

Numerical study of Local Density of States in Photonic Crystal Waveguides

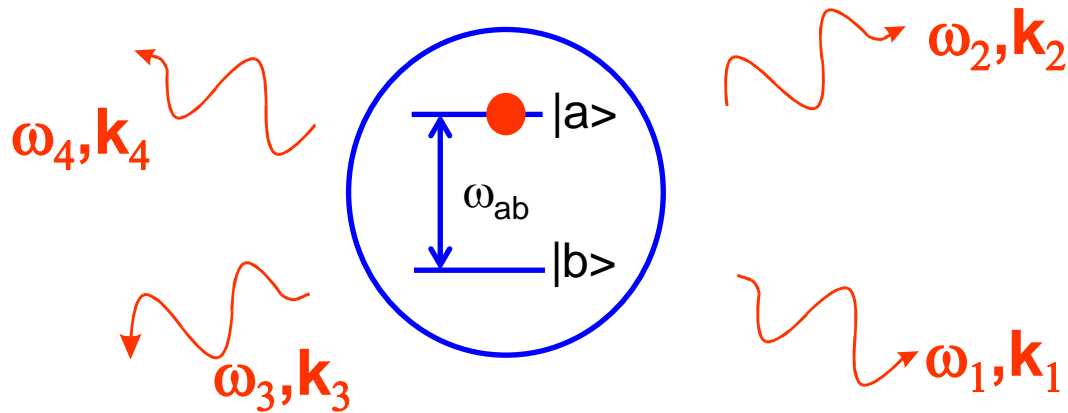
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Quantum Photonics Group

www.quantum-photonics.dk

Rotterdam, October 24th, 2013



Light and matter Interaction



The decay rate is proportional to the LDOS:

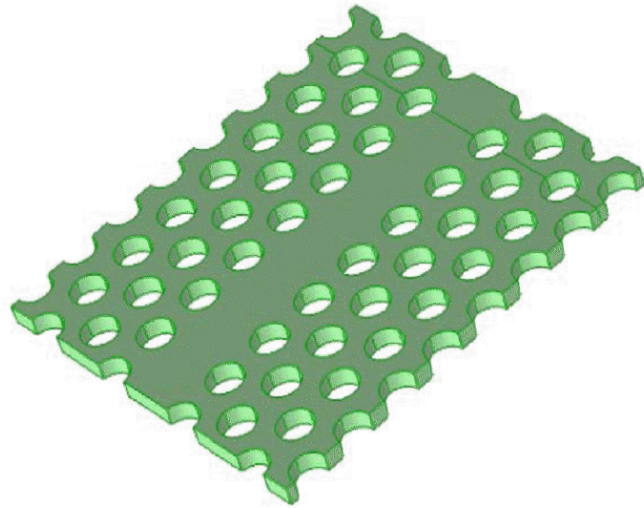
$$\gamma(\omega, \vec{r}) = \frac{\pi\omega}{3\hbar\epsilon_0} d^2 \times \rho(\omega, \vec{r})$$

emitter:
dipole
moment

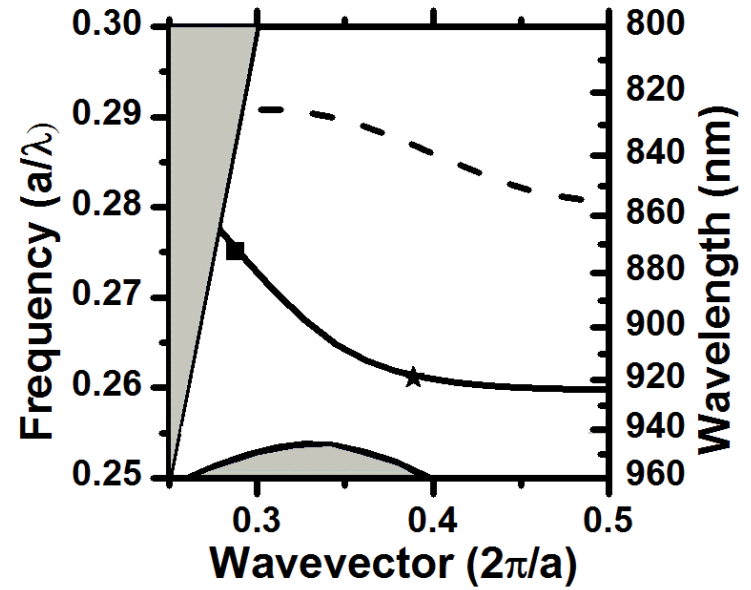
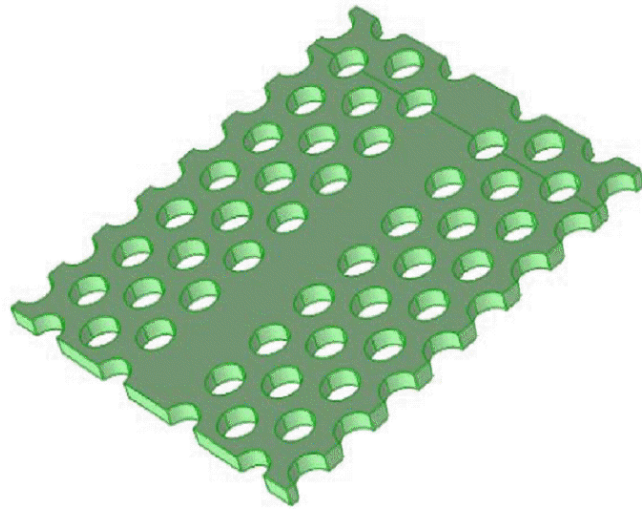
environment:
LDOS

