

光学学报

基于全介质的超表面谐振器热发射相干性研究

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摘要 以六方碳化硅(4H-SiC)全介质谐振器为例, 借助椭圆偏振实验与有限元电磁模拟系统地研究了温度与结构几何周期对其相干热发射的影响机制。研究结果表明: 高温削弱了4H-SiC晶体的介电极化与超表面的相干热发射, 而几何周期正向影响表面波传输模的激发与耦合强度, 从而影响发射率的空间相干性; 二者主要通过改变表面波有效传输长度来调节热发射的相干性。此外, 全介质超表面谐振器的高Q值对温度与结构周期有很强的依赖性。所得结果可为相关极化超表面谐振器件在热发射调控领域的应用提供参考。

关键词 光谱学; 表面声子极化; 全介质超表面谐振器; 相干热发射; 温度; 几何周期

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1 引言

热发射是热辐射领域最重要的光学特性^[1-2], 精确调控材料的发射率对热相关器件的有效应用至关重要, 例如能量收集^[3]、化学传感^[4]、动态伪装^[5]等。材料本身的发射率与表面形状、物质种类和表面温度有关。表面微纳结构设计可实现对光谱发射率的自由调控^[6], 且修正的表面结构还可显示出相干光谱特性, 即光谱选择性(又称时间相干性^[7])与空间相干性。具有相干性的发射器与吸收器在许多关键应用中产生了重大影响, 例如提高能量转换和热辐射检测的效率、增强热光电系统性能、扩大太阳能电池利用范围等^[8]。支持表面声子极化(SPhPs)的全介质超材料^[9-10]具有低光学损耗、长载流子寿命、高品质因子等优点, 并被证明具有不同寻常的相干光谱特性^[11], 在纳米光子学领域受到了广泛关注^[12-15]。Park等^[16]通过额外引入材料与改变结构形态来操控等离子超表面, 进而实现对相干热发射的主动调控。García-Estebaran等^[17]发现石英等极化材料中各向异性声子极化激元及波导模特性有助于诱发具有高度方向性的发射率。

碳化硅(SiC)支持具有极低光学损耗的SPhPs, 可产生丰富的分子振动及热现象^[18], 在长波红外波导和窄带热源等应用中展现出良好的应用前景。Greffet等^[19]在极性材料SiC中引入周期性结构, 借助光栅对表面极化激子的衍射作用制造出长距离(多波长)相干并向良好方向辐射的热红外源。王卫杰等^[20]在SiC薄

膜/光子晶体结构中引入微光栅结构, 通过对不同电磁模态的激发有效调控了结构的热辐射特性。Lu等^[21]证明利用六方碳化硅(4H-SiC)不同极化特征之间的耦合干涉可以有效调控发射模, 并且指出大周期(P)微结构单元为发射模之间的耦合提供了可能。然而, 周期尺寸对4H-SiC相干热发射的影响机理鲜有报道。根据普朗克辐射定律, 温度(T)是影响发射器发射效率的另一重要因素^[22-23]。温度会通过改变材料的光学性质来影响发射性能^[21], 但目前缺乏4H-SiC高温介电函数的数据, 不利于该方向的进一步拓展。

本文利用椭偏测试与有限元方法系统分析了温度以及几何周期对4H-SiC全介质超表面谐振器热发射率的调控机制。首先, 通过椭偏测试得到4H-SiC高温介电函数, 结果发现材料光学性质有很强的温度依赖性; 其次, 借助有限元模拟探究了周期尺寸对发射模的激发与耦合作用, 结果表明发射模对周期有较强的依赖性; 然后, 通过吸收能计算, 揭示了谐振结构在不同几何周期下的吸收机理; 最后, 从温度与周期两个角度综合讨论了微结构调控相干热发射的潜力。

2 理论模型与计算设置

2.1 椭圆偏振光谱测量

椭圆偏振光谱测量(SE)是一种精确获取材料光学参数的无损测试方法, 且不依赖Kramers-Kronig关系式。其基本原理为: 具有连续光谱的电磁波源经偏振仪转换, 以线偏振光的形式入射到样品, 光波被样品

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反射后偏振态发生变化,变为椭圆偏振光,可用椭偏参数 ϕ 和 Δ 表示入射偏振光偏振态的变化;反射后的椭圆偏振光经检偏器作用转为线偏振光后再由接收器接收。进一步地,借助模型振子对得到的椭偏参数进行后处理,从而获得介电函数(或其余光学参数)。将椭偏参数^[24] ϕ 和 Δ 定义为

$$\rho = \tan \phi \exp(i\Delta) = \frac{r_p}{r_s}, \quad (1)$$

式中: ρ 表示p偏振(电场振荡方向平行于入射面)与s偏振(电场振荡方向垂直于入射面)的菲涅耳反射系数之比; ϕ 和 Δ 分别表示p偏振与s偏振的振幅比和相位差。

实验所用的未掺杂4H-SiC样品为经物理气相输运法生长及加工而成的块体衬底,对晶体两侧进行机械抛光以最小化表面粗糙度,从而满足SE的测试要求。更多样品信息可进一步参考前期工作^[25]。借助IR-VASE

Mark II椭偏仪获取椭偏参数 ϕ 和 Δ ,采用B-spline^[26]光学模型拟合得到4H-SiC的红外介电函数。测量光谱范围为333~5900 cm⁻¹,光谱分辨率为1 cm⁻¹。采用Linkam加热装置将样品加热至800 K以获得高温实验数据,控温精度为±0.1 K。为防止样品氧化,加热时不断向装置中通入纯净氮气以维持无氧环境。

2.2 有限元数值模拟

所建立的4H-SiC基全介质超表面谐振器结构如图1所示,包括圆柱阵列以及光栅结构,其中结构周期 P 与入射角度(θ)为变量,其余结构尺寸保持不变。采用有限元方法(FEM)的数值求解器(Comsol Multiphysics)进行超表面谐振器辐射特性计算。采用横磁(TM)波入射,电场方向平行于 x 方向; x 、 y 方向采用Floquet周期性边界条件, z 方向采用完美匹配层(PML)边界条件;PML厚度为4 μm,考虑到计算成本与精度,网格设置为 $\lambda/5$ (λ 为波长)。

