

Optical Forces and Field Dynamics in Gain-Enhanced Plasmonic Nanostructures: Toward Single-Particle Nanolasers

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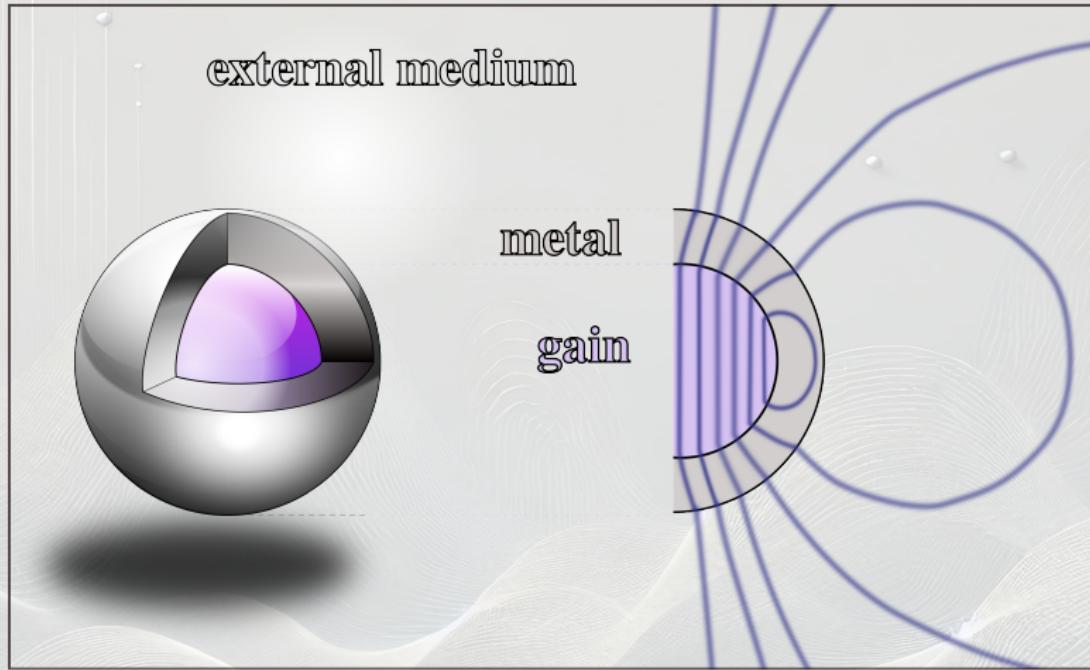


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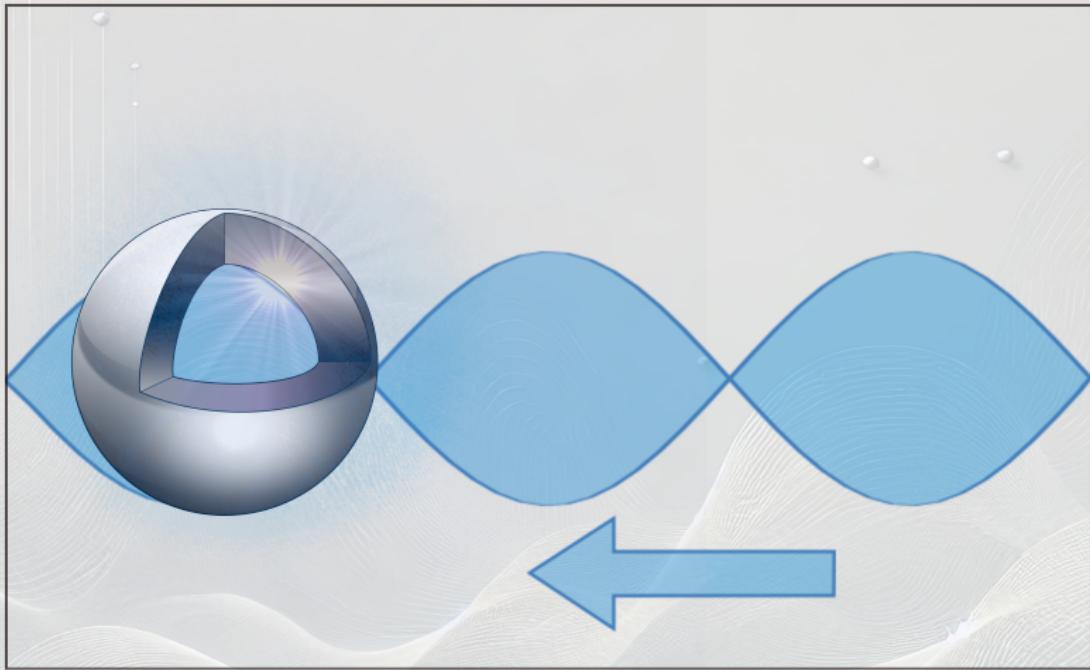
System under investigation

