

Switchable plasmonic routers controlled by external magnetic fields by using magneto-plasmonic waveguides

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ABSTRACT

Supplementary information

Derivation of Eq. (4)

Let's remind the dispersion relation Eq. (3).

$$e^{-2k_m t} = \frac{q_m + q_g}{q_m - q_g} \frac{q_m + q_g}{q_m - q_g}, \quad (0.1)$$

where $q_m = k_m/\varepsilon_m$, $q_g = (\varepsilon_d k_d + g\beta)/(\varepsilon_d^2 - g^2)$, $k_m^2 = \beta^2 - k_0^2 \varepsilon_m$, $k_d^2 = \beta^2 - k_0^2(\varepsilon_d^2 - g^2)/\varepsilon_d$, t : thickness of the metal film, β : propagation constant, ε_m and ε_d : permittivity of the metal and the ferromagnetic dielectric, respectively.

For a metal film thickness larger than the skin depth $\delta = 1/2k_m$, in first approximation of $|\Delta\beta/\beta_0|$, following equations can be obtained.

$$e^{-t/\delta} = \frac{(q_m + q_d)^2 - (g\beta_0/\varepsilon_d^2)^2}{(q_m - q_d)^2 - (g\beta_0/\varepsilon_d^2)^2}, \quad (0.2)$$

$$q_m = -q_0 \left(1 + \frac{\beta_0 \Delta\beta}{q_0^2 \varepsilon_m^2} \right),$$

$$q_d = q_0 \left(1 + \frac{\beta_0 \Delta\beta}{q_0^2 \varepsilon_d^2} \right), \quad (0.3)$$

where $q_d = k_d/\varepsilon_d$, $\beta = \beta_0 + \Delta\beta$, $\beta_0 = k_0[\varepsilon_d \varepsilon_m / (\varepsilon_d + \varepsilon_m)]^{1/2}$, $q_0 = k_0(-\varepsilon_d - \varepsilon_m)^{-1/2}$.

By substituting Eq. (0.3) to Eq. (0.2), we can get the following analytical equation.

$$\Delta\beta^2 = \beta_0^2 \left[\frac{4(\varepsilon_d/\varepsilon_m)^2 e^{-t/\delta}}{(1 - \varepsilon_d^2/\varepsilon_m^2)^2} + \frac{g^2}{(1 - \varepsilon_d^2/\varepsilon_m^2)^2 (-\varepsilon_m \varepsilon_d)} \right]. \quad (0.4)$$

From Eq. (0.4), we obtain Eq. (4).

$$\beta^{e(o)} = \beta_0 + (-) \sqrt{(\Delta\beta_0)^2 + (\Delta\beta_g)^2},$$

$$\Delta\beta_0 = \frac{2(-\varepsilon_d/\varepsilon_m) \exp(-t/2\delta)}{1 - \varepsilon_d^2/\varepsilon_m^2} \beta_0, \quad \Delta\beta_g = \frac{g}{(1 - \varepsilon_d^2/\varepsilon_m^2) \sqrt{-\varepsilon_m \varepsilon_d}} \beta_0, \quad (0.5)$$

where the superscripts o and e represent the odd and the even modes, respectively.