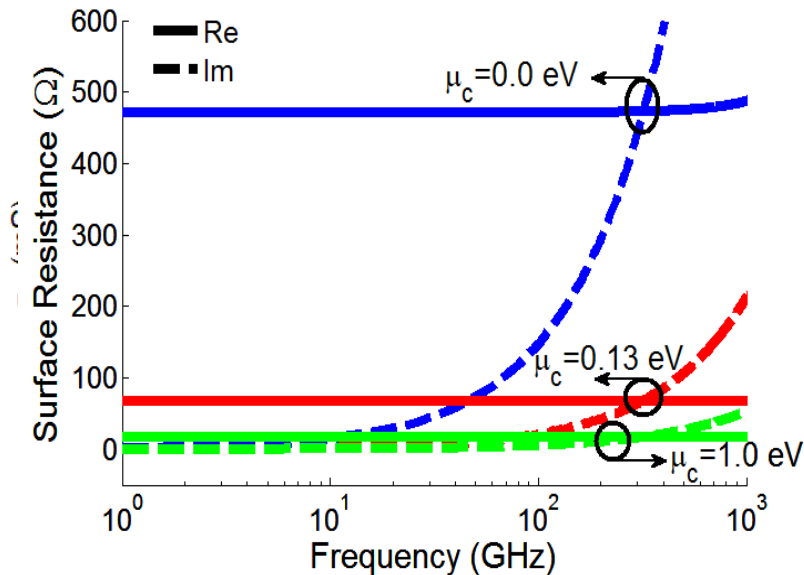
- Easy *dynamic* control of conductivity!
- Real and imaginary parts affected

Electromagnetic properties of graphene

- Absence of $B \downarrow bias$ and neglecting spatial dispersion

$$\sigma = (\sigma_{xx} \quad \sigma_{xy}) = \sigma_{xx} \quad \sigma_{xy}$$

$$Z_S = \frac{1}{\sigma_d}$$



