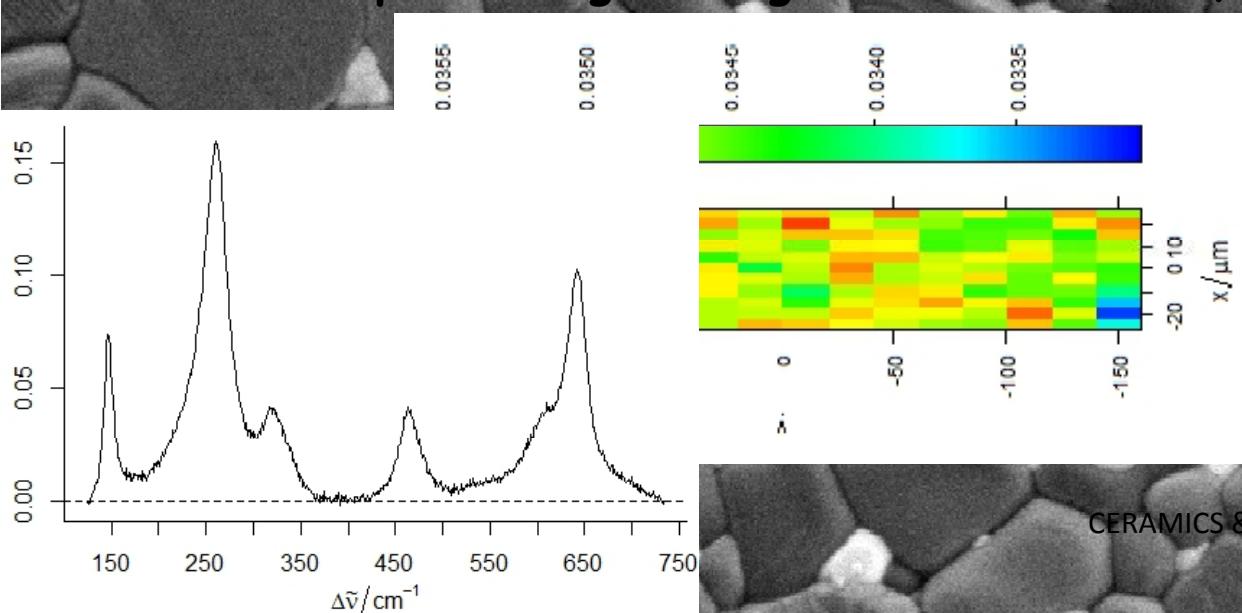


Spectroscopic analyses for the characterization of bioceramics  
(with a hint to cells and tissues...).

V. Sergio (sergo@units.it)

RAMAN SPECTROSCOPY LABORATORY,  
Dept. of Engineering and Architecture, University of Trieste, Italy



CERAMICS & GLASS SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY Summer school  
Application to Bioceramics and Bioglasses  
Madrid, Spain, June 17-19° 2015

# Outline

The principle of the Raman effect and the instrumentation

**Applications: single spectra**

Is the bone healing?

Hydroxyapatite: relax and don't get acid...

The eternal dilemma of Miss zirconia: tetragonal or monoclinic?

Gee! You are not aging well, are you, Miss?

**Applications: we like images...**

... more zirconia, middle age!

Stress do change, even in rigid alumina!

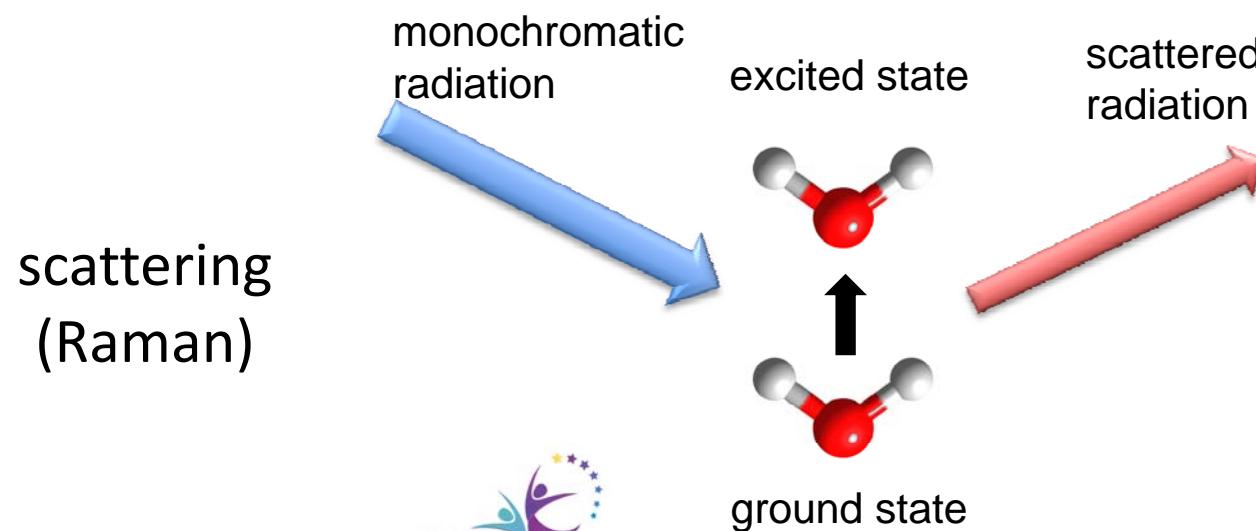
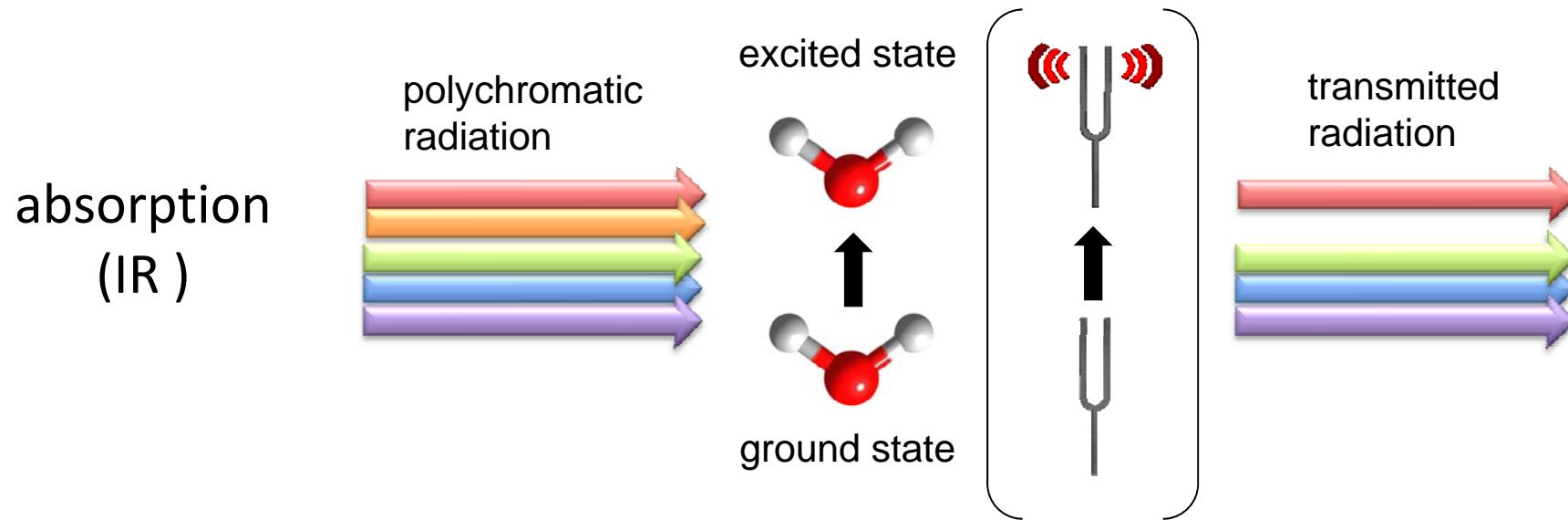
The garbage of the malaria bacteria

Inside a living organism: ever living tardigrades

Cartilage

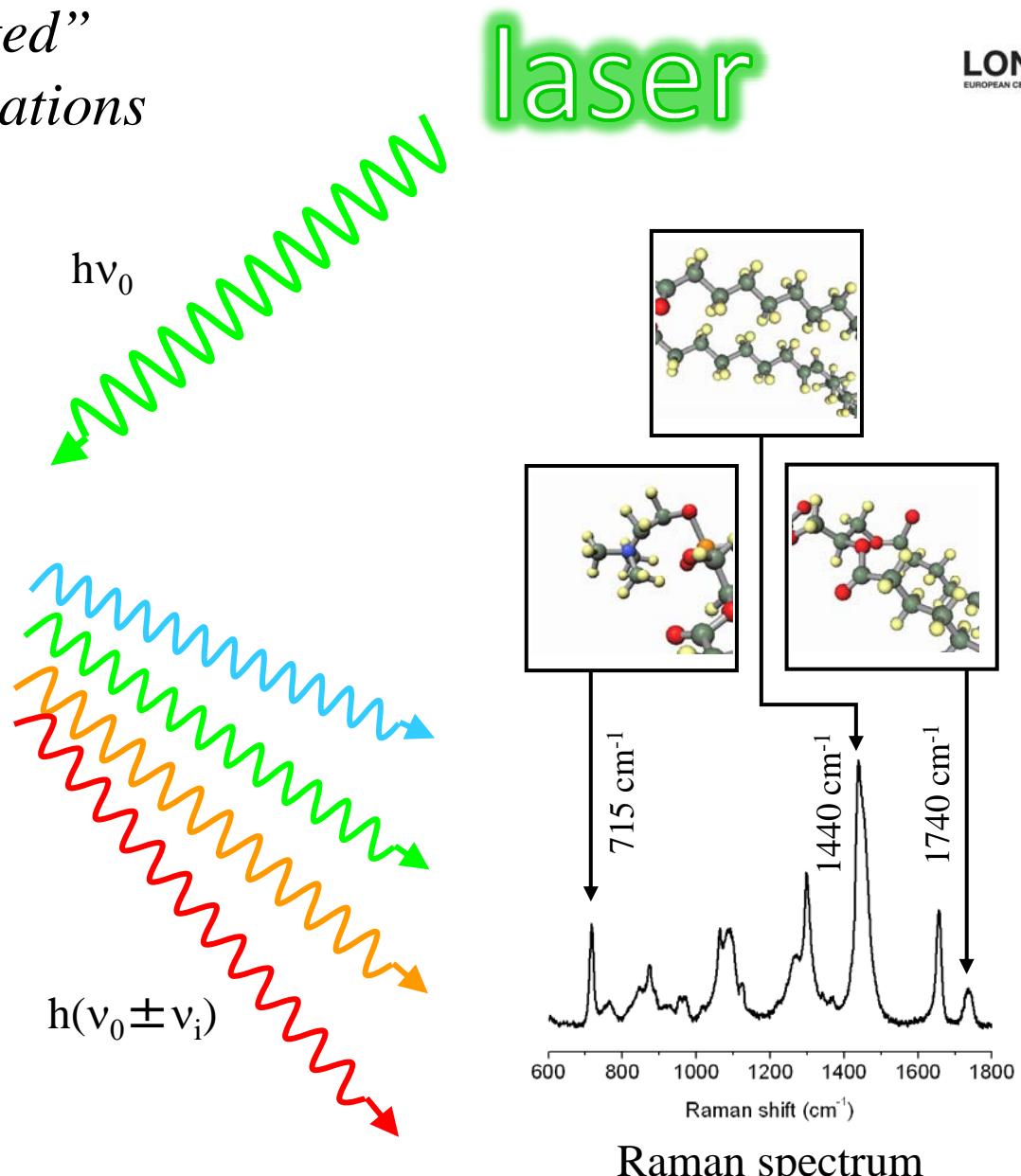
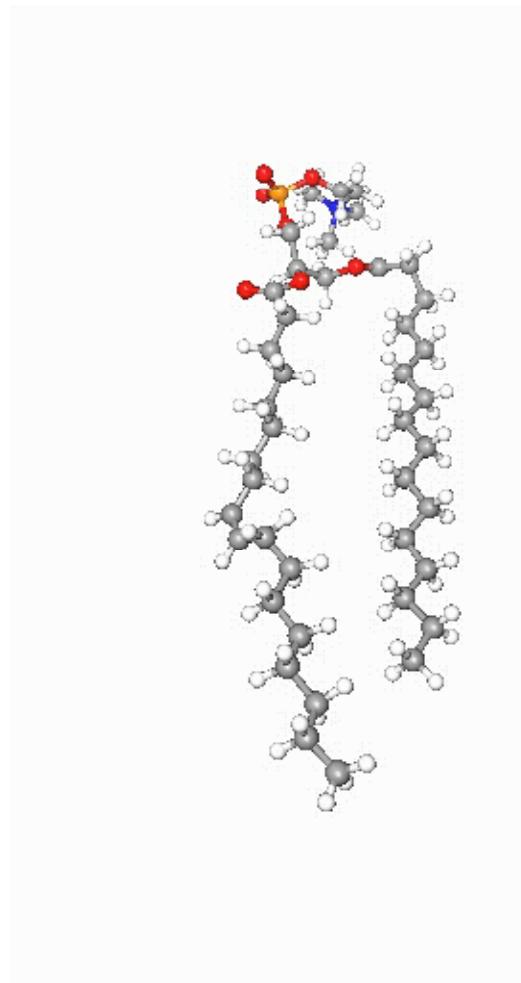
**Conclusions**

# Origin of the Raman effect: molecular vibrations



Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman  
(1888-1970)

# *The Raman Effect:* light “shifted” by vibrations

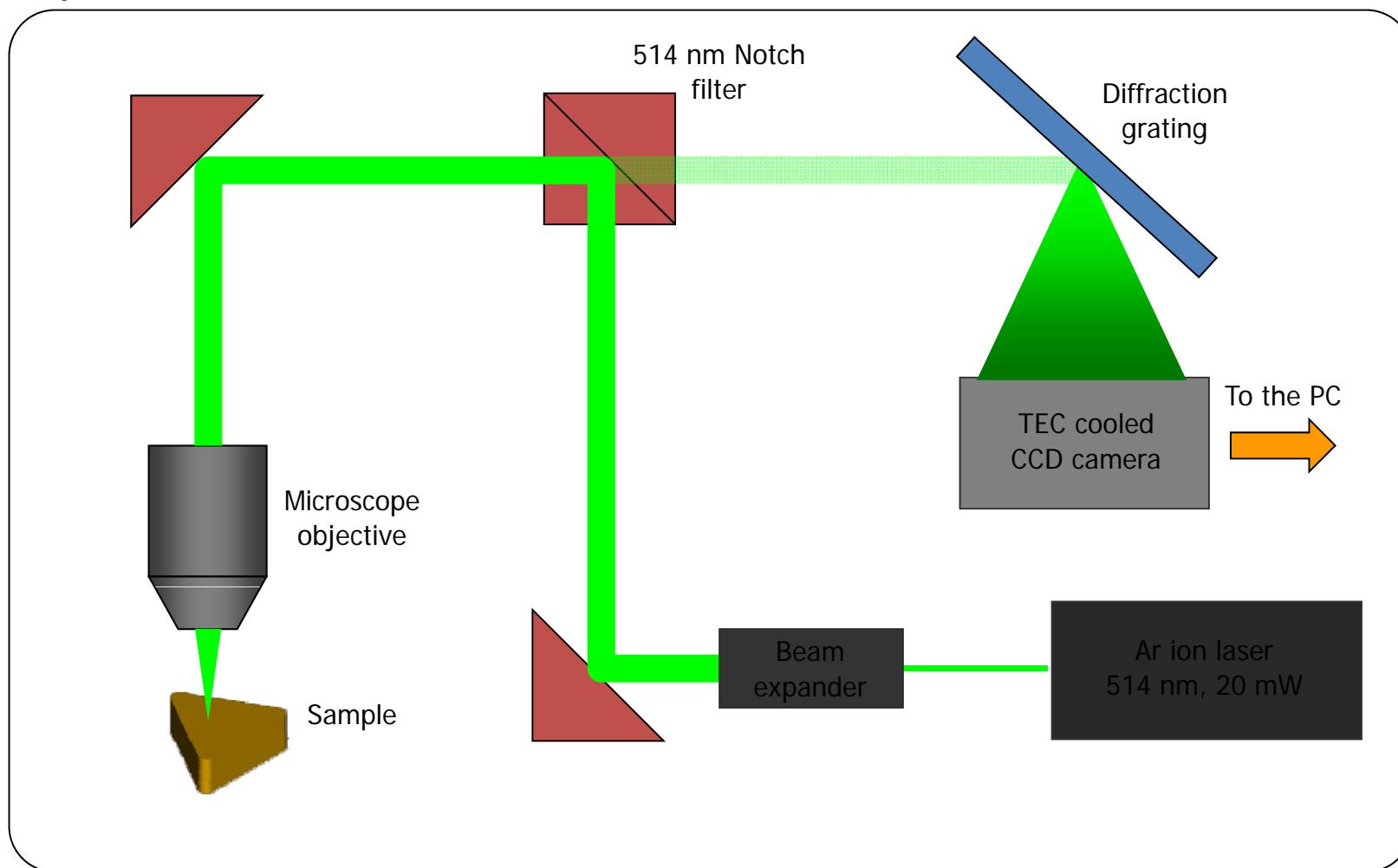


## Typical set-up for Raman microscopy

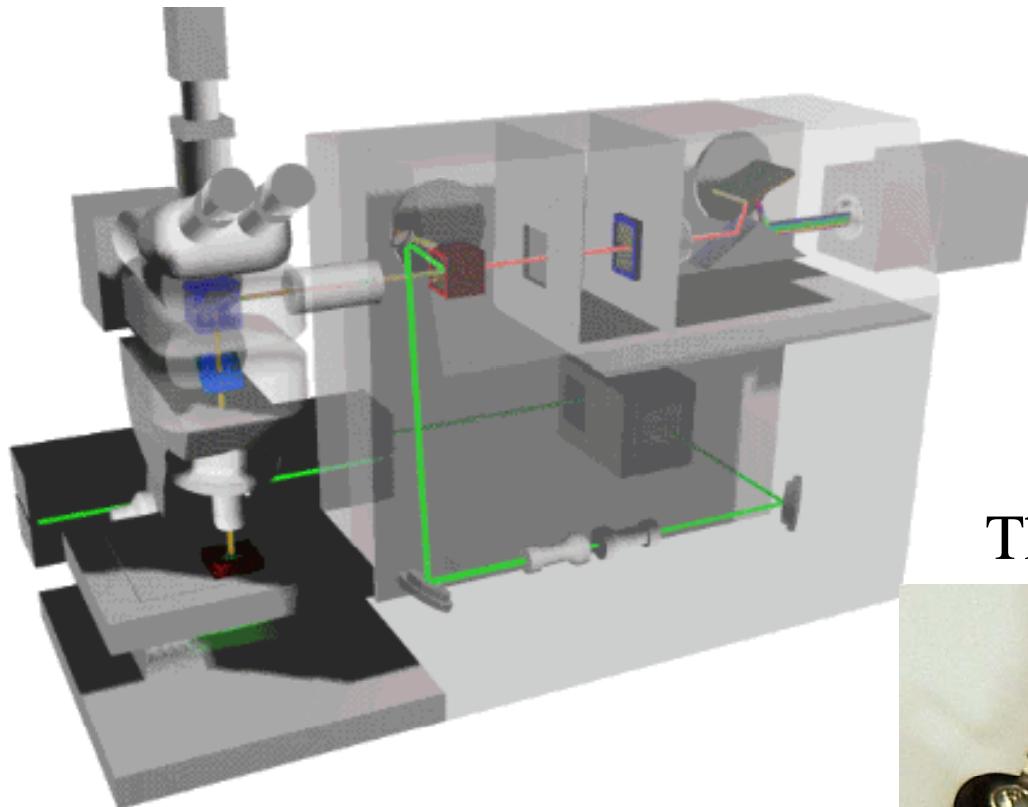
(back-scattered configuration);

