

Numerical Study of Novel Ratiometric Sensors Based on Plasmon–Exciton Coupling

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Applied Spectroscopy

0(0) 1–8

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DOI: 10.1177/0003702817706979

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Abstract

We numerically studied the optical properties of spherical nanostructures made of an emitter core coated by a silver shell through the generalized Mie theory. When there is a strong coupling between the localized surface plasmon in the metallic shell and the emitter exciton in the core, the extinction spectra exhibit two peaks. Upon adsorption of analytes on these core-shell nanostructures, the intensities of the two peaks change with opposite trends. This property makes them potential sensitive ratiometric sensors. Molecule adsorption on these nanostructures can be quantified through a very simple optical configuration likely resulting in a much faster acquisition time compared with systems based on the traditional metal nanoparticle surface plasmon resonance (SPR) biosensors.

Keywords

Surface plasmon resonance, nanoparticles, biosensor, strong coupling

Date received: 14 February 2017; accepted: 6 April 2017

Introduction

Localized surface plasmon resonance (LSPR) is the resonance of oscillating excitation light with localized surface plasmon (LSP) in confined metal nanostructures. It has attracted the attention of many researchers due to its wide range of applications including surface-enhanced Raman scattering,¹ plasmon-enhanced fluorescence,² and modified spontaneous emission.³ Interactions between LSP and the surrounding environment can significantly change the resonance frequency. This makes, for example, LSPR sensitive to the change of local refractive index⁴ and to biomolecules adsorption on nanostructure surface.^{1,5} Various LSPR-based sensors have been designed based on gold and silver nanostructures of diverse shapes like star-shaped gold nanoparticles,⁶ silver nanocubes,⁷ gold nanorods,⁵ gold–silica–gold nanoshells,⁸ silver nanoparticles,⁴ gold–air–gold nanoparticles, and silver–air–silver nanoparticles.⁹ Most LSPR-based sensory systems operate via the measurement of a peak frequency shift in the extinction or scattering spectra.¹⁰

In this paper, we introduce a novel ratiometric core-shell sensor based on strong coupling between shell LSP and emitter exciton, allowing to quantify a local refractive change in the surrounding of the sensor through the

intensity ratio of two extinction peaks. We used Mie's theory which has been demonstrated to be an effective method to model the optical properties of spherical core-shell nanoparticles^{11–13} and the strong coupling between plasmons and excitons.^{14–16} We numerically studied the scattering, absorption, and extinction spectra of an emitter core with a silver shell (emitter@silver core-shell) nanostructure. When there is a strong coupling between the shell LSP and the emitter exciton, the spectra exhibit two peaks resulting from the plasmon polariton splitting.

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The intensities of the two peaks change with opposite trends upon adsorption of analytes on the core-shell surface. This makes emitter@silver core-shell nanostructures potential sensitive ratiometric sensors. We discuss a very simple optical measurement configuration to quantify molecule adsorption on the sensor surface, likely presenting a much faster acquisition time compared with configurations based on the traditional metal nanoparticle sensors.

Method of Numerical Simulation

Mie's theory has been widely used to describe light scattering from homogeneous spherical particles. It was generalized to spheres made of an arbitrary number of homogeneous layers: first in 1985 by Bhandari that developed a matrix formalism to compute the scattering coefficients for a multi-layered spheres¹⁷ and more recently by Sinzig and Quinten that presented a recursive formalism to compute these scattering coefficients.¹⁸ We employed the latter formalism that is more practical for numerical calculations.

As in Sinzig et al.,¹⁸ we considered core-shell structures with r homogeneous layers (Figure 1) of refractive indices n_s ($s = 1, \dots, r$), embedded in a non-absorbing medium with real refractive index n_{r+1} . When they are illuminated by an unpolarized incident plane wave of vacuum wavelength λ , so that in each medium the corresponding wavenumber is $k_s = 2\pi n_s/\lambda$, the cross-sections of scattering C_{sca} , extinction C_{ext} , and absorption C_{abs} can be written as:¹⁸

$$C_{sca} = \frac{2\pi}{k_{r+1}^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2n+1) (|a_n|^2 + |b_n|^2) \quad (1)$$

