

# Magnetoplasmons in graphene and topological insulator ribbon arrays

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Georgia Institute  
of Technology

100 nm  
A horizontal scale bar icon consisting of a short vertical line with a horizontal line extending from its left side.

WYU38

4 Apr 2012

1024 \* 768 Width = 2.423  $\mu\text{m}$

Scan Rot = Off Stage at T = 0.0 °

Scan Speed = 1 InLens

Line Avg

WD = 6.2 mm

2.00 kV

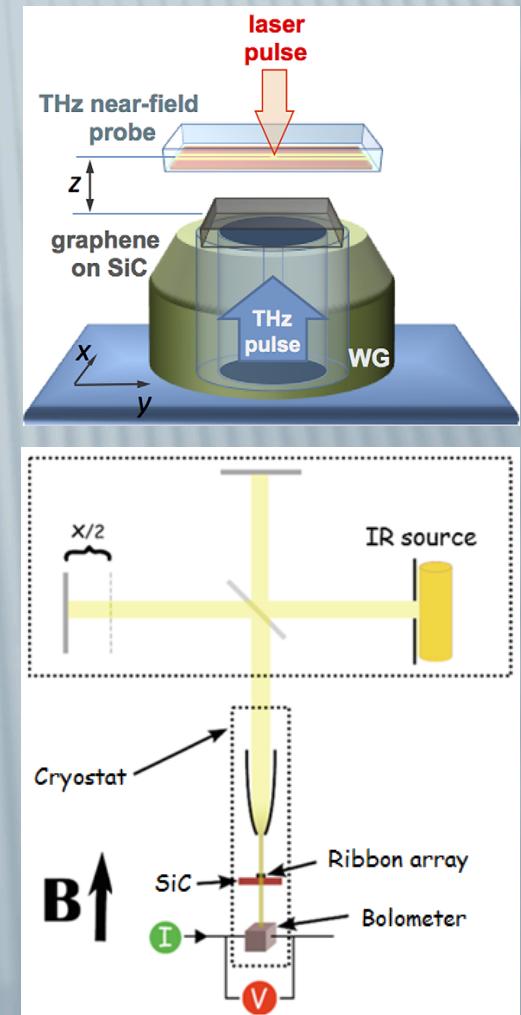
109.75 KX

N = 5

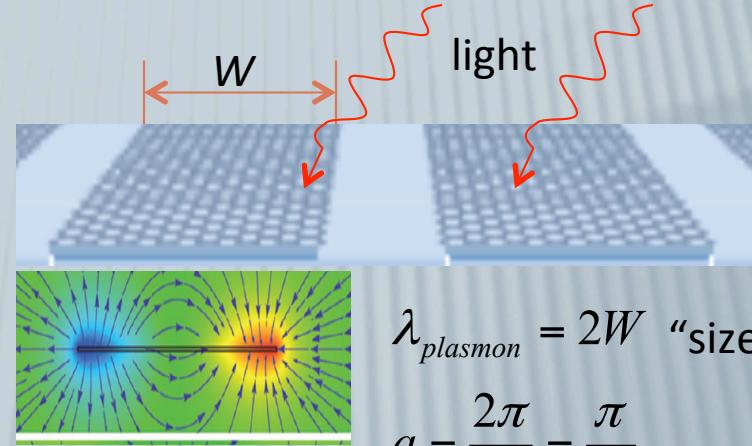
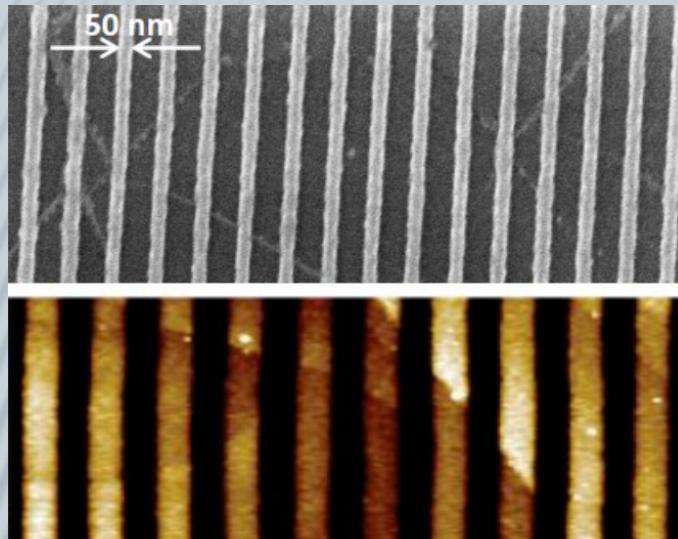
Aperture Size = 30.00  $\mu\text{m}$  Out Dev.

# OUTLINE:

- Introduction to graphene and graphene-based tunable plasmonics and optoelectronics
- THz near-field imaging of surface plasmon waves in graphene micro-structures
- Dirac plasmons in graphene nanoribbons:
  - (1) Upper-hybrid mode between cyclotron resonance and plasmon resonance
  - (2) Peculiar  $\propto(1/WB)$  scaling behavior
- Magnetoplasmons in topological insulators
  - (1) Tunable upper-hybrid mode
  - (2) Effective mass,  $m^* \sim 0.23 m_e$



# Introduction: Graphene plasmonics



$\lambda_{plasmon} = 2W$  “size” of plasmon

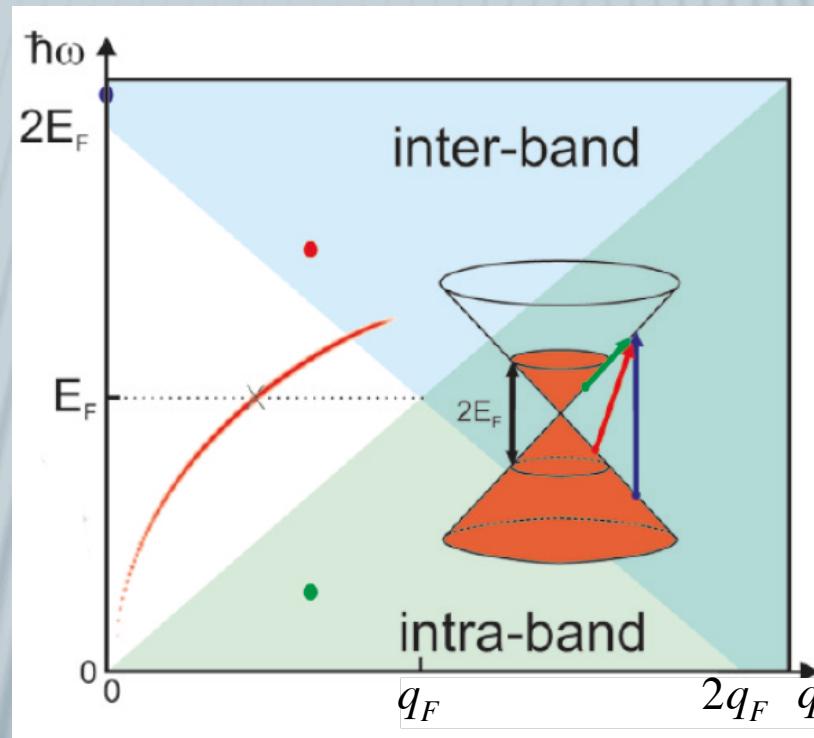
$$q = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{\pi}{W}$$

Why graphene plasmonics?

	Light confinement $\lambda_{IR} / \lambda_{plasmon}$	Propagation loss-length	Tunability
Ag/Si	~20	$\sim 0.1 \lambda_{plasmon}$	Limited
Graphene	~200	$\sim 10 \lambda_{plasmon}$	$\omega_p \propto n^{1/4} W^{-1/2}$

# Plasmon dispersion in graphene

$$\omega_p \approx \sqrt{\frac{2e^2 E_F}{\epsilon} q} \quad \text{when} \quad q < q_F \quad \left( q = \frac{\pi}{W} \right)$$



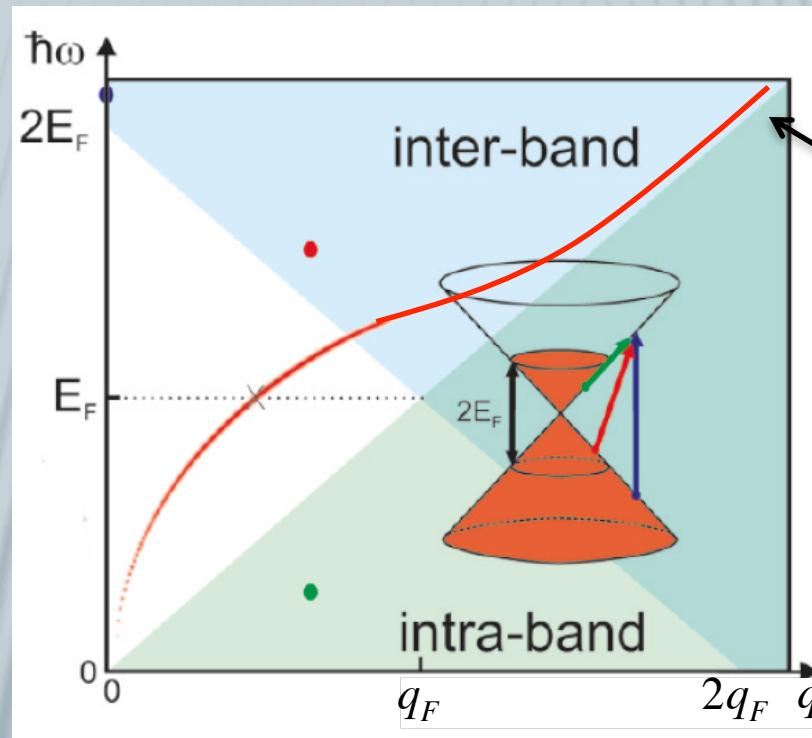
B. Wunsch et al. New J. of Phys. **8**, 318 (2006)

E.H. Hwang et al. PRB **80**, 205405 (2007)

