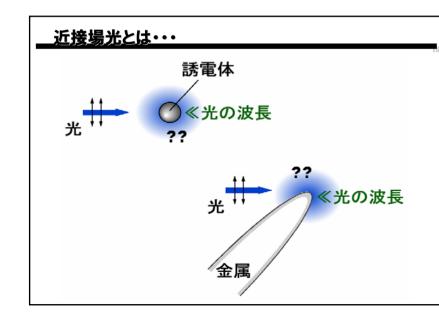
## ナノ光学と近接場光学顕微鏡の基礎

慶應義塾大学 理工学部 電子工学科 神奈川科学技術アカデミー 斎木 敏治

### アウトライン

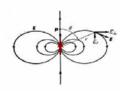
- ●ナノ光学へのイントロダクション
- ●近接場光学顕微鏡の原理・歴史・基本性能
- ●微小開口の光学
- ●量子ドットに閉じ込められた電子の波動関数を見る ナノスケールに閉じ込められた光と電子の相互作用-

### ナノ光学へのイントロダクション

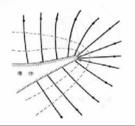


### 近接場光の正体

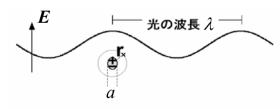
■電気双極子

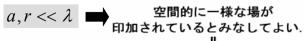


- 尖った導体
  - ●避雷針
  - ●電界放出顕微鏡



### Electrostatic近似





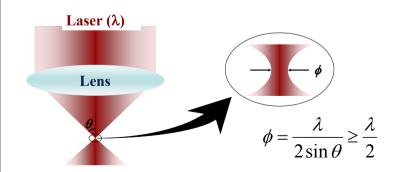
... Electrostatic 近似

$$\frac{a}{\lambda}, \frac{r}{\lambda} << 1$$
  $\implies$   $ka, kr << 1$ 

### ナノ光学研究の意義

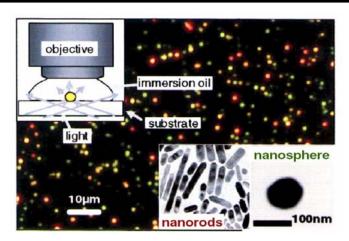
- ●小さな光
  - ●明るい光
    - ●小さいが故に高感度
      - ●ナノ領域に固有の光と電子の相互作用

### 光の回折限界



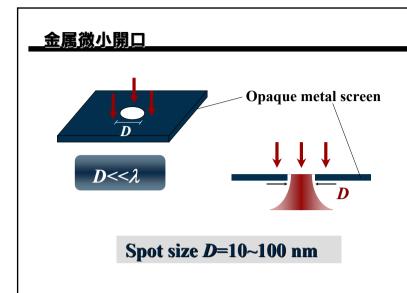
Minimum spot size  $\sim 0.5 \mu m$ 

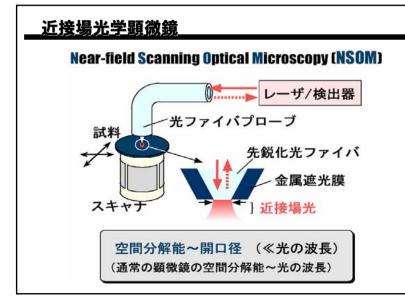
### プラズモン



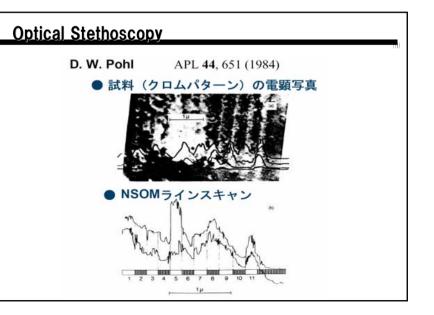
C. Soennichsen et al., PRL 88, 77402 (2002).

