

# Plasmon-enhanced fluorescence in gold nanorod-quantum dot coupled systems

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Received 3 September 2019, revised 17 October 2019

Accepted for publication 21 November 2019

Published 16 December 2019



CrossMark

## Abstract

Plasmon–exciton coupling is of great importance to many optical devices and applications. One of the coupling manifestations is plasmon-enhanced fluorescence. Although this effect is demonstrated in numerous experimental and theoretical works, there are different particle shapes for which this effect is not fully investigated. In this work electrostatic complexes of gold nanorods and CdSe/CdZnS quantum dots were studied. Double-resonant gold nanorods have an advantage of the simultaneous enhancement of the absorption and emission when the plasmon bands match the excitation and fluorescence wavelengths of an emitter. A relationship between the concentration of quantum dots in the complexes and the enhancement factor was established. It was demonstrated that the enhancement factor is inversely proportional to the concentration of quantum dots. The maximal fluorescence enhancement by 10.8 times was observed in the complex with the smallest relative concentration of 2.5 quantum dots per rod and approximately 5 nm distance between them. Moreover, the influence of quantum dot location on the gold nanorod surface plays an important role. Theoretical study and experimental data indicate that only the position near the nanorod ends provides the enhancement. At the same time, the localization of quantum dots on the sides of the nanorods leads to the fluorescence quenching.

Keywords: plasmon–exciton coupling, gold nanorods, gold nanorod-quantum dot complexes, plasmon-enhanced fluorescence

(Some figures may appear in colour only in the online journal)

## 1. Introduction

Quantum dots (QDs), due to the quantum confinement effect, are fascinating materials with unique optical properties [1, 2]. Strong size-dependent emission of QDs determines their wide application in different areas [3, 4] particularly in LEDs and TV displays [5–8], solar cells [9], lasers [10, 11] as well as biomedical diagnostics [12, 13]. Nowadays, much attention is devoted to the study of the plasmon–exciton coupling, which

occurs in hybrid plasmonic-quantum emitter (dye molecules or QDs) systems. In such systems, the interactions can exist in two different regimes: strong and weak coupling regimes. Strong coupling is achieved in the case when the frequency of the plasmon oscillations coincides with the emitter frequency and they are in close proximity to each other. Under these conditions, when the nanoparticle approaches the emitter, their states hybridize and form two new levels of upper and lower energy than the initial ones, which is called the strong

coupling. Due to this, the system features properties that are not characteristic for the isolated objects [14]. In particular, the effect manifests itself in the appearance of the anti-crossing behavior (Rabi-splitting) in extinction and fluorescence spectra [15–19].

In the weak-coupling regime, the rate of the energy exchange between excitons and the plasmonic modes is less than their individual rates of decay. The weak coupling regime manifests itself in enhanced absorption and circular dichroism [20–22], surface-enhanced Raman scattering [23, 24], quenching or enhancement of the fluorescence [25] etc and is mainly due to the strong localization of the electromagnetic field around the plasmon nanoparticle, that multiplies all effects [26–28].

Plasmon-enhanced fluorescence of QDs is a subject of great interest for its potential to increase the sensitivity of diagnostic methods and to improve the fluorescent characteristics of different optical devices [29–31]. The plasmon-enhanced fluorescence appears due to the localization of the electromagnetic field and an increase in the radiative decay rate near the plasmonic nanoparticle [32]. However, in the close vicinity of the plasmonic nanoparticles the non-radiative decay rate also extremely grows. For the short distances non-radiative relaxation dominates the enhancement process, which leads to the quenching [33]. Therefore, the enhancement factor highly depends on the distance between plasmonic nanoparticles and emitter [32, 33]. Many experimental works show, that the maximal fluorescent enhancement can be obtained when the emitter is located at the distance of 10–20 nm from the plasmon nanoparticle [34–38].

Because of the anisotropic shape, gold nanorods (GNRs) are prospective plasmonic structures, which feature two localized surface plasmon resonances: transversal and longitudinal [39]. The longitudinal plasmon resonance depends on the aspect ratio of nanorods and can be tuned in a wide spectral region [40]. Therefore, GNRs can be a promising tool for enhancing any fluorescent system in visible and infrared regions [41, 42]. The majority of studies of the GNR enhanced fluorescence uses molecular fluorophores with low quantum efficiency as emitters [34, 35, 43, 44]. There are few investigations on the fluorescence enhancement of quantum dots by GNRs with small enhancement factors (about 5 times) [45], quenching [46] or even without interaction between them [47]. Moreover, only few groups varied the relative concentration of the QD and nanorods to study the fluorophore distribution around the gold nanorods [45] or to prevent Förster resonance energy transfer between them [34]. However, the influence of the concentration and position of quantum dots coupled with gold nanorods on the fluorescence enhancement behavior was not investigated.

In this work, we studied electrostatic complexes of gold nanorods and CdSe/CdZnS quantum dots and considered the influence of QD amount at different distances in such complexes on the fluorescence enhancement. We show that the relative concentration as well as position of QDs on the GNR surface play a decisive role in the fluorescence enhancement.

## 2. Materials and methods

### 2.1. Chemicals

Gold(III) chloride hydrate ( $\text{HAuCl}_4 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , ~50% Au basis), sodium borohydride ( $\text{NaBH}_4$ ,  $\geq 96\%$ ), silver nitrate ( $\text{AgNO}_3$ , 99.8%), ascorbic acid, poly(sodium 4-styrenesulfonate) (PSS, Mw ~70 000, 30 wt% in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), poly(diallyldimethylammonium chloride) (PDADMAC, Mw 100 000–200 000, 20 wt% in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) were purchased from Aldrich. Hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB, 99%) was purchased from Acros Organics. All chemicals were used as received. All solutions were prepared with ultrapure deionized water. All glassware was previously cleaned in aqua regia.

