



# Metamaterial – From Effective Material to Real-Time Information Processing System

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# Background: META@SEU

**The 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation**

**Information Metamaterials**

**The 1<sup>st</sup> Generation**

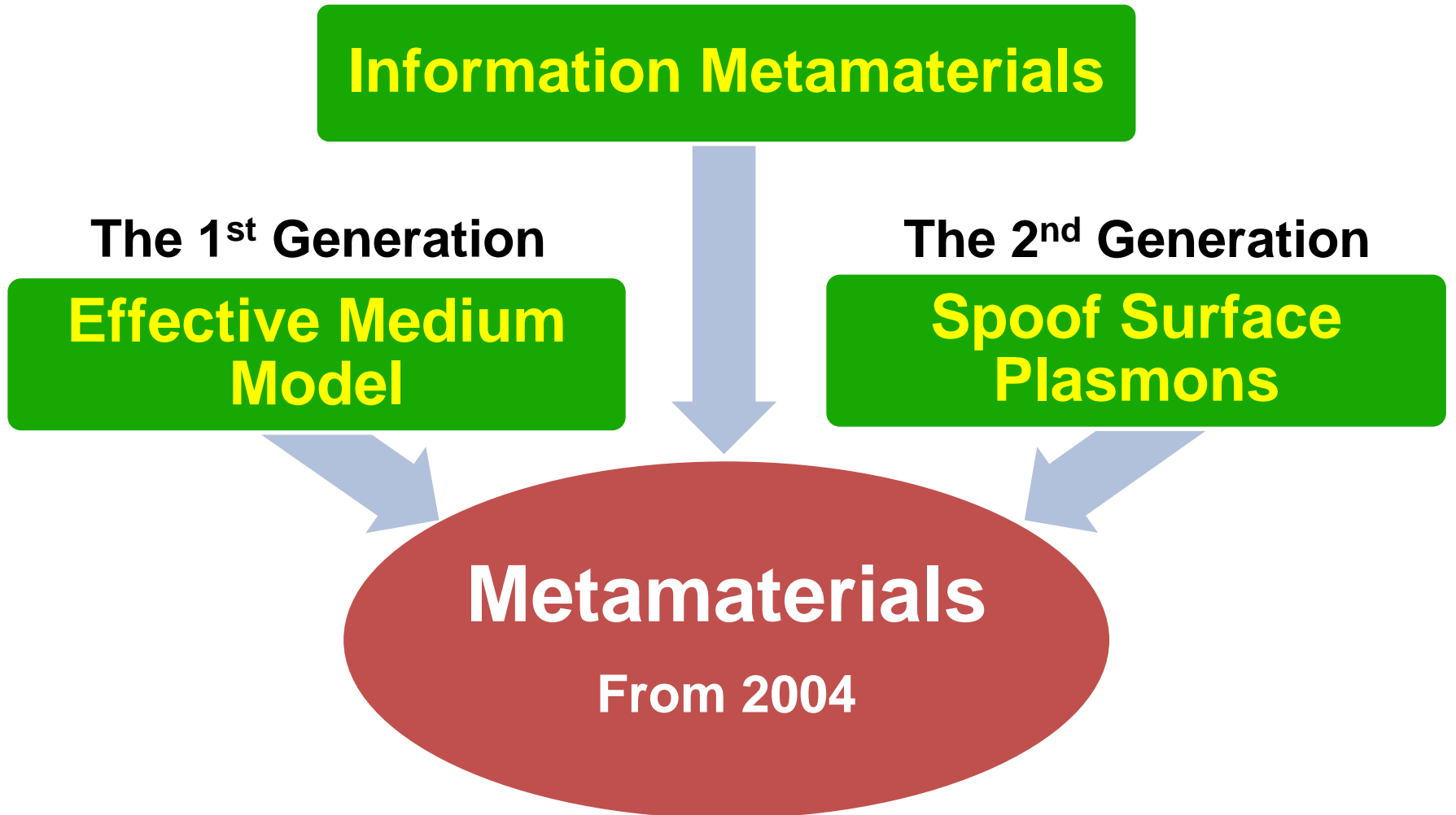
**Effective Medium  
Model**

**The 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation**

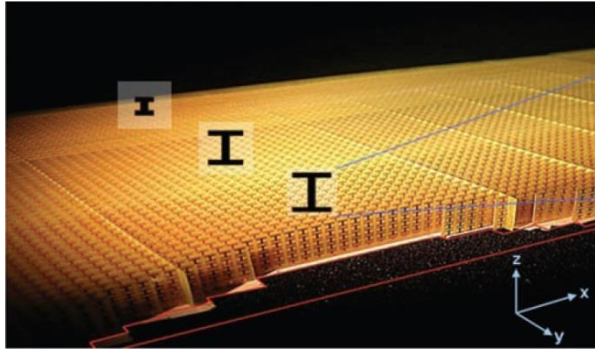
**Spoof Surface  
Plasmons**

**Metamaterials**

**From 2004**

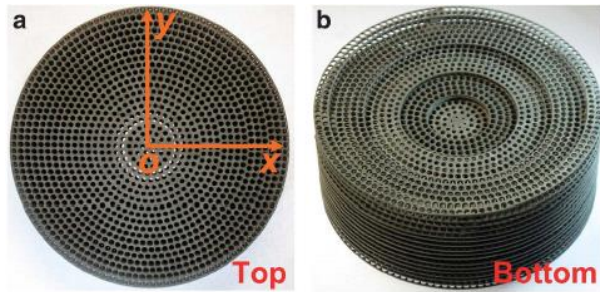


# The 1<sup>st</sup> Generation: Effective-Medium Metamaterials



Cloaking

Science, 2009.



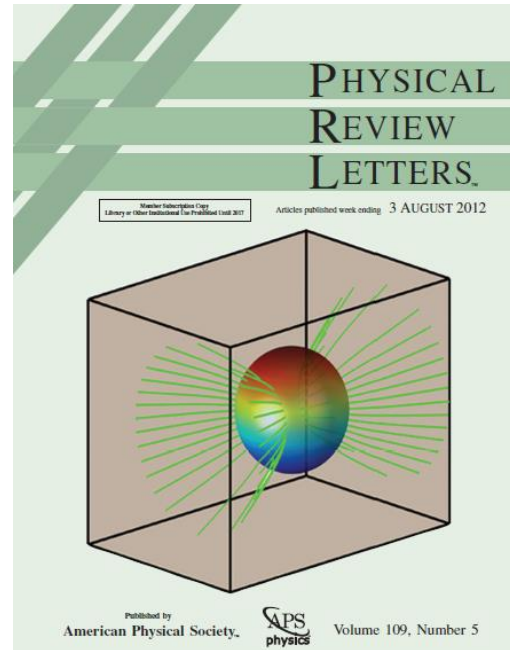
Nat. Comm., June 2010.



New J. Phys., June 2010.

EM Black Hole

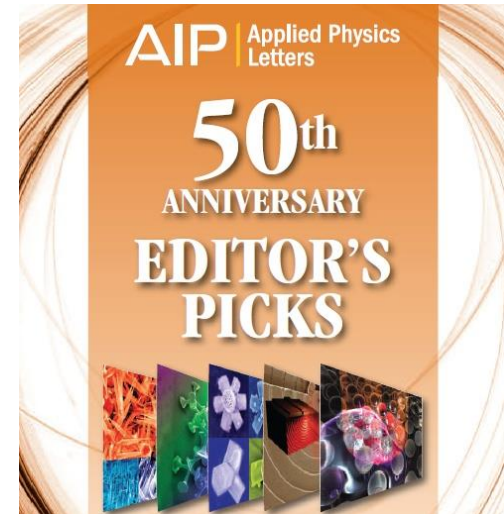
## New Physics and Experimental Verification



PRL 109, 2012

PRL 111, 2013

## Illusion Optics



## APL 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary

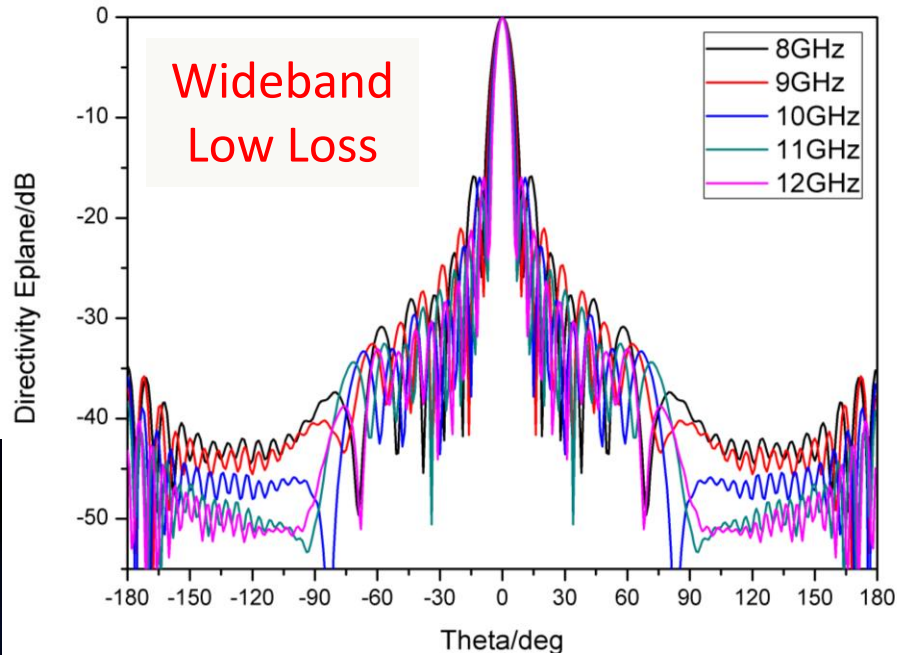
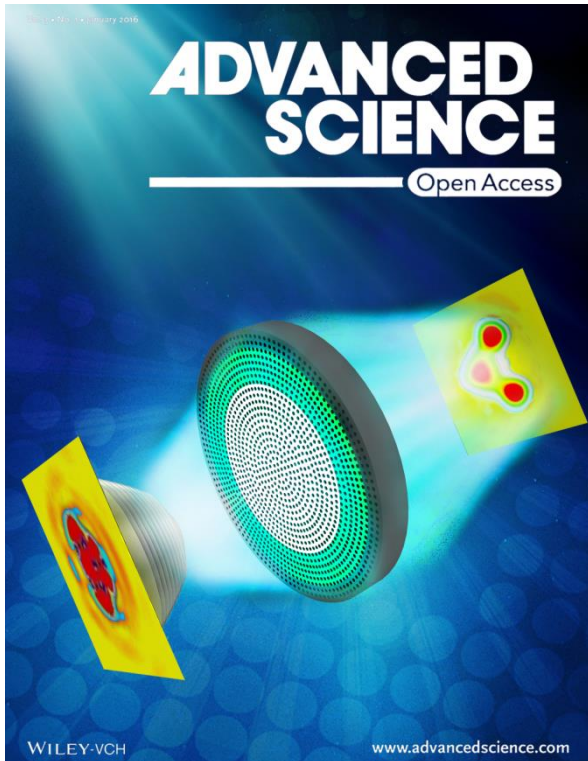
One of 50 among 20000+

# The 1<sup>st</sup> Generation: Effective-Medium Metamaterials

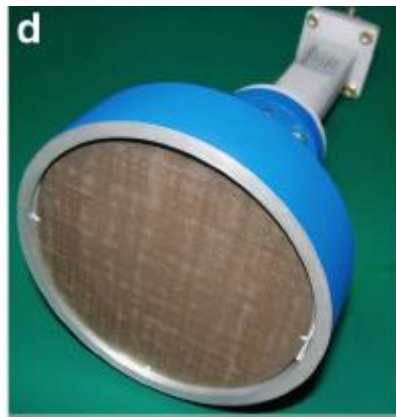


**Meta Lens**

Nat. Comm., Nov. 2010



**X Band**  
**High Gain**  
Enhanced  
by 3-6dB  
under the  
same  
aperture



**Diffuse Metasurface**

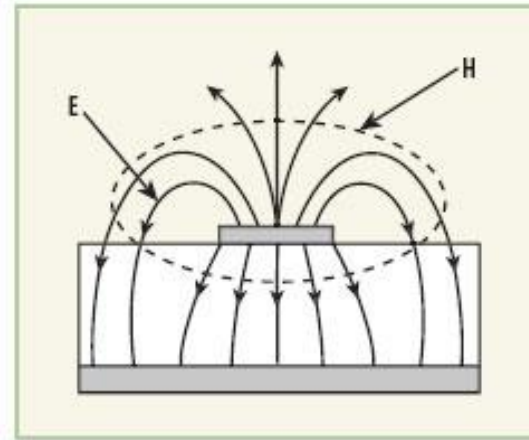
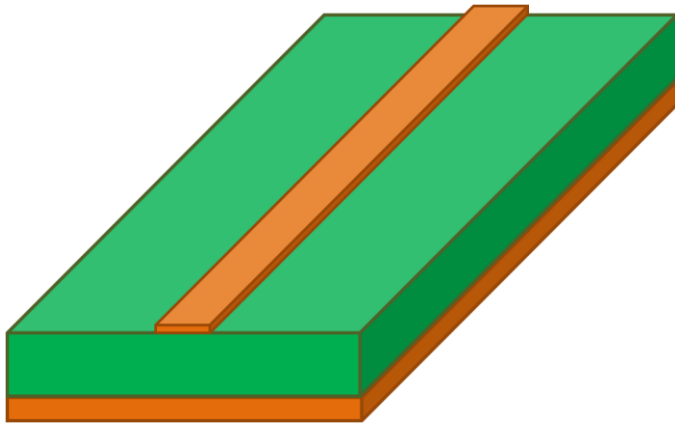
J. Appl. Phys., 2011



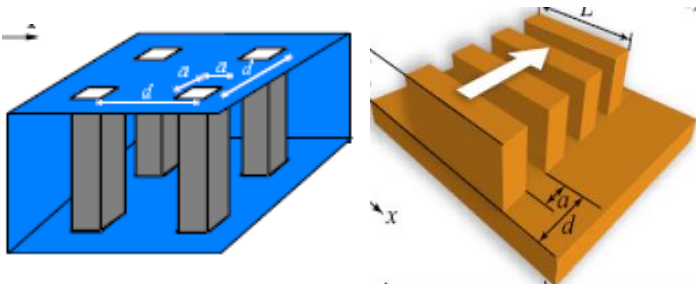
Opt. Lett. 2010

# The 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation: Plasmonic Metamaterials

**Microwave Technology: TL (Passive) + Semiconductor (Active)**



- ◆ **Traditional Microwave Transmission Line: Spatial Modes**
- ◆ **Non-Conformal; Strong Cross Talks - Signal-Integrity Problems**

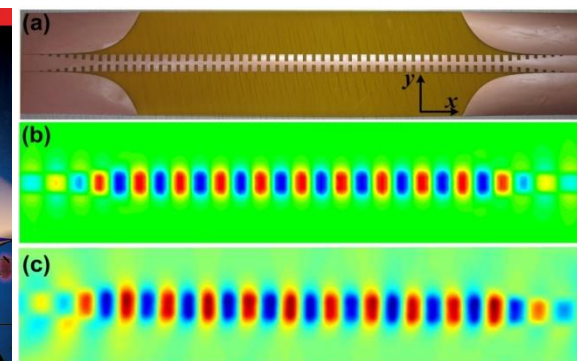
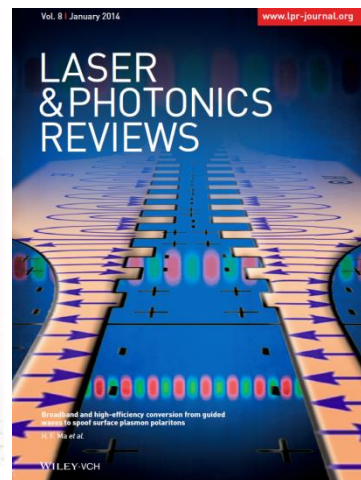
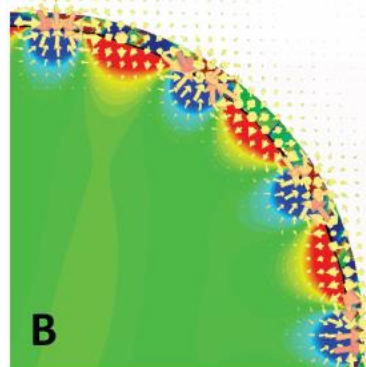
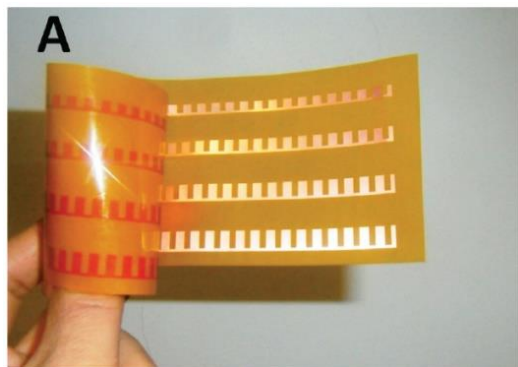


Pendry *et al.* , *Science* 305, 847 (2004)



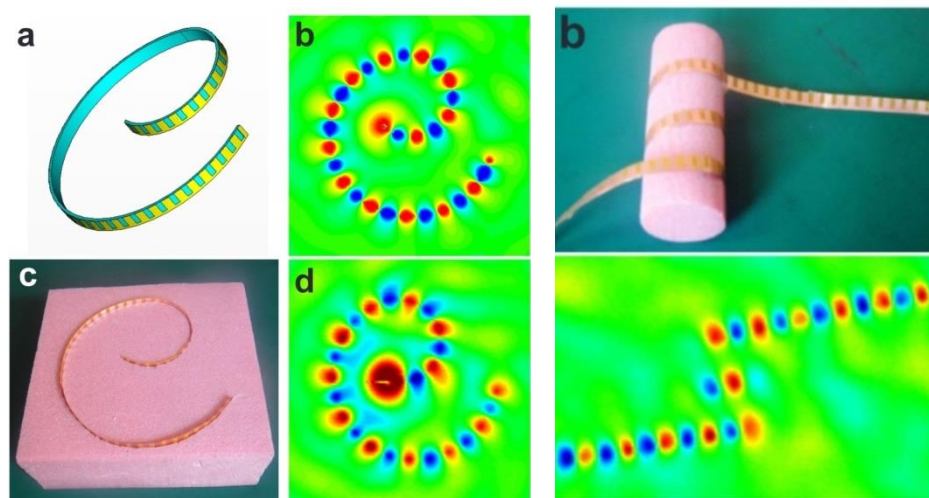
# The 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation: Plasmonic Metamaterials

## Ultrathin SPP TL in Microwave



Laser Phot. Rev. 8, 146,  
2014 (ESI Top 1%)

PNAS, 2013 (ESI Top 1%)



