



COMSOL MULTIPHYSICS® INVESTIGATION OF RADIATIVE AND NONRADIATIVE CHANNELS OF QUANTUM EMITTER FLUORESCENCE NEAR HYPERBOLIC METAMATERIAL

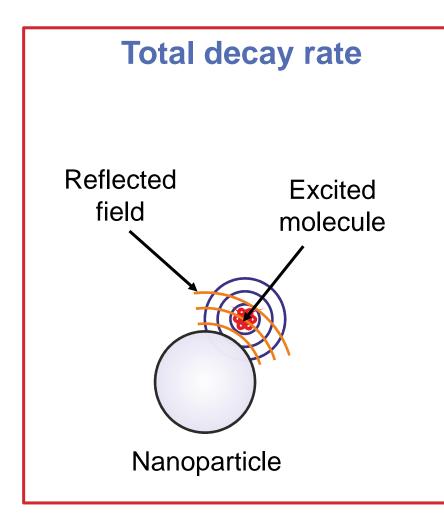
A. PAVLOV, V. KLIMOV, I. ZABKOV, D. GUZATOV

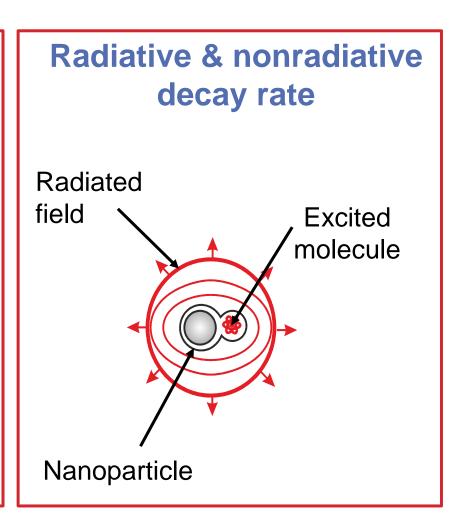


QUANTUM EMISSION CONTROL APPLICATIONS

- Nanolasers
- Quantum computing
- Single photon sources
- SPASER
- Chemical and biological nanosensors
- Single molecule detection (SNOM)
- Etc...

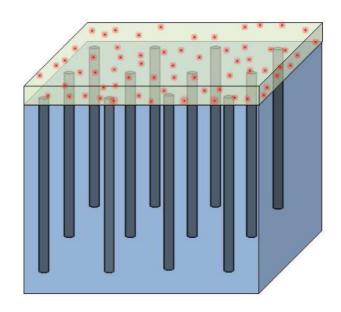
FLUORESCENCE CHANNELS OF MOLECULE NEAR NANOPARTICLE





