



Article

High-Efficiency Metasurfaces with 2π Phase Control Based on Aperiodic Dielectric Nanoarrays

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Abstract: In this study, the high-efficiency phase control Si metasurfaces are investigated based on aperiodic nanoarrays unlike widely-used period structures, the aperiodicity of which providing additional freedom to improve metasurfaces' performance. Firstly, the phase control mechanism of Huygens nanoblocks is demonstrated, particularly the internal electromagnetic resonances and the manipulation of effective electrical/magnetic polarizabilities. Then, a group of high-transmission Si nanoblocks with 2π phase control is sought by sweeping the geometrical parameters. Finally, several metasurfaces, such as grating and parabolic lens, are numerically realized by the nanostructures with high efficiency. The conversion efficiency of the grating reaches 80%, and the focusing conversion efficiency of the metalens is 99.3%. The results show that the high-efficiency phase control metasurfaces can be realized based on aperiodic nanoarrays, i.e., additional design freedom.

Keywords: metasurface; Huygens; grating; metalens; phase control

1. Introduction

Due to the restricted permittivity and permeability, natural materials cannot manipulate electromagnetic waves arbitrarily and wilfully. Electromagnetic properties of metamaterials can be designed artificially, breaking the limit of natural materials and having great potentials in the applications of imaging [1,2], solar cells [3], holographic [4,5], etc. However, the disadvantages of high loss, fabrication challenges and strong dispersion [6] limit the possible applications of 3D metamaterial, resulting in the appearance of metasurfaces, i.e., sub-wavelength nanostructure (meta-atom) arrays. Metasurfaces can compress the thickness of traditional optical elements [7] to the sub-wavelength level, performing an arbitrary manipulation of amplitude [8–11], phase [12–16], and polarization [17–19]. Unlike plasmonic ones [20–24], dielectric metasurfaces [25] have made significant breakthroughs in optical refractive index sensors [26], biochemical sensing devices [27], and microwave sensors [28], particularly based on semiconductor materials like Si, have lower loss and higher efficiency [29], and compatibility with the CMOS facility.

Electromagnetic fields can excite both electric and magnetic dipoles in dielectric nanostructures [29,30]. It is shown that the simultaneous manipulation of electric and magnetic dipoles can achieve 2π phase control in a single-layer dielectric nanoarray. This kind of metasurface has a theoretical transmittance approaching 100%, i.e., Huygens source [29,31–33]. Recently, some reports have demonstrated that Huygens metasurface [29,31,34], using Si and TiO₂ [35] as low-loss semiconductor materials, can realize high efficiency in 2π phase wavefront control. Metamaterials are expected to integrate with on-chip nanophotonic devices, and a variety of functional materials incorporated to reconfigurable or tunable metasurfaces is also presented [36,37]. Moreover, many studies have shown that MEMS tunable dielectric metasurfaces lenses pave the way for MEMS-integrated metasurfaces, which can be fully used as a platform for tunable and reconfigurable optical [38,39]. Existing studies on metasurfaces are mainly based on periodic nanoarrays of meta-atoms [14,17,30], of which the optical properties will deviate from the designed values when constructing metasurfaces, finally causing the undesired optical performance and low efficiency of metasurfaces.

The 830 nm wavelength laser is widely used in clinical and medical applications [40–42]. In this study, a method of constructing Huygens metasurfaces based on aperiodic Si nanoarrays is proposed to approach phase manipulation of 830 nm light, in which the edge to edge distance keeps constant. This approach can provide additional design freedom and improve metasurfaces' performance. The studied metasurfaces can replace traditional gratings and lenses to conduct optical deflection, focusing, imaging, etc. Firstly, the optical properties of Si meta-atoms are studied by finite-difference time-domain (FDTD) simulations and the internal phase control mechanism is demonstrated based on the coupling of electric/magnetic dipoles. Then, a group of Si meta-atoms with 2π phase control is sought by sweeping the geometrical parameters. Finally, two example metasurfaces of grating and parabolic lens are constructed and analyzed numerically in the near-infrared range. The results show that the high-efficiency phase control metasurfaces can be realized based on aperiodic nanoarrays.

