

Cherenkov Excitation of Waveguide Modes in the Electron Microscope

Dr. David Kordahl
November 6, 2020

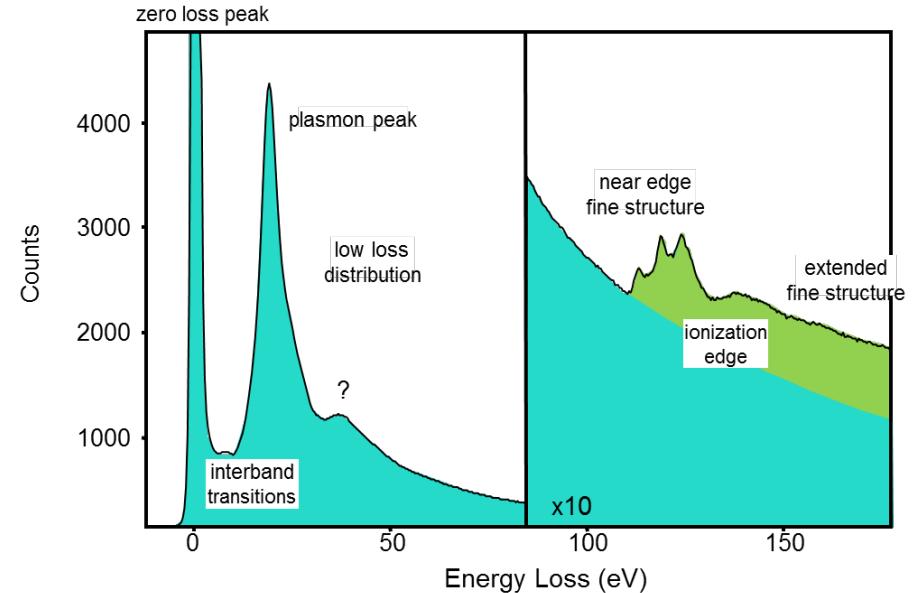
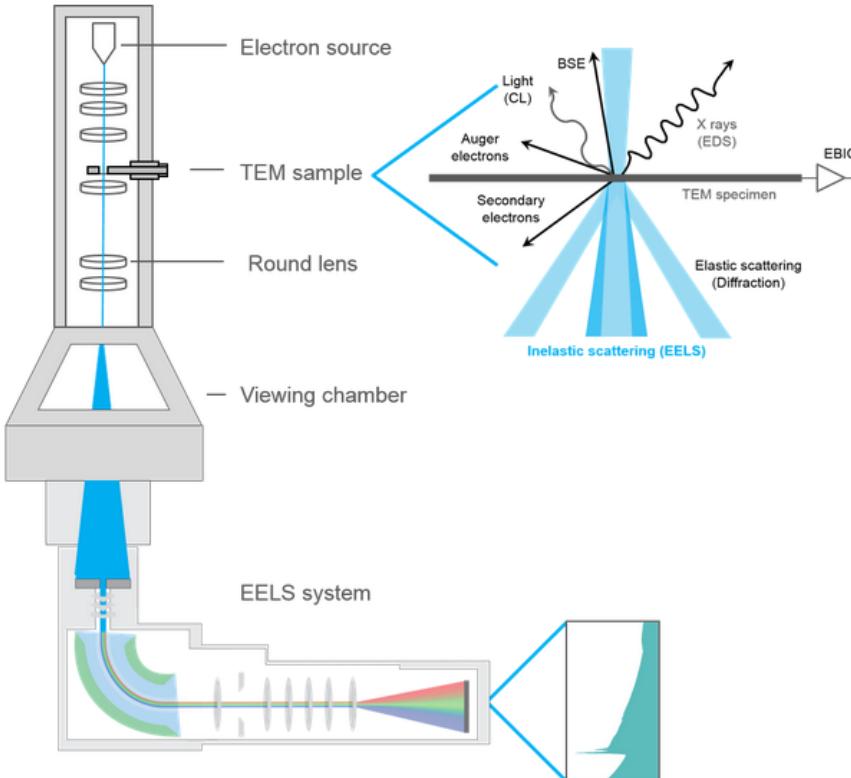


Outline

- Basic Principles of STEM-EELS
- Physics of the Cherenkov Effect
- Physics of Waveguide Modes
- STEM-EELS Excitation of Waveguide Modes in Ribbons
- STEM-EELS Excitation of Waveguide Modes in Discs

Introducing STEM-EELS

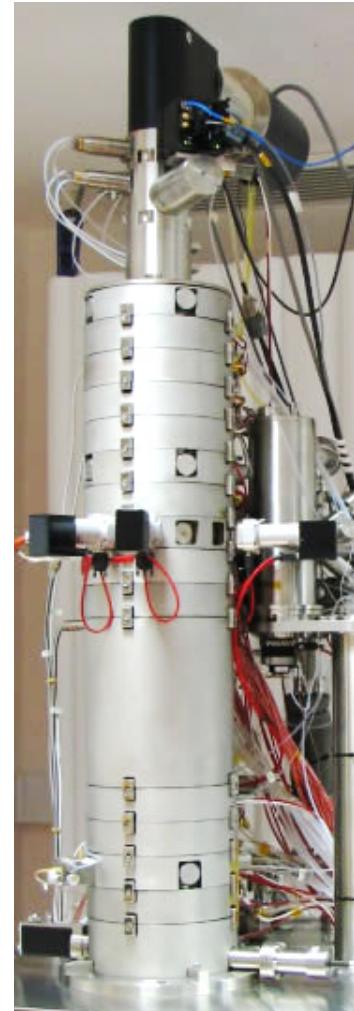
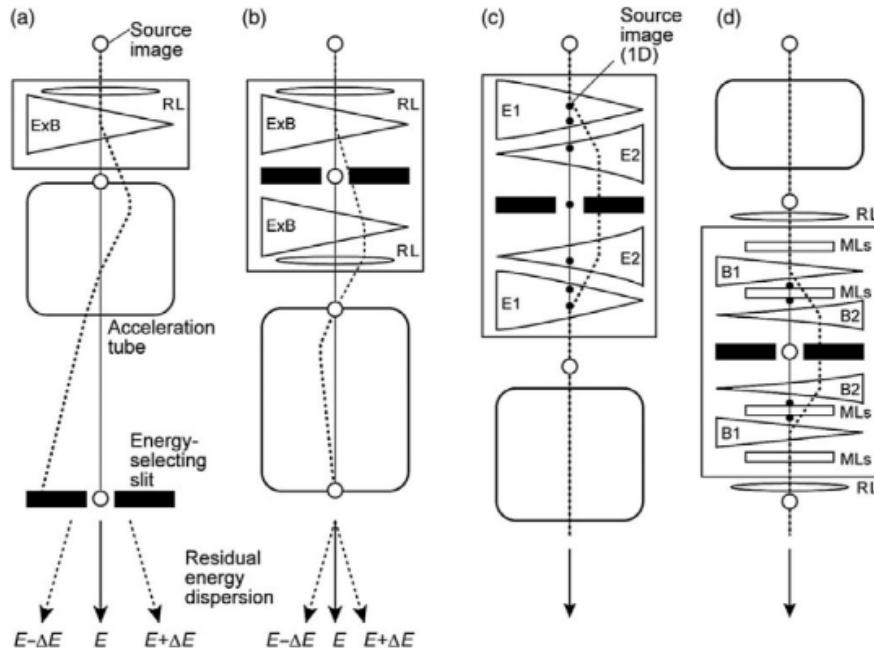
STEM = Scanning Transmission Electron Microscope



