

中国激光

基于 MoS₂薄膜耦合波导的高品质因数传感特性研究

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摘要 在波导耦合表面等离子体共振传感器结构中引入 MoS₂材料, 提出了一种全介质 MoS₂薄膜混合耦合波导结构传感器, 该结构使得低品质因数(FOM)波导中产生了频域较宽的宽共振, 而高 FOM 波导中产生了频域较窄的窄共振, 实现了双波导耦合, 进而产生了 Fano 共振。对传感结构进行了数值模拟与分析研究, 探究了 MoS₂层数及各结构参数对传感性能的影响, 并依据其影响将两波导厚度、相邻两层介质材料厚度、MoS₂层数作为输入参数, 将 FOM 值作为输出参数, 建立了基于深度极限学习机的优化算法。利用优化算法对权值参数进行优化, 对比不同优化算法对光谱的优化能力, 最终得到了 GWO-DELM 预测模型。结果表明, Fano 形状可以通过改变结构参数进行动态调控。在最佳条件下, 经过优化算法优化后的 Fano 共振的 FOM 值高达 50000。

关键词 传感器; Fano 共振; MoS₂薄膜; 双波导耦合; GWO-DELM

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1 引言

光学微纳结构作为一种可以在纳米尺度上对光波进行调控的光学器件, 具有制作简单、易集成等特点。随着现代光学的飞速发展, 微纳结构已被广泛应用于环境监测、生物传感、医学样品检测等领域^[1]。表面等离子体共振技术以其高效的检测能力被研究人员所关注。利用表面等离子体结构和波导结构所具有的表面等离子体共振^[2]和导模共振^[3]等光学特性可以实现对光学器件的更好调控, 这方面的研究受到了国内外的广泛关注。

近年来, 国内外研究人员基于表面等离子体共振和导模共振原理设计了多种传感器^[4], 如: Hayashi 等^[5]提出了一种波导耦合表面等离子体共振传感器结构, 阐述了表面等离子体激元(SPPs)和平面波导(PWG)模式耦合产生 Fano 共振的机理; Ruan 等^[6]提出了一种石墨烯耦合双层波导的多层膜结构[品质因数(FOM)可达到 9340], 基于该结构实现了 Fano 共振, 并详细分析了两个 PWG 模式与石墨烯之间的耦合机制。随着研究的进一步深入, 研究人员发现传统的衰减全反射传感结构通常存在欧姆损耗, 这会消耗光波能量, 影响光波在传感器中的传播, 大大降低传感性能, 于是渐渐产生了替换金属材料的想法。在此过程中, 二硫化钼(MoS₂)纳米材料由于比表面积大、带隙可调、电子迁移率高等独特性质引起学界的关注^[7]。Zhu 等^[8]合成

了 TiO₂/MoS₂壳-核复合纳米纤维, 并将其应用到比色生物传感中, 实现了对谷胱甘肽(GSH)的检测, 检测限低至 10⁻⁷ mol/L。江宏迪等^[9]利用不同波导耦合 MoS₂材料产生了强烈的 Fano 共振, 并将耦合 MoS₂的波导应用到超灵敏生物传感中, 实现了良好的传感性能。

在上述研究中, 尚未有人针对 MoS₂材料在 Fano 共振线型形成过程中的作用进行探索, 并且通过控制变量法确定结构参数无法保证全局最优。近年来, 机器学习^[10]和群智能优化算法^[11]逐渐被应用于光学器件光谱预测和结构参数优化。Nadell 等^[12]使用深层神经网络对复杂的全介电超表面系统进行建模, 他们将超表面几何形状和基础物理知识作为输入, 将电磁响应作为输出, 取得了突破性的模拟结果。可见, 利用优化算法和神经网络寻找最优光学结构具有重要的参考意义。

笔者提出了一种基于 MoS₂混合耦合波导模式的多层膜复合结构模型(单层或多层 MoS₂夹杂在两层耦合波导之间), 并结合反射角谱对光的传输特性、双波导模式的产生机理进行了分析, 解释了 Fano 共振和等离子体诱导透明(PIT)形成的物理机制。研究结果可以证明两层波导模式之间的耦合可以实现 Fano 共振。此外, 分析了结构参数对 Fano 传感性能的影响。最后, 在一定的参数范围内, 使用深度极限学习机(DELM)模型建立结构参数、FOM 和灵敏度之间的数

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学关系,利用多个优化算法寻找DELM神经网络模型的极值,从而得到最佳结构参数。

2 结构模型和计算方法

2.1 结构模型的建立

所提出的基于MoS₂混合耦合波导的多层膜复合结构模型如图1所示。采用有限元分析软件COMSOL Multiphysics建立几何模型,其中棱镜层采用硫系玻璃材料,掺杂聚碳酸酯(PC)的特氟龙(PTFE)层和ZnS波导层由MoS₂层隔开。ZnS层支持波导模式,电磁波可在激发的波导模式中传播。最终通过详细探究角度调制下的光学传输特性分析传感结构的传感性能。

实验中,样液通过点样仪经微孔板填充注入到传感区域,温控系统及蠕动泵将待测生物分子样液填充在传感器敏感芯片的表面,形成待测生物分子层。实验中采用去离子水清洗微孔板,检测表面可重复利用。当生物传感器表面载入待测生物分子和缓冲液时,通过光信号数据采集系统在动态图像记录方式下获得反射谱图像数据,从而实现对反射谱的实时监测。

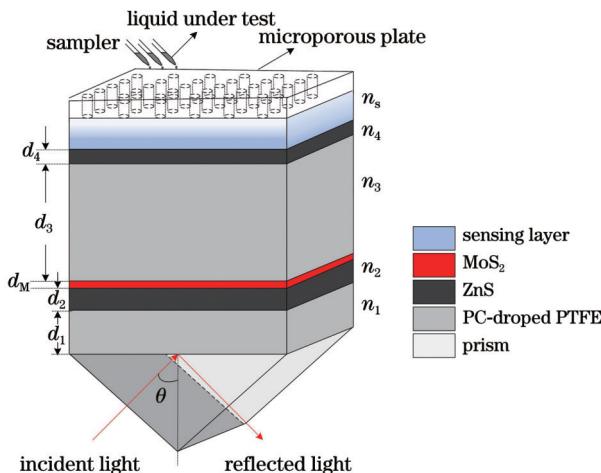


图1 复合结构模型示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of composite structure model

