


Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2023, 13, 5851

Elongation and plasmonic activity of embedded metal nanoparticles following heavy ion irradiation†

Spyridon Korkos,^{ab} Kai Arstila,^{ab} Kosti Tapio,^b Sami Kinnunen,^{ab}
J. Jussi Toppari^b and Timo Sajavaara^{ab}

Shape modification of embedded nanoparticles by swift heavy ion (SHI) irradiation is an effective way to produce nanostructures with controlled size, shape, and orientation. In this study, randomly oriented gold nanorods embedded in SiO₂ are shown to re-orient along the ion beam direction. The degree of orientation depends on the irradiation conditions and the nanorod's initial size. SHI irradiation was also applied to modify spherical metallic nanoparticles embedded in Al₂O₃. The results showed that they elongate due to the irradiation comparably to those embedded in SiO₂. Metallic nanostructures embedded in dielectric matrices can exhibit localized surface plasmon (LSP) modes. The elongated nanoparticles investigated by means of dark-field spectroscopy showed two discrete peaks which correspond to longitudinal and transverse modes.

Received 27th January 2023

Accepted 9th February 2023

DOI: 10.1039/d3ra00573a

rsc.li/rsc-advances

1 Introduction

The optical properties of embedded metallic nanostructures in dielectric materials are of particular interest because they originate from the localized surface plasmon (LSP) modes.^{1–7} These modes show a strong extinction peak at the localized surface plasmon resonance (LSPR) frequency. The LSPR peak arises from the collective oscillations of the conduction electrons confined within the volume of the nanoparticle. Moreover, at the resonance the electric field near the nanoparticle can be greatly enhanced due to the excess electric near-field created by the oscillating electrons of the plasmonic excitation. This near-field enhancement can lead to numerous applications, such as surface enhanced Raman spectroscopy,⁸ fluorescent or emission enhancement,^{2,9} photovoltaic and photocatalytic devices,¹⁰ optical waveguides,¹¹ and nanolasers.¹² Since these phenomena depend mainly on the surrounding material and the material and shape of nanostructures, the nanofabrication of this metal-dielectric system is of the greatest interest.

The most challenging part is the fabrication of the nanostructures as the optical response can depend not only on their material, shape, and size but their orientation as well. Instead

of the standard nanofabrication techniques (colloidal chemistry, electron beam lithography or ion implantation), swift heavy ion (SHI) irradiation can modify the shape of embedded nanostructures (gold nanostructures embedded in SiO₂ is the most studied system) in order to produce perfectly aligned nanorods along the ion beam direction.^{13–21} Especially, colloidal chemistry permits the synthesis of metallic nanoparticles of various shapes in liquid solutions, but with random orientations after the dispersion on a surface. In the case of electron beam lithography, the creation of well separated and aligned nanorods is time consuming for larger areas. During this process, known as ion beam shaping, the ion first forms a track in the host matrix leading to a decrease of density in the matrix (under densification). When the energy from the ions is transferred to the electrons of the metallic nanoparticle, the energy diffuses rapidly outward to the surface. As the energy reaches the metal/matrix boundary and is transferred to the electrons of the surrounding matrix, the temperature increases at the boundary due to the stronger electron–phonon coupling of the surrounding dielectric matrix. However, the surrounding matrix prevents the energy diffusion because of the lower thermal conductivity. Consequently, the electronic energy is transformed to heat and diffuses back toward the center of the nanoparticle resulting in full or partial melting.¹⁷ Finally, the molten metal flows into the track leading in elongation after cooling and recrystallization.^{19,22} This is not the only candidate mechanism as ion hammering effect has been proposed as well.^{23–25} However, Amekura *et al.*²⁶ have shown that the latter mechanism is inconsistent with the experimental results.

^aAccelerator Laboratory, Department of Physics, University of Jyväskylä, P. O. Box 35, FI-40014 Jyväskylä, Finland. E-mail: spyridon.s.korkos@jyu.fi; kai.arstila@jyu.fi; sami.a.kinnunen@jyu.fi; timo.sajavaara@jyu.fi

^bNanosience Center and Department of Physics, University of Jyväskylä, P. O. Box 35, FI-40014 Jyväskylä, Finland. E-mail: kosti.t.o.tapio@jyu.fi; j.jussi.toppari@jyu.fi

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d3ra00573a>



The anisotropic nanorod shape offers two discrete LSPR peaks corresponding to longitudinal and transverse oscillation of the electrons. A suitable way to detect these two modes in a single nanoparticle is by applying dark-field optical microscopic spectroscopy. Dark-field spectroscopy is a well-established scattering technique for measuring the LSPR spectrum of single nanoparticles.^{27–29} The use of a broadband non-coherent low intensity light source does not cause deformation of the particles during imaging, which could lead to different plasmonic properties. However, the limitation on detection arise from the fact that scattering cross-section depends mainly on nanoparticle radius³⁰ and as a result, nanoparticles with diameters less than 30 nm are difficult to detect and hence cannot be separated from their surrounding environment even with the very sensitive setup utilized in this work.³¹

Earlier studies have shown that the elongation of the nanoparticles along the ion beam direction strongly depends on the initial size of the nanoparticles and the applied fluence.^{15,17,22,32} However, this dependence on the initial size has not been extended for nanoparticles embedded to other material matrices apart from SiO₂ in contrast to the great variety of metallic species used.^{4,14–17,21,33,34} Moreover, there is a shortage of studies regarding the nanoparticles shape other than spherical.

In a previous study,³⁵ we showed that SHI irradiated gold nanorods, which are embedded in SiO₂ and laid in a plane with a 45° angle to the ion beam direction, re-oriented to align with the beam. However, the impact of different fluences on the nanorods was not investigated experimentally. In addition, Atomic Layer Deposition (ALD) was used to deposit SiO₂ which offered greater elongation in nanoparticles embedded inside that than in Plasma-Enhanced Chemical Vapor Deposition (PECVD) SiO₂.³² The ALD can be used easily for the deposition of other films as well, such as amorphous Al₂O₃, TiO₂, ZnO, *etc.* These have not been investigated in connection with SHI irradiation of embedded nanoparticles.