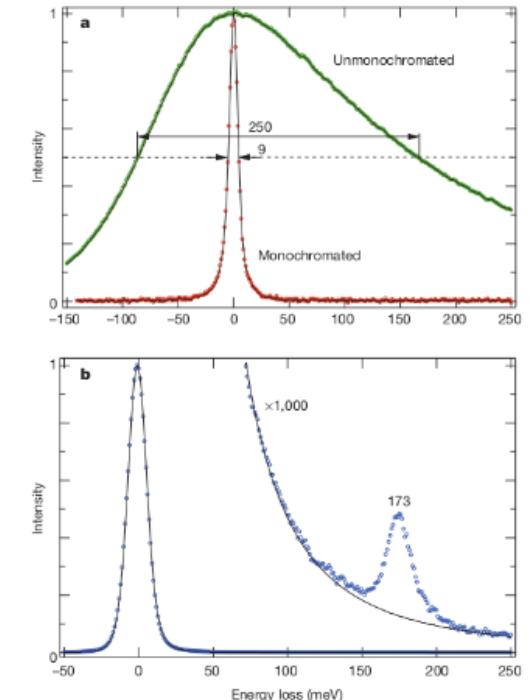
EELS = Electron Energy-Loss Spectroscopy

Improved Energy Resolutions in STEM-EELS

“Practical aspects of mono-chromators developed for transmission electron microscopy,” K. Kimoto, Microscopy, 337–344 (2014).



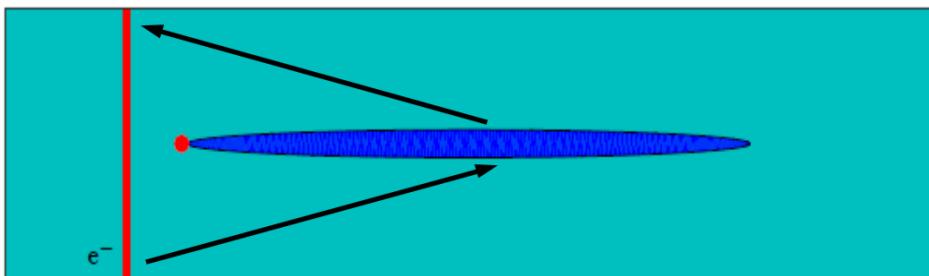
“Vibrational spectroscopy in the electron microscope,” O. L. Krivanek, et al., Nature 514, 209 (2014).



Classical and Quantum Approaches to EELS

In the classical approach, the induced electric field from the particle pushes back on the beam, causing energy transfer:

$$\frac{dP}{d\omega} = \frac{e}{\pi\hbar\omega} \int dz \text{Re}[E^z(\mathbf{x}, z) \exp(-i\omega z/v)]$$



In the quantum approach, modes of the dielectric sample are the quantum states, and transition probabilities are found:

$$\frac{dP}{d\omega} = \sum_n \frac{\eta}{2\pi} \frac{P_n}{(\omega - \omega'_n)^2 + (\eta/2)^2}$$

where, at a beam position \mathbf{x} ,

$$P_n = \left(\frac{e}{\hbar\omega_n} \right)^2 \left| \int E_n^z(\mathbf{x}, z) \exp(i\omega_n z/v) dz \right|^2$$

Simple Picture of Cerenkov Radiation

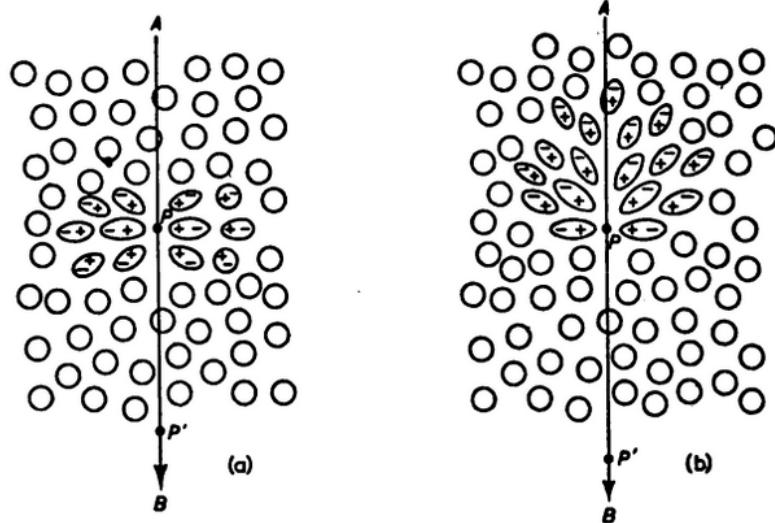


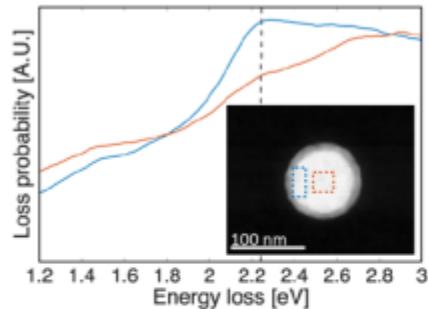
FIG. 1.1. The polarization set up in a dielectric by the passage of a charged particle.
(a) At low velocity. (b) At high velocity.

- Jelley, J. V.,
“Cerenkov
radiation and its
applications”,
British Journal of
Applied Physics
6, 7, 227–232
(1955).

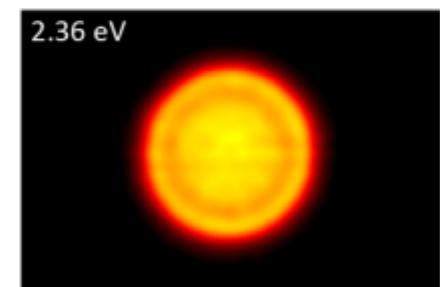
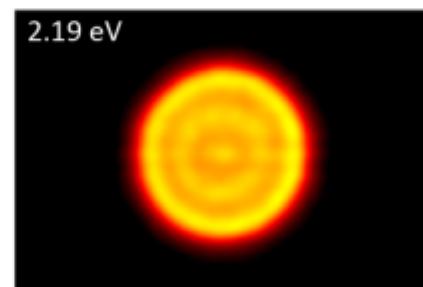
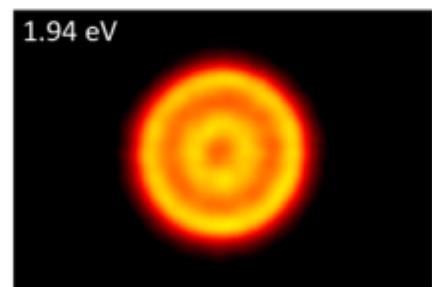
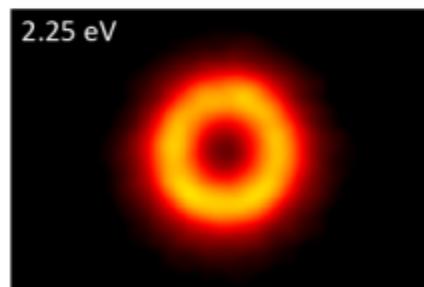
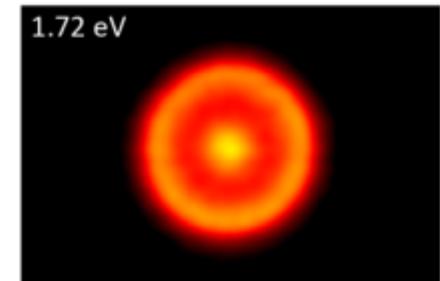
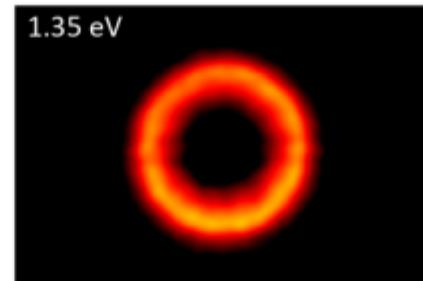
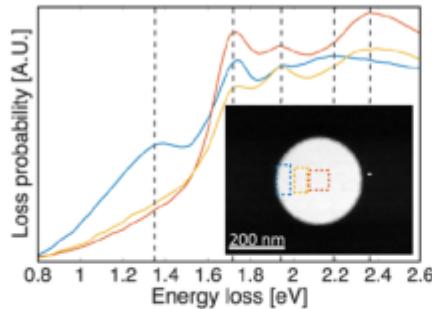
Cherenkov Physics in Silicon Discs?

