

Diffractive , refractive and absorptive optical elements based on periodic sub - wavelength metallic structures

Summary of PhD studies

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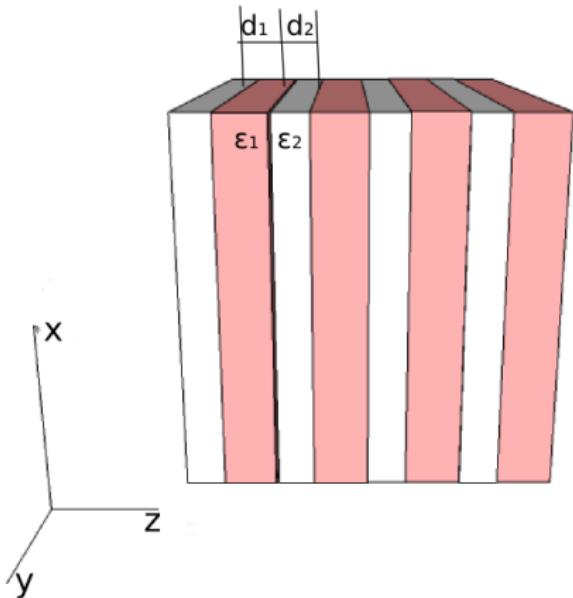
1 Metal-dielectric multilayers

- Superresolving prism
- Pseudo ray-tracing design
- The effect of surface roughness

2 Subwavelength metallic gratings for THz radiation

- Antenna for THz detection
- Double metallic gratings

3 PML based on multilayers



Initial design of metamaterial is based on effective medium theory and is further refined with numerical simulations (TMM/SMM, FDTD).

J. B. Pendry. "Negative Refraction Makes a Perfect Lens". In: *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 85 (18/2000)

$$\varepsilon = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{\parallel} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon_{\parallel} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \varepsilon_{\perp} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mu = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_{\parallel} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mu_{\parallel} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mu_{\perp} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\varepsilon_{\parallel} = f \cdot \varepsilon_1 + (1 - f) \cdot \varepsilon_2$$

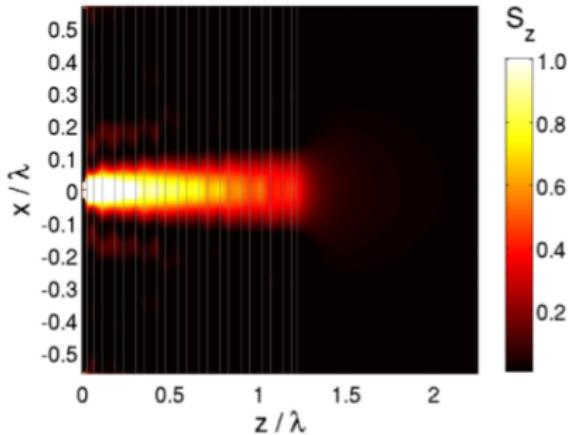
$$\varepsilon_{\perp} = (f \cdot \varepsilon_1^{-1} + (1 - f) \cdot \varepsilon_2^{-1})^{-1}$$

$$\mu_{\parallel} = f \cdot \mu_1 + 1 - f \cdot \mu_2$$

$$\mu_{\perp} =$$

$$(f \cdot \mu_1^{-1} + (1 - f) \cdot \mu_2^{-1})^{-1}$$

$$f = \frac{d_1}{d_1+d_2}$$

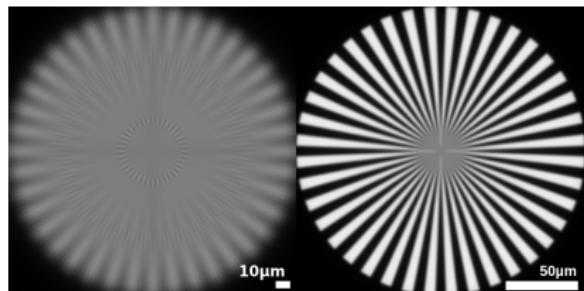
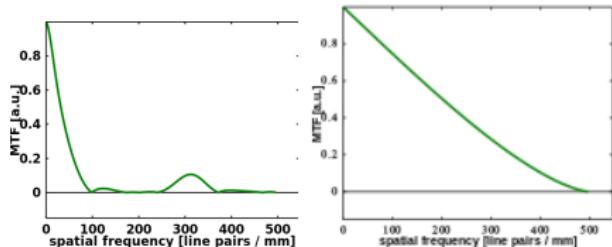


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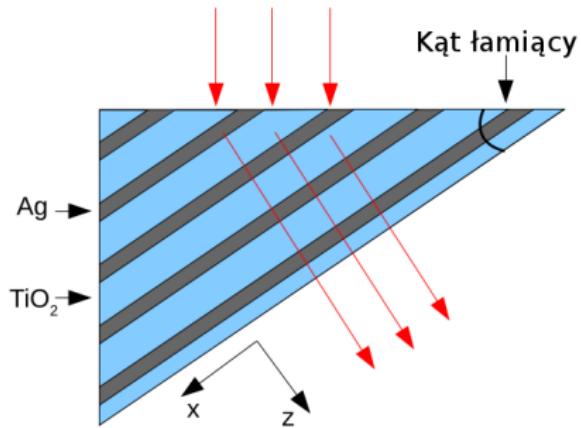
- for instance $\epsilon_{||} = 0, \epsilon_{\perp} = \infty$
- with real metamaterials we can achieve point spread function with FWHM of 10nm
- two modes of operation: canalization and resonant tunneling
- transmission enhancement with coupling/decoupling layers, impedance matching, up to 70%

Fourier Optics provides us nice framework to deal with linear shift-invariant (LSI) systems.

