

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

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

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

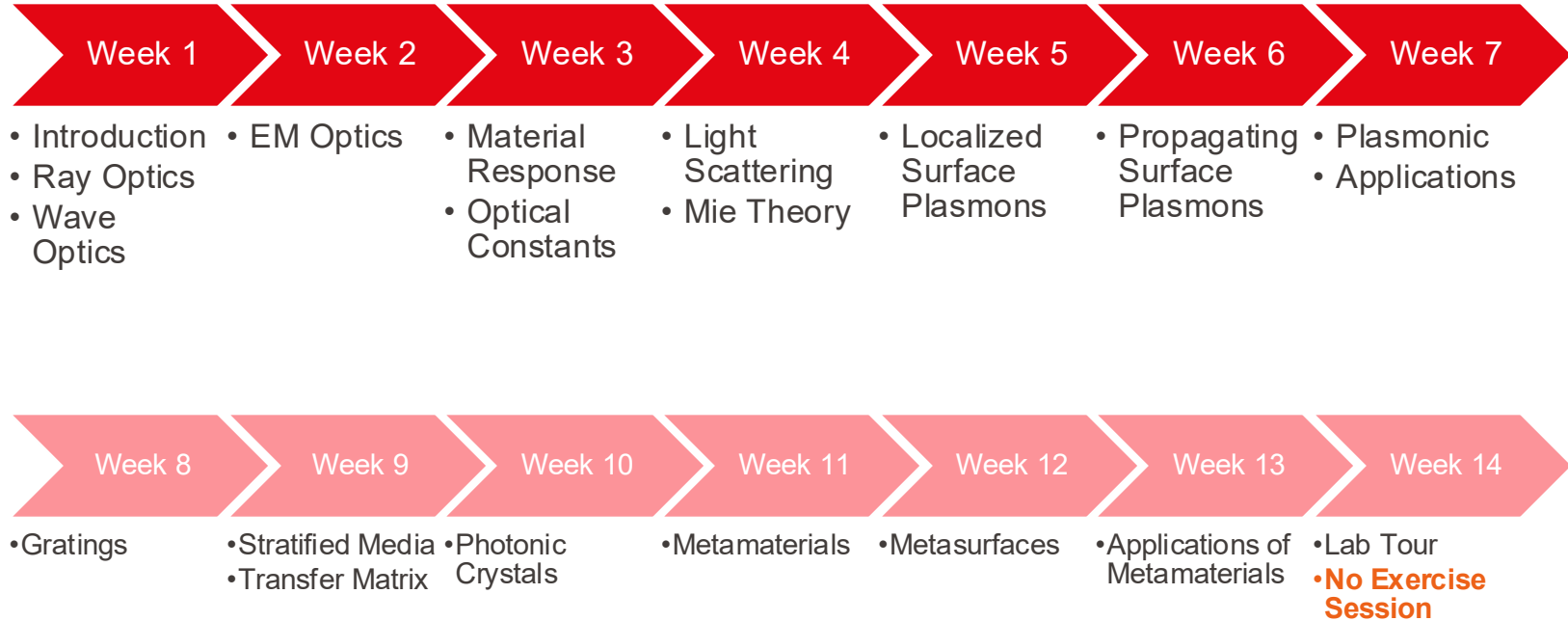
$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \left(\mathbf{J} + \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \right)$$

Week 7

(Plasmonic Applications)

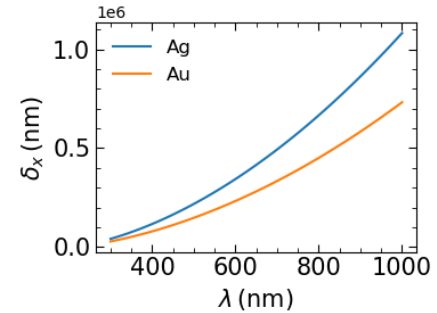
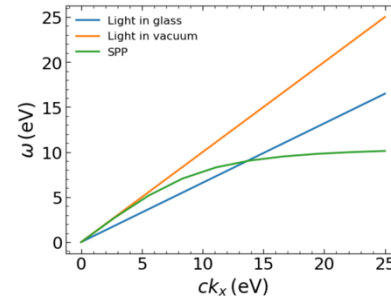
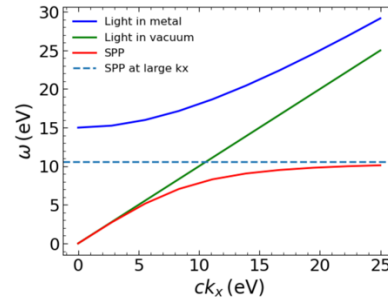
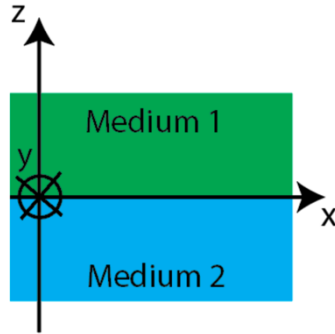
Stavros Athanasiou

