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Resonances in harmony: single-pulse multimode metasurfaces for tunable visible light

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Abstract

Nonlinear metasurfaces are transforming wavefront control at the nanoscale, offering compact platforms for efficient frequency conversion and all-optical processing. In a recent advance, Franceschini *et al.* demonstrated a powerful method to generate tunable visible light by exploiting nonlinear coupling between two distinct resonances in an amorphous-silicon metasurface, all driven by a single broadband femtosecond pulse.

Keywords: Nonlinear optics, Metasurfaces, Nano-optics, Four-wave mixing, Ultrafast science, Nanofabrication

Nonlinear frequency conversion is at the heart of modern photonics, enabling the creation of new colors of light, but it typically relies on bulky crystals with strict phase-matching requirements or multiple carefully synchronized laser beams¹⁻³. Metasurfaces exploiting nonlocal resonances, particularly quasi-bound states in the continuum (q-BICs), have emerged as compelling alternatives. These engineered nanostructures provide strong local field enhancement and tunable radiative coupling, relaxing the usual constraints of traditional nonlinear optics⁴⁻⁸.

Bound states in the continuum are special optical modes that remain confined even at energies where light typically radiates away⁹⁻¹¹. In real devices, imperfections or absorption turn them into quasi-bound states (q-BICs) with very high, but finite, quality factors. These high-Q modes strongly amplify the near-field intensity, greatly enhancing nonlinear interactions.

Previous studies have used q-BICs to enhance second- and third-harmonic generation and demonstrated four-wave

mixing, either by coupling q-BICs with Mie resonances or by combining multiple q-BICs using complex metasurfaces that are patterned in two dimensions¹²⁻¹⁴. However, these approaches often demand sophisticated nanofabrication and rely on precise multi-beam alignment using large optical setups, limiting scalability and practicality outside specialized laboratory environments.

Advancing beyond these approaches, Franceschini *et al.* designed a high-contrast silicon grating metasurface coated with a thin PMMA layer. This structure simultaneously supports two distinct optical resonances: a telecom-band quasi-bound state in the continuum (q-BIC) and a nearby guided-mode resonance (GMR)¹⁵. When illuminated with a single broadband femtosecond pulse, both modes are excited at once. This naturally provides the temporal and spatial overlap that would otherwise require multiple synchronized beams. The nonlinear interaction between the two resonances drives four-wave sum mixing (FWSM), where three input photons combine to generate a higher-frequency output¹⁶. As a result, multiple visible peaks are produced from different q-BIC-GMR combinations in a single shot (Fig. 1).

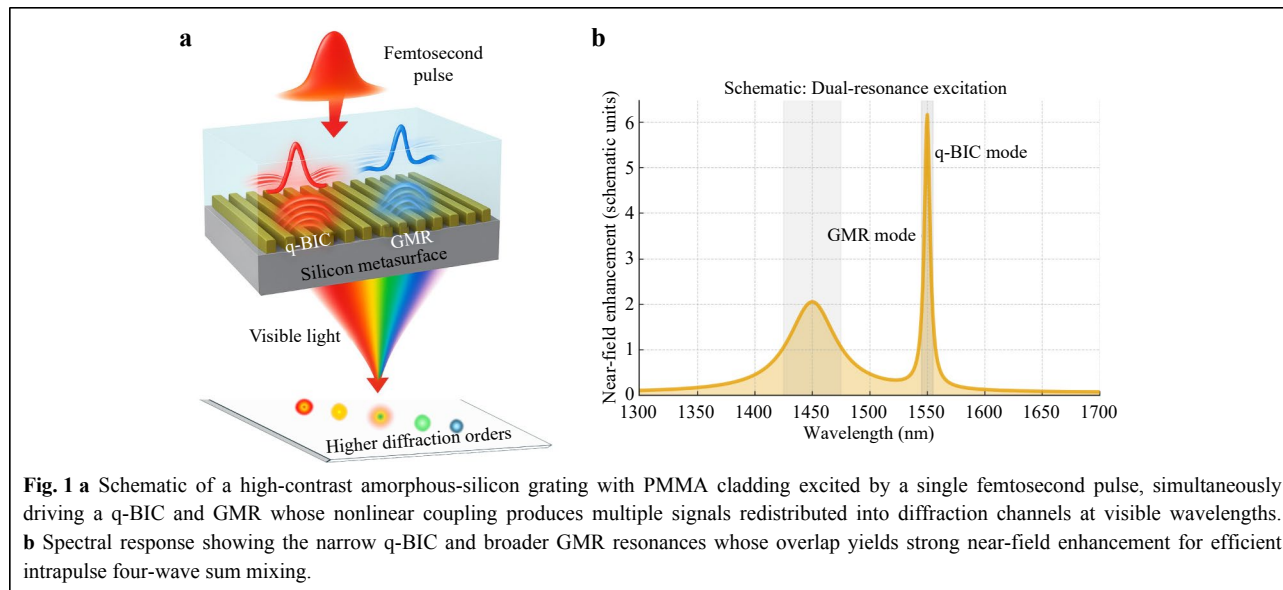
Using Fourier microscopy, the authors mapped the

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angular and spectral distributions of the emitted signals, confirming their origin in the multimode nonlinear interaction. Third-harmonic generation measurements revealed an extraordinary five orders of magnitude enhancement at resonant wavelengths relative to unpatterned silicon, underlining the power of resonance engineering for amplifying nonlinear processes. These results show that a simple, one-dimensional metasurface can act as a compact, alignment-free platform for tunable nonlinear photonics¹⁷.

Looking ahead, the results suggest exciting opportunities for dynamically tuning this versatile platform by adjusting the grating geometry, material composition, or cladding properties to control resonance positions and output frequencies. Integration with active materials could enable electrical or thermal reconfiguration of the nonlinear response, leading to tunable nonlinear metasurfaces and compact quantum sources^{18–21}. Furthermore, extending this strategy to other nonlinear phenomena, such as parametric amplification or stimulated Raman scattering, promises to broaden the platform's range of applications in label-free imaging²², chemical sensing²³, and optical signal processing²⁴. The ability to harness multimode interactions on a single, planar platform could also inspire novel photonic circuit elements for ultrafast computing and chip-scale spectroscopy.

In summary, this study reveals how carefully engineered multimode metasurfaces can harness nonlocal resonances to achieve efficient, tunable nonlinear frequency conversion through a simple, alignment-free, intrinsically stable excitation scheme, raising compelling questions about how further control over multimode interactions

might redefine the limits of nonlinear optics and integrated photonics.

Data availability

All data are available from the corresponding authors upon reasonable request.

Conflict of interest

The author declares no conflict of interest.

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