Surface plasmon polariton laser based on a metallic trench Fabry-Perot resonator

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Recent years have witnessed a growing interest in the development of small-footprint lasers for potential applications in small-volume sensing and on-chip optical communications. Surface plasmons—electromagnetic modes evanescently confined to metal-dielectric interfaces—offer an effective route to achieving lasing at nanometer-scale dimensions when resonantly amplified in contact with a gain medium. We achieve narrow-linewidth visible-frequency lasing at room temperature by leveraging surface plasmons propagating in an open Fabry-Perot cavity formed by a flat metal surface coated with a subwavelength-thick layer of optically pumped gain medium and orthogonally bound by a pair of flat metal sidewalls. We show how the lasing threshold and linewidth can be lowered by incorporating a low-profile tapered grating on the cavity floor to couple the excitation beam into a pump surface plasmon polariton providing a strong modal overlap with the gain medium. Low-perturbation transmission-configuration sampling of the lasing plasmon mode is achieved via an evanescently coupled recessed nanoslit, opening the way to high-figure-of-merit reflective index sensing of analytes interacting with the open metallic trench.

INTRODUCTION

Ongoing miniaturization of the footprint of optical systems and circuits requires development of wavelength scale optical elements able to efficiently generate, manipulate, and detect light. Achieving coherent optical sources with narrow linewidth and nanoscale mode confinement in one or more dimensions has been central to this quest (1). Nanolasers incorporating high-index dielectric resonators under the form of photonic crystals (2–4) or whispering-gallery mode cavities (5–7) have constituted a major focus of research over the past few decades. More recently, metal-based resonators that sustain surface plasmons have emerged as a promising route to achieving stimulated emission (8–10) or lasing (11–20) at nanometer-scale dimensions. For example, optically pumped lasing plasmon modes formed by localized surface plasmons on dye-coated resonant nanoparticles and nanoparticle arrays (11–13), or by gap plasmons confined to a dielectric layer of nanoscale thickness between a metal surface and a semiconductor gain medium (14–19), have been recently demonstrated.

Here, we show lasing of propagating surface plasmon polaritons (SPPs) confined to an open Fabry-Perot cavity. Visible-frequency lasing is achieved at room temperature with record-narrow linewidth for any plasmon laser reported to date. The cavity consists of a template-striped ultrasmooth flat Ag surface orthogonally bound by a pair of Ag sidewalls, forming a trench-shaped, micrometer-scale width resonator for SPPs exhibiting a record-high quality factor, and a figure of merit for refractive index sensing that is an order of magnitude higher than that of the state-of-the-art surface plasmon resonance (SPR) sensor (21, 22). By incorporating a dye-doped polymer film of subwavelength thickness on the trench floor and optically pumping the dye from the open side of the cavity, we demonstrate room temperature SPP lasing in the red. We show how the lasing threshold and linewidth can be lowered by incorporating a low-profile tapered grating on the cavity floor to couple the excitation beam into a pump SPP providing a strong modal overlap with the gain medium. The record-narrow lasing linewidth (≈0.24 nm) achieved here is substantially narrower than that of localized plasmon lasers (11–13) and comparable to that of the best semiconductor-based gap plasmon laser (16, 17) demonstrated to date. Transmission-configuration sampling of the lasing intensity with minimum perturbation to both the pump and emission SPPs is achieved via an evanescently coupled nanoslit recessed below the cavity floor, opening the way to potential applications in small-volume optical sensing.

