

基于全介质超表面的微流体折射率传感器

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摘要 基于全介质超材料的电磁属性,提出了一种基于硅缺口盘单谐振器的超表面微流传感装置;利用时域有限差分(FDTD)法进行仿真模拟,仿真结果表明,该结构可以产生三重 Fano 共振,包括可被入射光直接激发的明偶极共振以及非对称性结构下明暗模式干扰产生的一个高阶模式杂化共振和一个磁共振。另外,分析了结构参数(缺口长度和宽度、结构的周期、硅盘半径和厚度)对 Fano 共振的影响以及微流装置中分析物厚度对传感特性的影响,得到参数优化后的结构的灵敏度最大可达到 400.36 nm/RIU,品质因数 Q 最大可达到 1252.3,并证明了溶液厚度在一定范围内增大可以提升传感检测的性能。

关键词 传感器;全介质超表面;Fano 共振;微流体传感检测;折射率传感

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1 引言

近年来,光学折射率传感方法由于不需要耗时的标记步骤而在实时监测生物分子领域引起了广泛关注^[1],而具有特定设计的光子器件使各种化学或生物物种的实时、无标记灵敏检测成为可能^[2]。随着微纳加工技术的快速发展,光学传感器件的种类日新月异,研究人员已利用光纤光栅^[3-5]、等离子体波导^[6]、光子晶体^[7-8]、超材料^[9-11]等结构制备出了各种传感器件。与传统的生物传感器相比,基于超材料(MMs)的传感器表现出了更强的光捕获能力和更小的体积,被认为是无标记、片上集成和超灵敏传感的首选。

超表面是一种人工排布的周期性亚波长微结构阵列,可视作超材料的二维展示,在亚波长尺度内具有奇异的光学特性,如负折射率^[12]、近零折射率^[13]、超透镜^[14]、Fano 共振。Fano 共振是由近场中明模式(或称超辐射模式)和暗模式(或称亚辐射

模式)之间的破坏性干扰引起的^[15],这种共振效应将导致更大的场增强和更窄的光谱,可以实现更高的灵敏度。基于 Fano 共振的超表面激起了研究人员的广泛兴趣,目前已有许多不同的表面结构设计,如二聚体或多聚体圆柱^[16]、劈裂弧^[17]、双纳米条^[18]等。然而,对于二聚体或多聚体类型的结构,共振腔的形成通常依赖于单元内部子谐振器之间的近场耦合,而内部间隙是形成这种耦合效应的物理基础,这种间隙的加工工艺会直接影响这种近场耦合效应,因此,这类结构对微纳加工过程中的工艺容差更加严格。单谐振器结构中不需要构造这种深亚波长间隙,相对减小了工艺制造的难度^[19],所以,在单谐振器结构中激发 Fano 共振引起了研究人员的关注。

将微流体芯片与 Fano 共振超表面集成用于传感检测,不仅可以实现低成本、高效率的分析,而且具有装置结构简单、不会改变溶液固有的理化性质等优点,已在生物工程和医学领域受到越来越多的重视^[20]。目前,大多数研究中用于与微流装置结合

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的超表面结构均由金属材料制成。例如: Sreekanth 等^[21]提出了一种基于二维金衍射光栅耦合双曲超材料的微流传感平台,该平台可用于实现在可见光和近红外光范围内同时工作的高灵敏度生物传感器,检测灵敏度高达 30000 nm/RIU, Q 值可以达到 25; Lan 等^[22]提出了一种太赫兹波段的金属-空气-金属(MAM)双吸收传感平台,其归一化灵敏度最高可达 0.51 RIU^{-1} , 可分别在超表面顶部和微流通道中实现电磁场的显著增强。尽管金属结构一般通过内部自由电子运动产生表面等离子体共振,能表现出较高的传感灵敏度,但在可见光或近红外波段内,这种共振常常伴随着电子运动造成的欧姆损耗,从而使检测性能(例如调制宽度、品质因子)降低。这一缺陷可由介质材料弥补。介质材料在光场作用下既可以产生磁共振(一阶 Mie 共振),也可以产生电共振(二阶 Mie 共振)^[23],在结构中能够激发多种模式来增强光与物质的相互作用。目前,有关介质超表面与微流平台集成的传感芯片的研究还鲜有报道。本文提出了一种硅缺口盘阵列构成的全介质超表面微流传感装置,通过调节不对称参数,激发结构中的暗模式,可使结构产生三种不同模式的 Fano 共振。本文基于时域有限差分方法分析了该结构的传输特性,并通过调整结构参数优化了结构的传感性能;此外,本文讨论了分析物厚度对传感检测性能的影响,所提装置的检测灵敏度最大可达到 400.36 nm/RIU, Q 值最大为 1253.3。本文设计的超表面微流传感装置为实现高 Q 值 Fano 共振的高折射率微纳传感器设计提供了一定参考。

