Sustainable Manufacturing of Optical Metasurfaces for Imaging, Sensing and Display

Junsuk Rho

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Pohang University of Science and Technology (POSTECH), Pohang, Republic of Korea 37673 Department of Chemical Engineering, Pohang University of Science and Technology (POSTECH), Pohang, Republic of Korea 37673 Department of Electrical Engineering, Pohang University of Science and Technology (POSTECH), Pohang, Republic of Korea 37673 POSCO-POSTECH-RIST Convergence Research Center for Flat Optics and Metaphotonics, Pohang, Republic of Korea 37673 National Institute of Nanomaterials Technology (NINT), Pohang, Republic of Korea 37673 jsrho@postech.ac.kr

Short Summary

Metamaterials and metasurfaces are nanostructure arrays enabling neardiffraction-limit imaging across UV to infrared wavelengths for microscopy, 3D sensing, and displays. While offering functionalities like tunable focusing and trichannel imaging, their commercialization faces manufacturing challenges. Recent advances in lithography provide scalable production solutions.

Full Abstract

Metamaterials and metasurfaces have emerged as revolutionary optical components composed of engineered nanostructure arrays. These innovative structures offer unprecedented advantages through their ultracompact form factor and ability to image submicron objects with near-diffraction-limit resolution[1,2]. Their applications span an impressive range from conventional microscopy[3] to cutting-edge technologies including 3D sensors[4,5], LiDAR systems[6], bio-imaging devices[7,8], and advanced cameras[9]. The operational wavelength range of these devices continues to expand, enabling diverse applications across the electromagnetic spectrum. In the UV region, metalenses achieve superior resolution imaging[10], while in the visible spectrum, they show promise for VR/AR display applications[11]. Near-infrared metalenses find applications in night vision devices and medical endoscopes[12], while their utility extends into the ultrasound region for photoacoustic microscopy[13,14]. Recent advances have also demonstrated their potential in energy harvesting through elastic metalenses[15] and sound wave focusing via acoustic metalenses[16].

These metasurfaces exhibit remarkable functionalities, including tunable focal lengths[17], trichannel imaging based on spin states[18], and even single-photon imaging capabilities[19]. However, their widespread commercialization faces significant challenges, particularly in terms of scalable manufacturing and cost-effective production. To address these limitations, several innovative approaches have been developed. Nanoimprint lithography, enhanced with high-refractive-

index particles, offers a promising one-step printable platform[20-22]. ArF photolithography has emerged as a solution for high-throughput, large-area metasurface production at the wafer scale[23]. To further optimize production costs, recent research has focused on combining these methods, utilizing wafer-scale nanoimprint technology to replicate metasurfaces initially created through photolithography[10,11]. These advanced manufacturing strategies represent crucial steps toward transitioning metalenses from laboratory demonstrations to practical, commercially viable applications in imaging, sensing, and display technologies[24,25].

Reference

[1] J. Rho* et al., Nat. Commun. 1, 143 (2010)

- [2] J. Rho, MRS Bulletin 45, 180-187 (2020)
- [3] A. Barulin*, Y.Kim* et al., Nat. Commun. 15, 26 (2024)
- [4] E. Choi*, G. Kim* et al., Nat. Photonics 18, 848-855 (2024)
- [5] G. Kim* et al., Nat. Commun. 13, 5920 (2022)
- [6] I. Kim* et al., Nat. Nanotechnol. 16, 508-524 (2021)
- [7] I. Kim* et al., Adv. Mater. 35, 2300229 (2023)
- [8] T. Badloe* et al., ACS Nano 17, 14678-14685 (2023)
- [9] G. Yoon* et al., ACS Nano 15, 698-706 (2021)
- [10] J. Kim* et al., Mater. Today 73, 9-15 (2024)
- [11] J. Kim* et al., Nat. Mater. 22, 474-481 (2023)
- [12] H. Ren*, J. Jang* et al., Nat. Commun. 13, 4183 (2022)
- [13] B. Park*, M. Han*, H. Kim* et al., Laser Photonics Rev. 16, 2200296 (2022)
- [14] A. Barulin*, E. Barulina*, D. K. Oh* et al., Sci. Adv. (in press)
- [15] G. Lee* et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. 123, 081705 (2023)
- [16] D. Lee* et al., Nat. Commun. 15, 3044 (2024)
- [17] T. Badloe* et al., Adv. Sci. 8, 2102646 (2021)
- [18] T. Badloe* et al., Nano Lett. 23, 6958-6965 (2023)
- [19] C. Li*, J. Jang* et al., eLight 3, 19 (2023)
- [20] G. Yoon* et al., Nat. Commun. 11, 2268 (2020)
- [21] J. Kim* et al., Light Sci. Appl. 12, 68 (2023)
- [22] J. Kim* et al., Laser Photonics Rev. 16, 2200098 (2022)
- [23] S.-W. Moon* et al., Laser Photonics Rev. 18, 2300929 (2024)
- [24] M. Choi* et al., Nat. Mater. (in press)
- [25] S. Moon* et al., Nat. Nanotechnol. (in press)