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## 基于介质超表面的径向偏振贝塞尔透镜

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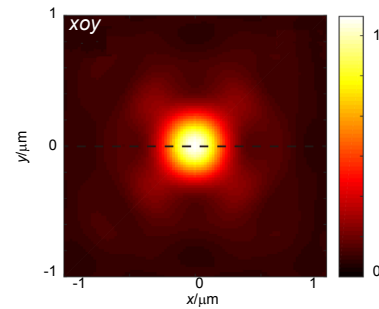
**摘要:** 本文提出了一种基于介质超表面的径向偏振贝塞尔透镜, 它可以高效率地将线偏光转换为径向偏振光, 并且同时实现贝塞尔聚焦。在线偏振光入射下, 利用非对称光子自旋轨道相互作用对线偏振光左右旋分量进行独立调控, 最后通过自旋重组同时实现偏振转换和波前调控。在波长为 532 nm 处, 数值孔径  $NA=0.9$ , 超透镜实现了超越衍射极限聚焦焦斑。该项研究在粒子加速和超分辨率成像方面具有潜在的应用价值。

**关键词:** 全介质超表面; 径向偏振光束; 贝塞尔无衍射光束

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## Radially polarized Bessel lens based on all-dielectric metasurface

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**Abstract:** In this paper, a radially polarized Bessel lens based on a dielectric metasurface is proposed. It can efficiently convert linearly polarized light into radially polarized light and simultaneously achieve non-diffracting Bessel beams. Under the incidence of linearly polarized light, the left and right handed components of linearly polarized light are independently regulated by the asymmetric photon spin-orbit interaction. Finally, polarization conversion and wavefront control are simultaneously achieved by spin recombination. At wavelength of 532 nm, the numerical aperture  $NA=0.9$ , and the metalenses achieve a focus focal spot beyond the diffraction limit. The study has potential applications in particle acceleration and super-resolution imaging.

**Keywords:** all-dielectric metasurface; radially polarized beam; non-diffracting Bessel beams

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### 1 引言

在过去的几十年里, 圆柱矢量波特别是径向偏振

光(radially polarized light, RPL), 由于其在聚焦和成像中的独特性质而受到越来越多的关注, RPL 是偏振方向为轴对称分布的光束<sup>[1]</sup>, 在聚焦平面上具有强的纵

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向分量,这使得 RPL 聚焦可产生更紧密的焦斑。然而,传统的光学透镜组体积大、效率低的缺点严重限制了 RPL 的发展和應用。超表面是一种新型电磁材料<sup>[2]</sup>,不仅能够灵活地调控电磁波的波前,而且能够兼顾微型化和集成化。现如今,超表面在实现偏振滤波器<sup>[3]</sup>、聚焦透镜<sup>[2,4]</sup>、光学全息<sup>[5]</sup>以及涡旋光束生成器<sup>[6]</sup>等光学器件时,均具有效率高、体积小等优势。研究人员最初采用单层金属超表面实现大数值孔径透镜<sup>[2]</sup>,但是单层金属超表面不仅存在无法保证圆柱矢量光束和透镜的中心同轴,而且转换效率较低。为了解决单层金属超表面效率低的问题,多层金属超表面被提出<sup>[4]</sup>。然而,多层结构对准问题始终得不到好的解决,尤其是在光波段更为困难,而且多层金属超表面始终存在金属吸收率高、透过率低和层与层之间对齐问题<sup>[7]</sup>。因为全介质超表面转换效率高、透过率高、体积小而且具有增强光子自旋轨道相互作用(spin-orbit interactions, SOI)效应的优势,现如今已有报道采用全介质超表面实现超透镜,但目前常见的超透镜大多采用球面相位梯度设计透镜<sup>[8-12]</sup>,导致了超透镜受衍射的影响聚焦焦斑的半高全宽无法超越衍射极限。贝塞尔无衍射光束是一种具有中心光斑小、光强高度集中、方向性好、最大无衍射距离远等优点的光束<sup>[13-18]</sup>。现如今虽然对于无衍射光束已经进行了大量研究<sup>[19]</sup>,但还没有一种高效的超透镜将这两种光束的优势相结合实现超透镜。

光子 SOI 描述光在传输过程中光子自旋角动量 (spin angular momentum, SAM)和轨道角动量(orbital angular momentum, OAM)之间的耦合关系,其中 SAM 与圆偏光的旋向有关( $\sigma=\pm 1$ ,正负分别对应右旋圆偏振光(right circular polarized light, RCPL)和左旋圆偏振光(left circular polarized light, LCPL), OAM 与正交于传播轴的平面中相位分布相关<sup>[20]</sup>。通过分别控制纳米柱尺寸和旋向可同时引入波导传输相位和几何相位,两个相位梯度的结合可实现非对称光子 SOI,进而实现对 LCPL 和 RCPL 的独立调控,利用这一特性从而实现任意独立的调制光束的偏振和相位,为矢量光束生成调控器的设计打开了新的自由度<sup>[21]</sup>。

首先,本文采用  $x$  偏振光入射出射转换为 RPL 贝塞尔聚焦,将径向偏振光束的强纵向电场分量和无衍射光束中心光斑小、光强高度集中、方向性好、最大无衍射距离远等优点相结合<sup>[18-19, 22-23]</sup>,实现超衍射极限聚焦。其次,本文采用类似于轴棱锥的锥形相位梯

度实现<sup>[19]</sup>,利用轴棱锥相对于其他无衍射光束产生的方法,具有能量利用率高的特点<sup>[7, 24]</sup>。最后,将 RPL 贝塞尔聚焦与 RPL 球面聚焦仿真结果相互对比,两种透镜的半高全宽分别约为 360 nm 和 315 nm。对比仿真结果后可得,RPL 贝塞尔聚焦具有更小的聚焦焦斑,并超越了衍射极限(衍射极限为  $r=0.61\lambda/NA=360$  nm)。

## 2 理论推导

通过我们之前对非对称 SOI 的研究<sup>[2]</sup>,实现非对称 SOI 的圆系琼斯矩阵可表述为

$$T = \exp(i\varphi) \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{\delta}{2} & i \sin \frac{\delta}{2} \exp(i2\alpha) \\ i \sin \frac{\delta}{2} \exp(-i2\alpha) & \cos \frac{\delta}{2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (1)$$

