

Optical Tweezers and Their Application to Biological Systems

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From 2018 Physics Nobel Prize Lecture – Arthur Ashkin

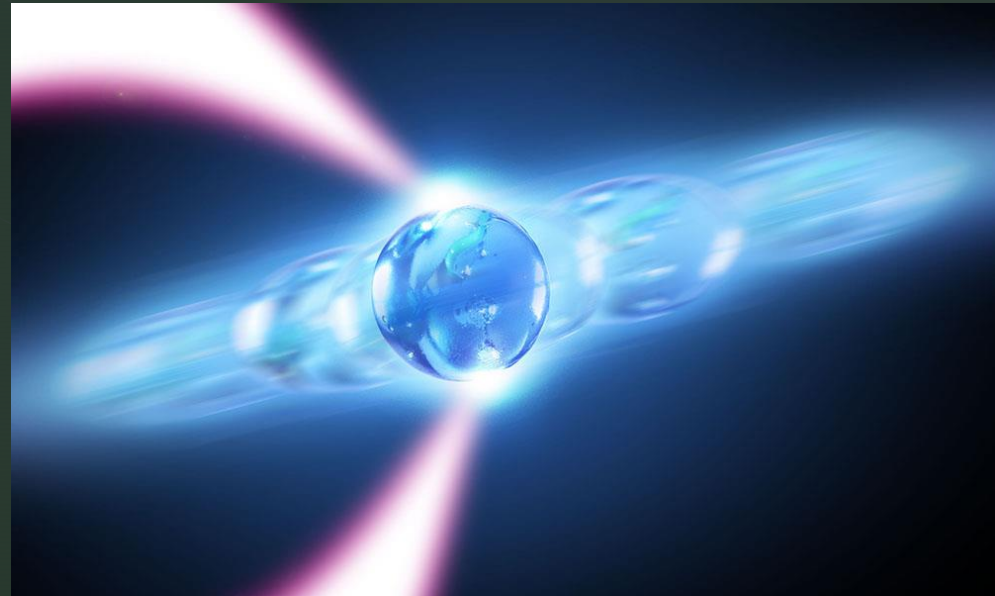
University of South Carolina Fall 2021 – Physics 730

Overview

- Light and its Properties
- Optical Tweezers
- How Optical Tweezers are Used

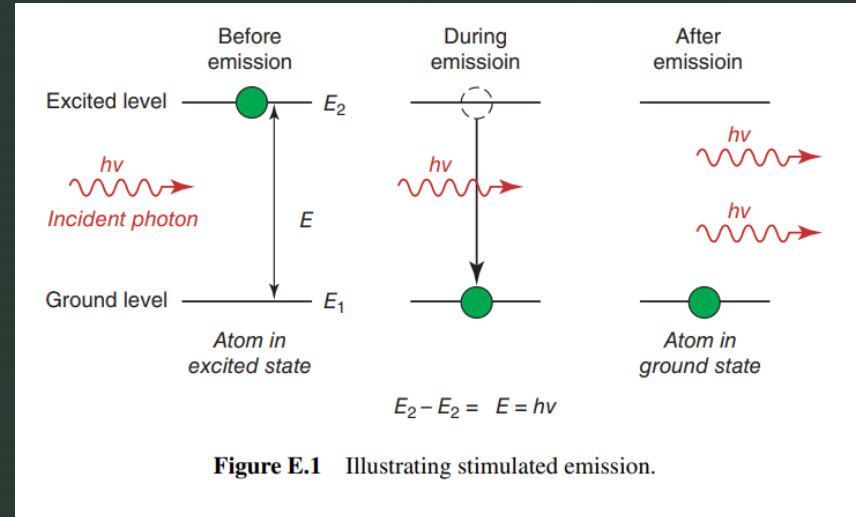
Importance of Optical Tweezers

- **Optical Tweezer:** laser beams used to trap and manipulate molecules and even living cells
- **Measurements:**
 - Subatomic forces
 - Piconewton (10^{-12} N)
 - Torque
 - Diffusion Dynamics



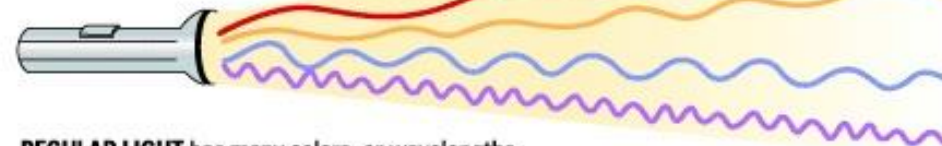
['Optical tweezer' takes Nobel concept in a new direction : NewsCenter \(rochester.edu\)](#)

Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation

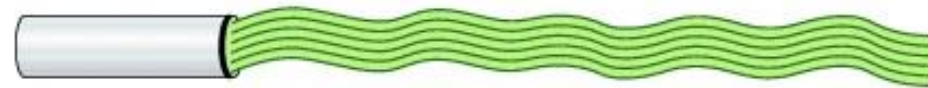


[Light Amplification in Lasers - Colour Reproduction in Electronic Imaging Systems - Wiley Online Library](#)

Regular Light vs. Laser Light



REGULAR LIGHT has many colors, or wavelengths, mixed together, creating white light. The light waves spread out as they travel.

