

MOLECULAR POLARITONICS 2019: THEORETICAL AND NUMERICAL APPROACHES

Suppression of photo-oxidation of organic dyes under strong plasmon-exciton coupling

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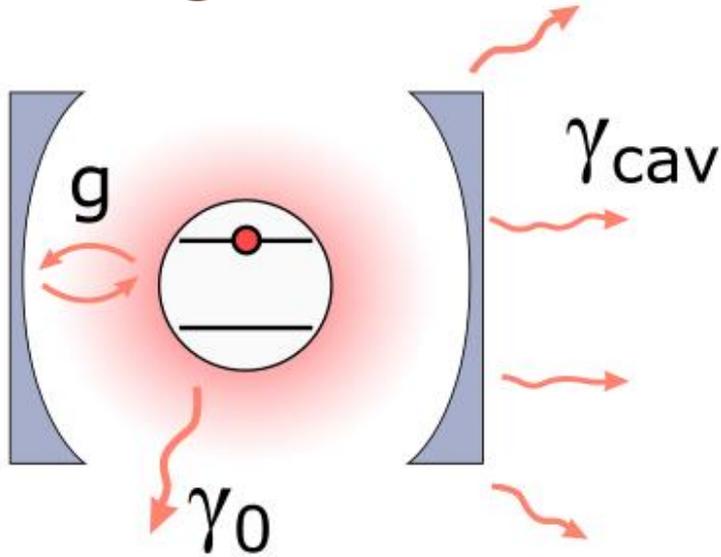
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More information is on our website and Google scholar:

- <https://scholar.google.se/citations?user=btt8op4AAAAJ&hl=en>
- <http://www.chalmers.se/en/departments/physics/research/bionanophotonics/Pages/ShegaiGroup.aspx>



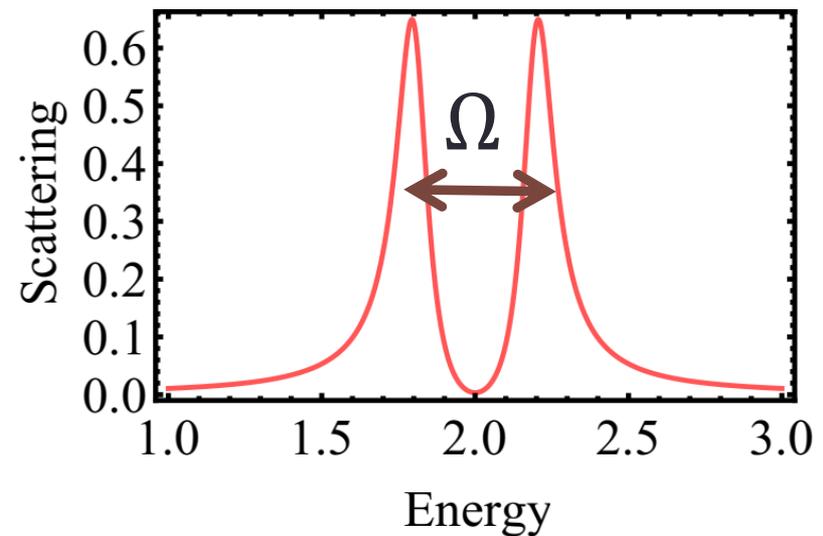
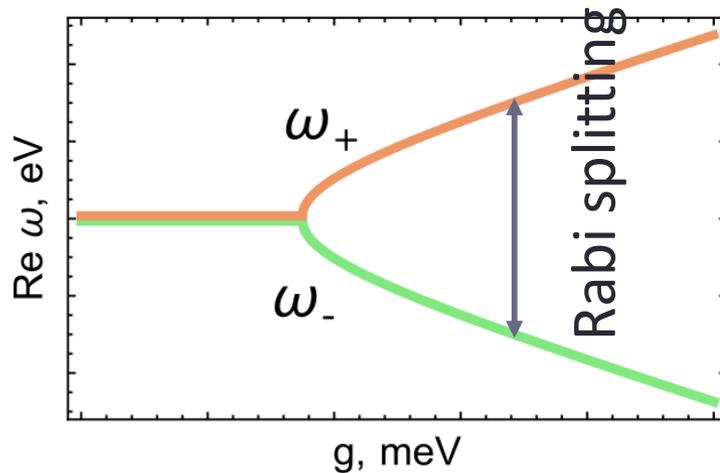
Light-matter interaction: Hamiltonian picture



- Response of the driven system

$$\hat{H} = \hbar \begin{pmatrix} \omega_{cav} - i\gamma_{cav}/2 & g \\ g & \omega_0 - i\gamma_0/2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\hbar g = \mathbf{E}_{vac} \mathbf{d}_{eg}$$



$$\Omega = 2\sqrt{g^2 - (\gamma_{cav} - \gamma_0)^2/16}$$

Ingredients = plasmons + molecules or 2D semiconductors

Plasmonics

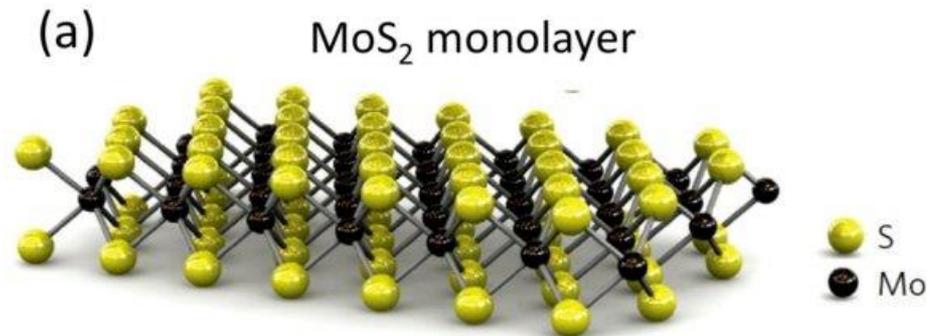


$$g \sim \sqrt{N} \mu_e / \sqrt{V}$$

Ultracompact effective mode volume

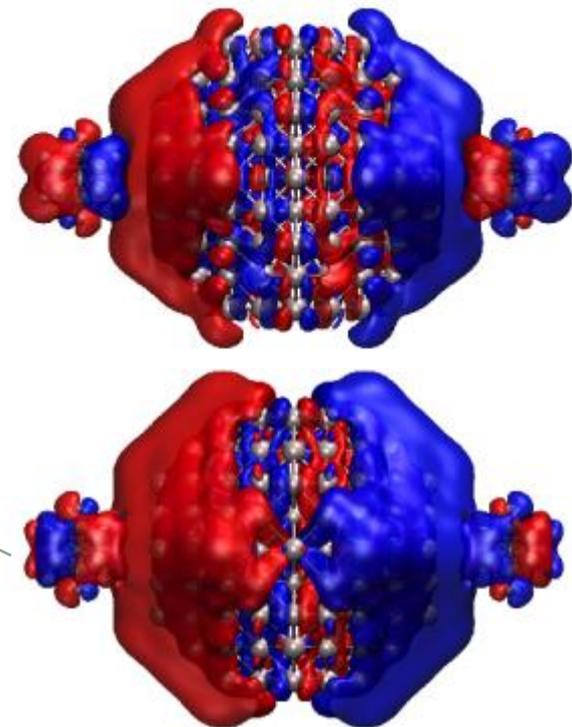
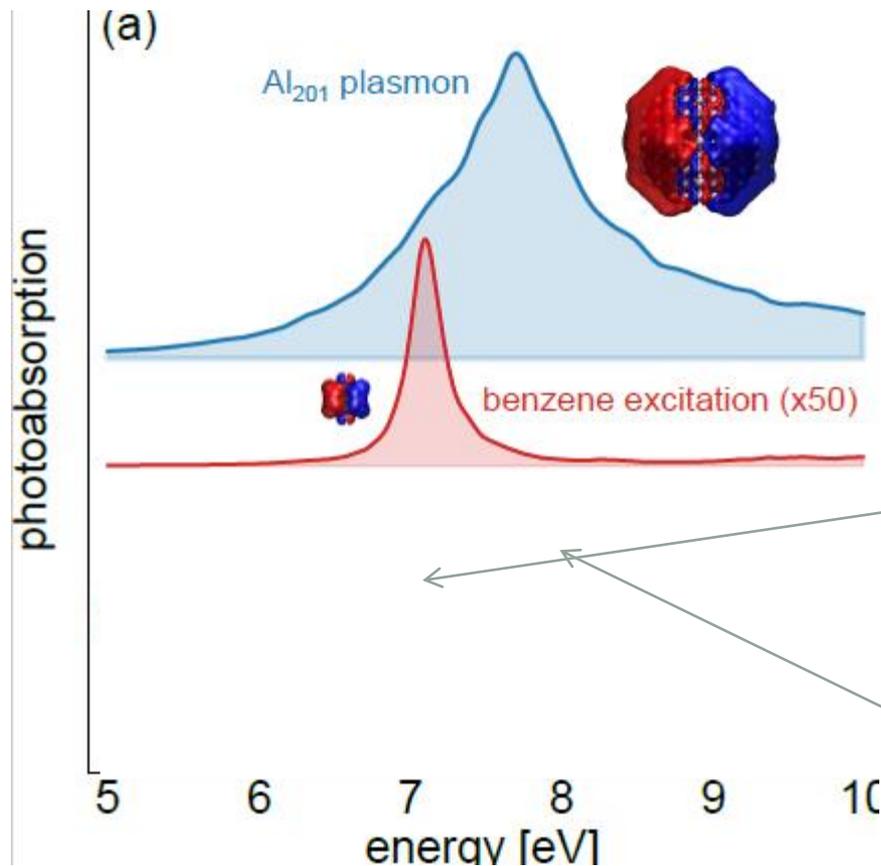


Dye Molecules



Intense absorption bands and exciton transitions

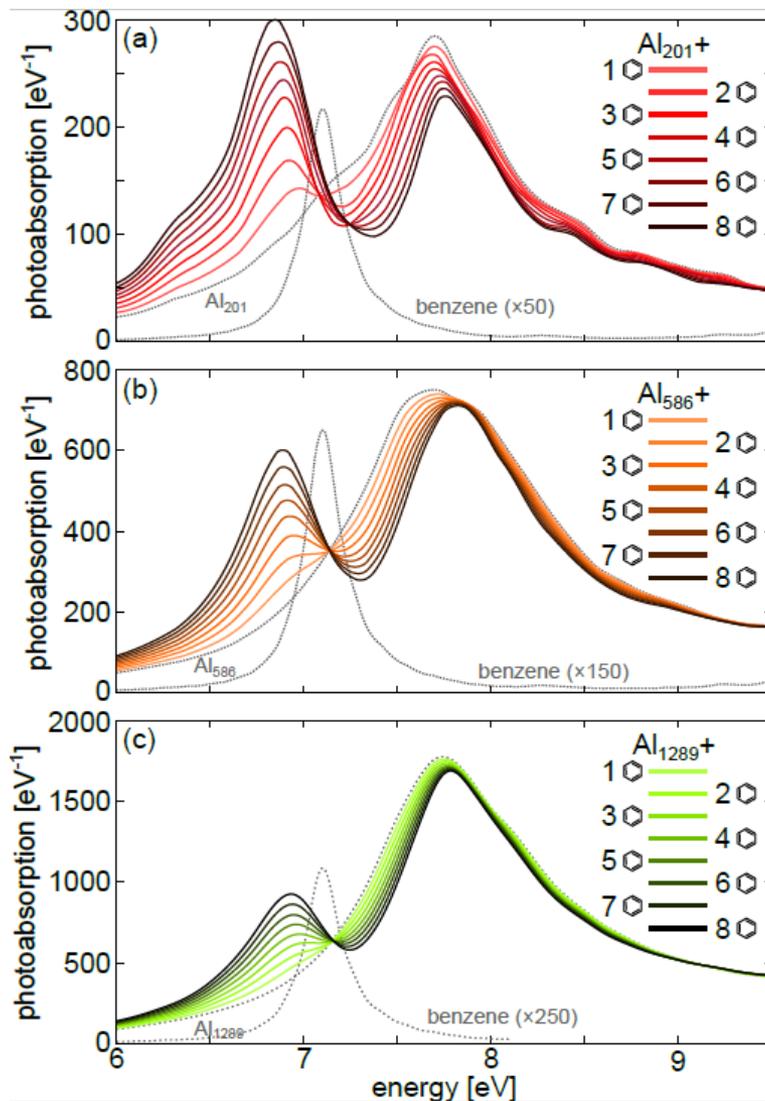
Polaritons from first principles using TDDFT:



