

光学学报

基于能带结构特性 Si/ZnO 多层膜的设计与制备

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摘要 基于能带理论设计了一种用于红外高反射的新型一维光子晶体。根据麦克斯韦方程的传输矩阵计算基础, 得到了布洛赫波与入射光频率的色散关系, 并由此构建了光子晶体能带结构。入射光波在介电常数周期变化结构中的布里渊区边界多次反射后会形成驻波, 从而产生光子禁带。叠加 $3\sim 5 \mu\text{m}$ 和 $8\sim 12 \mu\text{m}$ 两种周期结构的光子晶体可以使光子禁带拓宽 $2.2 \times 10^{13} \text{ Hz}$ 。在此基础上, 选用折射率色散小的材料体系 Si/ZnO 设计并制备了 13 层一维光子晶体, 该晶体在 $3\sim 5 \mu\text{m}$ 和 $8\sim 12 \mu\text{m}$ 红外波段的平均反射率在 91.3% 以上。实验结果与仿真结果吻合, 验证了模型和理论的高可靠性。

关键词 薄膜; 低层数光子晶体; 传输矩阵; 布里渊区边界; 禁带宽度调控; 红外高反射

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1 引言

红外高反射材料作为一种降低表面发射率的材料被广泛应用。根据 Kirchhoff 定律, 提高材料在中远红外波段大气窗口的反射率可以使物体的热辐射强度降低, 从而减小物体与周围环境的辐射差^[1]。在过去的几年里, 各种不同结构的材料, 如超表面^[2-5]、金属多层膜^[6]和金属-聚合物复合膜^[7-8]等, 已经发展成红外高反射率的常见材料。

光子晶体(PC)是一种周期性结构功能材料, 周期为光波长量级。光子在这种材料中与电子在凝聚态物质中的行为相似, 形成类似于半导体能带结构中禁带的结构, 称之为光子带隙。频率落在光子带隙内的电磁波不能在光子晶体中传播^[9-10], 从而形成超高反射。然而, 正是因具有光子禁带的特性, 光子晶体作为一种红外高反射率材料得到了广泛研究^[11-13]。2015 年, Zhang 等^[14]通过构造异质结构光子晶体并对比不同材料体系的红外反射率光谱, 在中红外波段中将光子禁带从 $3 \times 10^{13} \text{ Hz}$ 拓展到了 $3.5 \times 10^{13} \text{ Hz}$, 实现了光子禁带的展宽。2016 年, Wang 等^[15]通过电子束真空蒸镀工艺沉积 Ge、ZnSe 组成一维光子晶体, 并用 Si 替代某一层 Ge 来引入缺陷层, 在 $8\sim 14 \mu\text{m}$ 远红外波段中实现了反射率大于 98% 的同时兼容 $10.4 \mu\text{m}$ CO₂ 激光高透射。2019 年, Zhang 等^[16]在石英基板上制备出了由 Ge/TiO₂ 和 Si/SiO₂ 4 种材料构成的一维光子晶体, 在 $3\sim 5 \mu\text{m}$ 和 $8\sim 14 \mu\text{m}$ 大气窗口波段中该光子晶体的平

均反射率分别为 95.4% 和 81.0%, 实现了中远红外波段的高反射特性。2021 年, Deng 等^[17]设计了一种 Ge/ZnS 一维光子晶体薄膜并研究了该光子晶体的温度特性, 在 400 °C 温度环境下, $3\sim 5 \mu\text{m}$ 波段中该光子晶体的红外反射率为 91.0%, $8\sim 14 \mu\text{m}$ 波段中该光子晶体的红外反射率为 87.2%, 相较于室温环境仅分别下降了 2% 和 5%, 这项研究展示了 Ge/ZnS 一维光子晶体在高温下的红外高反射性能。然而, 受限于材料体系的搭配, 同时实现 $3\sim 5 \mu\text{m}$ 与 $8\sim 14 \mu\text{m}$ 波段的红外高反射特性并尽可能减少层数一直以来都是设计一维光子晶体的挑战所在。

本团队^[18]设计了 9 层结构的金属增强型光子晶体, 计算得到了在 $3\sim 5 \mu\text{m}$ 红外波段中该光子晶体的反射率高于 98%。接着, 本团队^[19]对 Ge/SiO₂ 一维光子晶体进行了优化, 引入 PbSe 代替 Ge, 使光子禁带拓宽了 $2 \times 10^{12} \text{ Hz}$, 理论设计了 14 层光子晶体, 且该光子晶体的红外反射率大于 98%。在此基础上, 本文计算了材料折射率色散对光子晶体能带结构的影响, 采用了新的材料体系(Si/ZnO)构建禁带, 设计并制备了 13 层结构的一维光子晶体, 该结构在 $3\sim 5 \mu\text{m}$ 和 $8\sim 12 \mu\text{m}$ 禁带内均有着高反射率, 验证了仿真结果的可靠性。

