



EXPERIMENTAL MEASUREMENTS OF PHOTO-ACOUSTIC SIGNAL IN A CLUSTER OF PT-C NANO-HELICES

**Benedetti A.¹, Leahu G. ¹, Li Voti R. ¹, Belardini A. ¹, Sibilia C. ¹
Esposito M. ^{2,3}, Tasco V. ², Passaseo A. ²**

1 – «Sapienza: Università di Roma», Dipartimento SBAI Sezione Fisica, Via A. Scarpa I-00161 Roma

*2 – «CNR Nanotec», Istituto di Nanotecnologia, Polo di Nanotecnologia, c/o Campus Ecotekne,
via Monteroni I-73100 Lecce.*

3 – «Università del Salento», Dip. Mat-Fis «Ennio De Giorgi», Via Arnesano I-73100 Lecce



SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

DIPARTIMENTO DI
SCIENZE DI BASE E APPLICATE PER L'INGEGNERIA



**UNIVERSITÀ
DEL SALENTO**



PAROLE-CHIAVE

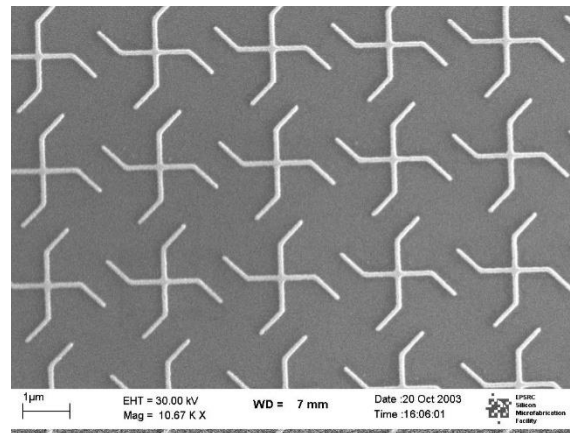
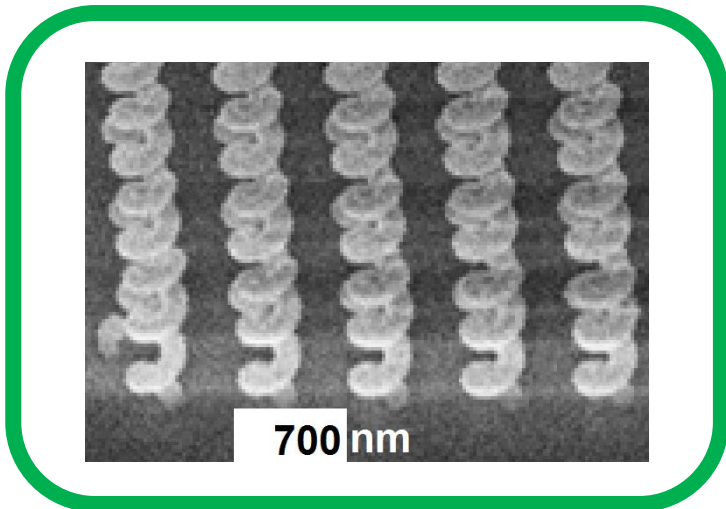
- 1 – Chiralità (3D, 2D reale e 2D estrinseca)**
- 2 – Polarizzazione circolare**
- 3 – Effetto fotoacustico**

PAROLE-CHIAVE

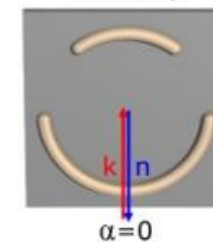
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2 – Polarizzazione circolare

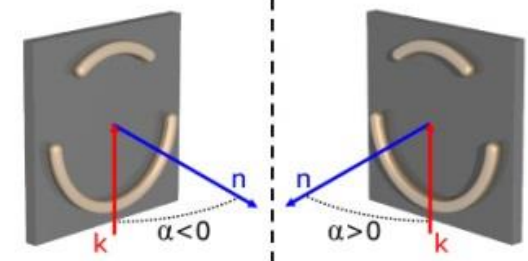
3 – Effetto fotoacustico



(a) No Extrinsic Chirality



(b) Extrinsic Chirality

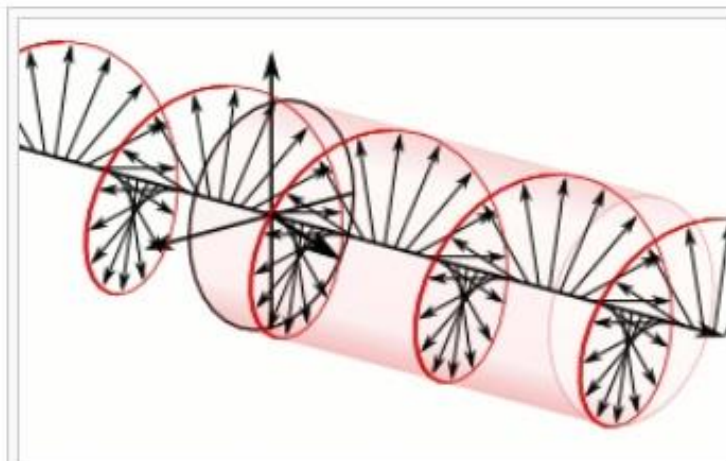


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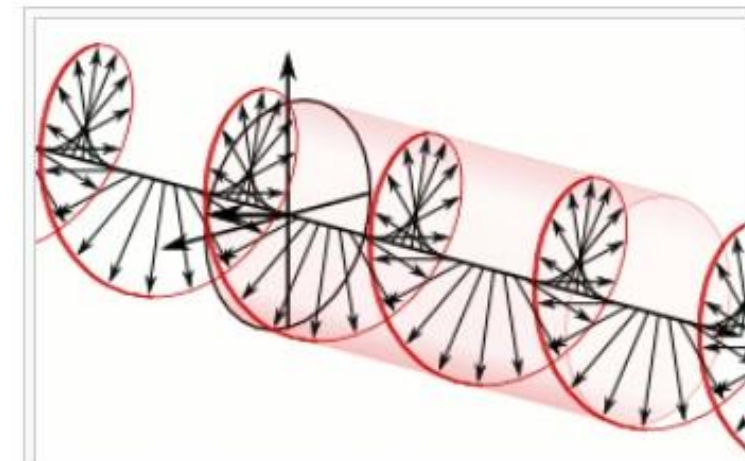
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A right-handed/clockwise circularly polarized wave as defined from the point of view of the source. It would be considered left-handed/anti-clockwise circularly polarized if defined from the point of view of the receiver.



A left-handed/anti-clockwise circularly polarized wave as defined from the point of view of the source. It would be considered right-handed/clockwise circularly polarized if defined from the point of view of the receiver.

IEEE Std 149-1979 (R2008), "IEEE Standard Test Procedures for Antennas". Reaffirmed December 10, 2008, Approved December 15, 1977, IEEE-SA Standards Board. Approved October 9, 2003, American National Standards Institute.

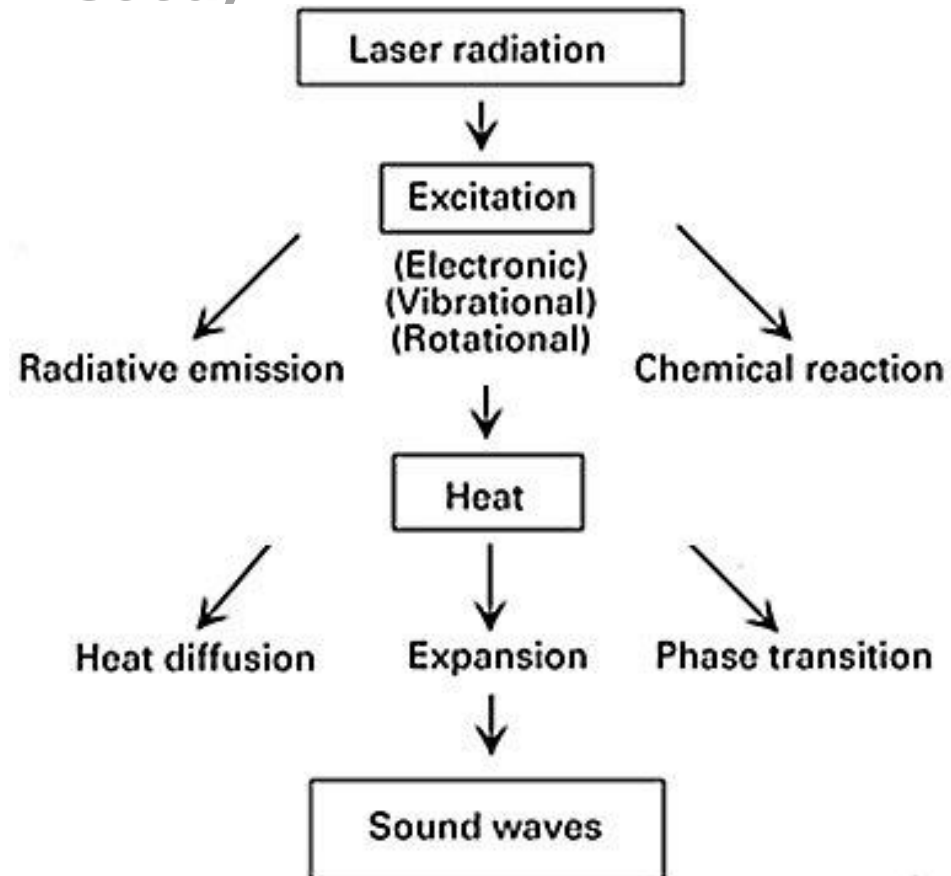
ISBN 0-471-08032-2. [doi:10.1109/IEEESTD.1979.120310](https://doi.org/10.1109/IEEESTD.1979.120310), sec. 11.1, p. 61."the sense of polarization, or handedness ... is called right handed (left handed) if the direction of rotation is clockwise (anti-clockwise) for an observer looking in the direction of propagation"

PAROLE-CHIAVE

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2 – Polarizzazione circolare

