基于光学超构材料的集成光子芯片

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研究背景 - 光子集成

电子集成

第一台人造计算机



电子芯片技术

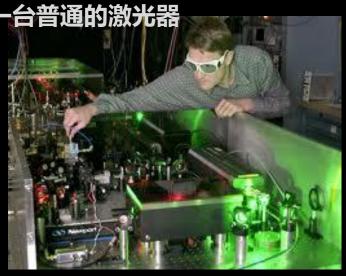






光子集成





光子芯片技术





研究背景: 光子芯片





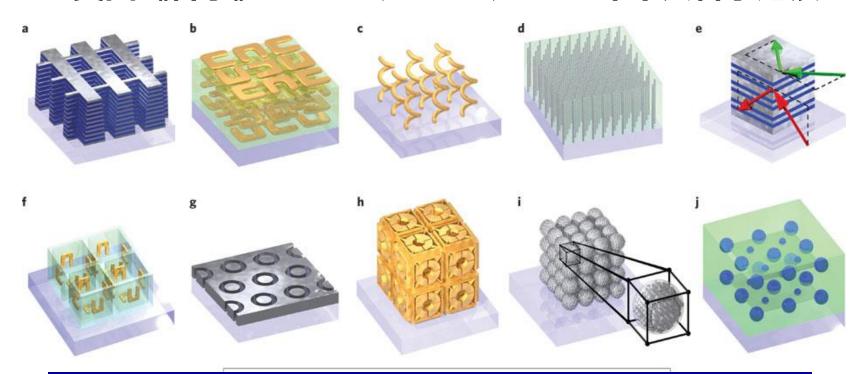






研究背景: 超材料光子芯片

美国《科学》: 2003、2006、2016年十大科学进展



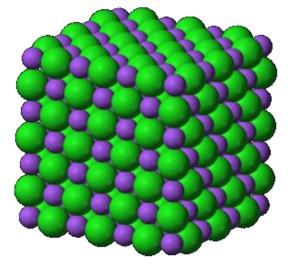
参加工作10多年来,我们主要围绕光子集成国家需求和超材料科学前沿开展研究。



超构材料: 模拟凝聚态材料

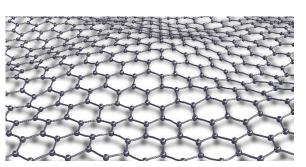
	形成方式	组成单元	
凝聚态物质(电子)	微观→宏观	自然界中原子、分子	
超材料(光子)	介观→宏观	介观纳米结构单元	

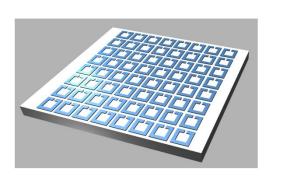
三维凝聚 态物质



三维超构材料

低维材料

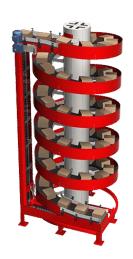


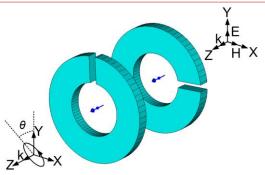


低维 超构材料

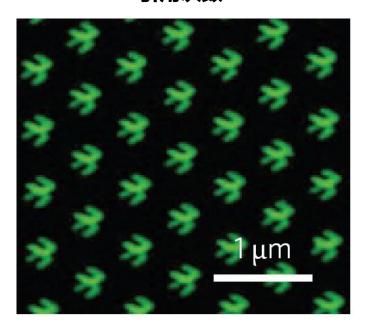


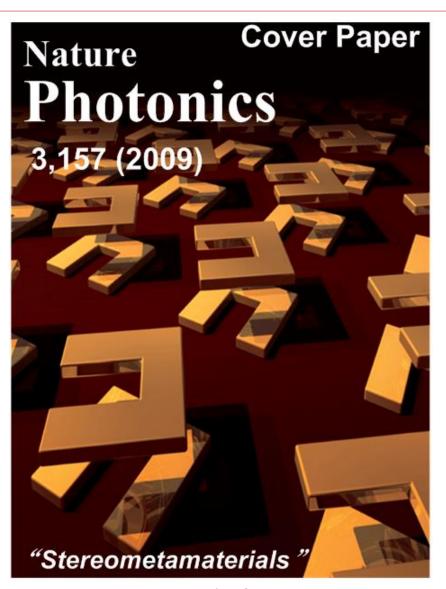
手性三维超构材料





H.Liu, et.al, Phys. Rev. B 76, 073101 (2007) 引用次数 170





引用次数 452



引用例: Chemical Reviews (2011)

