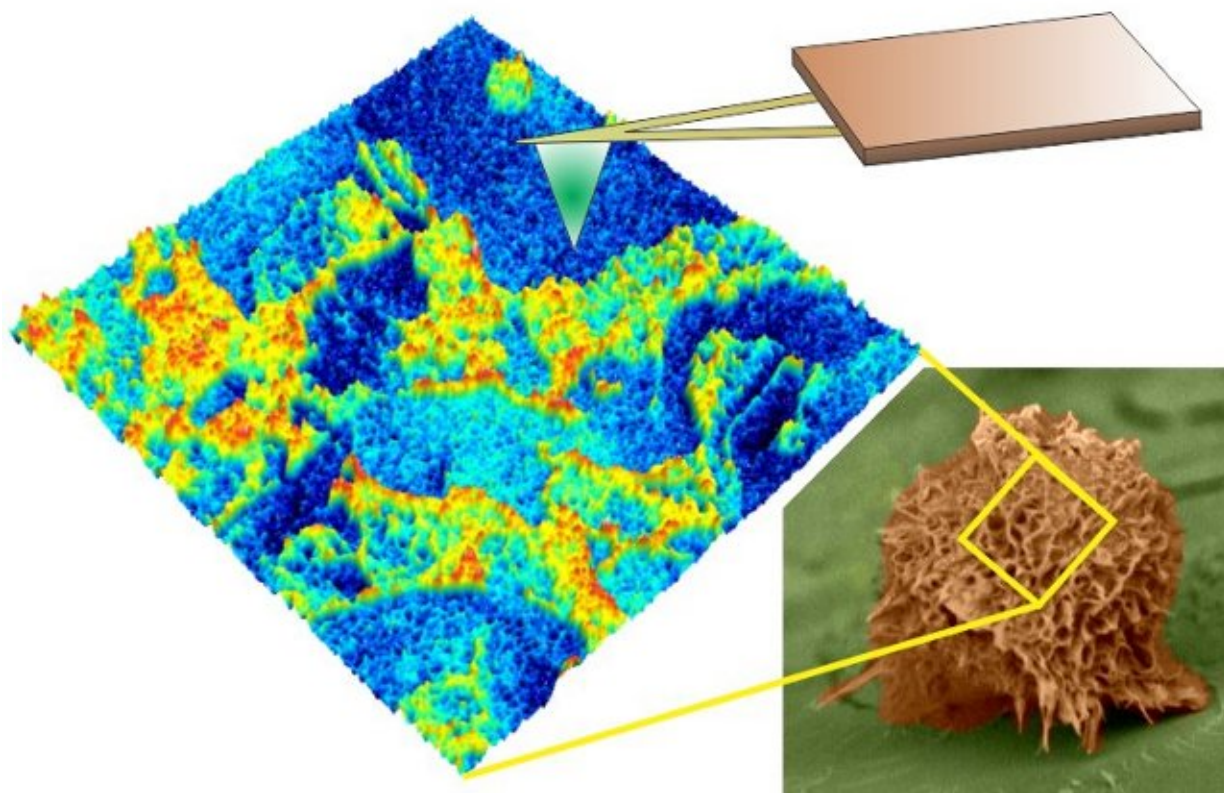


Faster imaging at the nano level

September 27 2017, by Taylor Mcneil



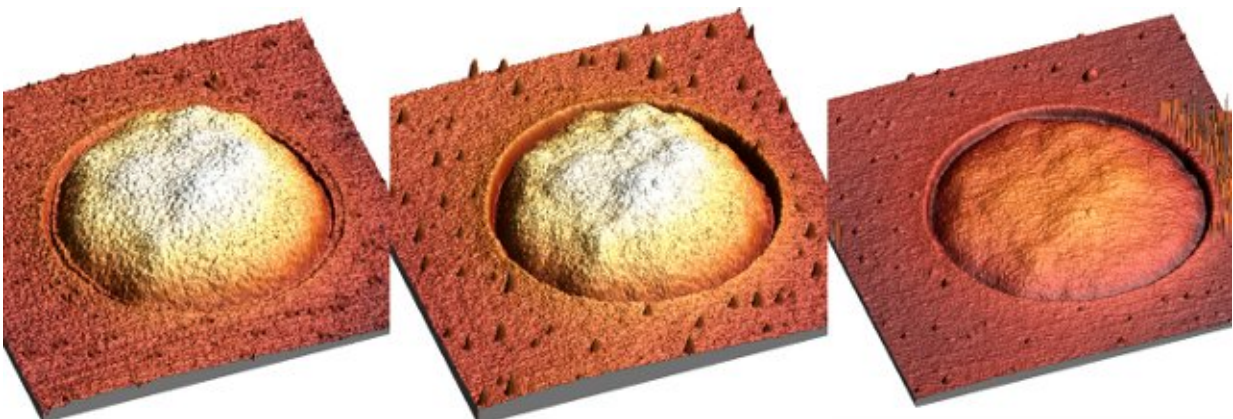
“This imaging mode will help develop new materials and processes,” said Igor Sokolov. Here, a cell surface showing the height of the pericellular layer around a cancer cell. Credit: Maxim Dokukin and Igor Sokolov

Tufts researchers have discovered a new, faster way to image materials at the nano level, an advance that could speed the detection of cancer and assist in the development of new high-tech materials.

The new [method](#) was discovered by Igor Sokolov, a professor of mechanical engineering, and Maxim Dokukin, a postdoctoral scholar in Sokolov's lab. It extends the capacity of atomic force microscopy (AFM), a technology available since 1989 that allows imaging of samples down to the sub-nanometer level.

"This imaging mode will enable further scientific and technological understanding and help develop new [materials](#) and processes," Sokolov said. "Better detection of cancer [cells](#) is what we have on the horizon at our lab. But it will also be most impactful in the area of nanocomposites and new multiphase polymers such as organic-inorganic biocomposites, in which the structure of materials down to the nanoscale is of critical importance."

The Tufts researchers discovered a way to use new channels of information that had been traditionally discarded as noise in existing commercial AFM imaging methods. What they call the "ringing method" allows "more robust and novel information about the surface of biologically relevant materials, cells, and polymers," the researchers wrote. When applied to soft materials, in particular cells, imaging can be done up to 20 times faster than conventional AFM methods.



An example of three different channels/images of the same spot of a material simultaneously recorded in the new ringing mode. These images demonstrate different physical information that can be simultaneously collected in ringing mode, said Igor Sokolov. Credit: Igor Sokolov

That speed might make the technology useful in clinical settings, when trying to identify potentially cancerous cells, though biological applications for the time being will mostly be in the research arena, Sokolov said.

The researchers described the discovery in a paper last week in *Scientific Reports*, an open-access journal put out by the group that produces the journal *Nature*. Tufts earlier this year received a patent for the invention, and has already licensed its use to Nanoscience Solutions Inc., which is selling an AFM "ring method" add-on using this technology, said Sokolov.

"AFM is one of the major tools that has facilitated development of nanotechnology," said Sokolov, who is also an adjunct professor in the Department of Biomedical Engineering and the Department of Physics. The new AFM imaging mode, he said, "will extend the capacity of this microscopy to quantify new characteristics of materials at a previously inaccessible scale."

More information: M. E. Dokukin et al. Nanoscale compositional mapping of cells, tissues, and polymers with ringing mode of atomic force microscopy, *Scientific Reports* (2017). [DOI: 10.1038/s41598-017-12032-z](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-12032-z)

Provided by Tufts University

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