$$F_p = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma_0}$$

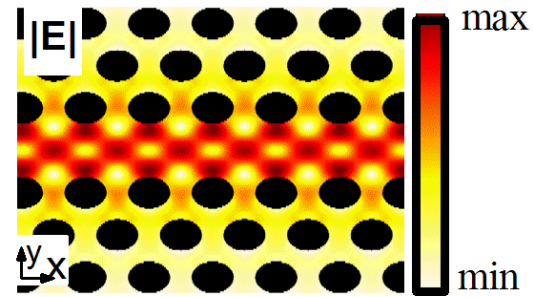
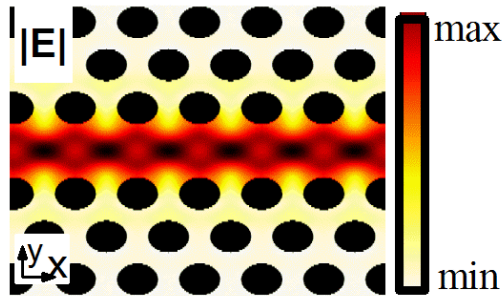
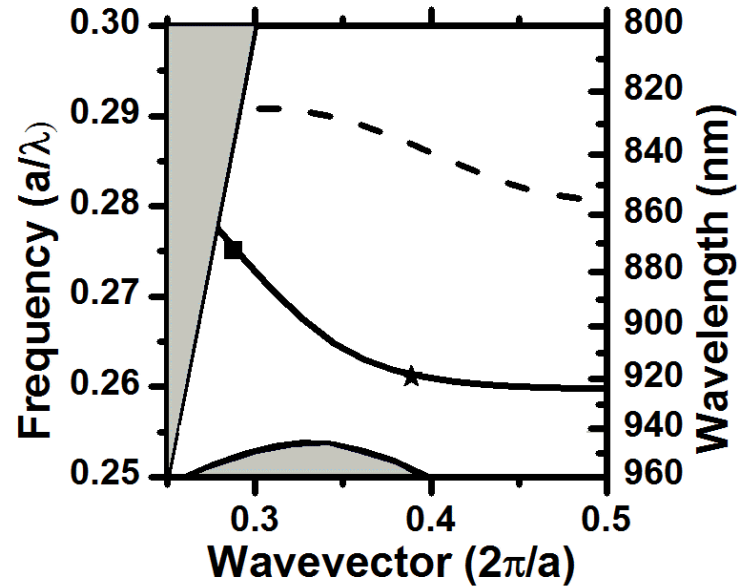
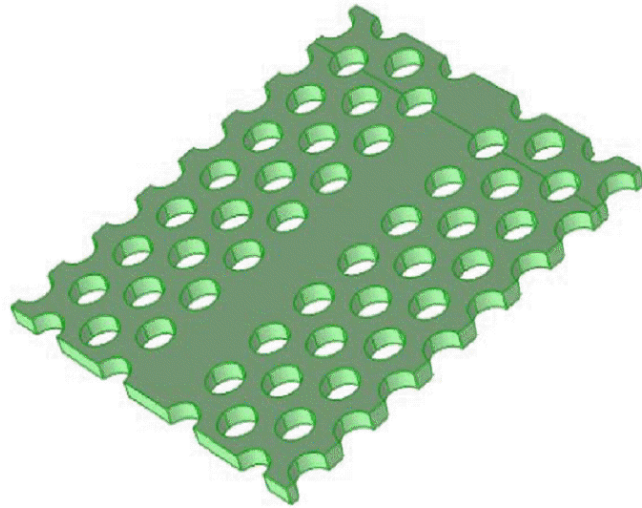
Photonic crystal waveguide



