

Optimal Wave Fields for Micro-Manipulation in Complex Scattering Environments

Andre Brandstötter^{1,†}, Michael Horodynski¹, Matthias Kühmayer¹, Kevin Pichler¹,
Yan V. Fyodorov², Ulrich Kuhl³, and Stefan Rotter¹

¹Institute for Theoretical Physics, Vienna University of Technology (TU Wien), Vienna, Austria, EU

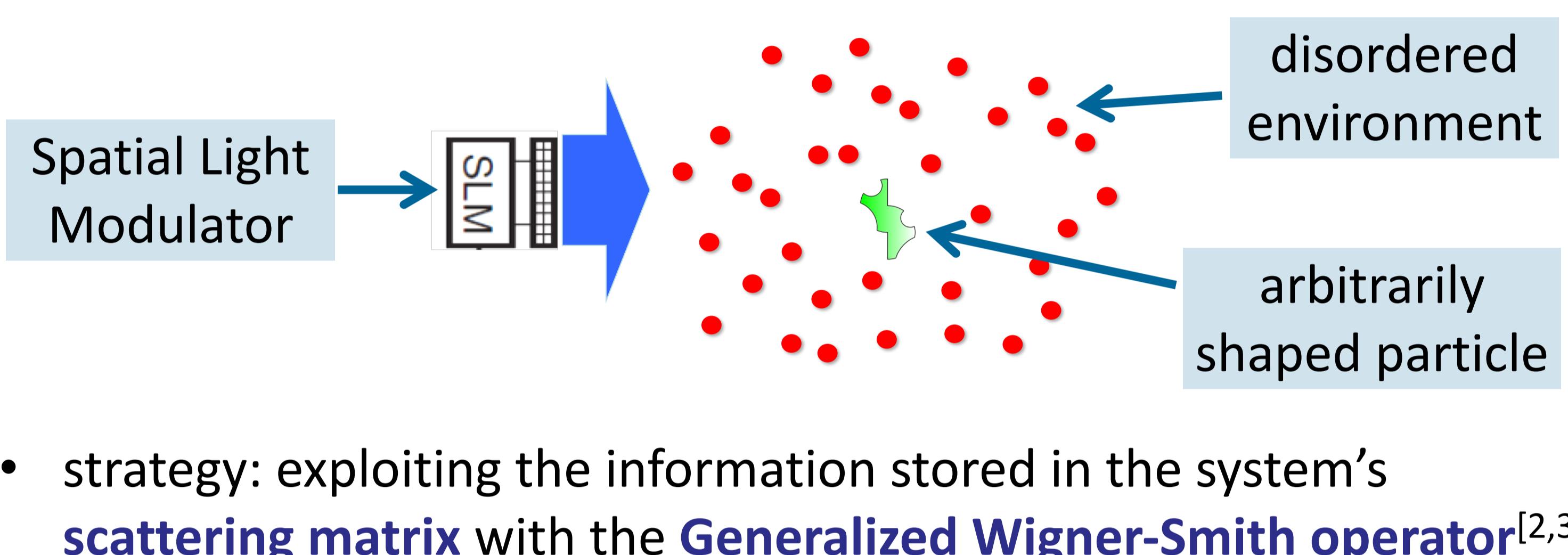
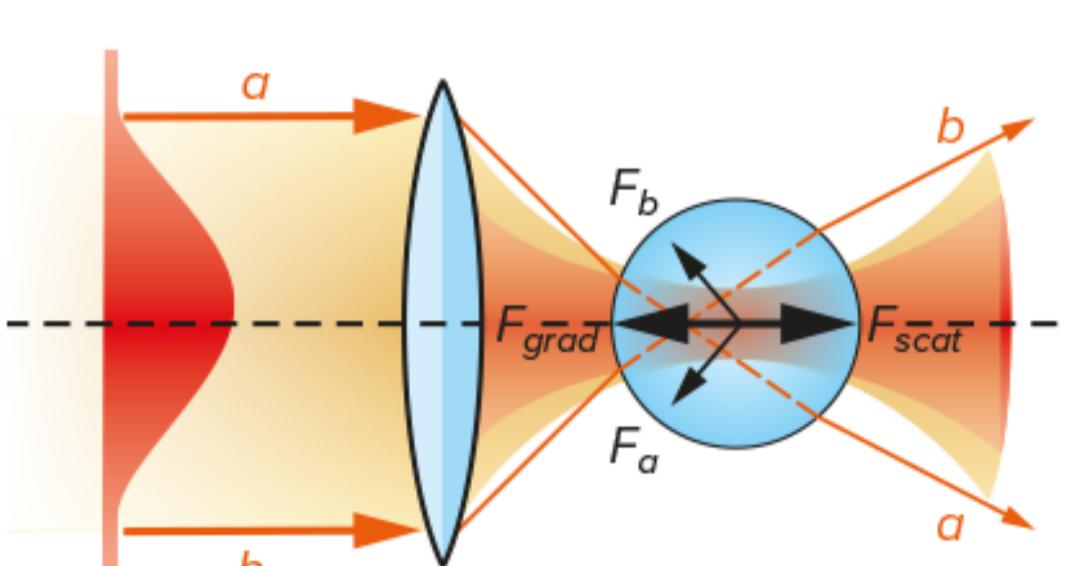
²Department of Mathematics, King's College London, London, United Kingdom, EU