-lateral (spatial) resolution  $\approx 1 \mu\text{m}$

-spectral resolution  $\approx 1\text{cm}^{-1}$



Schematic



The holy grail



Now



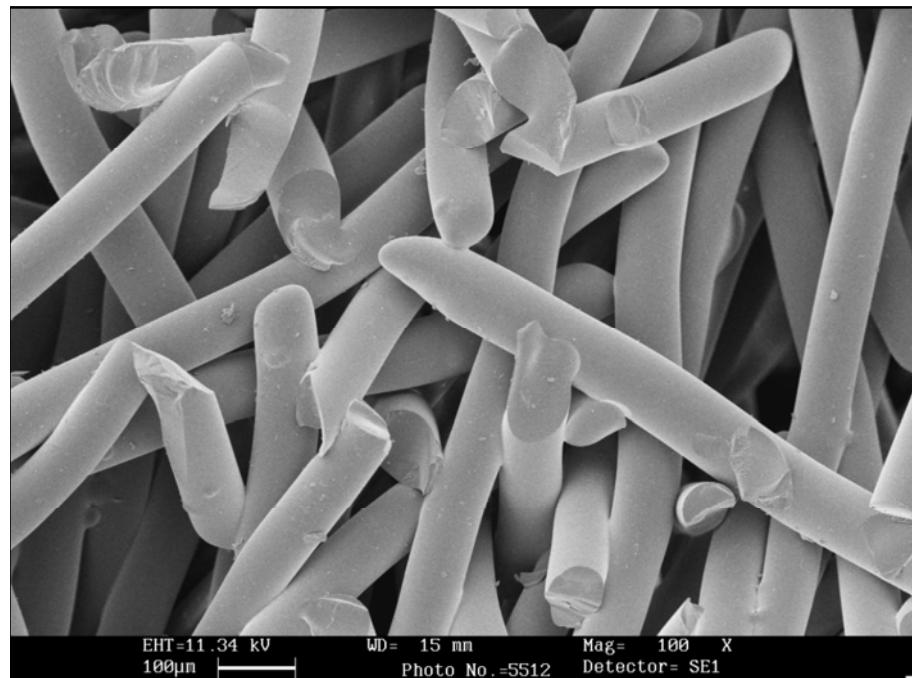
## BIOACTIVE GLASS LWR (Large Working Range):

	Na <sub>2</sub> O	K <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	CaO	B <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>
Mol %	12,1	10,1	5,0	14,8	0,9	0,9	56,2

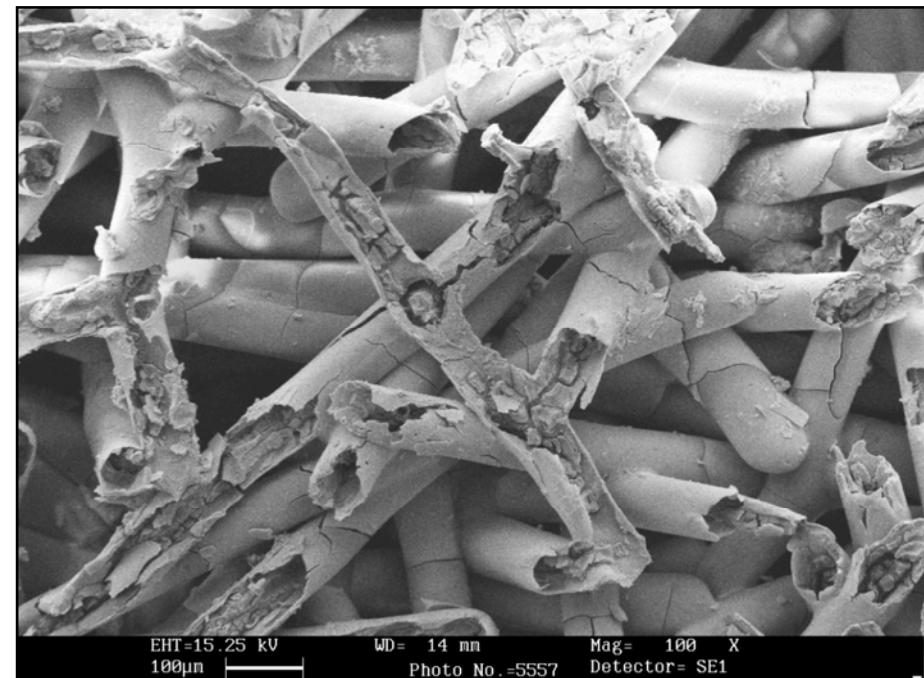
Starting from fibers (75 µm in diameter and 3 mm long), three-dimensional porous scaffolds are obtained by sintering.

Subsequently scaffolds are immersed in Simulated Body Fluid (SBF) to monitor possible formation of hydroxyl-carbonate-apatite (HCA).

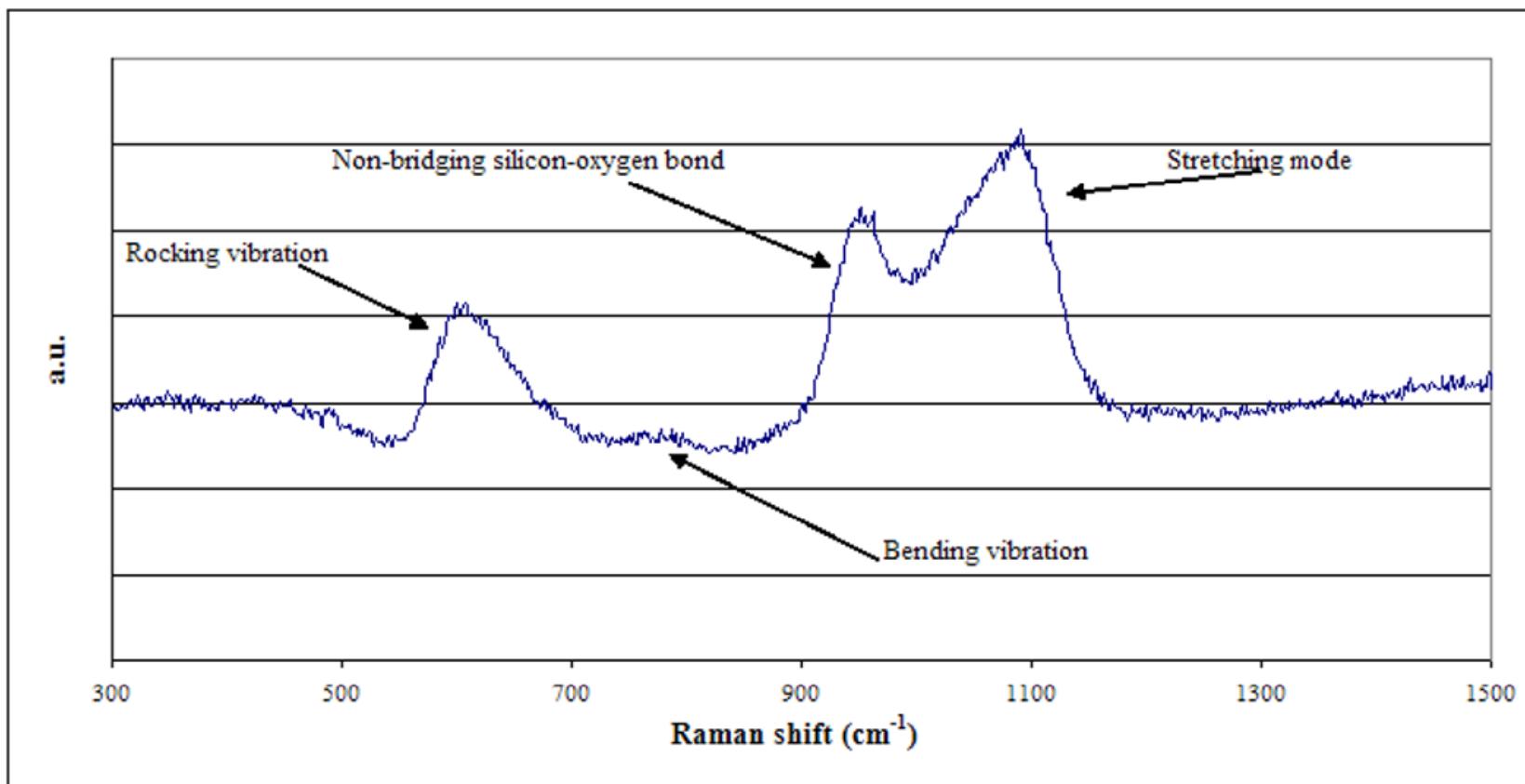
Pristine scaffold



Scaffold after 3 weeks of immersion in SBF at 37°C (no stirring))



## RAMAN SPECTRUM OF PRISTINE SCAFFOLD (AMORPHOUS SILICA)



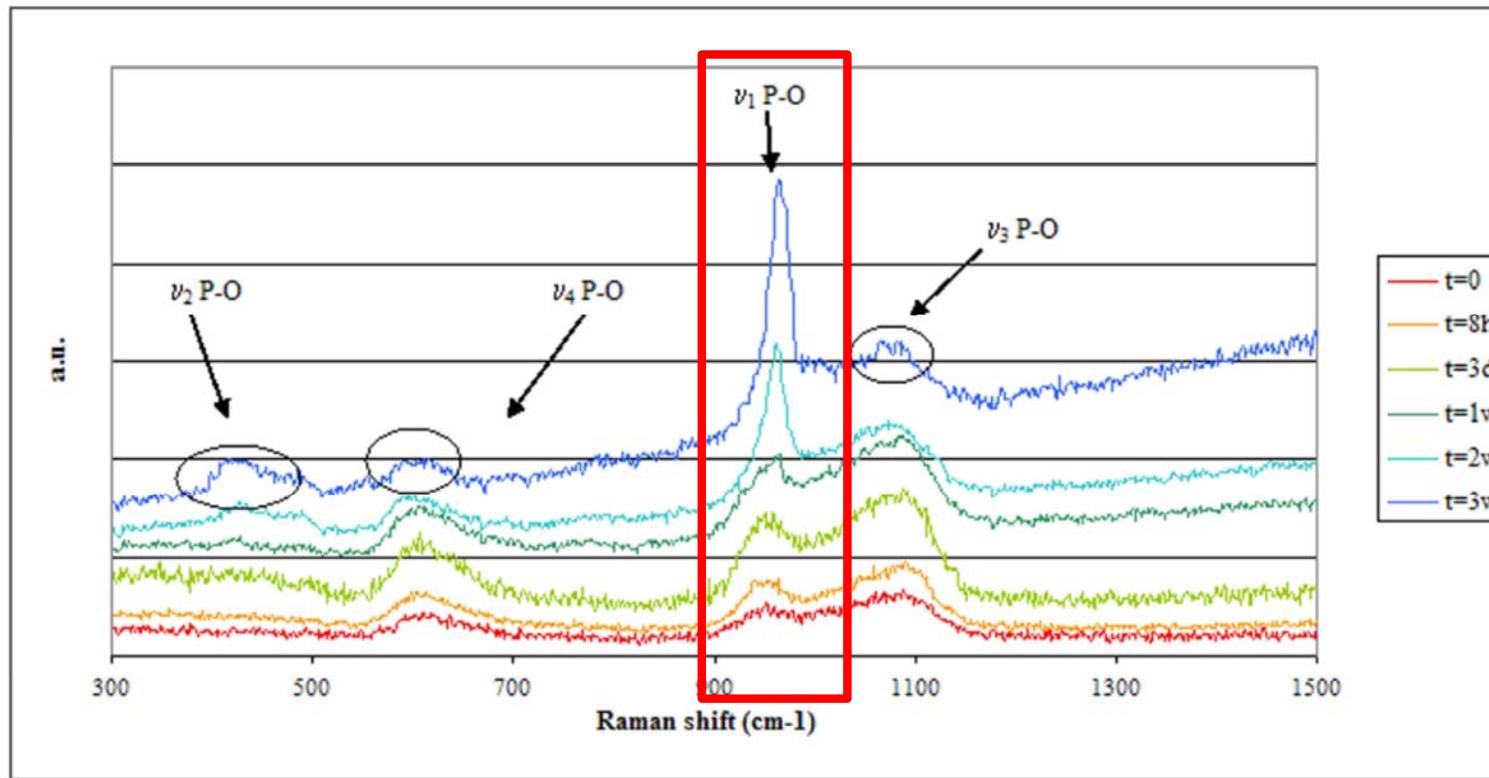
Raman bands:  $1064\text{-}1183 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  bond stretching vibration

$783\text{-}837 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  bond bending vibration

$453\text{-}490 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  bond rocking vibration

$900\text{-}950 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $1100 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  O-Si-O , O-Si-NBO symmetric vibrations

## Raman Spectral evolution of scaffolds treated in SBF at 37°C for different times



$\nu_1$ : 962 cm<sup>-1</sup> symmetric stretching vibration of P-O: FORMATION OF HYDROXYAPATITE!

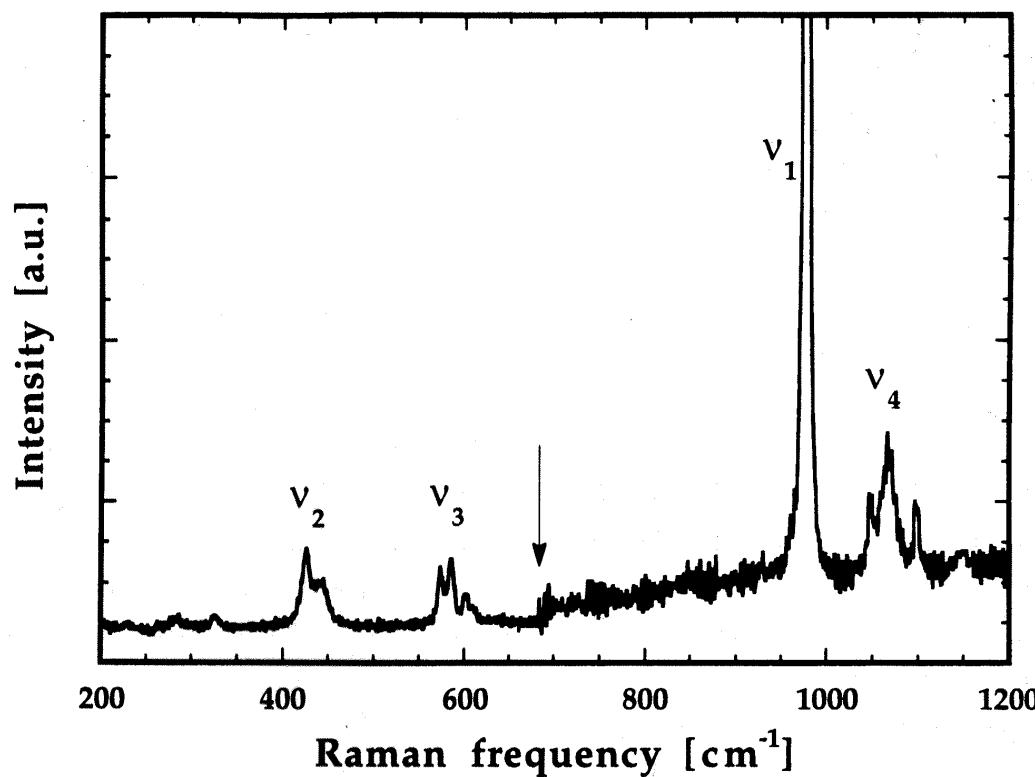
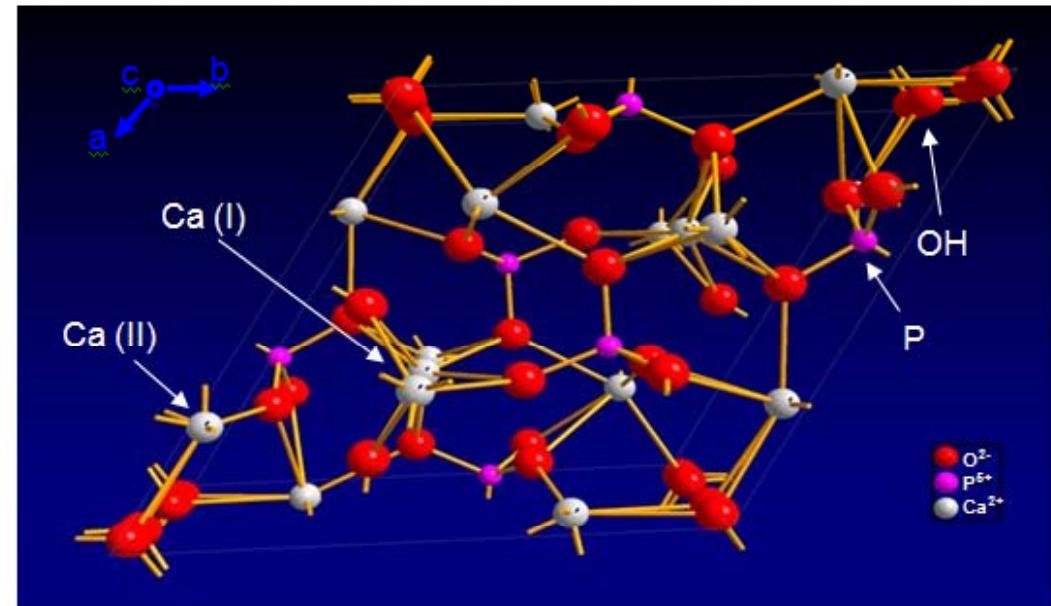
Hydroxiapatite constituents of bones and teeth,  $\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH})$



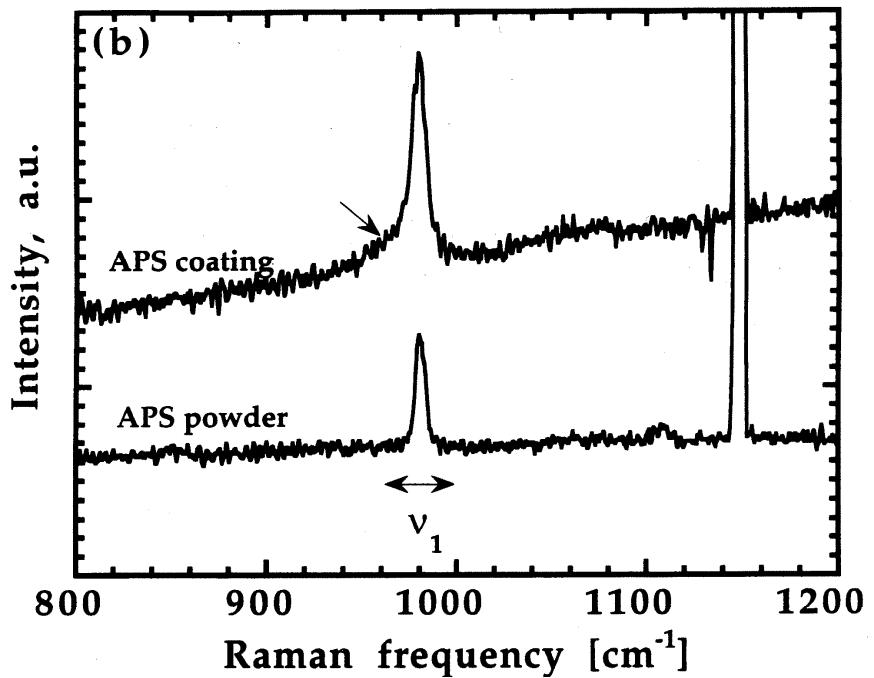
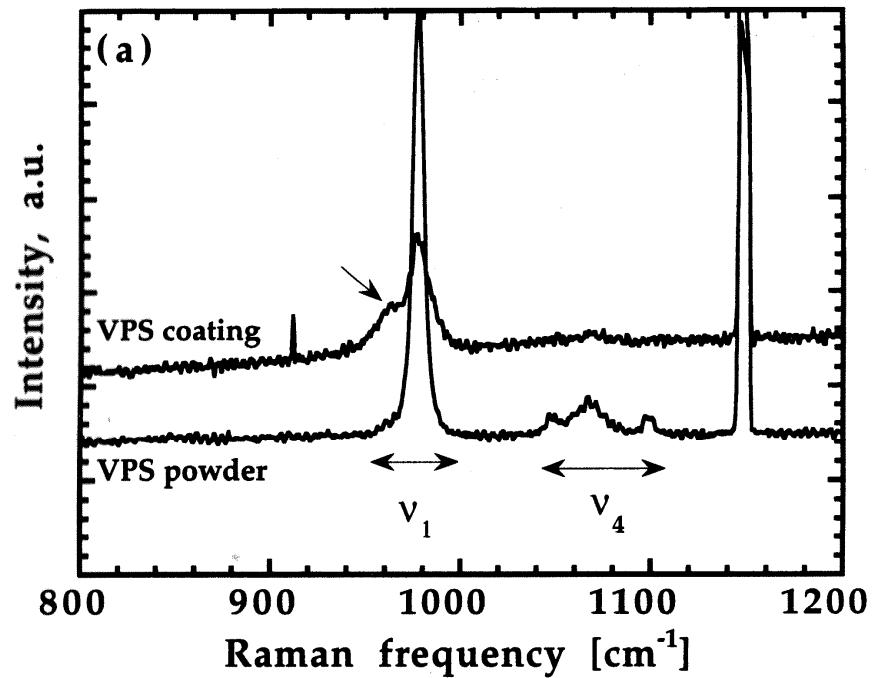
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yz7mihE1iM8>

# HydroxyApatite

Structure....



