

基于 PDMS 增敏空芯微瓶谐振腔的高灵敏温度传感器

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摘要 提出并实现了一种基于聚二甲基硅氧烷(PDMS)增敏空芯微瓶谐振腔(PS-HCMR)的高灵敏温度传感器。采用提拉镀膜法在高 Q 值($\sim 7.83 \times 10^7$)PS-HCMR 表面均匀涂敷一层 PDMS 薄膜以实现热敏功能化, 基于 PS-HCMR 回音壁模共振谱的热敏感性以及 PDMS 的高热光效应和热膨胀效应, 实现了对温度信号的高灵敏度感知与测量。实验结果表明: 当膜层厚度为 $150 \mu\text{m}$ 时, 温度灵敏度可达 $0.127 \text{ nm} \cdot \text{C}^{-1}$, 相比于纯 SiO_2 HCMR 提高了 32 倍。所提出的 PS-HCMR 的温度传感器具有灵敏度高、制备简单、结构紧凑等优势, 在工业化控制、电力系统、环境监测等领域中具有良好的应用前景。

关键词 传感器; 微腔; 聚二甲基硅氧烷; 增敏空芯微瓶谐振腔; 回音壁模式; 热光效应; 温度灵敏度

中图分类号 TN248.1

文献标志码 A

DOI: 10.3788/CJL230912

1 引言

光纤温度传感器以光波为载体, 以光纤为媒质, 可实现温度信号的传输与感知。与传统传感器相比, 光纤温度传感器具有信息容量大、抗电磁干扰、测量精度高、安全防爆等特点, 已在土木工程、能源环保、医疗健康^[1-4]等领域中得到广泛应用。

目前提出的光纤温度传感器主要包括微纳光纤耦合器、法布里-珀罗(F-P)腔和马赫-曾德尔干涉仪等^[5-6]。近年来研究者提出了各种高灵敏度微纳光纤温度传感器。2013年, Jasim等^[7]利用保偏光纤制备了级联花生结光纤传感器, 实现了 $30 \text{ pm} \cdot \text{C}^{-1}$ 温度灵敏度。2016年, Bian等^[8]通过在 Sagnac 光纤环形区加入布拉格光纤光栅, 制成混合型微纳光纤环形谐振器, 将灵敏度提高至 $33 \text{ pm} \cdot \text{C}^{-1}$ 。热敏材料凭借其极高的热膨胀系数, 能够有效提高光纤的温度传感性能。2015年, Cao等^[9]将微纳光纤结型耦合器与聚二甲基硅氧烷(PDMS)材料结合, 将温度灵敏度提高了9倍以上, 达到 $1.67 \text{ nm} \cdot \text{C}^{-1}$ 。2019年, Cao等^[10]利用模式分裂现象制备了灵敏度达 $11.7 \text{ pm} \cdot \text{C}^{-1}$ 的双微腔结构温度传感器。然而, 现有微纳光纤传感器仍然受结构、材料和封装等方面的限制, 实现更高灵敏度的温度光纤传感仍然是业内关注的焦点。

与光纤光栅^[11]、法布里-珀罗干涉仪^[12]等光纤温度传感器相比, 微腔温度传感器具有体积小、分辨率高、

响应时间快、成本低等优点。而对于纯 SiO_2 微腔, 由于石英材料的热敏性能不佳, 温度灵敏度的提升受到限制。2009年, Wu等^[13]将 SiO_2 超纤维微环谐振腔集成在 MgF_2 薄板上, 实现的温度传感灵敏度为 $52 \text{ pm} \cdot \text{C}^{-1}$ 。2019年, Fan等^[14]基于聚甲基丙烯酸甲酯(PMMA)材料制备了微纳光纤结型谐振器, 其灵敏度提升为 $0.266 \text{ nm} \cdot \text{C}^{-1}$ 。2021年, 付广伟等^[15]提出一种基于表面石墨烯修饰的锥形多模光纤温度传感器, 温度灵敏度达到 $0.1589 \text{ dB} \cdot \text{C}^{-1}$ 。已有研究表明, 将 SiO_2 微腔与热敏材料相结合是一种提高温度灵敏度的有效方法^[16]。

本文提出并实现了一种基于 PDMS 增敏空芯微瓶谐振腔(PS-HCMR)的温度传感器, 通过在 PS-HCMR 表面均匀涂敷 PDMS 薄膜实现了热敏功能化, 结合 PS-HCMR 回音壁模(WGM)共振光谱的热敏感性以及 PDMS 的高热光、热膨胀效应, 实现了对温度信号的高灵敏度感知与测量。实现的传感器灵敏度达 $0.127 \text{ nm} \cdot \text{C}^{-1}$, 具有温度灵敏度高、调谐范围广、响应速度快、线性度好等特点, 在工业化控制、环境监测等领域中具有较高的应用价值。

2 传感原理与器件制备

2.1 PS-HCMR 传感单元的结构示意图

图 1 为 PS-HCMR 结构示意图。光场(a_m)经锥形光纤通过倏逝场耦合效应与微腔耦合, 在微腔靠近

收稿日期: 2023-06-13; 修回日期: 2023-07-10; 录用日期: 2023-08-07; 网络首发日期: 2023-08-15

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(12174199, 11704199)、中国博士后科学基金(2021M701765)、江苏省自然科学基金面上项目(BK20221330)、江苏省青蓝工程优秀青年骨干教师计划、江苏省研究生实践创新计划(SJ CX21_0275)、江苏省研究生创新基金(KYCX22_0912)、江苏省研究生创新基金(KYCX22_0911)