Photonic crystal waveguide



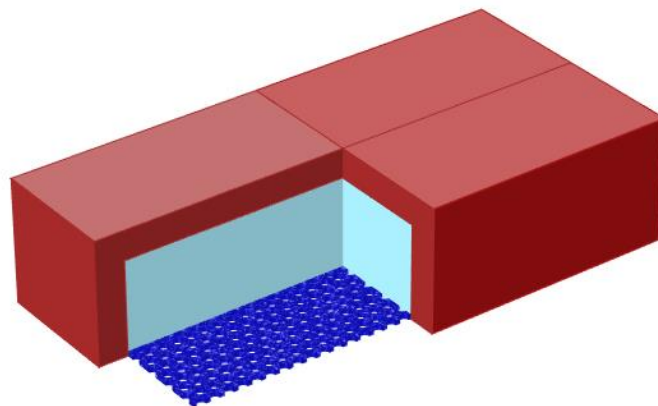
Photonic crystal waveguide



Simulation Details



Simulation Domain:



COMSOL features used:

- PMLs and Scattering boundary conditions on all boundaries.

- PMC at the center of simulation domain.

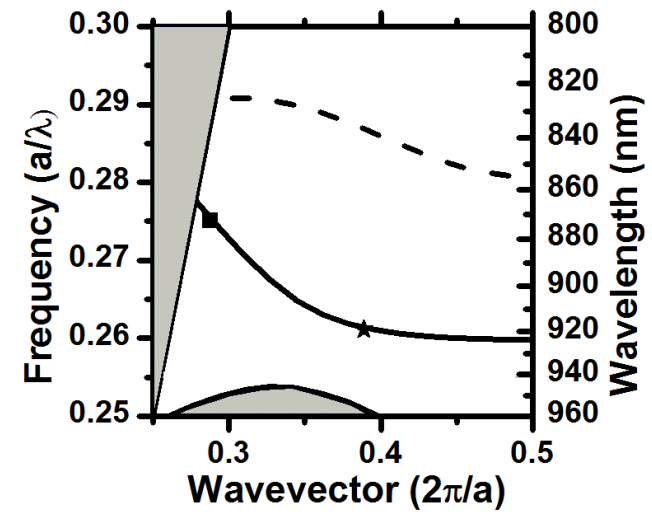
- Dipole point sources.

- Post processing: Various integration and evaluations

Study Types:

- Eigen value study

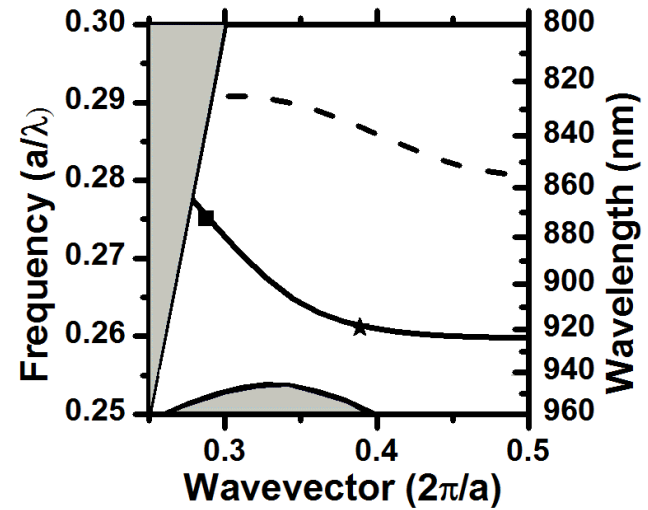
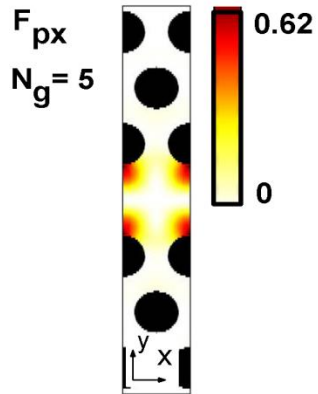
- Frequency domain study



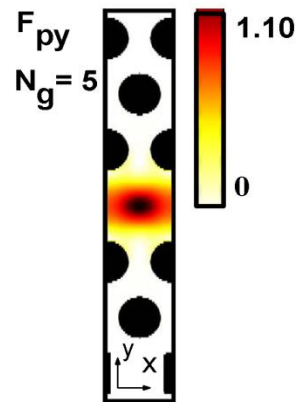
$$P = \frac{3 * \pi * c_0^3 * \epsilon_0 * |\vec{E} \cdot \vec{d}|^2}{\omega^2 * \int \text{re}(\vec{E} \times \vec{H}^*) \cdot \vec{x} ds} * P_0$$

