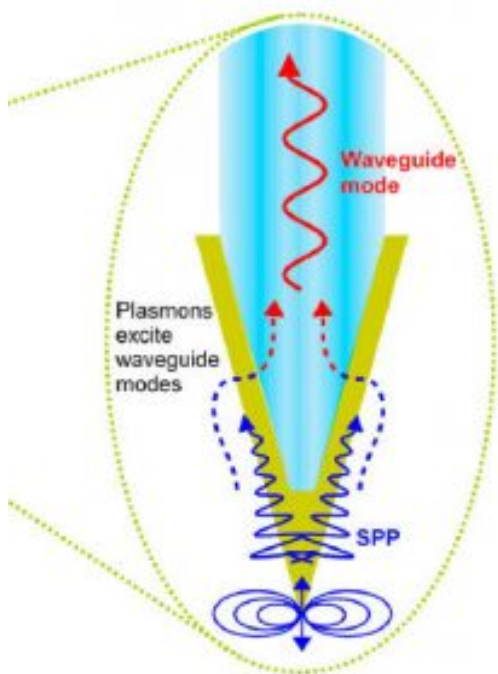


Plasmonic Tip Based on Excitation of Radially Polarized Conical Surface Plasmon Polariton for Detecting Longitudinal and Transversal Fields



Tugchin et al., study experimentally the excitation of the radially polarized conical surface plasmon polariton (SPP) in a fully metal-coated conically tapered M-profile fiber which works as a “plasmonic tip” for the scanning near-field optical microscope (SNOM). This structure extends the Kretschmann configuration to the conical geometry. In this plasmonic tip, the radially polarized waveguide mode, propagating inside the fiber, resonantly excites the radially polarized SPP on the metal surface, which consequently gets confined at the apex where the field oscillates longitudinally along the tip axis.

We also demonstrate the reverse process, where a longitudinal field excites the radially polarized SPP mode which then resonantly excites the radially polarized waveguide mode. This plasmonic tip combines the advantageous properties of near-field optical probes. Though, it has the shape of an apertureless SNOM tip, it can simplify the detection/excitation procedure and suppresses the background signal by its fiber-based design. Unlike the sharp apertureless SNOM tips that detects only the longitudinal field component or aperture SNOM tips that detect mostly the transversal component, the plasmonic tip detects both longitudinal and transversal field in collection mode and backward-scattering mode, respectively. The plasmonic tip, with further improvements, can become an advanced tool in SNOM due to its ability for background-free near-field detection, ease of operation, and higher conversion efficiency from far-field to near-field than conventional tips.

The link of published paper can be found here:

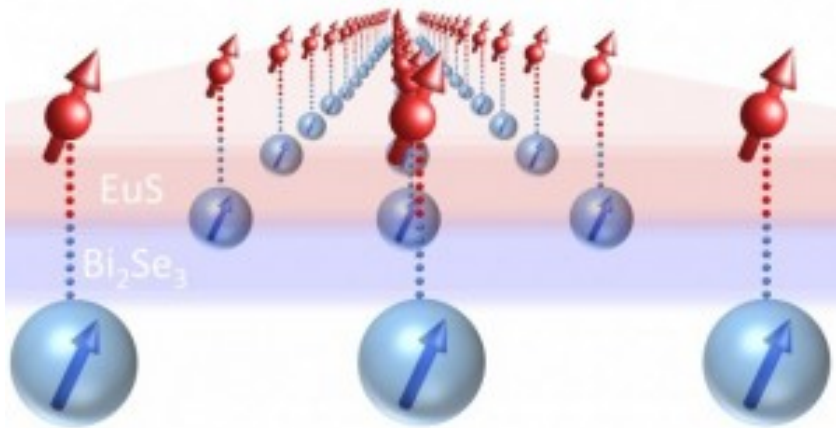
<http://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/acsphotonics.5b00339?journalCode=apchd5>

[Researchers find unexpected magnetic effect](#)

Combining two thin-film materials yields surprising room-temperature magnetism.

David L. Chandler | MIT News Office

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A new and unexpected magnetic effect has taken researchers by surprise, and could open up a new pathway to advanced electronic devices and even robust quantum computer architecture.