### 2.2. Synthesis of gold nanorods

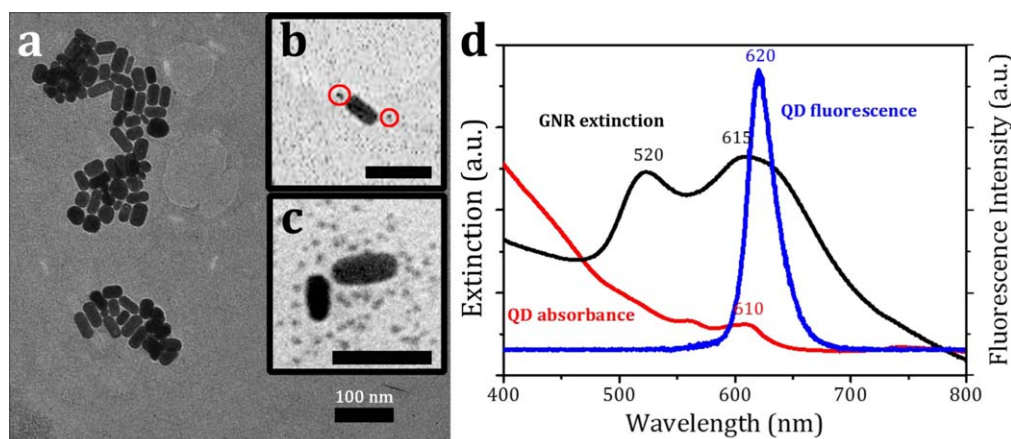
The GNRs with average length of 45 nm and diameter of 19 nm were synthesized via seed-mediated growth method [40]. According to the procedure, seed solution was prepared by mixing 1.25 ml of 0.5 mM  $\text{HAuCl}_4$  solution with 1.25 ml of 0.1 M CTAB solution under constant stirring. After adding 15  $\mu\text{l}$  of 0.2 M ice-cold solution of fresh-prepared  $\text{NaBH}_4$ , the mixture became brownish-yellow. Seed solution was stirred for 1 min and allowed to stand for 2 h to the particle aging. In the next stage, the growth solution was prepared mixing 45 ml of 0.1 M CTAB, 1.35 ml of 4 mM  $\text{AgNO}_3$  and 45 ml of 1 mM  $\text{HAuCl}_4$ . The subsequent addition of ascorbic acid (0.5 ml, 0.1 M) resulted in discoloration of bright orange mixture. Then, 150  $\mu\text{l}$  of seeds was added to the growth solution. The colloidal solution was left overnight.

### 2.3. Polyelectrolyte deposition on gold nanorods

Before use, GNRs were purified from the excess of CTAB by centrifugation at 10 000 rpm for 12 min repeated three times. After the last centrifugation, GNRs were redispersed in the half of the original volume with deionized water. GNRs were coated with 2, 4 and 6 polyelectrolyte (PE) layers via layer-by-layer technique [48]. For polyelectrolyte deposition, 10 mg/ml solutions of PSS and PDADMAC were prepared in 10 mM aqueous NaCl solution. Because GNRs had a positive charge on the surface, 1 ml of their solution was added first to 300  $\mu\text{l}$  of negative charged PSS solution. After 30 min, the mixture was twice centrifuged at 10 000 rpm for 15 min and redispersed in deionized water. The same manipulations were repeated for deposition of next polyelectrolyte layers. After coating of GNRs with required number of polyelectrolyte layers (2, 4 and 6), GNRs had positive charge because of the last PDADMAC layer.

### 2.4. Synthesis of CdSe/CdZnS quantum dots

The red-emitting CdSe/CdZnS core/shell quantum dots in hexane were synthesized similar to that paper [49]. After the synthesis quantum dots were solubilized in water and stabilized by thioglycolic acid. The quantum efficiency after the solubilization was 0.2.



**Figure 1.** (a) TEM image of the original GNRs. The average size is  $40 \times 17$  nm. (b) TEM image of complexes with 2 polyelectrolyte layers as a spacer and 2.5 QDs per nanorod. (c) TEM image of complexes with 2 polyelectrolyte layers as a spacer and 27 QDs per nanorod. The scale bar is 100 nm. (d) Absorbance and fluorescence spectra of CdSe/CdZnS quantum dots and extinction spectrum of GNRs.

### 2.5. Formation of gold nanorod-quantum dot electrostatic complexes

4 solutions containing GNRs coated with 0, 2, 4 and 6 polyelectrolyte layers were diluted to the same concentration ( $1 \times 10^{-10}$  M). GNR concentration was calculated using the molar extinction coefficient  $\varepsilon_{615} = 4.3 \times 10^9 \text{ L mol}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$  [50]. Next, aqueous solution of CdSe/CdZnS quantum dots stabilized with thioglycolic acid was added to GNRs solutions in certain amounts to achieve QD/GNR ratio of 2.5, 5, 7, 10, 12, 27 and 51 at pH 8. CdSe/CdZnS concentration was calculated with a use of a molar extinction coefficient according to work [51]. Solutions of the pure quantum dots in water with the same amounts were used as reference solutions. Because the thickness of CTAB bilayer was about 3.2 nm [52], the distance between GNRs and QDs in complexes with 2, 4 and 6 PE layers was not less than 5, 7 and 9 nm respectively (the thickness of a PE layer is considered as about 1 nm) [53].