A core made of a active gain material surrounded by a metal shell



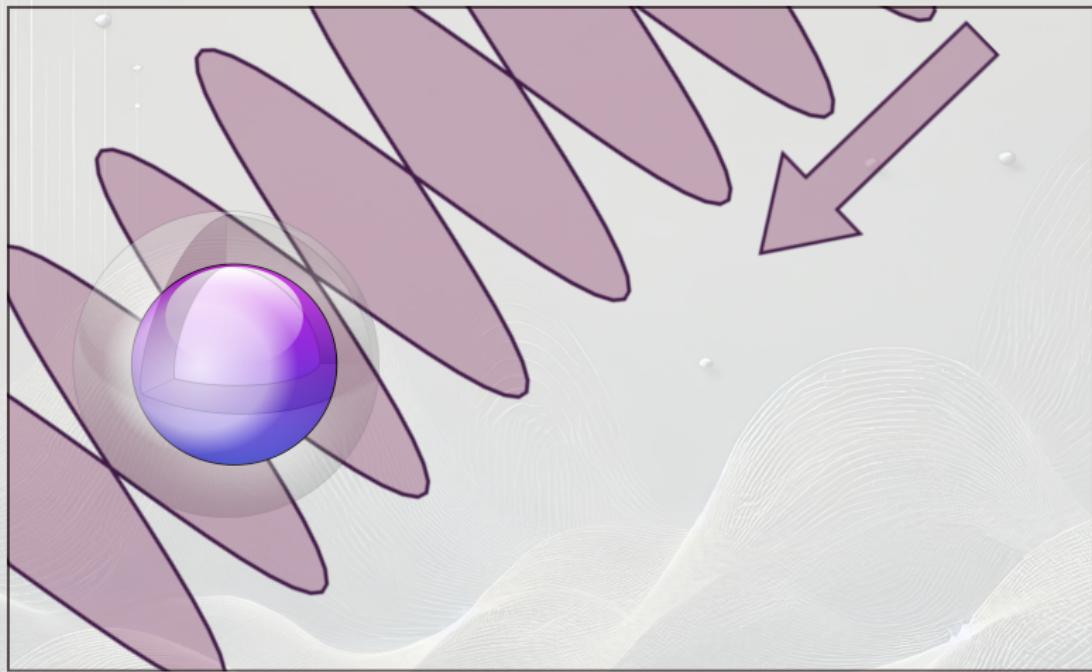
System under investigation

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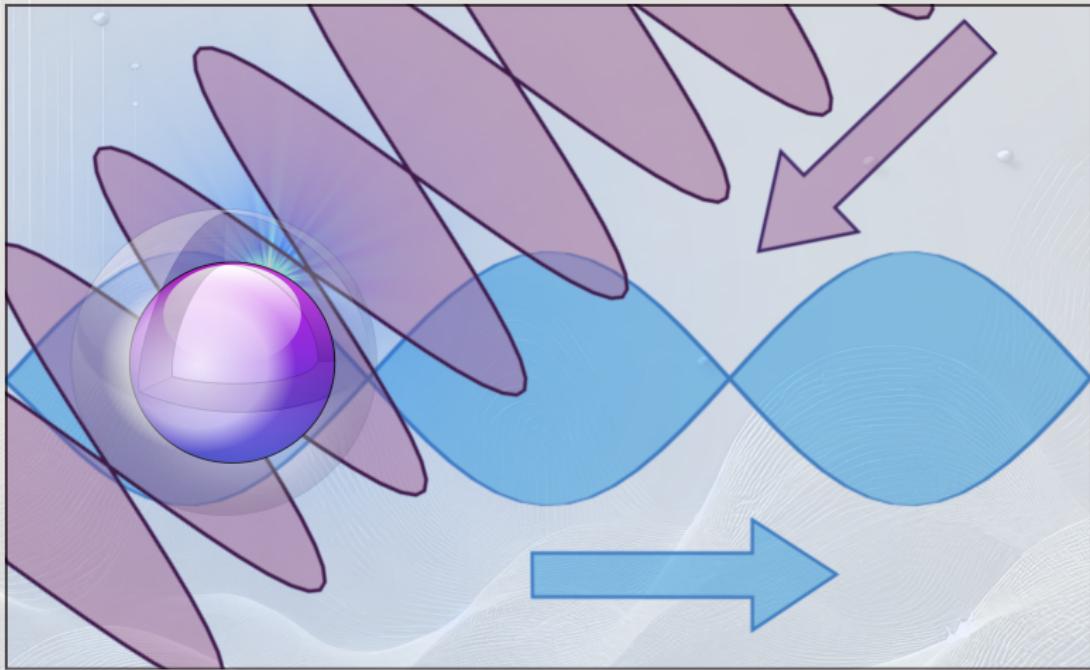
System under investigation

A core made of a active gain material surrounded by a metal shell which is externally pumped



System under investigation

A core made of a active gain material surrounded by a metal shell



System under investigation

A core made of a active gain material surrounded by a metal shell

Free electron model



$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{d^2\mathbf{r}}{dt^2} + 2\gamma \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} = \frac{e}{m_e} \mathbf{E}_m,$$

- ▶ m_e is the electron mass;
- ▶ e is the electron charge;
- ▶ γ is the ionic collisions friction coefficient;

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{d\rho_{12}}{dt} - \left(i\omega_{21} + \frac{1}{\tau_2} \right) \rho_{12} &= \frac{iN\boldsymbol{\mu} \cdot \mathbf{E}_h}{\hbar}, \\ \frac{dN}{dt} + \frac{N - N_0}{\tau_1} &= \frac{2i(\rho_{12} - \rho_{21})\boldsymbol{\mu} \cdot \mathbf{E}_h}{\hbar}. \end{aligned}$$

- ▶ $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ is the dipole moment of the gain element;
- ▶ τ_2 and τ_1 are phase and energy relaxation time;
- ▶ ω_{21} is the transition frequency;
- ▶ N measures the population inversion;
- ▶ N_0 is a phenomenological pump rate;

Optical Bloch equations

Time evolution and steady state

Time Evolution

- ▶ **Gain:** Optical Bloch Equations
- ▶ **Metal:** Free electron model

Rotating Wave Approximation:

$$\tilde{q}(t) = \text{Re}[\mathbf{q}(t)e^{-i\omega t}]$$

Steady State

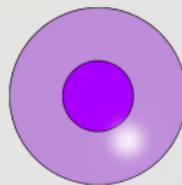
- ▶ **Gain:** Lorentzian line-shape
- ▶ **Metal:** Drude model

Steady State Polarizability:

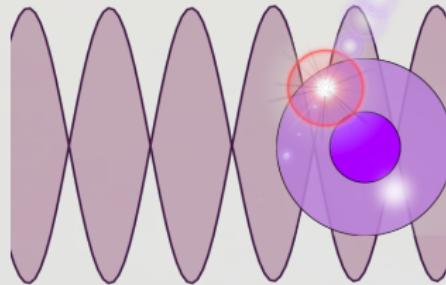
$$\frac{\alpha(\omega)}{4\pi a^3} = \frac{[\epsilon_g(\omega) + 2\epsilon_m(\omega)][\epsilon_m(\omega) - \epsilon_e] + \rho^3 [\epsilon_g(\omega) - \epsilon_m(\omega)][\epsilon_e + 2\epsilon_m(\omega)]}{[\epsilon_g(\omega) + 2\epsilon_m(\omega)][2\epsilon_e + \epsilon_m(\omega)] + 2\rho^3 [\epsilon_g(\omega) - \epsilon_m(\omega)][\epsilon_m(\omega) - \epsilon_e]}$$

- ▶ a – external radius
- ▶ $\epsilon_m(\omega)$ – metal permittivity
- ▶ $\epsilon_g(\omega)$ – gain permittivity
- ▶ ϵ_e – external medium permittivity
- ▶ ρ – radius ratio