2 理论分析与模型建立

2.1 一维光子晶体能带理论

在半导体材料中因周期性势场的作用, 电子会形

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成能带结构,带与带之间有能隙(如价带和导带)。然而,光子在周期排列的介电材料中会改变其传播性质,形成类似的能带结构。一维光子晶体由两种介电常数不同的物质呈周期性交替排列构成,如图1所示,沿 z

方向的晶格基矢为 a ,周期长度为 $a=d_1+d_2$,则倒易点阵的基矢为 $2\pi/a$ 。其中, d_1 和 d_2 分别为周期结构中第一层和第二层介质的厚度, n_a 和 n_b 分别为第一层和第二层介质的折射率。

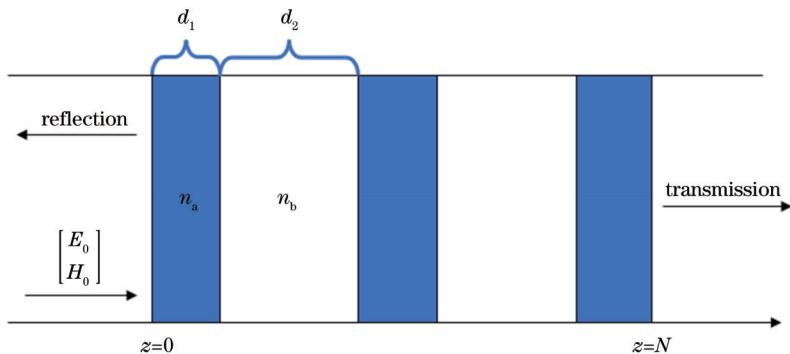


图1 一维光子晶体等效模型

Fig. 1 Equivalent model of one-dimensional photonic crystal

光沿 z 轴方向以正入射方式进入一维光子晶体传播,则在 z 轴方向的第一布里渊区为 $-\pi/a \leq k_z \leq \pi/a$,其中 k 为波矢。对比3组不同介电材料组成的单元结构,频率 $\omega(k)$ 与能带的关系如图2所示,频率^[20]可以表示为

$$\omega(k) = \frac{ck}{\sqrt{\epsilon(\omega)}}, \quad (1)$$

式中: k 为布洛赫波数; c 为真空中光速; ϵ 为材料的介

电常数。图2(a)为均匀电介质层的能带结构。在图2(b)中, n_a 与 n_b 间的带隙刚好位于布里渊区的边界 π/a 处, π/a 处的模式为波长等于 $2a$ 的驻波,正好为点阵常数的2倍。由于布里渊区之外波矢 k 重复,故当光波到达布里渊区边界时会被反射又回到布里渊区中,多次反射后形成驻波,从而构成了光子带隙区域并将上、下频率区分开,该频率区域被称为光子禁带。图2(c)为两种材料的介电常数相差较大时的能带结构。可以发现,两种物质的介电常数差别越大,带隙越宽。

