Microlens Array (IMT, 2013-present)

Large Data (3D profiles, uniformity)

R4C4

20,000 lenses on a wafer
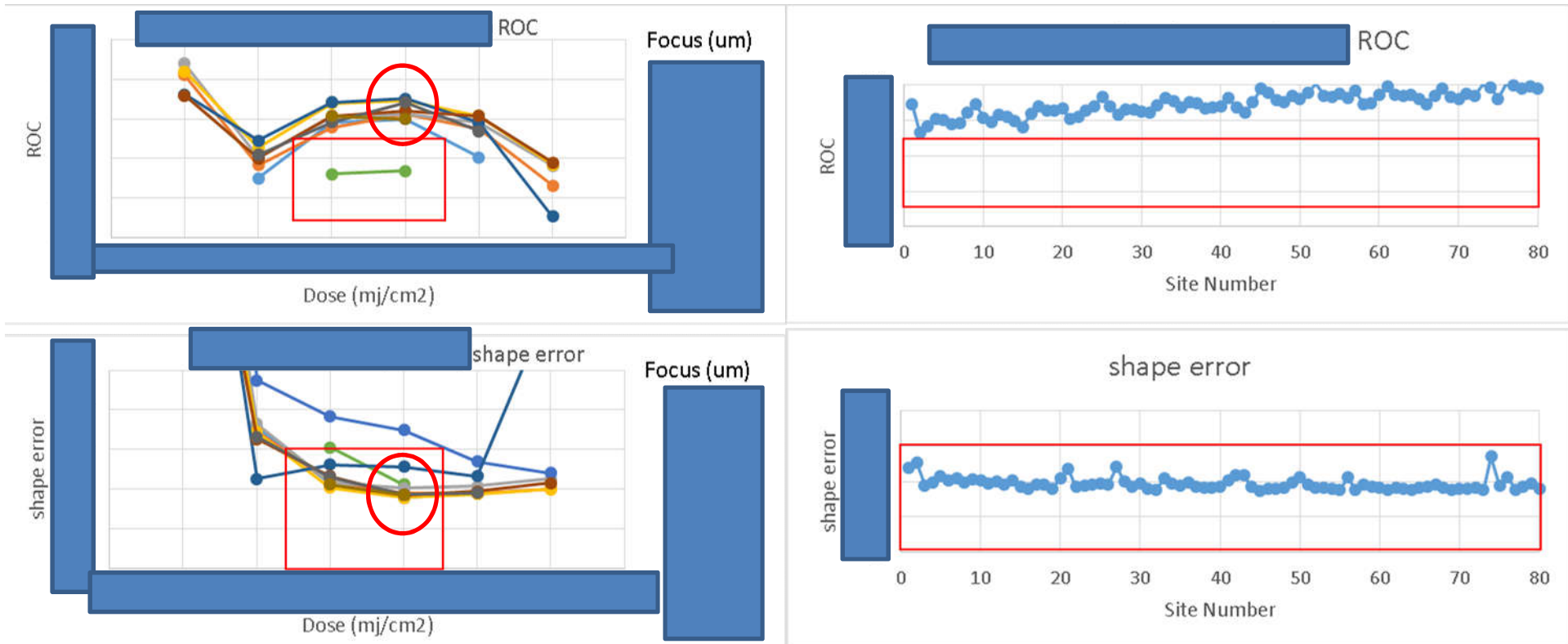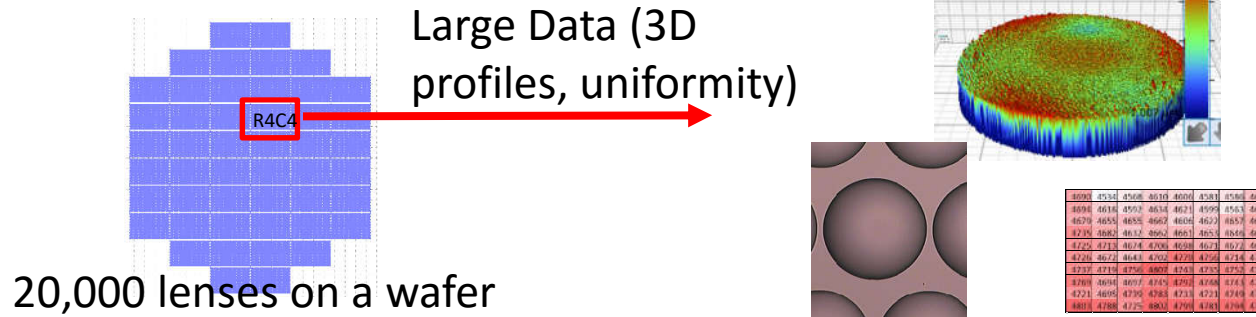