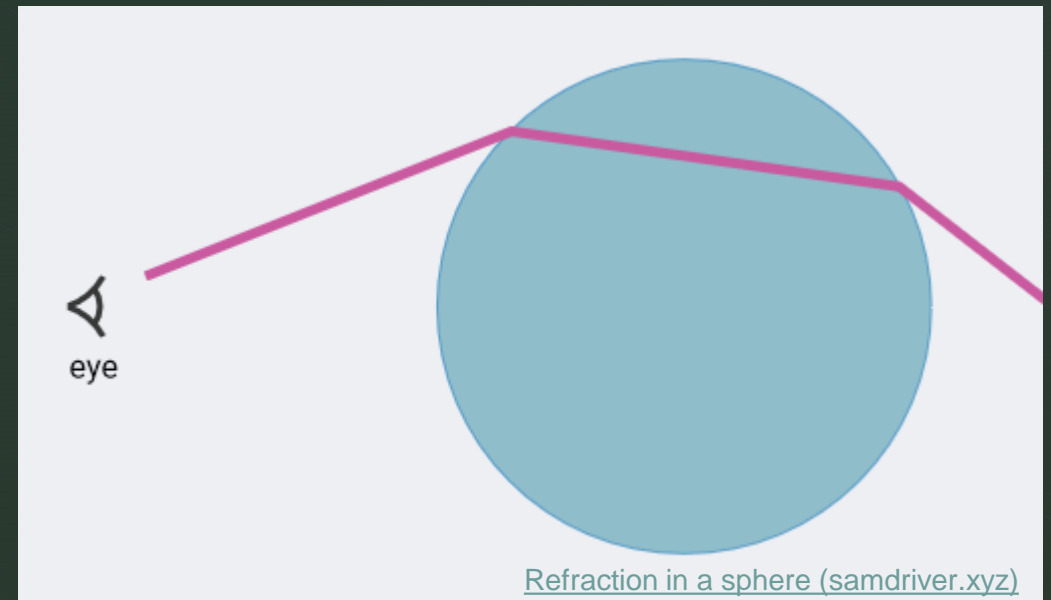
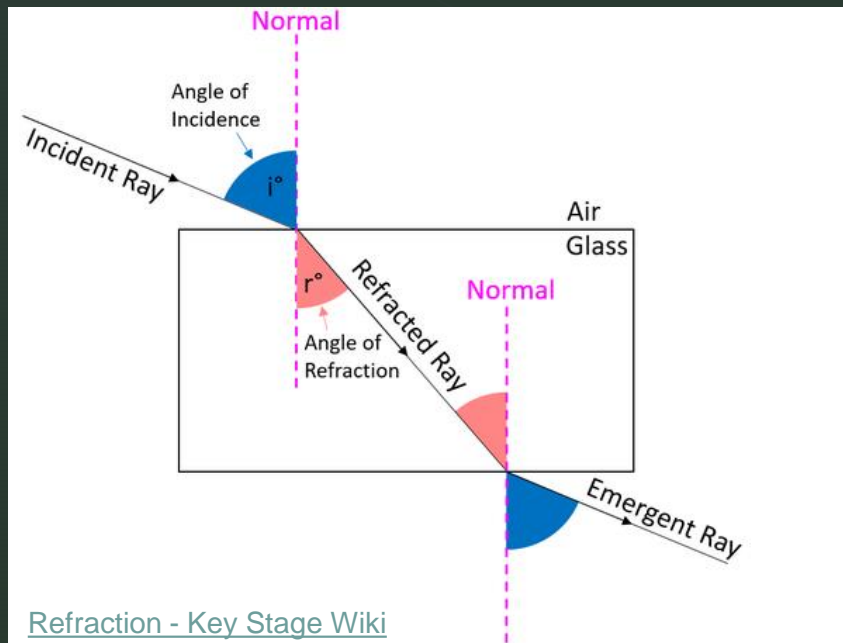


LASER LIGHT is of the same wavelength, with all of the waves in phase, or in step, with one another. A laser is always a single color because the waves are the same length. Because the waves are parallel, a laser light stays in a tight beam for long distances.

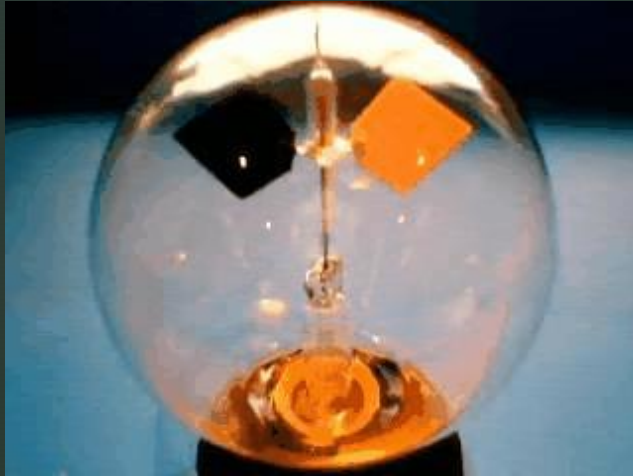
[Lasers: lasers | Glogster EDU - Interactive multimedia posters](#)

