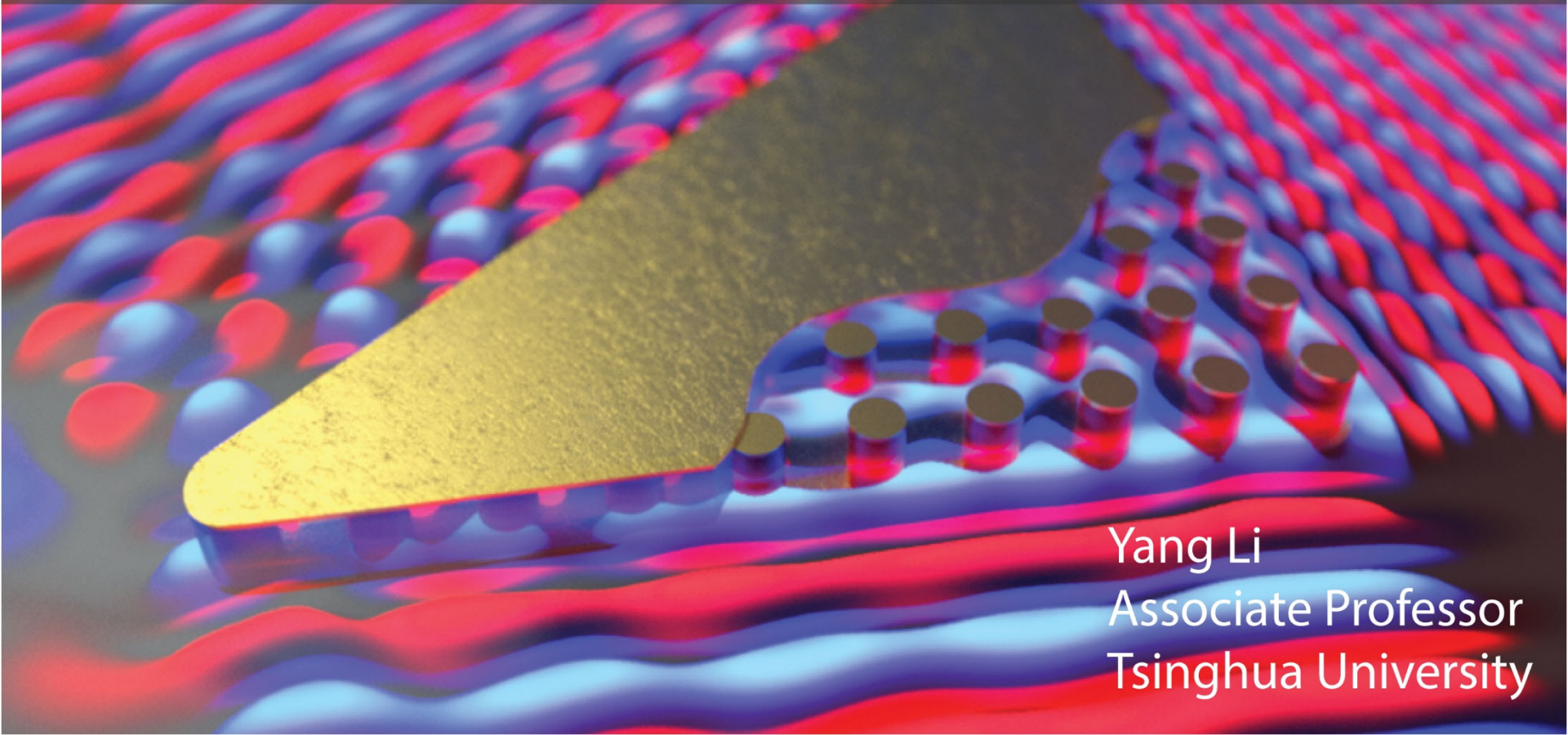


Zero index on a photonic chip: physics and applications



Yang Li
Associate Professor
Tsinghua University

$$n > 0$$



G. Dolling, *et al.*, *Opt. Express* (2006)

$$n > 0$$



$$n < 0$$



G. Dolling, *et al.*, *Opt. Express* (2006)

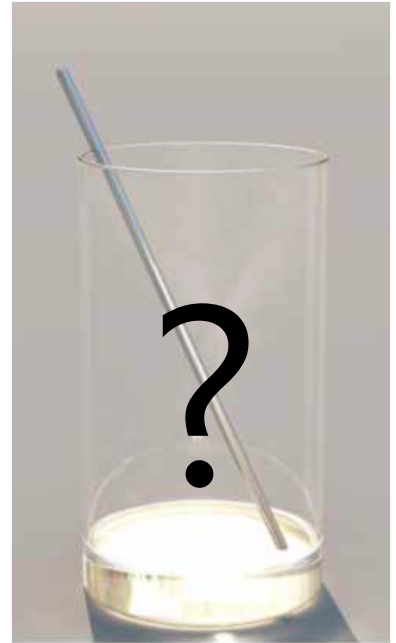
$$n > 0$$



$$n < 0$$



$$n = 0$$



G. Dolling, *et al.*, *Opt. Express* (2006)

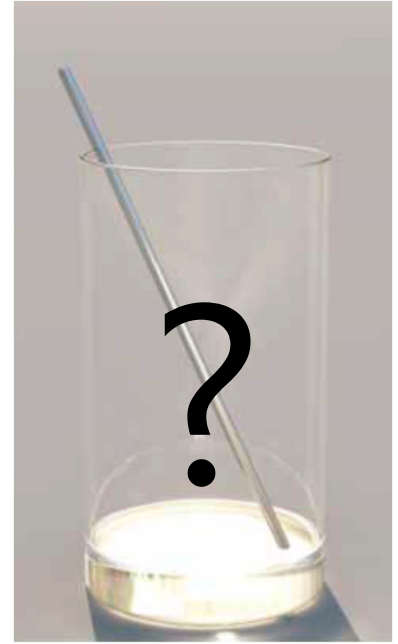
$$n > 0$$



$$n < 0$$



$$n = 0$$



G. Dolling, *et al.*, *Opt. Express* (2006)

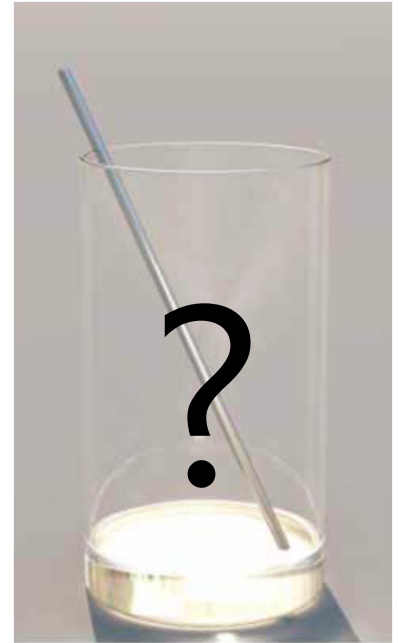
$$n > 0$$



$$n < 0$$



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G. Dolling, et al., *Opt. Express* (2006)

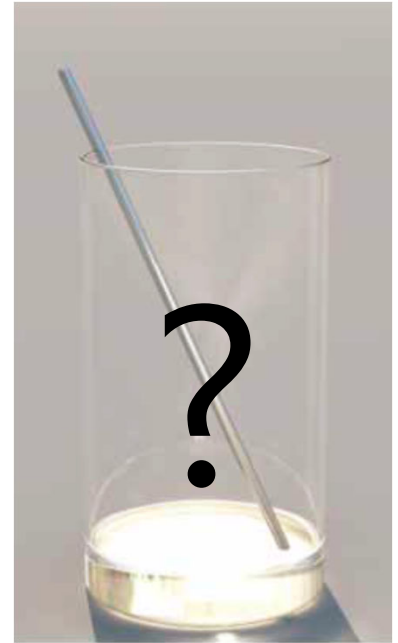
$$n > 0$$



$$n < 0$$



$$n = 0$$



G. Dolling, et al., *Opt. Express* (2006)

1 Zero index

2 Design

3 Experiment

What is zero index?

$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} - \frac{\mu\epsilon}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

What is zero index?

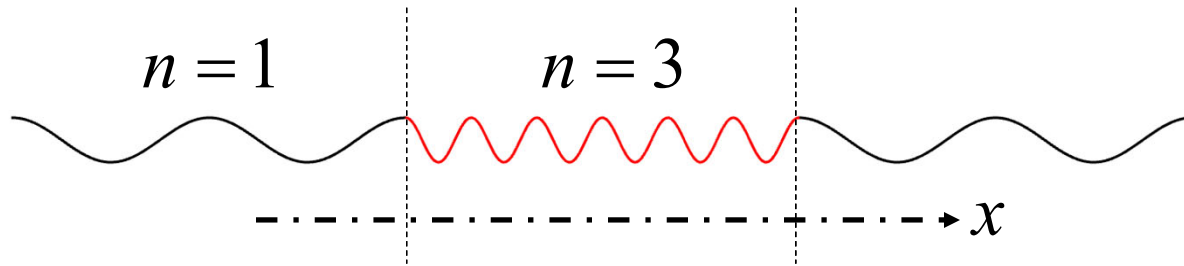
$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} - \frac{\mu\epsilon}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$\text{Solution: } \vec{E}(x, t) = \vec{E}_0 e^{i(kx - \omega t)}$$

What is zero index?

$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} - \frac{\mu\epsilon}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

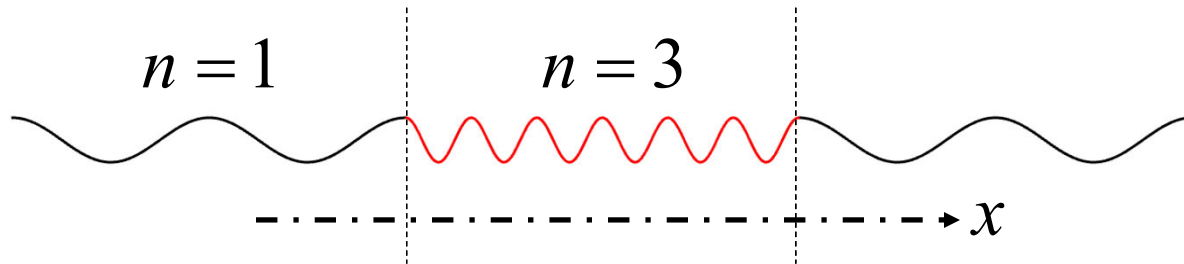
$$\text{Solution: } \vec{E}(x, t) = \vec{E}_0 e^{i(kx - \omega t)}$$



What is zero index?

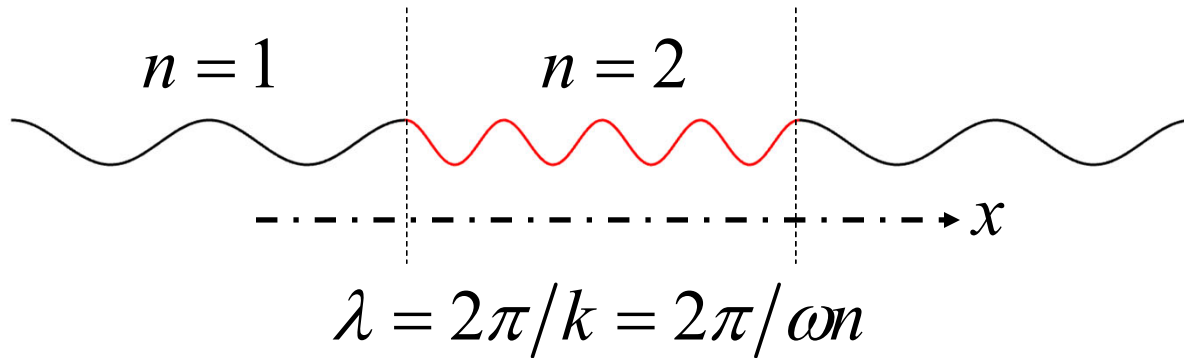
$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} - \frac{\mu\epsilon}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$\text{Solution: } \vec{E}(x, t) = \vec{E}_0 e^{i(kx - \omega t)}$$

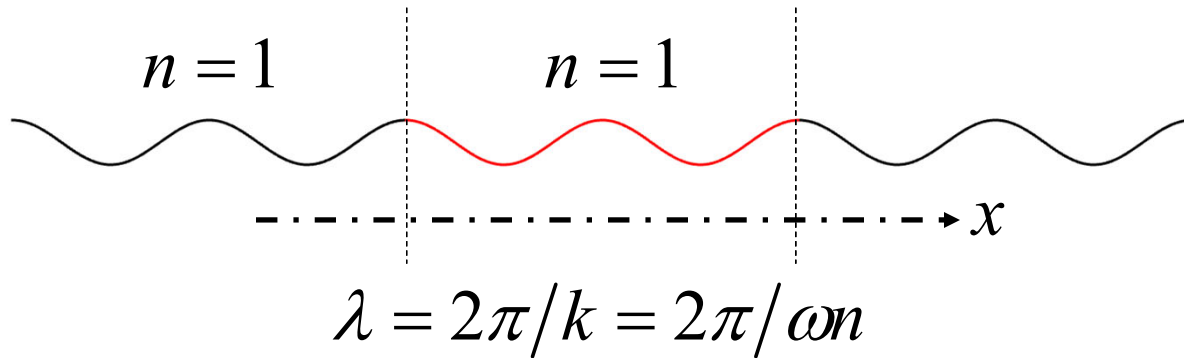


$$\lambda = 2\pi/k = 2\pi/\omega n$$

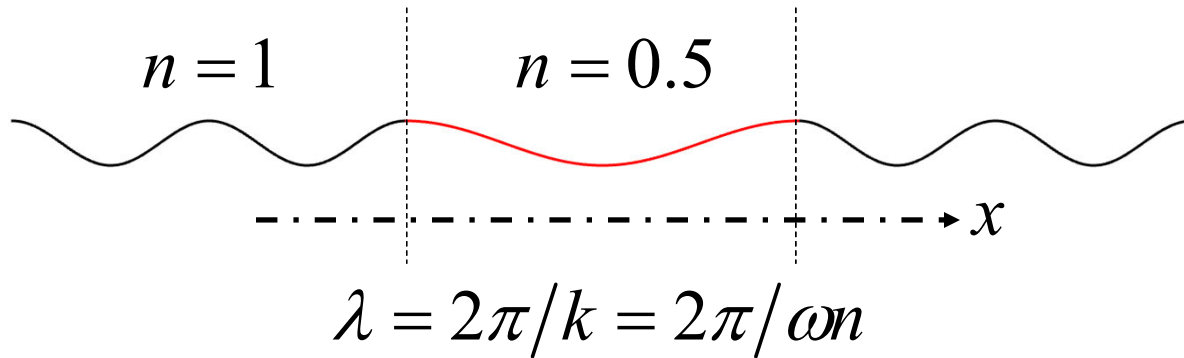
What is zero index?



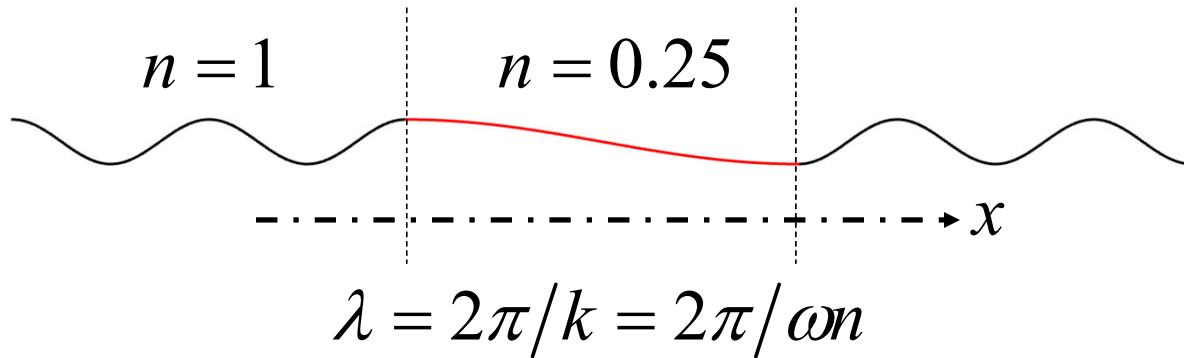
What is zero index?



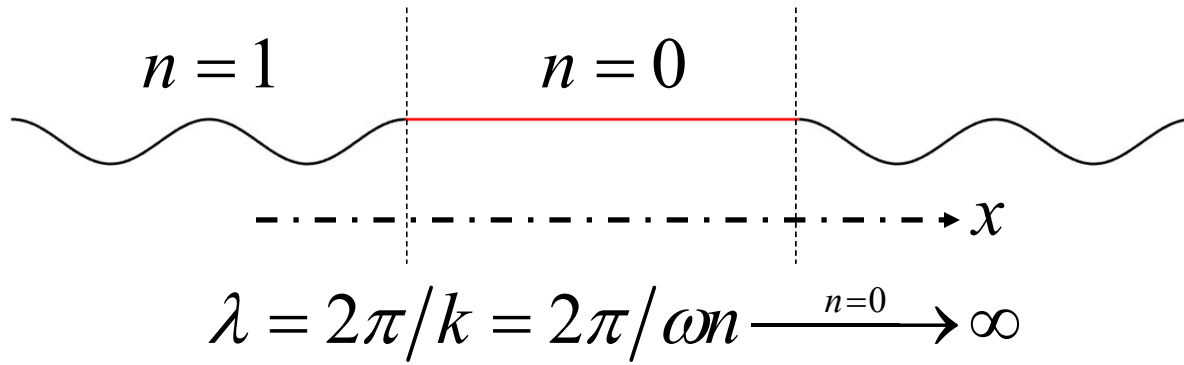
What is zero index?



What is zero index?

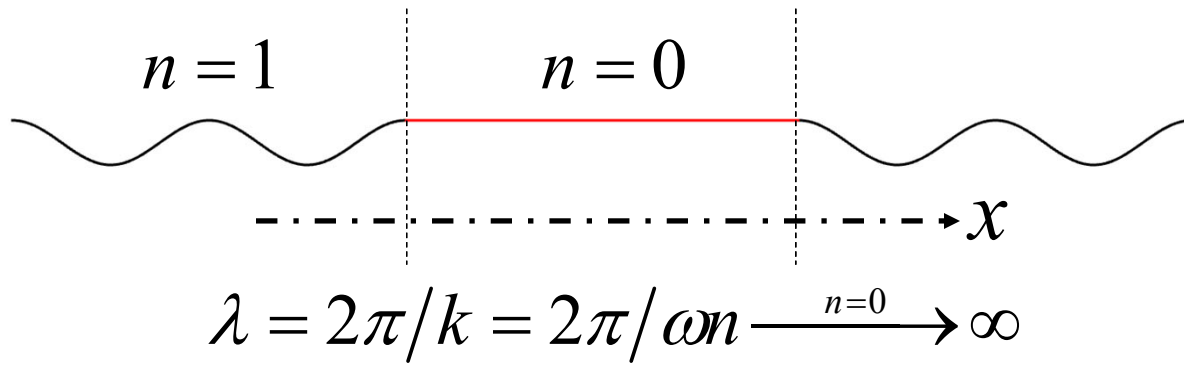


What is zero index?



What is zero index?

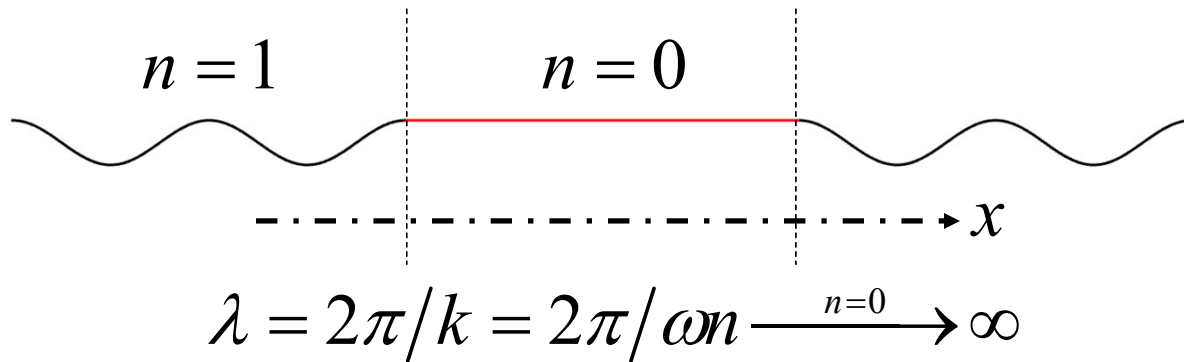
$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} - \frac{\mu\epsilon}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0 \xrightarrow{n=\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}=0} \nabla^2 \vec{E} = 0$$



What is zero index?

$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} - \frac{\mu\varepsilon}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0 \xrightarrow{n=\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}=0} \nabla^2 \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\text{Solution: } \vec{E}(x, t) = \vec{E}_0 e^{i(kx - \omega t)} \xrightarrow{n=0 \text{ (} k=0\text{)}} \vec{E}_0 e^{-i\omega t}$$



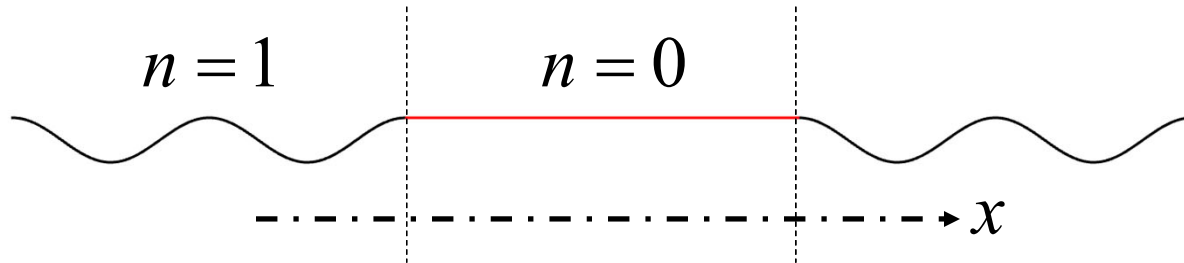
Zero index: extreme physics

$$k = \omega n \xrightarrow{n=0} 0$$

Zero index: extreme physics

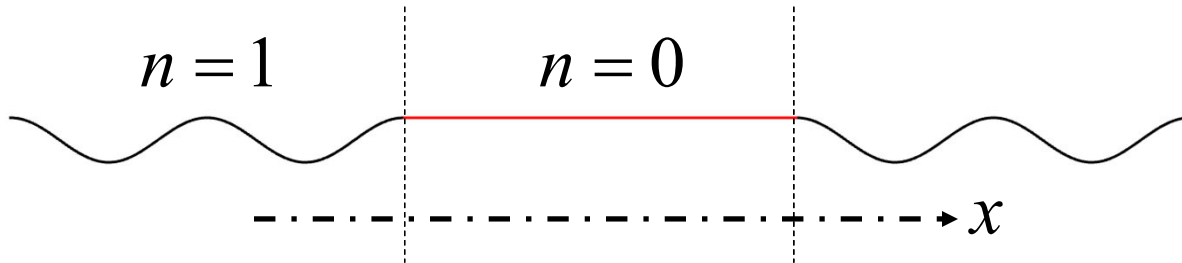
$$\lambda = 2\pi/k \xrightarrow{k=0} \infty$$

$$k = \omega n \xrightarrow{n=0} 0$$



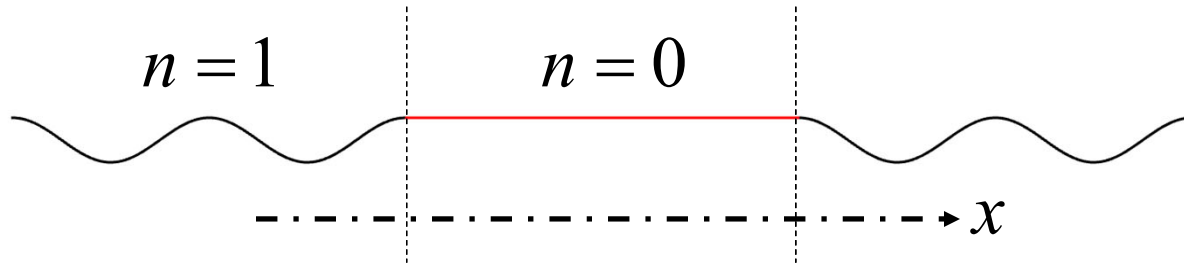
Zero index: extreme physics

$$\lambda = 2\pi/k \xrightarrow{k=0} \infty$$
$$k = \omega n \xrightarrow{n=0} 0$$
$$v_p = \omega/k \xrightarrow{k=0} \infty$$

