

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \left(\mathbf{J} + \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \right)$$

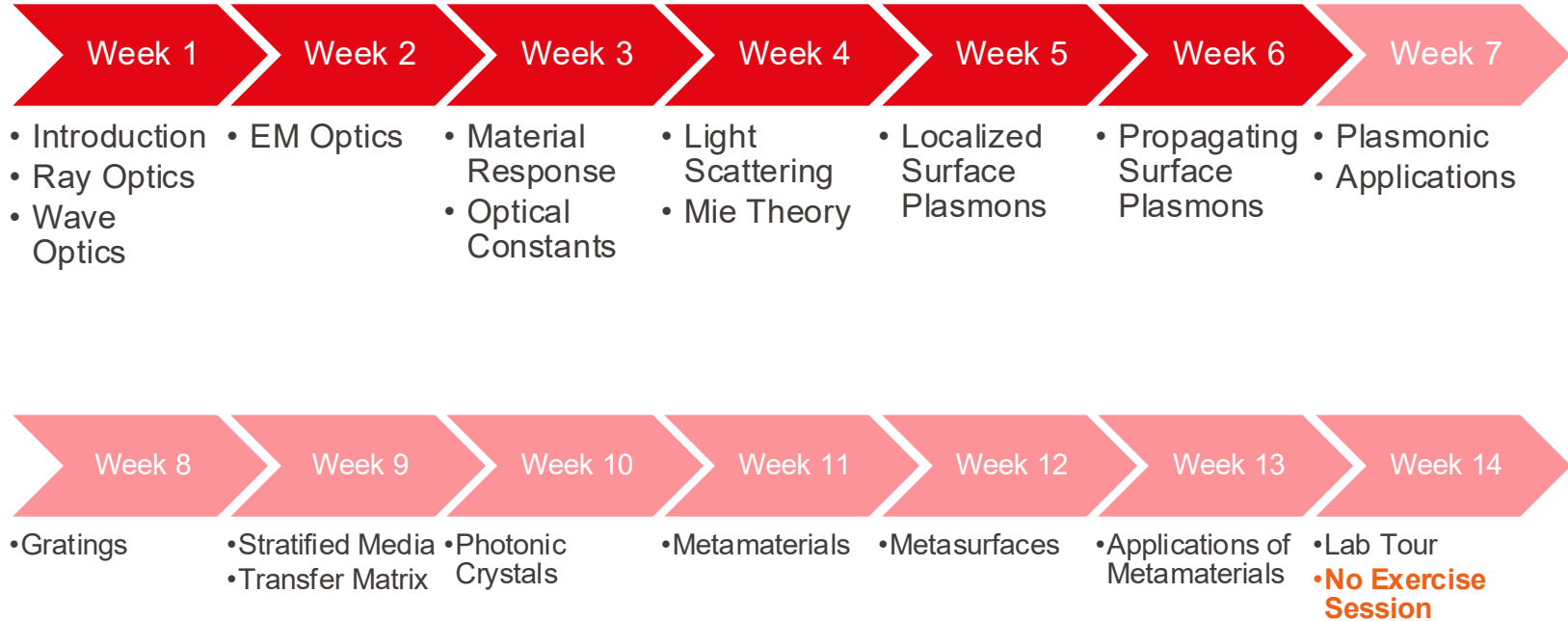
Week 6

(Propagating Surface Plasmons)