Time evolution and steady state

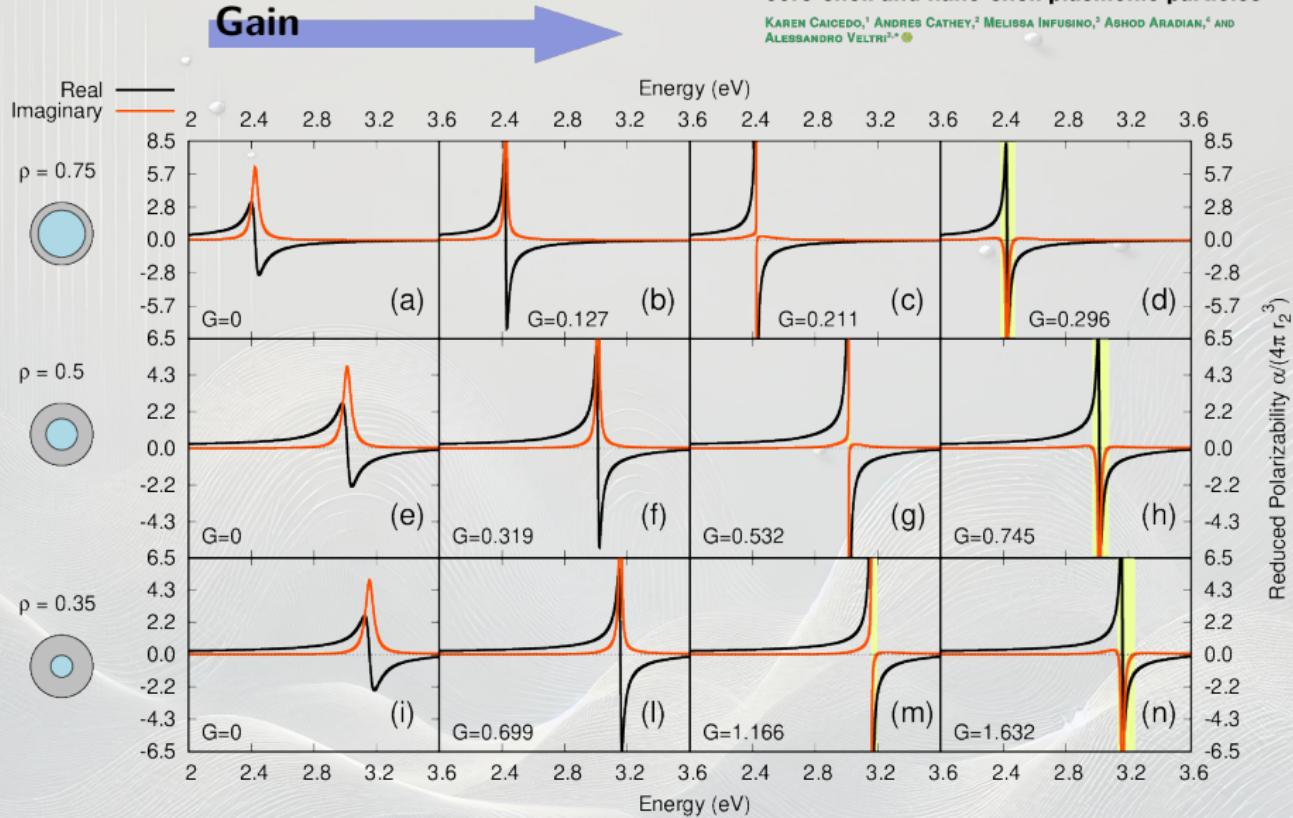


Time evolution and steady state



Gain-driven singular resonances in active core-shell and nano-shell plasmonic particles

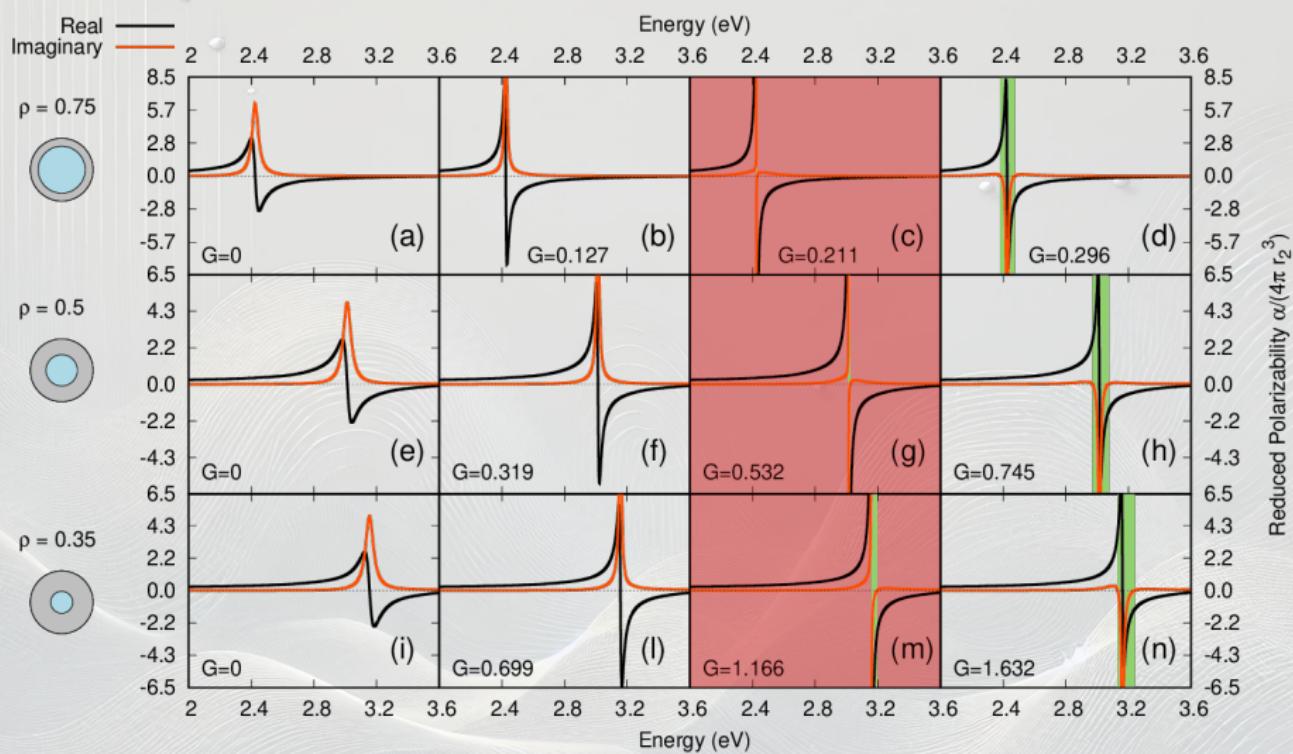
KAREN CAICEDO,¹ ANDRES CATHEY,² MELISSA INFUSINO,² ASHOD ARADIAN,⁴ AND ALESSANDRO VELTRI^{3,*}



Gain-driven singular resonances in active core-shell and nano-shell plasmonic particles

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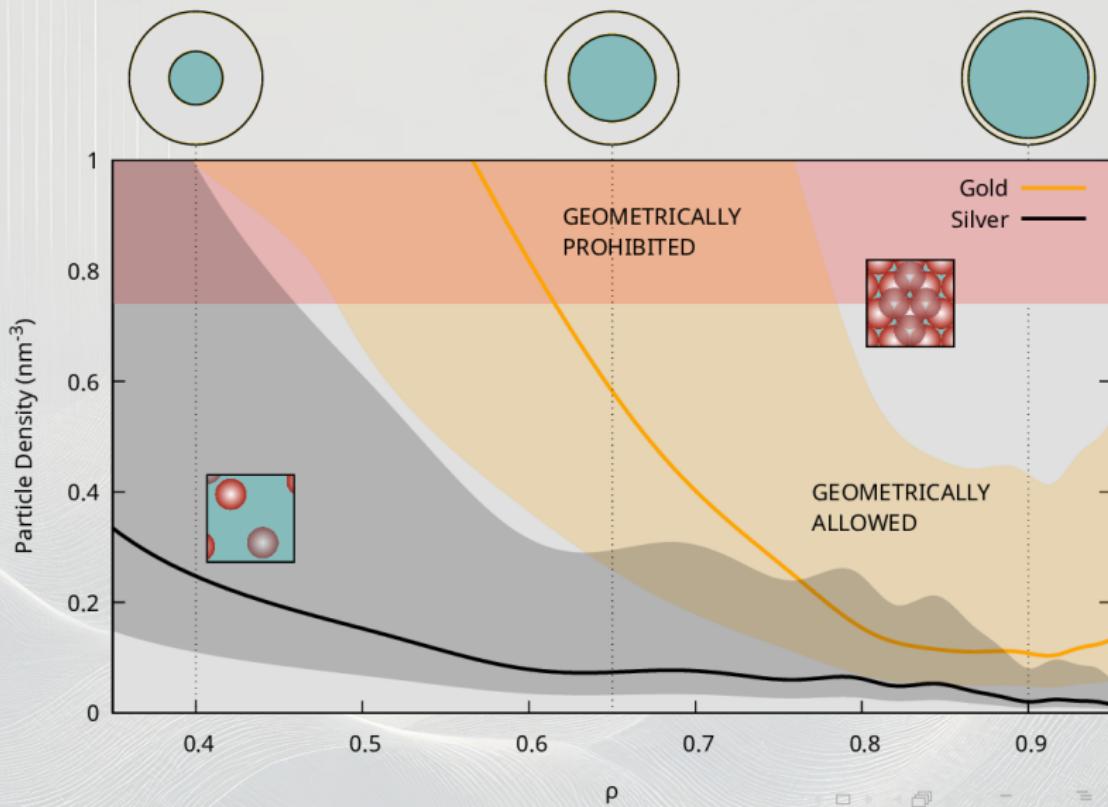
Gain



