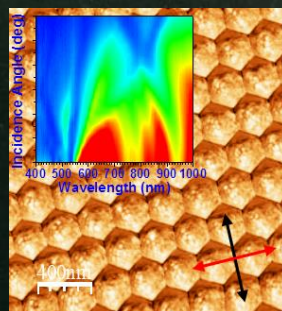


ORGANIC & HYBRID PHOTONIC CRYSTALS

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GNSR – the former GISR

C. N. R.
CONSIGLIO NAZIONALE DELLE RICERCHE
ISTITUTO DI METODOLOGIE AVANZATE INORGANICHE
AREA DELLA RICERCA DI ROMA
E
CONSORZIO ROMA RICERCHE

XIII MEETING
DEL GRUPPO NAZIONALE DI DISCUSSIONE
PER LE SPETTROSCOPIE RAMAN
E GLI EFFETTI NON LINEARI
(GNSR)

1-2 DICEMBRE 1994

AREA DELLA RICERCA DI ROMA

PROGRAMMA

COMITATO ORGANIZZATORE

Dr. **G. Mattei e L. Quagliano**
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Dr. **P. Fiordiponti**
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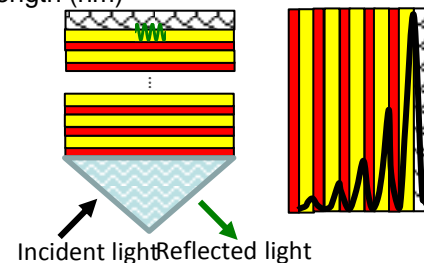
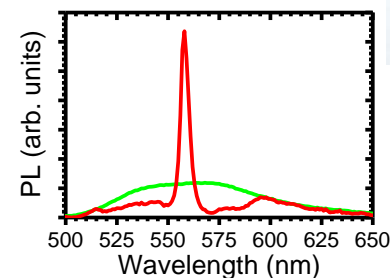
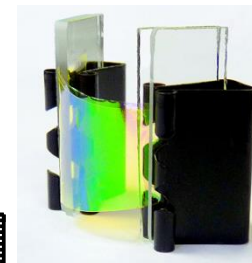
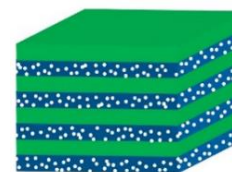
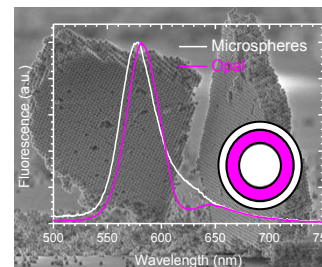
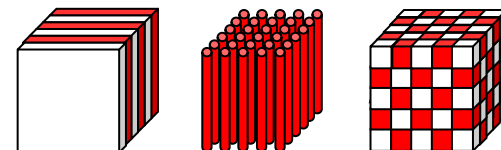
Si ringraziano per la collaborazione le Ditte:

BRUKER SPECTROSPIN ITALIANA S.r.l.
CRISEL INSTRUMENTS S.r.l.
DILOR GmbH
INSTRUMENTS S.A. ITALIA
LASER SOURCE S.r.l.

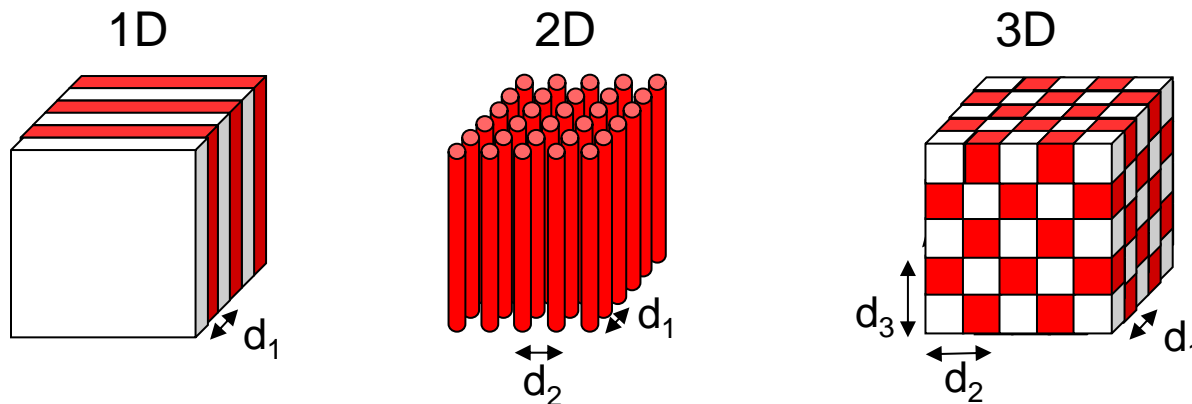
Beltramelli - Tel. e Fax 06/50.99.09

TALK OUTLINE

- Introduction to Photonic Crystals
- Fluorescence Enhancement in Engineered Opals
- Hybrid Plasmonic-Photonic systems (2D-3D)
- All-Polymer Distributed Bragg Reflector Sensors
- Polymer & Hybrid Microcavities for Lasing & Switching
- Bloch Surface Waves: Polaritons & Light Localization



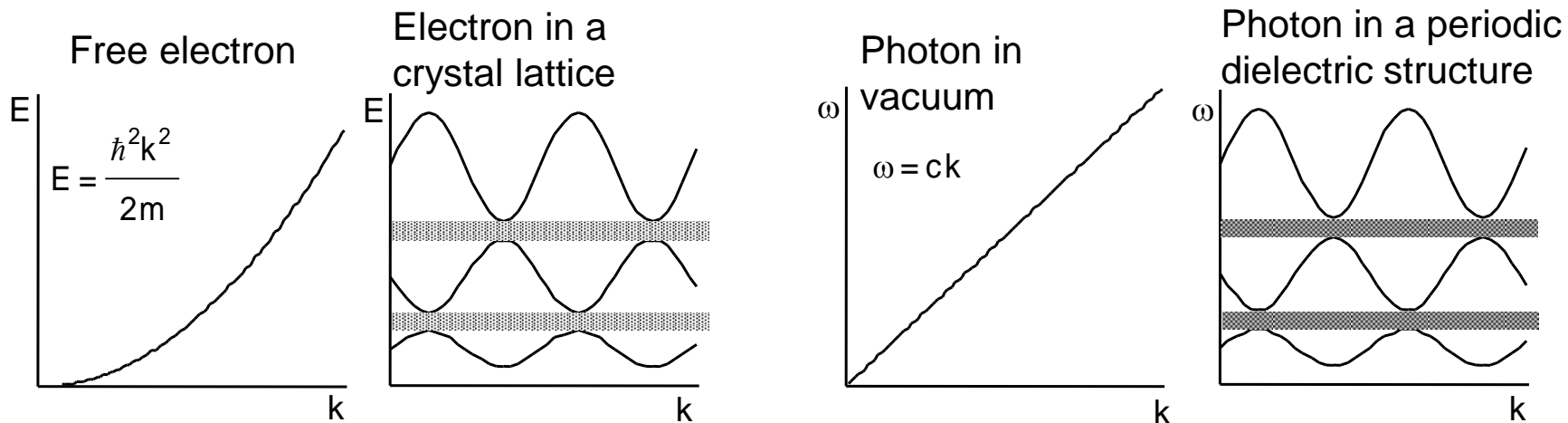
PHOTONIC CRYSTALS



$d_j \gg a_0$ (Bohr's radius)
 $d_j \sim \lambda$ of visible light

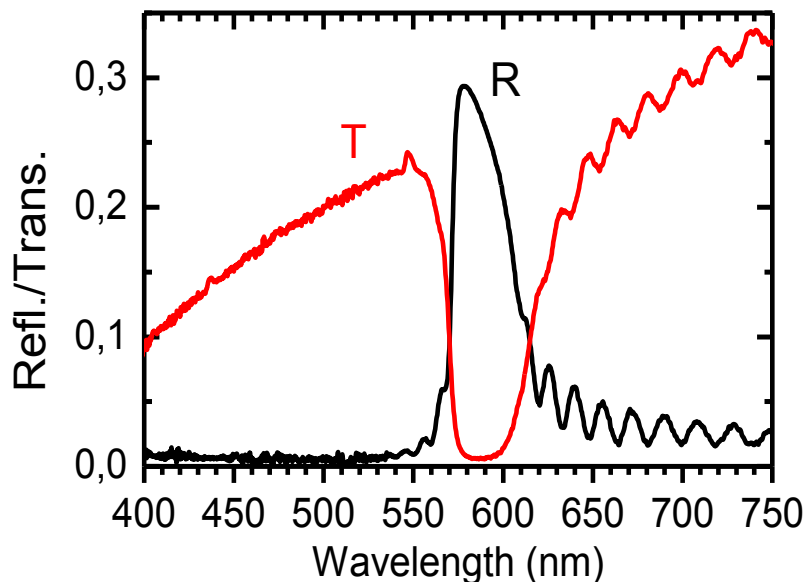
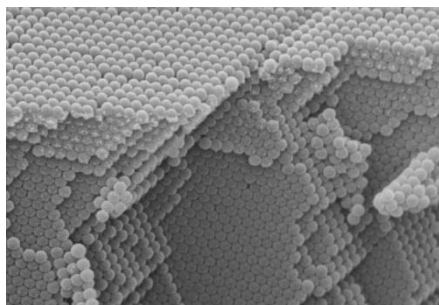


The dielectric constant (ϵ) must be considered (dielectric lattice)



OPTICAL EFFECTS IN PHOTONIC CRYSTALS

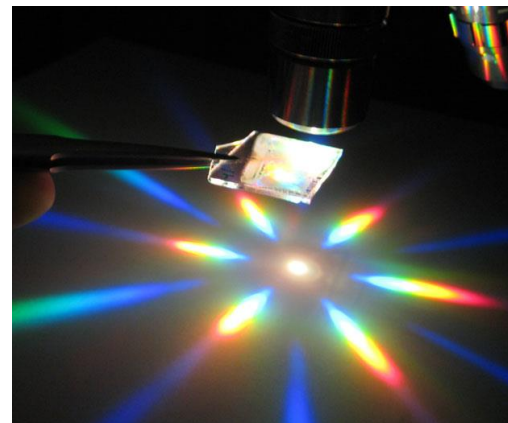
polystyrene opal film (Ø 260 nm)



STRONG LIGHT DIFFRACTION EFFECTS

- Bright colors.
- Iridescence (color change by orientation).
- Chromatic effects depend on the dielectric environment - applied stimuli.

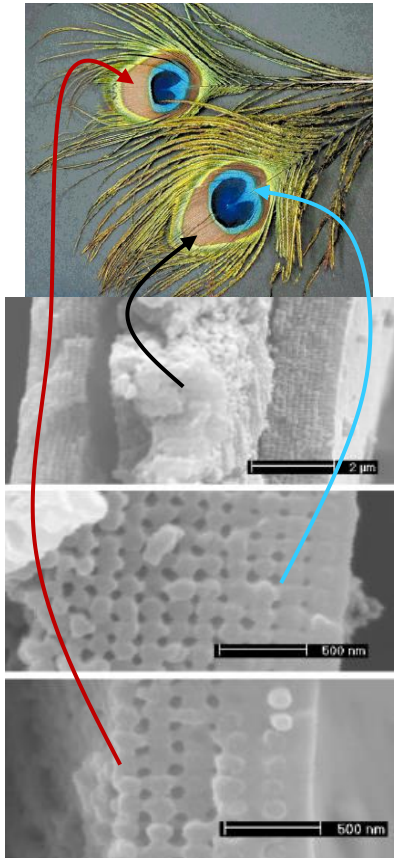
$$\lambda = 2D \sqrt{n_{eff}^2 - \sin^2 \theta} \quad D = a \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$



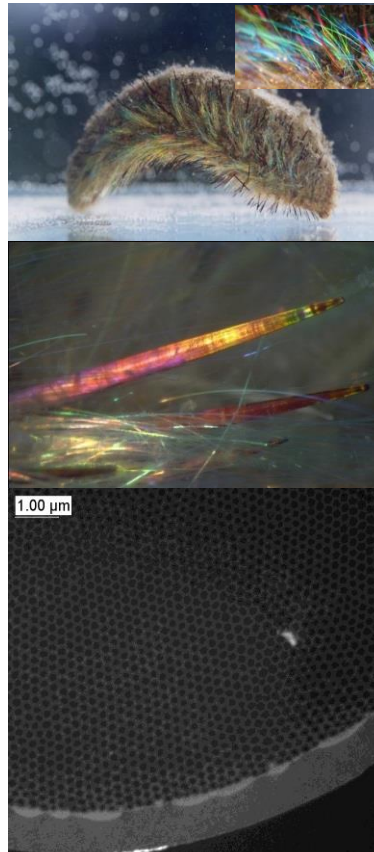
- Photons having energy within the PBG cannot propagate into the PhC being backward diffracted.
- Dielectric lattice geometry and dielectric contrast allow to engineer the PBG.

E. Pavarini, Phys. Rev. B72, 045102 (05)

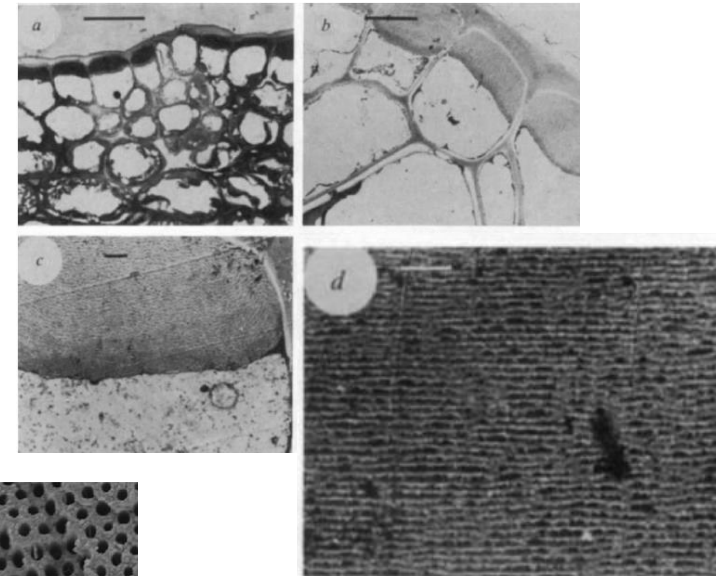
NATURAL PHOTONIC CRYSTALS



Peacock feathers



Sea mouse



Photonic berries
(Elaeocarpus fruits)

