

ITSS

**24th International Travelling Summer School on Microwaves and
Lightwaves**

5-11 July 2014, Copenhagen, Denmark

Terahertz sensor structures for biological applications

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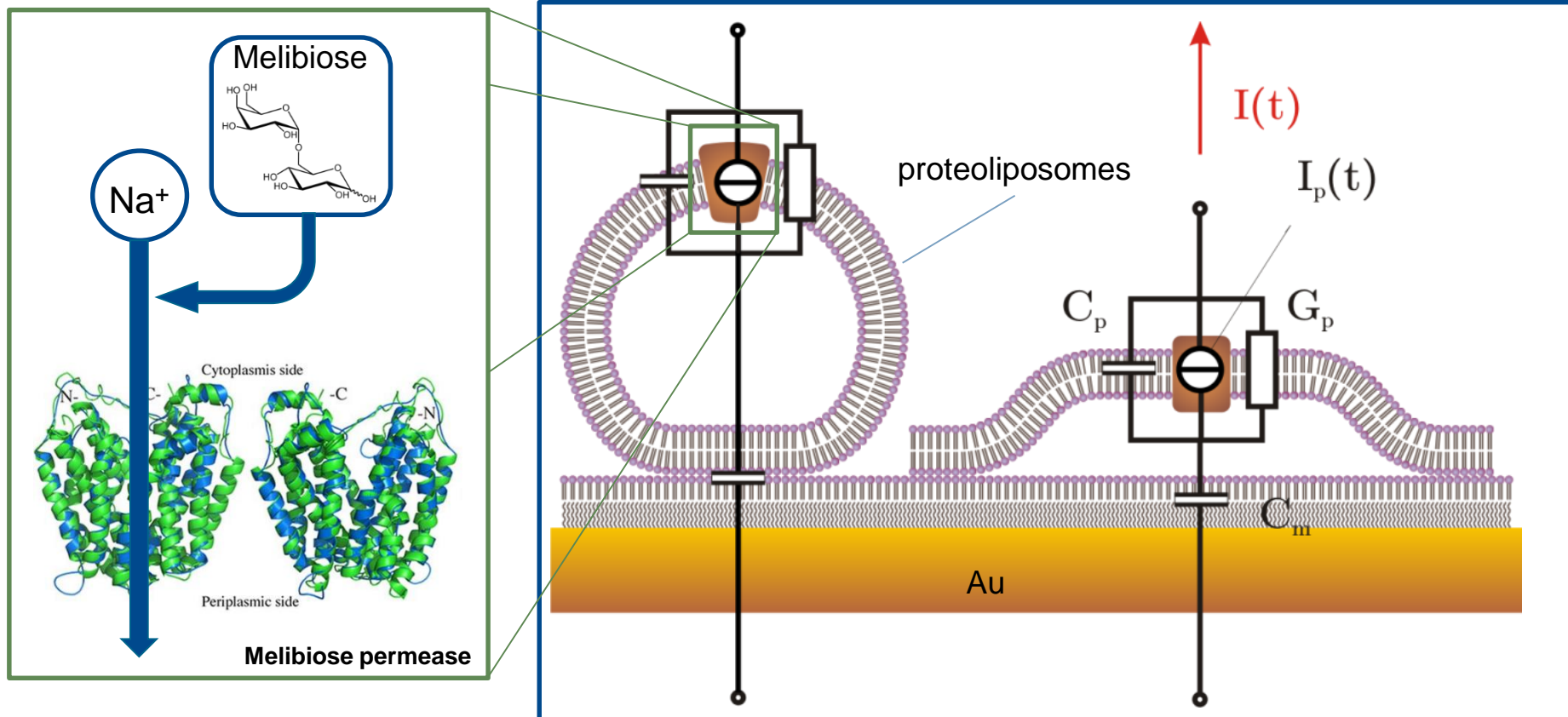
Ph.D.- Student in the LOEWE project:

