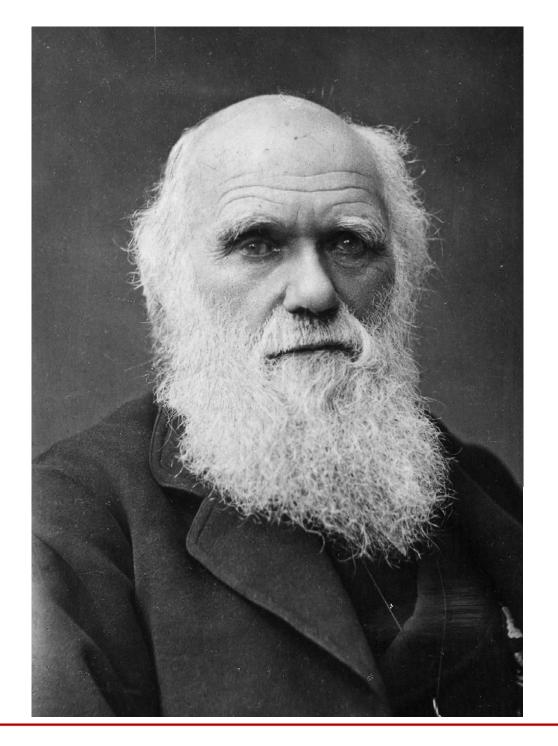
Evolution

OIST/ 2015.3.19

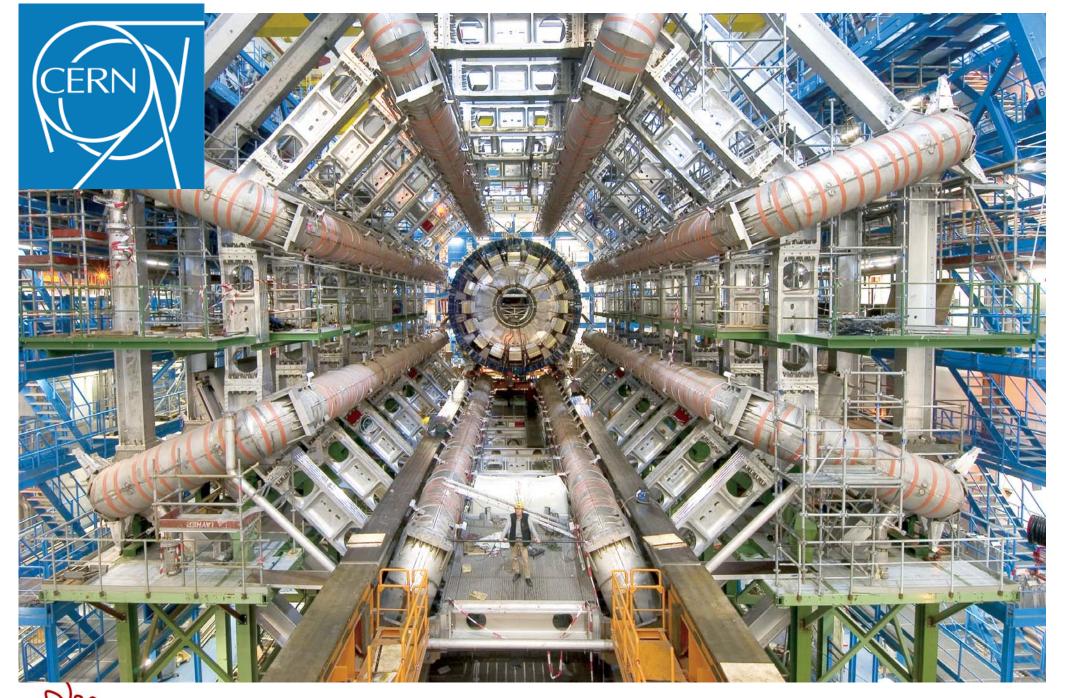


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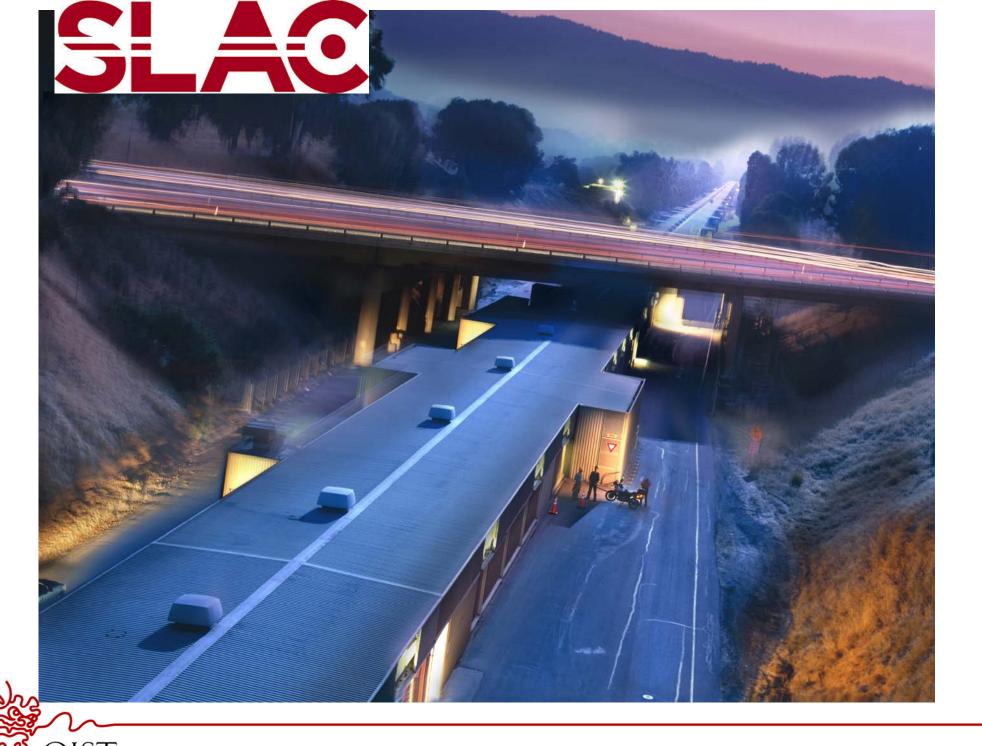






