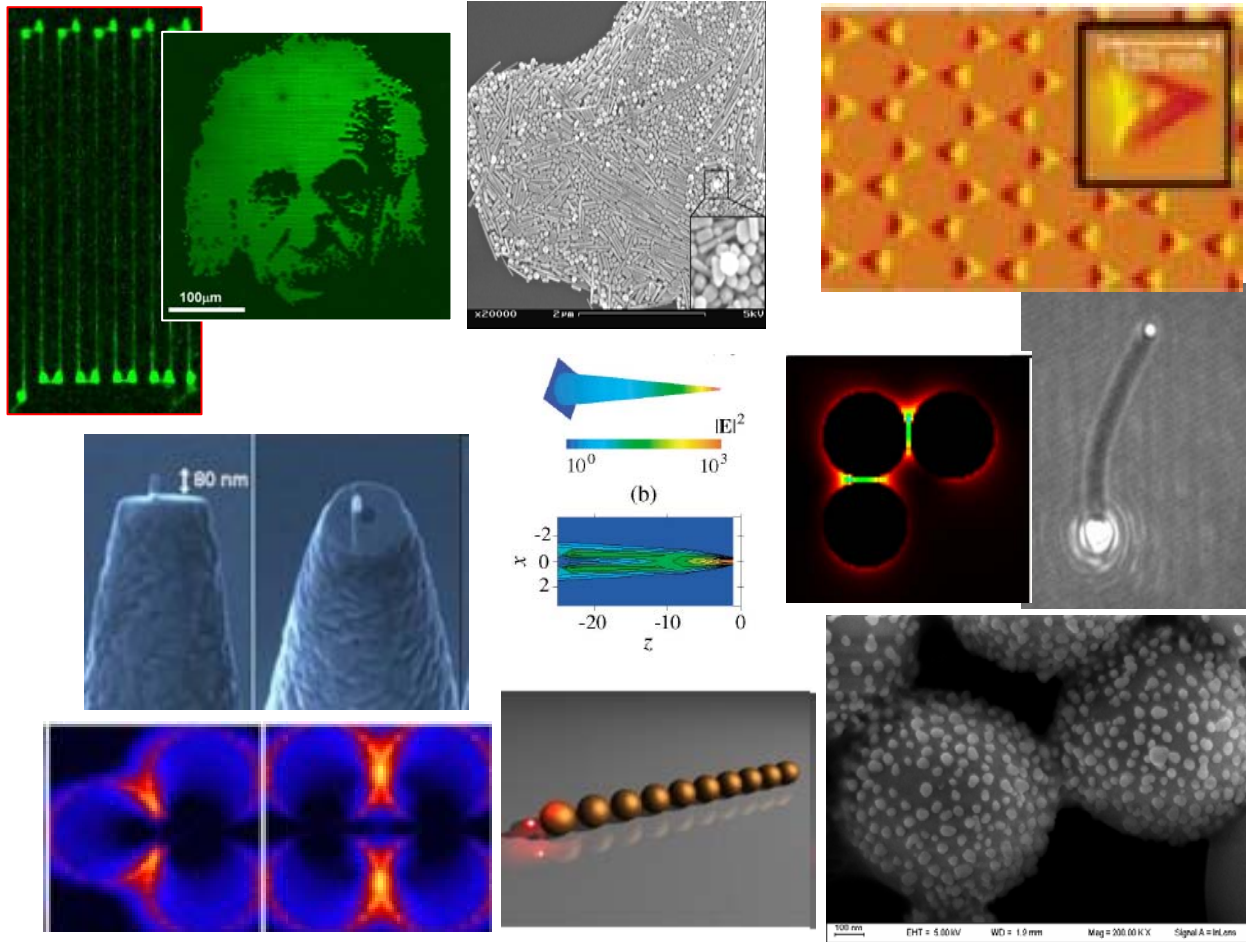
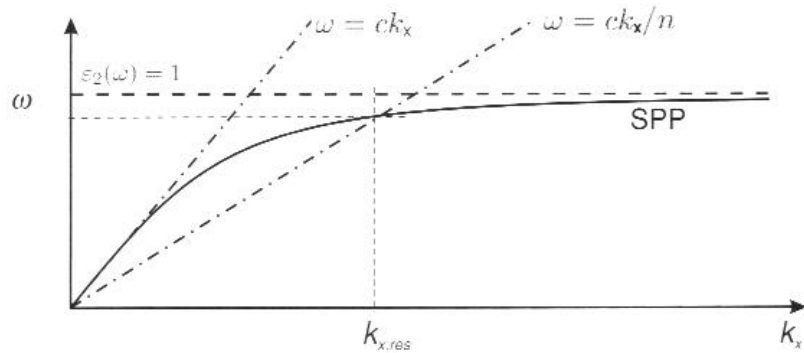


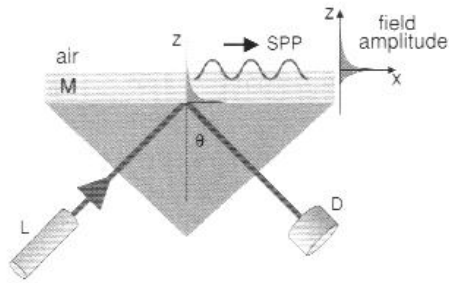
Óptica en la nanoescala



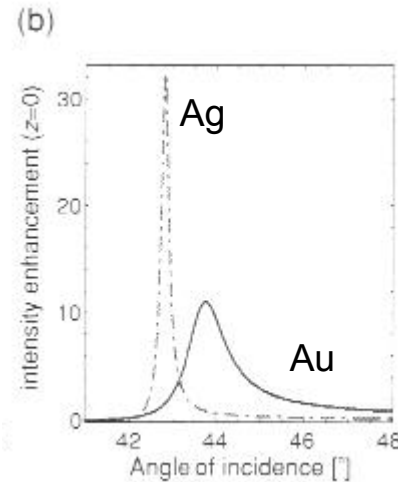
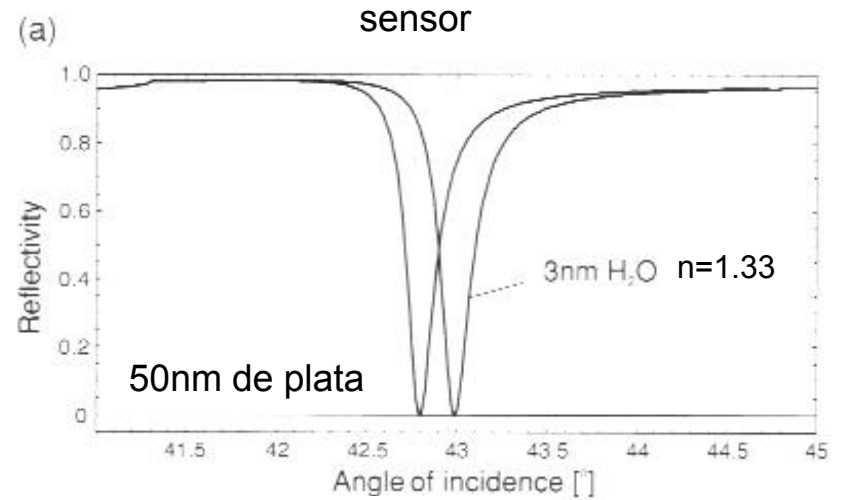
Excitación de plasmones superficiales



aire-metal



configuración de Kretschman



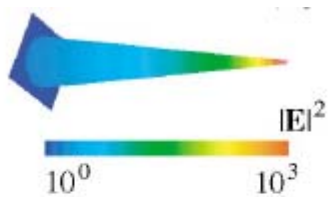
Intensificación

a $\lambda=633\text{nm}$ (1.95eV)

