

# **Photonic Crystal Slot Waveguide Optical Absorption Spectrometer for Highly sensitive Near-infrared detection of Xylene in Water**

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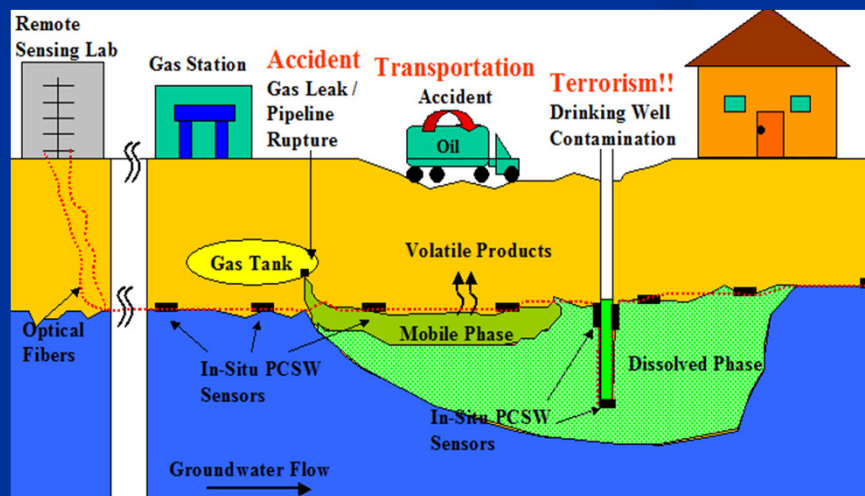
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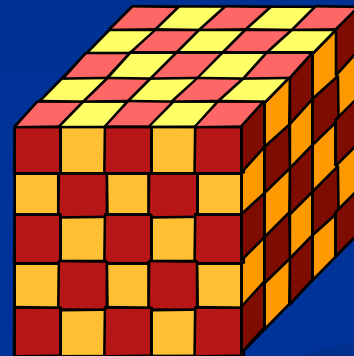
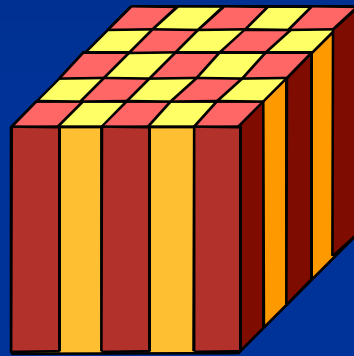
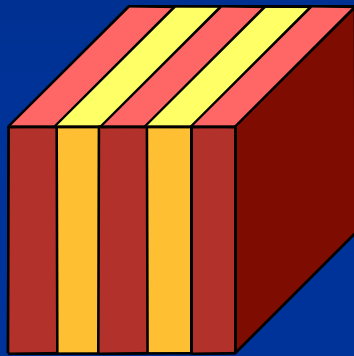
# Motivation

- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) are undesirable pollutants in water
- Water samples are currently collected and sent to the labs, turnaround time usually few months
- Sample collection after-the-fact.
  - Real-time detection and identification of BTEX hydrocarbons in water needed
  - Remote Monitoring of BTEX hydrocarbons in water needed
  - Continuous monitoring of water (drinking water, waste water) needed for prompt response
- Most on-chip optical sensors detect changes in refractive index
  - Infrared absorption is a fundamental molecular signature**
- FTIR, PAS, TDLAS, CRDS are not chip-integrated yet, usually larger than handheld devices.
  - An on-chip sensor that detects analytes by molecular absorption signatures**

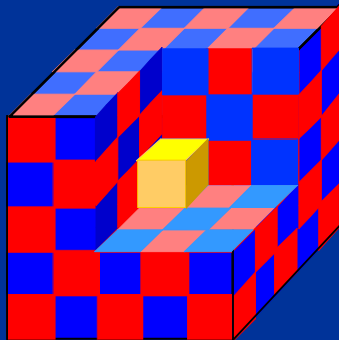


## ➤ What is Photonic Crystal?

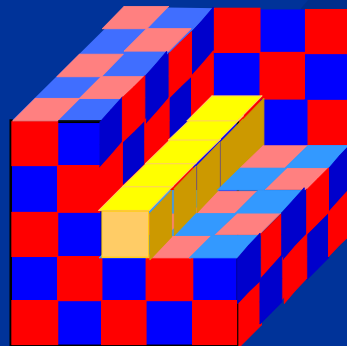
- **Periodic** electromagnetic media comparable to wavelength
- With **photonic band gaps**: “optical insulators”



