

# Glass nanoparticles show unexpected coupling when levitated with laser light

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Jakob Rieser works on the experiment that showed non-reciprocal optical interaction between two optically trapped nanoparticles. Credit: Iurie Coroli, University of Vienna

A team of researchers at the University of Vienna, the Austrian Academy of Sciences and the University of Duisburg-Essen have found a new mechanism that fundamentally alters the interaction between optically levitated nanoparticles. Their experiment demonstrates

previously unattainable levels of control over the coupling in arrays of particles, thereby creating a new platform to study complex physical phenomena. The results are published in this week's issue of *Science*.

Imagine [dust particles](#) randomly floating around in the room. When a laser is switched on, the particles will experience forces of light and once a particle comes too close it will be trapped in the focus of the beam. This is the basis of Arthur Ashkin's pioneering Nobel prize work of optical tweezers. When two or more particles are in the vicinity, light can be reflected back and forth between them to form standing waves of light, in which the particles self-align like a crystal of particles bound by light. This phenomenon, also called optical binding, has been known and studied for more than 30 years.

It came as quite a surprise to the researchers in Vienna when they saw a completely different behavior than was expected when studying forces between two glass nanoparticles. Not only could they change the strength and the sign of the binding force, but they could even see one particle, say the left, acting on the other, the right, without the right acting back on the left. What seems like a violation of Newton's third law (everything that is being acted upon acts back with same strength but opposite sign) is so-called non-reciprocal behavior and occurs in situations in which a system can lose energy to its environment, in this case the laser. Something was obviously missing from our current theory of optical binding.

The secret trick behind this new behavior is "coherent scattering," a phenomenon that the Vienna researchers have already been investigating over the last years. When [laser light](#) hits a nanoparticle, the matter inside the particle becomes polarized and follows the oscillations of the light's [electromagnetic wave](#). As a consequence, all light that is scattered from the particle oscillates in phase with the incoming laser. Waves that are in phase can be made to interfere. Recently, the Vienna researchers used

this interference effect provided by coherent scattering to cool for the first time a single nanoparticle at room temperature to its quantum ground state of motion.

When Uroš Delić, a senior researcher in the group of Markus Aspelmeyer at the University of Vienna and first author of the previous cooling work, started applying coherent scattering to two particles, he realized that additional interference effects occur. "Light that is scattered from one particle can interfere with the light that traps the other particle," Delić explains. "If the phase between these light fields can be tuned, so can the strength and character of the forces between the particles."

For one set of phases, one recovers the well-known optical binding. For other phases, however, previously unobserved effects occur such as non-reciprocal forces. "It turns out that previous theories did neither take into account coherent scattering nor the fact that photons also get lost. When you add these two processes you get much richer interactions than have thought possible," says Benjamin Stickler, a team member from Germany working on the refined theoretical description: "...and past experiments were not sensitive to these effects either."

The Vienna team wanted to change that and set out to explore these new light-induced forces in an experiment. To achieve this, they used one laser to generate two optical beams, each one trapping a single glass nanoparticle of about 200 nm in size (about 1,000 times smaller than a typical grain of sand). In their experiment they were able to change not only the distance and intensity of the trap beams but also the relative phase between them. Each particle's position oscillates at the frequency given by the trap and can be monitored with high precision in the experiment. Since every [force](#) on the trapped particle changes this frequency, it is possible to monitor the forces between them while phase and distance are being changed.

To make sure that the forces are induced by light and not by the gas between the particles, the experiment was performed in vacuum. In that way they could confirm the presence of the new light-induced forces between the trapped particles. "The couplings that we see are more than 10 times larger than expected from conventional optical binding," says Ph.D. student Jakob Rieser, the first author of the study. "And we see clear signatures from non-reciprocal forces when we change the laser phases, all as predicted from our new model."

The researchers believe that their insights will lead to new ways of studying complex phenomena in multiparticle systems. "The way to understand what is going on in genuinely complex systems is typically to study model systems with well-controlled interactions," says lead researcher Uroš Delić. "The really fascinating thing here is that we have found a completely new toolbox for controlling interactions in arrays of levitated particles." The researchers draw some of their inspiration also from [atomic physics](#) where, many years ago, the ability to control interactions between atoms in optical lattices basically started the field of quantum simulators. "Being able to apply this now on the level of solid-state systems could be a similar game changer."

**More information:** Jakob Rieser et al, Tunable light-induced dipole-dipole interaction between optically levitated nanoparticles, *Science* (2022). [DOI: 10.1126/science.abp9941](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abp9941)

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