2. Design of Meta-atoms and Methods

All simulations in this study were implemented using FDTD Solutions, a commercial software package provided by Lumerical Solutions, Inc. The simulation region of meta-atoms was surrounded with periodic boundaries in the x-axis and y-axis directions and perfectly matched layers in the z-axis direction. The size of the nanoblocks was set from 180nm to 430nm. The height of nanoblocks was set at 132nm. The size effect on transmittance and phase was calculated. All objects, sources (S parameter), and monitors were laid in this simulation region. The PML boundary was used to the x-axis, y-axis, and z-axis for simulating optical devices. The TFSF (total-field scattered-field) source, all objects, and monitors were limited in the simulation region. The refractive indexes of silicon (Si) and glass (SiO₂) come directly from the database of the FDTD software.

According to the analytical model of Huygens meta-atoms, the transmittance and reflection coefficients [29] can be expressed as below:

$$t = 1 + \frac{2i\gamma_e\omega}{\omega_e^2 - \omega^2 - 2i\gamma_e\omega} + \frac{2i\gamma_m\omega}{\omega_m^2 - \omega^2 - 2i\gamma_m\omega} \quad (1)$$

$$r = \frac{2i\gamma_e\omega}{\omega_e^2 - \omega^2 - 2i\gamma_e\omega} - \frac{2i\gamma_m\omega}{\omega_m^2 - \omega^2 - 2i\gamma_m\omega} \quad (2)$$

where ω_e and ω_m represent the resonant frequencies of the electric dipole and the magnetic dipole, respectively. γ_e and γ_m represents the damping coefficient of the electric/magnetic dipole. When $\omega = \omega_e = \omega_m$ and $r = 0$, the individual non-reflective nanoblock can be regarded as an ideal Huygens source. Metasurfaces are composed of nanoblocks (i.e., meta-atom) with different sizes, arrangements, etc. Thus, the array of meta-atoms with the same parameters is investigated firstly, as shown in Figure 1. An array of nanoblocks, with height $H = 132$ nm, width $W = 370$ nm, length $L = 330$ nm, and the period $P = 460$ nm, is on top of silica substrate. The incidence is assumed to be a plane wave, propagating along the z-axis and being polarized along the x-axis. For light propagating through the array, the transmittance spectrum has two dips caused by the magnetic ($\lambda_m = 827$ nm) and electric ($\lambda_e = 910$ nm) resonances. The corresponding electromagnetic distributions are presented

in Figure 1c–f, showing the patterns of magnetic/electric dipoles. When the two dipoles overlap via changing the nanoblocks' geometrical parameters, 100% transmission can be realized theoretically.