### 2.6. Characterization

Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images were acquired with a Hitachi S-806TEM/SEM electron microscope. Vis-NIR spectra were measured on a Cary 500 Scan UV-vis/near-IR spectrophotometer. Zeta-potential were measured on a Malvern Zetasizer Nano ZS90.

### 2.7. Fluorescence measurements

Fluorescence was studied under excitation by 532 nm cw Nd-laser. Spectra were recorded at room temperature with a LN-cooled charge-coupled-device (CCD) coupled to a grating spectrometer. Absolute fluorescence quantum yield was measured on the Spectrofluorometer Fluorolog-3 (Horiba Scientific) using Quanta-Phi integrating sphere.

For the calculations of the fluorescence enhancement factor and changes in radiative and non-radiative decay rates we used the well-established approach to model fluorescence of a probe dipole (a quantum dot) located near an Au

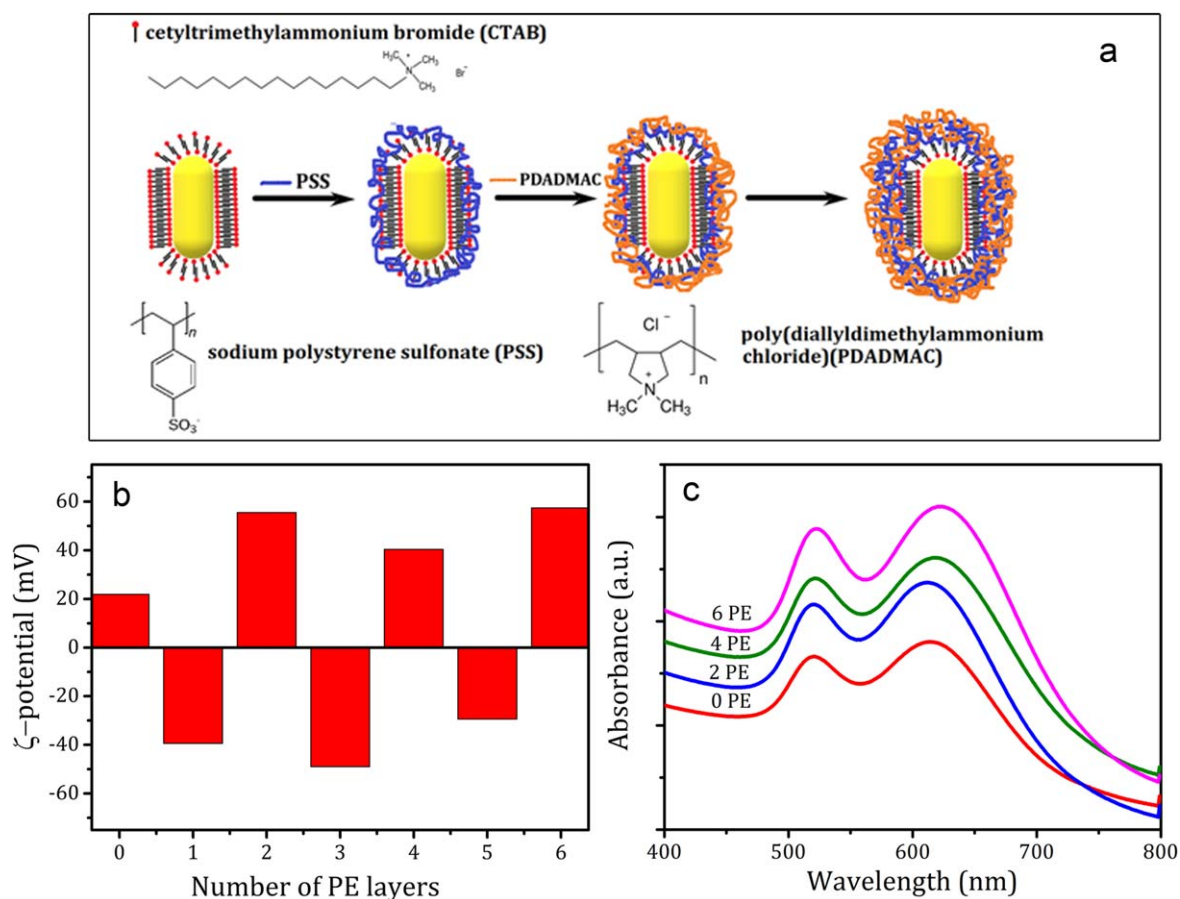
nanospheroid. The calculation scheme has been described elsewhere [38].

## 3. Results and discussion

### 3.1. Formation of electrostatic complexes

TEM image of gold nanorods is presented in figure 1(a). Their average size was estimated to be  $40 \times 17$  nm. The extinction spectra of GNRs (figure 1(d)) featured two localized surface plasmon resonances: transversal at 520 nm and longitudinal at 615 nm. These maxima well coincided with absorbance and emission bands of the CdSe/CdZnS QDs that is the necessary conditions to obtain the fluorescence enhancement [7, 38]. The fluorescence maximum of QDs was at 620 nm and their quantum efficiency was measured to be 0.2. Due to the fact that the longitudinal plasmon resonance depends on the aspect ratio of GNRs and is tunable in a wide spectral region, complexes with GNRs can be applied to enhance a performance of a great variety of fluorescent systems.

