

Nonlinear Geometric Phase Gradient Metasurfaces beyond the Dipole Approximation

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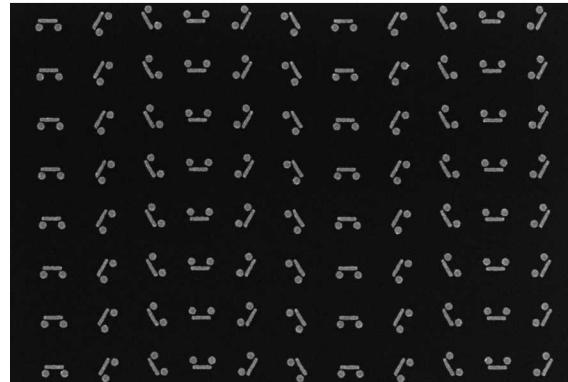


LUDWIG-MAXIMILIANS-UNIVERSITÄT MÜNCHEN

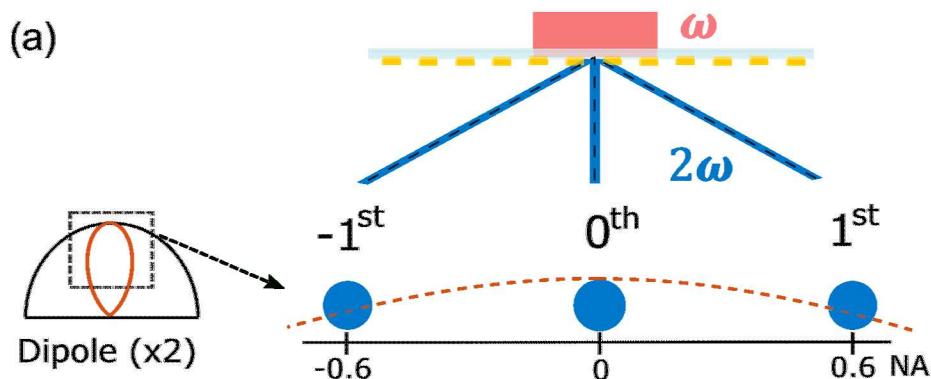


of Materials Sciences and Engineering and performed, in part, at the Center for Integrated Nanotechnologies (CINT) at Sandia National Laboratories (SNL). Sandia National Laboratories is a multi mission laboratory managed and operated by the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Science. Sandia National Laboratories is a multi mission laboratory managed and operated by Honeywell International, Inc., for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA0003525.

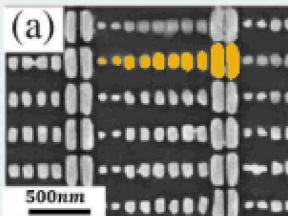
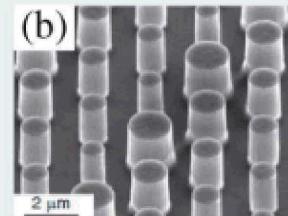
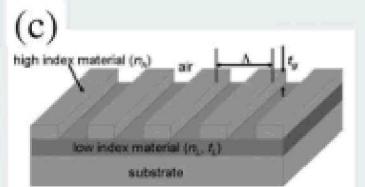
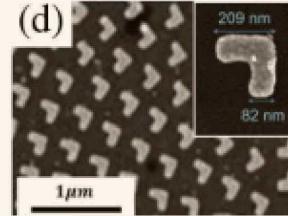
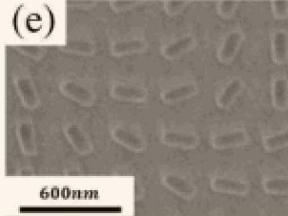
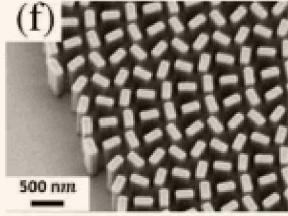
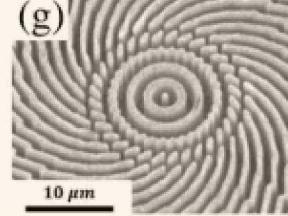
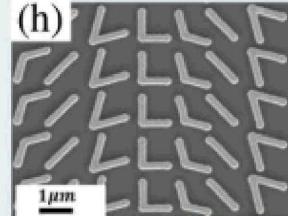
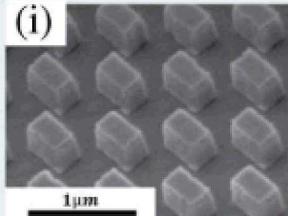
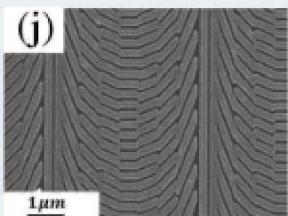
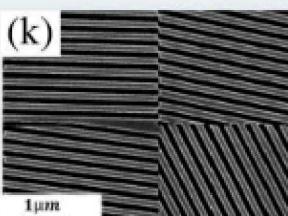
What is a Nonlinear Geometric Phase Gradient Metasurface?



How does **high-order antenna modes** impacts on a metasurface's geometric phase



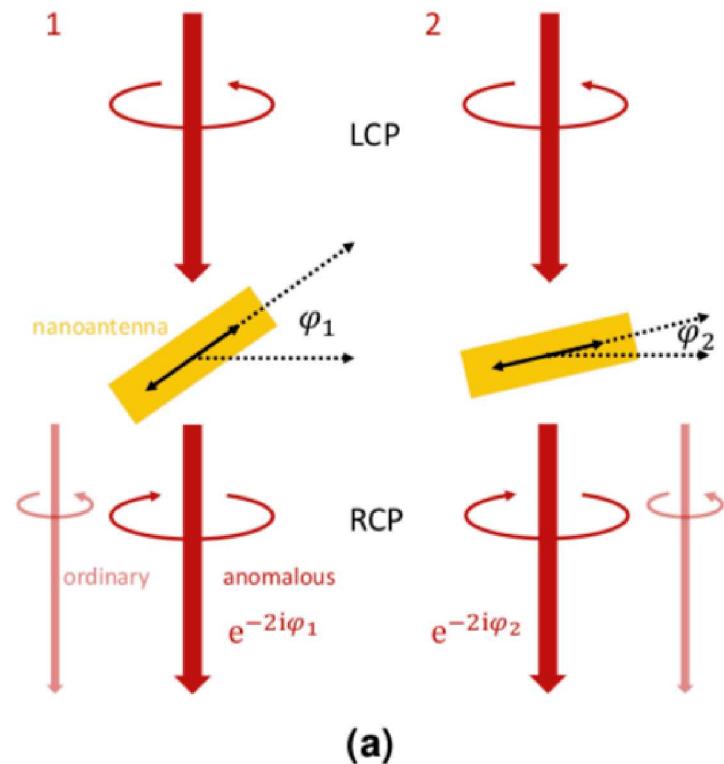
Approach for phase engineering in metasurfaces

	Plasmonic Metasurfaces	Reflectarray	Dielectric Metasurfaces and High-Contrast Transmitarray
Resonance tuning	Maximum phase delay π	(a)  (b) 	(c) 
Pancharatnam-Berry phase	(d)  (e) 	(f)  (g) 	
Hybrid: Pancharatnam-Berry and resonant tuning	(h)  (i) 	(j)  (k) 	
sub- λ Regime		Near- λ Regime	

- The **shape, size and orientation** of optical antennas **defines** an optical phase of the metasurface for wavefront engineering.

Pancharatnam – Berry (PB) Phase

➤ For **circularly polarized light** of helicities $\sigma = 1$ (LCP), and $\sigma = -1$ (RCP), we have



Linear

$$\psi = (\sigma_{in} - \sigma_{out})\phi$$

Nonlinear

$$\text{SHG : } \psi^{SHG} = (2\sigma_{in} - \sigma_{out})\phi$$

$$\text{THG : } \psi^{THG} = (3\sigma_{in} - \sigma_{out})\phi$$

$$\text{FWM : } \psi^{FWM} = (2\sigma_{in}^1 - 1\sigma_{in}^2 - \sigma_{out})\phi$$

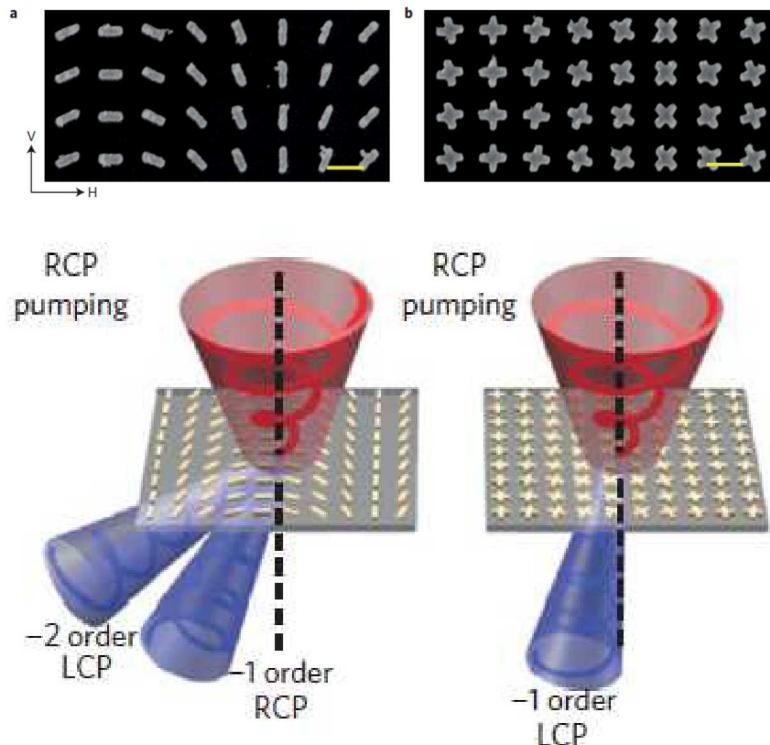
Berry, M. V. The Geometric Phase. *Sci. Am.* 1988, 259, 46-52.

