

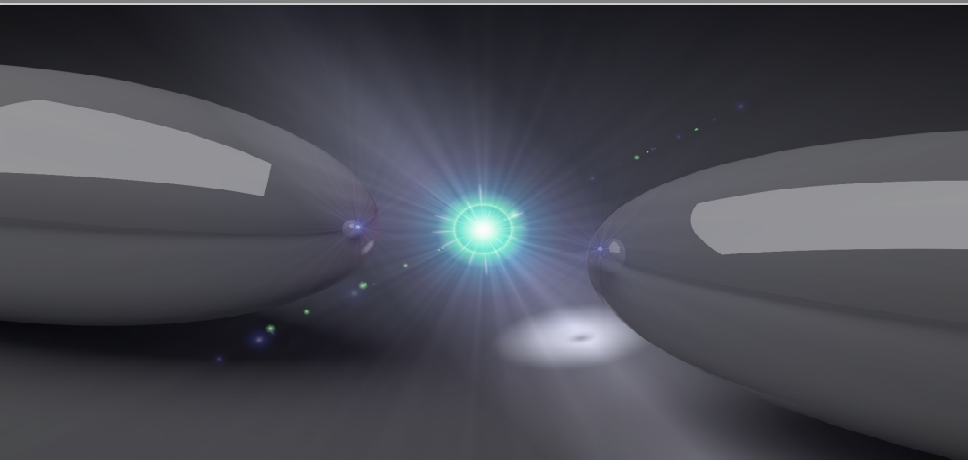
# Nanoantennas for light-matter coupling in multiple parallel channels

K. Słowik<sup>†</sup>, E. Rusak<sup>\*</sup>, P. Gładysz<sup>†</sup>, J. Straubel<sup>\*</sup>, M. Kühn<sup>\*</sup>, F. Weigend<sup>\*</sup>, and C. Rockstuhl<sup>\*</sup>

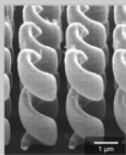
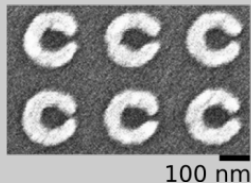
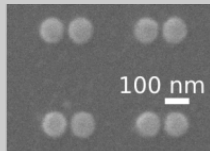
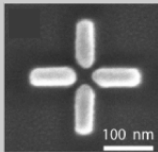
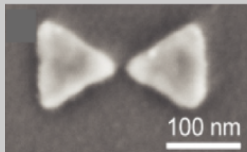
<sup>†</sup> Nicolaus Copernicus University, Toruń, Poland

<sup>\*</sup> Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Karlsruhe, Germany

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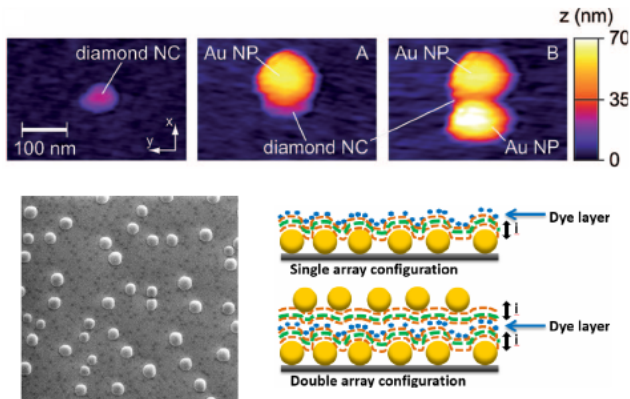


