

Optical Time Reversal from Time-Dependent Epsilon-Near-Zero Media

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Materials with a spatially uniform but temporally varying optical response have applications ranging from magnetic field-free optical isolators to fundamental studies of quantum field theories. However, these effects typically become relevant only for time variations oscillating at optical frequencies, thus presenting a significant hurdle that severely limits the realization of such conditions. Here we present a thin-film material with a permittivity that pulsates (uniformly in space) at optical frequencies and realizes a time-reversing medium of the form originally proposed by Pendry [*Science* **322**, 71 (2008)]. We use an optically pumped, 500 nm thick film of epsilon-near-zero (ENZ) material based on Al-doped zinc oxide. An incident probe beam is both negatively refracted and time reversed through a reflected phase-conjugated beam. As a result of the high nonlinearity and the refractive index that is close to zero, the ENZ film leads to time reversed beams (simultaneous negative refraction and phase conjugation) with near-unit efficiency and greater-than-unit internal conversion efficiency. The ENZ platform therefore presents the time-reversal features required, e.g., for efficient subwavelength imaging, all-optical isolators and fundamental quantum field theory studies.

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Introduction.—Time dependent materials can lead to a wide range of optical effects, including “photon acceleration” [1], i.e., photon frequency modulation [2,3], amplification [4], temporal beam splitting [5] and, following more recent work, optically induced negative refraction [6] and a range of nonreciprocal effects [7] that can lead, for example, to optical analogues of effective magnetic fields [8]. Novel devices can be conceived such as magnetic-free optical isolators [9,10] or perfect imaging systems [11]. Fundamental studies ranging from quantum field in curved spacetime effects [12–14] to novel “temporal” photonic crystal devices [15] and temporal waveguides [16] have also been proposed.

Notwithstanding the potential for such optical materials and recent interest in time-varying media, very few experimental results have been shown, mainly due to the requirement that in order to be effective, the material temporal variations are required to be large and also occur on the time scale of the optical oscillations. Pendry, for example, proposed an approach based on four-wave mixing

(FWM) whereby the third order susceptibility induces a polarization wave in a deeply subwavelength medium that oscillates at 2ω (where ω is the oscillation frequency of the pumping optical beam) [6]. A probe photon with frequency also ω passing through the medium will then be modulated at 2ω and will thus be coupled from a point (k, ω) on the dispersion curve to a point $(k, -\omega)$, as shown in Fig. 1. This corresponds in the continuous wave limit [17] to time reversing the field and leads to the emission of a backward propagating phase-conjugated (PC) wave [18–20] and a forward propagating negative refracted (NR) wave. There is an important difference between this kind of FWM and standard FWM in bulk media: if the nonlinear medium is much thinner than the effective wavelength, only the component of the in-plane momentum needs to be conserved, whereas there is total freedom on the longitudinal component, giving rise to both PC and NR beams with comparable efficiencies. These emitted beams can essentially be considered as a clear indication of a time-dependent surface oscillating at 2ω [6].

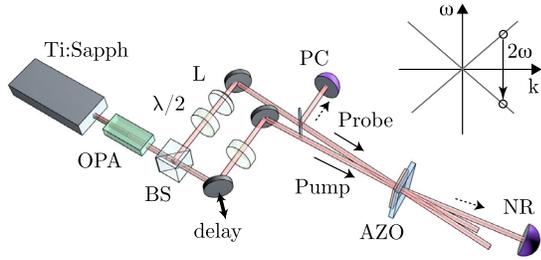


FIG. 1. Schematics of the setup for degenerate FWM on AZO. The optical parametric oscillator (OPA) is pumped by a Ti:sapphire laser. The energy is split at an 80:20 beam splitter (BS) and polarizations are controlled with half-wave plates ($\lambda/2$). An additional lens (L) focuses the probe to a spot $3\times$ smaller than the pump on the sample (AZO). The backward phase-conjugated (PC) and the forward negatively refracted beams (NR) are measured with photodiodes. The inset shows a sketch of the time-reversal process in the (k, ω) space. The parametric oscillations at 2ω due to the pump wave induce a transition from positive to negative frequencies, which corresponds to the generation of PC and NR waves [6].

First demonstrations of this effect were obtained in metamaterials in the microwave [21] and optical regions [22] and negative refracted beams were also observed from few-layer graphene films [23,24]. However, the conversion efficiencies (ratio of output PC or NR powers with respect to the input probe power) were always extremely low (at best 0.1%), thus effectively limiting the utility of such media.