Li et al. Nature Review Material 2. 17010 (2017)

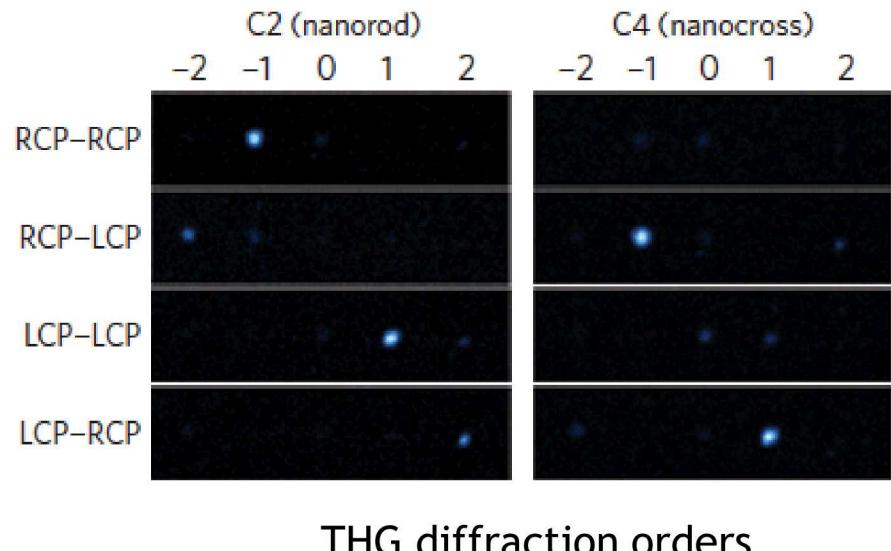
For a full derivation for SHG, please see the work by Tymchenko et al. PRL 115, 207403 (2015)

THG signals from metasurfaces with a phase gradient

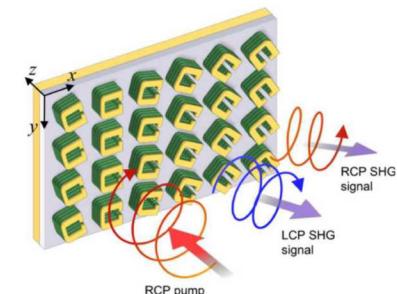
- Like a grating, the periodicity of a metasurface generates diffraction orders



Guixin Li et al. Nature Materials.
Vol 14, 607–612 (2015)

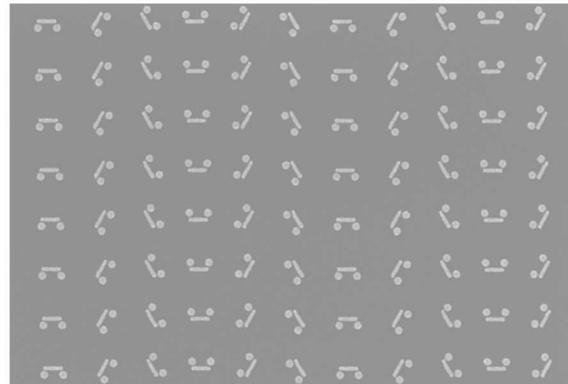


THG diffraction orders

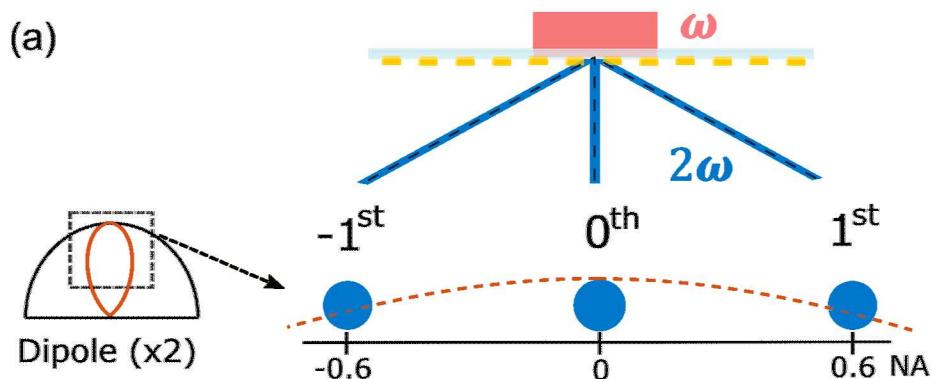


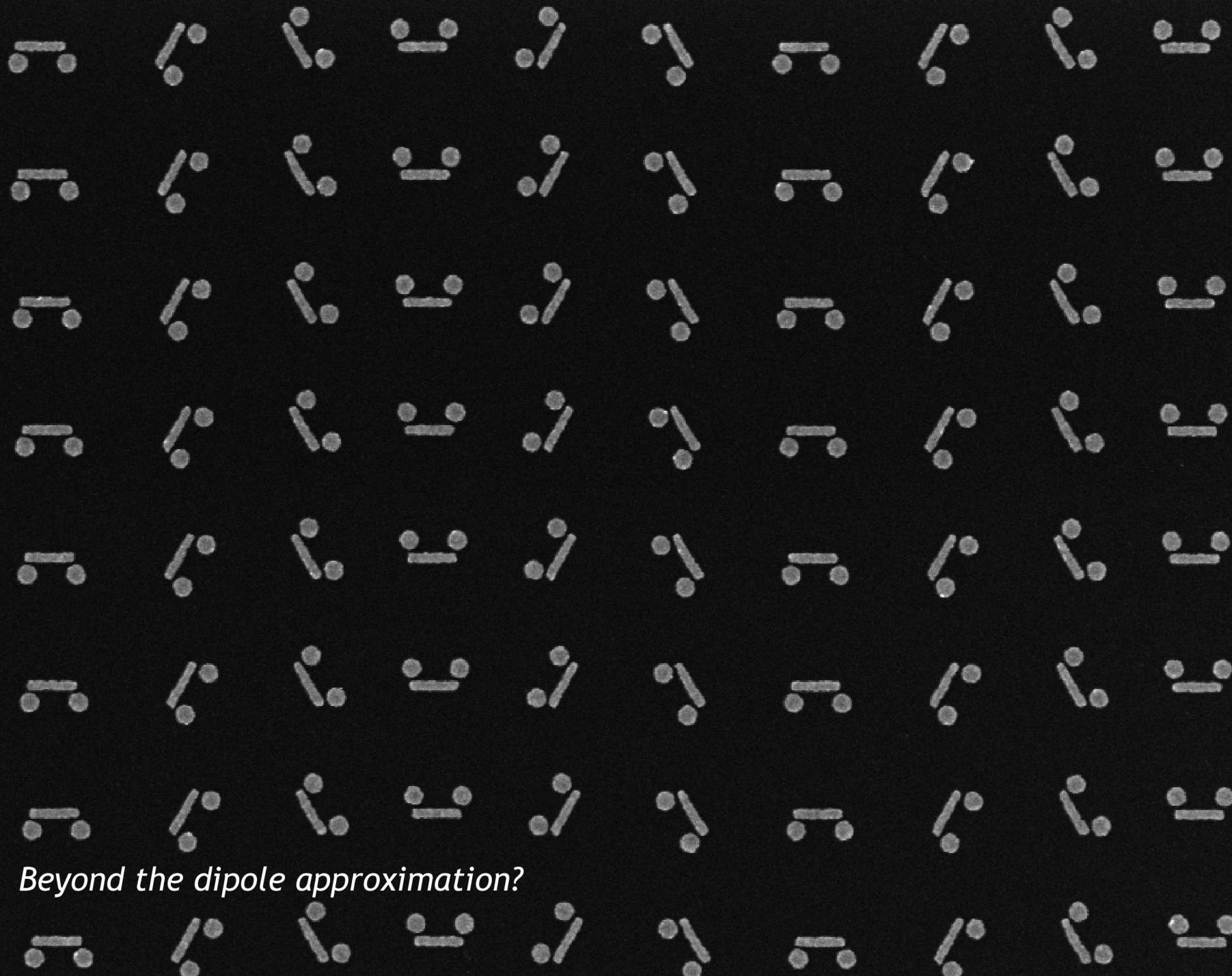
- For additional references, please see the work by Tymchenko et al. PRL 115, 207403 (2017)

What is a Nonlinear Geometric Phase Gradient Metasurface?



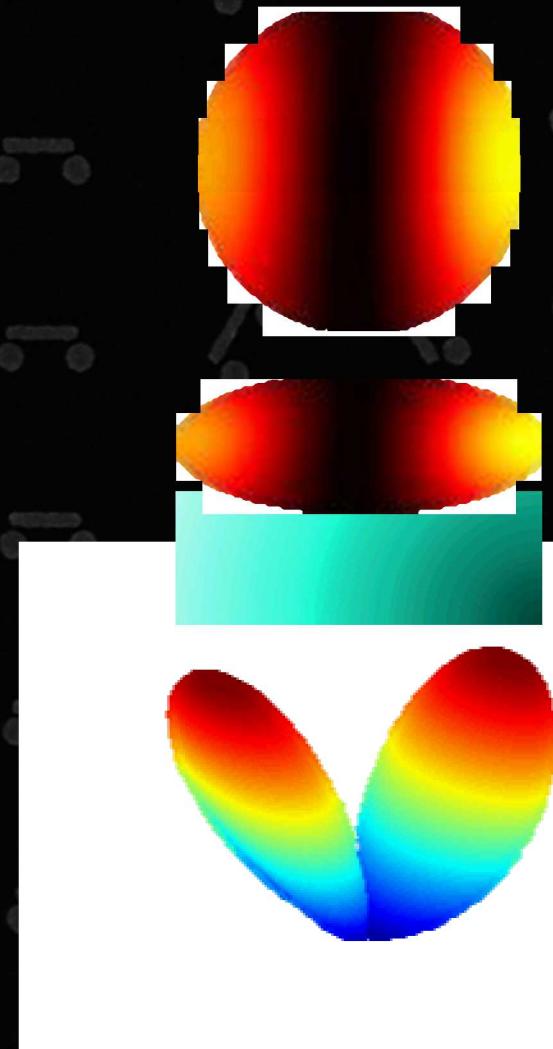
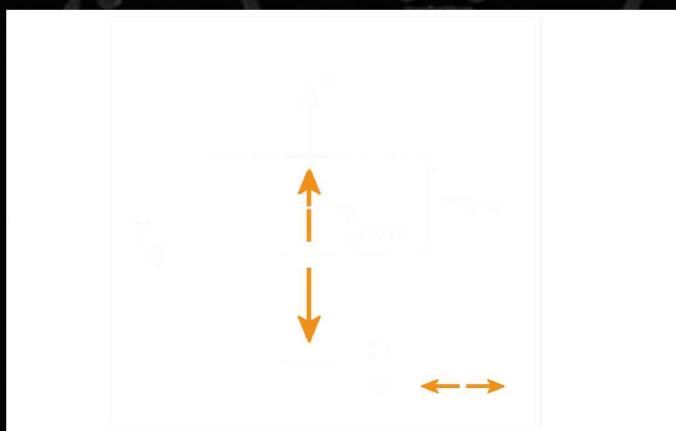
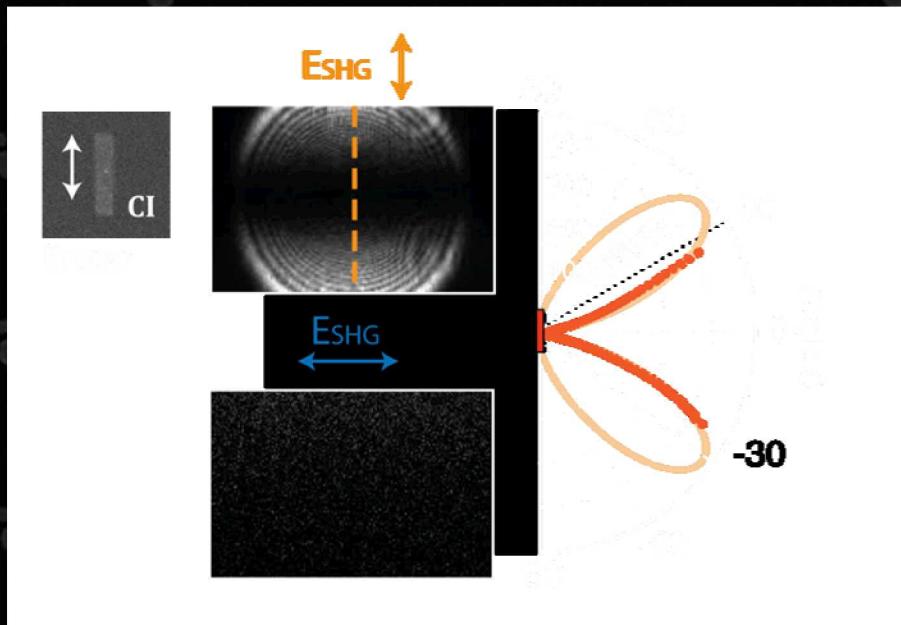
How does **high-order antenna modes** impacts on a metasurface's geometric phase