3 – Effetto fotoacustico

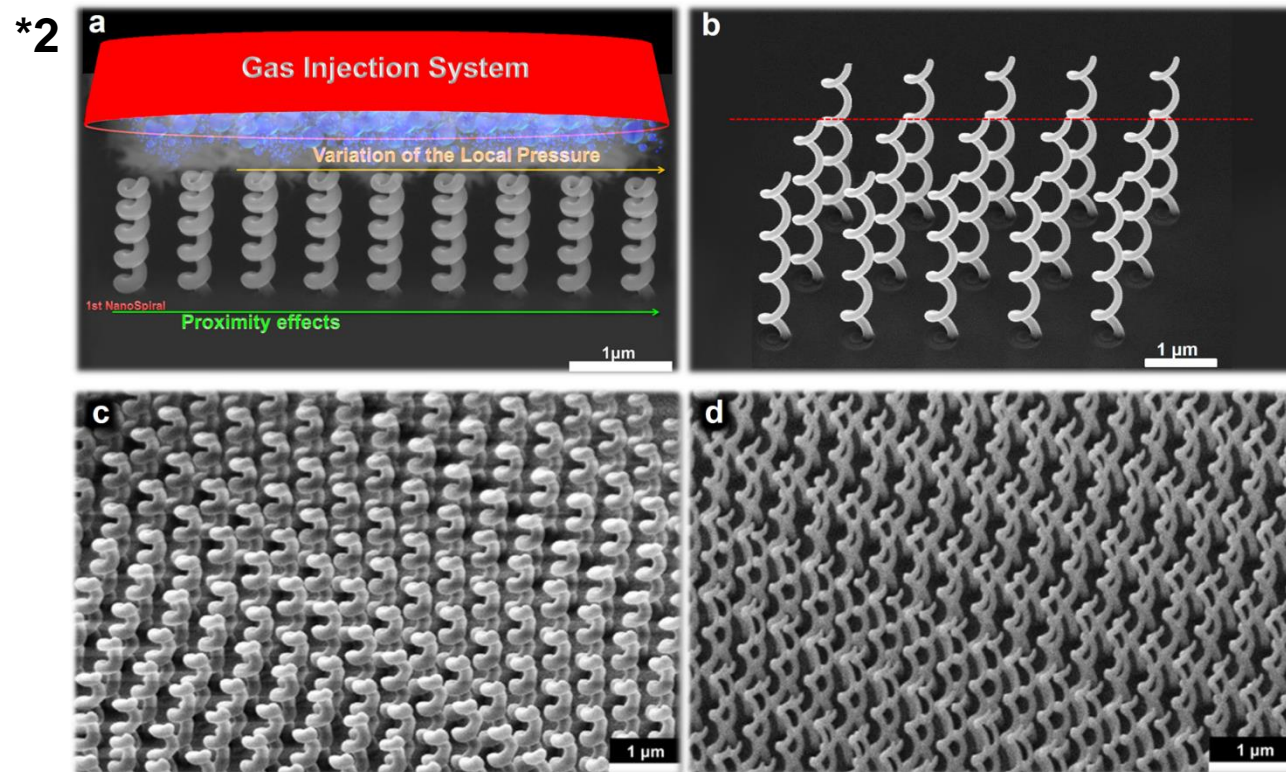
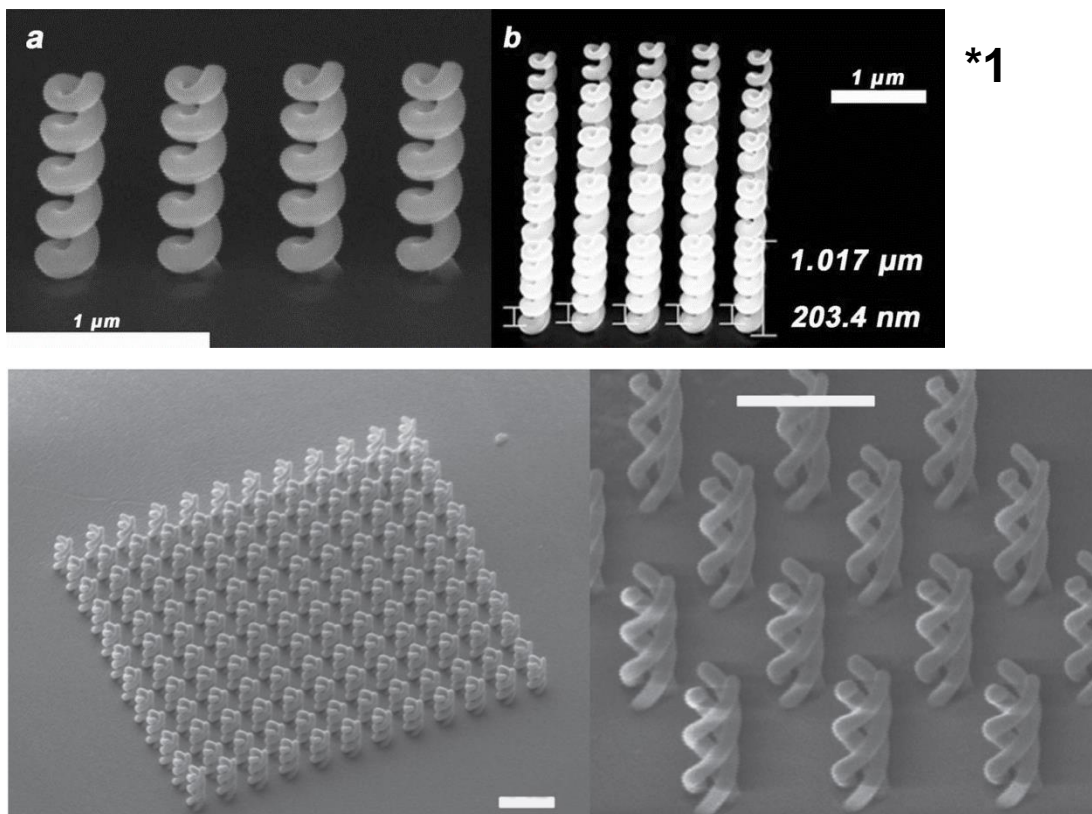


SINOSSI

- 1 – Progetto approssimativo della struttura e realizzazione delle varie classi di nano-strutture**
- 2 – Misure tutto-ottiche e Fotoacustiche**
- 3 – Analisi numerica**
 - 3.1 – Metodo di calcolo degli indici rifrattivi**
 - 3.2 – Simulazioni dei campioni**
- 4 – Conclusioni**

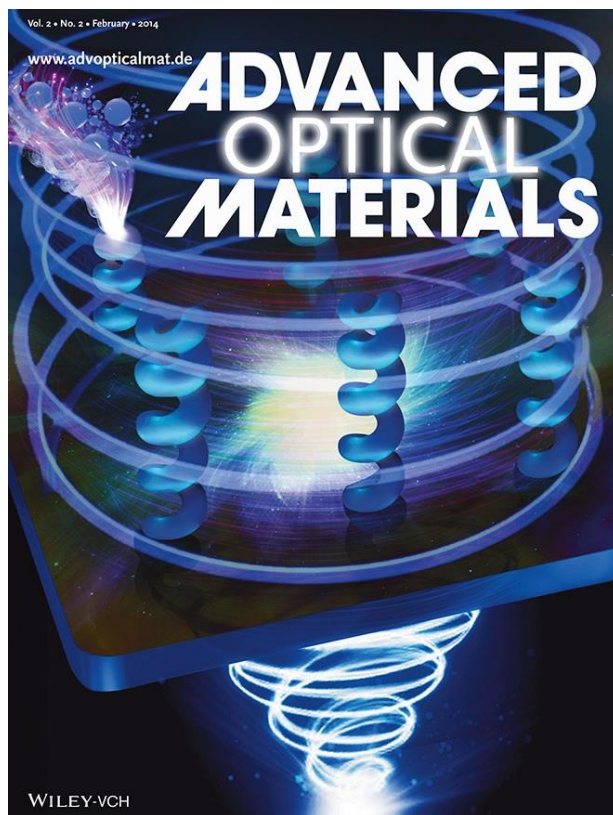
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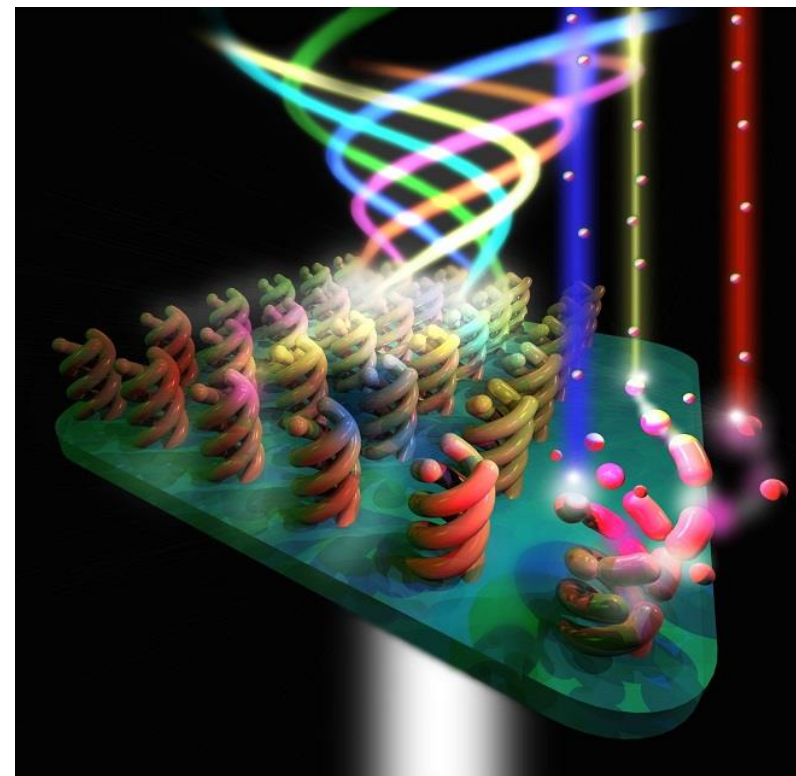


- 1 M. Esposito, V. Tasco, F. Todisco, A. Benedetti, D. Sanvitto, A. Passaseo, *Advanced Optical Materials*, Volume 2, Issue 2, Pages 154–161 (2014).
- 2 M. Esposito, V. Tasco, M. Cuscunà, F. Todisco, A. Benedetti, I. Tarantini, M. De Giorgi, D. Sanvitto, A. Passaseo, *ACS Photonics*, Volume 2, Number 1, Pages 105–114 (2014).
- 3 M. Esposito, V. Tasco, F. Todisco, M. Cuscunà, A. Benedetti, D. Sanvitto, A. Passaseo, *Nature Communications*, Volume 6, Article Number 6484 (2015).
- 4 Marco Esposito, Vittorianna Tasco, Francesco Todisco, Alessio Benedetti, Iolena Tarantini, Massimo Cuscunà, Lorenzo Dominici, Milena De Giorgi, Adriana Passaseo, "Tailoring chiro-optical effects by helical nanowire arrangement", *Nanoscale* (in press, 2015)

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*1

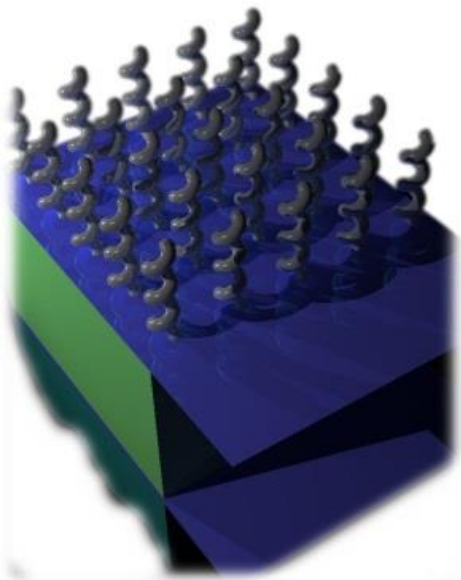


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EXPERIMENTAL MEASUREMENTS OF PHOTO-ACOUSTIC SIGNAL IN A CLUSTER OF PT-C NANO-HELICES

The substrate, composed of a conductive 20nm thick $\text{Al}_{0.3}\text{Ga}_{0.7}\text{N}$ layer, located in direct contact with the helices, followed by a $2\mu\text{m}$ thick GaN layer, then by a 100nm thick AlN. Finally, a thick ($\sim\text{mm}$) Al_2O_3 substrate is located at the bottom of the entire structure.

