

## زیست حسگرهای نوری بهینه مبنی بر ساختارهای مشدد دیسک ویسپرینگ گالری

<sup>۱</sup> فروغ خزیمه و <sup>۲</sup> محمد رزاقی

گروه فیزیک، دانشگاه کردستان، خیابان پاسداران، سنندج

دانشکده مهندسی برق، دانشگاه کردستان، خیابان پاسداران، سنندج

چکیده - در این مقاله، حساسیت ( $S$ ) و معیار شایستگی ( $FOM$ ) زیست-حسگرهای نوری مبنی بر ساختار مشدد دیسک، بصورت تابعی از پارامتر ساختاری فاصله ی گاف، مطالعه می شوند. این زیست-حسگرها شامل یک مشدد دیسک ویسپرینگ گالری ( $WG$ )، جفت شده به یک موجبر مستقیم هستند. فاصله ی گاف بین مشدد و موجبر مستقیم در بازه ی  $150-350\text{ nm}$  تغییر داده می شود. هدف یافتن پارامترهای بهینه ای است که به مقادیر بالایی از  $S$  و  $FOM$  منجر می شوند. محاسبات با روش های تحلیلی  $CTM$  و  $CMT$ ، انجام شده اند. روش های تمام تحلیلی ما تاثیر به سزایی در طراحی سریع زیست-حسگرهای نوری بر مبنای مشددهای  $WG$  دارند. با توجه به محاسبات، پارامترهای  $S$  و  $FOM$  در زیست-حسگر بهینه شده به بیشترین مقادیر  $134\text{ nm}/RIU$  و  $2200/RIU$  در طول موج  $1550\text{ nm}$  دست یافته اند.  $FOM$  بالا و شعاع کوچک این زیست-حسگر، می تواند منجر به عملکرد بالای آن در شناسایی مقادیر کم از نمونه های زیستی (آنالیت)، شود.

کلید واژه- زیست-حسگر نوری، مد ویسپرینگ گالری، حساسیت.

## Optimized Photonic Biosensors Based on Whispering Gallery Mode Disk Resonator Structures

Foroogh Khozaymeh<sup>1</sup> and Mohammad Razaghi<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Dept. of Physics, School of Science, University of Kurdistan, Sanandaj, Iran

<sup>2</sup>Dept. of Electrical Eng., School of Engineering, University of Kurdistan, Sanandaj, Iran

email address: [fkhozaymeh@yahoo.com](mailto:fkhozaymeh@yahoo.com) and [mrazaghi@gmail.com](mailto:mrazaghi@gmail.com)

Abstract- In this paper, the sensitivity ( $S$ ) and figure of merit ( $FOM$ ) of disk resonator based photonic biosensors as a function of the gap distance, are studied. These biosensors include a whispering gallery mode (WGM) silicon disk resonator ( $7\mu\text{m}$  external radius), coupled to a waveguide ( $500\text{ nm}$  wide). Gap distance is changed in the range of  $150-350\text{ nm}$ . The target is to find the optimized parameters of biosensor device for obtaining high  $S$  and  $FOM$ . Calculations have been done based on the analytical conformal transformation method ( $CTM$ ), and coupled mode theory ( $CMT$ ). Our fully analytical methods have an effective role in fast design of WGM resonator based biosensors. Based on our calculations, the  $S$  and  $FOM$  parameters of optimized biosensor can be increased up to  $134\text{ nm}/RIU$  and  $2200/RIU$ , at resonance wavelength of  $1550\text{ nm}$ . The high  $FOM$  and the small size radius of this disk resonator biosensor, allow a high performance device with application in sensing of low amounts of analyte.

Keywords: Photonic biosensor, Whispering gallery mode, Sensitivity

## 1 Introduction

Photonic biosensors are an important group of devices with numerous applications in the food and biomedical industry including gas sensing, glucose measurement, pathogen detection, and the study of protein–protein interactions. The photonic biosensors based on surface-plasmon-resonance (SPR), [1], has become the most common commercial implementation of evanescent-wave sensors [2]. However, there is a great deal of attention into alternative evanescent-wave based sensors. These kind of sensors could provide improvements in sensitivity, robustness, device size, and easy integration with optical sources and detectors [3]. Among the evanescent wave base biosensors, Whispering gallery mode (WGM) resonator based sensors are especially gaining attention. These biosensors could show high amount of quality factor (up to  $10^{11}$ ) and narrow resonances (causes low amounts of limit of detection) [4]. In WGM resonator based photonic biosensors, evanescent-field part of electromagnetic resonance, interact with the biological samples (analyte) on the medium. If the analyts have homogeneously distributed in the biological solution, bulk sensitivity (S) can be measured [3]. Here we examine the effect of gap distance changes on S and figure of merit (FOM) of a photonic biosensor based on whispering gallery mode disk resonator. Disk resonator utilization has the advantage of decreased scattering loss, compared to a ring resonator (since there is only one edge from which light can scatter). Furthermore a disk resonator can support multi WGM propagation. Regard this property, they can be used in biosensor devices with multi-analyte detection. Using the optimum gap distance between resonator and waveguide, maximize S and FOM ( $S=134$  nm/RIU and  $FOM=2200$ /RIU) will be demonstrated for transverse electric (TE) disk resonator based biosensors.

