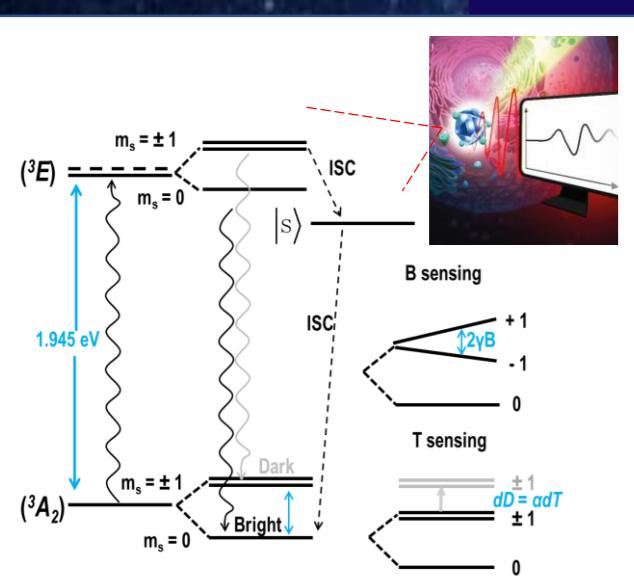




Color centers in diamond for intra- and extra-cellular quantum sensing – EXTRASENS



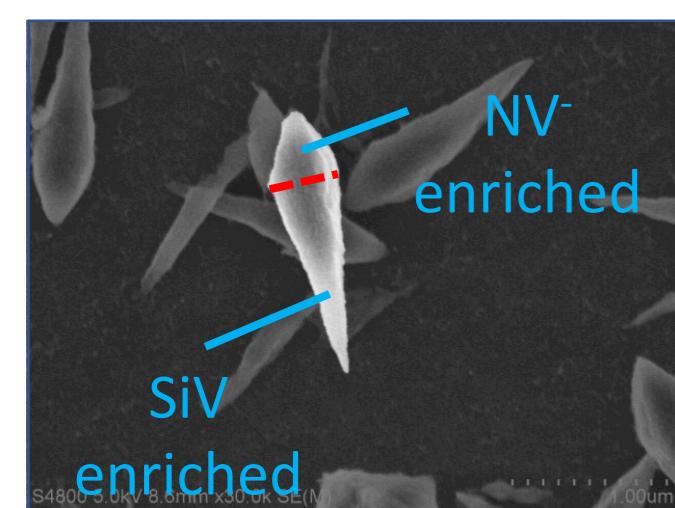
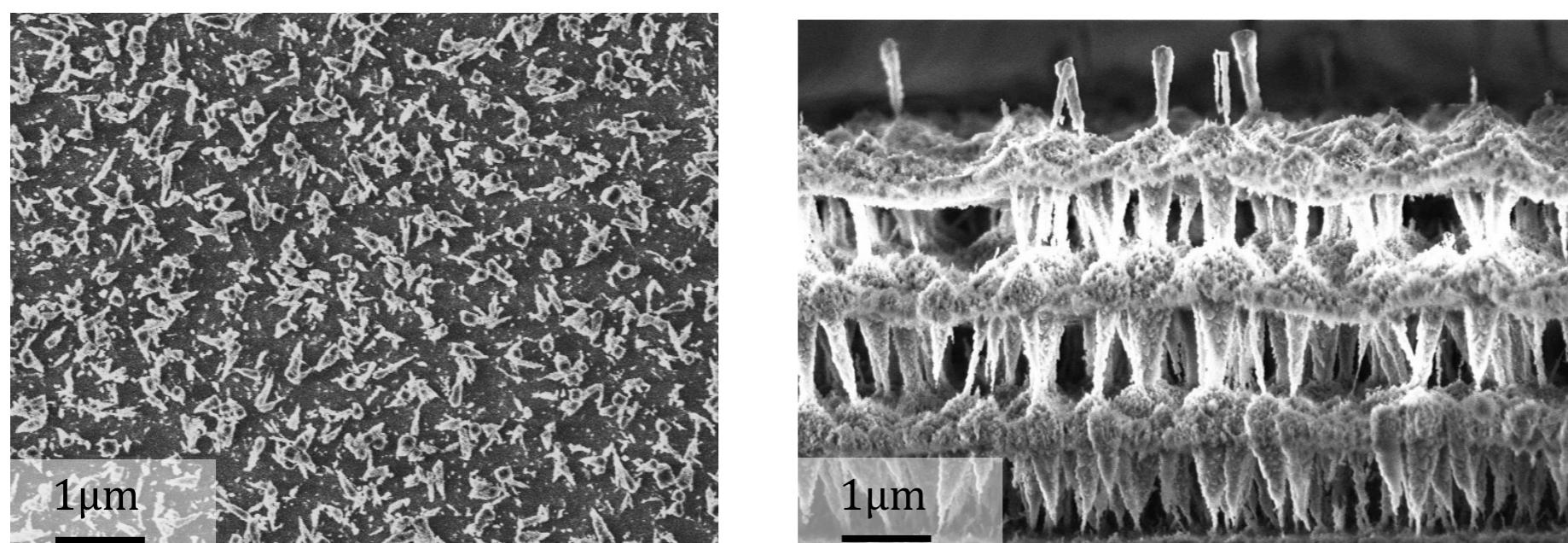
To advance both fundamental life sciences and practical medicine, EXTRASENS is developing a tool capable of measuring electromagnetic fields, temperature, and pH at nanometer precision. This multimodal quantum biosensor integrates super-resolution bioimaging capabilities and leverages nitrogen-vacancy (NV) and silicon-vacancy (SiV) color centers embedded in biocompatible diamond single-crystal nanoneedles.

