



Bauman Moscow State Technical
Faculty of "Radioelectronics and Laser Technology"
Department RL2 "Laser and Optoelectronic Systems"

«Development of a Surface Plasmon Resonance Sensor for Predicting Airborne Contaminants and Their Cumulative Impact on Human Health»

Bachelor's final qualification work
12.03.02 "Optical Engineering"

Moscow, 2023

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Supervisor: Batshev V.I.

Surface Plasmon Resonance (SPR)

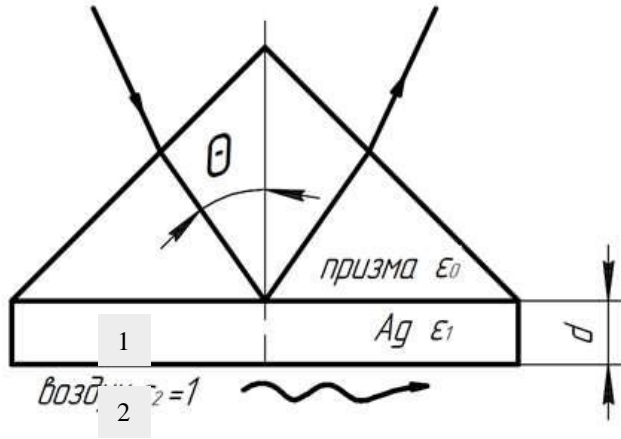


Fig. 1. Prismatic input method for excitation of SPR using attenuated total internal reflection in the Kretschmann configuration

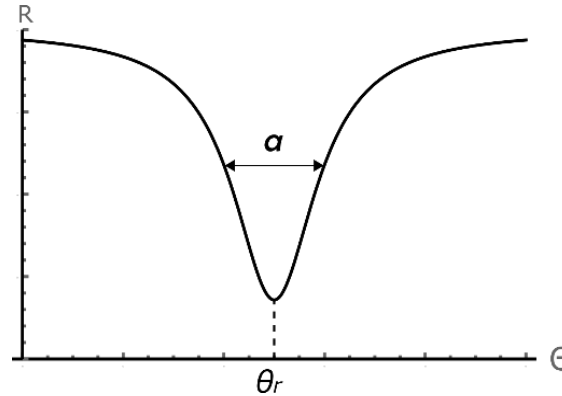
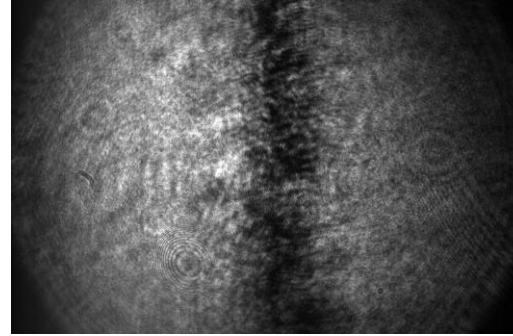


Fig. 2. Reflectivity function $R(\theta)$

$$R = \left| \frac{r_0^1 + r_1^2 \exp(2idk_1)}{1 + r_0^1 r_1^2 \exp(2idk_1)} \right|^2$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi c}{\lambda}$$

$$k_i = \sqrt{\epsilon_i \cdot \frac{\omega^2}{c} - \frac{\omega \cdot n_0 \cdot \sin(\theta)^2}{c}}$$

$$r_i^{i+1} = \frac{\epsilon_{i+1} w_i - \epsilon_i w_{i+1}}{\epsilon_{i+1} w_i + \epsilon_i w_{i+1}}$$

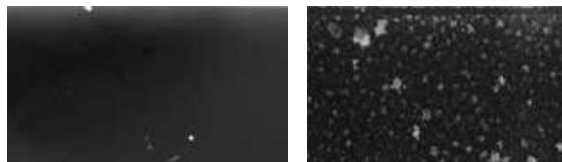
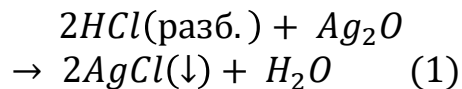
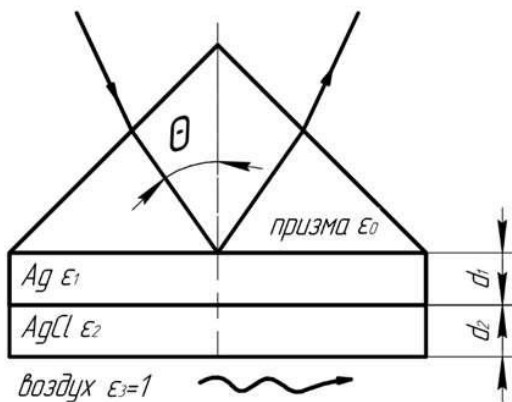


Fig. 3. Example of the appearance of a silver nanofilm on a glass prism before and after chlorine corrosion



