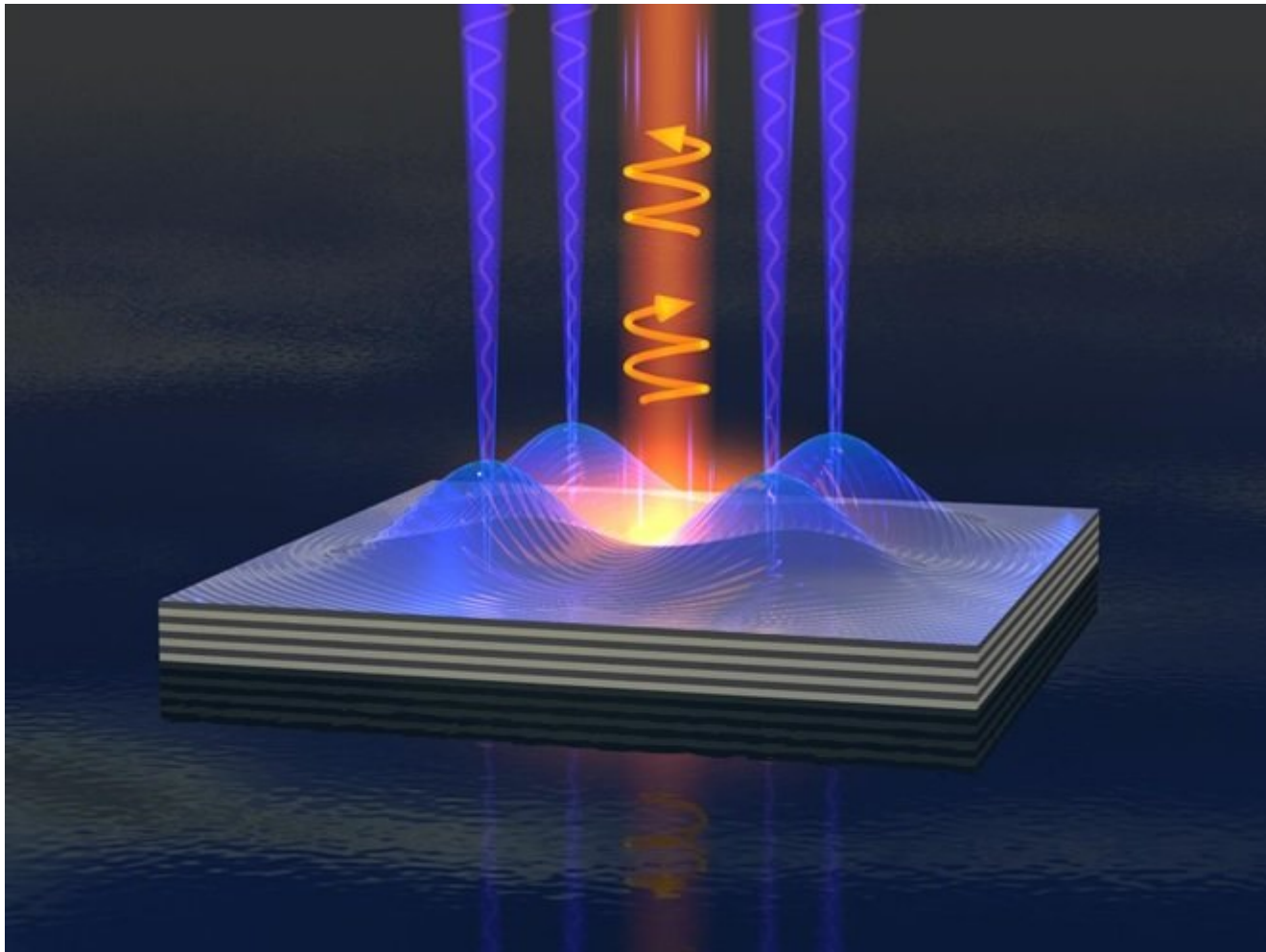


無所住而生其心



此圖展示了光在層狀結構中的傳播特性。當光波入射到該結構時，會發生干涉和衍射現象，導致光波在某些方向上被增強，而在其他方向上被抑制。這種特性在光學器件、光通信和光計算中具有廣泛的應用。圖中顯示的光波在層狀結構中傳播時，會產生一種類似於「光晶格」的現象，這對於研究光與物質的相互作用具有重要意義。

在光學器件設計中，這種層狀結構可以作為光波導、光濾波器和光耦合器等。通過調整層狀結構的厚度、材料和間距，可以實現對光波傳播特性的精確控制。此外，這種結構還可以用於研究光與物質的相互作用，例如在光催化、光動力學和光學传感等領域。Nature 期刊曾發表過相關研究，探討了這種層狀結構在光學器件中的應用潛力。總之，這種層狀結構在光學領域具有重要的研究價值和應用前景。