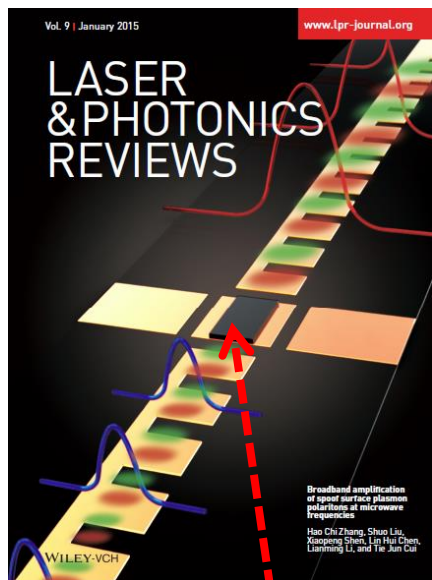
## Smooth Conversion Between SPP and Traditional TLs

◆ A Series SPP Passive Devices  
(Filters, Resonators, Couplers)

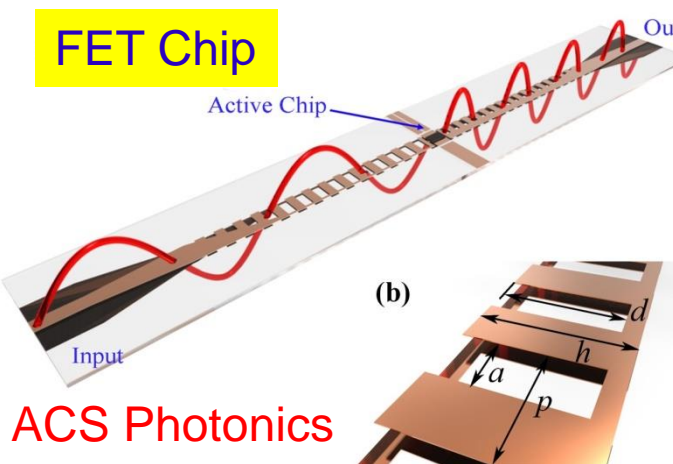
Ultrathin, Conformal, Bendable:  
Wearable Devices

# The 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation: Plasmonic Metamaterials

Take advantages in microwave: Active SPP Devices



Amplifier Chip

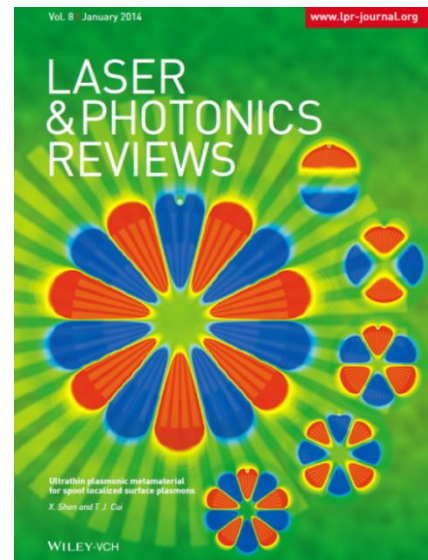


ACS Photonics 2016

SPP wave is amplified by 20dB in broadband

f	1st	2nd	3rd
5 GHz	-15.0	11.1	-3.6
6 GHz	-17.0	10.0	-6.2
8 GHz	-5.0	10.6	-30.0
10 GHz	-8.6	10.2	-55.0

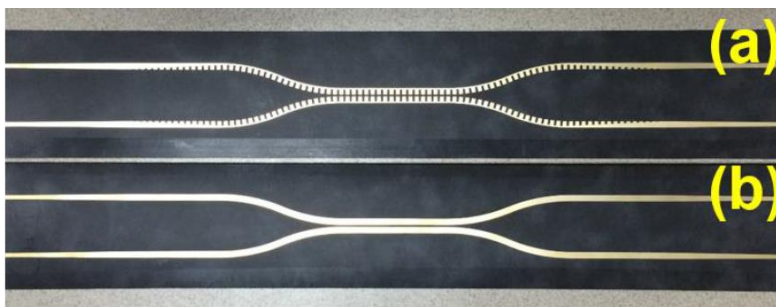
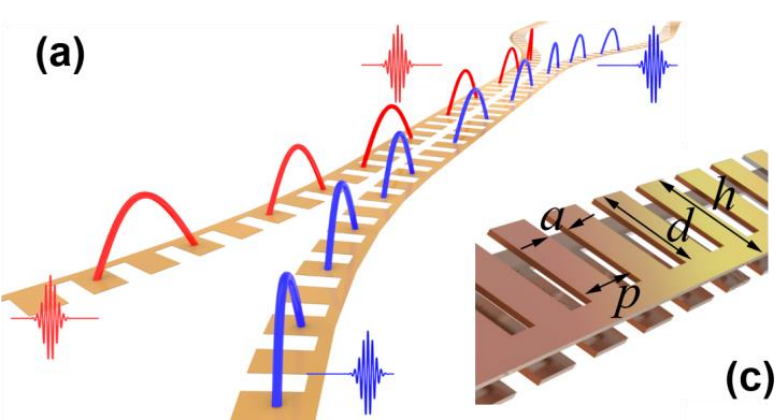
Ultrathin LSPs



Laser Phot. Rev., 2015 (ESI Top 1%)

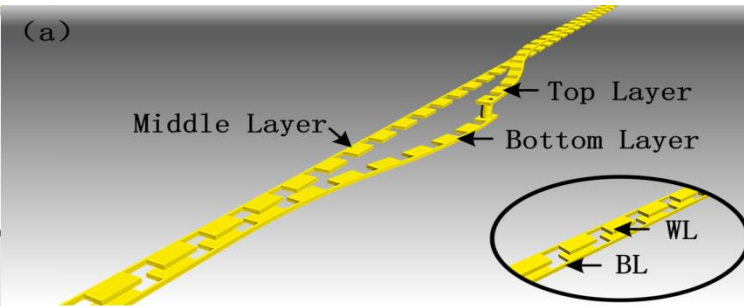
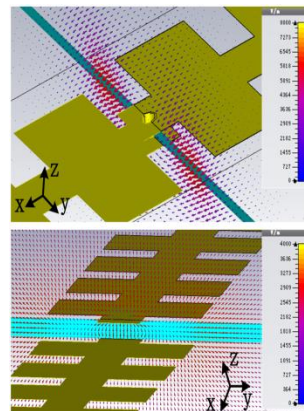
◆ Realize the first microwave SPP amplifier and multiplier ... More

# The 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation: Plasmonic Metamaterials



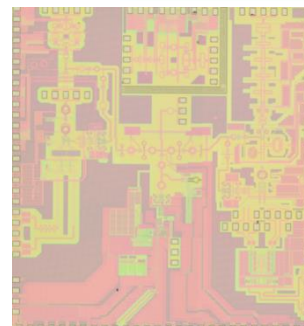
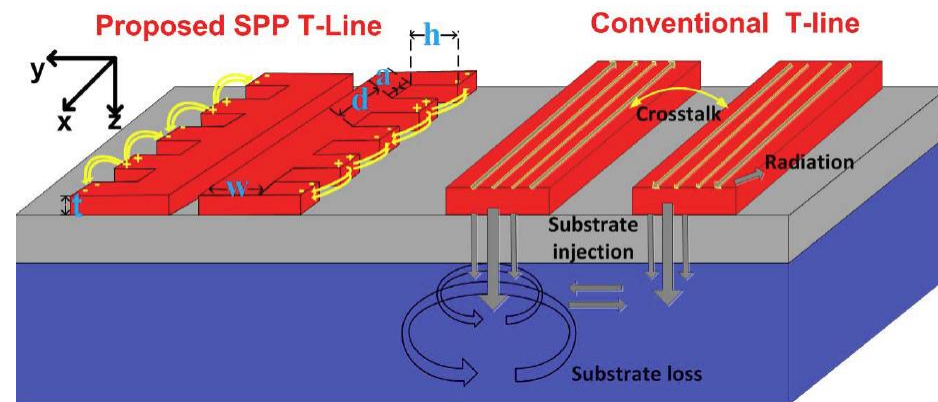
ACS Photonics, 2015.

Mutual coupling reduction by SPP TLs: Solving the signal integrity problem from the physics level



**SPP TLs in Multi-Layers**

Sci. Rep. + Adv. Mat. Tech, 2016



**CMOS @ 220-325GHz  
(SEU + NTU)**

Sci. Rep., 2015.

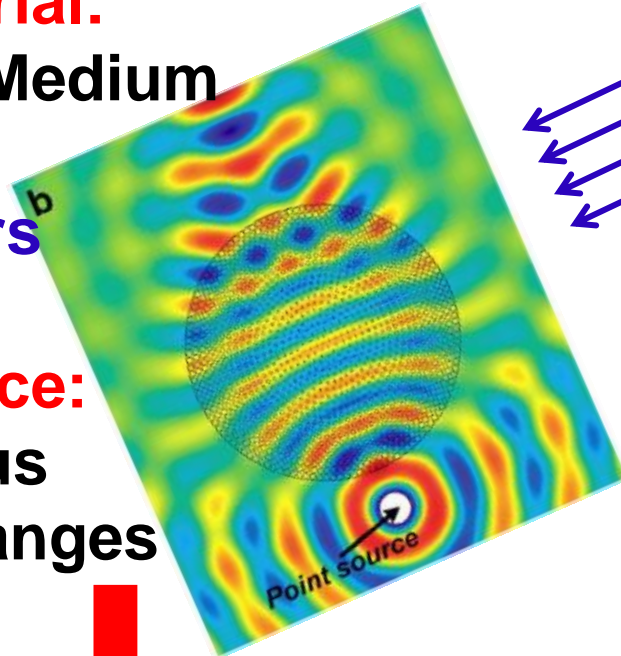
**Target: Systems and SPP ICs**



# Traditional Metamaterials

**Metamaterial:**  
Effective Medium  
Extreme  
Parameters

**Metasurface:**  
Continuous  
Phase changes



Lights or EM Waves

Wave-Matter  
Interactions

**Physical Principles**

**Problems & Challenges:**

- ◆ Static; Fixed Features
- ◆ At most Tunable

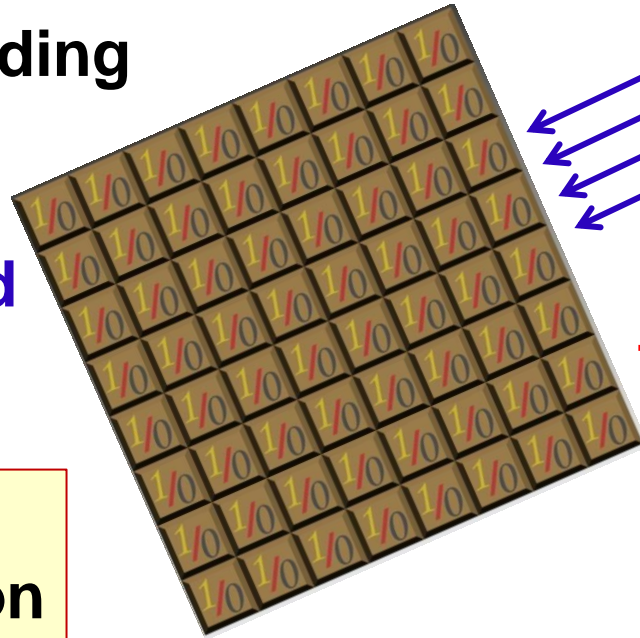
- ◆ New Physics (Exciting)
- ◆ New Devices
- ◆ New Applications

# Information Metamaterials

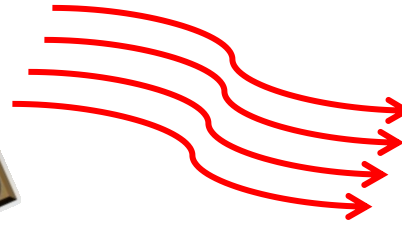
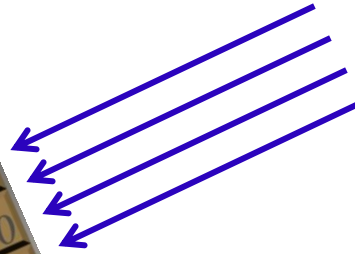
Digital Coding

Digitally  
Controlled

Digital  
Information



Lights or EM Waves



Wave-Digital  
Interactions

Digital World on Physical World

Physical Principles

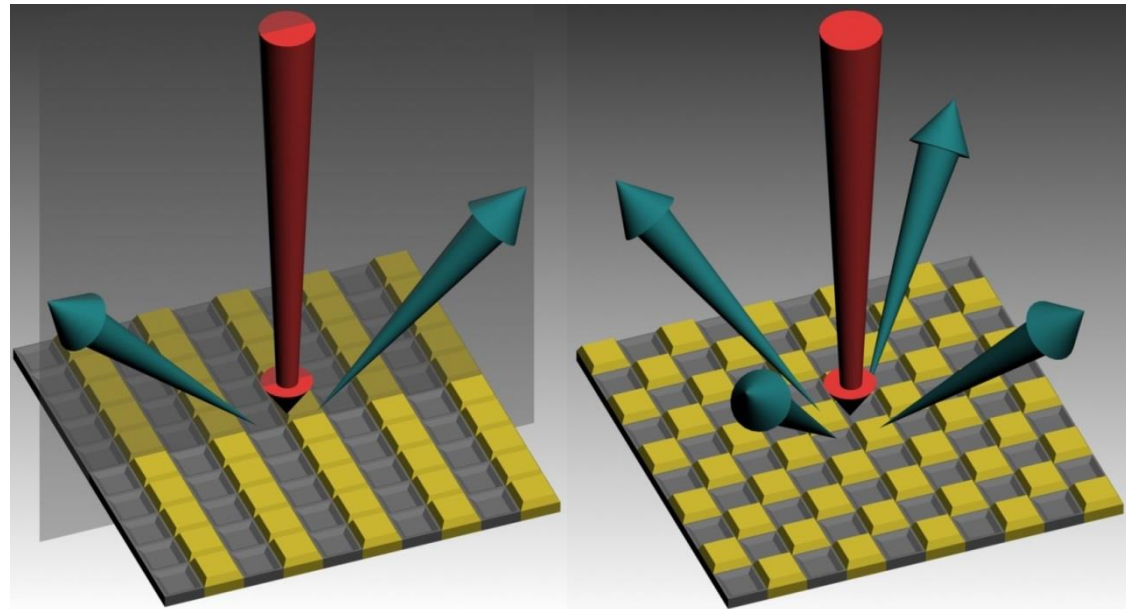
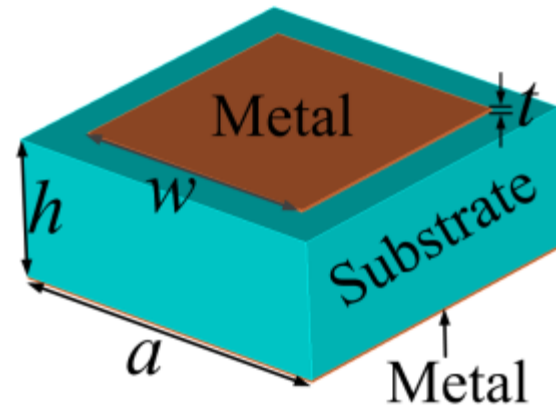
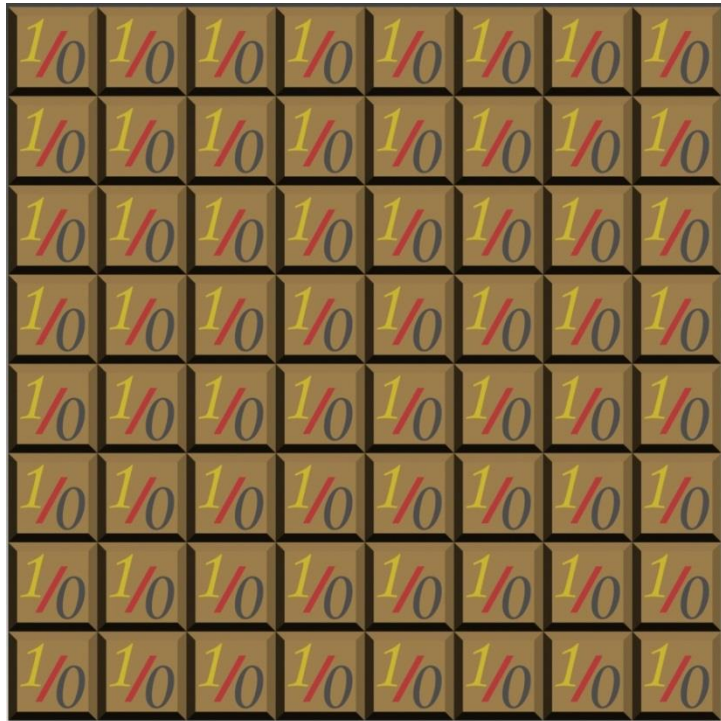
Digital Signal Processing  
Information Theory

