

INTEGRATION OF A NANOSTRUCTURED SENSOR FOR THE ELECTROCHEMICAL DETECTION OF BIOMARKERS : TOWARDS SEARCH FOR LIFE IN SPACE

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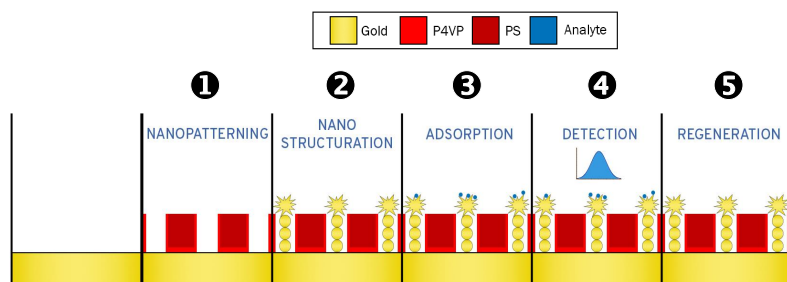
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Abstract and objectives

The search for life on Mars began in 1976 with the launch of the two Viking Landers, which were designed to detect the presence of complex organic molecules. Nowadays, the current scientific and space context needs to develop new microchip detectors that are compact, easy to use, highly sensitive and reactivatable, in order to qualitatively, selectively and quantitatively determine traces of primary organic molecules.

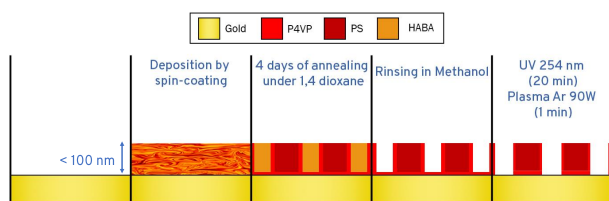
The objectives are :

- Create a nanostructured surface with specific electrochemical and optical properties
- Integrate this sensor into a demonstrator (lab on chip) with a microfluidic system
- Evaluate the microelectrochemical platform
- Validate the concept of this new sensor



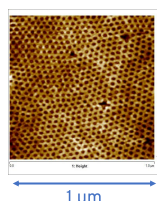
1 Nanopatterning

Chemical process to obtain the nanoporous template



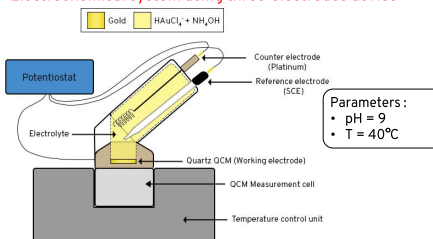
Polymer structuration into hexagonal array of nanopores by controlling the film thickness of the thin coating of PS-B-P4VP

AFM Characterization of the copolymer film



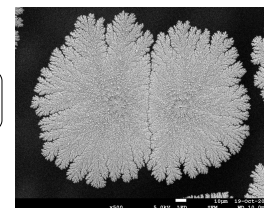
2 Nanostructuration

Electrochemical system using three-electrodes device



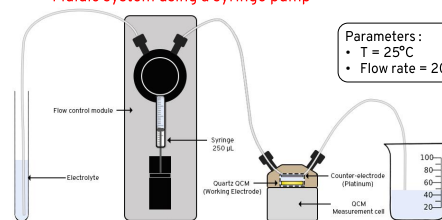
Growth of flower-like nanostructures by electrochemical process : pulsed electrodeposition
Control of the temperature, pH, concentration, kinetics and electrolysis parameters

SEM Characterization of flower-like structures



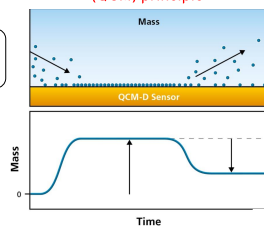
3 Adsorption

Fluidic system using a syringe pump

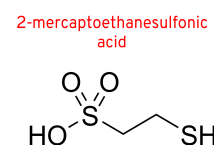
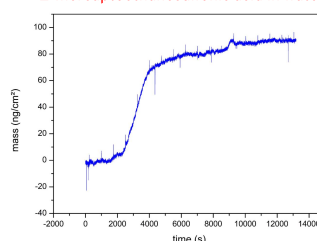


Parameters :
• T = 25°C
• Flow rate = 20 µL/min

Quartz Crystal Microbalance (QCM) principle



Adsorption of 10⁻⁶ M of 2-mercaptoethanesulfonic acid in water



Adsorption of molecules in a fluidic system. Control of the mass adsorbed by controlling different parameters : solvent, temperature, surface cleanliness, flow rate, wettability and physico-chemical properties of the analyte.

4 Detection

Spectroscopic Analysis

Energy-level diagram showing the states involved in Raman spectra

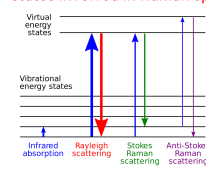
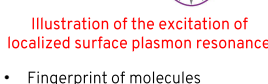


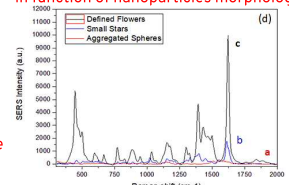
Illustration of the excitation of localized surface plasmon resonance



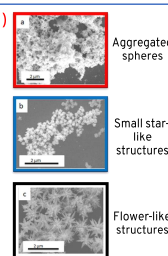
- Fingerprint of molecules

Optical detection of the adsorbed molecules is done by the Raman Spectroscopy
The weak signal can be improved using the plasmonic properties of nanoparticles : the SERS effect

Detection intensity of Methylene Blue (10⁻⁷ M) in function of nanoparticles morphology



Bauer, P., 2018. Development of a regenerable sensor in micro- and nano-technologies for the in-situ detection and quantification of traces of specific molecules.

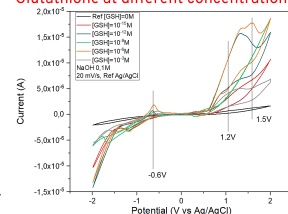


Electrochemical Analysis

- Cyclic Voltammetry (CV) and Differential Pulse Voltammetry (DPV) are sensitive electrochemical technique used for molecule detection especially enantiomers

P. Bauer, K. Mougin, et al. "Synthesis of 3D dendritic gold nanostructures assisted by a templated growth process: Application at the detection of traces of molecules", Langmuir, 36, 37, 11015-11027 (2020)

Detection by Cyclic Voltammetry of Glutathione at different concentrations



Electrochemical detection of the adsorbed molecules : using the cyclic voltammetry

Conclusions

- Top-down and bottom up methods (self assembly of block copolymer (PS-P4VP) and growth of gold nanoparticles) well-established
- Control of the number of molecules adsorbed
- Correlation between optical and electrochemical responses
- Regeneration and miniaturization of the sensor

Perspectives

- Test the sensor detection and sensibility on a real environment
- Integration of the sensor
- Detect enantiomer of amino acids

Acknowledgments

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- Personal Acknowledgment to the project team