

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
1 August 2002 (01.08.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
WO 02/059583 A1

(51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: G01N 21/64, 21/55

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(21) International Application Number: PCT/IE02/00008

(22) International Filing Date: 23 January 2002 (23.01.2002)

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(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:  
S2001/0051 23 January 2001 (23.01.2001) IE

(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT (utility model), AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ (utility model), DE (utility model), DK (utility model), DM, DZ, EE (utility model), ES, FI (utility model), GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK (utility model), SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

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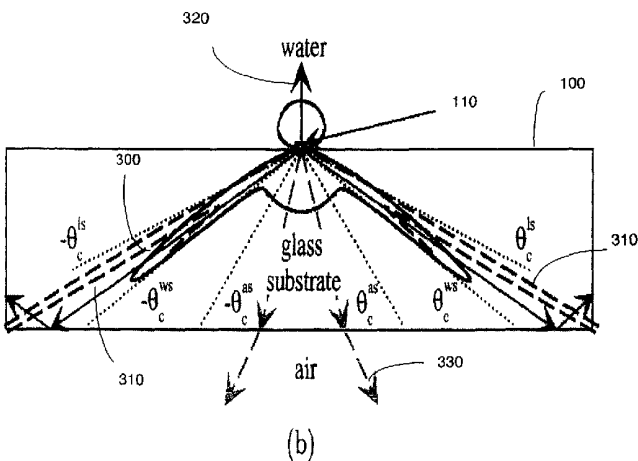
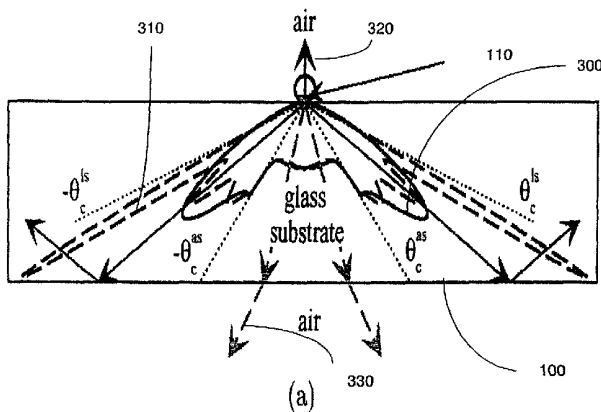
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(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW),

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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: A LUMINESCENCE BASED SENSOR



(57) Abstract: The invention provides a luminescent based sensor having a luminescent material optically coupled to a substrate, and adapted to be used in a medium or environment such as water or air. A detector is provided to detect light that is emitted into the substrate by the material. The substrate is adapted to redirect light that is emitted into the substrate at angles with the range  $\theta^{as} > \theta > \theta^{ls}$  where  $\theta^{sc}$  is the critical angle of the environment/substrate interface and  $\theta^{ls}$  is the critical angle of the luminescent layer/substrate interface. Examples of possible configurations are described.



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Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM),  
European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR,  
GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent  
(BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR,  
NE, SN, TD, TG).

— *before the expiration of the time limit for amending the  
claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of  
amendments*

**Published:**

— *with international search report*

*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guid-  
ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-  
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

A luminescence based sensor

### **Field of the Invention**

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The present invention relates to a luminescence based sensor or sensor configuration of the type comprising a substrate, an emitting layer having a luminescence material which on stimulation is adapted to transmit luminescence into the substrate and a detector for detecting light subsequently transmitted out of the substrate.

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### **Background to the Invention**

There has been increasing application of luminescence based sensors in areas such as environmental monitoring, biochips, DNA chips, bioluminescence, chemiluminescence and many others. The sensors typically comprise a substrate having a luminescence emitter in optical contact therewith. The emitter may of itself transmit luminescence into the substrate or may require to be activated in some way, either by incident light or by some chemical reaction. There are various forms of luminescence: phosphorescence which is long lived light transmission, fluorescence which is short lived, chemiluminescence where two chemicals react and finally bioluminescence. Within the present specification the term "luminescence" is intended to encompass all such forms of luminescence. Many chemical sensors and biosensors are based on the luminescence emitted from thin layers or patterned arrays of fluorophores deposited on a dielectric interface such as a waveguide surface or a transparent substrate. One of the key issues in these sensors is the efficiency of the luminescence collection.

A typical configuration in many luminescence-based sensor applications involves a thin luminescent film or spot deposited onto a planar substrate. An example of such a configuration is Figure 1, which shows a substrate 100 having a luminescent spot 110 deposited thereon. A detector 120 is provided under the substrate 100 and is adapted to detect light 130 that is transmitted by the spot into the substrate and which passes out of the substrate. It will be noted that the detector is positioned directly under the spot 110

so as to detect light that passes normally ( i.e. undeviated by refraction at the interfaces) through the substrate. Within the present specification the element containing the substrate and the luminescent layer or spot will be referred to as the sensing element or sensor chip. The sensor chip is considered to be designed independently of the sensor system in which it is to be incorporated.

A majority of luminescence-based sensor systems employ rather inefficient techniques for the collection of luminescence emitted by a thin sensing film or molecules attached to a surface. A number of authors have developed new ways of dealing with the issue of low luminescence intensity emitted by systems under study. Liebermann et al. [*T. Liebermann and W. Knoll. Surface-plasmon field-enhanced fluorescence spectroscopy. Colloids and Surfaces, A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects 171:115-130, 2000.*] exploited the enhancement of the amplitude of the excitation light in the close vicinity of a metal surface provided by the efficient excitation of the surface plasmon wave. Blair & Chen [*S. Blair and Y. Chen. Resonant-enhanced evanescent-wave fluorescence biosensing with cylindrical optical cavities. Applied Optics, 40(4):570-581, 2001*] showed that luminescence of molecules can be enhanced by the use of planar cylindrical resonant optical cavities.

It is also known to incorporate metal coatings or metal nanoparticles into a sensor and the incorporation of these materials can have a very positive influence on the intensity of luminescence emitted by molecules located in their close vicinity. Enhancement of the quantum yield in the order of 100-1000 has been reported. Although these developments are certainly valuable for the improvement of the performance of the luminescence-based chemical sensors and bio-sensors, they do not address the issue of efficiency of the luminescence collection.

Polerecky L et al (*Applied Optics 39 (22): 3968-3977 Aug 1 2000*) have described a theory of radiation from dipoles embedded inside an arbitrary multilayer system . They derive explicit expressions for the angular distribution of the electromagnetic field and intensity radiated by the dipole into the surrounding media. Using this theoretical analysis they conclude consequences for optimisation of optical chemical sensors and

biosensors based on luminescence emission, specifically that as a large proportion of the luminescence is radiated into the higher refractive index substrate and due to total internal reflection at the glass/air interface is guided along the glass-slide, better results should be provided by detecting the luminescence at the edge of the glass-slide.

- 5 Although this technique facilitates the detection of the modes that normally propagate along the glass slide towards the edge, the detection is not optimised, as only those modes propagating within a narrow angular range  $\Delta\phi$ , as shown in Figure 2, are detected. In order to maximise this fraction, detectors would have to be placed all around the substrate which is not feasible in most practical applications.

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There therefore exists a need for a method and sensor for detecting a luminescence signal that is based on the understanding that a large proportion of luminescent light that is radiated into a substrate to which the material is attached is not detected.

### 15 **Object of the Invention**

It is an object of the present invention to provide a sensor configuration which is adapted to detect light that is radiated into a substrate at high angles. It is also an object of the present invention to provide a method of detecting the presence of analytes using  
20 sensor configurations that are optimised for detecting light that is radiated into a substrate at such high angles.

### **Summary of the Invention**

25 Accordingly the present invention provides a luminescent sensor configuration comprising a substrate having a first refractive index, a luminescent material having a second refractive index and a detector. The sensor is adapted for use in a medium having a third refractive index; the third refractive index being less than the second refractive index and the second refractive index being less than the first refractive index,  
30 The substrate is adapted to specifically redirect light radiated into the substrate by the luminescent material at angles which are less than the critical angle of the luminescent

material/substrate interface and greater than the critical angle of the medium/substrate interface, the light being redirected out of the substrate and towards a detector.

Desirably at least two distinct portions of luminescent material are provided each portion being optically coupled to the substrate. The substrate is typically adapted to redirect the light emitted by each portion towards the detector such that the light received at the detector from a first portion is spatially independent from the light received at the detector from a second portion.

The redirection of light by the substrate is preferably effected by at least one optical redirection element provided at either upper or lower surfaces of the substrate.

In a first embodiment the at least one optical redirection element is adapted to redirect the light using total internal reflection.

Such a configuration may comprises a plurality of optical redirection elements, each element comprises a frusto-conical structure raised above the upper surface of the substrate, each frusto-conical structure having side walls and an upper surface, luminescent material being carried on the upper surface of the structure, and wherein light emitted by the material into the structure is internally reflected by the side walls of the structure and directed towards a detector positioned beneath the substrate.

It may alternatively comprises at least one ridge raised above the upper surface of the substrate and extending along the upper surface of the substrate, the ridge having side walls and an upper surface, luminescent material being carried on the upper surface of the ridge, and wherein light emitted by the material into the ridge is internally reflected by the side walls of the ridge and directed towards a detector positioned beneath the substrate.

The side walls of the redirection element are typically vertically displaced from the upper surface of the redirection element at an angle substantially equivalent to one

quarter the sum of the critical angles of the luminescent material/substrate interface and the medium/substrate interface.

5 In an alternative embodiment the at least one optical redirection element is adapted to redirect the light using refraction.

10 In such an embodiment the at least one optical redirection element may comprise a prism optically coupled to a lower surface of the substrate, the prism being adapted to receive light incident on the lower surface of the substrate and redirect that light sidewardly towards a detector.

15 It may alternatively comprise a plurality of prisms, each prism being associated with a unique spot on the upper surface of the substrate, such that light emitted by a spot is received within its associated prism and re-directed towards a detector.

The prism is typically optically coupled to the lower surface of the substrate and the prism has the same refractive index as the substrate to which it is optically coupled.

20 In a further embodiment the at least one optical redirection element is adapted to redirect the light using diffraction. Typically this comprises a diffractive optical element provided at the lower surface of the substrate.

25 In an alternative embodiment the lower surface of the substrate is structurally configured to both reflect and refract light radiated into the substrate, the reflection and refraction of the light effecting a redirection of light towards a detector. In such an embodiment the lower surface is typically such as to provide a first surface on which light emitted from the material and incident thereon is refracted out of the substrate and towards the second surface, which reflects the light which is incident thereon towards the detector.

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In yet a further embodiment the optical redirection element comprises a refractive index barrier extending inwardly of the substrate, the refractive index barrier being

substantially perpendicular to the lower surface of the substrate such that light incident on the barrier from the luminescent material is reflected downwardly and out of the substrate. Typically the refractive index barrier comprises an annular slot having side walls, the side walls extending inwardly of the substrate, the walls being substantially perpendicular to the lower surface of the substrate such that light that is incident on the walls from the luminescent material is reflected downwardly and out of the substrate.

The walls may be provided with a reflective coating so as to improve the reflectivity of the surfaces of the walls. Such a reflective coating is typically formed from metal particles or material deposited on the walls.

In yet a further embodiment the redirection of light by the substrate is effected by providing the substrate with non-parallel upper and lower surfaces, the angle of the upper and lower surfaces being such that the light emitted by the luminescence material is incident on the surfaces at angles greater than the critical angle of the substrate/medium interface, thereby effecting a propagation of light along a critical axis of the substrate towards a detector.

The sensor configuration is typically configured such that the detector detects light radiated into the substrate by the luminescent material at angles which are not less than the critical angle of the luminescent material/substrate interface and greater than the critical angle of the medium/substrate interface, in addition to the light radiated within the angular range.

The detector is desirably a CMOS or CCD type detector.

The luminescent material is desirably sensitive to an analyte with which the sensor is intended to be used. The presence of an analyte in the medium with which the sensor is used effects a luminescence of the material and said luminescence is detected at the detector.



The sensor configuration may be initially provided with a bio-recognition element, the bio-recognition element being sensitive to and adapted to couple with any compatible biological sample in the medium with which the sensor is used. Once this coupling has been effected the sensor may be exposed to a luminescent tag which couples to the  
5 coupled biological sample/bio-recognition element so as to radiate luminescence into the substrate.

The invention additionally provides a luminescence sensor comprising a substrate adapted to receive incident light emitted from a luminescence material optically coupled  
10 thereto, a detector adapted to detect the light emitted into the substrate and wherein the substrate is specifically adapted to outwardly direct light defined by the substrate confined (SC) modes of the incident light from the substrate and towards the detector.

The structural geometry of the substrate at the upper or lower surfaces thereof is  
15 desirably such as to the outwardly direct the light defined by the SC modes.

The invention additionally provides an assay tool for use in detecting the presence of a substance in a medium, the tool comprising a substrate having at least one optical redirection element at either upper or lower surfaces of the substrate, the optical  
20 redirection element adapted to specifically redirect light radiated into the substrate by a luminescent material at angles which are less than the critical angle of the luminescent material/substrate interface and greater than the critical angle of the medium/substrate interface, the light being redirected out of the substrate and towards a detector.

25 The invention may additionally provide a method of enhancing the luminescence capture from an assay tool, the method comprising the step of providing an assay tool having a substrate with at least one optical redirection element at either upper or lower surfaces of the substrate, the optical redirection element adapted to specifically redirect light radiated into the substrate by a luminescent material at angles which are less than  
30 the critical angle of the luminescent material/substrate interface and greater than the critical angle of the medium/substrate interface, the light being redirected out of the substrate and towards a detector.

In a further embodiment the invention provides a luminescence-based sensor of the type comprising a substrate mounting an emitting layer transmitting luminescence into the substrate and a detector for measuring some of the trapped light in the substrate  
5 subsequently transmitted out of substrate characterised in that the substrate is so configured to internally direct the trapped light through an exit surface to the detector.

By configuring the substrate externally i.e. by altering its shape, it is possible to ensure that the trapped light is directed to an exit surface and is not totally internally reflected  
10 within the substrate. The detector could, for example, be a photo detector which may be a CCD camera which can be located below or above the substrate. The invention arises out of an analysis of the radiation of dipoles placed within a thin dielectric layer coated on a higher refractive index substrate which reveals that the luminescence exhibits strong spatial anisotropy with significantly greater amounts of luminescence radiated  
15 within a certain interval of angles.

