

## Switchable imaging between edge-enhanced and bright-field based on a phase-change metasurface: supplement

HUI YANG,<sup>1</sup> ZHENWEI XIE,<sup>1,2</sup>  HAIRONG HE,<sup>1</sup> QIANG ZHANG,<sup>1</sup> JIAOHAO LI,<sup>1</sup> YILIN ZHANG,<sup>1</sup> AND XIAOCONG YUAN<sup>1,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Nanophotonics Research Center, Shenzhen Key Laboratory of Micro-Scale Optical Information Technology & Institute of Microscale Optoelectronics, Shenzhen University, Shenzhen 518060, China*

<sup>2</sup>*e-mail: ayst3\_1415926@sina.com*

<sup>3</sup>*e-mail: xcyuan@szu.edu.cn*

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# Switchable imaging between edge-enhanced and bright-field based on a phase-change metasurface

## I. The comparison of the vortex and focusing vortex for edge-enhanced imaging

In contrast to the previous published works (that use a vortex phase for edge-enhanced imaging), we introduce a focusing vortex phase for edge-enhanced imaging. The corresponding phase profile is shown in Eq. (1) in the main text. The simulated intensity profiles of the GSST meta-device in the A-state with and without focusing phase are shown in Figs. S1(a) and S1(b), respectively. Corresponding edge-enhanced images of the object (a capital letter “A”) are shown in Figs. S1(c) and S1(d), respectively. It can be observed that the edge-enhanced imaging with the focusing vortex exhibits better edge contrast.

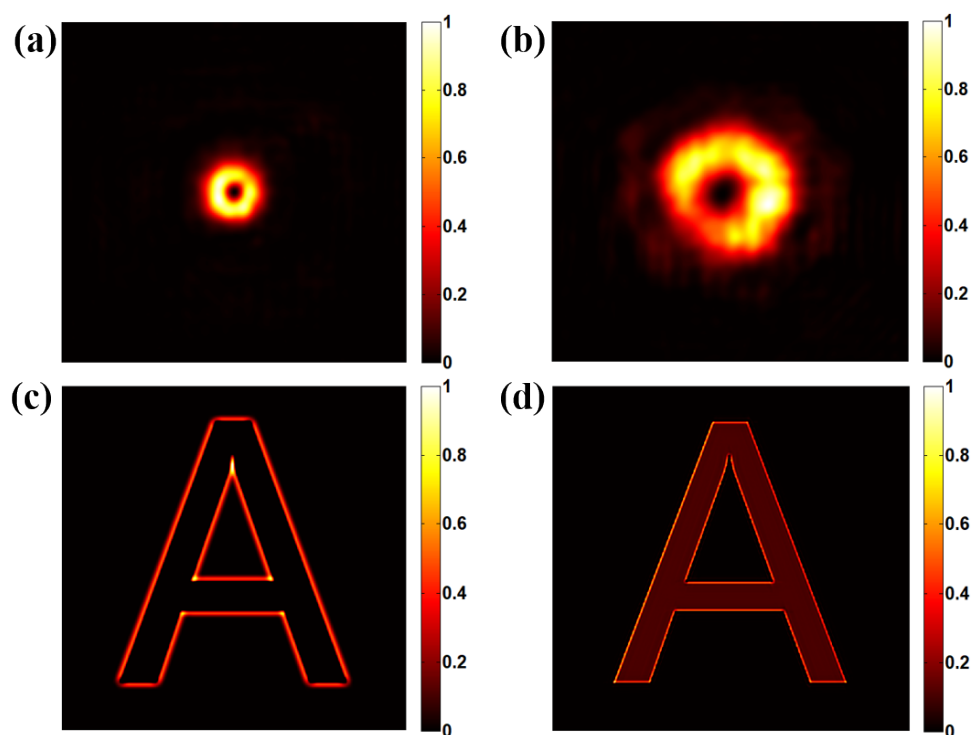


Fig. S1 Simulated intensity profile of the GSST meta-device in the A-state (a) with and (b) without focusing phase. (c) and (d) Corresponding edge-enhanced images of the object (a capital letter “A”).

## II. The spectrum transfer function of the proposed meta-device

As we know, the edge detection can be evaluate by the spectrum transfer function. The spectrum transfer function can be calculated as  $H(k_x, k_y) = E_{\text{out}}(u, v) / E_{\text{in}}(u, v)$ , where  $u = x/(\lambda f)$  and  $v = y/(\lambda f)$ . For the proposed GSST meta-device in the A-state, the calculated spectrum transfer function is shown in Fig. S2. From Fig. S2, we can conclude that the meta-device functions as a high-pass spatial filter in the Fourier space. Such a high-pass spatial filter results in edge-enhanced imaging when applied to the  $4f$  imaging system.

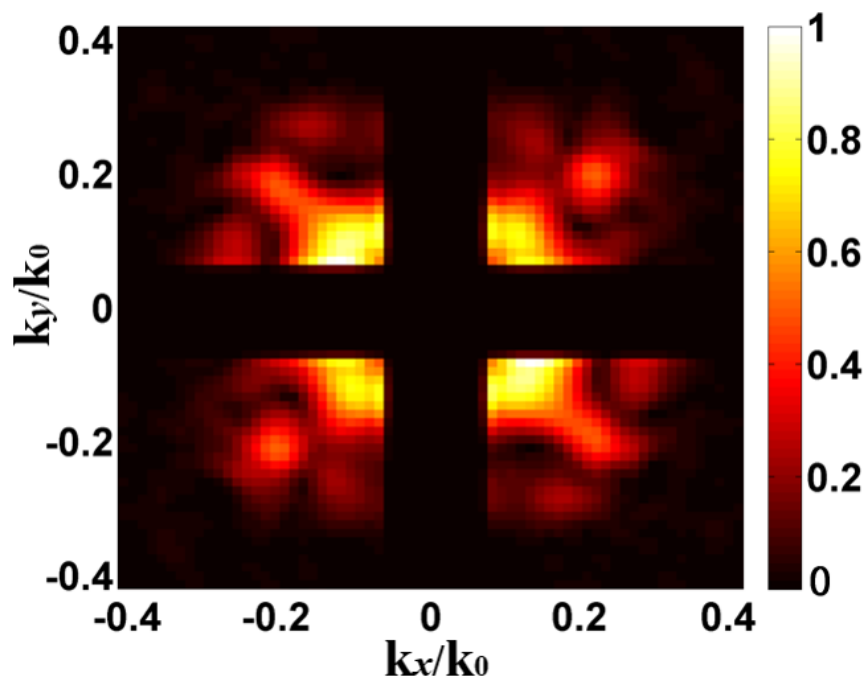


Fig. S2 Calculated spectrum transfer function of the proposed GSST meta-device in the A-state.