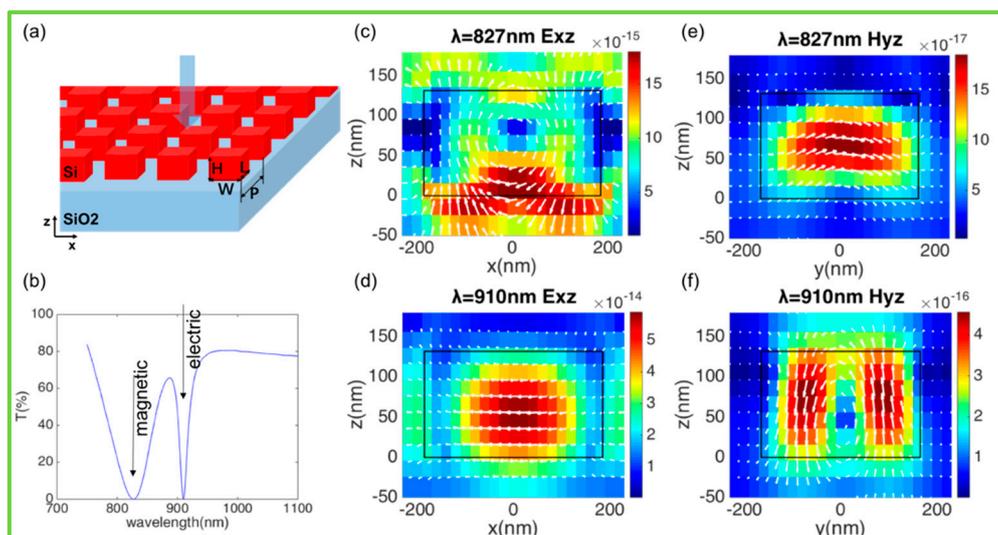


Figure 1. Schematic of meta-atoms and internal electromagnetic excitation. (a) Three-dimensional view of meta-atoms, i.e., a nanoblock array on top of the silica substrate. Nanoblocks' height $H = 132\text{nm}$, width $W = 370\text{nm}$, length $L = 330\text{nm}$, and period $P = 460\text{nm}$. (b) Transmittance spectrum of meta-atoms with two dips for magnetic ($\lambda_m = 827\text{ nm}$) and electric ($\lambda_e = 910\text{ nm}$) resonances. (c,d) Electric/magnetic field distribution of the magnetic dipole, which is indicated by the vortex-like electric pattern, on two orthogonal cross-sections of the nanoblocks. (e,f) Electric/magnetic field distribution of the electric dipole, which is indicated by the vortex-like magnetic pattern, on two orthogonal cross-sections of the nanoblocks. Electric and magnetic field amplitudes are normalized to their maximum values in the study.

By tuning ω_e , ω_m , γ_e and γ_m via blocks' sizes, r can be 0, i.e., the magnetic/electric dipoles overlap and the impedance matches with the surrounding medium. In the case, the transmission coefficient t is 100%, where a non-reflective Huygens source appears. Tuning the nanoblocks in the vicinity of the parameters at the match point, the phase of t can cover the $0-2\pi$ range and the transmittance is still near 100%. Transmittance and phase variation of light are calculated as a function of nanoblocks' width W and length L with high H and period P are parameters that need to be optimized, as shown in Figure 2. To avoid the deviation of optical properties in constructing metasurfaces, the edge to edge distance D is kept constant when tuning the nanoblocks. The highest transmittance achieved by the nanoblocks in the $0-2\pi$ full-phase space is shown in Figure 2c. Eight points marked by stars are selected to construct metasurfaces. The transmittance and phase of the selected meta-atoms with size errors are shown in Figure A2.

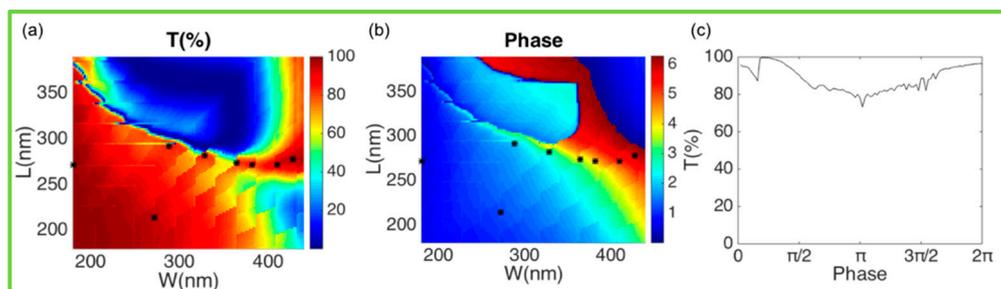


Figure 2. Design of meta-atoms. (a) Transmittance for nanoblocks on silica substrate as function of nanoblocks' width W and length L with $H = 132\text{ nm}$ and $P = \max(W,L) + 90\text{ nm}$. (b) Corresponding phase variation of transmitted light through nanoblocks. (c) The highest transmittance achieved by

the nanoblocks in the $0-2\pi$ full-phase space. The period P keeps constant $\max(W,L) + 90$ nm. The black star markers indicate the eight meta-atoms selected to construct metasurfaces.

The optical properties of meta-atoms are controlled by manipulating the charge oscillation with nanoboundaries. The effective optical properties are different from the bulk. The effective electrode rate α_e^{eff} and the effective magnetic polarizability α_m^{eff} are respectively expressed [31] as:

$$j\omega\alpha_e^{eff} = \frac{2*(1-t-r)}{\sqrt{\mu/\varepsilon}(1+t+r)} \quad (3)$$

$$j\omega\alpha_m^{eff} = \frac{2*\sqrt{\mu/\varepsilon}(1-t+r)}{(1+t-r)} \quad (4)$$

Here, ω is an angular frequency, ε and μ represent a dielectric constant and magnetic permeability in a vacuum, and t and r are transmission and reflection coefficients, respectively.

