



Optical spectroscopy and biosensors for investigation of biomolecules and their interactions

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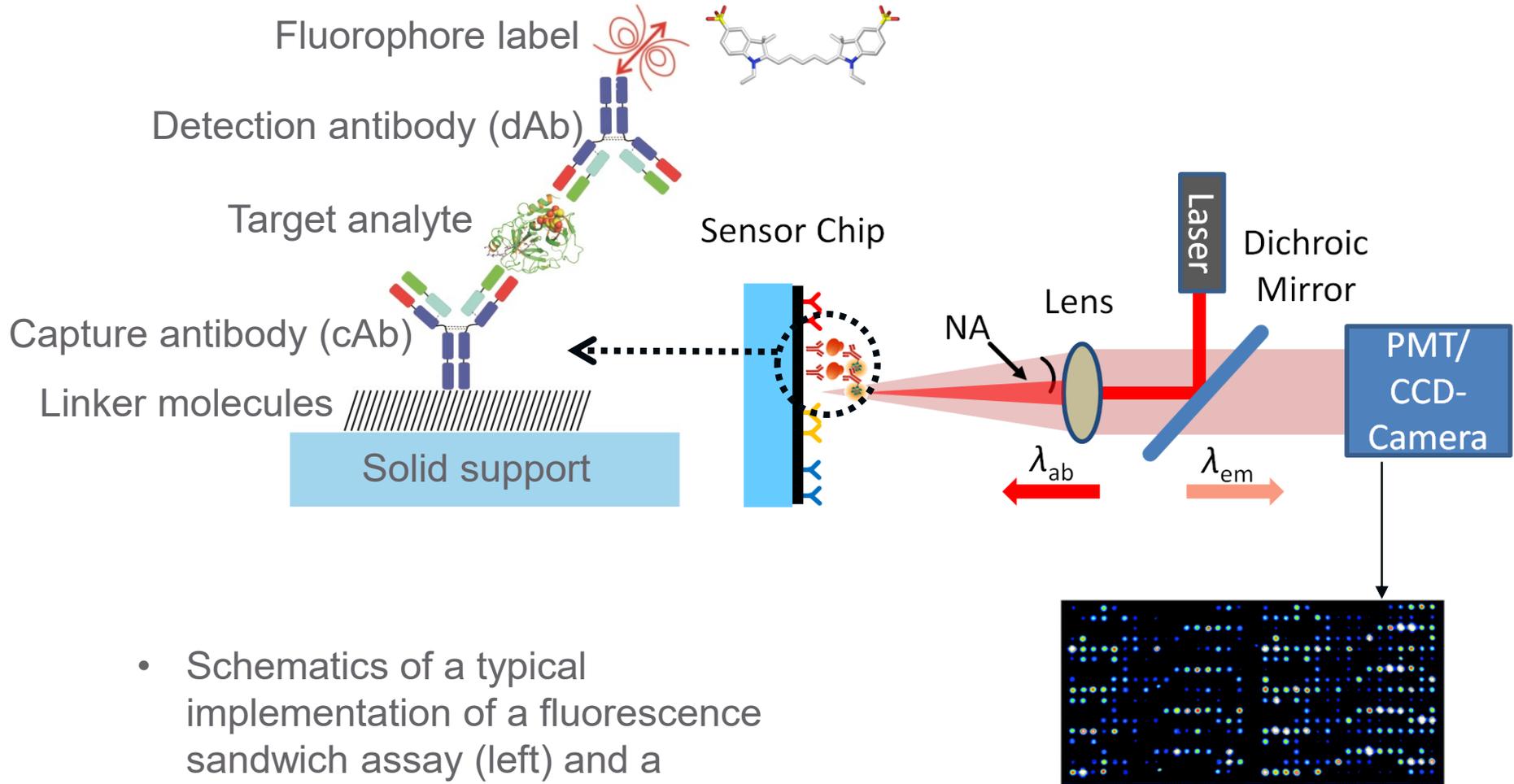
Fluorescence Spectroscopy II



Content

- **Fluorescence emission at dielectric interface: super critical fluorescence (SAF)**
- **Fluorescence emission at metallic interface: quenching vs. enhancement**
- **Surface plasmon field-enhanced fluorescence spectroscopy (SPFS)**
- **Metallic nanostructure-enhanced fluorescence**
- **Bloch surface wave-enhanced fluorescence**
- **Two-photon fluorescence excitation**
- **Fluorescence lifetime readout of assays**

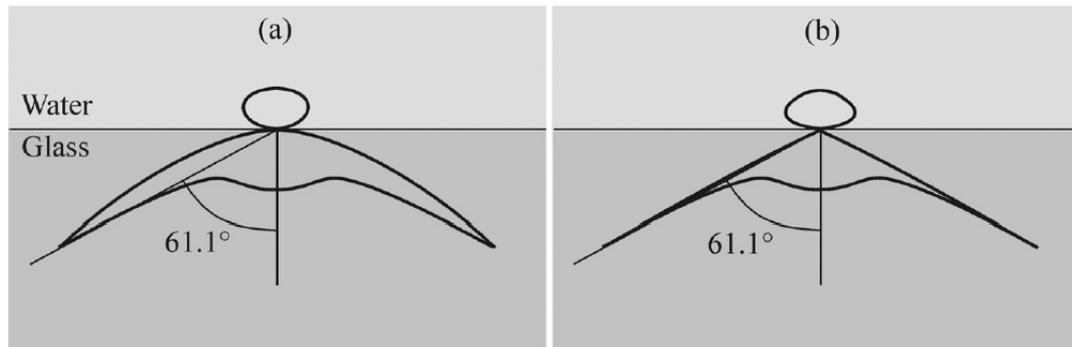
Fluorescence Immunoassays



- Schematics of a typical implementation of a fluorescence sandwich assay (left) and a respective reader (right).

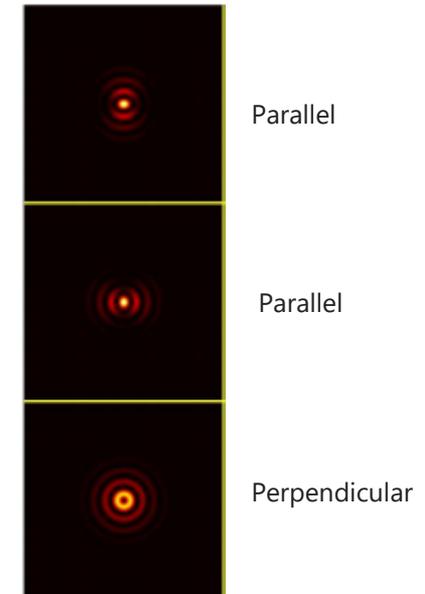
Emission at a Dielectric Interface (λ_{em})

<https://doi.org/10.1364/OPEX.12.004246>



Polar plots of the emission direction of isotropically oriented fluorophores with (a) a surface distance of zero and (b) a surface distance equal to a third of the emission wavelength in vacuum

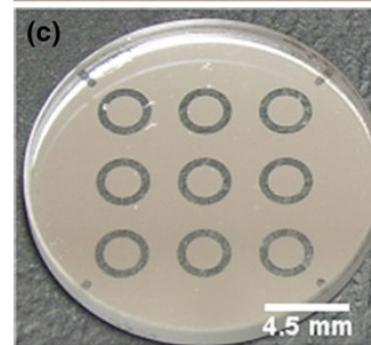
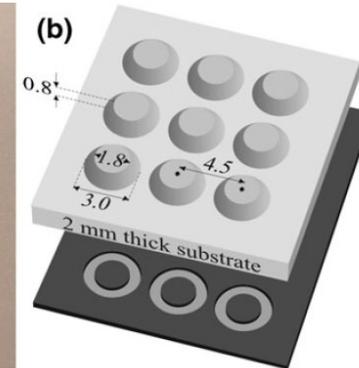
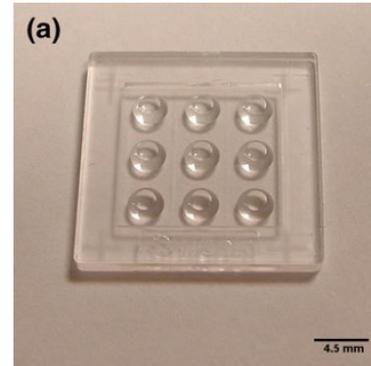
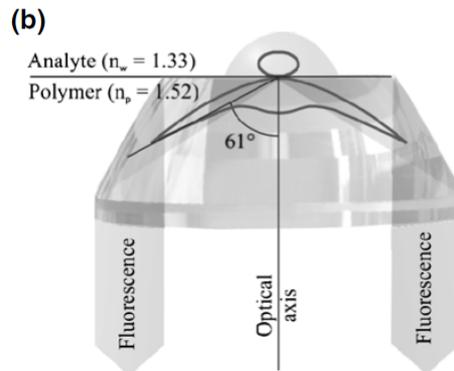
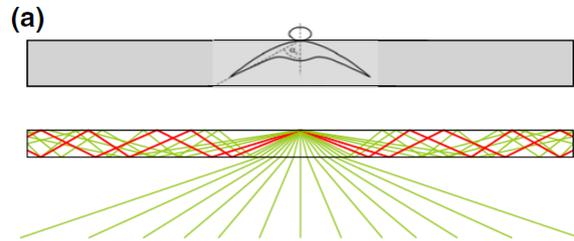
<https://doi.org/10.1364/OE.19.008011>



Emission pattern collected for individual emitter

- ➔ At a glass substrate, the majority of emitted fluorescence light travels in the substrate above the critical angle and thus is trapped.