$\epsilon_{\text{Au}} = -11.6 + 1.2i$

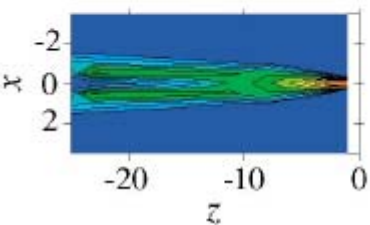
$\epsilon_{\text{Ag}} = -18.2 + 0.5i$

Aplicación. Guía de ondas plasmonica



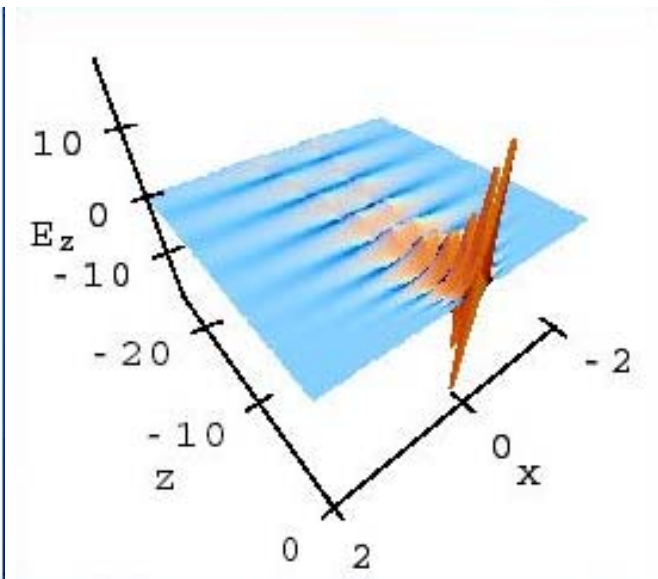
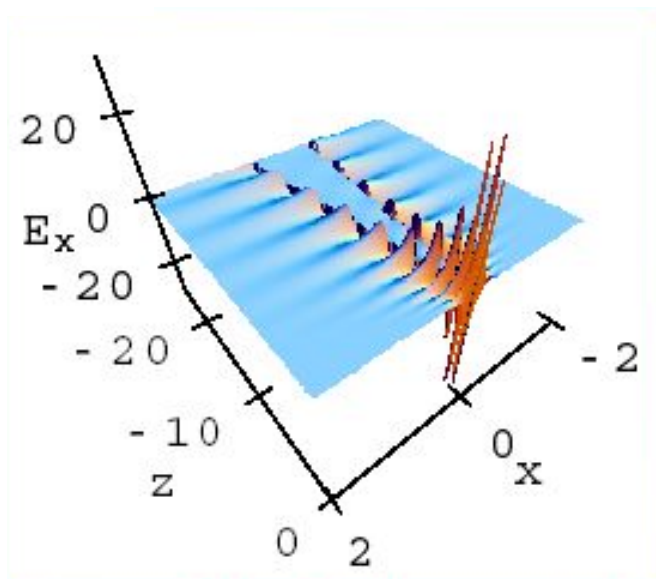
(b)

No acopla a campo lejano
Concentra ~ 50% energía en el ápice de la punta

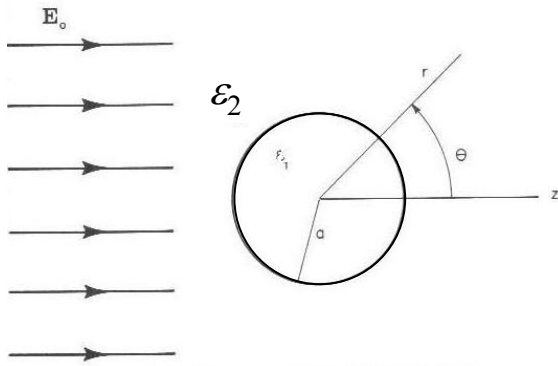


Campo transversal

Campo longitudinal



Plasmones superficiales confinados. Nanopartículas esféricas



límite cuasi estático \longrightarrow sin potenciales retardados
 $ka \ll 1$

$$\nabla^2 \Phi = 0 \quad \text{ecuación de Laplace}$$

en coordenadas esféricas es

$$\frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \left[\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \right] \Phi(r, \theta, \varphi) = 0$$

la solución es separable $\Phi(r, \theta, \varphi) = R(r)U(\theta)Q(\varphi)$

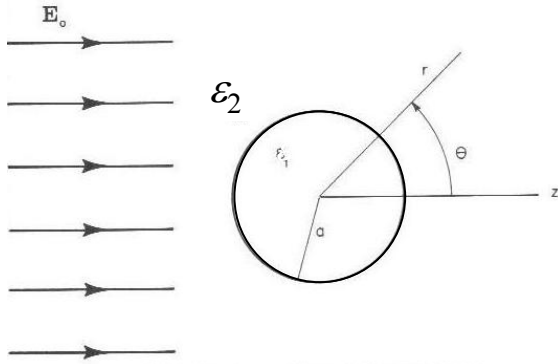
y como hay simetría azimutal la solución es del tipo

$$\Phi(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} [A_l r^l + B_l r^{-(l+1)}] P_l(\cos \theta)$$

con las condiciones de contorno

$$\left. \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial \theta} \right|_{r=a} = \left. \frac{\partial \Phi_2}{\partial \theta} \right|_{r=a} \quad \varepsilon_1 \left. \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial r} \right|_{r=a} = \varepsilon_2 \left. \frac{\partial \Phi_2}{\partial r} \right|_{r=a} \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \Phi_2 = -E_0 z = -E_0 r P_1(\cos \theta)$$

Plasmones superficiales confinados. Nanopartículas esféricas



finalmente los potenciales y los campos son

$$\Phi_1 = -E_0 \frac{3\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1 + 2\varepsilon_2} r \cos \theta,$$

$$\Phi_2 = -E_0 r \cos \theta + E_0 \frac{\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1 + 2\varepsilon_2} a^3 \frac{\cos \theta}{r^2},$$

$$\mathbf{E}_1 = E_0 \frac{3\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1 + 2\varepsilon_2} (\cos \theta \mathbf{n}_r - \sin \theta \mathbf{n}_\theta) = E_0 \frac{3\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1 + 2\varepsilon_2} \mathbf{n}_z$$

$$\mathbf{E}_2 = E_0 (\cos \theta \mathbf{n}_r - \sin \theta \mathbf{n}_\theta) + \frac{\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1 + 2\varepsilon_2} \frac{a^3}{r^3} E_0 (2 \cos \theta \mathbf{n}_r + \sin \theta \mathbf{n}_\theta)$$

$\propto \boldsymbol{\mu} \cdot \mathbf{r} / r^3$

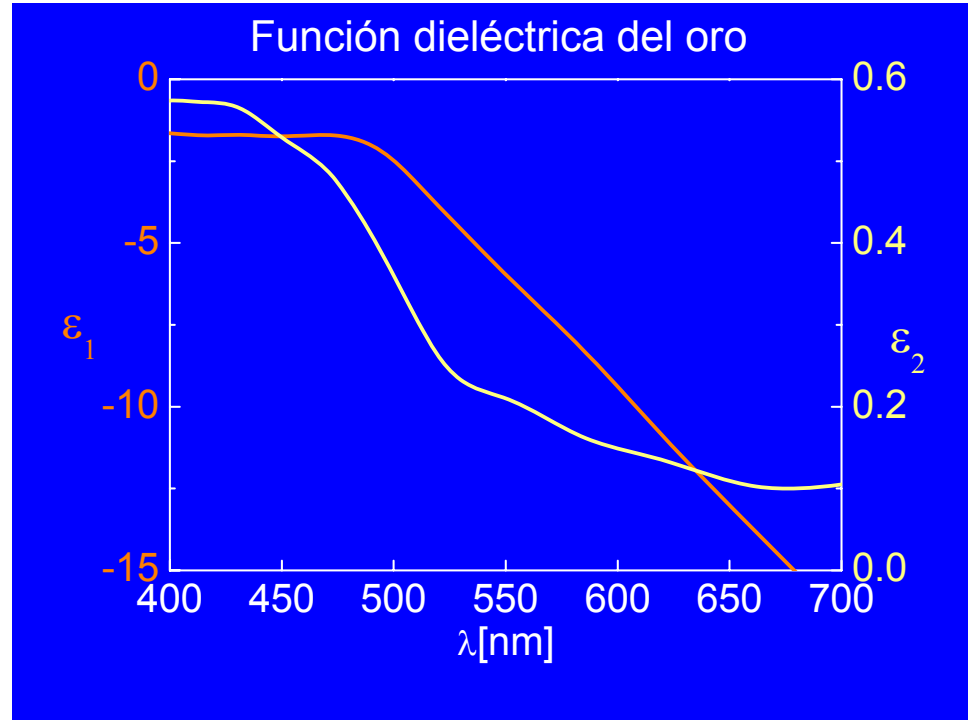
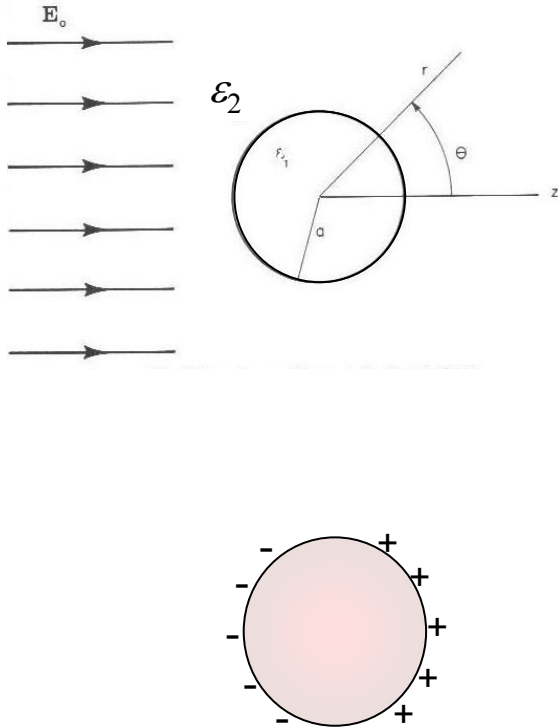
dipolo

$$\boldsymbol{\mu} = \varepsilon_2 \alpha(\omega) \mathbf{E}_0$$

$$\alpha(\omega) = 4\pi \varepsilon_0 a^3 \frac{\varepsilon_1(\omega) - \varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1(\omega) + 2\varepsilon_2}.$$