³Institut de Physique de Nice, Université Côte d'Azur, CNRS, Nice, France, EU

[†]contact: andre.brandstoetter@tuwien.ac.at

Motivation & Scope

- micro-manipulation: move, hold, rotate small particles by exertion of controllable forces
- seminal work^[1]: trap particles using optical beams
- challenges: non-spherical particles, particles embedded in disordered environment (e.g. tissue)
- goal: micromanipulation in complex scattering environments using wavefront shaping



- strategy: exploiting the information stored in the system's scattering matrix with the Generalized Wigner-Smith operator^[2,3]

Scattering Matrix and Wigner-Smith Operator

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} r & t' \\ t & r' \end{pmatrix}$$

r, r' ...reflection matrices
 t, t' ...transmission matrices

scattering matrix connects incoming and outgoing channels

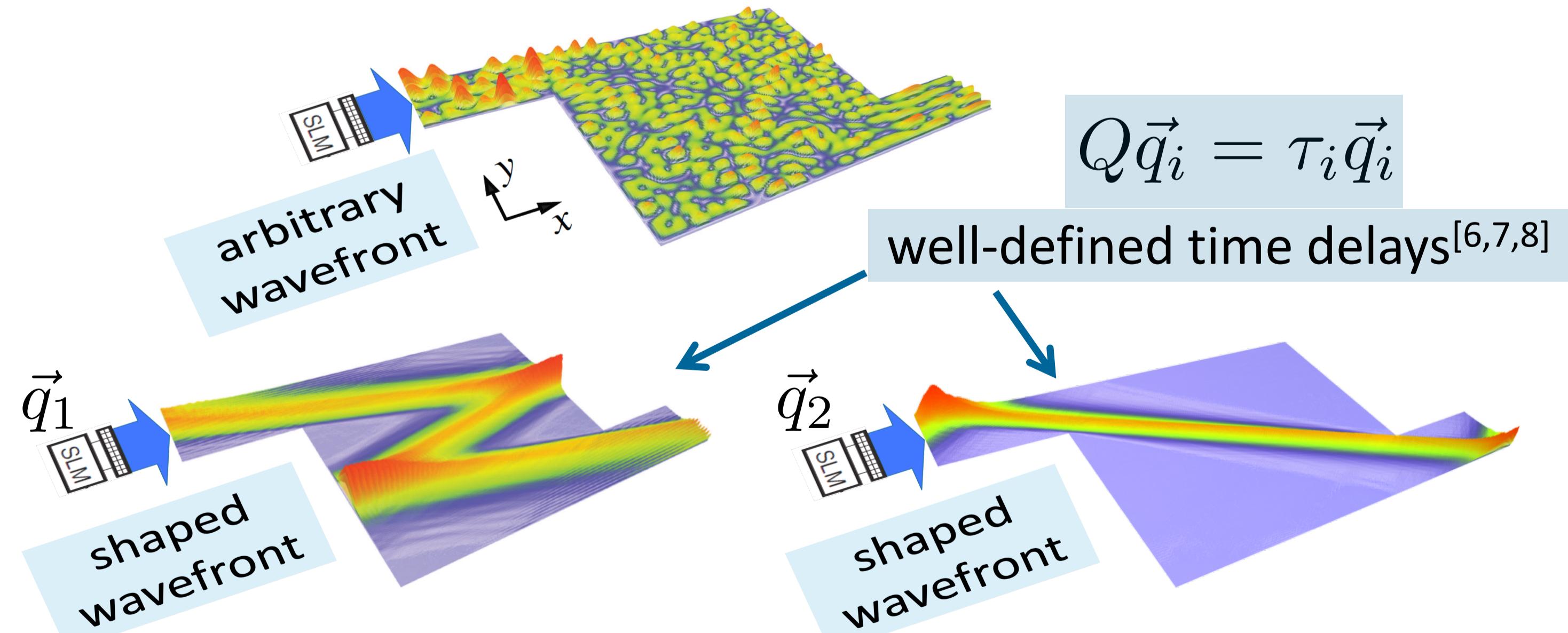
Wigner & Smith: duration of scattering event from frequency derivate of scattering phase^[4,5]

$$\text{e.g.: } t_{mn} = |t_{mn}| e^{i\varphi_{mn}} \rightarrow \tau = \frac{d\varphi_{mn}}{d\omega}$$