We can describe such a system with point spread function (PSF) and it's Fourier transform modulation transfer function (MTF).



The aim - to couple near-field
subwavelength sized field
distribution and far-field images
(applications in microscopy,
lithography, etc)

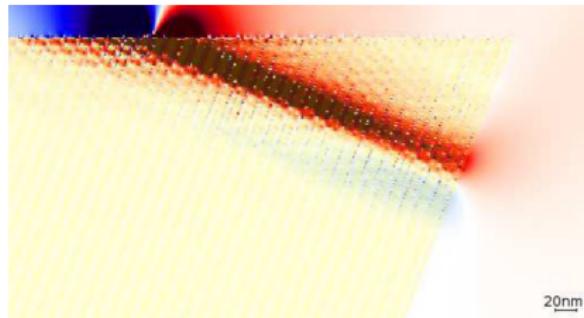
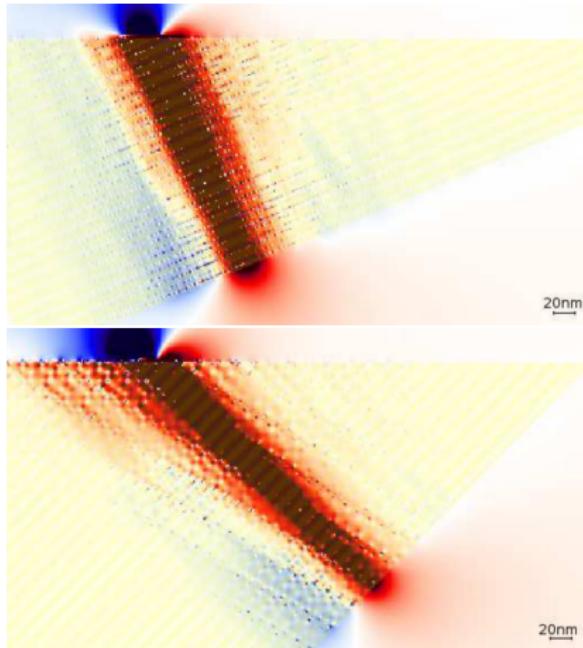


High transmission coefficient can
be achieved with impedance
matching with surrounding media
or using the resonant tunneling.

M. Scalora, M. J. Bloemer, A. S. Pethel,

J. P. Dowling, C. M. Bowden, and A. S. Manka.

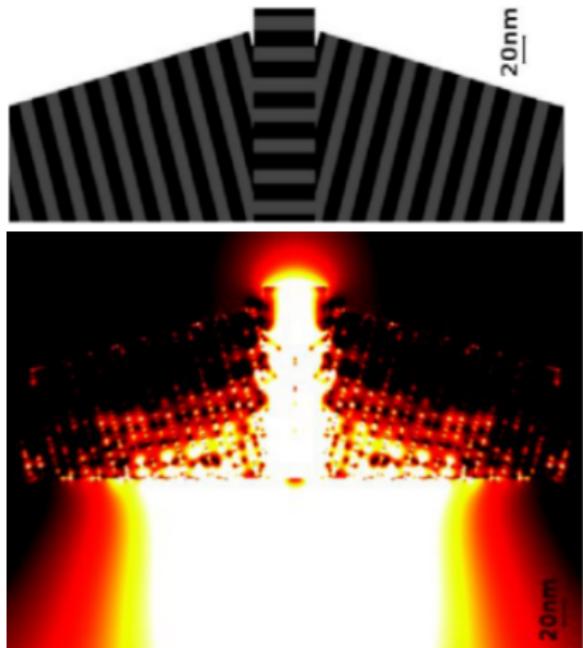
"Transparent, metallo-dielectric, one-dimensional,
photonic band-gap structures". In: *J. Appl. Phys.* 83
(1998)



Transmision efficiency and FWHM of the outgoing beam depends not only on the appex angle, but also on shift of illuminating beam. (Not an LSI system)

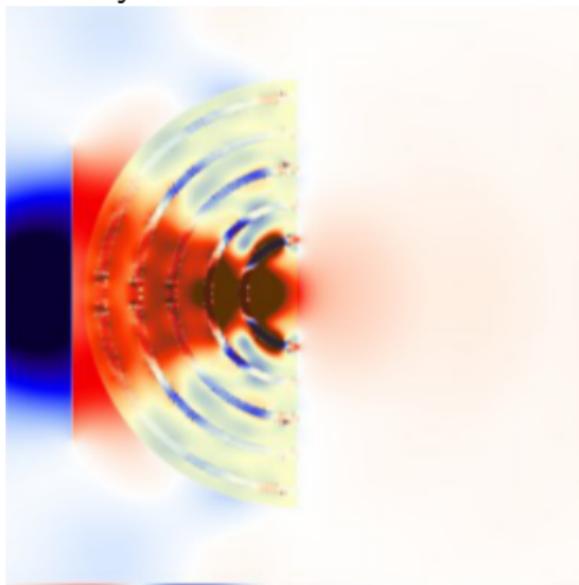
M. Stolarek, A. Pastuszczak, J. Pniewski, and R. Kotyński. "Sub-wavelength imaging using silver-dielectric metamaterial layered prism". In: *Proc. SPIE 7746* (2010)