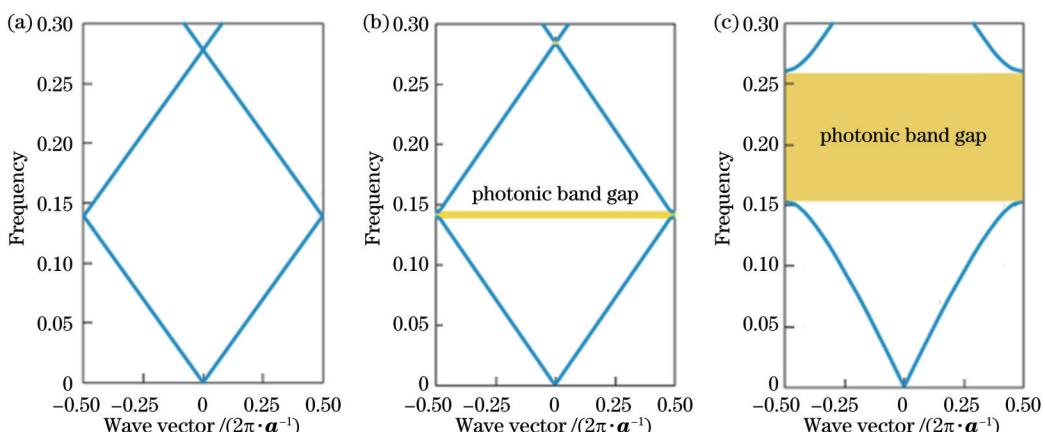


图2 三种不同膜系结构下的光子晶体能带。(a) $n_a = n_b$;(b) $n_a > n_b$;(c) $n_a \gg n_b$

Fig. 2 Energy band structures for photonic crystals with three different multilayer films. (a) $n_a = n_b$; (b) $n_a > n_b$; (c) $n_a \gg n_b$

2.2 传输矩阵及反射率计算

理论上由于禁带中光波无法传播,故高反射率对应于光子晶体禁带,通过传输矩阵可以计算光子晶体的具体反射率。根据麦克斯韦理论,可以将电磁波在一维光子晶体中的传播特性等效为在多个单层介质中传播特性的叠加。假设入射光的电场分量和磁场分量为 E_0 和 H_0 ,利用边界条件可以得到一个二维矩阵,该

矩阵可以表示每两层之间的电场和磁场关系^[21],即

$$\begin{bmatrix} E_0 \\ H_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \delta_0 & i \frac{\sin \delta_0}{\eta_1} \\ i \eta_0 \sin \delta_0 & \cos \delta_0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_1 \\ H_1 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (2)$$

当入射光经过 N 层一维光子晶体后,透射光的电场分量和磁场分量分别为 E_N 和 H_N 。通过传输矩阵可以将入射光和透射光的电磁场分量联系起来^[22],即

$$\begin{bmatrix} E_0 \\ H_0 \end{bmatrix} = \prod_{j=1}^N \begin{bmatrix} \cos \delta_j & i \frac{\sin \delta_j}{\eta_j} \\ i \eta_j \sin \delta_j & \cos \delta_j \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_N \\ H_N \end{bmatrix}, \quad (3)$$

一维光子晶体中第j层的变换矩阵^[23]可以表示为

$$M_j = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \delta_j & i \frac{\sin \delta_j}{\eta_j} \\ i \eta_j \sin \delta_j & \cos \delta_j \end{bmatrix}, \quad (4)$$

式中： $M_a M_b \cdots M_a$ 就是一维周期性结构的传输矩阵，即 $\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$ 。

再计算得到反射率^[25]为

$$R = r \cdot r^* = |r|^2 = \left| \frac{(A + B\eta_j)\eta_1 - (C + D\eta_j)}{(A + B\eta_j)\eta_1 + (C + D\eta_j)} \right|^2, \quad (6)$$

式中： r 和 r^* 为反射系数及其复共轭。

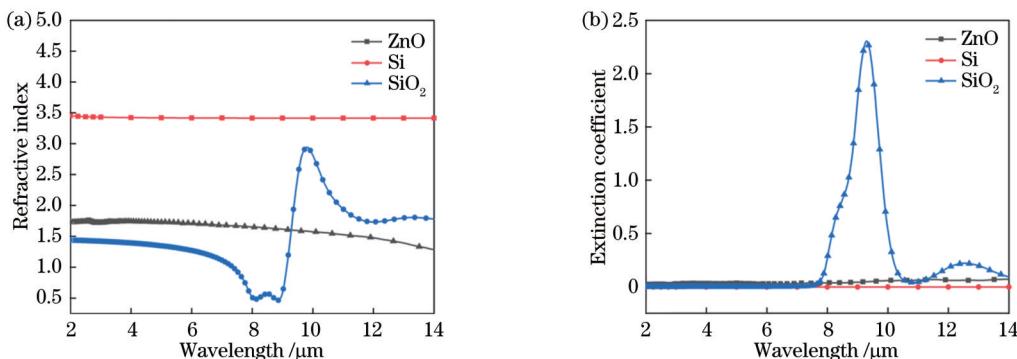


图3 Si、SiO₂和ZnO薄膜的折射率和消光系数。(a) 折射率；(b) 消光系数

Fig. 3 Refractive indexes and extinction coefficients of Si, SiO₂ and ZnO thin films. (a) Refractive index; (b) extinction coefficient

由此可见：SiO₂虽然在3~5 μm波段内具有极低的折射率，适合作为光子晶体中的低折射率层，但在8~14 μm波段内折射率突然增大且伴随着消光系数的增大，这会使得以SiO₂为低折射率层的光子晶体反射率大幅度减小；ZnO的折射率和消光系数在2~14 μm波长范围内变化幅度较小，作为光子晶体的低折射率层时整体反射率在8~14 μm波段内更为平滑且实验结果与仿真结果更为接近。