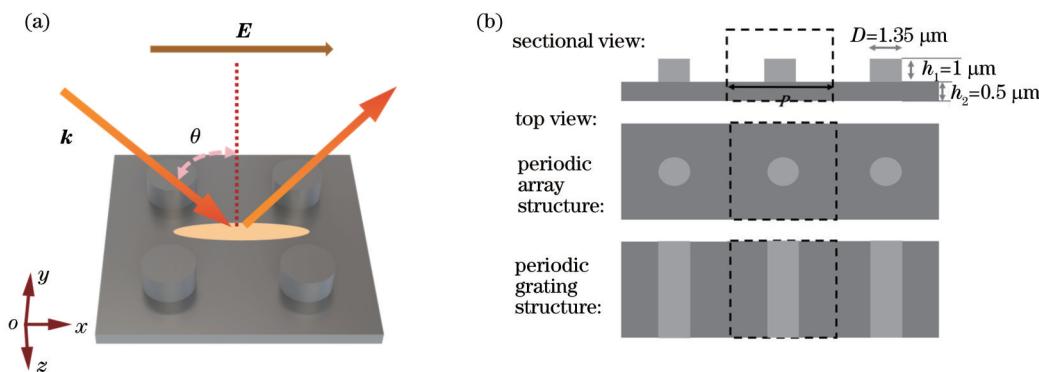


图1 4H-SiC基超表面谐振器结构。(a)模型工作示意图;(b)数值模拟参数示意图,其中默认柱(光栅)高度 $h_1=1 \mu\text{m}$,周长(宽度) $D=1.35 \mu\text{m}$,衬底高度 $h_2=0.5 \mu\text{m}$

Fig. 1 Structure of 4H-SiC-based metasurface resonator. (a) Schematic of working model; (b) schematic of numerical simulation parameters, default array (or grating) height $h_1=1 \mu\text{m}$, perimeter (or width) $D=1.35 \mu\text{m}$, and substrate height $h_2=0.5 \mu\text{m}$

3 结果讨论

3.1 4H-SiC介电函数特征

材料的介电函数决定了自身的极化强度,从本质上影响了器件的辐射特性。因此,分析了4H-SiC的介电特征,结果如图2所示。图2(a)所示为实验测得的300 K温度下4H-SiC各向异性介电函数。可以看到:垂直光轴介电函数 ϵ_z (入射光垂直于晶体光轴 c)光谱以797 cm⁻¹处的强晶格吸收为主,相较于文献[27]的吸收峰位置(800 cm⁻¹)出现轻微红移;平行光轴介电函数 ϵ_x (光源平行于晶体光轴 c)的强晶格吸收位于782 cm⁻¹处,且虚部吸收峰绝对值为垂直光轴 ϵ_z 的2.39倍,实部吸收谷绝对值为垂直光轴 ϵ_z 的2.6倍。位于横向光学声子频率(ω_{TO})与纵向光学声子频率(ω_{LO})之间的介电函数实部为负数,称为Reststrahlen带。该区域内电磁波在晶体表面传播且与光学声子耦合,入射光子与光学声子耦合生成SPhPs。 ϵ_z 的Reststrahlen带带宽为181 cm⁻¹,为 ϵ_x 的1.1倍。以上

均证明平行光轴介电函数 ϵ_z 较垂直光轴介电函数 ϵ_x 有更强的极化特性。

图2(b)、(c)所示为测试得到的4H-SiC温度依赖的垂直光轴介电函数。由于测试晶体为(0001)取向,故只能获得准确的高温 ϵ_x 。随着温度升高,实部吸收谷绝对值由300 K时的276.4降低至800 K时的138.84,下降率为49.8%;表面声子传输长度也随温度升高而明显下降,下降率为23.0%^[28]。由此证明,高温降低了晶体的极化强度,这归因于增强的晶格振动以及衰减的光学声子。前期第一性原理计算的工作^[28]证实:高温诱导晶体内微观粒子发生强非谐散射,声子弛豫寿命缩短,从而导致参与形成SPhPs的声子数量减少。

3.2 谐振结构发射模的激发

将实验测得的具有温度依赖性的4H-SiC介电函数(含实部与虚部)以插值函数的形式导入模拟程序,之后对相应结构(4H-SiC层)赋值以上材料参数。以常温各向异性介电函数为输入,参考文献[18]的尺寸

