

光学学报

光子学连续域束缚态的理论及应用

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摘要 连续域束缚态(BIC)是一种特殊本征态, 它与扩展态共存却具有强烈的局域性, 不向自由空间辐射能量。自 1929 年被发现以来, BIC 的相关理论与实验都取得了长足发展, 成为当前的一个热门研究方向。在 BIC 研究的众多方向中, 光子学是 BIC 研究中的一个重要平台, 在非线性光学、传感与滤波、波导与通信等方向都有应用。本文回顾了 BIC 的研究历史并系统地介绍了光子学领域中 BIC 的分类及产生机制; 归纳了几种常用的理论分析方法, 并讨论了光子学 BIC 现有的应用以及未来展望。

关键词 光子学; 连续域束缚态; 高品质因子; 涡旋奇点

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1 引言

在光学领域, 如何更有效地控制和约束光的传播是一个长期以来备受研究者关注的课题, 例如光纤、光学共振腔以及具有共振模式的光子晶体等都是约束光的典型设计。这些光子器件中支持的传统光学共振腔的设计都存在一定的问题, 即它们对光的约束并不完全, 不免会存在一定的泄漏。传统的观点中在辐射连续域中存在的共振态是向外辐射能量的, 完美的束缚态只存在于辐射连续域之外, 在辐射连续域中引入与束缚态耦合的态必定会导致能量泄漏, 即出现漏共振(leaky mode)现象。连续域束缚态(BIC)的发现打破了这个瓶颈, 它是一种独特的光学现象, 虽然存在于连续域中, 但是不向外辐射任何能量, 是完美的束缚态。

von Neumann 和 Wigner 在 1929 年首次提出 BIC 的概念^[1]。von Neumann 和 Wigner 构造了一个支持电子 BIC 的无穷大的三维电势数学模型, 这个模型是纯粹的人工数学模型, 至今没有被实验证实过^[2]。在此之后, BIC 陆续在水波^[3-4]、声学^[5]、电磁^[6]、核物理^[7]等领域的材料体系中被发现。1985 年, Friedrich 和 Wintgen^[8]提出一种更加有效的构造 BIC 的方法, 即通过调节系统中的参数, 使得两个共振态在同一位置强耦合, 从而完全消除其中一个共振态的损耗, 这种 BIC 后续被称为 Friedrich-Wintgen BIC。由于光学结构具有方便定制的优点以及 BIC 在光学结构中具有高品质因子及涡旋奇点的独特特性, 光学 BIC 的研究和应用

取得了蓬勃的发展。1999—2003 年, Fan 等^[9-11]运用时域耦合模理论解释了光子晶体中的 BIC 现象。2011 年, Plotnik 等^[12]在光学领域通过实验验证了 BIC 的存在, 他们借助光波导阵列结构的对称性, 将其支持的束缚态模式与所有的连续态解耦, 构建了一种对称保护的 BIC, 并通过添加折射率梯度的方法打破结构对称性, 使 BIC 泄漏到连续域中, 产生准 BIC。近年来, 在光子晶体^[13-17]、超构表面^[18-23]、等离子体^[24-27]等体系中成功实现了光学 BIC 的构造。光学 BIC 的应用范围非常广泛, 包括激光器^[28-32]、传感器^[33-36]、光纤结构^[37-38]等。本文回顾了 BIC 的研究历史并系统地介绍了光子学领域中 BIC 的分类及产生机制; 归纳了几种常用的理论分析方法, 并讨论了光子学 BIC 现有的应用以及未来展望。

2 BIC 概述

2.1 BIC 基本概念

普通周期结构光子晶体薄板的能谱被光锥分为两部分, 位于光锥之上的为连续域, 位于光锥之下的是传统的束缚态^[39]。通常来说, 辐射扩展态位于连续域的频率范围内, 离散的束缚态存在于传统连续域范围之外, 且不存在辐射通道, 因此无法观测到。除此之外, 在连续域中还存在共振态, 其与传统束缚态类似, 但是会与辐射扩展态相互耦合形成泄漏模式。BIC 是其中的特殊形式, 它存在连续域中, 但是不与任何扩展态耦合, 在没有外界扰动的情况下不存在任何能量泄漏, 理

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论上具有无穷大的品质因子。因此,BIC也被称为嵌入本征态或者嵌入受限模式。

2.2 由完美BIC到有限品质因子准BIC

能够支持完美BIC的结构大多需要至少在一个维度上能够扩展到无穷远^[40]。在由有限单元组成的紧凑结构中,系统介电常数趋向于0时也能够支持完美的BIC结构^[40-41]。由于BIC理论上是不向外辐射能量的完美束缚态,品质因子趋向于无穷大,因此难以制备支持完美BIC模式的结构,在实验中也难以观测到完美的BIC。在实际应用中,结构加工的不完美、结构是由有限单元构成的、材料存在吸收和损耗等扰动因素会导致BIC与连续域耦合,从而转化成具有有限品质因子的法诺共振(Fano resonance),也被称为准BIC^[42-43]。由于理想BIC的线宽趋向于无穷小,实验仪器无法探测到,在设计中往往会有意引入结构破缺或者改变入射角度等,将完美的BIC转变为具有有限品质因子的准BIC。通常来说,结构破缺大小与准BIC品质因子具有对应关系,因此可以通过调控破缺参量来灵活调整准BIC的品质因子,相对于完美的BIC,准BIC更具有实用性。

3 光子学BIC分类

根据BIC与远场辐射解耦合的方式,可将其分为两类^[2]:一类是对称保护型BIC,其源于结构对称性的失配,在具有反射或者旋转对称的系统中,不同对称类的束缚态与扩展态之间存在正交关系,保持系统的对

称性可以维持束缚态和扩展态的解耦合,但是通过引入打破对称性的扰动,可以使束缚态泄漏到扩展态中,从而产生对称破缺的准BIC;另一类是偶然BIC,也被称为通过参数调控得到的BIC,这种BIC可以通过调控系统参数使辐射通道之间产生干涉相消,实现与远场解耦合,包括Fabry-Pérot BIC、Friedrich-Wintgen BIC和单共振BIC。

3.1 对称保护型BIC

具有C₂对称性的结构的动量空间二维波矢 k 在 Γ 点处具有相位为 π 的旋转对称性,此时某个对称类的束缚模式与其他对称类的辐射模式之间的耦合会被禁止,这种束缚态由于不存在辐射通道,因此被束缚在结构中,形成品质因子无穷大的对称保护型BIC。只要不破坏结构的对称性,不同对称类中的束缚态与辐射态就不会产生耦合。2011年,Plotnik等^[12]对光学BIC进行针对性实验,第一次在实验上实现了对称保护型BIC的构建。他们采用图1(a)所示的单模光波导一维阵列结构,其中束缚态模式为y方向的反对称模式,连续域为y方向的对称模式。从图1(b)所示的截面光强分布可以看到,光被束缚在中心波导中,不会扩散到周围波导结构。通过打破结构对称性可以破坏这种BIC,例如借助温度差增加折射率梯度来打破结构的对称性[图1(c)]。此时光波导中偶对称的束缚态泄漏至奇对称的连续域中,光逃逸到相邻波导中,继而扩散至连续域[图1(d)]。