Helices form a 40×40 square array.



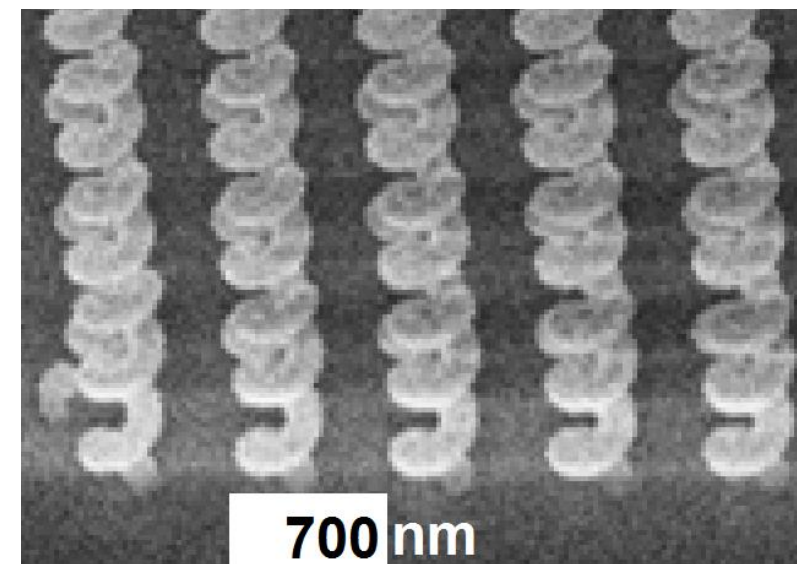
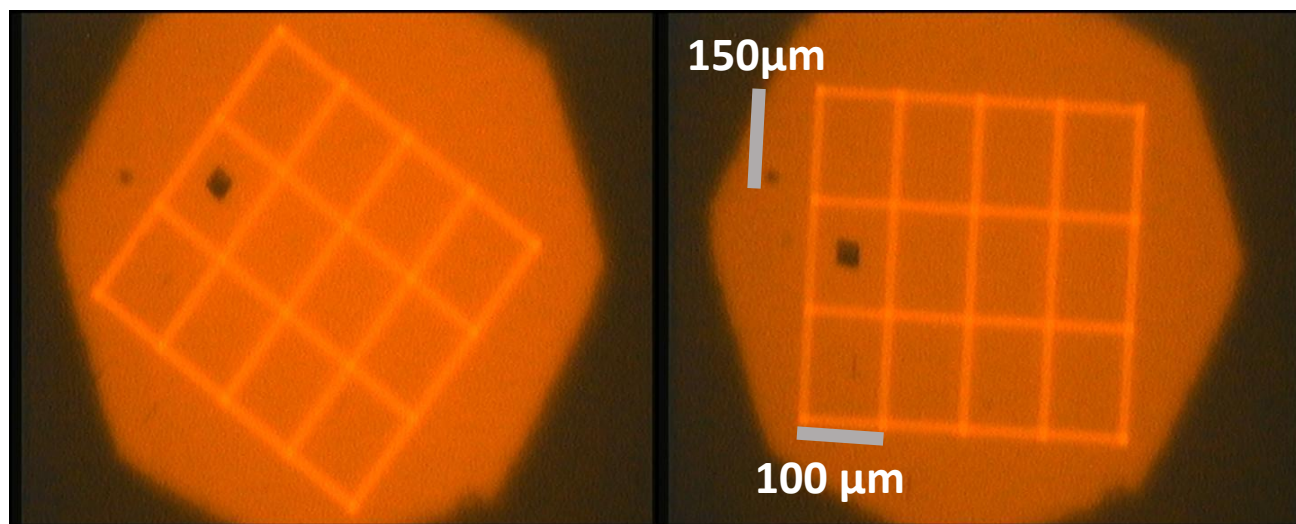
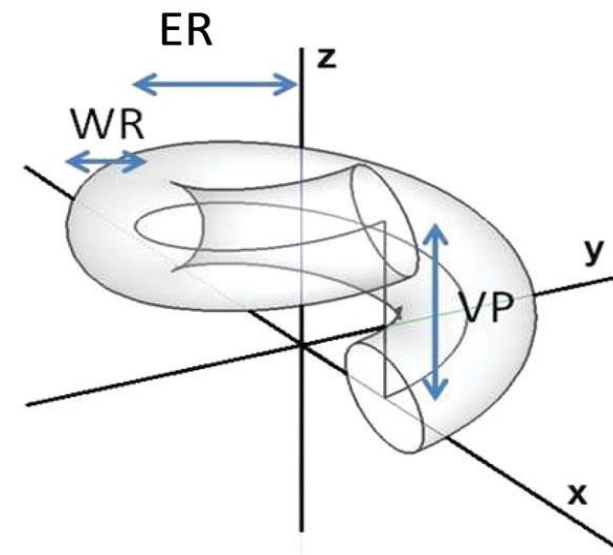
ER=135nm