1-D grating = 1-D PhC  
2-D PhC = 2-D grating  
3-D PhC = 3-D grating  
Similar to:  
Semiconductors



can trap light in **cavities**

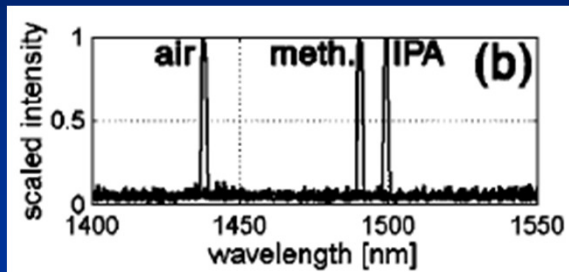


and **waveguides** (“wires”)

Defect structures can introduce  
defect mode inside the photonic  
bandgap  
Similar to: Doping of  
Semiconductor

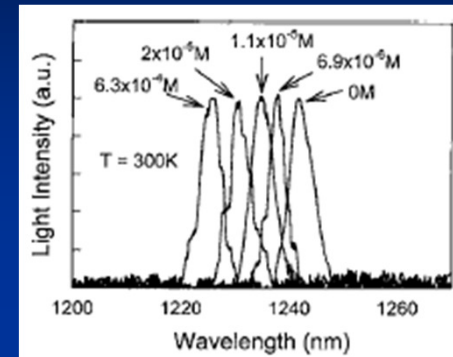
# On-Chip Bio-Chemical Sensors

Sensing principle based on change in refractive index



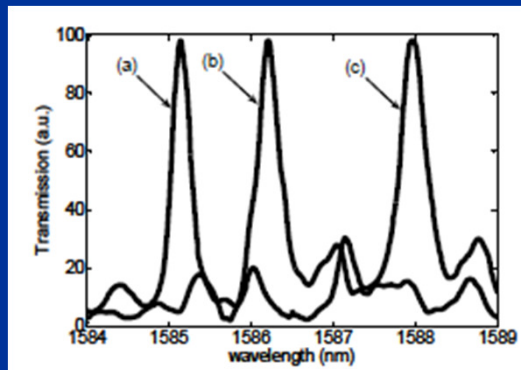
## Photonic Crystal Chemical Sensing

Loncar et al, Appl. Phys. Lett. **82** (26), 4648 (2003)



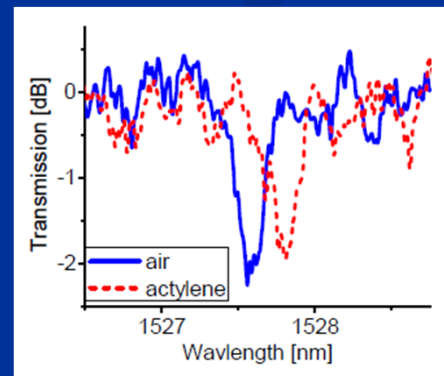
## Photonic Crystal Ion Sensing

Chakravarty et al, Optics Lett. **30** (19), 2578 (2005)



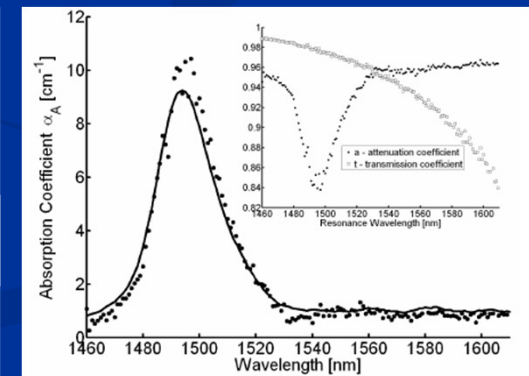
## Photonic Crystal Bio-Sensing

Lee et al, Optics Exp. **15** (8), 4530 (2007)