在以下参数模拟计算中,选择硫系玻璃(2S2G)作为耦合棱镜材料。其折射率^[13]计算公式为

$$n_p = 2.24047 + \frac{2.693 \times 10^{-2}}{(\lambda \times 10^3)^2} + \frac{8.08 \times 10^{-3}}{(\lambda \times 10^3)^4}, \quad (1)$$

式中: λ 为入射光的波长。将波长代入式(1)可得 $n_p = 2.24047 + 2.693 \times 10^{-2}/0.6328^2 + 8.08 \times 10^{-3}/0.6328^4 = 2.3581$ 。由Castellanos-Gomez等^[14]的实验测量数据可得单层MoS₂的厚度 $d = (0.54 \pm 0.18)\text{ nm}$ 。在此设置单层MoS₂的厚度 $d_M = 0.65\text{ nm}$,复折射率为 $n_M = 5.9 + 0.8i$,介电材料PC-PTFE层的折射率为 $n_1 = n_3 = 1.46$,ZnS耦合层的折射率为 $n_2 = n_4 = 2.3$ 。设置水作为传感介质,其折射率 $n_s = 1.33$,ZnS层厚度 d_4 暂时固定为90 nm,分别讨论 d_1 、 d_2 、 d_3 及MoS₂层数 n 对

传感性能的影响。

2.2 光谱响应和电场分布

如图2(a)和图2(b)所示,所提多层结构可以看成是由两个波导PWG1和PWG2组成的。MoS₂层到两波导的距离不同,MoS₂层在两个波导中的固有损耗不同,从而导致了PWG1与PWG2的FOM不同,这就使得低FOM的PWG1具有较好的宽共振,同时高FOM的PWG2具有较好的窄共振。这里要解释的是PWG2单独所激发的光谱表现出Fano线型,如图2(b)所示,但是由于其反射率过低,只能将其看成是谱线较窄的窄共振。当两个PWG模式耦合时,即产生Fano线型,如图2(c)所示,本文将其称为FR I。分析灵敏度可以发现,PWG2结构有着极高的灵敏度,但其共振深度较浅,不适合用来对待测液进行分析。

为了更好地理解Fano共振的产生,本文给出了PWG1、PWG2与整体结构的电磁场分布,如图3所示。其中:图3(a)和图3(b)分别是PWG1与PWG2在入射角 $\theta = 43.07^\circ$ 和 $\theta = 40.42^\circ$ 下激发共振的电磁场分布,可见波导处有很强的局域特性;图3(c)显示了整体双波导耦合结构在 $\theta = 40.4^\circ$ 下的电磁场分布,可以看出PWG1和PWG2在此入射角($\theta = 40.4^\circ$)下完成耦合。其实从大范围来看,在入射角 $\theta = 40.4^\circ$ 下,PWG1结构可以看成是频域较宽的连续态,因此与其说双离散态耦合形成Fano共振,不如说一个连续态与一个离散态实现了Fano共振。这一点从电磁场分布上也可以看出。如图3(d)所示,PWG1结构具有 10^4 的电磁场强度值,而随着其与PWG2的耦合,伴随着能量的传播,电磁场强度值达到了图3(c)所示的 1.8×10^6 。可见,仿真结果清晰地表明Fano共振是由两个PWG模式耦合形成的。

3 GWO-DELM优化算法

在对结构参数进行优化从而获得更好的光谱响应之前,必须找到对光谱响应影响较大的光学结构参数。所以,接下来将分析各个结构参数对Fano共振特性的影响。

3.1 d_1 、 d_2 、 d_3 、 d_4 对Fano共振特性的影响

波导层厚度对传感性能影响较大,因此首先讨论波导层厚度 d_2 、 d_4 对Fano共振的影响。在图4(a)和图4(c)中,每一个小图纵轴的范围值都是0~1.0。由图4(a)可以看出:在 d_4 固定的条件下,随着 d_2 变化,PWG2模式的有效折射率不变,FR I的共振倾角不变;随着 d_2 增大,PWG1模式的有效折射率增大,此时需要较大的入射角以达成匹配条件,所以共振II向倾角大的方向移动,整体呈现红移;在 $d_2 = 65\text{ nm}$ 时,伴随着电磁诱导透明(EIT)现象的产生,出现了Fano→EIT→Fano的线型变化,两者在此处的耦合程度最大。在图4(b)中可以看出:随着 d_2 增大,FR I和共振II的共