Supercritical Angle Fluorescence (λ_{em})

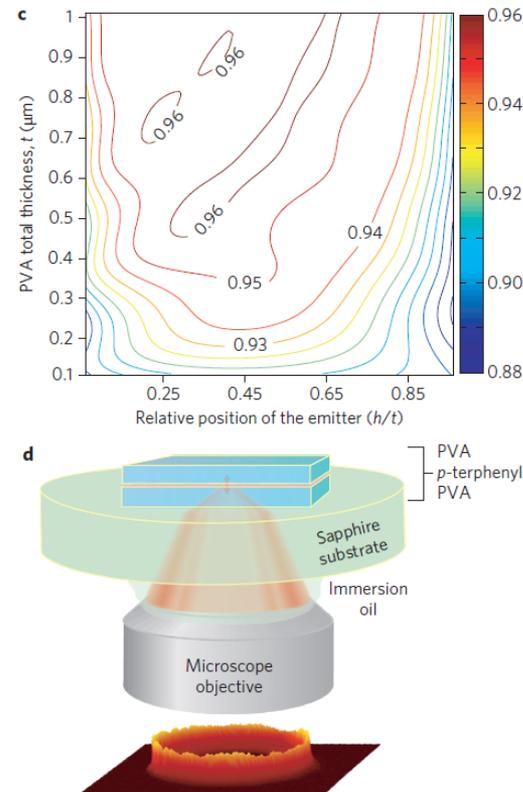
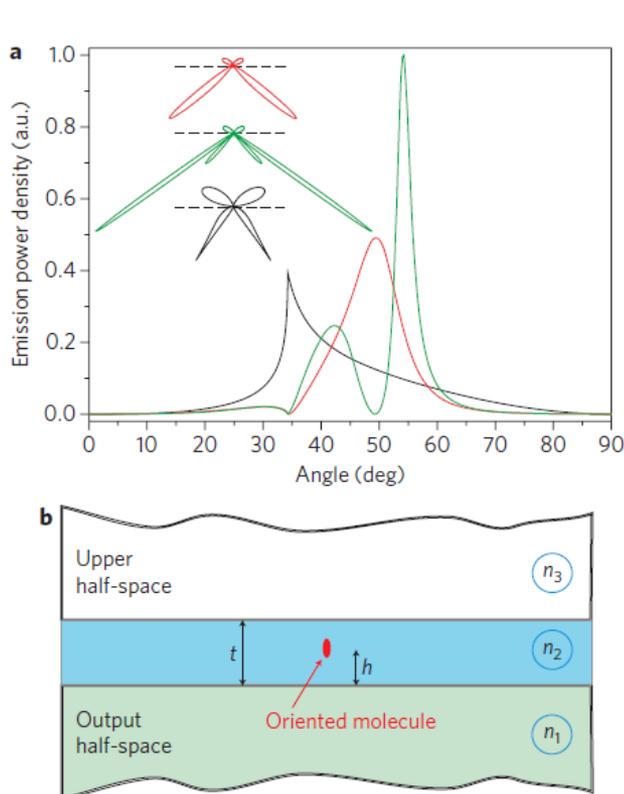


10.1007/s10544-011-9546-2

- ➔ An implementation of arrays of parabolic mirrors embossed to a plastic chip for enhanced extraction of the fluorescence light (MacCraigh group).

High Efficiency Extraction with Dielectric Structures (λ_{em})

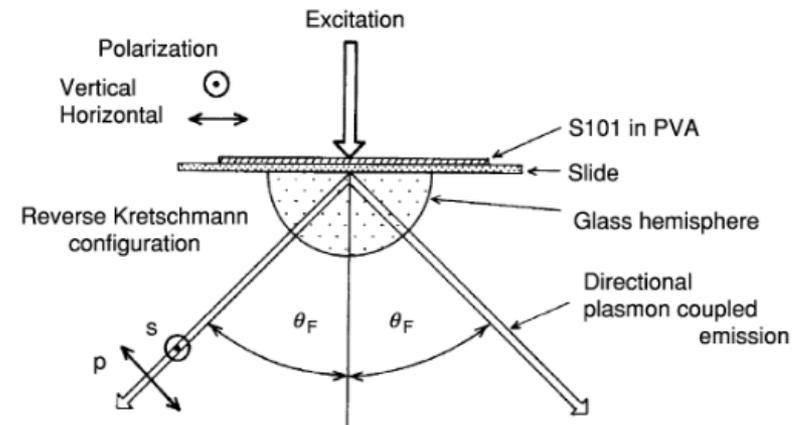
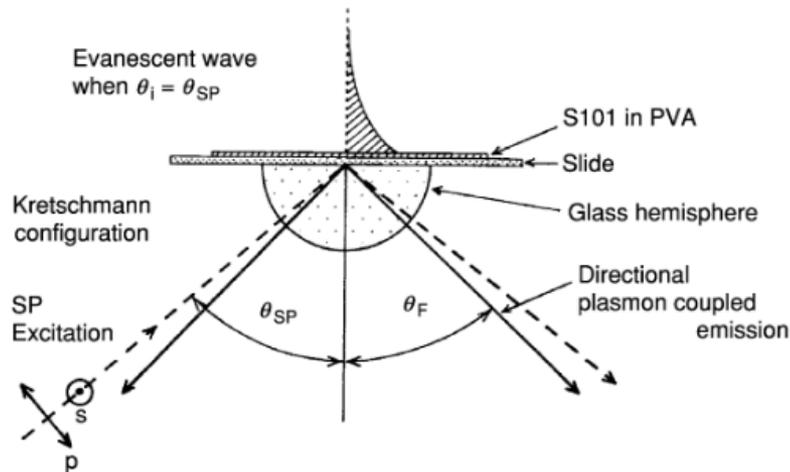
10.1038/NPHOTON.2010.312



- ➔ 96% collection efficiency demonstrated by using TIR with emitters embedded in dielectric layer (Sandoghar group).

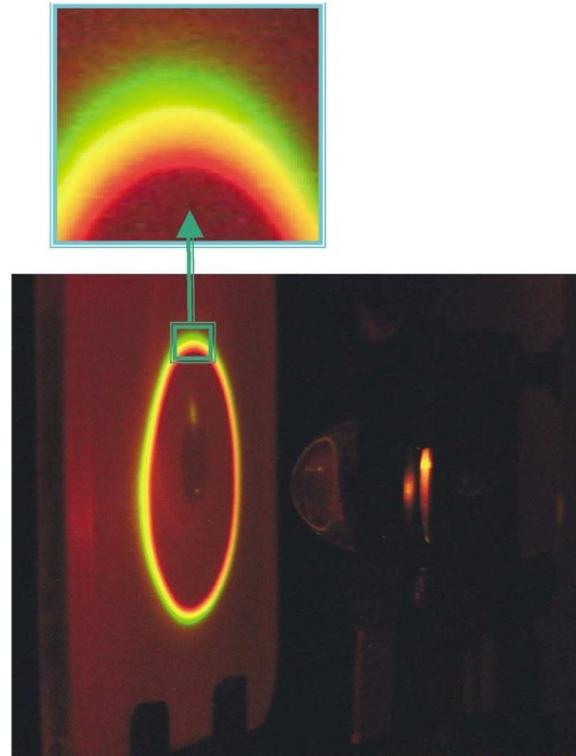
Surface Plasmon-Coupled Emission (λ_{em})

[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0091-679X\(04\)75004-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0091-679X(04)75004-9)



- ➔ 60% collection efficiency can be achieved by using reverse Kretschmann configuration for surface plasmons on gold in the red part of spectrum. Investigated by Lakowicz group.

Surface Plasmon-Coupled Emission (λ_{em})



[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0091-679X\(04\)75004-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0091-679X(04)75004-9)

Photography of surface-plasmon-coupled emission cone for multifluorophore sample

- ➔ Surface plasmon-coupled emission is manifested as a cone generated by a hemispherical prims / lens.

Surface Plasmon-Enhanced Fluorescence (λ_{ex})