„Sensors Towards Terahertz“

Terahertz Photonics - Institute of Physics

Goethe University Frankfurt am Main

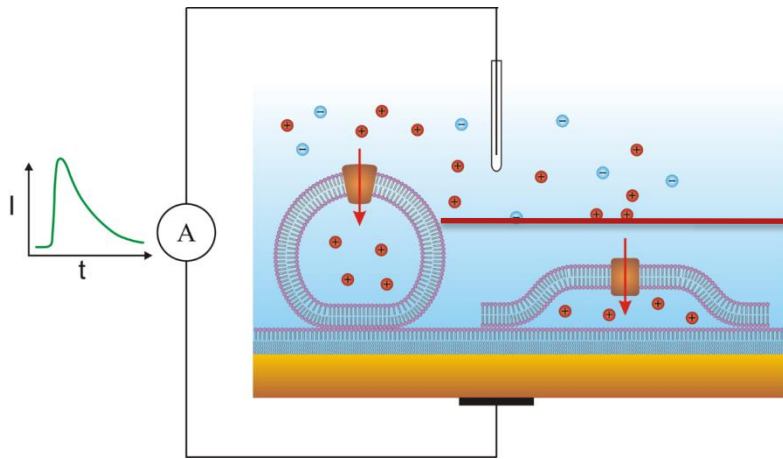
Solid supported membrane (SSM) based electrophysiology



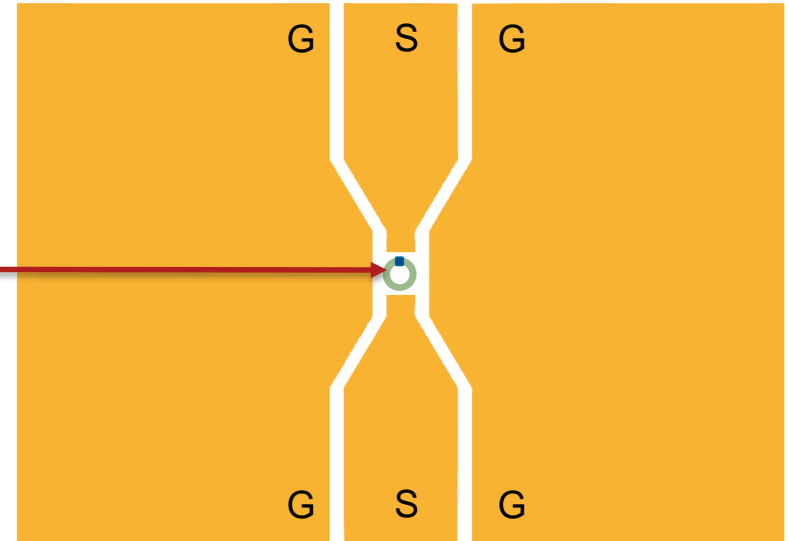
- Solid supported membrane (SSM) for immobilisation of the proteoliposomes
- Activity measurement of membrane proteins pumping ions through the membrane
- Ion transport leads to dielectric current

Aim of the project

SSM electrophysiology

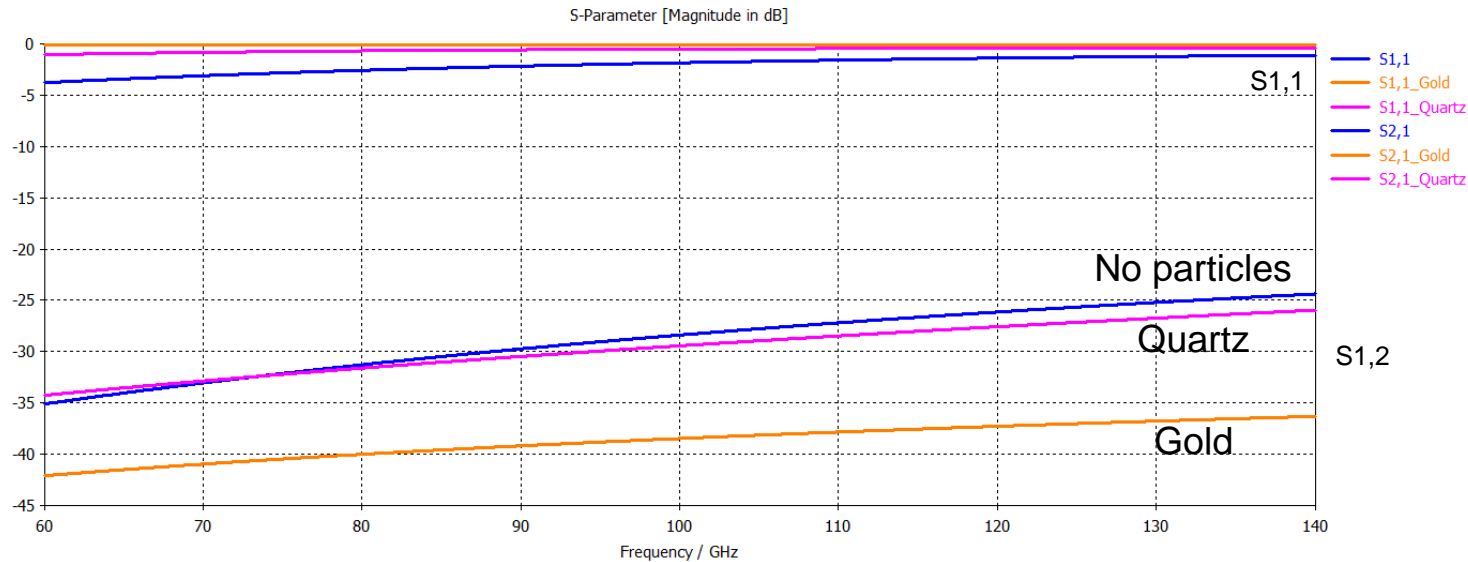
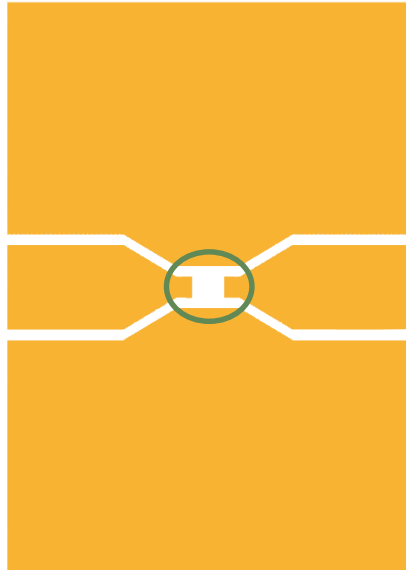


