Bioenabled Nano-Photonic Sensors for Biological and Chemical Detection

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- Ultra-sensitive optical sensors made from diatoms, which are a group of single-celled photosynthetic algae that make skeletal shells of hydrated amorphous silica, called frustules.
- Such low cost, bioenabled nanophotonic sensors could potentially revolutionize biological and chemical sensing for cancer biomarkers, water pollution, food contamination, and explosives.