(descripción e-m completa. Scattering de Mie)

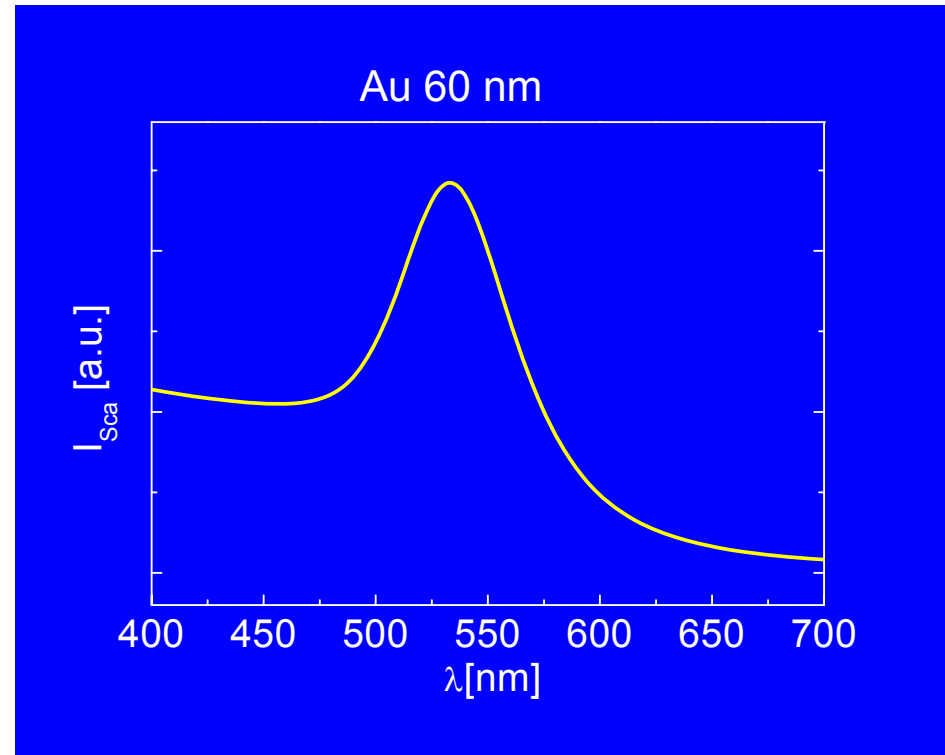
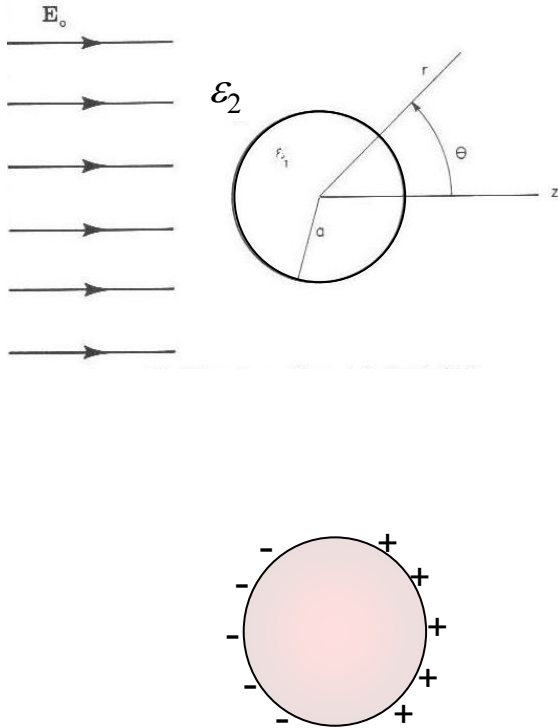
Plasmones superficiales confinados. Nanopartículas esféricas



$$\mu = \varepsilon_2 \alpha(\omega) \mathbf{E}_0$$

$$\alpha(\omega) = 4\pi \varepsilon_0 a^3 \frac{\varepsilon_1(\omega) - \varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1(\omega) + 2\varepsilon_2}$$

Plasmones superficiales confinados. Nanopartículas esféricas



$$\mu = \varepsilon_2 \alpha(\omega) \mathbf{E}_0$$

$$\alpha(\omega) = 4\pi \varepsilon_0 a^3 \frac{\varepsilon_1(\omega) - \varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1(\omega) + 2\varepsilon_2}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{scatt}} = \frac{k^4}{6\pi \varepsilon_0^2} |\alpha(\omega)|^2$$

$$\sigma_{\text{abs}} = \frac{k}{\varepsilon_0} \text{Im} [\alpha(\omega)]$$

Plasmones superficiales confinados. Nanopartículas esféricas

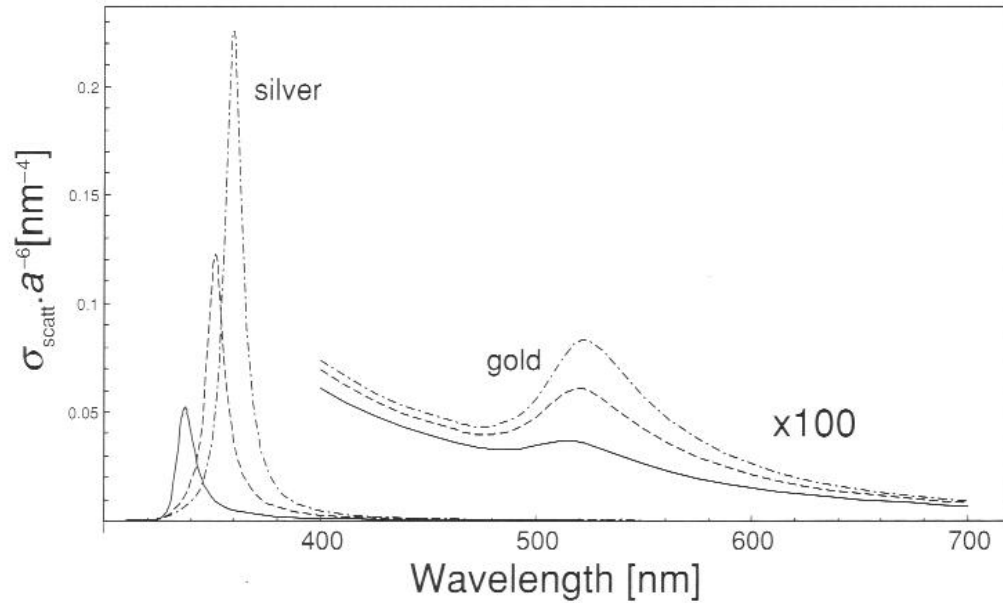
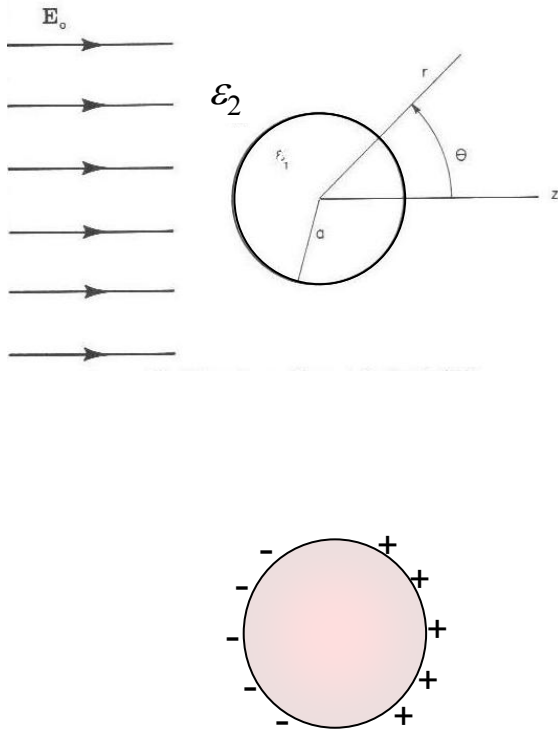


Figure 12.19 Plots of the scattering cross-section of spherical gold and silver particles in different environments normalized by a^6 , with a denoting the particle radius. Solid line: vacuum ($n = 1$). Dashed line: water ($n = 1.33$). Dash-dotted line: glass ($n = 1.5$).

$$\mu = \varepsilon_2 \alpha(\omega) \mathbf{E}_0$$

$$\alpha(\omega) = 4\pi \varepsilon_0 a^3 \frac{\varepsilon_1(\omega) - \varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1(\omega) + 2\varepsilon_2}$$

sensores

Nanopartículas esféricas. Cómo es el campo?