Resonant modes have been imaged in thick (100 nm) silicon cylinders by V. Flauraud and D.T.L. Alexander

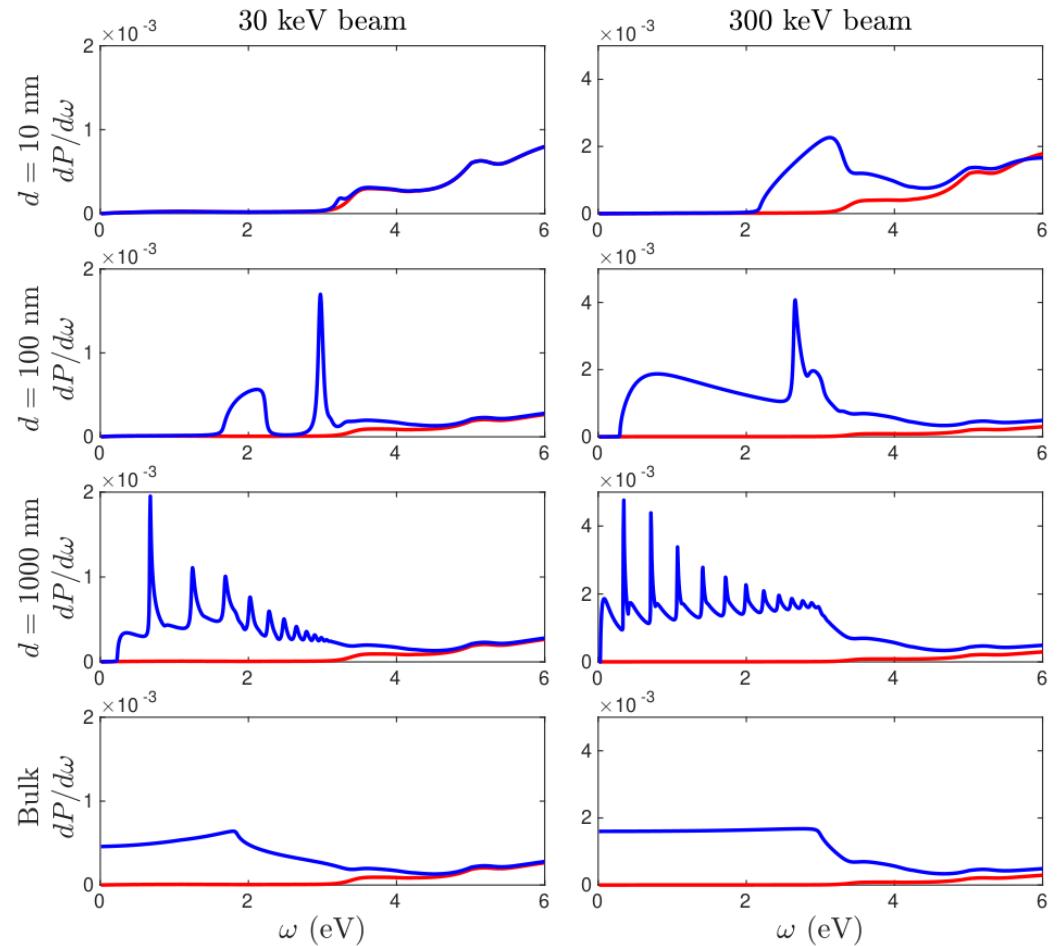
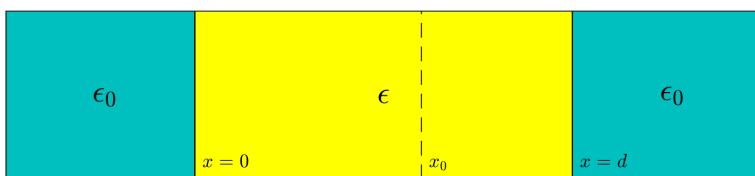
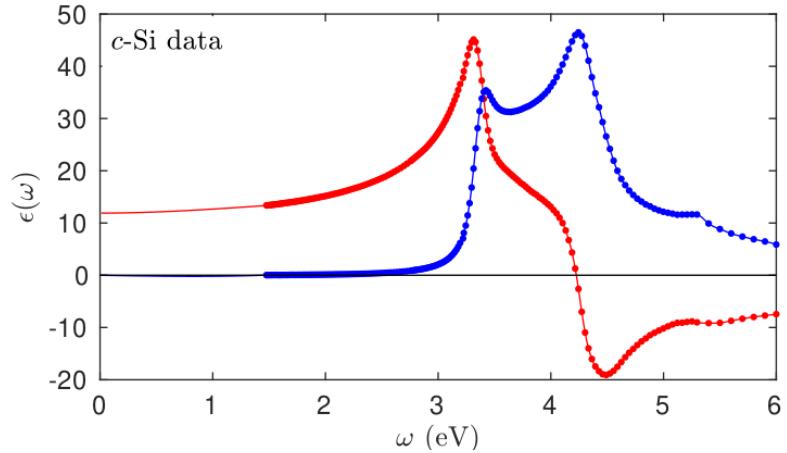
(a) 100 nm dia. disc