Metamaterial is not only a  
material, but a system  
and a real-time processor

- ◆ New Physics
- ◆ New Devices
- ◆ New Applications
- ◆ New-Concept Systems

# Coding Metamaterials

## 1-Bit Coding Metamaterial



◆ 0 Unit: 0 Phase

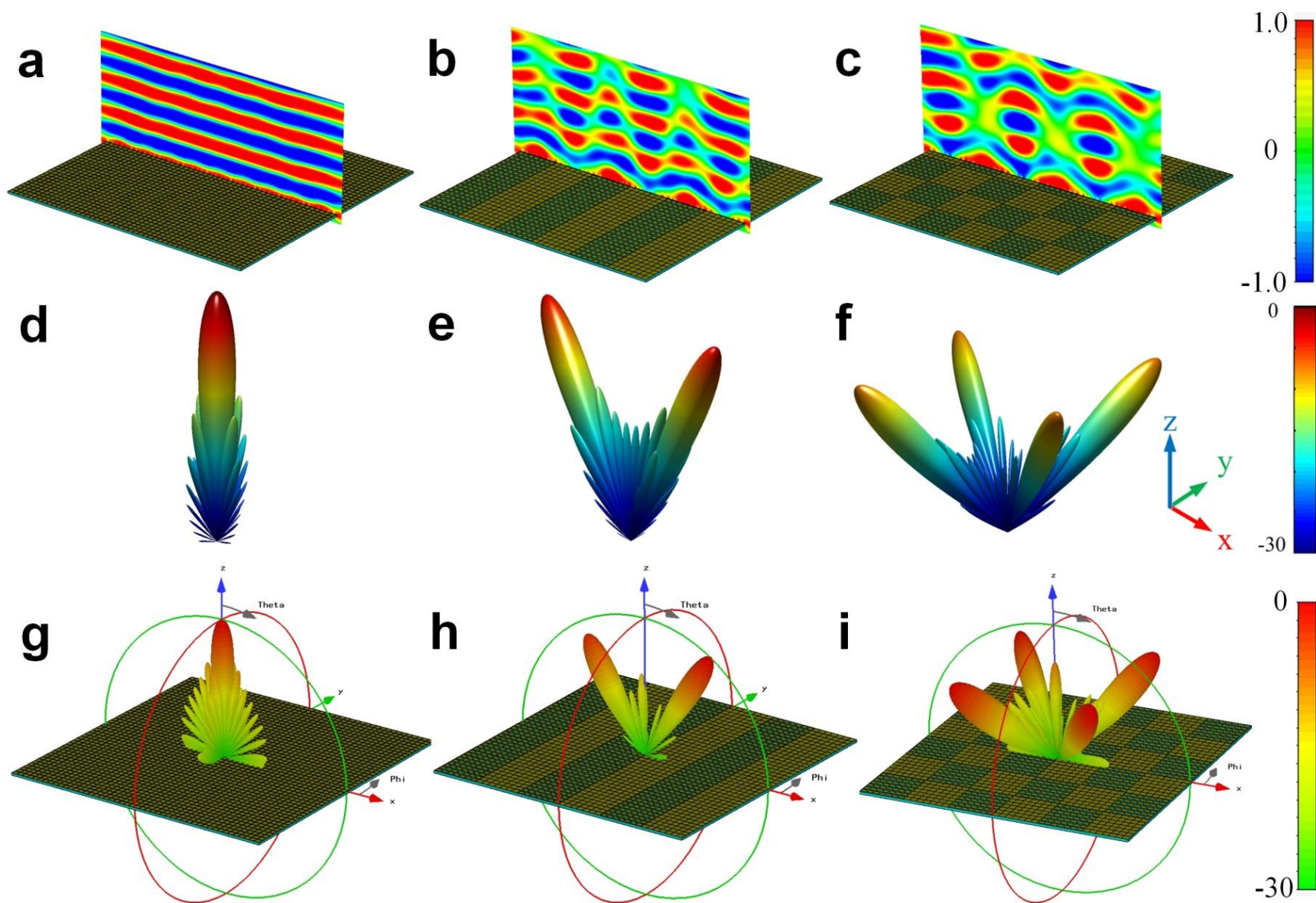
◆ 1 Unit: 180 Phase

Cui et al., Light: Science & Applications 3, e218; 2014

Cited by 210 times; Light High Citation Award



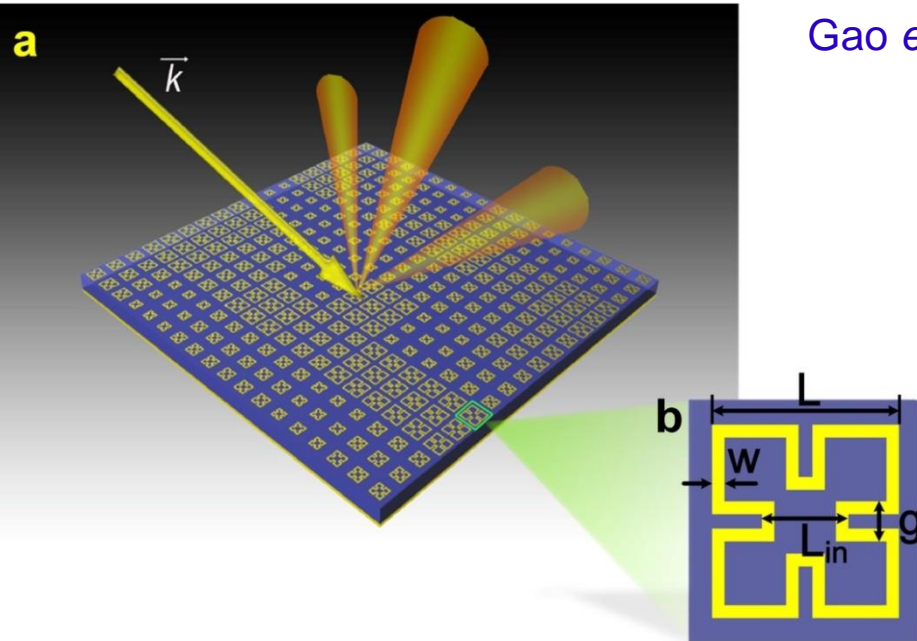
# Coding Metamaterials





# Terahertz Coding Metasurface

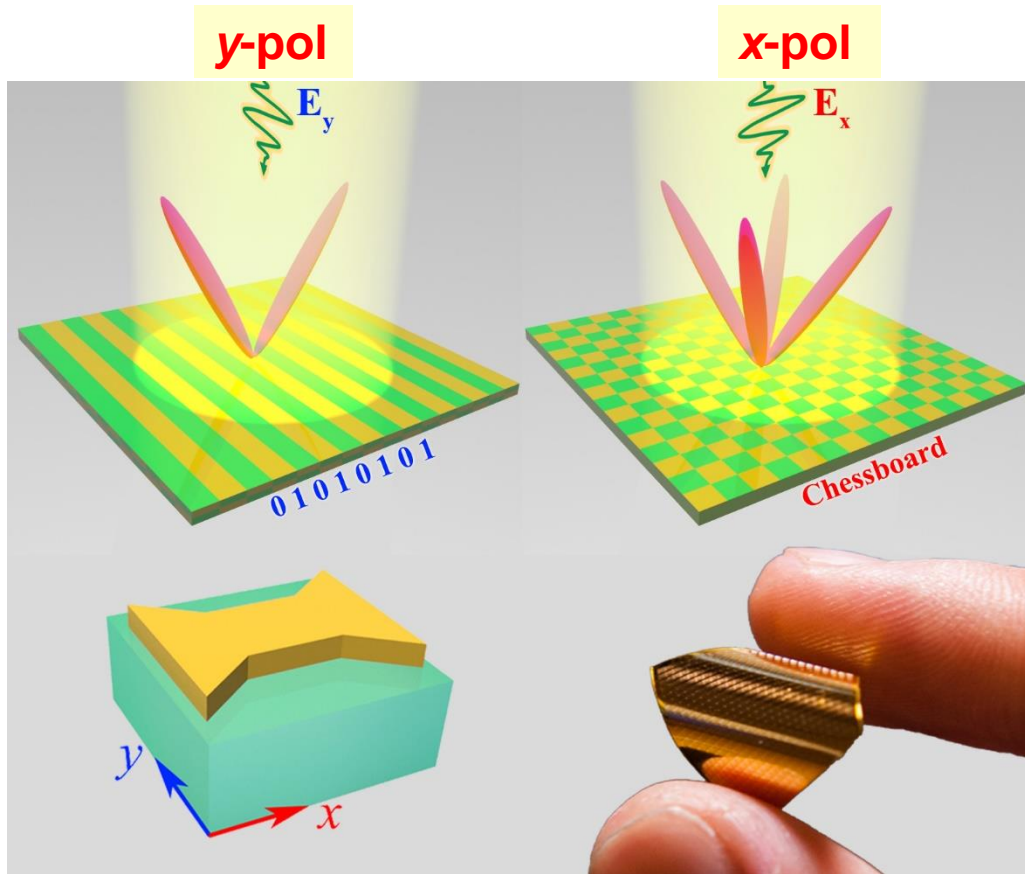
Gao et al., Light: Science & Applications 4, e324 (2015)



- ◆ A novel coding particle: Minkowski fractal structure
- ◆ 1-bit, 2-bit, and 3-bit coding particles can be realized using the Minkowski loops with different scales

Shape & Phase	0	-45	-90	-135	-180	-225	-270	-315
Multi-bit								
1-bit	0				1			
2-bit	00		01		10		11	
3-bit	000	001	010	011	100	101	110	111

# Anisotropic Coding Metamaterial



y-pol

x-pol

01010101

Chessboard

y  
x

Anisotropic coding particle

Flexible and ultrathin sample

Features:

- ◆ Anisotropic design
- ◆ Independent digital state
- ◆ Dual-functionality

Best Paper Award of Chinese Optics in 2016

Manipulation of EM waves depends on the polarization

# Digital Metamaterials

- ◆ Coding metamaterials are not our final target
- ◆ We aim to realize digital control of coding sequence

nature  
materials

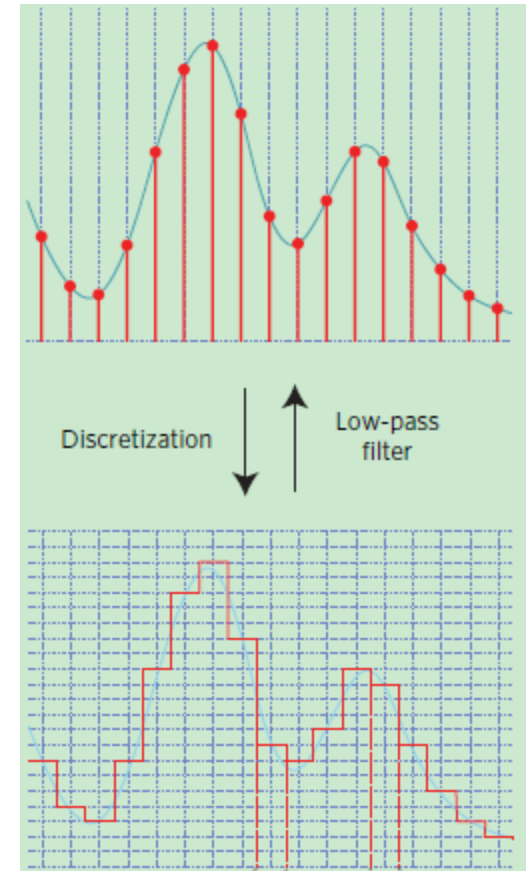
ARTICLES

ONLINE: 14 SEPTEMBER 2014 | DOI: 10.1038/NMAT4082

## Digital metamaterials

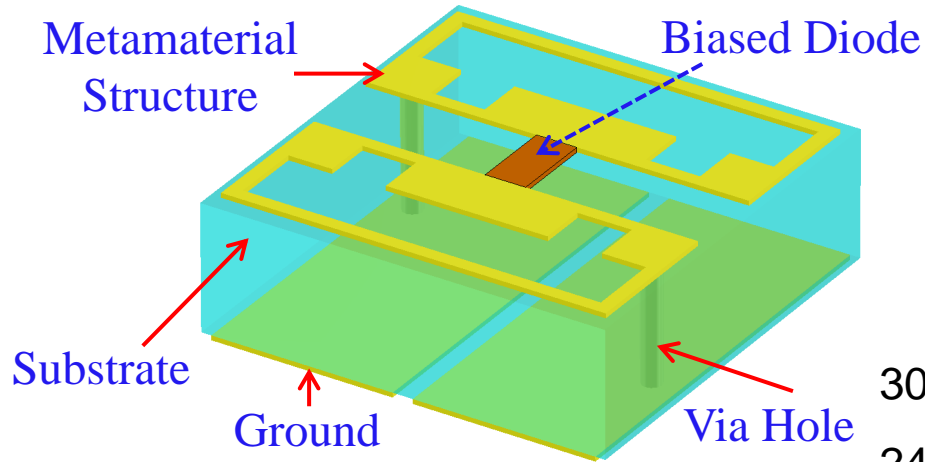
Cristian Della Giovampaola and Nader Engheta\*

- ◆ The “digital” here is still in the scope of effective medium; Difficult for realization.
- ◆ Our concept is proposed independently, and has totally different meaning: digitally control



# Digitally-Controlled Metamaterials

Cui et al., Light: Science & Applications  
3, e218, 2014

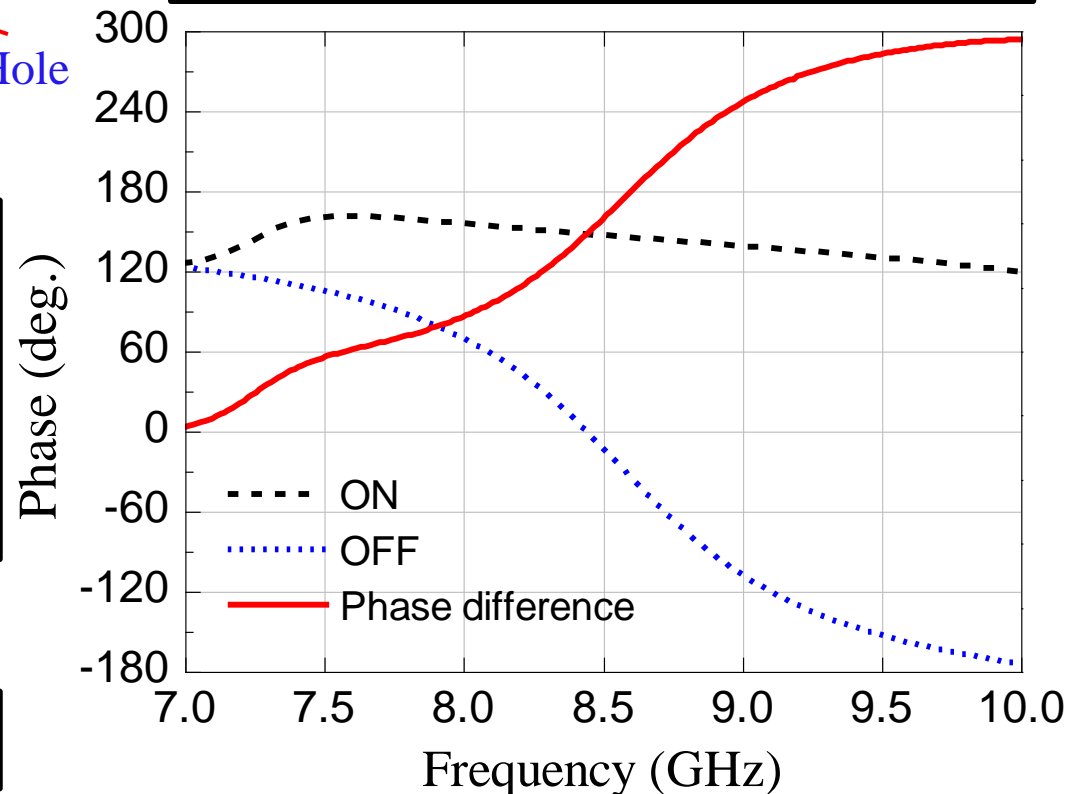


A unique metamaterial particle,  
which can be either 0 or 1,  
controlled by the pin diode.

◆ **Importance:**

◆ Make a bridge between  
the physical world and  
digital world

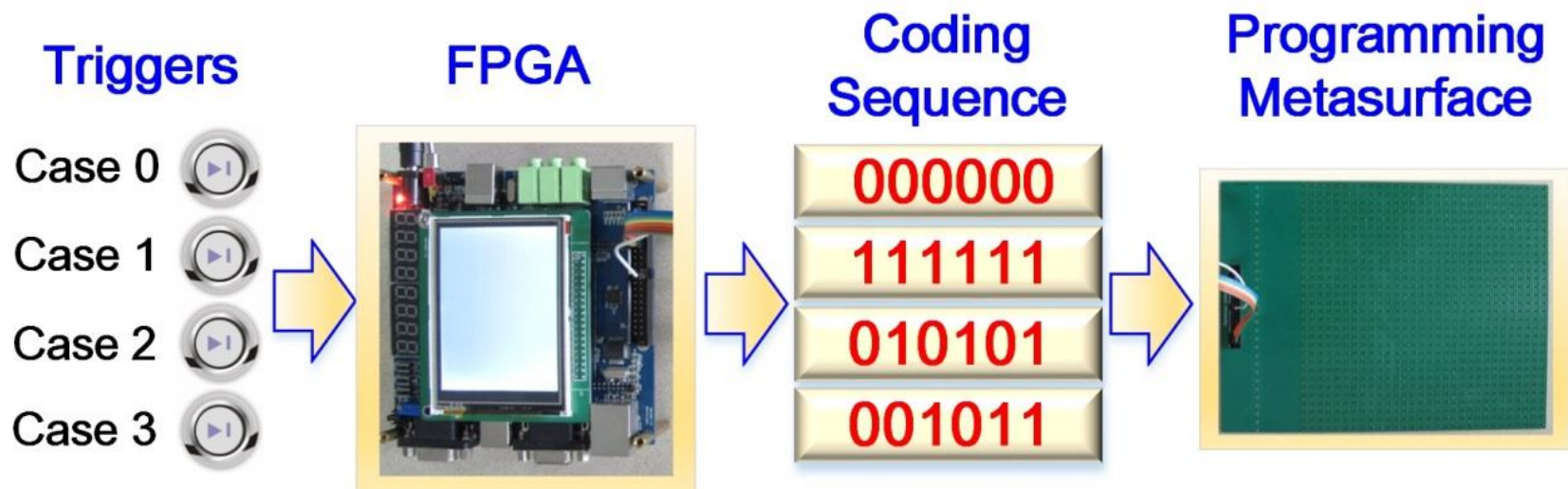
**The Phase Responses**





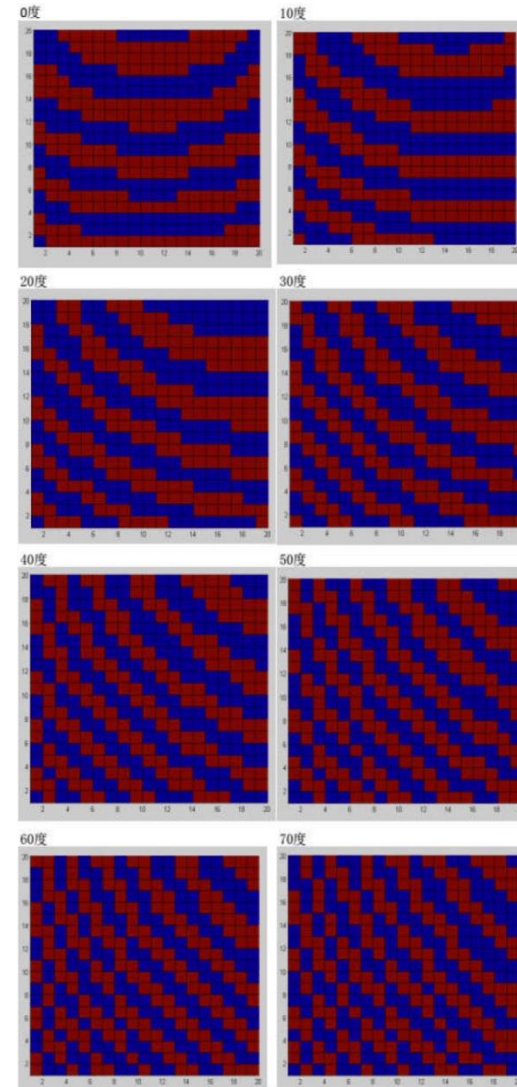
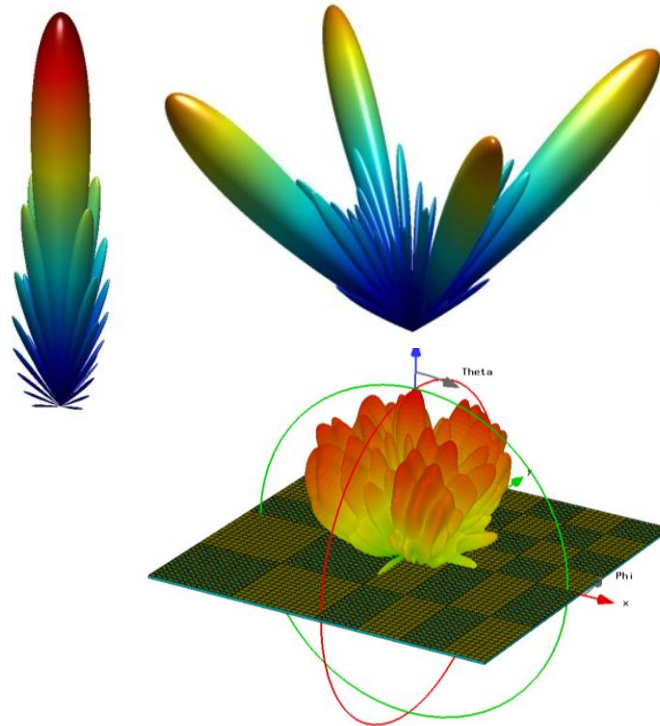
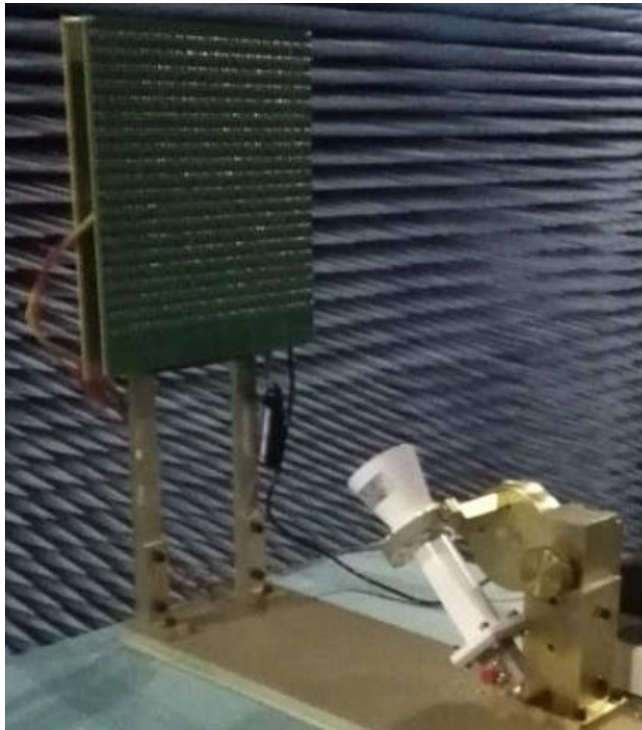
# Programmable Metamaterials

