

## NSOM FLIM with the Nanonics AFM/NSOM System

*Abstract:* We present an NSOM FLIM system based on the AFM/NSOM system of Nanonics Imaging, Jerusalem, and a Simple-Tau 150 TCSPC FLIM system of Becker & Hickl, Berlin. The system is able to record FLIM data at high pixel numbers, and with a full fluorescence decay function in each pixel. We demonstrate the system for recording FLIM of nano-islands on a semiconductor surface.

### Principle

The scanning near-field optical microscope (SNOM or NSOM) combines the principles of the atomic force microscope (AFM) and the laser scanning microscope [9]. A sharp tip is scanned over the sample and kept in a distance comparable to the diameter of a single molecule. The tip can be the end of a tapered fibre through which the laser is fed to the sample, see Fig. 1, left. Or, a metallic tip is illuminated by focusing the laser through the microscope objective on it. The evanescent field at the tip is used to probe the sample structure (Fig. 1, right). In both cases the fluorescence photons are collected through the microscope objective lens. Scanning is performed by moving the sample by a piezo-driven scan stage.

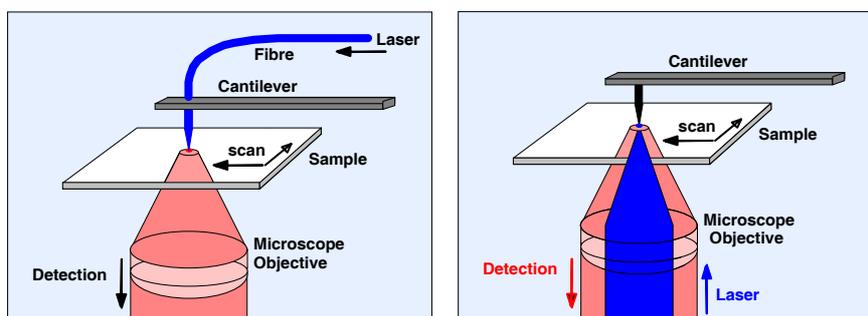


Fig. 1: Optical near-field microscope: Left: Tapered fibre configuration. Right: Tip enhancement configuration.

The NSOM principle combines nanometer-scale topography information from the AFM with spectroscopic information from the optical detection.

Because NSOM uses a scanning principle it can easily be combined with TCSPC FLIM. Early implementations date back to 2003 and 2004 [10, 11]. All that is required for FLIM is an output of the synchronisation pulses (start-of-frame, start-of-line, start-of-pixel) from the piezo controller, an optical input for a pulsed laser, and an optical output to a single-photon detector.

### Nanonics AFM / NSOM System

For the experiments described here we used the AFM/NSOM system of Nanonics Imaging Ltd., Jerusalem [13]. The system is shown in Fig. 2, left, the scan stage with the AFM tips in Fig. 2, right.

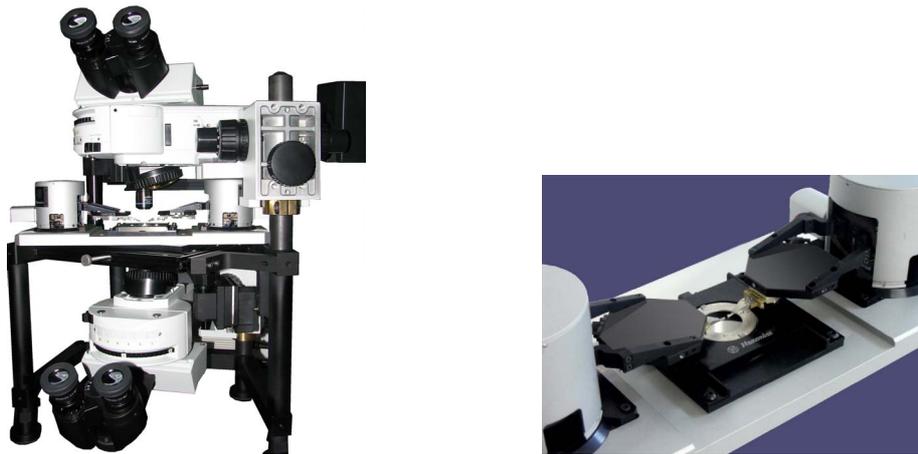


Fig. 2: Left: Photo of Nanonics system. Right: Sample scanning stage with AFM tips

The system we used for FLIM is based on a double microscope, see Fig. 2, left. Both the excitation and the detection can be performed from the top or from the bottom of the sample. The system can be used both in the ‘tip enhancement’ and in the ‘tapered fibre’ configuration.

