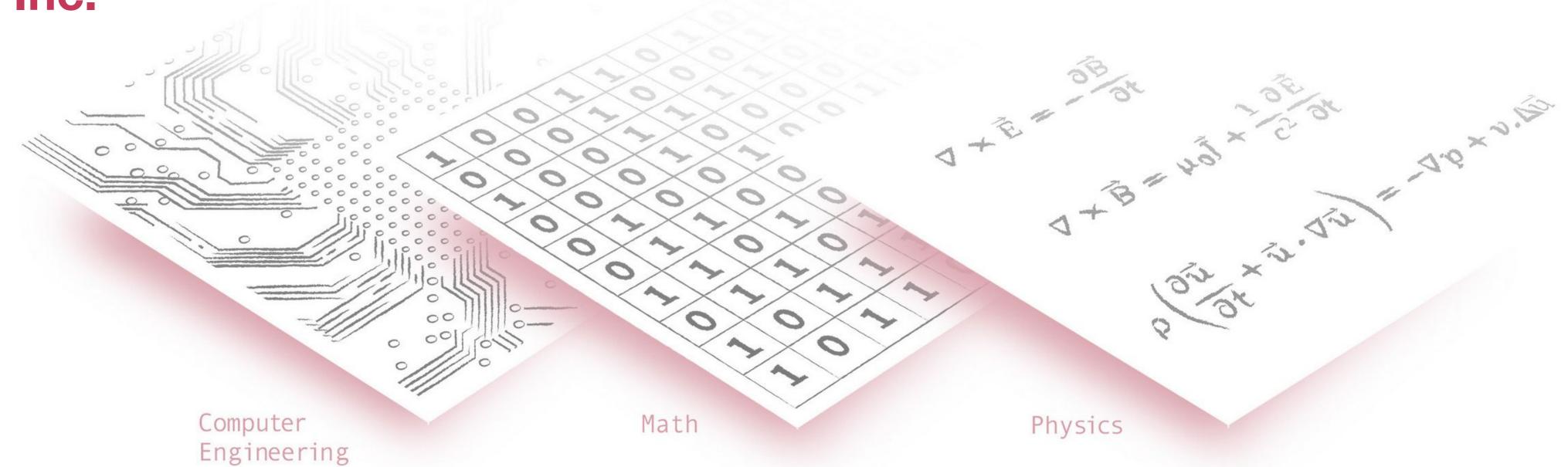


## INTRO TO FDTD (3)

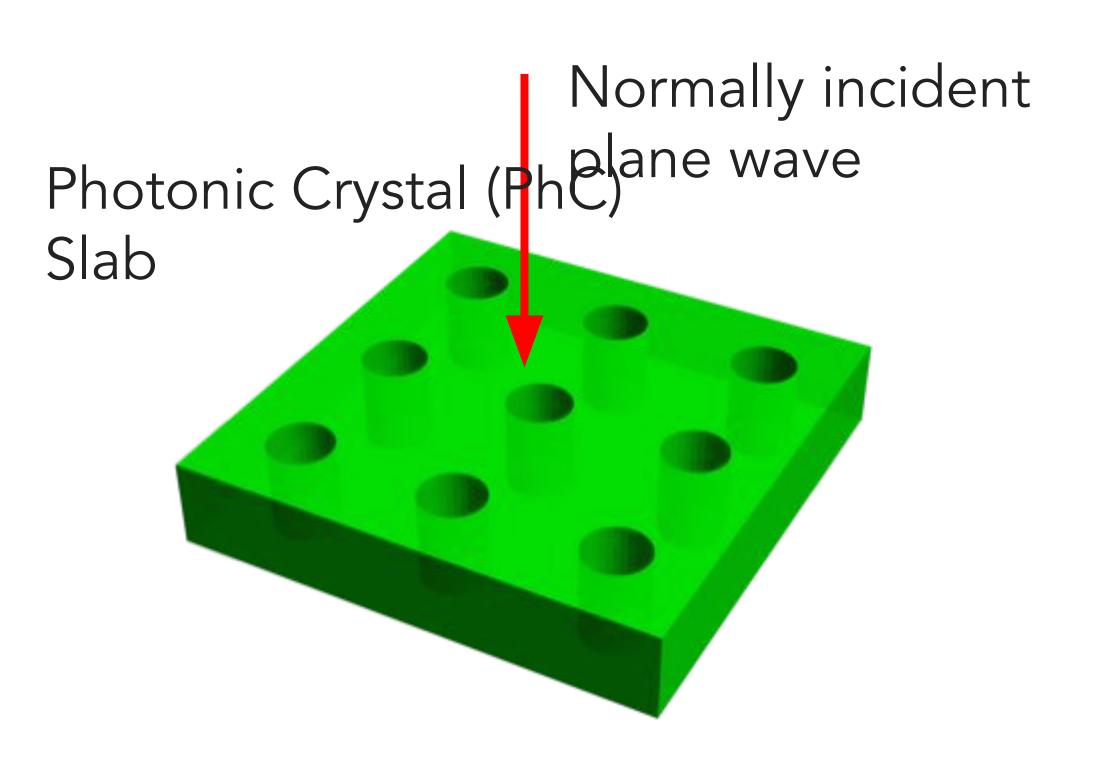
Flexcompute Inc.