To control the distance between GNR and QDs in complexes, GNRs were coated with 2, 4 and 6 polyelectrolyte layers (figure 2(a)). The first layer of the negative polyelectrolyte poly(sodium 4-styrenesulfonate) (PSS) was deposited on the GNR surface, which was positively charged, due to the cetrimonium bromide (CTAB) bilayer. Then the layer of positive polyelectrolyte poly(diallyldimethylammonium chloride) (PDADMAC) was deposited. The procedure was repeated for thicker spacer. The last layer was always positive. The polyelectrolyte deposition on the GNR surface was controlled by zeta-potential measurements. Zeta-potential of original uncovered GNRs was about +20 mV (figure 2(b)). After deposition of each PE layer, we observed the surface recharge, which indicated the successful deposition of PEs. Moreover, a small red shift (up to 8 nm) of longitudinal plasmon resonances in absorbance spectra of GNRs were observed after polyelectrolyte deposition (figure 2(c)). Because the longitudinal plasmon resonance of gold nanorods is extremely sensitive to the environment [41, 54], this small



**Figure 2.** (a) The scheme of the electrostatic deposition of polyelectrolytes on the gold nanorod surface. Results of PE covering of the GNRs: (b) the zeta-potential measurements of gold nanorods before and after polyelectrolyte coating; (c) absorption spectra of GNRs as a function of number of polyelectrolyte layers: red curve: original GNRs, blue curve: GNRs coated with 2 PE layers, green curve: GNRs coated with 4 PE layers, magenta curve: GNRs coated with 6 PE layers.

shift indicates the absence of the aggregation in systems and is a result of changing of the local refractive index near nanoparticles (from 1.33 for water to about 1.5 for polyelectrolytes) [55–57]. All solutions were diluted to the concentration of  $1 \times 10^{-10}$  M to minimize particle aggregation. Figure 1(b) and c show TEM images of complexes formed with 2 PE layers as a spacer and with the smallest and large amounts of QD per nanorod 2.5 and 27, respectively. The solutions of all complexes except the complexes without polyelectrolyte spacer were stable for a few weeks. The complexes without spacer precipitated the next day, probably, because of a quit low origin charge of gold nanorods (figure 2(b)) that was reduced after the electrostatic QD deposition and could not provide an efficient stabilization of the colloidal solution.

