Optical Metasurfaces Based on Nano-scale Dielectric Resonators

by

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Thesis submitted for the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

in

School of Electrical & Electronic Engineering Faculty of Engineering, Computer & Mathematical Sciences The University of Adelaide

2017

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Abstract

This thesis summarises my PhD research towards applying nano-scale dielectric resonators (DRs) to optical metasurfaces for achieving various functionalities, high efficiency, and reconfigurability. Additionally, the thesis also provides brief introductions to dielectric resonator antennas, plasmonics, and a short review of optical metasurfaces. The major contributions are briefly summarised as follows:

In Chapter 3, resonance properties of cylindrical nano-scale DRs on metallic substrates are analysed. At optical frequencies, subwavelength DRs with metallic substrates can support horizontal magnetic dipole resonance, which can be used for efficient coupling of surface plasmons. However, two types of resonance breakdown can occur in such DRs, and the cause for both types are analysed in detail. Of particular interest is the negatively-matched resonance breakdown, which occurs when real parts of the permittivities of a DR and its metallic substrate are negatively matched. The negatively-matched resonance breakdown is undesired for optical metasurfaces and can be avoided by inserting a low-permittivity dielectric spacer between the DR and its metallic substrate.

In Chapter 4, unidirectional launching of surface plasmons based on non-uniform arrays of DRs is proposed and investigated. By comparing the principles of DR-based anomalous reflection and surface plasmon unidirectional launching, it is concluded that the optimal launching can be achieved by avoiding the first-order diffraction. The optimal launching condition is verified with numerical simulations and linear array theory.

In Chapter 5, a narrowband plasmonic absorber made of a uniform array of nano-scale DRs on metallic substrates is experimentally demonstrated at visible frequencies. It relies on the surface plasmon standing waves coupled by the locally resonant nano-scale DRs for the high absorption. The simulation and measurement results are presented and analysed with coupled mode theory.

In Chapter 6, a mechanically tunable DR metasurface is experimentally demonstrated at visible frequencies. The tunable metasurface is realised by embedding a uniform array of DRs into an elastomeric encapsulation. The transmission responses of the metasurface can be tuned when the encapsulation is deformed with an external strain. Measurement results confirm the predictions of simulations and shows a remarkable tuning range. A Lagrangian model is developed to rigorously analyse the simulation and measurement results. Such a design provides a preliminary concept usable in reconfigurable optical devices, and after further development can also be potentially commercialised for smart contact lenses.

In Chapter 7, metasurfaces made of metal-loaded DR arrays are proposed to realise the functionality of selective thermal emission. Two metasurface designs are presented. The first design is based on a uniform array of square metal-loaded DRs, which are made of doped silicon. Theoretical and numerical analysis demonstrate stable emission peaking at nearly 8 μ m across a wide temperature range. The second further-developed thermal emission metasurface is designed to have broadband emission from 8 to 13 μ m atmosphere window range and low emission at all other wavelengths. In this way, it can realise the function of radiative cooling.

These studies along with corresponding simulations or experimental validations demonstrate various functionalities can be realised with DR metasurfaces at optical frequencies. Furthermore, these nanostructure designs suggest a promising route for achieving the next generation highly-efficient integrated optical systems based on nano-scale DRs.

Originality Declaration

I certify that this work contains no material which has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma in my name, in any university or other tertiary institution and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, contains no material previously published or written by another person, except where due reference has been made in the text. In addition, I certify that no part of this work will, in the future, be used in a submission in my name, for any other degree or diploma in any university or other tertiary institution without the prior approval of the University of Adelaide and where applicable, any partner institution responsible for the joint-award of this degree.