Coplanar waveguide structure

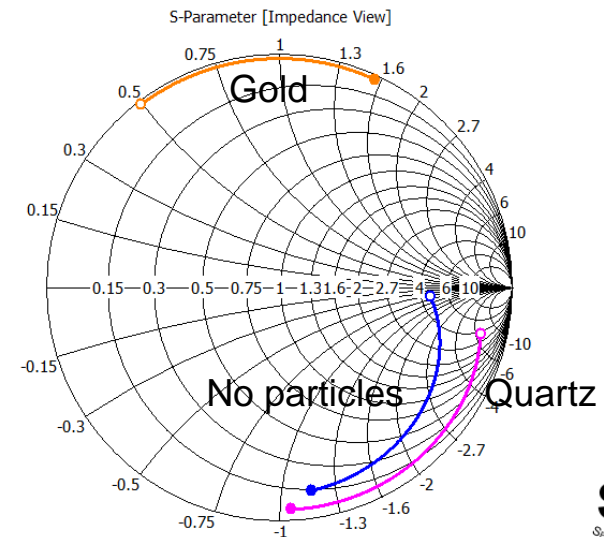


- **SSM based electrophysiology uses capacitive coupling measuring the dielectric current**
- **Aims of the project:**
 - Use of coplanar waveguide structures working in the terahertz regime
 - Measurement of the scattering parameters as a quick and precise alternative for small sample volumes