Power coupled to a WG mode

X oriented dipole

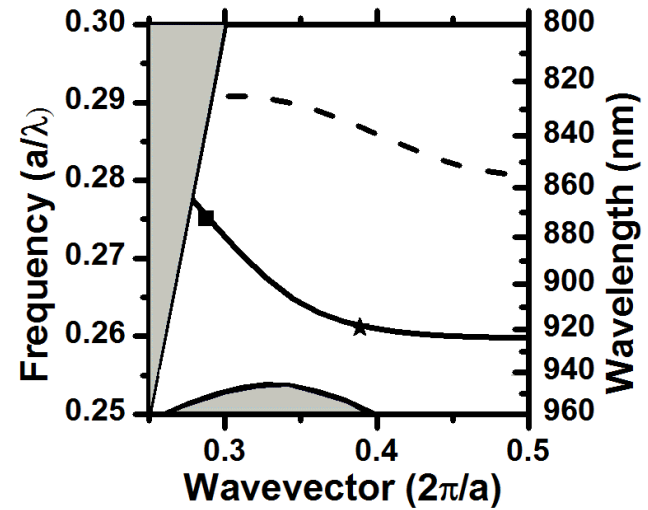
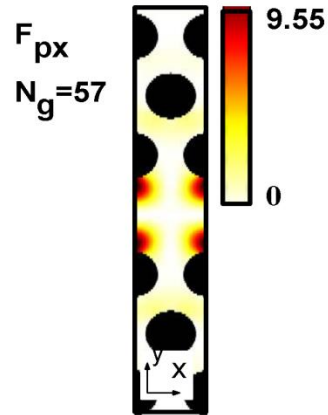


Y oriented dipole

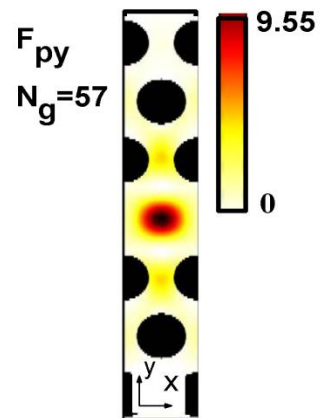


$$P = \frac{3 * \pi * c_0^3 * \epsilon_0 * |\vec{E} \cdot \vec{d}|^2}{\omega^2 * \int \text{re}(\vec{E} \times \vec{H}^*) \cdot \vec{x} ds} * P_0$$

