

MON1o: Opening Remarks and Plenary Talk 1

Time: Monday, 8:45–10:00

Location: Olympia

Opening Remarks by Nikolay Zheludev and Harald Giessen

Plenary MON1o.1 Monday, 9:00 Olympia
Gravitational Quantum Physics, or: How to avoid the appearance of the classical world in gravity experiments? — •MARKUS ASPELMEYER — University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria — Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna, Austria

No experiment today provides evidence that gravity requires a quantum description. The growing ability to achieve quantum optical control over massive solid-state objects may enable experiments that directly probe the phenomenology of quantum states of gravitational source masses. I will review the current status and challenges in the lab.

10:00–10:15: Coffee Break

MON2o: Active and Switchable Metamaterials

Time: Monday, 10:15–12:15

Location: Olympia

Invited MON2o.1 Monday, 10:15 Olympia
Flat Optics for Dynamic Wavefront Manipulation and Mixed Reality Eyewear — •MARK BRONGERSMA — Stanford University, Stanford, USA

In this presentation I will discuss recent developments in the area of active and dynamic metasurfaces. I discuss the key physics/optics concepts underlying the operation of the metasurfaces and show their use in real-life applications.

Oral MON2o.2 Monday, 10:45 Olympia
MEMS Controlled Plasmonic Colors for Sustainable Optical Displays — •ZHENGLI HAN, CHRISTIAN FRYDENDAHL, NOA MAZURSKI, and URIEL LEVY — The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel

We show how it is possible to generate a cost-effective and CMOS (Complementary Metal–Oxide–Semiconductor) compatible, fast, and full range electrically controlled RGB color display by combining transmission based plasmonic metasurfaces with MEMS (Microelectromechanical systems) technology, using only two common materials: Aluminum and silicon oxide.

Oral MON2o.3 Monday, 11:00 Olympia
Dynamical Metamaterials — •EMANUELE GALIFFI^{1,3}, PALOMA A. HUIDOBRO², SHIXIONG YIN¹, HUANAN LI¹, JOHN B. PENDRY³, and ANDREA ALU¹ — ¹Photonics Initiative, Advanced Science Research Center, City University of New York, New York, USA — ²Instituto de Telecomunicacoes, Instituto Superior Tecnico, University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal — ³Blackett Laboratory, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom

Time has emerged as a new degree of freedom to engineer wave-matter interactions. We report of recent progress with temporal and spatiotemporal modulation of the electromagnetic parameters of a material, as realized in pump-probe setups, demonstrating their potential for linear and chiral wave amplification, localization, optical dragging, surface-wave excitation, and frequency conversion, among many other phenomena.

Oral MON2o.4 Monday, 11:15 Olympia
Reconfiguring metamaterials with the pressure of light — JINXIANG LI¹, •KEVIN F. MACDONALD¹, and NIKOLAY I. ZHELUDEV^{1,2} — ¹University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom — ²Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, Singapore

The optical response of a nanowire metamaterial can be controlled by resonant ponderomotive non-thermal optical forces. The coupling of optical and mechanical resonances facilitates a strong optical nonlinearity enabling all-optical transmission modulation at microwatt power levels.

Oral MON2o.5 Monday, 11:30 Olympia
Reconfiguring magnetic resonances using the plasmonic phase-change material In3SbTe2 — LUKAS CONRADS, ANDREAS HESSLER, KONSTANTIN WIRTH, MATTHIAS WUTTIG, and •THOMAS TAUBNER — Institute of Physics (IA), RWTH Aachen University, Aachen, Germany

The “plasmonic” Phase-change material In3SbTe2 (IST) enables optically written metasurfaces by local switching between dielectric (amorphous) and metallic (crystalline) states. We now demonstrate even more complex resonance modes by tuning the magnetic dipole resonances of crystalline IST split-ring resonators (SRRs) and reconfiguring them to crescents and J-antennas.

Oral MON2o.6 Monday, 11:45 Olympia
Dielectric Mie Voids: Confining Light in Air — •MARIO HENTSCHEL¹, KIRILL KOSHELEV^{2,3}, FLORIAN STERL¹, STEFFEN BOTH¹, THOMAS WEISS^{1,4}, YURI KIVSHAR², and HARALD GIESSEN¹ — ¹4th Physics Institute and Research Center SCoPE, University of Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Germany — ²Nonlinear Physics Centre, Research School of Physics, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia — ³School of Physics and Engineering, ITMO University, St. Petersburg, Russia — ⁴Institute of Physics, University of Graz, and NAWI Graz, Graz, Austria

We demonstrate that voids in high-index dielectrics support localized optical modes confined to the void and thus unaffected by the loss in the surrounding medium. We implement these dielectric Mie voids by focused ion beam milling into silicon and utilize the bright, intense, and naturalistic colours for nanoscale colour printing.

Oral MON2o.7 Monday, 12:00 Olympia
Radial bound states in the continuum for polarization-invariant nanophotonics — LUCCA KÜHNER¹, LUCA SORTINO¹, RODRIGO BERTÉ^{1,5}, JUAN WANG¹, HAORAN REN^{1,4}, STEFAN A. MAIER^{1,2}, YURI S. KIVSHAR³, and •ANDREAS TITTL¹ — ¹Chair in Hybrid Nanosystems and Center for NanoScience, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Munich, Germany — ²The Blackett Laboratory, Department of Physics, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom — ³Nonlinear Physics Centre, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia — ⁴MQ Photonics Research Centre, Department of Physics and Astronomy, Macquarie University, Macquarie, Australia — ⁵Instituto de Física, Universidade Federal de Goiás, Goiânia, Brazil

We demonstrate radial bound states in the continuum as a new concept for realizing resonances with high Q factors, strong near-field enhancements, and polarization invariance in a compact footprint, and utilize them for applications in biomolecular sensing and higher harmonic generation from 2D materials.

MON2s: Electron - Photon Interaction

Time: Monday, 10:15–12:00

Location: Seefeld/Tirol

Invited MON2s.1 Monday, 10:15 Seefeld/Tirol
Quantum and classical effects in the interaction of electron beams with optical excitations — •F. JAVIER GARCÍA DE ABAJO — ICFO - Institut de Ciències Fotòniques, Barcelona, Spain — ICREA- Institutció Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats, Barcelona, Spain

Recent advances in the manipulation of free electron wave functions bring us closer to electron microscopy with sub-meV, sub-Ångstrom, and sub-fs spectral-spatial-temporal resolution. By leveraging intrinsic quantum effects in the interaction of free electron with photonic nanostructures, these advances grant us access the statistics, nonlinearity, and nonreciprocity of their optical excitations.

Oral MON2s.2 Monday, 10:45 Seefeld/Tirol
Observation of 2D Cherenkov Radiation and its Quantized Photonic Nature — •YUVAL ADIV¹, HAO HU², SHAI TSESSES¹, RAPHAEL DAHAN¹, KANGPENG WANG¹, YANIV KURMAN¹, ALEXEY GORLACH¹, HONGSHENG CHEN³, XIAO LIN³, GUY BARTAL¹, and IDO KAMINER¹ — ¹Technion-Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel — ²Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, Singapore — ³Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China

We present the first observation of 2D Cherenkov radiation, wherein free electrons emit surface photonic quasiparticles into a dispersion-engineered structure. The reduced dimensionality enhances the electron-photon interaction, providing evidence for a recent paradigm shift in free-electron radiation: instead of

emitting classical light, electrons become entangled with the photons they emit.

Oral MON2s.3 Monday, 11:00 Seefeld/Tirol
Generating entangled states in the interaction of shaped electron beams with optical excitations — •ANDREA KONECNA¹ and JAVIER GARCIA DE ABAJO^{1,2} — ¹ICFO-Institut de Ciències Fotoniques, Castelldefels, Spain — ²ICREA- Institució Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats, Barcelona, Spain

We theoretically explore a novel platform for the generation of entangled states based on the inelastic interaction of fast electrons with optical excitations in a nanostructure. We demonstrate that letting a tailored electron wave function interact with samples featuring localized plasmonic or vibrational modes yields on-demand electron-sample entangled states.

Oral MON2s.4 Monday, 11:15 Seefeld/Tirol
Tunable Photon-Induced Spatial Modulation of Free-Electron Wavefronts — •SHAI TSESSES, RAPHAEL DAHAN, KANGPENG WANG, ORI REINHARDT, GUY BARTAL, and IDO KAMINER — Technion - Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel

We present active spatial modulation of electron wavefronts by engineering their interaction with surface plasmon interference patterns. The patterns are imprinted on the electrons, in a manner resembling spatial light modulation. We further facilitate the nonlinear regime of electron–light interaction, wherein each electron undergoes 2D spatial Rabi oscillations.

Oral MON2s.5 Monday, 11:30 Seefeld/Tirol
Electron beam shaping and aberration correction using optical fields — •ANDREA KONECNA¹ and JAVIER GARCIA DE ABAJO^{1,2} — ¹ICFO-Institut de Ciències Fotoniques, Castelldefels, Spain — ²ICREA- Institució Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats, Barcelona, Spain

We theoretically explore the interaction of fast electrons with tailored light and focus on the generation of on-demand electron beam amplitude and phase profiles. We suggest specific implementations of light-based elements in electron microscopes and discuss applications in rapid control over electron beam spot shapes and mitigation of aberration corrections.

Oral MON2s.6 Monday, 11:45 Seefeld/Tirol
Ultrafast Pump-Probe Spectral Interferometry without a Laser using Electron-Driven Photon Sources in an Electron Microscope — MASOUD TALEB¹, MARIO HENTSCHEL², HARALD GIESSEN², and •NAHID TALEBI¹ — ¹Christian Albrechts University, Kiel, Germany — ²Stuttgart University, Stuttgart, Germany

We provide the first results for correlative pump-probe electron-photon spectroscopy without a laser, by using coherent electron-driven photon sources. We apply the novel spectral interferometry scheme solely with an electron microscope for investigating spectral correlations in strongly-coupled systems. Our system is based on electrons hitting a plasmonic metasurface which then emits photons which interact with a second surface under investigation.

12:00–16:00: Lunch Break

MON3o: Technology Talk 1 - Heidelberg Instruments Nano AG

Time: Monday, 16:15–17:00

Location: Olympia

Technology MON3o.1 Monday, 16:15 Olympia
NanoFrazor – A versatile instrument for 2D & 3D nanofabrication — •NILS GOEDECKE, JANA CHAABAN, and ZHENGMIN WU — Heidelberg Instruments Nano AG, Bändliweg 30, CH-8048 Zürich, Switzerland
NanoFrazor lithography systems exploit the possibilities of thermal scanning

probe technology. Here a cantilever with a heated tip interacts with the substrate's surface. Typically, one uses a thermal-responsive polymer to generate 2D or 3D nanopatterns. The presentation will illustrate the technology and an overview on the range of applications.

MON4s: Switchable and Dielectric Metamaterials

Time: Monday, 17:00–19:00

Location: Olympia

Invited MON4s.1 Monday, 17:00 Olympia
Electrically Switchable Metallic Polymer Nanoantennas and Metasurfaces — •JULIAN KARST¹, MORITZ FLOESS¹, MONIKA UBL¹, CARSTEN DINGLER², CLAUDIA MALACRIDA², TOBIAS STEINLE¹, SABINE LUDWIGS², MARIO HENTSCHEL¹, and HARALD GIESSEN¹ — ¹4th Physics Institute and Research Center SCoPE, University of Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Germany — ²IPOC-Functional Polymers, Institute of Polymer Chemistry and Center for Integrated Quantum Science and Technology (IQST), University of Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Germany

We realize nanoantennas from metallic polymers which show well-pronounced plasmonic resonances and can be electrically switched fully off and back on at video-rate frequencies of 30 Hz by applying voltages of only ± 1 V. Utilizing this concept, electrically switchable beam steering metasurfaces with 100% contrast ratio in transmission are demonstrated.

Oral MON4s.2 Monday, 17:30 Olympia
Ultra-compact LiDAR Platform using Electrically Switchable Metallic Polymer Nanogratings — •YOHAN LEE, JULIAN KARST, MONIKA UBL, PHILIPP FLAD, MARIO HENTSCHEL, and HARALD GIESSEN — 4th Physics Institute and Research Center SCoPE, University of Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Germany

We introduce nanogratings from metallic polymers which show an electrochemically-driven optical metal-to-insulator transition. A key feature of the design is separately addressable electrodes to vary the superlattice period of the grating via the applied voltages. Thus, the proposed ultra-compact beam deflectors can generate various angles.