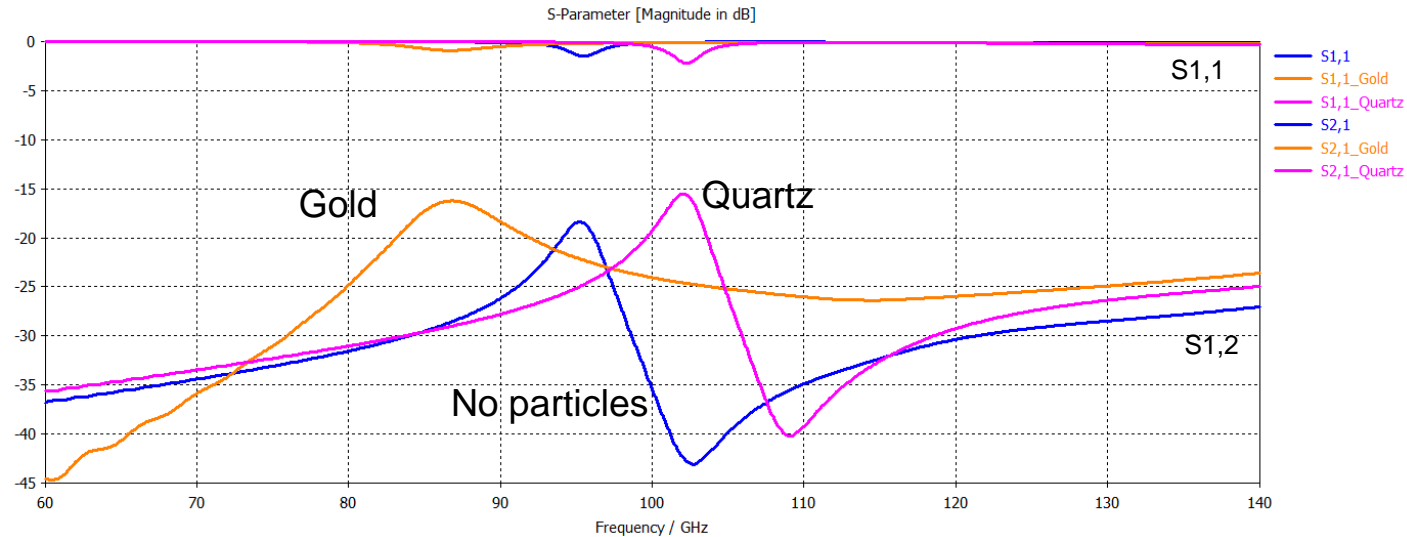
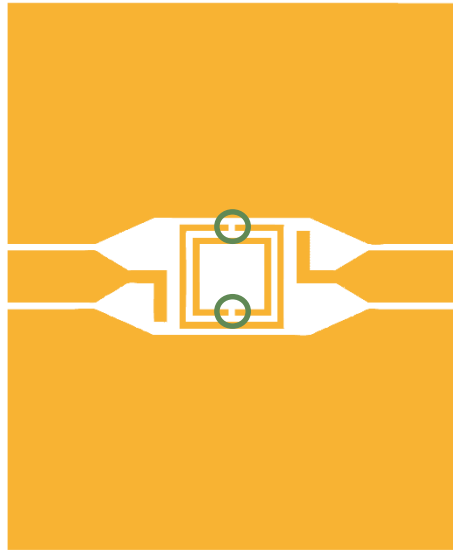
Coplanar waveguide with gap



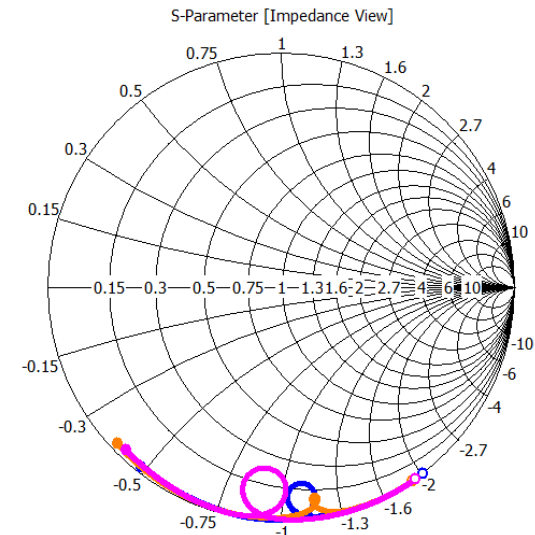
- The structure behaves like a conductance without particles or with dielectric particles
- Conductive particles lead to an inductive behaviour
- Proteoliposomes with ion pumping proteins may also behave like conductive particles