2 模型构建

图 1 所示为基于缺口圆盘单谐振器的全介质超表面集成微流通道的小型生物传感平台,其中的超表面结构是由位于 SiO_2 衬底上的缺口硅盘周期性阵列排布而成的。图 1(a)是超表面微流传感装置示意图。图 1(b)、(c)分别为超表面结构的单元晶胞图及俯视图,清楚地阐释了结构的各参数:超表面周期为 $P_x = P_y = P = 800 \text{ nm}$, 硅缺口盘厚度 $t = 200 \text{ nm}$, 半径 $R = 250 \text{ nm}$, 缺口长度 $l = 150 \text{ nm}$, 缺口宽度 $g = 100 \text{ nm}$ 。微流通道系统组装在超表面上方,该系统由一个带有输入输出端口的聚甲基丙烯酸甲酯(PMMA)塑料外壳和一个微米级厚度的双面黏合膜组成。传感区域与超表面电场集中区域紧密重合,有助于提高传感器对待测溶液的检测精度^[24]。

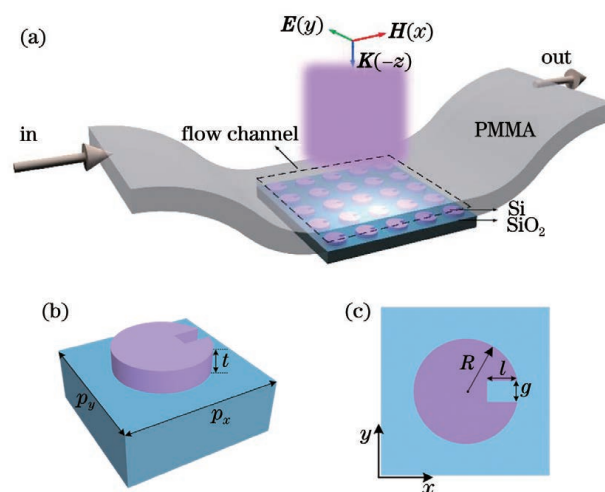


图 1 与微流装置集成的超表面的结构表征。(a)缺口圆盘超表面微流装置的整体轮廓;(b)超表面单元晶胞图;(c)单元结构的俯视图

Fig. 1 Schematics of metasurface sensor flow microchannel device. (a) Notched disc metasurface microfluidic device; (b) unit cell diagram of metasurface unit; (c) the top view of unit structure

基于时域有限差分(FDTD)方法,使用 Lumerical FDTD 数值仿真软件对该结构进行仿真模拟。该结构中硅的折射率为 3.5, SiO_2 半无限衬底的折射率设为 1.45。一束电场沿 y 轴方向极化的平面波光源从超表面上方沿 z 轴负方向正入射到超表面, x 、 y 边界设置为周期性边界条件, z 轴方向设置为完美匹配层。通过观察并分析仿真透射谱,可以得出传输特性。

3 仿真结果分析

3.1 结构的透射谱分析

Fano 共振一般是通过明或明暗模式之间的干扰产生的。明模式可以由入射光直接激发,而暗模式不能通过光直接激发,但可以通过明模式近场耦合的作用激发^[25]。为了清晰地阐释该结构产生 Fano 共振的机理,本文在图 2(a)中给出了正交入射极化条件下半径为 250 nm 的缺口圆盘与相同尺寸的完整圆盘的透射光谱曲线对比图,可以看出:结构对称性被打破时,电磁现象会出现剧烈变化,在原有共振的基础上会产生两个线宽更窄的非对称 Fano 共振 I 和 III,这源于超辐射模式与亚辐射模式间的明暗耦合。这里利用著名的三能级系统^[15]来解释 Fano 共振的物理起源。明暗模式按照“ $|0\rangle \rightarrow |1\rangle \rightarrow |2\rangle \rightarrow |1\rangle$ ”路径被激

发,其中入射波被视为基态“ $|0\rangle$ ”。当光垂直入射到结构表面时,整个硅盘可以直接耦合入射光产生超辐射态的明模式“ $|1\rangle$ ”,在图 2(a)所示的没有矩形纳米孔的结构产生的共振 IV 处可以观察

到偶极子的电场分布。引入矩形纳米孔后,借助超辐射态的近场耦合,暗模式“ $|2\rangle$ ”才得以激发,并与盘中产生的明模共振杂化耦合,产生新的共振。

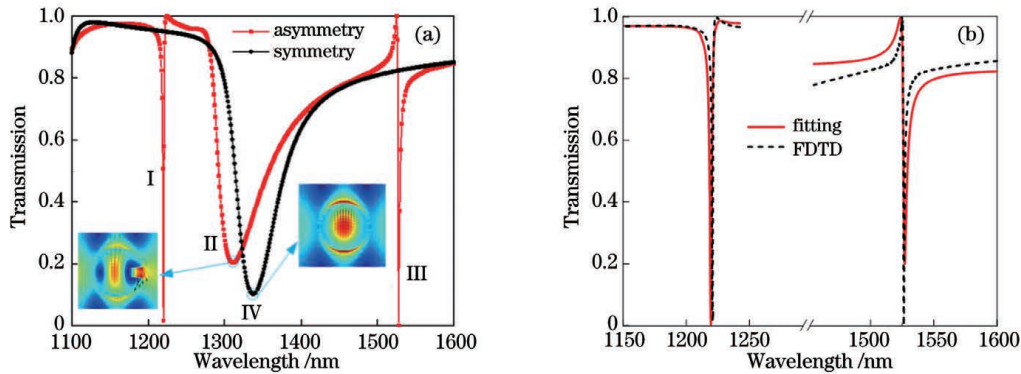


图 2 Fano 共振的形成。(a)对称与非对称结构的透射谱曲线对比(带圆点标记的曲线代表完整硅盘结构,带正方形标记的曲线代表缺口圆盘超表面结构);(b)拟合曲线模型

