The Hybrid Electrothermoplasmonic Nanotweezer: Shaping the Future of Nanomanipulation

Justus. C. Ndukaife^{1,3}, Alexander V. Kildishev¹, A. G. A Nnanna³, Vladimir M. Shalaev¹, Steven T. Wereley², Alexandra Boltasseva¹ ¹School of Electrical & Computer Engineering and Birck Nanotechnology Center, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907, USA, ²School of Mechanical Engineering and Birck Nanotechnology Center, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907, USA, ²School of Mechanical Engineering and Birck Nanotechnology Center, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907, USA, ²School of Mechanical Engineering and Birck Nanotechnology Center, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907, USA, ²School of Mechanical Engineering and Birck Nanotechnology Center, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907, USA ³Water Institute, Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, IN 46323, USA

Introduction

Optical trapping¹ was invented by Arthur Ashkin at Bell Labs and have proven useful for manipulation of microscale objects and for ultrasensitive force measurements.

Limitations of Optical Tweezers:

- Does not enable high resolution particle trapping due to diffraction-limited trapping potential well
- Require relatively high laser power for stable particle trapping

To address the aforementioned issues, Plasmonic Tweezers were developed Plasmonic nanoantennas can efficiently couple to propagating light to generate highly localized and

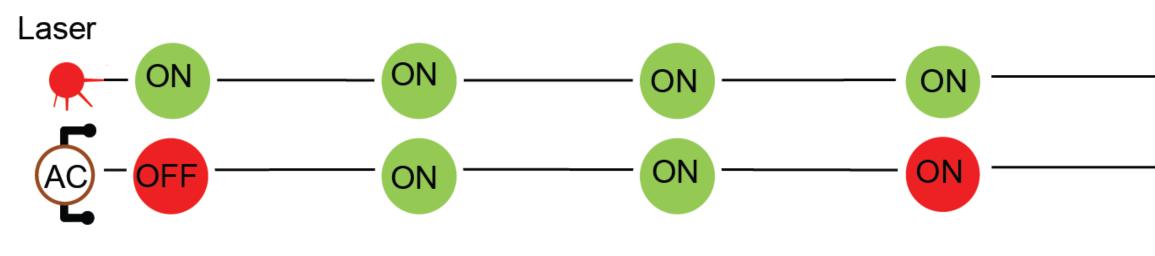
- enhanced electromagnetic field in the vicinity of the nanoantenna
- The enhanced and localized field provides strong optical gradient force and tight trapping potential well for stable trapping and confinement of nanoscale objects

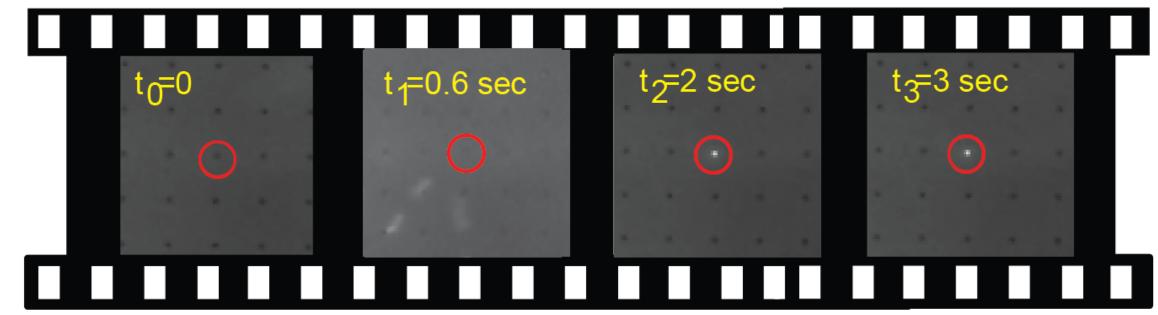
Limitations of state-of-the-art Plasmonic Tweezers:

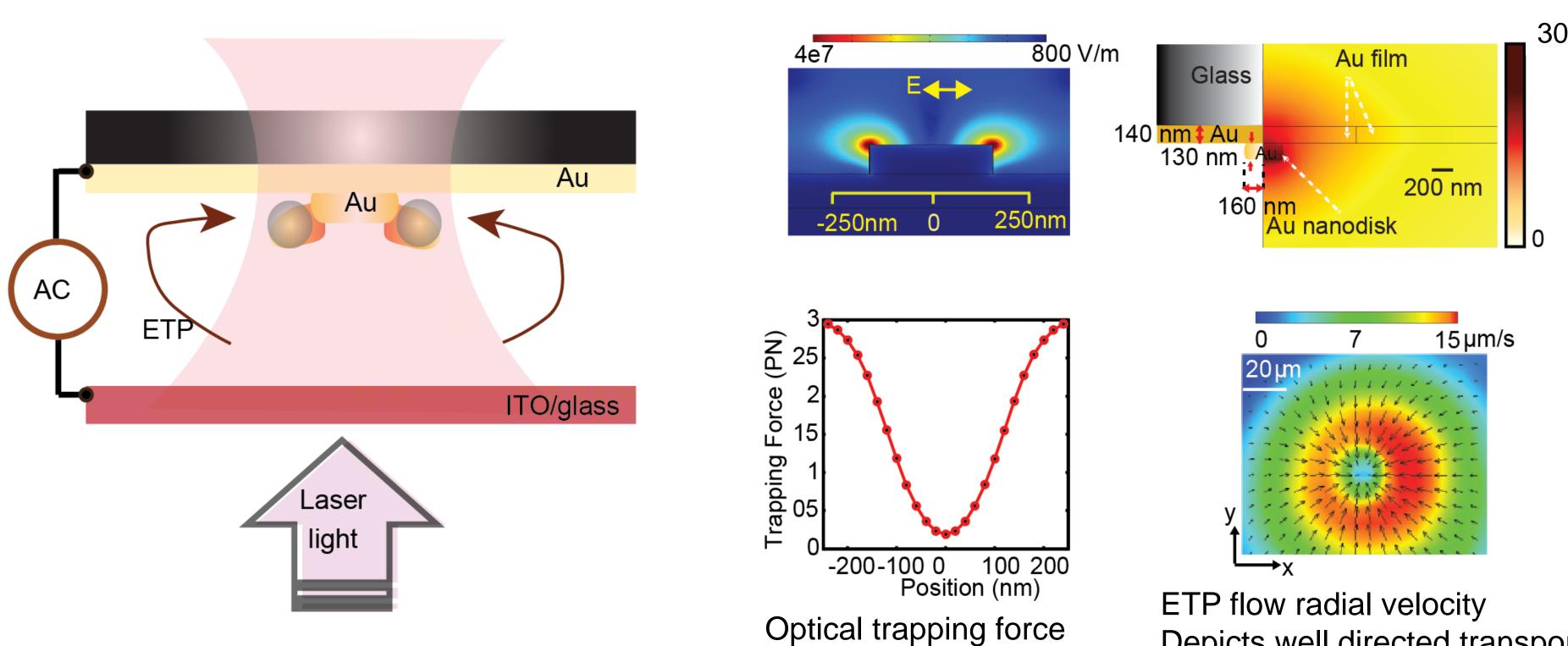
- Transport of particles to the plasmonic hotspots is slow and driven by Brownian diffusion.
- There is also the problem of loss of dynamic control of particles to be trapped.

To address these limitations, we introduced a novel nanotweezer known as the Hybrid Electrothermoplasmonic Nanotweezer (HENT)

Hybrid Electrothermoplasmonic Nanotweezer (HENT)