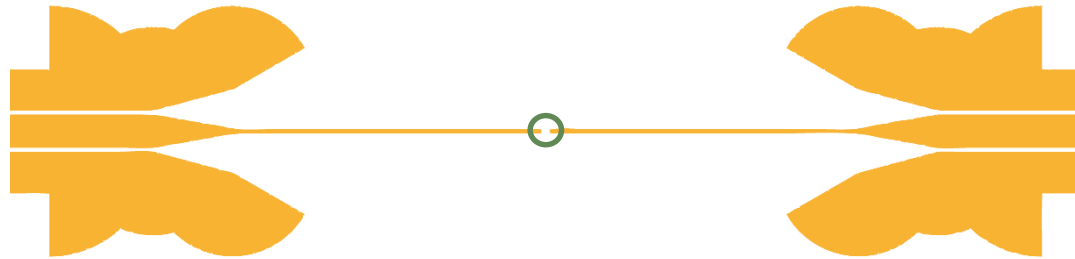
Double Split Ring Resonator



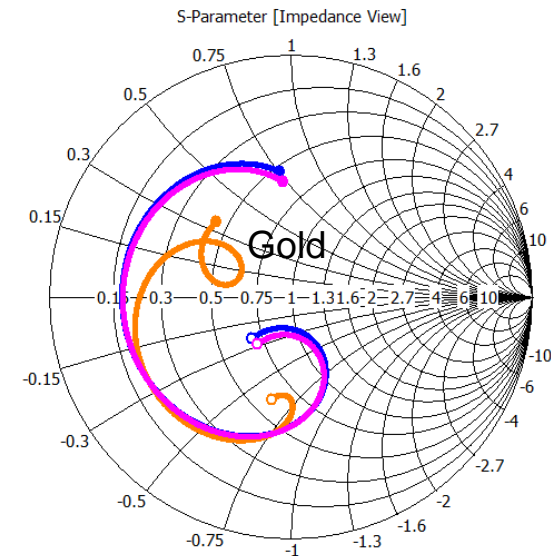
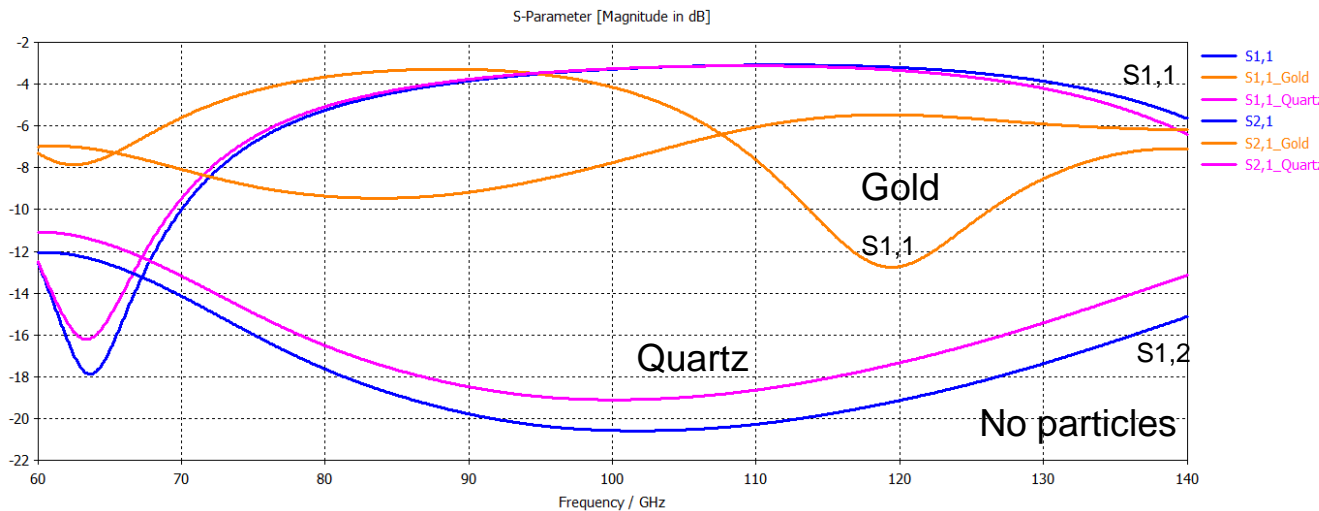
- Resonance frequency of the double split ring resonator shifts according to the conductivity of the particles
- Differentiation using the inner or the outer gap of the double split ring resonator is possible