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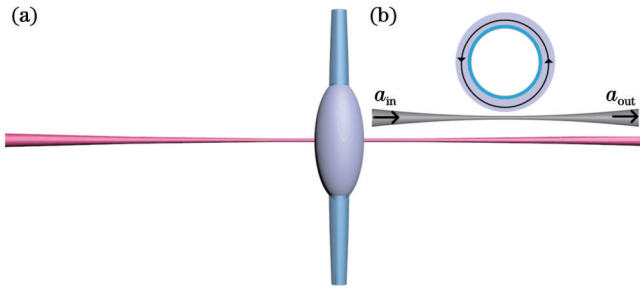


图1 结构示意图。(a)PS-HCMR和锥形光纤耦合单元；(b)耦合单元横截面图

Fig.1 Structural diagram. (a) PS-HCMR and tapered fiber coupling unit; (b) cross section of coupling unit

PDMS薄膜层区域形成回音壁模式共振,最后通过微纳光纤输出端(a_{out})输出。结构制备方案如下:首先将硫化硅橡胶和其固化剂按10:1的质量比混合^[6],再将其放入真空泵中抽取真空,将溶液的气体排出。采用提拉镀膜的方法在HCMR上镀制PDMS薄膜,将制备

好的器件固定,使用提拉镀膜机进行提拉镀膜,通过控制提拉速度改变膜层厚度,速度越小,镀膜层越薄。成膜后在120℃条件下固化30min。

图2是利用COMSOL软件基于有限元算法(FEM)建立微腔光场分布的理论模型。为了简化计算,只对赤道面的部分区域进行分析:设置空芯微瓶壁厚 $2\mu\text{m}$,其材质为 SiO_2 ,折射率设定为1.444;WGM谐振波长为1550nm,网格精度为1/10波长。仿真计算了HCMR膜层厚度(d)在 $2\sim 10\mu\text{m}$ 区间变化时WGM的分布情况,如图2(a)~(e)所示。可以得到:当膜层厚度增加时,WGM光场向PDMS膜层方向偏移,当壁厚大于 $10\mu\text{m}$ 时,HCMR区域几乎没有WGM分布。由此可以得到,随着PDMS薄膜厚度的增加,赤道区域附近的光场分布集中于PDMS薄膜层,所以模式在PS-HCMR内的倏逝波场强占比更高,高阶模逐渐增强,从而光热敏感功能材料层中光与物质的相互作用强度增大。

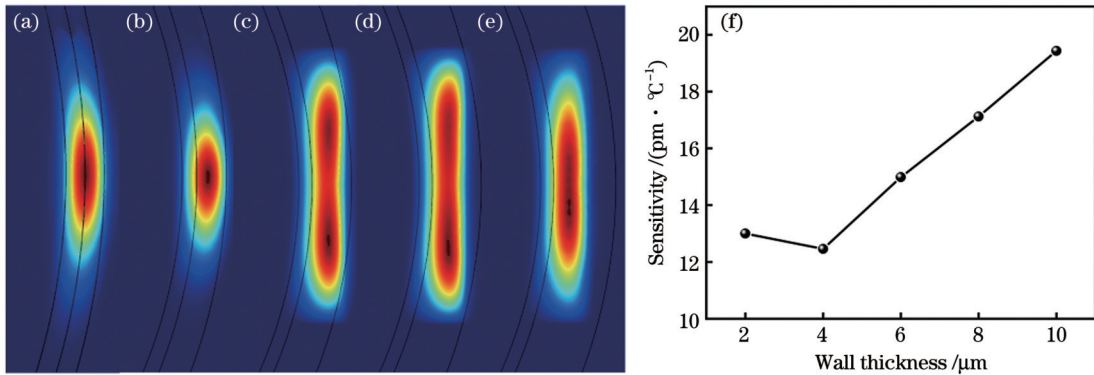


图2 有限元算法仿真模拟得到的不同壁厚PS-HCMR的光场分布图和温度灵敏度拟合图。(a) $d=2\mu\text{m}$; (b) $d=4\mu\text{m}$; (c) $d=6\mu\text{m}$; (d) $d=8\mu\text{m}$; (e) $d=10\mu\text{m}$; (f)温度灵敏度随壁厚的变化

Fig.2 Light field distribution diagrams and temperature sensitivity fitting diagram of PS-HCMR with different wall thicknesses obtained by finite element algorithm simulation. (a) $d=2\mu\text{m}$; (b) $d=4\mu\text{m}$; (c) $d=6\mu\text{m}$; (d) $d=8\mu\text{m}$; (e) $d=10\mu\text{m}$; (f) temperature sensitivity versus wall thickness

波长的漂移量($\Delta\lambda$)表达式^[16]为

$$\Delta\lambda = \lambda_0 \left(\frac{1}{R} \cdot \frac{dR}{dT} + \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{dn}{dT} \right) \Delta T, \quad (1)$$

式中: R 为微腔半径; T 为温度; n 为有效折射率; ΔT 为温度变化量; $\frac{1}{R} \cdot \frac{dR}{dT}$ 为膨胀系数; $\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{dn}{dT}$ 为热光系数; λ_0 为中心波长。随着温度的改变, $\Delta\lambda$ 也会变化。