Corrosion

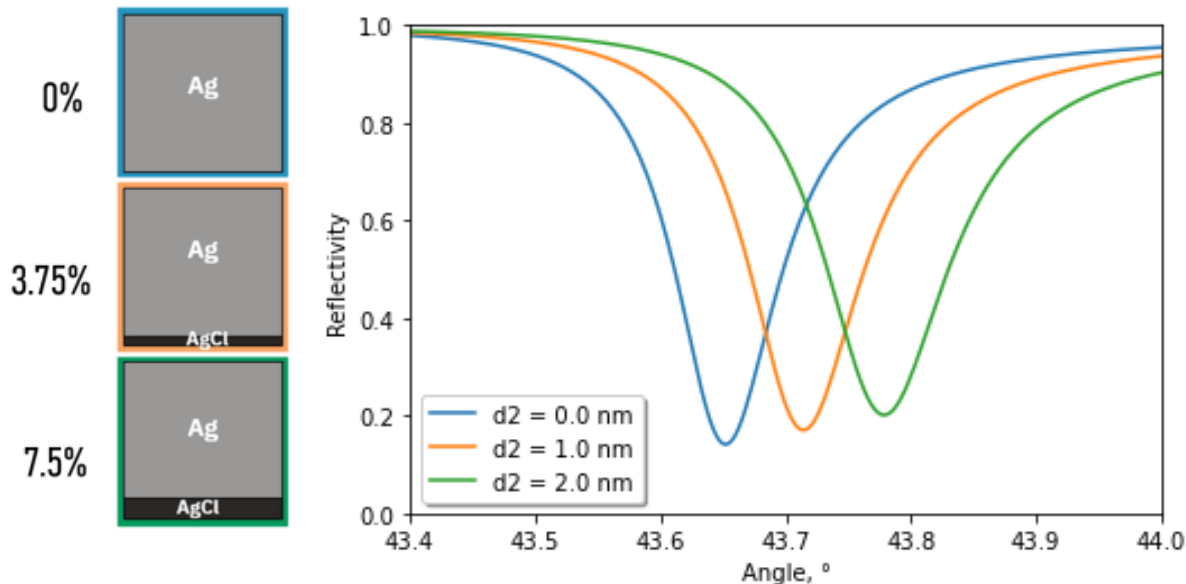
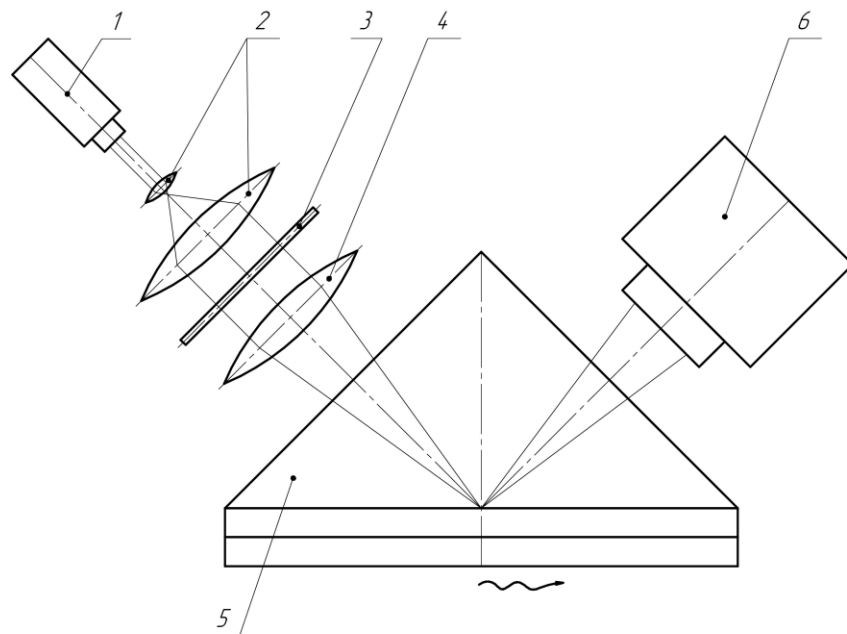
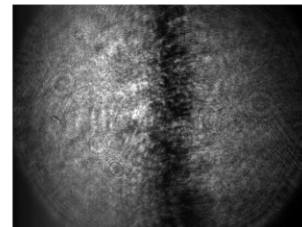


Рис. 4. Resonance curves for different degrees of corrosion.
 $n_0 = 1.481$, $\lambda = 683.5$ nm, $d_1 = 50$ nm, $\omega_p = 72920$, $\gamma = 171.4$, $\epsilon_2 = 1.995$

$$R = \left| \frac{r_0^1 + r_1^2 e^{2id_1 w_1} + r_2^3 e^{2i(d_1 w_1 + d_2 w_2)} + r_0^1 r_1^2 r_2^3 e^{2id_2 w_2}}{1 + r_0^1 r_1^2 e^{2id_1 w_1} + r_0^1 r_2^3 e^{2i(d_1 w_1 + d_2 w_2)} + r_1^2 r_2^3 e^{2id_2 w_2}} \right|^2 \quad (2)$$



