

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9911006653503321
Titolo	Nanoplasmonics // edited by V.M. Shalaev
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam ; ; Boston, MA, : Elsevier, 2006
ISBN	1-280-74723-4 9786610747238 0-08-046799-7
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (341 p.)
Collana	Advances in nano-optics and nano-photonics, , 1871-0018 ; ; 2
Altri autori (Persone)	ShalaevVladimir M. <1957->
Disciplina	530.4/4
Soggetti	Plasmons (Physics) Nanostructures - Optical properties Surface plasmon resonance Quantum optics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Preface; Contents; List of Contributors; Chapter 1. Dynamic components utilizing long-range surface plasmon polaritons; 1. Introduction; 2. Fundamentals of long-range surface plasmon polaritons; 3. Basic waveguide fabrication and characterization; 4. Interferometric modulators and directional-coupler switches; 5. In-line extinction modulators; 6. Integrated power monitors; 7. Outlook; Acknowledgments; References; Chapter 2. Metal strip and wire waveguides for surface plasmon polaritons; 1. Introduction; 2. Experimental aspects; 3. Metal strips; 4. Metal nanowires 5. Summary and future directionsAcknowledgments; References; Chapter 3. Super-resolution microscopy using surface plasmon polaritons; 1. Introduction; 2. Principles of SPP-assisted microscopy; 3. Imaging through photonic crystal space; 4. Imaging and resolution tests; 5. The role of effective refractive index of the SPP crystal mirror; 6. Experimental observation of negative refraction; 7. SPP microscopy application in biological imaging; 8. Digital resolution enhancement; 9. Conclusion; Acknowledgements; References; Chapter 4. Active plasmonics; 1. Introduction 2. The concept of active plasmonics 3. Coupling light to and from SPP

waves with gratings; 4. Modelling SPP propagation in an active plasmonic device; 5. Active plasmonics: experimental tests; 6. Summary and conclusions; Acknowledgements; References; Chapter 5. Surface plasmons and gain media; 1. Introduction; 2. Estimation of the critical gain; 3. Experimental samples and setups; 4. Experimental results and discussion; 5. Summary; Acknowledgments; References; Chapter 6. Optical super-resolution for ultra-high density optical data storage; 1. Introduction
2. Features and mechanisms of super-RENS disk - types A and B 3. Features of super-RENS disk - type C; 4. Understanding the super-resolution mechanism of type C disk; 5. Combination of plasmonic enhancement and type C super-RENS disk; 6. Summary; Acknowledgement; References; Chapter 7. Metal stripe surface plasmon waveguides; 1. Introduction; 2. Experimental techniques; 3. Numerical methods; 4. Leaky modes supported by metal stripe waveguides; 5. Analytical models for stripe modes; 6. Propagation along metal stripe waveguides; 7. Summary; References
Chapter 8. Biosensing with plasmonic nanoparticles 1. The current need for new types of biosensors; 2. Nanoparticle plasmons; 3. Metal nanoparticles replacing fluorophores in assays; 4. Coupled NPP resonances as sensor signal; 5. Dielectric environment plasmonic biosensors; 6. Biosensing with surface-enhanced Raman scattering; 7. Concluding remarks; Acknowledgements; References; Chapter 9. Thin metal-dielectric nanocomposites with a negative index of refraction; 1. Introduction; 2. Optical characteristics of cascaded NIMs
3. Combining magnetic resonators with semicontinuous films

Sommario/riassunto

Current developments in optical technologies are being directed toward nanoscale devices with subwavelength dimensions, in which photons are manipulated on the nanoscale. Although light is clearly the fastest means to send information to and from the nanoscale, there is a fundamental incompatibility between light at the microscale and devices and processes at the nanoscale. Nanostructured metals which support surface plasmon modes can concentrate electromagnetic (EM) fields to a small fraction of a wavelength while enhancing local field strengths by several orders of magnitude. For this reason
