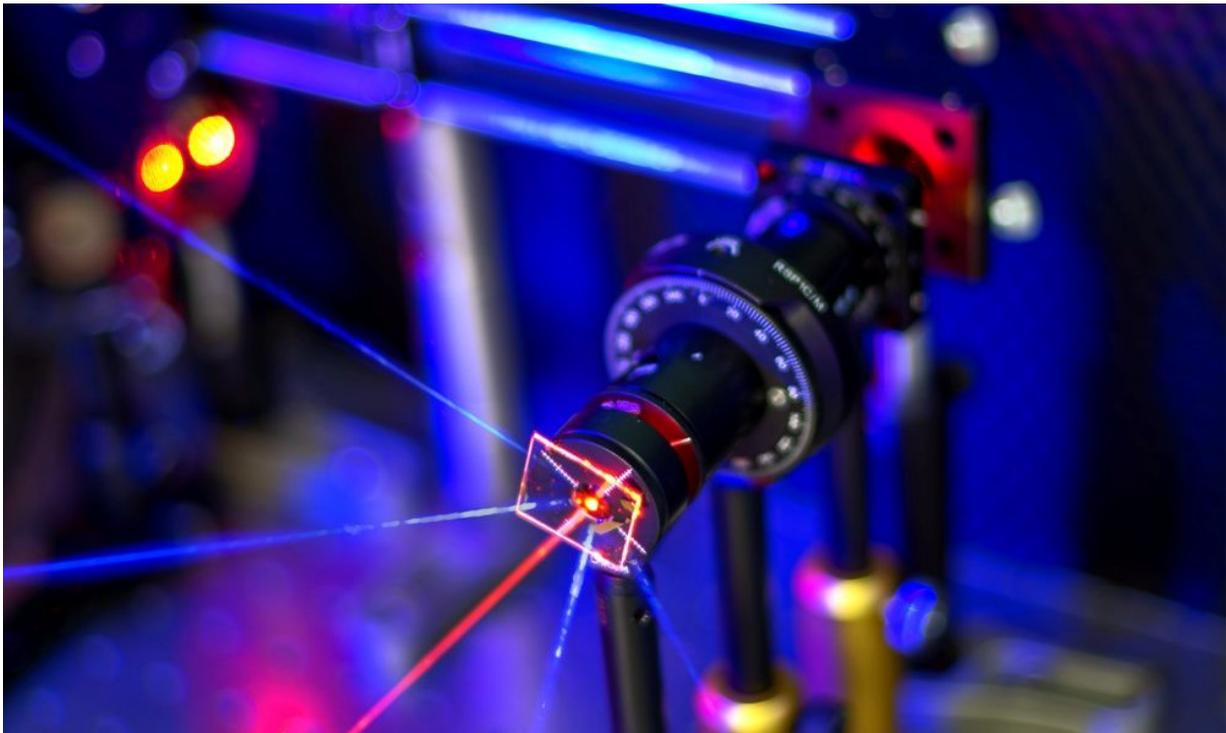


Ultra-sensitive sensor with gold nanoparticle array

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In the sensor, gold nanodisks are arranged in squares, shown bottom-left. The arrangement causes the sensor to emit UV light (in blue). Credit: V.K Valev and D.C Hooper

Scientists from the University of Bath (UK) and Northwestern University (USA) have developed a new type of sensor platform using a gold nanoparticle array, which is 100 times more sensitive than current

similar sensors.

The sensor is made up of a series of [gold](#) disk-shaped nanoparticles on a glass slide. The team at Bath discovered that when they shone an infra-red laser at a precise arrangement of the particles, they started to emit unusual amounts of ultra violet (UV) light.

This mechanism for generating UV light is affected by [molecules](#) binding to the surface of the [nanoparticles](#), providing a means of sensing a very small amount of material.

The researchers, from the University of Bath's Department of Physics, hope that in the future they can use the technology to develop new ultra-sensitive sensors for air pollution or for medical diagnostics.

Dr. Ventsislav Valev, Royal Society Research Fellow and Reader in Physics at the University of Bath, led the work with Research Associate David Hooper.

He explained: "This new mechanism has great potential for detecting [small molecules](#). It is 100 times more sensitive than current methods.

"The gold nanoparticle disks are arranged on a glass slide in a very precise array—changing the thickness and separation of the disks completely changes the detected signal.

"When molecules bind to the surface of a gold nanoparticle, they affect the electrons at the gold surface, causing them to change the amount of UV light they emit.

"The amount of UV [light](#) emitted would depend on the type of molecules that bind to the surface.

"This technique could enable ultra-sensitive detection of molecules in tiny volumes. It could in the future be used for detecting very low concentrations of biological markers for the early diagnostic screening for diseases, such as cancer."

The study has demonstrated the proof of principle for this new sensing mechanism. The team would next like to test the sensing of various types of chemicals and expects the technique to be available to other scientists to use within five years.

More information: David C. Hooper et al, Second Harmonic Spectroscopy of Surface Lattice Resonances, *Nano Letters* (2018). [DOI: 10.1021/acs.nanolett.8b03574](https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.nanolett.8b03574)

Provided by University of Bath

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