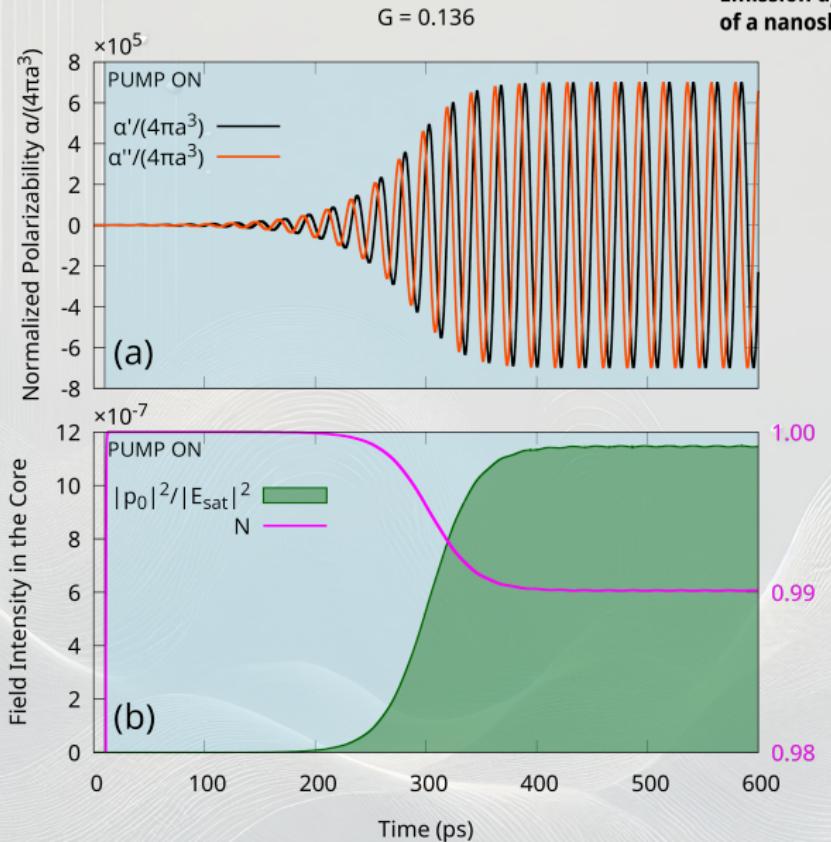
Core-shells and Nano-shells

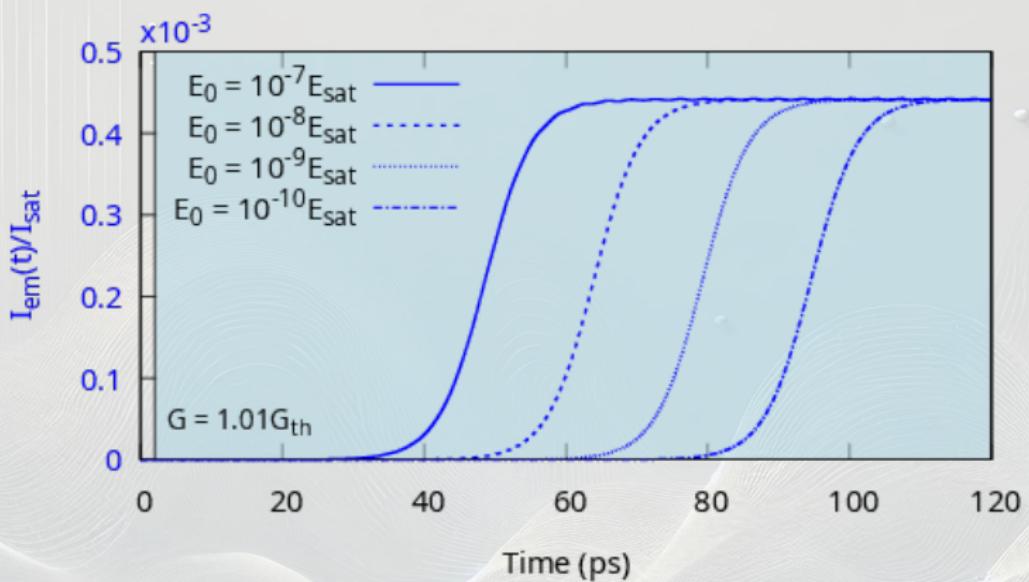
Particle density needed to produce a “singular behavior”

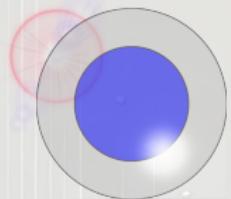
(when using $5D \leq \mu \leq 15D$)



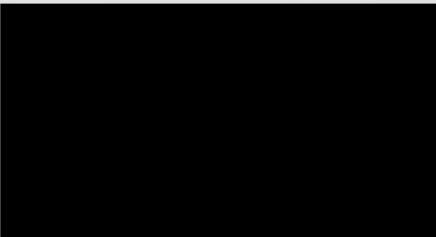
Emission dynamics and spectrum of a nanoshell-based plasmonic nanolaser spaser





**Research Article**

Ashod Aradian, Karen Caicedo, Andres Cathey, Milena Mora, Nicole Recalde, Melissa Infusino and Alessandro Veltri*

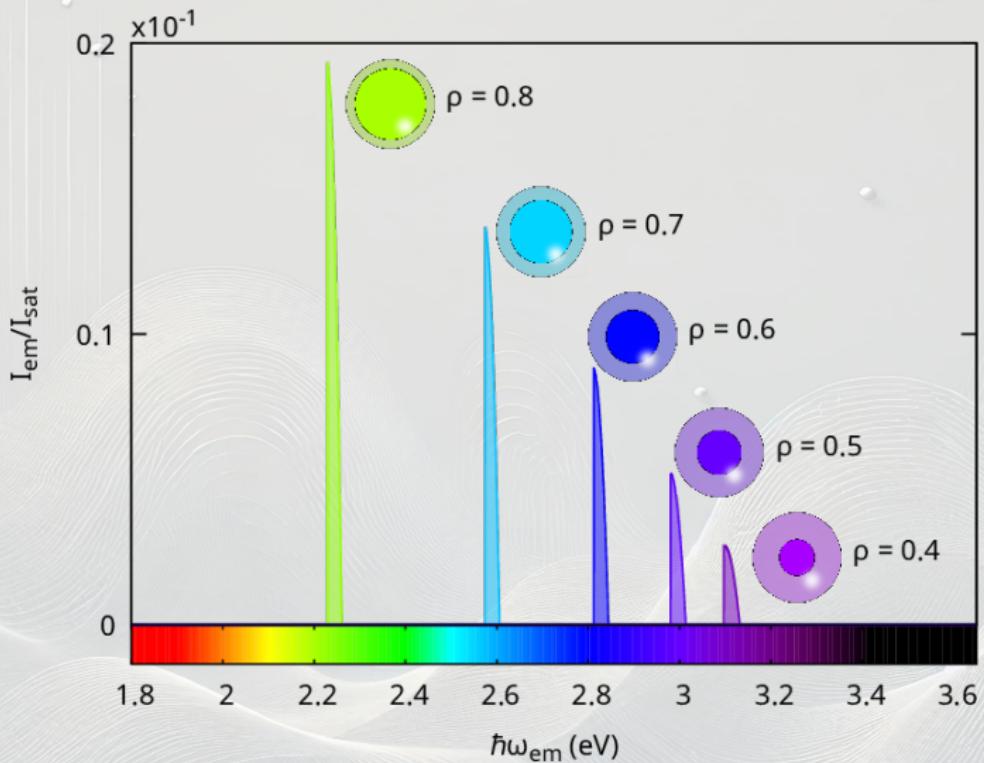
**Emission dynamics and spectrum
of a nanoshell-based plasmonic nanolaser spaser**