Subwavelength beam concentrator based on metal-dielectric multilayers

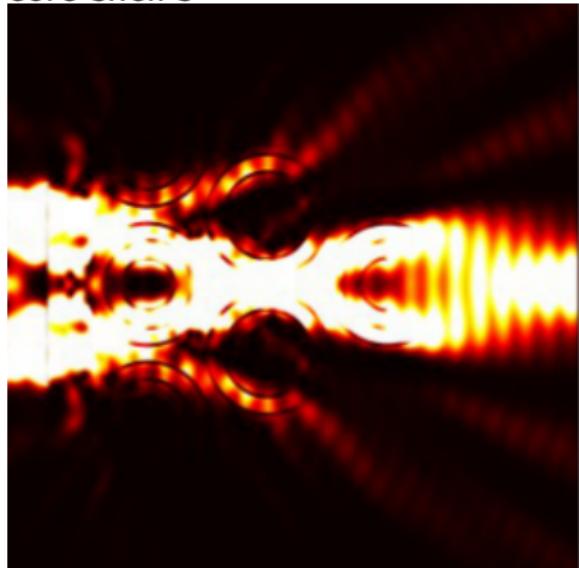


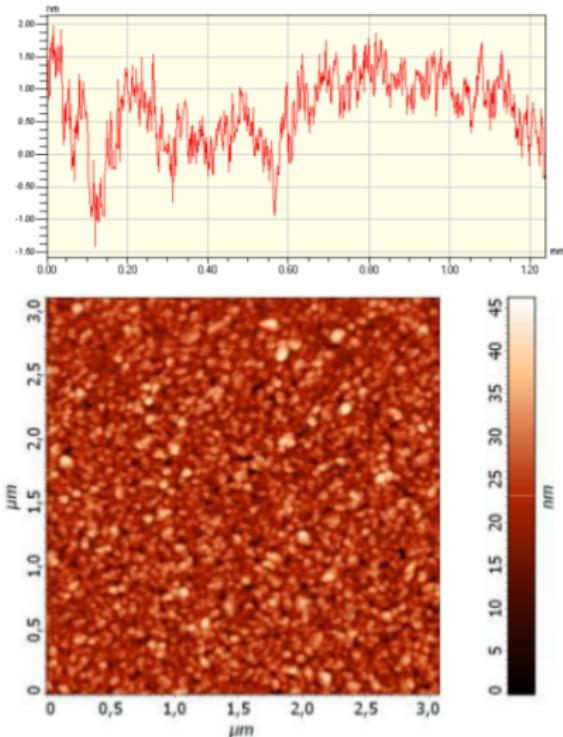
- Simple model based on EMT and ray-tracing (good for engineering)
- Limited by strong diffraction outside the structure
- Rigorous modeling is needed to explain the appearance of resonances, reflections and losses

Cylindrical concentrator



Simillar concentrator based on core-shell's





- Statistical model of surface roughness based on AFM measurements
- Rigorous FDTD simulations of rough surfaces

Marcin Stolarek, Piotr Wróbel, Tomasz Stefaniuk, Mateusz Włazło, Anna Pastuszczak, and Rafał Kotyński.

"Spatial filtering with rough metal-dielectric layered metamaterials". In: *Photonics Letters Pol* 5(2013)

The surface mode is no longer excited in the presence of arbitrary surface roughness. Additionally roughness (sinusoidal) can improve the PSF.

Shaowu Huang, Haogang Wang, Kung-Hau Ding, and Leung Tsang. "Subwavelength imaging enhancement through a three-dimensional plasmon superlens with rough surface". In: *Opt. Lett.* 37 (2012)

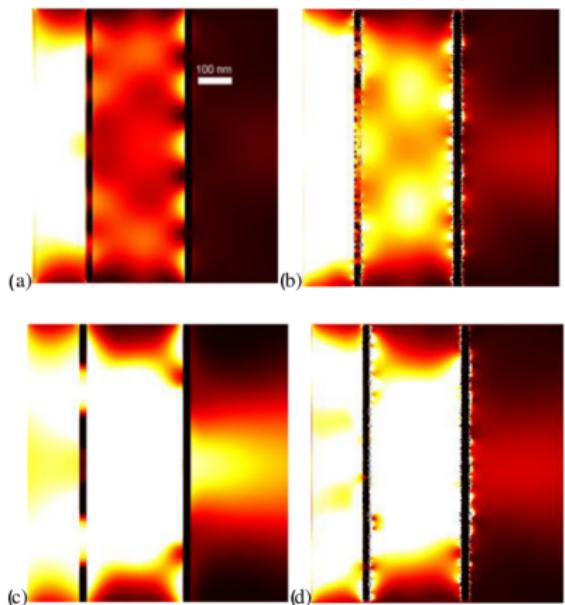
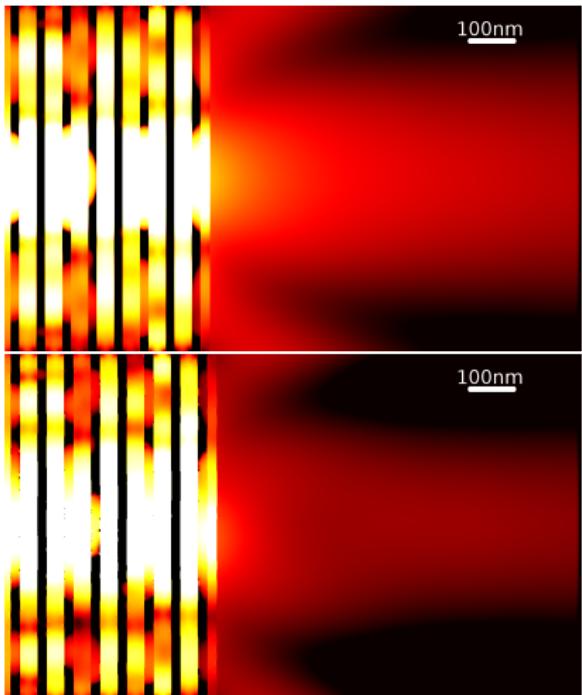