RESULTS

SPP Fabry-Perot resonator

A flat surface of noble metal facing a dielectric medium forms a canonical medium for sustaining SPPs—transverse-magnetic (TM)—polarized electromagnetic waves that propagate along the interface and evanescently decay normal to the interface, both into the metal (typically on a deep-subwavelength scale) and into the dielectric (typically on the scale of a wavelength). The rectangular open-trench structure conceived here to form the optical resonator of a visible-frequency SPP laser is defined by a planar, optically opaque Ag “floor”—delimited by two optically opaque, quasi-planar, quasi-parallel Ag “sidewalls,” oriented normal to the floor (Fig. 1A). White-light illumination of the cavity launches SPPs along the metal-air interface of the floor via scattering at the sidewall-floor corners. These SPPs, in turn, propagate across the cavity and reflect efficiently from the sidewalls, which act like SPP mirrors (23, 24). The cavity can sustain resonance of SPP modes propagating normal to the mirrors (in the x direction), where mirror separation l corresponds to an integer number of SPP half wavelengths. The rectangular profile of the resonant cavity allows for SPP standing waves of arbitrary extent parallel to the mirrors (along the y direction). To avoid scattering losses of the SPP field at the top corner of the cavity, the sidewall mirror height h is chosen to exceed SPP decay length normal to the cavity floor (in the z direction). A slit fabricated in the cavity floor, of subwavelength width (in the x direction) and arbitrary length (in the y direction), evanescently connects the cavity to a transparent substrate situated on its reverse side, which allows
the transmission mode probing of cavity SPP modes close to their plane of maximum intensity at the metal surface. Orienting the slit parallel to the cavity sidewalls—that is, parallel to the magnetic field vector of the SPP standing wave—allows efficient coupling between the SPP field in the cavity and the TM-polarized fundamental propagating mode of the slit.

The quality factor of the cavity resonator, limited by the round-trip loss of the trapped SPP mode, can be maximized by (i) minimizing the propagation loss of the SPPs along the cavity floor (section S1), (ii) minimizing the SPP reflection losses at each of the metal sidewalls (section S2), (iii) optimizing the length of the Fabry-Perot cavity $l$ (section S3), and (iv) minimizing the scattering loss from the recessed sampling slit.
The FDTD simulated magnetic field \( H_y \) of a slit-decorated cavity at resonance (\( \lambda_0 = 647 \) nm, Fig. 1B), optimized according to the above criteria, is characterized by a laterally trapped SPP standing wave in the cavity, evanescently decaying normal to the cavity floor, and for which one of the magnetic field nodes coincides with the location of the recessed slit. The spectrum of the transmitted intensity, monitored at a distance of 500 nm below the exit aperture of the slit, reveals a cavity mode with a resonance characterized by a peak position of \( \lambda_{\text{peak}} \approx 647 \) nm and a full-width half-maximum (FWHM) linewidth of \( \Delta = 1.8 \) nm, corresponding to a high quality factor of \( Q = \lambda_{\text{peak}} / \Delta = 360 \).

Fabrication of the optimized cavity resonator (section S5) is performed using the template-stripping method (25). The pattern template consists of a reusable, high-aspect ratio Si mesa (Fig. 1C) having a flat, ultrasmooth top surface, along with sidewalls that are orthogonal to within an angular tolerance of \( \leq 0.2^\circ \), over a vertical distance of \( \approx 3 \) \( \mu \)m from the top surface. Silver is angle-evaporated onto the Si template, to top-surface and sidewall thicknesses of \( \approx 300 \) and \( \approx 250 \) nm, respectively. A slit with a nominal lateral slit offset of 155 nm relative to the center of the mesa is then patterned through the top-surface Ag film via low-current FIB milling, stopping short of the Ag-Si interface by a recess distance of \( \approx 50 \) nm. Template stripping then yields an open, high-aspect ratio cavity (Fig. 1D) having features that conspire to minimize SPP propagation and scattering losses, namely, a recessed sampling slit, an ultrasmooth Ag surface for the cavity floor, and quasi-vertical Ag sidewalls.

The optical properties of the fabricated SPP resonator are characterized by illuminating the open side of the cavity with incoherent white light, collecting the light transmitted through the slit using an inverted optical microscope, and dispersing the collected light onto a grating spectrometer. The resulting spectrum of the collected intensity \( I_r \) reveals a pronounced resonance peak centered at \( \lambda_{\text{peak}} = 642 \) nm and characterized by a linewidth of \( \Delta = 2.1 \pm 0.1 \) nm (Fig. 1E). The uncertainty in the measurement of the resonance linewidth is 1 SD of the Lorentzian fit parameter. To our knowledge, the resulting \( Q = 310 \pm 15 \) is the largest quality factor directly measured to date for a resonator using only SPPs. The uncertainty in the calculated \( Q \) is 1 SD based on propagation of uncertainty from the resonance linewidth curve fitting.