Oral MON4s.3 Monday, 17:45 Olympia
Radially polarized single photon source — •DANYLO KOMISAR¹, SHAILESH KUMAR¹, YINHUI KAN^{1,2}, CUO WU^{1,3}, and SERGEY I BOZHEVOLNYI^{1,4} — ¹Center for Nano Optics, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark — ²College of Astronautics, Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Nanjing, China — ³Institute of Fundamental and Frontier Sciences, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Chengdu, China — ⁴Danish Institute for Advanced Study, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark
We experimentally demonstrate radially polarized highly-directional single-

photon beam generation. A 3-fold photon rate enhancement was reached by fabrication of plasmonic bullseye antenna around nitrogen-vacancy center in a nanodiamond.

Oral MON4s.4 Monday, 18:00 Olympia
High-index topological insulator meta-optics — DANVEER SINGH, SUKANTA NANDI, SHANY COHEN, PILKHAZ NANIKASHVILI, DORON NAVEH, and •TOMER LEWI — Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan, Israel

We study the optical properties of Bi₂Te₃ and Bi₂Se₃ topological insulators (TI) nanostructures of various morphologies and geometries. We find that both the bulk and surface states contribute to the extremely large optical constants of this family. We demonstrate deep subwavelength resonant structures for Bi₂Se₃ nanobeams and Bi₂Te₃ metasurfaces.

Invited MON4s.5 Monday, 18:15 Olympia
Dynamic metasurfaces for displays, lenses, and photonic security devices — •JUNSEOK RHO — Pohang University of Science and Technology (POSTECH), Pohang, South Korea

In this talk, I will discuss the recent progress of dynamic metasurfaces by a number of tunable and reconfigurable platforms. Among the demonstrated applications, I will present tunable lenses, holograms, and structural colors, as well as the possibility for photonic security devices. If time allows, I will also show a new manufacturing strategy using nanoparticle-embedded-resin nanoprinting.

Oral MON4s.6 Monday, 18:45 Olympia
Non-radiative modes in finite arrays of Mie resonators — •MIHAIL PETROV¹, DANIL KORNOVAN¹, ROMAN SAVELEV¹, and YURI KIVSHAR^{1,2} — ¹Department of Physics and Engineering, ITMO University, St.-Petersburg, Russia — ²Nonlinear Physics Center, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia
We report on the formation of high-Q localized states in finite arrays of Mie resonators overcoming the previously predicted values by at least two orders of magnitude. The effect becomes possible due to the destructive interaction of two band-edge modes and the cancelation of their far-field radiation.

MON4o: 2D Matter

Time: Monday, 17:00–19:00

Location: Seefeld/Tirol

Invited MON4o.1 Monday, 17:00 Seefeld/Tirol
Near-field Probing of Vibrational Strong Coupling — •RAINER HILLENBRAND — CIC nanoGUNE BRTA, San Sebastian, Spain

Scattering-type scanning near-field optical microscopy (s-SNOM) and nano-FTIR spectroscopy are employed for studying the strong coupling between infrared molecular vibrations and phonon polaritons in h-BN layers and nanoresonators.

Oral MON4o.2 Monday, 17:30 Seefeld/Tirol
Giant enhancement of third-harmonic generation in graphene-metal heterostructures — P. K. JENKE¹, I. ALONSO CALAFELL¹, L. A. ROZEMA¹, D. ALCARAZ IRANZO², A. TRENTI¹, J. D. COX^{3,4}, A. KUMAR², H. BIELIAIEV¹, S. NANOT^{2,5}, C. PENG⁶, D. K. EFETOV², J.-Y. HONG⁶, J. KONG⁶, D. R. ENGLUNG⁶, F. JAVIER GARCIA DE ABAJO^{2,7}, F. H. L. KOPPENS^{2,7}, and •P. WALTHER¹ — ¹Vienna Center for Quantum Science and Technology (VCQ), University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria — ²ICFO-Institut de Ciències Fotoniques, Castelldefels, Spain — ³Center for Nano Optics, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark — ⁴Danish Institute for Advanced Study, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark — ⁵Laboratoire Charles Coulomb (L2C), Université de Montpellier, CNRS, Montpellier, France — ⁶Quantum Photonics Group, RLE, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, USA — ⁷ICREA-Institució Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats, Barcelona, Spain

Graphene is a promising candidate for nonlinear optoelectronics due to its strong and tunable nonlinearity, while simultaneously supporting plasmonic excitations. We use graphene-insulator-metal heterostructures to enhance third-harmonic generation in graphene by three orders of magnitude. Moreover, we find that graphene plasmons mediate the nonlinearity, modifying the third-harmonic signal.

Oral MON4o.3 Monday, 17:45 Seefeld/Tirol
Probing in-plane anisotropy in van der Waals crystals using nano-optical imaging of waveguide modes — •FABIAN MOOSHAMMER, SANGHOON CHAE, SHUAI ZHANG, YINGMING SHAO, AARON STERNBACH, DANIEL J. RIZZO, XI-AOYANG ZHU, P. JAMES SCHUCK, JAMES HONE, and DMITRI N. BASOV — Columbia University, New York, USA

We access the full dielectric tensor of ReS₂ over a wide range of near-infrared frequencies by resolving in-plane anisotropic waveguide modes using nano-optical near-field imaging. The exciton resonance at ~1.5 eV induces strong light-matter coupling giving rise to a backbending of the dispersion and increased losses of the waveguide modes.

Oral MON4o.4 Monday, 18:00 Seefeld/Tirol
Complete coupling of light into 2D polaritons — •EDUARDO J. C. DIAS¹ and F. JAVIER GARCÍA DE ABAJO^{1,2} — ¹ICFO - The Institute of Photonic Sciences, Castelldefels, Spain — ²ICREA - Institutió Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats, Barcelona, Spain

We show that a small scatterer placed at a suitable distance from a given surface can couple light completely into the surface modes supported by the surface, under illumination by an adequately modulated field.

Oral MON4o.5 Monday, 18:15 Seefeld/Tirol
Near-field nonlinear optics with graphene and atomic systems — •JOEL COX — University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark

We explore schemes to achieve unconventional nonlinear light-matter interactions on the nanoscale, such as photon up-conversion, thermo-optical effects, and electrically-tunable optical bistability, that are enabled by interfacing graphene with atomic systems.

Invited MON4o.6 Monday, 18:30 Seefeld/Tirol
Metasurfaces for energy conversion and holography — •STEFAN MAIER — LMU Munich, Muenchen, Germany — Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom

We present two application areas of large-area dielectric metasurfaces. Firstly, metasurfaces based on 3D direct laser writing will be discussed that operate on the orbital angular momentum degree of freedom, with applications in video holography. Secondly, nanoimprinting of GaP nanostructures facilitates photocatalytically active metasurface electrodes for applications in water splitting.

19:00–19:15: Break

MON5o: Breakthrough Talk 1

Time: Monday, 19:15–19:45

Location: Olympia

Breakthrough MON5o.1 Monday, 19:15 Olympia
Photonic Time-Crystals — •MORDECHAI (MOTTI) SEGEV — Technion - Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel
Photonic Time-Crystals (PTCs) are materials in which the refractive index varies

periodically and abruptly in time. They conserve momentum but not energy, and display momentum bands separated by gaps. I will present the fundamentals of PTCs with emphasis on light-matter interactions, ranging from emission by atoms and free electrons to new ideas and recent experiments.

MON5s: Breakthrough Talk 2

Time: Monday, 19:15–19:45

Location: Seefeld/Tirol

Breakthrough MON5s.1 Monday, 19:15 Seefeld/Tirol
How light forms atomic-scale picocavities — •JEREMY BAUMBERG¹, QIANQI LIN¹, SHU HU¹, TAMAS FÖLDES², JUNYANG HUANG¹, DEMELZA WRIGHT¹, JACK GRIFFITHS¹, BART DE NIJS¹, and EDINA ROSTA² — ¹NanoPhotonics Centre, Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom — ²Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, United Kingdom

We show how plasmonically-enhanced light-induced van-der-Waals forces pull single adatoms from metal facets, to create picocavities which confine light to volumes < 1nm³. The thousand-fold stronger optical forces depend on nearby molecules as well as temperature and local optical field, and offer a route to single molecule optical tweezers.

TUEo1: Plenary Talk 2

Time: Tuesday, 9:00–10:00

Location: Olympia

Plenary TUEo1.1 Tuesday, 9:00 Olympia
Onsager Computing- Optimization by the Principle of Minimum Heat Generation — •ELI YABLONOVITCH — University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, USA

Physics itself, performs optimizations in the normal course of dynamical evolution. Nature provides us with the Principle of Least Action, among many other optimization principles. Recently, there has been great success with Onsager Computing using the Principle of Minimum Entropy Generation.

10:00–10:15: Coffee Break

TUE2o: Quantum Nanophotonics

Time: Tuesday, 10:15–12:15

Location: Olympia

Invited TUE2o.1 Tuesday, 10:15 Olympia
Quantum optics in complex media — •INIGO LIBERAL — Public University of Navarre, Pamplona, Spain

Complex media take full advantage of their multiple degrees of freedom (extreme material parameters, extreme geometry, bi-anisotropy and/or time-varying response) to enable advanced forms of light-matter interactions. In our talk, we will provide several examples on how complexity translates into generalized optical quantum processes.

Oral TUE2o.2 Tuesday, 10:45 Olympia
Photon Pair Correlations in Semiconductor-Superconductor Light Sources — •SHLOMI BOUSCHER¹, DMITRY PANNA¹, KRISHNA BALASUBRAMANIAN^{1,2}, RONEN JACOVI¹, ANKIT KUMAR¹, CHRISTIAN SCHNEIDER³, SVEN HOEFLING³, and ALEX HAYAT¹ — ¹Department of Electrical Engineering, Technion – Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel — ²Electrical Engineering Faculty, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, India — ³Technische Physik, Physikalisches Institut and Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen Research Center for Complex Material Systems, Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany

We demonstrate evidence of photon pair correlations, resulting from injected Cooper-pairs in superconductor-semiconductor structures. Such structures can be utilized for multiple applications including enhanced two-photon gain, electrically-driven entangled-photon generation and Bell-state analyzers.

Oral TUE2o.3 Tuesday, 11:00 Olympia
Coupled molecular emitters in superstructures interact with plasmonic nanoparticles — •DANIEL BEITNER^{1,2,3}, ITAI CARMELI^{1,4}, ZEEV ZALEVSKY⁴, SHACHAR RICHTER^{1,2}, and HAIM SUCHOWSKI^{2,3} — ¹Department of Materials Science and Engineering Faculty of Engineering Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel — ²University Center for Nanoscience and Nanotechnology Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel — ³School of Physics and Astronomy, Faculty of Exact Sciences, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel — ⁴Faculty of Engineering and Institute for Nanotechnology, Bar Ilan University, Ramat Gan, Israel

TPPS porphyrins rod-shaped J-aggregates on plasmonic Au nanoparticle arrays were studied using hyperspectral microscopy with K-means spectral sorting. Weak coupling behavior was observed for single J-aggregates, while Clusters of multiple J-aggregates caused a large redshift of the plasmonic peak. An analytical model was developed to validate the results.

Oral TUE2o.4 Tuesday, 11:15 Olympia
Second harmonic enhancement from nonlinear plasmonic metasurface coupled to optical waveguide — •TSAFRIR ABIR^{1,2}, MAI TAL^{1,2}, and TAL ELLENBOGEN² — ¹Department of Condensed Matter Physics, School of Physics and Astronomy, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel — ²Department of Physical Electronics, School of Electrical Engineering, Tel-Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

Collective resonances on nonlinear metasurfaces are known to significantly enhance second harmonic generation. We demonstrate experimentally and by simulations, that even larger enhancement can be achieved when the collective resonances originate from the coupling of the metasurface to guided modes.

Oral TUE2o.5 Tuesday, 11:30 Olympia
On-Chip Circularly Polarized Single-Photon Sources with Quantum Metasurfaces — •FEI DING — University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark

We have demonstrated a conceptually new approach of quantum metasurfaces to the room-temperature generation of circularly polarized single photons entailing quantum emitters non-radiative coupling to surface plasmons that are transformed, by interacting with an optical metasurface, into a collimated stream of single photons with the designed spin and orbital angular momentum.

Oral TUE2o.6 Tuesday, 11:45 Olympia
Probing quantum effects in nanoplasmonics with electron-beam spectroscopies — •P. ANDRÉ D. GONÇALVES¹ and F. JAVIER GARCÍA DE ABAJO^{1,2} — ¹ICFO - The Institute of Photonic Sciences, Castelldefels (Barcelona), Spain — ²ICREA - Institució Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats, Barcelona, Spain

We present a concrete proposal for inferring the quantum nonlocal response of metals directly from measurements of electron energy-loss spectroscopy (EELS) and cathodoluminescence (CL) spectra. Our scheme exploits the unique ability of free-electron beams to produce deeply subwavelength near-fields and thus probe the optical response of metals at the nanoscale.

