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In this paper we theoretically investigate the excitation of plasmon resonances of metallic nanowires and nanotubes by external pulses. To solve the problem, we used a rigorous mathematical method based on the Laplace transform, which allowed us to obtain an analytic representation of the solution. Finding the inverse transformation is based on the evaluation of residues at singular points that correspond to the plasmon resonances of the structures.

KEY WORDS: plasmon resonances, complex pulse source point.

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[1] [2, 3].
[4, 5], [6, 7]
[8]. [9, 10].
[11, 12]. () ,

[11].

$$g(t, t', \vec{\rho}, \vec{\rho}_s) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{\theta(t-t' - |\vec{\rho} - \vec{\rho}_s|/c)}{\sqrt{(t-t')^2 - |\vec{\rho} - \vec{\rho}_s|^2/c^2}}, \quad (1)$$

$$h_0(t, \vec{\rho}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\infty dt' \int_0^\infty \rho' d\rho' \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi' \frac{\theta(t-t' - |\vec{\rho} - \vec{\rho}'|/c)}{\sqrt{(t-t')^2 - |\vec{\rho} - \vec{\rho}'|^2/c^2}} \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \hat{j}(t', \vec{\rho}'). \quad (2)$$

$$\hat{j}(t, \vec{\rho}) = j(t) \delta(\vec{\rho} - \vec{\rho}_s) / |\vec{\rho} - \vec{\rho}_s|,$$

$$h_0(t, \vec{\rho}) = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2\pi} \int_0^\infty dt' \frac{\theta(t-t' - |\vec{\rho} - \vec{\rho}_s|/c)}{\sqrt{(t-t')^2 - |\vec{\rho} - \vec{\rho}_s|^2/c^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} j(t'). \quad (3)$$

$$F(p) = \int_0^\infty f(t) e^{-pt} dt \quad (3)$$

$$H_0(p, \vec{\rho}) = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2\pi} K_0\left(\frac{p}{c} |\vec{\rho} - \vec{\rho}_s|\right) p J(p), \quad (4)$$

$$\vec{\rho}_s = \vec{\rho}_{cs}, \quad \vec{\rho}_{cs}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_{cs} = x_0 + ib \cos \beta \\ y_{cs} = y_0 + ib \sin \beta, \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$|\vec{\rho} - \vec{\rho}_{cs}| = \sqrt{(x - x_{cs})^2 + (y - y_{cs})^2}.$$

$$K_0\left(\frac{p}{c} |\vec{\rho} - \vec{\rho}_{cs}|\right) \approx \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2\pi} \frac{p}{c} \rho} e^{-\frac{p}{c}(\rho - \rho_0)} e^{\frac{p}{c} ib \cos(\varphi - \beta)}, \quad \rho \rightarrow \infty. \quad (6)$$

$$p = i\omega.$$

$$\cos(\varphi - \beta) = -1, \quad \varphi = \pi + \beta, \quad \cos(\varphi - \beta) = 1, \quad \varphi = \beta.$$

$$\rho_0 = (x_0, y_0)$$

$$\varphi = \pi + \beta.$$

$$f(t, \vec{\rho}, \vec{\rho}_{cs}) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-i\infty}^{i\infty} F(p, \vec{\rho}, \vec{\rho}_{cs}) e^{p(t-t_1)} dp, \quad (7)$$

$$t_1 = -ib \quad \text{Im } p > 0, \quad t_1 = ib \quad \text{Im } p < 0$$

$$(\dots 1 \dots)$$

$$\varepsilon = 1 - \frac{\omega_{pe}^2}{\omega(\omega - i\gamma_e)}, \quad (8)$$