In this study, Au and Ag nanoparticles of various size and shape were embedded in amorphous SiO₂ and amorphous Al₂O₃ deposited on top of Si₃N₄ TEM windows grid. The samples were irradiated by energetic ions using various fluences. Apart from chemically synthesized spherical nanoparticles, focused ion beam (FIB) lithography was used as well to create nanorods prior to irradiation. Within this technique, the desired nanostructure shape, size, and orientation on the surface of a film can be created using the capabilities of a Helium Ion Microscope (HIM) equipped with a Ne⁺ beam. By this way, the modification of nanorods inside SiO₂ and spherical nanoparticles inside Al₂O₃ following heavy ion irradiation was investigated in detail depending on their initial size and fluence. The nanoplasmonic activity of irradiated nanoparticles was studied by applying dark-field spectroscopy to collect the spectra from individual nanoparticles. The obtained new information about the elongation process can be used to design and conduct new experiments and devices utilizing this method.

2 Experimental section

2.1 Sample preparation

Two types of samples were fabricated depending on the different matrix material and the shape of nanoparticles embedded inside them. Both were created on top of a TEM grid with nine windows of 20 nm thick Si₃N₄.

2.1.1 Nanorods in SiO₂. During the fabrication of the first type of the samples, 50 nm of ALD SiO₂ were initially deposited. Then, Au nanorods made by HIM nanolithography were fabricated on top. In order to embed the nanorods inside SiO₂, another 50 nm of SiO₂ was deposited by ALD.³²

The fabrication of Au nanorods was made as following: a thin layer of gold (15–20 nm thickness) was first deposited using Ultra High Vacuum (UHV) evaporator. The next step was the milling of a selected area by 30 keV Ne⁺ beam in HIM. The Ne⁺ beam was used to mill away the gold layer from a rectangular area leaving to the center a nanorod of desired size and orientation as shown in Fig. 1. One of the three dimensions of the nanorods made by nanolithography was limited to 15–20 nm due to the original Au film thickness.

Additionally, samples with chemically synthesized gold nanorods embedded in SiO₂ deposited by Plasma-Enhanced Chemical Vapor Deposition (PECVD) were created as described in ref. 35. On top of a TEM grid, 50 nm of PECVD SiO₂ was firstly deposited and then chemically synthesized gold nanorods were dispersed on top. Finally, another 50 nm of PECVD SiO₂ was deposited in order to encapsulate the nanorods inside SiO₂.

2.1.2 Spherical nanoparticles in Al₂O₃. The second type of the samples consisted of 50 nm of Al₂O₃ deposited by ALD on which chemically synthesized spherical Au (5–60 nm diameter) and Ag (10–25 nm diameter) nanoparticles were dispersed on top. The embedding of the nanoparticles was achieved by depositing another 50 nm of Al₂O₃.

2.1.3 Thin film deposition and characterization. A Beneq TFS 200 cross flow reactor was used to deposit the thin films by ALD working at 100–200 Pa base pressure during the deposition. The depositions temperature was 200 °C. Nitrogen from Inmatec PN 1150 nitrogen generator (99.999% purity) was used as a carrier gas as well as for purging between the precursor pulses. For the deposition of SiO₂,^{32,36} (3-aminopropyl)-

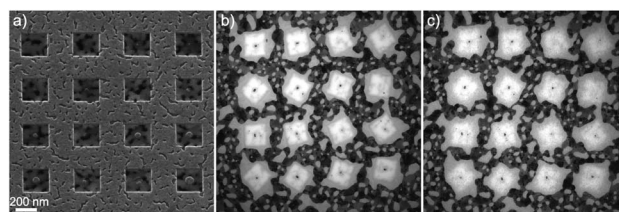


Fig. 1 (a) HIM image after the patterning of nanostructures with a Ne⁺ beam, each rectangular area has slightly different processing parameters, (b) TEM image of patterned nanostructures different from (a) after embedding them in SiO₂ prior to irradiation, and (c) TEM image of the same nanostructures as in (b) after the irradiation. The scale is the same in all the three images.



triethoxysilane (APTES) (Sigma Aldrich, 99%), deionized water, and O_3 were used as precursors. The growth of 50 nm SiO_2 corresponded to 1250 cycles (36 h). For the deposition of Al_2O_3 , trimethylaluminium (TMA) (Strem Chemicals, >98%) and deionised water were used as precursors.^{37,38} In order to deposit 50 nm Al_2O_3 , 460 cycles (50 min) were applied.

For the deposition of SiO_2 at 200 °C by PECVD, a Plasma-lab80Plus (Oxford Instruments) machine was utilized using silane (SiH_4 in Ar) and nitrous oxide (N_2O) as precursors.^{32,39} The working pressure during the deposition was 133 Pa and the chamber was purged with N_2 for 2 min before the deposition. The growth rate of the deposited film was approximately 50 nm min⁻¹.

The properties of the grown films were investigated from films grown on Si substrate. The thicknesses and the refractive indexes of the deposited films were measured by spectroscopic ellipsometry (SOPRA GES 5E) equipped with a Xe lamp (75 W). The measured total thickness of the SiO_2 films was 107.5 ± 0.5 nm, while Al_2O_3 film had 100.4 ± 0.6 nm thickness. Their refractive indexes were measured to be 1.52 and 1.66, respectively. Detailed composition analysis performed by Time-of-Flight Elastic Recoil Detection Analysis (ToF-ERDA)⁴⁰ for films deposited using identical process is found in ref. 32 for SiO_2 and ref. 38 for Al_2O_3 . ALD- SiO_2 and PECVD- SiO_2 films are nearly stoichiometric with O/Si elemental ratios 2.07 ± 0.02 and 2.06 ± 0.02 , respectively. Except silicon and oxygen, the film contain a significant amount of hydrogen (6.5 and 7.6 at%, respectively) as well as negligible amounts of carbon and nitrogen (less than 1 at%). ALD- Al_2O_3 film is almost stoichiometric with elemental ratio O/Al = 1.56 ± 0.03 and the contained impurities are hydrogen (2.8 at%) and carbon (less than 0.5 at%).