# Nanoantennas are now feasible



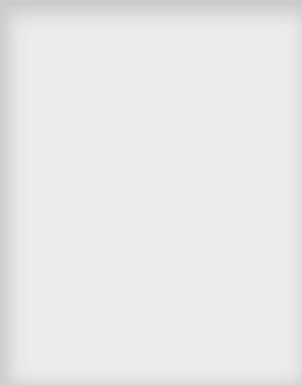
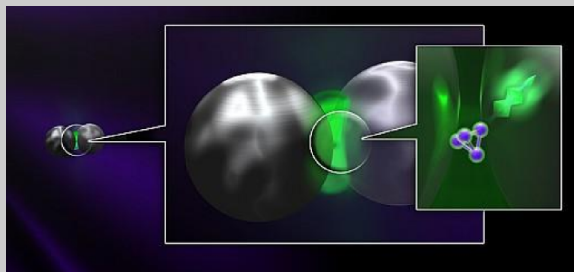
triangles: B. Roxworthy et al.,*Sc.Rep.*(2012); cross: Huang et al.,*Nat.Commun.*(2010);  
dimers: S. Aćimović,*ACS Nano*(2009); split rings: A. Clark. et al.,*J.Am.Chem.Soc.*(2009);  
helices: J. Gansel et al.,*Science*(2009); rods: courtesy of S. Maćkowski,NCU Toruń;

# Quantum emitters can be positioned at nanoantenna vicinity

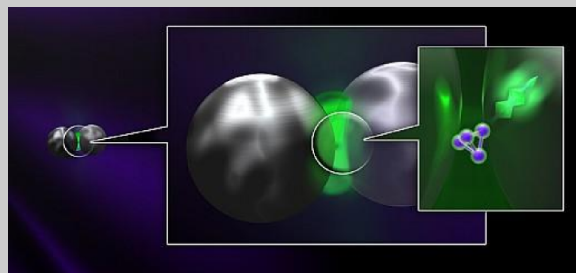


NVCs: Schietinger et al., Nano Letters (2009); QDs & In islands: courtesy of G. Khitrova, Univ. of Arizona;  
gold spheres & dyes: Chekini et al., J. Appl. Phys. (2015)

## Nanoantennas focus light



# Nanoantennas speed up light-matter interactions

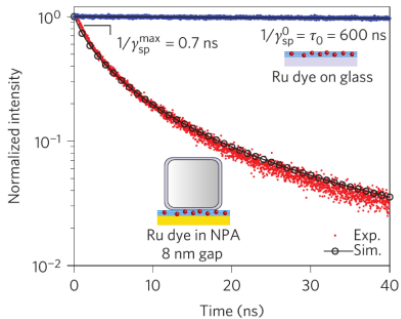
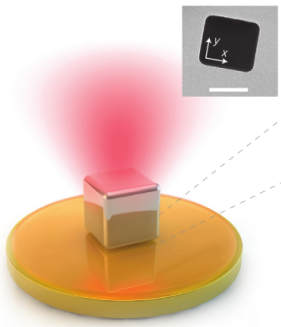


**interaction**

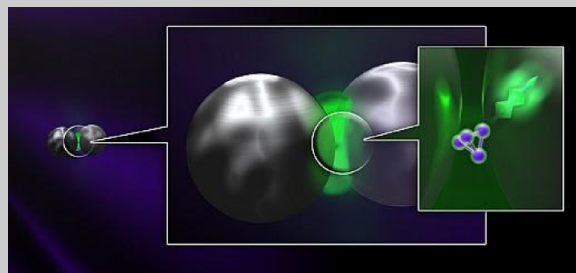
dipole approximation

$$\mathcal{V} = -\mathbf{d} \cdot \mathbf{E}$$

# Nanoantennas modify molecular lifetime



## Nanoantennas modify molecular lifetime

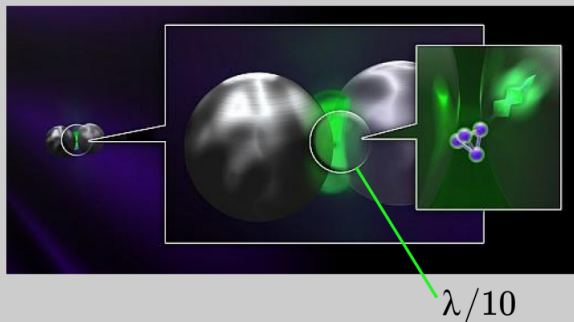


**interaction**

dipole approximation

$$\mathcal{V} = -\mathbf{d} \cdot \mathbf{E}$$

# Nanoantennas modify molecular lifetime



**interaction**  
**beyond** dipole appr.

$$\mathcal{V} = -\mathbf{d} \cdot \mathbf{E} \\ -\mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{B} - [\mathbf{Q}\nabla] \cdot \mathbf{E}$$

multiple pathways  
interference effects



# State of the art

## magnetic dipole

- Feng et al., Opt. Lett. (2011): 2 gold patches  
Schmidt et al., Opt. Expr. (2012): dielectric disks  
Hein & Giessen, PRL (2013): **split ring** resonators  
Mivelle et al., ACS Phot. (2015): **diabolo** nanoantenna

