

Optimization Study on Graphene-Coated Microfiber Bragg Grating Structures for Ammonia Gas Sensing

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Abstract: The excitation of the surface field and evanescent enhancement in the graphene have shown sensitive to the refractive index of surrounding media and potential applications in high-sensitivity biochemical sensing. In this paper, we investigate the graphene-coated microfiber Bragg gratings (GMFBGs) with different diameters for ammonia gas sensing. The maximum sensitivity with 6pm/ppm was achieved experimentally when the microfiber's diameter was about 10 μm . Moreover, by adjusting the diameter of the GMFBG, the sensing performance of the GMFBGs could be optimized. Experimental results indicated that GMFBGs with the diameter of 8 μm – 12 μm would show the characteristics of the high sensitivity, relative low attenuation, and large dynamic range.

Keywords: FBG, graphene, ammonia gas sensing, structure optimization

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1. Introduction

As a new kind of material, graphene with unique electronic and optical characteristics, has attracted worldwide attention in the decade. Graphene, composed of a two-dimensional (2D) layer of carbon atoms in the honeycomb crystal lattice, has surprisingly high electron mobility and electrical conductivity due to its unique two-dimensional sp^2 -bonded structure [1–4]. Based on these excellent properties, new researches have been attracted on integrating graphene into potential electronic and optical devices. Sensing devices are widely studied with great results because graphene's 2D crystal structure allows every carbon atom a surface structure, providing the greatest possible specific

surface area [4–9]. Large specific surface area makes graphene highly sensitive to the change in the reflective index (RI) in the local environment. The graphene based sensor for individual gas sensing has been demonstrated. The carrier concentration in graphene will be changed for the adsorption or desorption of gas molecules that act as donors or acceptors on the graphene surface [10–13]. Thus, graphene shows a great potential for bio-chemical sensing applications.

The microfiber Bragg grating (MFBG) combines the benefits of evanescent field transmission as well as the wavelength sensitivity [14]. Ordinary FBGs cannot be used for evanescent field sensing because the fundamental core mode is hardly influenced by the surrounding media [15–17]. For MFBGs, the

surrounding media act as the cladding, guiding the evanescent field to propagate along the fiber. Then, the effective refractive index (ERI) of MFBGs will be significantly affected by the external media, which will cause the shift in the Bragg wavelength.

In this work, a single layer graphene film was wrapped onto the surface of the MFBG, shown in Fig. 1, to enhance the evanescent field and improve the sensitivity to the local surrounding media. Through measuring the Bragg wavelength shift, small gas concentration changes can be detected.

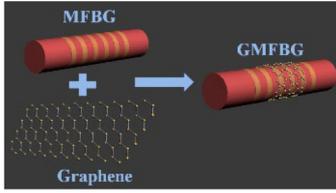


Fig. 1 Structure schematic of the GMFBG.

In order to investigate the sensing ability with the structure parameters of the graphene-coated microfiber Bragg grating (GMFBG), different diameters of GMFBGs have been studied theoretically and experimentally.

According to the theory of the Bragg grating, the Bragg wavelength λ_B is

$$\lambda_B = 2n_{\text{eff}}A \quad (1)$$

where n_{eff} and A represent the effective refractive index and the period of the MFBG. When A remains unchanged, λ_B can change with n_{eff} linearly. In the single-mode fiber, n_{eff} of the basic mode can be expressed as

$$n_{\text{eff}}^2 = n_1^2 - \left(\frac{U}{V}\right)^2 (n_1^2 - n_2^2) \quad (2)$$

where $U = r\sqrt{k_0^2 n_1^2 - \beta^2}$ and $V = k_0 r \sqrt{n_1^2 - n_2^2}$ are the transverse propagation constant and normalized frequency. r , n_1 , n_2 , k_0 , and β represent the core radius, RI of the fiber core, RI of the cladding, the propagation constant, and phase factor, respectively.

