

Supplementary Materials for

Active control of dielectric nanoparticle optical resonance through electrical charging

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This PDF file includes:

1. For dielectric core charged shell spheres, the derivation of Mie scattering coefficients.

When the plane harmonic EMW is incident a charged particle described by the core-shell model shown as in FIG.1, the wave equations are

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \nabla^2 \mathbf{E}_1 + k^2 \mathbf{E}_1 &= 0 \\ \nabla^2 \mathbf{H}_1 + k^2 \mathbf{H}_1 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \text{and} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \nabla^2 \mathbf{E}_2 + k^2 \mathbf{E}_2 &= 0 \\ \nabla^2 \mathbf{H}_2 + k^2 \mathbf{H}_2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

in which the subscriptions 1 and 2 study for the filed component in particle bulk and in shell layer. The fields $\mathbf{E}_1$, $\mathbf{H}_1$ in particle material and the fields $\mathbf{E}_2$, $\mathbf{H}_2$ can be expanded by spherical harmonic vector serials $\mathbf{M}_{o1n}$, $\mathbf{N}_{o1n}$, $\mathbf{M}_{e1n}$, $\mathbf{N}_{e1n}$,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}_1 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n (c_n \mathbf{M}_{o1n}^{(1)} - i d_n \mathbf{N}_{e1n}^{(1)}) \\ \mathbf{H}_1 &= -\frac{k_1}{\omega \mu_1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n (d_n \mathbf{M}_{o1n}^{(1)} + i c_n \mathbf{N}_{e1n}^{(1)}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}_2 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n [f_n \mathbf{M}_{o1n}^{(1)} - i g_n \mathbf{N}_{e1n}^{(1)} + v_n \mathbf{M}_{o1n}^{(2)} - i w_n \mathbf{N}_{o1n}^{(2)}] \\ \mathbf{H}_2 &= -\frac{k_2}{\omega \mu_2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n [g_n \mathbf{M}_{e1n}^{(1)} + i f_n \mathbf{N}_{o1n}^{(1)} + w_n \mathbf{M}_{e1n}^{(2)} + i v_n \mathbf{N}_{o1n}^{(2)}] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

in which $E_n = |\mathbf{E}_i| i^n (2n+1) / n(n+1)$, μ , μ_1 , μ_2 are the permeabilities of the surrounding medium, core, and shell.

And the scattering fields $\mathbf{E}_s$, $\mathbf{H}_s$ also can be expanded by spherical harmonic vector serials,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}_s &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n (ia_n \mathbf{N}_{e1n}^{(3)} - b_n \mathbf{M}_{o1n}^{(3)}) \\ \mathbf{H}_s &= \frac{k}{\omega\mu} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n (ib_n \mathbf{N}_{o1n}^{(3)} + a_n \mathbf{M}_{e1n}^{(3)}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

The superscripts (1), (2) and (3) of spherical harmonic vector in (11)-(13) study for the first kind/second/third spherical Bessel functions, separately. On the boundary between the particle material and the Shell, the boundary conditions are

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (\mathbf{E}_2 - \mathbf{E}_1) \times \vec{n} &= 0 \\ (\mathbf{H}_2 - \mathbf{H}_1) \times \vec{n} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5)$$

On the boundary between shell and surrounding environment, boundary conditions are

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (\mathbf{E}_i + \mathbf{E}_s - \mathbf{E}_2) \times \vec{n} &= 0 \\ (\mathbf{H}_i + \mathbf{H}_s - \mathbf{H}_2) \times \vec{n} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6)$$

The scattering field can be solved by Mie scattering theory and Mie's scattering coefficients, a_n and b_n are as following

$$\begin{aligned} a_n^r &= \frac{\psi_n(y) [\psi_n'(m_2 y) - A_n \chi_n'(m_2 y)] - m_2 \psi_n'(y) [\psi_n(m_2 y) - A_n \chi_n(m_2 y)]}{\xi_n(y) [\psi_n'(m_2 y) - A_n \chi_n'(m_2 y)] - m_2 \xi_n'(y) [\psi_n(m_2 y) - A_n \chi_n(m_2 y)]} \\ b_n^r &= \frac{m_2 \psi_n(y) [\psi_n'(m_2 y) - B_n \chi_n'(m_2 y)] - \psi_n'(y) [\psi_n(m_2 y) - B_n \chi_n(m_2 y)]}{m_2 \xi_n(y) [\psi_n'(m_2 y) - B_n \chi_n'(m_2 y)] - \xi_n'(y) [\psi_n(m_2 y) - B_n \chi_n(m_2 y)]} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

in which A_n and B_n are of the following form,

$$\begin{aligned} A_n &= \frac{m_2 \psi_n(m_2 x) \psi_n'(m_1 x) - m_1 \psi_n'(m_2 x) \psi_n(m_1 x)}{m_2 \chi_n(m_2 x) \psi_n'(m_1 x) - m_1 \chi_n'(m_2 x) \psi_n(m_1 x)} \\ B_n &= \frac{m_2 \psi_n(m_1 x) \psi_n'(m_2 x) - m_1 \psi_n(m_2 x) \psi_n'(m_1 x)}{m_2 \chi_n'(m_2 x) \psi_n(m_1 x) - m_1 \chi_n(m_2 x) \psi_n'(m_1 x)} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

where $y = 2\pi R/\lambda$. ψ_n , ξ_n and χ_n are Riccati-Bessel functions. The refractive indices of the bare

sphere and the conducting layer are denoted by $m_1 = \sqrt{\epsilon_r}$ and m_2 , respectively. For the charged layer,

$m_2 = \sqrt{\epsilon_2}$, where $\epsilon_2 = \epsilon_r + i \frac{\sigma_{cond}}{\omega \epsilon_0}$ is the dielectric constant of the charged layer.

Table S1. Dielectric constants of **MgO** and **SiO₂** particles[1-3]

Wavelength	Dielectric constant MgO	Dielectric constant SiO₂
$\lambda=536$ nm	3.034+0.0i	2.151+0.0057i
$\lambda=584$ nm	3.02+0.0i	2.146+0.0053i
$\lambda=624$ nm	3.011+0.0i	2.142+0.0049i
$\lambda=682$ nm	3.0+0.0i	2.139+0.0045i
$\lambda=720$ nm	2.994+0.0i	2.137+0.0042i
$\lambda=750$ nm	2.99+0.0i	2.136+0.004i
$\lambda=780$ nm	2.987+0.0i	2.135+0.0039i
$\lambda=800$ nm	2.985+0.0i	2.134+0.0038i
$\lambda=1550$ nm	2.94+0.0i	2.124+0.002i
$\lambda=2500$ nm	2.89+0.0i	2.146+0.00i

Table S2. For **SiO₂@Au** core-shell nanoparticles, the resonance wavelength, the core radius and the shell layer thickness were selected from different literature.

<i>Resonance wavelength</i>	<i>SiO₂ core radius (nm)</i>	<i>Au shell thickness (nm)</i>	References
$\lambda=584$ nm	45	20	Saini et al [4]
$\lambda=624$ nm	45	13	Saini et al [4]
$\lambda=682$ nm	40	12	Bardhan et al [5]
$\lambda=720$ nm	48	22	Hirsch et al [6]
$\lambda=750$ nm	50	10	Lu et al [7]
$\lambda=800$ nm	54	12	Gobin et al [8]

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