Robinson et al, Optics Exp. **16** (6), 4296 (2008)

## Ring Resonators



Robinson et al, Optics Exp. **16** (16), 11930 (2008)

# Photonic Crystal Slot Waveguide Spectroscopy

Principle is based on Beer-Lambert absorption law:

$$I = I_0 \exp[-\gamma\alpha L]$$

where

- $I$  = Transmitted Intensity at the output of photonic crystal slot waveguide at wavelength  $\lambda$
- $I_0$  = Incident Optical power at wavelength  $\lambda$
- $L$  = Geometrical optical path length =  $300\mu\text{m}$
- $\gamma$  = Medium-specific absorption factor determined by dispersion enhanced light-matter interaction
- $\alpha$  = Absorption coefficient at wavelength  $\lambda$

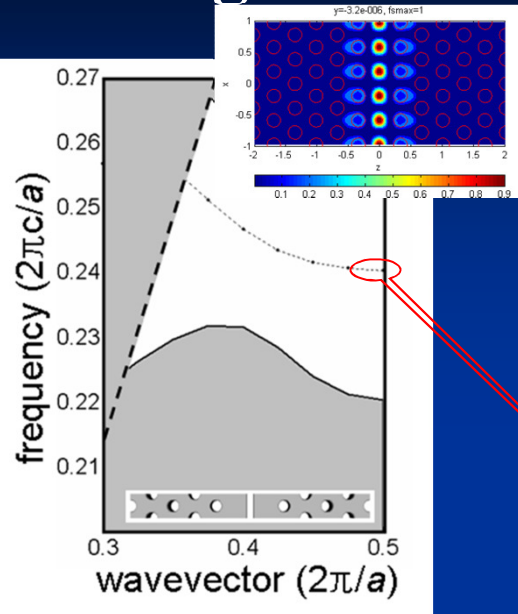
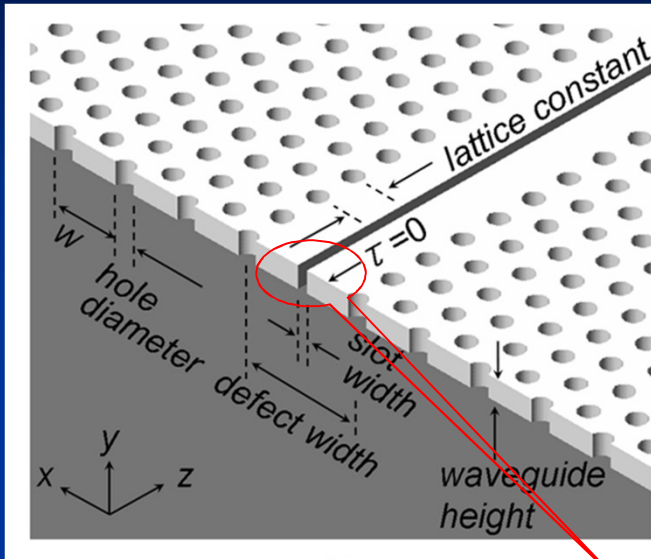
Mortensen et al, Appl. Phys. Lett.  
**90** (14), 141108 (2007)

$$\gamma = f \times \frac{c/n}{v_g}$$

where

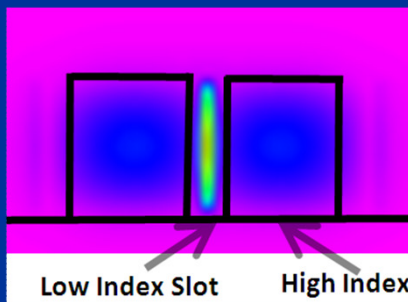
- $c$  = Velocity of light in medium of refractive index  $n$ .
- $v_g$  = Group velocity of light
- $f$  = Electric field intensity enhancement