To evaluate the performance of a refractive index sensor based on the plasmonic trench resonator, we expose the cavity floor to a superficial perturbation in the index of refraction under the form of ultrathin \( \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \) layers of an index of \( n = 1.77 \) of thickness ranging from 0.8 to 8 nm, conformally deposited using atomic layer deposition. The simulated surface magnetic field intensity, \( |H_y|^2 \), at the center of the cavity depicting the exponential decay of the SPP mode into the Ag film (\( y < 0 \)) and into the space above the Ag film (\( y > 0 \)), is illustrated in Fig. 1F in the case of an 8-nm-thick layer of \( \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \). Nanometer-scale spectral shifts to longer wavelengths of the peak position of the resonance, \( \lambda_{\text{peak}} \), are easily resolvable as a function of increasing layer thickness because of the relatively narrow resonance linewidths (Fig. 1G).

On the basis of an analytic treatment of an SPP mode propagating along an Ag surface coated with a layer of \( \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \) of thickness \( t \), the dependence of \( \lambda_{\text{peak}} \) on \( t \) can be shown to be equivalent to a bulk-index sensitivity of \( S = d\lambda_{\text{peak}}/dn_{\text{eff}} \approx 714 \) nm RIU\(^{-1} \) (where \( n_{\text{eff}} \) is the refractive index of a bulk dielectric medium facing the Ag surface). For the minimum observed cavity resonance linewidth of \( \Delta = 2.1 \) nm (Fig. 1E), the calculated figure of merit is \( \text{FOM} = S/\Delta = 340 \), which is a factor of 10 higher than that of a state-of-the-art, commercial SPR sensor based on Kretschmann configuration excitation (21, 22).

**SPP Fabry-Perot laser**

Optimizing the absorbance efficiency of a free-space pump beam by the gain medium used in plasmon amplifiers and lasers, without simultaneously introducing significant loss channels for the amplified/lasing surface plasmon modes, remains a challenging problem (28, 29). In particular, the pumping of an SPP traveling within a gain medium along a metal surface is fundamentally inefficient when using free-space illumination, due to poor mode overlap in the direction normal to the surface between the evanescently decaying SPP, which has an intensity maximum at the surface, and the standing wave resulting from free-space pumping, which has an intensity minimum at that surface (28). One demonstrated approach to increasing the interaction between a pump...
and a signal SPP mediated by a nonlinear medium involves providing the pump under the form of an SPP that propagates along the same metal surface (30, 31). Here, we improve the absorption of the pump by the thin-film gain medium and increase gain-mode overlap between the pump and the SPP by converting a normally incident free-space pump beam into surface plasmon waves confined to the cavity floor (“pump SPPs”), leading to an SPP laser with a substantially lowered lasing threshold. This is achieved by leveraging a low-profile, sinusoidal grating added onto the cavity floor to couple an excitation beam polarized orthogonal to the grating into counterpropagating SPPs, forming a pump SPP standing wave directly generated inside the lasing cavity (Fig. 3A). To maximize the coupling of the excitation beam at normal incidence, the grating periodicity \( p \) is chosen to nominally match the pump–SPP effective wavelength \( \lambda_{p\text{-SPP}} \) (where the SPP mode index \( n_{\text{SPP}} \) versus the free-space wavelength is shown in section S9). To limit out-of-plane diffraction of the resulting lasing SPPs by the same grating, we oriented the grating ridges parallel to the propagation direction of the lasing SPPs (along the \( x \) direction, normal to the sidewall mirrors), thus resulting in orthogonal standing waves for lasing SPPs and pump SPPs, respectively. In addition, the grating is designed to only partially occupy the full cavity width (along the \( x \) direction), leaving flat cavity floor “buffer” segments adjacent to either mirror, which (i) can accommodate, as demonstrated earlier, straightforward integration of a subsurface sampling slit having a well-controlled, constant recess \( \delta \) below the cavity floor and (ii) act to protect the flatness of the sidewall mirrors during the modified template-stripping fabrication process described subsequently. To minimize reflection/scattering of the lasing SPPs at the boundaries between the grating and flat regions and provide adiabatic mode transition between the respective regions, we modulated the grating height along the \( x \) direction by one period of a cosine function, yielding a gently tapered profile toward each side of the cavity (Fig. 3A).

