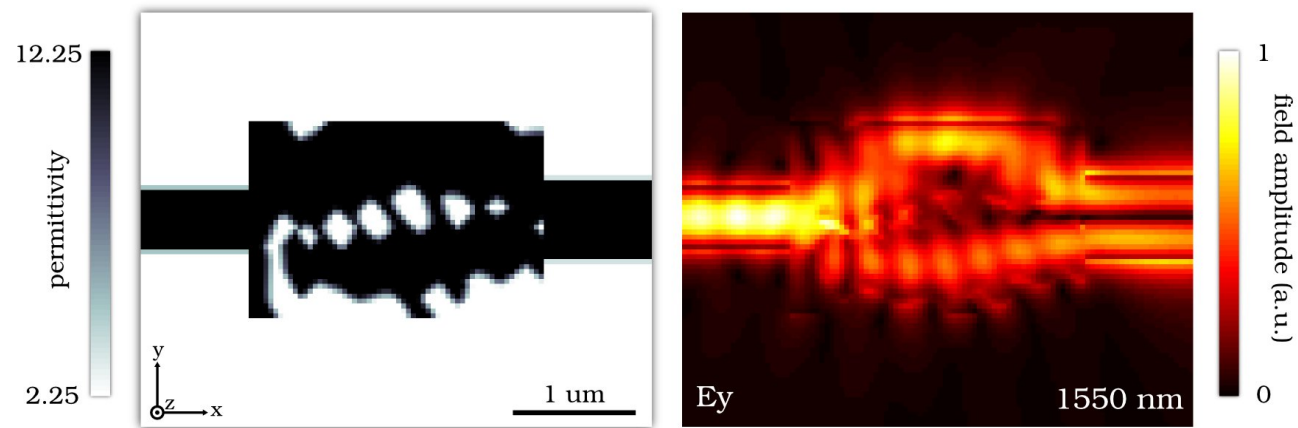


Nanophotonic Computational Design

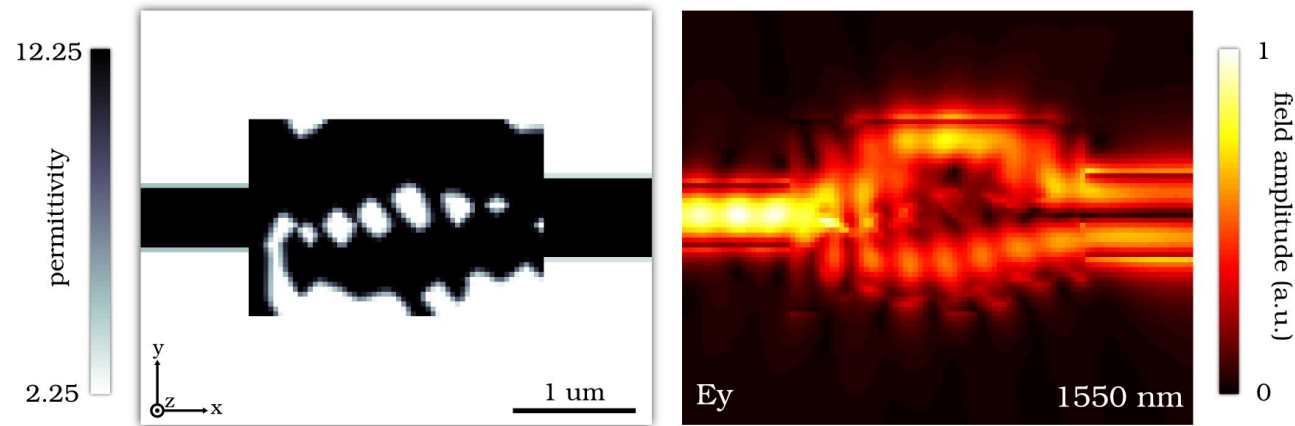
Jesse Lu

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)
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