Colloids and Surfaces

A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects 171 (2000) 115–130

COLLOIDS
AND
SURFACES

A

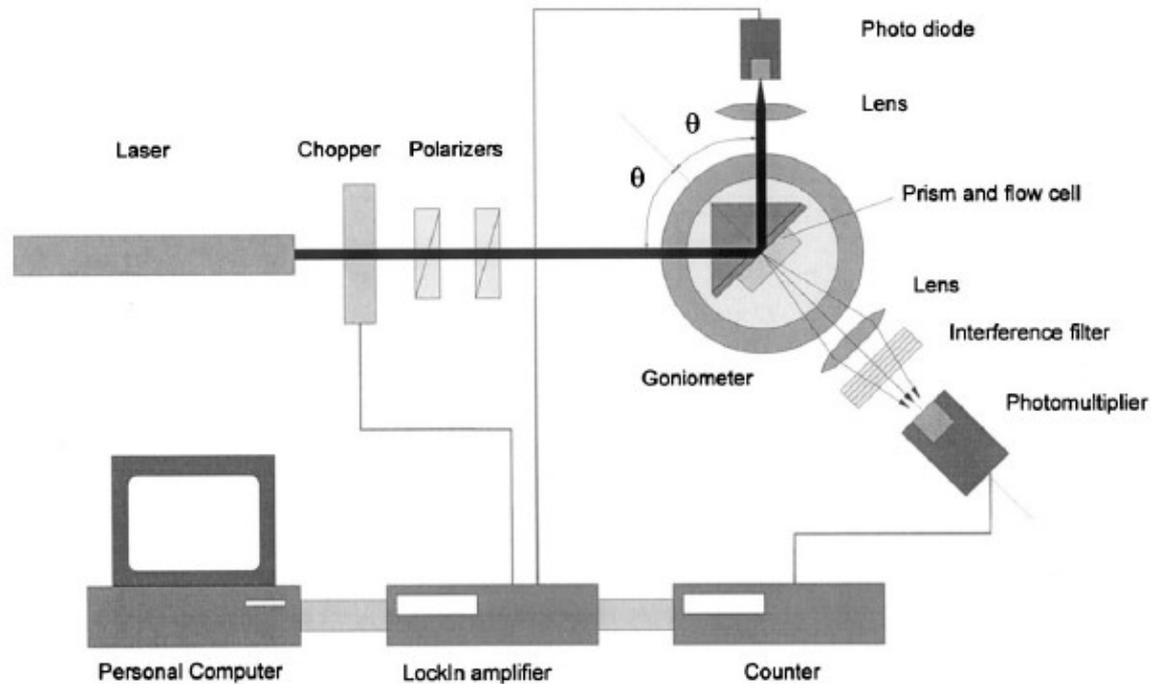
www.elsevier.nl/locate/colsurfa

Surface-plasmon field-enhanced fluorescence spectroscopy

Thorsten Liebermann *, Wolfgang Knoll

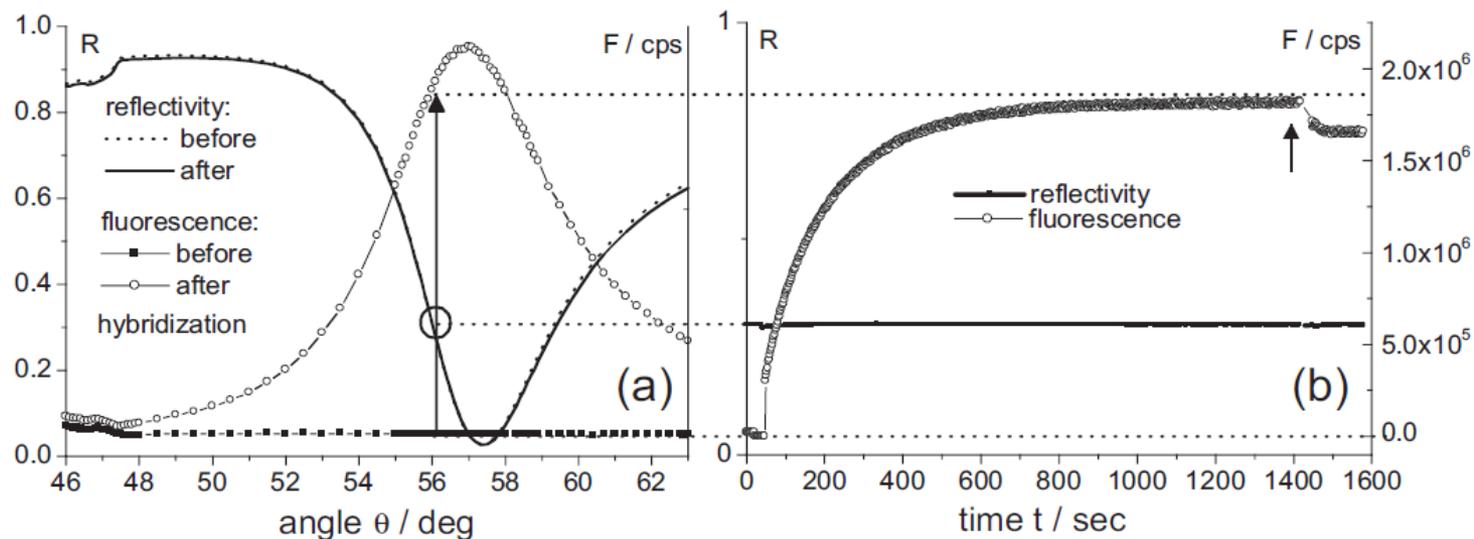
Max-Planck-Institut für Polymerforschung, Ackermannweg 10, D-55128 Mainz, Germany

Surface Plasmon-Enhanced Fluorescence (λ_{ex})



- ➔ Combination of surface plasmon resonance (SPR) and surface plasmon field enhanced fluorescence excitation (SPFS).

Surface Plasmon-Enhanced Fluorescence (λ_{ex})



- ➔ Comparison of SPR and SPFS for investigation of short oligonucleotide hybridization.



Surface Plasmon-Enhanced Fluorescence ($\lambda_{\text{ex}}, \lambda_{\text{em}}$)

Sensitivity enhancement of optical immunosensors by the use of a surface plasmon resonance fluoroimmunoassay

J. W. Attridge, P. B. Daniels, J. K. Deacon, G. A. Robinson & G. P. Davidson

Serono Diagnostics Ltd., Unit 21, Woking Business Park, Albert Drive, Woking, Surrey GU21 5JY, UK

(Received 4 May 1990; revised version received 7 August 1990; accepted 9 August 1990)

Biosensors & Bioelectronics **6** (1991) 201-214

Surface Plasmon-Enhanced Fluorescence ($\lambda_{ex}, \lambda_{em}$)

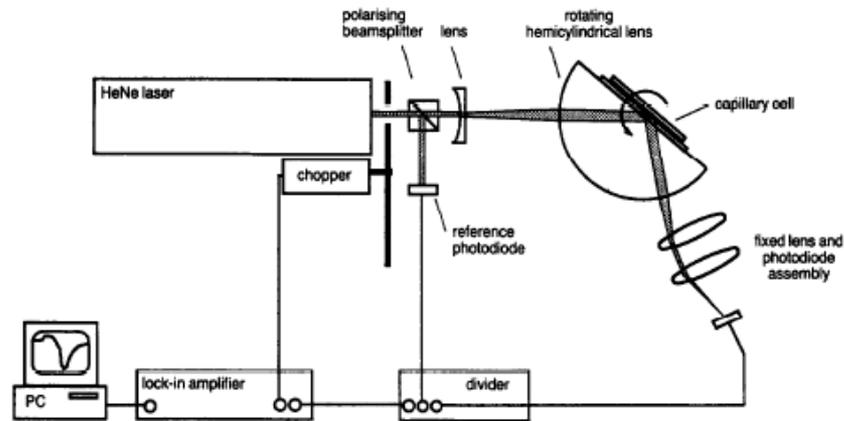
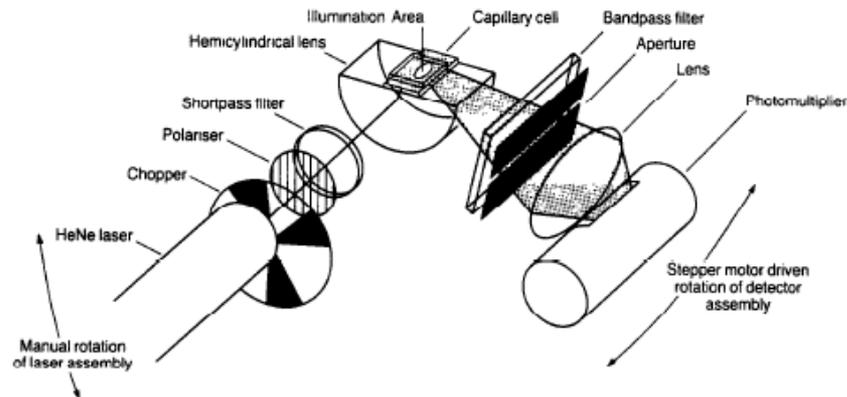
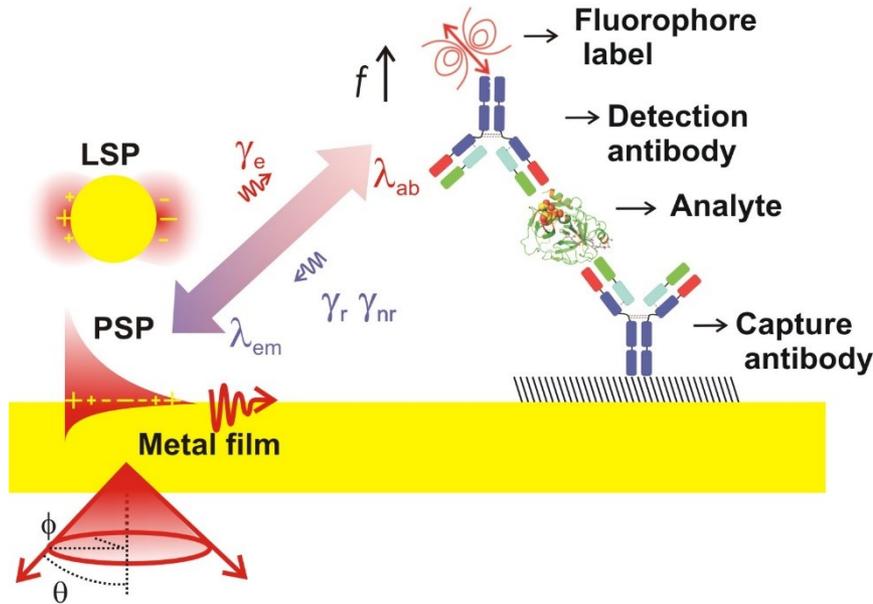


Fig. 4. Experimental apparatus used for SPR reflectance measurements.



Plasmon-Enhanced Fluorescence: on the Contributions



$$EF \propto \frac{\gamma_e}{\gamma_e^0} \times \frac{\eta}{\eta^0} \times f_d$$

Enhanced
excitation
rate at λ_{ab}

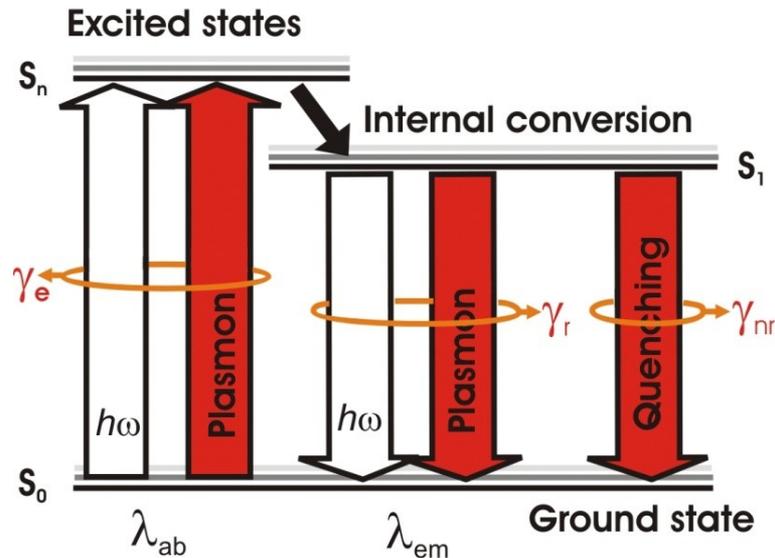
Increasing
quantum
efficiency

Extraction yield by
directional emission
at λ_{em}

Confined field of surface plasmons at λ_{ab} and λ_{em} can amplify fluorescence signal from emitters

- ➔ Coupling at λ_{ab} by enhanced field intensity $|E/E_0|^2$ – locally increasing excitation rate γ_e .
- ➔ Coupling at λ_{em} , surface plasmon-coupled emission – directional emission for extracting of fluorescence light from the surface.
- ➔ Enhancement fluorescence signal intensity by a factor $EF > 10^2 - 10^3$

Plasmon-Enhanced Fluorescence



Modified Jablonski diagram with transitions facilitated by surface plasmons:

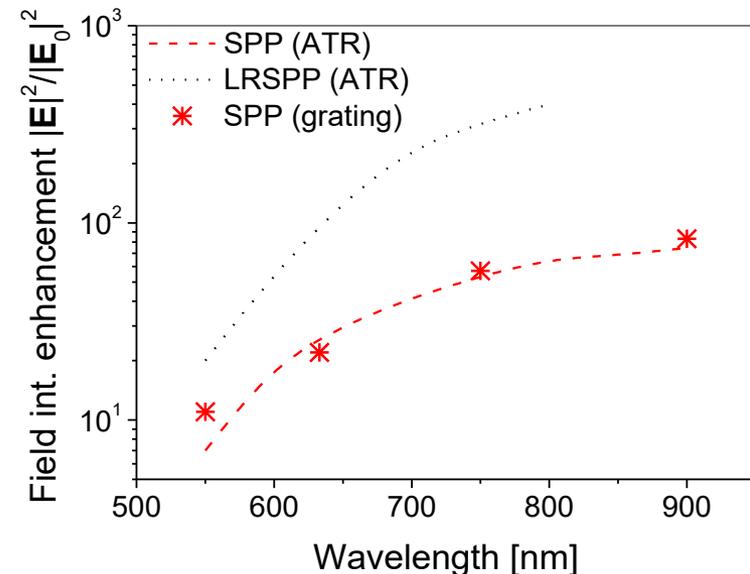
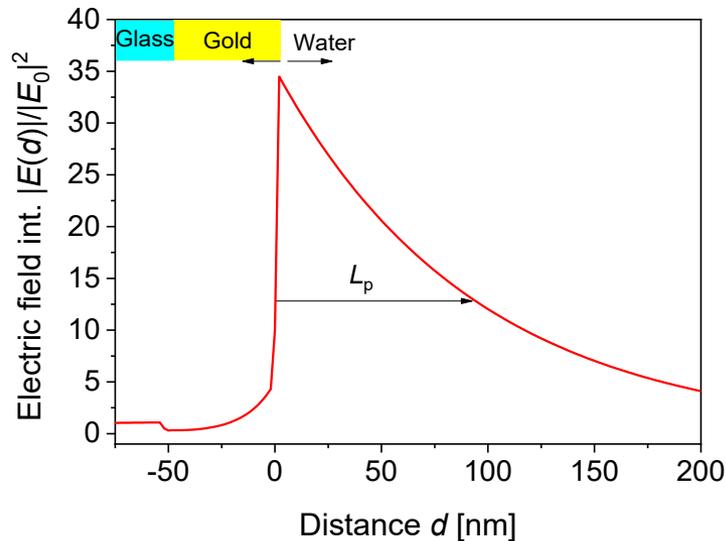
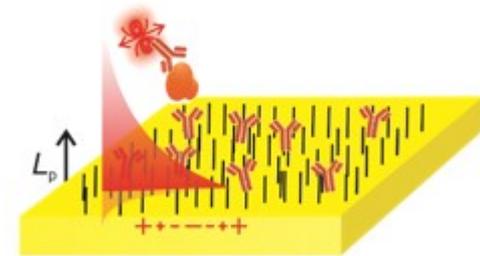
- ➔ excitation rate γ_e
- ➔ radiative emission rate γ_r
- ➔ non-radiative emission rate γ_{nr}

Plasmon-Enhanced Fluorescence Excitation

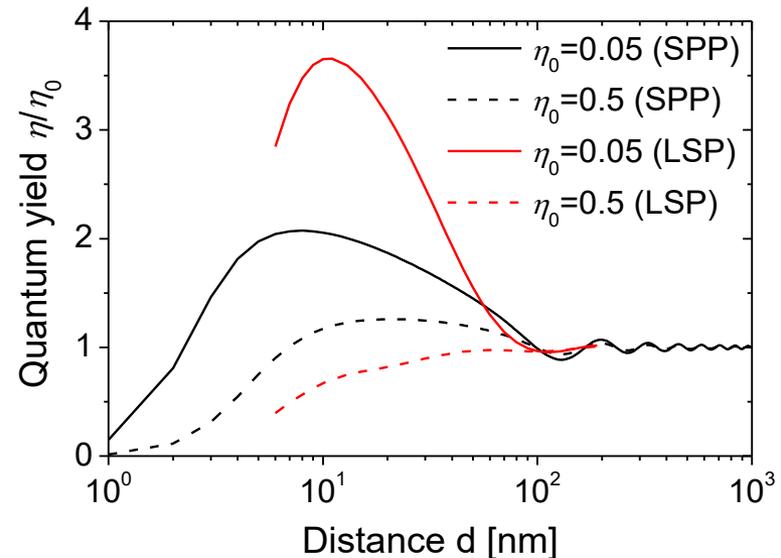
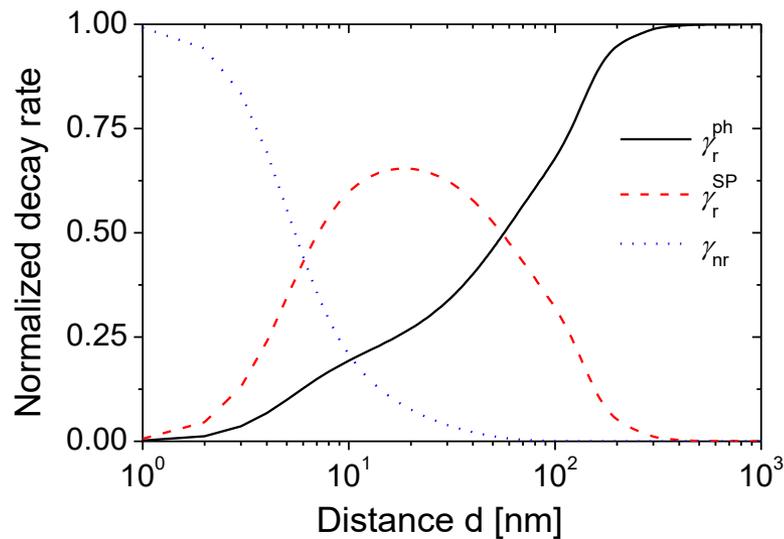
$$\gamma_e \propto |\mathbf{E} \cdot \boldsymbol{\mu}_{ab}|^2$$

Electromagnetic field strength

Excitation dipole moment of the fluorophore



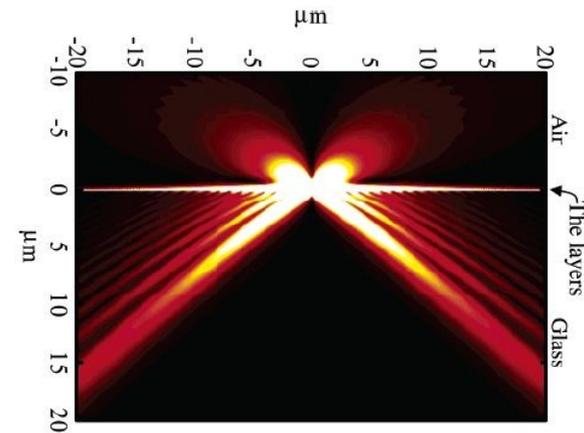
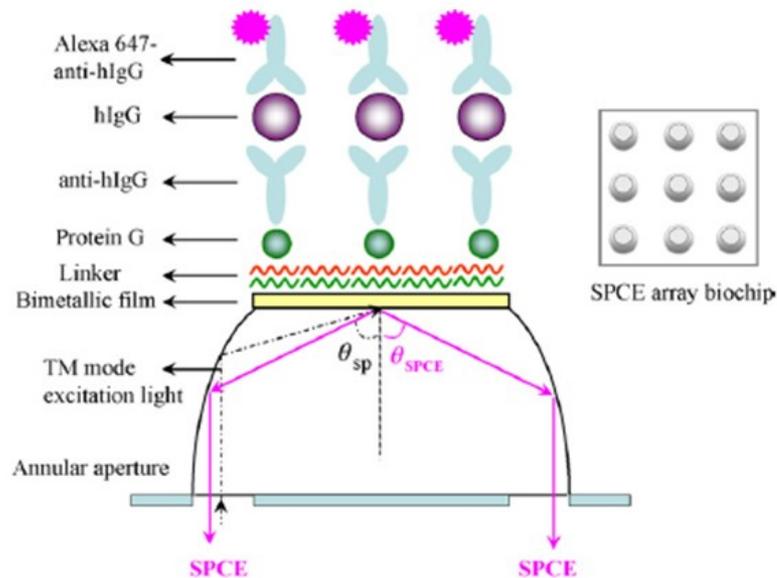
Plasmon-Enhanced Quantum Yield



$$\eta = \frac{\gamma_r / \gamma_r^0}{\gamma_r / \gamma_r^0 + \gamma_{abs} / \gamma_r^0 + (1 - \eta^0) / \eta^0}$$

Quantum yield of a free molecule η_0 is amended by competing plasmon-enhanced radiative and non-radiative transitions

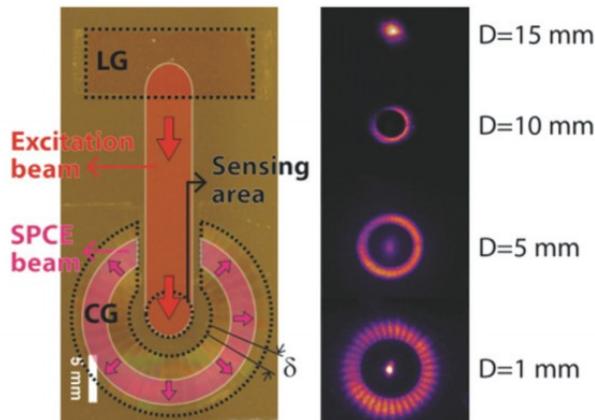
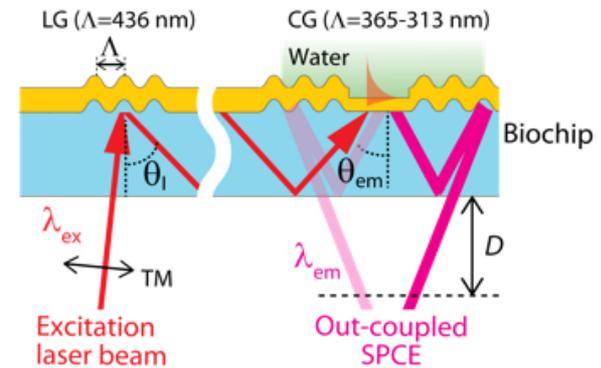
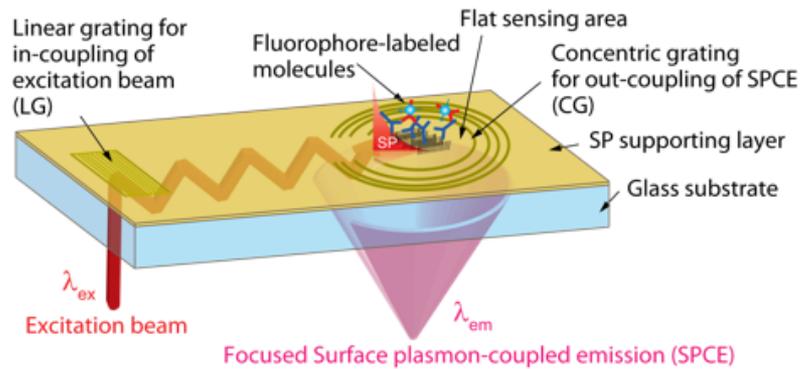
Plasmon-Enhanced Fluorescence Extraction Yield