Refraction

- Bending of light through a transparent object
- Beam changes direction



Thermal Effects

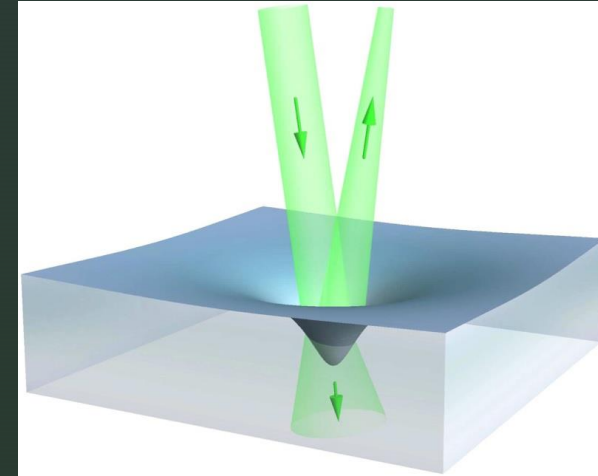


[Radiometer | Dusty Loft \(wordpress.com\)](#)

- Light shined on radiometer
- Black side absorbs more light -> hotter
- Heat transferred to air molecules that hit vanes
- Molecules on black side gain more energy -> recoil -> motion

Solar Energy -> Thermal Energy -> Kinetic Energy

Light Pressure

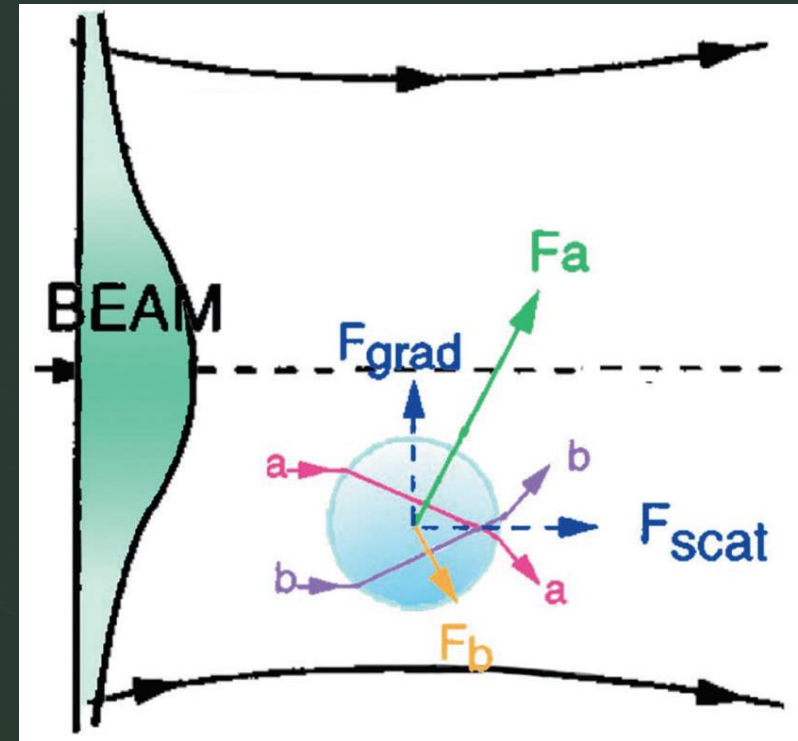


[Physicists make first observation of the pushing pressure of light](#)