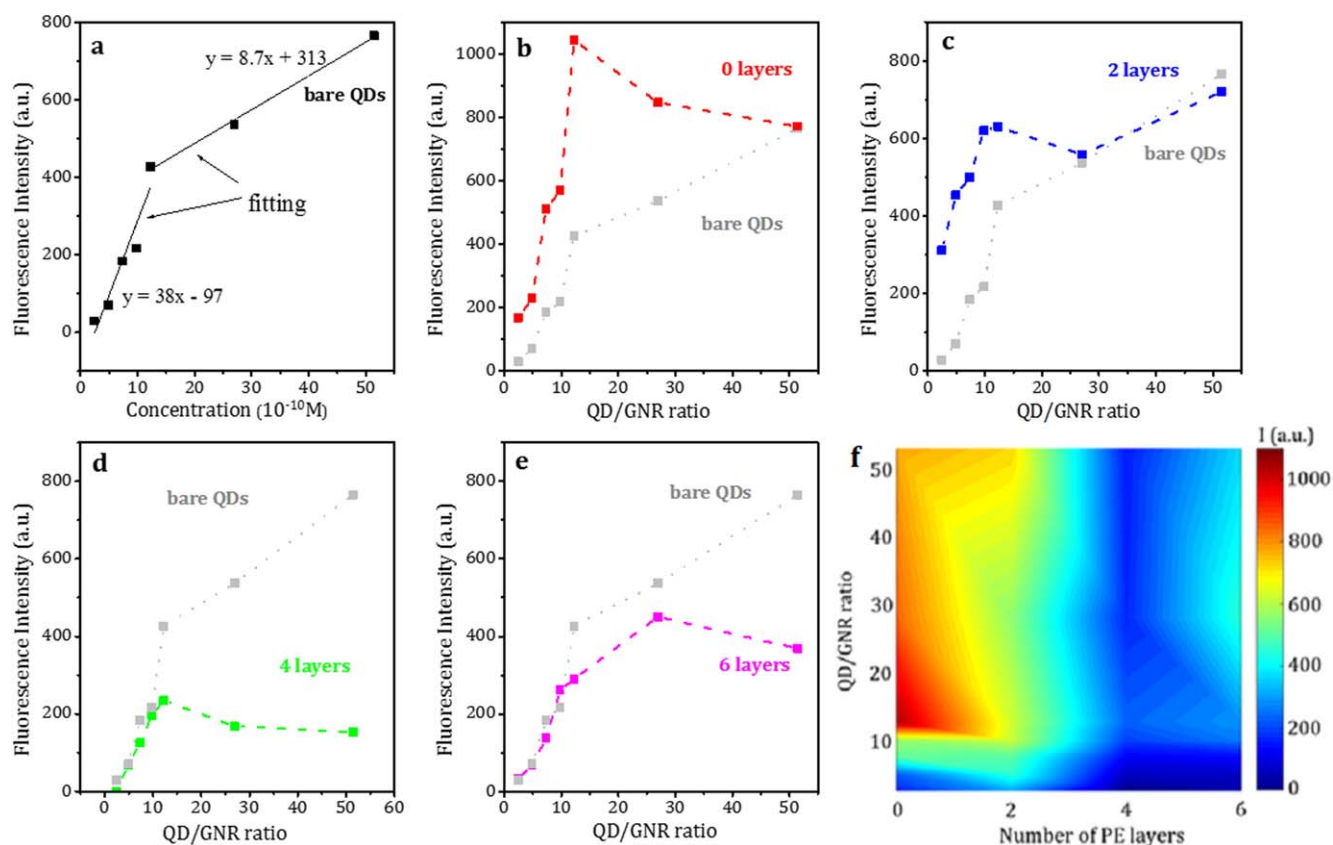
### 3.2. Fluorescence experiment

There are extensive theoretical calculations and experiments that describe conditions for obtaining plasmon-enhanced fluorescence. [34, 35, 58–63] First, it is necessary to overlap the absorption and/or emission spectra of the emitter with a localized surface plasmon resonance (LSPR) of noble metal nanoparticles. Secondly, many works state the optimal distance between an emitter and a spherical plasmonic

nanoparticle is 10–20 nm. According to the theoretical calculations [64, 65], the ratio of radiative decay rate to total decay rate is extremely high in a close proximity to gold nanorod surface in the case of an emitter placed on the nanorod tip [64]. While the emitter location at short distances from the nanorod side features a high probability of non-radiative transitions, which results in quenching of the fluorescence. Thereby, in the case of gold nanorods, the obtaining of the enhanced signal, besides the control of the distance, requires to ‘set’ an emitter on the end of a nanorod. The modification of gold nanorod ends for their further chemical bonding with a fluorophore is the current challenge on which many studies are focused [43, 66–68]. Additionally, in GNRs the excitation of the longitudinal plasmon resonance leads to the localization of the strong electromagnetic field around nanorod ends resulting in an additional fluorescence enhancement. At the same time, the excitation of the transversal plasmon resonance results in a weaker field localization near GNRs sides [64, 65, 69].

In this work, we used 532 nm excitation wavelength, which matched both the transversal plasmon resonance of GNRs and the absorbance band of QDs. At the same time, QD emission band was well overlapped with the longitudinal plasmon resonance of GNRs. We investigated the influence of



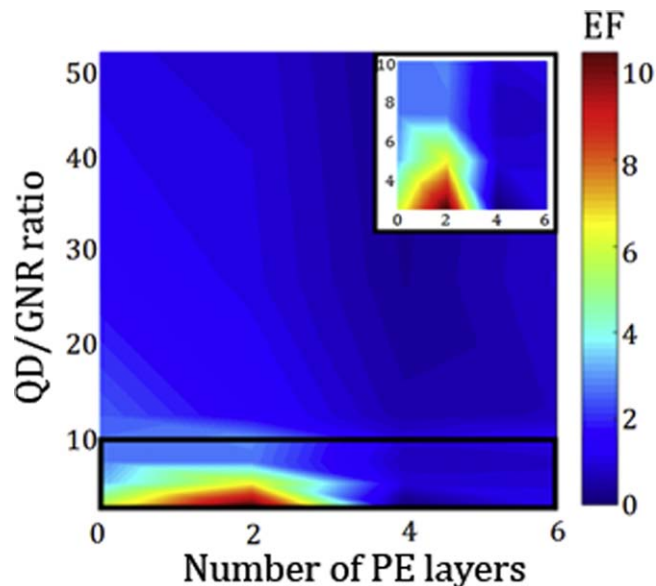


**Figure 3.** Results of fluorescence measurements of bare QD solution (a) and GNR-QD coupled systems with different number of polyelectrolyte layers on the GNR surface (b)–(e); (f) the map of the fluorescence signal distribution depending on QD/GNR ratio and number of PE layers.

the QD concentration and their position in complexes with GNRs on the fluorescence enhancement.

Figure 3 shows the results of the fluorescence measurements of aqueous complexes with different amounts of CdSe/CdZnS quantum dots and various number (0, 2, 4 and 6) of polyelectrolyte layers on the GNR surface. The fluorescence intensity grows linearly with the increasing of the quantum dot concentration in a bare quantum dot solution (figure 3(a)), due to an increase in the number of emitters. However we found that at certain QD amount the curve slope of fluorescence intensity versus concentrations changes, indicating that probably higher concentration of dots results in their partial aggregation and some quenching of fluorescence. Moreover, for each GNR-QDs complex (figure 3(b)–(e)) there is some quasilinear segment in the region of 2.5–12 QDs per rod, in which the fluorescence intensity rises rapidly with increasing in QD amount. This behavior is related to the augmentation of emitter numbers as in the case of the bare QD solution. Then, the saturation occurs and the intensity falls. When QDs are bound electrostatically with GNRs and localized around them, the increasing of QD amount leads to close contact between them resulting in fluorescence self-quenching [70]. The map of the fluorescence intensity distribution (figure 3(f)) shows the maximal intensity can be obtained in complexes without spacer and containing at average 12 QDs per rod.

