Visualizing Resonances in the Complex Plane with Vibrational Phase Contrast Coherent Anti-Stokes Raman Scattering

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In coherent anti-Stokes Raman scattering (CARS), the emitted signal carries both amplitude and phase information of the molecules in the focal volume. Most CARS experiments ignore the phase component, but its detection allows for two advantages over intensity-only CARS. First, the pure resonant response can be determined, and the nonresonant background rejected, by extracting the imaginary component of the complex response, enhancing the sensitivity of CARS measurements. Second, selectivity is increased via determination of the phase and amplitude, allowing separation of individual molecular components of a sample even when their vibrational bands overlap. Here, using vibrational phase contrast CARS (VPC-CARS), we demonstrate enhanced sensitivity in quantitative measurements of ethanol/methanol mixtures and increased selectivity in a heterogeneous mixture of plastics and water. This powerful technique opens a wide range of possibilities for studies of complicated systems where overlapping resonances limit standard methodologies.

As the field of coherent anti-Stokes Raman scattering (CARS) has advanced, the challenge of probing ever-smaller concentrations of resonant molecules has driven the development of techniques that reduce or remove the nonresonant background that complicates CARS experiments. Established approaches work in a variety of ways: exploiting the polarization differences in resonant and nonresonant responses,\textsuperscript{1,2} measuring phase delays relative to a stable local oscillator,\textsuperscript{3,4} utilizing broadband spectral phase shaping,\textsuperscript{5} or some combination thereof.\textsuperscript{10} These techniques can be used to analyze samples in which overlapping vibrational bands are not an issue, but biological systems can have many molecules with very similar vibrational spectra. In these cases, measuring only the amplitude of the resonant CARS response is insufficient to distinguish between species.

For a given driving frequency, the anti-Stokes emission of a molecule in the focal volume will have an amplitude and phase relative to the input fields that can be represented as a point in the complex plane defined by a vector length and angle, as shown in Figure 1. A single isolated resonance traces a circle in the complex plane as a function of frequency, while multiple resonances result in additional loops. The offset of the trajectory on the real axis corresponds to the nonresonant background. The imaginary component relates to the background-free resonant Raman response, while the real component contains information about both the resonant and the nonresonant components of the $\chi^{(3)}$ tensor.\textsuperscript{10}

The general solution to a damped, driven harmonic oscillator is a complex Lorentzian, which has a phase that will range from $0$ to $-\pi$ as the driving frequency is increased through a vibrational resonance. As such, the imaginary component of the complex

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trajectory will always have a negative value. To maintain consistency with the convention of Raman scattering as a positive quantity, we plot the complex plane mirrored across the real axis by inverting the sign of the imaginary component.

The added value of the complex plane representation is most apparent when two or more chemical species with overlapping vibrational bands are present, as illustrated in Figure 2a for two common plastics. At 2900 cm\(^{-1}\), the CARS amplitudes of polyethylene and polystyrene are very similar, but their phases are well separated, shown in Figure 2b. Plotting the amplitude and phase of each material against the driving frequency constructs a spiral or corkscrew pattern in complex space, as illustrated in Figure 2c. The projection along the frequency axis (Figure 2d) shows the complex plane; along the imaginary axis (Figure 2e) shows the real component, with the typical dispersion caused by wavelength-dependent refractive index changes; and along the real axis (Figure 2f), the imaginary component is shown, with the resonant (Raman) part of the response. Being able to probe both the phase and amplitude of a sample simultaneously increases the chemical selectivity. The main advantage of this visualization is the ease with which the appropriate driving frequency can be determined to maximize separation of the two components in complex space, thereby optimizing chemical selectivity.

We recently reported a technique called vibrational phase contrast CARS (VPC-CARS) whereby the vibrational phase of the scatterers in a sample can be determined directly via two interfering CARS pathways.\(^{12}\) When the focal volume contains only one type of molecule, we obtain points in the complex plane as shown in (I) and (III) in Figure 3. A single measurement on a mixed sample yields the combination of all of the amplitudes and phases of the molecules in the focal volume; the signal from these molecules is added coherently. A mixture of molecules that interact weakly, e.g., via London dispersion forces, will result in linear combinations of the individual molecular amplitudes and phases proportional to

\[
A_m e^{-i\phi_m} \propto N_m A_m(\Omega) e^{-i\phi_m(\Omega)} + N_{III} A_{III}(\Omega) e^{-i\phi_{III}(\Omega)}
\]

where \(\Omega\) is the driving frequency, \(N_m\) is the molar concentration of each compound, and \(A_m\) and \(\phi_m\) are the amplitude and phase, respectively, of the response of each individual species. For example, a 1/1 molar mixture of the two types of molecules (I) and (III) will result in the complex vector sum (II) in Figure

3. By extension, any stoichiometric mixture of compounds (I) and (III) will fall on the line connecting points (I) and (III) in the complex plane. If one of the two compounds is not resonant at the driving frequency, then its phase \( \phi \approx 0 \), and its complex vector will lie on the real axis.