2.2 Sample irradiation and imaging

The samples fabricated on TEM grid were irradiated with 50 MeV $^{127}I^{9+}$ ions at the TAMIA 5 MV tandem accelerator at Helsinki accelerator laboratory (University of Helsinki) as described in ref. 32. The angle of incidence was 45° and several fluences from 5×10^{13} ions per cm² to 2×10^{14} ions per cm² were applied at room temperature. Since the samples had such a thickness allowing the TEM imaging (120 nm totally), they were imaged with a JEOL-JEM 1400 TEM operated at 120 kV before and after the irradiation in order to track changes in the same nanoparticles. The shown TEM images prior to irradiation were taken from the top without tilting the TEM stage. However, the TEM images of the same nanoparticles after the irradiation were taken with the electron beam direction perpendicular to the ion beam direction in order to acquire the full information from the nanoparticles.

2.3 Optical characterization after the irradiation

The optical characterization of the samples after the irradiation was made by dark-field optical microscopy.⁴¹ A brief description of the polarization dependent dark-field measurements is provided here (see ESI† for more details). An Olympus BX51TRF-microscope was used with Olympus 100 W halogen lamp. In order to investigate the plasmonic activity of the

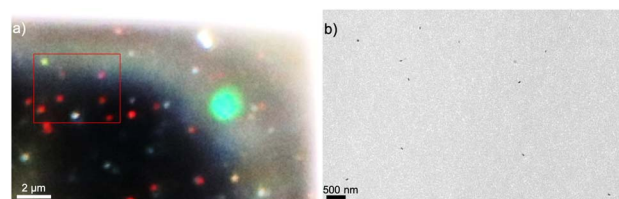


Fig. 2 (a) A dark-field optical image from a sample containing nanostructures and (b) TEM image from the same sample containing the nanostructures located at the red rectangle in dark-field optical image. The bigger green circle denotes the fiber position and aperture size.

embedded nanostructures to determine LSPR peaks, the scattering spectra were measured at different polarization angles using an Olympus U-AN360-3 analyzer with Thorlabs linear polarizer (LPVISE200-A 2). The analyzer in combination with the polarizer was used to calibrate the polarization angle of the analyzer in respect to the sample surface. The scattered light from each individual nanostructure was collected by an optical fiber (core size 300 μm) placed to the image plane of the selected area. The spectra were recorded by a spectrograph (Princeton Instruments SP2150 (Acton)) equipped with a charge-coupled device (CCD) camera (Andor iVac DR-324B-FI), which was controlled using Andor Solis (version 4.18) software. Fig. 2 shows the same area with nanoparticles imaged both by TEM and dark-field optical microscopy.

The Finite Difference Time Domain (FDTD) simulations of the embedded and elongated nanoparticles were done using FDTD method in Ansys Lumerical software (FDTD, 2021 version 8.26.2834).⁴² During the simulations, we used two models to simulate the plasmonic scattering of the embedded nanoparticle. Initially, we considered a model, where nanoparticles are surrounded by 100 nm thick medium (silicon dioxide or aluminum oxide) on top of a 20 nm thick silicon nitride window. There is an oil layer on top of the medium and air under the silicon nitride window. The incident light was injected from the oil side and characterized using scattering monitor. Polarization angles along the primary axis (transverse and longitudinal axis) were considered and the refractive indexes of 1.52 and 1.66 were used for SiO_2 and Al_2O_3 , respectively. Additionally, a simplified, infinite medium model was tested, where the particles were placed in an infinite medium and the refractive index of the medium was altered to match the measured and simulated LSPR peaks (see Fig. S2 and S3 in the ESI†). In this case, the refractive indexes of 1.38 and 1.55 for SiO_2 and Al_2O_3 matched the two data.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Irradiated Au nanorods embedded in SiO_2

Three fluences were used for the irradiation of the fabricated nanorods embedded in ALD- SiO_2 . After 5×10^{13} ions per cm² fluence, the shape changes were observed to depend on the size of the nanorods. Fig. 3 and 4 present nanorods of different sizes and orientations, before and after the irradiation. The nanorods in Fig. 3 were reshaped and elongated along the ion beam



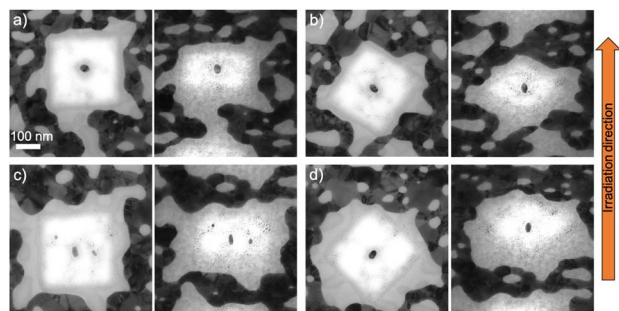


Fig. 3 TEM images of fabricated nanorods with different orientations embedded in 100 nm ALD-SiO₂ and irradiated with 50 MeV ¹²⁷I at 5×10^{13} ions per cm² before (left) and after (right) the irradiation. The TEM images prior to irradiation were taken from the top without tilting the TEM stage, while after the irradiation they were taken with the electron beam direction perpendicular to the ion beam direction. (a) Length = 39.2 nm and diameter = 29.5 nm, (b) length = 36.7 nm and diameter = 21.3 nm, (c) length = 38.6 nm and diameter = 20.9 nm, and (d) length = 36.4 nm and diameter = 26.5 nm. These nanorods re-oriented along the ion beam direction after the irradiation.

direction, while Fig. 4 presents nanorods, which were not elongated along the beam, but only slightly reshaped. In Fig. 4a and b, the nanorods have already started shrinking in the dimension perpendicular to the ion beam direction and elongating along the ion beam direction, but the applied fluence was not high enough to fully elongate them. Instead they turned to spheroids. The same effect can be observed as well in Fig. 4c in which the nanorod has started to incrementally reshape before its transformation to spheroid. In Fig. 4d, there is no change in the shape of this bigger nanorod comparing to others, but it is reduced in size due to the ion beam irradiation.

