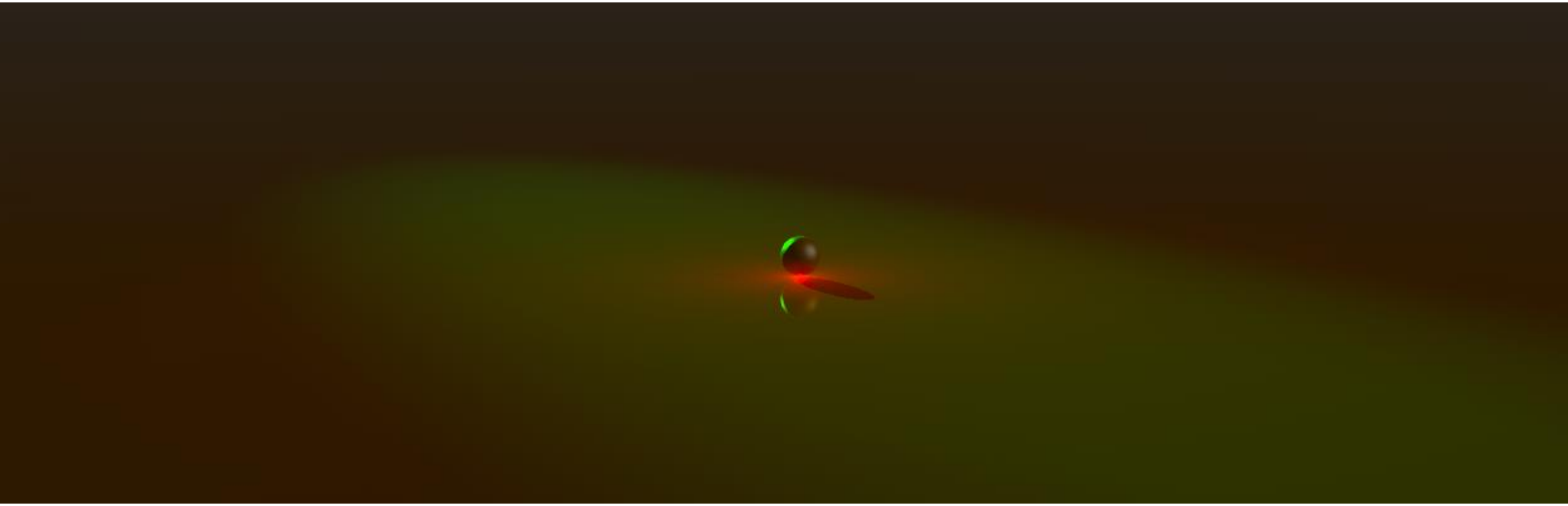
Dissertation Defense

Nanoscale Control of Gap-Plasmon Enhanced Optical Processes



Chatdanai Lumdee
Advisor: Dr. Pieter G. Kik

October 30, 2015

Outlines

Introduction
- Nanophotonics?
- Optical near-field
- Gap-plasmon resonance

Project 1: Enhanced scattering and resonance control

Project 2: Gap-plasmon enhanced photoluminescence

Project 3: Alternative gap-plasmon supporting structure

Introduction – Nanophotonics

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Main page
Contents
Featured content
Current events
Random article
Donate to Wikipedia

Nanophotonics

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Nanophotonics or **Nano-optics** is the study of the behavior of light on the nanometer scale, and of the interaction of nanometer-scale objects with light. It is a branch of optics, optical engineering, electrical engineering, and nanotechnology. It often (but not exclusively) involves metallic components, which can transport and focus light via surface plasmon polaritons.

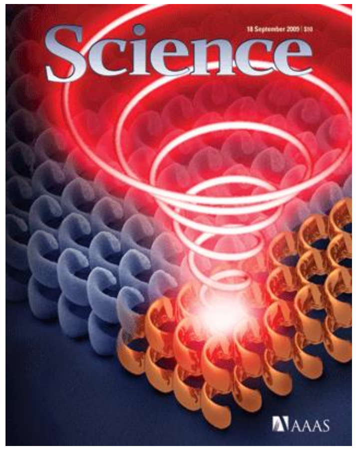
Thanks Wikipedia!

Introduction – Nanophotonics

Nanophotonics? What can it do?

Tons. For example …

Science 325, 1513 (2009)

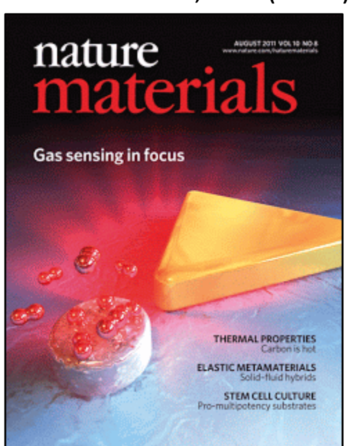


Broadband circular polarizer

Nano Letters 10, 1537 (2010)

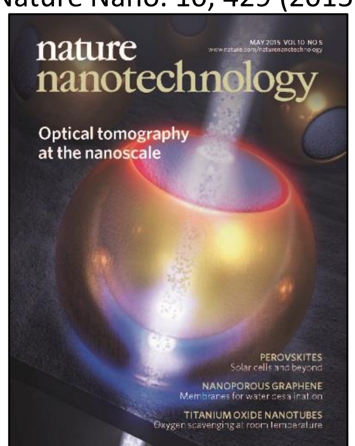
Nanodisk resonators

Nature Mat. 10, 631 (2011)



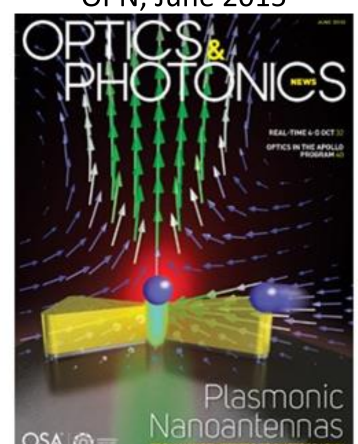
Gas sensor

Nature Nano. 10, 429 (2015)



3D imaging

OPN, June 2015



More …

Introduction – Nanophotonics

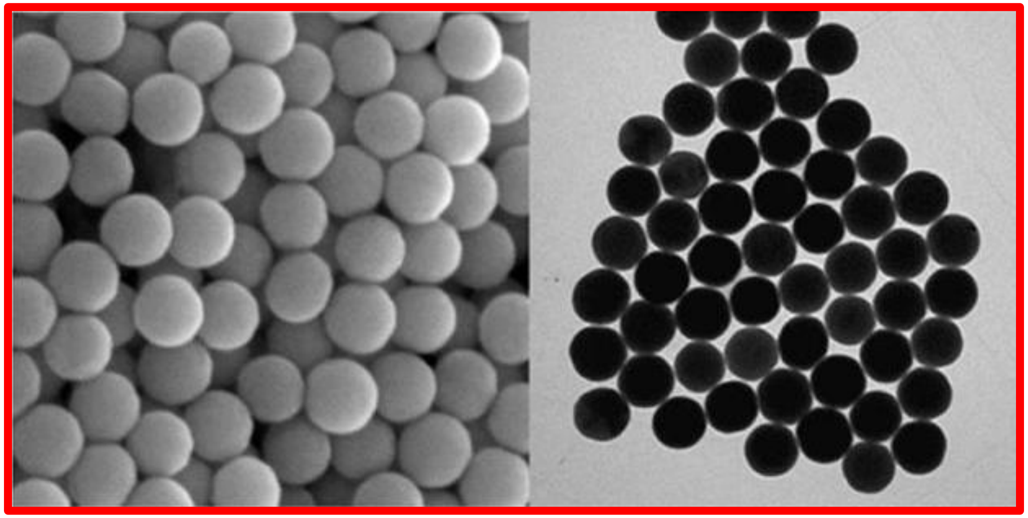
Nanophotonics? What can it do?

Tons. For example …

What's a common element?

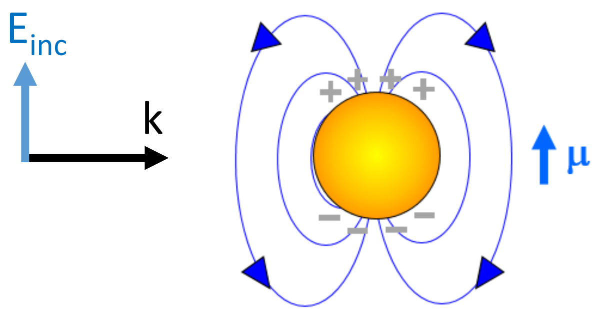
Near-field and in some cases **optical resonances** by metallic **nanostructures** (plasmons)

Simplest form → nanosphere



ACS Nano 7, 11064 (2013)

Single NP in free space



Electrostatic approximation

Particle << wavelength

$$\frac{E_{in}}{E_{inc}} = -3\frac{\epsilon_{out}}{\epsilon_{in} + 2\epsilon_{out}}$$ (Homogeneous)

Boundary conditions

$$\frac{E_{out}}{E_{inc}} = -3\frac{\epsilon_{in}}{\epsilon_{in} + 2\epsilon_{out}}$$ (on NP surface)

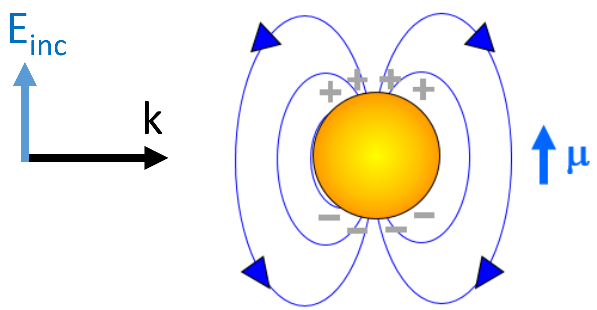
Perfect metal: $\epsilon_{in} = -\infty$ $E_{in} = 0$ $E_{out} = -3E_{inc}$ (just have a small particle!)

Real metal: $\epsilon_{in}(\omega) = \epsilon'(\omega) + i\epsilon''(\omega)$ $E_{in}\ and\ E_{out} \rightarrow \infty$ $when$ $\epsilon_{in} + 2\epsilon_{out} = 0$

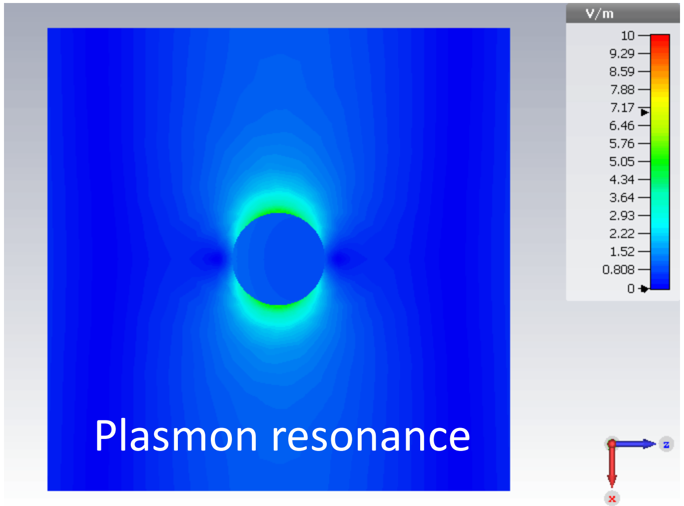
(resonance frequency)

Introduction – Optical Near-field

Single NP in free space



50 nm diameter Au NP nm diameter in water



Frequency domain finite-element simulation

Perfect metal: $\epsilon_{in} = -\infty$ $\quad E_{in} = 0 \quad E_{out} = -3E_{inc}$

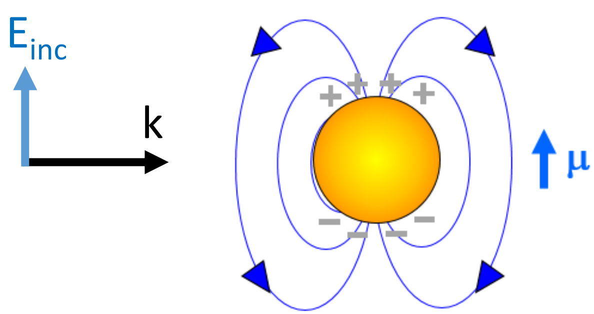
Real metal: $\epsilon_{in}(\omega) = \epsilon'(\omega) + i\epsilon''(\omega) \quad E_{in}\ and\ E_{out} \to \infty \quad when \quad \epsilon_{in} + 2\epsilon_{out} = 0$

(resonance frequency)

Near-field $\propto \frac{1}{r^3}$ Decays quickly → localized in a nm^3 volume (nanophotonics)

Introduction – Optical Near-field

Single NP in free space



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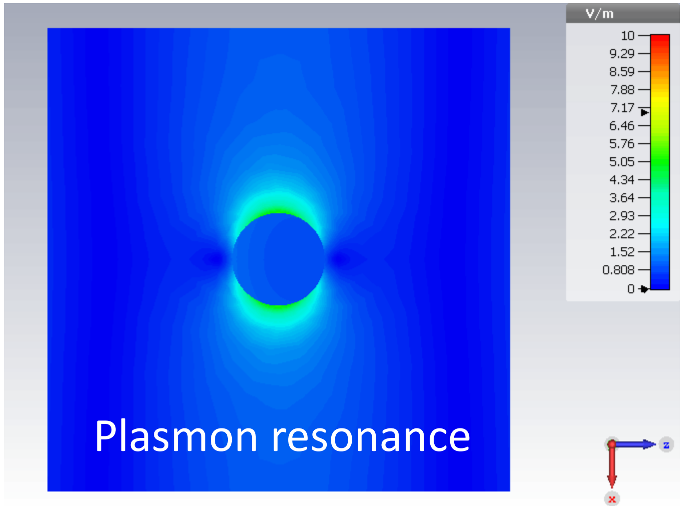

Frequency domain finite-element simulation

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Real metal: $\epsilon_{in}(\omega) = \epsilon'(\omega) + i\epsilon''(\omega) \quad E_{in}\ and\ E_{out} \to \infty \quad when \quad \epsilon_{in} + 2\epsilon_{out} = 0$

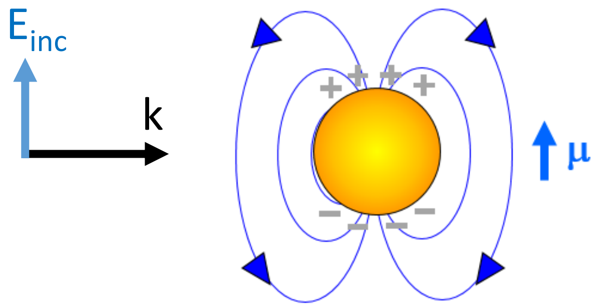
(resonance frequency)

Question: How do we observe resonance in far-field?

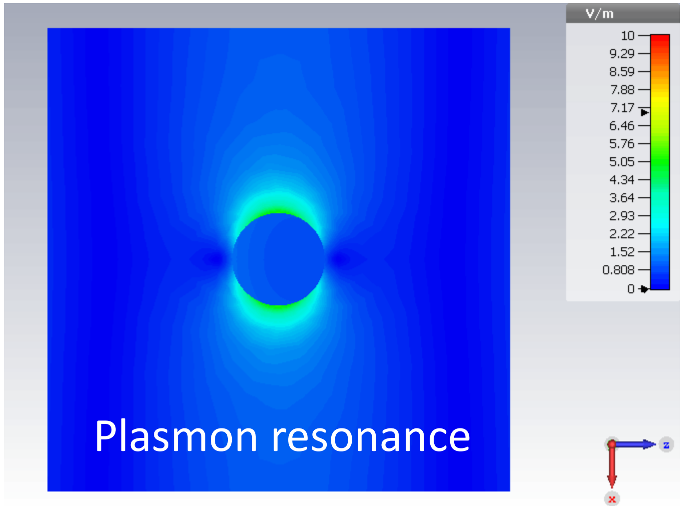
Answer: Scattering

$$C_{sct} \propto \omega^4 \left| \frac{\epsilon_{in} - \epsilon_{out}}{\epsilon_{in} + 2\epsilon_{out}} \right|^2$$

Single NP in free space



50 nm diameter Au NP nm diameter in water



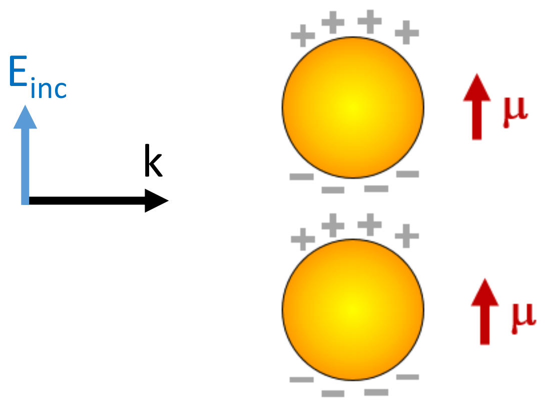
Frequency domain finite-element simulation

Strong field enhancement and scattering at the resonance condition

Question: How do we get stronger and more confined field?

Introduction – Gap-plasmon resonance

NP dimer in free space

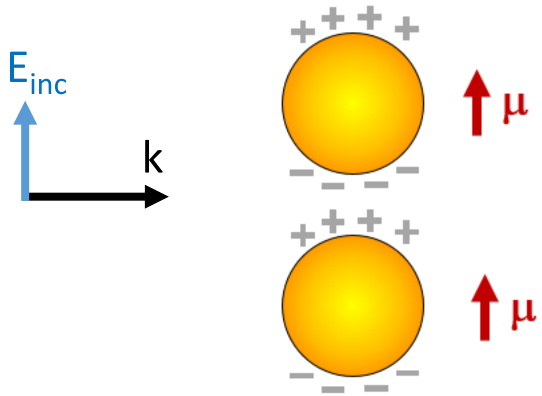


Strong field enhancement and scattering at the resonance condition

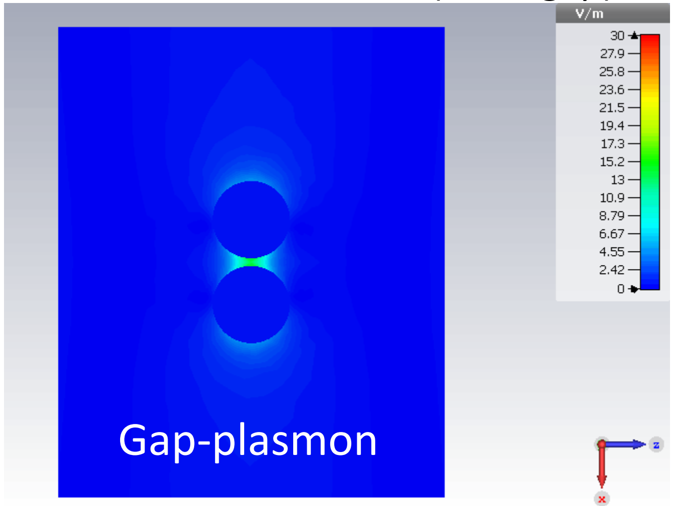
Question: How do we get stronger and more confined field?
Answer: Using more than one particle!

Introduction – Gap-plasmon resonance

NP dimer in free space



50 nm diameter Au NP dimer (5 nm gap) in water



Frequency domain finite-element simulation

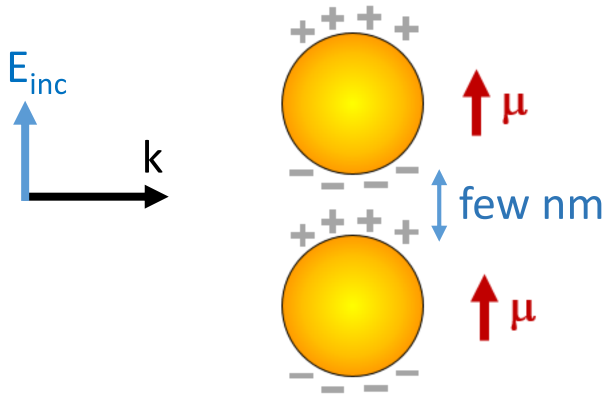
Strong field enhancement and scattering at the resonance condition

Question: How do we get stronger and more confined field?
Answer: Using more than one particle!

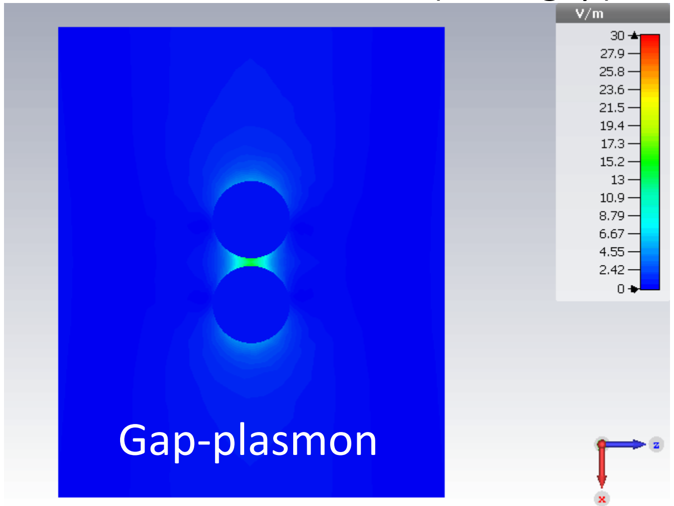
Stronger and more confined field → Gap-plasmon resonance (mode volume □ gap size)

Optical wavelength □ 440 nm in water at this frequency

NP dimer in free space



50 nm diameter Au NP dimer (5 nm gap) in water



Frequency domain finite-element simulation

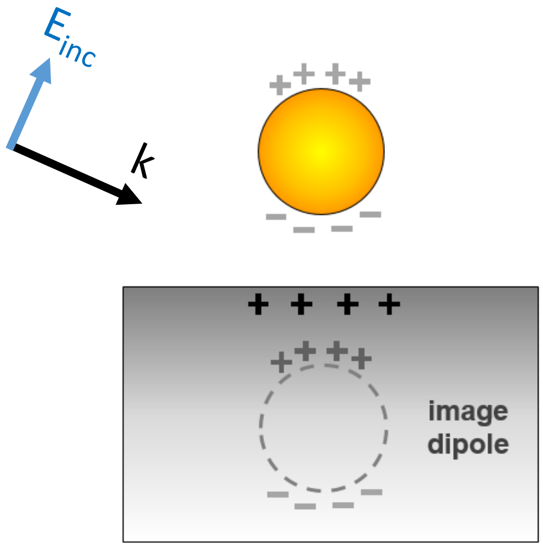
Gap plasmon resonance → stronger field enhancement + confinement

<u>But</u>:
Few nm gap is difficult to make.

Question:
What could be a structure that offers similar field enhancement/confinement but simpler?

