Subwavelength Modulational Instability and Plasmon Oscillons in Nanoparticle Arrays

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We study modulational instability in nonlinear arrays of subwavelength metallic nanoparticles and analyze numerically nonlinear scenarios of the instability development. We demonstrate that modulational instability can lead to the formation of regular periodic or quasiperiodic modulations of the polarization. We reveal that such nonlinear nanoparticle arrays can support long-lived standing and moving oscillating nonlinear localized modes—plasmon oscillons.

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Nonlinearity-induced instabilities are observed in many different branches of physics, and they provide probably the most dramatic manifestation of strong nonlinear effects that can occur in nature. Modulational instability (MI) in optics manifests itself in a decay of broad optical beams (or quasicontinuous wave pulses) into optical filaments (or pulse trains) [1], and such effects are well documented in both theory and experiment. MI is also observed for partially spatially incoherent light beams in noninstantaneous nonlinear media with the pattern formation from noise [2]. It is expected that the study of subwavelength nonlinear systems such as metallic nanowires or nanoparticle arrays may bring many new features to the physics of MI and the scenario of its development; however, such effects were never studied before.

Over the past decade, surface plasmon polaritons (or plasmons) were suggested as the means to overcome the diffraction limit in optical systems. In particular, by using plasmons excited in a chain of resonantly coupled metallic nanoparticles [3], one can spatially confine and manipulate optical energy over distances much smaller than the wavelength. In addition, strong geometric confinement can boost efficiency of nonlinear optical effects, including the existence of subwavelength solitons [4].

In this Letter, we study modulational instability in subwavelength nonlinear systems for an array of optically driven metallic nanoparticles [5–8] with a nonlinear response. We demonstrate the existence of novel types of nonlinear effects in such subwavelength systems never discussed before, including the generation of regular or quasiperiodic polarization patterns and oscillating localized modes which can be termed oscillons, in analogy with the similar localized modes excited in driven granular materials [9] and Newtonian fluids [10].

Figure 1 shows the geometry of our problem: a chain of identical spherical silver nanoparticles is embedded into a fused silica host medium with permittivity εh and driven by an external optical field with the frequency close to the frequency of the surface plasmon resonance of an individual particle. We assume that the particle radius and distance between the particles are a = 10 nm and d = 30 nm, respectively. The ratio a/d satisfies the condition a/d ≤ 1/3, so that we can employ the point dipole approximation [5]. In the optical spectral range, a linear part of a silver dielectric constant can be written in a generalized Drude form εNL,Ag = ε∞,Ag − ωp2/[ω(ω − iν)], where ε∞,Ag = 4.96, hωp = 9.54 eV, hν = 0.055 eV [11] [hereinafter we accept exp(iωt) time dependence], whereas dispersion of SiO2 is neglected since εNL = 2.15 for wavelengths 350–450 nm [12]. The nonlinear dielectric constant of silver is εNL,Ag = εNL,Ag + χ(3)[Elin]2, where Elin is the local field inside nth particle. We keep only cubic susceptibility due to spherical symmetry of particles. Currently, there is no reliable theoretical model describing the nonlinear optical response of metal nanoparticles; however, experimental data show that χ(3) depends on many factors, including duration and frequency of the external excitation as well as particle characteristics themselves (metal type and size) [13]. According to the model suggested in Ref. [14] and confirmed in experiment, 10 nm radii Ag spheres possess a remarkably high and purely real cubic susceptibility χNL = 3 × 10−9 esu, in comparison to which the cubic nonlinearity of SiO2 is weak (~ 10−15 esu [15]).

FIG. 1 (color online). Schematic sketch demonstrating geometry of the studied problem. Arrows indicate particle polarizations after MI development.
We study nonlinear dynamics of our chain by employing the dispersion relation method [16] that allows deriving a system of coupled equations for slowly varying amplitudes of the particle dipole moments. This approach is based on the assumption that in the system there are small and large time scales, which in our case is fulfilled automatically since each particle acts as a resonantly excited oscillator with slow (in comparison with the light period) inertial response.