# ➤ Photonic Crystal Slot Waveguide

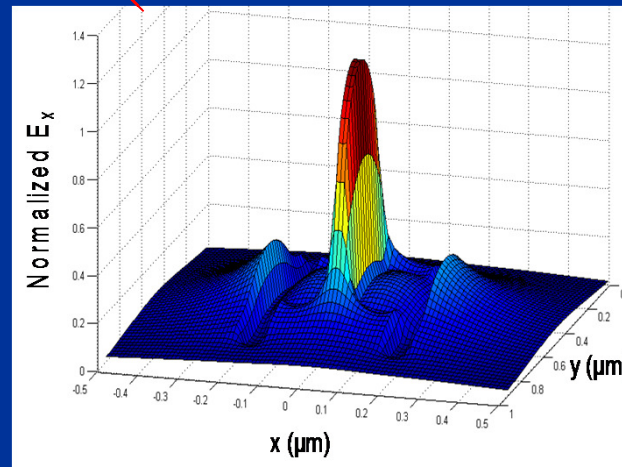


- Photonic crystal period  $a=460\text{nm}$
- Waveguide height  $h=0.52a$
- Hole diameter  $d=0.5a$
- Slot width  $w_0=0.15a$
- Defect width  $w_1=0.8 \times \sqrt{3}a$

## Slot Enhancement



Xu et al, Optics Lett. 29  
1626 (2004)



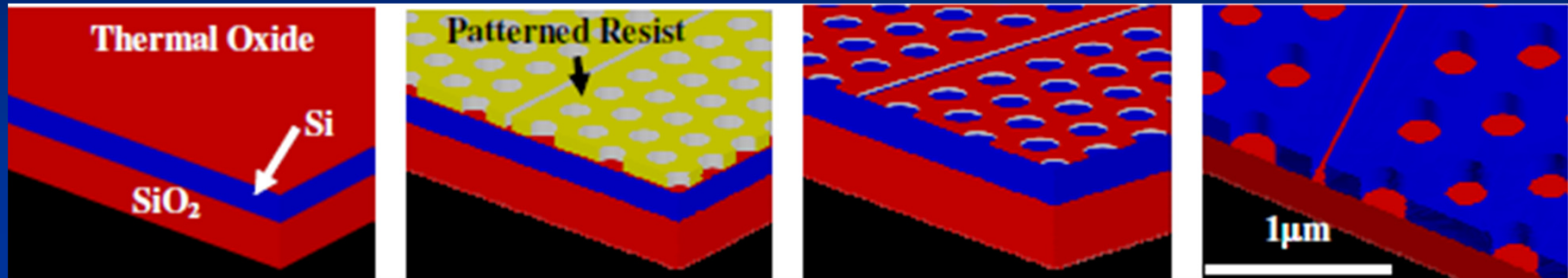
Chen et al, Appl. Phys.  
Lett. 91, 091111 (2007)

## Advantages:

- Slow photon group velocity
- Smaller mode profile
- Compatible fabrication processes with silicon photonics

