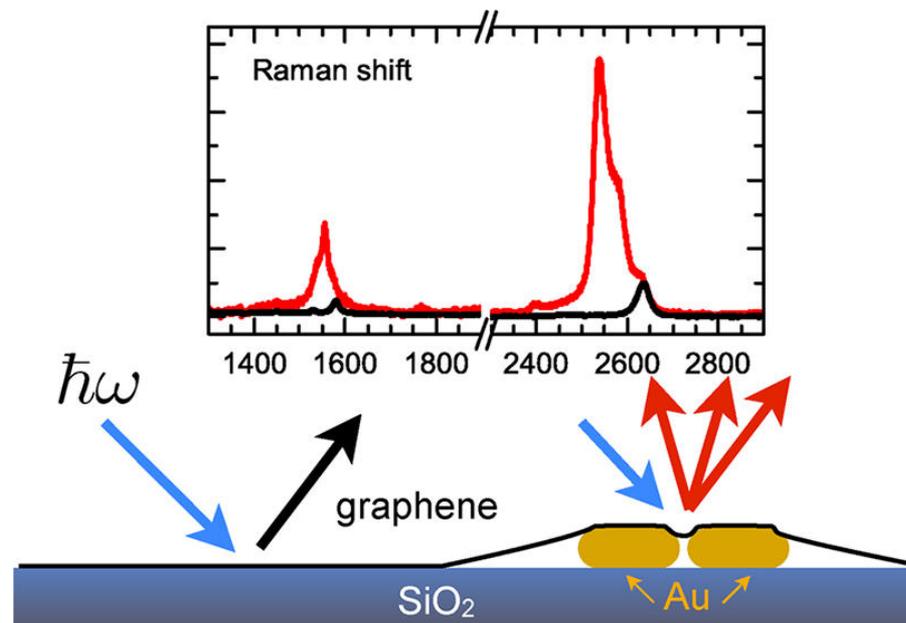


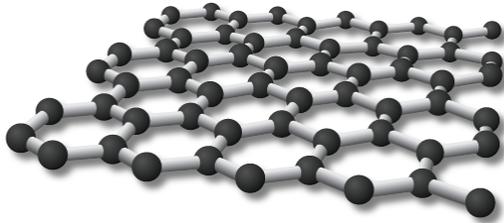
Polarized Plasmonic Enhancement by Au Nanostructures Probed through Raman Scattering of Suspended Graphene



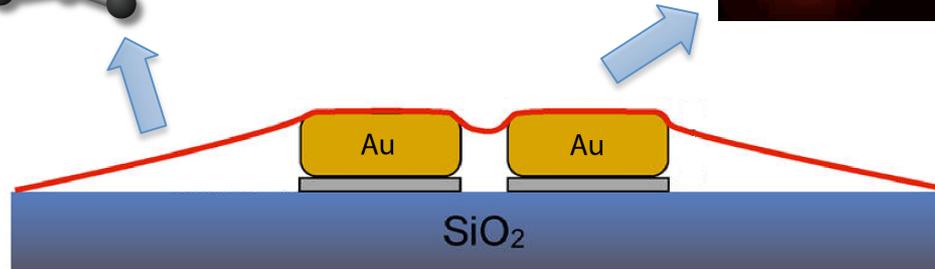
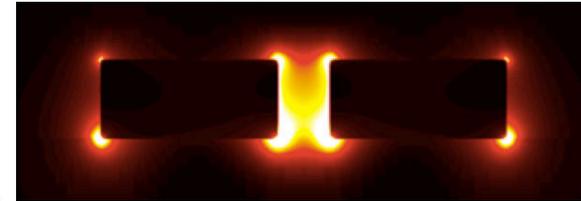
Talk by Niclas Müller

Structure of the talk

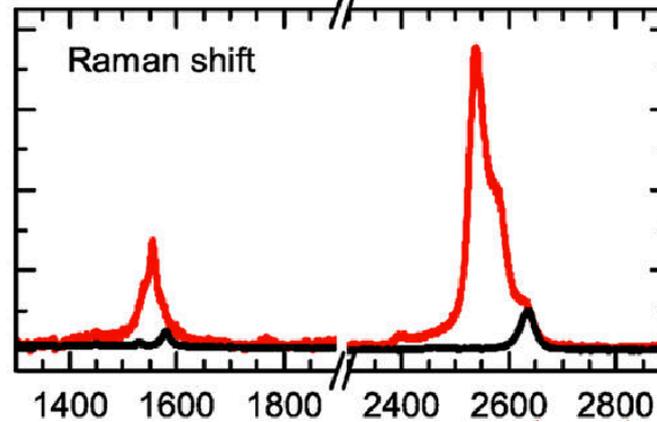
Graphene



Localized surface plasmons



Strain in graphene

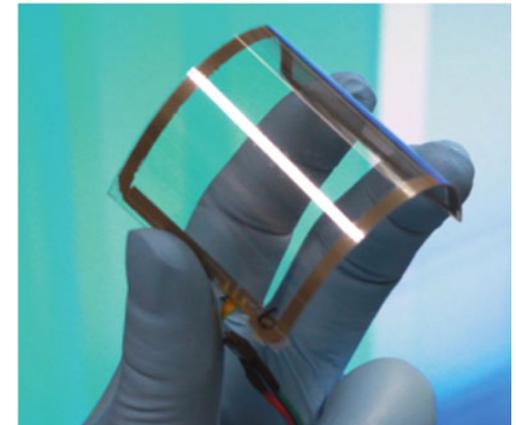
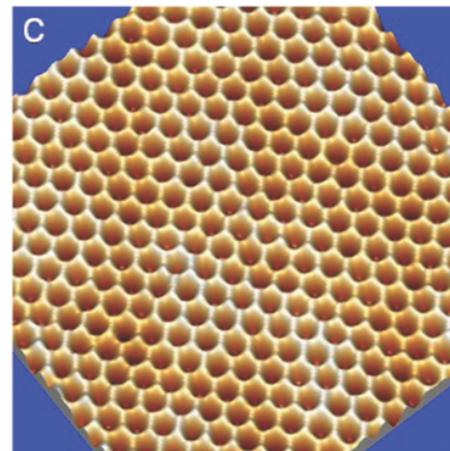
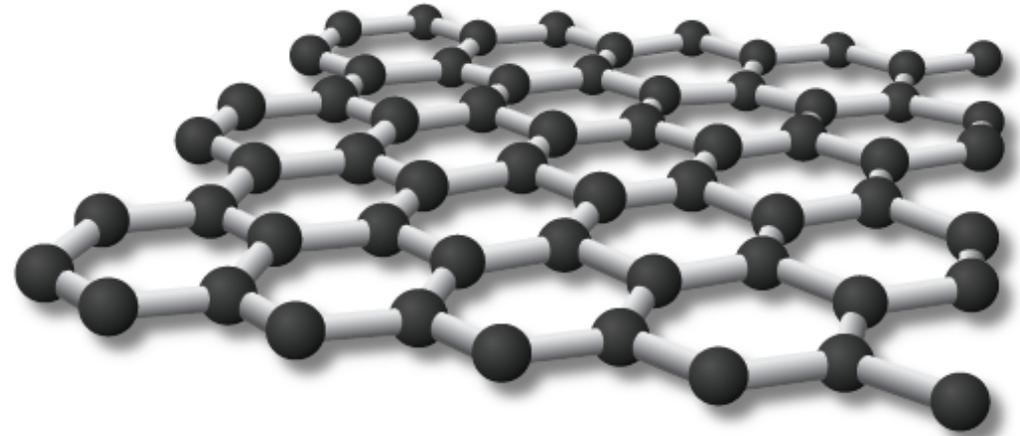


Plasmonic enhancement

1. Graphene

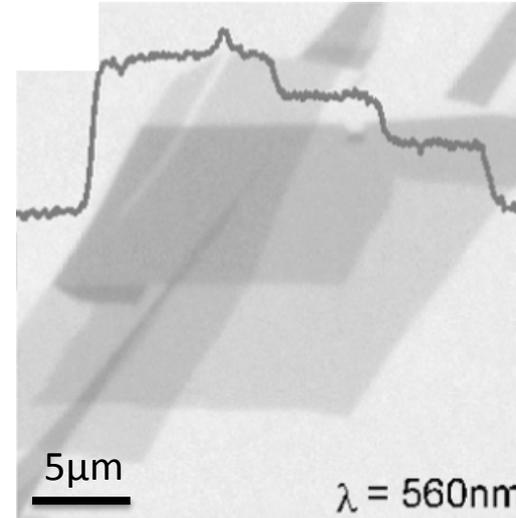
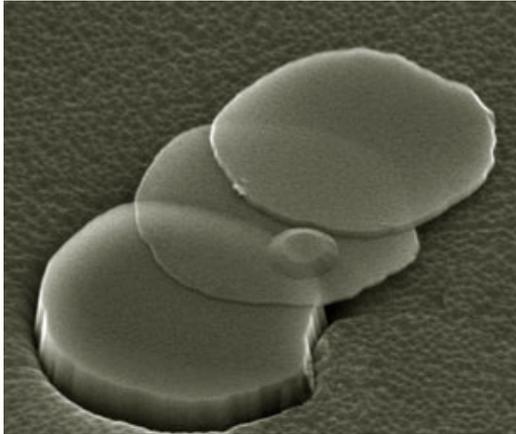
Fundamental properties

- Two-dimensional crystal of carbon atoms, stacked in a hexagonal lattice
- Extraordinary high charge carrier mobility, thermal conductivity, intrinsic strength
- Transparency of $\pi \cdot \alpha \approx 2.3\%$
- Complete impermeability to any gasses
- Can be chemically functionalized