- ◆ By using field-programmable gate array (FPGA) hardware, we realize digital control over the digital metamaterial.
- ◆ We can write a program consisting of many cases onto FPGA, which is used to control many functionalities in real-time: **Programmable Metamaterial.**



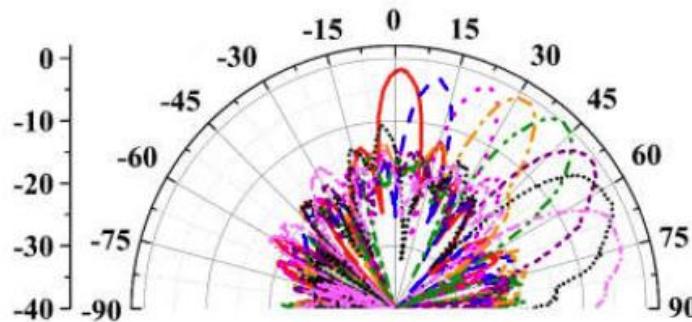
# New-Concept Radar

## 20X20 Programmable Information System

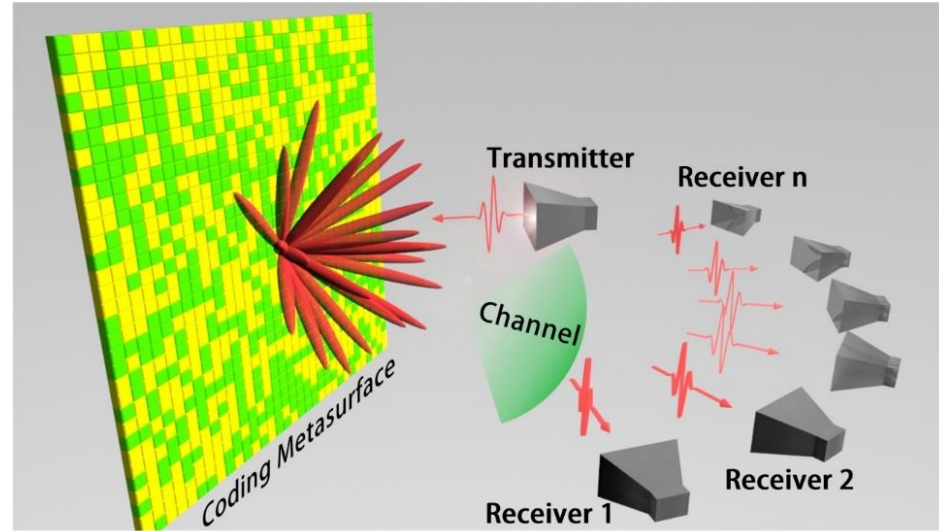
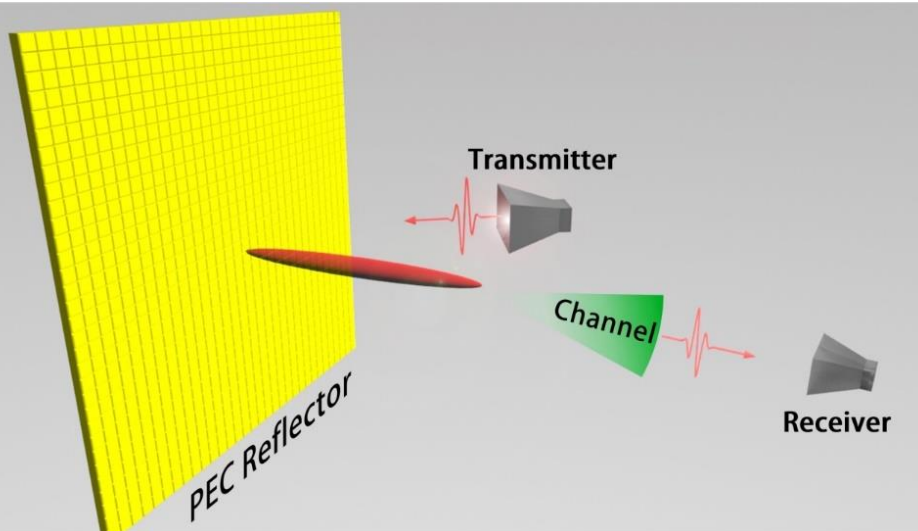


### New-Concept Radar:

- ◆ Single Beam
- ◆ Multiple Beams
- ◆ Beam Scanning
- ◆ RCS Reduction



# Basic-1: Information Entropy



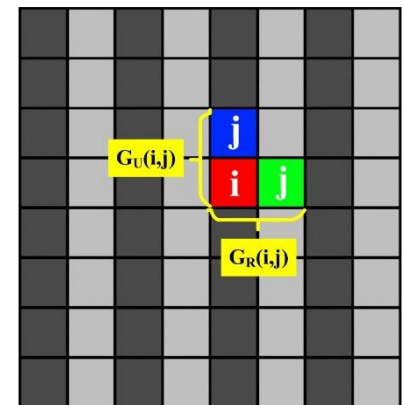
The information contained in the metasurface is different

**Using Shannon Entropy to Describe the Information**

*Shannon Entropy*    *Modified Shannon Entropy*

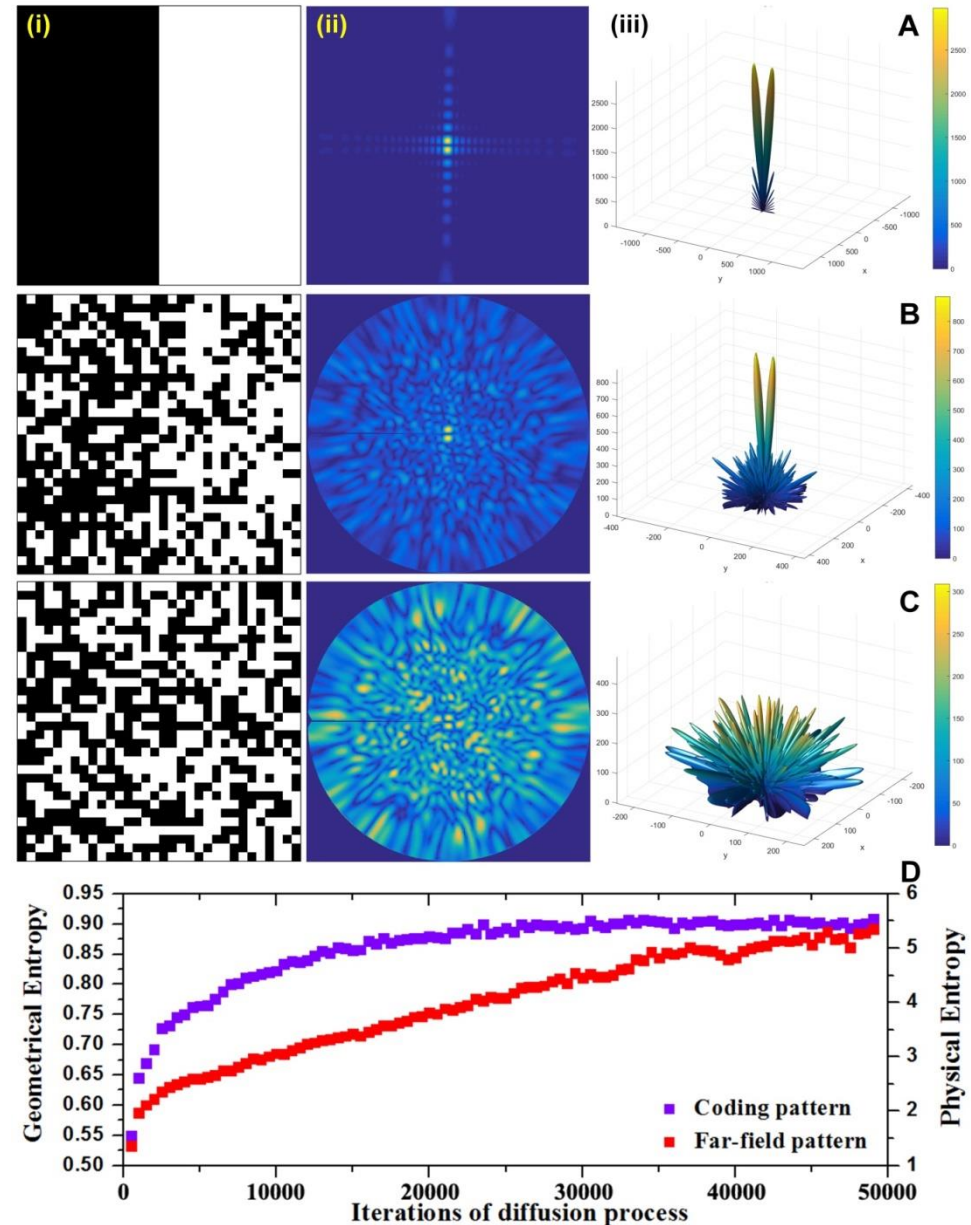
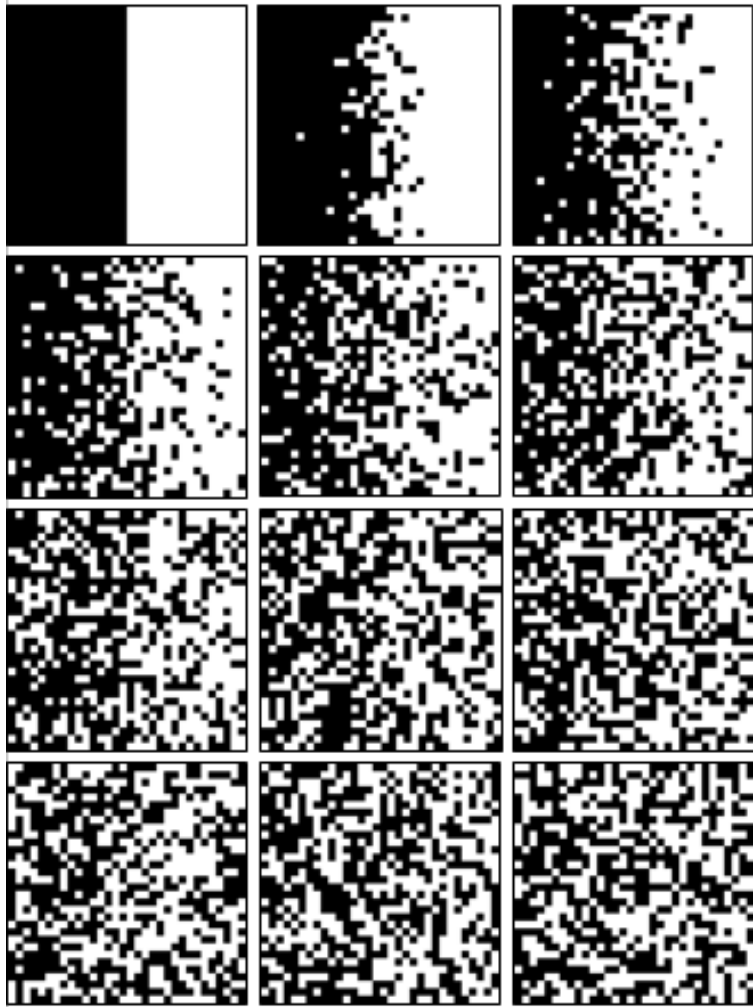
$$H_1 = - \sum_{i=1}^2 P(x_i) \log_2 P(x_i)$$

$$H_2 = - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 P_{ij} \log_2 P_{ij}$$





# Coding Metasurface and Entropy



The natural diffusion process leads to the increase of entropy



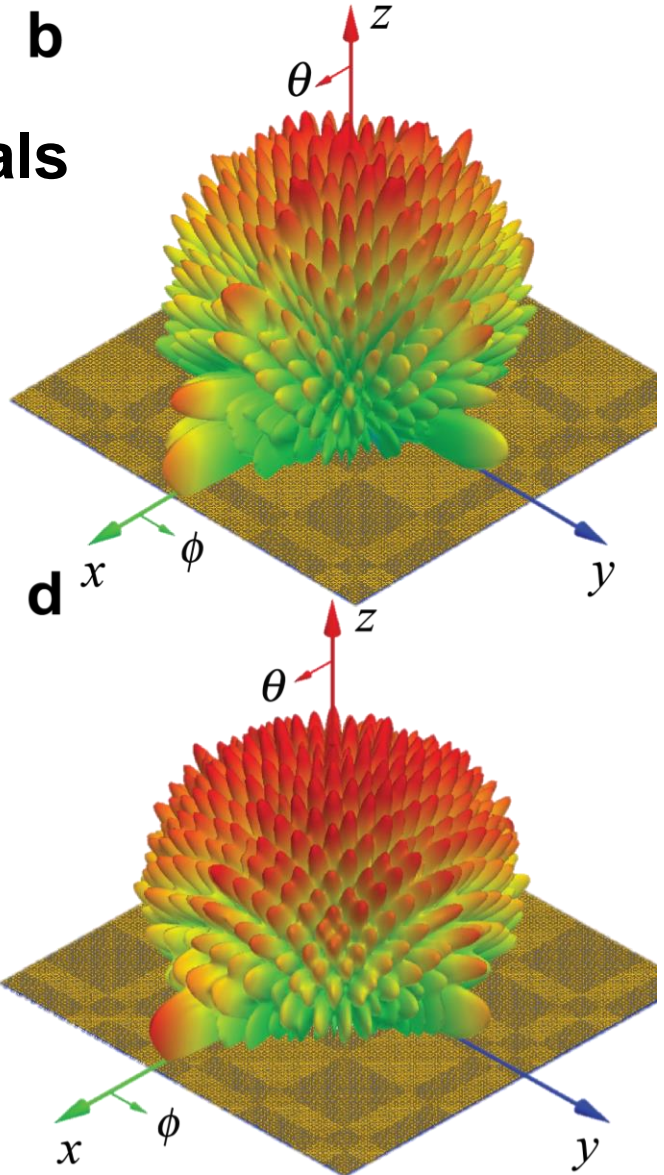
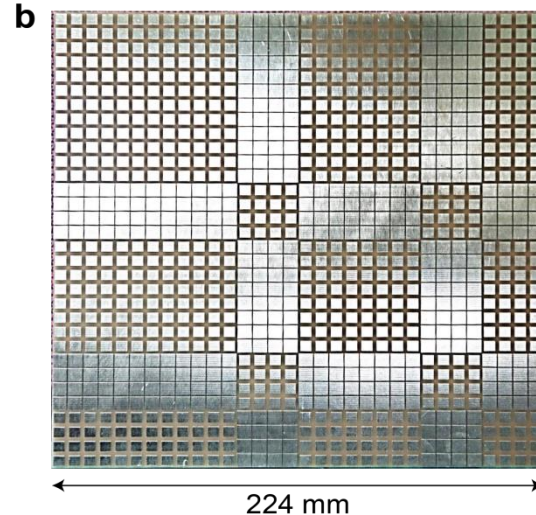
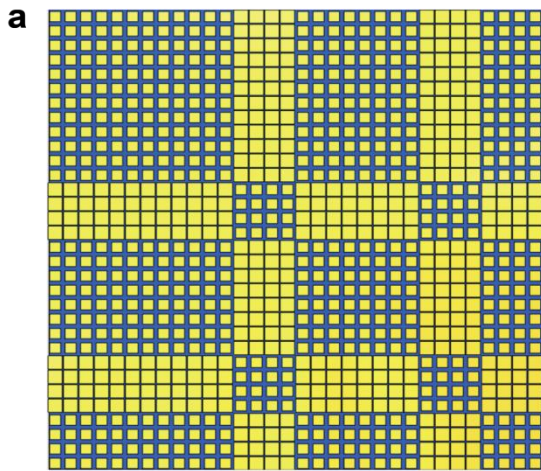
# The Optimal RCS Reduction