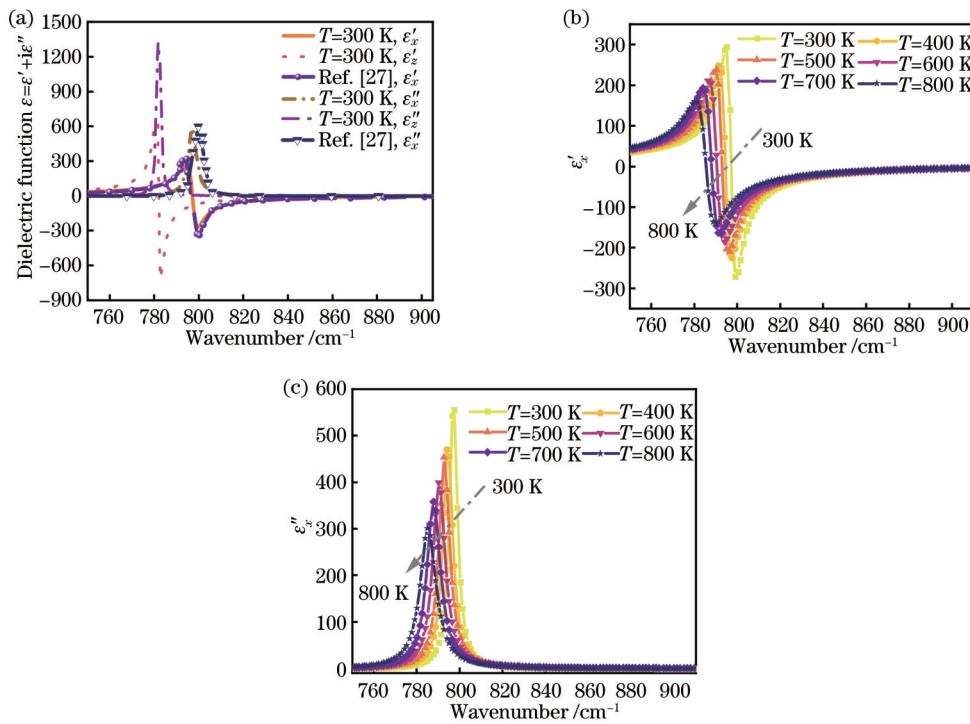


图2 椭偏实验测得的4H-SiC介电函数。(a)各向异性介电函数及与文献[27]的对比;(b)垂直光轴介电函数 ϵ_x 实部的温度依赖性变化;(c)垂直光轴介电函数 ϵ_x 虚部的温度依赖性变化

Fig. 2 4H-SiC dielectric function measured by ellipsometric experiments. (a) Anisotropic dielectric function and comparison with Ref. [27]; (b) temperature-dependent real part of normal dielectric function ϵ_x ; (c) temperature-dependent imaginary part of normal dielectric function ϵ_x

进行计算精度验证。如图3(a)所示,数值计算结果与文献[18]实验结果中的区域折叠纵向光学声子(ZFLO)模^[29]、单极子(monopole)模(又称局域表面声子极化模)以及横向极子(TD1)模的位置吻合得较好,证实了计算模型设置的合理性。此外,该结构的透射率为0,表明具有较低的电磁损耗^[30]。在此基础上,通过调整结构与材料参数,对强耦合相互作用区域($800\sim900\text{ cm}^{-1}$)^[21]的发射率特征进行进一步探索。根据基尔霍夫定律^[31],光谱发射率等于吸收率 A ,而结构透射率为0,故发射率表示为 $1-R$,其中 R 为光谱反射率。

传输SPhPs可通过满足相位匹配条件的衍射光栅激发得到^[19, 32]。选取周期 $P=6.6\mu\text{m}$ 的光栅结构来研究SPhPs发射模的激发条件。如图3(b)、(d)所示,SPhPs发射模在入射角 θ 约为 7.5° 时得到激发,随着角度增大,发射模红移且光谱展宽增大;ZFLO模在 $30^\circ\sim40^\circ$ 范围内与SPhPs模发生耦合,但光栅脊背的损耗导致耦合强度并不高,此时ZFLO模发生轻微红移。当SPhPs高度限制在亚波长衍射结构中,会引发强吸收以及伴随着局域场增强,称为局域表面声子极化(LSPhPs)。取周期 $P=3.0\mu\text{m}$ 的微米柱谐振结构,探索LSPhPs发射模的激发条件。如图3(c)、(e)所示,斜入射角度改变了柱间耦合作用,LSPhPs发射模在入射角约为 3° 时被激发且随着角度增大先呈现出蓝移

趋势,后在角度约为 30° 时出现红移,此过程中峰展宽不断增大,而ZFLO模的幅值随着角度增大而单调递增。

微米柱阵列的几何周期决定着上述表面波的激发与耦合,从而影响结构的发射强度^[21]。图4展示了发射率光谱选择性对周期尺寸的依赖性。当周期 $P<5\mu\text{m}$ 时,LSPhPs模主导着光学吸收。LSPhPs模随 P 增大而红移,这是因为增加的柱间带隙降低了纳米柱周边的同性电荷排斥力及柱间间隙的电荷密度,使得单极子强度降低,从而诱导该模向更低的能量位置转移^[18]。当周期 $P>5\mu\text{m}$ 时,SPhPs模得到激发且随着周期增大而红移;当周期 $P\geq6.7\mu\text{m}$ 时,ZFLO与LSPhPs发生模间耦合。此外,LSPhPs发射模的绝对值随周期增大呈现先增大后降低的趋势,当周期增大至 $P\approx5.3\mu\text{m}$ 时模值达到最大值。

为揭示吸收过程的内部机理,计算了不同几何周期下的吸收能 W 分布^[34],即

$$W(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_0\omega\left(\epsilon_x''|E_x|^2 + \epsilon_y''|E_y|^2 + \epsilon_z''|E_z|^2\right), \quad (2)$$

