ELECTRIDE MEDIATED SURFACE ENHANCED RAMAN SCATTERING (SERS)

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ABSTRACT

An electride may provide surface enhanced Raman scattering (SERS). The electride, a compound where the electrons serve as anions, may be a ceramic electride, such as a conductive ceramic derived from mayenite, or an organic electride, for example. The textured electride surface or electride particles may strongly enhance the Raman scattering of organic or other Raman active analytes. This may also provide a sensitive method for monitoring the chemistry and electronic environment at the electride surface. The results are evidence of a new class of polariton (i.e., a surface electride-polariton resonance mechanism) that is analogous to the surface plasmon-polariton resonance that mediates conventional SERS.

19 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets
(56) References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS


OTHER PUBLICATIONS


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FIG. 1A
FIG. 3

Absorbance

Nanometers

Eltectide

Cyanite
FIG. 4

START

410 Synthesize Ceramic Electride Substrate

420 Chemically Reduce Mayenite Precursor

430 Store Ceramic Electride Substrate

440 Cleave Beads

450 Apply Analyte Coating

460 Perform SERS

END
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ELECTRIDE MEDIATED SURFACE ENHANCED RAMAN SCATTERING (SERS)

ORIGIN OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the present invention described herein were made in the performance of work under NASA contract NAS7-03001 and are subject to the provisions of Public Law #96-517 (35 U.S.C. §202) in which the Contractor has elected not to retain title.

FIELD

The present invention generally pertains to surface enhanced Raman scattering (SERS), and more specifically, to electride mediated SERS.

BACKGROUND

The enhanced optical fields near the surface of illuminated nanostructures form the basis of sensitive analytical methods that include SERS, tip-enhanced Raman spectroscopy (TERS), and surface enhanced infrared absorption. These methods exploit a surface plasmon resonance condition of special metallic nanostructures.

Early SERS efforts were based on rough silver electrodes. This was extended to gold and other metal nanostructures that were engineered to optimize the surface plasmonic interactions. In addition to surface plasmon resonance, there are other polariton resonance conditions that yield enhanced electric fields near the surface of illuminated nanostructures. Surface phonon resonance also provides enhanced optical fields near the surface of illuminated dielectric particles and is used for surface enhanced infrared absorption spectroscopy. This is a part of a larger general effort to couple light into small device structures for photonic applications and for sensitive chemical analysis.

Conventional SERS applications use metal nanostructures. However, SERS applications that use electrodes rather than metals may be beneficial.

SUMMARY

Certain embodiments of the present invention may be implemented and provide solutions to the problems and needs in the art that have not yet been fully solved by conventional SERS approaches. For instance, some embodiments texture the surface of an electrode, such as a ceramic electrode or an organic electrode, to facilitate enhanced SERS.

In one embodiment of the present invention, an apparatus includes an electrode substrate comprising a textured surface. The apparatus also includes an analyte coated over at least part of the textured surface of the electrode substrate.

In another embodiment of the present invention, an apparatus includes a ceramic electrode substrate comprising [CA24A1286044]4(4e−). The ceramic electrode substrate has a roughened surface including cleaved beads. The apparatus also includes an analyte including trans-1,2-bis(4-pyridyl)ethylene (BPE). The analyte is coated over at least part of the roughened surface of the ceramic electrode substrate.

In yet another embodiment of the present invention, a method includes cleaving beads of an electrode substrate to produce textured areas. The method also includes coating the rough areas of the electrode substrate with an analyte.
The electride substrate used in some embodiments may be a mayenite derived ceramic composite, [CA24A128064]4+ (4e–), that is thermally stable and relatively unreactive. The analyte may be trans-1,2-bis(4-pyridyl)ethylene (BPE) cast as a thin film on a roughened electrode surface or on the powdered electride. However, other suitable electrides and analytes may be used, as would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art. BPE has been previously used to quantitatively compare SERS substrates and lacks resonant enhancement in the visible region. BCE was tested for SERS using 532 nm and 785 nm laser excitation frequencies. The surface enhanced Raman spectra of thin BPE films on the electride was compared to an unenhanced spectrum of a thick BPE film and the conventional SERS spectrum of BPE on a sputtered gold substrate.