WR=75nm

VP=310nm

Nt=3.1

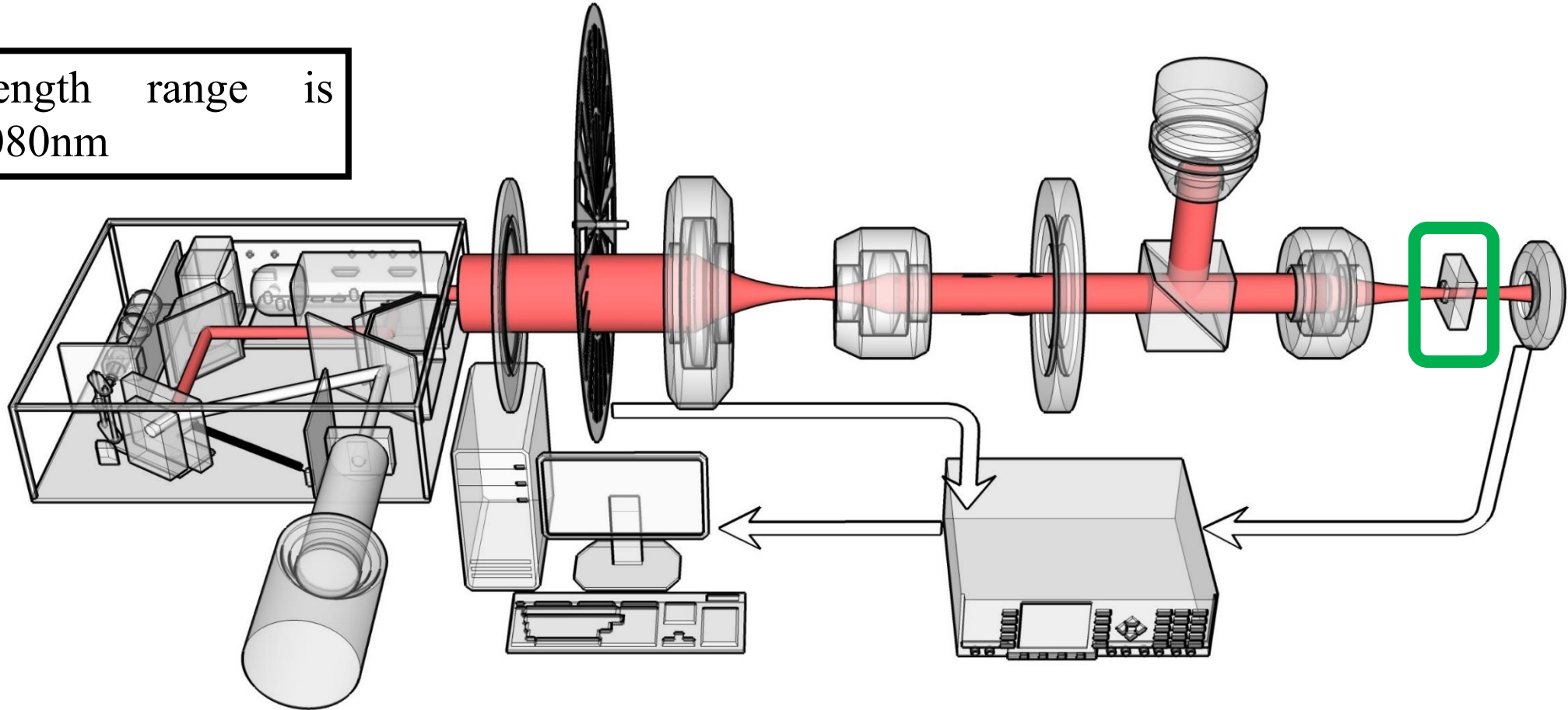
OP=700nm



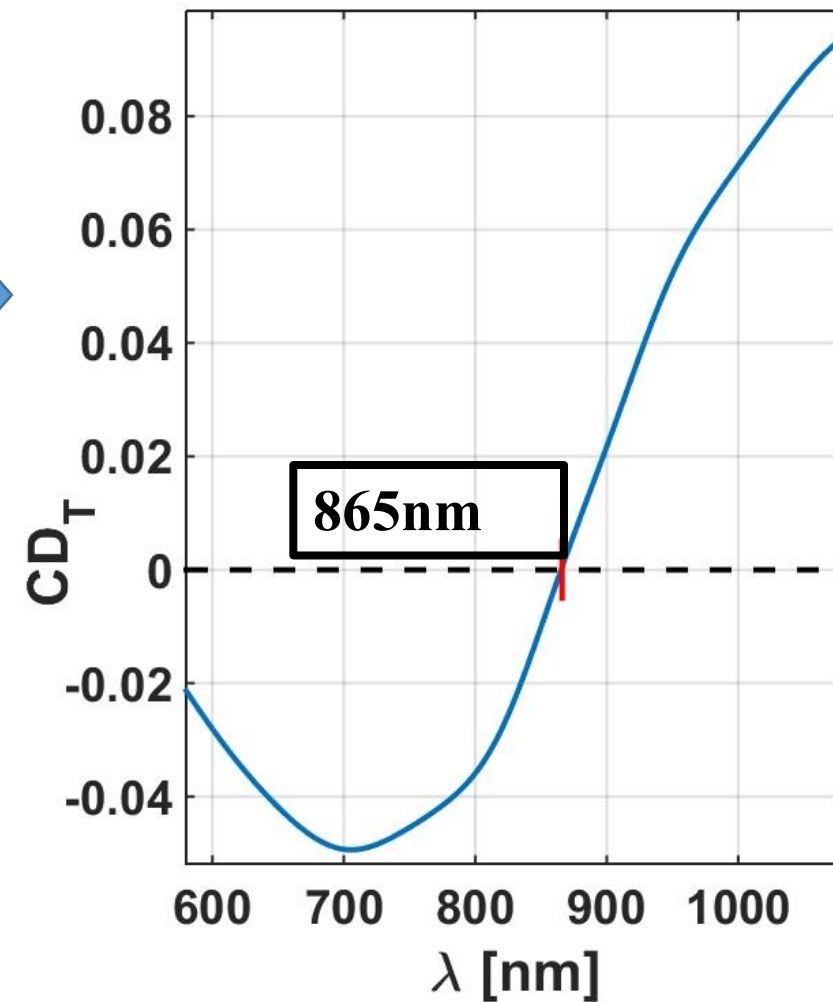
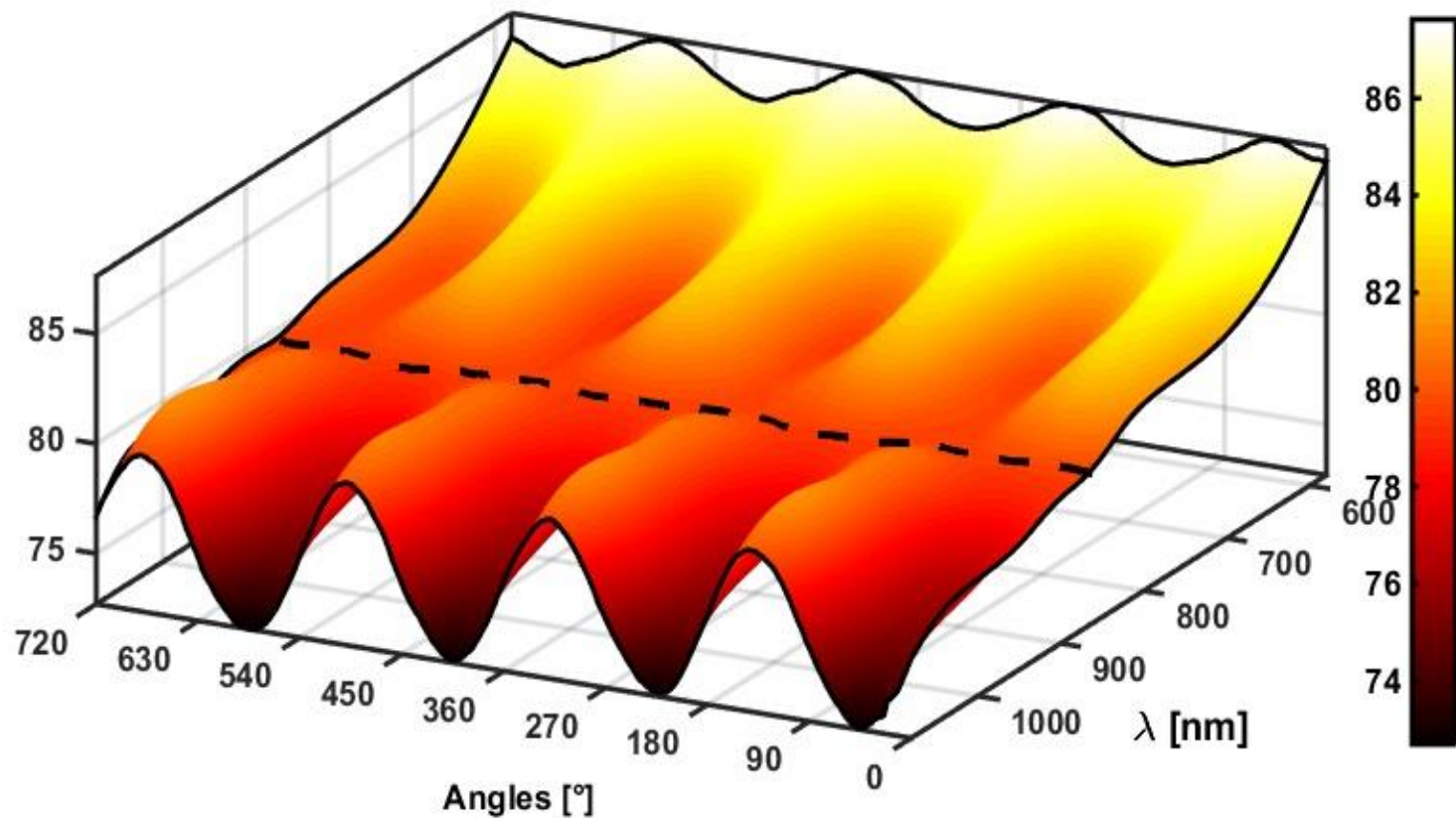
2 – Misure tutto-ottiche e Fotoacustiche

EXPERIMENTAL MEASUREMENTS OF PHOTO-ACOUSTIC SIGNAL IN A CLUSTER OF PT-C NANO-HELICES

Wavelength range is
580-1080nm



EXPERIMENTAL MEASUREMENTS OF PHOTO-ACOUSTIC SIGNAL IN A CLUSTER OF PT-C NANO-HELICES

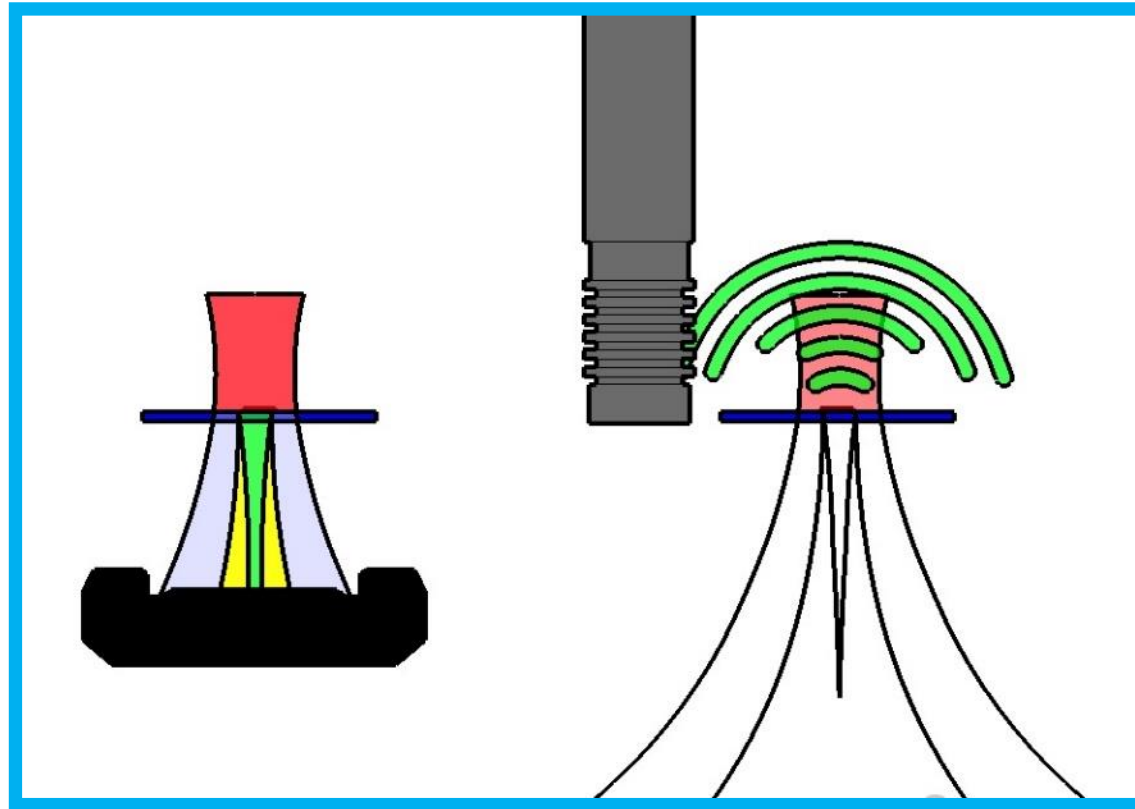


$$|E(\omega, 0, 0, -Z_O)| = a \cdot t_{H+S} + b \cdot t_S$$

$$\rightarrow T = \alpha T_{H+S} + \beta |t|_{H+S} + \gamma$$

$$CD_T = 2 \cdot (T_R - T_L) / (T_R + T_L)$$

Perché
la Fotoacustica?