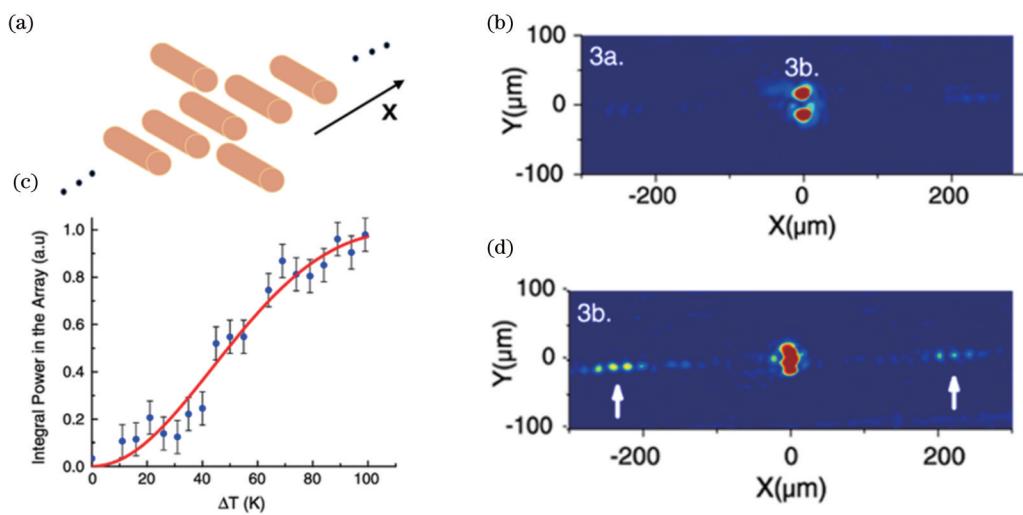


图1 对称保护型BIC^[12]。(a)光波导结构示意图;(b)结构输出横截面上的光强;(c)与连续态耦合的归一化光功率与结构上施加的热梯度的关系;(d)波导阵列的折射率对称性被打破,导致光泄漏到阵列中

Fig. 1 Symmetry-protected BIC^[12]. (a) Schematic of optical waveguide structure; (b) light intensity at the output plane; (c) relationship between normalized optical power coupled into continuum states and applied thermal gradient across the structure; (d) refractive index symmetry of waveguide array is broken, resulting in light leakage into the waveguide array

由于完美的BIC无法在实验中被观测到,在实际应用中往往采用具有有限高品质因子的准BIC。当结构的C₂对称性被破坏时,不同对称类中的束缚态与辐射态会产生耦合,对称保护型BIC便会转变为对称破

缺的准BIC^[35, 44-45],准BIC中品质因子与反对称因子的二次方成反比关系^[34]。随着微纳加工技术的不断发展,不同波段的对称保护型BIC在波导之外的其他光学器件中也被研制出来,例如周期性超构表面结构、光

栅、光子晶体等^[16, 44, 46-49]。在实际设计中,打破结构C₂对称性的方法也有许多^[48],在超构表面结构中就可以通过调节角度^[35, 45, 50-51]、高度^[52]、长度^[53-54]、开口位置^[55-56]等方式实现对称性破缺。

3.2 偶然型BIC

偶然型BIC(accidental BIC),也被叫作参数调控的BIC(BIC through parameter tuning),当同时调控结构中各个辐射通道的参数时,辐射通道在远场干涉相消,产生束缚态。能够产生干涉相消的辐射通道,既可以是不同位置谐振器的两个谐振模式,也可以是同一位置谐振器的两个谐振模式,甚至可以是单个谐振模式,这三种情况分别对应于Fabry-Pérot BIC、Friedrich-Wintgen BIC和单共振BIC。

由一组相距为 h 的光子晶体板组成的光子晶体结构如图2(a)所示,通过调控 h 的大小能够实现入射光

反射和透射参数的显著变化,这种功能的实现依赖于结构中的导模共振(guided resonance)现象。设 ω_0 为单个谐振的中心频率,耦合到 ω_0 的谐振通道会将入射光完美反射,因此可以将单块光子晶体板看作一面镜子。通过调整两块光子晶体板的间距 h ,使得它们之间光波传输的往返相移是 2π 的整数倍,在这种情况下两块光子晶体板支持的谐振模式便会产生相消干涉,从而形成一种支持BIC模式的Fabry-Pérot腔^[57-58],这种BIC被称为Fabry-Pérot BIC,图2(b)为这个系统的示意图。Fabry-Pérot BIC在光子晶体^[57-59]、双光栅结构^[6, 60]、波导阵列^[9, 44, 61-62]的研究受到了广泛关注,图2(c)所示为Weimann等^[63]研究的支持Fabry-Pérot BIC的具有侧耦合缺陷的半无限波导,图2(d)所示为实验测量到的波导阵列光场强度,其光场被束缚在侧耦合缺陷附近。

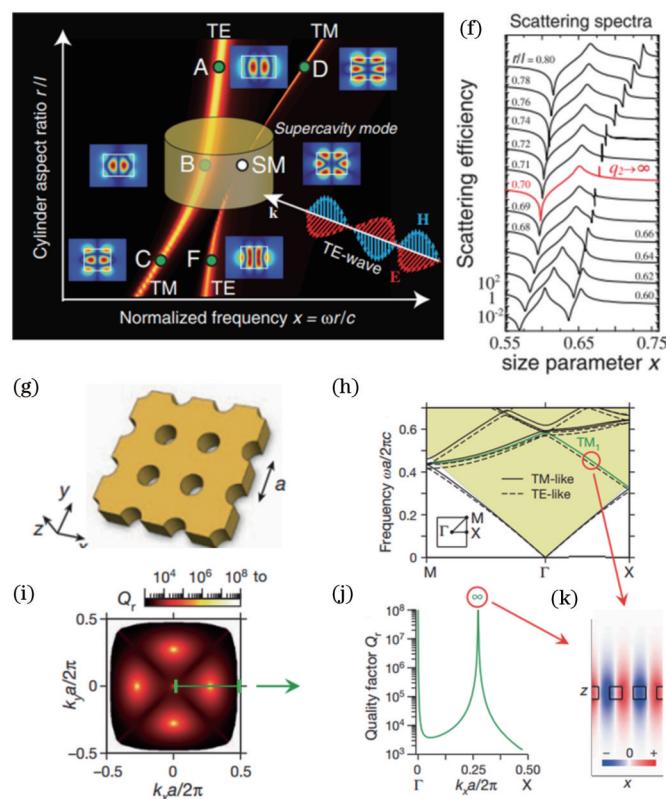
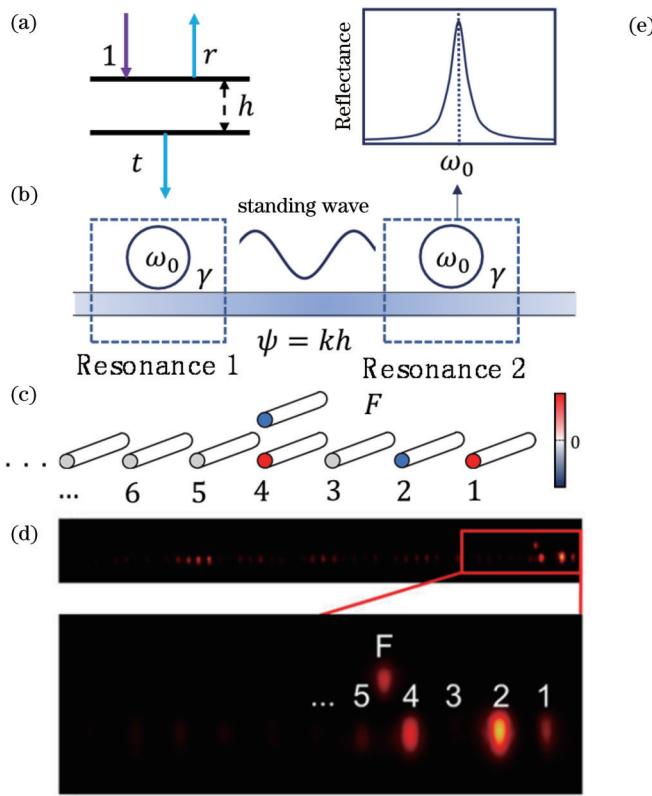