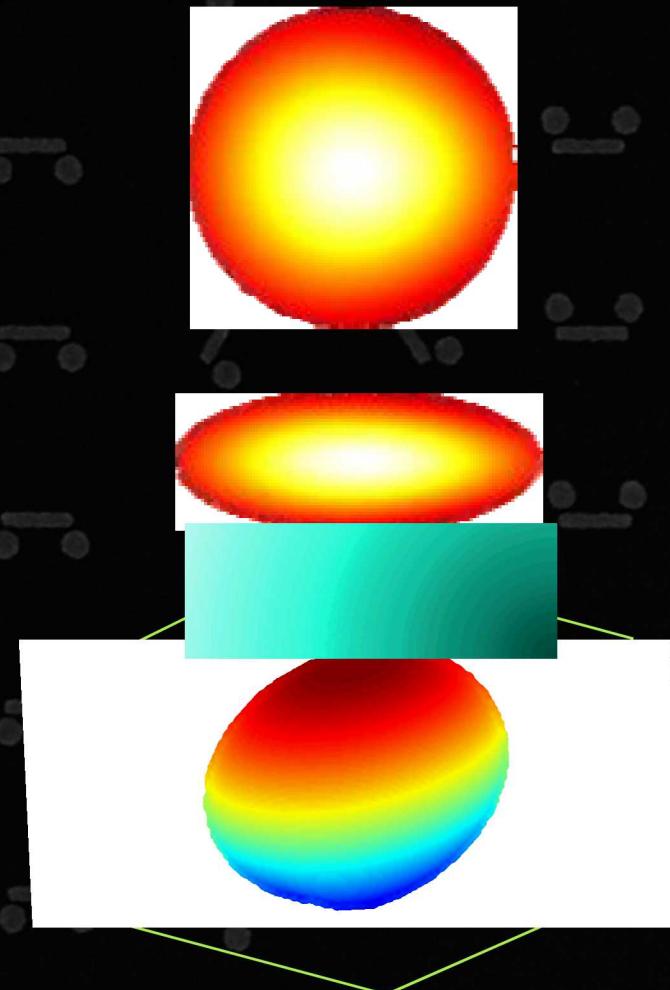
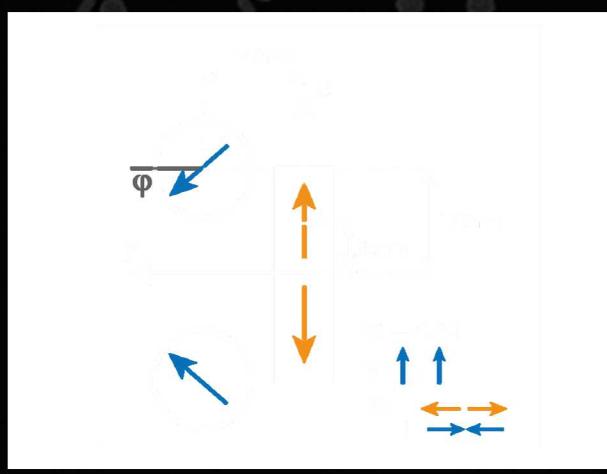
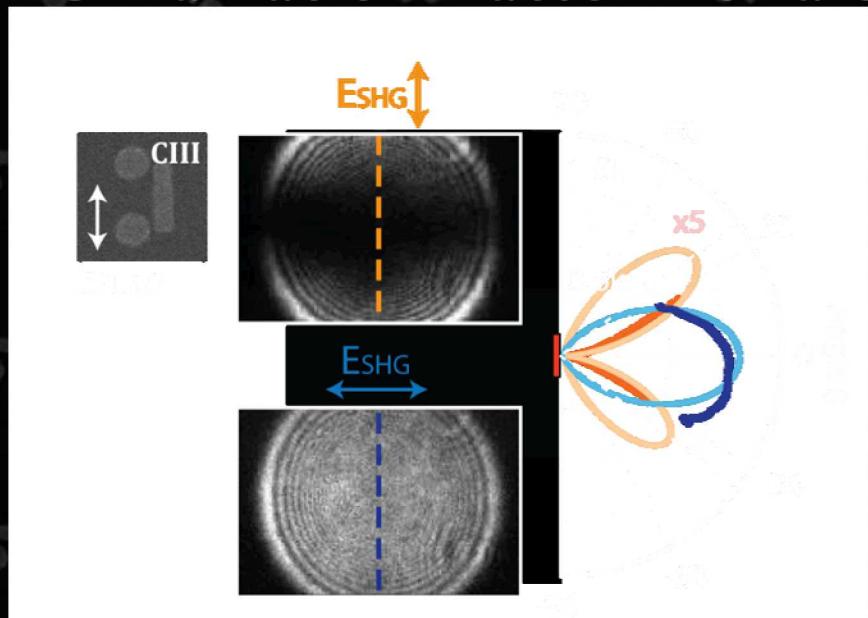


Beyond the dipole approximation?

SHG Radiation Pattern of a bar antenna

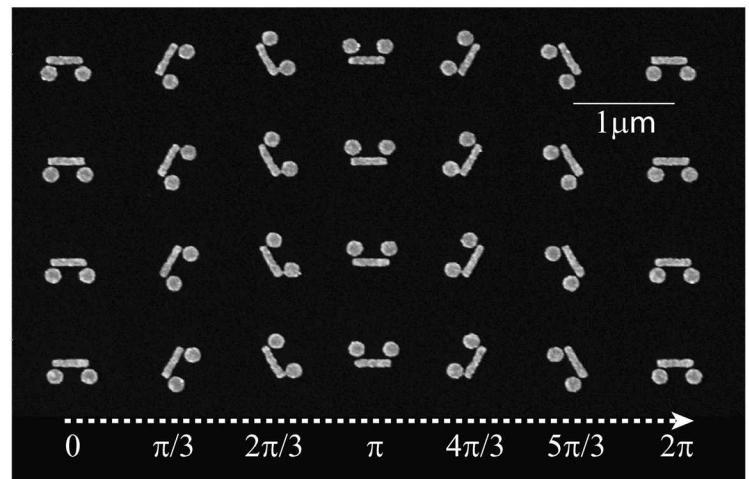
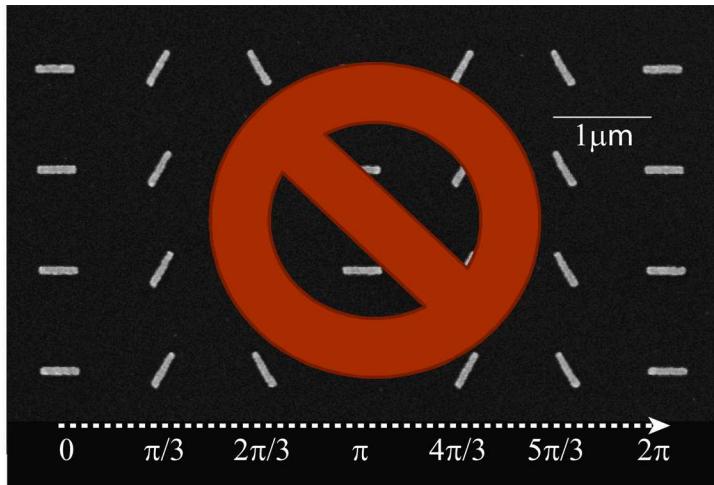


SHG Radiation Pattern of a bar and disk antenna



- Second harmonic generation from two metasurfaces made with :
 - A) Quadrupole antenna modes
 - B) Dipole - like antenna modes

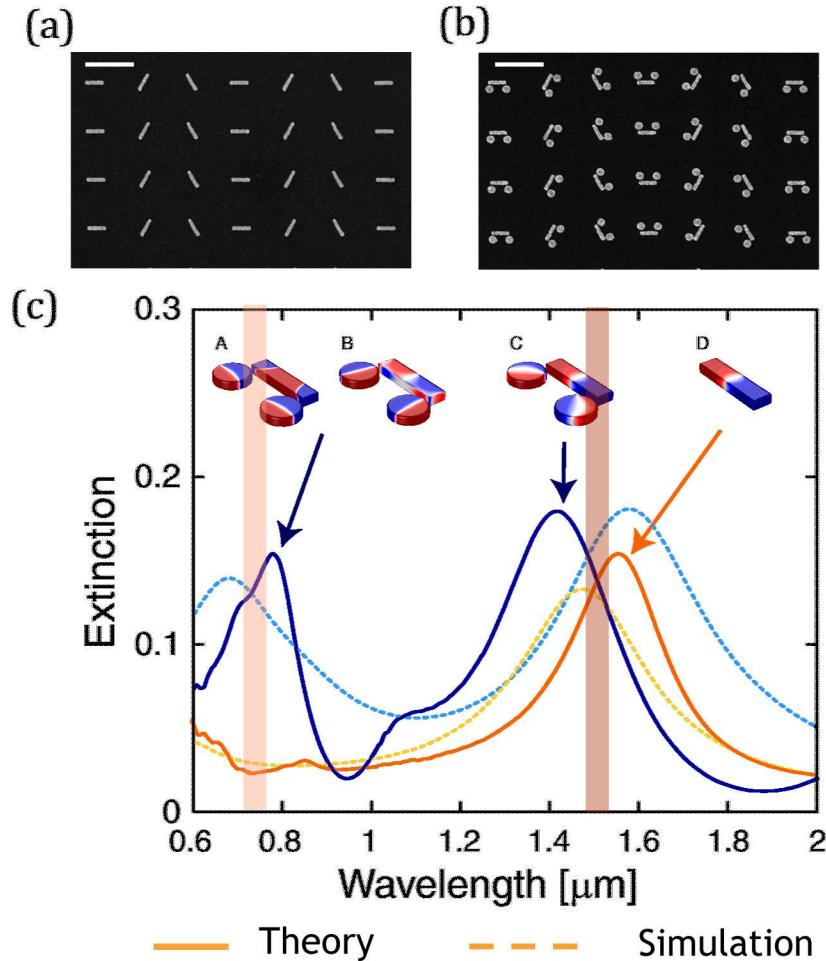
Symmetry - disallowed process!