根据式(1)可以看出,波长的漂移量与材料的热膨胀系数 $\frac{1}{R} \cdot \frac{dR}{dT}$ 和热光系数 $\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{dn}{dT}$ 有关。当温度 T 变化时, $\Delta\lambda$ 发生变化。当涂层厚度为 $0\mu\text{m}$ 时,由于 SiO_2 的热膨胀系数($1.1 \times 10^{-5} \text{K}^{-1}$)和热光系数($5.5 \times 10^{-7} \text{K}^{-1}$)都是正的^[16],温度升高,谱线向长波长方向移动(红移)。当PDMS厚度($2\mu\text{m}$)很薄时,硅的正热光系数和PDMS的负热光系数($-4.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{K}^{-1}$)相互补偿,PDMS的热膨胀系数($9.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{K}^{-1}$)占主导,故对

温度升高的响应仍是谱线向长波长方向移动(红移)。进一步增加PDMS厚度($2\sim 10\mu\text{m}$),由于过度补偿,共振响应将会使WGM共振光谱谱线向短波长方向移动(蓝移),故PDMS的负热光系数远远大于 SiO_2 的正热光系数,并且蓝移量会随着PDMS厚度的增加而增加。当厚度远远大于 $10\mu\text{m}$ 时,随着PDMS厚度的增加,谱线向长波长方向移动。因为壁厚越厚,其对微腔的包裹性越强,可以把该结构看成一个PS-HCMR,并且本实验采用空芯微瓶结构,当温度改变时,PDMS由于热膨胀系数很高,会挤压管壁,管壁半径变小,由式(1)可知,这会提高该传感器的温度灵敏度。

2.2 PS-HCMR的制备与性能测试

首先截取长度约为200cm的微毛细管(外径为 $\sim 240\mu\text{m}$,内径为 $\sim 100\mu\text{m}$),一端用紫外胶密封,另一端连接注射器针头,用于接气泵;将去除涂覆层后的微毛细管放置在拉锥机上,打开气泵电源,气流稳定地

注入微毛细管,持续 10 min。熔融拉锥时,微毛细管内部的压强使得微毛细管鼓起形成 HCMR,如图 3(a)所示。使用高精度光学显微镜观测耦合区域的截面,结果如图 3(b)所示,测得 HCMR 壁厚为 $\sim 2 \mu\text{m}$,外径 (L) 为 $\sim 198 \mu\text{m}$ 。其 WGM 共振光谱测试结果如图 3(c)所

示,取其中虚线框区域放大,洛伦兹拟合结果如图 3(d)所示,求得其 Q 值为 4.3×10^7 。高 Q 值是微腔高效率耦合的必要条件, Q 值越高,微腔的能量损失速率越小,腔内光子寿命越长,WGM 共振光谱线宽也就越窄。制备高 Q 值微腔可为后续在其上面镀制聚合物提供条件。

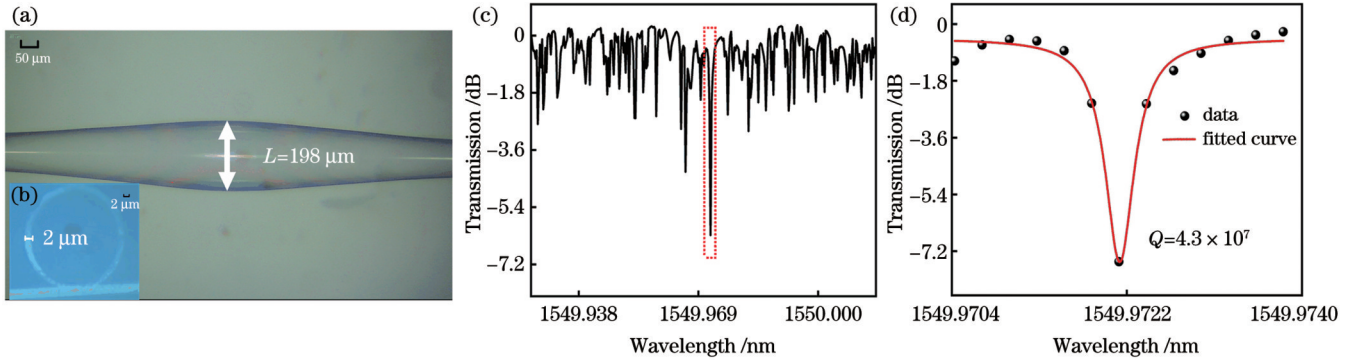


图 3 制备的 HCMR 及其性能测试结果。(a) HCMR 实物图; (b) 耦合区域的截面图; (c) 实验测得的 HCMR WGM 共振光谱; (d) 洛伦兹拟合结果

Fig. 3 Prepared HCMR and its performance test results. (a) Physical HCMR drawing; (b) cross section of coupling area; (c) experimentally measured HCMR WGM resonance spectrum; (d) Lorentz fitting result

采用提拉镀膜法制备具有不同 PDMS 膜层的 PS-HCMR,显微镜实物图如图 4(a)、(c)所示。选取图 3(a)中外径为 $200 \mu\text{m}$ 的 HCMR 封装在载玻片上,将载玻片固定在提拉镀膜机的拉伸臂上,当提拉速度为 $2/30 \text{ mm} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ 时,测得外径 (L_1) 约为 $500 \mu\text{m}$,

PDMS 壁厚 (L_2) 约为 $150 \mu\text{m}$ [$(L_1 - L)/2$],测得其 WGM 共振光谱 Q 值约为 9.71×10^4 。采用同样尺寸的微毛细管,当提拉速度为 $1/30 \text{ mm} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ 时,得到 PDMS 壁厚 (L_4) 约为 $50 \mu\text{m}$ [$(L_3 - L)/2$] 的 PS-HCMR,并测得其 WGM 共振光谱 Q 值约为 7.95×10^4 ,