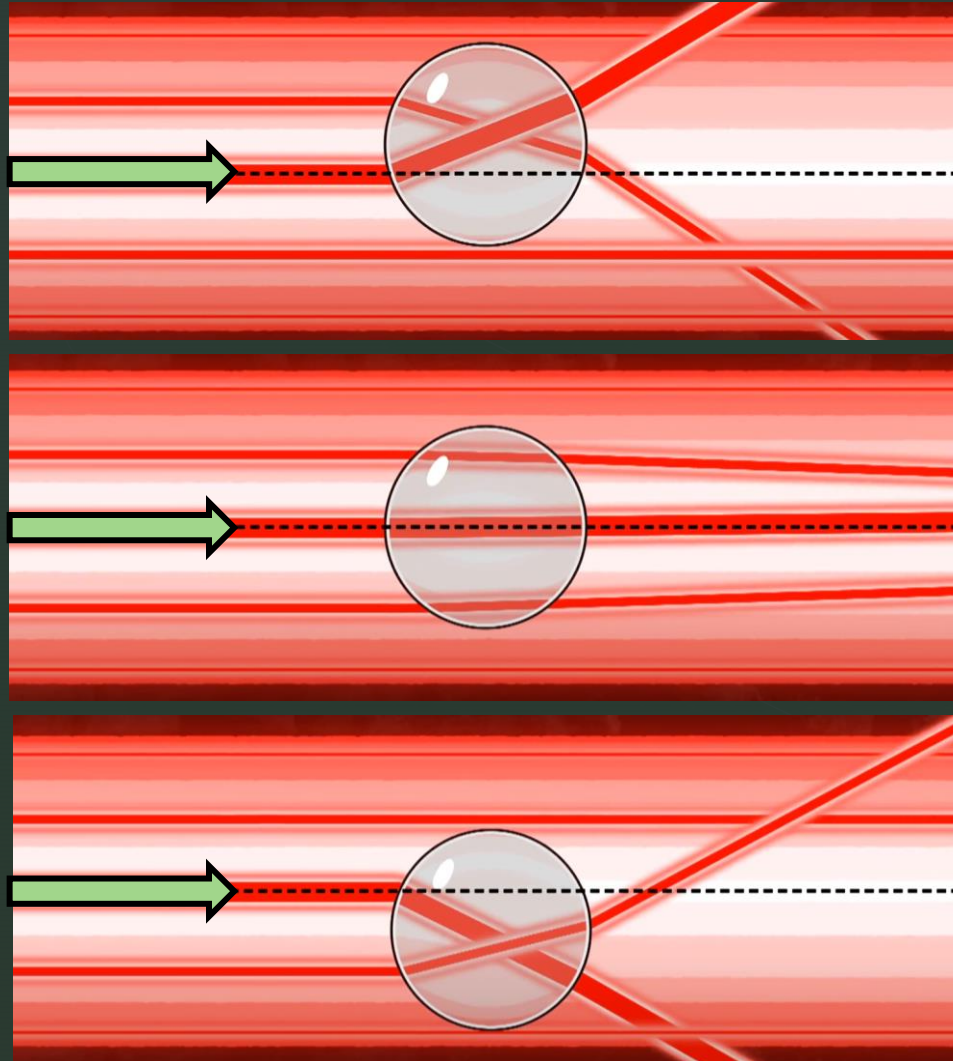
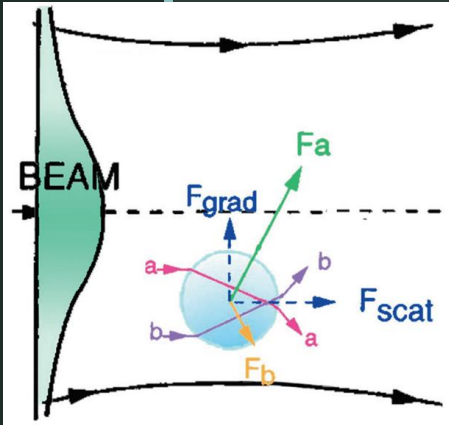
- Light hits on object
- Counteractive force leads to motion
- **Photons have momentum**

Forces on Bead

- Light has momentum
- Intensity of Beam
- Scattering Force



Optical Trapping

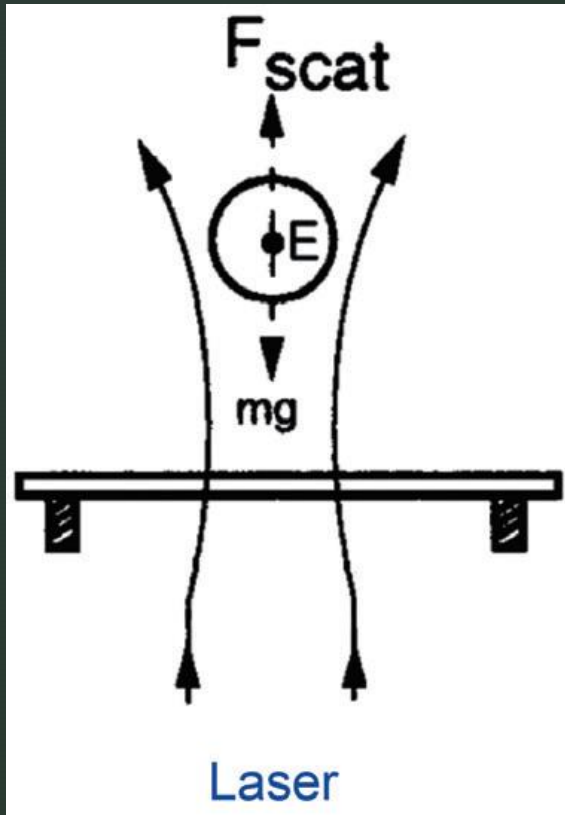


- Brightest in middle
- Sphere is off center
- More photons passing through bottom of sphere

- Momentum
- Newton's Third Law
- Sphere gets pushed back towards middle of laser beam

