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Near-field optical imaging of plasmonic waveguides using heterodyne optical feedback on Er doped DFB fibre laser

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Laser Feedback Interferometry (LFI) has been already investigated as an efficient tool for near-field optical imaging [1,2]. In this approach, the optical near-field collected by a micro tip on the top of the sample is frequency shifted before being re-injected in the single-frequency solid-state laser used to illuminate the device. Adjusting the frequency shift close to the relaxation oscillations of the class B laser leads to a strong amplification (up to +60dB) due to the frequency transfer function of the optical oscillator. In the case of Near field Scanning Optical Microscopy (NSOM), it allows amplitude and phase detection of the optical near field with quantum-noise limited signal-to-noise ratio even in the infrared domain where thermal noise could become an issue. The technique is currently applied to the characterization of the losses in plasmonic optical waveguides. A series of thin gold strips with thicknesses in the 15-25nm range and widths between 2 to 10 μm were processed by optical lithography on silica substrate. Using the Kretschmann-Raether (KR) configuration [4], the incident light beam was efficiently coupled to a Surface Plasmon-Polariton (SPP) guided mode on the top of a selected gold strip (figure 1 a). A single-frequency DFB Er-doped fibre laser at $\lambda=1550\text{nm}$ was selected as the laser source. Such fibre laser source is well-suited for LFI-SNOM measurement because of its intrinsic high sensitivity to heterodyne optical feedback and its direct coupling to single-mode telecom fibre. Moreover, at 1550nm, the SPP propagation length L_p was estimated around 300 μm on planar gold/air interface, which is a reasonably long-range for SPP. The optical feedback loop is all-fiberized with an optical circulator used simultaneously as a beam splitter and recombiner. A fibre micro tip is scanned on the surface of the studied waveguide (scanned area up to 20x20 μm^2 with 5nm resolution) at constant distance above the sample using shear-force based regulation technique [5]. The collected light is frequency shifted by a pair of fiber-pigtailed acousto-optics modulator (AOMs) before being re-injected into the laser via the circulator. The frequency shift is adjusted near the relaxation oscillation frequency of the laser (typically near 700 kHz). Finally, the dynamical perturbation is photo-detected on the rear output of the laser and further processed via lock-in amplifier.

Figure 1 b illustrates as an example the electric field recorded along a gold strip. Three recorded near-field images were stitched together for increasing the scanning length along the waveguide. FDTD code taking in account the metal dielectric function is under development for comparing the experimental results with numerical simulations.

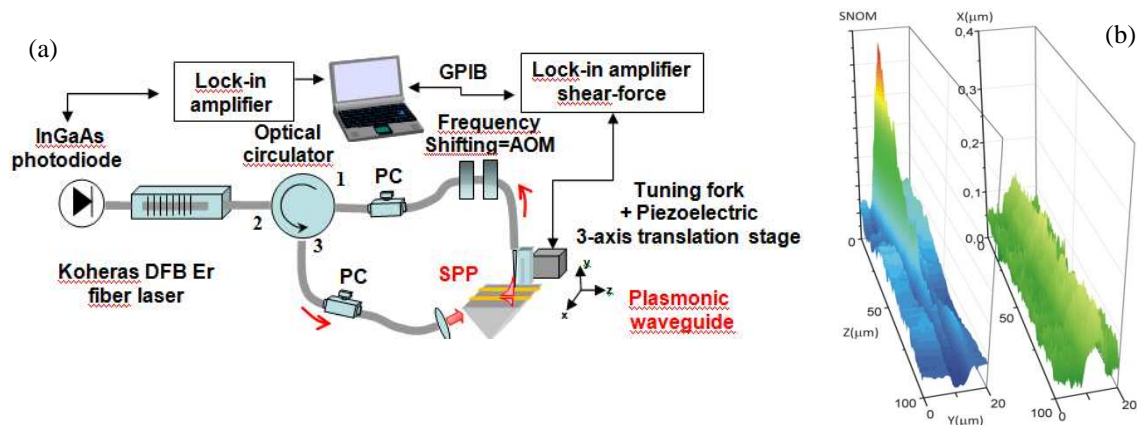


Fig. 1 (a) Experimental set-up and (b) Shear-force Topography and Near-field Optical guided mode detected using LFI-SNOM technique applied on plasmonic gold waveguides.

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