Изображение на приемнике при ППР

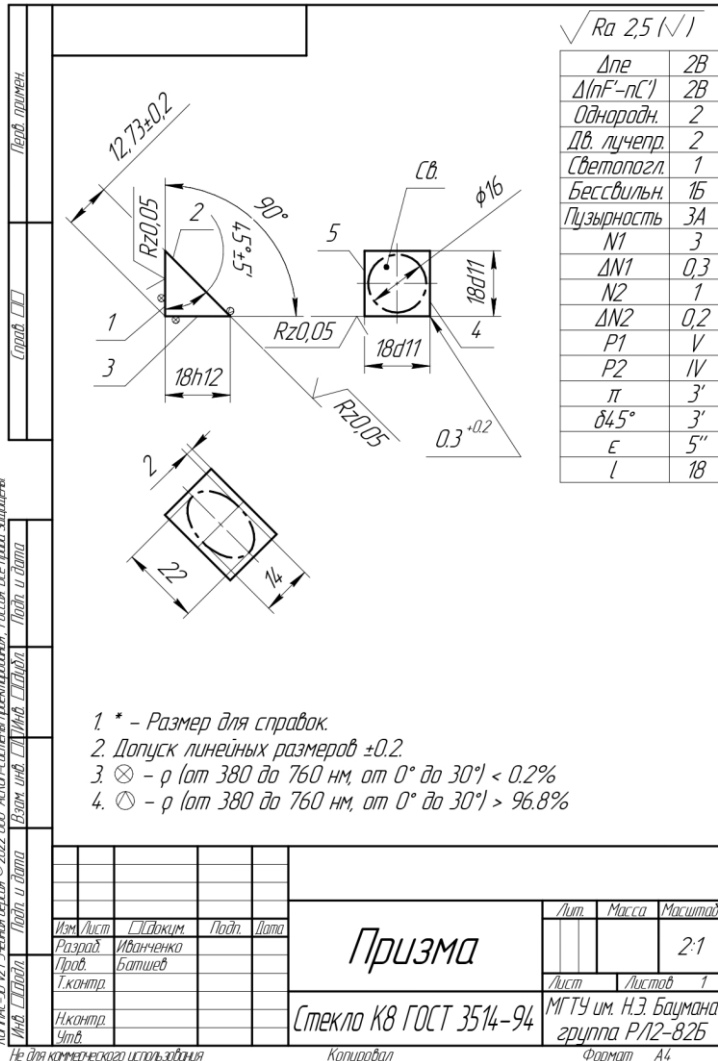


Функция коэффициента отражения:

$$R = \frac{\left| r_1^2 + r_2^2 e^{2id_2 w_2} + r_3^2 e^{2id_2 w_2 + id_3 w_3} + r_1^2 r_3^2 e^{2id_3 w_3} \right|^2}{\left| 1 + r_1^2 r_3^2 e^{2id_2 w_2} + r_1^2 r_3^2 e^{2id_2 w_2 + id_3 w_3} + r_3^2 r_1^2 e^{2id_3 w_3} \right|^2} \left| 1 - (r_0)^2 \right|^2$$

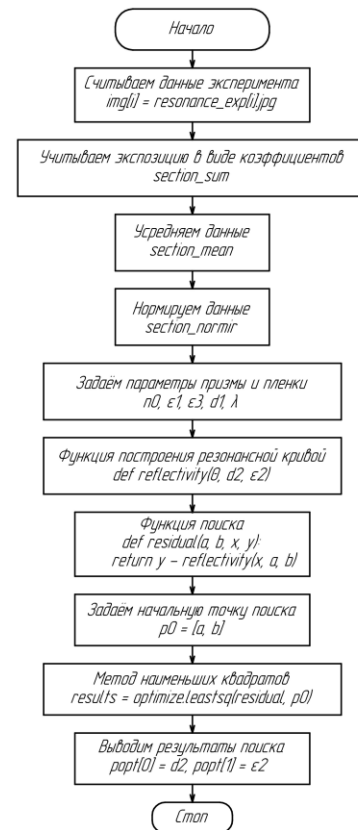
- 1 – лазер
2 – телескопическая система
3 – поляризатор
4 – собирающая линза
5 – стеклянная призма с тонким металлическим покрытием и коррозионным слоем
6 – камера

Изм./Лист	№ докум.	Подп.	Дата	Индикатор вредных веществ на основе ППР		
Разраб.	Иванченко					
Проб.	Баттеев			Ход лучей в оптической системе		
Т.контр.						
Н.контр.				МГТУ им. Н.Э. Баумана группа Р/12-82Б		
Этб.						
				Лит.	Масса	Масштаб
						1:1
				Лист	Листов	1



$\sqrt{Ra\ 2.5\ \sqrt{1}}$

Δne	28
$\Delta(nF'-nC')$	28
Однородн.	2
Дв. лучепр.	2
Светопогл.	1
Бессвильт.	15
Пузырчат.	3A
N1	3
$\Delta N1$	0,3
N2	1
$\Delta N2$	0,2
P1	V
P2	IV
π	3'
$\delta 45^\circ$	3'
ϵ	5''
l	18



Изм.	Лист	С.Л.Док.	Подп.	Дата
Разработ.	Иванченко			
Проб.	Батищев			
Т.контр.				
Н.контр.				
Чит.				

**Блок схема
Алгоритм 2**

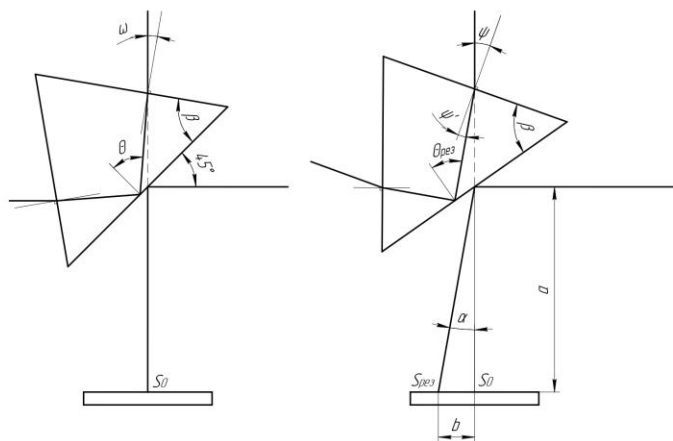
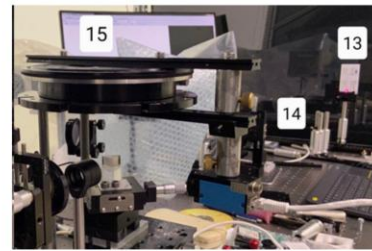
Лит. Масса Масштаб