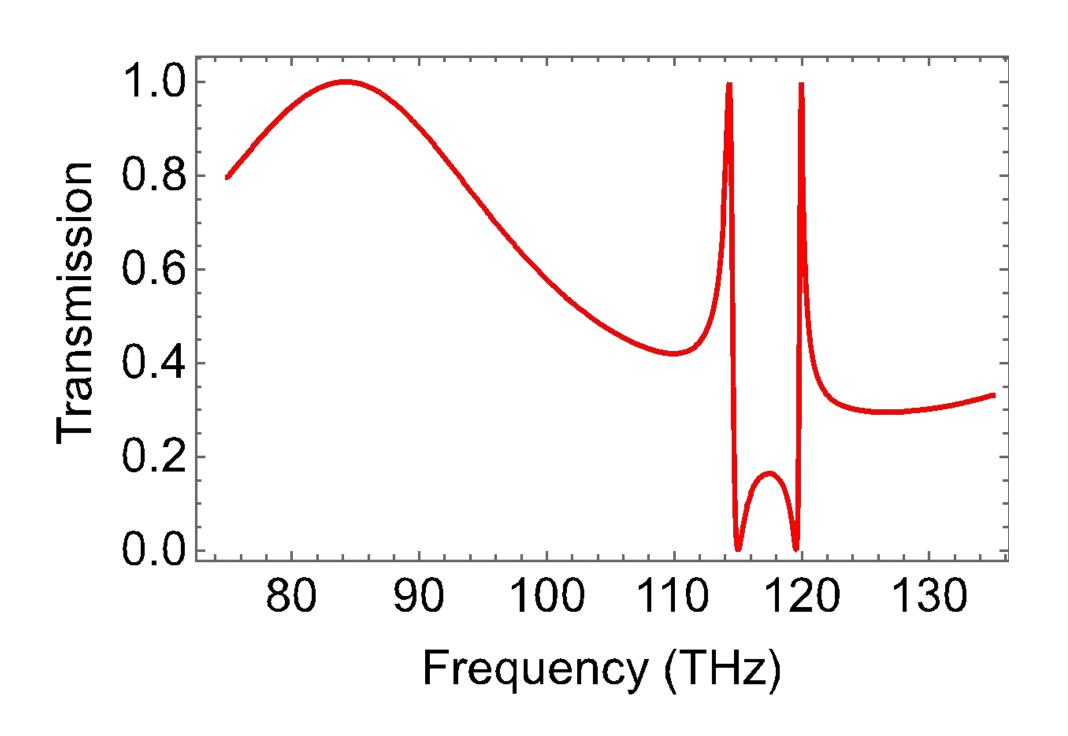
Period:  $a = 1\mu m$ 

Radius: 0.2a

Thickness: 0.55a

Permittivity:  $\epsilon = 12$ 

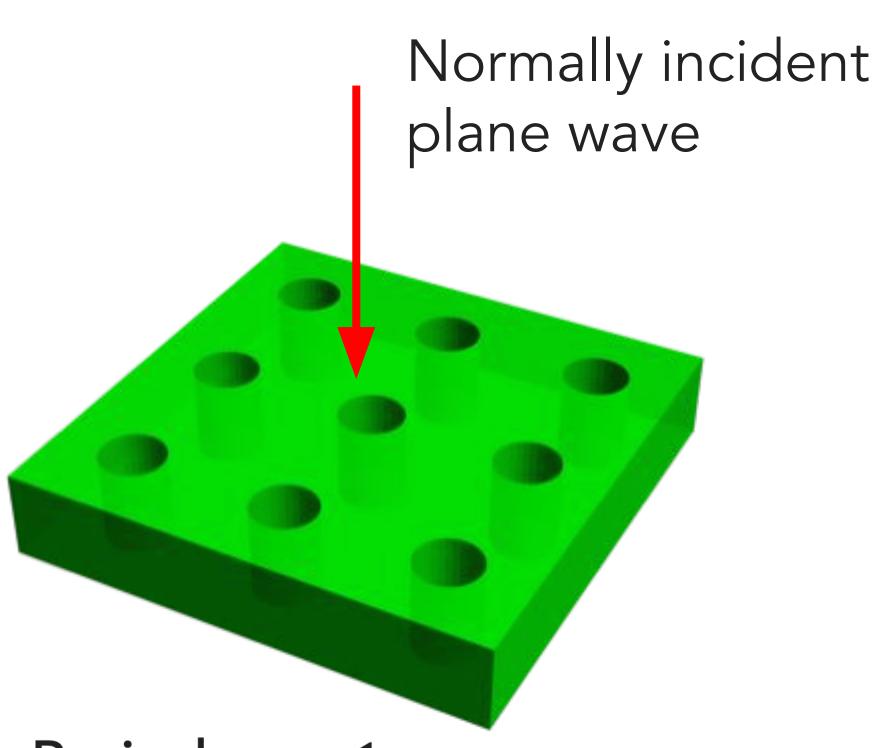
## Transmission computed from FDTD



S. Fan, W. Suh and J. D. Joannopoulos, Journal of the Optical Society of America A 20, 569 (2003).