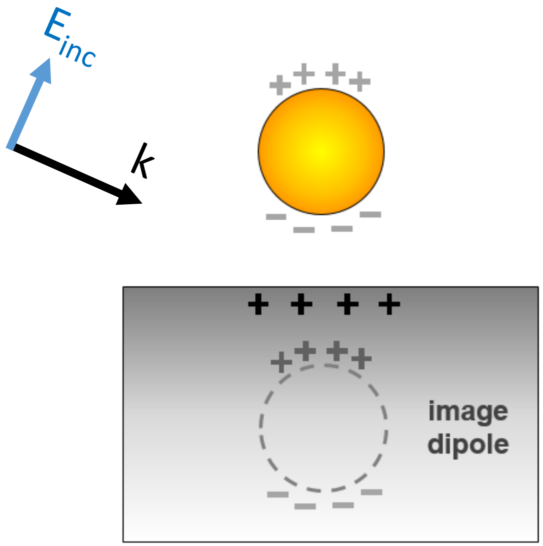
Introduction – Optical Near-field

NP on metallic film

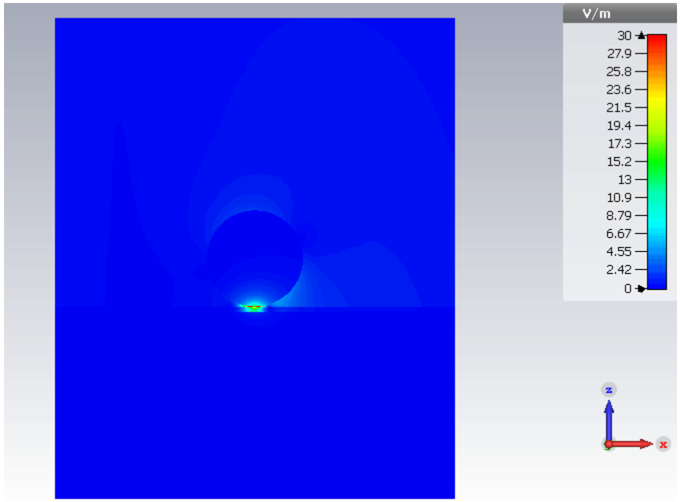


Question: A structure that offers similar field enhancement/confinement but simpler?
Answer: Nanoparticles on supporting metallic film

NP on metallic film



60 nm diameter Au NP on oxide coated Al in air (77□ AoI)



Frequency domain finite-element simulation

Question: A structure that offers similar field enhancement/confinement but simpler?
Answer: Nanoparticles on supporting metallic film

NP dipole + image dipole □ dimer → Gap plasmon at the junction!

Much easier and cheaper to fabricate than dimers

This presentation will focus on this structure.

Outlines

Introduction

- Nanophotonics?
- Optical near-field
- Gap-plasmon resonance

Project 1: Enhanced scattering and resonance control

- Different applications require different working frequencies
- Can we precisely control gap-plasmon resonance frequency?

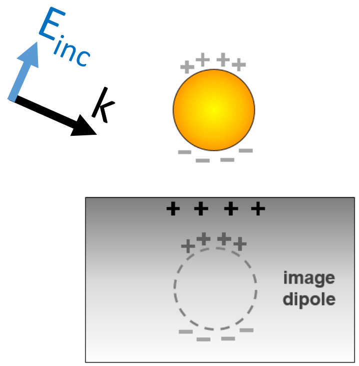
Project 2: Gap-plasmon enhanced photoluminescence

Project 3: Alternative gap-plasmon supporting structure

Project 1: Enhanced scattering and resonance control

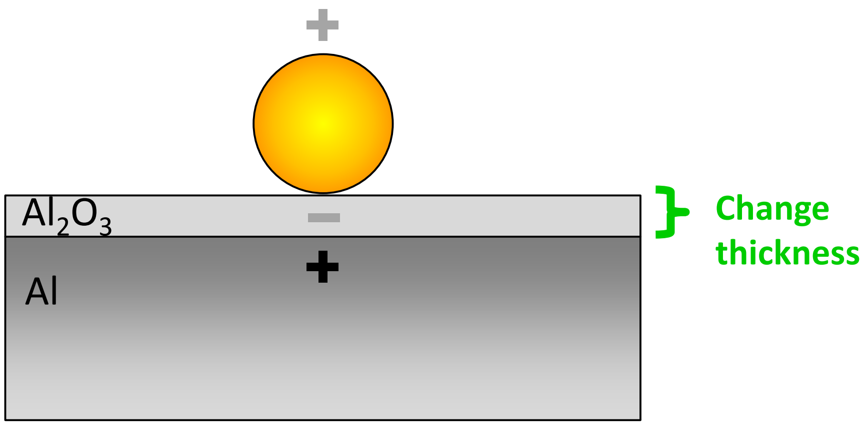
<u>Goal</u>: Precise resonance frequency control of gap-plasmon in NP-on-film structure

Question: How can we achieve that?
Answer: Change the separation distance.



Previous attempts: Organic spacer layer → organic background, not robust

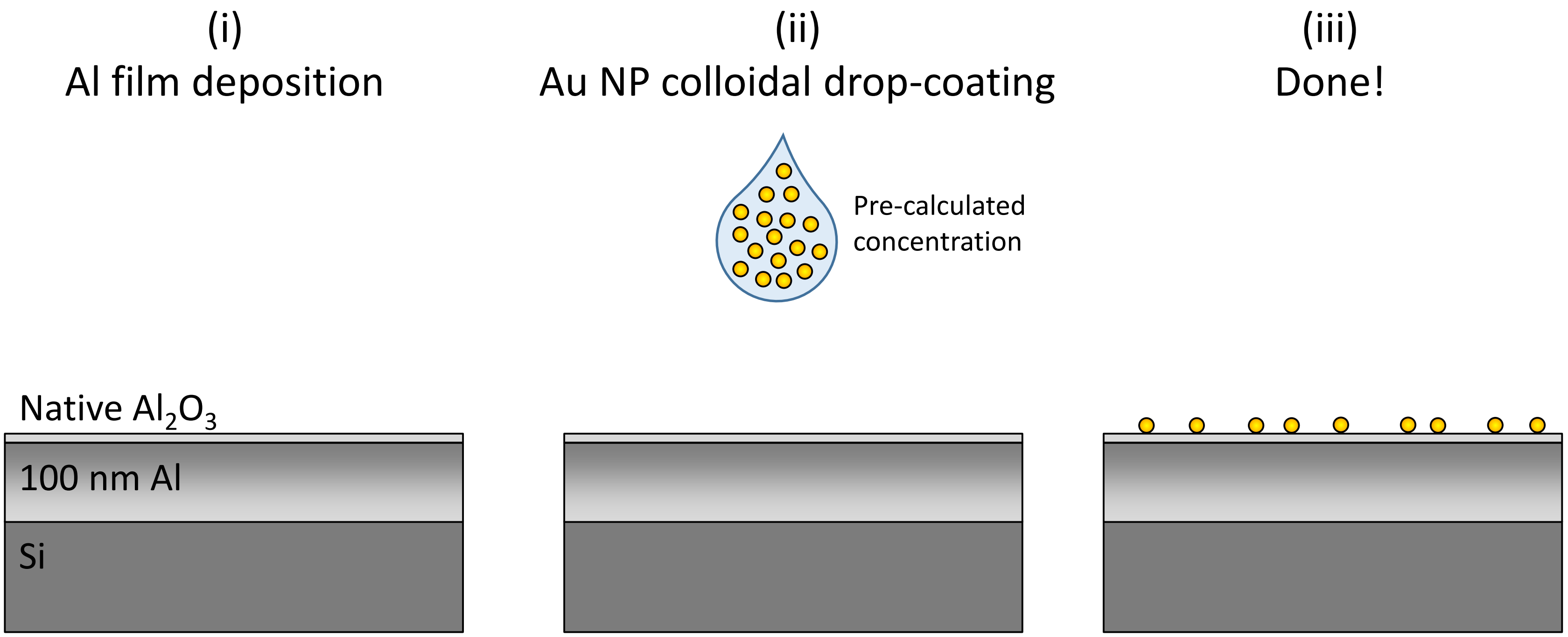
Our structure: Gold nanoparticles on an aluminum film
Aluminum can be oxidized to grow Al_2O_3 spacer



60 nm diameter Au NPs

Project 1: Enhanced scattering and resonance control

Sample preparation (3D = Deposition, Drop, Done)

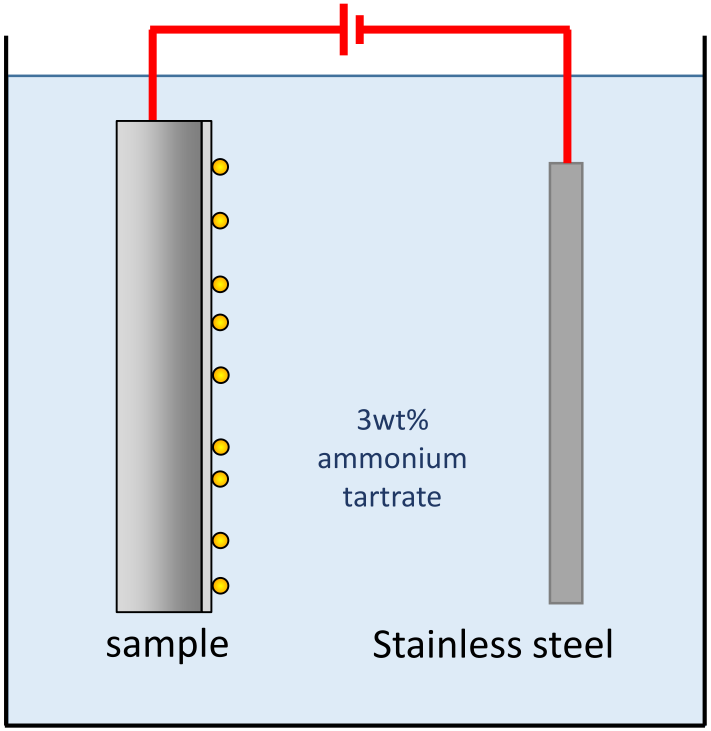


Simple and low-cost → Good!

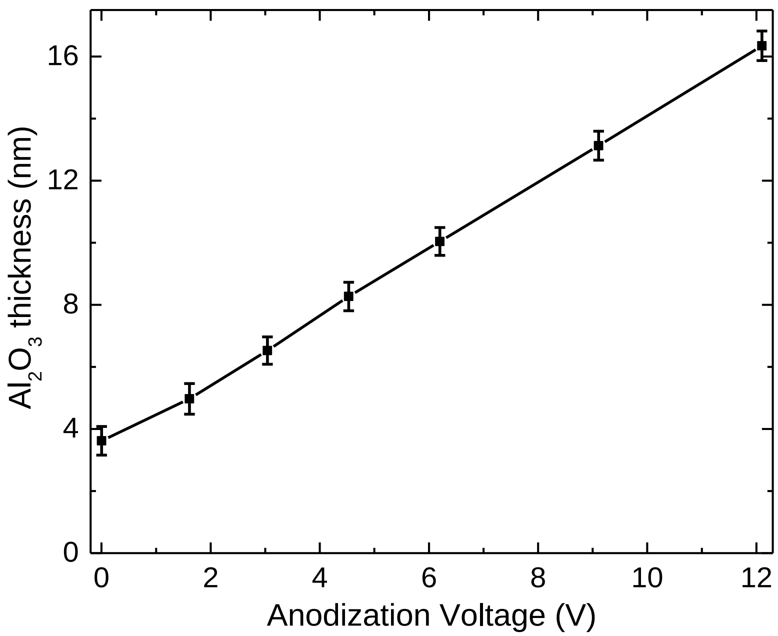
Question: How do we grow Al_2O_3 thickness?

Project 1: Enhanced scattering and resonance control

Question: How do we grow Al_2O_3 thickness?
Answer: Anodization.
Overall reaction: $2Al + 3H_2O \rightarrow Al_2O_3 + 3H_2$



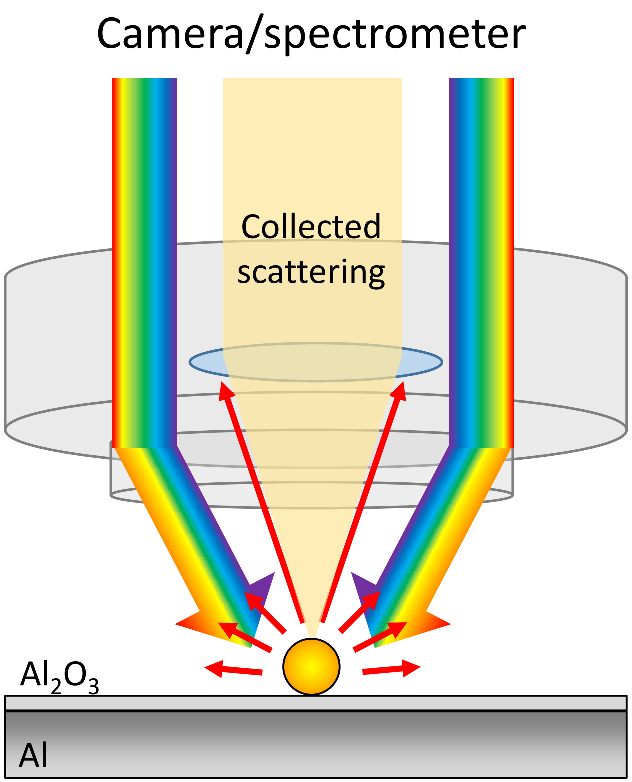
Very well controlled thickness
(measured using an ellipsometer)

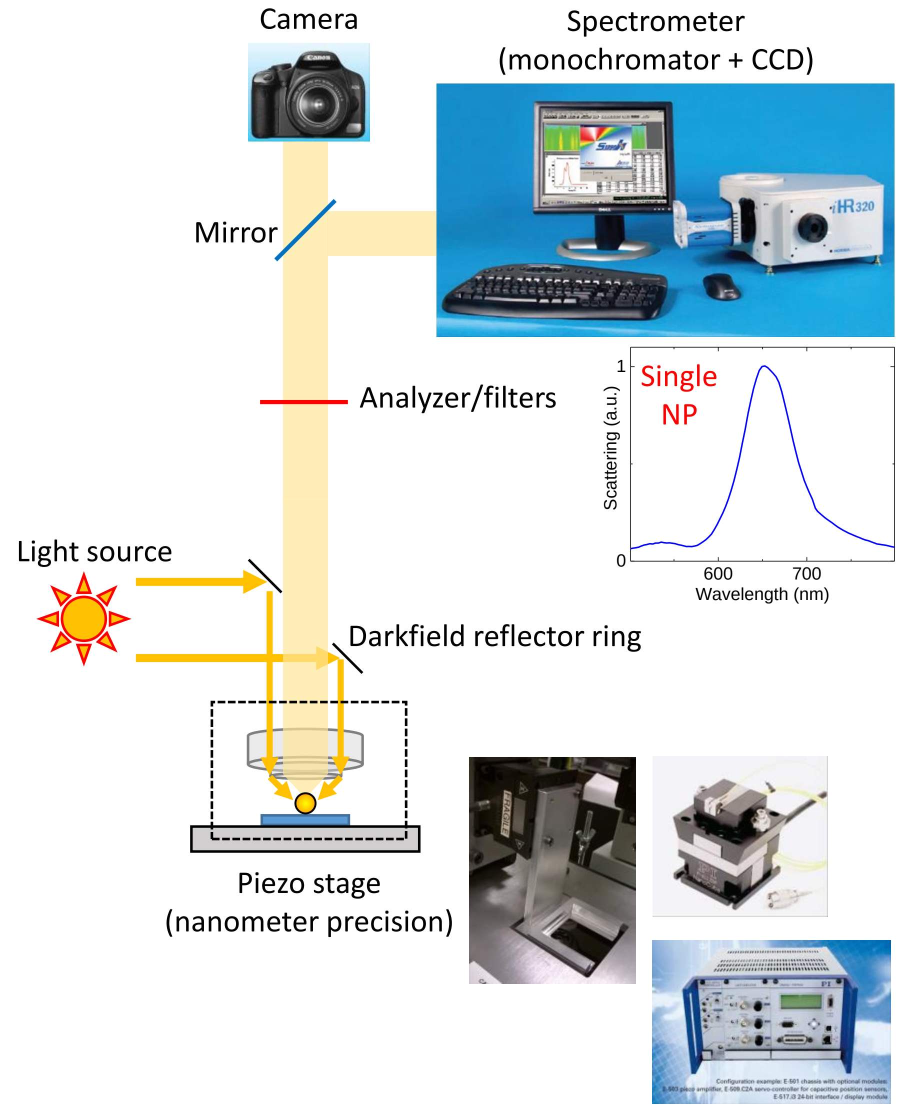


Voltage-limited Al_2O_3 thickness → precise thickness control
Question: How do we investigate these particles?

Project 1: Enhanced scattering and resonance control

Answer: Darkfield microscopy and single particle spectroscopy

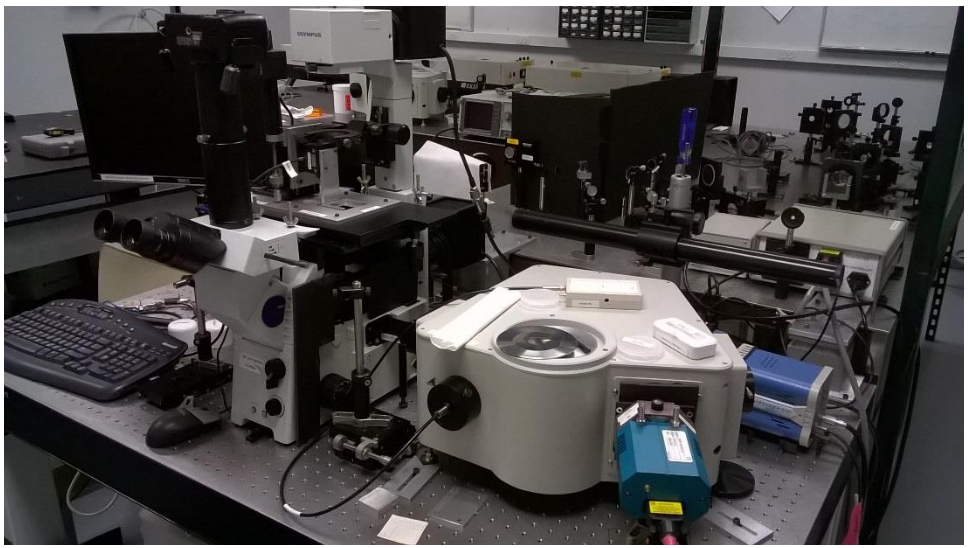




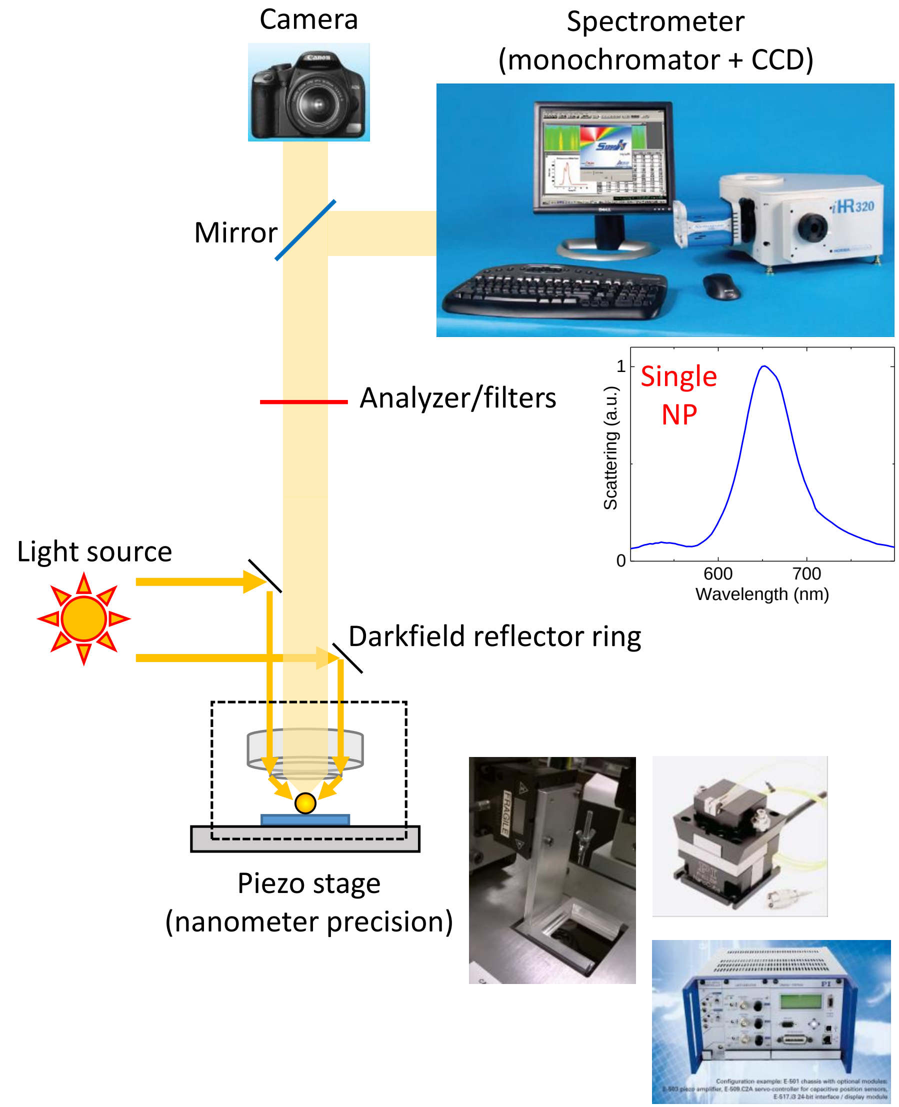
Project 1: Enhanced scattering and resonance control

Answer: Darkfield microscopy and single particle spectroscopy

It actually looks like this!

