

# Silicon photonic sensors incorporated in a digital microfluidic system

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**Abstract** Label-free biosensing with silicon nanophotonic microring resonator sensors has proven to be an excellent sensing technique for achieving high-throughput and high sensitivity, comparing favorably with other labeled and label-free sensing techniques. However, as in any biosensing platform, silicon nanophotonic microring resonator sensors require a fluidic component which allows the continuous delivery of the sample to the sensor surface. This component is typically based on microchannels in polydimethylsiloxane or other materials, which add cost and complexity to the system. The use of microdroplets in a digital microfluidic system, instead of continuous flows, is one of the recent trends in the field, where microliter- to picoliter-sized droplets are generated, transported, mixed, and split, thereby creating miniaturized reaction chambers which can be controlled individually in time and space. This avoids cross talk between

samples or reagents and allows fluid plugs to be manipulated on reconfigurable paths, which cannot be achieved using the more established and more complex technology of microfluidic channels where droplets are controlled in series. It has great potential for high-throughput liquid handling, while avoiding on-chip cross-contamination. We present the integration of two miniaturized technologies: label-free silicon nanophotonic microring resonator sensors and digital microfluidics, providing an alternative to the typical microfluidic system based on microchannels. The performance of this combined system is demonstrated by performing proof-of-principle measurements of glucose, sodium chloride, and ethanol concentrations. These results show that multiplexed real-time detection and analysis, great flexibility, and portability make the combination of these technologies an ideal platform for easy and fast use in any laboratory.

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Electrowetting-on-dielectric · Microdroplets

## Introduction

Monitoring of molecular interactions provides critical information for medical diagnosis, drug development, and environmental protection. The presence and concentration of target molecules, as well as receptor–target binding affinity and kinetics, can be measured by monitoring the binding between molecules of interest, e.g., proteins, biomarkers, and complementary DNA strands. Because of the complex nature of most biological interactions, sensor arrays capable of multiplexed measurements are often required. Miniaturization, low cost, and portability are desirable attributes for such sensing systems [1].

Silicon-on-insulator (SOI) is a material system with many assets for these applications. First, it has a high refractive index contrast, permitting very compact sensors, many of which can be incorporated on a single chip, enabling multiplexed sensing. Second, SOI photonic chips



**Fig. 1** The cross section of an electrowetting-on-dielectric (EWOD) lab-on-a-chip and the electrowetting principle. When a voltage is applied to an actuation electrode, the droplet is attracted toward this

activated region owing to the imbalance generated in the interfacial tension near the surface above the actuated electrode [16]. *ITO* indium tin oxide

can be made using CMOS-compatible process steps, allowing a great reduction of the cost of the chip by high-volume fabrication [2]. These sensor chips can therefore be disposable, meaning that the chip is only used once, avoiding complex cleaning of the sensor surface after use, which is required to avoid cross-contamination when used for medical diagnostics.

A crucial component in most of these photonic biosensors is the transducer that can transform a refractive index change in its environment to a measurable change in its optical transmission. Microring resonator sensors stand out as prime candidates for such transducers among other technologies such as Fabry–Perot cavities, microdisks, and photonic crystal cavities for achieving high performance in a robust manufacturable manner [3]. These label-free evanescent field sensors have seen rapid development in recent years [3–6].

However, not only the transducer but also the microfluidic system is an essential element for such sensing systems. The use of microfluidic channels for delivery of the sample in continuous flow to the sensor surface is one of the most critical steps in the integration of biosensors and microfluidics for point-of-care applications. This integration is not straightforward, since the interface with the outside world needs special attention, and care needs to be taken to avoid leaks and channel clogging.

Digital microfluidics is an emerging technology similar to the more established technology of microfluidic channels in that can perform laboratory analyses with much smaller sample volumes than in bench-scale methods. Both methods are capable of manipulating individual microliter- to nanoliter-sized droplets [7]. Although different droplet-actuation