## 2 Principle and design

A schematic of considered biosensor is presented in Fig 1.

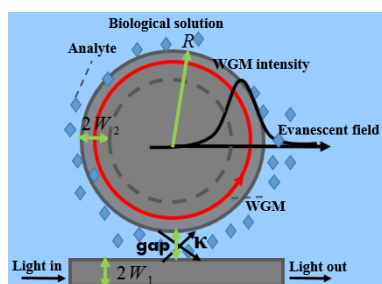


Fig. 1. A photonic WGM disk resonator based biosensor

The biosensor device consists of a WGM disk resonator laterally coupled to a straight waveguide. The input signal is directed to micro-disk. As it can be seen in Fig.1, the evanescent field of WGM resonance can interacts with biological solution. This solution including analyts, exist in close contact of resonator surface. These devices have been designed for TE modes. The core material is silicon with refractive index of  $n_{cor}=3.45$ . Both the substrate and cladding materials are silicon dioxides with  $n_{sub}=n_{cla}=1.46$ . The width of the bus waveguide ( $2w_1$ ), has been fixed to 500 nm. Equivalent resonator waveguide width ( $2w_2$ ) for disk resonator, is calculated as [5]. The gap distance between the straight waveguide and the WGM resonator is changed in range of 150-350 nm. The curvature radius has been imposed to be  $R \geq 7\mu m$ , in order to have negligible bending losses.

### 2.1 Problem formulation

When evanescent field part of a WGM (as a sensing signal), interact with analyt molecules, effective refractive index ( $n_{eff}$ ) of WGM resonance wavelength, is changed. In fact, it causes a change of the effective refractive index ( $\Delta n_{eff}$ ) of the optical confined WGM. This produces a net spectral shift in the resonator WGM resonance wavelength ( $\Delta \lambda_{WGM}$ ).  $\Delta \lambda_{WGM}$  is related to  $\Delta n_{eff}$  by the well-established resonance condition:

$$\Delta \lambda_{WGM} = \frac{2\pi R}{m} \Delta n_{eff} \quad (1)$$

where R is the WGM resonator radius and m is an integer representing the number of optical wavelengths around the resonator perimeter. By measuring  $\Delta \lambda_{WGM}$  caused by  $\Delta n_{eff}$ , the analyte detection becomes possible. So first, we must be able to calculate exact amount of  $n_{eff}$ , experienced by WGM resonance wavelength in both the air and biological claddings.

### 2.2. Effective refractive index

For effective refractive index ( $n_{eff}$ ) calculation, we use an analytical method.  $n_{eff}$  of WGM resonance wavelength in disk resonator have been found by conformal transformation (CTM), method [6]. In this method, a curved waveguide in real space is replaced with a straight waveguide in complex space. For finding  $n_{eff}$  of fundamental mode in straight waveguide, we have used a graphical method named b-v diagrams [7].

### 3 Result and discussion

#### 3.1. Quality factor

After calculation of resonance mode  $n_{\text{eff}}$ , we can find the coupling coefficient ( $\kappa$ ) between disk resonator and straight waveguide. Then, coupling quality factor ( $Q_k$ ) of the resonance modes, can be obtained. A two dimensional coupled mod theory (2D CMT) [8], has been used for coupling analysis of the system. For considered disk resonator, intrinsic quality factor ( $Q_i$ ) is found to be  $Q_i \geq 20000$ . Finally total quality factor which expressed as  $Q_t^{-1} = Q_k^{-1} + Q_i^{-1}$ , can be calculated. We examine variation of mentioned parameters in gap distance range of 150-350 nm. Since the considered disk resonators can support multi-WGM propagation. All the calculations and graphs have been found for two first WGM resonance wavelength. The calculation results have been shown in Figs 2-4.