# Device Fabrication Steps

## Standard silicon fabrication steps



Thermal Oxide Growth

Resist Patterning

Silicon Dioxide Hard Mask

Pattern transferred to Silicon

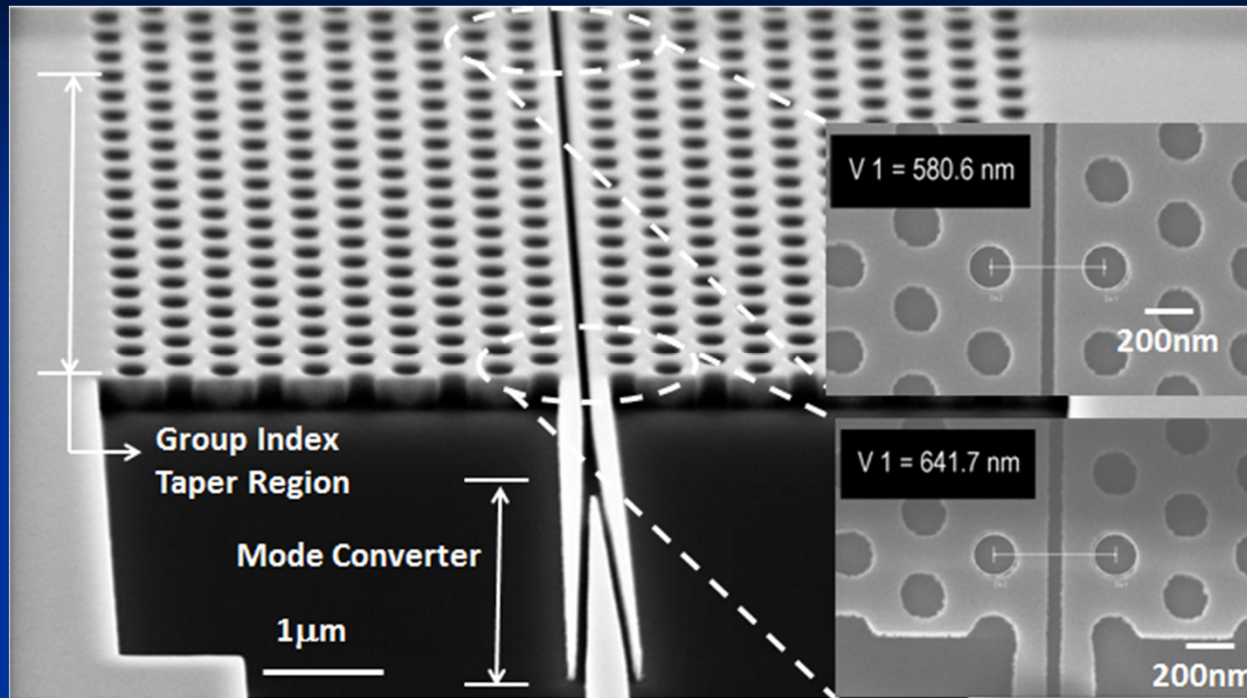
Structures considered with bottom SiO<sub>2</sub> cladding for mechanical stability for operation in harsh environments

**Final Step: 8 μm thick hydrophobic PDMS top cladding**

PDMS serves 2 purposes:

- Avoids interference from near-infrared absorption of water
- Extracts VOCs from water into optical interaction volume in the photonic crystal slot

# Photonic Crystal Slot Waveguide

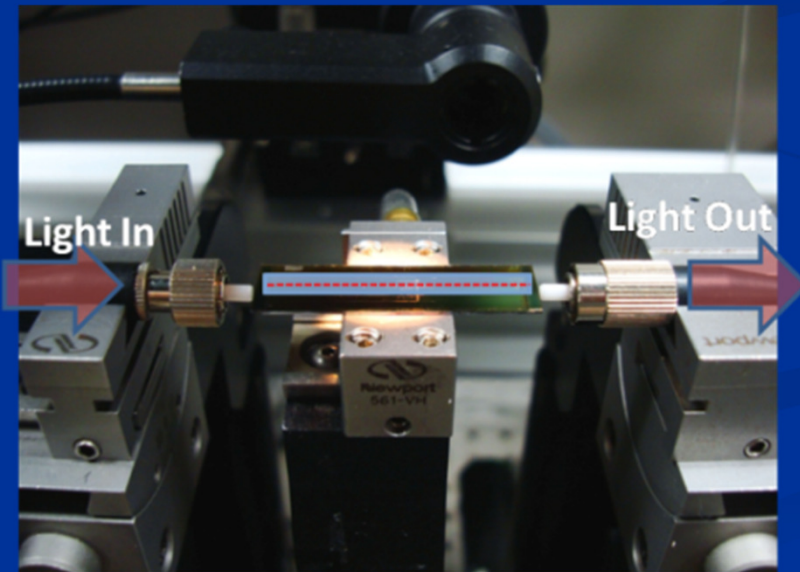
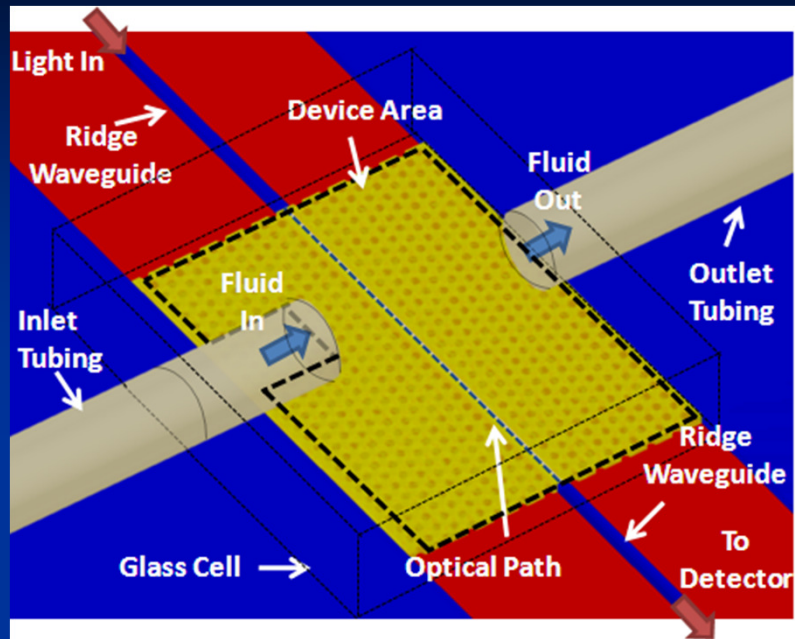