其中  $\varphi$  表示各向异性天线自旋无关的相位梯度, $\delta$  表示的各向异性天线沿长短轴方向正交分量引入相位差, $\alpha$  表示各向异性天线以  $x$  轴为参考沿逆时针旋转的角度。任意线偏振光可以分裂成两个正交圆偏振光束<sup>[25]</sup>。假设输入光束为  $x$  偏振光束(此时 LCP 和 RCP 相位差为零),即:

$$E_i = E_x = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (2)$$

但入射光束经过非对称 SOI 调制后可知其透射光场  $E_o$  为

$$E_o = TE_i = \cos \frac{\delta}{2} \exp(i\varphi) \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{i}{2} \sin \frac{\delta}{2} \times \left[ \exp(i\varphi - i2\alpha) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \exp(i\varphi + i2\alpha) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right], \quad (3)$$

式中:右边第一项表示只经过自旋无关相位调制的透射光,而第二项表示同时经过自旋无关相位和几何相位调制后的部分,即具有非对称 SOI 效应的部分。也可以看出,第二项是由具有相位差的正交圆偏振光组合而成。既然线偏振光可以分解成两正交圆偏振光,那么两正交圆偏振光同样可以重组为线偏振光,式(3)经过化简后可以得到:

$$E_o = \cos \frac{\delta}{2} \exp(i\varphi) \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - i \sin \frac{\delta}{2} \exp(i\varphi) \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2\alpha \\ \sin 2\alpha \end{bmatrix}, \quad (4)$$

式中:第一部分为与输入光束偏振状态相同的透射光束,第二部分为携带有  $\exp(i\varphi)$  相位因子的与  $x$  轴夹角为  $2\alpha$  的线偏振光束。由式(3)可知,当  $x$  偏振光束照

射在超表面上时, LCPL 和 RCPL 分别获得  $\exp(-i2\alpha+i\varphi)$  和  $\exp(i2\alpha+i\varphi)$  的相位, 使得任意一点处  $x$  偏振光束逆时针旋转  $2\alpha$  角度。众所周知, RP 光束在横截面上各点的线偏振方向均为径向光束, 在平面内任意一点  $(x, y)$  处, 光的偏振方向需要旋转  $\theta=\arctan(y/x)$  ( $\theta$  为方位角, 即  $\alpha=\theta/2$ )<sup>[2]</sup>。另外, 通过优化设计, 只要自旋无

关相位  $\varphi$  能够覆盖  $0\sim 2\pi$ , 就能在实现偏振转换的同时实现任意波前调控。

本文设计的单元结构为典型的正六边形, 相关的尺寸如图 1 所示。它由一层二氧化硅( $\text{SiO}_2$ )基片和一个方位  $\alpha$  的二氧化钛( $\text{TiO}_2$ )纳米柱组成, 该单元结构呈六边形周期性分布, 晶格常数为  $P$ , 其中纳米柱位于