Tuning the emission frequency

Research Article

Ashod Aradian, Karen Caicedo, Andres Cathey, Milena Mora, Nicole Recalde, Melissa Infusino and Alessandro Veltri*

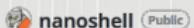
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About

Simulation of nanoshell amplification/ emission/spasers with time-dependent behavior.

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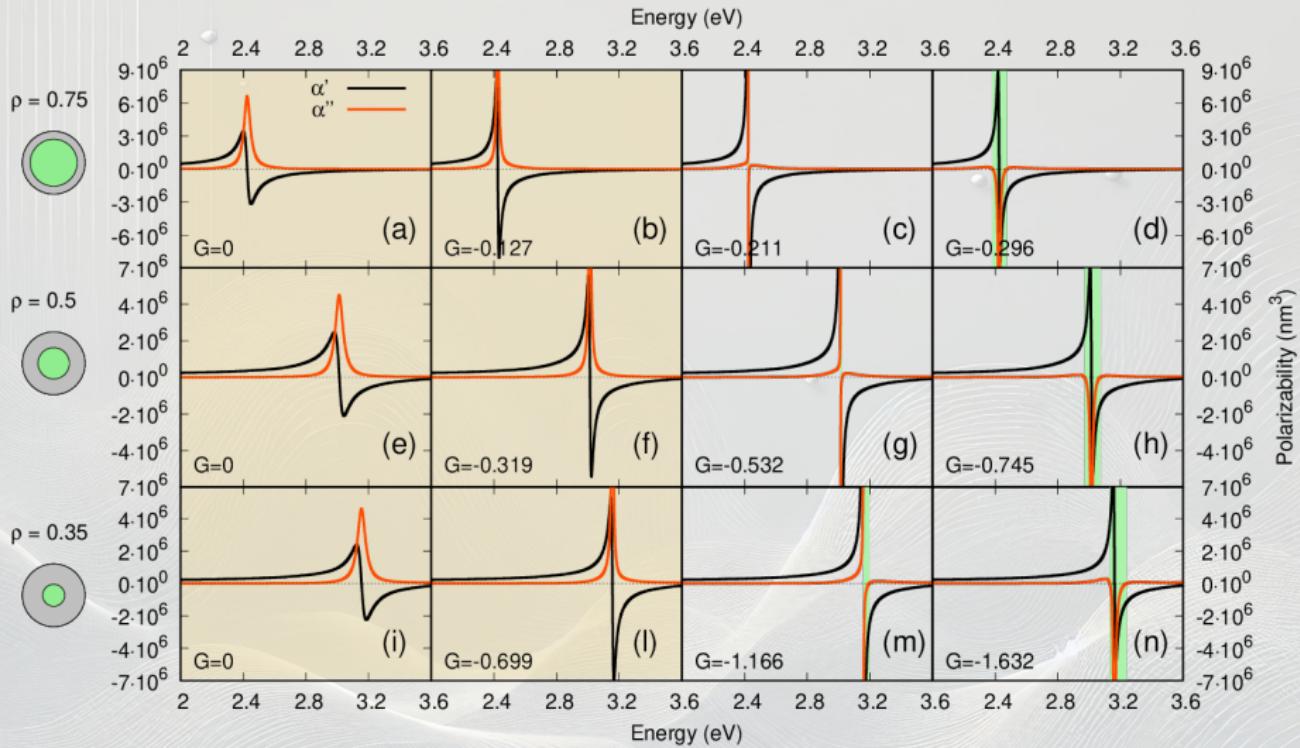
Languages



Gain-driven singular resonances in active core-shell and nano-shell plasmonic particles

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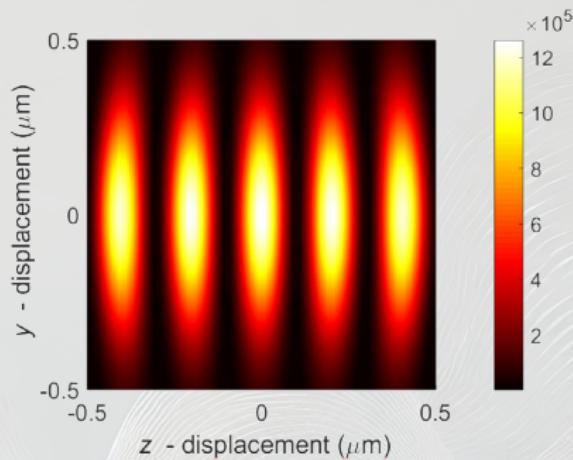
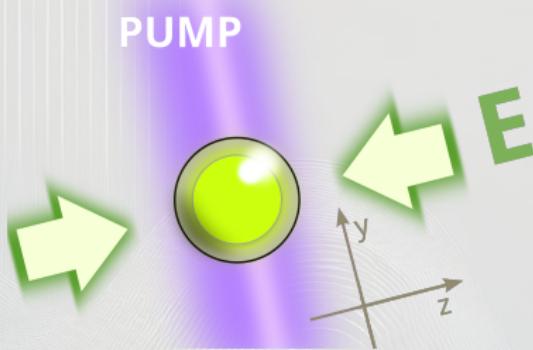
Gain



Optical Forces

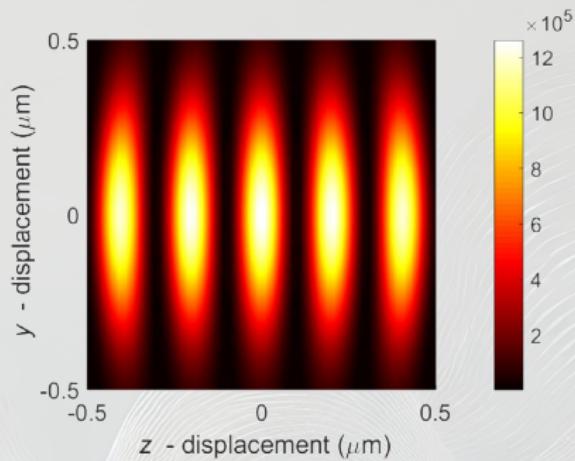
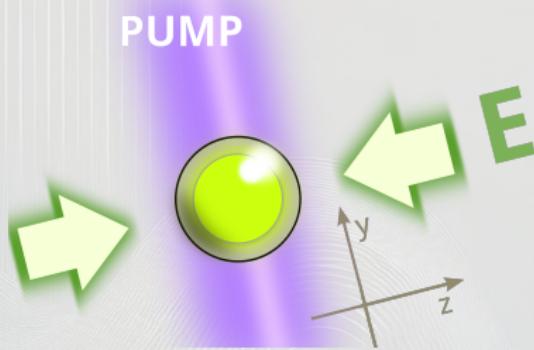
Gain-Assisted Optomechanical Position Locking of Metal/Dielectric Nanoshells in Optical Potentials

