



# Using symmetry and topology to confine and control light

Alexander Cerjan

September 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2021

- 1) Using environmental engineering to create bound states in the continuum (BICs)
  - What are BICs?
  - What sets the energy scale of BICs? (the Bragg-diffraction limit)
  - Overcoming these limitations using environmental design
- 2) Higher-order topological bound states in the continuum
  - Create cavities in low-index photonic materials
- 3) Quick rundown of other interests
  - Topological photonics
  - Non-Hermitian systems
  - New kinds of topological phenomena in non-Hermitian systems

# Types of states in photonic crystal slabs

Outside the slab:

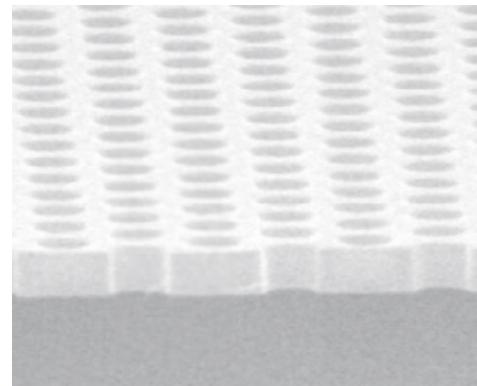
$$\omega = c|\mathbf{k}|$$

Conservation of momentum during radiation,  $\mathbf{k}_{\parallel,\text{in}} = \mathbf{k}_{\parallel,\text{out}}$

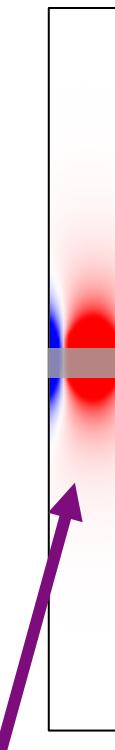
Minimum allowed frequency to radiate  $\omega = c|\mathbf{k}_{\parallel}|$

Bound modes:  $\omega < c|\mathbf{k}_{\parallel}|$

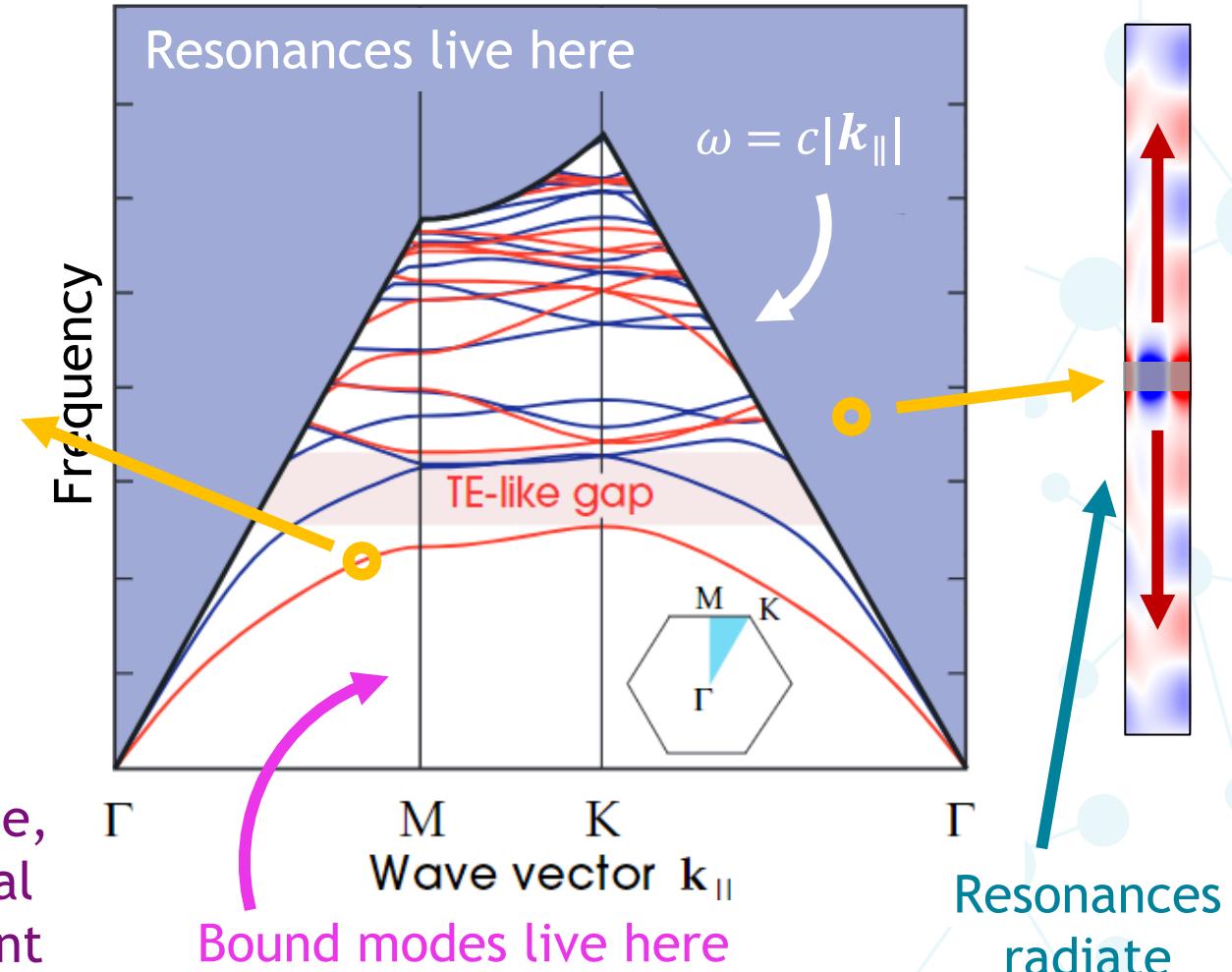
Resonances:  $\omega > c|\mathbf{k}_{\parallel}|$



Sugimoto et al.,  
*Opt. Express* 2004



Bound mode,  
exponential  
confinement

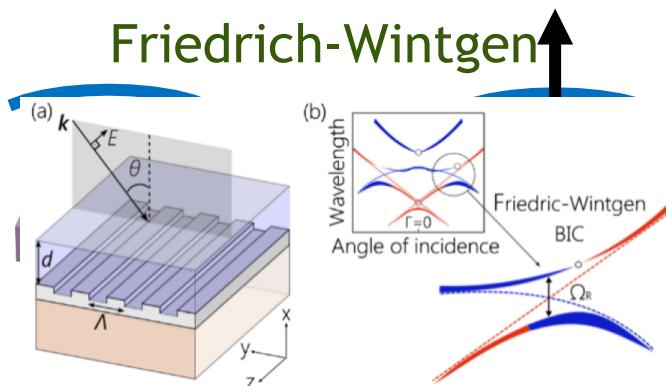


# Bound states in the continuum (BICs)

Could be symmetry protected from leaking

- Common in slabs at  $k_x = k_y = 0$
- Requires rotational symmetry about z-axis

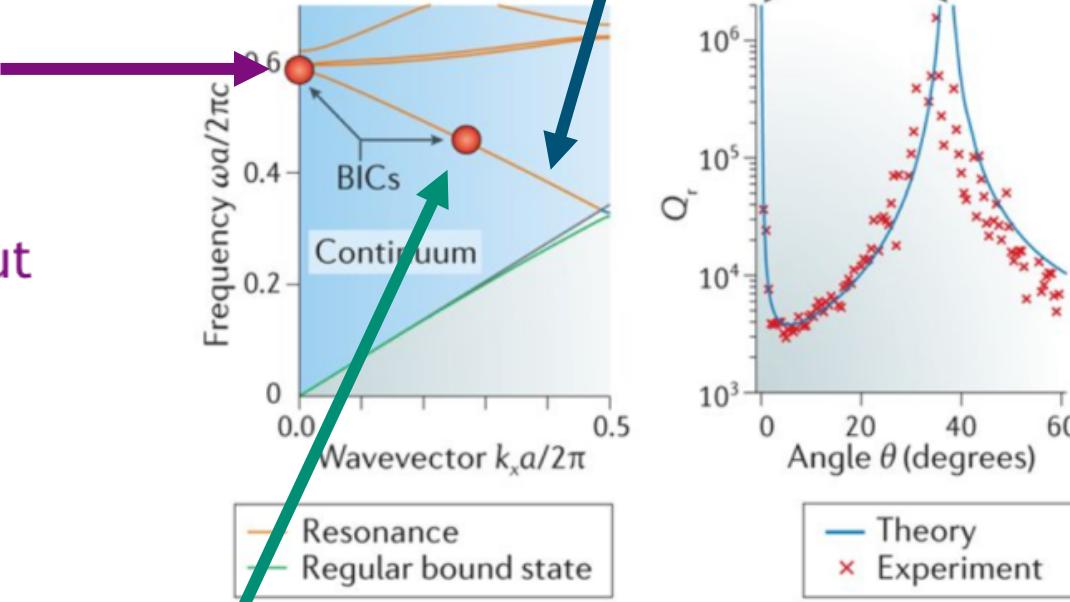
➤ Results in a BIC



Azzam et al., *PRL* 121, 253901 (2018)

- Avoided crossing of two non-Hermitian resonances

Bound modes above the light line,  $\omega = c|\mathbf{k}_\parallel|$



Could not leak 'accidentally'

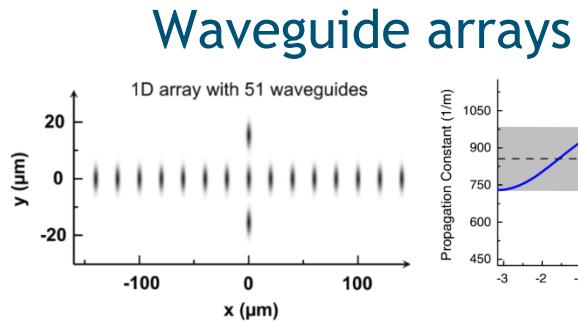
- 2 constraints,  $d_s, d_p$  ➤ BIC when  $d_s = d_p = 0$
- 2 degrees of freedom,  $k_x, k_y$

➤ Results in a BIC

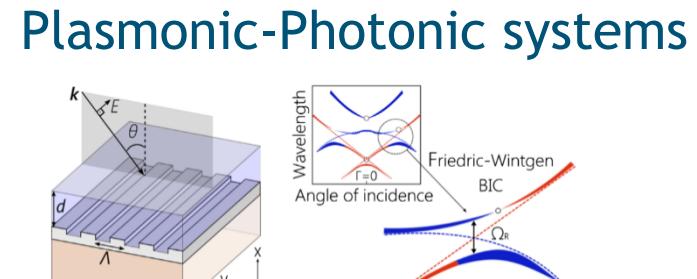
Hsu, Zhen et al., *Nature* 499, 188 (2013)  
Hsu, Zhen et al., *Nat. Rev. Mater.* 1, 16048 (2016)

# Modern introduction to an old topic

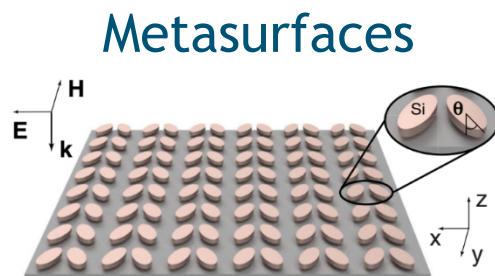
First system with a BIC was predicted in 1929 by von Neumann and Wigner  
*Phys. Z.* **30**, 465 (1929)



