

Monodisperse gold nanorod for high-pressure refractive index sensing

Camino Martín-Sánchez,^a Guillermo González-Rubio,^{b,c} Paul Mulvaney,^d Andrés Guerrero-Martínez,^c Luis M. Liz-Marzán,^{b,e} Fernando Rodríguez^a

^a MALTA, DCTIMAC, University of Cantabria, Facultad de Ciencias, Av. Los Castros s/n, Santander, Spain

^b CIC biomaGUNE and CIBER-BBN, Paseo de Miramón 182, 20014 Donostia-San Sebastián, Spain

^c Departamento de Química Física, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Av. Complutense s/n, 28040 Madrid, Spain

^d ARC Centre of Excellence in Exciton Science, School of Chemistry, University of Melbourne, Victoria 3010, Australia

^e Ikerbasque, Basque Foundation for Science, Bilbao 43018, Spain

Contact: martinsc@unican.es

Abstract

This work investigates the surface plasmon resonance (SPR) of monodisperse gold nanorods (AuNR) aqueous solutions (10^{11} NP/cm³) under high-pressure conditions. We show that the longitudinal SPR of AuNR (aspect ratio: 3.4) redshifts with pressure as a consequence of two competing effects: a blueshift induced by the increase of electron density due to AuNR compression, and a large redshift due to increase of the solvent refractive index [1]. Here we show that the LSPR pressure redshift can be explained within the Mie-Gans model [2] by changes of the refractive index n of the surrounding medium. These measurements unveil the suitability of AuNRs for refractive index sensing and detection of structural changes (water→Ice VI→Ice VII) as it is shown in Figure 1. The so-obtained $n(P)$ data are compared with those measured by standard interferometric and spectroscopic techniques at high pressure [3]. We will show similar results using AuNR dispersed in methanol-ethanol mixtures, which enable us to widen the hydrostatic pressure range of the transmitting medium up to 11 GPa [1]. Interestingly, high-pressure induced solvent solification yields notable changes in the AuNR plasmonics.

We acknowledge financial support from MINECO (MAT2015-69508-P, MAT2017-86659-R, MAT2015-71070-REDC).

References

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Figures

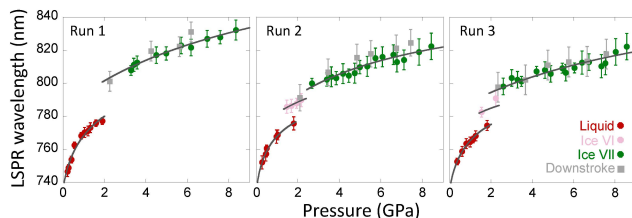


Figure 1: Pressure dependence of the LSPR band of AuNRs in aqueous solutions. The plots include experimental (filled circles) and calculated (solid lines) values of $\lambda_{\text{LSPR}}(P)$ using the Mie-Gans model.