图2 偶然型BIC。(a)(b)Fabry-Pérot BIC产生示意图^[58];(c)采用具有侧耦合波导的半无限波导实现Fabry-Pérot BIC的示意图^[63];(d)借助荧光显微镜测量的输出场近场强度^[63]; (e)(f)单个纳米棒实现Friedrich-Wintgen BIC的示意图^[68]; (g)支持单共振BIC的单层光子晶体平板^[69]; (h)光子晶体板对应的能带结构,BIC模式为TM₁模式上的红圈位置^[69]; (i)TM₁模式动量空间中的辐射寿命^[69]; (j)TM₁模式在Γ-X中的辐射寿命^[69]; (k)非Γ点辐射寿命极值对应的BIC的电场剖面图^[69]

Fig. 2 Accidental BIC. (a)(b) Schematic of the generation of Fabry-Pérot BIC^[58]; (c) Fabry-Pérot BIC realized by using semi-infinite waveguides with a side-coupled waveguide^[63]; (d) near-field image of the output field by fluorescence microscopy^[63]; (e)(f) illustration of Friedrich-Wintgen BIC by single nanorod^[68]; (g) single layer photonic crystal plate supporting single-resonance BIC^[69]; (h) band structure of this photonic crystal plate, BIC mode is the red circle position on the TM mode^[69]; (i) radiation lifetime in momentum space of TM mode^[69]; (j) radiation lifetime of TM₁ mode along Γ-X direction^[69]; (k) electric-field profile of BIC mode corresponding to extreme radiation lifetime of non-Γ points^[69]

与Fabry-Pérot BIC不同,Friedrich-Wintgen BIC不需要两个谐振腔之间存在间隔,但需要同一位置的

两个谐振模式可以通过相同的辐射通道产生干涉相消。Friedrich-Wintgen BIC最先由Friedrich和

Wintgen^[8]在1985年推导得出。在光学领域中,这种BIC已经在介质体系^[64-65]、等离子体^[66]等材料体系中得到了研究。图2(e)所示为Kivshar课题组^[67]在2017年利用有限尺寸的样品(单圆柱谐振器),以超腔模式(supercavity mode)模拟的Friedrich-Wintgen BIC情况^[68]。超腔模式出现在图2(f)中红线对应的结构中,当Mie型本征模和Fabry-Pérot型本征模在共振频率发生干涉时,在耦合产生的位置一个本征态的损耗明显变大,另一个本征态的损耗几乎为0。

Fabry-Pérot BIC和Friedrich-Wintgen BIC都由两个或多个谐振模式耦合共振产生,将其统称为共振耦合型BIC,而单个谐振模式中也可以通过参数调谐使两组或者多组波发生辐射相消。2013年,Hsu等^[69]在光子晶体板中首次发现这种BIC,如图2(g)所示,这种光子晶体平板具有C₂对称性、镜像对称性以及时间反演对称性,而多种对称性的存在使得辐射通道的自由度减小。通过调控结构参数,图2(i)中除了 Γ 点处产生束缚态以外,在非 Γ 点也出现了由谐振转变为束缚态的现象。非 Γ 点束缚态共有4个,从图2(h)可以看出非 Γ 点束缚态只存在于TM₁的共振模,为单共振BIC。借助耦合波理论(coupled-wave theory)可以解释单共振BIC的物理机制^[70]。在具有正方晶格的光子晶体平板中^[70], Γ 点的波矢量可以看作不产生耦合的封闭通道,由于正方晶格具有对称性,所有的耦合系数都是对称的,因此会产生完全的干涉相消。非 Γ 点处的BIC可以通过调控波矢量参数来获得,调控 k 值产生新的相位匹配,会使波矢量发生简并,耦合到辐射开放通道的能量消失,产生单共振BIC。单共振BIC和共振耦合型BIC也可以被称作拓扑保护的BIC^[71-72],这种BIC来源于动量空间中 $E_x=0$ 及 $E_y=0$ 相交产生的偏振奇点,要想消除这种类型的BIC,只能大幅度调整系统参数,或者使两个具有相反符号拓扑荷数的BIC相互抵消,这种性质使得拓扑保护的BIC对系统参数的微小扰动具有一定的鲁棒性。除上述的光子晶体平板之外,单共振BIC也在低折射率波导^[73]、超构表面^[74]等领域的研究中受到关注。

4 BIC的理论解释

在研究BIC的过程中,需要采用一定的理论方法对构造的BIC进行分析。在周期性光子晶体结构中,周期性的存在会导致动量空间中的两个泄漏模式发生耦合。这种耦合会产生建设性干涉和破坏性干涉,从而导致原有的两个泄漏模式转变为一个比原先损耗更强的泄漏模式和一个不存在损耗的BIC模式^[2]。从绘制的能谱图或角谱图^[66, 75-76]可以清晰地看出,在两个模式耦合的位置处一个模式的线宽明显变宽,而另一个模式的线宽趋近于0。如图3(a)所示,借助角谱图可以清晰地看出,这种光子晶体结构在连续域中支持3种BIC模式^[66]。能带理论模型是一种观察BIC存在

的简单方法,下面详细介绍其他两种分析BIC的理论模型:时域耦合模理论及多极矩理论。

4.1 时域耦合模理论

时域耦合模理论(temporal coupled-mode theory)不仅提供了一种有效的理论,用于谐振与扩展波相互作用的研究,已被广泛用于具有多个输入和输出端口的弱耦合光学谐振系统的研究,还提供了分析局域模式与传播模式相互作用的数学框架,非常适合用于解析光学BIC或者准BIC^[10, 77]。

接下来,借助时域耦合模理论来演示Friedrich-Wintgen BIC的产生原理。考虑一个独立的能量守恒的光学腔系统,系统中存在 n 个相互耦合的模式,此时谐振振幅的动力学方程^[78]可以写为

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = i\Omega A, \quad (1)$$

式中: Ω 为谐振频率与模式之间的耦合矩阵,其非对角线元素由相互耦合模式的重叠积分决定; A 为归一化振幅; t 为时间; i 为虚数单位。将模型简化为最简单的模式,考虑到此光学系统中只存在两个谐振模式,此时 Ω 可以表示为

$$\Omega = \begin{pmatrix} \omega_1 & \kappa \\ \kappa & \omega_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2)$$

式中: ω_1 和 ω_2 分别为两个模式产生谐振时的中心频率; κ 为两个模式的近场耦合系数,当模式为远场耦合时, $\kappa=0$ 。考虑到光学系统中只存在两个耦合端口,从端口输入的光可以与谐振模式耦合,谐振器内产生的谐振振幅通过端口后在系统外衰减。在这样的系统中,上述动力学方程可以改写为

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = (-i\Omega - B)A + D^T s, \quad (3)$$

式中: B 为谐振器的衰减矩阵; s 为入射波; D^T 为谐振模式与端口的耦合系数矩阵。

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 & \gamma_{12} \\ \gamma_{21} & \gamma_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4)$$

式中: γ_1 和 γ_2 为谐振模式的辐射损耗; $\gamma_{12}=\gamma_{21}^*$ 为谐振模式的远场耦合作用。若两个谐振具有相同的偶对称模式,可以改写为 $\gamma_{12}=\gamma_{21}^*=\sqrt{\gamma_1\gamma_2}$ 。此时系统的哈密顿量可以写为

$$H = \Omega - iB = \begin{pmatrix} \omega_1 & \kappa \\ \kappa & \omega_2 \end{pmatrix} - i \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 & \gamma_{12} \\ \gamma_{21} & \gamma_2 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (5)$$

若系统中存在BIC,则上述哈密顿量的本征解必有一个实数。设上述哈密顿量的解 ω_a 和 ω_b 可以借助两个实数 R_1 和 R_2 ^[79]表示

$$\begin{cases} \omega_a = R_1 - i(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2), \\ \omega_b = R_2 \end{cases}, \quad (6)$$

则 R_1 与 R_2 满足

$$\begin{cases} R_1 + R_2 = \omega_1 + \omega_2 \\ R_1 R_2 = \omega_1 \omega_2 - \kappa^2 \end{cases}. \quad (7)$$