R. Roldán et al. Semicond. Sci. Technol. **25**, 034005 (2010)

# Plasmon dispersion in graphene

$$\omega_p \approx \sqrt{\frac{2e^2 E_F}{\epsilon} q + \gamma v_F^2 q^2}$$



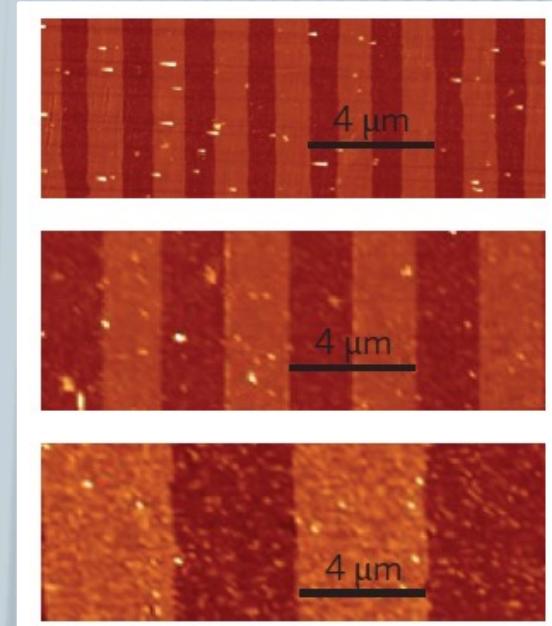
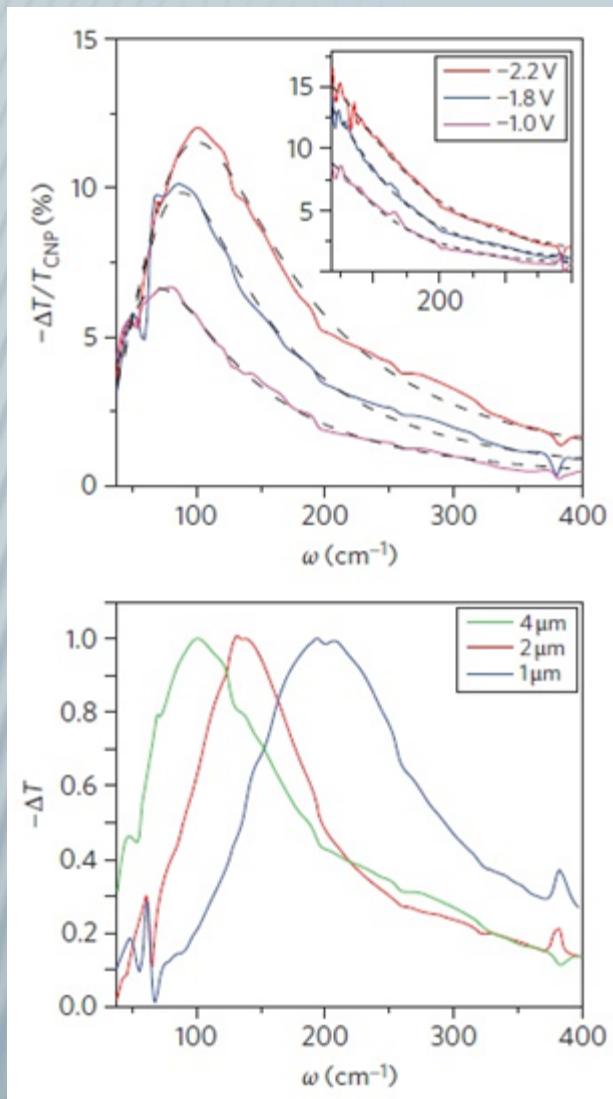
Approaching  
 $\omega = v_F q$

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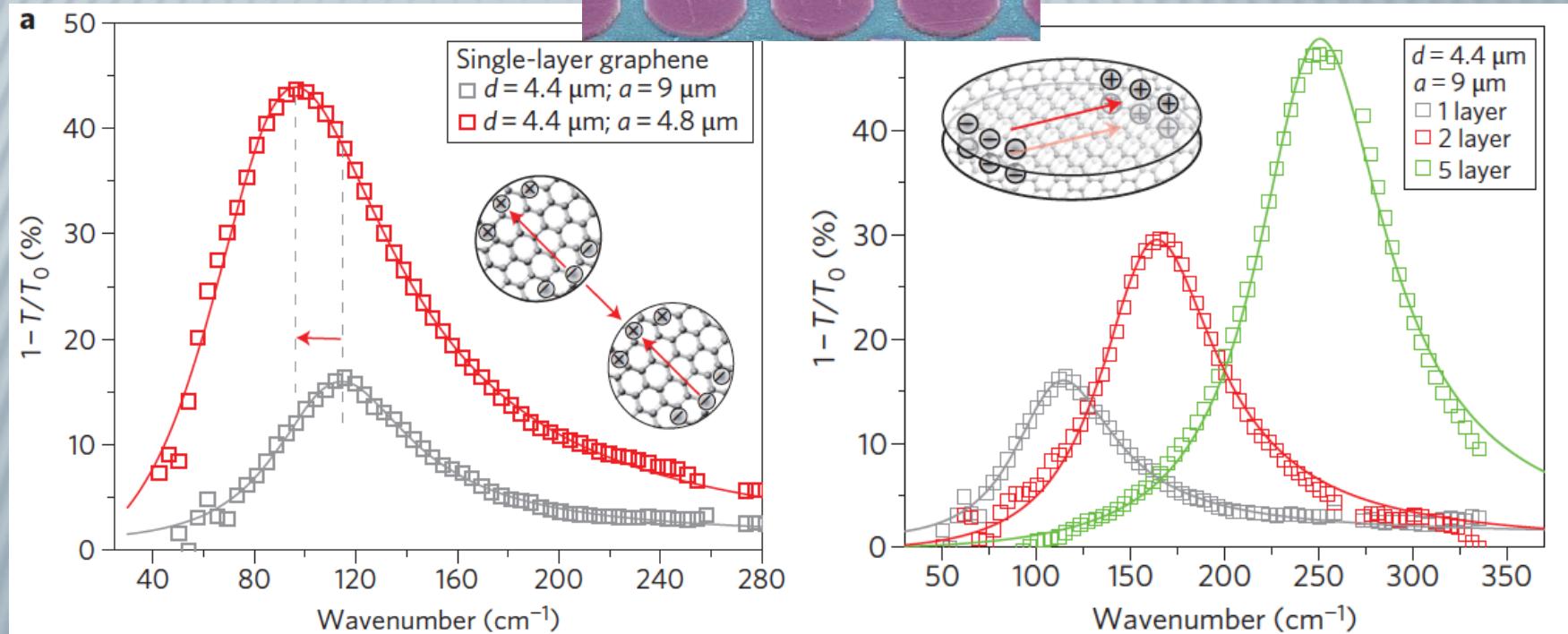
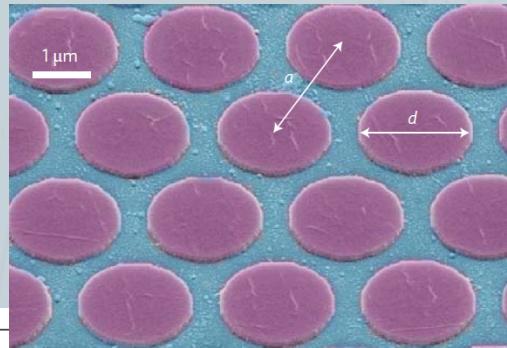
# Tunable plasmons in graphene



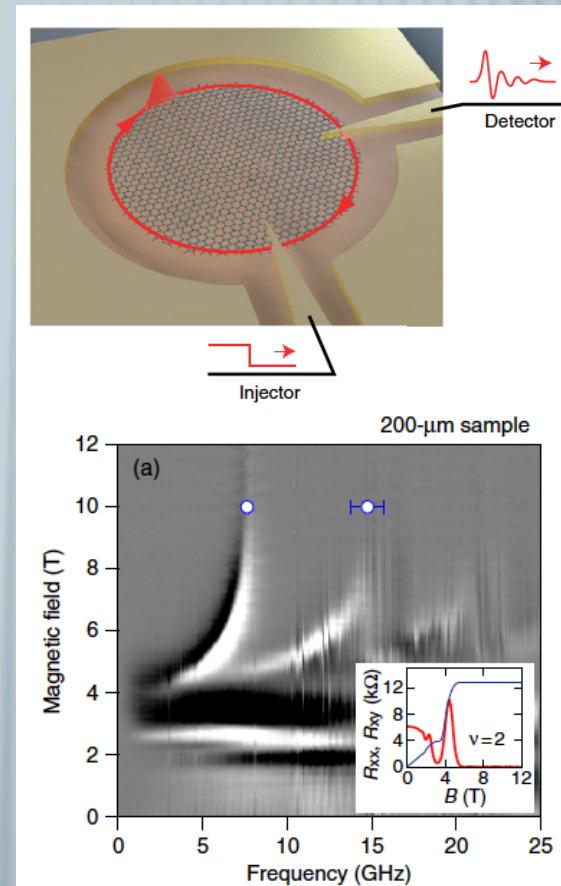
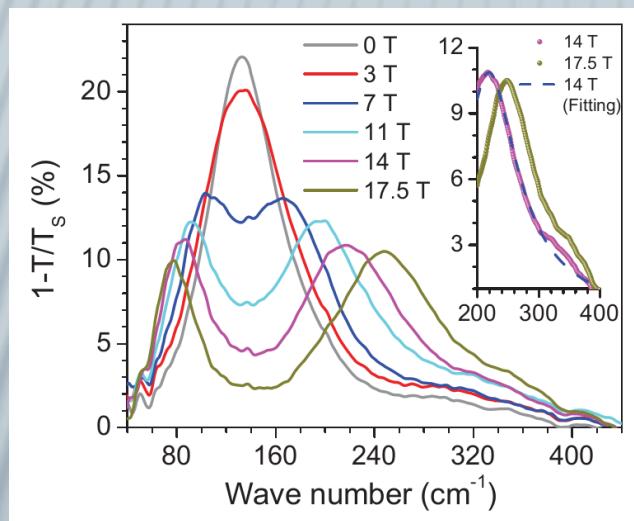
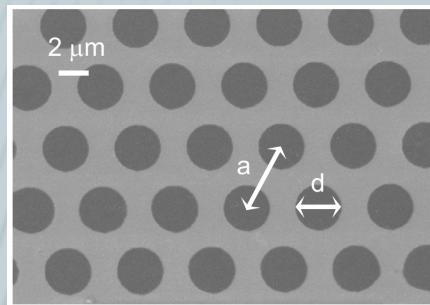
$$\omega_p \propto n^{1/4} \cdot w^{-1/2}$$

- (1) tunability
- (2) long lifetime
- (3) confinement:  $\lambda_{\text{IR}} / \lambda_{\text{pl}} \sim 50$

# Tunable plasmons in graphene



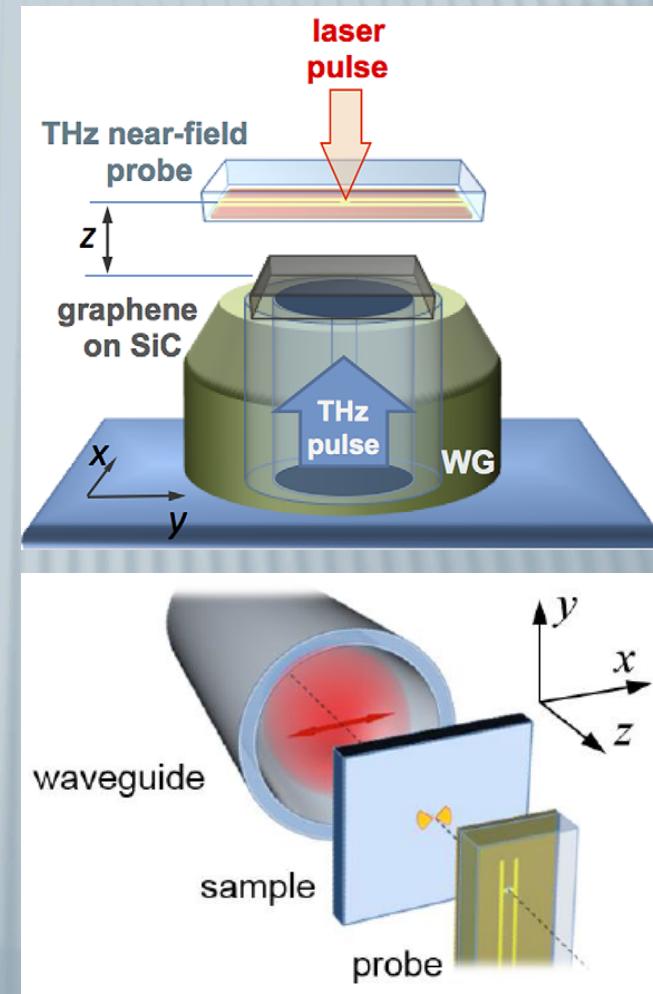
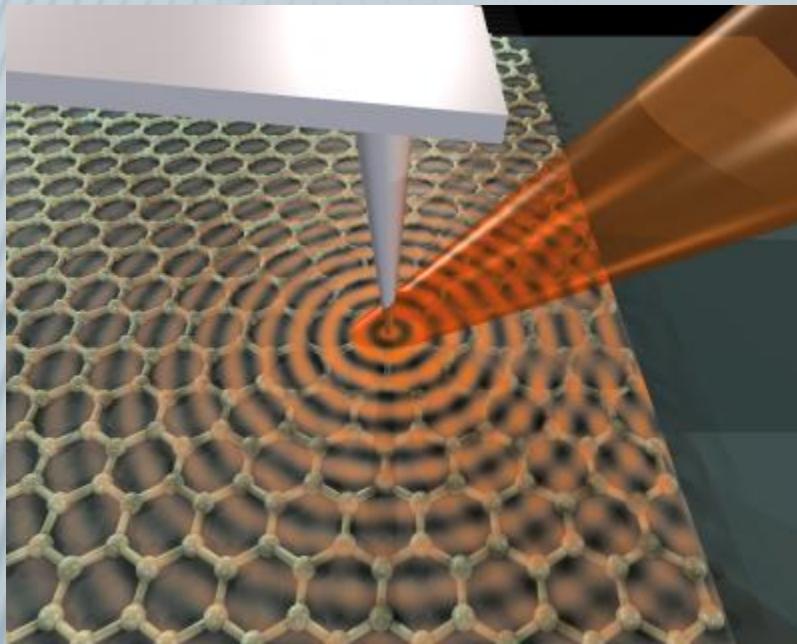
# Tunable plasmons in graphene