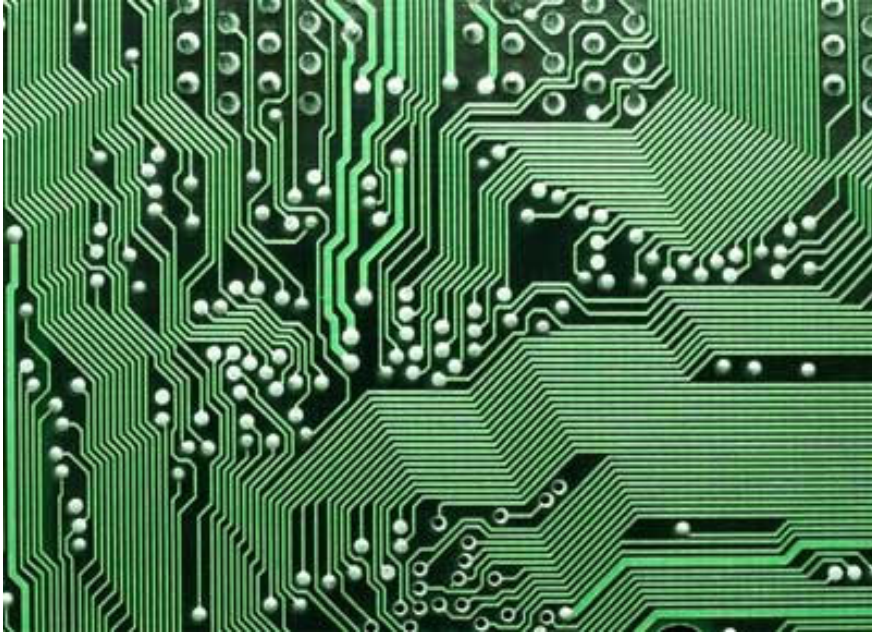


Zero index: extreme physics

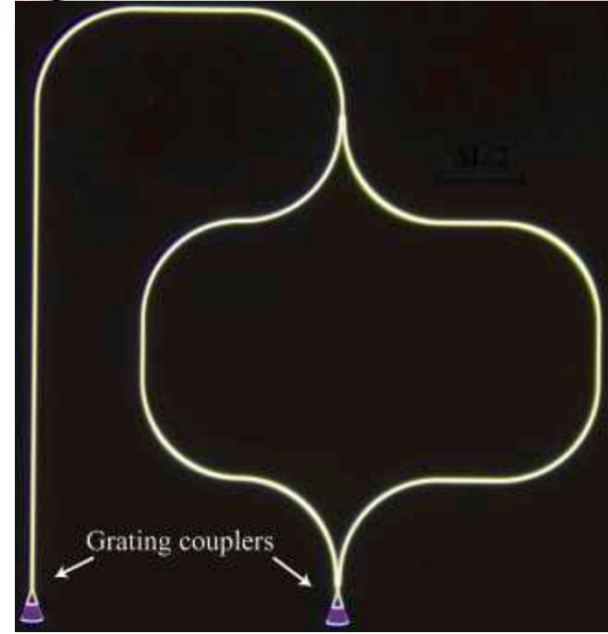
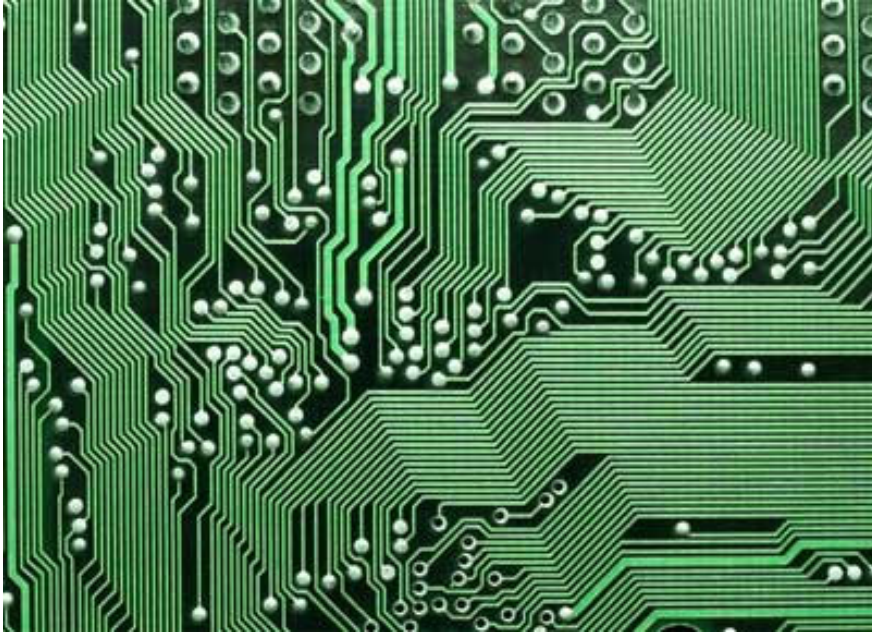
$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= 2\pi/k \xrightarrow{k=0} \infty \\ k &= \omega n \xrightarrow{n=0} 0 \\ v_p &= \omega/k \xrightarrow{k=0} \infty \\ \varphi &= kx \xrightarrow{k=0} 0 \end{aligned}$$



Zero index: applications in interconnects for integrated optics

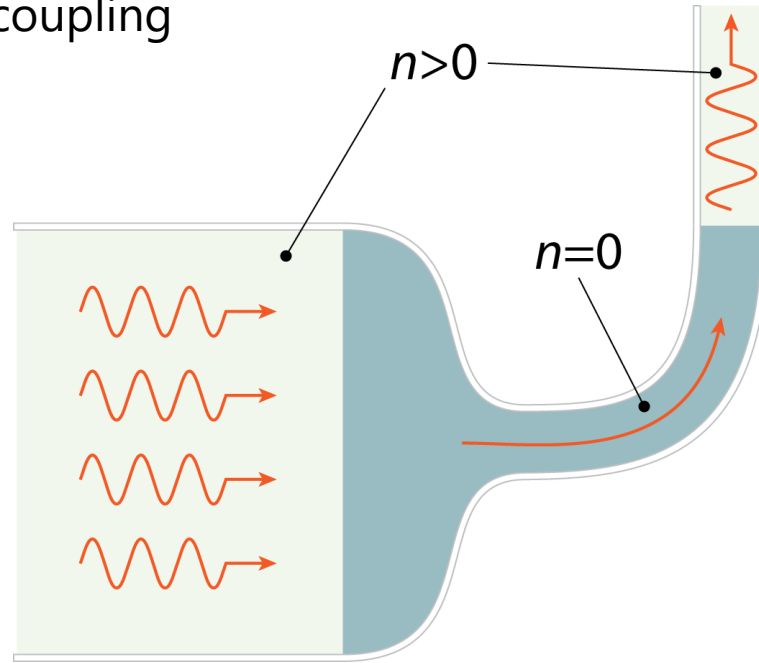


Zero index: applications in interconnects for integrated optics



Zero index: applications in interconnects for integrated optics

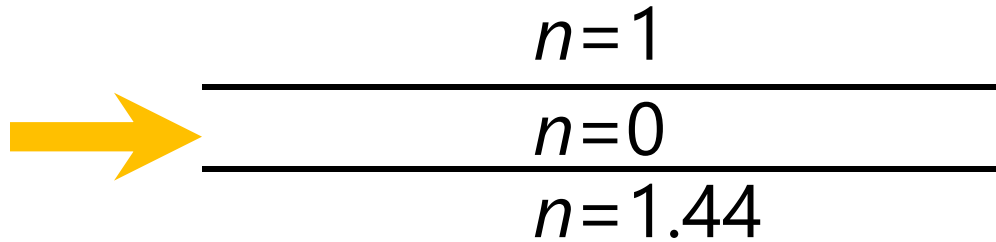
Supercoupling



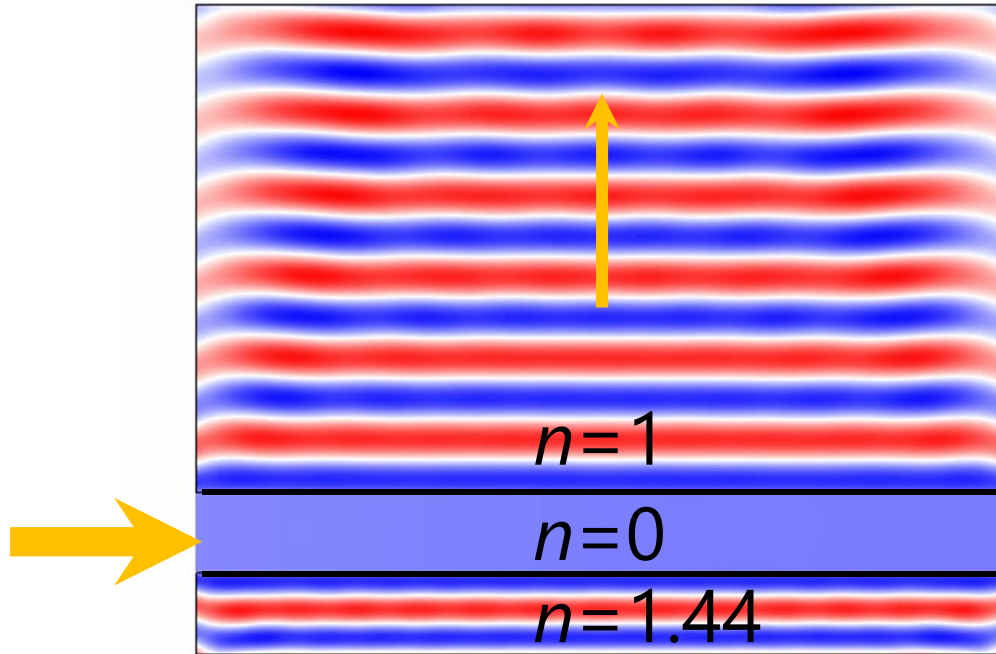
Zero index: applications in beam steering and holography

$$\begin{array}{c} n=1 \\ \hline n=0 \\ \hline n=1.44 \end{array}$$

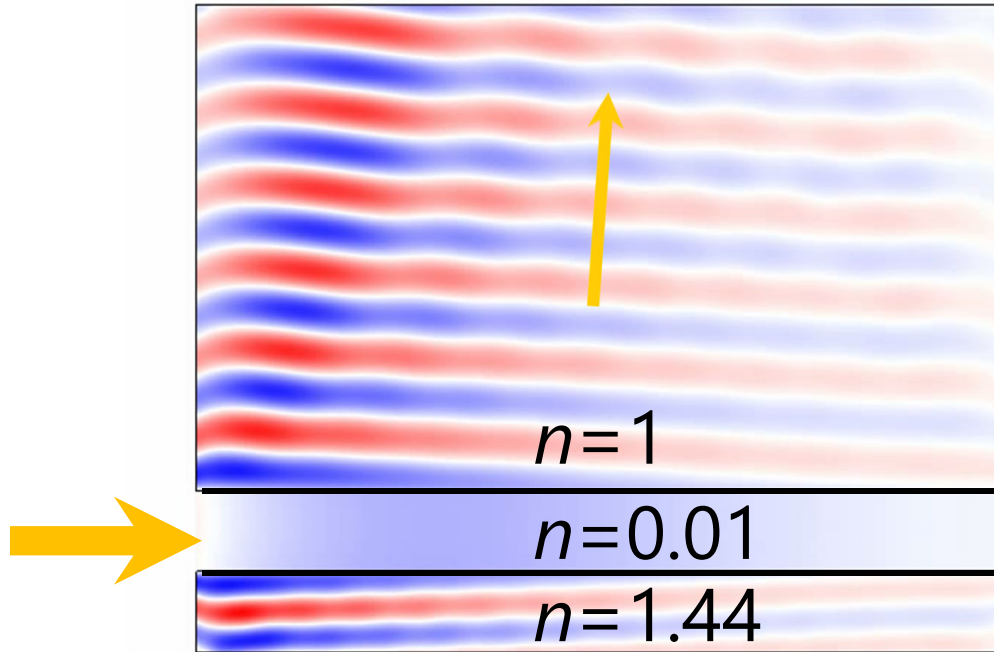
Zero index: applications in beam steering and holography



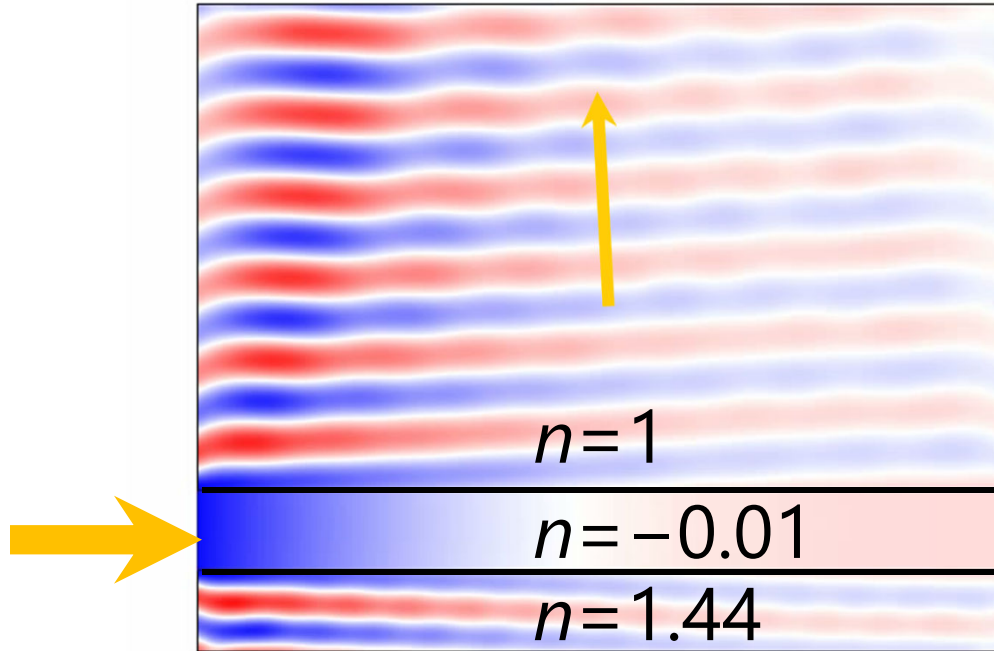
Zero index: applications in beam steering and holography



Zero index: applications in beam steering and holography



Zero index: applications in beam steering and holography



How to get zero index?

$$n = \sqrt{\epsilon\mu} = 0$$

How to get zero index?

$$n = \sqrt{\epsilon\mu} = 0$$

- ϵ near zero:

How to get zero index?

$$n = \sqrt{\epsilon\mu} = 0$$

- ϵ near zero:
- μ near zero:

How to get zero index?

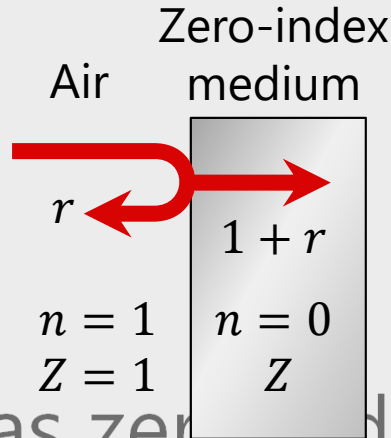
$$n = \sqrt{\epsilon\mu} = 0$$

- ϵ near zero:
- μ near zero:
- Even metal has zero index:

How to get zero index?

$$n = \sqrt{\epsilon\mu} = 0$$

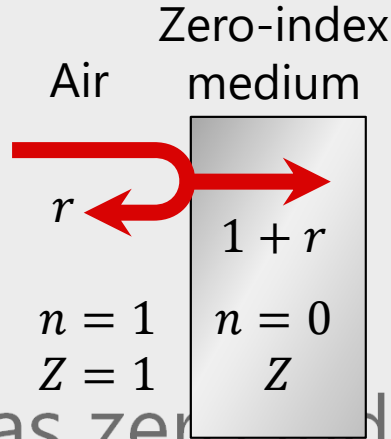
- ϵ near zero:
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- Even metal has zero index:



How to get zero index?

$$n = \sqrt{\epsilon\mu} = 0$$

- ϵ near zero:
- μ near zero:
- Even metal has zero index:



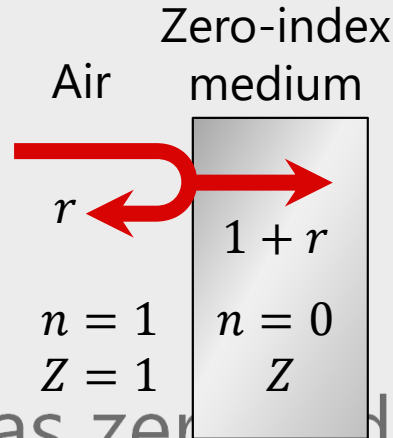
Reflection coefficient (to air):

$$r = \frac{Z - 1}{Z + 1}$$

How to get zero index?

$$n = \sqrt{\epsilon\mu} = 0$$

- ϵ near zero:
- μ near zero:
- Even metal has zero index:



Reflection coefficient (to air):

$$r = \frac{Z - 1}{Z + 1}$$

where

$$Z = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}}$$

How to get zero index?

$$n = \sqrt{\varepsilon\mu} = 0$$

- ε near zero: $Z = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}} = \infty$

How to get zero index?

$$n = \sqrt{\varepsilon\mu} = 0$$

- ε near zero: $Z = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}} = \infty, r = \lim_{Z \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{Z-1}{Z+1} \right|^2 = 1$

How to get zero index?

air
 $r = 1$

ϵ near zero
$n = 0$
$Z = \infty$

$$n = \sqrt{\epsilon\mu} = 0$$

$n = 1$
 $Z = 1$

- ϵ near zero: $Z = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}} = \infty, r = \lim_{Z \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{Z - 1}{Z + 1} \right|^2 = 1$

How to get zero index?

$$n = \sqrt{\varepsilon\mu} = 0$$

- ε near zero:

- μ near zero: $Z = \lim_{\mu \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}} = 0$

How to get zero index?

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How to get zero index?

air
 $r = 1$

μ near zero
$n = 0$
$Z = 0$

$$n = \sqrt{\epsilon\mu} = 0$$

- ϵ near zero:

- μ near zero: $Z = \lim_{\mu \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}} = 0, r = \lim_{Z \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{Z - 1}{Z + 1} \right|^2 = 1$

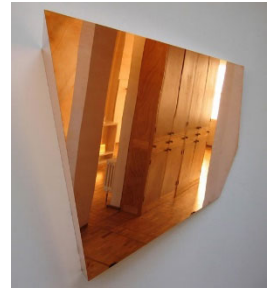
$n = 1$
 $Z = 1$

$n = 0$
 $Z = 0$

How to get zero index?

$$n = \sqrt{\epsilon\mu} = 0$$

- ϵ near zero:
- μ near zero:
- Even metal has zero index: mirror!



How to get zero index?

$$n = \sqrt{\epsilon\mu} = 0$$

- ϵ near zero:

Poor impedance matching 😞

How to get zero index?

Can we get a material with both $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ & $\mu \rightarrow 0$?

How to get zero index?

Can we get a material with both $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ & $\mu \rightarrow 0$?

If so,

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$$Z = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0, \mu \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}} = \text{finite value}$$

$$r = \frac{Z - 1}{Z + 1} < 1$$

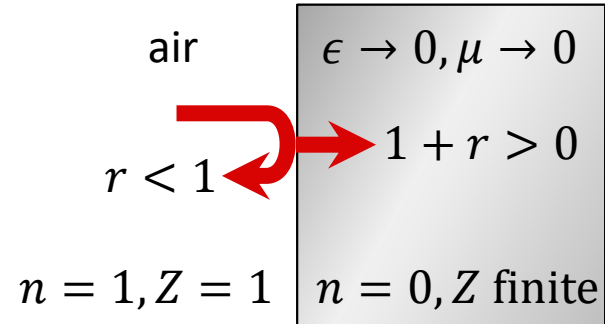
How to get zero index?

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How to get zero index?

Can we get a material with both $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ & $\mu \rightarrow 0$?

Good impedance matching 😊

$$r = \frac{Z - 1}{Z + 1} < 1$$

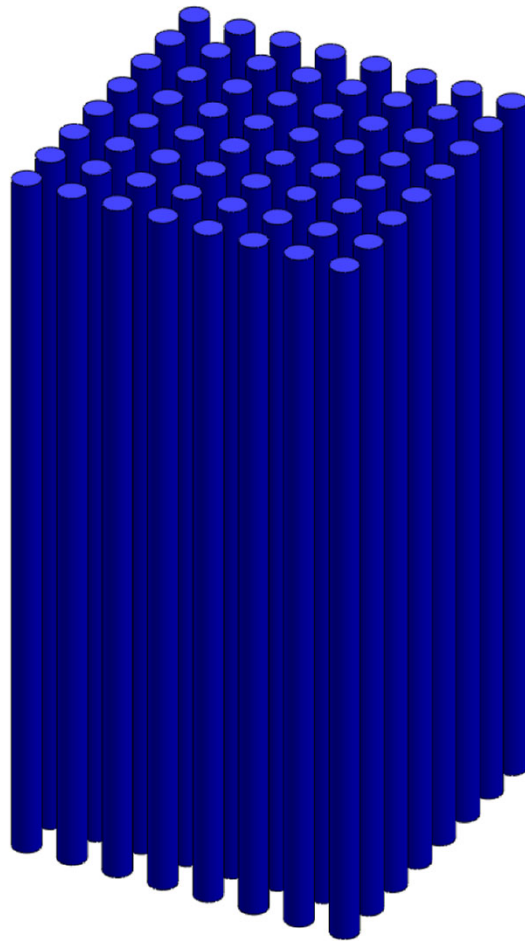
$$r < 1$$

$$n = 1, Z = 1$$

$$1 + r > 0$$

$$n = 0, Z \text{ finite}$$

But, how?



