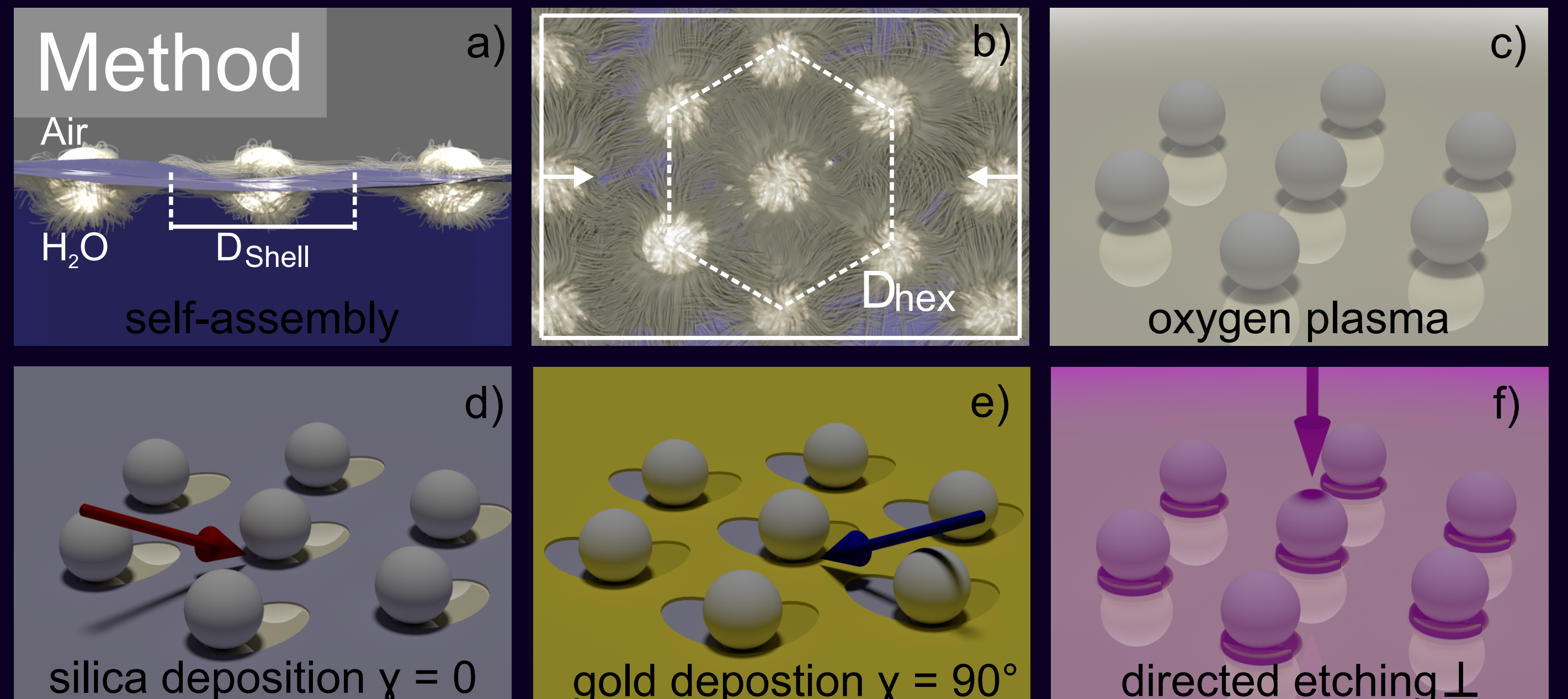
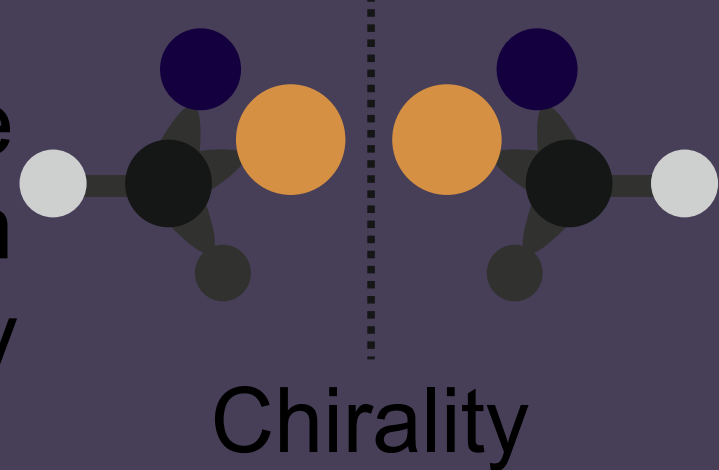