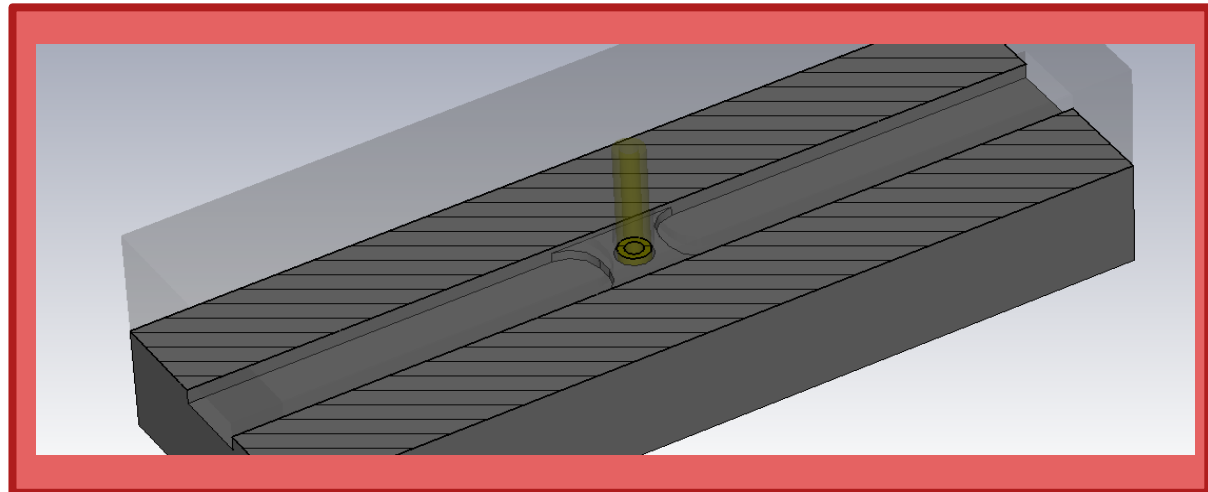
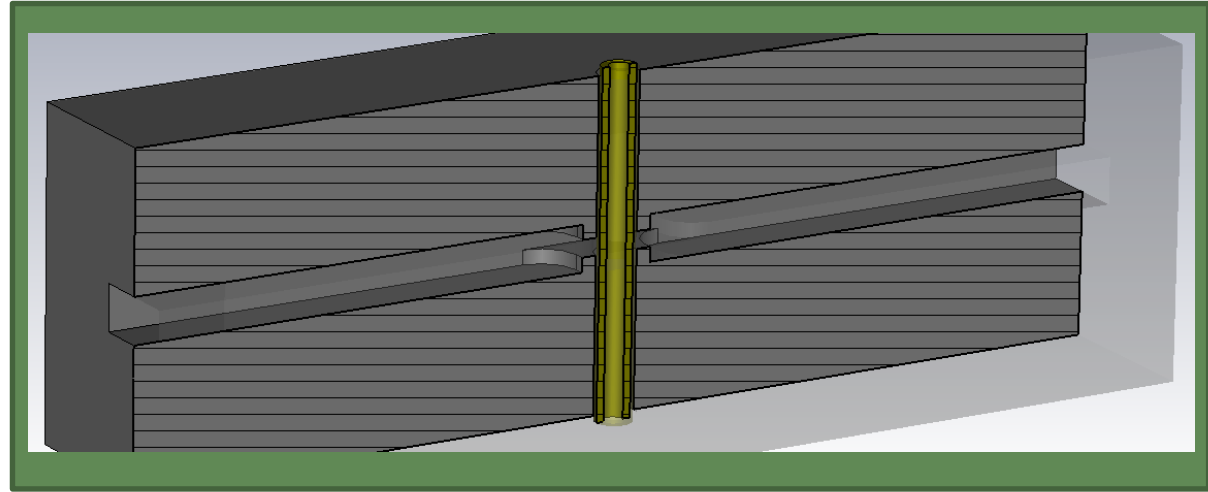
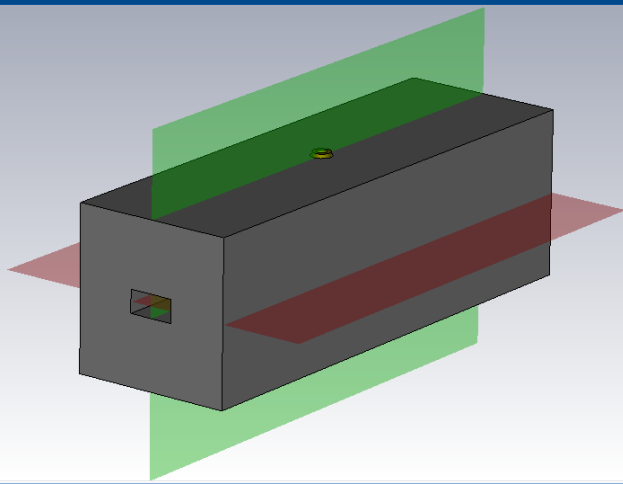
Goubau Line with gap



- **Goubau Line with gap shows resonant behaviour for simulations with conductive particles, otherwise no resonances in the frequency range are observed**