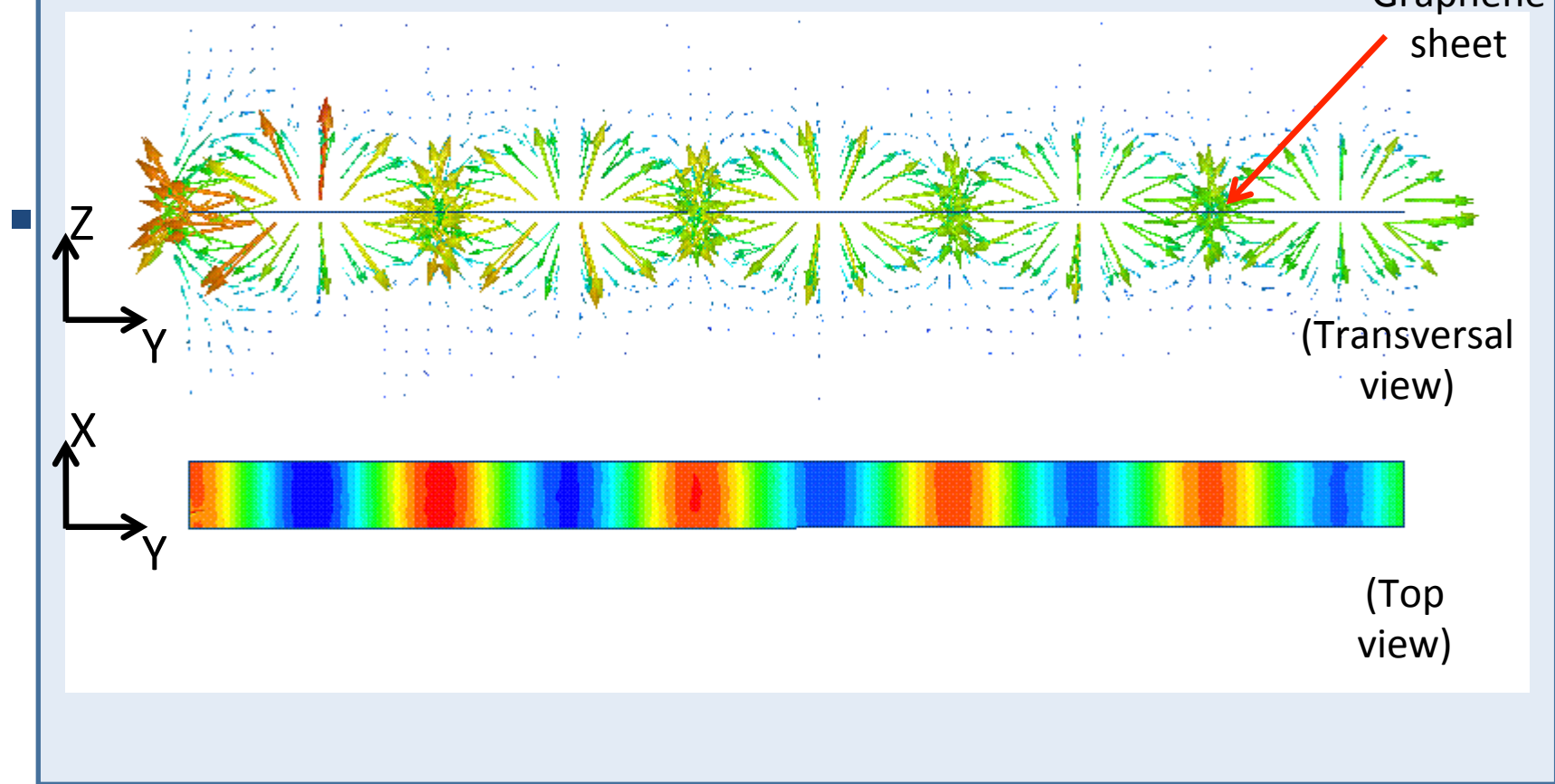
- @ microwaves: mostly a resistive sheet
- @ THz: large inductive behavior (\rightarrow plasmon propagation)
- $\uparrow \uparrow \mu_c$: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bullet \text{ Significant tuning effect} \\ \bullet \text{ Losses decrease} \end{array} \right.$