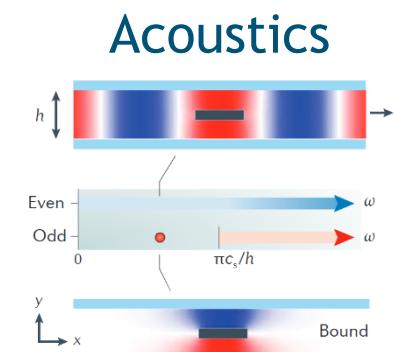
Plotnik et al., *PRL* **107**, 183901 (2011)



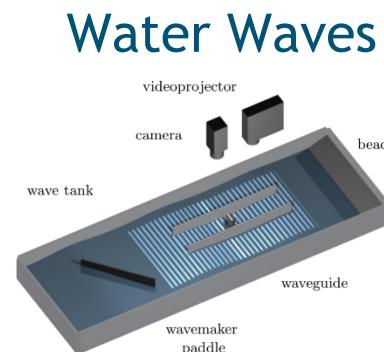
Azzam et al., *PRL* **121**, 253901 (2018)



Koshelev et al., *PRL* **121**, 193903 (2018)

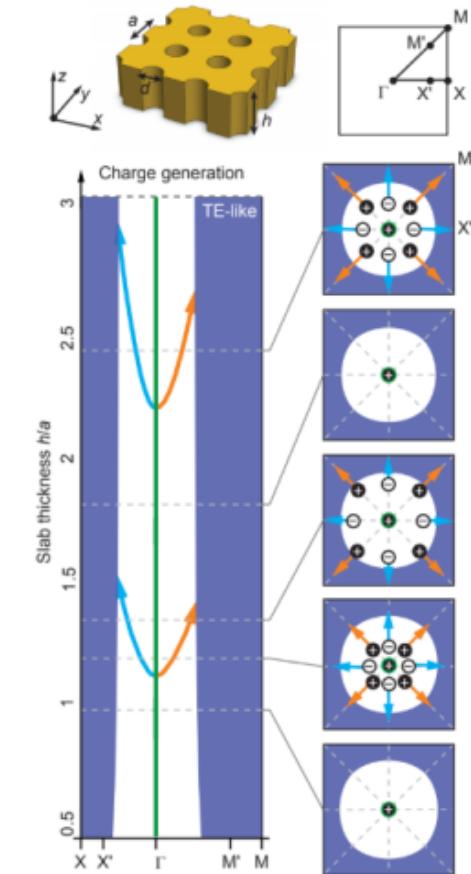


Parker and Stoneman, *Proc. Inst. Mech. Eng. C* **203**, 9 (1989)



Cobelli et al., *Euro. Phys. Lett.* **8**, 20006 (2009)

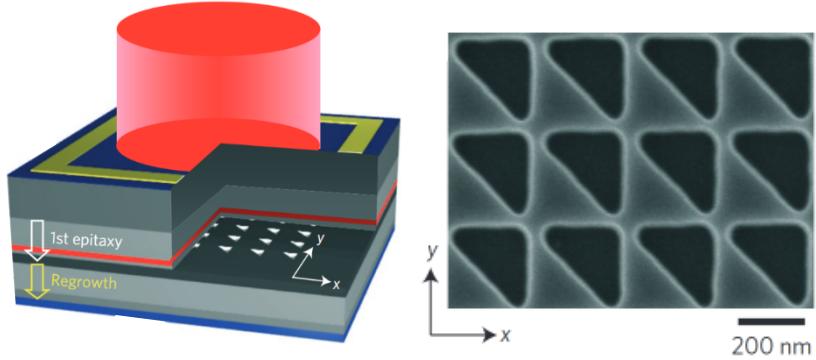
## Photonic crystal slabs



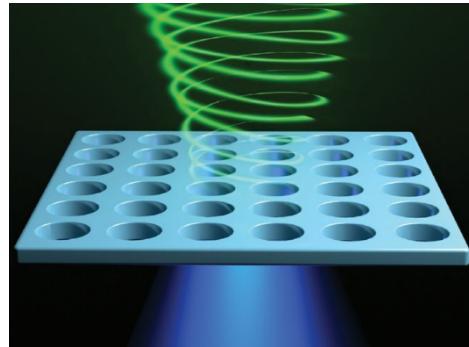
Zhen et al., *PRL* **113**, 257401 (2014)

# Uses of (symmetry-protected) BICs

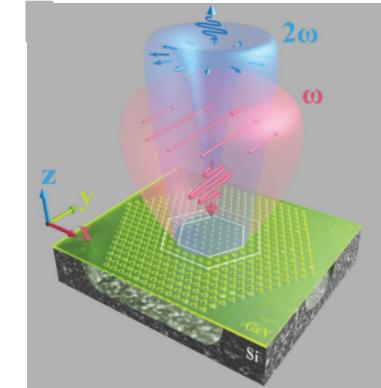
## Photonic Crystal Surface Emitting Lasers (PCSELs)



Hirose et al., *Nat. Photonics* 8, 406 (2014)

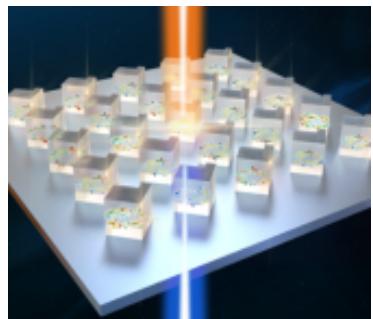


Huang et al., *Science* 367, 1018 (2020)  
Wang et al., *Nat. Photonics* 1 (2020)

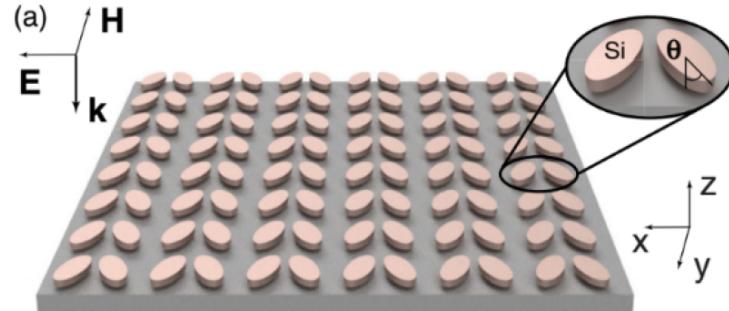


Minkov et al., *Optica* 6, 1039 (2019)  
Wang et al., *Optica* 7, 1126 (2020)

## Controlling reflection and transmission spectra

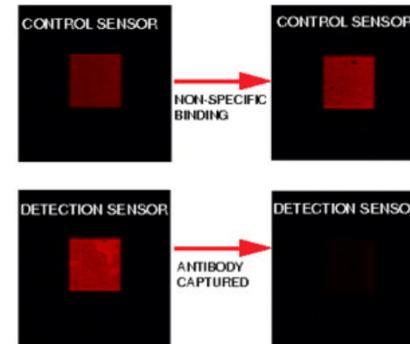


Campione et al., *ACS Photonics* 3, 2362 (2016)

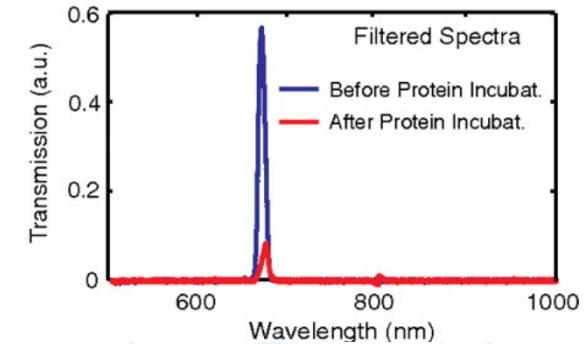


Koshelev et al., *PRL* 121, 193903 (2018)

## Sensors



Yanik et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 108, 11784 (2011)



# What sets the energy scale of BICs?

Example: photonic crystal slab surrounded by air



Diffraction limit is

$$\frac{n\omega}{c} \geq |\mathbf{k}_{\parallel} \pm \mathbf{b}_m|$$

Is this general?

- BICs cannot exist in compact structures

➤ System must be infinite and periodic in at least one dimension

Theorem possible:

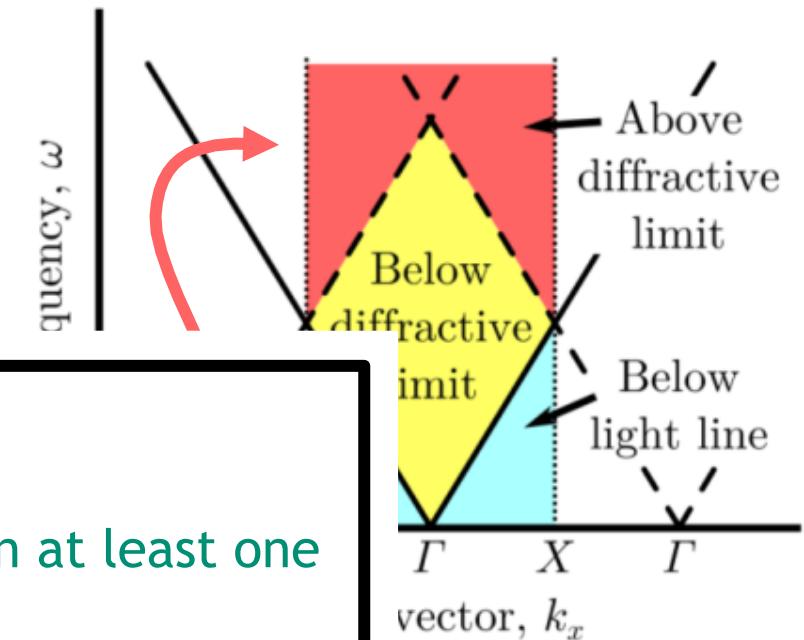
➤ Yes. There will always be a diffraction limit.