ω_{pe} -

, γ_e

$$\chi(\omega) = -\frac{\omega_{pe}^2}{\omega(\omega - i\gamma_e)}. \quad (9)$$

$$\chi(t) = -\frac{\omega_{pe}^2}{\gamma_e}(1 - e^{-\gamma_e t})\Theta(t), \quad (10)$$

$$\vec{d}(t) = \varepsilon_0 \vec{e}(t) + \varepsilon_0 \frac{\omega_{pe}^2}{\gamma_e} \int_0^t \vec{e}(t') dt' - \varepsilon_0 \frac{\omega_{pe}^2}{\gamma_e} \int_0^t e^{-\gamma_e(t-t')} \vec{e}(t') dt'. \quad (11)$$

$$\text{roth}(\vec{r}, t) = \text{div} \vec{d}(\vec{r}, t):$$

$$\text{rotroth}(t) = \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \text{rot} \vec{e}(t) + \varepsilon_0 \frac{\omega_{pe}^2}{\gamma_e} \text{rot} \vec{e}(t) - \varepsilon_0 \frac{\omega_{pe}^2}{\gamma_e} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_0^t e^{-\gamma_e(t-t')} \text{rot} \vec{e}(t') dt'. \quad (12)$$

$$\text{rot} \vec{e}(\vec{r}, t) = -\text{div} \vec{h}(\vec{r}, t),$$

$$\text{rotroth}(t) + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \vec{h}(t) + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\omega_{pe}^2}{\gamma_e} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \vec{h}(t) - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\omega_{pe}^2}{\gamma_e} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \int_0^t e^{-\gamma_e(t-t')} \vec{h}(t') dt' = 0. \quad (13)$$

$$(13) \quad z -$$

$$\Delta H(p) - \frac{n_p^2 p^2}{c^2} H(p) = 0. \quad (14)$$

$$, \quad p = i\omega. \quad n_p^2$$

$$n_p^2 = 1 + \frac{\omega_{pe}^2}{p^2 + p\gamma_e}. \quad (15)$$

$$(14), \quad n_p^2 = 1.$$

$$K_0\left(\frac{p}{c} |\vec{\rho} - \vec{\rho}_{cs}|\right) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ik(\varphi - \varphi_{cs})} \left(I_k(q\rho_{cs}) K_k(q\rho) \Theta(\rho - |\rho_{cs}|) + I_k(q\rho) K_k(q\rho_{cs}) \Theta(|\rho_{cs}| - \rho) \right), \quad q = p/c. \quad (16)$$

$$\rho_{cs} = \sqrt{\rho_0^2 - b^2 + 2ib(x_0 \cos \beta + y_0 \sin \beta)}, \quad \rho_0^2 = x_0^2 + y_0^2, \quad \varphi_{cs} = \arccos((x_0 + ib \cos \beta) \rho_{cs}^{-1})$$

$$H = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} A_m I_m(\bar{n}_p q \rho) e^{im(\varphi - \varphi_{cs})}, \quad \rho < a, \quad (17)$$

$$H = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} B_m K_m(q\rho) e^{im(\varphi - \varphi_{cs})}, \quad \rho > a,$$

$$I_k(\cdot), \quad K_k(\cdot)$$

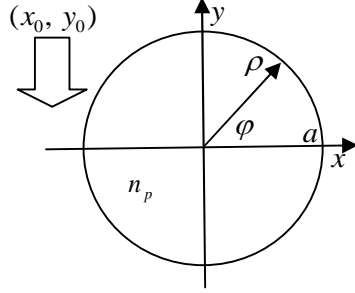
$$K_k(\cdot)$$

$$, \quad \rho = a, \quad ($$

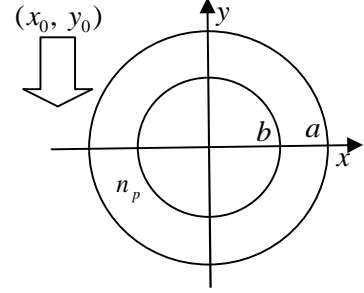
$$, \quad \rho_0 > a) \quad A_m \quad B_m :$$

$$A_m I_m(\bar{n}_p qa) - B_m K_m(qa) = I_m(qa) K_m(q\rho_{cs}) pJ(p) \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2\pi} \quad (18)$$

$$A_m I'_m(\bar{n}_p qa) - \bar{n}_p B_m K'_m(qa) = \bar{n}_p I'_m(qa) K_m(q\rho_{cs}) pJ(p) \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2\pi} \quad (19)$$



(1)



(2)