$$C_{ext} = \frac{2\pi}{k_{r+1}^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2n+1) \text{Re}(a_n + b_n) \quad (2)$$

$$C_{abs} = C_{ext} - C_{sca} \quad (3)$$

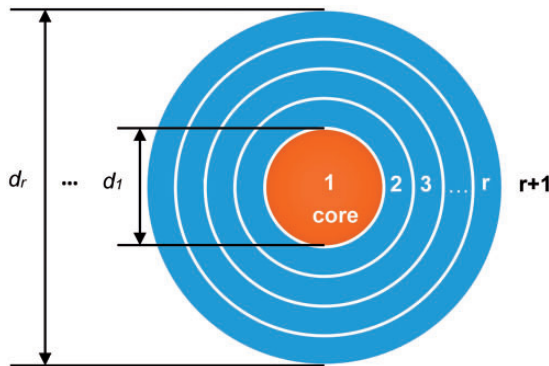


Figure 1. Scheme of the core-shell structure with r homogeneous layers. Innermost layer ($s = 1$) is the spherical core, layers $s = 2, \dots, r$ are $r-1$ shells and layer $s = r + 1$ is the external medium. d_s is the external diameter of the s th layer ($s = 1, \dots, r$).

where a_n and b_n are related to the decomposition of the scattered electromagnetic field on the spherical vector harmonics of order n . Writing $y_s = k_s d_s$ where d_s is the external diameter of the s th layer and $m_s = n_{s+1}/n_s$ for $s = 1, \dots, r$, the coefficients a_n and b_n can be computed as:¹⁸

$$a_n = - \frac{m_r \psi_n(m_r y_r) [\psi'_n(y_r) + T_n^{r-1} \chi'_n(y_r)] - \psi'_n(m_r y_r) [\psi_n(y_r) + T_n^{r-1} \chi_n(y_r)]}{m_r \xi_n(m_r y_r) [\psi'_n(y_r) + T_n^{r-1} \chi'_n(y_r)] - \xi'_n(m_r y_r) [\psi_n(y_r) + T_n^{r-1} \chi_n(y_r)]} \quad (4)$$

and

$$b_n = - \frac{\psi_n(m_r y_r) [\psi'_n(y_r) + S_n^{r-1} \chi'_n(y_r)] - m_r \psi'_n(m_r y_r) [\psi_n(y_r) + S_n^{r-1} \chi_n(y_r)]}{\xi_n(m_r y_r) [\psi'_n(y_r) + S_n^{r-1} \chi'_n(y_r)] - m_r \xi'_n(m_r y_r) [\psi_n(y_r) + S_n^{r-1} \chi_n(y_r)]} \quad (5)$$

where $r - 1$ is the number of shells, ψ_n , χ_n and ξ_n are the Riccati-Bessel functions: $\psi_n(z) = z j_n(z)$, $\chi_n = z y_n(z)$, $\xi_n = z h_n^{(1)}(z)$, where j_n and y_n are the first and second kind spherical Bessel functions, respectively, and $h_n^{(1)}$ the first kind spherical Hankel function and the prime denotes derivation of the function. Finally, coefficients T_n^{r-1} and S_n^{r-1} can be computed recursively using the following expressions:¹⁸

$$T_n^1 = - \frac{m_1 \psi_n(m_1 y_1) \psi'_n(y_1) - \psi'_n(m_1 y_1) \psi_n(y_1)}{m_1 \chi_n(m_1 y_1) \psi'_n(y_1) - \chi'_n(m_1 y_1) \psi_n(y_1)} \quad (6a)$$

$$T_n^s = - \frac{m_s \psi_n(m_s y_s) [\psi'_n(y_s) + T_n^{s-1} \chi'_n(y_s)] - \psi'_n(m_s y_s) [\psi_n(y_s) + T_n^{s-1} \chi_n(y_s)]}{m_s \chi_n(m_s y_s) [\psi'_n(y_s) + T_n^{s-1} \chi'_n(y_s)] - \chi'_n(m_s y_s) [\psi_n(y_s) + T_n^{s-1} \chi_n(y_s)]} \quad (6b)$$

