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Integrated Photonics Devices with Writing Sorting and Controlled Photonic Manipulation of Nanomaterials

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Introduction

Optical manipulation has improved greatly in fields of study like atomic physics, optics, and biological science since the development of optical tweezers. Numerous optical beams and nanoscale devices, particularly in the last ten years, have been proposed to mechanically interact with nanoparticles in increasingly accurate, reliable, and adaptable ways. From the microscale to the nanoscale, optical tractor beams, tweezers, and optical torque can be created by utilising the linear and angular momenta of light. Research on optical forces aids in elucidating the nature of light-matter interactions and resolving fundamental issues that call for a suitable description of momenta and the forces acting on matter-based objects. We present the most recent optical trapping configurations and their applications in this study, starting from fundamental ideas and computational methods [1].

Description

The field of optical manipulation has undergone rapid progress. Examples include optical cooling, trapping, binding, sorting, and transportation. OM is today one of the most crucial tools in a variety of scientific disciplines, including atomic physics, biology, chemistry, and optics. Novel OM characteristics and trends have recently advanced significantly at subwavelength and nanoscale sizes thanks to the quick development of nanotechnology [2]. In conventional OM investigations, the configuration of a metallic or dielectric sphere at the light beam's focus is typically examined by taking into account the scattering of the fundamental mode, which is frequently Gaussian. Recently, though, OM has developed beyond this example and has looked into sophisticated setups.

By expanding OM to the near-field, for instance, it has been possible to boost resolution beyond the Rayleigh limit while also utilising non-radiative optical waves. Magneto-dielectric objects can be used in manipulation. Chiral or covered in several layers as opposed to being a single dielectric substance. The item could also be asymmetrical, like a gearwheel or rotator. While this is happening, the incident light typically consists of unique wave fields, such non-diffraction. Bessel beams produced via interference of numerous beams or more intricate light fields produced by a spatial light modulator. The recently suggested optical tractor beams, which have the ability to apply a non-conservative force or negative radiation pressure, serve as an illustrative example.

Additionally, the optical force may be significantly increased when objects resonate with the incident light. In this way, unexpected phenomena might be anticipated and attained when a single structure supports both optical and mechanical resonances [3]. The fundamental van der Waals and Casimir interactions have recently been linked to photonic forces on nanoparticles, and it has been demonstrated how stochastic photonic forces can be produced and customised by carefully planning and managing the coherence and statistical characteristics of fluctuating optical sources. Numerous novel applications in biochemical research for biological cell components, DNA, and biopolymers have been established using OM as a potent tool. Particularly over the last few years, this technology has significantly advanced in a variety of fields. Numerous scientific domains have been impacted by new discoveries [4]. In this review, we make an effort to present a comprehensive picture of the most recent developments in OM as well as insights and perspectives for potential future applications. These applications could range from the now-century-old fundamental problem of photon momentum transfer in media to applications on micrometre-sized or smaller objects and structures, which have recently attracted a lot of interest.

We begin by discussing the basic calculations of optical force before focusing on the most recent advancements in OM tractor beams, plasmatic nano tweezers, and biochemical applications. First, we give a thorough explanation of the basic causes, characteristics, and origins of optical forces, which can be used to investigate the fundamental physical principles of momentum transfer [5]. The OM of structured beams based on optical pulling, optical rotation, and optical binding is then reviewed. Then, plasmonics-based methods to increase the optical force on nanoscale particles are discussed, along with OM applications in the life sciences, such as in biological cells.

Conclusion

Discussed are biopolymers like DNA and others. Finally, we provide our viewpoint on prospective OM uses and future advances. The classic optical trap used in microscopes, which is created at the microscope's focal point and has a long history of use in biophysical and biomedical research, was the first optical trap to interface with biological materials. It was first used as a single three-dimensional trapping centre to control a single cell, virus, or molecule handle in a microsphere, but a variety of inventive modifications have since been created. In particular, microscope-based optical traps have been modified to spin birefringent dielectric targets and have also been interfaced with other single-molecule tools such as fluorescent reporters, to increase observation and control capabilities.

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