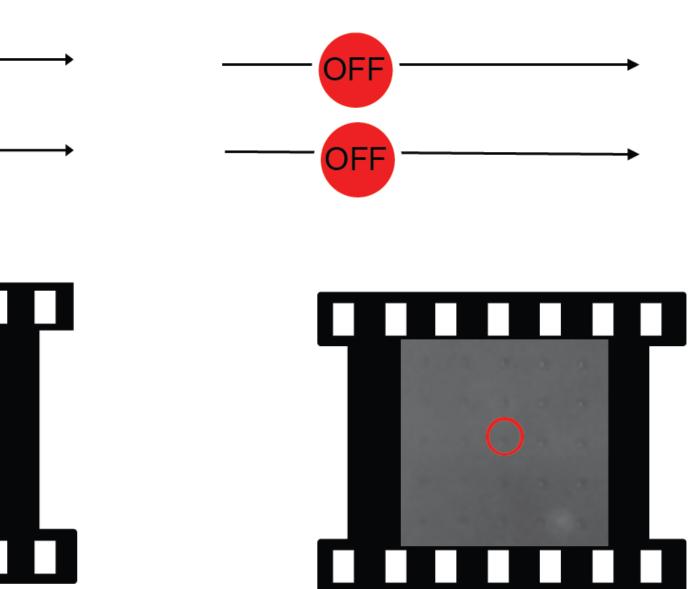


Features of HENT

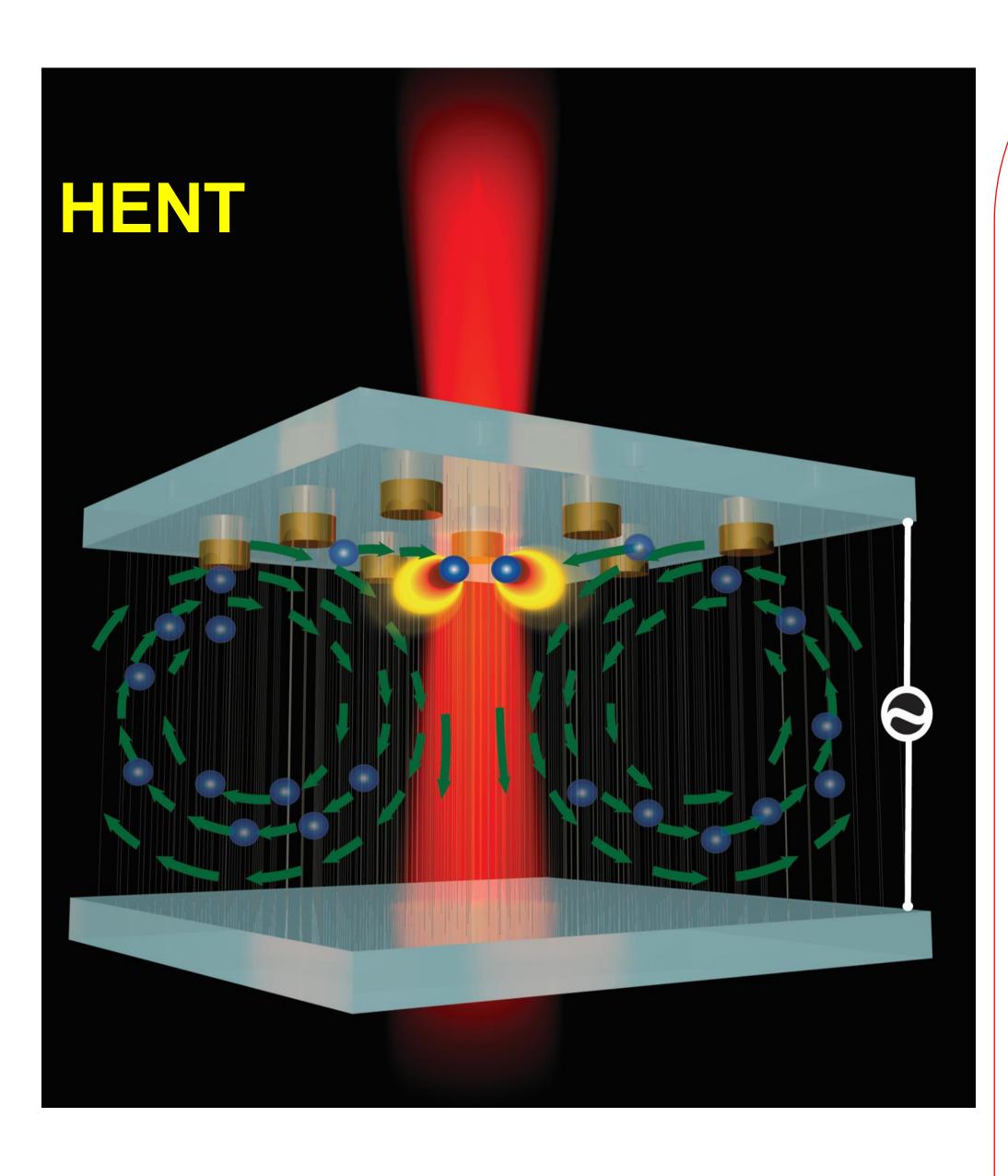
- Rapid and precise delivery of nano-object to plasmonic hot-spots
- Complete control over particle dynamics