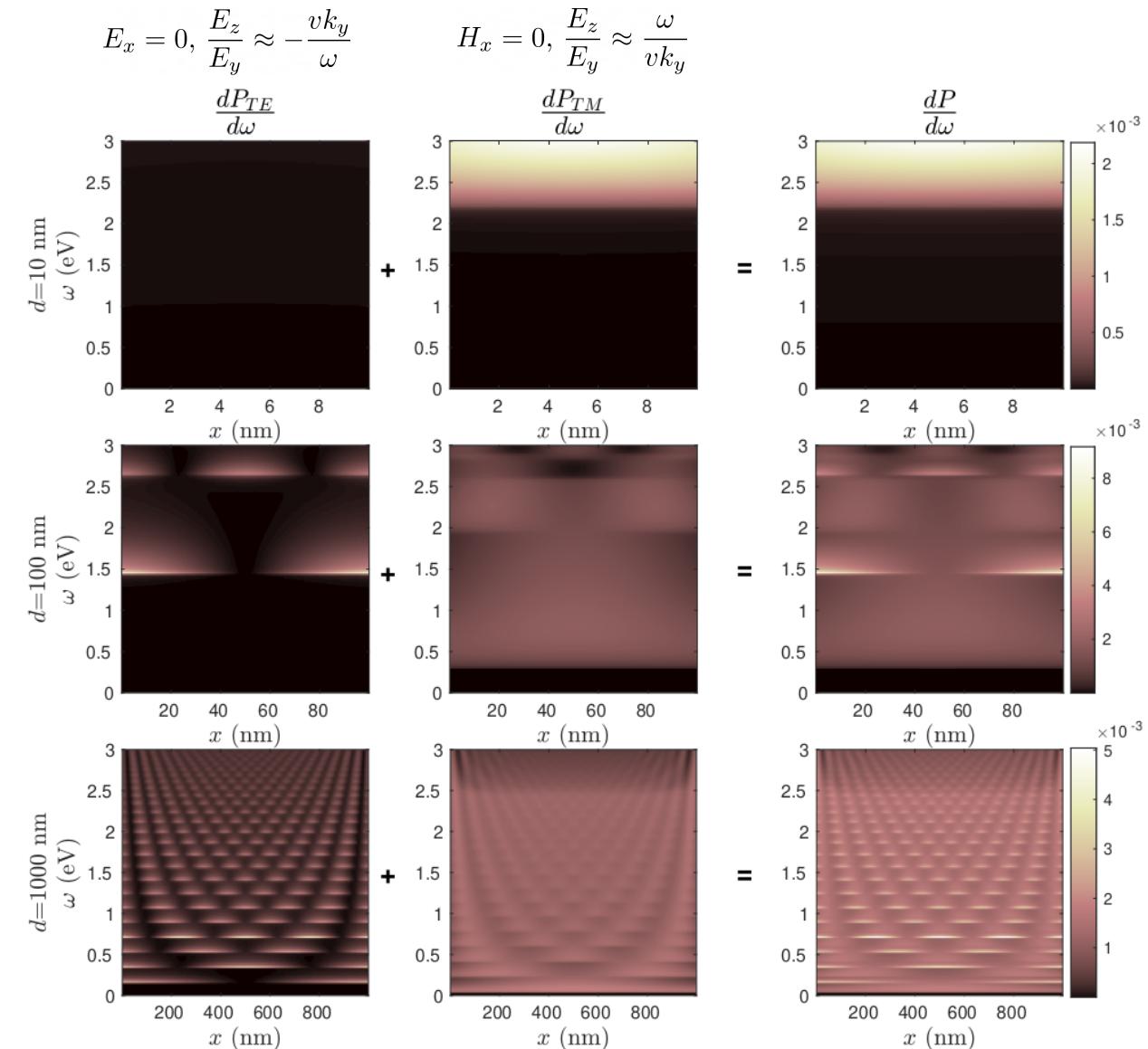
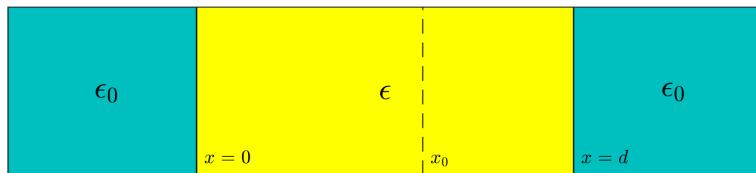
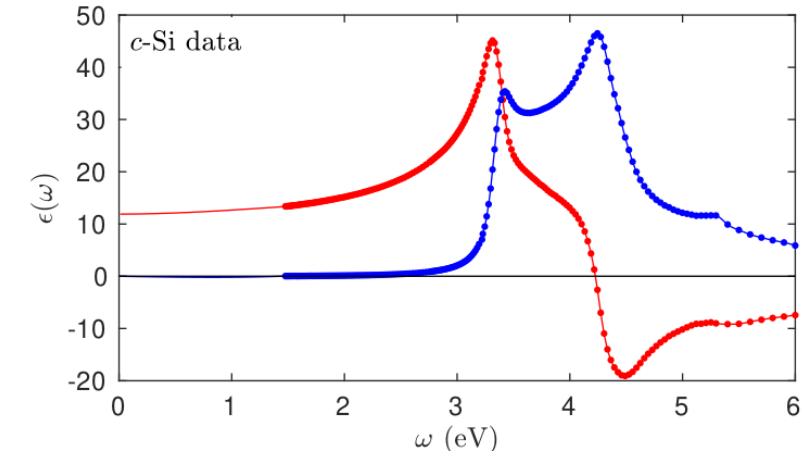
(b) 300 nm diameter disc