...and Raman spectrum

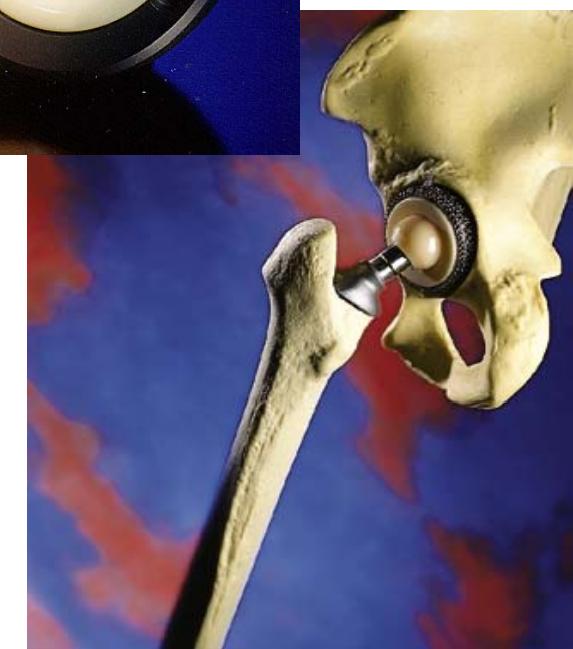


## Dissolution thermodynamics of HydroxyApatite HA

**Now, 160 Mpa of stress difference translates in a change in OH<sup>-</sup> concentration of 5 times!**

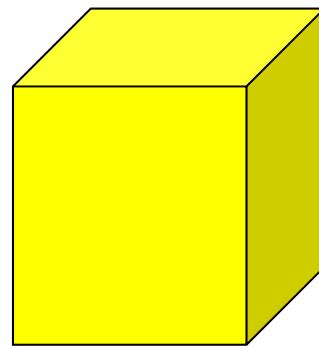
**Conclusion: residual stresses can play an important role in the dissolution/reprecipitation behavior of ceramic biomaterials and on the local pH of biofluids!**

# Ceramic hip joint prostheses



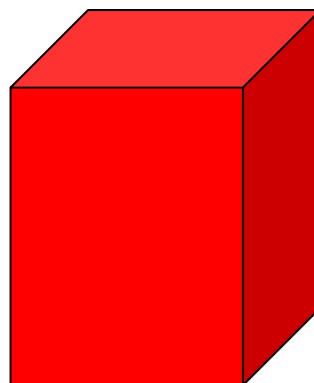
**NB: The material is ZIRCONIUM OXIDE,  $\text{ZrO}_2$ .**

CUBIC  
 $2100^\circ\text{C} > T > 2800^\circ\text{C}$  (T.F.)

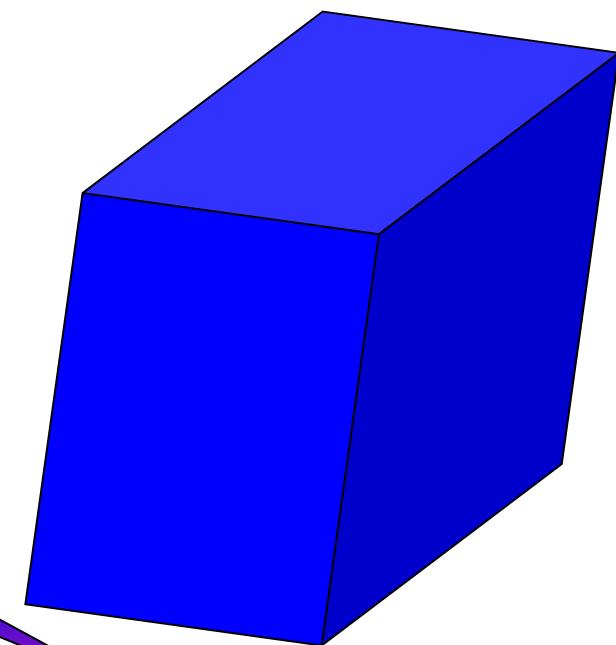


**100 cm<sup>3</sup> of tetragonal  $\text{ZrO}_2$  expand to give  
105 cm<sup>3</sup> of monoclinic-  $\text{ZrO}_2$   
(5% transformation strain)**

TETRAGONAL  
 $1100^\circ\text{C} > T > 2100^\circ\text{C}$  (T.F.)



MONOCLINIC  
 $1100^\circ\text{C} > T >$  Room Temp.

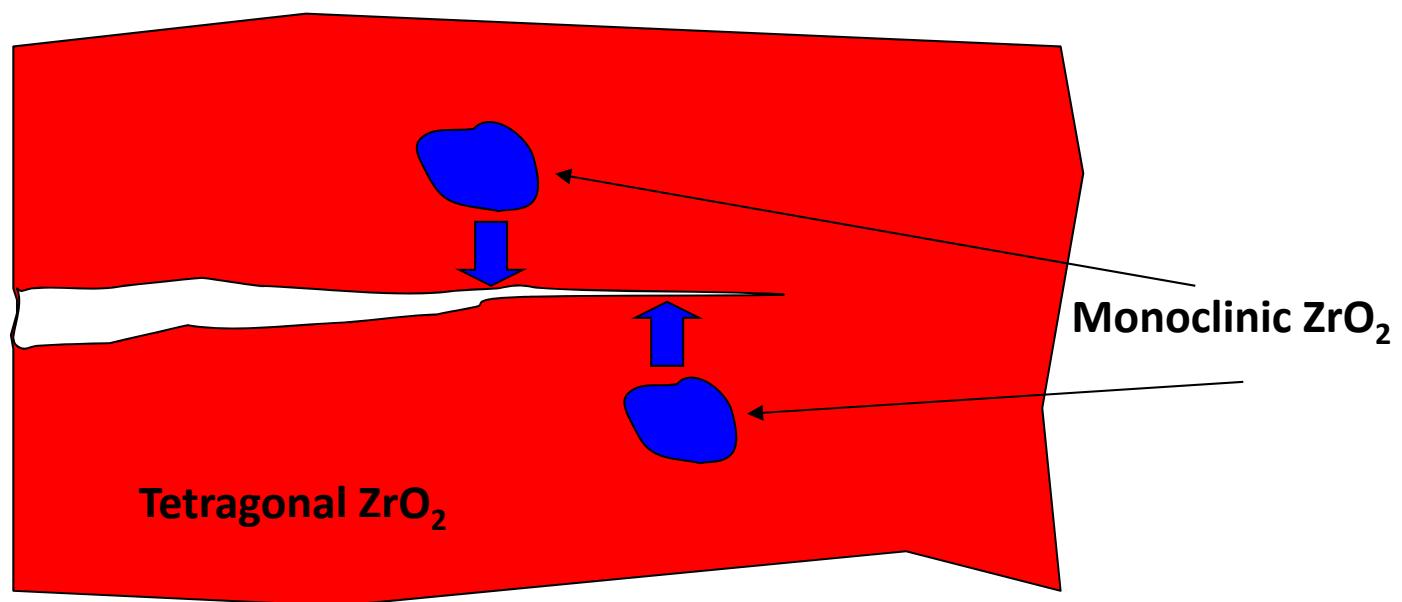


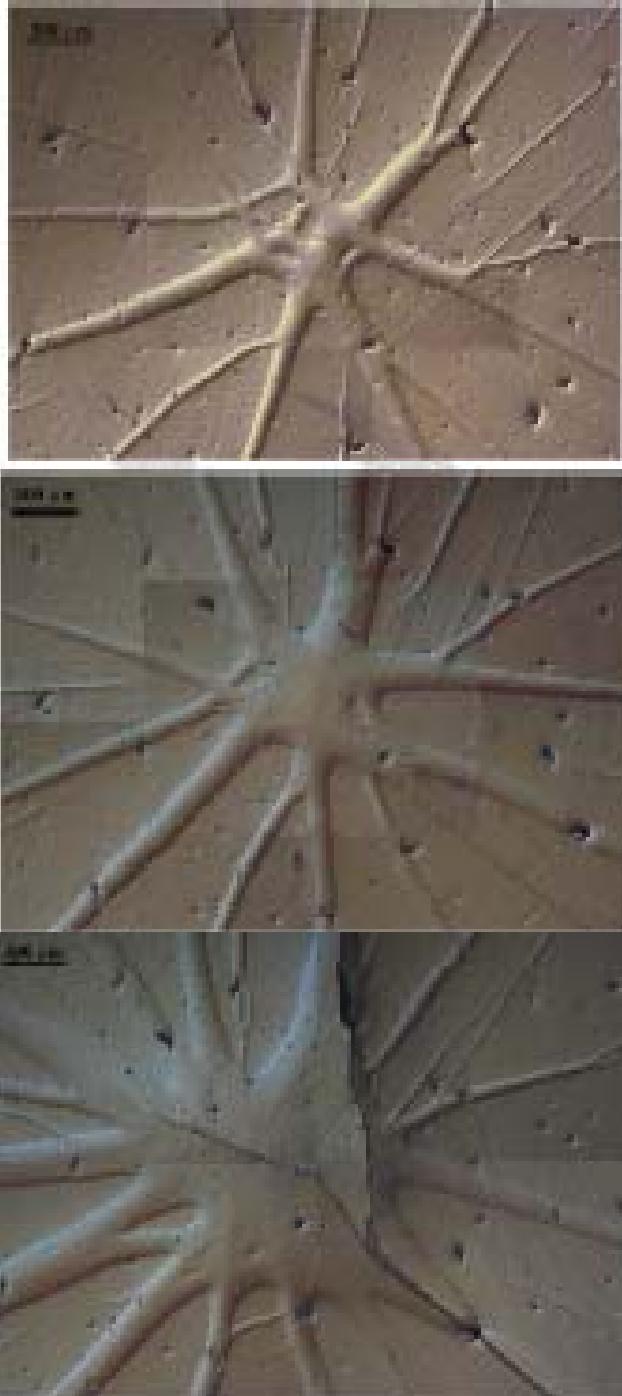
*Cooling*

## First consequence: The transformation toughening of $\text{ZrO}_2$

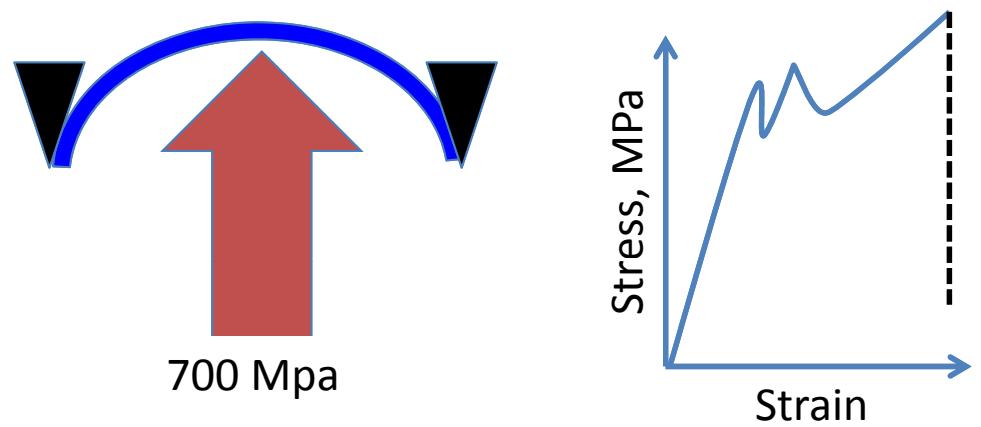
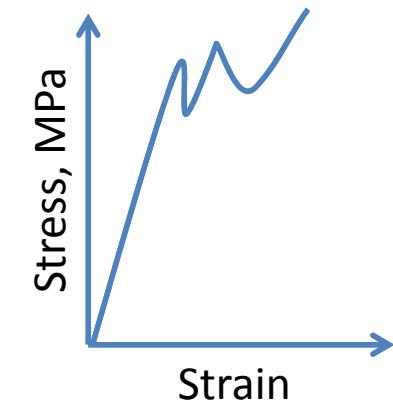
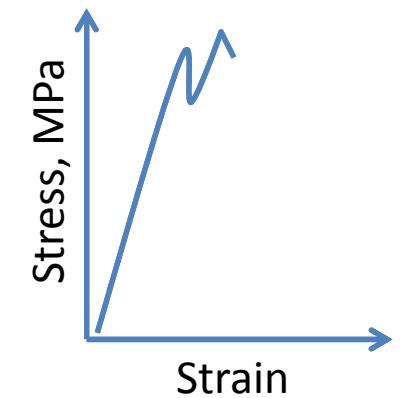
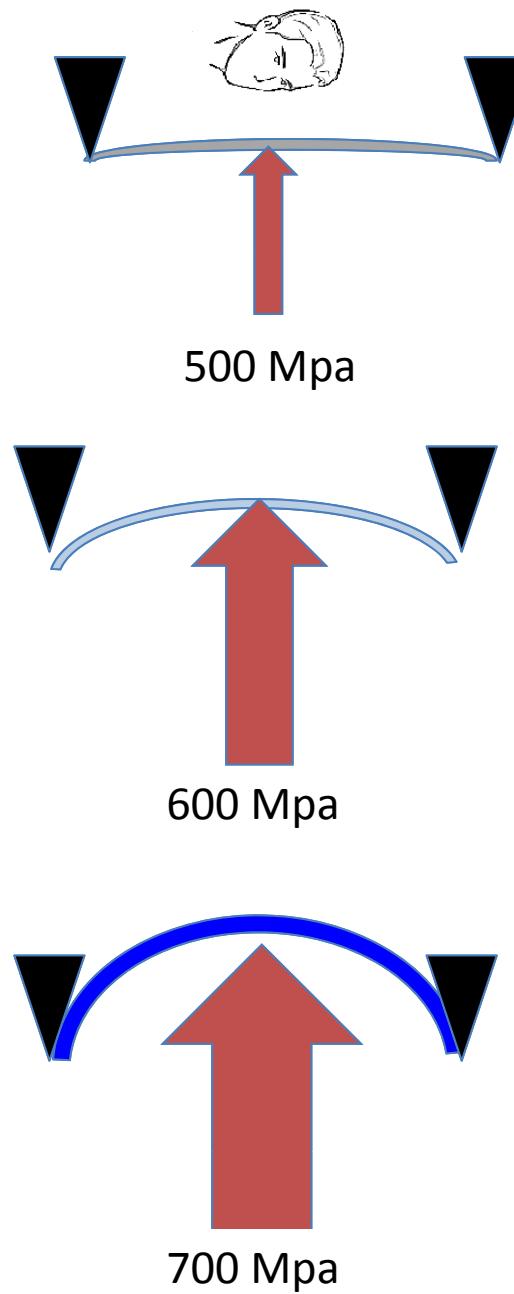
At the crack tip, tetragonal  $\text{ZrO}_2$  particles transform to monoclinic; they try to expand and, consequently,

EXERT A CLOSING PRESSURE ON THE ADVANCING CRACK!!

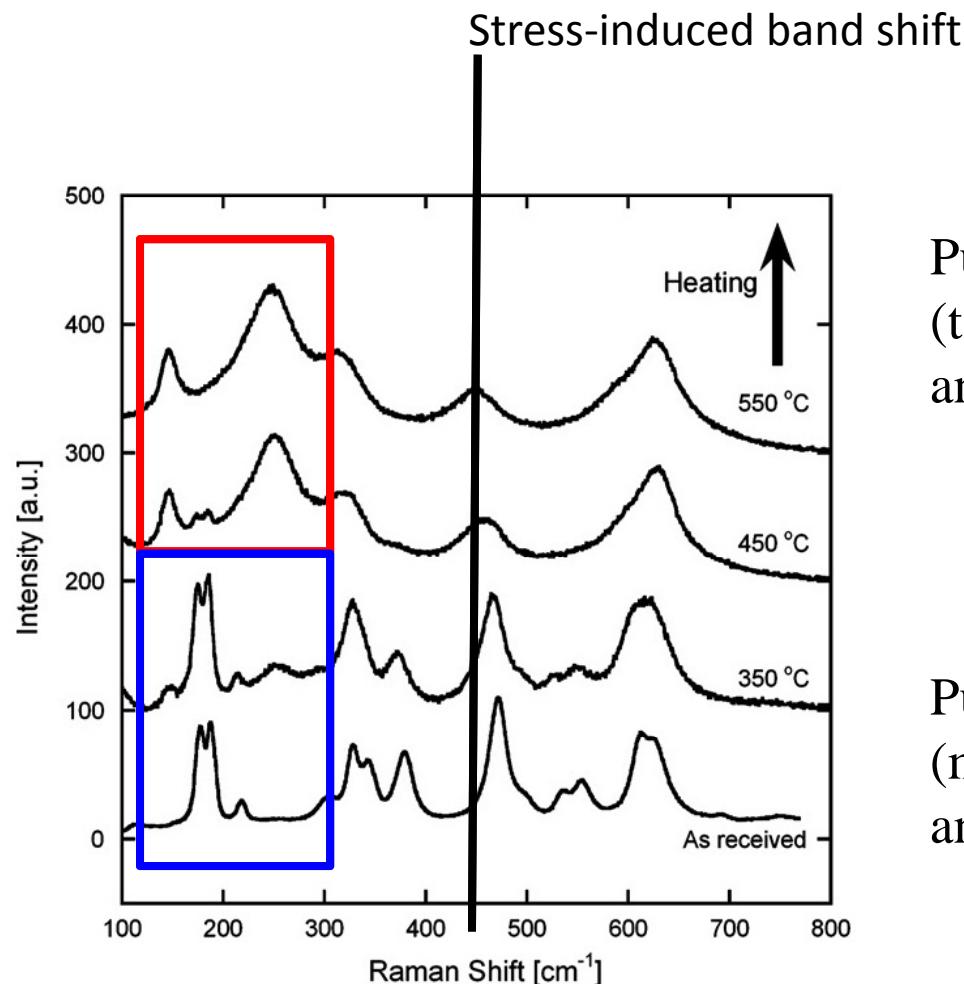




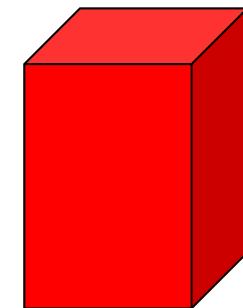
## 2nd consequence: pseudo-plasticity



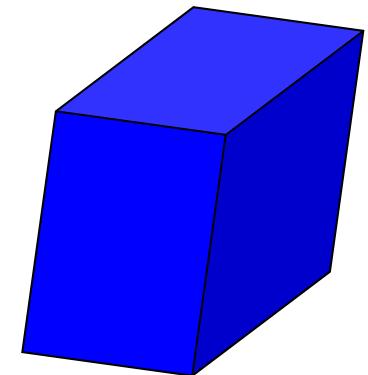
# Raman spectroscopy of zirconia

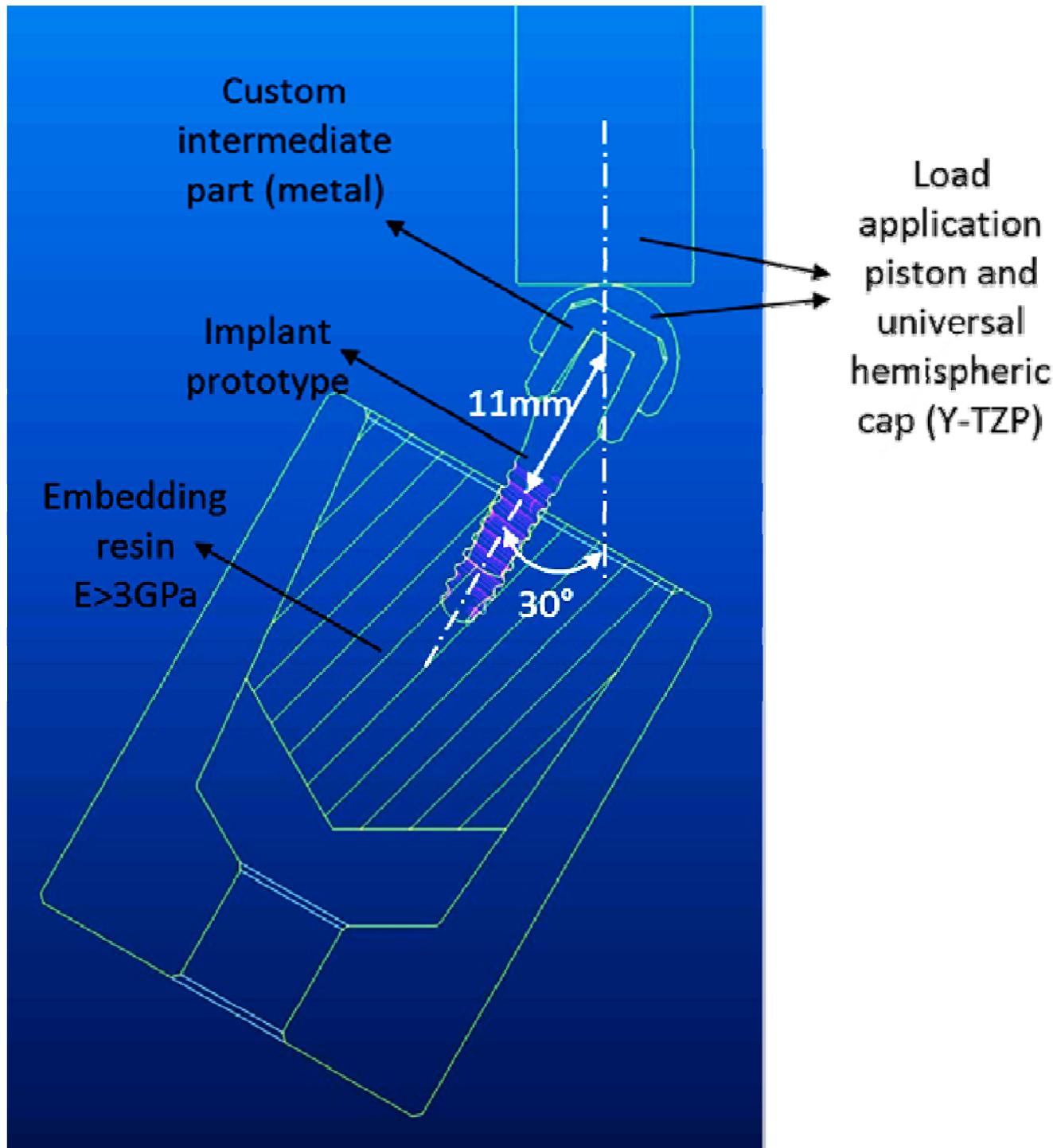


Purely tetragonal  
(t) (peaks at 147  
and 265 cm<sup>-1</sup>)



