

Surface-Enhanced Raman Scattering (SERS)

$$\text{Enhancement Factor (EF)} = \frac{\sigma_{\text{SERS}}}{\sigma_{\text{Raman}}}$$

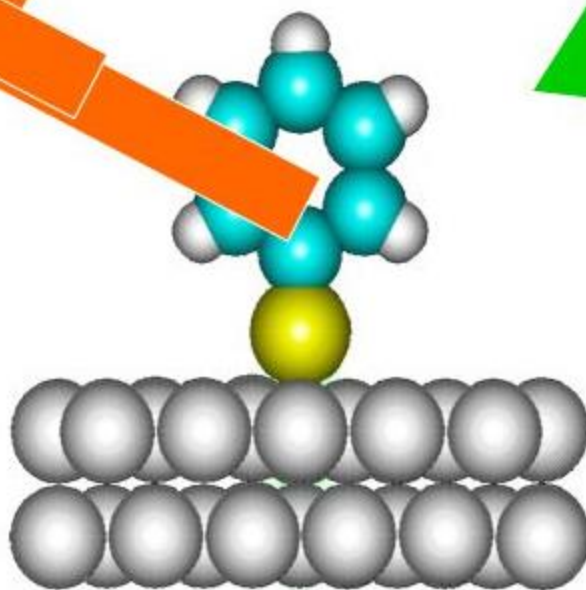
$$\vec{\mu} = \hat{\alpha} \vec{E}$$

Chemical

Electromagnetic

Raman Scattering
 $(\omega_0 - \omega_{\text{vib}})$

Laser Excitation
 (ω_0)



SERS Enhancement Mechanisms

Chemical Mechanism:

Laser excites (a) new electronic states arising from chemisorption or (b) shifted or broadened adsorbate electronic states yielding a resonance condition.

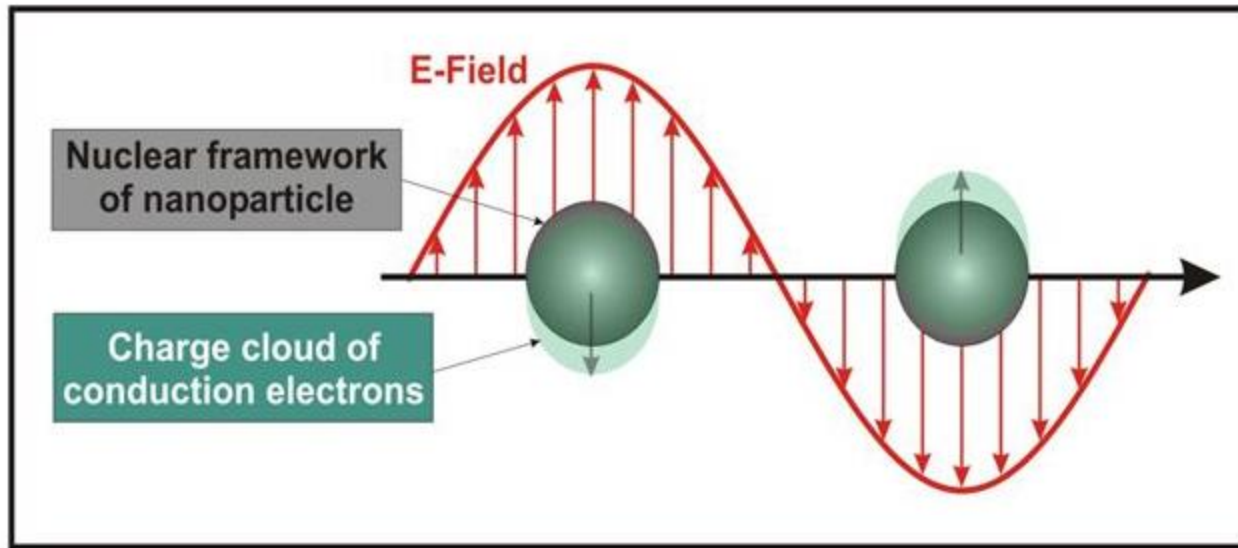
- Short range (1-5 Å)
- No roughness requirement
- Contributes $EF \sim 10^2 - 10^4$

Electromagnetic Mechanism:

LSPR induces large electromagnetic fields at roughened metal surface where molecules are adsorbed.

