

Optical Diode Based on Core-Shell Quantum Dots Demonstrated

With sizes in the range of just a few nanometers, quantum dots have become an attractive choice for biological labeling and novel optics. These semiconductor nanocrystals emit light in a particular narrow-wavelength band after an outside source, such as an ultraviolet light, excites the electrons in them. By simply changing the size of the semiconductor core, the emission wavelength can be tuned and particles can be created that fluoresce different colors. By utilizing these properties of CdSe/ZnS core-shell quantum dots, D. Alexander and co-workers at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln have demonstrated a device with the properties of an optical diode.

For CdSe/ZnS core-shell quantum dots, sizes ranging from 3 nm to 6 nm can cover emission wavelengths from 490 nm to 620 nm. As they reported in the July 1 issue of *Optics Letters* (p. 1957), the researchers used two different sizes of quantum dots, and while the first type of particles (green) emitted at 540 nm, the other type (red) not only emitted at 620 nm but also absorbed the emission of green particles efficiently. The dried green quantum dots were loaded into one end of a plastic capillary fiber splice, which had an inner diameter of 140 μm , and red quantum dots were loaded into the opposite end. Each end of the splice was then coupled to a fiber with a core diameter of 99 μm and a cladding diameter of 140 μm . When a 488-nm argon ion laser with a power of 10 mW was focused into the fiber, the spectrometer output varied with not only the thicknesses of the two quantum dot layers, but also with which layer was illuminated first by the pump laser, demonstrating properties of an optical diode. For example, when the film thicknesses of both red and green particles were the same, the emission of the device was dominated by the red particles with a peak at 640 nm, regardless of which quantum dot film layer was illuminated first. This is because the red dots absorbed all the pump power and also the emission from the green dots, the researchers said. But when the thickness of the green quantum dot film was twice that of the red dot film, the emission spectrum was dominated by the red dots only when the input laser was incident on the red layer first, said the researchers. If the input laser was incident on the green layer first, then the emission spectrum exhibited a strong fluorescence peak of green dots at 565 nm, with a narrow peak at 488 nm depicting a significant amount of unabsorbed pump light. The researchers attributed the

observed asymmetry to the effects of absorption saturation in the red dots, which can absorb both the 488-nm pump light and the fluorescence from the green dots. According to the researchers, this shows that the output of the device can be either the incoming laser wavelength or the fluorescence wavelength of one of the quantum dots. The researchers said that such devices could have useful applications in optical communications systems.

TUSHAR PRASAD

Silver Metamaterial Engineered with Negative Refraction and Low Loss at Telecom Wavelengths

In all natural materials, the light-speed slow-down factor, due to the real part of the complex index of refraction, is a positive number greater than one, indicating that light travels more slowly in materials than in vacuum. Over the past few years, however, engineered "metamaterials" have begun to emerge that possess a *negative* index of refraction. In an article in the June 15, 2006, issue of *Optics Letters* (p. 1800), G. Dolling from Universität Karlsruhe, C.M. Soukoulis from Iowa State University, S. Linden from Institut für Nanotechnologie in Karlsruhe, and their colleagues report the fabrication of a new metamaterial that displays a nega-

tive index of refraction and low loss at telecommunication wavelengths.

Physicists have understood for decades that a material with a negative value of the real part of the index of refraction would have many bizarre properties, such as inverted refraction and a reversed Doppler shift. The first metamaterials to be demonstrated were built from split rings of copper metal arranged in periodic arrays, but these and related composite materials have significant losses and until recently only operated at microwave wavelengths. The results reported by Dolling and co-researchers are for a 100 μm $\times$ 100 μm device based on two grids of 45-nm-thick silver wire separated by a 30-nm-thick MgF_2 spacer, fabricated on a glass substrate that had a 5-nm-layer of indium tin oxide. The silver wires were $\sim$ 100 nm wide along one grid direction and $\sim$ 316 nm wide along the other grid direction. By measuring the transmission and reflection characteristics of the device between 900 nm and 1700 nm, the research team was able to extract the real and imaginary parts of the refractive index, corresponding respectively to the effects of refraction and absorption. The absorption is non-negligible, but the index of refraction is negative across a large fraction of this wavelength range. The ratio of the real

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part of the refractive index to the imaginary part, optimal around 1410 nm, is an order of magnitude higher than any previously reported material, bringing this system closer to practical optical applications. If this device can be further optimized, they said, it may allow for extremely counterintuitive applications at telecom wavelengths, including the creation of a "perfect" lens whose resolution is not limited by the optical wavelength.

COLIN MCCORMICK

Surface Interactions Can Significantly Alter Fluid Properties at the Nanoscale

Confining fluids in nanometer-scale channels can affect how the molecules pack together, how they withstand compression, and their ability to rapidly mix or flow. Changes to the first two properties are relatively well understood, but predicting the third, which is connected to the mobility of the molecules, has proven elusive until now. T. Truskett of the University of Texas at Austin and J. Errington of the State University of New York at Buffalo, with graduate student J. Mittal of UT-Austin, have discovered that the key to predicting changes to mobility in a confined fluid resides in the relationship between mobility and excess entropy.

"One of the most dramatic changes you see going from macroscopic scales to nanometer scales is that materials can actually change their state," Truskett said. "A solid may become liquid upon confinement. If that solid material is a bonding agent and it turns into a runny fluid, it doesn't do its job. Likewise, a liquid can become a solid when confined to small scales. If it is a lubricant, it fails. So in the engineering of nanoscale devices, these kinds of changes can have potentially catastrophic effects."

In a bulk liquid, such as a glass of water, fluid molecules

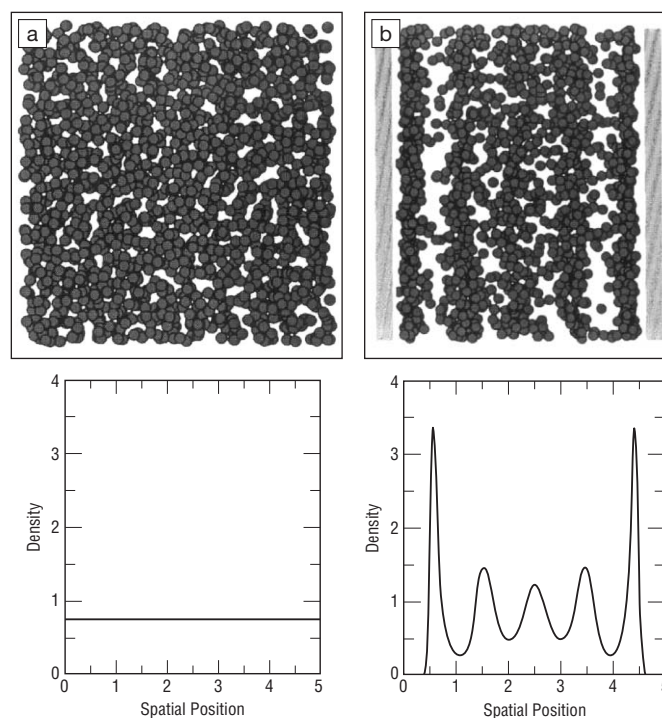


Figure 1. Graphic showing a comparison between the packing arrangements and spatial-density profiles of a simulated hard-sphere fluid in (a) bulk and (b) confined environments. Although the two materials show very different average structures, they exhibit the same excess entropy (a measure of randomness) and diffusivity (a measure of mobility). Courtesy of Thomas Truskett.