式中: ϵ_0 为真空介电常数; ω 为角频率; E_x, E_y, E_z 分别为电场在 x, y, z 方向的分量。

图5(a)~(c)所示的归一化吸收能分布表明LSPhPs模的吸收能主要分布在柱体上下两个表面,且随着周期增大,吸收能更倾向于局域在微米柱底部,

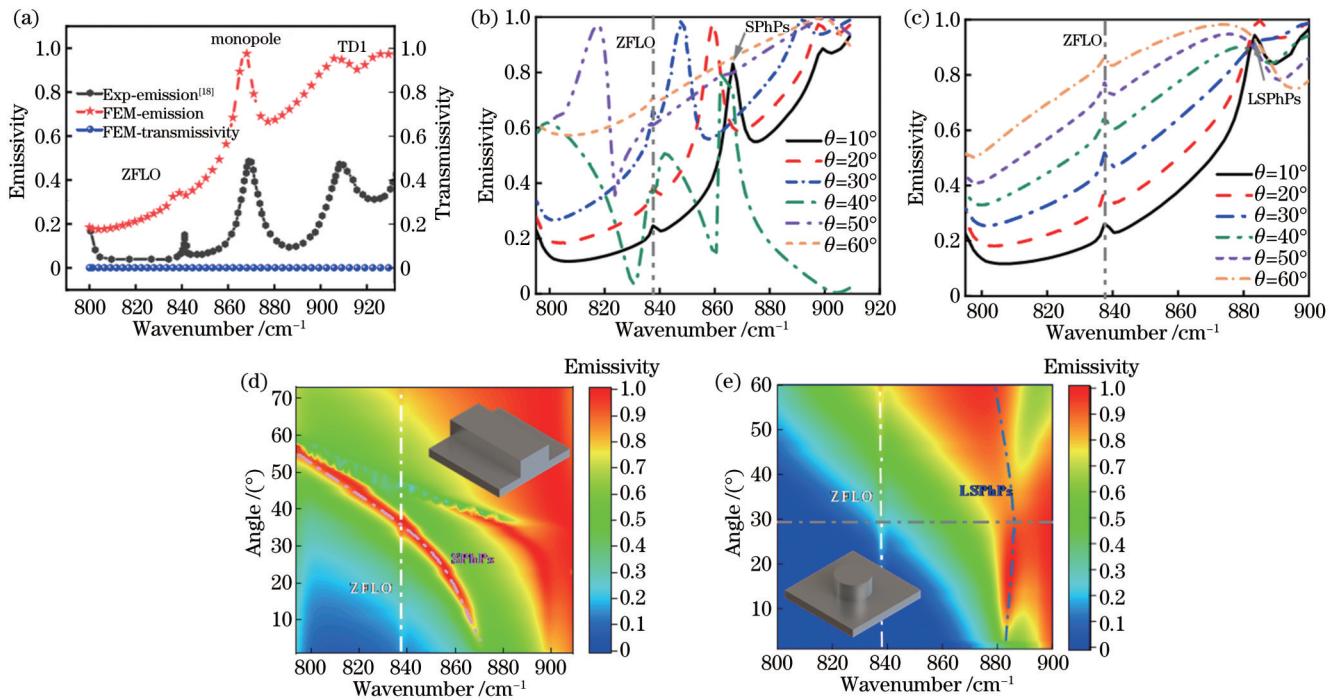


图3 发射率周期依赖性数值计算结果。(a)发射率数值模拟与实验^[18]结果对比,以及透射率数值模拟结果;(b)周期 $P=6.6\mu\text{m}$ 的光栅结构在不同角度下的发射光谱;(c)周期 $P=3.0\mu\text{m}$ 的阵列结构在不同角度下的发射光谱;(d)周期 $P=6.6\mu\text{m}$ 光栅结构的发射率-入射角度散关系;(e)周期 $P=3.0\mu\text{m}$ 阵列结构的发射率-入射角度散关系

Fig. 3 Numerical calculation results on the period dependence of the emissivity. (a) Numerical simulation results of emissivity against experiment results^[18] and the simulated transmissivity; (b) emissivity of grating structure with period $P=6.6\mu\text{m}$ at different angles; (c) emissivity of array structure with period $P=3.0\mu\text{m}$ at different angles; (d) emissivity-incidence angle dispersion relation for the grating structure with period $P=6.6\mu\text{m}$; (e) emissivity-incidence angle dispersion relation for the array structure with period $P=3.0\mu\text{m}$

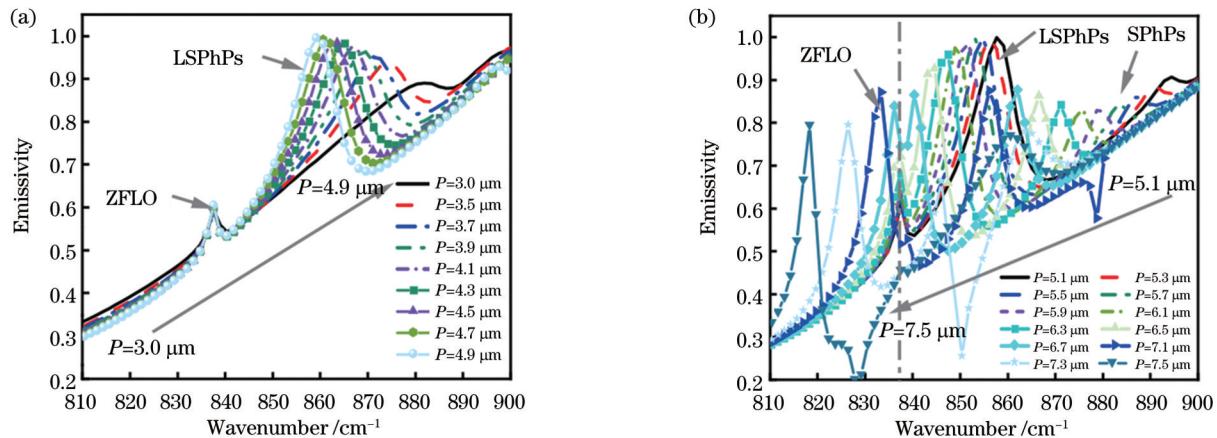


图4 谐振结构发射率周期依赖性计算结果。(a)当周期 P 处于 $3.0\sim4.9\mu\text{m}$ 范围时发射率变化;(b)当周期 P 处于 $5.1\sim7.5\mu\text{m}$ 范围时发射率变化

Fig. 4 Period-dependent calculation results of emissivity of the resonant structure. (a) Emissivity of period in the range of $3\mu\text{m}$ and $4.9\mu\text{m}$; (b) emissivity of period in the range of $5.1\mu\text{m}$ and $7.5\mu\text{m}$

而衬底层也逐渐呈现出吸收分布,这是因为柱间耦合减弱,吸收能的扩散得到释放。柱间的弱耦合同时降低了吸收能极值。对周期结构的吸收能作空间积分并归一化处理,发现 $P=5.3\mu\text{m}$ 时微结构的总吸收能 W_{int} 最大,而周期小于(或大于) $5.3\mu\text{m}$ 时 W_{int} 呈现降低趋势,即 $W_{\text{int}}=1(P=5.3\mu\text{m})>W_{\text{int}}=0.93(P=$