M. Notomi, Phys. Rev. B (2000)

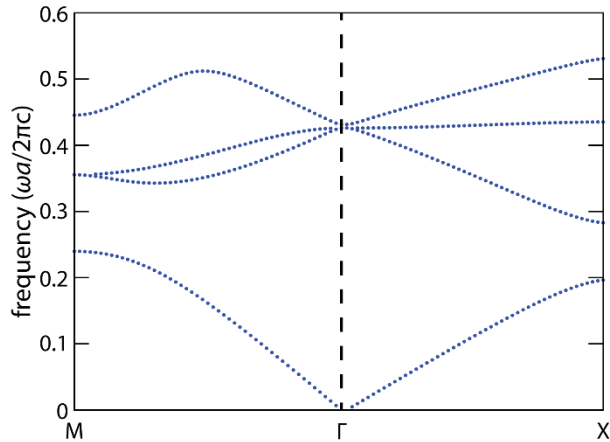
K. Sakoda, Opt. Express (2012)

X. Q. Huang, *et al.*, Nature Mater. (2011)

P. Moitra, *et al.*, Nature Photon. (2013)

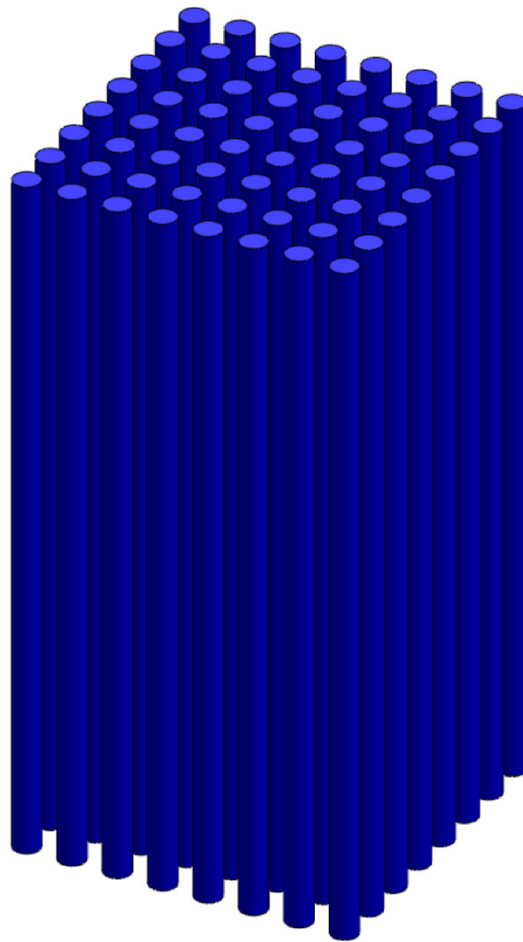
1 Zero index

2 Design



M. Notomi, Phys. Rev. B (2000)

K. Sakoda, Opt. Express (2012)

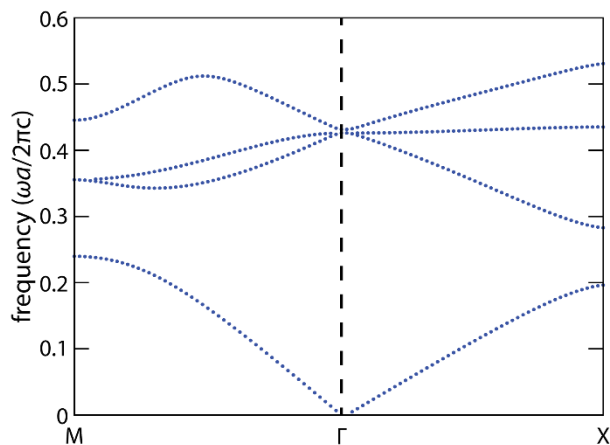


X. Q. Huang, *et al.*, Nature Mater. (2011)

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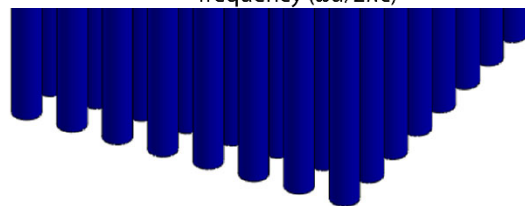
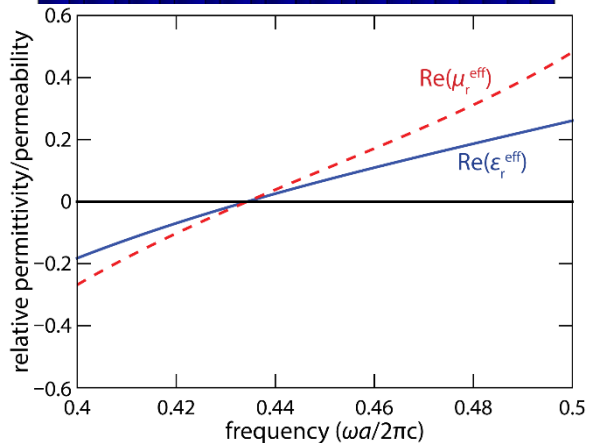
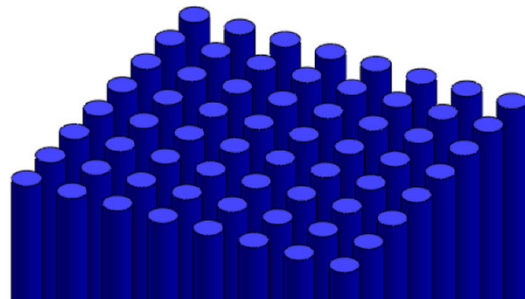
1 Zero index

2 Design



M. Notomi, Phys. Rev. B (2000)

K. Sakoda, Opt. Express (2012)

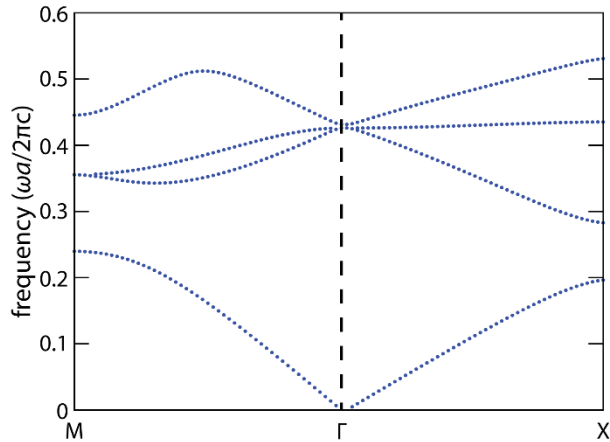


X. Q. Huang, *et al.*, Nature Mater. (2011)

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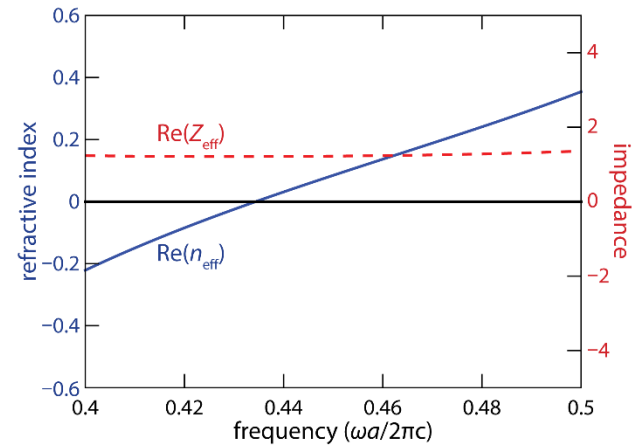
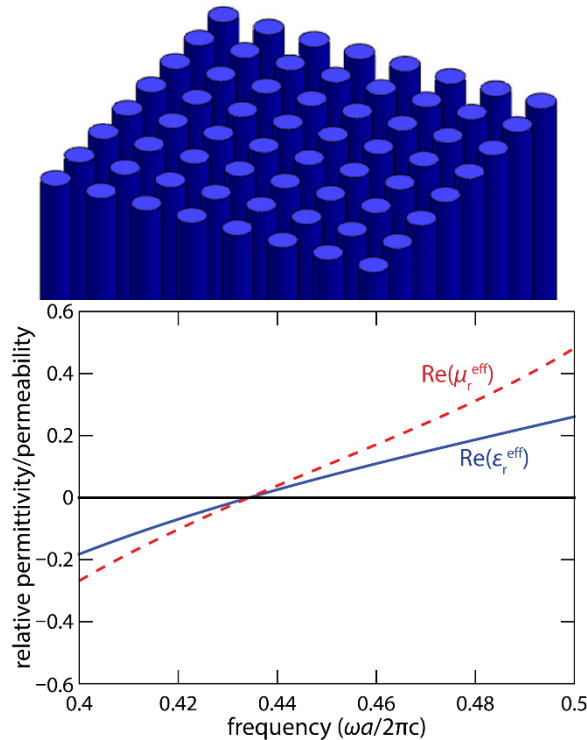
1 Zero index

2 Design



M. Notomi, Phys. Rev. B (2000)

K. Sakoda, Opt. Express (2012)

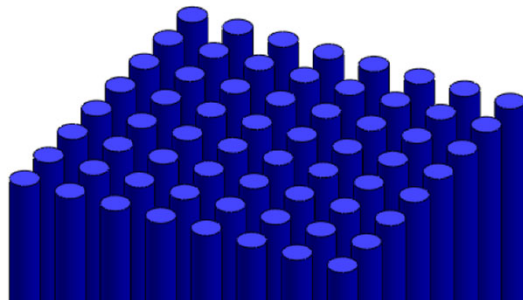


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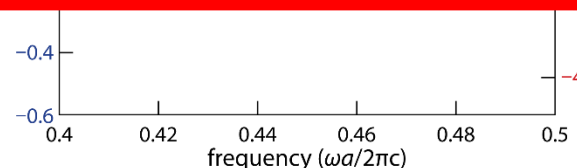
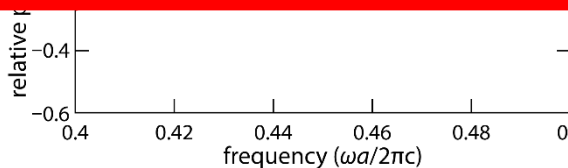
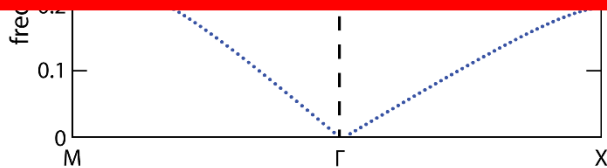
P. Moitra, *et al.*, Nature Photon. (2013)

1 Zero index

2 Design



Dirac-cone makes impedance-matched ZIM 😊

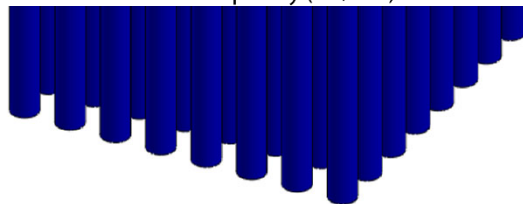


M. Notomi, Phys. Rev. B (2000)

K. Sakoda, Opt. Express (2012)

X. Q. Huang, *et al.*, Nature Mater. (2011)

P. Moitra, *et al.*, Nature Photon. (2013)



1 Zero index

2 Design

Peer instruction

1 Zero index

2 Design

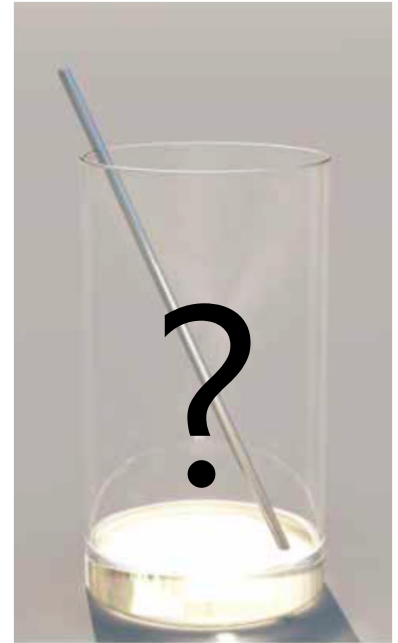
$$n > 0$$



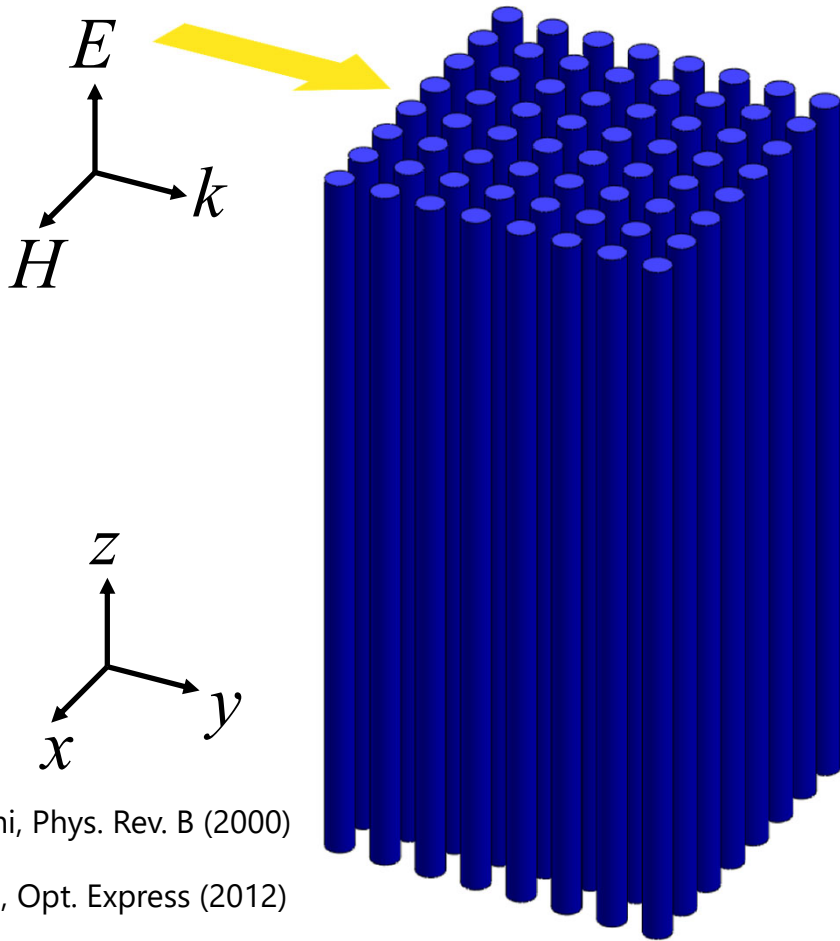
$$n < 0$$



$$n = 0$$



G. Dolling, et al., *Opt. Express* (2006)



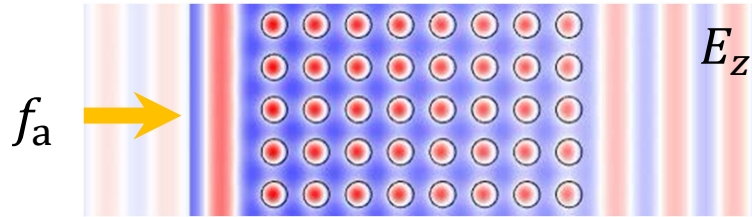
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K. Sakoda, Opt. Express (2012)

X. Q. Huang, *et al.*, Nature Mater. (2011)

P. Moitra, *et al.*, Nature Photon. (2013)

What is the n_{eff} at f_a , f_b and f_c ?

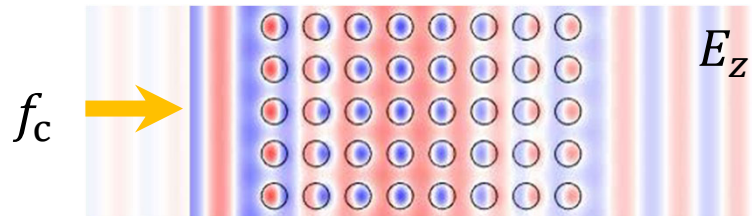
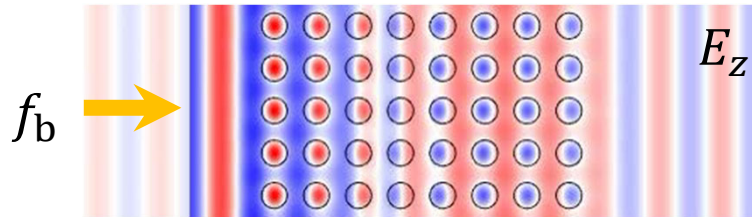


1. $n_{\text{eff}} > 0, n_{\text{eff}} > 0, n_{\text{eff}} > 0$, respectively

2. $n_{\text{eff}} = 0, n_{\text{eff}} > 0, n_{\text{eff}} < 0$, respectively

3. $n_{\text{eff}} = 0, n_{\text{eff}} < 0, n_{\text{eff}} > 0$, respectively

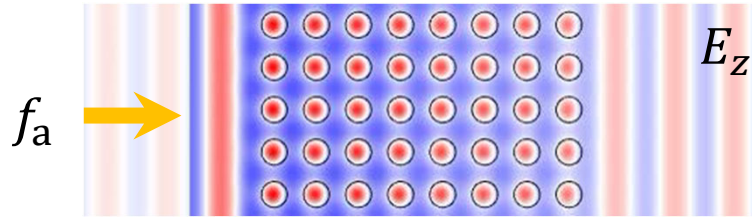
4. None of above



1 Zero index

2 Design

What is the n_{eff} at f_a , f_b and f_c ?

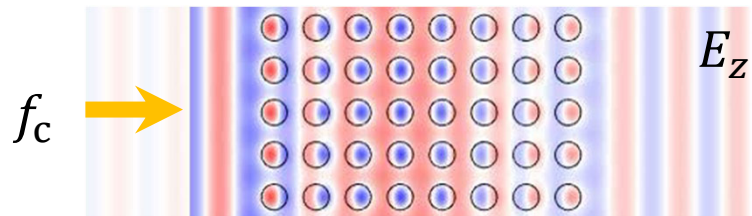
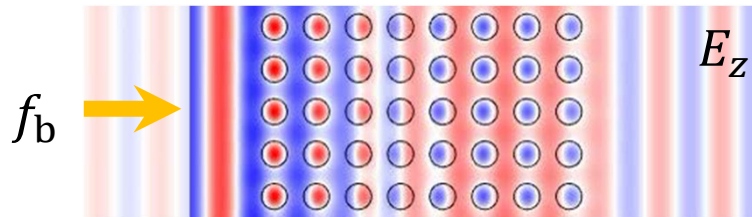


1. $n_{\text{eff}} > 0, n_{\text{eff}} > 0, n_{\text{eff}} > 0$, respectively

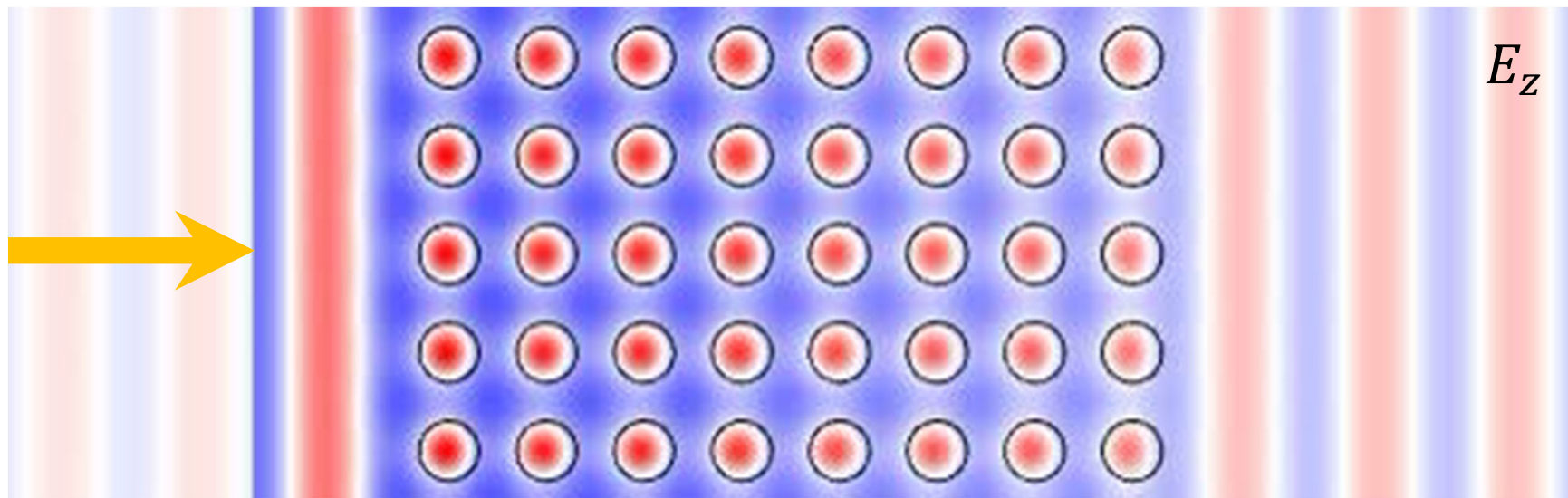
2. $n_{\text{eff}} = 0, n_{\text{eff}} > 0, n_{\text{eff}} < 0$, respectively