X oriented dipole

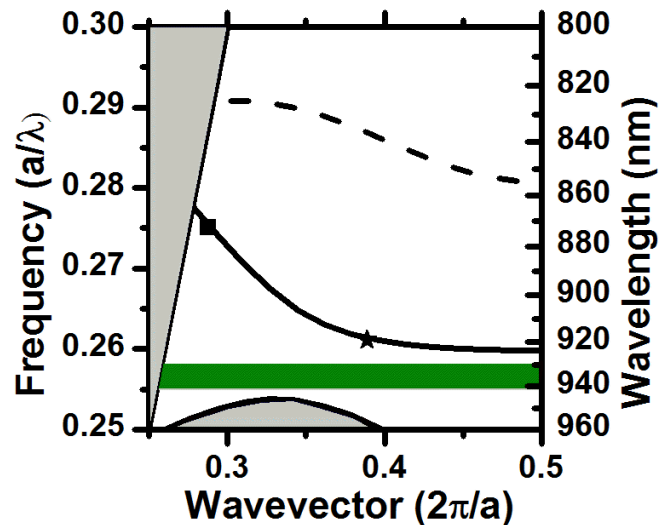


Y oriented dipole

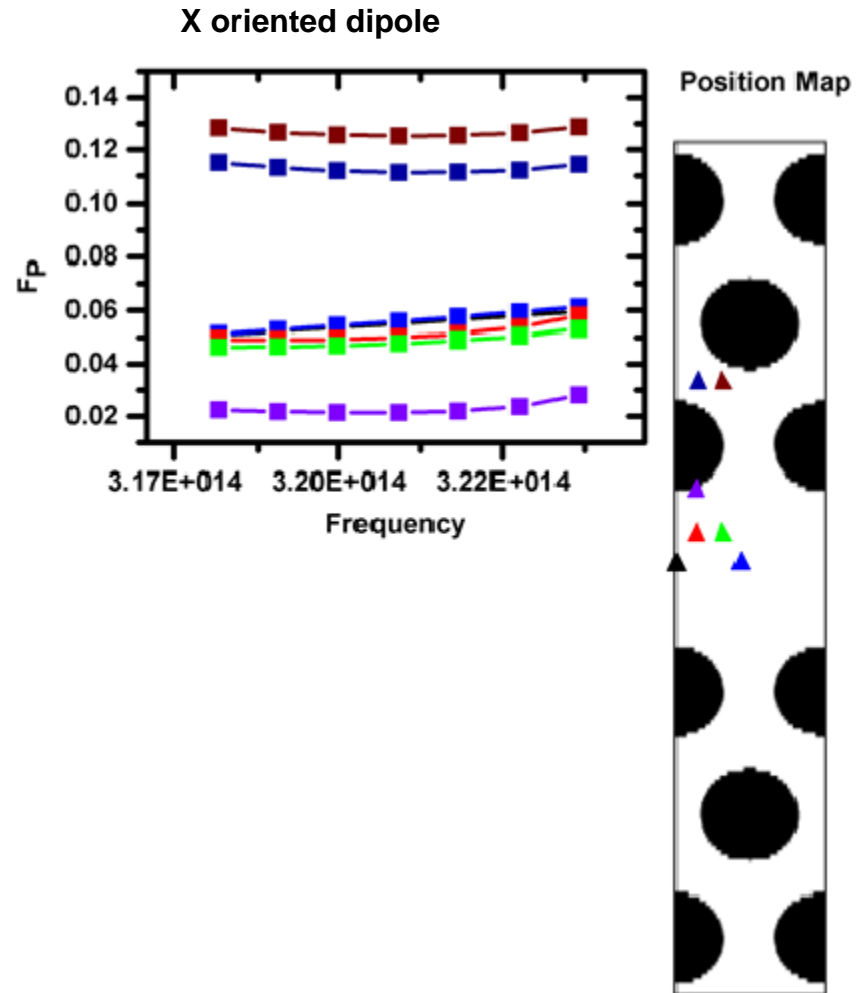
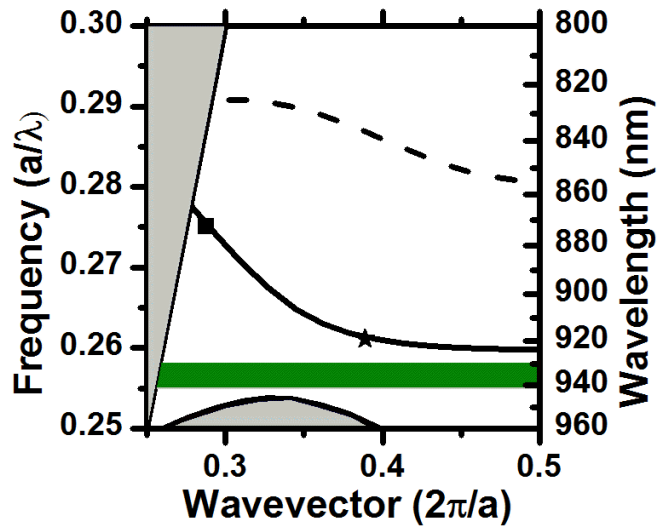


$$P = \frac{3 * \pi * c_0^3 * \epsilon_0 * |\vec{E} \cdot \vec{d}|^2}{\omega^2 * \int \text{re}(\vec{E} \times \vec{H}^*) \cdot \vec{x} ds} * P_0$$

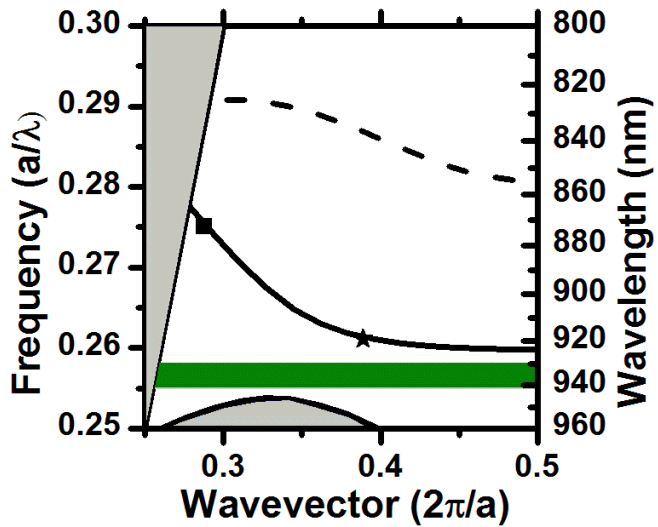
Purcell factor for dipoles in the band gap.



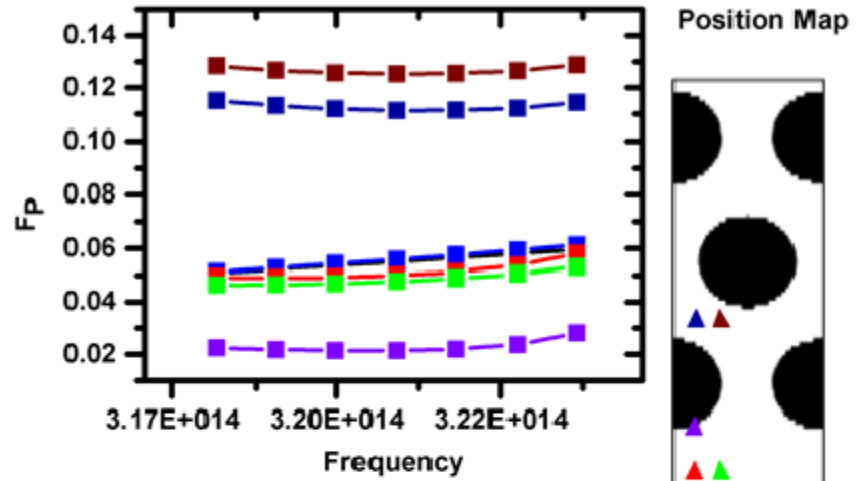
Purcell factor for dipoles in the band gap.