For more information on **symmetry rules in PB phase gradient metasurface**, please see the work by :

- Li G. et al. Nature Review Material 2. 17010 (2017)
- Chen et al. PRL 113, 033901 (2014)

Linear Transmission Spectra

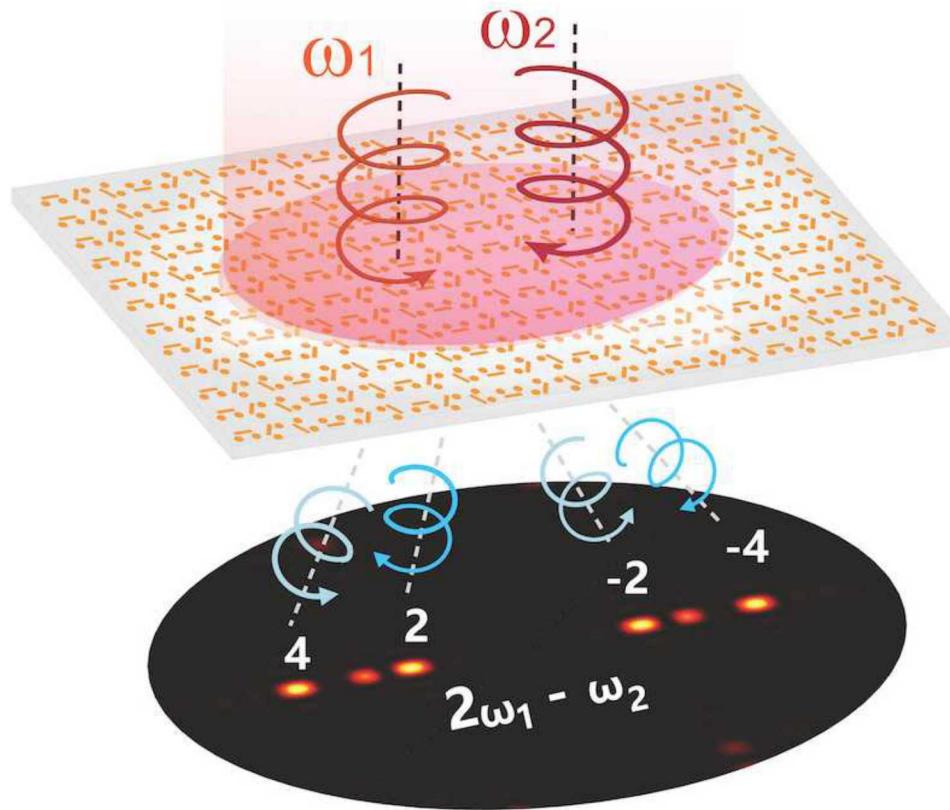


Bar: length = 370 nm, width = 75 nm, height = 40 nm. Disks: radius = 150 nm, height = 40 nm.
Gap widths are 20 nm. The lattice period is 1 μm in both directions.

SHG : Gennaro et al. Nano Lett. 2016, 16, 8, 5278-5285

PB phase : Gennaro et al. ACS Photonics 2019, 6, 9, 2335-2341

Nonlinear Diffraction Orders Measurement



Grating equation : point source approximation

When neighboring antennas' radiation is in phase along x, we have :
 wavevector **k**, spacing **a**, integer **p**

$$k_x a = 2\pi p,$$

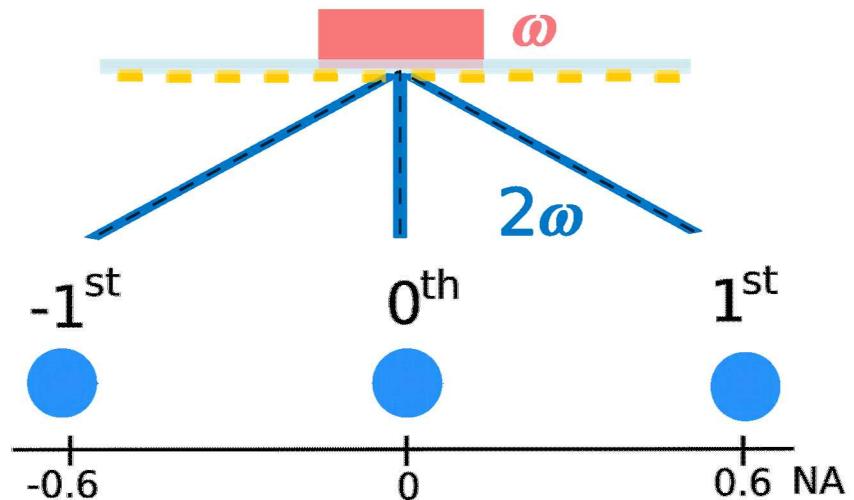
With a geometric phase difference expressed as :

$$\psi_{m,n} - \psi_{m-1,n} = \Delta\sigma_{NL} \frac{2\pi}{N}. \quad (N = 6)$$

SHG : $\Delta\sigma_{NL} = (2\sigma_{in} - \sigma_{out})$

So the grating equation becomes

$$k_x = -(6p - \Delta\sigma_{NL}) \frac{\pi}{3a}$$



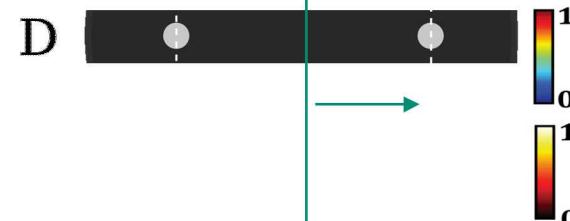
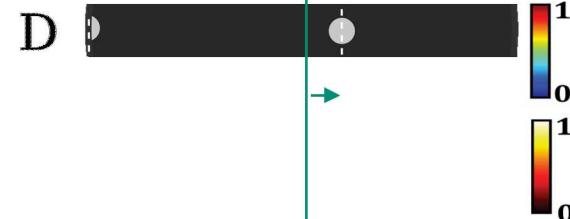
Diffraction orders are shifted by integer multiples of $\pi/3a$

SHG diffraction order

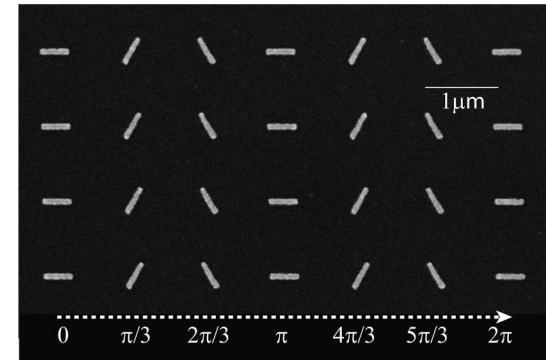
(c)

$$\Delta\sigma_{SHG} = 2 - \sigma_{out}$$

-6 -4 0 2



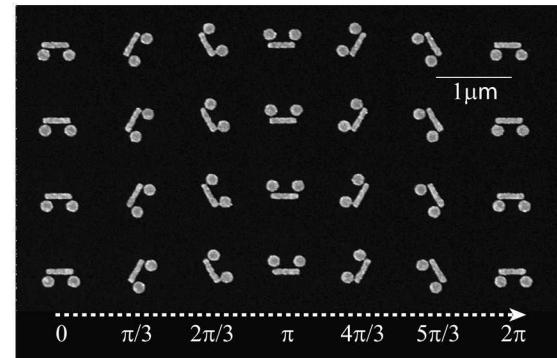
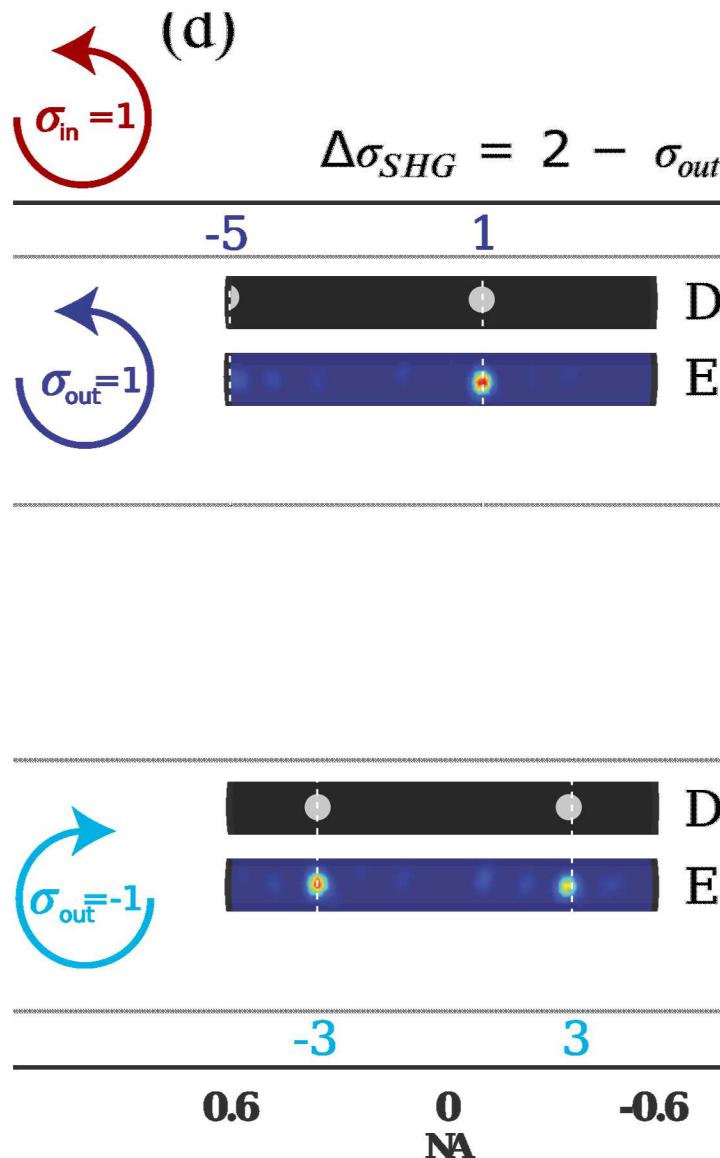
-4 -2 2 4
0.6 0 -0.6
NA



Nonlinear

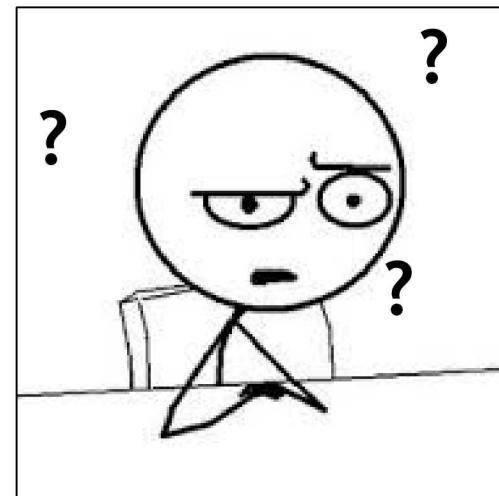
SHG : $\psi^{SHG} = (2\sigma_{in} - \sigma_{out})\phi$

SHG diffraction order

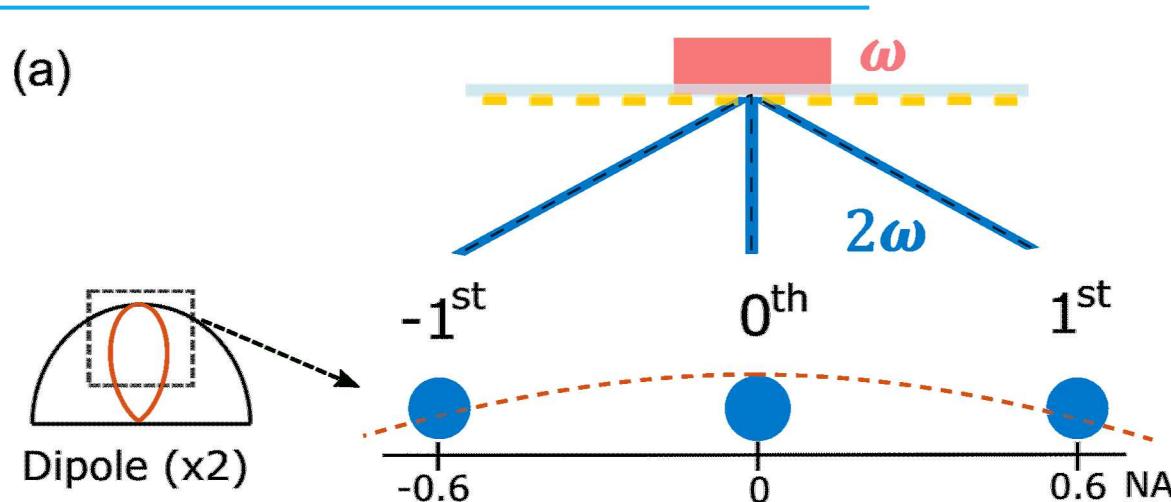


Nonlinear

$$\text{SHG : } \psi^{SHG} = (2\sigma_{in} - \sigma_{out})\phi$$



Grating equation with higher order modes



For the detailed calculation, please refer to our manuscript

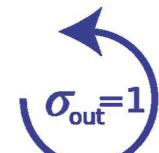
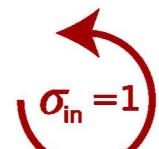
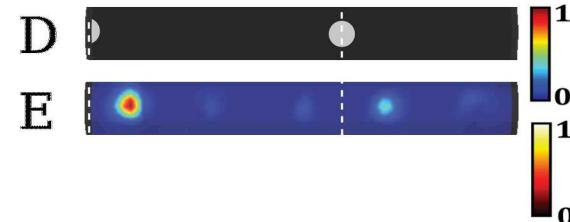
PB phase : Gennaro et al. ACS Photonics 2019, 6, 9, 2335-2341

