

传感材料与传感技术丛书

Sensing Material and Sensing Technology Series

CHEMICAL SENSORS SIMULATION AND MODELING

Volume 4 Optical Sensors

EDITED BY GHENADII KOROTCENKOV

影印版

化学传感器：仿真与建模

第4卷 光学传感器

上册



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Ghenadii Korotcenkov

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1. 《传感材料与传感技术丛书》中第一个影印系列 MOMENTUM PRESS 的 *Chemical Sensors: Fundamentals of Sensing Materials & Comprehensive Sensor Technologies* (6 卷, 影印为 10 册) 2013 年出版后, 受到了专家学者的一致好评。为了满足广大读者进一步的教学和科研需要, 本次影印其 *Chemical Sensors: Simulation and Modeling* 系列 (5 卷, 每卷均分为上下册)。本书是第 4 卷 *Optical Sensors* 的上册 (第 4 卷 1 ~ 6 章内容)。

2. 原书的文前介绍、索引等内容在上下册中均完整呈现。

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PREFACE

This series, *Chemical Sensors: Simulation and Modeling*, is the perfect complement to Momentum Press's six-volume reference series, *Chemical Sensors: Fundamentals of Sensing Materials* and *Chemical Sensors: Comprehensive Sensor Technologies*, which present detailed information about materials, technologies, fabrication, and applications of various devices for chemical sensing. Chemical sensors are integral to the automation of myriad industrial processes and everyday monitoring of such activities as public safety, engine performance, medical therapeutics, and many more.

Despite the large number of chemical sensors already on the market, selection and design of a suitable sensor for a new application is a difficult task for the design engineer. Careful selection of the sensing material, sensor platform, technology of synthesis or deposition of sensitive materials, appropriate coatings and membranes, and the sampling system is very important, because those decisions can determine the specificity, sensitivity, response time, and stability of the final device. Selective functionalization of the sensor is also critical to achieving the required operating parameters. Therefore, in designing a chemical sensor, developers have to answer the enormous questions related to properties of sensing materials and their functioning in various environments. This five-volume comprehensive reference work analyzes approaches used for computer simulation and modeling in various fields of chemical sensing and discusses various phenomena important for chemical sensing, such as surface diffusion, adsorption, surface reactions, sintering, conductivity, mass transport, interphase interactions, etc. In these volumes it is shown that theoretical modeling and simulation of the processes, being a basic for chemical sensor operation, can provide considerable assistance in choosing both optimal materials and optimal configurations of sensing elements for use in chemical sensors. The theoretical simulation and modeling of sensing material behavior during interactions with gases and liquid surroundings can promote understanding of the nature of effects responsible for high effectiveness of chemical sensors operation as well. Nevertheless, we have to understand that only very a few aspects of chemistry can be computed exactly.

However, just as not all spectra are perfectly resolved, often a qualitative or approximate computation can give useful insight into the chemistry of studied phenomena. For example, the modeling of surface-molecule interactions, which can lead to changes in the basic properties of sensing materials, can show how these steps are linked with the macroscopic parameters describing the sensor response. Using quantum mechanics calculations, it is possible to determine parameters of the energetic (electronic) levels of the surface, both inherent ones and those introduced by adsorbed species, adsorption complexes, the precursor state, etc. Statistical thermodynamics and kinetics can allow one to link those calculated surface parameters with surface coverage of adsorbed species corresponding to real experimental conditions (dependent on temperature, pressure, etc.). Finally, phenomenological modeling can tie together theoretically calculated characteristics with real sensor parameters. This modeling may include modeling of hot platforms, modern approaches to the study of sensing effects, modeling of processes responsible for chemical sensing, phenomenological modeling of operating characteristics of chemical sensors, etc.. In addition, it is necessary to recognize that in many cases researchers are in urgent need of theory, since many experimental observations, particularly in such fields as optical and electron spectroscopy, can hardly be interpreted correctly without applying detailed theoretical calculations.

Each modeling and simulation volume in the present series reviews modeling principles and approaches particular to specific groups of materials and devices applied for chemical sensing. *Volume 1: Microstructural Characterization and Modeling of Metal Oxides* covers microstructural characterization using scanning electron microscopy (SEM), transmission electron spectroscopy (TEM), Raman spectroscopy, in-situ high-temperature SEM, and multiscale atomistic simulation and modeling of metal oxides, including surface state, stability, and metal oxide interactions with gas molecules, water, and metals. *Volume 2: Conductometric-Type Sensors* covers phenomenological modeling and computational design of conductometric chemical sensors based on nanostructured materials such as metal oxides, carbon nanotubes, and graphenes. This volume includes an overview of the approaches used to quantitatively evaluate characteristics of sensitive structures in which electric charge transport depends on the interaction between the surfaces of the structures and chemical compounds in the surroundings. *Volume 3: Solid-State Devices* covers phenomenological and molecular modeling of processes which control sensing characteristics and parameters of various solid-state chemical sensors, including surface acoustic wave, metal-insulator-semiconductor (MIS), microcantilever, thermoelectric-based devices, and sensor arrays intended for “electronic nose” design. Modeling of nanomaterials and nano-systems that show promise for solid-state chemical sensor design is analyzed as well. *Volume 4: Optical Sensors* covers approaches used for modeling and simulation of various types of optical sensors such as fiber optic, surface plasmon resonance, Fabry-Pérot interferometers, transmittance in the mid-infrared region,