- Long range (2-4 nm)
- Affected by all factors determining LSPR
- Contributes $EF > 10^4$

Localized Surface Plasmon Resonance

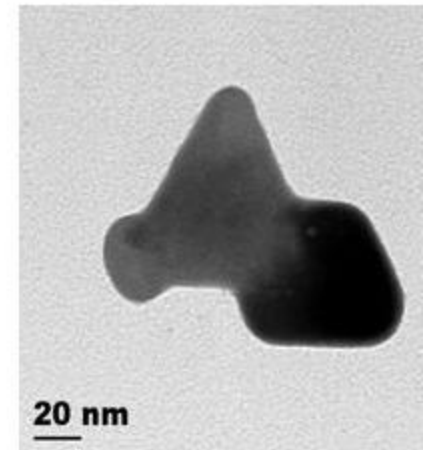
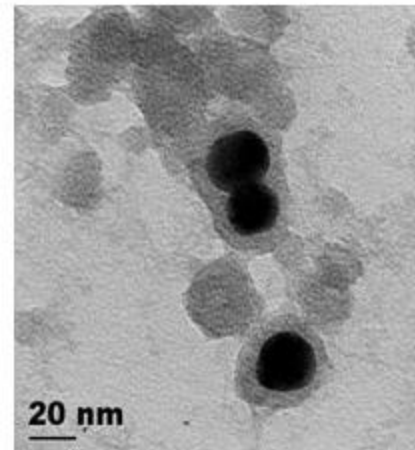
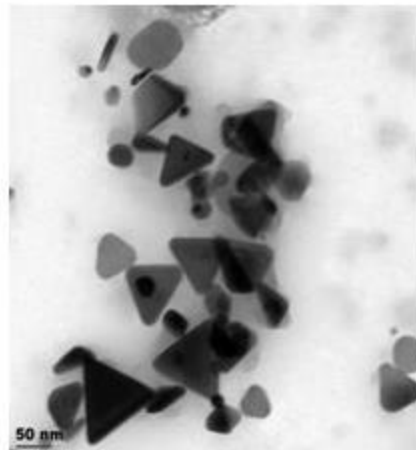
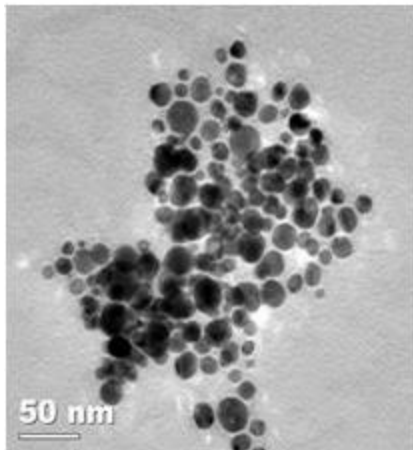
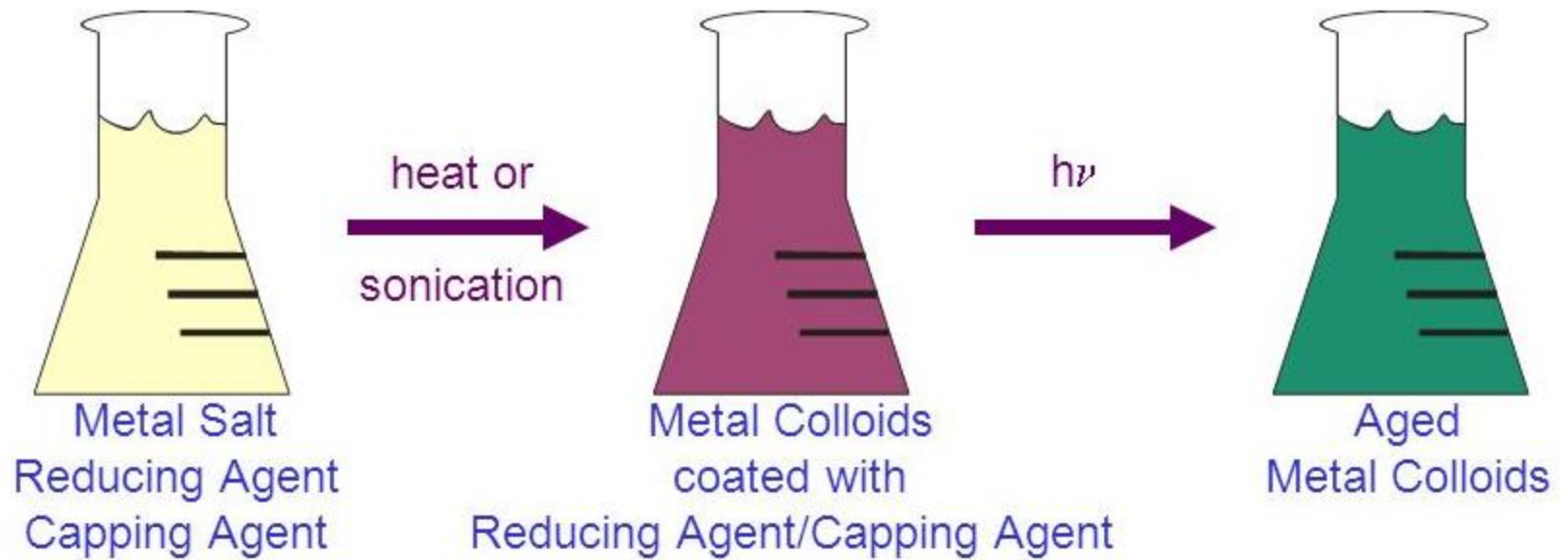