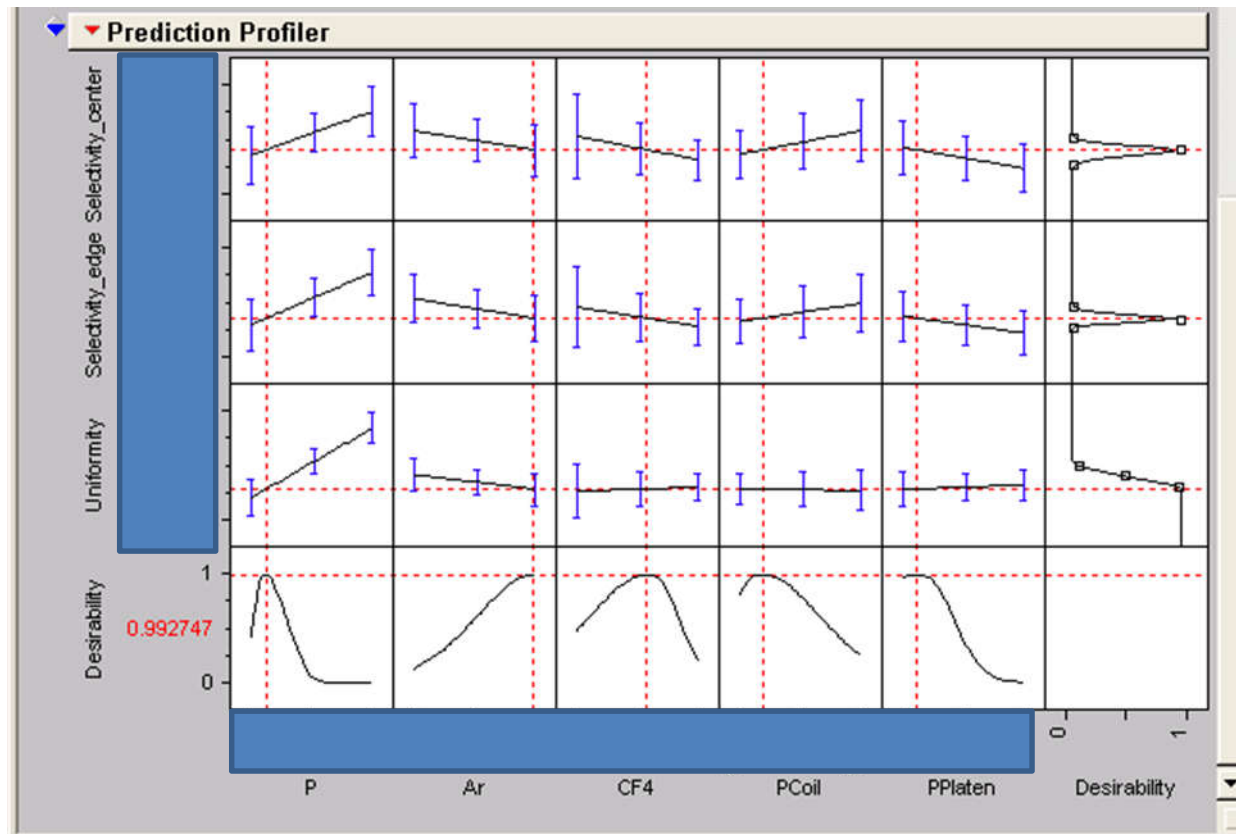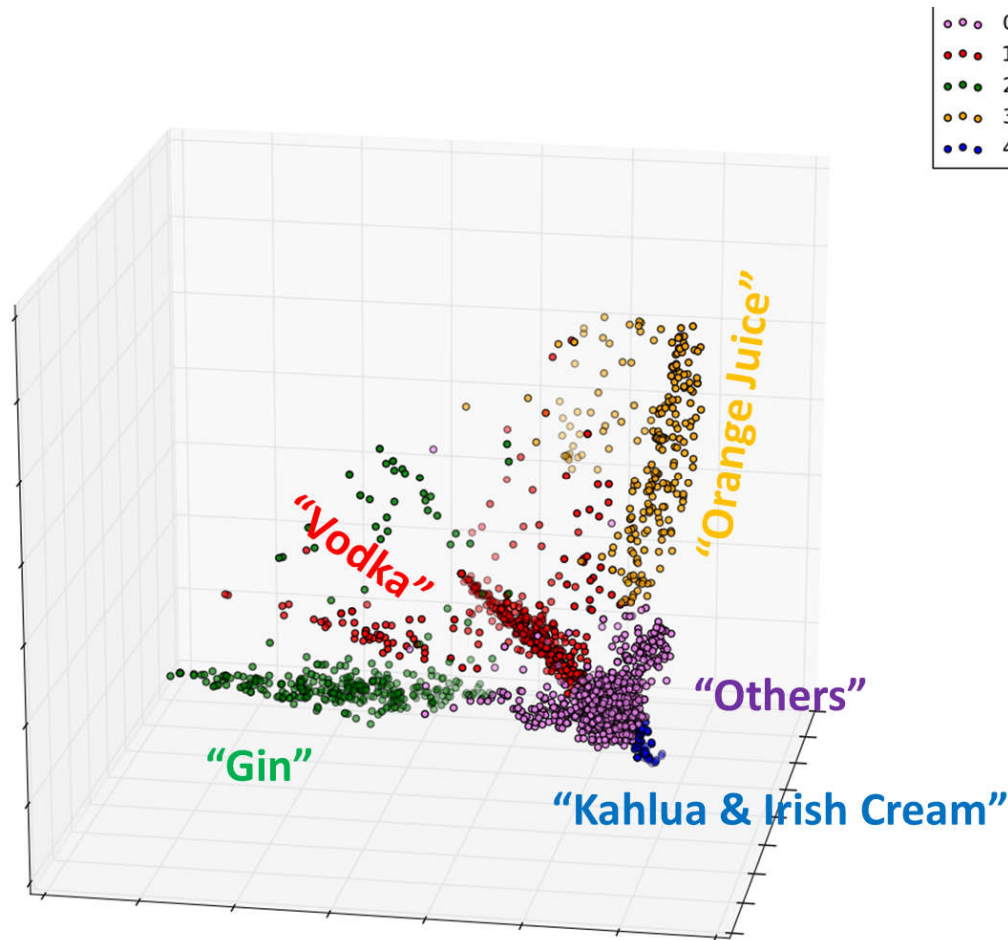
- Processed data essential for the success of this project.
- Transitioning to a volume production phase