1. Graphene

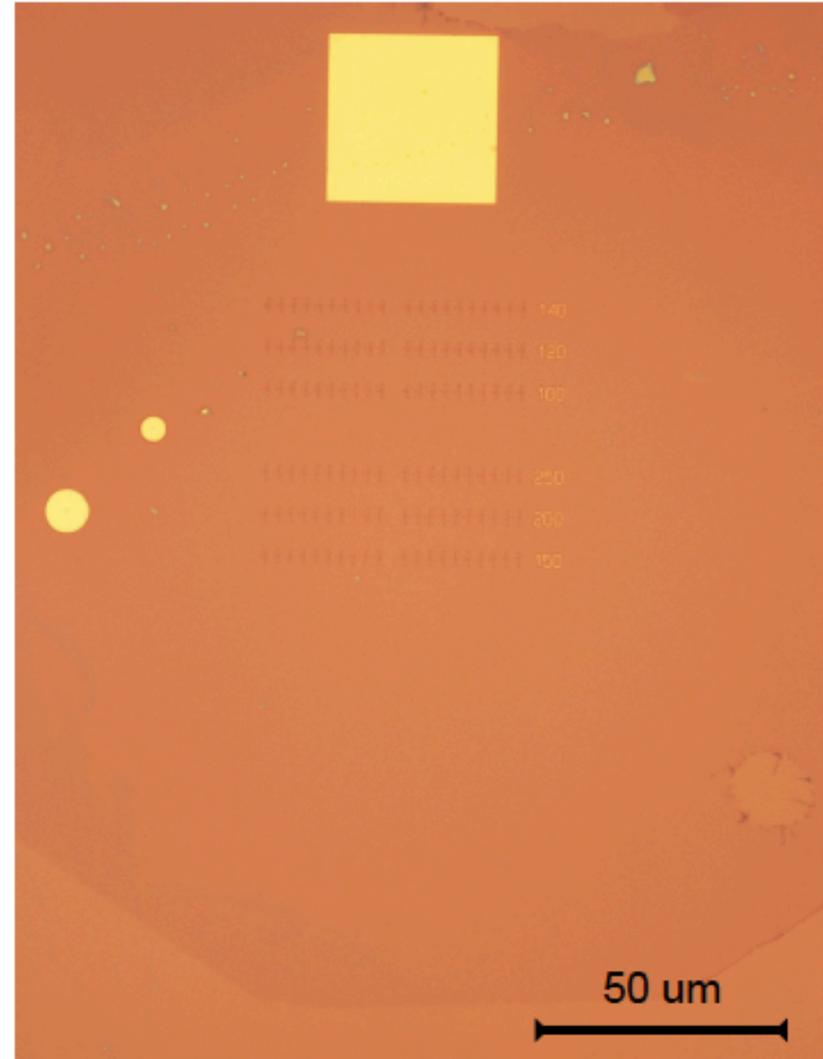
Micromechanical cleavage of graphene



- Method for research and prototyping
- Repeatedly peeling off thin layer from highly ordered pyrolytic graphite (HOPG)
- Single layer on Si+300nm SiO₂ is visible through optical microscope