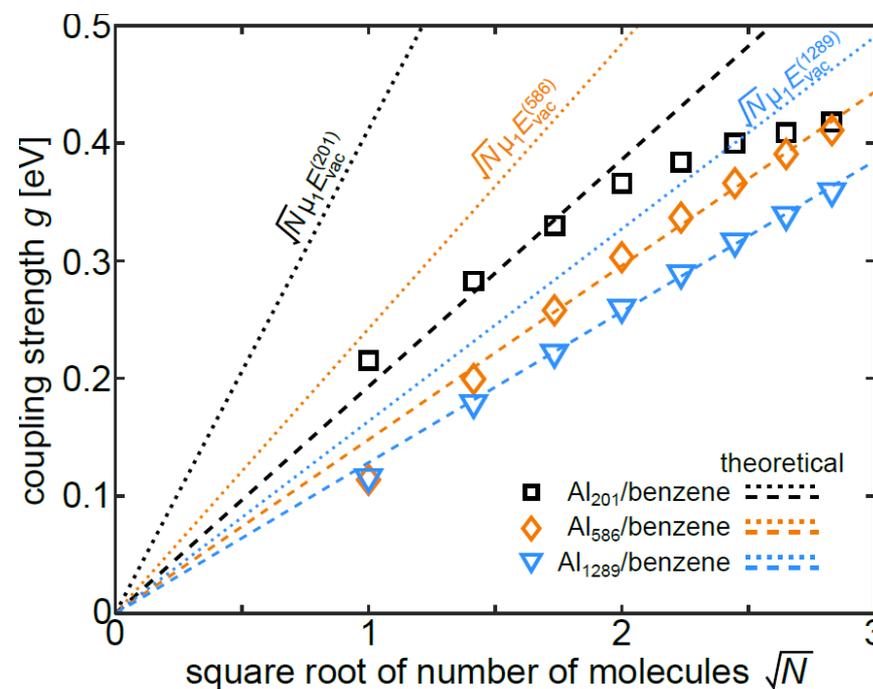
- Usual TDDFT approximations (polariton orbitals)
- Provides much more details about the system.
- Can give insights to "chemistry modification" in strong coupling regime

Rossi et al, arXiv:1904.02097
To appear in Nature Comm.

Strong coupling in TDDFT:

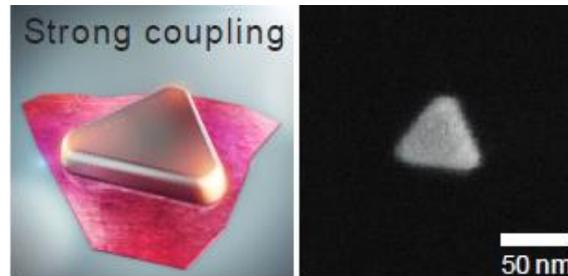


$$g \propto \sqrt{N}$$

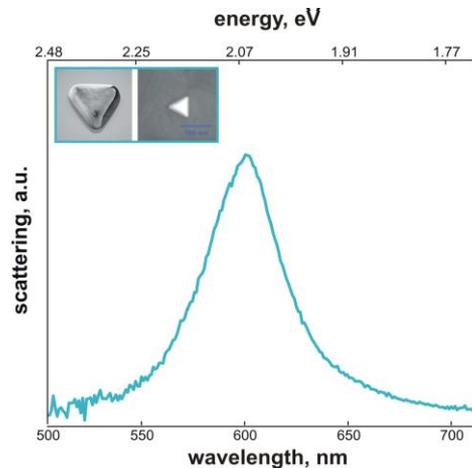


Summary of activities on molecule-plasmon interactions:

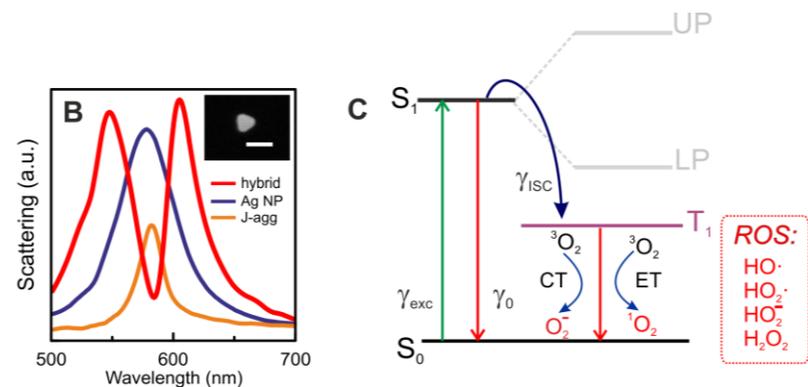
Room T strong coupling with J-aggregates: Zengin et al., PRL, 2015



Very strong coupling up to 500 meV: Wersäll et al., Nano Lett. (2017), 18, 1777–1785

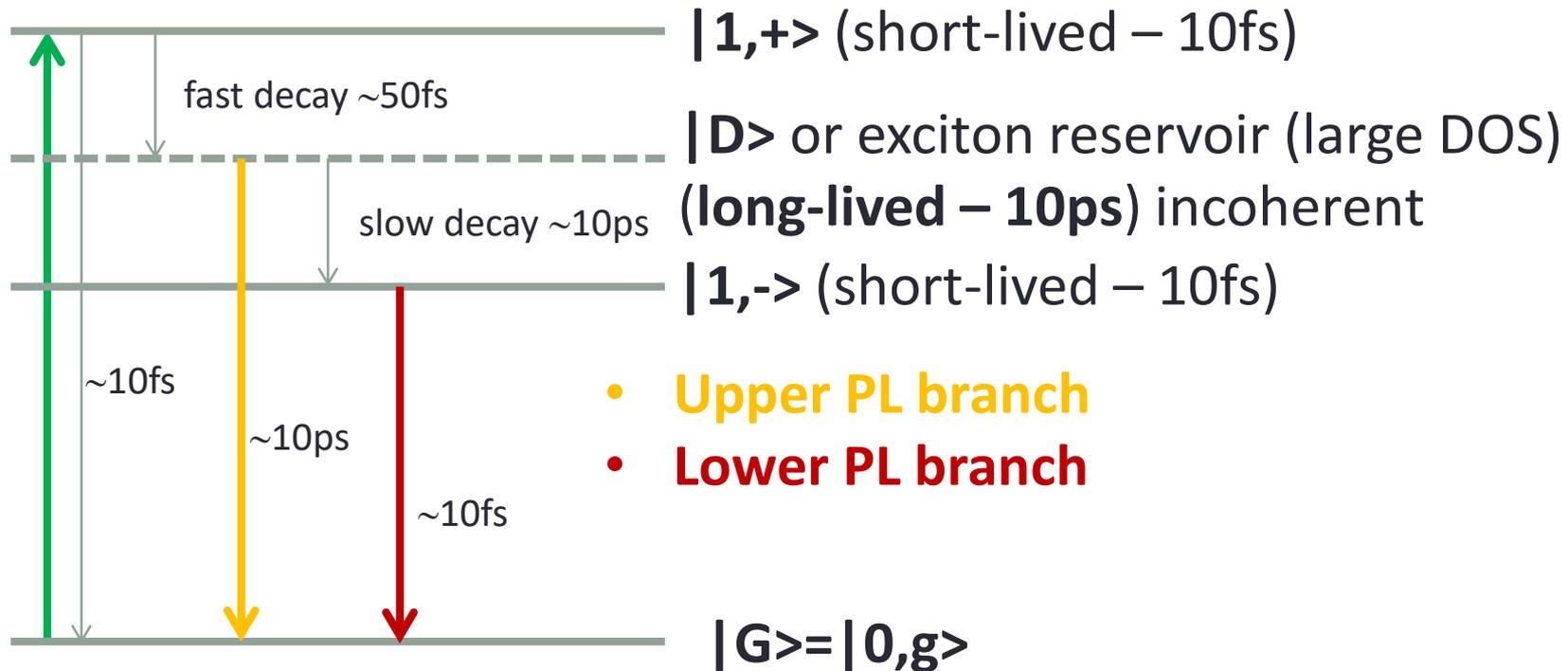


100× slow down of photo-oxidation: Munkhbat et al., Science Adv. (2018)



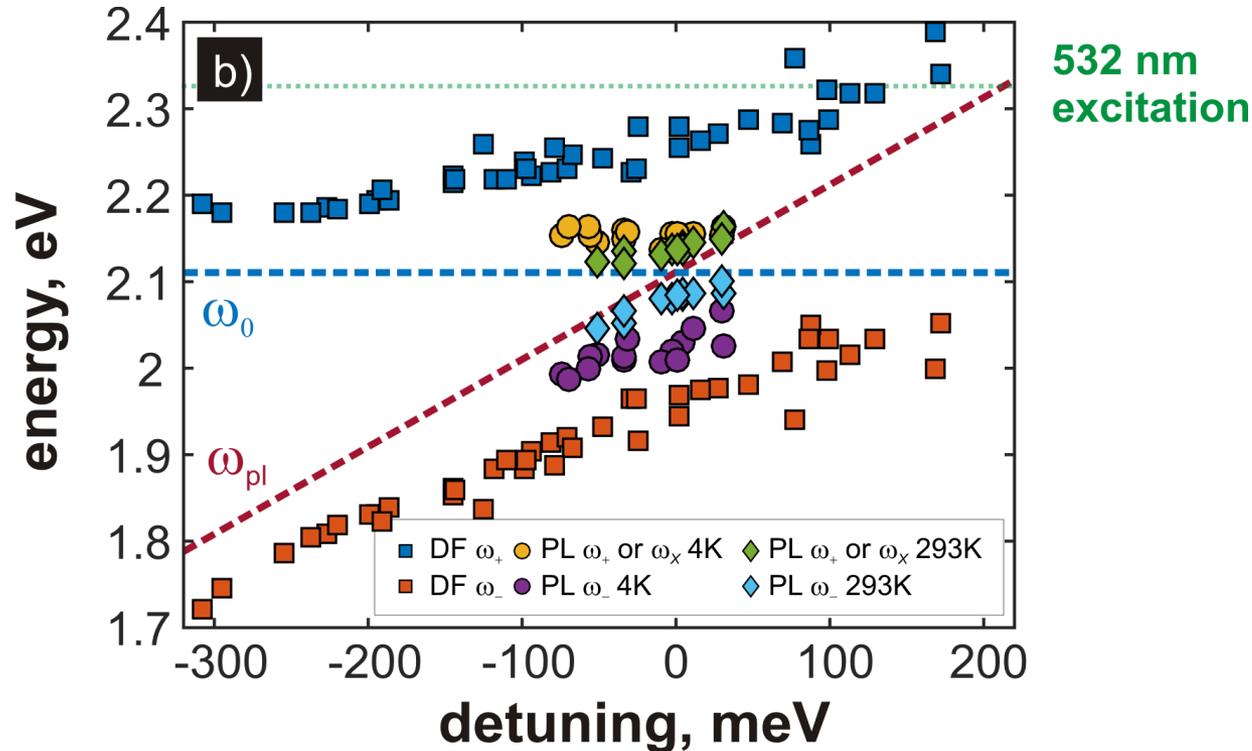
Polariton emission requires a change in the excited state dynamics:

- Long-lived intermediate states are necessary!
- Lifetime is tens of ps.