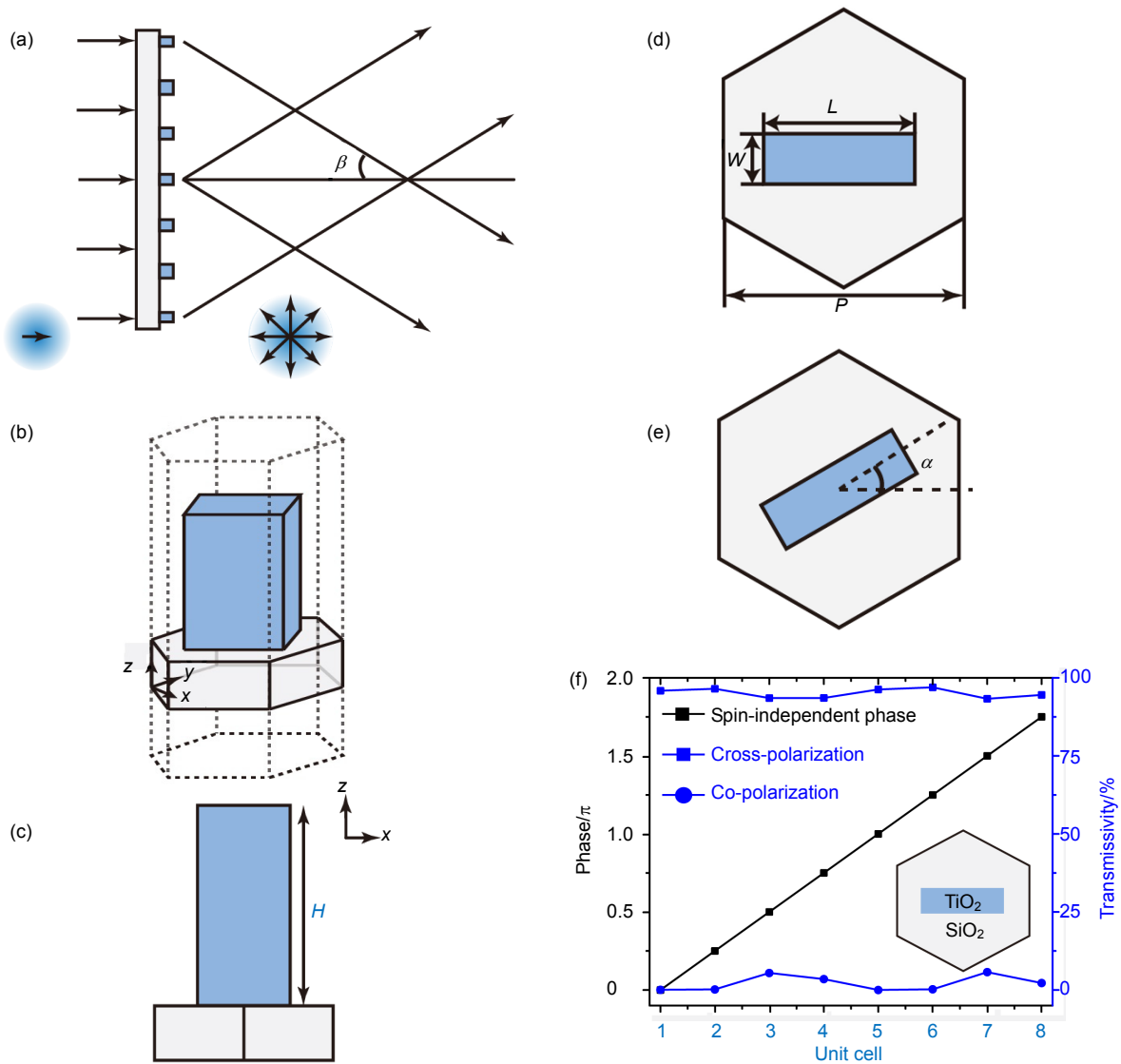


图 1 单元结构设计。(a) 径向偏振贝塞尔超透镜示意图; (b) 单元结构示意图; (c)~(e) 单元结构侧视图和俯视图; (f) 针对工作长 532 nm 单元结构仿真结果, 纳米柱材料为二氧化钛( $\text{TiO}_2$ ), 基底材料为二氧化硅( $\text{SiO}_2$ )。固定参数:  $H=600$  nm,  $P=370$  nm,  $R=30$  nm。单元结构(1~4)纳米柱长宽:  $L=300$  nm, 290 nm, 250 nm, 235 nm,  $W=120$  nm, 105 nm, 95 nm, 80 nm。图(f)中单元结构(5~8)需要将单元结构(1~4)的纳米柱旋转  $90^\circ$ 。相关折射率为 2.43( $\text{TiO}_2$ )和 1.46( $\text{SiO}_2$ )

Fig. 1 Unit cell design. (a) Schematic diagram of a radially polarized Bessel metalens; (b) Schematic diagram of the unit cell; (c)~(e) Side view and top view of the unit cell; (f) The simulated spin-independent phases and cross-polarized and co-polarized transmissivities of eight unit cells at the wavelength of 532 nm. The materials of nanofins and substrate are titanium dioxide ( $\text{TiO}_2$ ) and silicon dioxide ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ). Constant parameters:  $H=600$  nm,  $P=370$  nm,  $R=30$  nm. The nanofins sizes ( $L$  and  $W$ ) of unit cells from 1 to 4 are  $L=300$  nm, 290 nm, 250 nm, 235 nm,  $W=120$  nm, 105 nm, 95 nm, 80 nm. The unit cells from 5 to 8 are acquired by rotating the posts from 1 to 4 by an angle of  $90^\circ$  clockwise in (f). Simulations use the finite element method (FEM) in CST microwave studio. The refractive indices are given as 2.43 ( $\text{TiO}_2$ ), 1.46 ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ), respectively

六边形单元结构的中心。纳米柱具有相同高度  $H$ ，但尺寸(长  $L$  和宽  $W$ )和旋向  $\alpha$  不同(图 1(a)~1(e))。电磁场的数值模拟利用软件 CST Microwave Studios 来模拟单元的传输特性。如图 1(f)所示，经过优化结构参数，在  $\lambda=532\text{ nm}$  处，得到了平均交叉极化转换效率约为 95%，平均共极化转换效率约为 0.87% 的 8 个单元，并且相邻单元结构的自旋无关相位具有约为  $\pi/4$  的相位梯度。

### 3 仿真结果与讨论

由上述理论分析可知，径向偏振贝塞尔聚焦透镜可以产生更小的聚焦焦斑。为了证明理论分析的正确

性，本文进行两组对比：径向偏振光束的贝塞尔聚焦(A 透镜)和径向偏振光束的球面聚焦(B 透镜)，径向偏振光束贝塞尔聚焦(B 透镜)和线偏振光束的贝塞尔聚焦(C 透镜)。三种透镜大小均为  $20\ \mu\text{m}\times 20\ \mu\text{m}$ ，A 透镜焦距为  $4.84\ \mu\text{m}$ ，则透镜数值孔径  $NA=0.9$ ；B 透镜和 C 透镜倾斜角度  $\beta=50^\circ$ (这里定义轴棱锥聚焦强度最大的点为焦点，并保证锥形透镜和球面透镜的焦距相同)。本文基于 CST 的 FIT 算法对两种透镜全模进行仿真运算，然后再与理论结果进行对比分析，工作波长为  $532\text{ nm}$ 。