在这一段中, Halas教授非 常详细地描述了我们的工作

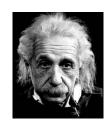
coupling be taken into account. ⁹⁰ In Figure 5D, a configuration of two adjacent split-ring resonators separated by a distance *D* is shown. This is a magnetic dimer, where the hybridization and coupling occurs due to the magnetic dipole—dipole interaction between the structures. An equivalent circuit model for the magnetic dimer is also shown, illustrating another useful analog for plasmonic systems, the analogy between coupled plasmons and coupled lumped-element resonant circuits.

so the structure behaves as a magnetic "atom". ⁹⁰ (D) (left) Two adjacent split-ring resonators (SRRs) interact through magnetic dipole—dipole coupling; (right) an equivalent circuit model can be developed to describe the behavior of these and other coupled plasmonic systems. ⁵¹ Reprinted with

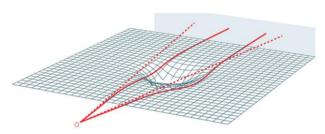
"图中给出等效电路模型可以推广用于其他耦合超构材料系统"



变换光学芯片: 调控光子路径



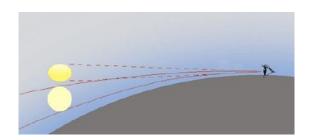
爱因斯坦 方程



$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} \cdot R = -\frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu}$$



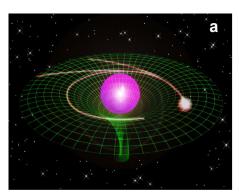
麦克斯韦 方程

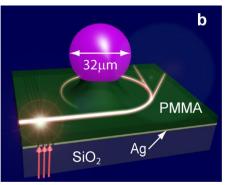


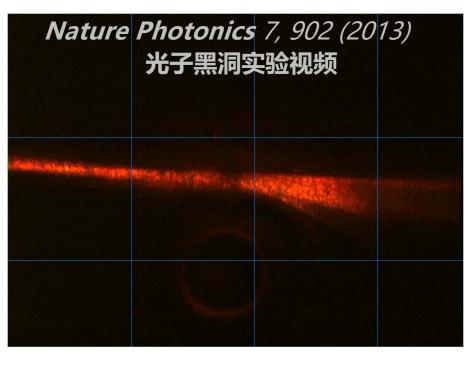
 $\nabla \times \vec{\mathbf{E}} = -\mu(\mathbf{r}) \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{\mathbf{H}}}{\partial t} \quad \nabla \times \vec{\mathbf{H}} = \varepsilon(\mathbf{r}) \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{\mathbf{E}}}{\partial t}$

变换 光学

$$\varepsilon^{ij} = \mu^{ij} = \mp \frac{\sqrt{-g}}{g_{00}} g^{ij} \quad w_i = \frac{g_{0i}}{g_{00}}$$







NATURE PHOTONICS

TRANSFORMATION OPTICS

国际知名超构材料专家 Leonhardt对我们工作的评述

Gravitational lens on a chip

Massive objects in space act as gravitational lenses, bending and focusing light. Scientists have now created a photonic analogue of a gravitational lens on a chip, and have shown that it is strong enough to force light into orbits.

Ulf Leonhardt

Their device can not only mimic the deflection of starlight that Eddington observed in 1919, it can also reproduce much more drastic effects of extreme gravity that astronomers have yet to observe. The refractive-index profile was strong enough to force light into orbits, like a satellity and the strong enough to the strong enough enoug

原文: "微球捕获光子的效率 非常高,可以在集成光子芯片 上产生实际用途" 原文: "他们的器件不但可以 模拟1919年爱丁顿的天文观测, 还可以模拟非常强引力场产生 的剧烈效果"

Nevertheless, microspheres on chips are very effective in capturing light. The device is not only of great pedagogical value, illustrating general relativity at work, it may also find applications for the trapping of light in integrated photonics.