The synthesis of the ceramic electride [CA24A128064]4+ in some embodiments uses a high temperature processing of the mayenite precursor (CaO)0.83(Al2O3), by sintering stoichiometric proportions of calcium carbonate and aluminum oxide at 1300° C.-1400° C. in oxygen. The mayenite precursor may then be chemically reduced to form the electride by heat cycling past its melting point (~1415° C.) to 1600° C. in a sealed, carbon containing vessel. The synthesized electride may be in the form of ~5 mm sized beads that may then be cleaved in half using a razor blade and tapping with a small mallet under nitrogen. See image 500 of FIG. 5, which shows an electride surface. This fracturing method produced areas that greatly vary in surface roughness. Smooth glassy areas are often adjacent to rough areas (within 10-20 µm). When coated simultaneously with gold, the fracturing method produced areas that greatly vary in surface roughness. Smooth, evenly cleaved areas did not produce SERS activity. The electride may be stored under dry nitrogen and partial reduction may be necessary to prevent optical saturation of the strongly absorbing, pure sample.

In graphs 100-130 of FIGS. 1A-D, BCE was used with 532 nm excitation. The SERS spectrum of a ~1 nm BCE film maybe readily obtained on the rough, textured regions of the fractured electride surface as shown in graph 100 of FIG. 1A. Smooth, evenly cleaved areas did not produce SERS activity. See graph 110 of FIG. 1B. In order to show that the enhanced signal is not due to the rough surface, the BCE analyte may be similarly deposited on a rough, partially reduced mayenite (see graph 120 of FIG. 1C). As shown in FIG. 1C, this did not produce a detectable Raman signal of BCE and the enhancement due to surface roughness alone can be ruled out. Using a thick (~10 µm), unenhanced BCE film on a mirror as a reference (see graph 130 of FIG. 1D), SERS enhancement can be quantitatively compared to be greater than 10^4 for the 532 nm excitation. The SERS enhancement, based on theoretical and experimental work, occurs less than 25 nm from the substrate surface.

The electrode mediated SERS at 785 nm excitation is given in graphs 200-220 of FIGS. 2A-C. The electrode’s SERS enhancement factor at 785 nm excitation is bounded to be greater than 10^5. This is similar to the conventional SERS BCE spectrum from sputtered gold. As expected for SERS, both the electrode mediated SERS and sputtered gold mediated SERS spectra have somewhat different peak ratios from the unenhanced reference BCE.

In addition to SERS demonstrated in FIGS. 1A-D and 2A-C, the electride was examined by the visible reflectance to reveal surface plasmon resonances. This approach is also used for characterization of metallic SERS substrates. The spectra of partially reduced mayenite and the reduced electride are compared in the 400 nm to 800 nm wavelength range (see graph 300 of FIG. 3). The visible reflectance spectra are shown for the electride powder (top) and the partially reduced mayenite precursor (bottom). The electride has additional peaks at 479 nm, 561 nm, 614 nm, and 702 nm. The surface modes of the fully reduced electride are revealed in the visible wavelength range. The frequencies of these surface modes may be shifted somewhat depending on the size, shape, and aggregation of the particles.

The SERS activity of the electride measured at 532 nm and 785 nm excitation frequencies corresponds with the broad overlapping peaks seen in reflectance spectrum of the powder at 560 nm and 702 nm, respectively. Taken together, this provides evidence of a surface plasmon resonance at visible frequencies. The surface plasmon resonances should be shifted from the bulk plasma resonance depending on the size, shape, and aggregation of the surface features. The difference between the surface plasmon resonance of conventional SERS using metals and electride mediated SERS depends on the differences in the electronic structure of conductive electrides and metals. The electronic states in the mayenite-based electride were previously analyzed by optical reflectance spectra using the Drude-Lorentz model.

In summary, for electride precursors that are not fully reduced, the electrons are localized in the cages of F+ centers in CaO (F+ states). The electrons move by hopping as polarons, with conductive activation energy of 0.1 eV. The more fully reduced, higher conductivity electride has a higher density of F+ states forming more delocalized bands that overlap the cage conduction band with both localized and delocalized electrons. The electride has metallic conduction and a more Drude-type response that dominates with the electrons delocalized over the ceramic cage. The mayenite electride has weak localization behavior and a small temperature dependence of electrical conductivity near
room temperature. This fully reduced form would be expected to be the most SERS active material.

