



Western University
Department of Physics and Astronomy

PHYSICS & ASTRONOMY COLLOQUIUM

Date: **Thursday, 9 September 2021**

Time: **1:30 p.m.**

via Zoom: <https://westernuniversity.zoom.us/j/96820788831?pwd=S0NIZUJHTVk0em01bVINLzU4aVJOUT09>

Dr. Nisha R. Agarwal

Nano-imaging and Spectroscopy Laboratory, Faculty of Science
University of Ontario Institute of Technology

“Surface Enhanced Raman Scattering: providing unique fingerprint for molecules at low concentrations”

ABSTRACT

We are well aware that every human can be identified by their unique fingerprint. Taking inspiration from nature's this wonder, there is an exclusive feature to identify different molecules/chemicals in materials science. We can find this attribute in the way molecules vibrate. Different molecules have different vibrational modes depending on their chemical constituents, bonding strength, structure, interaction and so on. Hence, we need sensitive instrumentation that can detect these vibrations, that is, Vibrational Spectroscopy (VS). VS is a powerful technique, which identifies the chemical-specific fingerprint of a molecule in its natural state without the need for labelling or sample preparation. This is a considerable advantage to chemists and biologists for the recognition and characterization of synthesized drugs, and chemicals, and assessing the purity of compounds compared to other techniques which are either invasive or/and require tagging of a molecule with a fluorophore to visualize them. VS encompasses two complementary techniques i.e. Raman and Infra-red (IR) spectroscopy forming a comprehensive system. They only differ in the selection rules for the different vibrational modes. That is, Raman detects those vibrational modes resulting from change in polarizability whereas, in IR, vibrations due to change in dipole moment are registered.

Although powerful as a technique, there are limitations to the concentrations of molecules that Raman can detect since it is a weak process. In order to alleviate this issue, tailored nanostructured particles are employed to create local enhancement effects known as hot spots. These nanostructures enhance the Raman signals even for ultra-low concentrations of molecules. In my talk, I will give an overview of the Raman technique and discuss the nanostructured devices used for SERS with biological applications related to sensing.

Host: **Prof. G. Fanchini**