The fluorescence enhancement factor (EF) strongly depends on the QD/GNR ratio as well (figure 4). It is



**Figure 4.** Experimental results of the fluorescence enhancement factor distribution depending on number of polyelectrolyte layers on GNR surface and QD/GNR ratio.

important to notice, the fluorescence enhancement was observed only in complexes with 0 and 2 PE layers (figure 4), which corresponds to approximately 3 and 5 nm respectively. Moreover, for all QD-GNR distances, the maximal

**Table 1.** Fluorescence enhancement factors in GNR/QD complexes.

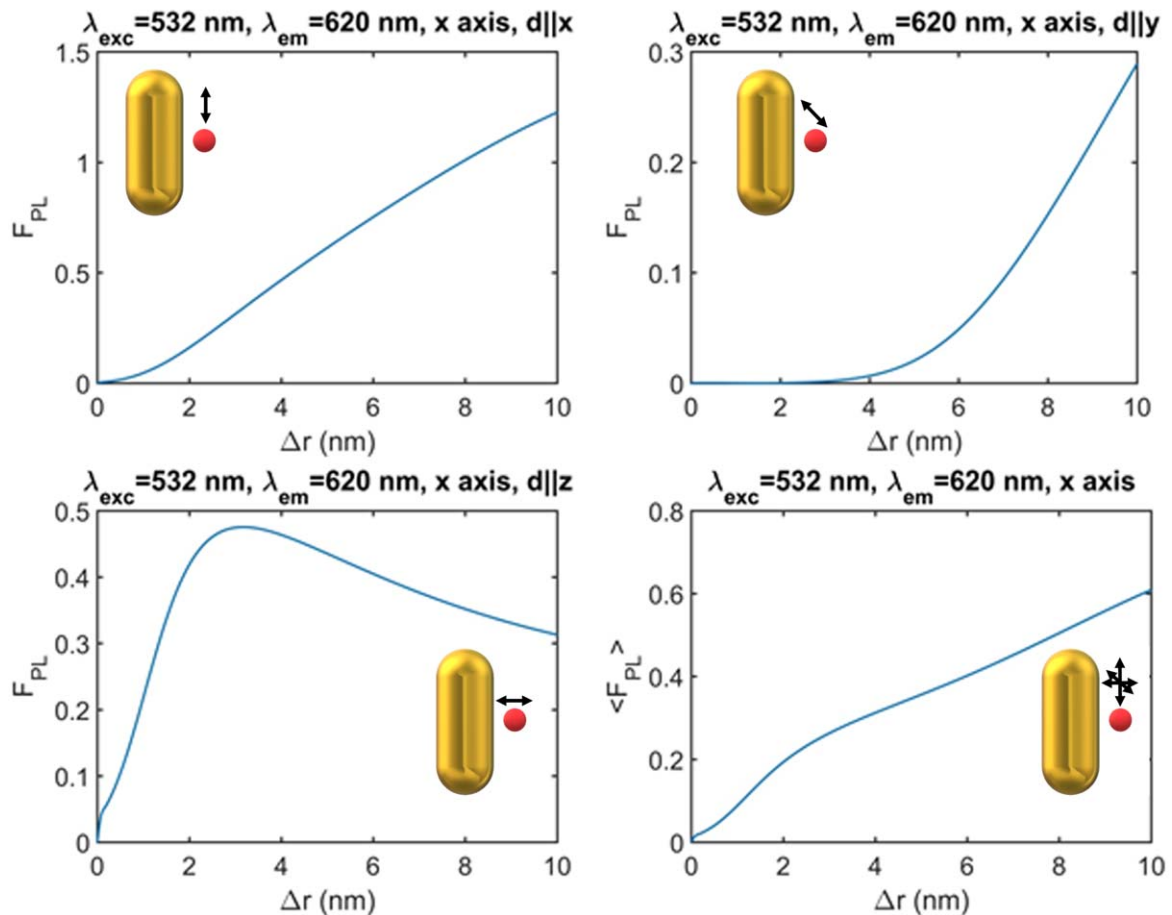
	Number of PE layers				
	0	2	4	6	
QD/GNR ratio	2.5	5.8	10.8	—	1.0
	5	3.2	6.4	1.0	1.0
	7	2.8	2.7	0.7	0.8
	10	2.6	2.9	0.9	1.2
	12	2.4	1.5	0.5	0.7
	27	1.6	1.0	0.3	0.8
	52	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.5

enhancement factor was obtained for the smallest (about 2.5) number of QDs per rod. In the complex with 2 PE layer shell and 2.5 QDs per rod, the maximal enhancement factor of 10.8 was obtained, which was almost 2-times higher than in the same complex without PE shell (table 1). The similar behavior was observed at GNR-QD ratio 1:5. The strongest fluorescence signal was registered in complex with 2 PE layers and the enhancement factor was again 2-times higher than in the complex without PE-shell. It is interesting, that in complexes with 4 PE layers (QD/GNR ratio = 5) and 6 PE layers (QD/GNR ratio = 2.5–5) we observe neither enhancement or quenching, as if they are not affected by