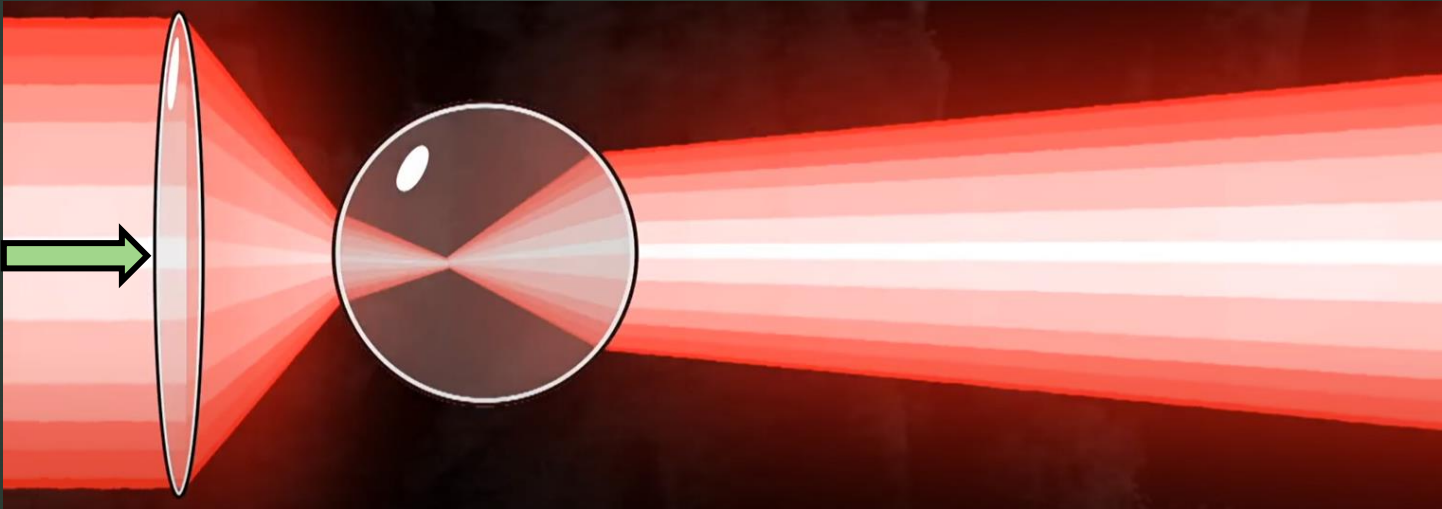
- Brightest in middle
- Sphere is off center
- More photons passing through top of sphere

Optical Levitation



- Some light gets absorbed by the sphere
- Sphere gets pushed
- Light pushes sphere up, and gravity pushes down
- Instability