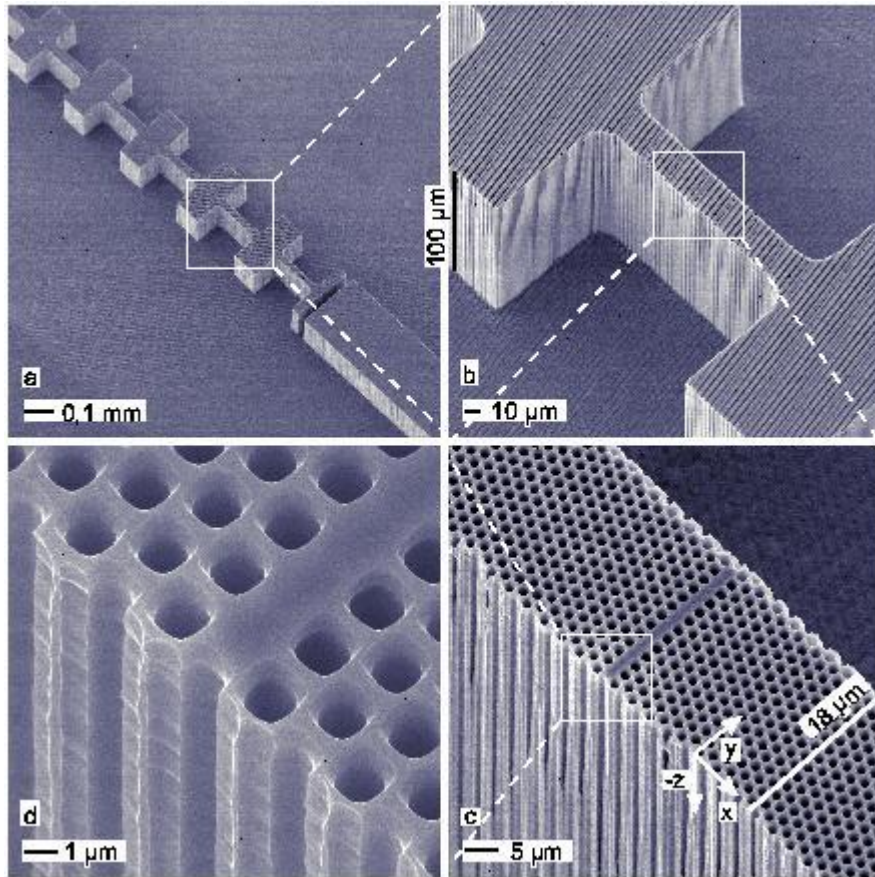
PHOTONIC FOODS



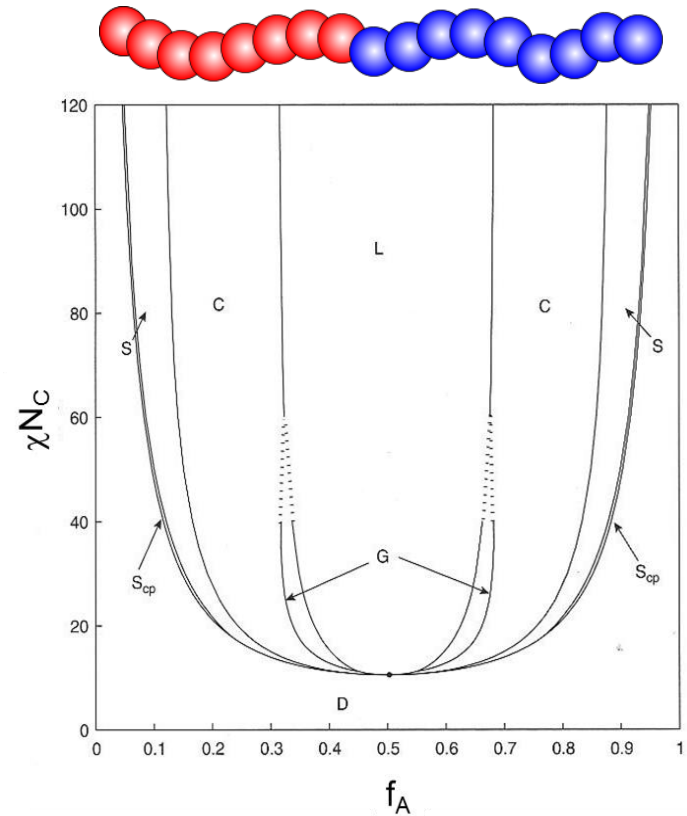
Photonic™ Chocolate, © morphotonix

PHOTONIC CRYSTALS GROWTH

Inorganic materials
TOP-DOWN



Organic materials
BOTTOM-UP

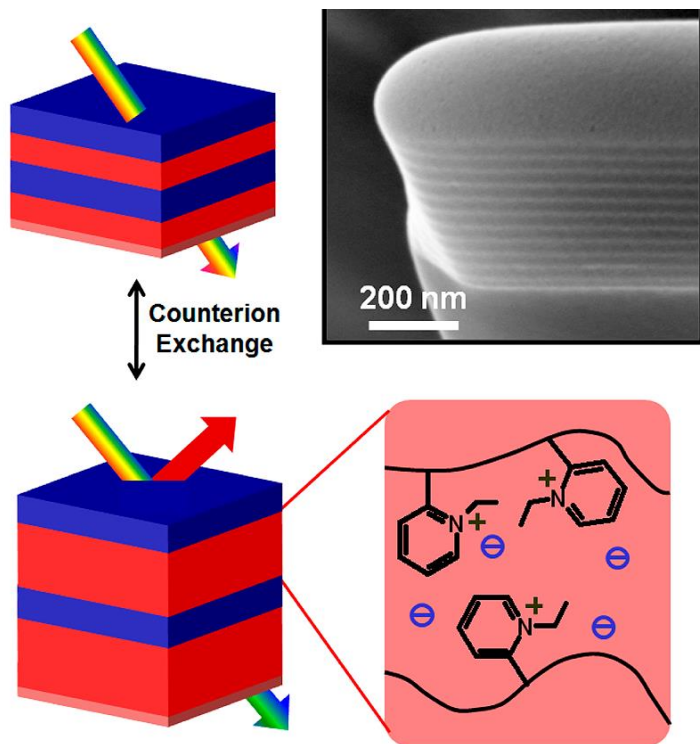


F. Müller et al., J. Porous Mater. 7, 1/2/3, S. 201 (00)

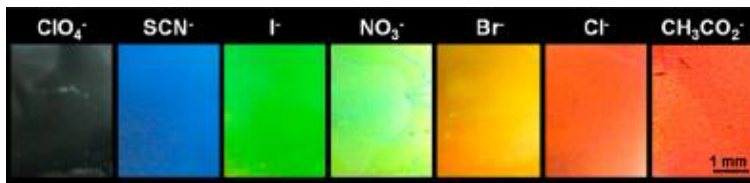
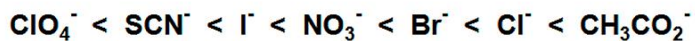
E.L. Thomas group. Polymer 44, 6725 (03)

POLYMER PHOTONIC CRYSTALS @ WORK

Polymer photonic crystal sensors

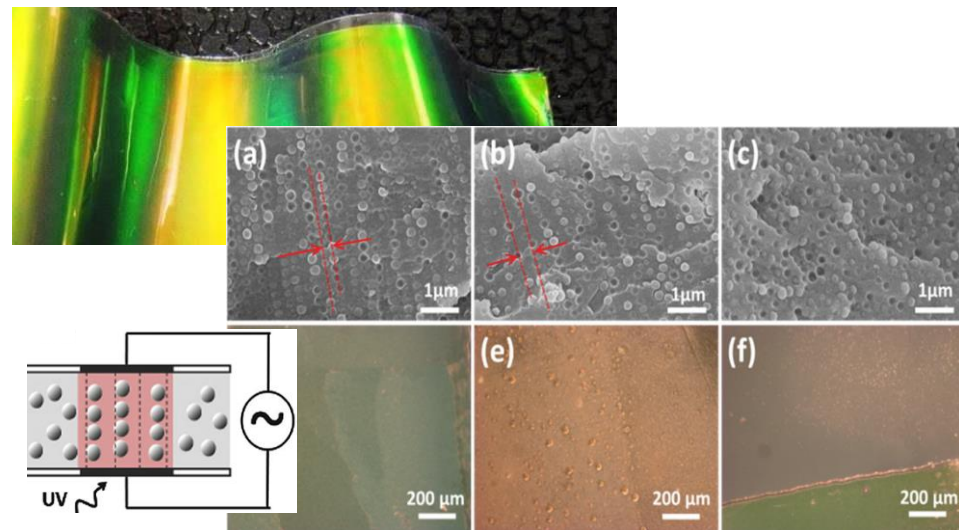


- Order of Hydration Energy in a Variety of Anions



E.L. Thomas group, ACS Nano 6, 8933 (12)

Polymer opals fabric



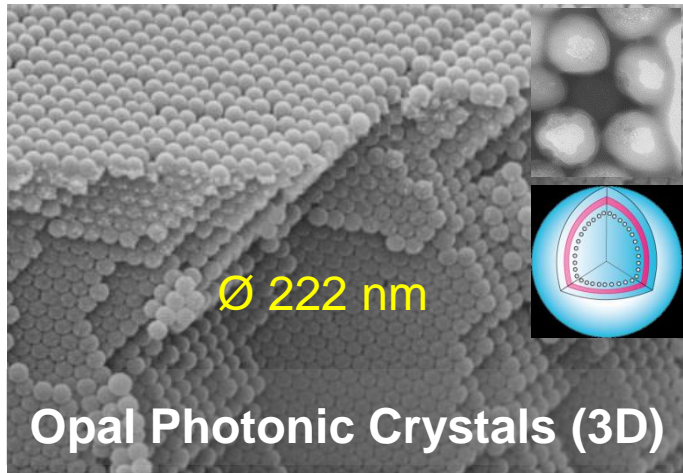
<http://www.np.phy.cam.ac.uk/research-themes/polymer-opals>

Adv. Engin. Mater. 15, 948 (13)

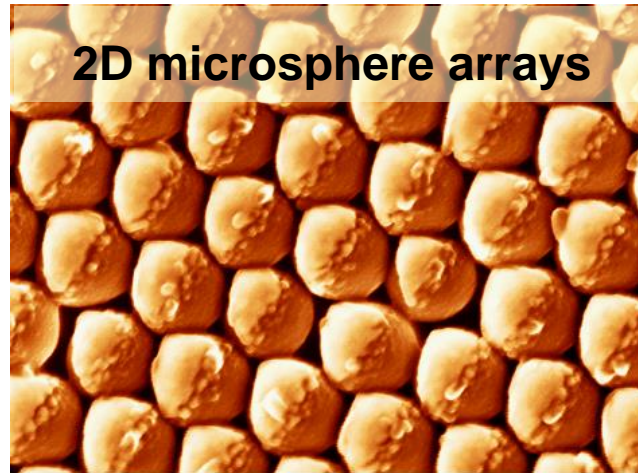


<http://www.thegenteel.com/articles/design/rainbow-winters>

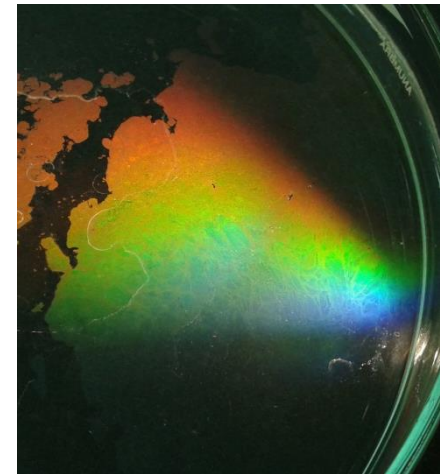
PHOTONIC CRYSTAL IN GENOVA



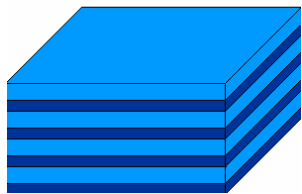
L. Berti, J. Phys. Chem. C114, 2403 (10)
 D. Antonioli et al., Polym. Int. 4206 (12)
 K. Sparnacci et al., J. Nanomat. 2012, 980541 (12)
 D. Comoretto et al. Polym. Comp., 34, 1443 (13)
 F. Di Stasio et al. APL. Materials 1, 042116 (13)



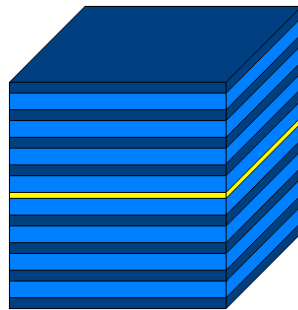
V. Robbiano et al. Adv. Optical Mater. 1, 389 (13)
 A. Belardini et al. Adv. Optical Mater. 2, 208 (14)



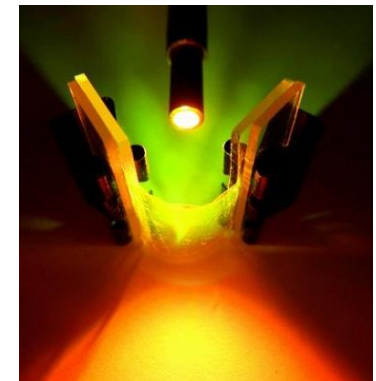
Polymer multilayers and microcavities (1D)



Distributed Bragg Reflectors (DBR)



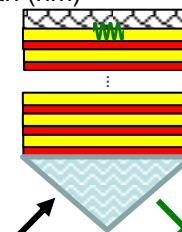
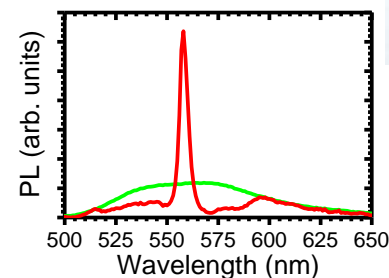
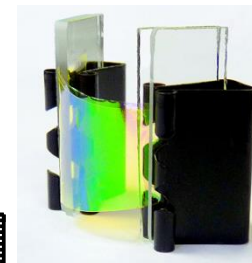
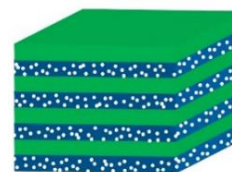
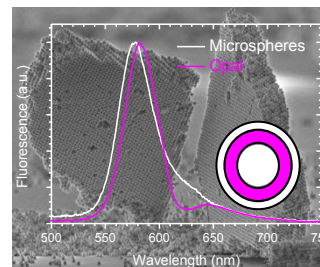
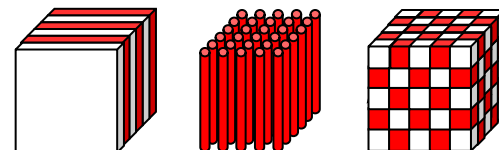
Microcavity



L. Frezza et al., J. Phys. Chem. C115, 19939 (11)
 G. Canazza et al. Laser Phys. Lett. 11, 035804 (14)
 S. Pirrotta et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. 104, 051111 (14)
 C. Toccafondi et al. J. Mater. Chem. 2, 4692 (14)

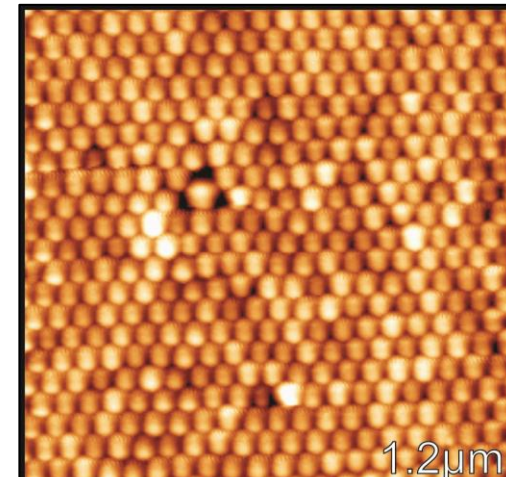
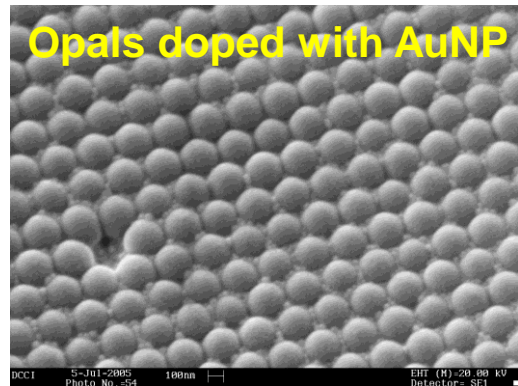
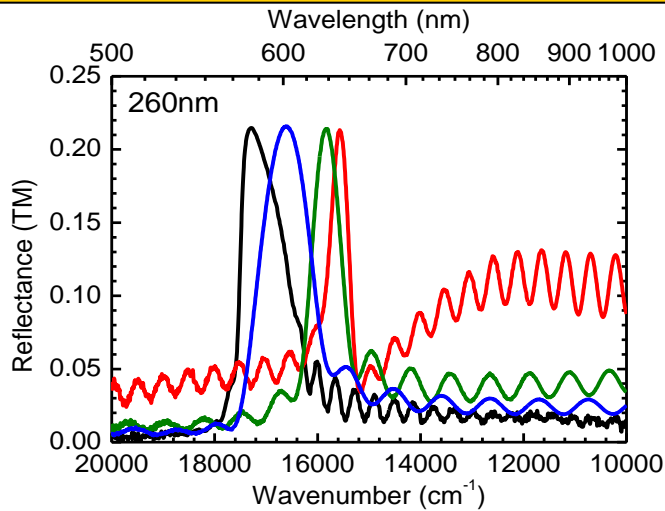
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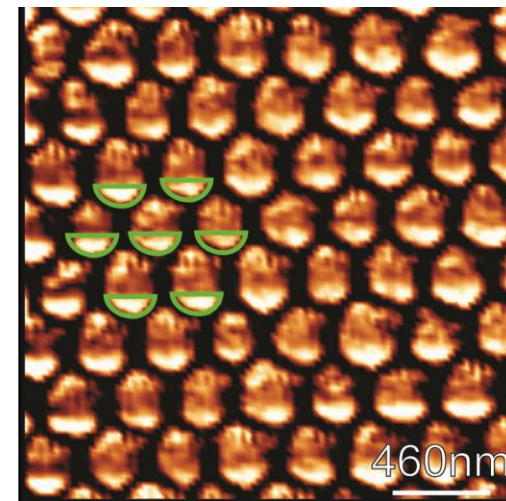


Incident light Reflected light

HYBRID PLASMONIC-PHOTONIC SYSTEMS



Nanocrescents@Opals



V. Robbiano et al. Adv. Optical Mater. 1, 389 (13)

A. Belardini et al. Adv. Optical Mater. 2, 208 (14)

Bare Opals: Phys. Rev. B72, 045102 (05)