Objectives

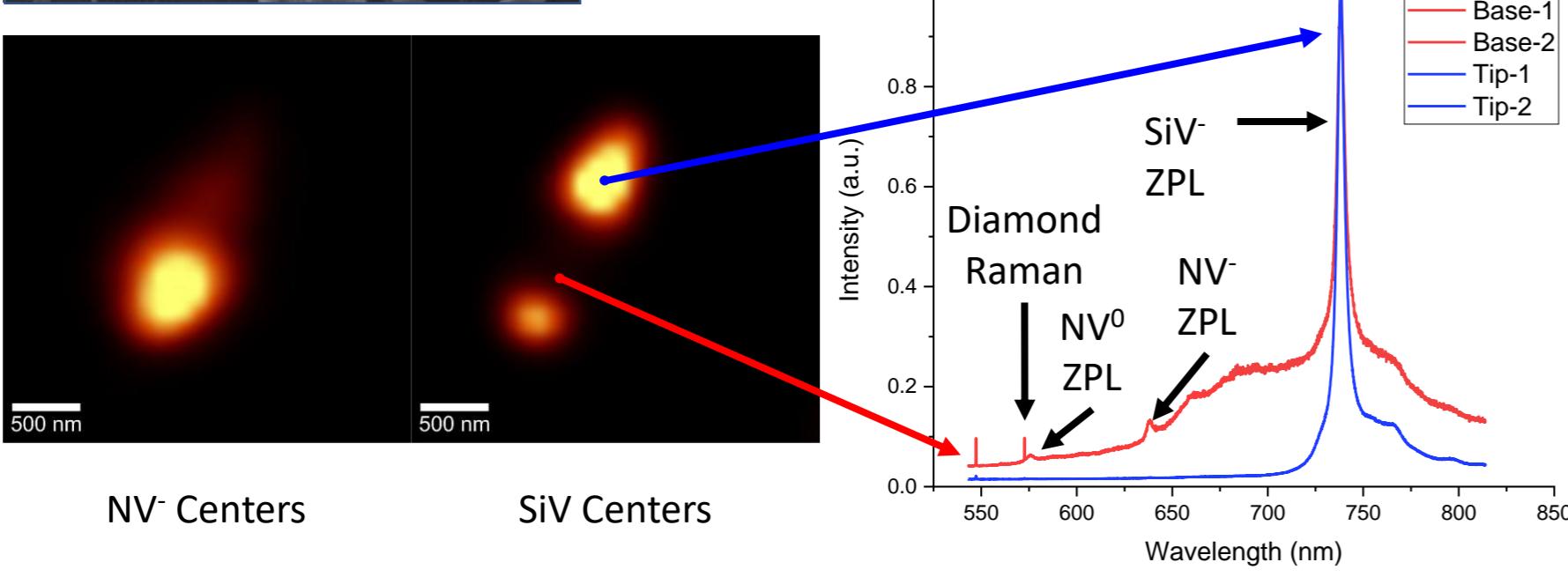
01. CVD synthesis of diamond nanoneedles (80–120 nm length, 20–25 nm base, 3–5 nm apex) with >5 NV centers near the surface and >5 SiV centers >10 nm from NVs for multimodal sensing.
02. Biofunctionalization enabling safe endocytosis or membrane anchoring, compatible with quantum sensing.
03. Diamond-PAINT/SOFI microscopy methods for multimodal sensing (fields, temperature, pH, ROS) and <20 nm resolution imaging.
04. Automated calibration methods and software for super-resolution imaging with nanoneedles.
05. Proof-of-concept demonstration of multimodal sensing and imaging in living cells or membranes.
06. Exploitation plan covering DNN synthesis, biofunctionalization, sensors, and imaging.