Surface plasmons on graphene

- Plasmonic modes *on metals* at optics:
 - EM wave propagating at the interface between

dielectric $\epsilon_d(\omega)$

Example of plasmon propagation on a graphene sheet



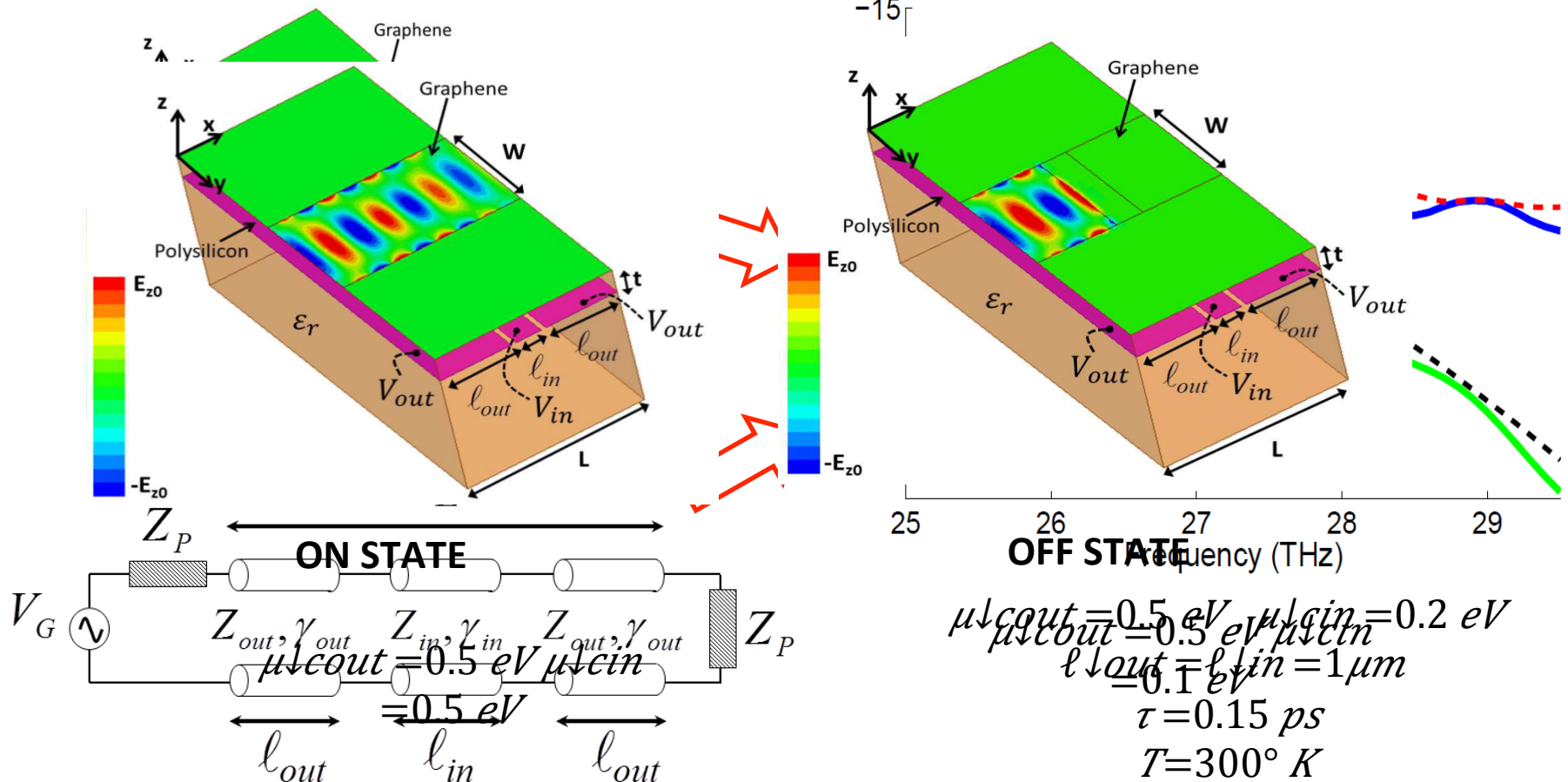
[1] M. Jablan, H. Buljan, and M. Soljagic, "Plasmonics in graphene at infrared frequencies," *Physical review B*, 2009.

