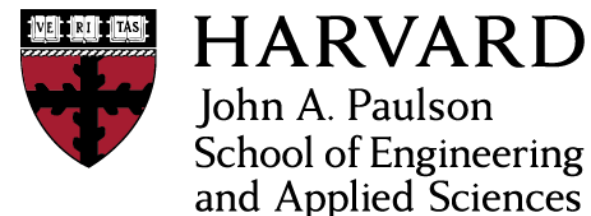




# Broadband high-efficiency and polarization-insensitive metasurfaces

Sophia Millay<sup>1</sup>, Wei Ting Chen<sup>2</sup>, Alexander Zhu<sup>2</sup>, Kerolos Yousef<sup>3</sup>, and Federico Capasso<sup>2</sup>

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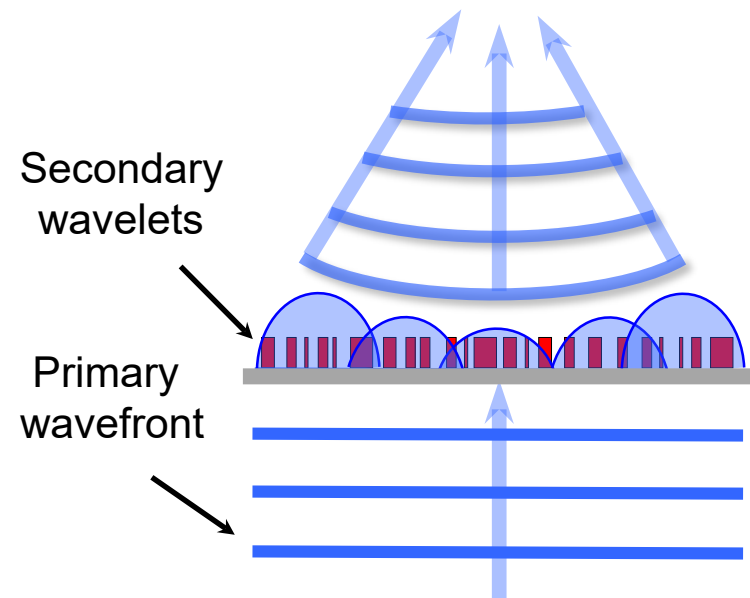
# Introduction to metasurfaces

- **Metasurfaces:** nano-structured surfaces with tailored functionalities
- Control **Amplitude**, **phase**, **polarization** and **wavenumber** of incident light

$$\vec{E} = A \cdot \exp^{i(k_z \cdot z + \varphi(\omega))} \hat{y}$$

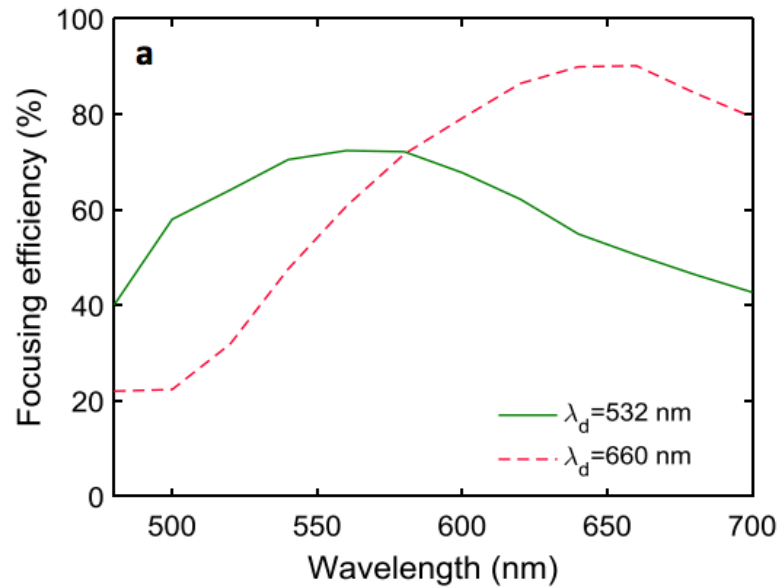
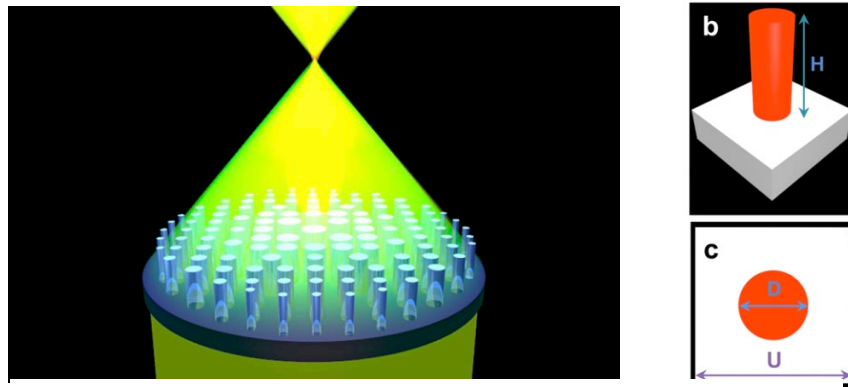
The equation is annotated with four colored arrows pointing to specific parts: a red arrow points to the amplitude  $A$ ; a blue arrow points to the  $k_z$  term in the exponent; a yellow arrow points to the  $\varphi(\omega)$  term in the exponent; and a green arrow points to the unit vector  $\hat{y}$ .