The proposed SPP-pumped SPP laser is fabricated using a modified template-stripping process in which the Si mesa is patterned to simultaneously mold the Fabry–Perot cavity and the tapered coupling grating on the cavity floor (see Materials and Methods). The fabrication process, including the FIB milling of the sampling slit before template stripping, yields a Ag-coated rectangular cavity of a width of \( l' = 4.4 \) µm (Fig. 3B) that features a tapered grating on the cavity floor having a peak height of \( d = 40 \) nm (section S10), a periodicity of \( p = 350 \) nm, and a length of

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**Fig. 2. Experimental characterization of the SPP Fabry-Perot laser.**

(A) Schematic diagram of the metallic trench SPP laser, consisting of a gain medium–decorated Fabry–Perot resonator, illuminated with a pump beam (blue-green) of intensity \( I_p \). The schematic standing wave (red) illustrates a trapped SPP lasing mode. A recessed slit, offset from the cavity center by distance \( \zeta' \), evanescently samples the lasing SPP mode and transmits a wave of proportional intensity, \( I_s \), into the far field. (B) Evolution of the spectrum of \( I_s \) with increasing pump intensity \( I_p \). Inset: SEM image of the FIB cross section of the fabricated SPP laser. A thin layer of platinum was deposited on top of the device to assist with the FIB cross section. The orange dashes outline the boundaries of the spin-coated gain medium. (C) Emission linewidth, \( \Delta \), and (D) log scale light-light curve of the outcoupled light emission, \( I_E \), versus \( I_p \). The uncertainties in the measurements of \( I_p \) are 1 SD based on the measurement of pump energy from 100 consecutive pulses. (C) Inset: \( I_E \) versus \( I_p \) on a linear scale indicating the lasing threshold \( I_{th} \).
30 μm in the direction parallel to the sidewalls (y direction; Fig. 3B, inset), as well as a width of w = 3 μm in the direction normal to the sidewalls (x direction) with a lateral offset of ξ = 320 nm. The recessed sampling slit (Fig. 3B, inset) is positioned within the larger of the two flat buffer areas, at a lateral offset of ζ = 1.5 μm with respect to the cavity center. The fabrication of the SPP-pumped SPP laser is finalized by incorporating a PMMA:DCM gain medium of dye concentration and nominal thickness identical to that of the free-space pumped SPP laser described in Fig. 2. For reference, laser structures having different grating periodicities of p = 300 and 400 nm (for a chosen nominal peak height of d = 40 nm) and different peak heights of d = 20 and 80 nm (for a chosen nominal grating periodicity of p = 350 nm) were also fabricated (section S11), along with a laser structure devoid of a coupling grating.

The evolution of the SPP emission under normal-incidence, pulsed laser illumination of the structure with an excitation wavelength of λp = 480 nm and polarization orthogonal to the grating ridges (Ep//y) indicates SPP lasing with a lasing threshold of Ith = 5.6 ± 1.2 MW/cm² and a record-narrow linewidth (Δ = 0.24 ± 0.14 nm; Fig. 3C) for any room temperature plasmon laser reported to date (16). The effectiveness of grating-coupled SPP pumping in achieving low-threshold lasing is established by a comparison with a reference grating-free device of the same length illuminated under identical conditions (polarization Epl//y), which displays a lasing threshold that is a factor of ≈2.1 higher (Fig. 3D; Ith = 11.6 ± 1.2 MW/cm²). The threshold reduction can be attributed to both increased gain-mode overlap due to colocation of intensity maxima of pump SPPs and lasing SPPs in the same plane at the metal surface, and net enhancement of pump absorption by a factor of 1.5 compared to the case of an unpatterned cavity floor (section S12).