N. Calander, *Anal. Chem.* **76**, 2168 2004

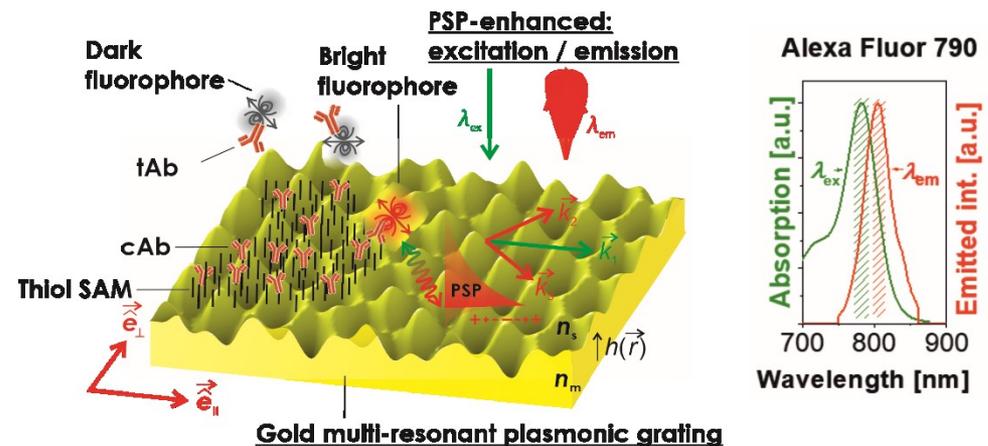
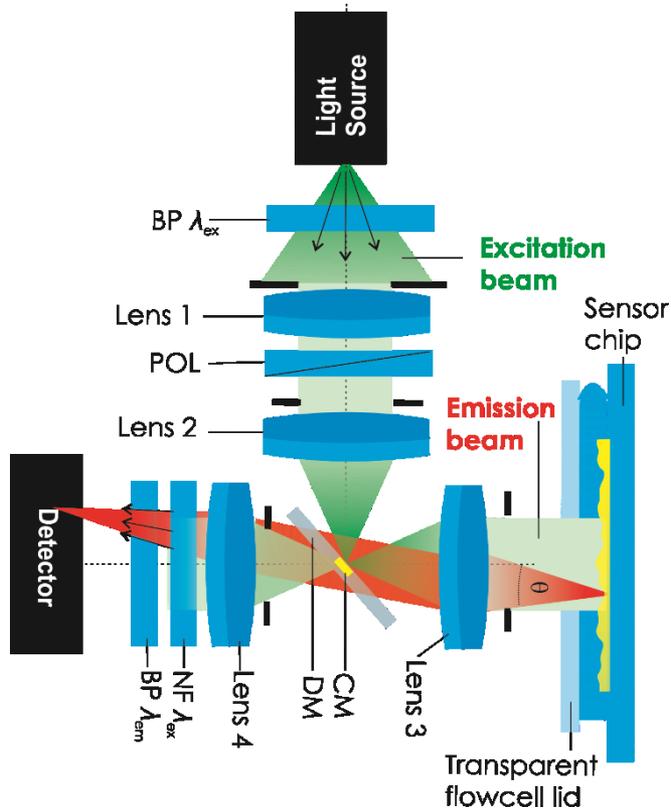
- ➔ Exploiting directional surface plasmon-coupled emission allows to collect up to 60 % of emitted light and suppressing background.

Plasmonic Amplification for Compact Readers (λ_{ex} , λ_{em})



- ➔ Combined enhancement by SP excitation at λ_{ex} ($|E/E_0|^2 \sim 20$) and collecting by SPs at λ_{em} (up to 60% efficiency)
- ➔ Diffractive optical elements DOE – compatible with NIL, hot embossing
- ➔ Simplified setup (integration by DEO, possibly filters are not needed)

Plasmonic Fluorescence Amplification for Microarrays (λ_{ex} , λ_{em})

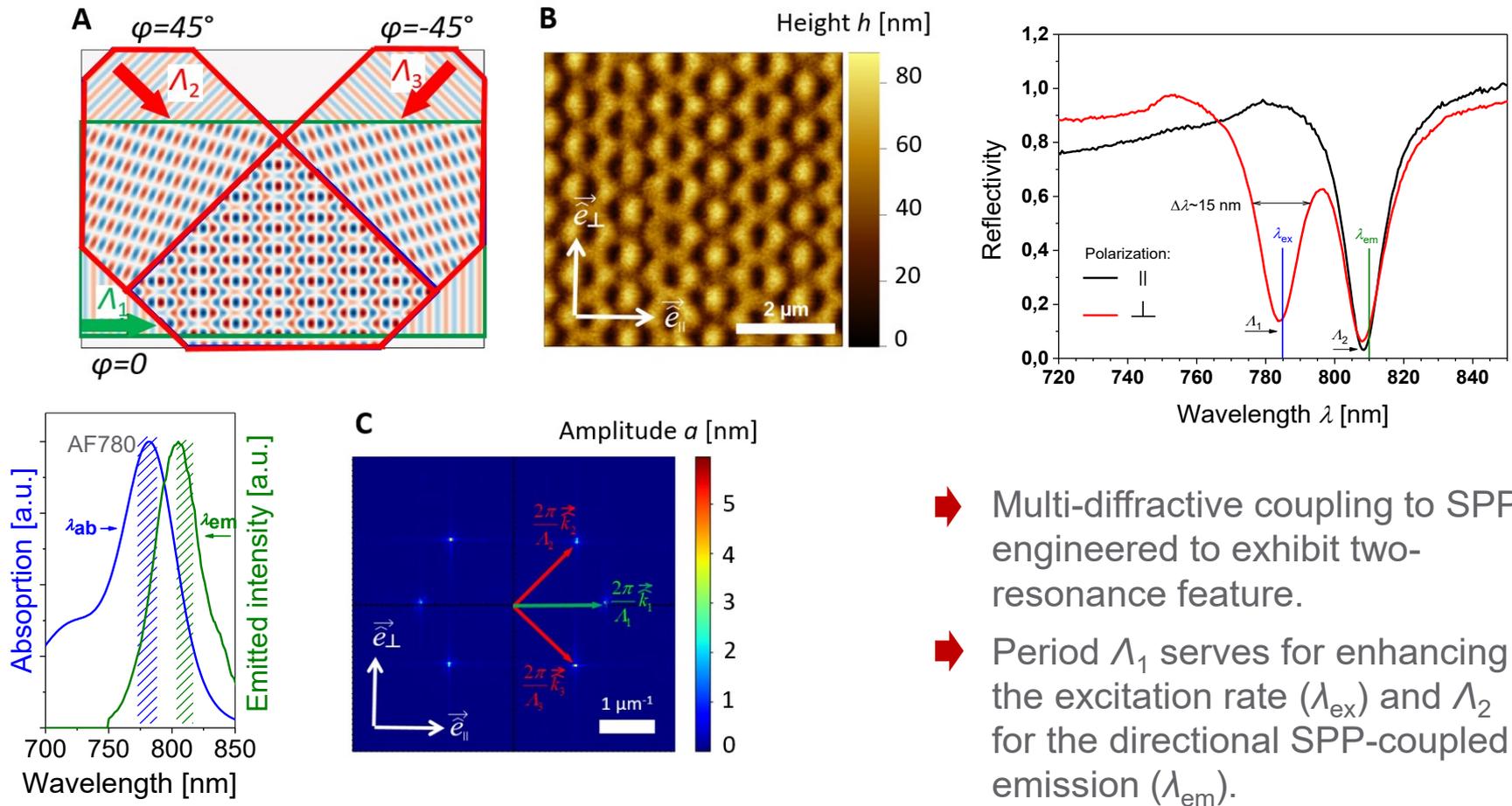


- ➔ Tailored plasmonic resonances by using **multi-period plasmonic gratings** for fluorescence enhancement by coupling at fluorophore label at λ_{ex} and λ_{em} for imaging of arrays of spots.

S. Fossati, S. Hagender, S. Menad, E. Maillart, J. Dostalek, Multi-resonant plasmonic nanostructure for ultrasensitive fluorescence biosensing, 2020, Nanophotonics, in press.