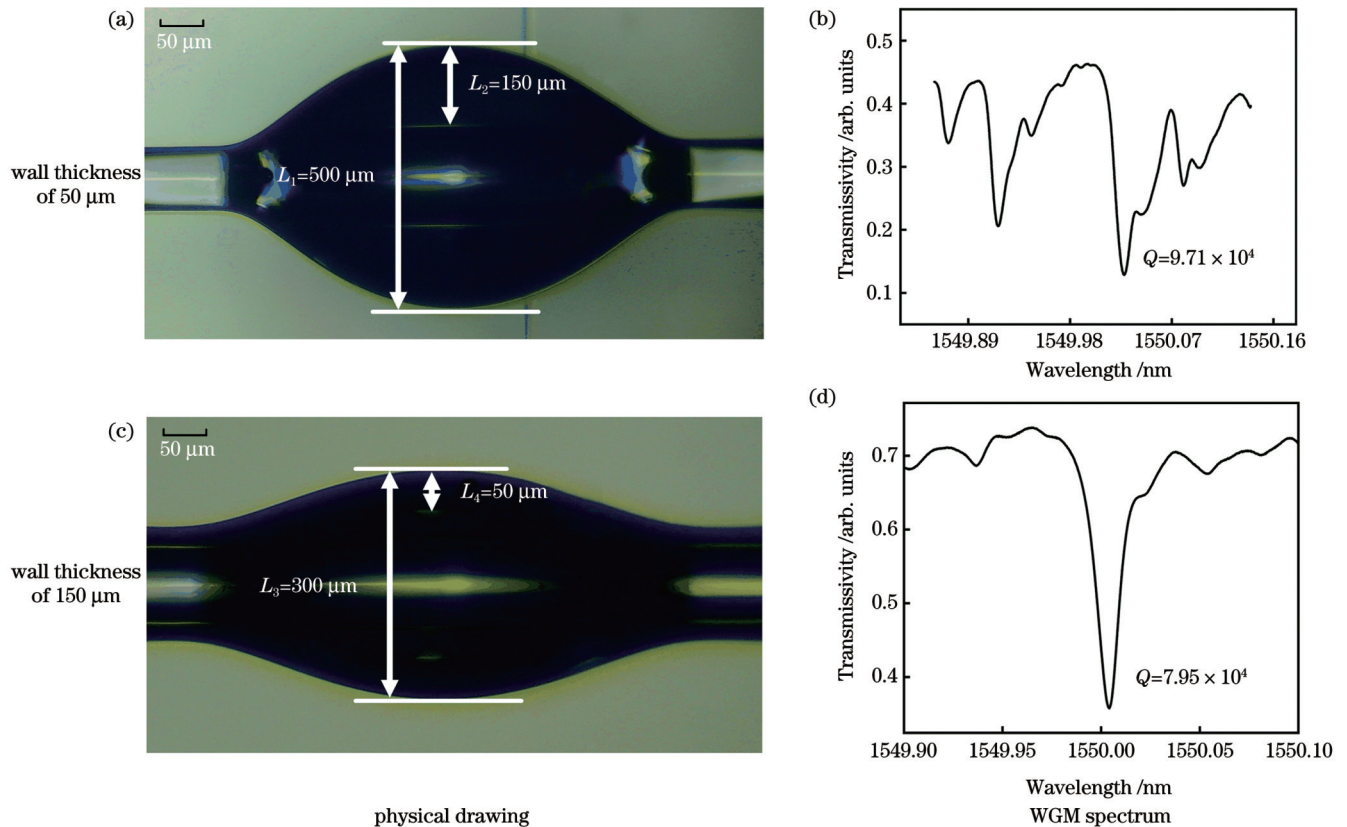


图 4 PS-HCMR 实物图及其对应的回音壁谱线

Fig. 4 Physical PS-HCMR drawings and their corresponding WGM spectral curves

如图 4(c)、(d) 所示。

2.3 PDMS 增敏实芯微瓶谐振腔制备与性能测试

为了进行对比, 实验研究了 PDMS 实芯微瓶谐振腔的光学特性, 制备了 PDMS 增敏实芯微瓶谐振腔 (PS-SCMR), 实物图如图 5(a) 所示。通过控制光纤熔接机放电次数和推进量, 在单模光纤 (SMF) 上面熔

接了一个直径 (L_5) 约为 $330 \mu\text{m}$ 的 SCMR。当提拉速度 ($1/30 \text{ mm} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$) 最小时, 得到 PDMS 薄膜厚度 (L_7) 约为 $50 \mu\text{m}$ [$(L_6 - L_5)/2$] 的 PS-SCMR, 如图 5(b) 所示。测得其 WGM 共振光谱 Q 值约为 4.99×10^4 , 如图 5(c) 所示。选择图 5(b) 结构对其进行温度传感实验, 分析 PS-SCMR 的热敏性能。