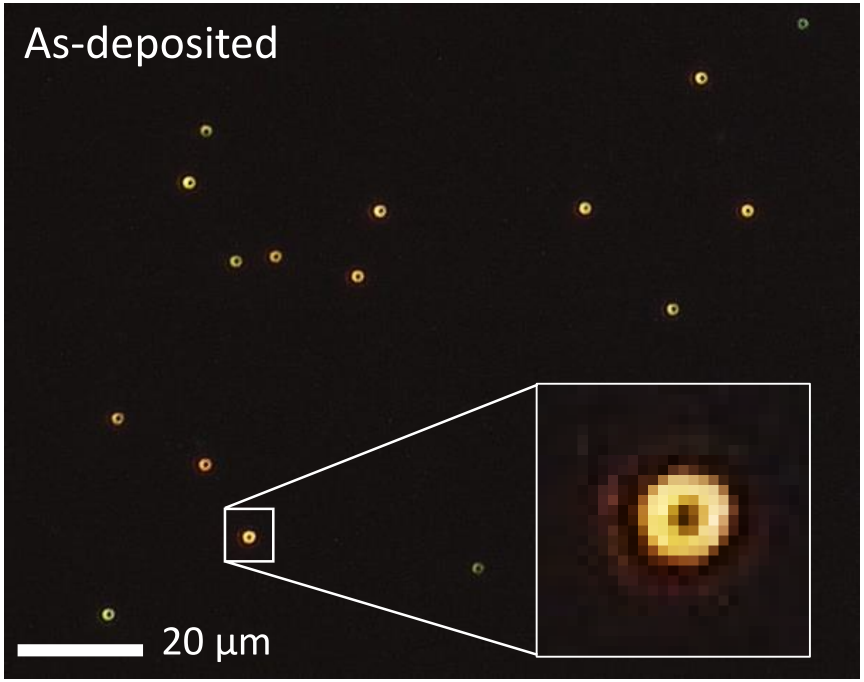


Inverted microscope



Project 1: Enhanced scattering and resonance control

Darkfield microscopy image of an as-deposited sample

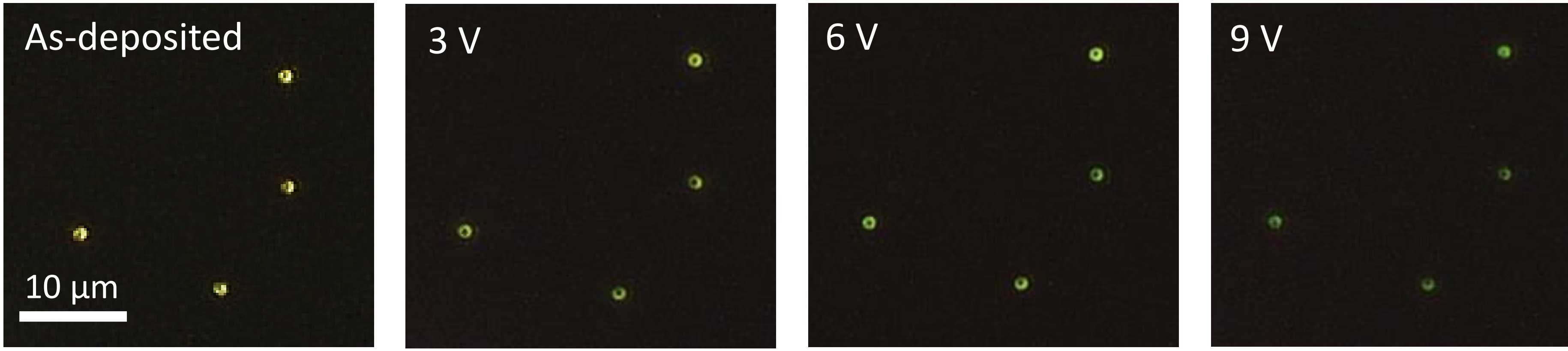


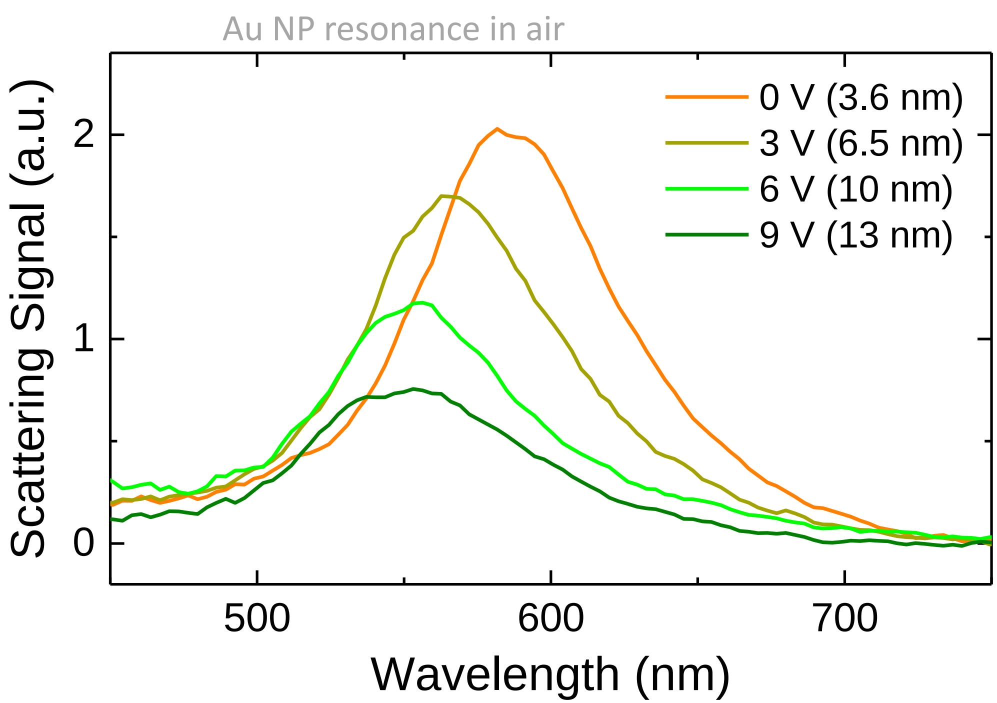
Very well separated scattering spots → can do *single particle* spectroscopy

Ring-shaped scattering spot = indication of a strong vertical electric dipole oscillation
This is expected from a gap-mode of NPs on a metallic film
(please ask if you want to know more)

Project 1: Enhanced scattering and resonance control

Darkfield microscopy and single particle spectroscopy after each anodization step



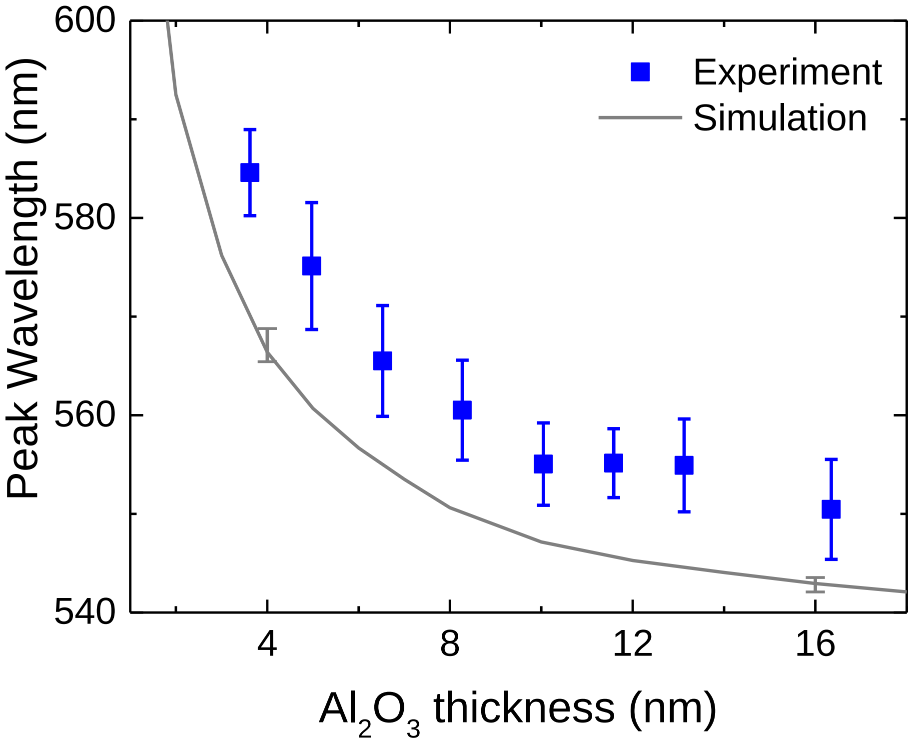


From single NP!

Thinner Al_2O_3 = redder the NPs
Less loss = Stronger scattering

Project 1: Enhanced scattering and resonance control

Question: Reproducible on many particles?
Answer: Yes! (10 single particles)

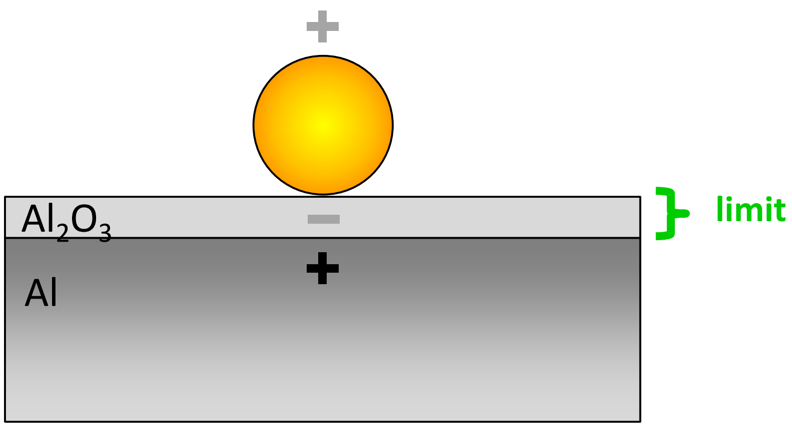


Precise resonance control over 30 nm range (550 – 580 nm)

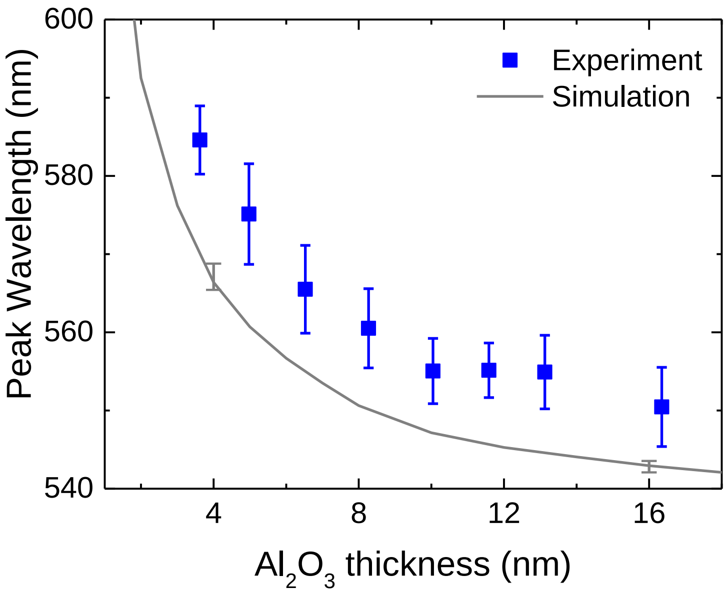
Question: Can we get a larger tuning range?

Project 1: Enhanced scattering and resonance control

Question: Can we get a larger tuning range?



60 nm diameter Au NPs



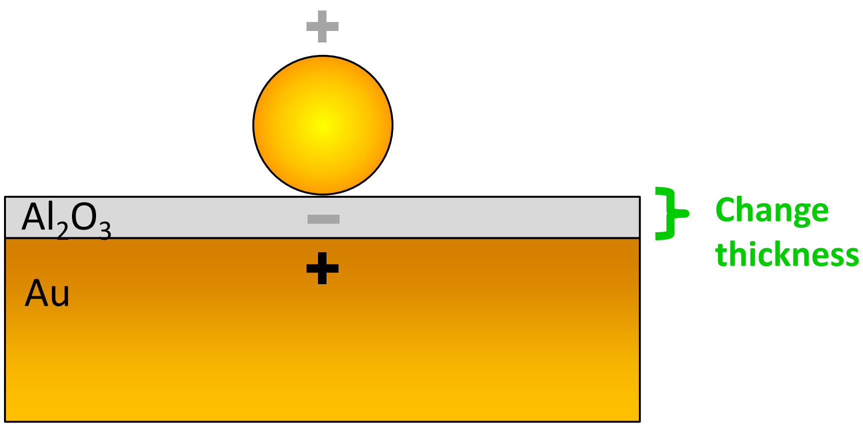
Limiting factor: Native Al_2O_3 on aluminum is almost 4 nm thick

Thinner oxide → more red-shift → larger tuning range

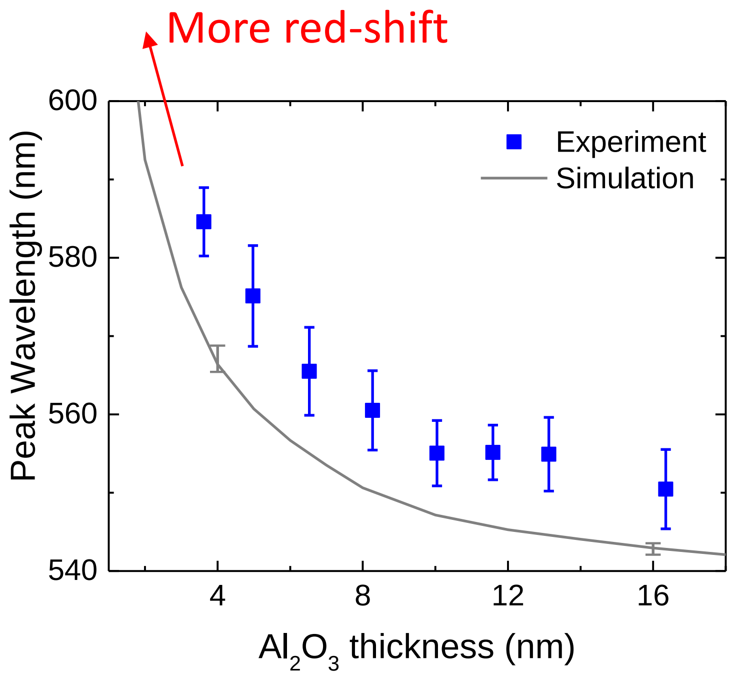
Project 1: Enhanced scattering and resonance control

Question: Can we get a larger tuning range?

Answer: Yes, but we need to change the substrate material.



60 nm diameter Au NPs



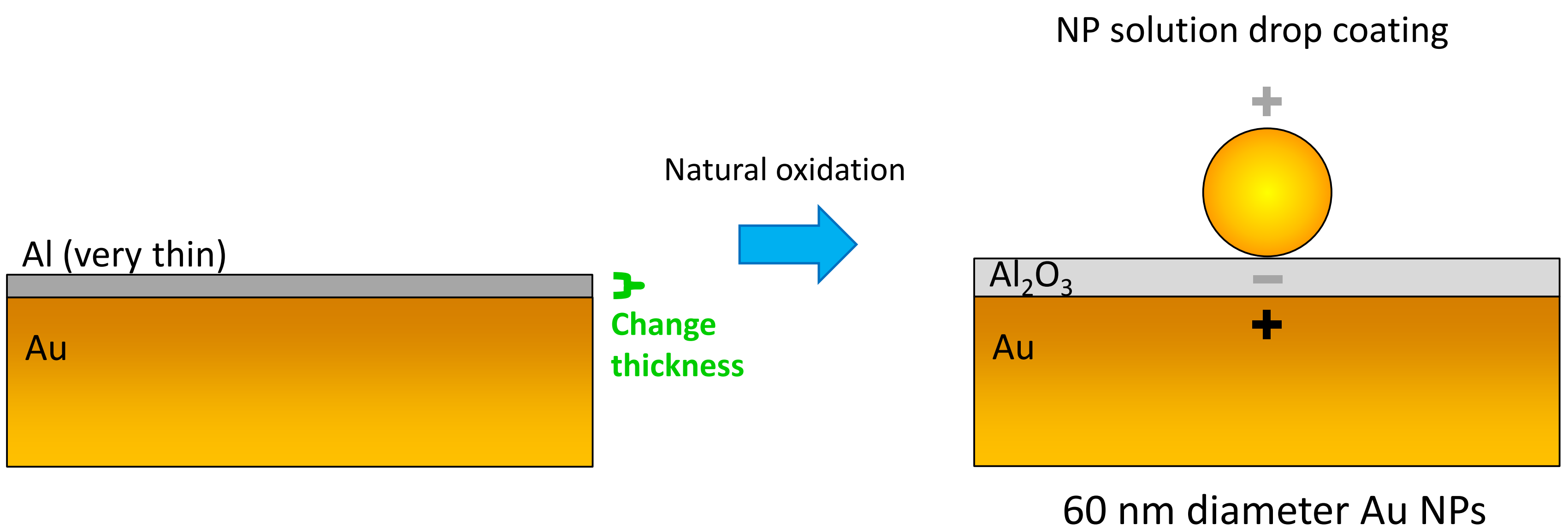
Limiting factor: Native Al_2O_3 on aluminum is almost 4 nm thick

Thinner oxide → more red-shift → larger tuning range

Gold does not oxidize!

Project 1: Enhanced scattering and resonance control

Question: If gold does not oxidize, how do we control Al_2O_3 thickness
Answer: Regular thin-film deposition



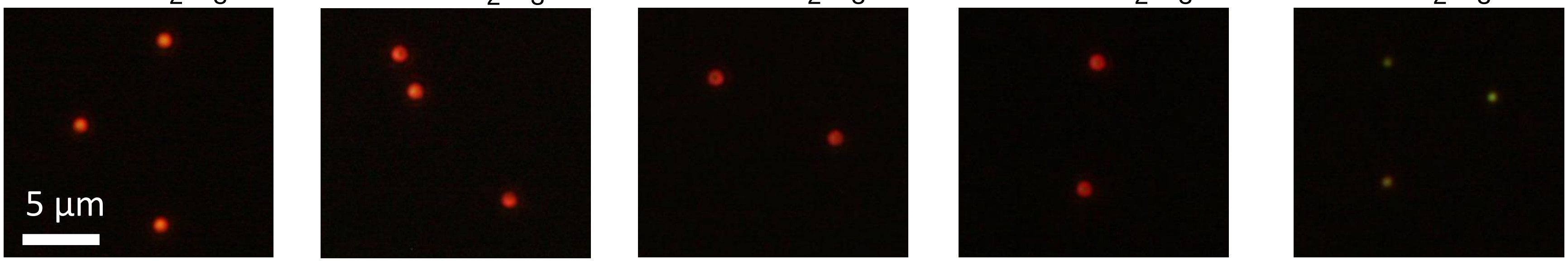
Very thin Al → Entire Al film oxidizes and becomes Al_2O_3

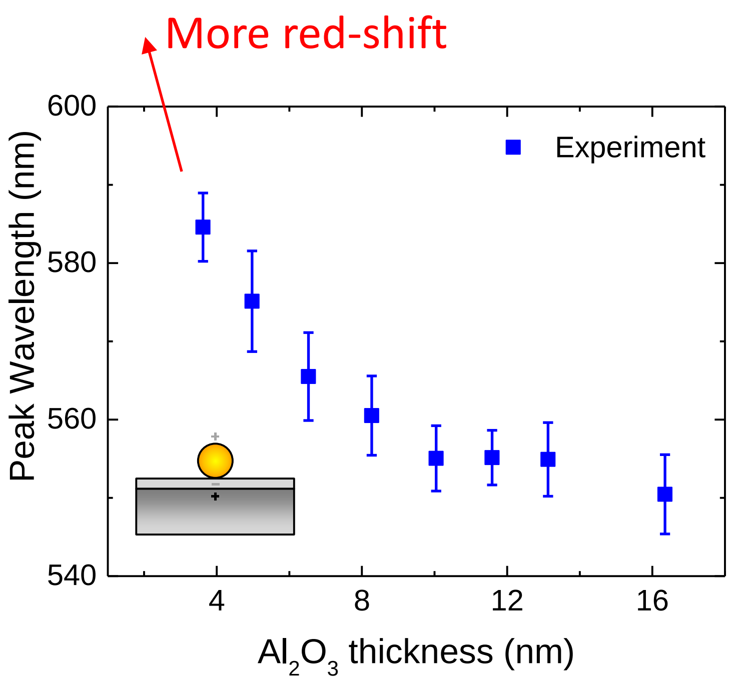
Question: Can we really get more redshift than Au NPs on Al?

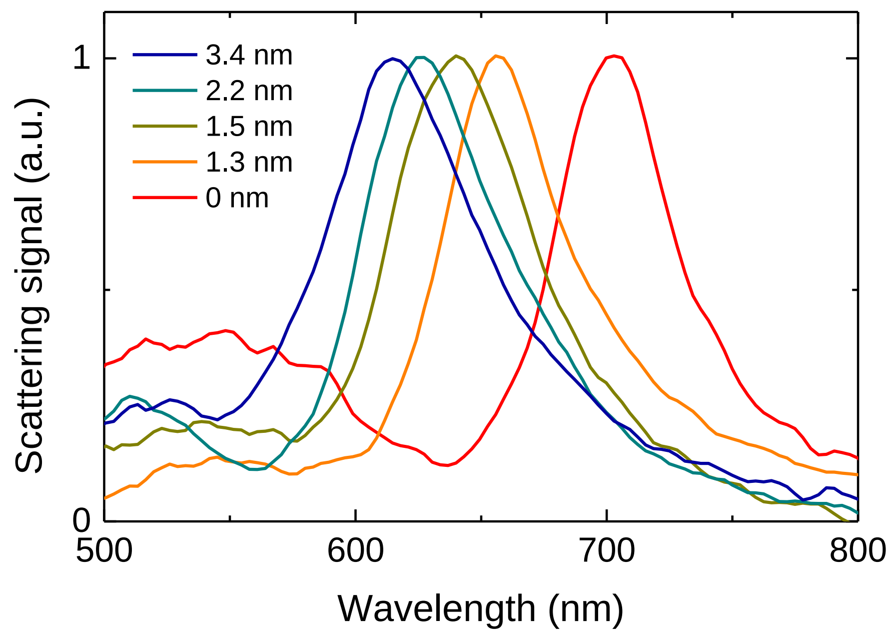
Project 1: Enhanced scattering and resonance control

Answer: Yes, we can. Take a look at darkfield microscopy images and spectra

3.4 nm Al_2O_3 | 2.2 nm Al_2O_3 | 1.5 nm Al_2O_3 | 1.3 nm Al_2O_3 | 0 nm Al_2O_3



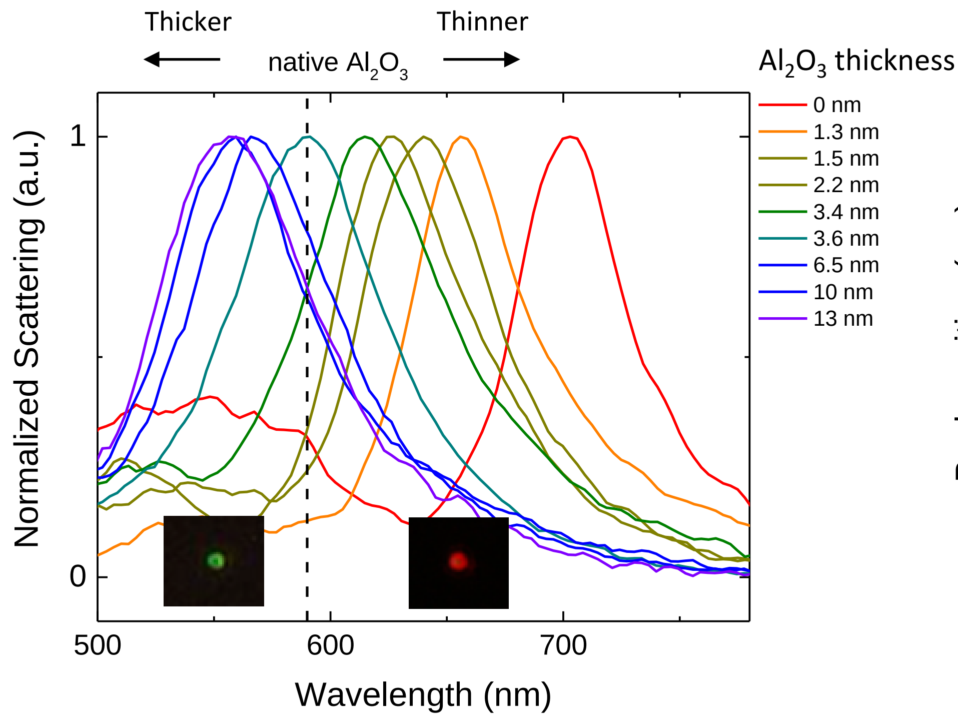


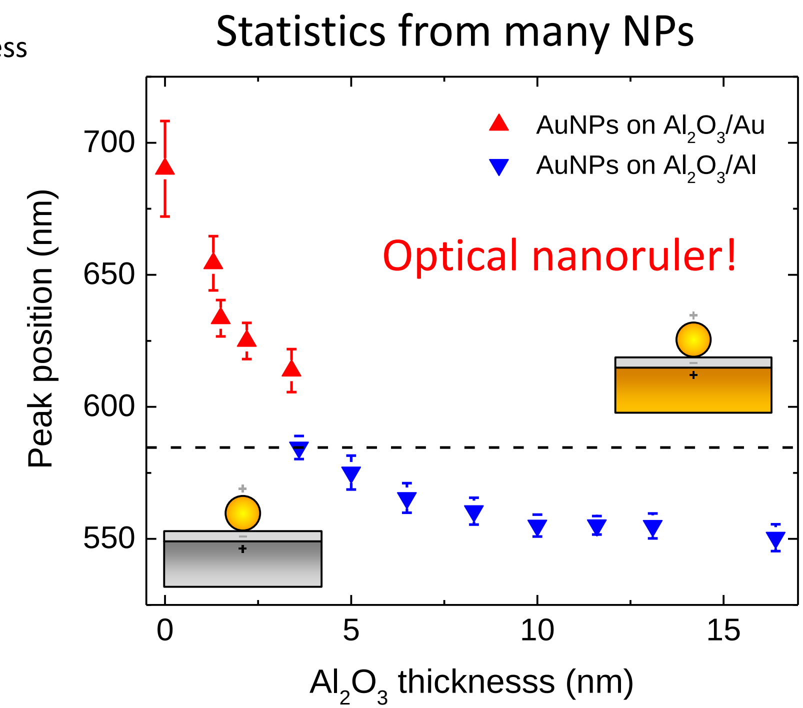


More redshift compared to Au NPs on anodized Al

Question: What is the total tuning range we achieved?