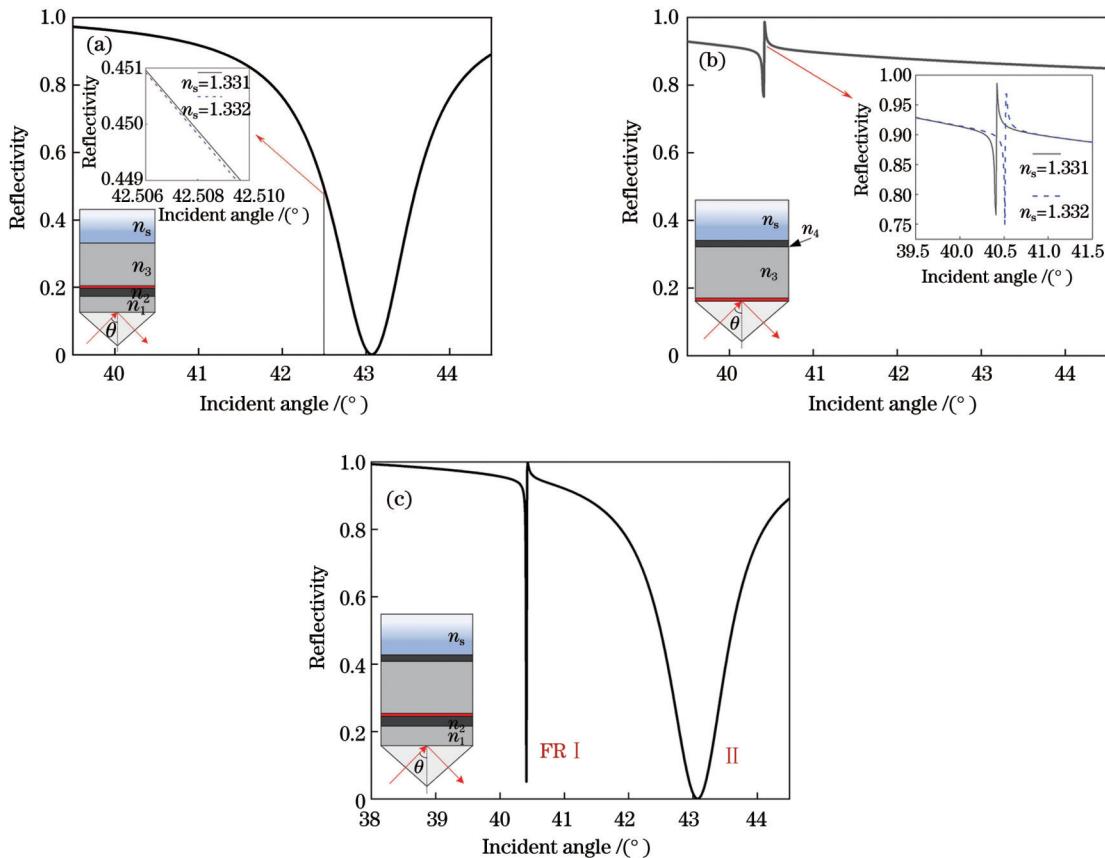


图 2 PWG1、PWG2 以及整体结构的光谱响应曲线。(a)仅 PWG1 存在时结构的光谱响应曲线;(b)仅 PWG2 存在时结构的光谱响应曲线;(c)两波导均存在时整体结构的光谱响应曲线

Fig. 2 Spectral response curves of PWG1, PWG2 and the overall structure. (a) Spectral response curve of the structure in the presence of PWG1 only; (b) spectral response curve of the structure in the presence of PWG2 only; (c) spectral response curve of the whole structure in the presence of both waveguides

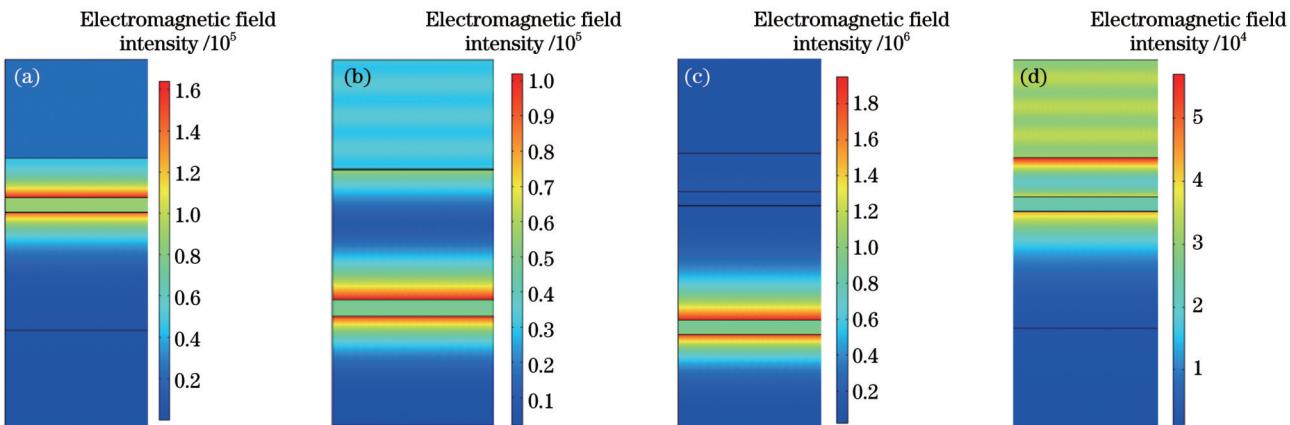


图 3 PWG1、PWG2 与整体结构的内部电磁场分布。(a) PWG1 在 $\theta = 43.07^\circ$ 下的电场分布;(b) PWG2 在 $\theta = 40.42^\circ$ 下的电场分布;(c) 整体结构在 $\theta = 40.4^\circ$ 下的电场分布;(d) PWG1 在 $\theta = 40.42^\circ$ 下的电场分布

Fig. 3 Internal electromagnetic field distributions of PWG1, PWG2 and the overall structure. (a) Electromagnetic field distribution of PWG1 at $\theta = 43.07^\circ$; (b) electromagnetic field distribution of PWG2 at $\theta = 40.42^\circ$; (c) electromagnetic field distribution of the whole structure at $\theta = 40.4^\circ$; (d) electromagnetic field distribution of PWG1 at $\theta = 40.42^\circ$

振深度持续增大,当 $d_2 = 80 \text{ nm}$ 时达到最深,反射率接近零,此时结构的传感性能最佳,所以选定 $d_2 = 80 \text{ nm}$ 。同理,如图 4(c)所示,随着 d_4 从 80 nm 增大到 120 nm , PWG2 模式的有效折射率增大,需要较大的入射角以达成匹配条件,所以 FR I 向倾角大的方向移动,整体

呈现红移。当 $d_4 = 112.5 \text{ nm}$ 时也出现了 EIT 现象。

接下来讨论 d_1 和 d_3 对传感性能的影响。如图 5 所示, d_1 对 FR I 和共振 II 均有显著影响,而 d_3 对 FR I 的影响尤为显著。随着 d_1 增大,FR I 和共振 II 的共振深度均持续减小。探究 Fano 共振的演变规律和传感