All-Optical (AO) vs Photoacoustic (PA)

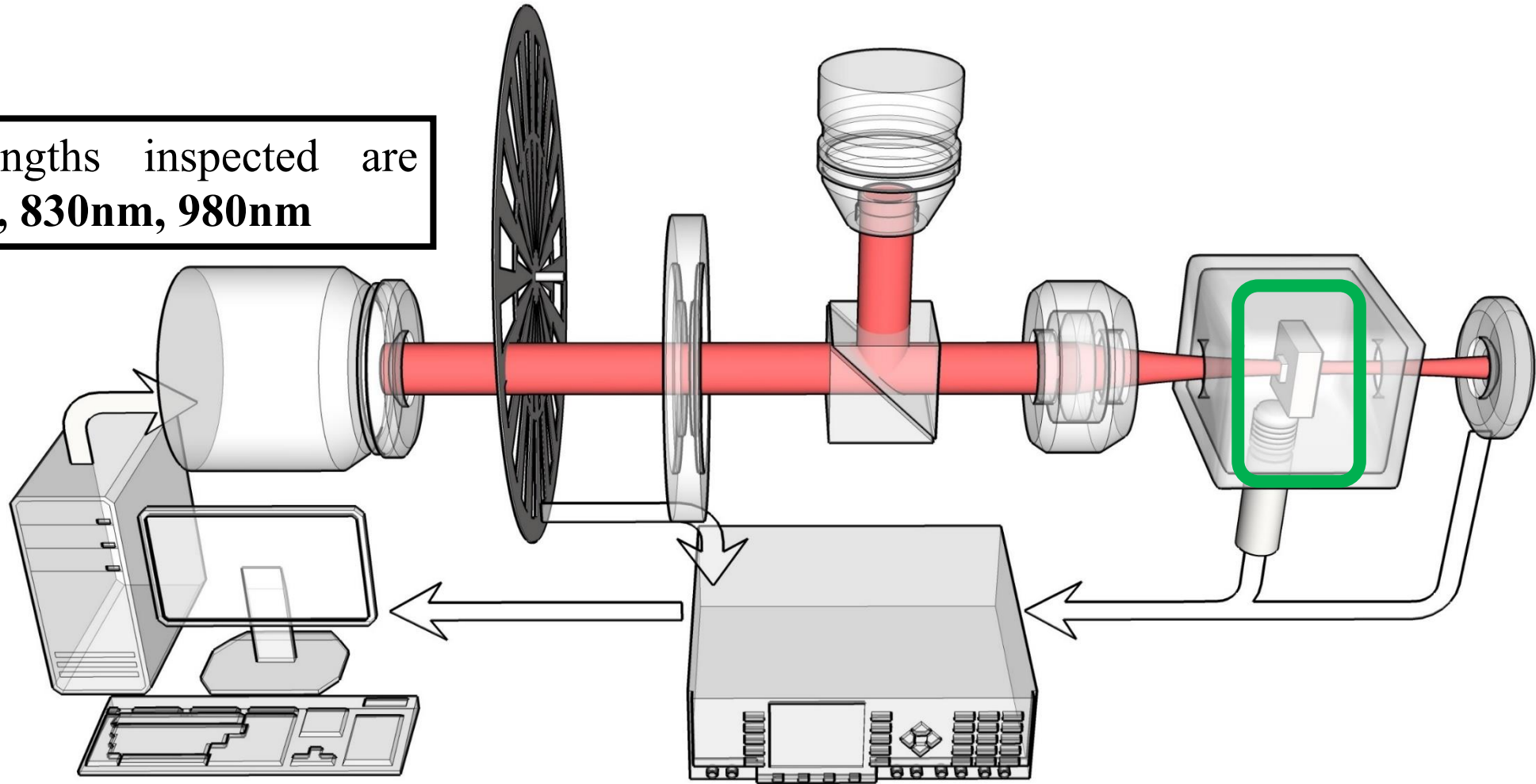
$$T = \alpha T_{H+S} + \beta |t|_{H+S} + \gamma$$



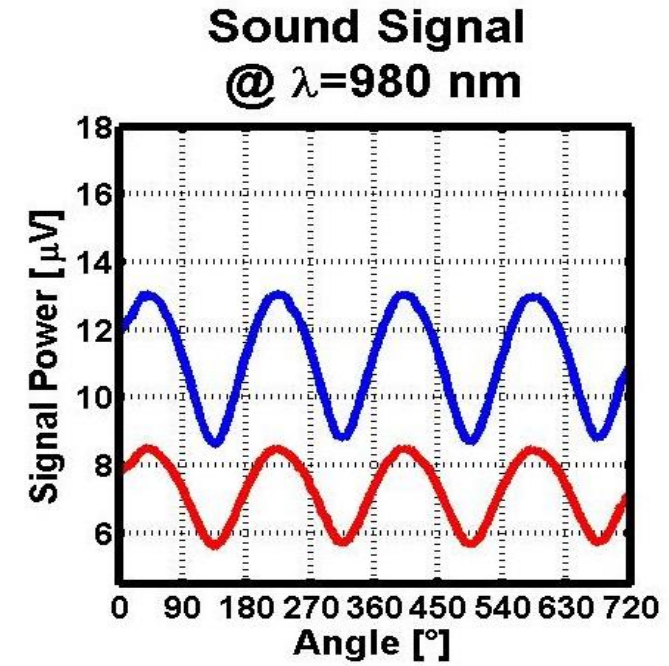
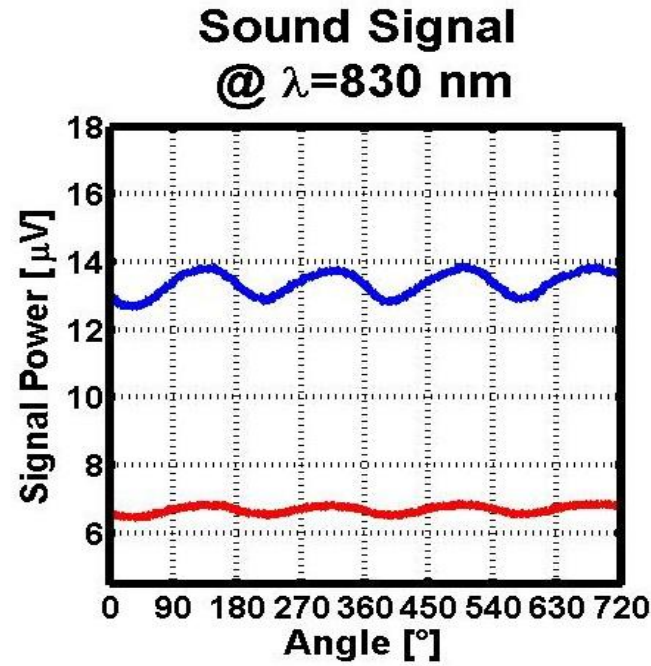
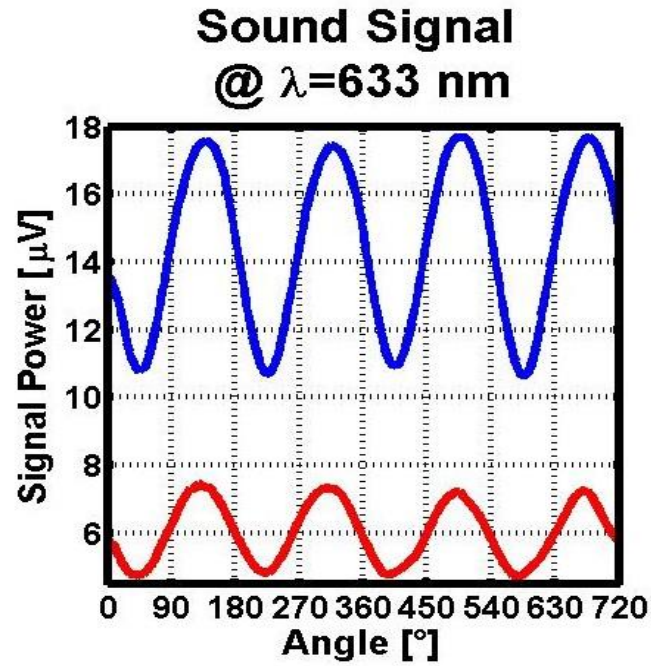
$$A = \alpha A(T_{H+S})$$

EXPERIMENTAL MEASUREMENTS OF PHOTO-ACOUSTIC SIGNAL IN A CLUSTER OF PT-C NANO-HELICES

Wavelengths inspected are
633nm, 830nm, 980nm



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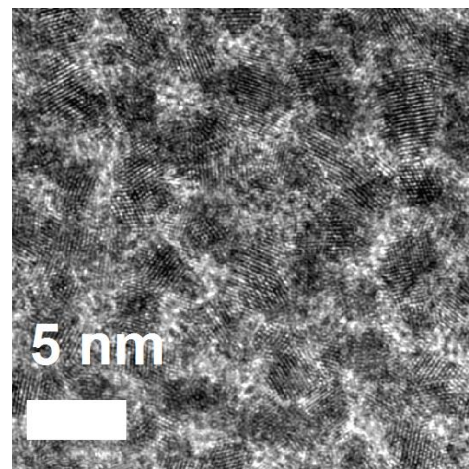


$$CD_A = 2 \frac{A_R - A_L}{A_R + A_L} \begin{cases} +0.36 & @ \lambda = 633 \text{ nm} \\ +0.10 & @ \lambda = 830 \text{ nm} \\ -0.25 & @ \lambda = 980 \text{ nm} \end{cases}$$