Waveguide Modes in a Dielectric Ribbon



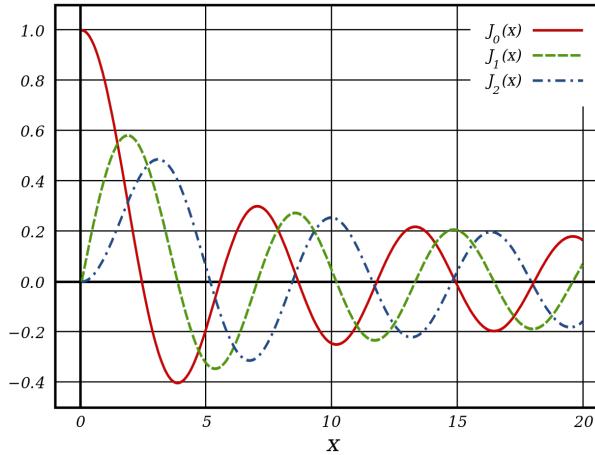
Waveguide Modes in a Dielectric Ribbon



Waveguide Modes in a Dielectric Cylinder

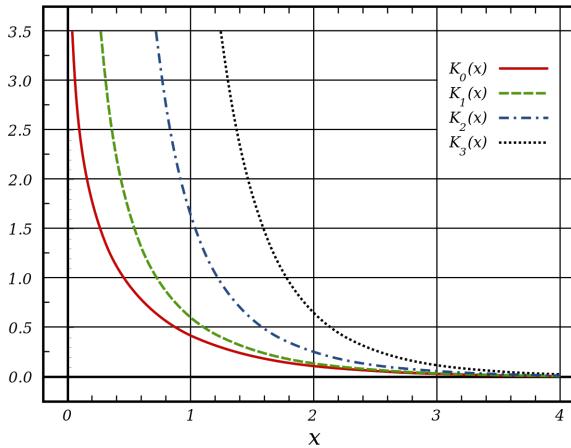
- Inside the cylinder,

$$E_z, H_z \propto J_m(k_r^{\text{in}} r)$$



- Outside the cylinder,

$$E_z, H_z \propto K_m(k_r^{\text{out}} r)$$

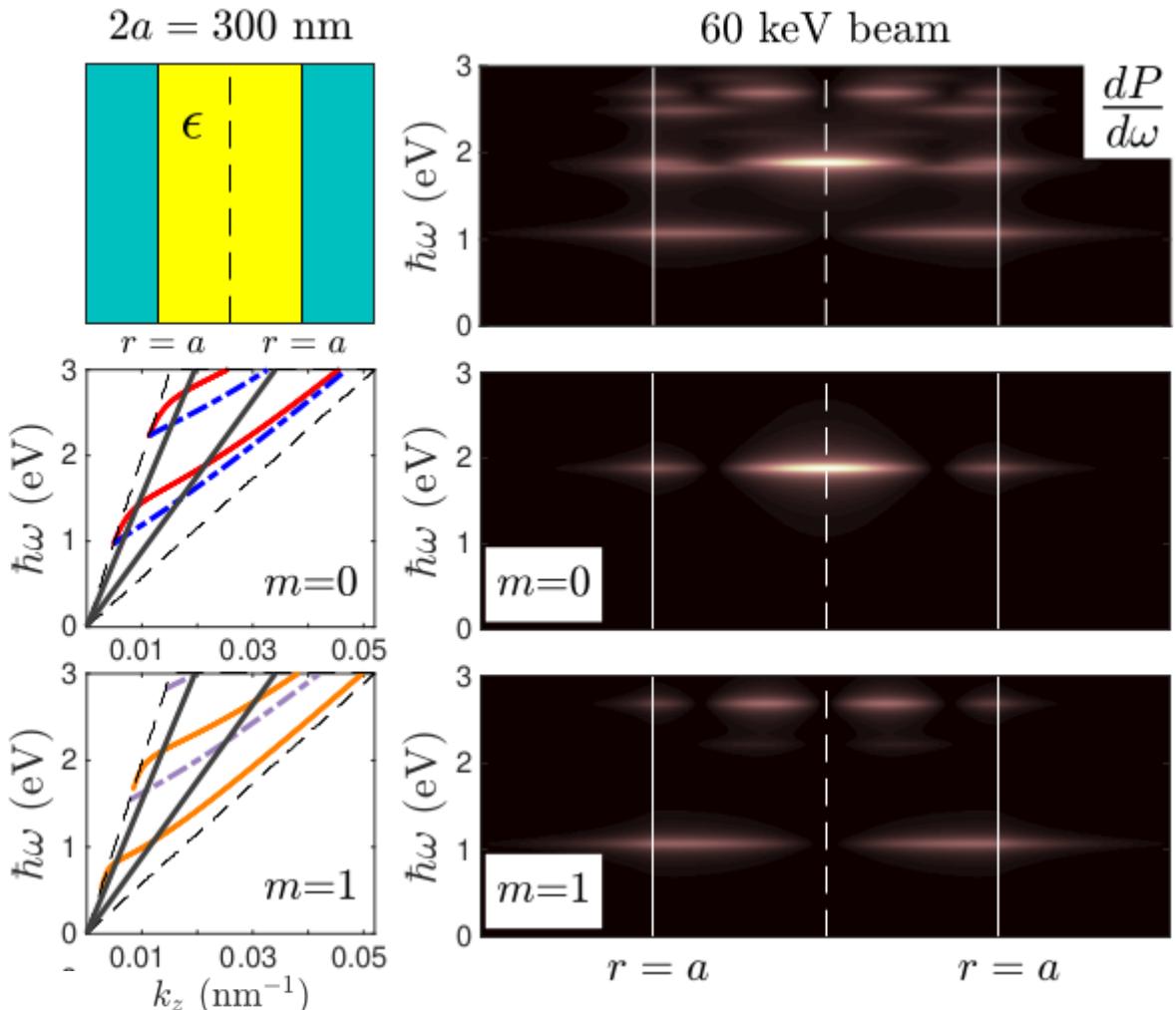


Waveguide Modes in a Dielectric Cylinder

- Imaged modes:

$$\omega_{lmn} = v k_z$$

- Different modes with similar qualities are imaged at different beam energies

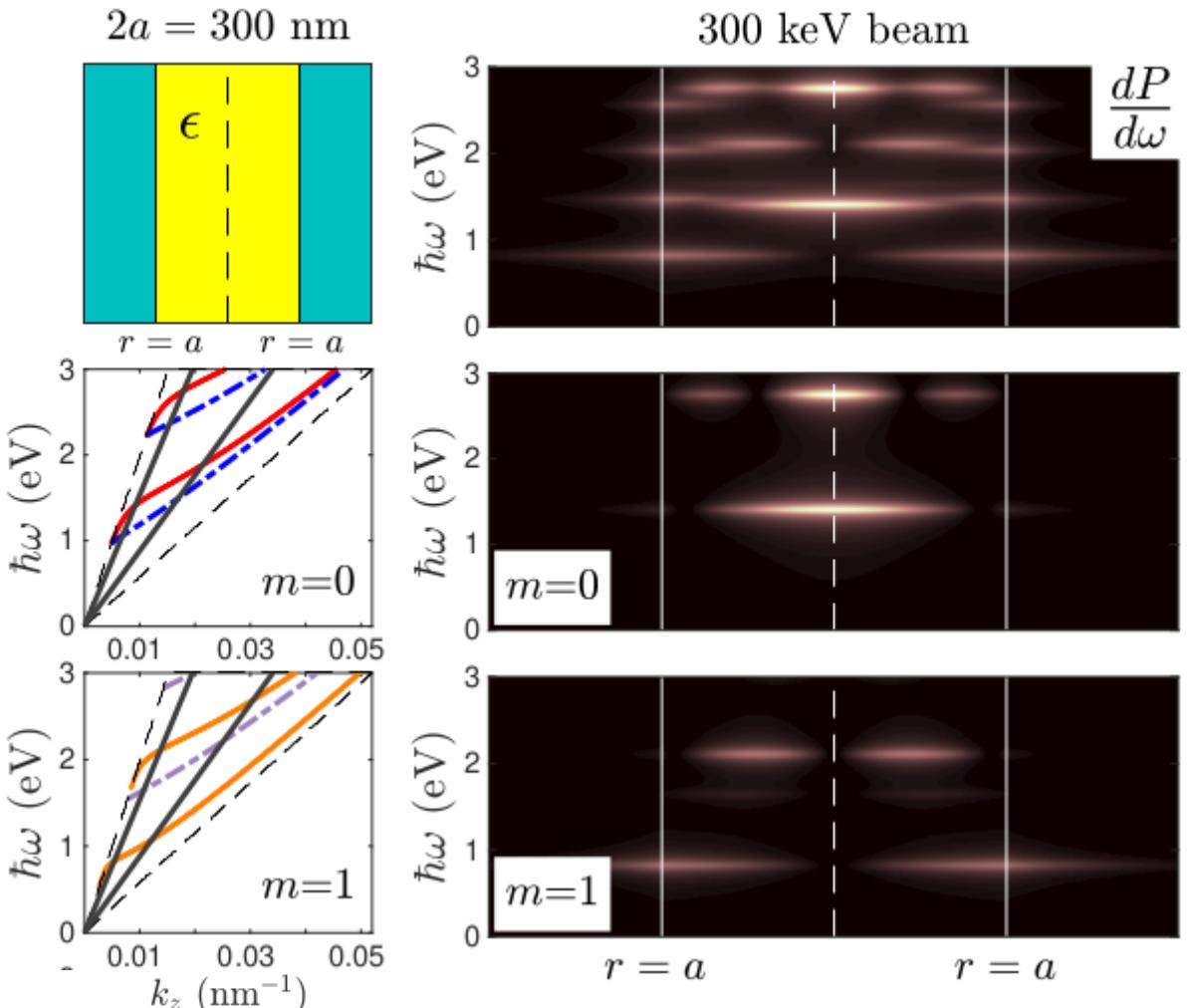


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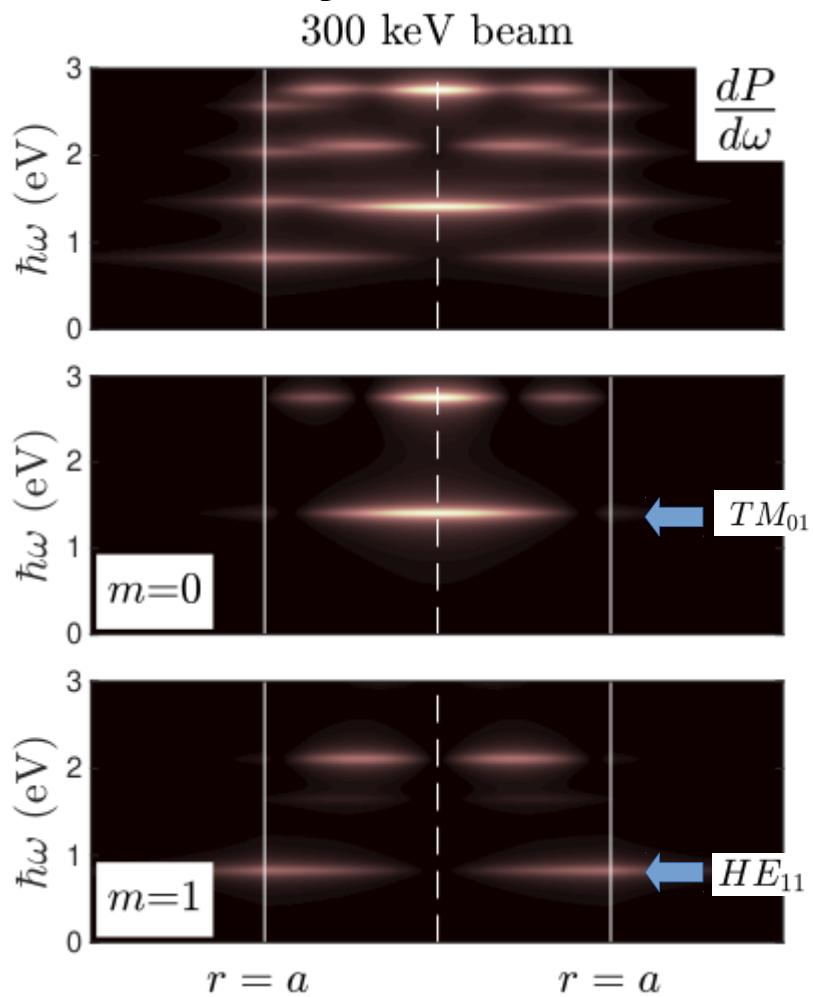
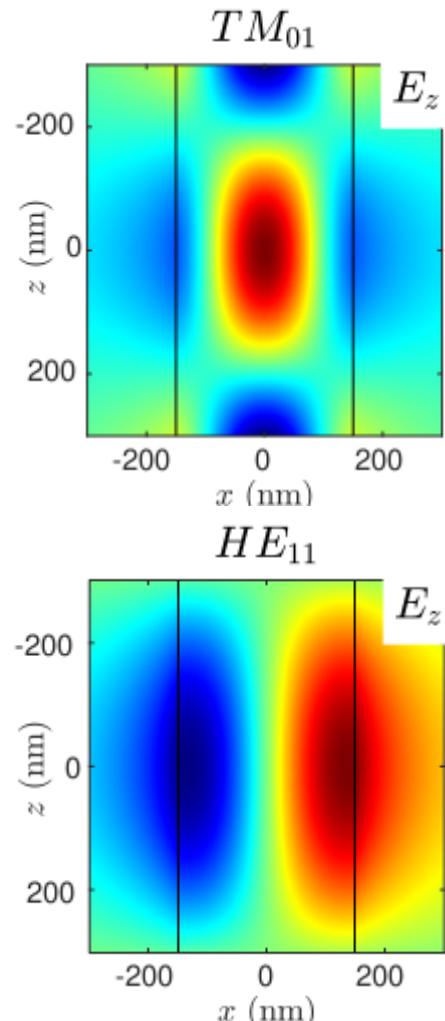


Waveguide Modes in a Dielectric Cylinder

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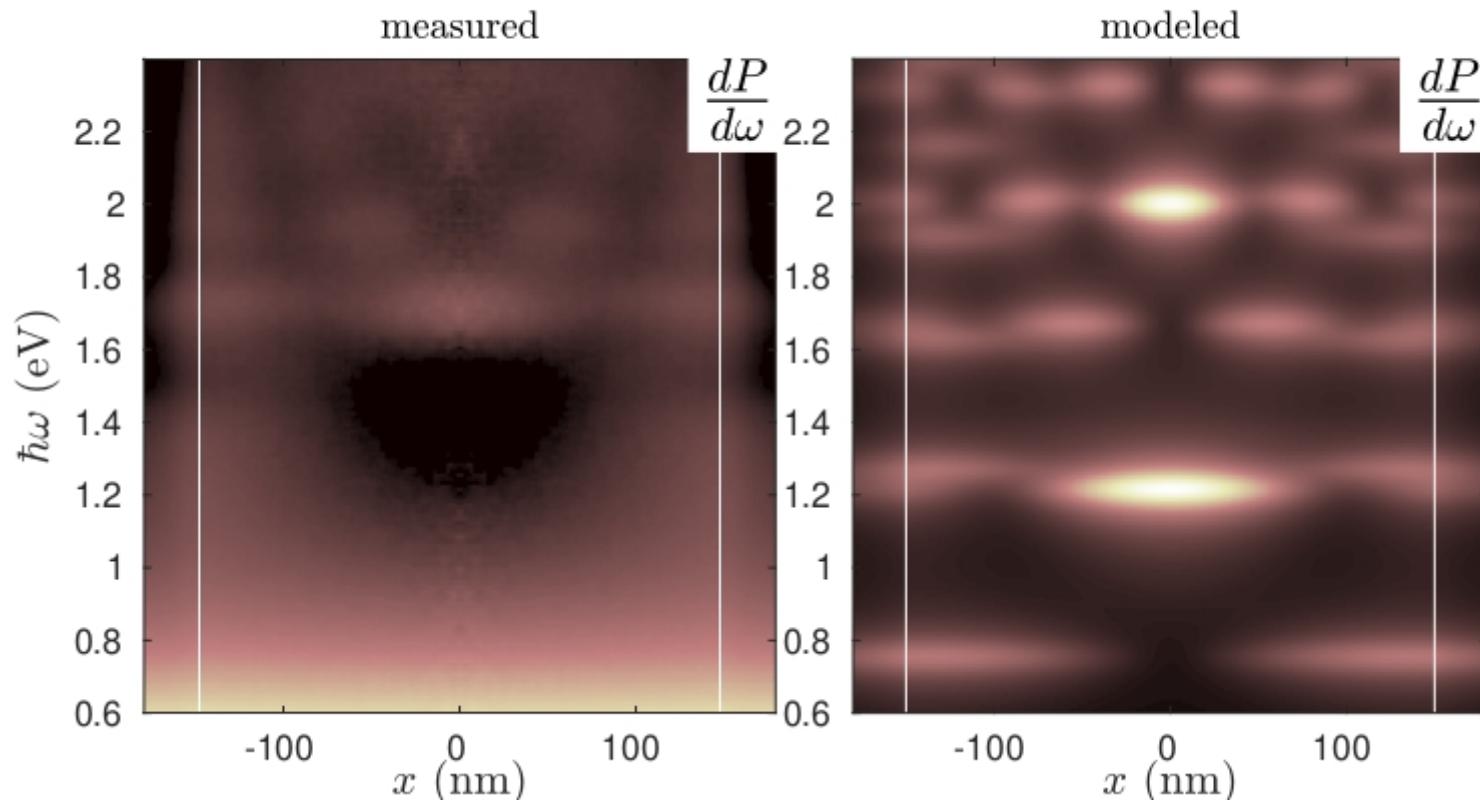
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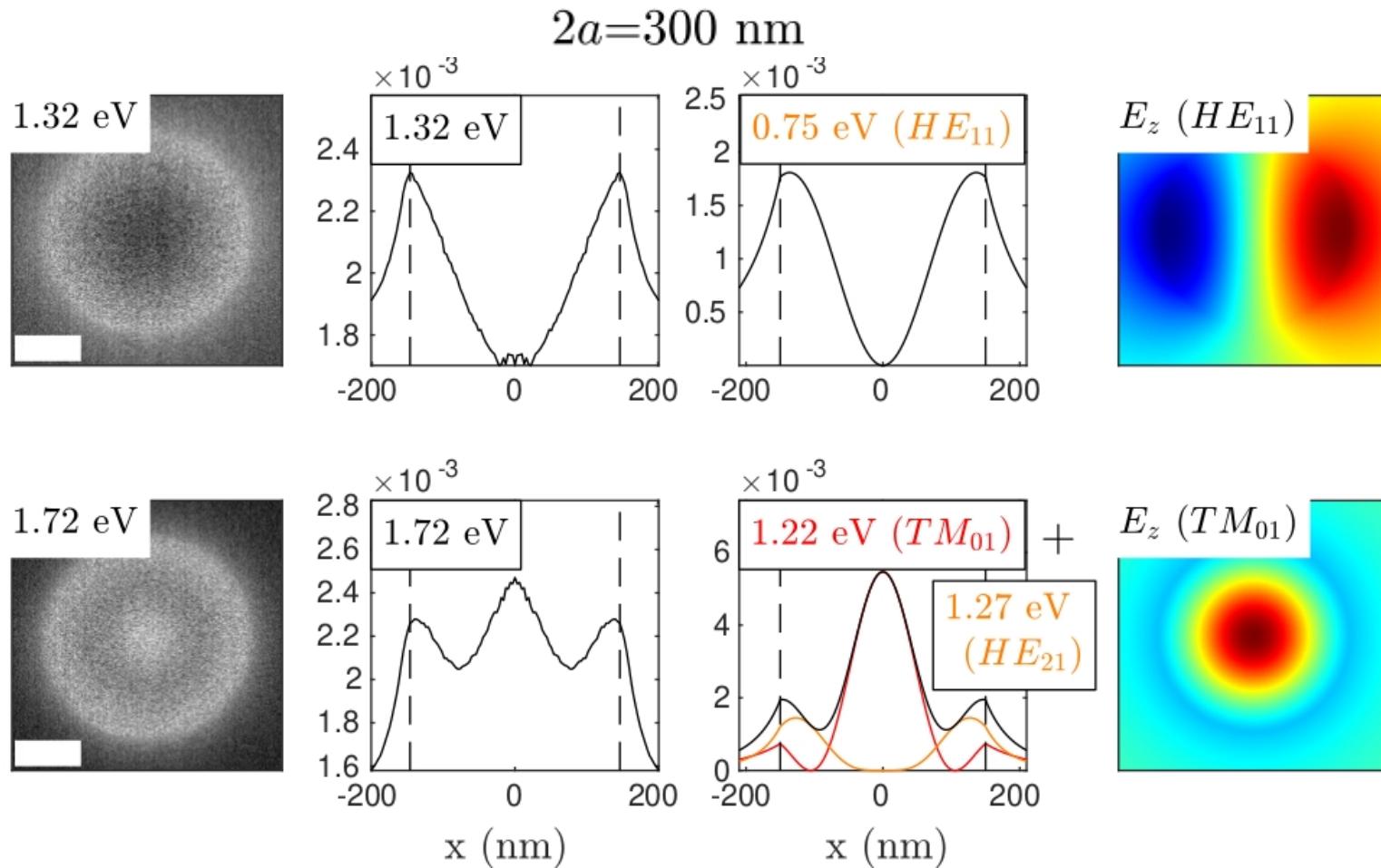