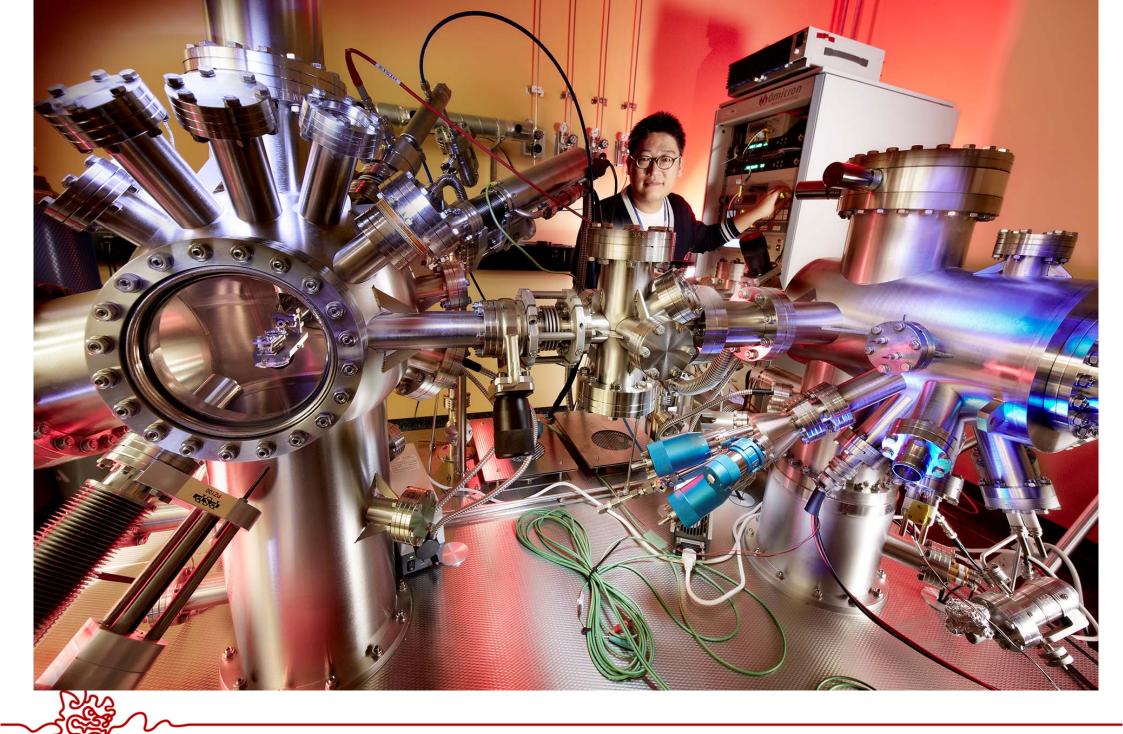


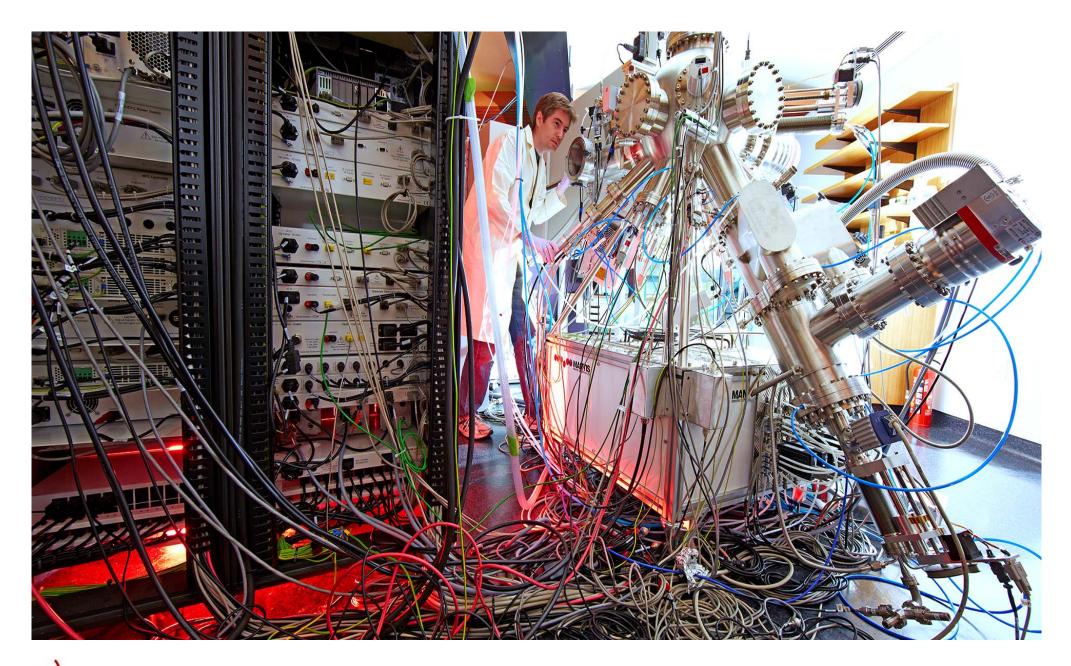




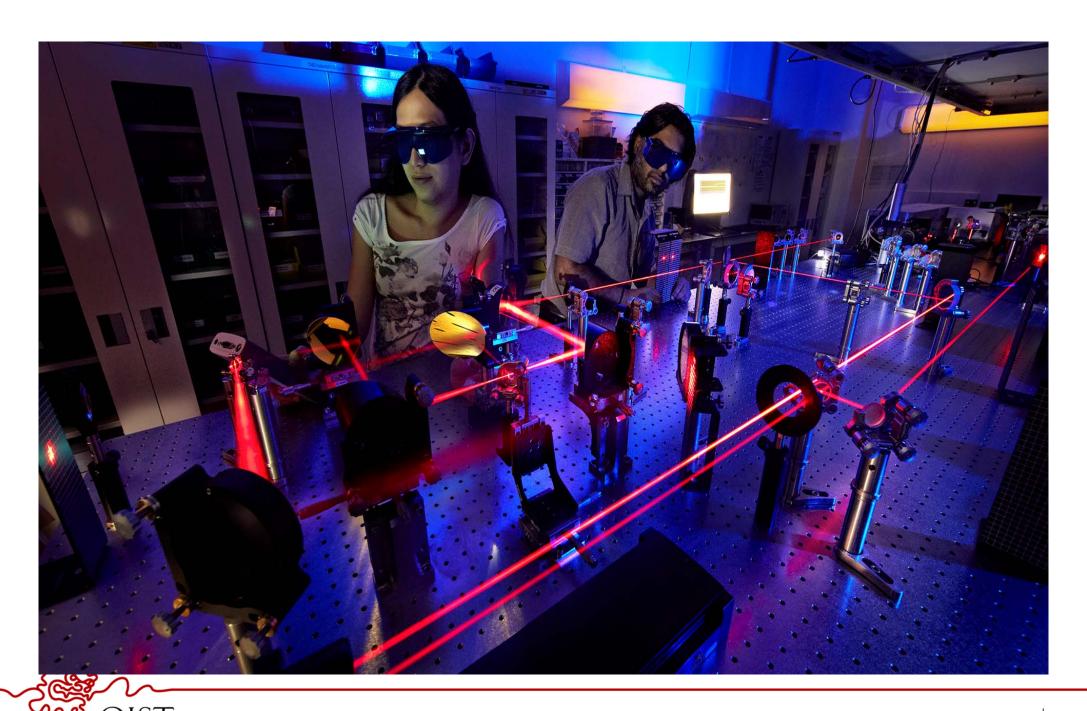










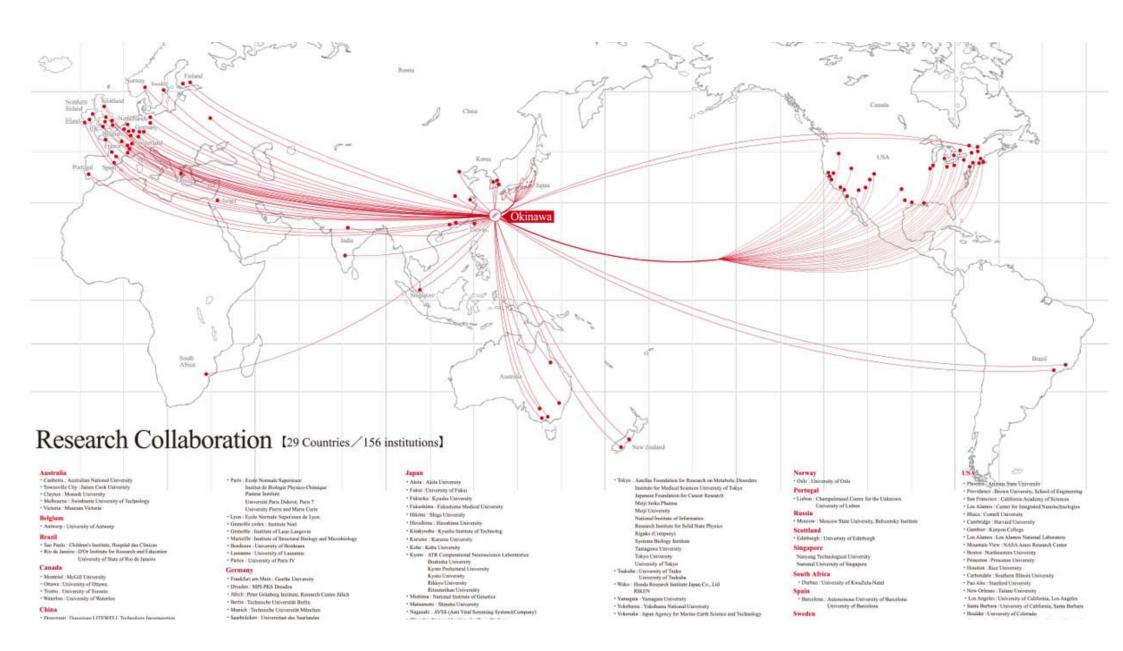