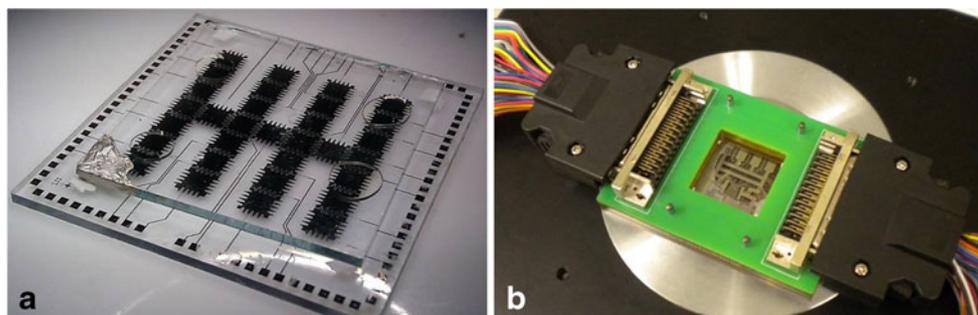
mechanisms have been developed, electrowetting-on-dielectric (EWOD) is unique because all elementary fluidic operations (droplet dispensing, splitting, merging, transport, and mixing) are performed on reconfigurable paths of buried actuation electrodes with high flexibility without the need for moving parts such as pumps or valves. EWOD is based on modulating the interfacial tension between a liquid and an electrode buried underneath a hydrophobic dielectric layer. By establishment of an electric field in the dielectric layer on one side of the droplet, the contact angle is changed locally from hydrophobic to hydrophilic, causing the droplet to move [8–10].

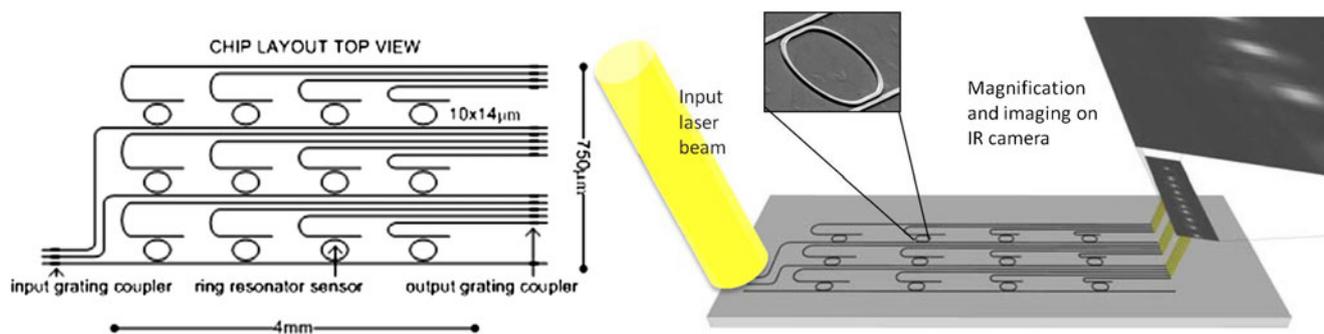
In microfluidic channels, droplets are controlled in series, whereas in digital microfluidics, they are addressed individually, thereby avoiding cross talk between samples or reagents, which provides a very efficient way to prevent cross-contamination. The most popular applications of EWOD-based digital microfluidic chips are bioassays such as DNA extraction and amplification [11], cell-based assays [12, 13], enzymatic assays [14–17], and immunoassays [18].

Few research results have been reported on the integration of optical sensing systems in digital microfluidic chips [19, 20]. The first integration of microring sensors on digital microfluidic chips has already been demonstrated [21, 22], although these systems rely on very complex fabrication procedures for making integrated optical detectors and bulky optical fiber connections to couple light into the system.

Here, we demonstrate how digital microfluidics can be used for effective fluid delivery to nanophotonic microring resonator sensors fully constructed in SOI. We show how SOI chips containing the microring resonator sensors can be modified to directly serve as the top plate of double-plate

**Fig. 2** **a** Photograph of the digital microfluidic chip with a standard ITO top plate on top, visualizing the sandwiched droplets. **b** Assembled EWOD platform demonstrating the chip holder with electrical connections





**Fig. 3** *Left:* Chip layout top view. Four rings are connected to one common input waveguide, each of them having a dedicated drop signal port. Three of these four ring series are placed independently next to the other. *Right:* Setup. A SANTEC TSL-510 tunable laser was used as a light source. The three input waveguides are simultaneously