Put in a more general context, surface plasmon-polaritons in certain metals mediate the electromagnetic contribution of conventional SERS. Polaritons are formed by the strong coupling of electromagnetic waves with an electric or magnetic dipole-carrying excitation and are considered a form of quasi-particle. SERS in some embodiments has been demonstrated using an electrode. The distinction between this surface electrode-polariton and a surface plasmon-polariton lies in the differences in the nature of the anionic electrons in an electrode and electrons in a metallic conductor.

In addition to the electromagnetic resonance enhancement underlying SERS, there is a chemical enhancement component that is attributed to a charge transfer from the analyte to the substrate. The chemical enhancement contribution to SERS... electrons in a metallic conductor.

SERS activity may also serve as a probe of the electrode surface and not just for detection of absorbed analytes. The synthesis of a fully reduced electrode with the highest conductivity at the surface is a goal in electrode development. Samples that are not fully reduced, or have reacted with the environment, will have regions that are less conductive and will not support SERS.

As a result of their low work function, electrodes may be used as chemical reducing agents. Electrode mediated SERS may serve to monitor chemical reduction at the electrode surface.

As demonstrated herein, micron-sized regions may be interrogated with the Raman microscope. It should be noted that Tip Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy (TERS) method, which exploit SERS at the nanometer scale, could provide an even finer probe of the electrode surface. TERS is SERS accomplished with a probe microscope tip. Thus, an electrode tip is conceivable to achieve TERS/SERS. TERS is going down a path of applying a SERS active electrode tip for probe microscopes. ELECTRIDE SERVE AS PROBE MICROSCOPIC TIPS IS A PARTICULAR APPLICATION OF ELECTRIDE-MEDIATED SERS.

The rough electrode surfaces interrogated in some embodiments, as with early SERS efforts using roughened silver, may not be optimized for maximum enhancement. Larger enhancements are expected if the electrode surface morphology or electrode particle sizes are properly tuned to the particular Raman excitation laser used in a given application. Further work is planned to examine the surface enhanced infrared properties of the electrode at wavelengths where the electrode-polariton and the electrode-phonon resonances overlap. These various surface polariton resonances of plasmons, phonons, excitons, and electrode-polaritons, may be coupled together in hybrid structures.

FIG. 4 is a flowchart illustrating a method for producing a textured ceramic electrode, according to an embodiment of the present invention. However, in other embodiments, other ceramic electrodes or organic electrodes may be used. The method begins with synthesizing a ceramic electrode substrate at 410 via high temperature processing of mayenite precursor (CaO)12(Al2O3)3 by sintering stoichiometric proportions of calcium carbonate and aluminum oxide at 1300° C. -1400° C. in oxygen. Next, the mayenite precursor is chemically reduced at 420 to form the ceramic electrode substrate by heat cycling past its melting point to 1600° C. in a sealed, carbon containing vessel. The ceramic electrode substrate is then stored under dry nitrogen at 430.

Beads of the ceramic electrode substrate are cleaved at 440 to produce textured areas. The rough areas of the ceramic electrode substrate are coated with an analyte at 450. SERS is then performed on the coated ceramic electrode substrate at 460. In some embodiments, the SERS may be performed using 532 nm and 785 nm excitation frequencies.

It will be readily understood that the components of various embodiments of the present invention, as generally described and illustrated in the figures herein, may be arranged and designed in a wide variety of different configurations. Thus, the detailed description of the embodiments of the systems, apparatuses, methods, and computer programs of the present invention, as represented in the attached figures, is not intended to limit the scope of the invention as claimed, but is merely representative of selected embodiments of the invention.

The features, structures, or characteristics of the invention described throughout this specification may be combined in any suitable manner in one or more embodiments. For example, reference throughout this specification to “certain embodiments,” “some embodiments,” or similar language means that a particular feature, structure, or characteristic described in connection with the embodiment is included in at least one embodiment of the present invention. Thus, appearances of the phrases “in certain embodiments,” “in some embodiment,” “in other embodiments,” or similar language throughout this specification do not necessarily all refer to the same group of embodiments and the described features, structures, or characteristics may be combined in any suitable manner in one or more embodiments.