After 10^{14} ions per cm² fluence, the same reshaping effect occurred, *i.e.* nanorods with different orientation aligned along the ion beam direction (Fig. 5). The smallest nanorods elongate more than lower fluence, while bigger nanorods of the similar size as in Fig. 4c and d managed to also elongate along the ion beam direction (Fig. 5e). However, slightly bigger nanorod in Fig. 5f does not elongate along the ion beam direction.

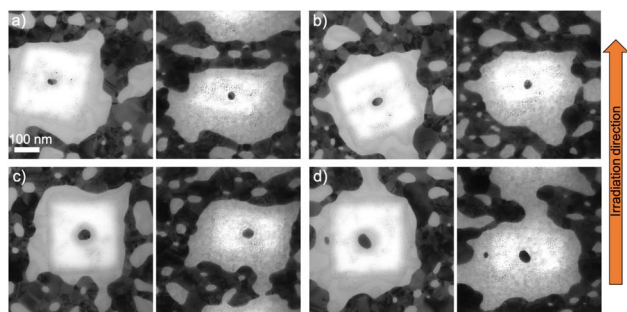


Fig. 4 TEM images of fabricated nanorods with different orientations embedded in 100 nm ALD-SiO₂ and irradiated with 50 MeV ¹²⁷I at 5×10^{13} ions per cm² before (left) and after (right) the irradiation. (a) Length = 35.9 nm and diameter = 24.0 nm, (b) length = 42.1 nm and diameter = 29.9 nm, (c) length = 51.9 nm and diameter = 37.1 nm, and (d) length = 58.2 nm and diameter = 36.0 nm. These nanorods did not manage to re-orient along the ion beam direction.

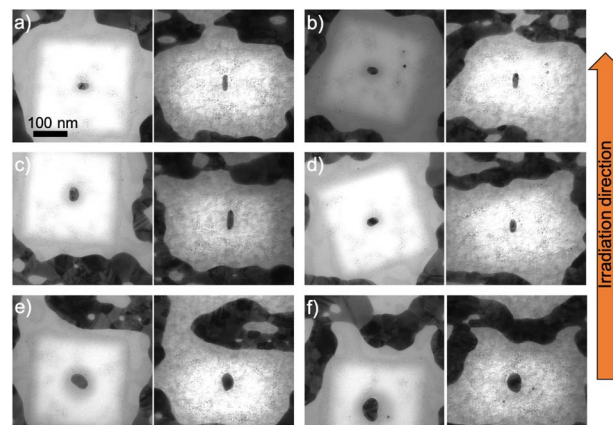


Fig. 5 TEM images of fabricated nanorods with different orientations embedded in 100 nm ALD-SiO₂ and irradiated with 50 MeV ¹²⁷I at 10^{14} ions per cm² before (left) and after (right) the irradiation. (a) Length = 34.0 nm and diameter = 19.9 nm, (b) length = 32.0 nm and diameter = 22.3 nm, (c) length = 42.6 nm and diameter = 23.4 nm and (d) length = 34.0 nm and diameter = 19.9 nm, (e) length = 50.4 nm and diameter = 31.2 nm, and (f) length = 70.4 nm and diameter = 42.3 nm.

Chemically synthesized nanorods of similar size as in Fig. 5f and embedded in PECVD SiO₂ were irradiated at 10^{14} ions per cm² fluence as well. Some nanorods still cannot elongate (Fig. 6a), but the formation of random protrusions/spikes on several nanorods was observed as well (Fig. 6b and c).

After the highest applied fluence (2×10^{14} ions per cm²), the smallest nanorods elongated along the ion beam direction (Fig. 7a–c) but not more than after lower fluences. The high irradiation fluence prevents them from greater elongation and forces them to shrink. This happens because of the size of a nanoparticle which is a basic parameter whether it will keep growing or starting disintegrate after significant ion fluence. The fact that the third dimension of the nanorod is always originally close to 15 nm can lead to the disintegration since nanoparticles below that critical size can start to disintegrate as shown in ref. 32. A bigger nanorod of the similar size as in Fig. 4c and d elongates along the ion beam direction in this highest fluence (Fig. 7d).

The modification of the nanorods can be explained³⁵ as small incremental shape changes caused by highly energetic ions resulting in growth in the beam direction and loss of length in the other directions. The first ion impacts form protrusions onto the nanorods (as shown in Fig. 4c) and when more impacts take place, they transform the nanorod to a spheroid (as shown in Fig. 4a and b) and then to a nanorod

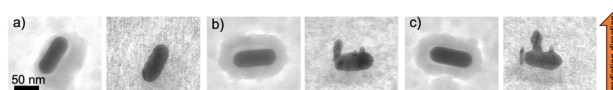


Fig. 6 TEM images of chemically synthesized nanorods embedded in 100 nm PECVD SiO₂ and irradiated with 50 MeV ¹²⁷I at 10^{14} ions per cm² before (left) and after (right) the irradiation. (a) Length = 86.0 nm and diameter = 35.0 nm, (b) length = 81.5 nm and diameter = 32.4 nm, and (c) length = 82.2 nm and diameter = 33.0 nm.