The resonance results in (1) wavelength-selective extinction and (2) enhanced EM fields at the surface.

Spectral location of the LSPR is dependent upon particle size, shape, composition, and dielectric environment.

$$Extinction = \frac{24\pi^2 N a^3 \epsilon_m^{3/2}}{\lambda \ln(10)} \left[\frac{\epsilon_I}{(\epsilon_R + 2\epsilon_m)^2 + \epsilon_I^2} \right]$$

Noble Metal Nanoparticles



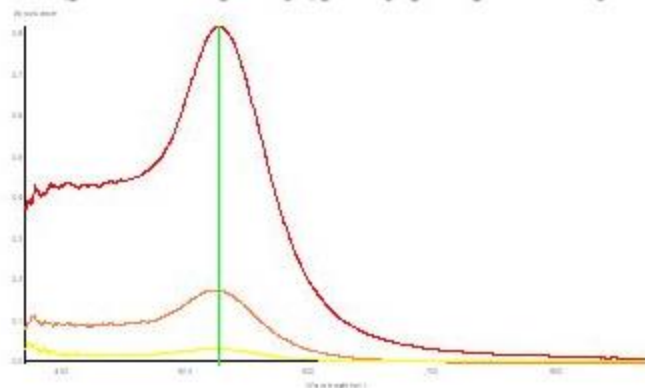
Noble Metal Nanoparticles

Row #	Metal	Reducing Agent	Capping Agent	Reaction Initiation	Extinction λ_{\max} (nm)
1	Ag	$\text{NaBH}_4/\text{citrate}^1$	citrate^1	heat	397
2	Ag	EG^4	EG^4	sonication	441
3	Ag	EG^4/PVP^5	PVP^5	sonication	451
4	Ag	EG^4	BSPP^6	sonication	468
5	Au	$\text{PVP}^5/\text{DMF}^3$	PVP^5	sonication	513
6	Au	citrate^1	citrate^1	heat	520
7	Au	EG^4/PVP^5	PVP^5	sonication	530
8	Au	PVP^5	PVP^5	sonication	542
9	Au	$\text{tartrate}^2/\text{citrate}^1$	$\text{tartrate}^2/\text{citrate}^1$	sonication	543
10	Au	citrate^1	citrate^1	sonication	545
11	Au	EG^4	BSPP^6	sonication	554
12	Au	tartrate^2	tartrate^2	sonication	575
13	Au	citrate^1	PVP^5	heat	580