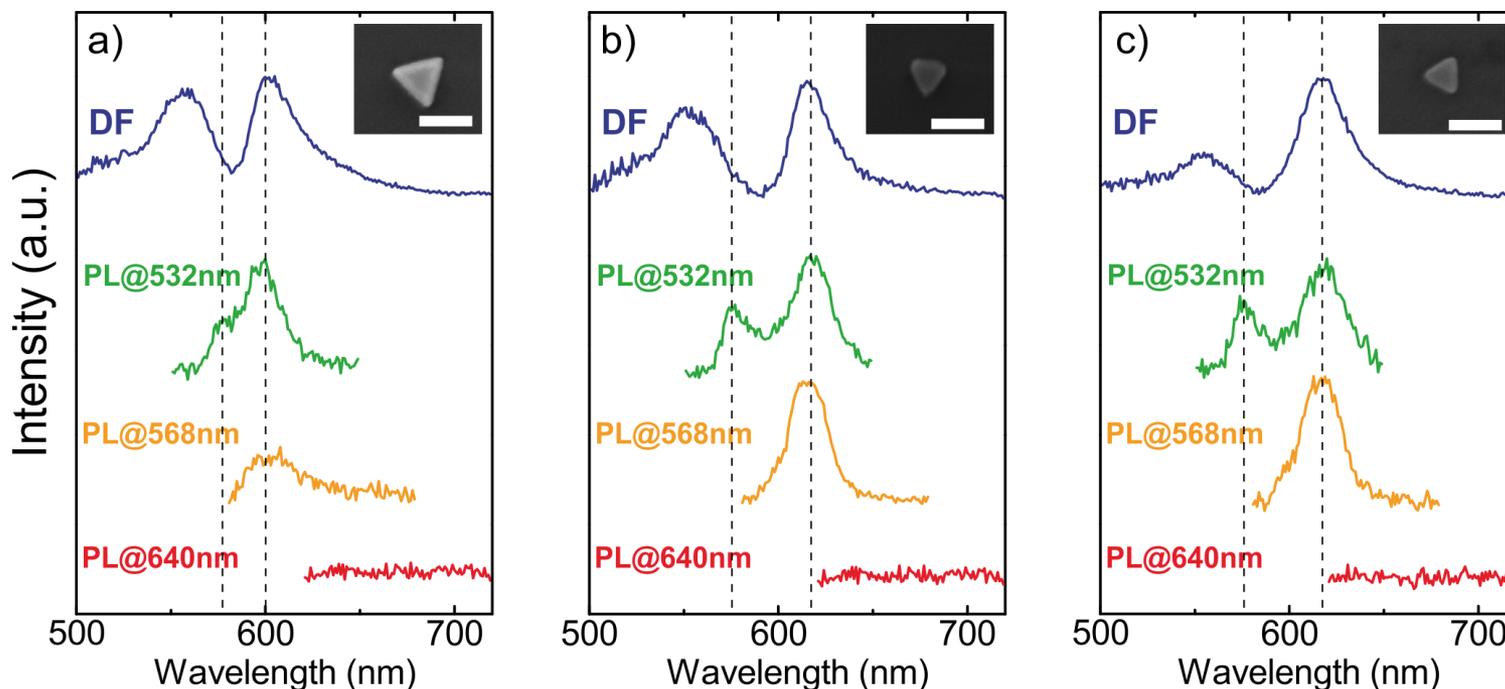
- Theory:**
- Agranovich *et al*, *PRB*, (2003), 67, 085311
 - Litinskaya *et al*, *J. Lumin.* (2004), 110, 364–372
 - La Rocca *et al*, Feist *et al*, Herrera *et al*.

Anti-crossing in scattering vs PL:



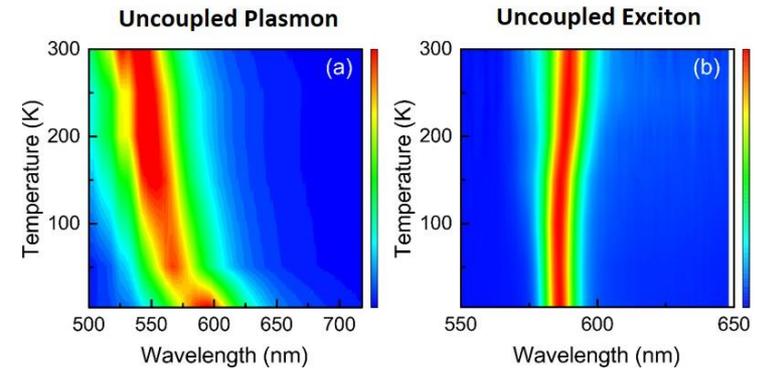
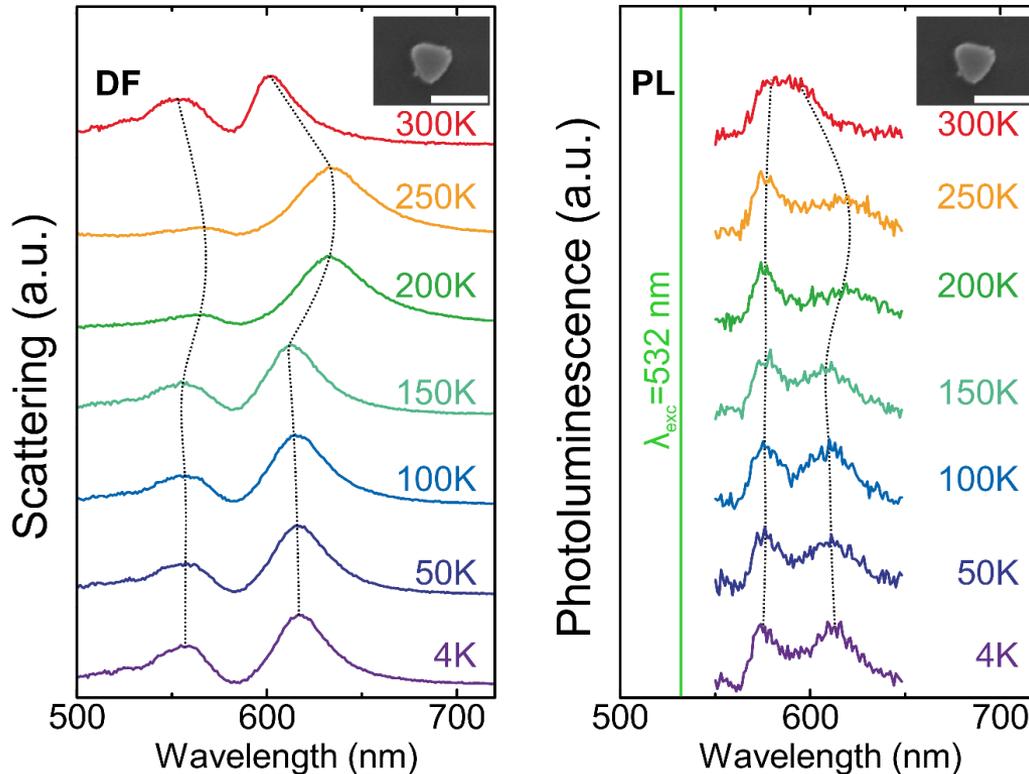
- Photoluminescence requires detailed understanding of the excited state dynamics, which in these disordered systems is complex!

(I) Excitation Wavelength dependence:



- Individual nanoprisms investigated in both **DF scattering** and **PL** inside cryostat T=77K here
- PL shows two peaks, one peak, or nothing depending on excitation wavelength
- Lower energy peak coincides with LP independently of excitation
- Upper energy peak is below UP

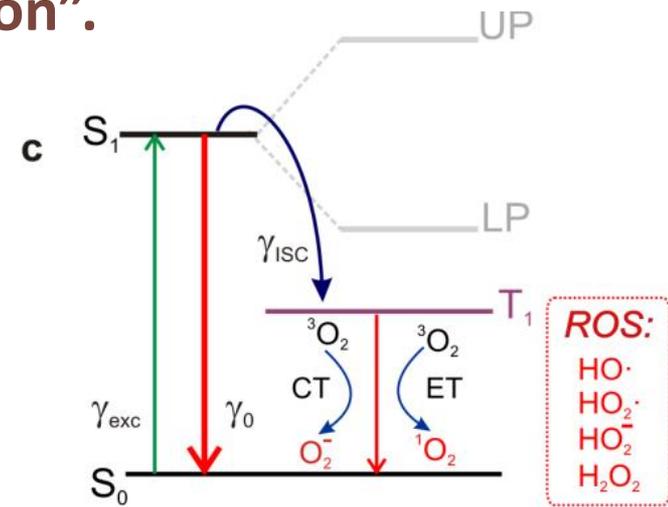
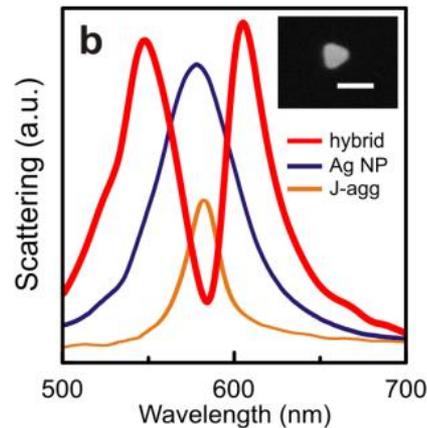
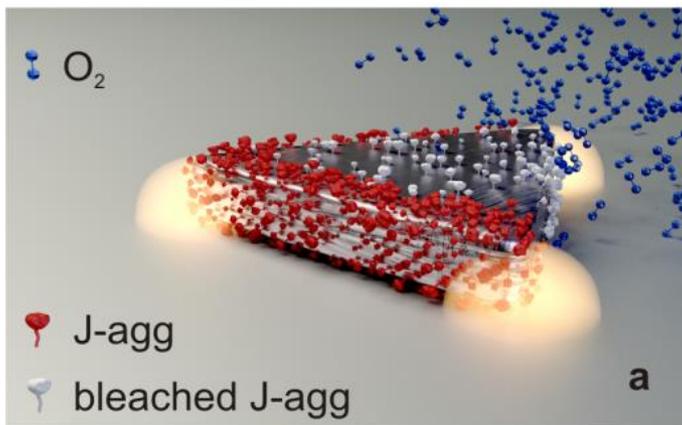
(II) Temperature dependence:



- Higher energy peak is due to **exciton reservoir**
- Lower energy peak **follows LP exactly**
- Peculiar behavior around Debye temperature for Ag (requires further understanding)

Wersäll *et al.*, in preparation
with F. Herrera

- J-aggregates are unstable...
- But in strong coupling regime, we see 100-fold suppression of photo-oxidation rate. "Collective protection".



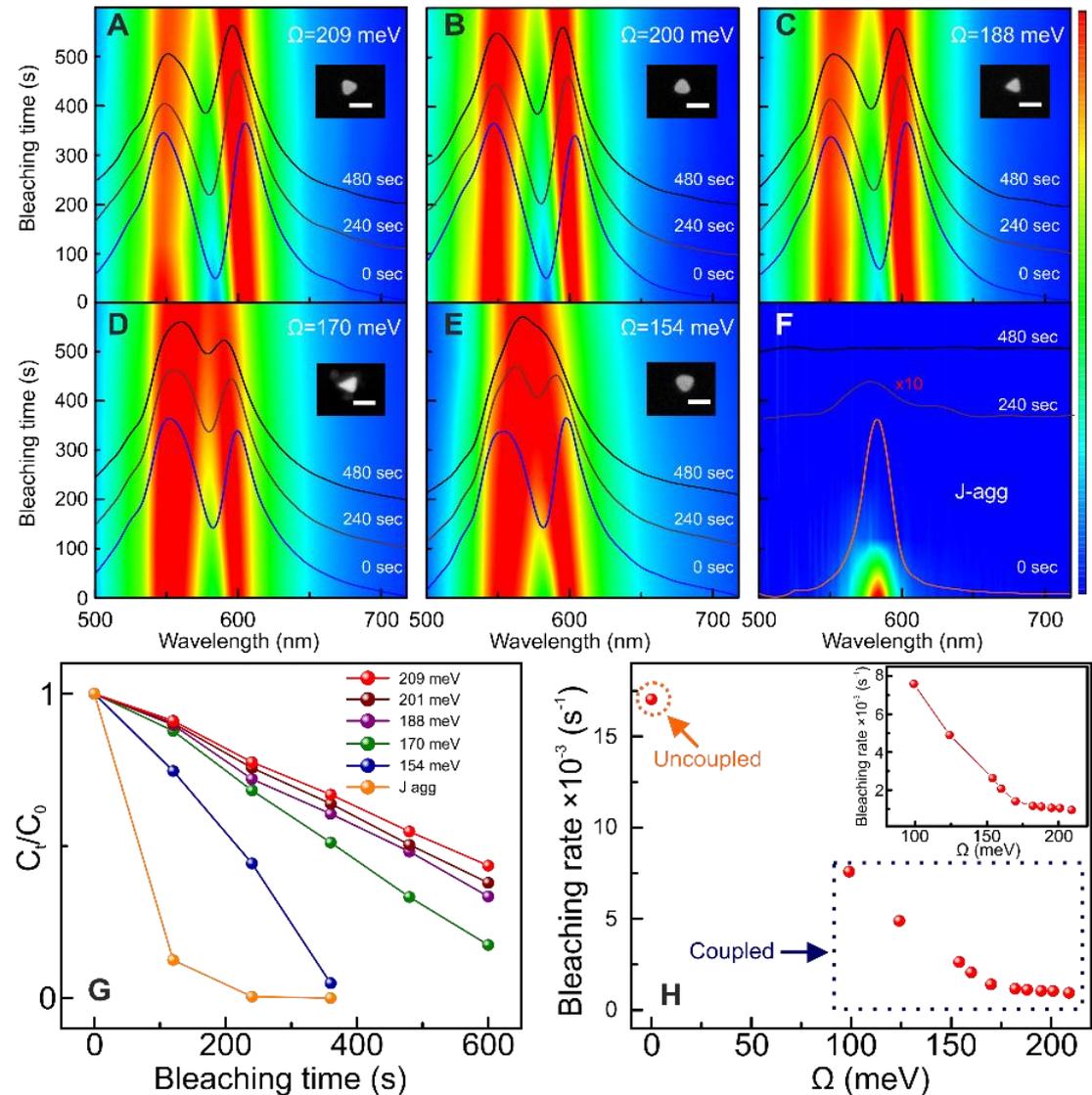
Coupled systems: splitting $\sim 200\text{-}300\text{meV}$