- H. Yan et al. Nano Lett. **12**, 3766 (2012)  
I. Crassee et al. Nano Lett. **12**, 2470 (2012)  
I. Petković et al. PRL **110**, 016801 (2013)  
N. Kumada et al. PRL **113**, 266601 (2014)

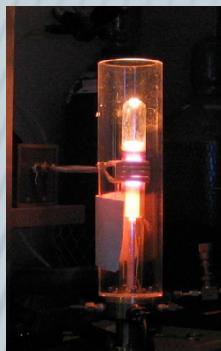
# Near-field study of graphene plasmons

@ mid-IR spectral range



J. Chen et al. Nature **487**, 77 (2012)  
Z. Fei et al. Nature **487**, 82 (2012)

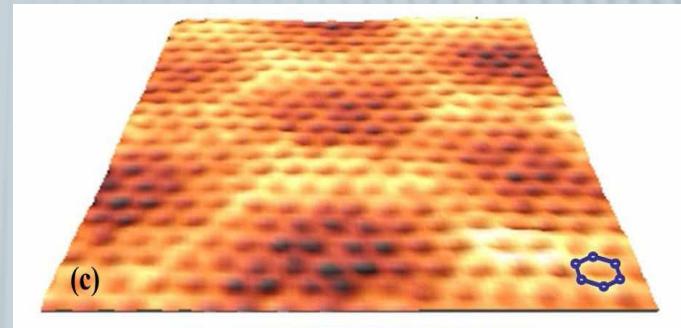
# Epitaxial graphene grown on SiC



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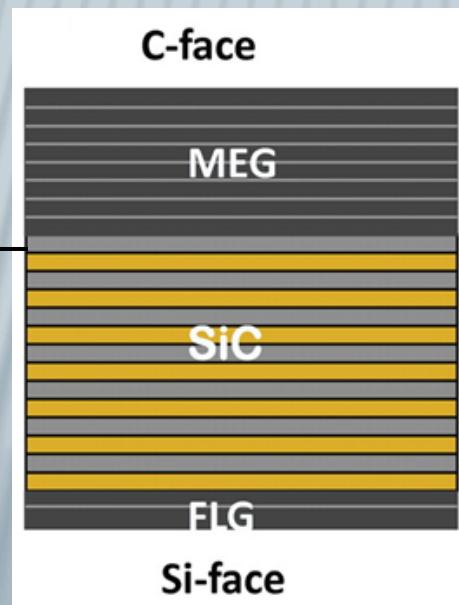


Induction  
furnace

SiC substrate

Epitaxial graphene

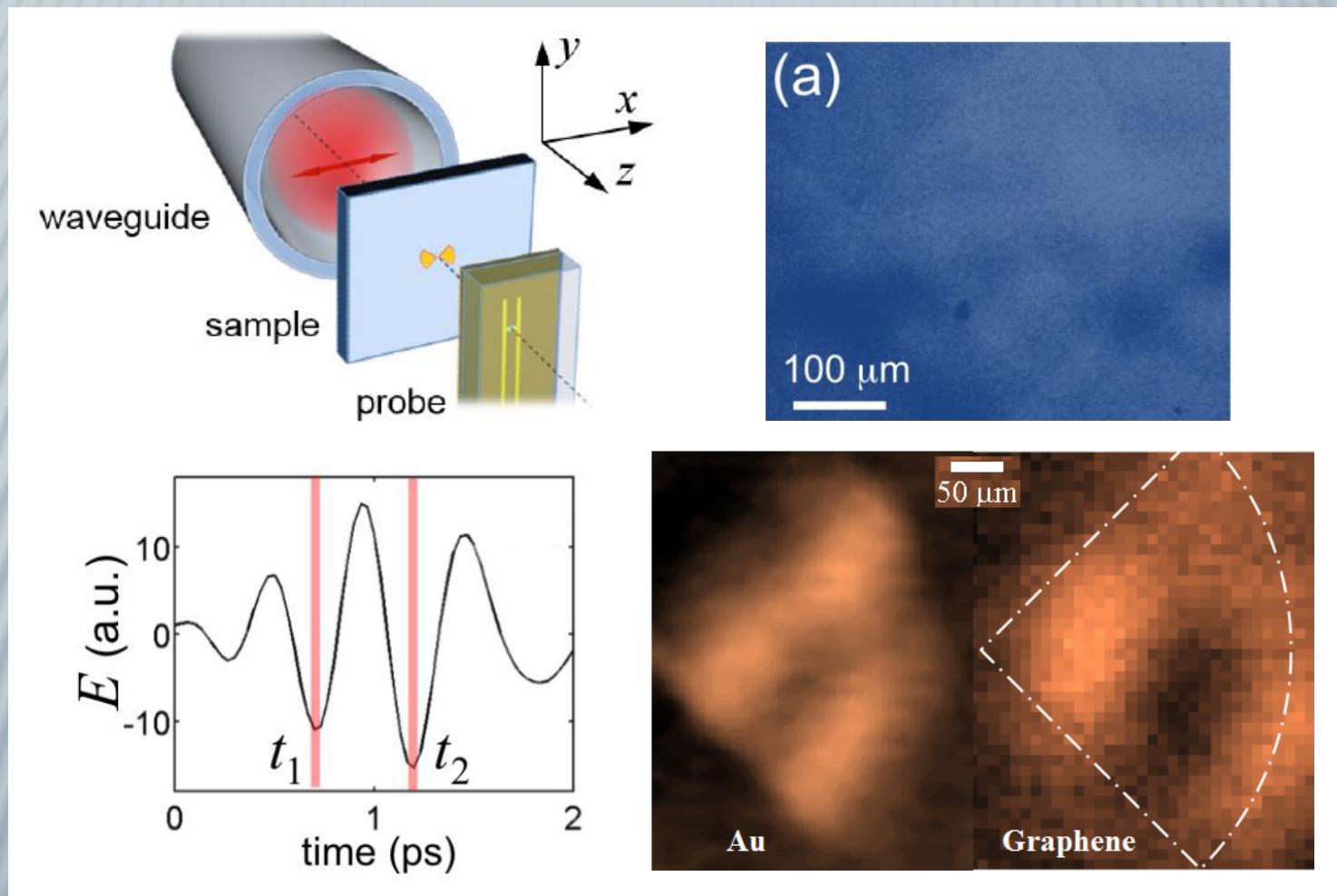
$E_F > 200 \text{ meV}$   
 $\mu \sim 1,000 \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$



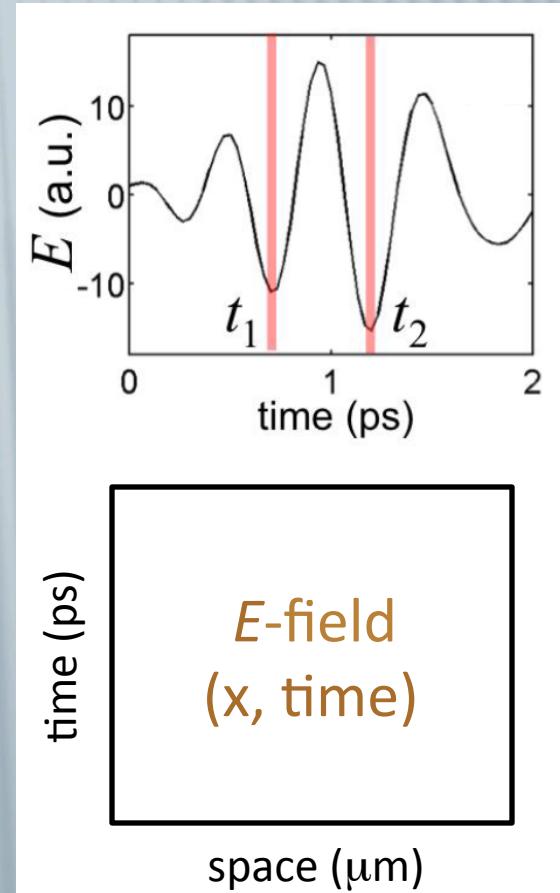
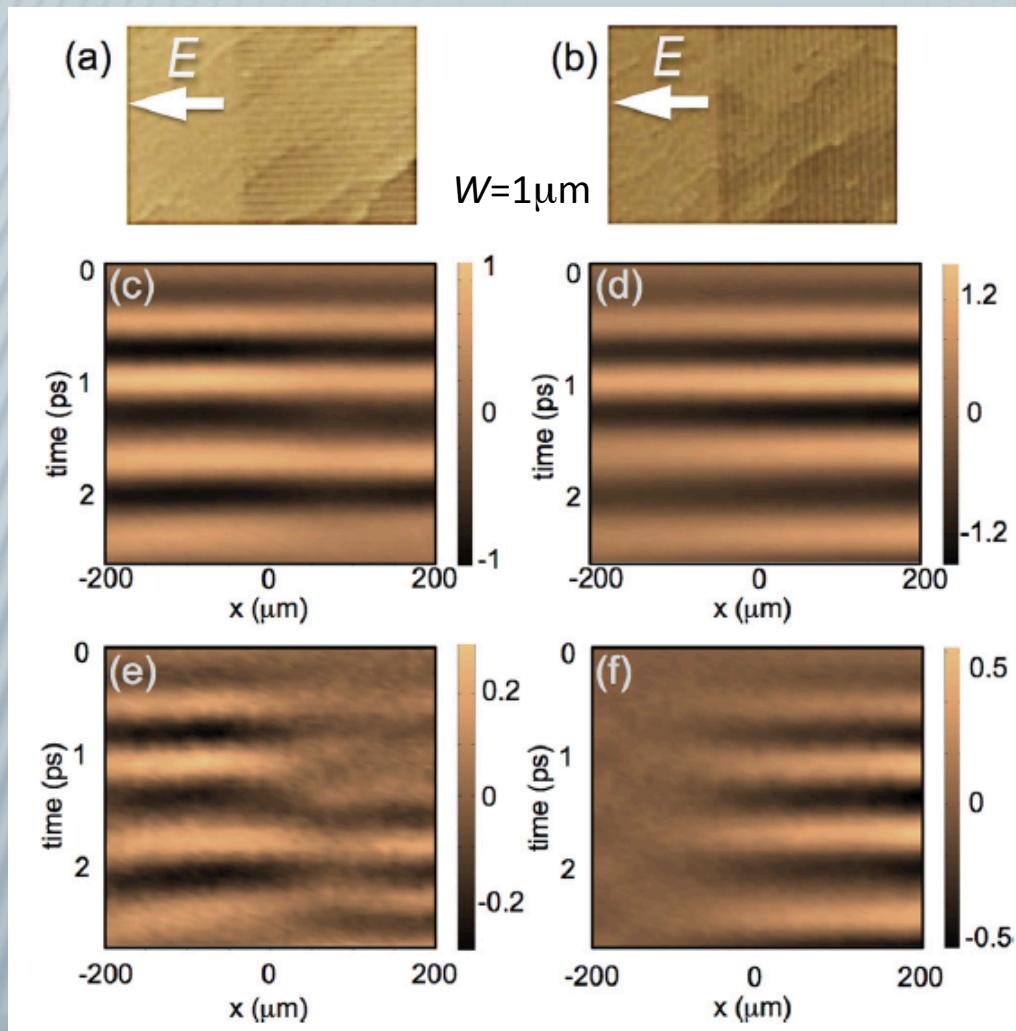
$E_F \sim 17 \text{ meV}$     $n \sim 1.9 \times 10^{10} / \text{cm}^2$   
 $\mu \sim 50,000 \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$   
 $v_F \sim 1.02(3) \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$