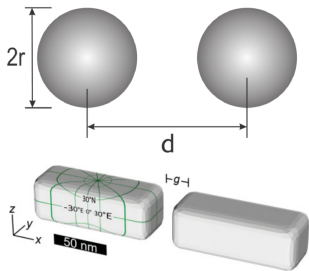
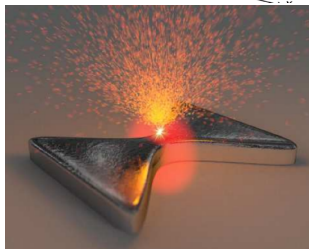
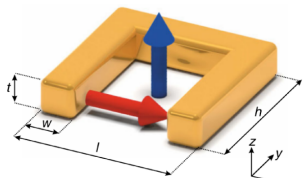
## electric quadrupole

- Filter et al., PRB (2012): **dimer** nanoantenna (2 spheres)  
Kern & Martin, PRA (2012): **dimer** nanoantenna (2 nanorods), Cs atoms  
Yannopapas & Paspalakis, J. Mod. Opt. (2015): core-shell arrays

## combined (Green's function approach)

- Tighineanu et al., PRL (2014): QD & nanowire  
Cotrufo & Fiore, PRB (2015): QD & photonic crystal, nanorods  
Yang & An, PRA (2016): QD & planar interface

M. Kosik, maser thesis, NCU (2017)



## Transition rates beyond dipole approximation

$$\Gamma = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar^2} |\langle f | \mathcal{V} | i \rangle|^2 \rho(\omega_i - \omega_f)$$

$$\mathcal{V} = -\mathbf{d} \cdot \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}_m) - \mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}_m) - [\mathbf{Q}\nabla] \cdot \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}_m)$$

**molecular  
properties**

**d, m, Q**

TDDFT  
(TURBOMOLE)

**field  
distribution**

**E(r<sub>m</sub>), B(r<sub>m</sub>)**

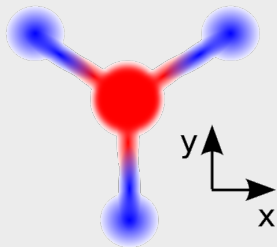
Maxwell's eqs.  
(MNPBEM, etc.)

**transition  
rate**

**Γ**

Fermi's  
golden rule

## Exemplary molecules



Dipole-forbidden transitions:

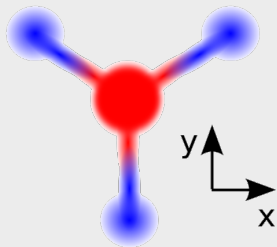
▶ OsO<sub>3</sub> @ 553 nm

$$m_y = 0.84 \mu_B, Q_{xz} = 0.66 \text{ B}$$

$$m_x = 0.84 \mu_B, Q_{yz} = 0.66 \text{ B}$$

Data source: DFT calculations, F. Weigend i M. Kühn, KIT

## Exemplary molecules



Dipole-forbidden transitions:

- ▶ OsO<sub>3</sub> @ 553 nm

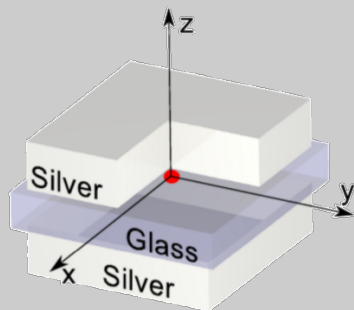
$$m_y = 0.84 \mu_B, Q_{xz} = 0.66 \text{ B}$$