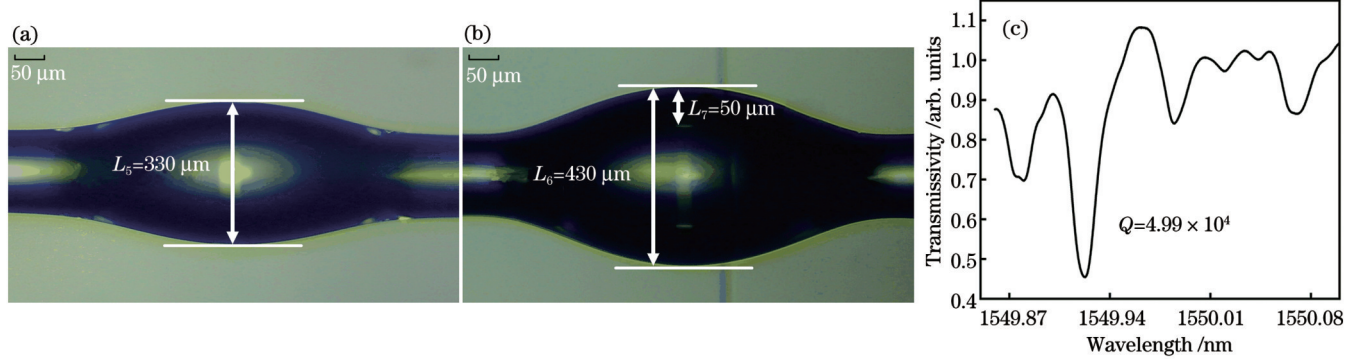


图 5 制备的 PS-SCMR 及其性能测试结果。(a) SCMR 镀膜前的显微镜实物图; (b) SCMR 镀膜后的显微镜实物图; (c) 性能测试结果

Fig. 5 Prepared PS-SCMR and its performance test result. (a) Microscopic image before SCMR coating; (b) microscopic image after SCMR coating; (c) performance test result

3 PS-HCMR 温度传感实验研究

3.1 实验装置

基于高 Q 值 PS-HCMR 的高灵敏温度传感实验系统结构如图 6 所示, 可调谐窄带激光器 (TLS, 线宽为 5 kHz , 波长调谐范围为 120 nm , 中心波长为 1550 nm) 发出的激光依次通过可调谐光衰减器 (VOA)、偏振控制器 (PC)、锥形光纤、光电探测器 (PD, 带宽为 125 MHz , 响应度为 $40 \text{ V} \cdot \text{mA}^{-1}$), 最后进入可调谐窄带激光器控制器。VOA 用于调节输入光的光功率, 将输入光的光功率衰减至小于 $10 \mu\text{W}$; PC 用于改变入射光的偏振态, 实验均在同一偏振态下进行; 通过 PD 将光纤中的光信号转换为电信号并输入到反馈系统。实验中将 PS-HCMR 与锥形光纤进行耦合, 当满足相位匹配条件时, 实验测得稳定的 WGM 谱线。实验中将 PS-HCMR 耦合到锥形光纤锥区, 当锥形光纤中的光满足相位匹配条件且微纳光纤直径为 $2 \sim 5 \mu\text{m}$ 时, 会出现稳定 WGM 谱线。

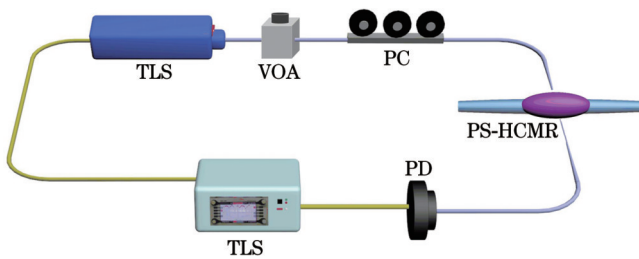


图 6 温度传感系统光路图

Fig. 6 Optical path diagram of temperature sensing system

3.2 温度传感实验与分析

3.2.1 PS-HCMR 结构的稳定性测试

为了更好地研究该温度传感系统的稳定性, 测试了壁厚为 $50 \mu\text{m}$ 的 PS-HCMR 在 40 min 内的谱线变化, 如图 7 所示。结果表明, 在 1550 nm 附近, 回音壁谱线在 40 min 内基本趋于稳定, 漂移量约为 $\pm 2.5 \text{ pm}$, 40 min 内的标准偏差 (σ) 为 4.9 pm 。该传感系统稳定性较高, 有利于实现高灵敏度温度传感。

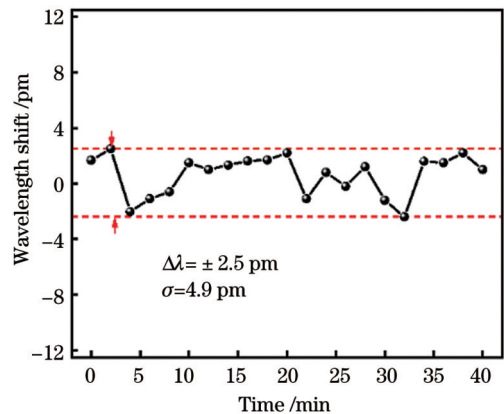


图 7 PS-HCMR 稳定性测量结果

Fig. 7 Stability measurement result of PS-HCMR

3.2.2 温度传感特性测试

首先测试了无 PDMS 的纯 SiO_2 HCMR 对温度的灵敏度, 同样将该结构置于图 6 所示的系统中, 图 8(a) 所示为纯 SiO_2 HCMR 的 WGM 谱线漂移测试结果。温度升高, WGM 红移, 如图 8(d) 正方形拟合直线所示, 温度灵敏度为 $3 \text{ pm} \cdot \text{C}^{-1}$, 线性度 $R^2 \approx 0.99$ 。该红移现象与 SiO_2 的热光系数 $1.1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ K}^{-1}$ 恰好吻合, 由

于HCMR外壁没有涂覆层,谱线移动仅仅由SiO₂的材料特性和该结构性质决定。

当SCMR表面PDMS的厚度为50 μm时,测量其温度传感特性,当温度从27℃升至33℃时,谱线红移,如图8(b)所示。谱线稳定15 min后保存数据,得到27~33℃范围内的温度灵敏度为44 pm·℃⁻¹, $R^2 \approx 0.99$ 。相较于纯SiO₂ SCMR,PS-SCMR的温度灵敏度增大了4.6倍,验证了PDMS的高热光效应和热膨胀效应。

