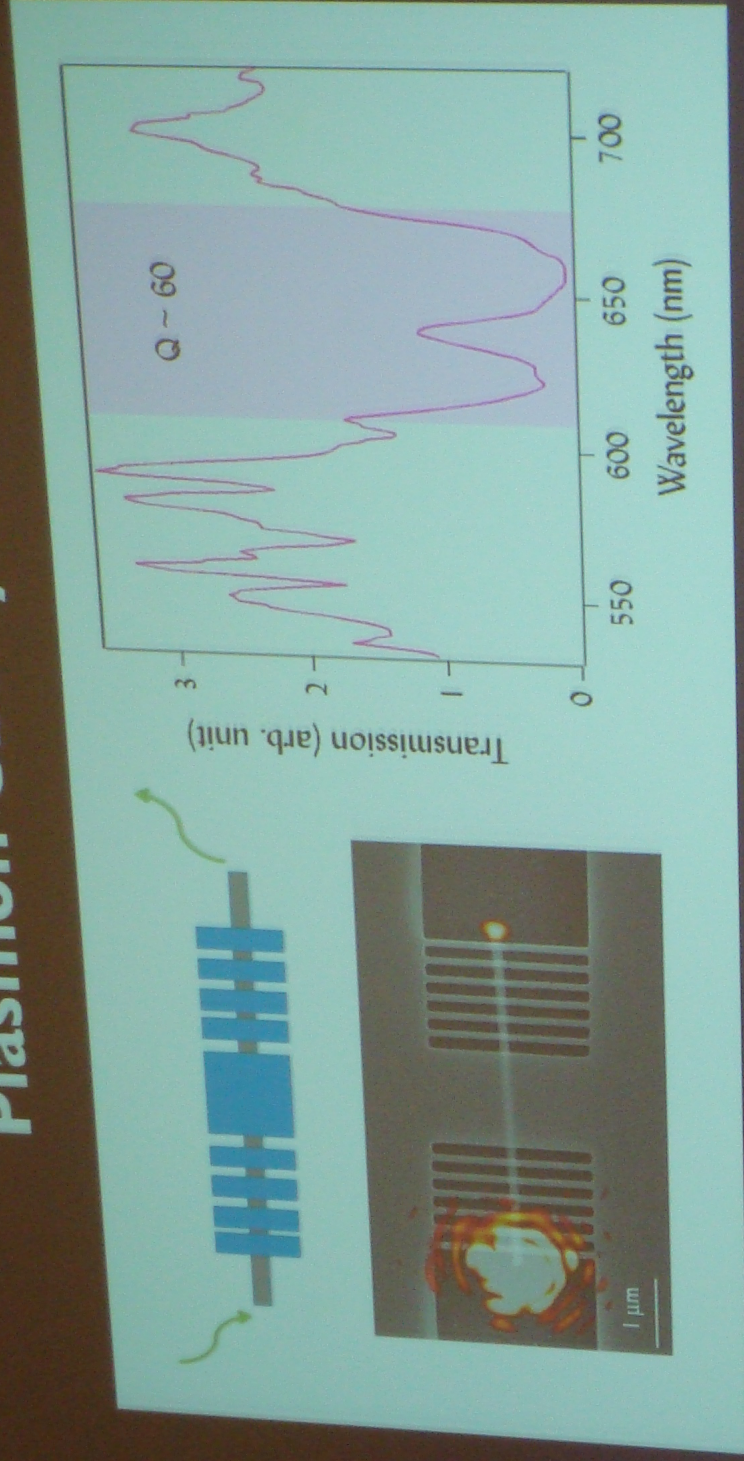
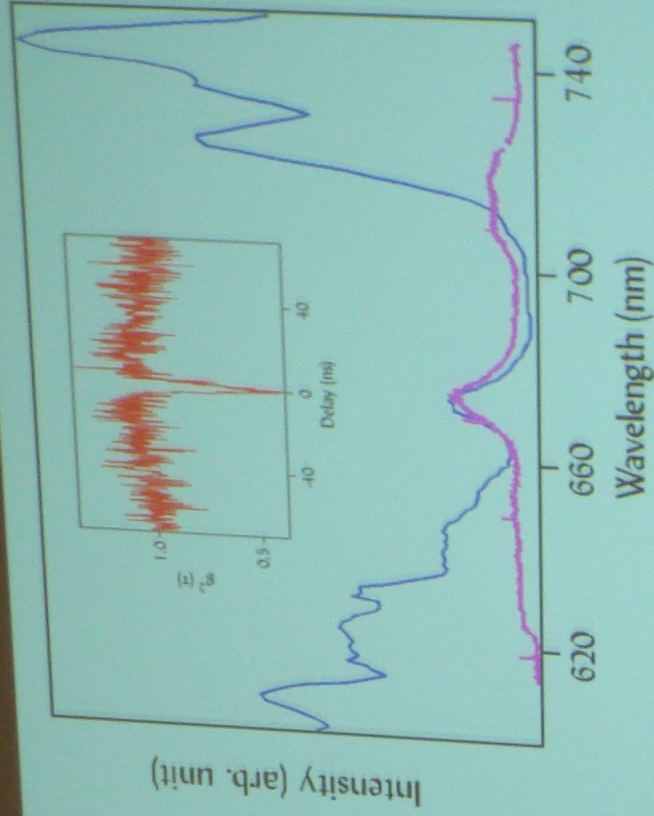
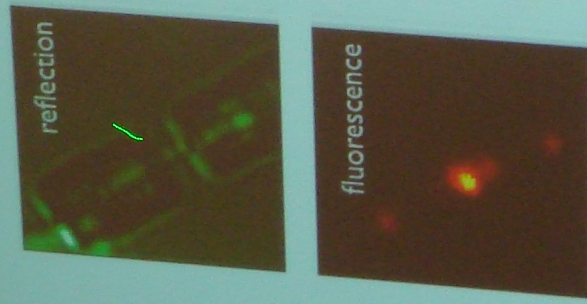