References:

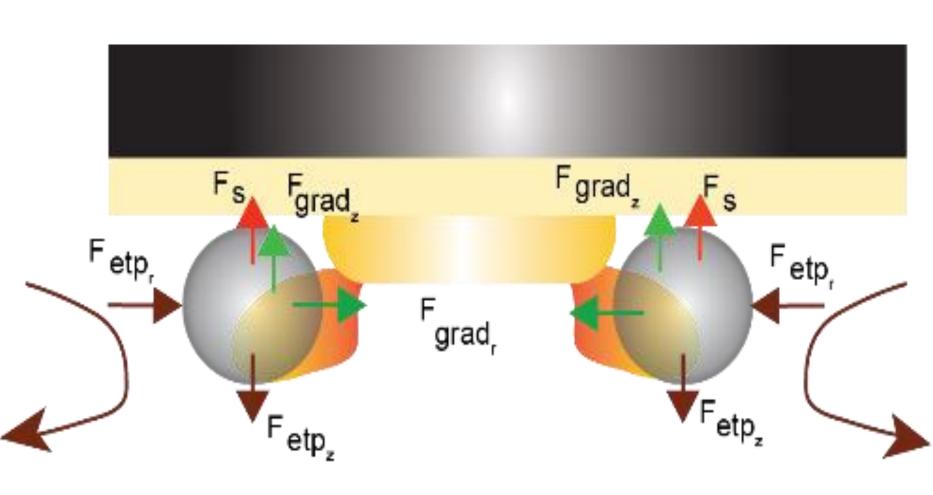
[1] Ashkin, A. "Optical trapping and manipulation of neutral particles using lasers." PNAS 94.10 (1997): 4853-4860 [2] Ndukaife J., et al. "Long-range and rapid transport of individual nanoobjects by a hybrid electrothermoplasmonic nanotweezer ", Nature Nanotechnology (2015) [3] Schietinger, S., et al. "Plasmon-enhanced single photon emission from a nanoassembled metal- diamond hybrid structure at room temperature." Nano lett 9.4 (2009)



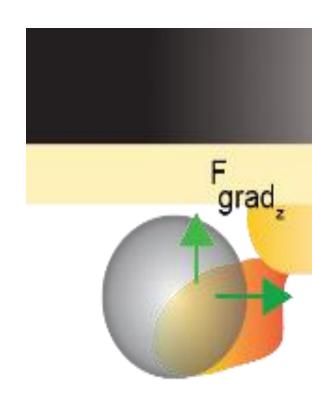
Depicts well directed transport towards illuminated nanoantenna