3 – Analisi numerica

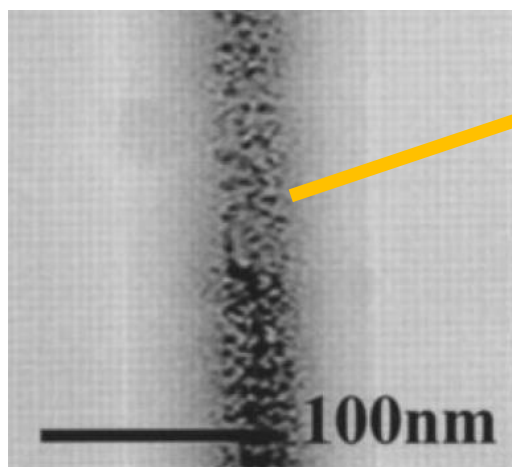
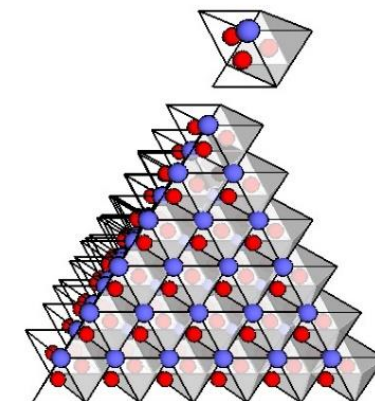
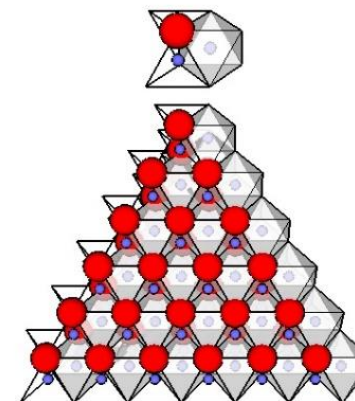
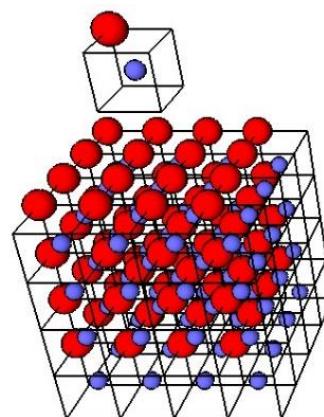
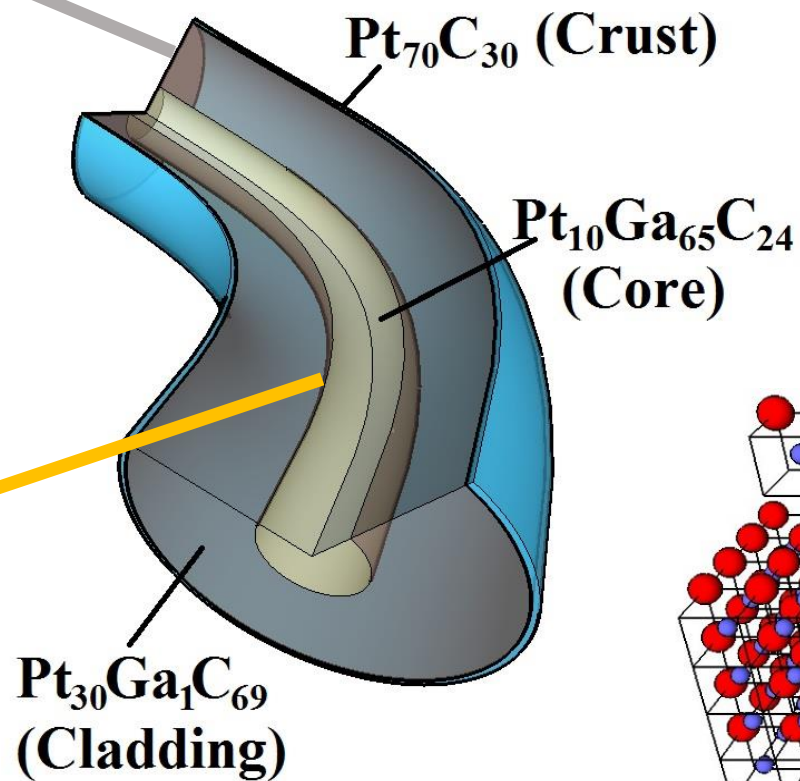
3.1 – Metodo di calcolo degli indici rifrattivi

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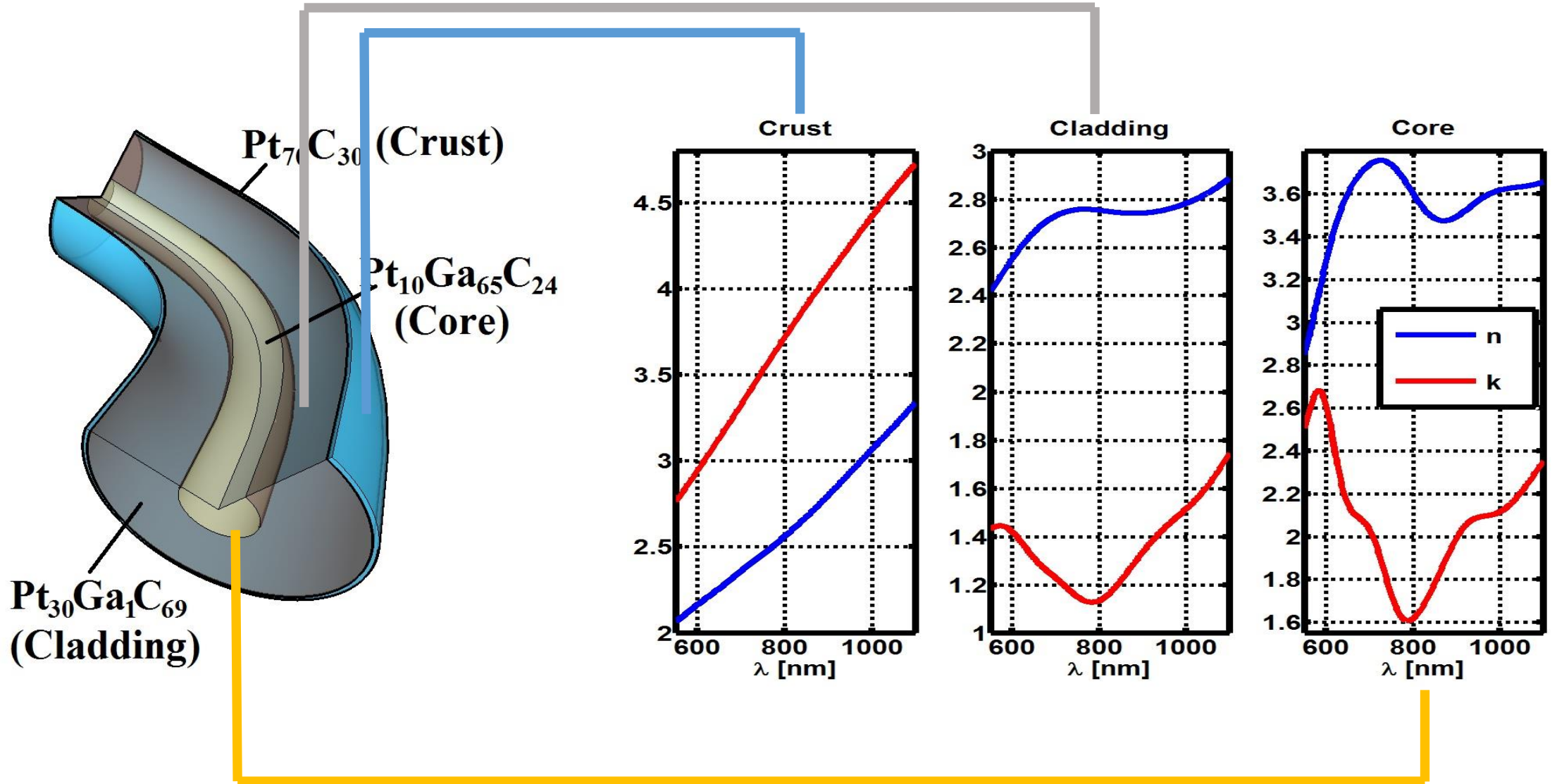


WIRE SECTION SCHEME

$R_{IN}=24\text{nm}$
 $R_{OUT}=60\text{nm}$
 $SKIN=7\text{nm}$



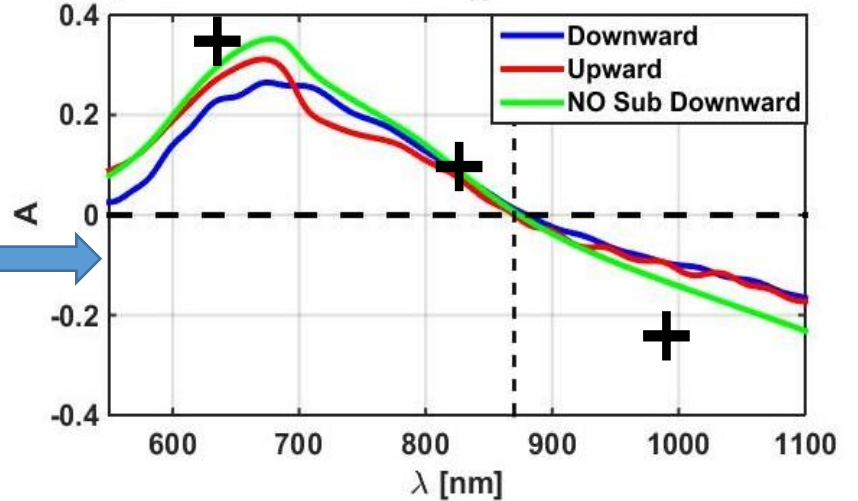
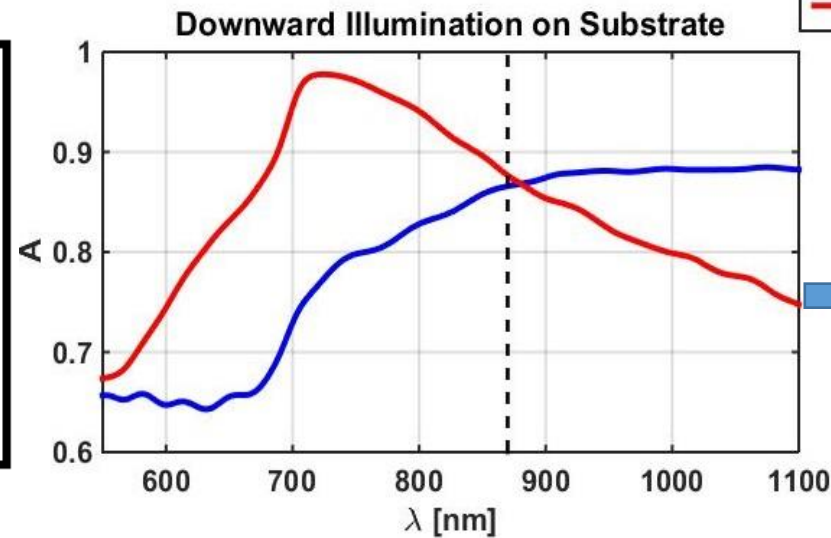
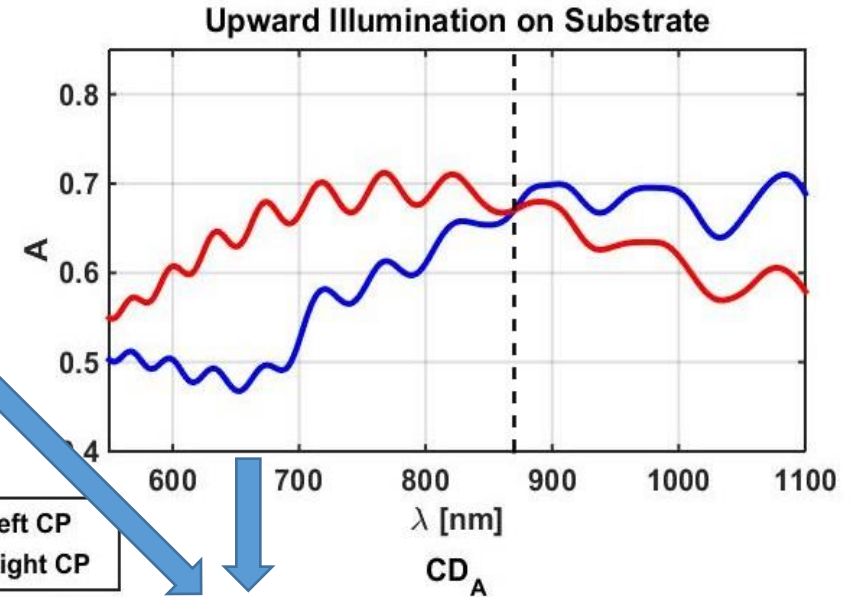
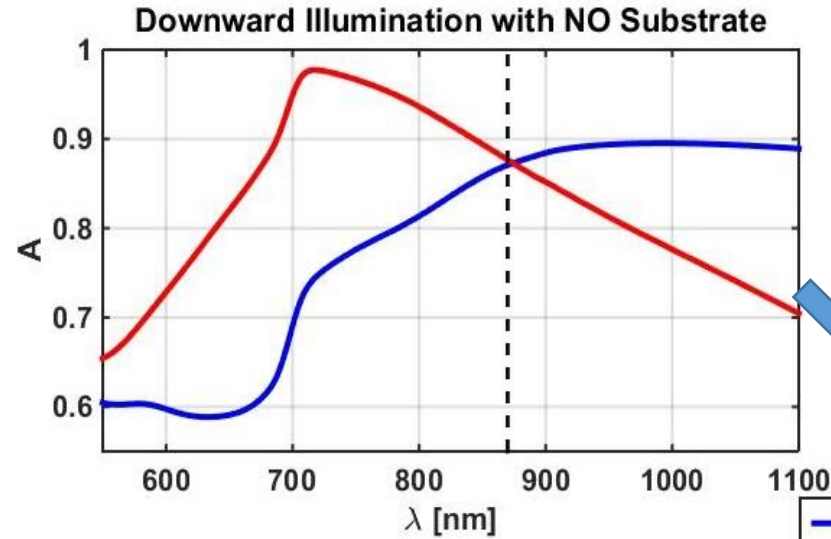
EXPERIMENTAL MEASUREMENTS OF PHOTO-ACOUSTIC SIGNAL IN A CLUSTER OF PT-C NANO-HELICES