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$$H^{(1)} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} A_m^{(1)} I_m(q\rho) e^{im(\varphi-\varphi_{cs})}, \quad \rho < b, \quad (20)$$

$$H^{(2)} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} (A_m^{(2)} I_m(n_p q\rho) + B_m^{(2)} K_m(n_p q\rho)) e^{im(\varphi-\varphi_{cs})}, \quad b < \rho < a, \quad (21)$$

$$H^{(3)} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} B_m^{(3)} K_m(q\rho) e^{im(\varphi-\varphi_{cs})}, \quad a < \rho \quad (22)$$

$$A_m^{(1)} I_k(qb) - A_m^{(2)} I_m(n_p qb) - B_m^{(2)} K_m(n_p qb) = 0 \quad (23)$$

$$n_p A_m^{(1)} I'_k(qb) - A_m^{(2)} I'_m(n_p qb) - B_m^{(2)} K'_m(n_p qb) = 0 \quad (24)$$

$$A_m^{(2)} I_m(n_p qa) + B_m^{(2)} K_m(n_p qa) - B_m^{(3)} K_m(qa) = I_m(qa) K_m(q\rho_{cs}) pJ(p) \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2\pi} \quad (25)$$

$$A_m^{(2)} I'_m(n_p qa) + B_m^{(2)} K'_m(n_p qa) - n_p B_m^{(3)} K'_m(qa) = n_p I'_m(qa) K_m(q\rho_{cs}) pJ(p) \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2\pi} \quad (26)$$

$$\omega = \omega' + i\omega''.$$

$$Q = \omega'/2\omega''.$$

$$j(t) = e^{i\omega t} [\Theta(t) - \Theta(t-\tau)]. \quad (27)$$

$$w_p = \omega_p a/c. \quad . 2$$

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$$: w_p = 1, \gamma = 10^{-3} \cdot w_p, b/a = 0.5.$$

$$(\text{Re}(ka) = 0.63)$$

$$(\text{Re}(ka) = 0.675)$$

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$$(\text{Re}(ka) = 0.48 \quad \text{Re}(ka) = 0.6),$$

$$(\text{Re}(ka) = 0.77$$

Re(ka) = 0.83).

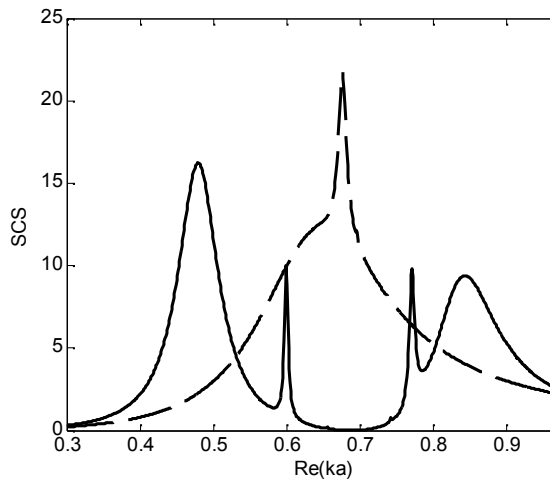
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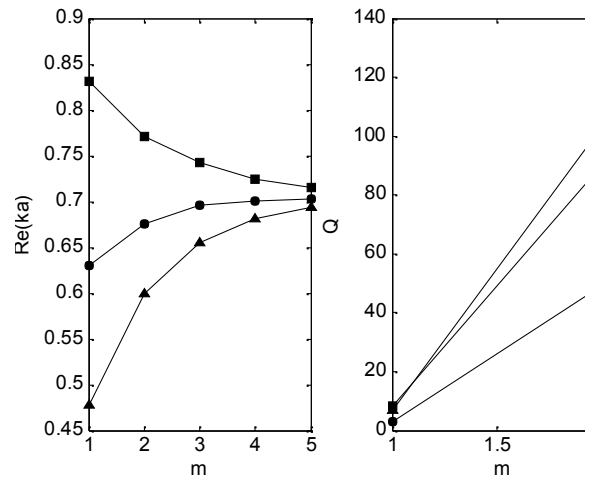
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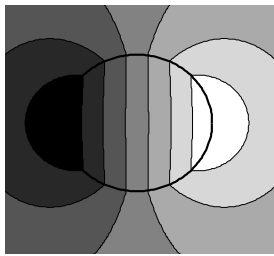
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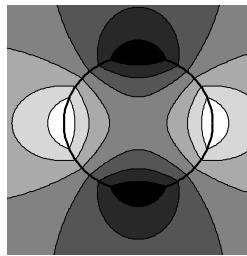