Recent work has shown how epsilon-near-zero (ENZ) materials may exhibit both very high nonlinearities combined with extremely high ($\sim\text{TW}/\text{cm}^2$) damage thresholds, thus allowing for Kerr-induced refractive index changes of the order of unity [25–28]. Part of this nonlinearity enhancement derives from the particular feature of ENZ materials that can have a very low (close to zero) refractive index, thus enabling in turn many other applications that have been investigated in the literature, such as geometry invariant cavities [29–31], perfect coupling between components [32,33], local field-enhancement [34,35], extraordinary absorption cross section [36], percolation of light [37], arbitrary control of electromagnetic flux [38], nonlinear frequency conversion [39–41], absence of phase-matching effects in nonlinear conversion processes [42], optical telecommunication switches [43,44], etc.; see Ref. [45] for a review.

In this work, we experimentally show how optically thick (order of wavelength, λ) films of ENZ material can also give rise to extremely efficient temporally modulated films similar in the spirit of Pendry’s proposal. A 500 nm thick film of aluminium-doped zinc oxide (AZO) provides both a PC and NR output beam with external (internal) efficiencies approaching 34% (200%). These very high, order-of-unity conversion efficiencies provide a new generation of time-dependent media.

Results.—We have used a sample of 500 nm thick AZO deposited on SiO_2 , throughout the measurements shown in

this Letter; however, samples of other thicknesses were also tested. The AZO film was deposited by pulsed laser deposition (PVD Products, Inc.) [46,47] using a KrF excimer laser (Lambda Physik GmbH) operating at a wavelength of 248 nm for source material ablation (see Ref. [48] for more details).

A schematic of the experimental setup is illustrated in Fig. 1(a). 105 fs full width at half maximum (FWHM) pulses with 100 Hz repetition rate and tunable wavelength between 1140 and 1500 nm are produced by an Optical Parametric Amplifier (Light Conversion Ltd.) pumped by an amplified Ti:sapphire (Amplitude Technologies). A beam splitter separates a small part of the beam, used as probe, from the main beam (pump). The pump is focussed on the sample to a spot of $\sim 500\ \mu\text{m}$ (FWHM), while the probe beam is about 3 times smaller, thus ensuring a uniform excitation. The pump beam is normal to the AZO surface, whereas the probe is incident with a small angle ($\sim 6^\circ$). We verified that both the linear response (reflection, transmission) and the efficiency of nonlinear effects are not significantly affected when the incidence angle is varied between $\sim 3^\circ$ and $\sim 6^\circ$. Both pump and probe are vertically polarized. We keep the intensity of the probe beam significantly below that of the pump, in order to avoid any back-conversion processes in the FWM. We want to point out that this is not the configuration of a standard phase conjugating experiment, as routinely performed in bulk nonlinear crystal or even in recent experiments with graphene [23]. Indeed, we do not make use of two counterpropagating pump beams, whose total momentum would be zero, naturally allowing for a PC beam to emerge with opposite momentum (direction) to the probe. In our configuration with a single pump beam [24], the emergence of both PC and NR beams is a consequence of the thin-film phase-matching conditions and a strong indication of a true time-dependent optical surface. The PC beam is collected through a 50:50 beam splitter placed in the probe path and both PC and NR beams are measured with the same photodiode (after being coupled into multimode fibers) and compared to the incident value of the probe beam to evaluate the efficiency of the process, η . We underline that all measurements are degenerate in wavelength (i.e., pump and probe beams always have the same wavelength). We first measure PC and NR as a function of the delay between pump and idler, as illustrated in Fig. 2(a). These two processes are simultaneous and nearly instantaneous (FWHM is ~ 110 fs, very close to the pulse duration), as expected from a FWM interaction. Next, we plot the normalized efficiency of PC as a function of the pump power for two representative wavelengths, 1140 and 1500 nm [Fig. 2(b)]. Up to high intensities the data show a clear quadratic dependence on the pump intensity, which is expected from a FWM process driven by the pump intensity. At high intensities saturation sets in, which is most likely to be attributed to the excitation of higher order nonlinearities, as discussed also for Kerr-like interactions [27].

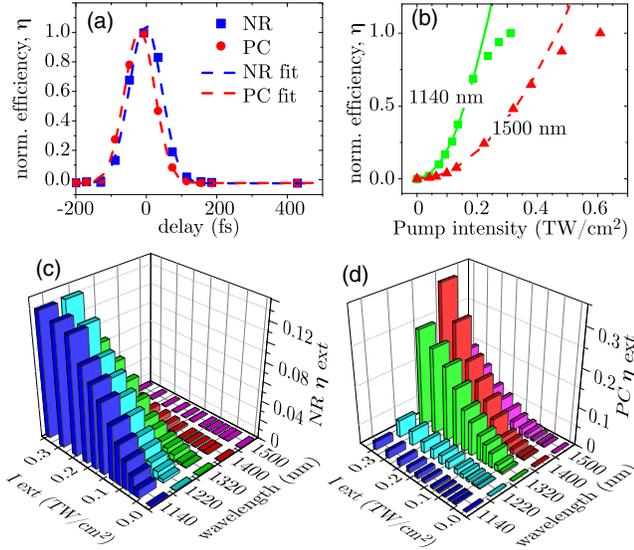


FIG. 2. (a) Normalized PC and NR signals as a function of the temporal delay between the pump and probe beams. (b) Normalized PC signal at 1140 (green) and 1500 nm (red) as a function of the incident pump intensity. Curves are parabolic fits. (c) External efficiency η_{ext} of NR for different wavelengths, as a function of pump I_{ext} . (d) External efficiency of PC for different wavelengths, as a function of pump I_{ext} .

