

Shaping light with a Smartlens

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Schematic illustration on the location with the Smartlens is placed within the optical instrument (in this case a microscope). Credit: ICFO/ Marc Montagut

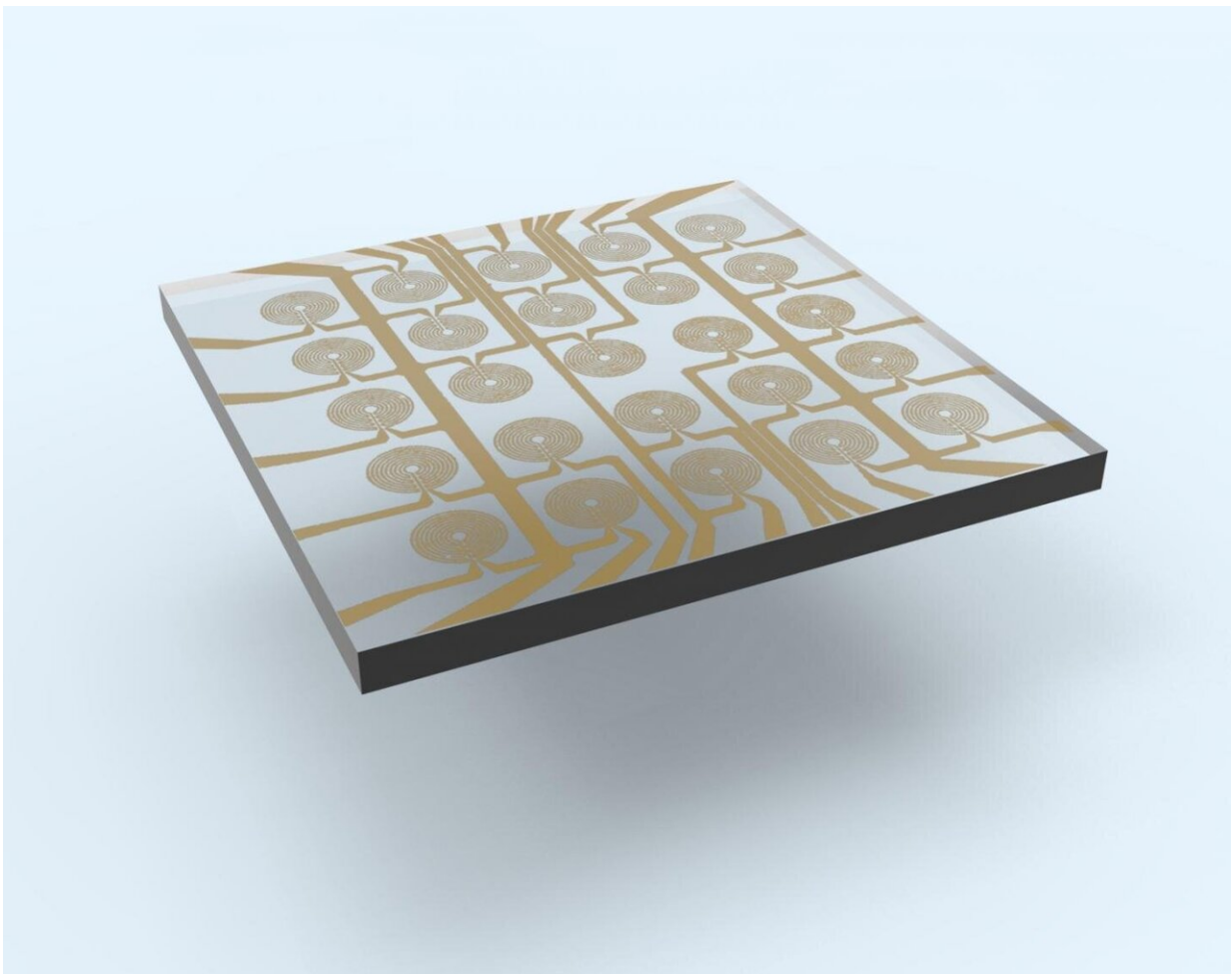
Camera performance on mobile devices has proven to be one of the features that most end-users aim for. The importance of optical image quality improvement, and the trend to have thinner and thinner smartphones have pushed manufactures to increase the number of cameras in order to provide phones with better zoom, low-light exposure high quality photography, and portrait settings, to name a few. But adding additional lenses to a miniaturized optical configuration and driving light focusing with an electronic device is not as easy as it seems, particularly at small scales or in confined spaces.

The integration of an adjustable-dynamic zoom lens in a millimeter-thick cell phone, in a miniaturized microscope, or at the remote end of a medical endoscope requires complex lenses that can handle the full optical spectrum and be reshaped electrically within milliseconds. Until now, a class of soft materials known as liquid crystal spatial light modulators have been the tool of choice for high-resolution light shaping, but their implementation has proven to have limits in terms of performance, bulkiness and cost.

In a study recently published in *Nature Photonics*, the outcome of a close collaboration between Pascal Berto, Chang Liu and Gilles Tessier from Institut de la Vision; and Laurent Philippet, Johann Osmond, Adeel Afridi, Marc Montagut, and Bernat Molero, led by ICREA Prof. at ICFO Romain Quidant, the researchers demonstrate an adjustable technique to manipulate light without any mechanical movement. In this approach, coined Smartlens, a current is passed through a well-optimized micrometer-scale resistor, and the heating locally changes the optical properties of the transparent [polymer](#) plate holding the resistor.

In much the same way as a mirage bends light passing through hot air to create illusions of distant lakes, this [microscale](#) hot region is able to

deviate light. Within milliseconds, a simple slab of polymer can be turned into a lens and back: small, micrometer-scale Smartlenses heat up and cool down quickly and with minimal power consumption. They can even be fabricated in arrays, and the authors show that several objects located at very different distances can be brought into focus within the same image by activating the Smartlenses located in front of each of them, even if the scene is in colours.



Schematic illustration of the Smartlens. Credit: ICFO/ Marc Montagut

By modelling the diffusion of heat and the propagation of light and using algorithms inspired by the laws of natural selection the authors show they can go way beyond simple lenses: a properly engineered resistor can shape [light](#) with a very high level of control and achieve a wide variety of optical functions. For instance, if the right resistor is imprinted on it, a piece of polymer could be activated or deactivated at will to generate a given "freeform" and correct specific defects in our eyesight, or the aberrations of an optical instrument.

As Prof. Romain Quidant points out, "remarkably, the Smartlens technology is cost effective and scalable, and has proven to have the potential to be applied to high-end technological systems as well as simple end-user-oriented imaging devices." The results of this study open a new window for the development of low-cost dynamically tuneable devices that could have a high impact on current existing optical systems.

More information: Pascal Berto et al. Tunable and free-form planar optics, *Nature Photonics* (2019). [DOI: 10.1038/s41566-019-0486-3](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41566-019-0486-3)

Provided by ICFO

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