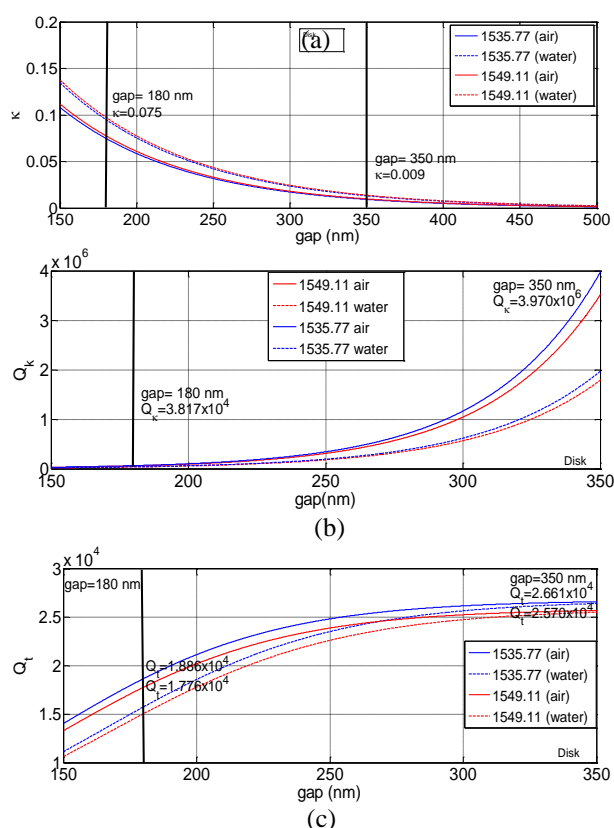


Fig. 2. Variations of a)  $\kappa$ , b)  $Q_k$  and c)  $Q_t$ , in different ranges of gap distance.

With increasing of gap distance (from 150 nm to 350 nm), exponential growing of  $Q_k$  factor is observed for both the TE WGM resonances. 1 and 2, ( $\lambda = 1535.77$  and  $1549.11$  nm respectively) (Fig. 2b). This behaviour is direct consequence of  $\kappa$  decreasing with gap distance increasing, in the same range of gap distance (Fig. 1a). Also the  $Q_t$  factor of TE WGM resonance 2, has been

increased to high amount of 25700 at 350 nm gap distance, (see Fig. 2c).

#### 3.2 Sensitivity

The homogenous or bulk refractive index sensitivity of a WGM photonic based biosensor is defined as:  $S = \Delta\lambda_{\text{WGM}} / \Delta n_{\text{sol}}$ . Where  $\Delta\lambda_{\text{WGM}}$  is calculated with using Eq.1,  $\Delta n_{\text{sol}}$  is bulk refractive index change of the solution flowing on top of the micro-disk. For S calculation,  $\Delta n_{\text{eff}}$  and  $\Delta\lambda_{\text{WGM}}$  are calculated in different concentrations of glucose/water solutions (0.0 to 9.0 % weight/weight) flowing on cladding layer. To simulate these concentrations, we have changed the cladding refractive index from 1.333 to 1.350 (according to empirical relation of  $\Delta n_{\text{sol}} = C \times 1.375 \times 10^{-3}$  RIU/% [9], [10], between glucose concentration C and  $\Delta n_{\text{sol}}$ ).

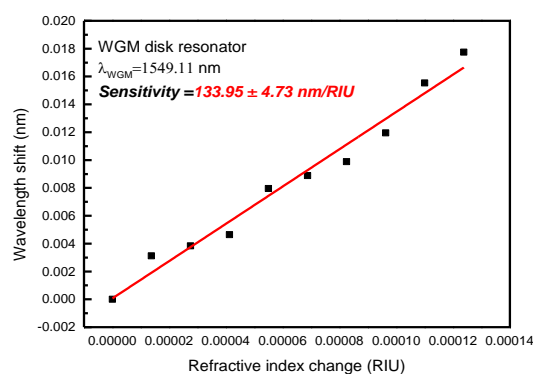


Fig. 3. Sensitivity of WGM disk resonator based biosensor with refractive index variation of solution.

#### 3.3 Figure of merit

One of the characterizing parameters in biosensing domain is FOM. FOM depends only on the characteristics of the transducer part of an optical biosensor [11]. In case of a WGM based biosensor with total quality factor of  $Q_t$ , FOM can be defined as  $FOM = Q_t S / \lambda_{\text{WGM}}$ . Variation of FOM in different ranges of gap distance, has been presented in Fig. 4.