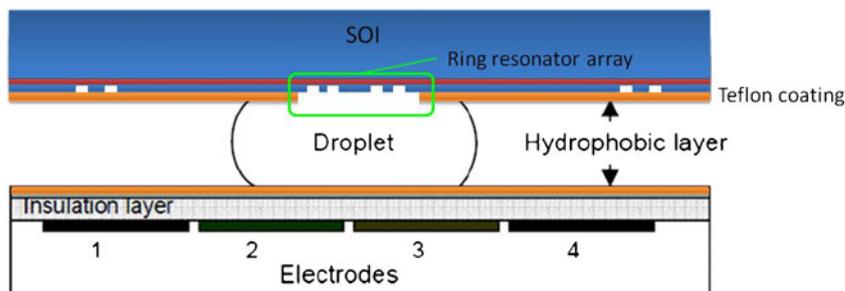
digital microfluidic chips without affecting microfluidic chip performance, while enabling integrated optical sensing of molecules near the chip surface. Moreover, by use of grating couplers to couple light into and out of the SOI chips, they can be used in a plug-and-play fashion without the need for external connections. Combination of both technologies offers unique advantages and shows great potential for performing label-free biosensing, as cross-contamination, microchannel clogging, and air bubble formation are avoided, and minimal sample waste is generated. Moreover, since digital microfluidics is inherently an array-based technique and photonic ring resonator sensors are commonly used in arrays as well, the proposed combined system is ideal for array-based biochemical applications.

## Materials and methods

### Digital microfluidic system

The cross section of the EWOD lab-on-a-chip is shown in Fig. 1. Many EWOD lab-on-a-chip device configurations exist, mainly differing in the actuation electrode architecture and the type of dielectric material used. This dielectric layer is a crucial element in the EWOD lab-on-a-chip configuration, as it isolates the liquid droplet from the actuation electrodes, thereby preventing electrolysis when a voltage is applied across the droplet [23, 24]. Below, we describe the

**Fig. 4** Incorporation of the silicon-on-insulator (SOI) chip containing an array of microring resonator sensors into the digital microfluidic system by replacing the top glass plate of the platform



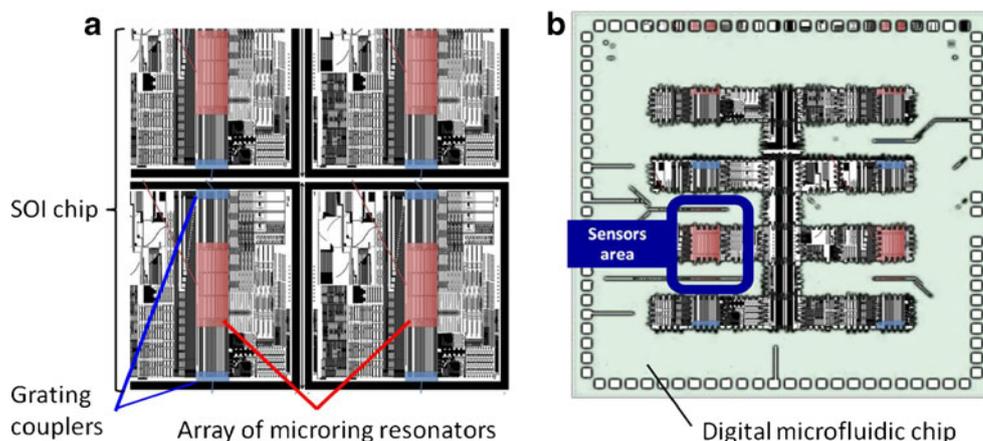
addressed through vertical grating couplers with a 2-mm-wide collimated beam from a tunable laser source. The output signals of the ring resonators are near-vertically coupled to free space by means of integrated grating couplers and are imaged with an infrared (IR) camera [4]

fabrication process for our EWOD lab-on-a-chip based on the protocol in [25].

The digital microfluidic platform was produced by means of standard photolithographic techniques. For the bottom part of the chip, a 100-nm-thick aluminum layer was sputtered on a glass wafer and subsequently patterned using standard photolithographic techniques. All electrodes were  $1.4 \times 1.4 \text{ mm}^2$ . The aluminum layer was covered by a 2.8- $\mu\text{m}$  dielectric parylene C layer deposited using chemical vapor deposition. This insulating layer was rendered hydrophobic by spin-coating a layer of Teflon AF (300-nm thickness) on top. The top part of the digital lab-on-a-chip consisted of a glass plate coated with a 120-nm layer of transparent indium tin oxide, which was made hydrophobic with a Teflon AF layer of approximately 300 nm. Standard tape with a thickness of 80  $\mu\text{m}$  (3 M, St. Paul, MN, USA) was used as spacer between the top and bottom plates. Figure 2 shows this digital microfluidic platform.