Fig. 2 Formation of Fano resonance. (a) Comparison of transmission spectrum curves of symmetric and asymmetric structures (the line with dot marks represents complete silicon disk structure, and the line with square marks represents metasurface structure with notched disk); (b) the fitting curve model

为了更好地可视化两组结构的共振光谱特征,在图 2(a)中给出了放大的超辐射模式的归一化电场分布。基于对称结构的硅盘的光场响应结果不难看出,入射的平面波光源可以在波长 $\lambda = 1336.95 \text{ nm}$ 处直接激发超辐射亮模式的共振 IV;结构中引入矩形纳米孔后,共振位置出现轻微蓝移(即共振 II),超辐射模式下的光场发生了剧烈变化,但仍然表现为偶极模式。基于 Fano 共振的 q 参数和调制深度可以测量超表面在光学应用中的性能,因此,这里用 Fano 模型定性分析所设计的周期全介质超表面的透射光谱。Fano 共振透射系数 T 的表达式为^[26-27]

$$T = T_0 + A_0(\epsilon + q)^2 / (1 + \epsilon^2), \quad (1)$$

表 1 I 和 III 这两个 Fano 共振的参数

Table 1 Parameters corresponding to Fano resonances I and III

| Fano resonance | Wavelength /nm | ω_0 /eV | Γ /nm | T_0 | A_0 | q |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-------|----------|----------|
| I | 1219.95 | 1.016 | 0.3121 | 0.003 | 0.97289 | -0.11869 |
| III | 1527.55 | 0.814 | 0.3184 | 1.001 | -0.16299 | -1.98003 |

为了进一步解释该结构在多个共振处产生 Fano 共振的物理机理,下面对结构透射谱展开分析。图 3(a)~(l)分别代表各共振波长下 xoy 、 xoz 、 yoz 三个截面处的归一化电磁场分布。在共振 I (波长 $\lambda_1 = 1219.95 \text{ nm}$)处,由 xoy 平面的位移电流矢量分布可以看出,在硅盘中呈现出一个电四极子模式。在透射光谱中,明模式通常表现为光谱中的

式中的 T_0 为背景散射参数,即与结构没有进行任何相互作用的部分电磁波的透射传输系数,对应于直接传输的连续态; A_0 为连续态和离散态的耦合系数; $\epsilon = \frac{\omega - \omega_0}{\Gamma/2}$, ω_0 和 Γ 分别是表示共振位置和宽度的标准参数, ω 为入射光波长; q 为 Breit-Wigner-Fano 参数,用来描述共振谱线的非对称度。

这里选取 I、III 这两个 Fano 共振的光谱特征,利用 Fano 模型进行拟合,拟合结果如图 2(b)所示。表 1 展示了 I 和 III 这两个 Fano 共振对应的 ω_0 、 T_0 、 A_0 、 q 和 Γ 参数值,可以看出,解析推导与数值结果吻合得较好。

偶极共振,而四极共振则是暗模式特征的典型角色^[23]。入射光通过圆盘可以直接激发明模式,当结构不对称时,可以激发出这种亚辐射模式,该模式与圆盘内的偶极超辐射模式杂化就会产生急剧突变的 Fano 共振谱。在共振 II (波长 $\lambda_2 = 1311.70 \text{ nm}$)处,出现了明显的宽共振谱,显示为超辐射状态;根据各平面的电磁矢量分布可以看出整体呈现为一个电偶