A 透镜需产生球面波前，如图 2(a)所示。给定 A 透镜焦距  $f$ ，在 A 透镜上的每个点  $(x, y)$  施加的相移  $\psi$

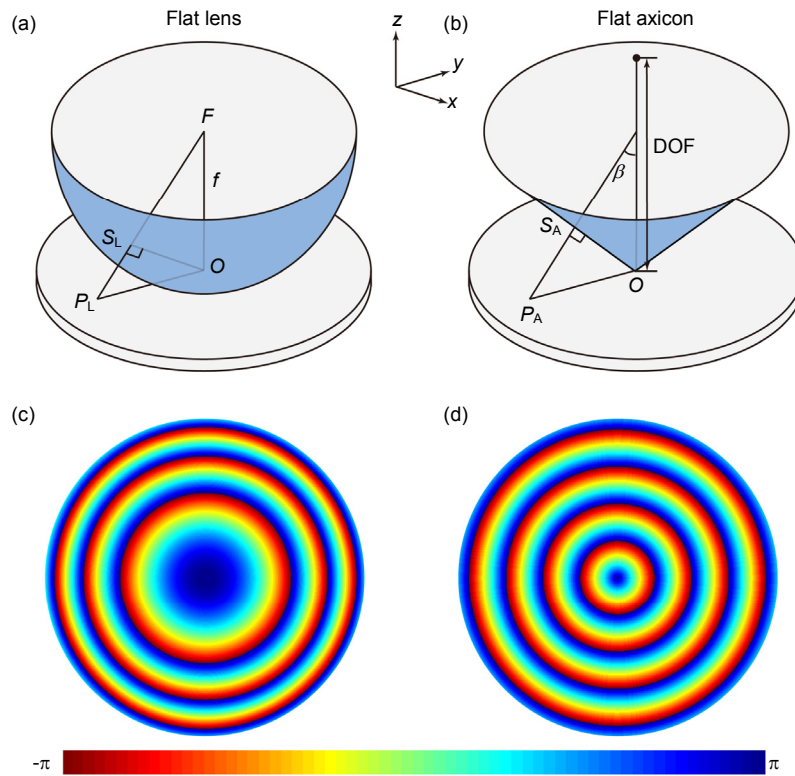


图 2 球面聚焦透镜和贝塞尔透镜的设计。(a) 为了将平面波聚焦到离平面距离  $f$  的单个点上，必须将双曲面相位分布施加到入射波前，在透镜表面上的点  $P_L$  处的相移与距离  $P_L S_L$  成正比，其中  $S_L$  是  $P_L$  在等于焦距  $f$  的半径的球面上的投影；(b) 将点光源成像在沿着光轴的线段上，该段的长度是焦深(DOF)， $P_A$  平面上的点  $P_A$  的相位与  $P_A S_A$  的距离成正比，其中  $S_A$  是  $P_A$  在锥面上的投影，顶点位于变焦面与光轴的交点处，底角  $\beta=\arctan(r/\text{DOF})$  ( $r$  是变面的半径)；(c) 在球面聚焦透镜上产生的双曲面径向相位分布；(d) 在平面轴棱镜上产生的圆锥形径向相位分布

Fig. 2 Schematic of designing the spherical focusing lens and Bessel lens. (a) To focus a plane wave into a focal spot at a distance  $f$  from the plane, a hyperboloid phase distribution must be applied to the incident wavefront. The phase shift at the point  $P_L$  is proportional to the distance  $P_L S_L$ , where  $S_L$  is the projection of  $P_L$  on a spherical surface equal to the radius of the focal length  $f$ ; (b) The point light source is imaged on a line segment along the optical axis. The length of the segment is the depth of focus (DOF). The phase of the point  $P_A$  on the  $P_A$  plane is proportional to the distance of the  $P_A S_A$ , where  $S_A$  is the projection of the  $P_A$  on the cone, and the vertex is located at the intersection of the zoom surface and the optical axis. The angle  $\beta=\arctan(r/\text{DOF})$  ( $r$  is the radius of the facet). (c) The hyperbolic radial phase distribution generated on the spherical focusing lens; (d) The conical radial phase distribution produced on the flat axicon

必须满足下面的等式：

$$\Psi_A = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} P_L S_L = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + f^2} - f) \quad (5)$$

式中： $P_L$ 表示在透镜表面上的某点处的相移， $S_L$ 是 $P_L$ 在半径等于焦距 $f$ 的球面上的投影。

B透镜需产生无衍射贝塞尔光束，也就是锥形波前(如图2(b), 2(d))。给定B透镜倾斜角度 $\beta$ ，相位延迟必须随着距中心的距离线性增加，从而形成圆锥形的相位分布。在B透镜上每个点 $(x, y)$ 处的相移 $\Psi$ 必须满足下面的等式：

$$\Psi_B = \Psi_C = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} P_A S_A = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sin \beta \quad (6)$$

式中： $P_A$ 表示在透镜表面上的某点处的相移，其中 $S_A$ 是 $P_A$ 在半径等于焦距 $f$ 的球面上的投影。

本文所设计的三种透镜相位分布 $\Phi_\sigma$ 与坐标 $x$ 和 $y$ 之间关系分别为

$$\Phi_{\sigma A} = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + f^2} - f) + 2\sigma\theta \right] \quad (7)$$

$$\Phi_{\sigma B} = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sin \beta) + 2\sigma\theta \right] \quad (8)$$

$$\Phi_{\sigma C} = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sin \beta) \right] \quad (9)$$

首先进行A透镜和B透镜仿真对比结果分析。根据式(8)和式(9)设计了A透镜和B透镜的全局模型，当 $x$ 偏振入射时，两种透镜均可以得到RP圆形实心焦斑。图3(a)和3(b)分别显示了距离 $z=f$ 的A透镜和B轴棱镜的理论聚焦点。图3(c)和3(d)分别显示了距离 $z=f$ 的A透镜和B轴棱镜的仿真结果聚焦点。图3(e)

