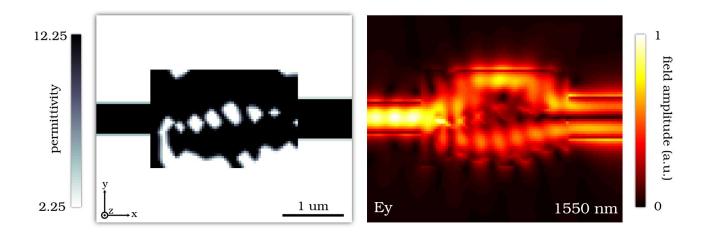
# Nanophotonic Computational Design

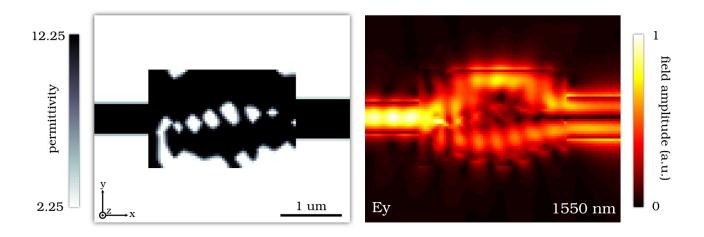
Jesse Lu

February 25, 2013

### Goal: Show you how to design any linear nanophotonic device



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#### • Device properties:

- Full 3D
- Compact
- Efficient
- Multi-mode
- Multi-functional

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- applying (convex) optimization techniques (math)
- to the area of nanophotonics (physics)
- and implementing in software (programming)

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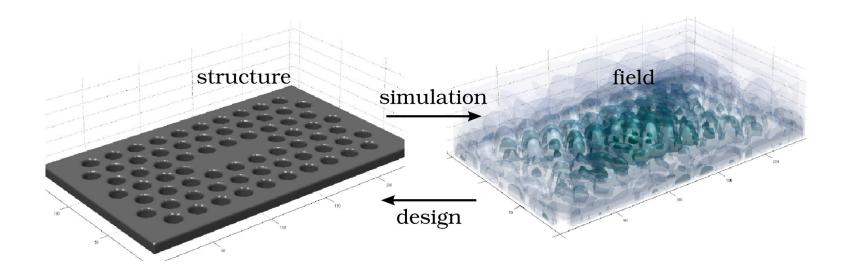
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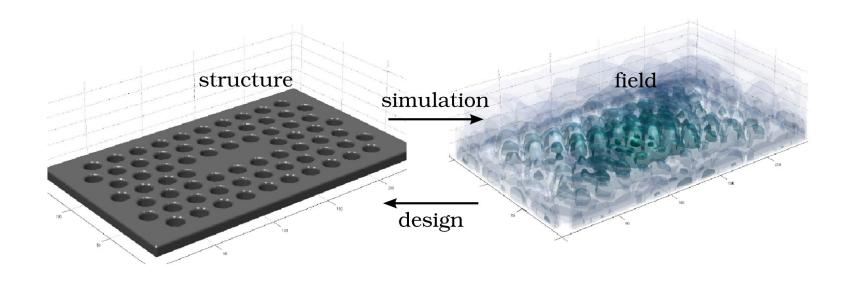
• Math Advisory:

CONTAINS INVOLVED NANOPHOTONIC CONTENT

## Given a field, can we find its structure?



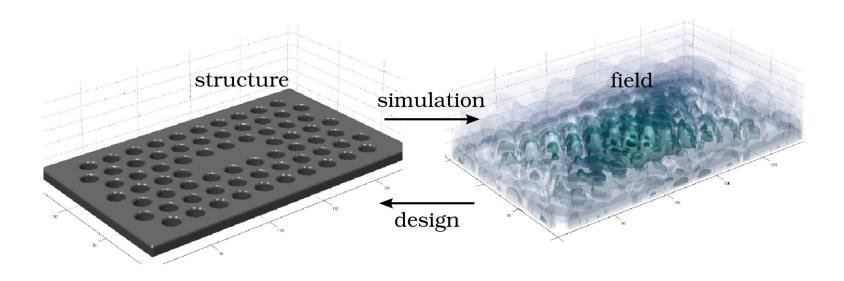
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• If possible, we can design *any* nanophotonic/optical component!

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$$\epsilon = (\nabla \times \mu_0^{-1} \nabla \times E + i\omega J)/\omega^2 E$$

• Solving for  $\epsilon$  actually way faster than simulation (solving for E)!