luminescence-based devices, etc. Approaches used for design and optimization of optical systems aimed for both remote gas sensing and gas analysis chambers for the nondispersive infrared (NDIR) spectral range are discussed as well. A description of multiscale atomistic simulation of hierarchical nanostructured materials for optical chemical sensing is also included in this volume. *Volume 5: Electrochemical Sensors* covers modeling and simulation of electrochemical processes in both solid and liquid electrolytes, including charge separation and transport (gas diffusion, ion diffusion) in membranes, proton–electron transfers, electrode reactions, etc. Various models used to describe electrochemical sensors such as potentiometric, amperometric, conductometric, impedimetric, and ion-sensitive FET sensors are discussed as well.

I believe that this series will be of interest of all who work or plan to work in the field of chemical sensor design. The chapters in this series have been prepared by well-known persons with high qualification in their fields and therefore should be a significant and insightful source of valuable information for engineers and researchers who are either entering these fields for the first time, or who are already conducting research in these areas but wish to extend their knowledge in the field of chemical sensors and computational chemistry. This series will also be interesting for university students, post-docs, and professors in material science, analytical chemistry, computational chemistry, physics of semiconductor devices, chemical engineering, etc. I believe that all of them will find useful information in these volumes.

G. Korotcenkov

ABOUT THE EDITOR

Ghenadii Korotcenkov received his Ph.D. in Physics and Technology of Semiconductor Materials and Devices in 1976, and his Habilitate Degree (Dr. Sci.) in Physics and Mathematics of Semiconductors and Dielectrics in 1990. For a long time he was a leader of the scientific Gas Sensor Group and manager of various national and international scientific and engineering projects carried out in the Laboratory of Micro- and Optoelectronics, Technical University of Moldova. Currently, Dr. Korotcenkov is a research professor at the Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology, Republic of Korea.

Specialists from the former Soviet Union know Dr. Korotcenkov's research results in the field of study of Schottky barriers, MOS structures, native oxides, and photoreceivers based on Group III-V compounds very well. His current research interests include materials science and surface science, focused on nanostructured metal oxides and solid-state gas sensor design. Dr. Korotcenkov is the author or editor of 11 books and special issues, 11 invited review papers, 17 book chapters, and more than 190 peer-reviewed articles. He holds 18 patents, and he has presented more than 200 reports at national and international conferences.

Dr. Korotcenkov's research activities have been honored by an Award of the Supreme Council of Science and Advanced Technology of the Republic of Moldova (2004), The Prize of the Presidents of the Ukrainian, Belarus, and Moldovan Academies of Sciences (2003), Senior Research Excellence Awards from the Technical University of Moldova (2001, 2003, 2005), a fellowship from the International Research Exchange Board (1998), and the National Youth Prize of the Republic of Moldova (1980), among others.



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CONTENTS

PREFACE	xi
ABOUT THE EDITOR	xv
CONTRIBUTORS	xvii
1 ATOMISTIC SIMULATION OF HIERARCHICAL NANOSTRUCTURED MATERIALS FOR OPTICAL CHEMICAL SENSING	1
<i>A. Bagaturyants</i>	
<i>M. Alfimov</i>	
1 Introduction	1
2 Hierarchical Nanomaterials: Construction and Organization Principles; Materials Construction by the Bottom-Up Principle	3
2.1 Hierarchical Nanomaterials for Nanophotonics and Their Sensing Potentialities	3
2.2 Space-Time Scale Hierarchy and the Structure of Nanomaterials for Nanophotonics	5
2.3 Structure of Nanomaterials for Optical Chemical Sensors: From a Molecule to a Supramolecular Center, Nanoparticle, and Nanomaterial	6
3 Hierarchy of Atomistic Simulation Methods Corresponding to Scale Hierarchy	8
4 Atomistic Multiscale Simulation of Hierarchical Nanomaterials for Optical Chemical Sensors: Step by Step	10
4.1 Supramolecular Level: Calculations of Molecular Interactions between Gas-Phase Analyte Molecules and Simple Substrate Models	10
4.2 Supramolecular Level: DFT Calculations of the 9-Diphenylaminoacridine (9-DPAA) Fluorescent Indicator and Its Interactions with Analyte Molecules	12