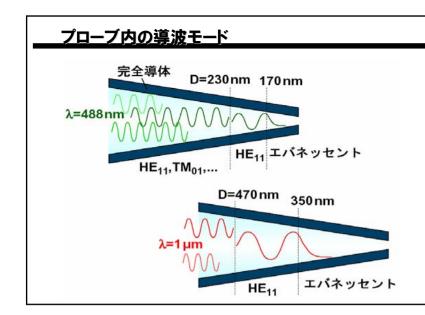
## 近接場光学顕微鏡の原理・歴史・基本性能

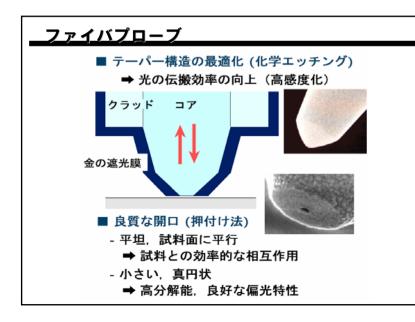




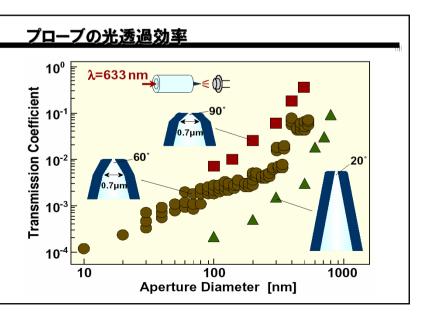
## NSOM原理の提案 PHILOSOPHICAL MAGAZINE JULY 1928. XXXVIII. A Suggested Method for extending Microscopic Resolution into the Ultra-Microscopic Region. By E. H. SYNGE\*. 染色した生体切片 金属膜 穴の大きさ~10-6 cm =10 nm

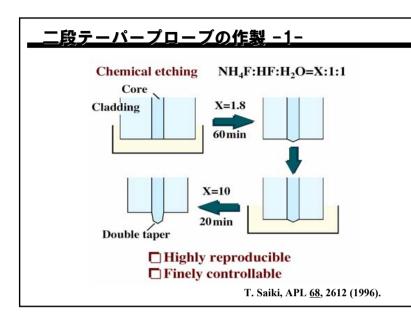


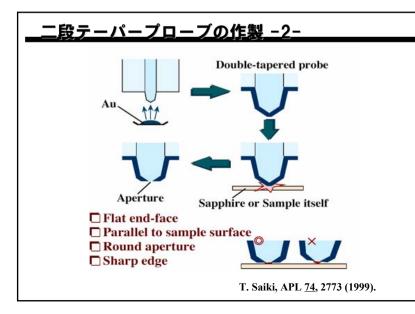




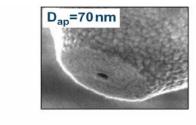
# Probe design → FDTD simulation Single-tapered x200 higher collection efficiency (≈ objective with a large NA) H. Nakamura, J. Microscopy 202, 50 (2001).

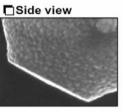


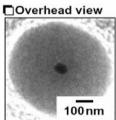




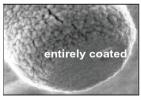
### 押し付け法によって作製した微小開口

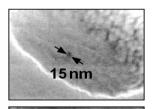


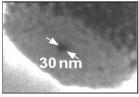


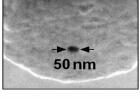


### さまざまなサイズの微小開口



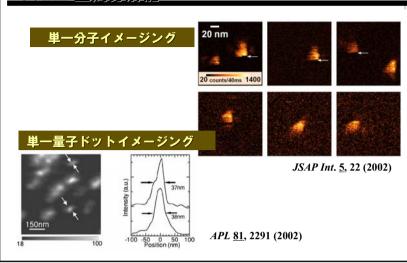




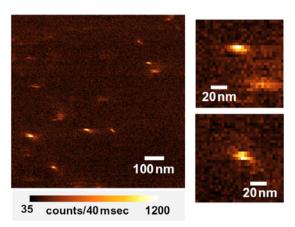


The scanning electron micrographs were taken after conducting NSOM imaging measurements.

### 30nm 空間分解能



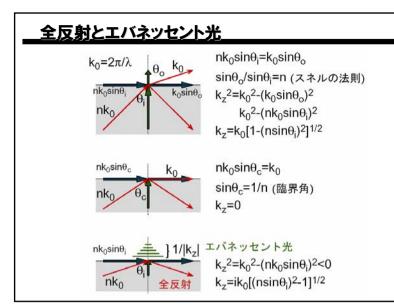
### 10nm 空間分解能

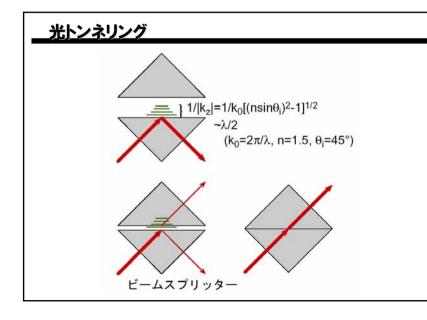


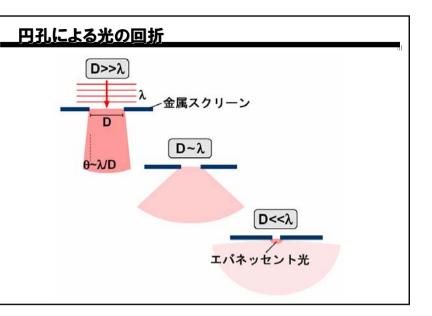
J. Microscopy 202, 362 (2000).