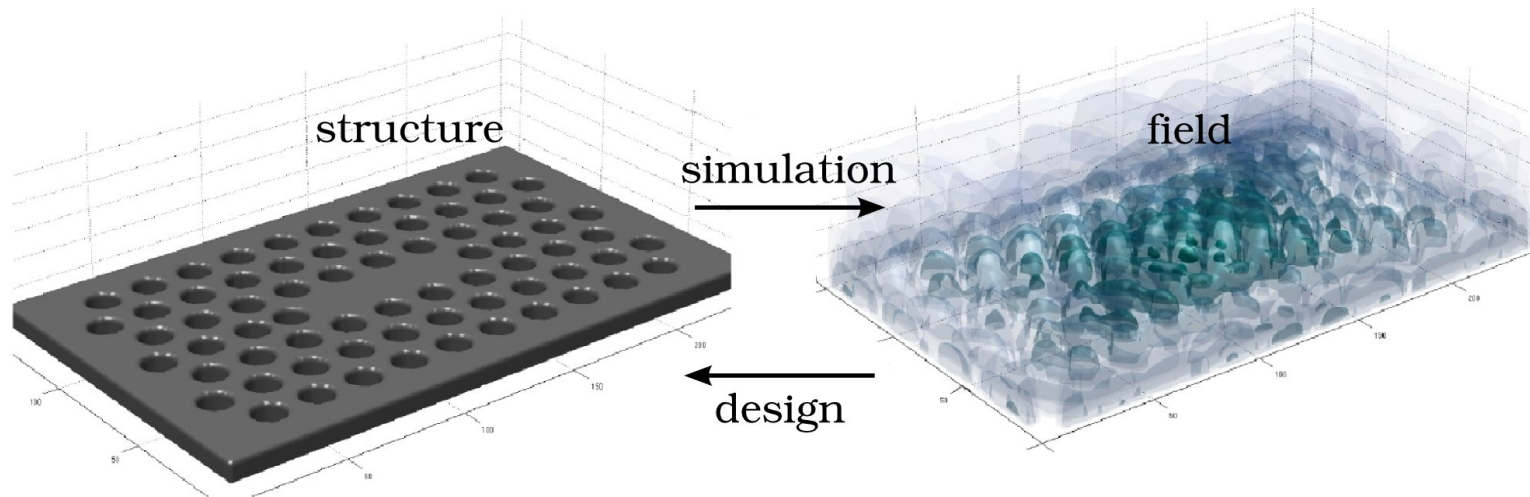
CONTAINS INVOLVED MATHEMATICAL CONTENT

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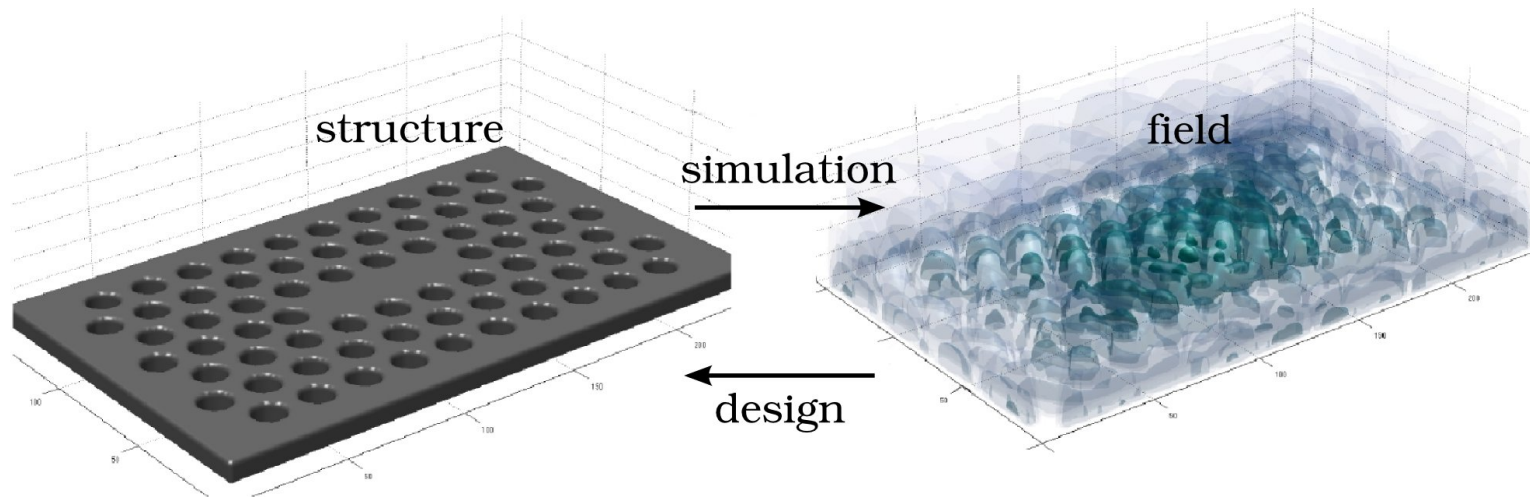
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- Math Advisory:

CONTAINS INVOLVED NANOPHOTONIC CONTENT

Given a field, can we find its structure?



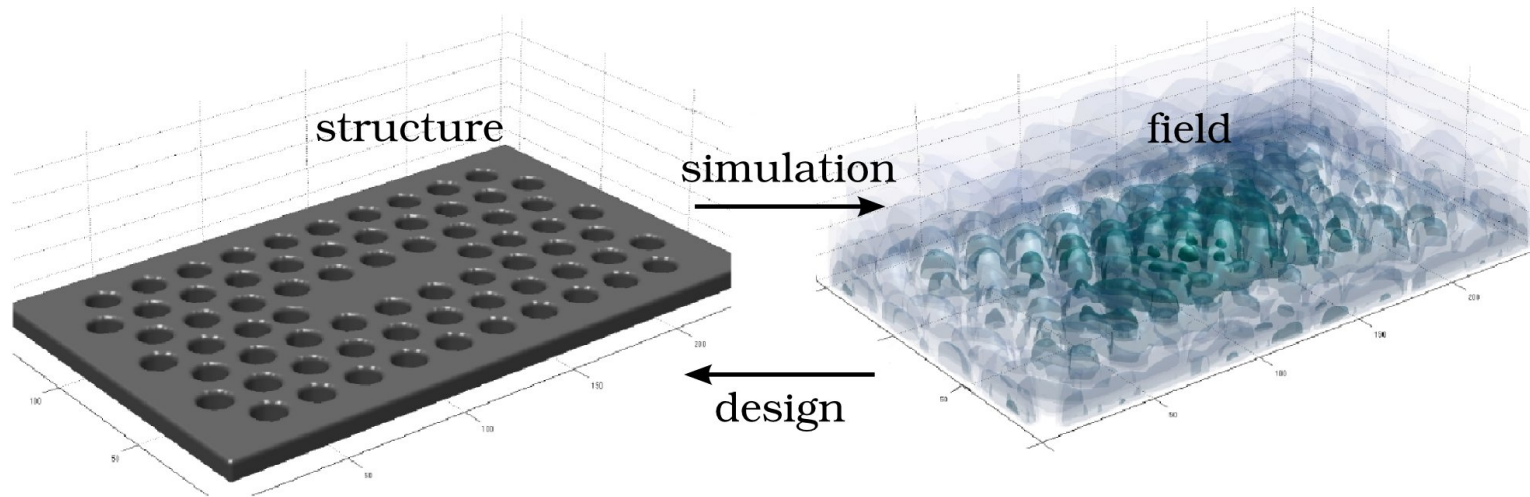
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- Equivalently, find ϵ (structure) given E (field)

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

- Answer: Yes, given E we *can* solve for ϵ (trivial!)

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

- Solving for ϵ actually way faster than simulation (solving for E)!

- Obvious and well-known from a mathematical perspective
 - Pre-requisite (200-level) class in optimization curriculum
 - Not yet taught (I think) in optics/photonics at Stanford

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$$E \rightarrow x$$

$$\epsilon \rightarrow z$$

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

$$-i\omega J \rightarrow b$$

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