$$S_n^1 = - \frac{\psi_n(m_1 y_1) \psi'_n(y_1) - m_1 \psi'_n(m_1 y_1) \psi_n(y_1)}{\chi_n(m_1 y_1) \psi'_n(y_1) - m_1 \chi'_n(m_1 y_1) \psi_n(y_1)} \quad (7a)$$

$$S_n^s = - \frac{\psi_n(m_s y_s) [\psi'_n(y_s) + S_n^{s-1} \chi'_n(y_s)] - m_s \psi'_n(m_s y_s) [\psi_n(y_s) + S_n^{s-1} \chi_n(y_s)]}{\chi_n(m_s y_s) [\psi'_n(y_s) + S_n^{s-1} \chi'_n(y_s)] - m_s \chi'_n(m_s y_s) [\psi_n(y_s) + S_n^{s-1} \chi_n(y_s)]} \quad (7b)$$

We used Eqs. 1–7 to numerically estimate the cross-section versus wavelength spectra of emitter@silver core-shell nanostructures in order to study the behavior of the LSPR of the silver shell in the diverse geometries of interest. In Eqs. 1–3, the cross-sections are the sum of infinite number of terms. Hence, a suitable summation cutoff has to be

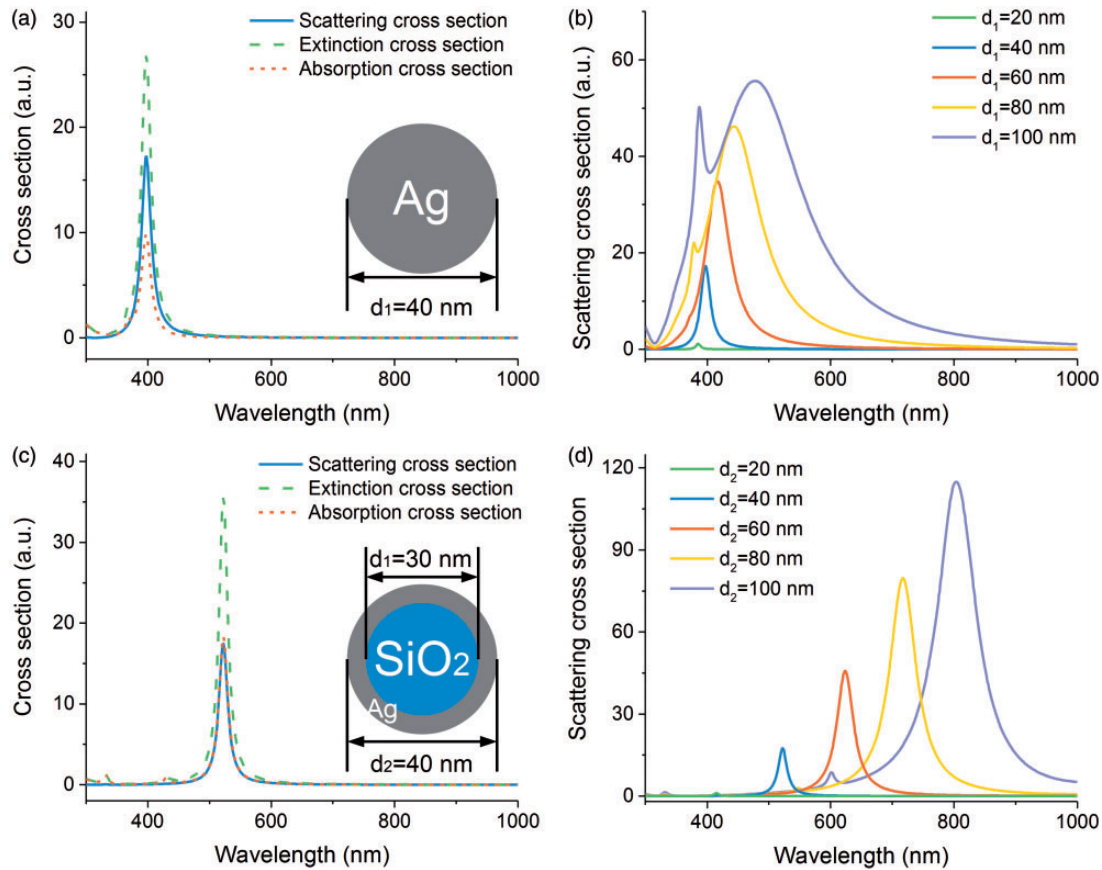


Figure 2. (a) Scattering, extinction, and absorption spectra of a silver sphere in water; the diameter is $d_1 = 40$ nm. (b) Scattering cross-section spectra of silver sphere of different size. (c) Scattering, extinction, and absorption spectra of a SiO_2 @Ag core-shell nanostructure in water; the diameters are $d_1 = 30$ nm and $d_2 = 40$ nm. (d) Scattering cross-section spectra of SiO_2 @Ag core-shell nanostructures of different sizes, the thickness of the silver shell was kept at 5 nm.

chosen that ensure calculation convergence. Terms of index n correspond to the n th order eigenmode: dipole $n = 1$, quadrupole $n = 2$, octupole $n = 3$, and so on.¹⁹ The general trend is that higher order eigenmodes become more important with increasing nanoparticle size. For example, when the radius of the Ag sphere is less than 20 nm, the quadrupole has negligible contribution to the extinction cross section of the Ag spheres. However, when the radius is larger than 20 nm, the quadrupole turns on in the extinction spectrum, and when the radius is larger than 60 nm, the octupole has also to be considered. We performed these numerical calculations using Matlab and set $n = 10$ to avoid missing any high order eigenmodes.