Vincenzo Galdi, University of Sannio, Italy

## Golay-Rudin-Shapiro (GRS) Polynomials

$$P_{n+1}(x) = P_n(x) + x^{2^n} Q_n(x),$$

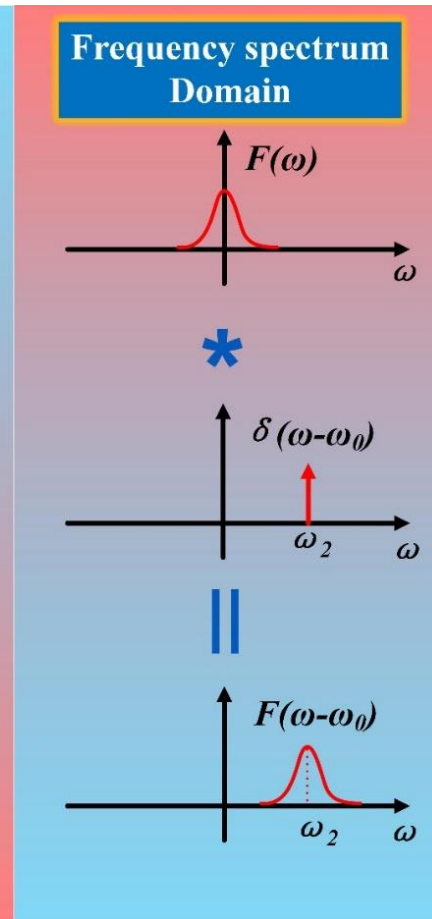
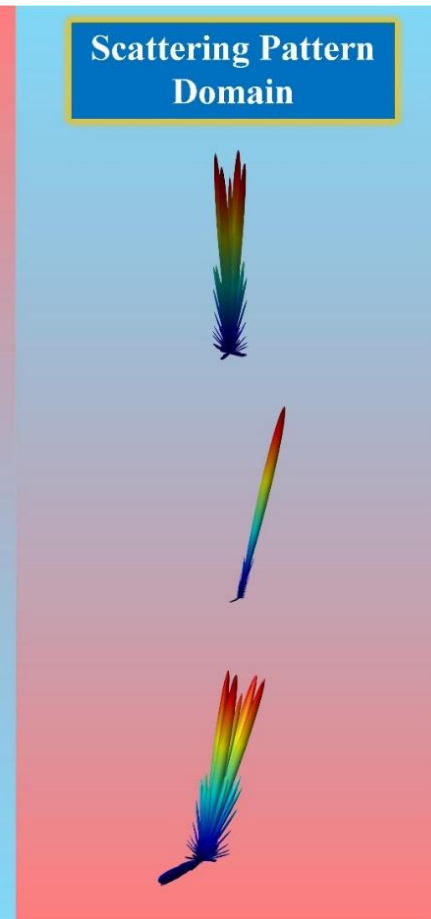
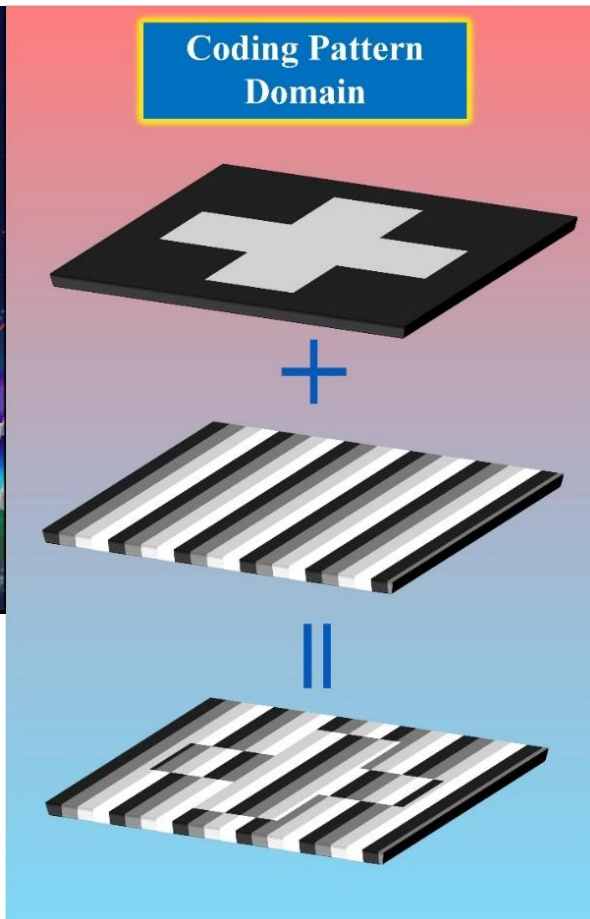
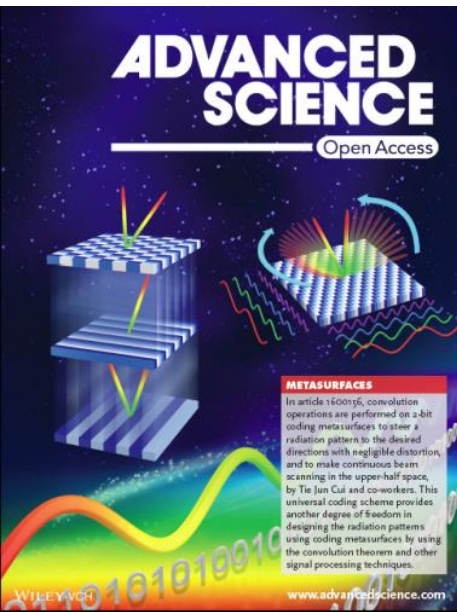
$$Q_{n+1}(x) = P_n(x) - x^{2^n} Q_n(x),$$



# Basic-2: Digital Convolutions

Digital coding representation makes it possible for digital signal processing

Perform Convolutions on Coding Metasurfaces

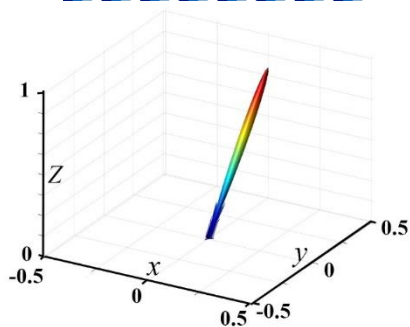
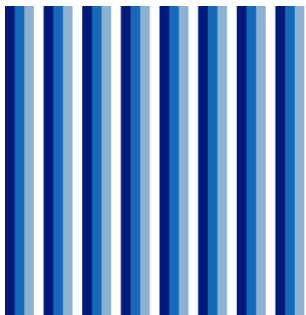


# Digital Convolutions

The convolution operation ensures 2-bit coding metasurfaces to reach the scattering beam to an arbitrary direction.

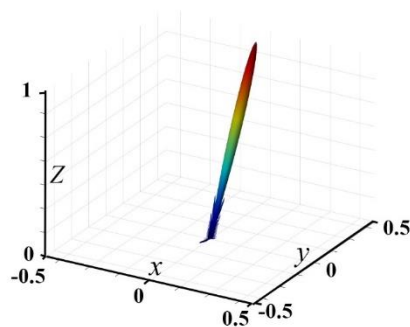
P2='00112233...' P3= '000111222333...'

P2



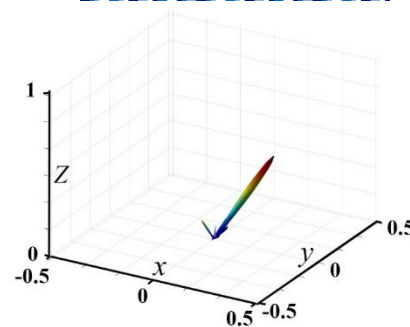
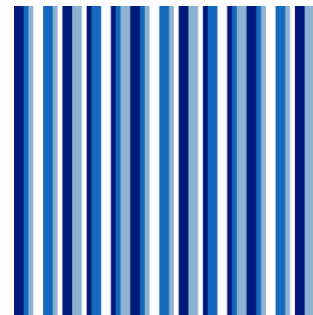
32.4°

P3



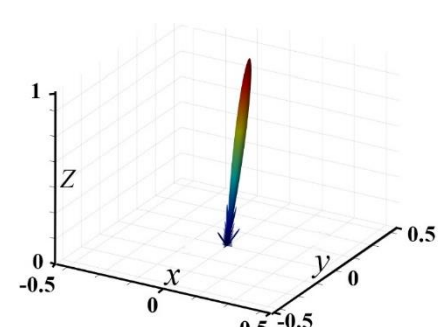
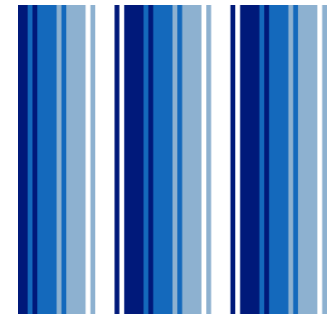
20.9°

P2+P3



63.2°

P2-P3

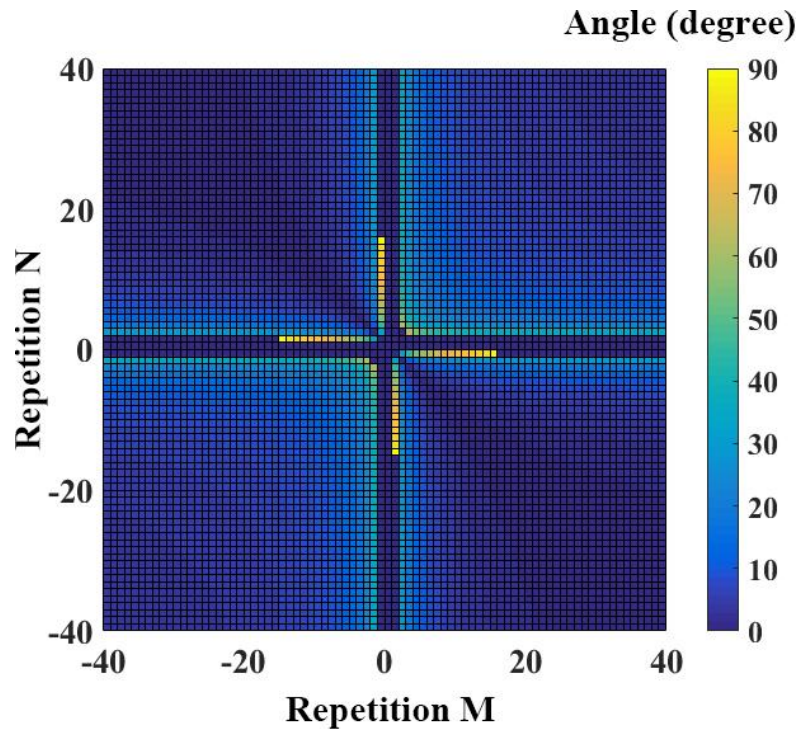


10.3°

$$\theta = \sin^{-1}(\sin \theta_1 \pm \sin \theta_2)$$

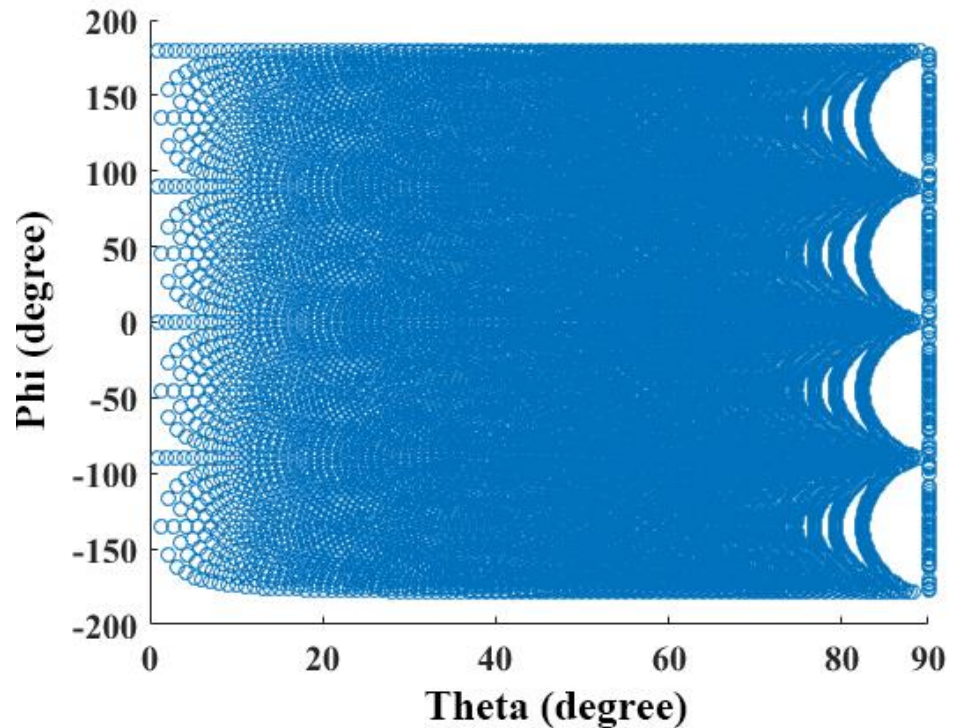


# Ability to Radiate at Arbitrary Angle



## In-Plane Scanning

$$\theta = \sin^{-1}(\sin \theta_1 \pm \sin \theta_2)$$



## Full Upper-Space Scanning

$$\begin{cases} \theta = \sin^{-1} \left( \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta_1 \pm \sin^2 \theta_2} \right) \\ \varphi = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\sin \theta_2}{\sin \theta_1} \right) \end{cases}$$

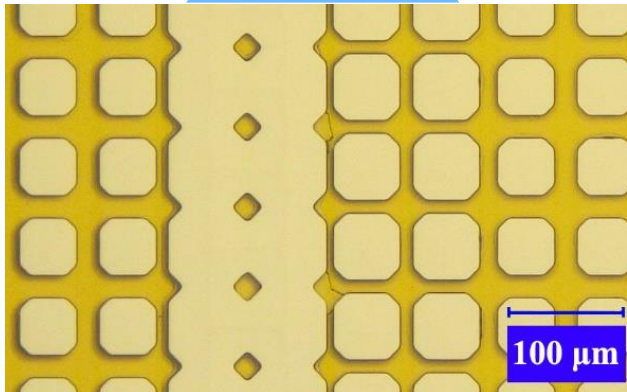
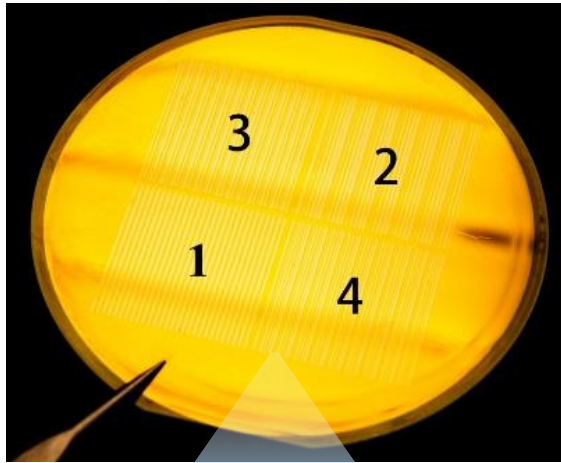
Liu et al., Adv. Sci. 2016, 1600156

Could generate single-beam radiation with arbitrary angle

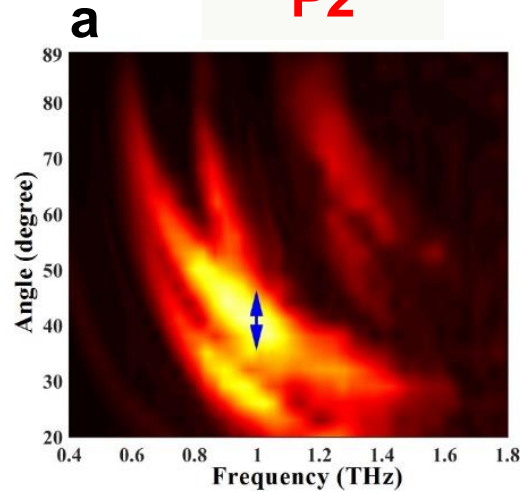


# Fabrication and Experiments

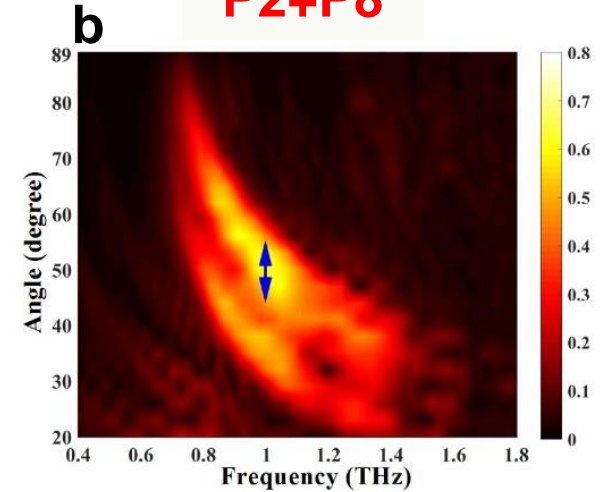
**Sample**



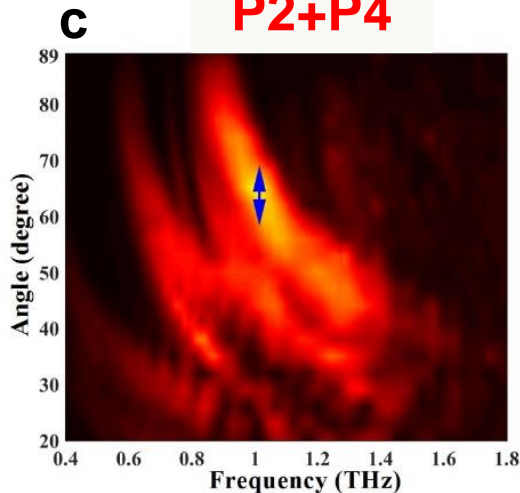
**P2**



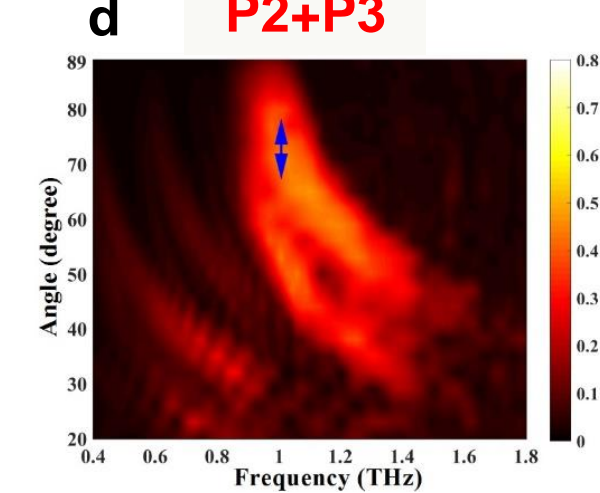
**P2+P8**



**P2+P4**



**P2+P3**

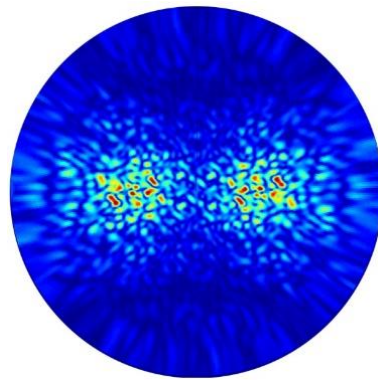
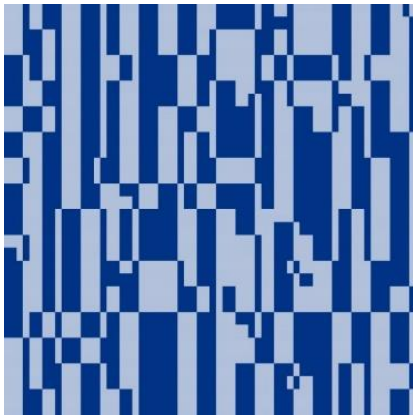


**Excellent agreement between simulations and experiments**

# Multiple Scattering Clouds

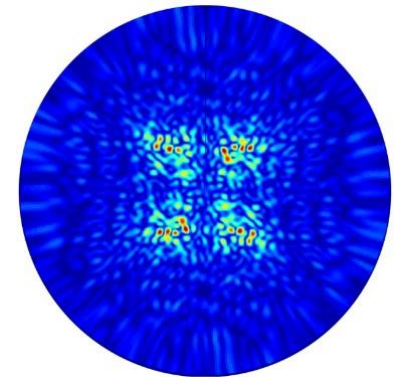
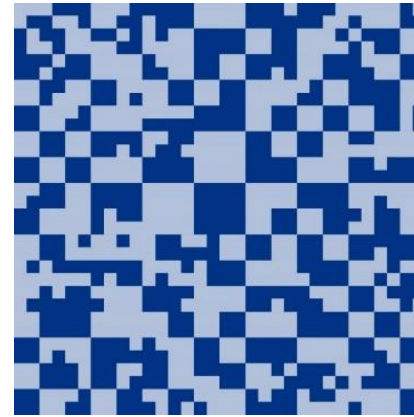
The addition of random coding pattern with periodic coding patterns