Droplets were sandwiched between the two plates. To activate the EWOD mechanism, a 130-VDC actuation voltage was used, whereas the electrode actuation sequence, activation time, and relaxation time were controlled by means of home-written programs in MATLAB (The MathWorks, Natick, MA, USA) and LabView (National Instruments, Austin, TX, USA). When a voltage is applied to the system, a surface tension gradient at the droplet surface is evoked which attracts the droplet toward the activated region. As such, the droplet movement can be freely controlled along a pattern of electrodes as shown in Movie S1.

**Fig. 5** **a** SOI chip containing arrays of microring resonator sensors. The relevant microring sensor arrays and grating couplers are indicated in *red* and *blue*, respectively. **b** Alignment of the SOI chip on the digital microfluidic chip. The SOI chip was aligned so that one of sensor arrays coincided with one arm of the electrode pattern underneath, thereby ensuring contact of the ring resonators with the liquid droplets



### Nanophotonic ring resonator sensors, chip layout, and setup

The photonic chip was fabricated in SOI with 2- $\mu\text{m}$  buried oxide and a 220-nm silicon top layer with CMOS-compatible 193-nm optical lithography and dry etching [2]. The resonators consist of 450-nm-wide single-mode waveguides, with 5- $\mu\text{m}$  bend radius, 2- $\mu\text{m}$ -long directional couplers, and a gap of 180 nm between the waveguides.

The layout of the chip is illustrated in Fig. 3 [4]. Four rings are connected to one common input waveguide, each of them having a dedicated drop signal port. Three of these four ring series are placed independently next to the other. The three input waveguides are simultaneously addressed through vertical grating couplers [26] with a 2-mm-wide collimated beam from a tunable laser source. The output signals of the ring resonators are near-vertically coupled to free space by means of integrated grating couplers and are imaged with an infrared camera.

The shallow-etched gratings are part of the chip design and have a maximum coupling efficiency of 31 % at a wavelength of 1.55  $\mu\text{m}$  (40-nm 1-dB bandwidth) for a 10° off-vertical coupling angle. Because the bandwidth of the grating couplers is larger than the free spectral range of the

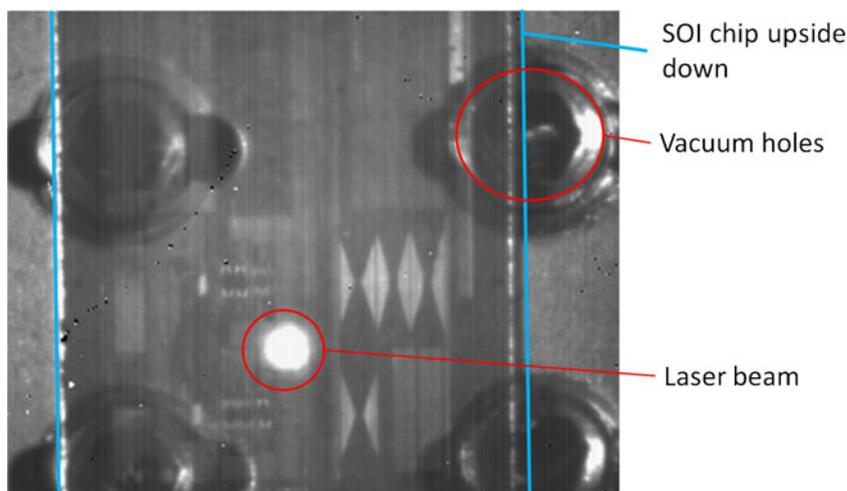
resonators, the grating couplers do not limit the number of resonators placed in series. This optical setup allows very high alignment tolerances, measures the spectrum of all the ring resonators in parallel, and therefore presents no limitation for high-throughput sensing.

A TSL-510 tunable laser (Santec, Aichi, Japan) was used as a light source. The transmitted light was detected by an infrared camera (Xenics, Leuven, Belgium). The input power was chosen so that the intensity of the resonance peaks corresponds to the pixel saturation level to obtain a maximum signal-to-noise ratio. We have developed software that captures an image for every wavelength step and stores the maximum intensity values within each dedicated area that overlaps with an output grating coupler spot. Postprocessing consists of fitting the spectra to their theoretical shape and tracking these resonance peaks over time.