$6.5\mu\text{m})>W_{\text{int}}=0.85(P=3.5\mu\text{m})$,这与发射峰值的变化规律一致。此外,ZFLO发射模的吸收局域在柱体的迎入射方向侧,且底部吸收能占主导并逐步向顶部延伸,如图5(d)~(f)所示。吸收能极值随周期增加而增大,并且大周期($P=6.5\mu\text{m}$)下微结构有更大的 W_{int} ,即 $W_{\text{int}}=0.14(P=6.5\mu\text{m})>W_{\text{int}}=0.05(P=$

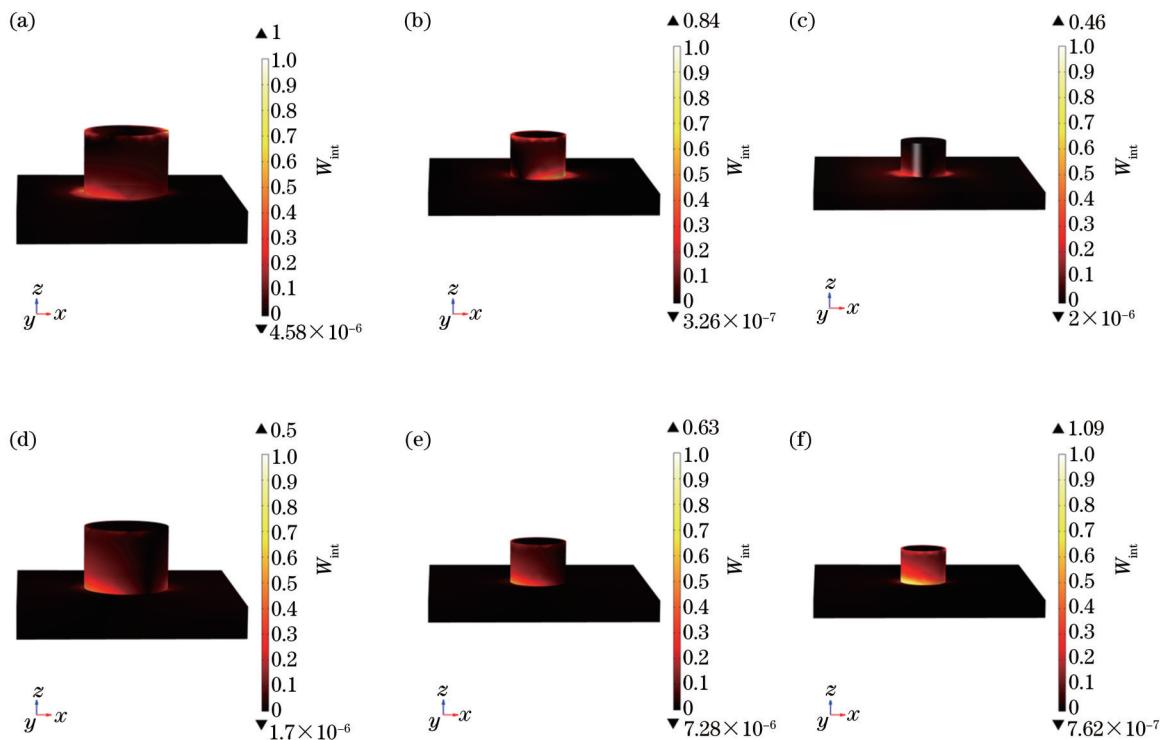


图5 谐振结构的归一化吸收能分布。(a)周期 $P=3.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 下 LSPHps 发射模;(b)周期 $P=5.3\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 下 LSPHps 发射模;(c)周期 $P=6.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 下 LSPHps 发射模;(d)周期 $P=3.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 下 ZFLO 发射模;(e)周期 $P=5.3\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 下 ZFLO 发射模;(f)周期 $P=6.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 下 ZFLO 发射模。

Fig. 5 Normalized absorption energy distribution of the resonant structures. (a) LSPHps emission mode at period $P=3.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$; (b) LSPHps emission mode at period $P=5.3\text{ }\mu\text{m}$; (c) LSPHps emission mode at period $P=6.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$; (d) ZFLO emission mode at period $P=3.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$; (e) ZFLO emission mode at period $P=5.3\text{ }\mu\text{m}$; (f) ZFLO emission mode at period $P=6.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$

$5.3\text{ }\mu\text{m}) > W_{\text{int}} = 0.029(P=3.5\text{ }\mu\text{m})$ 。

3.3 几何周期与温度对谐振结构相干热发射的调制

空间域分布与光谱线宽是评价热发射性能的主要指标^[21]。首先,研究几何周期对发射率空间相干性的影响。图6(a)中的实心圆点、实心矩点和实心三角点分别为ZFLO模、LSPHps模和SPhPs模所在位置。如图6(b)~(d)所示:ZFLO模在大周期下具有更强的空间相干性,并在 $P=6.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}, \theta=59^\circ$ 空间角附近与 SPhPs 模发生模间耦合,耦合角分布的半峰全宽 $d_{\text{FWHM}}=1.85^\circ$,表明具有极强的空间方向选择性;LSPHps 模在大周期下也具有很强的空间相干性,且当 $P=6.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 、角度增大至 47° 时,LSPHps 与 SPhPs 发生模间耦合,耦合角分布的半峰全宽 $d_{\text{FWHM}}=2.69^\circ$;SPhPs 模的空间发射角也呈现出明显的周期依赖性,且周期越大,方向性越强;当周期增大至 $P=7\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 时, $d_{\text{FWHM}}=2.91^\circ$ 。综上,微结构的周期正向影响了发射率的空间相干性。热发射器的空间角宽度(方向性)正相关于表面波的传输长度^[11],而表面波的实际传输需要综合考虑结构的几何尺度 G 与本征传播长度 Λ ,故假设表面波有效传输长度 α 满足 $1/\alpha=1/\Lambda+1/G$ ^[36]。因此,周期正向影响发射率空间相干性的机制可以解释为:较大的周期单元可以提供更大的表面波传输长