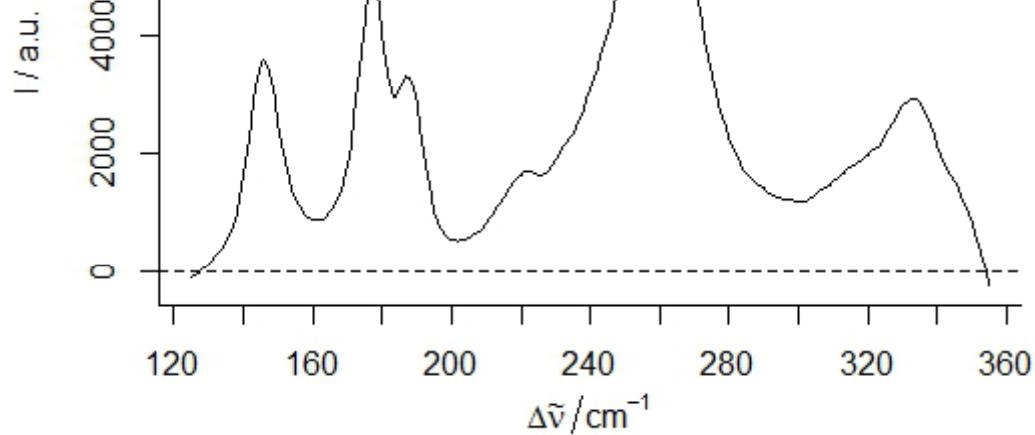
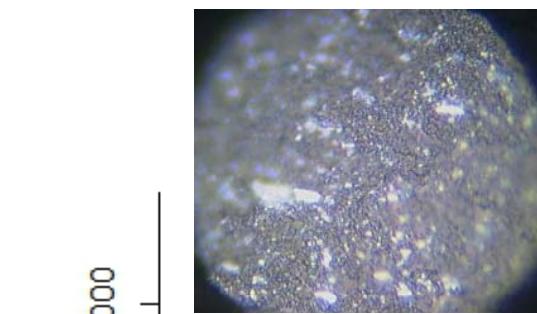
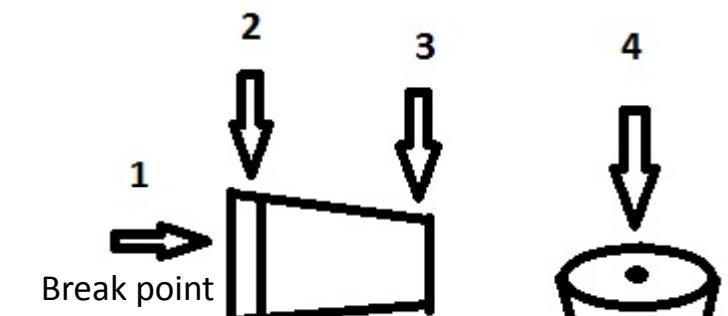
Purely monoclinic  
(m) (peaks at 181  
and 190 cm<sup>-1</sup>)



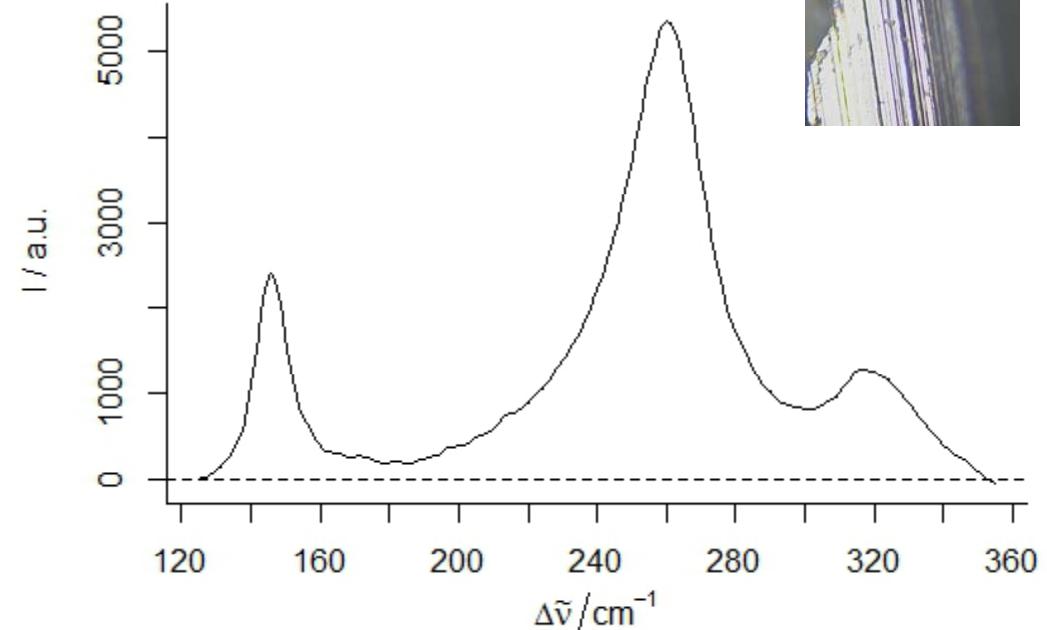


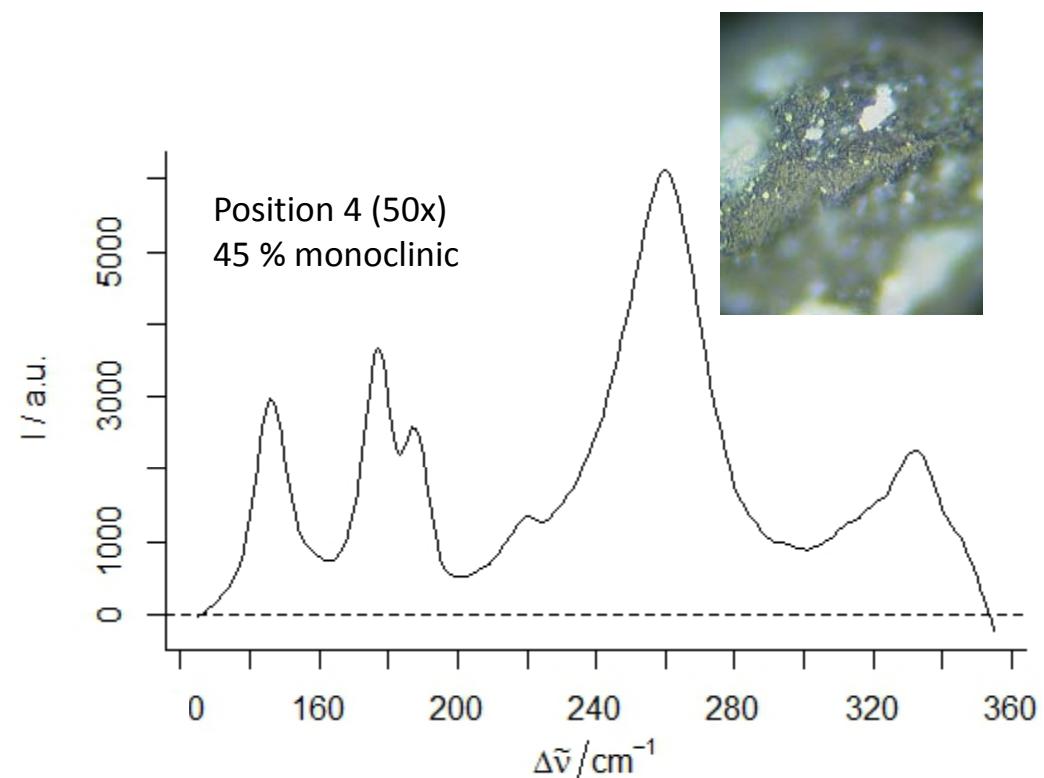
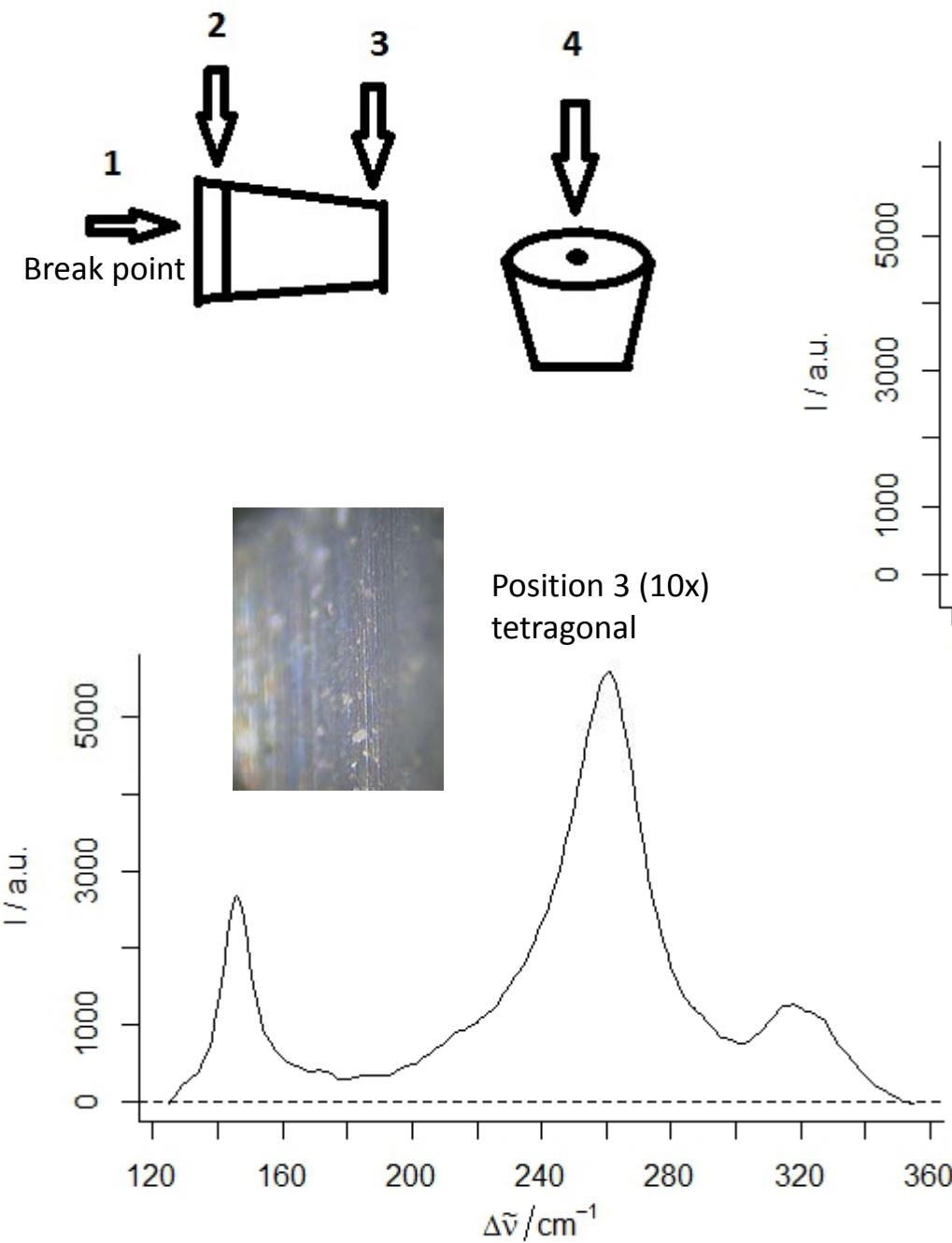
# Mounted screw SAMPLE: T14033\_S26

Laser used: 633 nm

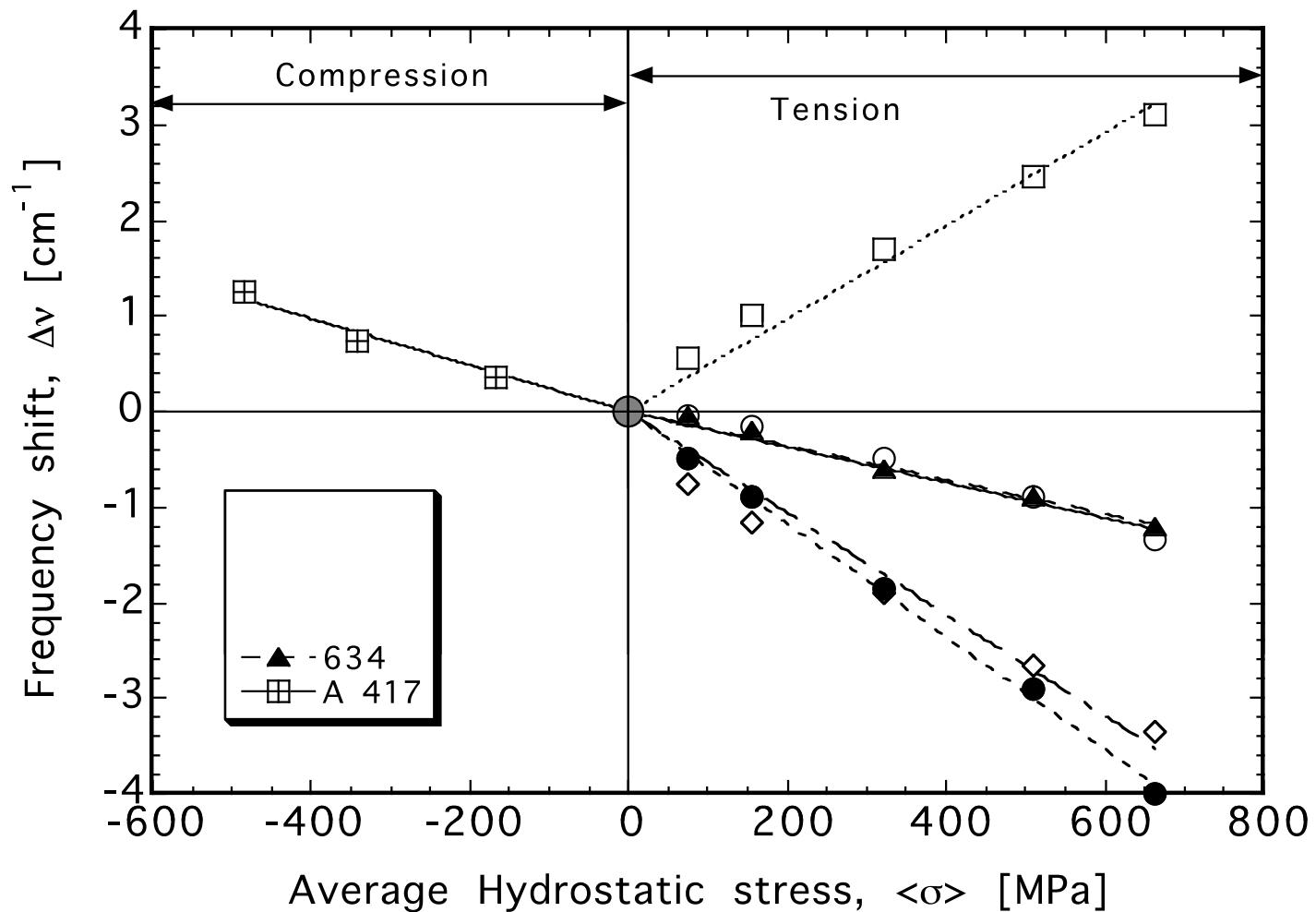


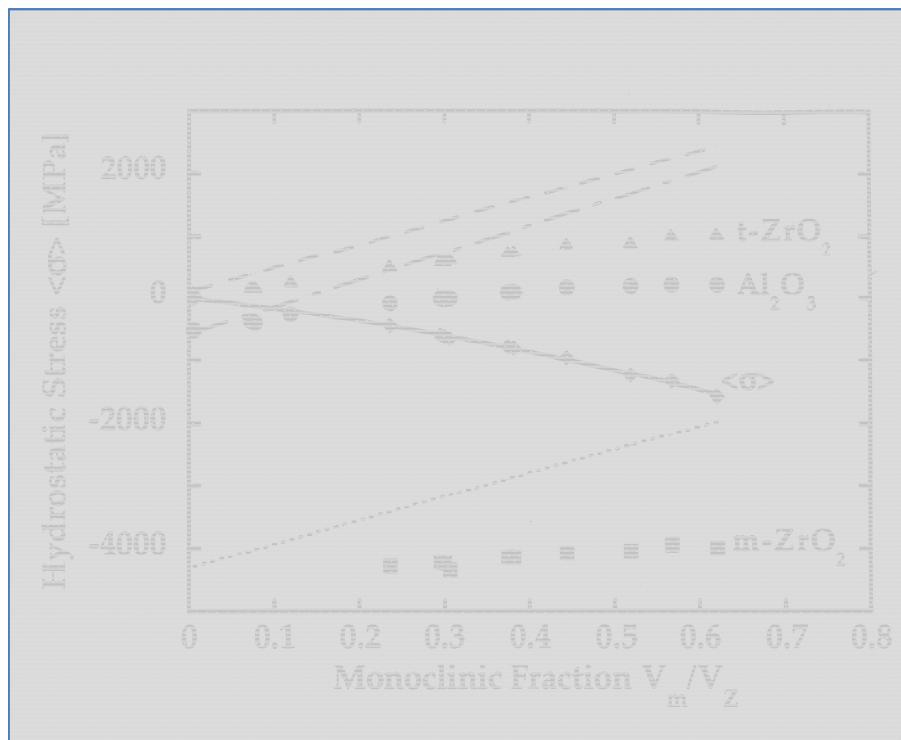
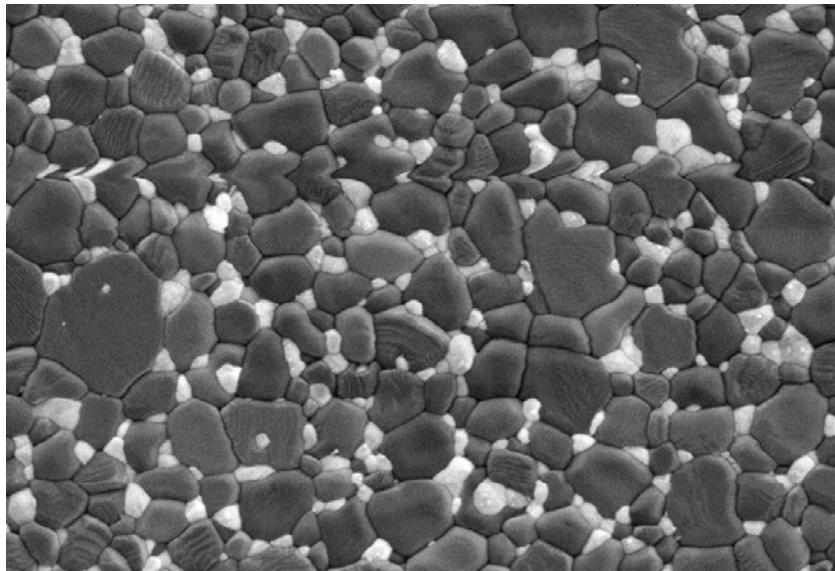
Position 2 (10x)  
tetragonal



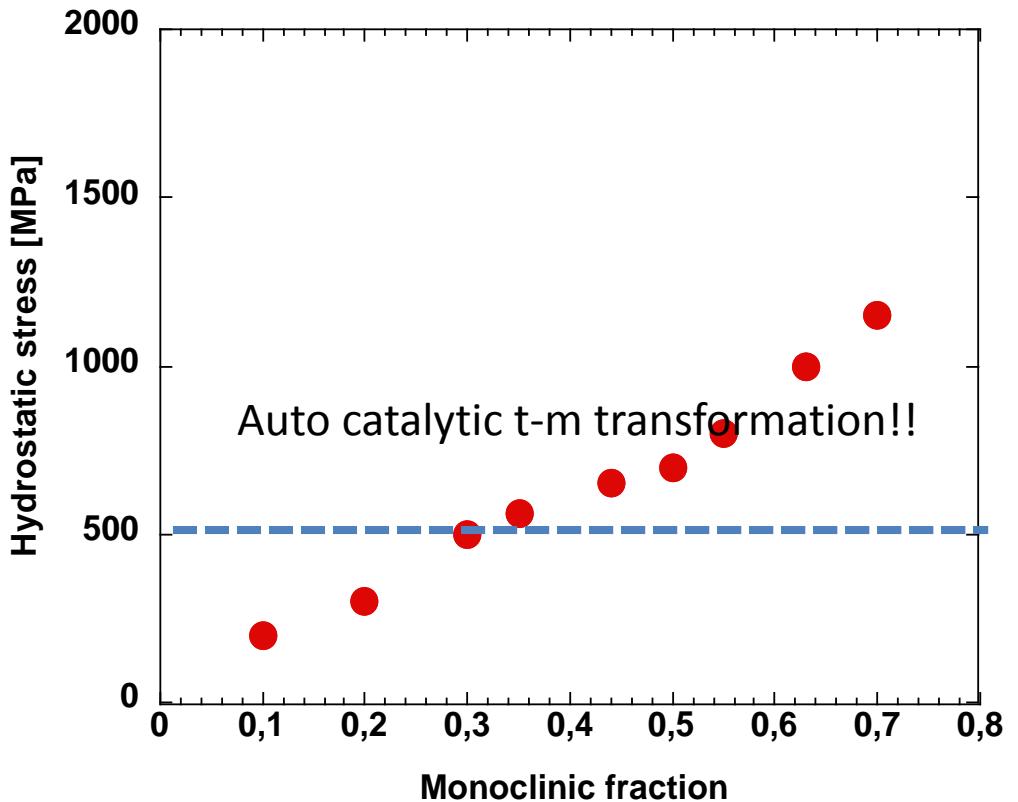


Each band shifts differently under stress: i.e. it has its own Piezo-Spectroscopic coefficient (reported here is the case of *t*-zirconia (in tension).