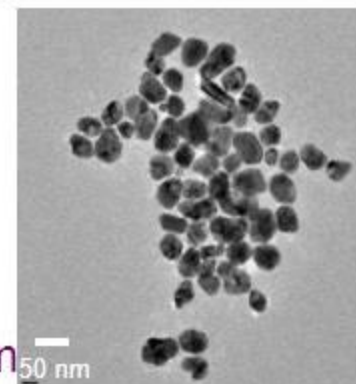
¹citrate = $\text{Na}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7$; ²tartrate = $\text{KO}_2\text{CCH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CO}_2\text{H}$; ³*N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF) = $\text{HCON}(\text{CH}_3)_2$;

⁴ethylene glycol (EG) = $\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$; ⁵polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) = $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_9\text{NO})_n$;

⁶bis(p-sulfonatophenyl)phenylphosphine dihydrate dipotassium (BSPP) = $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3\text{K})_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$



$D = 24.8 \pm 4.1 \text{ nm}$



Nanostructured Substrates

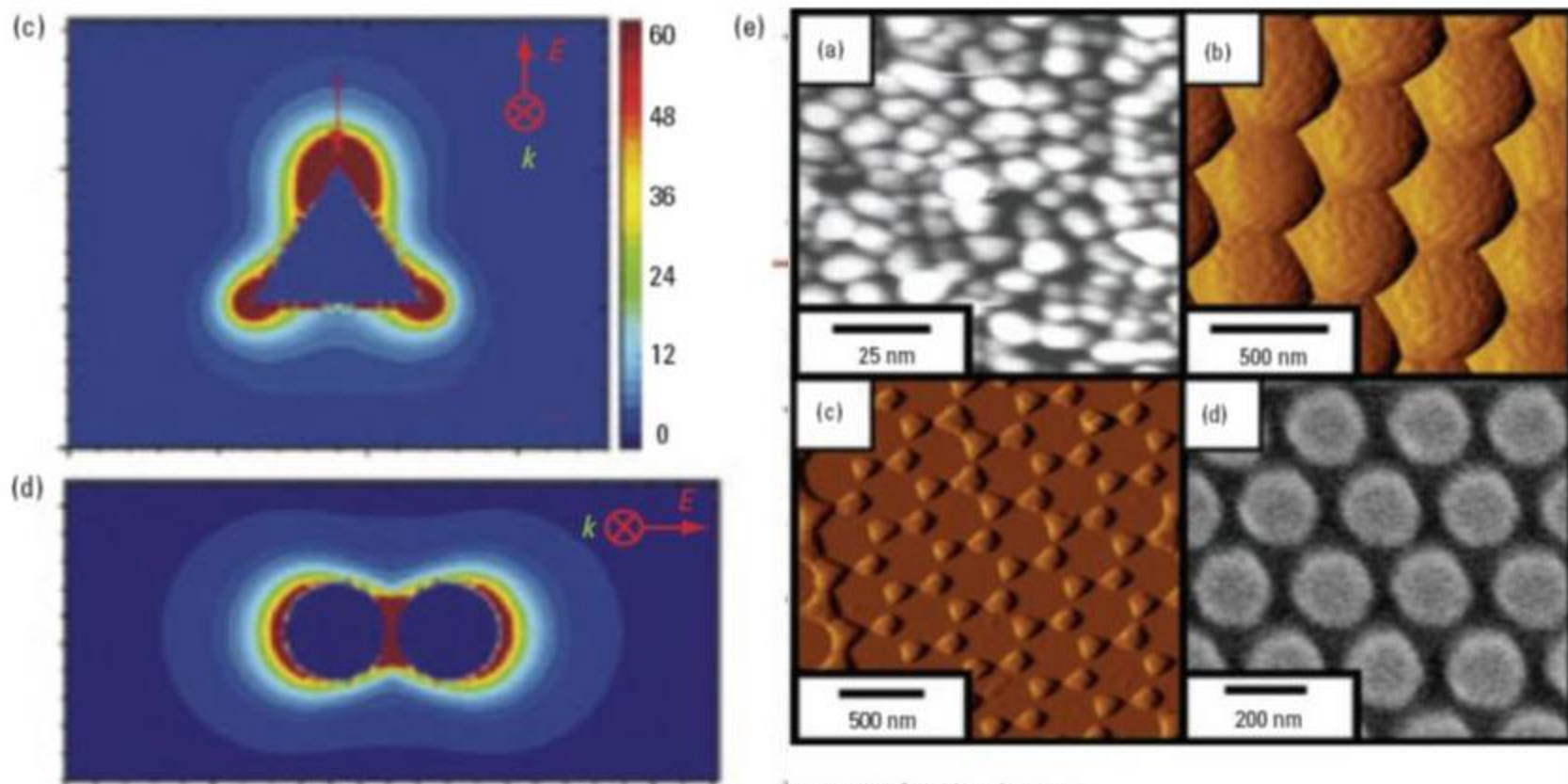


FIGURE 2. Sample substrates.

(a) Metal island film, (b) metal film over nanospheres, (c) triangular nanoparticle array fabricated with nanosphere lithography, and (d) cylindrical nanoparticle array fabricated with electron-beam lithography.