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《自然》杂志"新闻&评述"对我们 工作进行特别报道

Curved space-time on a chip

News & Comment > News > 2014 > June >

Photonic device simulates gravitational lensing predicted by Einstein's general relativity.

Metamaterials scientist Hui Liu of Nanjing University in China and his colleagues mimicked this 'gravitational lensing' — which affects light in the vacuum of space — by making light travel through solid materials instead. Different transparent media have different indexes of

原文:"这个工作是第一次用 光学材料对爱因斯坦方程精 确模拟,非常漂亮地演示了 广义相对论的部分思想。"

"This is indeed the first time an exact solution of Einstein's equations was mimicked" using an optical

model, says Leonhardt. The simplicity of the experiment — microspheres on plastics — "beautifully illustrates some of the ideas of general relativity", he adds.



国际主流科学媒体报道

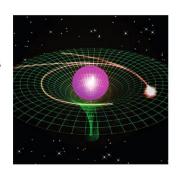
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN™

Curved Spacetime Mimicked on a Chip

A photonic device is capable of simulating gravitational lensing, a phenomenon predicted by Einstein's general relativity

Sep 30. 2013 | By Ron Cowen and Nature magazine
It took two major expeditions charting the
solar eclipse of 1919 to verify Albert
Einstein's weird prediction about gravity —
that it distorts the path of light waves
around stars and other astronomical bodies,
distorting objects in the background. Now,
researchers have created the first precise
analogue of that effect on a microchip.

Any large mass distorts the geometry of space around it, for instance making parallel light rays diverge or converge. One consequence, described by Einstein's

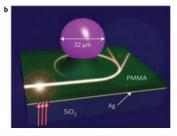




Researchers devise a way to mimic gravitational lensing in a way that can be seen

Sep 30, 2013 by Bob Yirka report





Analogue of light deflection in a gravitational field and microstructured optical waveguide. Credit: *Nature Photonics* (2013) doi:10.1038/nphoton.2013.247

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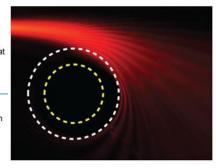
Light-bending black hole mimic is first you can watch

) 18:00 29 September 2013 by Jacob Aron

In nature, black holes swallow and trap light via their immense gravity, something that would be difficult, not to mention incredibly dangerous, to recreate in the lab. Instead, Liu's team used a sheet of plastic – and mimicked the effect of gravity by varying its refractive index, the property that determines how much a substance bends light.

Making light curve

The refractive index is different for different materials. That is why a straw poking out of a glass of water appears crooked: water bends light more than air, so has a higher refractive index. A material with a constantly varying refractive index would take this to the extreme, with lots of little bends creating a smooth curve – rather like a black hole's photon sphere.

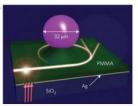


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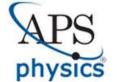
Researchers devise a way to mimic gravitational lensing in a way that can be seen

Posted on October 1, 2013





Analogue of light deflection in a gravitational field and microstructured optical waveguide. Credit: Nature Photonics (2013) doi:10.1038/nphoton.2013.247



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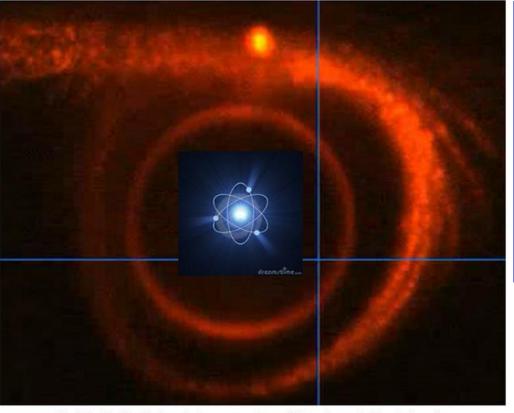
Virtual Press Room March 2014

Image Gallery

Gravitational Lensing on a Chip

Membership

Gravitational Lensing on a Chip



我们的实验照 片被美国物理 学会APS March Meeting 选为 会议推荐报告

Hui Liu, Nanjing University. Image courtesy of Ying Jiang, Peking University

Photonic chip simulates gravitational lensing predicted by Einstein's general relativity.