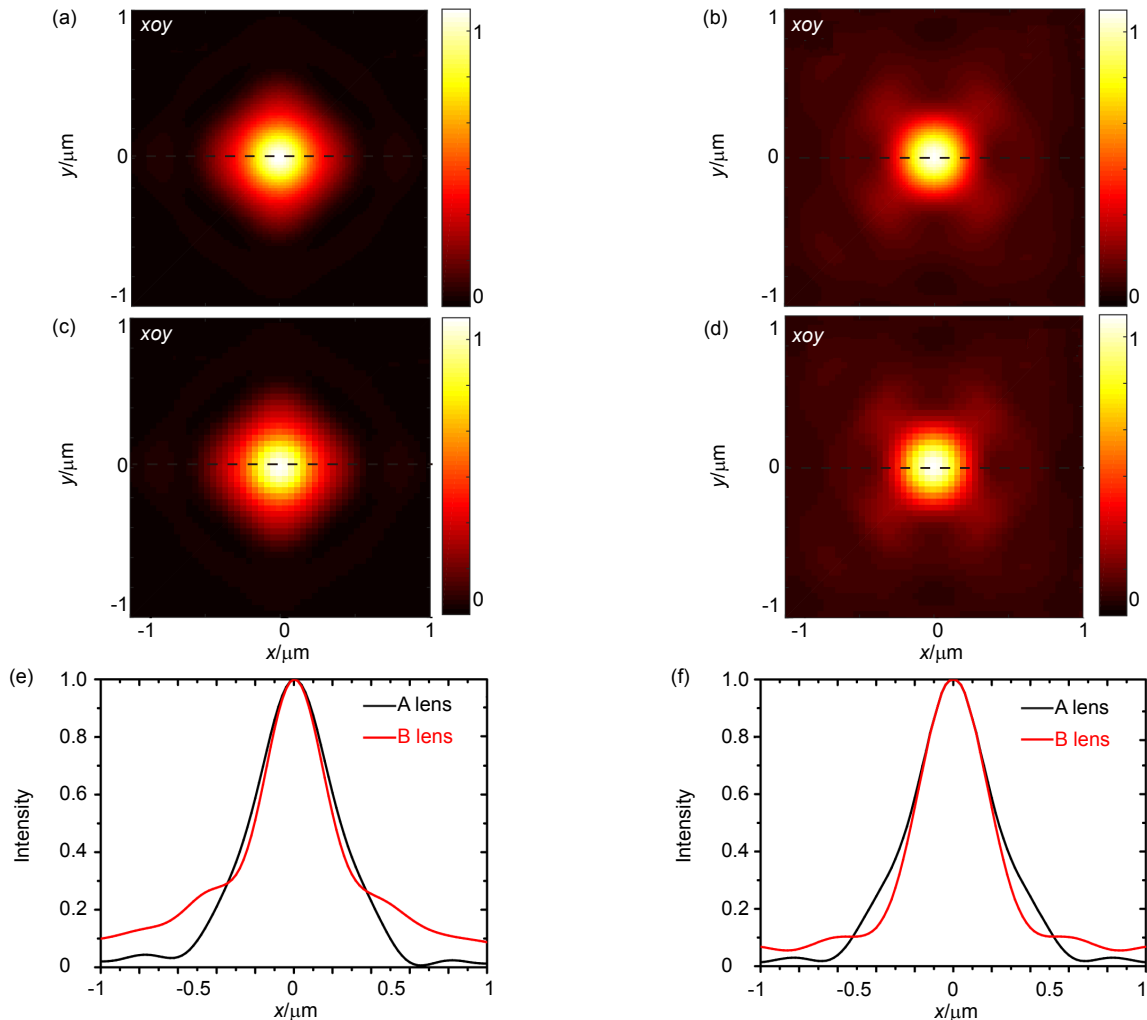


图3 A透镜和B透镜聚焦结果。(a) A透镜理论计算的聚焦结果；(b) B透镜理论计算的聚焦结果；(c) A透镜的仿真焦点结果；(d) B透镜的仿真焦点结果；(e) 为图3(a)和3(b)中的横向线 $y=0 \mu\text{m}$ ；(f) 为图3(c)和3(d)中的横向线 $y=0 \mu\text{m}$

Fig. 3 Focus results for A and B lenses. (a) Focused results of the theoretical calculation of the A lens; (b) Focused results of B-lens theoretical calculations; (c) Simulation focus results of the A lens; (d) Simulation focus results of the B lens; (e) The transverse line in 3(a) and 3(b) at  $y=0 \mu\text{m}$ ; (f) The transverse line in 3(c) and 3(d) at  $y=0 \mu\text{m}$



为 3(a)和 3(b)中的横向线,图 3(f)为 3(c)和 3(d)中的横向线。显而易见, A 透镜 FWHM 比 B 透镜更小,且理论和仿真结果接近。两种透镜的 FWHM 分别约为 360 nm 和 315 nm,其中 B 透镜超越了衍射极限(衍射极限为  $r=0.61\lambda/NA=360$  nm)。这是因为贝塞尔光束纵向电场分量较强,再结合径向偏振光束在焦点处纵向分量可以干涉相长,最终使得 B 透镜焦点处光束能量高度集中,并实现了超衍射聚焦<sup>[12]</sup>。

为了更好地判断经透镜调制后的光束偏振态已经成功地由线偏转为径向偏振,将焦平面处电场分量进行径向电场分量和线偏振背景光分离,如图 4 所示。图 4(a)为有杂散光干扰下焦平面电场强度分布,图 4(b)为 FIT 归一化后强度分布图,其中红色实线为总的电场强度分布,绿色实线为纵向电场分量归一化

后强度分布,蓝色实线为径向电场分量归一化后强度分布。图 4(c), 4(d)分别为两电场分量的强度分布场图,其中背景光强度大约为 0.04,证明了大部分透射光束均转换为径向偏振光束。图 5 为 A 透镜和 B 透镜焦点的  $xoz$  纵向截面结果, A 透镜和 B 透镜的焦深(DOF)分别为  $0.96\ \mu\text{m}$  和  $5\ \mu\text{m}$ 。A 透镜和 B 透镜聚焦效率约为 51%和 30.1%,其被定义为焦斑主瓣区域的光强能量与入射光强总能量之比<sup>[14]</sup>。通过分析以上数据可得出, B 透镜比 A 透镜聚焦焦斑更小、焦深更长,其聚焦效率由于焦深长使得较低。由图 3 和图 5 可知,和 A 透镜相比, B 透镜具有更小的聚焦焦斑,这是因为贝塞尔无衍射光束的纵向电场强度更强。由于数值计算的超表面透镜尺寸限制, A 透镜和 B 透镜聚焦中心位置分别在  $z=4.82\ \mu\text{m}$  和  $z=4.76\ \mu\text{m}$ ,分别产生了