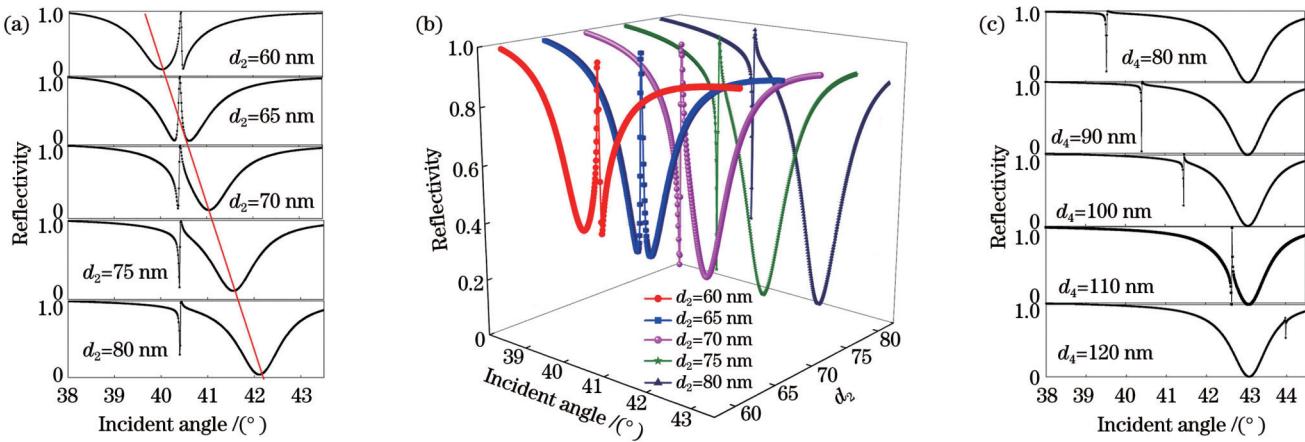
图 4 d_2 和 d_4 对光谱曲线的影响。(a) d_2 对共振 II 的影响;(b) d_2 对共振深度的影响;(c) d_4 对 FR I 的影响

Fig. 4 Influence of d_2 and d_4 on spectral curve. (a) Influence of d_2 on resonance II; (b) influence of d_2 on resonance depth; (c) influence of d_4 on resonance FR I

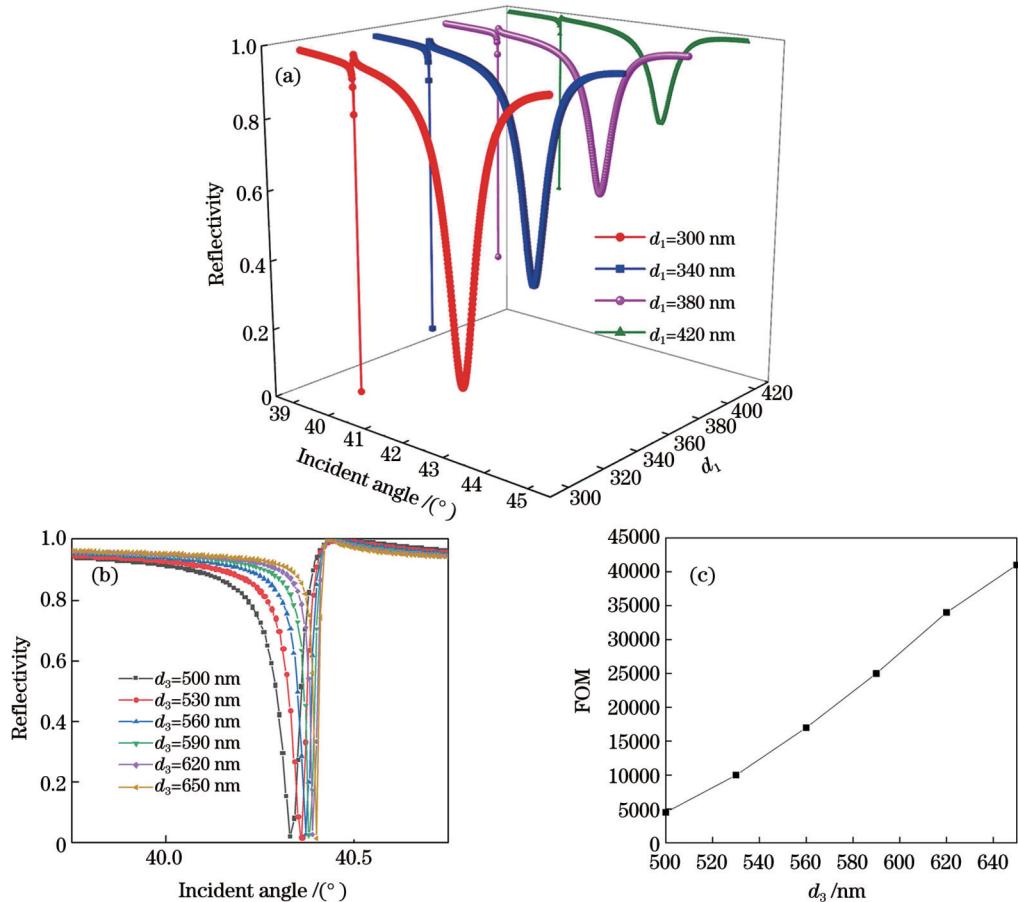
图 5 d_1 和 d_3 对 Fano 特性的影响。(a) d_1 对光谱曲线的影响;(b) d_3 对 FR I 的影响;(c) d_3 对 FOM 值的影响

Fig. 5 Influence of d_1 and d_3 and on Fano characteristics. (a) Influence of d_1 on spectral curve; (b) influence of d_3 on FR I; (c) influence of d_3 on FOM value