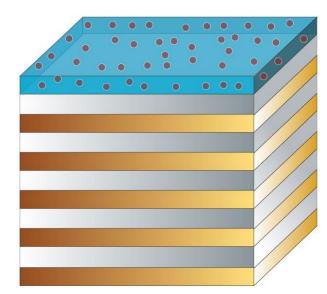
HYPERBOLIC METAMATERIALS

HMM of 1st type



Noginov et al., Opt. Lett., 2010

HMM of 2nd type

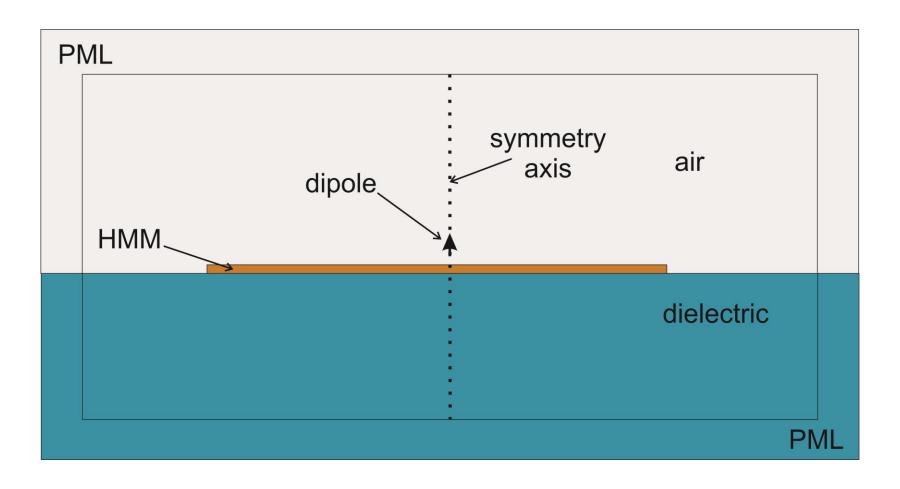


$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{\varepsilon_{m} + \varepsilon_{d}}{2}; \varepsilon_{z} = \frac{2\varepsilon_{m}\varepsilon_{d}}{\varepsilon_{m} + \varepsilon_{d}}$$

Jacob et al., Applied Physics B, 2010

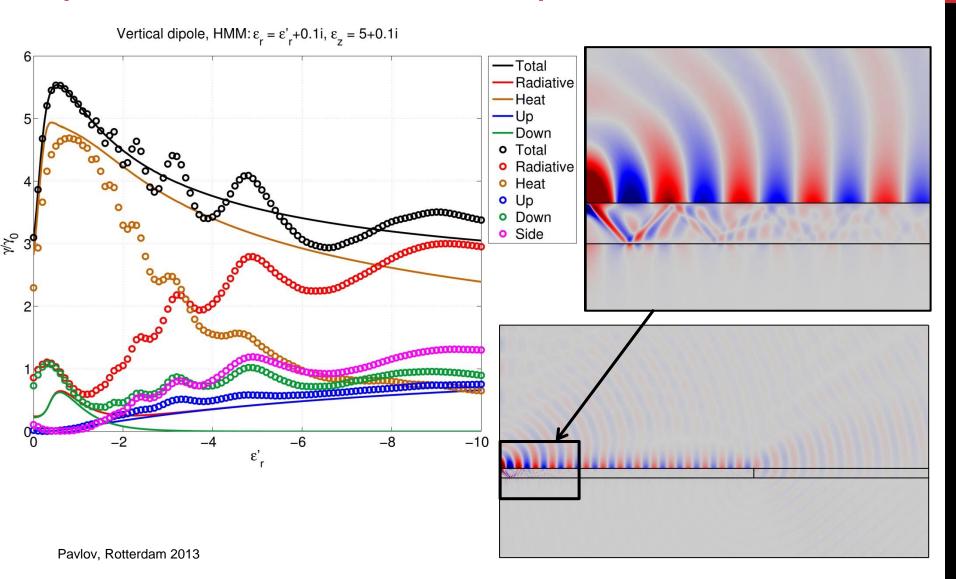
AXISYMMETRIC GEOMETRY

(WITHOUT NANOANTENNAS)



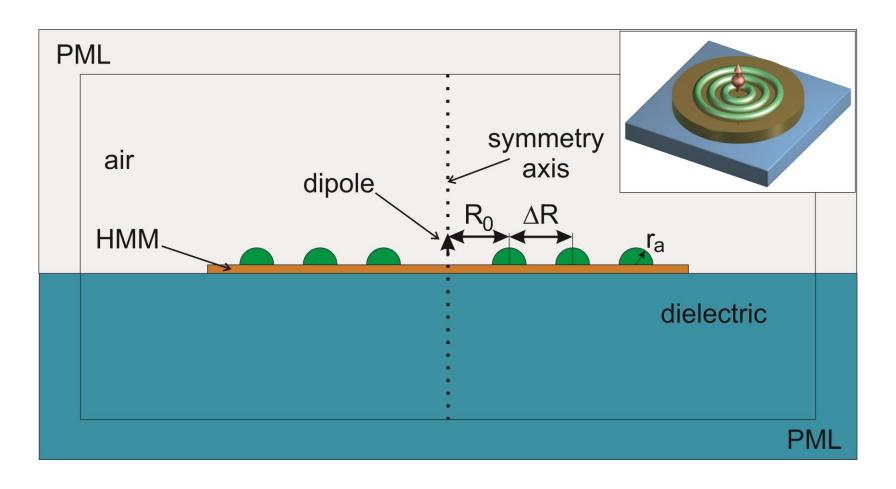
FLUORESCENCE NEAR HMM

(WITHOUT NANOANTENNAS)