Generalized Mie's theory is thus an operational way to compute optical cross-sections of nanoparticle with core-shell structure,^{8,9,11–13,20,21} capturing special phenomena related to LSPR, such as strong coupling^{14,15,22} and Spasers.^{23,24} The cross-section calculations using our implementation of Sinzig and Quinten formalism agreed well with these reports. These observations prompted us to use Sinzig and Quinten formalism to investigate the strong coupling between LSPR and exciton in core-shell structure in this research.

Results and Discussion

Optical Properties of SiO_2 @Ag Core-Shell Nanoparticles

We began by studying the LSPR properties of silver nanoparticles by computing their optical cross-section spectra as a function of wavelength using our implementation of the generalized Mie theory. The refractive index of silver was obtained from McPeak et al.²⁵ Figure 2a shows the calculated optical cross-sections of a spherical Ag nanoparticle of diameter 40 nm. The optical spectra present a resonance wavelength at 395 nm, which is in good agreement with the extinction peak of Ag nanoparticles in water (~ 400 nm).²⁶ Note that the sensitivity of this resonance wavelength to the surrounding environment has been widely used to utilize Ag nanoparticles as label-free biosensors.^{26,27} With increasing size of the silver particle, the resonance peak in cross-section spectra is red shifted as demonstrated in Figure 2b. When the diameter is larger than 80 nm, a quadrupole resonance peak becomes apparent at a shorter wavelength (~ 390 nm), in accordance with experimental results.²⁸

The refractive index of SiO₂ has been measured as 1.46 in the wavelength range of 300–1000 nm,²⁹ allowing us to numerically compute the cross-section spectra of SiO₂@Ag core-shell nanostructures (Figure 2c, d). The SiO₂ core significantly changes the optical properties compared with pure Ag nanoparticles of same size (Figure 2). The resonance peak is red-shifted and becomes narrower, and the quadrupole resonance is suppressed. The resonance wavelength of the 40 nm-diameter SiO₂@Ag nanostructure (Figure 2c) is longer than that of the 100 nm-diameter Ag nanoparticles, but the width of the resonance peak is tenfold narrower. This signifies that SiO₂@Ag core-shell structures have a longer decay time of LSPR compared to pure silver particles with the same resonance wavelength.³⁰