To obtain AFM and NSOM images, the sample is placed on a three-axis piezo stage (Fig. 2, right). The piezo stage is used both for keeping the AFM probe at a constant distance to the sample surface, and for raster scanning in x and y. The images presented below were collected in the tapered-fibre configuration.

### FLIM System

For fluorescence lifetime imaging, the Nanonics system was combined with a bh BDL-SMN 488 nm picosecond diode laser [2], a bh Simple-Tau 150 TCSPC FLIM system [2], and a bh HPM-100-40 GaAsP hybrid detector [2, 4]. The system components are shown in Fig. 3.

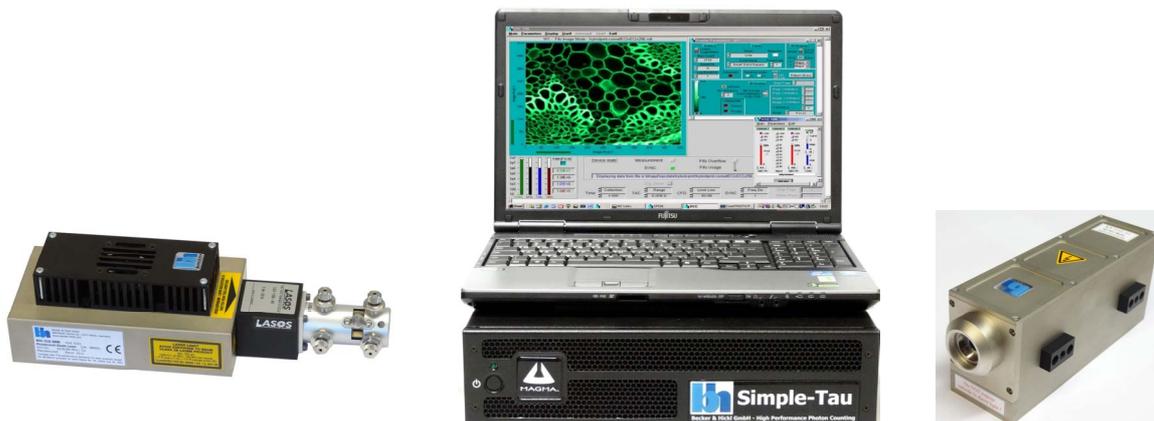


Fig. 3: Components of the FLIM system. Left to right: BDL-SMN ps diode laser, Simple-Tau 150 TCSPC FLIM system, HPM-100-40 hybrid detector.

The BDL-SMC laser generates pulses of 488 nm wavelength, 50 ps pulse duration, and 80, 50, or 20 MHz repetition rate. Other wavelengths are available, see [3]. The laser has a beam-profile corrector and a Qioptiq single-mode fibre connector. The power injected into the fibre is about 2 mW at 80 MHz. Higher power is available if an increase of the pulse duration is acceptable [3].

The Simple-Tau 150 consists of a laptop computer with a bus extension cable and an electronics box. The box contains a bh SPC-150 TCSPC/FLIM module and a DCC-100 detector controller. The

HPM-100 detector contains a Hamamatsu R10467-40 hybrid PMT tube, the high-voltage generators for the operating voltages of the R10467-40 tube, and a GHz-bandwidth low-noise preamplifier. The detector has a detection efficiency of about 50% and is free of afterpulsing. The result is a very good photon efficiency of the FLIM measurement: The number of photons required to reach a given lifetime accuracy is very close to the ideal value [2].

Fluorescence lifetime imaging in the SPC-150 TCSPC card is based on a multi-dimensional TCSPC process [1, 2]. The principle is shown in Fig. 4, left. The TCSPC module receives the single-photon pulses from the detector, the timing reference pulses from the laser, and the scan synchronisation pulses (start-of-frame, start-of-line, start-of-pixel) from the scan controller of the Nanonics system. For every photon, the TCSPC system determines the time,  $t$ , in the laser pulse period, and the location ( $x, y$ , of the AFM tip) in the scan area. From these pieces of information, the TCSPC process builds up a photon distribution over  $x, y$ , and  $t$ . The distribution can be interpreted as an array of pixels over  $x$  and  $y$ , each containing a full fluorescence decay function over the time in the pulse period,  $t$ . The advantage of the process is that it records a full fluorescence decay function in each pixel, not only a ‘fluorescence lifetime’. Moreover, it records at near-ideal photon efficiency, and it can be used at any scan rate. In laser scanning microscopes (with scan rates on the order of  $10^6$  pixels per second) the acquisition is run over a larger number of frames. At the slow scan rates used in AFM / NSOM the data are usually acquired over a single frame. The result is independent of the scan rate if the total acquisition time and the detection rate are the same [2].