性能时, FOM 值(在公式中记为 α_{FOM})是重要的评价指标^[15],其表达式为

$$\alpha_{\text{FOM}} = \left| \frac{\Delta R}{R \Delta n} \right| = \left| \frac{R(\omega, n) - R(\omega, n_0)}{R(\omega, n_0) \Delta n} \right|, \quad (2)$$

式中: ω 为离散态和连续态耦合时的频率; $R(\omega, n_0)$ 和 $R(\omega, n)$ 分别表示为初始状态和折射率变化后的反射率; Δn 是改变介质折射率时对应的折射率差,

$$\Delta n = n - n_0.$$

多次仿真结果显示,FR I 的共振深度随着 d_1 的增加而减小,此时 $|R(\omega, n) - R(\omega, n_0)|$ 也随之降低,因而 FOM 值降低。为了获得最佳的 Fano 线型及较高的 FOM 值,设定 $d_1 = 300 \text{ nm}$ 。根据式(2)绘制出了 d_3 与 FOM 之间的关系,如图 5(c)所示。可以看出,随着 d_3 减小,FR I 线型的不对称性持续增加,Fano 共振特征

更加明显, FOM 值持续增大。所以,本文设定 $d_3 = 650 \text{ nm}$, 此时的 FOM 值高达 4.10×10^4 。

3.2 MnS₂ 层数 n 对 Fano 共振特性的影响

最后,讨论 MoS₂ 层数对传感性能的影响。在此之前,人们研究的二维材料大都是 MoS₂ 和石墨烯。分别将这两种材料以单一层数应用在所设计的结构中,对传感性能进行对比,对比结果如表 1 所示。

可见,与石墨烯传感器相比,MoS₂ 传感器的性能更佳,可以起到使电磁场更加局域的作用,所以本文采用 MoS₂ 材料。接下来讨论 MoS₂ 层数对传感性能的影响。如图 6 所示,随着 MoS₂ 层数 n 增加,FR I 的共振深度先增大后减小,当 n=5 时,FR I 的共振深度和不对称度均达到最大。此外,共振 II 的共振深度也随着

表 1 MoS₂ 和石墨烯传感器的传感性能对比

Table 1 Sensing property comparison of the sensors prepared with MoS₂ and graphene

Material	FOM
MoS ₂	1.2×10^4
Graphene	7×10^3

MoS₂ 层数 n 的增加而先增大后减小,并且伴随着红移现象。同样,在 n=5 时共振 II 的共振深度也达到最大。如图 6(c) 所示,随着 MoS₂ 层数 n 增加,FOM 值先增大后减小,与其光谱响应曲线的变化趋势相同,并且当 n=5 时 FOM 值达到最大,为 37500。所以,选定 MoS₂ 层数 n=5。

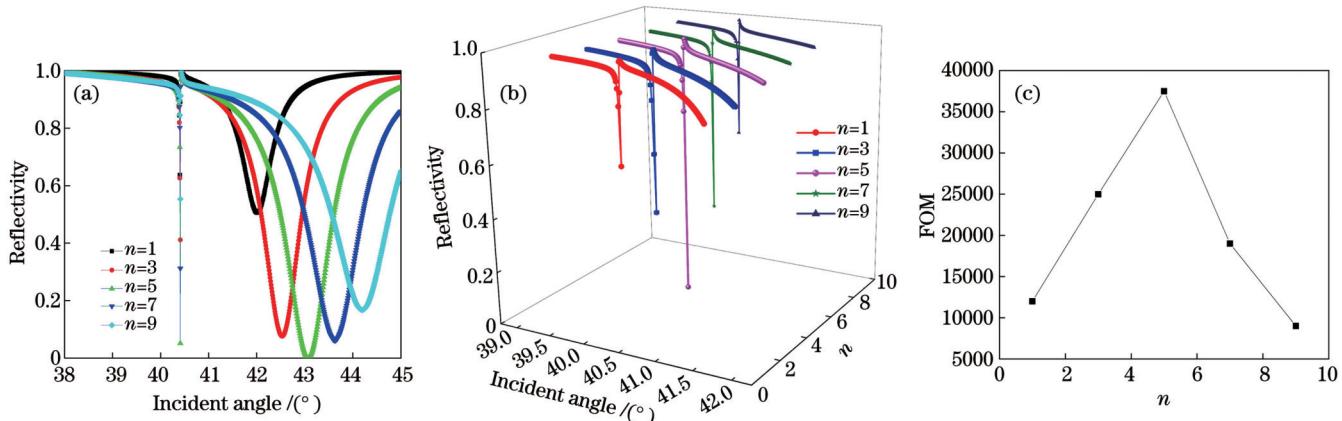


图 6 MoS₂ 层数 n 对 Fano 特性的影响。(a)n 对光谱曲线的影响;(b)n 对 FR I 的影响;(c)n 对 FOM 值的影响

Fig. 6 Influence of MoS₂ layer n on Fano characteristics. (a) Influence of n on spectral curve; (b) influence of n on FR I ; (c) influence of n on FOM value

3.3 GWO-DELM 算法优化过程及结果

极限学习机(ELM)是一种基于单隐藏层前馈神经网络的机器学习算法^[16],研究人员将无监督学习算法自编码器引入到 ELM 中,组成了极限学习机自编码器(ELM-AE)。DELM 模型由多个 ELM-AE 级联而成。相较于传统的 ELM,DELM 对数据的获取能力更强,更能捕获数据之间的映射关系,从而提高非线性拟合能力和预测性能^[17]。笔者根据角谱曲线准确计算出 FOM 值,然后利用灰狼算法(GWO)^[18]优化 DELM 模型参数的方法,得到了输出参数值最优情况下的最佳输入结构参数集。输入结构参数选取 d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4 以及 MoS₂ 的层数 n。