度,从而增强空间的方向性。

前期工作^[28]讨论了周期 $P=6.6\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 下微米柱阵列的发射模与激发角度的关系,结果如图7(a)所示。以此研究为基础,本文进一步研究了温度对发射率空间相干性的影响。以 ZFLO 模(837.61 cm^{-1})与 LSPHps 模(858.38 cm^{-1})起始波数为分界线,将图7(a)划分为 3 个区域(A、B、C)。由于本实验只考虑 4H-SiC 的各向同性而无法得出 ZFLO 模的温度依赖性,因此只研究区域 B、C 内两处发射模(853.24 cm^{-1} 、 875.66 cm^{-1})空间能量分布与温度的关系,结果如图7(b)、(c)所示。B 区域主要由 LSPHps 发射模与 SPhPs 模主导,当温度从 300 K 升高至 700 K 时:LSPHps 模的角分布由 10.44° 增加至 16.41° ,增加比为 1.57;SPhPs 模的角分布由 2.99° 增加至 4.46° ,增加比为 1.49。C 区域主要由 SPhPs 模主导,当温度由 300 K 增加至 700 K 时,空间角分布从 6.39° 增加至 14.98° ,增加比为 2.34。综上,高温增大了空间发射率的角度分布,从而降低了发射器的空间相干性。此外,高温还降低了发射率的发射幅值。这是因为高温降低了极化声子表面传输波的长度 Λ ^[11],从而削弱了其空间发射能力。

以光谱线宽表征微结构的热发射性能,引入 Q 因子^[37],其表达式为

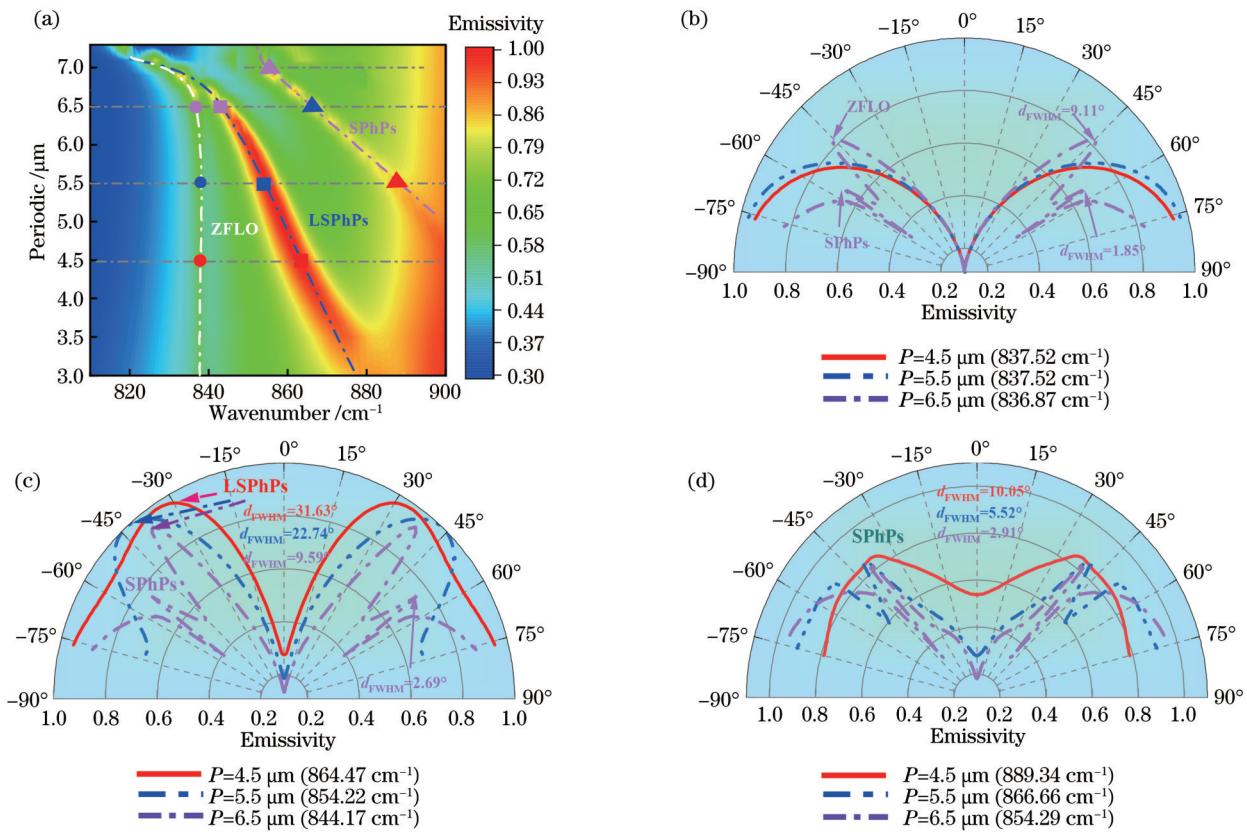


图6 $\theta=40^\circ$ 下发射率-周期色散关系。(a)发射率光谱选择性的周期依赖性;(b)ZFLO模、(c)LSPHps模、(d)SPhPs模的发射率空间相干性的周期依赖性

Fig. 6 Emissivity-periodic dispersion relations at $\theta=40^\circ$. (a) Period dependence of spectral selectivity of emissivity; period dependence of spatial coherence of emissivity for (b) ZFLO mode, (c) LSPHps mode, and (d) SPhPs mode

$$Q = \frac{\omega_{\text{res}}}{\Delta\omega}, \quad (3)$$

式中: ω_{res} 为发射峰处的频率; $\Delta\omega$ 为发射峰的半峰全宽。

观察不同周期下发射模的 Q 特性,如图 8(a)所示,全介质结构由于介电损耗低与声子寿命长而具有极高的 Q 因子。ZFLO 模由于带宽窄而具有较高的 Q 值,但随着周期增大,ZFLO 模与 LSPHps 模的耦合作用增强,带宽增加以及发射峰红移至低频,诱导 Q 值迅速下降。LSPHps 模的 Q 值随周期增大而增大,这归因于发射模不断降低的展宽抵消了发射峰红移带来的负面影响;特别是在 $P \approx 7 \mu\text{m}$ 处 Q 出现激增,这是因为 LSPHps 模与 ZFLO 模发生了较大程度的耦合,展宽降低。SPhPs 模的 Q 值随周期增大而降低,直接归因于发射模的红移。