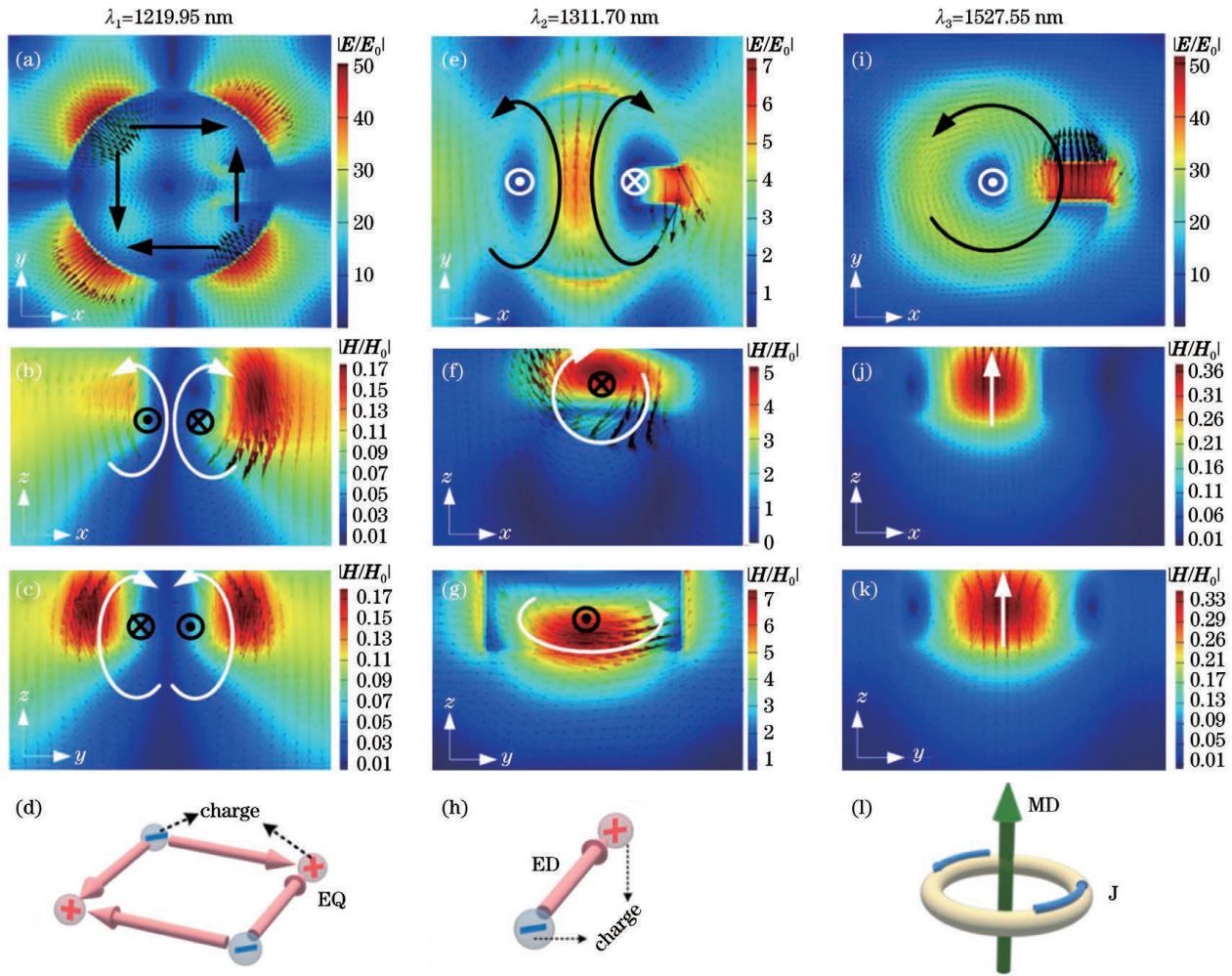


图 3 初始结构参数下各共振处的归一化电磁场分布,场图中的白色箭头表示磁场矢量方向,黑色箭头代表位移电流方向,颜色条代表各场强的幅值。(a)~(c) $\lambda_1 = 1219.95$ nm 处, xoy 平面的归一化电场分布 $|E/E_0|$ 以及 xoz 、 yoz 平面的归一化磁场分布 $|H/H_0|$; (d) 电四极子 (EQ) 示意图; (e)~(g) $\lambda_2 = 1311.70$ nm 处, xoy 平面的归一化电场分布 $|E/E_0|$ 以及 xoz 、 yoz 平面的归一化磁场分布 $|H/H_0|$; (h) 电偶极子 (ED) 示意图; (i)~(k) $\lambda_3 = 1527.55$ nm 处, xoy 平面的归一化电场分布 $|E/E_0|$ 以及 xoz 、 yoz 平面的归一化磁场分布 $|H/H_0|$; (l) 磁偶极子 (MD) 示意图

Fig. 3 Normalized electromagnetic field distributions at each resonance under initial structure parameters. In the figures of field distributions, the white arrows represent the direction of the magnetic field vector, the black arrows represent the direction of the displacement current, and the color bars represent the amplitude of each field strength. (a)–(c) Normalized electric field distribution $|E/E_0|$ on the xoy plane and normalized magnetic field distributions $|H/H_0|$ on the xoz and yoz planes at $\lambda_1 = 1219.95$ nm; (d) schematic of electric quadrupole (EQ); (e)–(g) normalized electric field distribution $|E/E_0|$ on the xoy plane and normalized magnetic field distributions $|H/H_0|$ on the xoz and yoz planes at $\lambda_2 = 1311.70$ nm; (h) schematic of electric dipole (ED); (i)–(k) normalized electric field distribution $|E/E_0|$ on the xoy plane and normalized magnetic field distributions $|H/H_0|$ on the xoz and yoz planes at $\lambda_3 = 1527.55$ nm; (l) schematic of magnetic dipole (MD)

极子共振^[28]。在 $\lambda_3 = 1527.55$ nm 处,对应共振 III 位置,可以看出,在矩形纳米缺口处形成了极大的能量场聚集。在入射光电场方向沿 y 轴极化的条件下,矩形缺口处也形成了一个沿 y 轴正方向的电偶极矩。光在此处产生散射,导致暗模式激发,并在介质盘中形成了环形位移电流,从而沿 z 轴产生了一

个近零的净诱导磁偶极矩,整体表现为线宽极窄的磁 Fano 共振^[28]。综合来看,因对称性破坏而产生的双 Fano 共振的表面电磁场强度较明模式激发的宽共振明显增强。

