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ELECTROCHEMICAL FABRICATION OF HYBRID PLASMONIC-DIELECTRIC NANOMATERIALS BASED ON GOLD-DIAMOND CLUSTERS

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Abstract. *Hybrid plasmonic-dielectric materials were fabricated by micro-discharge through water sols of sub-micrometer-sized diamonds mixed with HAuCl₄ acid. Primary characterization of their deposits on a silicon wafer surface by means of electron microscopy and energy-dispersive x-ray spectroscopy indicate close proximity of gold nanoparticles and diamond particles, which is supported by photoluminescence studies demonstrating strong – almost two-fold – damping of diamond luminescence owing to the attachment of gold nanoparticles. UV-near IR spectroscopy of their sols consistently exhibits small red spectral shifts for the fabricated nanomaterials, comparing to bare gold nanoparticles.*

Keywords: micro-diamonds, gold nanoparticles, hybrid plasmonic-dielectric materials, electrochemical fabrication, electron microscopy and optical characterization..

Classification numbers: 52.50.Jm, 87.85.Rs.

I. INTRODUCTION

Novel hybrid combination of plasmonic-resonant metallic and polaritonic-resonant dielectric or semiconductor nanoparticles was recently proposed [1–4] and demonstrated both as advanced nanomaterial and meta-surfaces [5]. Currently, two main structural designs of such metal-dielectric (hybrid) nanoparticles were proposed. In the first case, a cluster of closely arranged two or few metallic and dielectric nanoparticles can be produced by colloidal chemistry, laser printing (laser-induced forward transfer) or nano-lithography [1, 2]. Alternatively, nanoparticles embedded one into another (“core-shell”) were produced as “dielectric core-metallic shell” [3] or “semiconductor core-metallic shell” [4] features. Meanwhile, there is also an intermediate case of a dielectric or semiconductor particle doped by metallic nano-impurities [6]. Later on, such structures became a subject of broad review [7]. Hence, simple, high-yield and selective methods for fabrication of such and other possible promising optical materials are demanding to enable their future broader investigation.

In this work, electrochemical reduction of HAuCl_4 acid in dense hydrosols of high-index diamond sub-micrometer sized particles was tested as a promising “green” fabrication way of “metallic nanoparticle-diamond particle” clusters in their colloidal solutions. Plasma-enabled approach requires a only water-based solution with the metal precursor and completely free of any added reducing and/or capping agents. This synthesis technique results in a largely simple, rapid and clean method that can greatly facilitate the subsequent surface functionalization of AuNPs [8].

The produced hybrid species were preliminarily characterized in terms of their structure and chemical composition, electronic, optical and plasmonics properties, being considered as a novel potential optical nano-platform for chemo and bio-sensing in future.

II. EXPERIMENTAL

Sub-micron (diameter $< 1 \mu\text{m}$) diamond (D) particles were used in our studies, being separated through centrifugation upon milling of plasma-enhanced chemically vapor deposited (PECVD) diamonds. Gold nanoparticles (Au NPs) were produced by micro-discharge through a 0.05 mM/l HAuCl_4 solution in deionized water (Fig. 1). Au(III) chloride trihydrate (99.9%; $\text{HAuCl}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich.

The micro-plasma system for gold reduction consists of a DC high voltage source, a plasma nozzle, a gold electrode and a 10-ml glass beaker from Bomex with 6 ml of the precursor solution. The plasma nozzle has a teflon housing with one end being a hollow teflon cylinder with outer diameter of 15 mm and inner diameter of 10 mm, covering the plasma electrode, and the other end being a 6-mm quick connector. The plasma electrode is a 1-mm diameter tungsten rod connected to the negative polarity via a 100-k Ω resistor. The other polarity is grounded and connected to the gold electrode, which is submerged into the precursor solution. The processing current is maintained constant (5 mA). The temperature of the 6 ml water solution exposed to the plasma sustained at 5 mA current for 5 min, was observed to increase from about 25 to about 40°C.

The produced red-blue Au nanoparticle sols were characterized by a scanning electron microscope JSM 7001F (SEM, JEOL), supplied by a energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX) module INCA (Oxford Instruments), in terms of size distributions as their deposits, dried on atomically smooth silicon wafer substrates. Their optical densities were measured over the range of 300-800 nm, including the interband transition (380-390 nm) and plasmon resonance (~ 520 –

530 nm) bands [9], in a 1-cm wide cuvette by means of a UV–near IR spectrometer V-570 (Jasco). Photoluminescence studies of the colloidal solutions were performed by means of a spectrofluorimeter Fluoromax-4 (Horiba Jobin–Yvon) at the 360 nm, 400 nm and 480 nm excitation wavelengths.