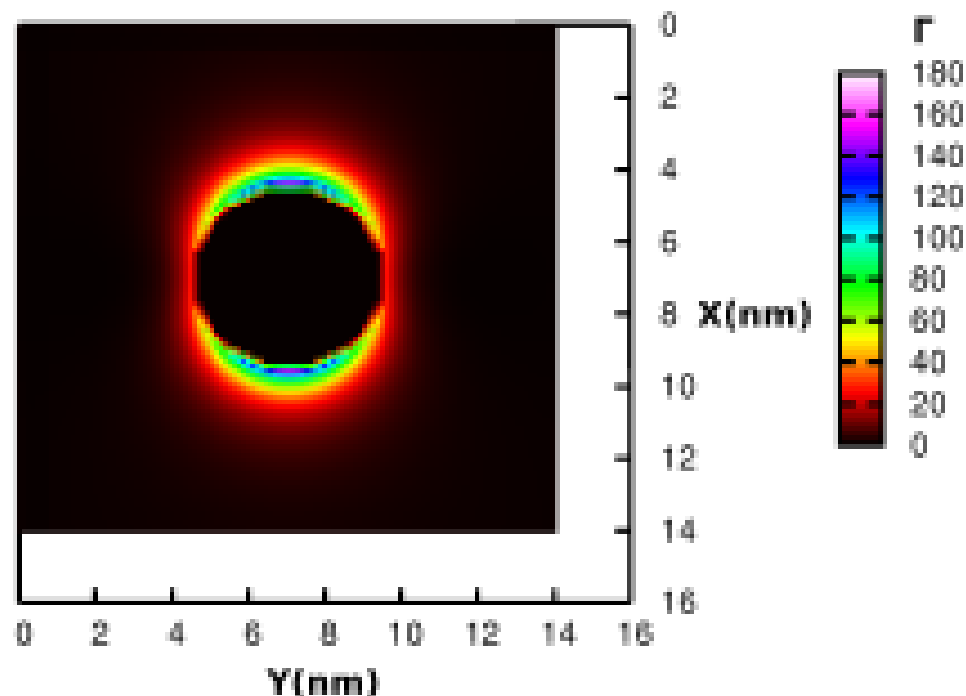


Figura 9: Imagen del incremento del campo eléctrico para una NP de Ag de 5nm de diámetro en etanol, cuando se la ilumina a 407 nm con polarización a lo largo del eje x.

Estructuras más complejas

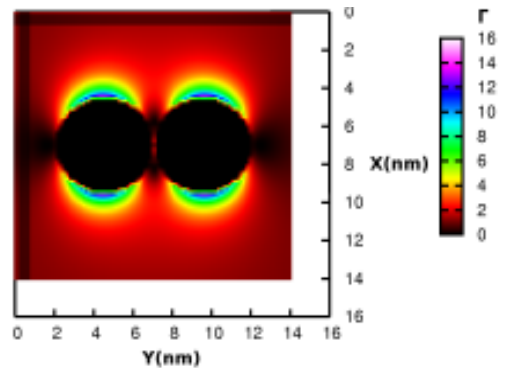


Figura 10: Imagen del incremento del campo eléctrico para dos NP de Ag de 5nm de diámetro en etanol, cuando se la ilumina a 511nm con polarización a lo largo del eje x.

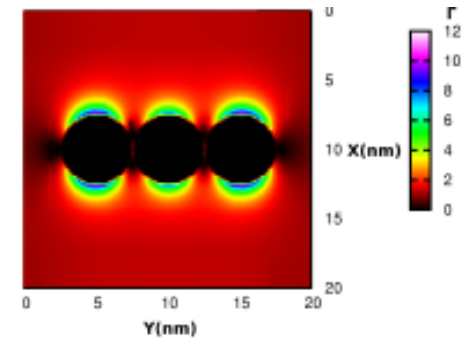


Figura 11: Imagen del incremento del campo eléctrico para tres NP de Ag de 5nm de diámetro en etanol, cuando se la ilumina a 563nm con polarización a lo largo del eje x.

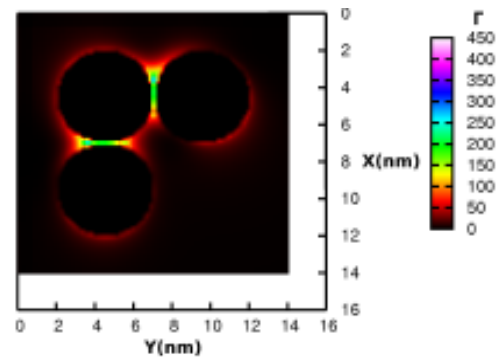
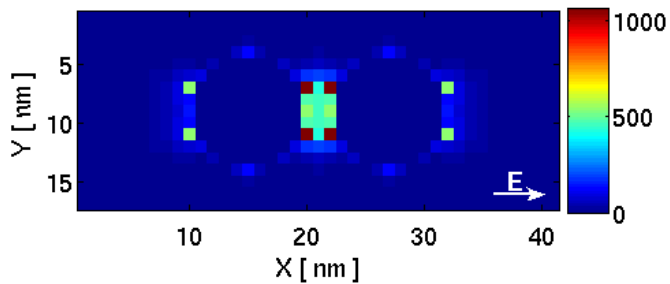
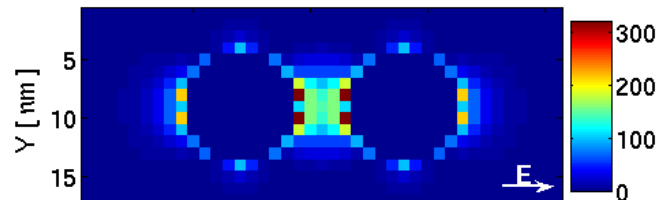
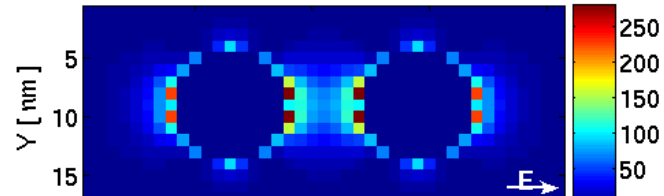
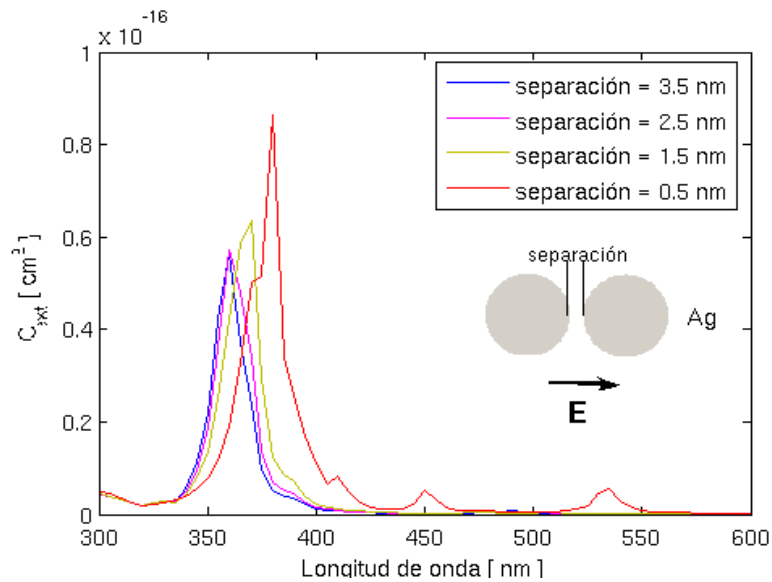


Figura 12: Imagen del incremento del campo eléctrico para tres NP de Ag de 5nm de diámetro alineadas en configuración "L" cuando se la ilumina a 554nm con polarización a lo largo del eje x.