- Previous designs of metalenses suffer from efficiency loss, leading to poor imaging quality



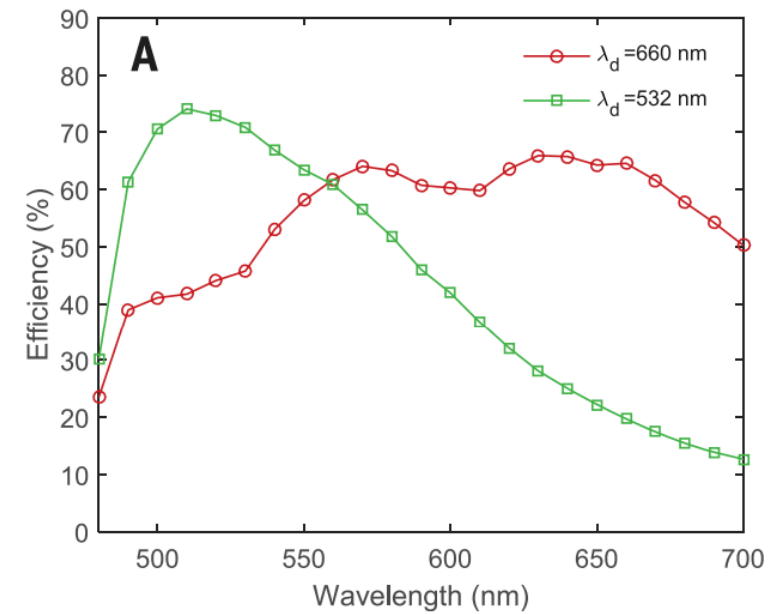
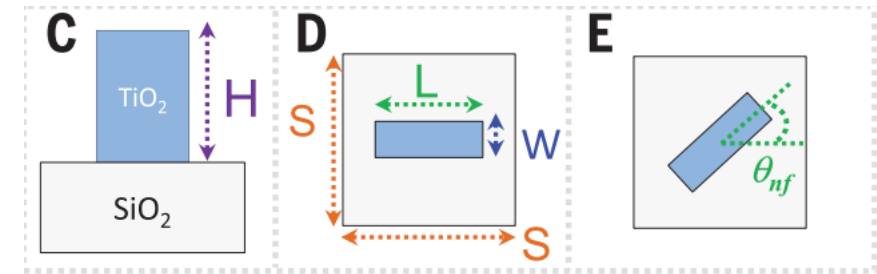
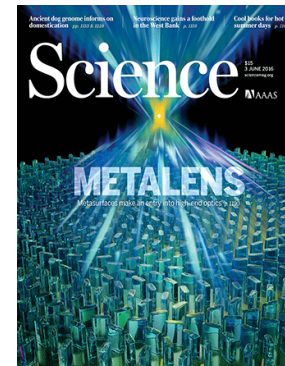
# Past work