Figure : a,b - 430nm , c,d -490 nm



A. Pastuszczak, M. Stolarek, and R. Kotyński. "Engineering the point spread function of layered

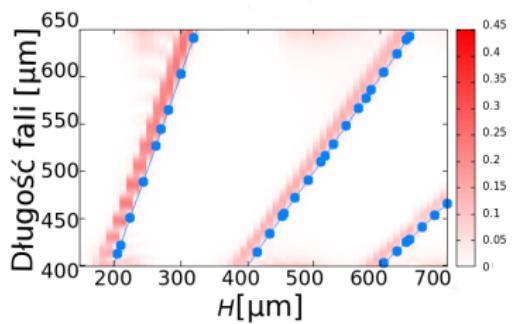
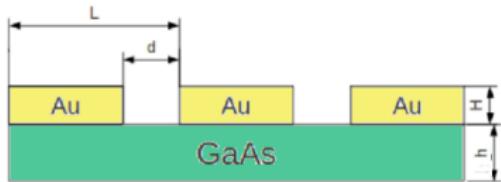
metamaterials". In: *Opto-Electron. Rev.* 21 (2013)



Surface roughness of $RMS = 1 \text{ nm}$ can significantly decrease transmission through multilayer structure. Especially when the number of layers is large. RMS on the pictures equal to 0, 1 and 5 nm.

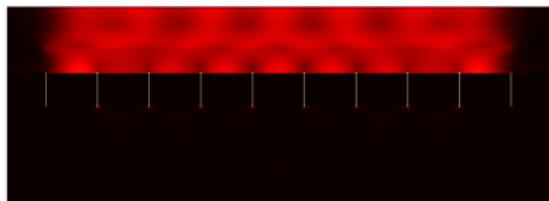
Theoretical maximum of transmission:

$$\frac{\lambda}{n_{\text{eff}}} = 2 \frac{h}{m}$$

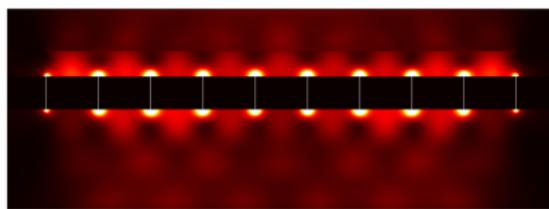


Plots for $f = \frac{d}{L} = 0.01, 0.1$ and 0.5

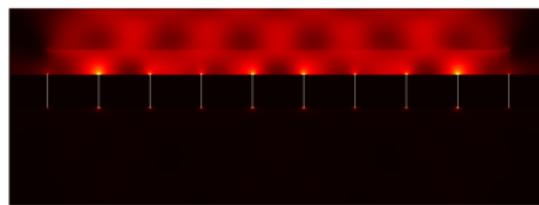
L Martin-Moreno, FJ Garcia-Vidal, HJ Lezec, KM Pellerin, T Thio, JB Pendry, and TW Ebbesen. "Theory of extraordinary optical transmission through subwavelength hole arrays" In: *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 86 (2001)



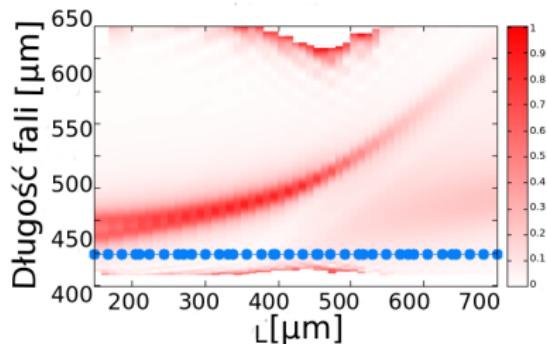
Rysunek 12: Energia pola E-M, dla $h=250\mu m$; $\lambda = 500\mu m$