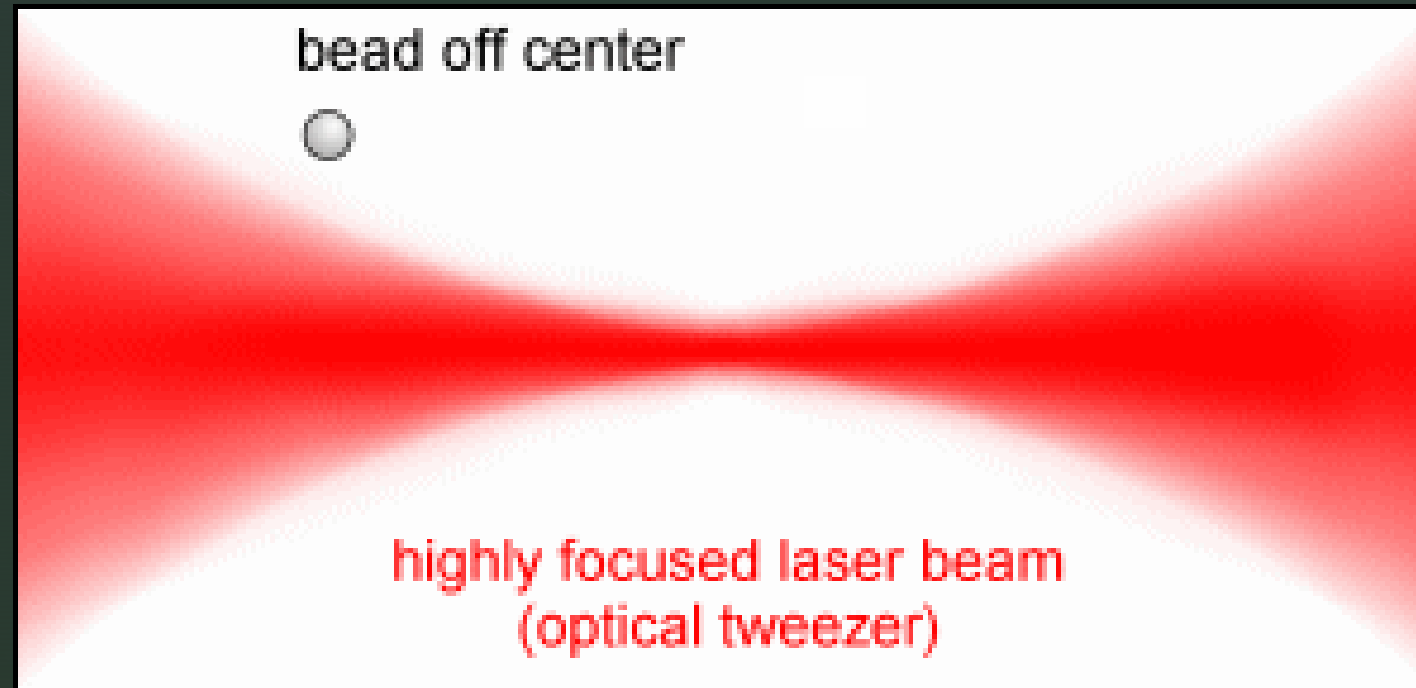
▀ Laser Through Lens



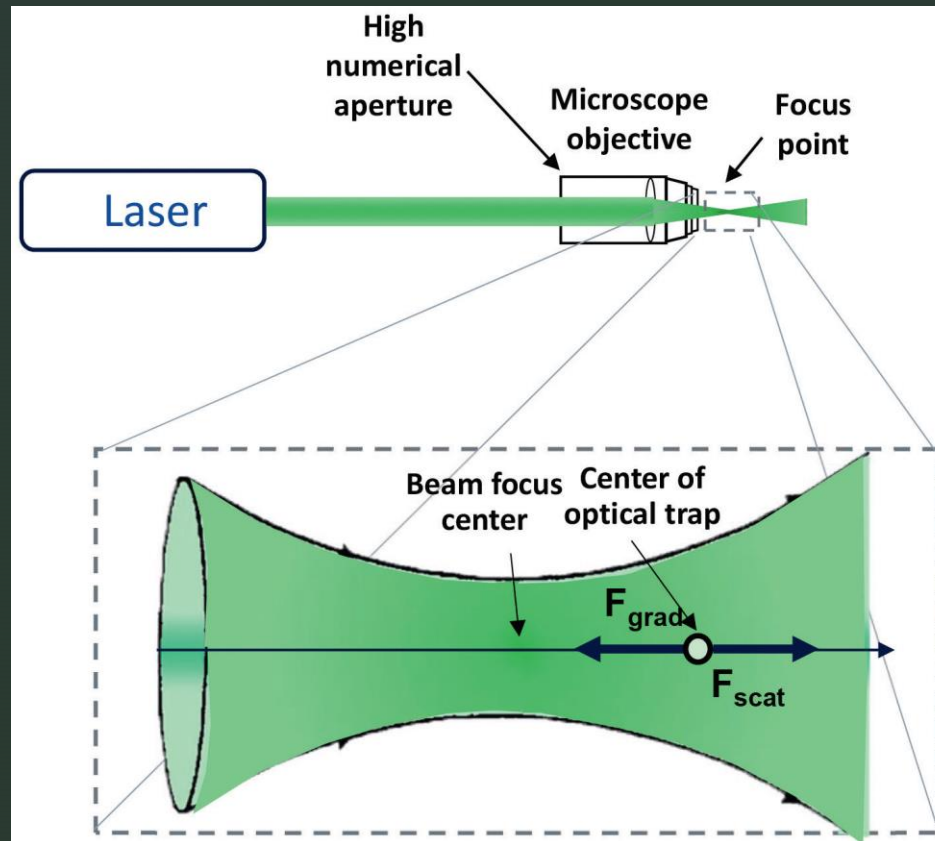
[Optical Tweezers and the 2018 Nobel Prize in Physics - Sixty Symbols - YouTube](#)