A reduction in efficiency for both NR and PC is also observed if the probe power starts to be comparable to the pump, thus inducing energy transfer back to the pump. Another feature that we can notice from Fig. 2(b) is that saturation occurs for lower intensities at 1140 nm. We attribute this to the fact that the linear reflection coefficient is almost zero for 1140 nm, as opposed to nearly 60% for 1500 nm, therefore affecting the pump powers inside the sample. This will be further discussed later. Similar curves as those presented in Fig. 2(b) were found for other wavelengths for both PC and for NR.

In Figs. 2(c) and 2(d) we present the raw data for the efficiency of NR and PC signals as a function of the pump intensity (measured before the sample) and labeled I_{ext} , for different wavelengths. For $I_{\text{ext}} = 0.33$ TW/cm² the measured efficiency of negative refraction $\eta_{\text{ext}} = P_{\text{NR}}/P_{\text{probe}}$ goes from 13% for 1140 nm, drops to 7% for 1320 nm (close to the ENZ) to 1.3% at 1400 nm, and 0.1% at 1500 nm. On the other hand, the efficiency of PC, $\eta_{\text{ext}} = P_{\text{PC}}/P_{\text{probe}}$ goes from 2% at 1140 nm to a remarkable 34% at 1400 nm. In order to provide insight into this wavelength dependence of the generated output powers, we note that these efficiencies do not take into account two important factors: (i) the pump power that enters the sample is typically less than the incident power because a portion of it is reflected at the interface; (ii) the probe and the generated PC and NR beams are also influenced by the linear reflection and transmission coefficients. Under the assumption that the measured signals are generated prevalently at the interfaces, the internal conversion efficiencies can be estimated from the

externally measured quantities, as (see the Supplemental Material [49] for details)

$$\eta_{\text{int,PC}} = \frac{P_{\text{PC}}}{(1-R)^2 P_{\text{probe}}} \quad (1)$$

for the PC process and

$$\eta_{\text{int,NR}} = \frac{P_{\text{NR}}}{T P_{\text{probe}}} \quad (2)$$

for the NR process. The result of these corrections are illustrated in Figs. 3(a) and 3(b). The linear reflectance (R) and transmittance (T) spectra of the sample, measured in the same experimental conditions, are given in Fig. 3(c).

The internal efficiencies for both PC and NR are remarkably high and reach values greater than unity above the ENZ wavelength (where the linear refractive index decreases towards zero), thus providing the first clear evidence of amplification from a time-varying medium. It is important to underline the consistent trend of the efficiency η_{ext} with the wavelength, as summarized in Fig. 3(d) for a selected pump intensity $I_{\text{int}} = 0.23$ TW/cm². For both NR and PC the efficiency greatly increases when crossing the ENZ point, around 1350 nm. This is well correlated with the behavior of the linear refractive index, which is pictured in Fig. 3(d) (blue line), which goes from nearly 1 at 1140 nm to nearly 0.2 at 1500 nm. We attribute the increase in FWM efficiency with wavelength to a double-fold effect: (i) As explained in the introduction, longitudinal phase matching conditions are completely relaxed if the nonlinear medium is deeply subwavelength. Equivalently, this happens also if the refractive index tends to zero. For a vacuum wavelength $\lambda = 1400$ nm a 500 nm thick film of AZO with $n = 0.2$ is about 14 times shorter than the wavelength inside the material. Therefore even if the film is thick, it behaves like an ideal 2D material for wavelengths above the ENZ point. (ii) The large efficiencies observed in AZO can also be assigned to an enhancement of the nonlinear effects. Indeed the dependence of the internal efficiency can be expressed by the formula (in the ideal case of no losses) [50]:

$$\eta_{\text{int}} = P_{\text{out}}/P_{\text{in}} \approx \frac{9}{4} I_{\text{pump}}^2 L^2 \frac{\omega^2 |\chi^{(3)}|^2}{n^4 \epsilon_0^2 c^4}. \quad (3)$$

This formula applies to the case of perfect phase matching and is the first order expansion for low gains and/or short propagation lengths L , and, therefore, it is correct in our case when $n \sim 0$. We note how the efficiency of the process is therefore expected to scale with the fourth power of $1/n$ around the ENZ wavelength, as opposed to the Kerr-induced changes of the refractive index observed in previous works, which scale only quadratically for the degenerate case [25] and, linearly, for the nondegenerate case [26].