Chiral Lattice Surface Resonances (cSLR)

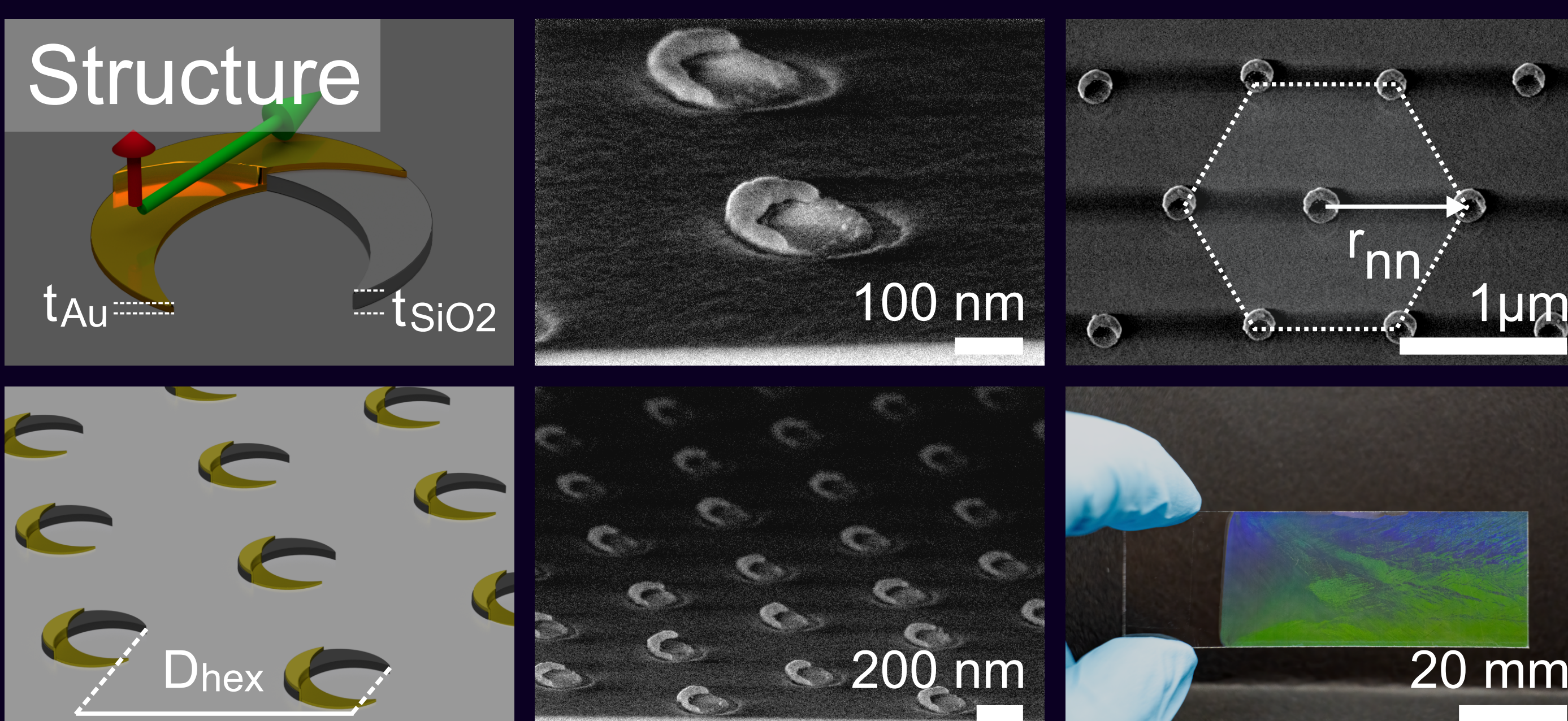
E. S. A. Goerlitzer, R. Mohammadi, S. Nechayev, K. Volk, M. Rey, P. Banzer, M. Karg, N. Vogel