When a resonant solute is mixed with a nonresonant solvent, we expect the trajectory shown in Figure 3 as trajectory (IV). Two weakly interacting resonant compounds mixed together will produce Figure 3 trajectory (V). Other systems that can produce trajectory (V) include molecular conformational changes where an intramolecular rearrangement results in changes in the vibrational frequencies of the individual covalent bonds or a material phase transition such as crystallization, wherein modified intermolecular forces generate amplitude and/or phase differences between the starting and ending material phases. The chemical reaction of two resonant reactants into a resonant product can result in a trajectory like that of Figure 3 trajectory (VI).

As an example of Figure 3 trajectory (V), the calculated trajectories of ethanol and methanol are shown in Figure 4, based on Raman spectra of the pure substances. Experimental results of ethanol/methanol mixtures were produced at five concentrations, from pure ethanol to pure methanol with 25% volume percentage mixing steps. The calculated trajectories of the two pure compounds at two different driving frequencies are shown as straight lines in Figure 4, while crosses indicate measured data points, with error bars of 1 standard deviation. The mixtures were measured at 2871 and 2937 cm\(^{-1}\), yielding the green and blue lines in Figure 4, respectively.

When two compounds in a mixture interact strongly, e.g., through hydrogen bonding, the Raman peaks of those two compounds shift and the trajectory in the complex plane deviates from a straight line. An example of this effect is shown in Figure 5. The plot in Figure 5a was obtained at 2927 cm\(^{-1}\) for different mixing ratios of resonant ethanol with nonresonant water. A total of 11 samples were measured, ranging from pure ethanol to pure water with 10% volume ratio intervals. The curvature in Figure 5a is consistent with spontaneous Raman scattering data on the location of the resonance peak of ethanol as a function of the mixing ratio with water, shown in Figure 5b. The peak at 2927 cm\(^{-1}\) shifts toward higher Raman frequencies when the ethanol is diluted with water and is accompanied by a shift of the associated vibrational phase. The mixing dynamics of strongly interacting compounds therefore cannot be simply modeled as linear combinations of the complex vectors of the individual species.

In complicated samples that include more than two substances, the differences in amplitude between the various compounds can be very small but the difference in phase can be substantial. To demonstrate the imaging selectivity of our technique, a heterogeneous mixture of three different materials was imaged with...
VPC-CARS at a frequency of 2940 cm$^{-1}$, displayed in Figure 6. The sample contains a PE sheet, 4 µm poly(methyl)-methacrylate (PMMA) beads, and water. The amplitudes (Figure 6a) of all three materials are very similar at this frequency. However, the phase image (Figure 6b) presents a clear difference between the water, which is nonresonant, and the PE and PMMA. When the amplitude and phase information of all points in the image are displayed as a density plot in the complex plane, multiple distinct regions emerge. The points in these regions can be used to locate the three pure constituents. Between the PE, the PMMA, and the water there is a crossing area, showing the points where the focal volume consists of a mix of compounds. The reconstructed images shown in Figure 6e–h from the density complex plane are all free from background signal; they relate only to the (complex) signal from the substances. This example illustrates how VPC-CARS allows for multicomponent separation at a single vibrational resonance.

Vibrational phase contrast CARS is a powerful technique for increasing both the sensitivity and selectivity of vibrational imaging, with a wide range of possible applications. Accurate quantitative measurements of homogeneous mixtures can be made even when the amplitudes of the individual components are similar and can be extended to mixtures of more than two components. Chemical selectivity within complicated heterogeneous mixtures is straightforward through identification of regions of the complex plane corresponding to each individual compound. The extra dimension provided by direct measurement of the phase could grant insights into a wide range of scientific questions, such as the temporal dynamics of chemical reactions or the behavior of cells during replication.

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