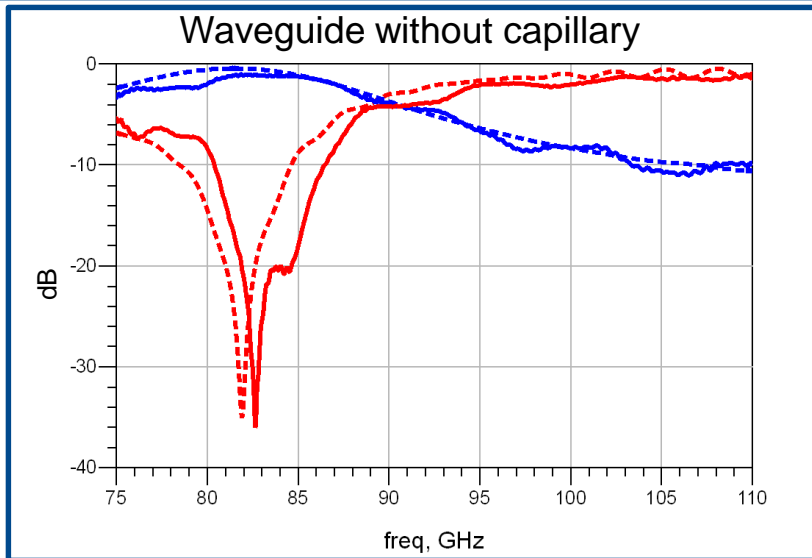


Rectangular waveguide with ridges

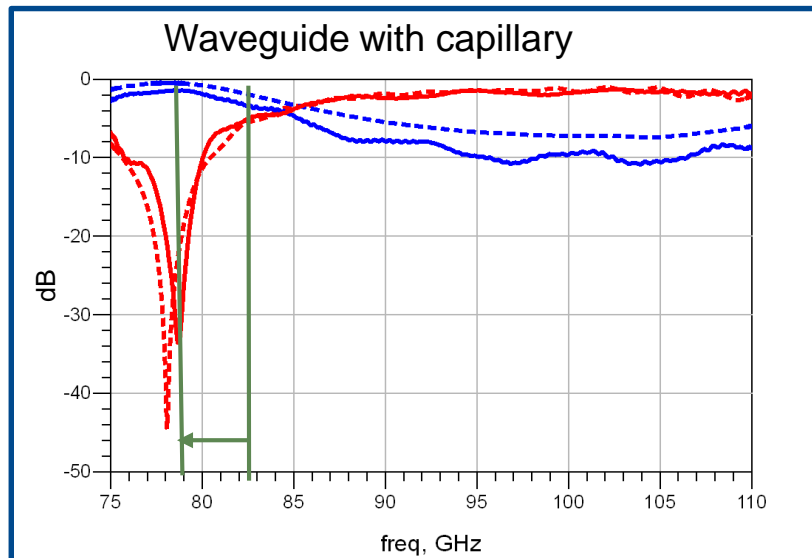


- **Waveguide with WR10 dimensions (2.54 x 1.27mm)**
- 75-110 GHz
- **Extended with two ridges and a borehole for insertion of a glass capillary (OD=1mm)**

Influence of the waveguide modification and of the capillary

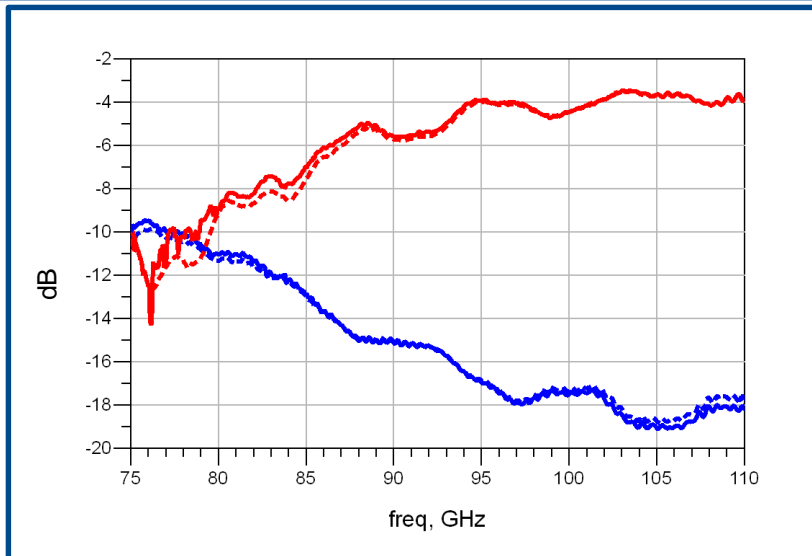


red: $\text{dB}(S(1,1))$
blue: $\text{dB}(S(2,1))$
solid line: measurement
dot: simulation