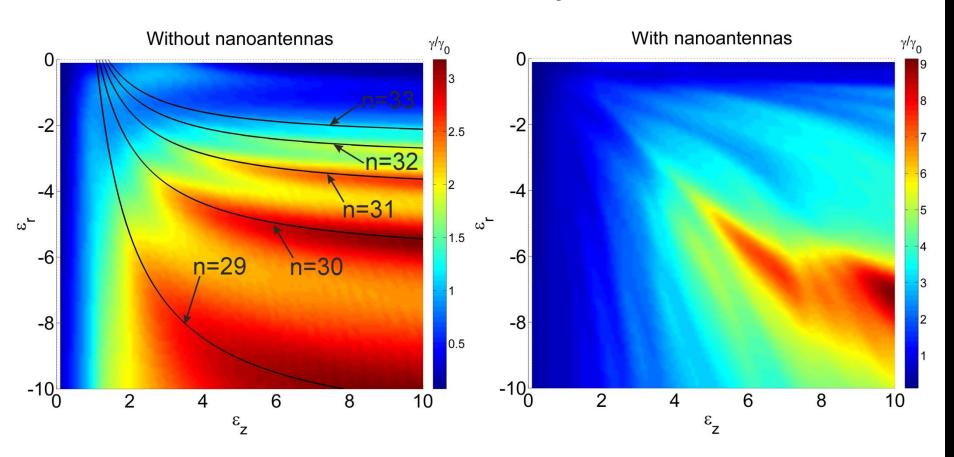
AXISYMMETRIC GEOMETRY

(WITH NANOANTENNAS)



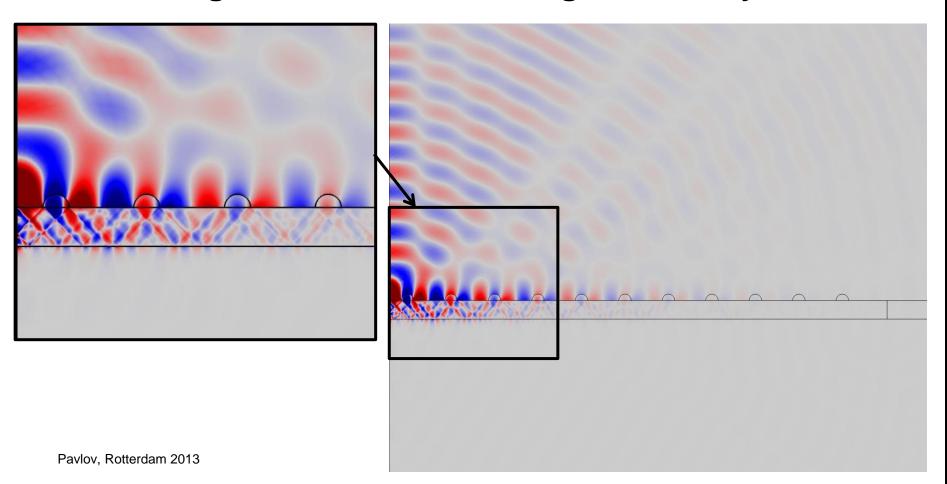
FLUORESCENCE NEAR HMM

Radiation decay rate:

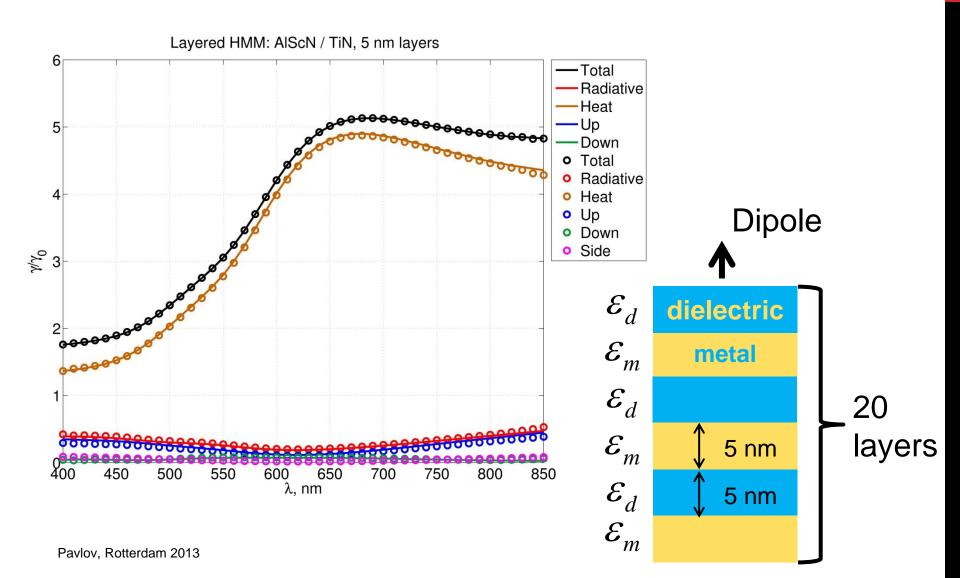


FLUORESCENCE NEAR HMM (WITH NANOANTENNAS)

HMM with nanoantennas: high radiation rate and high directivity!



ACTUAL HMM REALIZATION

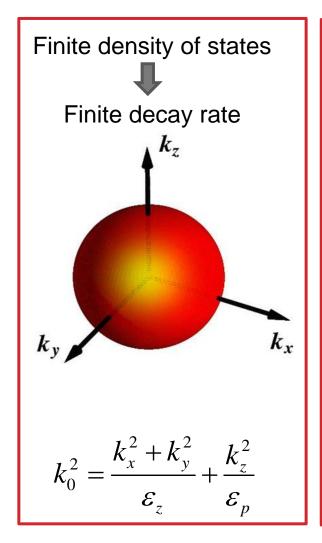


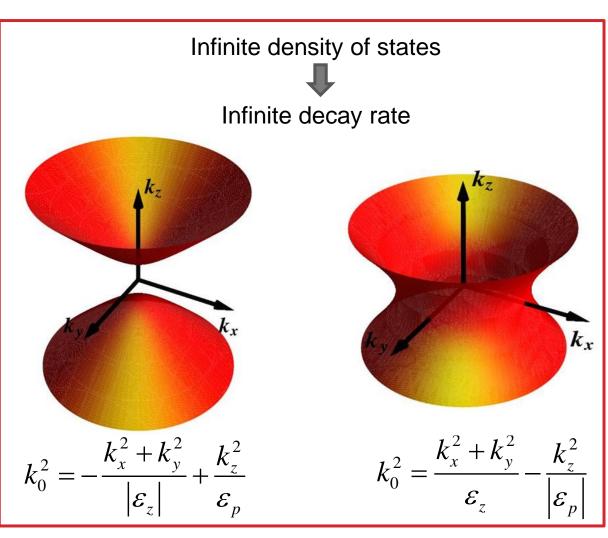
CONCLUSIONS

- Radiative and nonradiative channels of fluorescence near hyperbolic metamaterial were studied
- Regime was found when radiative rate can be higher than nonradiative due to finite sample size
- Was shown that radiative rate be substantially increased when placing nanoantennas on the metamaterial surface
- Nice agreement of COMSOL simulation with analytical results was found

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DISPERSION RELATION FOR HMM (HYPERBOLIC METAMATERIAL)





ACTUAL HMM REALIZATION (HORIZONTAL DIPOLE)