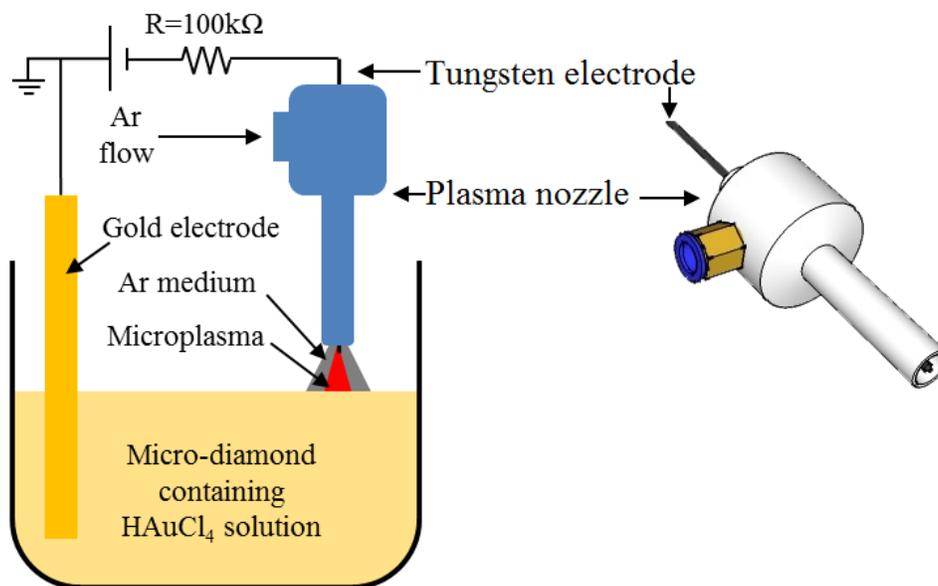


Fig. 1. Micro-discharge work-station for electrochemical gold reduction.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

SEM studies of the produced Au-NP electrochemically-decorated D-particles indicate the nanoscale proximity of the metallic nano- and dielectric sub-micrometer species, with considerable surface coverage for D-particles (Fig. 2c). This was also identified by means of high-resolution EDX spectroscopy (Figs. 2(d)-(f)).

Indeed, the surrounding Au nanoparticles significantly influence the measured yield of photoluminescence intensity from non- and decorated diamond particles, reducing it by 50% for the 400-nm excitation (Fig. 3, left). More detailed comparison performed for the photoexcitation at 480 nm, indicates that the mechanical mixture of Au-NP and D-particle colloids, preserving the concentration of D-particles, results only in 30% reduction of PL intensity, while the decorated D-particles exhibit corresponding 60% reduction. Such substantial damping of PL intensity indicates direct electrical contact between the diamond and metallic species, resulting in non-radiative sink of photo-excited carriers via their tunneling into the metallic nanoparticles [10, 11].

Then, the corresponding measurements of optical density, including in this case both absorption and scattering/diffuse transmission (extinction), demonstrate distinct light scattering on

non- and decorated D-particles in sols, monotonously decreasing for UV to IR range, a diffuse band of interband transitions (< 500 nm) and a distinct dipolar surface plasmon resonance (≈ 520 nm) in gold nanoparticles [9] – both bare and attached ones (Fig. 4). In the presence of the D-particles, substantial “red” spectral shifts of the plasmonic resonance are observed for the gold nanoparticles (Fig. 4), being more pronounced for the decorated diamond particles (≈ 536 nm), than for those adsorbing Au nanoparticles on their surfaces from the mechanical mixture of their colloids (≈ 530 nm). These shifts of the plasmon resonance peak can be unambiguously related to the high-index dielectric environment of the Au nanoparticles, provided by their attachment to the diamonds [12], provided by the diamond particles to the metallic nanoparticles.

