"When light goes small"
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When: 19 November at 12h 30.
Where: Sala de conferencias, módulo 00, Facultad de Ciencias, UAM

Electronic excitations and vibrations of molecules can be efficiently excited by light thanks to the action of optical resonators. In particular, Plasmonic cavities "make light small" giving rise to a reduction of the electromagnetic effective mode volume down to the nanoscale. This enhanced "small light" allows for bringing molecular spectroscopy to extreme levels of detection and manipulation, reaching the single-molecule regime. To describe the interaction of light and matter at this extreme level, quantum theoretical frameworks need to be developed.

Instituto Nicolás Cabrera

Title: When Light Goes Small.
Electronic excitations and vibrations of molecules can be efficiently excited by light thanks to the action of optical resonators which improve the interaction between light and matter. Plasmonic cavities emerge as a special type of optical resonators which “make light small ” giving rise to a reduction of the electromagnetic effective mode volume down to the nanoscale, as well as to a dramatic enhancement of the local near-fields.

This enhanced “small light” allows for bringing molecular spectroscopy such as fluorescence or Raman scattering to extreme levels of detection and manipulation, reaching the single-molecule regime. Furthermore, atomic-scale morphological features in plasmonic cavities produce the ultimate confinement of light, setting sub-nanometric access and control of single-molecule electronic excitations and nanoscale molecular optomechanics. To describe the interaction of light and matter at this extreme level, quantum theoretical frameworks need to be developed.