➤ No

➤ Also strongly limits other BIC creation mechanisms

$\mathbf{k}_{\parallel}$  is the in-plane wavevector

$\mathbf{b}_m$  are the in-plane reciprocal lattice vectors



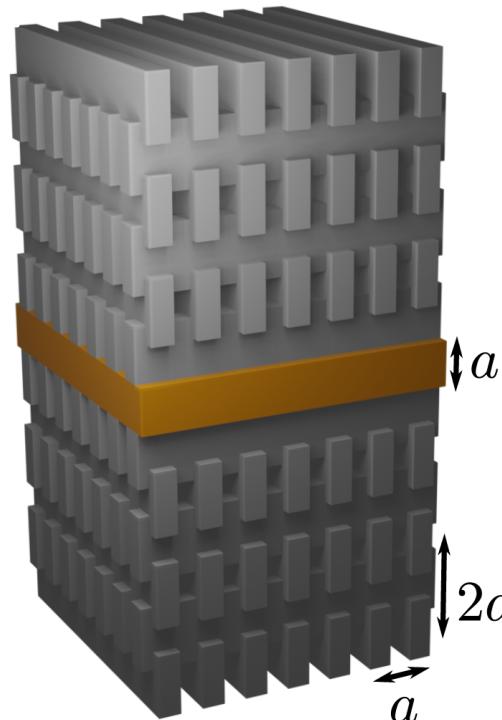
# Overcoming this limitation

Need to either break:

isotropy - using birefringent materials in the environment

homogeneity - by patterning the environment

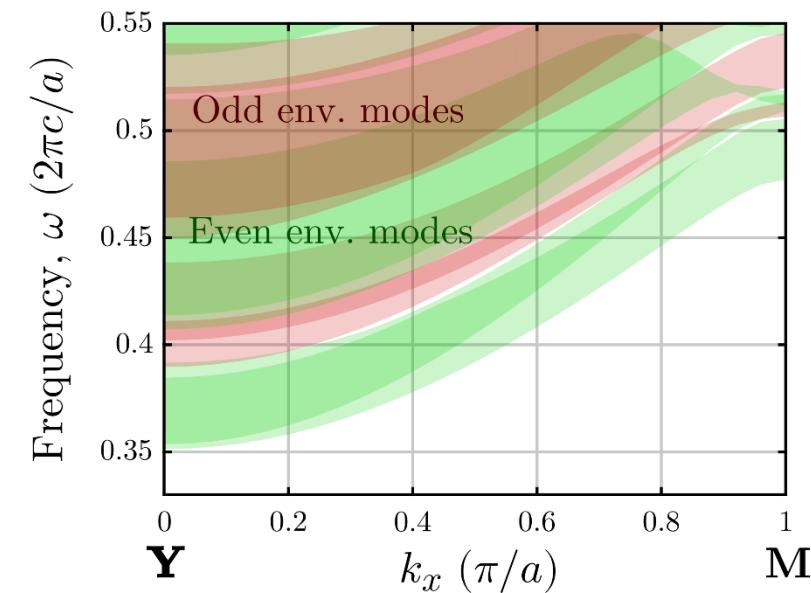
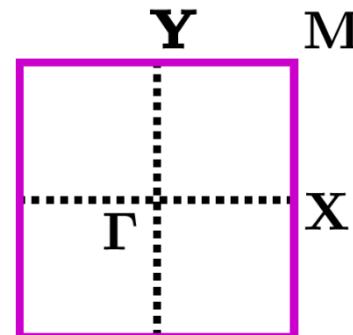
Embed slab in a 3D photonic crystal



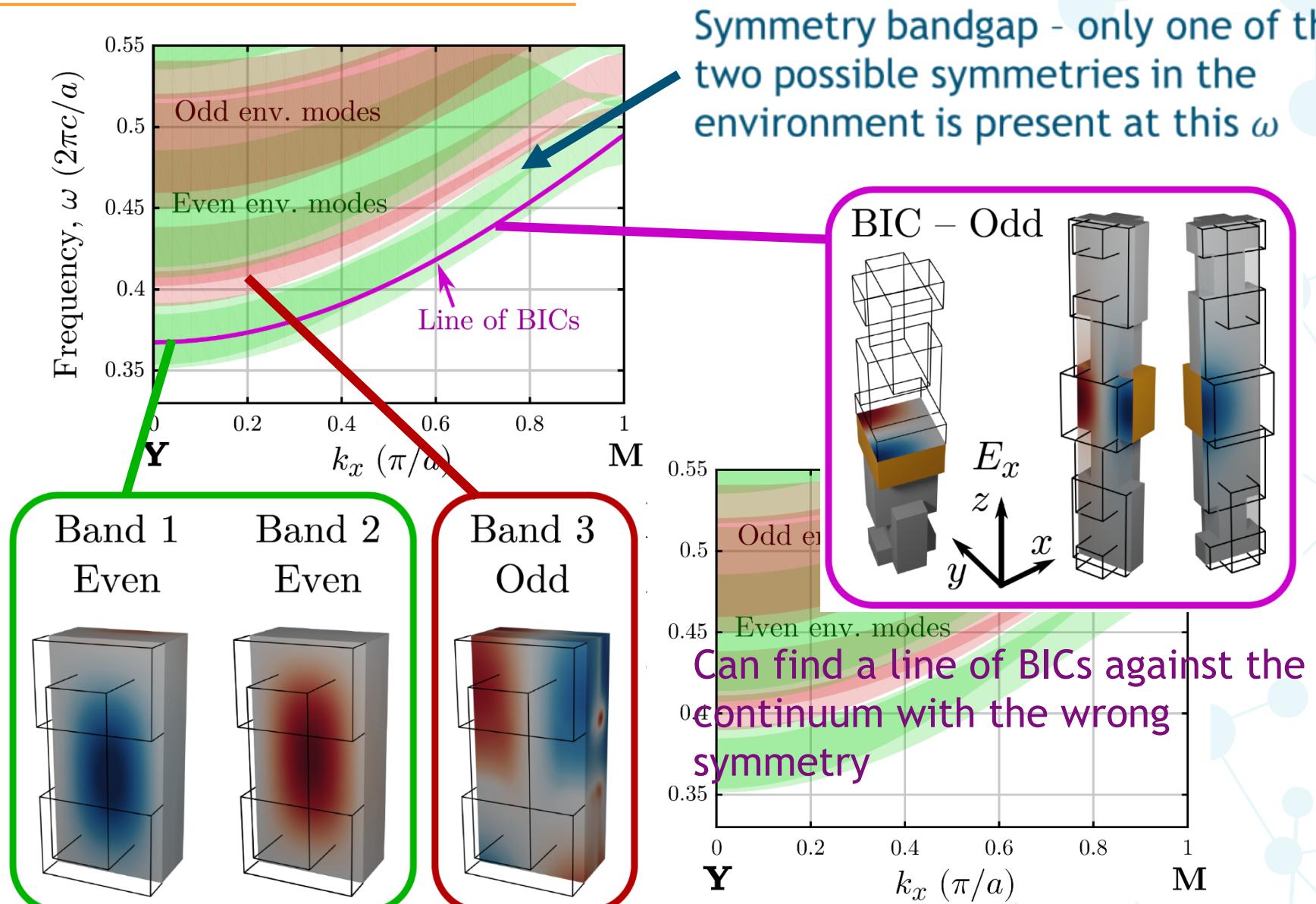
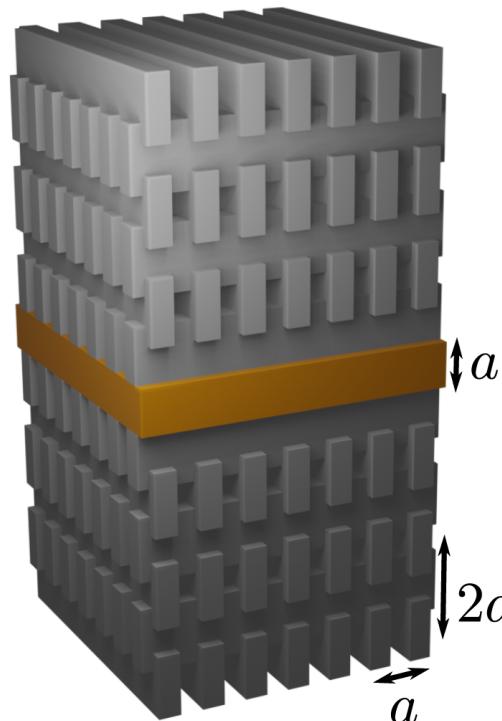
- Changes the radiative channels to be the photonic crystal's projected-in- $k_z$  bands,  $\omega_n(\mathbf{k}_{\parallel})$

Remember - Looking for a slab symmetry not in the environment

So, look along high-symmetry lines:



# Overcoming this limitation

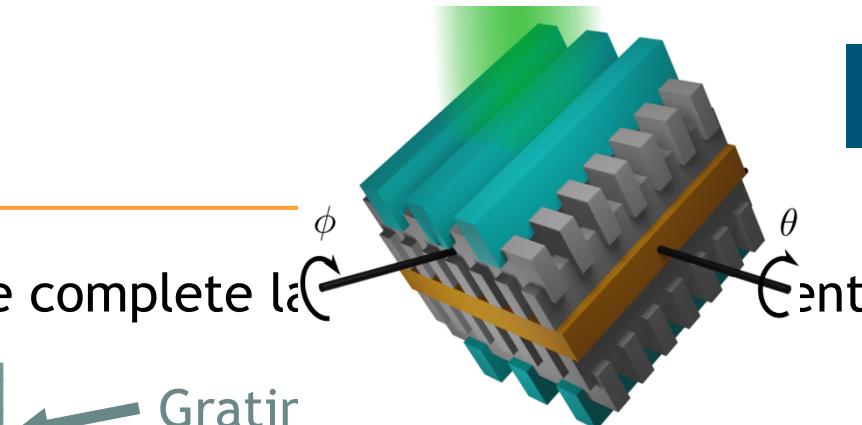
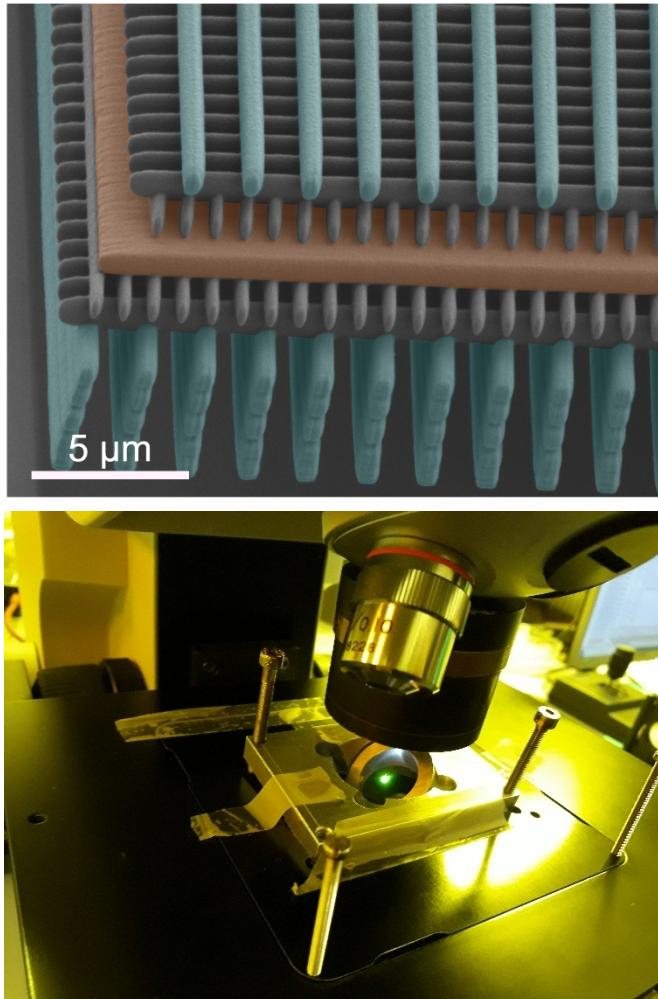