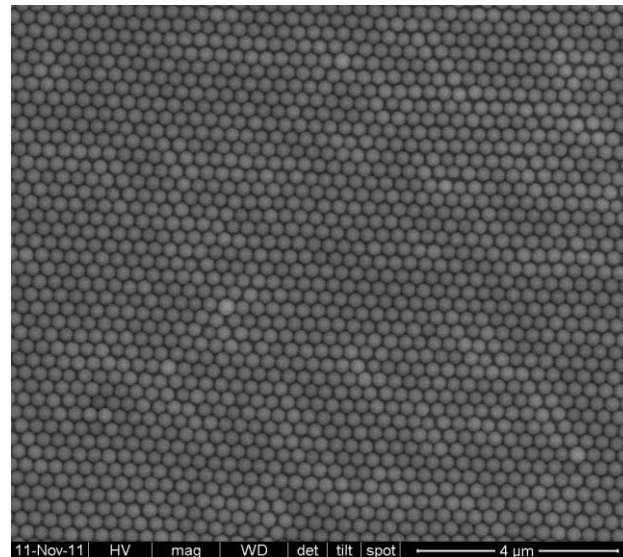
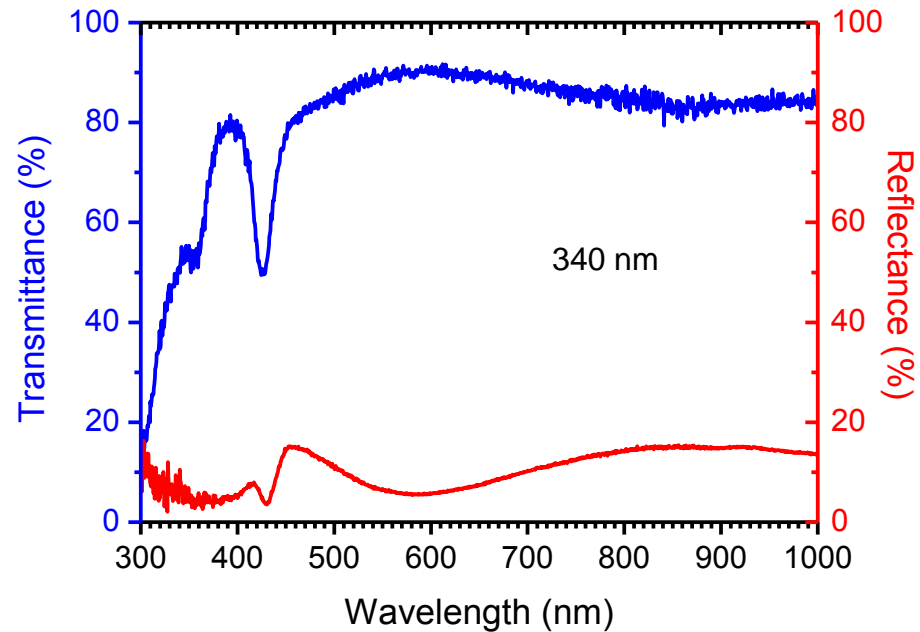
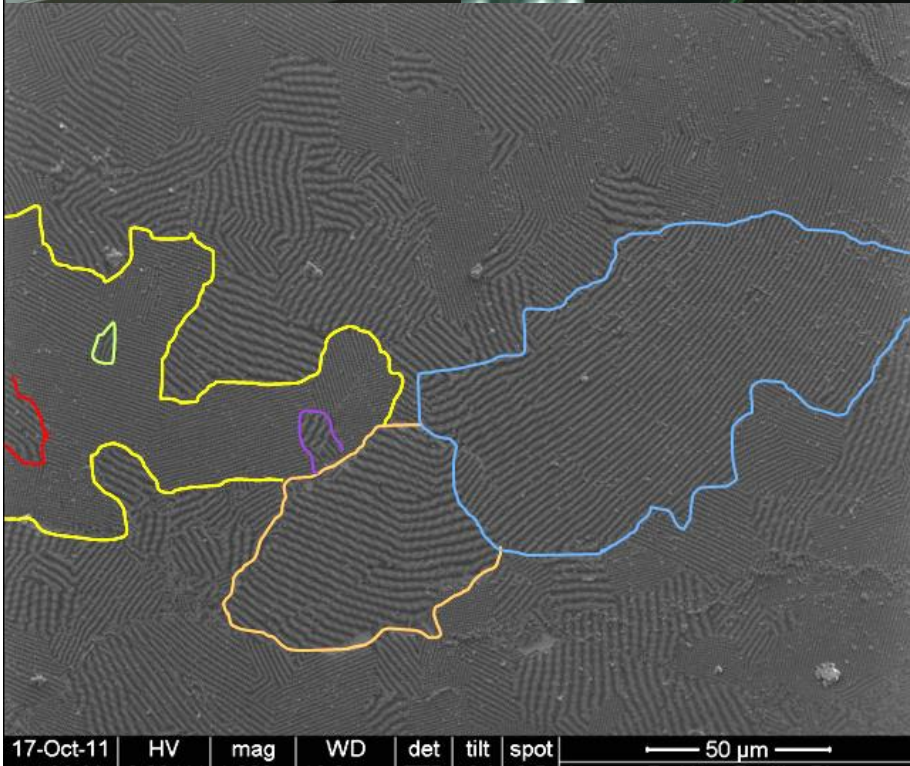
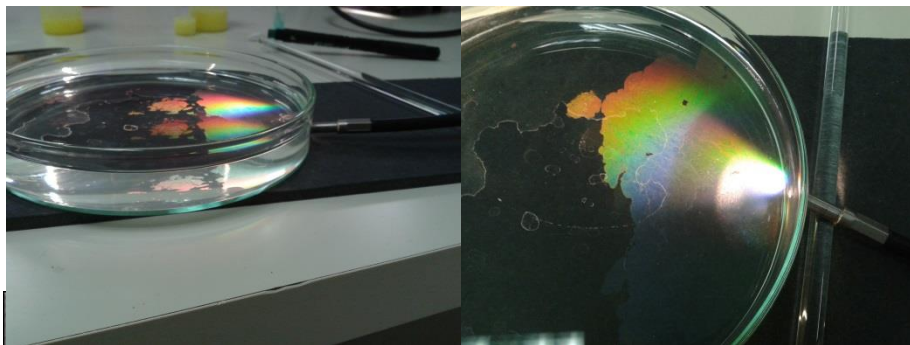
Gold nanoparticles doped opals

Optical Switching: Adv. Funct. Mater. 17, 2779 (07)

Light Localization: J. Phys. Chem. C, 112, 6293 (08)

Fine Band Gap Tuning: Appl. Phys. Lett. 93, 091111 (08)

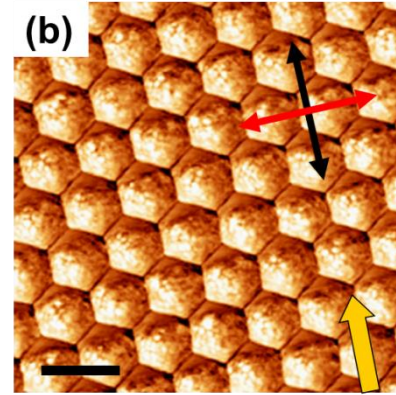
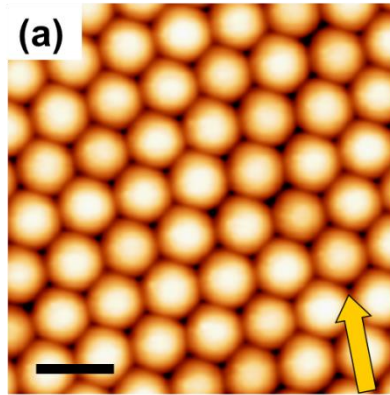
MICROSPHERE MONOLAYERS



V. Robbiano et al. Adv. Optical Mater. 1, 389 (13)

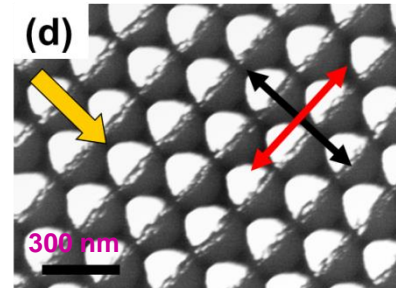
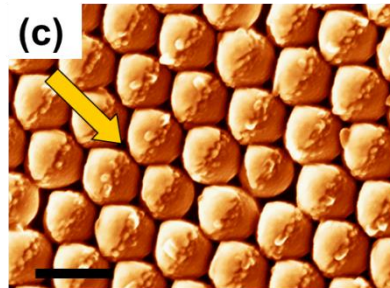
NANOCRESCENTS ON MONOLAYER

AFM topography
(intermittent contact)

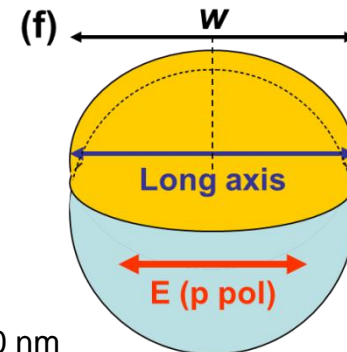
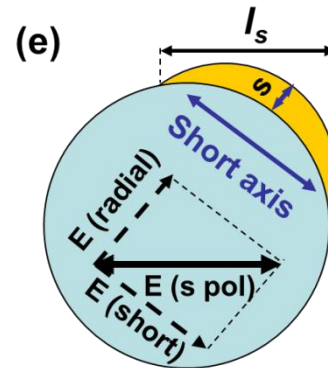


AFM
(phase-contrast)

SEM
(secondary electrons)



SEM
(back-scattering)



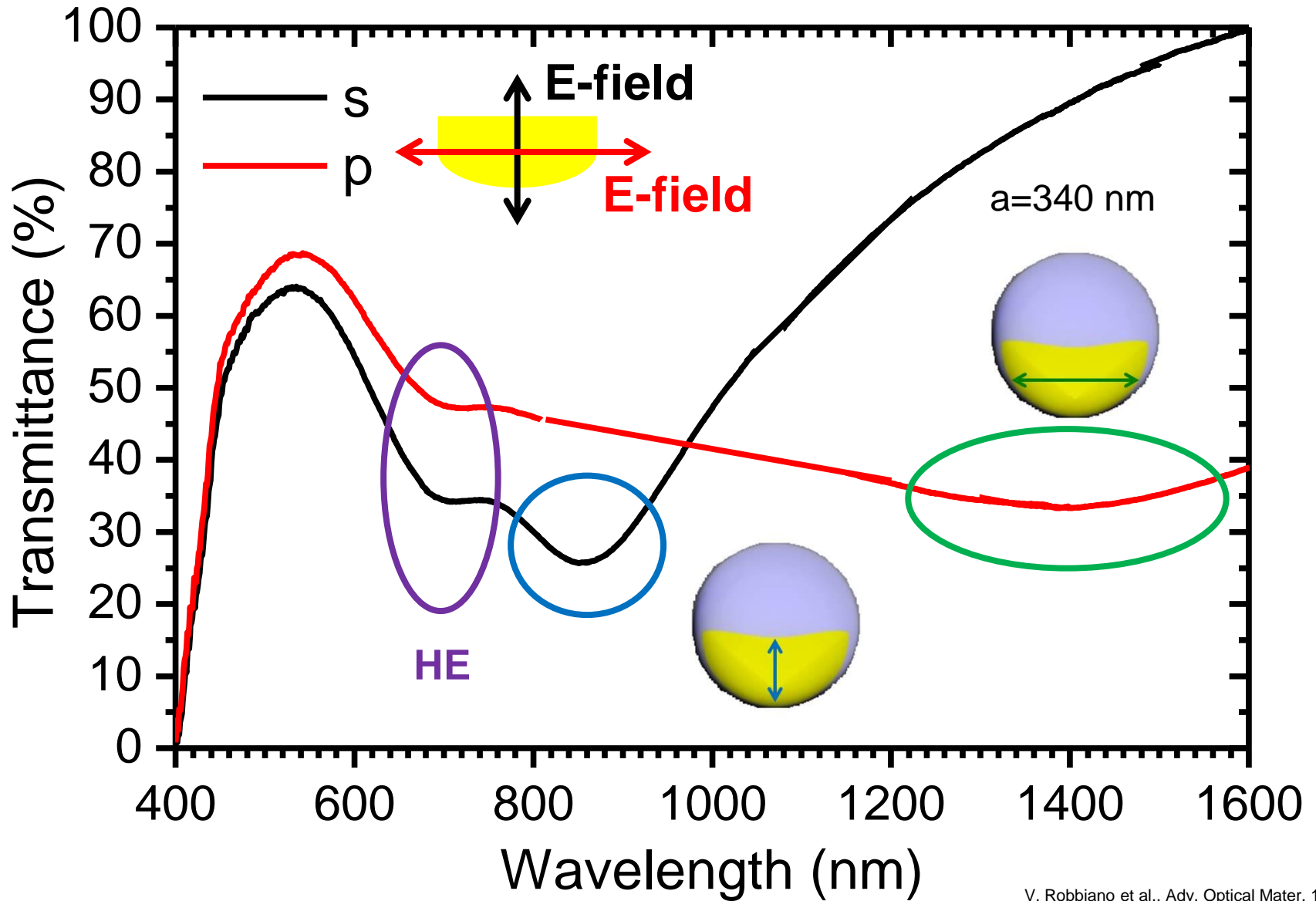
Ø 260 nm

Microsphere diameter [nm]	w [nm]	l _s [nm]	s [nm]
260	231 ± 11	198 ± 10	34 ± 2
340	302 ± 15	250 ± 13	34 ± 2
426	378 ± 19	304 ± 15	34 ± 2

- Grazing (20°) evaporation incidence.
- Polycrystalline Au.
- Disconnected crescents.
- Strongly anisotropical system (long axis: diameter; short axis: arc; variable cortex thickness).
- Curved crescents.

• The morphological analysis suggests the assignment of plasmonic modes

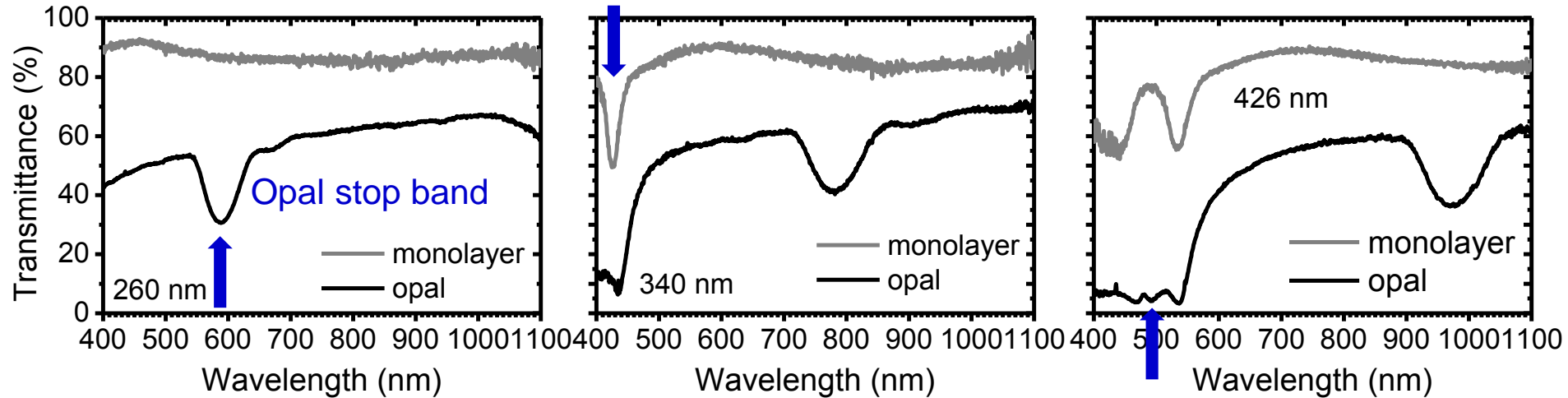
OPTICAL RESPONSE OF NANOCRESCENTS



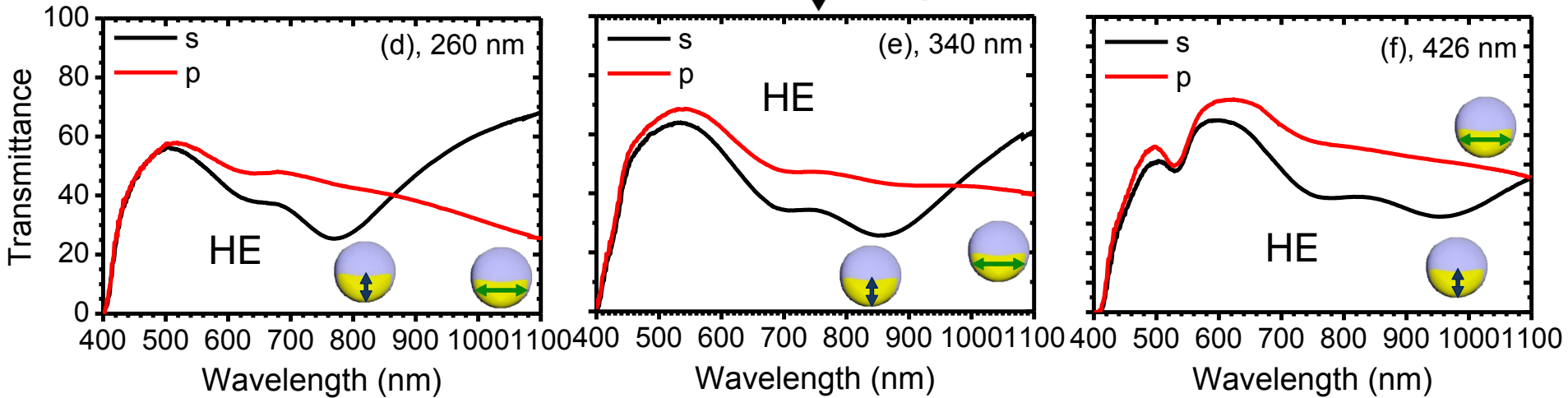
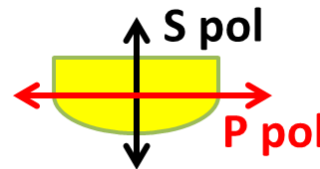
V. Robbiano et al., Adv. Optical Mater. 1, 389 (13)