Besides, U and V satisfy the following equations:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{UJ_{m-1}(U)}{J_m(U)} = -\frac{WK_{m-1}(W)}{K_m(W)} \\ U^2 + W^2 = V^2 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

Using the approximation for the Gauss field and method of finite element analysis to simplify the equations, the relationship between U and V can be expressed as [18, 19]

$$U = -\frac{(1+\sqrt{2})V}{1+(4+V^4)^{\frac{1}{4}}}. \quad (4)$$

Plugging (4) into (2), n_{eff} can be obtained:

$$\begin{aligned} n_{\text{eff}}^2 &= n_1^2 - \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{1+(4+V^4)^{\frac{1}{4}}}\right)^2 (n_1^2 - n_2^2) \\ &= n_1^2 - \left\{ \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{1+\left[4+4k_0^4 r^4 (n_1^2 - n_2^2)^2\right]^{\frac{1}{4}}}\right\}^2 (n_1^2 - n_2^2). \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

In fact, n_1 and k_0 are constants. It is easy to see that n_{eff} is a function of r and n_2 . Combining with (1), λ_B changes with the radius and RI of the cladding [20].

Meanwhile, we define a sensitivity parameter K to describe the sensitivity of the gas sensor:

$$K = \frac{\partial \lambda_B}{\partial n_{\text{eff}}}. \quad (6)$$

According to (5), the core radius r and RI of the cladding n_2 are two factors that determine n_{eff} . So K depends on the changes in r and n_2 . Thus for the gas sensing applications, it can be observed that some nonlinear relationship exists between the sensitivity and diameter of the MFBG and GMFBG.

The electric field distributions of MFBGs and GMFBGs are simulated using the finite element method. According to the simulated results in Fig. 2, with the same diameter, the coated graphene enhances the evanescent fields of MFBGs significantly, and more energy is radiated into the surrounding media. For the GMFBGs, with the same coated length of graphene in Figs. 2(d), 2(e), and 2(f), when the diameter decreases, larger proportion of transmission light propagates outside the fiber core as evanescent fields, providing a good opportunity for the interaction between the light and surrounding media. As graphene enhances the evanescent field, it can be predicted that a higher sensitivity will be

obtained in the GMFBG than that in the MFBG.

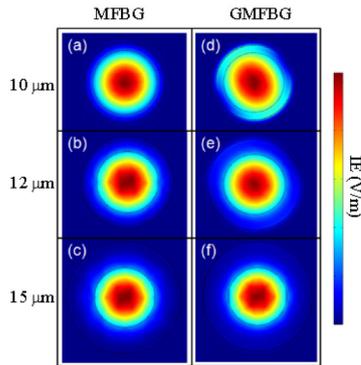


Fig. 2 Simulated results of mode field distributions of MFBGs and GMFBGs with different diameters: $\sim 10\ \mu\text{m}$, $\sim 12\ \mu\text{m}$, and $\sim 15\ \mu\text{m}$.

2. Experiments

2.1 Fabrication for the GMFBGs

In the experiments, FBGs were fabricated by the 248-nm KrF excimer laser with the Bragg wavelength of about 1558.3 nm. Hydrofluoric acid was used to etch FBGs to form different diameters of MFBGs: $\sim 10\ \mu\text{m}$, $\sim 12\ \mu\text{m}$, and $\sim 15\ \mu\text{m}$. The fabrication process is shown in Fig. 3(a), and the scanning electron microscope (SEM) photographs with different diameters of MFBGs are presented in Fig. 3(b).