3 结构设计与优化

3.1 能带设计与计算

不同中心波长的一维光子晶体复合可以实现3~5 μm与8~12 μm波段的红外兼容高反射。基于此，设计了中心波长为4 μm的HL1结构与中心波长为10 μm的HL2结构，其中H代表高折射率层，L代表低折射率层。

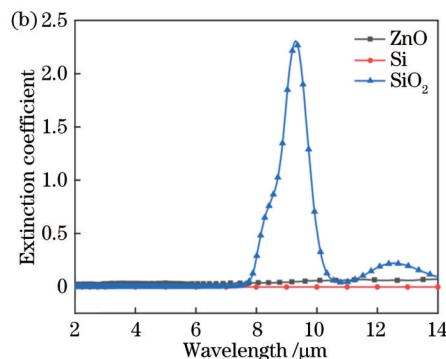
根据式(1)选择单元结构[Si的介电常数为

式中： $\delta_j = (2\pi n_j d_j \cos \theta_j)/\lambda$ 为第j层一维光子晶体的相位厚度，其中 λ 为入射光波长， θ 为入射角度， n_j 为介质层厚度， d 为介质层厚度； η_j 为光子晶体第j层的光学导纳，横电(TE)极化时 $\eta_j = n_j \cos \theta_j$ ，而横磁(TM)极化时 $\eta_j = n_j / \cos \theta_j$ 。

逐层类推可得一维周期性结构的传输矩阵^[24]，即

$$\begin{bmatrix} E_0 \\ H_0 \end{bmatrix} = M_1 M_2 \cdots M_N \begin{bmatrix} E_N \\ H_N \end{bmatrix} = M_a M_b \cdots M_a \begin{bmatrix} E_N \\ H_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_N \\ H_N \end{bmatrix}, \quad (5)$$

在设计一维光子晶体之前，先对比分析了单层SiO₂、ZnO、Si薄膜在室温下的光学性能^[26-27]，如图3所示。可以看出：SiO₂折射率在6~10 μm波长范围内随着波长的增加先减小后增大，消光系数在8~10 μm波长范围内随着波长的增加先增大后减小；ZnO折射率在2~14 μm波段范围内随着波长的增加逐渐减小并且变化十分稳定，消光系数则基本为0。



$\epsilon_a = 11.9$ 、ZnO的介电常数为 $\epsilon_b = 3.1$ 、相应的膜层厚度分别为 $d_1 = a/3$ 和 $d_2 = 2a/3$]，计算得到的能带曲线如图4所示。图4(a)为HL1结构的能带图，下方区域为第一光子晶体禁带，禁带宽度为 3.4×10^{13} Hz，上方区域为第二光子禁带，禁带宽度为 3.0×10^{13} Hz。图4(b)为HL2结构能带图，其第一和第二光子禁带宽度分别为 1.3×10^{13} Hz和 1.2×10^{13} Hz。HL2的第二光子禁带正好完全位于HL1的第一光子禁带中，将两个结构叠加能够实现光子禁带的展宽。布洛赫波的波数k可以写成 $k = k' + ik''$ ，带通模式中只存在实部 k' ，而在禁带模式中虚部 k'' 是光波衰减产生光子禁带的理论原因。在这种情况下，布洛赫波矢的实部与不同光波频率的色散关系截止于布里渊区边缘 $k' = \pi/a$ 处。计算得到，HL1和HL2的第一光子禁带的中心频率落在 7.8×10^{13} Hz和 2.8×10^{13} Hz上，由此设计出在3.15~4.90 μm和8.5~13.6 μm波段内具有光子禁带的光子晶体。

