

# Direct Imprinting of Aqueous TiO<sub>2</sub> Nanocrystal Dispersions for Sustainable Metasurface Fabrication

Chavez FK. Lawrence<sup>1‡</sup>, Akhila Mallavarapu<sup>1‡</sup> and Cherie R. Kagan<sup>1,2,3\*</sup>  
(<sup>‡</sup> indicates equal contribution)

Department of Electrical and Systems Engineering<sup>1</sup>, Department of Chemistry<sup>2</sup> and Department of Materials Science and Engineering<sup>3</sup>  
University of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia, PA USA 19104

Email: kagan@seas.upenn.edu

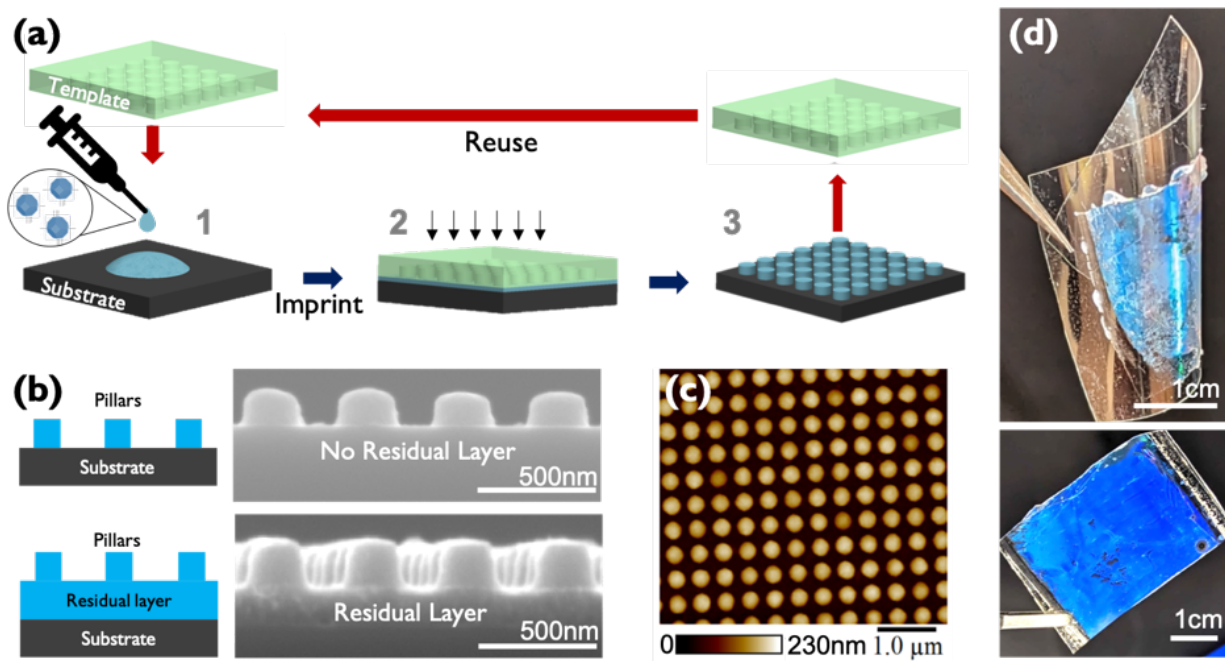
Dielectric metasurfaces composed of subwavelength structures are of great interest due to their potential for strong light-matter interactions and wavefront manipulation. TiO<sub>2</sub> is chosen because it has a high refractive index and is low loss in the visible making it an excellent candidate material for ultrathin optical components. We report a room temperature, environmentally benign, water-based, single-step direct nanoimprint process to pattern metasurfaces using aqueous TiO<sub>2</sub> nanocrystal (NC) inks, which are free of polymer additives or non-aqueous solvents typically used in nanofabrication. We achieve large area (> 625 mm<sup>2</sup>) prints on rigid and flexible polymeric substrates, with imprint process parameters tuned to control feature height and residual layer thickness using a soft template with 200 nm features on a 400nm pitch. Resulting imprinted metasurfaces have a high refractive index of 1.94±0.02 at 543 nm.

The TiO<sub>2</sub> NC metasurfaces are designed to resonate at visible wavelengths and are fabricated as two-dimensional (2D) nanopillar gratings atop waveguides. Guided mode resonances within the waveguide couple to the overlaying gratings and scatter into free space, forming high quality factor (Q), quasi-guided mode resonances (QGMs). Electric and magnetic QGM resonances are observed in the NC metasurfaces and their environmental refractive index sensitivities (S) are measured to be 69.1 nm/RIU and 70.4 nm/RIU, respectively, with a figure of merit (FOM) =  $Q \times S > 3000$ .

The aqueous inks used and the dense films that are printed eliminate the need for environmentally harmful chemicals and high temperature anneals that are typically used in resin-based and sol-gel based processes. This process can be readily extended to the wider NC material library. This serves as a foundation for environmentally benign, scalable, and low-cost manufacturing of optical devices on arbitrary substrates which are of interest for sensing, wearable devices, and flexible lens applications.

Reference:

[1] A. Mallavarapu<sup>‡</sup>, C. Lawrence<sup>‡</sup>, C. Kagan, "TiO<sub>2</sub> Metasurfaces with Visible Quasi-Guided Mode Resonances via Direct Imprinting of Aqueous Nanocrystal Dispersions", in review, 2023



**Figure 1.** (a) Schematic overview of the NC imprint process: [1] aqueous TiO<sub>2</sub> NC dispersions are drop-cast on a substrate, [2] the template is placed onto and pressed into the dispersion as the solvent evaporates at uniform pressure and room temperature, and [3] the template is released, yielding TiO<sub>2</sub> NC metasurfaces. The template is reused for subsequent imprints. (b) Schematic and cross-sectional SEM images of exemplar imprinted nanopillars on a Si substrate with and without a residual NC layer. (c) AFM image of imprinted TiO<sub>2</sub> NC nanopillars. (d) Photographs of imprinted TiO<sub>2</sub> NC metasurfaces fabricated on flexible polymer and rigid glass substrates.