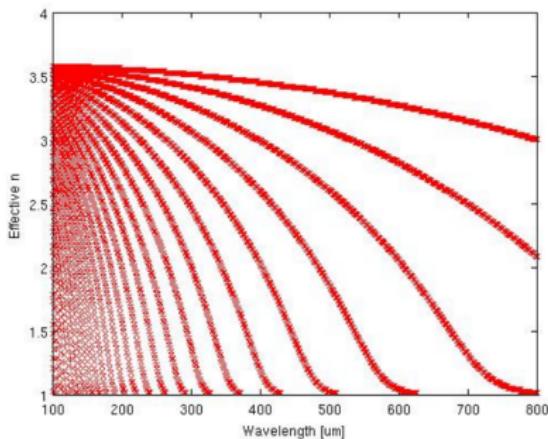
Rysunek 13: Energia pola E-M, dla $h=250\mu m$; $\lambda = 525\mu m$



Rysunek 14: Energia pola E-M, dla $h=250\mu m$ $\lambda = 550\mu m$



- Material properties for THz and visible light are different
- Frequency selective transmission due to mode coupling in a thick metallic grating



Excitation of guided modes in GaAs with thin metallic grating

M. Stolarek, A. Pastuszczak, and R. Kotyński.

"Numerical analysis of transmission through a sub-wavelength metallic aperture or grating at visible and Terahertz wavelengths". In: *Proc. of ICTON (2011)*



J. Szczytko, M. Stolarek, B. Pietka, and J. Łusakowski. "Terahertz properties of metallic layers and grids". In:
Proc. of MIKON 1 (2012)

Asymmetric transmission doesn't mean the device is an optical isolator.



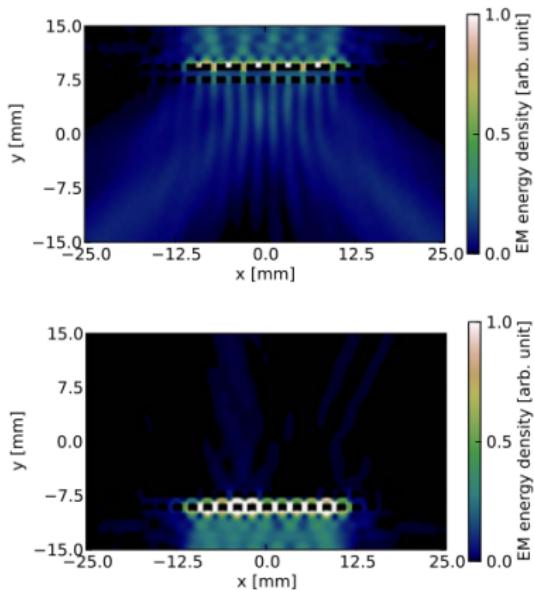
$$\begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Every system can be described in terms of scattering matrix.
- Backward transmission have to be blocked for ensembles of modes.
- If we consider only linear, time-independent and reciprocal the scattering matrix is symmetric.

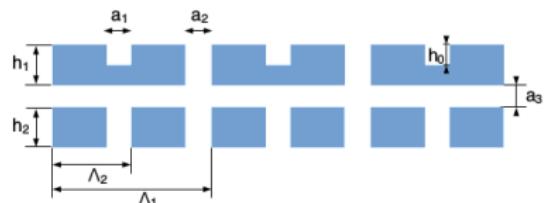
Dirk Jalas, A Petrov, M Eich, W Freude, SH Fan, ZF Yu, Roel Baets, M Popovic, A Melloni, JD Joannopoulos,

M Vanwolleghem, CR Doerr, and H Renner. "What is and what is not an optical isolator". eng. In: NATURE

PHOTONICS 7 (2013). ISSN: 1749-4885



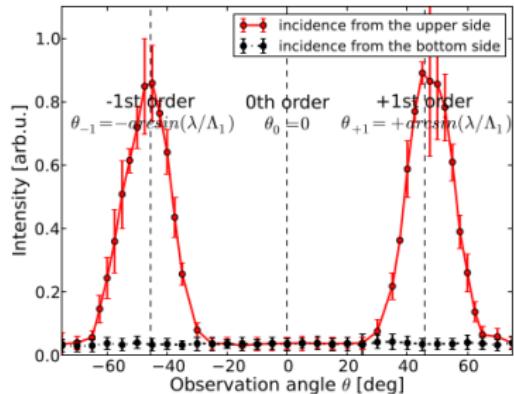
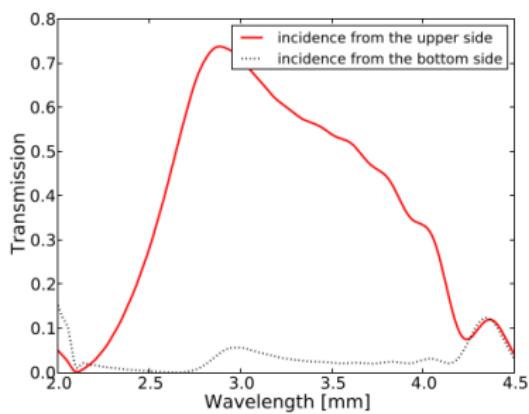
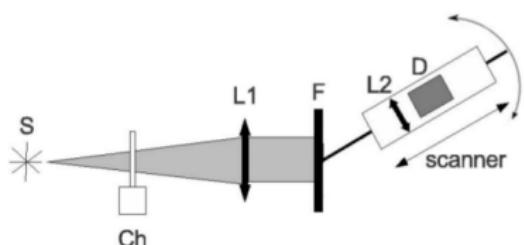
$$\Lambda_1 < \lambda, \Lambda_2 = 2 \cdot \Lambda_1 > \lambda$$



The transmission assymetry is not possible in 0th diffraction order, this is reciprocal setup.