Single Molecule SERS

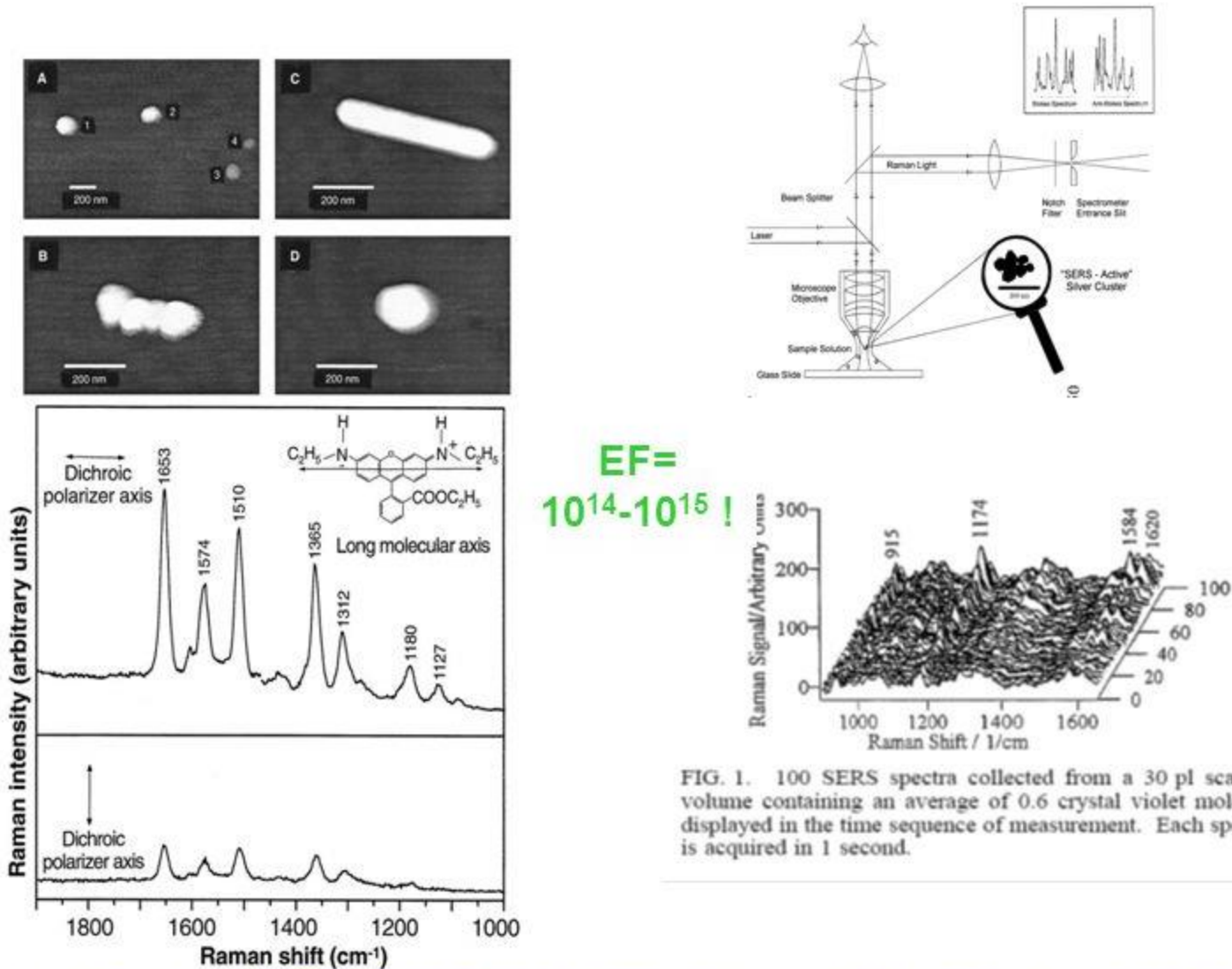
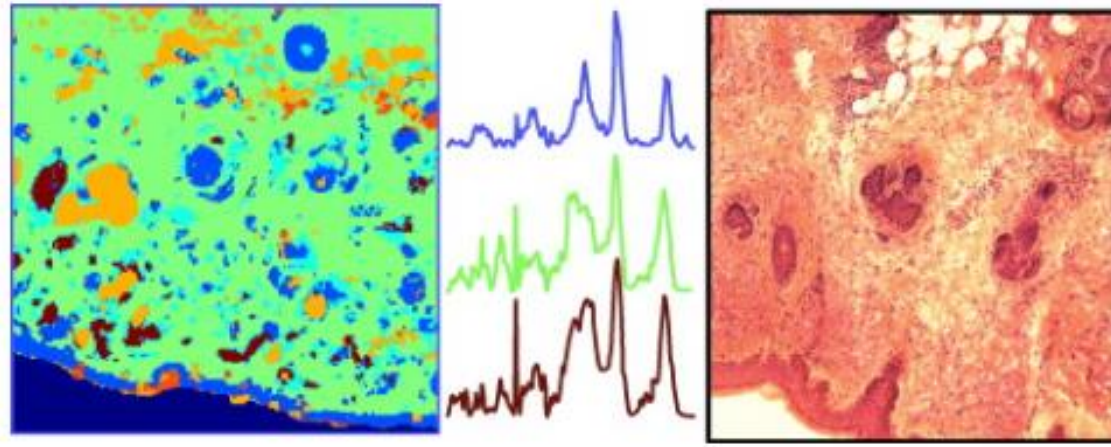
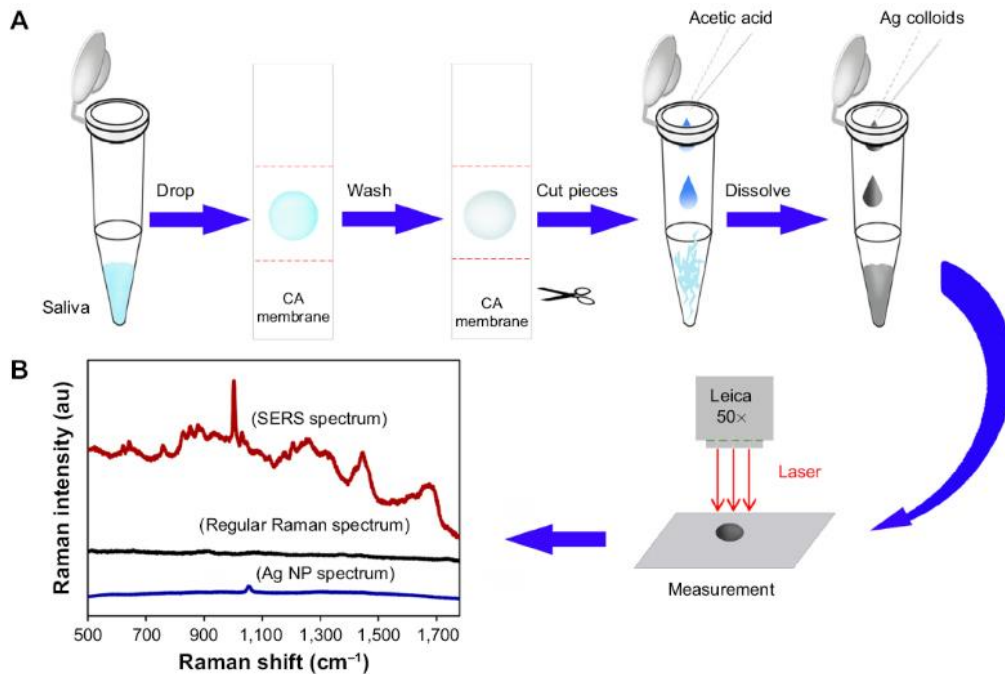


FIG. 1. 100 SERS spectra collected from a 30 pl scattering volume containing an average of 0.6 crystal violet molecules, displayed in the time sequence of measurement. Each spectrum is acquired in 1 second.

