

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

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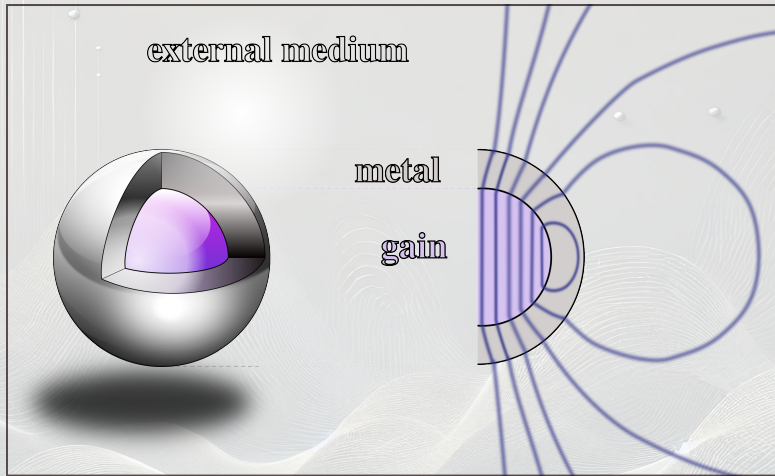
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# System under investigation

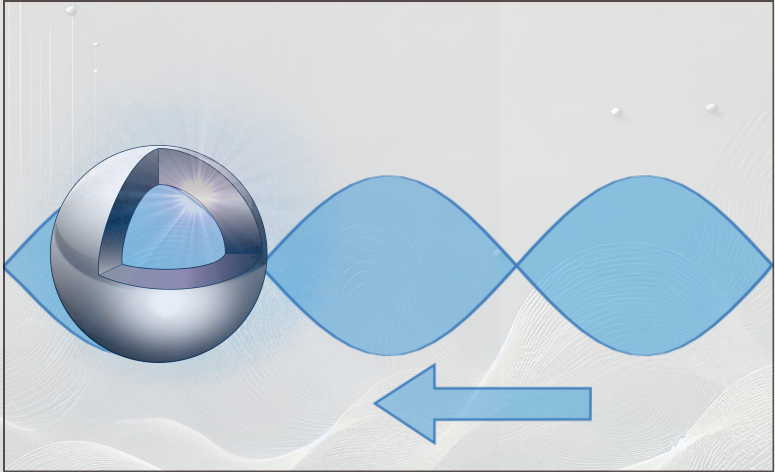
A core made of a active gain material surrounded by a metal shell