3. $n_{\text{eff}} = 0, n_{\text{eff}} < 0, n_{\text{eff}} > 0$, respectively ✓

4. None of above



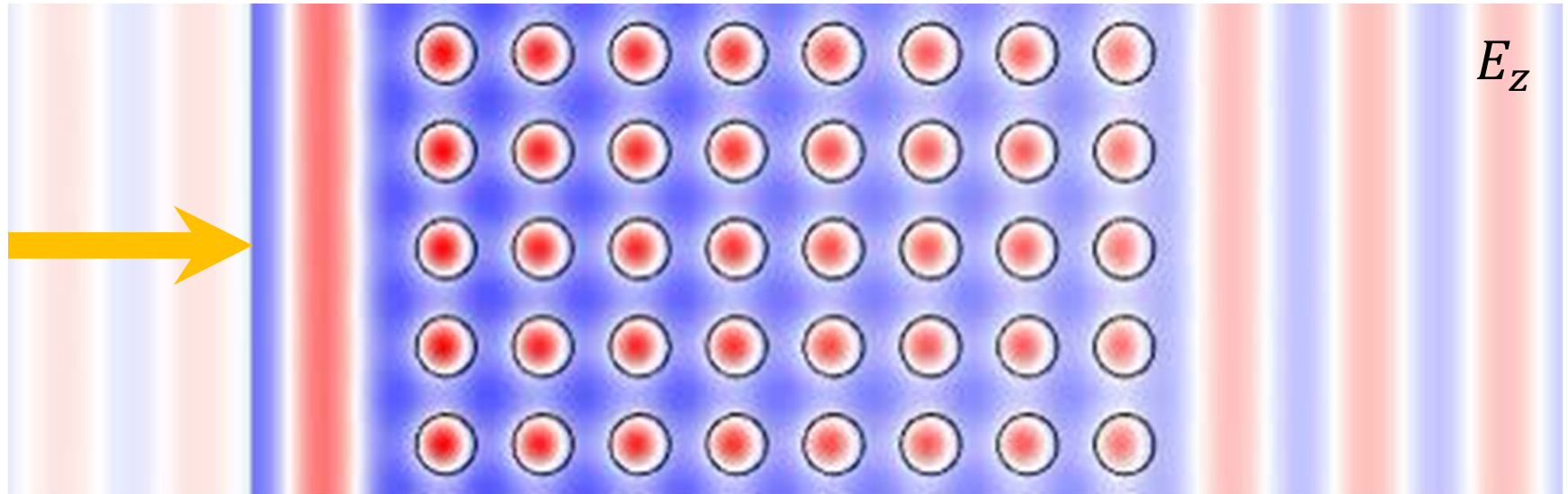
At f_a



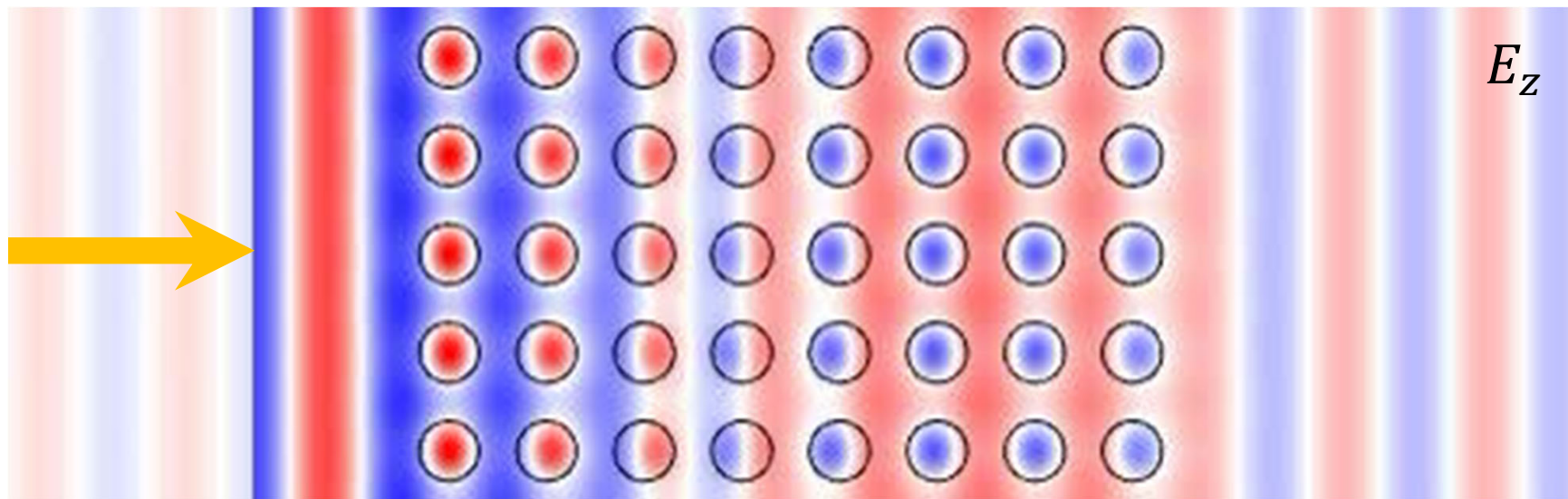
1 Zero index

2 Design

At f_a : $n_{\text{eff}} = 0$



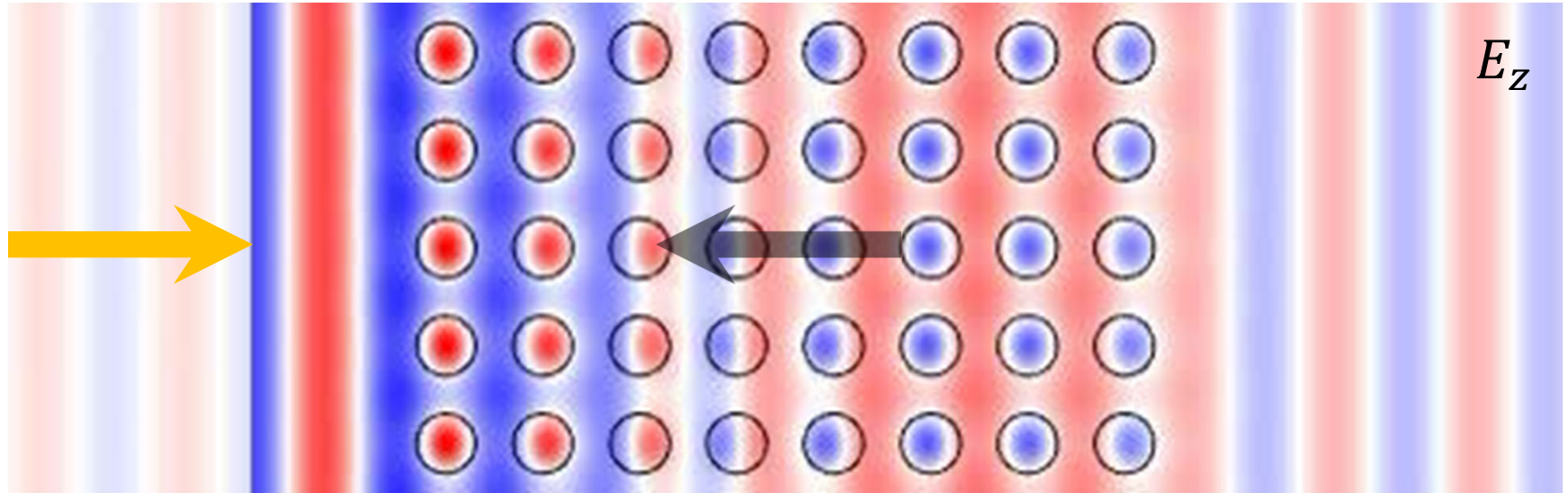
At f_b



1 Zero index

2 Design

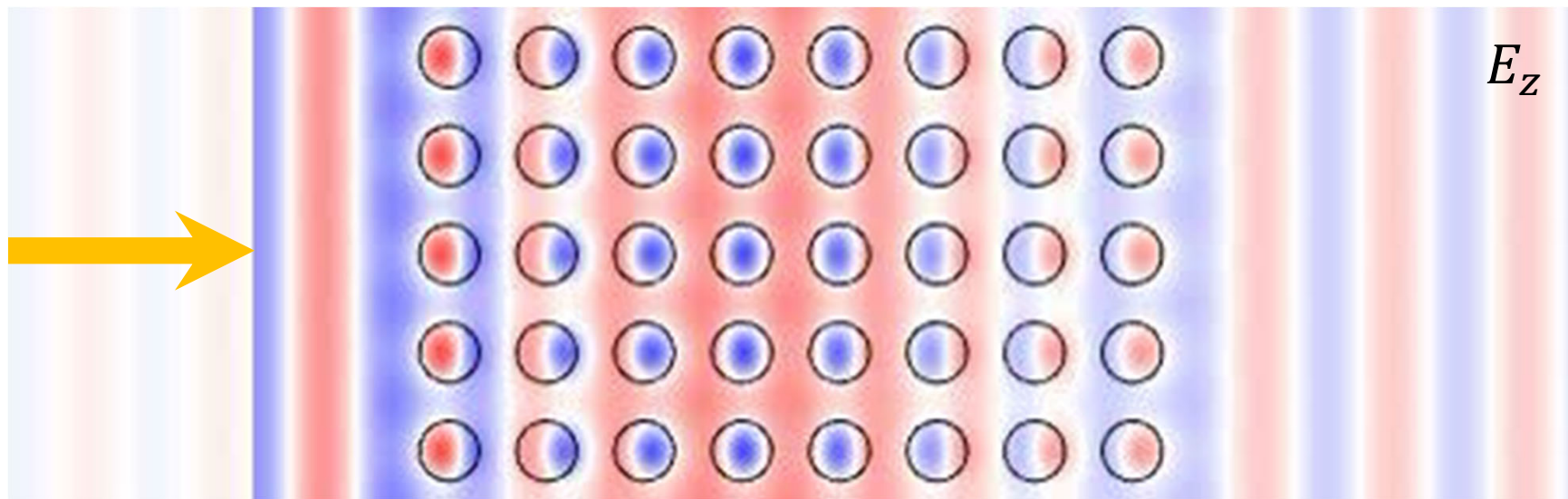
At f_b : $n_{\text{eff}} < 0$



1 Zero index

2 Design

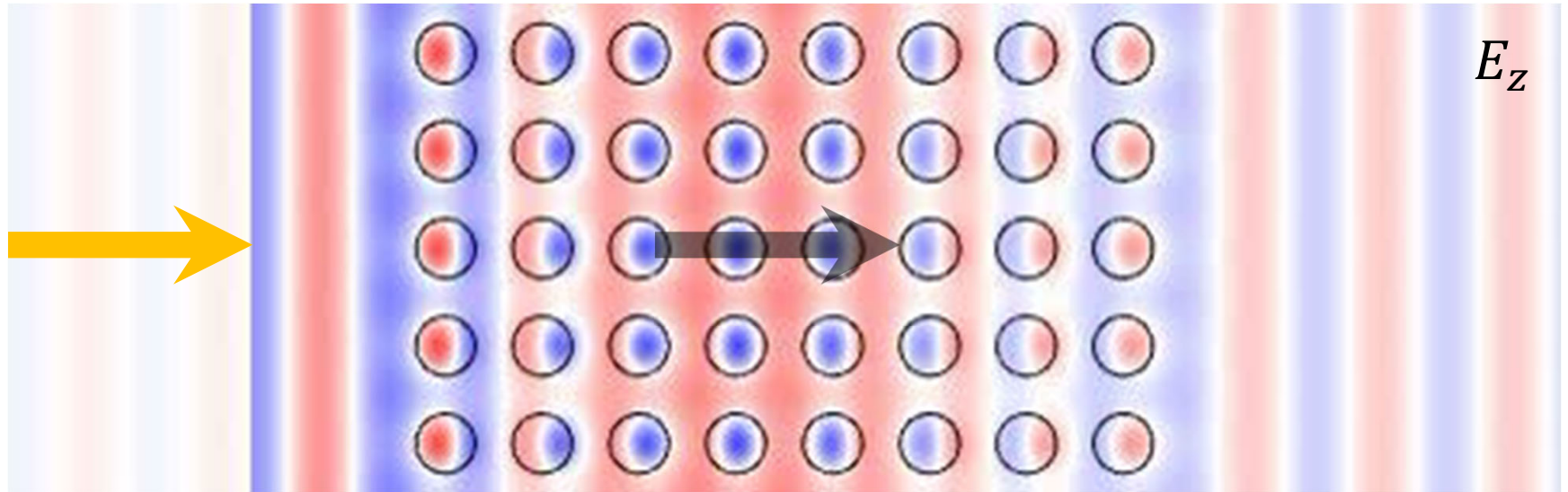
At f_c



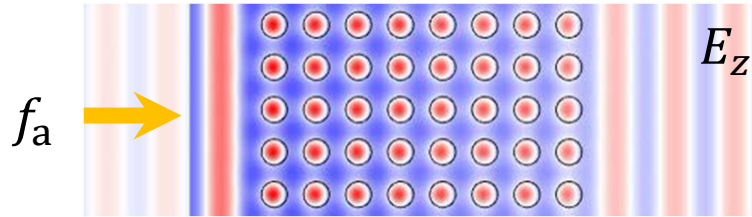
1 Zero index

2 Design

At f_c : $n_{\text{eff}} > 0$



What is the n_{eff} at f_a , f_b and f_c ?

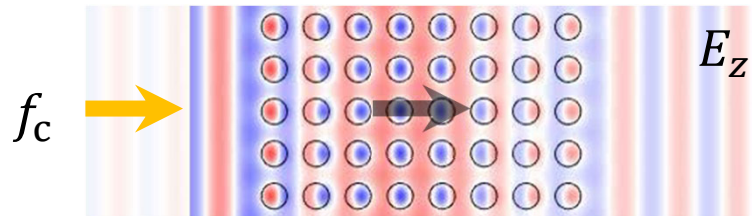
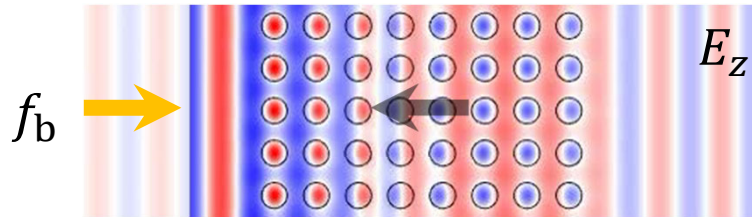


1. $n_{\text{eff}} > 0, n_{\text{eff}} > 0, n_{\text{eff}} > 0$, respectively

2. $n_{\text{eff}} = 0, n_{\text{eff}} > 0, n_{\text{eff}} < 0$, respectively

3. $n_{\text{eff}} = 0, n_{\text{eff}} < 0, n_{\text{eff}} > 0$, respectively ✓

4. None of above



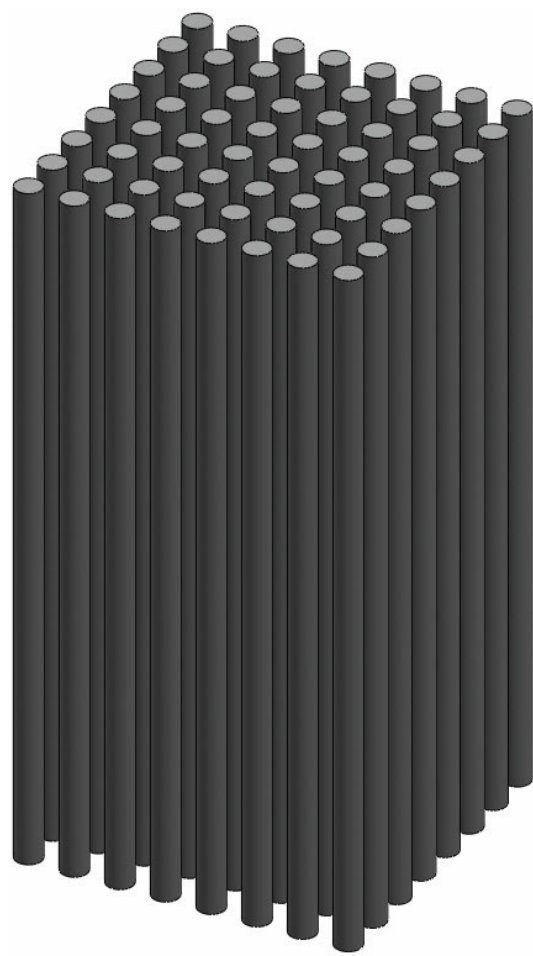
Can we make an on-chip Dirac-cone metamaterial with impedance-matched zero index?

Can we make an on-chip Dirac-cone metamaterial with impedance-matched zero index?

- Fabrication using standard planar processes over a large area in arbitrary shapes

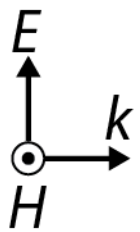
Can we make an on-chip Dirac-cone metamaterial with impedance-matched zero index?

- Fabrication using standard planar processes over a large area in arbitrary shapes
- Efficient couple to photonic integrated circuits and other optical elements