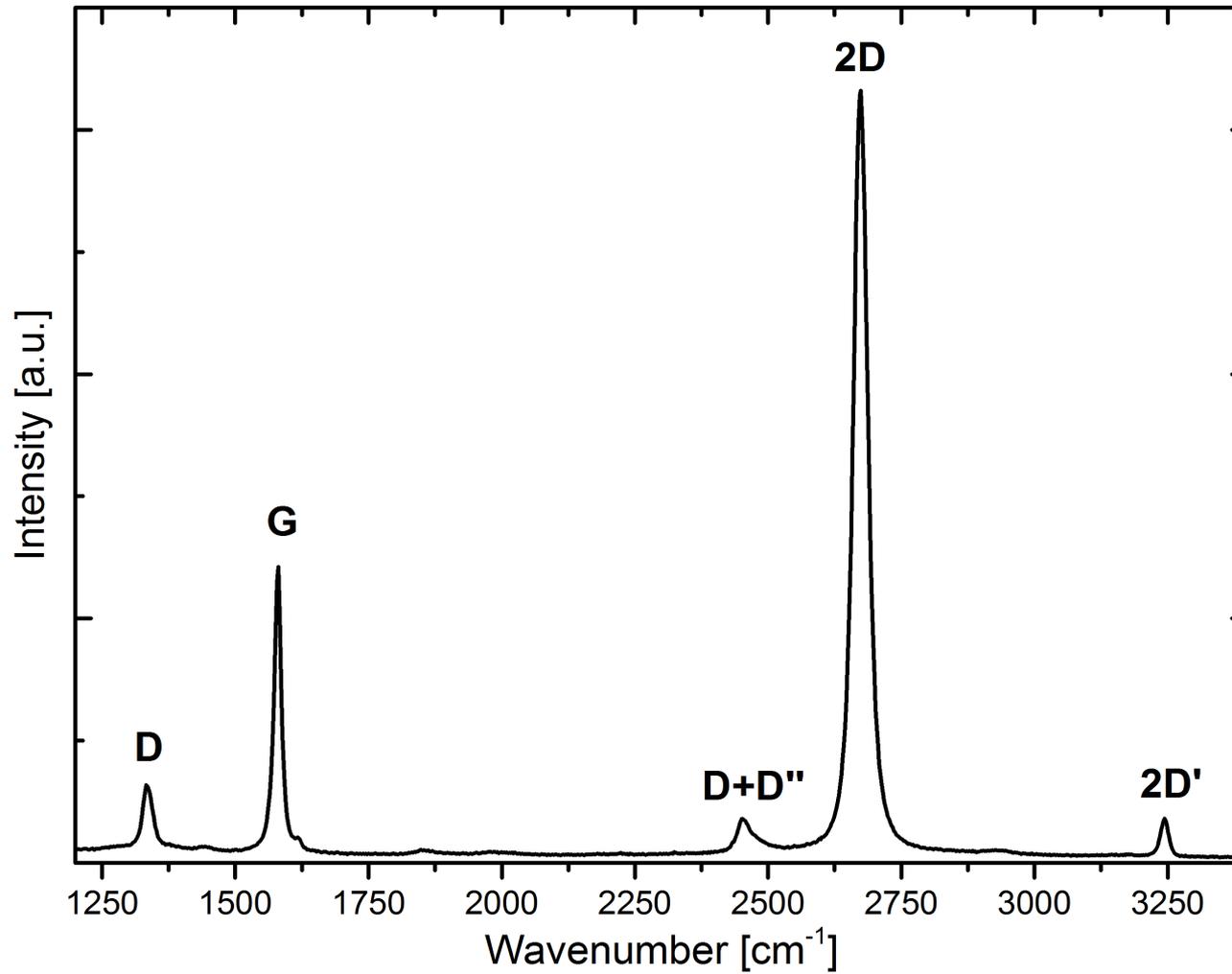
1. Graphene

Micromechanical cleavage of graphene



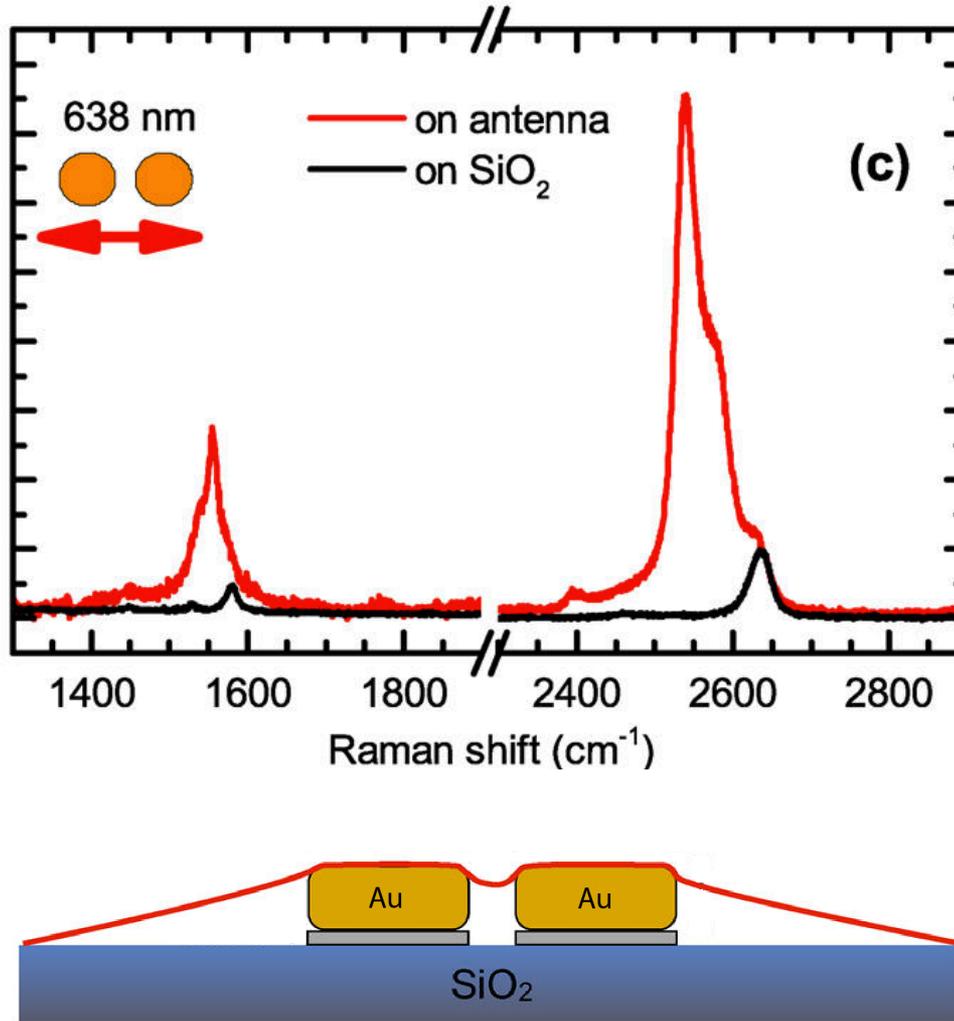
2. Raman spectroscopy of graphene

Typical spectrum



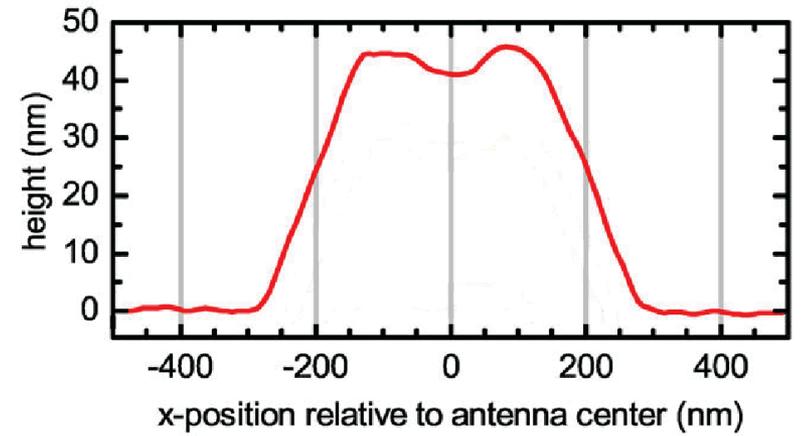
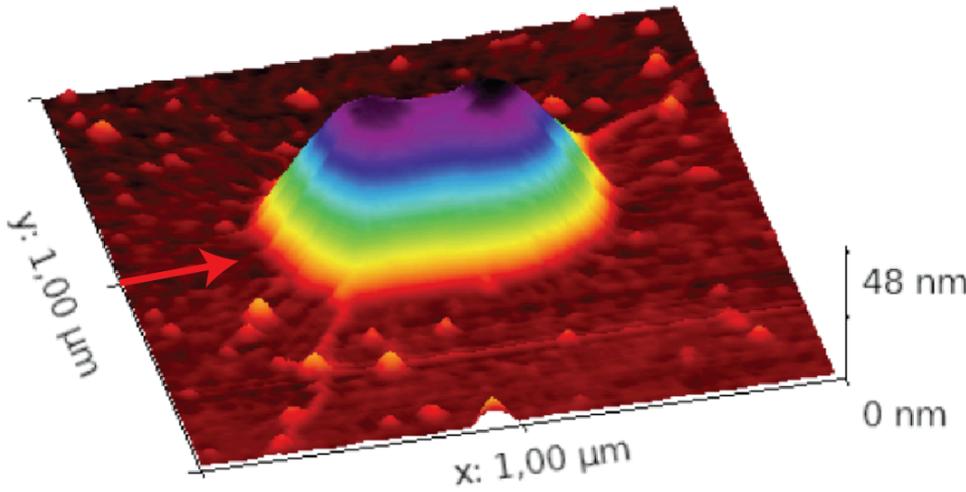
2. Raman spectroscopy of graphene

Spectrum of seminar paper



2. Raman spectroscopy of graphene

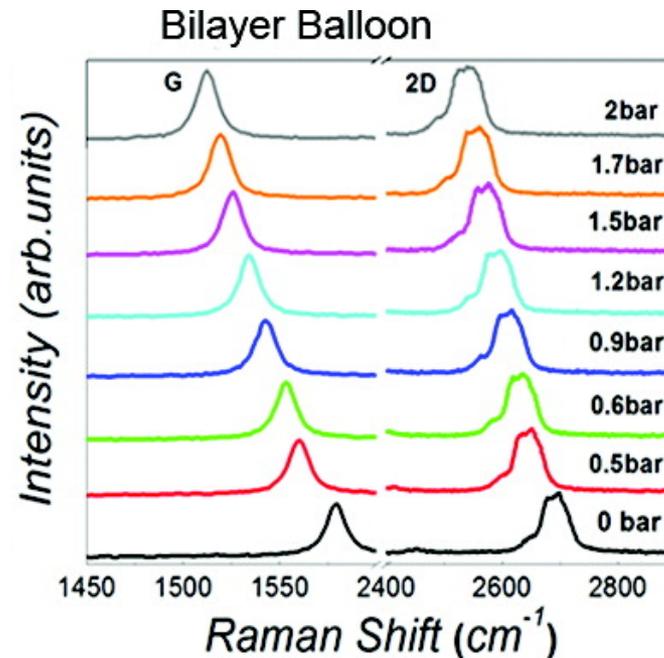
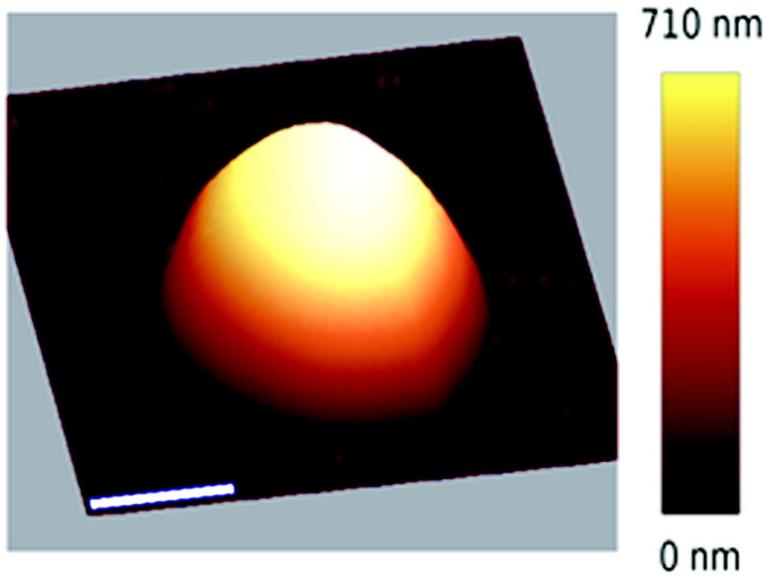
Effect of strain



- Au nanoparticles cause tensile strain in graphene
- Strain also present in gap between particles

2. Raman spectroscopy of graphene

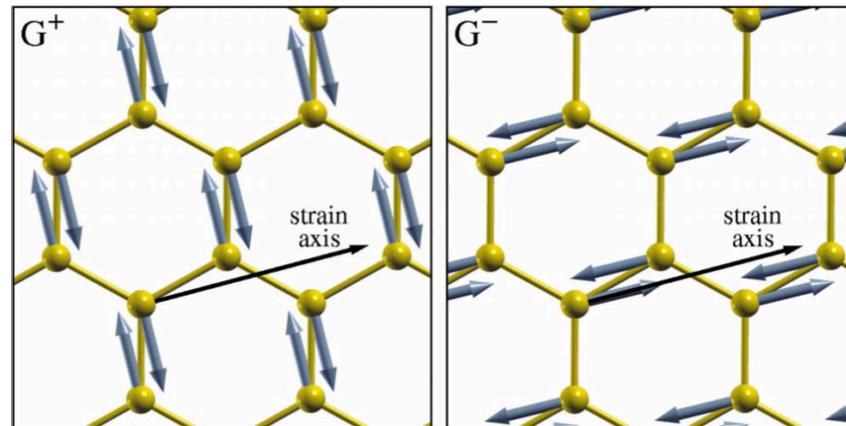
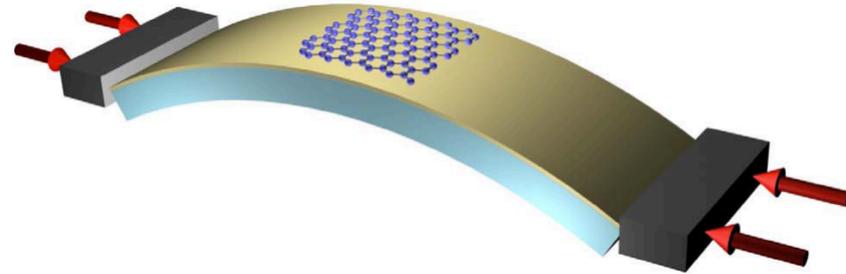
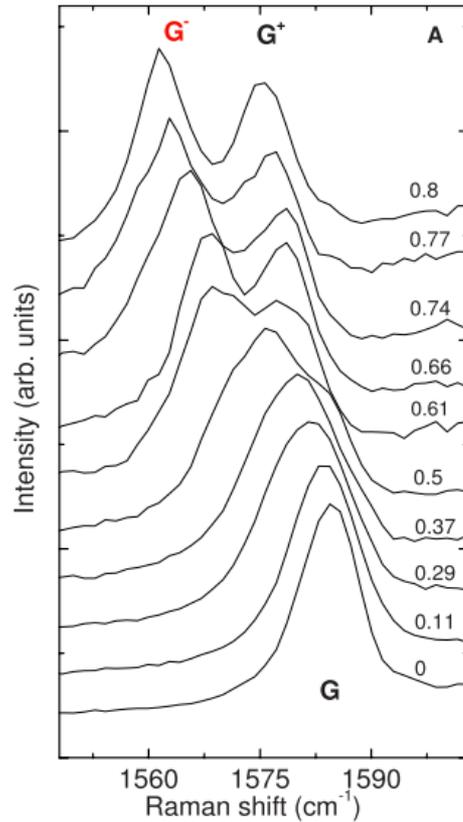
Effect of hydrostatic strain



- Hydrostatic strain observed in pressurized graphene balloon
- Downshift of G and 2D mode with increasing strain