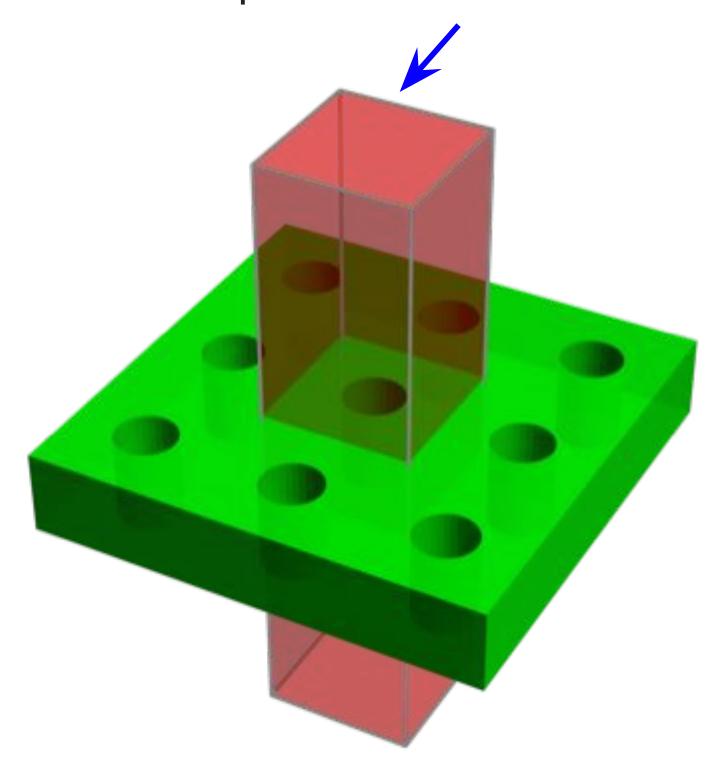
Period:  $a = 1\mu m$ 

Radius: 0.2a

Thickness: 0.55a

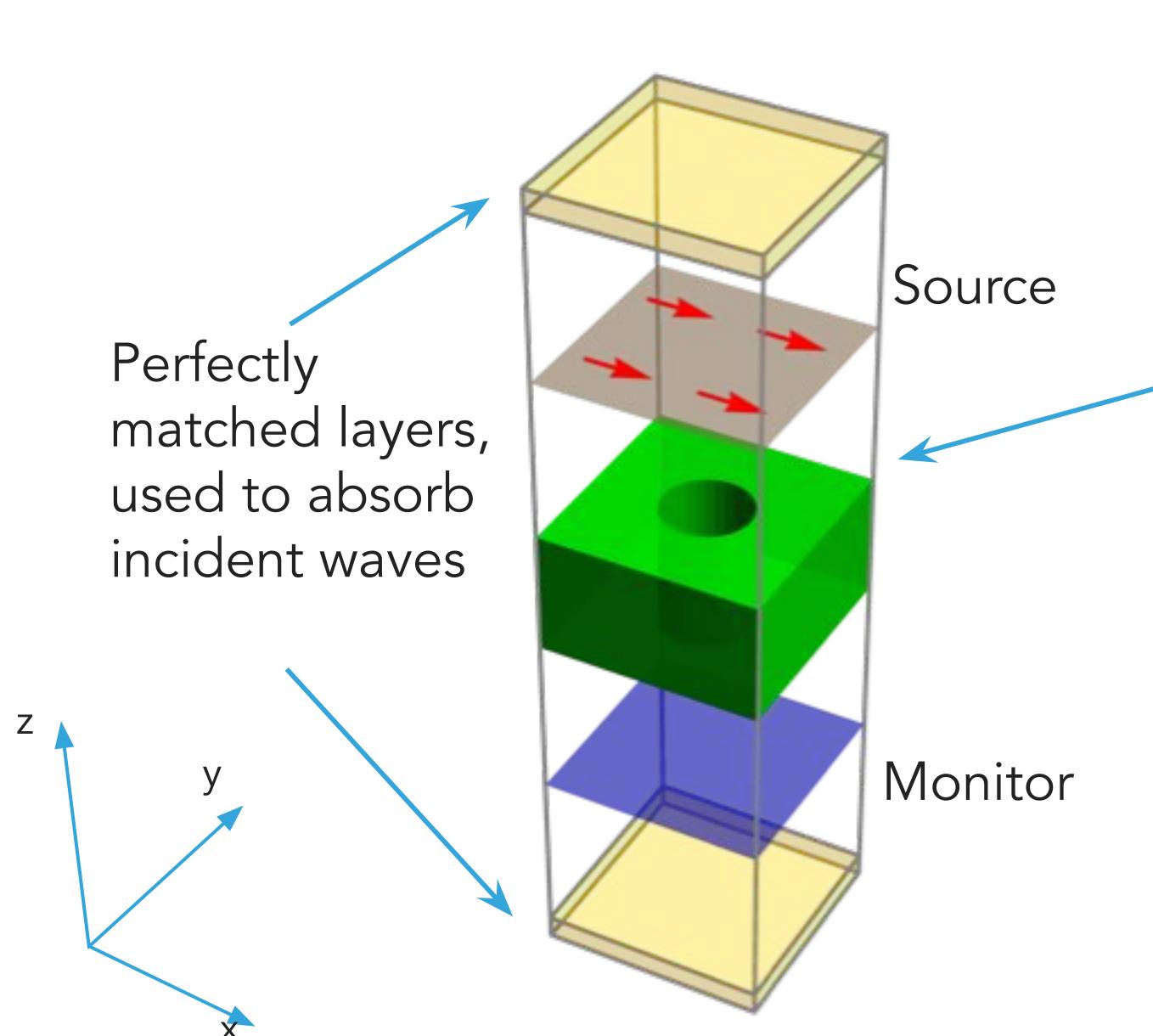
Permittivity:  $\epsilon = 12$ 

Computational domain









Periodic boundary condition

$$E(L_x, y) = E(0, y),$$