Motivation

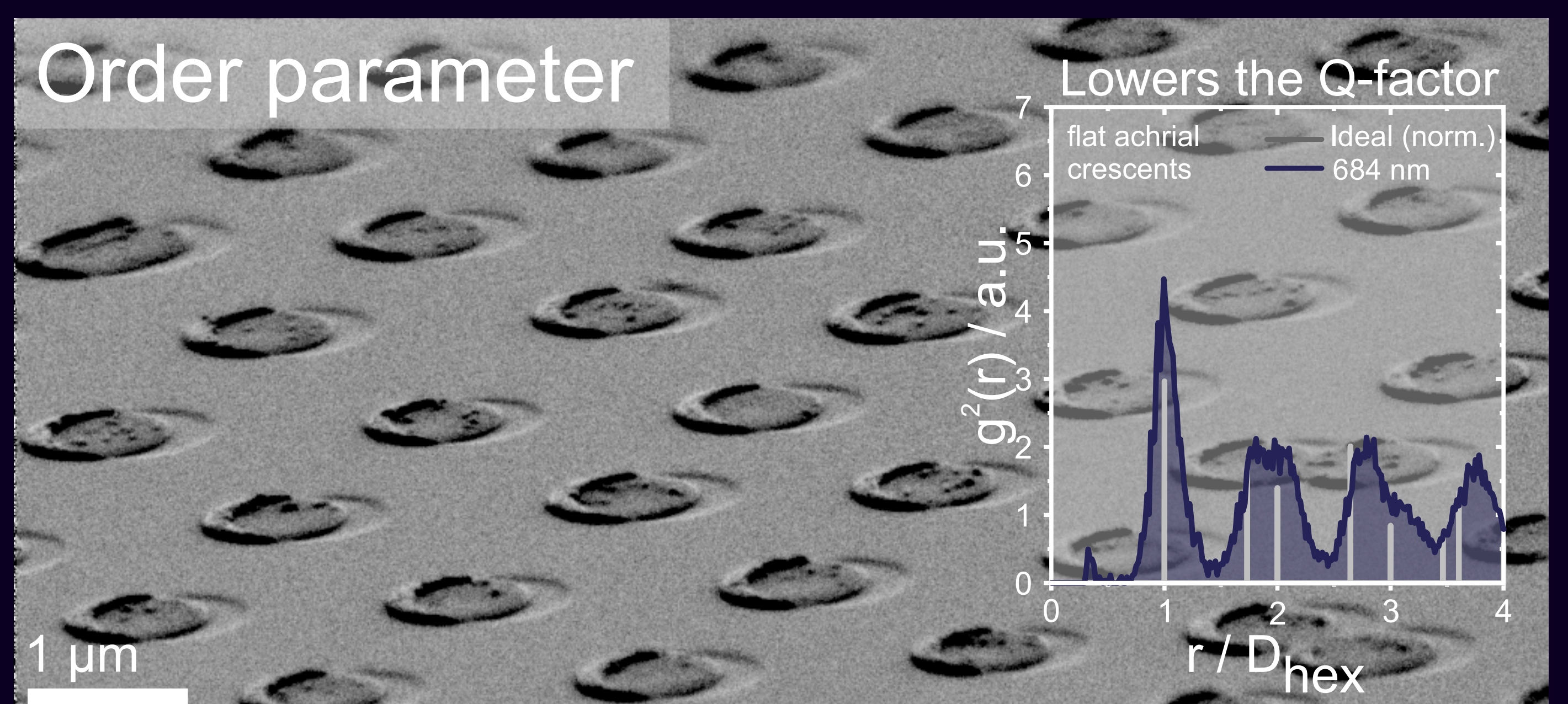
- Coupling localized surface plasmon resonances (LSPRs) to grazing diffraction orders leads to surface lattice resonances (SLRs) with narrow line width.^{1,2,3}
- Here, a new degree of freedom of surface lattice resonances is added by making their excitation handedness-dependent.⁴ We achieve this by using true chiral 3D crescents.⁵
- We investigate the requirements in simulations and show the excitation in an experiment by employing self-assembly of core-shell particles⁶ and colloidal lithography.⁵



