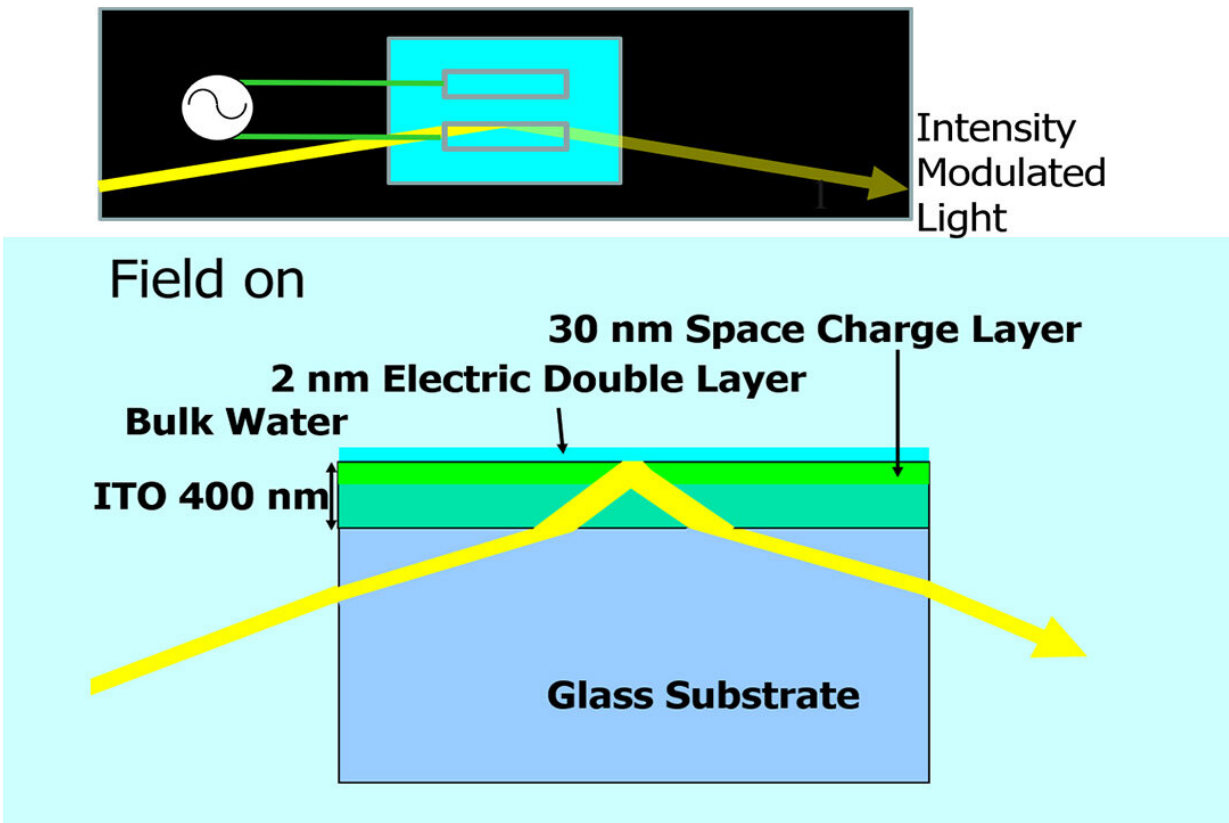


New water-based optical device revolutionizes the field of optics research

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Extracting light modulation using the interfacial Pockels effect. Credit: Prof Eiji Tokunaga, Tokyo University of Science

Light is versatile in nature. In other words, it shows different characteristics when traveling through different types of materials. This

property has been explored with various technologies, but the way in which light interacts with materials needs to be manipulated to get the desired effect. This is done using special devices called light modulators, which have the ability to modify the properties of light.

One such property, called the Pockels effect, is seen when an [electric field](#) is applied to the medium through which [light](#) travels. Normally, light bends when it hits any medium, but under the Pockels effect, the refractive index of the medium (a measure of how much the light bends) changes proportionally to the applied electric field. This effect has applications in optical engineering, optical communication, displays and electric sensors. But, exactly how this effect occurs in different materials is not clear, making it difficult to fully explore its potential.

In a breakthrough study published in *OSA Continuum*, a team of scientists led by Prof Eiji Tokunaga at the Tokyo University of Science shed light on the mechanism of the Pockels effect in a new type of light modulator. Until recently, this effect had been observed in only a special type of crystal, which is costly and hence difficult to use. Twelve years ago, Prof Tokunaga and his team observed this effect for the first time in the top layer (also called the interfacial layer) of water when it is in contact with an electrode. The effect is not observed in the bulk of water.

Although the Pockels coefficient (a measure of the Pockels effect) was an order of magnitude greater, a highly sensitive detector was required because the effect was generated only in the thin interfacial layer.

Additionally, even its mechanism was not clearly understood, further complicating the process. Prof Tokunaga and his team wanted to find a solution, and after many trials, they finally succeeded. Discussing his motivation for the study, Prof Tokunaga says, "It is difficult to measure the electro-optic signal using water as the medium because it occurs in only a thin layer. Therefore, we wanted to find a way to extract a large

signal from the medium that would not require high-sensitivity measurements and would be easier to use."

To do this, the scientists created a setup with a transparent electrode on a glass surface in water, and an electric field was applied to it. The interfacial layer (also called the electric double layer, or EDL) is only a few nanometers thick and presents different electrochemical properties than the rest of the water. It is also the only part of water where the Pockels effect can be observed under an electric field. The scientists used the concept of total reflection to create a large angle at the interface between water and electrode. They observed that when light travels through the electrode and enters the EDL, changes in the refractive index of both layers can modify the reflected signal.

Since the refractive index in the transparent electrode is larger than for both water and glass (1.33 and 1.52, respectively), the amount of light reflected at both ends increases, thereby causing a more enhanced Pockels effect. This was important because a large, more enhanced signal would mean that even low-sensitivity devices could be used to measure it. Moreover, because the experimental setup is not complex, consisting of only a transparent electrode dipped in water containing electrolytes, this method is much simpler to use. Not to mention, water is an inexpensive medium, resulting in a low-cost process overall.

Elaborating these findings, Prof Tokunaga says, "Through our technique, we observed light modulation with a maximum intensity change of 50 percent proportional to the applied AC voltage."

Encouraged by these observations, Prof Tokunaga and his team wanted to verify these results using mathematical calculations. They were surprised to find that the theoretical calculations matched with the experimental results. Moreover, they observed that theoretically, a 100 percent light intensity modulation could be achieved, which was exciting because it confirmed their findings. Prof Tokunaga says, "The results

were surprising, but it was even more surprising when our theoretical analysis showed that they could be perfectly explained by existing optical knowledge. The results of this research not only have applicability to unique light modulation elements and interface sensors using [water](#), but the discovered enhancement principle opens up the possibility of using any interface that exists universally."

This new method of modulating light serves as a better alternative to existing ones, especially owing to advantages like low cost and easier detection. Prof Tokunaga and his team believe that by uncovering new mechanisms of light modulation, their study will open doors for more advanced research in this field. Prof Tokunaga says, "Our unique light modulation technology is unprecedented and has many possible applications because it shows a general way to extract a large Pockels signal from a universally existing interface. In addition, we hope that our study will give birth to a new area of research in optics, thereby revolutionizing the field."

More information: Daisuke Hayama et al, Giant Pockels effect in an electrode-water interface for a "liquid" light modulator, *OSA Continuum* (2019). [DOI: 10.1364/OSAC.2.003358](https://doi.org/10.1364/OSAC.2.003358)

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