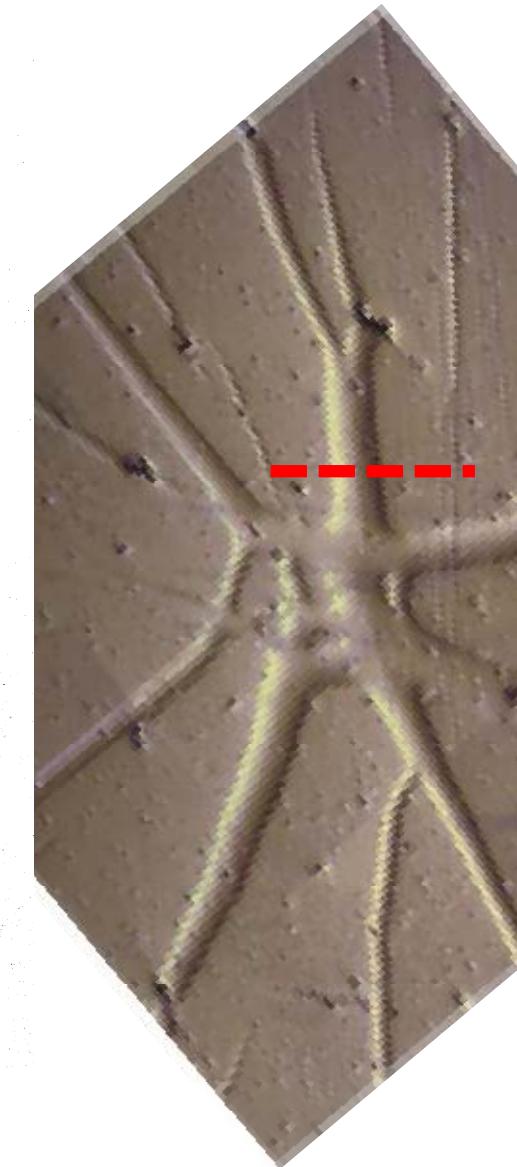
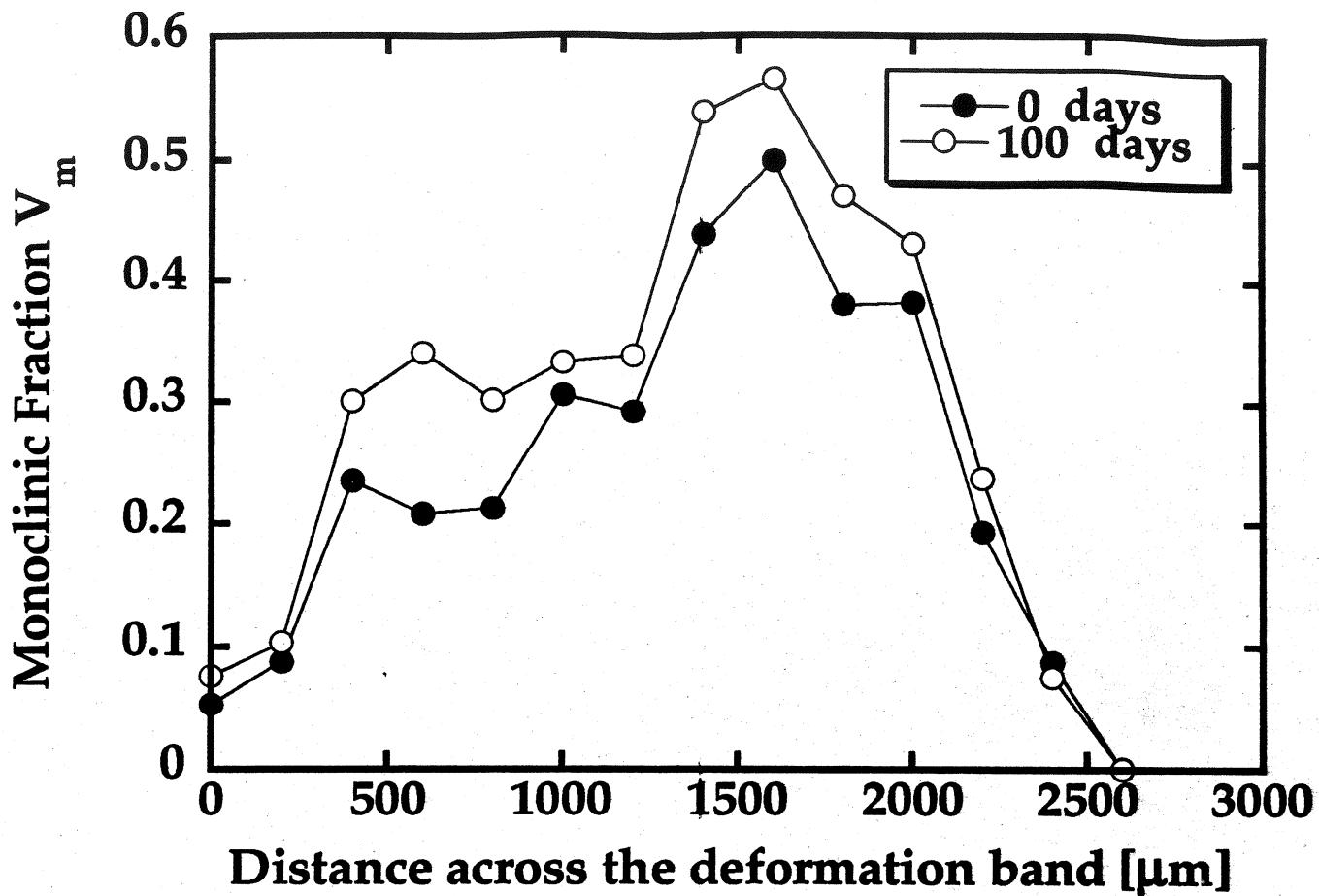


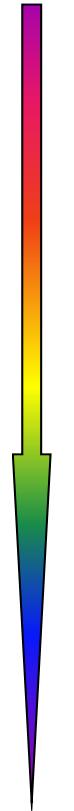


Residual stress in the remaining tetragonal phase of zirconia

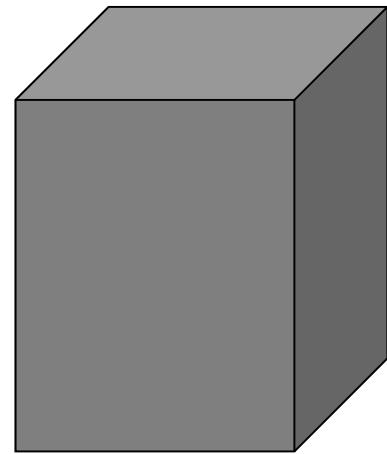


**Monoclinic fraction increases more rapidly if there is already some monoclinic, even at room temperature!**

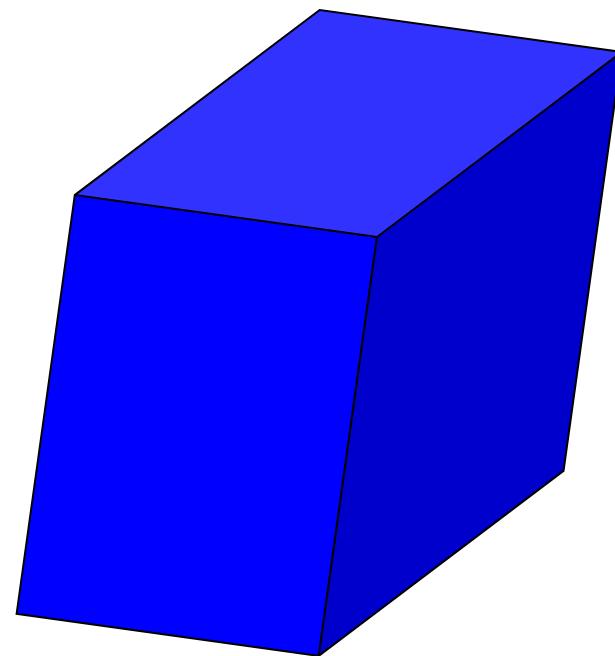




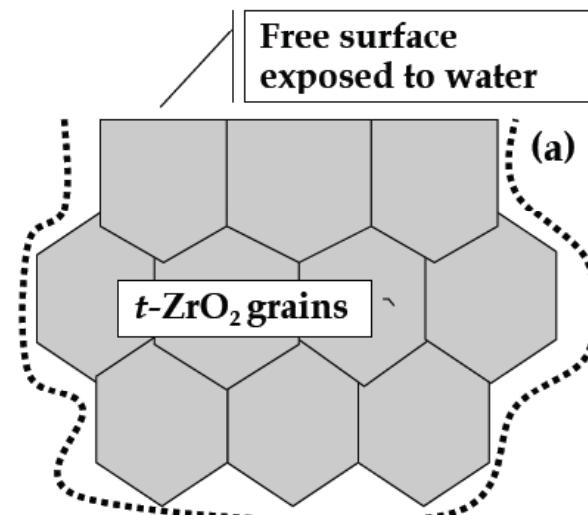
TETRAGONAL  
 $1100^{\circ}\text{C} > \text{T} > 2100^{\circ}\text{C}$  (T.F.)

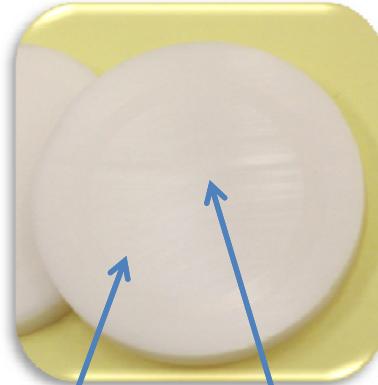


MONOCLINIC  
 $1100^{\circ}\text{C} > \text{T} >$  Room Temp.

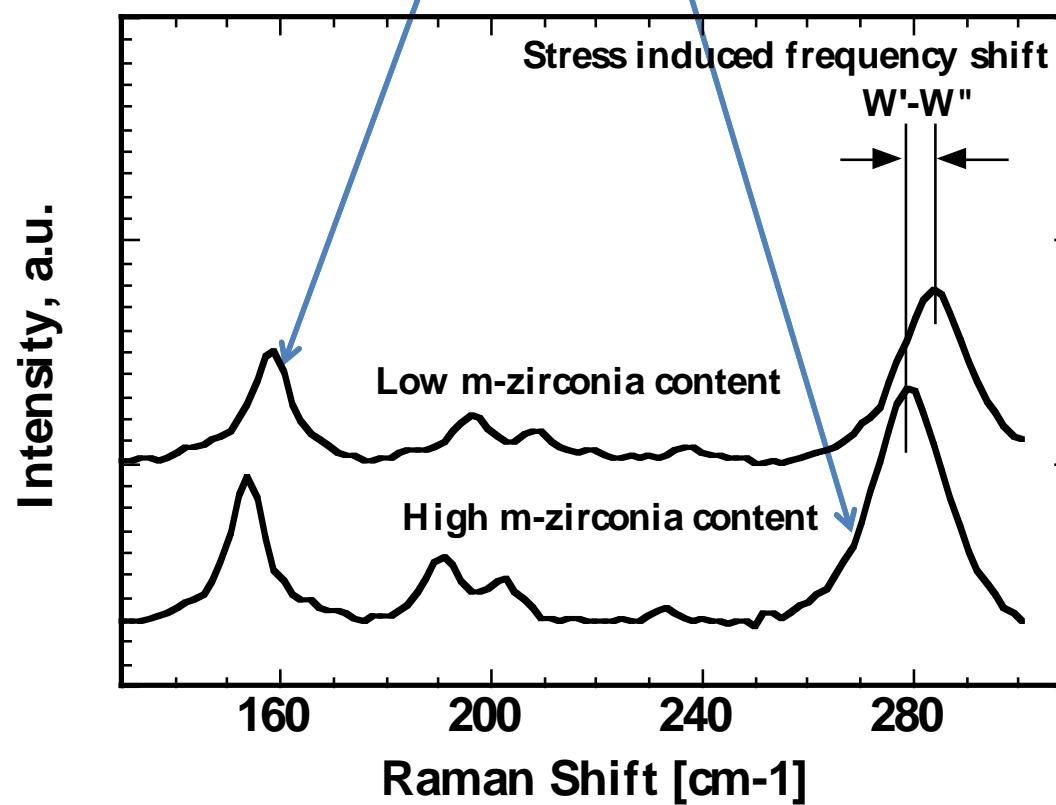


Aging problem of zirconia

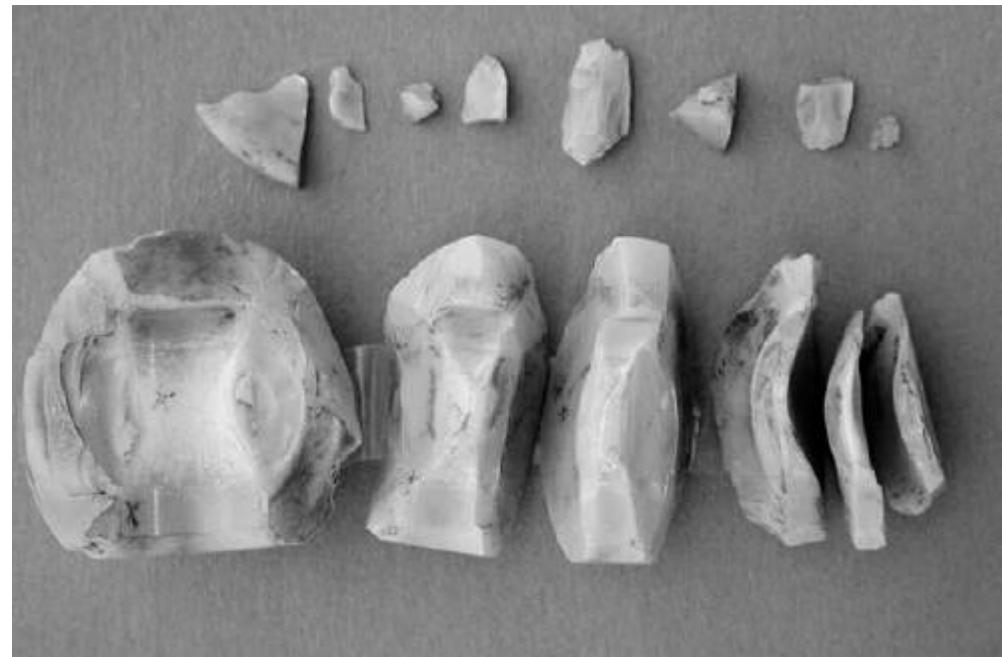




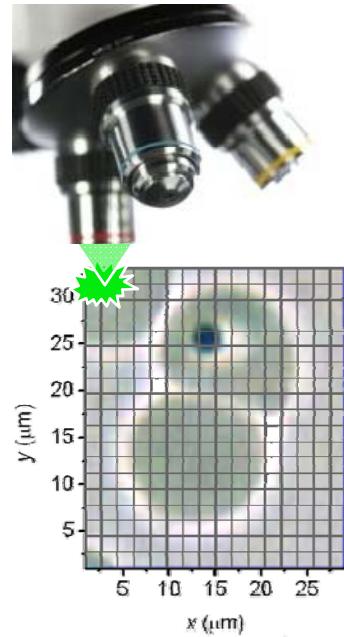
Raman spectrum of Zirconia (m- and t-zirconia)



## Fracture of zirconia ball heads for hip joint prostheses: the Prozyr® affaire

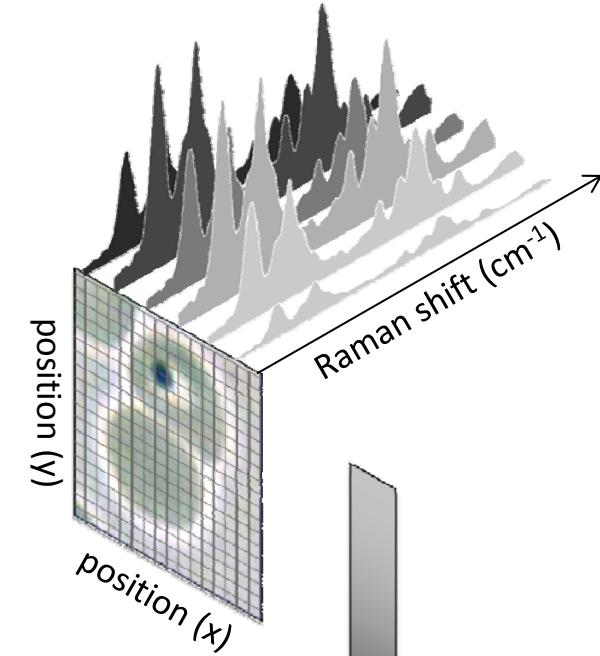


St. Gobain Desmarquest reported 162 known failures requiring revision, and that 9,051 heads were involved in the affected batches. Of those 9,051 heads involved, it is unknown how many have already been implanted. The company recalled several batches by production numbers and, due to a class action, filed for bankruptcy and disappeared.