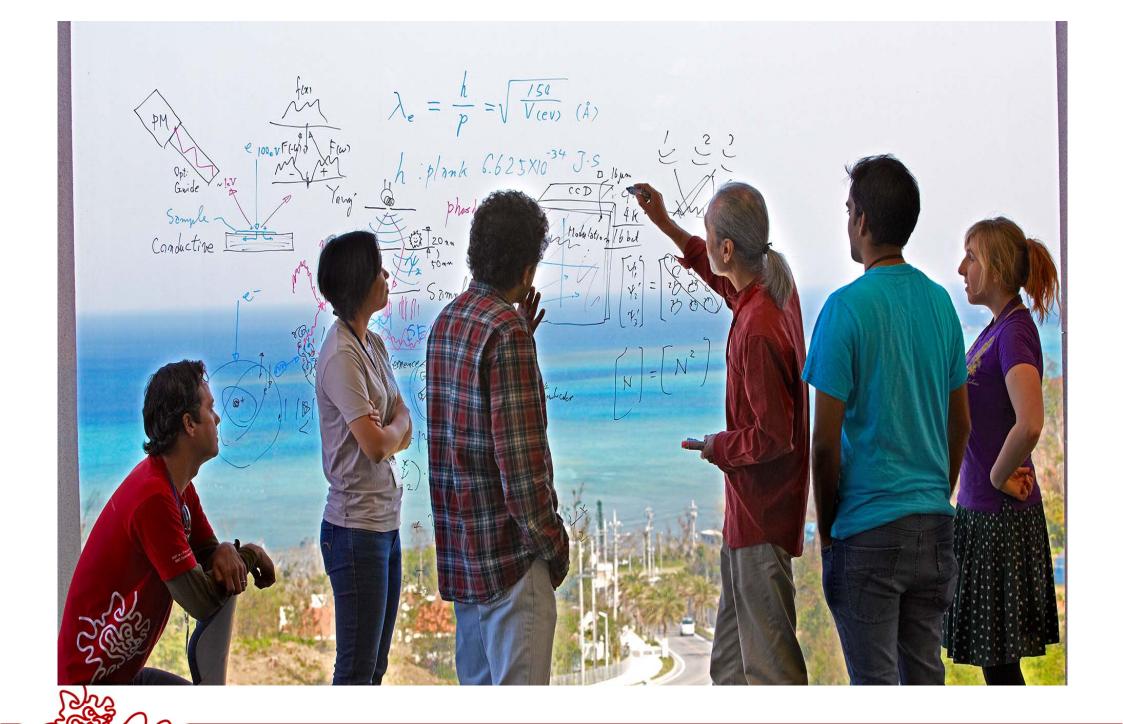










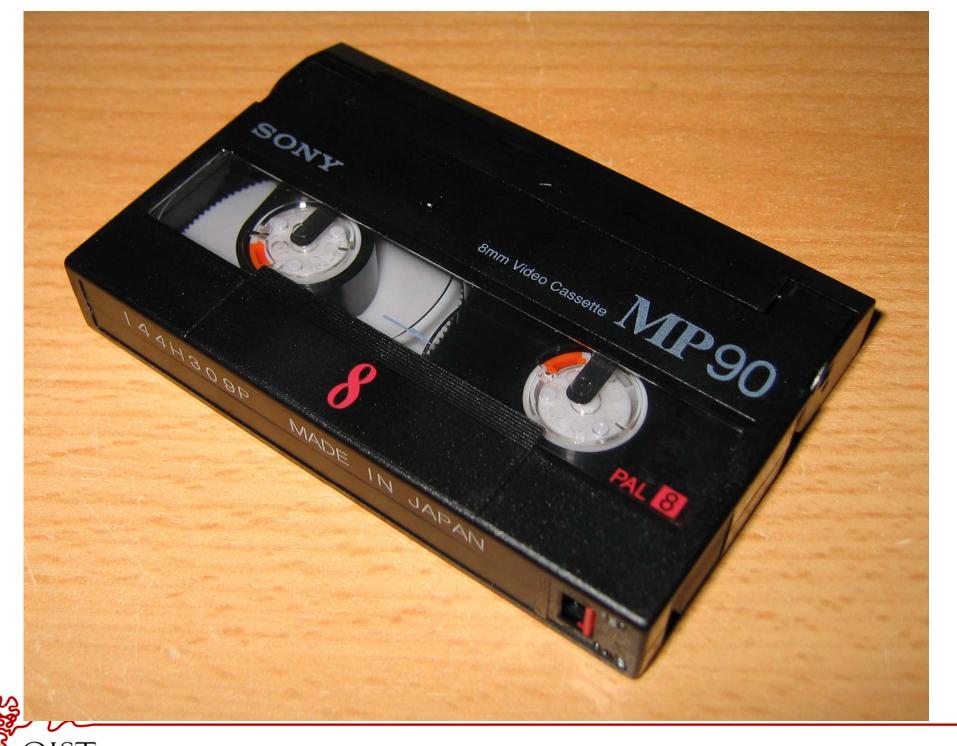


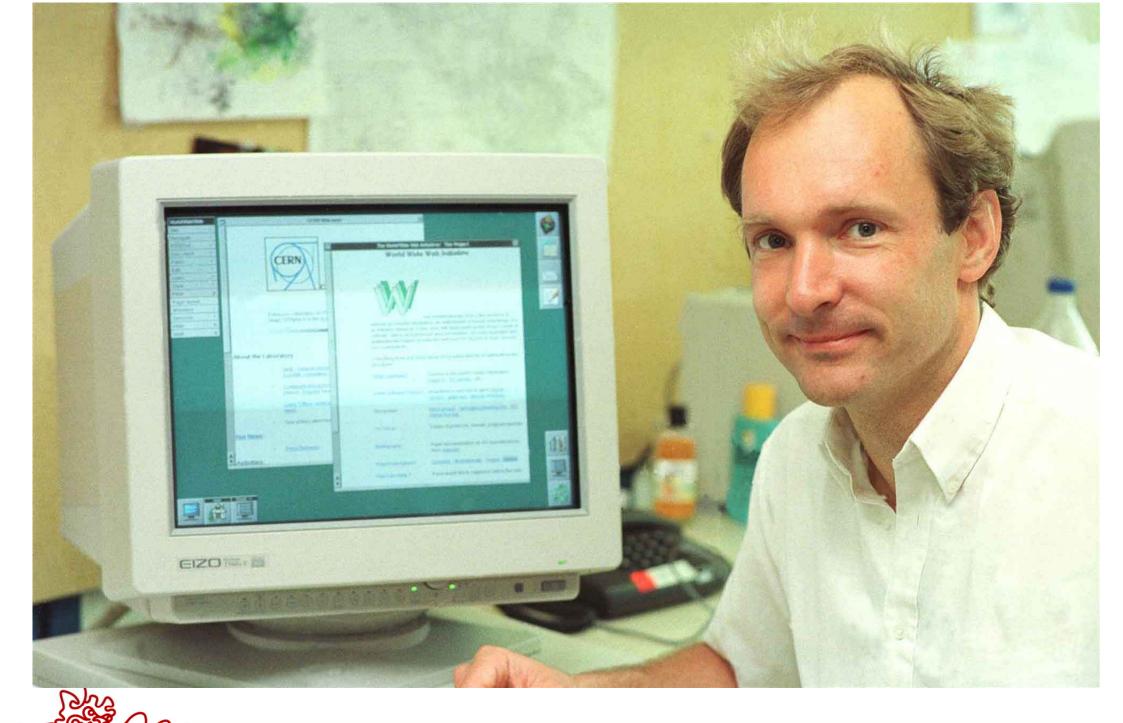








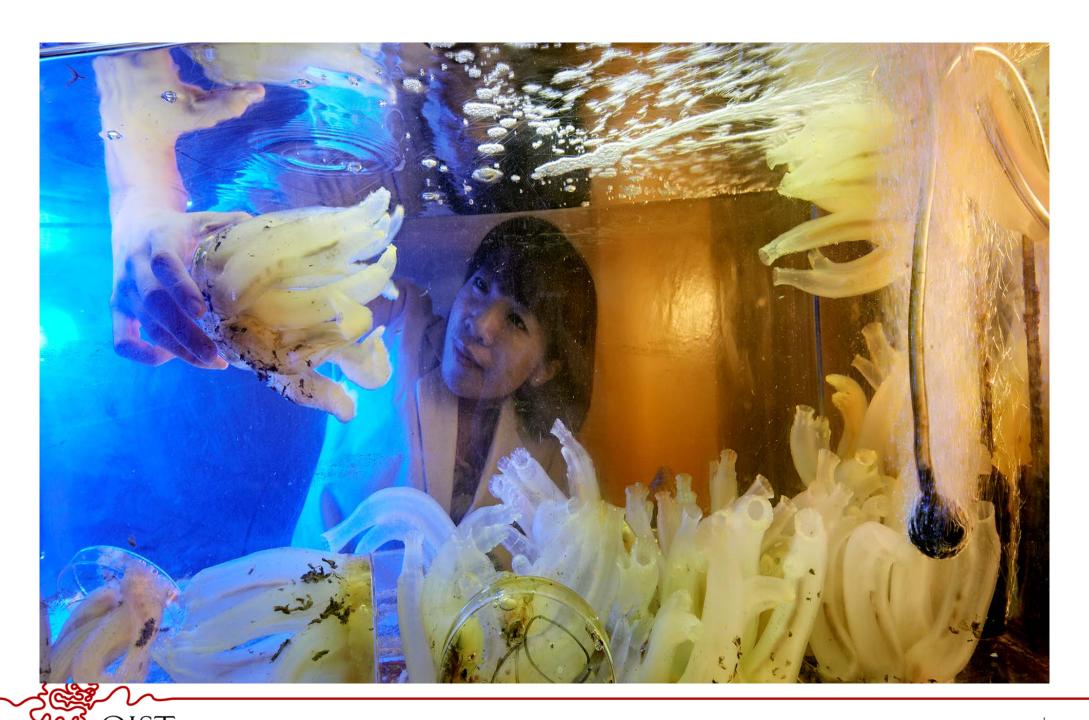


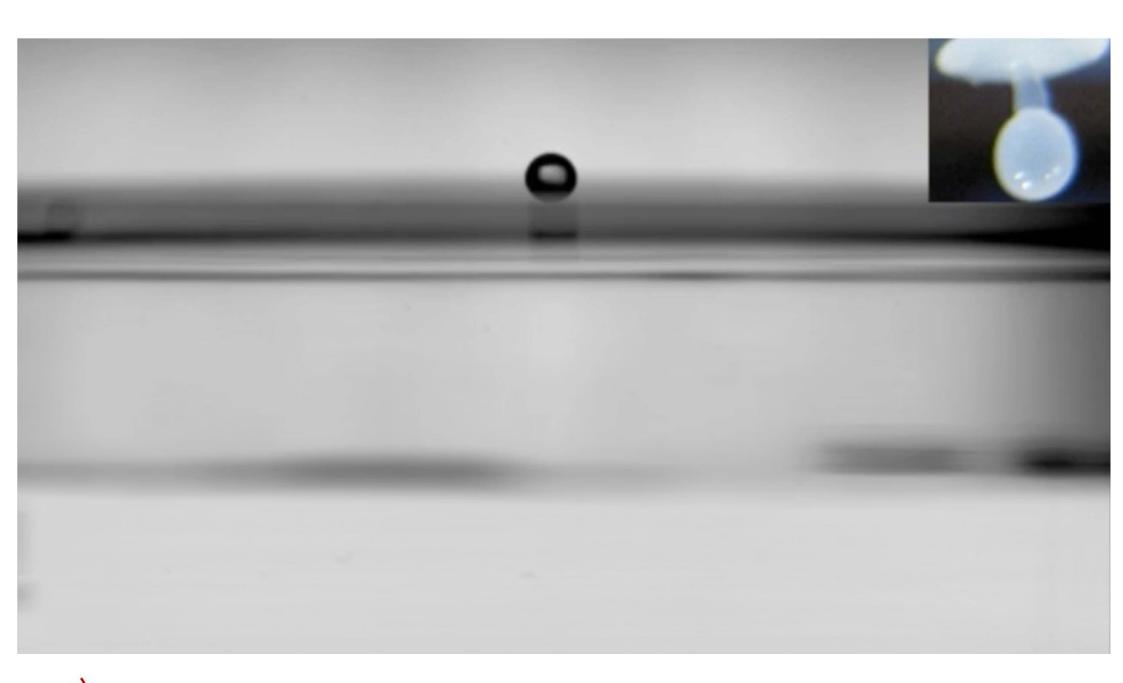


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17 Mar 2015 Higher Order Mode Video



11 Mar 2015 **Dark Neural Patches**

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Light as Puppeteer

18 Mar 2015

Researchers at the Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology Graduate University (OIST) have demonstrated a more robust method for controlling single, micron-sized particles with light.