2. Raman spectroscopy of graphene

Effect of shear strain

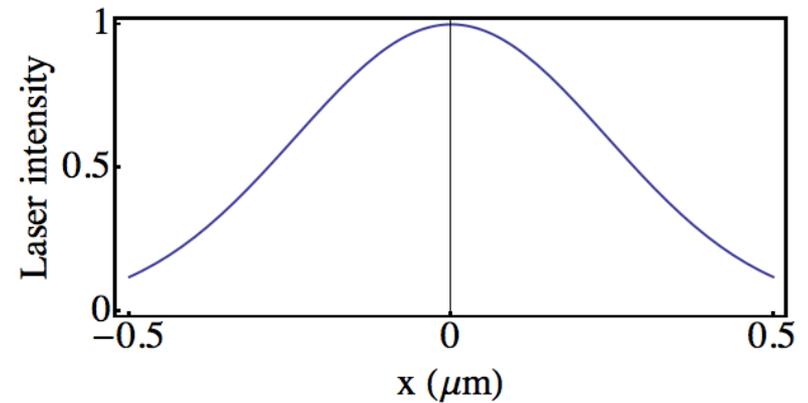
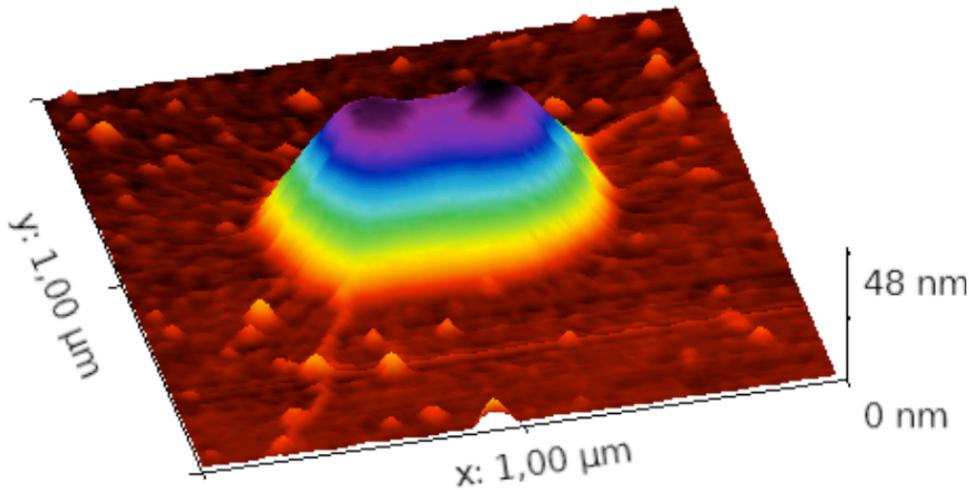


- Shear strain induced by uniaxial strain on flexible substrate
- Splitting of G peak into G⁺ and G⁻ peak

2. Raman spectroscopy of graphene

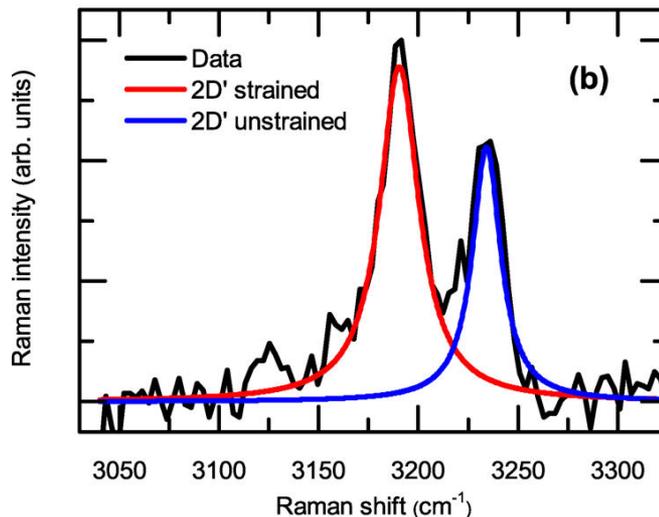
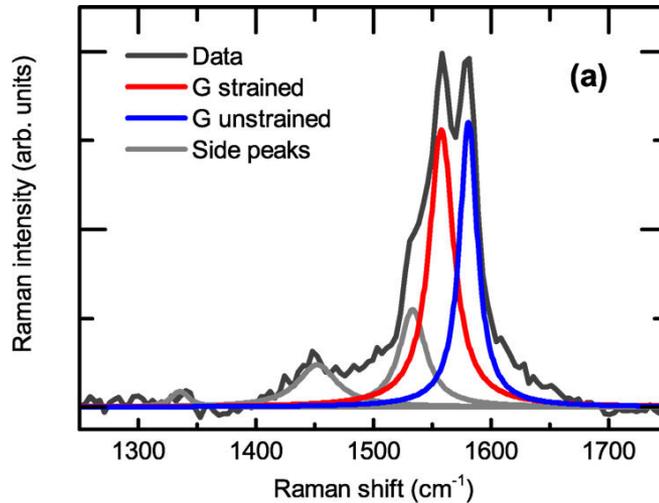
Convolution effects

- Laser spot larger than Au nanoparticles (FWHM=570nm)
→ Convolution of spectra beside and on Au nanoparticles



2. Raman spectroscopy of graphene

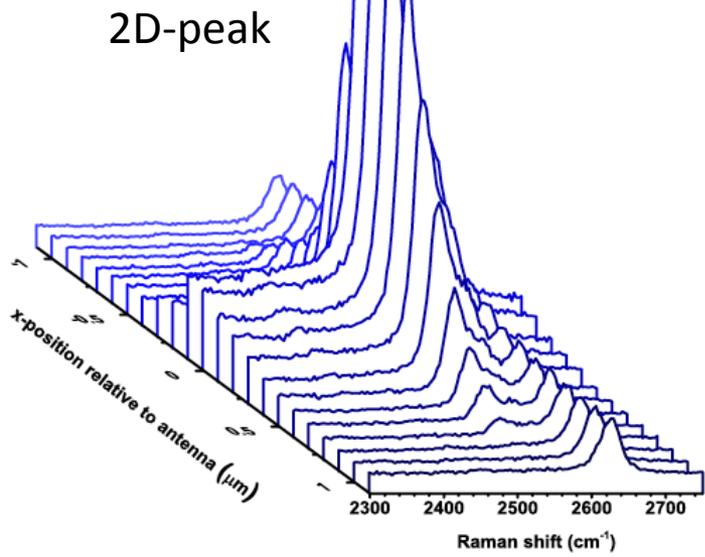
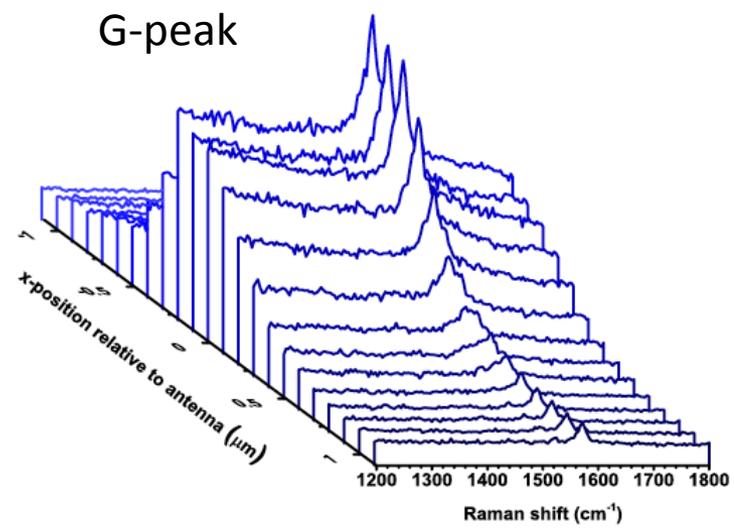
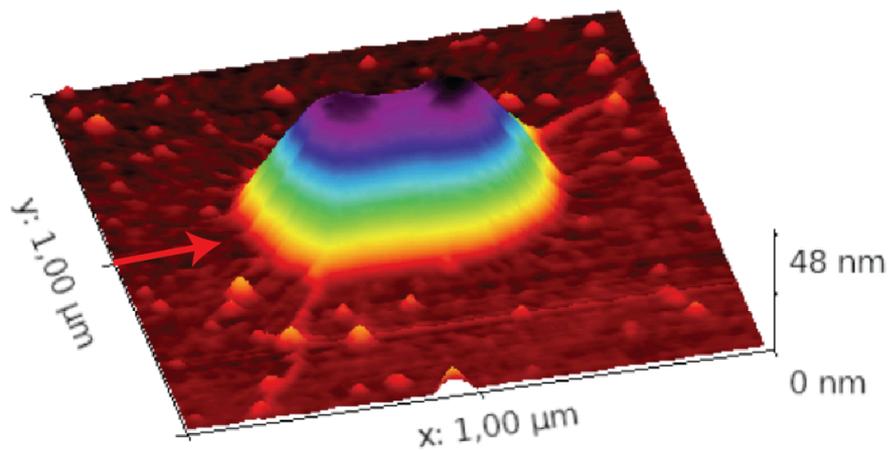
Effect of strain – Seminar paper



- Evaluation for G and 2D' peak (frequency depends only on strain and not on electronic structure)
- Observation of strained (red) and unstrained (blue) peaks
- Shift of peaks attributed to hydrostatic strain of 0,8%
- Broadening of peaks attributed to shear strain of <0,4%
- Peaks of strained graphene come from graphene in cavity (explanation later)