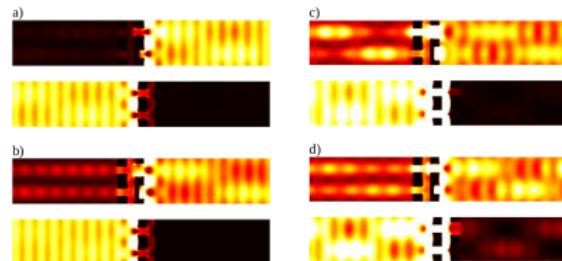
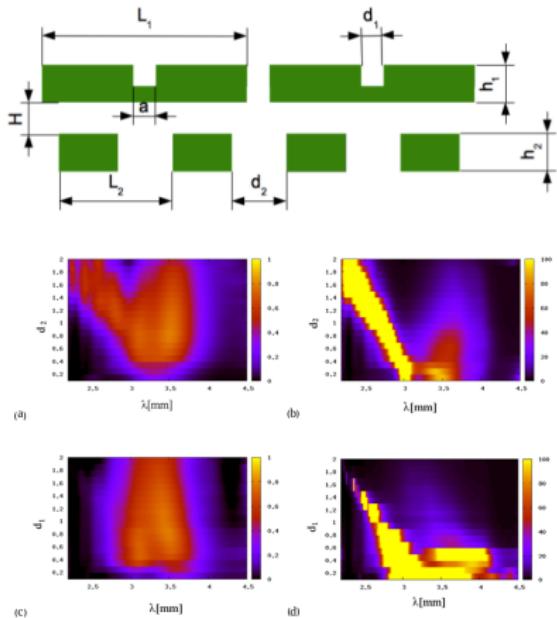
Marcin Stolarek, Dmitryj Yavorskiy, Rafał Kotyński, Carlos Zapata-Rodríguez, J. Łusakowski, and

Tomasz Szoplik. "Asymmetric transmission of terahertz radiation through a double grating". In: *Opt. Lett.* 38 (2013)



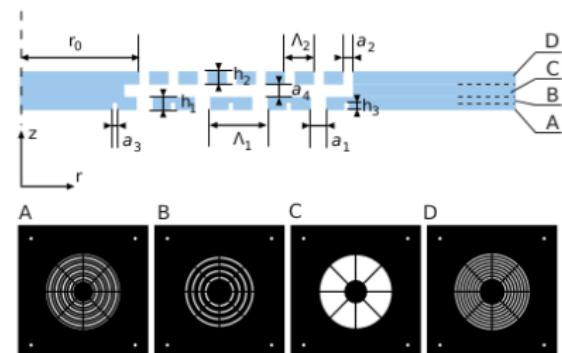
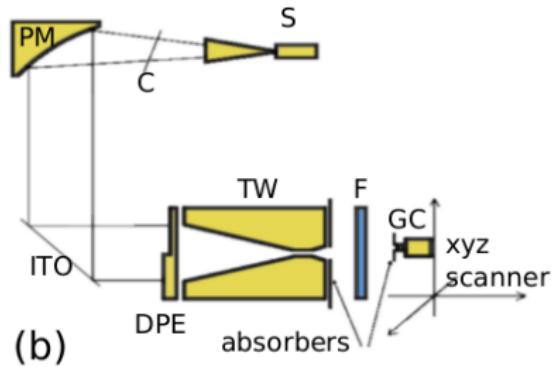
- Optimized for a broadband operation
- The grating exhibits assymetric transmission in $\pm 1\text{st}$ order
- The 0th diffraction order is blocked

Contrast tuning



The dimensions of holes and grooves is further optimized to increase the contrast between transmission in opposite directions.

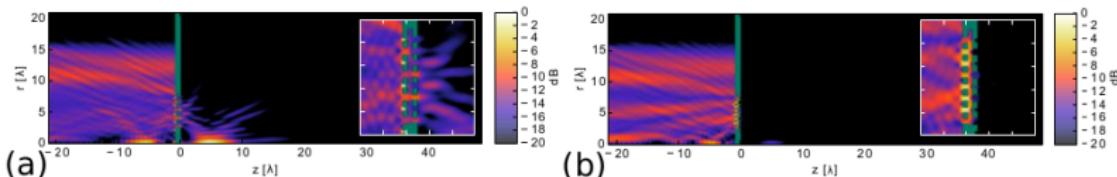
Radial polarization



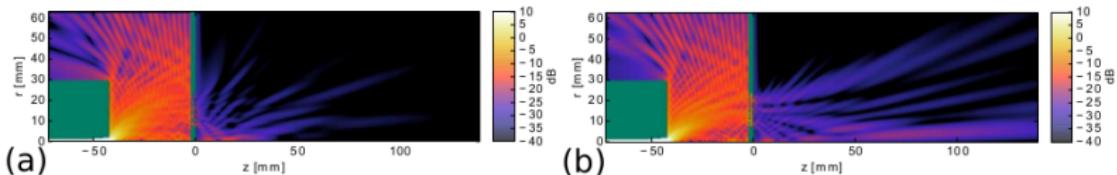
D. Yavorskiy, M. Stolarek, J. Łusakowski, and R. Kotyński. "Asymmetric transmission of radially polarized THz