Stavros Athanasiou

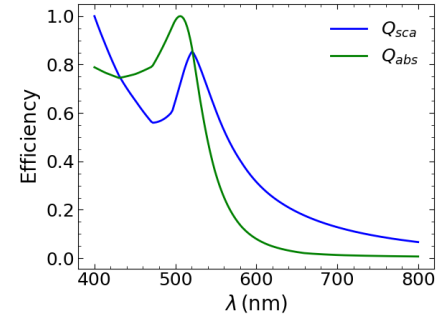
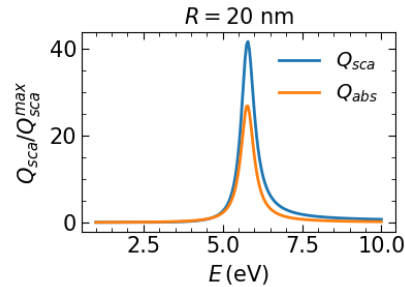
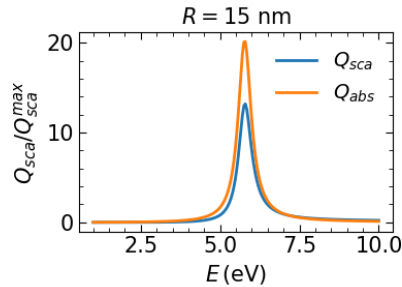
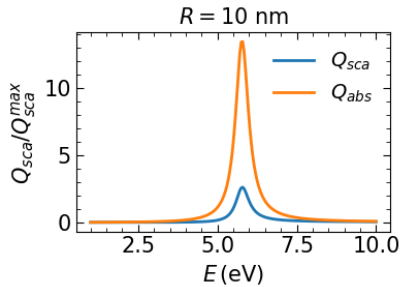
Lausanne, 14 Oct 2025

Course Timeline

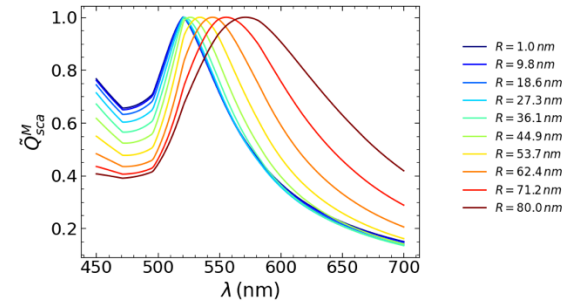
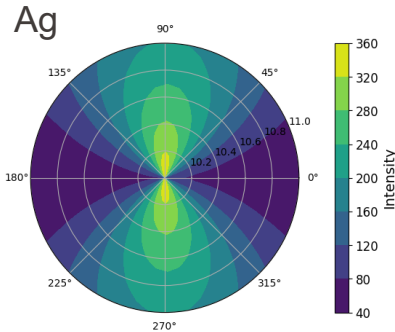
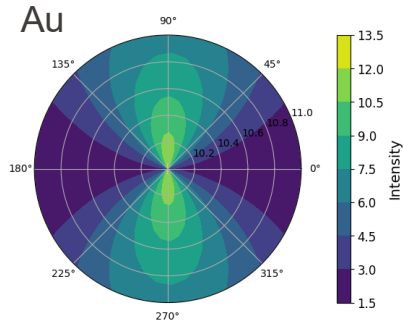
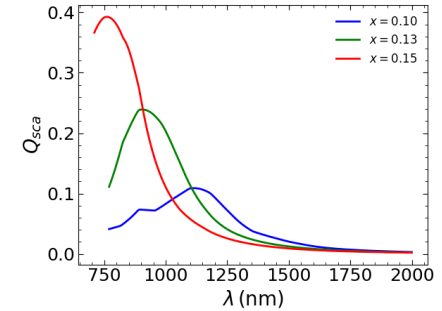


1. Scattering from Small Particles and the Drude Model
2. Comparing Scattering and Absorption in Small Particles
3. Small Gold and Silver Particles

$$\tilde{\omega}_{sp} = \frac{\omega_p}{\sqrt{1 + 2\varepsilon_b}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{(2\varepsilon_b + 1)\gamma^2}{4\omega_p^2}} - i\frac{\gamma}{2}.$$



4. Near-Field Enhancement of Metallic Particles
5. Breakdown of the Small-Particle Approximation
6. Tuning Plasmon Resonance with Doping