C. Berger et al. JPCB **108**, 19912 (2004)  
W.A. de Heer et al. PNAS **108**, 16900 (2011)

# THz near-field imaging



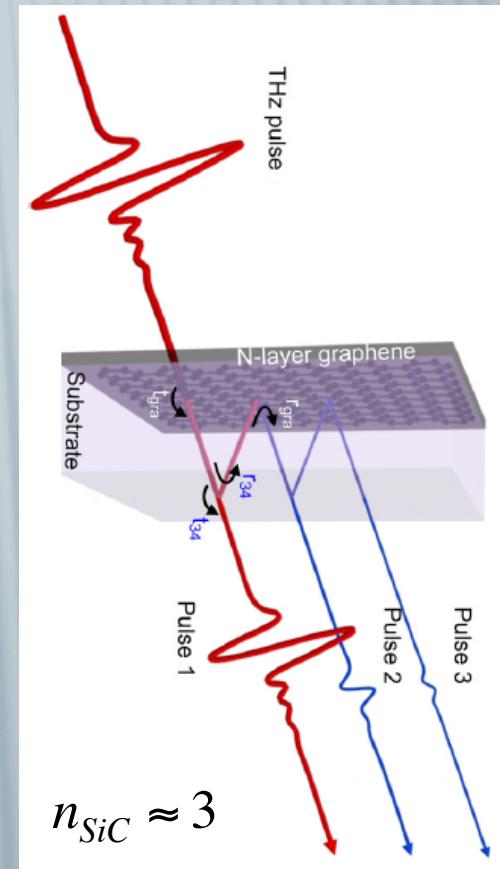
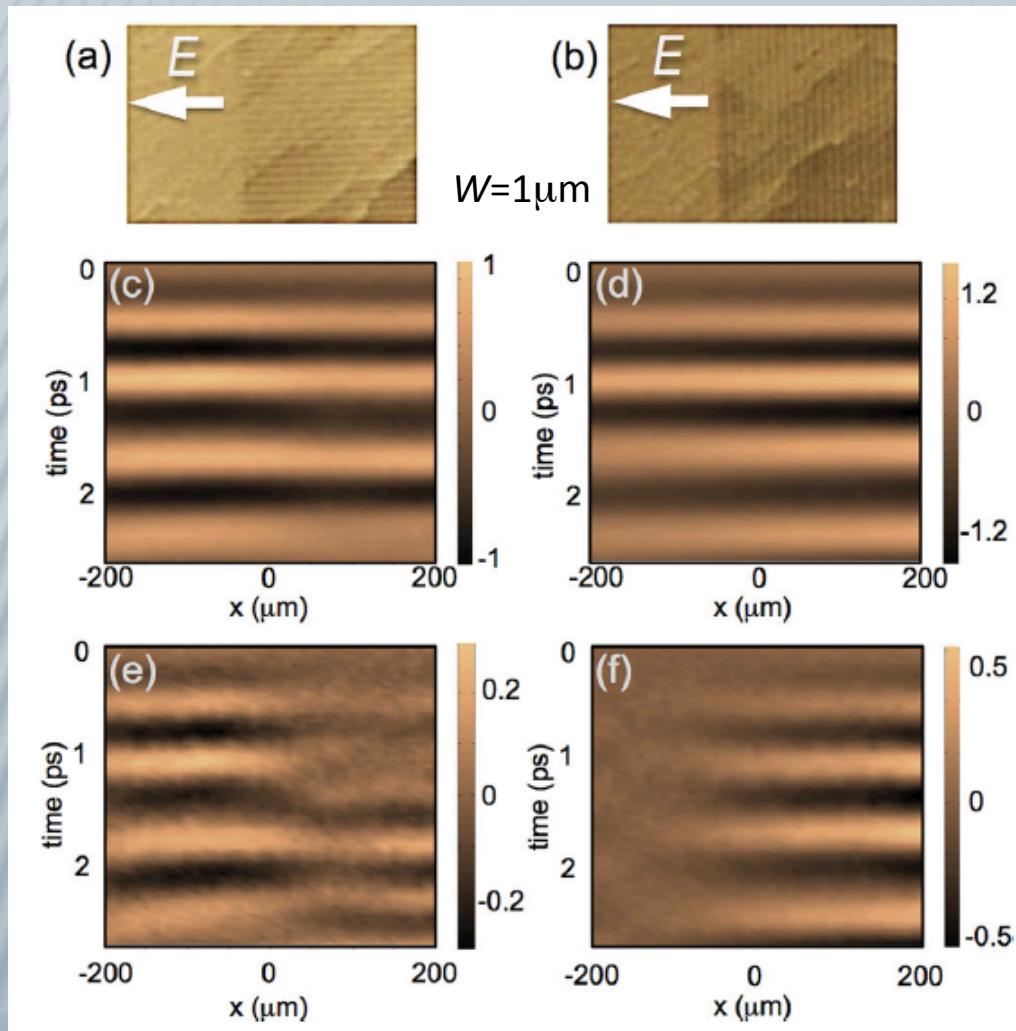
# THz near-field imaging



O. Mitrofanov et al. invited paper to Solid State Commun. (2015)

O. Mitrofanov et al. APL **103**, 111105 (2013)

# THz near-field imaging



Y. Zhou et al. APL **104**, 051106 (2014)

O. Mitrofanov et al. invited paper to Solid State Commun. (2015)

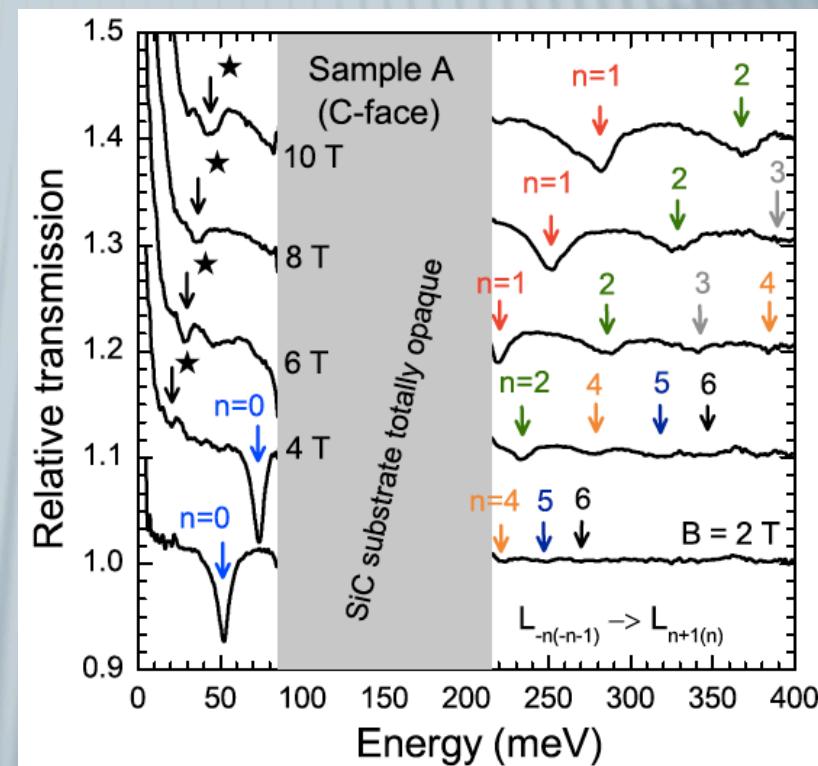
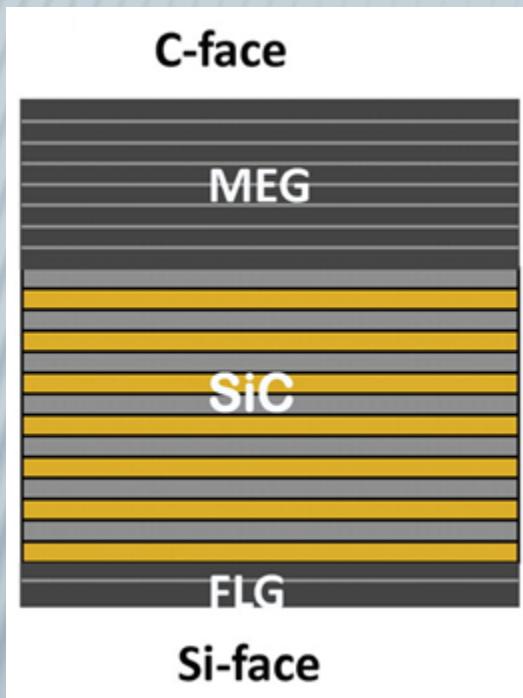
O. Mitrofanov et al. APL **103**, 111105 (2013)

# Charge neutral top layers on C-face

$$E_F \sim 17 \text{ meV} \quad n \sim 1.9 \times 10^{10} / \text{cm}^2$$

$$\mu \sim 50,000 \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$$

$$v_F \sim 1.02(3) \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$$



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M.L. Sadowski et al. PRL **97**, 266405 (2006)