JMP (IMT, 2013-present)

- SAS JMP used for optimizing process

Python (personal project, 2016)

- 3081 cocktail recipes were downloaded from http://www.TheCocktailDB.com using their API.
- Each cocktail was embedded in a 471-dimensional vector space using ingredient information.
- Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was used in order to visualize 3081 cocktails in a 3D space.
- Spectral Cluster algorithm was used to separate the groups representing market segment.
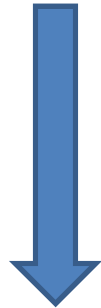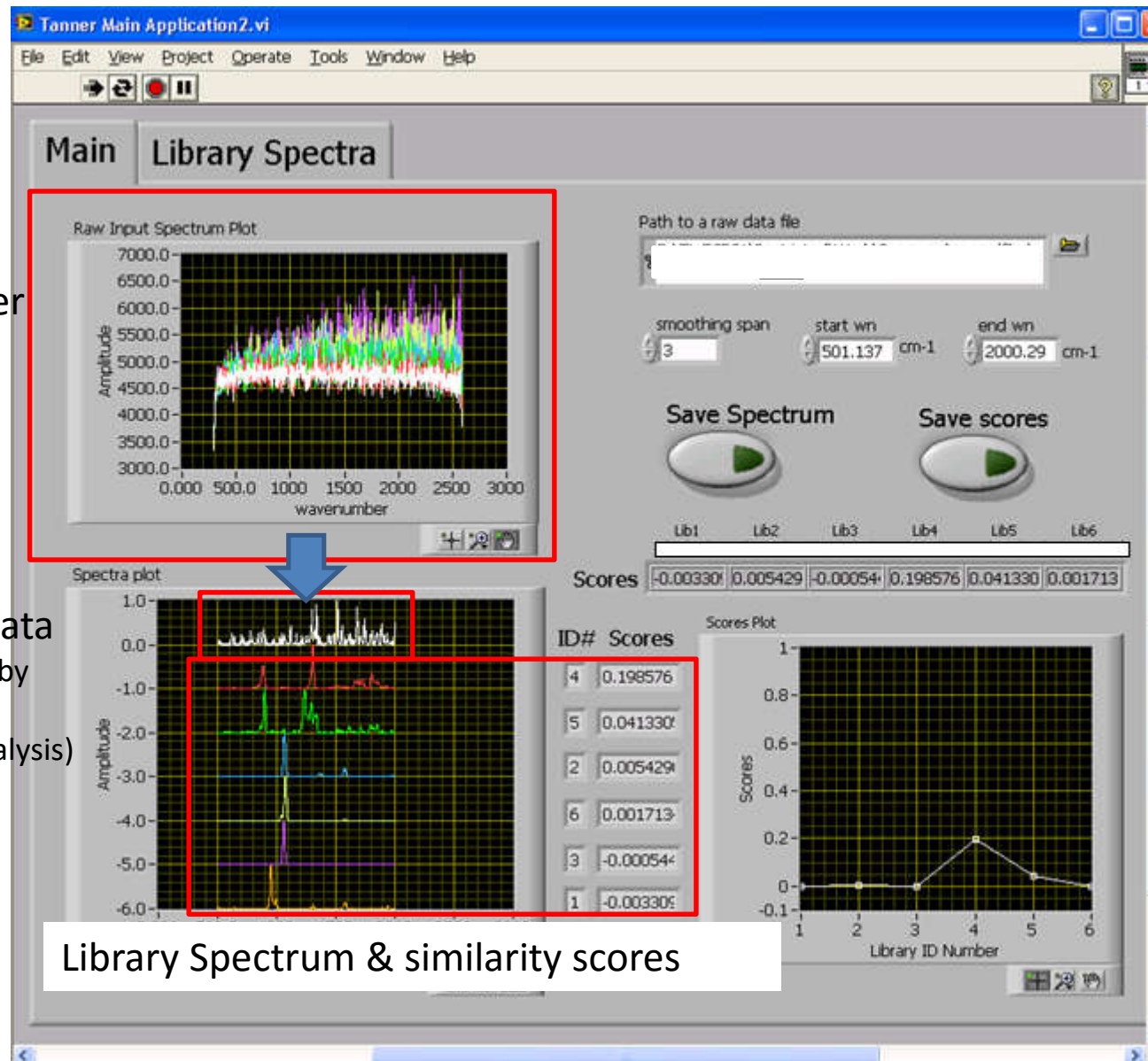
Python (personal project, 2016)
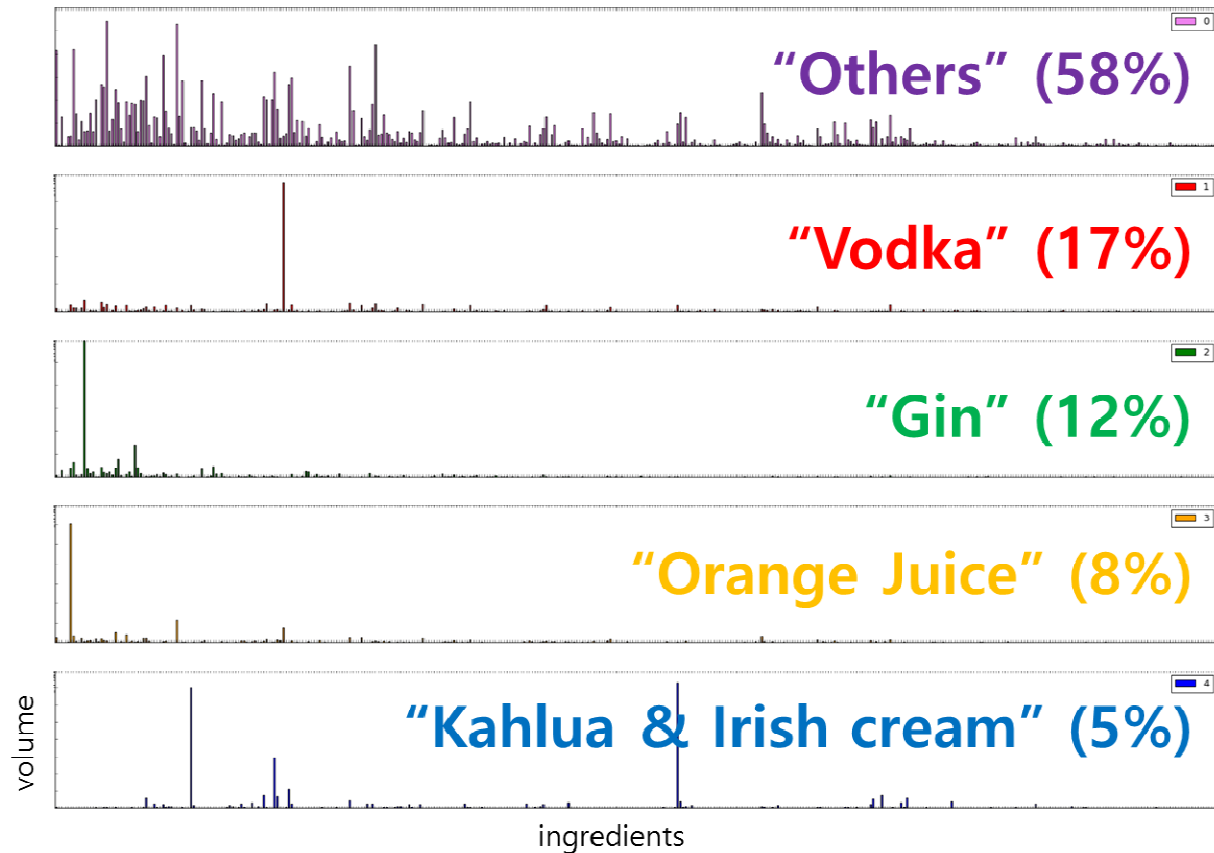
- Generated profiles of each market segment.
- Source codes: https://github.com/swkim94/cocktail/blob/master/Q3d.py