Comparison with Silicon Discs

$2a=300$ nm

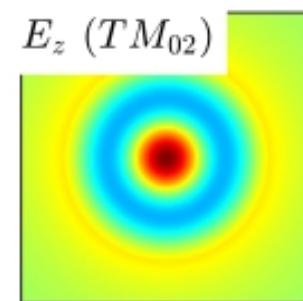
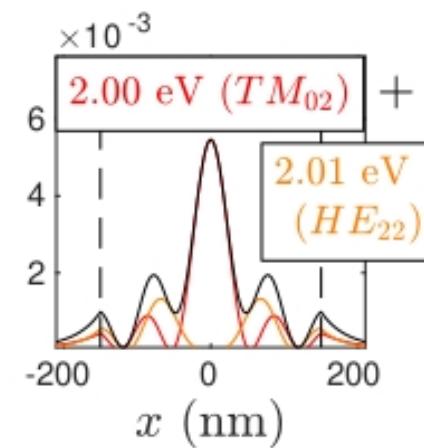
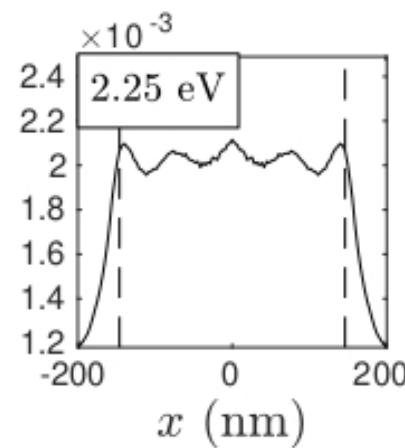
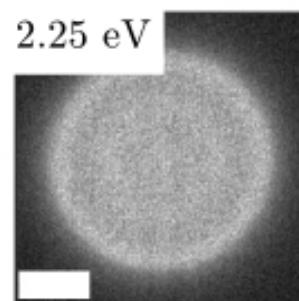
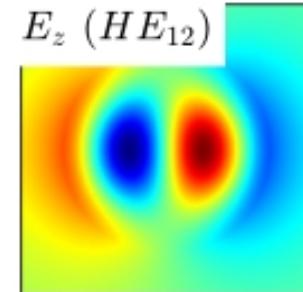
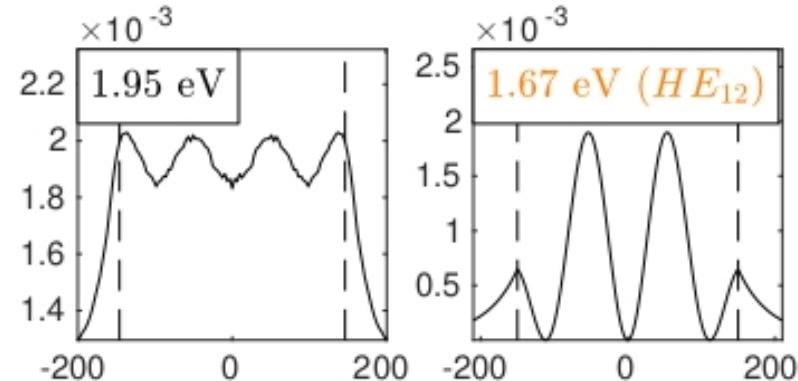
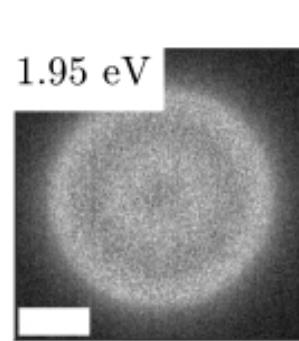