In this structure, the graphene film was fabricated by the chemical vapor deposition (CVD) method. Importing CH_4 gas mixture into the system, the carbon atoms in a single layer would be deposited on the Cu foil, forming the graphene film with the 2D structure. Polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) was then spin-coated on the surface of the graphene-Cu foil. To achieve a structure of PMMA-graphene, the FeCl_3 solution was used to remove the Cu foil. After these, the graphene film could be transferred to the surface of MFBGs on the MgF_2 substrate, with the coated length of about 1 mm in our experiment. Finally, using acetone and alcohol to clear PMMA, then the hybrid waveguide of the GMFBG was obtained. The process is shown in Fig. 3(c). The Raman spectrum of CVD grown

graphene was also measured in Fig. 3 (d), showing a very weak D peak and an intensity ratio (~ 0.4) of the 2D peak to the G peak. The Raman spectrum confirms a high quality of our prepared graphene.

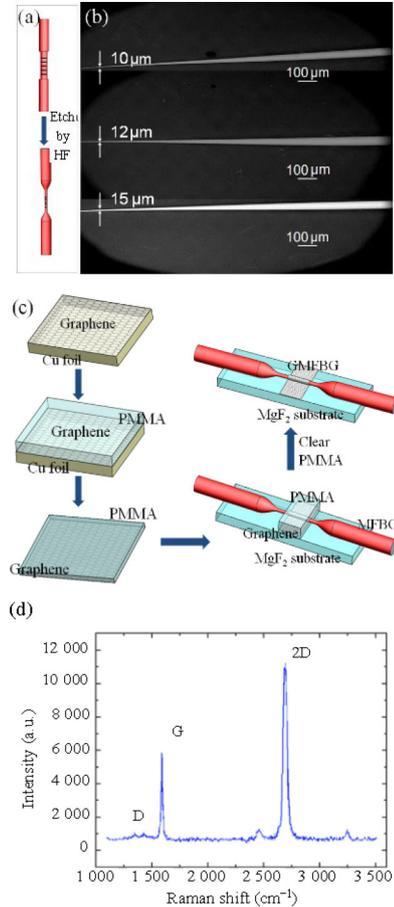


Fig. 3 Drawings of MFBG and GMFBG for (a) fabrication process of MFBG, (b) SEM photographs of MFBGs with different diameters, (c) process of making GMFBG, and (d) Raman spectrum of CVD grown graphene.

2.2 Experimental setup

The experimental setup for ammonia gas sensing is shown in Fig. 4. A broadband laser was adopted as

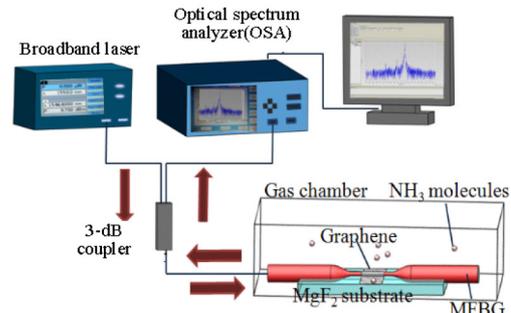


Fig. 4 Experimental setup for gas sensing.

the light source, with the wavelength range from 1510 nm to 1590 nm. Light was launched into the system via a 3-dB coupler to a sealed gas chamber. The liquid ammonia was injected into the gas chamber away from the GMFBG sensor to minimize the thermal effect during the process of volatilize. At the output end, light signals were collected by the optical spectrum analyzer (OSA, N744A, Agilent, USA), with the maximum resolution of 0.1 pm.

Figure 5 shows the reflection spectra of the MFBGs and GMFBGs with different diameters. In accordance with the theoretical analysis, when the diameters of the MFBGs decreased, the Bragg wavelength would move toward the shorter wavelength. During etching, a decrease in intensity was also observed, which could be explained by the mismatch of the numerical aperture between the un-etched and etched fiber regions [21]. However, when the diameter decreased to 10 μm or below, the reflection spectra became irregular, and some side-peaks might appear after etching, as shown in Fig. 5(a). This observation could be due to the defects introduced along the uneven grating region