[2] A. Vakil and N. Engheta, "Transformation optics using graphene," *Science*, vol. 332, pp. 1291–1294, 2011.

Plasmon waveguiding

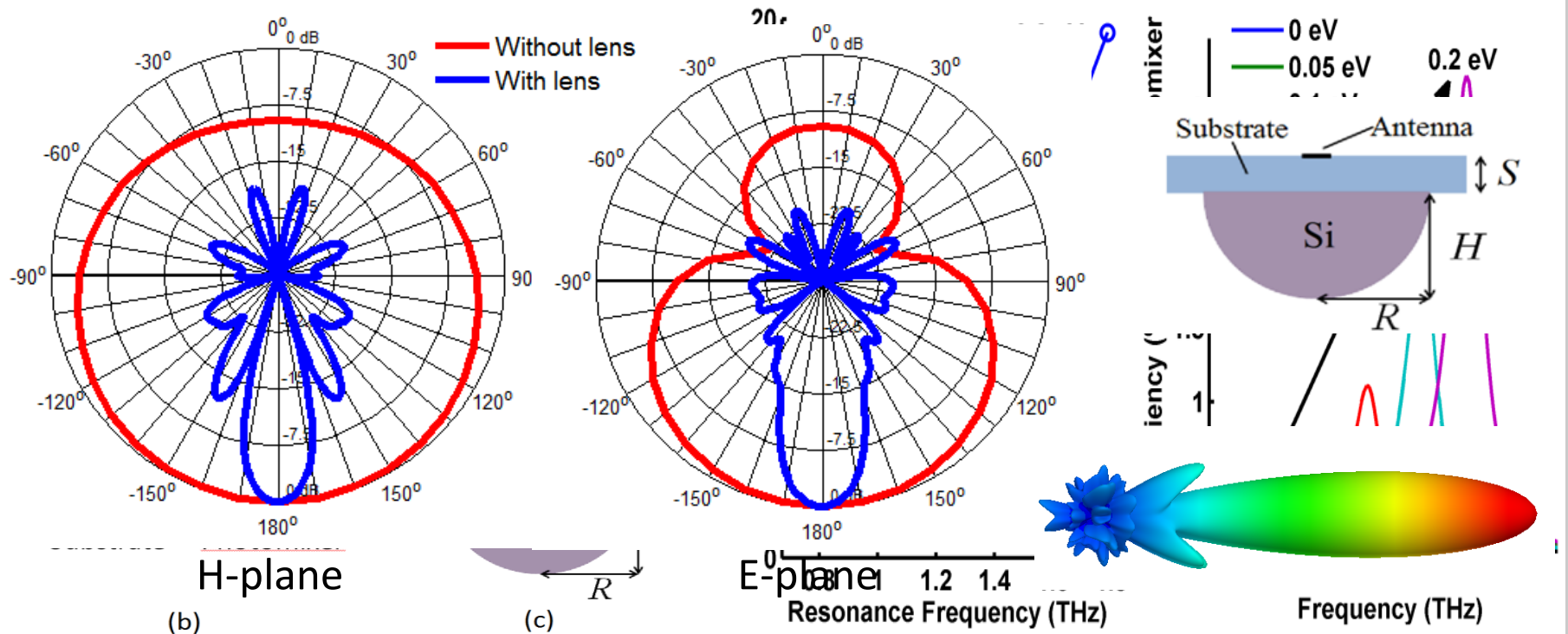
- Transmission line model