- **Slot in the middle of a photonic crystal waveguide**
- **Mode Converter for higher coupling efficiency from the ridge waveguide into slot**
- **Photonic Crystal Impedance Taper for higher coupling efficiency into slow light region**

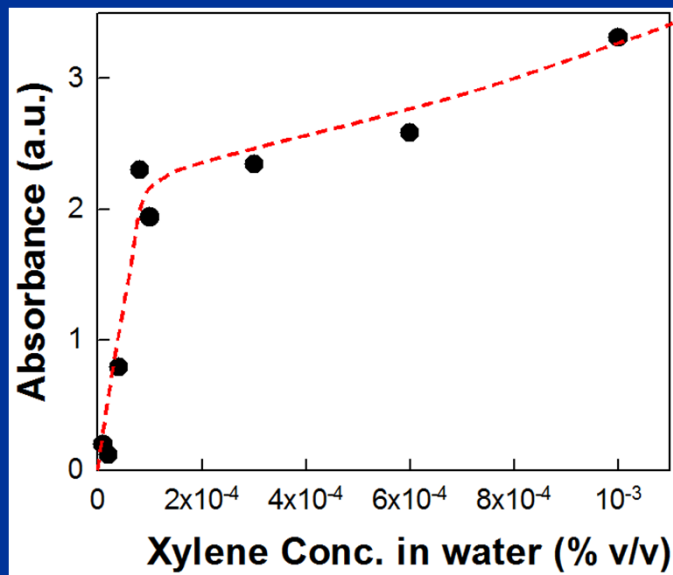
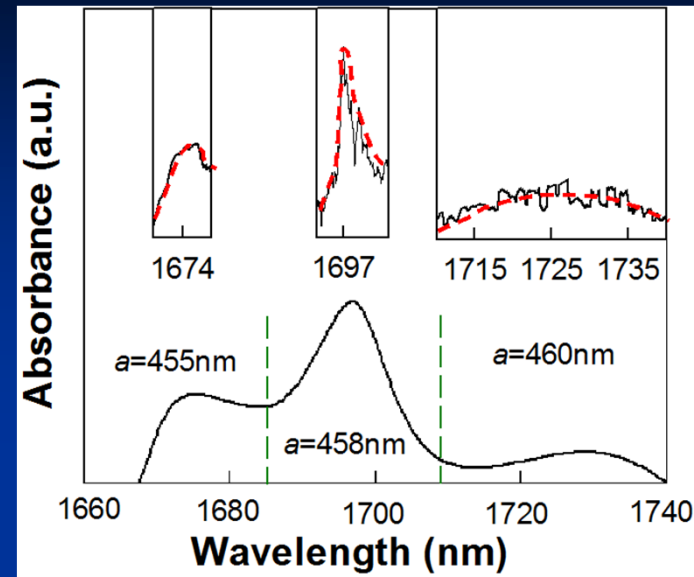
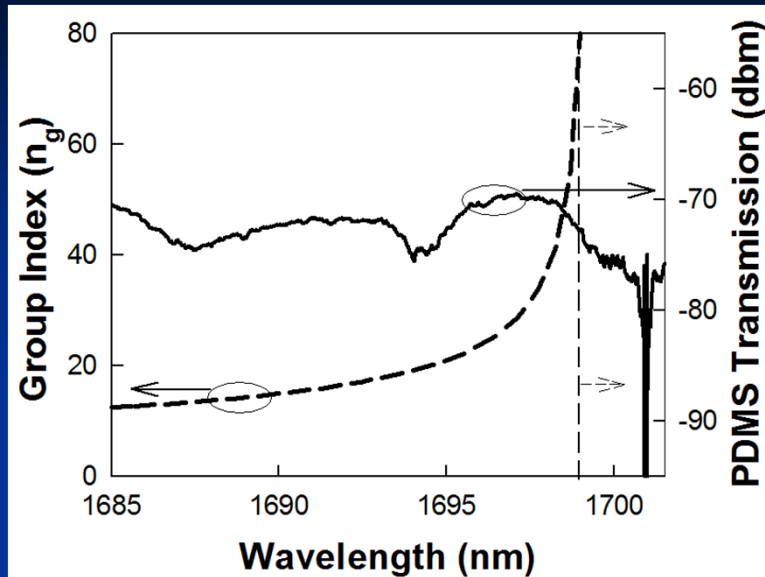
•Xiaolong Wang, Ray T. Chen, "Photonic Crystal Band-Shifting Device for Dynamic Control of Light Transmission," U.S. patent 455,791 (2009)