对式(7)求解便可得到Friedrich-Wintgen BIC产生的条件 $\kappa(\gamma_1 - \gamma_2) = \sqrt{\gamma_1\gamma_2}(\omega_1 - \omega_2)$ 。当两个谐振模式在近场产生耦合时,若二者的本征频率相同,即 $\omega_1 = \omega_2$,则二者的辐射损耗也相同,两个谐振模式便会产生耦合,一个谐振模式的损耗变为原来的两倍,另一个谐振模式损耗接近于0,转变为Friedrich-Wintgen BIC。

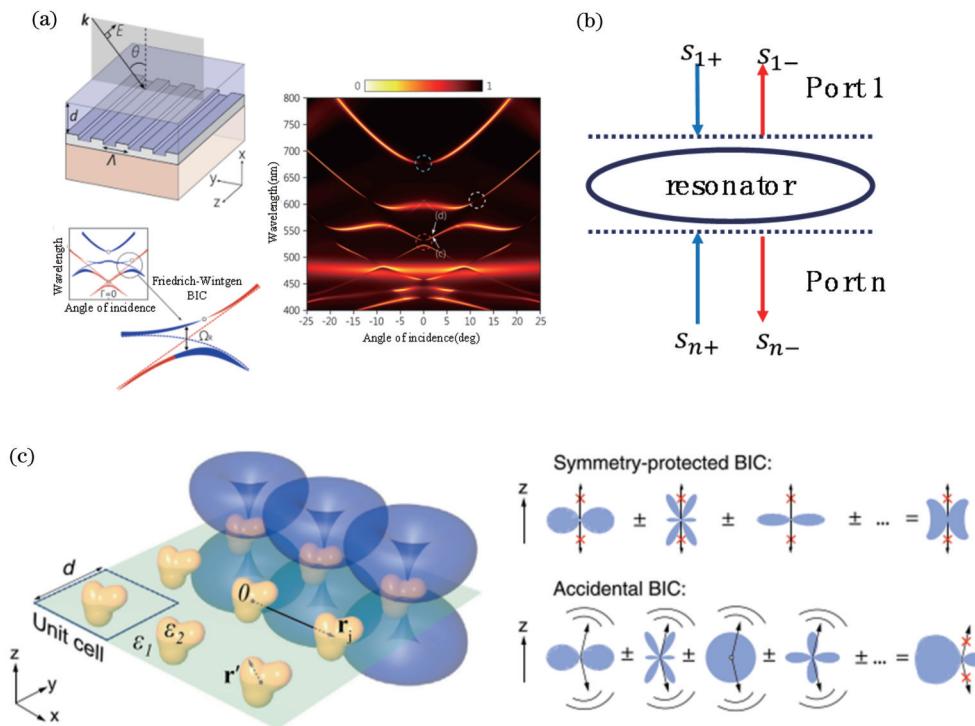


图3 分析BIC常用的理论模型。(a)借助能带理论分析等离子体-光子混合结构中的BIC^[66]; (b)具有n个端口的谐振器系统的时域耦合模理论^[78]; (c)具有方形晶胞的超构表面多极分解示意图及借助多极矩理论分析对称保护型BIC和偶然BIC的形成机制^[80]
Fig. 3 Theoretical models of BIC. (a) Band diagram used to analyze BIC in a hybrid plasmonic-photonic structure^[66]; (b) temporal coupled mode theory with a resonator system with n ports^[78]; (c) multipole decomposition of a metasurface with a square unit cell and the formation mechanism of symmetry protected BIC and accidental BIC by multipole decomposition method^[80]

4.2 多极矩理论

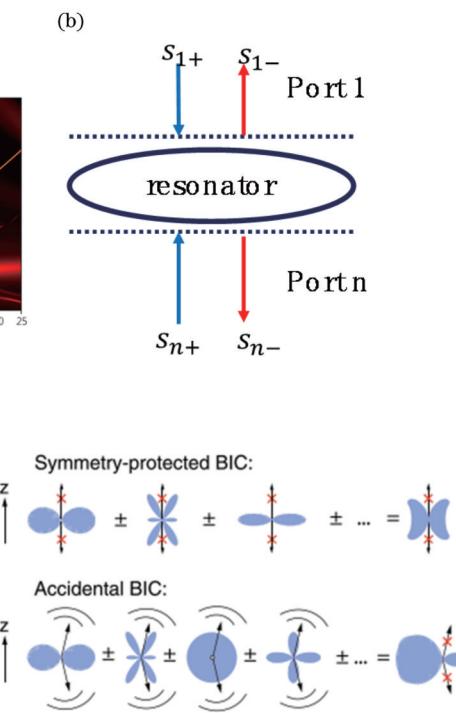
BIC来源于束缚态与扩展态的解耦,这种物理图像可以用多种等效的物理模型来理解。在时域耦合模理论中,BIC的物理图像可以用光学系统中谐振模式与辐射通道间耦合相消来解释;在能带理论中,光学系统本征态可以看作布洛赫波,利用能谱图可以直观地展示BIC的位置。电磁多极矩理论模型是一种多极分解方法,基于晶格和单元结构对称性将辐射场表示为球谐矢量求和的形式,从而给出光学系统中束缚态的存在条件^[43, 80]。

多极分解理论的优势在于借助一组多极所创建的电磁场的叠加便能够提供任意场分布的表示,在二维介电纳米颗粒的周期阵列中,单个单元格的辐射图与整个阵列的远场特性具有对应关系,这个关系^[80]可以表示为

$$E(r) = C \exp(i k_1 r) \sum_{p_i, p_r, m, n} i^{-n} \tilde{D}_{p_i, p_r, m, n} \left[Y_{p_i, p_r, m, n} \left(\frac{k_1}{r} \right) \right], \quad (8)$$

式中:C为常数; p_i, p_r, m, n 为多极子的参数; \tilde{D} 为多极子膨胀系数; Y 为球谐函数。因此,可以借助多极分解的理论来解释BIC的产生。除了BIC外,多极矩理论

还能用于解释其他光学现象,例如光机械现象^[81]、克尔效应^[82-83]等。



借助多极理论简单地解释对称保护型BIC(at- Γ BIC)和偶然BIC(off- Γ BIC)的形成^[80, 84]。当多极子参数 $m=1$ 时,球谐函数 $Y_{p_i, p_r, 1, n}$ 在 z 轴方向是非零的。若亚衍射阵列上 Γ 点的多极子 m 参数都不为零,则所有球谐函数为零,远场辐射电场由不存在 z 轴辐射的多极子构成,这种BIC便为对称保护型BIC,也被称作at- Γ BIC。通常来说,布里渊区中的非 Γ 点多极矩分量的叠加在 z 轴方向不为零,但在特殊的 k_1 位置可以使得式(8)中每一项多极矩分量在 z 轴方向求和为零,便会产生偶然BIC,也被称作off- Γ BIC。**图3(c)**为利用多极矩理论解释两种BIC的示意图。

5 BIC在光子学中的应用

5.1 非线性激光与高次谐波产生

BIC具有极高的品质因子,在不发生扰动的情况下,其品质因子的理论值可以趋近于无穷大,在实际实验中即便是损耗较大的等离子体结构BIC以及用较少周期结构支持的BIC,其品质因子也可以轻易地达到

10^2 以上。近几年,科研人员提出一种在动量空间合并多个BIC(merging-BIC)的方法^[31, 75, 85-86],该方法不仅增强了准BIC的鲁棒性,还提高了理论预测与实验测量的准BIC的品质因子,实验上能够达到 4.9×10^5 的数量级^[85]。彭超课题组^[87]提出一种在merging-BIC的基础上引入横向异质结构的光子带隙来降低横向泄漏的结构,在光子晶体板上构造一种mini-BIC,使得小尺寸结构能够产生极高的品质因子。BIC的高品质因子带来了强大的光场限制能力,显著增强了光与物质的相互作用,从而有效地提高了非线性光学现象的效率。BIC已经在许多非线性光学领域得到了研究,例如光克尔效应^[88-89]、激光产生^[28-31, 90-94]、谐波产生^[21, 90, 95-102]等。由于BIC是天然的矢量光束源,借助BIC设计,微激光器能够实现多种形状的涡旋激光出射^[29, 94]。