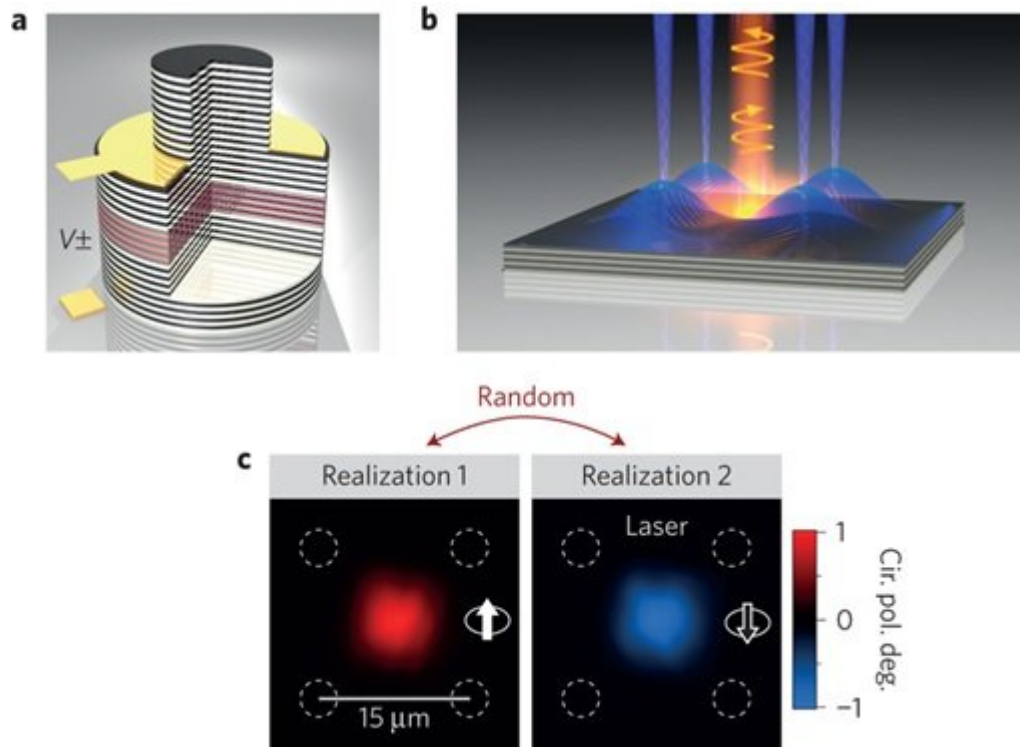


Figure 1: Schematic of the device and experimental setup. (a) 3D schematic of the device structure showing a stack of layers with a central region labeled $V_{\pm}$. (b) 3D schematic of the device structure showing a stack of layers with a central region labeled $V_{\pm}$. (c) Two panels showing the device structure for Realization 1 and Realization 2. Realization 1 shows a red spot with a scale bar of $15 \mu\text{m}$. Realization 2 shows a blue spot with a scale bar of $15 \mu\text{m}$. A color bar on the right indicates the degree of circular polarization from -1 to 1.

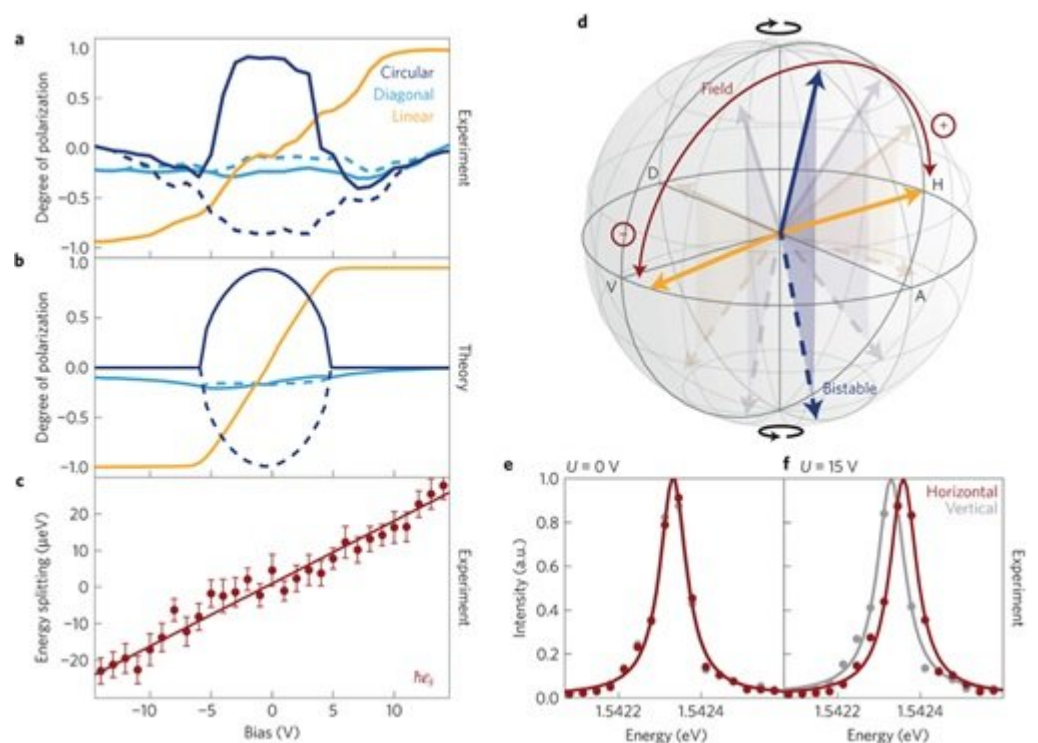


Figure 2: Experimental results and theoretical calculations. (a) Degree of polarization vs. Bias (V) for Circular, Diagonal, and Linear polarizations. (b) Degree of polarization vs. Bias (V) for Circular, Diagonal, and Linear polarizations. (c) Energy splitting (μeV) vs. Bias (V) for the $h\nu_g$ transition. (d) Bloch sphere diagram showing the evolution of the system state. (e) Intensity (a.u.) vs. Energy (eV) for $U = 0 \text{ V}$. (f) Intensity (a.u.) vs. Energy (eV) for $U = 15 \text{ V}$.