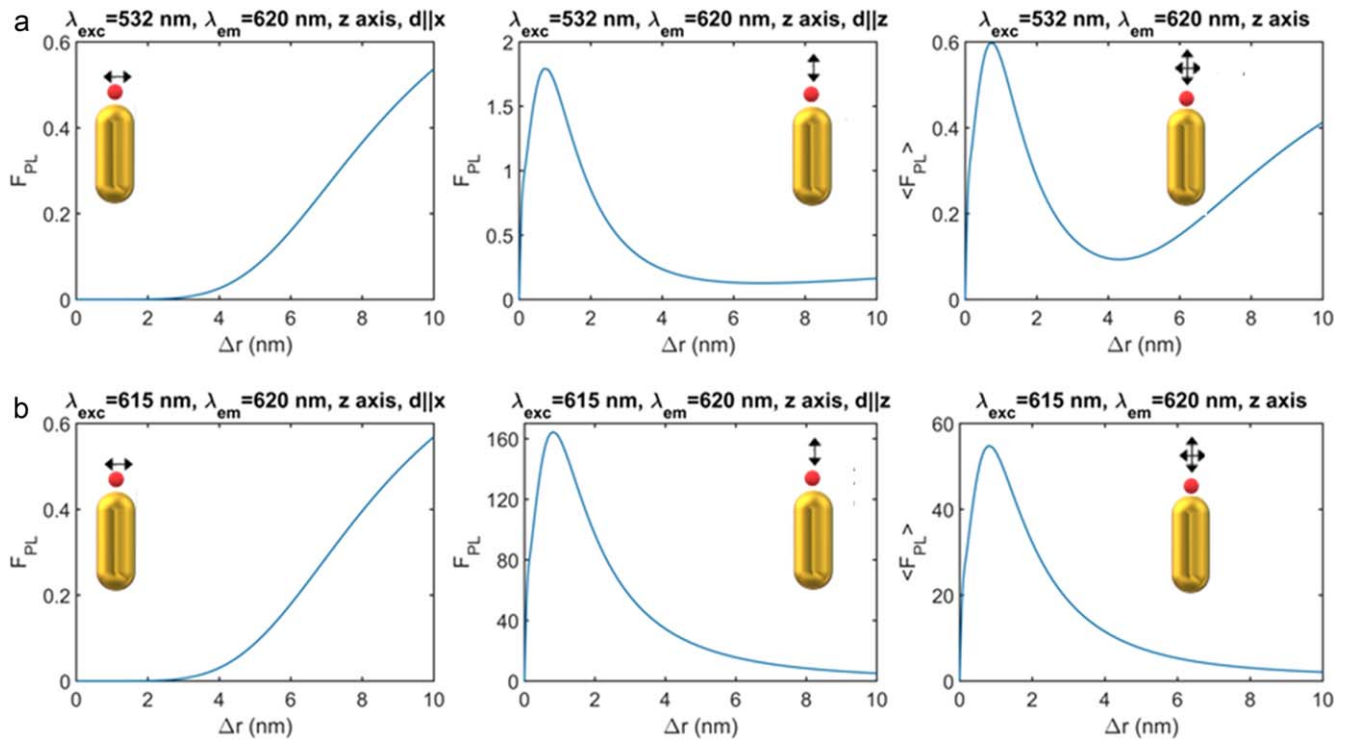
GNRs. The further augmentation of QD amount strongly decreased the enhancement factor.

To investigate the nature of the fluorescent enhancement in our systems, we performed theoretical calculations of the GNR-QD coupled structure, when the emission wavelength of QDs (620 nm) coincides with the longitudinal plasmon resonance band of GNRs (615 nm). The refractive index of a medium was  $n = 1.33$ . In calculations, the fluorescence intensity enhancement factor was computed as the product of the incident field intensity enhancement and the change of the quantum efficiency because of the modulation of radiative and nonradiative rates near a nanoparticle. The original quantum yield of QDs measured experimentally was  $Q_0 = 0.2$ . Moreover, the changes in radiative and nonradiative decay rates depend on the QD-GNR configuration. Therefore, we considered two cases of the emitter placement: near the tip and near the side of a gold nanorod. The details can be retrieved in [38, 71]. The gold nanorod is oriented along the  $z$ -axis. The dipole moment orientation of the emitter  $d$  pointed at figures. The average enhancement factor  $\langle F_{PL} \rangle$  was calculated as the averaging all the dipole moment orientations.

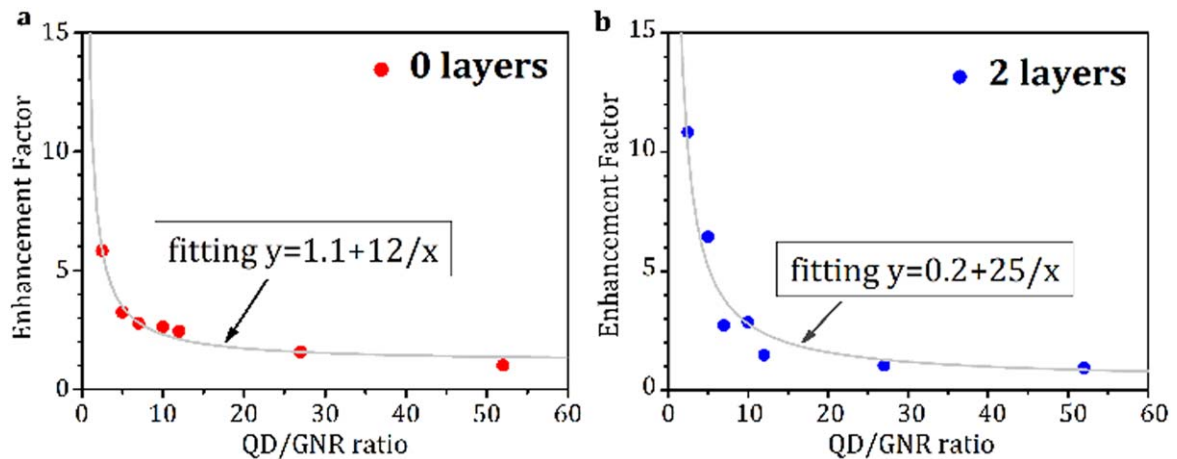
According to the calculations (figure 5), the localization of a QD on the side of a nanorod and the excitation of the transversal plasmon resonance lead to the fluorescence quenching for all dipole moment orientations and at all



**Figure 5.** Calculated enhancement factor ( $F_{pl}$ ) dependence on the distance between a gold nanorod and an emitter ( $\Delta r$ ) (532 nm excitation) for different dipole orientations and averaged over dipole orientations.  $d||x$ ,  $d||y$ ,  $d||z$  were its orientations along  $x$ ,  $y$  and  $z$ -axes respectively. The emitter with the emission maximum ( $\lambda_{em}$ ) at 620 nm and the quantum efficiency ( $Q_0$ ) of 0.2 was located on the nanorod side.