MONOLAYER vs OPAL vs NANOCRESCENTS

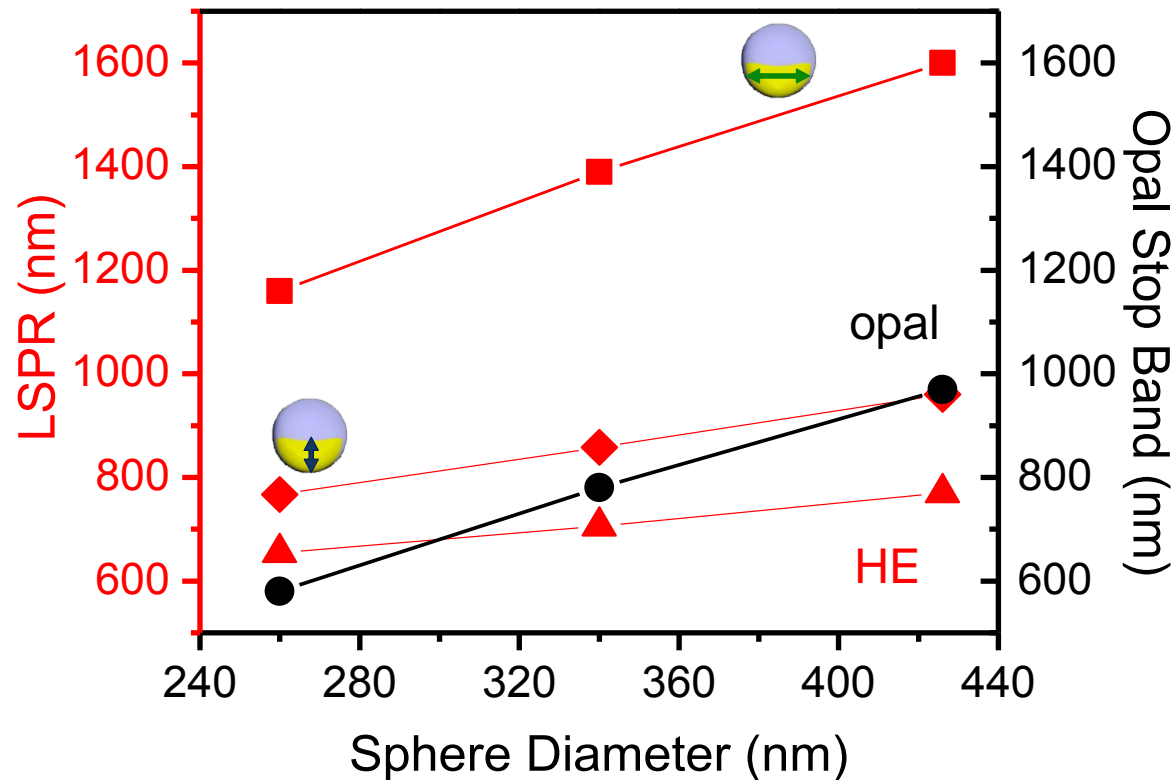
Forward diffraction



Van Hove-like modes



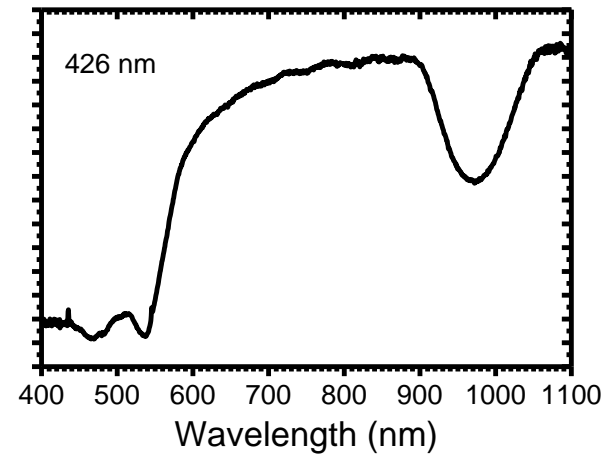
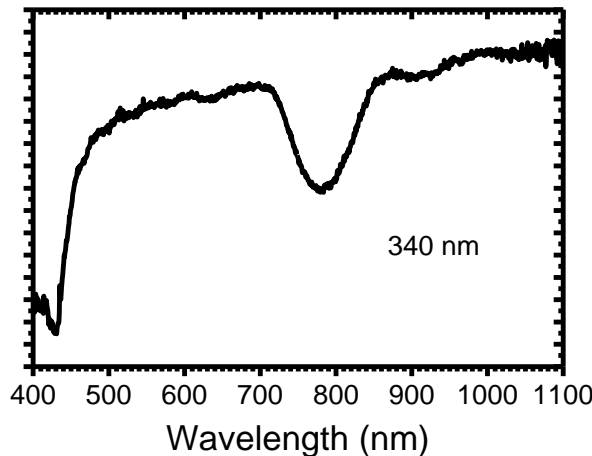
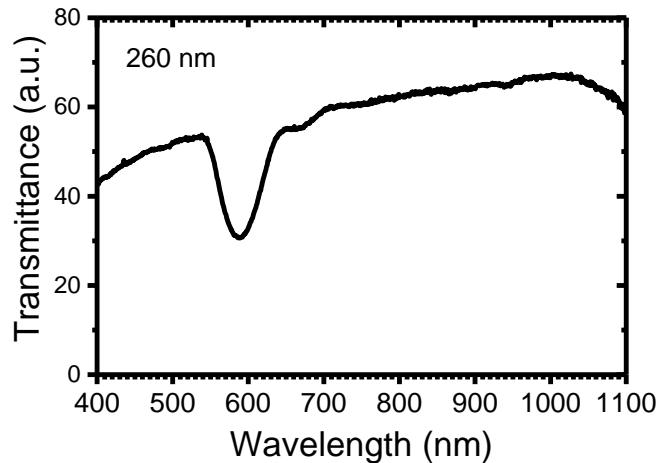
SCALING PROPERTIES OF NANOCRESCENTS



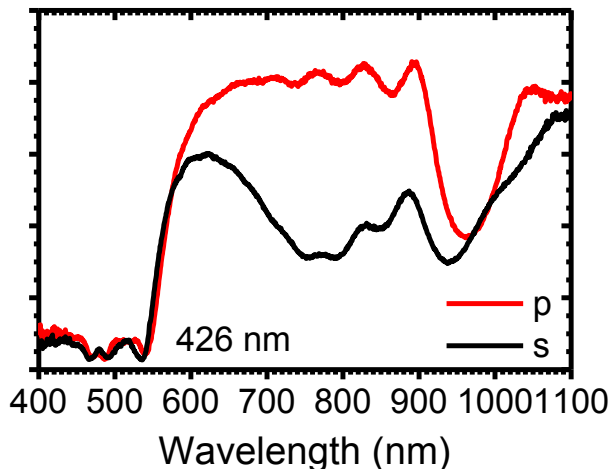
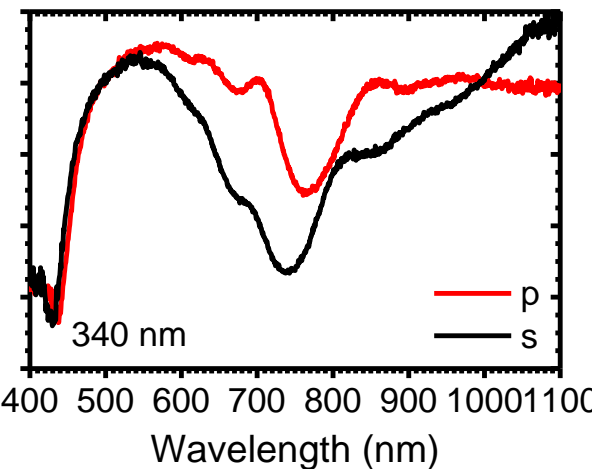
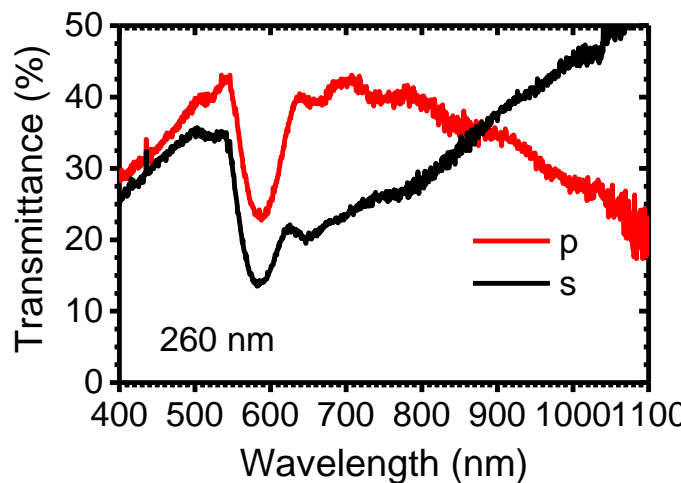
- **Opal stop band and LSPR along the long axis** have almost the same scaling thus making impossible their spectral overlap.
- Resonances along the **nanocrescent short axis** and the **HE** have a **reduced dependence on microsphere diameter**:
- **Overlap is expected in particular for light polarised along the short nanocrescent axis (S).**

OPALS vs NANOCRESCENTS@OPALS

OPALS

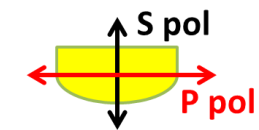
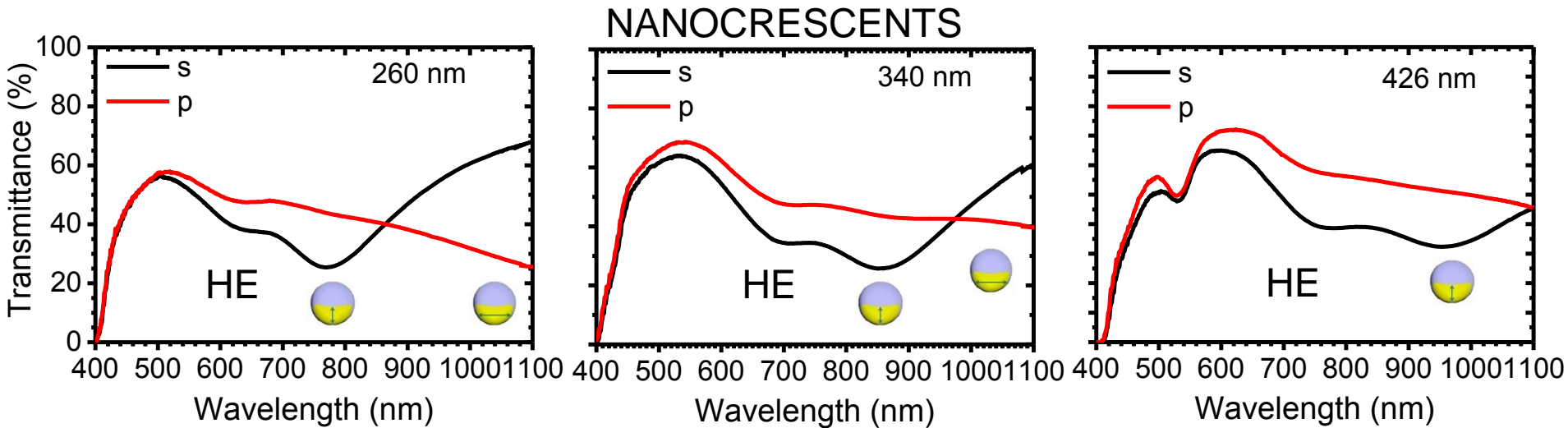


NANOCRESCENTS @ OPALS

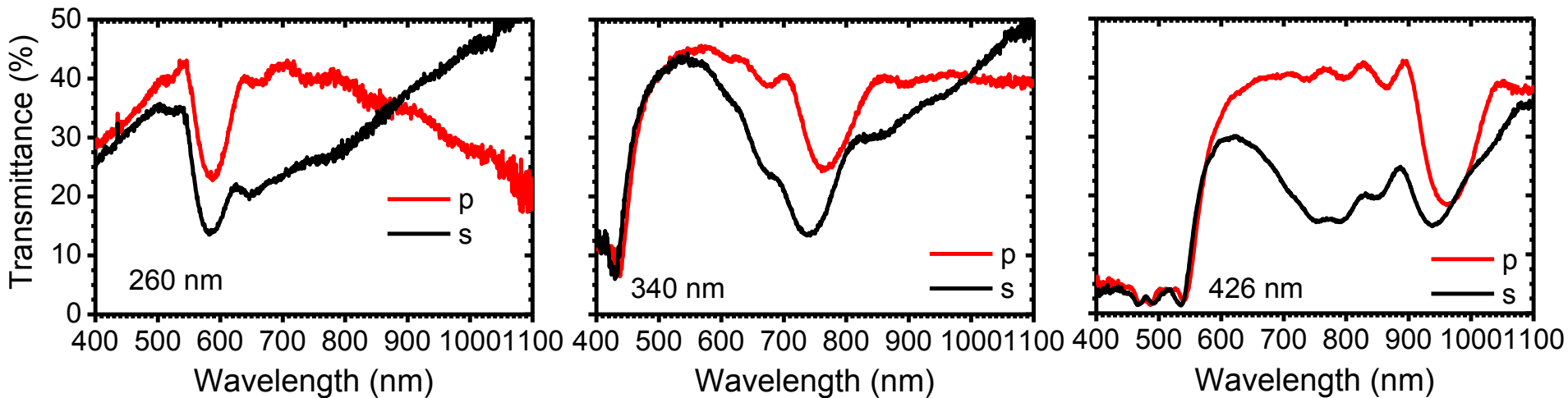


- depending on microsphere diameter and light polarization (S), a “mixing” between the PhC modes and the LSPR can be suggested.