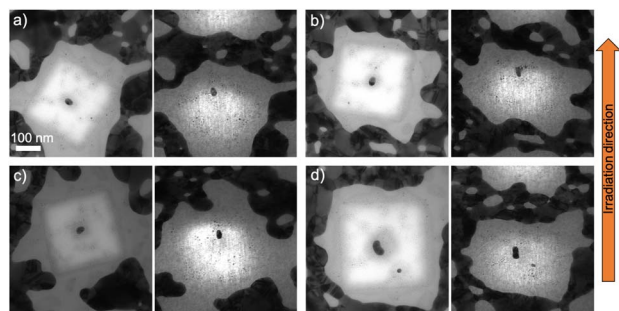


Fig. 7 TEM images of fabricated nanorods with different orientations embedded in 100 nm ALD-SiO₂ and irradiated with 50 MeV ¹²⁷I at 2×10^{14} ions per cm² before (left) and after (right) the irradiation. (a) Length = 33.2 nm and diameter = 22.6 nm, (b) length = 37.1 nm and diameter = 25.1 nm, (c) length = 35.0 nm and diameter = 24.4 nm, and (d) length = 62.8 nm and diameter = 29.2 nm before (left) and after (right) irradiation.

aligned with the beam (as shown in Fig. 3). However, even if the theoretical studies have shown that large nanorods cannot be modified because of the interface effects,⁴³ the formation of protrusions/spikes on them takes place along the ion beam direction at high enough fluences ($\geq 10^{14}$ ions per cm²).

3.2 Irradiated nanoparticles embedded in ALD-Al₂O₃

Spherical Au and Ag nanoparticles embedded in ALD-Al₂O₃ were irradiated the same way as the SiO₂ samples. In Fig. 8 and 9, the elongation of spherical Au nanoparticles is shown for 5×10^{13} and 2×10^{14} ions per cm² fluences, respectively. As the fluence increases, the elongation ratio increases as well (Al₂O₃ curves in Fig. 10). For both fluences, the maximum elongation ratio is observed for nanoparticles of 25–30 nm diameter.

Before the irradiation, the nanoparticles (spherical and nanorods) are surrounded by a dark spot which indicates an area with a higher density.³² However, after the irradiation, these spots have been disappeared resulting in a more homogeneous matrix.

Comparing these results with ALD-SiO₂ (Fig. 10) after 5×10^{13} ions per cm² fluence,³² Al₂O₃ samples exhibit slightly higher elongation ratio than SiO₂ samples only for initial size

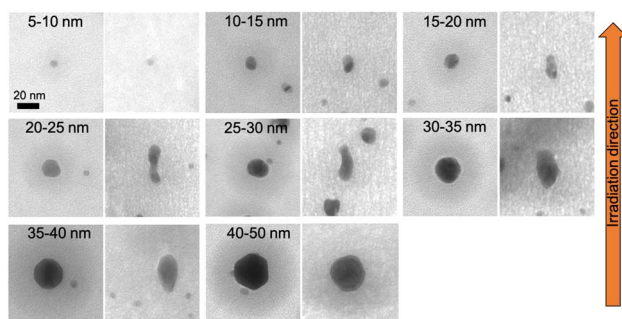


Fig. 8 TEM images of elongated Au nanoparticles sandwiched between two 50 nm ALD-Al₂O₃ layers and irradiated with 50 MeV ¹²⁷I at 5×10^{13} ions per cm² before (left) and after (right) the irradiation.

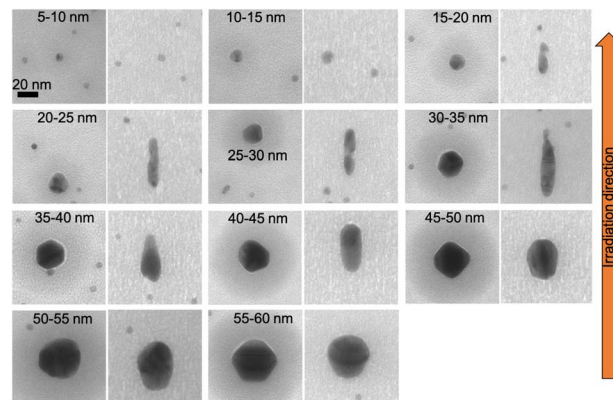


Fig. 9 TEM images of elongated Au nanoparticles sandwiched between two 50 nm ALD-Al₂O₃ layers and irradiated with 50 MeV ¹²⁷I at 2×10^{14} ions per cm² before (left) and after (right) the irradiation.

from 15 to 30 nm. At higher fluences, there cannot be absolute comparison since SiO₂ samples are irradiated with a double fluence (5×10^{14} ions per cm²). With this difference in the fluence, for nanoparticles with initial size from 15 to 25 nm, the elongation is almost doubled if embedded in SiO₂ compared to Al₂O₃. For the rest of the nanoparticles, the difference in ratio is smaller.

These results show that Au nanoparticles embedded in Al₂O₃ can sufficiently elongate with comparable ratio as in SiO₂. According to Mota-Santiago *et al.*,²¹ the electron-phonon coupling and the thermal conductivity of the host matrix cause the different nanoparticles elongation between two host materials (SiO₂ and Si₃N₄ in that case). On the one hand, the higher electron-phonon coupling of SiO₂ ($g_{\text{SiO}_2} = 1.25 \times 10^{19}$ W m⁻³ K⁻¹, $g_{\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4} = 0.52 \times 10^{19}$ W m⁻³ K⁻¹) implies greater energy transfer from the electronic subsystem to the lattice. On the other hand, the smaller thermal conductivity of SiO₂ ($k_{\text{SiO}_2} = 3$ W Al₂O₃ m⁻¹ K⁻¹, $k_{\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4} = 11$ W m⁻¹ K⁻¹) leads to slower cooling resulting in more material flow into the ion track. Consequently, Au nanoparticles elongate more in SiO₂ than in Si₃N₄.

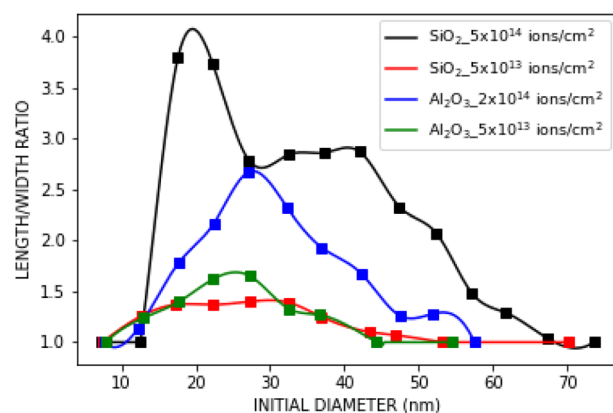


Fig. 10 Comparison of the elongation ratio vs. initial diameter for the nanoparticles embedded in ALD-SiO₂ (ref. 32) and ALD-Al₂O₃. The uncertainties are left out from the image for clarity.