J. Dostalek, et al., Plasmon-enhanced fluorescence spectroscopy imaging by multi-resonant nanostructures, European Patent Application No. 19164960.7

Two-Resonant Plasmonic Nanostructure for PEF

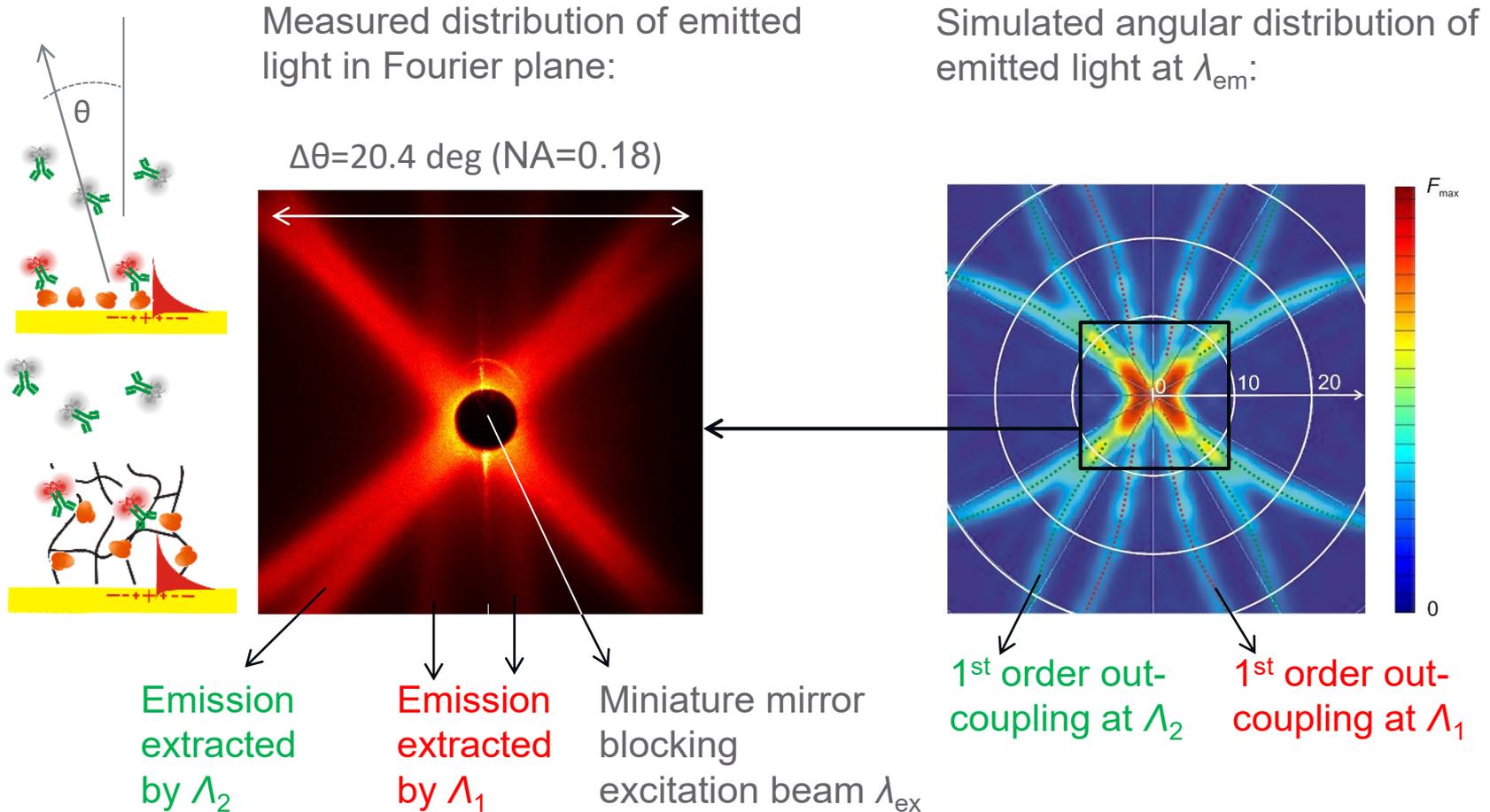


- ➔ Multi-diffractive coupling to SPPs engineered to exhibit two-resonance feature.
- ➔ Period Λ_1 serves for enhancing the excitation rate (λ_{ex}) and Λ_2 for the directional SPP-coupled emission (λ_{em}).

Stefan Fossati, Simone Hagender, Samia Menad, Emmanuel Maillart, Jakub Dostalek, Multi-resonant plasmonic nanostructure for ultrasensitive fluorescence biosensing, 2020, Nanophotonics, in press.

J. Dostalek, W. Knoll, S. Fossati, S. Hageneder, V. Jungbluth, Plasmon-enhanced fluorescence spectroscopy imaging by multi-resonant nanostructures, European Patent Application No. 19164960.7

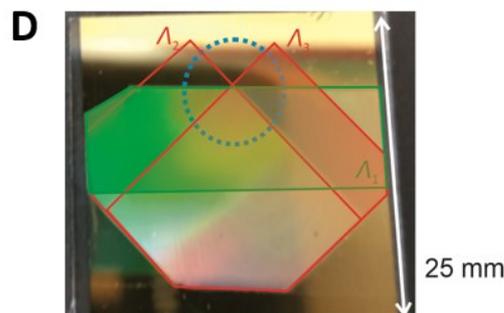
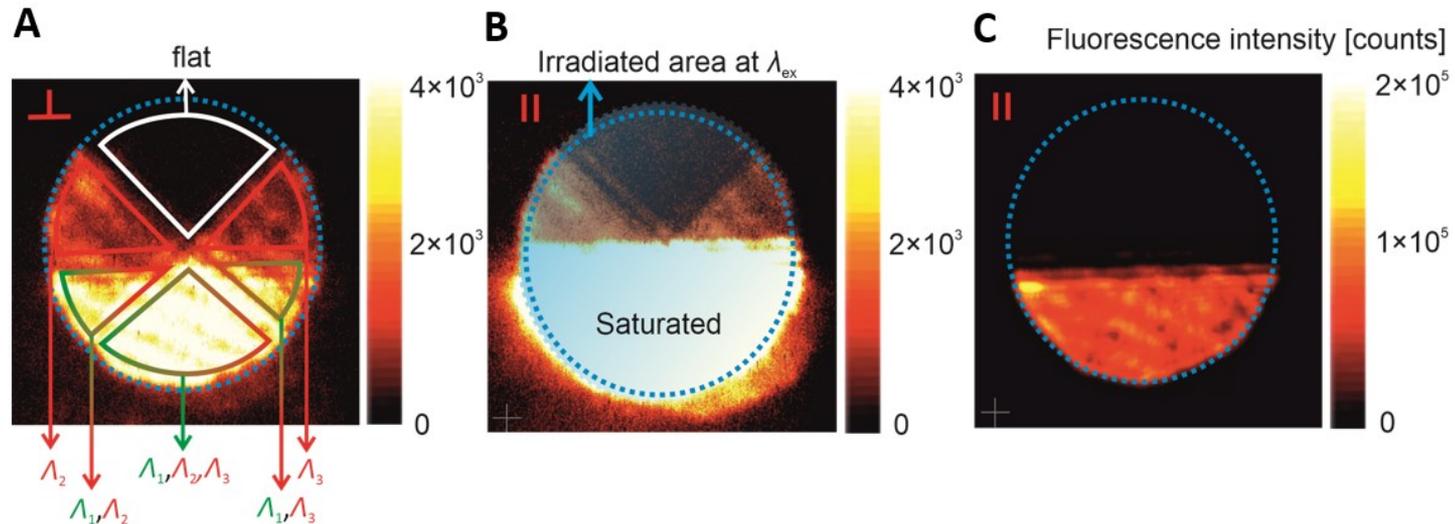
Surface Plasmon-Coupled Emission



Stefan Fossati, Simone Hagender, Samia Menad, Emmanuel Maillart, Jakub Dostalek, Multi-resonant plasmonic nanostructure for ultrasensitive fluorescence biosensing, 2020, Nanophotonics, in press.

J. Dostalek, W. Knoll, S. Fossati, S. Hageneder, V. Jungbluth, Plasmon-enhanced fluorescence spectroscopy Imaging by multi-resonant nanostructures, European Patent Application No. 19164960.7

Plasmonic Enhancement of Affinity Binding Response



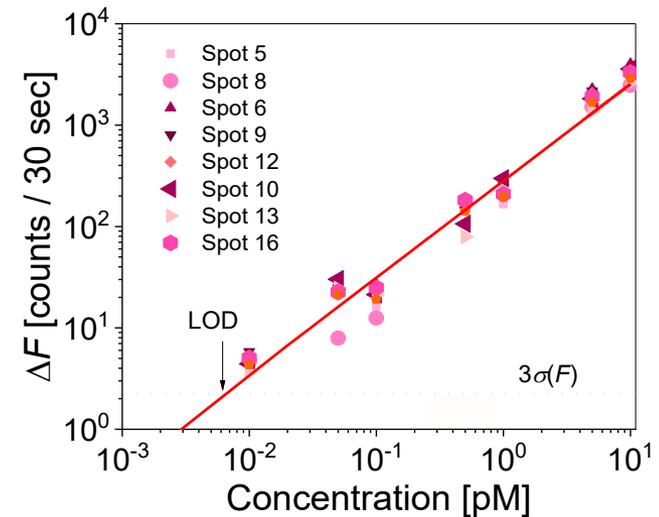
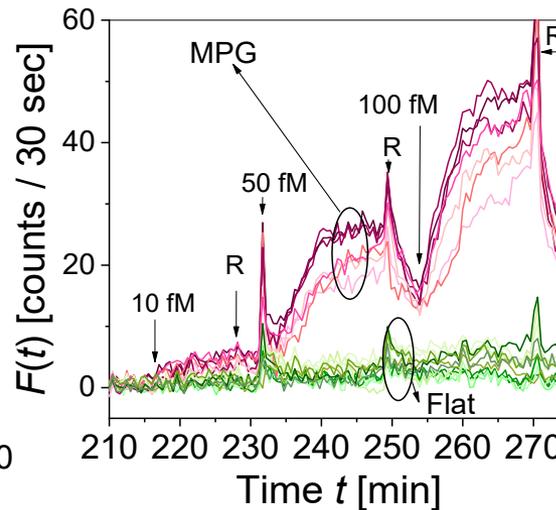
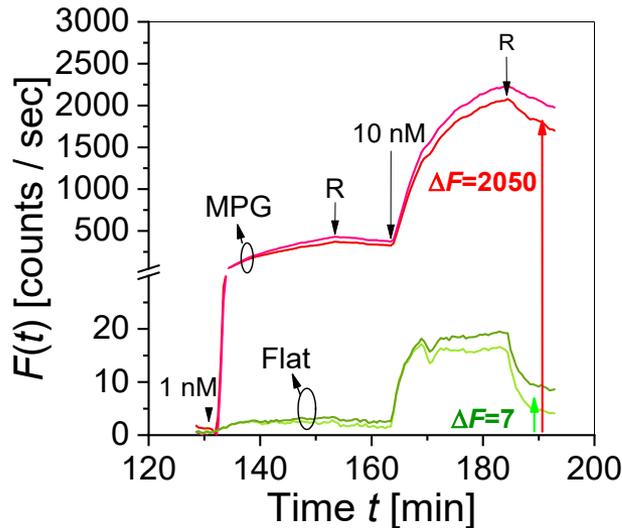
E Enhancement factor (EF):

Polarization		⊥
Λ_2 or Λ_3	3.7 ×	3.7 ×
$\Lambda_{1,2}$ or $\Lambda_{1,3}$	248 ×	17 ×
$\Lambda_{1,2,3}$	300 ×	25 ×

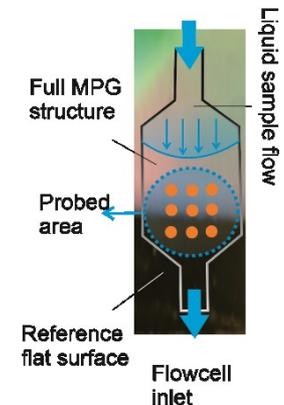
Stefan Fossati, Simone Hagender, Samia Menad, Emmanuel Maillart, Jakub Dostalek, Multi-resonant plasmonic nanostructure for ultrasensitive fluorescence biosensing, 2020, Nanophotonics, in press.