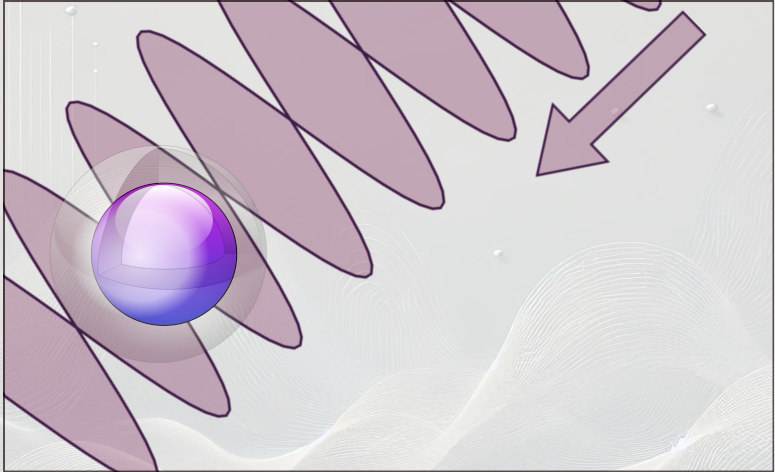
# System under investigation

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



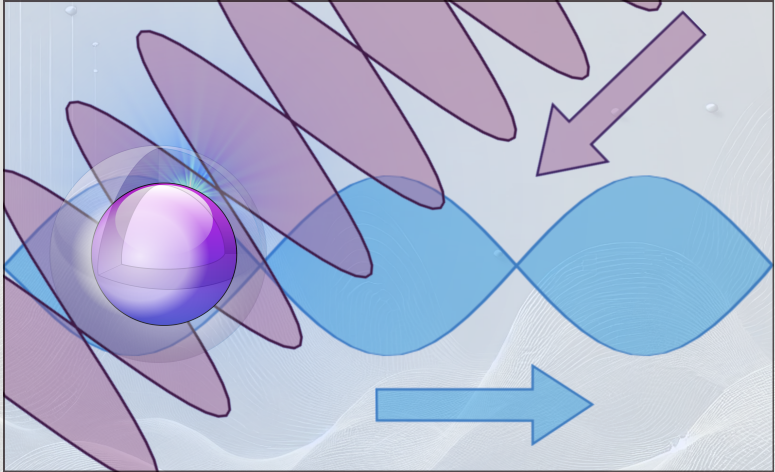
# System under investigation

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



# System under investigation

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



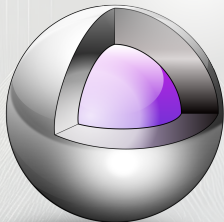
# System under investigation

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;
- ▶  $\gamma$  is the ionic collisions friction coefficient;



Optical Bloch equations

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

- ▶  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$  is the dipole moment of the gain element;
- ▶  $\tau_2$  and  $\tau_1$  are phase and energy relaxation time;
- ▶  $\omega_{21}$  is the transition frequency;
- ▶  $N$  measures the population inversion;
- ▶  $N_0$  is a phenomenological pump rate;

# Time evolution and steady state

## Time Evolution

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

## Rotating Wave Approximation:

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

## Steady State

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

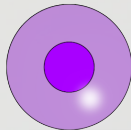
## Steady State Polarizability:

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

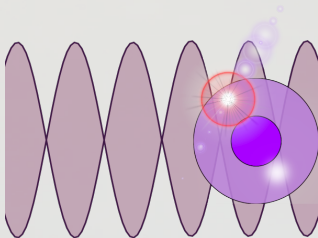
- ▶  $a$  – external radius
- ▶  $\epsilon_m(\omega)$  – metal permittivity
- ▶  $\epsilon_g(\omega)$  – gain permittivity
- ▶  $\epsilon_e$  – external medium permittivity
- ▶  $\rho$  – radius ratio



# Time evolution and steady state



# Time evolution and steady state

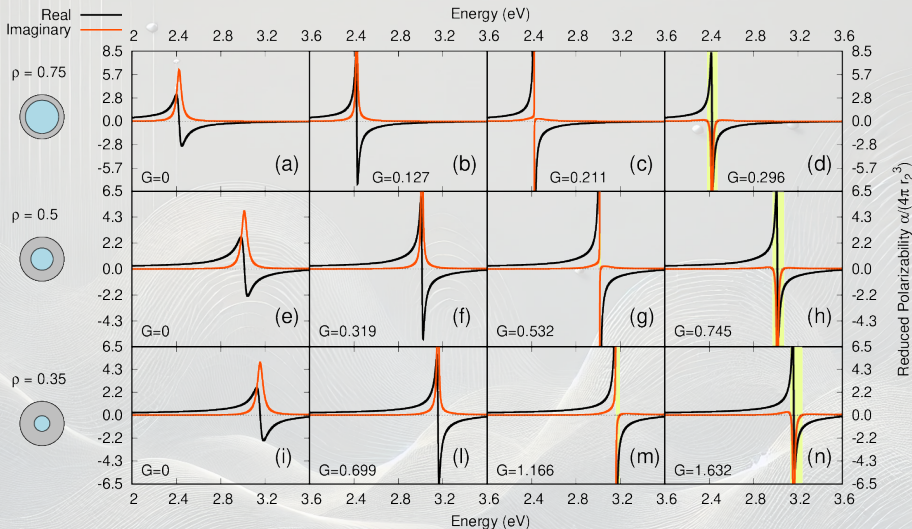


# Core-shells and Nano-shells

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

KAREN CAICEDO,<sup>1</sup> ANDRES CATHEY,<sup>2</sup> MELISSA INFUSINO,<sup>3</sup> ASHOD ARADIAN,<sup>4</sup> AND ALESSANDRO VELTRI<sup>2,5,\*</sup>