Oral TUE2o.7 Tuesday, 12:00 Olympia
Quantum-coherent light-electron interaction in an SEM — •TOMAS CHLOUBA, ROY SHILOH, and PETER HOMMELHOFF — Friedrich-Alexander University, Erlangen, Germany

Quantum-coherent light-free electron interaction was shown more than a decade ago in a transmission electron microscope leading to a variety of scientific applications. We now show, for the first time, quantum-coherent interaction in a scanning electron microscope, which offers substantial advantages over TEMs in terms of chamber size, electron energy, and cost.

TUE2s: Applications

Time: Tuesday, 10:15–12:15

Location: Seefeld/Tirol

Invited TUE2s.1 Tuesday, 10:15 Seefeld/Tirol
MEMS-based optical metasurfaces for dynamic radiation control — •SERGEY BOZHEVOLNYI — SDU Nano Optics, University of Southern Denmark, Odense M, Denmark

Piezoelectric MEMS-based configurations, involving MEMS mirrors integrated with gap surface-plasmon based metasurfaces, for realizing electrically controlled optical metasurfaces operating in reflection are introduced. Experimental demonstrations of electrically controlled beam steering and focusing, along with dynamic wave plates, featuring high modulation efficiencies, broadband operation and fast responses are reported and discussed.

Oral TUE2s.2 Tuesday, 10:45 Seefeld/Tirol
Waveguide-coupled mid-IR photodetector based on interlayer excitons absorption in a WS₂/HfS₂ heterostructure — •SHAHAR EDELSTEIN, S.R.K. CHAITANYA INDUKURI, NOA MAZURSKI, and URIEL LEVY — Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel

We present a waveguide-coupled mid-IR photodetector based on interlayer excitons generated in a heterostructure made of a single layer of tungsten disulfide (WS₂) and few layers of hafnium disulfide (HfS₂). We measure broadband photodetection, with responsivity in the order of tens of $\mu\text{A/W}$ with no significant

effect on waveguide's transmission.

Oral TUE2s.3 Tuesday, 11:00 Seefeld/Tirol
Bistability of optical response of plasmonic nanowire device at microwatt power levels — DIMITRIOS PAPAS¹, JUN-YU OU¹, •ERIC PLUM¹, and NIKOLAY ZHELUDEV^{1,2} — ¹University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom — ²Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, Singapore

A profound optical bistability in light scattering is observed in a pair of oscillating nanowires decorated with plasmonic patterns. The response becomes bistable at only a few μW of incident optical power, which is facilitated by coupling between the plasmonic and the highly nonlinear mechanical subsystems of the nanostructure.

Oral TUE2s.4 Tuesday, 11:15 Seefeld/Tirol
High-throughput nanofabrication of highly efficient and functional metasurfaces for mid-infrared optics and biosensing — •ALEKSANDRS LEITIS¹, MING LUN TSENG¹, AURELIAN JOHN-HERPIN¹, YURI KIVSHAR², and HATICE ALTUG¹ — ¹EPFL, Lausanne, Switzerland — ²Australian National University, Canberra, Australia

We demonstrate highly efficient mid-infrared meta-optical elements and metasurface-based optofluidic biosensors fabricated on ultra-thin metal-oxide

membranes using industry-standard CMOS-compatible nanofabrication processes. The demonstrated nanofabrication method enables low-cost infrared optical components and disposable sensor chips for medical diagnostics and moves the mid-infrared metasurface technology markedly closer to real-world applications.

Oral TUE2s.5 Tuesday, 11:30 Seefeld/Tirol
dynamic terahertz emission in a coupled metal – epsilon near zero metasurface — •EVIATAR MINERBI^{1,2,3}, SYMEON SIDERIS^{1,2}, JACOB KHURGIN⁴, and TAL ELLENBOGEN^{1,2} — ¹Department of Physical Electronics, School of Electrical Engineering, Tel-Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel — ²Center for Light-Matter Interaction, Tel-Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel — ³Raymond and Beverly Sackler Faculty of Exact Sciences, School of Physics & Astronomy, Tel-Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel — ⁴Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA

We show that a thin ITO film enhances the THz mission from plasmonic metasurfaces by two orders of magnitude. In addition, sub-picosecond hot-electron kinetics result in striking dynamic effects on the emitted THz field. Specifically, broadening of the generated signal and an abrupt flip of its phase are observed experimentally.

Oral TUE2s.6 Tuesday, 11:45 Seefeld/Tirol
AI-assisted FIB nanofabrication — OLEKSANDR BUCHNEV¹, JAMES A. GRANT-JACOB¹, ROBERT W. EASON¹, NIKOLAY I. ZHELUBEV^{1,2}, BEN MILLS¹, and •KEVIN F. MACDONALD¹ — ¹University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom — ²Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, Singapore

Deep learning can be used to predict the post-fabrication appearance of structures manufactured by focused ion beam (FIB) milling, accounting for variations in beam focusing/scanning parameters and target medium characteristics with nanoscale accuracy. With predictions generated in milliseconds, the approach can expedite process optimization and enhance precision/reproducibility in FIB nanofabrication.

Oral TUE2s.7 Tuesday, 12:00 Seefeld/Tirol
Electro-optical SRAM cavity device based on negative differential resistance — •RIVKA GHERABLI, ROY ZEKTZER, MEIR GRAJOWER, JOSEPH SHAPPIR, and URIEL LEVY — Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel

We experimentally demonstrate a new electro-optic SRAM element based on the combination of a negative differential resistance described as two resistors in series but also as a unique PN junction embedded in a micro-ring resonator, remarkable for its simplicity and its complete CMOS compatibility with power consumption around the nanoWatt.

12:15–16:00: Lunch Break

TUE3o: Technology Talk 2 - Nanoscribe

Time: Tuesday, 16:15–17:00

Location: Olympia

Technology TUE3o.1 Tuesday, 16:15 Olympia
3D Microprinting for optics and photonics: Two-Photon Grayscale Lithography and Aligned Two-Photon Lithography — •JOCHEN ZIMMER ET AL. — Nanoscribe GmbH & Co. KG, Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen, Germany
Two-Photon Polymerization (2PP) is one of the most versatile techniques to

manufacture 3D metamaterials, waveguides, and microoptics. We have recently implemented significant advances of the 2PP technology, most notably Two-Photon Grayscale Lithography and Aligned Two-Photon Lithography. I will present these technologies, and the manufacturing systems in which they are implemented.

TUE4f: Poster Session (with snacks and drinks)

Time: Tuesday, 17:00–18:30

Location: Foyer

TUE4f.1 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer
Catalytic metasurfaces empowered by bound states in the continuum — •HAIYANG HU¹, LUDWIG HÜTTENHOFER¹, OLIVER BIENEK², ALWIN WESTER¹, THOMAS WEBER¹, IAN D. SHARP², STEFAN A. MAIER¹, and ANDREAS TITTL¹ — ¹Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Faculty of Physics, Chair in Hybrid Nanosystems, MUNICH, Germany — ²Technical University Munich, Department of Physics, MUNICH, Germany

We demonstrate catalytic metasurfaces based on TiO₂-x with tailored absorption enhancement throughout the visible range and leverage this platform for the spectral and spatial control of photocatalytic reduction reactions.

TUE4f.2 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer
Bound States in the Continuum in Nano-Fin Metasurfaces — •ANDREAS AIGNER¹, HAORAN REN², ANDREAS TITTL¹, and STEFAN A. MAIER^{1,3} — ¹Chair in Hybrid Nanosystems, Faculty of Physics, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Munich, Germany — ²MQ Photonics Research Centre, Department of Physics and Astronomy, Macquarie University, Macquarie Park, Australia — ³Department of Physics, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom

A new plasmonic Nano-Fin metasurface geometry allows out-of-plane symmetry breaking by tuning the triangle opening angle. Thus, high quality factor (Q-factor) symmetry-protected bound states in the continuum (BICs) can be excited. The plasmonic nature of these resonances enabling high field enhancement together with high Q-factors is utilized for pixelated surface-enhanced Mid-IR molecular sensing.

TUE4f.3 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer
Visible Wavelength Plasmonics in Zirconium Nitride for Surface-Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy — •PAUL BUTLER¹, LUDWIG HÜTTENHOFER¹, FRIDRIK MAGNUS², EMILIANO CORTES¹, HELGA FLOSADÓTTIR³, and STEFAN MAIER¹ — ¹Nanoinstitut Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, München, Germany — ²Grein Research, Reykjavik, Iceland — ³Atmonia, Reykjavik, Iceland

By optical characterization of top-down fabricated ZrN nanoparticles, we design dimer antennas for visible-wavelength plasmonic excitations and demonstrate their applicability for SERS enhancement.

TUE4f.4 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer
Fiber Fabry-Perot cavity integrated mechanical resonators fabricated by direct laser writing — •ALEXANDER FASSBENDER¹, LUKAS TENBRAKE², SEBASTIAN HOFFERBERTH², STEFAN LINDEN¹, and HANNES PFEIFER² — ¹Physikalisches Institut, Bonn, Germany — ²Institut für angewandte Physik, Bonn, Germany

We report on a mechanical membrane resonator integrated into a fiber Fabry-Perot cavity. The mechanical resonator consists of a thin polymer membrane supported by a frame and fabricated by DLW. The frequency noise spectrum shows a vacuum coupling strength of >10 kHz at a mechanical mode frequency of ~1 MHz.

TUE4f.5 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer
Strong exciton-plasmon coupling in a hybrid WS₂-monolayer silver-nano-groove structure — •YUHAO ZHANG, HANS-JOACHIM SCHILL, PAUL STEINMANN, and STEFAN LINDEN — Physikalisches Institut, Bonn, Germany
In this work, we investigate the coupling between excitons in a WS₂ monolayer and surface plasmon polaritons on a 1D silver nano-groove array. Our calculations predict a strong coupling regime with a Rabi splitting larger than 90 meV.

TUE4f.6 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer
Height-driven photonic bound states in the continuum — •LUCCA KÜHNER¹, FEDJA WENDISCH¹, STEFAN A. MAIER^{1,2}, and ANDREAS TITTL¹ — ¹Chair for Hybrid Nanosystems, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, München, Germany — ²The Blackett Laboratory, Imperial College, London, United Kingdom
We demonstrate a novel approach for symmetry breaking in BIC metasurfaces via the resonator height, which can be extended to metasurfaces with arbitrary

height differences of individual elements.

TUE4f.7 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Ultrafast and nonlinear characterization of Weyl semimetal niobium phosphide thin films — •BENJAMIN TILMANN¹, AVANINDRA PANDEYA², GUSTAVO GRINBLAT³, LEONARDO DE S. MENEZES^{1,4}, YI LI⁵, CHANDRA SHEKHAR⁶, CLAUDIA FELSER⁶, STUART S.P. PARKIN², AMILCAR BEDOYA-PINTO², and STEFAN A. MAIER^{1,7} — ¹Ludwig-Maximilians Universität, München, Germany — ²Max-Planck Institute of Microstructure Physics, Halle (Saale), Germany — ³Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina — ⁴Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil — ⁵Southern University of Science and Technology, Shenzhen, China — ⁶Max Planck-Institute for Chemical Physics of Solids, Dresden, Germany — ⁷Imperial College, London, United Kingdom

Weyl semimetals are topological materials with promising electronic and optical properties. This work thoroughly characterises the nonlinear optical properties of epitaxially grown thin films of the Weyl semimetal niobium phosphide by using third-harmonic generation and nondegenerate pump-probe spectroscopy. The results pave the way towards efficient on-chip nano photonics based on Weyl semimetal thin films.

TUE4f.8 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Time-resolved pump-probe cathodoluminescence spectroscopy on Cu₂ZnSnS₄ — •N. VAN NIELEN, M. SOLA-GARCIA, K. MAUSER, M. VREUGDENHIL, and A. POLMAN — AMOLF, Center for Nanophotonics, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Recombination dynamics of optically-induced carriers in Cu₂ZnSnS₄ were studied using pump-probe cathodoluminescence spectroscopy, a novel technique that enables studies of ultrafast dynamics in nanoscale materials and metasurfaces. We found the filling and recombination rates of native and induced defects that limit the conversion efficiency of this semiconductor.

TUE4f.9 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Phase-resolved near-field microscopy on plasmonic chiral couplers — •HANS-JOACHIM SCHILL and STEFAN LINDEN — Physikalisches Institut, Bonn, Germany
We report on phase-resolved near-field microscopy on curved plasmonic waveguides. The structures act as chiral couplers that convert the spin angular momentum of circularly polarized light into orbital angular momentum. Our near-field measurements demonstrate the directional excitation of surface plasmon polaritons controlled by the polarization of the incident beam.

