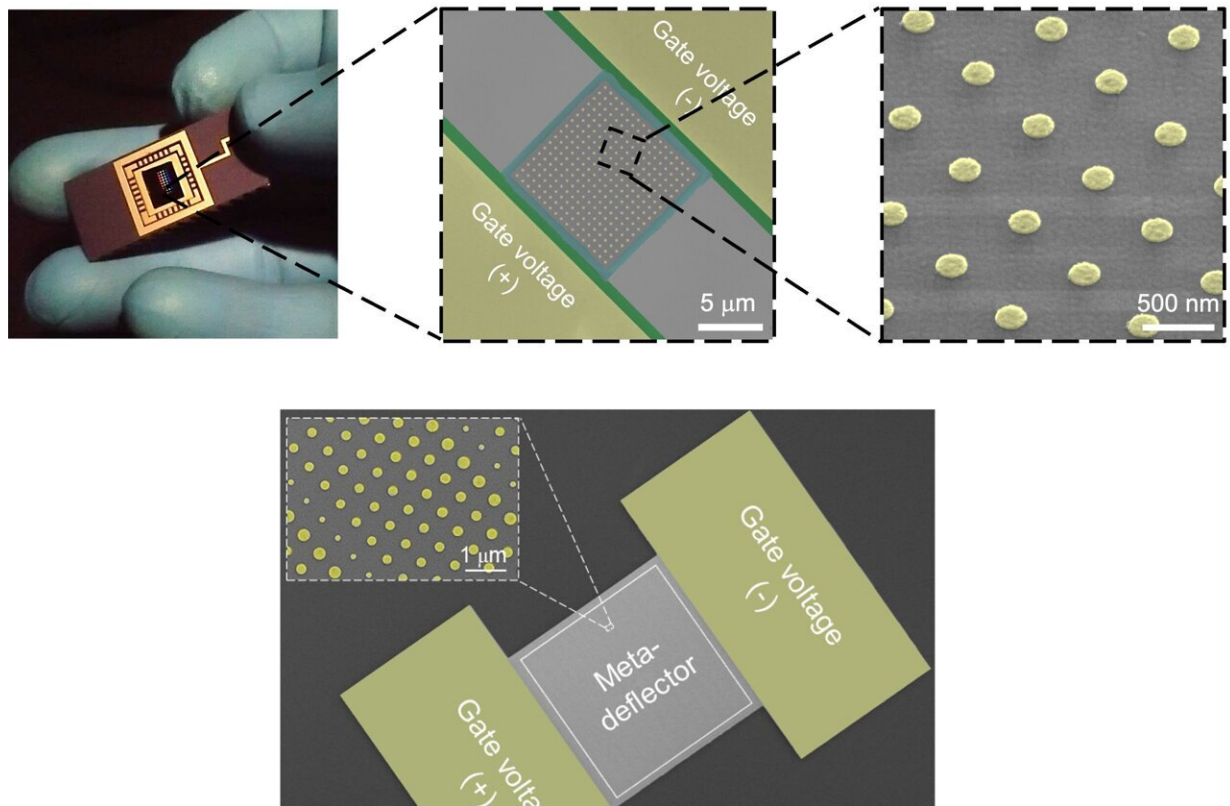


Shaping the future of light through reconfigurable metasurfaces

May 16 2022



(I) Image of the fabricated sample mounted on a ceramic chip carrier, (II) tilted false-colored SEM image of the meta-switch comprising the microheater and the phase-change metasurface, and (III) the magnified bird's eye view of the meta-atom array. (IV) Tilted false-colored SEM image of the meta-switch comprising the microheater and the phase-change metasurface at 50 μm. Credit: Georgia Tech

The technological advancement of optical lenses has long been a significant marker of human scientific achievement. Eyeglasses, telescopes, cameras, and microscopes have all literally and figuratively allowed us to see the world in a new light. Lenses are also a fundamental component of manufacturing nanoelectronics by the semiconductor industry.