Лист Листов 11

МГТУ им. Н.Э. Баумана
группа Р/12-825

Формат А3

Не для коммерческого использования



- 1 - He-Ne лазера с длиной волны = 632,8 нм
- 2, 3 - зеркала
- 4 - светоделительный куб
- 5 - телескопическая система
- 6 - диафрагма
- 7 - собирающая линза
- 8 - стеклянная призма с тонкой серебряной пленкой
- 9 - камера
- 10 - светодиод с длиной волны = 654 нм
- 11, 12 - зеркала
- 13 - экран
- 14 - измерительная шкала
- 15 - монитор

Входные данные:
 $n = 15147$ (стекло К8
на длине волны λ)
 $\lambda = 632.8$ (He-Ne)
 $S_0 = 554$ мм
 $S_{рез} = 689$ мм
 $a = 1175$ мм

$$\begin{aligned} b &= 150 - \text{Spezial} \\ \operatorname{tg}(\alpha) &= b/a \\ \alpha &= \arctg(b/a) \\ \gamma &= \alpha/2 \\ \omega &= 90^\circ - (180^\circ - 45^\circ - \beta) \\ \psi &= \gamma + \omega \\ \psi' &= \arcsin(\sin(\psi)/n) \\ \theta &= \beta - \psi' = 50.438^\circ \end{aligned}$$

Выходные данные:
 $\theta = 50.438^\circ$

Experiment

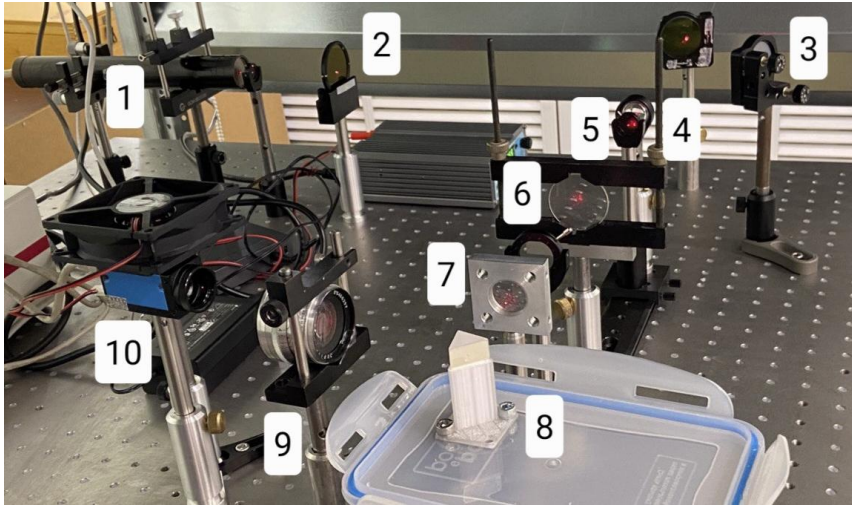


Fig. 5. Experimental setup

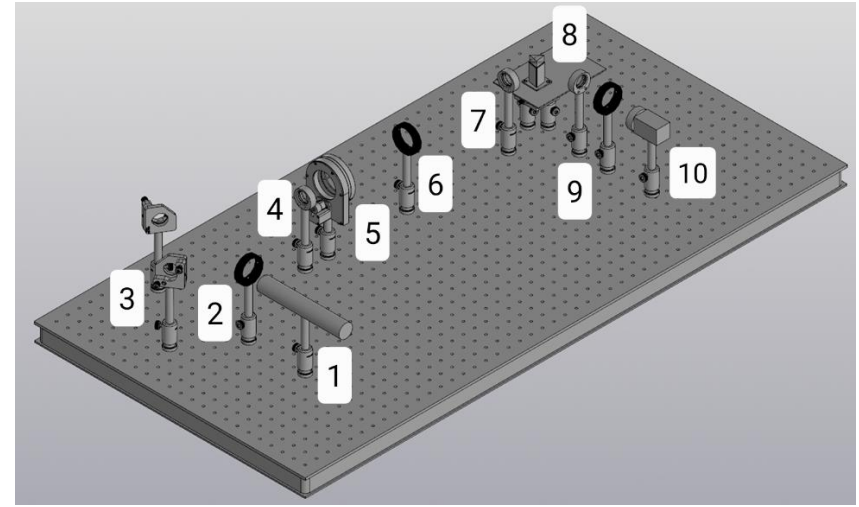
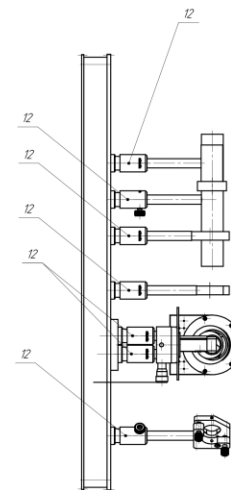
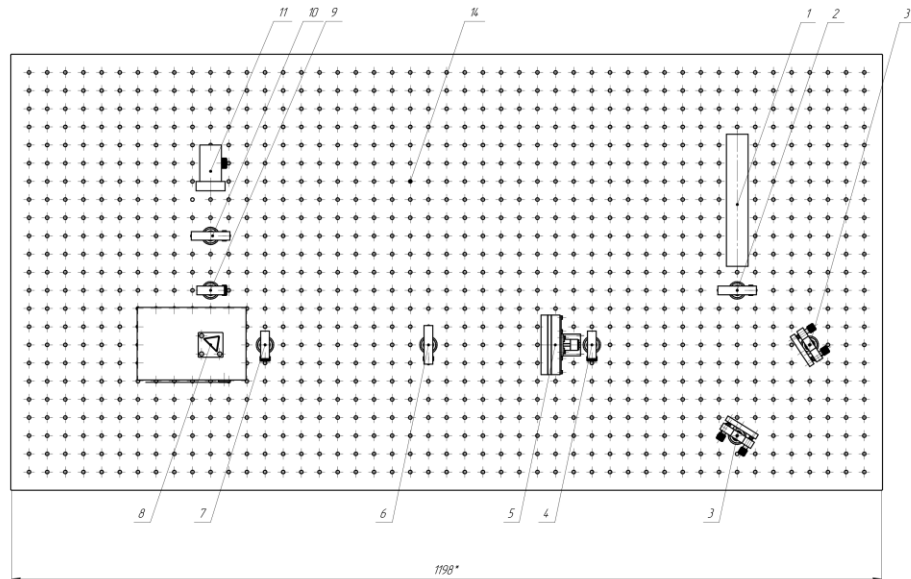