2017年,Kodigala等^[28]提出一种基于BIC的室温低阈值激光器,构造了一种悬浮于空气的InGaAsP多量子阱纳米谐振器阵列薄膜,这种新型激光器可以在

近红外通信波段支持室温低阈值单模激光发射,即使将纳米谐振器阵列缩减为 8×8 ,系统也能够实现较好的激光输出。2020年,Huang等^[29]提出一种基于BIC的涡旋微激光器,该激光器能够实现涡旋光与线偏振光转换的超快控制[图4(a)、(b)]。这种借助BIC动量空间偏振涡旋奇点特性产生涡旋光的方法不需要厚重的涡旋相位片,不仅提高了涡旋激光的品质因子,还有利于光学器件的集成。图4(a)、(b)分别为激光器工作示意图和实验结果图,这种激光器采用刻有周期纳米孔的溴化铅钙钛矿薄膜,实验证明,其可在1 ps之内实现线偏振光和涡旋偏振光的快速切换。2021年,Hwang等^[31]提出一种将对称保护型BIC激光器与偶然型BIC激光器结合的super-BIC激光器,有效地降低了有限尺寸激光器的损耗。2022年,Ha等^[32]提出一种多光束多波长的BIC半导体激光器,在室温环境下能够同时产生对称保护型BIC以及偶然型BIC,实现在单个器件中获得不同波长的多光束激光[图4(c)、(d)]。

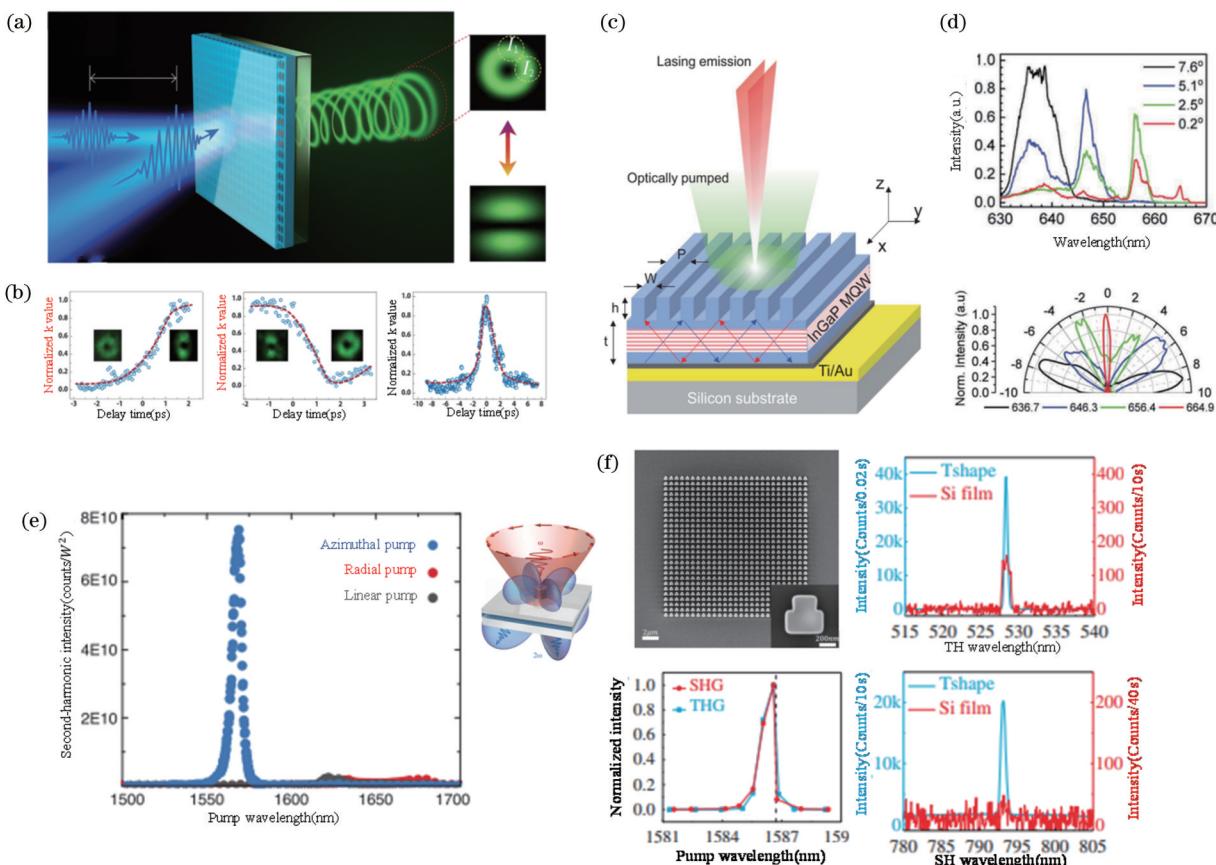


图4 BIC在非线性光学领域中的应用。(a)(b)支持BIC的钙钛矿超构表面实现涡旋光束示意图及实验测试结果^[29];(c)(d)多光束多波长BIC超构表面激光器结构示意图及由超构表面产生的不同角度、不同波长的激光光谱^[32];(e)不同泵浦光泵浦单纳米柱产生的二次谐波强度^[103]; (f)对称破缺的准BIC硅柱超构表面实现二次谐波及三次谐波^[100]

Fig. 4 Application of BIC in nonlinear optics. (a) (b) Schematic and experiment of perovskite metasurface with BIC mode to produce vortex beam^[29]; (c) (d) multi-beams, multi-wavelength BIC laser and the spectra at different angles and different wavelengths^[32]; (e) second harmonic intensity generated by single nanocolumn pumped by different pump light^[103]; (f) symmetry-broken quasi-BIC Si metasurface realizes the generation of second and third harmonics^[100]

谐波产生是一种非线性光学现象,当激光入射到由非线性材料制成的光学结构时会产生相互作用,产生频率为入射光基频倍数的谐波。在传统非线性光学系统中,谐振模式的泄漏会限制谐波产生的效率,而具有高品质因子的BIC可以有效弥补这一缺陷,这也使得谐波产生成为BIC的一个重要应用方向。

理论上,二次谐波、三次谐波及其他高阶非线性谐波的产生效率都可以借助BIC模式提高数个数量级。2018年,Kivshar课题组^[99]提出一种借助支持BIC模式的单个AlGaAs纳米天线来增强非线性效应的方法,理论预测的二次谐波转换效率可以提高至少两个数量级;2020年,该课题组^[103]对上述理论进行了实验验证,如图4(e)所示,当采用方位角极化光进行泵浦时,在共振波长附近产生二次谐波尖峰。2019年,刘进课题组^[100]提出一种支持对称保护的准BIC超构表面,该结构为由正方形破缺而成的凸字型纳米柱,如图4(f)所示,实验测得的品质因子高达18511,测量得到的三次谐波强度比纯Si薄膜高出5个数量级,同时观测到难以在Si超构表面中出现的二次谐波。