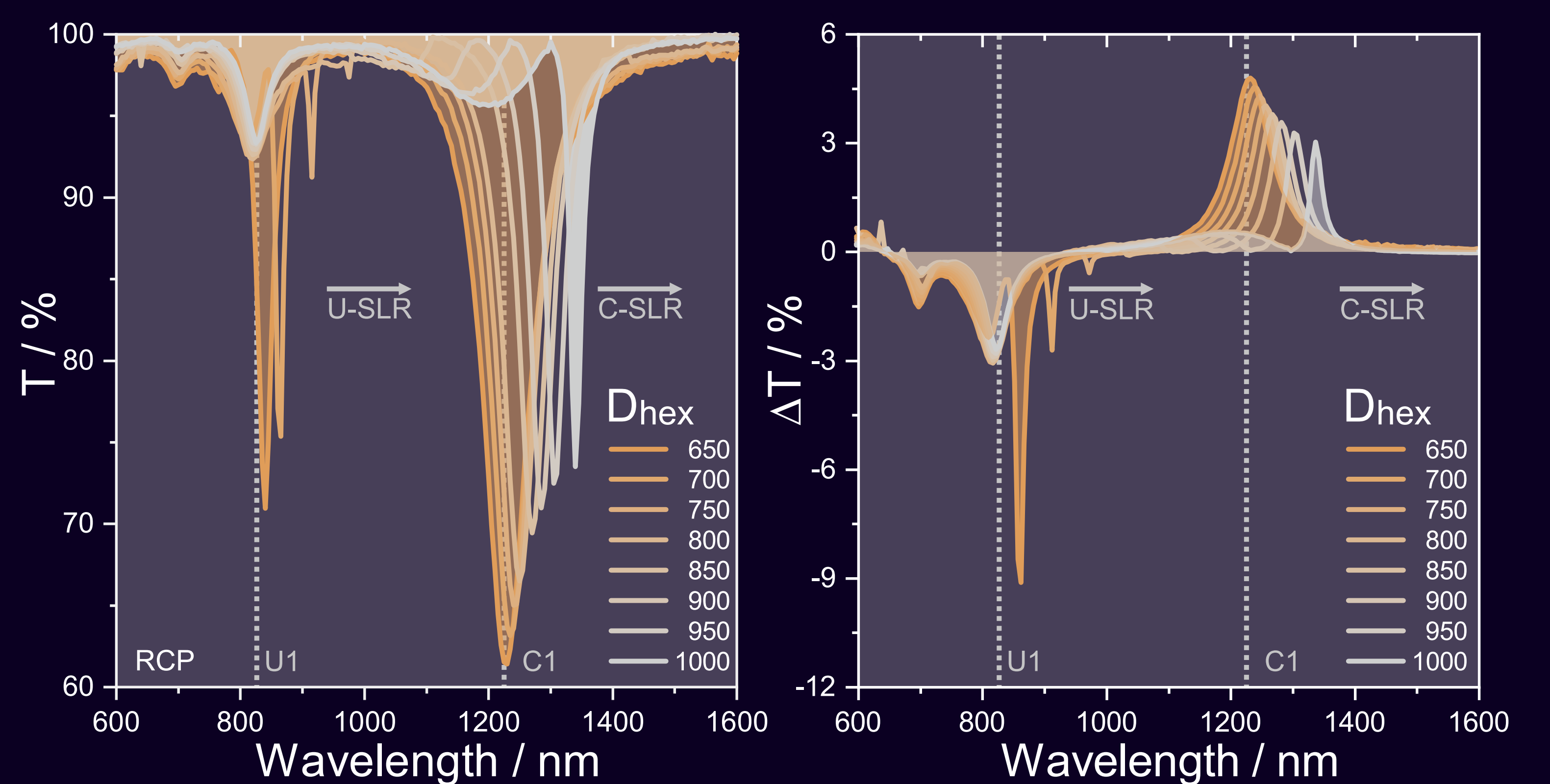
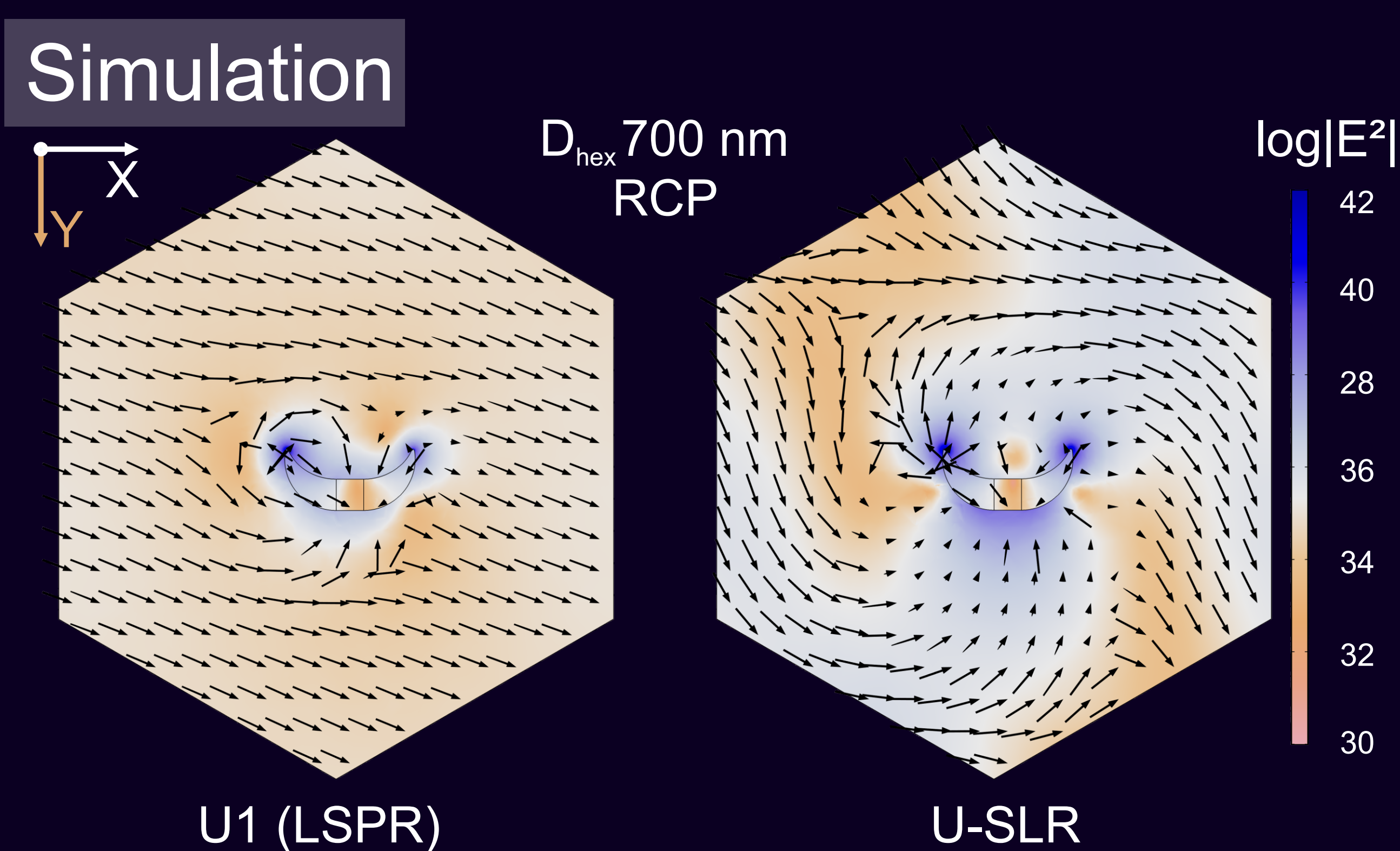
Structure



Order parameter



Simulation



Conclusion and Outlook

- The large lattice constants feature spectrally overlapping in-plane diffraction modes and localized surface plasmon resonances.
- Using chiral crescents as building blocks in a hexagonal array does not alter the diffractive properties of the system.
- The chiral nature of the building blocks, however, leads to the excitation of intrinsically chiral SLRs that selectively respond to the handedness of incident circularly polarized light.
- The presented chiral 3D-metasurfaces may find applications in enhanced chiral sensing, handedness-selective coupling to guided modes, control of circularly polarized fluorescence emission, or the design of polarization-selective mirrors.

