

Optical tuning for metasurfaces

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Lightning talk content

- Illuminating intrinsic silicon alters its resistivity
- So can control EM properties of metasurface/antenna with no complex DC biasing
- Seems to be highly linear
- Can work to v. high frequencies (how high, under study)
- Still need DC power for LEDs/lasers

Challenges:

- Manufacturability and scalability of tuneable surfaces?
- What applications are there? Commercial?

Discussion summary

Group 1

- Tuning mechanisms:
 - Optical tuning: How to illuminate the silicon?
 - Fibre optic cables large and bulky, so light guides? Transparent cables?
 - Semiconductors:
 - Frequency range - commercially up to 10sGHz, speciality even higher
 - Suitable foundry service in UK for high-speed devices?
 - MEMS - reliability issues? Linearity?
 - Indium Tin Oxide (ITO): Transparent thin film, ps switching
- High-speed reconfigurability:
 - Depends on application - may be sub-ns, some applications ms
 - Optical silicon - depends on carrier lifetime, high intensity increases rate
- THz range:
 - Range very short - More suitable for imaging/sensing than communications?
 - Measurement - Low powers on equipment, eg. VNAs ~10uW

Group 2

- High priority applications:
 - Defence sector (interest in the optical control)
 - Large intelligent surfaces
 - Reactance control
 - Applications for satellites that could be electronically steerable.
 - Wireless power transfer
 - Energy harvesting
- Fabrication/manufacturing
 - Dimensional control, how small can you go (pixel size) – maybe 100 microns, maybe an issue with conductivity (this could also be useful for lossy structures).
 - Typically, they are 1mm.
 - Limits on switching speed, if improved could open up applications such as direct antenna modulation.
 - Scale up (size, reproducibility)

Next steps

- Hear about more of the research in the UK in this area - ECR showcase?
- More focussed discussion groups on specific areas