## Circular Pillars



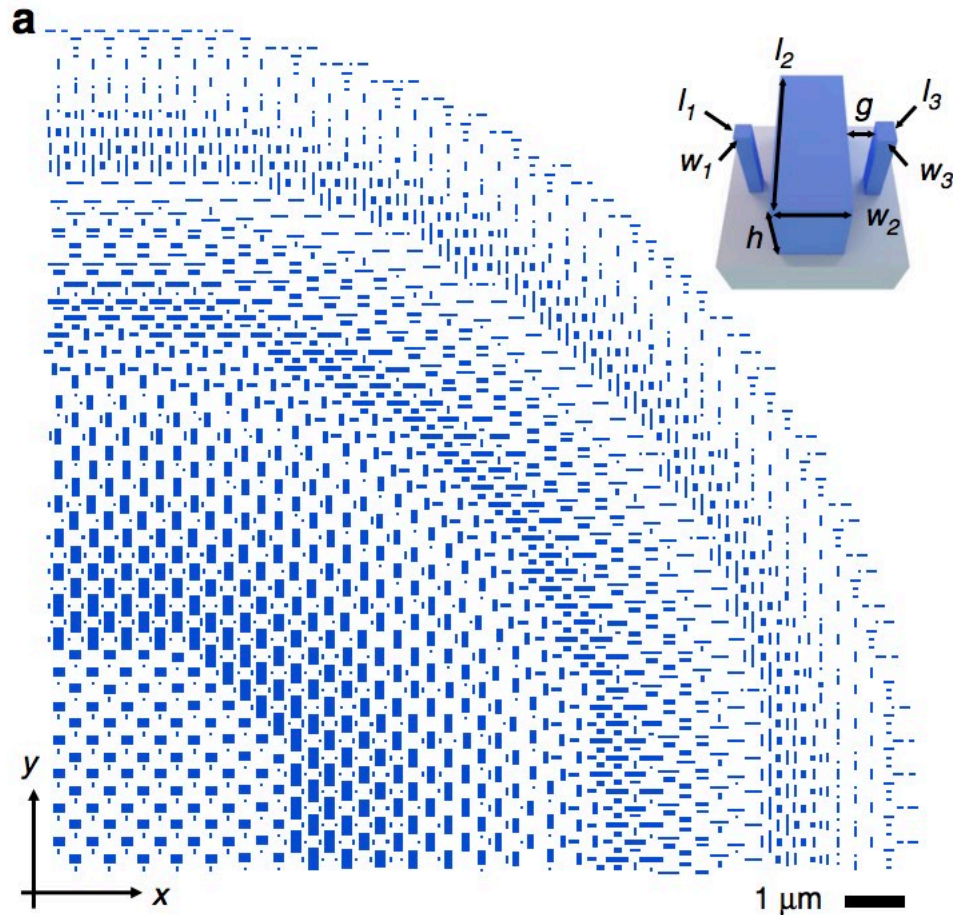
M. Khorasaninejad et al. (Nano Letters) 2016

## Rectangular Nanofins



M. Khorasaninejad et al. (Science) 2016

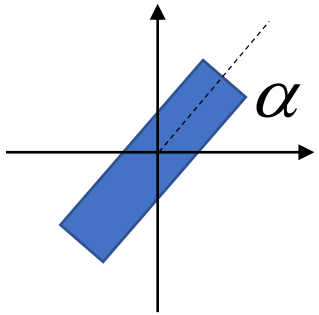
# Anisotropic nanostructures



- High tunability of design parameters
- **>20,000** elements in the library
- Algorithm to optimize efficiency
- Improve efficiency by studying **gratings**