SHG diffraction order

(c)

$$\Delta\sigma_{SHG} = 2 - \sigma_{out}$$

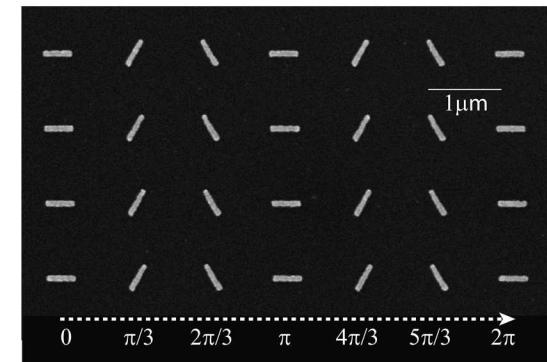
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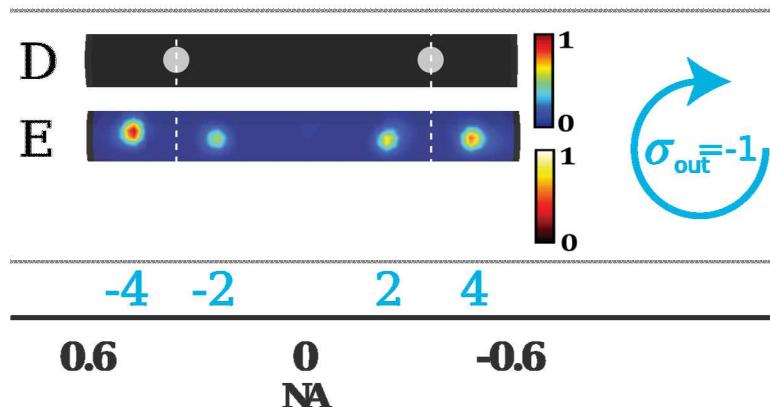
-4 -2 2 4

0.6 0 -0.6

NA



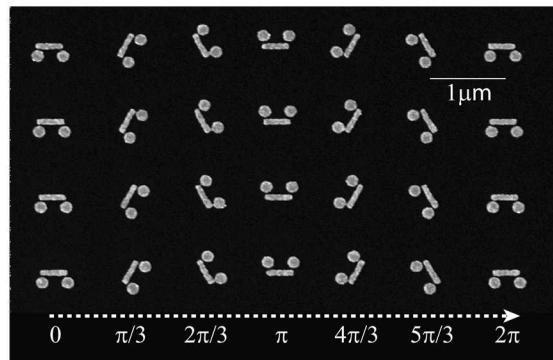
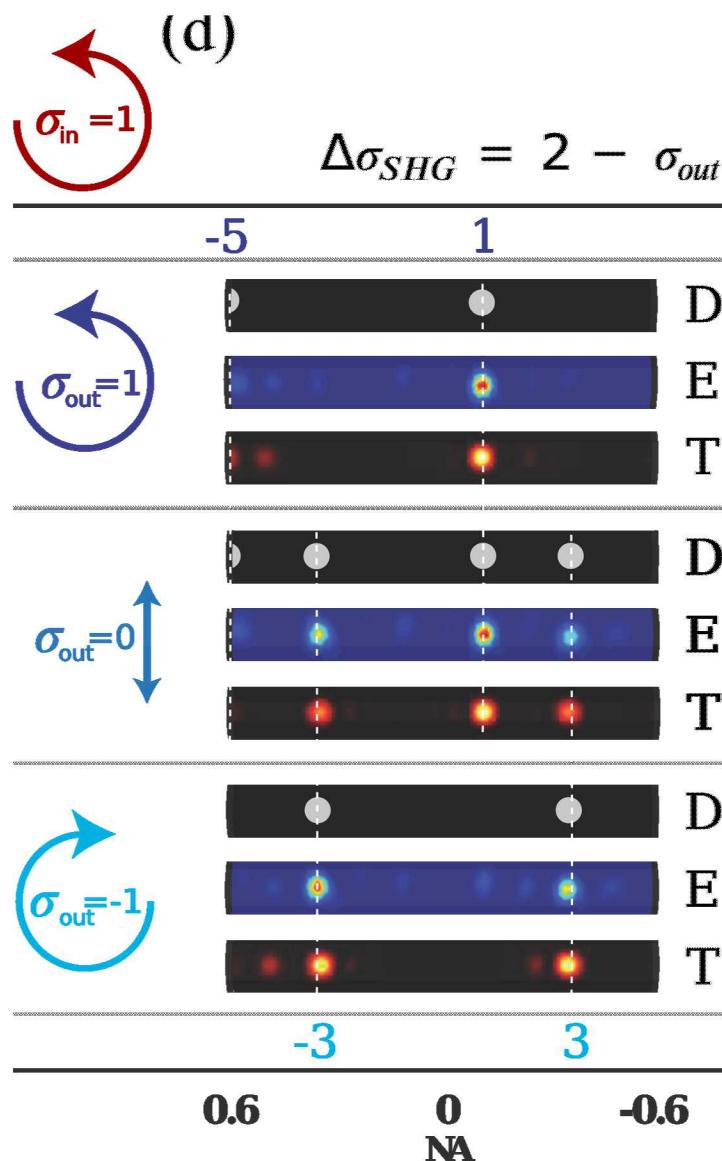
Nonlinear



SHG : $\psi^{SHG} = (2\sigma_{in} - \sigma_{out})\phi$

PB phase : Gennaro et al. ACS Photonics 2019, 6, 9, 2335-2341

SHG Diffraction order

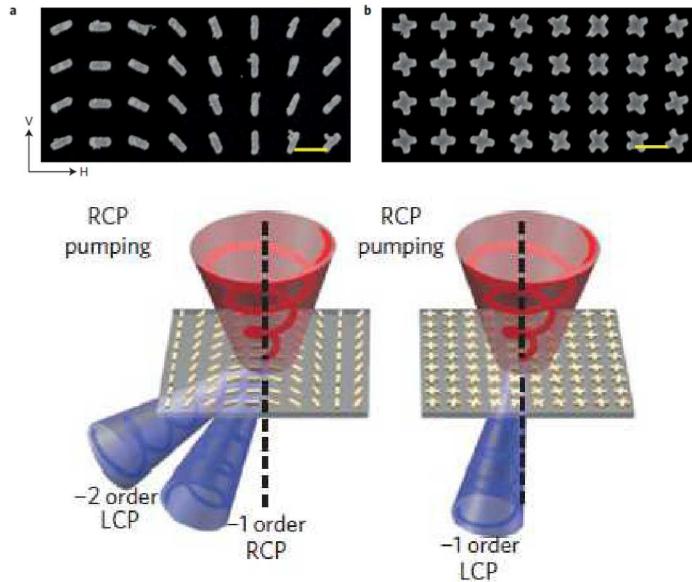


Nonlinear

SHG : $\psi^{SHG} = (2\sigma_{in} - \sigma_{out})\phi$



Dipole – like emission in PB phase metasurface



Guixin Li et al. Nature Materials. Vol 14, 607–612 (2015)

Mode of a gold bar

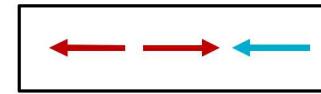
Linear



SHG

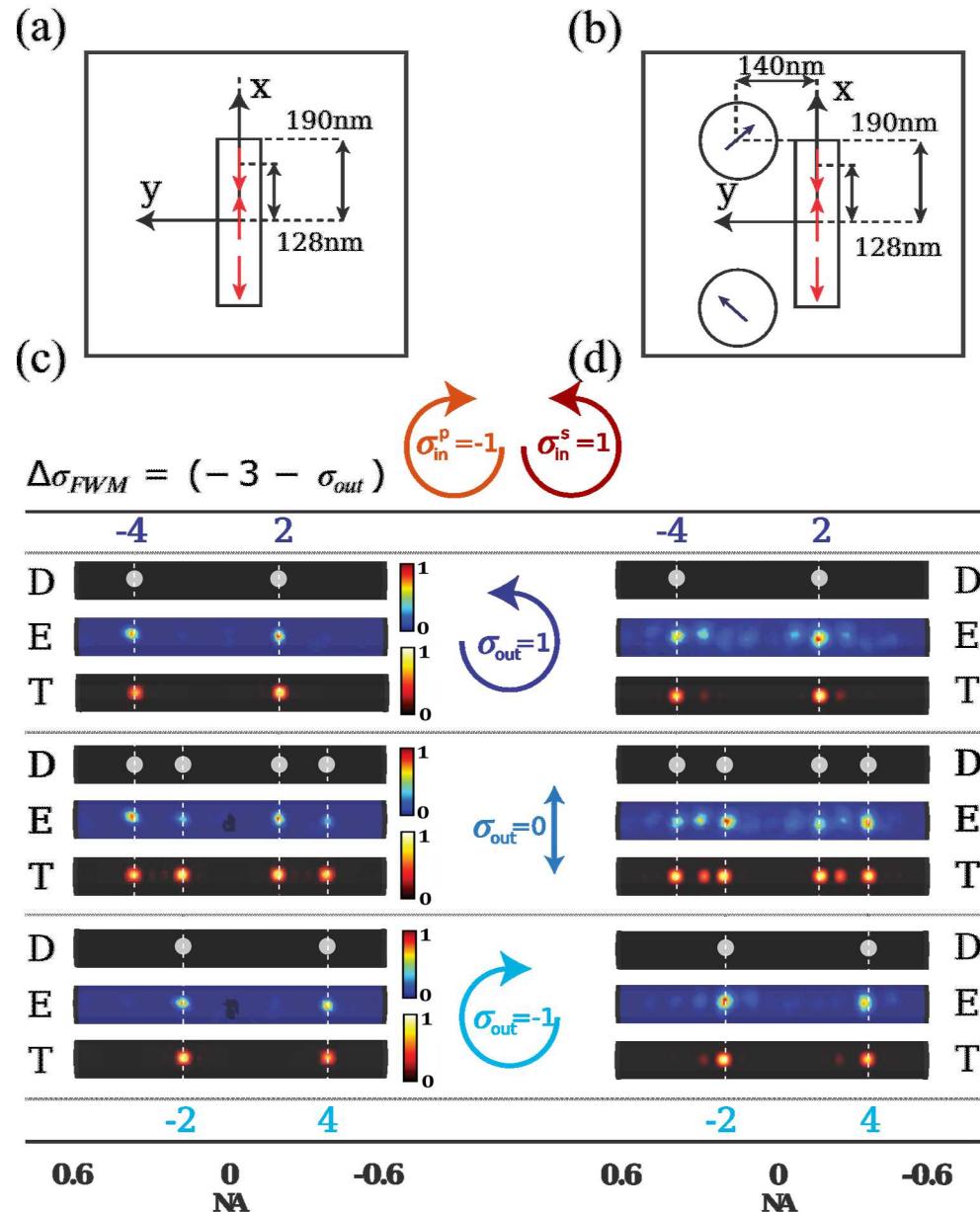


THG



- THG emission from the PB metasurface is mainly **dipole - like**.

