

# <u>Localized Surface Plasmon Resonance</u> (L-SPR)



J.C. Maxwell



E.M. (1873)

o G. Mie



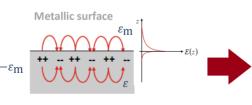
Exact E.M. solution for spherical NPs (1908)

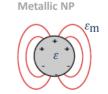




### **Extended SPR (Plasmon-Polaritons)**

- Metal/Dielectric Interface
- Fields are waves traveling parallel to the interface
- $\circ$  Exponential decay perpendicularly (skin depth  $\delta$ )
- Special conditions for excitation (prism- or lattice-coupling)
- o bulk dielectric function  $\varepsilon(\omega)$





 $=-2\varepsilon_{\mathrm{m}}$ 



$$\omega_{SPR} = \frac{\omega_{\rm p}}{\sqrt{1 + \varepsilon_{\rm m}}}$$



#### 1. L-SPR Physics

- Spherical NPs
- Size-dependent dielectric function

#### 2. Isolated NPs: L-SPR control

- Size
- Shape
- Dielectric coupling with the environment
- o Core-shell

## 3. Interacting NPs: hot-spot field engineering

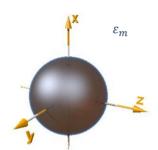
- Multimers
- o 2D arrays



## 1. L-SPR Physics

**Spherical NPs** 





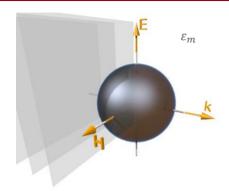
$$R$$

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_1 + i\varepsilon_2 = \varepsilon(\omega) \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\varepsilon_m = \varepsilon_m(\omega) \in \mathbb{R}$$



185

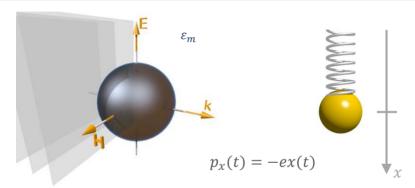


$$R$$

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_1 + i\varepsilon_2 = \varepsilon(\omega) \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\varepsilon_m = \varepsilon_m(\omega) \in \mathbb{R}$$

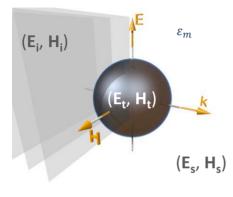




$$m\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial t^2} + m\gamma \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + kx = f(t) = f_0 e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \quad \text{resonance}$$





 $\bar{E} = \bar{E}_0 e^{ik_z z} e^{-i\omega t}$  $\bar{p} = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_m \alpha \bar{E}$ 

 $egin{array}{ll} E_{t} & \mbox{incident field} \\ E_{t} & \mbox{transmitted field (r < R)} \\ E_{s} & \mbox{scattered field (r > R)} \\ \end{array}$ 

 $\hat{u}_r \times (\bar{E}_i + \bar{E}_s) = \hat{u}_r \times \bar{E}_t$  $\hat{u}_r \times (\bar{H}_i + \bar{H}_s) = \hat{u}_r \times \bar{H}_t$ 

Continuity of the parallel

components of E, H fields (u<sub>r</sub> = radial versor)

$$\bar{E}_{out}(\bar{r},t) = \bar{E}_i(\bar{r},t) + \bar{E}_s(\bar{r},t)$$
$$\bar{E}_{in}(\bar{r},t) = \bar{E}_t(\bar{r},t)$$

With the same frequency of the incoming field

G.Mattei



 $(E_i, H_i)$ 



i \

NanoScience/

NanoPhysics

 $(E_{s}, H_{s})$ 

 $n_1$ 

 $n_2$ 

 $\theta_1 \mid \theta$ 

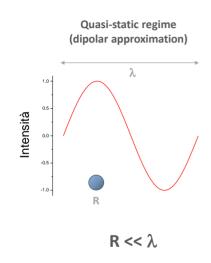
 $n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \sin \theta_2$ 



189



## Dipolar approximation (R << $\lambda$ )



1.0 - 1.0 -

Dynamic regime

(multipolar expansion)

**R** ~ λ

Mie Theory (G.Mie 1908)



G.Mattei

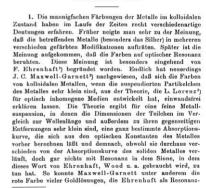
1908

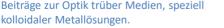
.M 3.

#### ANNALEN DER PHYSIK.

VIERTE FOLGE BAND 25

1. Beiträge zur Ontik trüber Medien, sneziell kolloidaler Metallösungen: von Gustav Mie.





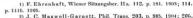
Annalen der Physik, Vierte Folge, Band 25.





kolloidaler Metallösungen.

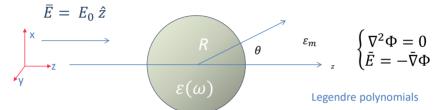
Gustav Mie (1869-1957)



n. 237, 1906. Für den Brechungsexponenten von Gelatine-Silberemulsionen wies auch F. Kirchner in seiner Leipziger Dissertation die Gültigkeit der Lorenzschen Formel nach (Ann. d. Phys. 13. p. 239, 1904). 3) L. Lorenz, Wied, Ann. 11, p. 70, 1880.