TUE4f.10 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

The depth range of infrared near-field probing into a "nano-aquarium" — •ENRICO BAU, THORSTEN GÖLZ, STEFAN A. MAIER, and FRITZ KEILMANN — Chair in Hybrid Nanosystems & Center for NanoScience, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, Munich, Germany

We study how deeply s-SNOM nano-spectroscopy can explore objects in a membrane-covered water layer. Our experimental nano-FTIR measurements are well supported by theory based on the finite dipole model for multilayers. We find that the tip radius r is the most important parameter to reach deeply into the liquid.

TUE4f.11 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Tip Coupling and Array Effects of Gold Nanoantennas in Near-Field Microscopy — REBECCA BÜCHNER¹, •THOMAS WEBER², LUCCA KÜHNER², STEFAN MAIER^{2,3}, and ANDREAS TITTL² — ¹Nanophotonic Systems Laboratory, Department of Mechanical and Process Engineering, ETH Zurich, 8092 Zurich, Switzerland — ²Chair in Hybrid Nanosystems, Nanoinstitute Munich, Faculty of Physics, Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich, 80539 Munich, Germany — ³The Blackett Laboratory, Department of Physics, Imperial College London, London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom

We investigate the response of gold nanorod arrays locally excited in the near-field by metallic s-SNOM tips and reveal an intricate behavior governed by radiative coupling and plasmon hybridization.

TUE4f.12 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Plasmon assisted catalysis: the role of heat — •FELIX STETE¹, JAN KUTSCHERA¹, RADWAN M. SARHAN^{1,2}, WOUTER KOOPMAN¹, and MATIAS BARGHEER^{1,2} — ¹Institut für Physik & Astronomie, Universität Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany — ²Helmholtz Zentrum Berlin, Berlin, Germany

We employ nanothermometry to monitor the local heat in plasmonic nanoparticles while measuring the reaction rates in plasmon assisted catalysis. This way, we investigate the role of electronic and phononic heat in different chemical reactions.

TUE4f.13 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Directional Emission from Dielectric Multi-Mode Interference Antennas — •LOK-YEE YAN¹, HENNA FARHEEN², FLORIAN SPREYER³, CHRISTIAN SCHLICKRIEDE³, VIKTOR MYROSHNYCHENKO², THOMAS ZENTGRAF³, JENS FÖRSTNER², and STEFAN LINDEN¹ — ¹Physikalisches Institut, Bonn University, Bonn, Germany — ²Theoretical Electrical Engineering, Paderborn University, Paderborn, Germany — ³Department of Physics, Paderborn University, Paderborn, Germany

Dielectric materials can serve as an attractive platform for travelling wave optical antennas. Here, we investigate three different designs of low-loss dielectric guided-wave antennas that feature strong directivity. Their emission profiles can be explained by multi-mode interference.

TUE4f.14 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Imaging and analyzing the far-field radiation of scattered plasmons at a plasmonic square lattice by using cathodoluminescence spectroscopy — •PAUL H. BITTORF, FATEMEH DAVOODI, MASOUD TALEB, and NAHID TALEBI — Institute for Experimental and Applied Physics, Kiel, Germany

By using complementary cathodoluminescence spectroscopy and angle-resolved mapping, we explored the optical response of a two-dimensional plasmonic crystal incorporated inside a thin gold layer. Our results unravel the spatial distribution of scattered optical modes in real and reciprocal spaces, placing cathodoluminescence spectroscopy as a versatile tool for investigating surface lattices.

TUE4f.15 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Bright single photon emitters with enhanced quantum efficiency in a 2D semiconductor coupled with dielectric nano-antennas — •LUCA SORTINO^{1,2}, PANAIOT G. ZOTEV², RICCARDO SAPIENZA³, STEFAN A. MAIER^{1,3}, and ALEXANDER I. TARTAKOVSKII² — ¹Chair in Hybrid Nanosystems, Faculty of Physics, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Munich, Germany — ²Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom — ³The Blackett Laboratory, Department of Physics, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom

Single-photon emitters in 2D semiconductors can be deterministically positioned using localized strain. Here, we couple monolayer WSe₂ to gallium phosphide dielectric nano-antennas and report high quantum efficiency, reaching up to 86%, and reveal a ns-scale luminescence lifetime related to the dark exciton reservoir feeding the quantum emitting state.

TUE4f.16 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Active control of light on a ferroelectric/semiconductor interface — •ARTEMIOS KARVOUNIS, HELENA WEIGAND, VIOLA VÖGLER-NEULING, and RACHEL GRANGE — ETH Zurich, Department of Physics, Institute for Quantum Electronics, Optical Nanomaterial Group, Zürich, Switzerland

We harness the photo-excited charges of lead-free ferroelectric crystals, to produce direction-dependent space-charges that can modify optical properties of a lithium niobate/semiconductor interface. The laser-induced reversible, transmission change exceeds 80% at near-infrared wavelength, therefore paves the way for a novel active nanophotonic platform based on a lithium niobate technology.

TUE4f.17 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Multiple scattering and second-harmonic generation in disordered microspheres of LiNbO₃ nanocubes — •ANDREA MORANDI, ROMOLO SAVO, JOLANDA SIMONE MÜLLER, SIMEON REICHEN, and RACHEL GRANGE — ETH Zurich, optical nanomaterial group, Zurich, Switzerland

We assemble 100-400 nm size lithium niobate nanocubes into microspheres. We show that they are strongly scattering in the visible spectrum and generate broadband second-harmonic with the random quasi-phase-matching scheme. They constitute an ideal platform to investigate light propagation and generation in nonlinear disordered media.

TUE4f.18 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Visualizing anapole and anapole-exciton polariton states using electron energy loss spectroscopy — •CARLOS MACIEL ESCUDERO^{1,2}, ANDREW YANKOVICH³, BATTULGA MUNKHBAT³, DENIS BARANOV^{3,4}, RAINER HILLENBRAND^{2,5}, JAVIER AIZPURUA^{1,6}, EVA OLSSON³, and TIMUR SHEGAI³ — ¹Materials Physics Center (CFM), Donostia-San Sebastián, Spain — ²CIC NanoGUNE BRTA and Department of Electricity and Electronics, Donostia-San Sebastián, Spain — ³Department of Physics, Chalmers University of Technology, Gothenburg, Sweden — ⁴Center for Photonics and 2D Materials, Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Moscow, Russia — ⁵IKERBASQUE, Basque Foundation for Science, Bilbao, Spain — ⁶Donostia International Physics Center (DIPC), Donostia-San Sebastián, Spain

Here we study optical anapole states in WS₂ nanodisks by using electron energy loss spectroscopy (EELS). Our results show that anapole state emerges as a dip in the EEL spectra. Interestingly, by varying the WS₂ nanodisk dimensions, the anapole can be tuned to overlap an exciton transition of WS₂.

TUE4f.19 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Superscillatory Space-Time Nonseparable Optical Pulses — •YIJIIE SHEN¹, NIKITAS PAPASIMAKIS¹, MARK R. DENNIS², and NIKOLAY I. ZHELUDDEV^{1,3} — ¹University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom — ²University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom — ³Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, Singapore

We show that space-time non-separable band-limited light fields can exhibit superoscillations simultaneously in the spatial and temporal domains, i.e. can oscillate faster than the highest harmonics of their spectra. We demonstrate that such behavior is exhibited by the supertoroidal light pulses and discuss possible applications of the effect.

TUE4f.20 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Observation of an anomalous Tamm plasmon state in near-IR — •OLEKSANDR BUCHNEV¹, ALEXSANDR BELOSLUDTSEV², and VASSILI FEDOTOV¹ — ¹Optoelectronics Research Centre, University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom — ²Optical Coating Laboratory, Center for Physical Sciences and Technology, Vilnius, Lithuania

We report on the first experimental observation of a Tamm plasmon characterised by anomalously high energy located in the upper half of the photonic bandgap. We show that the anomaly cannot be captured by the effective medium approach and transfer matrix method commonly employed in the analysis of Tamm plasmons.

TUE4f.21 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Manipulating circularly polarized light with gap-surface plasmon metasurfaces — •FEI DING — University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark

We have experimentally demonstrated broadband nanoscale quarter-wave plates (nano-QWPs) that can not only allow broadband and efficient conversion between circular and linear polarizations for the optical fields but also enable advanced wavefront manipulation by using gap-surface plasmon (GSP) metasurfaces.

TUE4f.22 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Infrared nanoscopy of living cells — YASIN C. DURMAZ, KORBINIAN KALTE-NECKER, THORSTEN GÖLZ, ENRICO BAU, and •FRITZ KEILMANN — LMU, Fakultät für Physik & Center for Nanoscience, München, Germany

s-SNOM is applied to biological cells living inside a "nano-aquarium", adhering to its 10-nm thin SiN window. Nano-FTIR spectra taken from outside identify water, protein and lipid at 150-nm resolution, while topography maps a cell's adhesion footprint. Our leak-tight, robust and affordable setup enables nanochemical analysis of any liquid-based, dynamical process.

TUE4f.23 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Revealing nanoscale confinement effects on hyperbolic phonon polaritons with an electron beam — •ANDREA KONECNA^{1,2}, JIAHAN LI³, JAMES EDGAR³, JAVIER GARCIA DE ABAJO^{1,4}, and JORDAN HACHTEL⁵ — ¹ICFO-Institut de Ciències Fotoniques, Castelldefels, Spain — ²Central European Institute of Technology, Brno University of Technology, Brno, Czech Republic — ³Tim Taylor Department of Chemical Engineering, Kansas State University, Manhattan, USA — ⁴ICREA- Institutió Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats, Barcelona, Spain — ⁵Center for Nanophase Materials Sciences, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, USA

We explore the sensitivity of hyperbolic phonon polaritons (HPhPs) in hexagonal boron nitride (hBN) to nanoscale environment using electron energy-loss spectroscopy with focused electron probes. We reveal that geometrical heterogeneities in thin hBN samples significantly influence HPhPs and induce localized modes that affect the design and performance of HPhPs-based devices.

TUE4f.24 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Plasmon satellites in photoemission: Plasmonic nanoparticles — •P. ANDRÉ D. GONÇALVES¹ and F. JAVIER GARCÍA DE ABAJO^{1,2} — ¹ICFO - The Institute of Photonic Sciences, Castelldefels (Barcelona), Spain — ²ICREA - Institutió Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats, Barcelona, Spain

Here, we present a theoretical account of electron-plasmon interaction ensuing photoemission from plasmonic nanoparticles. We show that LSPs lead to well-resolved plasmon satellites, whose intensity depends on the net effect from so-called intrinsic and extrinsic plasmon effects, nanoparticle geometry, and initial state of the plasmon field.

TUE4f.25 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Realizing the Gaussian Symplectic Ensemble with Quantum Spin Hall Photonic Topological Insulator Graph — •STEVEN ANLAGE and SHUKAI MA — University of Maryland, College Park, USA

Quantum graphs made up of photonic topological insulator guided modes are considered for the first time, both theoretically and experimentally. The interface modes have an effective spin-1/2 degree of freedom. We study the statistical properties of an ensemble of such graphs and find evidence they show Gaussian Symplectic statistics.

TUE4f.26 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Inverse Design of Disordered Metasurfaces to Manipulate Antenna Radiation — •JAMES CAPERS¹, STEPHEN BOYES², ALASTAIR HIBBINS¹, and SIMON HORSLEY¹ — ¹University of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom — ²DSTL Porton Down, Salisbury, United Kingdom

We derive a simple and efficient method for designing wave-shaping metasurfaces built from dipolar scatterers. Then we apply our framework to design disordered metasurfaces to structure the radiation from a small dipole emitter, including enhancing the efficiency and choosing the exact angular distribution of the Poynting vector in the far-field.

TUE4f.27 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Coherent control of the excitonic resonance in WSe₂ — •OMRI MERON^{1,2}, URI ARIELI^{1,2}, EYAL BAHAR^{1,2}, SWARUP DEB¹, MOSHE BEN-SHALOM¹, and HAIM SUCHOWSKI^{1,2} — ¹Condensed Matter Physics Department, School of Physics and Astronomy, Faculty of Exact Sciences, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel — ²Center for Light-Matter Interaction, Tel-Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

We experimentally demonstrate pulse-shape based coherent control of the A-exciton resonance in monolayer WSe₂. Utilizing our ultra-broadband pulse-shaper, we tailor the third-order nonlinear response, steering it from fully destructive to constructive interference. Our results outperform the transform limited case by 2.3 enhancement factor and coincide with the anharmonic oscillator model.

TUE4f.28 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

High Fidelity Integrated Photonic Gates using Detuning Modulated Composite Segments — •YONATAN PIASETZKY¹, MOSHE KATZMAN², HAIM SUCHOWSKI¹, and AVI ZADOK² — ¹Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel — ²Bar Ilan University, Ramat Gan, Israel

We demonstrate a high-fidelity single-qubit gate in photonic integrated waveguides, utilizing a novel scheme of detuning modulated composite segments. We reduce the wavelength dependence of long directional couplers by an order of magnitude, indicating significantly increased robustness for fabrication errors. These results show great promise for integrated quantum optics.