Answer: > 140 nm, from green to red (good range for Raman measurements)





Goal: Precise resonance frequency control of gap-plasmon in NP-on-film structure

Mission accomplished!

Outlines

Introduction
- Nanophotonics?
- Optical near-field
- Gap-plasmon resonance

Project 1: Enhanced scattering and resonance control
- Different applications require different working frequencies
- We precisely control gap-plasmon resonance frequency over a broad wavelength range from green to red.

Project 2: Gap-plasmon enhanced photoluminescence

Project 3: Alternative gap-plasmon supporting structure

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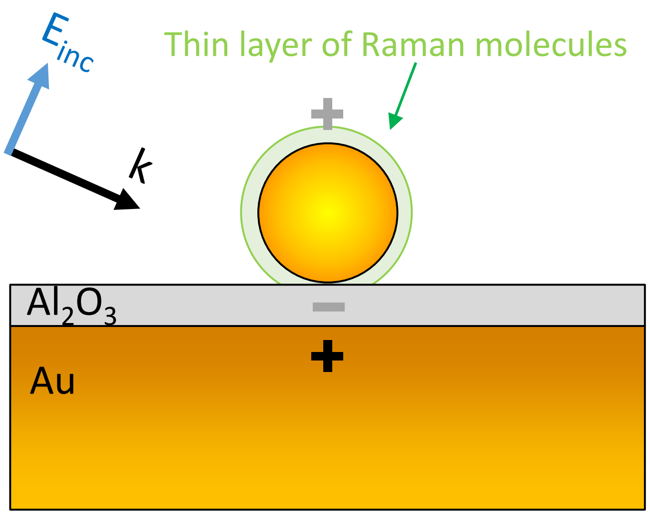
Project 1: Enhanced scattering and resonance control
- Different applications require different working frequencies
- We precisely control gap-plasmon resonance frequency over a broad wavelength range from green to red.

Project 2: Gap-plasmon enhanced (Raman?) photoluminescence
- Gap-plasmon resonance = very strong and confined = good for Raman (SERS)
- But we observed something else?

Project 3: Alternative gap-plasmon supporting structure

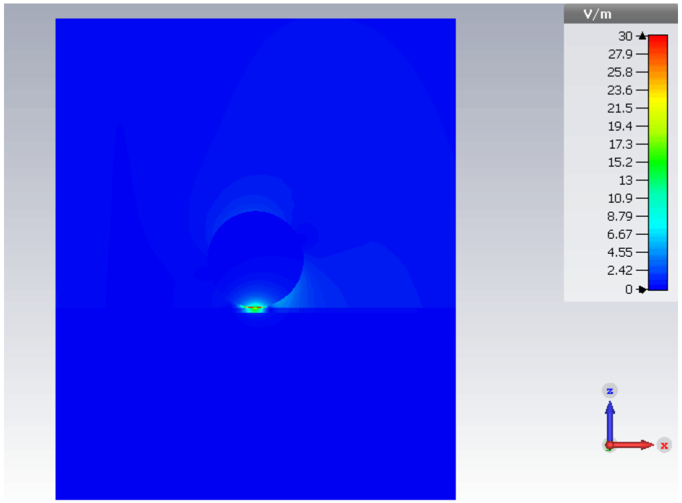
Project 2: Gap-plasmon enhanced photoluminescence

Goal: Gap-plasmon mediated SERS measurement (Surface Enhanced Raman Scat.)



60 nm diameter Au NPs

60 nm diameter Au NP on oxide coated Al in air (77deg AoI)



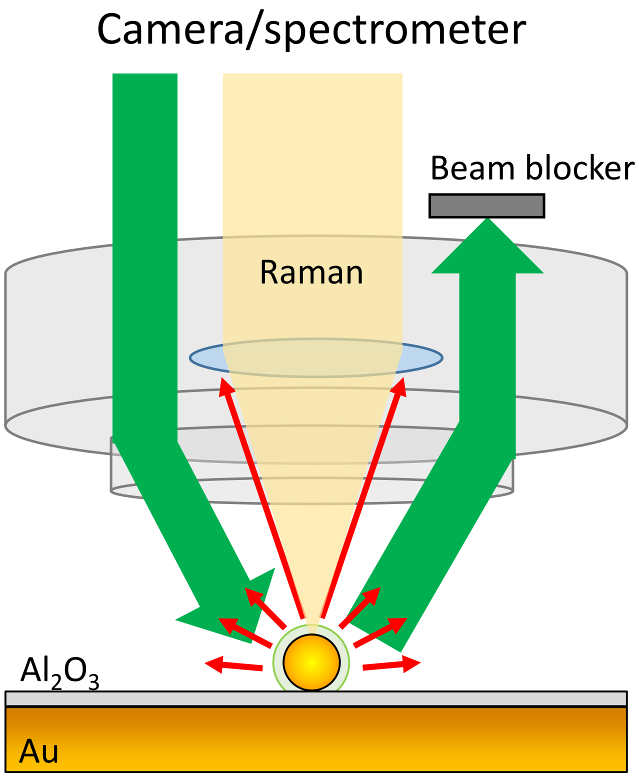
Frequency domain finite-element simulation

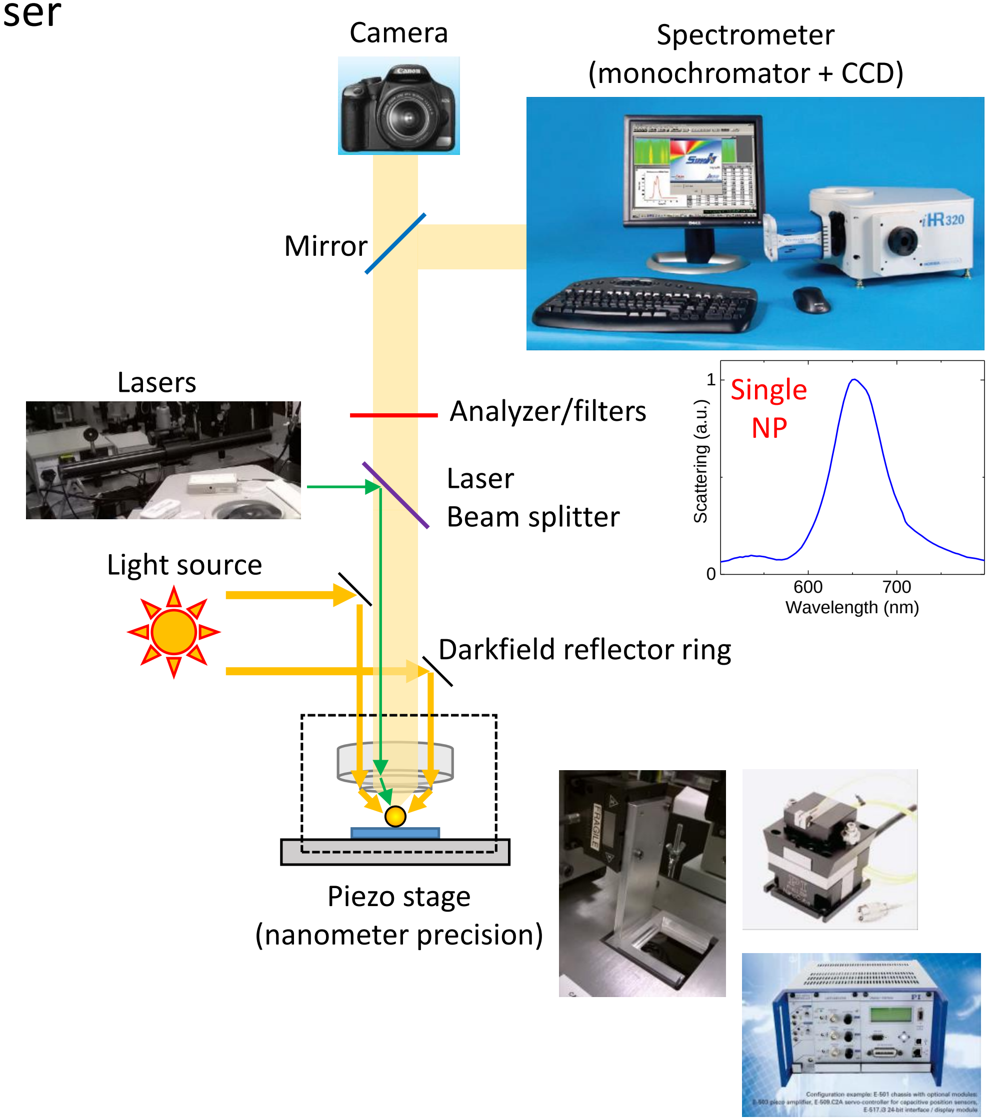
Question: What is the setup for SERS measurement?

Project 2: Gap-plasmon enhanced photoluminescence

Question: What is the setup for SERS measurement?

Answer: Same system as scattering, add a laser





How does SERS spectrum look like?

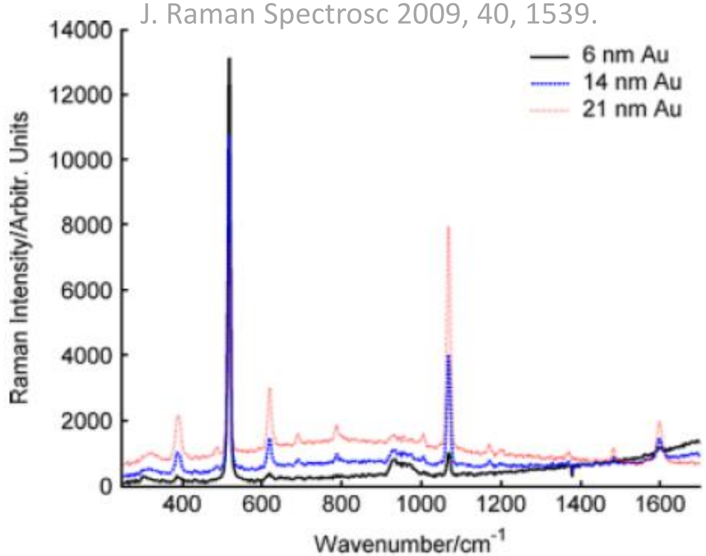
Project 2: Gap-plasmon enhanced photoluminescence

Surprising SERS result!

4-methylbenzenethiol (4-MBT)

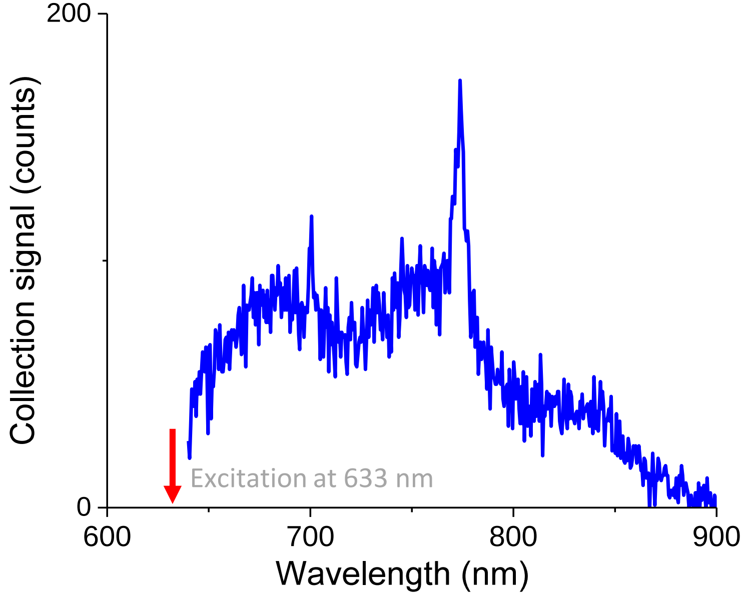
Typical Raman scattering

J. Raman Spectrosc 2009, 40, 1539.



Narrow lines on small background

What we got!



A few Raman lines on huge background

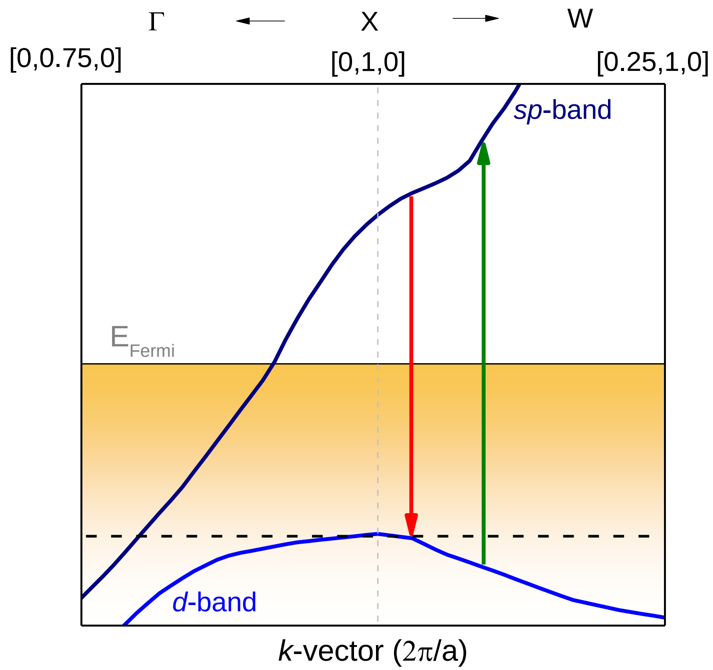
The background moves with resonance freq.!

Question: The strong background is not Raman, but what is it?

Project 2: Gap-plasmon enhanced photoluminescence

Answer: Photoluminescence (PL) → Light emission as a result of photoexcitation of carriers

Band structure of gold
Adapted from: Journal of Chemical Physics 2005, **122**(16), p. 164303.



Metal PL is extremely weak

PL efficiency of gold is 10^{-10}

But it was very strong in the measurement and it moved!

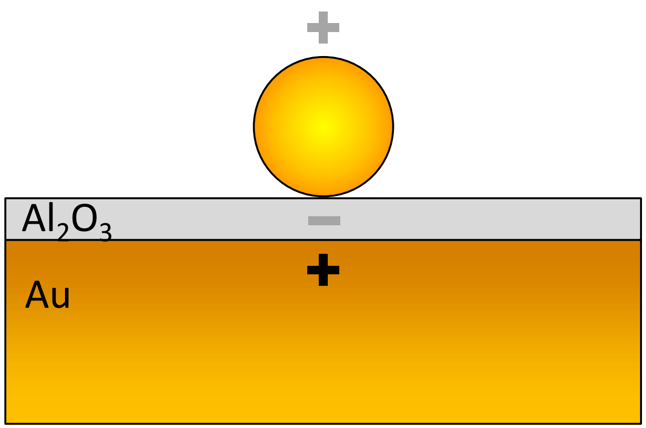
→ gap-plasmon enhanced gold PL!

~~**Goal**: Gap-plasmon mediated SERS measurement (Surface Enhanced Raman Scat.)~~

NEW **Goal**: Explain the process of gap-plasmon enhanced photoluminescence

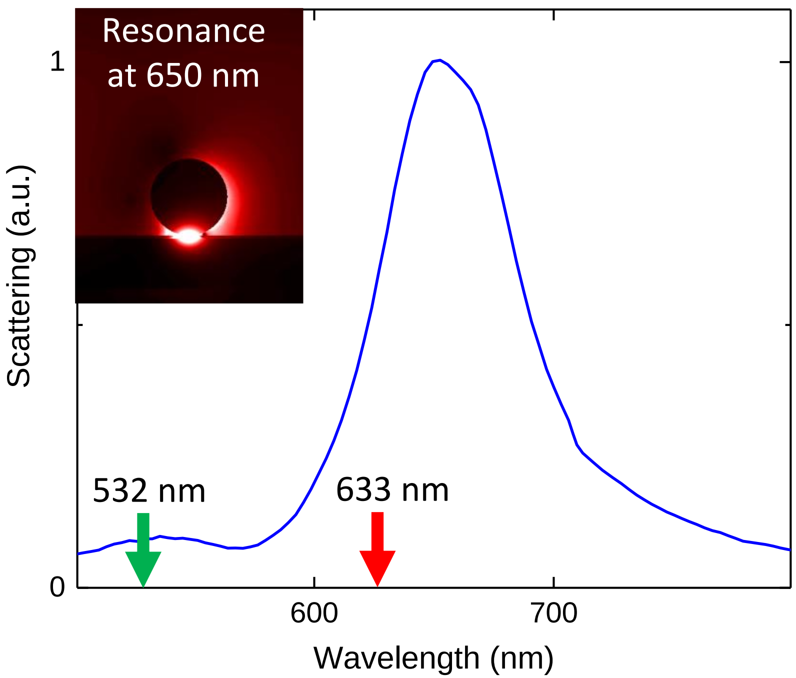
Project 2: Gap-plasmon enhanced photoluminescence

Back to the structure without Raman coating, and take a scattering spectrum



80 nm Au NP on 3.4 nm Al_2O_3 coated Au

Single NP scattering spectrum

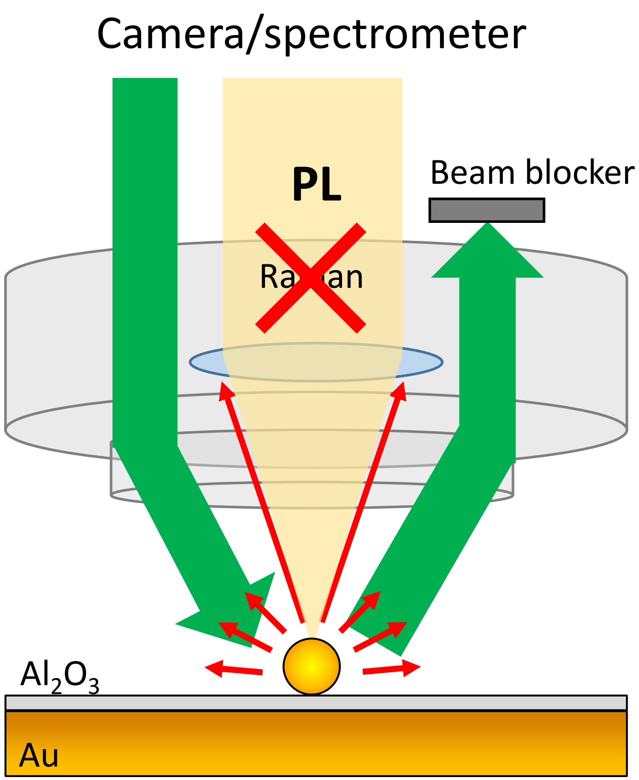


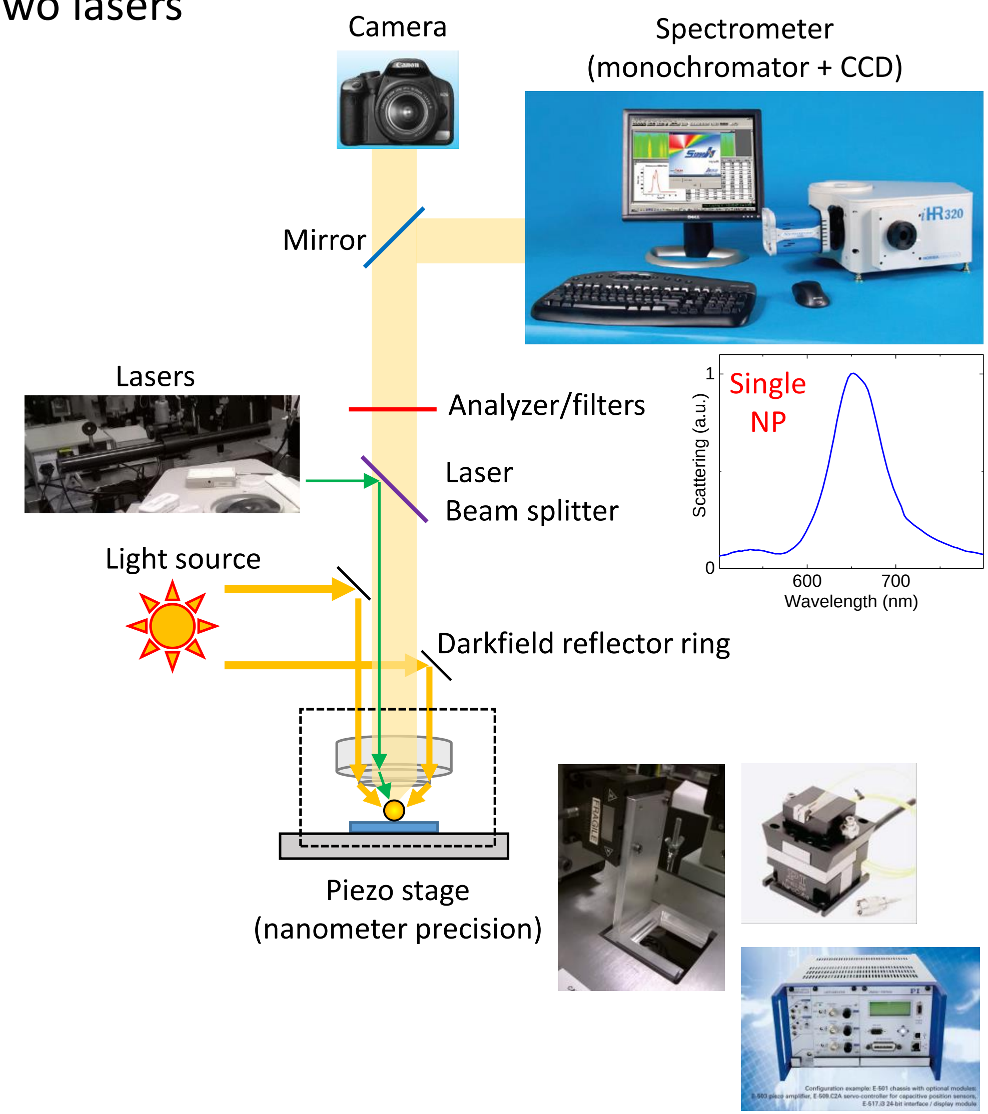
PL at two excitation wavelengths, near and far form the NP resonance wavelength

Project 2: Gap-plasmon enhanced photoluminescence

Question: How do we do PL experiment?