We start with the standard expression for the electric dipole moment induced in the $n$th particle written for Fourier transforms,

$$\alpha_n(\omega)^{-1} P_n = E_n^{(ex)} + \sum_{m \neq n} E_{n,m},$$

(1)

where

$$\alpha_n(\omega) = \epsilon_n \left\{ \epsilon_n^{NL}(\omega) + 2\epsilon_n \frac{\epsilon_n^{NL} (\omega) - \epsilon_n}{\omega^2} + \frac{i}{3} \epsilon_n \right\}^{-1}$$

is the electric polarizability of the $n$th particle, $E_n^{(ex)}$ is the external electric field acting on the $n$th particle,

$$E_{n,m} = \left[ (1 + ikd)|n - m| \right] \frac{3(r_0 \cdot p_m) r_0 - p_m}{\epsilon_n |n -m|^3 d^3}$$

$$+ k^2 \frac{p_m - (r_0 \cdot p_m) r_0}{\epsilon_n |n -m|^d} e^{-ikd|n -m|}$$

is in charge of dipole-dipole interaction between the $m$th and $n$th particles, $k = \omega / c \sqrt{\epsilon_n}$, and $r_0$ is the unit vector pointing from the $m$th to the $n$th particle. Assuming that $\chi^{(3)}|E_n^{(in)}|^2 << 1$ and $\nu / \omega_0 \ll 1$, we decompose $\alpha_n(\omega)^{-1}$ in the vicinity of the frequency of the surface plasmon resonance of an individual particle, $\omega_0 = \omega_p / \sqrt{\epsilon_\infty + 2\epsilon_n}$, and keep the first-order terms involving time derivatives for describing (actually small) broadening of the particle polarization spectrum,

$$\alpha_n^{-1} = \alpha_n(\omega_0)^{-1} + \frac{d\alpha_n^{-1}}{d\omega} \big|_{\omega = \omega_0} (\Delta \omega - i \frac{d\omega}{dt}).$$

(2)

where $\Delta \omega$ is the frequency shift from the resonance value. Having expressed $E_{n,m}$ via $p_n$, we substitute Eq. (2) into Eq. (1) and write $E_{n,m}$ in the same order of the perturbation theory and obtain the equations

$$-i \frac{dP_n^\perp}{d\tau} + (-i \gamma + \Omega + |P_n|^2 P_n^\perp + \sum_{m \neq n} G_{n,m}^\perp P_m^\perp = E_n^\perp,$$

$$-i \frac{dP_n^\parallel}{d\tau} + (-i \gamma + \Omega + |P_n|^2 P_n^\parallel + \sum_{m \neq n} G_{n,m}^\parallel P_m^\parallel = E_n^\parallel,$$

(3)

where

$$G_{n,m}^\perp = \frac{\eta}{2} \left[ \frac{(k_0d)^2}{|n - m|^3} - \frac{i k_0d}{|n - m|^2} \right] e^{-ik_0d|n - m|}/|n - m|,$$

$$G_{n,m}^\parallel = \frac{\eta}{2} \left[ \frac{k_0d}{|n - m|^3} + \frac{1}{|n - m|^2} \right] e^{-ik_0d|n - m|}/|n - m|,$$

$$P_n^\perp = \sqrt{\chi^{(3)}|E_n^{(ex)}|^2}/\sqrt{8(\epsilon_\infty + 2\epsilon_n)}$$