FWM Diffraction order



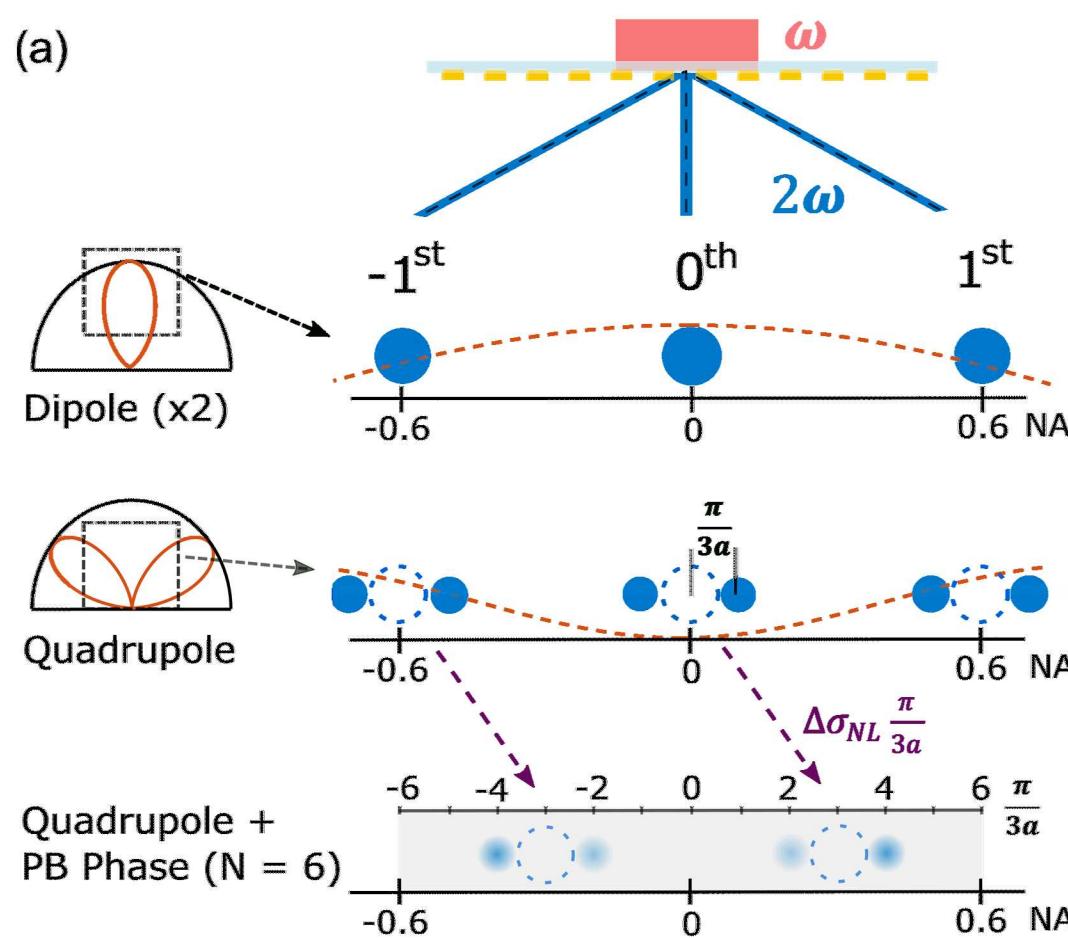
Nonlinear

$$\text{FWM} : \psi^{FWM} = (2\sigma_{in}^1 - 1\sigma_{in}^2 - \sigma_{out})\phi$$

PB phase : Gennaro et al. ACS Photonics 2019, 6, 9, 2335-2341

Li. G. et al. Laser Photon. Rev. 2018, 12, 1800034

Conclusion

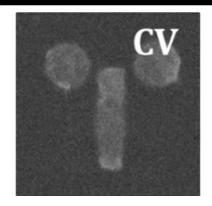
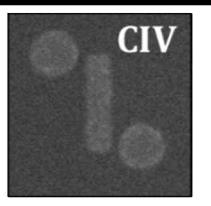
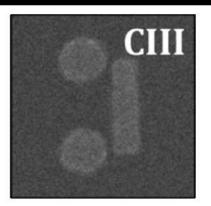
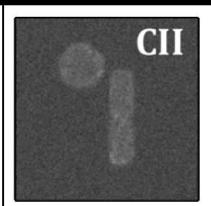
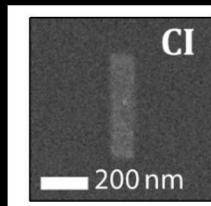
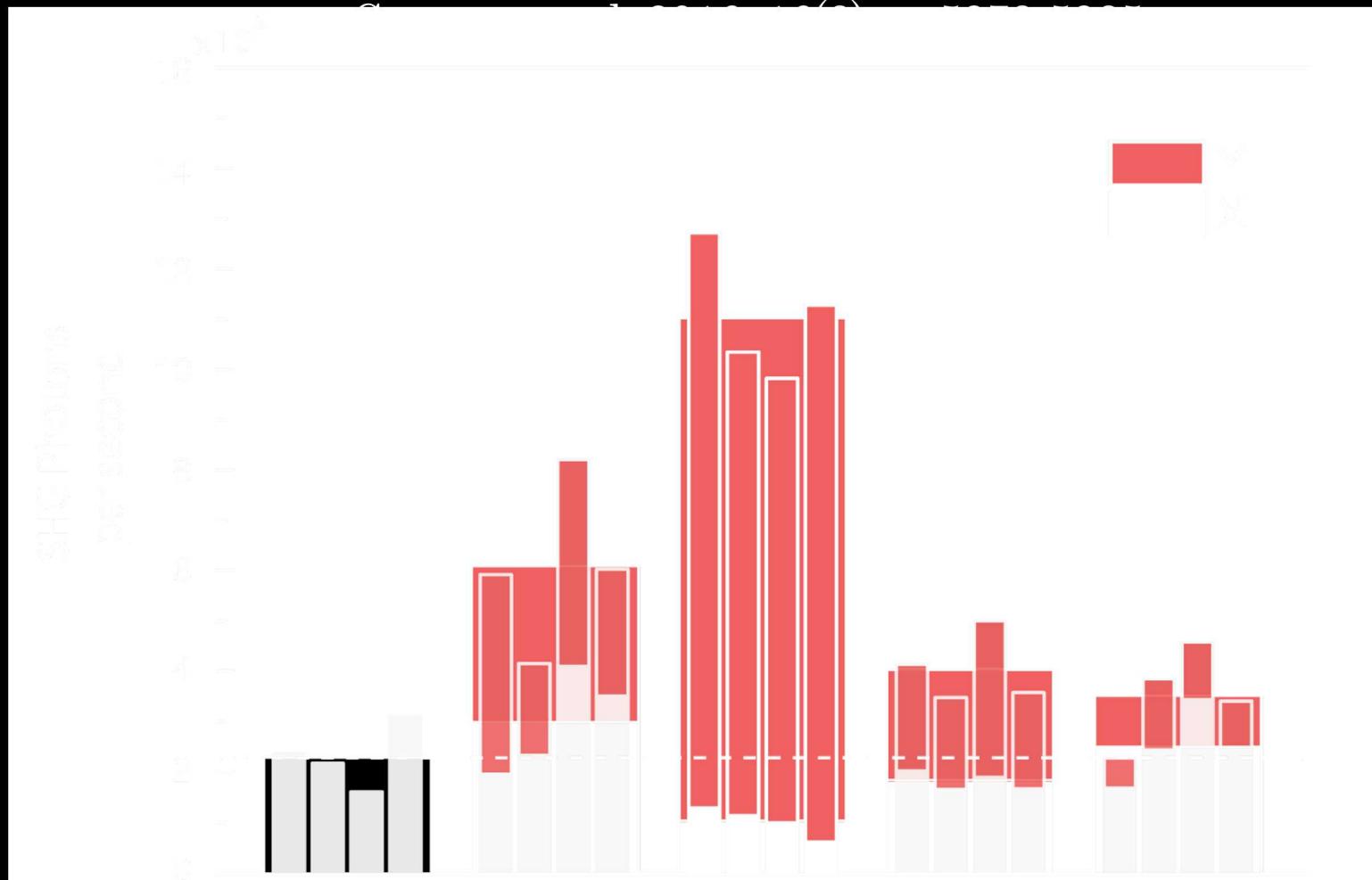