Passing light along optical microfibers or nanofibers to manipulate particles has gained popularity in the past decade and has an array of promising applications in physics and biology. Most research has focused on using this technique with the basic profile of light, known as the fundamental mode. Researchers in the OIST Light-Matter Interactions Unit successfully demonstrated that changing the profile of the light distribution into "higher order modes" provides a stronger optical force that can be used to trap and propel tiny polystyrene beads along a microfiber much faster than if they use the fundamental mode. Their findings were recently published in Scientific Reports.

"While it was theoretically proposed that higher order modes would produce stronger forces, this is the first time, to our knowledge, that threedimensional particle manipulation has been experimentally demonstrated," said Dr. Viet Giang Truong, a physicist at OIST and paper co-author.

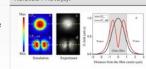
Light can take different shapes. Usually, in the fundamental mode, the energy is most intense at the center and gradually fades towards the edge of the beam. Any other light shape is called a higher order mode. For example, the energy pattern can look like a doughnut, with most of the energy contained in a ring, and none in the hole or middle. Scientists can create higher order modes by shining light through crystals.

To control particles with optical microfibers submerged in water, scientists guide a laser beam through the fiber. The fiber itself starts with a welldefined diameter at each end, but narrows dramatically in the middle "waist" region. As the light travels through the fiber, it cannot fit inside the extremely thin waist, so it spreads out creating an evanescent field around the fiber. This light field can trap particles close to the fiber surface, allowing

scientists to control their position and movement. The light propels the particle in the direction the light is moving. OIST researchers compared how particles react to light in the fundamental mode versus higher order modes, which

Higher Order Mode Video





Left: The shape of light in the fundamental mode (top) versus a higher order mode (bottom) is shown as a diagram (color, left) and in the experiment (black and white, right).



or circle) is propelled along a microfiber by light in the fundamental mode (left) and a

An increase in speed was expected. Part of the increase is likely due to microfluidic dynamics, explained Aili Maimaiti, lead paper author, and a PhD student from University College Cork, Ireland who is conducting his doctoral research at OIST under the supervision of Prof. Síle Nic Chormaic. As the particle picks up speed, it lifts slightly away from the fiber, reducing drag and allowing it to move even faster.

create larger evanescent fields. They observed that when higher order modes were used, the particles moved up to eight



times faster along the microfiber.