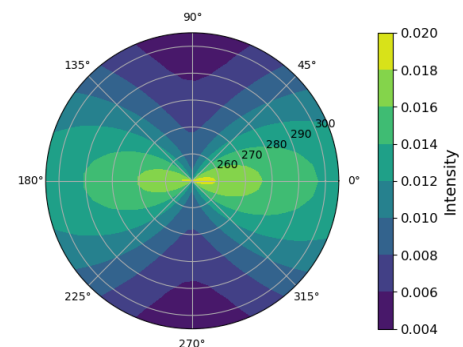
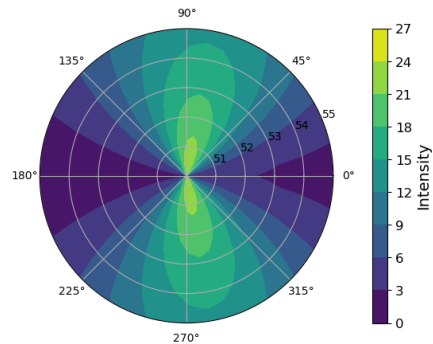
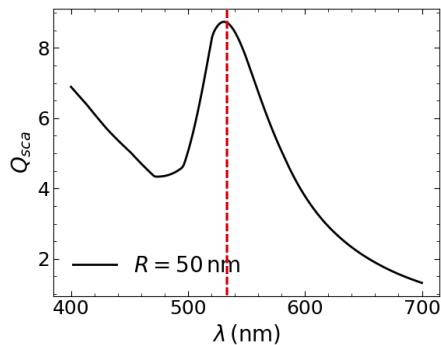
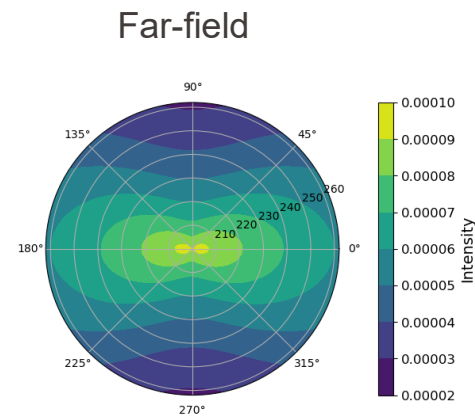
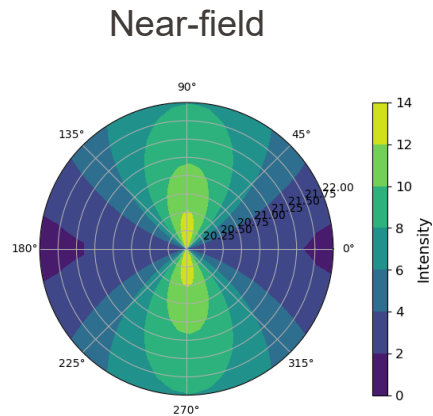
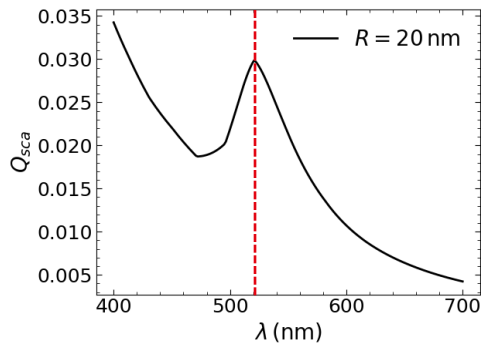


Insights from last week

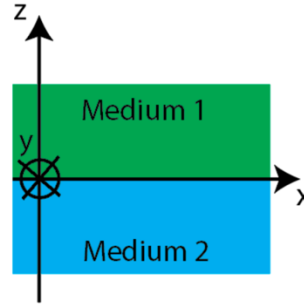
1. Electrostatic approximation for small particle size.
2. Determine the LSPR frequency from the root of the response function.
3. Factors that impact LSPR frequency:
 - Particle size
 - Material (special attention to representation of dielectric function)
 - Dielectric constant of the host
 - Doping (for semiconductors)
4. Breakdown of electrostatic approximation (comparison with Mie theory)