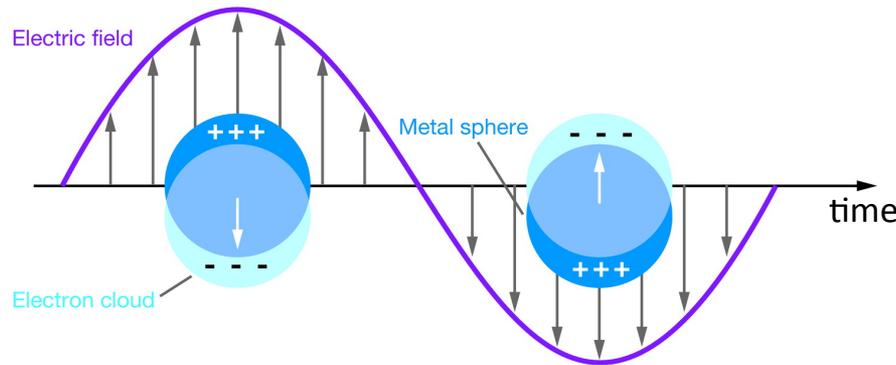
3. Plasmonics

Enhanced Raman signal on cavity

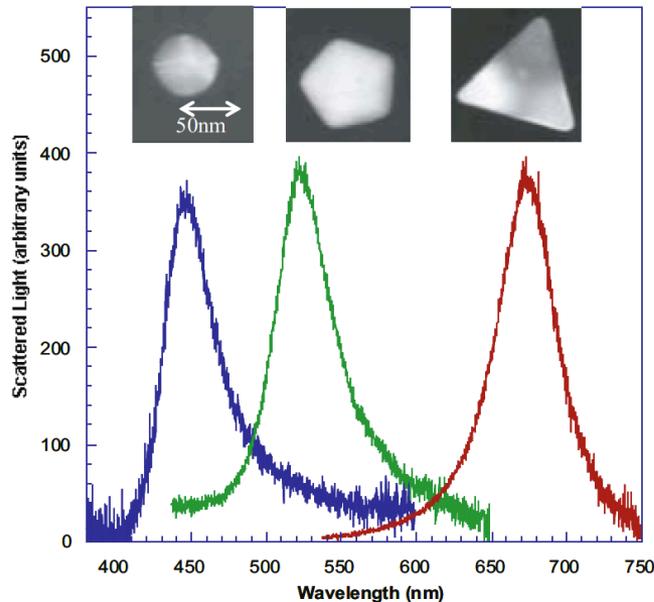


3. Plasmonics

Localized surface plasmons

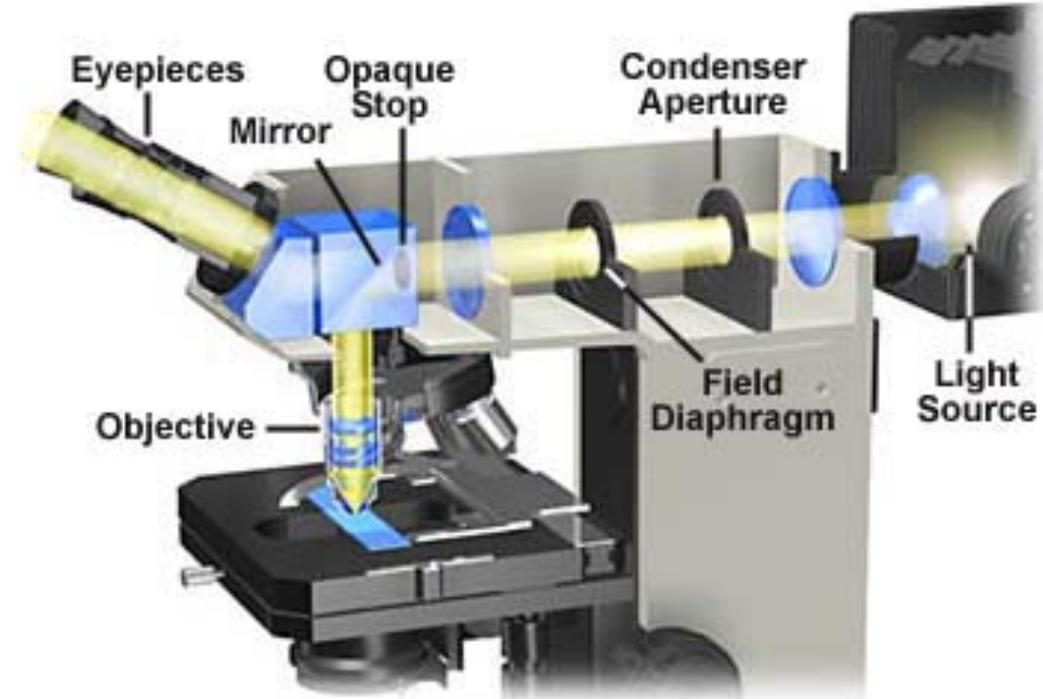
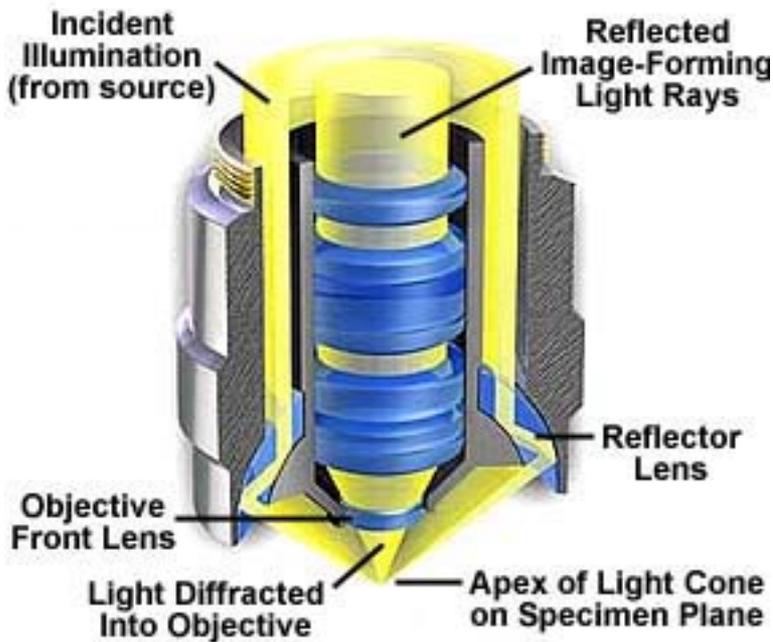


- Non-propagating excitation of conduction electrons in metallic nanostructures coupled to EM field
- Resonance leading to enhancement of EM field inside and in the near field zone
- Excitation possible by direct light illumination
- For Au and Ag resonance in the visible regime
- Resonance influenced by shape, size and environment