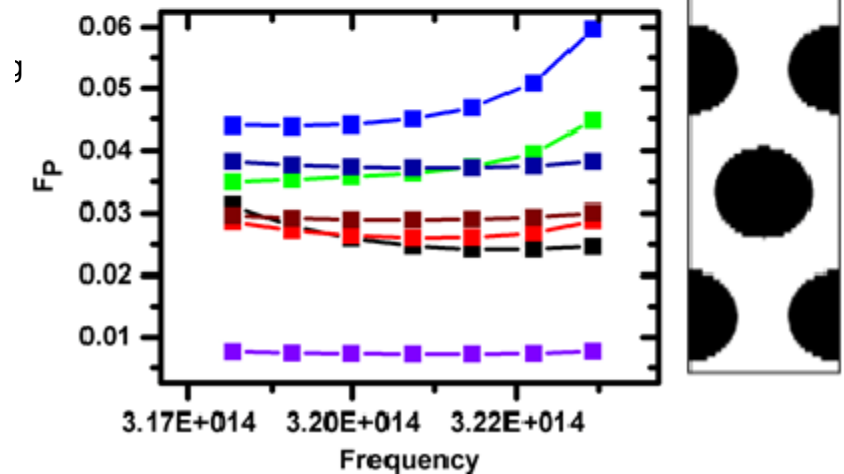
Purcell factor for dipoles in the band gap.