It should be noted that reference throughout this specification to features, advantages, or similar language does not imply that all of the features and advantages that may be realized with the present invention should be or are in any single embodiment of the invention. Rather, language referring to the features and advantages is understood to mean that a specific feature, advantage, or characteristic described in connection with an embodiment is included in at least one embodiment of the present invention. Thus, discussion of the features and advantages, and similar language, throughout this specification may, but do not necessarily, refer to the same embodiment.

Furthermore, the described features, advantages, and characteristics of the invention may be combined in any suitable manner in one or more embodiments. One skilled in the relevant art will recognize that the invention can be practiced without one or more of the specific features or advantages of a particular embodiment. In other instances, additional features and advantages may be recognized in certain embodiments that may not be present in all embodiments of the invention.

One having ordinary skill in the art will readily understand that the invention as discussed above may be practiced with steps in a different order, and/or with hardware elements in configurations which are different than those which are disclosed. Therefore, although the invention has been described based upon these preferred embodiments, it would be apparent to those of skill in the art that certain modifications, variations, and alternative constructions would be apparent, while remaining within the spirit and scope of the invention. In order to determine the merits and bounds of the invention, therefore, reference should be made to the appended claims.
The invention claimed is:

1. An apparatus to enhance a target analyte for detection via Raman scattering, comprising:
   a Raman spectroscopy system;
   a substrate comprising an electrode material having a textured surface, the substrate positioned to be interrogated by the Raman spectroscopy system; and
   the target analyte coated over at least part of the textured surface of the electrode substrate to enhance detection of the target analyte for Raman scattering.

2. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the textured surface is formed from cleaving beads off the substrate.

3. The apparatus of claim 2, wherein the beads are cleaved using a clean razor blade and tapping with a small mallet under nitrogen.

4. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the substrate comprises an organic electrode or a ceramic electrode.

5. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the electrode comprises a mayenite derived ceramic compound [Ca24Al28O64]+4(4e—).

6. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the analyte comprises trans-1,2-bis(4-pyridyl)ethylene (BPE).

7. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the analyte is cast as a thin film on the textured surface or on a powdered electrode.

8. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the substrate is synthesized through high temperature processing of mayenite precursor (CaO)12(Al2O3)2 by sintering stoichiometric proportions of calcium carbonate and aluminum oxide at 1300° C. to 1400° C. in oxygen.

9. The apparatus of claim 8, wherein the mayenite precursor is chemically reduced to form the electrode substrate by heat cycling past its melting point to 1600° C. in a sealed, carbon containing vessel.

10. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the ceramic electrode substrate is synthesized through high temperature processing of mayenite precursor (CaO)12(Al2O3)2 by sintering stoichiometric proportions of calcium carbonate and aluminum oxide at 1300° C. to 1400° C. in oxygen.

11. The apparatus of claim 10, wherein the mayenite precursor is chemically reduced to form the ceramic electrode substrate by heat cycling past its melting point to 1600° C. in a sealed, carbon containing vessel.

12. An apparatus, comprising:
   a ceramic electrode substrate comprising [Ca24Al28O64]+4(4e—), the ceramic electrode substrate having a roughened surface comprising cleaved beads; and
   an analyte comprising trans-1,2-bis(4-pyridyl)ethylene (BPE), the analyte coated over at least part of the roughened surface of the ceramic electrode substrate.

13. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the beads are cleaved using a clean razor blade and tapping with a small mallet under nitrogen.

14. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the analyte is cast as a thin film on the roughened surface or on a powdered electrode.

15. A method to enhance Raman scattering in a Raman spectroscopy system, comprising:
   cleaving beads off a substrate comprising an electrode material to produce textured areas; and coating the textured areas of the substrate with an analyte; and,
   performing surface enhanced Raman spectroscopy (SERS) on the coated substrate.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein the SERS is performed using 532 nm and 785 nm excitation frequencies.

17. The method of claim 15, further comprising:
   synthesizing the substrate through high temperature processing of mayenite precursor (CaO)12(Al2O3)2 by sintering stoichiometric proportions of calcium carbonate and aluminum oxide at 1300° C. to 1400° C. in oxygen.

18. The method of claim 17, further comprising:
   chemically reducing the mayenite precursor to form the substrate by heat cycling past its melting point to 1600° C. in a sealed, carbon containing vessel.

19. The method of claim 15, further comprising:
   storing the substrate under dry nitrogen.