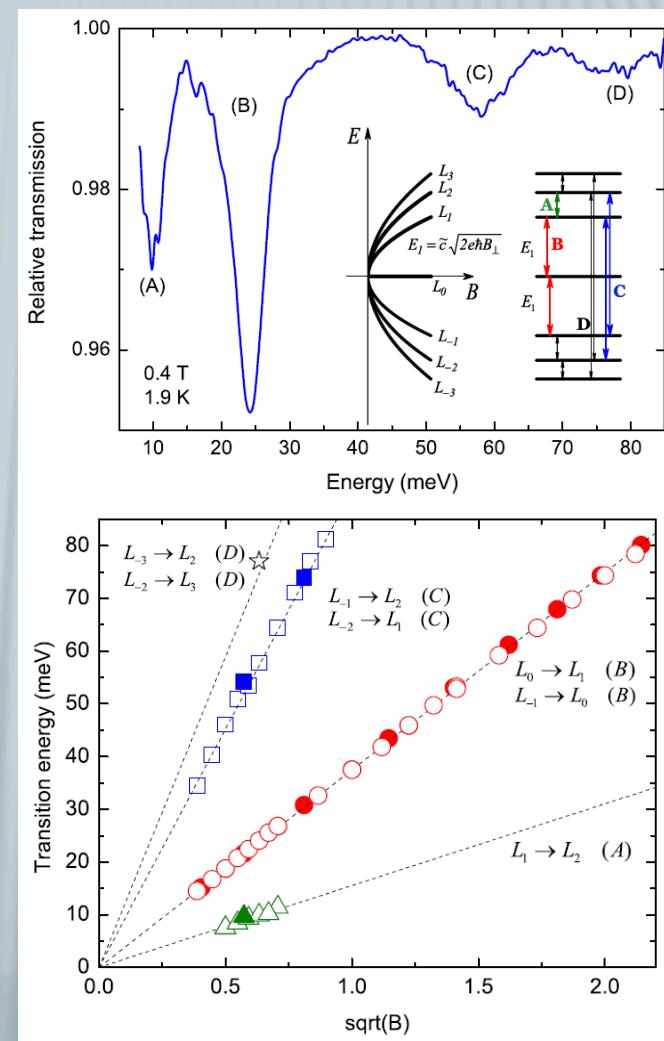
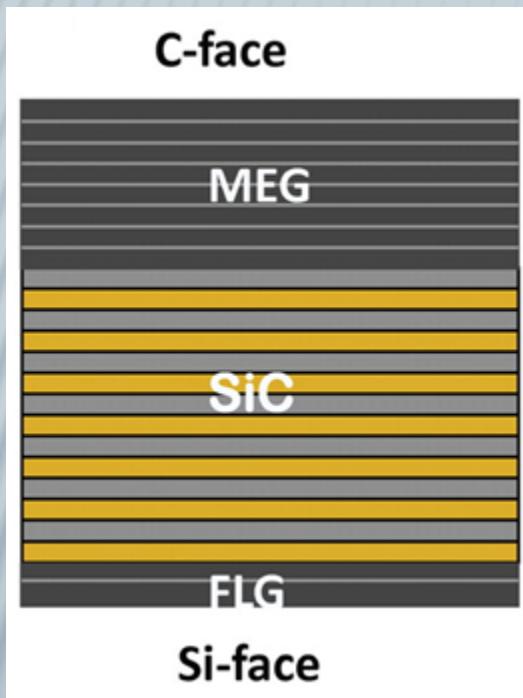
A.M. Witowski et al. PRB **82**, 165305 (2010)

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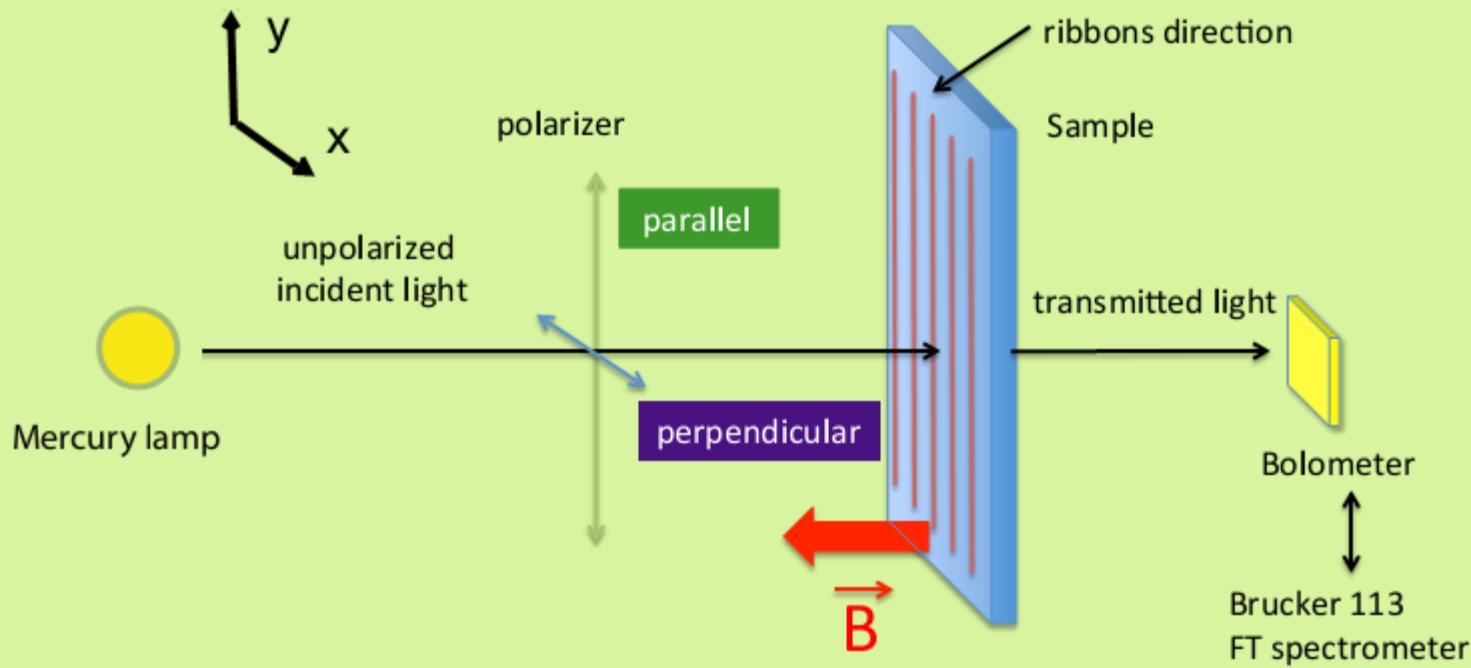


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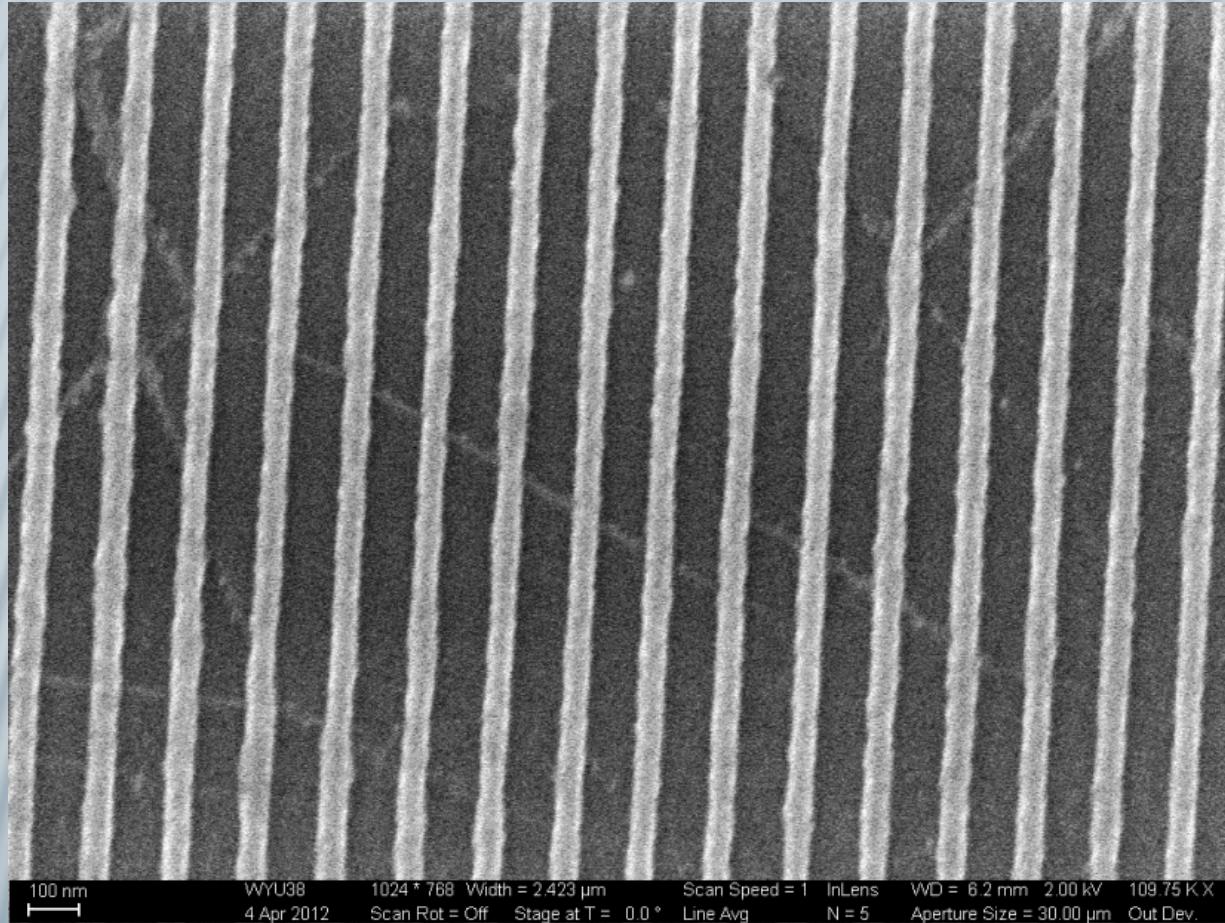
M.L. Sadowski et al. PRL **97**, 266405 (2006)  
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# Experimental setup

## Transmission versus magnetic field



# Graphene nanoribbons



100 nm  
—

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1024 \* 768 Width = 2.423 µm  
Scan Rot = Off Stage at T = 0.0 °