Estructuras más complejas. Métodos de cálculo

Nanoesferas de plata
5 nm diámetro (en aire)

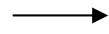
Método DDA



Estructuras más complejas. Teoría de hibridación de plasmones (THP)

Es un análogo mesoscópico de la teoría de orbitales moleculares

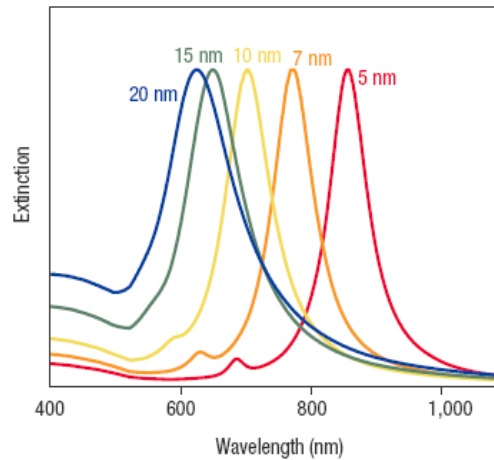
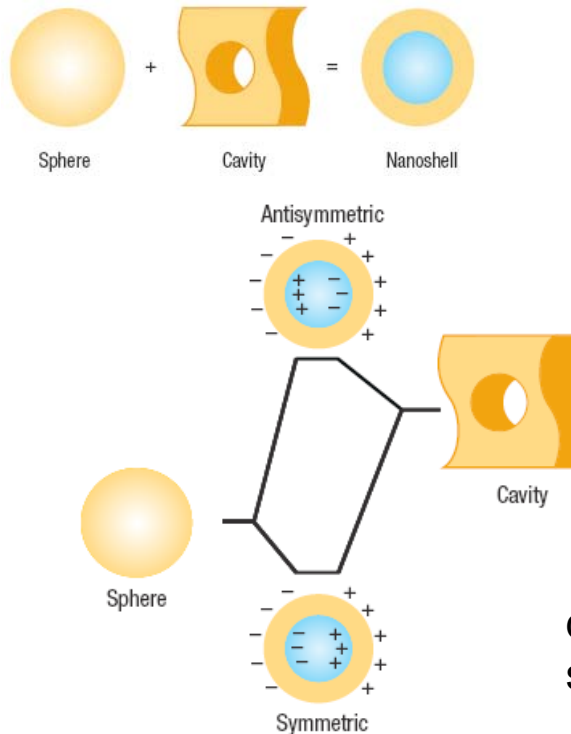
Estructuras complejas



Superposición de estructuras simples



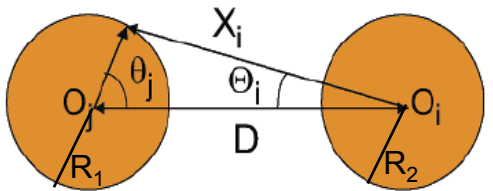
Interactúan y generan modos híbridos de plasmones



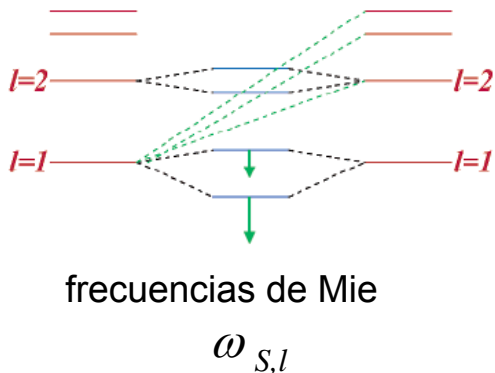
distintos espesores de la cáscara silica-oro

THP en dímeros metálicos

Los electrones de conducción se modelan como un líquido incompresible cargado.
 Carga positiva uniformemente distribuida n_0 .
 Se calculan los modos de oscilación de cada partícula.
 Aparece una carga superficial σ^i ya que el líquido es incompresible.



$$\sigma(\Omega, t) = n_0 e \sum_{l,m} \sqrt{\frac{l}{R^3}} S_{lm}(t) Y_{lm}(\Omega)$$



interacción coulombiana entre las densidades de carga

$$V(D) = \int R_1^2 d\Omega_1 \int R_2^2 d\Omega_2 \frac{\sigma^1(\Omega_1) \sigma^2(\Omega_2)}{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|}$$

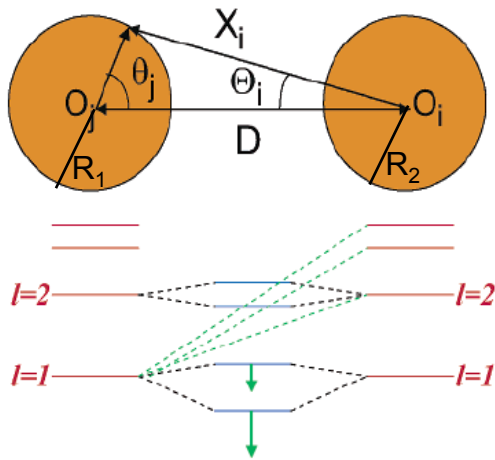
THP en dímeros metálicos

$$L_S = \frac{n_0 m_e}{2} \sum_{l,m} [\dot{S}_{lm}^2 - \omega_{S,l}^2 S_{lm}^2]$$

acoplado
→
introduciendo V

$$L^{(m)} = \frac{n_0 m_e}{2} \sum_{ij} \left[(\dot{S}_i^2 - \omega_i^2 S_i^2) \delta_{ij} - \frac{\omega_B^2}{4\pi} V_{ij}^{(m)}(D) S_i S_j \right]$$

(se desacoplan los m distintos por simetría)



frecuencias de Mie

$$\omega_{S,l}$$

$$V_{ij}^{(m)}(D) =$$

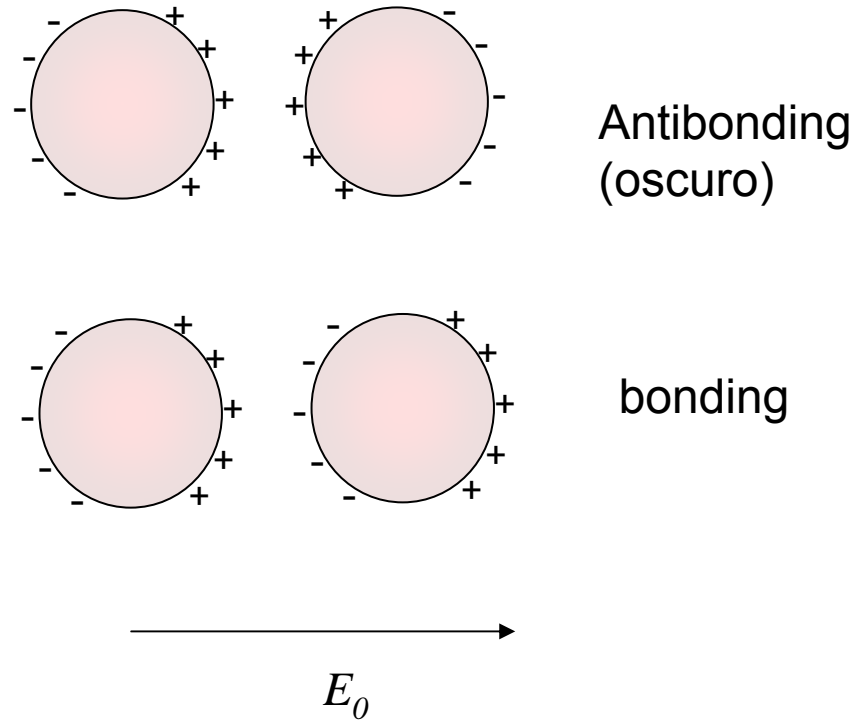
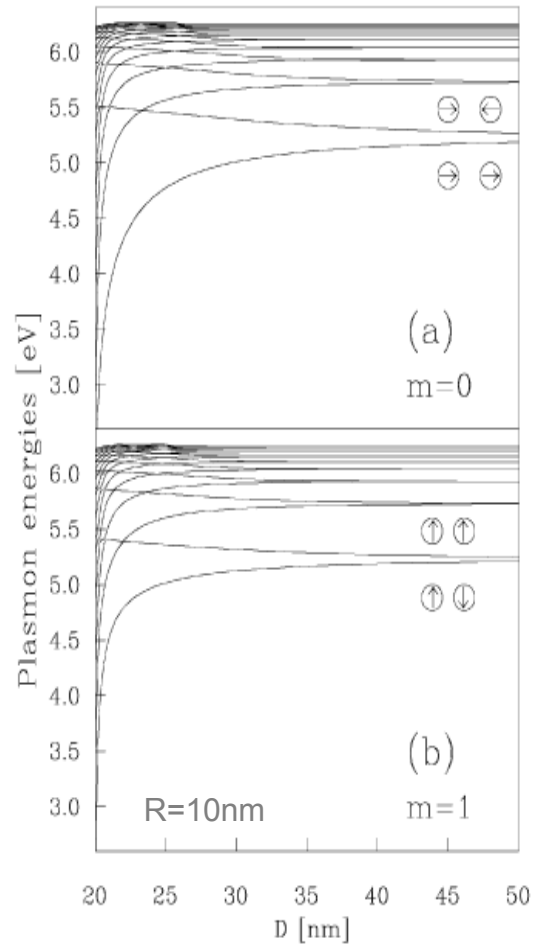
$$4\pi \sqrt{l_i l_j R_i^{2l_i+1} R_j^{2l_j+1}} \int d\theta_j \sin \theta_j \frac{P_{l_i}^m(\cos \Theta_i(\theta_j))}{(2l_i+1) X_i(\theta_j)^{l_i+1}} P_{l_j}^m(\cos \theta_j)$$