GWO-DELM 模型流程图如图 7 所示。首先在仿真软件中尝试不同的结构参数,确定输出良好 Fano 图像的参数区间;然后,在参数区间内设置随机数,生成 400 组数据,得到输入参数集,分别对 400 组数据计算其 FOM 值;最后,对初始数据进行归一化处理,选定 300 组数据作为训练集,100 组数据作为测试集,测试集用来检验模型的有效性。经过 5000 次迭代,得到了输入参数与输出参数之间的数学联系,预测值和真实值的对比如图 8(a) 所示,模型预测准确率达到了 93.31%。接下来

选用布谷鸟搜索算法(CS)^[19]、蝙蝠算法(BA)^[20]、灰狼算法^[18]和鲸鱼算法(WOA)^[21]对 DELM 模型进行参数优化, d_1 的寻优区间为 [300 nm, 420 nm], d_2 的寻优区间为 [60 nm, 80 nm], d_3 的寻优区间为 [500 nm, 800 nm], d_4 的寻优区间为 [80 nm, 130 nm], n 的寻优区间为 [1, 20], 优化目标为对应输入参数区间内输出 FOM 的最大值。迭代寻优结果对比如图 8(b) 所示。

由图 8(b) 可知,蝙蝠算法和布谷鸟搜索算法一开始便陷入局部最优解,鲸鱼算法收敛速度快,但从收敛速度和搜索能力来看,灰狼算法都要优于其他算法。综合比较来看,灰狼算法具有更好的寻优性能。

为了更好地描述不同优化算法的性能,将平均绝对误差、均方根误差和平均绝对误差百分比作为评价指标,对算法的性能进行对比。上述评价指标的计算公式分别为

$$X_{\text{MAE}} = \frac{1}{n'} \sum_{i=1}^{n'} |\hat{p}_i - p_i|, \quad (3)$$

$$X_{\text{RMSE}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n'} \sum_{i=1}^{n'} (\hat{p}_i - p_i)^2}, \quad (4)$$

$$X_{\text{MAPE}} = \frac{1}{n'} \sum_{i=1}^{n'} \frac{|\hat{p}_i - p_i|}{p_i} \times 100\%, \quad (5)$$

式中: n' 为测试集样本数; p_i 为真实值; \hat{p}_i 为预测值。

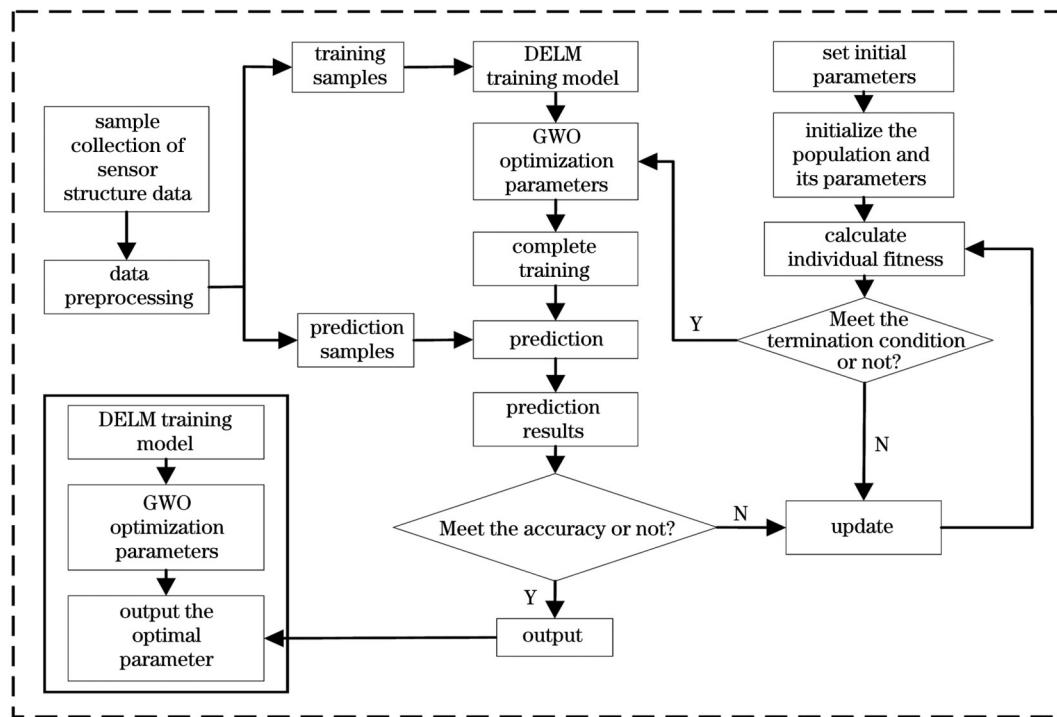


图 7 GWO-DELM 模型流程图
Fig. 7 GWO-DELM model flowchart

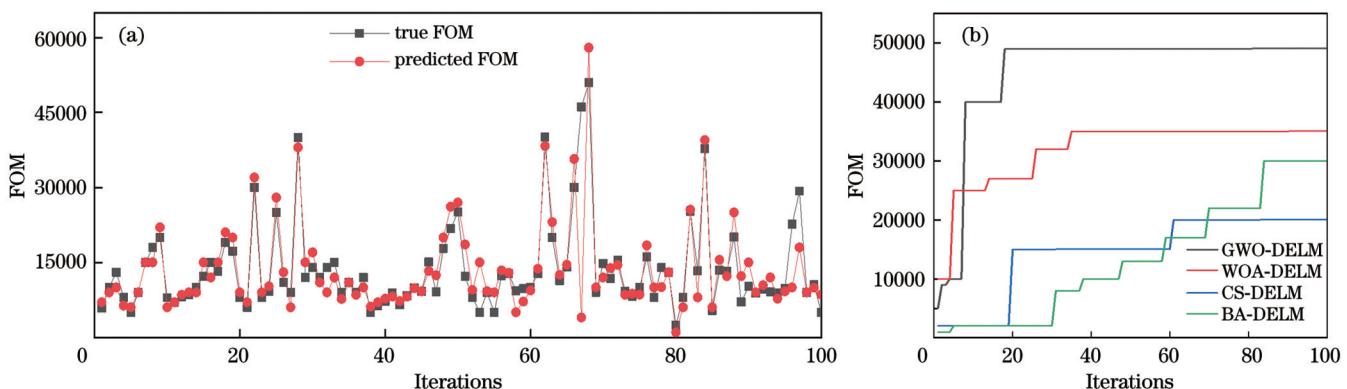


图 8 FOM 真实值与预测值的比较以及迭代寻优对比图。(a)真实值与预测值的对比;(b)迭代寻优对比图
Fig. 8 Comparison chart of real and predicted FOM values and iterative optimization comparison chart. (a) Comparison between the real value and the predicted value; (b) iterative optimization comparison chart