Accordingly the invention provides a range of configurations which exploit the findings that a significantly greater amount of luminescence is radiated into the higher refractive index substrate at angles greater than the critical angle of the substrate/superstrate  
20 interface, and that in most substrates, most of the luminescence is radiated into the substrate and is trapped there and ensures that the luminescence, instead of being trapped within the substrate, is transmitted out of it for subsequent detection and measurement.

25 In one embodiment of the invention, the luminescence-based sensor is so arranged that the trapped light is directed through the exit surface substantially normally thereto.

In another embodiment of the invention, at least either the upper surface mounting the emitter or the lower surface of the substrate is not planar. If planar, the surfaces are not  
30 parallel.

In a further embodiment of the invention, the interfaces of the substrate are so configured that the internal reflection at the interface on which the trapped light impinges is substantially prevented and allows the light to be transmitted through the substrate.

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In yet another embodiment of the invention, the interfaces of the substrate are so configured that the trapped light is reflected from at least one interface before being directed out of the substrate to the detector.

10 These and other features of the present invention will be better understood with reference to the following drawings

#### **Brief Description of the Drawings**

Figure 1 is a schematic showing a sensor device according to the prior art,

15 Figure 2 shows a configuration adapted for edge detecting light passing out through the edges of a substrate,

Figure 3 shows the angular properties of luminescence radiated from a small luminescence spot on a glass substrate; the substrate being surrounded by air below and by air above ( Figure 3a) and by water above (Figure 3b),

20 Figure 4.1(a) is a graph showing the relative optical power carried by the AT, ST, SC and EW modes as a function of the thickness  $t_1$  of the luminescent spot, while the refractive index of the layer is constant an equal to  $n_1 = 1.43$  and the spot is covered by air,

Figure 4.1(b) is equivalent to Figure 4.1(a) but when the spot is covered with water and the AT modes are substituted by WT modes,

25 Figure 4.2(a) is a graph showing the relative optical power carried by the AT, ST, SC and EW modes as a function of the refractive index  $n_1$  of the luminescent spot, while the thickness of the layer is constant an equal to  $t_1 = 1.5\lambda$ , and the spot is covered by air,

Figure 4.2(b) is equivalent to Figure 4.2(a) but when the spot is covered by water, and the AT modes are substituted by WT modes,

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Figure 5 is a schematic diagram of an ideal detection system (IDS) characterised by a numerical aperture  $NA = \sin \theta_{co}$ , where  $\theta_{co}$  is the cone angle associated with the cone of light entering the system,

Figure 6 is a graph showing the efficiency of the detection of optical power carried by various types of modes radiated by the luminescent spot as plotted for the ideal situation of Figure 5 as a function of its numerical aperture NA,

Figure 7a is a plan view of a substrate according to the invention carrying a sensor array,

Figure 7b is a perspective view of a substrate according to the invention having a plurality of ridges formed thereon,

Figure 8a is a side view of a sensor from the array of Figure 7a,

Figure 8b is a detailed view of the sensor of Figure 8a,

Figure 8c is graph showing the fraction of the luminescence detected by an ideal detection system as a function of its numerical aperture NA,

Figure 9 is a side view of an alternative embodiment of a sensor according to the present invention,

Figure 10 is a side view of a further embodiment of a sensor according to the present invention,

Figure 11 is a side view of a further embodiment of a sensor according to the present invention,

Figure 12 is a side view of a further embodiment of a sensor according to the present invention,

Figure 13 is a side view of a further embodiment of a sensor according to the present invention,

Figure 14 is a side view of a further embodiment of a sensor according to the present invention,

Figure 15 is a modification to the embodiment of Figure 14,

Figure 16 is a plan view of the embodiment of Figure 15,

Figure 17 shows typical examples of the images of the luminescence detected from 4 spots deposited onto a polystyrene chip according to the embodiment of Figure 8, and

Figure 18 shows additional images to those of Figure 17.

### Detailed Description of the Drawings

Figures 1 and 2 have been described with reference to the prior art.

5 The present invention utilises light that is transmitted into the substrate by a luminescent material at high incident angles. Using conventional prior art apparatus such light has propagated within the substrate and although it has been noted that a portion of it passes out through edge portions of the substrate a method and apparatus that is specifically adapted to detect such modes of light has hereintobefore not been described.

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Figure 3 shows an example of a sensing element. The same reference numerals will be used for the same components in the various embodiments. It consists of a "thick" glass slide substrate 100 (refractive index  $n_s = 1.515$ , thickness  $\sim 1\text{mm}$ ) on top of which a small spot of luminescent material 110 (refractive index  $n_l = 1.43$ ) is deposited. It will be appreciated that the material is optically coupled to the substrate. By the term optically coupled it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that it encompasses a plurality of different arrangements including, but not limited to:

- 15 i. luminescent molecules directly bound to or adsorbed on substrate,
- ii. luminescent molecules indirectly attached to substrate via one or more
- 20 linker molecules (such as in a sandwich assay),
- iii. luminescent molecules entrapped/contained within a thin film, for example a polymer or sol-gel matrix, coated on substrate.

The thickness  $t_l$  of the layer forming the spot is assumed to be uniform and in the range of hundreds of nanometers. Furthermore, for simplicity, the size of the spot is assumed to be small compared to the size of the area of the detection system which is used to detect the luminescence produced by the spot. The latter restriction is assumed only to ensure that the luminescent spot "appears" to the detector as a spot rather than as an area over which the radiated intensity would have to be integrated. Consequently, the lateral (x-y) dimensions do not have to be considered and only the angular dependence of the radiated intensity needs to be taken into account in the following analysis. The

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luminescent spot is assumed to be covered by the environment, which is either air ( $n_a = 1.0$ ) or water ( $n_w = 1.33$ ). The slide is surrounded by air from below.

The predicted angular distribution of the luminescence emerging from the small luminescent spot deposited on the glass substrate is shown in Figure 3. The graphs (a) and (b) correspond to the situations where the environments or media covering the spot are air and water, respectively. In both graphs, the solid line 300 and the dashed line 310 correspond to the thickness of the luminescent spot equal to  $t_1 = 0.5\lambda$  and  $t_1 = 1.5\lambda$ , respectively, where  $\lambda$  is the luminescence wavelength. Luminescence that can be detected by the detector placed above the glass substrate is schematically shown by the arrow 320. Luminescence within this angular distribution is typical of the luminescence that has traditionally been used within sensor systems. As can be seen from the displacement of the luminescence as shown in the solid 300 or dashed 310 lines located in air or water above the glass substrate, the amount of luminescence radiated into the environment covering the spot is relatively small.

The situation is similar when the detector is placed below the glass substrate. Due to reflections taking place at the bottom glass/air interface, the light impinging at this interface is transmitted to air only if the incident angle lies within the angular range  $\theta \in \langle -\theta_c^{as}, \theta_c^{as} \rangle$ , where  $\theta_c^{as} = \arcsin(n_a / n_g) \approx 41.3^\circ$  is the critical angle of the substrate (glass)/air interface. This light is schematically depicted by the dashed arrows 330. Due to the refraction, the light propagating inside the substrate at angles  $\theta \in \langle -\theta_c^{as}, \theta_c^{as} \rangle$  is partially transmitted into the air under the substrate at angles  $\theta \in \langle -90^\circ, 90^\circ \rangle$ . The solid 300 and dashed 310 lines within the angular range  $\theta \in \langle -\theta_c^{as}, \theta_c^{as} \rangle$  demonstrate that the amount of luminescence transmitted to air below the glass substrate is also relatively small. These arrows indicate the portion of the light that is traditionally detected using prior art apparatus.

The light propagating inside the substrate at angles greater than the critical angle  $\theta_c^{as}$  is totally reflected at the lower substrate/air interface. If the environment covering the slide is air, as shown in Fig. 3(a), this light is also totally reflected at the upper layer/air

interface and is effectively trapped (or confined) within the waveguiding glass substrate. If the environment above the slide is water, as shown in Fig. 3(b), the part of the light propagating in the substrate at angles  $\theta \in \langle \theta_c^{as}, \theta_c^{ws} \rangle$  and  $\theta \in \langle -\theta_c^{as}, -\theta_c^{ws} \rangle$  is partially transmitted into water and partially reflected back to the substrate. Furthermore, the part of light propagating at  $\theta \in \langle \theta_c^{ws}, 90^0 \rangle$  and  $\theta \in \langle -\theta_c^{ws}, -90^0 \rangle$  is totally reflected at the upper layer/water interface. In any case, due to the relation  $\theta_c^{ws} > \theta_c^{as}$ , the light exhibiting the enhanced intensity is always trapped inside the substrate due to the total internal reflection at both the upper and lower interfaces. This light has previously not been captured in prior art arrangements and has propagated normally within the substrate until it escapes out the edges of the substrate.

This analysis clearly explains why large values of the luminescence capture efficiency cannot be achieved by the conventional detection technique employing detection above or below the substrate. It is mainly due to the fact that conventional techniques facilitate the detection only of the low-intensity modes generated by the luminescent spot. The analysis also demonstrates that a higher capture efficiency could be achieved if the more intense modes, i.e., those propagating at angles  $\theta \in \langle \theta_c^{es}, \theta_c^{ls} \rangle$  and  $\theta \in \langle -\theta_c^{es}, -\theta_c^{ls} \rangle$  are detected. In these expressions,  $\theta_c^{es}$  is equal either to  $\theta_c^{as}$  or  $\theta_c^{ws}$  depending on whether the environment covering the luminescent spot is air or water, and  $\theta_c^{ls}$  is the critical angle of the layer/substrate interface.

To simplify the subsequent discussion, the following terminology is introduced. The luminescence directly transmitted to air or water above the substrate will be called “the air-transmitted” or “the water-transmitted luminescence”. The corresponding modes of the electromagnetic field will be called “the air-transmitted” or “water-transmitted modes” or, shortly, AT or WT modes. The luminescence radiated into the substrate at angles  $\theta \in \langle -\theta_c^{as}, \theta_c^{as} \rangle$ , which is eventually transmitted into air under the substrate, will be called “the substrate-transmitted luminescence”. The corresponding modes will be called “the substrate-transmitted (ST) modes”. The luminescence radiated into the substrate at angles  $\theta \in \langle \theta_c^{es}, \theta_c^{ls} \rangle$  and  $\theta \in \langle -\theta_c^{es}, -\theta_c^{ls} \rangle$ , which is trapped or confined

inside the substrate, will be called “the substrate-confined luminescence”. The corresponding modes will be called “the substrate-confined (SC) modes”. The luminescence propagating at angles  $\theta \in \langle \theta_c^s, 90^\circ \rangle$  and  $\theta \in \langle -\theta_c^s, -90^\circ \rangle$  will be called “the evanescent-wave (EW) luminescence”. The corresponding modes will be called “the evanescent-wave (EW) modes”. Although it is also trapped (confined) inside the substrate, this name reflects better the character of the field corresponding to these modes, which is evanescent in the luminescent layer. This is qualitatively different from the SC modes, whose field is propagating (i.e., described by a harmonic function) inside the luminescent layer.

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To provide quantitative analysis of the improvement in the luminescence capture efficiency that could be achieved by employing the detection of the SC modes in accordance with the present invention, the total optical power carried by the AT/WT modes, ST modes, SC modes and the EW modes may be calculated and compared.

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Such a comparison is shown in Figures 4 and 5. The graphs (a) and (b) in both figures correspond to the situations where the environments covering the luminescent spot are air and water, respectively.

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Figure 4.1 shows the relative power carried by the modes as a function of the thickness  $t_1$  of the luminescent layer, where the refractive index of the layer is assumed to be constant and equal to  $n_1 = 1.43$ . The total power carried by all the modes is proportional to the thickness  $t_1$ . However, as can be seen from both graphs in Figure 4.1, the relative fraction of the power carried by each of the modes remains practically constant over a substantially large interval of  $t_1$ . The notable variation is exhibited by the SC modes which gain the relative power at the expense of the EW modes. This is due to the fact that for greater values of  $t_1$  the coupling between the more distant regions of the luminescent layer from the substrate and the EW modes is weaker (due to the finite penetration depth of the evanescent field). The graph (a) in Figure 4.1 indicates that the SC modes carry approximately 66 % of the total luminescence radiated by the spot when the spot is covered by air. This number is somewhat smaller when the luminescent spot is covered by water ( approx. 50 %), which is caused by the increase of the fraction

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of luminescence radiated into water by means of the WT modes, as follows from the comparison of the dashed lines in graphs (a) and (b).

Although these numbers might not seem too large when compared to the fractions of the power carried by the AT modes (approx. 15 %), WT modes (approx. 30 %) or the ST modes (approx. 15 %), it is important to realise that the SC modes are “localised” in a narrower angular range ( $\Delta\theta = \theta_c^{ls} - \theta_c^{as} \approx 30^\circ$  and  $\Delta\theta = \theta_c^{ls} - \theta_c^{ws} \approx 10^\circ$  for the situations where the spot is covered by air and water, respectively) than the other modes, which are propagating in the full range  $\theta \in (-90^\circ, 90^\circ)$ . To facilitate the detection of the full power carried by the AT, WT, or ST modes, one would have to use a detection system with the value of the numerical aperture equal to 1, which is difficult to achieve. On the other hand, the large power carried by the SC modes could be detected using a detection system with a low value of the numerical aperture (not exceeding  $\sin 15^\circ \approx 0.26$  for  $\Delta\theta = 30^\circ$  or  $\sin 5^\circ \approx 0.09$  for  $\Delta\theta = 10^\circ$ ).

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Figure 4.2 shows the relative power carried by the modes as a function of the refractive index  $n_1$  of the luminescent layer, where the layer thickness is assumed to be constant and equal to  $t_1 = 1.5\lambda$ . It can be seen that the power carried by the SC modes increases rapidly as  $n_1$  approaches the value of the substrate refractive index ( $n_s = 1.515$ ). This is mainly due to the shift of the critical angle, which converges to  $90^\circ$  as  $n_1$  approaches  $n_s$ . As in the case discussed above, the fraction of the power carried by the SC modes is generally smaller when the environment covering the luminescent spot is water. This is again due to the fact that the luminescence radiated into water has higher intensity, as follows from the comparison of the dashed lines in the graphs (a) and (b) of Figure 4.2.