Fig. 6. Three-dimensional model of the experimental setup

1 – He-Ne laser with a wavelength of $\lambda = 632.8 \text{ nm}$, 2 – polarizer, 3 – mirror system, 4 and 6 – telescopic system for expanding the laser beam, 5 – diaphragm, 7 – collecting lens, 8 – glass prism with silver nanofilm, fixed on the surface of a sealed case, 9 – lens, 10 – camera with a fan



1. Высоту оптической оси над столом поз. 14 настраивать с помощью стопок поз. 12. Высоту выдвигать произвольно.
2. Положение лазера поз. 1 зафиксировать винтами оправои поз. 12, целовое положение его оптической оси регулировать зеркалами поз. 3.
3. Расстояние между оптическими компонентами регулировать перемещением стопок поз. 12.
4. Стойки поз. 12 крепить к столу поз. 14 винтами М6.
5. Испробку оптических элементов производить при помощи встраивочных винтов оправои поз. 12.
6. Положение стопляной призмы фиксировать с помощью поз. 8, встраивать с помощью стопок поз. 12.

[illegible]

Experiment

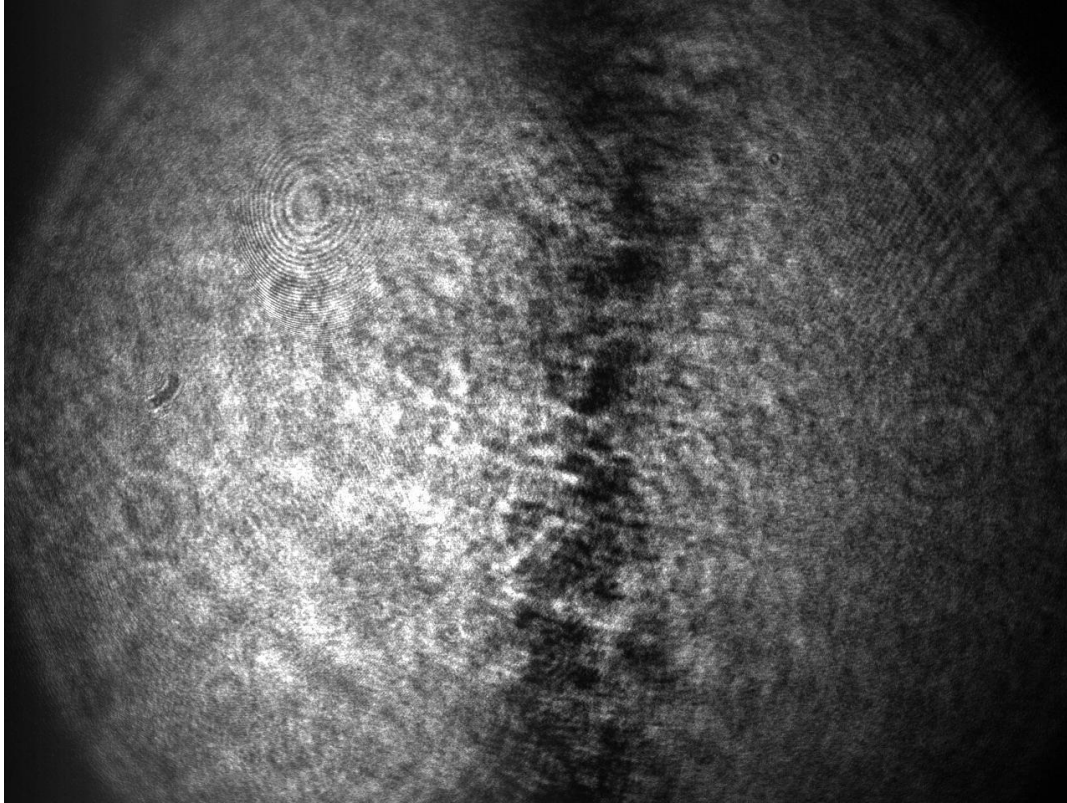


Fig. 7. Changes in SPR images over time

Input data:

Experiment duration $t=13$ hours

Chlorine concentration $C=0.005\%$

Temperature $T^{\circ}=20^{\circ}\text{C}$

Refractive index of the prism $n=1.5147$
(K8 at the wavelength λ)