J. Dostalek, W. Knoll, S. Fossati, S. Hageneder, V. Jungbluth, Plasmon-enhanced fluorescence spectroscopy Imaging by multi-resonant nanostructures, European Patent Application No. 19164960.7

Plasmonic Enhancement of Affinity Binding Response at λ_{ex} and λ_{em}



- ➔ Fluorescence intensity enhancement of $EF=300$ was observed for structure engineered to couple with emitters at both λ_{ab} and λ_{em} .
- ➔ LOD = 6 fM was achieved for a model immunoassay with about 50 spots on chip.
- ➔ Capability of kinetics measurements of affinity interactions (background due to bulk is suppressed).

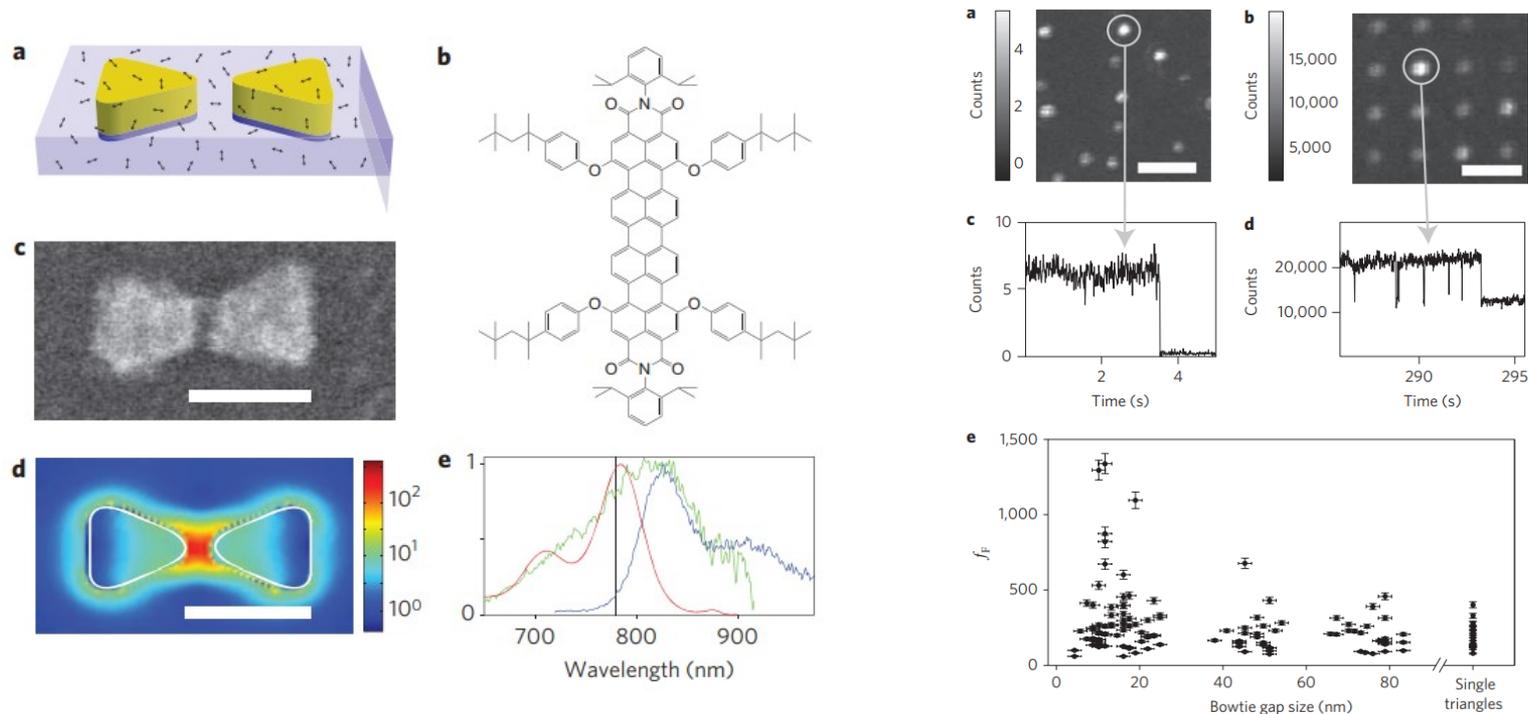


Stefan Fossati, Simone Hagender, Samia Menad, Emmanuel Maillart, Jakub Dostalek, Multi-resonant plasmonic nanostructure for ultrasensitive fluorescence biosensing, 2020, Nanophotonics, in press.

J. Dostalek, W. Knoll, S. Fossati, S. Hageneder, V. Jungbluth, Plasmon-enhanced fluorescence spectroscopy Imaging by multi-resonant nanostructures, European Patent Application No. 19164960.7

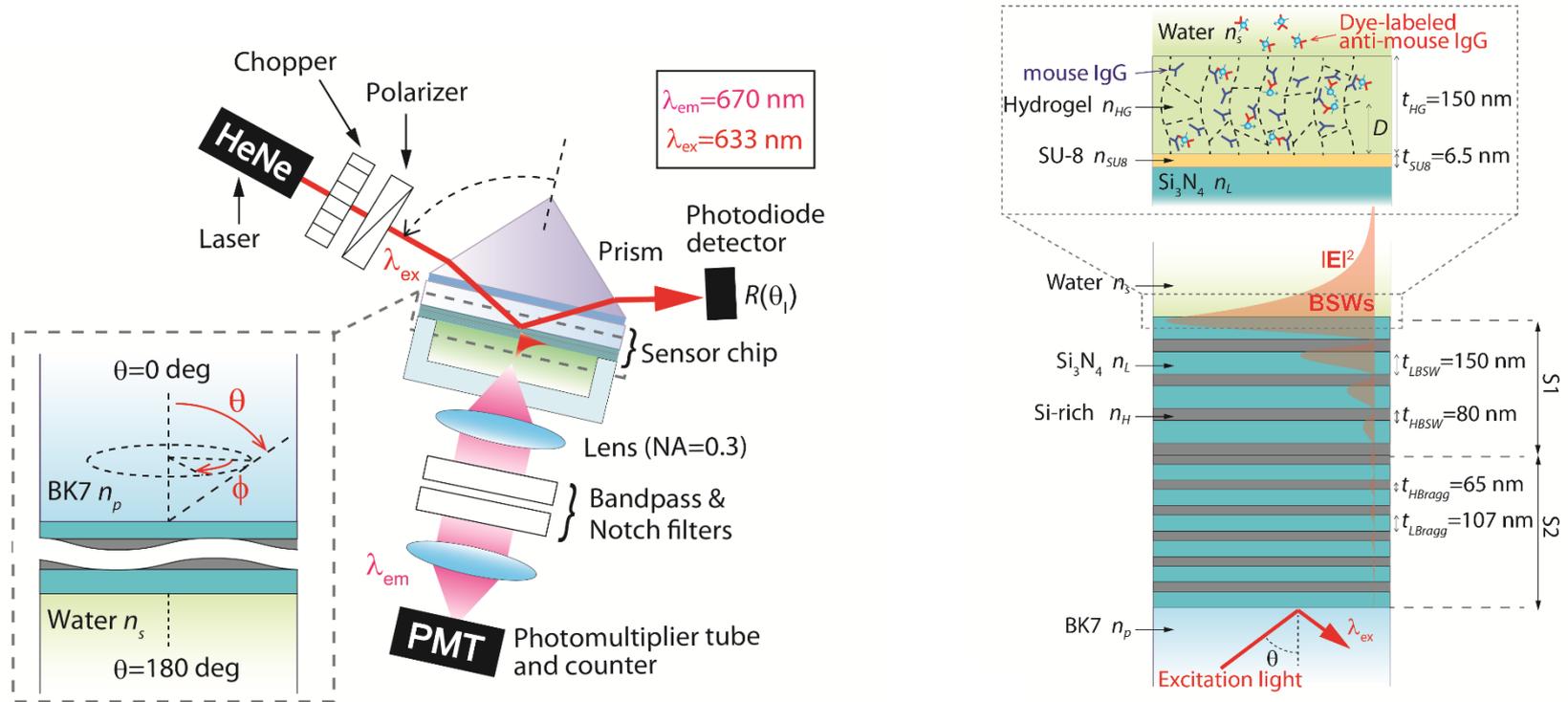
Large single-molecule fluorescence enhancements produced by a bowtie nanoantenna

Anika Kinkhabwala¹, Zongfu Yu², Shanhui Fan², Yuri Avlasevich³, Klaus Müllen³ and W. E. Moerner^{1*}



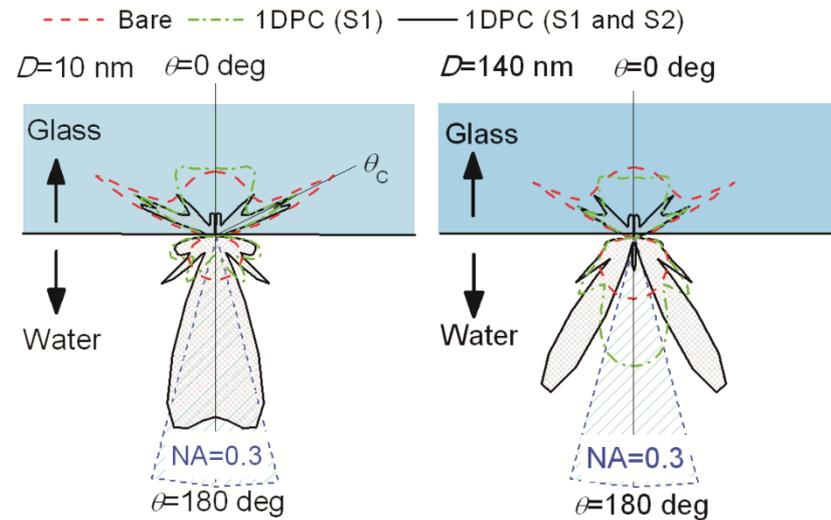
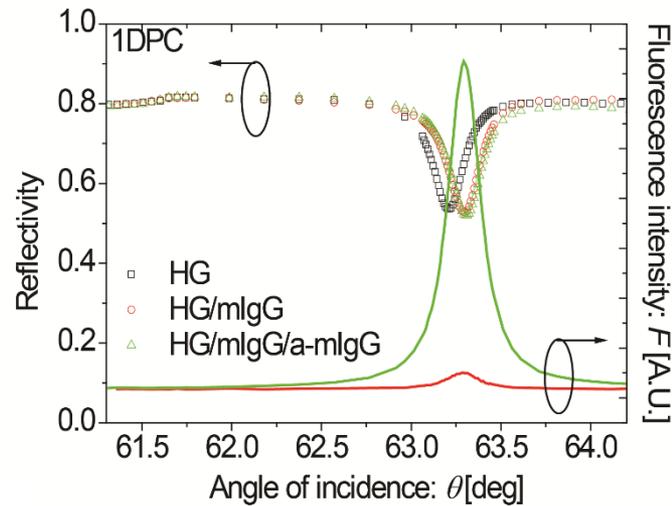
➔ Fluorescence intensity enhancement of $EF > 10^3$ was demonstrated for individual emitters coupled to strongly confined field of localized surface plasmons.