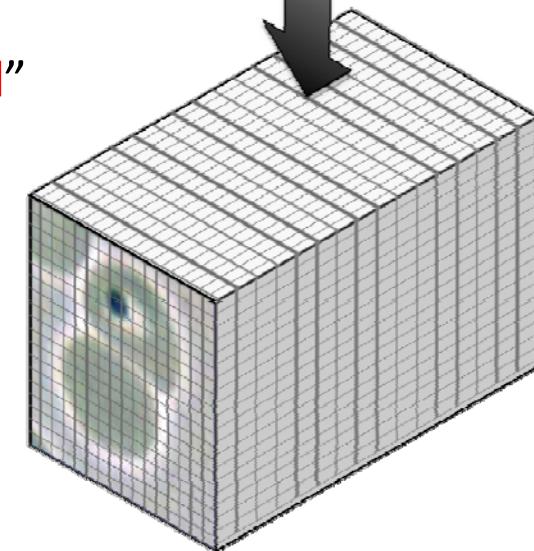
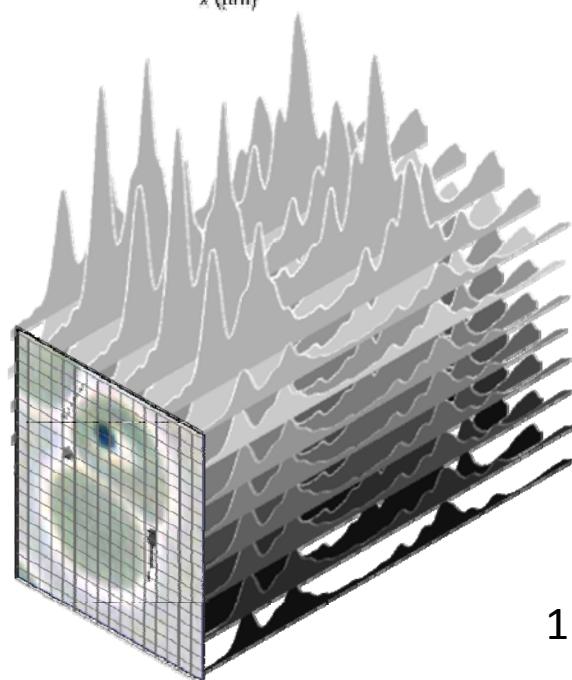
sample  
mapping

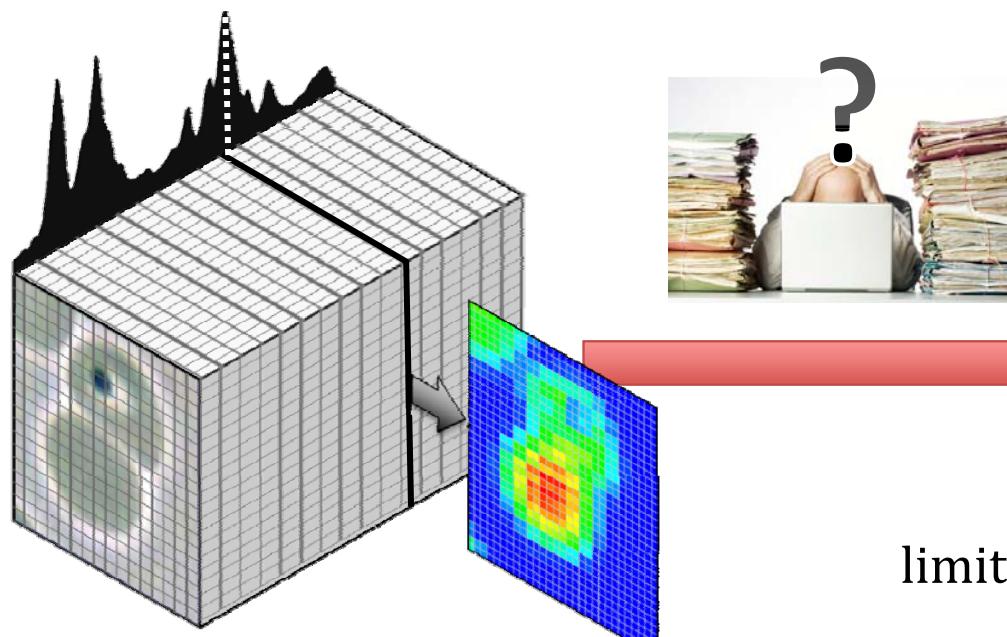
spectra  
acquisition



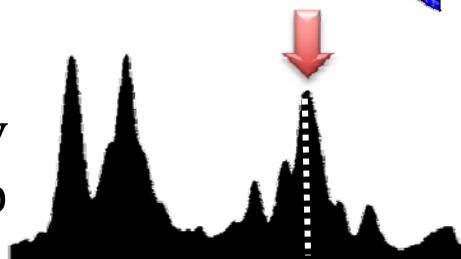
**“hyperspectral”**  
data set

large number  
of spectra  
1 spectrum  $\leftrightarrow$  (x,y)





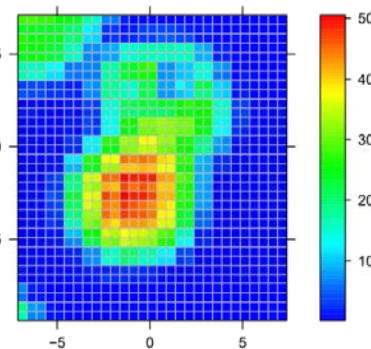
intensity  
map



intensity distribution  
at one Raman shift

$\updownarrow$

*density distribution  
of one species*

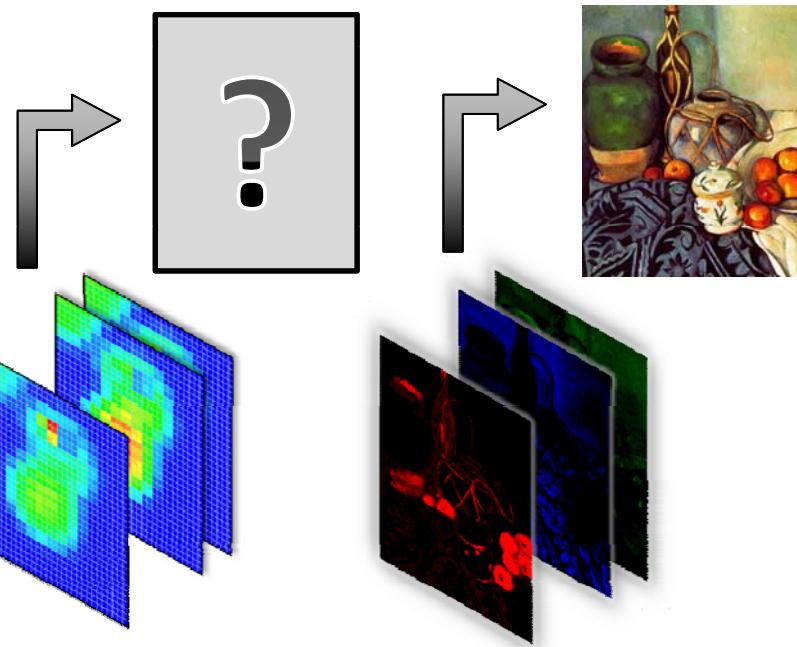


how to extract information  
from such a complex object?



*useful  
information*

limits of “**univariate**” approach

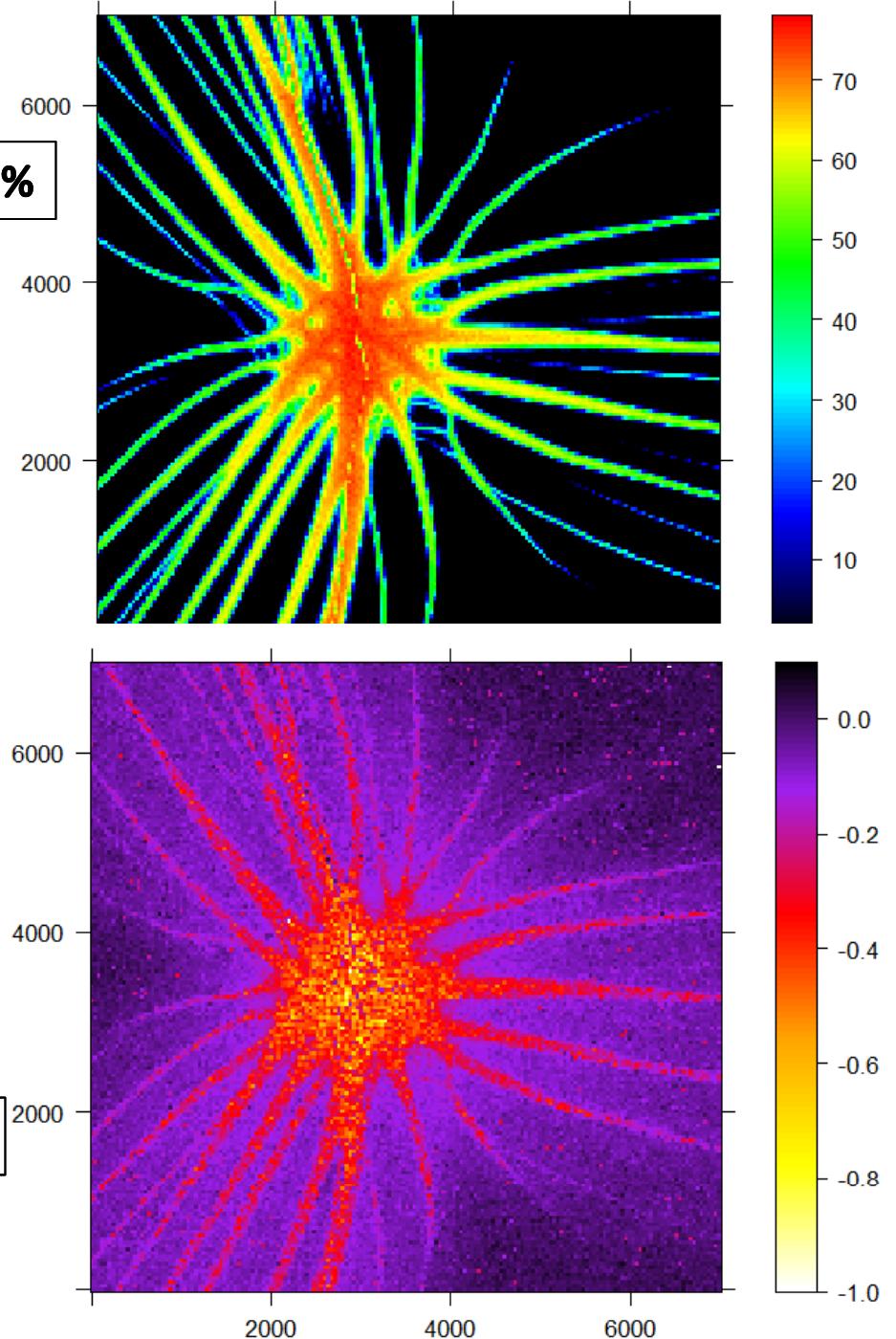




**Monoclinic content %**



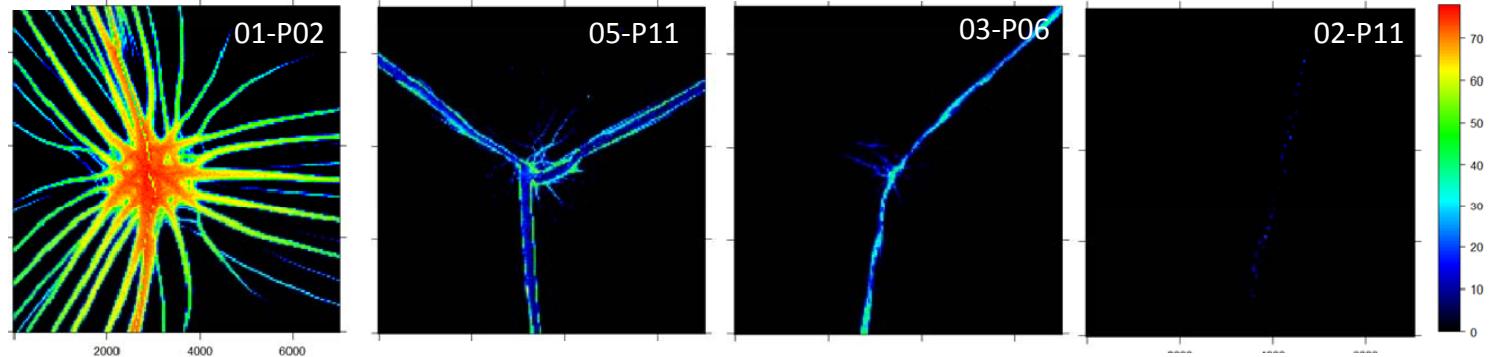
**Stress GPa**



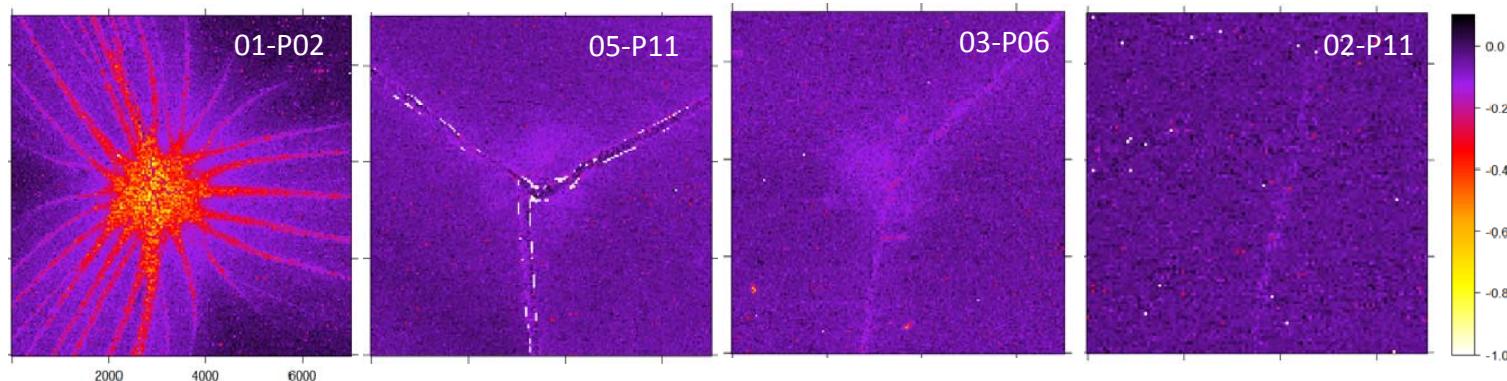
# Behaviour of different $\text{ZrO}_2$ solid solution



monoclinic (% vol)



stress (GPa)



$\text{ZA}_8\text{Sr}_8\text{-Ce}10.5$   
(10.5Ce-TZP/  
8vol% $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ /  
8vol% $\text{SrAl}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ )

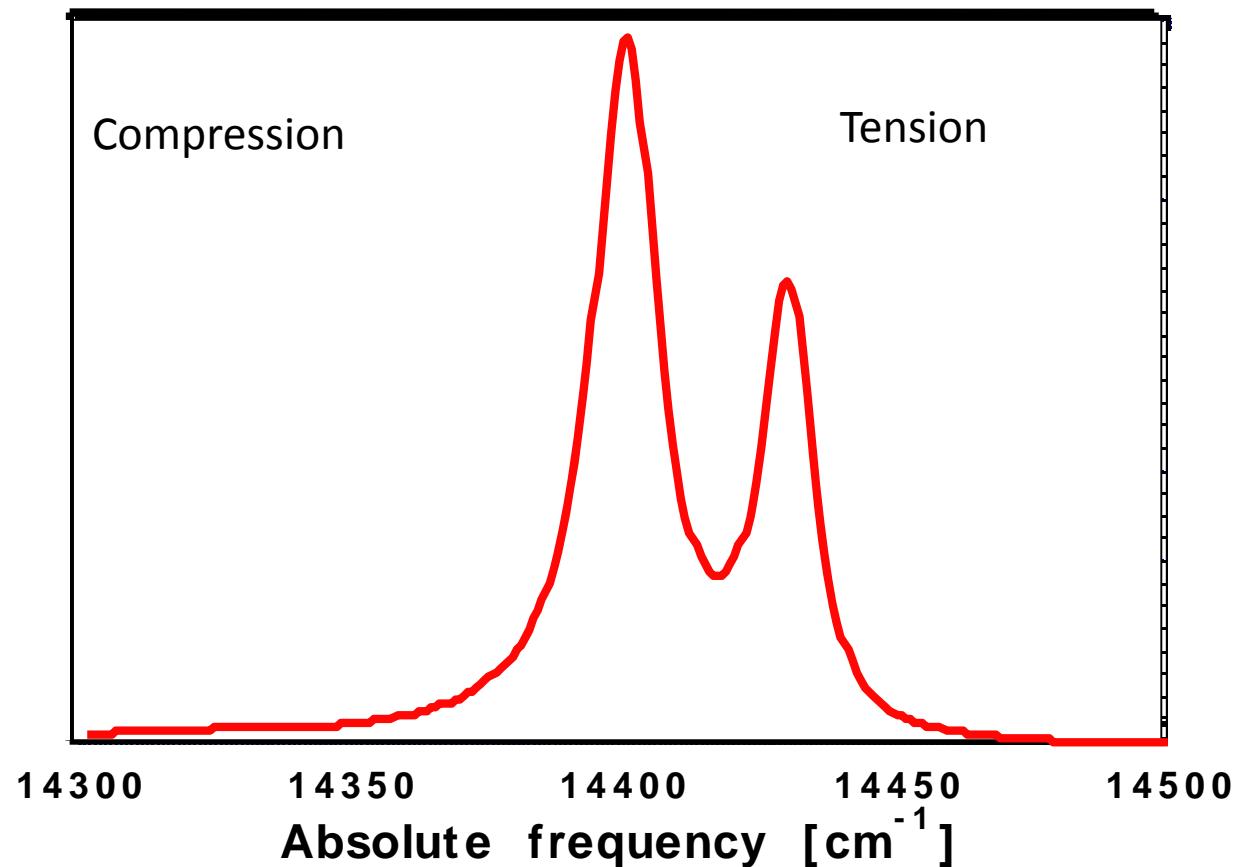
$\text{ZA}_8\text{Sr}_8\text{-Ce}11$   
(11Ce-TZP/  
8vol% $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ /  
8vol% $\text{SrAl}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ )

$\text{ZA}_8\text{Sr}_8\text{-Ce}11.5$   
(11.5Ce-TZP/  
8vol% $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ /  
8vol% $\text{SrAl}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ )

$\text{ZA}_8\text{Mg}_8$   
(10Ce-TZP/  
8vol% $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ /  
8vol% $\text{CeMgAl}_{11}\text{O}_{19}$ )

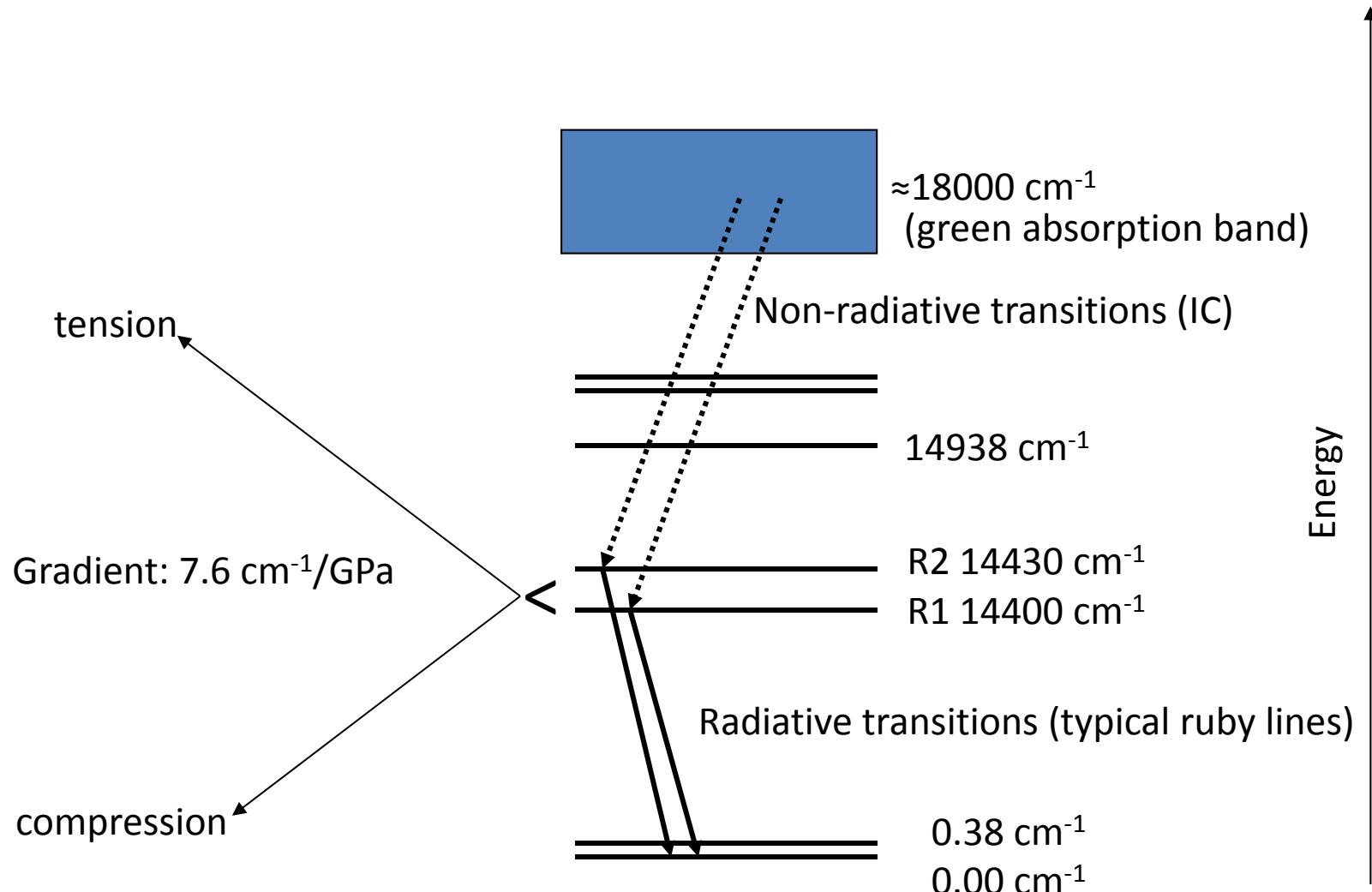


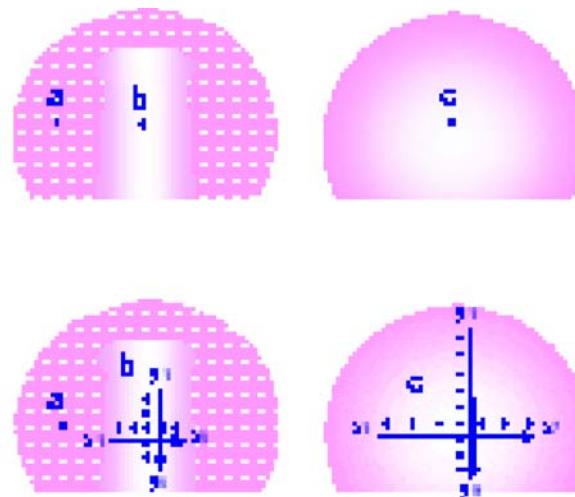
**Typical fluorescence spectrum of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$   
(ruby red, due to substitutional  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$  ions)**