Related theory:

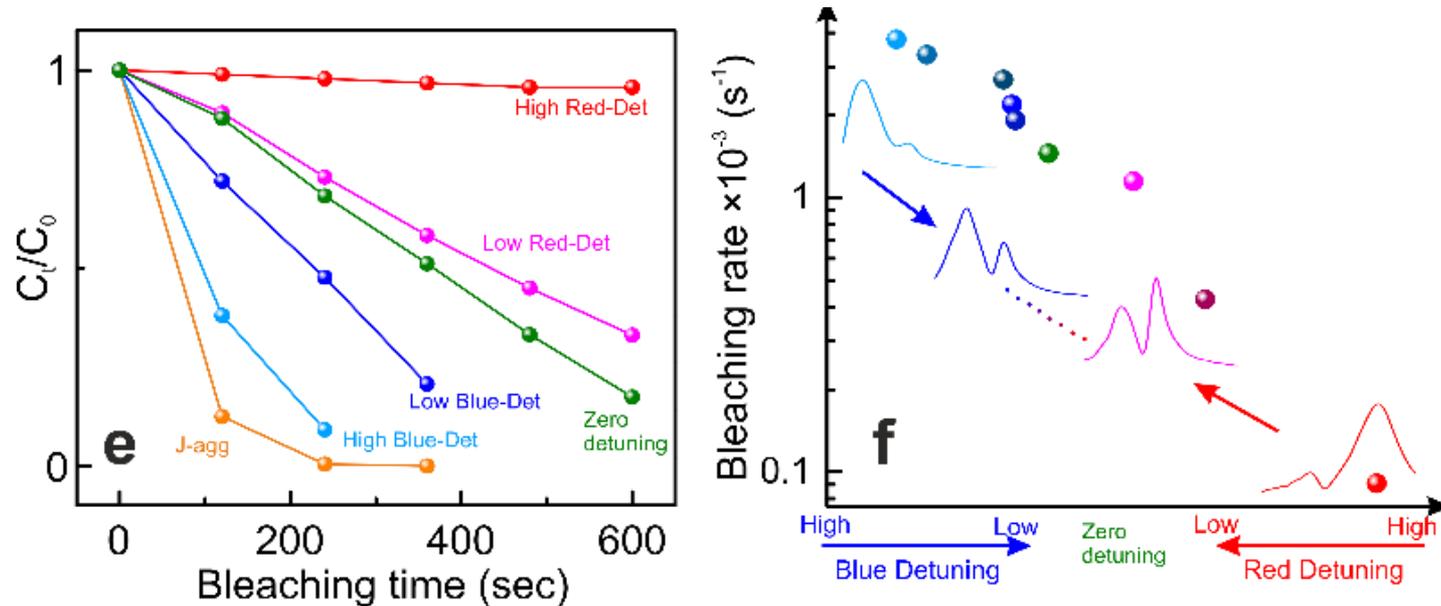
- 1) Galego et al. Nature Comm, (2016), 7, 13841
- 2) Herrera et al., PRL, (2016), 116, 238301
- 3) Matrtinez et al., ACS Photonics, (2018), 5, 167-176

Role of Rabi splitting: much slower bleaching for larger Rabi!

- All experimental conditions are exactly same
- Particles are about the same size
- Bleaching rates are extracted from the kinetics
- Broadband excitation (400-700nm)

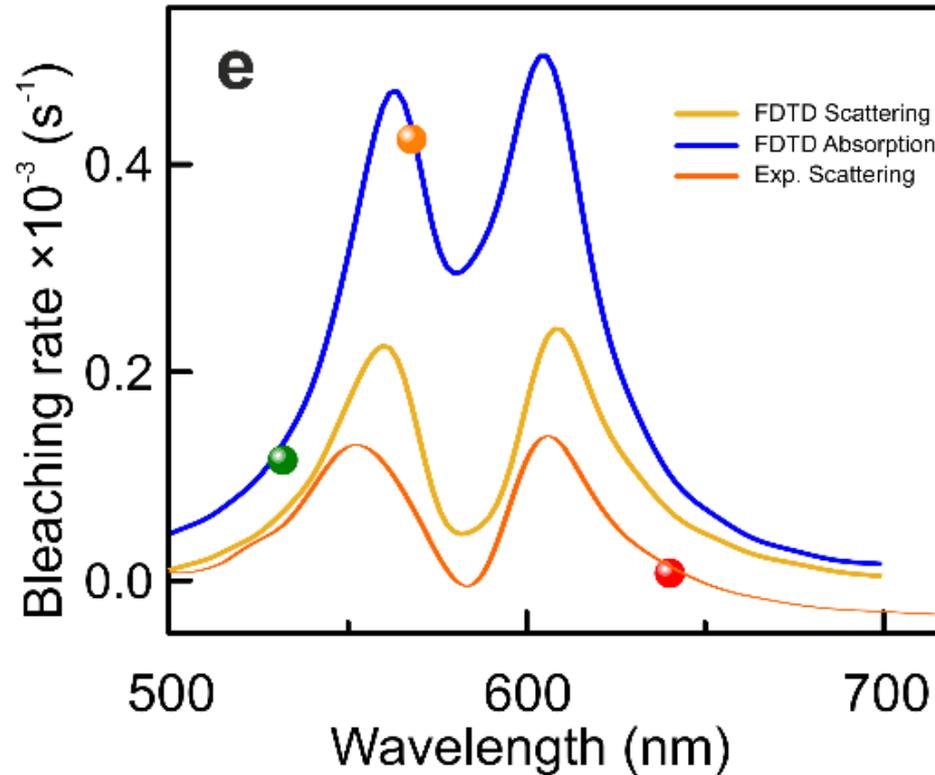


Role of plasmon-exciton detuning: Detuning is extremely important!



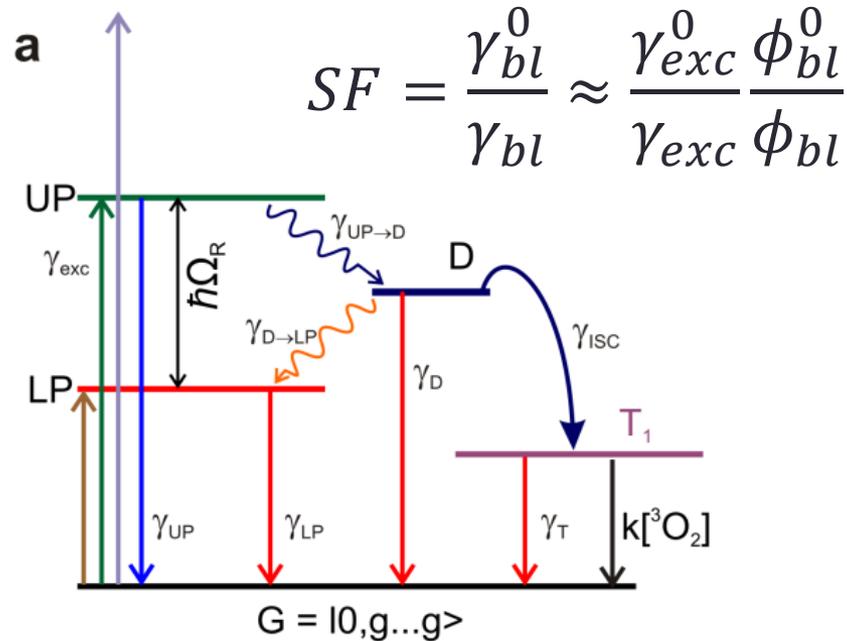
- Red-detuned hybrids are **much (100-fold) more stable** than blue-detuned ones!
- This implies δ -dependent internal dynamics.
- Broadband excitation (400-700nm)

Dependence on excitation wavelength:

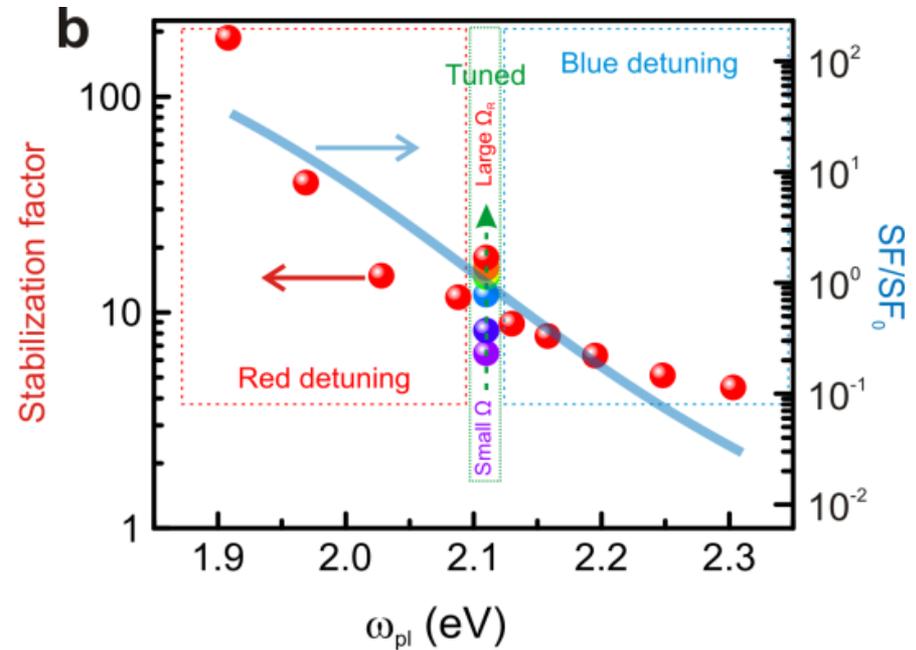


- Resonant UP excitation is the most harmful!
- Absorption at exciton resonance is not negligible

Stabilization factor:



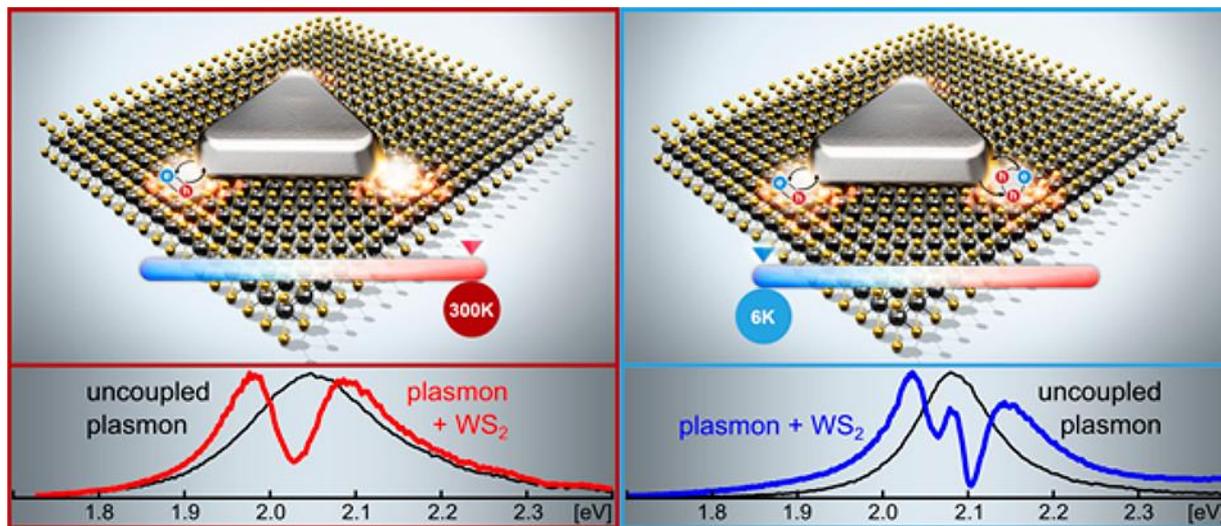
>100-fold stabilization!