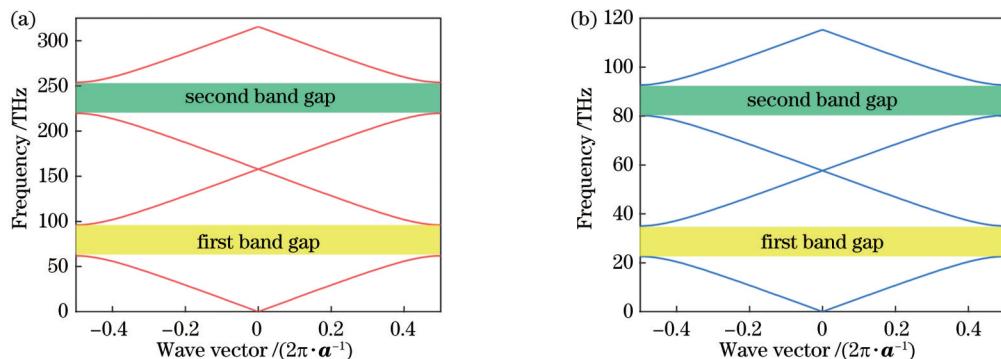


图4 Si/ZnO光子晶体能带曲线。(a) HL1结构;(b) HL2结构

Fig. 4 Energy band curve of Si/ZnO photonic crystal. (a) HL1 structure; (b) HL2 structure

3.2 光子晶体中结构参数对红外反射率的影响

在能带计算结果的基础上设计9~17层光子晶体并对比其红外反射性能,设计结构中HL1与HL2各层数如表1所示。图5为不同层数下Si/ZnO一维光子晶体在3~14 μm波长范围内的模拟反射率光谱。可以

发现,随着层数的增加,反射率逐渐增大,但超过13层之后增长有限,平均反射率均能达到97%以上。因此,综合考虑光子晶体的性能和多层膜制备的工艺复杂性与成本,选择Si/ZnO一维光子晶体的周期数为13。

表1 不同层数光子晶体中HL1和HL2占比

Table 1 Proportion of HL1 and HL2 in photonic crystals with different layers

Photonic crystal	9 layers	11 layers	13 layers	15 layers	17 layers
HL1	(Si/ZnO) ₂ Si	(Si/ZnO) ₃ Si	(Si/ZnO) ₃ Si	(Si/ZnO) ₄ Si	(Si/ZnO) ₄ Si
HL2	(Si/ZnO) ₂	(Si/ZnO) ₂	(Si/ZnO) ₃	(Si/ZnO) ₃	(Si/ZnO) ₄

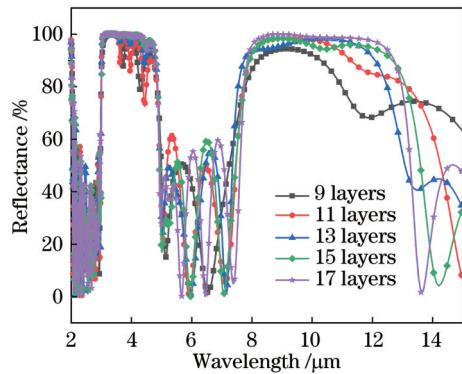


图5 不同层数光子晶体的模拟反射率图谱

Fig. 5 Simulated reflectance spectra of photonic crystals with different layers

接着,研究了不同膜厚对光子晶体反射率的影响。通过理论分析可知,光子晶体中每层膜厚与中心波长 λ_0 的关系^[21]为 $nd=\lambda_0/4$ 。改变HL1的中心波长使Si的厚度从200 nm变化至400 nm,计算得到Si/ZnO一维光子晶体红外反射率图谱,如图6(a)所示。可以发现:中红外波段光子禁带随着中心波长的增加逐渐向长波移动,并且带宽也在逐渐增大;在Si厚度为280 nm附近时光子禁带处于3~5 μm范围内。图6(b)为HL2中不同Si厚度下计算得到的红外反射率图谱。可以发现,当Si厚度为700 nm时光子禁带处于8~12 μm范围内。通过优化HL1和HL2中的膜层厚度可以调控光子禁带范围,其在中心波长处的带宽范围

是最佳的,这为获得高反射率和实现禁带宽度的扩展提供了重要的理论依据。

综合上述分析和讨论对结构进行优化,最终设计的光子晶体结构如图7(a)所示。该结构由HL1(Si厚度为270 nm,ZnO厚度为540 nm)和HL2(Si厚度为700 nm,ZnO厚度为1400 nm)两部分组成,分别用于实现3~5 μm和8~12 μm波段的高反射率,两种结构的叠加不会对彼此的光谱产生负面影响。在这之后,对比了Si/SiO₂与Si/ZnO光子晶体的红外反射率图谱,如图7(b)所示。在8~12 μm波段中SiO₂的折射率和消光系数的变化导致了反射波谷的形成,说明了ZnO作为低折射层在远红外波段中有着更好的性能。

计算得到的反射光谱随入射角的变化如图8所示。可以看出,随着入射角度从0°增加到60°,反射光谱向短波方向移动,但3~5 μm和8~12 μm中仍然体现了高反射率。结果表明,所设计的结构可以在入射角为0°~60°的情况下保持带宽和高反射特性。由此可以得出,该光子晶体结构薄膜的红外反射性能对入射角度具有一定的稳定性。

