



Universiteit
Leiden
The Netherlands

Optoplasmonic detection of single particles and molecules in motion

Asgari, N.

Citation

Asgari, N. (2023, November 28). *Optoplasmonic detection of single particles and molecules in motion*. *Casimir PhD Series*. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/3665158>

Version: Publisher's Version

License: [Licence agreement concerning inclusion of doctoral thesis in the Institutional Repository of the University of Leiden](#)

Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/3665158>

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

Propositions

Accompanying the thesis

Optoplasmonic Detection of Single Particles and Molecules in Motion

1. Characterization of single molecules via refractive index-based plasmonic detection is impossible without optimization of signal-to-noise ratio.

Chapter 2 and 3 of this thesis.

2. High bandwidth of interferometric scattering techniques enables them to measure fast dynamical process on the nanoscale.

Chapter 3 of this thesis.

3. The rotational correlation function is not an inherent property of a particle, but it also depends on the configuration of the measurement system.

Chapter 4 of this thesis.

4. Even though coupled plasmonic nanorods provide high signal-to-noise ratio, obtaining high angle sensitivity is challenging; therefore the chemical effort to build a plasmonic goniometer is not justifiable.

Chapter 5 of this thesis.

5. Scattering-based detection techniques are able to measure the hydrodynamic volume and mass of single molecules via translational diffusion but don't provide enough signal-to-noise ratio to address the rotational diffusion.

Nano Letters 23, 1629-1636, (2023); Nucleic acids research 48, e97-e97 (2020).

6. Inspired by biology, we can make physical systems such as nanomachines. Therefore, new methods to study the dynamics of biological process at the single-particle and single molecule level in real time are highly desirable.

Nature nanotechnology 7, 379-382 (2012).

7. To improve the sensing performance of plasmonics sensors beyond the classical limit, quantum resources are promising.

ACS Photonics 3, no. 6, 992-999 (2016); Chemical Reviews 121, no. 8 (2021): 4743-4804.

8. Brownian motion is more than just random motion, it has significant implications in understanding the nanoscopic world to biological process.

Nature 397, no. 6715 (1999): 129-134.

9. Artificial intelligence can yield countless hours of productivity for society. It can also dramatically influence the healthcare facilities and reduce costs.

Nasrin Asgari
Leiden, 2023