#### The simple case: quasi-static approximation



$$\Phi(r,\theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} [K_{1,l} \ r^l + K_{2,l} \ r^{-(l+1)}] \ P_l(\cos\theta)$$

$$\begin{cases} \Phi_{in}(r,\theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} [A_l \ r^l] \ P_l(\cos\theta) \\ \Phi_{out}(r,\theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} [B_l \ r^l + C_l \ r^{-(l+1)}] \ P_l(\cos\theta) \end{cases}$$

$$P_0(x) = 1$$

$$P_1(x) = x$$

$$P_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1)$$

$$P_3(x) = \frac{1}{2}(5x^3 - 3x)$$

 $(1-x^2)\frac{d}{dx}P_n(x)$  $= -nxP_n(x) + nP_{n-1}(x)$ 

$$(-3x)$$

$$P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} [(x^2 - 1)^n]$$
$$\int_{-1}^{1} P_n(x) P_m(x) dx = \frac{2}{2n+1} \delta_{nm}$$



$$\begin{cases} \Phi_{in}(r,\theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} [A_l \ r^l] \ P_l(\cos\theta) \\ \Phi_{out}(r,\theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} [B_l \ r^l + C_l \ r^{-(l+1)}] \ P_l(\cos\theta) \\ \text{Boundary conditions} \end{cases}$$

$$A_l$$
  $B_l$   $C_l$  unkowns

 $A_l = C_l = 0 \quad \forall l \neq 1$ 

$$r^{-(l+1)}$$
  $P_l(\cos\theta)$ 

#### 1. Asymptotic behaviour

$$\Phi_{out} \xrightarrow[r \to \infty]{} -E_0 z = -E_0 r \cos \theta$$

$$\begin{cases} B_1 = -E_0 \\ B_l = 0 \quad \forall l \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

2. Continuity at R of the tangential component of E 
$$-\frac{1}{R}\frac{\partial \Phi_{in}}{\partial \theta} \bigg|_{R} = -\frac{1}{R}\frac{\partial \Phi_{out}}{\partial \theta} \bigg|_{R}$$

G.Mattei

$$-\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon \frac{\partial \Phi_{in}}{\partial r} \bigg|_{r=R} = -\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_m \frac{\partial \Phi_{out}}{\partial r} \bigg|_{r=R}$$

NanoScience: NanoPhysics

 $\Phi_{in}(r,\theta) = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} [A_l \ r^l] \ P_l(\cos\theta)$ unkowns  $A_1$   $B_1$   $C_1$ 

 $\Phi_{out}(r,\theta) = -E_0 r P_1(\cos\theta) + \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left[ C_l \ r^{-(l+1)} \right] P_l(\cos\theta)$ 

$$R + \frac{C_1}{R^2}$$

 $A_l = 0$ 

$$l \neq 1$$

$$\begin{cases} A_1 R = -E_0 R + \frac{C_1}{R^2} \\ \varepsilon A_1 = -\varepsilon_m \left( E_0 + 2 \frac{C_l}{R^3} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$E_0 R + \frac{c_1}{R^2}$$

$$\left(E_0 + 2\frac{c_1}{R^3}\right)$$

$$A_l R^l = \frac{C_l}{R^{l+1}}$$

$$\begin{cases} A_l R^l = \frac{C_l}{R^{l+1}} \\ \varepsilon l A_l R^{l-1} = -\varepsilon_m (l+1) \frac{C_l}{R^{l+2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A_1 = -\frac{3\varepsilon_m}{\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_m} E_0 \\ C_1 = \frac{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_m}{\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_m} R^3 E_0 \end{cases}$$



$$=\frac{\sigma_l}{R^{l+1}}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Phi_{in}(r,\theta) = A_1 r P_1(\cos\theta) = -\frac{3\varepsilon_m}{\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_m} E_0 r \cos\theta \\ \Phi_{out}(r,\theta) = -E_0 r P_1(\cos\theta) + C_1 \frac{P_1(\cos\theta)}{r^2} = -E_0 r \cos\theta + \frac{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_m}{\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_m} E_0 R^3 \frac{\cos\theta}{r^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Phi_{out}(r,\theta) = -E_0 r P_1(\cos\theta) + C_1 \frac{r_1(\cos\theta)}{r^2} = -E_0 r \cos\theta + \frac{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_0}$$

$$\begin{cases} \bar{p} \equiv 4\pi R^3 \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_m \frac{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_m}{\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_m} \bar{E}_0 & \text{Dipolar moment} \\ \Phi_{out}(r,\theta) = -E_0 r \cos\theta + \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_m} \frac{\bar{p} \cdot \bar{r}}{r^3} \end{cases}$$

 $\begin{cases} \bar{p} \equiv \alpha \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_m \bar{E}_0 \\ \alpha = 4\pi R^3 \frac{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_m}{\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_m} \end{cases} \quad \text{Polarizability}$ 



$$\bar{E}_{in} = \frac{3\varepsilon_m}{\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_m} \bar{E}_0 = f_e \bar{E}_0$$

$$\bar{E}_{out} = \bar{E}_0 + \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_m} \frac{3\hat{r}(\bar{p}\cdot\hat{r}) - \bar{p}}{r^3}$$

$$\bar{p} \equiv 4\pi R^3 \frac{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_m}{\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_m} \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_m \bar{E}_0$$

$$\varepsilon_1 + 2\varepsilon_m = 0$$
 Resonance condition (Frölich)

Local field enhancement



$$\varepsilon_1 + i\varepsilon_2 + 2\varepsilon_m = (\varepsilon_1 + 2\varepsilon_m) + i\varepsilon_2 = 0$$



G**n∕/R**tei

$$\bar{E}_{in} = \frac{3\varepsilon_m}{\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_m} \bar{E}_0 = f_e \bar{E}_0 \qquad \text{Local field enhancement}$$
 
$$\bar{E}_{out} = \bar{E}_0 + \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_m} \frac{3\hat{r}(\bar{p}\cdot\hat{r}) - \bar{p}}{r^3}$$