5.2 手性增强

手性是一类缺少镜面对称性的物体的几何属性。在光学中手性结构表现为因对左旋光和右旋光具有不同的响应而产生的电磁手性,通常测量的光学手性现象有圆二色性、左右旋光的吸收差异等。2014年,Mur-Petit等^[108]证明了手性量子光学系统可以存在BIC模式。光子晶体支持的光学手性可以分为外在手性和本征手性,外在手性是通过引入斜入射或者结构的各向异性实现的,形成方法较为简单,但是在手性发射和偏振光探测等领域严重受限。本征手性来源于结构镜面对称性的破缺,对结构设计和实验实现要求较高,将本征手性与BIC相结合是一种新的进一步提高光与物质相互作用的方法。借助BIC产生本征手性源于BIC具有动量空间涡旋奇点的特性。BIC动量空间中的 Γ 点是一个偏振涡旋奇点,围绕 Γ 点的布洛赫波的偏振态为线偏振态,通过打破二维光子晶体板的C₂对称性,可以消除由 Γ 点BIC产生的非辐射线偏振涡旋奇点,同时在动量空间中产生一对位于非 Γ 点的正交圆偏振态C点,理论上C点可以实现庞加莱球面全覆盖^[104, 109]。2020年,宋清海教授课题组及资剑教授课题组分别用实验演示了借助 Γ 点BIC的涡旋奇点实现通过单片超构表面对输入光进行涡旋变换^[29, 92],并在此基础上引入z轴方向的倾斜扰动以实现在动量空间中将C点移动至 Γ 点,产生本征手性BIC,图5(a)、(b)展示了这种超构表面的产生原理及手性结果。近年来发展出多种引入镜面不对称性的手性BIC超构表面^[110-115],例如采用双层结构、斜刻蚀结构、不对称破缺的双间隙裂环结构等。2020年,Kivshar课题组^[116]提出一个理论模型,通过在一对椭圆柱中引入z方向位移构造出具有最大手性的BIC超构表面,并在谐振波

长处产生尖锐手性响应。图5(c)、(d)所示为2021年虞南方课题组^[105]借助双层超构表面实现的手性BIC响应,借助两层具有不同转角的垂直椭圆柱对构造的周期超构表面,可以使底层和顶层分别支持不同的圆偏光本征态,从而实现输出光能够以接近1的衍射效率耦合到单个通道。在此基础上引入几何相位,可以在不影响正交偏振光的情况下调控本征圆偏振光的波前,实现斜出射效果[图5(d)],基于这种结构的手性聚焦功能后续也被实现^[117]。2022年,李向平课题组^[106]提出一种不引入z方向倾斜扰动的镰刀形单层超构表面结构,不仅可以实现外部手性BIC,还可以实现本征手性BIC,这种结构相对于其他手性超构表面来说更易于加工,具有更高的稳定性[图5(e)],左图为借助斜入射产生外部手性BIC,右图为本征手性BIC]。2023年,Kivshar课题组^[118]借助单层Si基超构表面研究了非线性手性光学BIC,同时具有较高的三次谐波产生效率和较强的非线性圆二色性。在手性等离子体结构中,金属材料具有较大的损耗,导致等离子系统产生的圆二色性增强不明显。通过引入手性BIC可以实现等离子结构同时具有高品质因子以及强圆二色性的特点。2023年,蔡定平课题组^[107]提出一种支持BIC模式的等离子二聚体结构,实现了圆二色性与品质因子的解耦,可以通过二聚体中两个独立的结构参数分别操控[图5(f)]。此外,手性分子的圆二色性已经被证明可以借助BIC得到显著增强^[119],在生物、药学等领域有望得到进一步发展。

5.3 滤波与传感

在连续光谱中,准BIC表现为一个尖锐的透射峰或者反射峰,因此BIC结构可以作为滤波器应用于光学通信领域^[49]。同时,由于对称保护型BIC在可见光和近红外波段中对环境折射率的变化极为敏感,BIC也可以应用于折射率传感、生物分子探测、边缘成像和低维探测材料制备等^[34-35, 44-45, 55, 120-122]。两个重要的用于评价传感器优劣的指标分别是敏感度和品质因子。基于BIC的传感器具有极高的品质因子,且分辨率比传统方法高1~2个数量级^[120],在生物分子探测领域实现了从单个细胞水平^[120]到蛋白大分子^[34]等一系列生物活性分子的探测(图6)。基于准BIC的成像滤波系统能够直接被外部光源激发,图像通过CMOS相机拍摄,不需要借助额外的光谱仪便可以得到包含生物蛋白分子数量信息的特征信息频移图像,这种方法的敏感度比传统方法提高了3个数量级。借助BIC对折射率敏感的特性可以获得折射率与共振波长一一对应的条形码,通过解码能够破译片上环境折射率信息。同理,可以将BIC引入低维材料研究中,例如探测单层石墨烯^[34]。利用二维像素化的介电超构表面可以将产生的信息转化为条形码用于成像,这种方法可以高灵敏度地检测边缘分子信息,可以应用于生物传感和环境监测^[45]。由于基于准BIC的多波长共振高光谱成像不

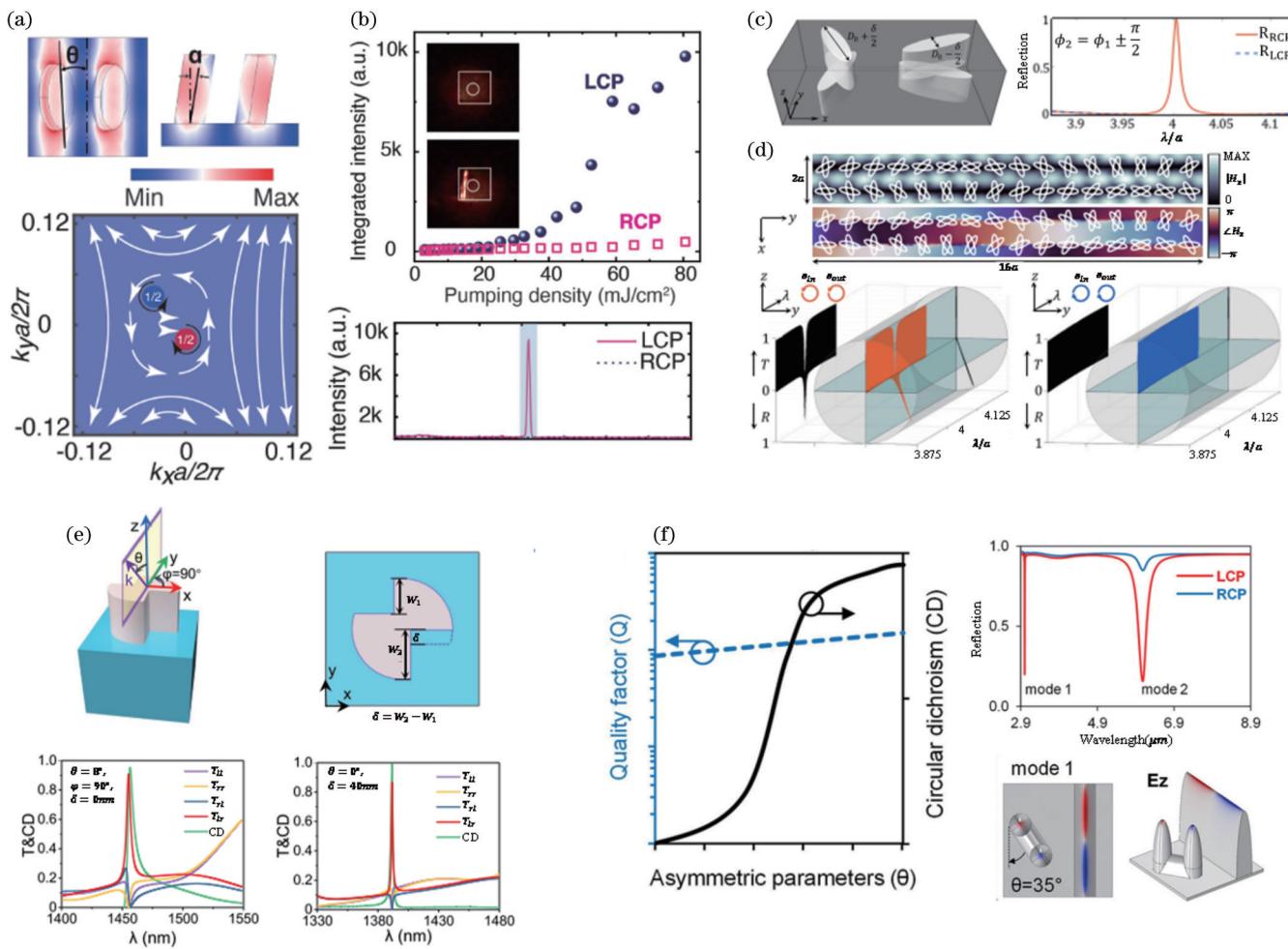


图5 BIC在偏振控制及手性增强的应用。(a)(b)借助倾斜扰动产生本征手性BIC^[104];(c)双层手性准BIC超构表面产生原理^[105];(d)在双层结构中引入几何相位,实现本征圆偏振态斜出射^[105];(e)采用镰刀形结构实现外在手性和本征手性^[106];(f)利用等离子体二聚体结构实现圆二色性与品质因子的解耦^[107]