# Experimental Setup



# Xylene Detection in Water Ambient



- 100 parts per billion (v/v) ( $86 \mu\text{g/L}$ ) detected
- In comparison:
  - PDMS disks showed  $3\text{mg/L}$  [1]
  - 11 meter optical fiber showed  $400\mu\text{g/L}$  [2]
- No need for salinity enhancement [3]
- Response time < 1 minute
- <1mW power

[1] Albuquerque et al, Anal. Chem. 77 (1), 72 (2005)

[2] Burck et al, J. Hazard. Mater. 83, 11 (2001)

[3] Lima et al, Sens. & Actuators B-Chem 125 (1), 229 (2007)

# Summary

**Photonic Crystal Slot Waveguide enables:**

- **On-Chip sensing by infrared absorption signatures**
- **VOC detection directly in water**
- **Generous deployment of low-cost sensors in field**
- **Multiple species detection simultaneously on-chip**

**Easily scalable to mid-IR for higher sensitivity**

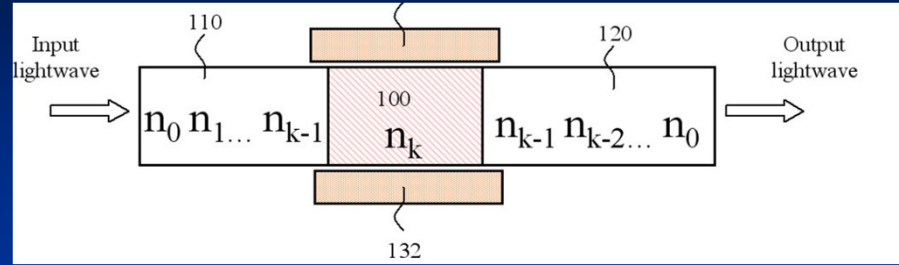
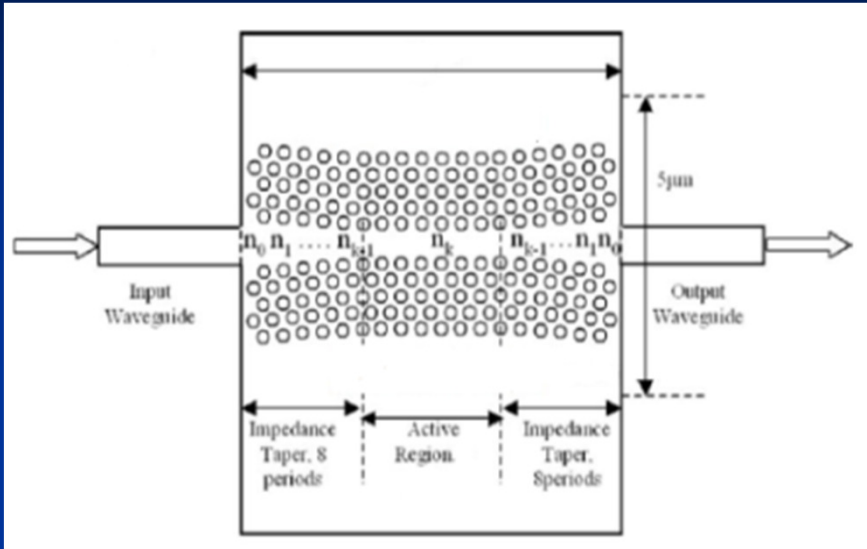
**In-situ detection**