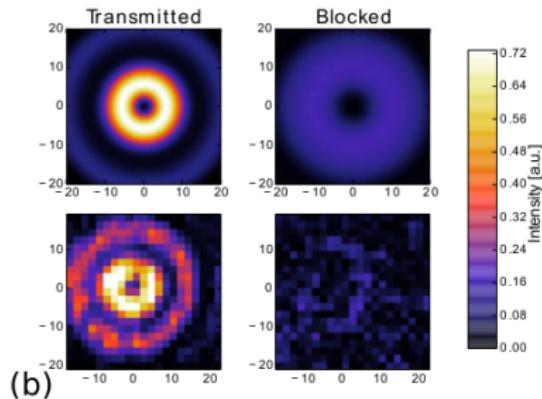
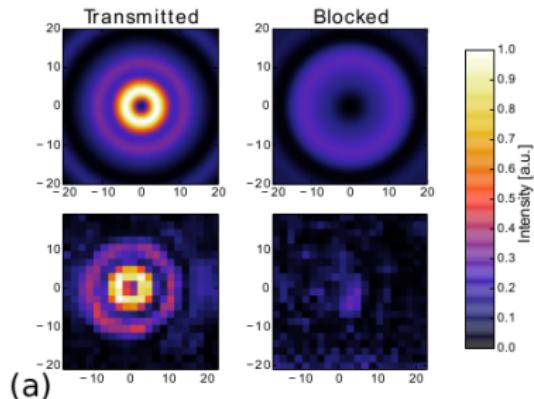
radiation through a double circular grating". In: *Opt. Express* 22 (2014)

The cylindrical double metallic grating was designed to optimize the transmission asymmetry of a supergaussian radially polarized incident beam:

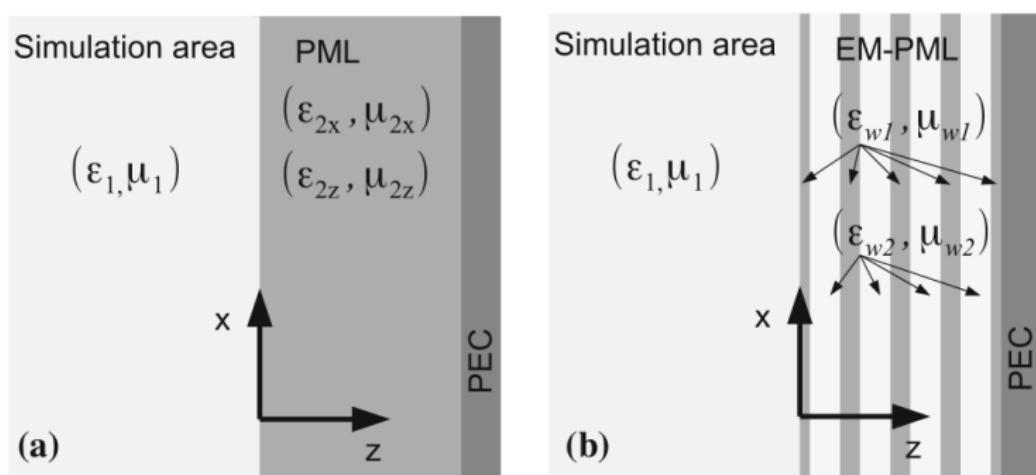


The experimental conditions differed from the previous assumptions:

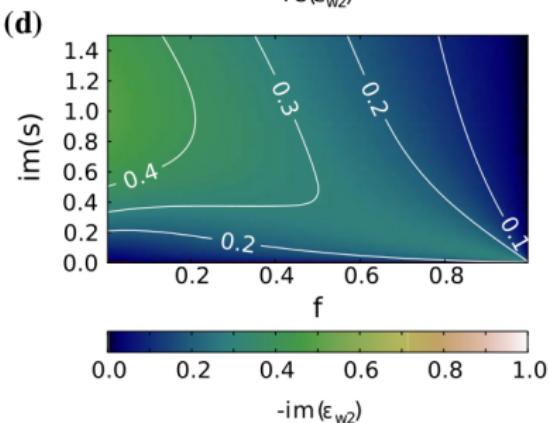
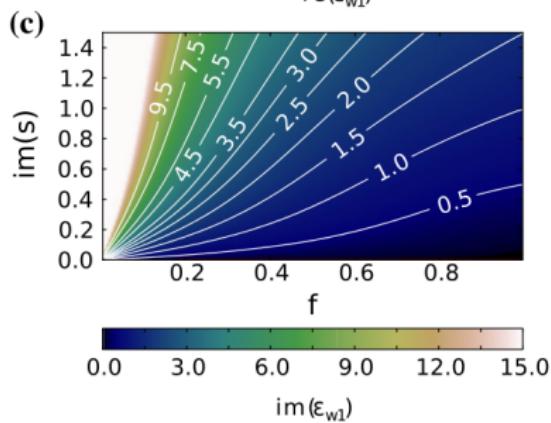
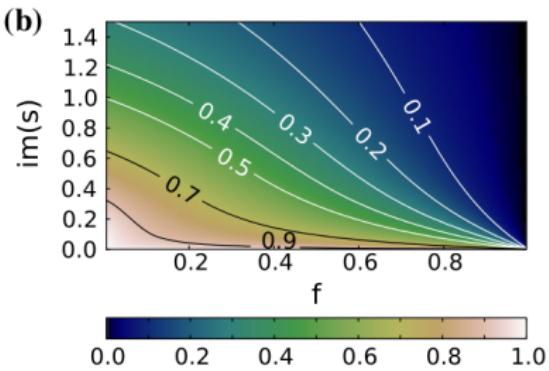
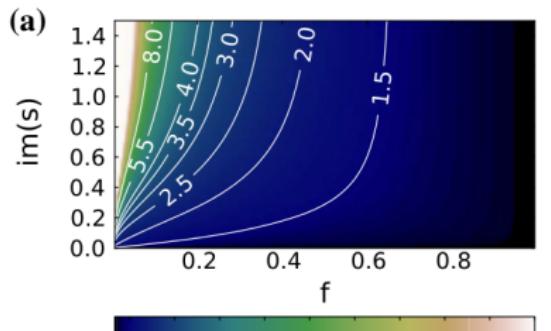