此外,研究温度对发射模 Q 因子的影响。观察图 8(b)可以得出一般规律:高温诱导发射模的 Q 因子降低。这源于声子寿命随温度升高而缩短,导致发射峰展宽增大及位置红移,进而降低了 Q 因子。此外,当温度为 500 K 与 700 K 时,B 区域的 Q 因子相近,而 300 K 下的 Q 值却远大于前两者的 Q 值。其原因除常

规温度效应影响外,还在于高温计算未考虑 ZFLO 模,而缺乏该模所引起 Q 值的大幅降低间接突显了 ZFLO 模对提高热发射性能的重要贡献。

4 结 论

基于椭偏测试与 FEM 模拟系统研究了结构几何周期与温度对 4H-SiC 全介质超表面谐振器相干热发射特性的影响。椭偏测试结果表明,各向异性 4H-SiC 中平行光轴的介电函数 ϵ_z 有极强的极化特性,高温显著调整了材料的介电函数并降低了其极化强度。FEM 结果表明,表面声子极化诱导光学模之间发生耦合并主导着相干热发射的调节,而 ZFLO 模贡献了更高的 Q 值。此外,几何周期正向影响着各发射模态的激发与耦合,这有助于增强发射率的空间相干性,但不利于 ZFLO 与 SPhPs 模时间相干性的增强;高温则通过削弱材料表面波的激发来降低相干热发射。通过分析可知,小周期与高温下的低表面波有效传输长度是导致低相干热发射的直接原因。本文从几何设计与材料性能两个方向综合揭示 4H-SiC 谐振器的发射特性,可为探索高空间分辨率的近场热辐射与热成像的潜在应用提供指导。

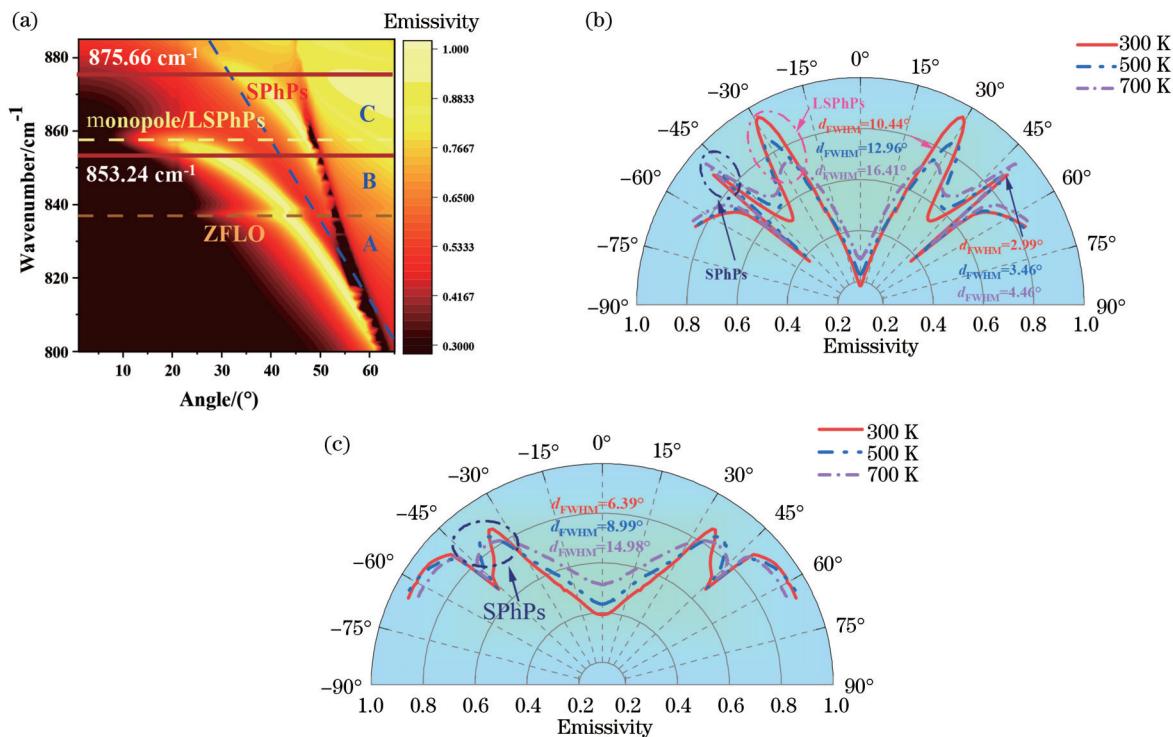


图7 周期 $P=6.6 \mu\text{m}$ 、温度 $T=300 \text{ K}$ 下微米柱阵列的发射率-入射角度散关系。(a)发射率光谱选择性的入射角依赖性^[28];(b) B区域中 853.24 cm^{-1} 发射模的发射率在不同温度下的空间相干性;(c) C区域中 875.66 cm^{-1} 发射模的发射率在不同温度下的空间相干性

Fig. 7 Emissivity-incidence angle dispersion relations for resonant structures at $P=6.6 \mu\text{m}$ and $T=300 \text{ K}$. (a) Incidence angle dependence of spectral selectivity of emissivity^[28]; (b) spatial coherence of emissivity at different temperatures for the region B ; (c) spatial coherence of emissivity at different temperatures for the region C