Wavelength of the He-Ne laser $\lambda=632.8$

Resonant angle $\theta=50.438^{\circ}$

Container volume $V=1100$ ml

Bleach volume $v=6$ ml

Coating thickness Ag $d_1=50$ nm

Dielectric permittivity of Ag

$\epsilon_1=-18.281+0.48108i$

Corrosion layer thickness $d_2=34$ nm

Dielectric permittivity $\epsilon_2=3$

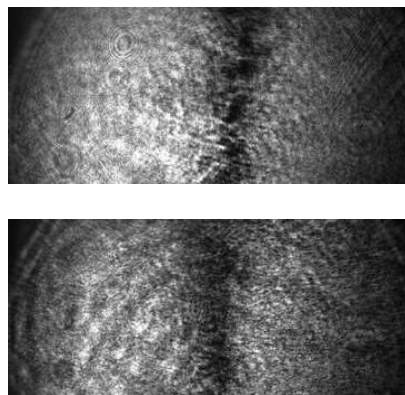
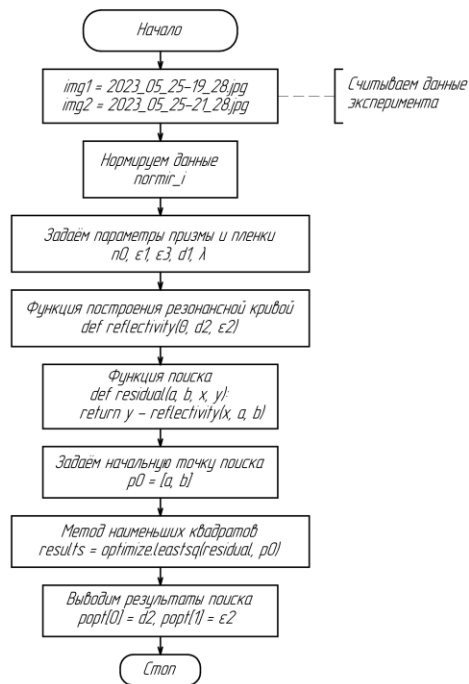


Fig. 8. Images before and after corrosion, $t = 2$ h

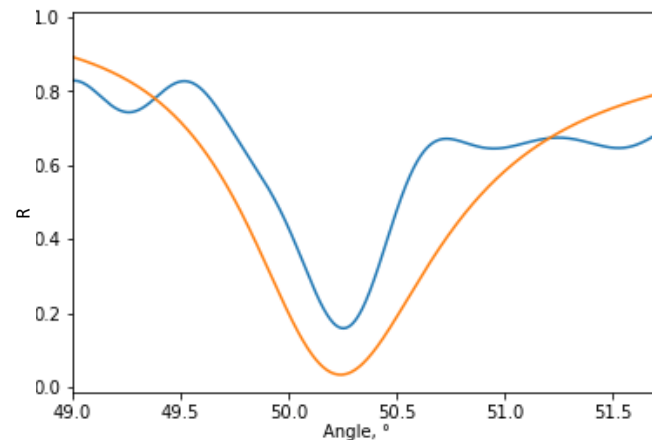


Fig. 9. Reconstruction of the resonance curve using the least squares method

Output Data:

$\epsilon_2 = 4$ (Dielectric permeability of the corrosion layer)

$d_2 = 26.3$ нм (Thickness of the corrosion layer)

$\delta(R) = 13.2$ % (Relative search error R)

$\delta(\theta) = 3,1$ % (Relative search error θ)

Изд. лист	№ докум.	Подп.	Лист	Блок схема	Лит.	Масштаб
Разработ.	Иванченко			Алгоритм 3		1:1
Провер.	Баттеев					
Инженер						
Мод.						

Optimization. SNR Effect on Error

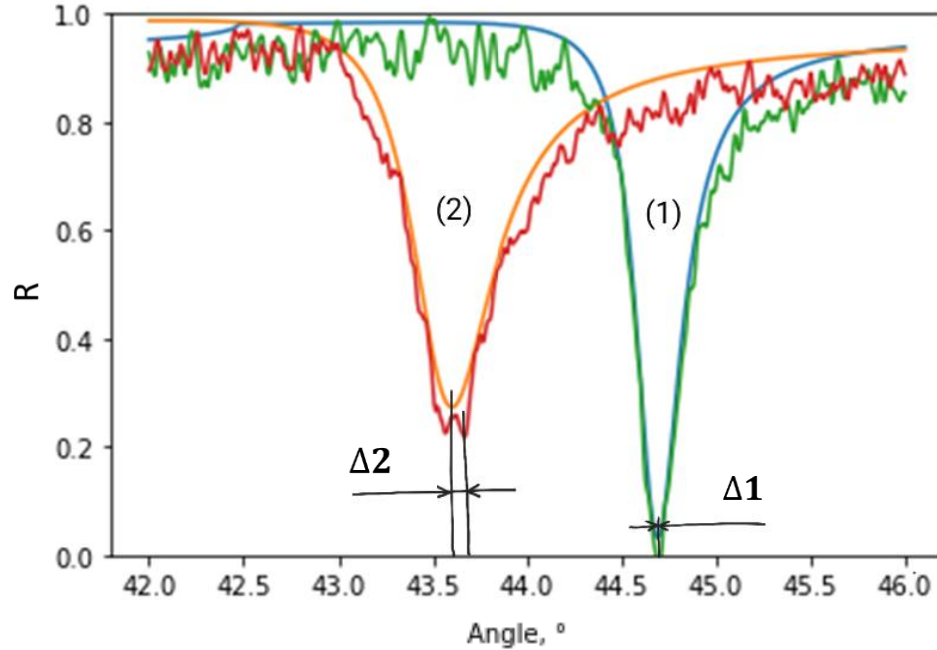


Fig. 10. SNR effect on different types of resonance curves. On the left – resonance curve constructed for $n_0 = 1.481$, $\text{eps}_1 = -18.281 + 0.48108i$, $d_1 = 53.6$ nm, $\lambda = 683.5$ nm. On the right – $n_0 = 1.514$, $\text{eps}_1 = -18.281 + 0.48108i$, $d_1 = 40$ nm, $\lambda = 632.8$ nm