Chemical Detection (Tanner Research, 2009-2013)

Chemical Detection (Tanner Research, 2009-2013)

Name	Formula for Scores (worst=0, best=1)
Euclidean Distance (ED)	$S_k = \dfrac{L_k \cdot U}{\sqrt{L_k \cdot L_k} \sqrt{U \cdot U}}$ (=$\cos\theta_k$, where θ_k is the angle between L_k and U)
Correlation (CO)	$S_k = \dfrac{L_k{}' \cdot U'}{\sqrt{L_k{}' \cdot L_k{}'} \sqrt{U' \cdot U'}}$, where $L_k{}' = L_k - \dfrac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} L_{ki}}{n}$ and $U' = U - \dfrac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} U_i}{n}$
Absolute Value (AV)	$S_k = 1 - \dfrac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\lvert L_{ki} - U_i \rvert}{n}$
Least Squares (LS)	$S_k = 1 - \dfrac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(L_{ki} - U_i)^2}{n}$
Single Chemical Library Regression (PCR)	$S = UL^t(LL^t)^{-1}$, assuming $U = SL$ holds true.

n: number of spectral data points (e.g., 1024)
U: unknown spectrum vector (e.g., 1x1024)
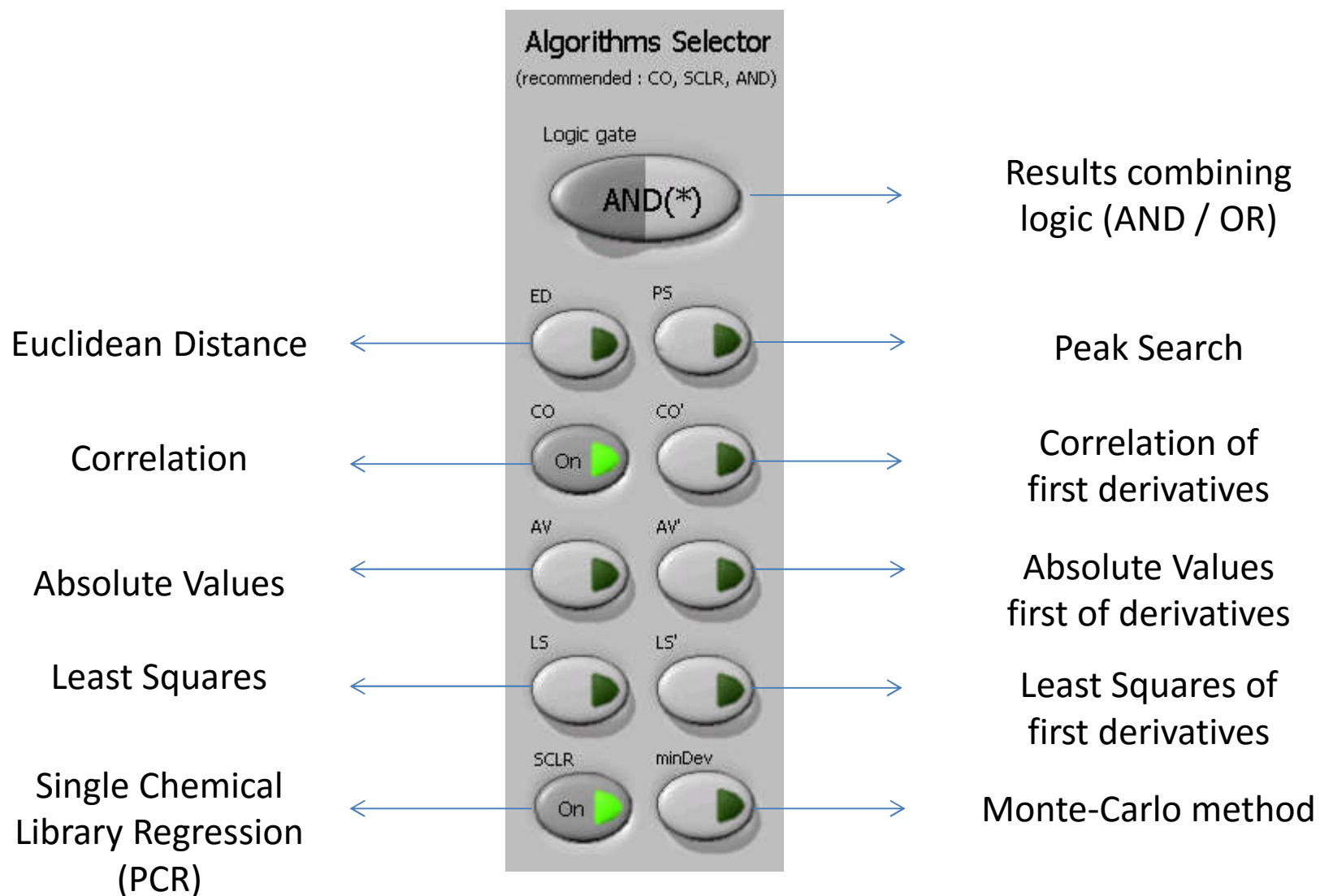L: library spectra matrix (e.g., 6x1024)
S: score matrix (e.g., 1x6)
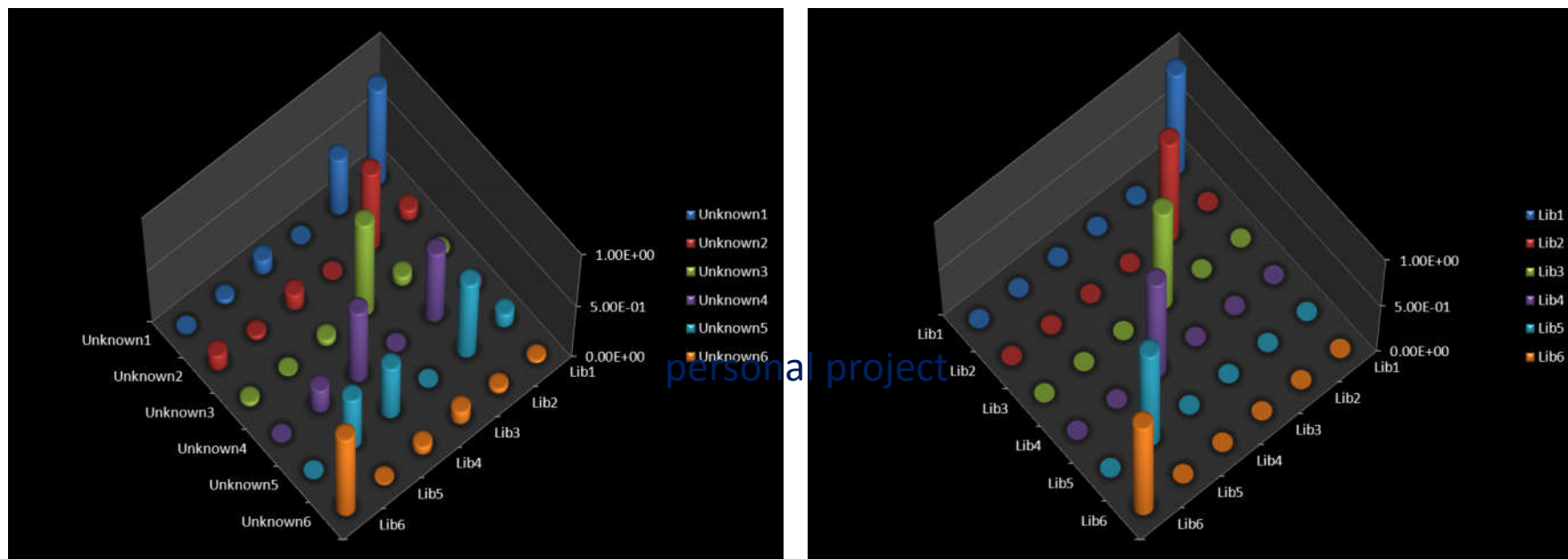L_k: k-th library spectrum vector (e.g., 1x1024)
L_{ki} : i-th spectral component of k-th library spectrum vector
S_k: score of unknown vector against k-th library spectrum vector
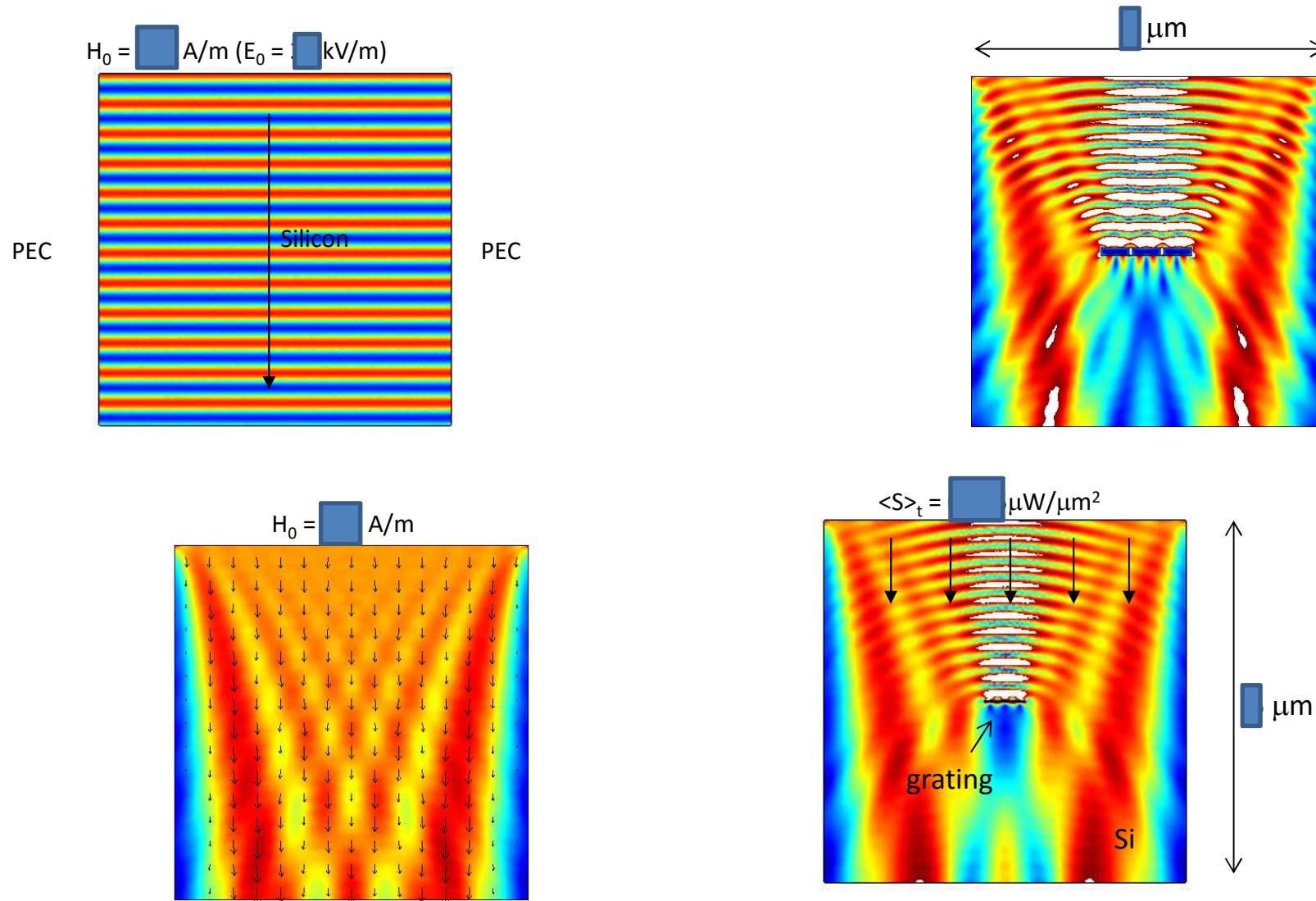
Chemical Detection (Tanner Research, 2009-2013)