1 Zero index

2 Design

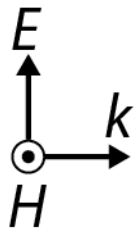


Si

SiO₂

1 Zero index

2 Design



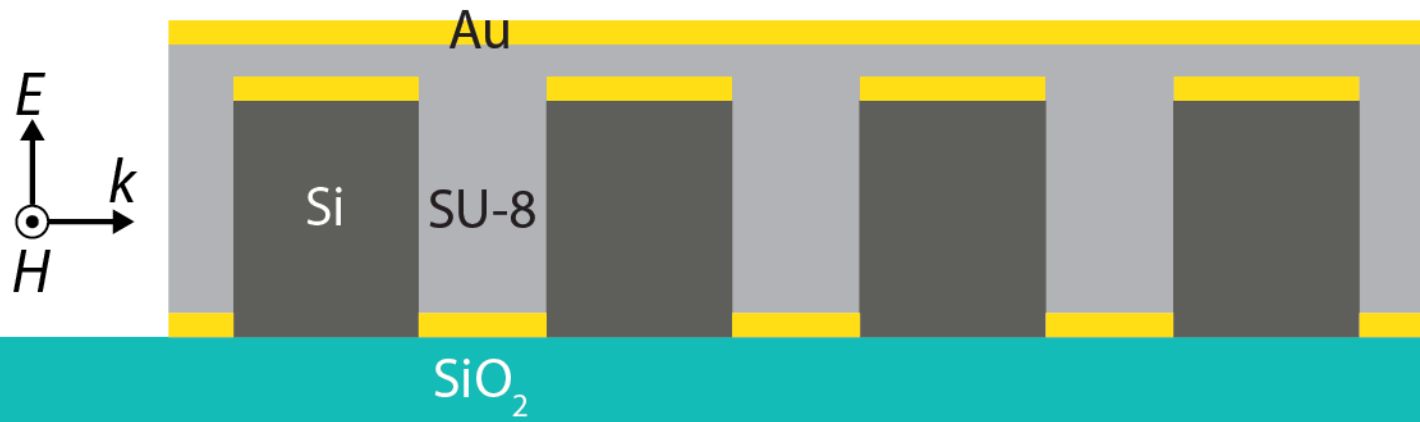
1 Zero index

2 Design



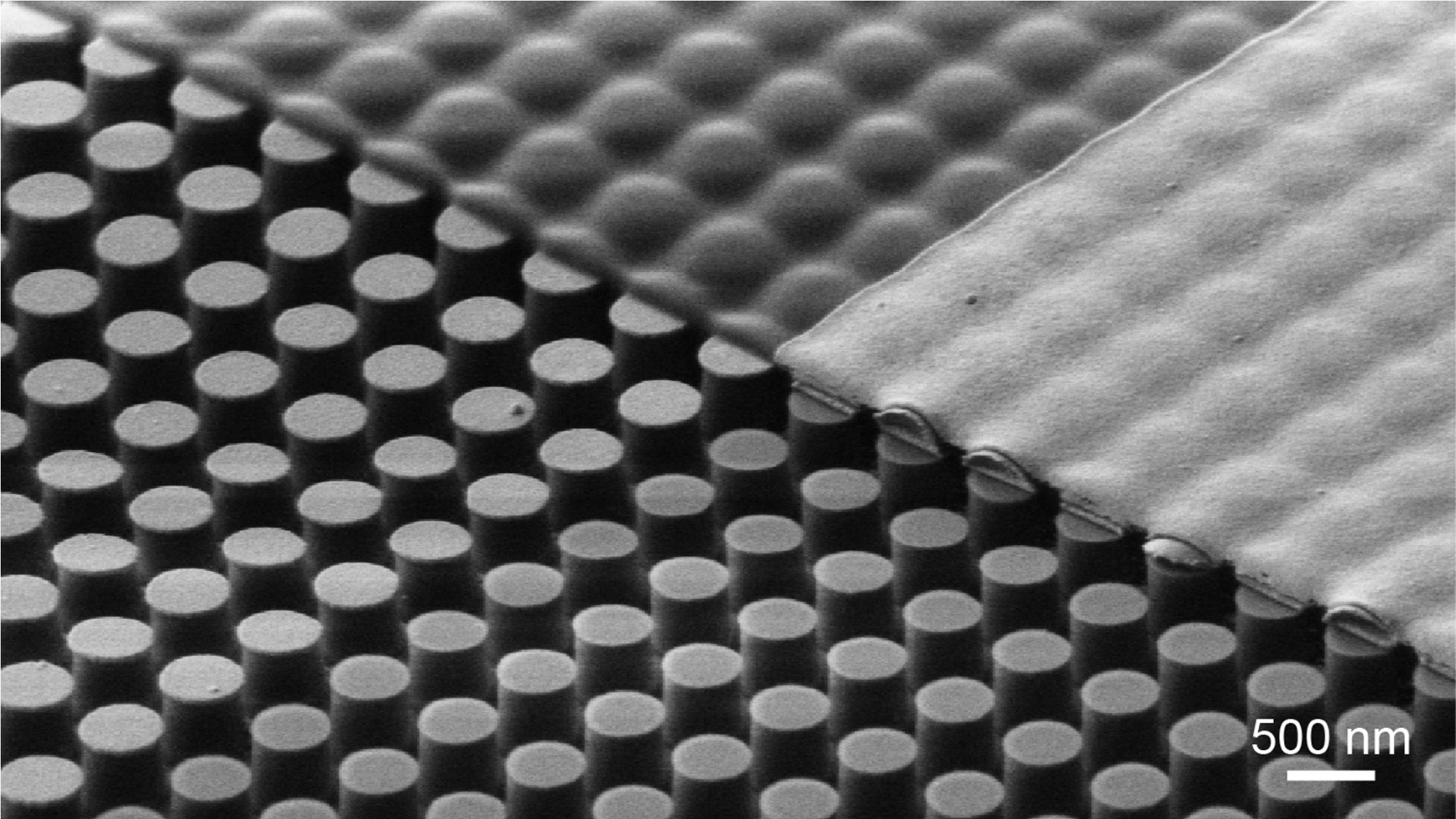
1 Zero index

2 Design



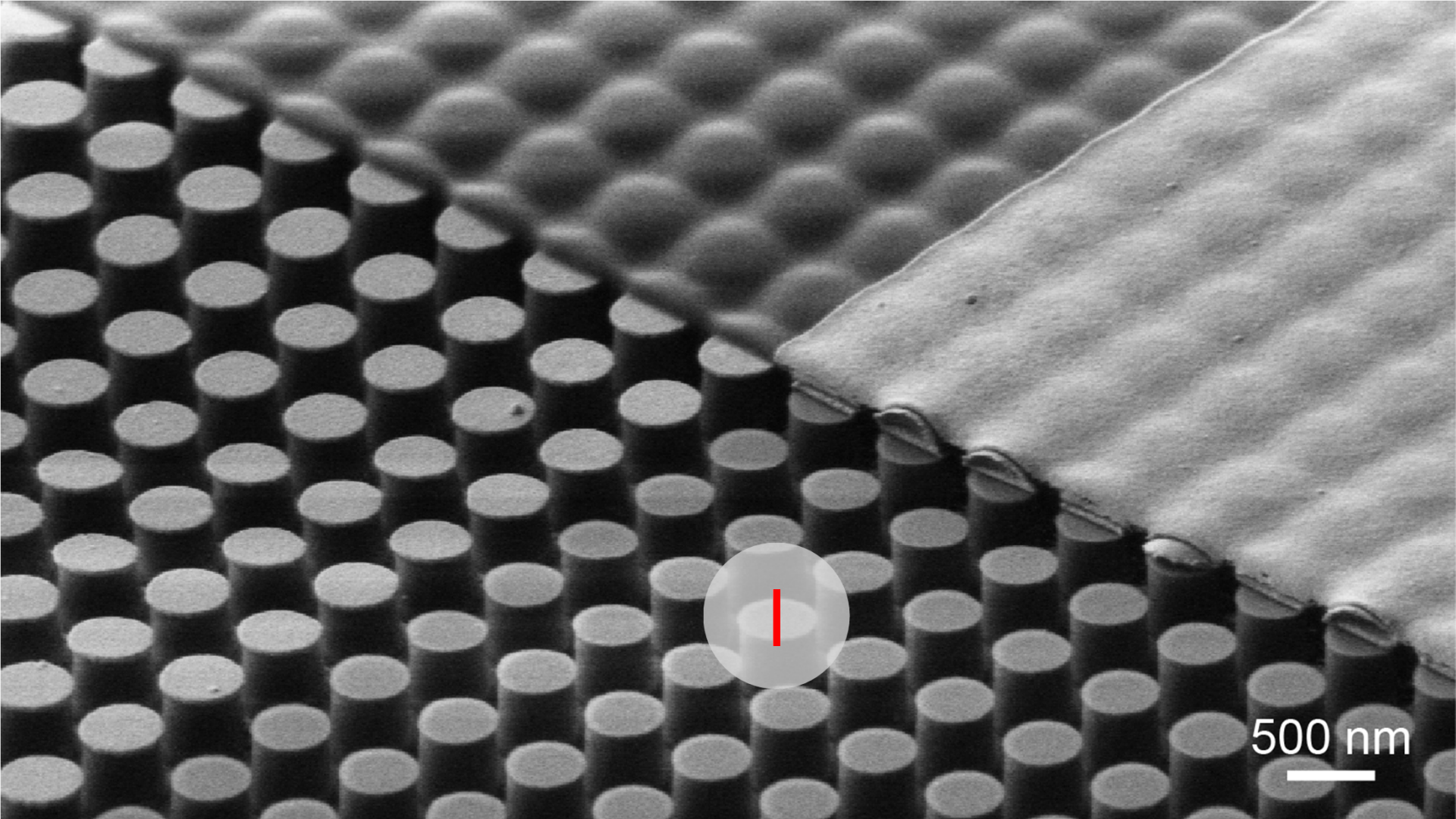
1 Zero index

2 Design

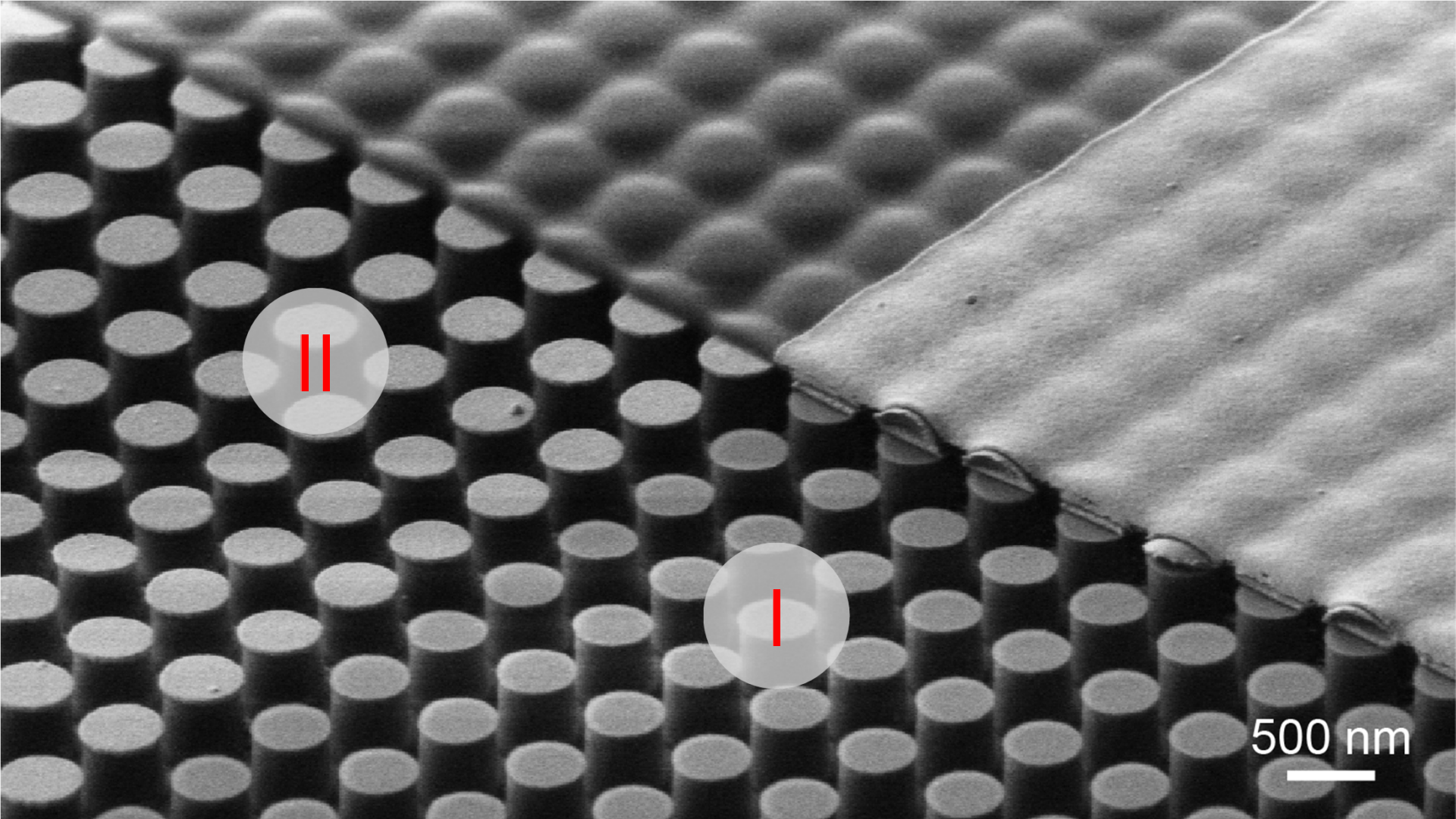


500 nm

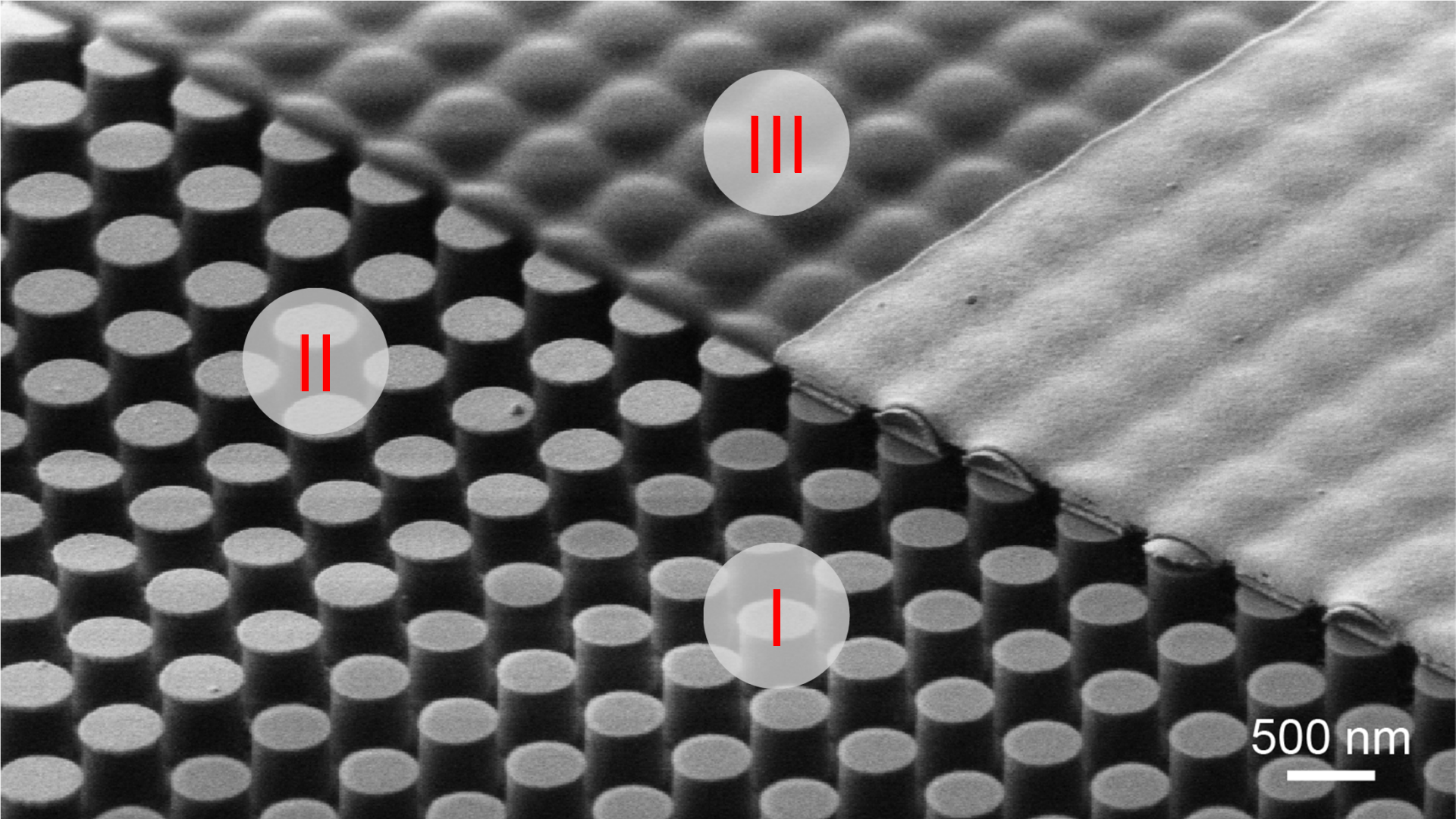




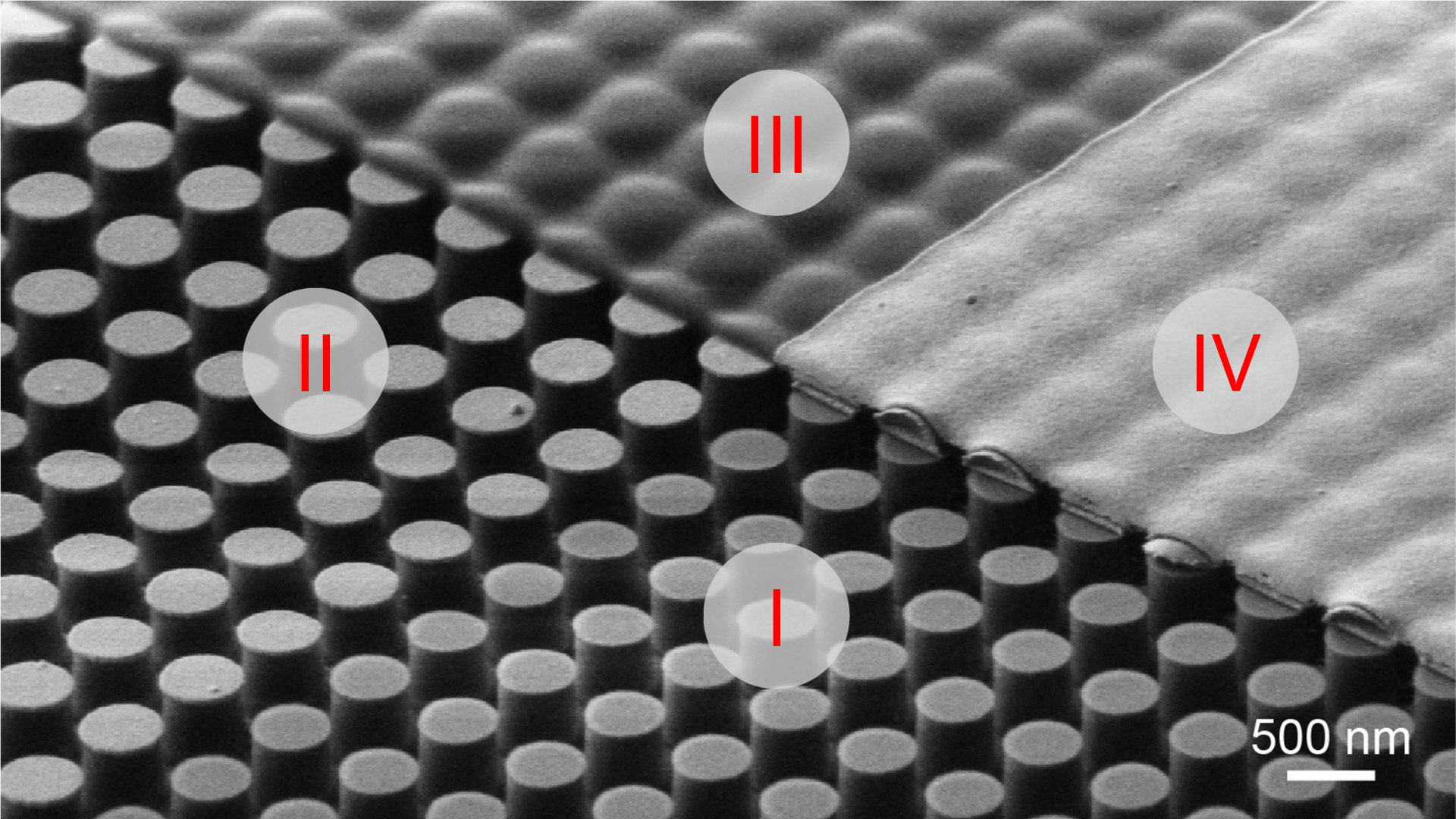
500 nm

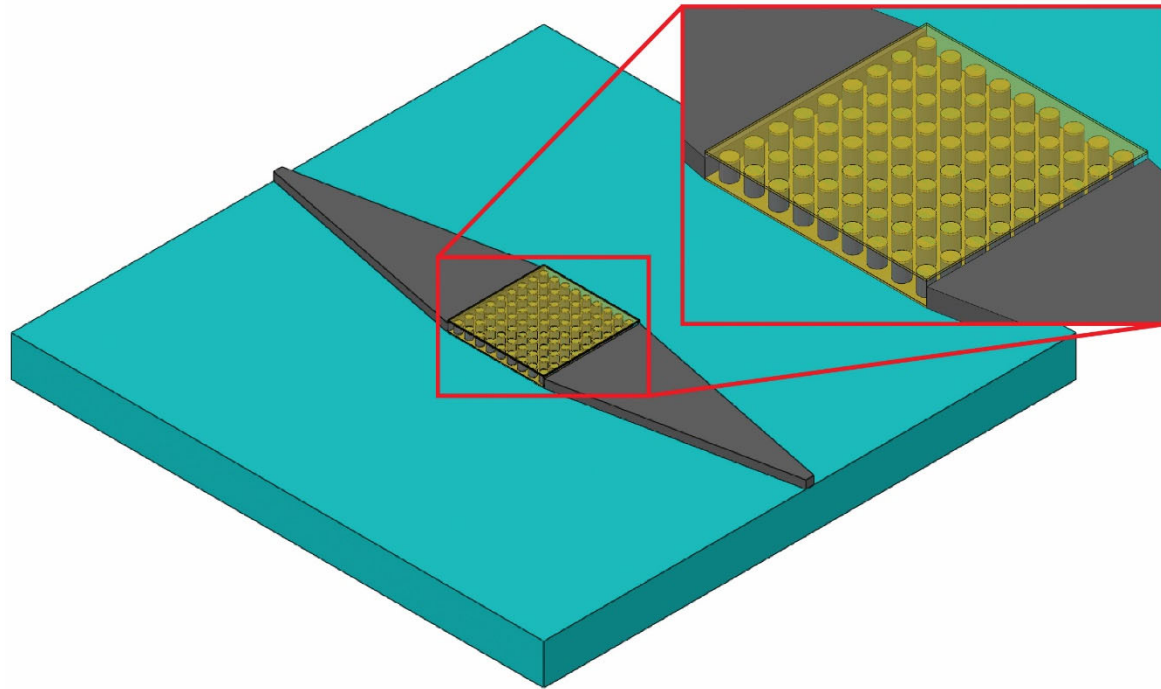


500 nm



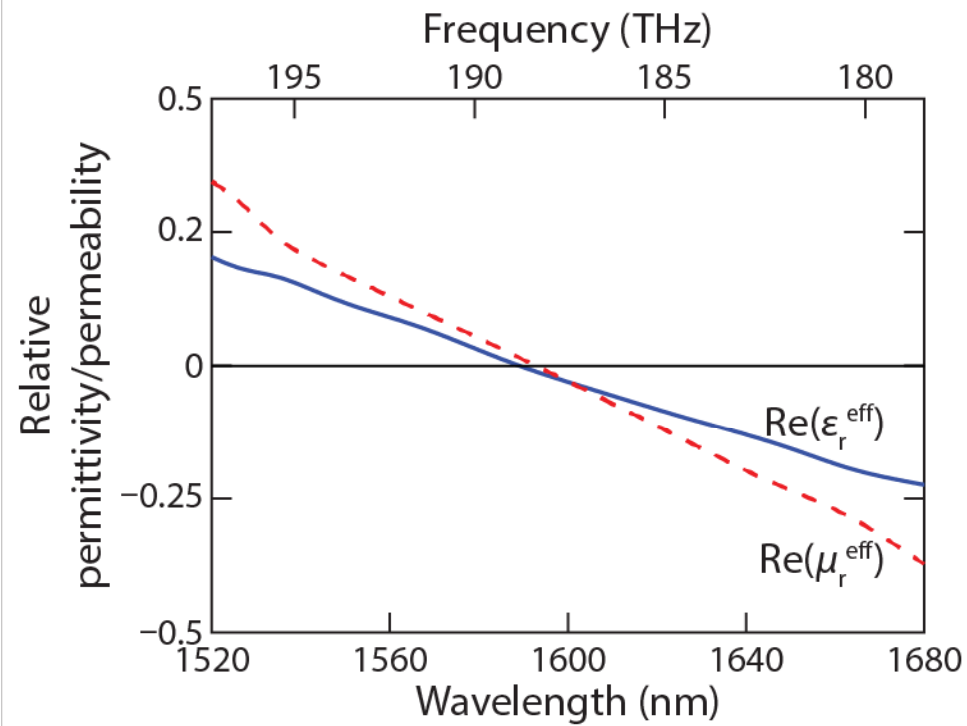
500 nm





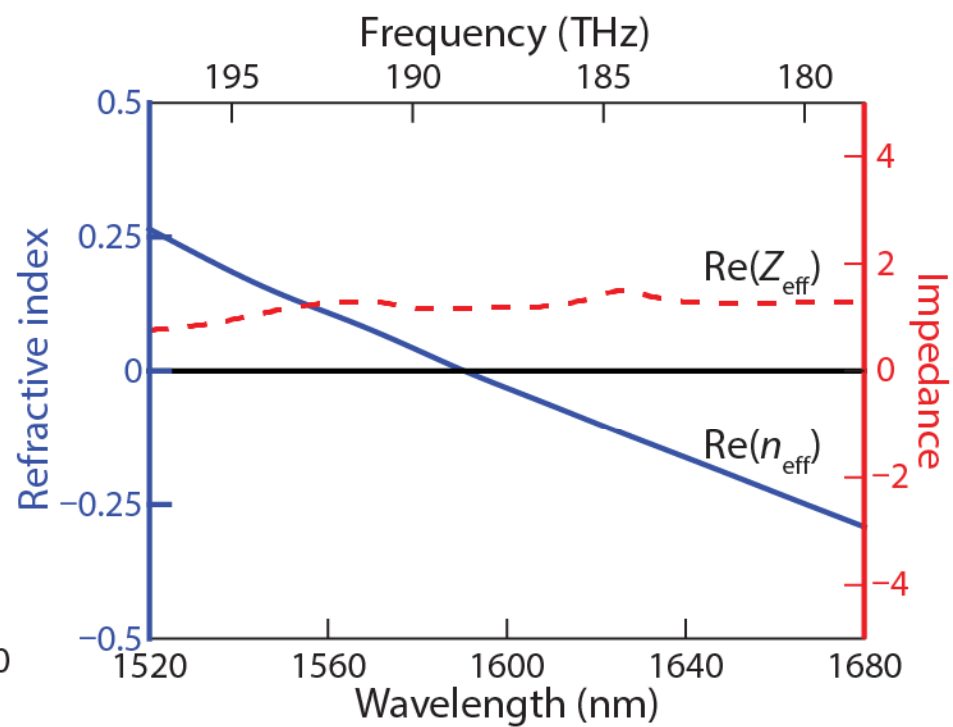
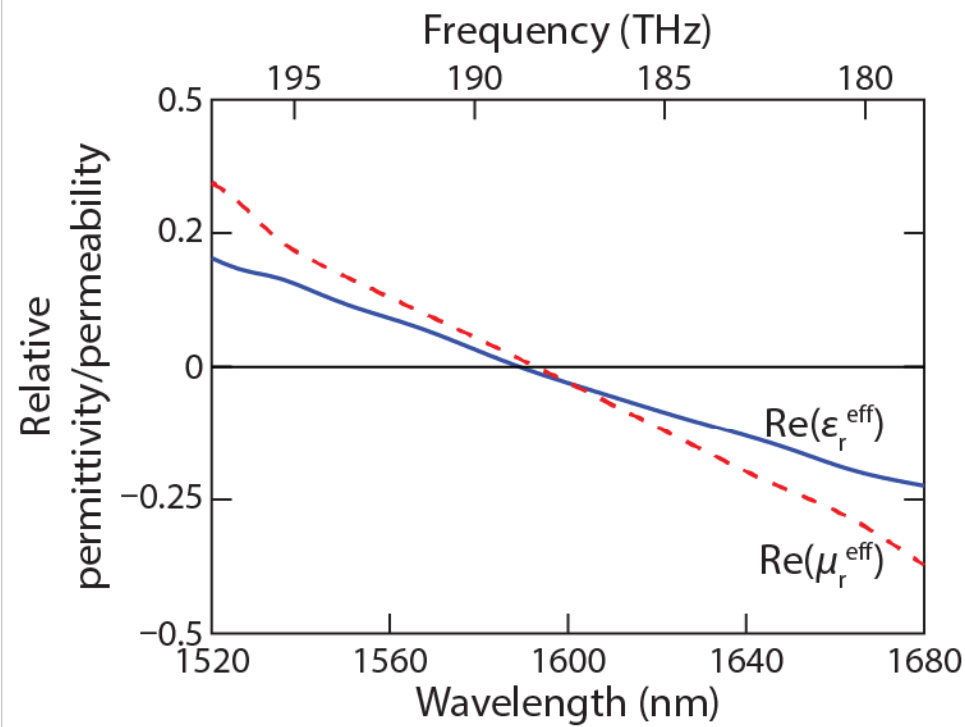
1 Zero index

2 Design



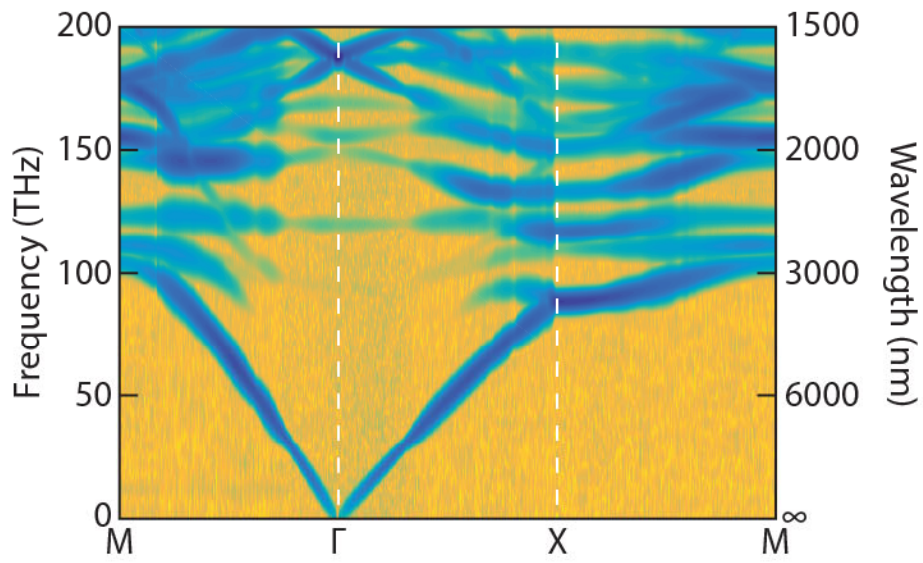
1 Zero index

2 Design



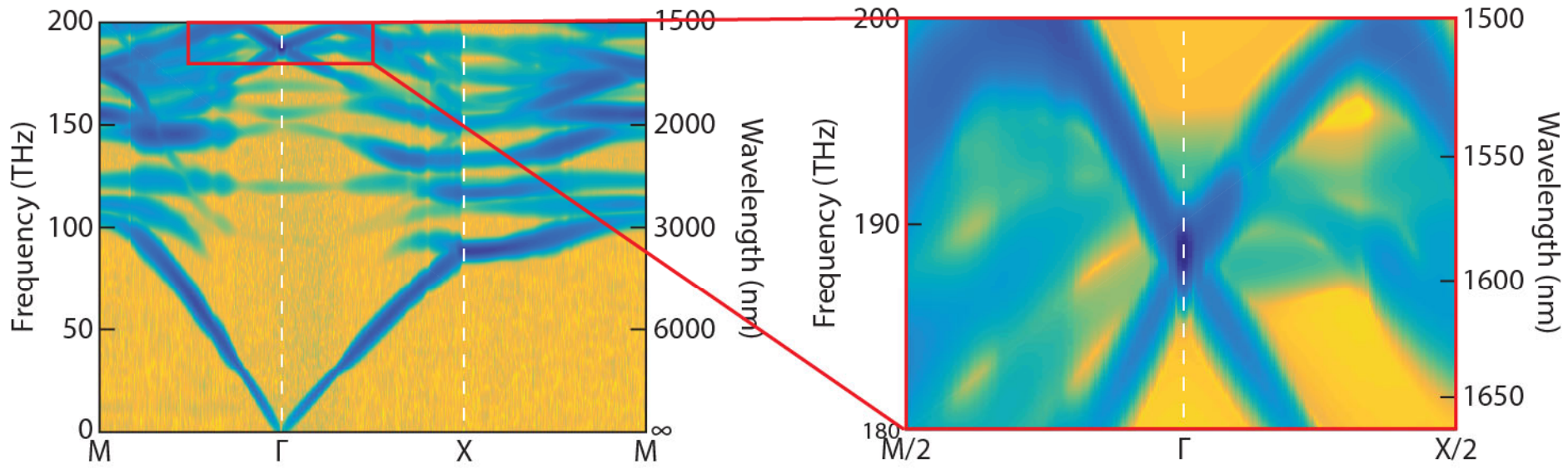
1 Zero index

2 Design



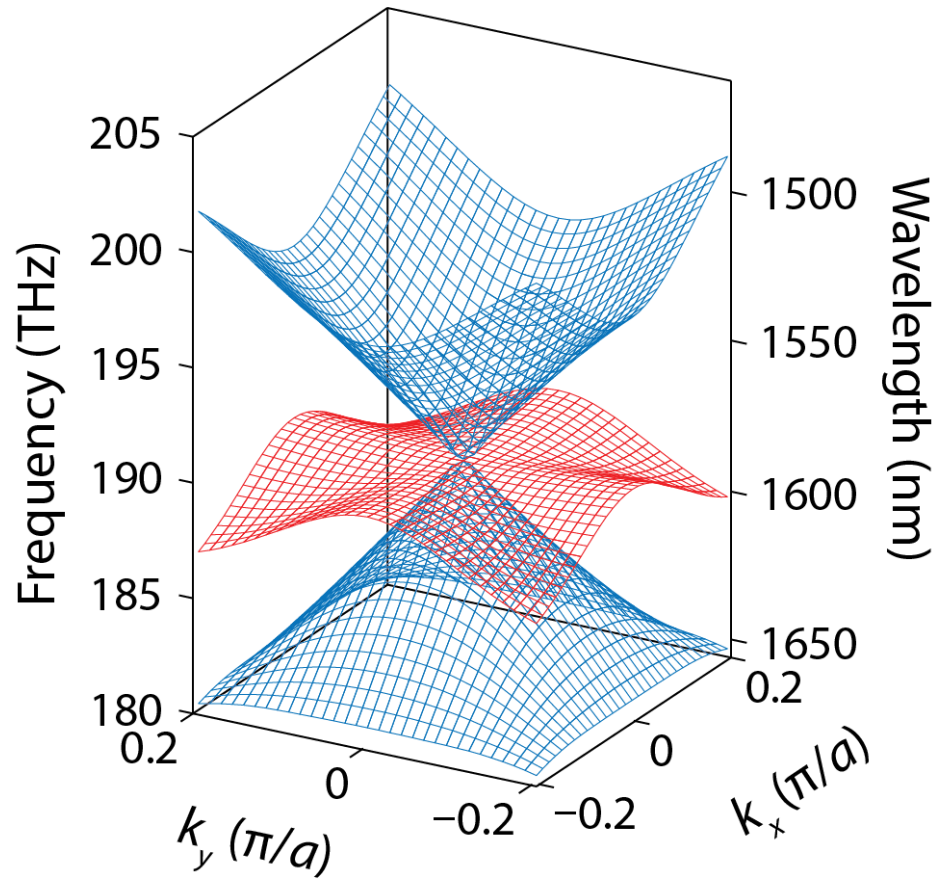
1 Zero index

2 Design



1 Zero index

2 Design



1 Zero index

2 Design

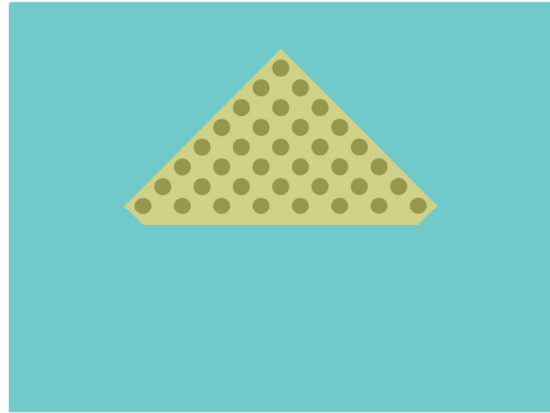
We have designed an on-chip Dirac-cone metamaterial with impedance-matched zero index at 1590 nm