J-aggregated cyanine dye, 5,5',6,6'-tetrachloro-1,1'-diethyl-3,3'-di(4-sulfobutyl)-benzimidazolocarboxyanine (TDBC), is commonly used in strong coupling experiments between emitter and surface plasmon polariton (SPP)^{31,32} or LSPR^{33–37} because of its narrow absorption band and large oscillator strength.³⁸ Strong coupling between LSPR and emitter excitons requires both that the frequency of LSPR to be close to the absorption bands of excitons and the emitter has a narrow absorption peak. The cross-section spectra discussed above show that tuning the LSPR resonance wavelength of a Ag sphere to 590 nm, the absorption wavelength of TDBC, the resonance peak becomes so wide that strong coupling cannot be achieved (Figure 2a, b). However, using silver as the shell of a core-shell nanoparticle appears as a suitable solution to this problem that can keep a sufficiently narrow resonance peak and allow the tuning of the resonance wavelength over hundreds of nanometers (Figure 2c, d).³⁹ Thus, core-shell nanostructure is a good candidate to obtain strong coupling between plasmons and excitons.

Strong Coupling Between TDBC Core and Silver Shell

The strong interaction between LSPR and emitter leads to plasmon–exciton states behaving like vacuum Rabi splitting, i.e., splitting of energy levels and change of peak positions.^{14,33,35–37,40–42} There are three models to describe the strong coupling between plasmon and exciton, namely, classical, semi-classical, and quantum description. Mie's theory describes light as a classical field and uses the refractive index to account for the material properties based on Maxwell's theory. Here, we used TDBC as the active material to form exciton. A Lorentz model is used to describe the permittivity of TDBC:³¹

$$\varepsilon_{TDBC}(e) = \varepsilon_m(e) + \frac{fq^2\hbar^2}{m\varepsilon_0 L_z} \frac{1}{e_0^2 - e^2 - i\gamma_0 e} \quad (8)$$

where $\hbar$ is the reduced Planck constant, ε_m is the dielectric constant of the matrix in which the TDBC is doped, e is the energy, $e_0 = 2100$ meV is the absorption energy of TDBC,

$f = 1.8 \times 10^{18} \text{ m}^{-2}$ is the oscillator strength of the J-aggregate, $\gamma_0 = 49$ meV is the the exciton linewidth, q the electron charge magnitude, m the electron mass, ε_0 the permittivity of free space, and L_z the thickness of the TDBC. The imaginary part of the permittivity shows that absorption wavelength of TDBC is 590 nm.

We numerically computed the absorption, extinction, and scattering cross-section spectra of TDBC@Ag core-shell nanostructures in water while keeping the thickness of the silver shell at 5 nm (Figure 3). For the particle with $d_2 = 50$ nm, a clear Rabi splitting of 110 meV (~ 30 nm) is observed, characteristic of strong coupling between plasmon and exciton in a TDBC@Ag core-shell nanostructure in water (Figure 3a). Changing the diameter of the TDBC core while keeping the thickness of the Ag shell constant allow us to tune the frequency of LSPR to different wavelengths. Increasing the particle size, the two split peaks redshift and their intensities change with opposite trends due to the interaction between LSPR and emitter exciton. The central wavelengths $\omega_{\pm}$ of the two split peaks depend on the resonance wavelength ω_{pl} of LSPR and the absorption wavelength ω_0 of TDBC³³ as:

$$\omega_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2}(\omega_{pl} + \omega_0) \pm \sqrt{g^2 + \delta^4/4} \quad (9)$$

where g is the coupling rate and δ is the detuning, $\delta = \omega_{pl} - \omega_0$. In fact, Eq. 9 is a description of Rabi splitting. The anti-crossing of the $\omega_{\pm}$ versus diameter curves observed in the inserts of Figure 3b–d can be seen in strong coupling or weak coupling regime (e.g., induced transparency).¹⁴ To discriminate which regime the plasmon–exciton interaction locates, we extract the coupling rate g by equation:⁴¹

$$(\omega_+ - \omega_-)^2 = \sqrt{\frac{(\omega_{pl} - \omega_0)^2 (\Gamma_{pl} - \gamma_0)^2}{4g^2 + (\omega_{pl} - \omega_0)^2 - \frac{(\Gamma_{pl} - \gamma_0)^2}{4}}} \quad (10)$$

where Γ_{pl} is the full width half–maximum (FWHM) linewidths of the plasmon. The coupling rate g in Figure 3 changes from 63 meV to 49 meV oppositely with the size of nanoparticle (Figure S1), which reaches strong coupling regime according to $g^2 > (\Gamma_{pl}^2 + \gamma_0^2)/16$ (Table S1).⁴¹ It indicates that peak splitting is caused by plasmon–exciton strong coupling. However, increase of exciton material γ_0 and decrease of oscillator strength f decrease coupling rate g . In such circumstance, the peak splitting becomes unobvious, and consequently not suitable for ratiometric measurement (Figure S2). This numerical analysis shows that, by adapting the diameter of the exciton core and the thickness of the metal shell, the resonance frequency of LSP can easily