- Putting a lens
- Focal point
- Traps the sphere

▀ Focused Beam

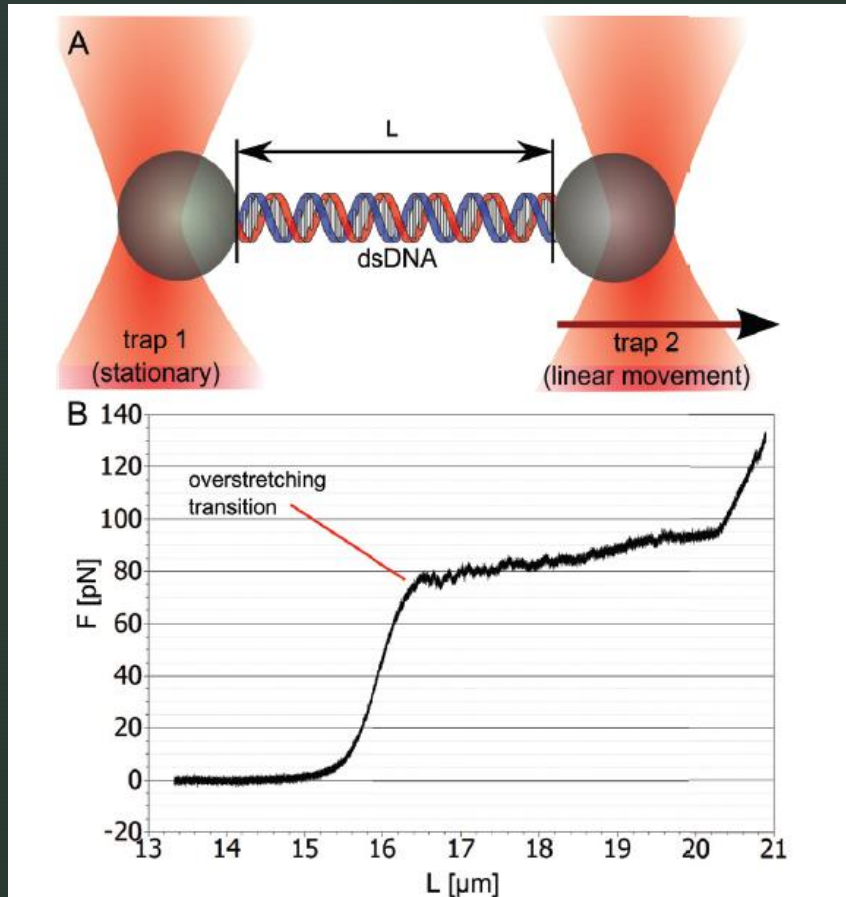


Single-Beam Optical Tweezer



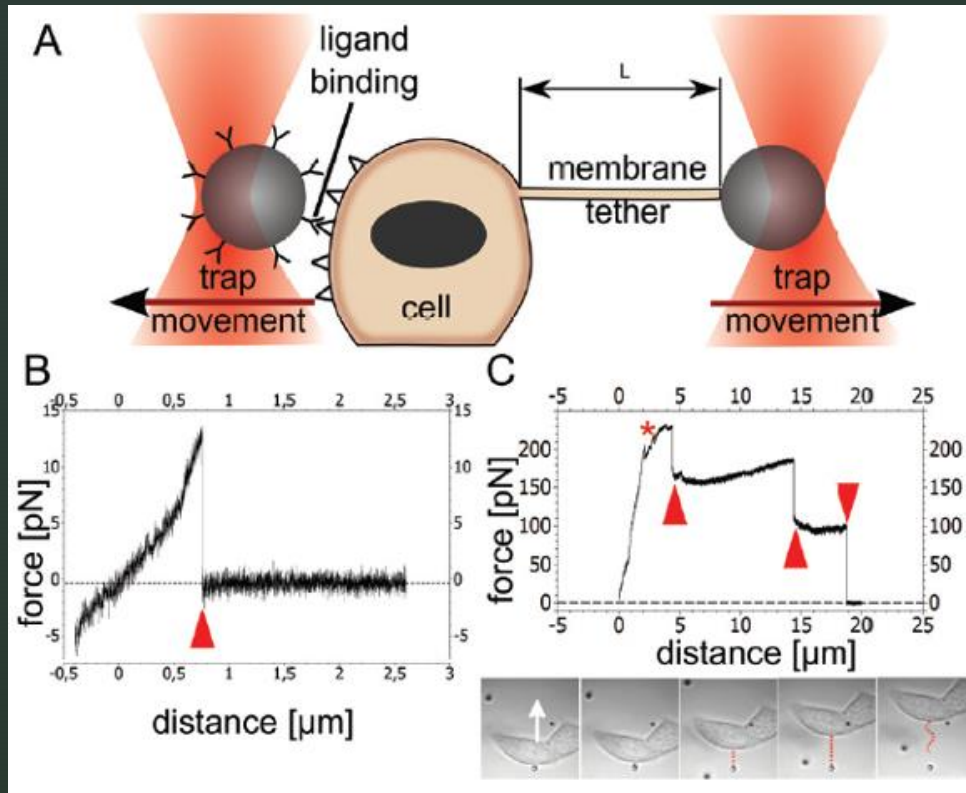
- One laser beam
- Focus point
- Equilibrium point
- Bead is trapped

Dual-Beam Optical Tweezer



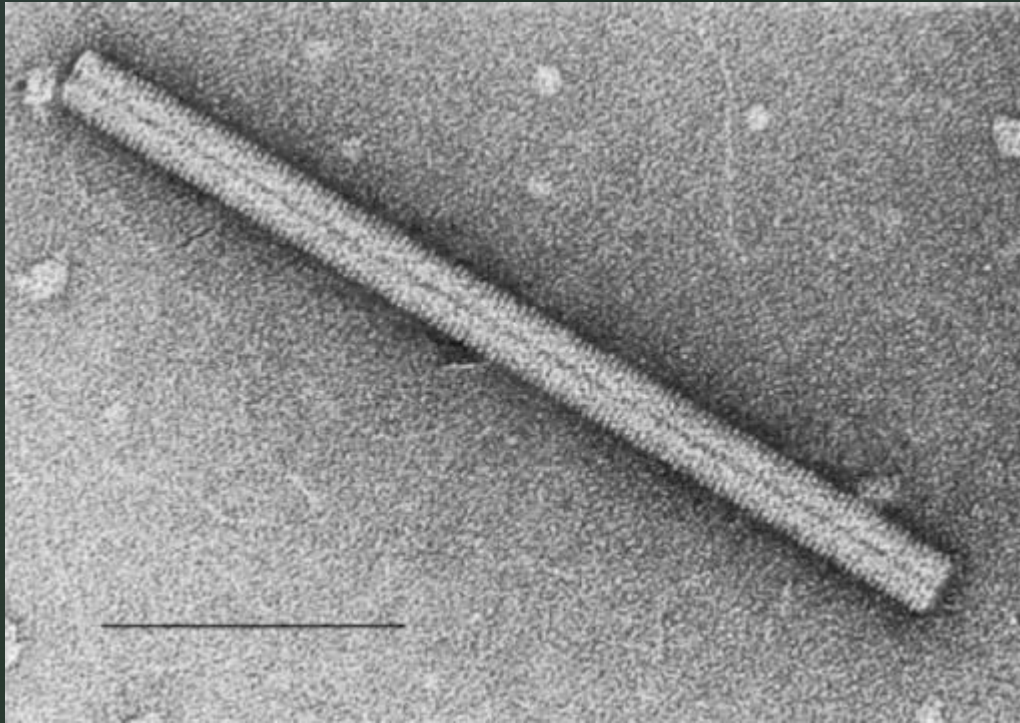
- Bead attached to DNA
- Bead attached to RNA
- DNA stretching
- DNA transcription
 - Protein moves along DNA
 - Unzips DNA double helix
 - Copies DNA sequence