- Simple characterization of surface plasmon propagation on ribbons
- Excellent agreement with FEM results



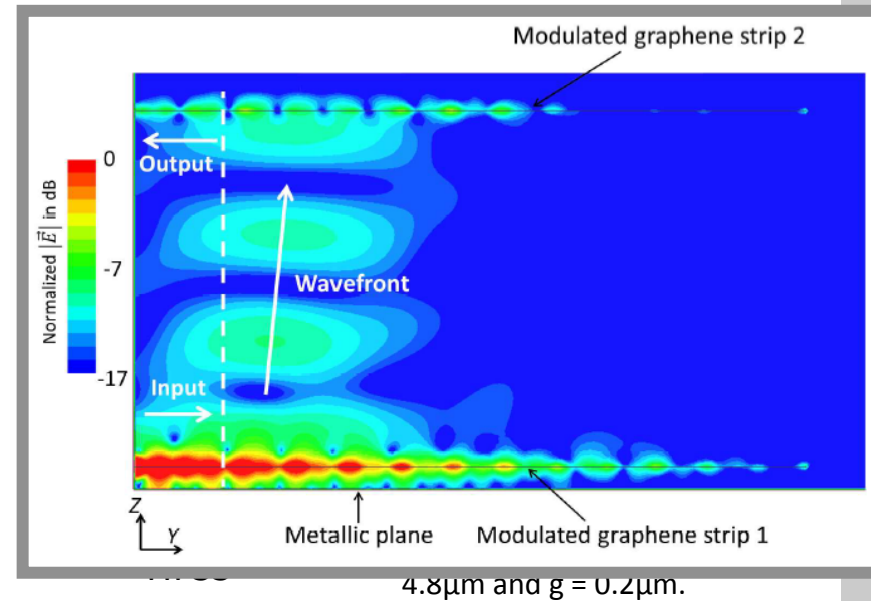
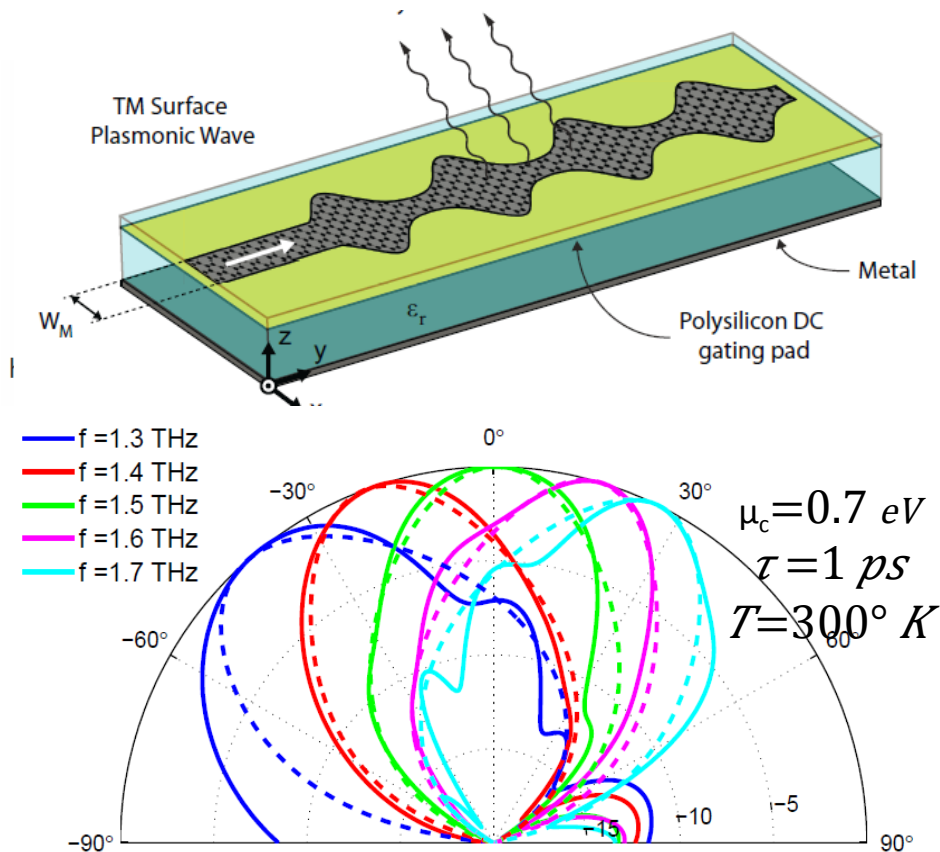
Graphene-based patch antennas at THz