刘辉老师介绍

2003年 南京大学物理系博士毕业

指导老师: 祝世宁教授

研究课题:介电体超晶格的非线性光学

2004-2006年 美国加州大学Berkeley分校

指导老师: 张翔教授

研究课题: 超构材料中负折射与超透镜成像

2006-现在 南京大学物理学院光电科学系

PI: 祝世宁教授

研究课题: 光学超构材料芯片

物理学院教授, 固体微结构物理国家重点实验室副主任, 南京大学物理学院副院长 国家杰出青年基金获得者

主讲课程: 微纳光子学 凝聚态光物理



学术兼职和科研奖励

行政职务和学术兼职:

- 南京固体微结构物理国家重点实验室副主任
- 南京大学物理学院 副院长
- AIP China Advisory Board Member
- 全国高等学校电磁学研究会常务理事
- <光学学报> 副主编

2014年 中国光学学会王大珩光学奖(中国光学学会)

2015年 江苏青年光学科技奖 (江苏省光学学会)

2019年 中国光学科技奖(中国光学学会)







代表性文章

- □ Nature Photonics 7, 902 (2013)
- □ Nature Photonics 3, 157 (2009)
- Nature Communications 7:10747 (2016)
- **☐** Nature Communications 6:8360 (2015)
- □ Phys. Rev. Lett. 127, 013901 (2021)
- □ Phys. Rev. Lett. 120, 243901 (2018)
- ☐ Phys. Rev. Lett. 119, 033902 (2017)
- Phys. Rev. X 7, 031032 (2017)
- ☐ Phys. Rev. Lett. 106, 087401 (2011)
- ☐ Phys. Rev. Lett. 97, 243902 (2006)
- ☐ Light: Science & Applications 11, 243 (2022)
- ☐ Light: Science & Applications 10, 170 (2021)
- □ National Scientific Review 7, 1476 (2020)



国际学术会议邀请报告

近五年来,我参加一些国际光学会议并做邀请报告22次。



美国光学学会非线性光学大会(美国夏威夷) 2015年 Invited Talk (代表中国)



国际光学与光子学大会(美国圣地亚哥) 2015、2016 连续两年做 Invited Talk



国际电磁研究大会

2013(斯德哥尔摩) Invited Talk 2015(布拉格) Invited Talk



欧洲光学学会纳米光子大会(奥地利塞费尔德) 2015年 Invited Talk



国际超构材料大会(希腊克里特岛) 2016年 Invited Talk



承担科研项目情况

研究内容	项目类别	项目名称	项目 经费 (万元)	主持 /参与
变换光学 光子芯片	国家自然科学基金 重大项目课题 (<i>2017-2021</i>)	"变换光学结构的制备与弯曲时空 的模拟" (项目号: <i>11690033</i>)	367	主持(结题)
超表面光子芯片	科技部重点研发计划项 目课题 (<i>2017-2022</i>)	"表面等离激元光热吸收研究" (项目号: <i>2017YFA0205702</i>)	926	主持(结题)
拓扑 光子芯片	国家自然科学基金 面上项目 (<i>2014-2017</i>)	"金属/介质多层手征超材料对量 子点辐射的调控" (项目号: <i>11374151</i>)	89	主持(结题)
集成 光子芯片	基金委重大研究计划 重点支持项目 (<i>2022-2025</i>)	"基于非线性光子晶体的片上集成高速太赫兹调制器" (项目号: <i>9216320045</i>)	350	主持(在研)
集成 光子芯片	基金委重大研究计划 集成项目 (<i>2022-2024</i>)	"基于复合微纳结构的多维光场调控芯片及应用研究" (项目号: <i>92150302</i>)	700	参与(在研)



实验平台条件

实验室平台: 已经自行搭建了较为完备的微纳光学、非线性 光学的测试平台

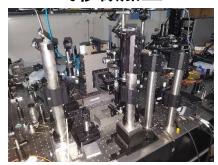
倒置荧光测量



显微光谱测量



飞秒微加工



超快光学测量



公共仪器平台:

南京大学物理学院 南京微结构物理国家重点实验室 南京大学分析测试中心

聚焦离子束加工



电子束蒸发镀膜





优秀毕业生代表

李天启 美国衣阿华大学物理系

王富明 美国斯坦福大学材料系

卢丹勇 美国加州大学圣地亚哥分校

王强 新加坡南洋理工大学

朱聪 华为公司(上海)

王向阳 华为公司(上海)

张振国 华为公司(深圳)

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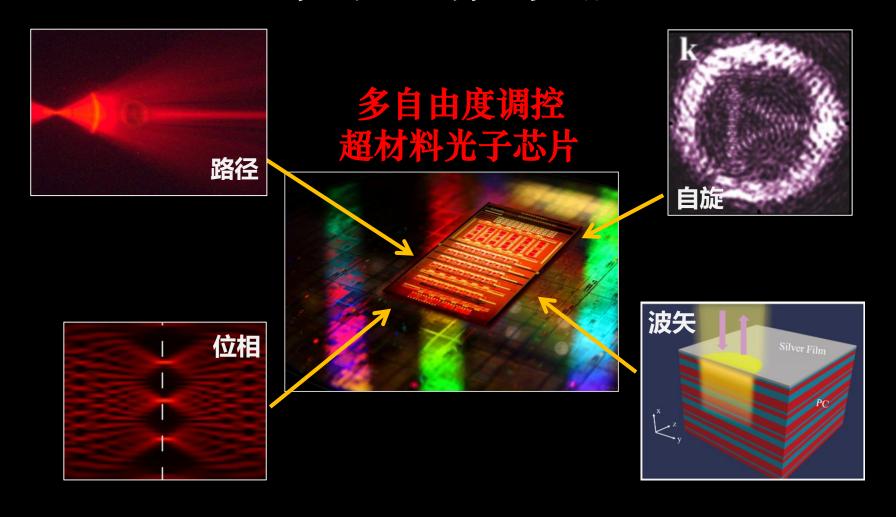
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- 李天启 Graduate and Professional Student Senate Peer Research Award, Iowa State University
- 李天启 G. W. Fox Memorial Award for outstanding research, Iowa State University
- 李天启 Professional Advancement Grant, Iowa State University
- 李天启 Travel Award, Materials Research Society Fall meeting
- 李天启 Chinese Government Award for Outstanding Self-Financed Students Abroad
- 盛冲博士生获得"第十二届王大珩高校研究生奖"(2016年);
- 盛冲博士生获得中国激光杂志是评选的"中国光学重要成果奖"
- 盛冲博士后入选首批"博士后创新人才支持计划"(2016年);
- 盛冲博士生应邀参加中美两国青年科学家论坛并作邀请报告(2015年);
- 盛冲博士生应邀参加中日韩三国超构材料论坛并作邀请报告(2016年)
- 盛冲博士获得"江苏省优秀博士论文" (2017)
- 王向阳博士生获得FOP5 Best Poster Awards (2018年)
- 王向阳博士生获得固体微结构物理国家重点实验室研究生优秀成果奖(2017年)
- 王向阳博士生获得江苏青年光学科技奖 (2017年)
- 王向阳博士生获得五校联盟博士生学术论坛口头报告一等奖(2017年)
- 王向阳博士生获得年度五校联盟年度优秀博士生 (2017年)
- 王向阳博士生获得第十届海峡两岸光电科技博士生论坛最佳人气奖 (2017年)
- 王向阳博士生获得中国光学学术大会优秀学生报告奖 (2017年)

未来工作计划



- ·实现光子不同自由度之间的耦合,在高维自由度空间调控光子态;
- ·超材料光子芯片与量子光学技术结合,实现多自由度调控功能的量子芯片;
- ・尝试将人工智能用于光子芯片,利用机器学习实现智能光子芯片。



研究组网页

课题组成员:

刘辉教授,盛冲副教授,王强副教授

博士后(1), 博士生(4), 硕士生(4)



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微信: liuhui5660

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