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Nevertheless, Figure 4.2 demonstrates that a greater fraction of the energy carried by the SC modes is obtained when the refractive index of the luminescent layer is chosen as close to that of the substrate as possible. The above analysis considers the total optical power carried by the various types of modes radiated from the luminescent spot. This means that in order to make these quantities comparable as measures of the luminescence capture efficiency, a detection system which is able to capture all the

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power carried by the particular modes would have to be employed. For example, in case of the AT, WT or ST modes, the detection system would have to be able to detect light beams propagating in the cone with the cone angle of  $90^0$ , i.e., characterised by the numerical aperture  $NA = 1$ .

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In order to provide a better quantitative comparison between the different types of modes, it is necessary to consider them in the context of the detection system. This can be done by evaluating the detected power as a function of the numerical aperture of the detection system. In the following analysis, an ideal detection system, which is depicted in Figure 5, is considered. It is assumed to be placed directly below or above the luminescent spot, i.e., its axis (dashed-dotted line) is perpendicular to the surface of the substrate and intersects the luminescent spot. The system employs an ideal lens (L) which redirects the beams corresponding to the AT/WT and ST modes to the detector array (DA). S denotes the substrate containing the luminescent spot (LS), as shown in Fig. 3.

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One of the most important quantities characterising a detection system is its numerical aperture (NA). It is related to the value of the cone angle  $\theta_{co}$  by  $NA = \sin \theta_{co}$ . The fact that the system is ideal means that all the light propagating within the cone characterised by the cone angle  $\theta_{co} = \arcsin NA$  is detected and converted to the signal proportional to the total power carried by the corresponding modes. At this stage, only the AT, WT and ST modes are considered. Figure 6 shows the efficiency of detection of the AT, WT and ST modes as a function of the numerical aperture of the ideal detection system described above. The lines marked by (a) and (w) correspond to the situations where the luminescent spot is covered by air and water, respectively.

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luminescent spot covered by	
air	water
AT modes: $\approx 13\%$	WT modes: $\approx 31\%$
ST modes: $\approx 16\%$	ST modes: $\approx 14\%$
SC modes: $\approx 66\%$	SC modes: $\approx 50\%$
EW modes: $\approx 5\%$	EW modes: $\approx 5\%$

Table 1: Relative values of total optical power carried by specified modes calculated for a sensor chip depicted in Fig. 3. The thickness and refractive index of the luminescent spot for which these values were calculated are  $t_l = 1.5 \lambda$  and  $n_l = 1.43$ , respectively.

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It can be seen from the graph of Figure 6 that the relative values of the detected optical power, which are listed in Table 1, can be achieved only with a detection system whose numerical aperture is equal to unity. For  $NA < 1$ , the capture efficiency decreases rapidly. For example, it falls below 5 % for  $NA < 0.5$ . This means that even an ideal  
 10 detection system cannot detect more than 5 % of the total power radiated by the luminescent spot when its numerical aperture is lower than 0.5. This makes the SC modes attractive because they carry more power which is concentrated within a narrower angular range, thus allowing for a greater capture efficiency at a lower numerical aperture of the detection system.

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It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the above numerical analysis has been conducted with reference to specific exemplary values of the refractive index and the thickness of the luminescent layer and other material involved. The present invention is not intended to be limited to any such specific example and it will be  
 20 further appreciated that a similar analysis with qualitatively similar results is obtainable for any other set of parameters.

It will be further appreciated from the previous discussion that the modes that we are mainly interested in, in accordance with the present invention, are those modes radiated  
 25 into the higher refractive index substrate at angles  $\theta$  that satisfy the following inequalities:

$$(1) \quad \theta_c^{es} < \theta < \theta_c^{ls}$$

where  $\theta_c^{es}$  is the critical angle of the environment/substrate interface and  $\theta_c^{ls}$  is the  
 30 critical angle of the luminescent layer/substrate interface. It will be appreciated that the term "environment" is intended to define the medium such as air or water where the

sensor is used. If the refractive indices of the substrate, luminescent layer and environment are denoted as  $n_s$ ,  $n_l$  and  $n_e$ , respectively, the critical angles are calculated as:

$$5 \quad (2a) \quad \theta_c^{es} = \arcsin(n_e / n_s),$$

$$(2b) \quad \theta_c^{ls} = \arcsin(n_l / n_s)$$

The inequality (1) requires that the refractive indices must satisfy the relation

$$10 \quad (3) \quad n_e < n_l < n_s.$$

It should be noted that the enhancement effects that are exploited according to the present invention occur if the refractive indices characterising the materials satisfy the relation (3).

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Using an appreciation of the mechanism of propagation of a luminescence radiated from a luminescent spot or layer by the SC modes, the present invention provides means by which these modes may be detected so as to improve luminescence capture efficiency. The present invention provides in preferred embodiments for a modification of the geometry of the top or bottom interface or surface of the substrate so as to re-direct the SC modes towards a detector placed either above or below the substrate. This modification can be achieved by a plurality of different mechanisms, examples of which will be illustrated in the following sections. It will be appreciated that by employing macroscopic or microscopic structures at the top or bottom substrate interface that is possible, using for example means of reflection, refraction or diffraction to change the direction of propagation of the SC modes. Such a redirection may be adapted to effectively direct the SC modes towards a suitably orientated detector.

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The following examples are presented as exemplary embodiments of the present invention and are not intended to limit the invention to such embodiments.

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Figures 7 and 8 show a sensor device indicated generally by the reference numeral 700, which comprises a substrate 702 coated with a plurality of individual portions of luminescent material 703 sensitive to an analyte species, below which is mounted a photo detector 704 for collecting the luminescence emerging from the substrate. The detector 704 mounted below the substrate 702 comprises a CCD camera. The substrate 702 has an upper surface 705 and a lower surface 706. In the embodiment of Figure 7a, each portion of luminescent material 703 is in the form of a spot on a frusto-conical structure 707, whereas in the embodiment of Figure 7b the luminescent material extends along an upper surface of a number of ridges 710 provided on the upper surface of the substrate.

As shown in Figure 7a, the upper surface 705 may be so configured to have a plurality of frusto conical structures 707 or protuberances, each structure having side walls 708 and an upper surface 709. The structures typically protrude project from the upper surface 705 of the substrate. The upper surface of the structure 709 is adapted to carry the spots 703.

As shown in Figure 7b, the upper surface of the substrate is provided with a plurality of ridges 710, each ridge having side walls 711 extending upwardly from the upper surface of the substrate and having an upper surface 712 which carries or to which a layer of luminescent material 703 is optically coupled.

On stimulation, the luminescent material 703 will radiate light substantially in accordance with the configuration illustrated in Figure 3. The SC modes which have an angle of propagation above the critical angle initially hit the sides wall 708 and in accordance with total internal reflection are reflected from the inner surface of the side walls downwardly towards the lower surface of the substrate 706 where they exit and are detected by the detector 704. This is illustrated in Fig. 8. It will be appreciated that in order to specifically direct the SC modes downwardly towards the detector, thereby outcoupling them from their normal path of propagation within the substrate 702, that the angle of displacement  $\alpha$  of the side walls 708 of the conical surface of the structure 707 has to be so chosen as to ensure that the light is redirected and reflected from it

straight downwards through the lower surface 706 to the detector 704. This conical surface is at the angle  $\alpha$  to the vertical.

The principle behind this design is the total internal reflection of the SC modes radiated from the luminescent spot by the tilted interface A (708). The advantage of this configuration is two-fold. Firstly, the total internal reflection at this interface is feasible for all the SC modes and can be achieved by a proper choice of the tilt angle. Secondly, the redirected SC modes impinge on the bottom interface of the substrate at angles close to  $0^\circ$  which guarantees that a large fraction of the power is transmitted out of the substrate towards the detector. The disadvantage of this configuration is that the top interface of the substrate needs to be modified which makes it not directly compatible with systems employing pure planar architecture.

Although it is not intended to limit the present invention to any specific theory or analysis it may be considered that the substrate containing the luminescent spot is made of glass ( $n_s = 1.515$ ) and surrounded by air ( $n_a = 1.0$ ) both from the top and bottom. The analysis can be, however, extended to any other set of parameters.

As is shown in Fig. 3(a), the SC modes propagate in the glass substrate at angles  $\theta \in \langle \theta_c^{as}, \theta_c^{ls} \rangle$ , where  $\theta_c^{as} = \arcsin(n_a / n_s) \approx 41.3^\circ$  and  $\theta_c^{ls} = \arcsin(n_l / n_s) \approx 70.7^\circ$  are the critical angles of the air/substrate and layer/substrate interfaces, respectively. The choice of the tilt angle can be based on various criteria. In this analysis, the requirement is that the central SC beam, i.e., the light corresponding to the SC modes propagating in the glass at an angle  $\theta_{centre} \equiv (\theta_c^{as} + \theta_c^{ls}) / 2$ , is redirected straight down upon total internal reflection from the interface A, as shown in Fig. 8b.

Simple geometrical analysis implies that the angles  $\theta$  and  $\bar{\theta}$ , i.e. the propagation angles of the light before and after the total internal reflection from the interface A, are related by

$$\bar{\theta} + \theta = 2\alpha$$

Due to the fact that  $\theta = \theta_{centre}$  and  $\bar{\theta} = 0$  for the central SC beam, the tilt angle can be calculated as

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}\theta_{centre} = \frac{1}{4}(\theta_c^{as} + \theta_c^{ls}) \approx 28^\circ$$

Using this value of alpha, the beams corresponding to the SC modes propagating at angles  $\theta_c^{as}$  and  $\theta_c^{ls}$  before the total internal reflection at the interface A are propagating at angles  $\bar{\theta}_c^{as} = \Delta\theta_c^{la} / 2$  and  $\bar{\theta}_c^{ls} = -\Delta\theta_c^{la} / 2$  respectively, where

$$\Delta\theta_c^{la} = (\theta_c^{ls} - \theta_c^{as}) \approx 29.4^\circ$$

This means that the SC modes propagate within the angular range of

$$\bar{\theta} \in \left\langle -\frac{\Delta\theta_c^{la}}{2}, \frac{\Delta\theta_c^{la}}{2} \right\rangle \approx \langle -14.7^\circ, 14.7^\circ \rangle$$

immediately after the total internal reflection at the interface A.

When the refraction at the bottom interface of the substrate is considered, the SC beam propagating in the glass substrate at an angle  $\bar{\theta}$  is found to be propagating in air below the substrate at an angle  $\tilde{\theta}$  as shown in Fig. 8(b). These angles are related by the Snell law, i.e.,

$$n_a \sin \tilde{\theta} = n_s \sin \bar{\theta}$$

Consequently, the SC modes propagate in air below the substrate within the angular range of

$$\tilde{\theta} \in \left\langle -\frac{\Delta\tilde{\theta}_c^{la}}{2}, \frac{\Delta\tilde{\theta}_c^{la}}{2} \right\rangle \approx \langle -22.6^\circ, 22.6^\circ \rangle$$

This implies that all the power carried by the SC modes can be captured by a detector whose numerical aperture corresponds to the cone angle of approximately  $22.6^\circ$ , i.e. numerical aperture NA approximately 0.38. It will be appreciated that the performance of the sensor configuration or apparatus of the present invention gives an order of magnitude improvement within the range 0.4 to 0.6.

After the propagation characteristics of the luminescence have been found, it is possible to make a comparison between the luminescence capture efficiency of the conventional detection technique (see Figs. 1) and that of the improved configuration depicted in Fig. 8a. Figure 8c shows the efficiency of the luminescence detection as a function of the numerical aperture of the ideal detection system. The dashed and dash-dotted lines correspond to the conventional technique employing detection of the luminescence radiated from the luminescent spot by means of the AT and ST modes, respectively. The solid line corresponds to the configuration employing frustrated cones (see Figs. 8).

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It will be appreciated from an analysis of Figure 6 that the conventional detection technique can capture a maximum of approximately 15 % of the total emitted luminescence. However, this is possible only with a detection system characterised by  $NA = 1$ . On the other hand, the detection system with  $NA$  of approximately 0.38 is able to detect approximately 63 % of the total luminescence radiated from the luminescent spot if the improved detection configuration is employed to redirect the SC modes towards the detector. This clearly represents a substantial improvement. As can be seen from Fig. 8c, the efficiency of the luminescence capture achieved by the improved configuration does not increase above 63 % for  $NA > 0.38$ . This is because only the SC modes are considered in the evaluation of the capture efficiency (see solid line). In reality, however, the detector placed below the substrate would also detect the ST modes in addition to the SC modes. Consequently, the capture efficiency of such a system would continue increasing above  $NA = 0.38$ . This is depicted by the dotted curve, which is obtained as a sum of the solid (SC modes) and dash-dotted (ST modes) curves.

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When the luminescence capture efficiency of the conventional detection technique at  $NA$  of approx. 0.38 is evaluated, a value of only approximately 1.8 % is found (see Fig. 8c). This means that for this given value of  $NA$ , the improved configuration provides approximately 35-fold increase in the luminescence capture efficiency. This remarkably large increase makes the configuration very attractive, despite the fact that it is not entirely compatible with the planar architecture.

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In the design of the configuration with improved luminescence capture efficiency, the tilt angle,  $\alpha$ , plays an important role. As mentioned earlier, its evaluation can be based on various criteria. Once this angle is determined, the values of the other parameters characterising the configuration, such as W, h and t (see Fig. 8a), can be found from simple geometry. Subsequently, the values can be proportionately scaled up or down. The scaling factor is primarily determined by the target application and the technology employed in the fabrication process.

10 If the parameters characterising the properties of the substrate, luminescent spot or the environment covering the spot are different, the geometrical parameters of the configuration with improved luminescence capture efficiency would change. However, these parameters can easily be found by adopting the above analysis to such a system. Following the same steps as those discussed above, the tilt angle together with the  
15 angular range can be found. Furthermore, the dependence of the luminescence capture efficiency on NA, which would be similar to that shown in Fig. 8c, can be evaluated in order to determine the optimum design parameters.