3.2 结构参数对传感特性的影响

为了有效提高该超表面结构传感器的传感性

能,本文分析了结构参数(矩形缺口长度和宽度、超表面周期、硅盘半径和厚度)对共振特性的影响。对矩形纳米缺口的长度 l 和宽度 g 分别以 10 nm 和 20 nm 的步长在一定范围内进行参数化扫描,得到的 Fano 共振曲线如图 4(a)、(b)所示。由图 4(a)、(b)可以看出,Fano 共振 I、II 几乎没有任何漂移,

而共振 III 的波峰则发生了明显的蓝移。这进一步证明了矩形纳米缺口的引入导致了磁共振的激发,矩形缺口长度和宽度这两个结构参数对传输特性起到了主导作用。随着孔面积增大,表面局域电场的能量逐渐增大,因此通过调节这两个结构参数可以实现多 Fano 共振峰的独立调谐。

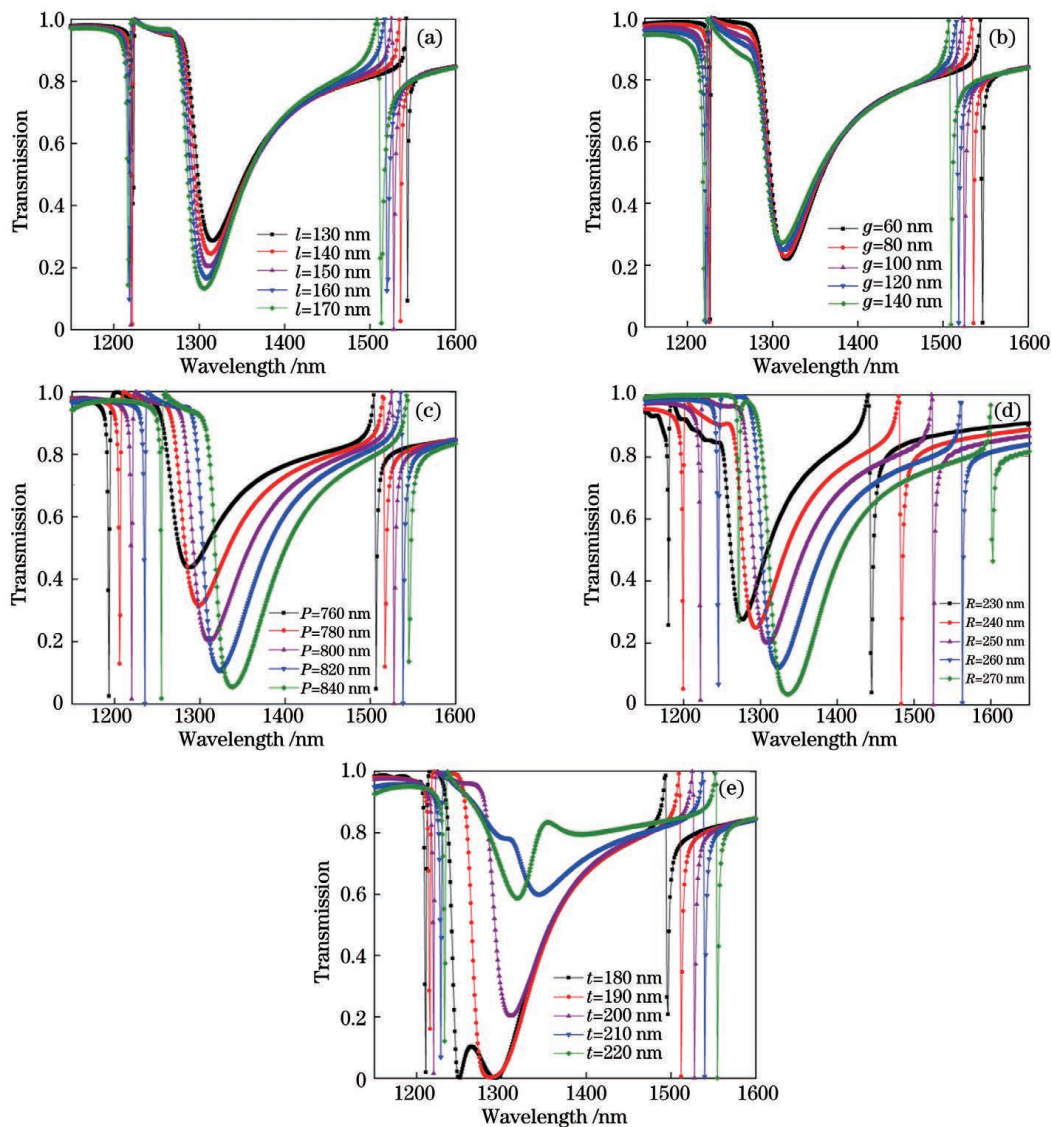


图 4 结构参数对传感特性的影响。(a)矩形缺口长度 l 对共振峰的影响;(b)矩形缺口宽度 g 对共振峰的影响;(c)周期 P 对共振峰的影响;(d)硅盘半径 R 对共振峰的影响;(e)硅盘厚度 t 对共振峰的影响