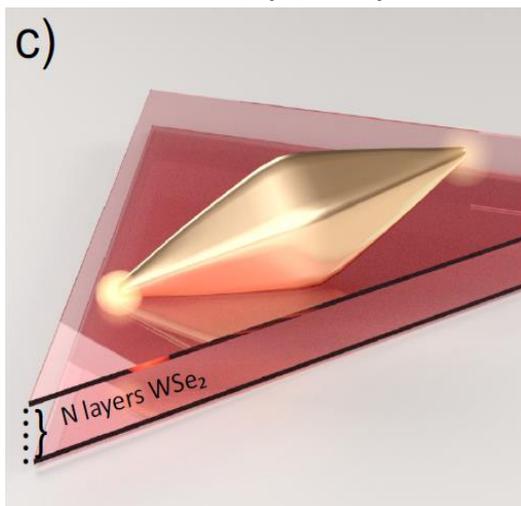
- Photobleaching QY drops down very significantly (due to collective protection and short polariton lifetime)
- Dynamics can be derived assuming a set of rate equations

Summary of activities on TMDC-plasmon interactions:

Trions: *Nano Lett.* (2018), **18**, 1777–1785

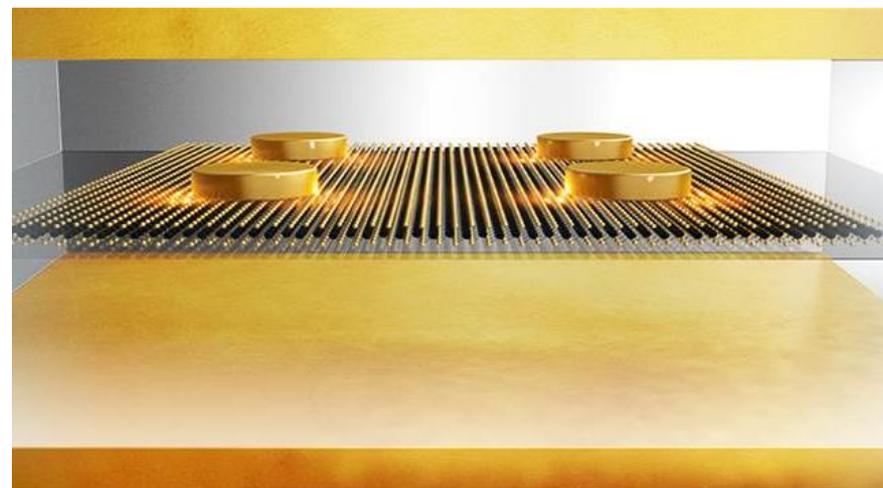


Confinement: *Nano Lett.*, **18**, 5938–5945, (2018)



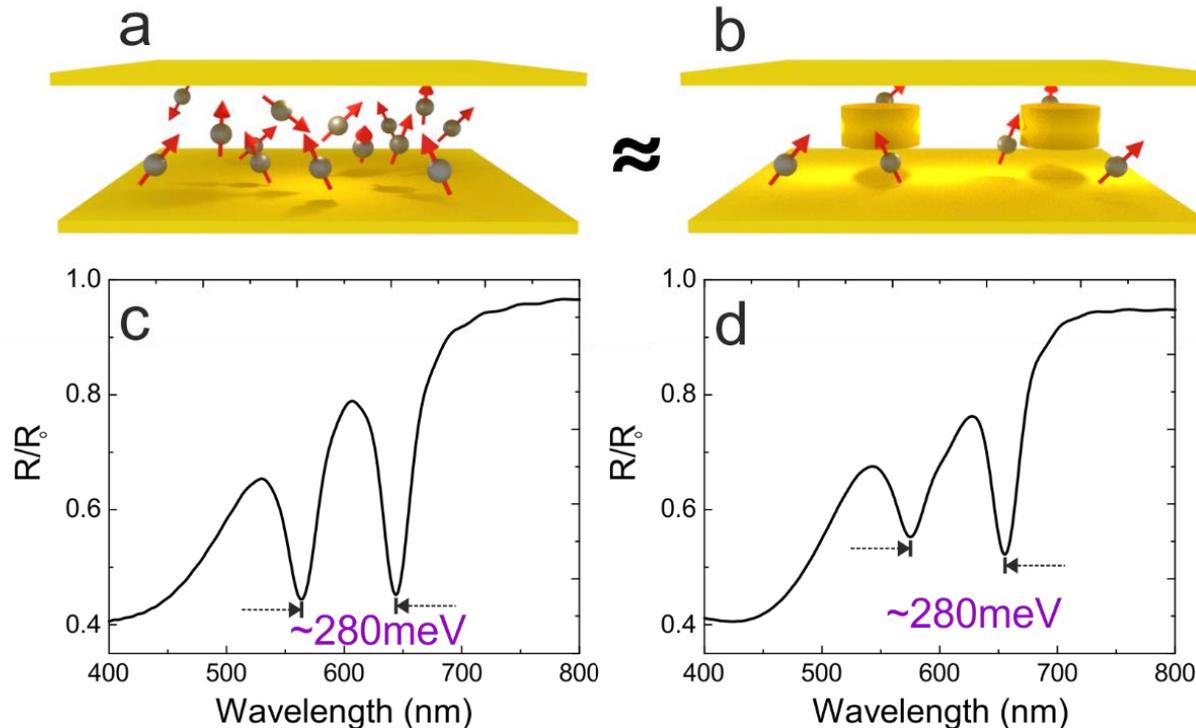
Hierarchical microcavities:

Nano Lett. **19**, 189-196, (2019).



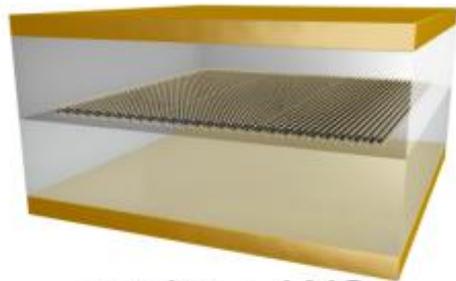
Hierarchical microcavities:

Collective effect

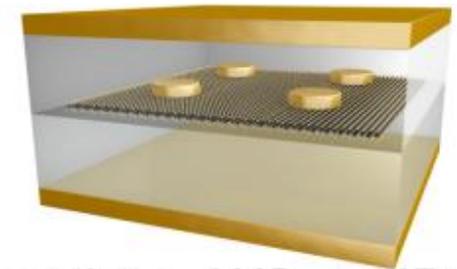


- Similar to intermixed Frenkel – Wannier-Mott polaritons (**Agranovich**)
- **Bisht et al., Nano Lett., 19, 189-196, (2019)**

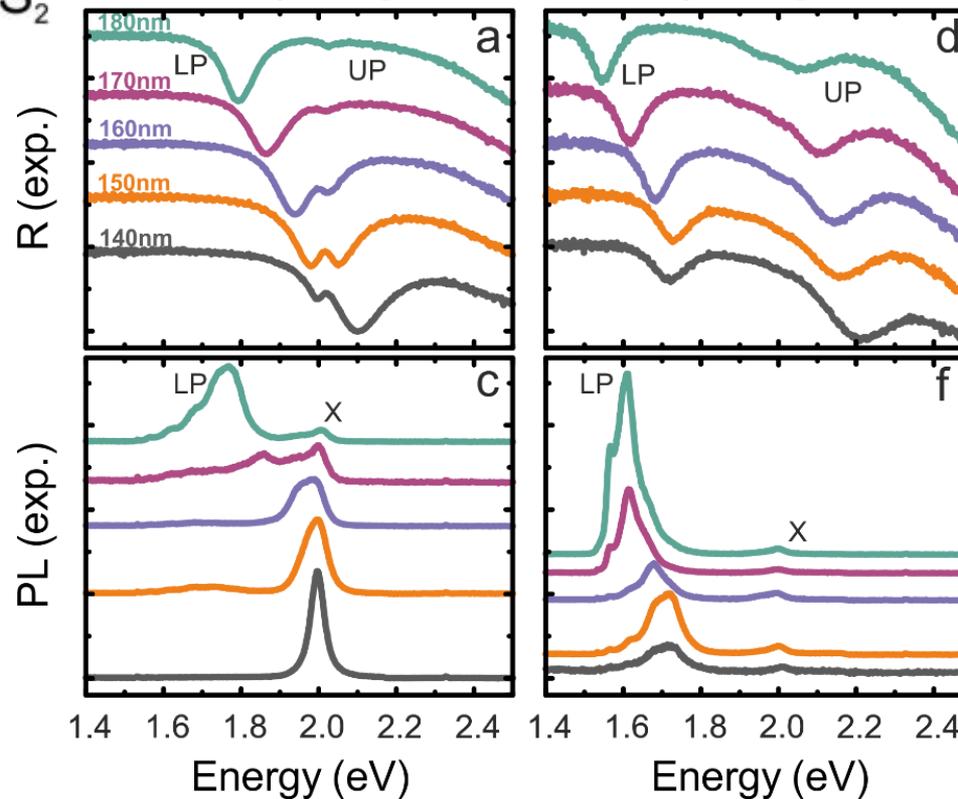
Plasmon-exciton-microcavity mixtures:



cavity + WS₂

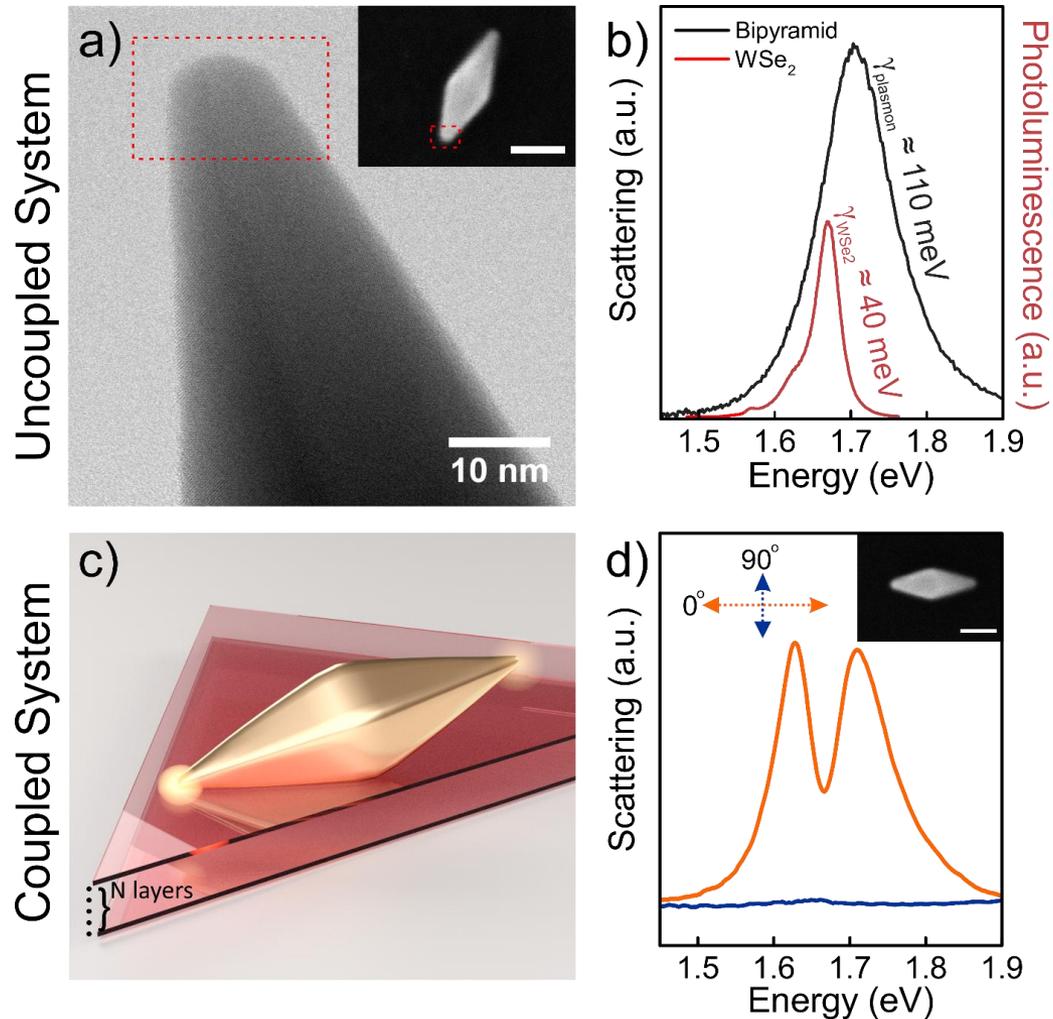


cavity + WS₂ + NPs

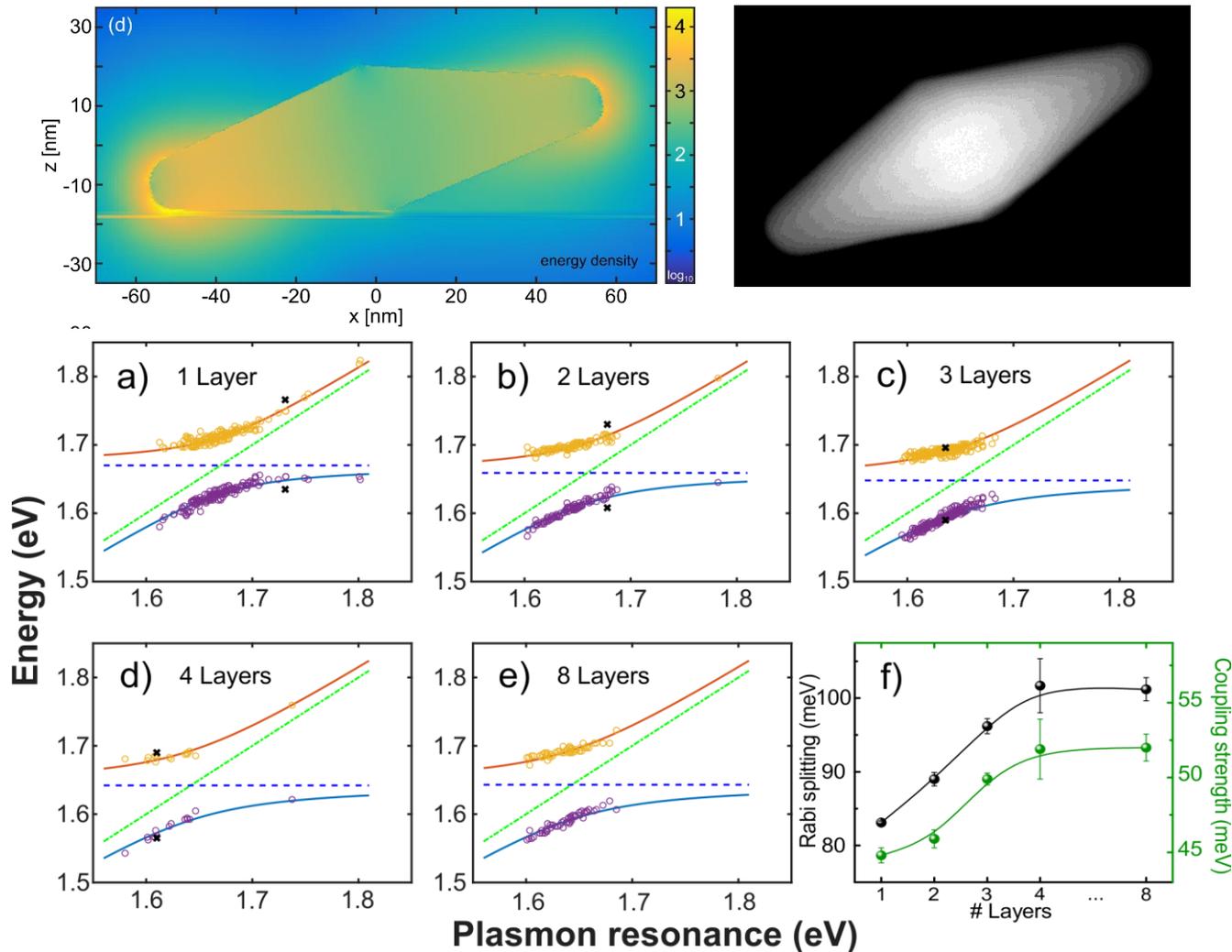


- Bisht et al. *Nano Lett.*, 2019, 189–196

Multilayers of WSe₂ coupled to individual bipyramides:

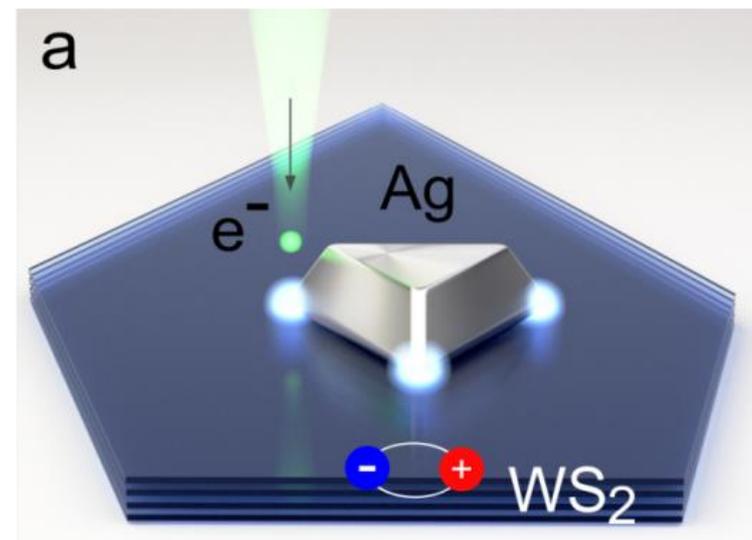
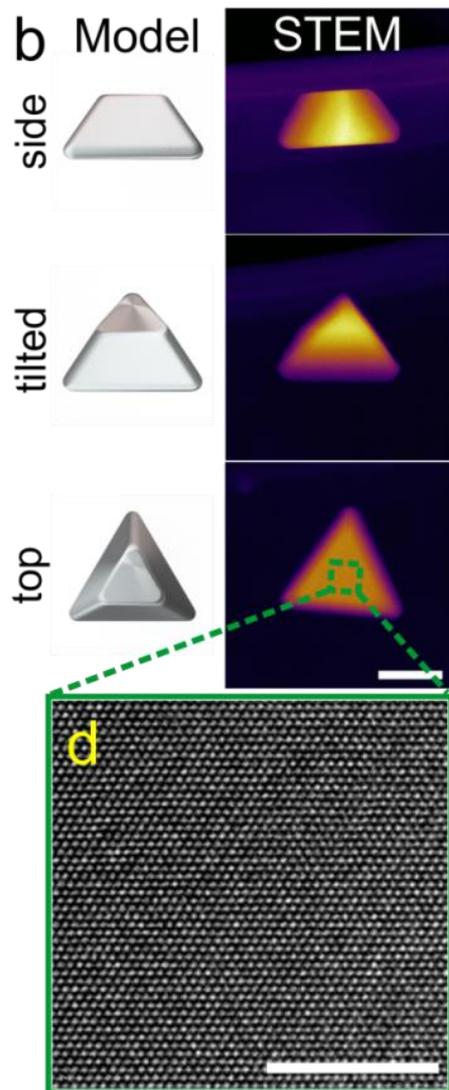


- Coupling to in a very localized region
- Extremely reproducible (hundreds of individual nanoparticles)!



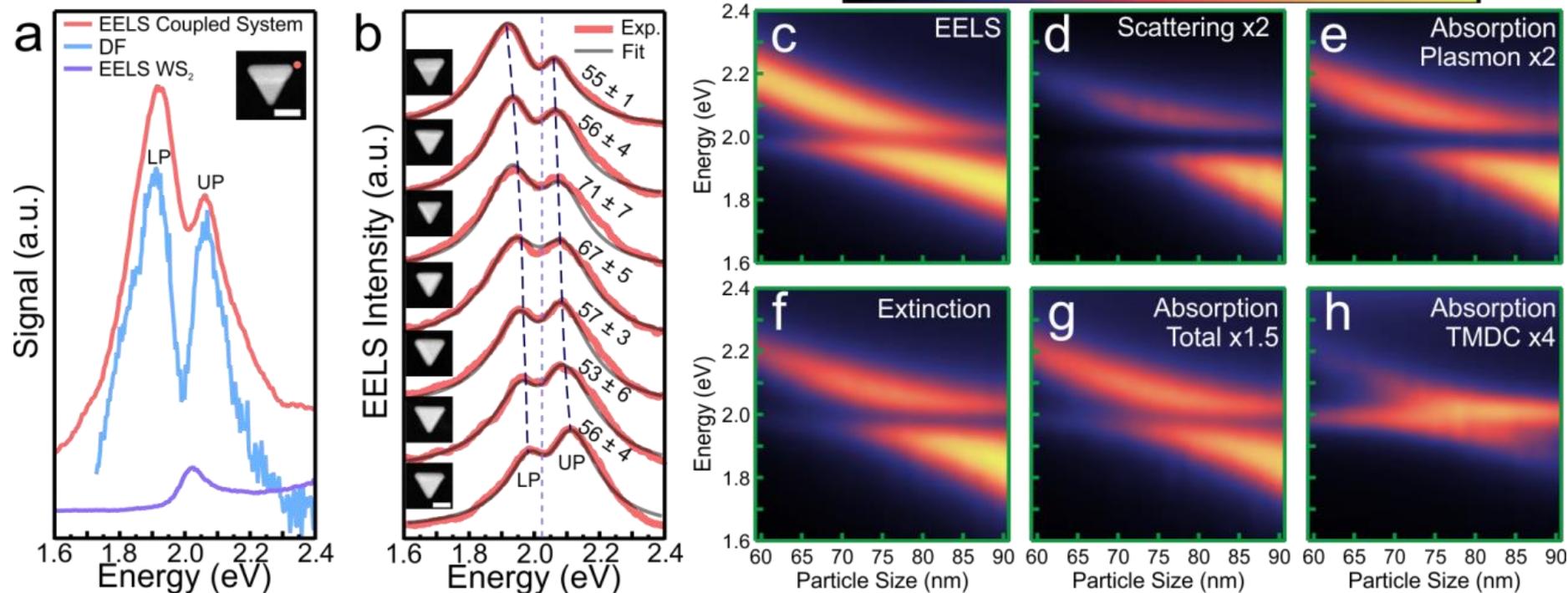
Is it possible to visualize polaritons on nanoscale?

Electron energy loss spectroscopy (EELS)

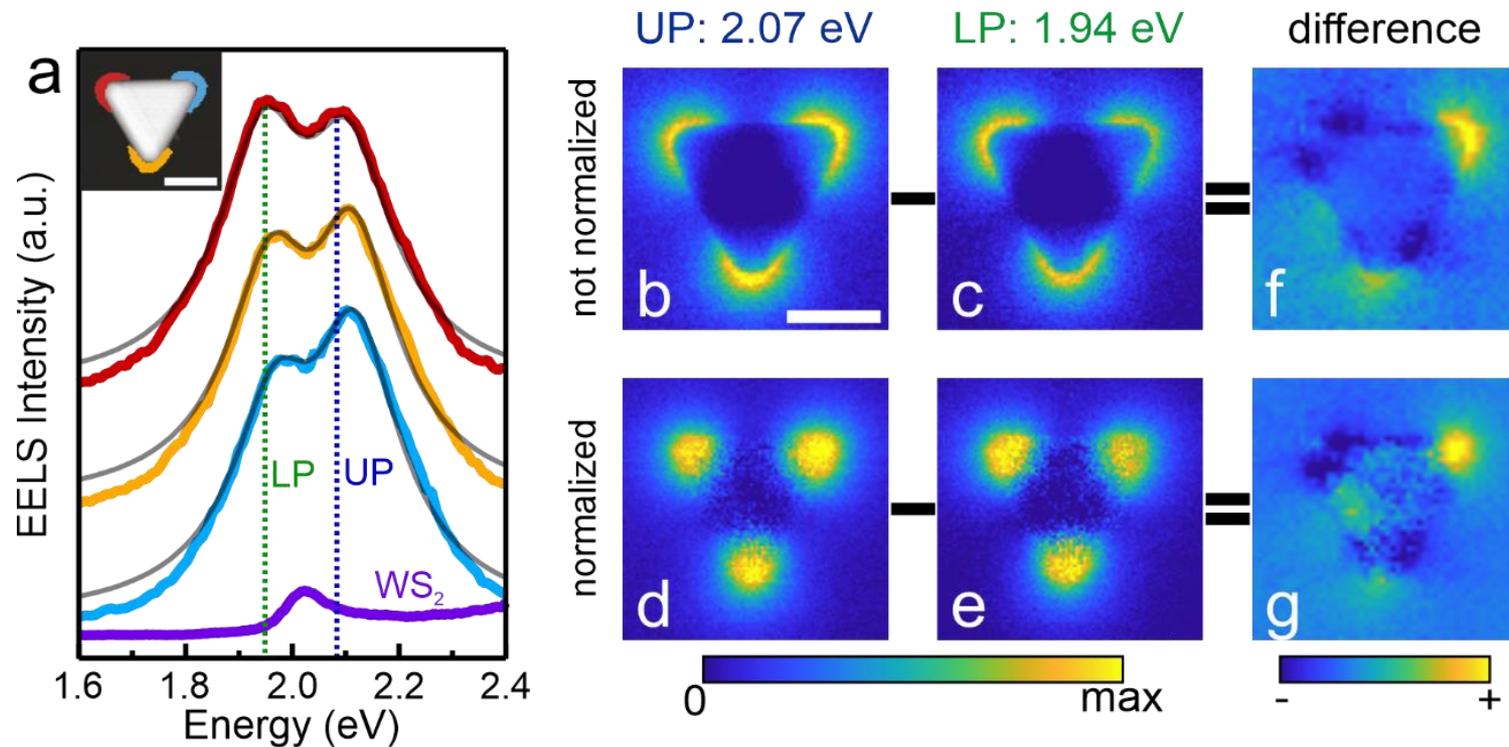


Yankovich et al, arXiv:1905.04067

Observation of anti-crossing in EELS signal:

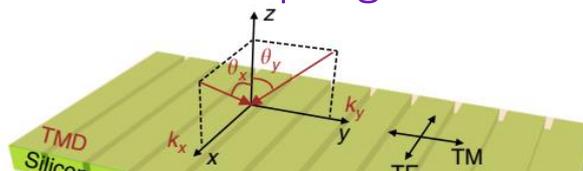
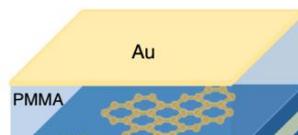
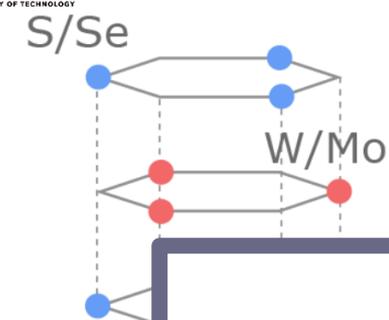


Observation of plexcitons in EELS with nanometer resolution:

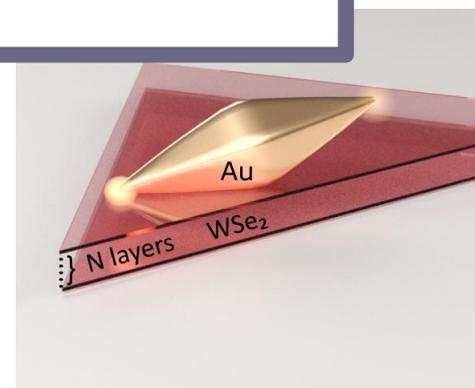
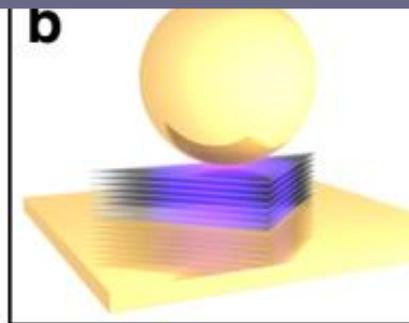
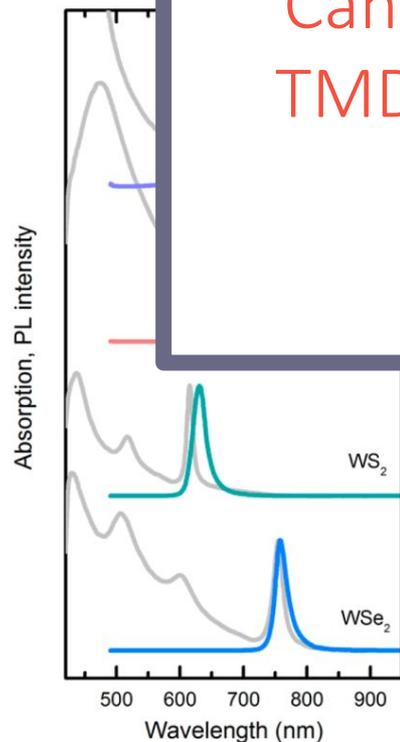


Monolayer vs multilayer TMDC

- Coupling with monolayer TMDCs

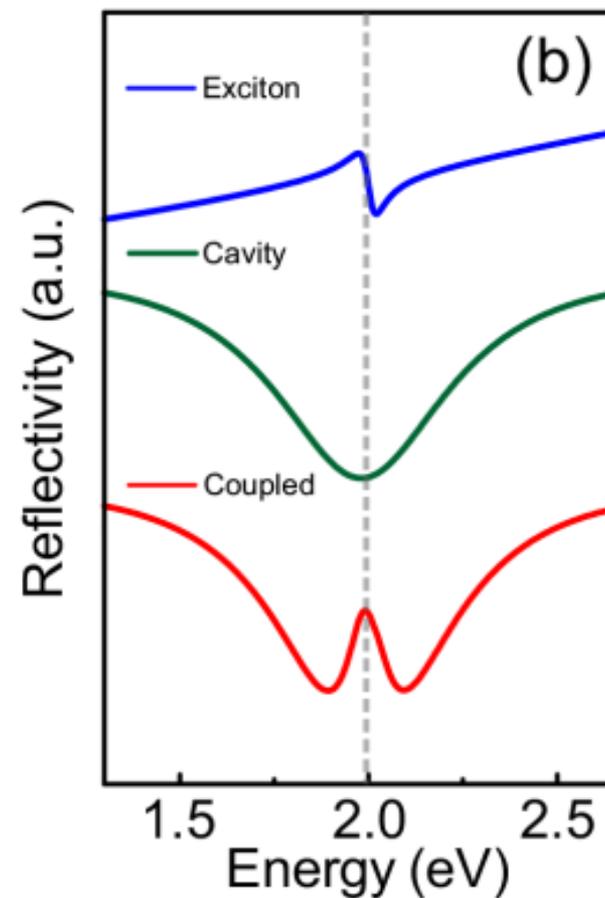
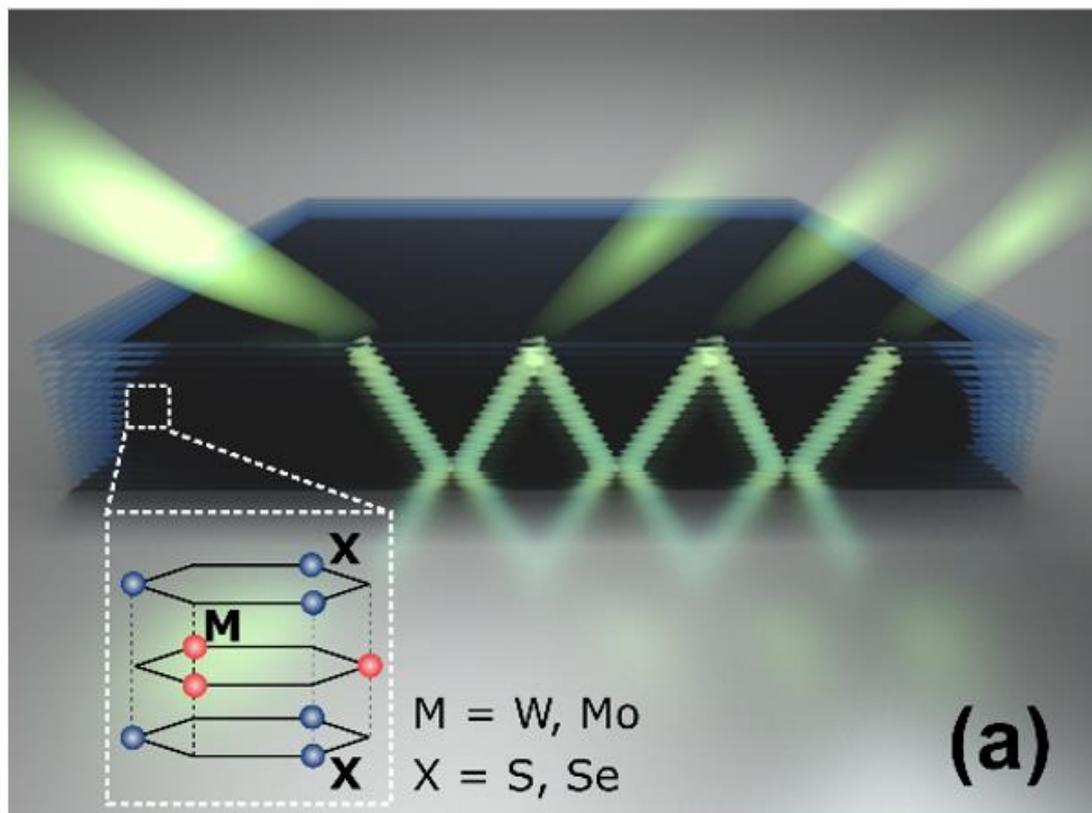


Can we go further and couple a multilayer TMDC flake *to itself* without any additional cavity?



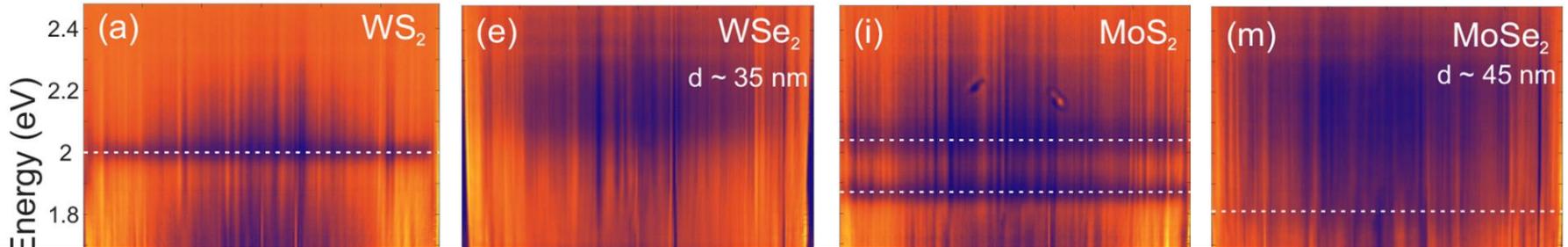
Shegai

Self-hybridization in TMDC flakes

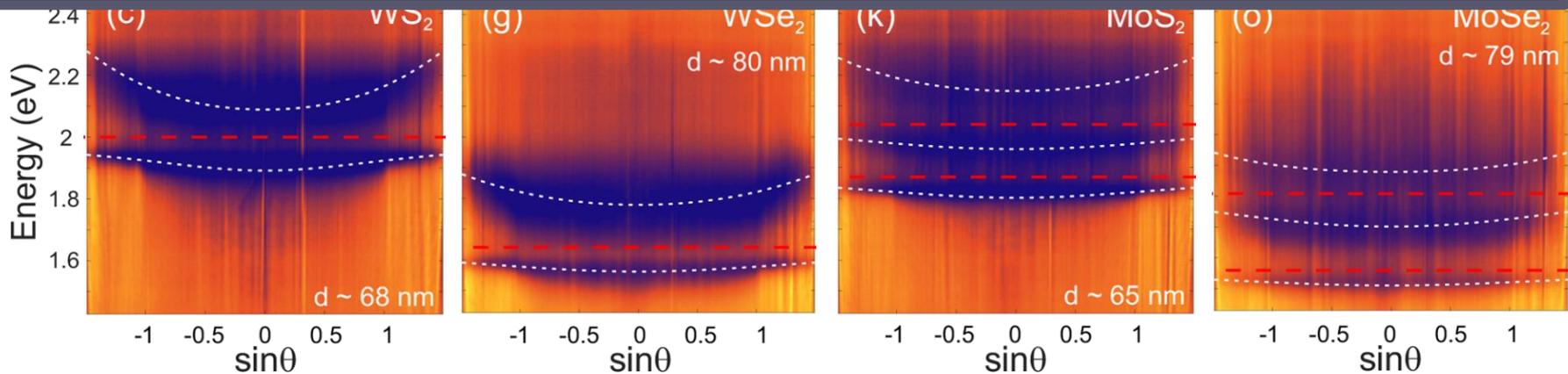


Self-hybridization in TMDC flakes

- Reflection from thin flakes



Is there a chance to increase the TMDC cavity Q factor?