Error in the reflection coefficient ΔR when noise appears in the system at $\text{SNR} = 0.1$:

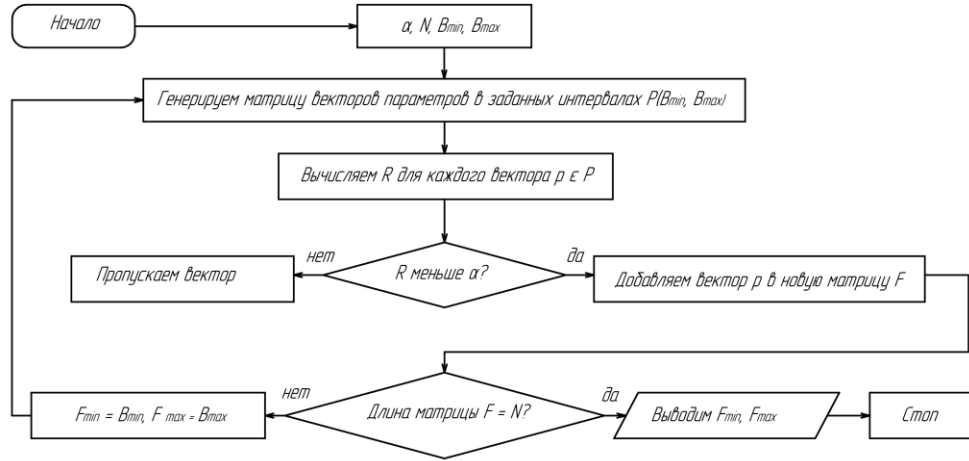
$$\Delta R = R_{\max} * 0.1 * r - R_{\max} * 0.2 * r \quad (3)$$

Deviation of the resonant angle value Δ when noise appears in the system:

$$\Delta 2 = |43.6054^\circ - 43.6673^\circ| = 0.0619^\circ$$

$$\Delta 1 = |44.6934^\circ - 44.6890^\circ| = 0.0044^\circ$$

Optimization. Monte Carlo Method



Optimization parameters:

d1 - thickness of Ag

ϵ_1 - permittivity of Ag

n0 - refractive index of the prism

 λ – wavelength

ϵ_2 - permittivity of AgCl, determined by the Drude model with parameters ω_p and γ

Optimization function: R

Optimization criterion: $R < 10^{-2}$

Method: Monte Carlo

[illegible]

Optimization. Monte Carlo Method

- **Start:** The algorithm begins.
- **Initialization:** Set the initial parameters:
a: some constant or parameter value.
N: number of vectors or iterations.
Vmin, Vmax: minimum and maximum values or bounds.
- **Generate Matrix:** Generate a matrix of vectors with parameters within the given limits Vmin and Vmax.
- **Calculate R:** For each vector p from the set P, calculate R.
- **Check Condition $R < a^2$:**
If R is less than a^2 , proceed to the next step.
If not, skip the vector.
- **Add Vector to Matrix F:** Add the vector p to the set F.
- **Check Length of Matrix F:**
If the length of matrix F is equal to N, proceed to the next step.
If not, return to the initial vector processing step.
- **Output Final Matrix:** Output the final minimum and maximum vectors, Fmin and Fmax.
- **End:** The process ends.

Optimization parameters:

d1 - thickness of Ag

ϵ_1 - permittivity of Ag

n0 - refractive index of the prism

λ - wavelength

ϵ_2 - permittivity of AgCl, determined by the Drude model with parameters ω_p and γ

Optimization function: R

Optimization criterion: $R < 10^{-2}$

Method: Monte Carlo

Optimization. Results

Table 2 – Model parameters before and after optimization with interval volume $N = 20000$, silver chloride thickness $d_2 = 1$ nm and tolerance on R equal to $\alpha = 10^{-2}$. The resulting number of iterations is of the order of $n = 10000$.

Parameter	Input interval	Output interval
d_1 , nm	[40, 60]	[53.52, 53.73]
λ , nm	[635, 700]	[683, 684]
n_2	[1.9004, 2.0668]	[1.9924, 1.9961]
n_0	[1.4, 1.8]	[1.480, 1.482]
ω_p	[69370, 77430]	[71970, 72160]
γ	[145.2; 363.0]	[280.82, 288.61]

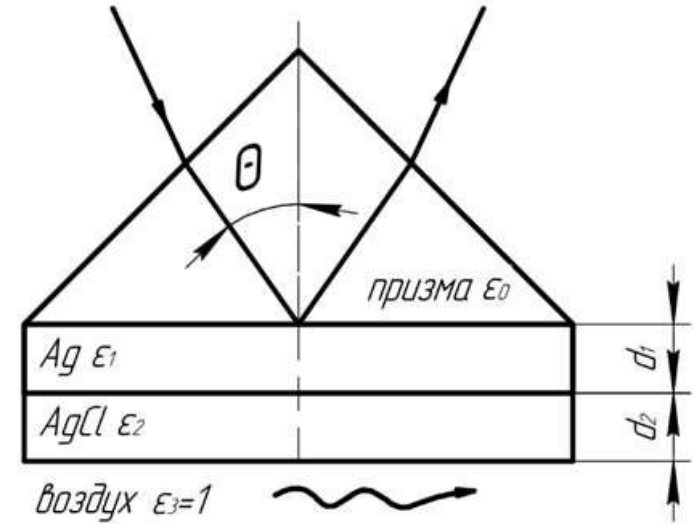


Fig. 11. Configuration of the indicator for corrosion of silver coating by chlorine