Answer: Same as Raman system, now with two lasers

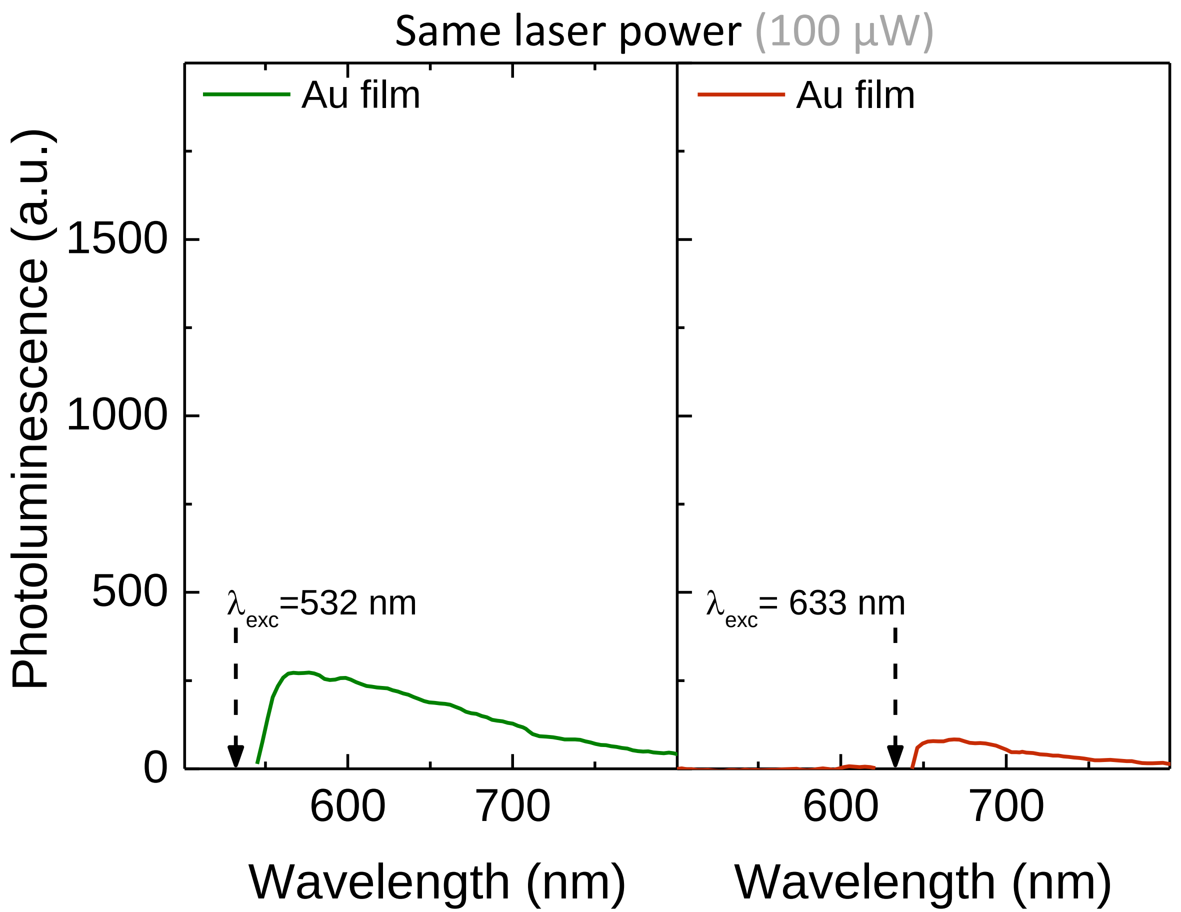




Photoluminescence spectra are coming!

Project 2: Gap-plasmon enhanced photoluminescence

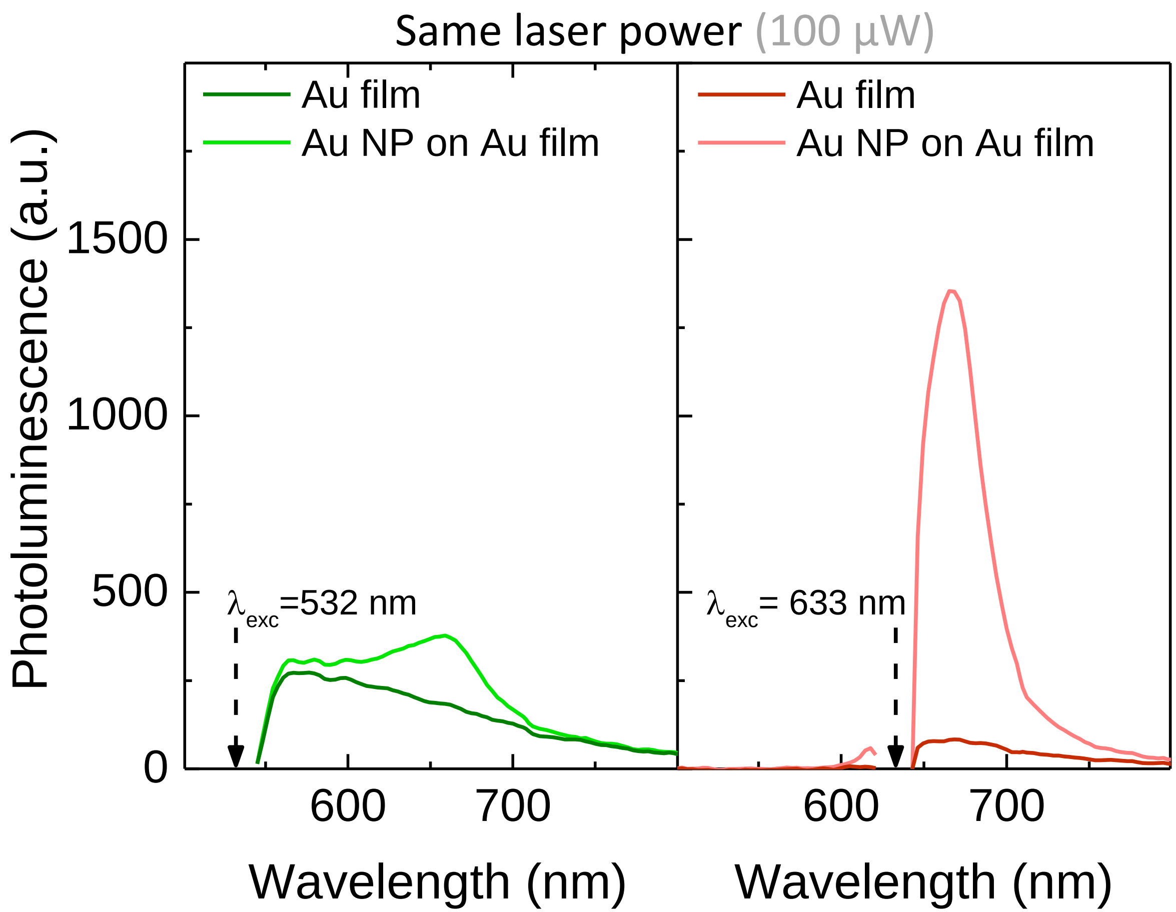
Photoluminescence spectra



Gold PL is stronger under green laser excitation than under red laser excitation (why?)

Project 2: Gap-plasmon enhanced photoluminescence

Photoluminescence spectra

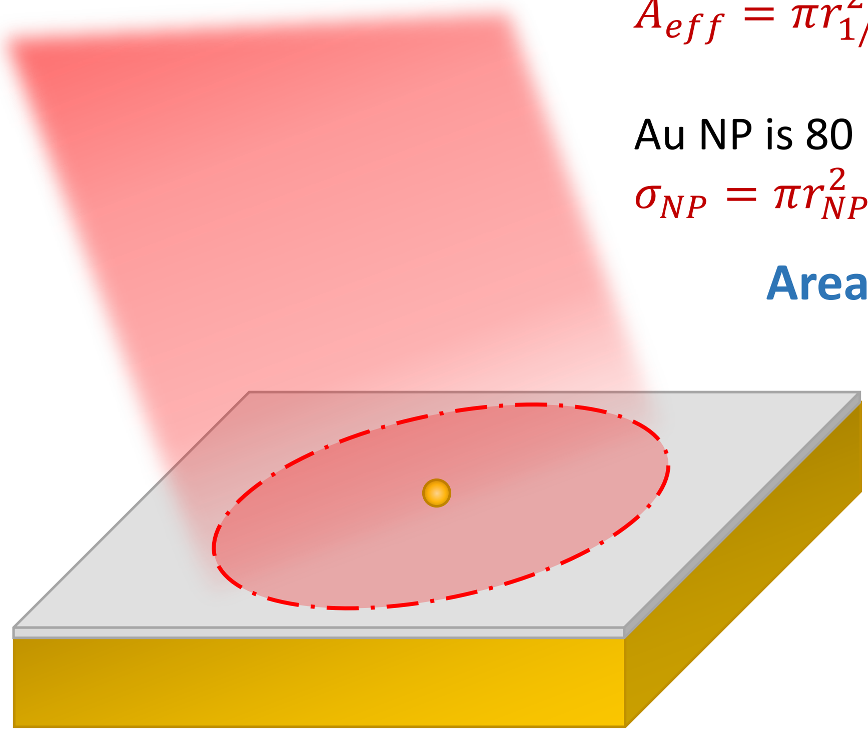


Gold PL is stronger under green laser excitation than under red laser excitation

Adding a NP → 2x and 16x enhancement at the resonance wavelength (not very strong?)

Project 2: Gap-plasmon enhanced photoluminescence

Photoluminescence enhancement



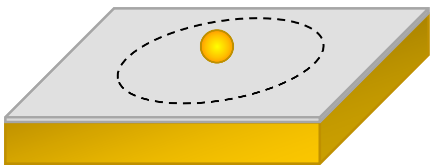
Laser spot FWHM is 2.7 µm

$A_{eff} = \pi r_{1/e}^2$

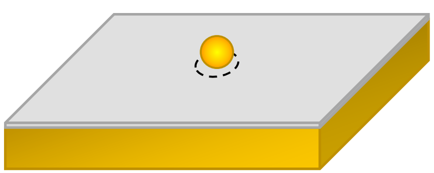
Au NP is 80 nm in diameter

$\sigma_{NP} = \pi r_{NP}^2$

Area ratio > 1000!



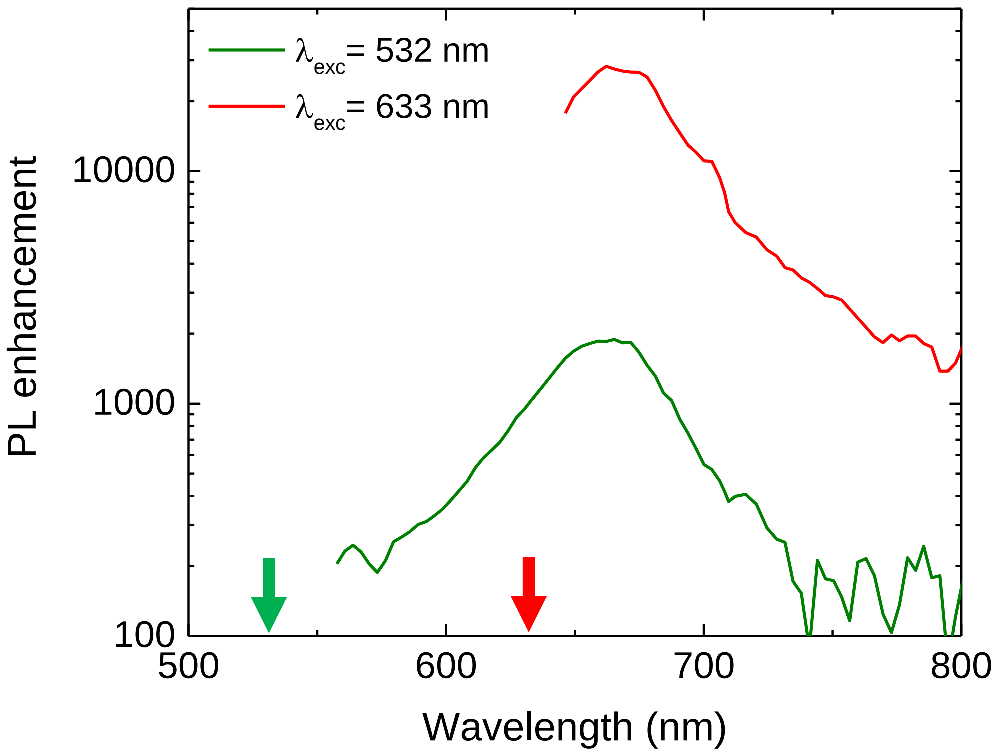
$$g_{PL}(\lambda_{exc}, \lambda_{em}) = \frac{I_{NP} - I_{film}}{I_{film}} \frac{A_{eff}}{\sigma_{NP}}$$



PL enhancement relative to PL from an area of Au film = NP cross-section

Project 2: Gap-plasmon enhanced photoluminescence

Photoluminescence enhancement spectra



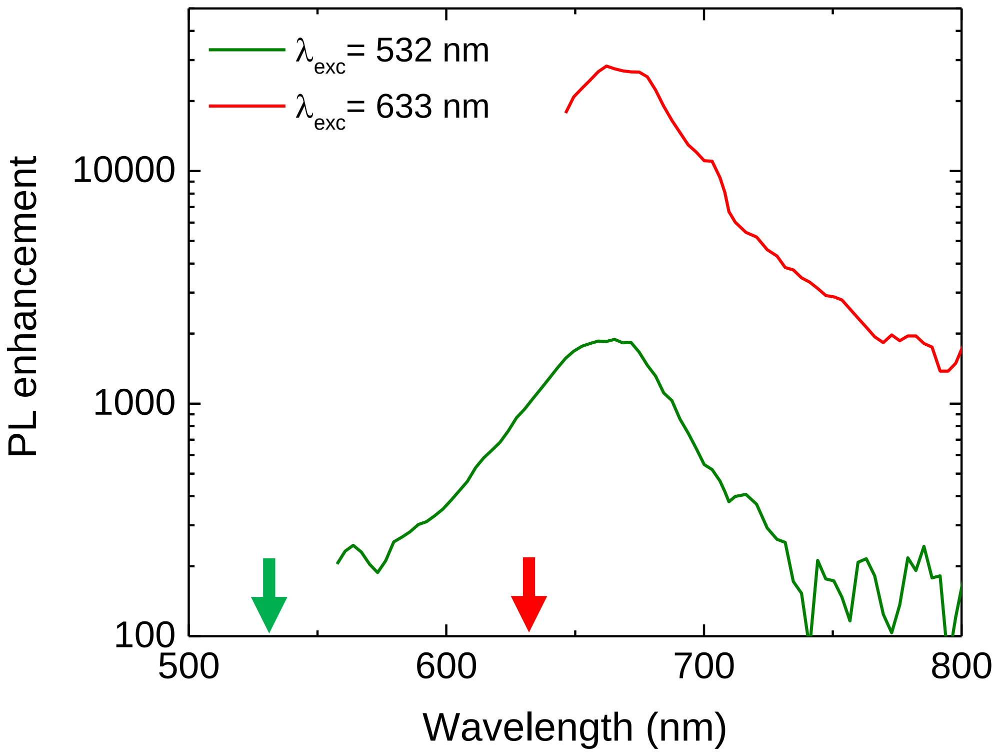
PL = Light <u>emission</u> as a result of photo<u>excitation</u> of carriers

Red excitation show stronger PL enhancement than green excitation
Suggests → Gap-plasmon enhanced excitation

Both green and red excitations show max. PL enhancement resonance wavelength (650 nm)
Suggests → Gap-plasmon enhanced emission

Project 2: Gap-plasmon enhanced photoluminescence

Photoluminescence enhancement calculation



Question: Microscopic model of PL?

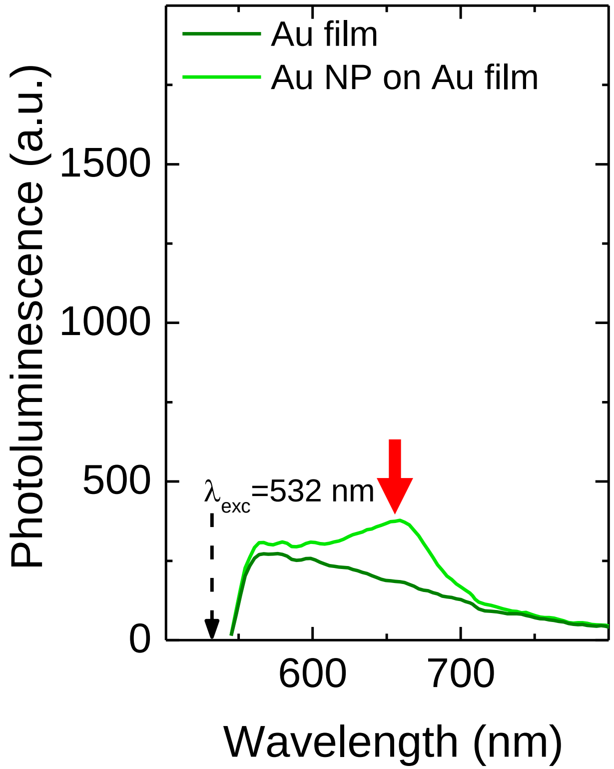
Enhanced emission (assume reciprocity)

$$R_{PL}(\omega_{exc}, \omega_{em}, \vec{r}\,) \propto \epsilon''_{IB}(\omega_{exc})\left|\vec{E}(\omega_{exc})\right|^2 \times \gamma_{bulk}(\omega_{exc}, \omega_{em}) \times \left|\frac{\vec{E}(\omega_{em})}{\vec{E}_0(\omega_{em})}\right|^2$$

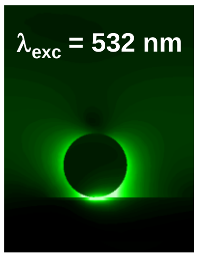
Excitation

Project 2: Gap-plasmon enhanced photoluminescence

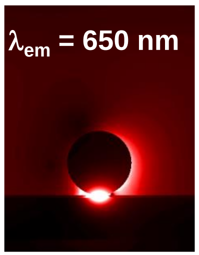
Photoluminescence enhancement calculation



$$PL(\omega_{exc},\omega_{em}) \propto \iiint_{Au\ NP+film} \Big|$$



$$\Big|^2 \times \Big|$$



$$\Big|^2 dV$$

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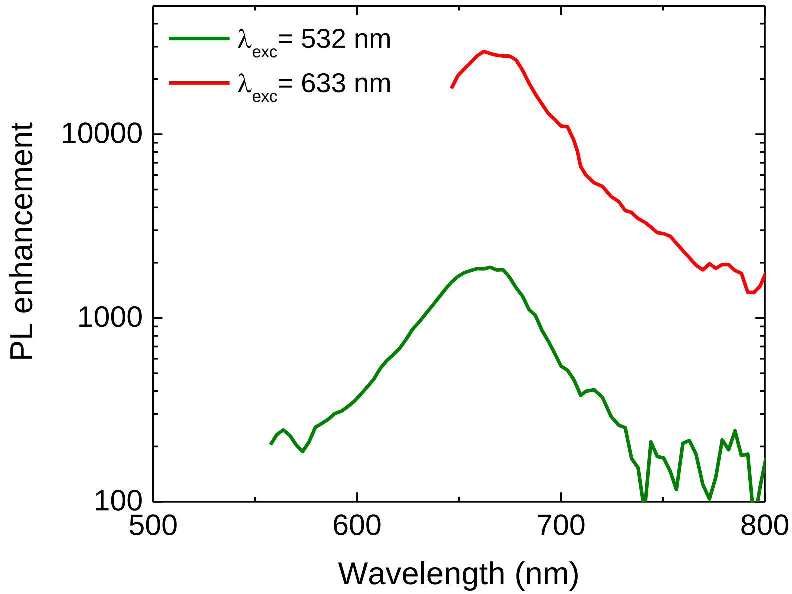
$$R_{PL}(\omega_{exc},\omega_{em},\vec{r}) \propto \epsilon''_{IB}(\omega_{exc})\left|\vec{E}(\omega_{exc})\right|^2 \times \gamma_{bulk}(\omega_{exc},\omega_{em}) \times \left|\frac{\vec{E}(\omega_{em})}{\vec{E}_0(\omega_{em})}\right|^2$$

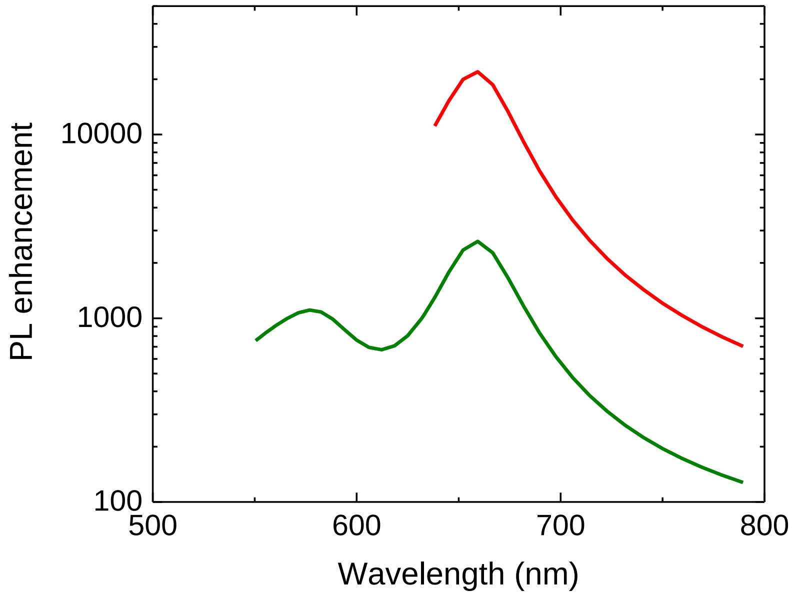
Excitation

Project 2: Gap-plasmon enhanced photoluminescence

Photoluminescence enhancement calculation

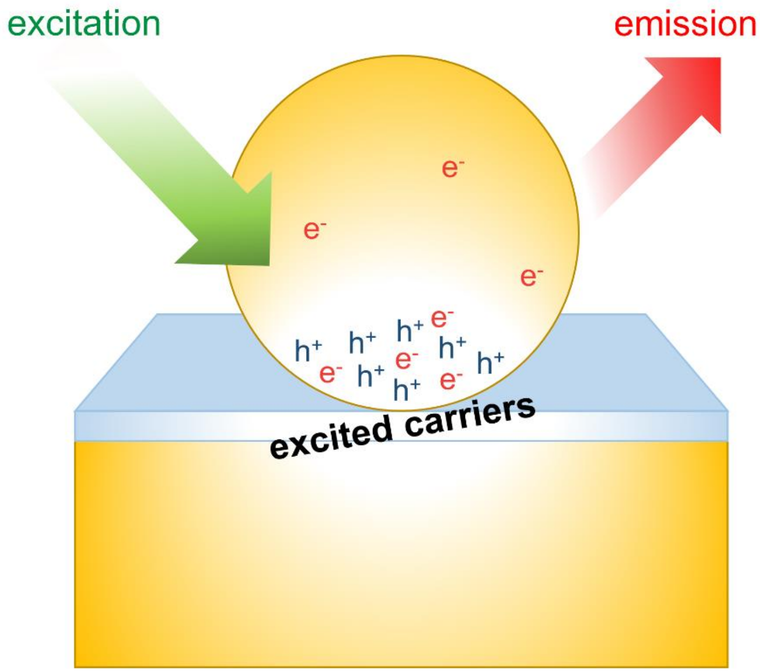
No free parameters!



