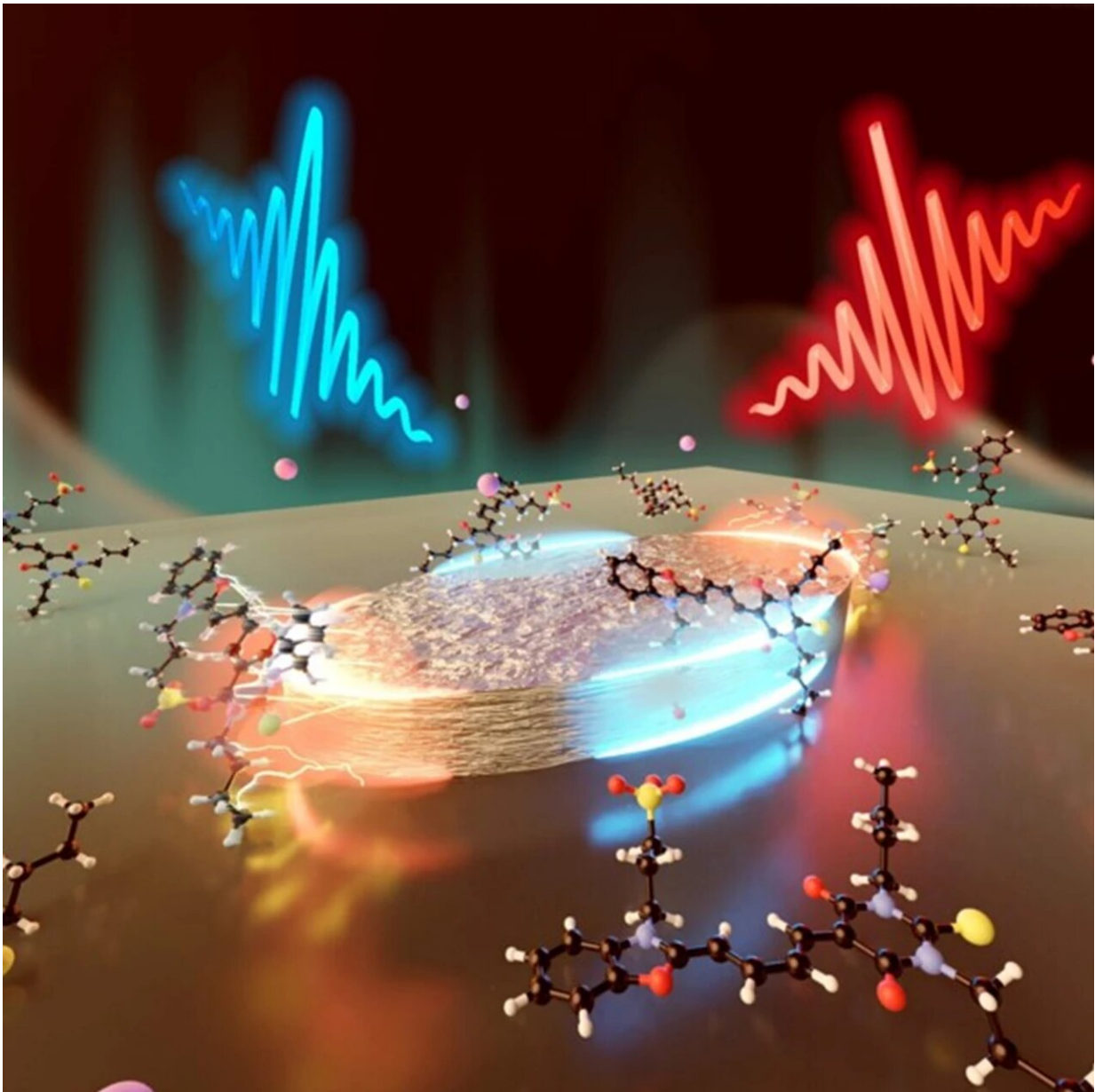


# New breakthrough shows how short pulses of light destroy particles

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An international research team is exploring how polaritons, light-matter mixed objects, respond to short pulses of light. Credit: Alexandre Dmitriev

Polaritons are a peculiar state, a kind of quasi-particles consisting of part-light and part-matter that can bring unexpected abilities to conventional chemical reactions. New research from Umeå University and others reveals that when the polaritons are hit by very short pulses of light they collapse, and from then the reaction will be completely controlled by conventional electronic transitions. The study is published in *Nature Communications*.

Matter exists in various forms, like solid or a liquid. But it can also take very unexpected forms, as for instance, when light and matter meet in a very confined space. Confining a few molecules of matter is easy, but for catching light special devices are needed, such as small nano-antennas, a bit similar to how TV-antennas of the past captured a TV-signal. But much smaller.

"Since we can produce large surfaces, covered with these antennas and, in principle, aimed at very practical future scaled-up applications of polaritonic chemistry, we are very intrigued by the fast processes that happen when these novel reactions take place on the antennas. This is important when we design the future useful and energy-efficient systems working with light and matter," says Professor Alexandre Dmitriev, University of Gothenburg, Sweden.

## **Reshuffles chemical reactions**

Once light is captured and confined by the antenna, and then placed in the same spot where some [organic molecules](#) are confined, strange new light-matter mixed objects appear: "polaritons." If these molecules take

part in some [chemical reactions](#), the reactions get completely reshuffled and can go either much slower or faster, or because the energies at which such reactions happen are different, maybe run in a way they were not supposed to run, forming new reaction products.

This fascinating field of chemistry, called "polaritonic chemistry," opens and changes the way we look at what's possible with chemistry. Since polaritons are part-light and part-matter, they can be studied using light itself as information carrier about the reaction happening when the [polariton](#) is formed.

"Pump-probe experiments employing femtosecond laser sources reveal dynamics that are otherwise not accessible to us. Such studies bridge the way to advancing chemistry to the ultrafast domain and promise many exciting applications from energy harvesting to quantum computing," says Joel Kuttruff, University of Konstanz, first author of the paper.

## **Destroyed by light pulses**

An international team of researchers from Sweden, Italy, Germany and Luxembourg, experts in different fields (nano-antennas, organic molecules, [quantum theory](#) and ultrafast optics), now reveals what happens when very short light pulses hit the polaritons in very confined spaces. It turns out, they quickly get destroyed and then the system is entirely controlled by the conventional electronic transitions in the molecules instead.

"Exotic phenomena such as the birth and collapse of these mixed matter-light states provide manifestations of the intrinsic quantum mechanical nature of our world. These are at the same time promising for new technological applications in the long run, and fascinating from a fundamental point of view," says Professor Stefano Corni, University of Padova, Italy.

This is very important knowledge when designing "polaritonic reactions." Reactions might run fast, and one might be tempted to use such short light pulses to study them, but the polaritons disappearance will strongly influence the expected results of these novel reactions. This work provides a new deeply fundamental understanding of the involved processes.

"The important aspect of this work is that it revisits what was believed well-understood. It's always crucial to deep our existing knowledge and improve our understanding. In practice, beyond new polaritonic chemistry, this work also serves to the research communities dealing with quantum chemical systems, aiming to control chemical matter and reactions at very short (femtosecond) time and very small (nanometer) size scales," says Nicolò Maccaferri at the Department of Physics at Umeå University, Sweden, and University of Luxembourg.

**More information:** Joel Kuttruff et al, Sub-picosecond collapse of molecular polaritons to pure molecular transition in plasmonic photoswitch-nanoantennas, *Nature Communications* (2023). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-023-39413-5](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-023-39413-5)

Provided by Umea University

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