- Graphene frequency-reconfigurable THz plasmonic dipole
 - Exploit plasmonic resonances: miniaturized ($\approx \lambda_0/20$)
 - Powerful and simple reconfiguration
 - Good radiation efficiency



Beamscanning THz leaky-wave antennas

- Based on sinusoidally-modulated surfaces:
 - Demonstration of the concept viability. Theoretical analysis.
 - Full-wave simulations confirm theoretical predictions

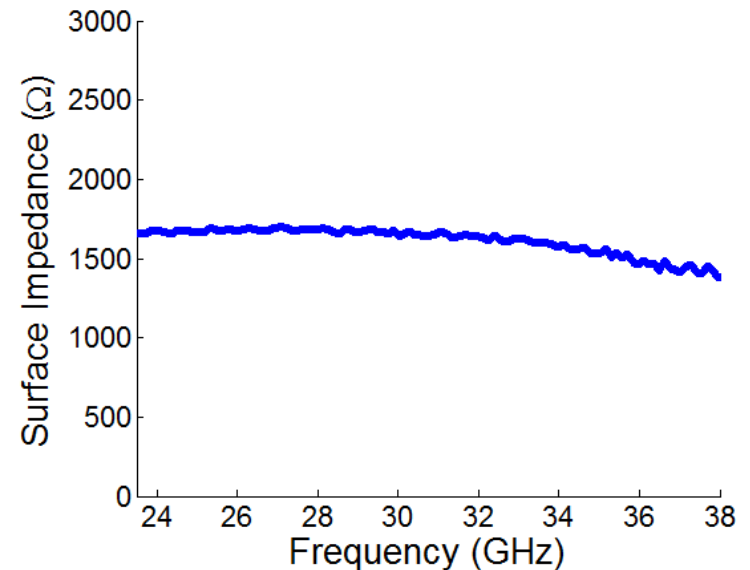
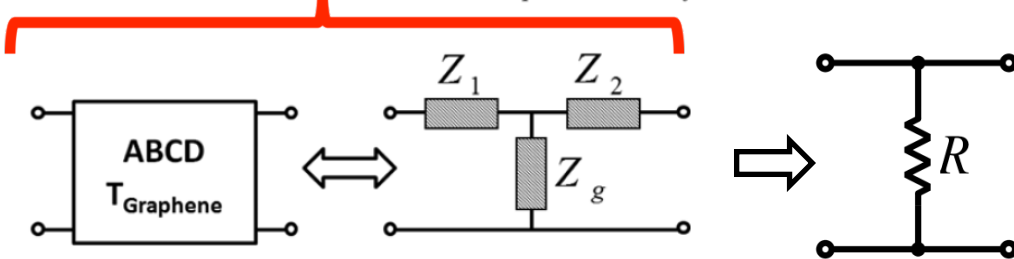
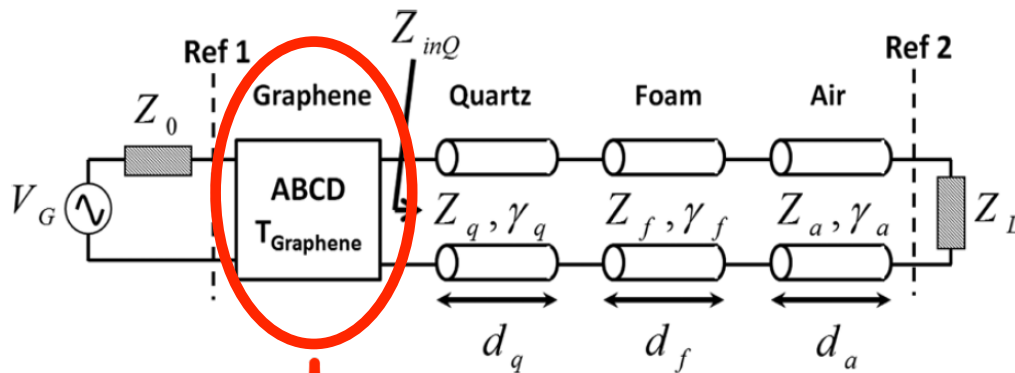
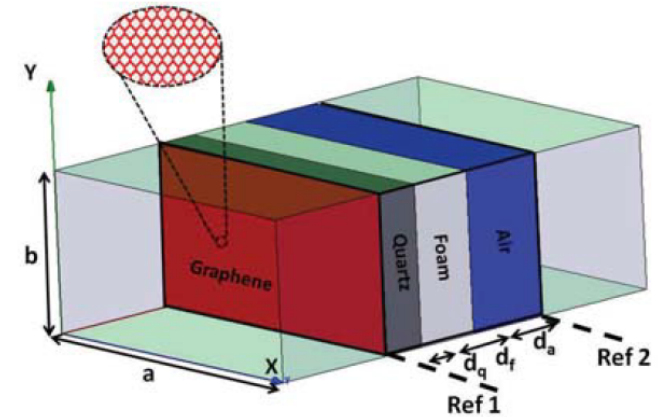