Scan Speed = 1 InLens  
Line Avg N = 5

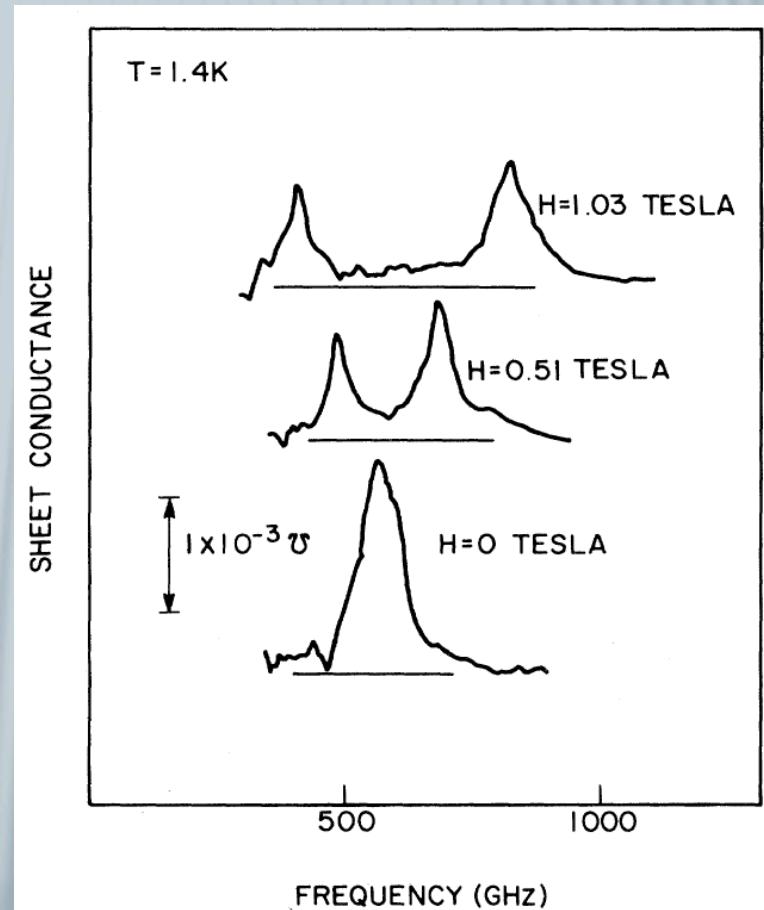
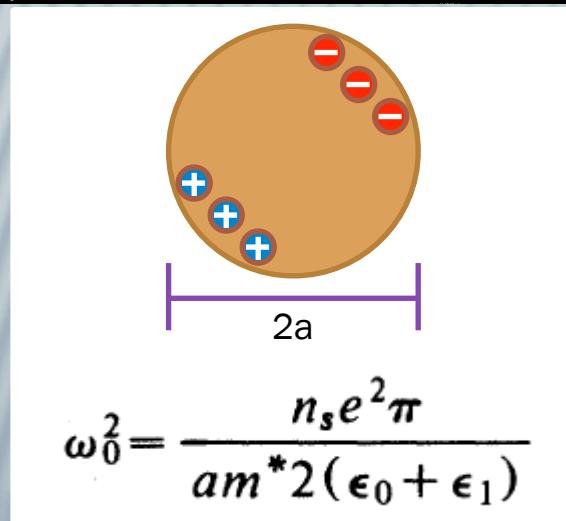
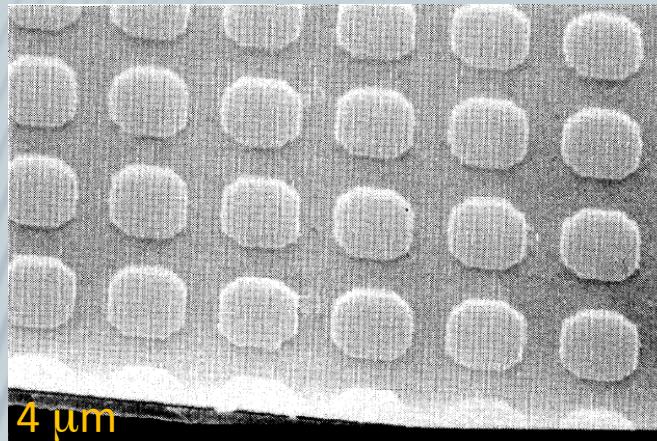
VWD = 6.2 mm 2.00 kV 109.75 K X  
Aperture Size = 30.00 µm Out Dev.



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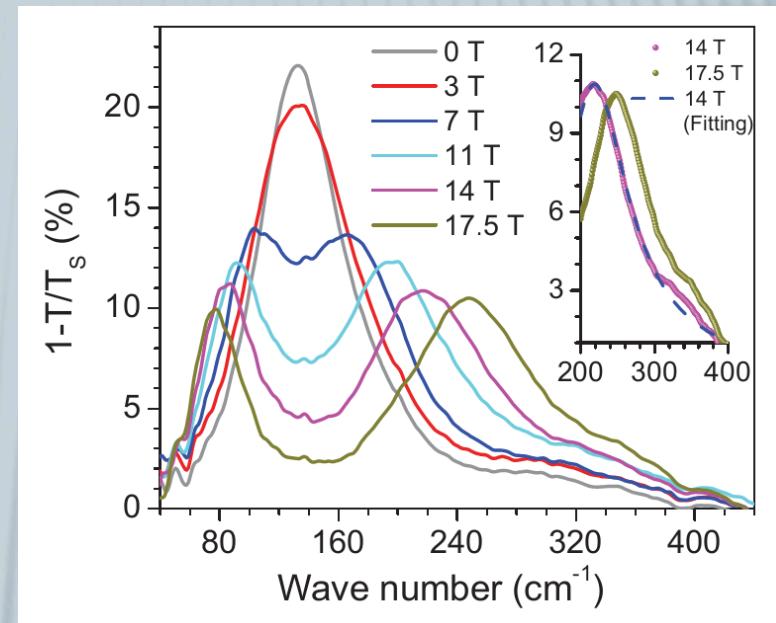
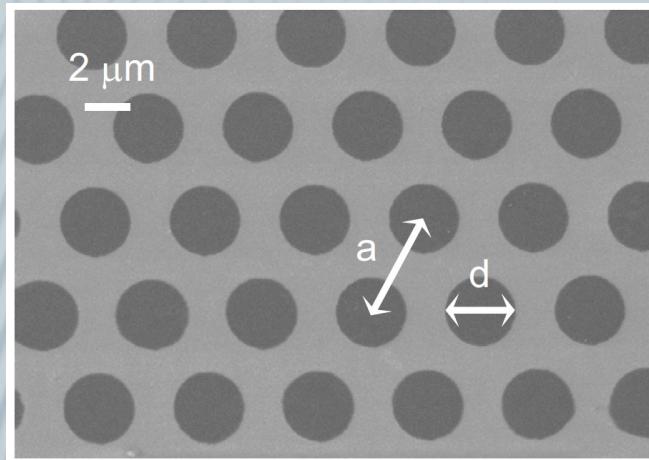
# Plasmons in conventional 2D systems

## Plasmons in disks

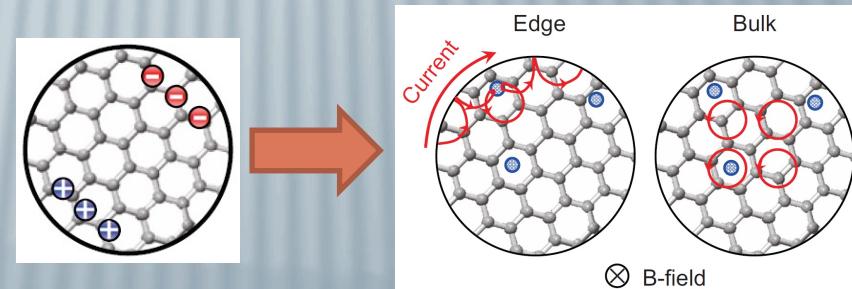


# Plasmons in doped graphene disks

## Plasmons in graphene disks

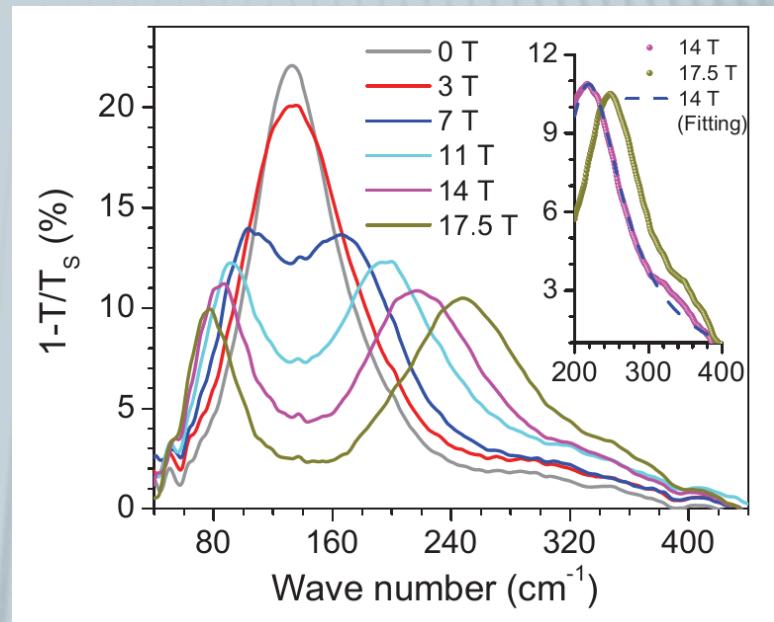
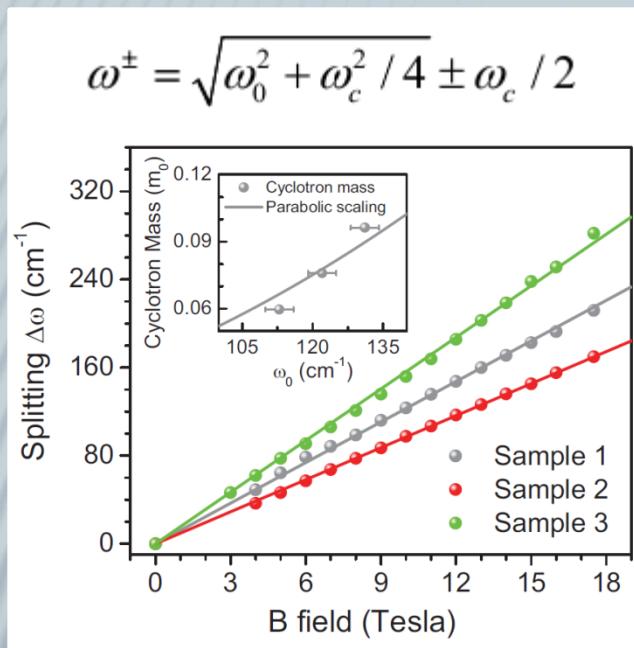


$$\omega^\pm = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 + \omega_c^2 / 4} \pm \omega_c / 2$$



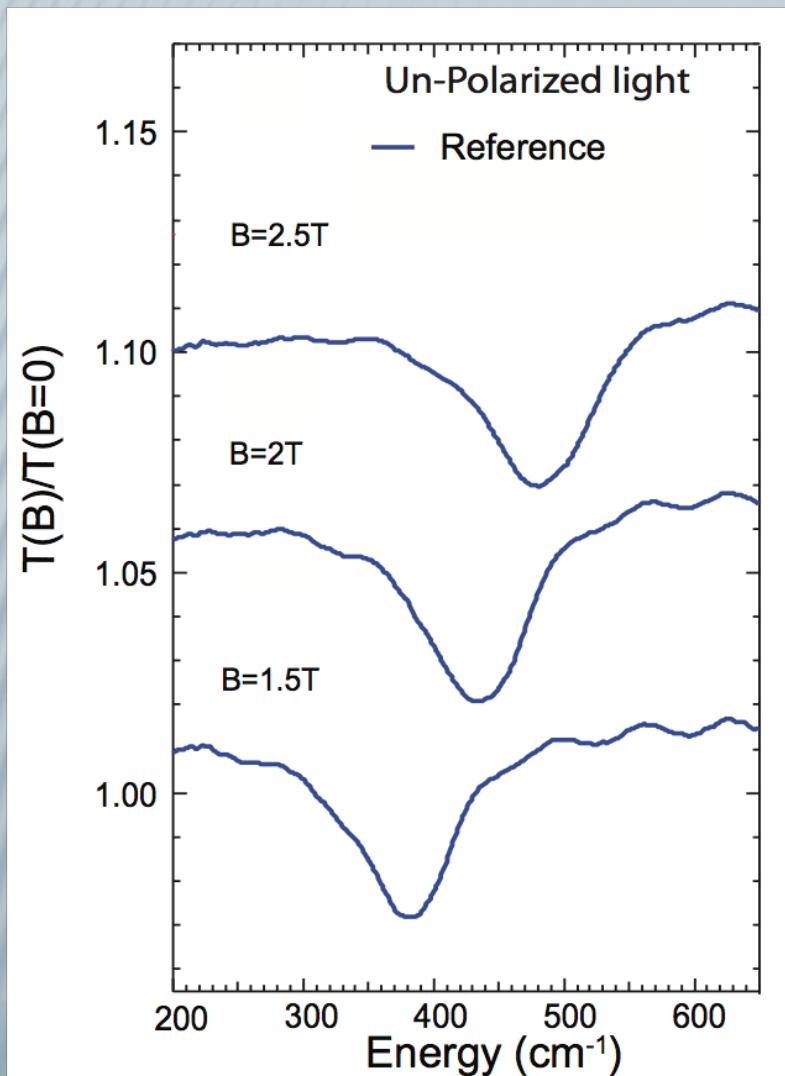
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I. Crassee et al. Nano Lett. **12**, 2470 (2012)