and $E_n^\parallel = -3\epsilon_n \sqrt{\chi^{(3)}|E_n^{(ex)}|^2}/\sqrt{8(\epsilon_\infty + 2\epsilon_n)}$ are dimensionless slowly varying amplitudes of the particle dipole moments and external electric field, respectively, the indices “$\perp$” and “$\parallel$” stand for the transverse and longitudinal components with respect to the chain axis, $\eta = \pi \epsilon_0 / 2 \epsilon_n (\gamma)^3$, $|P_n|^2 = |P_n^\perp|^2 + |P_n^\parallel|^2$, $\gamma = \nu / (2\omega_0) + (k_0d)^3 \epsilon_n / (\epsilon_\infty + 2\epsilon_n)$ describes thermal and radiation losses of particles, $k_0 = \omega_0 / c \sqrt{\epsilon_n}$, $\Omega = (\omega - \omega_0) / \omega_0$, and $\tau = \omega_0 t$. Equation (3) describes temporal nonlinear dynamics of a chain of metallic nanoparticles driven by arbitrary external optical field with the frequency $\omega \sim \omega_0$. We stress that the suggested model takes into account all particle interactions through the dipole fields, and it can be applied to both finite and infinite chains, being also extended to higher dimensions.

First, we consider an infinite chain. For the stationary unbiased linear case, when $d/d\tau = 0$ and $E_n^\perp = 0$, we look for solutions in the form $P_n^\perp \sim \exp(-iKd)$, and from Eq. (3) we find well-known dispersion relations for transverse and longitudinal eigenmodes of the system [7], shown in Fig. 2. Taking into account nonlinearity just shifts the dispersion curves along the frequency axis. The light line, which for $\Omega \ll 1$ takes the form $k_0 = \omega_0 / c \sqrt{\epsilon_n}$, divides the eigenmodes into fast (with $K < k_0$) and slow (with $K > k_0$) experienced strong and weak radiation damping, respectively. Logarithmic singularity which

![FIG. 2 (color online). Nonlinear dispersions of (a) longitudinal and (b) transverse eigenmodes of an infinite chain. Dashed curves correspond to the linear limit. Vertical dashed line in (b) marks the light line, $k_0 = \omega_0 / c \sqrt{\epsilon_n}$.](attachment:image.png)

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unstable provided the bistable region of dependency on the plane parameters $E_0 \parallel$ and $\Omega$ as well as on the modulation wave number $K$.

Next, we consider the case of the longitudinal excitation in detail. The condition $\lambda_0 = 0$ at any $K$ defines the boundaries of MI in the plane $(\Omega, |E_0 \parallel|^2)$ shown in Fig. 3(a). Interestingly, the middle and upper branches in the bistable region of dependency $P_0 \parallel (E_0 \parallel)$ also correspond to MI, but the development inside the bistability region cannot be reached because the middle branch is unstable, while the system transition from the lower to upper branch itself initiates appearance of MI.

Figure 3(b) shows a contour map of $\lambda_\parallel$ in the plane $(Kd, |E_0 \parallel|^2)$ at $\Omega = -0.07$. Remarkably, MI takes place only for slow eigenmodes of the chain. As follows from Fig. 3(b), one can manage eigenmode spectrum excited during MI growth by varying $|E_0 \parallel|^2$ only. In particular, when $|E_0 \parallel|^2$ is chosen to be close to the lower or upper edge of the MI domain, just one spatial harmonic should be excited, with correspondingly $Kd \approx 0.7$ or $Kd = \pi$.

However, the linear stability analysis does not provide any information about the subsequent evolution of the unstable system, especially when the external field excites a broad spectrum of eigenmodes. To analyze those scenarios, we perform numerical simulations of Eq. (3) for a finite chain (with 100 nanoparticles) at zero initial conditions. Edge effects play a role of small perturbations needed for generating MI. The amplitude of the homogeneous external field is supposed to be slowly growing to the saturation level $E_0 \parallel$ (which is reached at $\tau = 100$) lying in the MI zone.

Characteristic results are summarized in Figs. 4(a)–4(d). When $E_0 \parallel$ crosses the lower edge of the MI domain [depicted by the dashed line (1) in Fig. 3(b)], we observe that MI results in the excitation of one eigenmode with $Kd \approx 0.7$ [see Fig. 4(a)], in accord with the prediction of the linear stability analysis. The excited eigenmode acts as modulation of the initial almost homogenous state which becomes unstable. That is why $Re P_0 \parallel$ tend to be predominantly positive. They are just biased by the external field.