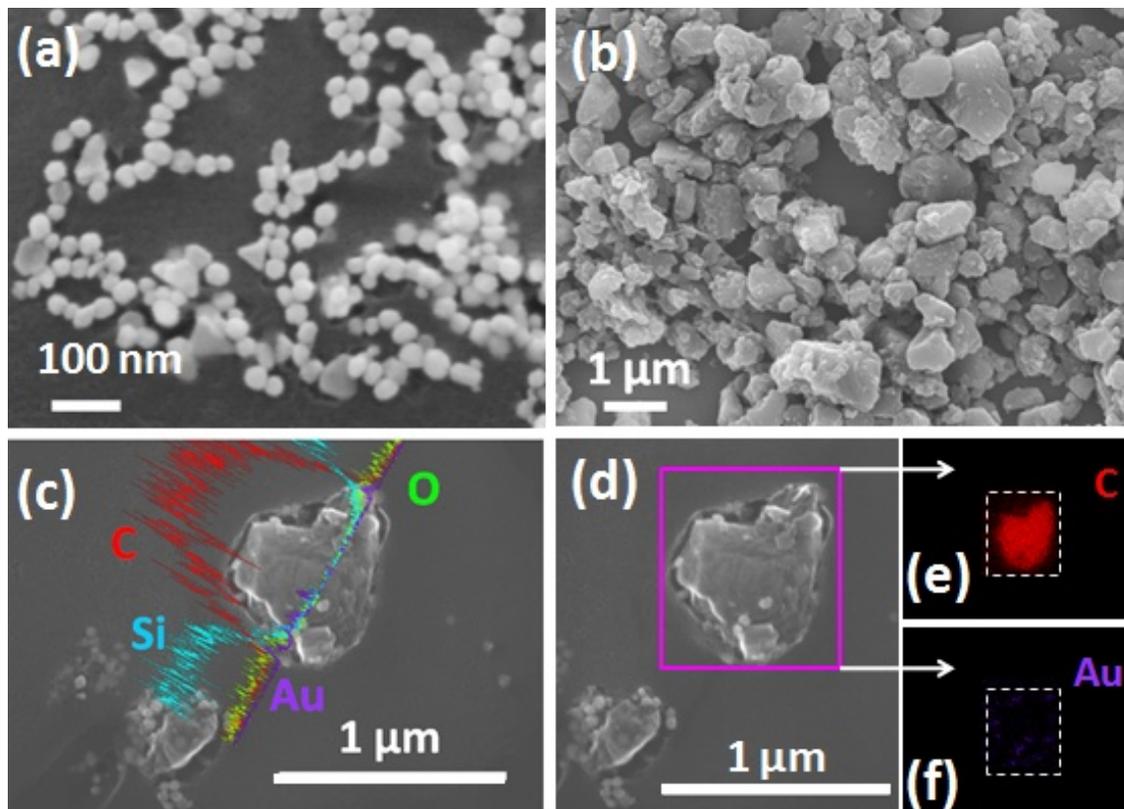
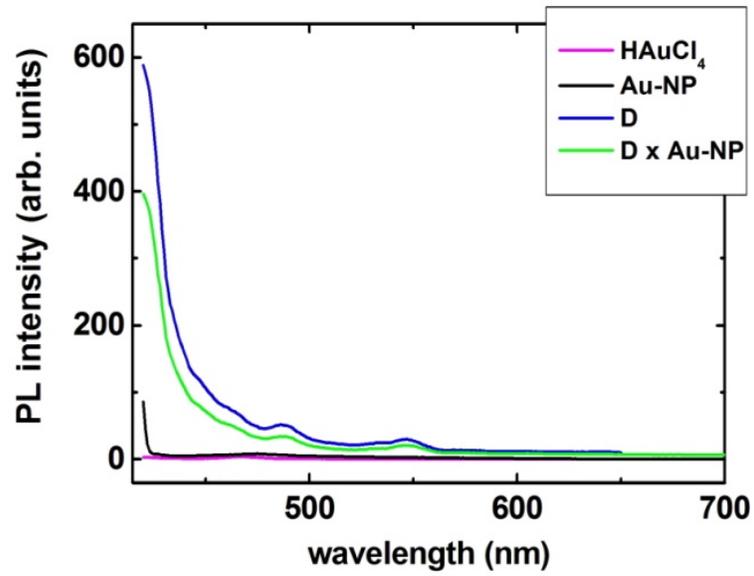
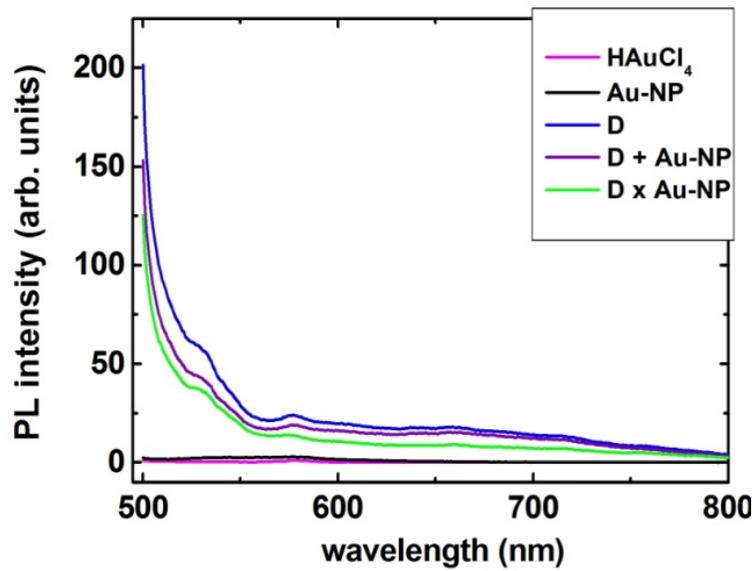