Gain

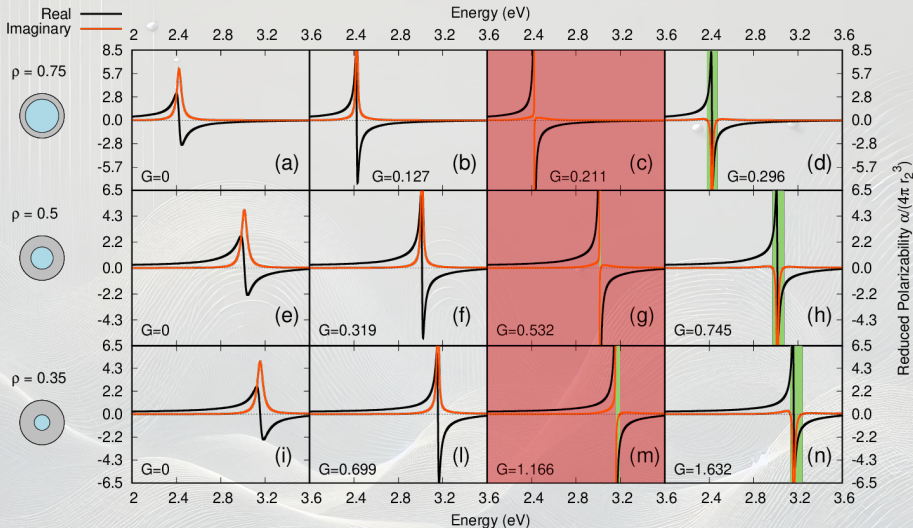


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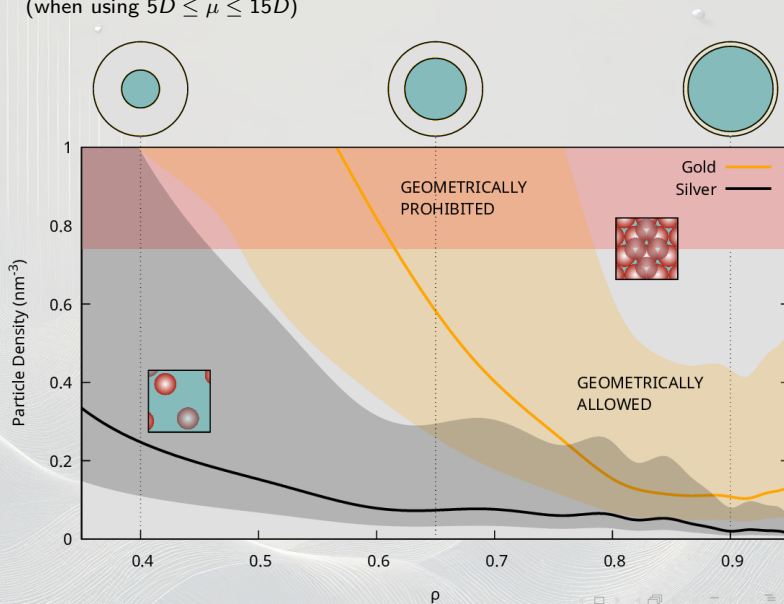
Gain



# Core-shells and Nano-shells

Particle density needed to produce a “singular behavior”