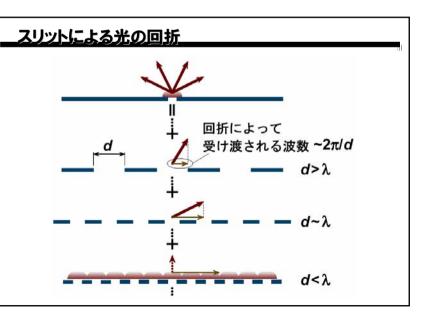
### プローブの集光効率 Collection by probe 8 PL Intensity [arb. units] aperture diameter=70 nm Quantum dot NA 0.8 Lens Collection by lens 2 **Probe** 0 100 150 50 Aperture-Surface Distance d [nm]

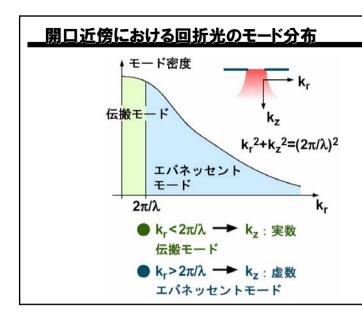
## 微小開口の光学

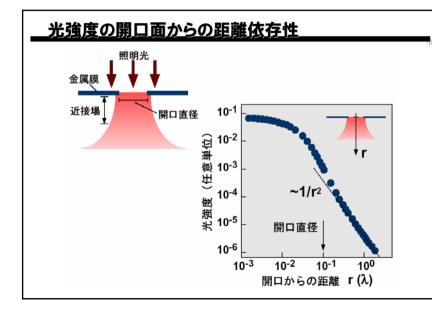




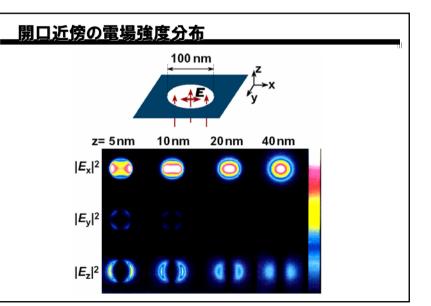


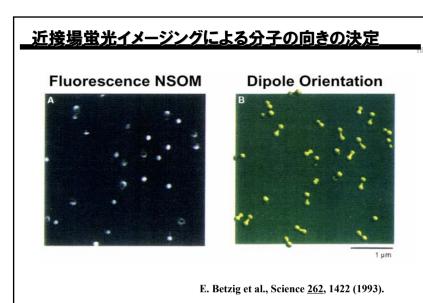






# 開口面内の電場ベクトル分布 無限に薄い 理想金属スクリーン 微小開口 照射光 に依存して、 開口エッジ近傍に強い電場が発生





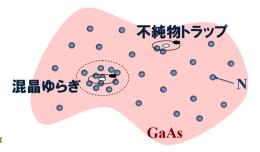
量子ドットに閉じ込められた電子の波動関数を見る

### 局在電子系

### 量子閉じ込め状態

量子ドット





- ●量子ドットレーザ
  - ●量子情報処理
  - ●量子暗号

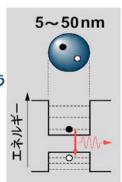
### 半導体量子ドット

電子がもつ波動の性質が顕著 になり、完全に離散的なエネ ルギー準位構造を形成する.

人工的な原子のように振る舞う

その結果・・・

- ●電子のエネルギー分布の集中
- ●光学スペクトルの先鋭化
- ●電子間の相互作用の増強



## **Ontical manning of electron wavefunction** "Far-field microscopy" ~ 500nm "NSOM" 0 10~ 30nm ~ 100nm

### <u>Ontical manning of wavefunction</u>

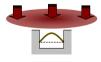
Wavefunctions:  $|\Psi^e(r)\rangle = \phi^e(r)|e\rangle$ ,  $|\Psi^h(r)\rangle = \phi^h(r)|h\rangle$ 

Dipole interaction Hamiltonian :  $H' = \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{A} = (c/i\omega)\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{E}$ 

Dipole matrix element:  $\langle \Psi^e(r)|H'|\Psi^h(r)\rangle \propto \langle e|\mathbf{p}|h\rangle \cdot \int \phi^e(r)\mathbf{E}\phi^h(r)dV$ 

Far-field excitation:  $E\sim const.$  ( $\lambda>> size of quantum dot)$ 

$$\int \phi^e(r) \mathbf{E} \, \phi^h(r) dV \implies \mathbf{E} \int \phi^e(r) \phi^h(r) dV \quad \text{Selection rule}$$





●波動関数のマッピング

●選択則の破れ





**NSOM** excitation:  $E \sim E_0 \delta(r-r_0)$ 

$$\int \phi^e(r) \mathbf{E} \phi^h(r) dV \longrightarrow \mathbf{E}_0 \phi^e(r_0) \phi^h(r_0)$$
 Wavefunction mapping