4.3	Multiscale Level: MD/DFT Slab Modeling of the Adsorption of Simple Organic and Inorganic Molecules on an Amorphous Silica Surface	17
4.4	Multiscale Level: MD/DFT Cluster Modeling of a 9-DPAA/Silica RC and Its Interaction with Small Analyte Molecules	20
4.5	Multiscale Level: MD/DFT Cluster Modeling of the Effect of Analyte Molecules on the Absorption and Fluorescence Spectra of a 9-DPAA/Silica RC	23
4.6	Multiscale Level: Modeling the Structure and Spectra of an RC Based on the Nile Red Dye Adsorbed on the Surface of Polystyrene	26
5	Prospects and Outlook	30
	Acknowledgments	30
	References	31
2	SELF-ASSEMBLING AND MODELING OF SENSING LAYERS: PHOTONIC CRYSTALS	39
	<i>S. Belousov</i>	
	<i>I. Polishchuk</i>	
	<i>B. Potapkin</i>	
1	Introduction	39
2	Photonic Crystals	41
3	Methods of Modeling Spontaneous Emission Modification	42
3.1	Correspondence Principle	43
3.2	Dipole Near a Surface	43
3.3	Modeling the Modification of Spontaneous Emission Based on the Finite-Difference Time-Domain Method	52
4	Conclusion	64
	References	65
3	OPTICAL SENSING BY METAL OXIDE NANOSTRUCTURES: PHENOMENOLOGY AND BASIC PROPERTIES	71
	<i>S. Lettieri</i>	
1	Introduction	71
2	Optochemical Sensing by Oxide Materials: Methods Not Based on Photoluminescence	74
2.1	Approaches to Optical Sensing	74
2.2	Oxide-Based Optochemical Sensing Using Absorbance Responses	75

2.3 Oxide-Based Optochemical Sensing Using Refractive Responses	80
3 Photoluminescence-Based Optochemical Sensing by Semiconducting Materials: Models	85
3.1 Basic Principles of Photoluminescence	86
3.2 Main Processes Contributing to Photoluminescence	88
3.3 Models for Gas-Induced Photoluminescence Quenching	91
3.4 Practical Issues in Analysis and Interpretation of PL Quenching Data	97
4 Photoluminescence-Based Optochemical Sensing by Oxide Nanocrystals and Nanostructures: Results and Interpretations	101
4.1 Why Nanostructures? The Roles of Crystal Order and Size	102
4.2 Zinc Oxide Nanostructures	105
4.3 Silica Nanostructures	111
4.4 Tin Dioxide Nanostructures	116
5 Conclusions	130
Acknowledgments	132
References	132
4 SIMULATION AND MODELING OF HYDROGEN LEAK SENSORS BASED ON OPTICAL FIBER GRATINGS	141
<i>C. Caucheteur</i>	
<i>M. Debligny</i>	
<i>G. Ravet</i>	
<i>D. Lahem</i>	
<i>P. Megret</i>	
1 Introduction	141
2 Fundamentals of Fiber Gratings	144
3 Hydrogen Leak Sensor in Nitrogen Environment Using FBG Covered by Palladium	147
3.1 Axial Strain Effect	149
3.2 Temperature Effect	151
4 Hydrogen Leak Sensor in Air Environment Using FBG Covered by Tungsten Oxide Doped with Platinum	151
4.1 Reaction on the Fiber	153
4.2 Convection Losses	157
4.3 Radiation Losses	158
4.4 Conduction Losses Along the Axis of the Fiber	159
4.5 Sum of the Various Contributions	159

4.6 Simulation Results	160
5 Conclusions	163
References	163
5 SIMULATION AND MODELING OF SURFACE PLASMON RESONANCE-BASED FIBER OPTICAL SENSORS	165
<i>Banshi D. Gupta</i>	
<i>Rajan Jha</i>	
1 Introduction and Historical Background of Surface Plasmons	165
2 Excitation of Surface Plasmons and Coupling Techniques	169
2.1 Prism Coupling	169
2.2 Waveguide Coupling	171
2.3 Grating Coupling	172
3 <i>N</i> -Layer Model for Different Configurations	172
3.1 Prism-Based Angular Interrogation	172
3.2 Fiber-Based Wavelength Interrogation	174
4 Sensing Principle of SPR: Performance Parameters	178
5 Fiber Optic SPR Sensors	180
5.1 Fiber Core	180
5.2 Metal Layer	181
5.3 Sensing Medium	181
6 Evolution of Fiber Optic SPR Sensors	181
7 Other Probes: Sensitivity Enhancement	182
7.1 Doped Optical Fiber Probe	182
7.2 Tapered Optical Fiber Probe	184
7.3 U-Shaped Optical Fiber Probe	188
7.4 Long-Range Surface Plasmon Resonance	189
8 Summary	191
Acknowledgment	191
References	191
6 FIBER OPTIC SENSOR OPERATING IN A MICROFLUIDIC DEVICE: A FINITE-ELEMENT ANALYSIS	197
<i>G. Louarn</i>	
<i>M. Kanso</i>	
<i>T. Makiabadi</i>	
1 Introduction	197

2	Theory—Governing Equations	200
2.1	General Considerations	200
2.2	Navier-Stokes Equations	201
2.3	Laminar Flow between Fixed Parallel Plates	203
2.4	Diffusion-Advection Equations in a Microfluidic Channel	204
2.5	Biochemical Reaction and Langmuir Adsorption Model	206
2.6	Surface Plasmon Resonance Absorption	209
3	Finite-Element Modeling	212
4	Quantification of the Reaction by SPR	214
5	Experimental Procedure	216
6	Numerical Results	217
7	Conclusion	223
	References	224
	INDEX	489