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



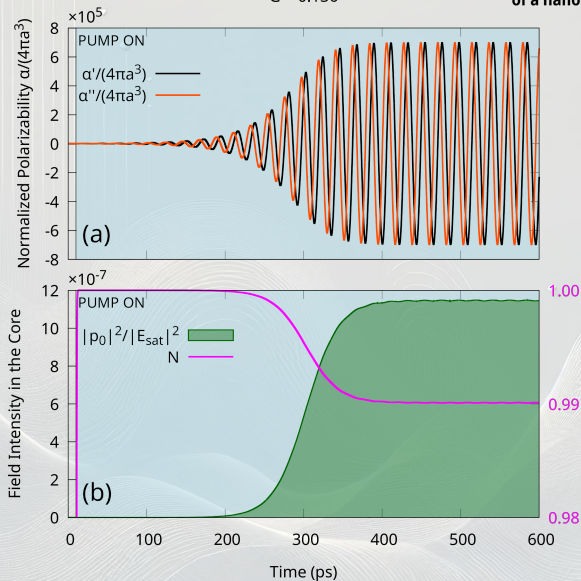


## Research Article

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

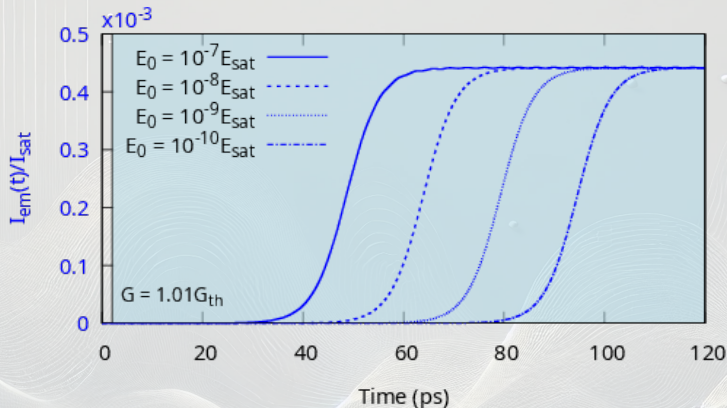
$G = 0.136$



## Research Article

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

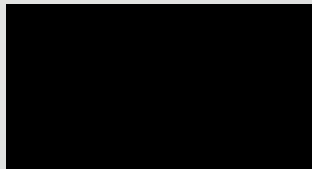
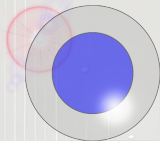
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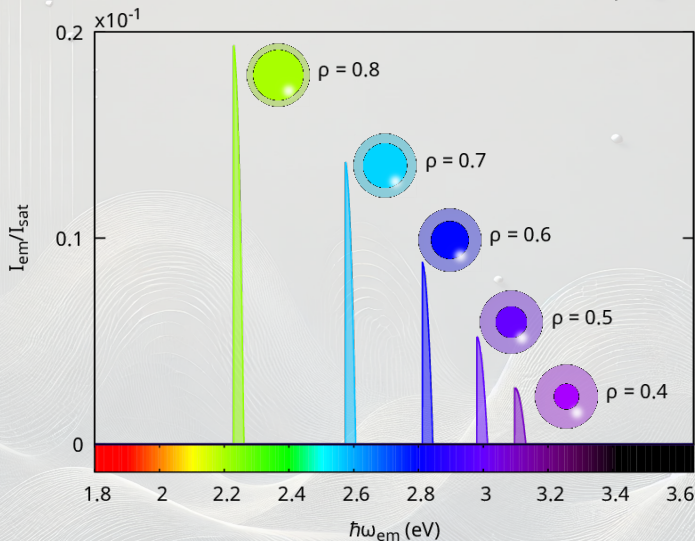
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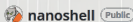
Tuning the emission frequency



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



Public



1



0



0



main



2 Branches



0 Tags



Go to file



Add file



Code



Merge pull request #9 from lexwolf/dev



Gaebfbd · last week

22 Commits

github/workflows	Update and rename c-cpp.yml to make.yml	last week
bin	Initial commit of nanoshell project	2 weeks ago
data	Delete data/input/nanosphere_eV.dat.bak	last week
img	Initial commit of nanoshell project	2 weeks ago
scripts	Remove unnecessary test script: _rangeE0.gp	2 weeks ago
src	Initial commit of nanoshell project	2 weeks ago
tests	Update test code time_behavior.cxx	last week
.gitignore	Add .gitignore file	2 weeks ago
LICENSE	Initial commit of nanoshell project	2 weeks ago
Makefile	Initial commit of nanoshell project	2 weeks ago
README.md	Update README.md	last week
configure	Initial commit of nanoshell project	2 weeks ago