3. Plasmonics

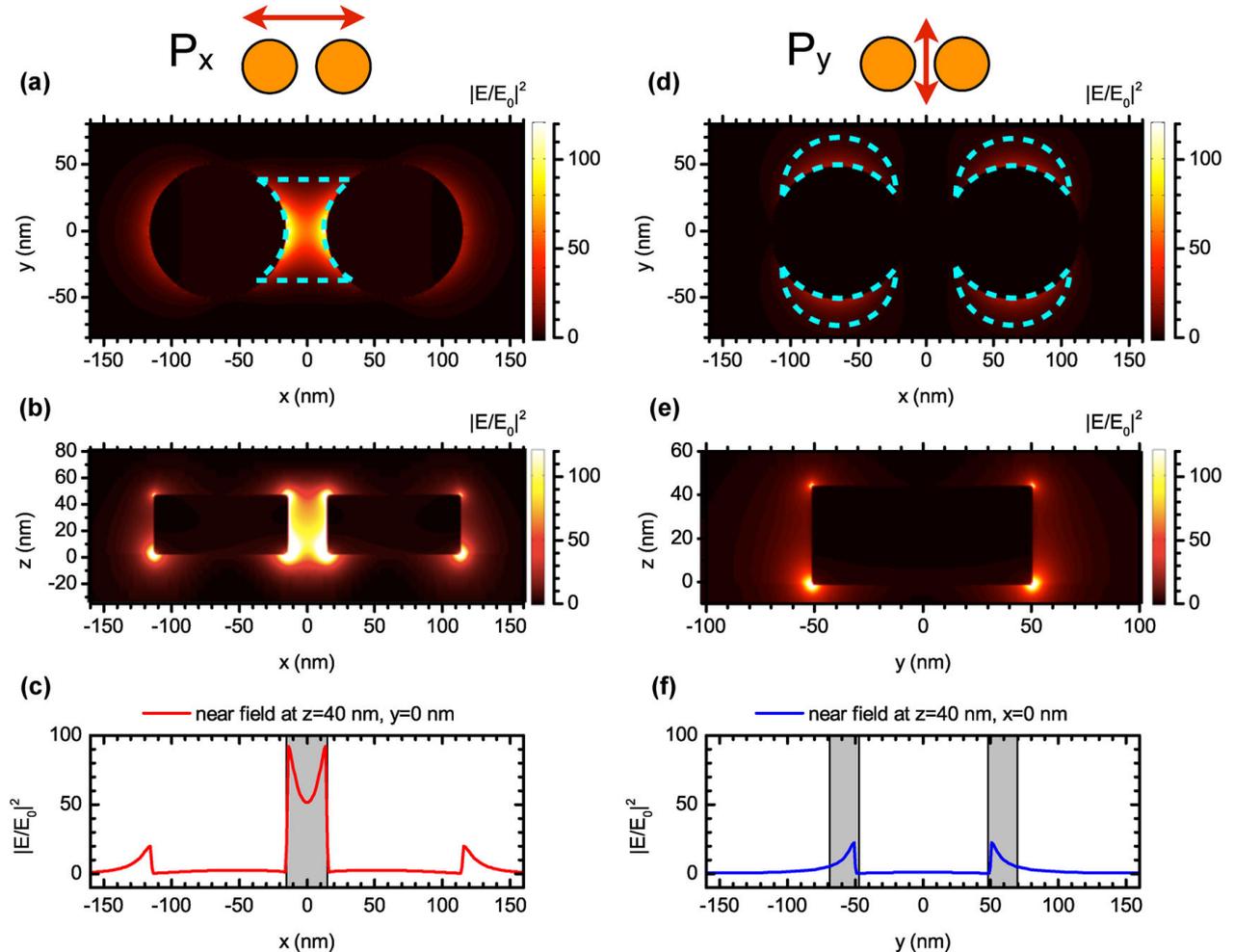
Dark field microscopy



3. Plasmonics

Coupling of localized surface plasmons

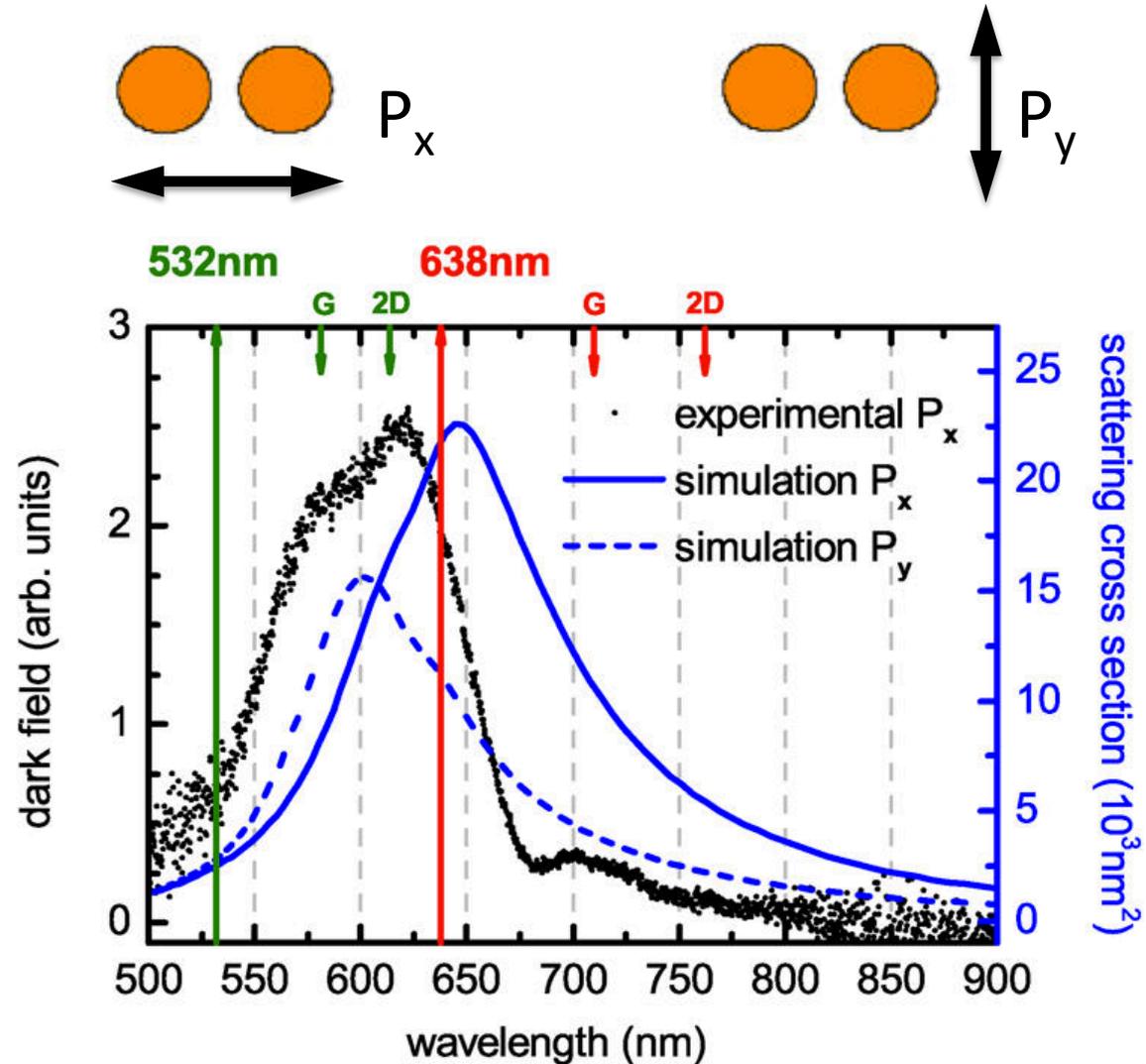
- Point dipoles interacting via their near-field
- Hot spot in cavity between particles with strong near-field enhancement
- Finite-difference time-domain (FDTD) code for simulation



4. Plasmon enhanced Raman scattering

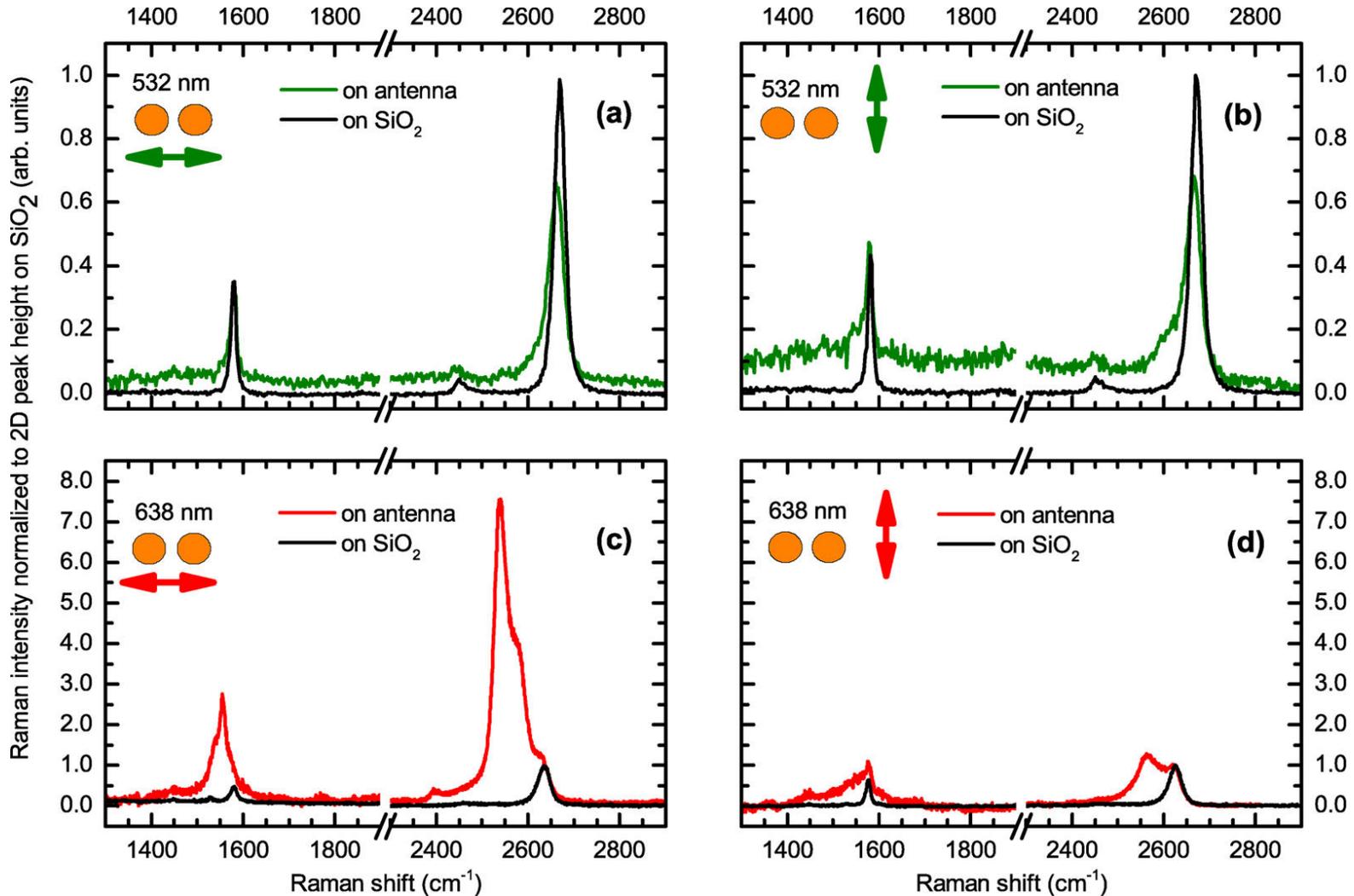
Scattering cross section of Au nanostructure

- Geometry of plasmonic particles such that resonance matches 638nm excitation laser (enhanced absorption)
- Enhanced emission expected for 532nm excitation
- Shift for different polarizations because of near-field coupling
- Blue shift of experimental data due to geometrical deviations



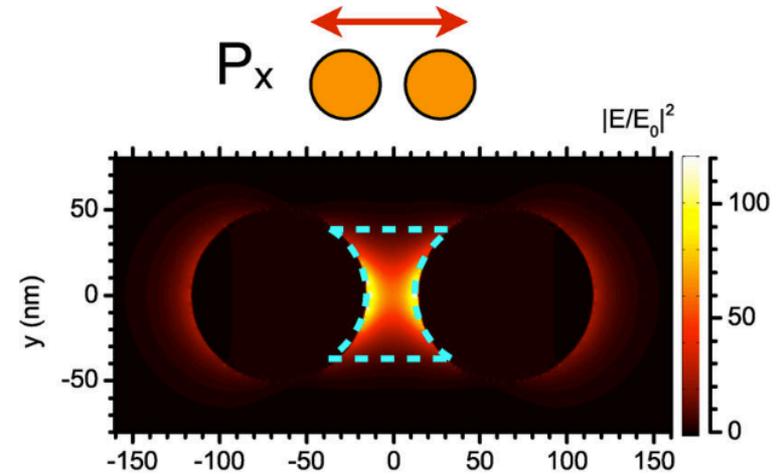
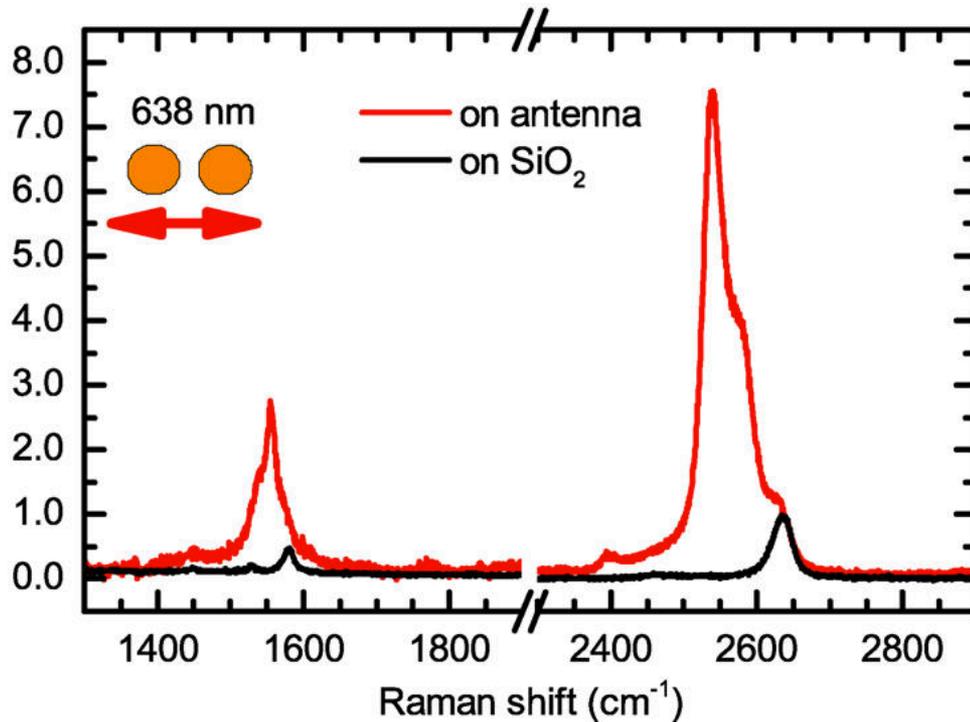
4. Plasmon enhanced Raman scattering