当电磁波在一维光子晶体中传播时,红外光的波长范围为3~14 μm,所选高反射率波段的中心波长为3.8 μm和10.4 μm。由于存在光子禁带,故电磁波无法通过薄膜传播,这使得垂直入射的电磁波在光子晶体中有着极高的反射率。从图9(a)、(b)可以看到:当3.8 μm光波入射时,电场在中红外层逐渐衰减到0;当

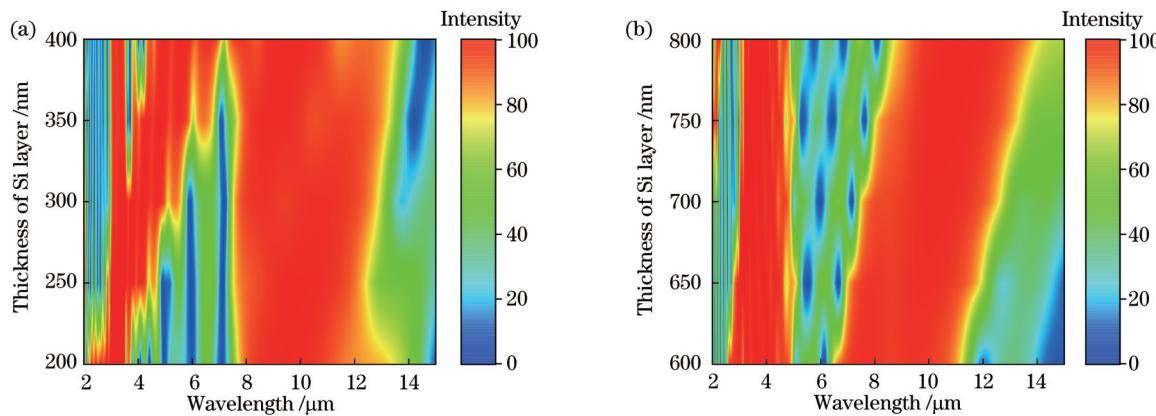


图6 HL1和HL2的模拟反射率图谱 (a) HL1;(b) HL2
Fig. 6 Simulated reflectance spectra for HL1 and HL2. (a) HL1; (b) HL2

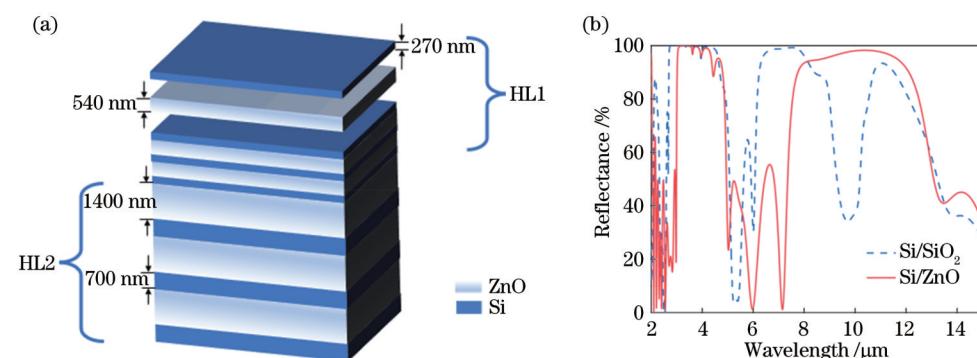


图7 13层光子晶体结构示意图和不同光子晶体的反射图谱。(a) 13层光子晶体结构示意图;(b) Si/SiO₂与Si/ZnO光子晶体的反射图谱
Fig. 7 Structural diagram of 13-layer photonic crystal and reflection spectra of different photonic crystals. (a) Structural diagram of 13-layer photonic crystal; (b) reflection spectra of Si/SiO₂ and Si/ZnO photonic crystals

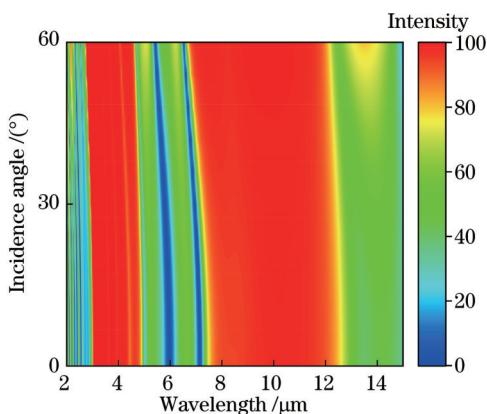


图8 入射角为0°~60°时光子晶体的模拟反射率图谱
Fig. 8 Simulated reflectance spectrum of photonic crystal at incidence angle range of 0°~60°