1 Zero index

2 Design

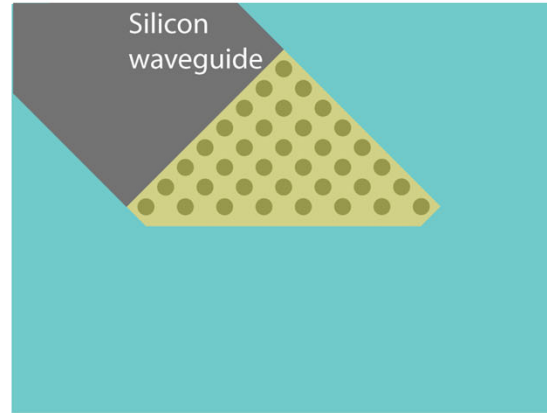
3 Experiment



1 Zero index

2 Design

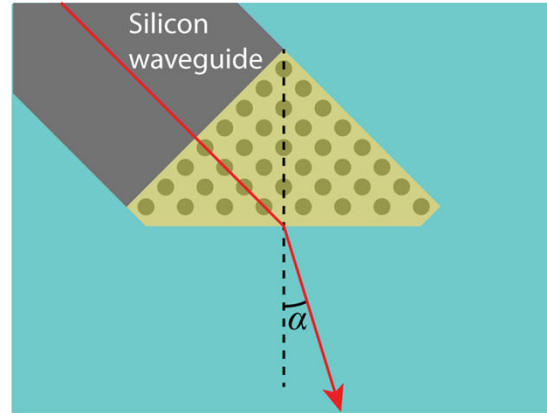
3 Experiment



1 Zero index

2 Design

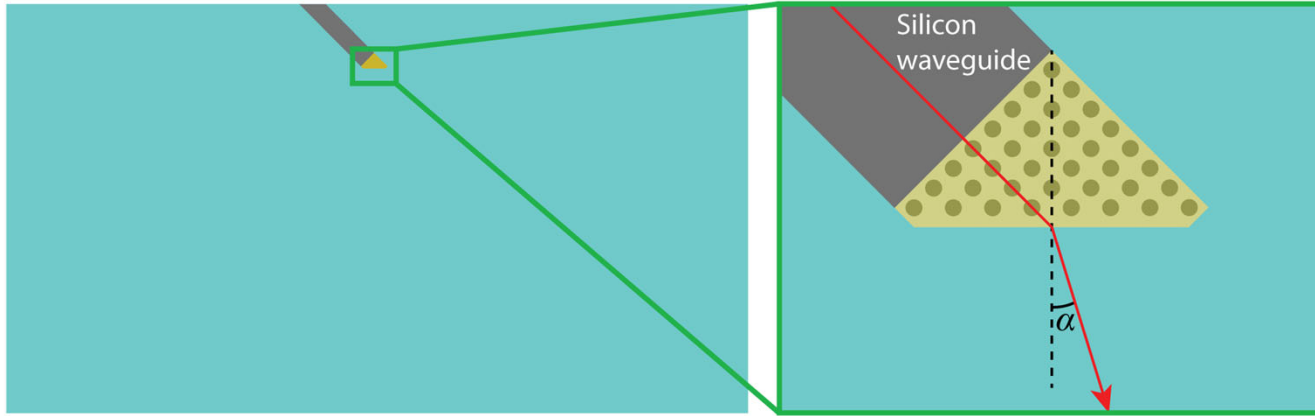
3 Experiment



1 Zero index

2 Design

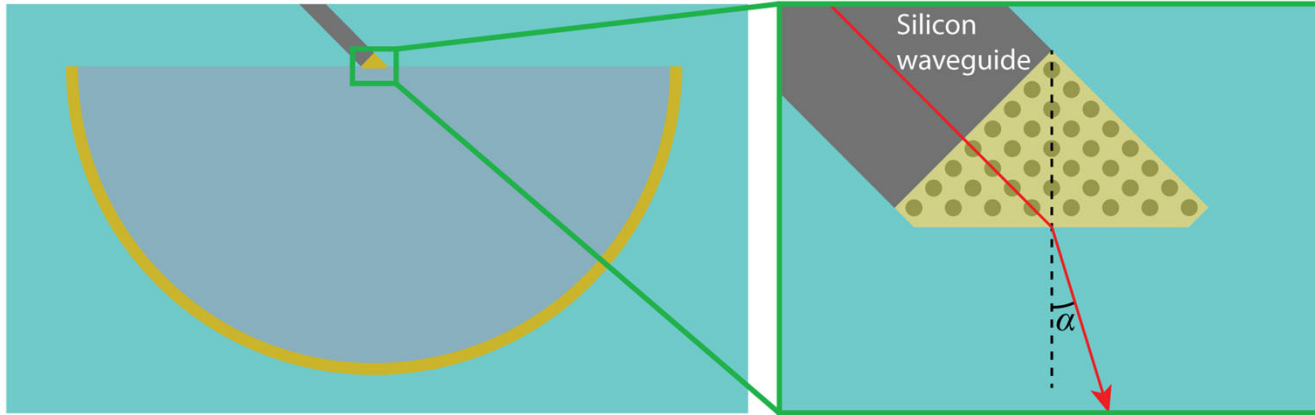
3 Experiment



1 Zero index

2 Design

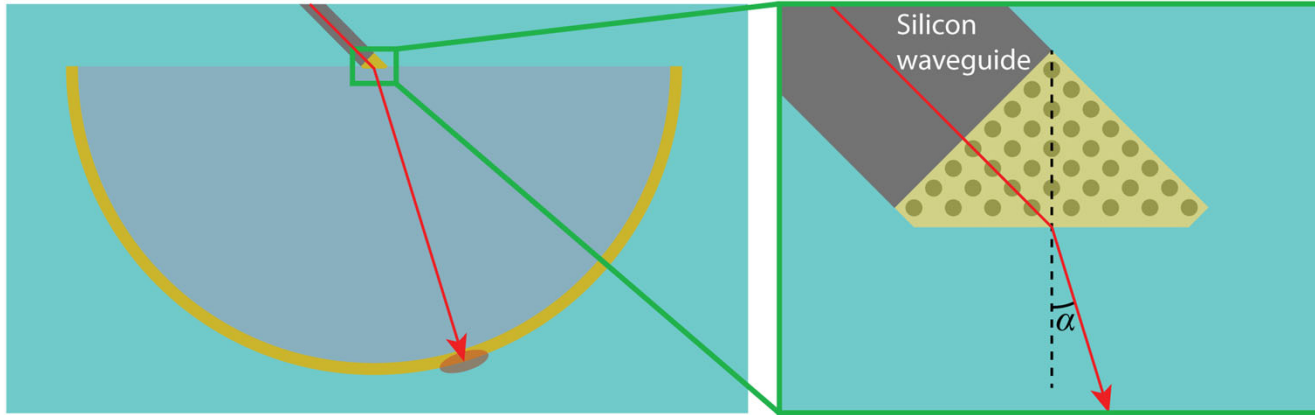
3 Experiment



1 Zero index

2 Design

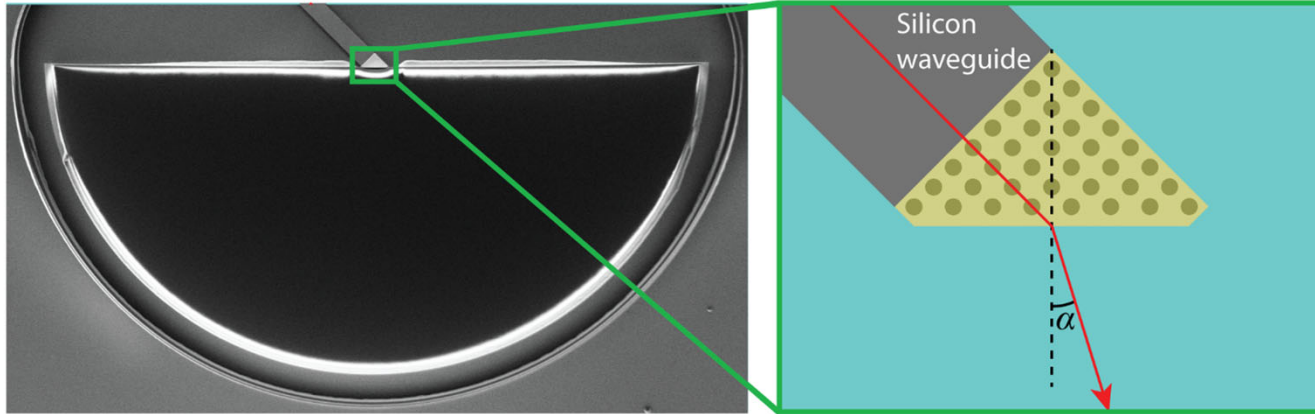
3 Experiment



1 Zero index

2 Design

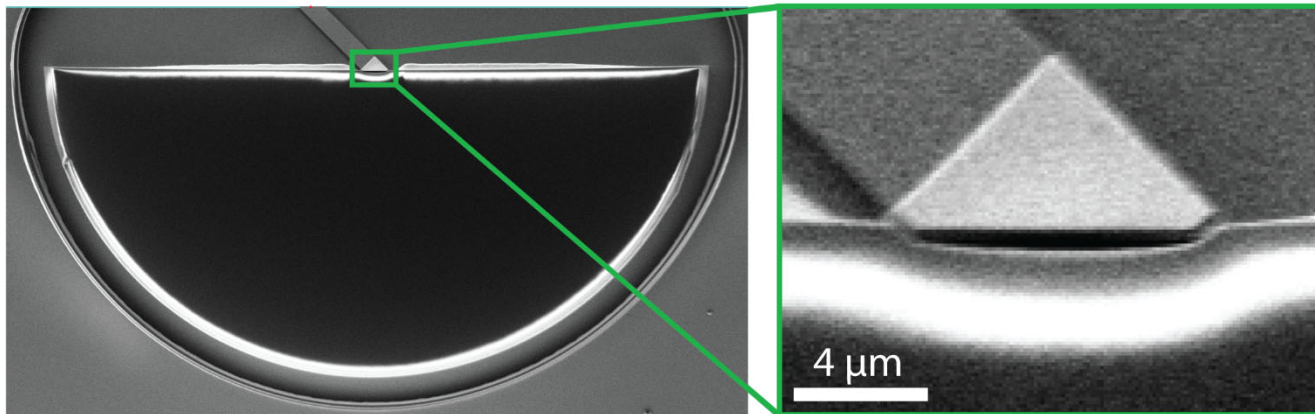
3 Experiment



1 Zero index

2 Design

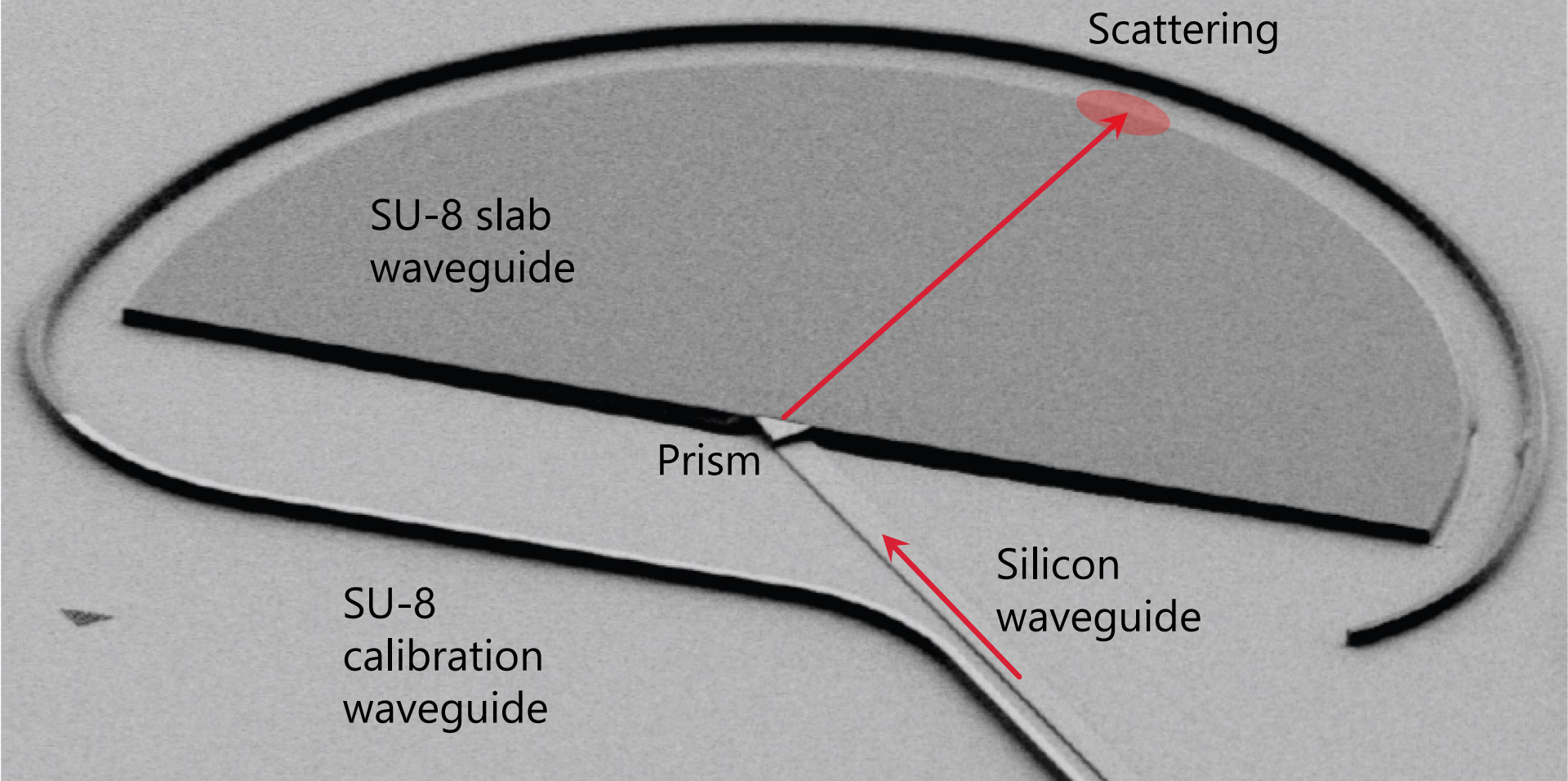
3 Experiment



1 Zero index

2 Design

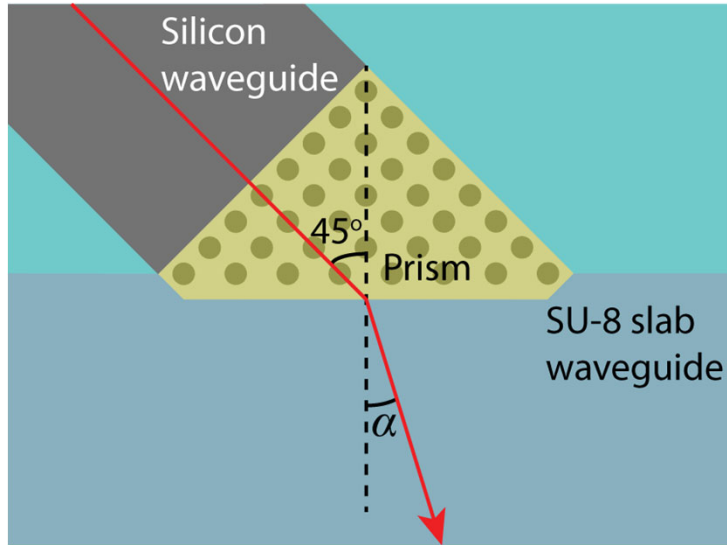
3 Experiment



1 Zero index

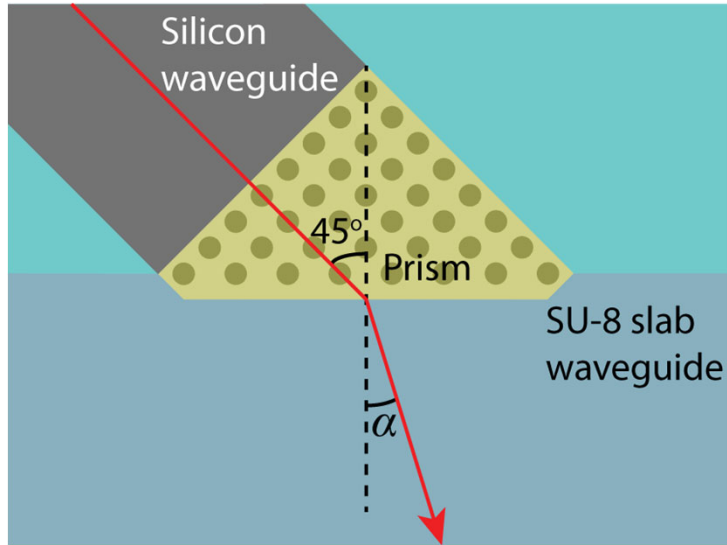
2 Design

3 Experiment



Snell's law:

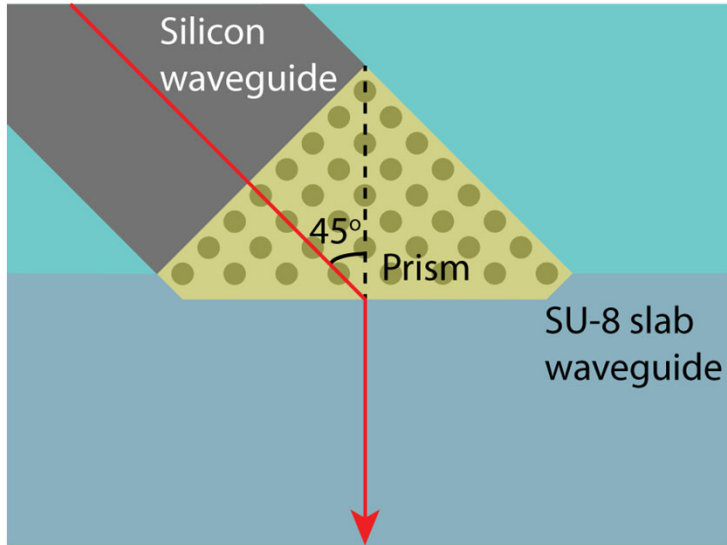
$$\frac{\sin 45^\circ}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{n_{\text{slab}}}{n_{\text{prism}}}$$



Snell's law:

$$\frac{\sin 45^\circ}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{n_{\text{slab}}}{n_{\text{prism}}}$$

$$n_{\text{prism}} = n_{\text{slab}} \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin 45^\circ}$$



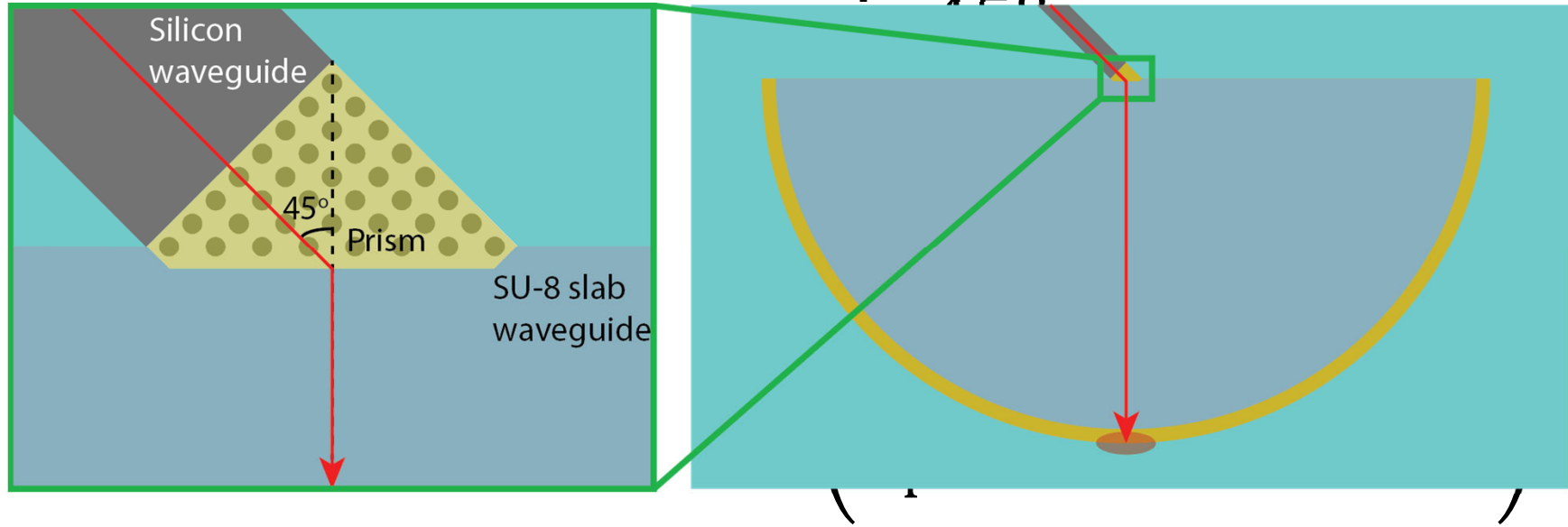
Snell's law:

$$\frac{\sin 45^\circ}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{n_{\text{slab}}}{n_{\text{prism}}}$$

$$n_{\text{prism}} = n_{\text{slab}} \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin 45^\circ}$$

$$\left(n_{\text{prism}} = 0 \leftrightarrow \alpha = 0 \right)$$

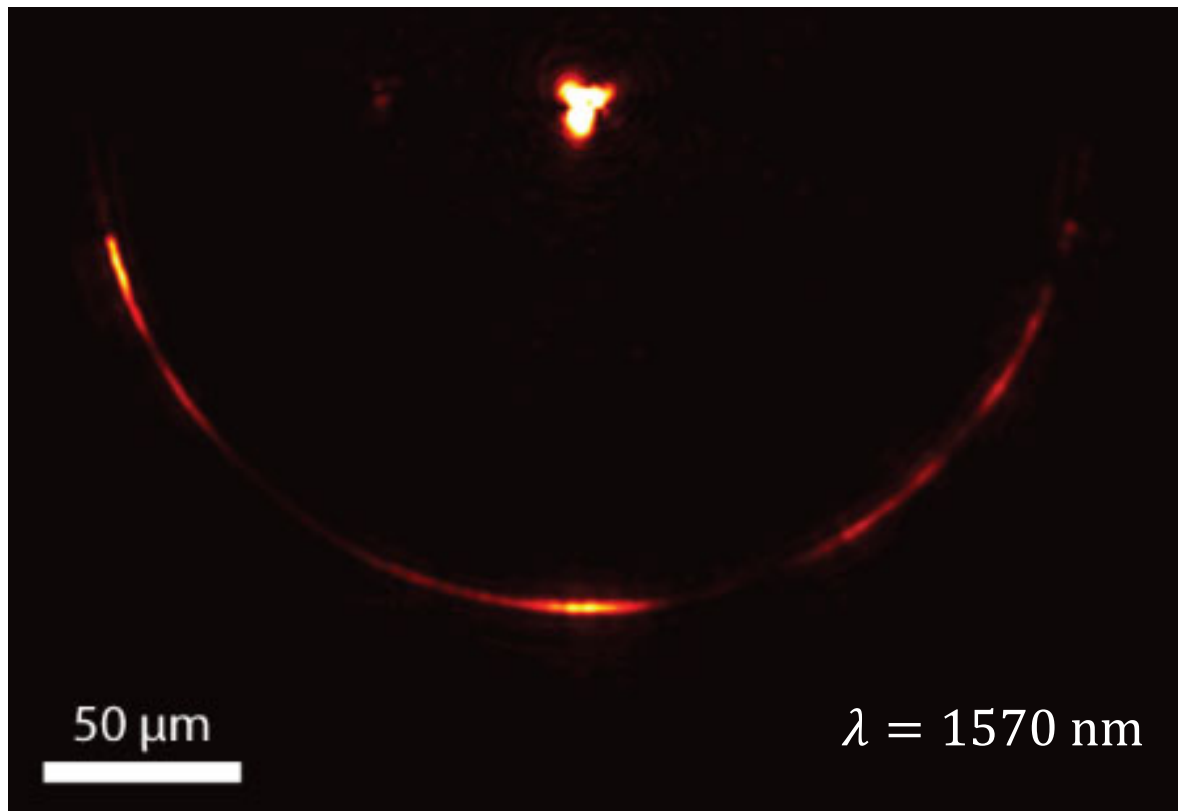
Snell's law:



1 Zero index

2 Design

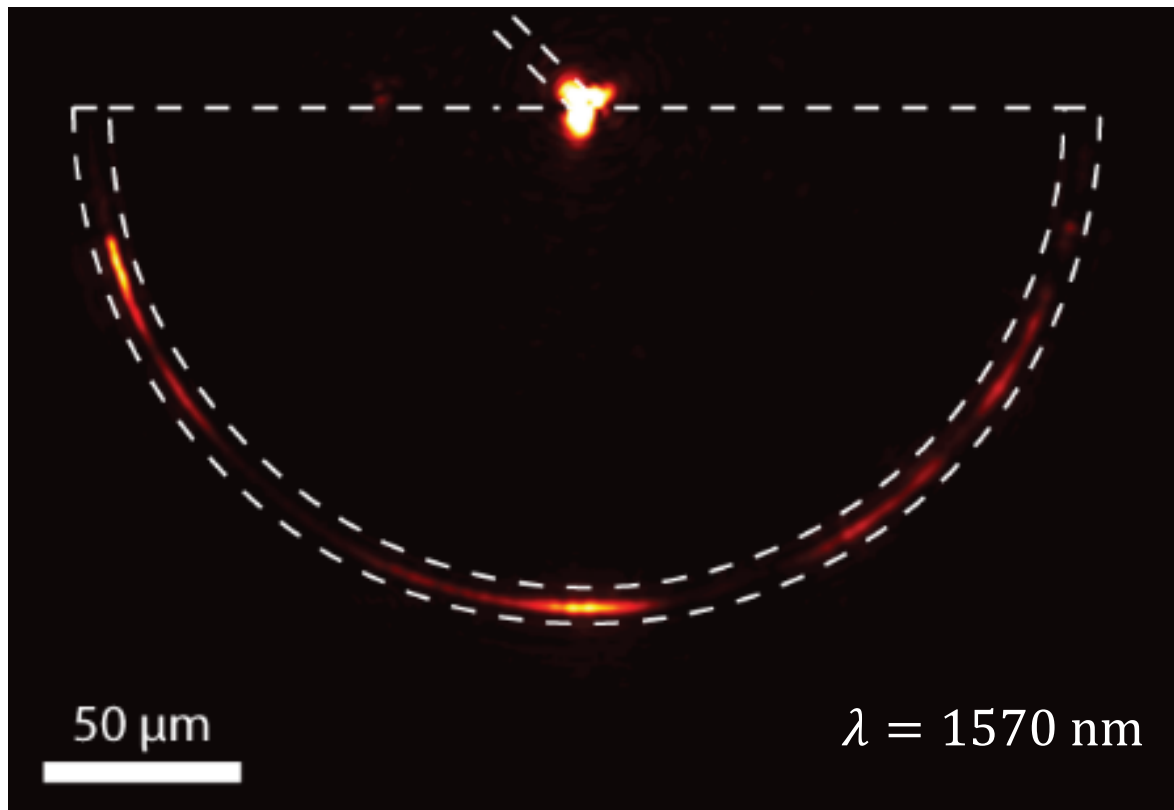
3 Experiment



1 Zero index

2 Design

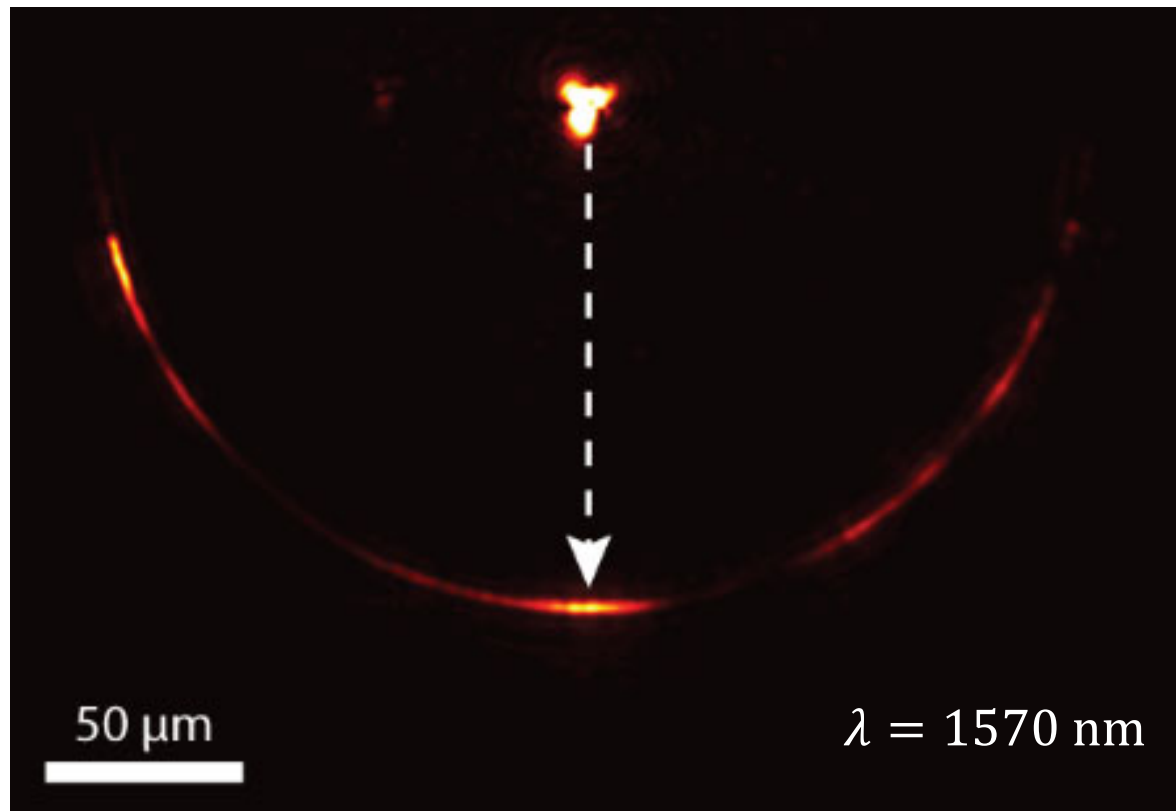
3 Experiment



1 Zero index

2 Design

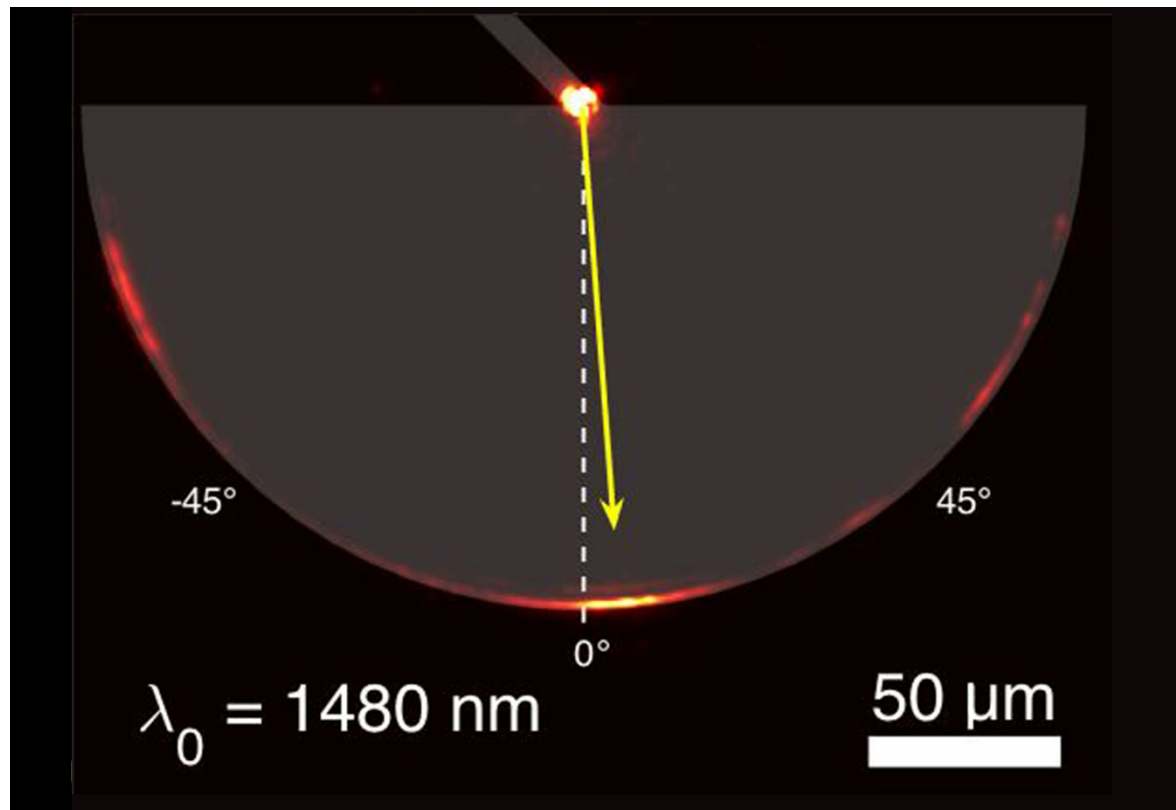
3 Experiment



1 Zero index

2 Design

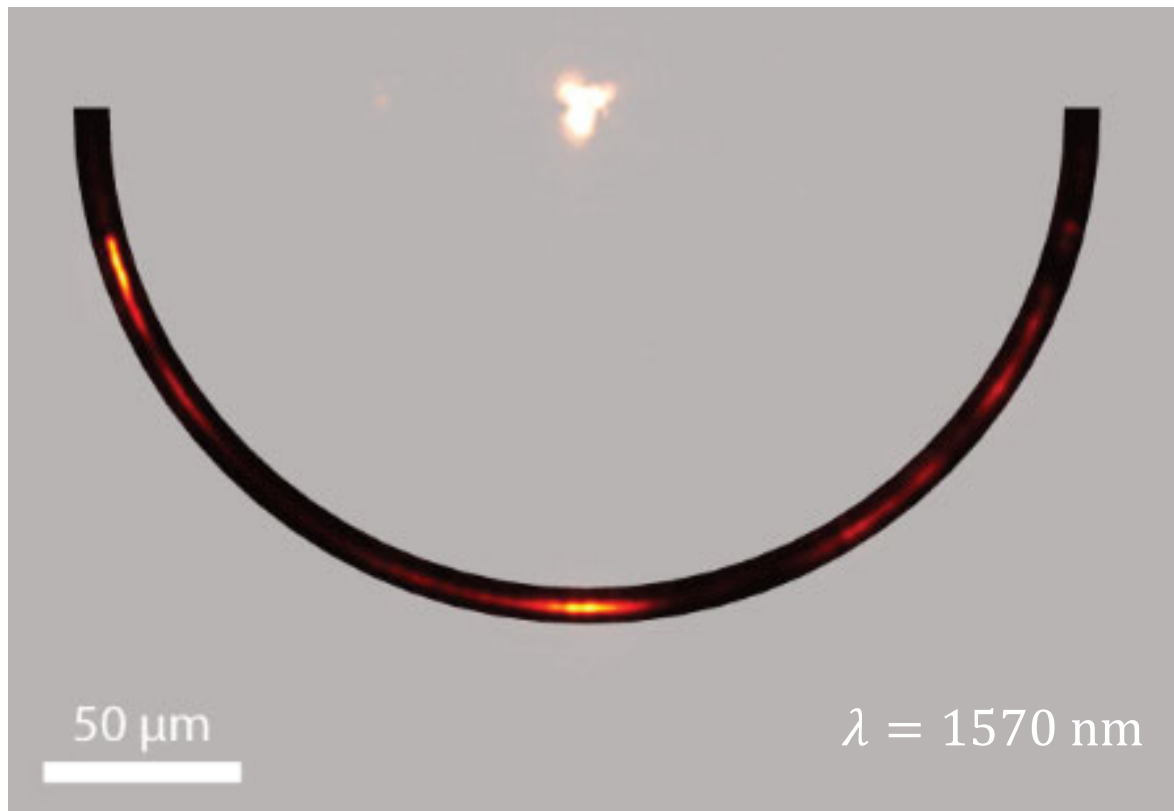
3 Experiment



1 Zero index

2 Design

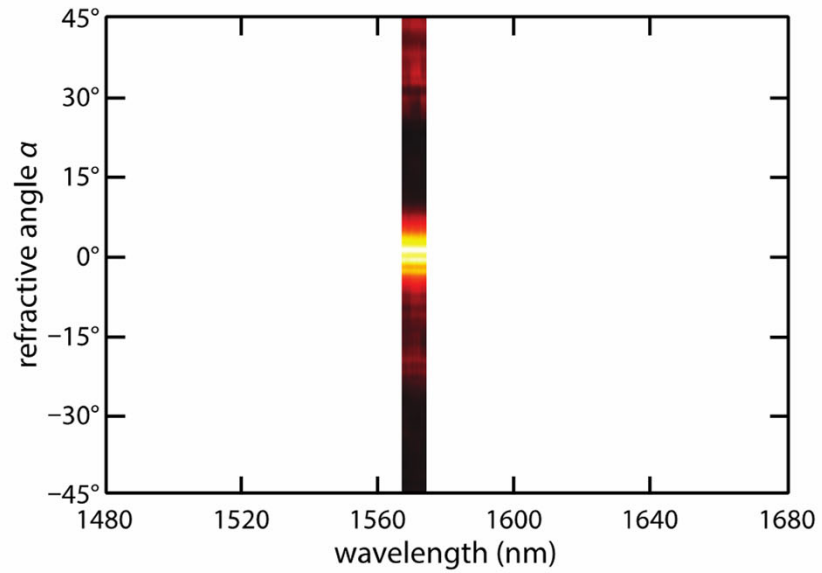
3 Experiment



1 Zero index

2 Design

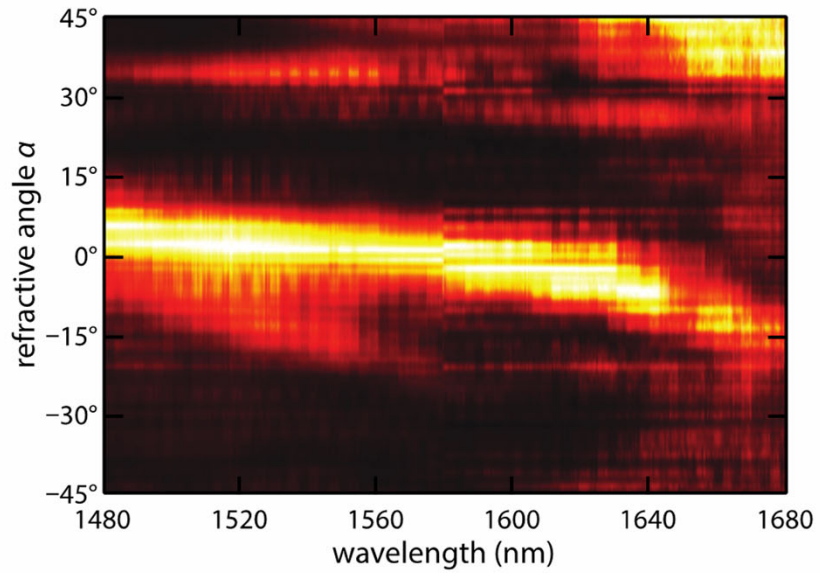
3 Experiment



1 Zero index

2 Design

3 Experiment

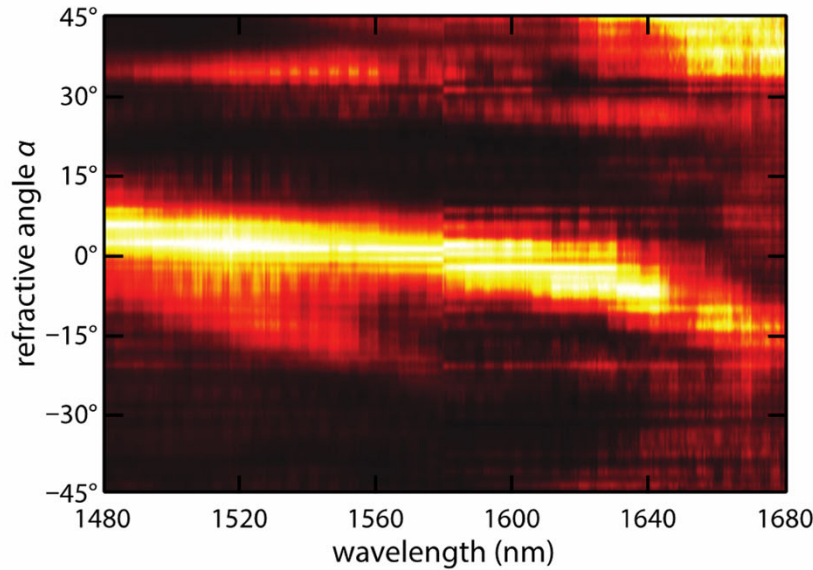


1 Zero index

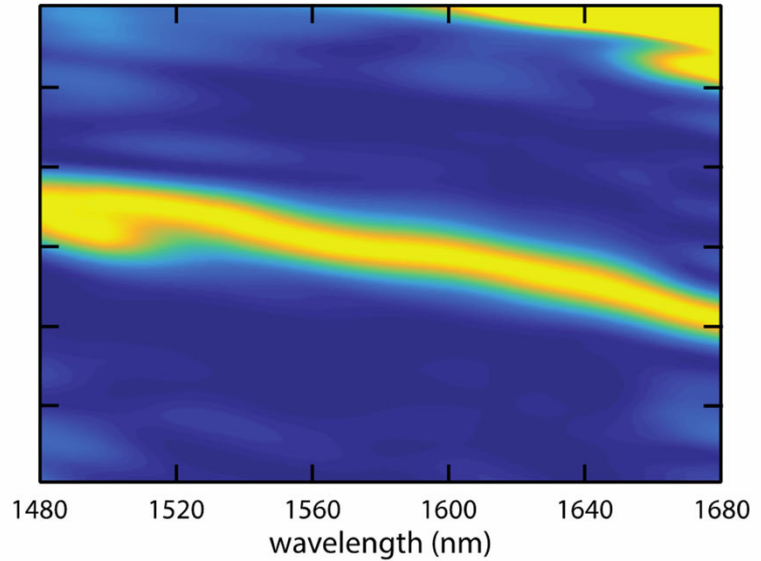
2 Design

3 Experiment

Experiment



Simulation

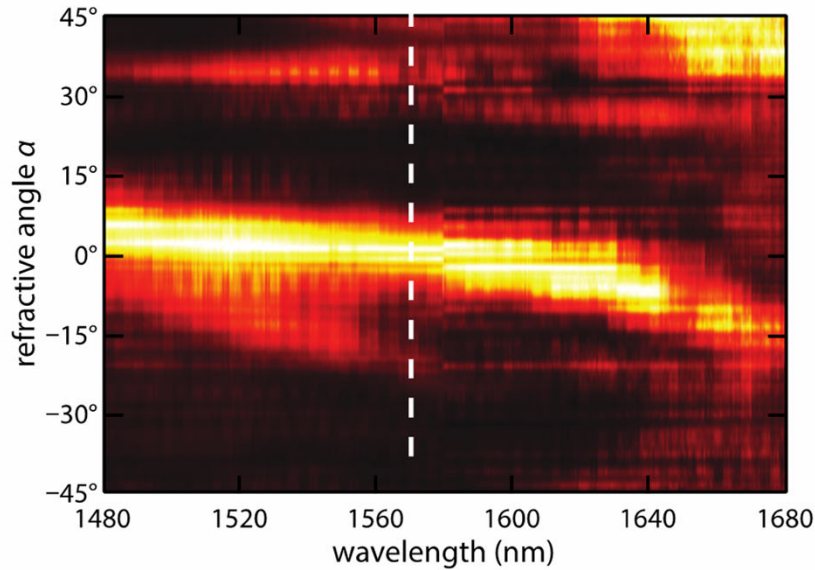


1 Zero index

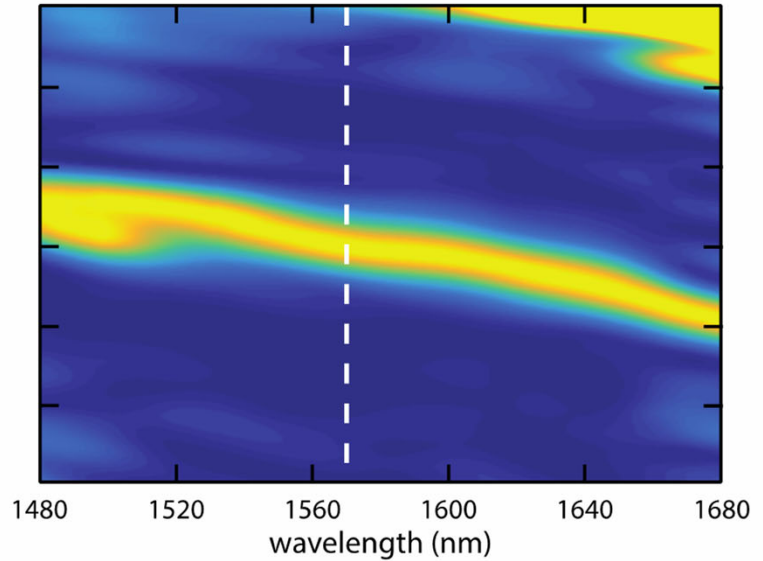
2 Design

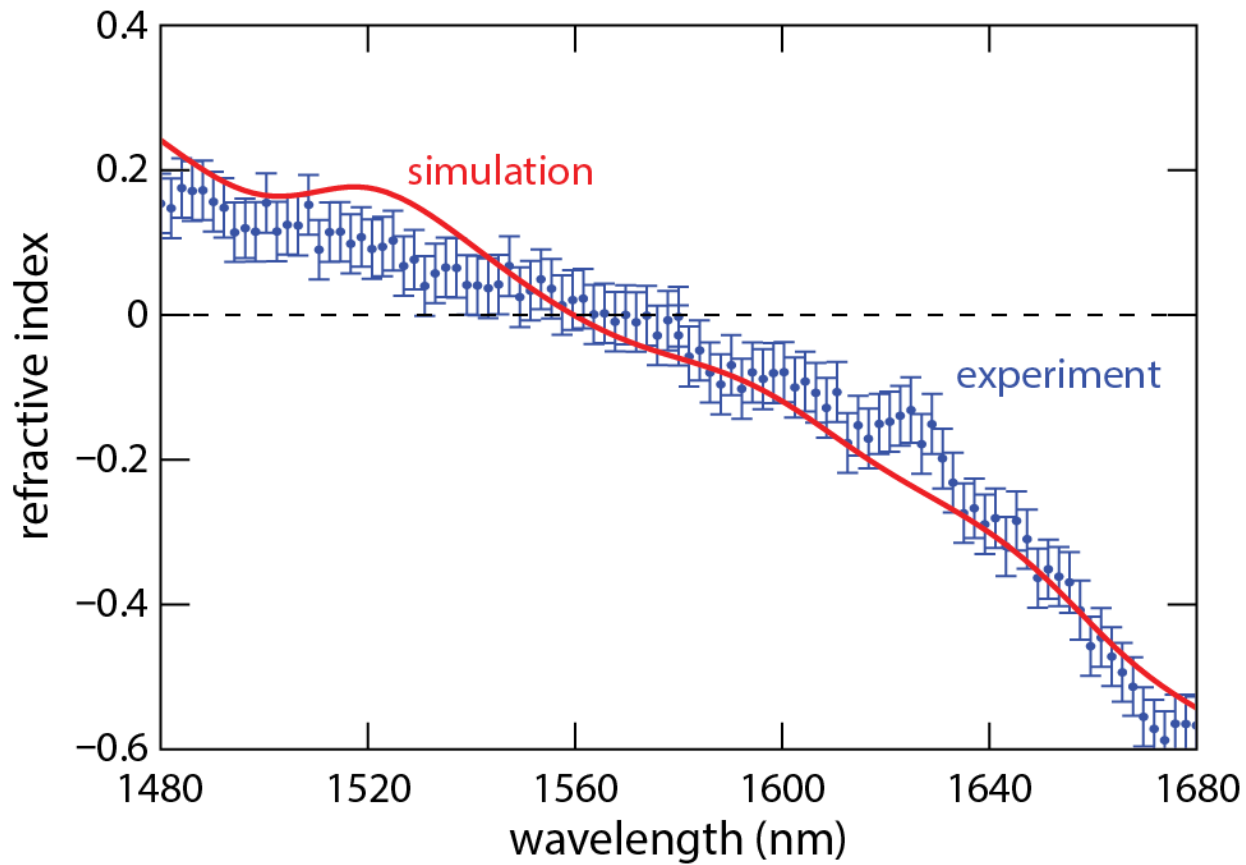
3 Experiment

Experiment



Simulation





1 Zero index

2 Design

3 Experiment

We directly measured the zero index of a Dirac-cone metamaterial at 1570 nm

Conclusion

1. Zero index

Physics and applications of zero index

Conclusion

1. Zero index

Physics and applications of zero index

2. Design

On-chip Dirac-cone metamaterial with impedance-matched zero index at 1590 nm

Conclusion

1. Zero index


Physics and applications of zero index

2. Design

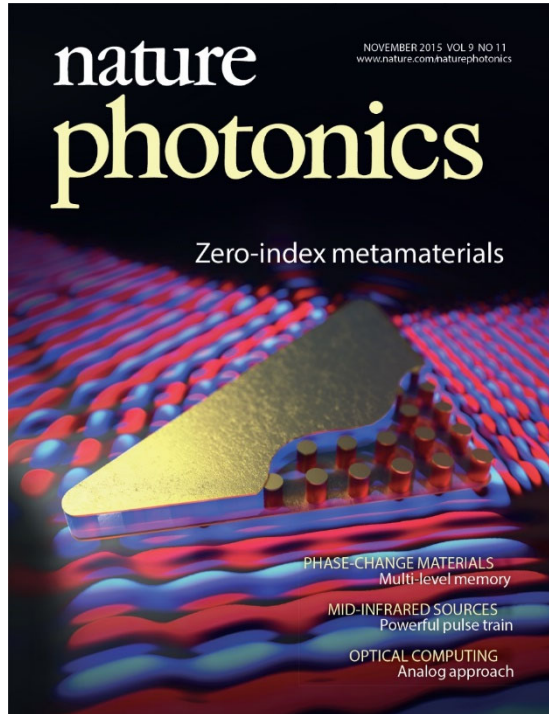
On-chip Dirac-cone metamaterial with impedance-matched zero index at 1590 nm

3. Experiment

Directly measure a zero index at 1570 nm



For the first time, we unambiguously demonstrate an on-chip Dirac-cone metamaterial with impedance-matched zero index



Y. Li, S. Kita, P. Muñoz, O. Reshef, D. Vulis, M. Yin, M. Lončar, E. Mazur, On-chip zero-index metamaterials. *Nat. Photonics* **9, 738-742 (2015).**