3 – Analisi numerica

3.2 – Simulazioni dei campioni

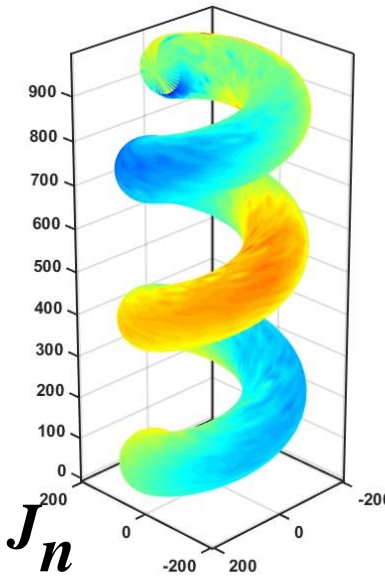
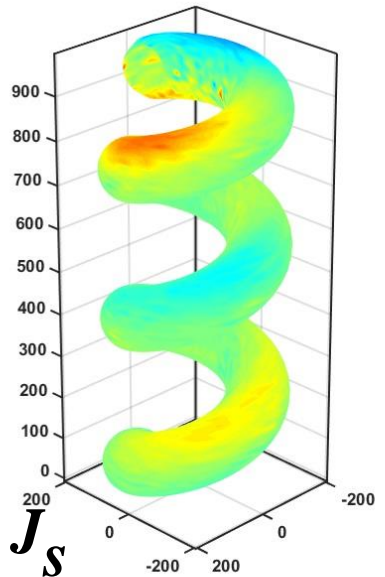
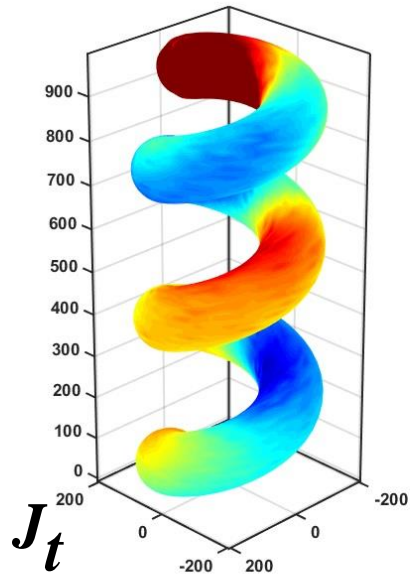
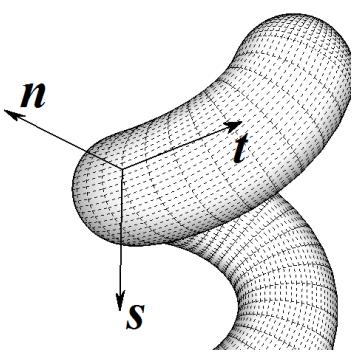
EXPERIMENTAL MEASUREMENTS OF PHOTO-ACOUSTIC SIGNAL IN A CLUSTER OF PT-C NANO-HELICES



$$\frac{CD_A^\downarrow(\lambda)}{CD_A^\uparrow(\lambda)} \approx 1 - \frac{(1-R_H)R_S}{1-R_S^2}$$

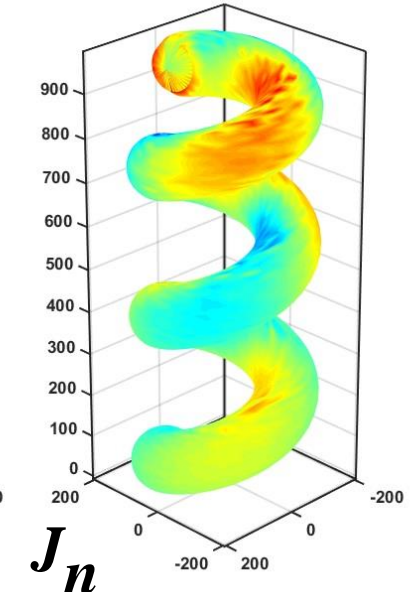
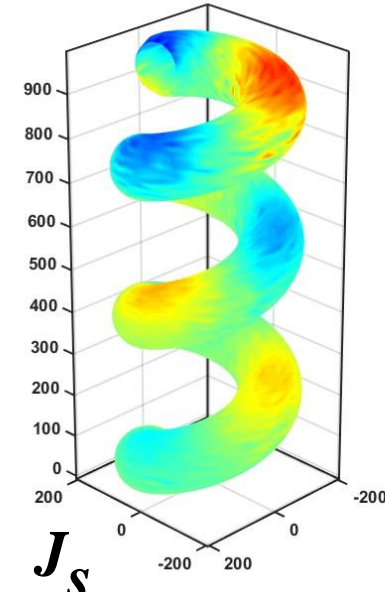
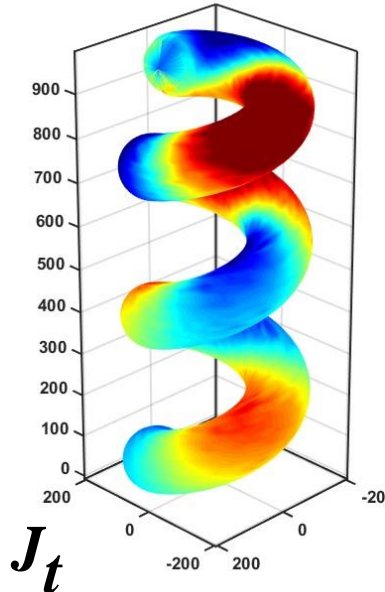
$$\approx \frac{1 - \frac{(1-R_H)R_S}{1-R_S^2}}{\left[1 + \frac{(1-R_H)R_S}{1-R_S^2}\right] - \frac{2R_S}{1-R_S^2} \frac{A_{H,R} \cdot A_{H,L}}{A_{H,R} + A_{H,L}}} \approx 1$$

EXPERIMENTAL MEASUREMENTS OF PHOTO-ACOUSTIC SIGNAL IN A CLUSTER OF PT-C NANO-HELICES

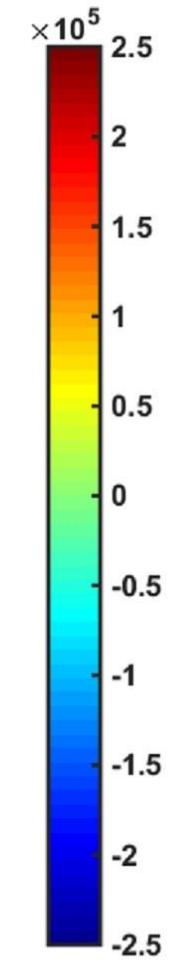


LEFT

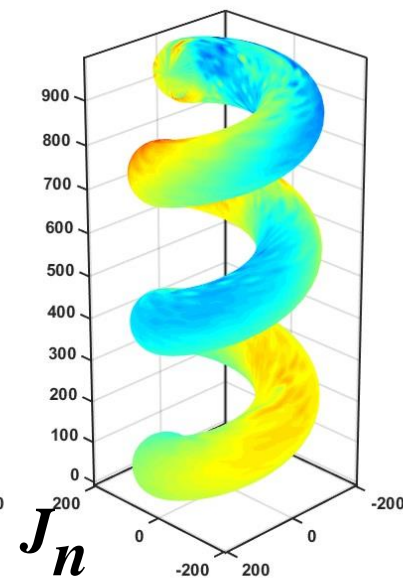
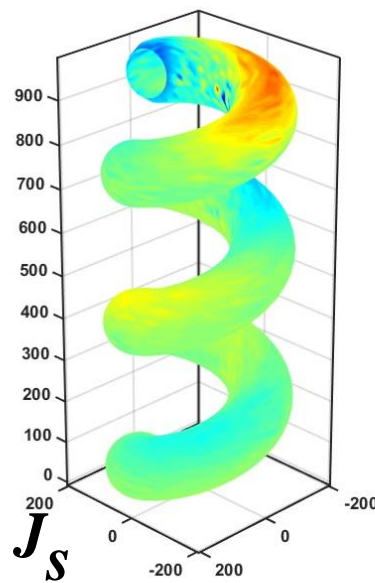
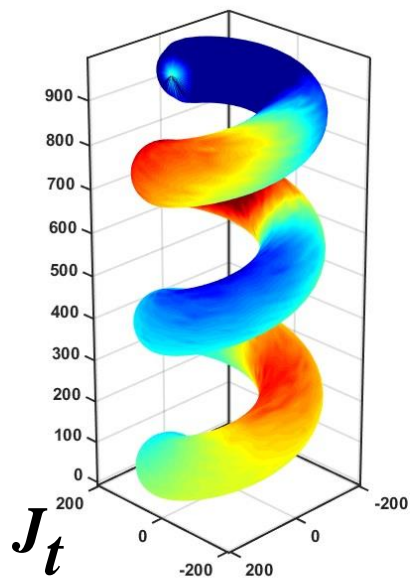
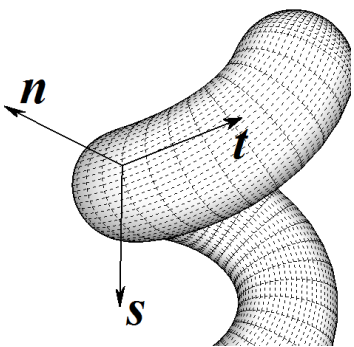
$\lambda=633\text{nm}$