## Fluorescence Piezo-spectroscopy

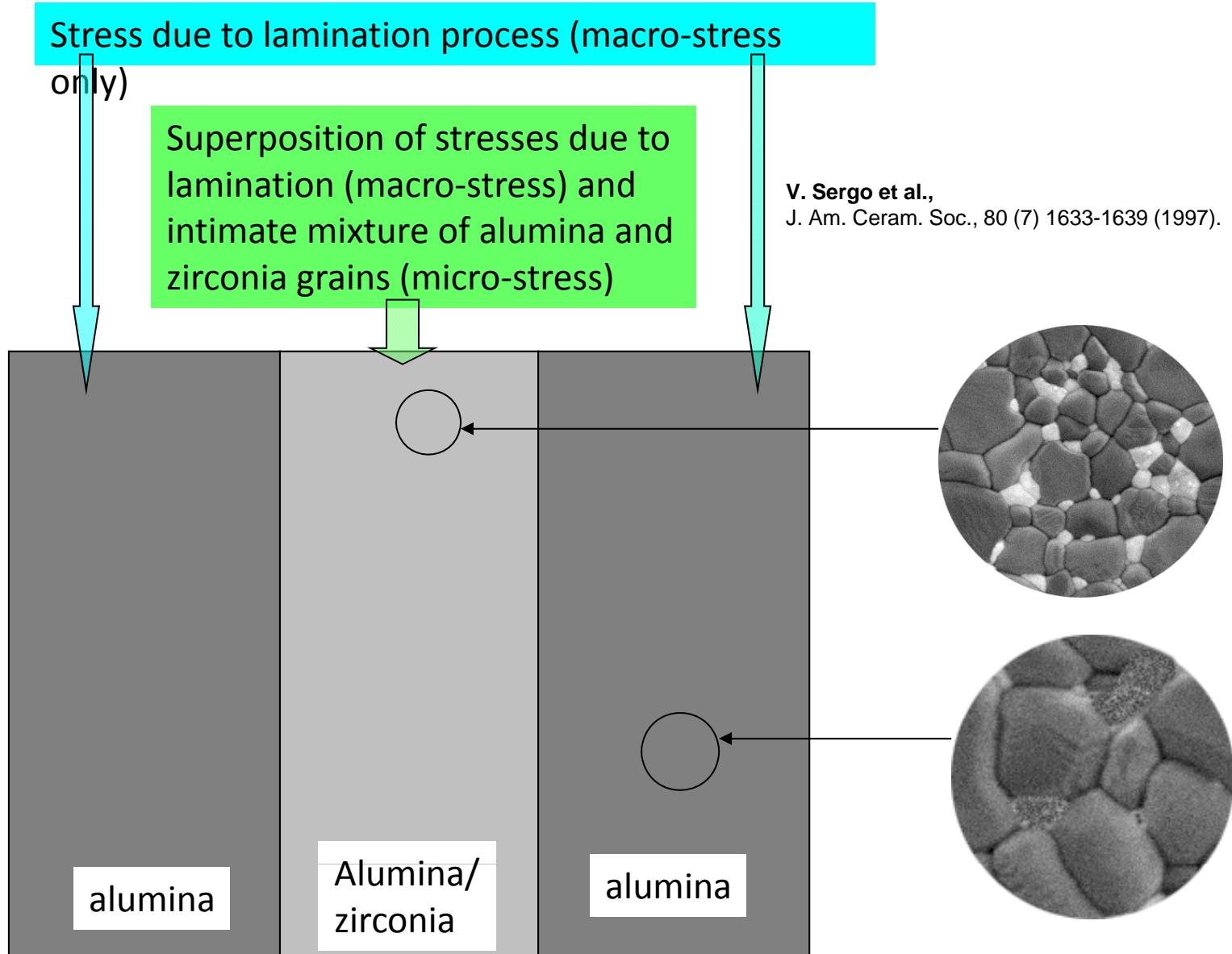
Best technique for alumina-based materials: TGO under TBC's, ball heads for hip-joint prostheses, cutting tools, sapphire fibers-reinforced composites, etc.



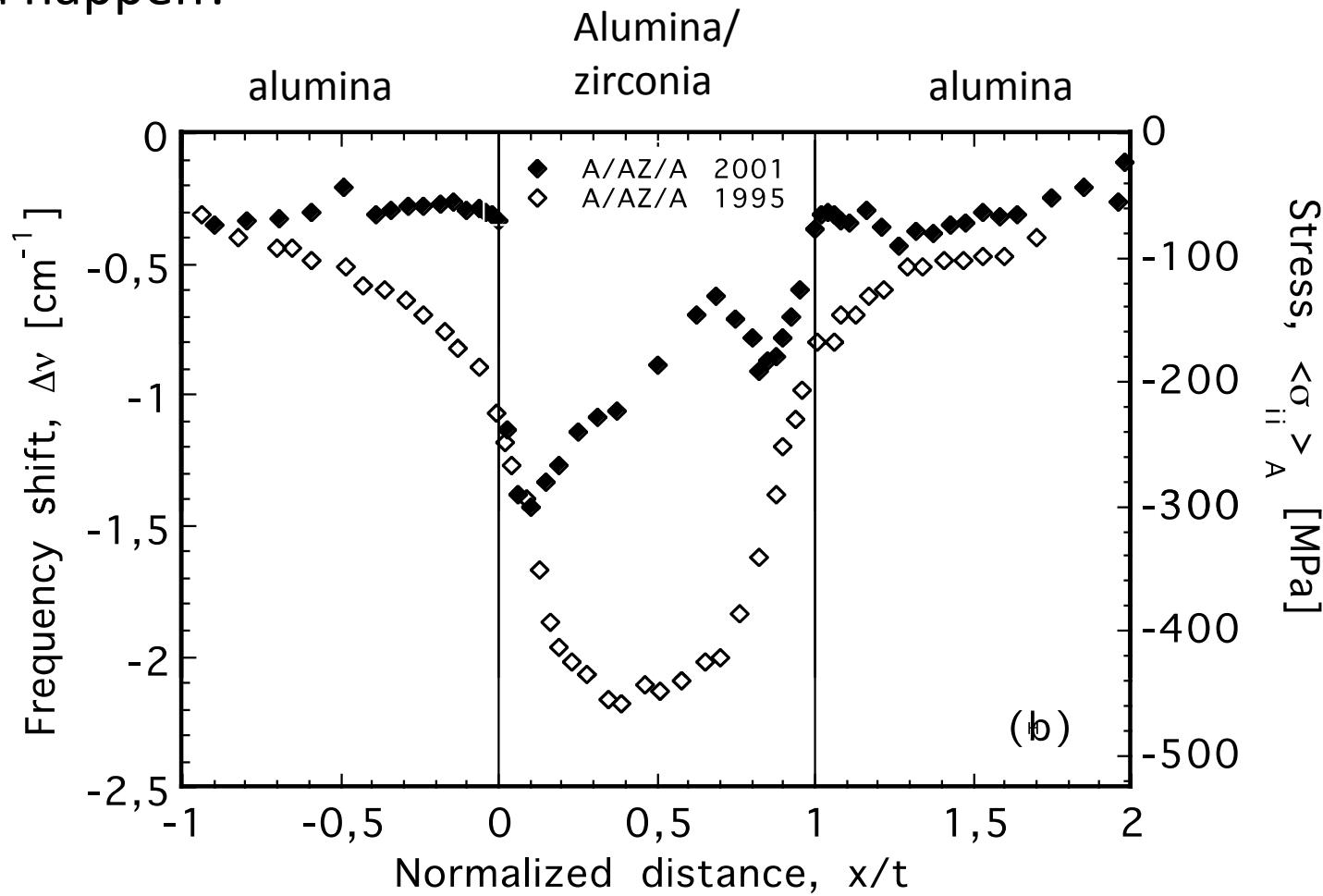


Spot analysis						
	7778		7759		7823	
	Stress (MPa)	Moniclinic Content (%)	Stress (MPa)	Moniclinic Content (%)	Stress (MPa)	Moniclinic Content (%)
a	-105	23	-118	24	-105	19
b	-39	14	-39	14	-39	11
c	-53	6	-53	11	-53	10

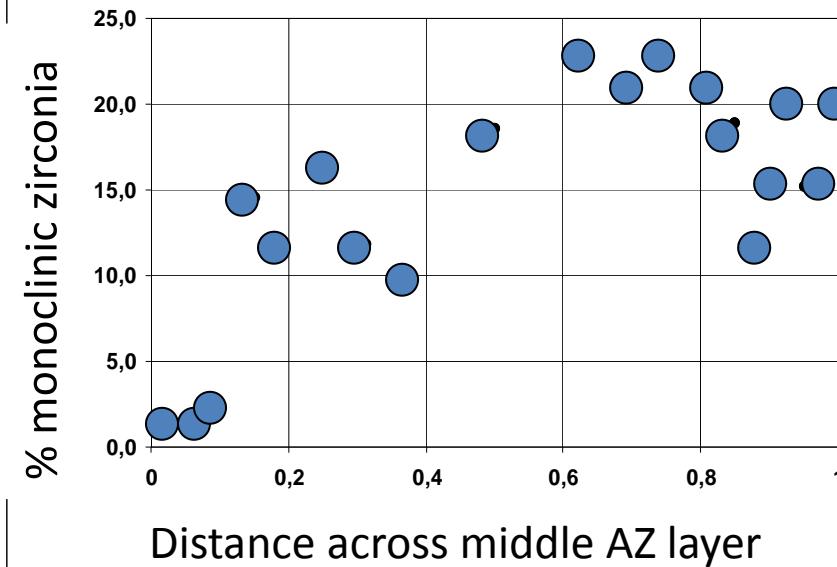
# Evolution of stresses in laminate composites of alumina/*t*-zirconia



The stress in alumina is compressive and symmetrical in 1995; after 6 years the stress is lower and not symmetrical any more.  
What did happen?

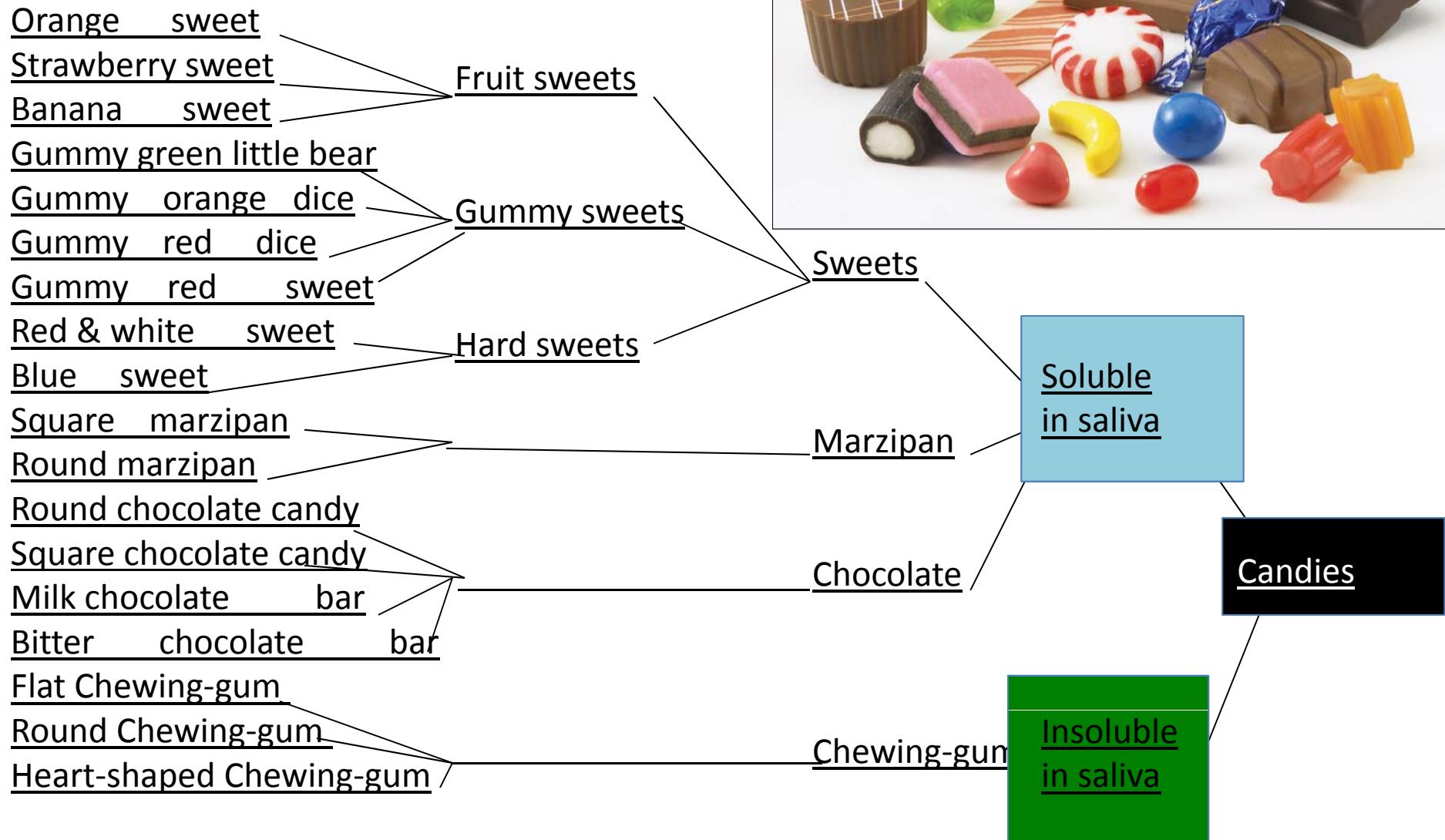


**Over 6 years t-zirconia (which is subject to residual tensile stress) has partly transformed to the monoclinic polymorph, and this has had the net effect of decreasing the residual compressive stress in alumina.**

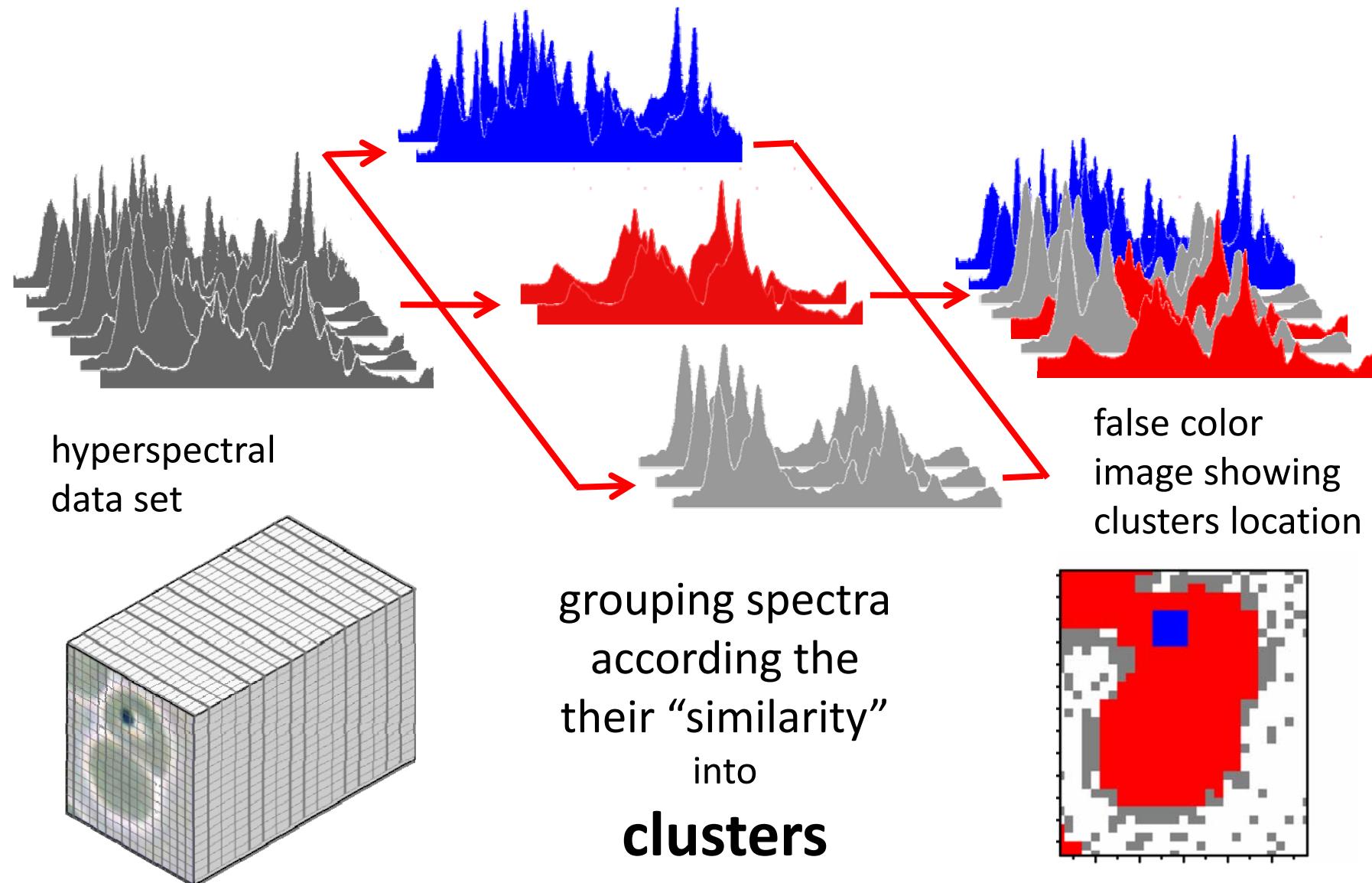


Note: The t-m transformation took place at Room temperature!