The finding is based on a family of materials called topological insulators (TIs) that has drawn much interest in recent years. The novel electronic properties of TIs might ultimately lead to new generations of electronic, spintronic, or quantum computing devices. The materials behave like ordinary insulators throughout their interiors, blocking electrons from flowing, but their outermost surfaces are nearly perfect conductors, allowing electrons to move freely. The confinement of electrons to this vanishingly thin surface makes them behave in unique ways.

But harnessing the materials' promise still faces numerous obstacles, one of which is to find a way of combining a TI with a material that has controllable magnetic properties. Now, researchers at MIT and elsewhere say they have found a way to overcome that hurdle.

The team at MIT, led by Jagadeesh Moodera of the Department of Physics and postdoc Ferhat Katmis, was able to bond together several molecular layers of a topological insulator material called bismuth selenide (Bi₂Se₃) with an ultrathin layer of a

magnetic material, europium sulfide (EuS). The resulting bilayer material retains all the exotic electronic properties of a TI and the full magnetization capabilities of the EuS.

But the big surprise was the stability of that effect. While EuS itself is known to retain its ability to hold a magnetic state only at extremely low temperatures, just 17 degrees above absolute zero (17 Kelvin), the combined material keeps those characteristics all the way up to ordinary room temperature. That could make all the difference for developing devices that are practical to operate, and could open up new avenues of device design as well as research into a new area of basic physical phenomena.

The findings are being reported in the journal *Nature*, in a paper by Katmis, Moodera, and 10 others at MIT, and a multinational, multidisciplinary team from Oak Ridge, Argonne National Laboratories, and institutions in Germany, France, and India.

The room-temperature magnetic effect seen in this work, Moodera says, was something that “wasn’t in anybody’s wildest expectations. This is what astonished us.” Research like this, he says, is still so near the frontiers of scientific knowledge that the phenomena are impossible to predict. “You can’t tell what you’re going to see next week or what’s going to happen” in the next experiment, he says.

In particular, novel combinations of two materials with very different properties “is an area with very little depth of research.” And getting clear and repeatable results depends on a high degree of precision in the preparation of the surfaces and joining of the two materials; any contamination or imperfections at the interface between the two – even down to the level of individual atomic layer – can throw off the results, Moodera says. “What happens, happens where they meet,” he says, and the careful and persistent effort of Katmis in making these materials was key to the new discovery.

The finding could be a step toward new kinds of magnetic interactions at the interfaces between materials, with stability that could result in magnetic memory devices which could store information at the level of individual molecules, the team says.

The effect, which the researchers call proximity-induced magnetism, could also enable a new variety of "spintronic" devices based on a property of electrons called spin, rather than on their electrical charge. It might also provide the first practical way of producing a kind of particle called Majorana fermions, predicted by physicists but not yet observed convincingly. That in turn could help in the development of quantum computers, they say.

"A nice thing about this is that it shows both very fundamental physics and also takes us forward to many possible applications," Katmis says. He says the effect is somewhat similar to unexpected findings a decade ago in the interfaces between some oxide materials, which has triggered a decade of intensive research.

This new finding, coupled with other recent quantum behavior observed in TIs, can lead to many possibilities for future electronics and spintronics, the team says.

"This beautiful work from Moodera's group is a very exciting demonstration that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts," says Philip Kim, a professor of physics at Harvard University, who was not involved in this work. "Topological insulators and magnetic insulators are two completely dissimilar materials. Yet they produce very unusual emergent effects at their atomically clean interface," he adds. "The enhanced interfacial magnetism shown in this work can be very relevant to building up novel spintronics devices that can process information with low energy consumption."

The team also included associate professor of physics Pablo

Jarillo-Herrero and postdoc Peng Wei at MIT, and researchers at the Institute for Theoretical Physics in Bochum and the Institute for Theoretical Solid State Physics in Dresden, both in Germany; the Ecole Normale Supérieure in Paris; and the Institute of Nuclear Physics, in Kolkata, India. The work was supported by the National Science Foundation, Office of Naval Research, and the U.S. Department of Energy.

The news was sent to us by Mr. Mosleh.