RIGHT

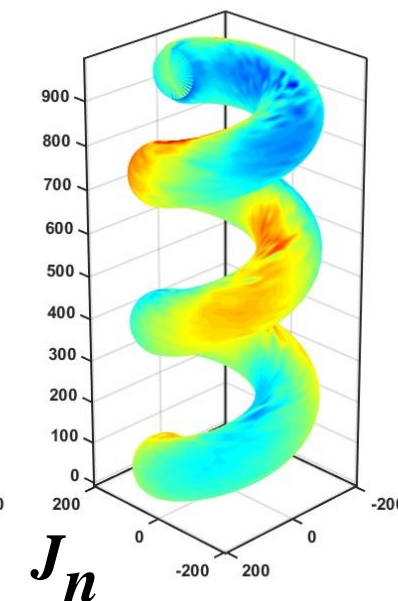
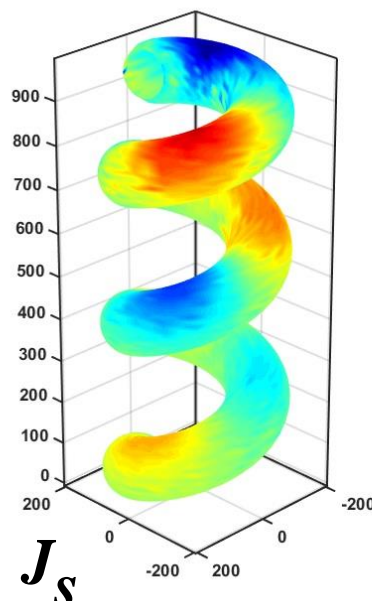
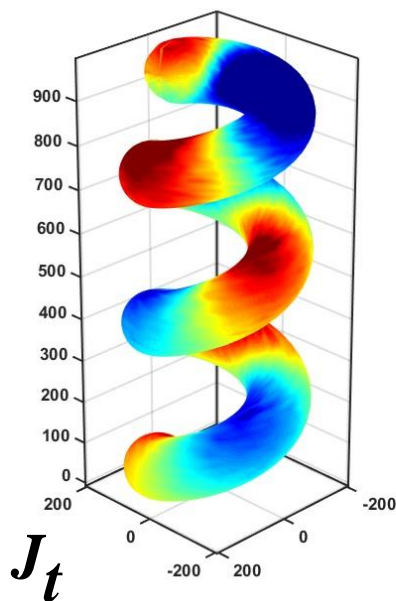


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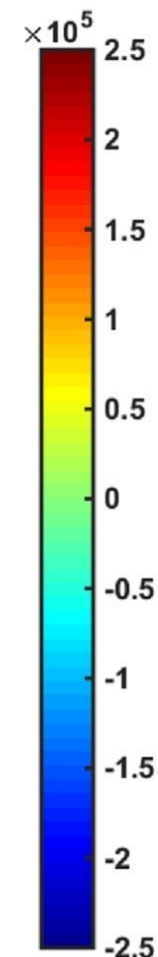


LEFT

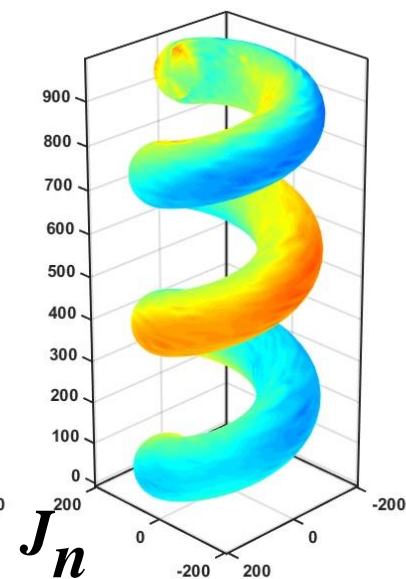
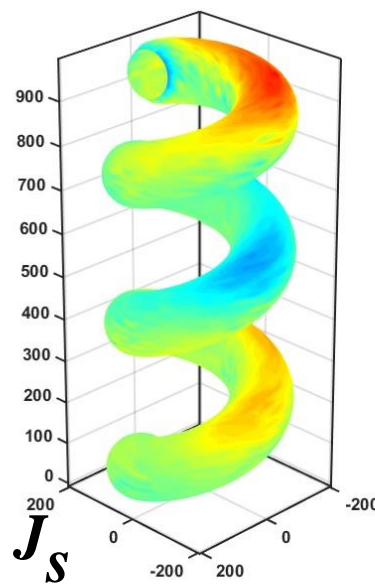
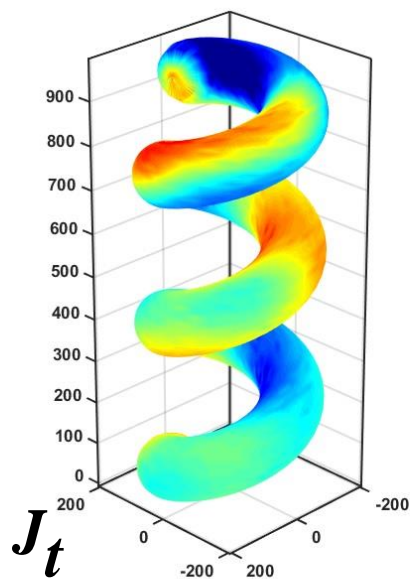
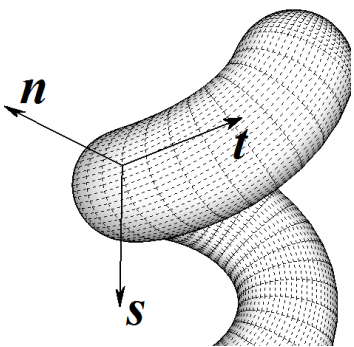
$\lambda=830\text{nm}$



RIGHT

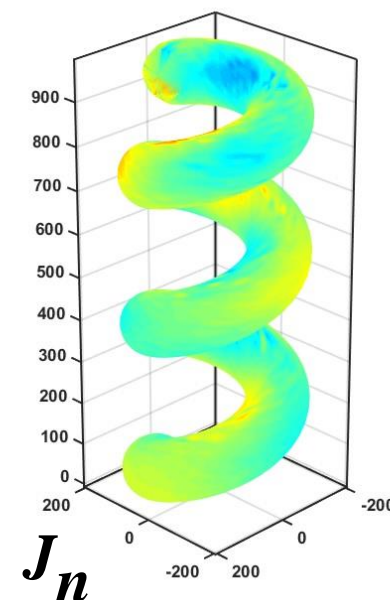
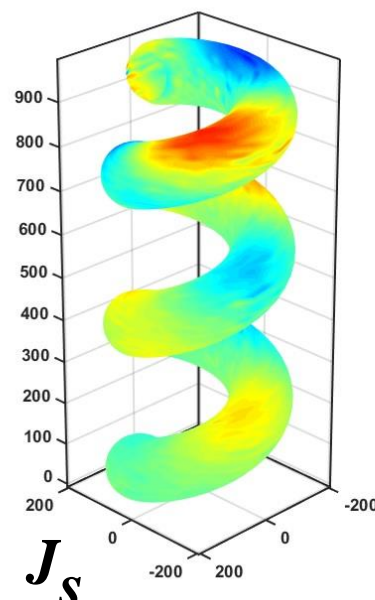
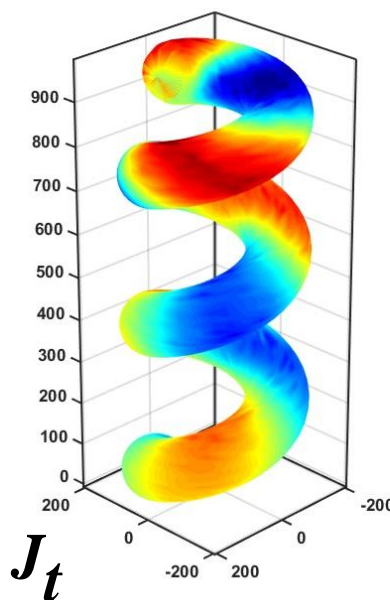


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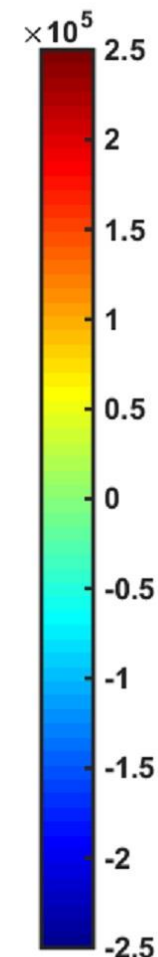


LEFT

$\lambda=980\text{nm}$



RIGHT



CONCLUSIONI

- 1 – Ottima corrispondenza tra dati sperimentali tutto-ottici, fotoacustici e risultati delle simulazioni numeriche**
- 2 – Buona padronanza ingegneristica per la risposta elettromagnetica delle strutture progettate e realizzate: è possibile tunare le eliche dall'UV al Far IR**
- 3 – Sono in corso analisi nonlineari (sperimentali e teoriche) sulle strutture: alti livelli di illuminazione hanno mostrato alterazioni della risposta fotoacustica (Work In Progress...)**
- 4 – Possibilità di integrare campioni più estesi in dispositivi come filtri ottici per l'intrattenimento video ludico e dispositivi militari.**

RICONOSCIMENTI

Questo lavoro è parte di una cooperazione multi-dipartimentale, ed è stata supportata da:

-Il progetto MARINE (sponsored by the Italian Ministry of Defence)

-Il Progetto Nazionale PON ‘Beyond Nano’ ‘R&C’ (2007–2013, PONa3_00362)

- L’ ERC POLAFLOW (grant number 308136)