We note that $|\chi^{(3)}|$ increases only by a factor $\sim 4\times$ across the wavelength range investigated here [26] and cannot

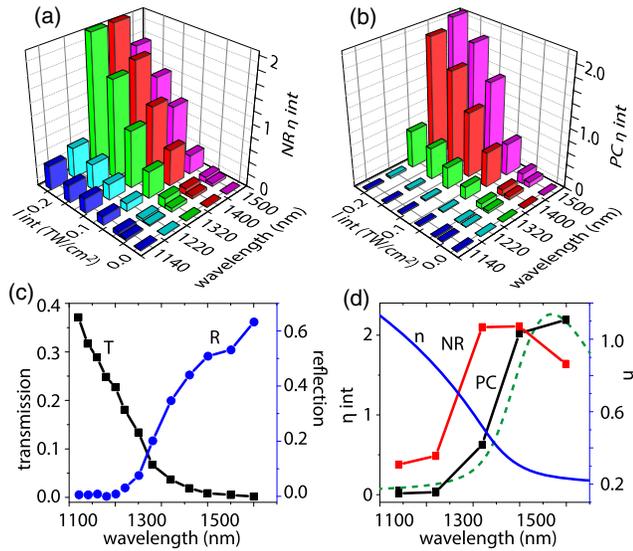


FIG. 3. (a) Internal conversion efficiency η_{int} of NR as function of the pump intensity inside the sample I_{int} and wavelength. (b) Internal conversion efficiency of PC as a function of the pump intensity inside the sample and wavelength. (c) Linear transmittance and reflectance measured at normal incidence. (d) Efficiency of NR and PC as function of wavelength at fixed $I_{\text{int}} = 0.23 \text{ TW/cm}^2$. The green dashed curve shows the internal efficiency predicted from Eq. (3) with parameters used in the experiments. The refractive index n measured by ellipsometry is plotted as a solid blue line.

alone explain the more than $100\times$ increase seen in the conversion efficiencies.

We tested the validity of this simplified model considering an effective length that takes into account the absorption of the medium: $L = (1 - e^{-\alpha d})/\alpha$, where $\alpha = 4\pi/\lambda n_i$, n_i is the imaginary part of the refractive index extracted from the reflection and transmission measurements, and d is the sample thickness [51]. The predicted internal efficiency, shown by the green dashed curve in Fig. 3(d) for a value of the nonlinear susceptibility $\chi^{(3)} = 1.3 \times 10^{-19} \text{ m}^2/\text{V}^2$ in line with our recent measurements [26], is compatible with the recorded data.

Finally, we also tested a thicker 900 nm film that had similar total losses (due to a lower dopant level) and nearly identical behavior was observed. Conversely, a thinner 250 nm sample with weak absorption showed internal efficiencies for both PC and NR nearly 2 orders of magnitude lower than those presented here. We ascribe this discrepancy to the very low absorption of this sample (less than 5% compared to 40%–60% in all other samples), which in turn affects the strength of nonlinear (absorptive) susceptibility (see Supplemental Material [49] for details).

Conclusion.—In conclusion, we demonstrated that an optically thick film of AZO behaves like an ideal time-varying surface in the ENZ and low-index spectral region. A near-zero refractive index enhances the nonlinear process and most importantly can be exploited to achieve phase

matching-free FWM, realizing an extremely efficient time reversing surface, which emits both a phase conjugate and a negative refraction signal. We underline that here we use the terminology time reversal in reference only to the carrier-wave physics. Previous studies have indeed highlighted how any amplitude modulations (including the envelope shape of the laser pulses) are not temporally inverted unless specific schemes are adopted to implement full time reversal of both carrier and amplitude modulations of a light pulse [52–54].

The enhancement of the nonlinear effects provided by the near-zero refractive index close to the ENZ region, coupled with the high damage thresholds, allows us to reach efficiencies for PC and NR of the order of unity. Natural ENZ materials that are a simple homogeneous material such as those used here present the advantage for nanoscale devices with respect to artificial, metamaterial, and photonic crystal ENZ media [42,55–57], which conversely achieve ENZ only on average on scales and distances exceeding the size of the structural unit. These results pave the way to applications in perfect imaging, switching, etc. In order to reduce the power footprint of the device it could be useful to integrate the ENZ surface with nonlinear nanoantennas, cavities, or other nanostructures.

All data relevant to this work may be obtained at Ref. [58].

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