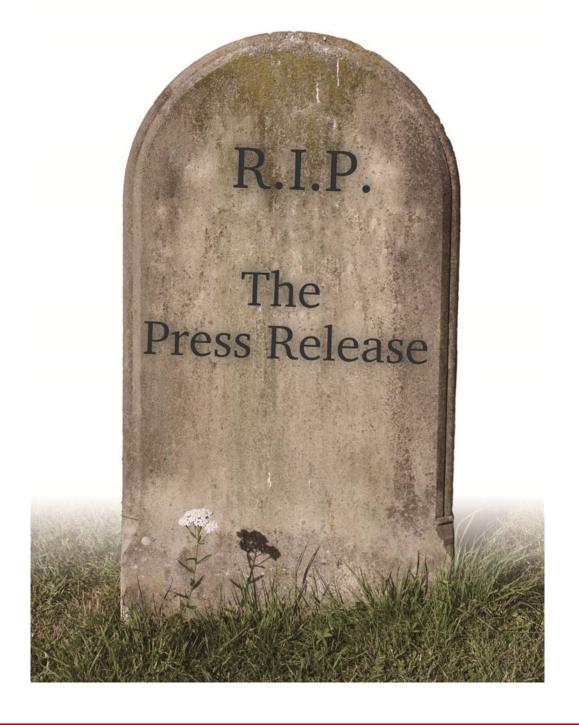


6.5 million

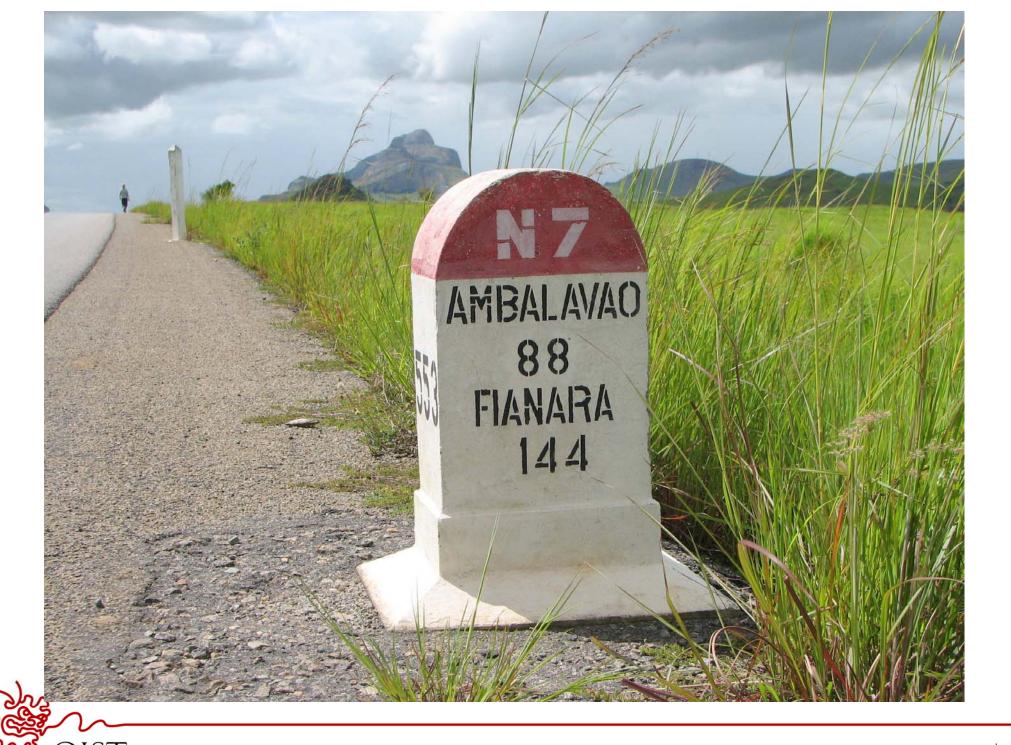


890 million









HOW TO GET LOTS OF MEDIA COVERAGE

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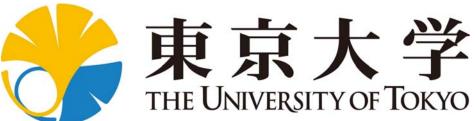


















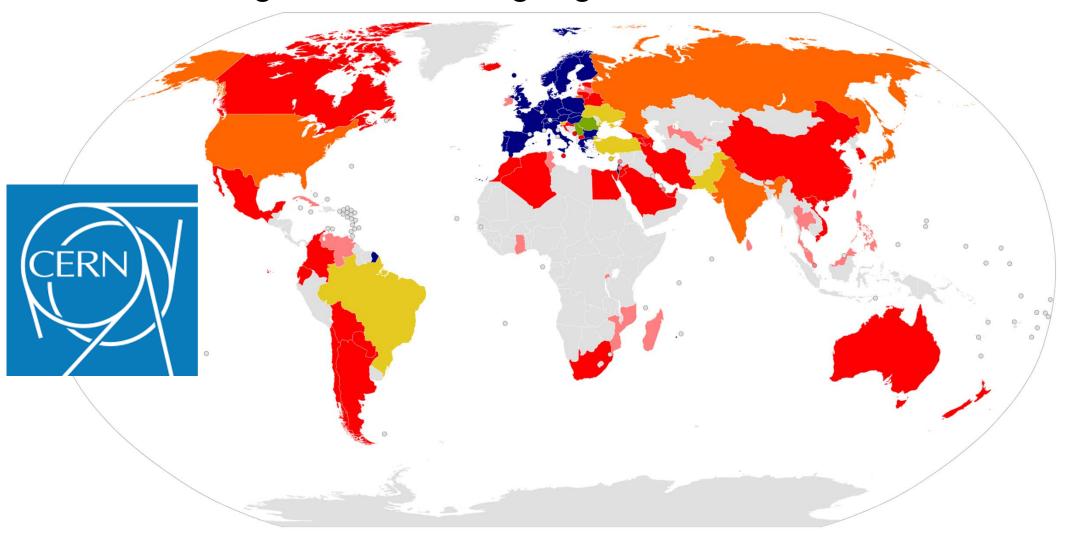




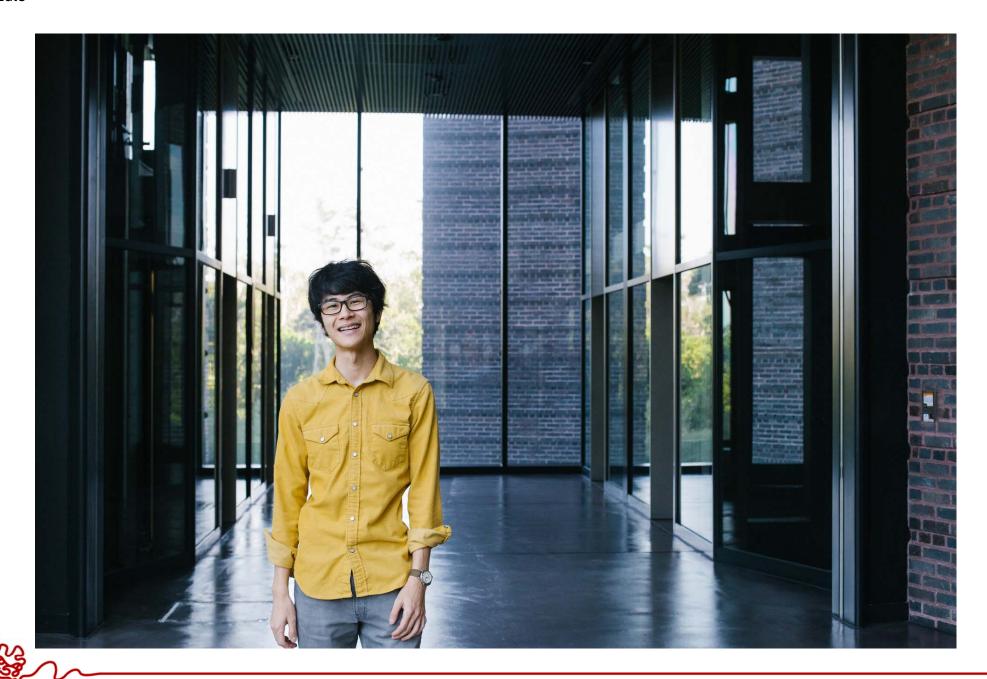
The Elephant in the Room



English is not their first language. **126 countries** 10 have English as first language.

