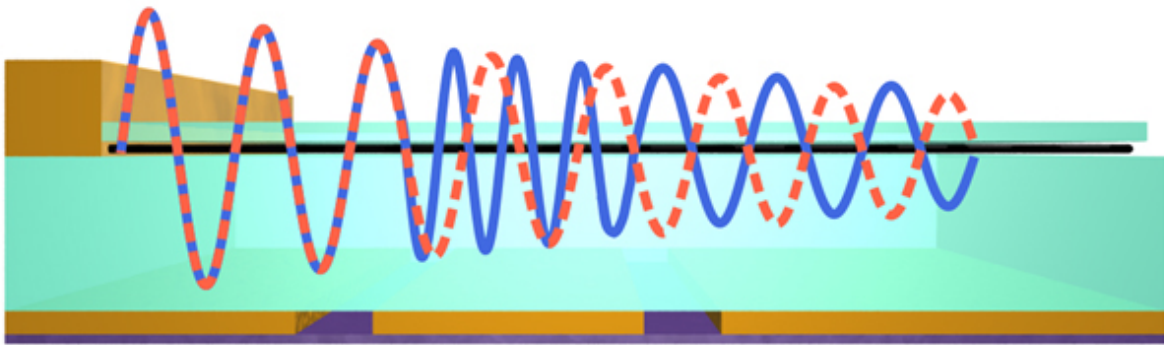


Ultra-compact phase modulators based on graphene plasmons

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Phase modulation due to a local wavelength change. Credit: Achim Woessner/ICFO

Modulating the amplitude and phase of light is a key ingredient for many of applications such as wavefront shaping, transformation optics, phased arrays, modulators and sensors. Performing this task with high efficiency and small footprint is a major challenge for the development of optoelectronic devices.

In a recent paper published in *Nature Photonics*, ICFO researchers Dr. Achim Woessner and Dr. Mark Lundberg and their collaborators have developed a phase modulator based on graphene capable of tuning the light phase between zero and 2π in situ.

To achieve this, they exploited the unique wavelength tunability of graphene plasmons, light coupled to electrons in graphene. In their experiment, they used ultra-high-quality graphene to build a fully functional phase modulator with a device footprint of only 350 nm, which is 30 times more than the wavelength of the infrared light used for this experiment. A near-field microscope was used to excite and image the plasmons, allowing an unprecedented insight into the plasmon properties such as their wavelength and phase.

This new type of phase modulator enables [graphene plasmons](#) to be used for ultra-compact light modulators and [phase](#) arrays with the possibility to control, steer and focus light in situ. This has potential applications for on-chip biosensing and two dimensional [transformation optics](#).

More information: Achim Woessner et al. Electrical 2π phase control of infrared light in a 350-nm footprint using graphene plasmons, *Nature Photonics* (2017). [DOI: 10.1038/nphoton.2017.98](https://doi.org/10.1038/nphoton.2017.98)

Provided by ICFO

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