# Observing a line of BICs

Effect can still be observed with just a single complete layer

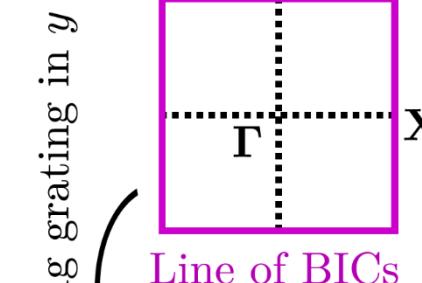
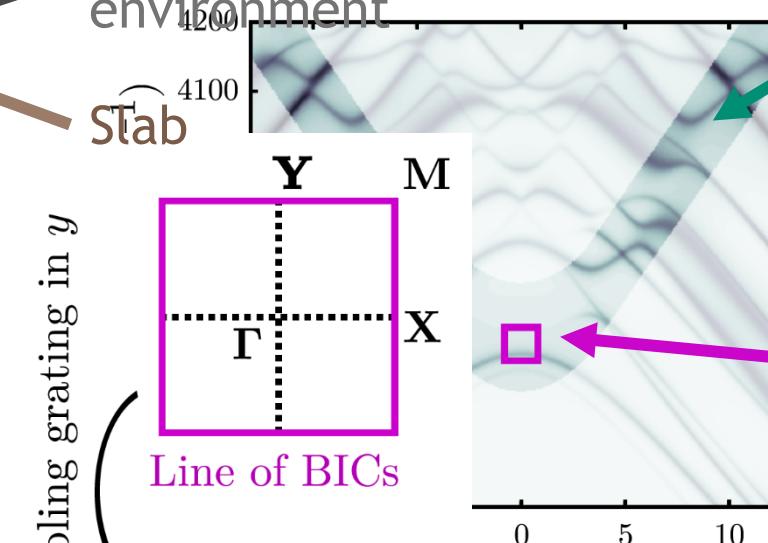
Fabricate using a Nanoscribe

Observe with an FTIR



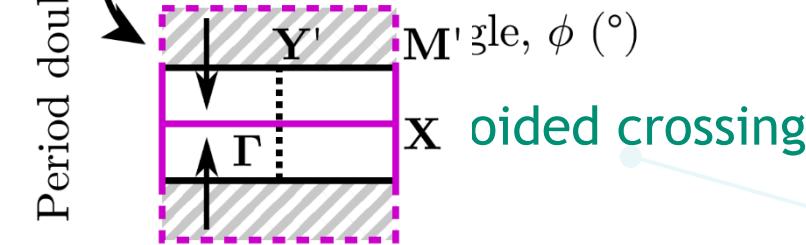
In simulation

$\theta = 15^\circ$



Line of BICs

Period doubling grating in  $y$



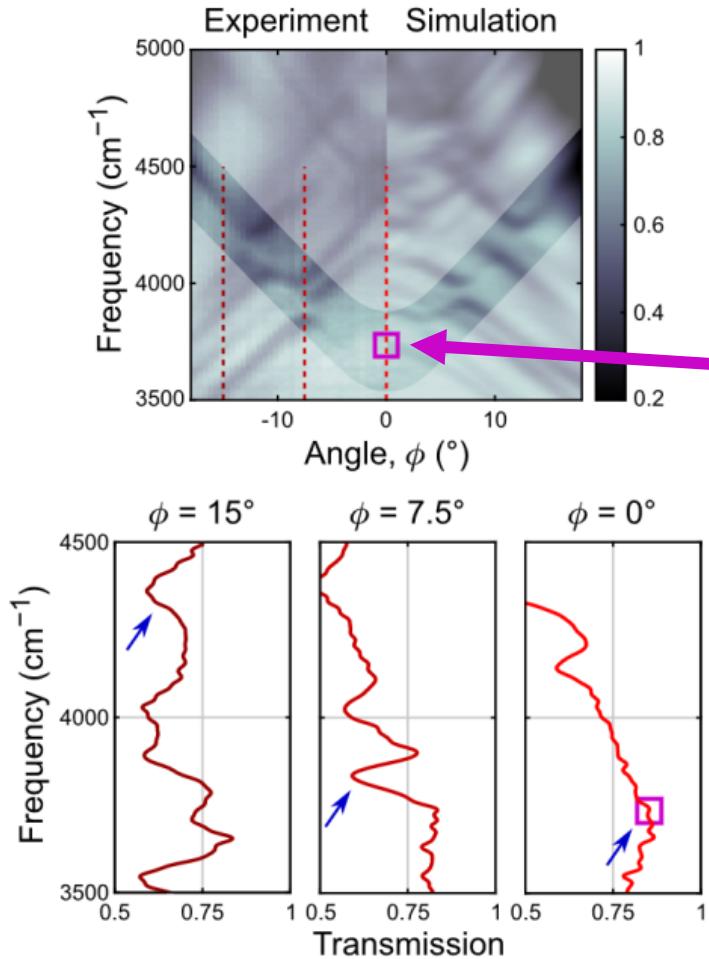
double crossings

$\theta - k_x$   $\phi - k_y$   
 $\Gamma - X$  line at  $\phi = 0$

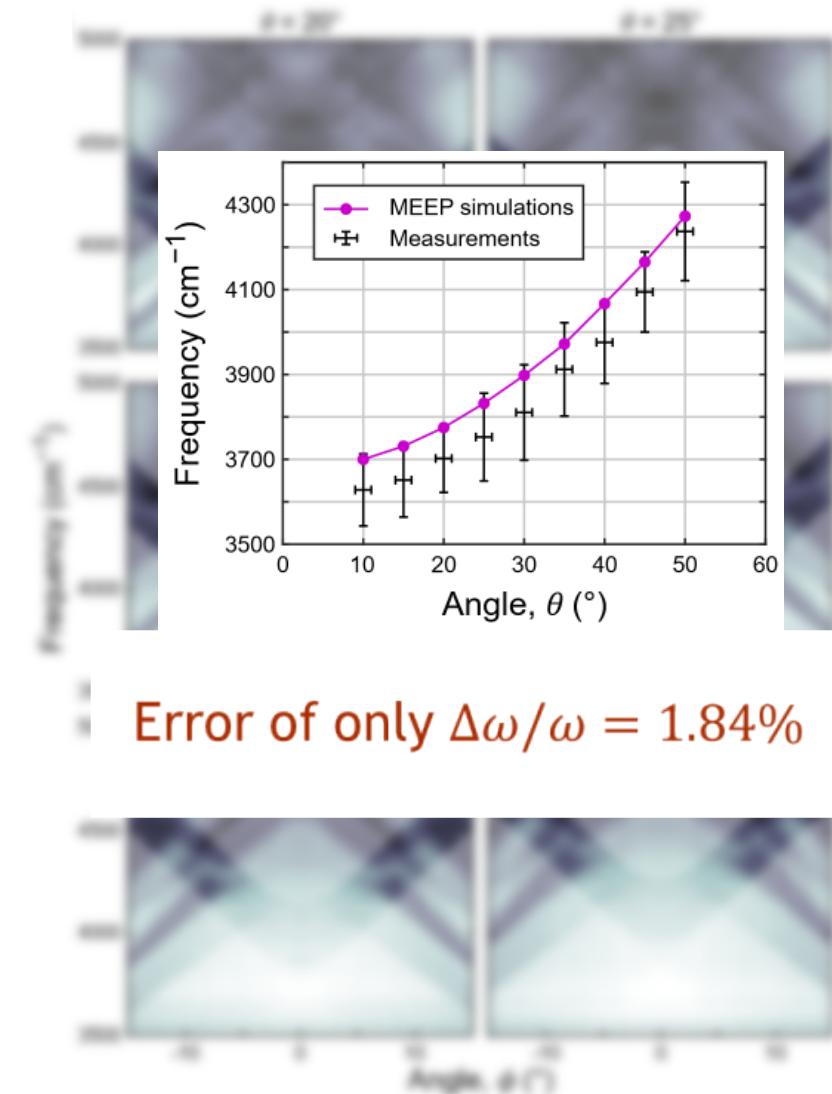
Slab resonance away from BIC

$Q \rightarrow \infty$  as  $\phi \rightarrow 0$   
Disappearance implies BIC

# Observing a line of BICs

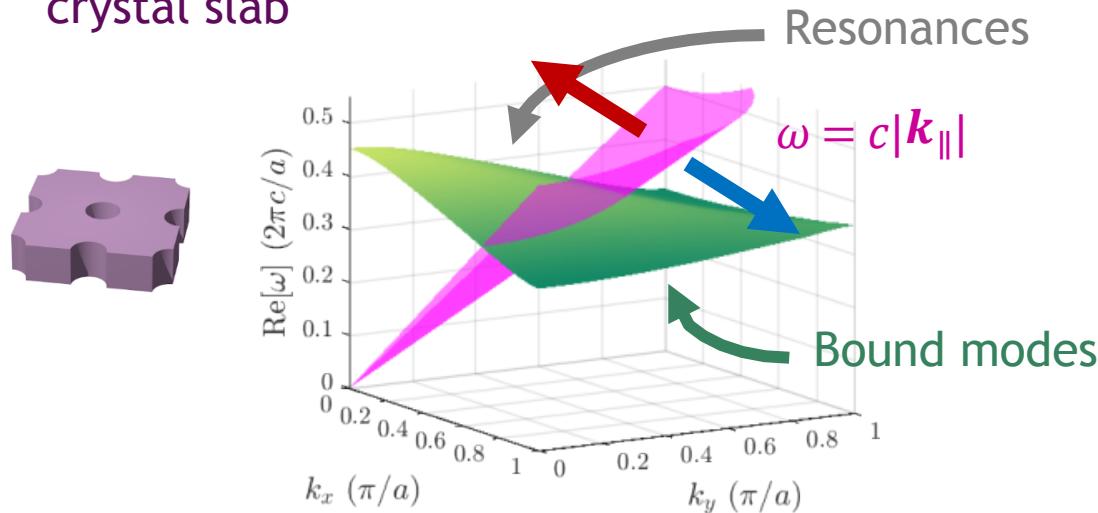


Different  $\theta$  still yield BICs

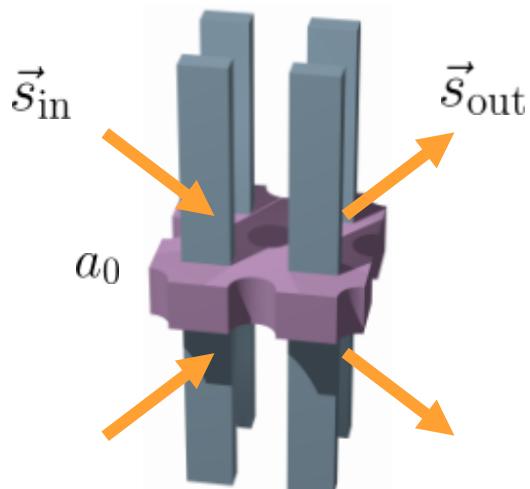
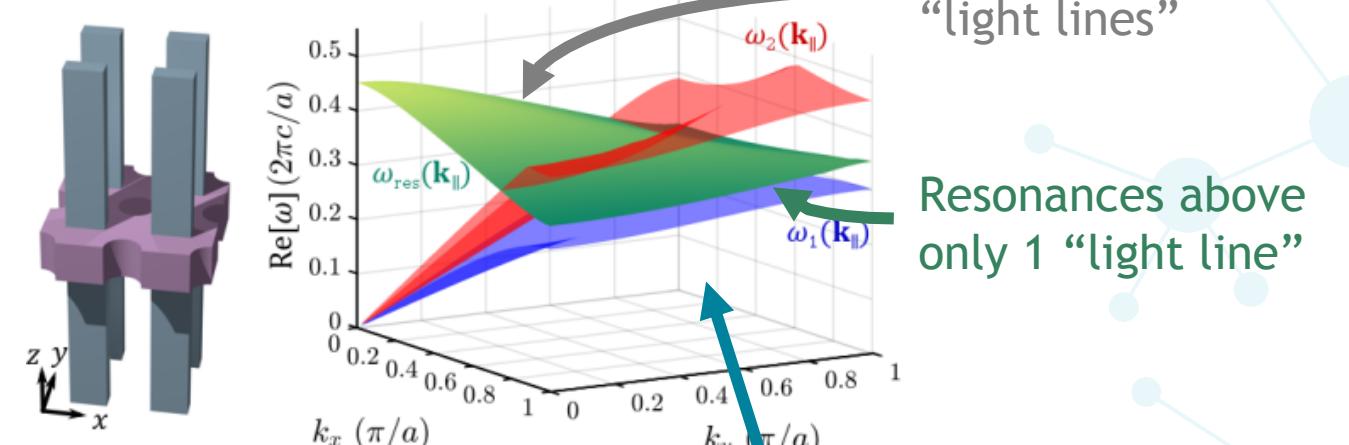