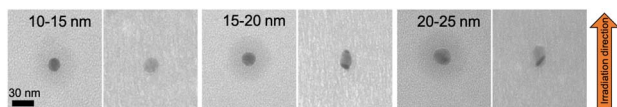


Fig. 11 TEM images of elongated Ag nanoparticles sandwiched between two 50 nm ALD- Al_2O_3 layers irradiated with 50 MeV ^{127}I at 2×10^{14} ions per cm^2 before (left) and after (right) the irradiation.

In our case, Al_2O_3 has lower electron–phonon coupling ($g = 0.48 \times 10^{19} \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$) and higher thermal conductivity ($k_{\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3} = 30 \text{ W m}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$) than SiO_2 . Nevertheless, there is no much difference in nanoparticles elongation ratio between them.

Furthermore, Ag nanoparticles exhibited smaller elongation ratio than Au nanoparticles. As shown in Fig. 11, the Ag nanoparticles irradiated at 2×10^{14} ions per cm^2 fluence achieve in average only half the elongation ratio compared to the Au nanoparticles at the same fluence. This is consistent with previous experiments in which Au nanoparticles embedded in SiO_2 elongate more than Ag nanoparticles.^{15,17}

3.3 Optical characterization of irradiated nanoparticles embedded in SiO_2 and Al_2O_3

The determination of localized surface plasmon resonance (LSPR) peaks of the embedded nanostructures after the irradiation was achieved by dark-field optical microscopic spectroscopy which allowed to locate and measure the scattering spectra of individual nanostructures.^{41,44} Some limitations appeared during the experiments preventing the collection of spectra for each size of nanostructures. The distance between two nanostructures as well as the size of the fiber spot (approximately 1–2 μm diameter) made the distinction between the nanoparticles many times difficult. Moreover, only elongated nanoparticles with width more than 30 nm could be imaged.^{31,45,46} The reason is that the absorption is dominating for sizes less than 30 nm resulting in weak scattering, which even in an ideal case could be lost in the background scattering signal.³¹ In our case, the background scattering is increased further due to transparent, uneven substrate with several interfaces that scatter light. In addition, the fact that the nanoparticles are embedded inside a material and not lying on a surface worsens the resolution.

The spectra with the corresponding nanostructures are shown in Fig. 12. To determine the origin of the LSPR peaks, we ran FDTD simulations using Ansys Lumerical. The simulated spectra were extracted using the simplified model to reduce the simulation time. The spherical nanoparticle in Fig. 12c exhibits one (dipolar) plasmon mode, while the elongated nanoparticles in Fig. 12a, b and d exhibit two plasmon modes. The main peak corresponds to the longitudinal mode of the elongated nanostructure while the second, smaller peak corresponds to the transverse mode. The splits between the two LSPR modes in the case of Al_2O_3 are 71 nm and 46 nm in the Fig. 12a and b because of the different widths of the nanoparticles. For SiO_2 the split is 48 nm in Fig. 12d. The transverse LSP mode in experimental spectrum of the elongated nanoparticle in Fig. 12d is very weak because the width of the nanoparticle reaches the limit of the

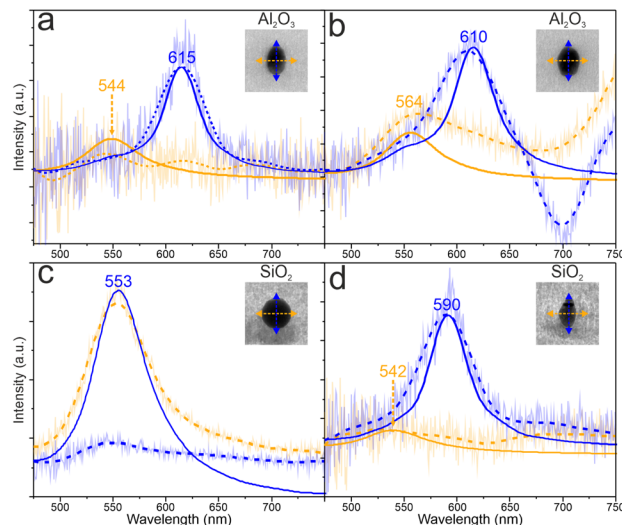


Fig. 12 Dark-field scattering spectra of two elongated nanoparticles embedded in Al_2O_3 (a and b), one spherical nanoparticle embedded in SiO_2 (c) and one elongated nanoparticle embedded in SiO_2 (d). The solid line is the result from the FDTD simulation and the dashed line the averaged measurement, with original data shown as a lighter line. The blue and the yellow spectra correspond to the longitudinal and transverse modes, respectively. The inset TEM images show the measured particles with LSP polarizations marked. The size of the TEM images is 110 nm \times 110 nm. The lengths and the widths of the particles in (a) and (b) are 51.3 nm and 32.5 nm and 51.9 nm and 39.9 nm, respectively. The diameter of the particle in (c) is 53.6 nm and the length and the width of the particle in (d) are 52.5 nm and 31.9 nm, respectively.

size detection.⁴⁷ The measured main LSPR peak is more red shifted in the case of Al_2O_3 compared to SiO_2 due to higher refractive index of the surrounding medium.