Fig. 9 illustrates an alternative construction of substrate, identified by the reference numeral 900, in which parts similar to those described with reference to the previous drawings are identified by the same reference numerals. In this embodiment, the substrate 900 has an upper surface 705 which is planar and a low configured surface 901(a) and 901(b) which, by refraction and reflection, directs the light onto the detector 704, the light being first refracted through a lower surface 901(a) and then reflect from  
25 the lower surface 901(b) to the detector which is not shown, but will be appreciated as being positioned below the substrate. It will be appreciated that configurations such as this embodiment employ a combination of refractive and reflective elements at the bottom interface of the substrate. Total internal reflection at the bottom interface of the substrate is avoided by configuring the plane of the interface so as to decrease the angles  
30 of incidence of the SC modes to values lower than the critical angle.

This plane, through which the SC modes are refracted and transmitted outside the substrate, is denoted by A. If it is required that the detection takes place under the substrate below the luminescent spot, an additional air-substrate interface, denoted by B, can be incorporated in order to reflect the SC modes. A particular advantage of this configuration is that the top interface containing the luminescent spot is planar. This is important if the system is required to be compatible with another system employing a planar architecture. Furthermore, the orientation of the plane A is designed so as to ensure that the SC modes impinge on the plane A at angles close to 0, i.e., almost at normal incidence. This is important because the fraction T of the power transmitted through this plane, which is determined by  $T \approx 1 - \left| \frac{n_s - n_a}{n_s + n_a} \right|^2$ , is large (T is approximately 96 %). Although the tilted interface A provides efficient out-coupling of the SC modes outside the substrate, the modes propagate in air immediately after the interface A at large angles. This would make it difficult to detect the SC modes effectively by a detector placed under the substrate. For this reason the reflecting interface B is provided in the configuration. Its function is to redirect the SC modes towards the detector. However, a high reflectivity of this interface cannot be achieved if it is determined solely by the differences between the refractive indices of the substrate and air. For example, for  $n_s = 1.515$  and  $n_a = 1.0$ , the reflectivity is approximately  $\left| \frac{n_s - n_a}{n_s + n_a} \right|^2 \approx 4\%$  for the incident angles up to approx.  $50^\circ$  and is still less than approx. 50 % for angles as high as  $80^\circ$ . Therefore, unless the reflectivity of the interface B is increased, e.g., by depositing a reflective metal layer, the poor reflectivity of this interface makes the redirection and thus the detection of the SC modes under the substrate rather ineffective.

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Fig. 10 illustrates a construction of a sensor system or configuration, in which parts similar to those described with reference to previous drawings are identified by the same reference numerals. In this embodiment, there are mounted on the lower surface 706, macroscopic redirection elements 1016. The redirection elements, which in the example of Figure 10 are shown in the form of individual prisms optically coupled to the lower surface 706 of the substrate, are adapted to outcouple the SC modes which are incident

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on the lower surface 706 from their normal path of propagation within the substrate such that they are redirected downwardly and sidewardly towards the detector 704.

Another way of out-coupling the SC modes from the substrate and redirecting them towards the detector placed under the substrate is to use diffraction. For example, if a diffractive element, such as a grating or a more general diffractive optical element (DOE), is placed in the position where the SC modes hit the bottom interface of the substrate, the light propagated by means of the SC modes can be out-coupled and redirected towards the detector at the same time.

Such a configuration is shown in the embodiment of Fig. 11, where there is illustrated another substrate having microscopic redirection elements 1121 provided thereon. It will be appreciated that the macroscopic 1016 and the microscopic redirection elements 1121 of the substrates of Figure 10 and Figure 11 will typically be integrally formed therein.

It will be appreciated that with either of these two latter configurations, the bottom of the substrate is so constructed that the luminescence emerging from the layer can be redirected by the structure as desired. When the structure is macroscopic, redirection is by way of refraction and when it is microscopic such as a diffraction grating or a general diffractive optical element, the redirection is defined by diffraction.

Referring now to Fig. 12, there is illustrated an alternative construction of the substrate, identified by the reference numeral 1225 carrying on its upper surface 705 a dense array of spots 703. The substrate 1225 is placed on an index matching prism 1226 having lower surfaces 1227 and 1228 which are so designed that the emitted light which is being emitted from each spot within a narrow angular range, impinges on the lower surface 1227 of the prism 1226 substantially at right angles thereto so as to impinge against the detector 704. It will be appreciated that another detector could be placed on the side of the prism against and behind the other lower surface 1228. It will be appreciated that the substrate 1225 and prism 1226 may be integrally moulded.

Referring to Fig. 13, there is illustrated an alternative construction of substrate, identified by the reference numeral 1330, having a planar upper surface 705 and a planar lower surface 1306 which are so configured as to direct and reflect the light internally until it is directed out to the detector 704 at one end thereof. By shifting the angle of incidence of the light at the interfaces to angles greater than the critical angle, there will be little loss of the luminescent light, propagating along the critical axis of the structure, than would be achieved if both the upper and lower surface were parallel to one another as would have been detected at the edge of traditional sensing devices.

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Referring to Fig. 14, there is illustrated an alternative construction of substrate, identified by the reference numeral 1440 in which parts similar to those described with reference to the previous drawings are identified by the same reference numerals. The substrate 1440 has a lower surface 1441 carrying an inwardly directed annular slot 1442 carrying vertical surfaces 1443 which provide for reflection. The efficiency of such a configuration of the substrate may be improved by providing reflective coatings, such as a metal coating, on the vertical surfaces. It will also be appreciated by the person skilled in the art that the slot in effect forms a refractive index barrier which serves to reflect the light incident thereon, and that alternative configurations such as a doping of specific portions of the substrate so as to provide an equivalent reflective barrier could also be implemented

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Referring now to Figs. 15 and 16, there is illustrated a still further construction of substrate, identified by the reference numeral 1550, substantially similar to the substrate 1440 except that the substrate has a lower surface 1544 intermediate the slots 1442 which provides even better transmission of the re-directed light.

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With the present invention, it has been found that the configurations according to it improve luminescence collection efficiency compared with standard techniques based on direct detection above or below the substrate, it has been found that with the present invention, significantly increased amounts of light have been collected that as heretofore been possible.

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### Experimental Results

In order to quantify the improvement provided by the embodiments of the present invention, an experimental set up utilising the arrangement described in Figure 8 was established. The luminescent spots were made of a sol-gel derived thin film doped with a luminescent ruthenium complex (ruthenium tris diphenyl phenanthroline or Ru(dpp)<sub>3</sub>), which is characterised by the refractive index  $n_1 = 1.425$ . The chip was made from polystyrene whose refractive index over the range of wavelengths corresponding to the emission spectrum of the doped sol-gel is approximately  $n_s = 1.590$ . The environment covering the spots was air ( $n_a = 1.0$ ). Using these parameters, the critical angles  $\theta_c^{ls}$  and  $\theta_c^{as}$  which play a fundamental role in the design, could be calculated. Their respective values are  $\theta_c^{ls} = 63.7^\circ$  and  $\theta_c^{as} = 39.0^\circ$ . The value of the tilt angle  $\alpha$ , was calculated to be approximately  $26^\circ$ . The configuration was designed in the axially symmetric form, and the values of the dimensions w and h were  $w = 1$  mm and  $h = 1$  mm. The chip incorporated a 2 X 4 array of frustrated cones on a single substrate.

The thin luminescent spots were deposited onto the substrate using a stamp fabricated from poly-dimethylsiloxane (PDMS).

Two independent experiments using two independently prepared samples were carried out in order to measure the improvement provided by the configuration employing frustrated cones. The first experiment employed a CCD camera, and the second used a detection system using a CMOS camera.

It can be seen, from Figure 17, that there are two distinct intensity profiles visible in both images. The ring-like profiles correspond to the luminescence produced by the spots which were deposited at the top of the frustrated cones. In particular, the light impinging the detector array at the area of the bright ring (R) corresponds to the SC modes of the luminescence radiated by the spot. On the other hand, the less evident grey spots (S) correspond to the ST modes of the light produced by the luminescent spots

deposited onto an unmodified planar substrate, i.e., they correspond to the images of the luminescence intensity obtained by the conventional or traditional detection technique. The intensity corresponding to the ST modes radiated from the spots deposited at the top of the frustrated cones is also visible, namely in the inner area of the rings (spots denoted by S'). It can be seen that there is some non-uniformity in the intensity distribution across the image. For example, using the image in Fig. 17(a), the right ring appears to be brighter than the left one and the top spot seems to be less bright than that at the bottom. Similar features can be observed from the image in Fig. 17(b). This is due to non-uniformity of the intensity profile of the blue excitation light illuminating the luminescent spots, which could not be avoided due to an inherently divergent and spatially anisotropic character of the light produced by a LED. Furthermore, the spots S appear to be greater in size than the spots S'. This is due to a greater physical size of the luminescent spots deposited onto the planar substrate than those deposited at the top of the frustrated cones, which was caused solely by the stamping method utilised.

To estimate the improvement of the luminescence capture efficiency, the images, such as those shown in Figure 17 were analysed. In the analysis the effects of both the non-uniformity of excitation and the size of the luminescent spot were taken into account. Details of this analysis are summarised below for the independently obtained experimental data.

### **CCD-based experiment**

The analysis of the experiment employing the CCD camera is based on the image shown in Fig. 18(a). In the first step of the analysis, the total intensities detected in the areas denoted by C1-C4, A2 and A4 were obtained. The circular areas C1 and C3 represent the intensity profiles of the ST modes emitted by the luminescent spots deposited onto the unmodified (planar) substrate and detected by the CCD camera. The circular areas C2 and C4 represent the same but for the spots deposited at the top of the frustrated cones. The annulus areas A2 and A4 represent the intensity profiles of the SC modes which are emitted by the luminescent spots deposited at the top of the frustrated cones

and redirected towards the detector. The corresponding total intensities are listed in Table 2, step 1.

step	total intensity [norm. units]							
	C1	C2	C3	C4	A2	A4	C2+A2	C4+A4
1	1.15	0.438	0.528	0.257	4.30	2.87	4.74	3.13
2	0.010	0.010	0.091	0.072	-	-	-	-
3	1.15	0.438	0.589	0.359	4.30	4.01	4.74	4.37
4	0.289	0.438	0.239	0.359	4.30	4.01	4.74	4.37
5 <sup>1</sup>	<b>1.00</b>	1.52	0.830	1.24	14.9	13.9	<b>16.4</b>	<b>15.1</b>
5 <sup>2</sup>	0.660	<b>1.00</b>	0.550	0.82	<b>9.82</b>	9.16	<b>10.8</b>	9.98
5 <sup>3</sup>	1.21	1.83	<b>1.00</b>	1.50	18.0	16.8	<b>19.8</b>	<b>18.3</b>
5 <sup>4</sup>	0.805	1.22	0.666	<b>1.00</b>	12.0	<b>11.2</b>	13.2	<b>12.2</b>

Table 2: Analysis of the data provided by the image in Fig. 18 (a).

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In the next step of the analysis, the non-uniformity of the illumination by the blue light was taken into account. This was done by requiring that the intensity in the centre of the circular areas C1-C4 be the same for each circular area. This was based on the assumption that all the spots deposited either at the top of the frustrated cones or onto the unmodified (planar) substrate have equal thickness. Indeed, in that case, the intensities of the luminescence radiated at an angle  $\theta = 0$  should be equal. The intensities corresponding to the centre of the circular areas C1-C4 are listed in Table 2, step 2. The intensities corresponding to all considered areas and obtained by this re-normalisation step are listed in Table 2, step 3. In the next step of the analysis, physical dimensions of the luminescent spots was taken into account. This was done by measuring the diameter  $d$  of the circular areas C1-C4 which corresponded to the diameter of the physical spots. The following values, in arbitrary units, of the diameters were found:  $d_{C1} = 140$ ,  $d_{C2} = 70$ ,  $d_{C3} = 110$ ,  $d_{C4} = 70$ . The intensities obtained after this re-normalisation step are listed in Table 2, step 4.

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In order to write the values in a form which would be more convenient for further comparison, the values obtained in the step 4 were re-normalised so that the intensities

corresponding to the circular areas C1-C4 would be unity. These final values are listed in Table 2.2, steps 5<sup>1</sup>- 5<sup>4</sup>, respectively.

It will be noted that although the background intensity needed to be considered in these calculations, it was found to be zero and thus did not affect the final numerical values listed in Table 2. On the other hand, as can be seen from the image in Fig. 17(b), the background signal was quite substantial in the experiments using the CMOS camera and thus had to be considered in the calculations.

### 10 CMOS-based experiments

The analysis of the experiment employing the CMOS camera is based on the image shown in Fig. 18(b). As mentioned above, the background signal has to be considered in the analysis of the image shown in Fig. 17(b). Three regions of the same area are defined in the image, namely a ring-like region (R) which corresponds to the intensity of the luminescence emitted from the spot deposited at the top of the frustrated cone, a circular spot (S) which corresponds to the same but originating from the spot deposited onto the unmodified (planar) substrate, and a circular region "bkg" which provides a measure for the background signal. All the regions are of the same area and so the total intensities obtained in the following calculations are directly comparable. The total intensities measured in these regions are listed in Table 3, step 1.

step	total intensity [norm. units]		
	S	R	bkg
1	0.946	2.12	0.837
2	0.109	1.28	0.000
3	<b>1.00</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>0.000</b>

Table 3: Analysis of the data provided by the image in Fig. 18(B).

To enable direct comparison between the intensities emitted from the spot deposited at the top of the frustrated cone (area R) and that deposited on the planar (unmodified) substrate (area S), the intensity of the background (area "bkg") had to be subtracted. The values of the intensities after this re-normalisation step are listed in Table 3, step 2



In order to write the values in a form which would be more convenient for further comparison, the values obtained in Step 2 were re-normalised so that the intensity corresponding to the area  $S$  would be unity. The final values are listed in Table 3, step 3.