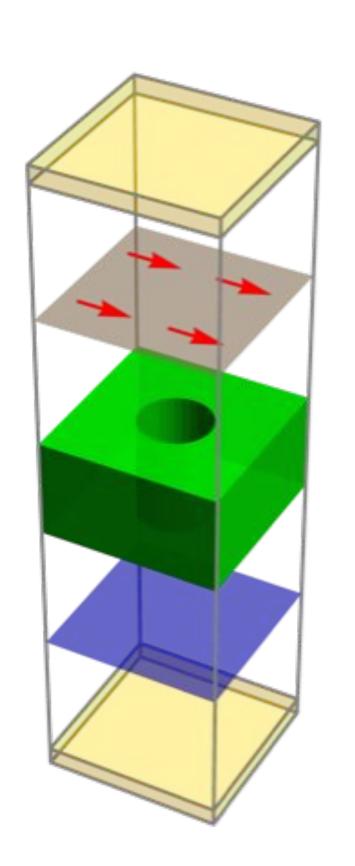
$$E(x,0) = E(x,L_y)$$

Compute the transmission near the frequency of 100THz, corresponding to the free space wavelength of  $\lambda \approx 3 \mu m$ 

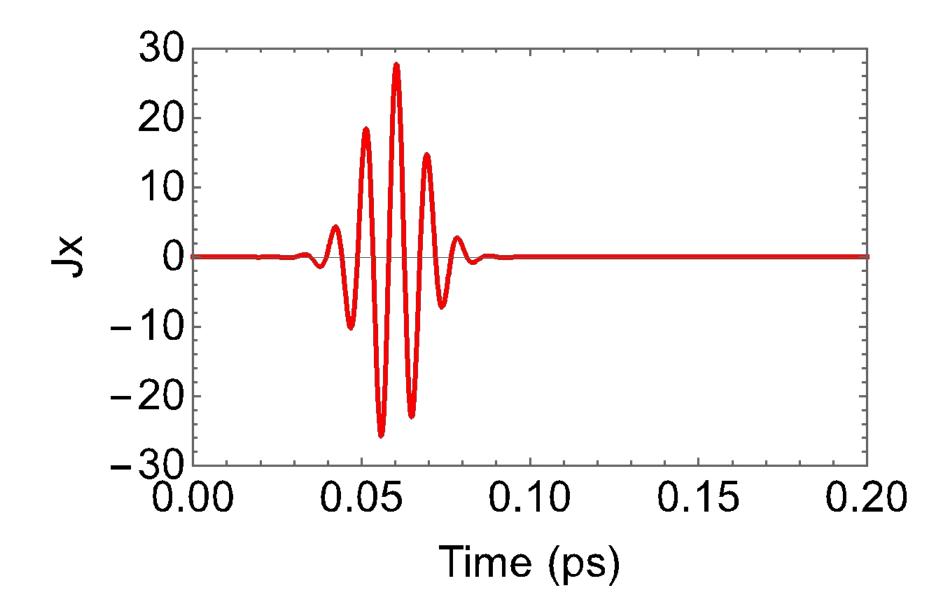
Discretization: 
$$\Delta x = \frac{\lambda_{max}}{n}/30 = 20nm$$