## About



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



Readme



View license



Activity



0 stars



1 watching



0 forks

## Releases

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## Languages



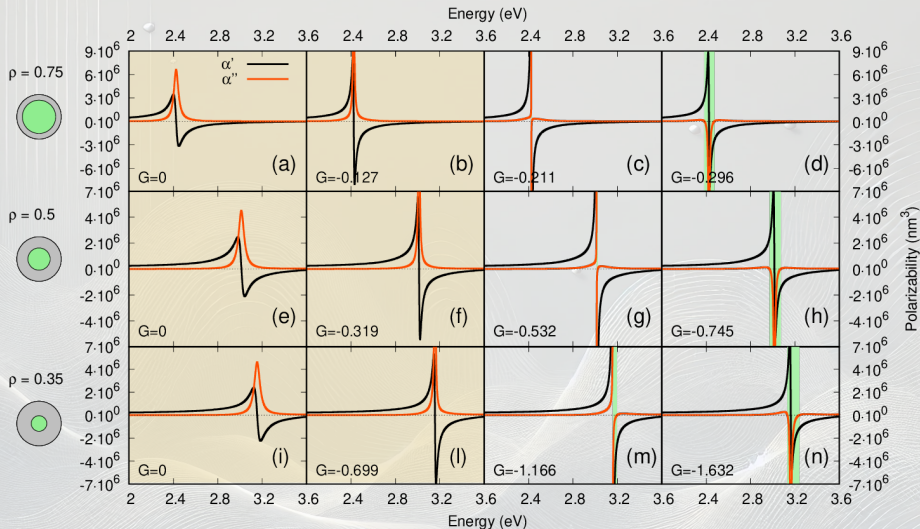


# Nano-shell: Below emission

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

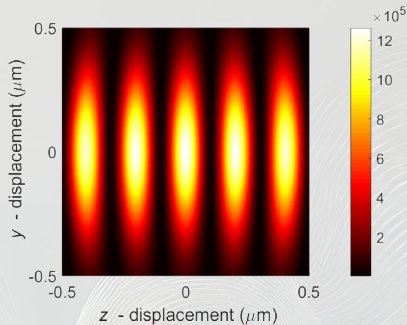
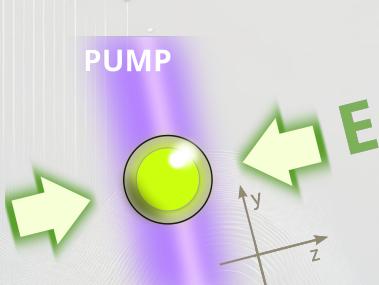
KAREN CAICEDO,<sup>1</sup> ANDRES CATHEY,<sup>2</sup> MELISSA INFUSINO,<sup>3</sup> ASHOD ARADIAN,<sup>4</sup> AND  
ALESSANDRO VELTRI<sup>1,4,\*</sup>

Gain



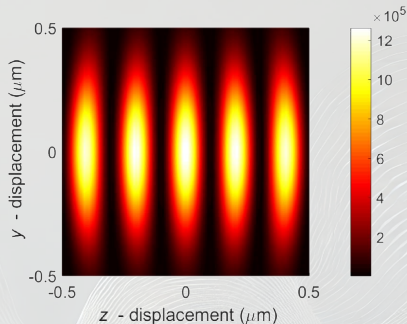
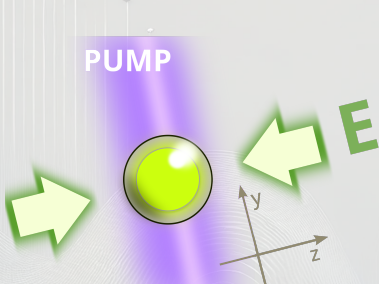
## Gain-Assisted Optomechanical Position Locking of Metal/Dielectric Nanoshells in Optical Potentials

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:

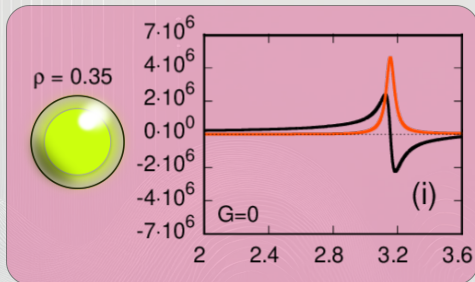
In order to neglect scattering forces, our trap is realized using a counter-propagating laser beam



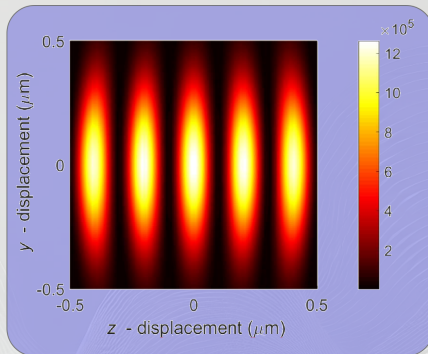
In this configuration the the time-averaged optical force experienced by the nanoshell is:

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

- ▶  $n_3$  is the solvent refractive index (water  $n_3 = 1.33$ ) and  $\epsilon_3$  the corresponding permittivity
- ▶  $\epsilon_0$  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