TUE4f.29 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Second order transient photo-induced differential reflectivity for unraveling ultrafast response of plasmonic nanostructures — •URI ARIELI, DROR HERSHKOVITZ, SUDARSON SEKHAR SINHA, HAIM SUCHOWSKI, and ORI CHESHNOVSKY — Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

We explore the ultrafast response of plasmonic nanostructures using a novel experimental pump probe scheme that allows the measurement of both first and second order differential reflection. We show that the second order response cannot be explained by linear changes in the dielectric function.

TUE4f.30 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Manipulating absorption in metal-dielectric photonic resonators for ultra-narrow band perfect absorption — •CLÉMENT VERLHAC¹, MATHILDE MAKHSIYAN¹, RIAD HAIDAR^{1,2}, JÉRÔME PRIMOT¹, and PATRICK BOUCHON¹ — ¹DOTA, ONERA, Université Paris-Saclay, Palaiseau, France — ²École polytechnique, Département de Physique, Palaiseau, France

Ultra-narrow band photonic absorbers are of great interest for sensing, thermal imaging or field enhancement challenges. A control of the loss-rate of a metal-dielectric photonic resonator is proposed using a high dielectric contrast. Promising performances, such as gaining more than three orders of magnitude on resonance quality factor, are presented.

TUE4f.31 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Magnetic field imaging with electron energy loss spectroscopy based on Babinet's principle — •VLASTIMIL KRÁPEK, MICHAL HORÁK, MARTIN HRTOŇ, ANDREA KONECŇNÁ, and TOMÁŠ ŠIKOLA — Brno University of Technology, Brno, Czech Republic

We demonstrate the possibility to visualize the electric and magnetic field of localized surface plasmon modes together with the charge and current distribution with electron energy loss spectroscopy combined with Babinet's principle. We also discuss the quantitative limits of this method.

TUE4f.32 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Strong coupling of a plasmonic dark mode with photons in a photonic crystal cavity — FANQI MENG, HANTIAN GU, MARK D. THOMSON, and •HARTMUT G. ROSKOS — Physikalisches Institut, Goethe-University, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

We observe strong coupling between the plasmonic dark mode of a metamaterial, designed for electromagnetically induced transparency (EIT), with the photons of a terahertz cavity. The coupling is found to be hierarchical, with the plasmonic dark mode coupling to the polaritons pre-formed between the bright mode and the cavity photons.

TUE4f.33 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

All dielectric crescent silicon metasurfaces for biosensing — •JUAN WANG¹, JULIUS KÜHNE¹, THEODOSIOS KARAMANOS², CARSTEN ROCKSTUHL², STEFAN MAIER¹, and ANDREAS TITTL¹ — ¹Chair in Hybrid Nanosystems, Nanoinstitute Munich, Faculty of Physics, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Munich, Germany — ²Institute of Theoretical Solid State Physics, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Karlsruhe, Germany

We demonstrate an all-dielectric crescent metasurface, supporting both photonic quasi-bound states in the continuum (quasi-BICs) and higher-order resonances with tunable quality factors and enhanced electromagnetic fields. We leverage this concept as a label-free sensor for bioassays, where the higher-order resonance outperforms the quasi-BIC for the detection in buffer solution.

TUE4f.34 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

High-fidelity biexciton generation in GaAs quantum dots by chirped picosecond pulses through Adiabatic Rapid Passage — •VIKAS REMESH¹, YUSUF KARLI¹, FLORIAN KAPPE¹, JULIAN MÜNZBERG¹, SANTANU MANNA², ARMANDO RASTELLI², and GREGOR WEIHS¹ — ¹Institute for Experimental Physics, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria — ²Institute of Semiconductor and Solid State Physics, Johannes Kepler University of Linz, Linz, Austria

Resonant excitation of the biexciton state in a quantum dot results in entangled photon pair production. We demonstrate a robust, high fidelity preparation of the biexciton state that is insensitive to laser intensity fluctuations and transition dipole moment using chirped laser pulses by adiabatic rapid passage, supported by theoretical simulations.

TUE4f.35 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Atoms near graphene nanoantennas: interplay of optical and electronic coupling — MARVIN MÜLLER¹, MIRIAM KOSIK², MARTA PELC², GARNETT BRYANT^{3,4}, ANDRES AYUELA⁵, CARSTEN ROCKSTUHL^{1,6}, and •KAROLINA SŁOWIK² — ¹Institute of Theoretical Solid State Physics, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Karlsruhe, Germany — ²Institute of Physics, Faculty of Physics Astronomy and Informatics, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, Toruń, Poland — ³Joint Quantum Institute, University of Maryland and National Institute of Standards and Technology, College Park, USA — ⁴Nanoscale Device Characterization Division, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, USA — ⁵Donostia International Physics Center (DIPC) and Centro de Física de Materiales, San Sebastián / Donostia, Spain — ⁶Institute of Nanotechnology, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Karlsruhe, Germany

A tight-binding approach to model atoms coupled to graphene flake nanoantennas is developed and applied to investigate how generic quantum optical phenomena: the Purcell emission enhancement or Rabi flopping are modified as optical interactions between the flake and the atom are gradually dominated by interactions through electron hopping at short distances.

TUE4f.36 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Simulation of Microring Resonators Scale Free Networks — •DAVIDE BAZZANELLA, PAOLO BETTOTTI, MATTIA MANCINELLI, and LORENZO PAVESI — Nanoscience Laboratory, Department of Physics, University of Trento, Trento, Italy

Networks of optical integrated ring resonators are a promising physical implementation of reservoir computing. We propose a numerical modeling method that is able to evaluate their stationary and dynamic properties, in order to find the most interesting layouts. We report an example of the cavity energy spectra in such networks.

TUE4f.37 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Strong coupling with WS₂-intrinsic bound states in the continuum — •THOMAS WEBER¹, LUCCA KÜHNER¹, JULIUS KÜHNE², STEFAN MAIER^{1,3}, and ANDREAS TITTL¹ — ¹Chair in Hybrid Nanosystems, Nanoinstitute Munich, Faculty of Physics, Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich, 80539 Munich, Germany — ²Department of Physics, Technical University Munich, 85748 Garching, Germany — ³The Blackett Laboratory, Department of Physics, Imperial College London, London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom

We experimentally demonstrate the existence of bound states in the continuum in extended bulk WS₂ metasurfaces and investigate their enhanced interaction with the A-exciton in the strong-coupling regime.

TUE4f.38 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

“Hot” Photoluminescence from metals – theory and comparison to experiments — •YONATAN SIVAN and YONATAN DUBI — Ben-Gurion University, Be'er Sheva, Israel

We provide a quantitative theory for the “hot” photoluminescence from illuminated metal nanostructures under continuous wave and pulsed illumination. We show that our theory resolves several decades-long arguments in the literature, and that its predictions match well various experimental predictions, including anti-Stokes emission based thermometry studies.

TUE4f.39 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Distinguishing thermal from non-thermal (“hot”) in plasmonic molecular junctions — •YONATAN DUBI¹, IENGWAI UN², and YONATAN SIVAN² — ¹Department of Chemistry, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Be'er Sheva, Israel — ²School of Electrical Engineering, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Be'er Sheva, Israel

We provide a theory for using plasmonic molecular junctions to distinguish non-thermal electrons from thermal ones in an illuminated plasmonic system. We show how non-thermal electrons can be measured directly and separately from the unavoidable thermal response, and discuss the relevance of our theory to recent experiments.

TUE4f.40 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Chip-based technology for terahertz near-field microscopy and quantitative determination of the local charge carrier density in silicon — MATTHIAS M. WIECHA¹, ALEXANDER V. CHERNYADIEV², ROHIT KAPOOR¹, ALVYDAS LISASUKAS^{1,2,3}, and •HARTMUT G. ROSKOS¹ — ¹Physikalisches Institut, Goethe-University, Frankfurt am Main, Germany — ²CENTERA, Institute of High Pressure Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland — ³Institute of Applied Electrodynamics and Telecommunications, Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania

The conductivity of photo-excited and doped silicon samples is measured quantitatively with high spatial resolution with a terahertz (THz) scattering-type Scanning Near-field Optical Microscope (s-SNOM). The setup uses a field-effect transistor for THz detection. Also, first results with CMOS oscillator chips as radiation sources for the s-SNOM are presented.

TUE4f.41 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Polaritons in Two-Dimensional Parabolic Waveguides — •THEIS P. RASMUSSEN¹, P. A. D. GONÇALVES², SANSHUI XIAO^{3,4}, SEBASTIAN HOFFERBERTH⁵, N. ASGER MORTENSEN^{1,4,6}, and JOEL D. COX^{1,6} — ¹Center for Nano Optics, University of Southern Denmark, DK-5230 Odense M, Denmark — ²ICFO - The Institute of Photonic Sciences, The Barcelona Institute of Science and Technology, 08860 Castelldefels (Barcelona), Spain — ³Department of Photonics Engineering, Technical University of Denmark, DK-2800 Kongens Lyngby, Denmark — ⁴Center for Nanostructured Graphene, Technical University of Denmark, DK-2800 Kongens Lyngby, Denmark — ⁵Institute of Applied Physics, University of Bonn, D-53115 Bonn, Germany — ⁶Danish Institute for Advanced Study, University of Southern Denmark, DK-5230 Odense M, Denmark

We introduce a formalism to describe channel polaritons propagating in parabolic two-dimensional waveguides, which we apply to the case of graphene plasmons to demonstrate their ability to produce extreme field localization at the parabola vertex that can strongly influence the dynamics of proximal quantum light emitters.

TUE4f.42 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Interaction-driven Circular Dichroism in Triskelia Nanostructures — •JAVIER RODRÍGUEZ-ÁLVAREZ^{1,2}, ALBERT GUERRERO³, DAVID BRICIOBLÁZQUEZ³, ANTONIO GARCÍA-MARTÍN⁴, ARANTXA FRAILE RODRÍGUEZ^{1,2}, XAVIER BATLLE^{1,2}, and AMÍLCAR LABARTA^{1,2} — ¹Departament de Física de la Matèria Condensada, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain — ²Institut de Nanociència i Nanotecnologia (IN2UB), Barcelona, Spain — ³Institut de Microelectrònica de Barcelona (IMB-CNM, CSIC), Bellaterra, Spain — ⁴Instituto de Micro y Nanotecnología IMN-CNM, CSIC, CEI UAM+CSIC, Tres Cantos, Spain

A plasmonic nanostructure with three-fold symmetry showing large dichroic response is studied. Simulations indicate that the interactions between the two elements play a key role on determining the circular dichroism in the total optical loss.

TUE4f.43 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Surface response functions of noble metals for plasmonic applications — •ALVARO RODRIGUEZ ECHARRI¹, P. ANDRÉ D. GONÇALVES^{1,2}, CHRISTOS TSEKREZIS², F. JAVIER GARCÍA DE ABAJO^{1,3}, N. ASGER MORTENSEN^{2,4}, and JOEL COX^{2,4} — ¹ICFO - The Institute of Photonic Sciences, Castelldefels, Spain — ²Center for Nano Optics, University of Southern Denmark, Campusvej 55, DK-5230 Odense M, Denmark, Odense, Denmark — ³ICREA - Institutió Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats, Passeig Lluís Companys 23, 08010 Barcelona, Spain, Barcelona, Spain — ⁴Danish Institute for Advanced Study, University of Southern Denmark, Campusvej 55, DK-5230 Odense M, Denmark, Odense, Denmark

We determine a set of surface response functions known as “Feibelman d-parameters” for a variety of noble metals and different crystallographic orientations. We use a rigorous quantum mechanical model to compute them and propose a variety of cases for their use in plasmonic applications.

TUE4f.44 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Optical modes and interaction mechanisms of multiple optical Tamm states in photonic and plasmonic planar crystals — •MANUEL GONÇALVES — Ulm University - Inst. of Experimental Physics, Ulm, Germany

The coupling of two or more optical Tamm states in planar photonic crystals leads to the formation of two families of topological optical modes in the band gap. In this contribution the physical origin and the optical properties of the modes are analyzed.

TUE4f.45 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Fano resonances in coupled identical spheroidal particles in a symmetric linear arrangement — •MANUEL GONÇALVES¹, PETROS PETROSYAN², HAYK MINASSIAN³, and ARMEN MELIKYAN⁴ — ¹Ulm University – Inst. of Experimental Physics, Ulm, Germany — ²Yerevan State University, Yerevan, Armenia — ³A. Alikhanian National Science Laboratory, Yerevan, Armenia — ⁴Russian-Armenian (Slavonic) State University, Yerevan, Armenia

The excitation of Fano resonances in plasmonic nanostructures requires a symmetry breaking, or particles of distinct geometries. We show that quadrupole modes, typically non-radiant, can also be collectively excited in an axial symmetric configuration of identical particles, resulting in radiant modes (anti-Fano).