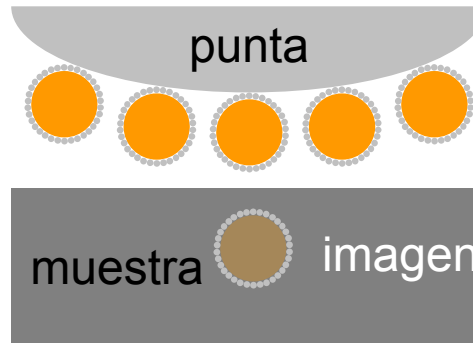
ecuación de autovalores

$$\omega$$

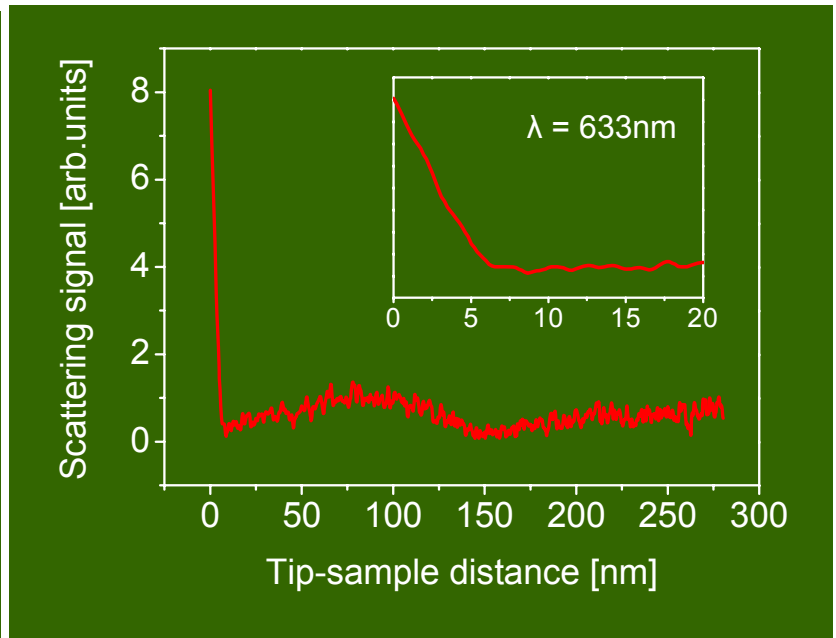
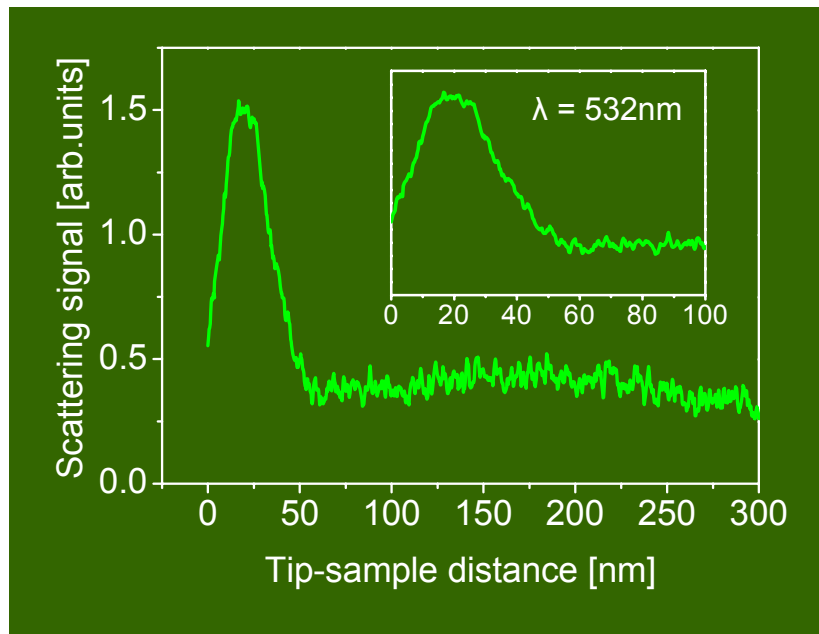
THP en dímeros metálicos



Microscopia por intensificación de campo. FESOM



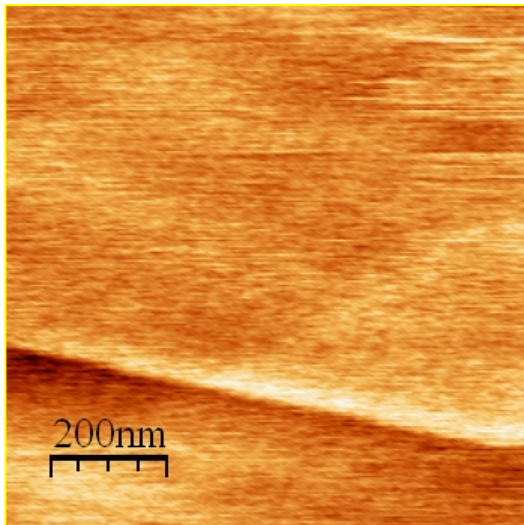
2esferas acercándose



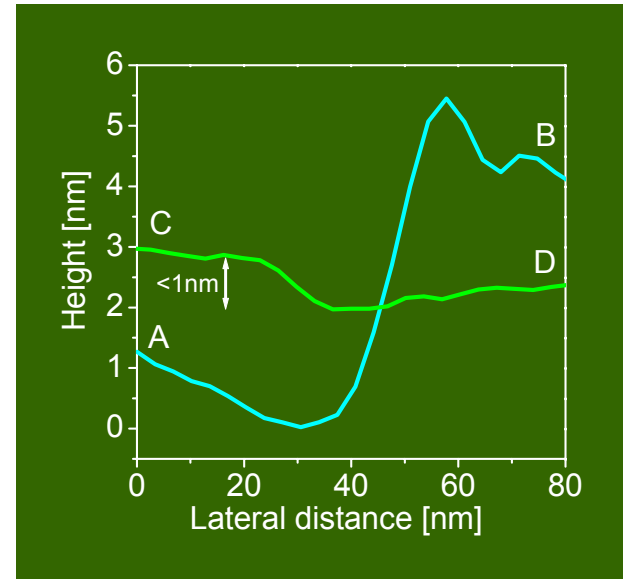
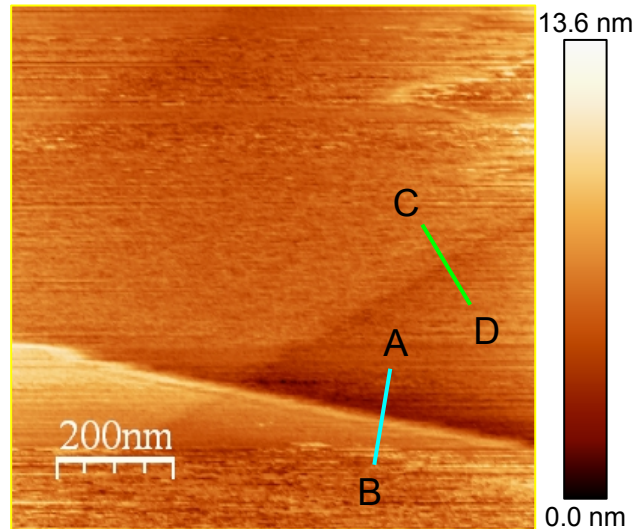
Alberto F. Scarpettini, Nora Pellegrini and Andrea V. Bragas, "Optical imaging with subnanometric resolution using nanoparticle-based plasmonic probes", *Optics Communications* 282 (2009) 1032–1035.