**0101 + random**



**Two scattering clouds**

**Chessboard + random**

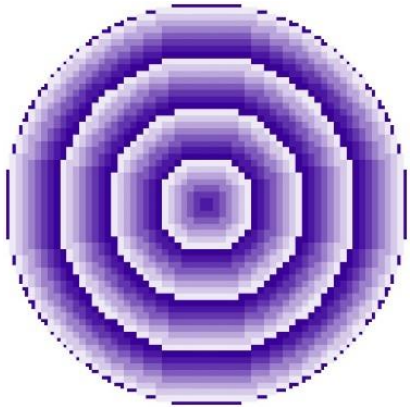


**Four scattering clouds**

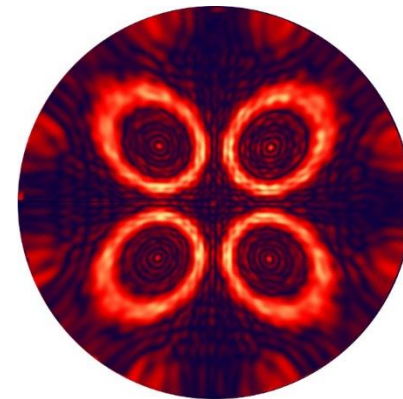
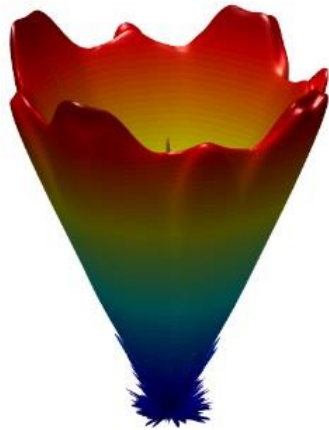
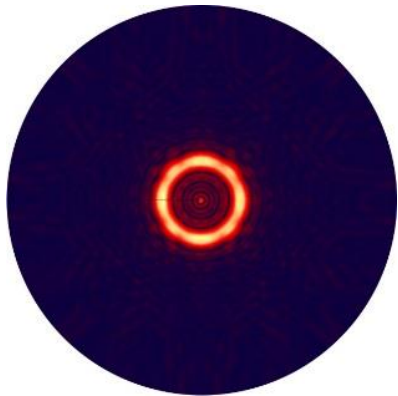
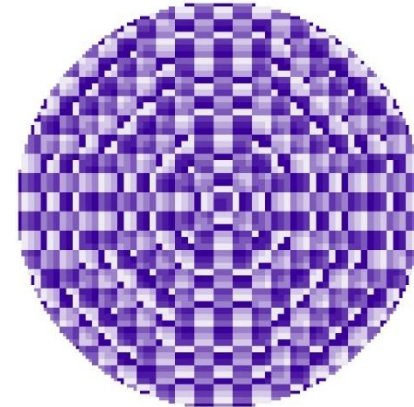
The number of scattering clouds can be arbitrarily designed

# Cone-Shaped Scattering Pattern

0011223344556677



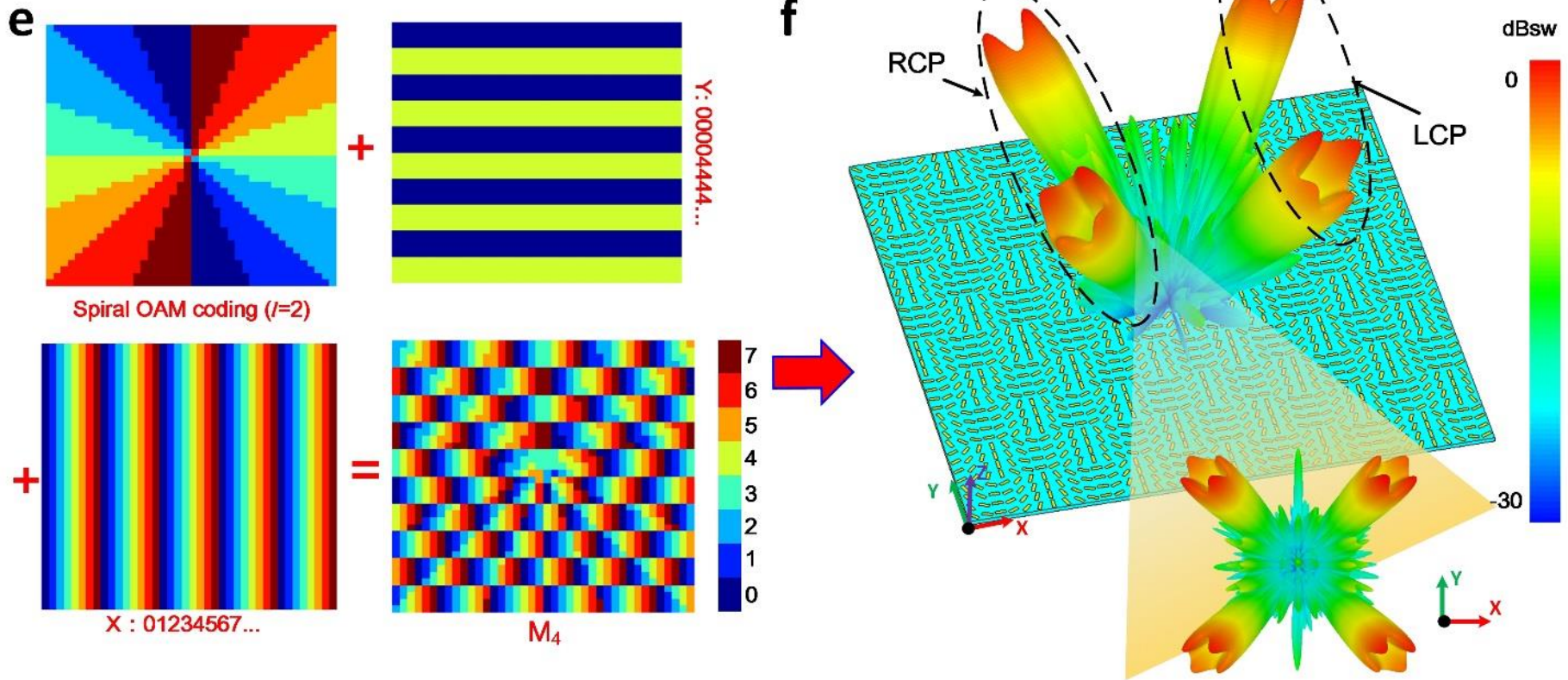
0011223344556677(radial) + Chessboard



◆ The opening angle, number, and direction of the cone-shaped radiation pattern can be arbitrarily controlled



# Spin-Controlled Vortex Beams



Zhang et al., ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces, 2017

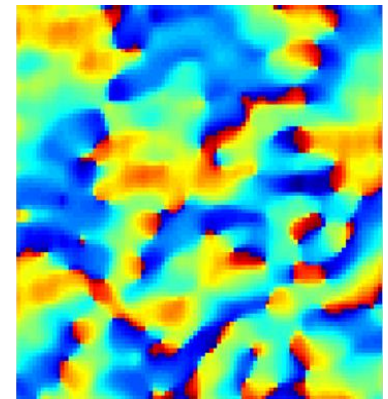
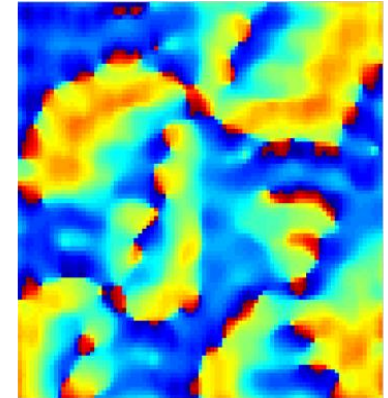
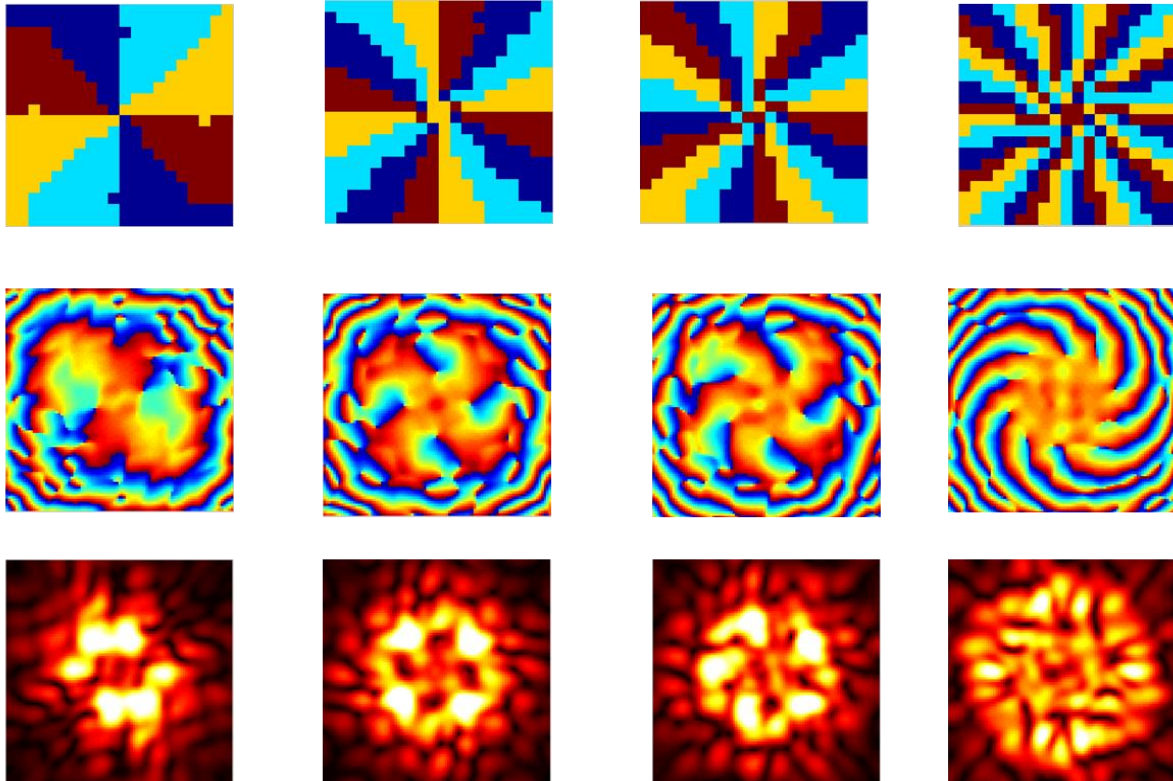
- ◆ Mixing process of coding pattern for **four symmetrical vortex beams** (OAM mode  $n=2$ )



# Programmable Vortex Generation

## 2-Bit Digital Coding Patterns

L. Li et al., unpublished, 2017



◆ All Vortex Beams have been Generated by a Single Coding Metasurface in a Programmable Way

**Multi-Vortex Beams**

# Under Oblique Incidence

Liu et al., *Light Sci. Appl.*, accepted (2018)

**Oblique incidence can avoid blockage effect for the normal radiation**

**Basic Design**

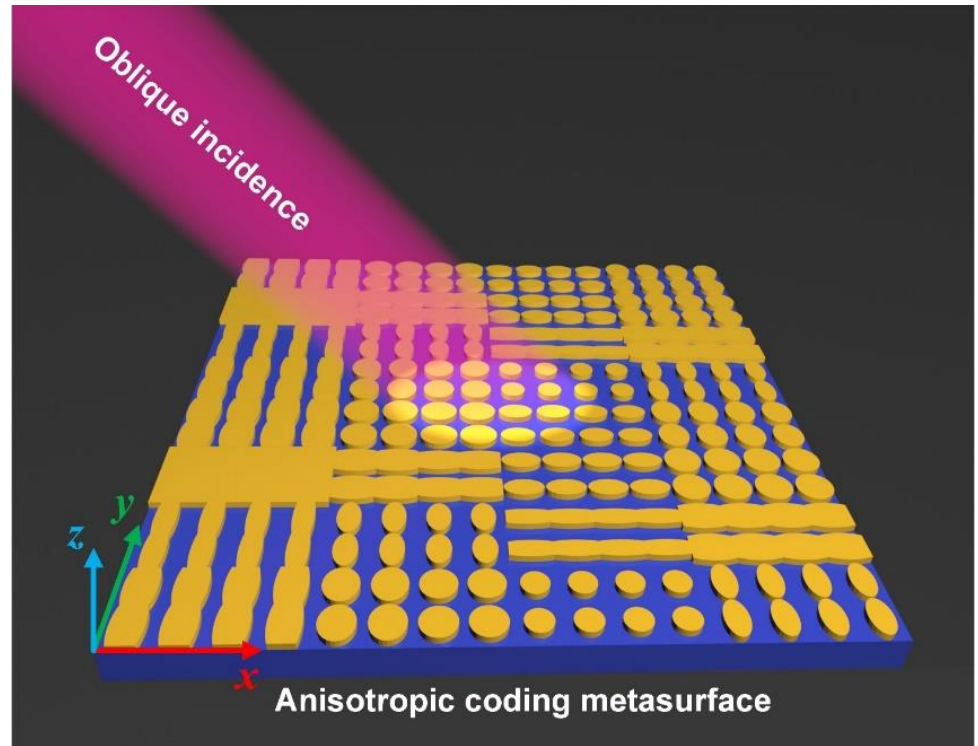
**Normal Incidence  
Metasurface**



**Tilt Angle Compensation  
Coding Pattern**

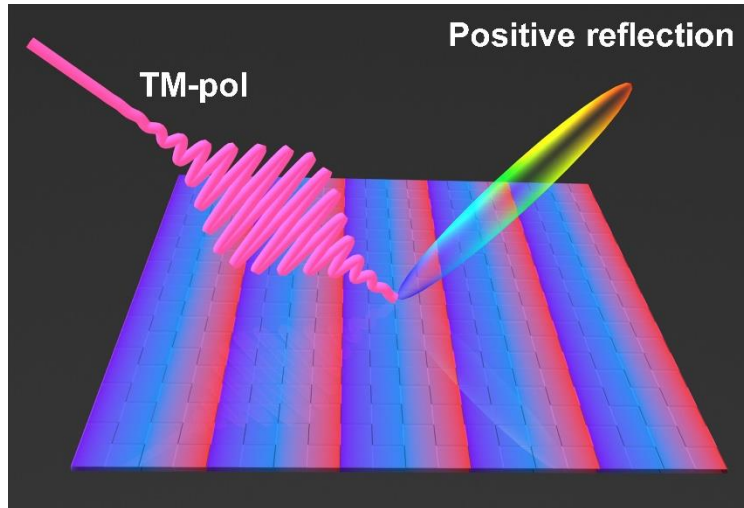


**Oblique Incidence with  
Arbitrary Angle**

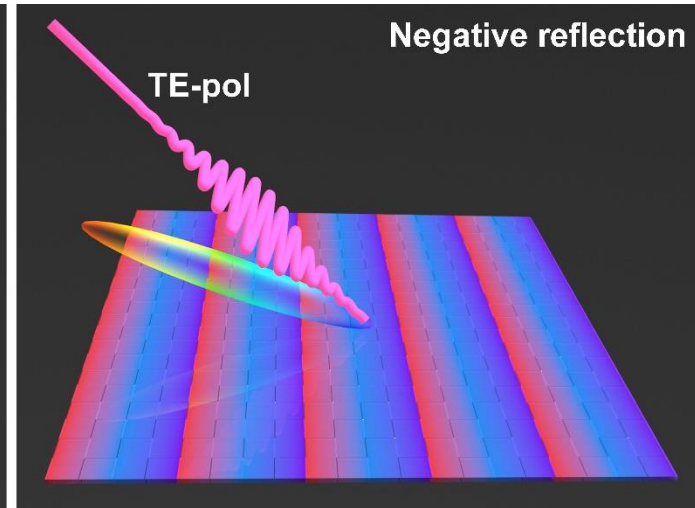


# Spatial-Wave Mode

## Positive Reflection



## Negative Reflection



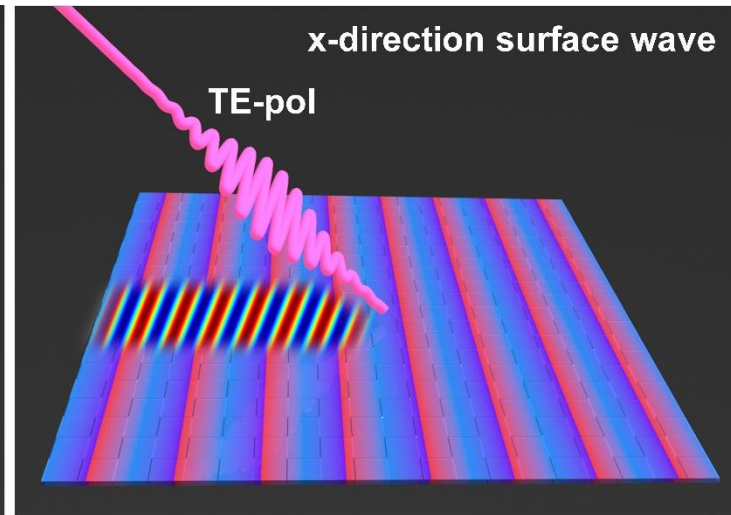
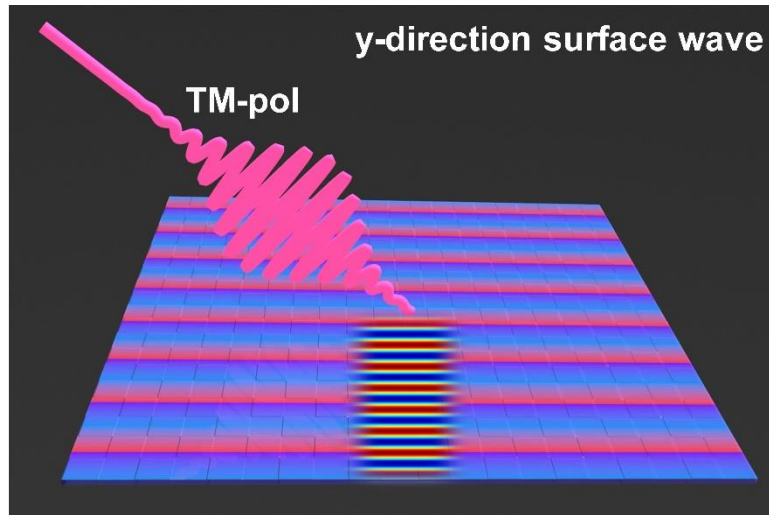
The reflected wave should be in the opposite side of the incident wave for the conventional reflection

With proper gradient coding sequences, both reflected and incident beams can be on the same side

# Surface-Wave Mode

**90° turn, out-of-plane direction**

**180° turn, negative direction**



**Surface wave propagates in the orthogonal plane to the incident plane, which is enabled by the compensation technique**