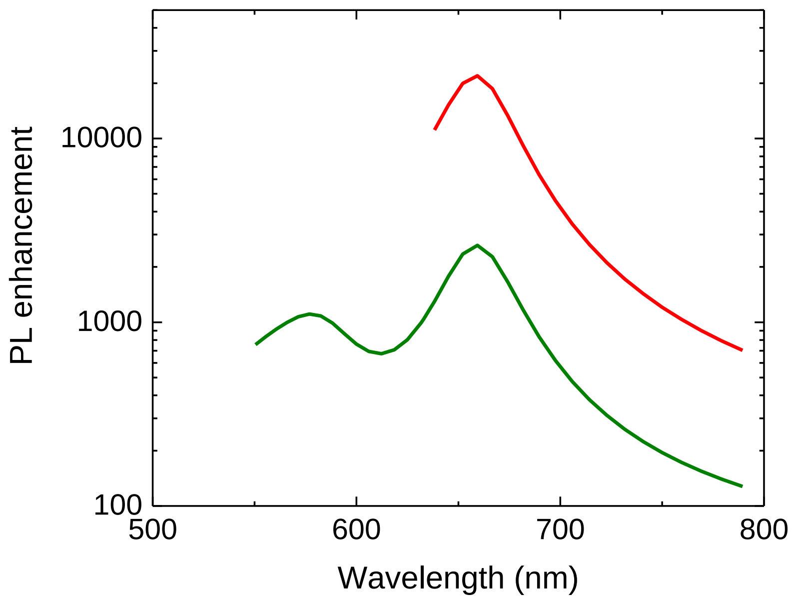


Project 2: Gap-plasmon enhanced photoluminescence

Photoluminescence enhancement calculation



No free parameters!



Now we understand and can quantitatively predict gap-plasmon enhanced PL

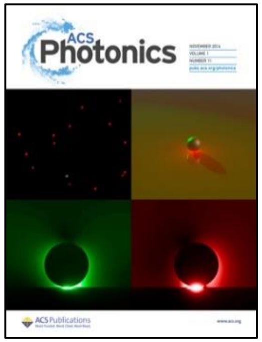
<u>Goal</u>: Explain the process of gap-plasmon enhanced photoluminescence

Mission accomplished!

Introduction
- Nanophotonics?
- Optical near-field
- Gap-plasmon resonance

Project 1: Enhanced scattering and resonance control
- Different applications require different working frequencies
- We precisely control gap-plasmon resonance frequency over a broad wavelength range from green to red.

Project 2: Gap-plasmon enhanced photoluminescence
- We observe gap-plasmon enhanced gold PL *(while doing SERS)*
- A numerical model is developed to explain the phenomenon



Project 3: Alternative gap-plasmon supporting structure

Outlines

Introduction

- Nanophotonics?
- Optical near-field
- Gap-plasmon resonance

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- Different applications require different working frequencies
- We precisely control gap-plasmon resonance frequency over a broad wavelength range from green to red.

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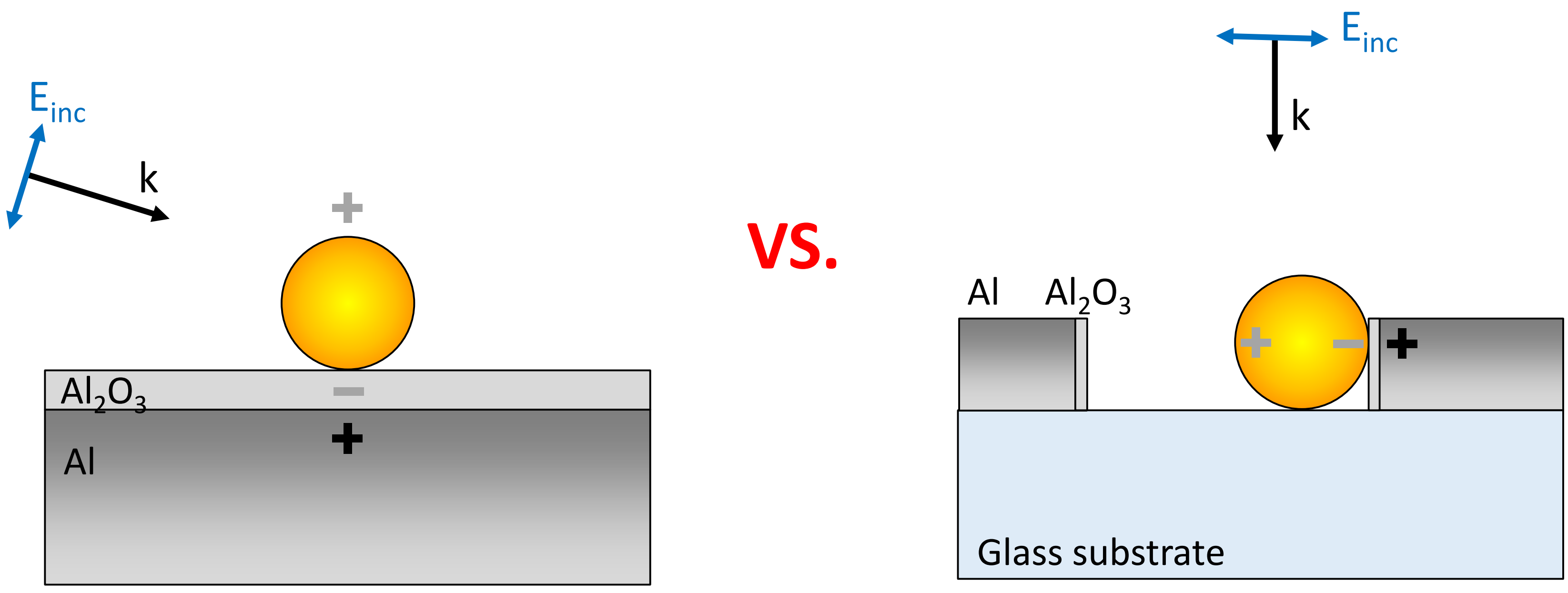
- We observe gap-plasmon enhanced gold PL *(while doing SERS)*
- A numerical model is developed to explain the phenomenon

Project 3: Alternative gap-plasmon supporting structure

- Gap-plasmons of NP-on-metallic film = a high angle of incidence + difficult to reach
- An alternative gap-plasmon supporting structure that is easier to access?

Project 3: Alternative gap-plasmon supporting structure

Goal: Gap plasmon supporting structure that is easier to access (optically and physically)



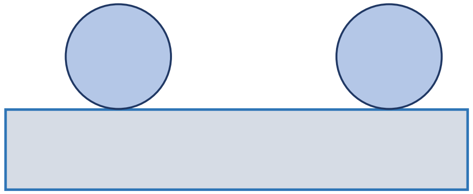
Normal incidence excitation
Unhindered hot-spot

Question: How do we make it?

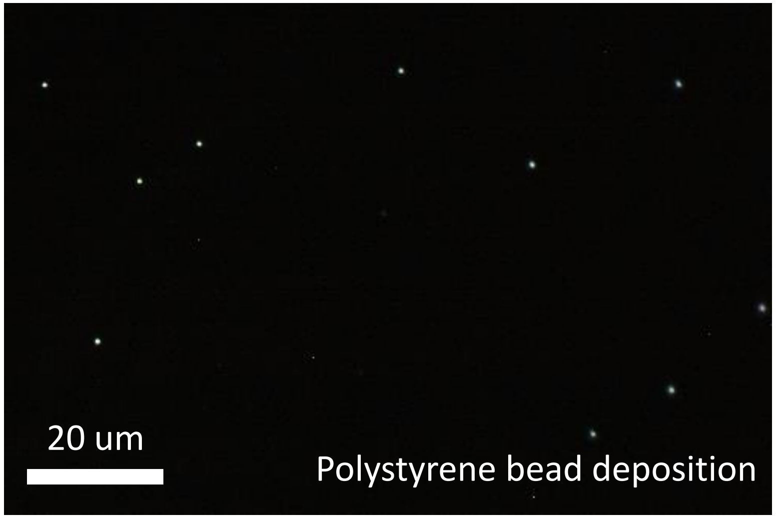
Project 3: Alternative gap-plasmon supporting structure

Question: How do we make it?
Answer: Nanosphere lithography + NP self-assembly

(i) PS bead deposition



Darkfield microscopy image



Project 3: Alternative gap-plasmon supporting structure

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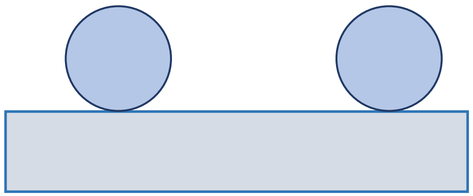
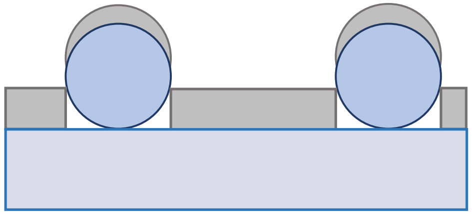


(ii) Al deposition



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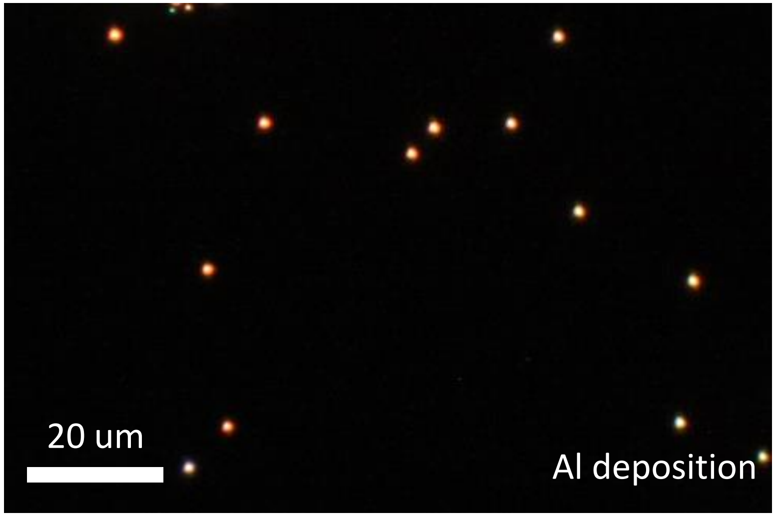

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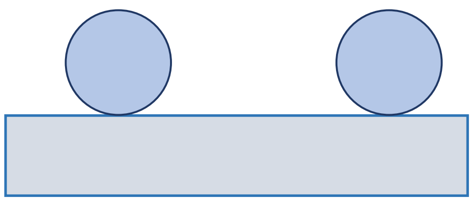

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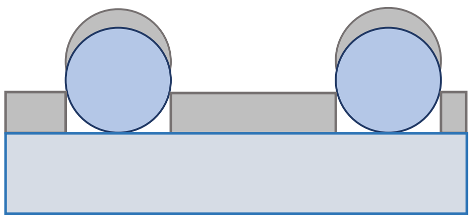
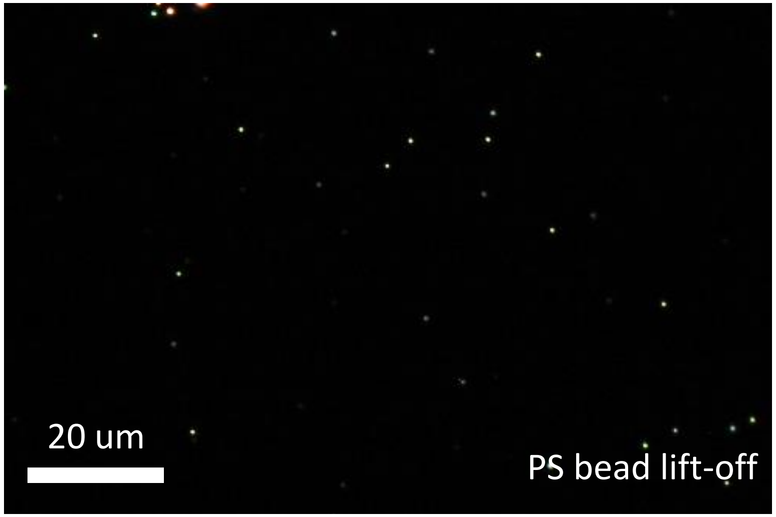


(iii) PS bead removal and native Al_2O_3 formation

Darkfield microscopy image



Project 3: Alternative gap-plasmon supporting structure

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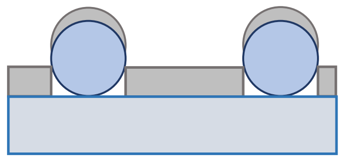

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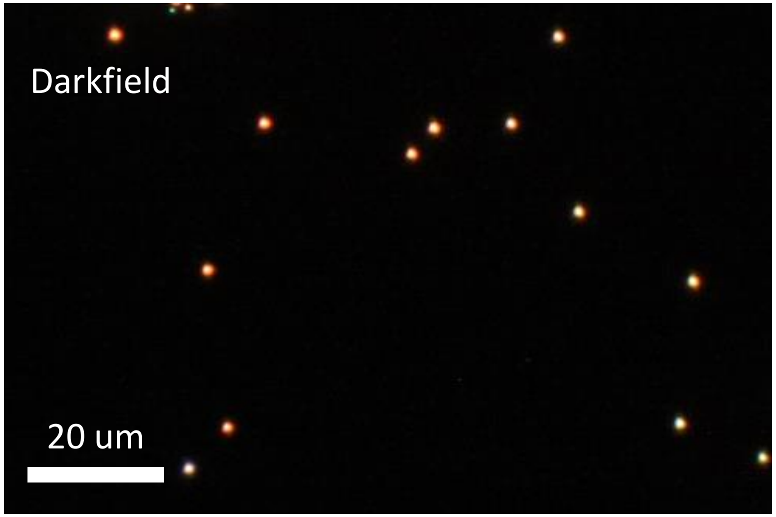
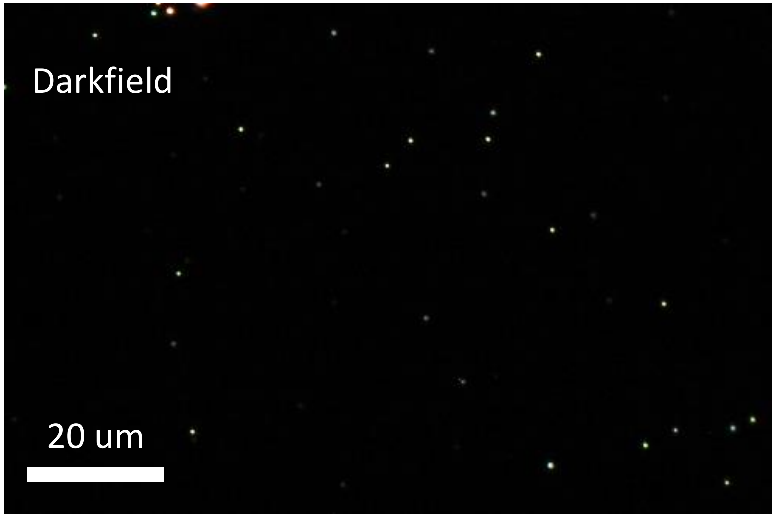
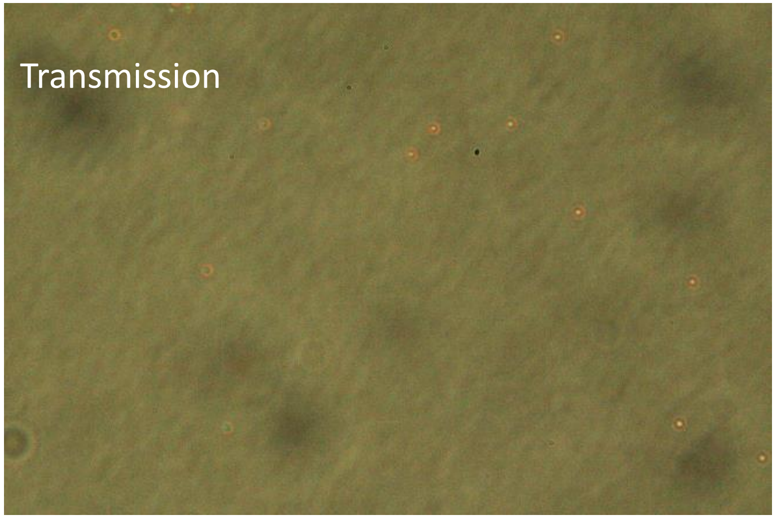
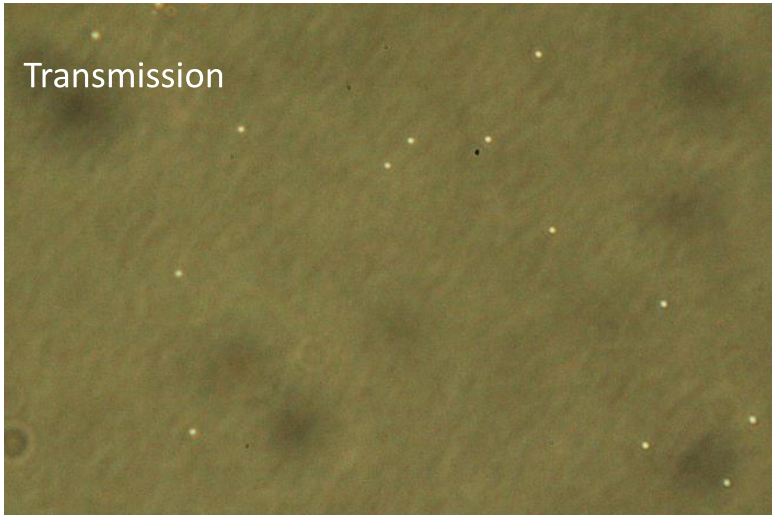




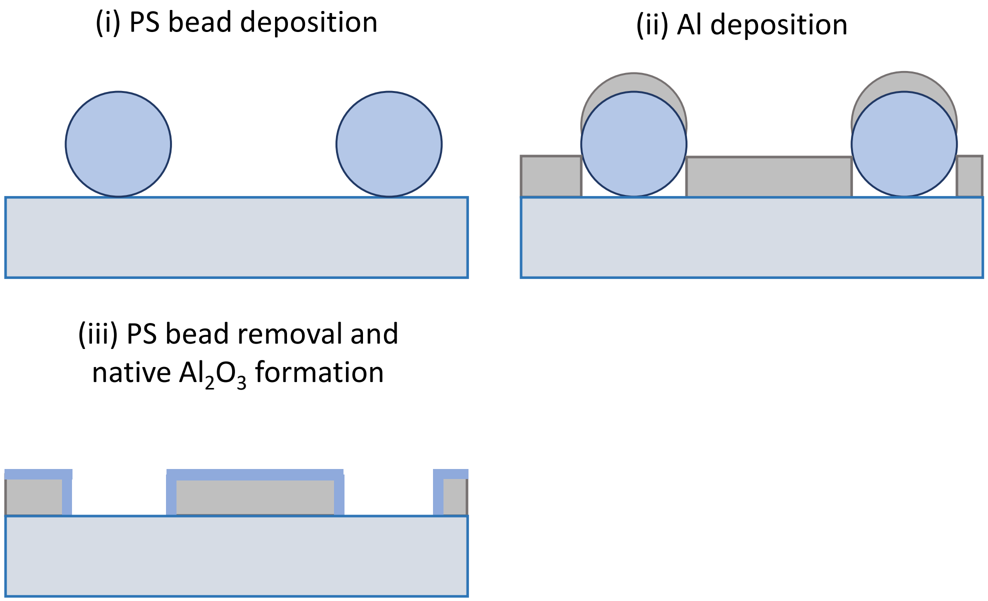




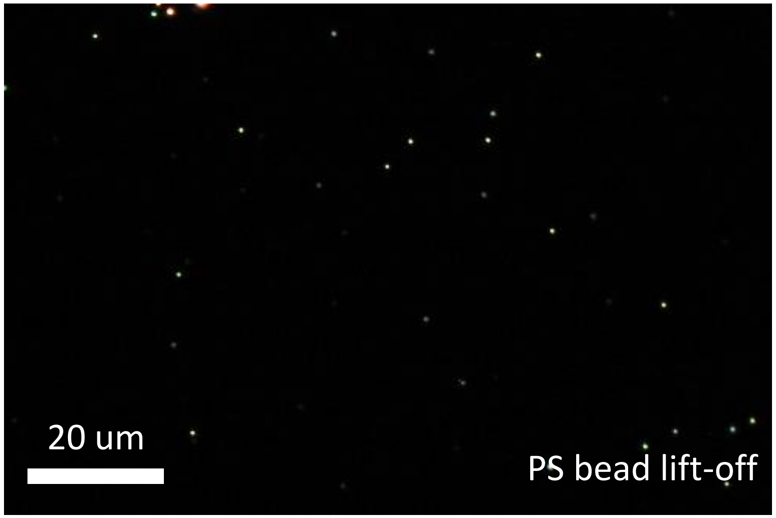
Project 3: Alternative gap-plasmon supporting structure

Question: How do we make it?