Diamond nanoneedles synthesis

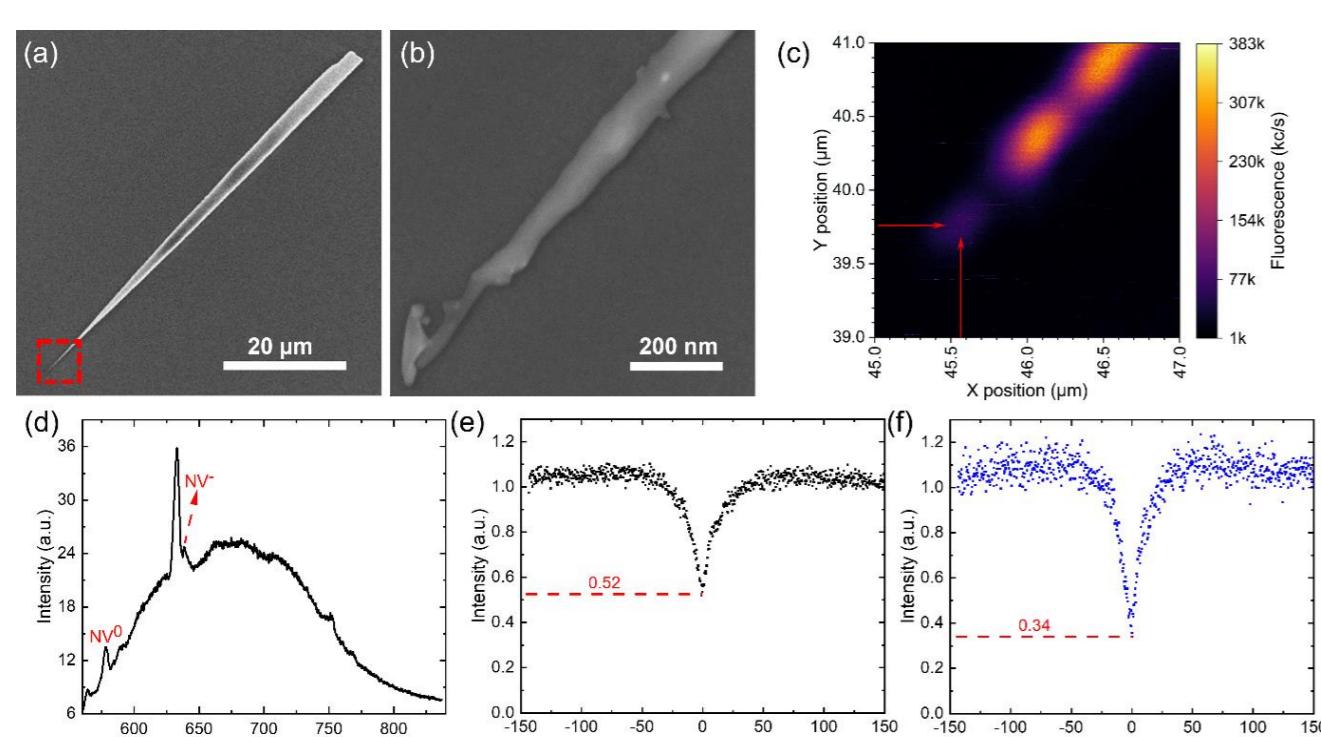
- A robust and scalable synthesis technology has been developed for sub-200 nm diamond needles;
- To boost yield, a PECVD growth strategy enabling the formation of multiple nanoneedle layers in a single process is being developed.