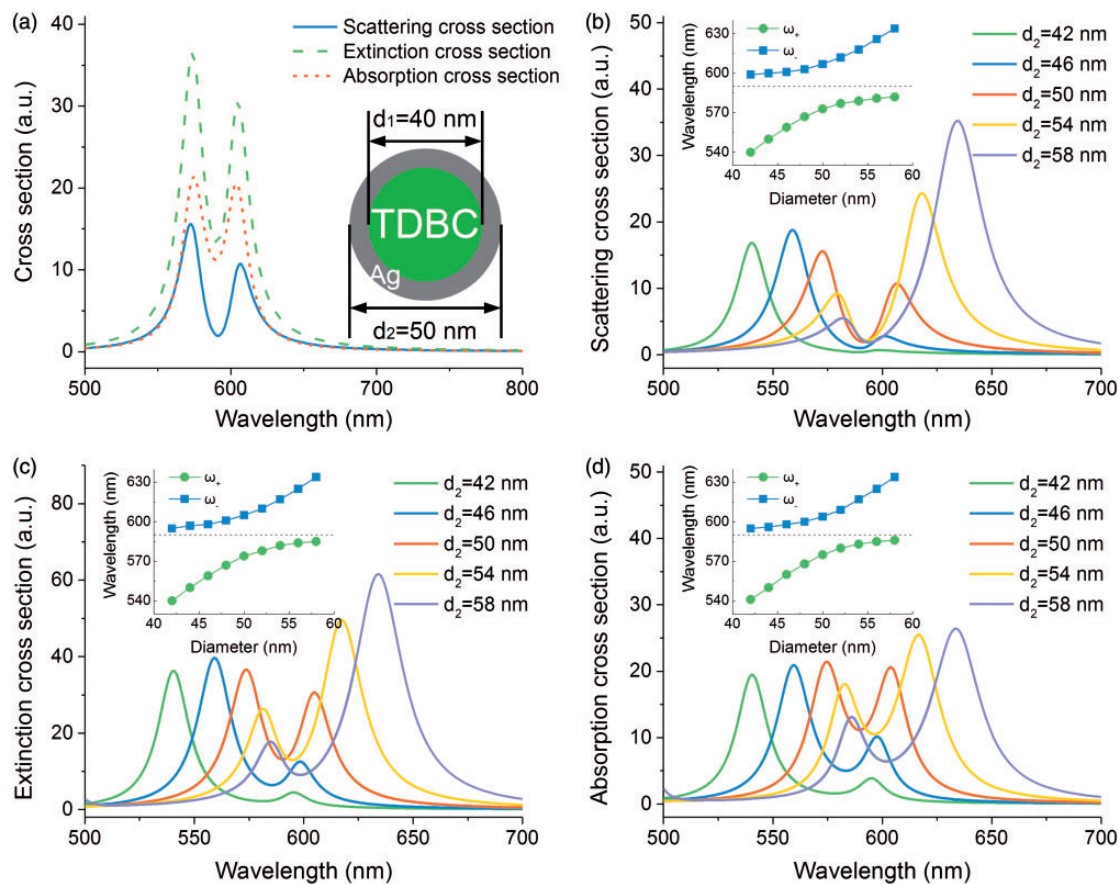


Figure 3. (a) Scattering, extinction and absorption cross section spectra of a TDBC($d_1 = 40$ nm)@Ag($d_2 = 50$ nm) core-shell nanoparticle in water. (b–d) Spectra of scattering cross-section (b), extinction cross-section (c), and absorption cross-section (d) of TDBC@Ag nanostructures in water with different core size. The thickness of the Ag shell was kept at 5 nm. Inserts in (b–d) are the position of the two split peaks as a function of nanoparticle diameter.