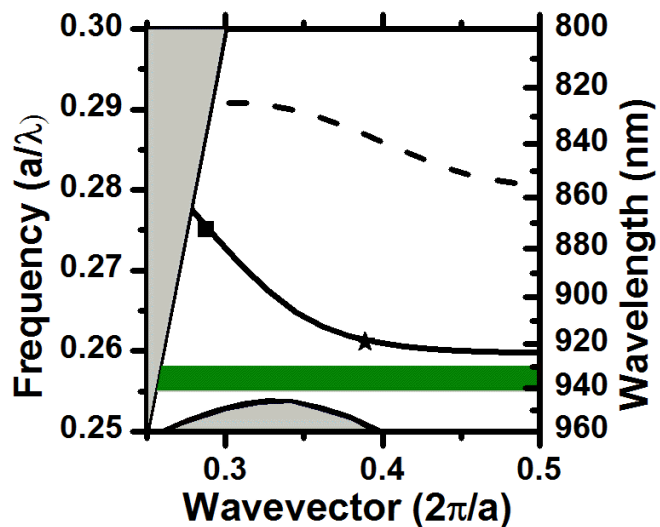
X oriented dipole



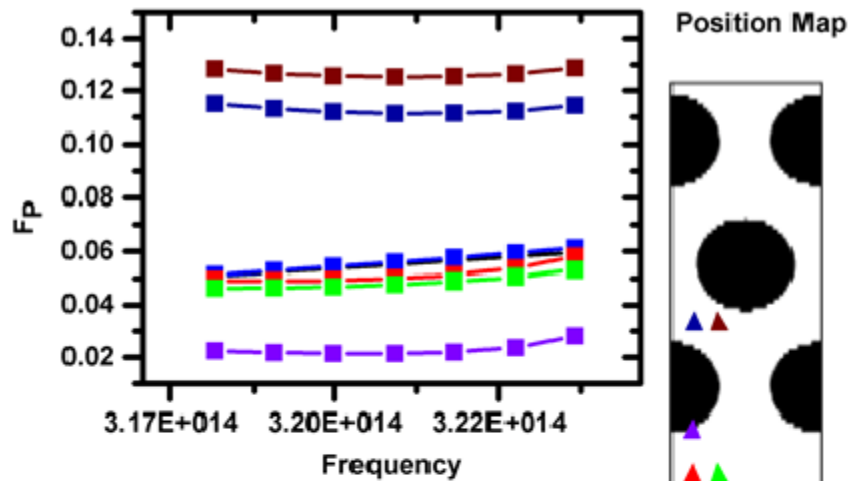
Y oriented dipole



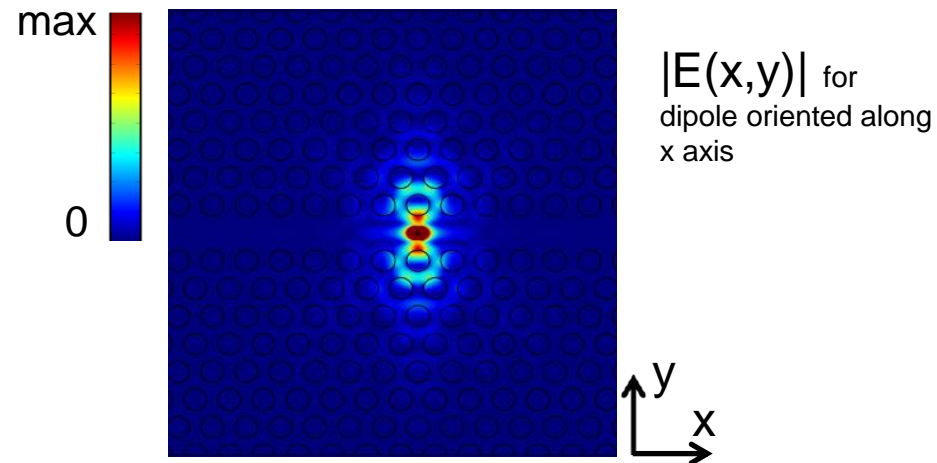
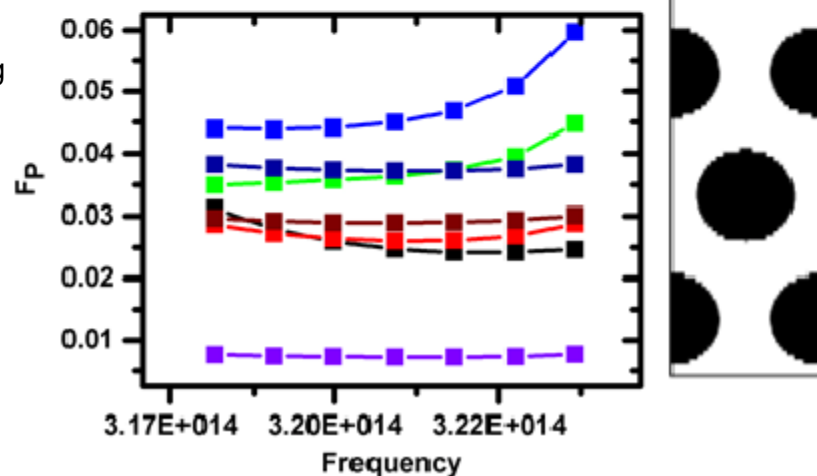
Purcell factor for dipoles in the band gap.