- To optimize sensing performance, spatial engineering of color centers is being developed to form SiV⁻ at the tip and NV⁻ at the base.



Sharp Diamond Needles for Single-Photon Emission

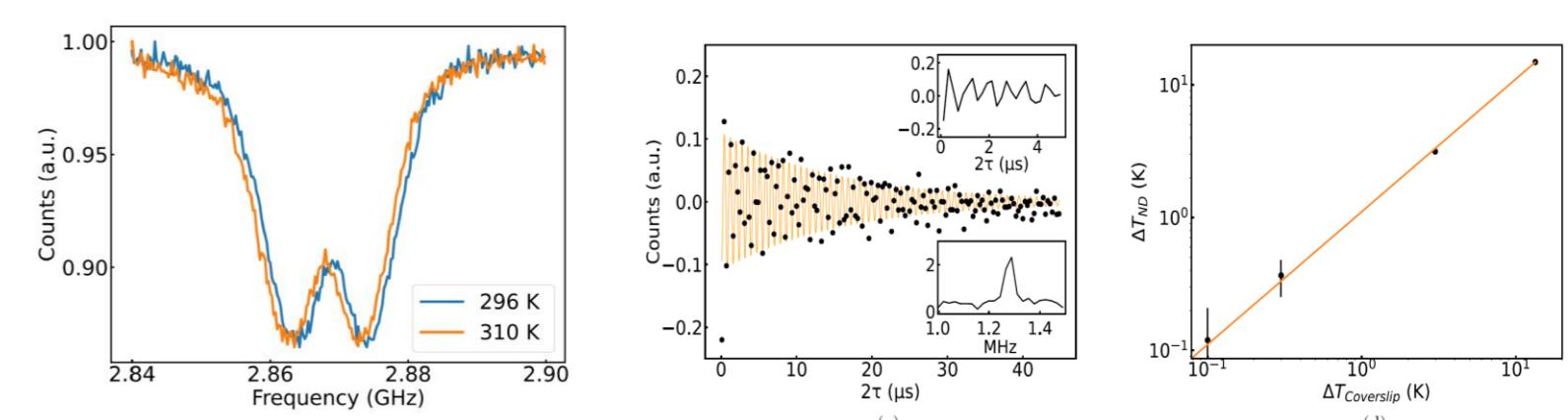
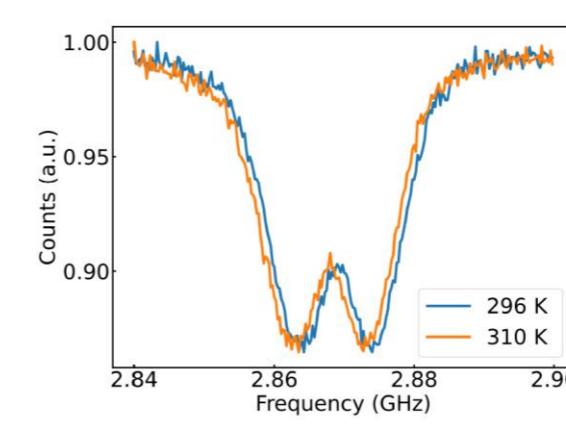
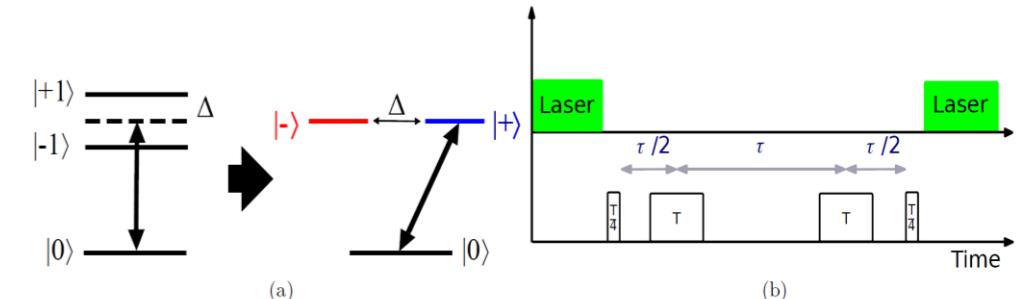