The LSPR peaks of embedded nanoparticles inside SiO_2 , which have been irradiated with SHI, have already been investigated with the electron energy loss spectroscopy in scanning transmission electron microscope (STEM EELS).⁴⁷ According to Kobylko *et al.*,⁷ the LSPR peak of an unirradiated spherical Au nanoparticle of around 22 nm diameter is located at 558 nm. Comparing this with our results, there is a slight shift of the LSPR peak to lower wavelength. In our case, the spherical nanoparticle is bigger and measured after the irradiation, which has caused structural changes in the surrounding material. Peña-Rodríguez *et al.*⁴⁸ have demonstrated that the irradiation causes density changes in the surrounding material resulting to the change of the refractive index, which affects the LSPR peaks. In addition, an elongated nanoparticle of 61.6 nm length and 31.4 nm (aspect ratio 1.94) width has a longitudinal LSPR peak at 652 nm and a transverse peak at 532 nm. In our measurements, the elongated nanoparticle has length 52.5 nm and width 31.4 nm (aspect ratio 1.64). The transverse peak is located at 542 nm which differs slightly from Kobylko's result because the width in both cases is almost the same and there is a difference in irradiation conditions. On the other hand the longitudinal peak is located at 590 nm which differs significantly from Kobylko's because there is 9.1 nm difference in length.



4 Conclusions

In this work, we investigated the impact of SHI irradiation on embedded nanorods and showed that the irradiation modifies them in different ways depending on their initial size and applied fluence. As a result, the smallest ones with length less than 40 nm and diameter less than 30 nm are reshaped to nanorods aligned with the ion beam direction after any fluence applied. Nanorods with length between 40 and 50 nm and diameter between 30 and 40 nm irradiated with the lowest fluence only manage to turn to spheroids, while after higher fluences, they are reshaped along the ion beam direction. However, the largest ones with length between 70 and 86 nm and diameter between 30 and 45 nm either retain their shape or random protrusions/spikes are formed on them. Additionally, we studied the elongation of spherical gold and silver nanoparticles embedded in Al_2O_3 . The results showed that gold nanoparticles can elongate similarly as in SiO_2 even if they have different electron–phonon coupling and thermal conductivity. On the other hand, the silver nanoparticles elongate less than gold ones. Apart from these, the investigation of their nanoplasmonic activity showed that the elongated nanoparticles both in SiO_2 and Al_2O_3 exhibit two discrete LSP modes (longitudinal and transverse) which make them potential candidates for photonics applications.

Author contributions

Spyridon Korkos conceptualized the project, performed the experiments, analyzed and visualized the data, and wrote the original draft. Kai Arstila conceptualized the project and performed the experiments. Kosti Tapio performed the experiments, analyzed and visualized the data, and wrote the original draft. Sami Kinnunen performed the experiments. J. Jussi Toppari reviewed and edited the manuscript. Timo Sajavaara reviewed and edited the manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

We gratefully acknowledge the Academy of Finland NANOIS project (Project No. 309730) for financial support.

References

- 1 S. A. Maier et al., *Plasmonics: Fundamentals and Applications*, Springer, 2007, vol. 1.
- 2 P. Bharadwaj, B. Deutsch and L. Novotny, *Adv. Opt. Photonics*, 2009, **1**, 438–483.
- 3 O. Sánchez-Dena, P. Mota-Santiago, L. Tamayo-Rivera, E. García-Ramírez, A. Crespo-Sosa, A. Oliver and J.-A. Reyes-Esqueda, *Opt. Mater. Express*, 2014, **4**, 92–100.
- 4 A. Slablab, T. J. Isotalo, J. Mäkitalo, L. Turquet, P.-E. Coulon, T. Niemi, C. Ulysse, M. Kociak, D. Mailly, G. Rizza, et al., *Sci. Rep.*, 2016, **6**, 37469.
- 5 O. Peña-Rodríguez, A. Prada, J. Olivares, A. Oliver, L. Rodríguez-Fernández, H. G. Silva-Pereyra, E. Bringa, J. M. Perlado and A. Rivera, *Sci. Rep.*, 2017, **7**, 922.
- 6 S. Wolf, J. Rensberg, A. Johannes, R. Thomae, F. Smit, R. Neveling, M. Moodley, T. Bierschenk, M. Rodriguez, B. Afra, et al., *Nanotechnology*, 2016, **27**, 145202.
- 7 M. Kobylko, P.-E. Coulon, A. Slablab, A. Fafin, J. Cardin, C. Dufour, A. Losquin, M. Kociak, I. Monnet, D. Mailly, et al., *Phys. Rev. Appl.*, 2018, **9**, 064038.
- 8 S. Schlücker, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2014, **53**, 4756–4795.
- 9 F. Tam, G. P. Goodrich, B. R. Johnson and N. J. Halas, *Nano Lett.*, 2007, **7**, 496–501.
- 10 C. Clavero, *Nat. Photonics*, 2014, **8**, 95.
- 11 R. Li, C. Pang, Z. Li and F. Chen, *Adv. Opt. Mater.*, 2020, **8**, 1902087.
- 12 C. Pang, R. Li, Z. Li, N. Dong, C. Cheng, W. Nie, R. Böttger, S. Zhou, J. Wang and F. Chen, *Adv. Opt. Mater.*, 2018, **6**, 1800357.
- 13 C. d'Orléans, J. Stoquert, C. Estournes, C. Cerruti, J. Grob, J. Guille, F. Haas, D. Muller and M. Richard-Plouet, *Phys. Rev. B: Condens. Matter Mater. Phys.*, 2003, **67**, 220101.
- 14 Y. Mishra, F. Singh, D. Avasthi, J. Pivin, D. Malinowska and E. Pippel, *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, 2007, **91**, 063103.
- 15 K. Awazu, X. Wang, M. Fujimaki, J. Tominaga, H. Aiba, Y. Ohki and T. Komatsubara, *Phys. Rev. B: Condens. Matter Mater. Phys.*, 2008, **78**, 054102.
- 16 R. Giulian, P. Kluth, L. Araujo, D. Sprouster, A. Byrne, D. Cookson and M. C. Ridgway, *Phys. Rev. B: Condens. Matter Mater. Phys.*, 2008, **78**, 125413.
- 17 G. Rizza, P. Coulon, V. Khomenkov, C. Dufour, I. Monnet, M. Toulemonde, S. Perruchas, T. Gacoin, D. Mailly, X. Lafosse, et al., *Phys. Rev. B: Condens. Matter Mater. Phys.*, 2012, **86**, 035450.
- 18 P.-E. Mota-Santiago, A. Crespo-Sosa, J.-L. Jiménez-Hernández, H.-G. Silva-Pereyra, J.-A. Reyes-Esqueda and A. Oliver, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2012, **259**, 574–581.
- 19 A. A. Leino, O. Pakarinen, F. Djurabekova, K. Nordlund, P. Kluth and M. C. Ridgway, *Mater. Res. Lett.*, 2014, **2**, 37–42.
- 20 H. Amekura, K. Narumi, A. Chiba, Y. Hirano, K. Yamada, D. Tsuya, S. Yamamoto, N. Okubo, N. Ishikawa and Y. Saitoh, *Sci. Rep.*, 2019, **9**, 1–10.
- 21 P. Mota-Santiago, F. Kremer, G. Rizza, C. Dufour, V. Khomenkov, C. Notthoff, A. Hadley and P. Kluth, *Phys. Rev. Mater.*, 2020, **4**, 096002.
- 22 T. Vu, C. Dufour, V. Khomenkov, A. Leino, F. Djurabekova, K. Nordlund, P.-E. Coulon, G. Rizza and M. Hayoun, *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. B*, 2019, **451**, 42–48.
- 23 S. Roorda, T. van Dillen, A. Polman, C. Graf, A. van Blaaderen and B. J. Kooi, *Adv. Mater.*, 2004, **16**, 235–237.
- 24 S. Klaumünzer, *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. B*, 2006, **244**, 1–7.
- 25 C. H. Kerboua, J.-M. Lamarre, M. Chicoine, L. Martinu and S. Roorda, *Thin Solid Films*, 2013, **527**, 186–192.