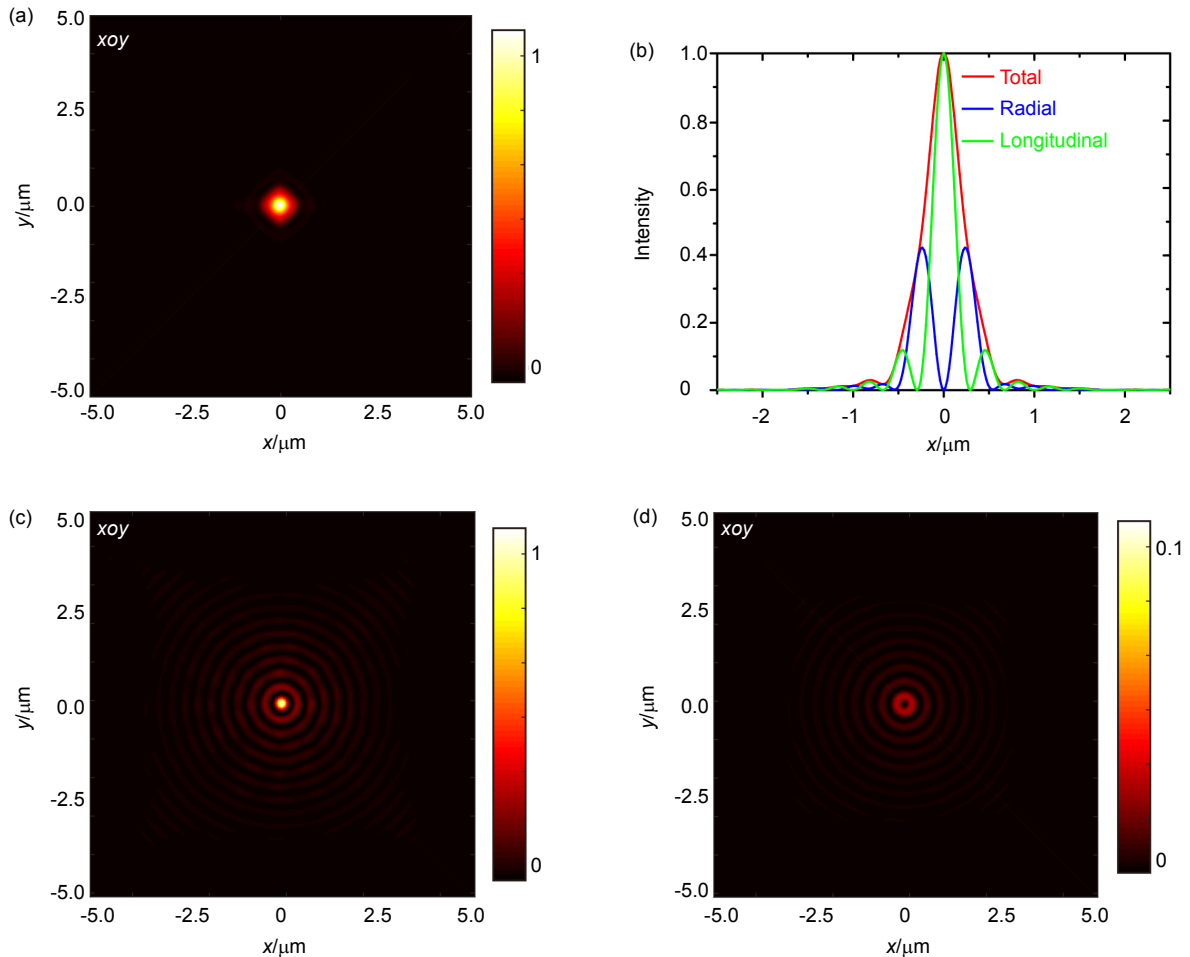


图 4 B 透镜聚焦场分布。(a) 整体电场强度分布; (b) FIT 数值仿真归一化强度; (c) 焦平面径向分量电场强度分布; (d) 背景光

Fig. 4 The electric field intensity distributions of the focal plane of B lens. (a) The total field; (b) The normalized intensity of FIT simulation; (c) The sum of radial component; (d) The sum of longitudinal component

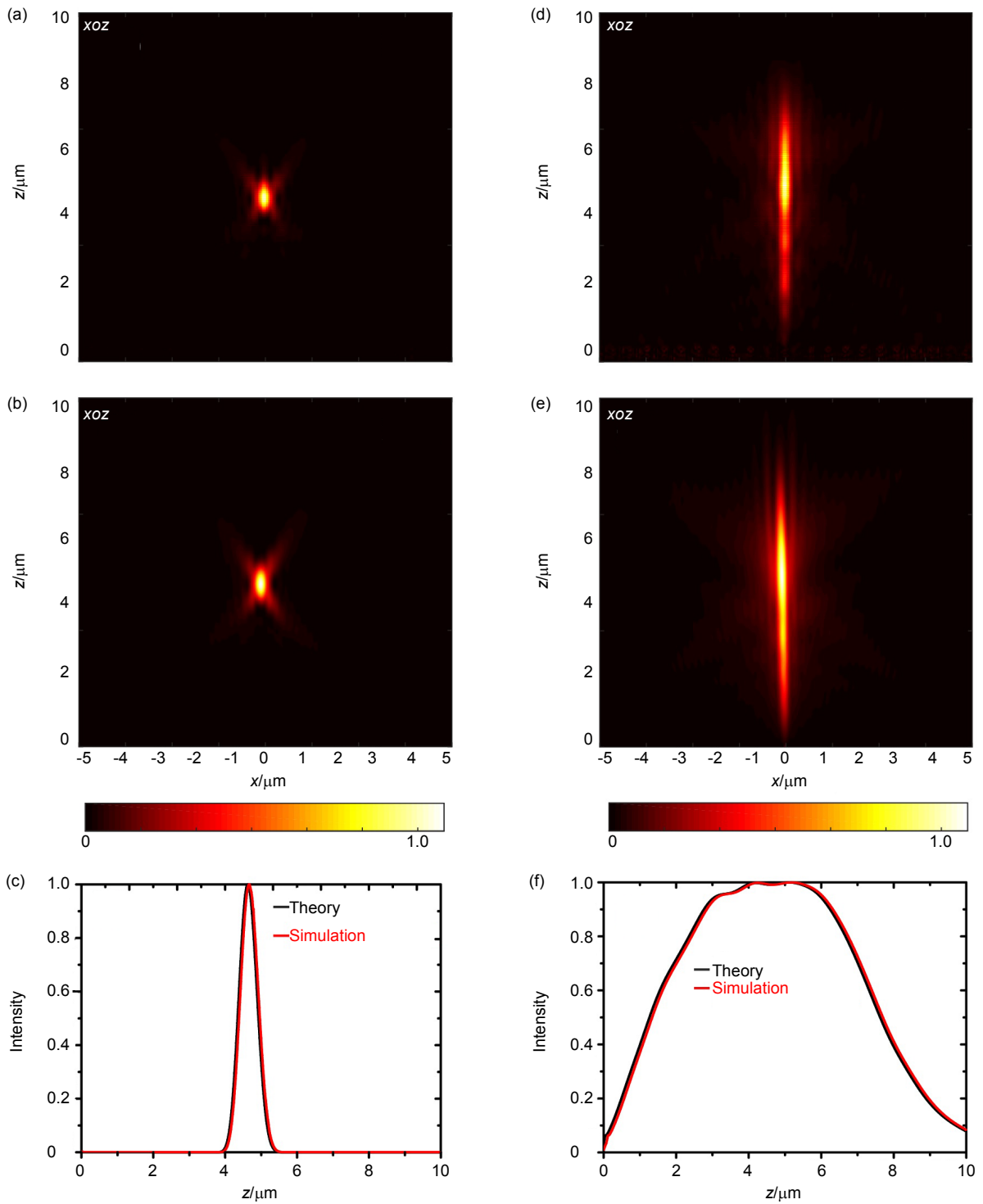


图 5 A 透镜和 B 透镜焦点的  $xoz$  纵向截面结果。(a), (b) A 透镜  $x-z$  平面强度分布的理论计算和仿真结果; (c) A 透镜光轴归一化强度分布曲线的理论结果和仿真结果; (d), (e) B 透镜  $x-z$  平面强度分布的理论计算和仿真结果; (f) B 透镜光轴归一化强度分布曲线的理论结果和仿真结果