Connecting to Live Cell



- Particle decorated with antibodies
 - Connects to cell membrane
- Optical trap pulls particle away from cell until the chemical bond breaks
- Elongated membrane tether
- Understand mechanical properties of cell membrane

Without Attaching Sphere to Microorganism

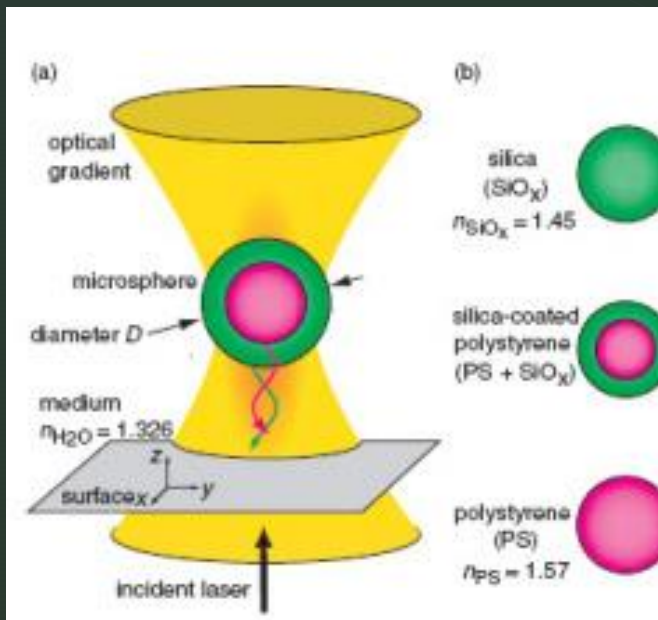


[Tobacco mosaic virus - PRG Wiki \(crg.eu\)](#)

- Tobacco mosaic virus
- Refracting end
- Can be trapped by optical tweezer
- Doesn't only trap spheres

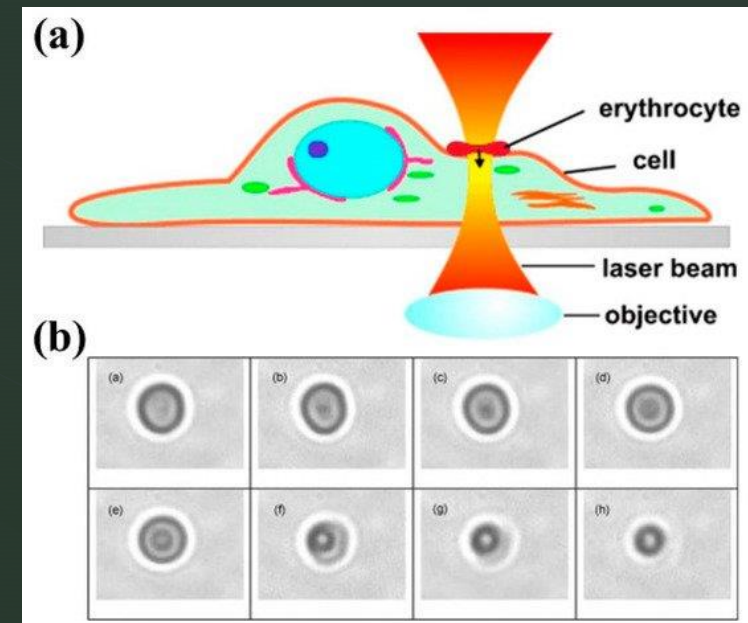
Uses of Optical Tweezers

- Force to optically trap particle depends **directly** on refractive index as compared to surrounding medium
- Most used particles: **silica** and **polystyrene** microspheres
 - Refractive index higher than that of water
 - Coating of microspheres
- Can increase numerical aperture of the laser beam to increase intensity
- Can trap and attach particle to another particle



[Optical trapping of coated microspheres \(osapublishing.org\)](http://osapublishing.org)

[Micromachines | Free Full-Text | Optical Tweezers: Phototoxicity and Thermal Stress in Cells and Biomolecules | HTML \(mdpi.com\)](http://mdpi.com)



Future of Optical Tweezers

- Direct manipulation of a single molecule (such as a protein)
- Measuring forces of microscopic objects inside cells
- Aim to advance into the nanoscale level

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