Plasmon Cavity: Data



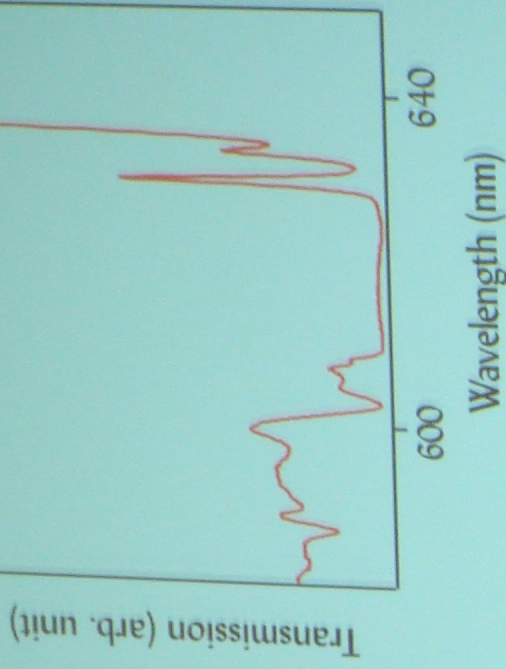
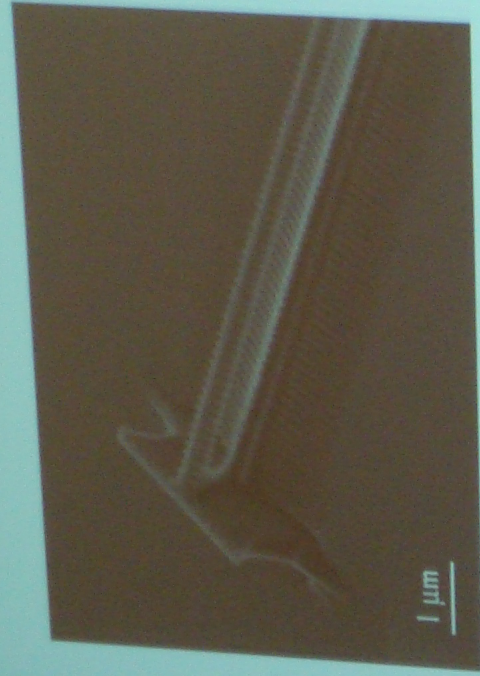
- A plasmon cavity fabricated using an Ag NW and PMMA stacks exhibits a clear resonance inside the plasmon stopband.
- The intensity of the resonance peak is attenuated by material absorption.
- The cavity Q ranges from 40 ~ 90 (finesse: 4 ~ 12).