Medical applications

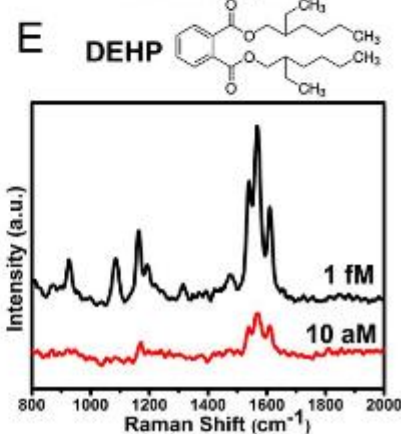
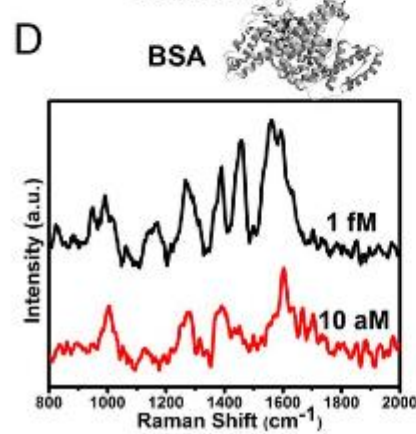
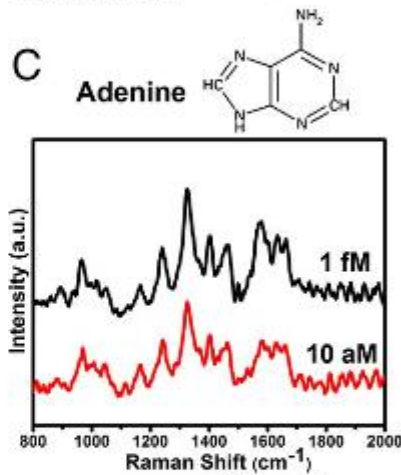
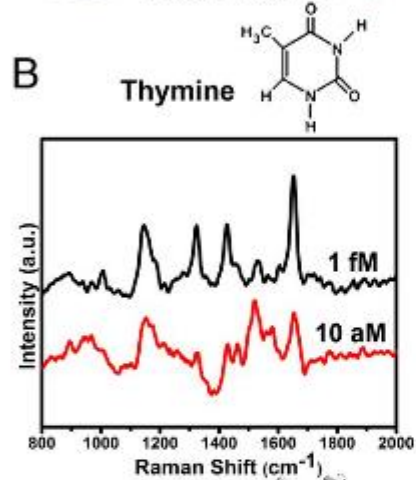
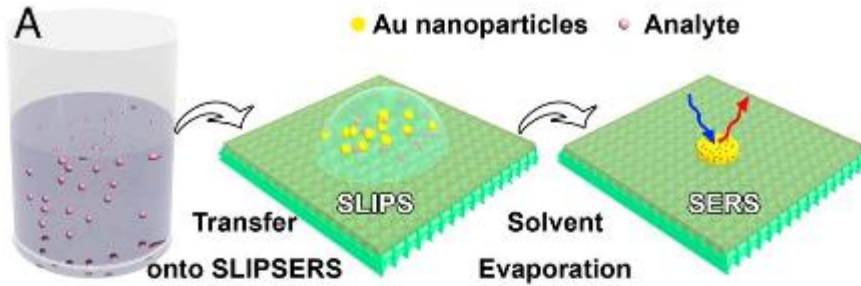


Cancer detection



Differentiation of
benign and
malignant breast
tumors

Medical applications



Amino acids detection