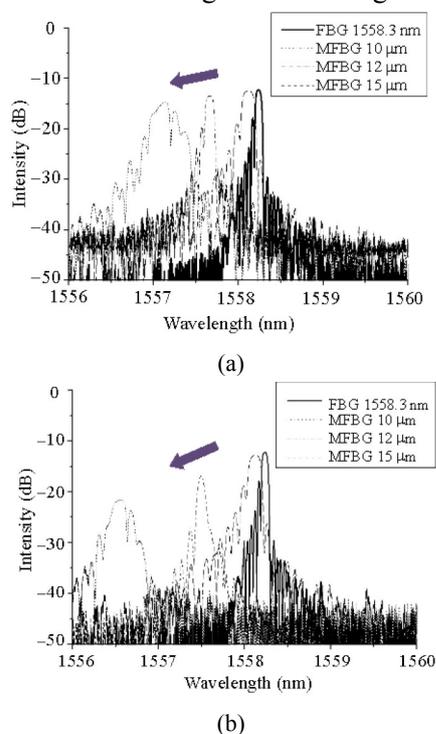


Fig. 5 Reflection spectra of (a) the MFBGs in air and (b) the GMFBGs in air.

[21]. The deterioration of the spectrum has a certain influence on the accuracy of measurement. But in this experiment, this defect could be ignored because the Bragg wavelength of GMFBGs could still be well detected by the OSA with a high resolution. Figure 5(b) presents the measured spectra of GMFBGs, with diameters of about 10 μm , 12 μm , and 15 μm , respectively. It is noted that the coated graphene would generate both additional transmission loss and further blue shifts of GMFBGs than those of MFBGs.

2.3 Experimental results and analysis

Different diameters of GMFBGs were tested for NH_3 gas with the concentrations of 0 ppm, ~ 10 ppm, ~ 50 ppm, and ~ 100 ppm. The spectrum responses are shown in Figs. 6(a), 6(b), and 6(c). Under the concentration of ~ 10 ppm, the Bragg wavelength shifts of the GMFBGs were detected to be ~ 60 pm, ~ 40 pm, and ~ 0 pm for ~ 10 μm , ~ 12 μm , and ~ 15 μm , respectively. These results indicated that the GMFBG with a smaller diameter would be more sensitive to the gas concentration alteration.

According to Fig. 6, specific spectral shifts and peak intensities of GMFBGs can be drawn in Fig. 7.

Calculated from Fig. 7(a), the resolution of the GMFBGs for gas trace sensing (0 ppm – 100 ppm) could be up to 6 pm/ppm of ~ 10 μm , 4 pm/ppm of ~ 12 μm , and almost 0 pm/ppm of ~ 15 μm , respectively. The initial peak intensity of ~ 10 μm GMFBG was -21.5 dB in our experiment, which would be difficult to be detected when it became worse. The attenuations of GMFBGs could also be calculated from Fig. 7(b), 0.08 dB/ppm of ~ 10 μm , 0.07 dB/ppm of ~ 12 μm , and 0.03 dB/ppm of ~ 15 μm . Thus for different diameters of GMFBGs, a higher sensitivity would bring a larger attenuation and more irregularities in the reflection spectrum. To further demonstrate the enhancement effect by graphene, MFBGs with different diameters were also tested for NH_3 gas sensing, shown in Fig. 7. However, it is obvious that MFBGs without the graphene cladding were almost not sensitive to gas adsorption. The

maximum spectral shift induced by NH_3 for the MFBG was smaller than 0.2 pm/ppm .