In order to neglect scattering forces, our trap is realized using a counter-propagating laser beam



In this configuration the the time-averaged optical force experienced by the nanoshell is:

In order to neglect scattering forces, our trap is realized using a counter-propagating laser beam



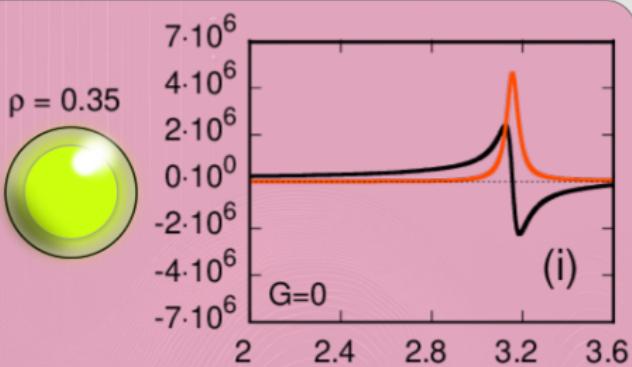
In this configuration the the time-averaged optical force experienced by the nanoshell is:

$$\mathbf{F}_{\text{DA}}(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = \frac{n_3 \Re \{ \alpha(\omega) \}}{2c\epsilon_0\epsilon_3} \nabla I(\mathbf{r})$$

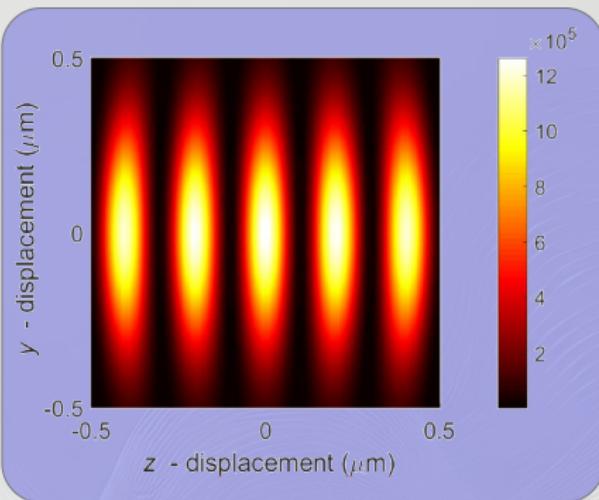
- n_3 is the solvent refractive index (water $n_3 = 1.33$) and ϵ_3 the corresponding permittivity
- ϵ_0 is the vacuum permittivity and c is the speed of light
- $I(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{n_3 c |\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r})|^2}{2}$ is the intensity of the electric field

Optical Forces

Gain-Assisted Optomechanical Position Locking of Metal/Dielectric Nanoshells in Optical Potentials



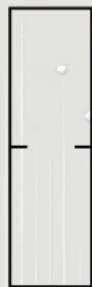
frequency dependency



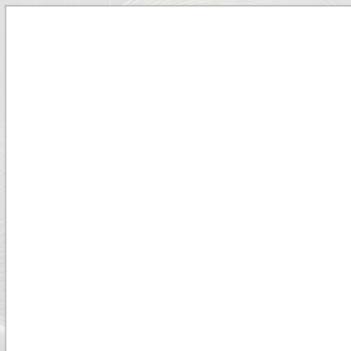
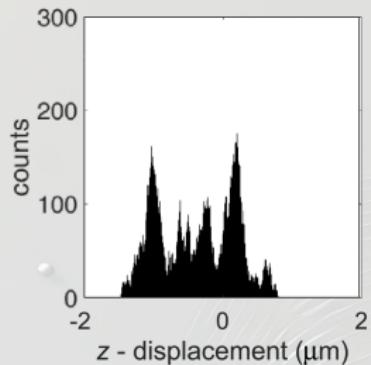
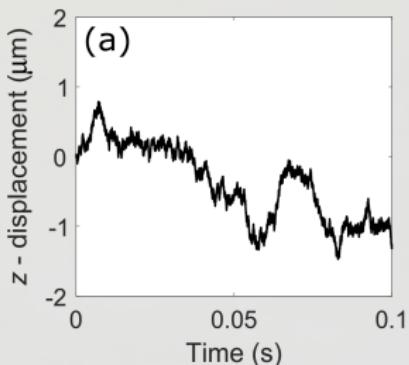
spatial dependency

$$\mathbf{F}_{\text{DA}}(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = \frac{n_3 \Re \{ \alpha(\omega) \}}{2c\epsilon_0\epsilon_3} \nabla I(\mathbf{r})$$

Trapping and Nano-channeling



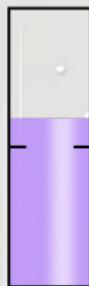
$G = 0$



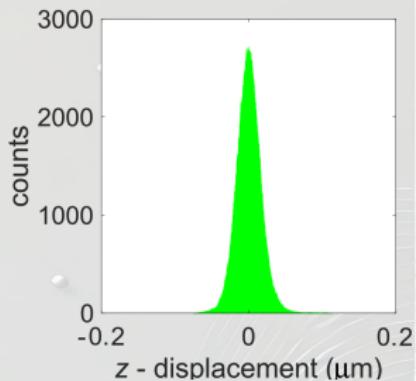
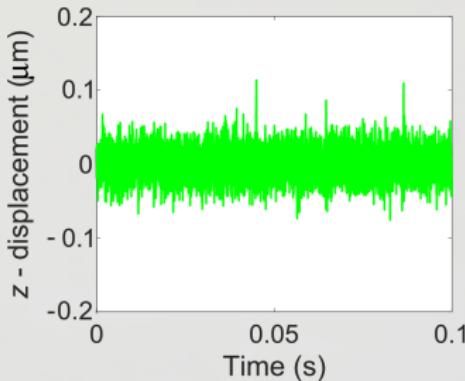
Simulation parameters:

- $P = 20 \text{ mW}$
- $t = 1 \text{ ms}$
- $\Delta t = 2 \text{ ns}$

Trapping and Nano-channeling



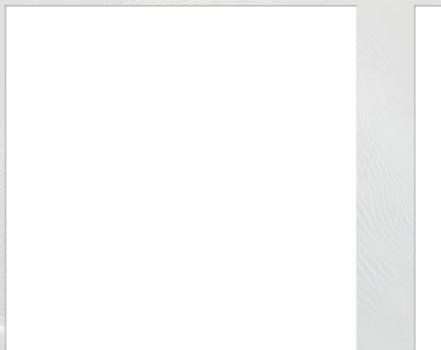
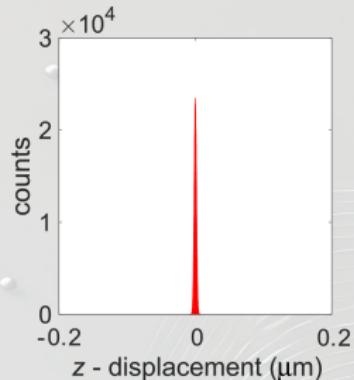
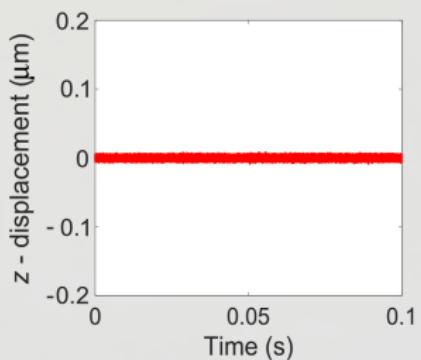
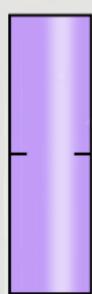
$G = -0.132$



Simulation parameters:

- $P = 20 \text{ mW}$
- $t = 1 \text{ ms}$
- $\Delta t = 2 \text{ ns}$

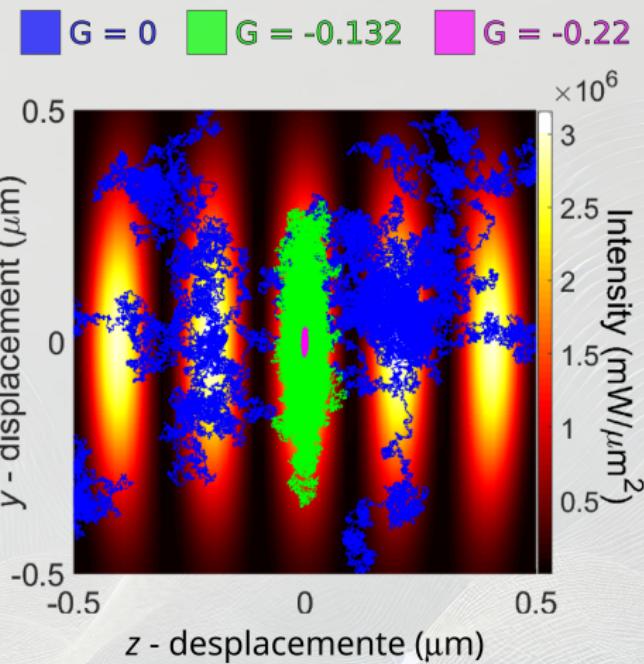
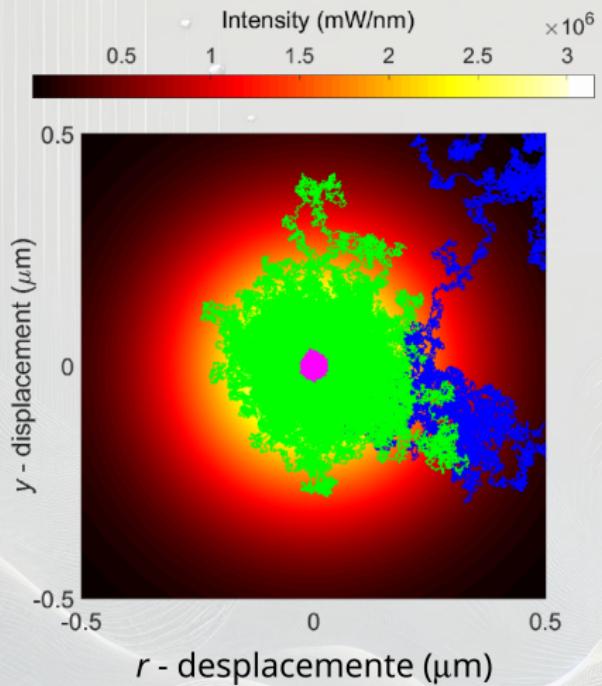
Trapping and Nano-channeling



Simulation parameters:

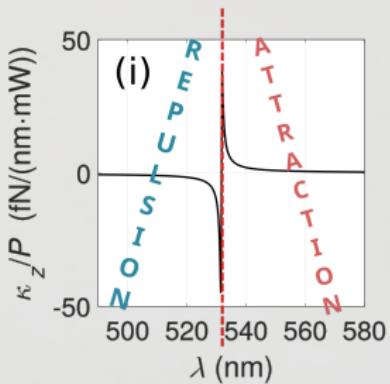
- $P = 20 \text{ mW}$
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Trapping and Nano-channeling



Trapping and Nano-channeling

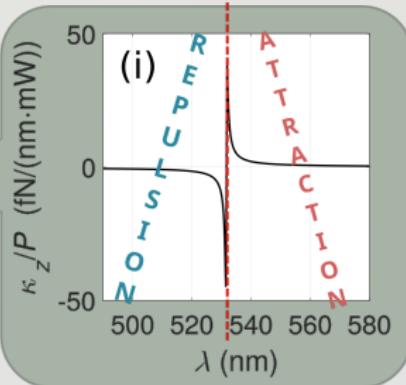
$G = -0.22$



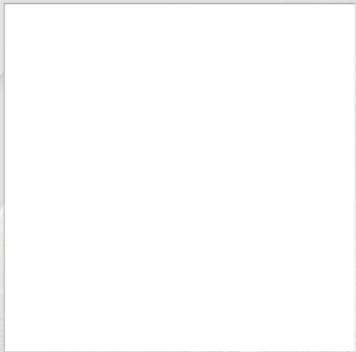
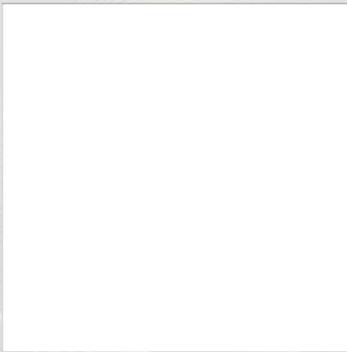
Trapping and Nano-channeling

$G = -0.22$

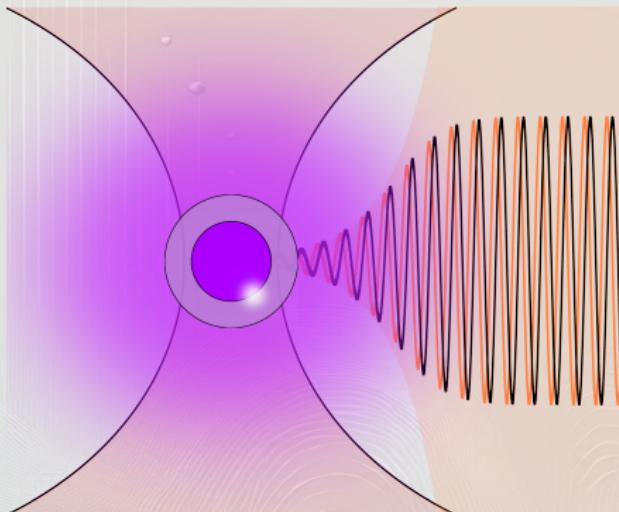
$\lambda = 531.5 \text{ nm}$



$\lambda = 531.9 \text{ nm}$



Trapping Beyond the Emission threshold



In general, being able to predict the change of behavior these particles should show in a optical trap on the when the the Emission threshold is overcome, will allow to realization of a completely new experimental tool set, to explore these materials and pave for new nanotecnologic possibilities

- ▶ Being able to measure the change in the optical forces when the system shift from absorption to emission could be a unique route to **measure plasmonic emission in the local field** for the first time;
- ▶ It wold also be very interesting to study how this change would affect the **laser cooling** of the nanoparticle, because the *behaviors above and below* the emission threshold should be **strikingly different**.