One of the most impactful breakthroughs of lens technology in recent history has been the development of photonic [metasurfaces](#)—artificially engineered nanoscale materials with remarkable optical properties. Georgia Tech researchers at the forefront of this technology have recently demonstrated the first-ever electrically tunable photonic metasurface platform in a recent study published by *Nature Communications*.

"Metasurfaces can make the [optical systems](#) very thin, and as they become easier to control and tune, you'll soon find them in cell phone cameras and similar electronic imaging systems," said Ali Adibi, professor in the School of Electrical and Computer Engineering at the Georgia Institute of Technology.

The pronounced tuning measures achieved through the new platform represent a critical advancement towards the development of miniaturized reconfigurable metasurfaces. The results of the study have shown a record eleven-fold change in the reflective properties, a large range of spectral tuning for operation, and much faster tuning speed.

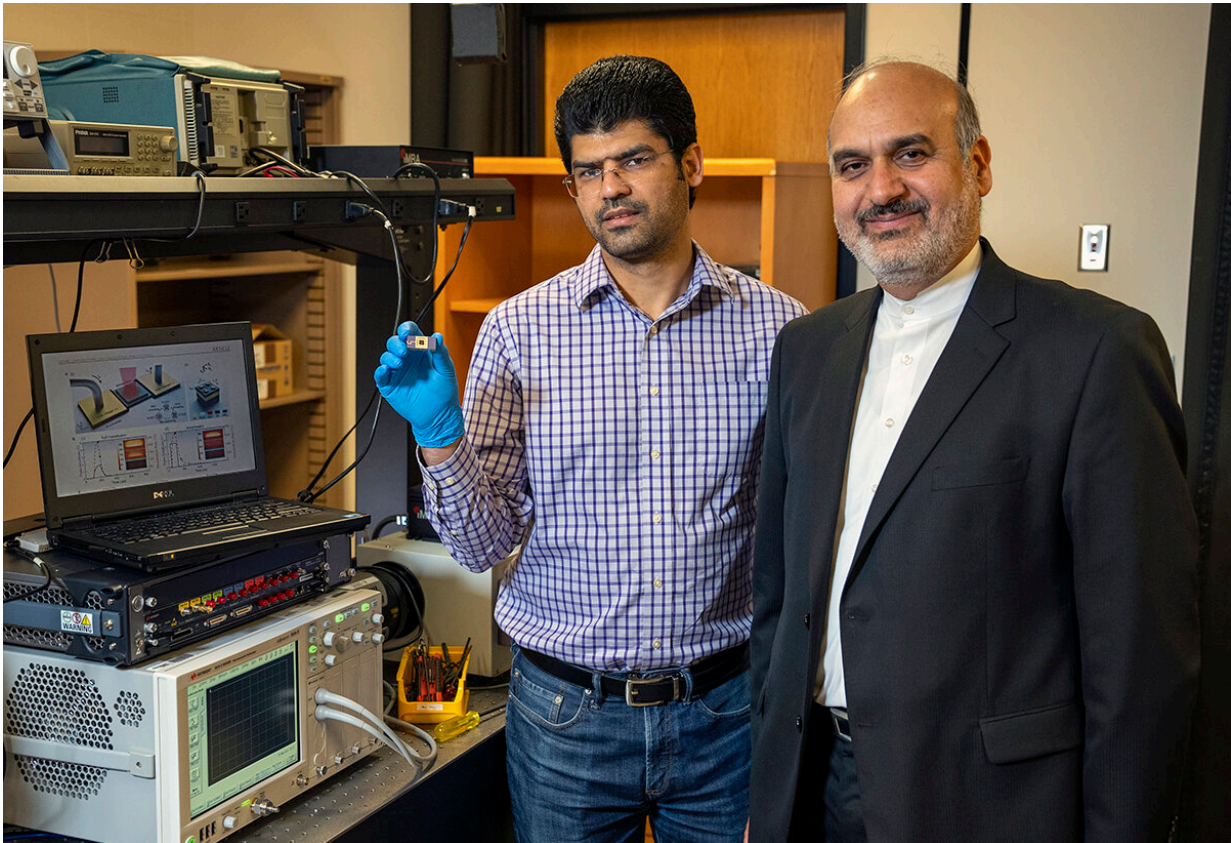
Heating up metasurfaces

Metasurfaces are a class of nanophotonic materials in which a large range of miniaturized elements are engineered to affect the transmission and reflection of light at different frequencies in a controlled way.

"When viewing under very strong microscopes, metasurfaces look like a periodic array of posts," said Adibi. "The best analogy would be to think of a LEGO pattern formed by connecting many similar LEGO bricks next to each other."

Since their inception, metasurfaces have been used to demonstrate that very thin optical devices can affect light propagation with metalenses (the formation of thin lenses) being the most developed application.

Despite impressive progress, most demonstrated metasurfaces are passive, meaning their performance cannot be changed (or tuned) after fabrication. The work presented by Adibi and his team, led by Ph.D. candidate Sajjad Abdollahramezani, applies electrical heat to a special class of nanophotonic materials to create a platform that can enable reconfigurable metasurfaces to be easily manufactured with high levels of optical modulation.



Georgia Tech professor Ali Adibi with Ph.D. candidate Sajjad Abdollahramezani in Ali's Photonics Research Group lab where the characterization of the tunable metasurfaces takes place. Credit: Georgia Tech

PCMs provide the answer