Chemical Detection (Tanner Research, 2009-2013)

- This standoff-chemical detection system passed rigorous field tests (accuracy, recall) at customer's proving ground. Customer later asked us to deliver software only.
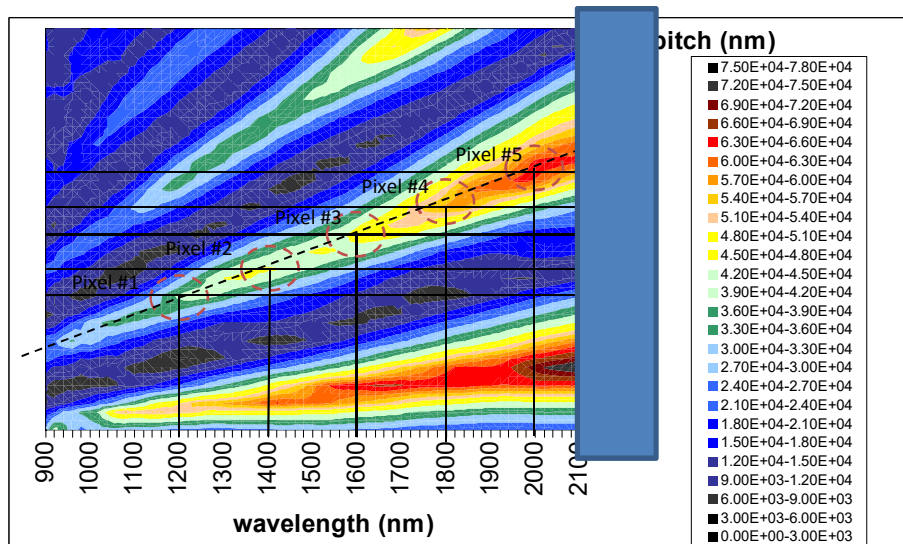
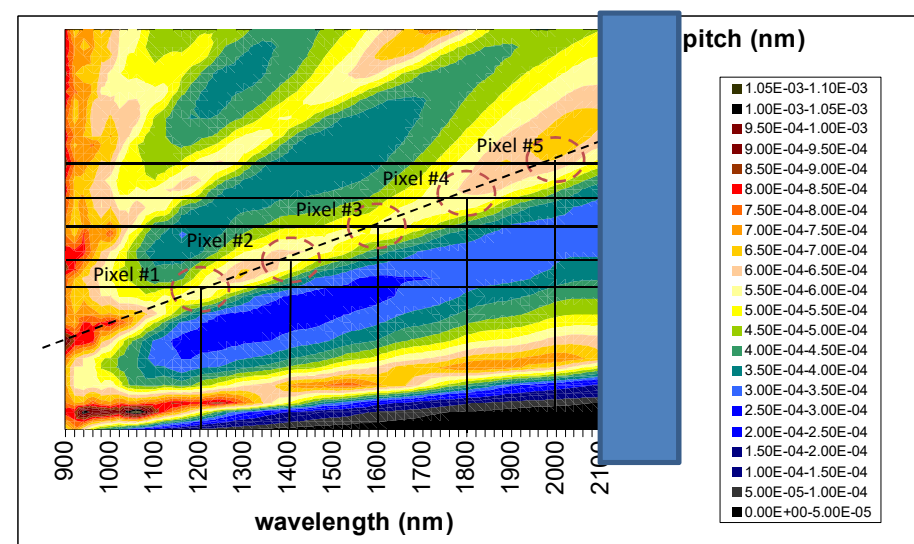# Multispectral Infrared Metamaterial (Tanner Research, 2009-2013)

Multispectral Infrared Metamaterial (Tanner Research, 2009-2013)

Strong E-fields and large ΔT when pitch = $(2n-1)/2 * \lambda_{spp}$, n = 1,2,3, …
Weak E-fields and small ΔT when pitch = $n * \lambda_{spp}$, n = 1,2,3, …
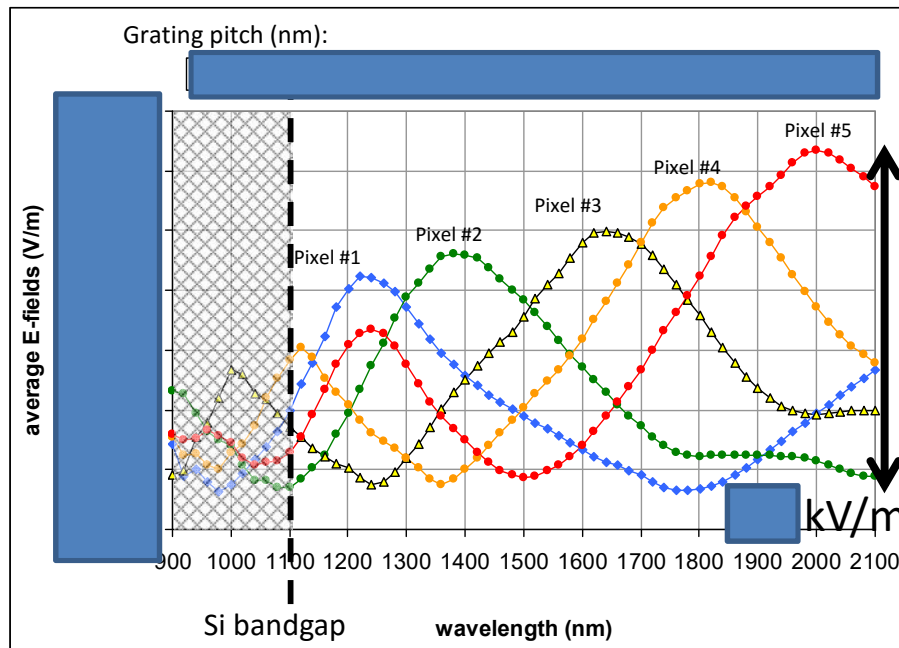Reference: D. Pacifici, *et al.*, PRB 77, 115411 (2008)
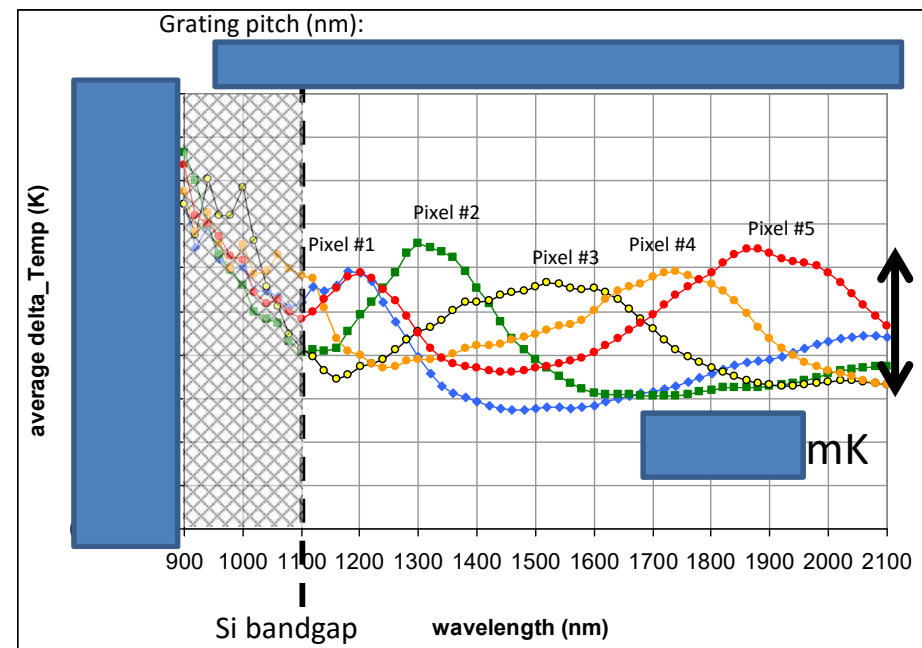
E-fields