$$m_x = 0.84 \mu_B, Q_{yz} = 0.66 \text{ B}$$

Data source: DFT calculations, F. Weigend i M. Kühn, KIT

Goal: a nanoantenna to control MD & EQ interactions

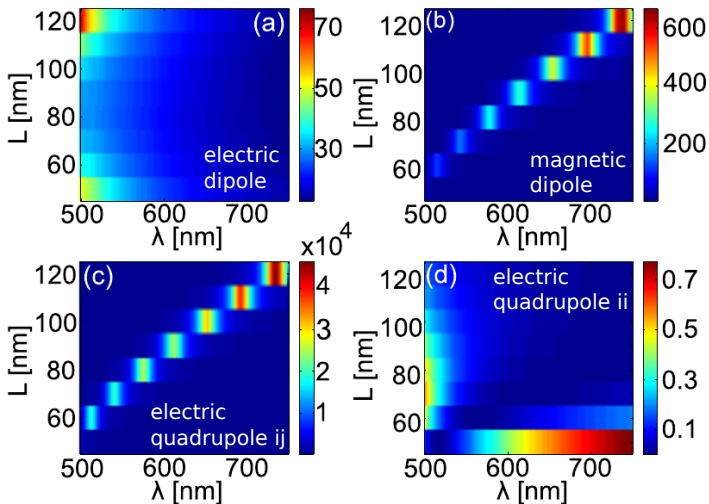
## Silver nanoantenna to enhance MD & EQ interactions



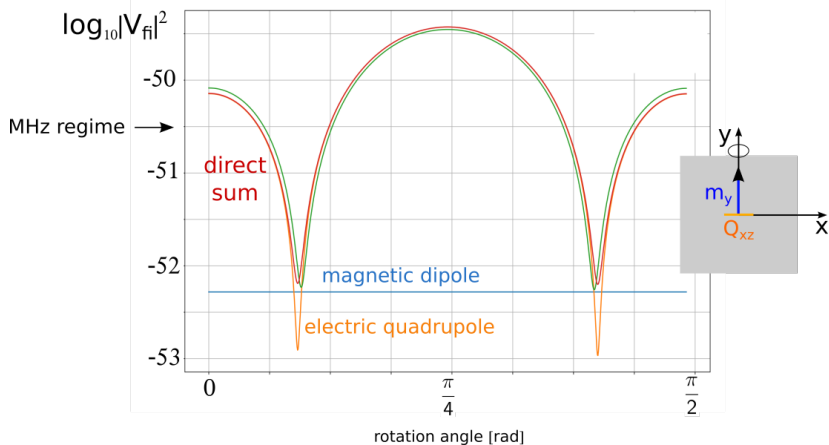
Double-patch nanoantenna:

- ▶ material: **silver** with **glass spacer**
- ▶ patch size:  $L \times L \times 50$  nm
- ▶ spacer gap: 30 nm
  
- ▶ illumination: ED, MD, EQ with basic orientations
- ▶ goal: field/rate enhancement

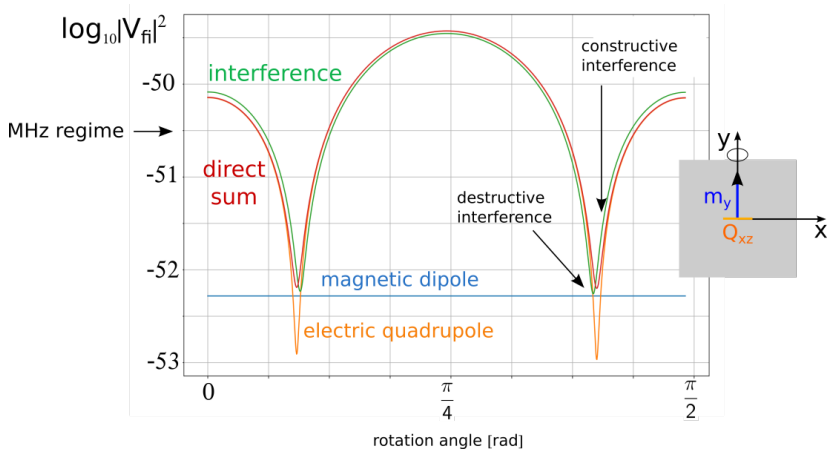
# Transition rate enhancement: isolated MD or EQ sources