TUE4f.46 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

An efficient way of treating changes of the medium surrounding an optical system — •SHAIKHAH ALMOUSA and EGOR MULJAROV — Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom

A novel rigorous approach to calculation of spectral changes of an optical system caused by perturbations of the medium surrounding it is presented. The approach is based on the resonant-state expansion. Experimentally relevant illustrations focus on localized surface plasmon modes of gold nanoparticles and whispering-gallery modes of dielectric micro-resonators.

TUE4f.47 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Bound states in the continuum in finite-size acoustic resonators — •ILYA DERIY, IVAN TOFTUL, MIHAIL PETROV, and ANDREY BOGDANOV — Department of Physics and Engineering, ITMO University, Saint-Petersburg, Russia

We reveal that finite-size solid acoustic resonators immersed in fluid can support genuine bound states in the continuum completely localized inside the resonator. We believe that the revealed novel states will push the performance limits and will serve as high-Q building blocks for various acoustic devices.

TUE4f.48 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Perfect absorption of a focused light beam by a single deep-subwavelength nanoparticle — ALEXEY PROSKURIN¹, •ANDREY BOGDANOV¹, and DENIS BARANOV² — ¹ITMO University, St. Petersburg, Russia — ²Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Dolgoprudny, Russia

We show theoretically that a single deep subwavelength nanoparticle placed on a conducting substrate can perfectly absorb a precisely tailored light beam. Our findings significantly expand the class of the perfect absorption phenomena and offer a new tool for electromagnetic energy harvesting.

TUE4f.49 Tuesday, 17:00 Foyer

Transition metal dichalcogenides nanoparticles produced by femtosecond laser ablation in liquid ambient for nanophotonic applications — •GLEB TSELIKOV¹, ANTON POPOV², GEORGY ERMOLAEV¹, DARIA PANOVA¹, GLEB TIKHONOWSKI², ALEXANDER SYUY¹, ANDREI KABASHIN^{2,3}, ALEKSEY ARSENIN¹, and VALENTYN VOLKOV¹ — ¹Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Dolgoprudny, Russia — ²Moscow Engineering Physics Institute, Moscow, Russia — ³Aix-Marseille Université, Marseille, France

We demonstrate spherical nanoparticles of tungsten and molybdenum disulfides produced by femtosecond laser ablation in liquids. Performed analysis reveals that produced nanospheres preserve the crystalline structure, high refractive index, support strong excitons and Mie resonances in spectral range 400-700 nm, resulting in enhanced photothermal response probed by Raman spectroscopy

TUE5o: Plenary Talk 3

Time: Tuesday, 18:30–19:30

Location: Olympia

Plenary TUE5o.1 Tuesday, 18:30 Olympia
Nanophotonic tailoring of electron-light interactions — •MARIN SOLJACIC — MIT, Cambridge, USA

We present our recent work on understanding nano-scale phenomena in pho-

tonics. We also present our work on interaction on fast electrons with nanostructured materials to produce light. Finally, we discuss novel ways to tailor and enhance scintillation phenomena.

WED1o: Plenary Talk 4

Time: Wednesday, 9:00–10:00

Location: Olympia

Plenary WED1o.1 Wednesday, 9:00 Olympia
Quantum choreography with lightwaves — •RUPERT HUBER — Department of Physics and Regensburg Center for Ultrafast Nanoscopy, University of Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany

Intense infrared field transients can drive electrons in van der Waals materials

along fascinating quantum trajectories, facilitating novel strong-field physics – from optical band structure reconstruction to topological high harmonic generation. In a scanning-tunneling microscope, lightwaves enable ultrafast orbital videography and coherent control of a single-molecule switch by femtosecond atomic forces.

10:00–10:15: Coffee Break

WED2o: Nonlinear / Ultrafast Nanophotonics I

Time: Wednesday, 10:15–12:15

Location: Olympia

Invited WED2o.1 Wednesday, 10:15 Olympia
Real-time imaging of surface waves with nonlinear near-field optical microscopy — •GUY BARTAL — The Andrew and Erna Viterbi faculty of electrical and computer engineering, Technion, Haifa, Israel

We introduce a new approach for real-time near-field imaging of evanescent waves using the optical nonlinearity inherent in metals and dielectric surfaces. Our approach provides phase-resolved polarization- and spin-sensitive mappings of near-field patterns using only standard optical components and could be extended to deep sub-wavelength imaging of polaritons in 2D materials and swift characterization of integrated-photonics devices.

Oral WED2o.2 Wednesday, 10:45 Olympia
High Aspect-Ratio Metalenses from Barium Titanate for Nonlinear Applications — •HELENA WEIGAND¹, VIOLA VOGLER-NEULING¹, OLIVER PITZ¹, UELLE-LINDA TALTS¹, FLAVIA TIMPU¹, ARTEMIOS KARVOUNIS¹, JOEL WINIGER², PETER BENEDEK³, VANESSA WOODS³, JUERG LEUTHOLD², and RACHEL GRANGE¹ — ¹ETH Zurich, D-PHYS, Institute for Quantum Electronics, Zurich, Switzerland — ²ETH Zurich, D-ITET, Institute for Electronics, Zurich, Switzerland — ³ETH Zurich, D-ITET, Institute of Electromagnetic Fields, Zurich, Switzerland

Metalenses are powerful thin components for wavefront shaping. While many designs rely on resonances, we present a broadband metalens fabricated by a bottom-up approach from an optically nonlinear material, barium titanate. Achieving an aspect ratio of up to 7, we demonstrate focussing in transmission with 770nm wavelength at 800 μm .

Oral WED2o.3 Wednesday, 11:00 Olympia
Unlocking coherent control of the extreme ultrafast plasmonic excitation — EYAL BAHAR, URI ARIELI, MAAYAN VIZNER STERN, and •HAIM SUCHOWSKI — School of Physics and Astronomy, Faculty of Exact Sciences, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

We experimentally coherent control the extreme ultrafast excitation in plasmonic nanostructures within their coherence lifetime. We predict and demonstrate a significant enhancement of the nonlinearity greater than the nonlinearity induced by a maximally compressed pulse, suggesting a route for active steering of the ultrafast photo-induced evolution in nanostructures.

Oral WED2o.4 Wednesday, 11:15 Olympia
Strong Exciton-plasmons interactions in WSe₂ flakes positioned on top of an Au lattice investigated using cathodoluminescence spectroscopy — •MASOUD TALEB¹, FATEMEH DAVOODI¹, FLORIAN DIEKMANN¹, KAI ROSSNAGEL^{1,2}, and NAHID TALEBI¹ — ¹Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel, Kiel, Germany — ²Ruprecht Haensel Laboratory, Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron DESY, Hamburg, Germany

In this study, we use cathodoluminescence spectroscopy to investigate the exciton-plasmon interactions between the WSe₂ lattice and the periodic hole structure incorporated gold substrate. Experimental results followed by numerical simulations enabled us to map the spatio-spectral near-field distribution of the optical modes in the visible to the near-infrared spectral ranges

Oral WED2o.5 Wednesday, 11:30 Olympia
Broadband nonlinear strongly-coupled hybrid nanostructures obtained by near field inverse design — •Yael BLECHMAN¹, SHAI TSESSES¹, EUCLIDES ALMEIDA², and GUY BARTAL¹ — ¹Technion - Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel — ²Queens College, City University of New York, Flushing, NY, USA

We develop a simple yet powerful strategy for nonlinear broadband control in hybrid structures of plasmonic metasurfaces coupled to atomically thin semiconductors. Our method is based on inverse design of the metasurface's near-field enhancement which achieves significant strong cavity-emitter coupling, and it is robust to geometric variations of the metasurface.

Oral WED2o.6 Wednesday, 11:45 Olympia
Two-photon pumped exciton-polariton condensation — •NADAV LANDAU¹, DMITRY PANNA¹, SEBASTIAN BRODBECK², CHRISTIAN SCHNEIDER³, SVEN HÖFLING², and ALEX HAYAT¹ — ¹Technion - Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel — ²University of Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany — ³Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, Oldenburg, Germany

We report the first experimental observation of two-photon pumped polariton condensation, demonstrated by angle-resolved photoluminescence in a GaAs-based microcavity. Our results pave the way towards polariton-based THz lasing and coherent control of collective quantum states with individual qubits.

Oral WED2o.7 Wednesday, 12:00 Olympia
Efficient frequency conversion with geometric phase control in metasurfaces — •BASUDEB SAIN¹, BERNHARD REINEKE MATSUDO¹, LUCA CARLETTI², XUE ZHANG³, WENLONG GAO¹, COSTANTINO DE ANGELIS², LINGLING HUANG³, and THOMAS ZENTGRAF¹ — ¹Department of Physics, Paderborn University, Paderborn, Germany — ²Department of Information Engineering and National Institute of Optics, University of Brescia, Brescia, Italy — ³School of Optics and Photonics, Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing, China

We present an effective solution for the nonlinear generation and manipulation of light at the nanoscale. We efficiently combined the concept of geometric-phase with the spatial electromagnetic-modes in silicon-metasurface for robust manipulation of the third-harmonic phase and practical realization of nonlinear vortex arrays at a conversion efficiency of 10^{-4} W⁻¹.

WED2s: Topological Nanophotonics

Time: Wednesday, 10:15–12:15

Location: Seefeld/Tirol

Invited WED2s.1 Wednesday, 10:15 Seefeld/Tirol
Skyrmionic Hopfions: particle-like topologies in light — •MARK DENNIS¹, DANICA SUGIC^{1,2}, RAMON DROOP³, EILEEN OTTE³, DANIEL EHRMANNTRAUT³, FRANCO NORI^{2,4}, JANNE RUOSTEKOSKI⁵, and CORNELIA DENZ³ — ¹School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom — ²Theoretical Quantum Physics Laboratory, RIKEN Cluster for Pioneering Research, Saitama, Japan — ³Institute of Applied Physics and Center for Nonlinear Science (CeNoS), University of Muenster, Muenster, Germany — ⁴Physics Department, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA — ⁵Physics Department, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom

We design, create and measure a topological 3D skyrmionic hopfion in fully structured light. From tailored polarization and phase, every possible optical state occurs in the propagation volume, giving a quantised topological charge of 0.945. This offers photonic analogues to particle-like 3D topological textures, from condensed matter to high-energy physics.

Oral WED2s.2 Wednesday, 10:45 Seefeld/Tirol
Revealing topological and thermodynamic properties of quasicrystals by spatio-temporal near-field microscopy — •SHAI TSESSES¹, PASCAL DREHER², DAVID JANOSCHKA², KOBI COHEN¹, TIM MEILER³, TOMER BUCHER¹, SHAY SAPIR¹, BETTINA FRANK³, TIM DAVIS^{2,3}, FRANK MEYER-ZU-HERINDORF², HARALD GIESSEN³, and GUY BARTAL¹ — ¹Technion - Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel — ²University of Duisburg-Essen, Duisburg, Germany — ³University of Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Germany

We demonstrate topological and thermodynamic properties of quasi-crystals, constituting the first experimental implementation of the full charge-density model. Consolidating phase-resolved SNOM and ultrafast 2PPE-PEEM measurements on pentagonal plasmonic quasi-lattices, we reveal their 4D topological charge and a temporal change in their local isomorphism, akin to a change in free energy.

Oral WED2s.3 Wednesday, 11:00 Seefeld/Tirol
Propagating Electromagnetic Skyrmions — YIJIE SHEN¹, •NIKITAS PAPASIMAKIS¹, and NIKOLAY I. ZHELUDEV^{1,2} — ¹University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom — ²Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, Singapore

We report on a new family of light pulses of toroidal topology - the exact solutions of Maxwell's equation - with skyrmionic field structure, termed Super-toroidal Light Pulses.

Oral WED2s.4 Wednesday, 11:15 Seefeld/Tirol
Topological Floquet engineering of plasmonic waveguide arrays: Fast Thouless pumps and anomalous π -modes — •ANNA SIDORENKO, ZLATA FEDOROVA, and STEFAN LINDEN — Physikalisches Institut, Universität Bonn, Bonn, Germany

Floquet engineering is a powerful method to tailor topological properties of plasmonic waveguide arrays. Here, we demonstrate that time-periodic modulation of dissipation can restore transport quantization in fast Thouless pumps and report on the observation of the anomalous π -mode at optical frequencies.