The effective electric/magnetic polarizability of the selected eight meta-atoms in Figure 2 are shown in Figure 3. The solid red lines indicate the real part of the ideal effective polarizability when the transmittance is 100% while the blue one is the imaginary part. The red circles indicate the real part of the actual effective polarizability of the selected meta-atoms while the blue diamonds are the imaginary part. Moreover, we find that the real part of the meta-atomic polarizability designed in this paper is basically consistent with the ideal values, and there is a small amount of deviation in the imaginary part, which may be related to the absorption inside the meta-atoms. We calculated our Q factors and dephasing times of all the electromagnetic resonances of the Si nanoblocks, as shown in Figure A3.

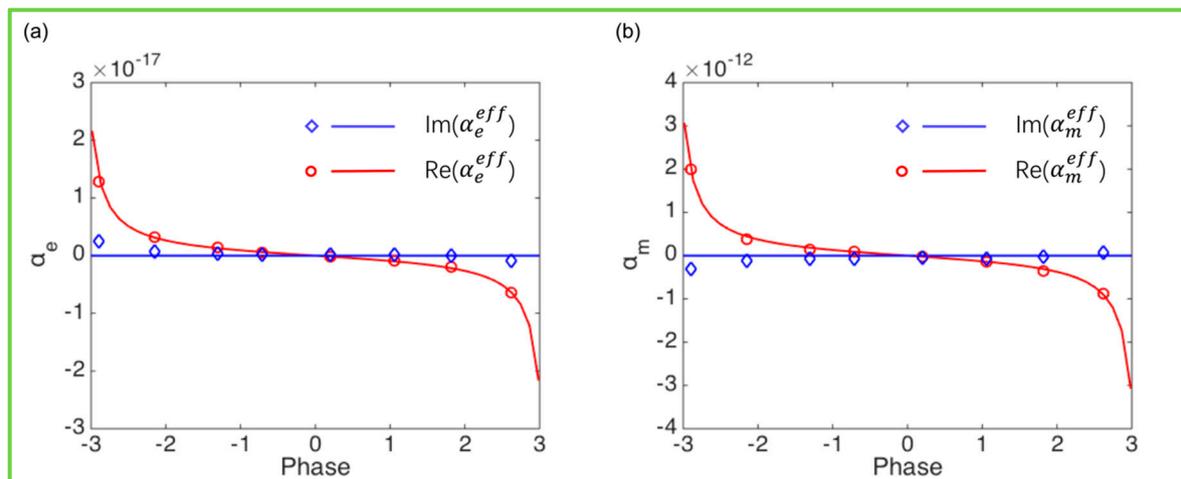


Figure 3. Effective (a) electric and (b) magnetic polarizabilities $\alpha_e^{eff}/\alpha_m^{eff}$ of the selected eight meta-atoms. The solid line is the ideal electromagnetic polarizabilities of Huygens meta-atoms.

3. Metasurface Construction and Simulation

Since the phase distribution function of the metasurface can be independently controlled by every single nanostructure in each microscopic region, independent phase manipulation can be performed on each point constituting the wavefront of the target beam. Therefore, we can design arbitrary phase functions based on the selected meta-atoms. We built a beam deflector (Figure 4) and simulated its performance. The phase function of abnormal refraction is $\varphi(x) = k_x \times x$, where k_x is the phase gradient of the metasurface. The simulation results are shown in Figure 4b, which is the phase distribution on the x - z plane. The incident plane light is deflected. The theoretical angle of deflection $\theta = \arcsin [(d\varphi/dl)/(2\pi n/\lambda)] \approx 9.5^\circ$ (where, λ is the wavelength of light in free space, and $d\varphi/dl$ is the phase gradient in the x -direction), which is consistent with the simulation results. The transmitted light conversion efficiency of the sample reaches 80%. The transmission comparison between non-periodic and periodic arrays of meta-atoms is shown in Figure A1.