**Negative surface wave, which is quite different to the conventional spatial-to-surface-wave conversions**



# Basic-3: Addition Theorem

## Complex Digital Codes

### Scalar Codes

The absolute phase  $\phi$  for codes

The whole phase  $\exp(j\phi)$  for codes

### Complex Codes

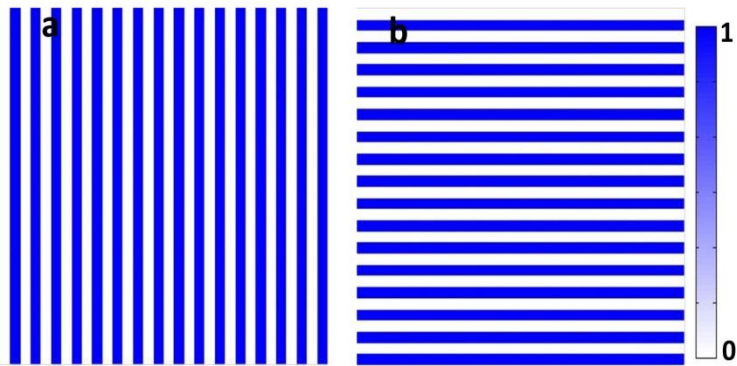
$\phi$	0	$\pi/2$	$\pi$	$3\pi/2$
Codes	00	01	10	11

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 e^{-jkz + j\phi}$$

**2-bit Case**

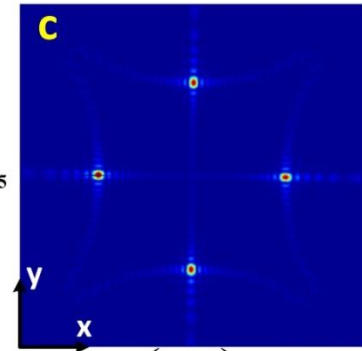
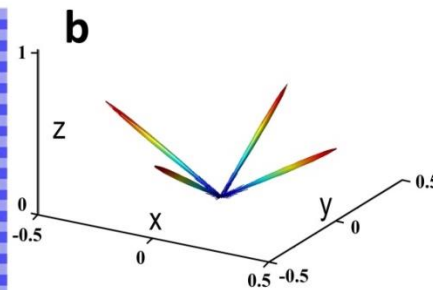
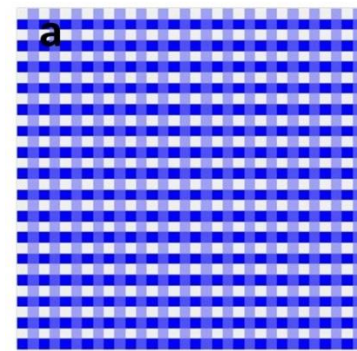
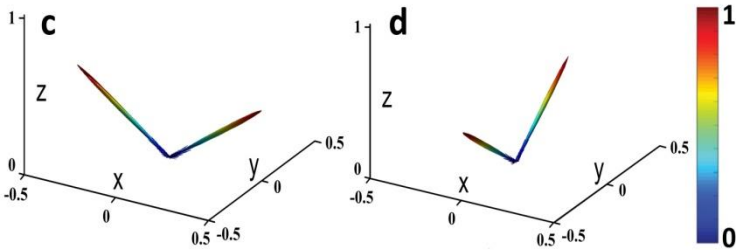
$\text{Exp}(j\phi)$	$\text{Exp}(j0)$	$\text{Exp}(j\pi/2)$	$\text{Exp}(j\pi)$	$\text{Exp}(j3\pi/2)$
Codes	00	01	10	11

# Basic-3: Addition Theorem

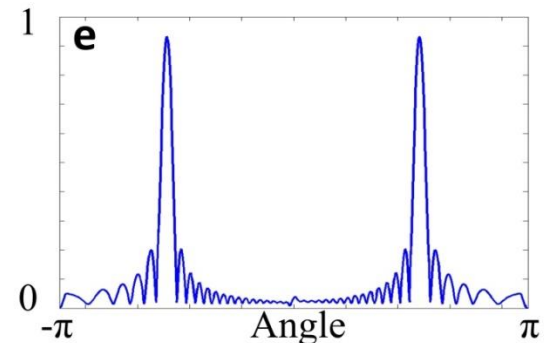
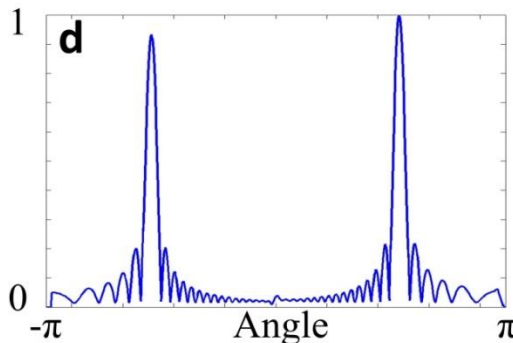


◆ Complex coding #1 – Function #1

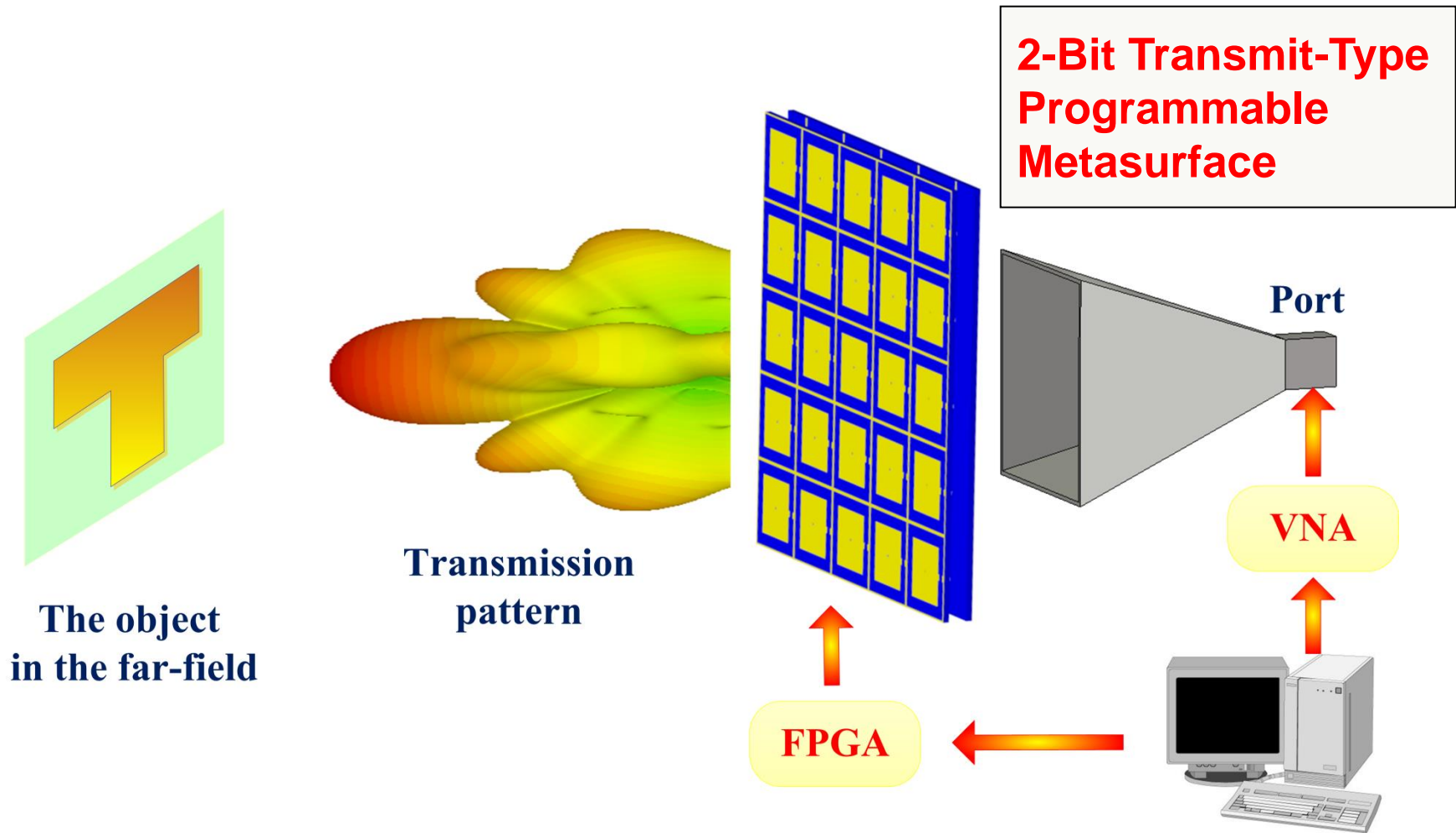
◆ Complex coding #2 – Function #2



**Complex digital codes**



# New Imaging System



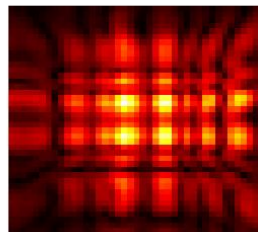
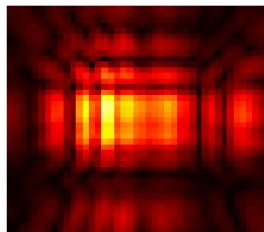
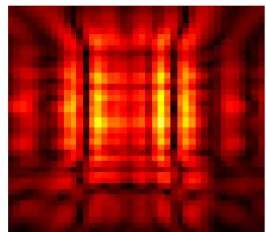
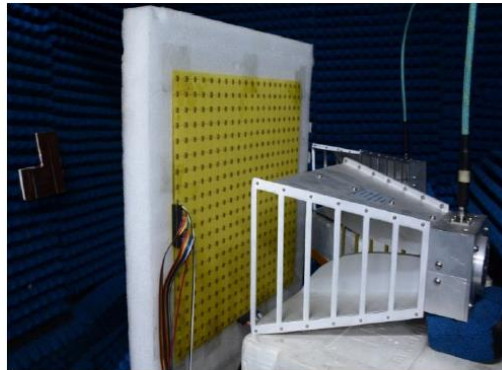
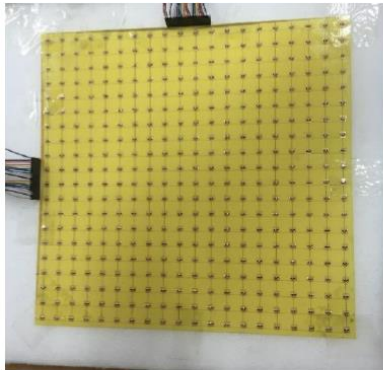
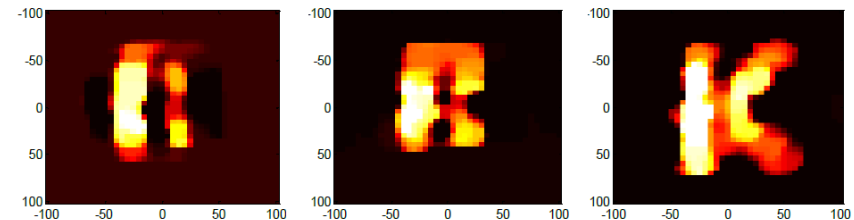
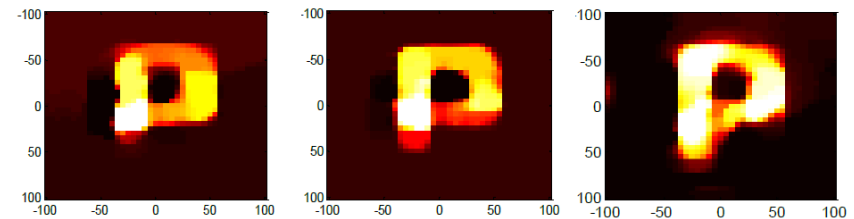
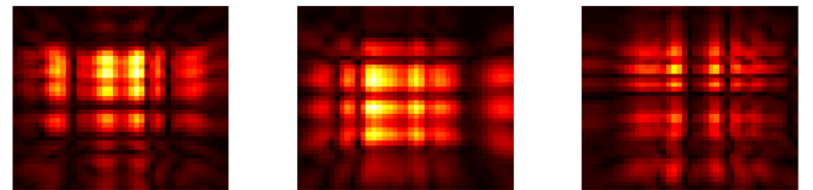
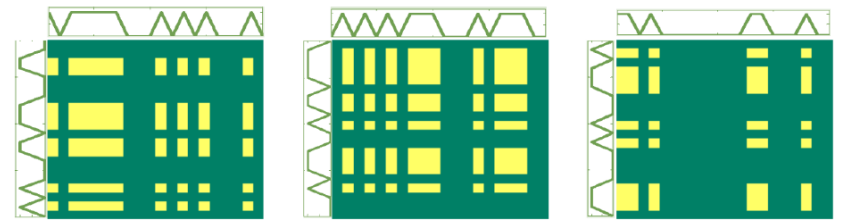
**Single-Radar and Single-Frequency Imaging System**

# New Imaging System

$$\min_{\mathbf{o}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^M (E^{(m)} - \langle \tilde{\mathbf{A}}^{(m)}, \tilde{\mathbf{O}} \rangle)^2 + \gamma \|\Psi(\tilde{\mathbf{O}})\|_1 \right]$$

## CS Algorithm: Sparsity-Regularized Optimization Problem

40x40 Pixels  
Measurements:  
200, 400, 600

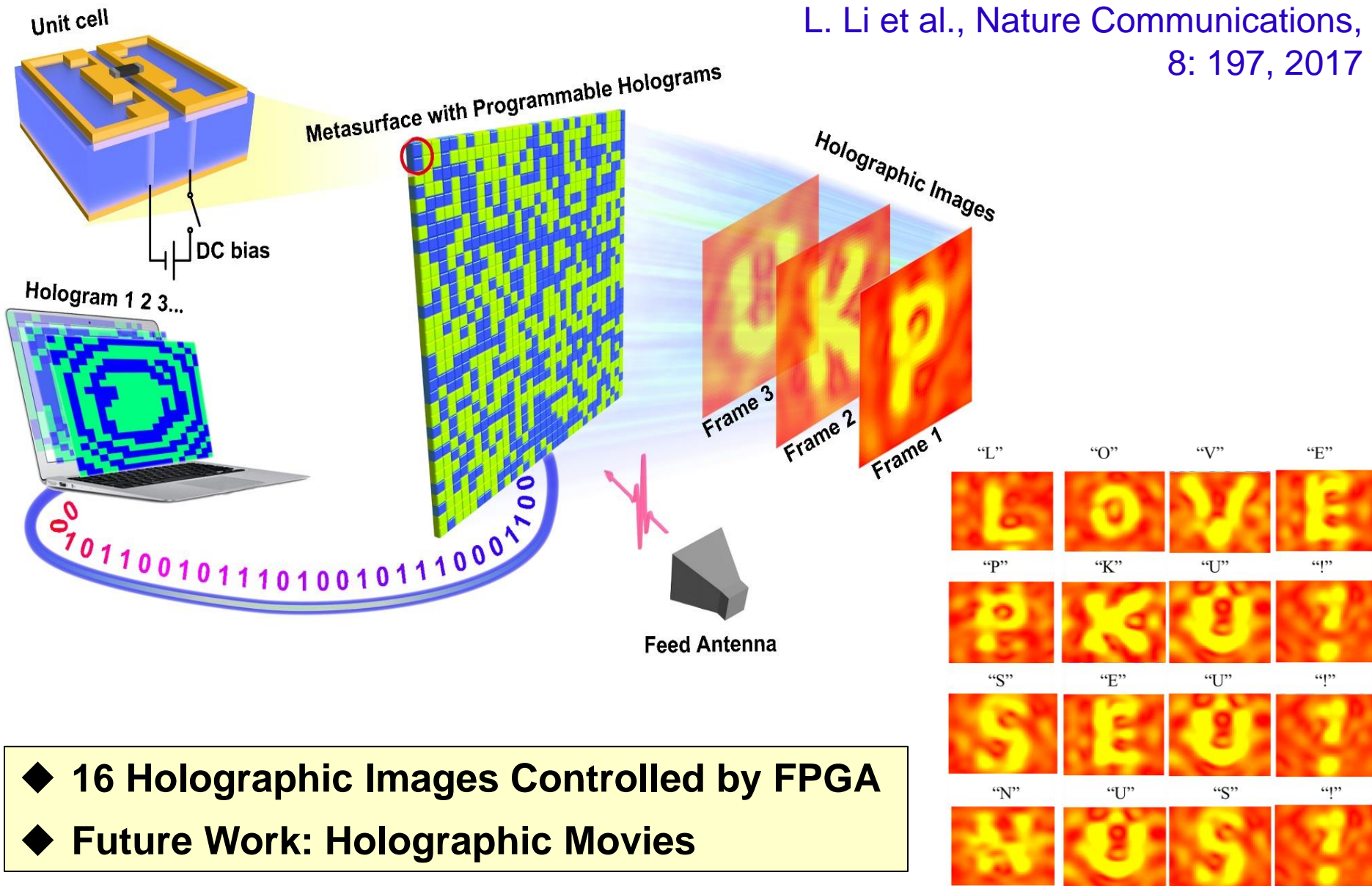


Simple, Beautiful & Powerful



# Programmable Holographic Imaging

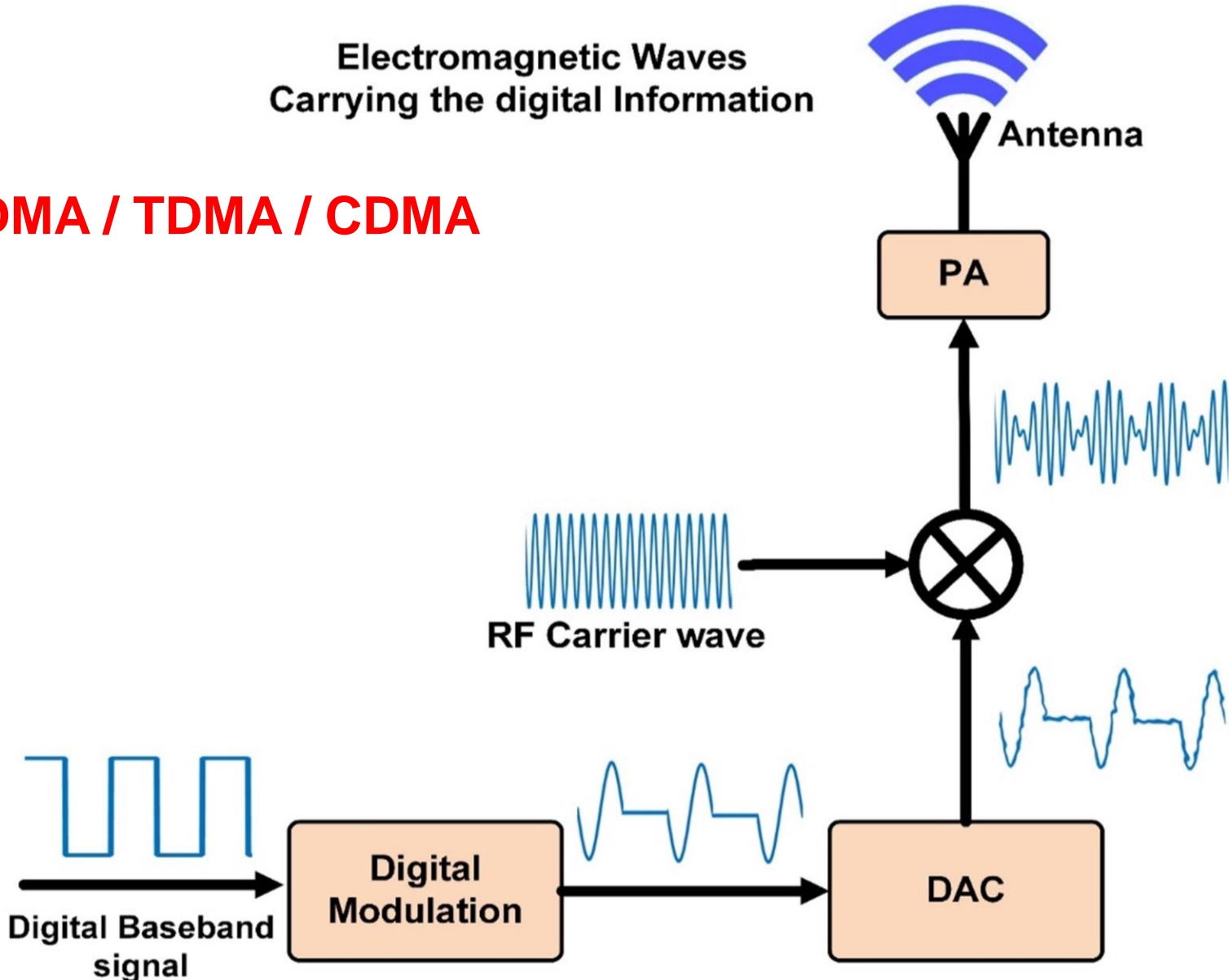
L. Li et al., Nature Communications, 8: 197, 2017