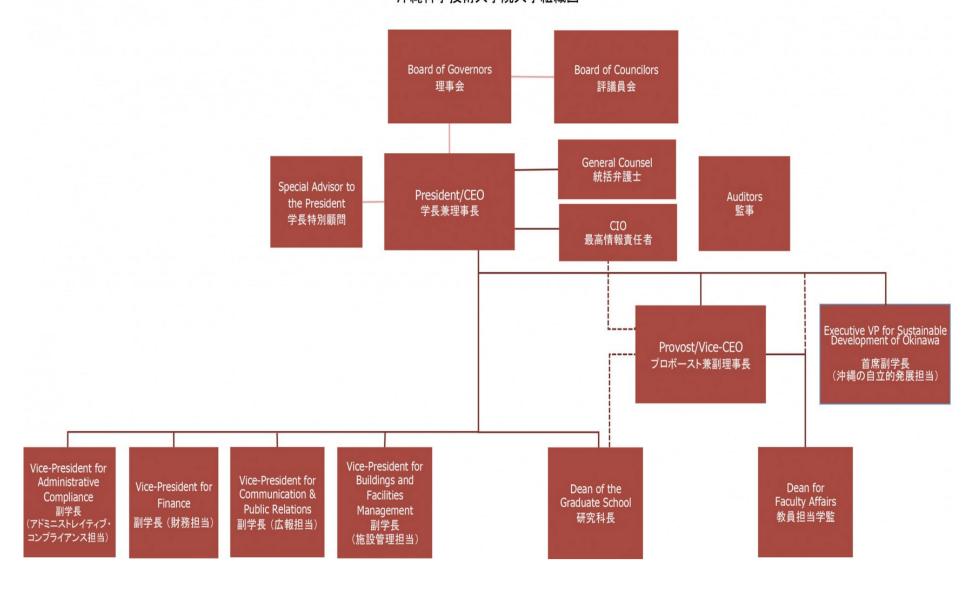








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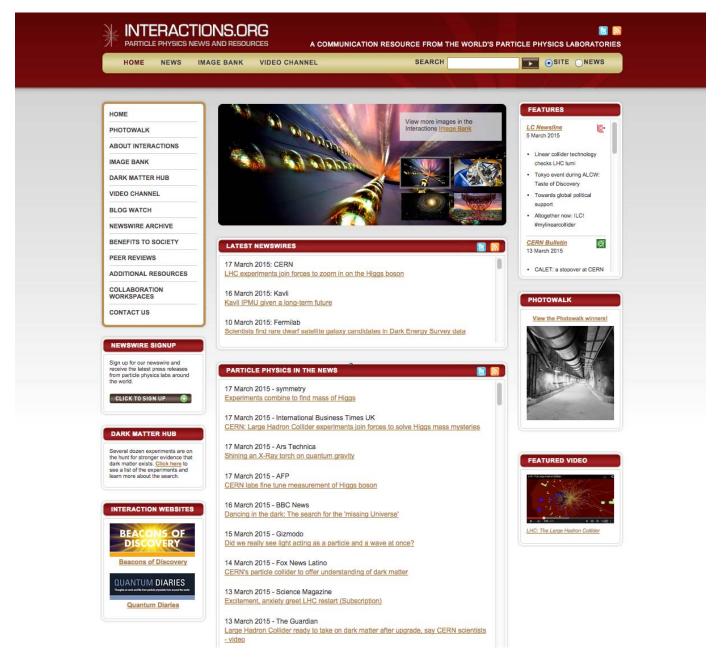














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Proposal Deadlines

March 30, 2015 to April 1, 2015 Weisbaden: Workshop on Sum Frequency Spectroscopy

April 13, 2015 to April 23, 2015 MAX IV Laboratory : EXAFS for beginners

April 14, 2015 to April 17, 2015 Noordwijk: Tulip VI Summer School on Modern Developments in Spectroscopy

April 20, 2015 to April 22, 2015 Cloître des Cordeliers : 2nd International Laser Plasma Targetry Workshop

May 4, 2015 to May 6, 2015 University of Saskatchewan Canadian Light Source 18th Annual Users' Meeting and Related Workshops

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Job Opportunities

March 20, 2015 ALBA: Beamline Scientist

March 22, 2015

Diamond: Post Doctoral Research Associate - MIRIAM / B22

March 22, 2015

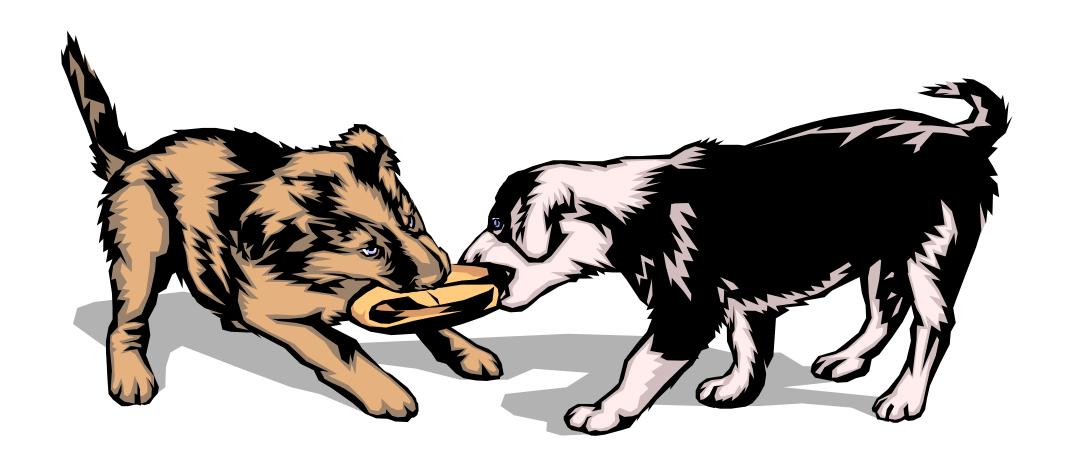
ALBA: Postdoctoral Position at Alba Synchrotron

March 23, 2015 ESRF: Detector Electronics or Microelectronics Engineer





No Squabbling



Thank You