Raman spectra on plasmonic structure



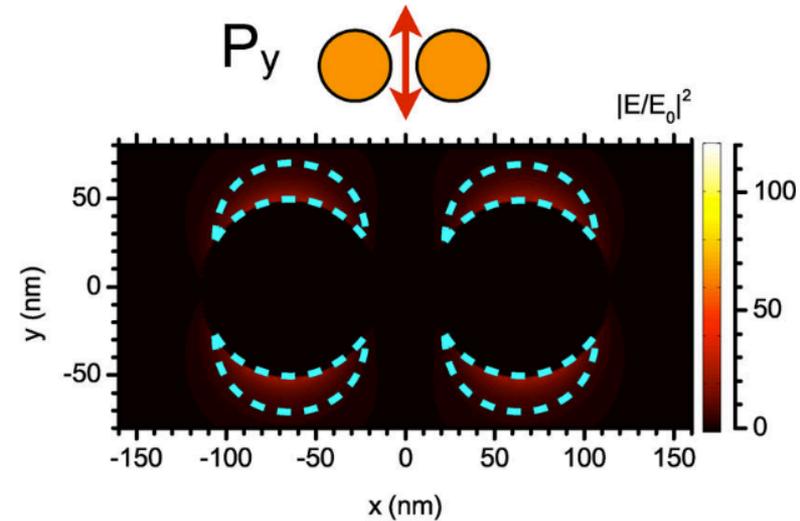
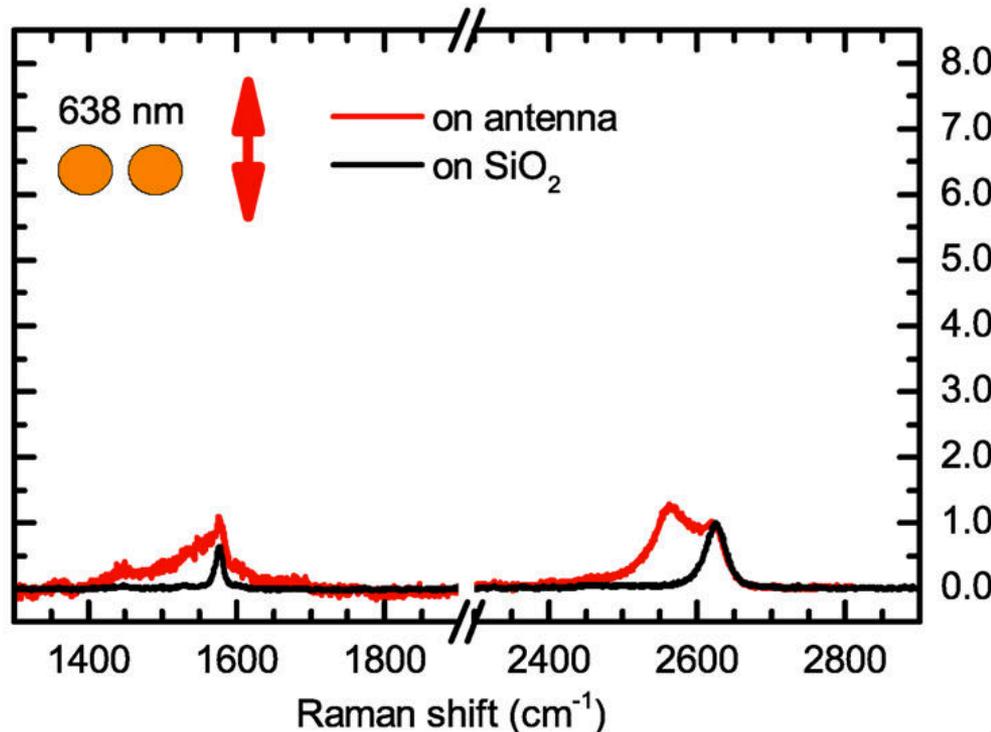
4. Plasmon enhanced Raman scattering

Raman spectra on plasmonic structure



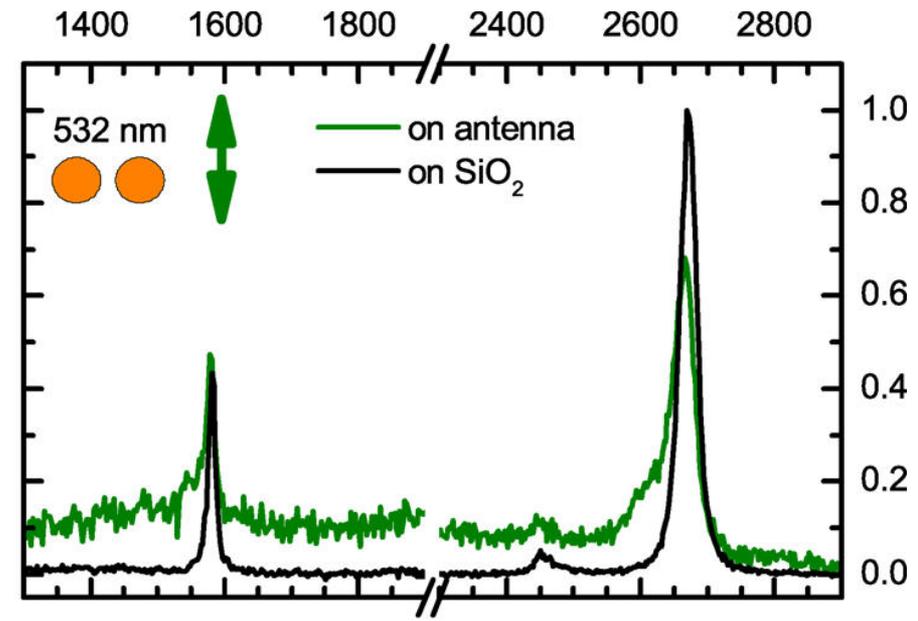
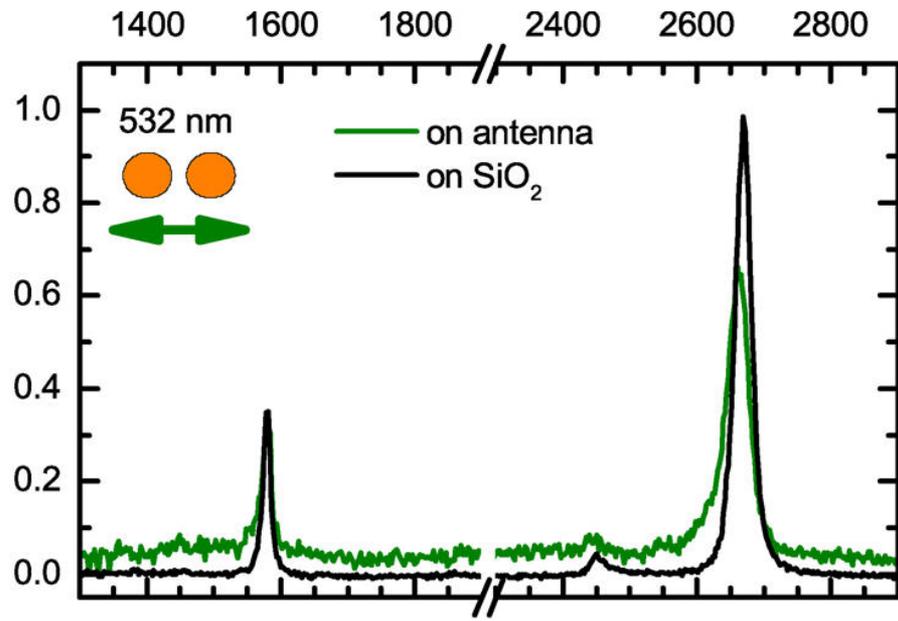
4. Plasmon enhanced Raman scattering