Note that the grating-decorated device pumped by an excitation beam polarized parallel to the grating (Ep//x) similarly displays an increased lasing threshold (by a factor of ≈1.8, Ith = 10.8 ± 1.2 MW/cm²) due to the absence of any significant coupling to pump SPPs, just as in the case of the flat cavity floor. For the reference grating-free device, the lasing threshold for Ep//x is also found to be lower (by a factor of ≈1.3) when compared to Ep//y, because of a more efficient coupling to pump SPPs from the cavity sidewalls. Similarly, under identical illumination conditions (polarization Epl//x), the lasing threshold for the grating-free device is found to be lower (by a factor of ≈1.2) than that of the grating-decorated device because the grating introduces an additional scattering loss channel for the lasing SPP.

The narrow linewidth of the SPP lasing mode of the dye-decorated Fabry-Perot resonator opens the perspective of active refractive index sensing with substantially increased figure of merit compared to that achieved using the passive resonator scheme (Fig. 1G). We theoretically evaluate this possibility by performing two-dimensional FDTD
simulations of an SPP lasing mode interacting with a uniform analyte of variable index \( n \) filling the cavity above the gain medium (Fig. 4A). First, using the cavity geometry, dye composition, and dye thickness \( d_G = 260 \text{ nm} \) of the 2.5-\( \mu \text{m} \)-wide flat-floored SPP laser studied in section S8, along with the same pumping conditions, the lasing wavelength shift \( \delta \lambda_{\text{peak}} \) normalized to the experimentally measured lasing linewidth \( \Delta = 0.24 \text{ nm} \) (Fig. 2C), are plotted as a function of \( n \). For reference, the simulated measured peak resonance wavelength shift (relative to \( \lambda_{\text{peak}} \) at \( n = 1 \)) of a passive cavity (dye-free), \( \delta \lambda_{\text{peak}} \), normalized to the corresponding simulated resonance linewidth \( \Delta = 1.8 \text{ nm} \), is also plotted. (C) FDTD-simulated normalized magnetic field intensity distribution \( |H_y|^2 \) at \( \lambda_{\text{E}} = 630 \text{ nm} \) for the lasing cavity described in section S8 \( (d_G = 260 \text{ nm}) \) pumped at \( \lambda_{P} = 480 \text{ nm} \) with an intensity of \( I_P = 2.0 \text{ MW/cm}^2 \). For ease of visualization, \( |H_y|^2 \) is multiplied by \( 10^3 \) in the plane below the cup floor \( (z < 0) \). (D) Same as (C), with the addition of an outcoupling beaming grating.

Fig. 4. Active refractive index sensing using the SPP lasing mode and beaming of the lasing emission. (A) FDTD-simulated cross section of magnetic field intensity \( |H_y(z)|^2 \) at the center of the lasing cavity described in section S7, coated with layers of gain medium with respective thicknesses of \( d_G = 50 \text{ nm} \) (at \( \lambda_{\text{peak}} = 645 \text{ nm} \)) and 260 nm (at \( \lambda_{\text{peak}} = 630 \text{ nm} \)). (B) FDTD-simulated lasing wavelength shifts, \( \delta \lambda_{\text{peak}} \) (relative to \( \lambda_{\text{peak}} \) at \( n = 1 \)), normalized to the corresponding experimentally measured lasing linewidth \( \Delta = 0.24 \text{ nm} \) (Fig. 2C), are plotted as a function of \( n \). For reference, the simulated measured peak resonance wavelength shift (relative to \( \lambda_{\text{peak}} \) at \( n = 1 \)) of a passive cavity (dye-free), \( \delta \lambda_{\text{peak}} \), normalized to the corresponding simulated resonance linewidth \( \Delta = 1.8 \text{ nm} \), is also plotted. (C) FDTD-simulated normalized magnetic field intensity distribution \( |H_y|^2 \) at \( \lambda_{\text{E}} = 630 \text{ nm} \) for the lasing cavity described in section S8 \( (d_G = 260 \text{ nm}) \) pumped at \( \lambda_{P} = 480 \text{ nm} \) with an intensity of \( I_P = 2.0 \text{ MW/cm}^2 \). For ease of visualization, \( |H_y|^2 \) is multiplied by \( 10^3 \) in the plane below the cup floor \( (z < 0) \). (D) Same as (C), with the addition of an outcoupling beaming grating.
periodic grating of subwavelength-dimension linear grooves, the divergence of the radiation pattern on the exit side of the device can be transformed from quasi-isotropic to collimated (32). This possibility is illustrated by comparing the FDTD-simulated radiation patterns ($\lambda _{E} = 630$ nm) of otherwise identical open-trench lasing structures having exit surfaces that are, respectively, (i) unpatterned (Fig. 4C) and (ii) decorated with an eight-groove grating with a pitch of 360 nm, a groove width of 180 nm, and a groove depth of 60 nm (Fig. 4D). The radiated power captured, for example, by a collection system of NA ranging from 0.75 to 0.35 is calculated to be higher by a factor ranging from 1.6 to 2.5 in the case of the grating-decorated exit surface. The ability to collimate the light sampled from the SPP laser also opens the perspective of practical collection efficiencies in lens-free integrated sensing systems that directly incorporate arrays of these lasers onto an electronic sensing chip.