- **Remote Monitoring**
- **Continuous Monitoring**

**Application Areas :**

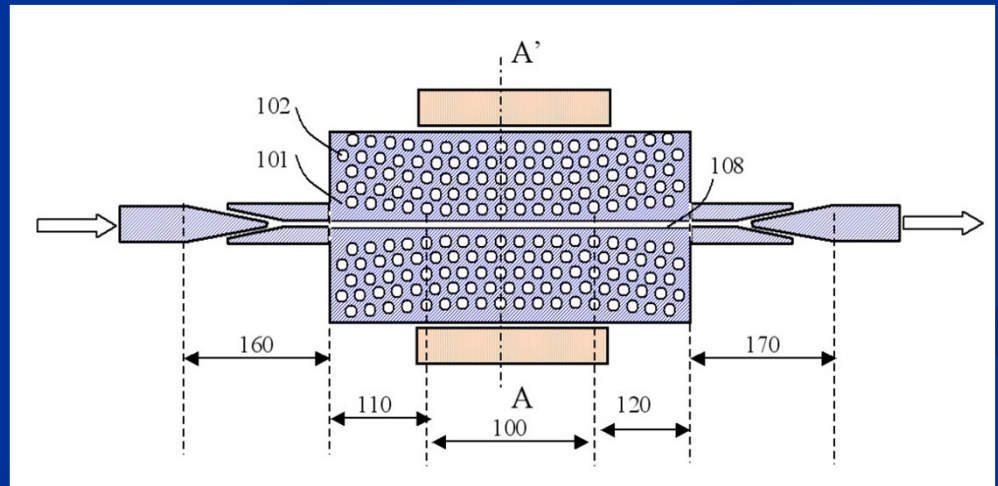
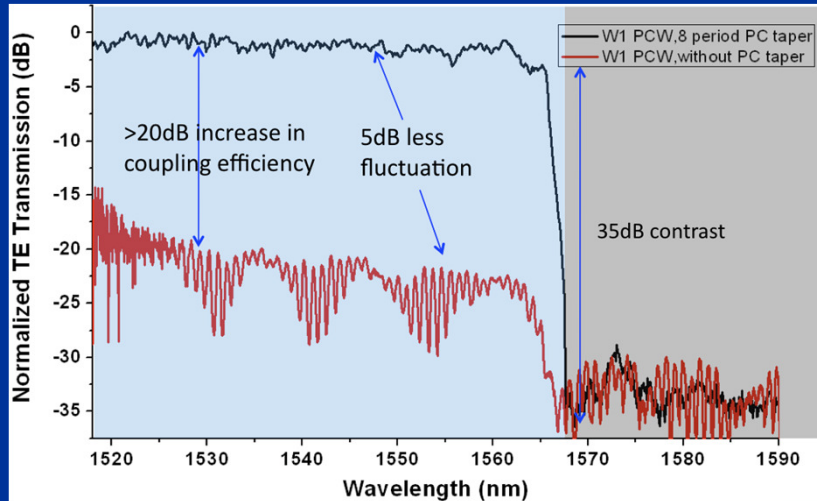
- **Waster water monitoring, groundwater monitoring, drinking water monitoring**
- **Process fluid monitoring**

# Methods to improve Optical Coupling Efficiency



$$n_0=3.5 < n_1 < n_2 < \dots < n_{k-1} < n_k=100$$

- Group index varied gradually by shifting the edge air holes; from low group index at the ridge waveguide to high group index at the photonic crystal waveguide slow light regime.



• Xiaolong Wang, Ray T. Chen, "Photonic Crystal Band-Shifting Device for Dynamic Control of Light Transmission," U.S. patent 455,791 (2009)