delay in transmission due to scattering

$$Q = -iS^{-1}(\omega) \frac{dS(\omega)}{d\omega}$$

Wigner-Smith time delay operator



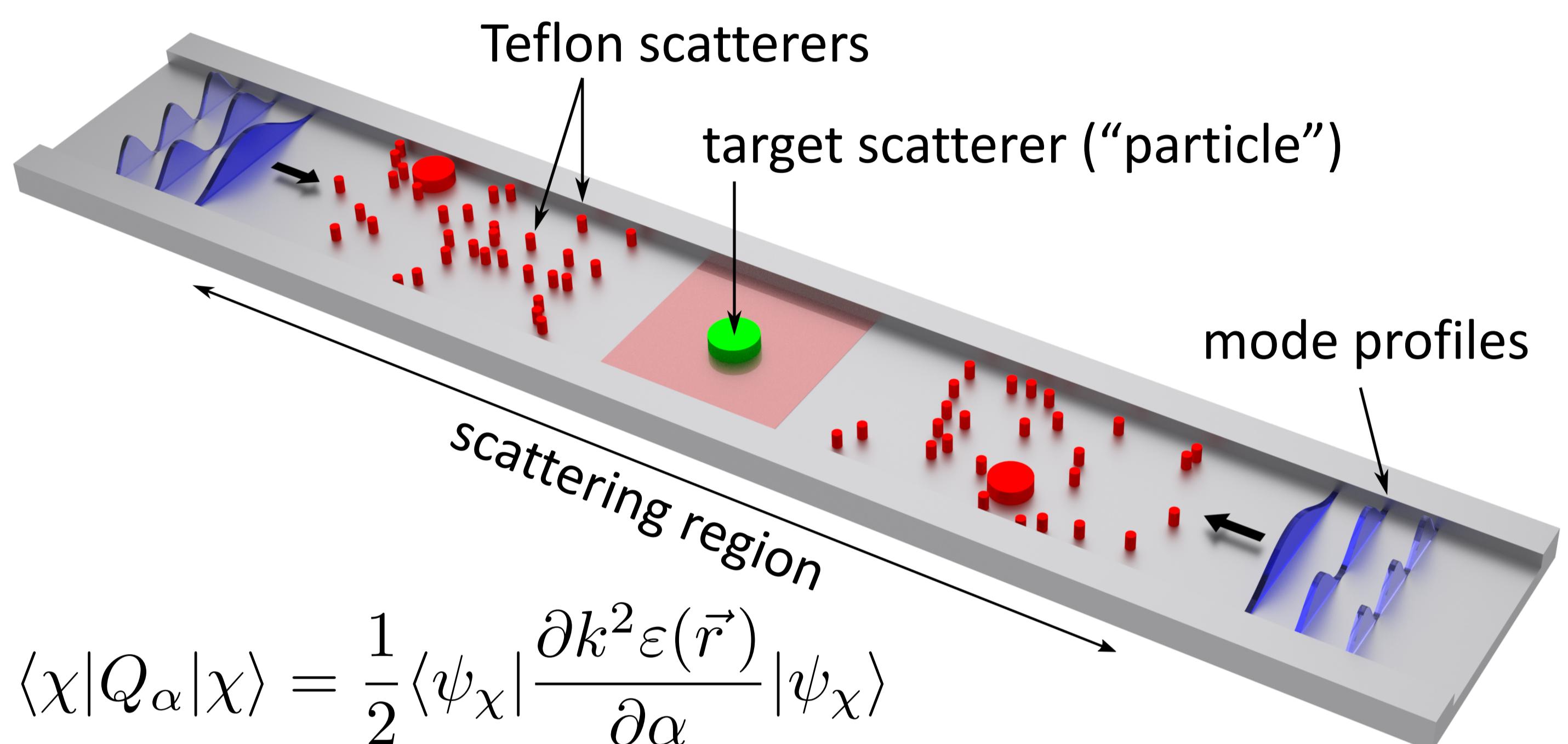
Generalized Wigner-Smith Operator

$$Q = -iS^{-1}(\omega) \frac{dS(\omega)}{d\omega} \rightarrow \text{eigenvalue = well-defined time delay}$$

$$Q_\alpha = -iS^{-1}(\alpha) \frac{dS(\alpha)}{d\alpha} \rightarrow \text{eigenvalue = well-defined "conj}(\alpha)\text{"}$$