Optimization. Effect of AgCl thickness

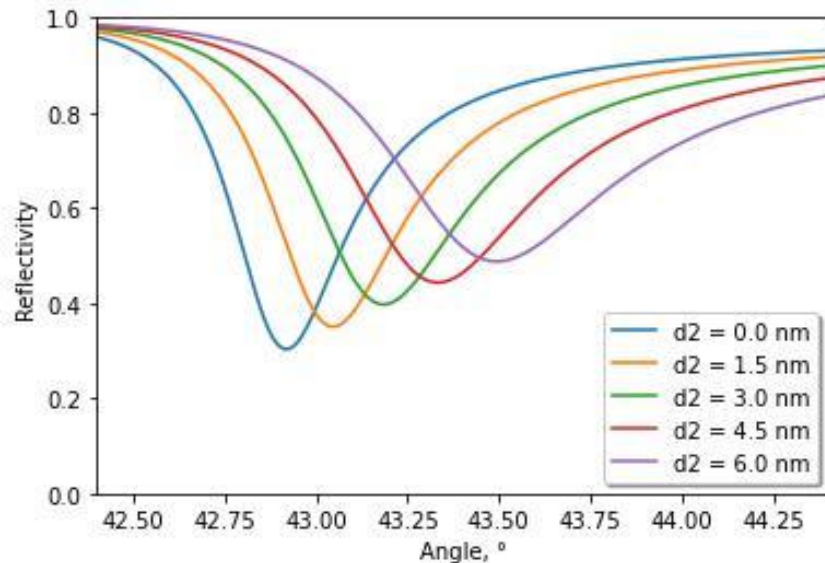


Fig. 12. Resonance curves for the non-optimized indicator. $n_0 = 1.514$, $d_1 = 40$ nm, $\lambda = 632.8$ nm, $\omega_p = 69370$, $\gamma = 363$, $n_2 = 1.91$

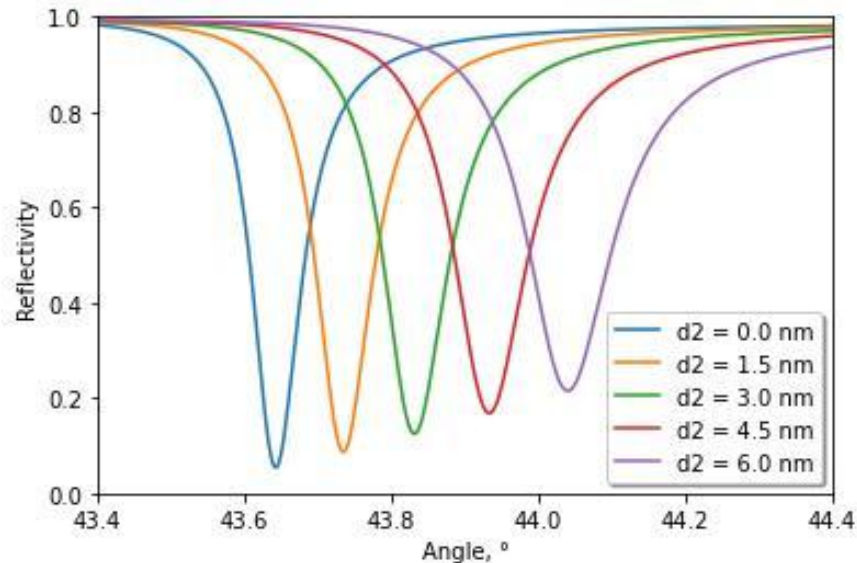


Fig. 13. Resonance curves for the optimized indicator. $n_0 = 1.481$, $d_1 = 53.6$ nm, $\lambda = 683.5$ nm, $\omega_p = 72920$, $\gamma = 171.4$, $n_2 = 1.995$

Conclusions

1. The possibility of using the SPR method for tracking the growth of a corrosion film and detecting low concentrations of harmful substances in the air was demonstrated;
2. The method operation was simulated in Python;
3. An optical scheme of the indicator based on the SPR was developed;
4. An experimental setup was assembled and an experiment was conducted to track the degradation of a thin silver film in the presence of active chlorine in the air;
5. The effect of the SNR on the error of the method was assessed;
6. Optimization of the indicator parameters was carried out using the Monte Carlo method.

In the future, the STC UP RAS plans to develop a working model of the indicator that takes into account a larger number of parameters affecting errors, as well as conduct an experiment using the data obtained as a result of optimization.

Publications

1. Khasanov I.Sh., Ivanchenko A.M., Development of an indicator of the accumulated effect of low concentrations of harmful substances in the air based on surface plasmon resonance // Methods and means of scientific research: Matem. Cand. Sci. 2: STC UP RAS, 2021. Pp. 8-12.

The results of the work were reported at scientific conferences:

1. XXX International scientific and technical conference of students and postgraduates "Radio electronics, electrical engineering and power engineering“
2. XXX All-Russian festival "Russian student spring“
3. Final of the program "UMNIK"

Thank you!

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