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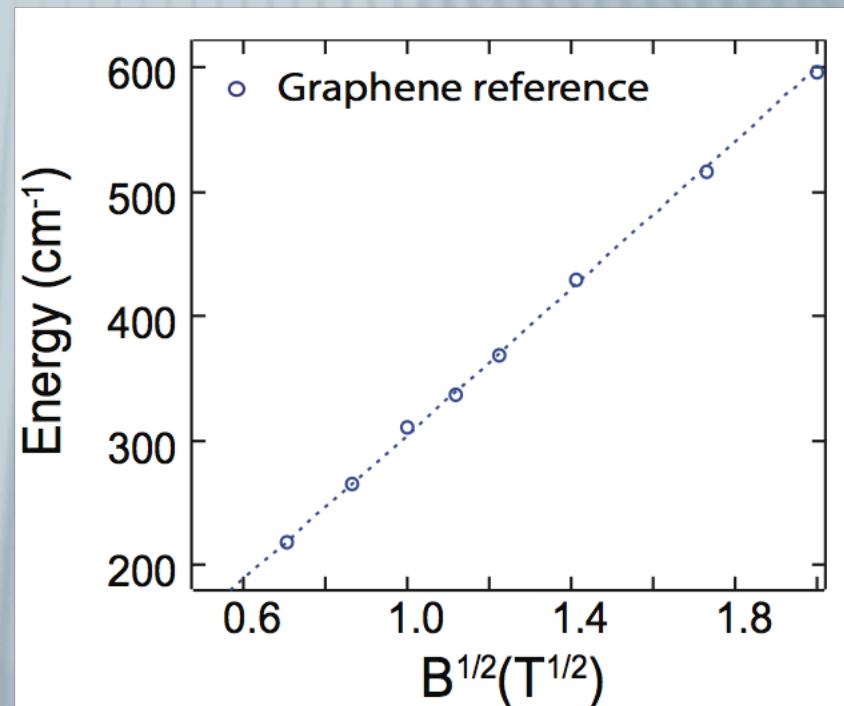


Heavily doped graphene in classical limit:  
Cyclotron resonance frequency ( $\omega_c$ ) is linear-in- $B$ -field

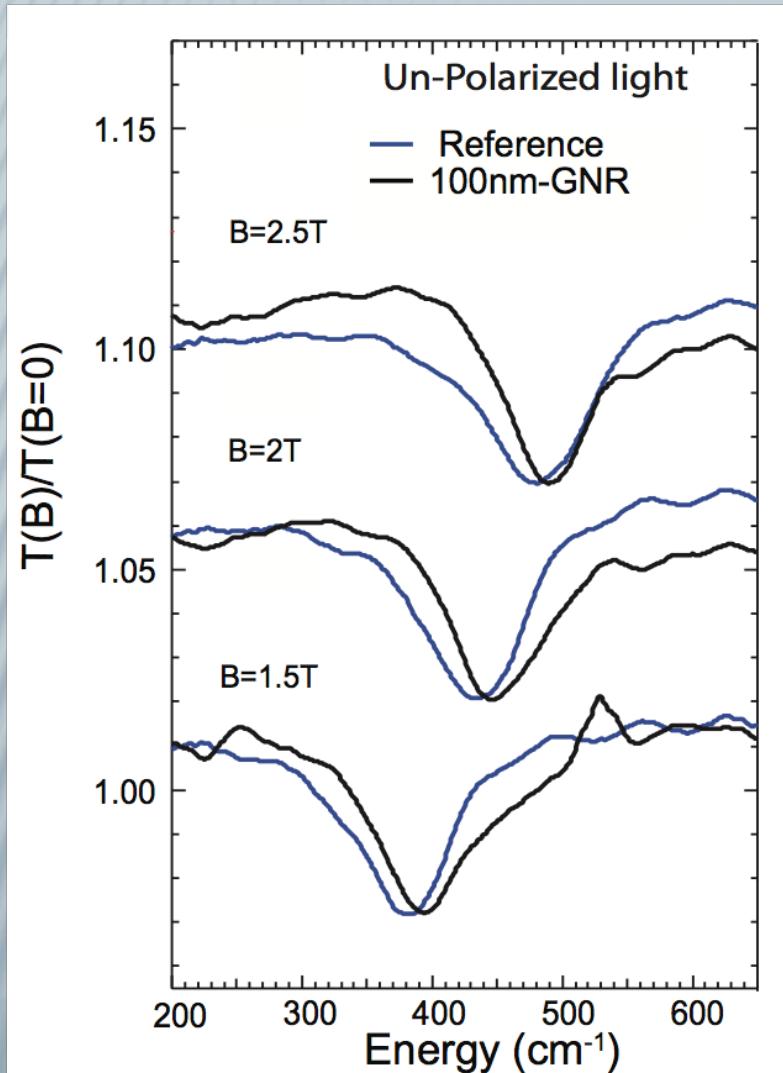
# Upper-hybrid mode (UHM) in graphene



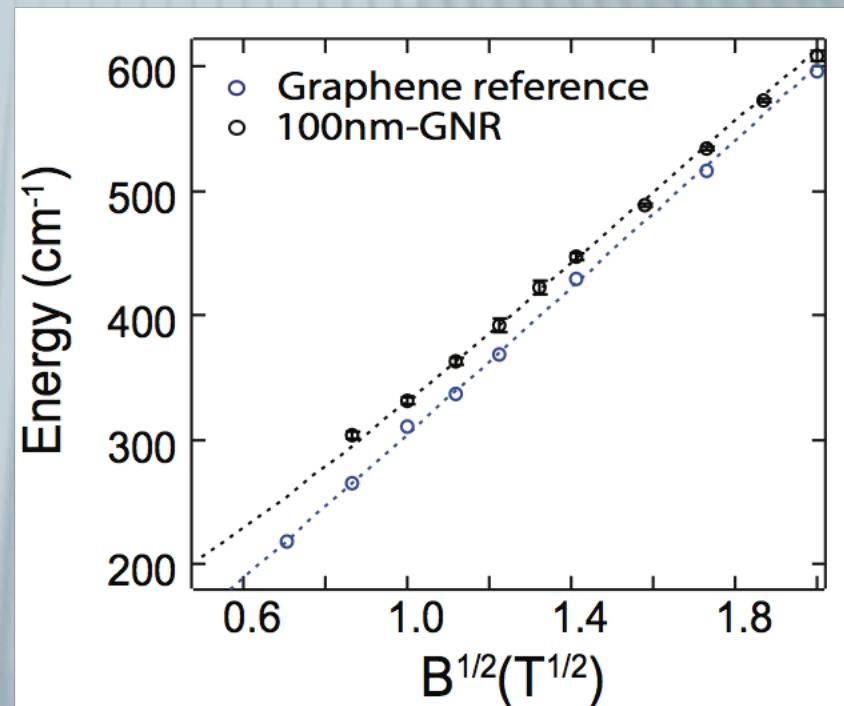
Cyclotron resonance  
in 2D graphene



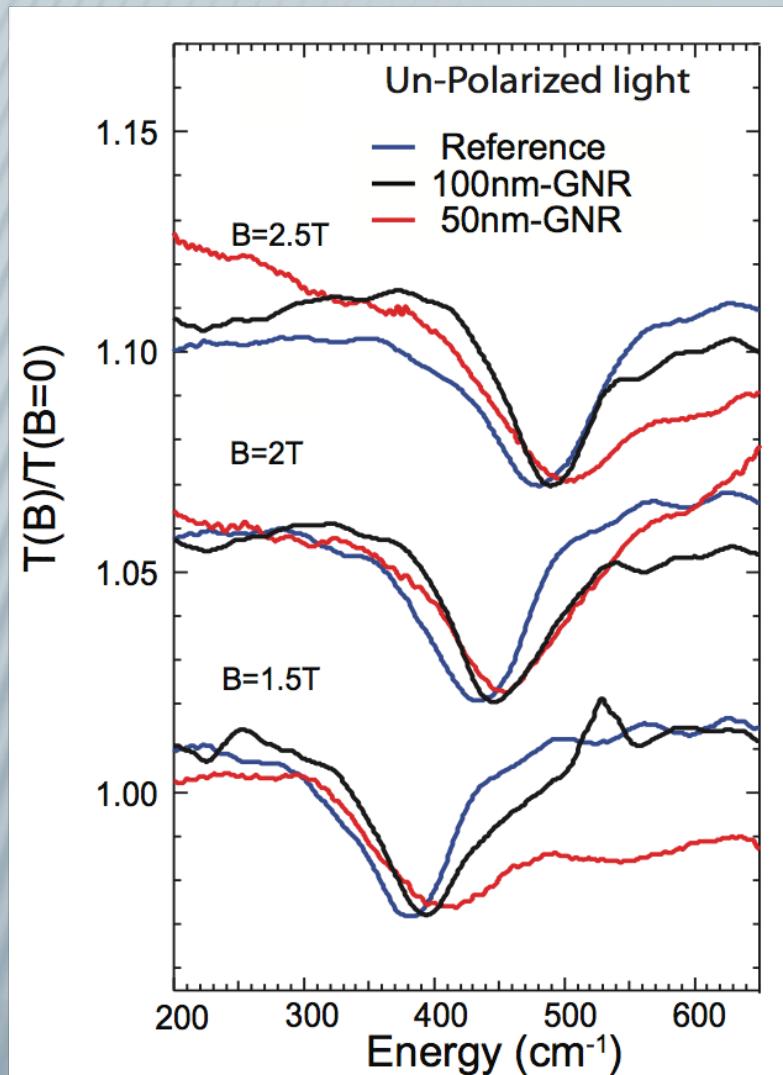
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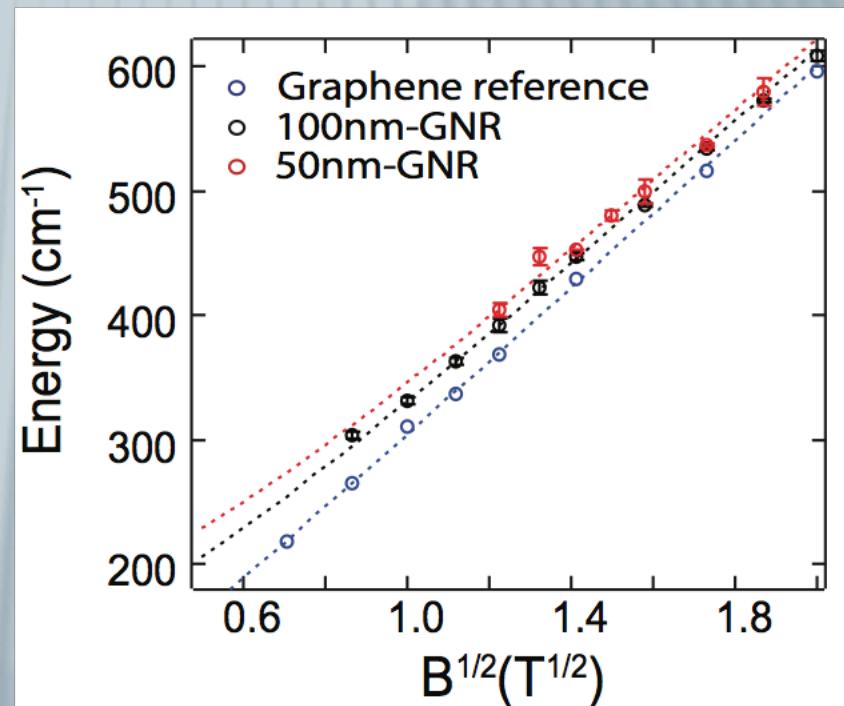
$$\omega_{uh}^2 = \omega_p^2 + \omega_C^2$$