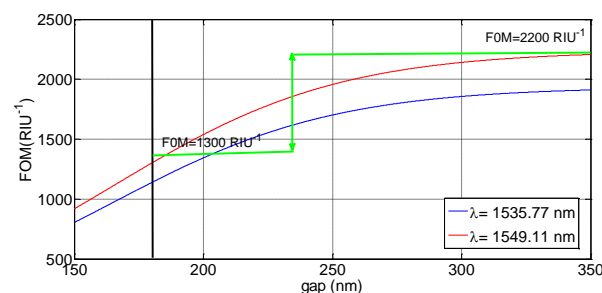


Fig. 4. Variations of FOM in different ranges of gap.

Also another parameters in bio-sensing domain, is intrinsic limit of detection (ILOD). It is defined as  $ILOD = FOM^{-1} = \lambda_{WGM} / Q_t S$  [12]. ILOD is the numerical amount of minimum refractive index unit change ( $\Delta n_{min}=ILOD$ ), that can be detected by the resonator. Both the FOM and ILOD parameters, allow us to compare performance of photonic biosensors with different sensing mechanisms. Our proposed disk resonator based biosensor, shows the ILOD of  $\leq 4.54 \times 10^{-4}$  RIU.

#### 4 Conclusion

In the obtained optimized WGM disk resonator based biosensor, WGM with resonance wavelength of  $\cong 1550$  nm, is found to exhibit most S and FOM of 134 nm/RIU and 2200/RIU (at gap distance of 350 nm). Based on the high calculated  $Q_t$  values of this resonance at this resonator, in water solutions, ILOD of approximately as  $\leq 4.5 \times 10^{-4}$  RIU for disk resonator sensor, was obtained. This amount of ILODs, have been improved by a factor of 0.6 compare with an SOI optimized strip waveguide resonator sensor with  $ILOD = 7.5 \times 10^{-4}$  (RIU) [13]. A final remark is that we have found the optimized parameters for  $\lambda \cong 1550$  nm, commonly used for telecommunications. Therefore, it has been very well characterized and offers several low-cost components. This study will allow creation of a fast and reliable biosensor, based on photonic disk resonator with high performances. These biosensors have applications in the areas of refractive index-based medical diagnoses and life sciences.

#### References

- [1] Vollmer, Frank, and Lan Yang. "Review Label-free detection with high-Q microcavities: a review of biosensing mechanisms for integrated devices." *Nanophotonics* 1.3-4 (2012): 267-291.
- [2] D. Andrews, ed. *Photonics, Biomedical Photonics, Spectroscopy, and Microscopy*. John Wiley & Sons, 2015.
- [3] Ciminelli, Caterina, et al. "Label-free optical resonant sensors for biochemical applications." *Progress in Quantum Electronics* 37.2 (2013): 51-107.
- [4] Righini, G. C., et al. "Whispering gallery mode microresonators: fundamentals and applications." *Rivista del Nuovo Cimento* 34.7 (2011): 435-488.
- [5] Rowland, D. R., and J. D. Love. "Evanescent wave coupling of whispering gallery modes of a dielectric cylinder." *IEE Proceedings J (Optoelectronics)* 140.3 (1993): 177-188.
- [6] M. Heiblum and Jay Harris. "Analysis of curved optical waveguides by conformal transformation," *IEEE Journal of Quantum Electronics* 11.2 (1975): 75-83.
- [7] H. Kogelnik and V. Ramaswamy. "Scaling rules for thin-film optical waveguides," *Applied Optics*, 13.8 (1974): 1857-1862.
- [8] K. Okamoto, *Fundamentals of optical waveguides*. Academic press, 2010.
- [9] Mancinelli, Mattia, et al. "Reconfigurable optical routers based on Coupled Resonator Induced Transparency resonances." *Optics express* 20.21 (2012): 23856-23864.
- [10] bin Mat Yunus, W. Mahmood, and Azizan bin Abdul Rahman. "Refractive index of solutions at high concentrations." *Applied optics* 27.16 (1988): 3341-3343.
- [11] M. White and Xudong Fan. "On the performance quantification of resonant refractive index sensors," *Optics express*, 16.2 (2008): 1020-1028.
- [12] Grist, Samantha M., et al. "Silicon photonic micro-disk resonators for label-free biosensing." *Optics express* 21.7 (2013): 7994-8006.
- [13] TalebiFard, Sahba, et al. "Optimized sensitivity of Silicon-on-Insulator (SOI) strip waveguide resonator sensor." *Biomedical optics express* 8.2 (2017): 500-511.