# Splitting the light cone to create BICs

Band of an isolated photonic crystal slab



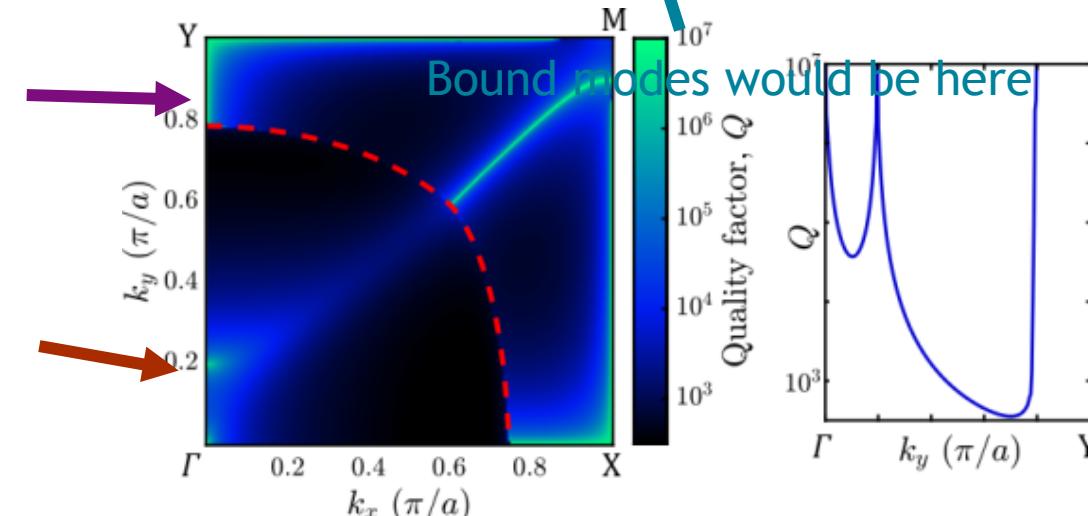
Adding an environment changes the ‘light cone’ of the system



Prove existence using coupled mode theory and symmetry

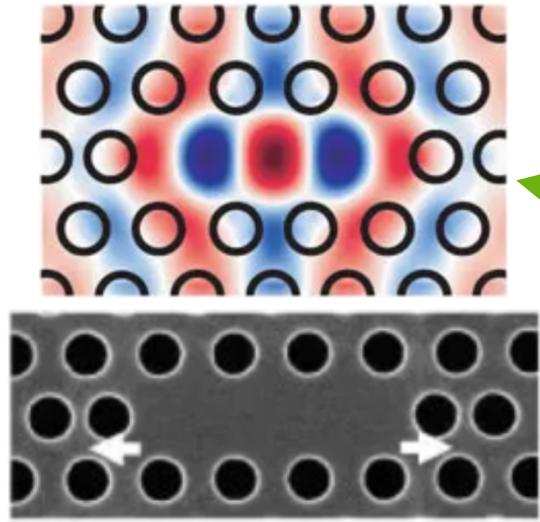
$$\vec{s}_{\text{out}} = C \vec{s}_{\text{in}} + \vec{D} a_0$$

➤ BIC when  $\vec{D} = 0$  above 2 light lines



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  - New kinds of topological phenomena in non-Hermitian systems

# Cavities in photonic crystal slabs



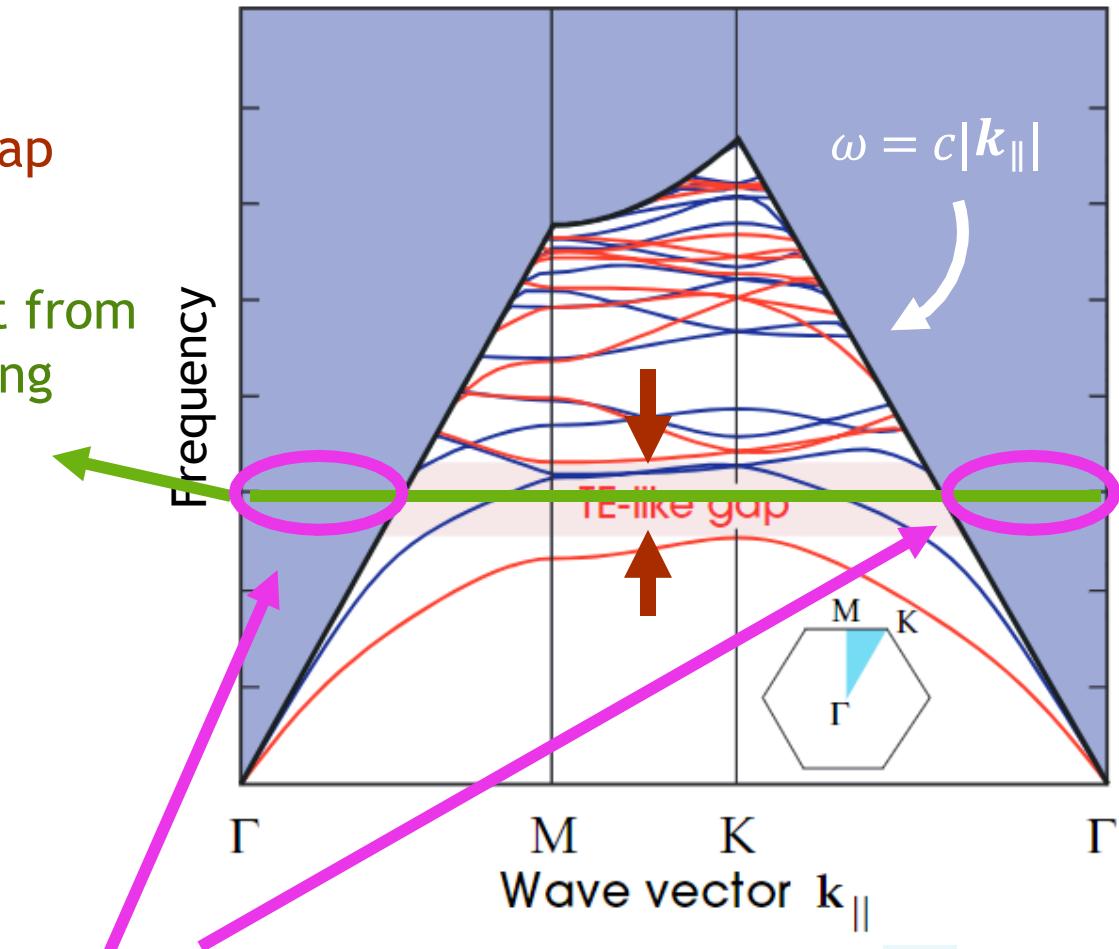
Akahane et al., *Nature* 425, 944 (2003)

## Decreasing index

- Decreasing bandgap

## In-plane confinement from bandgap in surrounding crystal

## Out-of-plane confinement from total internal reflection (as much as possible)

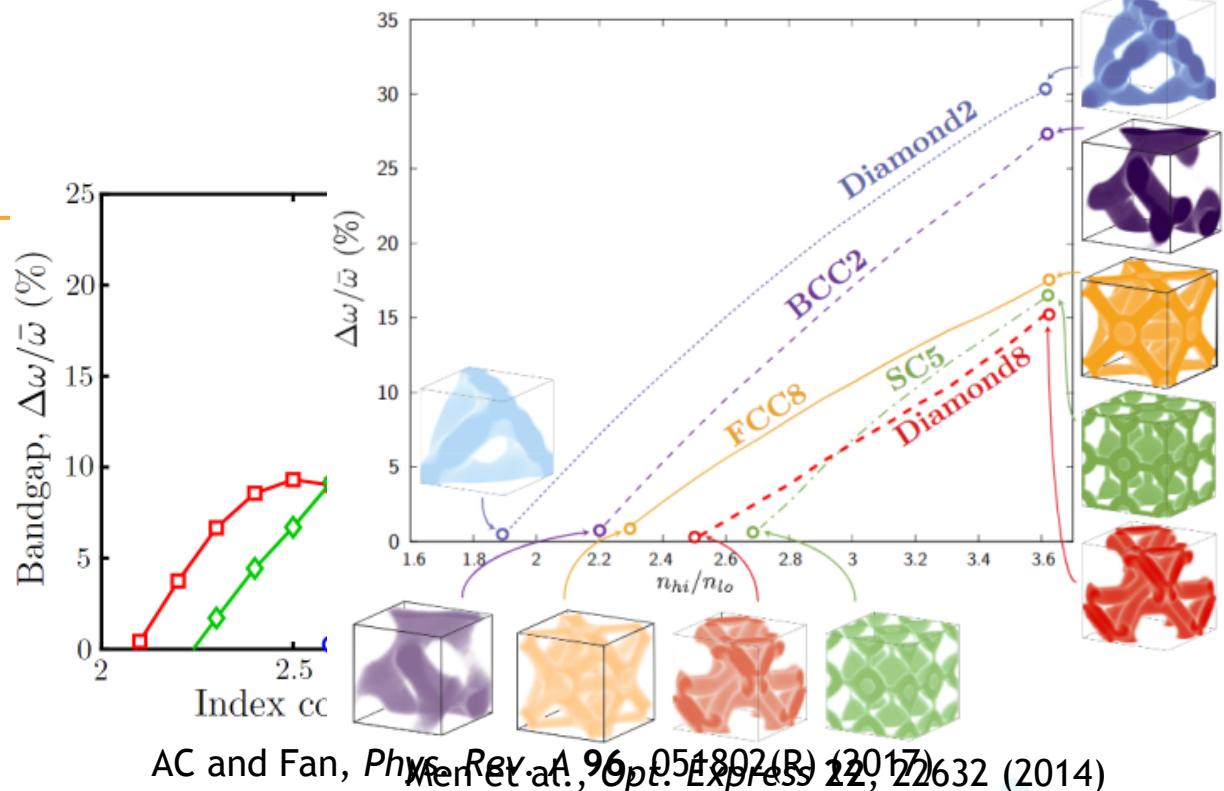


Energy will still radiate from the cavity

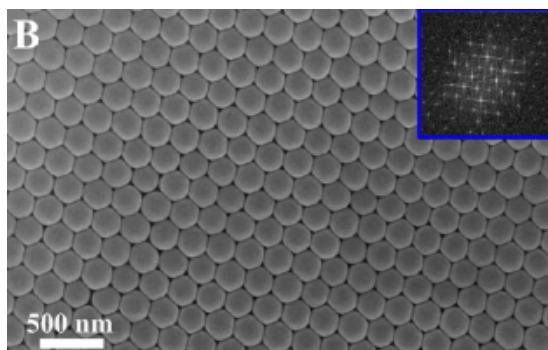
# Low-index photonic platforms

- Large area, possibly 3D
- Potential to make monolithic devices,
  - i.e. ‘optical table on a chip’