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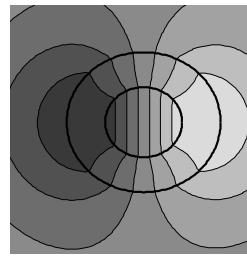
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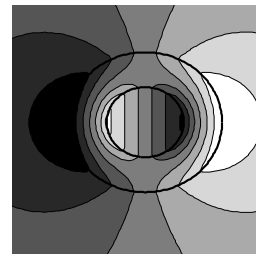
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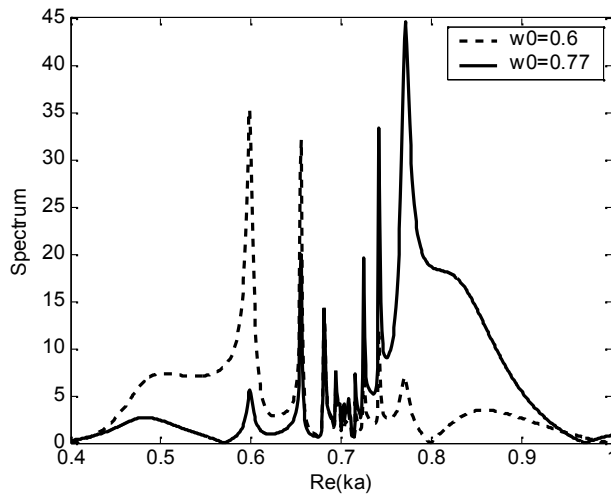
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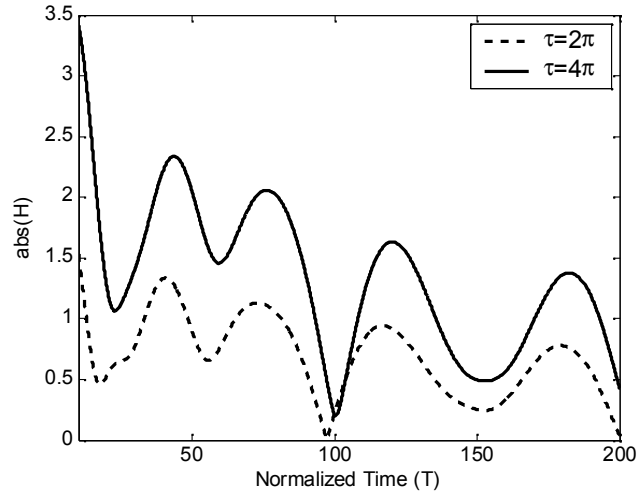
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($w_p = 1, \tau = 2\pi a/c$).

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 $\tau = 2\pi a/c$.

$$w_0 = \omega_0 c/a.$$

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$$w_0 = 0.8318.$$

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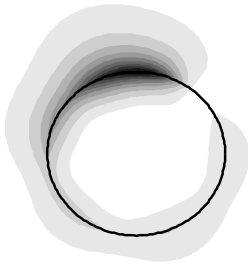
$$T = tc/a.$$

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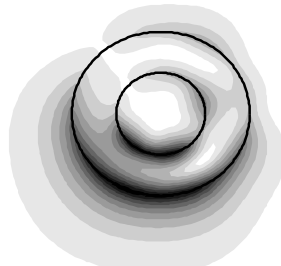
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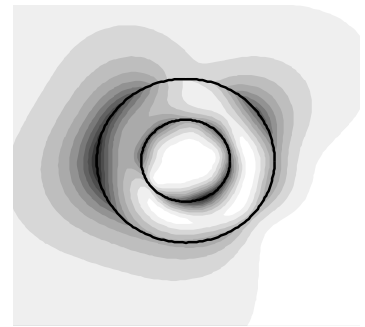
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: () $w_0 = 0.675$,

$\tau = 2\pi a/c$, $T = 100\pi$; () $w_0 = 0.83$, $\tau = 2\pi a/c$, $T = 100\pi$; () $w_0 = 0.83$, $\tau = 2\pi a/c$, $T = 120\pi$.

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