当HCMR表面PDMS的厚度为50 μm时,通过改

变锥形光纤与PS-HCMR的耦合位置和耦合间隙来调节PC,找到二者最佳耦合位置以获得最高Q值WGM光谱。为了保证温度测试准确,将封装好的结构置于温控箱中,温度设置为27℃。实验中温度的变化范围为27~33℃,步长为1℃,在测试过程中,每组光谱测试的稳定时间为15 min,以保证实验结果的准确性。图8(c)为不同温度下结构的WGM共振光谱,随着温度的增加,谱线红移,如图8(d)三角形拟合直线所示,谱线漂移量达到0.768 nm,温度灵敏度为0.127 nm·℃⁻¹, $R^2 \approx 0.99$ 。

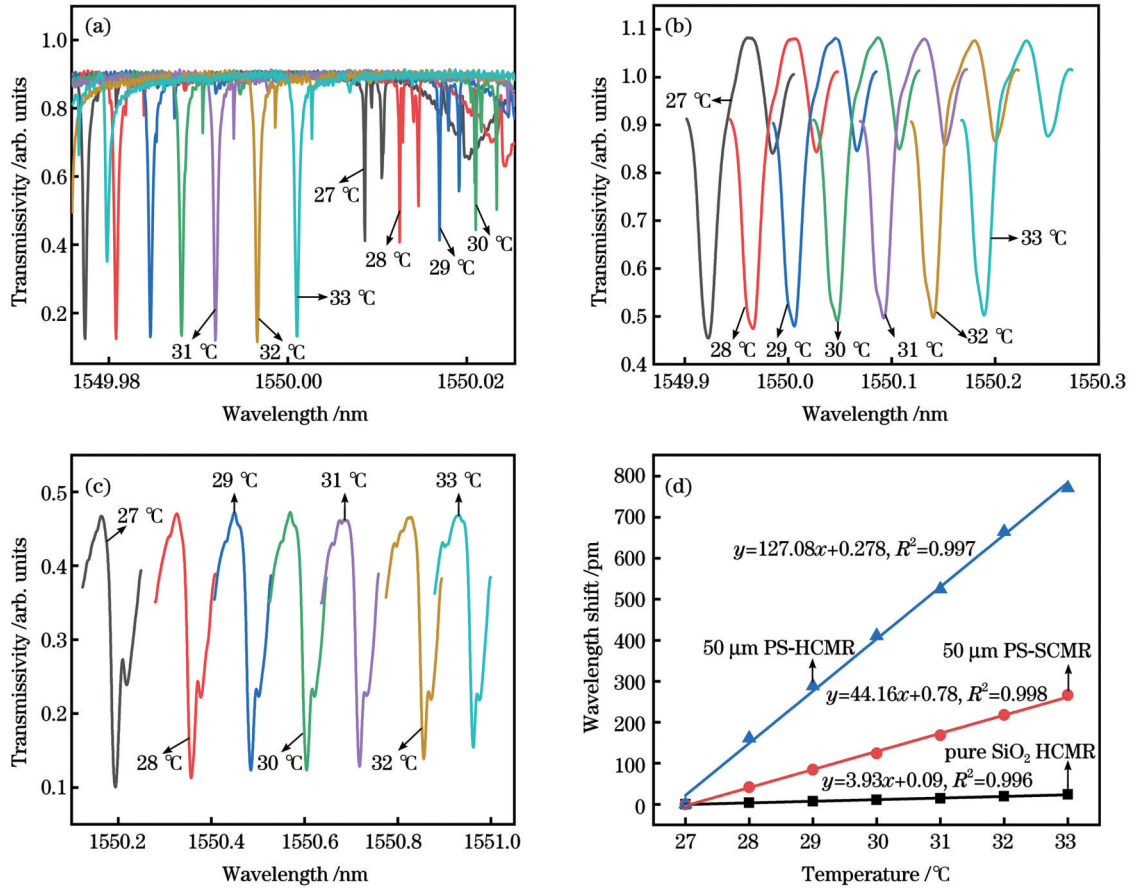


图8 实验测得的温度传感特性。(a)纯SiO₂ HCMR的WGM共振光谱;(b)当PDMS的厚度为50 μm时PS-SCMR的WGM共振光谱;(c)当PDMS的厚度为50 μm时PS-HCMR的WGM共振光谱;(d)WGM共振光谱波长漂移随温度的变化

Fig. 8 Temperature sensing characteristics measured by experiments. (a) WGM resonance spectra of pure SiO₂ HCMR; (b) WGM resonance spectra of PS-SCMR when thickness of PDMS is 50 μm; (c) WGM resonance spectra of PS-HCMR when thickness of PDMS is 50 μm; (d) wavelength drift of WGM resonance spectrum versus temperature

当HCMR表面PDMS的厚度为150 μm时,设置温度在27~33℃区间变化,如图9(a)所示,当温度从27℃升至33℃时,可以明显看到WGM共振光谱红移。谱线稳定15 min后保存数据,最后处理数据得到,在27~33℃范围内,温度灵敏度为0.102 nm·℃⁻¹, $R^2 \approx 0.99$,如图9(b)所示。为了更好地探究该灵敏度的可逆性,在温度升到33℃稳定后,开展降温实验。为了减小实验误差,待谱线稳定后,每隔15 min记录一组数据,结果如图9(c)所示,在31~27℃范围内温度灵敏度为0.106 nm·℃⁻¹, $R^2 \approx 0.99$ 。