**But no complete bandgaps.**

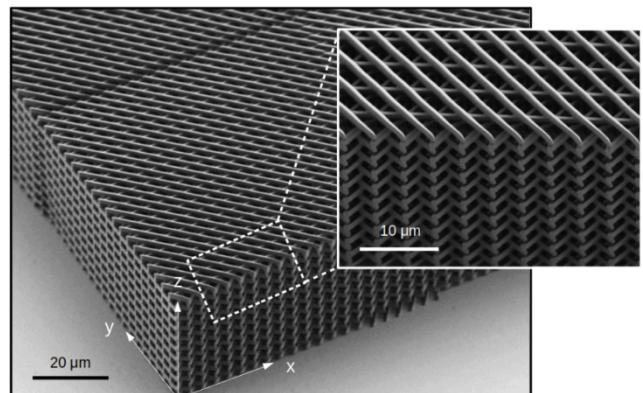


## Colloids



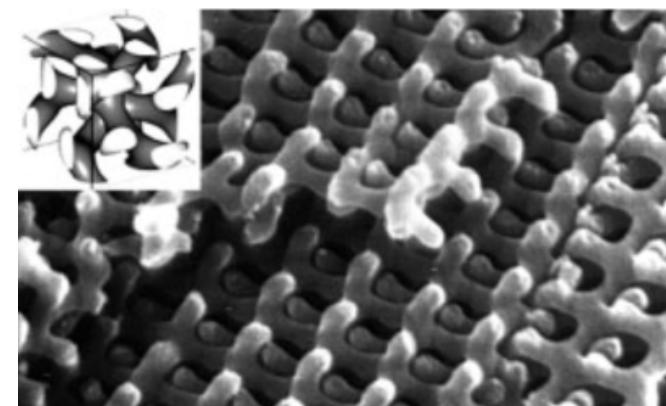
Huang et al., *JACS* **134**, 17053 (2012)

## Two-photon polymerization



Vaidya, Noh, AC, and Rechtsman, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **125**, 253902 (2020)

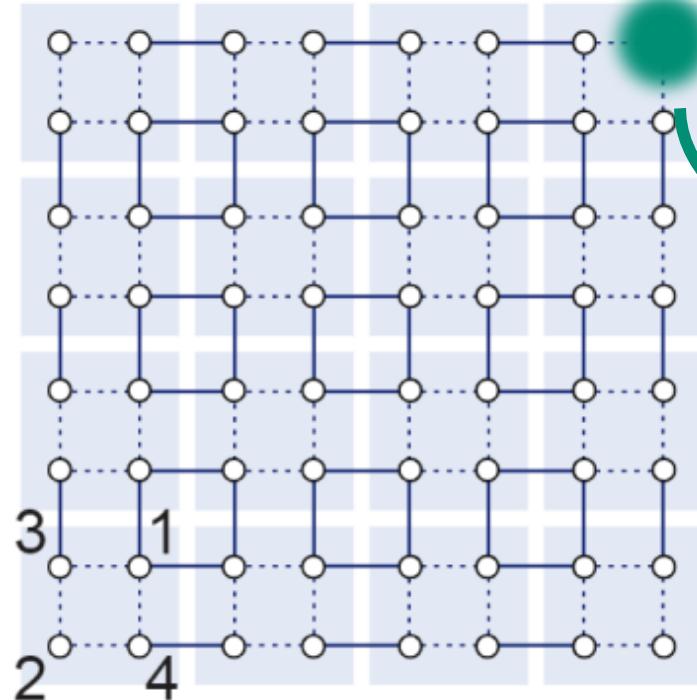
## Self-assembled polymers



Urbas et al., *Adv. Mater.* **14**, 1850 (2002)

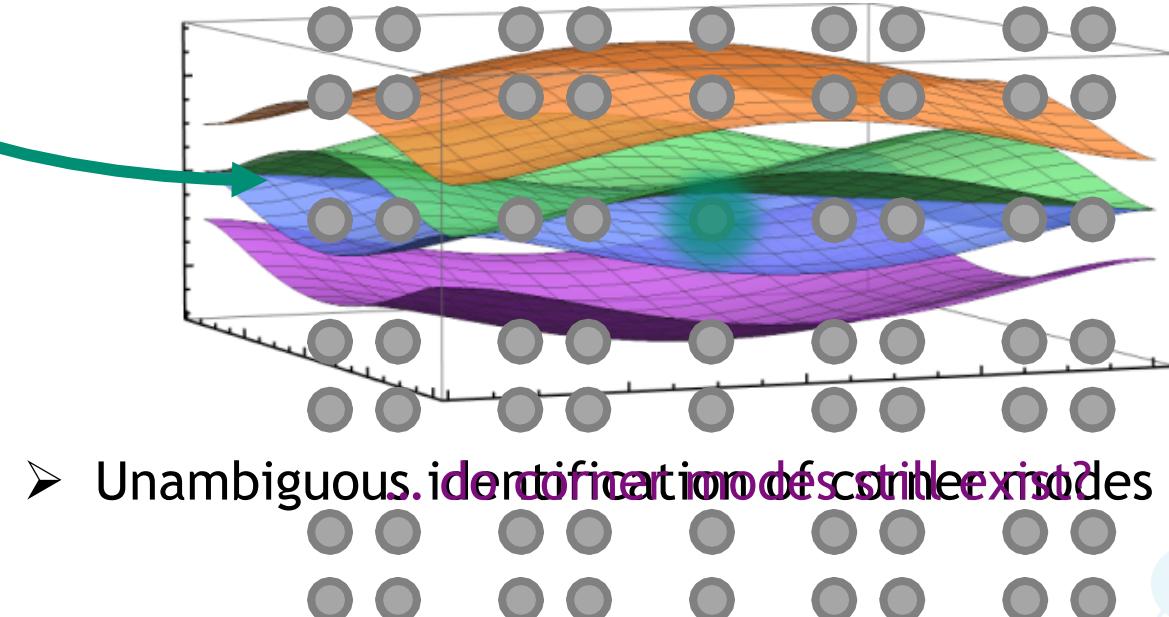
# Similar difficulty in higher order topological systems

Guaranteed to exist due to crystalline symmetries, i.e. the structure



Could build higher order TI photonic crystals

But, can have these crystal symmetries  
without a bandgap within complete bandgaps

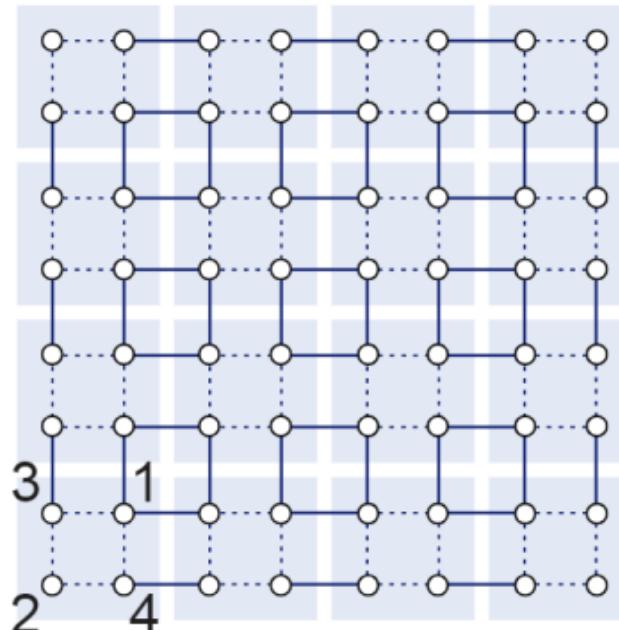


➤ Unambiguous identification of corner modes still exists

Corner-localized mode in the bulk

Analytically prove BICs exist using representation theory

System is  $C_{4v}$  and  $\Pi$  (chiral) symmetric

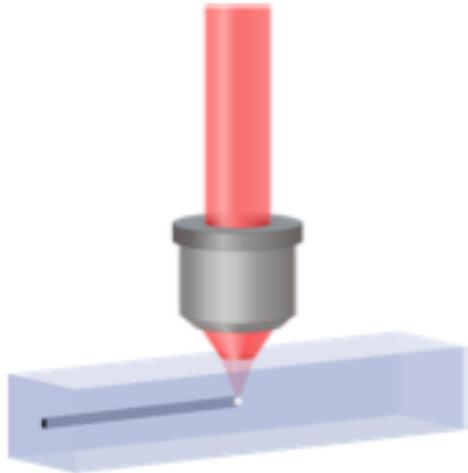


- (1) In the bulk, the two available modes form the representation:  $E$
- (2) The four corner modes form:  $A_1 \oplus B_2 \oplus E$ 
  - Immediately,  $A_1, B_2$  can't mix with  $E$ , incompatible symmetries
- (3) The remaining two modes must have
  - Same energy (rotationally symmetric partners)
  - Opposite energy (chiral symmetric partners)

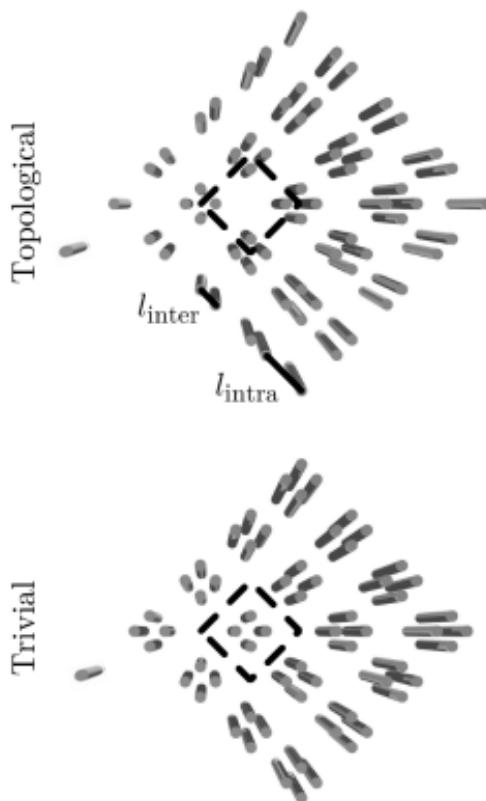
➤ Must have energy = 0, and no physical hybridization is possible