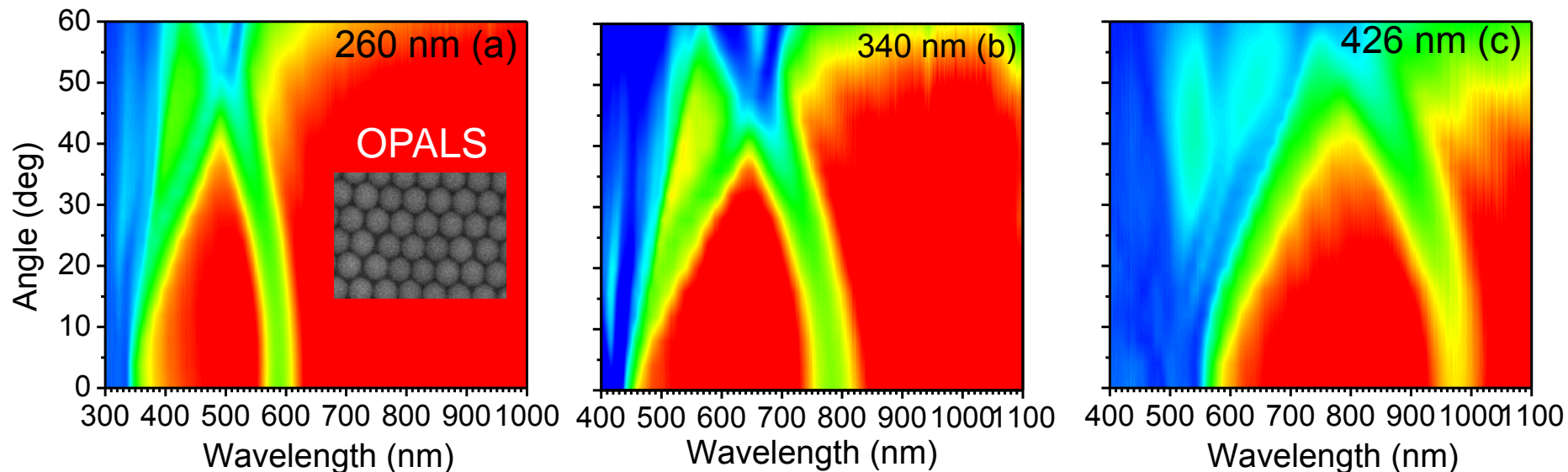
NANOCRESCENTS vs NANOCRESCENTS@OPAL



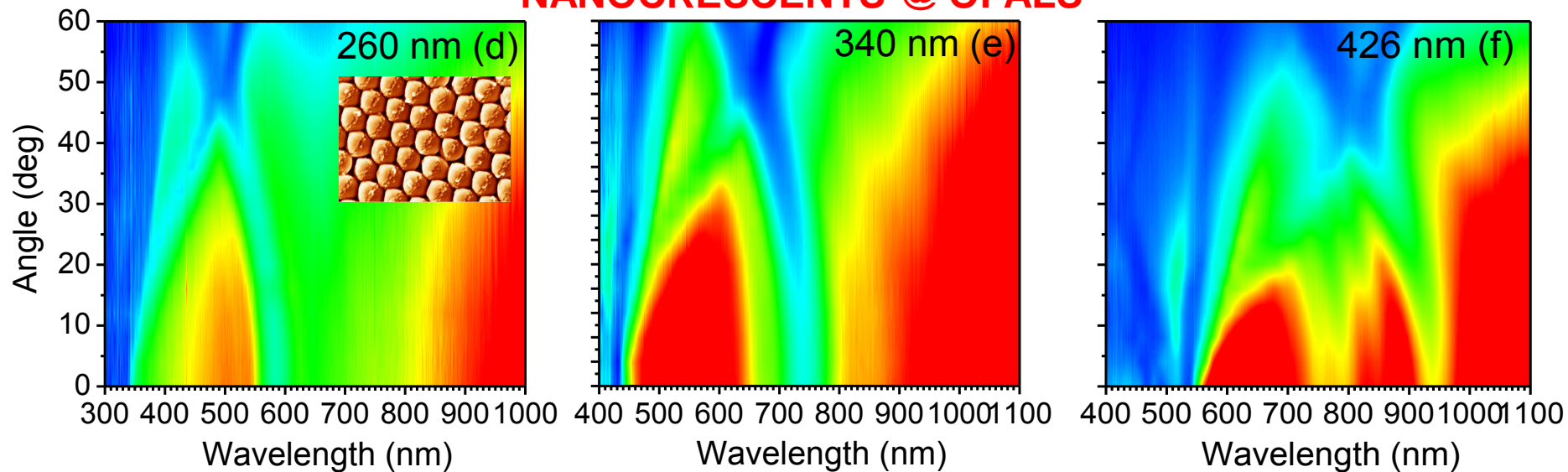
NANOCRESCENTS @ OPALS



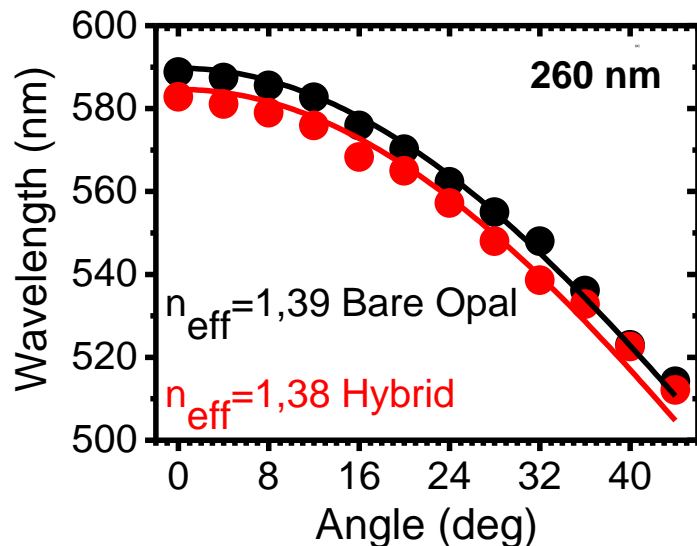
OPALS & NANOCRESCENTS@OPALS



NANOCRESCENTS @ OPALS

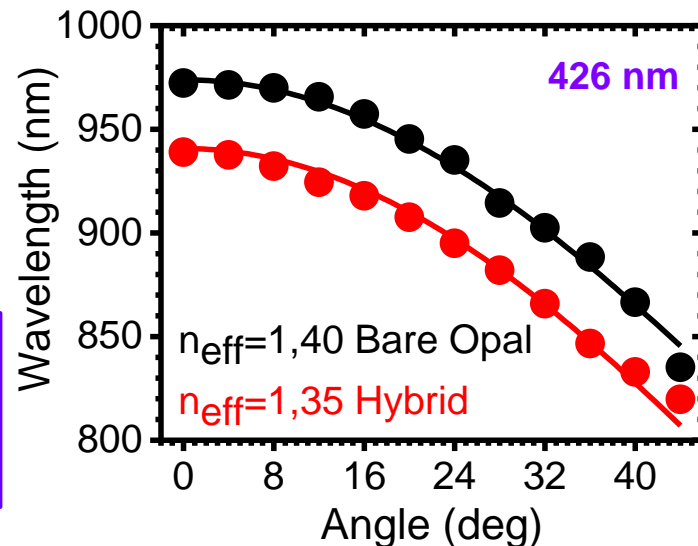


DISPERSION PROPERTIES OF HYBRID SYSTEM



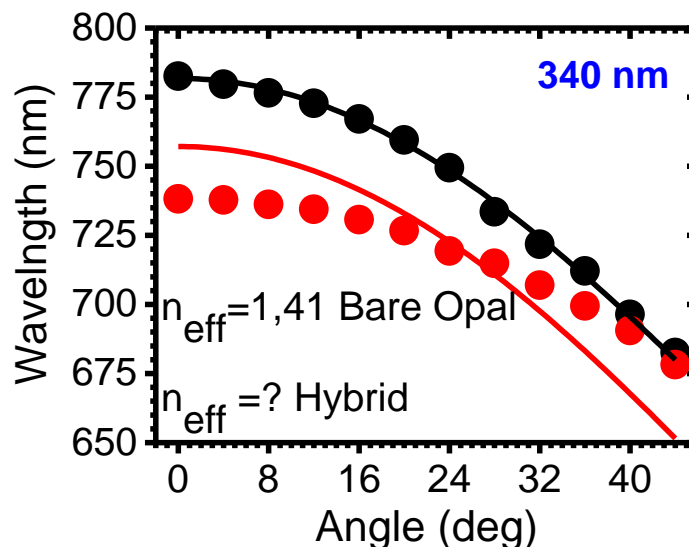
- No spectral shift
- Unchanged dispersion

- Spectral Shift
- Unchanged dispersion



$$m\lambda = 2D \sqrt{n_{eff}^2 - \sin^2\vartheta}$$

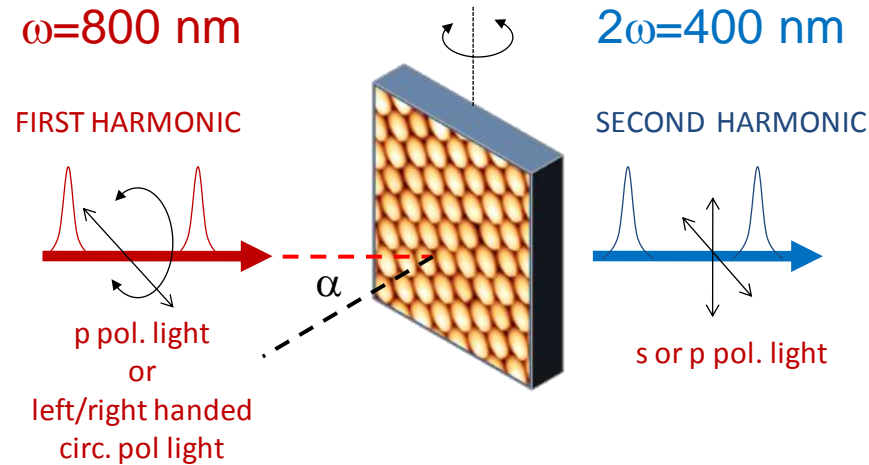
$$D = a \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$



- Spectral shift
- Strongly modified dispersion

- Photons lose their wavevector dependence by transferring it to localised plasmons.
- **An HYBRID PLASMONIC-PHOTONIC EXCITATION is created.**

SECOND HARMONIC GENERATION CIRCULAR DICHROISM IN NANOCRESCENTS

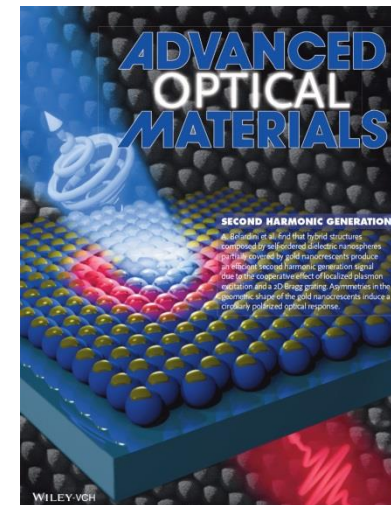
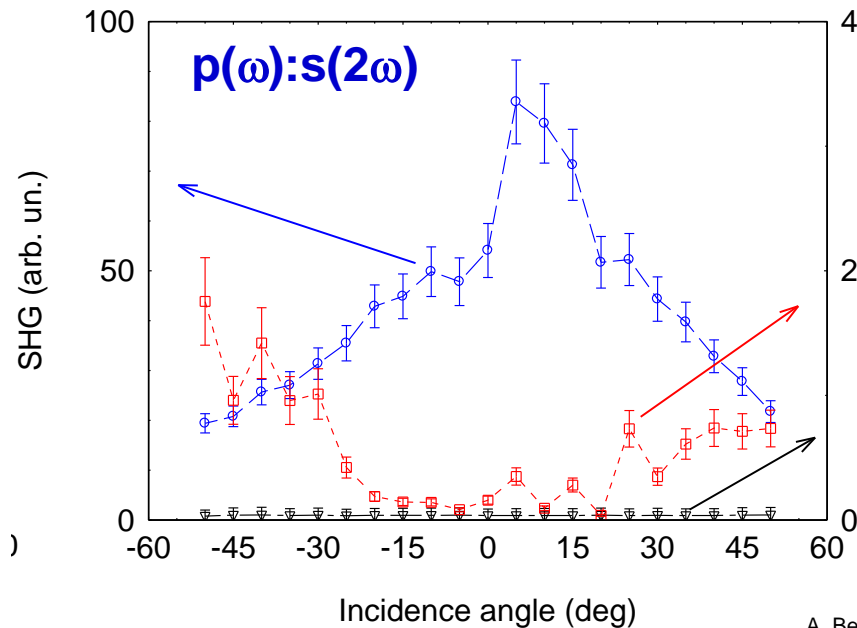


Sample 2: 340 nm + gold nanocrescents

Sample 4: 340 nm nanocrescents

Sample 5: gold film

Anisotropical response strongly dependent on the microsphere diameter

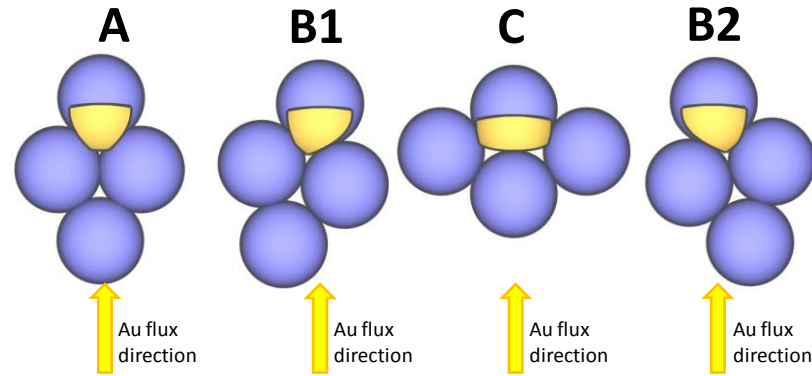


A. Belardini et al. Adv. Optical Mater. 2, 208 (14)

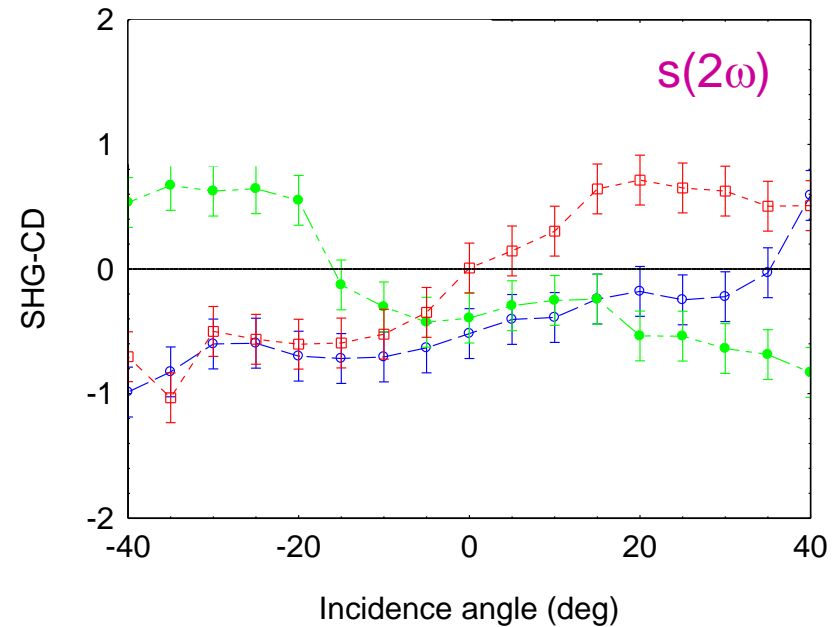
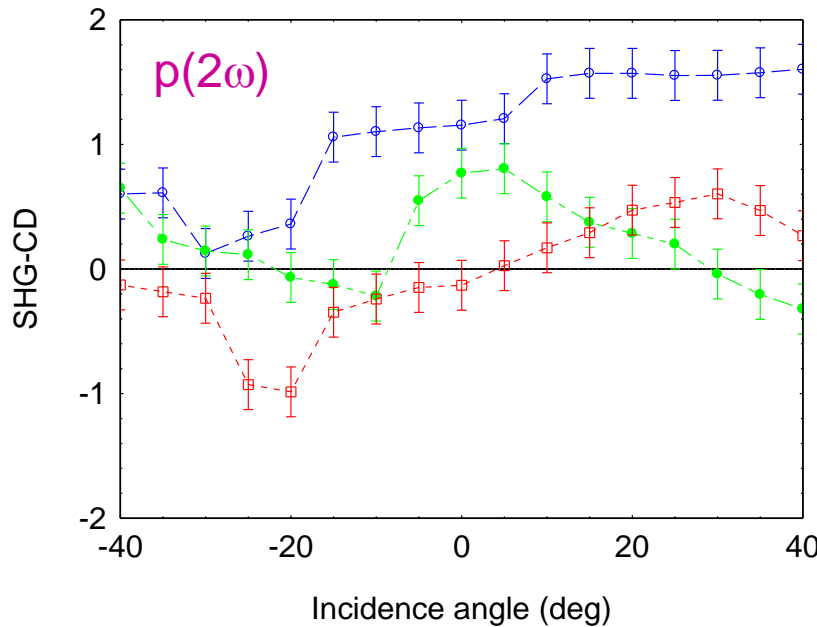
SECOND HARMONIC GENERATION CIRCULAR DICHROISM IN NANOCRESCENTS

A. Belardini et al. Adv. Optical Mater. 2, 208 (14)

Sample 1: 260 nm + gold nanocrescents
 Sample 2: 340 nm + gold nanocrescents
 Sample 3: 426 nm + gold nanocrescents



$$SHG-CD = \frac{I_L^{2\omega} - I_R^{2\omega}}{(I_L^{2\omega} + I_R^{2\omega})/2}$$



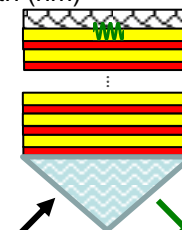
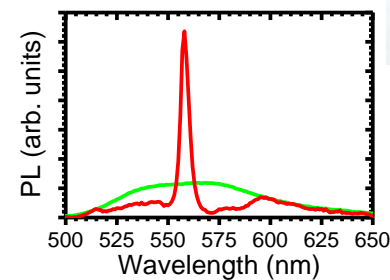
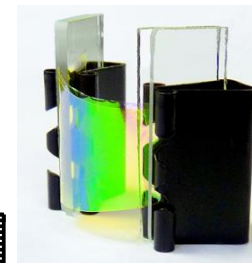
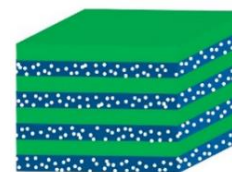
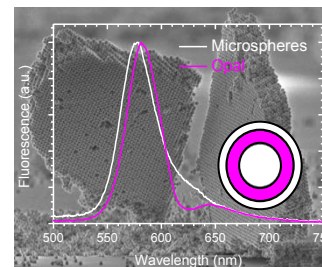
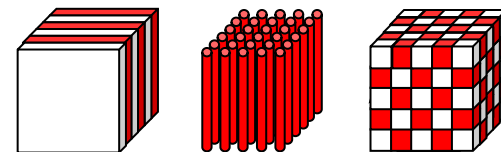
260 nm, chirality $\theta=0^\circ$