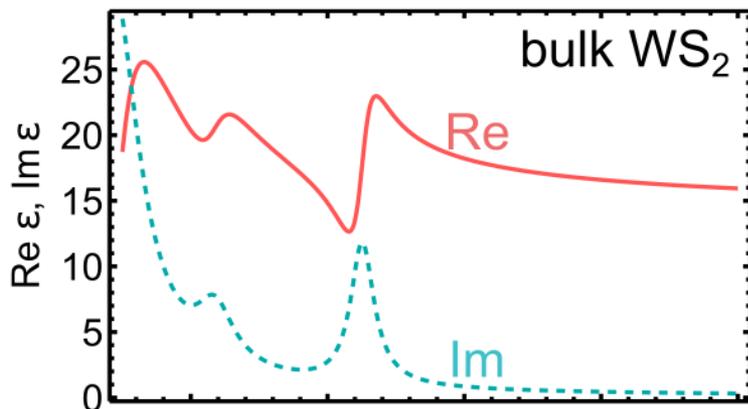


$$\gamma_{cav} \approx 600 \text{ meV}$$

$$\gamma_X \approx 50 \text{ meV}$$

$$\text{“Splitting”} \cong 200 \text{ meV}$$

High-index TMDC nanodisks as nanoantennas

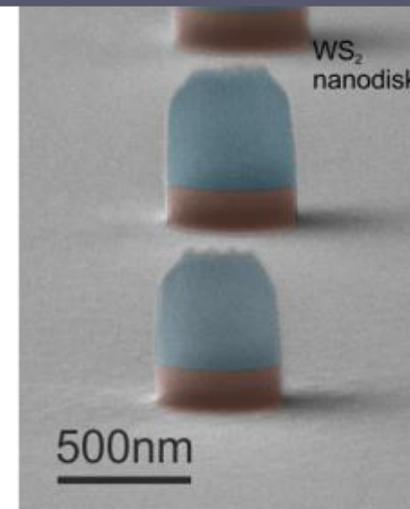
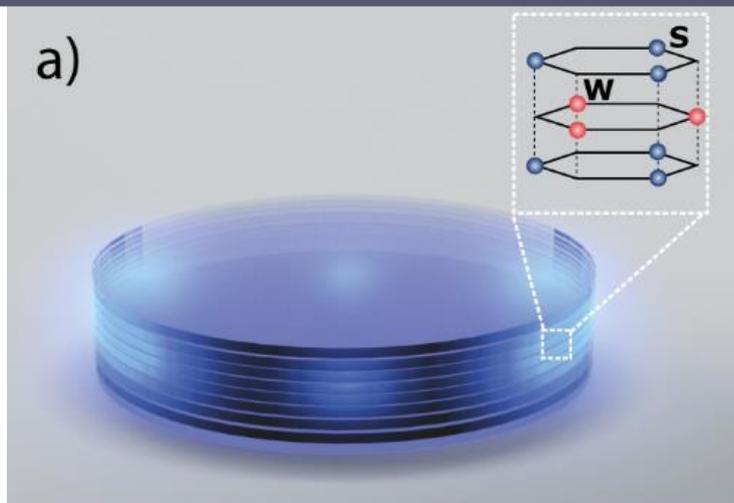


Optically resonant dielectric nanostructures

Arseniy I. Kuznetsov,¹ Andrey E. Miroschnichenko,² Mark L. Brongersma,^{3*} Yuri S. Kivshar,^{2*} Boris Luk'yanchuk^{1,4*}

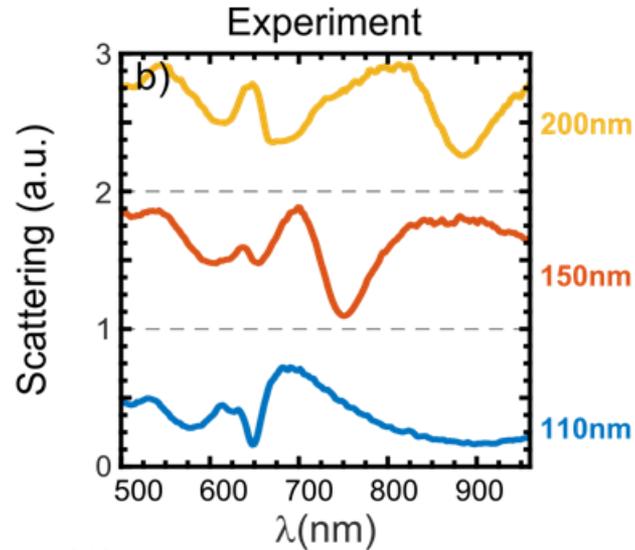
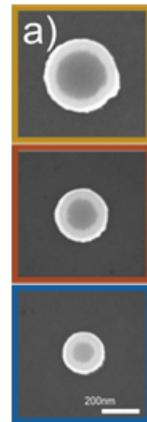
- Si, Ge, GaAs, other conventional semiconductors

Can we make use of WS_2 high refractive index and make a **nanoantenna** out of it?



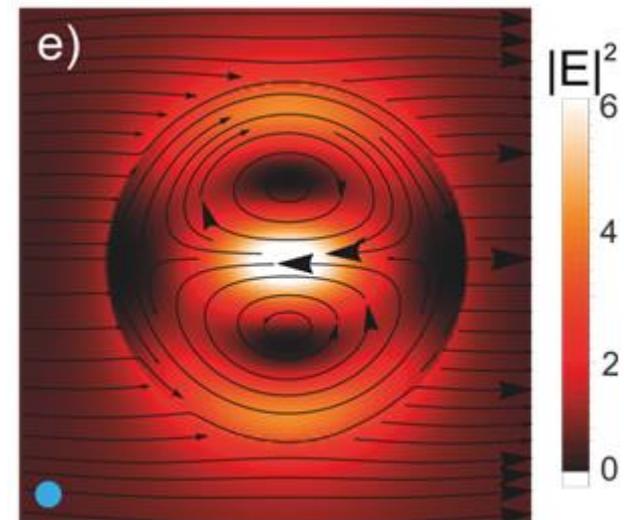
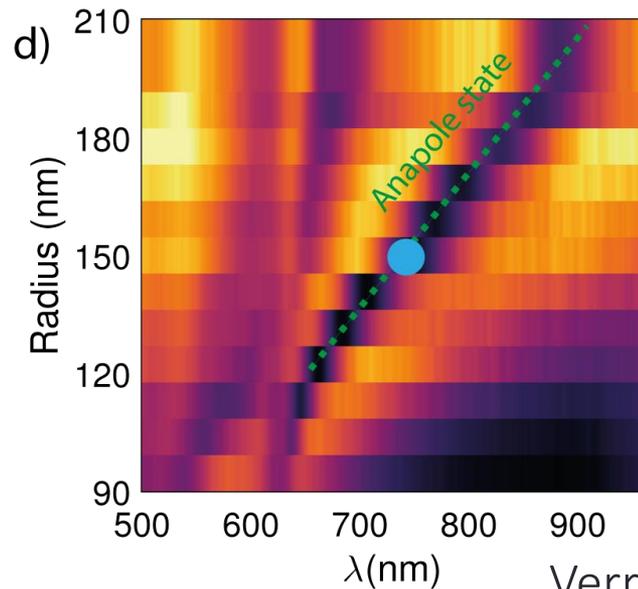
Verre, Baranov, et al. Nat Nano (2019)

WS₂ nanodisks as Mie resonators

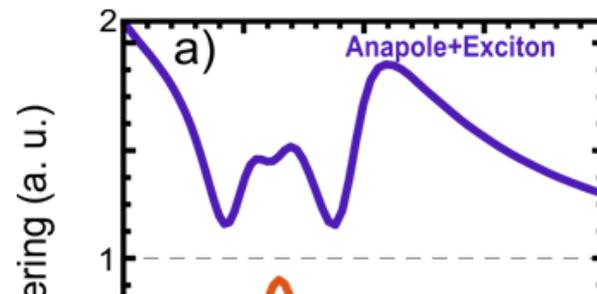
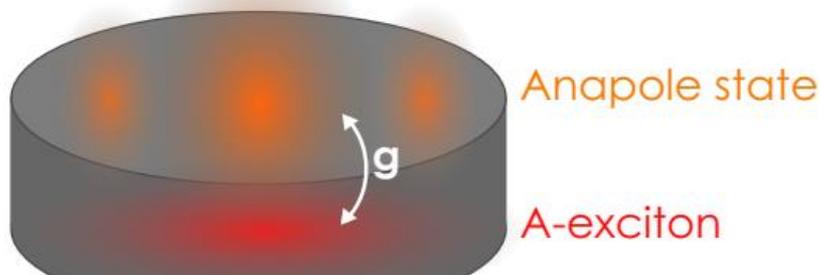


DF spectra vs nanodisk radius

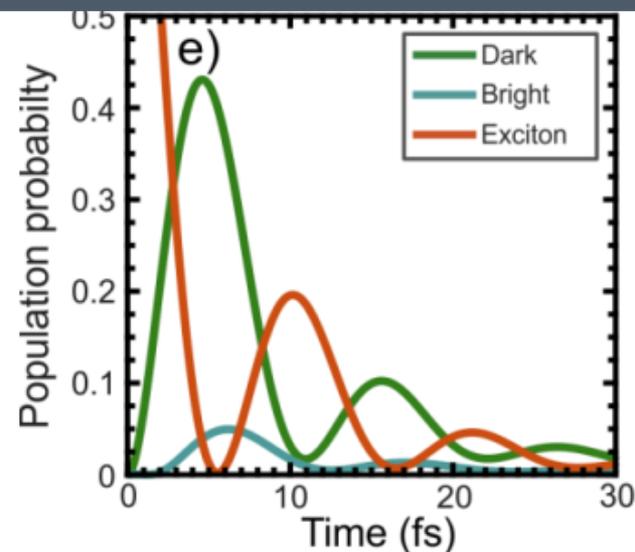
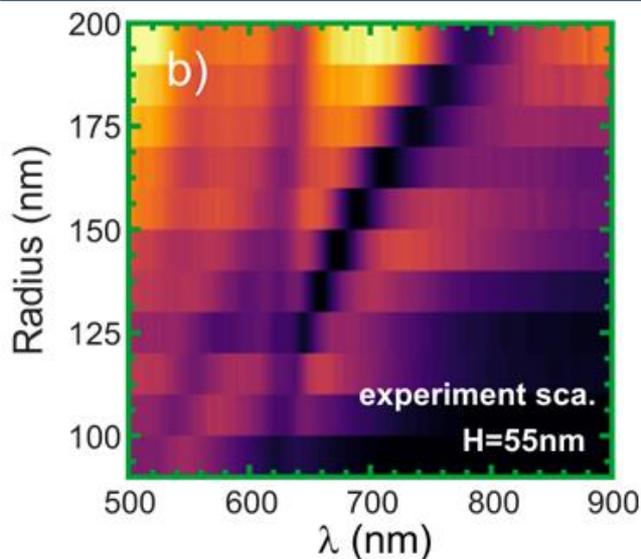
- Scattering dip is the **anapole state**:



Exciton-anapole coupling in a WS_2 nanodisk



- Rabi oscillations between the exciton and the narrow optical mode in a nanoobject made of a single material



Conclusions:

- **(1) TDDFT can be used to observe plexcitons in Al-cluster – benzene molecules system**
- **(2) We observe PL from polaritons, and suppress photo-oxidation almost 100-fold for certain configurations**
- **(3) Multilayers of TMDC can increase Rabi splitting**
- **(4) EELS can be employed to observe plexcitons with nm resolution**
- **(5) Multilayer TMDC are quite interesting: (a) self-hybridization, (b) anapole-exciton hybridization.**
- **Is this going to modify photochemistry and exciton transport?**

Strong Coupling with Organic Molecules (SCOM):

Bill Barnes, Jaime Gomez Rivas, Francisco Garcia Vidal, Javier Aizpurua



SCOM16

19-21 October



SCOM 20

26-29 April, 2020

Chalmers University of Technology, Gothenburg, Sweden

CHALMERS



April 26-29, 2020, Gothenburg, Sweden

[Webpage available: search for SCOM2020](#)

<https://www.chalmers.se/en/conference/scom2020/Pages/default.aspx>

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- **Dr. Andrew Yankovich**
- **Prof. Eva Olsson**
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- **Dr. Ruggero Verre**
- **Prof. Mikael Käll**