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It can be seen from Tables 2 and 3 that the enhancement of the detected intensity provided by the configuration employing frustrated cones (see Fig. 8) is substantial. In particular, when the total intensity detected from a spot deposited at the top of the frustrated cone is compared to the intensity emitted by means of the ST modes, an enhancement by a factor of approximately 11-12 is obtained (see the values in columns C2 +A2 and C4 +A4 and the values in columns C2 and C4 in Table 2 at lines 5<sup>2</sup> and 5<sup>4</sup>, respectively). When the total luminescence intensity detected from a spot deposited at the top of the frustrated cone is compared to the total intensity detected from a spot deposited on an unmodified (planar) substrate, an enhancement of approximately 15-20 is found (see the values in columns C2 +A2 and C4 +A4 and the values in columns C1 and C3 in Table 2.2 at lines 5<sup>1</sup> and 5<sup>3</sup>, respectively). This factor is slightly lower (approximately 12) when the data in Table 3 is used. This difference is attributed to possible discrepancies in the thickness of the spots deposited at the top of the frustrated cones and those deposited onto the unmodified (planar) substrate, the latter being approximately 1.5 times thinner than the former, due to the imperfection of the stamping method used.

These results are experimental evidence of the level of improvement of the luminescence capture efficiency that can be achieved by employing the structure with frustrated cones in comparison to the efficiency provided by the conventional detection technique. Even though the improvement does not reach as high values as those corresponding to the ideal situation, the 10-12 fold increase in the detected intensity clearly demonstrates how attractive the improved configuration is. It is believed that this improvement factor could be further increased by providing better quality (in terms of the surface roughness) of the side walls of the structure.

30

It will be appreciated that the substrate and sensor configuration of the present invention provide enhanced luminescence capture from materials. Such enhancement has many applications in sensors such as environmental monitoring, biochips, DNA chips, bioluminescence, chemiluminescence and many others. The improvement enables a lower detection of substances in a medium than is available using traditional of conventional techniques. Typical implementations of the present invention will include assay kits or tools which comprises a plurality of sensing elements, each elements being adapted to detect one or more specific substances. It will be further appreciated by those skilled in the art that the application of the luminescence material that is used with the substrate of the present invention may be achieved in any of a number of different ways, and may differ for specific application or purposes. Furthermore it will be appreciated that the sensitivity of the material may be chosen specifically for particular applications, as some materials are sensitive for the presence of certain material or samples but not for others.

15

The words "comprises/comprising" and the words "having/including" when used herein with reference to the present invention are used to specify the presence of stated features, integers, steps or components but does not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps, components or groups thereof. Similarly, the words "upper", "lower", "above", "below" etc., are not intended to limit the application of the present invention to such physical configurations.

20

**Claims**

1. A luminescent sensor configuration comprising:
  - a) a substrate having a first refractive index,
  - 5 b) luminescent material having a second refractive index and
  - c) a detector,the sensor being adapted for use in a medium having a third refractive index; the third refractive index being less than the second refractive index and the second refractive index being less than the first refractive index, and wherein the  
10 substrate is adapted to specifically redirect light radiated into the substrate by the luminescent material at angles which are less than the critical angle of the luminescent material/substrate interface and greater than the critical angle of the medium/substrate interface, the light being redirected out of the substrate and towards a detector.  
15
2. The sensor configuration as claimed in claim 1 comprising at least two distinct portions of luminescent material, each portion being optically coupled to the substrate, and wherein the substrate is adapted to redirect the light emitted by each portion towards the detector such that the light received at the detector from  
20 a first portion is spatially independent from the light received at the detector from a second portion.
3. The sensor configuration as claimed in any preceding claim wherein the redirection of light by the substrate is effected by at least one optical redirection  
25 element at either upper or lower surfaces of the substrate.
4. The sensor configuration as claimed in claim 3 wherein the at least one optical redirection element is adapted to redirect the light using total internal reflection.
- 30 5. The sensor configuration as claimed in claim 4 comprising a plurality of optical redirection elements, each element comprises a frusto-conical structure raised above the upper surface of the substrate, each frusto-conical structure having

side walls and an upper surface, luminescent material being carried on the upper surface of the structure, and wherein light emitted by the material into the structure is internally reflected by the side walls of the structure and directed towards a detector positioned beneath the substrate.

5

6. The sensor configuration as claimed in claim 4 comprising a plurality of optical redirection elements, each element comprising a ridge raised above the upper surface of the substrate and extending along the upper surface of the substrate, the ridge having side walls and an upper surface, luminescent material being carried on the upper surface of the ridge, and wherein light emitted by the material into the ridge is internally reflected by the side walls of the ridge and directed towards a detector positioned beneath the substrate.
7. The sensor configuration as claimed in claim 5 or 6 wherein the side walls of the redirection element are vertically displaced from the upper surface of the redirection element at an angle substantially equivalent to one quarter the sum of the critical angles of the luminescent material/substrate interface and the medium/substrate interface.
8. The sensor configuration as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 7 wherein the redirected light corresponds to light defined by the substrate confined (SC) modes of the light emitted into the substrate and substantially all the power carried by these modes is detectable using a detector having a numerical aperture in the range 0.3 to 0.6.
9. The sensor configuration as claimed in claim 3 wherein the at least one optical redirection element is adapted to redirect the light using refraction.
10. The sensor configuration as claimed in claim 9 wherein the at least one optical redirection element comprises a prism optically coupled to a lower surface of the substrate, the prism being adapted to receive light incident on the lower surface of the substrate and redirect that light sidewardly towards a detector.

25

30

11. The sensor configuration as claimed in claim 10 comprising a plurality of prisms each prism being associated with a unique spot on the upper surface of the substrate, such that light emitted by a spot is received within its associated prism and re-directed towards a detector.  
5
12. The sensor configuration as claimed in claim 9 or claim 10 wherein the prism is optically coupled to the lower surface of the substrate and the prism has the same refractive index as the substrate to which it is optically coupled.  
10
13. The sensor configuration as claimed in claim 3 wherein the at least one optical redirection element is adapted to redirect the light using diffraction.
14. The sensor configuration as claimed in claim 13 wherein the optical redirection element comprises a diffractive optical element provided at the lower surface of the substrate.  
15
15. The sensor configuration as claimed in claim 1 or 2 wherein the lower surface of the substrate is structurally configured to both reflect and refract light radiated into the substrate, the reflection and refraction of the light effecting a redirection of light towards a detector.  
20
16. The sensor configuration as claimed in claim 15 wherein the structural configuration of the lower surface is such as to provide a first surface on which light emitted from the material and incident thereon is refracted out of the substrate and towards the second surface, which reflects the light which is incident thereon towards the detector.  
25
17. The sensor configuration as claimed in claim 3 wherein the optical redirection element comprises a refractive index barrier extending inwardly of the substrate, the refractive index barrier being substantially perpendicular to the lower surface  
30

of the substrate such that light incident on the barrier from the luminescent material is reflected downwardly and out of the substrate.

18. The sensor configuration as claimed in claim 17 wherein the refractive index barrier comprises an annular slot having side walls, the side walls extending inwardly of the substrate, the walls being substantially perpendicular to the lower surface of the substrate such that light that is incident on the walls from the luminescent material is reflected downwardly and out of the substrate.
19. The sensor configuration as claimed in claim 17 wherein the walls are provided with a reflective coating so as to improve the reflectivity of the surfaces of the walls.
20. The sensor configuration as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the redirection of light by the substrate is effected by providing the substrate with non-parallel upper and lower surfaces, the angle of the upper and lower surfaces being such that the light emitted by the luminescence material is incident on the surfaces at angles greater than the critical angle of the substrate/medium interface, thereby effecting a propagation of light along a critical axis of the substrate towards a detector.
21. The sensor configuration as claimed in any preceding claim being further adapted to detect light radiated into the substrate by the luminescent material at angles which are not less than the critical angle of the luminescent material/substrate interface and greater than the critical angle of the medium/substrate interface.
22. The sensor configuration as claimed in any preceding claim wherein the detector is a CMOS or CCD type detector.
23. A sensor configuration as claimed in any preceding claim wherein the luminescent material is sensitive to an analyte with which the sensor is intended

to be used, such that the presence of an analyte in the medium with which the sensor is used effects a luminescence of the material, said luminescence being detectable at the detector.

- 5 24. A sensor configuration as claimed in any preceding claim wherein the sensor is provided initially with a bio-recognition element, the bio-recognition element being sensitive to and adapted to couple with any compatible biological sample in the medium with which the sensor is used, and once coupled a further coupling of the coupled biological sample/bio-recognition element with a  
10 luminescent tag effects the formation of the luminescent material.
25. A luminescence sensor comprising:
- a) a substrate adapted to receive incident light emitted from a luminescence material optically coupled thereto,
- 15 b) a detector adapted to detect the light emitted into the substrate and wherein the substrate is specifically adapted to outwardly direct light defined by the substrate confined (SC) modes of the incident light from the substrate and towards the detector.
- 20 26. The sensor as claimed in claim 25 wherein the structural geometry of the substrate at the upper or lower surfaces thereof is such as to the outwardly direct the light defined by the SC modes.
- 25 27. The sensor as claimed in claim 25 or claim 26 wherein the upper surface of the substrate is configured to comprise at least one frusto-conical structure raised above the upper surface of the substrate, each frusto-conical structure having side walls and an upper surface, the luminescent material being carried on the upper surface of the structure, and wherein light emitted by the material into the structure is internally reflected by the side walls of the structure and directed  
30 towards the detector positioned beneath the substrate.

28. An assay tool for use in detecting the presence of a substance in a medium, the tool comprising a substrate having at least one optical redirection element at either upper or lower surfaces of the substrate, the optical redirection element adapted to specifically redirect light radiated into the substrate by a luminescent material at angles which are less than the critical angle of the luminescent material/substrate interface and greater than the critical angle of the medium/substrate interface, the light being redirected out of the substrate and towards a detector.
- 5
- 10 29. A method of enhancing the luminescence capture from an assay tool, the method comprising the step of providing an assay tool having a substrate with at least one optical redirection element at either upper or lower surfaces of the substrate, the optical redirection element adapted to specifically redirect light radiated into the substrate by a luminescent material at angles which are less than the critical angle of the luminescent material/substrate interface and greater than the critical angle of the medium/substrate interface, the light being redirected out of the substrate and towards a detector.
- 15