SEM images of a single-crystal diamond needle (SCDN) (a) oxidized at 650 °C for 3 h and its tip (b) used for PL mapping (c), spectroscopy (d), and autocorrelation measurements (e, f). PL map and g(2) data in (e) were acquired with a 560 nm long-pass filter, and in (f) with a 700/50 nm band-pass filter. The confocal spot position during autocorrelation is marked with red arrows in (c); the lowest g(2) points are highlighted in red. Excitation wavelength: 532 nm.

Quantum sensing and applications

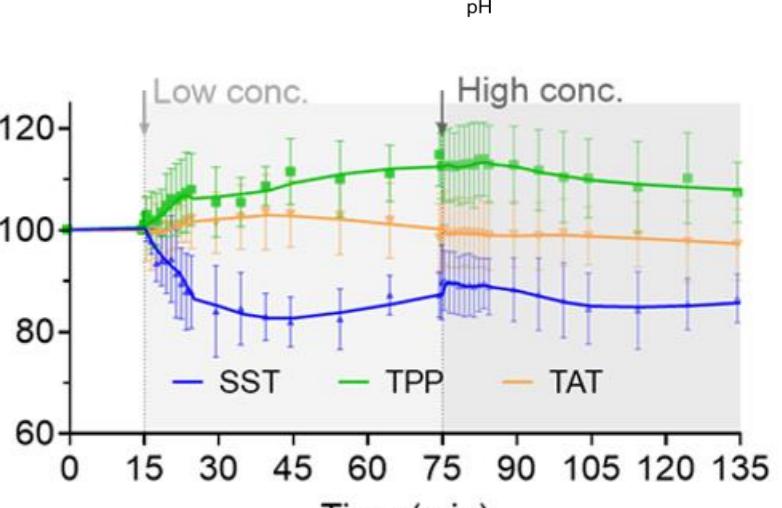
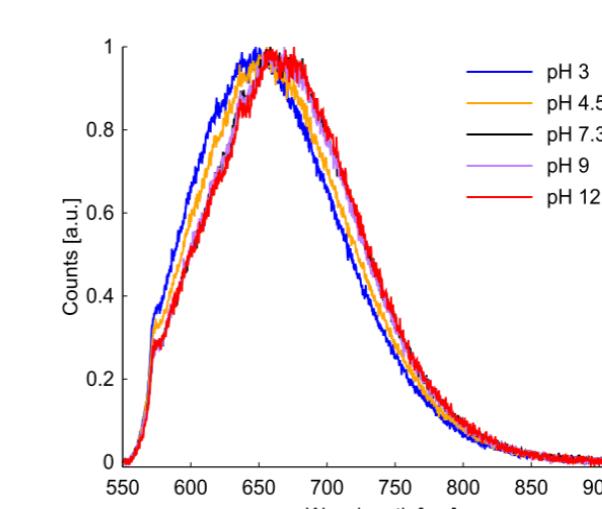
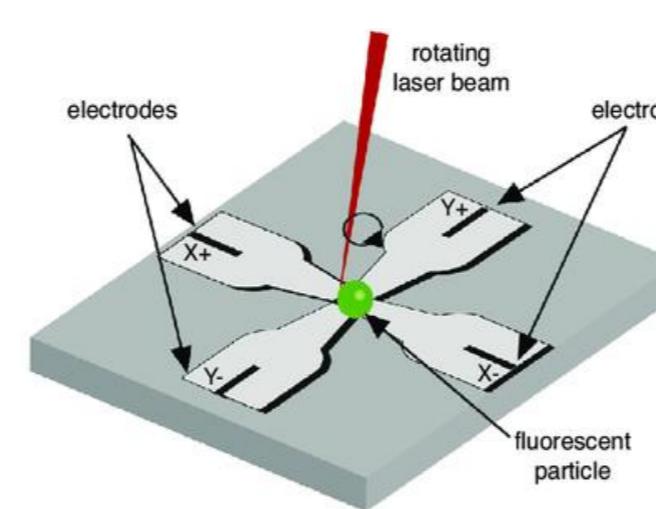
Temperature sensing:

Intra-cellular nanodiamond thermometry was demonstrated in macrophages via ODMR of NV⁻ centers.



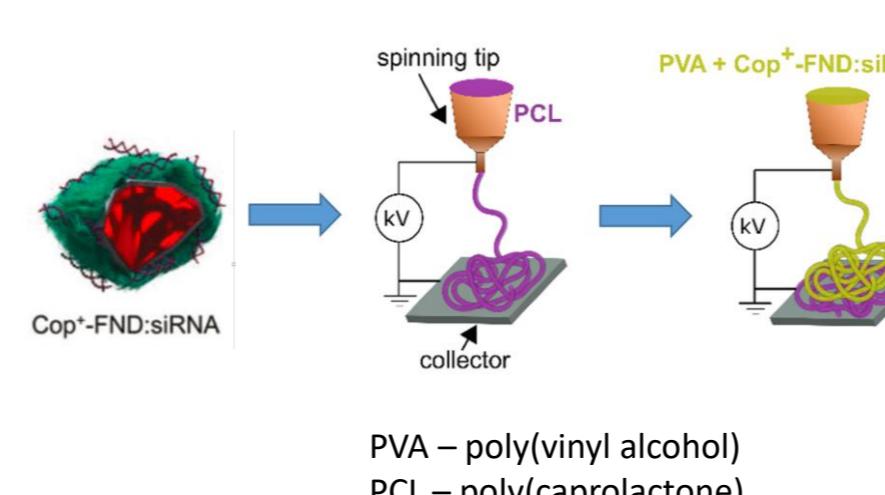
pH sensing:

Extended tracking of diffusing FNDs via ABEL trap; NV spin states probed through fluorescence lifetime.



Radical sensing:

Real-time detection of intra-cellular radicals was achieved using NV⁻ fluorescence. Changes in radical levels under ligand stimulation (SST, TPP, TAT) were monitored via ODMR microscopy in single living cell.



Electrospinning producing:

Degradable polymer nanofibers embedded with a vector nanosystem – polymer-coated FNDs optimized for the binding of siRNA.

Published papers

1. Grimm et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 134, 043603 (2025). <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.134.043603>
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3. Neuhoferova et al., J. Mater. Chem. B 13, 1037 (2025). <https://doi.org/10.1039/d4tb01547a>
4. Quarshie et al., Nanotechnology 35, 155301 (2024). <https://doi.org/10.1088/1361-6528/ad18e9>
5. Quarshie et al., Opt. Mater. Express 14, 965 (2024). <https://doi.org/10.1364/OME.518724>
6. Dementjev et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. 124, 211903 (2024). <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0202820>
7. Quarshie et al., Nanotechnology 36, 165501 (2025). <https://doi.org/10.1088/1361-6528/adb8f4>
8. Filonenko et al., Nanotechnology 36, 185702 (2025). <https://doi.org/10.1088/1361-6528/adc4f1>