Invited WED2s.5 Wednesday, 11:30 Seefeld/Tirol
Topological insulator vertical-cavity laser array — ALEX DIKOPOLTSEV¹, TRISTAN H. HARDER², ERAN LUSTIG¹, OLEG A. EGOROV³, JOHANNES BEIERLEIN², ADRIANA WOLF², YAAKOV LUMER¹, MONIKA EMMERLING², CHRISTIAN SCHNEIDER¹, SVEN HÖFLING², MOTI SEGEV¹, and •SEBASTIAN KLEMBT² — ¹Physics Department, Technion, Haifa, Israel — ²Chair for Applied Physics, Wilhelm-Conrad-Röntgen-Research Center for Complex Material Systems, and Würzburg-Dresden Cluster of Excellence ct.qmat, Würzburg, Germany — ³ITFO, Abbe Center of Photonics, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Jena, Germany — ⁴Institute of Physics, University of Oldenburg, Oldenburg, Germany

We present the first experimental demonstration of a topological insulator VCSEL array. Using the crystalline topological insulator model, we implement a 30 vertical-emitter array displaying an extended coherent mode lasing at a single wavelength.

Oral WED2s.6 Wednesday, 12:00 Seefeld/Tirol
Topological spin-Hall exciton-polaritons in transition metal dichalcogenide monolayers — •IVAN SINEV¹, MENGGAO LI^{2,3,4}, FEDOR BENIMETSKIY¹, TATYANA IVANOVA¹, SVETLANA KIRIUSHECHKINA², ANTON VAKULENKO², SRIRAM GUDDALA^{2,3}, DMITRY KRIZHANOVSKII^{1,5}, ANDREA ALU^{2,4,6}, ANTON SAMUSEV¹, and ALEXANDER KHANIKAEV^{2,3,4} — ¹Department of Physics, ITMO University, St. Petersburg, Russia — ²Department of Electrical Engineering, City College of New York, New York, USA — ³Physics Department, City College of New York, New York, USA — ⁴Physics Program, Graduate Center of the City University of New York, New York, USA — ⁵Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom — ⁶Photonics Initiative, Advanced Science Research Center, City University of New York, New York, USA

We explore topological Z₂ exciton polaritons which are formed in a topological photonic metasurface coupled to MoSe₂ and WSe₂ monolayers. We experimentally demonstrate the transfer of topological charge from photonic to polaritonic band with the onset of strong coupling regime and confirm the presence of one-

way spin-polarized edge topological polaritons.

12:15–17:00: Lunch Break

WED3o: Technology Talk 3 - Attocube (Neaspec)

Time: Wednesday, 16:15–17:00

Location: Olympia

Technology

WED3o.1 Wednesday, 16:15 Olympia

Infrared correlation nanoscopy with unprecedented spectral coverage —

•ANDREAS HUBER and STEFAN MASTEL — Attocube systems AG, Haar, Germany

We introduce a new tunable laser source optimized for IR nanoscopy appli-

cations which covers a spectral range of 2-18 μ m. We demonstrate correlative scattering-type near-field (s-SNOM) and photothermal expansion based point spectroscopy and imaging for studying local chemical composition and the related phase separation in a thin film polymer blend sample.

WED4o: Novel Topics I

Time: Wednesday, 17:00–18:15

Location: Olympia

Oral

WED4o.1 Wednesday, 17:00 Olympia

Solving integral equations in free-space with inverse-designed ultrathin optical metagratings — •ANDREA CORDARO¹, BRIAN EDWARDS⁵, VAHID NIKKHAH², ANDREA ALÙ³, NADER ENGHETA², and ALBERT POLMAN¹ — ¹AMOLF, Amsterdam, Netherlands — ²University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA — ³Advanced Science Research Center - CUNY, New York, USA

Inverse designed metasurfaces can solve prescribed Fredholm integral equations at optical wavelengths. To this end, a mirror is included to provide the feedback required to perform the Neumann series that solves the equation.

Oral

WED4o.2 Wednesday, 17:15 Olympia

Observation of strong localization beyond the spectrum of the disorder — •ALEX DIKOPOLTSEV¹, SEBASTIAN WEIDEMANN², MARK KREMER², ANDREA STEINFURTH², HANAN HERZIG SHEINFUX³, ALEXANDER SZAMEIT², and MORDECHAI SEGEV¹ — ¹Physics Department, Technion, Haifa, Israel — ²Institute for Physics, University of Rostock, Rostock, Germany — ³ICFO - Institute of Photonic Sciences, Barcelona, Spain

Anderson localization was thus far demonstrated for wavepackets whose spectral extent resides within the wavenumber span of the disorder. We observe experimentally that virtual transitions can cause localization beyond the spectrum of the disorder, without any first-order scattering processes. We implement this in time-bin encoded 1+1D lattices in fiber loops.

Oral

WED4o.3 Wednesday, 17:30 Olympia

Spherical spoof localised plasmon scatterers at microwave frequencies — •ALEXANDER POWELL¹, TOM WHITTAKER², WILL WHITTOW², ROY SAMBLES¹, and ALASTAIR HIBBINS¹ — ¹University of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom — ²University of Loughborough, Loughborough, United Kingdom

We demonstrate the first example of a fully 3D structure supporting a series of localised resonances analogous to surface plasmons found in a metallic nanosphere. This design agrees well with an effective medium model for a metal sphere with a microwave plasma frequency. 3D-printed samples show excellent agreement with simulations.

Oral

WED4o.4 Wednesday, 17:45 Olympia

Temporal Dynamics of Strongly Coupled Epsilon Near-Zero Metasurfaces —

MEHDI H. EBRAHIM¹, ANDREA MARINI², VINCENZO BRUNO³, NATHANIEL KINSEY⁴, JACOB B. KHURGIN⁵, DANIELE FACCIO³, and •MATTEO CLERICI¹ — ¹James Watt School of Engineering, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom — ²Department of Physical and Chemical Sciences, University of L'Aquila, L'Aquila, Italy — ³School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom — ⁴Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, USA — ⁵Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA

We numerically investigate the evolution of radiation within two strongly coupled systems (gold nanoantennae on ITO and SiC). In both cases, the temporal dynamics and field enhancement are particularly pronounced within the strong coupling region. We highlight the different polarization response of the ITO-based metasurface from the SiC one.

Oral

WED4o.5 Wednesday, 18:00 Olympia

Resonant Electronic Transport in Strongly Coupled Metasurfaces —

•BENEDIKT LIMBACHER^{1,2}, MARTIN A. KAINZ^{1,2}, SEBASTIAN SCHÖNHUBER^{1,2}, MORITZ WENCLAWIAK^{1,2}, CHRISTIAN DERNTL^{1,2}, AARON M. ANDREWS^{2,3}, HERMANN DETZ^{2,3,4}, GOTTFRIED STRASSER^{2,3}, ANDREAS SCHWAIGHOFER⁵, BERNHARD LENDL⁵, JURAJ DARMO¹, and KARL UNTERRAINER^{1,2} — ¹Photonics Institute, TU Wien, Vienna, Austria — ²Nano-Center, TU Wien, Vienna, Austria — ³Institute of Solid State Electronics, TU Wien, Vienna, Austria — ⁴Central European Institute of Technology, Brno, Czech Republic — ⁵Institute of Chemical Technologies and Analytics, TU Wien, Vienna, Austria

We present resonant electronic transport in a system with a strong hybridization between the cavity field and intersubband transitions. We show that by applying an electric current we can modulate the optical response of the metasurface and present future developments in the field of intersubband polaritons.

WED4s: Nonlinear / Ultrafast Nanophotonics II

Time: Wednesday, 17:00–18:15

Location: Seefeld/Tirol

Oral

WED4s.1 Wednesday, 17:00 Seefeld/Tirol

Nonlinear and nonlocal plasmonic response of crystalline atomically-thick films — •ALVARO RODRIGUEZ ECHARRI¹, JOEL COX^{2,3}, FADIL IYIKANAT¹, and F. JAVIER GARCÍA DE ABAJO^{1,4} — ¹ICFO - The institute of Photonic Sciences, Castelldefels, Spain — ²Center for Nano Optics, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark — ³Danish Institute for Advanced Study, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark — ⁴ICREA - Institució Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats, Barcelona, Spain

Recent developments in the fabrication of atomically thin metal films with well-defined crystalline orientation support the use of this type of material for the next generation of plasmonic devices. Here, we investigate the nonlinear optical properties of few-atom-thick films through rigorous quantum-mechanical simulations for noble metals and different crystallographic orientations.

Oral

WED4s.2 Wednesday, 17:15 Seefeld/Tirol

Nonlinear photonic crystal L3 cavities out of soft-nanoimprinted barium titanate — •VIOLA VALENTINA VOGLER-NEULING¹, ÜLLE-LINDA TALTS¹, DAVID POHL¹, HELENA C. WEIGAND¹, ARTEMIOS KARVOUNIS¹, JOEL WINIGER², PETER BENEDEK³, VANESSA WOOD³, JÜRIG LEUTHOLD², and RACHEL GRANGE¹ — ¹ETH Zurich, Department of Physics, Institute for Quantum Electronics, Optical Nanomaterial Group, Zurich, Switzerland — ²ETH Zurich, Department of Information Technology and Electrical Engineering, Institute of Electromagnetic Fields, Zurich, Switzerland — ³ETH Zurich, Department of Information Technology and Electrical Engineering, Materials and Device Engineering Group, Zurich, Switzerland

Nonlinear metal-oxides broadly transparent as barium titanate are difficult to top-down nanostructure. We demonstrate bottom-up soft-nanoimprinted L3 cavities from barium titanate with critical dimensions of 60 nm based on a sol-gel chemistry synthesis.

Oral WED4s.3 Wednesday, 17:30 Seefeld/Tirol
Tunable nonlinear vibrational response of monolayer hBN — •FADIL IYKANAT¹, ANDREA KONEČNÁ¹, and F. JAVIER GARCÍA DE ABAJO^{1,2} — ¹ICFO-Institut de Ciències Fotoniques, The Barcelona Institute of Science and Technology, Barcelona, Spain — ²ICREA-Institució Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats, Passeig Lluís Companys, Barcelona, Spain

Based on first-principles calculations, we investigate the linear and nonlinear optical response of monolayer hBN in the mid-infrared polaritonic region following time-domain and perturbative schemes. We find that strongly anharmonic potentials associated with atomic vibrations, giving rise to relatively intense second- and third-harmonic generation as well as sizable Kerr nonlinearity.

Oral WED4s.4 Wednesday, 17:45 Seefeld/Tirol
Infrared-visible sum-frequency generation microscopy of phonon polariton resonances in SiC nanostructures — •SÖREN WASSERROTH¹, RICHARDA NIEMANN¹, GUANYU LU², CHRISTOPHER R. GUBBIN³, MARTIN WOLF¹, SIMONE DE LIBERATO³, JOSHUA D. CALDWELL², and ALEXANDER PAARMANN¹ — ¹Fritz-Haber-Institute, Berlin, Germany — ²Vanderbilt University, Nashville, USA — ³University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom

I present a new approach of infrared super-resolution microscopy employing infrared-visible sum-frequency generation in a wide field scheme. As first results, I show images of surface phonon polariton resonances in SiC nanopillars and nanorods. The mode structure in arrays of nanopillars and inside of nanorods is resolved.

Oral WED4s.5 Wednesday, 18:00 Seefeld/Tirol
Tunable Fano Resonance in Perovskite thin film coupled to Hyperbolic Metamaterial Nanocavity Array — •S R K CHAITANYA INDUKURI, AMIT KESSEL, CHRISTIAN FRYDENDAHL, EITAN EDREI, NOA MAZURSKI, and URIEL LEVY — Hebrew university, Jerusalem, Israel

We demonstrate experimentally tunable Fano resonance in organic-inorganic perovskite thin-film coupled to nano-scale hyperbolic metamaterial cavity array

18:15–18:30: Break

WED5o: Picophotonics

Time: Wednesday, 18:30–20:00

Location: Olympia

Invited WED5o.1 Wednesday, 18:30 Olympia
Light emission in extreme nanocavities: from intramolecular resolution to complex single photon emission — •JAVIER AIZPURUA — Center for Materials Physics (CSIC-UPV/EHU), San Sebastian, Spain

We explore the use of plasmonic picocavities to obtain light emission from single organic molecules in a tunnelling junction and interpret their intensity, Purcell effect, and Lamb shift maps. Furthermore, the role of dark states to interpret the complex dynamics of quantum dot emission from a bowtie nanoantenna is unveiled.

Oral WED5o.2 Wednesday, 19:00 Olympia
Coordinate nanometrology of coronavirus-like nanoparticle with topologically structured light — •YU WANG¹, KEVIN F. MACDONALD¹, ERIC PLUM¹, JUN-YU OU¹, and NIKOLAY I. ZHELUBEV^{1,2} — ¹Optoelectronics Research Centre & Centre for Photonic Metamaterials, University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom — ²Centre for Disruptive Photonic Technologies, School of Physical and Mathematical Sciences & The Photonics Institute, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, Singapore

Scattering by a subwavelength particle in a structured light field containing phase singularities is highly sensitive to the particle's position. Artificial intelligence-enabled analysis of superoscillatory light field scattering, at a wavelength of 490 nm, provides for experimental determination of the 3D position of 100 nm

polystyrene spheres with nanometric accuracy.

