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 $\mathbf{Er}^{3+}:\mathbf{Y}_2\mathbf{O}_3$ Fluorescence Enhancement through Energy Transfer to Plasmonic Nanoparticles NATHAN RAY, University of Texas San Antonio — Rare earth (RE) and noble metal (NM) hetero-nanostructures hold promise for many unique and robust applications. The overlap of the \mathbf{Er}^{3+} ${}^{4}\mathbf{H}_{5/2}$ fluorescence manifold with the extinction spectra of the Au surface plasmons can give rise to energy transfer between \mathbf{Er}^{3+} (donor) and plasmonic Au (acceptor). In the limit of high efficiency energy transfer, the intensity of emission from the \mathbf{Er}^{3+} /Au heteronanostructure becomes significantly more intense than the emission of \mathbf{Er}^{3+} alone. The quantum efficiency of the combined system, in the limit of high energy transfer, is dependent on only the scattering quantum efficiency of the Au nanoparticles. Additionally, this enhancement is a function of the quantity of gold attached. Here, we report and discuss the synthesis and spectroscopic properties of colloidal heteronanostructures based on a radiating plasmon model of surface plasmon coupled emission. This research was supported by the National Science Foundation PREM Grant No. DMR-0934218.

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