由表 2 所示不同优化算法的误差对比可以发现 GWO-DELM 的三个误差指标数值均最优, 说明 GWO-DELM 模型具有更好的预测性能, 证明了 GWO-DELM 优化的有效性。优化后, GWO-DELM 模型的准确率为 97.27%。笔者绘制了各个模型的残差直方图和拟合曲线, 如图 9 所示。对比 4 种优化算法可以清晰

表 2 不同优化算法的误差对比

Table 2 Error comparison of different optimization algorithms

Optimization algorithm	X_{MAE}	X_{RMSE}	$X_{MAPE} / \%$
CS-DELM	2.3148	3.4836	10.3849
BA-DELM	1.9837	2.3799	7.4655
WOA-DELM	1.2597	2.1327	7.1958
GWO-DELM	0.9836	0.9937	2.9837

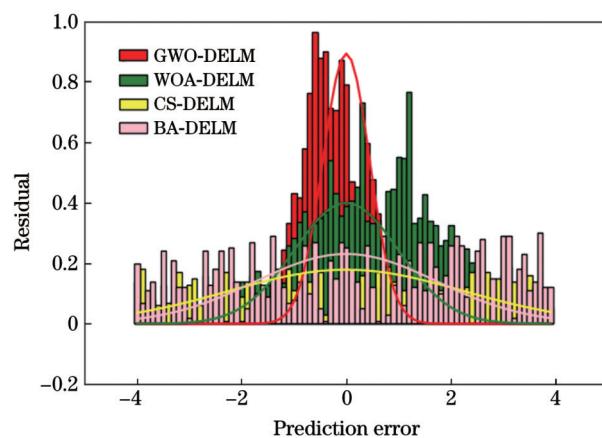


图 9 各优化算法的残差直方图及拟合曲线
Fig. 9 Residual histogram and fitting curve of each optimization algorithm

地看出,GWO-DELM 的残差最为集中,优化性能最好。

经过多次灰狼算法寻优得到多组最优输入参数集,取其平均值作为所寻找的最优输入参数,此时 FOM 为 50000, 所对应的结构参数为: $d_1 = 300 \text{ nm}$, $d_2 = 75 \text{ nm}$, $d_3 = 800 \text{ nm}$, $d_4 = 90 \text{ nm}$ 及 $n = 5$ 。对优

化前后的光谱响应进行对比, 对比结果如图 10(a)所示。优化后的 Fano 共振峰更窄、更高, FOM 值最大可达 10^5 量级, 证明了全局寻优的有效性。

将所设计结构的传感性能与同类型结构进行比较, 比较结果如表 3 所示。

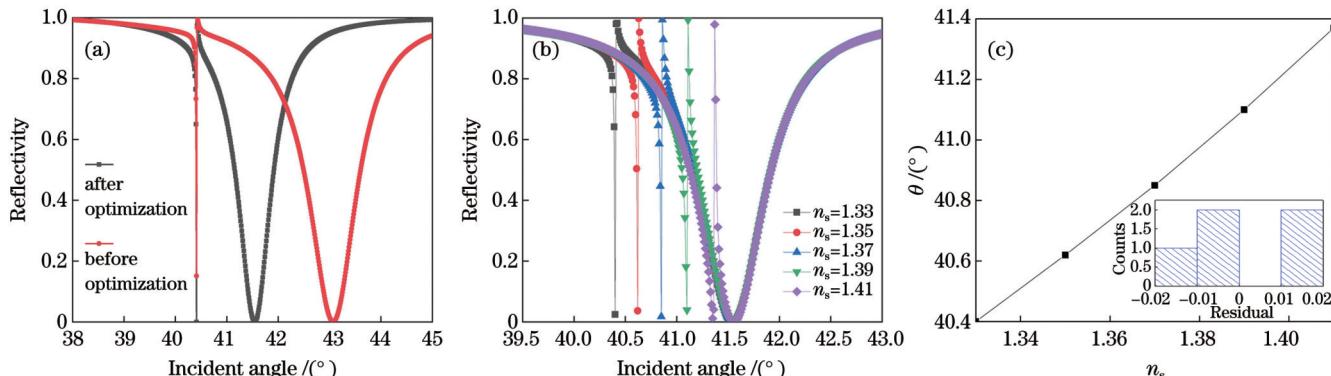


图 10 结构参数优化前后的光谱响应及传感性能分析。(a)结构参数优化前后的光谱响应;(b) n_s 对Fano共振曲线的影响;(c) n_s 与共振角度 θ 之间的拟合曲线

Fig. 10 Spectral response before and after structural parameters optimization and sensing performance analysis. (a) Spectral response before and after structural parameters optimization; (b) influence of n_s on Fano resonance curve; (c) fitting curve between n_s and resonance angle θ

表 3 所设计结构与同类型结构的传感性能对比

Table 3 Sensing property comparison between the designed and similar structures

Structure	Number of Fano peaks	FOM	Ref.
Waveguide-coupled surface plasmon resonance sensor structure	One	37.6	[5]
Double waveguides with graphene	One	9340	[6]
MIM waveguide with H-type cavity	One	1259.2	[22]
Photonic crystal slot nanobeam cavity	One	553	[23]
Square-cavity-coupled straight waveguide	Two	5542	[24]
This work	One	50000	