Fig. 5 Application of BIC in polarization control and chirality enhancement. (a) (b) Intrinsic chiral BIC generated by inclined disturbance^[104]; (c) production of bilayer chiral quasi-BIC metasurface^[105]; (d) geometric phase is introduced into the bilayer structure to realize the oblique emergence of the intrinsic circular polarization state^[105]; (e) DSS structure is used to realize extrinsic and intrinsic chirality^[106]; (f) plasma dimer structure realizes the decoupling of CD and quality factor^[107]

需要机械扫描仪等大型设备,有望在未来应用于小型光谱相机中。

5.4 光波导与通信

传统光学集成电路通常由波导和谐振结构组成,用于处理光学信息。由于低折射率结构中的光子会泄漏到高折射率结构,因此波导材料需要具有比周围环境更高的折射率^[124]。然而,常见的高折射率光子晶体材料加工难度较大,这就阻碍了光波导领域的发展。通过设计支持BIC模式的波导,可以实现将光子束缚在高折射率底衬上的低折射率波导结构中,这种方法可以使高折射率材料成为集成平台而不是用于刻蚀波导结构,极大地简化了加工需求。如图7(a)、(b)所示,在高折射率金刚石膜上由低折射率聚合物波导产生一个束缚态势阱^[73]。图7(c)展示了这种波导中衰

减距离 L 以及垂直极化与水平极化的耦合因子 g_{20} 随波导宽度 w 的变化。在特定的波导宽度 w 处,垂直极化束缚态与水平极化扩展态解耦,衰减长度 L 显著增大,说明波导中产生了BIC模式。这种基于低折射率BIC构造的波导已经被实验证。图7(d)为基于BIC的光学集成电路的示意图^[123],在铌酸锂薄膜上构造低折射率聚合物波导,通过实验证了带有光栅耦合器的直波导、弯曲波导、微盘腔等基础波导结构的效果,同时制作了基于BIC的光子器件,例如定向耦合器、马赫-曾德尔干涉仪、电光调制器等,图7(d)展示了微腔盘和马赫-曾德尔干涉仪的结构及实验结果。除波导之外,光纤领域也引入BIC用于完美地引导光线^[37-38]。此外,BIC也被用于实现其他片上光子特性^[125-131],例如集成干涉仪、集成滤波器等。

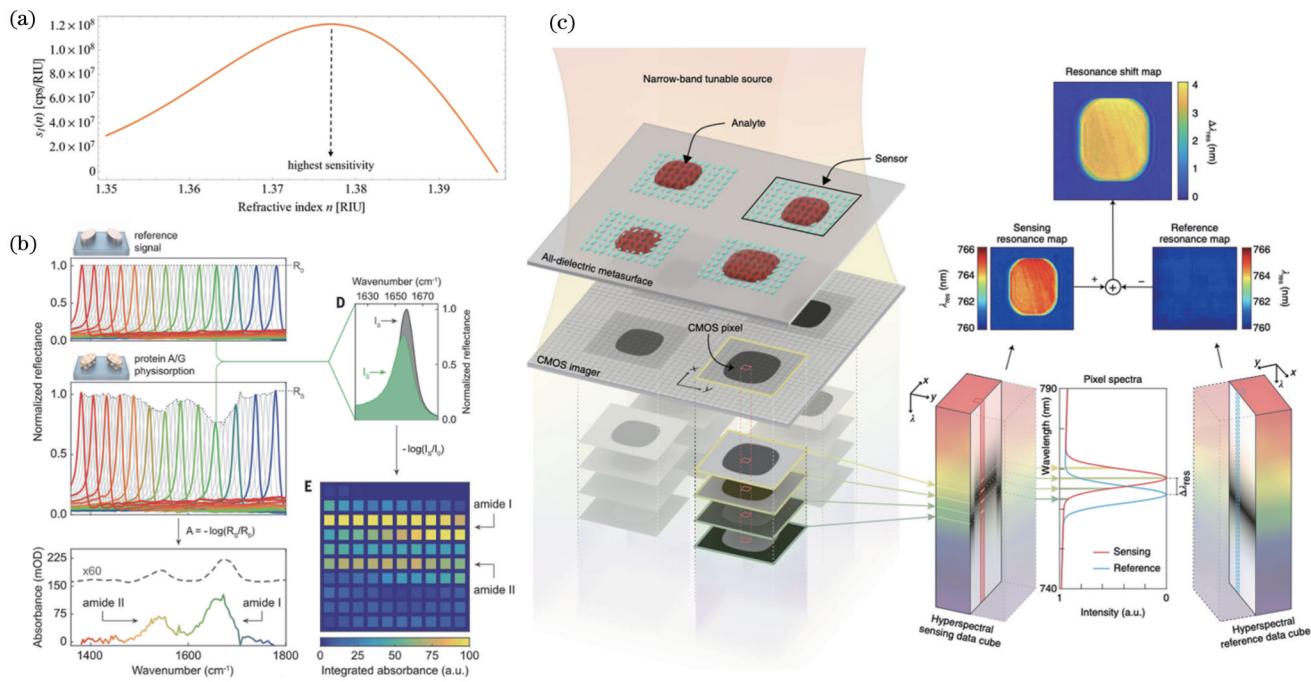


图6 BICs在滤波、传感与成像的应用。(a)顶部折射率n的测量灵敏度曲线^[120];(b)分子指纹检索和空间吸收图^[45];(c)基于高光谱成像的生物分子检测原理^[34]

Fig. 6 Application of BICs in filtering, sensing, and imaging. (a) Measurement sensitivity curve of top refractive index n ^[120]; (b) molecular fingerprint retrieval and spatial absorption^[45]; (c) principle of hyperspectral imaging-based biomolecule detection^[34]