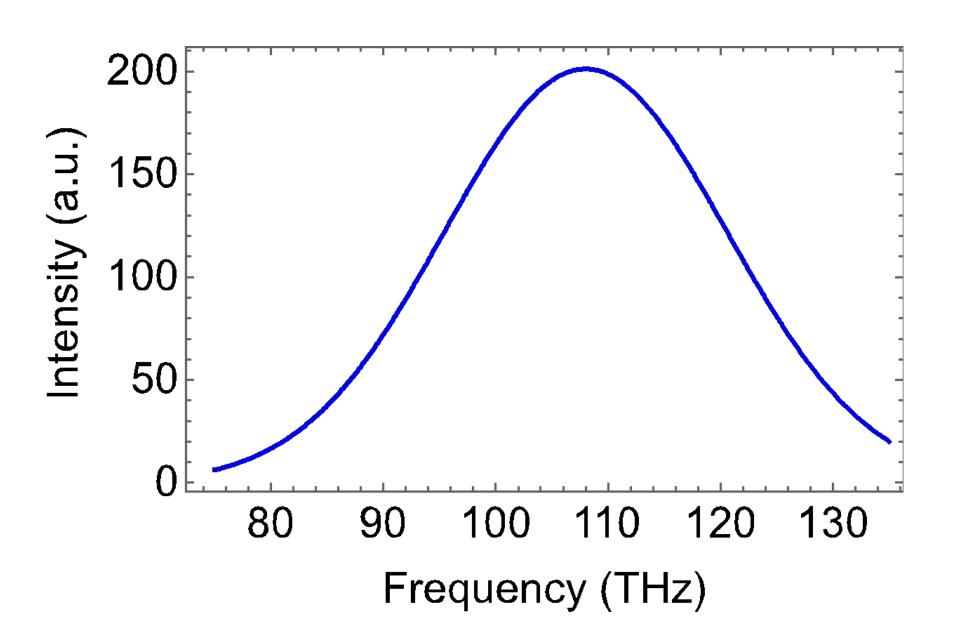




Pulsed source

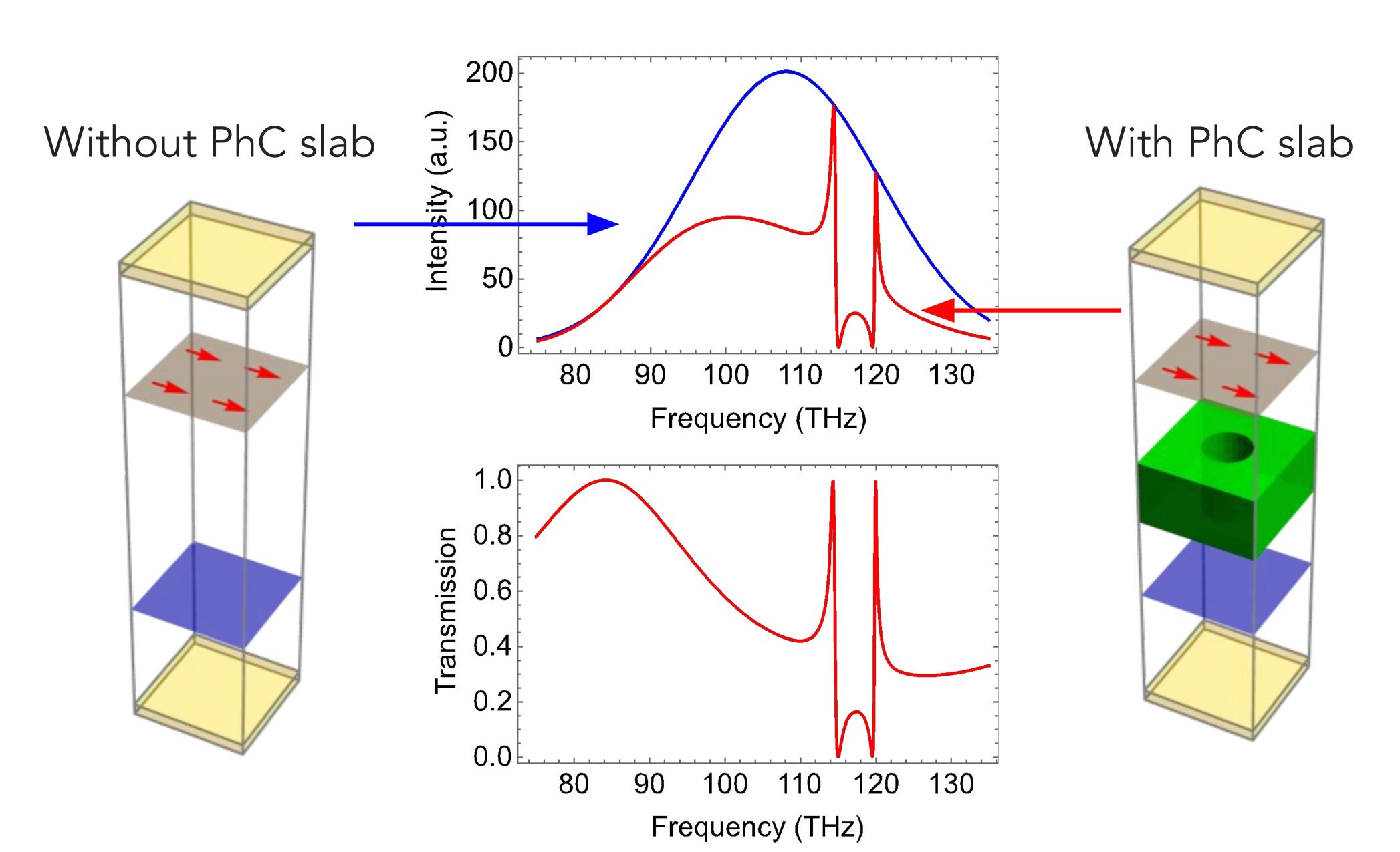


Spectrum of the source





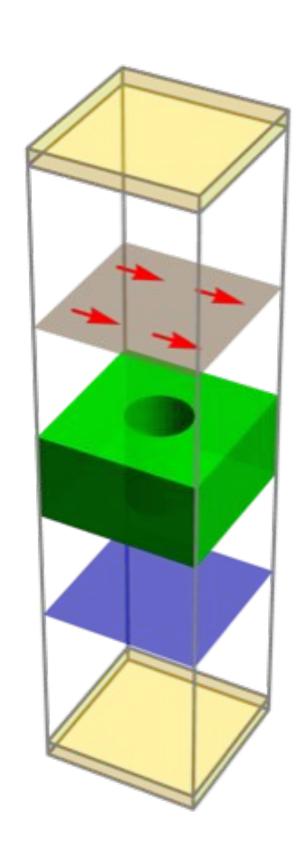


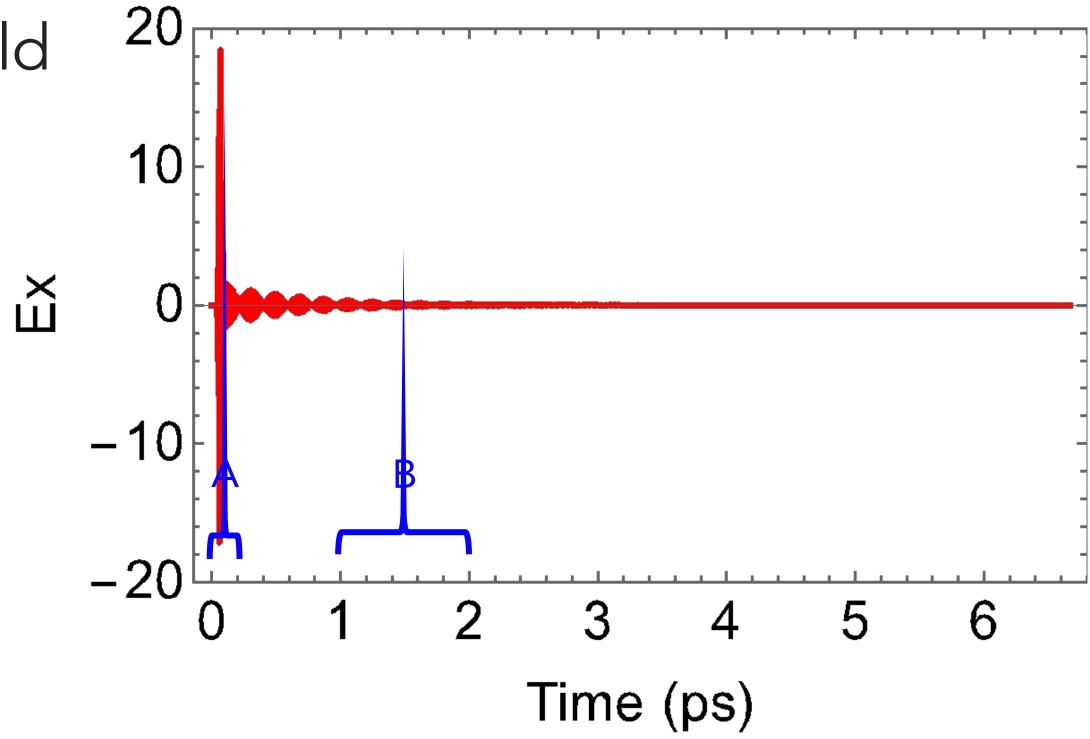