# Transition rate: combined MD & EQ source

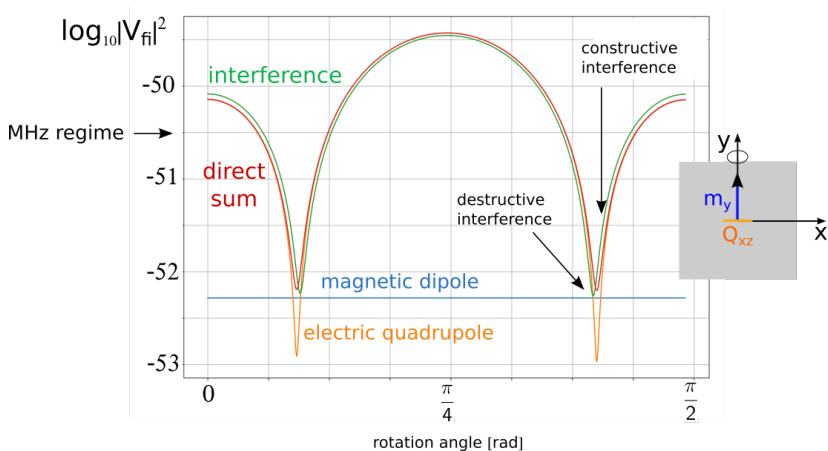


# Transition rate: combined MD & EQ source



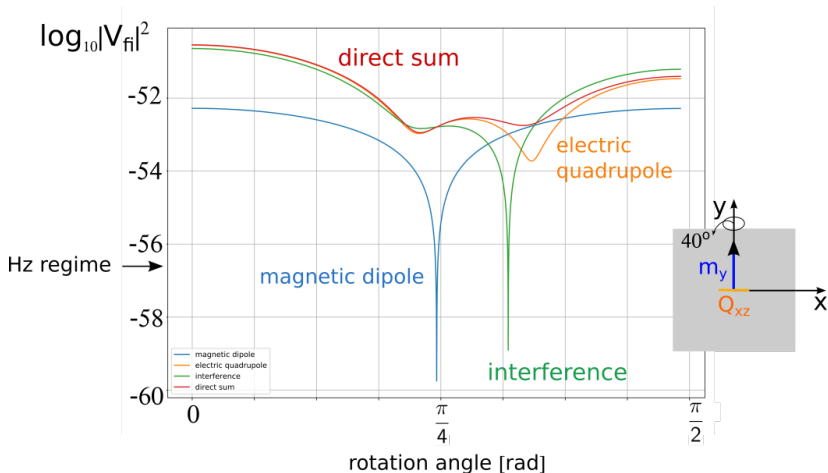


# Transition rate: combined MD & EQ source



Response **stable with respect to molecular location**

# Transition rate: combined MD & EQ source



**7 orders of magnitude suppression due to interference**  
sensitive to small shifts

## Conclusions & outlook

- ▶ Nanoantennas **enhance "forbidden" transitions** by even 4 orders of magnitude.
- ▶ **Interference** of parallel interaction channels: **suppression of spontaneous emission** by 7 orders of magnitude

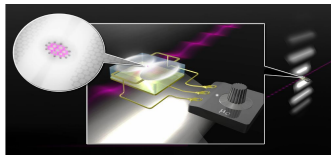
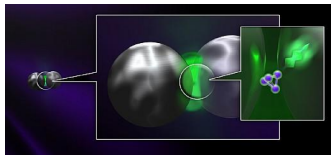
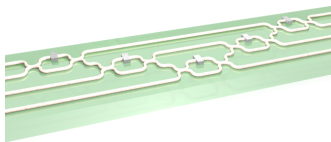
# Acknowledgements



PhD positions available:

- ▶ quantum optics: single photon sources, photonic circuits, coupling to quantum emitters
- ▶ nanophotonic devices: nanoantennas, metasurfaces, microdisks
- ▶ 2D plasmonic materials
- ▶ optically dressed media

Contact: [karolina@fizyka.umk.pl](mailto:karolina@fizyka.umk.pl)





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