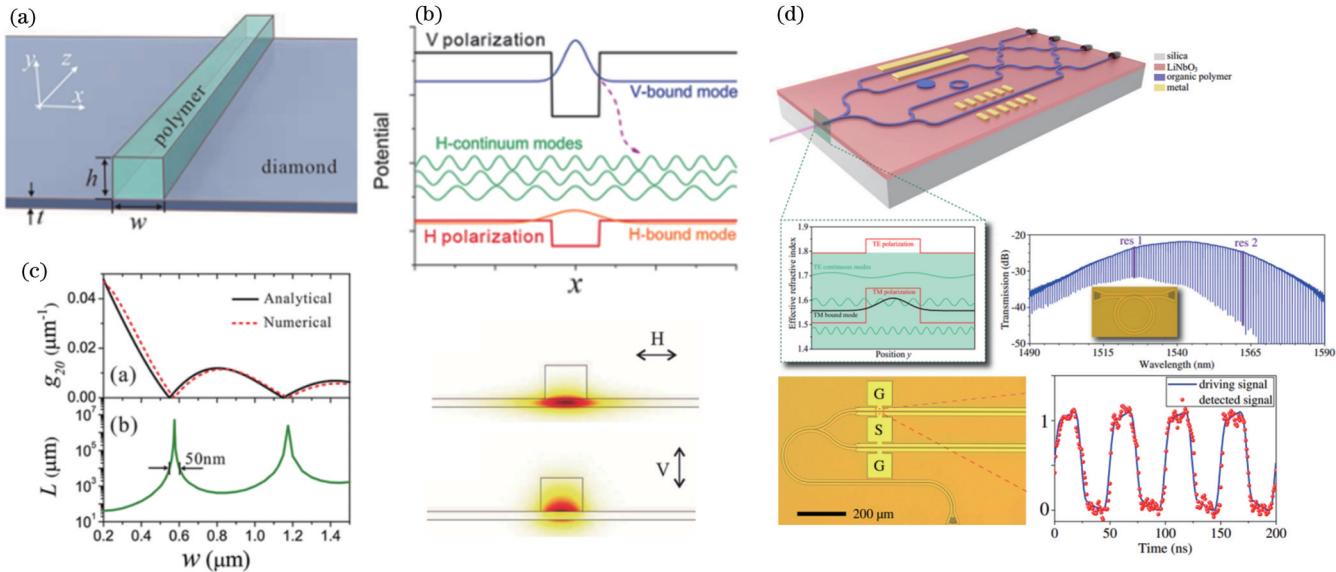


图7 BIC在波导方面的应用。(a)(b)低折射率衬底上的高折射率结构及其束缚态产生示意图^[73];(c)耦合强度 g_{20} 与耗散距离 L 及波导宽度 w 的关系^[73];(d)基于BIC的光子集成电路及基础结构微环腔、光学器件马赫-曾德尔干涉仪的实验测试结果^[123]

Fig. 7 Application of BIC in waveguide. (a)(b) Low refractive index structure on a high refractive index substrate and diagram of the generation of bound states^[73]; (c) coupling strength g_{20} and propagation length L against waveguide width w ^[73]; (d) BIC-based photonic integrated circuit and experiment results of microring cavity and MZI electro-optic modulator^[123]

6 总结与展望

BIC自1929年被提出以来迅速发展，在量子点、电磁波、固体弹性波等领域都得到了研究。BIC因具有高品质因子及动量空间涡旋奇点的特性，成为光子

学领域中一种新颖的构造光学腔体的方法。随着微纳加工领域的不断发展，可以制造出更精确支持BIC模式的结构，近年来BIC在光子学领域得到了广泛的理论研究与实验验证。本文介绍光子学BIC的常见分类，包括对称保护型BIC、偶然BIC，并对这几类BIC

的产生原因进行分析。上述BIC的产生机制各不相同,因此也发展出针对不同种类BIC的多种理论,例如能带分析理论、时域耦合模理论、多极矩理论这几种常用的理论模型。与其他光子学平台支持的谐振态相比,BIC理论上可以拥有无穷大的品质因子,这种特性能够极大地增强光与物质的相互作用,凭借极低的能量损耗来控制本征出射光的波前、强度与偏振,因此它在光子学的许多领域中都得到了研究,例如滤波传感领域、非线性领域、手性增强领域、波导领域等。

BIC本身也具有一定的缺陷。BIC的产生对结构设计的精确性具有一定的要求,加工过程中的微小误差可能会使得BIC发生偏移,使预想的实验结果产生偏差,尽管最近也出现了merging-BIC等提升BIC模式鲁棒性的设计,但是其加工精度差仍然是BIC发展的阻碍,许多诸如支持手性BIC的双层结构、支持蓝光或紫外BIC的小单元结构、部分具有较好性能的BIC光子晶体或超构表面结构在现有加工精度下都难以实现。在设计BIC结构时,如何调控参数使得结构存在BIC也是难点之一,研究中往往需要调控大量参数才能得到合适的结构。近年来出现的借助算法搜索结构中可能的BIC的研究提供了一种简单有效的构造BIC的方法^[132-133],在未来的研究中也可以借助逆向构造(inverse construction)的手段来构造支持预期BIC功能的器件。在实验测试中,BIC的高品质因子特性也给测量带来了一定困难。实空间中BIC峰具有极窄的半峰全宽,部分BIC的产生也需要满足严格的条件,例如需要矢量光束激发等,这些限制给BIC功能的实现带来了一定的挑战。为了推动BIC在光子学中的研究以及提高光子学BIC结构设计的实用性,设计更为简单的BIC器件及进一步提高加工精度是BIC未来发展的两个主要方向。

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Theory and Application of Bound States in the Continuum in Photonics

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Abstract

Significance How to better confine and manipulate light has always been an important research topic in optics. Resonant states in optical fibers or photonic crystals are typical designs for confining light, but due to the existence of leakage, the light confinement in these ways is not perfect, and light transmission in these structures will inevitably cause loss. As the loss generation will reduce the interaction efficiency between light and matter, a new method is needed to confine light more effectively and further reduce the loss. The bound state in the continuum (BIC) is a special eigenstate different from the extended state and leaky state in the continuum. It is located in the frequency range of the continuum with strong locality and does not radiate energy into free space. In 1929, von Neumann and Wigner built a mathematical model of artificial potential and discovered the existence of BIC for the first time. After that, BIC research has been vigorously developed, and the existence of BIC has been found in the fields of electromagnetics, nuclear physics, and acoustics. In 1985, Friedrich and Wintgen proposed a method to construct BIC. By adjusting the structural parameters, the eigenstates are coupled at the same position to make the loss of one eigenstate close to 0, and it is transformed into a BIC. The BIC generated by this method is also called Friedrich-Wintgen BIC. Fabry-Pérot BIC occurs when two eigenstates are not coupled at the same location. Designed optical structures can generate BIC, and these structures are usually periodic. By

adjusting the structural parameters and material properties, BIC of specific frequency can be generated. For example, metasurfaces and plasmons are commonly employed structures to realize BIC. In 2011, Plotnik *et al.* adopted one-dimensional optical waveguide to observe the symmetrically protected BIC in the experiment for the first time.

Optical BIC has two important advantages, including the near-infinite quality factor and the ability to generate far-field vortex singularities. These properties help generate sharp resonances with high quality factors in subwavelength-scale optical structures and can emit vortex light without the help of three-dimensional structures. This is conducive to constructing ultra-thin integrated optical components in the future, and enhancing the interaction between light and matter (such as nonlinear effects and quantum effects), with important potential in optical imaging and information transmission. Therefore, BIC has become a popular research direction in photonics and is studied in various photonic systems such as photonic crystals, metasurfaces, and plasmons.

Progress This paper first introduces the taxonomy of photonics BICs. According to the differences with the far-field decoupling method, it is divided into two types of symmetry-protected BIC (Fig. 1) and accidental BIC (Fig. 2). Symmetry-protected BIC originates from symmetry mismatch, and accidental BIC originates from far-field interference cancellation of radiation components. Accidental BIC is divided into Fabry-Pérot BIC, Friedrich-Wintgen BIC, and single-resonance BIC according to the different radiation channels producing interference destructiveness. Fabry-Pérot BIC is produced by the coupling of two modes at different positions, Friedrich-Wintgen BIC by the coupling of two modes at the same position, and single resonance BIC by the coupling of different waves in the same mode. Then several commonly utilized theoretical models for explaining BIC are introduced (Fig. 3), including energy band theory, temporal coupled-mode theory, and multipole analysis. These theoretical models provide different perspectives to explain the physical mechanisms of BIC. Finally, the existing applications of BIC in photonics are introduced. For example, BIC is employed to enhance the nonlinear effect to realize laser emission and high-order harmonic generation (Fig. 4). Polarization control and chirality enhancement are realized by exploiting the vortex singularity properties of BIC (Fig. 5). Filtering and sensing are performed with the help of the sharp resonance peak characteristics of BIC with high quality factors (Fig. 6). Additionally, since BIC in the optical waveguide can realize efficient optical signal transmission, they are of application significance in photonic integrated circuits (Fig. 7).

Conclusions and Prospects In summary, due to their ability to greatly enhance the interaction between light and matter, and control the outgoing light with extremely low energy loss, BIC has been studied in many optics fields, and various theoretical models for interpreting BIC generation have also been continuously developed and improved. At this stage, BIC still has bottlenecks such as difficult structure processing and design, and is expected to gradually make breakthroughs in the future.

Key words photonics; bound states in the continuum; high quality factor; vortex singularity