Cavity-NV Coupling



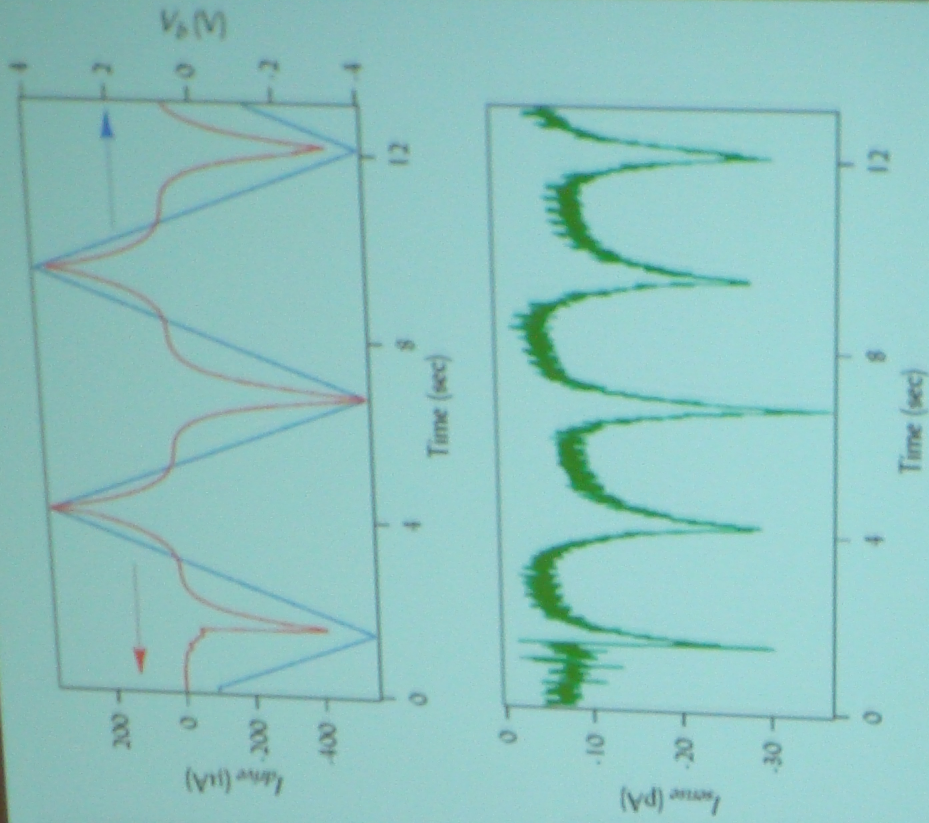
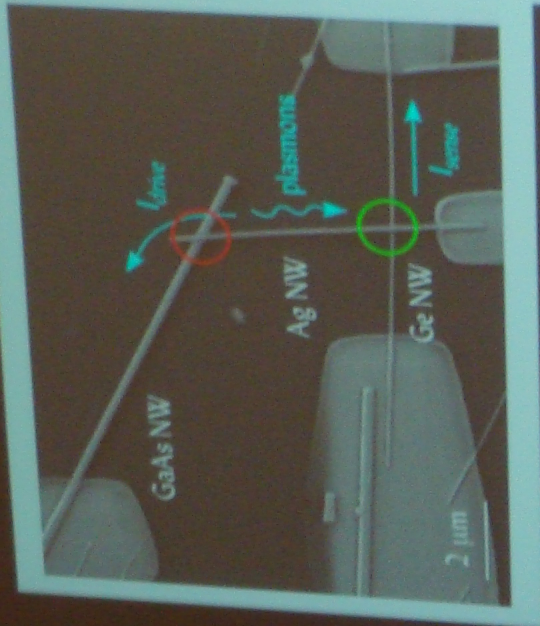
- The fluorescence spectrum of a single diamond NV center coupled to the cavity is modified from that of an uncoupled one.
- The Purcell factor up to ~30 can be achieved when the NW diameter is ~100 nm and Q is around 60.