**Figure 6.** Calculated dependences of the enhancement factor ( $F_{pl}$ ) on the distance between the gold nanorod and an emitter placed on the nanorod tip at 532 nm (a) and at 615 nm (b) excitations.



**Figure 7.** Experimental data on fluorescence enhancement factor versus QDs per gold nanorod number (circles) and fitting with the  $y = a + b/x$  function (a) for complexes without spacer, (b) for complexes with 2 PE layers as a spacer.

distances considered in our experiment. Because the relatively weak field enhancement at this excitation cannot compensate the negative effect of non-radiative decay rates. Although the quenching disappears with an increase in the distance, the enhancement factor is still lower than 1 even at the distance of 10 nm.

Further, we considered the QD deposition on the GNR tip and two excitation wavelengths that match transversal and longitudinal plasmon resonances (figure 6). It is intriguing, the 532 nm excitation used in the experiment does not provide the fluorescence enhancement as well (figure 6(a)). The small enhancement of 1.75 times is possible only for the normal dipole orientation (when the dipole moment of the emitter is

oriented along the z-axis) and at distance of 1 nm, because of the high radiative decay rates in this position. However, QD does not have any preferable dipole moment orientation; therefore, we should take into account only averaging of all orientations. The maximum of the average enhancement factor was 0.6 (that means quenching occurred) and appears at the distance of about 1 nm, while our experiment demonstrated the fluorescence enhancement in almost 11 times at the distance of about 5 nm (table 1). Thus, the 532 nm excitation leads to the fluorescence quenching of the emitter located in any position relative to the nanorod and at all distances in the region of 0–10 nm. Therefore, we prepared the calculation of the case of the longitudinal plasmon resonance excitation.

The figure 6(b) shows the strong fluorescence enhancement of more than 160 times can be achieved at distances of less than 1 nm and dipole moment orientation of the emitter along the  $z$ -axis. In this case, the average enhancement factor has the maximum of about 55 times at the distance of 1 nm. At the distance of 5 nm, as in the complex with 2 PE layers, the enhancement factor is about 10 times, that is close to the experimental result.

In this work, we used the excitation at 532 nm that matched the transversal plasmon resonance. However, since the emission of QDs coincided with the longitudinal plasmon resonance, we assume that the QD fluorescence could induce the longitudinal plasmon resonance excitation [72], which strongly enhanced the near-field. Moreover, since we used in our experiment the electrostatic bounding between gold nanorod and emitters, QDs are deposited on gold nanorod surface randomly. Consequently, the enhancement factor of this system should be the averaging of the fluorescence enhancement on ends and quenching on sides. In the case of the smallest QD amounts (2.5–5), probably, one quantum dot was placed on the end and gives the enhancement, while the others are localized near the sides and experience quenching. However, since the QD amount placed on the sides was small, we observed the maximal enhancement factors (table 1). With further increase in QD amount, much more QDs occupied places around GNR sides than on ends and the enhancement factor falls. As one can see from the calculations, at distances of 7–10 nm and the QD location on the nanorod end, theoretically possible enhancement is minimal that explains the lack of the enhancement in complexes with 4 and 6 PE layers.

Moreover, we found that the tendency of experimental fluorescence intensity enhancement factor was to fall down with QD concentration obeys a  $a + b/x$  dependence as is shown in figure 7. It can be interpreted as follows. Fluorescence enhancement factor appears to be inversely proportional to the dot concentration. Since only dots attached to the edges of every rod feature enhancement whereas, all extra dots find themselves near the side rod surface and experience fluorescence quenching. Additionally, a portion of dots always appear pretty far from any rod to give constant background expressed by the  $a$  term.

Thus, the enhancement factor can be controlled not only by changing the distance between gold nanorods and the emitter, but also by the amount of QDs adsorbed on the gold nanorod surface.

#### 4. Conclusion

We have performed a systematic experimental study of the quantum dots fluorescence enhancement in the vicinity of gold nanorods. The dependence of fluorescence enhancement on quantum dot concentration was investigated in electrostatic complexes with different separation of a gold nanorod and quantum dots. We established that the enhancement factor is inversely proportional to the concentration of quantum dots in complexes with gold nanorods. The maximal enhancement factor (up to 11 times) was observed in the


complex with 2 polyelectrolytes layers' spacer between a gold nanorod and quantum dots and QD/GNR ratio = 2.5. Theoretical calculations showed that only quantum dots deposited on ends of the nanorod experience fluorescence enhancement. While the location of quantum dots on the nanorod sides leads to fluorescence quenching because of the short distance between the plasmon nanoparticle and the emitter. Thereby, in the case of complexes, the enhancement factor is the sum of fluorescence enhancement on nanorod ends and quenching on sides. Additionally, we assume that the quantum dot fluorescence could excite the longitudinal plasmon resonance of gold nanorod, because of their strong overlap, and therefore we observed the enhancement even at the 532 nm excitation. These results have the practical importance, since the coupling of semiconductor nanocrystals with gold nanorods is useful for many optoelectronic devices e.g. LED, solar cells, luminescent solar concentrators etc.

#### Acknowledgments

The work has been supported by the Belorussian State Program 'Photonics, opto- and microelectronics 1.2.02' and TUBITAK 115E679 project.


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