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  - Pre-requisite (200-level) class in optimization curriculum
  - Not yet taught (I think) in optics/photonics at Stanford

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$$E \to x$$

$$\epsilon \to z$$

$$\nabla \times \mu_0^{-1} \nabla \times -\omega^2 \epsilon \to A(z)$$

$$-i\omega J \to b$$

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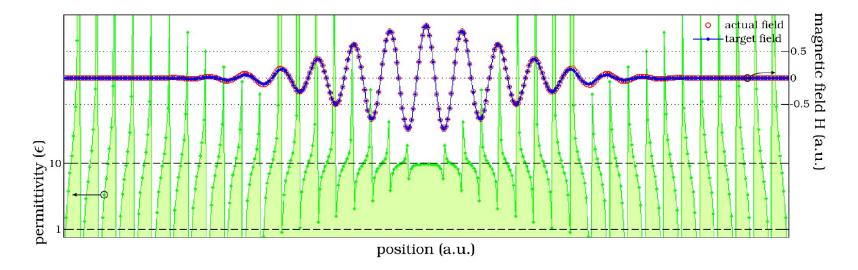
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• Key: If A(z) is linear in z then A(z)x = b is as well!

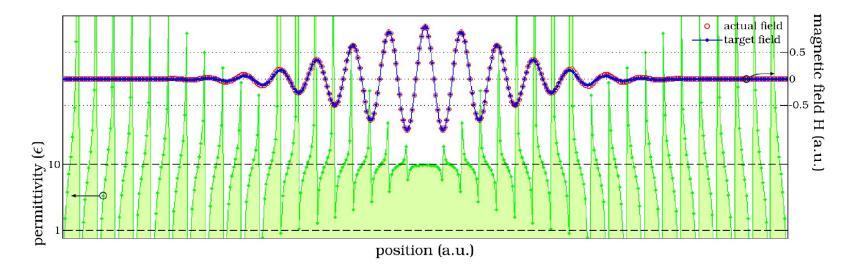
## Direct design of structure in 1D

ullet Chose x (field) and solved for z (structure)

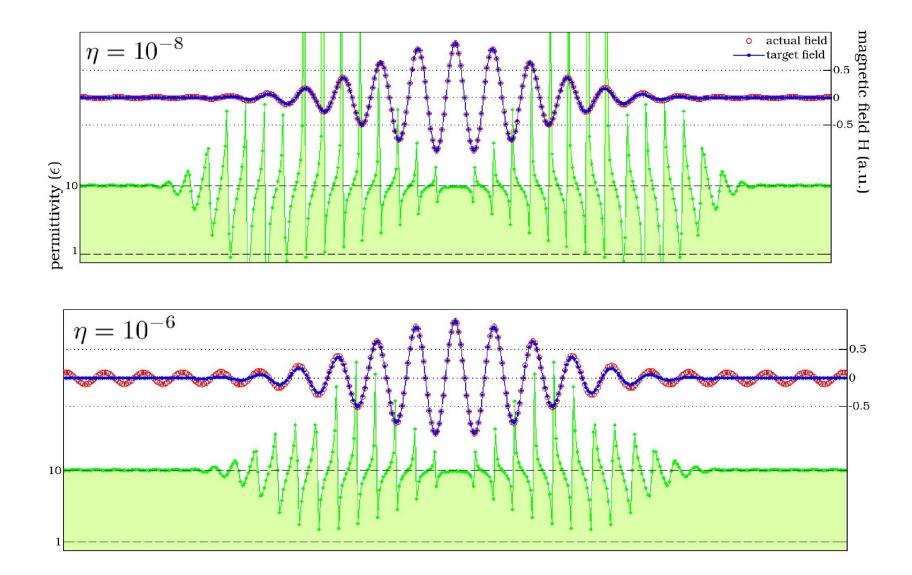


## Direct design of structure in 1D

• Chose x (field) and solved for z (structure)



• Perfect performance but unmanufacturable structure

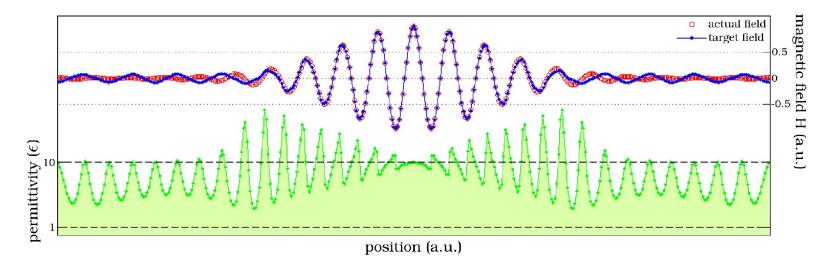


ullet Regularization on z decreases performance

- ullet We know that there exist x which produce well-behaved z
- ullet However, choosing such x is next to impossible
- Therefore, a practical design tool must include *x*-search

### Iterative design of structure in 1D

- Insight: Solving for well-behaved z requires fortuitous selection of x
- ullet Therefore, vary x in order to allow for well-behaved z



ullet Variation in x allows z to be better behaved

• Alternately solve for x and z:

minimize 
$$||A(z)x - b||^2 + \eta_1 ||z - z_0||^2$$
  
minimize  $||A(z)x - b||^2 + \eta_0 ||x - x_0||^2$ 