Microscopia por intensificación de campo. FESOM

FESOM



STM



Alberto F. Scarpettini, Nora Pellegrini and Andrea V. Bragas, "Optical imaging with subnanometric resolution using nanoparticle-based plasmonic probes", *Optics Communications* 282 (2009) 1032–1035.

Otras geometrías. NanoBarras

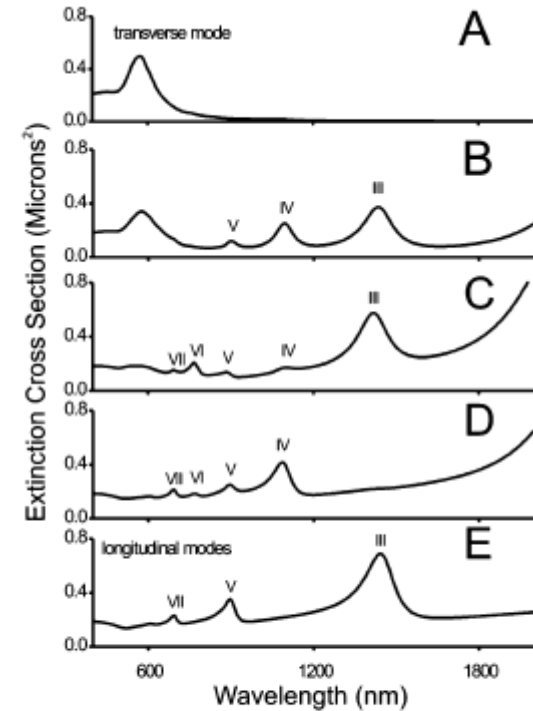
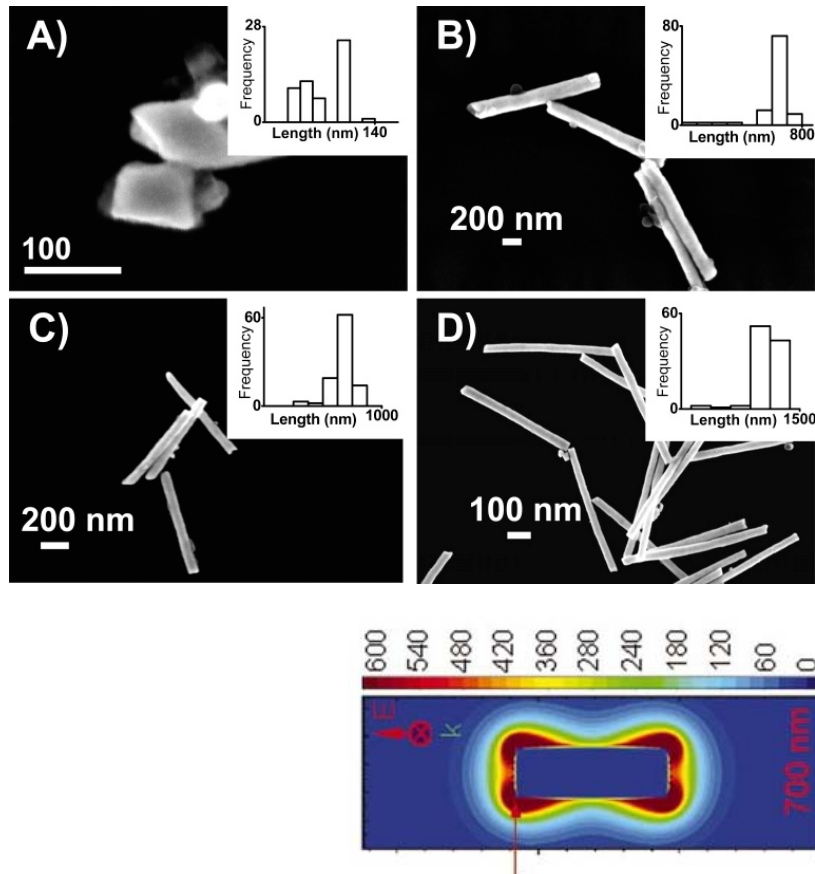
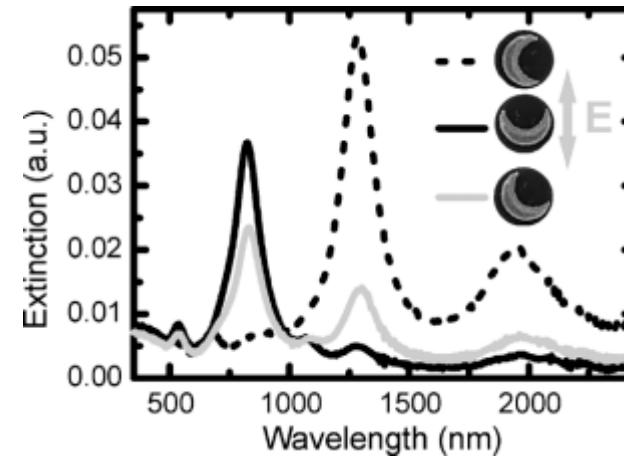
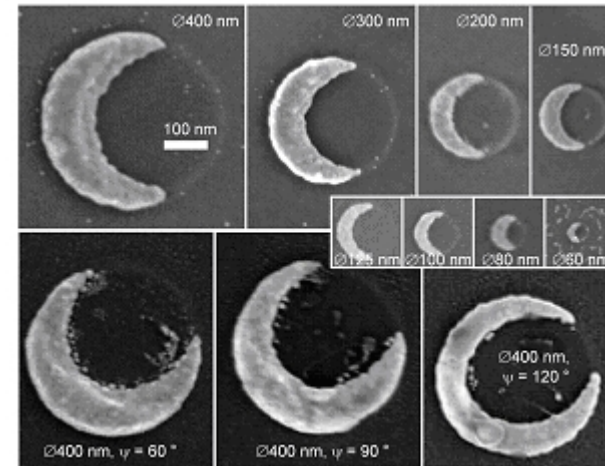
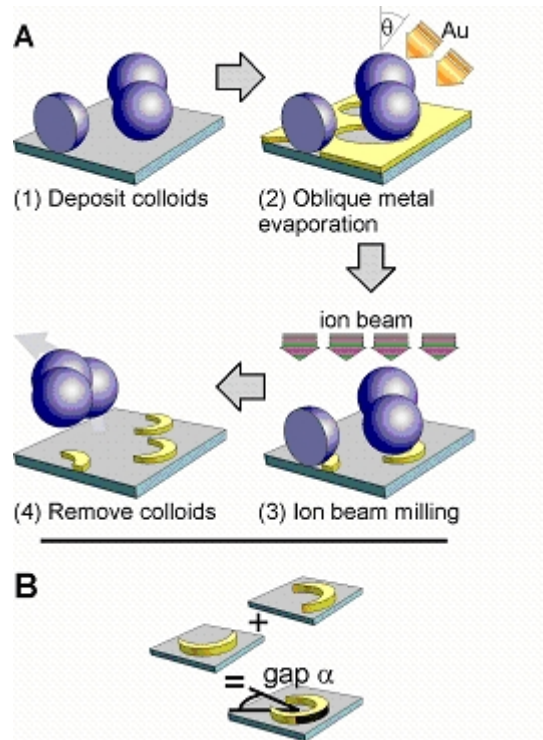


Figure 3. Extinction spectra (from DDA calculations) for 1175 nm rods, showing the effect of varying the orientation of the rod relative to the polarization direction: (A) $\theta = 90^\circ$, (B) $\theta = 67.5^\circ$, (C) $\theta = 45^\circ$, (D) $\theta = 22.5^\circ$, (E) $\theta = 0^\circ$. θ is the angle between the rod and the polarization direction.