由表 3 可知, 所设计结构相对于同类型结构的传感性能有大幅提升。对参数优化后的结构的传感性能进行了分析。由图 10(b)和图 10(c)可知, 随着待测样品折射率 n_s 增大, FR I 发生红移, 而且 n_s 和入射角 θ 存在良好的线性关系, 线性关系为 $n_s = 12.1\theta + 24.291$, 说明该结构具有极佳的传感性能。

4 结 论

笔者提出了 MoS₂混合耦合双波导的多层膜复合结构, MoS₂夹杂在两层介质材料之间实现两个波导模式的耦合。两个波导模式因为 MoS₂夹在其中而具有不同的品质因子, 从而分别产生了宽共振和窄共振, 进而耦合产生 Fano 共振。对多层膜复合结构的电磁场分布进行分析, 阐述了 Fano 共振的产生机理, 分别讨论了结构参数及 MoS₂层数对传感特性的影响, 在最优条件下实现了高 FOM 值。利用 GWO-DELM 优化算法对结构参数进行全局寻优, 并对比了不同优化算法

对 DELM 的优化性能。GWO-DELM 优化算法可使 FOM 值有较大程度的提高, 最高达到 50000, 展现了全局寻优算法在光学传感设计上的有效性, 对光学传感研究具有重要意义。

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Sensing Characteristics with High Figure-of-Merit Based on MoS₂ Thin Film Coupled Waveguide

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Abstract

Objective As an optical device that can regulate light waves on the nanoscale, the optical micro-nanostructure has the characteristics of simple fabrication and easy integration. With the rapid development of modern optics, micro/nanostructures have been widely adopted in environmental monitoring, biosensing, medical sample detection, and other fields. Conventional attenuated total reflection sensing structures usually exhibit ohmic loss, whereas molybdenum disulfide (MoS₂) nanomaterials have good optical properties. Therefore, we considered two-dimensional materials instead of metallic materials to construct an all-medium multilayer membrane structure. However, the global optimization of the sensor structure cannot be realized using only parameter scanning. Therefore, a multilayer composite structure model based on the MoS₂ hybrid-coupled waveguide mode was proposed. The light transmission characteristics and generation mechanism of the double-waveguide mode were analyzed in combination with the reflection

angle spectrum, and the physical mechanism of the Fano resonance and plasmonic induced transparency (PIT) formation was explained. Finally, within a certain parameter range, a deep extreme learning machine model was incorporated to establish the mathematical relationship between the structural parameters, figure-of-merit (FOM) value, and sensitivity. Multiple optimization algorithms were used to determine the extreme values of the DELM neural network model and obtain the best structural parameters.

Methods To develop a multilayer composite structure model based on a MoS₂ hybrid coupled waveguide mode, a geometric model was established using the finite element analysis software, COMSOL Multiphysics. The prism layer comprises chalcogenide glass. The Teflon-PTFE and ZnS waveguide layers doped with polycarbonate (PC) are separated with MoS₂ layers. The ZnS layer supports the waveguide mode in which electromagnetic waves can propagate. To analyze the sensing performance of the sensor structure in detail, the optical transmission characteristics were explored under angle modulation. The formation mechanism of the Fano resonance was examined via analysis of the distribution of electromagnetic fields. The influences of the thickness of each medium layer and the number of MoS₂ layers on the spectral response of the Fano resonance were further explored to determine the structural parameters that have a greater influence on the spectrum. Finally, a mathematical relationship between the structural parameters and the FOM value was determined to establish the DELM model. Cuckoo Search (CS), Bat Algorithm (BA), Gray Wolf Algorithm (GWO), and Whale Optimization Algorithm (WOA) were selected to optimize the parameters of the DELM. An optimal GWO-DELM optimization model was obtained. The model was then used for multiple-iteration optimization, and the average value of the structural parameters was considered the optimal parameter, so the sensor performance could be significantly improved.

Results and Discussions Comparing the spectral responses of the partial and whole structures (Fig. 2), the two discrete states coupled to form a Fano resonance, accompanied by energy migration. Subsequently, the influence of various structural parameters on the spectral response of the Fano resonance was explored. The variation trend of the FOM value was analyzed using the different spectral responses of each structural parameter, and the structural parameters that predominantly influence the spectral response of the Fano resonance were determined. A mathematical model was built between the structural parameters and the FOM value. The iterative optimization diagram of different models (Fig. 8) show that, the BA and CS clearly fall into the local optimal solution at the beginning, and the WOA converges quickly. However, the GWO is superior to other algorithms in terms of convergence speed and searchability. Comparing the errors of different optimization algorithms (Table 2 and Fig. 9), the values of the three error indices obtained by the GWO-DELM are all optimal; thus, the GWO-DELM model exhibits a better prediction performance. As a result, the GWO-DELM residual error is the most concentrated, and its optimization performance is the best. The sensing performance of the proposed structure was compared with those of other structures, and the results are listed in Table 3. Compared with other sensing structures, the FOM value in this study is significantly improved, and the sensor exhibits excellent sensing performance.

Conclusions In this paper, we propose a multilayer composite structure of a MoS₂ mixed-coupled double waveguide, in which MoS₂ is intermixed between two layers of dielectric materials to achieve the coupling of two waveguide modes. The two waveguide modes generate wide and narrow resonances, respectively, owing to the different quality factors of MoS₂, and the coupling then generates the Fano resonance. The mechanism of the Fano resonance is described, and the influence of the structural parameters and the number of MoS₂ layer on the sensing characteristics is discussed. A high FOM was achieved under optimal conditions. Global optimization of structural parameters was conducted using the GWO-DELM optimization algorithm, and the optimization performances of different optimization algorithms for the DELM were compared. The FOM value was improved by one level to reach the highest level, reflecting the effectiveness of the global optimization algorithm in optical-sensor design and the significance for further optical-sensor research.

Key words sensors; Fano resonance; MoS₂ film; dual-waveguide coupling; GWO-DELM