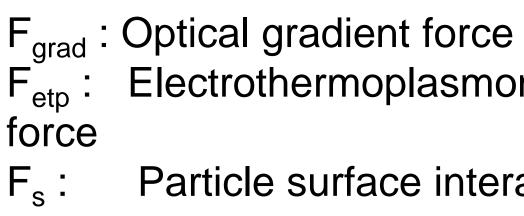


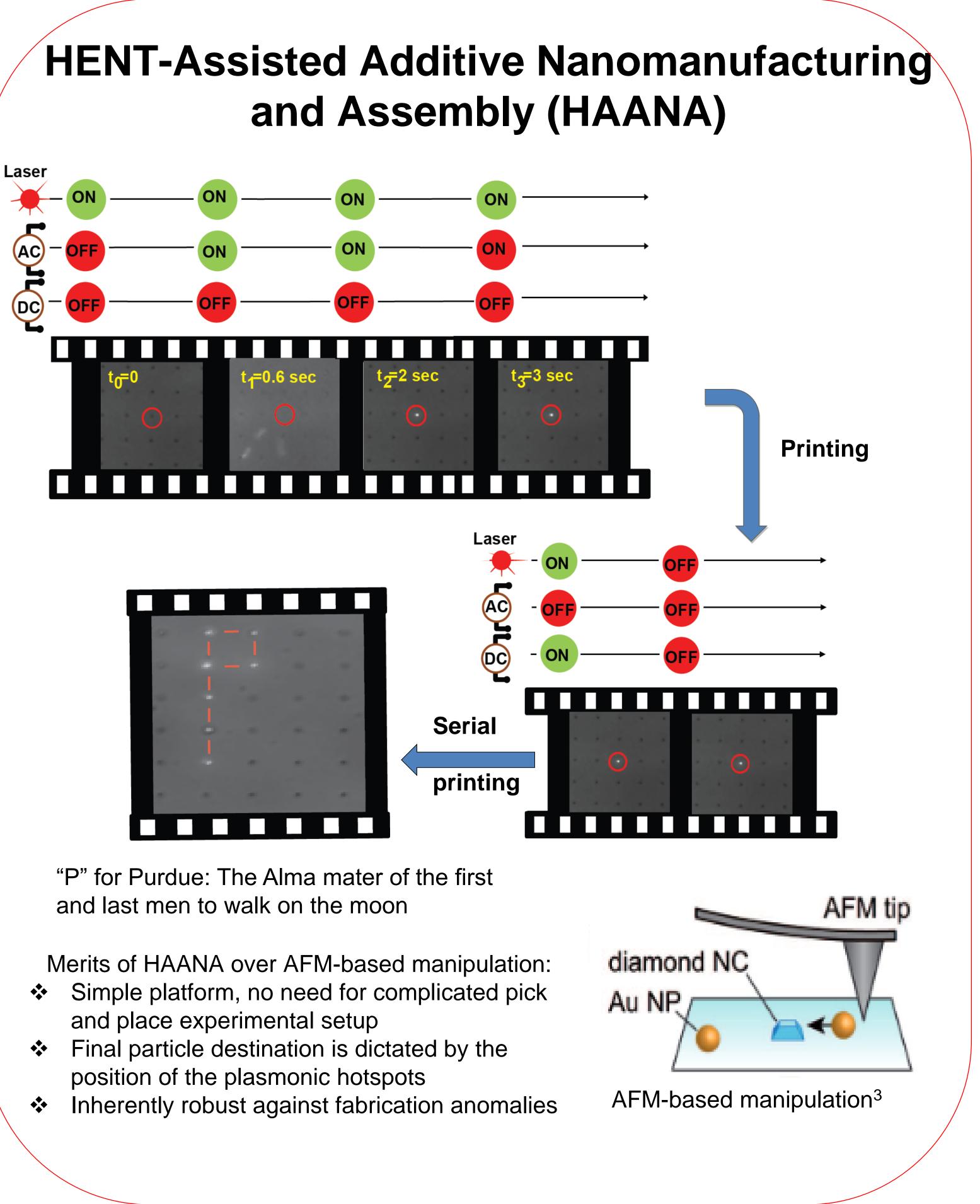
Trapping forces in HENT

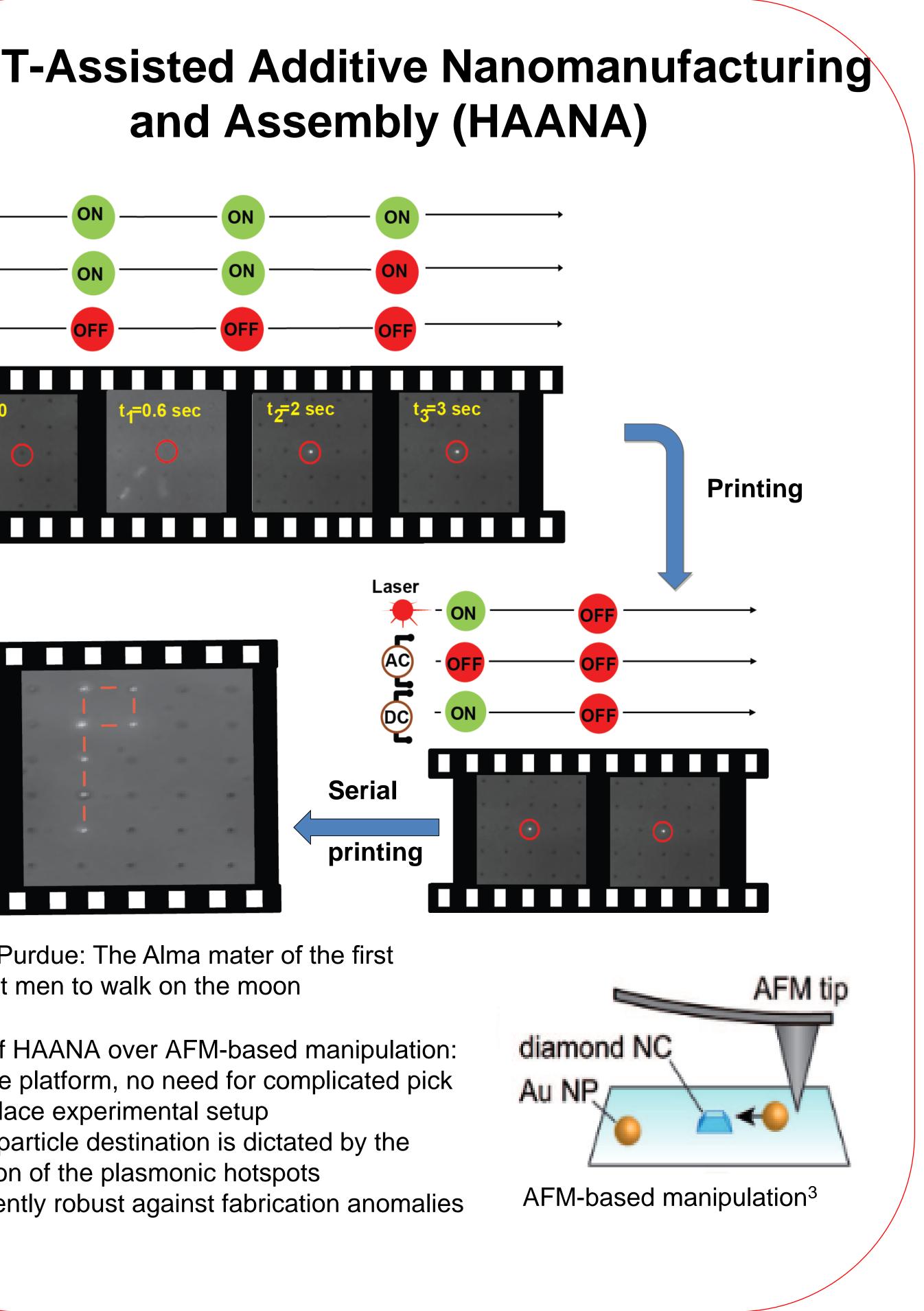


Hybrid Tweezing Mode: Laser ON, AC field ON









Conclusion

We have developed a novel paradigm for nanomanipulation known as (HENT) that enables: on-demand rapid and directional delivery of particles to the plasmonic hotspot(s) in the vicinity of a single illuminated plasmonic nanoantenna where they are trapped particle trapping in dilute media

- printing of nanoparticles on plasmonic hotspots

HENT would benefit a wide range of applications including bio-sensing, surface-enhanced spectroscopies, non-linear optics and quantum photonics

Acknowledgements:



grad_ grad Plasmonic Tweezing Mode: Laser ON, AC field OFF

Electrothermoplasmonic fluid flow drag

Particle surface interaction

BIRCK NANOTECHNOLOGY CENTER