Raman spectra on plasmonic structure



4. Plasmon enhanced Raman scattering

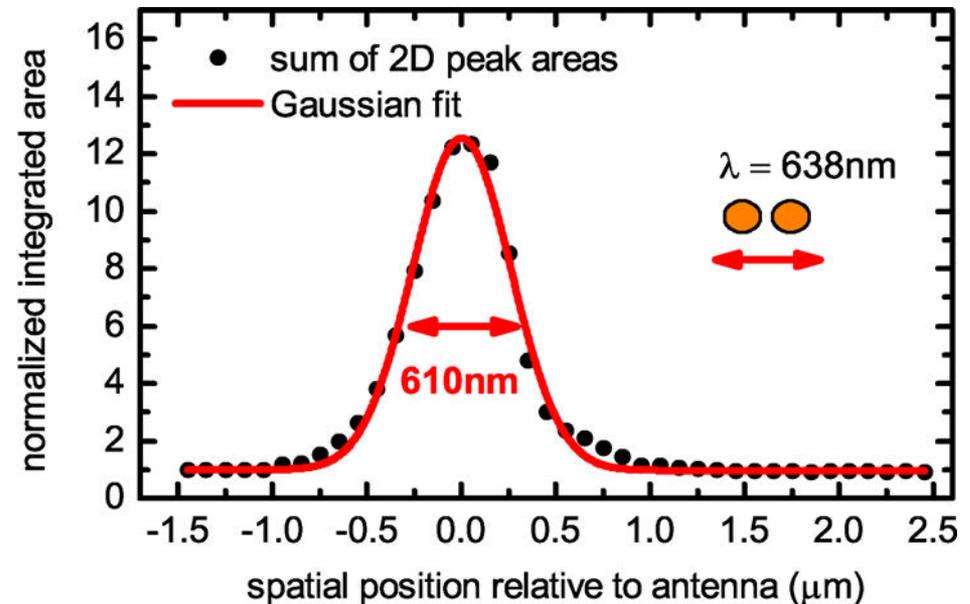
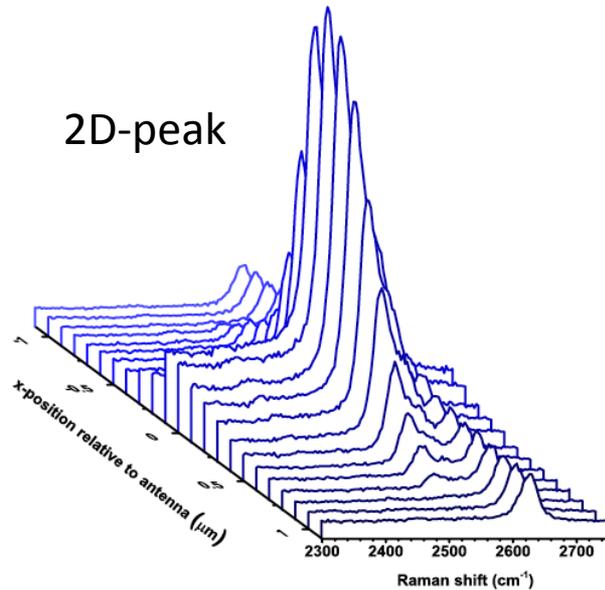
Raman spectra on plasmonic structure



4. Plasmon enhanced Raman scattering

Quantifying the enhancement

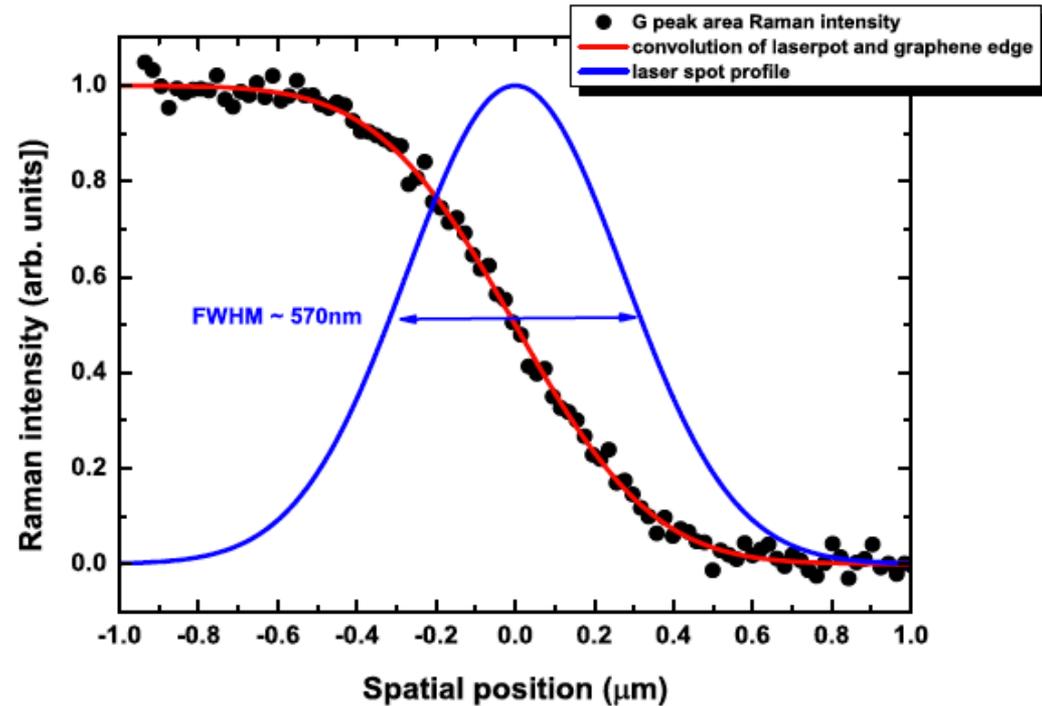
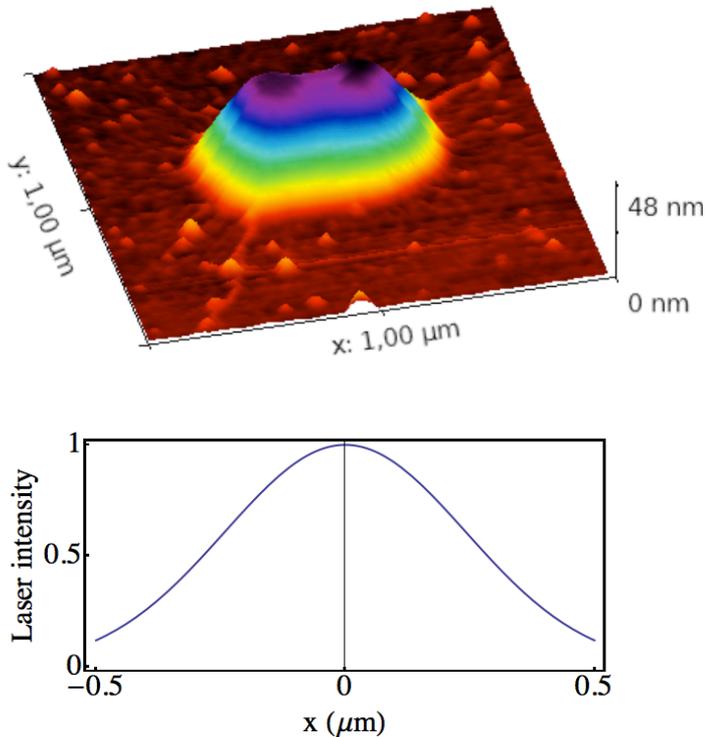
- Superposition of Raman spectra on and around plasmonic nanostructure
- Field localized in very small area compared to laser spot
- Actual enhancement significantly higher than 12.8 for P_x



4. Plasmon enhanced Raman scattering

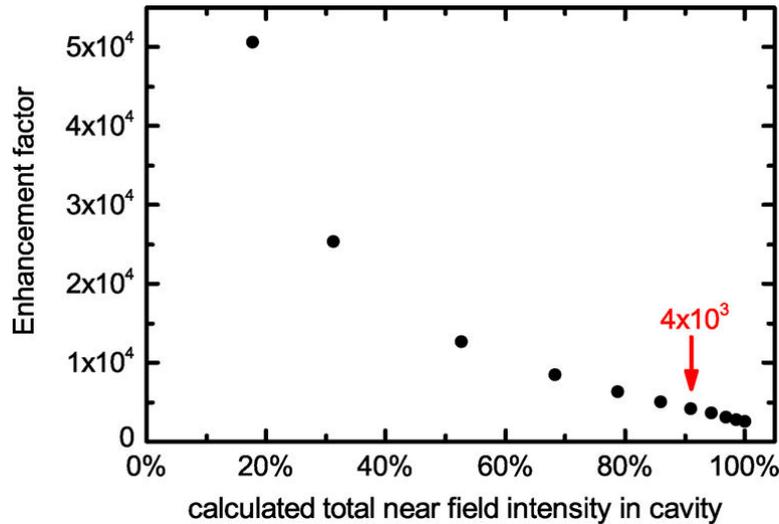
Quantifying the enhancement

- Deconvolution technique to determine size of laser spot \rightarrow FWHM = 570nm

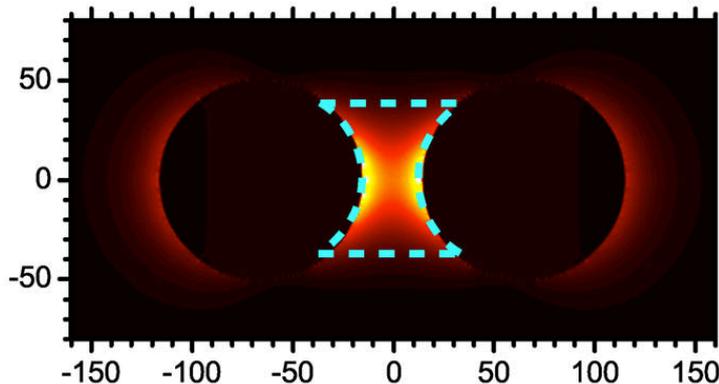


4. Plasmon enhanced Raman scattering

Quantifying the enhancement



- Determine area of plasmonic enhancement from FDTD simulation
- For 90% of integrated near-field intensity \rightarrow Enhancement of 4000
- Enhancement of 220 for P_y polarization (no cavity effect)
- Enhancement slightly smaller because of interference effect with SiO_2 layer



5. Conclusion

- Enhancement of graphene Raman spectrum on Au dimer cavity
- Localize position of enhancement through effect of strain on Raman spectrum
- Enhanced absorption, but no enhanced emission

