Mode conversion enables optical pulling force in photonic crystal waveguides

We propose a robust scheme to achieve optical pulling force using the guiding modes supported in a hollow core double-mode photonic crystal waveguide instead of the structured optical beams in free space investigated earlier. The waveguide under consideration supports both the 0th order mode with a larger forward momentum and the 1st order mode with a smaller forward momentum. When the 1st order mode is launched, the scattering by the object inside the waveguide results in the conversion from the 1st order mode to the 0th order mode, thus creating the optical pulling force according to the conservation of linear momentum. We present the quantitative agreement between the results derived from the mode conversion analysis and those from rigorous simulation using the finite-difference in the time-domain numerical method. Importantly, the optical pulling scheme presented here is robust and broadband with naturally occurred lateral equilibriums and has a long manipulation range. Flexibilities of the current configuration make it valuable for the optical force tailoring and optical manipulation operation, especially in microfluidic channel systems.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Technical University of Denmark, Department of Photonics Engineering, Plasmonics and Metamaterials, Harbin Institute of Technology, North South University
Authors: Zhu, T. (Ekstern), Novitsky, A. (Intern), Cao, Y. (Ekstern), Mahdy, M. R. (Ekstern), Wang, Z. L. (Ekstern), Sun, F. (Ekstern), Jiang, Z. (Ekstern), Ding, W. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 7 Aug 2017
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Volume: 111
Issue number: 6
Article number: 061105
ISSN (Print): 0003-6951
Ratings:
BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2017): Indexed Yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.67 SJR 1.132 SNIP 0.996
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.085 SNIP 0.983 CiteScore 2.47
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.799 SNIP 1.462 CiteScore 3.25
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 2.149 SNIP 1.652 CiteScore 3.77
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 2.554 SNIP 1.754 CiteScore 3.76
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 2.805 SNIP 1.94 CiteScore 4.04
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 2.926 SNIP 1.789
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
BFI (2009): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 2.857 SNIP 1.848
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
BFI (2008): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 2.934 SNIP 1.83
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 3.039 SNIP 1.913
Web of Science (2007): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 3.457 SNIP 2.288
Web of Science (2006): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 3.709 SNIP 2.382
Web of Science (2005): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 3.904 SNIP 2.38
Web of Science (2004): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 3.765 SNIP 2.27
Web of Science (2003): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 3.917 SNIP 2.365
Web of Science (2002): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 4.111 SNIP 2.212
Web of Science (2001): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 4.277 SNIP 2.013
Web of Science (2000): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (1999): SJR 4.35 SNIP 2.11
Original language: English
Electronic versions:
1_2E4997924.pdf
DOIs:
10.1063/1.4997924
Source: Scopus
Source-ID: 85027310692
Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2017