# Polarization-insensitivity

- Achieve polarization-insensitivity with **anisotropic** nanostructures

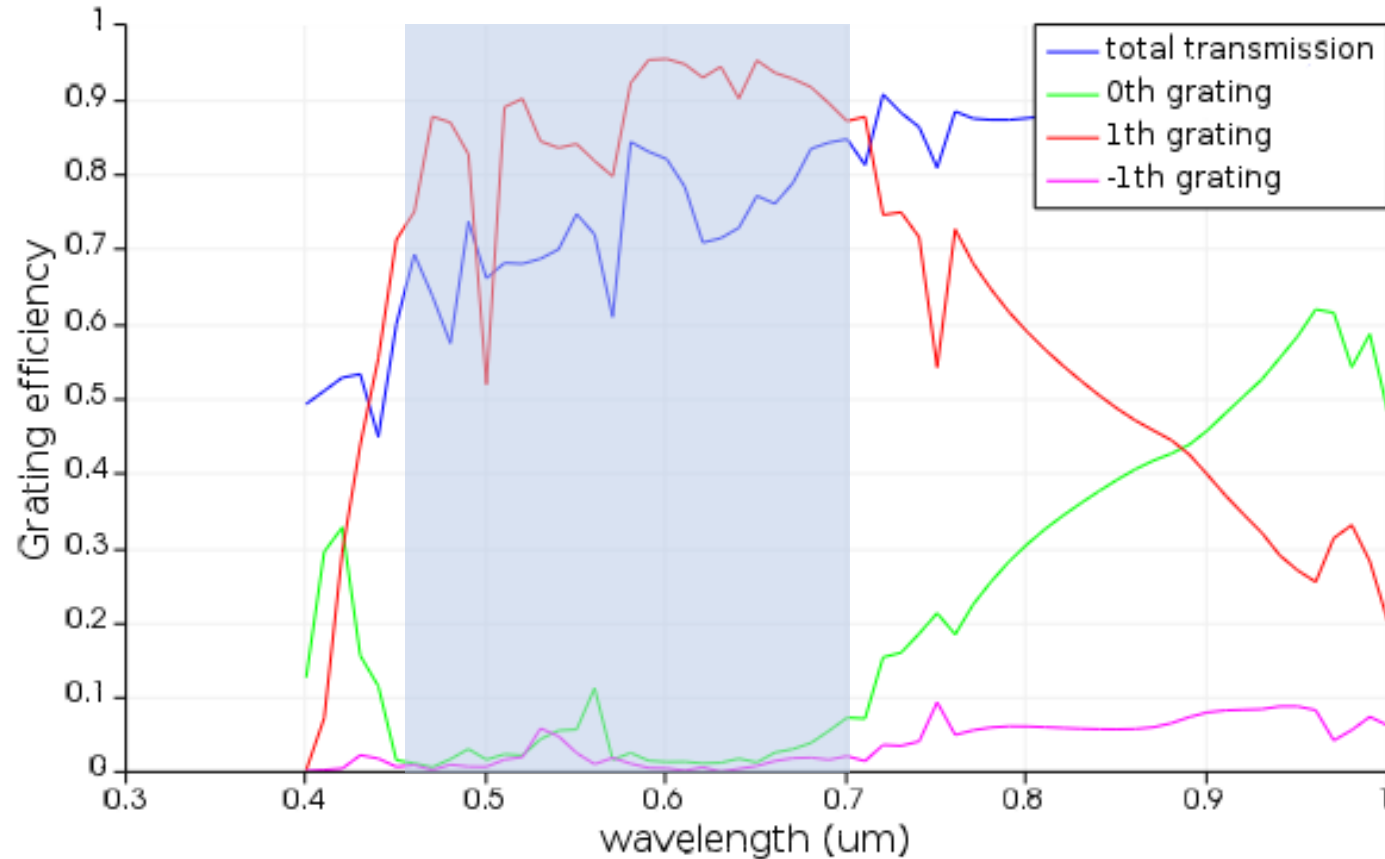


$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{E}_x \\ \tilde{E}_y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\tilde{t}_l + \tilde{t}_s}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \pm i \end{bmatrix} + \frac{\tilde{t}_l - \tilde{t}_s}{2} \exp^{\pm i2\alpha} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \mp i \end{bmatrix}$$

Geometric phase

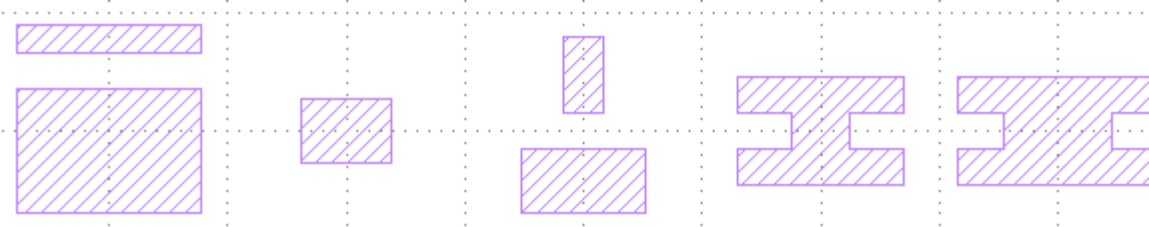
- When  $\alpha = 0^\circ$  or  $90^\circ$ , the geometric phase becomes the same for both RCP and LCP incidences  $\rightarrow$  polarization-insensitive
- An advantage = a knob for tuning phase by  $\pi$  without changing dispersion

# Promising simulation results



Average **1<sup>st</sup> order** efficiency from 450nm to 700nm = **86.6 %**

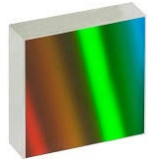
- H = 600nm
- Unit cell size = 400nm



- **Grating efficiency** is defined as the fraction of transmitted light that gets diffracted to a particular order

# Summary

- **Metasurfaces** enable the miniaturization and integration of optical components into a single device with **multi-functionalities**



Grating



Lens



Waveplate



Polarizer



Splitter



Filter

- The **high-efficiency surfaces** have extensive and promising applications in microscopy, imaging, and other technologies



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