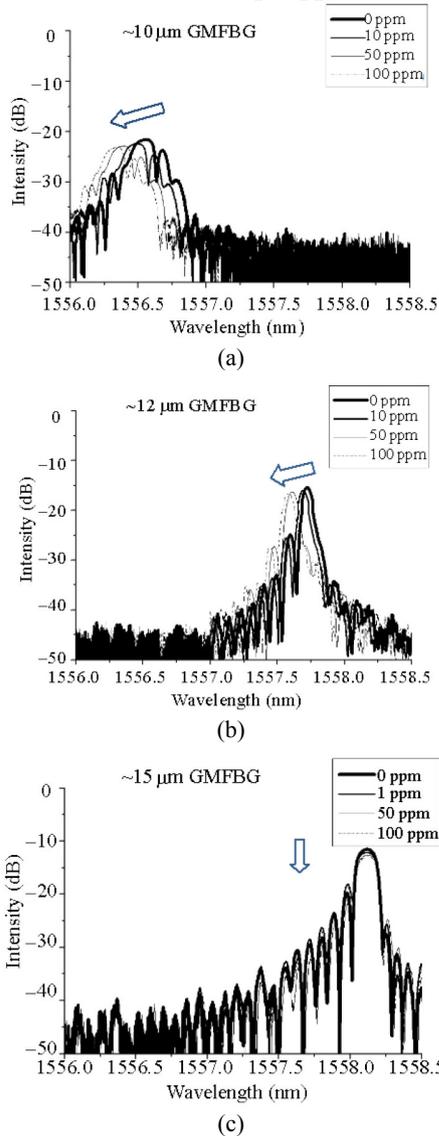


Fig. 6 In different concentrations of NH_3 , the reflection spectra of (a) GMFBG with the diameter of $\sim 10 \mu\text{m}$, (b) GMFBG with the diameter of $\sim 12 \mu\text{m}$, and (c) GMFBG with the diameter of $\sim 15 \mu\text{m}$.

In principle, NH_3 is an electron donor to graphene, the gas adsorption will increase the number of electrons on the surface of graphene, changing the local carrier concentration, hence changing the dielectric constant of the graphene film [13]. It appears that both the real and imaginary parts of the dielectric constant change with the gas concentration, which is responsible for more obvious shift in the wavelength and attenuation of intensity than those of the MFBG only.

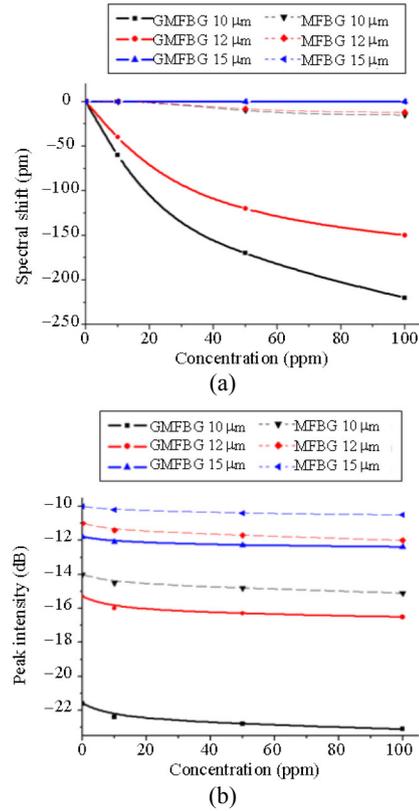


Fig. 7 For different concentrations of NH_3 gas sensing: (a) spectral shifts of the GMFBGs and MFBGs and (b) peak intensities of the GMFBGs and MFBGs.

Based on different diameters of GMFBGs, the sensitivity and attenuation could be curve-fitted, as shown in Figs. 8(a) and 8(b). From the spectral shift and peak intensity of GMFBGs in Fig. 7, we can estimate the maximum gas concentration to be detected for different diameters, $\sim 150 \text{ ppm}$ of $\sim 10 \mu\text{m}$, $\sim 120 \text{ ppm}$ of $\sim 12 \mu\text{m}$, and $\sim 20 \text{ ppm}$ of $\sim 15 \mu\text{m}$, respectively, and the curve-fitting results are shown in Fig. 8(c). For the three parameters, when the diameter increases, both the sensitivity and the attenuation decrease, forming a smaller dynamic range of the gas concentration. Thus, the diameter should be optimized to obtain the best performance of the GMFBG gas sensor.