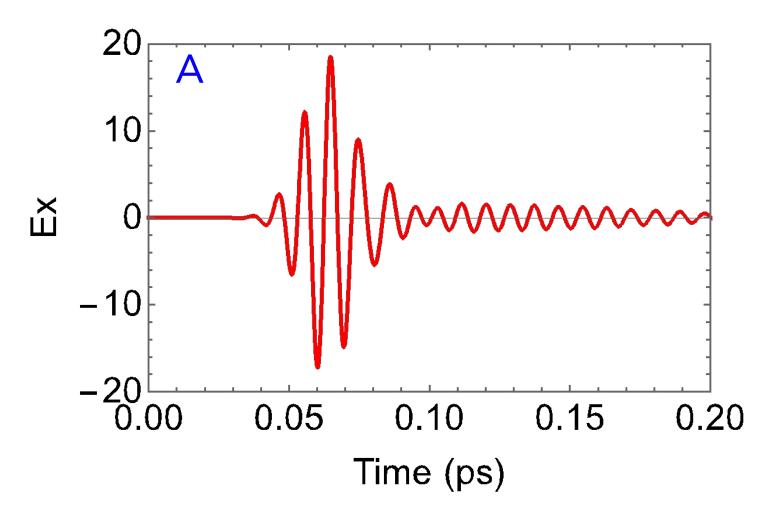


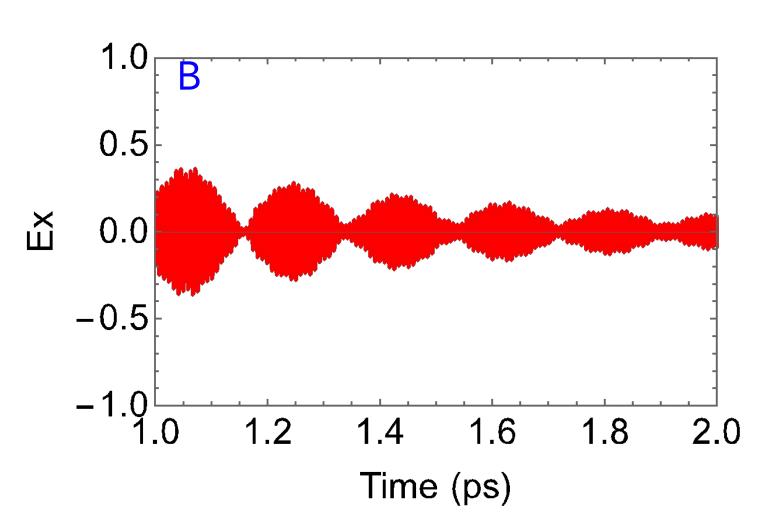


Time evolution of the field on a monitor point





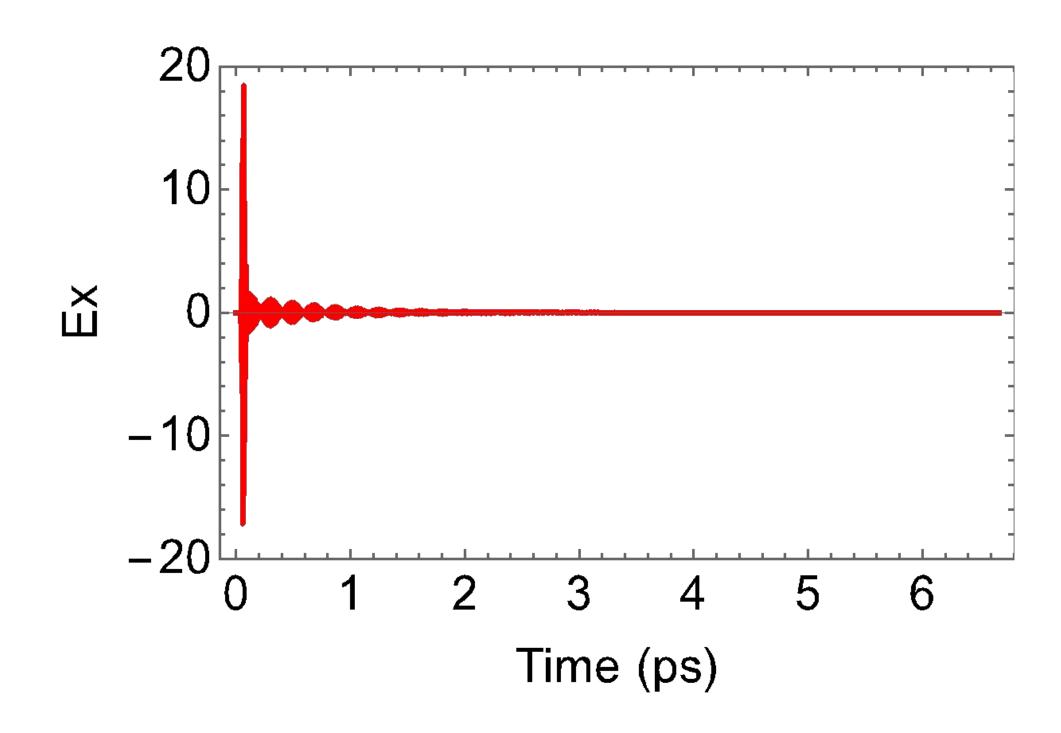


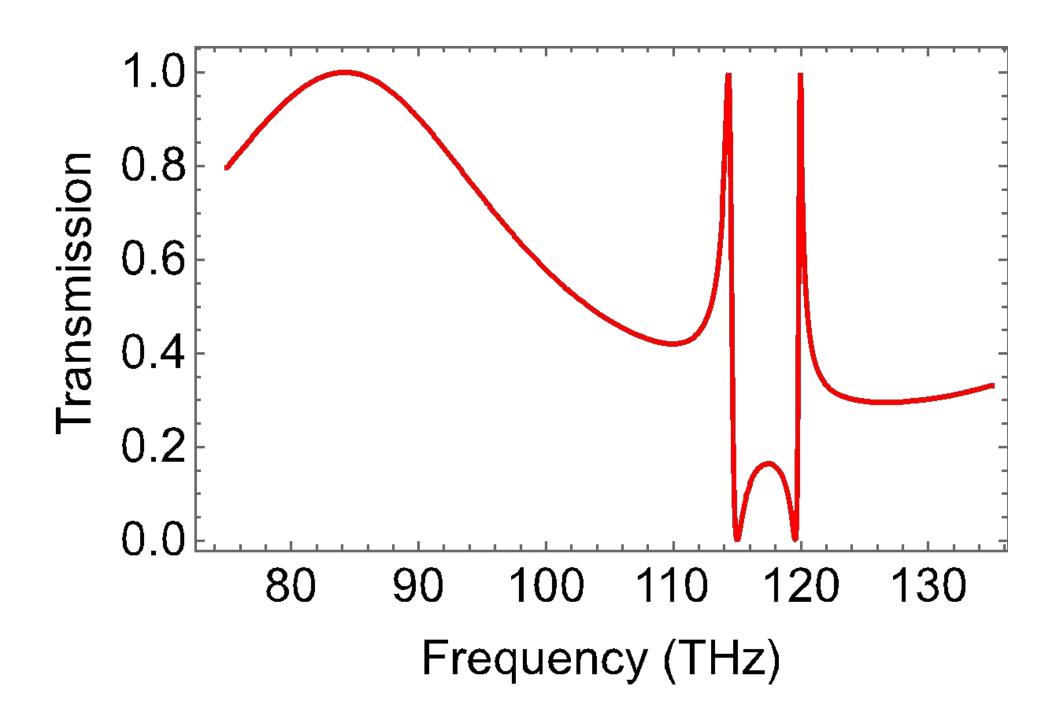