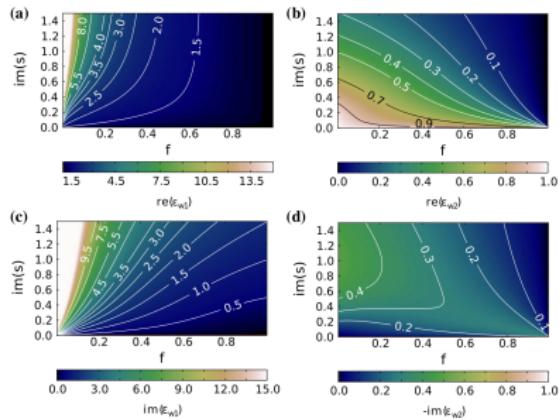


Experimental measurements are in very good agreement with numerical modeling.

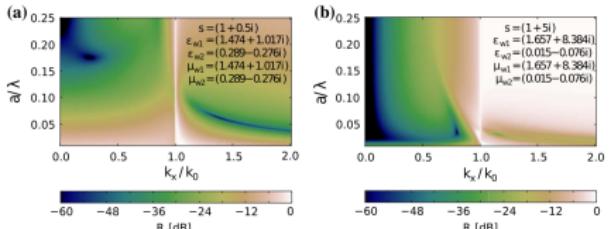


A. Pastuszczak, M. Stolarek, T.J. Antosiewicz, and R. Kotyński. "Multilayer metamaterial absorbers inspired by perfectly matched layers". In: *Opt. Quant. Electron.* 47 (2015). ISSN: 0306-8919

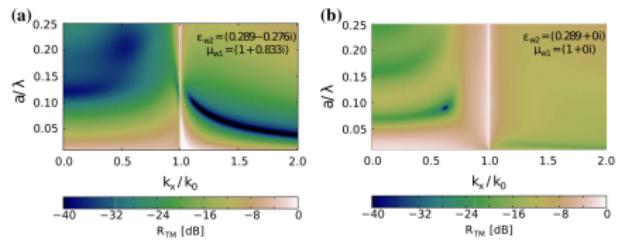


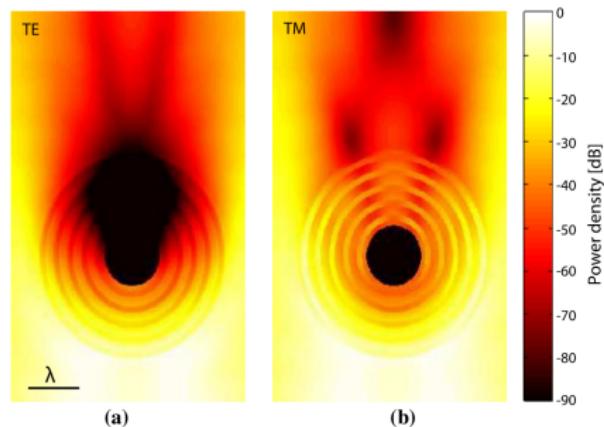
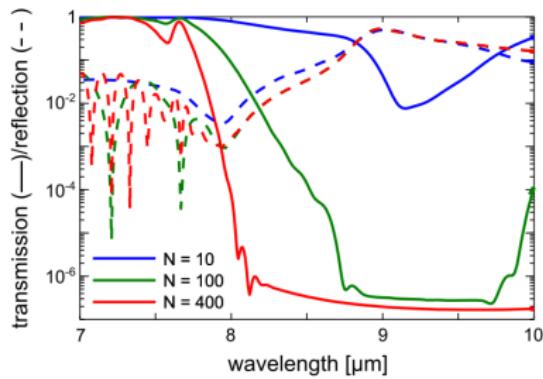


"Natural" materials with $\mu \neq 1$
or with gain do not exist.



Thanks to equation separations for two polarizations we can
exclude the dependence from a few of material parameters, but the
complex character of μ is still difficult to deal with





Conclusions

- Metal-dielectric multilayers with subwavelength resolutions can be used to construct different optical elements hence to the geometry modifications.
- It is possible to achieve asymmetric, reciprocal transmission through double metallic grating structures in THz regime.
- MDMs can also be used as electromagnetic absorbers.