# Experiments in waveguide arrays

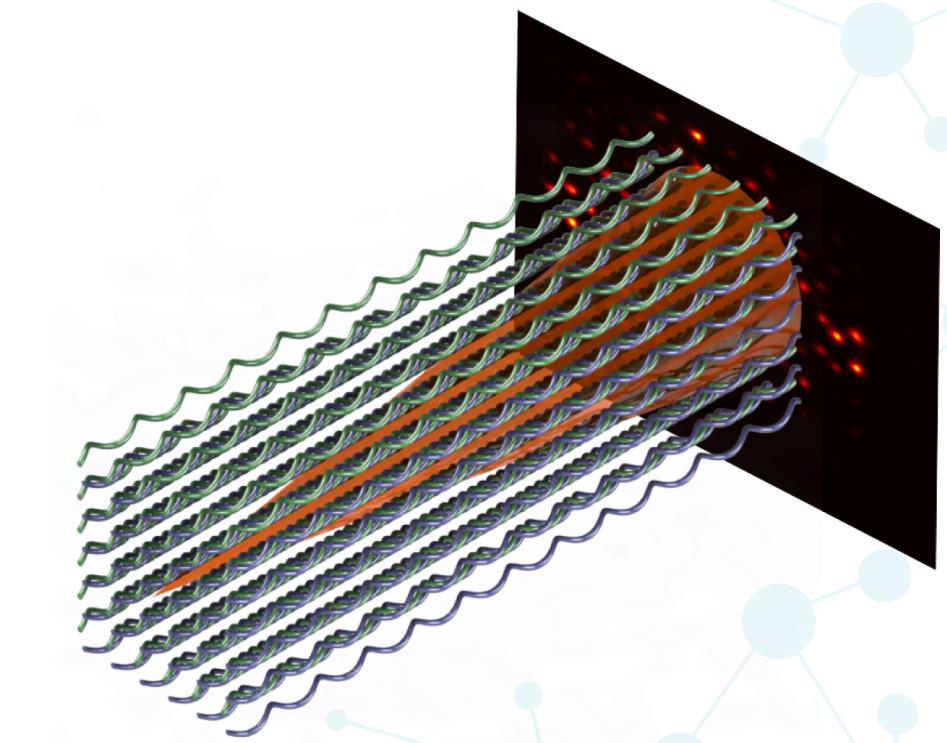
Fabricate waveguides via inscription into glass



Set the topology of the system through its geometry



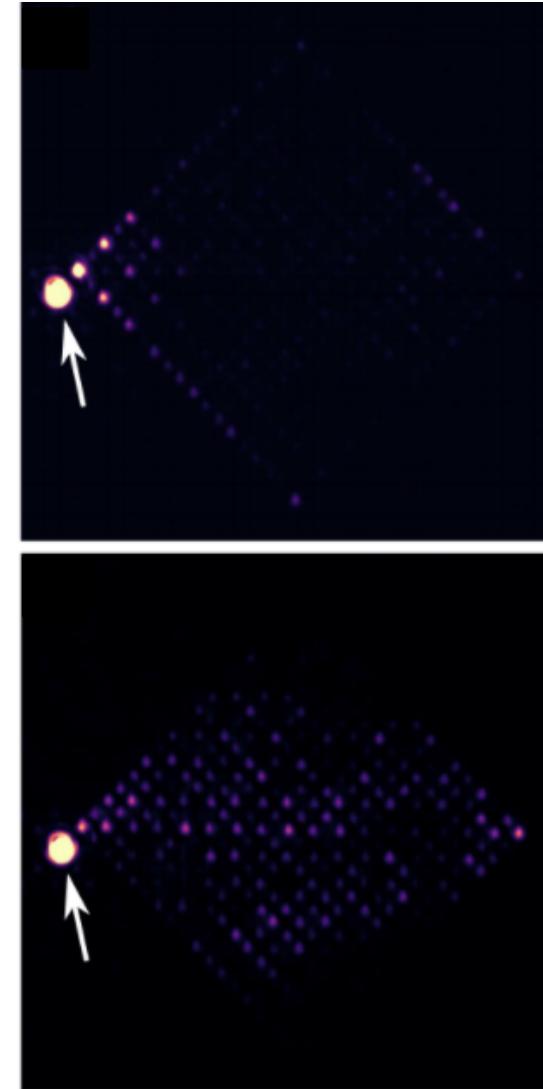
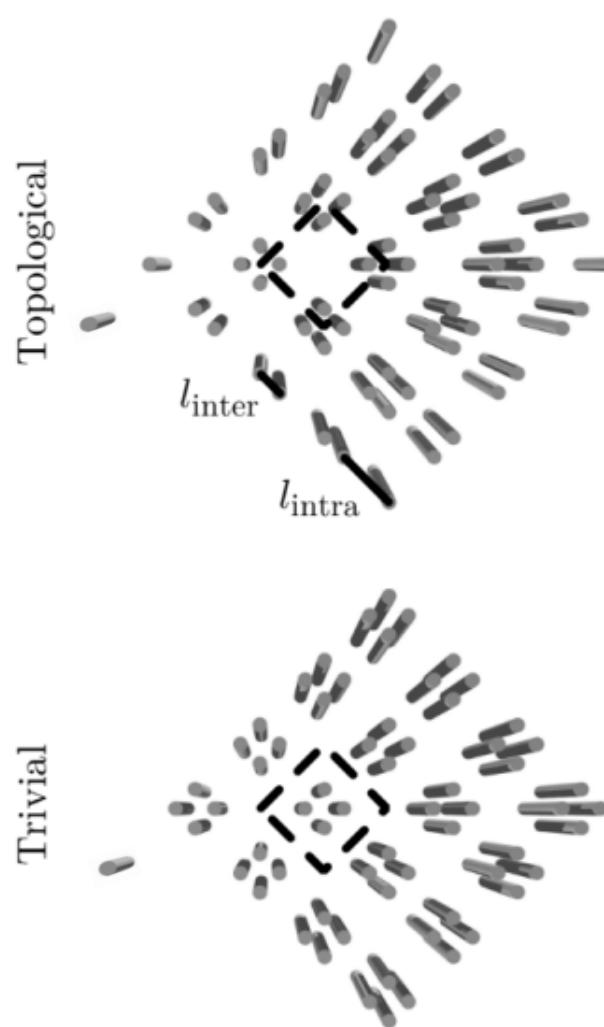
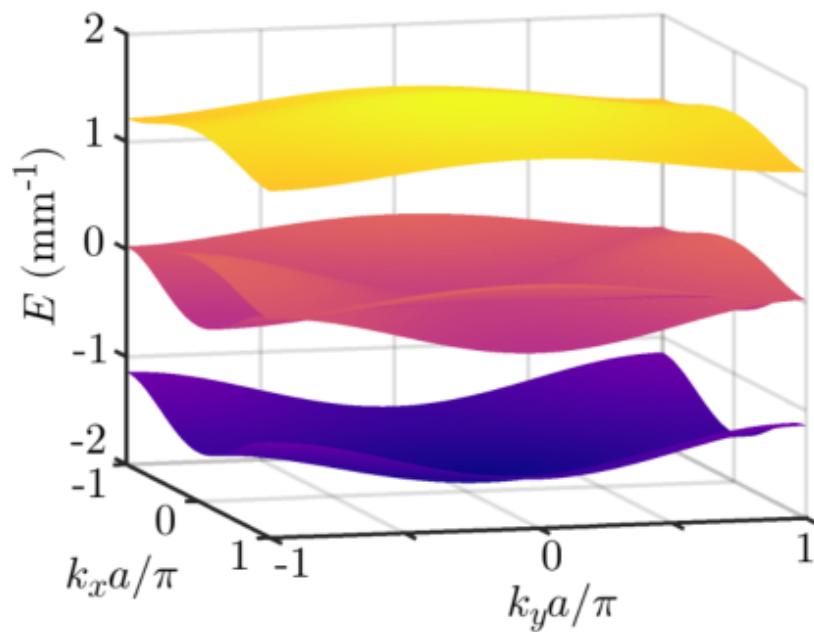
Observe diffraction through the array



# BICs in Higher-order topological systems – Observation

Injecting light with an auxiliary waveguide sets  $E = 0$

Letting  $l_{\text{intra}} \leftrightarrow l_{\text{inter}}$  maintains the exact same bulk band structure



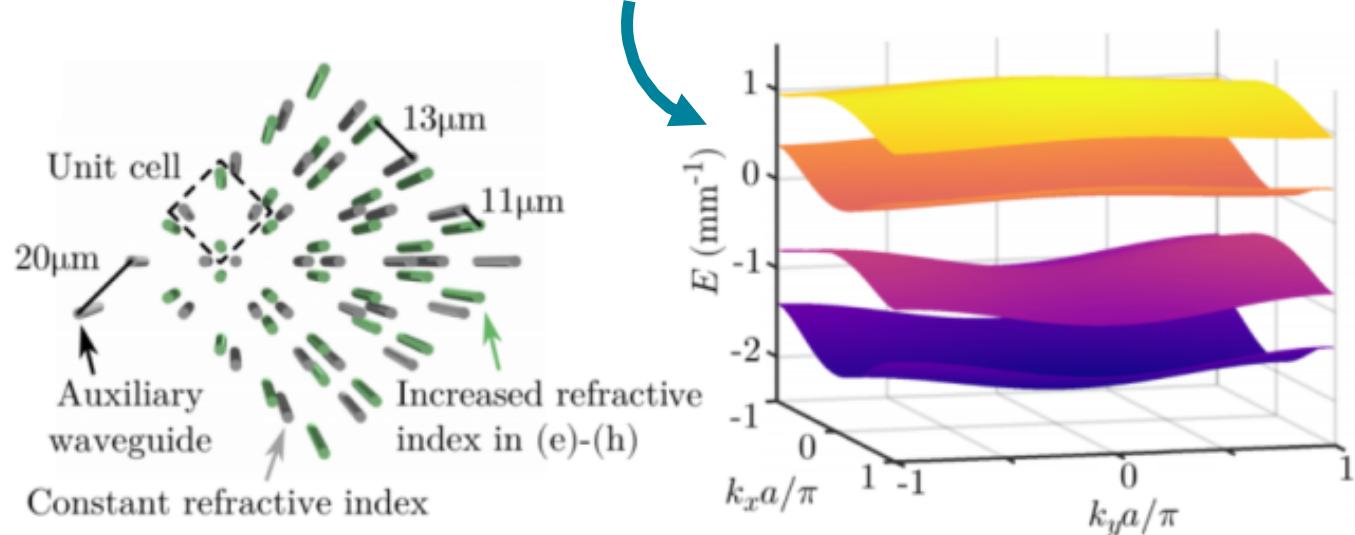
Topological lattice has a bound state

But the trivial lattice also has states at this energy

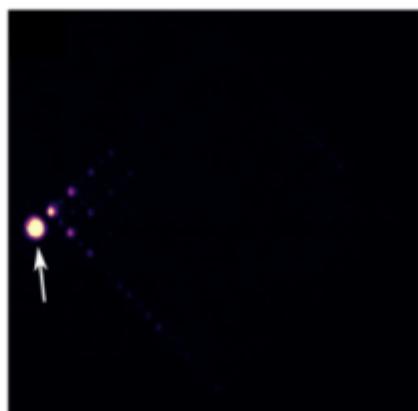
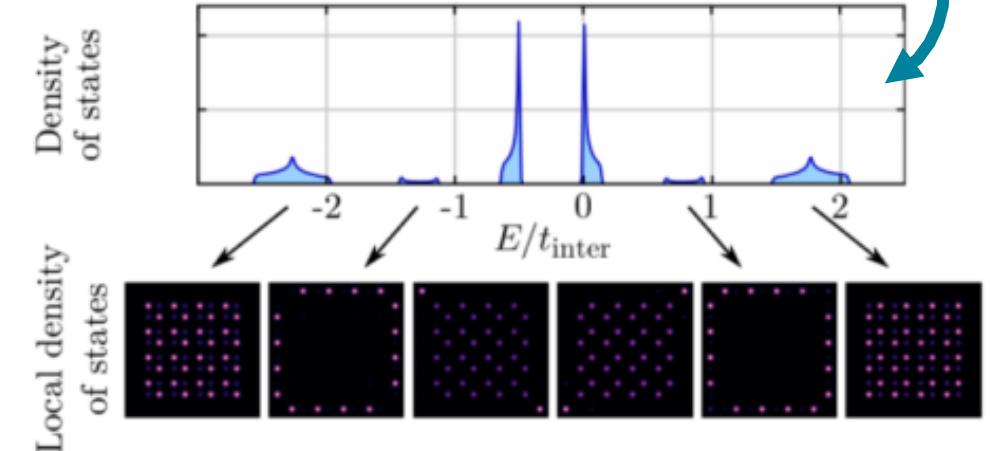
➤ Higher-order topological BIC