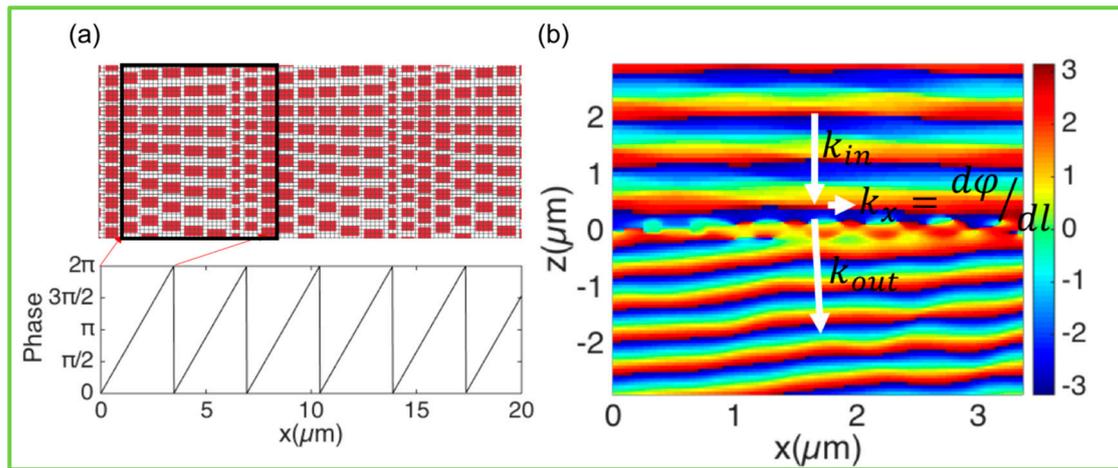


Figure 4. Metasurfaces of grating. (a) Top: schematics of grating composed of the eight meta-atoms in Figure 3, having the digital phase shift with $\pi/4$ increments covering the 2π range. Bottom: phase distribution function of the metasurface. (b) Phase distribution when a plane wave passes through the metasurface, showing deflection with angle 9.5° .

Furthermore, according to the phase function of the two-dimensional lens:

$$\varphi(r, \lambda) = -\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(\sqrt{r^2 + f^2} - f) + \varphi_0(\lambda) \quad (5)$$

where f is the focal length, λ is the wavelength, and $\varphi_0(\lambda)$ is an arbitrary phase. The corresponding phase distribution is shown in Figure 5a. Based on the selected meta-atoms, a plane lens was constructed with focal length $f = 120 \mu\text{m}$, aperture $D = 150 \mu\text{m}$, as in Figure 5b,c. The plane light is focused at the focal plane position, as shown in Figure 5d,e. Figure 5d shows the power distribution of the focusing spot on the x - z plane, and the focal spot appears at the position of $z = 115.1 \mu\text{m}$. Figure 5e shows the power distribution of the focusing spot in the x - y plane, i.e., the focal plane. The upper part of Figure 5f is the x - y plane power distribution. The lower part is the power distribution with $y = 0$, and the half peak full width (FWHM, 768 nm) of the focal spot reaches the sub-wavelength magnitude. Compared to the metasurface based on periodic meta-atoms, our structure effectively avoids diffraction and interference. Furthermore, due to the sub-wavelength scale, the scattering of light is also reduced. Therefore, it achieved a focusing conversion efficiency (the power in the focused light spot (with diameter $3 \times \text{FWHM}$ divided by the total power on the focal plane) of 99.3% for all the transmitted light. It is worth noting that the focal plane position is at $z = 115.1 \mu\text{m}$, which is slightly different from the designed focal length ($120 \mu\text{m}$), which may be related to the position of the main plane of the lens. On the other hand, it may also be related to the height of the meta-atoms.