Approximate Modes in Dielectric Discs

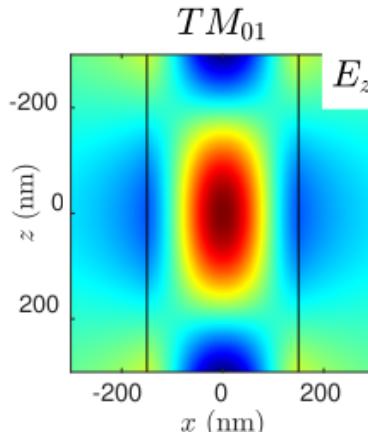


Approximate Modes in Dielectric Discs

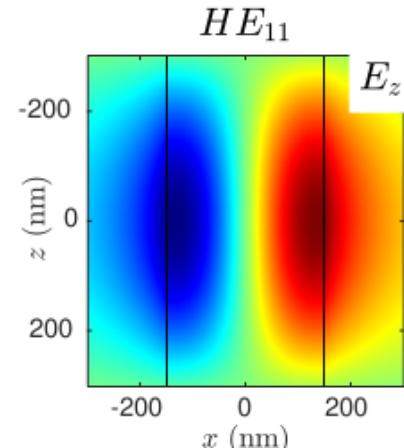
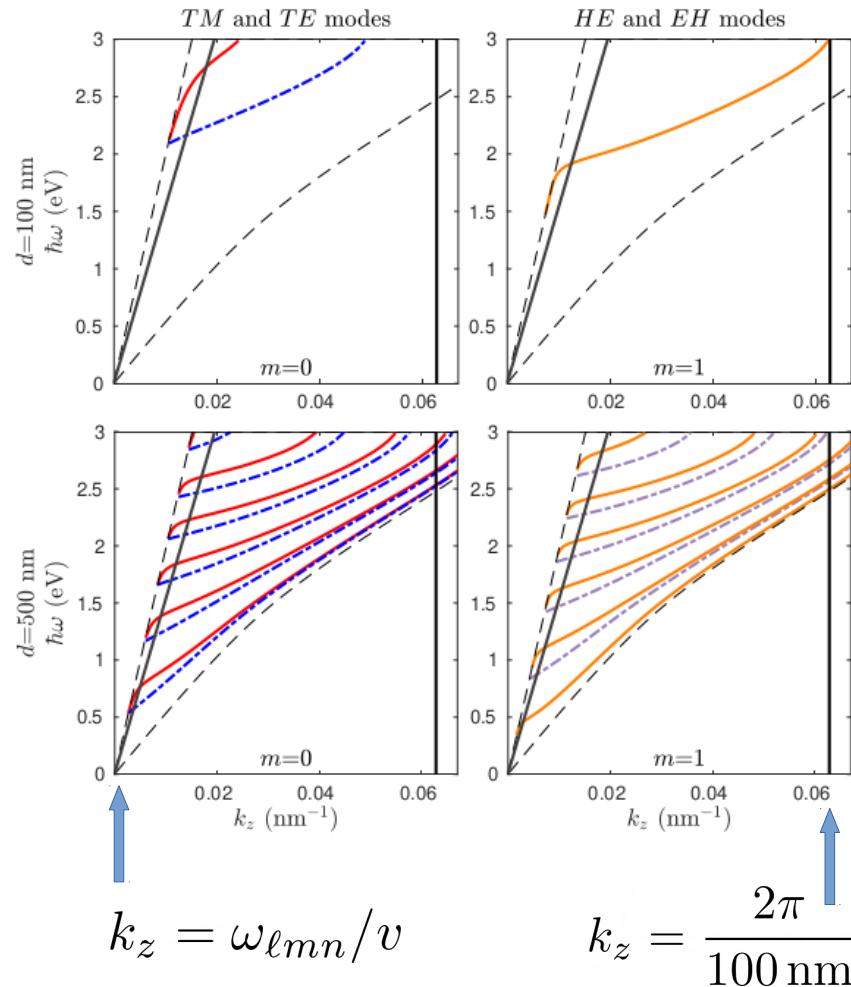
$2a=300$ nm



Tracking Modes Across Dielectric Discs

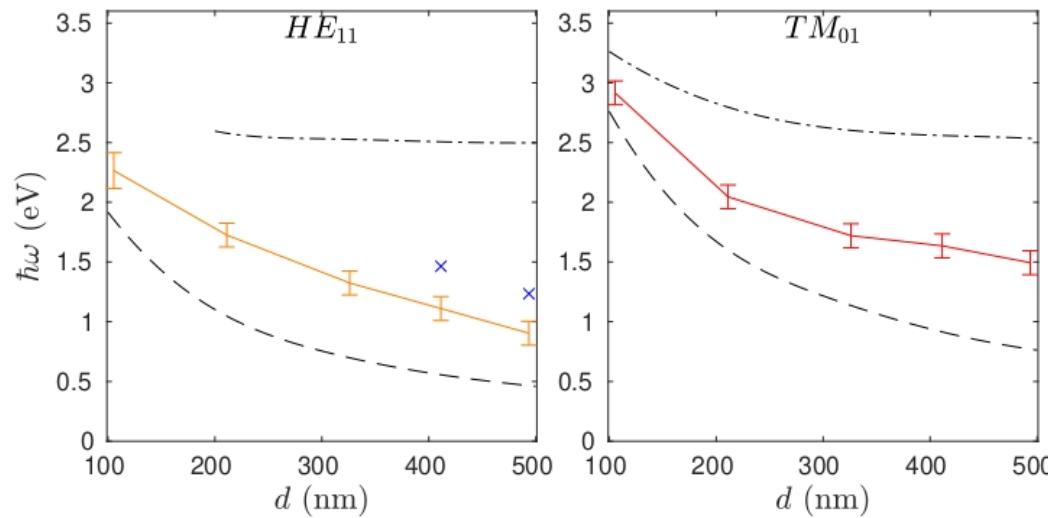
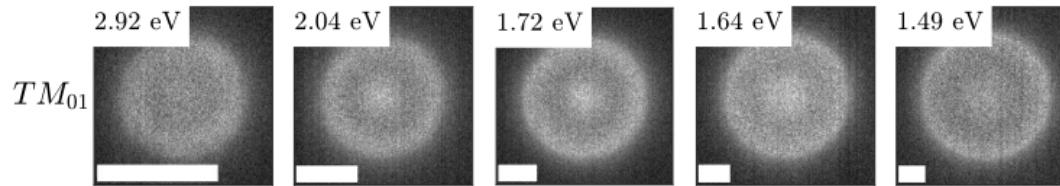
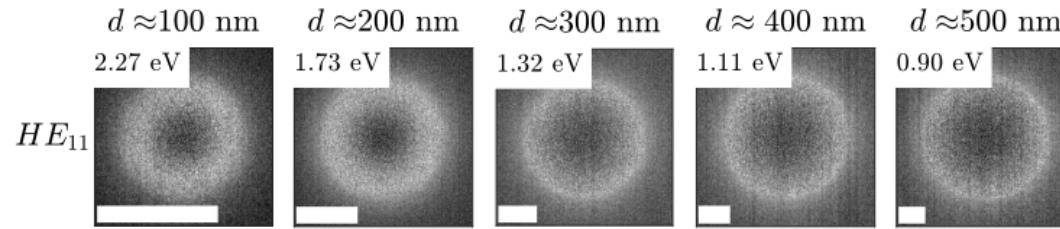


Different modes with similar qualities are imaged at different beam energies



Waveguide model gives us a “lower bound” on the mode energy, and thin disc approximation gives us an “upper bound”

Tracking Modes Across Discs



Conclusions, Thanks

- Spatial features of electrodynamic modes in dielectric particles can now be imaged using STEM-EELS
- Key features of these modes can be captured by modeling them as the Cherenkov excitation of waveguide modes



Dr. Duncan T.L. Alexander



Dr. Christian Dwyer