# BIC to resonance by breaking symmetry

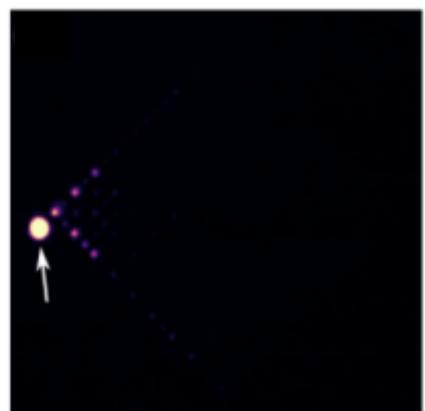
Effect of broken chiral symmetry on the band structure...



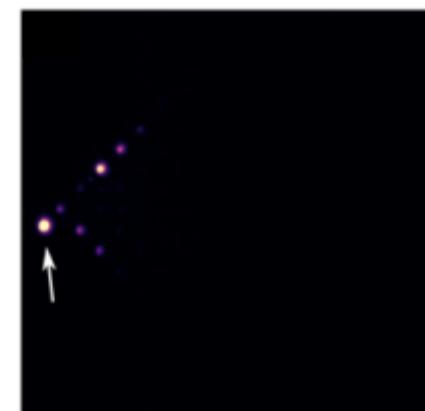
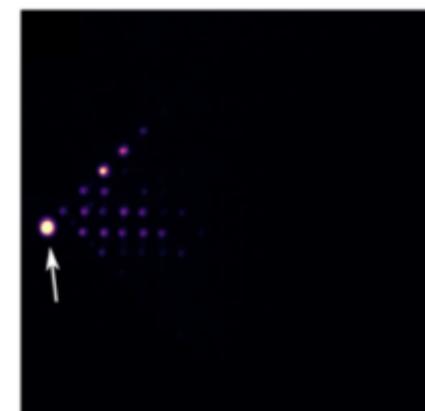
...and the local density of states



Chiral symmetric



Increasing chiral symmetry breaking

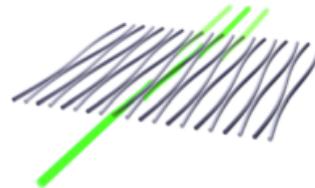


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# Other fields I'm interested in

## ❖ Topological photonics:

### Thouless pumping:

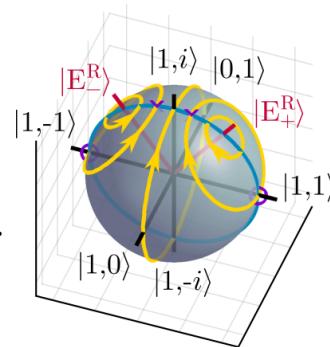


AC et al., *Light Sci. Appl.* **9**, 178 (2020)

## ❖ Non-Hermitian physics:

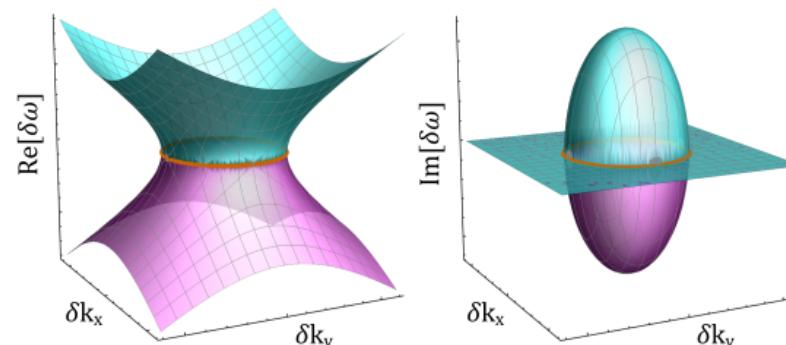
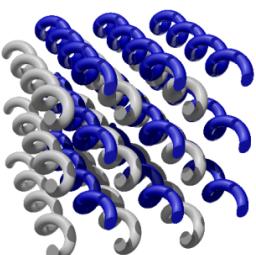
### Polarization control:

AC and Fan, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **118**, 253902 (2017)



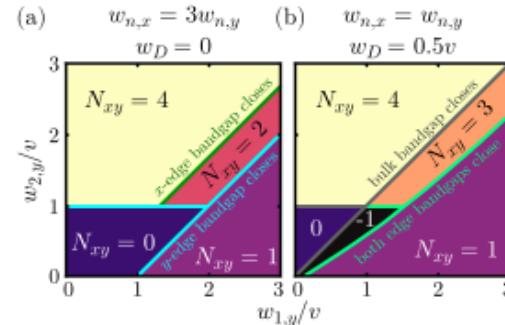
## ❖ And their intersection (Topology + non-Hermiticity)

### Weyl exceptional rings:



AC et al., *Phys. Rev. B* **97**, 075108 (2018)  
AC et al., *Nat. Photonics* **13**, 623 (2019)

## Diagnosing higher-order topological phases:

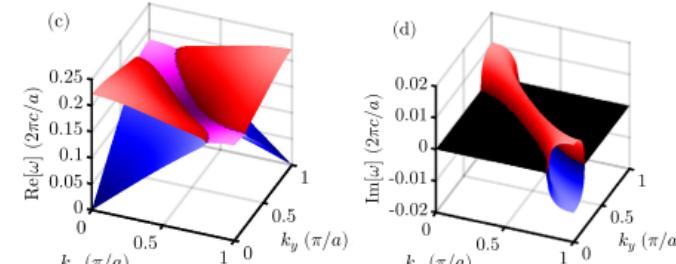
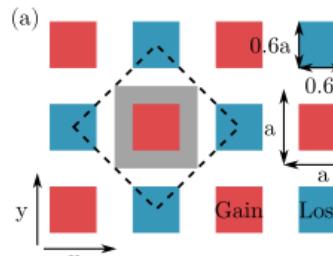


Benalcazar and AC  
(in submission)



Terry Loring  
UNM

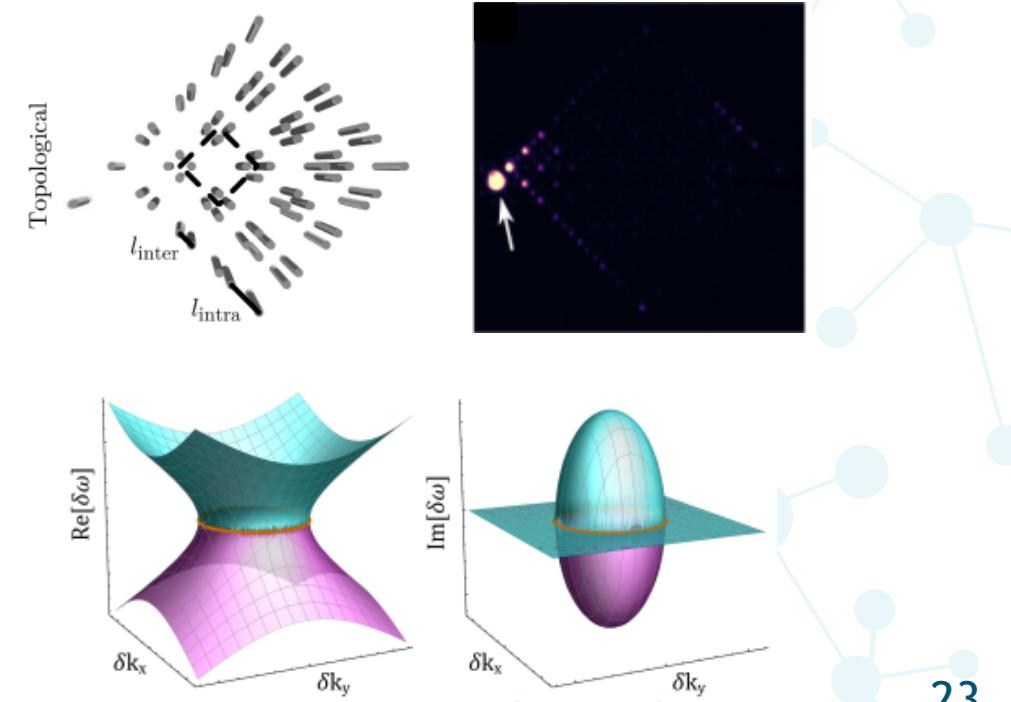
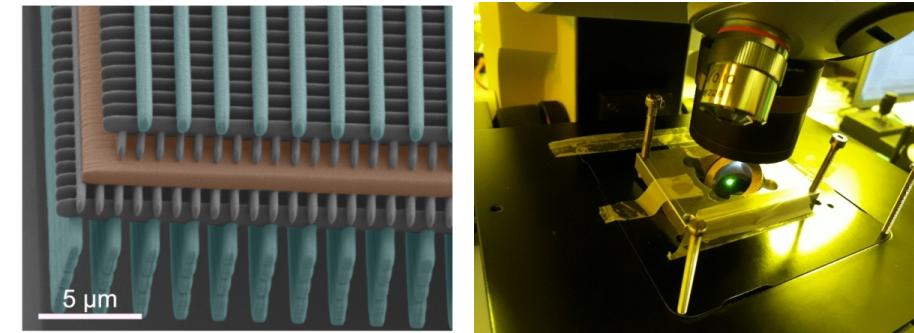
## Exceptional contours:



AC, Raman, and Fan, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **116**, 203902 (2016)

# Summary

- 1) Environmental engineering paradigm for creating BICs
  - Limitations of symmetry-protected BICs in homogeneous, isotropic radiative environments
  - Overcoming these limitations using a 3D photonic crystal as the radiative environment
- 2) Higher-order topological bound states in the continuum
  - Create cavities in low-index photonic materials
- 3) Quick rundown of other interests
  - Topological photonics
  - Non-Hermitian systems
  - New kinds of topological phenomena in non-Hermitian systems



# Acknowledgements



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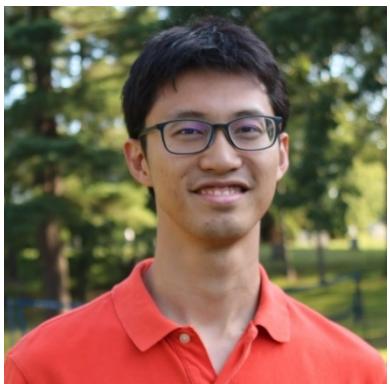
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