- ◆ 16 Holographic Images Controlled by FPGA
- ◆ Future Work: Holographic Movies

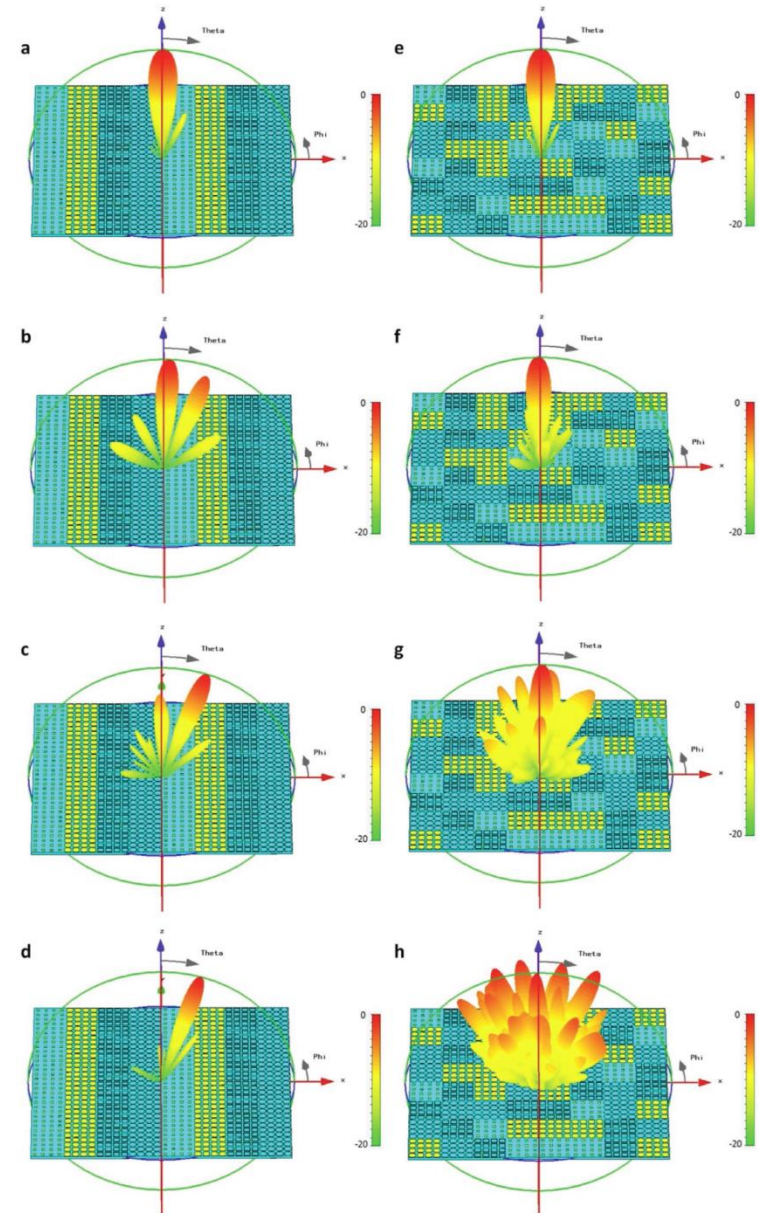
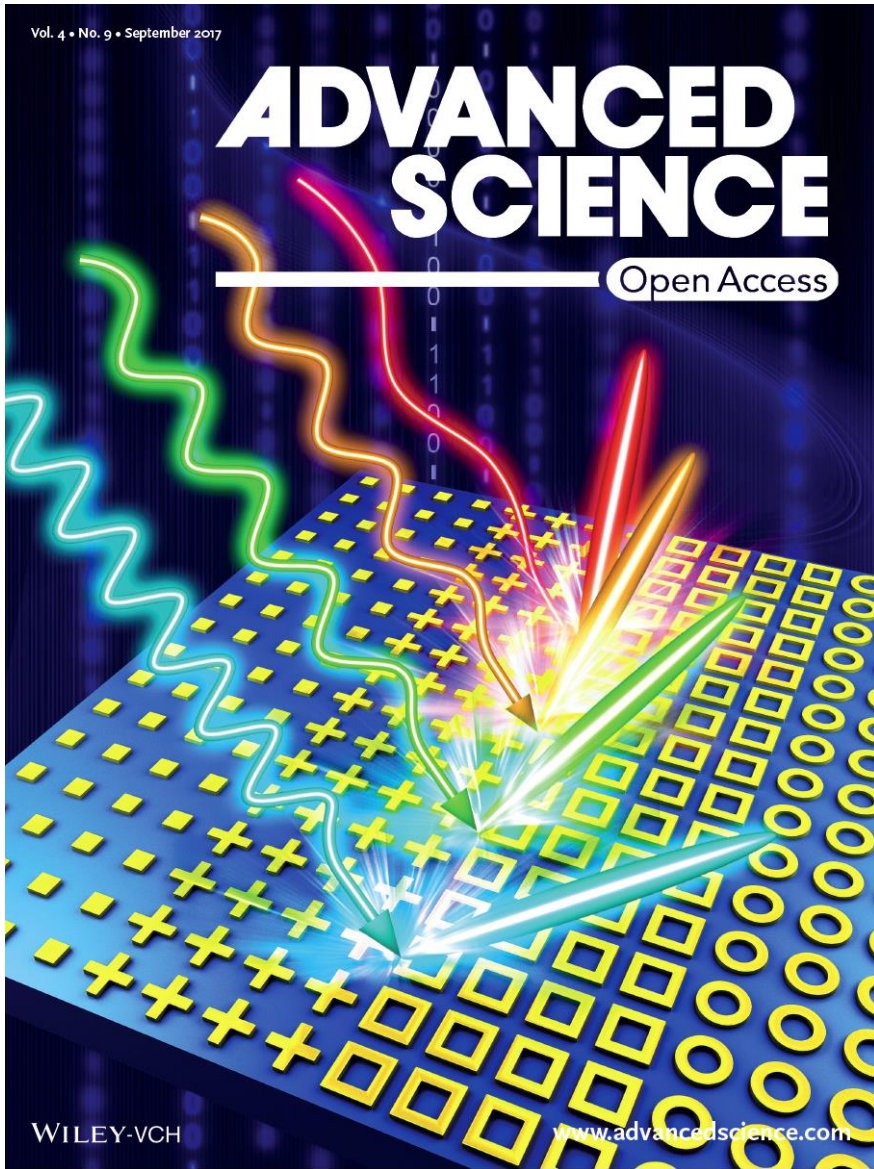
# New Communication Systems

**FDMA / TDMA / CDMA**





# Space-Frequency Coding



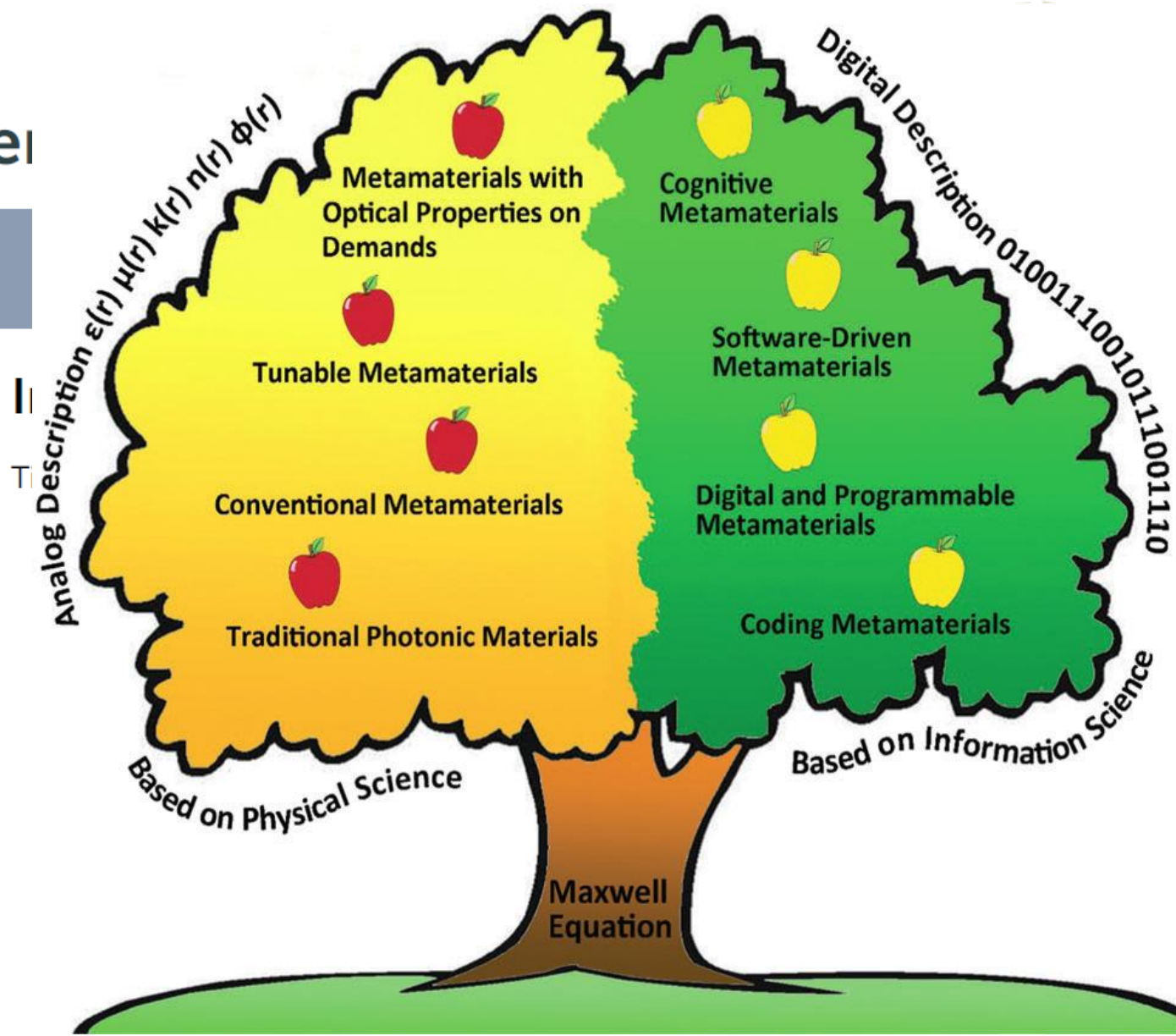
# Information Metamaterials

Journal of  
Materials Chem

REVIEW

 Check for updates

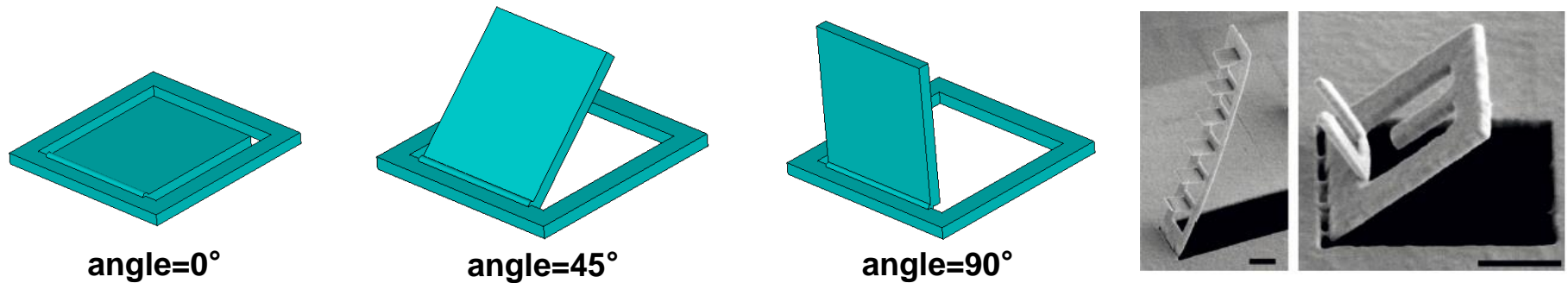
Cite this: DOI: 10.1039/c7tc00548b



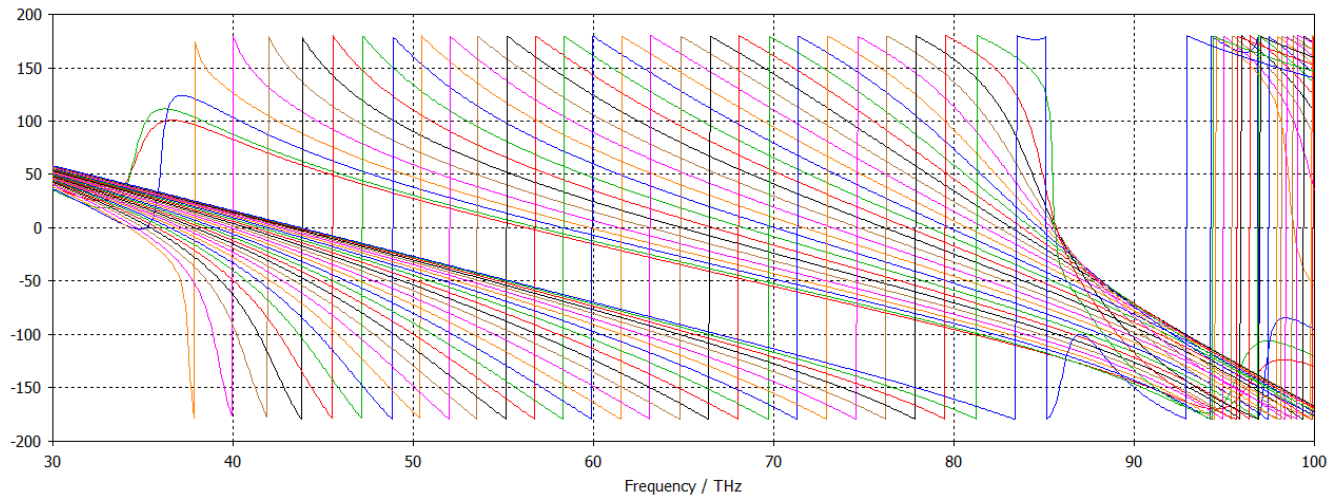


# Digital Versions in Optics

## Terahertz and Optical Digital Metamaterials

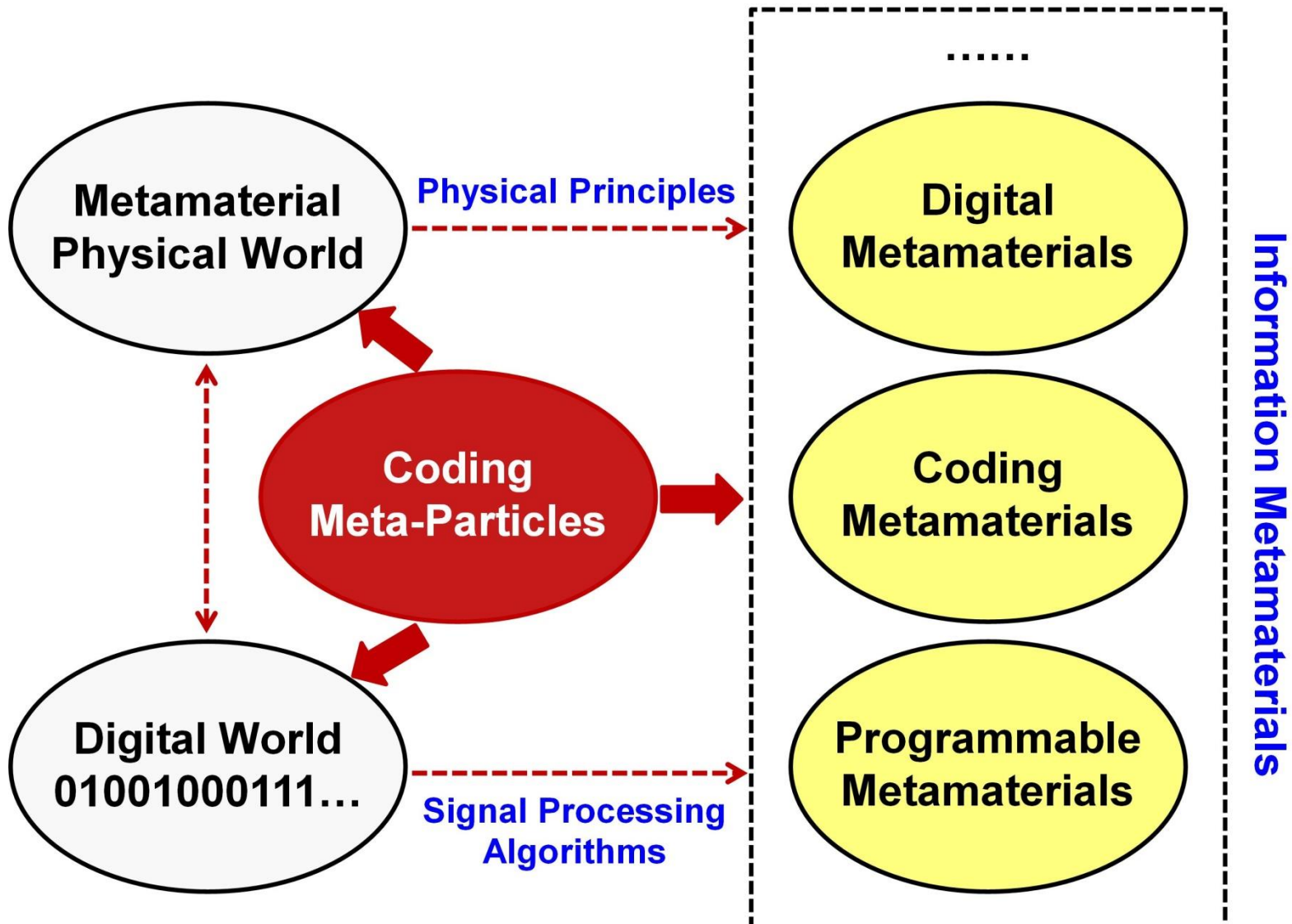


Reflection Phase Coverage is over 300 degrees



Collaborated with Prof. Jiafang Li @ Institute of Physics, CAS

# Summary



**Software Metamaterials, Cognitive Metamaterials**