Here, we define a performance parameter H , which can be used to evaluate the comprehensive performance of the gas sensor. For this sensing structure, in order to get the higher sensitivity, lower attenuation, and larger dynamic range, H can be expressed by the following equation:

$$H = \left[\frac{\ln S \times \ln D'}{A} + C_1 \right] / C_2 \quad (7)$$

where S , D' , and A represent the sensitivity, dynamic range of the gas concentration, and attenuation, respectively. According to the experimental results and fitting data, we choose the constants $C_1=70$ and $C_2=200$ to ensure $H>0$ and make H normalized.

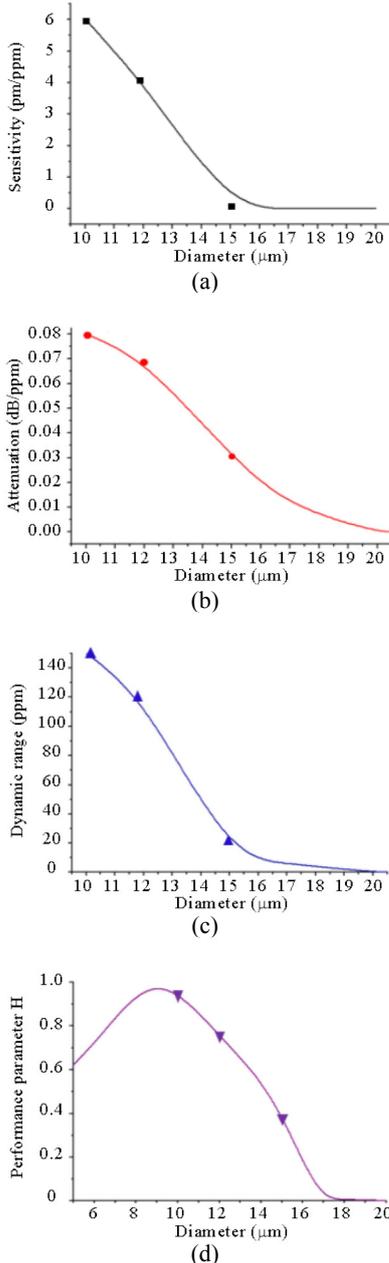


Fig. 8 Fitted curves of (a) sensitivity for different diameters of GMFBGs, (b) attenuation for different diameters of GMFBGs, (c) dynamic range of the gas concentration for different diameters of GMFBGs, and (d) performance parameter H for different diameters of GMFBGs.

Combined with the fitting equations of S , D' , and A , the fitted curve of H with the changing diameter D can be drawn in Fig. 8(d). It can be observed that, when the diameter is $\sim 9 \mu\text{m}$, we can achieve the maximum H , which indicates that the GMFBG with a diameter of $\sim 9 \mu\text{m}$ will show the best performance. Within the range of $6 \mu\text{m} - 12 \mu\text{m}$, the performance of the GMFBG is better. Concerning the actual situation, the GMFBG under $\sim 8 \mu\text{m}$ will get poor operability and more defects. Therefore, when the diameter is within $8 \mu\text{m} - 12 \mu\text{m}$, the GMFBG sensor shows the good performance with the high sensitivity, low attenuation, and large dynamic range.

3. Conclusions

In conclusion, we investigated the graphene-coated microfiber Bragg grating structure for NH_3 gas sensing. Theoretical analyses and experimental results demonstrated that the graphene coated film enhanced the evanescent field on the microfiber FBG for chemical gas sensing, and a higher sensitivity could be achieved with a smaller diameter of the GMFBG. However, the balance between the sensitivity and attenuation should be considered for this hybrid structure. Within the range of $8 \mu\text{m} - 12 \mu\text{m}$, the sensing structure would show the good performance in gas sensing. Besides, this kind of GMFBG gas sensor also shows good properties in reversibility and repeatability for NH_3 sensing, and it also has additional advantages such as the probe miniaturization, low cost, capability of online monitoring and remote sensing.

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