Fig. 5  $xoz$  longitudinal cross-section results for the A and B lens focal points. (a), (b) Theoretical calculations and simulation results for the intensity distribution of the  $x-z$  plane of the A-lens; (c) Theoretical results and simulation results of the normalized intensity distribution curve of the A-lens optical axis; (d), (e) Theoretical calculations and simulation results for the intensity distribution of B-lens  $x-z$  plane; (f) Theoretical results and simulation results of the normalized intensity distribution curve of the B-lens optical axis

0.83%(0.04  $\mu\text{m}$ /4.84  $\mu\text{m}$ )和 1.61%(0.08  $\mu\text{m}$ /4.84  $\mu\text{m}$ )的焦移误差。通过增大透镜尺寸可消除这种焦移误差。

然后对 B 透镜和 C 透镜仿真对比结果进行分析。根据式(10)设计了 C 透镜的全局模型,因为 C 透镜采用  $x$  偏振光束入射和  $x$  偏振光束聚焦,并未产生偏振状态的改变,所以 C 透镜除了纳米柱旋转角度之外,它的分布、材料以及几何尺寸等都与 B 透镜相同。基于 FIT 仿真算法,得到 C 透镜( $NA=0.9, \beta=45^\circ$ )两个平面( $z=4.74 \mu\text{m}, y=0$ )的聚焦强度分布图,如图 6(a)和 6(b),入射光为 532 nm 的  $x$  偏振光,沿  $x$  和  $y$  方向的 FWHM 分别约为 700 nm 和 390 nm。如图 6(a),聚焦焦斑为椭圆形,这是由于纵向  $z$  分量在焦斑区域会因干涉相消,并且  $z$  分量比重会随方位角变化而变化。

这使得  $z$  分量强度分布在焦点处会下陷,并且在越靠近  $x$  轴凹陷程度越厉害,这就导致了焦斑区域中电场能量不对称<sup>[26]</sup>。图 6(c)为 B 透镜聚焦焦斑处电场强度图。通过归一化处理 B 透镜和 C 透镜焦平面( $z=4.84 \mu\text{m}$ )中横轴线上( $y=0 \mu\text{m}$ )强度分布图可得图 6(d)。由图 6(d)可知,B 透镜的聚焦焦斑具有更小的 FWHM,和理论分析相一致,即 RPL 聚焦透镜具有更高的聚焦效果,更小的聚焦焦斑。由 B 透镜和 C 透镜聚焦焦斑相互对比可以看出,B 透镜聚焦焦斑更加均匀,FWHM 更小,这证明了 B 透镜成功实现了线偏振状态向径向偏振状态的转换。这是因为相比较线偏振光束聚焦焦斑,RPL 聚焦焦斑在焦平面处呈发散状分布,而且 RPL 在聚焦焦斑处具有强的纵向电场分布,因此 RPL 聚焦焦斑更