- Waveguide with ridges shows resonant behaviour
- Measurements with the VNA in the frequency range 75-110 GHz are in good agreement with the electromagnetic simulations
- Insertion of capillary (OD=1mm, ID=0.58mm) leads to shift in the resonance frequency
- Measurements were done in cooperation with the Institute of Microwave Engineering and Photonics of the TU Darmstadt

Difference between water and blood with microspheres



red: $\text{dB}(S(1,1))$

blue: $\text{dB}(S(2,1))$

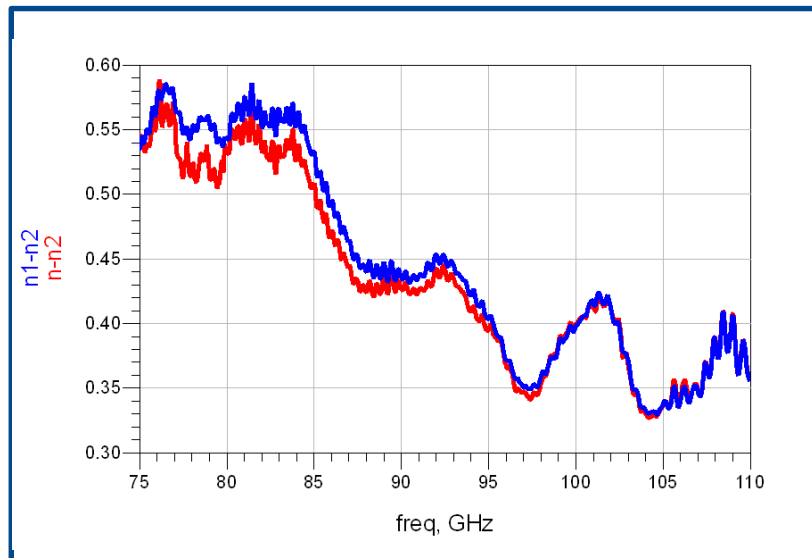
solid line: capillary with whole blood
and latex microspheres ($d=1\mu\text{m}$)

dot: capillary with water

$$n=1-(S11)^2-(S21)^2$$

$n1-n2$: capillary with **water** minus empty capillary

$n-n2$: capillary with **whole blood and microspheres**
minus empty capillary



- **Whole blood with microspheres shows similar behaviour as water at high frequencies**
- **At the resonance frequency the losses show differences between water and whole blood solution**

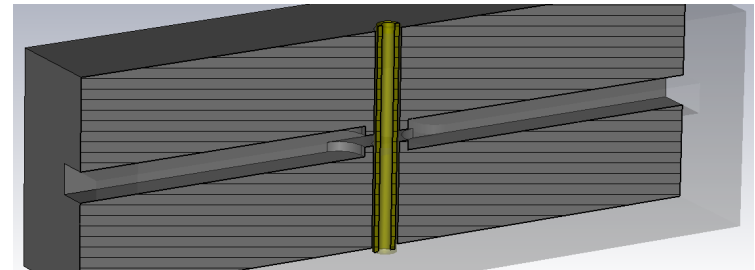
Future plans



Coplanar sensor structures

- **Measurements with dielectric and conductive particles for characterisation of the structures**
- **Studies according the immobilisation of the proteoliposomes in the gap region of the structure**
- **Liquid handling using microfluidic structures above the electronic sensor**

Rectangular waveguides



- **Usage of the simple setup characterising the response of model solutions in the terahertz regime**
 - protein, sugar
- **Characterisation of blood components for medical approaches**
- **Usage of conductive and dielectric particles for better responses in the structure**

Acknowledgement



- **Prof. Dr.-Ing. Viktor Krozer**
Institute of Physics, Goethe University Frankfurt am Main



- **Technical University Darmstadt**



- LOEWE program „Sensors Towards Terahertz“



- Dr.-Ing. Andreas Penirschke
Institute of Microwave Engineering and Photonics



- Dipl.-Phys. Roland Dörr
Institute of Electromechanical Design

Thank you for your attention!