### Integrating both technologies

The SOI chip containing the array of ring resonator sensors described above was incorporated into the digital microfluidic system by replacing the top glass plate of the platform. Figure 4 illustrates how the chip was placed upside

**Fig. 6** IR camera image. The chip is placed upside down on a vacuum chuck. The laser beam and the vacuum holes of the chuck at the other side of the chip are clearly visible. The different photonic circuits on the SOI chip are distinguished as *shadows* and *lighted areas*



**Table 1** Different concentrations and refractive indices of the droplets used in the experiments. For each chemical compound (sodium chloride, glucose, ethanol) three droplets of 5  $\mu\text{l}$  with different

concentrations were prepared. The refractive indices of sodium chloride and glucose was derived from [28] and the refractive index of ethanol was derived from [29]

	Volume ( $\mu\text{l}$ )	Sodium chloride		Glucose		Ethanol	
		Mass concentration (%)	Refractive index	Mass concentration (%)	Refractive index	Mass concentration (%)	Refractive index
Droplet 1	5	0	1.3105	0	1.3119	0	1.3333
Droplet 2	5	1.01	1.3122	0.97	1.4559	10	1.3395
Droplet 3	5	1.84	1.3137	1.97	1.6044	20	1.3469

down, squeezing the liquid droplets against the bottom plate containing the buried electrodes.

To guarantee the hydrophobicity of the SOI chip surface, which is crucial for performing droplet manipulations efficiently, and at the same time to ensure contact of the sensors with the droplets, a layer of Teflon AF (300-nm thickness) was coated on the SOI chip and subsequently patterned. The Teflon AF surface was activated with  $\text{O}_2$  plasma to allow photoresist to be spin-coated on top. This thin layer of photoresist was then patterned by using standard photolithography to expose the regions covering the ring resonators. Next, the Teflon AF covering the ring resonators was removed locally with reactive ion etching using  $\text{O}_2$  plasma. Some ring resonators were left covered with Teflon AF in order to provide a reference to compensate for environmental drift.

Figure 5b shows how the SOI chip containing arrays of microring resonator sensors (Fig. 5a) was aligned on top of the digital microfluidic chip so that the sensor array coincided with one arm of the electrode pattern underneath in the bottom plate of the microfluidic chip, thereby ensuring contact of the ring resonators with the liquid droplets.

As described in the previous section, grating couplers were used to couple the light from a tunable laser into the chip and couple it out to be detected by an infrared camera. A new aspect with respect to our previous work [4] is that now, since the chip is placed upside down, light needs to be coupled in and out

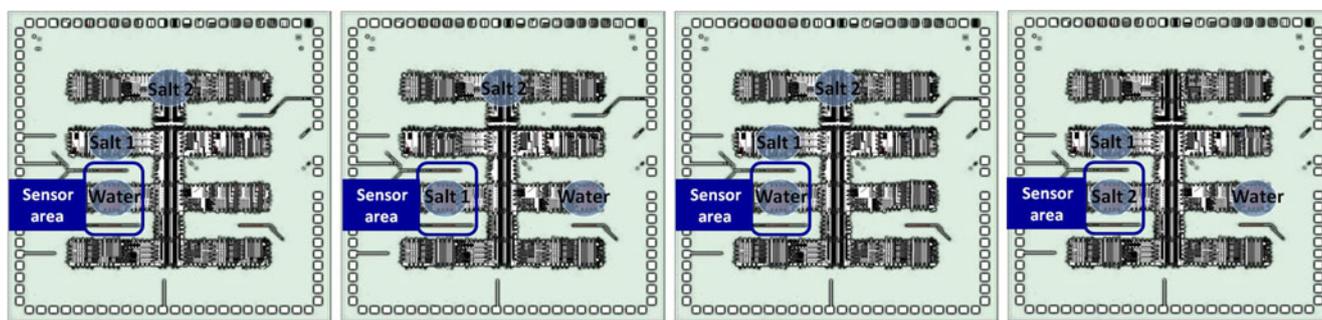
through the 750- $\mu\text{m}$ -thick silicon substrate. Silicon is considered practically transparent for the wavelength used (1.55  $\mu\text{m}$ ).

However, to reduce the scattering of the rough substrate surface and to facilitate the alignment of the laser beam and the detection of the light coupled out of the chip, a few simple processing steps were performed in advance: the silicon substrate was thinned down to 300  $\mu\text{m}$  by chemical mechanical grinding and afterward a chemical mechanical polishing step was performed in order to attain a smooth surface. Figure 6 shows an image from the infrared camera where the chip is placed upside down on a chuck that uses a vacuum to keep the sensor fixed in place. The different photonic circuits of the SOI chip, the laser beam, and even the vacuum holes of the chuck at the other side of the chip are clearly visible.