Diamond Nanobeam Resonator



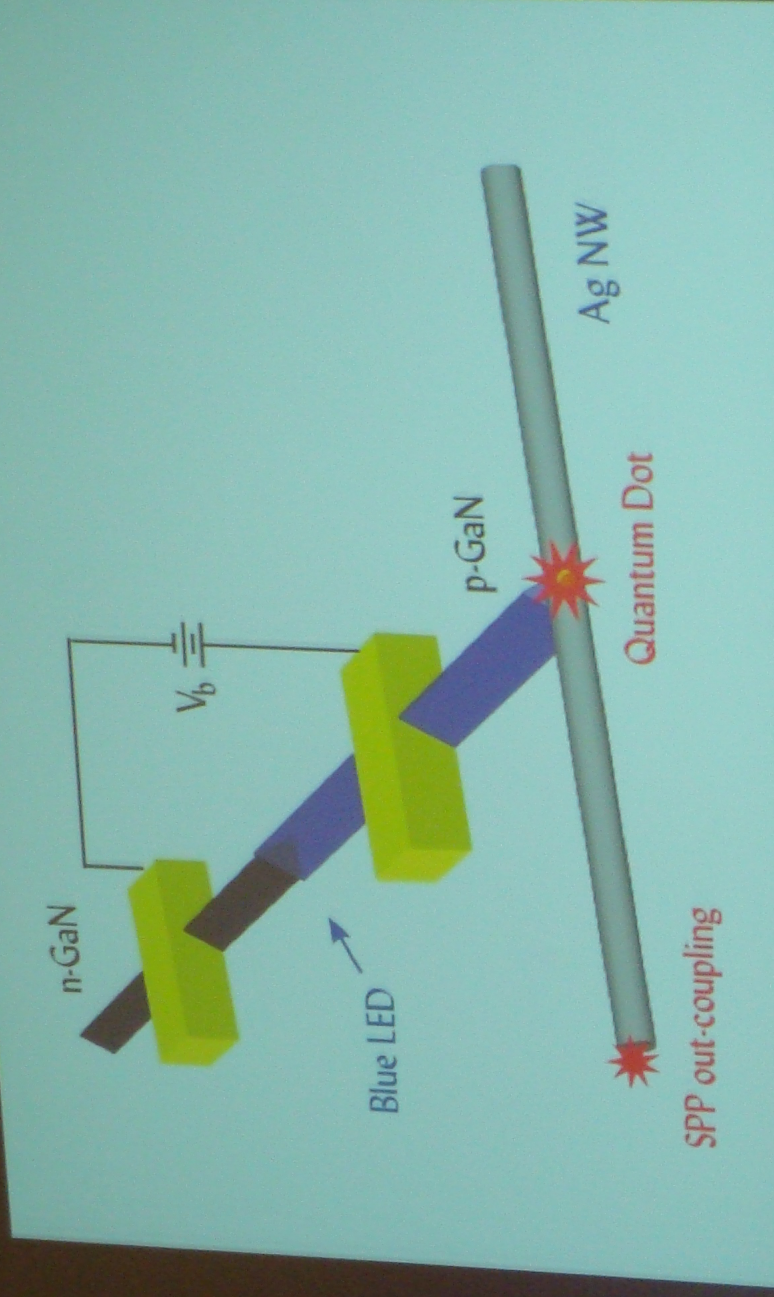
- By creating DBRs directly on an etched diamond nanobeam, we can generate a photonic cavity with Q exceeding 1000.
- By combining this resonator structure with gap plasmons, we should be able to generate plasmon cavities with **high Q** and **exceptionally small V_M** .