A wide range of materials may be used to form metasurfaces, including metals, oxides, and semiconductors, but Abdollahramezani and Adibi's research focuses on [phase-change materials](#) (PCMs) because they can form the most effective structures with the smallest feature sizes. PCMs are substances that absorb and release heat during the process of heating and cooling. They are called "phase-change" materials because they go from one crystallization state to another during the thermal cycling

process. Water changing from a liquid to a solid or gas is the most common example.

The Georgia Tech team's experiments are substantially more complicated than heating and freezing water. Knowing that the optical properties of PCMs can be altered by local heating, they have harnessed the full potential of the PCM alloy $\text{Ge}_2\text{Sb}_2\text{Te}_5$ (GST), which is a compound of germanium, antimony, and tellurium.

By combining the optical design with a miniaturized electrical microheater underneath, the team can change the [crystalline phase](#) of the GST to make active tuning of the metasurface device possible. The fabricated metasurfaces were developed at Georgia Tech's Institute for Electronics and Nanotechnology (IEN) and tested in characterization labs by illuminating the reconfigurable metasurfaces with laser light at different frequencies and measuring the properties of the reflected light in real time.

What tunable metasurfaces mean for the future

Driven by device miniaturization and system integration, as well as their ability to selectively reflect different colors of light, metasurfaces are rapidly replacing bulky optical assemblies of the past. Immediate impact on technologies like LiDAR systems for autonomous cars, imaging, spectroscopy, and sensing is expected.

With further development, more aggressive applications like computing, augmented reality, photonic chips for artificial intelligence, and biohazard detection can also be envisioned, according to Abdollahramezani and Adibi.

"As the platform continues to develop, reconfigurable metasurfaces will be found everywhere," said Adibi. "They will even empower smaller

endoscopes to go deep inside the body for better imaging and help medical sensors detect different biomarkers in blood."

More information: Sajjad Abdollahramezani et al, Electrically driven reprogrammable phase-change metasurface reaching 80% efficiency, *Nature Communications* (2022). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-022-29374-6](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-29374-6)

Provided by Georgia Institute of Technology

Citation: Shaping the future of light through reconfigurable metasurfaces (2022, May 16) retrieved 20 March 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2022-05-future-reconfigurable-metasurfaces.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
--