实验结果表明:当壁厚为150 μm时该传感器的温度灵敏度为0.127 nm·℃⁻¹,当壁厚为50 μm时,灵敏度为0.102 nm·℃⁻¹。因此,该传感器具有较高的温度灵敏度和温度传感线性度。

表1为不同微腔温度传感器的对比分析结果。可以看出,本文提出的基于PS-HCMR的温度传感器的温度灵敏度相比于未镀PDMS功能薄膜的HCMR提升了32倍,并且由于该器件为薄壁空芯结构,相比于实芯微腔,高阶模式的倏逝光场能量占比更高,有效提升了微腔的温度灵敏度,与理论分析结果相吻合。

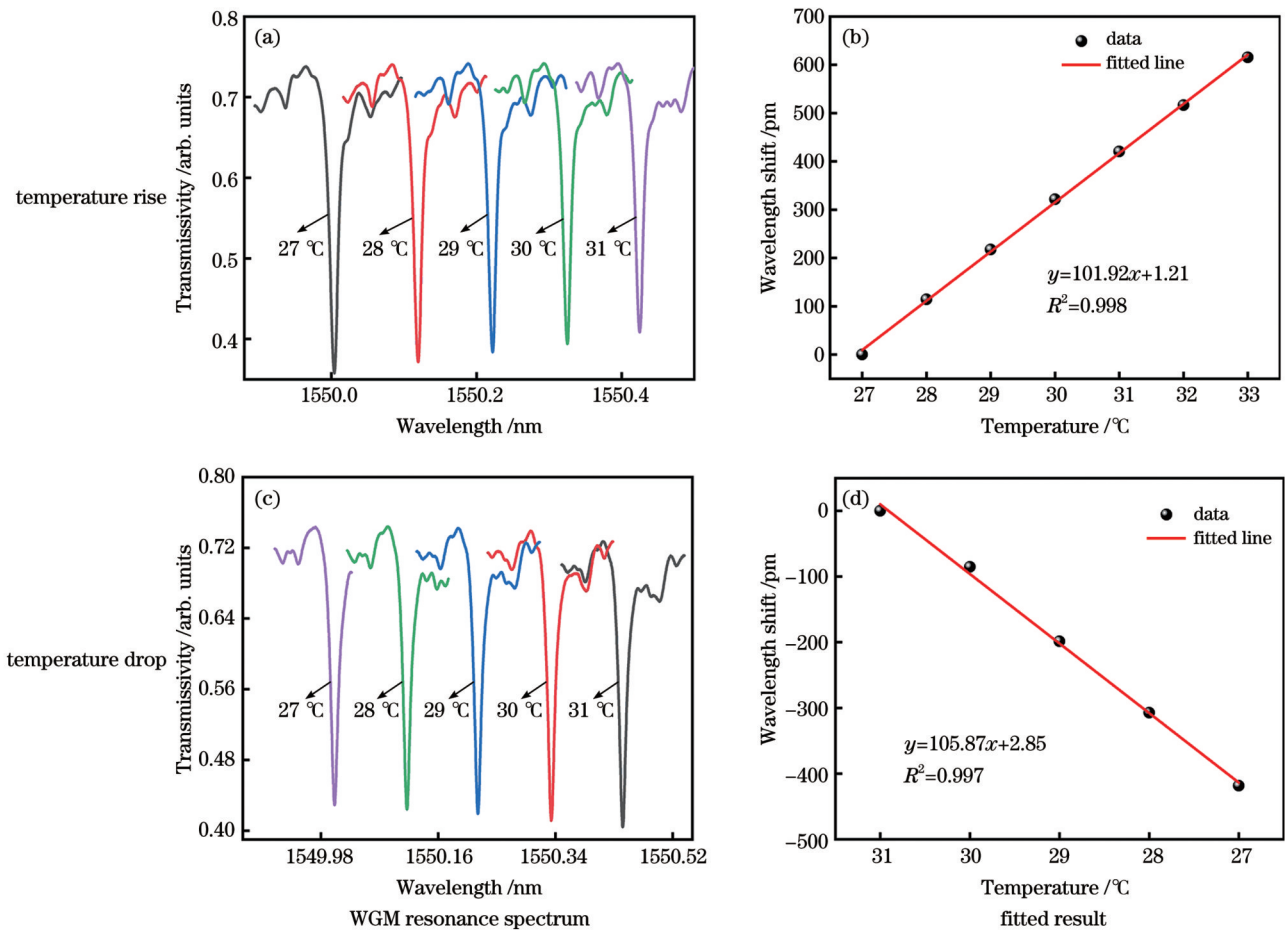


图9 PS-HCMR的温度传感实验测试结果

Fig. 9 Temperature sensing experimental test results of PS-HCMR

表1 不同微腔温度传感器的温度灵敏度对比

Table 1 Comparison of temperature sensitivities of different micro-cavity temperature sensors

Sensor	Material	Sensitivity / (pm·°C ⁻¹)
Sensor based on HCMR	SiO ₂	3.93
Sensor based on SCMR	SiO ₂	9.6
Sensor based on PS-SCMR	PDMS	44.16
Sensor based on PS-HCMR with wall thickness of 50 μm	PDMS	127.08
Sensor based on PS-HCMR with wall thickness of 150 μm	PDMS	101.92