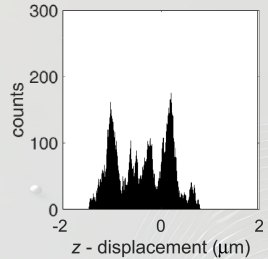
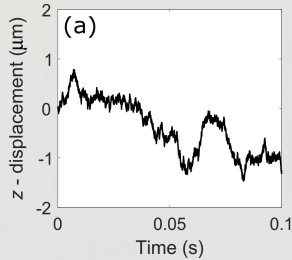
frequency  
dependency



spacial  
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

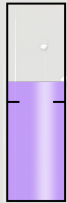


## Simulation parameters:

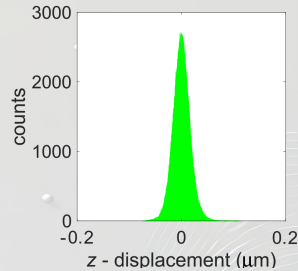
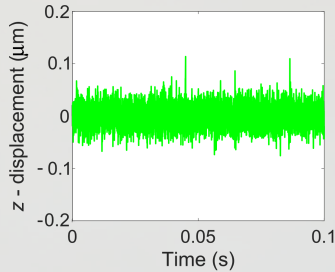
- ▶  $P = 20 \text{ mW}$
- ▶  $t = 1 \text{ ms}$
- ▶  $\Delta t = 2 \text{ ns}$



# Trapping and Nano-channeling



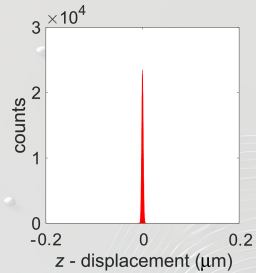
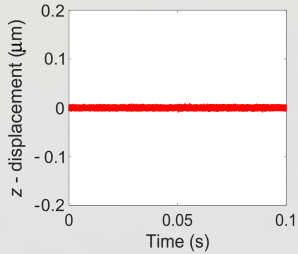
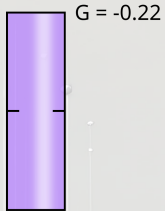
$G = -0.132$



## Simulation parameters:

- ▶  $P = 20$  mW
- ▶  $t = 1$  ms
- ▶  $\Delta t = 2$  ns

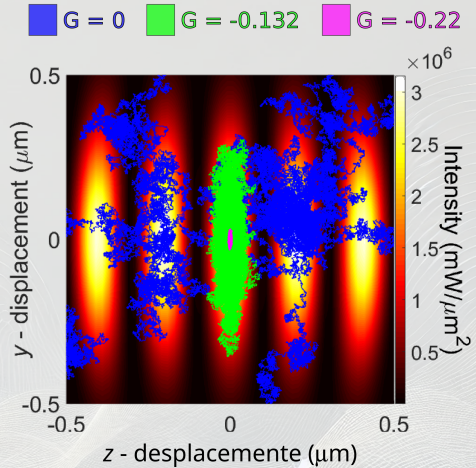
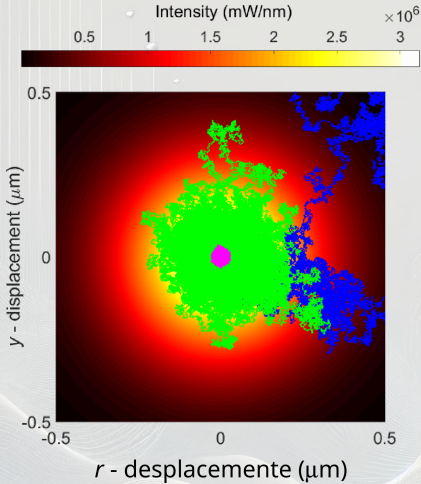
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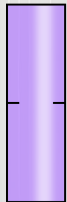
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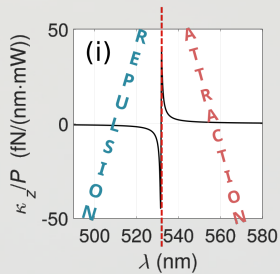
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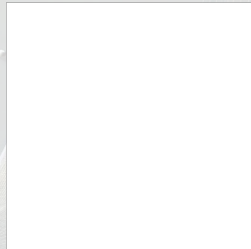
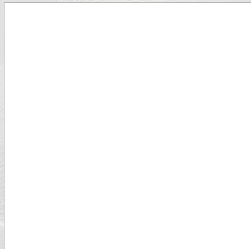
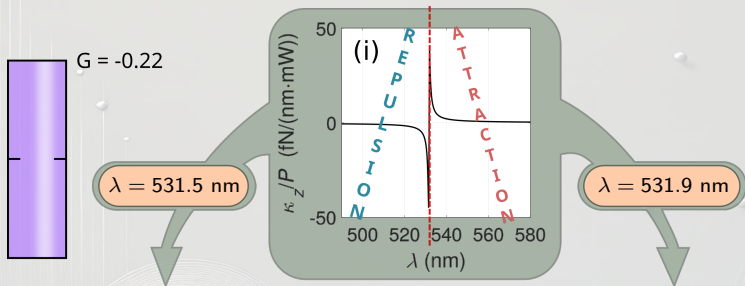
# Trapping and Nano-channeling