Fig. 4 Influences of structural parameters on sensing characteristics. (a) Influence of rectangular notch length l on resonance peak; (b) influence of rectangular notch width g on resonance peak; (c) influence of period P on resonance peak; (d) influence of silicon disk's radius R on resonance peak; (e) influence of silicon disk's thickness t on resonance peak

另外,以 20 nm 为步长在 760~840 nm 的超表面周期 P 范围内进行参数化扫描得到的共振透射谱出现了一定的红移,相对来说,共振 I 和 II 处的红移更明显。从图 3 所示的共振 I、II 处的电磁场可以看出能量大多聚集在晶格之间的缝隙处,而且随

着周期增大,表面晶格间的近场耦合作用逐渐削弱,因此,周期变大会导致光场局域能量主要聚集在结构内部。以 10 nm 为步长在 230~270 nm 的圆盘半径 R 范围内进行参数化扫描得到的共振透射谱出现了明显红移,这是因为随着硅盘的有效尺寸增

加,表面光场的反应面积变大,导致激发能减小。同样,随着硅盘厚度 t 增加,共振谱线也出现了一定的红移。通过比较不同几何参数对非对称超表面结构透射光谱的影响可以看出,三个共振位置对圆盘半径 R 更敏感。

3.3 超表面微流装置的折射率传感检测

传感器集成微流通道可以实现溶液分析物的检测,有利于简化检测流程和缩短检测时间,实现快速检测^[29]。本文在结构参数不变的情况下研究了微流通道中覆盖折射率为 1.33 的分析物的厚度 h 对 Fano 共振峰的影响,结果如图 5(a) 所示。鉴于对传感性能的考虑,选取了 Fano I 的变化结果进行拟合分析,得到 $\Delta\lambda_1 = -0.0007h^2 + 0.539h - 2.673$ ($0 \leq h \leq 332$ nm)。可以看出,随着分析物厚度 h 增

加,共振峰出现红移,但在分析物厚度达到 332 nm 时,共振漂移不再有明显变化,传感器的检测达到饱和和状态。较小分析物厚度下共振峰漂移的急剧增加主要是由于分析物基本位于电场集中分布的结构间隙中。在这种情况下,电场与分析物之间的相互作用变得更强,因此随着厚度增加而出现共振峰红移。较高分析物厚度下的漂移饱和是由于分析物原本主要分布于边缘电场区域,当分析物的厚度达到一定值时,边缘电场就会消失,电场与分析物之间没有相互作用,因此,即使分析物厚度增加也不能观察到共振峰红移^[16]。这些结果表明,超表面结构对薄分析物厚度的微小变化极其敏感。因此,覆盖的分析物厚度一般应设置在 332 nm 以上,这样可使传感器的性能更加稳定。