Answer: Nanosphere lithography + NP self-assembly



Darkfield microscopy image



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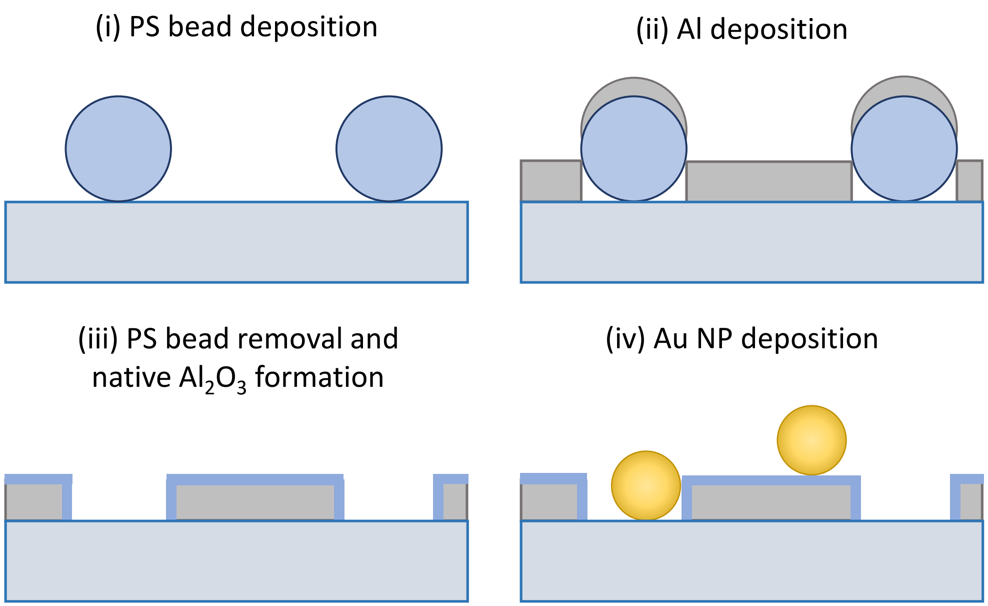
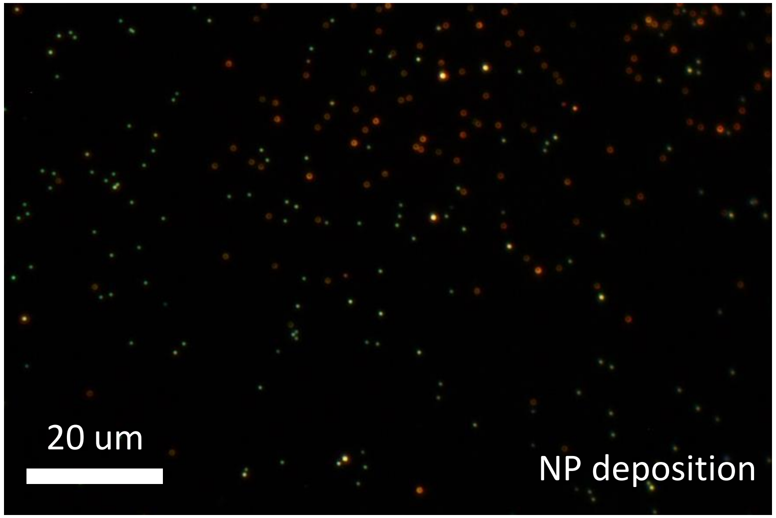


Darkfield microscopy image

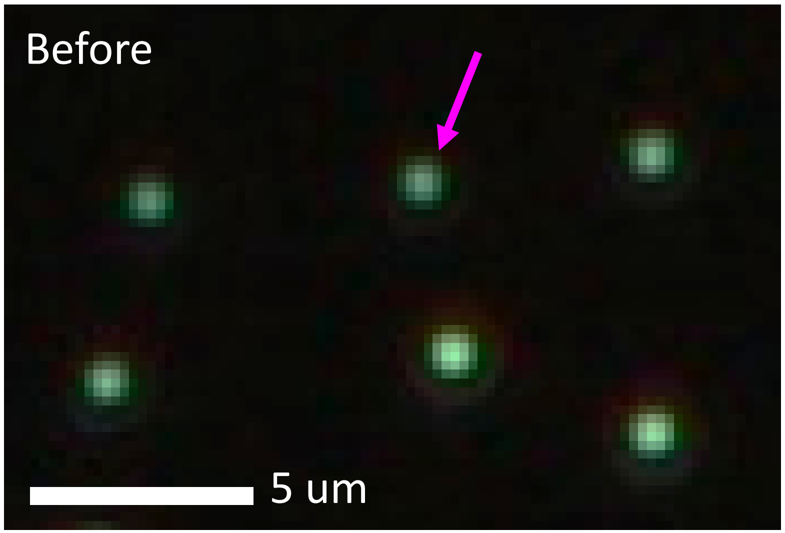


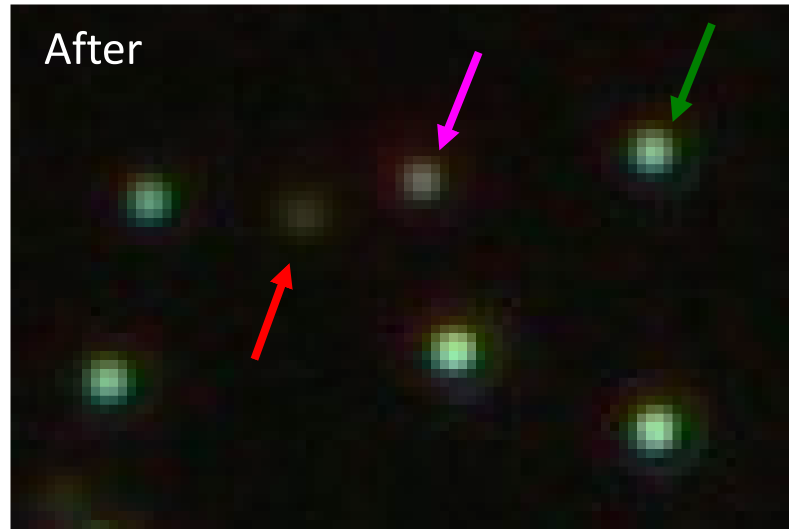
Important question: How do we know which nanoholes have a particle in it?

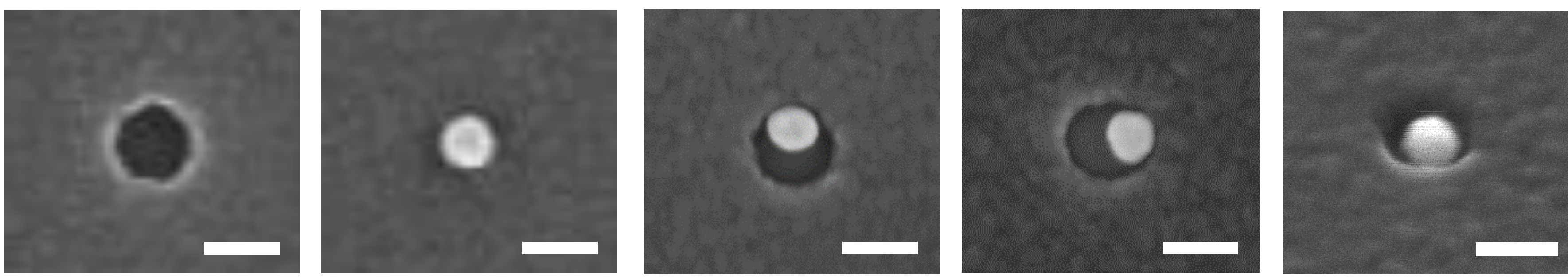
Project 3: Alternative gap-plasmon supporting structure

Question: How do we know which nanoholes have a particle in it?

Answer: Compare pictures before and after NP drop coating (not trivial)







Scale bar: 100 nm

Hole-in-One

Found a few of them, make markers, and do SEM (scanning electron microscopy)

Project 3: Alternative gap-plasmon supporting structure

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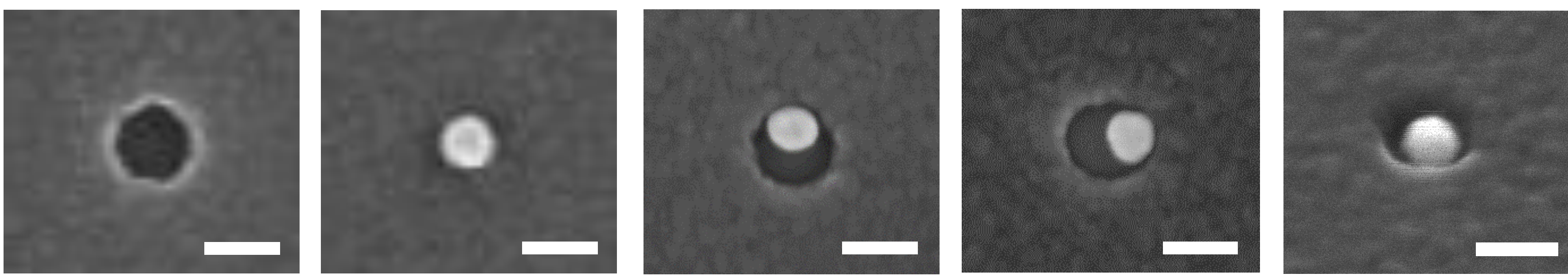
Answer: Compare pictures before and after NP drop coating (not trivial)



Scale bar: 100 nm

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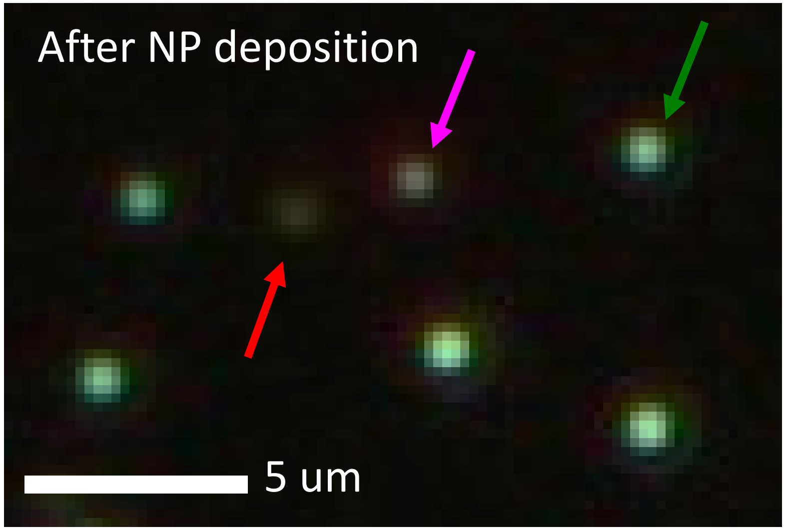
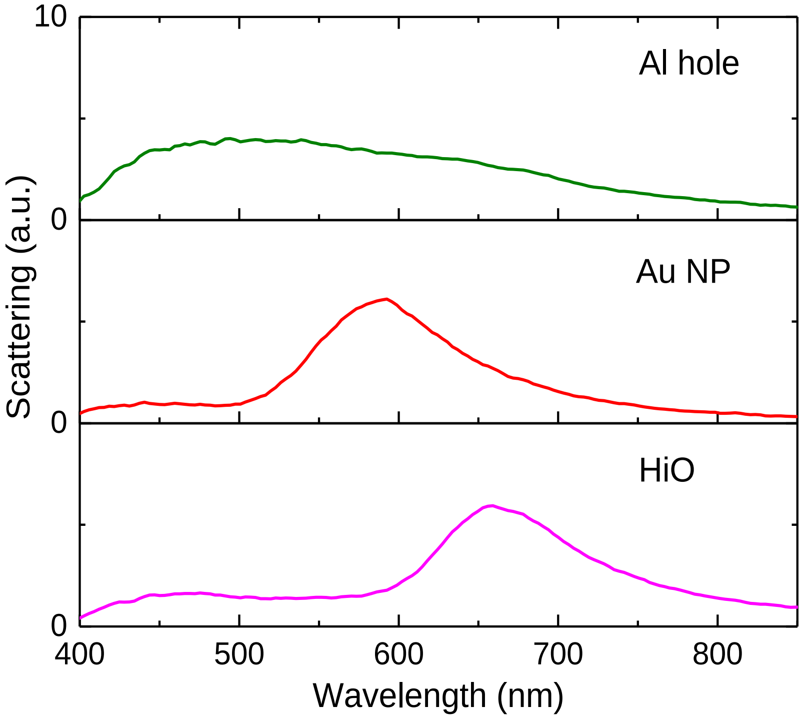
Project 3: Alternative gap-plasmon supporting structure

Scattering spectra (nanohole vs. NP-on-Al vs. HiO)

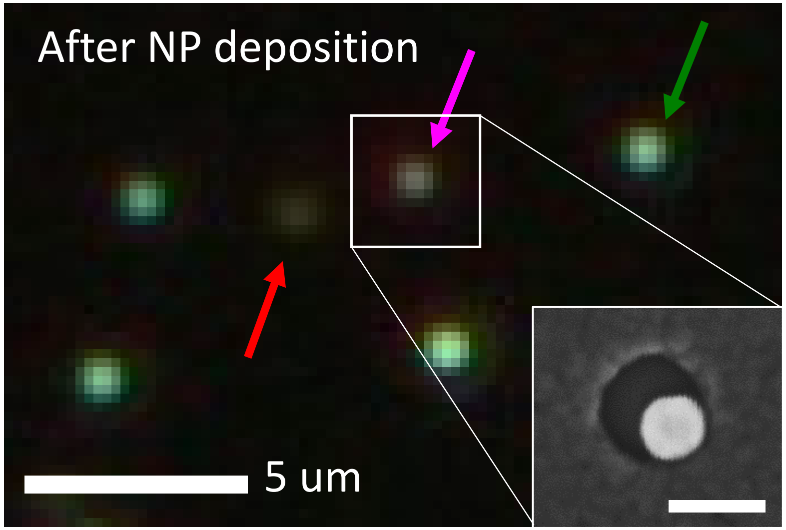




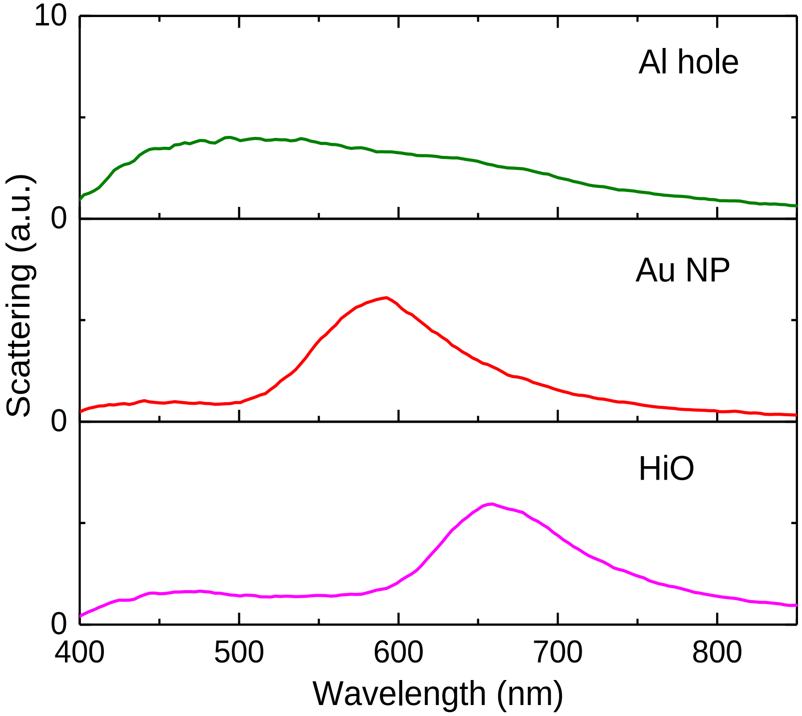
HiO has a gap-plasmon mode 650 nm

Project 3: Alternative gap-plasmon supporting structure

Scattering spectra (nanohole vs. NP-on-Al vs. HiO)



Scale bar: 100 nm

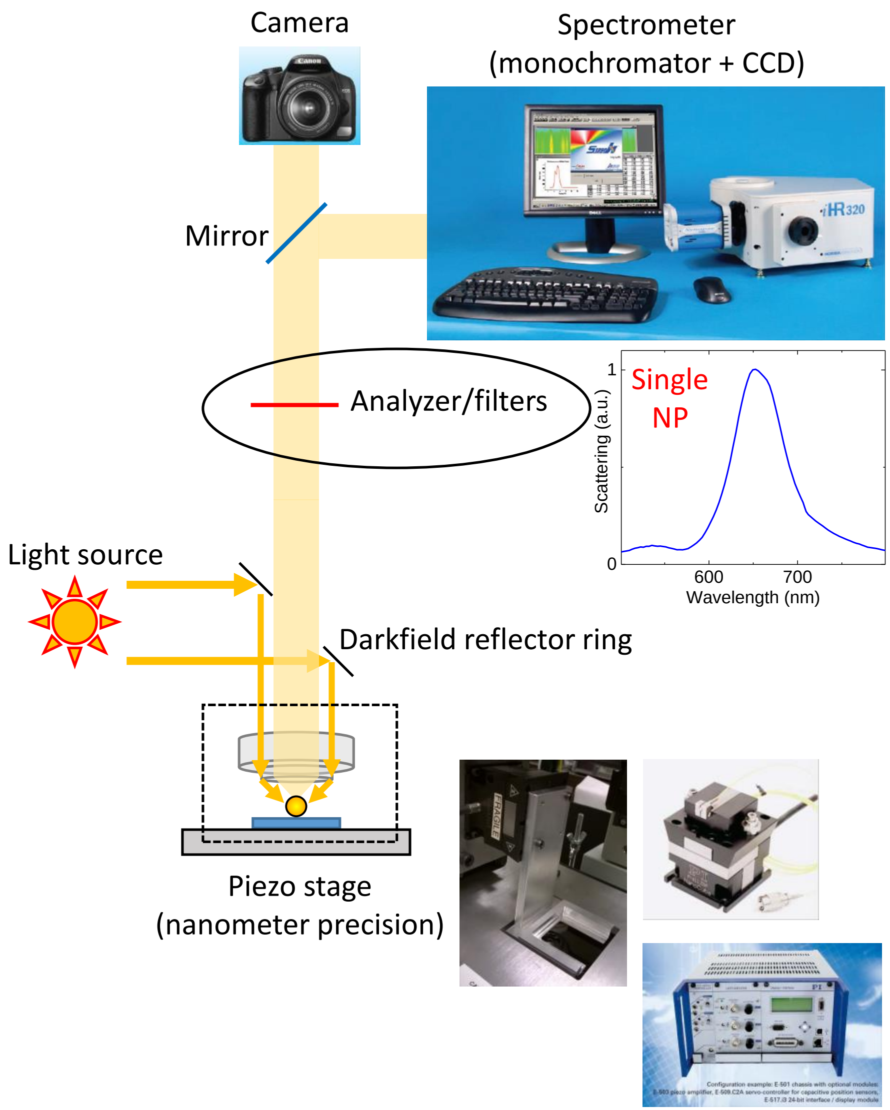


HiO has a gap-plasmon mode 650 nm

SEM shows that the NP is off-center → Polarization dependent study

Project 3: Alternative gap-plasmon supporting structure

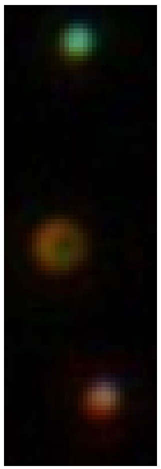
HiO darkfield microscopy and single particle spectroscopy: polarization study



Project 3: Alternative gap-plasmon supporting structure

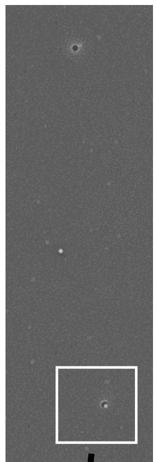
HiO darkfield microscopy and single particle spectroscopy: polarization study

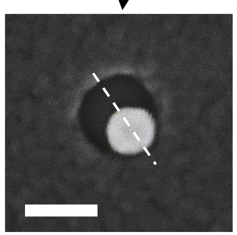
DF



2.5 ∓m wide

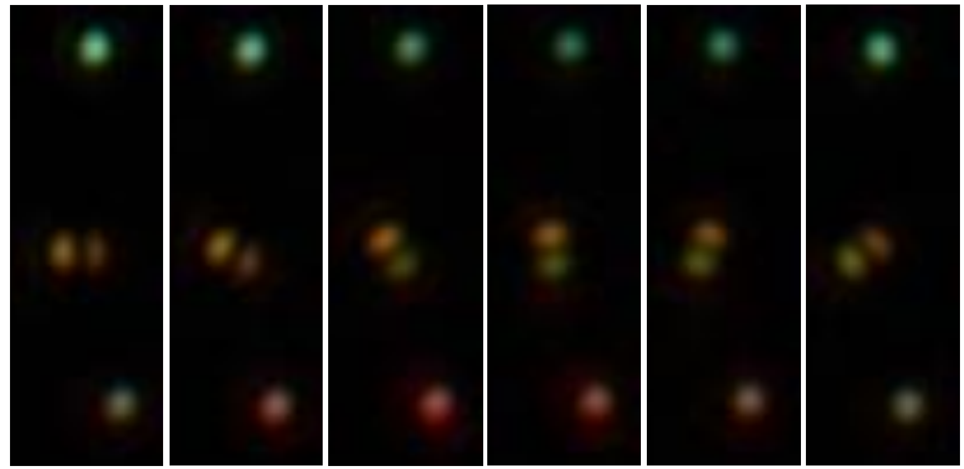
SEM





Scale bar: 100 nm

DF – Rotating analyzer

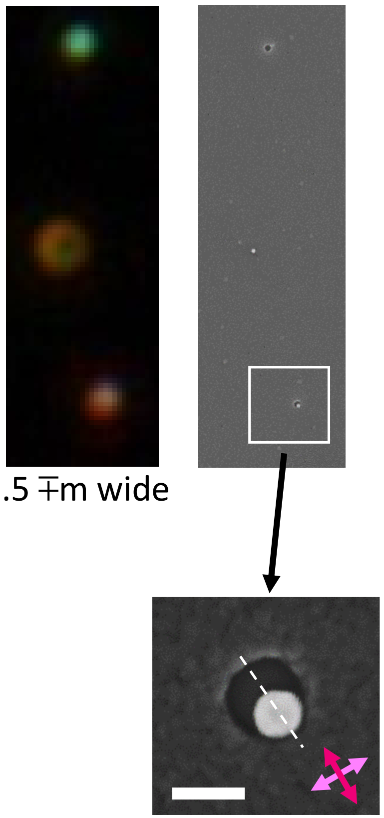


The scattering is reddest and strongest when the analyzer angle // HiO symmetry axis

Project 3: Alternative gap-plasmon supporting structure

HiO darkfield microscopy and single particle spectroscopy: polarization study

DF SEM



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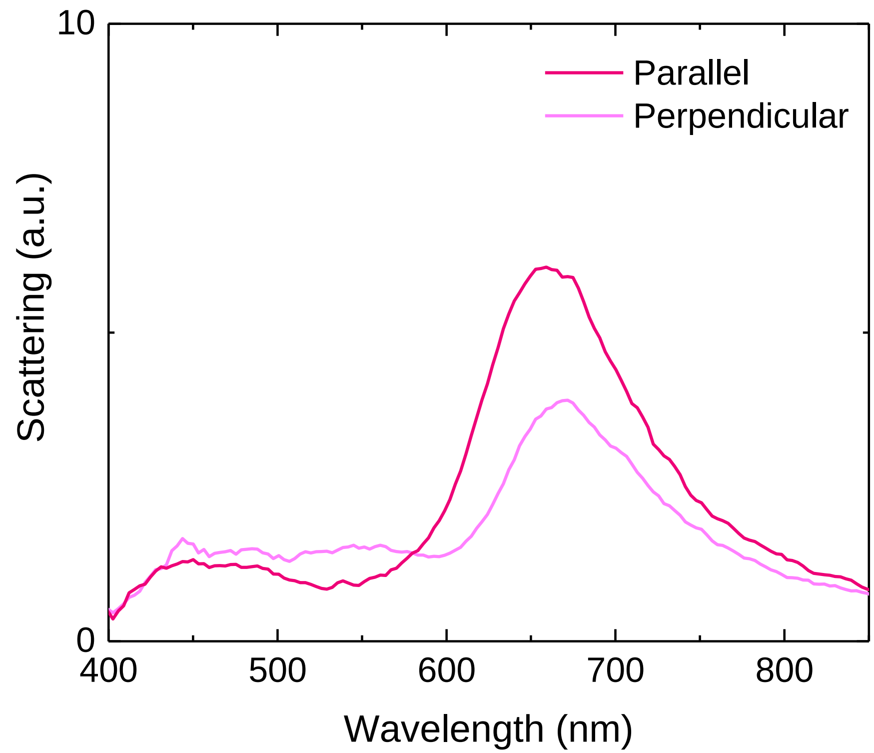
Scale bar: 100 nm



The scattering is reddest and strongest when the analyzer angle // HiO symmetry axis

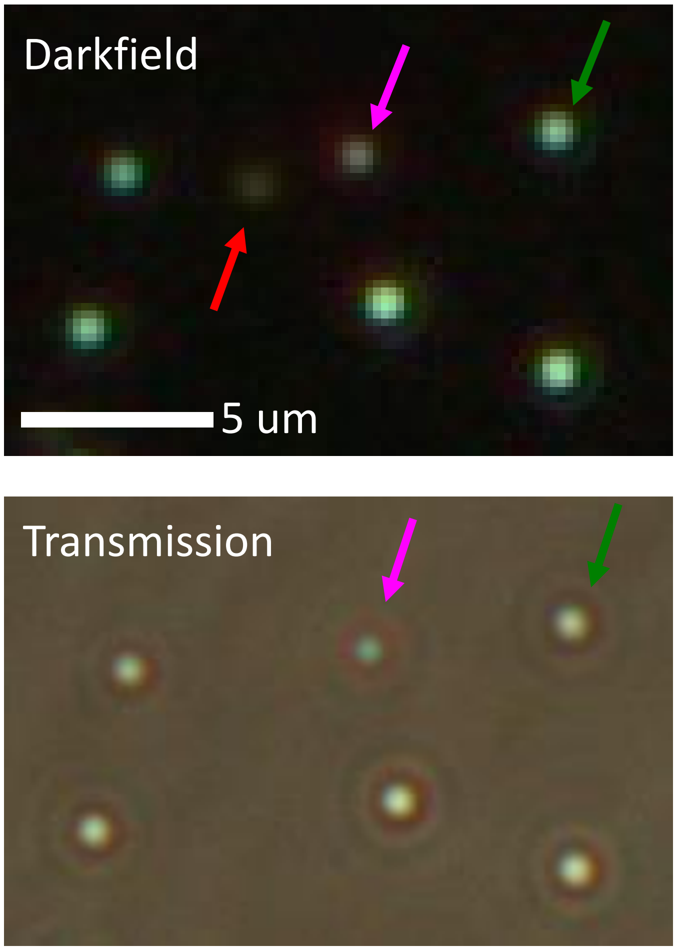
Question: Didn’t we want normal incidence excitation?