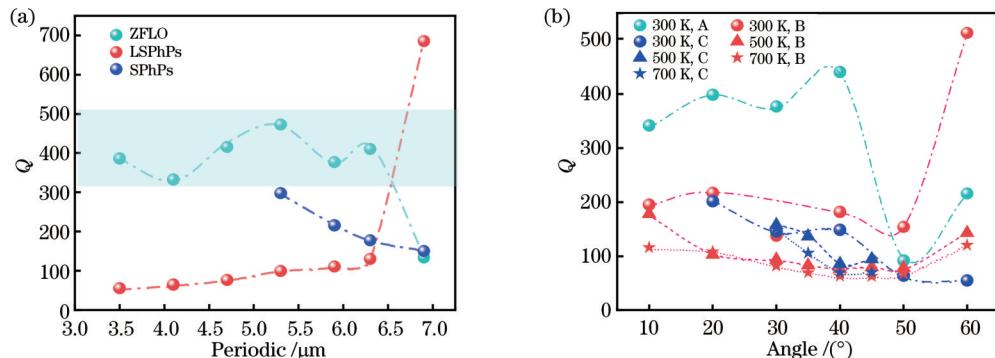


图8 谐振结构的发射率性能。(a)入射角 $\theta=40^\circ$ 、温度 $T=300 \text{ K}$ 下 Q 因子的周期依赖性;(b)周期 $P=6.6 \mu\text{m}$ 时,不同温度下 Q 因子的角度依赖性

Fig. 8 Emissivity performance of the resonant structure. (a) Period dependence of Q -factor at $\theta=40^\circ$ and $T=300 \text{ K}$; (b) incidence angle dependence of Q -factor at different temperatures with period $P=6.6 \mu\text{m}$

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Thermal Emission Coherence Based on All-Dielectric Metasurface Resonators

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Abstract

Objective Thermal emission is the most critical optical property in thermal radiation. Precise regulation of the thermal emissivity of materials is essential for practical applications of thermally related devices such as energy harvesting, chemical sensing, and dynamic camouflage. Designing micro- or nano-structured metasurfaces is an effective way to modulate spectral emissivity. All-dielectric metasurfaces supporting surface phonon polaritons (SPhPs) can achieve strong light-matter interaction with low optical loss and play an essential role in coherent thermal emission. Among them, silicon carbide (SiC) is a promising candidate due to its rich molecular vibrations and thermal phenomena. Numerous studies have successfully efficiently tuned the coherence of thermal emission by constructing SiC metasurface. However, the physical origin of SPhP emission modes in SiC and their coupling mechanism have not been clearly elucidated yet. In addition, temperature affects the emission properties of the material by changing its optical properties. Still, the current lack of data on the high-temperature dielectric function of SiC is not conducive to further expansion in this direction. Therefore, the physical mechanisms regulating the coherent thermal emission of hexagonal SiC (4H-SiC) all-dielectric metasurfaces are systematically investigated by adjusting the geometric period and temperature.

Methods In this paper, the ellipsometric parameters ϕ and Δ are obtained with the help of IR-VASE Mark II spectroscopic ellipsometry (SE), and the temperature-dependent dielectric functions ($\epsilon = \epsilon' + i\epsilon''$) of 4H-SiC are derived by fitting the B-spline optical model. The obtained dielectric functions are chosen as input for the finite element modeling (FEM) simulations in the form of interpolation functions. The FEM simulations investigate the emitting mode's quality and the metasurface's thermal emission potential in terms of temperature, incidence angle, and structural period. Absorption energy (W) calculations are used to investigate the absorption mechanism of the metasurface at different geometric periods.

Results and Discussions Firstly, the dielectric functions of 4H-SiC are obtained experimentally, including anisotropic and temperature-dependent dielectric functions (Fig. 2). The results show that the high temperature reduces the polarization intensity of 4H-SiC. The excitation conditions of the metasurface's emitting modes are obtained with the help of FEM, where the SPhPs mode of the grating structure with a period of $P=6.6\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ is excited at an incidence angle of about 7.5° [Fig. 3(d)], and the local surface phonon polarizations (LSPHs) mode of the micron pillar array with a period of $P=3\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ is excited at an incidence angle of about 3° [Fig. 3(e)]. When the period of the micron pillar is expanded ($P>5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$), both SPhPs and LSPHs modes can be generated together. Figure 5 shows that W of the LSPHs mode is mainly distributed on the top and bottom surfaces of the column. W tends to be more localized at the bottom as the period increases, and the substrate surface gradually shows the absorption distribution. It is caused by the reduction of inter-column coupling that allows the diffusion of W to be released. The large period increases the spatial coherence of the emissivity (Fig. 6) and the Q -factor of the LSPHs mode [Fig. 8(a)], while the high temperature decreases the spatial coherence (Fig. 7) and Q -factor of both modes [Fig. 8(b)].

Conclusions In summary, the effects of geometric period and temperature on the coherent thermal emission characteristics of the 4H-SiC all-dielectric metasurface resonator are systematically investigated by using SE and FEM. The experimental results show that the dielectric function ϵ_z of the parallel optical axis in anisotropic 4H-SiC has more robust polarization properties than that of the vertical optical axis ϵ_x , and high temperature significantly tunes the dielectric function of the material and reduces its polarization intensity. FEM results indicate that SPhPs induce coupling between optical modes and dominate the modulation of coherent thermal emission, while the zone-folded longitudinal optical phonon (ZFLO) modes contribute a higher Q -factor. In addition, the geometric period positively affects the excitation and coupling of each emission mode, which contributes to the spatial coherence of the emissivity but not the temporal coherence of the ZFLO and SPhPs modes. The high temperatures reduce the coherent thermal emission by

weakening the excitation of SPhPs. It is concluded that the low effective propagation length of SPhPs at small periods and high temperatures is the direct reason for the low coherent ability of thermal emission. This work comprehensively reveals the emission characteristics of the 4H-SiC resonators from both geometric design and material properties and guides exploring potential applications of near-field thermal radiation and thermal imaging with high spatial resolution.

Key words spectroscopy; surface phonon polaritons; all-dielectric metasurface resonator; coherent thermal emission; temperature; geometric period