Additionally : metal NPs seem to scatter light more efficiently than their semiconductor counterparts

Breakdown of electrostatic approximation

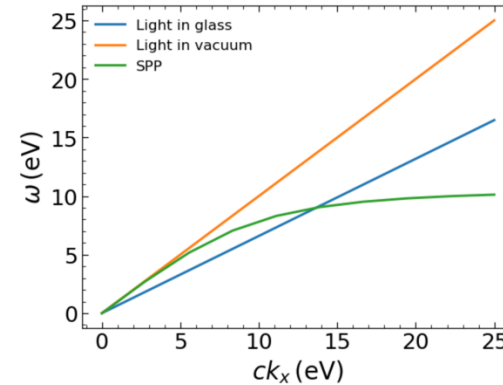
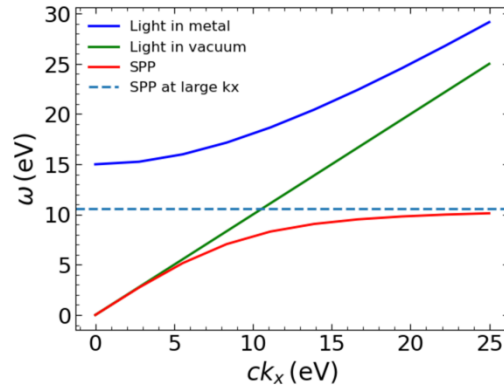


- Derivation of SPP relations

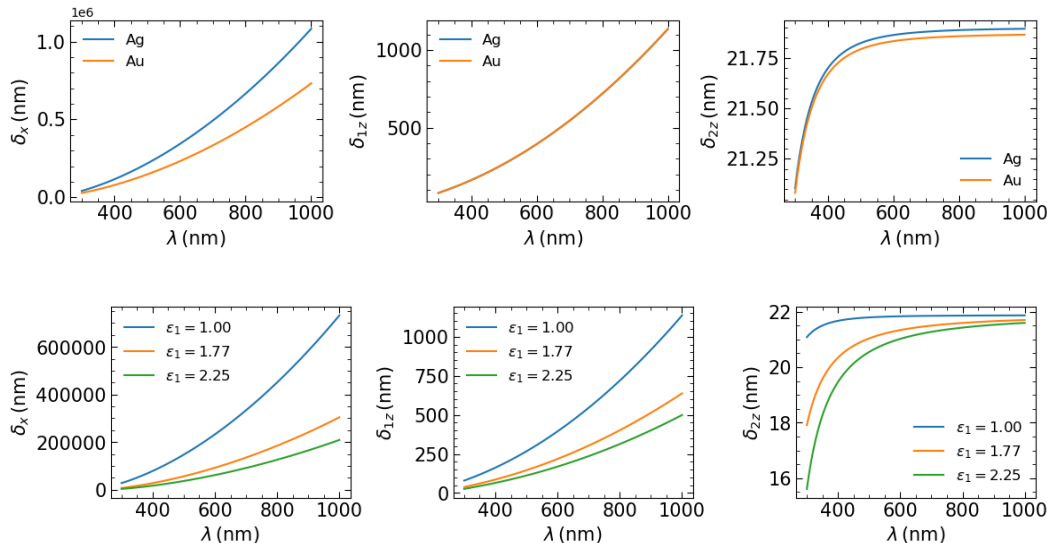


$$k_{sp} = \frac{\omega}{c} \left(\frac{\epsilon_1 \epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2} \right)^{1/2}$$

- Dispersion Relations and SPP Excitation



- Propagation and Penetration Depths



- Surface Waves for TE Polarization for Magnetic Media