340 nm, chirality $\theta=0^\circ$

426 nm, chirality only for $\theta \neq 0^\circ$

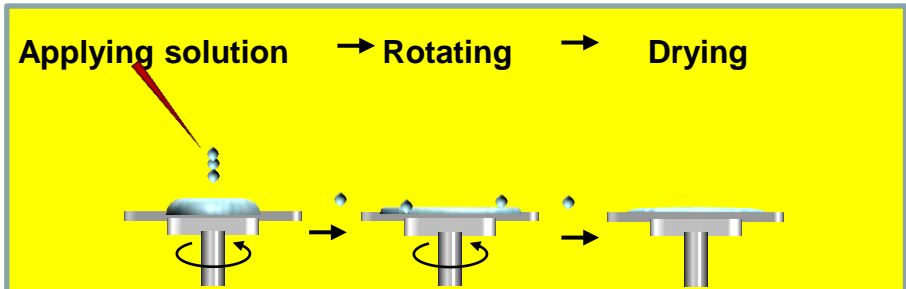
TALK OUTLINE

- Introduction to Photonic Crystals
- Fluorescence Enhancement in Engineered Opals
- Hybrid Plasmonic-Photonic systems (2D-3D)
- All-Polymer Distributed Bragg Reflector Sensors
- Polymer & Hybrid Microcavities for Lasing & Switching
- Bloch Surface Waves: Polaritons & Light Localization

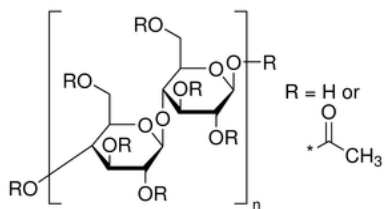


Incident light Reflected light

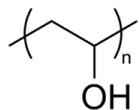
SPIN CAST 1D POLYMER PHOTONIC CRYSTALS



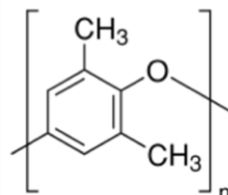
L. Frezza et al., J. Phys. Chem. C115, 19939 (11)
G. Canazza et al. Laser Physics Lett. 11, 035804 (14).



Cellulose Acetate
(CA, n= 1,47)

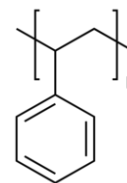


Poly(vinyl alcohol)
(PVA, n= 1,5)

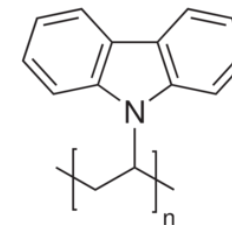


Poly(phenylene-oxide)
(PPO, n= 1,57)

G. Guerra - Salerno

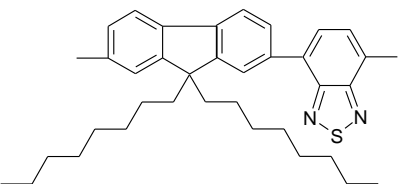


Polystyrene
(PS, n= 1,59)

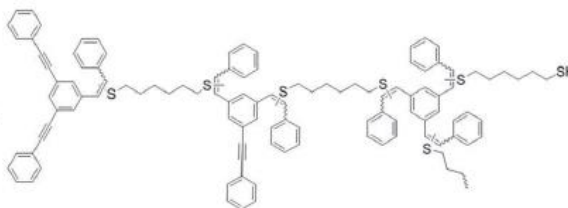


Poly(vinyl carbazole)
(PVK, n=1.67)

Fluorescence



Poly(9,9-di-n-octylfluorene-alt-benzothiadiazole) (F8BT)

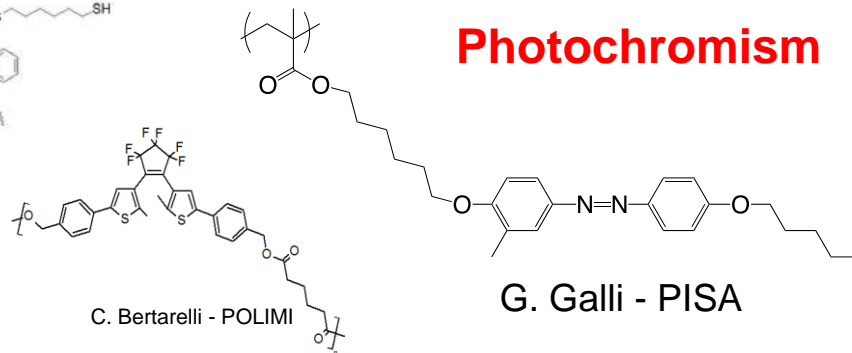


Branched
Poly(vinylsulfide)
(n > 1,7)

B. Voit - Dresden



CdSe: CdS
dot@rod



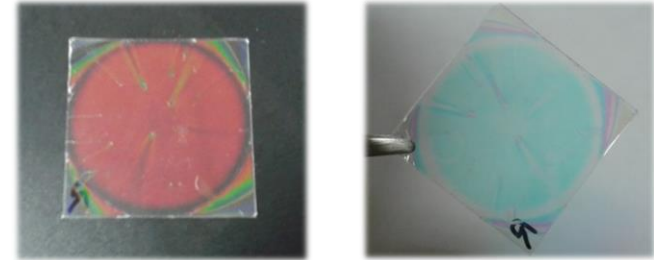
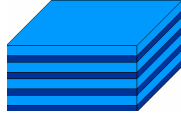
Photochromism

C. Bertarelli - POLIMI

G. Galli - PISA

SPIN CAST 1D POLYMER PHOTONIC CRYSTALS

- 1D polymer PhC



Multilayers = Distributed Bragg Reflectors (DBR).

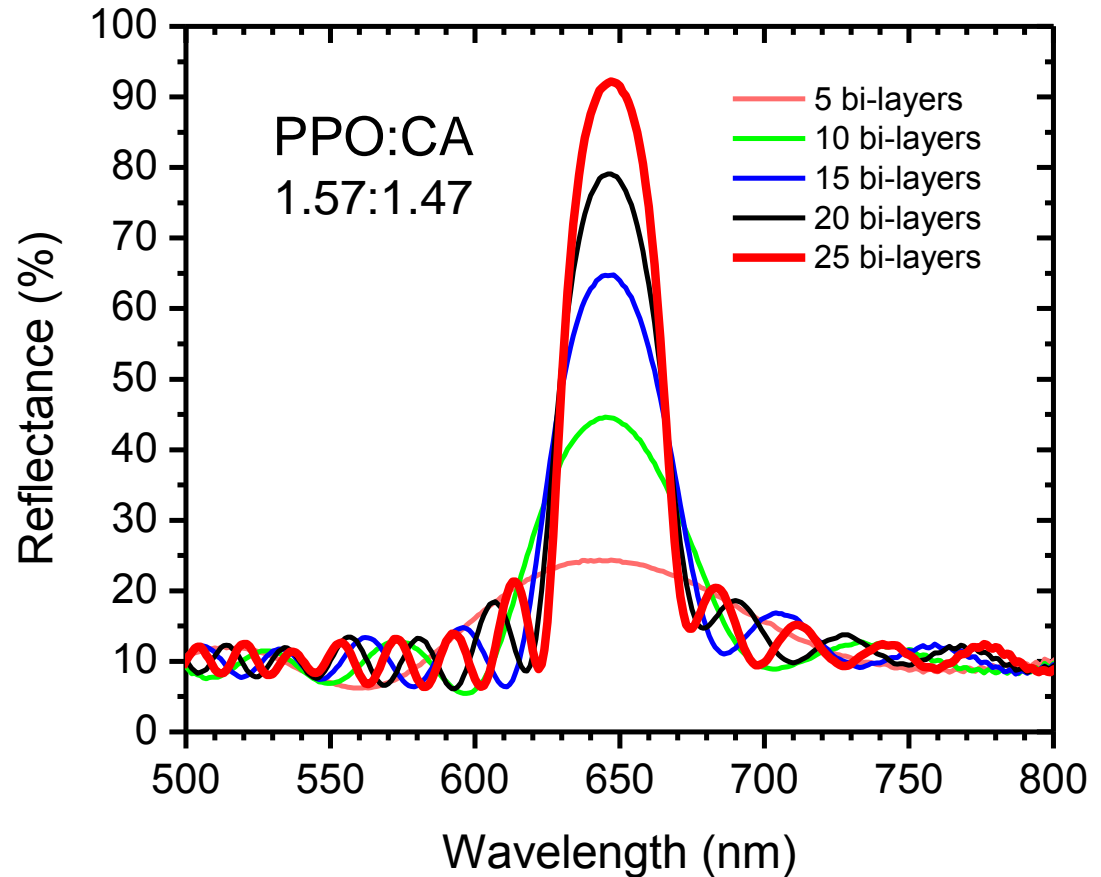
- Increased **dielectric contrast** provides **wider band gap** and **more intense** reflection peak.

For $\lambda/4$ condition

$$d_1 = \frac{\lambda}{4n_1} = d_2 = \frac{\lambda}{4n_2}$$

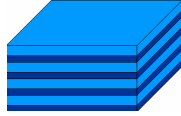
$$\Delta E = \frac{4}{\pi} E \frac{|n_1 - n_2|}{n_1 + n_2}$$

$$R = 1 - 4 \left(\frac{n_1}{n_2} \right)^{2N}$$



SPIN CAST 1D POLYMER PHOTONIC CRYSTALS

- 1D polymer PhC



Multilayers = Distributed Bragg Reflectors (DBR).

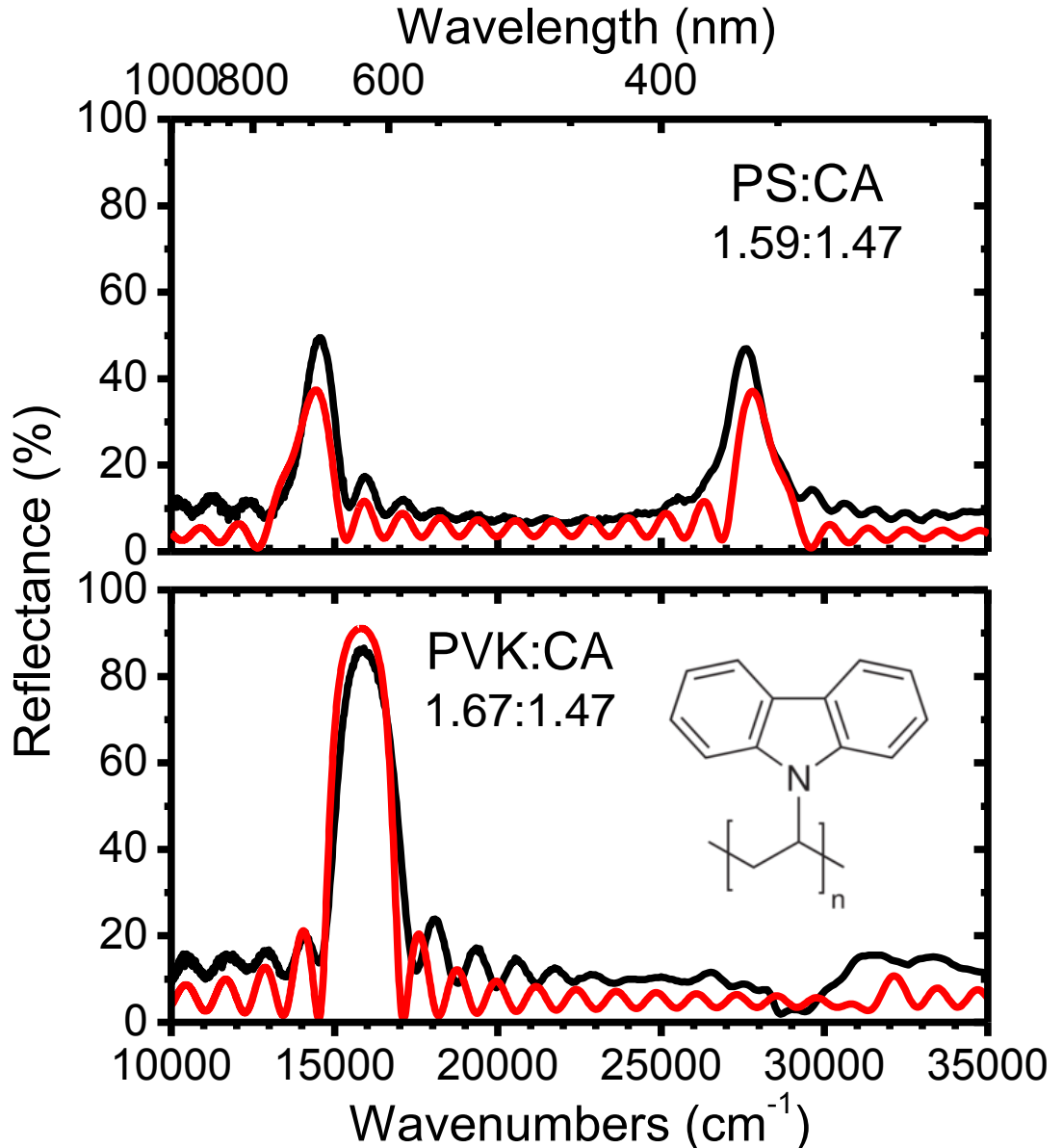
- Increased **dielectric contrast** provides **wider band gap** and **more intense** reflection peak.

For $\lambda/4$ condition

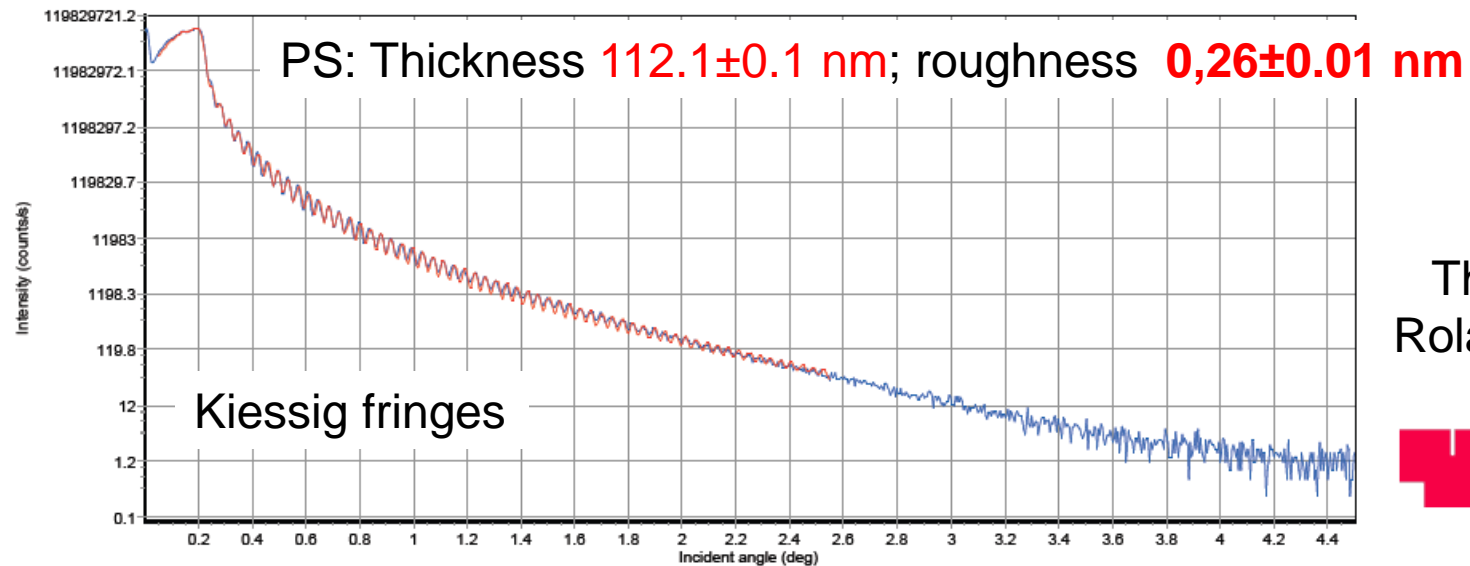
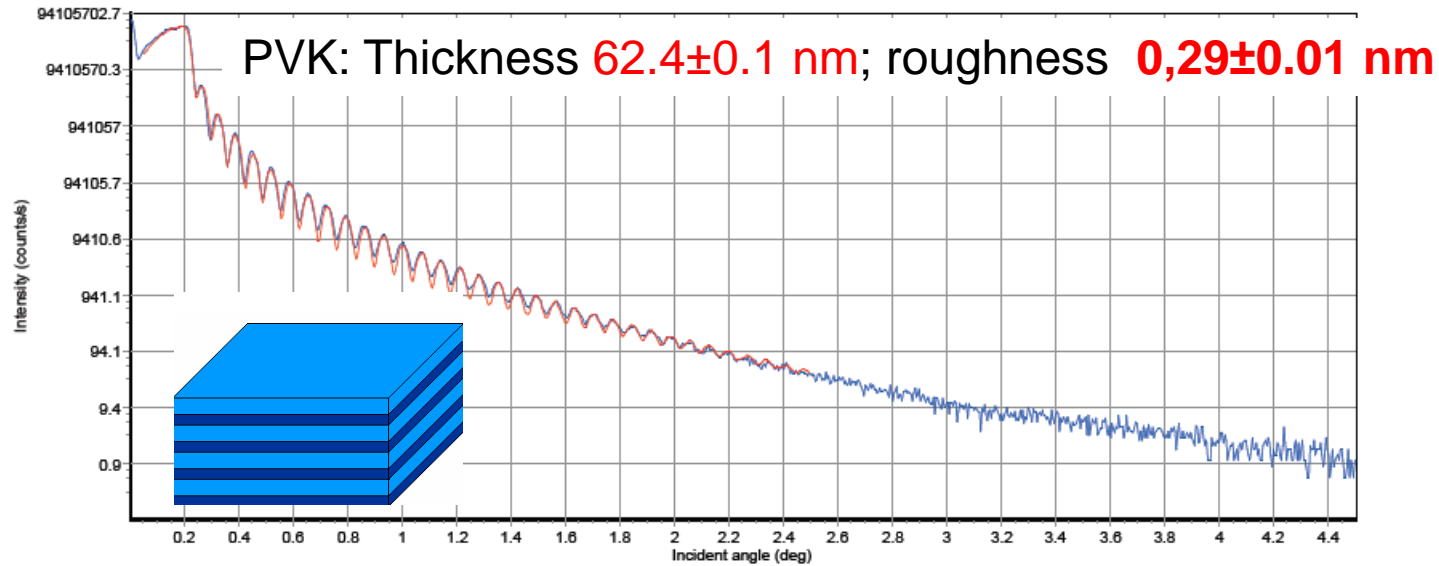
$$d_1 = \frac{\lambda}{4n_1} = d_2 = \frac{\lambda}{4n_2}$$