be tuned to match the absorption frequency of the exciton. In our case of TDBC@Ag core-shell nanostructures, the shape of the two peaks is similar and symmetric around the central wavelength ~ 590 nm when the diameter of TDBC core and the thickness of Ag shell are 41 nm and 5 nm, respectively. In practice, this kind of core-shell nanostructures can easily be prepared by reducing silver nitrate on the emitter doped SiO_2 nanoparticles.^{43–46}

Using TDBC@Ag Core-Shell Nanostructures to Detect the Change of Local Refractive Index

The above discussion shows that the strong coupling in core-shell nanostructures is sensitive to LSPR. This property can be used in sensing application because the LSPR is influenced by the particle environment. When molecules adsorb on the core-shell nanostructure, the local refractive index near the nanoparticle is changed. This can be taken into account in our numerical formalism by considering an extra shell of refractive index n_s , whose thickness was fixed

to 2 nm (Figure 4a). When the refractive index of the surrounding shell changes, the extinction spectrum of the strong coupling core-shell nanostructure changes as well. Figure 4b and c shows the variation of the intensities and the wavelengths of the two split peaks as a function of the surrounding shell refractive index n_s . With the increase of n_s , the intensities of the two peaks change with opposite trends. Meanwhile, the wavelength of both peaks redshifts without crossing the 590-nm line, which is the absorption wavelength of TDBC. This feature can be used to perform ratiometric measurement, and the optical configuration is schematically illustrated in Figure S3. Figure 4d shows the computed ratio of intensities of the two peaks versus the refractive index of surrounding shell (n_s). When analytes adsorb on the surface, the local index changes, so does the ratio. The ratio changes with respect to the thickness of analyte shell (Figure S4a and S4b). The thicker the analyte shell is, the larger the ratio changes. Furthermore, when the analyte shell is fixed to 2 nm, changing the thickness of the silver shell or the diameter of the TDBC core can tune the spectra (Figure S4c and S4e), the intensity ratio still