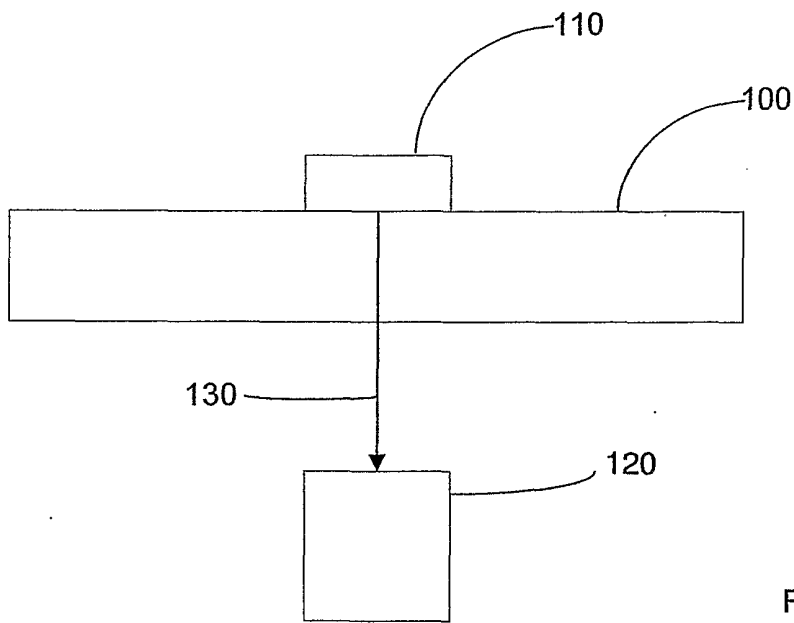


Figure 1

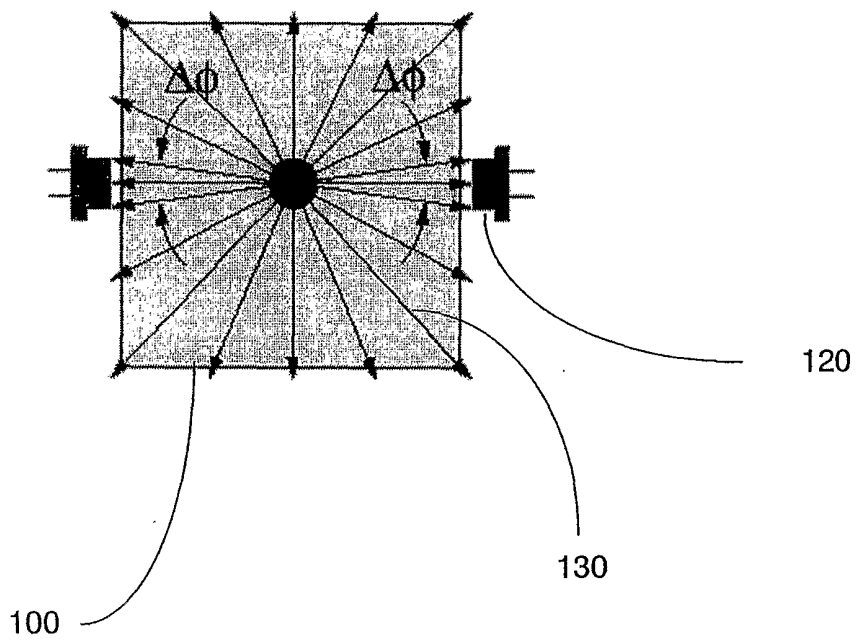
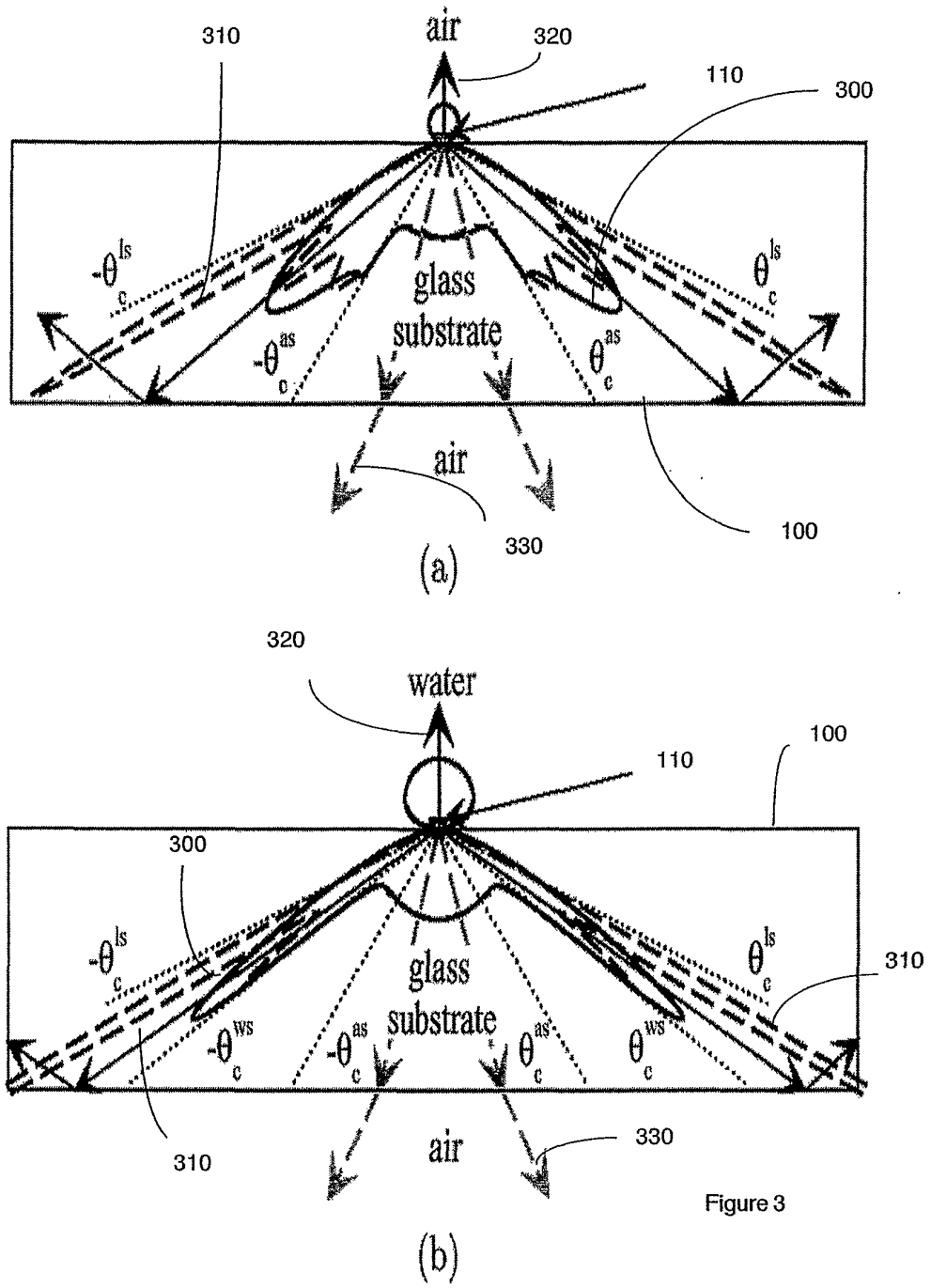
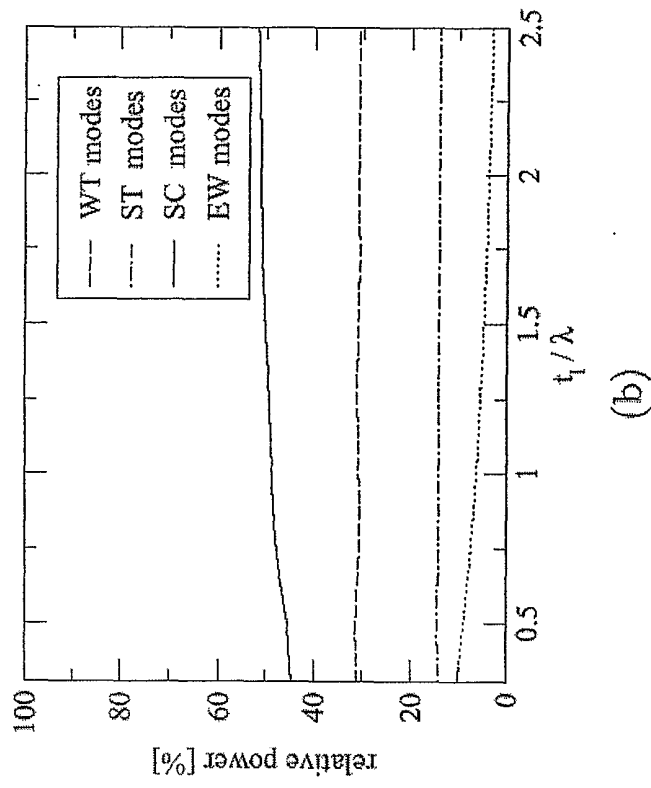
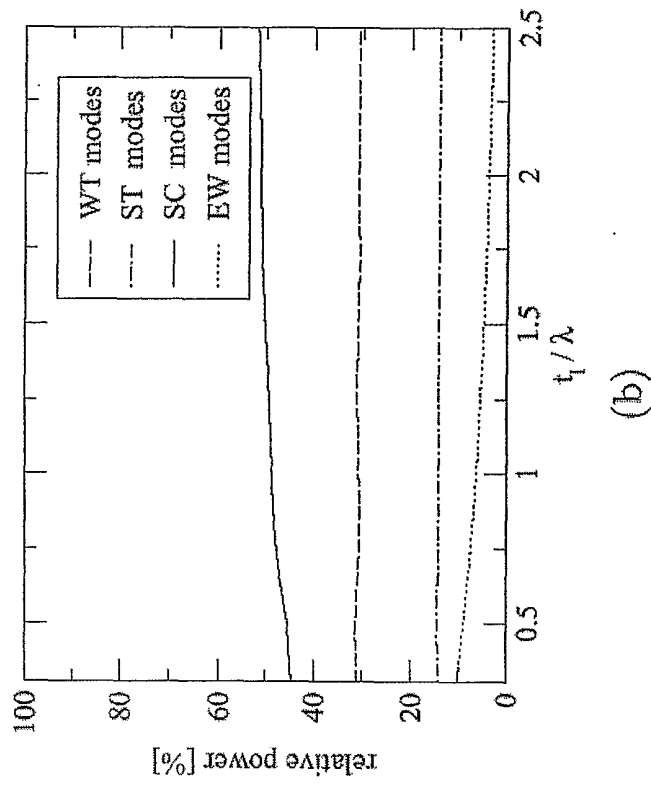


Figure 2



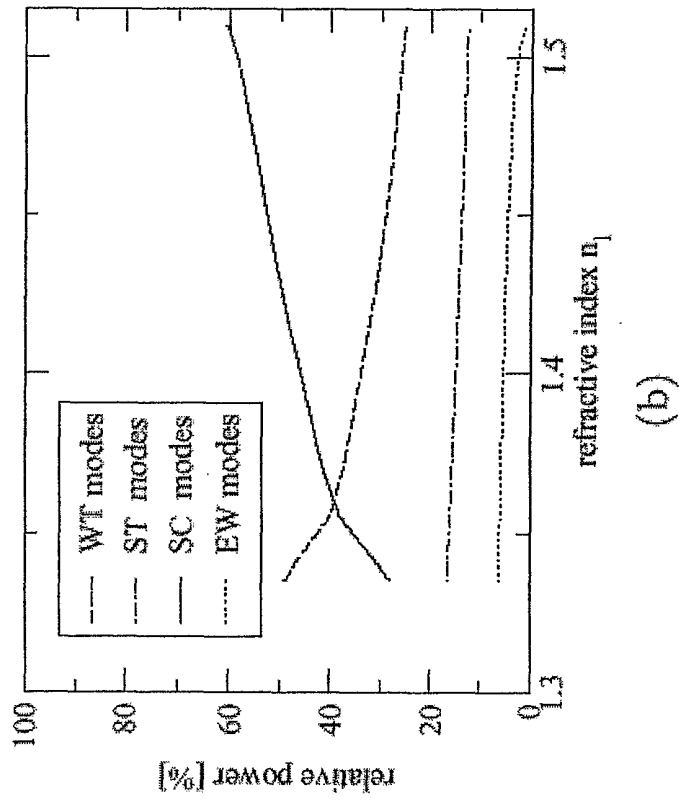


(a)

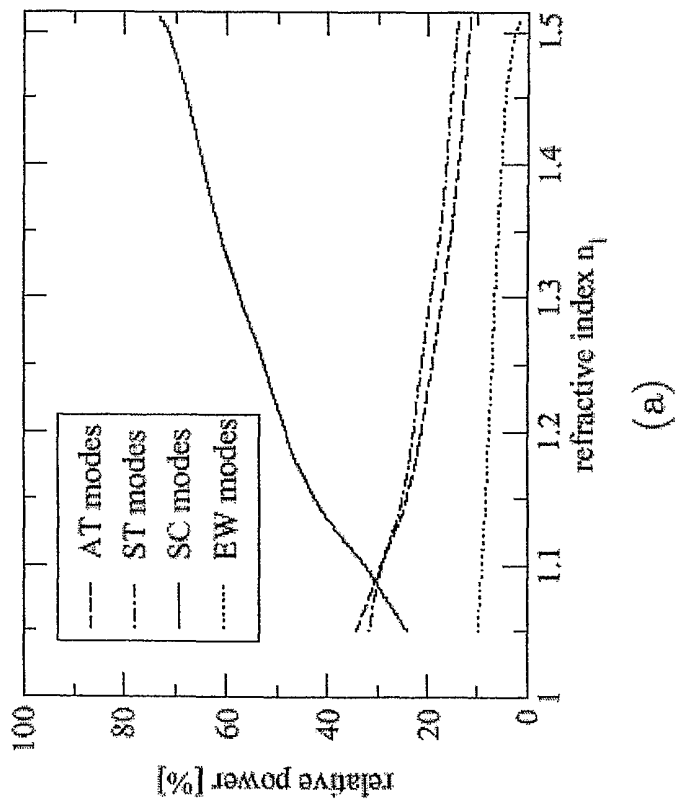


(b)

Figure 4.1



(a)



(b)