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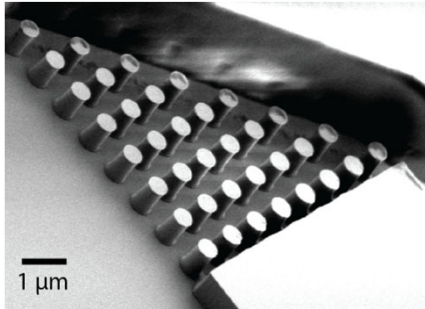
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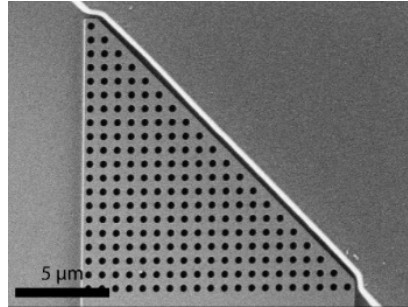
On-chip zero-index metamaterials (ZIMs)

All-dielectric
fabrication-tolerant ZIM



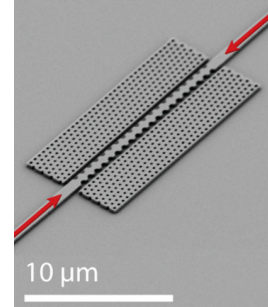
Opt. Express, 25, 8326 (2017)

Monolithic
CMOS-compatible ZIM



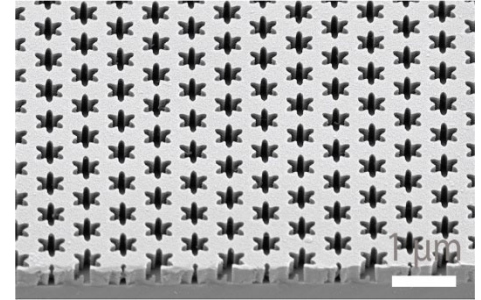
Opt. Express, 25, 12381 (2017)

1D zero-index
waveguide



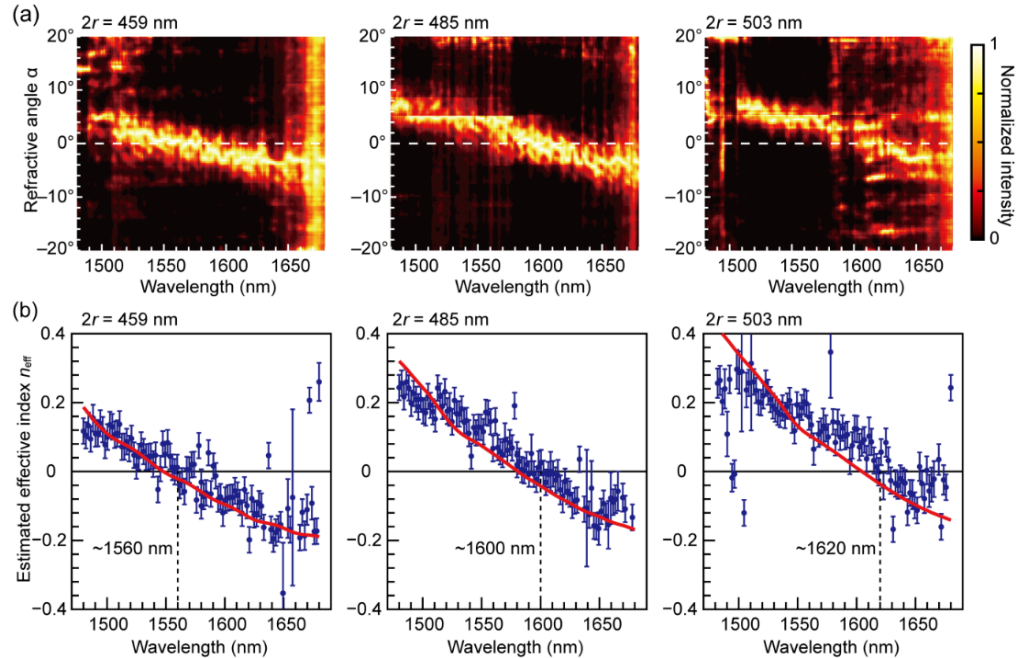
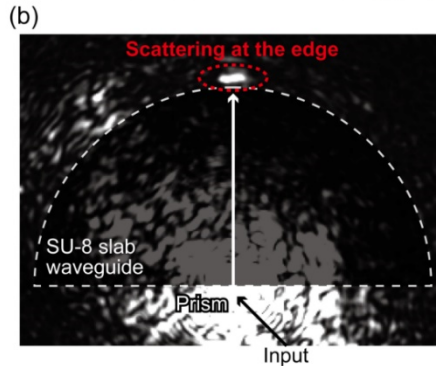
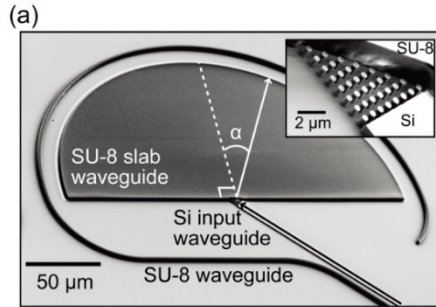
ACS Photonics, 4,
2385 (2017)

Ultra-low-loss ZIM

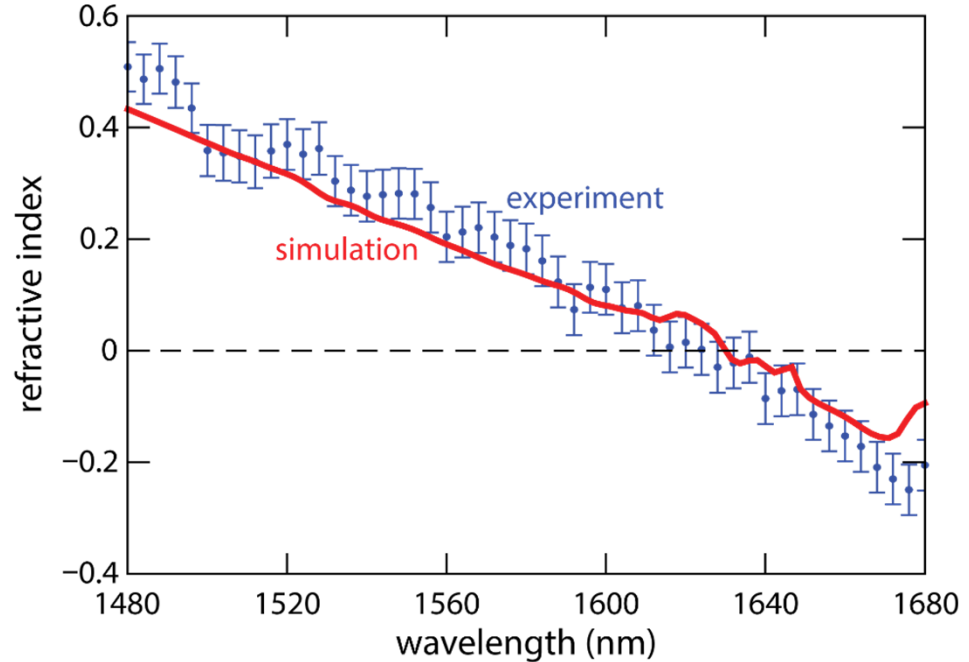
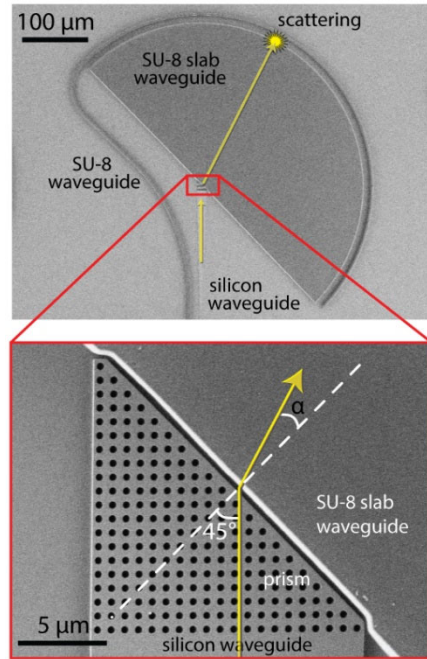


arXiv:2004.01818

All-dielectric fabrication-tolerant zero-index metamaterials

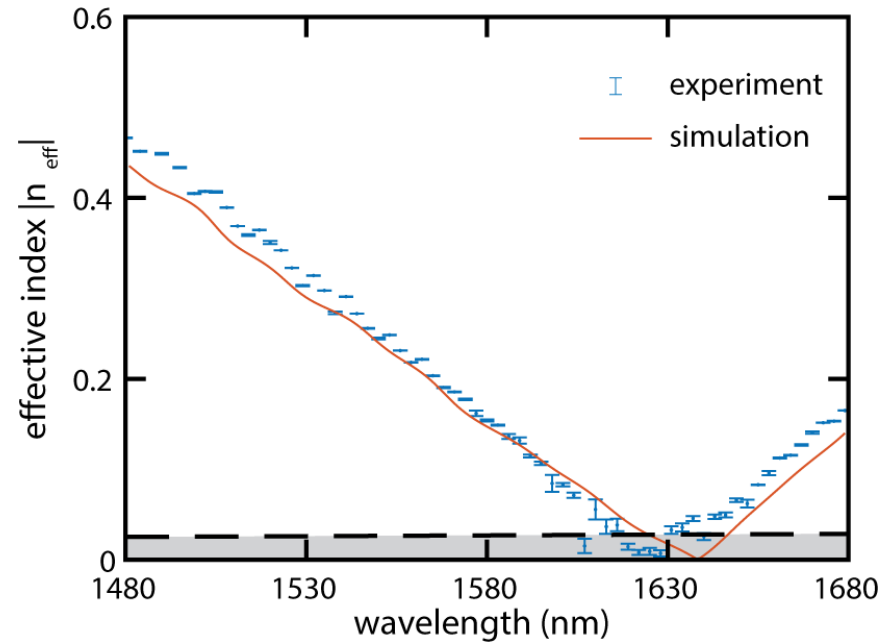
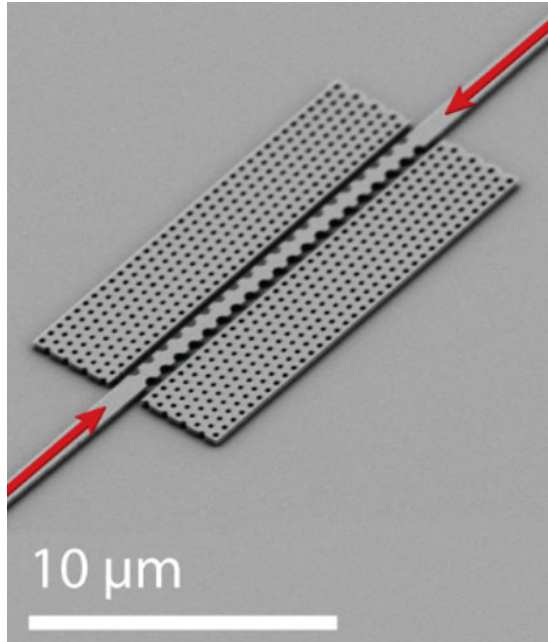


Monolithic CMOS-compatible zero-index metamaterials



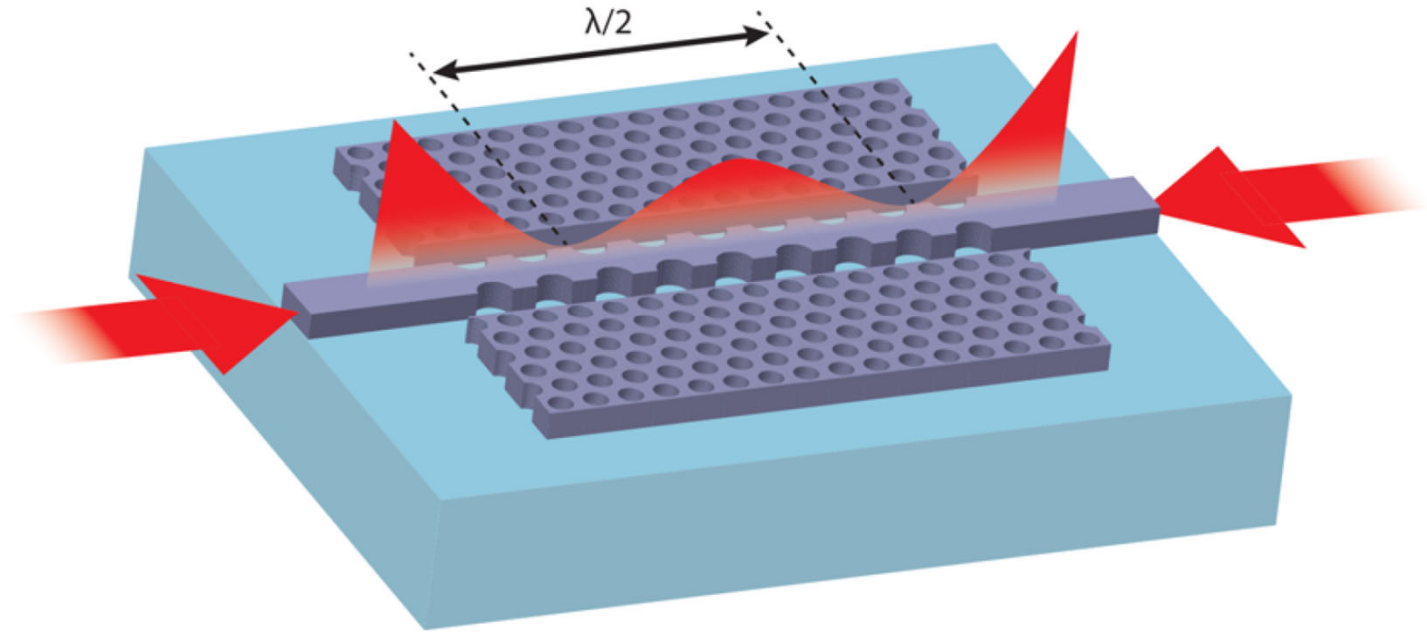
Opt. Express, 25, 12381 (2017)

1D zero-index waveguide



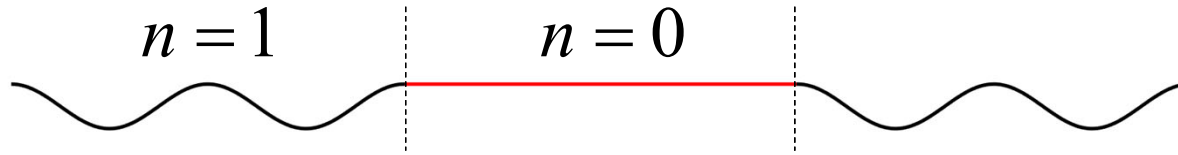
ACS Photonics, 4, 2385 (2017)

1D zero-index waveguide

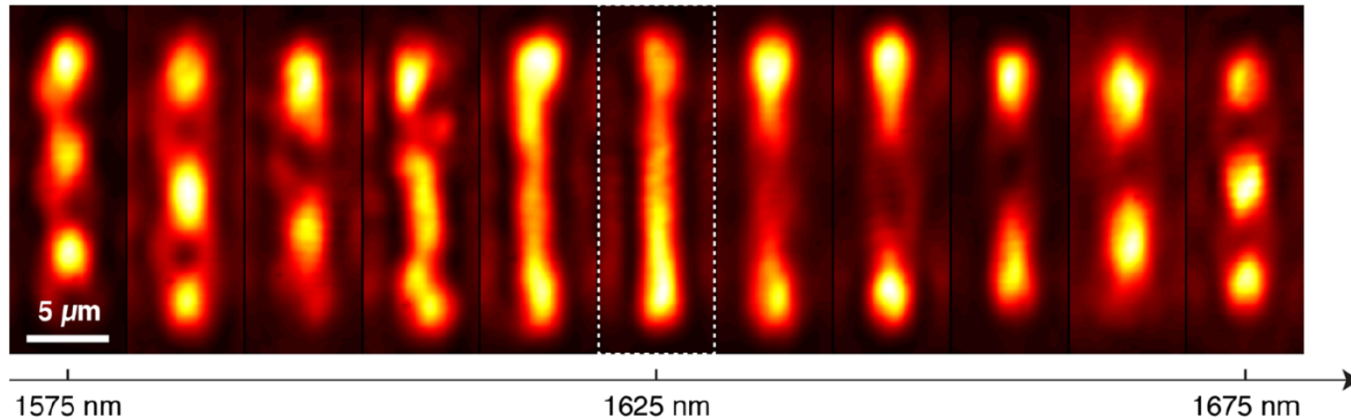


ACS Photonics, 4, 2385 (2017)

1D zero-index waveguide

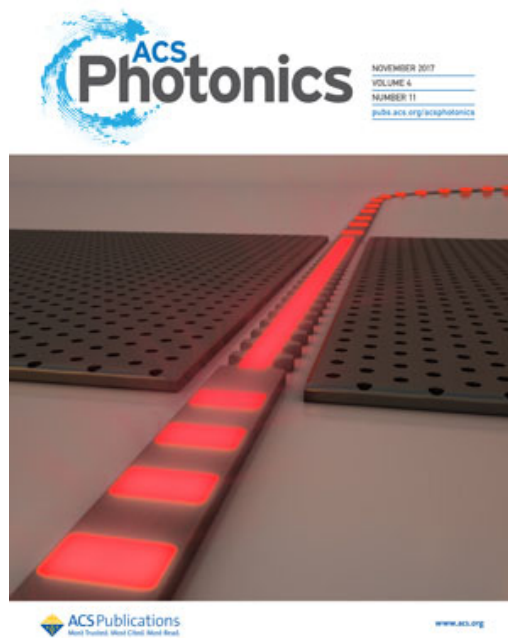


Measured interference pattern



ACS Photonics, 4, 2385 (2017)

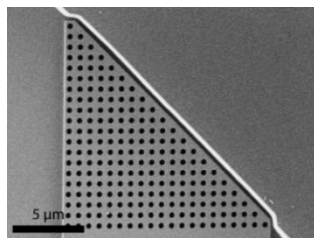
1D zero-index waveguide



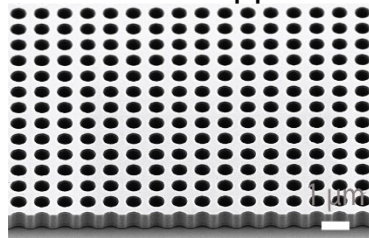
ACS Photonics, 4, 2385 (2017)

Low-loss zero-index metamaterials

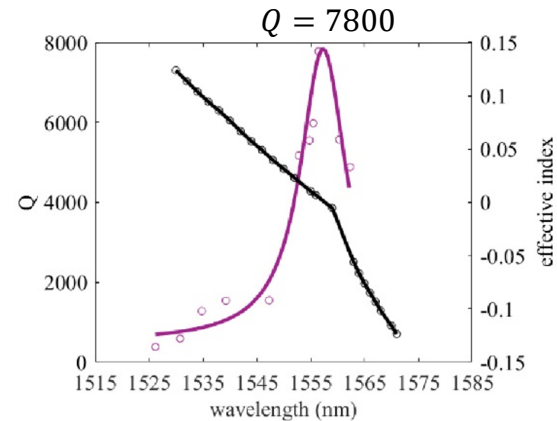
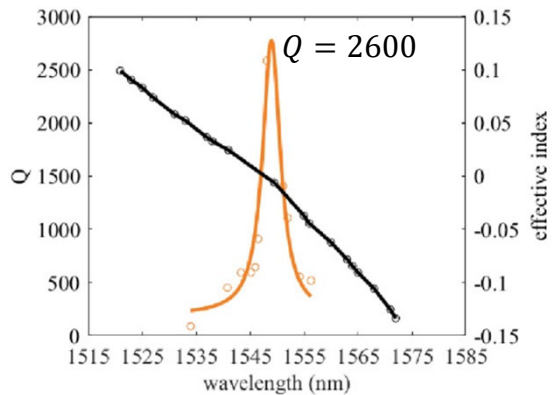
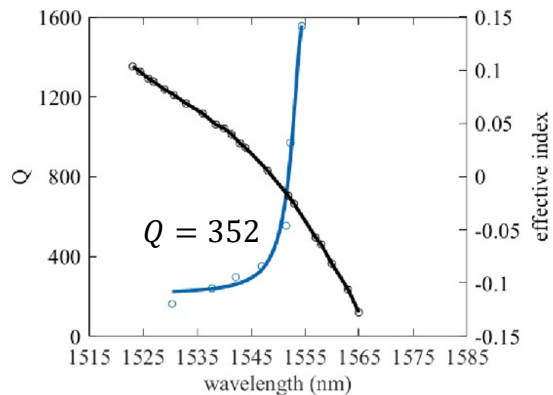
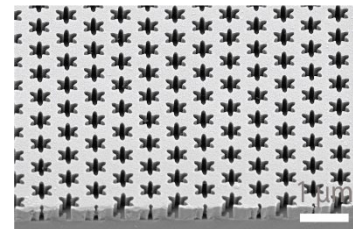
Regular ZIM



Resonance-trapped ZIM

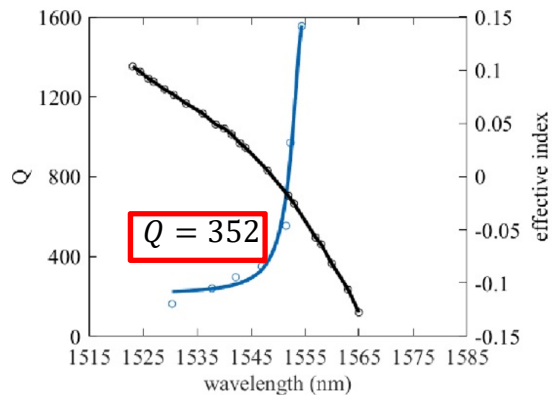
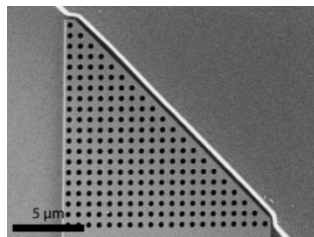


Symmetry protected ZIM

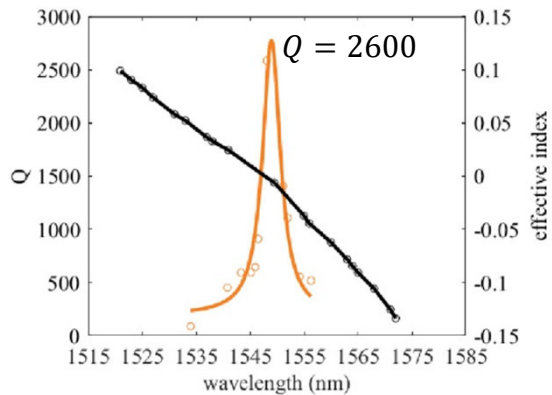
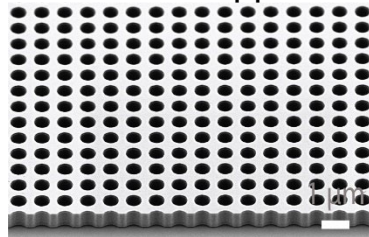


Low-loss zero-index metamaterials

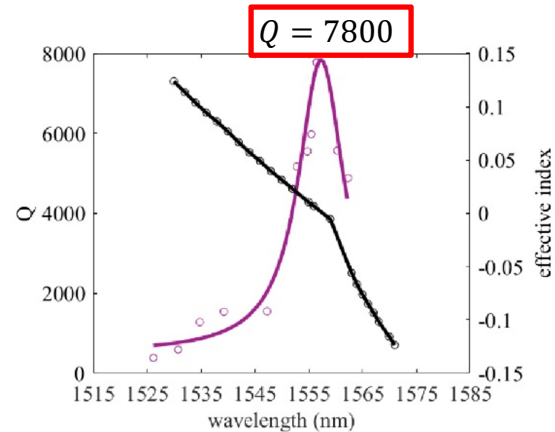
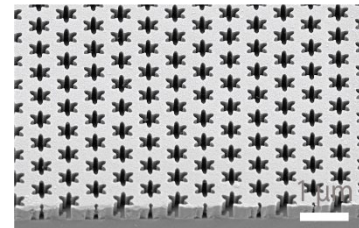
Regular ZIM



Resonance-trapped ZIM



Symmetry protected ZIM





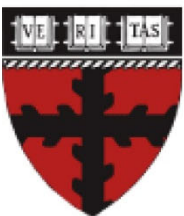
Shota Kita

Yang Li

Orad Reshef

Philip Muñoz

Daryl Vulis



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Optics

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Harvard University



Federico Capasso
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NSF PHY-1720438

- PI: E. Mazur, Co-PI: M. Lončar
- Amount: \$460,000
- Dates: 2017-08-01 to 2020-07-31

NSF DMR-1360889

- PI: E. Mazur, Co-PI: **Y. Li**
- Amount: \$400,000
- Dates: 2014-07-01 to 2016-06-30

SAMSUNG Global Research
Outreach (GRO) Program

- PI: E. Mazur, Co-PI: **Y. Li**
- Amount: \$100,000
- Dates: 2016-11-14 to 2017-11-13



Thank you 😊