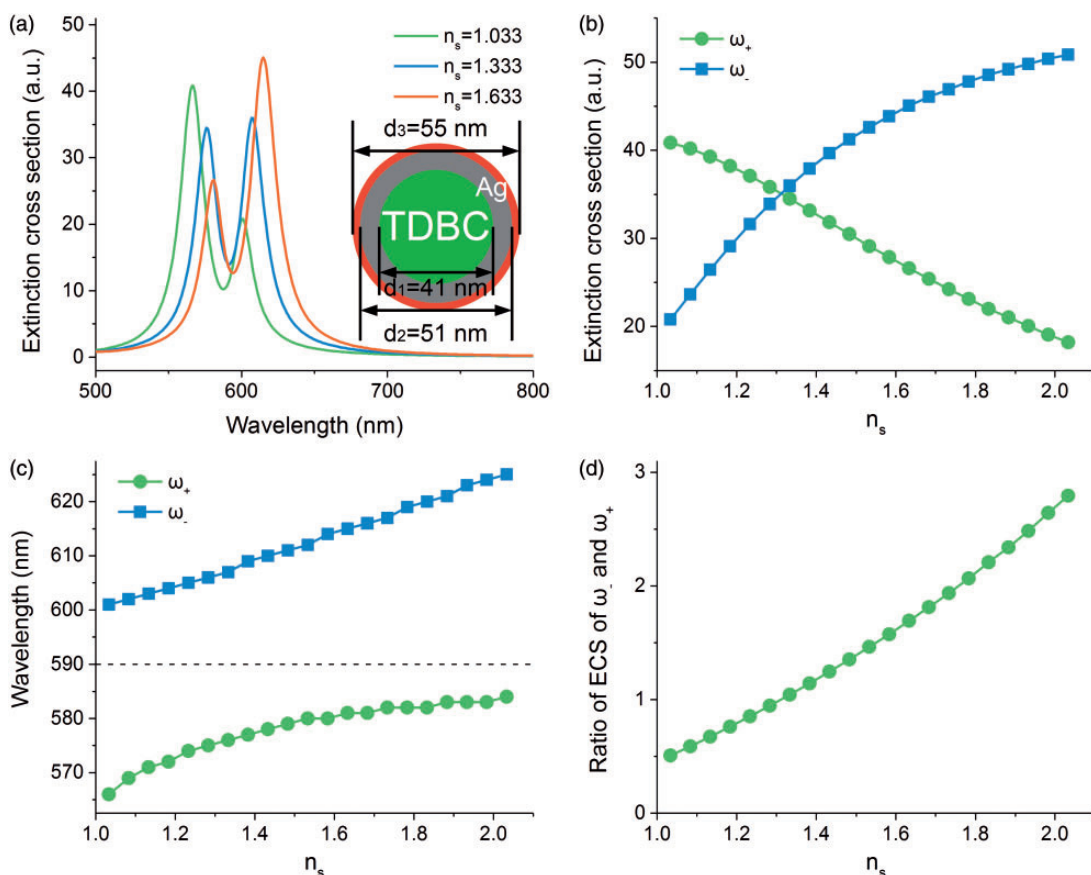


Figure 4. TDBC@Ag nanoparticle ($d_1 = 41$ nm, $d_2 = 51$ nm) coated by a 2-nm thick shell of adsorbed material of refractive index n_s . (a) Extinction cross-section spectra in water for different local refractive index n_s . (b) Intensity of the split peaks as a function of n_s . (c) Wavelength of split peaks as a function of n_s . (d) Ratio of intensity I_+/I_- of the two split peaks as a function of n_s .

varies as a function of n_s (Figure S4d and S4f). Since the detection employs the ratio of transmitted and reflected intensities, the intensity fluctuation of incident white light is eliminated. This is a big advantage over traditional LSPR sensors. For comparison, we simulated the response of traditional LSPR Ag sensor of 51 nm in the presence of a shell of adsorbed molecules (Figure S5). When the refractive index of the surrounding shell (n_s) increases, the spectrum intensity changes and the peak shifts to a longer wavelength. However, the intensity variation cannot be used in practice to quantify the change in the surrounding shell because it is influenced by many factors, such as, the concentration of nanoparticles and the fluctuation of light source. Hence, the variation in the surrounding shell is usually quantified by the peak wavelength of the extinction spectrum. This implies that light has to be dispersed in a spectrometer in order to acquire the full spectrum, which is time-consuming. In contrast, the measurement framework (Figure S3) that can be deployed when using core-shell nanostructures is simpler, and the acquisition time is much shorter because the response of many commercial photodetectors can exceed GHz, which is orders of magnitude higher than those used in full spectrum, such as

charge-coupled device (CCD). Hence, in principle, core-shell nanostructures presenting strong coupling between the shell LSP and the core emitter plasmon have unparalleled advantages over traditional LSPR sensors in the characterization of fast dynamic processes.

Conclusion

We numerically studied the strong coupling between LSPR and exciton in emitter@Ag core-shell nanostructures through generalized Mie theory. In this geometry, the resonance frequency of LSP in the Ag shell can easily be tuned to match the absorption frequency of the core exciton by changing the diameter of the emitter core and the thickness of the Ag shell. When tuning is achieved, strong coupling happens resulting in the optical cross-section spectra to exhibit a pair of split peaks. Upon adsorption of analytes on the surface of the core-shell nanostructure, the intensities of the two-peak change in opposite trends, which in principle allows core-shell nanostructures to be sensitive and quantitative ratiometric sensors. We proposed an optical experimental configuration to perform this measurement that is very likely to present a fast response time,

much faster than what can be achieved with the traditional biosensors based on surface plasmon resonance of pure metal nanoparticles.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Funding

This work was supported by the Science and Technology Commission of Shanghai Municipality (15520711500, 15ZR1411700, 15ZR1410100), the Joint Research Institute for Science and Society (JoRISS incubating project 2017–2018), and the Program of Introducing Talents of Discipline to Universities (B12024). BA and FA acknowledge support from Fondation pour la Recherche Médicale (DEI20151234404) and Agence National de la Recherche (ANR LightComb 2016–2018).

Supplemental Material

All supplemental material mentioned in the text, including five figures, is available in the online version of the journal.

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