SHG : Gennaro et al. *Nano Lett.* 2016, 16, 8, 5278-5285

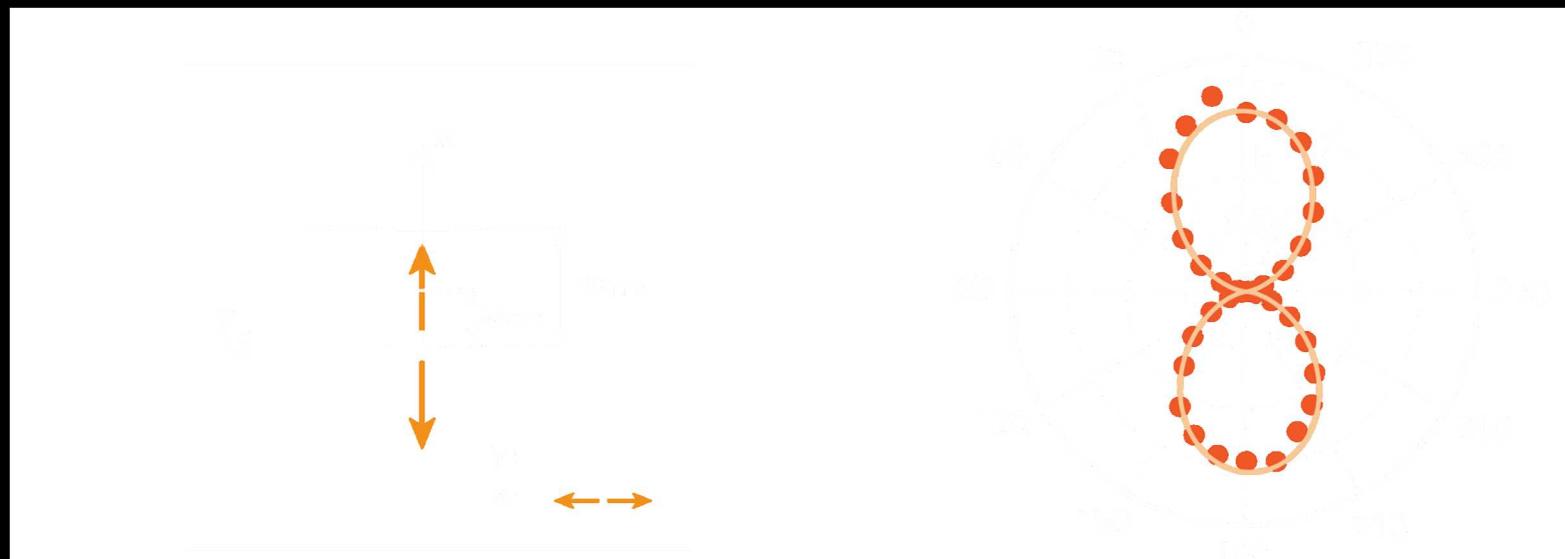
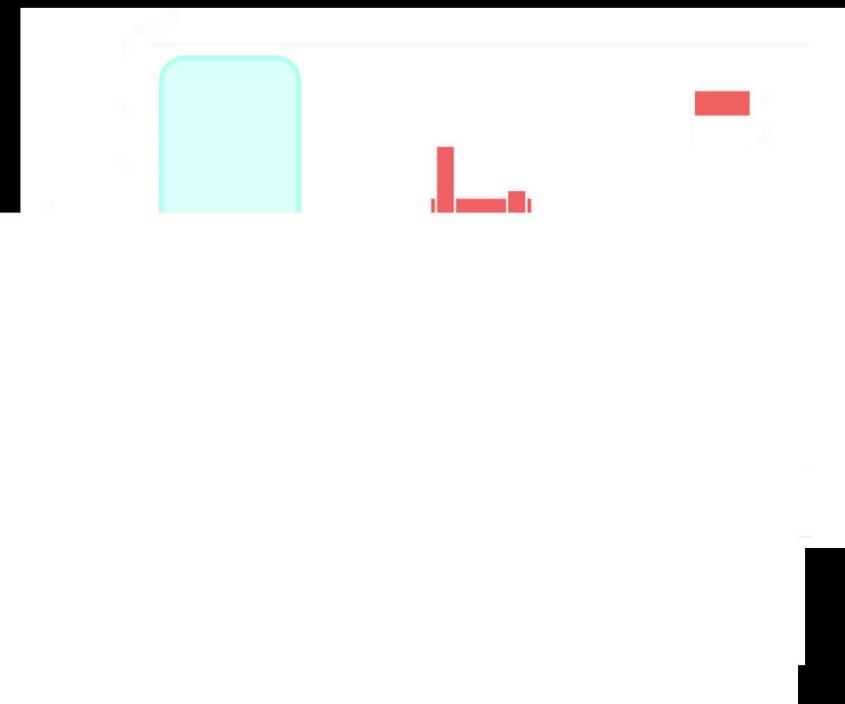
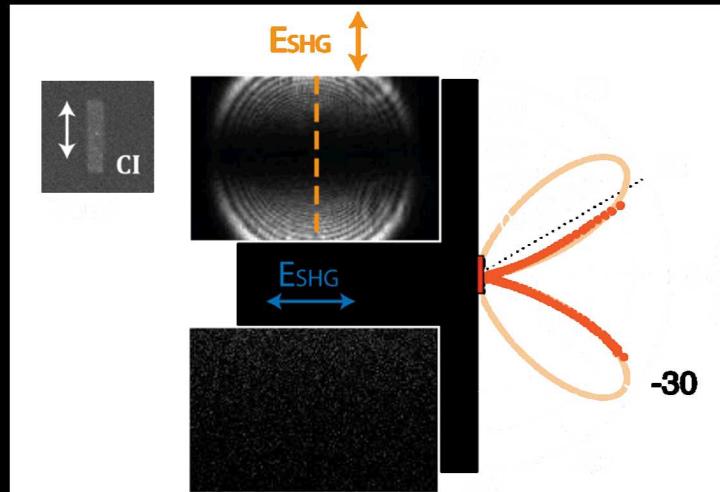
FWM : Gennaro et al. *ACS Photonics* 2018, 5, 8, 3166-3171

PB phase : Gennaro et al. *ACS Photonics* 2019, 6, 9, 2335-2341 sdgenna@sandia.gov

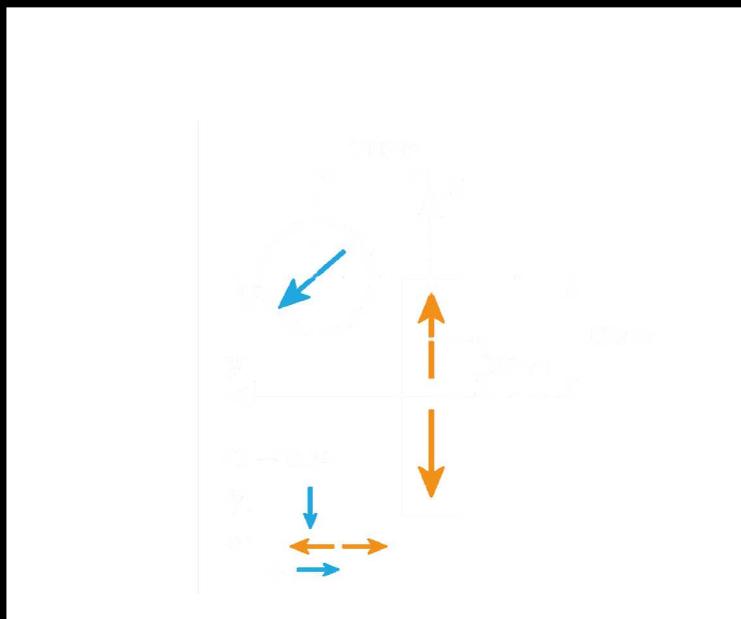
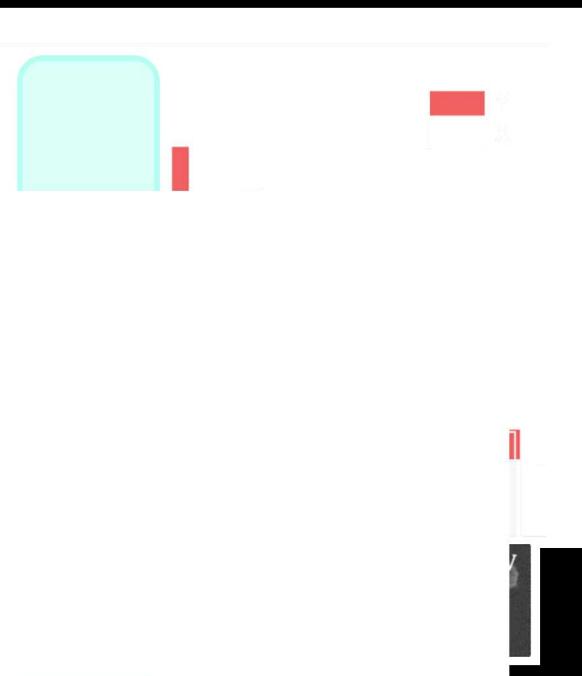
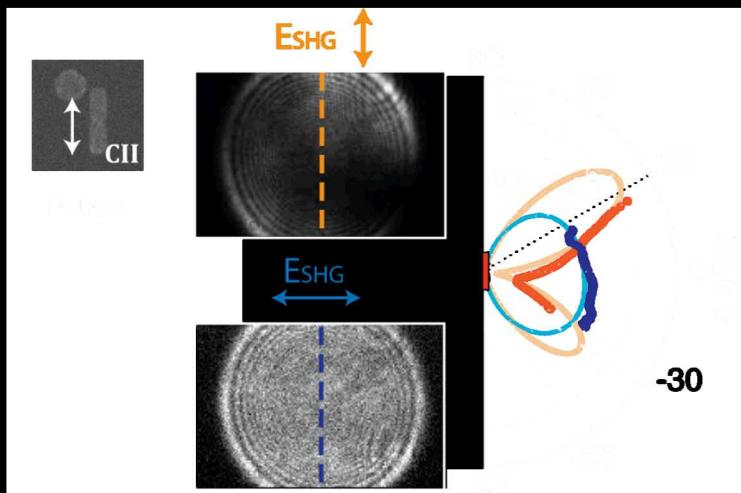
Enhancing SHG



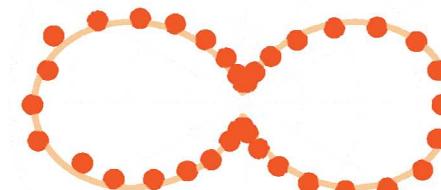
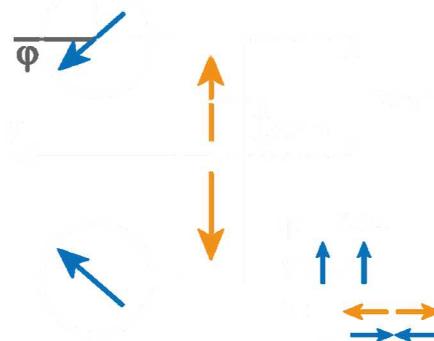
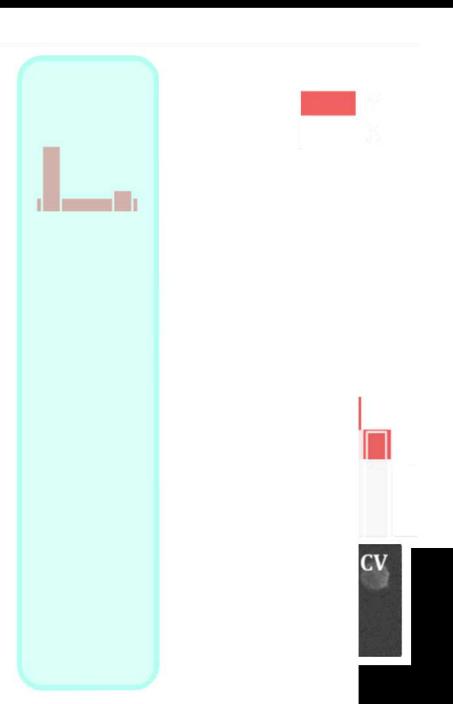
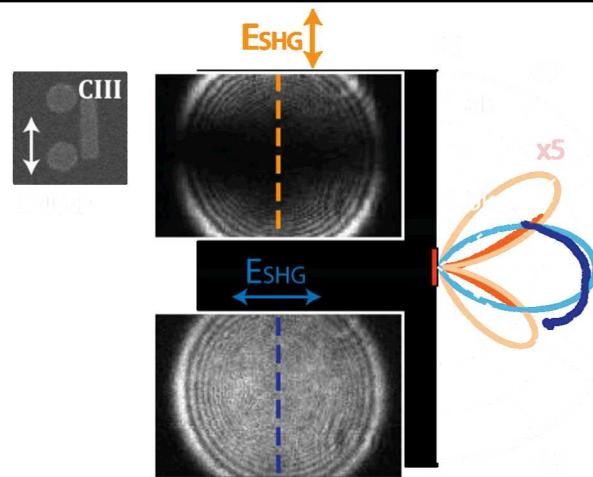
Enhancing SHG