Figure 4.2

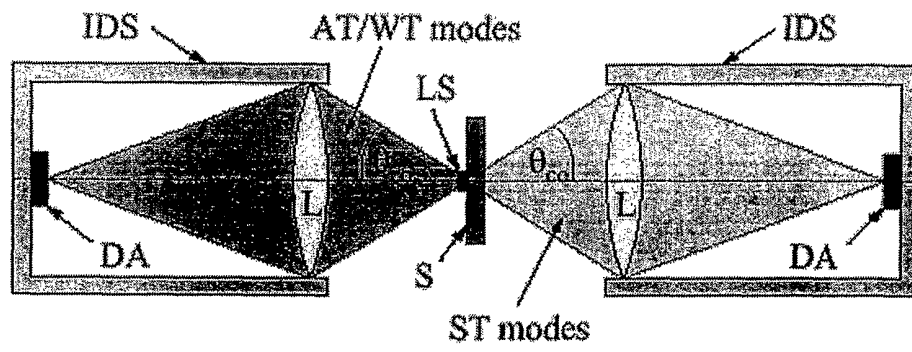


Figure 5

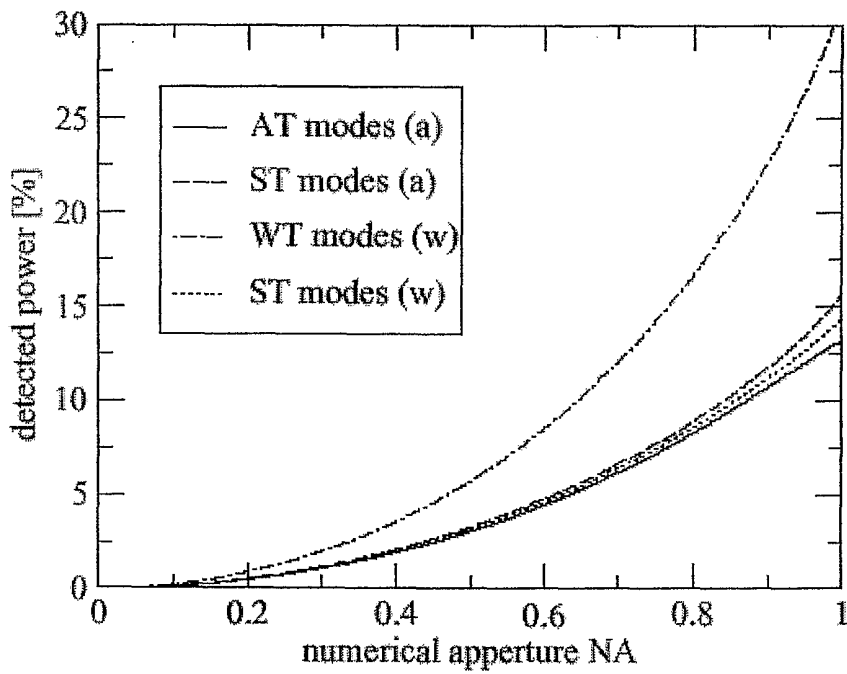


Figure 6

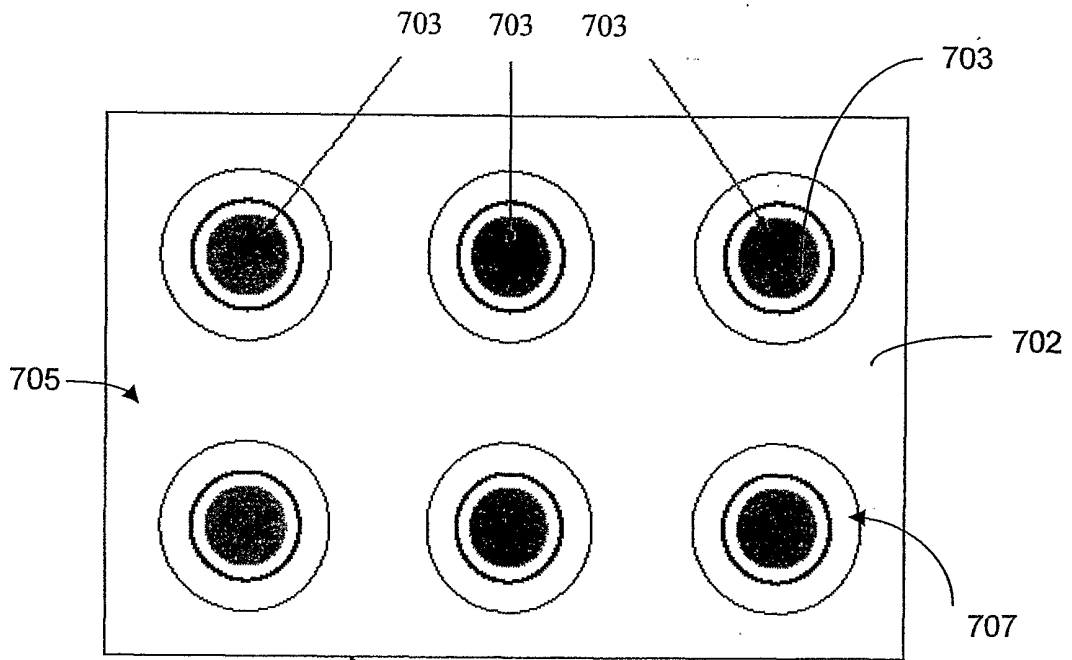


Figure 7a

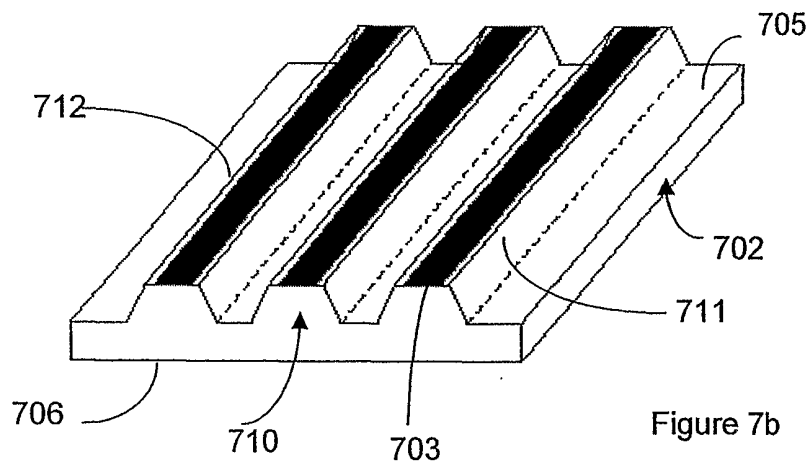


Figure 7b

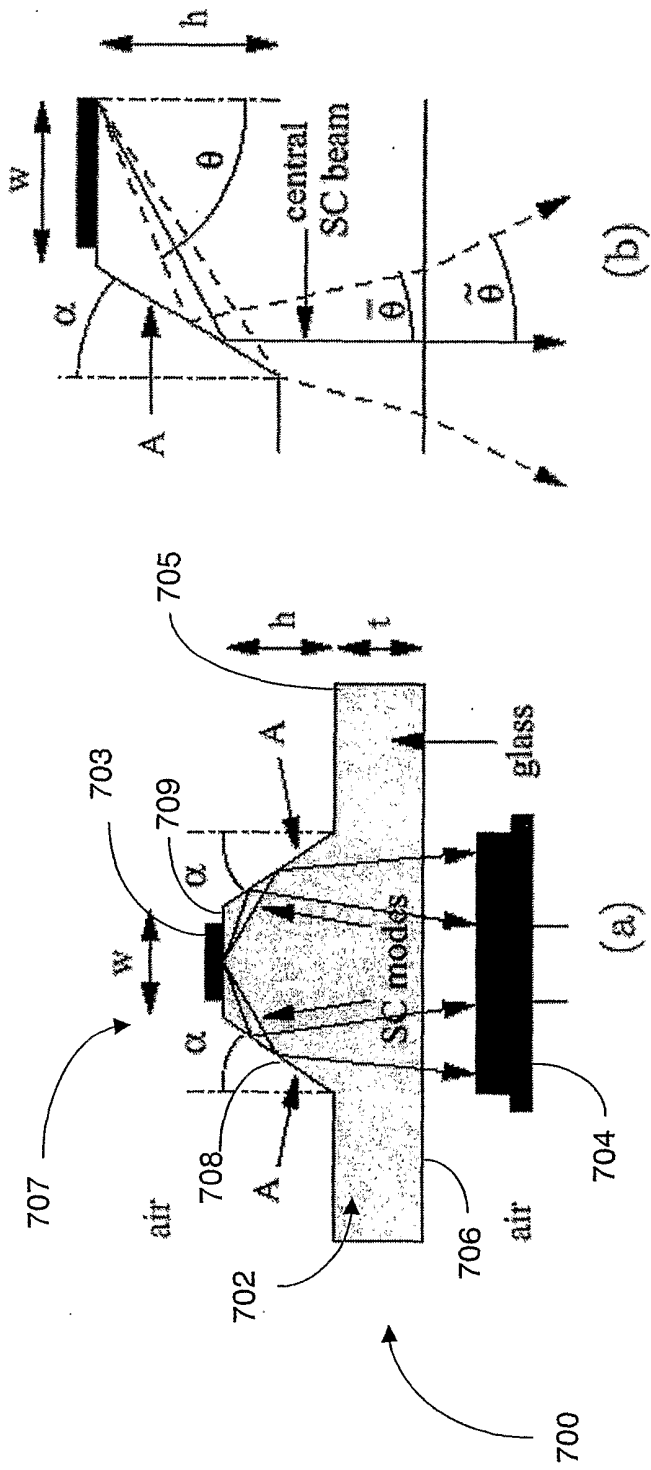


Figure 8

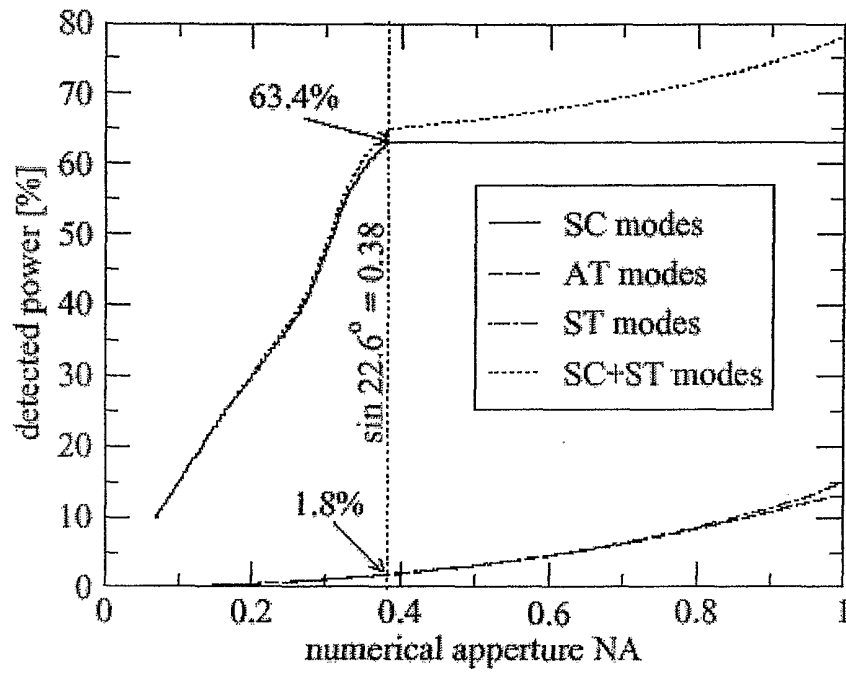


Figure 8c



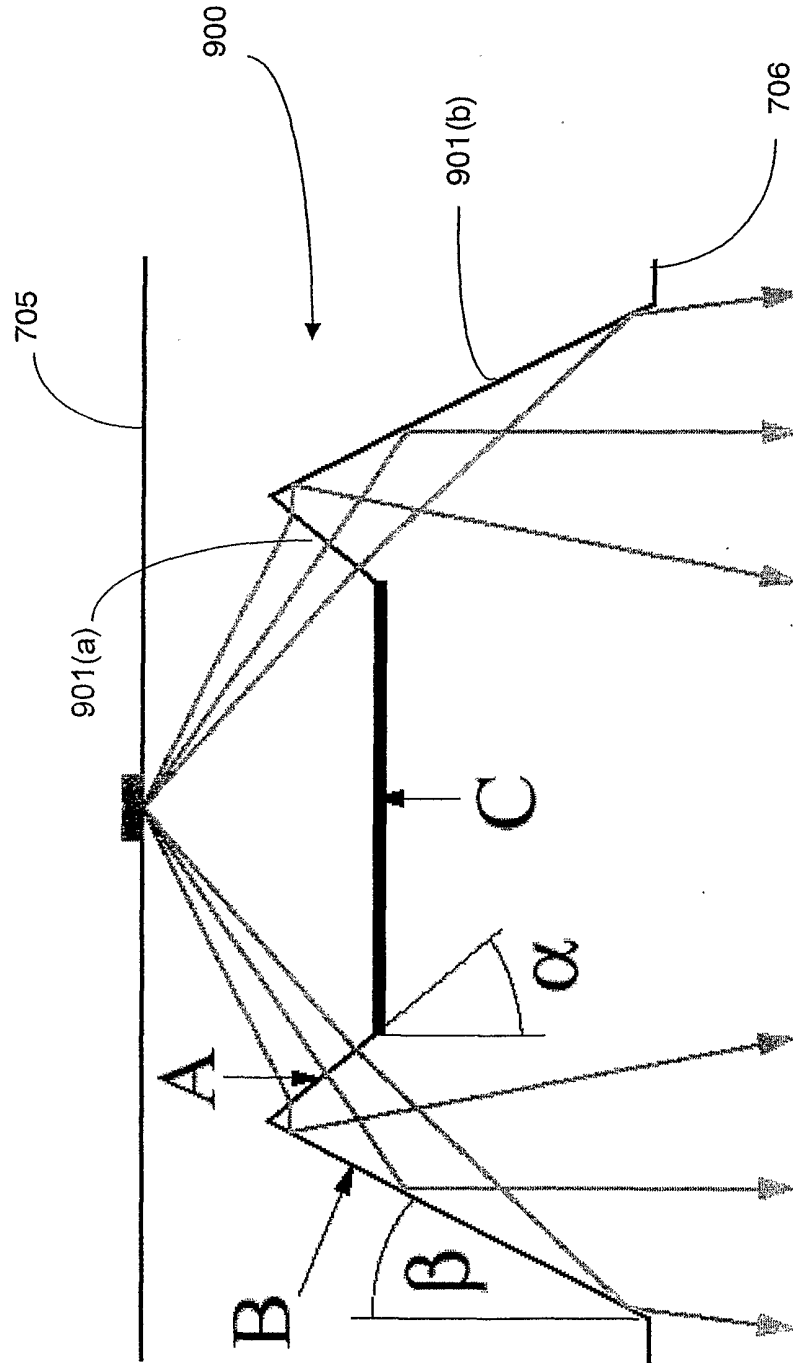


Figure 9

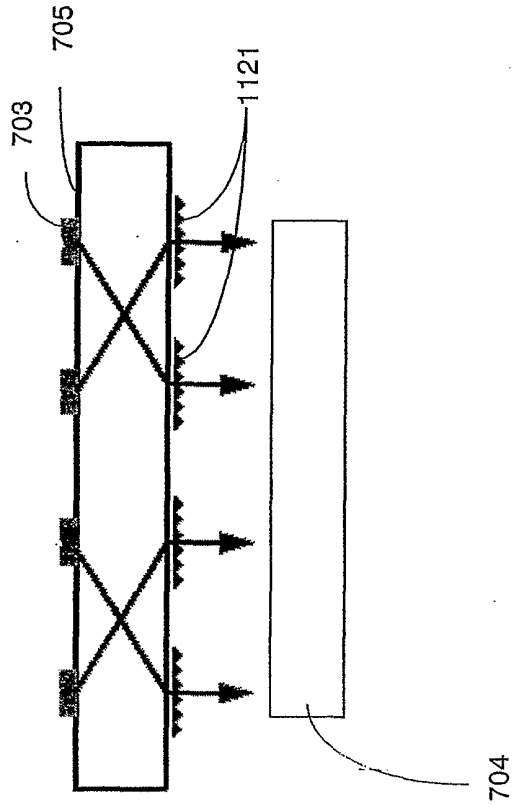


Figure 10

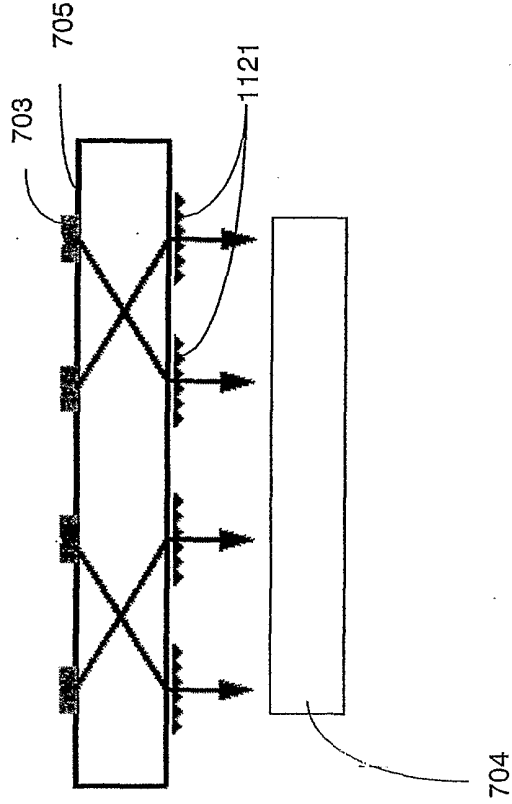


Figure 11

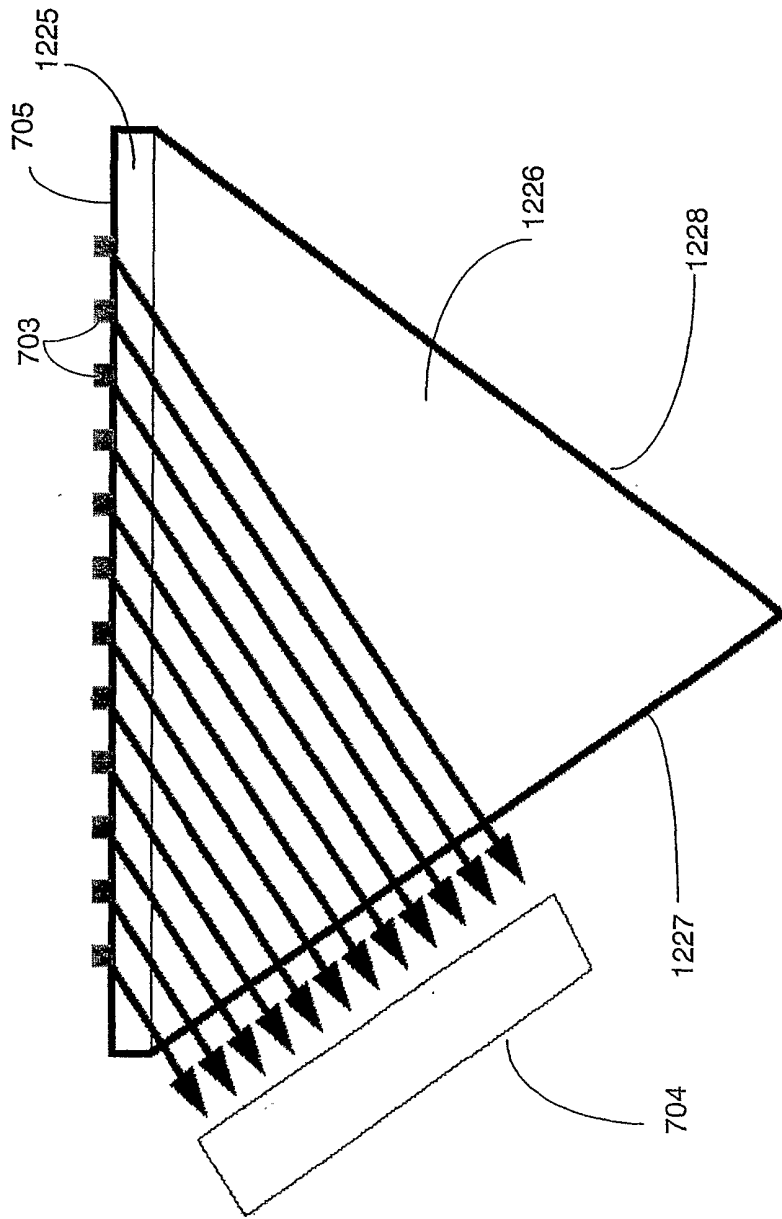


Figure 12

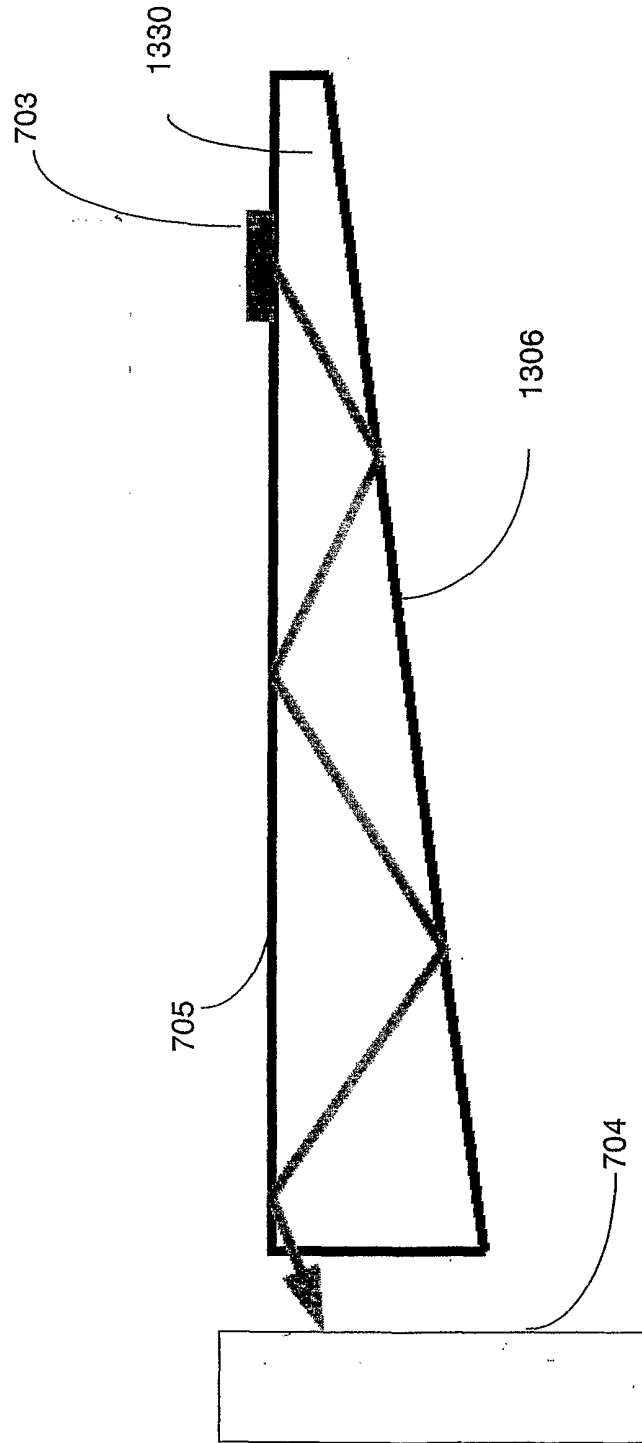


Figure 13

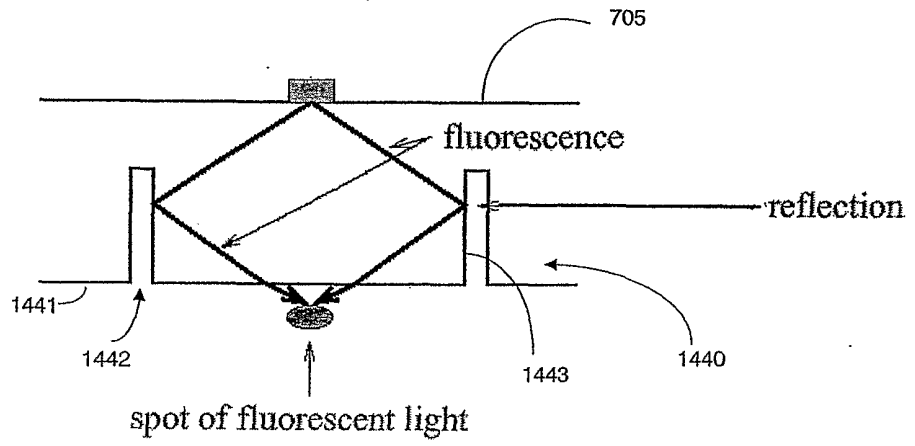


Figure 14

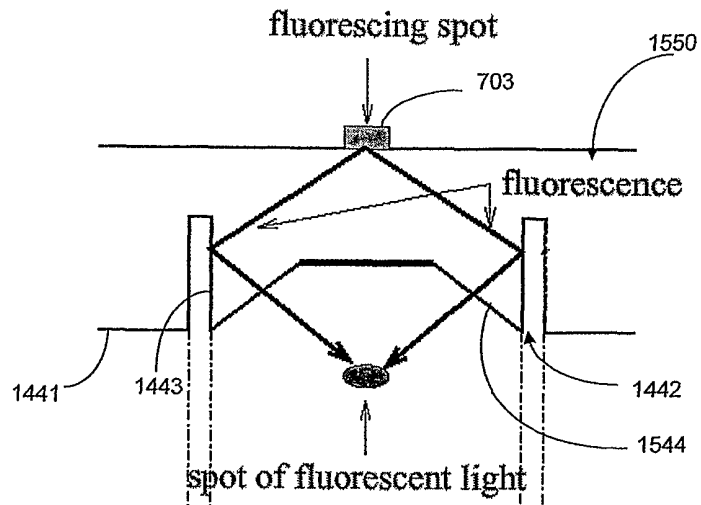


Figure 15

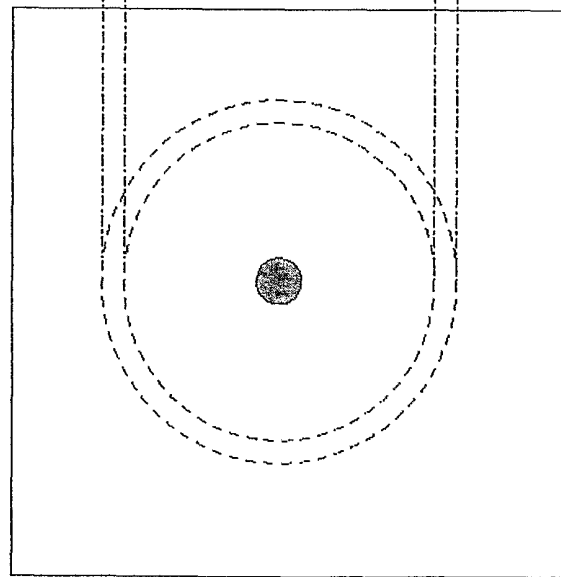


Figure 16

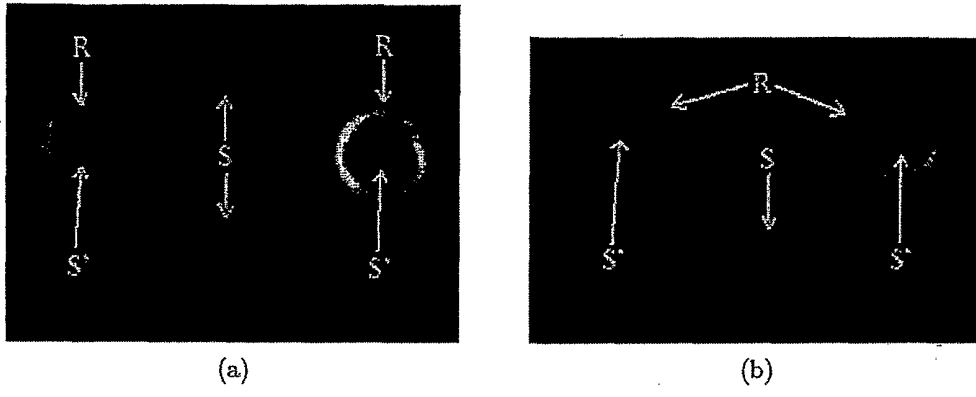


Figure 17

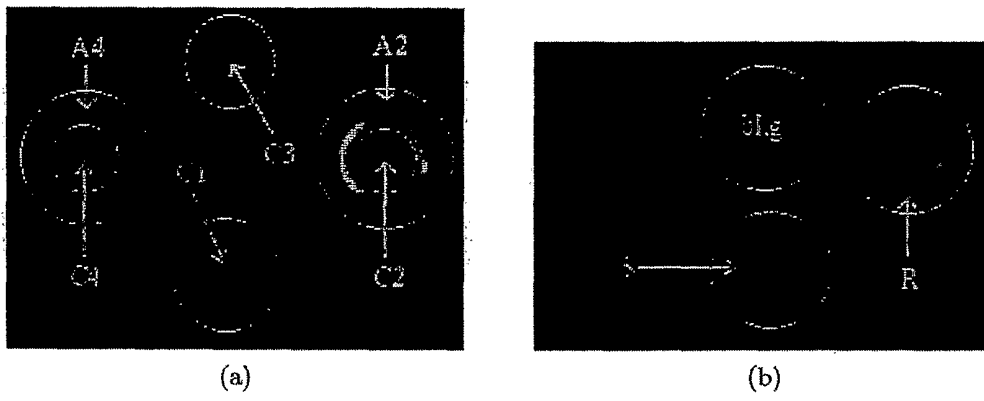


Figure 18

BM5313

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/IE 02/00008

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
IPC 7 G01N21/64 G01N21/55

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 G01N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, INSPEC, BIOSIS

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 5 192 510 A (ZOHA STEVEN J ET AL) 9 March 1993 (1993-03-09)	1, 28, 29
A	column 2, line 60 - column 3, line 35  column 7, line 26 - line 53; figure 1 ---	3, 9, 23, 24
Y	WO 98 23945 A (TOMEI L DAVID ;ZHU FEI (US); OPTICAL ANALYTIC INC (US)) 4 June 1998 (1998-06-04) page 14, line 22 -page 19, line 31; figures 1-4 ---	1, 28, 29
A	US 5 779 978 A (HARTMANN PAUL ET AL) 14 July 1998 (1998-07-14) column 3, line 59 -column 5, line 24; figures 1-5  --- -/--	1, 2, 4, 28, 29

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

° Special categories of cited documents :

- \*A\* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- \*E\* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- \*L\* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- \*O\* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- \*P\* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- \*T\* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- \*X\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- \*Y\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- \* & \* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

11 June 2002

Date of mailing of the international search report

26/06/2002

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Stuebner, B



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In. ....ional Application No

PCT/IE 02/00008