Lausanne, 28 Oct 2025



2 Weeks Ago: Propagating Surface Plasmons

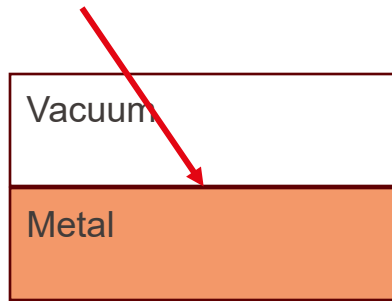
1. Derivation of SPP relations
2. Dispersion Relations and SPP Excitation
3. Propagation and Penetration Depths
4. Surface Waves for TE Polarization for Magnetic Media



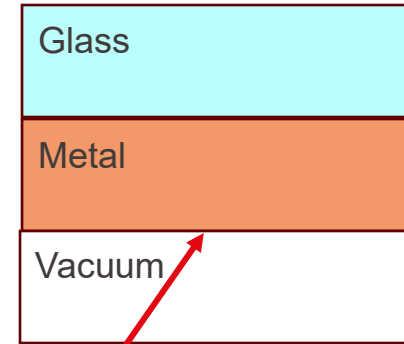
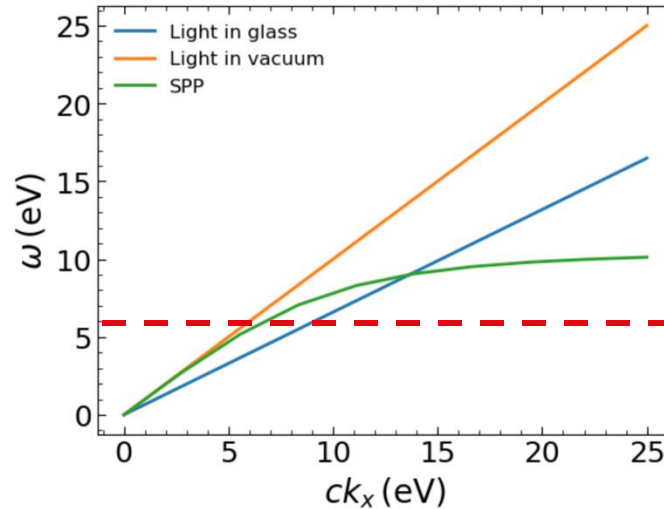
Comment on SPP Dispersion Relations

To understand the following dispersion diagram, consider the following scenario:

A monochromatic light is incident on the surface from vacuum.

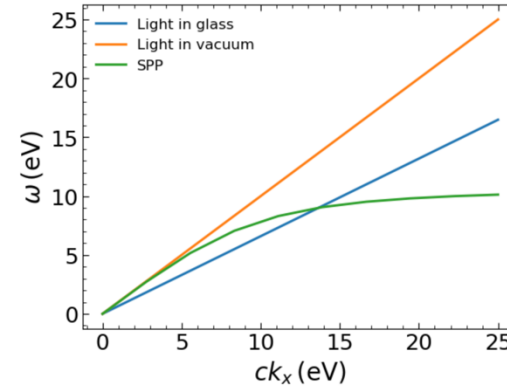
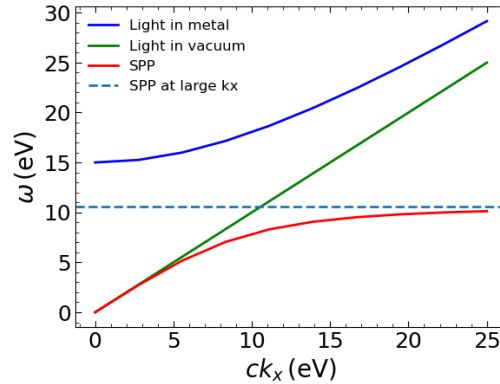


No SPP on vacuum-metal interface.



SPP on vacuum-metal interface.