$$\Delta E = \frac{4}{\pi} E \frac{|n_1 - n_2|}{n_1 + n_2}$$

$$R = 1 - 4 \left(\frac{n_1}{n_2} \right)^{2N}$$



DBR: X-RAY REFLECTANCE SPECTROSCOPY

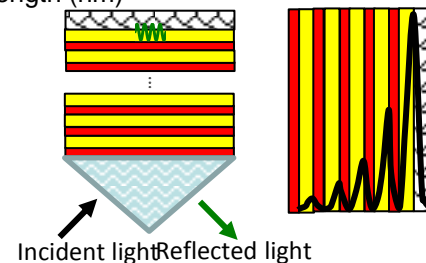
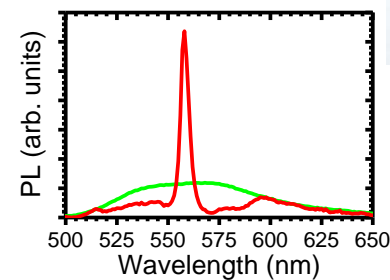
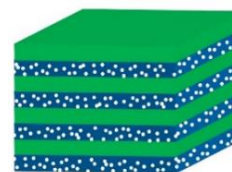
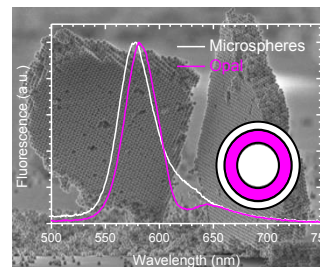
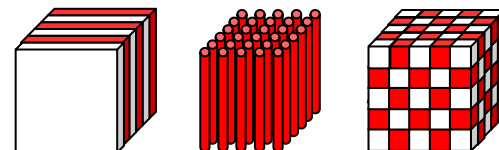


Thanks to
Roland Resel



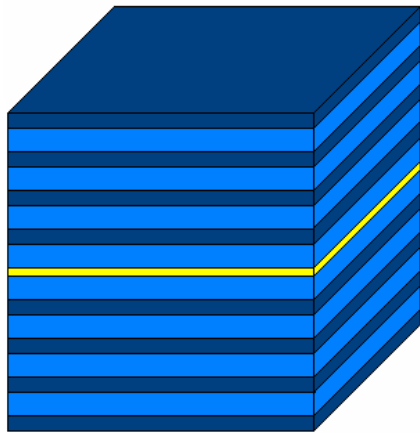
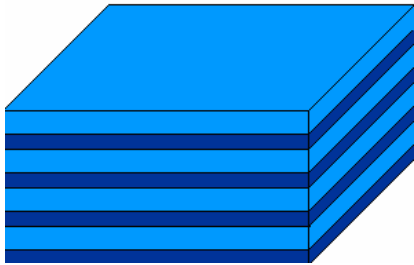
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- **Polymer & Hybrid Microcavities for Lasing & Switching**
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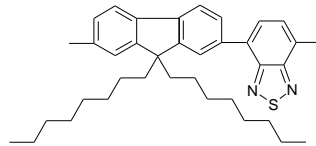


POLYMER MULTILAYERS & MICROCAVITIES

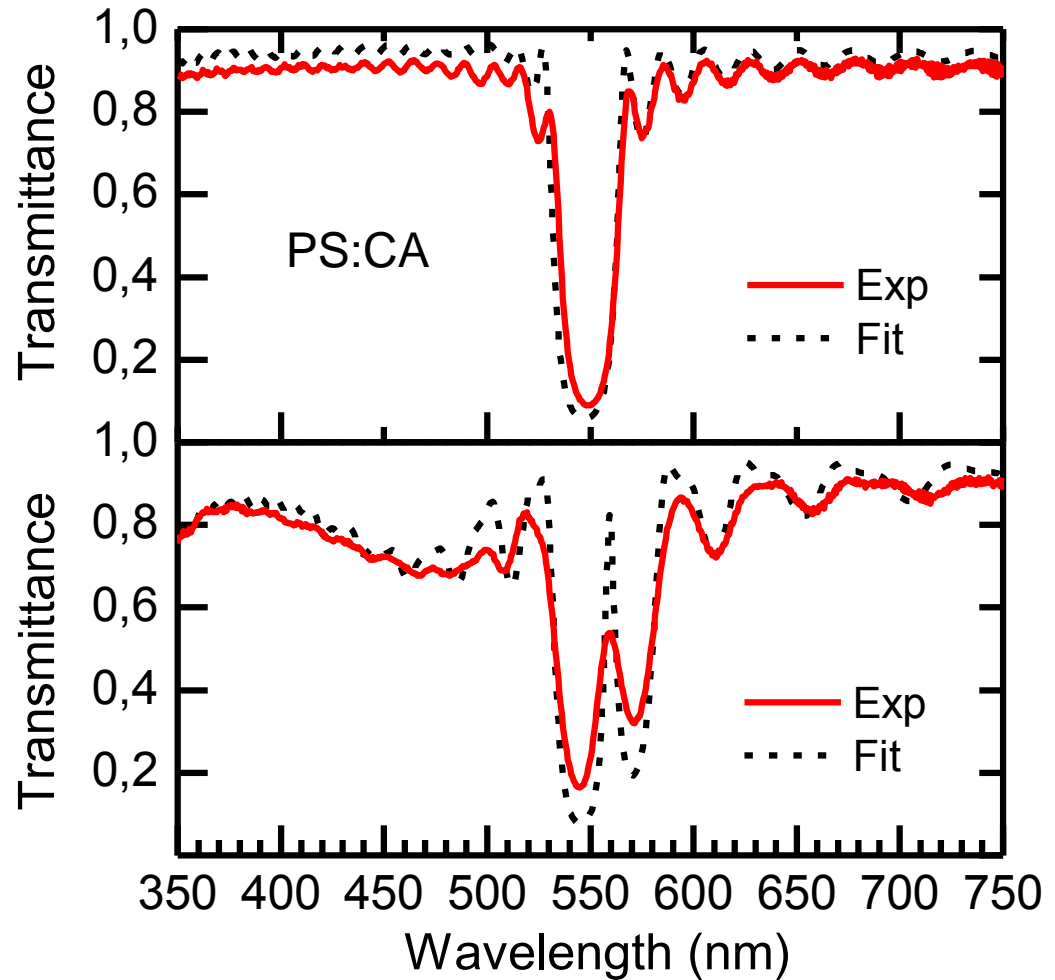
DBR



microcavity

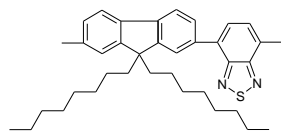


F8BT
10-150 nm

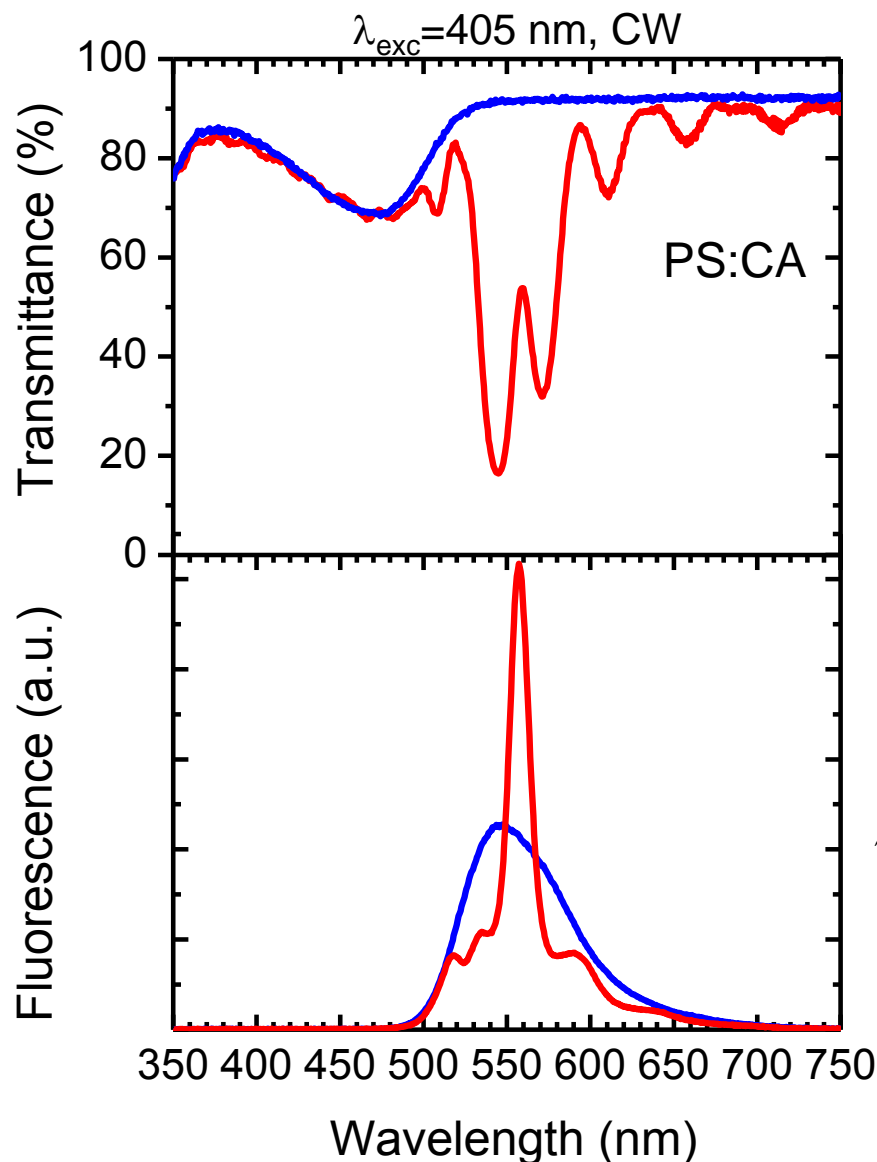


L. Frezza et al., J. Phys. Chem. C115, 19939 (11)
G. Canazza et al. Laser Physics Lett. 11, 035804 (14).

FLUORESCENCE OF MICROCAVITIES



F8BT



Microcavity Quality Factor (Q)

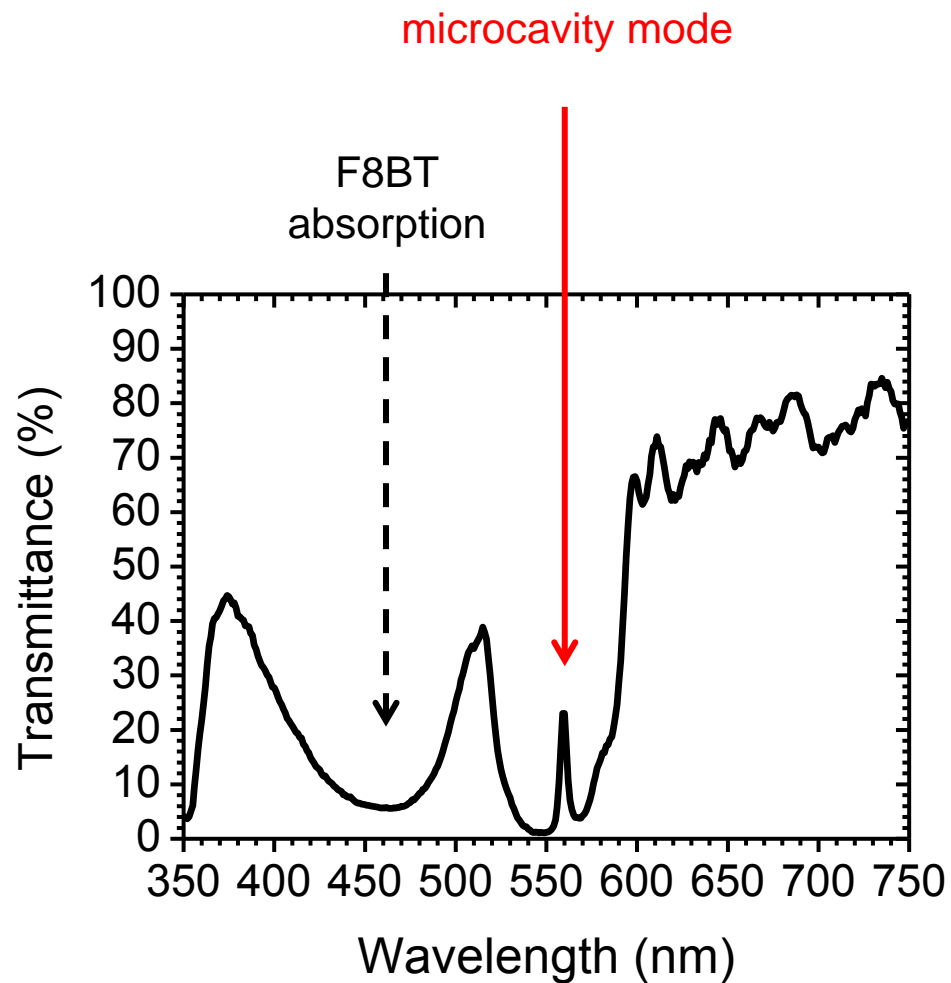
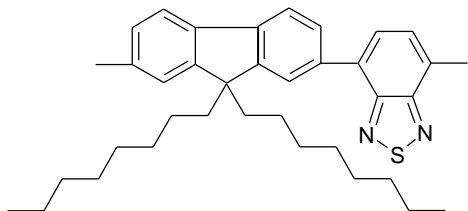
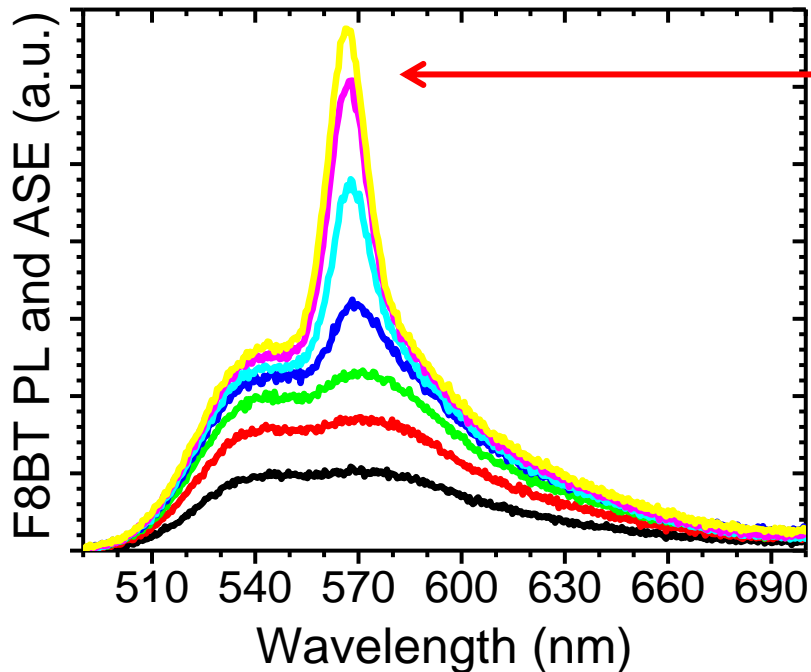
$$Q = \frac{E}{\Delta E} = 2\pi\nu\tau_c$$