#### Bulk sensing experiments

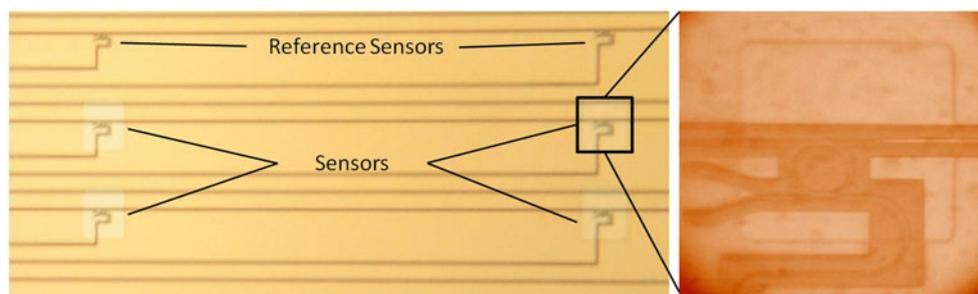
As a proof-of-principle to show the capabilities of the combined system, we measured the sensitivity for refractive index changes of aqueous solutions and compared it with previous measurements for the same array of sensors using typical microfluidics based on microchannels [27] and the simulations for bulk refractive index changes done with Fimmwave (Photon Design, Oxford, UK).

To demonstrate the proof-of-principle of on-chip sensing, three different sets of experiments were performed, each



**Fig. 7** Measurement process. Our system started measuring when a droplet of deionized water was transported in the digital microfluidic platform to the sensor area. Subsequently, that droplet was switched for a droplet with a certain sodium chloride concentration which was

measured once it reached the sensing area. This process was repeated by measuring again the water droplet and a third droplet with a different sodium chloride concentration



**Fig. 8** The SOI chip surface was coated with a 125-nm layer of Teflon AF and consequently patterned in order to guarantee the hydrophobicity of the SOI chip surface and at the same time ensure contact of the

sensors with the droplets. This is a crucial aspect for the measurements since it provides an excellent reference to compensate for environmental drift

with a different chemical compound whose concentration in deionized water was to be determined. For this purpose, we chose sodium chloride, glucose, and ethanol. For each of these compounds, three different droplets with different concentrations were prepared (Table 1). For this proof-of-principle experiment, droplets were pipetted manually onto the chip surface. However, dilutions of these compounds can also be automated on-chip by executing multiple merging and splitting steps [15]. For each droplet, we performed simultaneous measurements with 12 different ring resonators in the array under the droplet. Finally, each of these measurements was performed three times. In total, this represents  $3 \times 3 \times 12 \times 3 = 324$  measurements, from which the sensor sensitivity and sensor variability can be derived.

In each array, four ring resonators were left covered with Teflon AF, to isolate them from external drifts and to provide a reference for each measurement. The refractive indices of sodium chloride and glucose were derived from [28] and the refractive index of ethanol was derived from [29].

The measurements were performed as follows, e.g., for the sodium chloride solutions. A droplet of deionized water was transported on the digital microfluidic platform to the sensor area. Our system started measuring. Subsequently, the droplet of water was moved, leaving a free route for the second droplet with a first sodium chloride concentration. Since the readout system performs continuous measurements in time, we measured in air during the switching of droplets, causing a big shift in the resonance wavelength, which was discarded. When the second droplet reached the sensing area, the measured signal will shift again to a wavelength similar to that measured

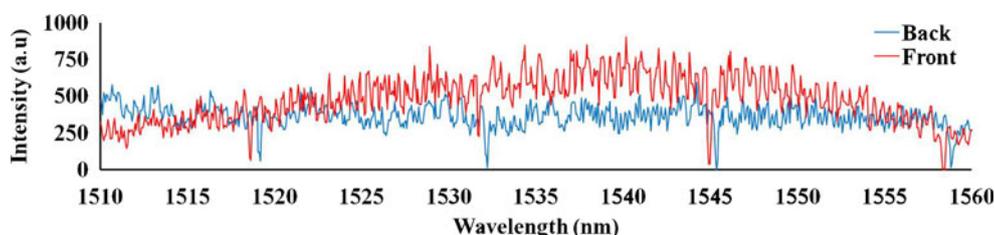
for the previous droplet, since the refractive index of different watery solutions does not differ to a large extent. This process was repeated by measuring the water droplet again and a third droplet with a different sodium chloride concentration, as illustrated in Fig. 7. Part of this measurement was recorded with the infrared camera and is shown in Movie S2.