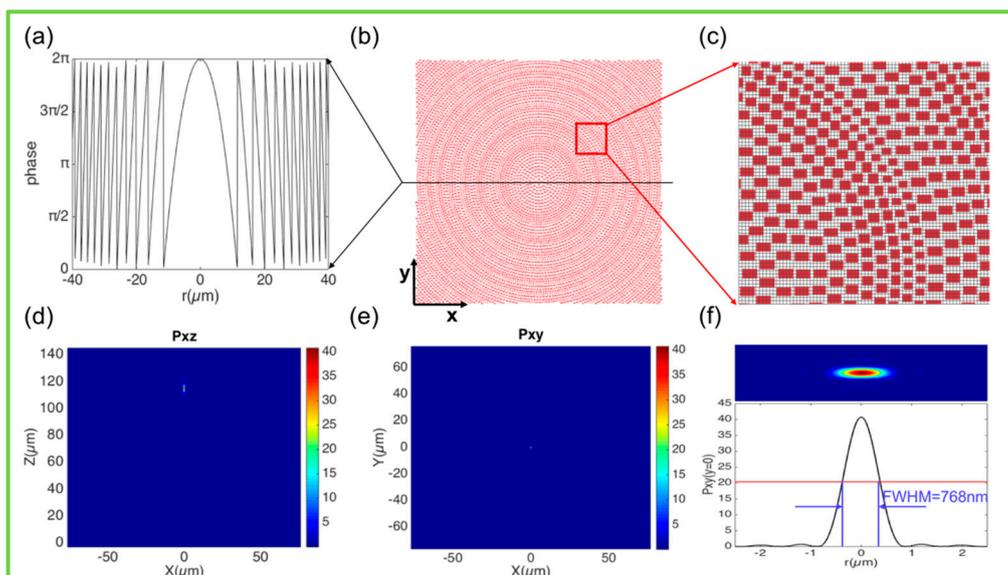


Figure 5. Metasurfaces of parabolic lens. (a) Phase-distribution function of the metalens in radial direction. (b) Top view of metalens composed of the eight meta-atoms in Figure 3, introducing the digital phase shift with $\pi/4$ increments covering the 2π range. (c) Partial enlarged details of the metasurface, which is marked by the red box in (b). (d,e) Power distributions of the focusing spot in the x - z ($y = 0$ nm) and x - y ($z = 115.1$ μm) planes, respectively. (f) Full width at half maximum (FWHM) of the focusing spot.

When changing the focus length of the meta-lens, i.e., $f = 60$ μm ($D = 100$ μm), $f = 80$ μm ($D = 100$ μm), and $f = 120$ μm ($D = 150$ μm), the corresponding focusing efficiency increases, as shown in Figure 6. A larger focal length f means a smaller phase gradient of the meta-lens, and therefore the phase function digitalization of lens has higher accuracy spatially based on the eight selected meta-atoms. The F-numbers of the three meta-lens are 0.6, 0.8, and 0.8, respectively. Therefore, the latter two lenses have similar FWHM values, 804 nm and 768 nm, bigger than the first one at 660 nm. Moreover, all the FWHM values are smaller than the wavelength of 830 nm.

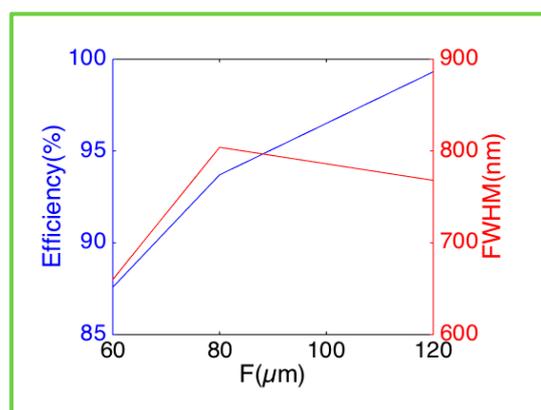


Figure 6. Focusing efficiency and FWHM of focus spot as function of the meta-less' focal length f .

4. Conclusion

To sum up, based on aperiodic Si nanoarrays, metasurfaces with 2π phase control are investigated. An abnormal refraction device with a deflection angle 9.5° is realized, and the conversion efficiency of transmitted light is up to 80%. Based on the phase function of the plane lens, a two-dimensional meta-lens is designed to achieve the perfect focusing with a focal length of 115.1 μm , an F-number of 0.8, a focal spot size of 768 nm, and the focusing conversion efficiency of the transmitted light reaches 99.3%. Most notably, we use aperiodic meta-atomic structures that greatly

reduce the diffraction and interference effects of the source at the focal plane. Similarly, we can design corresponding optical metasurface devices according to any phase function. By combining with the current mature CMOS processing technology, large-scale industrial production of metasurface devices can be realized at a low cost, which can be widely used in industrial, military, and other fields.