Finally, we conduct a similar analysis for the case of the transversal excitation. Figure 5(a) shows the corresponding
strate that, independently of the value of \( E_j \), numerical simulations of Eq. (3) for a finite chain excited longitudinally with (a) \( /C_{10} \), (b) \( /C_{21} \), (c) \( /C_0 \), (d) \( /C_2 \).

Numerical simulations of Eq. (3) demonstrate that, in contrast to the longitudinal case. The observation of MI requires high illuminating powers, higher than 10 MW/cm², that could cause thermal damage to particles. To estimate maximal duration of the external laser pulse, we use the results of previous studies that, independently of the value of \( E_j \), numerical simulations of Eq. (3) for a finite chain excited longitudinally with (a) \( /C_{10} \), (b) \( /C_{21} \), (c) \( /C_0 \), (d) \( /C_2 \).

Numerical simulations of Eq. (3) demonstrate that, independently of the value of \( E_j \), the growth of MI results in the switching of the system from the lower to the upper branch in the bistability region of \( P_0^\dagger (E_j^\ast) \). In the case of a finite chain, MI is accompanied by a pair of switching waves (kinks) at the edges which move towards each other, as shown in Fig. 5(c) [17].

The observation of MI requires high illuminating powers, higher than 10 MW/cm², that could cause thermal damage to particles. To estimate maximal duration of the external laser pulse, we use the results of previous studies on the ablation thresholds for gold films [18] providing values of 1.6 and 0.6 J/cm² for 1 ns and 1 ps pulses, respectively. Gold demonstrates stronger thermal losses than silver at optical frequencies. That is why these data are completely acceptable. Taking into account amplification of the electric field inside nanoparticles due to surface plasmon resonance, we come to the external threshold intensities of 3.6 MW/cm² and 1.3 GW/cm² corresponding to 1 ns and 1 ps pulses, respectively. Thus, ablation of silver particles will not be critical at least until pulse durations of 1 ps. As the characteristic time of the MI growth is of \( 10^9 \) fs, indicated in (b) by a horizontal dashed line. Points joined by dashed lines give a guide for the eye.

FIG. 4 (color online). Dynamics of \( \text{Re} P_0^\parallel \) obtained by numerical simulations of Eq. (3) for a finite chain excited longitudinally with (a) \( \Omega = -0.07 \), \( |E_0^\parallel|^2 = 0.1 \times 10^{-4} \), (b) \( \Omega = -0.07 \), \( |E_0^\parallel|^2 = 4.9 \times 10^{-4} \), (c) \( \Omega = -0.02 \), \( |E_0^\parallel|^2 = 2.65 \times 10^{-4} \), and (d) \( \Omega = -0.09 \) and \( |E_0^\parallel|^2 = 0.11 \times 10^{-4} \).

FIG. 5 (color online). (a) Bifurcation diagram for transverse excitation. (b) Contour map of \( \lambda_m \) on the plane of parameters \( (Kd, |E_0^\parallel|^2) \) at \( \Omega = -0.07 \). (c) Snapshot of \( \text{Re} P_0^\parallel \) at \( \tau = 700 \) obtained numerically from Eq. (3) with \( \Omega = -0.07 \) and \( |E_0^\parallel|^2 = 1.5 \times 10^{-4} \), indicated in (b) by a horizontal dashed line. Points joined by dashed lines give a guide for the eye.
achieve subwavelength confinement of the optical fields
guided by plasmonic nanostructures.

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Figs. 4(b), 4(d), and 5(c). Here we also added the plot
for dynamics of Re\(P\)\(_n\) in the linear limit. In this case
modulation of particle polarizations appears only close to
the ends of the chain due to edge effects, and the modu-
lation wave number corresponds to \(k_0\).
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