- 26 H. Amekura, P. Kluth, P. Mota-Santiago, I. Sahlberg, V. Jantunen, A. Leino, H. Vazquez, K. Nordlund and F. Djurabekova, *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. B*, 2020, **475**, 44–48.
- 27 M. Hu, C. Novo, A. Funston, H. Wang, H. Staleva, S. Zou, P. Mulvaney, Y. Xia and G. V. Hartland, *J. Mater. Chem.*, 2008, **18**, 1949–1960.
- 28 Y. Song, P. D. Nallathamby, T. Huang, H. E. Elsayed-Ali and X.-H. N. Xu, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2010, **114**, 74–81.
- 29 L. Guo, X. Zhou and D.-H. Kim, *Biosens. Bioelectron.*, 2011, **26**, 2246–2251.
- 30 H. C. Hulst and H. C. van de Hulst, *Light scattering by small particles*, Courier Corporation, 1981.
- 31 P. Zijlstra and M. Orrit, *Rep. Prog. Phys.*, 2011, **74**, 106401.
- 32 S. Korkos, K. Mizohata, S. Kinnunen, T. Sajavaara and K. Arstila, *J. Appl. Phys.*, 2022, **132**, 045901.
- 33 H. Amekura, N. Ishikawa, N. Okubo, M. C. Ridgway, R. Giuliani, K. Mitsuishi, Y. Nakayama, C. Buchal, S. Mantl and N. Kishimoto, *Phys. Rev. B: Condens. Matter Mater. Phys.*, 2011, **83**, 205401.
- 34 E. Dawi, T. Ommar, R. Ackermann and A. Karar, *Int. J. Smart Nano Mater.*, 2020, **11**, 147–158.
- 35 S. Korkos, V. Jantunen, K. Arstila, T. Sajavaara, A. Leino, K. Nordlund and F. Djurabekova, *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, 2022, **120**, 171602.
- 36 J. Bachmann, R. Zierold, Y. T. Chong, R. Hauert, C. Sturm, R. Schmidt-Grund, B. Rheinländer, M. Grundmann, U. Gösele and K. Nielsch, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2008, **47**, 6177–6179.
- 37 E. Lakomaa, A. Root and T. Suntola, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 1996, **107**, 107–115.
- 38 S. Kinnunen, K. Arstila and T. Sajavaara, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2021, **546**, 148909.
- 39 M. Zarchi, S. Ahangarani and M. Z. Sanjari, *Metall. Mater. Eng.*, 2014, **20**, 89–96.
- 40 M. Laitinen, M. Rossi, J. Julin and T. Sajavaara, *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. B*, 2014, **337**, 55–61.
- 41 B. Shen, V. Linko, K. Tapio, S. Pikker, T. Lemma, A. Gopinath, K. V. Gothelf, M. A. Kostianen and J. J. Toppari, *Sci. Adv.*, 2018, **4**, eaap8978.
- 42 Lumerical Inc, 2021.
- 43 V. Jantunen, A. Leino, M. Veske, A. Kyritsakis, H. V. Muiños, K. Nordlund and F. Djurabekova, *J. Phys. D: Appl. Phys.*, 2022, **55**, 275301.
- 44 K. Tapio, S. Dongkai, S. Auer, J. Tuppurainen, M. Ahlskog, V. Hytönen and J. Toppari, *Nanoscale*, 2018, **10**, 19297–19309.
- 45 L. J. Anderson, K. M. Mayer, R. D. Fraleigh, Y. Yang, S. Lee and J. H. Hafner, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2010, **114**, 11127–11132.
- 46 B. C. Rostro-Kohanloo, L. R. Bickford, C. M. Payne, E. S. Day, L. J. Anderson, M. Zhong, S. Lee, K. M. Mayer, T. Zal, L. Adam, et al., *Nanotechnology*, 2009, **20**, 434005.
- 47 Y. Huang and D.-H. Kim, *Nanoscale*, 2011, **3**, 3228–3232.
- 48 O. Peña-Rodríguez, M. Crespillo, P. Díaz-Núñez, J. Perlado, A. Rivera and J. Olivares, *Opt. Mater. Express*, 2016, **6**, 734–742.