10.4 μm光波入射时,电场在远红外层逐渐衰减到0。5~8 μm波段是光子晶体的低反射波段,6.5 μm中心波长的电场强度分布如图9(c)所示。当6.5 μm波长的光入射时,电场在光子晶体中衰减较少,大部分都穿过了光子晶体,形成透射。

4 实验与验证

为了证明模型计算结果的可靠性,采用磁控溅射镀膜法制备了Si/ZnO光子晶体样品。以316L型号不锈钢作为基底(表面粗糙度为500 nm,直径为23.6 mm,厚度为12 mm),所用氩气为体积分数不小于99.99%的高纯氩气。沉积多层膜前先用超声波对基底进行清洗,用磁控溅射仪(FJL500)将Si(质量分数为99.99%)靶材和ZnO(质量分数为99.99%)在基底上根据设计的层数和厚度交替沉积。红外光谱反射率测量使用傅里叶变换红外光谱仪(FTIR),光谱范围为2~15 μm。样品测试结果如图10所示,与仿真结果相比:可以看到3~5 μm波段内二者吻合得较好,平均反射率在93%以上;8~14 μm波段内二者基本吻合;5~8 μm波段内实测反射率比计算结果要高,这是因为制备样品时表面粗糙度较高,降低了多层膜结构的透过率。

5 结 论

根据麦克斯韦理论,推导计算了光子晶体在色散

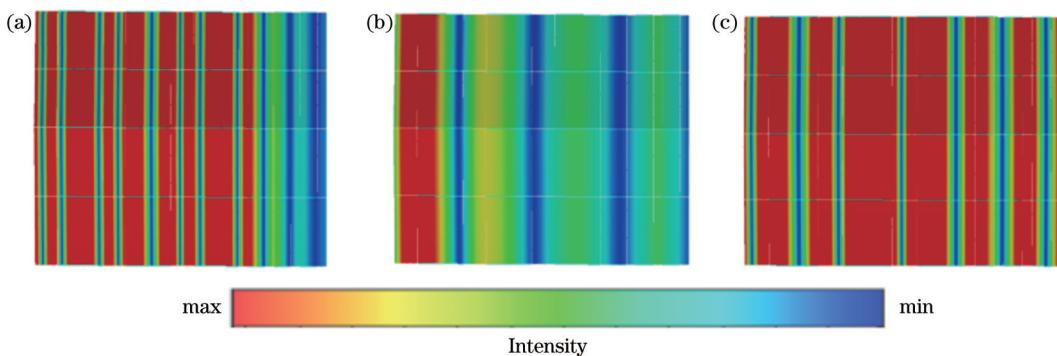


图9 入射电磁波的电场强度分布。(a)中心波长为 $3.8\text{ }\mu\text{m}$;(b)中心波长为 $10.4\text{ }\mu\text{m}$;(c)中心波长为 $6.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$

Fig. 9 Electric field intensity distribution of incident electromagnetic wave. (a) Center wavelength of $3.8\text{ }\mu\text{m}$; (b) center wavelength of $10.4\text{ }\mu\text{m}$; (c) center wavelength of $6.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$

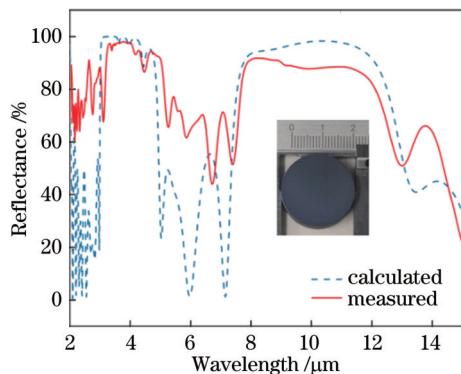


图10 实测与仿真红外反射率对比图

Fig. 10 Comparison of measured and calculated infrared reflectances

条件下 $3\sim 5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 和 $8\sim 12\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 禁带的反射率。对比了Si/ZnO和Si/SiO₂两种材料体系发现,色散小的材料能形成更加稳定的光子禁带,有利于实现 $3\sim 5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 和 $8\sim 12\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 禁带的红外高反射率。同时,制备了13层Si/ZnO一维光子晶体,该光子晶体在 $3\sim 5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 和 $8\sim 12\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 红外波段中的反射率大于91.3%,与计算结果吻合,验证了模型和理论的高可靠性。