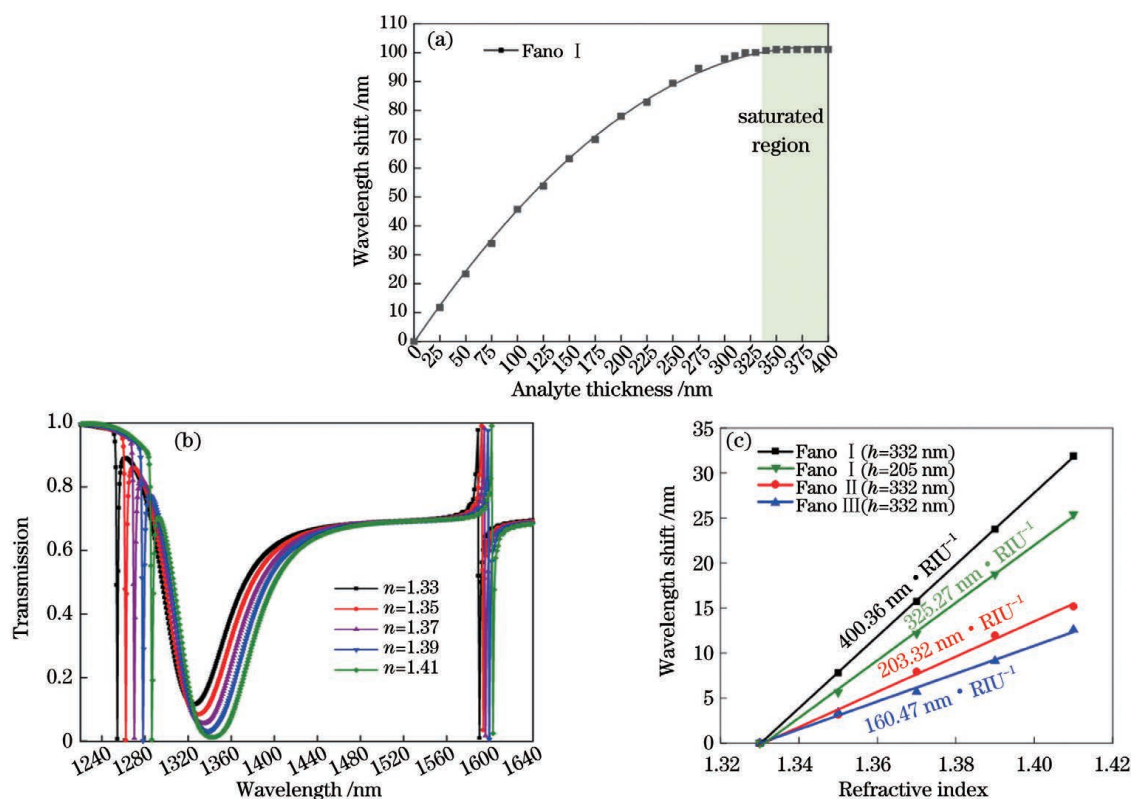


图 5 微流传感检测。(a)分析物厚度对 Fano 共振峰的影响;(b)不同折射率的待测溶液的透射谱变化;(c)不同共振的折射率灵敏度

Fig. 5 Microfluidic sensing detection. (a) Influence of analyte thickness on Fano resonance peak; (b) transmission spectrum change of solution to be tested with different refractive indexes; (c) refractive index sensitivity of different resonances

本文采用标准的传感器评价方法进行标定。通常,灵敏度和 Q 值是评价纳米级传感器性能的重要指标,它们一般通过描述 Fano 线形的特征来表达。

灵敏度表示单位折射率下的波长漂移量,一般用 S 表示,单位为 nm/RIU,其表达式为^[30]

$$S = \frac{\Delta\lambda}{\Delta n}, \quad (2)$$

式中: $\Delta\lambda$ 为共振波长的漂移量; Δn 为周围环境变化引起的折射率差值。

Q 值为共振波长与半峰全宽的比值,即^[17]

$$Q = \frac{\lambda_0}{\omega_{\text{FWHM}}}, \quad (3)$$

式中： λ_0 为共振中心处的波长； ω_{FWHM} 表示 Fano 共振线形半峰处的宽度。

通过分析前述结构参数对透射谱的影响，选取优化的结构参数 ($P = 820 \text{ nm}$, $t = 205 \text{ nm}$, $R = 265 \text{ nm}$, $l = 135 \text{ nm}$, $g = 95 \text{ nm}$) 对溶液厚度为 332 nm 时的传感特性进行分析，结果如图 5(b)、(c) 所示。随着折射率从 1.33 变化到 1.41，透射谱明显红移，Fano 共振 I、II、III 处的灵敏度分别为

表 2 不同超表面结构传感检测性能的对比

Table 2 Comparison of sensing detection performance of different metasurface structures

| Structure | Wavelength band | Number of resonant peaks | $S / (\text{nm} \cdot \text{RIU}^{-1})$ | Q |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------|
| Au nanoparticle array ^[31] | From visible to near-infrared | Two | 250 | 121* |
| I-shaped metal metasurface ^[32] | Near-infrared | Two | 87* | 1029 |
| Double Si nanorods array ^[18] | Near-infrared | Two | 250 | 213.4 |
| Si split arcs array ^[23] | Near-infrared | Two | 161.5 | 728 |
| Hollow Si cuboids array ^[33] | Near-infrared | Three | 400.36 | 1252.3 |
| Our structure (notched Si disc array) | From visible to near-infrared | Three | 425 | 26* |

4 结 论

基于全介质材料的低损耗特性，本文提出了一种硅缺口盘结构的超表面，并将其作为微流传感检测平台。该结构在对称状态下可以被入射光直接激发产生宽光谱的电偶极明模式，在该结构中引入矩形纳米缺口后，暗模式的激发导致在原有共振的基础上形成了两个新的 Fano 共振，分别是由电四极子模式和电偶极子耦合产生的杂化共振和磁偶极子主导的磁 Fano 共振。基于 3D 时域有限差分方法分析了该结构的透射特性，并通过分析不同结构参数的影响发现该结构可以同时实现参数的独立调谐和不独立调谐。此外，分析了微流装置中覆盖不同厚度的分析物对传感性能的影响，选择优化后的结构参数进行计算，得到该传感器的最大灵敏度可达到 400.36 nm/RIU ， Q 值最大为 1252.3。该结构的提出为生物传感检测装置的设计提供了参考。

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$400.36, 203.32, 160.47 \text{ nm/RIU}$ ，相应的 Q 值分别为 889.6, 17.3, 1252.3。选取 Fano 共振 I 处，对比了溶液厚度为 $h = 205 \text{ nm}$ 和 $h = 332 \text{ nm}$ 时传感器检测薄分析物的灵敏度，结果如图 5(c) 所示。可以看出，当溶液厚度低于饱和区域厚度时，检测灵敏度相对较低。表 2 给出了本文所提结构与他人提出的一些结构在传感检测性能上的对比，带 * 标记的数值是为了比较而根据给定参考文献中的数据计算得到的值。可以看出，所提结构整体上具有一定优势。

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Microfluidic Refractive Index Sensor Based on All-Dielectric Metasurfaces

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Abstract

Objective This paper proposes a microfluidic sensing device with a metasurface of a single silicon-notched disk resonator based on the electromagnetic properties of all-dielectric metamaterials. The simulation of the finite-difference time-domain (FDTD) method shows that the structure can generate triple Fano resonances, which include a bright dipole resonance directly excited by incident light, a high-order hybrid resonance, and a magnetic resonance generated by the interference of bright and dark modes under an asymmetric structure. In addition, the impact of structural parameters on Fano resonances and the thickness of the analyte covered in the microfluidic device on sensing characteristics are investigated. The sensitivity of the structure after optimizing parameters can reach a maximum of 400.36 nm/RIU and the quality factor Q can reach a maximum of 1252.3, and it is proven that increasing the thickness of the solution within a certain limit can improve the performance of sensor detection.