**DISCUSSION**

In summary, we demonstrate a Fabry-Perot resonator for SPPs that exhibit a record-high quality factor and a figure of merit for refractive index sensing that is an order of magnitude higher than that of a commercial SPR sensor. The cavity is leveraged to achieve visible-frequency narrow-linewidth SPP lasing at room temperature. The lasing threshold is minimized by providing the pump under the form of an SPP standing wave generated by a low-profile grating coupler located inside the cavity. Transmission-configuration sampling of the lasing SPP mode is achieved via a low-perturbation evanescently coupled recessed nanoslit. The open-trench configuration leveraged here intrinsically allows for efficient interaction between an analyte and the evanescent tail of the narrow-linewidth SPP lasing mode extending into the open space above the gain medium, leading to the possibility of active, high-contrast refractive index sensing and surface analyte detection. The template-stripping method exploited here enables direct printing and integration of arrays of resonator cavities onto electronic imaging chips, yielding large-area multiplexed platforms for high-figure of merit biological, chemical, and environmental sensing.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Template fabrication**

Electron beam lithography and cryogenic deep-silicon etching (33) were consecutively used to pattern the Si mesa template. The sidewall roughness of the Si mesa was effectively reduced by growing a 300-nm-thick layer of SiO$_2$ using an oxidation furnace (34) and subsequently removing the layer using hydrofluoric acid (HF). Si mesa was then exposed to a “piranha” etch solution to render it weakly adhesive to evaporated layers of metals such as Ag. The template width orthogonal to the sidewall mirrors ($x$ direction) defines the final cavity length; the template length parallel to the sidewall mirrors ($y$ direction) is chosen to be arbitrarily long (here $\approx 5$ mm), which avoids any SPP feedback along this direction. Template fabrication was then finalized by patterning designed grating structures onto the Si mesa using low-current FIB milling.

**Device fabrication**

Ag was angle-evaporated onto the rotating Si template (at 70° with respect to the sample normal), to top-surface and sidewall thicknesses of $\approx 300$ and $\approx 250$ nm, respectively. A tapered-profile slit of subwavelength width was then patterned through the top-surface Ag film, parallel to the mesa sidewalls, using low-current (1 pA), high-resolution FIB milling, stopping short of the Ag-Si interface with a recess distance of $\approx 50$ nm. The resulting slit width is $\approx 50$ nm in the plane of the film and $\sigma \approx 10$ nm at its deepest point (as characterized by FIB cross-sectional analysis of a reference slit milled under identical conditions). Mechanical stripping of the slide from the Si template then yielded the final Ag open-trench structure. The SPP laser was implemented by incorporating a thin layer of solid-state gain medium into the open side of the cavity. The gain medium consisted of a host medium of PMMA doped with DCM laser dye to a concentration of 3 mM with a thickness of $\approx 260$ nm on the cavity floor.