This same process was repeated for measuring glucose and ethanol concentrations in deionized water in order to confirm the behavior of the system for different refractive index materials and samples, while guaranteeing reproducibility. One photonic chip was used to perform the three repetitions of the measurement of each solution. Thus, three different photonic chips (one per solution) were used in total to perform the experiments, and the digital microfluidic platform was reused.

## Results

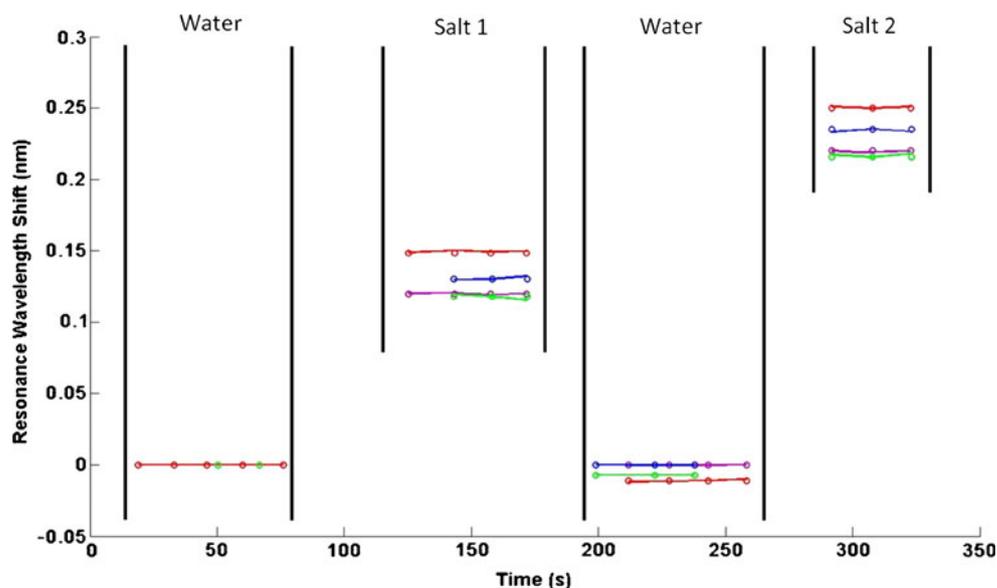
The Teflon AF pattern on the array of ring resonator sensors is shown in Fig. 8. It is a crucial aspect for the experiments performed, since it guarantees the hydrophobicity of the SOI chip surface and at the same time ensures contact of the sensors with the droplets. In each array of sensors, four ring resonators were left covered with Teflon AF to isolate them from external drifts. The measured signal of these rings shows a standard deviation smaller than 2 %, thus providing an excellent reference for each measurement.

Another important aspect for these measurements is that the SOI is placed upside down, so light needs to be coupled



**Fig. 9** Comparison of the transmission spectra of a ring resonator measured from the front and back. The attenuation observed when measuring from the back of the SOI chip is not relevant for the measurements since the resonances of the ring are still clearly measurable

**Fig. 10** Evolution in time of the resonance wavelength shift of the ring resonators during the measurements of different sodium chloride concentrations. Each color corresponds to one sensor. On the change from water to salt solution and vice versa, the shift of the resonance wavelength is easily measurable, proving the reproducibility of the experiment