Author Contributions: All authors have read and agree to the published version of the manuscript. Conceptualization, S.S. and F.T.; methodology, Z.Z. and W.Z.; software, S.S. and F.T.; validation, S.S. and F.T.; formal analysis, F.T. and X.Y.; investigation, Q.L., H.L., J.W., Y.W., and J.C.; resources, X.Y., Z.Z., and W.Z.; data curation, S.S. and F.T.; writing—original draft preparation, S.S.; writing—review and editing, S.S., F.T., X.Y., Z.Z., and W.Z.; funding acquisition, Z.Z. and Y.Y. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Appendix

The transmission comparison between non-periodic and periodic arrays of meta-atoms is shown in Figure A1. We can design more parameters without being limited by periodicity. As shown Figure A1a, compared with the periodic meta-atoms, the transmittance of aperiodic structures is higher. Moreover, for the far-field radiation intensity of the grating, compared with the periodic meta-atoms, the first-order diffraction order efficiency of the metasurfaces composed of aperiodic meta-atoms is higher, and the efficiency of the other orders is lower, which shown the advantage of the aperiodic meta-atoms, as shown Figure A1b.

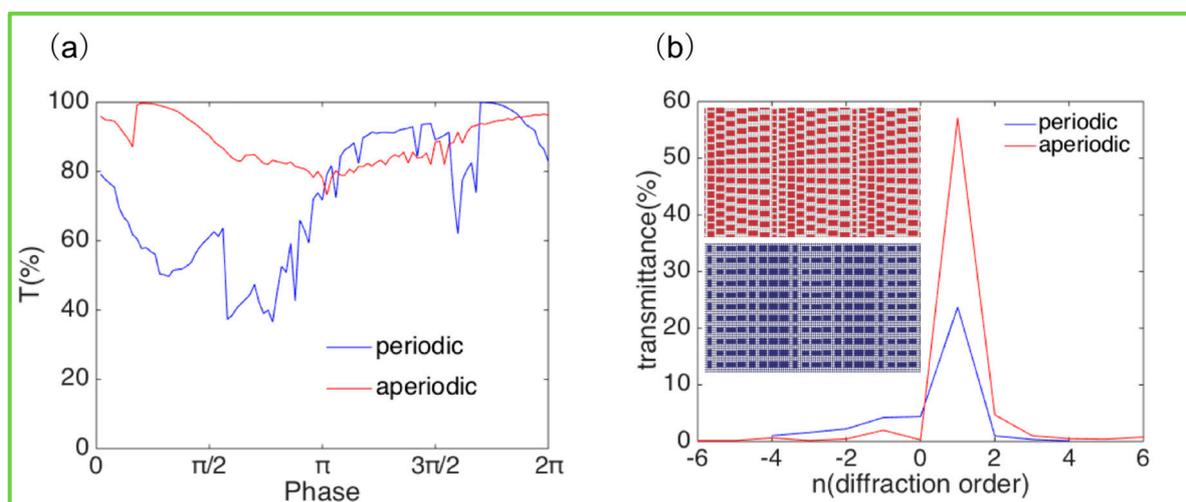


Figure A1. (a) The highest transmittance achieved by the comparison of periodic (blue) and aperiodic (red) nanoblocks in the $0-2\pi$ full-phase space, which shows that aperiodic significantly improves the corresponding efficiency. (b) Contrast diagram of far-field radiation intensity. The inserted red image is the grating composed of aperiodic meta-atoms, and the blue image is the grating composed of periodic meta-atoms.