Hao E. and Schatz GC, J Chem Phys 120: 357, 2004

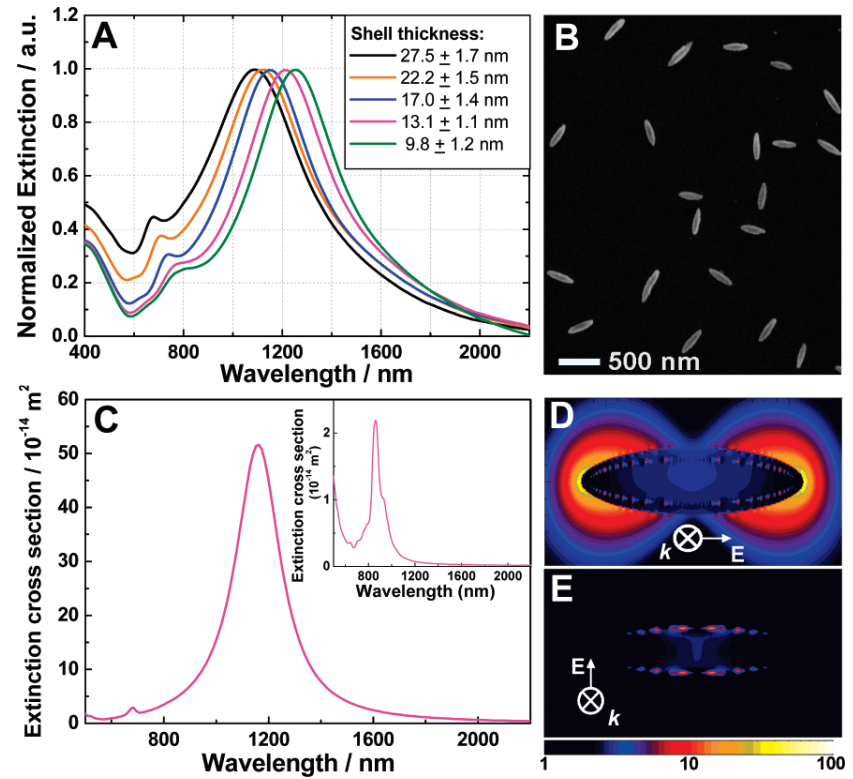
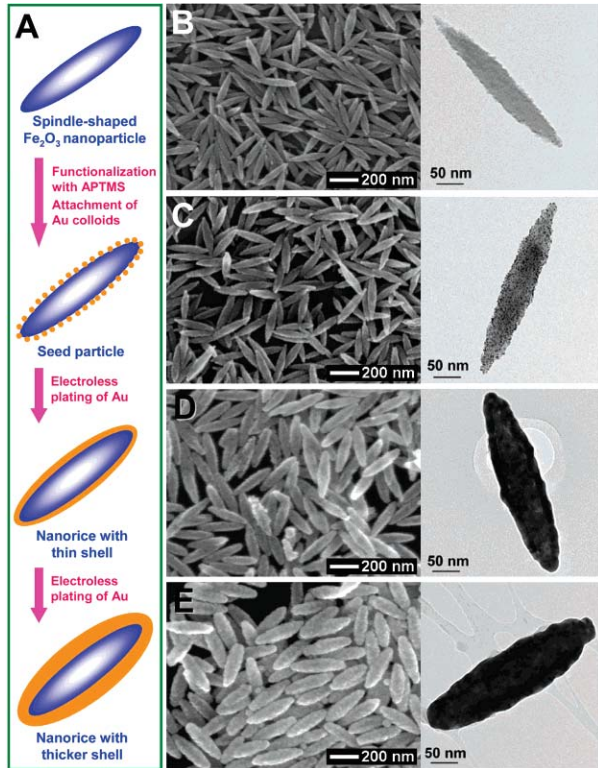
Payne EK, Shuford KL, Park S, Schatz GC, Mirkin CA, J Phys Chem B 110 : 2150, 2006

Otras geometrías. NanoLunas



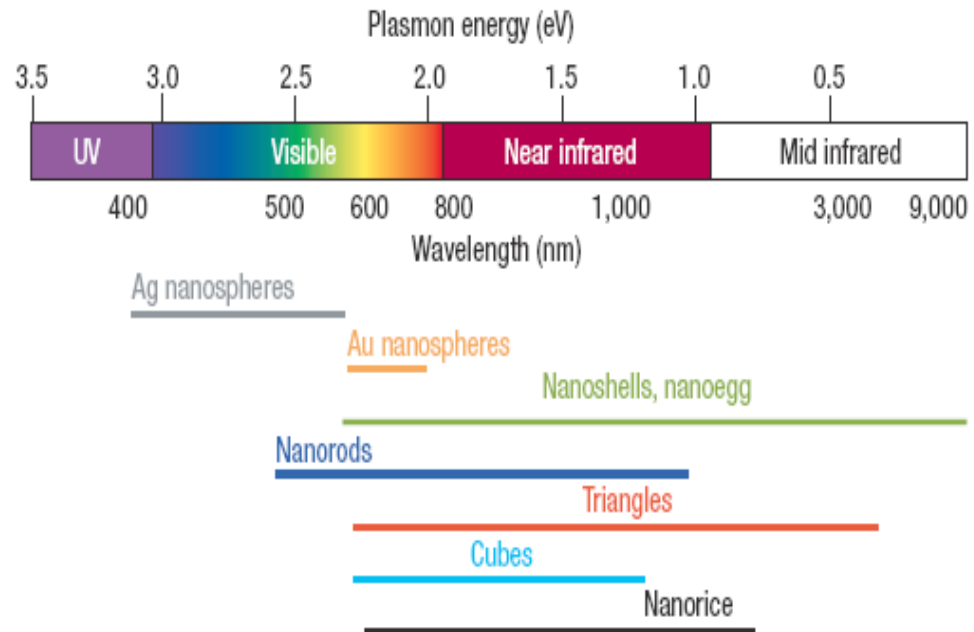
J. Shumaker-Parry, H. Rochholz, M. Kreiter. *Advanced Materials* 17, 2131 (2005)

Otras geometrías. NanoArroz



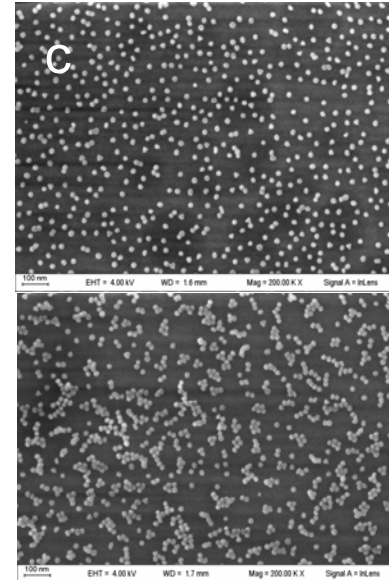
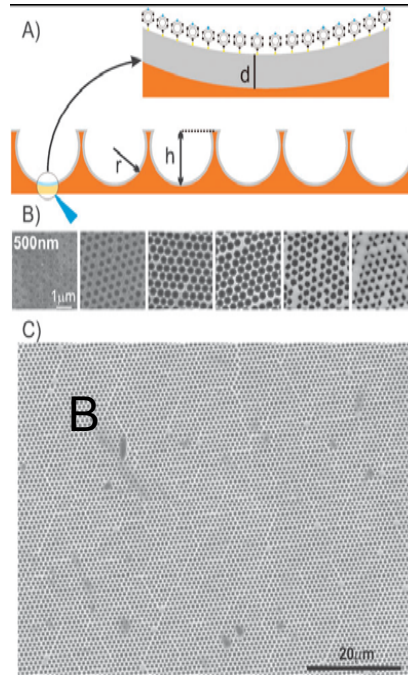
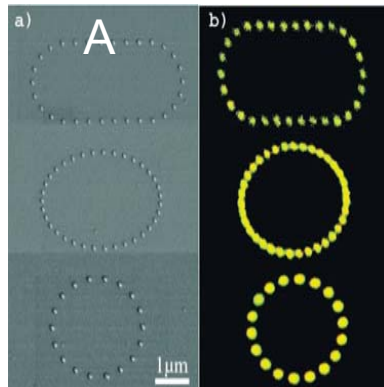
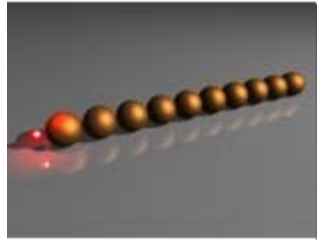
Wang H, Brandl DW, Le F, Nordlander P, Halas NJ, Nanoletters 6, 827, 2006

Otras geometrías



Surbhi Lal, Stephan Link, Naomi J. Halas, "Nano-optics from sensing to waveguiding", Nature Photonics 1, 641, 2007

Desafío. Integración. Interacción



- A). G. Colas des Francs, G. Sánchez-Mosteiro, M. Ujué-González, L. Markey, N. van Hulst, A. Dereux, J. Microsc. **229**, 210-216 (2008).
B) Emiliano Cortes, a Nicolas G. Tognalli, Alejandro Fainstein, Maria E. Vela and Roberto C. Salvarezza, PCCP 11, 34, 7469-7475 (2009).
C) Pablo Jais, Andrea Bragas, unpublished