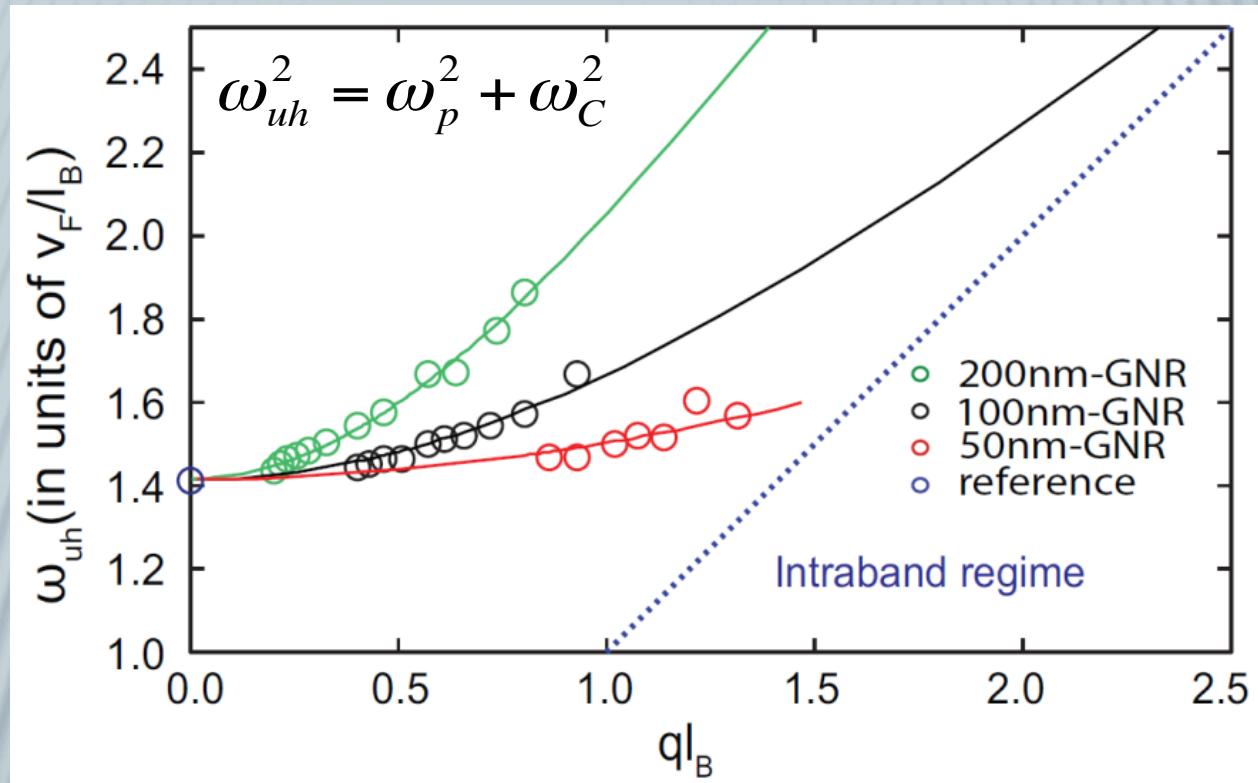
# Upper-hybrid mode (UHM) in graphene



$$\omega_{uh}^2 = \omega_p^2 + \omega_C^2$$



# Magneto-plasmon dispersion



$$\omega_C = \sqrt{2} \frac{v_F}{\sqrt{\hbar/eB}} = \sqrt{2} v_F / l_B \quad (l_B = \sqrt{\hbar/eB}, q = \pi/W)$$

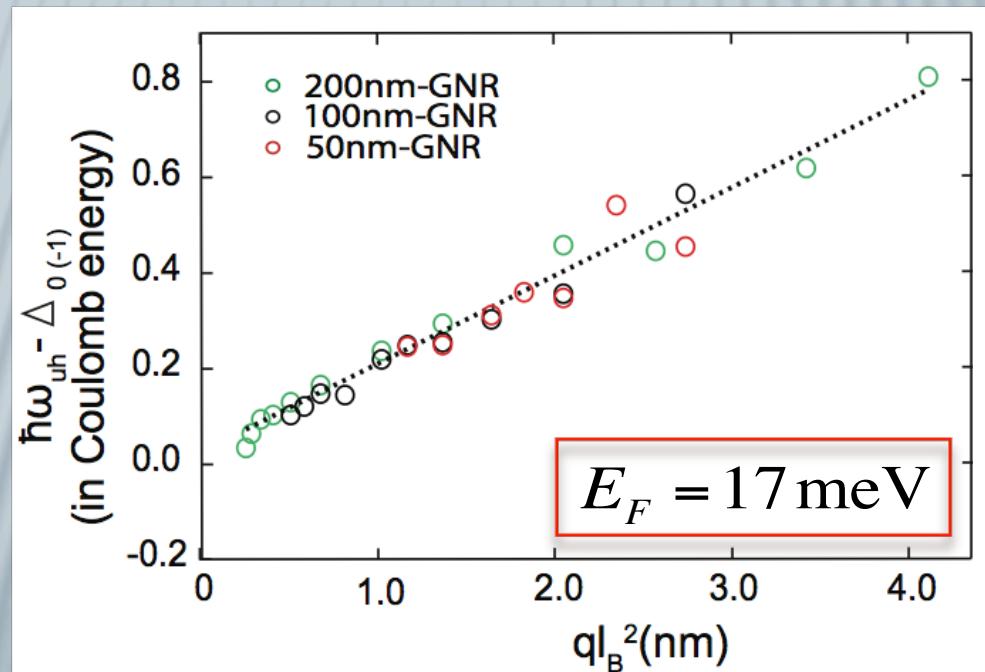
# Magneto-plasmon dispersion

UHM in quasi-neutral graphene

$$\frac{\hbar\omega_{uh} - \hbar\omega_C}{e^2 / 4\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon l_B} \cong \frac{E_F}{\sqrt{2}\hbar v_F} ql_B^2 \propto \frac{1}{WB}$$

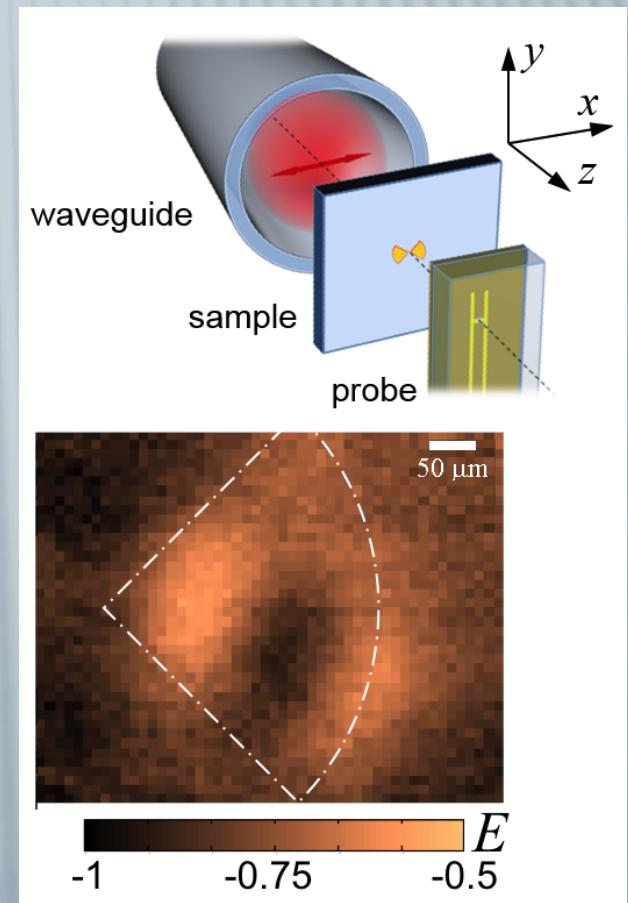
Magneto-excitons

$$\frac{E_{shift}}{e^2 / 4\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon l_B} \propto ql_B$$



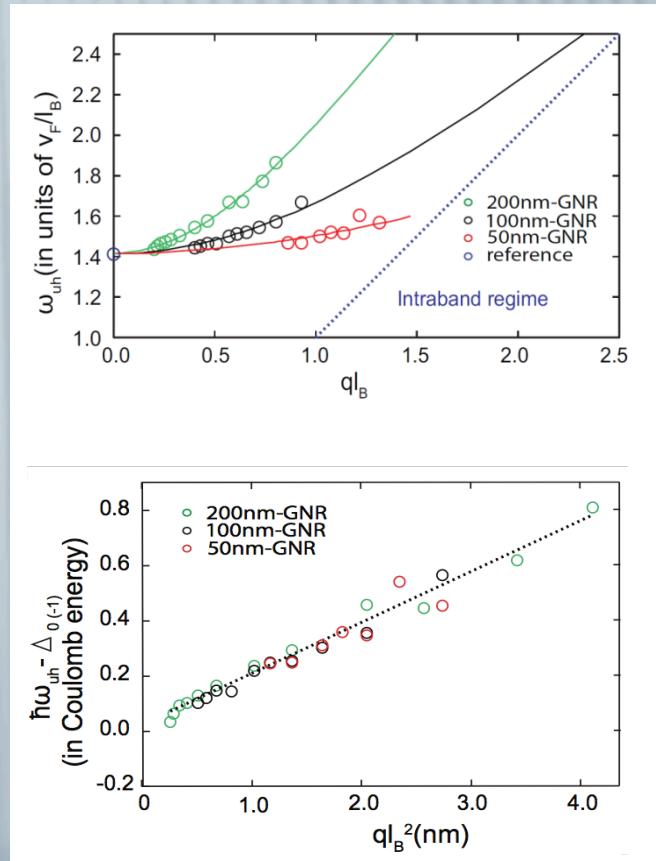
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- Introduction to graphene and graphene-based tunable plasmonics and optoelectronics
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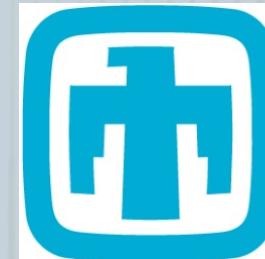


# SUMMARY II:

- Introduction to graphene and graphene-based tunable plasmonics and optoelectronics
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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:



GaTech: W. Yu, Y. Jiang, X. Chen, C. Berger, W.A. de Heer, ZJ

NHMFL: J.M. Poumirol, D. Smirnov

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UCL: O. Mitrofanov

U. Paris-Sud: M.O. Goerbig

Rutgers: M. Brahlek, M. Koirala, S. Oh

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Thank You !