The transmittance and phase of the selected meta-atoms with size errors are shown in Figure A2. The red curves with stars show the ideal case in which the selected meta-atoms have the sizes in Figure 2. If the fabrication has an error of ± 4 nm, the transmittance and phase are shown by the blue and green curves. The transmittance of meta-atoms numbered 1, 2, 7, and 8 stays almost the same while the others show a drop of 20%. When the error increases to -6 nm, the transmittance decreases

to 25%. However, the error of +6 nm introduces the transmittance change is similar to the error case of ± 4 nm. In terms of phase, a bigger error brings a bigger offset from the desirable phase. The positive error makes the phase bigger than the desired value while the negative error brings a phase smaller than the desired value.

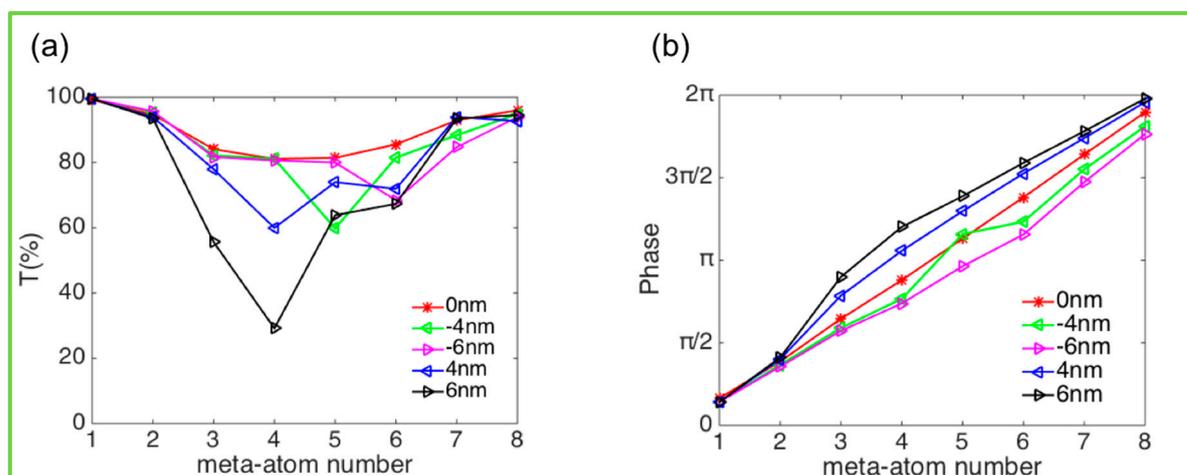


Figure A2. Transmittance and phase of the selected meta-atoms with size errors.

We calculated our Q factors and dephasing times [43,44] of all the electromagnetic resonances of the Si nanoblocks. As shown in Figure A3a, the Q factors and dephasing time of the electromagnetic resonances of the Si nanoblock in Figure 1 are calculated. Figure A3b,c shows the Q factors and dephasing time of the electromagnetic resonances of the eight selected meta-atoms in Figure 2.

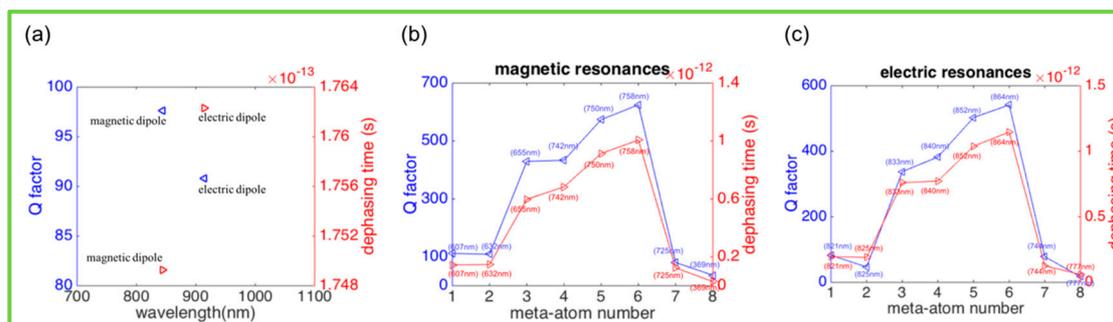


Figure A3 Q factors (blue marks) and dephasing times (red marks) of: (a) the electric dipole and magnetic dipole in Figure 1; (b) the magnetic resonances; and (c) electric resonances of the eight selected meta-atoms that are marked by stars in Figure 2.

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