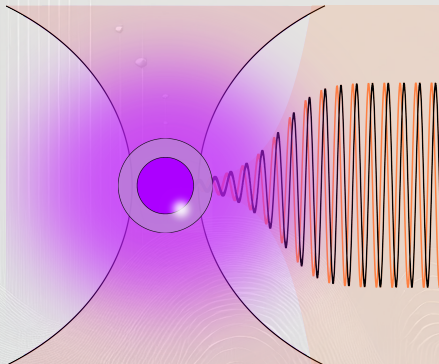
$G = -0.22$



# Trapping and Nano-channeling



# Trapping Beyond the Emission threshold



- 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 would 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**.

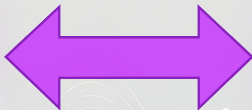
In general, being able to predict the change of behavior these particles should show in a optical trap on the when the the Emission threshold is overcome, will allow to realization of a completely new experimental tool set, to explore these materials and pave for new nanotechnologic possibilities



# 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;

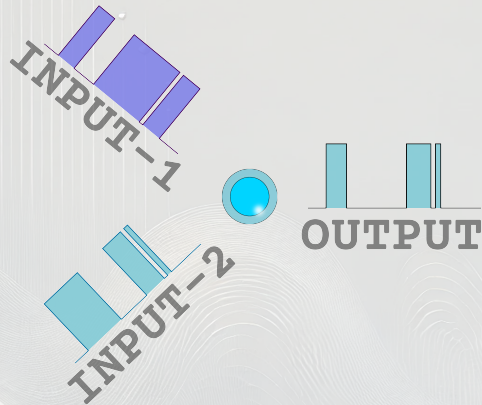
► Optical binding;

► Quantum correlations

► 3D - Metamaterials

# Applications


New computational routes?



# Applications

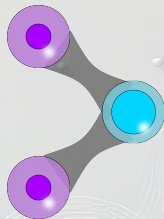
New computational routes?

INPUT-1



The diagram illustrates a neural network architecture. On the left, there are two input layers labeled 'INPUT-1' and 'INPUT-2'. 'INPUT-1' is represented by three purple rectangular blocks of varying heights, tilted upwards. 'INPUT-2' is represented by three teal rectangular blocks of varying heights, also tilted upwards. A small blue circle with a white highlight is positioned between the two input layers. To the right of the inputs is a single teal rectangular block, also tilted upwards, labeled 'OUTPUT'. Further to the right, there is a complex structure consisting of two purple circles with white highlights, connected by a dark grey, curved, Y-shaped path to a central blue circle with a white highlight. The entire diagram is set against a background of light grey, wavy, concentric lines.

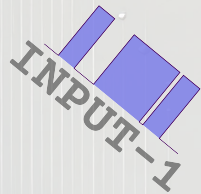
OUTPUT



# Applications

New computational routes?

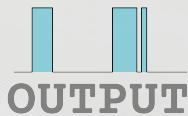
INPUT-1



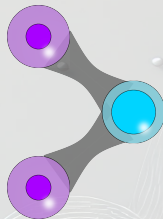
A quantum circuit diagram showing two input qubits, labeled INPUT-1 and INPUT-2. INPUT-1 is represented by a purple bar and INPUT-2 by a teal bar. A CNOT gate is applied with INPUT-1 as the control and INPUT-2 as the target. The circuit concludes with a measurement on the INPUT-1 qubit, indicated by a meter symbol.

INPUT-2

OUTPUT



A quantum circuit diagram showing two input qubits, labeled INPUT-1 and INPUT-2. A CNOT gate is applied with INPUT-1 as the control and INPUT-2 as the target. The circuit concludes with a measurement on the INPUT-2 qubit, indicated by a meter symbol.



# 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