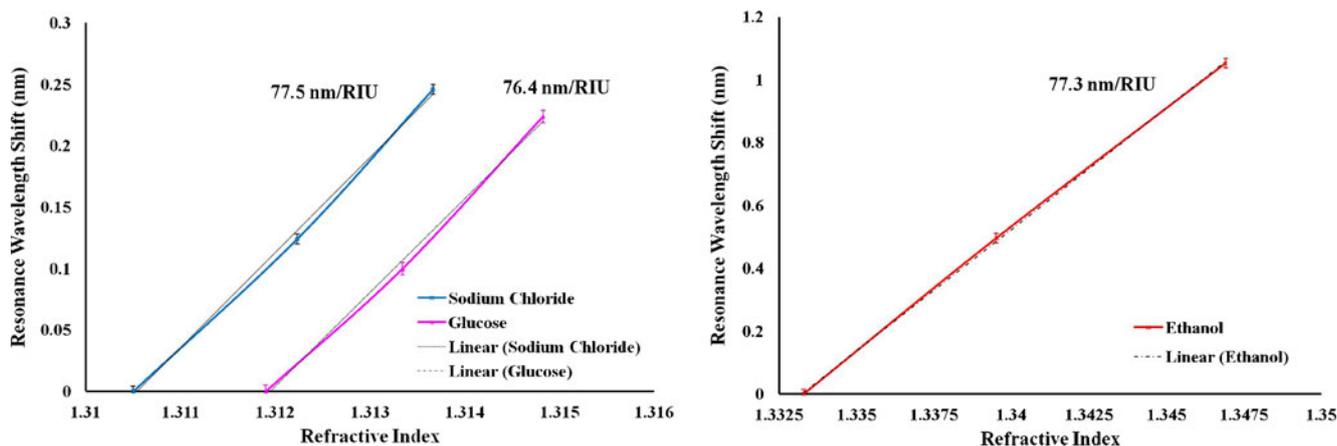


in and out through the silicon substrate. Figure 9 provides a comparison between two generic measurements from the front and the back of the SOI chip. A certain intensity attenuation is observed. However, we consider this degradation as not relevant for the measurements since the resonances of the rings are clearly measurable.

Figure 10 shows the evolution in time of the resonance wavelength shift of the ring resonators during the measurements with different sodium chloride concentrations. Each color corresponds to one sensor. The shift of the resonance wavelength is easily measurable when changing from water to salt solution and vice versa, proving the reproducibility of the experiment. The variability between sensors was determined to be less than 8%. During the switch of droplets, the measurement had to be done in air (as explained in the

previous section), which explains the absence of data points in the graph since the change of refractive index from aqueous solutions to air implies a big shift in the resonance wavelength.

Analyzing these shifts as a function of the refractive index unit (RIU) of the droplets, we observed a very close correspondence between the simulations and the measurement results (Fig. 11). The sensitivity of these ring resonators for refractive index change simulations is 78 nm/RIU, which was also reported and proved in [27] using the typical microfluidic system based on microchannels. The measurements performed in this digital microfluidic system have a sensitivity of  $77 \pm 0.6$  nm/RIU, which shows that the performance of the transducer does not suffer from being integrated in a digital microfluidic system.



**Fig. 11** Three experiments with different sodium chloride, glucose, and ethanol concentrations were performed. Each line corresponds to one of these experiments. Error bars indicate the standard deviations based on three repetitions. Three photonics chips (one per solution) were used to perform the three experiments. A sensitivity of  $77 \pm$

0.6 nm per refractive index unit (RIU) is determined taking into account the slope of the linear fitting for the three lines, showing a perfect match with simulations and previous measurements of the same sensors using the typical more complex microfluidic system [27]

## Conclusions

We have presented the combination of label-free silicon nanophotonic microring resonator sensors in SOI with digital microfluidics, providing an alternative to the typically costly and complex microfluidic system based on microchannels used for liquid sample delivery to microring resonators.

The alternative presented here provides a cheap and flexible method for the integration of photonic sensors and microfluidics. The integration of SOI microring resonators presented enables plug-and-play ease of use, as no physical connection is needed between the optical chips and the light source and the detection unit, and SOI chips can be fabricated in mass-production volumes. This enhances the disposability of the chips, which is beneficial for performing bioassays, where cross-contamination is of great concern. We have proved the excellent performance and compatibility of this combined system, showing no degradation of the sensor performance with respect to simulations or previous measurements of the same sensors using the typical, more complex microfluidic system [27]. This combination allows multiplexed real-time detection and analysis. Its great flexibility, portability, and disposability make it ideal for easy and fast use in any laboratory.

Future work will consist of biofunctionalization of the microring sensor surface by using silane chemistry. This will allow us to functionalize the sensor surface with specific capture molecules without affecting the surface hydrophobicity and hence sensor performance. This will open up many possibilities for performing multiplexed antibody detection and bioassays on the proposed system, and will further exploit its potential for performing miniaturized analysis. This can pave the way for a novel integrated platform for diagnostics and life sciences in general, as the platform can be exploited for assessing molecular interactions and cell-based studies in a multiplexed high-throughput context.

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