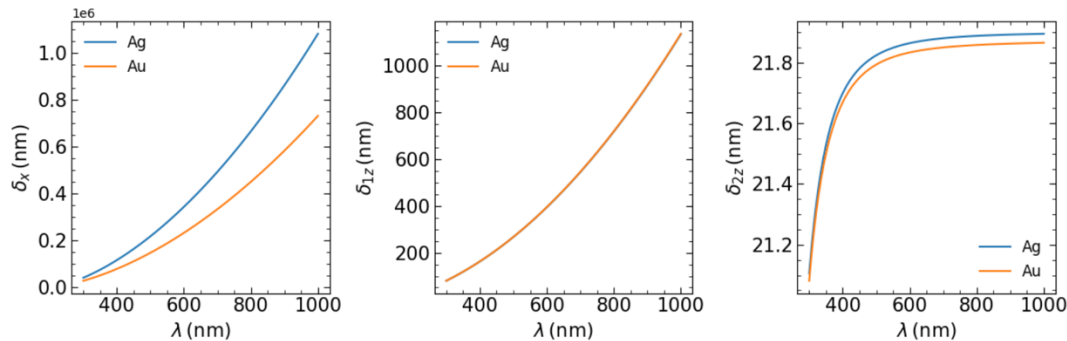
SPP excitation requires to match the **SPP momentum**.



- a) Otto Configuration
- b) Kretschmann Configuration
- c) Grating

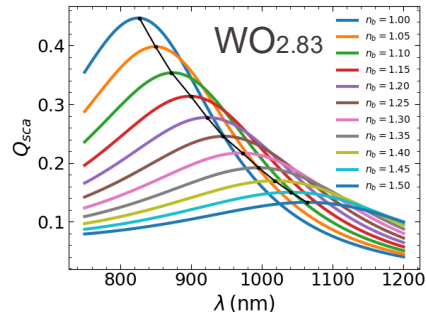
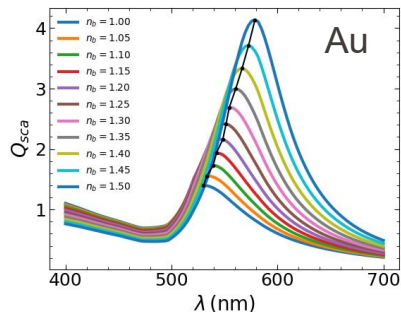
Length scales of SPP (propagation + penetration lengths)

1. Crucially depends on the metal and losses
2. Dielectric environment can decrease lengths
3. Low frequency regime : larger propagation length \rightarrow SPP field extends further in the (lossless) dielectric rather than in the (lossy) metal

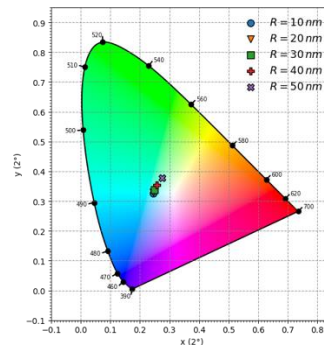
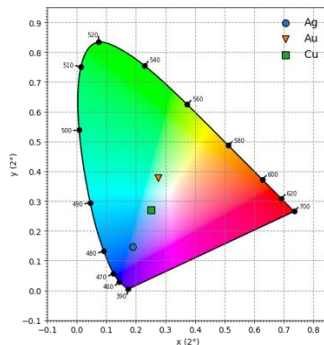


λ (μm)	δ_x (μm)	δ_{1z} (μm)	δ_{2z} (μm)
0.633	9.8	0.165	0.014
1	91.6	0.51	0.012
10	38880	57.3	0.011
36	504243	702.67	0.013

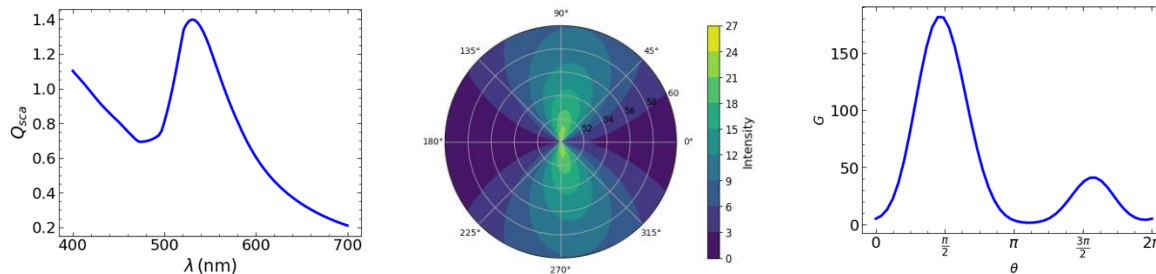
- Sensing with Plasmonic Particles



- Visualization of color with CIE Plot



- Plasmonic Enhancement of Raman Scattering



- Electromagnetic Response of Non-spherical particles