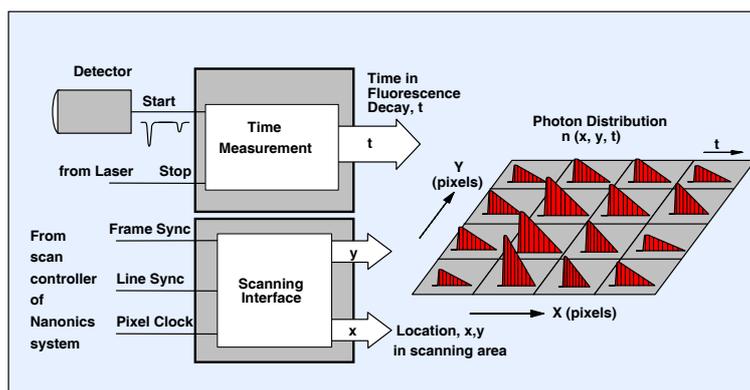


Fig. 4: Principle of TCSPC FLIM

The SPC-150 module in combination with bh 64 bit SPCM data acquisition software is able to record images of megapixel size [2, 12]. This makes the FLIM system compatible with the high pixel numbers often used in AFM. Frames sizes of 2048 x 2048 pixels, 1024 x 1024 pixels, and 512 x 512 pixels are possible at a time resolution of 256, 1024, and 4096 time channels per pixel, respectively [2]. The high number of time channels can be useful when NSOM decay data contain both very fast and very slow decay components.

All data presented here were recorded by the principle described above, and in the FIFO Imaging mode of the SPCM data acquisition software. FLIM data analysis was performed by bh SPCImage FLIM data processing software [2].

## Results

Fig. 5 shows nano islands of fluorescing material on a semiconductor surface. The AFM image is shown left, the FLIM image in the middle. The right image is a combination of the AFM data with the fluorescence lifetime data.

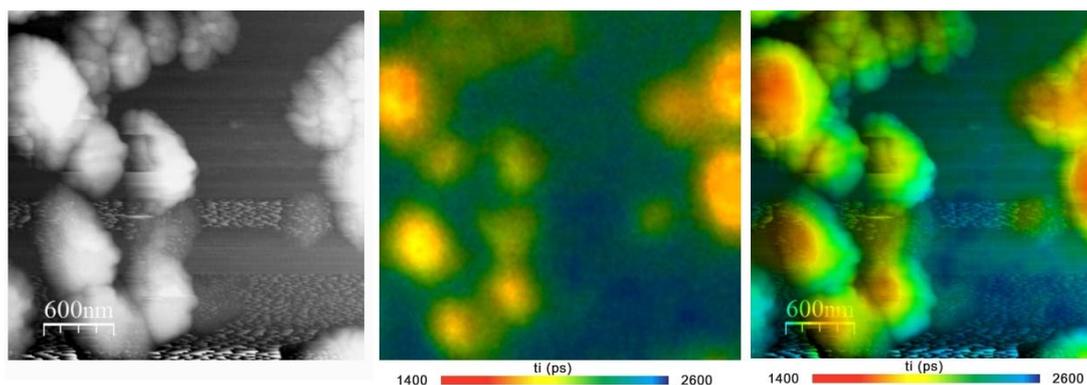


Fig. 5: NSOM FLIM of nano-islands on a semiconductor surface. Left: Topography from AFM system. Middle: FLIM. Right: Overlay of AFM topography image with lifetime from FLIM. Amplitude-weighted lifetime of double-exponential decay. Nanonics AFM / NSOM system with bh SPC-150 FLIM system and BDL-SMN 488nm ps diode laser. Data courtesy of Yaakov Tischler, Bar Ilan University.

## Summary

NSOM systems can easily be combined with bh FLIM systems if they provide an output for the synchronisation pulses from the piezo controller, an optical input from a pulsed laser, and an optical output to a photon counting detector. These requirements are met by the Nanonics AFM/NSOM systems. We tested a combination of this system with a bh Simple-Tau 150 TCSPC FLIM system, a bh BDL-SMN ps diode laser, and a bh PMH-100-40 hybrid detector. The advantage of NSOM FLIM is that both high-resolution topography data and fluorescence lifetime data are obtained. The data can be combined into images that show the topography as brightness and the fluorescence lifetime as colour. The technique described can be extended to combined fluorescence/phosphorescence lifetime imaging [5], laser wavelength multiplexing [2], multi-wavelength detection [2, 7], and NIR detection [8].

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