Fig. 2. Magnified top-view SEM images of electrochemically produced gold nanoparticles (a), initial diamond particles (b), EDX-profile of the decorated D-particle deposited on the Si-wafer surface (c) and its corresponding elemental (carbon – C, gold – Au) maps (d,e,f).



(a)



(b)

Fig. 3. Comparative photoluminescence spectra of the precursor HAuCl₄ solution (HAuCl₄), bare Au-nanoparticles (Au-NP), bare diamond particles (D), diamond particles mixed with (D + Au-NP) or decorated by Au-nanoparticles (D x Au-NP), all – in water sols. PL luminescence was excited at 400 nm (a) and 480 nm (b).

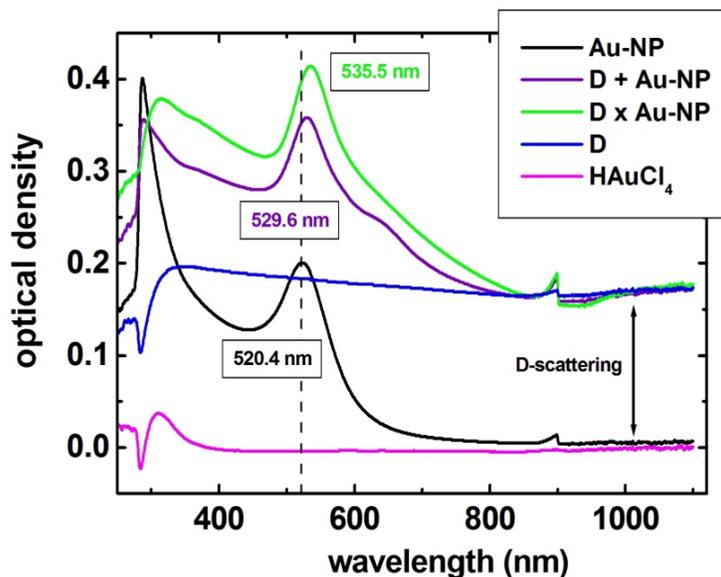


Fig. 4. Extinction UV-near-IR spectra of bare Au-nanoparticles, diamond particles mixed with or decorated by Au-nanoparticles, bare diamond particles in water sols and the precursor HAuCl_4 solution. The color marks show the corresponding positions of the surface plasmon resonance for the Au-nanoparticles in the different ambient, while the bilateral arrow indicates the scattering level of the diamond particles in water sols.

IV. CONCLUSION

Hybrid plasmonics-dielectric nanomaterials were fabricated by micro-discharge through the water sols of sub-micrometer sized diamond particles mixed with HAuCl_4 acid. Their preliminary electron microscopy and energy-dispersive x-ray spectroscopy characterization indicates the near proximity of gold nanoparticles with nanodiamonds, which is strengthened till their direct binding. Photoluminescence studies show strong – 50-60% – damping of diamond luminescence owing to the attachment of gold nanoparticles. UV-near IR optical density measurements exhibit a small red spectral shift for the electrochemically-fabricated nanomaterials, indicating the dielectric medium effect of diamond on plasmonic characteristics of the attached Au nanoparticles.

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