[1] M. Esquis-Morote, J.S. Gomez-Diaz, and J. Perruisseau-Carrier, "Periodically-Modulated Graphene Leaky-Wave Antenna for Electronic Beamscanning at THz", **IEEE Transactions on Terahertz Science and Technology**, 4, 116-122, January, 2014. [2] J. S. Gomez-Diaz, M. Esquis-Morote, and J. Perruisseau-Carrier, "Plane wave excitation-detection of non-resonant plasmons along finite-width graphene strips", **Optic Express**, 21, 24856-24872, 2013.

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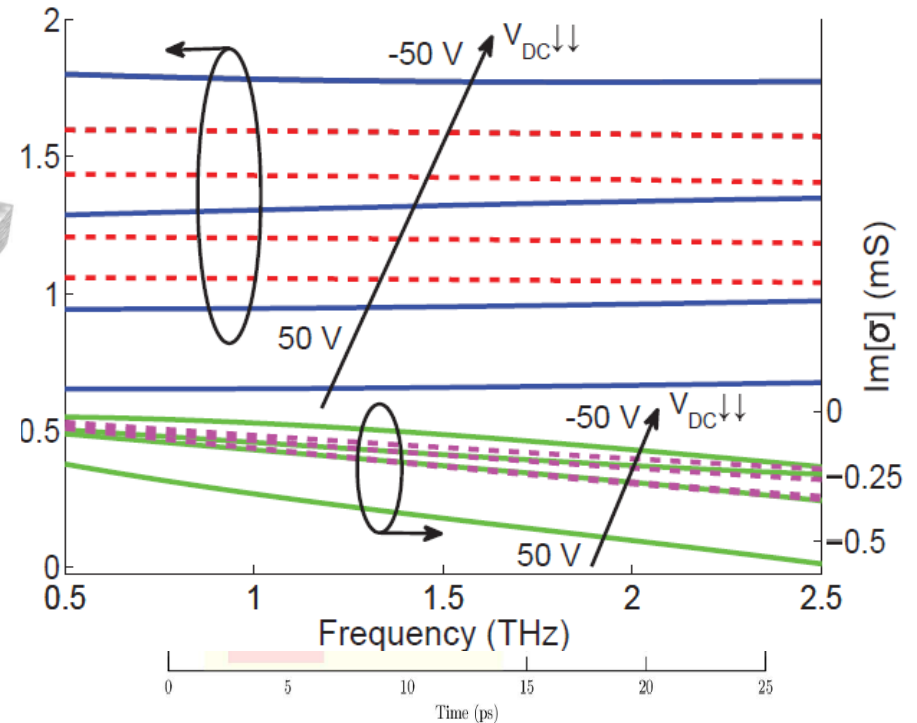
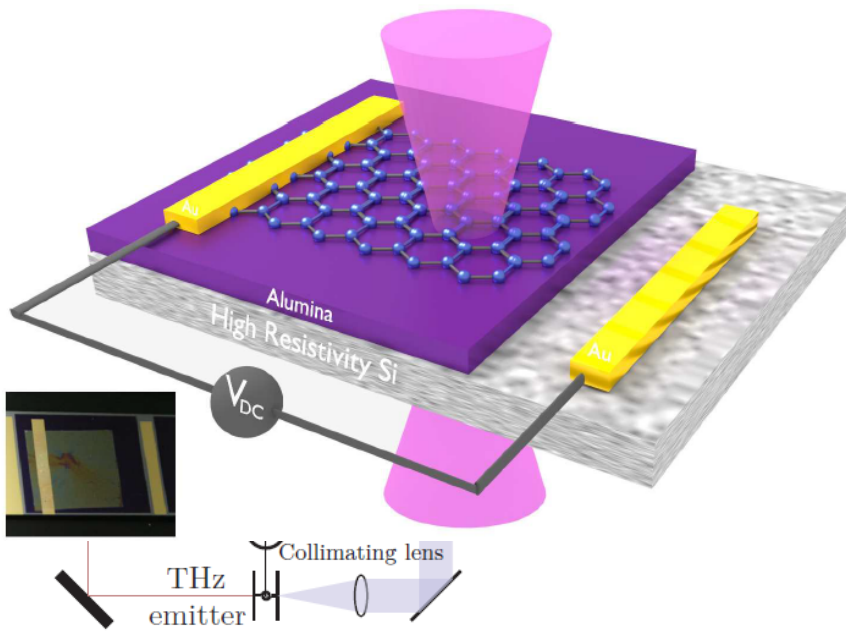
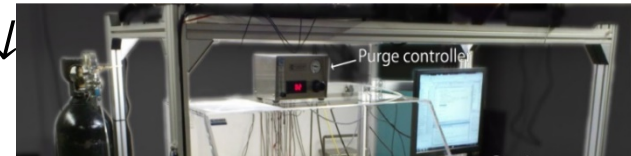
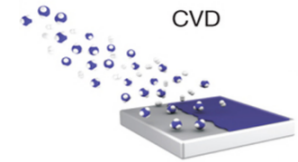
Measurements @ microwaves

- Micro-millimeter waves
 - Contactless RWG-based measurement.
 - Extraction with “self-calibration procedure”
 - Complex surface impedance obtained