Methods Under the influence of a light field, the dielectric material can produce magnetic (first-order Mie resonance) and electrical resonances (second-order Mie resonance), which can effectively avoid the ohmic loss caused by metal plasma resonance and improve the sensing detection performance. Fano resonance originates from the destructive interference between the bright mode (or superradiation mode) and dark mode (or subradiant mode) in the near field, and the light field is enhanced by forming an ultra-narrowband spectral response. Based on the basic theory of Mie resonance and the property of Fano resonance, a metasurface of notched silicon disk is proposed, which is combined with a microfluidic device for liquid sensing detection. The spectral response can be observed using the FDTD method for simulation. When the structure is symmetrical, the incident light can directly excite the electric dipole resonance, but when the symmetry of the structure is broken, the electromagnetic phenomenon changes completely. The dark mode in the structure is excited, and two asymmetric Fano resonances I and III with narrower line widths are generated based on the original resonance, producing electric quadrupole hybrid mode resonance coupled with electric and magnetic dipole resonances, respectively. To promote the performance of sensing, the influence of the structural parameters on the transmission characteristics is discussed. Choosing the optimized structural parameters, the influence of the thickness of the analyte in the microfluidic channel on the sensing performance is analyzed.

Results and Discussions The metasurface can induce Fano resonance by breaking the symmetry of the structure. Three asymmetric Fano resonance lines can be generated in the structure proposed in this paper by introducing a gap in the structure to excite the dark mode. The electromagnetic field distribution of each section and the characteristics of the basic electromagnetic source show that an electric quadrupole mode exists in the silicon-notched disk at the

resonance I ($\lambda_1 = 1219.95$ nm). This subradiant mode hybridizes the dipole superradiant mode in the notched disk to produce a sharply abrupt Fano resonance spectrum. It exhibits a clear broad resonance spectrum at the resonance II ($\lambda_2 = 1311.70$ nm), indicating an electric dipole resonance in a super radiative state. A circular displacement current is formed in the xy plane, and a net induced magnetic dipole moment is generated along the z -axis, resulting in a magnetic Fano resonance with an extremely narrow linewidth at the resonance III ($\lambda_3 = 1527.55$ nm). By analyzing the influence of structural parameters, it can be found that Fano I and II are not sensitive to changes in the length l and the width g of the rectangular gap, Fano III has a considerable blue shift as it increases, and as the structural period P , silicon disk's radius R , and silicon disk's thickness t increase, three Fano peaks have a certain redshift. In addition, by fixing the optimized structural parameters, the influence of different thicknesses h of the analyte with a refractive index of 1.33 in the microfluidic channel on the Fano resonance peak is investigated. The results show that the thickness h of the analyte increases, the resonance peak appears red-shifted, and when the analyte thickness reaches 332 nm, the detection of the sensor reaches a saturated state. This finding indicates that the metasurface structure is extremely sensitive to changes in the thickness of the thin analyte. To improve sensor stability, the analyte thickness should be set above 322 nm. The optimized structure parameters are chosen, and the sensing properties of the 332 nm thickness solution are investigated. The corresponding sensitivities at each resonance are 400.36, 203.32, and 160.47 nm/RIU, and the corresponding Q values are 889.6, 17.3, and 1252.3. Furthermore, by choosing Fano I, the sensitivities of the sensor for detecting thin analytes under 205 nm and 332 nm solution thicknesses are compared. It can be observed that when the thickness of the solution is less than that of the saturation region, the detection sensitivity is lower.

Conclusions Owing to the low-loss characteristics of the all-dielectric materials, this paper proposes a metasurface with a silicon gap disk structure as a platform for microfluidic sensing and detection. The structure can be directly excited by incident light to produce a broad-spectrum electric dipole bright mode in a symmetrical state. When a rectangular nano-notch is introduced into the structure, the dark mode is excited, resulting in the formation of two new Fano resonances. The hybrid resonance is produced by the coupling of the electric quadrupole mode and electric dipole, as well as the magnetic Fano resonance is dominated by the magnetic dipole. The transmission spectrum characteristics are examined using the 3D FDTD method, and the influence of various structural parameters is investigated. It is observed that the structure can simultaneously achieve independent and nonindependent parameter tunings. Furthermore, the effect of the analytes with varying thicknesses in the microfluidic device on sensing performance is investigated. By selecting the optimized structural parameters, the sensor has a maximum sensitivity of 400.36 nm/RIU and a maximum Q value of 1252.3. The proposed structure provides a theoretical reference for the design of biosensor detection devices.

Key words sensors; all-dielectric metasurface; Fano resonance; microfluidic sensing detection; refractive index sensing