X oriented dipole

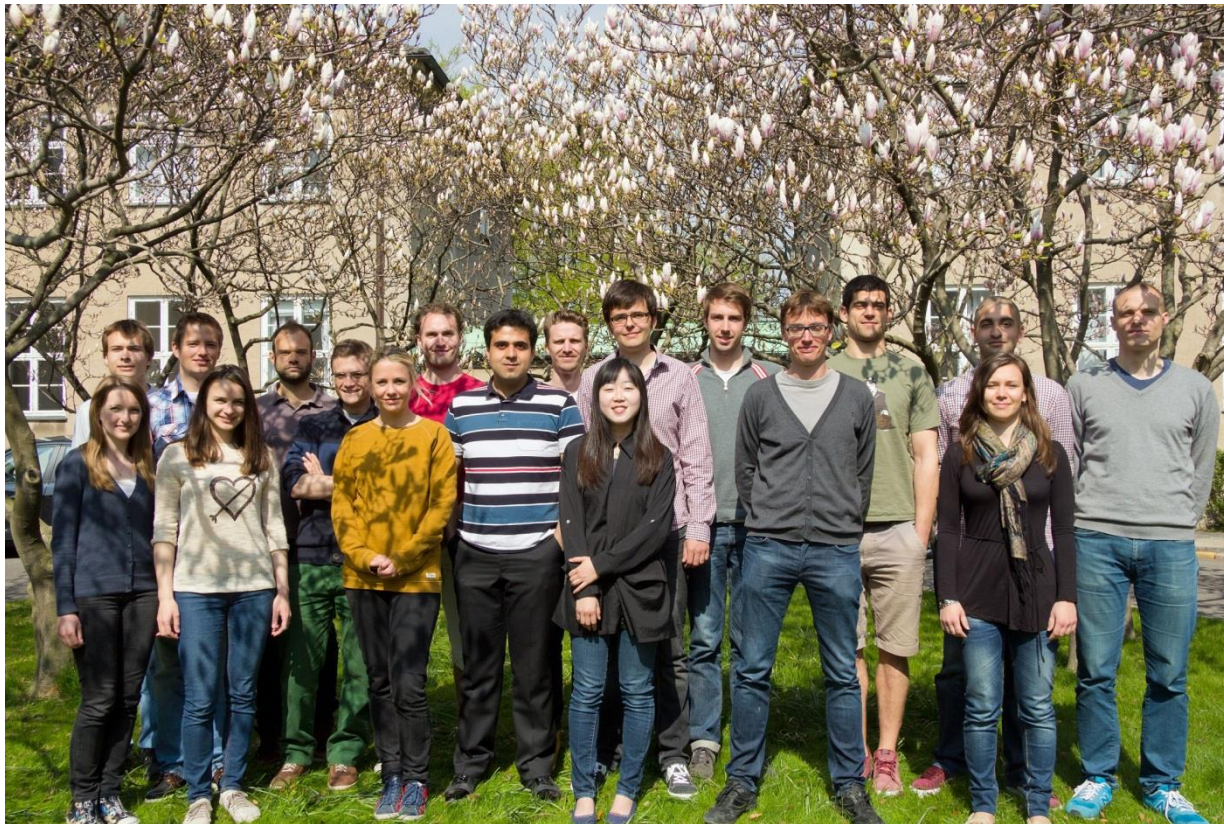


Y oriented dipole



1. We use COMSOL to calculate coupling strength to different modes in nanostructured environments.
2. The results also show, very robust, highly suppressed interaction with radiation modes and also very broadband enhanced coupling to the waveguide mode when in resonance with the primary mode of the waveguide.

Thanks for your attention

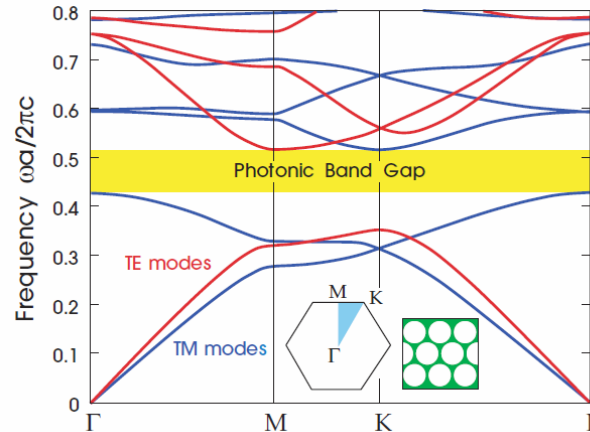
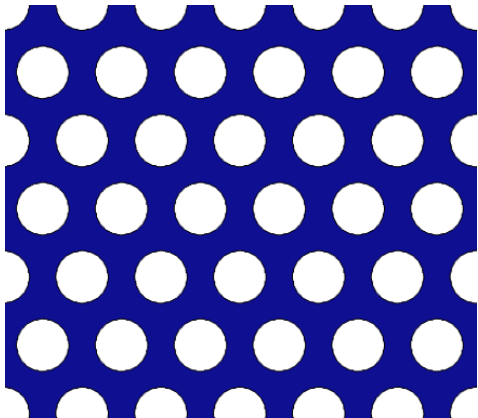


For a recent review of some of our work, see:
Lodahl and Stobbe, *Solid-state quantum optics with quantum dots in photonic nanostructures*, *Nanophotonics* 2, 39 (2013).

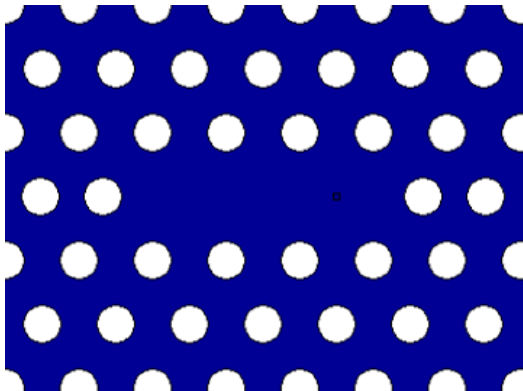
Photonic Crystals



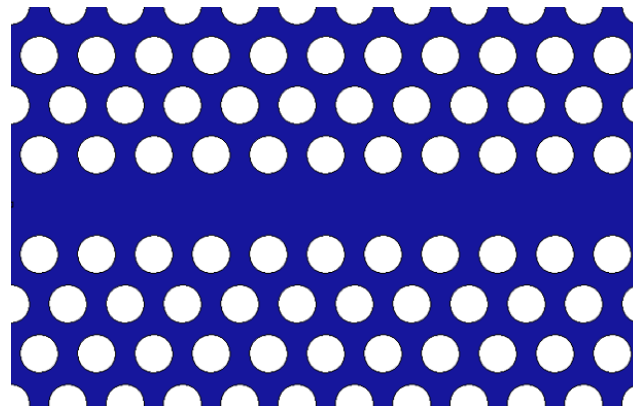
2D Photonic crystals



Cavity



Waveguide



- Photonic crystal waveguide
- Simulation details
- Purcell factor for a dipole in Photonic crystal waveguide
- Purcell factor for dipoles in the band gap
- Conclusion