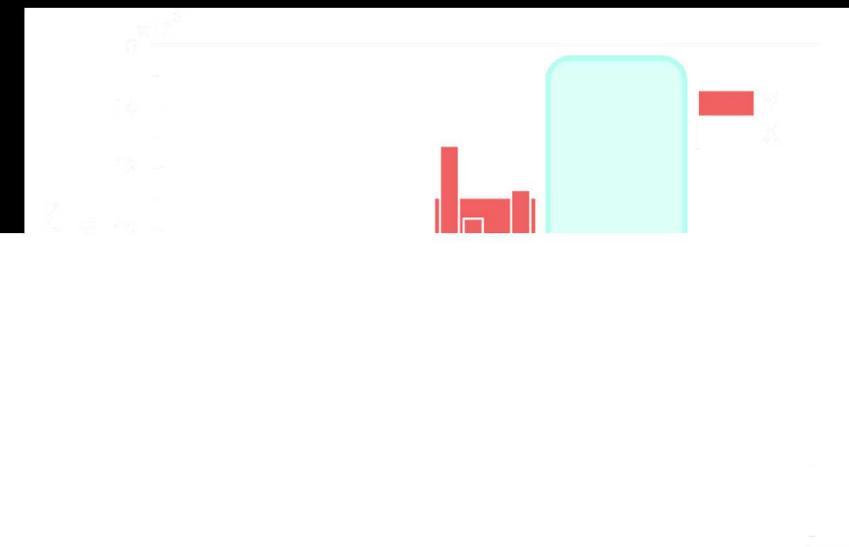
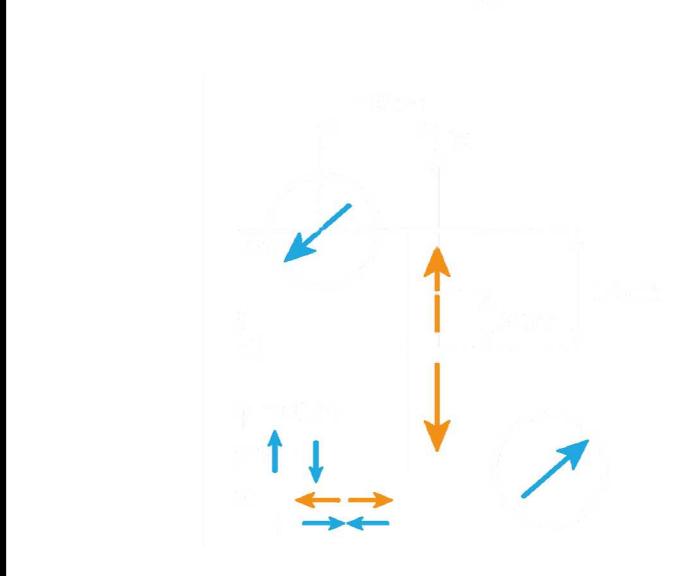
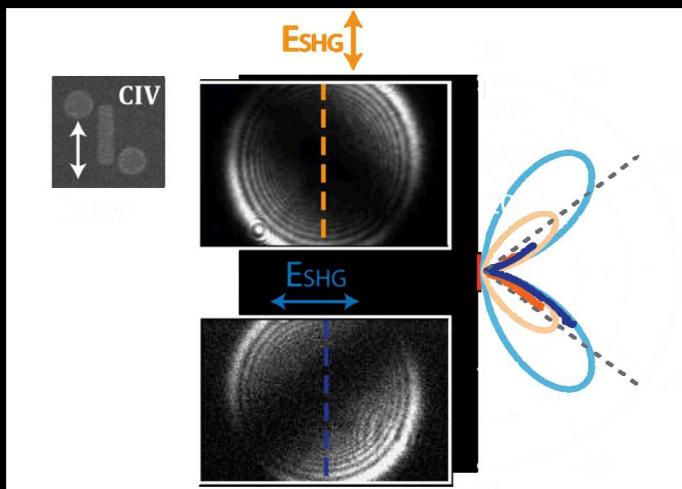
Enhancing SHG



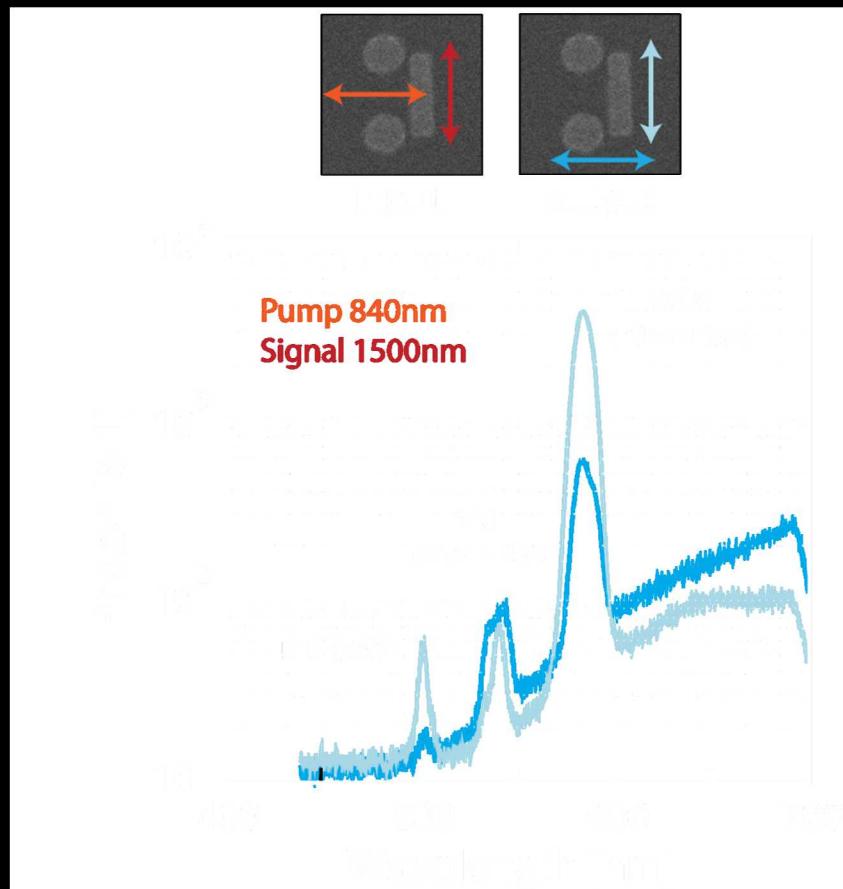
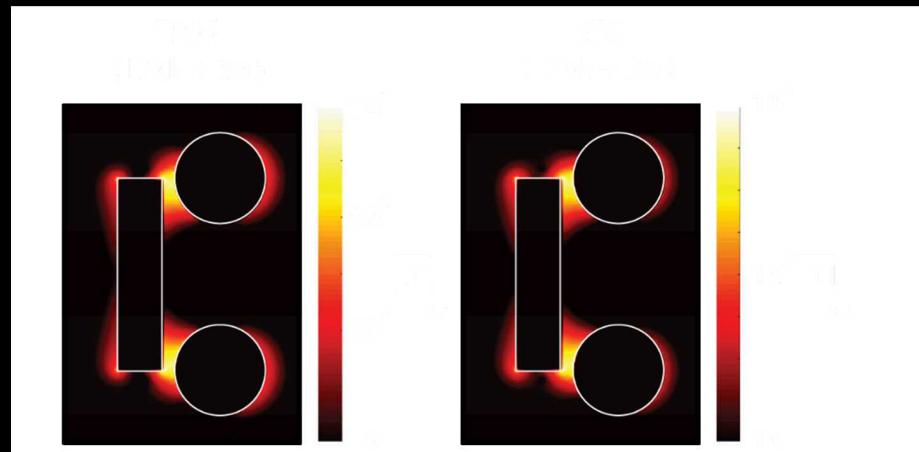
Enhancing SHG



Enhancing SHG



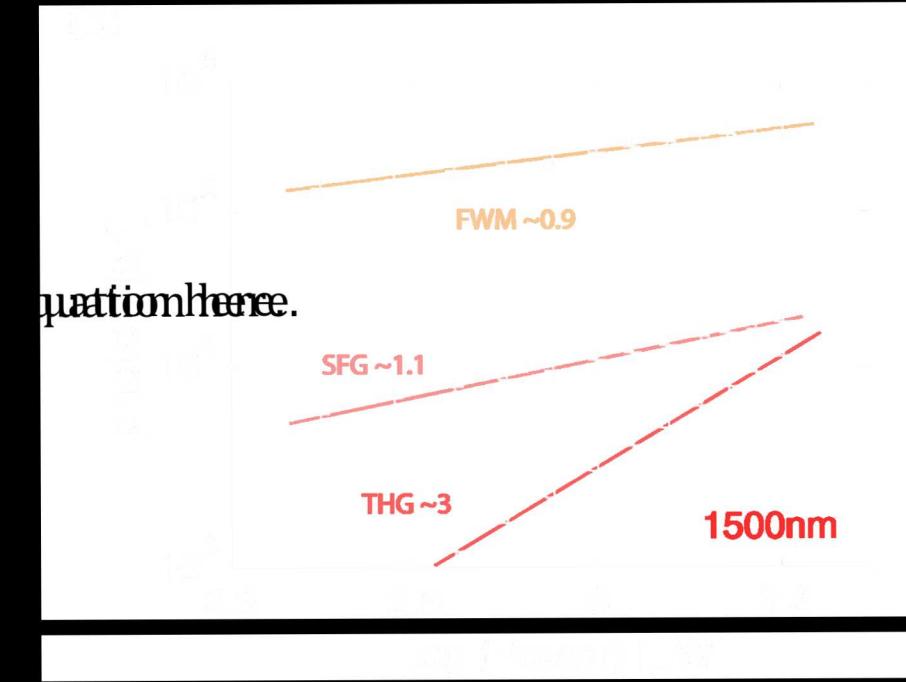
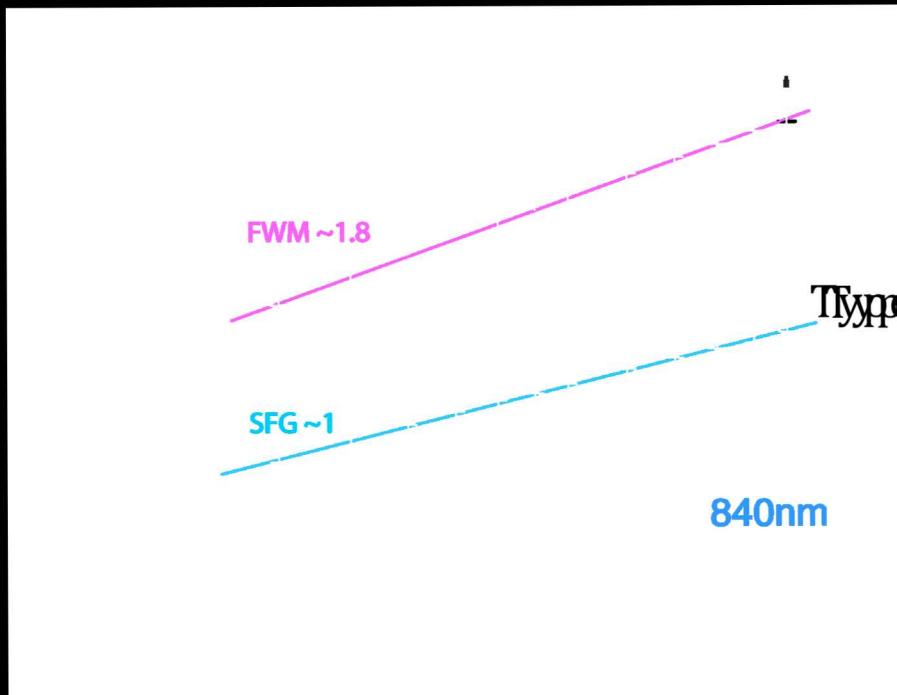
Multi Harmonic Antenna

Gennaro et al. 2018, 5 (8). pp 3166–3171

Multi Harmonic Antenna

$$P_{SFG} \propto E_1(t)E_2(t)$$

$$P_{FWM} \propto E_1^2(t)E_2^*(t)$$



Gennaro et al. 2018, 5 (8). pp 3166–3171