Multiple Particles

Multiple particles interact with each others when trapped together in a optical potential, allowing for the realizations of optical lattices.

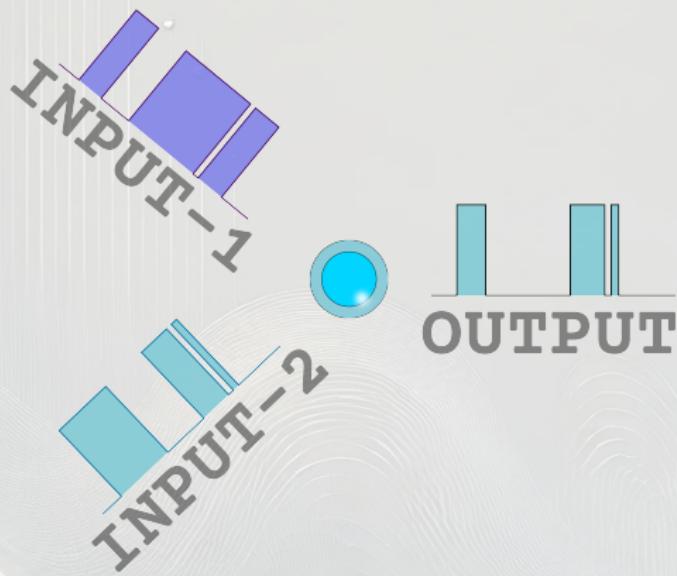
We expect this interaction to change drastically when the Emission threshold is surpassed



- ▶ Super-Radiance;
- ▶ Optical binding;
- ▶ Quantum correlations
- ▶ 3D - Metamaterials

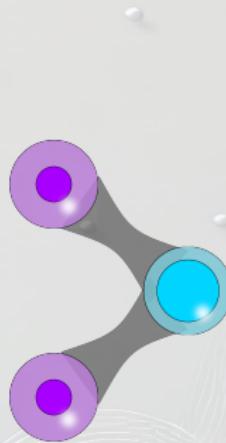
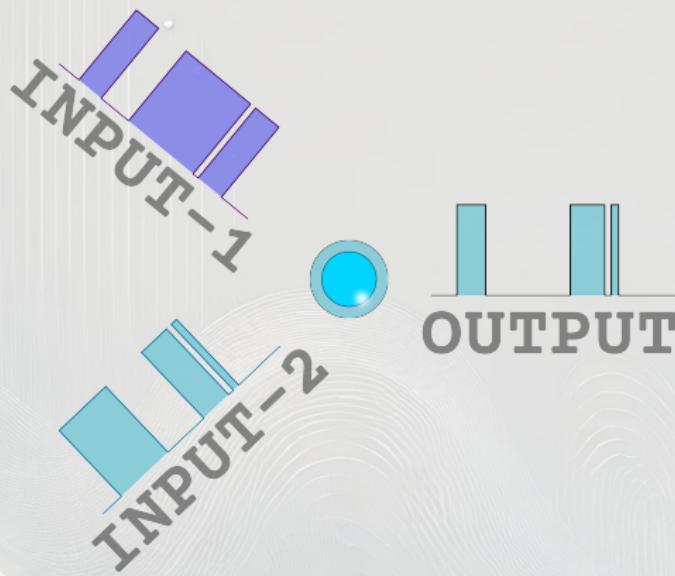
Applications

New computational routes?



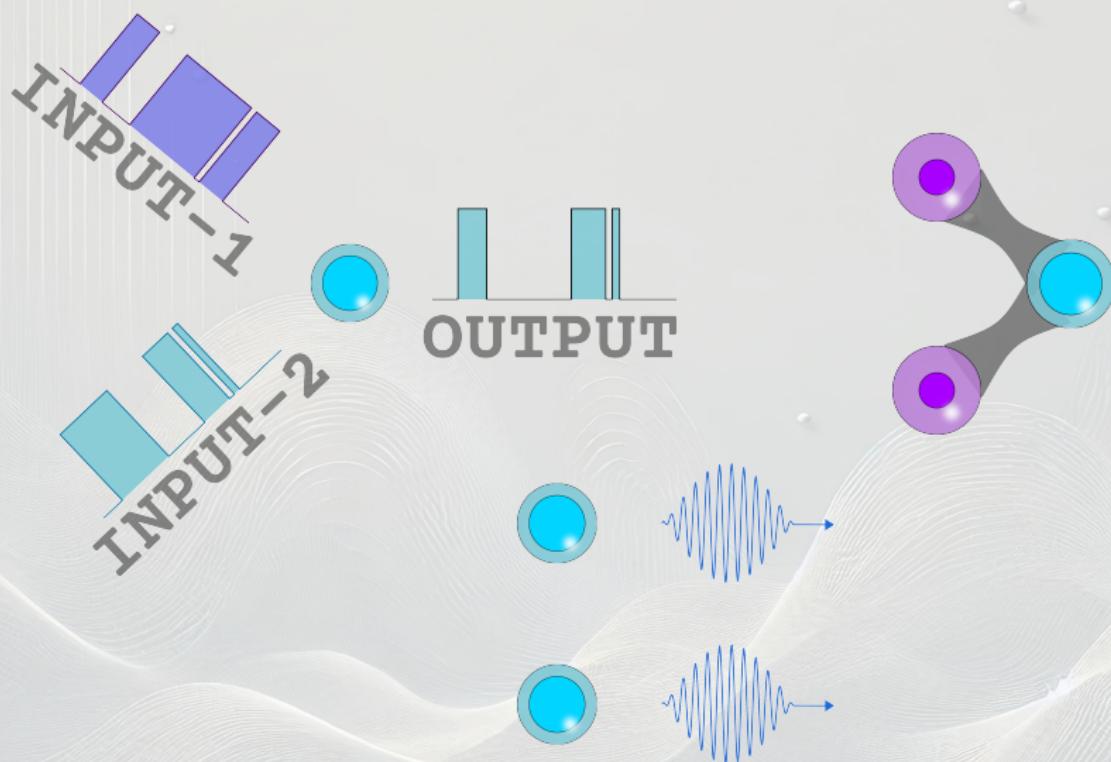
Applications

New computational routes?



Applications

New computational routes?



Thank you for your attention!

SP17. "Nano-Lasers, Spasers, and Nanostructures with Quantum Elements"

Organizers: **Alessandro Veltri** (Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Ecuador) & **Ashod Aradian** (Centre de Recherche Paul Pascal - CNRS, France)

This session aims to bring together researchers to discuss both recent advancements and enduring challenges in this field, which continues to be a fertile ground for innovation in nanophotonics.

Topics:

1. Theoretical advancements in the modeling of nano-lasers and spasers
2. Experimental breakthroughs in the fabrication and characterization of these devices
3. Emerging applications of hybrid nanostructures, including sensing, quantum information, and high-speed photonics