Dark Optoplasmonic Device



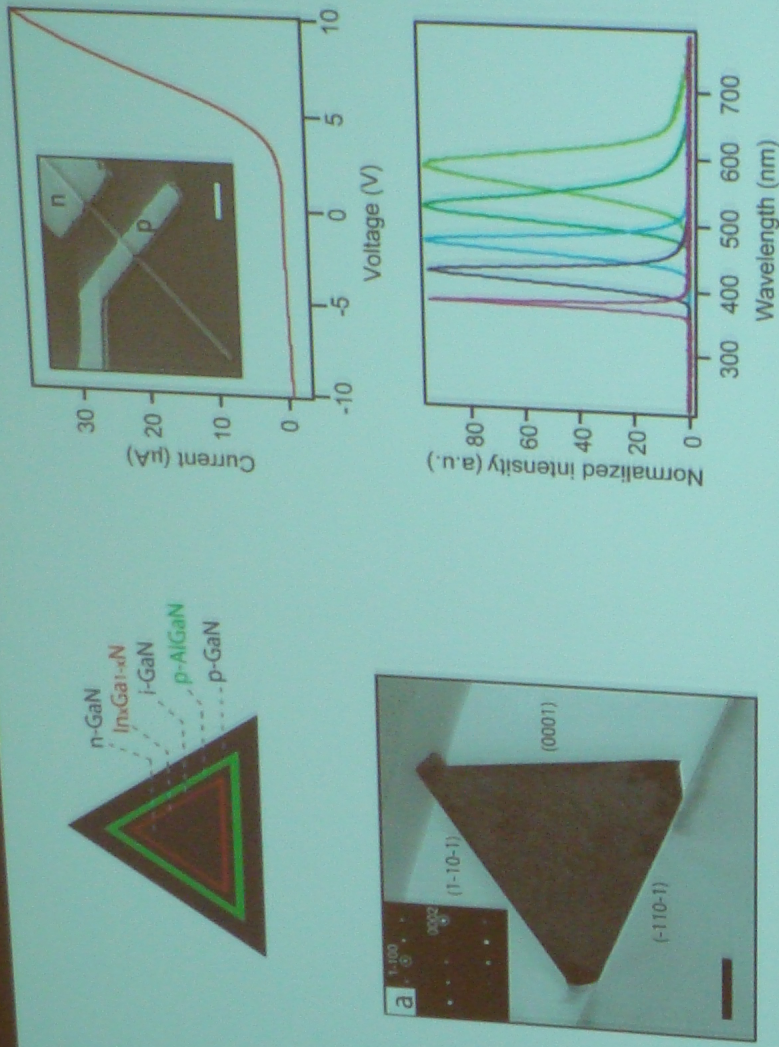
- A double-crossbar structure between NWs can form “dark” optoplasmonic circuit where plasmons are generated and detected electrically.

Electrically Driven Single Plasmon Source



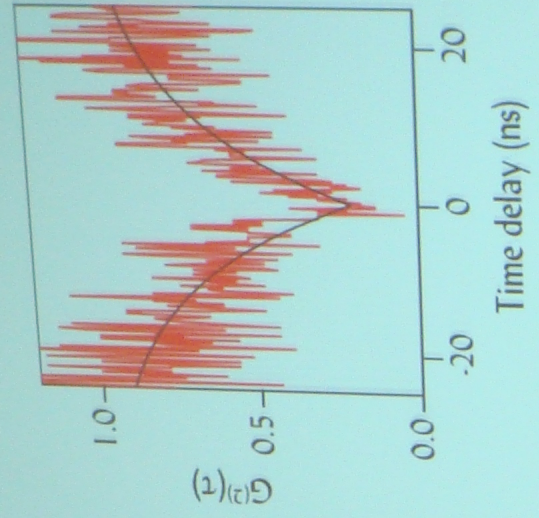
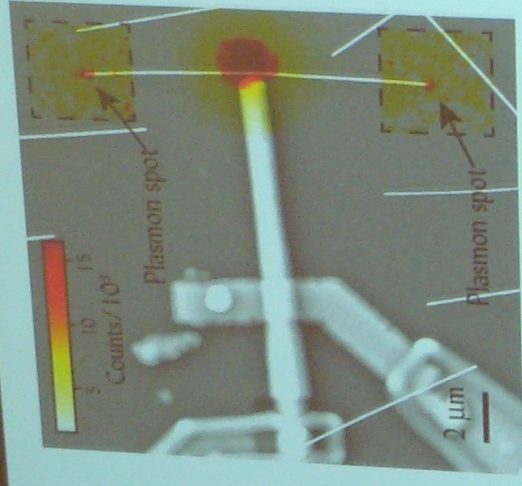
- By combining an efficient light-emitting diode (LED), a single quantum emitter, and a plasmonic waveguide, we can fabricate an **electrically driven single plasmon/photon source**.

GaN NW Heterostructure



- $n\text{-GaN}/\text{In}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}/p\text{-GaN}$ nanowire heterostructure can be used to generate color-tunable light emitting diodes.

Electrically Driven Single Plasmon Source



- By combining an efficient light-emitting diode (LED), a single quantum emitter (CdSe quantum dot), and a plasmonic waveguide, we can fabricate an **electrically driven single plasmon/photon source**.