

## High-sensitive magnetoplasmonic label-free sensing using Ni nanodisks

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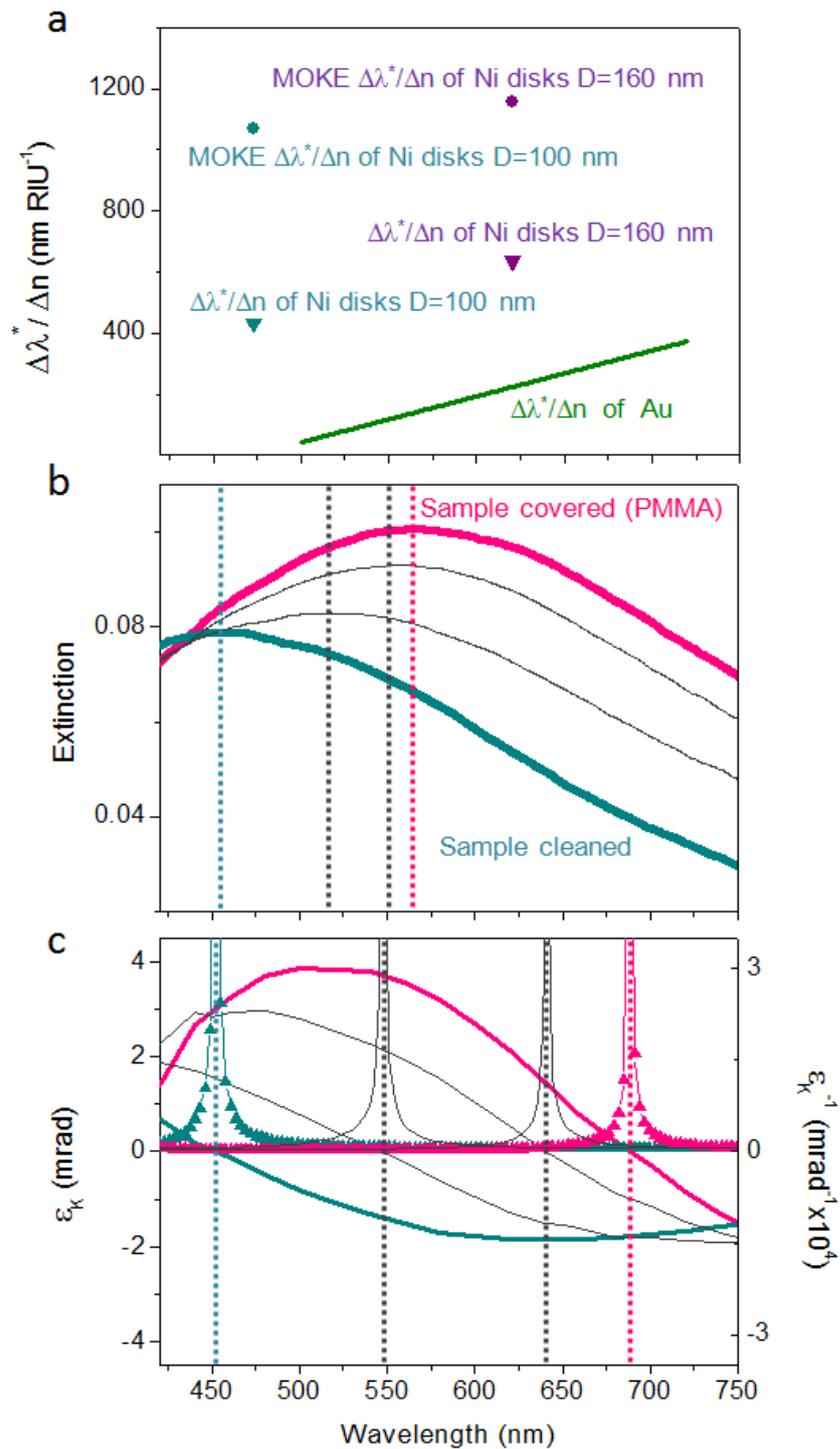
### Abstract

Plasmonic sensors based on the environment sensitivity of localized surface plasmon resonances (LSPRs) excited in metallic nanoparticles are attracting a lot of attention. Pure ferromagnetic (FM) nanostructures are not usually considered for sensing purposes, due to their highly damped plasmonic behavior [1]. FM nanostructures show intrinsically higher LSPRs refractive index sensitivity ( $S_{RI} = \Delta\lambda_{LSPR}/\Delta n$ ) than noble metals. However, the broad and low intensity plasmonic peak result in a figure of merit (FoM, defined as  $S_{RI}$  normalized to the FWHM of the LSPR peak) much lower than that for noble metal nanostructures. Pure FM plasmonic nanostructures supporting LSPRs and magneto-optical (MO) activity [2-4] have been investigated. By taking advantage of the magneto-optical Kerr effect (MOKE), phase-sensitive measurements of LSPRs are enabled by looking at the spectral position of the Kerr ellipticity  $\epsilon_K$  vanishing point (zero crossing) [4]. Using this concept we show that pure FM nanostructures provide unprecedented sensitive detection capabilities, having significantly higher  $S_{RI}$  than standard noble metals [5]. In addition and more important, the high precision tracking of the ellipticity vanishing point results in FoMs exceeding  $10^2$ , even higher than the maximum values measured for noble metal nanostructured systems based on LSPRs reported in literature [6]. This really opens the pathway to an entirely unused class nanostructured materials for sensing applications.

### References

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## Figures



**Figure 1.** **a** Comparison between the optical sensitivity of Au nanostructures and the optical and magneto-optical sensitivities of Ni nanostructures. **b** Extinction spectra of Ni nanodisks before and after PMMA spin-coating (grey lines correspond to intermediate steps of covering). **c** Magneto-optical Kerr effect (MOKE) measurements of the Kerr ellipticity  $\epsilon_K$  and of its inverse  $\epsilon_K^{-1}$  before and after PMMA spin-coating.