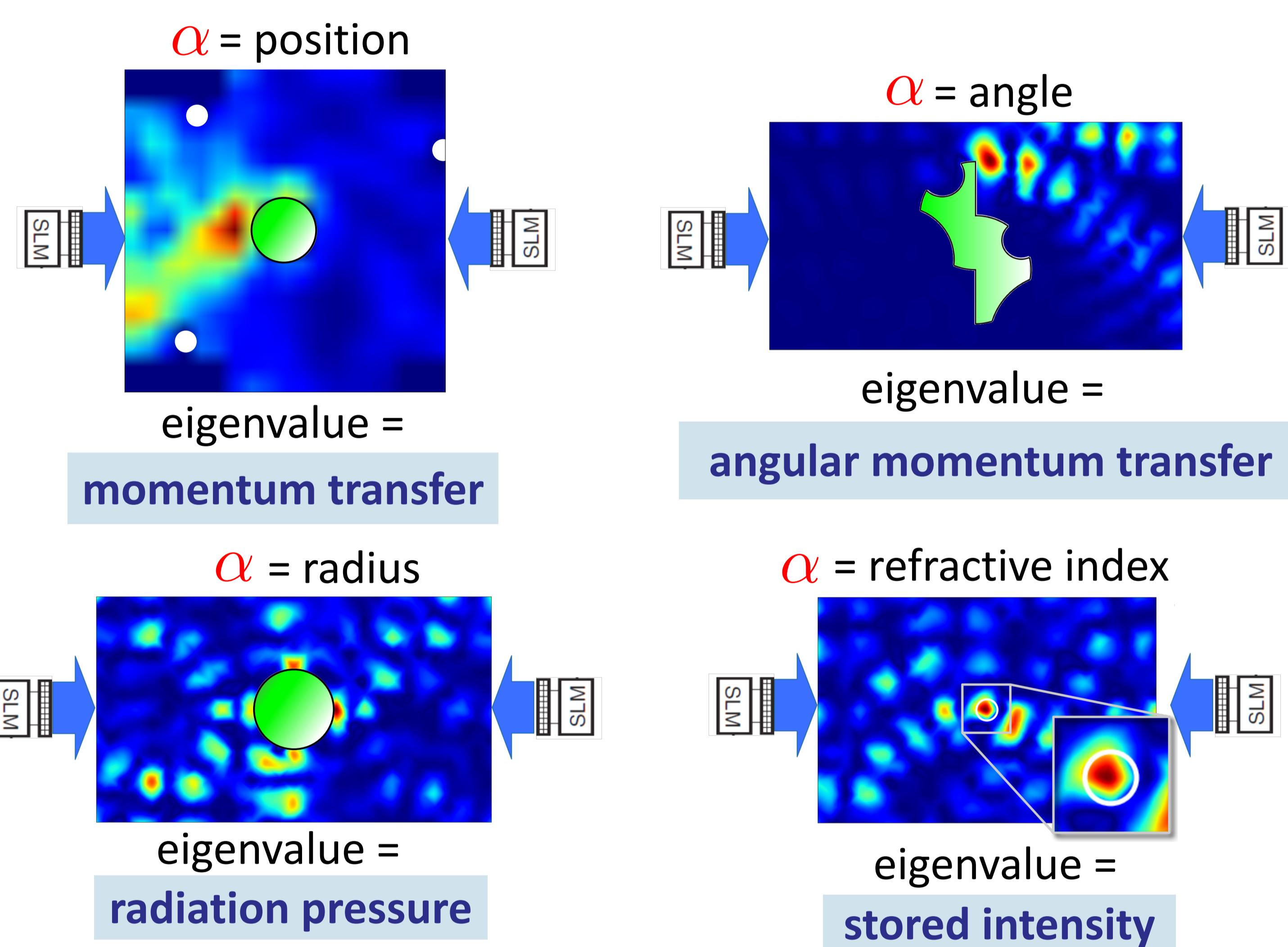
Experimental Results

- proof-of-principle experiment in microwave waveguide^[2,3]



$$\langle \chi | Q_\alpha | \chi \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \langle \psi_\chi | \frac{\partial k^2 \varepsilon(\vec{r})}{\partial \alpha} | \psi_\chi \rangle$$

- far-field information gives access to near-field of target particle



Summary

- states for transferring momentum, angular momentum, applying radiation pressure and storing intensity
- toolbox for micro-manipulation inside complex media
- no near-field information required as in Refs. [9,10]
- optical realization within reach

References

- [1] Ashkin, Dziedzic, Bjorkholm *et al.*, Opt. Lett. **11**, 5, (1986)
- [2] Ambichl, Brandstötter, Böhm *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **119**, 033903 (2017)
- [3] Horodynski, Kühmayer, Brandstötter *et al.*, arXiv:1907.09956
- [4,5] Wigner, Phys. Rev. **98**, 145 (1955); Smith, Phys. Rev. **118**, 349 (1960)
- [6] Rotter, Ambichl, Libisch, Phys. Rev. Lett. **106**, 120602 (2011)
- [7] Gérardin, Laurent, Ambichl *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B **94**, 014209 (2016)
- [8] Böhm, Brandstötter, Ambichl *et al.*, Phys. Rev. A **97**, 021801(R) (2018)
- [9] Mazilu, Baumgartl, Kosmeier *et al.*, Opt. Exp. **19**, 2, 933 (2011)
- [10] Cheng, Genack, Opt. Lett. **39**, 6324 (2014)