## Classification by similarity (i.e. by distance)

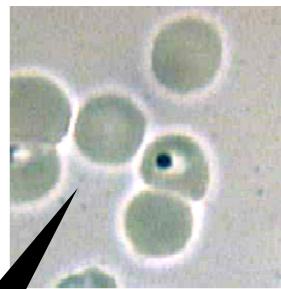


# multivariate imaging with cluster analysis

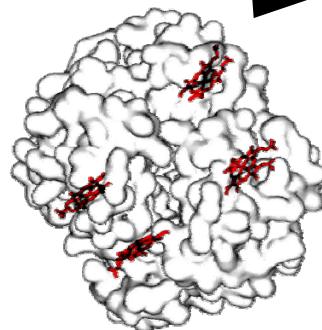


# applications: the case of malaria

caused by parasite  
*P. falciparum*

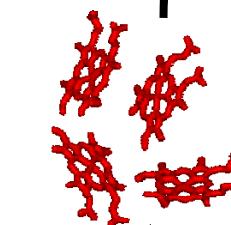


Red  
Blood  
Cells

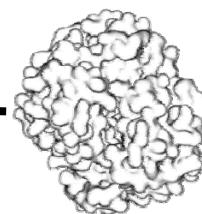


Hemoglobin  
from  
Red Blood Cells

Plasmodium  
*falciparum*

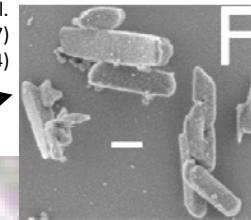


Heme (toxic)



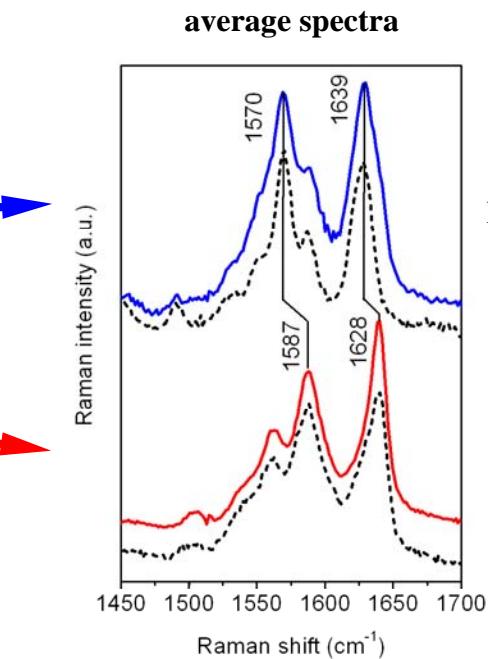
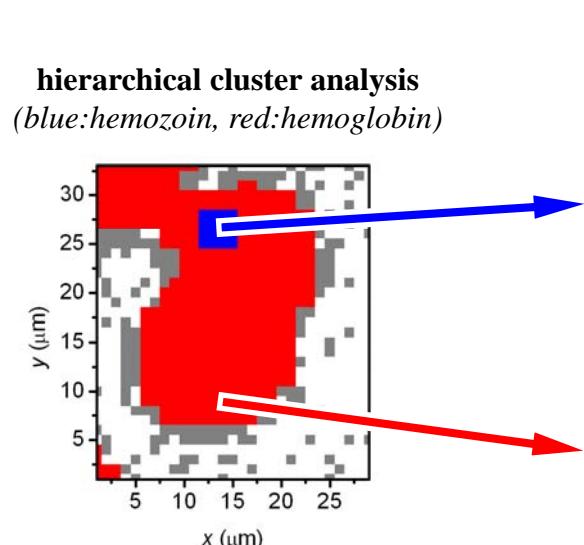
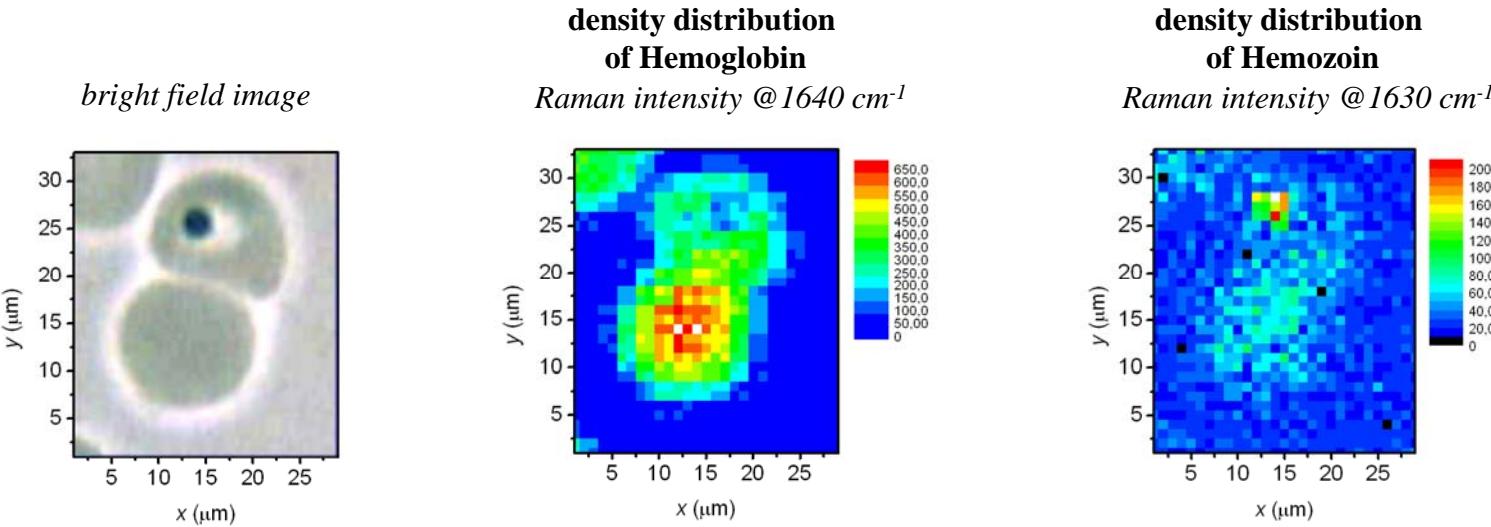
Amino Acids (food)

Pisciotta et al.  
Biochem. J. (2007)  
402 (197–204)



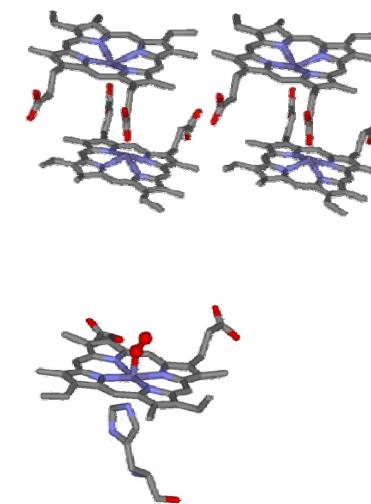
Hemozoin  
insoluble crystals  
(non-toxic)

?



Hemozoin

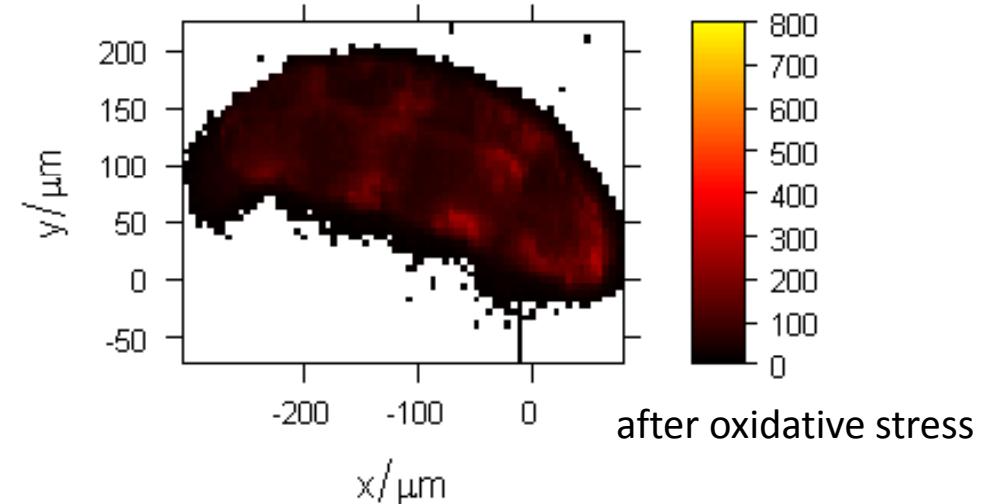
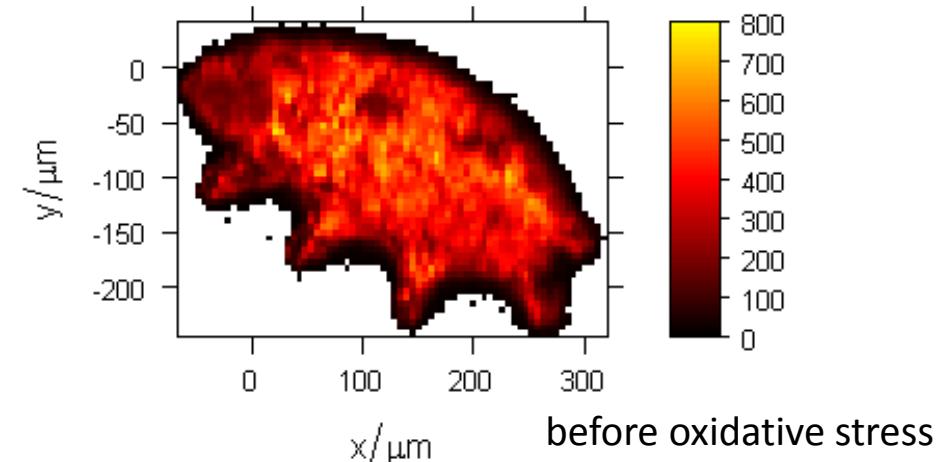
Hemoglobin



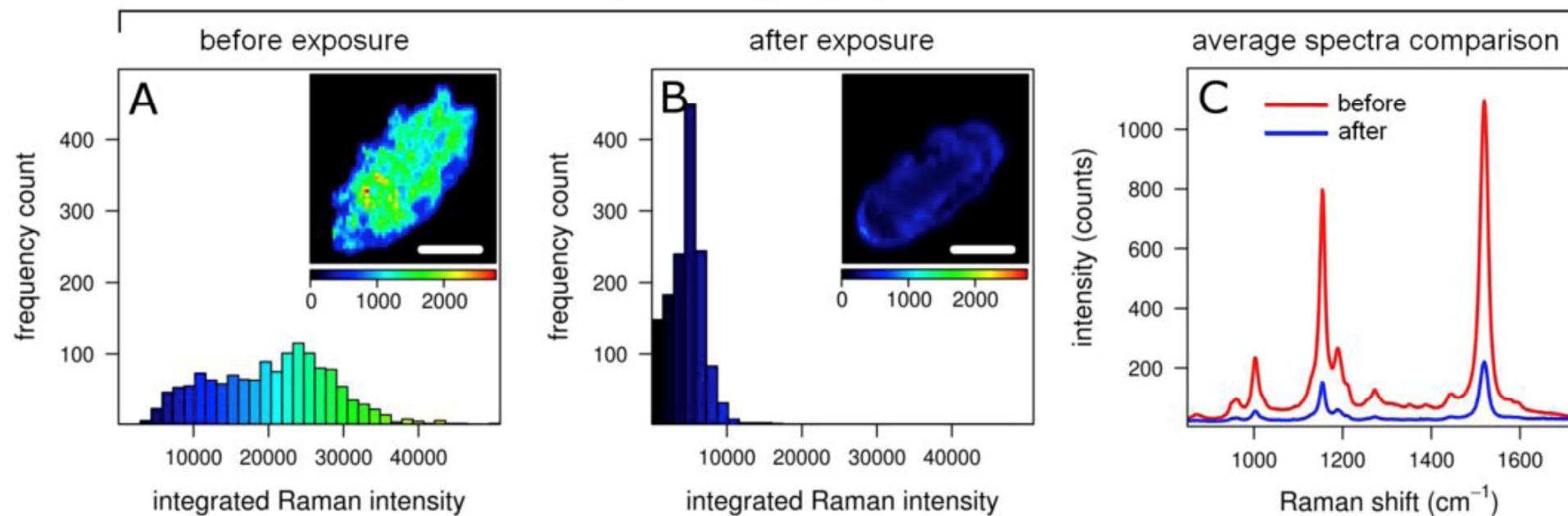
In collaboration with the University of Milan  
Department of Public Health-Microbiology-Virology  
S.Finaurini, D.Taramelli

exc@514nm, 1mW, 10s/p, 60x N.A. 1.00 W, step 0.5μm  
Bonifacio et al. Anal.Bioanal.Chem. 2008, in press

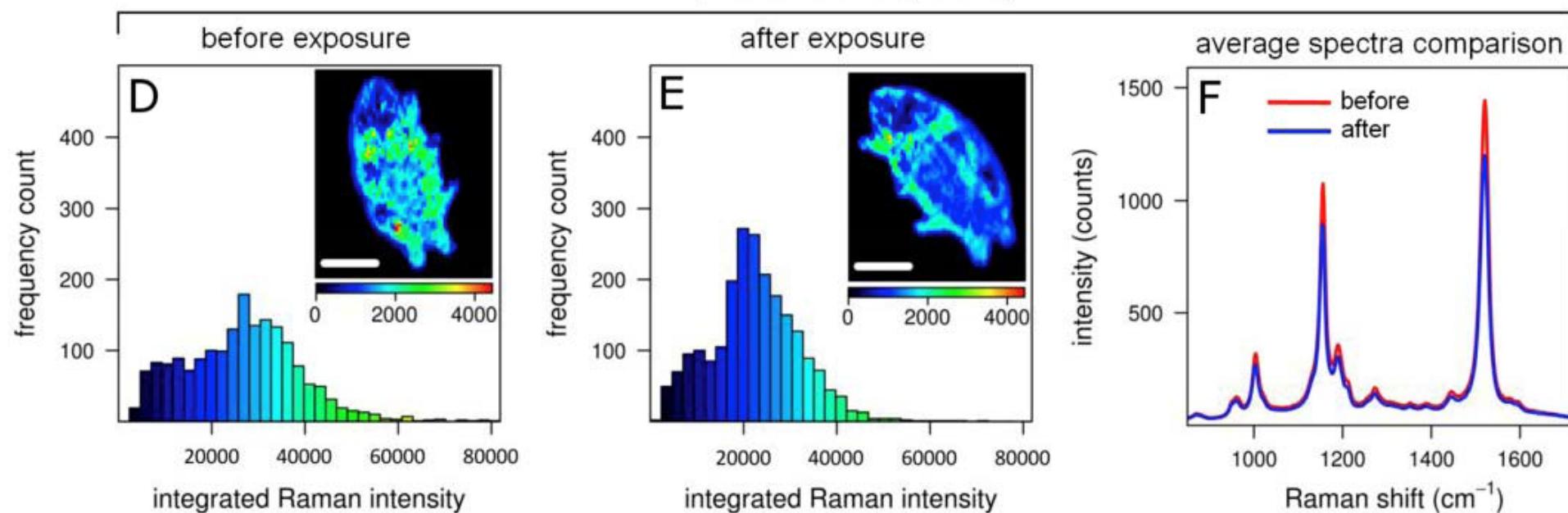
Imaging of small living organism:  
carotenoids decrease in tardigrades upon oxidative stress



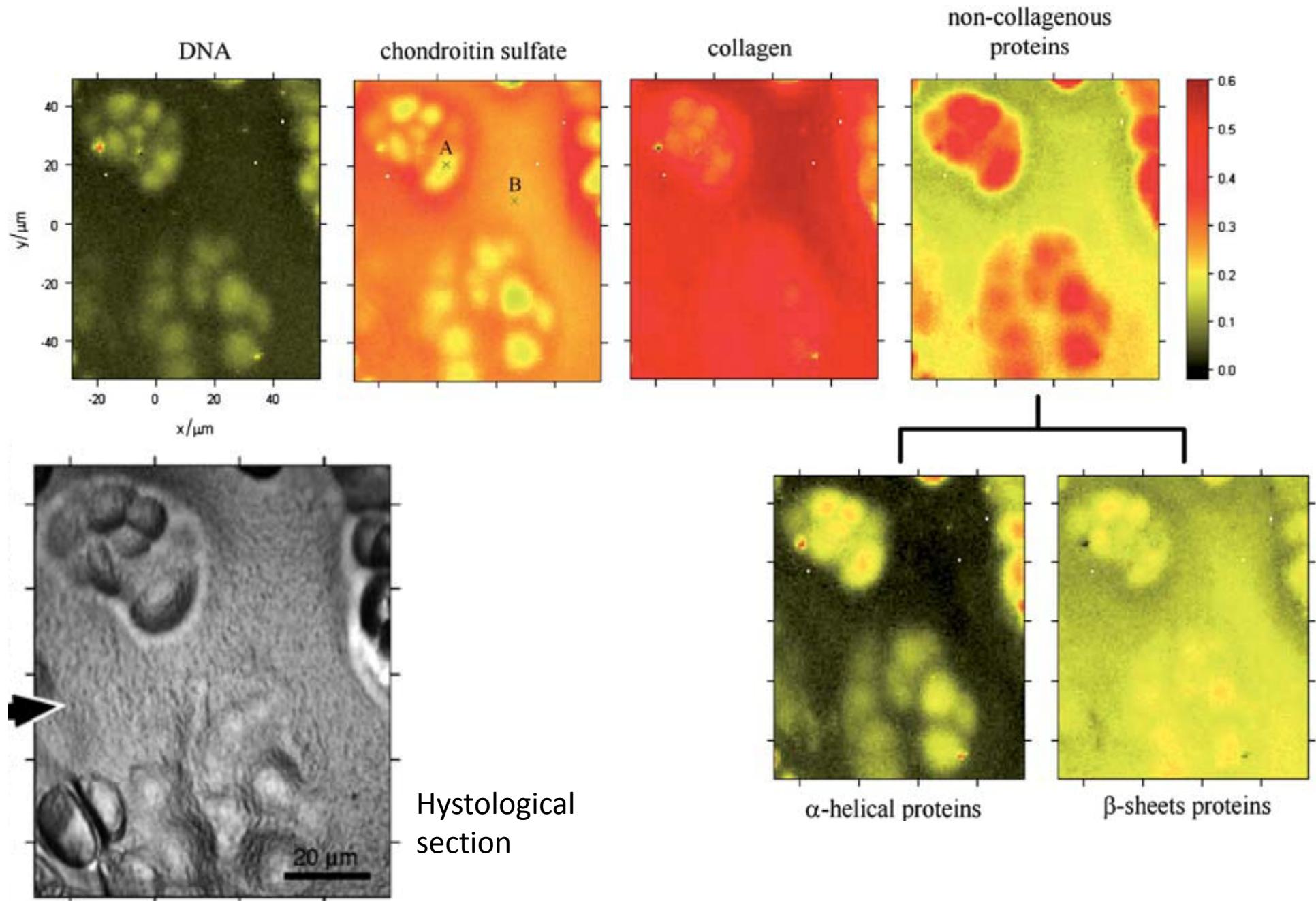
exposure to hydrogen peroxide solution



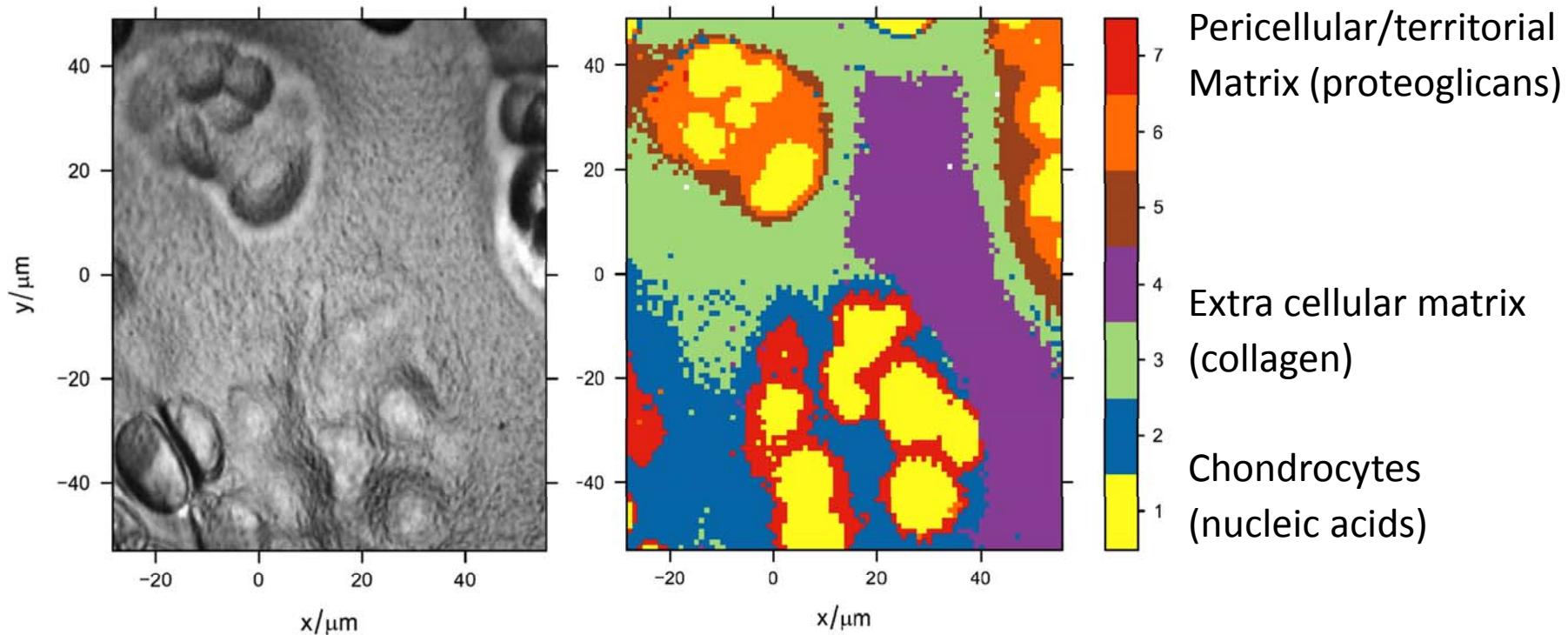
exposure to water (control)



# Cartilage analysis



## More sophisticated mapping applied to cartilage tissue



That's all folks, THANK YOU!