Bloch Surface Waves



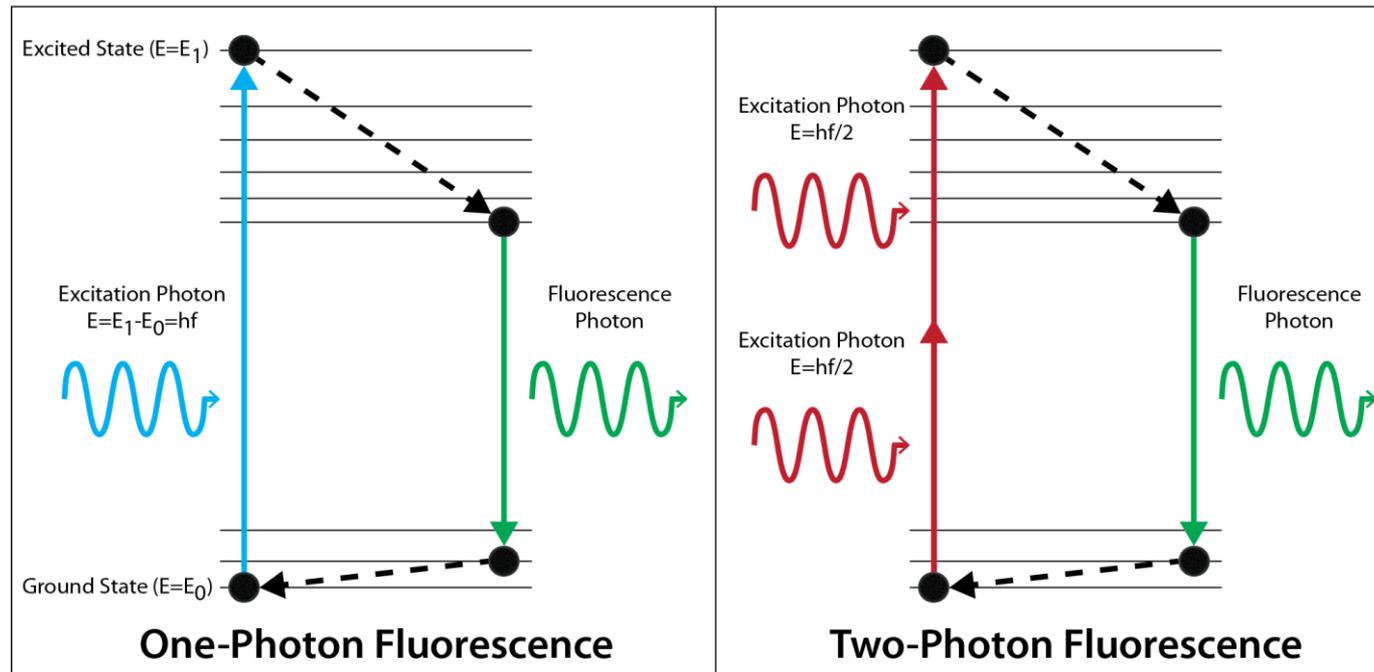
- ➔ 1D Photonic crystals (1DPC) can be design to support Bloch surface waves (BSW) and exhibit a bandgap at specific wavelengths.
- ➔ BSWs are similar to surface plasmons, but offer the advantage of less damping as the supporting multilayer structure is all dielectric.

Bloch Surface Wave – Enhanced Fluorescence



- ➔ Example of combined BSW-enhanced excitation (left) and directional 1DPC – controlled emission angular fluorescence distribution (right).

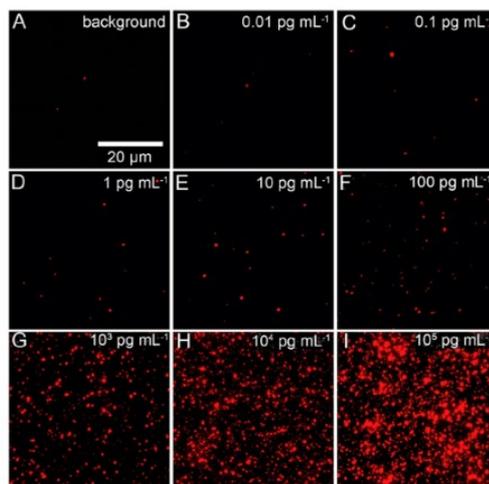
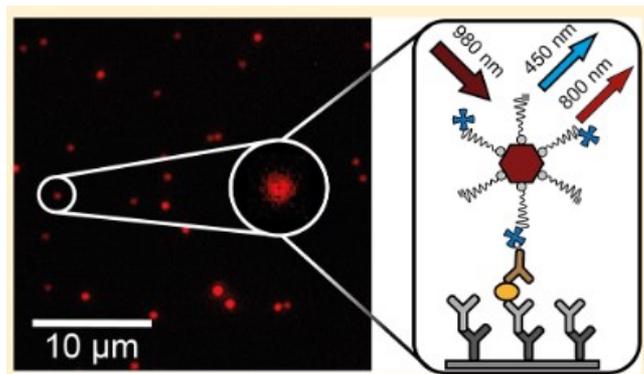
Multiphoton-Photon Fluorescence



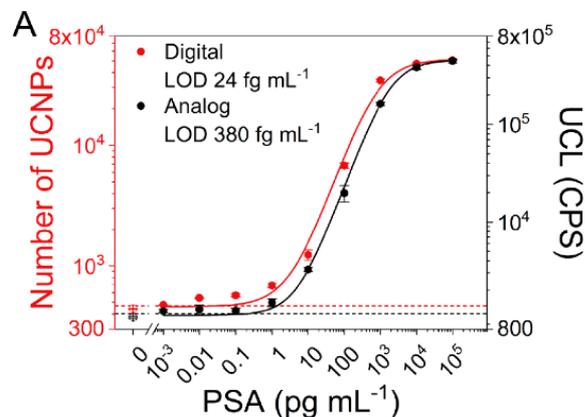
<https://sites.middlebury.edu/durst/research/>

- ➡ Requires using of strong excitation field as this is a non-linear optical process, enabling squeezing the excitation volume (excitation $\sim E^4$).
- ➡ Emission occurs at a shorter wavelength λ_{em} than the excitation one λ_{ex} .

Photon Up-Conversion for Fluorescence Assays

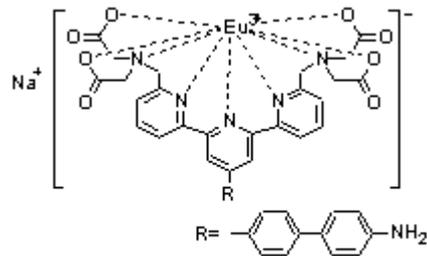


Example of digital readout of sandwich assay enabling improving the LOD by a factor of ~ 16.



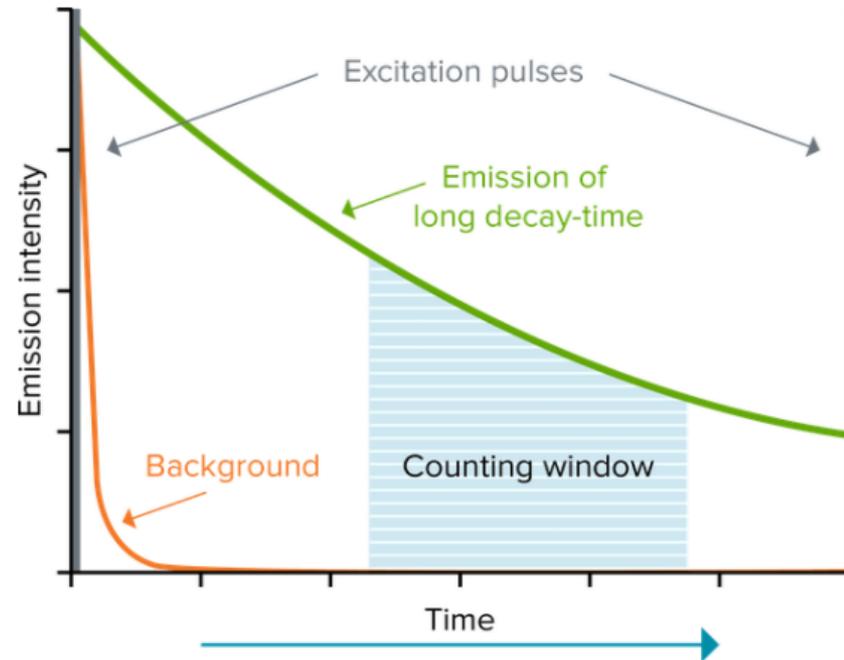
➔ Emission at shorter wavelength λ_{em} allows more efficient subtracting background (elimination of the autofluorescence, large difference between λ_{ex} and λ_{em}).

Time-Resolved Fluorescence



A2083 ATBTA-Eu³⁺

Europium chelate – based labels are excited with UV light and exhibit luminescence at ms time scale.



<https://www.moleculardevices.com/technology/time-resolved-fluorescence-trf-tr-fret-htrf#gref>

- ➡ The virtual background-free measurement provided by filtering (fast) autofluorescence based on time-delayed luminescence signal collection.