Oral WED5o.3 Wednesday, 19:15 Olympia
Thermal fluctuations in the optical properties of dielectric and plasmonic nanomechanical metamaterials — •JUN-YU OU¹, DIMITRIOS PAPAS¹, TONGJUN LIU¹, JINXIANG LI¹, ERIC PLUM¹, KEVIN F. MACDONALD¹, and NIKOLAY I. ZHELUBEV^{1,2} — ¹Optoelectronics Research Centre & Centre for Photonic Metamaterials, University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom — ²Centre for Disruptive Photonic Technologies, SPMS, TPI, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, Singapore

We experimentally observe that fluctuations in metamaterial optical properties peak at the frequencies of the nanostructures' natural mechanical modes, due to 'Brownian' motion. Fluctuations in flexural phonon density are the underlying mechanism for this motion, which is observed as fluctuations in optical properties reaching 1% at room temperature.

Invited WED5o.4 Wednesday, 19:30 Olympia
Harnessing polaritons in extreme nanocavities — •SANG-HYUN OH — University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, USA

We present new approaches to design and fabricate resonant cavities – both horizontal (image polariton resonator) and vertical (epsilon-near-zero coaxial ring) configurations – and reach the ultrastrong light-matter coupling regime.

WED5s: Electron – Photon Interaction II

Time: Wednesday, 18:30–19:30

Location: Seefeld/Tirol

Invited WED5s.1 Wednesday, 18:30 Seefeld/Tirol
Holography, nanothermometry, and quantum correlations in extreme near fields probed with high-energy electrons — •ALBERT POLMAN — NWO-Institute AMOLF, Amsterdam, Netherlands

We use time-resolved cathodoluminescence spectroscopy using 30-keV electrons to reveal the emission statistics of optical emitters, use holography to reveal the phase distribution of plasmonic scattering wavefronts, demonstrate nanothermometry, and let the electrons climb quantum ladders creating superpositions states in extreme near fields shaping electron wavepackets in space and time.

Oral WED5s.2 Wednesday, 19:00 Seefeld/Tirol
Modulation of Cathodoluminescence Emission by Interference with External Light — •VALERIO DI GIULIO¹, OFER Kfir^{2,3}, CLAU ROPERS^{3,4}, and F. JAVIER GARCÍA DE ABAJO^{1,5} — ¹ICFO - The Institute of Photonic Sciences, Castelldefels, Barcelona, Spain — ²Tel Aviv University, School of Electrical engineering, Tel Aviv, Israel — ³MPIBPC - Max Planck Institute for Biophysical Chemistry, Göttingen, Germany — ⁴University of Göttingen, IV. Physical Institute, Göttingen, Germany — ⁵ICREA - Institució Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats, Barcelona, Spain

We explore the role of electron wave function plays in cathodoluminescence emission when an external laser pulse is synchronized with the electron probe at the sample. We show the far-field emission being composed by coherent and incoherent contributions where the latter is only tuned by changing the electron density profile.

Oral WED5s.3 Wednesday, 19:15 Seefeld/Tirol
Atomic Floquet physics revealed by free electrons — •EDUARDO ARQUÉ LÓPEZ¹, VALERIO DI GIULIO¹, and F. JAVIER GARCÍA DE ABAJO^{1,2} — ¹ICFO-Institut de Ciències Fotoniques, The Barcelona Institute of Science and Technology, Castelldefels, Spain — ²ICREA-Institució Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats, Barcelona, Spain

We theoretically investigate the ability of free electrons to probe the nonlinear Floquet dynamics of atomic systems under intense illumination. We observe multiple features in the electron energy-loss spectra that originate in the steady-state evolution of the atomic system and are associated with direct electron-photon exchanges and intensity/frequency-dependent Floquet resonances.

WED6s: Novel Topics II

Time: Wednesday, 19:30–20:00

Location: Seefeld/Tirol

Oral WED6s.1 Wednesday, 19:30 Seefeld/Tirol
Hot electrons in metal nanostructures – “reality” or “fake news”? — •YONATAN SIVAN, IENG WAI UN, JOSHUA BARABAN, and YONATAN DUBI — Ben-Gurion University, Beer Sheva, Israel

We provide a first-of-its-kind theory for electron non-equilibrium in metals which reveals the extreme smallness of non-thermal effects compared to thermal effects. Together with extensive numerical simulations, we show that some high-impact plasmon-assisted photocatalysis experiments incorrectly associate their results with non-thermal electrons, while a thermal model explains the data perfectly.

Oral WED6s.2 Wednesday, 19:45 Seefeld/Tirol
Near-field spectroscopy of phonon polariton antenna arrays — •ANDREA MANCINI¹, CHRISTOPHER R. GUBBIN², RODRIGO BERTÉ¹, FRANCESCO MARTINI², ALBERTO POLITI², EMIANO CORTÉS¹, YI LI³, SIMONE DE LIBERATO², and STEFAN A. MAIER¹ — ¹Chair in Hybrid Nanosystems, Nanoinstitut Munich, Faculty of Physics, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Munich, Germany — ²School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom — ³School of Microelectronics, MOE Engineering Research Center of Integrated Circuits for Next Generation Communications, Southern University of Science and Technology, Shenzhen, China

Applications involving optical antennas often require knowledge of their near-field response. We investigate here the near-field spectral response of arrays of Silicon Carbide antennas supporting localized phonon polaritons in the mid-IR with scattering scanning near field microscopy and discuss the influence of the AFM tip on the experimental results.

THU1o: Plenary Talk 5

Time: Thursday, 9:00–10:00

Location: Olympia

Plenary THU1o.1 Thursday, 9:00 Olympia
Quantum Optics with Free Electrons — •IDO KAMINER — Technion, Haifa, Israel
We study free-electron quantum optics at the nanoscale, observing the first co-

herent interaction of free electrons with photonic cavities and first interaction with the quantum statistics of photons. Looking forward, we envision using free electrons as carriers of quantum information and for measurement of quantum coherence of individual quantum systems

10:00–10:15: Coffee Break

THU2o: Mixed Topics I

Time: Thursday, 10:15–12:15

Location: Olympia

Invited THU2o.1 Thursday, 10:15 Olympia
Nanophotonic chiral sensing: How does it actually work? — STEFFEN BOTH¹, EGOR A. MULJAROV², HARALD GIESSEN¹, and •THOMAS WEISS^{1,3} — ¹4th Physics Institute, Univ. of Stuttgart and Research Center SCoPE, Stuttgart, Germany — ²Cardiff University, School of Physics and Astronomy, Cardiff, United Kingdom — ³Institute of Physics, University of Graz, and NAWI Graz, Graz, Austria
We present a general and rigorous theory of chiral light-matter interactions in optical resonators. Our theory describes the chiral interaction as a perturbation of the resonant states, also known as quasi-normal modes. We observe two dominant contributions: A chirality-induced resonance shift and changes in the modes' excitation and emission efficiencies.

Invited THU2o.2 Thursday, 10:45 Olympia
Quantum Photonics Empowered by Plasmonics and Machine Learning — ALEXANDRA BOLTASSEVA and •VLADIMIR SHALAEV — Purdue University, West Lafayette, USA
Recent ideas and developments on how plasmonics and machine learning can advance the field of metasurfaces, and integrated nano- and quantum photonics will be overviewed. Specifically, machine-learning assisted design, quantum measurements and imaging will be discussed.

Oral THU2o.3 Thursday, 11:15 Olympia
Room-temperature low-voltage manipulation of excitons in transition metal dichalcogenide monolayers — •SERGI MOROZOV^{1,2}, CHRISTIAN WOLFF¹, and N. ASGER MORTENSEN^{1,2,3} — ¹Center for Nano Optics, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark — ²Center for Nanostructured Graphene, Technical University of Denmark, Kongens Lyngby, Denmark — ³Danish Institute for Advanced Study, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark
Charge doping of materials with 2D and 3D quantum confinement is a flexible tool to tailor their excitonic emission. Here, using electron doping experiments on transition metal dichalcogenide (TMD) monolayers, we demonstrate

reversible tuning of exciton emission by applying modest voltages, while also controlling the radiative lifetime and intensity.

Oral THU2o.4 Thursday, 11:30 Olympia
Continuous-Wave Frequency Upconversion with a Molecular Optomechanical Nanocavity — •WEN CHEN¹, PHILIPPE ROELLI¹, HUATIAN HU², SACHIN VERLEKAR¹, SAKTHI PRIYA AMIRTHARAJ¹, ANGELA I. BARREDA³, TOBIAS J. KIPPENBERG¹, MIROSLAVNA KOVYLINA⁴, EWOLD VERHAGEN⁵, ALEJANDRO MARTINEZ⁴, and CHRISTOPHE GALLAND¹ — ¹Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland — ²Hubei Key Laboratory of Optical Information and Pattern Recognition, Wuhan Institute of Technology, Wuhan, China — ³Institute of Applied Physics, Abbe Center of Photonics, Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Germany, Germany — ⁴Nanophotonics Technology Center, Universitat Politècnica de València, Camino de Vera s/n, Valencia, Spain — ⁵Center for Nanophotonics, AMOLF, Amsterdam, Netherlands

I will present the first experimental demonstration of using a dual-band plasmonic nanocavity hosting a few hundred molecules to realize the optomechanical transduction of sub-um continuous wave signals from the mid-infrared onto the visible domain at ambient conditions, with 13 orders of magnitude enhancement in upconversion efficiency. (Science, in press)

Breakthrough THU2o.5 Thursday, 11:45 Olympia
Optical metrology with sub-atomic resolution — •KEVIN F. MACDONALD¹, TONGJUN LIU¹, JUN-YU OU¹, and NIKOLAY I. ZHELUDEV^{1,2} — ¹University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom — ²Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, Singapore

The relative positions of nanostructures can be measured with picometric resolution using scattering of free electrons or topologically structured light at sharp edges of the structures. Through artificial intelligence-enabled analysis of scattered coherent light, sub-atomic resolution is achievable in single-shot measurements.

THU2s: Mixed Topics II

Time: Thursday, 10:15–12:15

Location: Seefeld/Tirol

Invited THU2s.1 Thursday, 10:15 Seefeld/Tirol
Novel approaches for chip scale light vapor interactions — ROY ZEKTZER, ALEX NAIMAN, NOA MAZURSKI, ELIRAN TALKER, LIRON STERN, and •URIEL LEVY — HUJI, Jerusalem, Israel

We discuss and demonstrate recent progress related to chip scale interaction between light and atomic vapor at the nanoscale and approaches to overcome limitations imposed by strong confinement of light.

Oral THU2s.2 Thursday, 10:45 Seefeld/Tirol
Nanoengineering of Light Absorption: from Hot Carriers to Thermo-optical Effects — •GIULIA TAGLIABUE — Laboratory of Nanoscience for Energy Technologies (LNET), EPFL, Lausanne, Switzerland

By engineering light absorption in dielectric and metallic nanoantennas, we explore new opportunities for harnessing plasmonic hot carriers and modulating dielectric nanoresonators.

Oral THU2s.3 Thursday, 11:00 Seefeld/Tirol
Coupling solid state quantum emitters to low loss plasmonic waveguides — •PAUL STEINMANN and STEFAN LINDEN — Physikalisches Institut, Universität Bonn, Bonn, Germany

Low loss dielectric loaded surface plasmon polariton waveguides coupled to

solid-state quantum emitters offer an exciting framework for quantum circuit applications. Here, waveguides with a MoSe₂ monolayer on top are analysed. In addition to the exciton- and trion-emission lines of the monolayer, discrete quantum emitter like emission peaks are observed.

Invited THU2s.4 Thursday, 11:15 Seefeld/Tirol
Simulating quantum nanophotonics on the IBM quantum computer — •ANTON N. VETLUGIN¹, CESARE SOCI¹, and NIKOLAY I. ZHELUEV^{1,2} — ¹Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, Singapore — ²University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom

We show how phenomena and devices of quantum optics can be modelled on a quantum computer. We illustrate this by exploring single-photon quantum interference on the plasmonic metamaterial using a “quantum copy” of the physical experiment replicated on the transmon, a superconducting charge device of the IBM quantum computer.

Breakthrough THU2s.5 Thursday, 11:45 Seefeld/Tirol
Active van der Waals optical metasurfaces — •HARRY ATWATER — California Institute of Technology (Caltech), Pasadena, CA, USA
Abstract

THU3o: Closing Remarks by Nikolay Zheludev and Harald Giessen

Time: Thursday, 12:15–12:30

Location: Olympia

Closing Remarks

12:30–13:30: Beer Reception