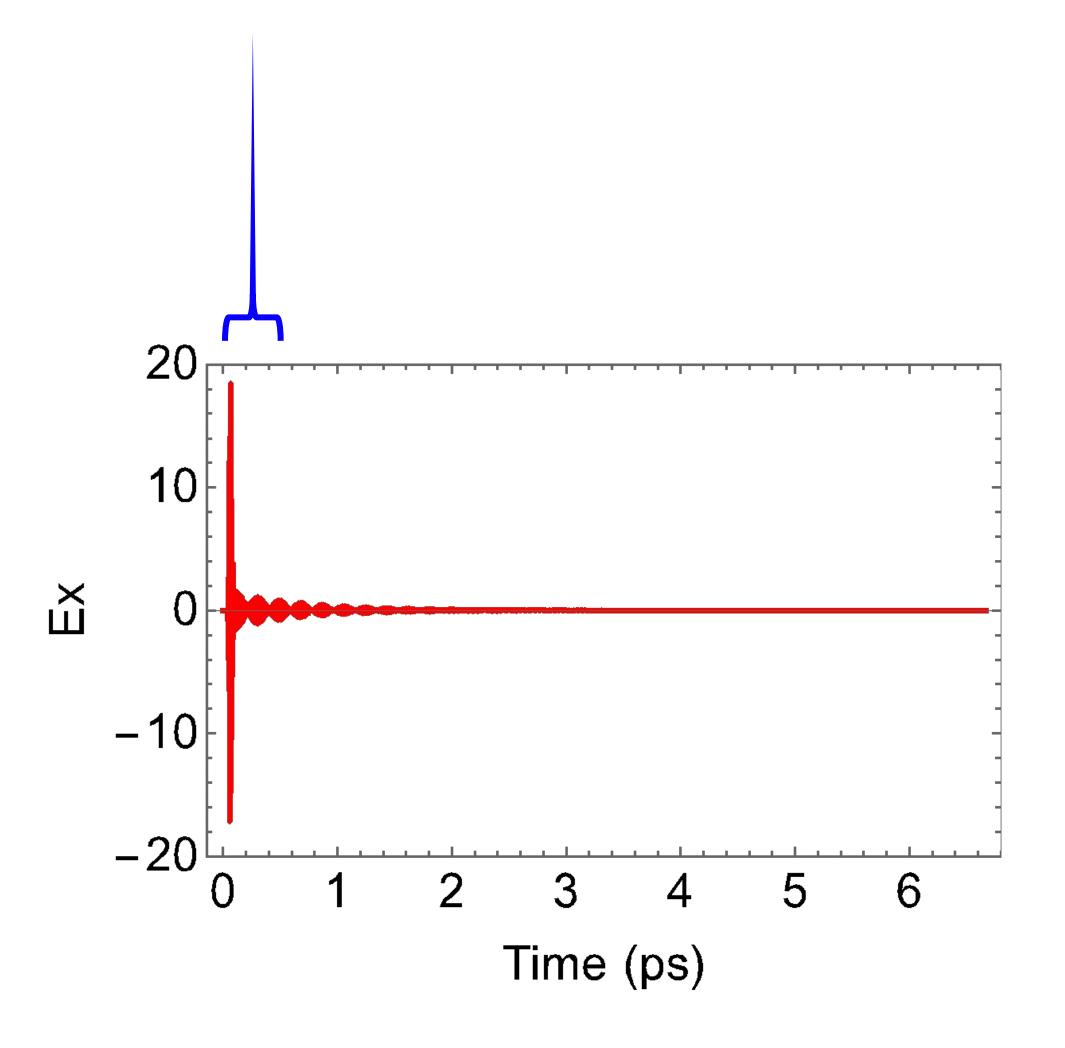
For resonant structures, it is important to choose a sufficiently long run time, such that the resonant field completely decays away.