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Acknowledgments

I would like to express my deep gratitude to my supervisors Prof. Christophe Fumeaux and Dr. Withawat Withayachumnankul. Prof. Fumeaux accepted me as a PhD student in the Applied Electromagnetic Group in April 2013, when I just completed my undergraduate study in electrical engineering with little knowledge of optics and nanophotonics. Since then, Prof. Fumeaux has been very patiently guiding me into the research of nanophotonics and taught me how to carry out optical experiments step by step. We had meetings weekly, from which not only I gained deeper understandings of my research field, but also I learnt the methods of and a rigourous altitude towards research. Prof. Fumeaux has been always very supportive for anything that improve my expertise on nanophotonics. He detailedly corrected my manuscripts, encouraged me to give seminars, supported me to attend conferences and apply for scholarships. His comprehensive knowledge, extensive experiences, and rigorous altitudes towards research have always inspired me. Dr. Withayachumnankul is my co-supervisor and an outstanding scholar with broad knowledge in terzhertz technology, plasmonics, and metamaterials. I often would come to Dr. Withayachumnankul's office when I had queries on my research projects and many of our discussions turned out to be the contents in this thesis. He always pointed out critical places in our discussions and encouraged me to go to fundamentals of any problems I met. He patiently corrected all my manuscripts and emphasised the need to write with rigorous arguments. The responsible care and guidance from my supervisors have impacted me deeply and transformed me from a curious student to a researcher. I treasure my PhD study under their supervision and our friendship forever.

I also would like to thank the Functional Materials and Microsystem Research Group (FMM), led by Assoc. Prof. Madhu Bhaskaran and Assoc. Prof. Sharath Sriram in RMIT University. They carried out the nanofabrication of all my metasurface designs and provided valuable suggestions. I would like to thank Assoc. Prof. Madhu and Assoc. Prof. Sharath for hosting me for a three-month research visit in RMIT University. I want to thank Dr. Philipp Gutruf from FMM for valuable discussions and taking most of the fabrication tasks. I want to thank Ms. Shruti Nirantar from FMM for patiently training me of photolithography and with Dr. Guanghui Ren for carrying out the fabrication of the radiative cooling metasurface.

I want to thank for the support and help from my friends and colleagues in our Applied Electromagnetics Group at the University of Adelaide, Dr. Thomas Kaufmann, Dr. Longfang Zou, Dr. Zhi Xu, Dr. Pouria Yaghmaee, Dr. Ali Karami Horestani, Dr. Zahra Shaterian, Dr. Tiaoming Niu, Dr. Amir Ebrahimi, Dr. Fengxue Liu, Dr. Cheng Zhao, Weixun Wu, Shengjian Chen, Nghia Nguyen, Sree Pinapati, Wendy Suk Ling Lee, Andrew Udina and Deshan Govender. I enjoyed the time of our group meetings and discussions. I also would like to acknowledge help from my colleagues and friends in the School of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Prof. Chen-Chew Lim, Dr. Brian W-H Ng, Dr. Yuexian Wang, Mr. Daniel Headland, Mr. Peng Wang, Mr. Yansong Gao, Mr. Henry Ho, Mr. Stephen Guest, Mr. Mark Innes, Mr. Pavel Simcik, Mr. David Bowler, Mrs. Rose-Marie Descalzi and Mrs. Laura McNamara.

I would like to acknowledge The University of Adelaide for providing me the Adelaide Graduate Research Scholarship for the completing my PhD studies, and thank the funding support from the Australian Nanotechnology Network for my research visiting to RMIT University.

Last but not least, my deep gratefulness and love goes to my mother and father, who always love and encourage me to be confident of myself and be brave to face any challenges. Their infinite support enables me to complete my study. No words can express my love to them.

Thesis Conventions

The following conventions have been adopted in this Thesis:

Typesetting

This document was compiled using LATEX2e. TeXnicCenter was used as text editor interfaced to LATEX2e. Inkscape 0.92.1 was used to produce schematic diagrams and other drawings.

Spelling

Australian English spelling conventions have been used, as defined in the Macquarie English Dictionary (A. Delbridge (Ed.), Macquarie Library, North Ryde, NSW, Australia, 2001).

Referencing

The Harvard style is used for referencing and citation in this thesis.

System of Units

The units comply with the international system of units recommended in an Australian Standard: AS ISO 1000-1998 (Standards Australia Committee ME/71, Quantities, Units and Conversions 1998).

Publications

Journals

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*GUTRUF P., ***ZOU C.**, WITHAYACHUMNANKUL W., BHASKARAN M., SRIRAM S., AND FUMEAUX C. (2016). Mechanically tunable dielectric resonator metasurfaces at visible frequencies, *ACS Nano*, 10(1), pp. 133–141. (*Equal contribution)

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