**Numerical simulation**

The geometrical parameters of SPP resonators are optimized for operation at and around $\lambda _{0} = 650$ nm using FDTD numerical simulations. The complex permittivity values used in the simulations to model the cavity floor and sidewalls were obtained from spectroscopic ellipsometry measurements of template-stripped Ag. A resonance at $\lambda _{0} = 647$ nm with a quality factor of $Q_{0} = 360$ was achieved via simultaneous optimization of the cavity length ($l = 2.5$ $\mu$m), sidewall height ($h = 2$ $\mu$m), sidewall angle ($\theta = 90^\circ$), slit recess ($\delta = 50$ nm), minimum slit width ($\alpha = 10$ nm), slit sidewall taper angle (15°), and slit offset from the cavity center ($\zeta = 155$ nm). FDTD simulations for the SPP laser were implemented by incorporating a layer of gain medium on the cavity floor, where the gain medium was treated as a four-level system (35).

**Optical characterization**

For passive cavity characterization, the samples were illuminated from the open side of the cavity with a halogen lamp (wavelength range, 450 to 850 nm). Light transmitted through the sampling slit was collected using a 100× microscope objective (NA = 0.75) and directed to a triple-grating spectrometer connected to a cooled Si–charge-coupled device camera. The typical camera integration time was 30 s. A 150-grooves/mm grating was used to measure the broadband spectra and to find the resonance wavelength. A 600-grooves/mm grating that provided high spectral resolution (minimum spectral resolution of 0.06 nm) was then used to characterize the corresponding resonance peak, from which the FWHM linewidth and the quality factor $Q$ were determined. For plasmon laser characterization, a procedure similar to that used for passive characterization was followed, except that the optical source is replaced by a tunable nanosecond-pulsed laser ($\lambda _{p} = 480$ nm, repetition rate = 10 Hz, pulse width $\approx 5$ ns). A 514-nm long-pass filter was placed in front of the spectrometer entrance to block the residual pump. The typical camera integration time for these measurements was 10 s. The time $T$ (number of pump pulses $N$ at 10 Hz) over which the laser could operate before significant degradation due to DCM bleaching was found to depend on the optical pump intensity. An instantaneous pulse intensity of 10 MW/cm$^2$, corresponding to an at-threshold operation, yields $T < 10^3$ s ($N < 10^4$ pulses). At the highest instantaneous pulse intensity used in the experiment (50 MW/cm$^2$), the effective operation time drops to $T < 50$ s ($N < 500$ pulses).

**SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS**

Supplementary material for this article is available at http://advances.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/3/10/e1700909/DC1

section S1. Minimizing SPP propagation losses

section S2. Minimizing SPP reflection losses

section S3. Optimization of the length of the SPP Fabry-Perot cavity
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Acknowledgments: W.T., T.X., A.A., and H.J.L. gratefully thank S.-H. Oh and S. A. Olson for valuable discussions, H.W. and P.B.D. gratefully thank Y. Qi and S. Forrest for assistance with gain-medium deposition. Funding: W.T., T.X., and A.A. acknowledge support under the Cooperative Research Agreement between the University of Maryland and the National Institute of Standards and Technology Center for Nanoscale Science and Technology, Award #70NANB14H209, through the University of Maryland. T.X. acknowledges support from the Key Research and Development Program from the Ministry of Science and Technology of China (2017YFA0303700), the Thousand Talents Program for Young Professionals, the Collaborative Innovation Center of Advanced Microstructures, and the Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities. P.B.D. acknowledges start-up support from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Author contributions: The experiments were designed and performed by W.T., T.X., and A.A. and H.J.L. Simulations were performed by W.T., T.X., and C.Z. with further analysis by A.A. and H.J.L. Device fabrication and gain-medium deposition were performed by W.T., C.Z., H.W., and P.B.D. All authors contributed to the interpretation of results and participated in manuscript preparation. Competing interests: The authors declare that they have no competing interests. Data and materials availability: All data needed to evaluate the conclusions in the paper are present in the paper and/or the Supplementary Materials. Additional data related to this paper may be requested from the authors.

Submitted 23 March 2017
Accepted 15 September 2017
Published 6 October 2017
10.1126/sciadv.1700099

Citation: Zhu, T., Xu, H., Wang, C., Zhang, P. B., Deotare, A., Agrawal, H. J. Lezec, Surface plasmon-polariton laser based on a metallic trench Fabry-Perot resonator. Sci. Adv. 3, e1700099 (2017).