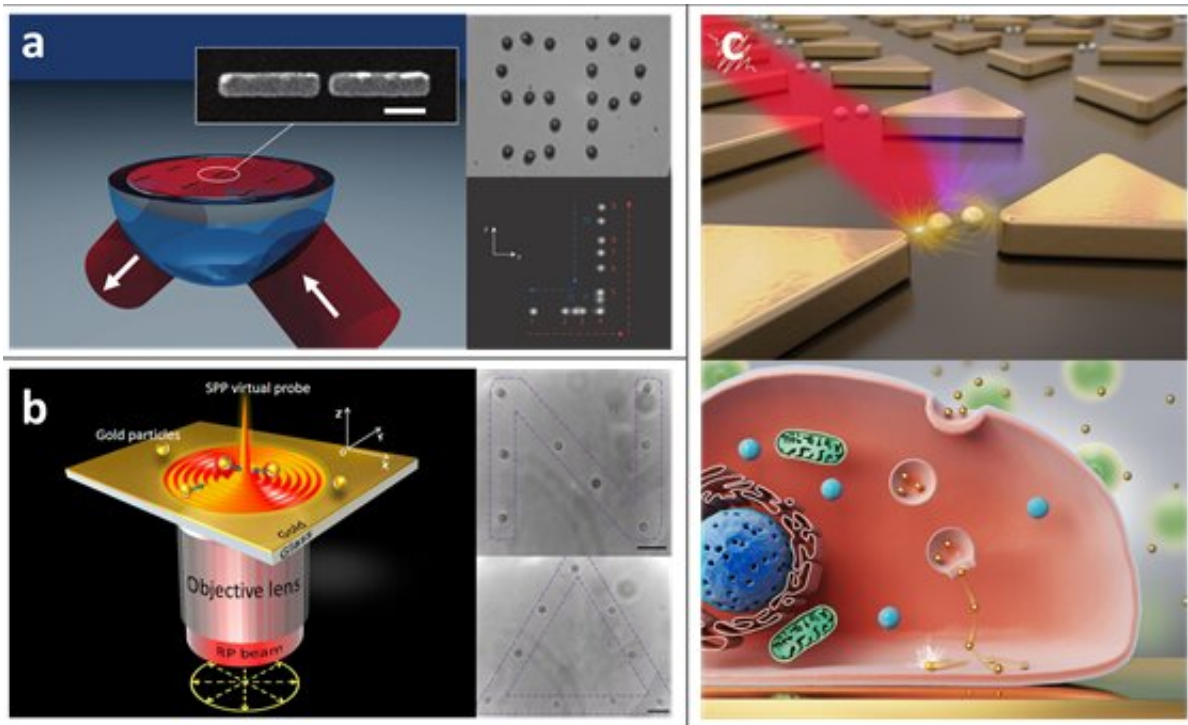


Plasmonic tweezers: For nanoscale optical trapping and beyond

March 19 2021



a, Principle of structural plasmonic tweezers, the right thumbnails are the trapping results through profiled metallic structures on a glass prism and a bowtie aperture on tapered metal-coated optical fiber. b, Schematic of focused plasmonic trapping of metallic particles, and the right thumbnails are the patterns constructed by transporting particles to and trapping them at designated points. c, Perspectives on the future development of plasmonic optical tweezers, the upper subfigure depicts the physical mechanism and related phenomena of the nonlinear plasmon-matter interactions and the lower one prospects its application in intracellular detections. Credit: Yuquan Zhang, Changjun Min, Xiujie Dou, Xianyou Wang, H. Paul Urbach, Michael Somekh and Xiaocong Yuan

Optical tweezers and associated manipulation tools in the far field have had a major impact on scientific and engineering research by offering precise manipulation of small objects. More recently, near-field manipulation with surface plasmons has opened opportunities not feasible with conventional far-field optical methods. The use of surface plasmon techniques enables excitation of hotspots much smaller than the free-space wavelength; with this confinement, the plasmonic field facilitates trapping of various nanostructures and materials with higher precision. It has become commonly used in trapping of micro- and nanometer-sized objects in various fields of science.

In a new review paper published in *Light Science & Applications*, a team of scientists, led by Professor Xiacong Yuan from Nanophotonics Research Center, Shenzhen University, China, and co-workers have reviewed the principles, developments, and applications of the plasmonic tweezers techniques, including both nanostructure-assisted platforms and structureless systems.

According to excitation situations, [surface plasmon](#) can be divided into two types: localized surface plasmon in bounded geometries such as nanoparticles and all-optical excited structureless surface plasmon polaritons on a smooth dielectric-metal interface. Accordingly, the plasmonic tweezers system can be divided into structural type and all-optical modulated type. The structural platform provides an effective approach to trap micro- and nano-scale objects with the advantages of high precision; while the all-optical modulated type is an effective complement for dynamic manipulation and expand the trapping size range to mesoscopic and Mie range. These two kinds of plasmonic tweezers complement each other and have fostered numerous and expanding applications.

Owing to great strides in fundamental science, plasmonic tweezers have been used to manipulate many kinds of matter with various shapes,

properties, and compositions. By feat of this technique, small objects can be manipulated dynamically to be sorted and transported for on-chip lithography and fabrications. In particular, biological particles of all sizes are important targets for trapping, and the plasmonic platforms exactly provide stable noninvasive probes for manipulation and detection of them.

Moreover, plasmonic hotspots can be selectively generated as specific traps through the design of structures or modulation of the polarization and phase distribution of excitation laser beams. Such hotspots have the advantages of strong near-field energy, providing the possibility of enhancing spectroscopic measurement of molecules located in the region through techniques such as SERS, infrared absorption, and fluorescence emission spectroscopy. The nanoscale precision of the method enables manipulation and detection at the [molecular level](#), making plasmonic tweezers an important tool for physics, chemists, and life scientists.

"The mechanism and relevant phenomena in nonlinear light-matter interactions, and the intracellular manipulation and detection applications will be the possible development directions and breaking points of the plasmonic [tweezers](#) technique in the future," the scientists predict.

"There are still challenges to be overcome in terms of the inherent properties to extend the applicability of the technique. Regardless, we are confident that the uses of [plasmonic](#) tweezer techniques will continue to grow in the near future, and many new applications in this area will be developed," they added.

More information: Yuquan Zhang et al, Plasmonic tweezers: for nanoscale optical trapping and beyond, *Light: Science & Applications* (2021). [DOI: 10.1038/s41377-021-00474-0](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41377-021-00474-0)

Provided by Chinese Academy of Sciences

Citation: Plasmonic tweezers: For nanoscale optical trapping and beyond (2021, March 19)
retrieved 10 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2021-03-plasmonic-tweezers-nanoscale-optical.html>

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