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Design and Fabrication of Si/ZnO Multilayer Films Based on Energy Band Structure Characteristics

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Abstract

Objective Infrared high reflective materials are widely employed to reduce surface emissivity. According to Kirchhoff's law, increasing the reflectivity of a material in the atmospheric window of mid- and far-infrared wavelengths can reduce the thermal radiation intensity of an object, thus decreasing the radiation difference between this object and surrounding environments. As a periodic structured functional material, photonic crystal (PC) has been extensively studied due to its extremely high infrared reflectivity and spectral compatibility. Various schemes have been designed in terms of PC film thickness and periodic structure to improve its forbidden band width and reflectance. However, there is a challenge to designing one-dimensional PCs for achieving the infrared high reflectance in 3–5 μm and 8–14 μm while minimizing the number of layers as much as possible. Therefore, this paper hopes to broaden the photonic forbidden band by constructing PC energy bands and adopting new material systems.

Methods Due to the action of the periodic potential field in semiconductor materials, electrons will form band structure and energy gaps exist between bands. However, photons in the periodic arrangement of dielectric materials will change their propagation properties and form a similar band structure. Based on Maxwell's equation, the propagation characteristics of electromagnetic waves in one-dimensional PCs are equivalent to superposition in multiple monolayer media. Since the wave vector \mathbf{k} outside the Brillouin region is repeated, when the light wave reaches the boundary of the region, it is reflected back to the Brillouin region. After repeated reflections, a standing wave is formed, which constitutes the photonic band gap region. The upper and lower frequency regions are completely separated by the standing wave to form a photonic band gap. The light waves in the band gap cannot propagate, so the band gap in PC means high reflectance. Based on this, the transmission matrix of light waves is derived, and the PC band structure and band gap reflectance are calculated by MATLAB and CST software. According to the calculated results, the parameter is optimized and the new material system is adopted to design the one-dimensional PC model with better performance. The sample is prepared by the magnetron sputtering method for experimental verification.

Results and Discussions Firstly, the optical properties of monolayer SiO₂, ZnO, and Si films at room temperature are compared and analyzed (Fig. 3). SiO₂ has a low refractive index at 3–5 μm, it is suitable as a dielectric layer in PCs.

However, when the refractive index and extinction coefficient increase sharply at 8–14 μm , the PC reflectance with SiO_2 as the low refractive index layer decreases greatly. The refractive index and extinction coefficient of ZnO vary less in the band of 2–14 μm , and it has a smoother reflectivity in 8–14 μm when employed as a low refractive index layer in PC (Fig. 7). In addition, the combination of one-dimensional PCs with different center wavelength structures can achieve 3–5 μm and 8–12 μm band infrared compatible high reflection. Based on this, 9–17 layers of PCs are designed and their infrared reflectances are compared (Table 1). Considering the performance of PCs and the process complexity and cost of multilayer film preparation, a 13-layer Si/ZnO one-dimensional PC is designed. The photonic band gap can be adjusted by changing the thickness of the film layer. Comparing the calculation results, it is found that the bandwidth range of each layer is optimal at one-quarter wavelength optical thickness. The structure is optimized and the final designed PC structure is shown in Fig. 7(a). The relations of the reflection spectrum with incident angle (Fig. 8) and the electric field intensity distribution of incident electromagnetic wave in PC (Fig. 9) are calculated, indicating that the structure possesses a very high infrared reflectance while being stable to the incident angle.

Conclusions In this paper, a new one-dimensional PC for infrared high reflectance is designed based on the energy band theory. According to Maxwell's theory, the reflectances of the 3–5 μm and 8–12 μm forbidden bands of PC under the dispersion conditions are derived and calculated. A comparison of two material systems, Si/ZnO and Si/SiO_2 , reveals that the material with smaller dispersion can form more stable photonic forbidden bands. The selection of Si/ZnO is beneficial to achieve high infrared reflectivity in the 3–5 μm and 8–12 μm forbidden bands. Finally, a 13-layer Si/ZnO one-dimensional PC is designed and prepared. The results show that the reflectance is greater than 91.3% in the infrared bands of 3–5 μm and 8–12 μm . The experimental results are in good agreement with the simulation results, which verifies the high reliability of the model and theory.

Key words thin films; low layer photonic crystal; transmission matrix; Brillouin boundary; band gap width control; infrared high reflection