$E = h\nu$, emission energy

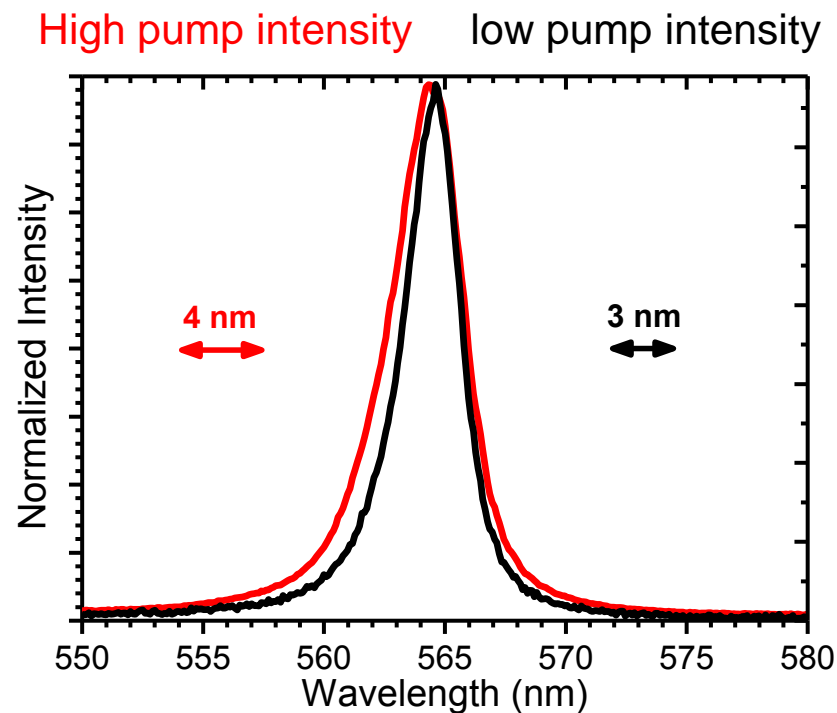
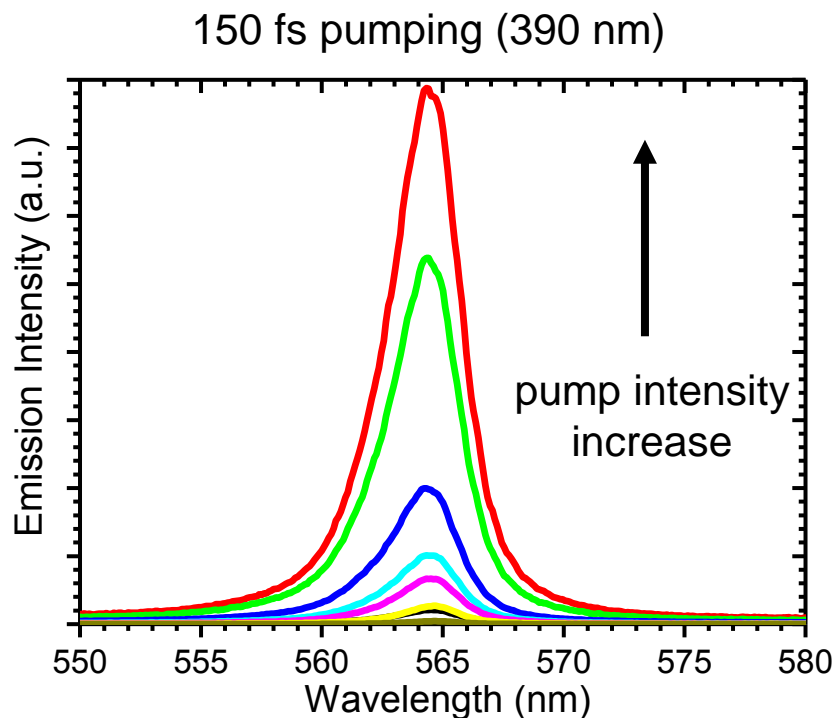
ΔE , FWHM ($\sim 16 \text{ nm}$)

τ_c , photon lifetime in the cavity

MICROCAVITY TUNED ON ASE



MICROCAVITY LASING?



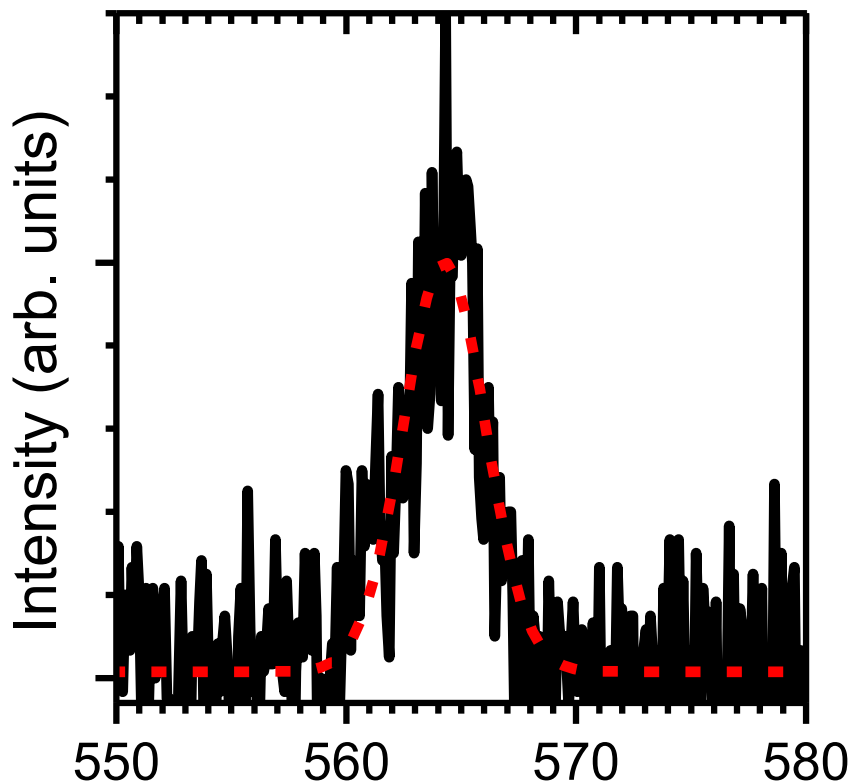
- For very low pumping intensity, the linewidth is very small, indicating an high optical quality of all-polymer microcavities.
- No apparent evidence of line sharpening is observed for strong pumping.

MICROCAVITY EMISSION: PEAK ASIMMETRY

SINGLE GAUSSIAN

FWHM=4.2 nm

150 fs pumping (390 nm)



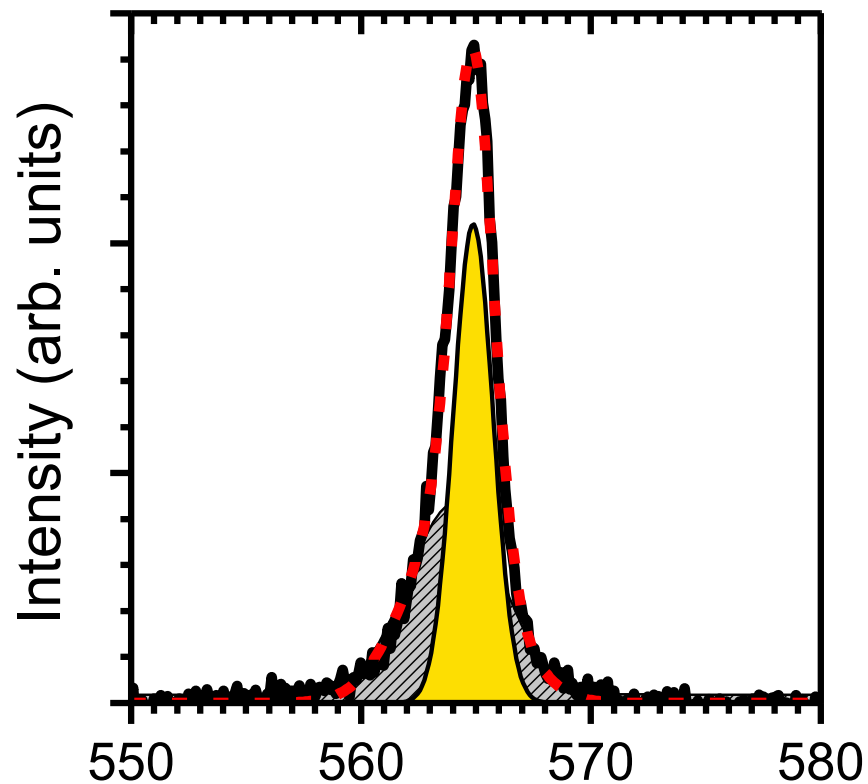
Wavelength (nm)

Low pump $1,2 \text{ nJ/cm}^2$
($<$ threshold)

TWO GAUSSIANS

FWHM $\sim 4.4 \text{ nm}$

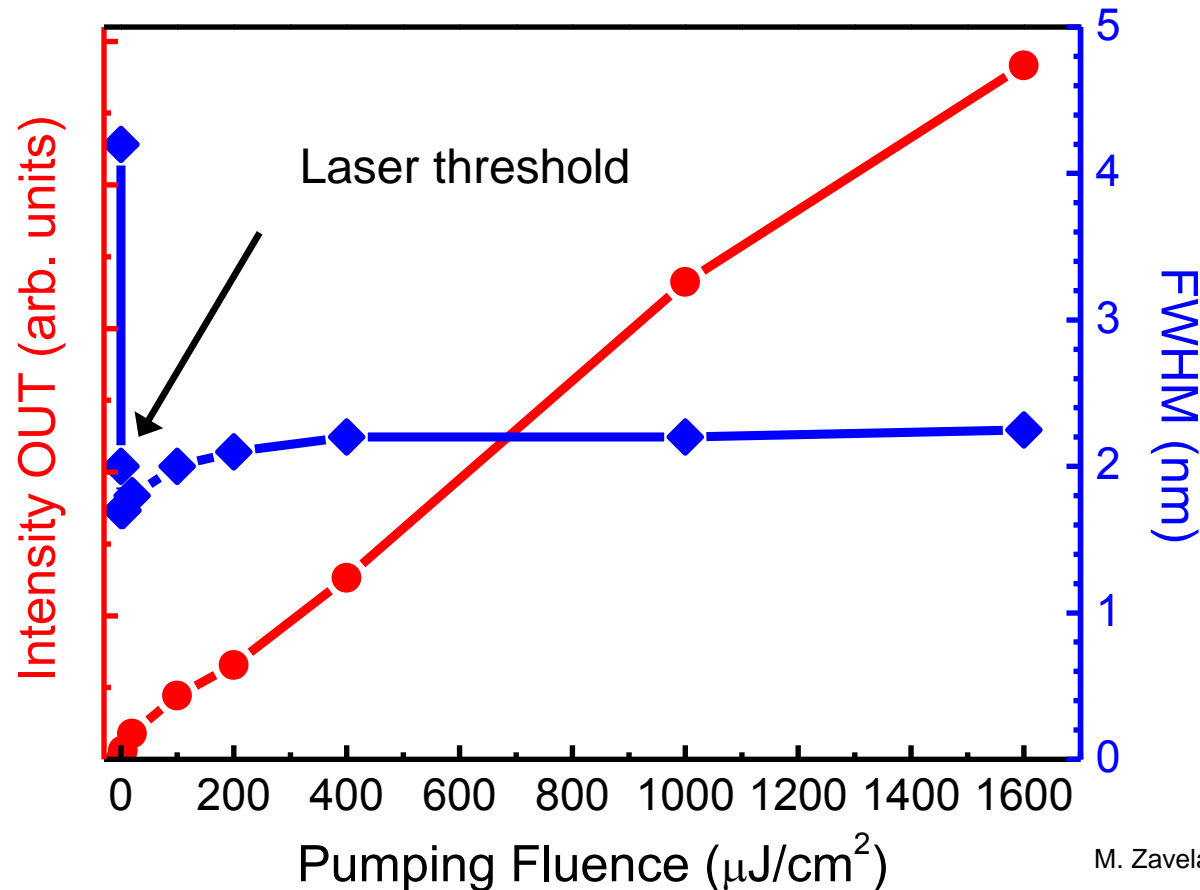
FWHM $\sim 1.8 \text{ nm}$



Wavelength (nm)

High pump $20 \text{ }\mu\text{J/cm}^2$
(\sim threshold)

LASING FROM ALL POLYMER MICROCAVITIES



M. Zavelani-Rossi et al. IIT@POLIMI

- Very low threshold ($<20 \mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$).
- Gain switching regime above threshold: avalanche excited state decay makes faster and faster the emission thus broadening it.

CONCLUSIONS

- I reported an overview of the work on organic & hybrid photonic crystals we are performing in Genoa.
- Opals, microsphere monolayer arrays and polymer multilayers are simple and cheap playgrounds useful to address different photonic topics like lasing, fluorescence enhancement, hybrid photonic-plasmonic or photonic-excitonic excitations, switching and sensing.
- **I hope this talk could foster your curiosity and stimulate the study of novel phenomena or technological applications by using functional polymer/hybrid photonic/plasmonic materials.**

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Special Thanks to:

Serena Gazzo
Giovanni Manfredi
Robert J. Knarr
Francesco Campanella
Filippo La Rosa
Marina Alloisio
Rosa Silvia Raggio
Giancarlo Canazza
Simone Congiu
Paola Lova
Luca Occhi
Valentina Robbiano
Marco Pisano
Emanuele Bozzoni

Plasmonic Nanostructures @ Opals
F. Buatier de Mongeot & Co.
Dipartimento di Fisica Università di Genova

Opals & Engineered Colloids
M. Laus, K. Sparnacci & Co.
Università del Piemonte Orientale (AL)

Azo-type Photochromic polymer synthesis
G. Galli et Co.
Università di Pisa

SEM Photonic crystals
L. Boarino & Co.
INRIM - Torino

Advanced Optics & Theory
M. Patrini, M. Liscidini, F. Marabelli, L.C. Andreani
Dipartimento di Fisica "A. Volta", Università di Pavia

Lasing action in all-polymer microcavities
F. Scotognella, M. Zavelani-Rossi, G. Lanzani
IIT@Polimi

Conjugated Polymers @ Opals
F. Cacialli, F. Di Stasio, V. Robbiano
UCL (UK)

Hybrid Photonic Crystals
C. Soci, P. Lova
NTU - Singapore

X-Ray Reflectance
R. Resel
TU - Graz (A)

Clathrating Polymers for Photonics Nano Crystals @ Polymer Microcavities
G. Guerra & Co.
Università di Salerno

F. Di Stasio, R. Krahne
IIT@Genova



Materiali Polimerici Nanostrutturati con strutture molecolari e cristalline mirate, per tecnologie avanzate e per l'ambiente (2010XLLNM3)



ADVERTISING



EOSAM 2014

Location: Berlin Adlershof, Germany

Duration: 15 - 19 September 2014

TOM 7 – ENERGY HARVESTING AND ORGANIC PHOTONICS

Chair: Guglielmo Lanzani, Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia, (IT)

Co-chairs: David Lidzey, University of Sheffield (GB)

Davide Comoretto, University of Genova (IT)

INVITED SPEAKERS

Jeremy Baumberg, Cambridge University (GB) - **PLENARY**

Christoph J. Brabec, Friedrich-Alexander University, Erlangen-Nürnberg (DE)

Francesco Buatier de Mongeot, University of Genova (ITA)

Franco Cacialli, University College London (GB)

Fredrik Krebs, Technical University of Denmark (DK)

Gianluca Farinola, University of Bari (IT)

Graham Turnbull, University of St. Andrews (GB)

Jérôme Cornil, Université de Mons (BE)

Jochen Feldmann, Ludwig-Maximilians University Munchen (DE)

Jordi Martorell, Institut de Ciències Fotòniques (ES)

Olle Inganäs, Linköping University (SE)

Roland Resel, Graz University of Technology (AT)

Stephan Kena Cohen, Imperial College (GB)