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>US 5 841 143 A (GRUHLKE RUSSELL W ET AL)                      24 November 1998 (1998-11-24)                      column 7, line 19 -column 8, line 48;                      figure 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">----</p>	1,28,29
A	<p>US 5 006 716 A (HALL DENNIS G)                      9 April 1991 (1991-04-09)                      column 4, line 59 -column 7, line 16;                      figures 1,2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">----</p>	1,28,29
A	<p>US 4 839 902 A (GUCH JR STEVE)                      13 June 1989 (1989-06-13)                      column 3, line 30 - line 66; figures 2,3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p>	1,28,29

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/IE 02/00008

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1.  Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
  
2.  Claims Nos.: 25-27  
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:  
see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210
  
3.  Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1.  As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
  
2.  As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
  
3.  As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
  
4.  No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

### Remark on Protest

- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

**FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210**

Continuation of Box I.2

Claims Nos.: 25-27

The present set of claims comprises too much independent apparatus claims and therefore lacks the conciseness requested by Article 6 PCT.

Furthermore, in the present case, independent Claim 25 does not comprise all features being essential to the performance of the invention. Thus Claims 25-27 additionally lack clarity (Article 6 PCT). Consequently, the search has been carried out for those parts of the claims which appear to be clear, supported and disclosed, namely those parts relating to the devices according to Claims 1-24 and 28 and the method according to Claim 29.

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims, or parts of claims, relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/IE 02/00008

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5192510	A	09-03-1993	CA 2059394 A1 IE 920069 A1 WO 9318405 A1 US 5300423 A	31-07-1992 29-07-1992 16-09-1993 05-04-1994
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US 4839902	A	13-06-1989	NONE	