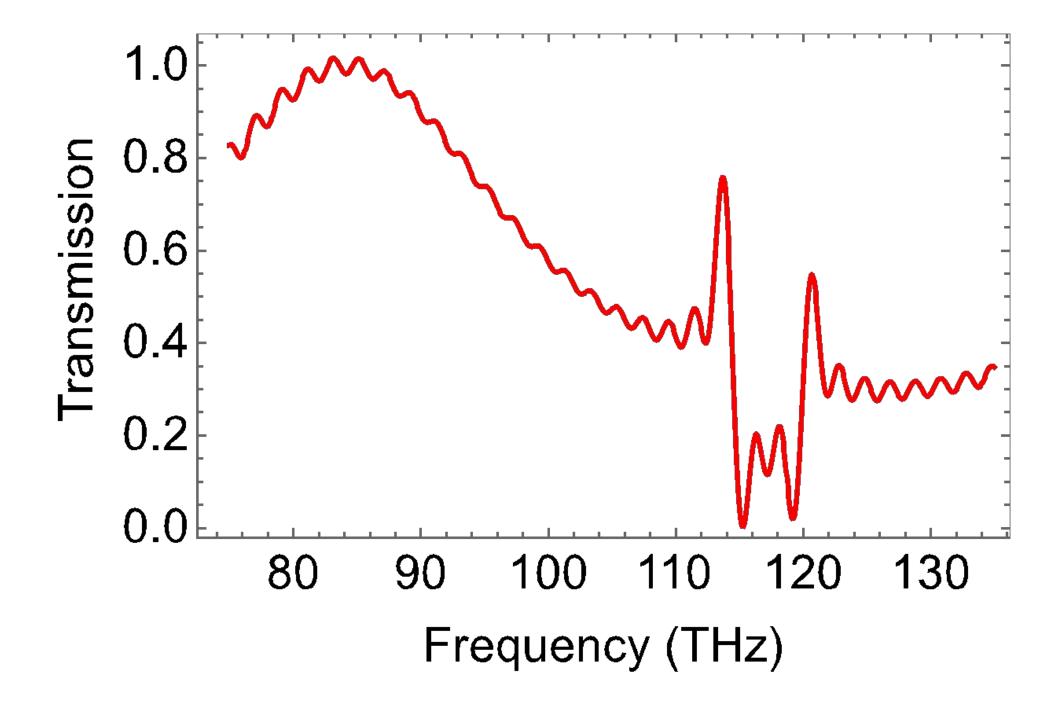






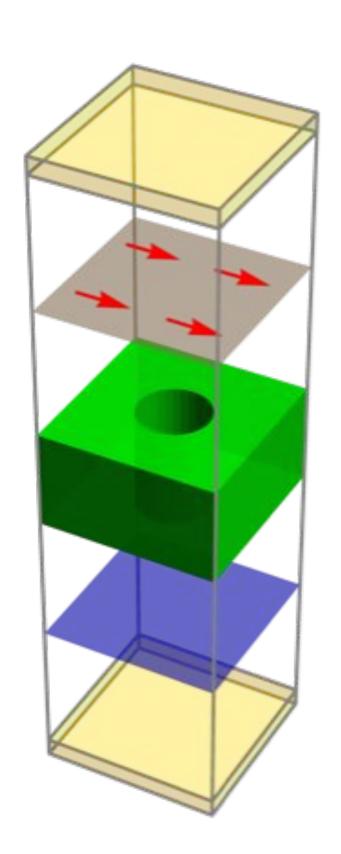


## Obtained spectrum for 0.56ps simulation time









One can selectively excite one resonance with the use of a narrow band source