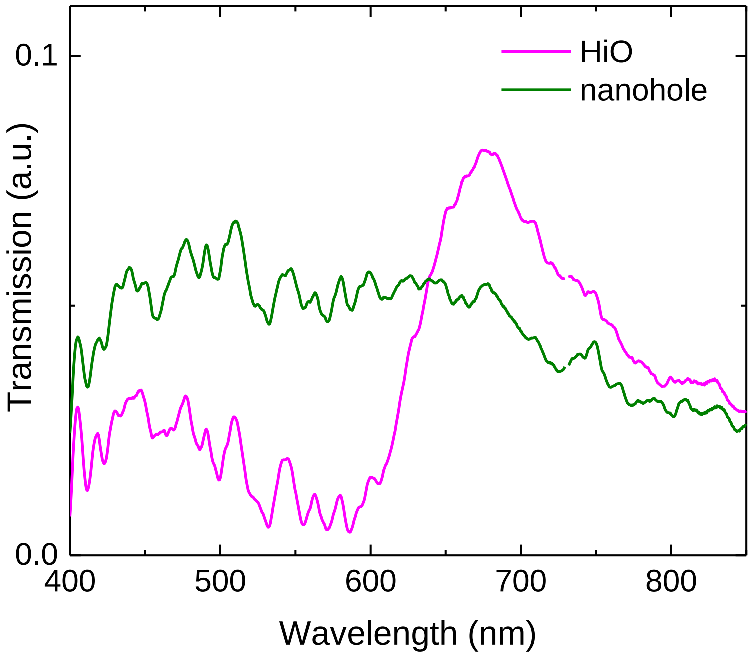
Project 3: Alternative gap-plasmon supporting structure

Question: Didn't we want normal incidence excitation?

Answer: We do. We observe gap-plasmon resonance in transmission (normal incidence)

After NP deposition





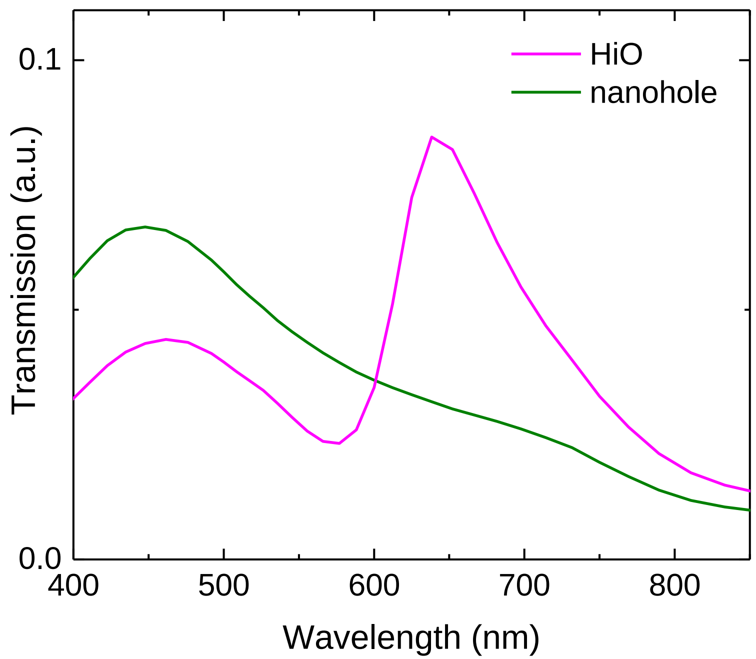
~ the same resonance wavelength and linewidth as in the scattering spectrum

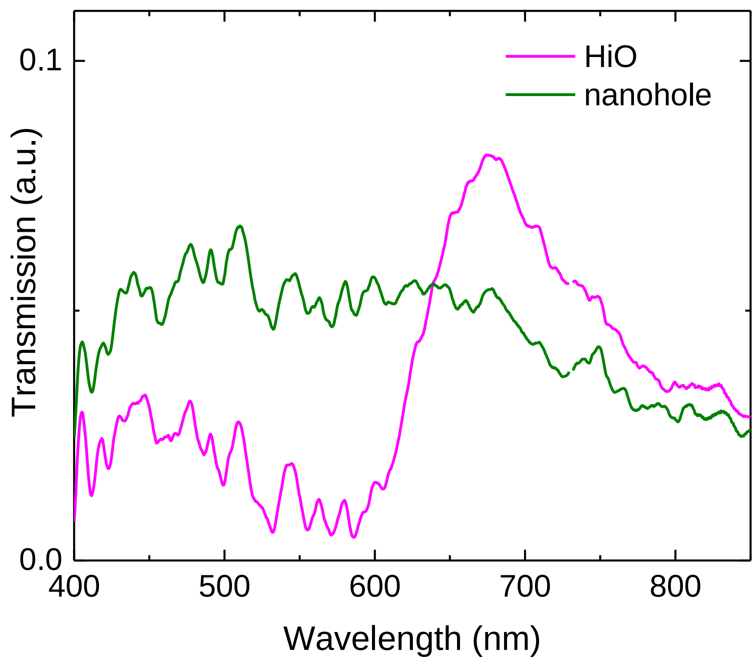
SUCCESS!

Project 3: Alternative gap-plasmon supporting structure

Question: Didn't we want normal incidence excitation?
Answer: Yes, we did. And we had it!

Simulation





~ the same resonance wavelength and linewidth as in the scattering spectrum

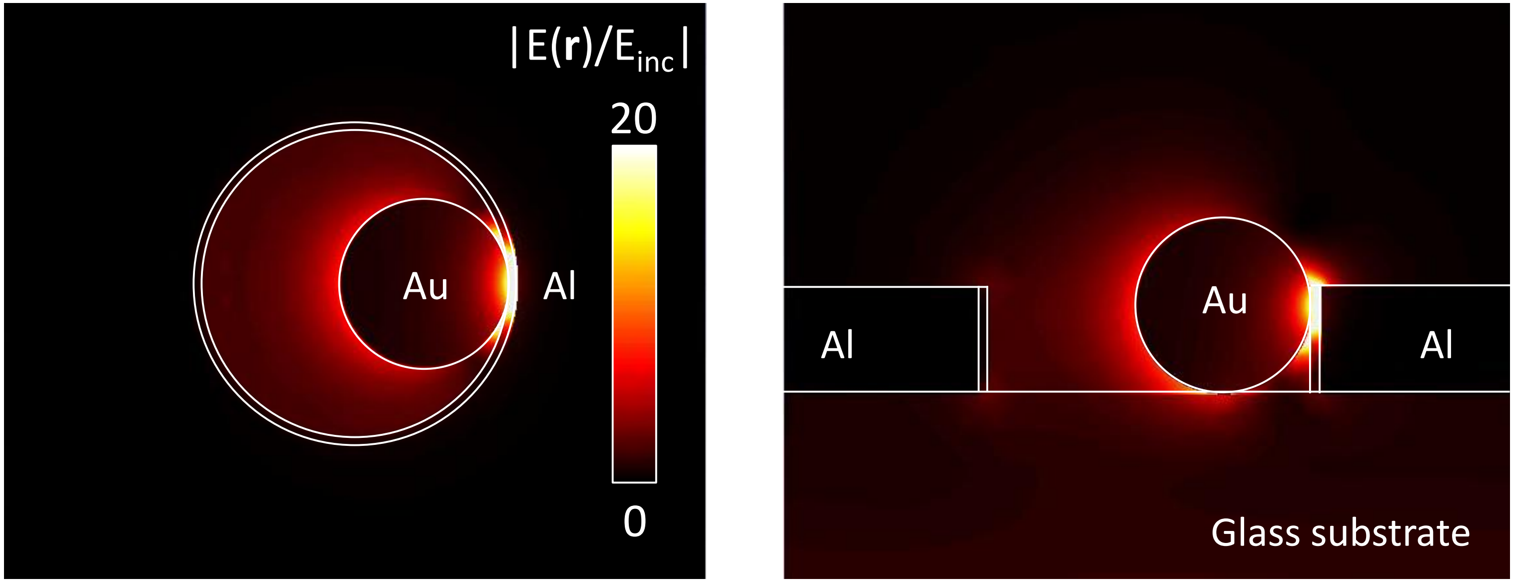
SUCCESS!

Question: Where is the hot-spot? Is it easily accessible?

Project 3: Alternative gap-plasmon supporting structure

Question: Where is the hot-spot? Is it easily accessible?
Answer: Yes! We purposely chose Al thickness.

Simulated electric field at the resonance wavelength
Normal incidence



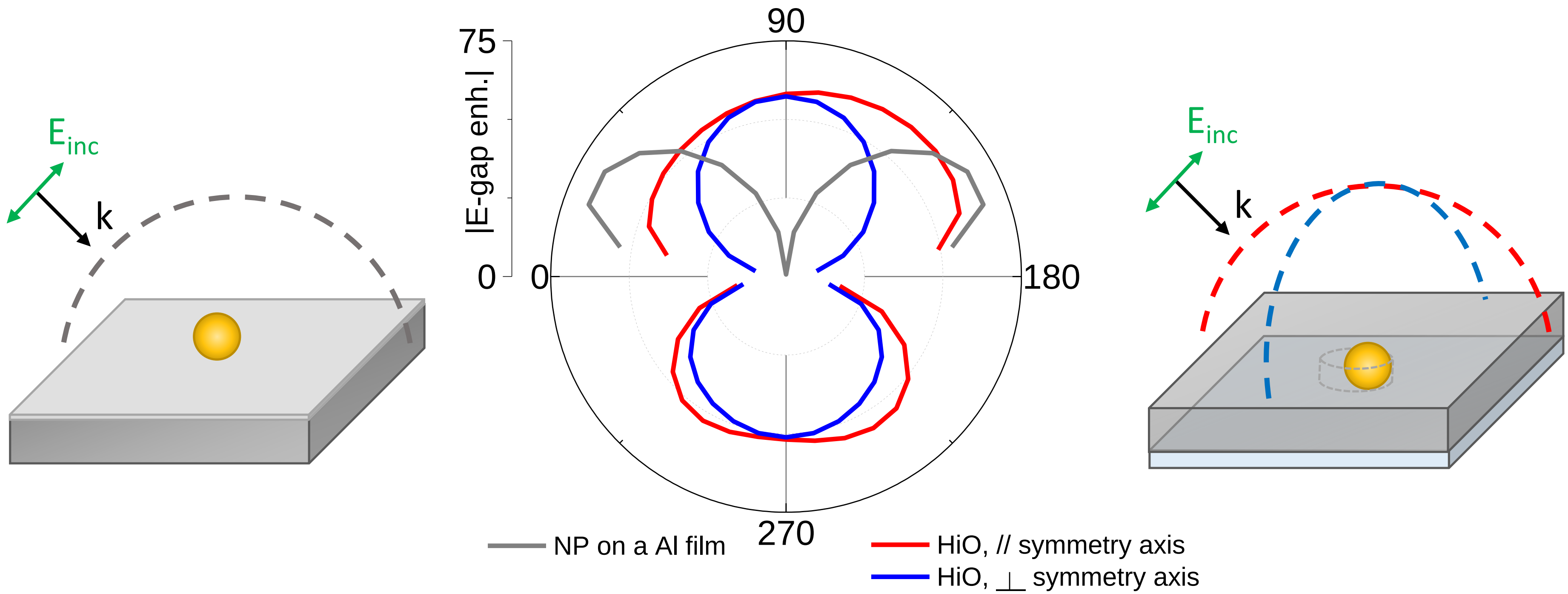
Sidewall gap-plasmon!

Question: Is the electric enhancement still strong at different excitation angles?

Project 3: Alternative gap-plasmon supporting structure

Question: Is the electric enhancement still strong at different excitation angles?

Answer: Yes. Better than NP-on-film.



Omnidirectional gap-plasmon excitation, top illumination and bottom illumination

<u>Goal</u>: Gap plasmon supporting structure that is easy to access (optically and physically)

Mission accomplished!

Outlines

Introduction
- Nanophotonics?
- Optical near-field
- Gap-plasmon resonance

Project 1: Enhanced scattering and resonance control
- Different applications require different working frequencies
- We precisely control gap-plasmon resonance frequency over a broad wavelength range from green to red.

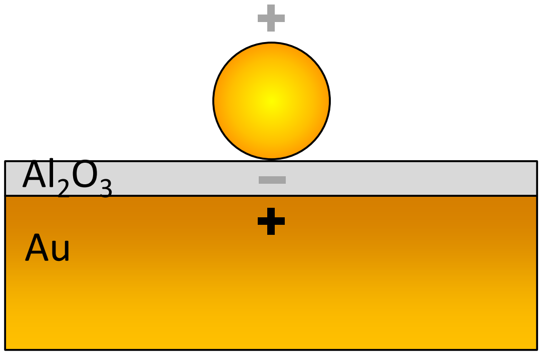
Project 2: Gap-plasmon enhanced photoluminescence
- We observe gap-plasmon enhanced gold PL *(while doing SERS)*
- A numerical model is developed to explain the phenomenon

Project 3: Alternative gap-plasmon supporting structure
- Gap-plasmons of NP-on-metallic film = a high angle of incidence + difficult to reach
- Hole-in-one structure offers sidewall gap-plasmons that is easily accessible

Summary

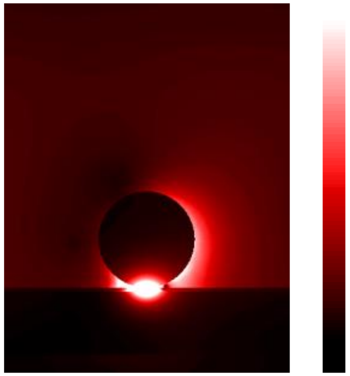
Project 1: Enhanced scattering and resonance control

- NPs on oxide coated metallic films
- Precise resonance control > 140 nm tuning range
- Simple, background free, and robust



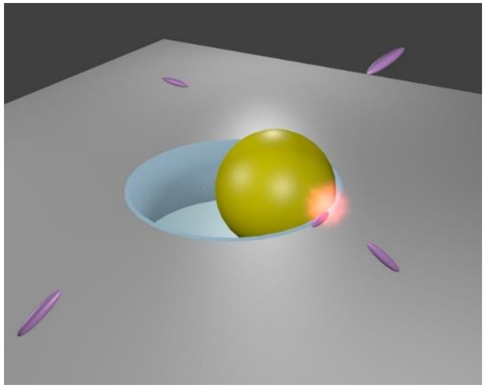
Project 2: Gap-plasmon enhanced gold photoluminescence

- Two excitation wavelengths
- Gap-plasmon enhanced excitation and emission
- Nicely explained by the numerical model



Project 3: Hole-in-One structure

- Sidewall gap-plasmon in hybrid Au-Al nanopore
- Broad range of excitation angles
- Easily accessible hot-spot



Publications

JOURNAL PUBLICATIONS

C. Lumdee and P. G. Kik, "**Omnidirectional Excitation of Sidewall Gap-Plasmons in a hybrid Gold-Aluminum Nanopore Structure**," *submitted*.

C. Lumdee, B. Yun, and P. G. Kik, "**Effect of Surface Roughness on Substrate-tuned Gold Nanoparticle Gap Plasmon Resonances**," *Nanoscale* 2015, 7, 4250-4255.

S. Toroghi, C. Lumdee, and P. G. Kik, "**Heterogeneous Plasmonic Trimers for Enhanced Nonlinear Optical Absorption**," *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 2015, **106**, 103102.

(Cover article) C. Lumdee, B. Yun, and P. G. Kik, "**Gap-Plasmon Enhanced Gold Nanoparticle Photoluminescence**," *ACS Photonics* 2014, **1**, 1224-1230.

C. Lumdee, B. Yun, and P. G. Kik, "**Wide-band Spectral Control of Au Nanoparticle Plasmon Resonances on a Thermally and Chemically Robust Sensing Platform**," *J. Phys. Chem. C* 2013, **117**, 19127-19133.

C. Lumdee, S. Toroghi, and P. G. Kik, "**Post-Fabrication Voltage Controlled Resonance Tuning of Nanoscale Plasmonic Antennas**," *ACS Nano* 2012, **6**, 6301-6307.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS (with a conference proceeding)

(Invited talk) C. Lumdee and P. G. Kik, "**Numerical Prediction of the Effect of Nanoscale Surface Roughness on Film-coupled Nanoparticle Plasmon Resonances**," Proc. 9163-91631I (2014) - SPIE Optics + Photonics, San Diego, CA.

C. Lumdee, B. Yun, and P. G. Kik, "**Controlled Surface Plasmon Resonance on Stable Substrates as an Optimized Sensing Platform**," FTh3C. 8 (2013) - OSA Frontiers in Optics, Orlando, FL.

S. Toroghi, C. Lumdee, and P. G. Kik, "**Extreme Plasmon Resonant Field Enhancement in Multi-material Nanoparticle Trimers**," FTh3C. 3 (2013) - OSA Frontiers in Optics, Orlando, FL.

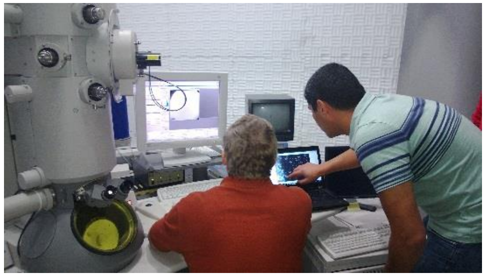
C. Lumdee, B. Yun, and P. G. Kik, "**Optical Characteristic and Numerical Study of Gold Nanoparticles on Al2O3 coated Gold Film for Tunable Plasmonic Sensing Platforms**," Proc. 8809-88091S (2013) - SPIE Optics + Photonics, San Diego, CA.

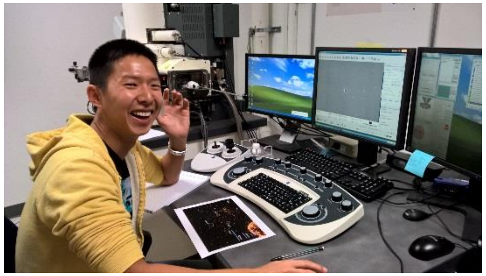
S. Toroghi, C. Lumdee, and P. G. Kik, "**Cascaded Plasmon Resonances Multi-material Nanoparticle Trimers for Extreme Field Enhancement**," Proc. 8809-88091M (2013) - SPIE Optics + Photonics, San Diego, CA

C. Lumdee and P. G. Kik, "**Voltage Controlled Nanoparticle Plasmon Resonance Tuning through Anodization**," Proc. 8457-84570T (2012) - SPIE Optics + Photonics, San Diego, CA.

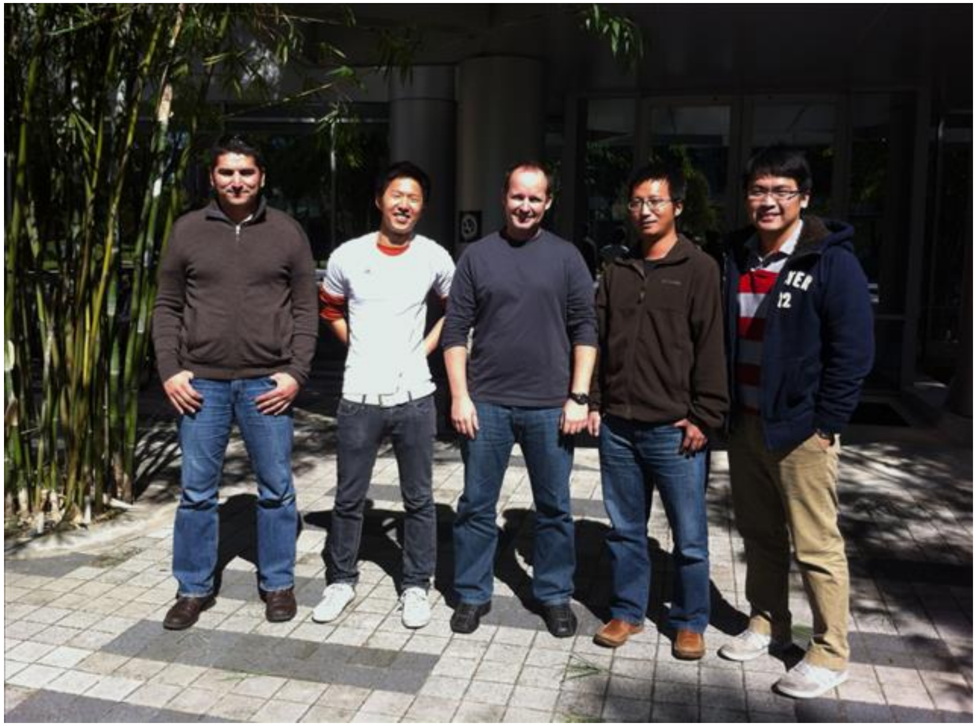
Acknowledgments

My advisor: Prof. Pieter G. Kik





Kik group (Oct 2012)



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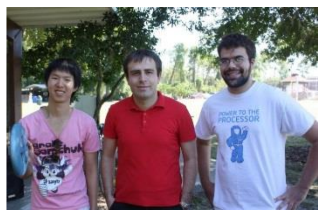
Friends and colleagues, CREOL and UCF



Thai Student Association(s)

UCF Badminton Club