4 结 论

提出并实现了一种基于PS-HCMR的高灵敏温度传感器,制备了直径为200 μm、PDMS膜层厚度分别为150 μm和50 μm的高Q值PS-HCMR,利用PDMS材料的高热膨胀、热光效应,实现了HCMR的热敏功能化。利用HCMR空芯结构中的高阶模式共振,显著增大了温度传感灵敏度。所提出的基于PS-HCMR的温度传感器的温度传感灵敏度可达0.127 nm·°C⁻¹,相比于基于PS-SCMR的温度传感器提高了2.87倍,相比于纯SiO₂HCMR的温度传感器提高了32倍。所提出的基于PS-HCMR的温度传感器具有灵敏度高、制备简单、结构紧凑等优势,在工业化控制、健康监测、环

境监测等领域中具有良好的应用前景。

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Highly Sensitive Temperature Sensor Based on PDMS Sensitized Hollow Micro-cavity Resonator

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Abstract

Objective Fiber-optic temperature sensors with light waves as the carrier and optical fibers as the medium are used to transmit and sense temperature signals. Compared with traditional sensors, fiber-optic temperature sensors have high information capacity, anti-electromagnetic interference, anticorrosion properties, high measurement accuracy, and safety, along with being explosion proof. They are applied in various fields, such as national defense, military, civil engineering, energy, environmental protection, and medical health. Compared with fiber-optic temperature sensors, such as fiber gratings and Fabry-Perot interferometers, micro-cavity temperature sensors have the advantages of small size, high resolution, fast response time, and low cost. For pure SiO₂ micro-cavities, the improvement in temperature sensitivity is limited by the poor thermal sensitivity of the quartz material. Results of previous studies demonstrate that combining SiO₂ micro-cavities with thermally sensitive materials is effective for improving temperature sensitivity.

Methods In this study, a highly sensitive temperature sensor based on a polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) sensitized hollow-core micro-cavity resonator (PS-HCMR) is developed and implemented. Based on the thermal sensitivity of PS-HCMR wall mode resonance spectrum and the high thermal optical effect and thermal expansion effect of PDMS, the high sensitivity perception and measurement of temperature are achieved. The temperature sensitivity of the HCMR is measured at 27–33 °C by coating 50-μm and 150-μm thick PDMS films on the HCMR using a coating method. An experimental comparison with the temperature sensitivities of a solid-core micro-cavity resonator (SCMR) and pure SiO₂ HCMR (Table 1) is performed to verify the high-sensitivity temperature-sensing performance of the PS-HCMR and the effect of PDMS film thickness on the HCMR. The thermal sensitivity effects of higher-order-mode whispering gallery mode (WGM) in micro-cavities with different PDMS film thicknesses are compared theoretically and experimentally.

Results and Discussions The use of PDMS plated on an HCMR is proposed to achieve high-order-mode high-sensitivity sensing with a fast response, good stability, and high sensitivity because of the high coefficient of thermal expansion. The simulation results

(Fig. 2) indicate that, when the coating thickness is $0\ \mu\text{m}$, the temperature increases and the spectral lines move toward the long wavelength (red shift) owing to the positive coefficient ($1.1 \times 10^{-5}\ \text{K}^{-1}$) of thermal expansion and thermal-optical coefficient ($5.5 \times 10^{-7}\ \text{K}^{-1}$) of SiO_2 . When the PDMS is very thin (thickness of $2\ \mu\text{m}$), the positive thermal-optical coefficient of Si and the negative thermal-optical coefficient ($-4.5 \times 10^{-4}\ \text{K}^{-1}$) of PDMS compensate for each other, and the PDMS thermal expansion coefficient ($9.6 \times 10^{-4}\ \text{K}^{-1}$) dominates at this time, resulting in a response to temperature increase that still shifts the spectral lines in the long wavelength direction. When the PDMS thickness is increased further (from $2\ \mu\text{m}$ to $10\ \mu\text{m}$), the resonance response shifts the WGM resonance spectrum in the short wavelength direction (blue shift) owing to overcompensation because the negative thermo-optical coefficient of PDMS is much larger than the positive thermo-optical coefficient of SiO_2 , and the blue shift increases with increasing PDMS thickness. When the thickness is significantly larger than $10\ \mu\text{m}$, the spectral line shifts to longer wavelength direction as the PDMS thickness increases. As shown in Figs. 8 and 9, the experimental results indicate that the combination of the HCMR with the high Q value and the polymer PDMS with a high thermal expansion coefficient achieves a stable structure with a temperature sensitivity of $0.127\ \text{nm}/^\circ\text{C}$, which is 2.87 times higher than PS-SCMR ($44.16\ \text{pm}/^\circ\text{C}$) and 32 times higher than the conventional pure SiO_2 -based HCMR ($3.93\ \text{pm}/^\circ\text{C}$).

Conclusions A highly sensitive temperature sensor based on the PS-HCMR is proposed. High- Q PS-HCMRs with $200\text{-}\mu\text{m}$ -diameter PDMS with film layer thicknesses of $150\ \mu\text{m}$ and $50\ \mu\text{m}$ are prepared, and the temperature sensitivity is greatly enhanced by taking advantage of the high thermal expansion coefficient and high thermo-optical coefficient of PDMS material, as well as the high-order mode resonance in the hollow-core structure of the HCMR. The experimental results show that, when the film layer thickness is $150\ \mu\text{m}$, the temperature sensitivity of the proposed PS-HCMR can reach $0.127\ \text{nm}/^\circ\text{C}$, which is 2.87 times better than that of the PS-SCMR and 32 times better than that of the pure SiO_2 HCMR. The PS-HCMR temperature sensor proposed has good application prospects in the fields of industrialized control, health monitoring, environmental monitoring, and biochemical reaction control.

Key words sensors; micro-cavity; polydimethylsiloxane; sensitized hollow-core microcavity resonator; whispering gallery mode; thermo-optic effect; temperature sensitivity