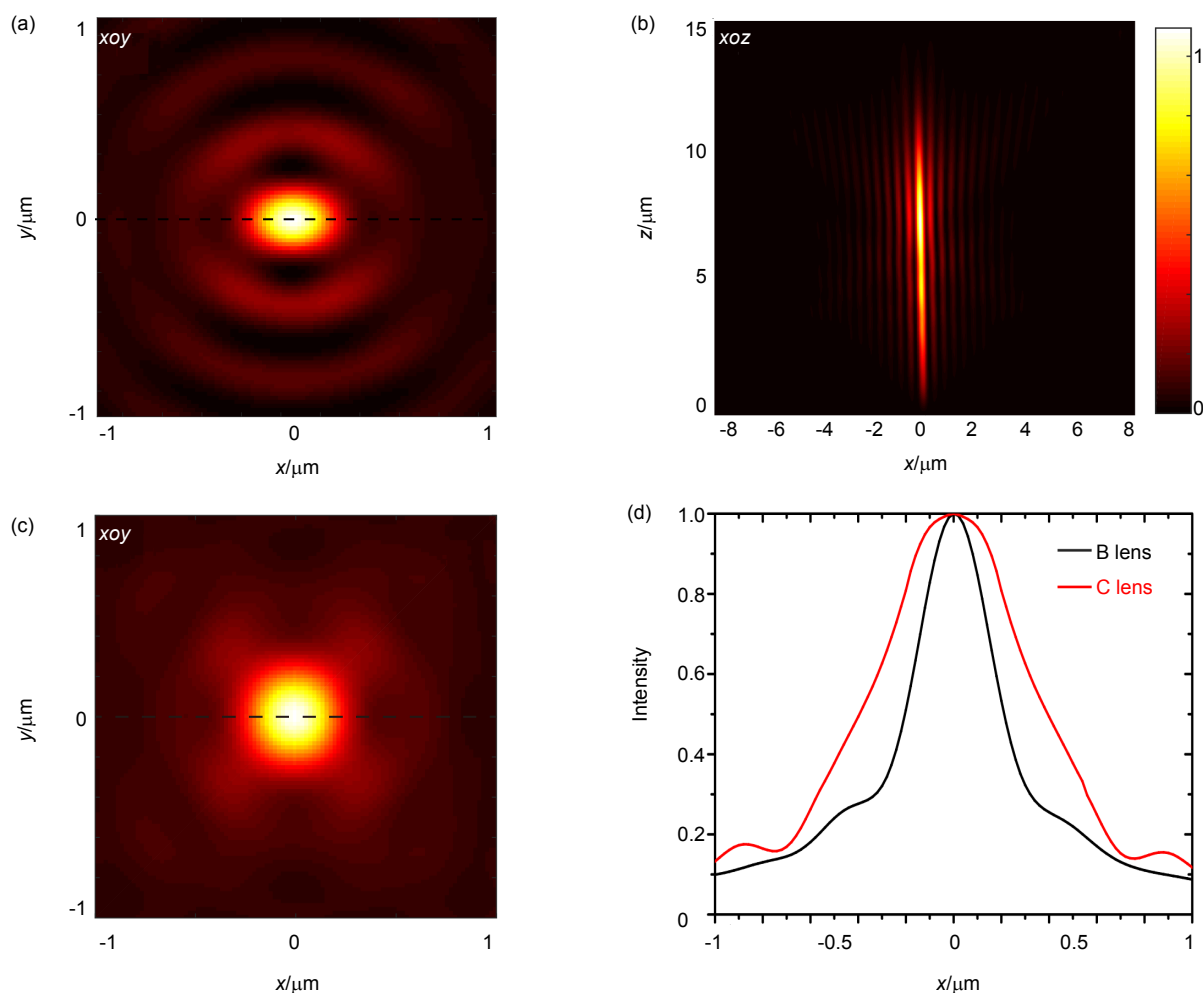


图 6 (a), (b)  $x$  偏振光入射时, C 透镜焦平面( $z=4.74 \mu\text{m}$ )和  $xoz$  平面强度分布; (c) B 透镜焦平面( $z=4.76 \mu\text{m}$ )强度分布; (d) 为图 6(a)和 6(c)中的横轴线  $y=0$

Fig. 6 (a), (b) Intensity distribution of focal plane ( $z=4.74 \mu\text{m}$ ) and  $xoz$  plane of C-lens when  $x$ -polarized light is incident; (c) B lens focal plane ( $z=4.76 \mu\text{m}$ ) intensity distribution; (d) The horizontal axis at  $y=0$  in 6(a) and 6(c)



加均匀, FWHM 更小。

综合上述理论分析和仿真结果可得, 将 RP 偏振和贝塞尔无衍射光束优点相结合设计成 B 透镜能够得到更小的聚焦艾里斑, 而且聚焦斑更均匀。这是因为以下两点: 首先, RP 光束是轴对称光束, 而且在聚焦中会产生更强的纵向电场分量; 其次, 贝塞尔无衍射光束光强高度集中, 可实现超衍射聚焦。

## 4 结论

本文采用非对称光子 SOI 实现对光子两种自旋态的任意独立调控, 并通过自旋重组同时实现偏振和波前的调控, 设计了径向偏振贝塞尔聚焦的超透镜实现超衍射聚焦, 并证明了该透镜在实现更小焦斑方面要优于线偏振贝塞尔聚焦和径向偏振球面聚焦。该研究将为设计多功能超表面器件提供新的思路, 并在粒子操控、高分辨成像以及材料加工等领域具有广阔的应用前景。

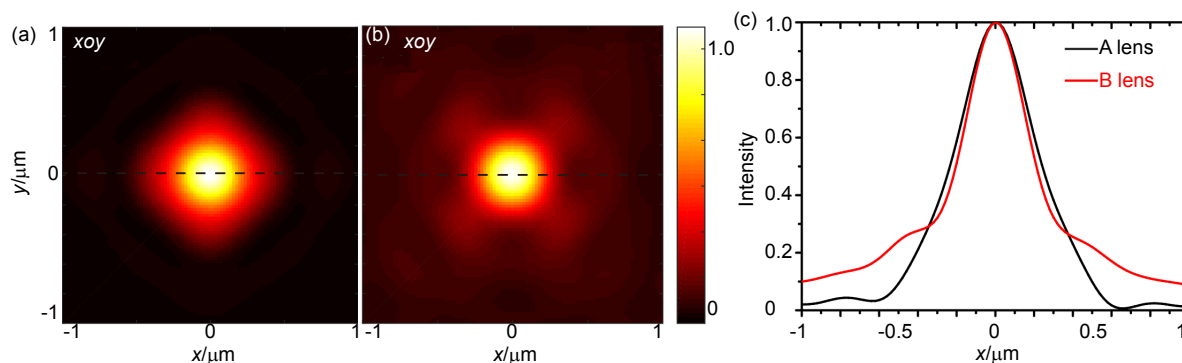
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# Radially polarized Bessel lens based on all-dielectric metasurface

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Focus results for the RPL spherical focusing lens and the RPL Bessel lens.

(a) Focused results of the theoretical calculation of the RPL spherical focusing lens; (b) Focused results of the RPL Bessel lens theoretical calculations; (c) The transverse line in Figs. (a) and (b) at  $y=0 \mu\text{m}$

**Overview:** In the past few decades, cylindrical vector waves have received more and more attention due to their unique properties in focusing and imaging, especially radial polarized light (RPL). RPL is an axisymmetrically polarized beam with a strong longitudinal component in the focal plane, which allows RPL focusing to produce a tighter focal spot. Nowadays, it has been reported that RPL can be used to realize metalenses. However, most of the common metalenses based on RPL use spherical phase gradient to design the lens, which results in the influence of diffraction. The full width at half maximum (FWHM) of the focused spot cannot exceed the diffraction limit. Bessel non-diffracting beam is a beam with the advantages of small center spot, high concentration of light intensity, good directivity, and maximum non-diffraction distance. Although many studies have been conducted on non-diffracted beams today, no existed metalen can combine the advantages of these two types of beams. In order to design a metalens that exceeds the diffraction limit, a RPL Bessel lens based on a dielectric metasurface is proposed in this paper. It can efficiently convert linearly polarized light into radially polarized light and simultaneously achieve non-diffracting Bessel beams. In order to achieve such design, we need to control the polarization and phase of the incident beam at the same time. In this paper, asymmetric photon spin-orbit interaction is used to achieve arbitrary control of wavefront phase and polarization state simultaneously. Photon SOI describes the coupling relationship between photon spin angular momentum (SAM) and orbital angular momentum (OAM) during light transmission. By separately controlling the size and rotation of the unit cell, the phase and the geometric phase of the waveguide can be introduced at the same time. The combination of the two phase gradients can realize the asymmetric photon SOI and further realize independent control of the LCPL and the RCPL. This feature can be used to achieve arbitrary independence. Under linearly polarized light, the left and right handed components of linearly polarized light are independently regulated by the asymmetric photon SOI. Polarization conversion and wavefront control are simultaneously achieved by spin recombination. In this paper, the RPL Bessel focusing and RPL spherical focusing simulation results are compared with each other, the FWHM of the two lenses is approximately 360 nm and 315 nm, respectively. Comparing the simulation results, the RPL Bessel focus has a smaller focal spot and exceeds the diffraction limit (the diffraction limit is  $r=0.61\lambda/NA=360 \text{ nm}$ ).

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