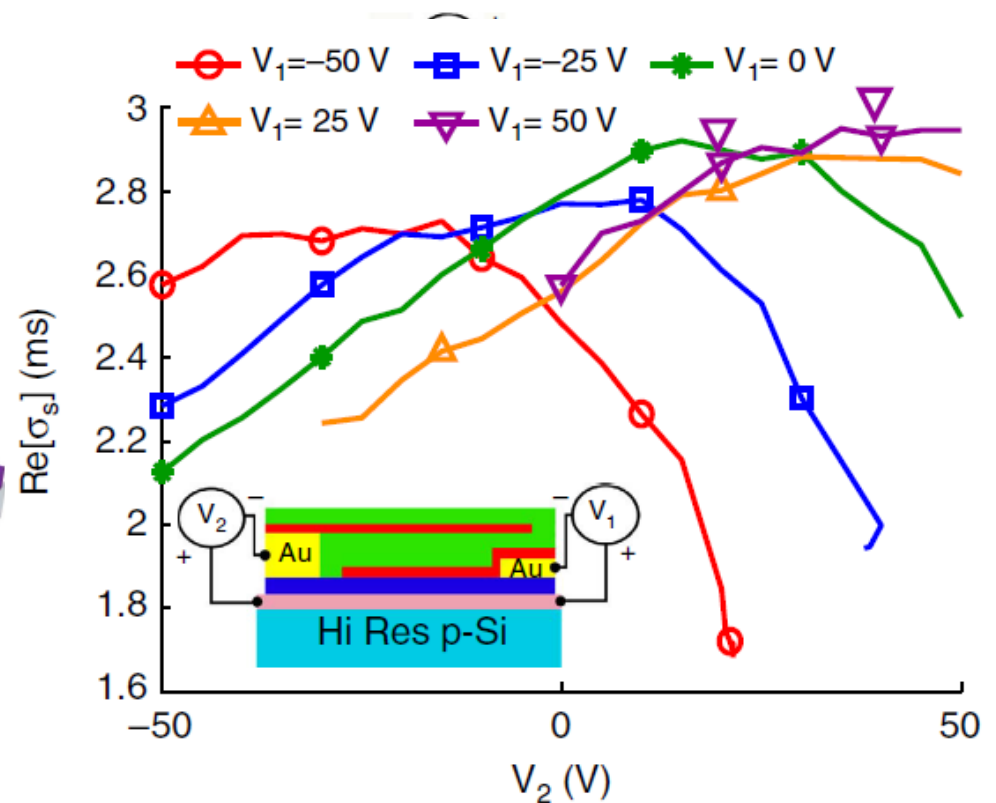
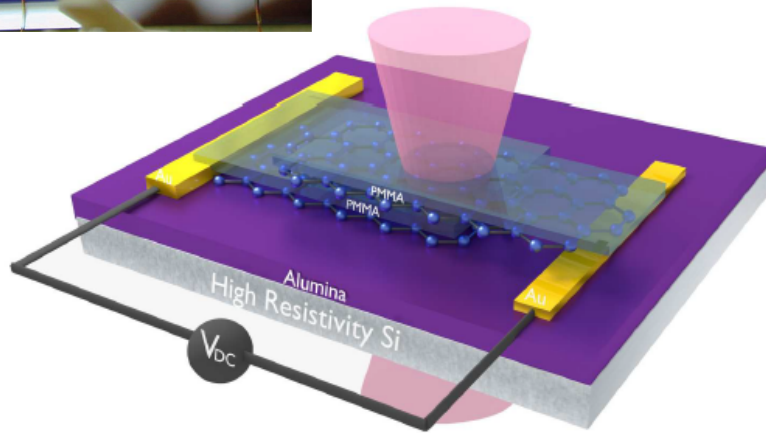
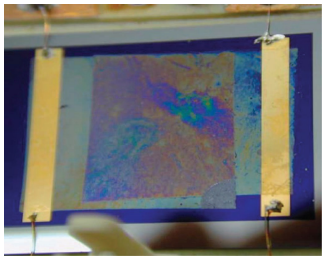
Measurements @ THz

- Single-layer graphene structures: Measurements
 - CVD fabrication of graphene on several substrates
 - Measurements based on THz Time-domain Spectroscopy
 - Good agreement with theory
 - Unbiased graphene: $\tau=0.025$ ps and $\mu \downarrow$



Graphene stacks

- Graphene stacks: Advanced reconfigurable capabilities
 - One graphene layer bias the other one and vice-versa
 - Boost reconfiguration range
 - Analysis, design, fabrication and measurement at THz



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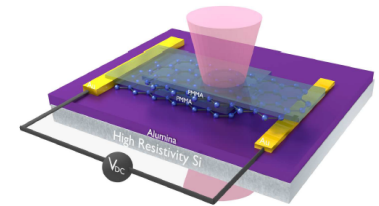
Concluding Remarks

- Prof. Julien Perruisseau Carrier



1979-2014

- *We have reviewed some of Julien's most significant contributions to Graphene plasmonics:*
 - Surface plasmons @ THz + reconfiguration
 - Novel devices: Waveguides, Antennas, etc.
 - Graphene stacks at THz: boosted reconfigurable capabilities
- His research activities were even broader:
 - Reflectarrays, MIMO technology, signal processing, MEMS, etc.



Thanks a lot for your attention !

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