ΔT

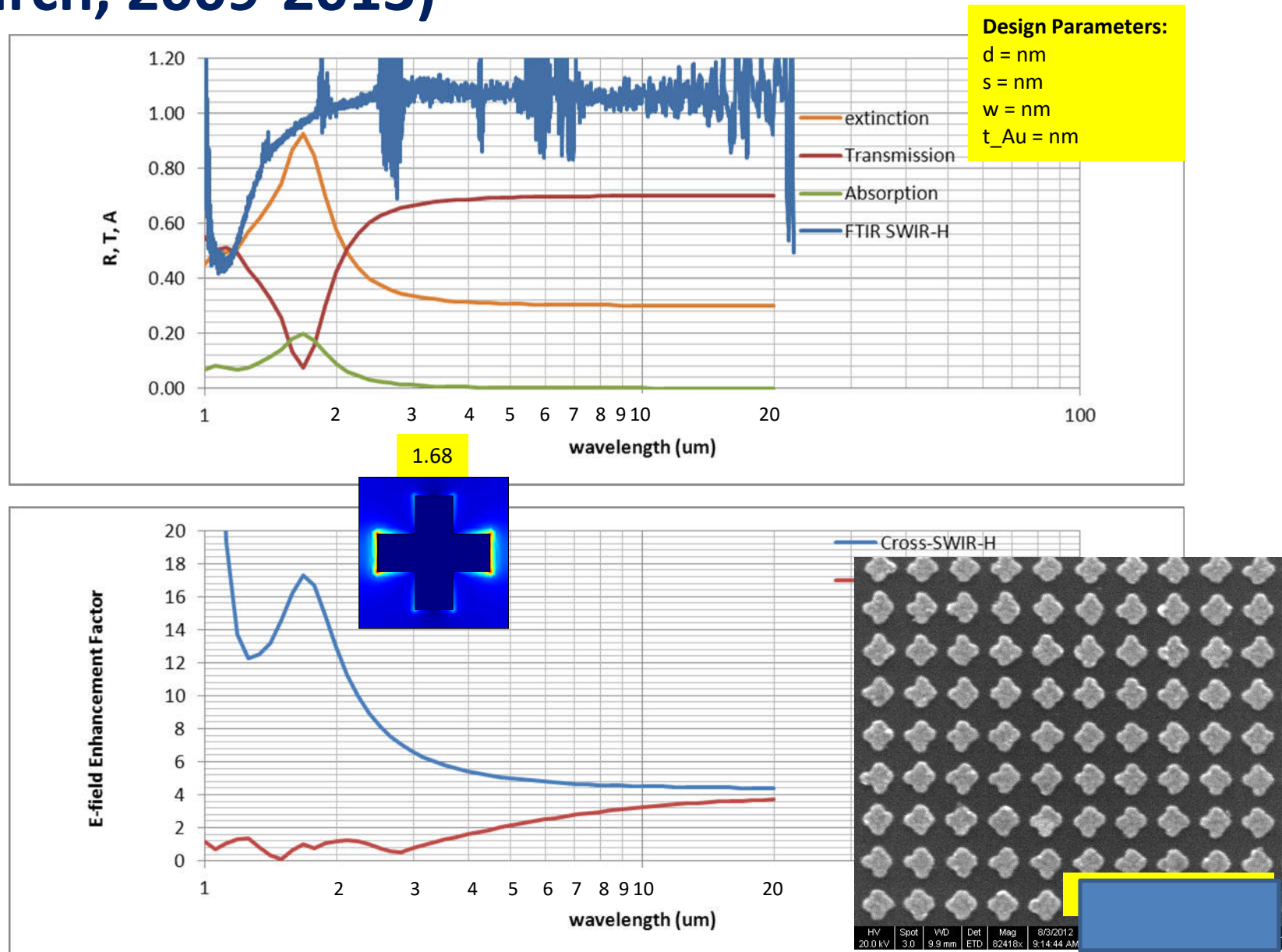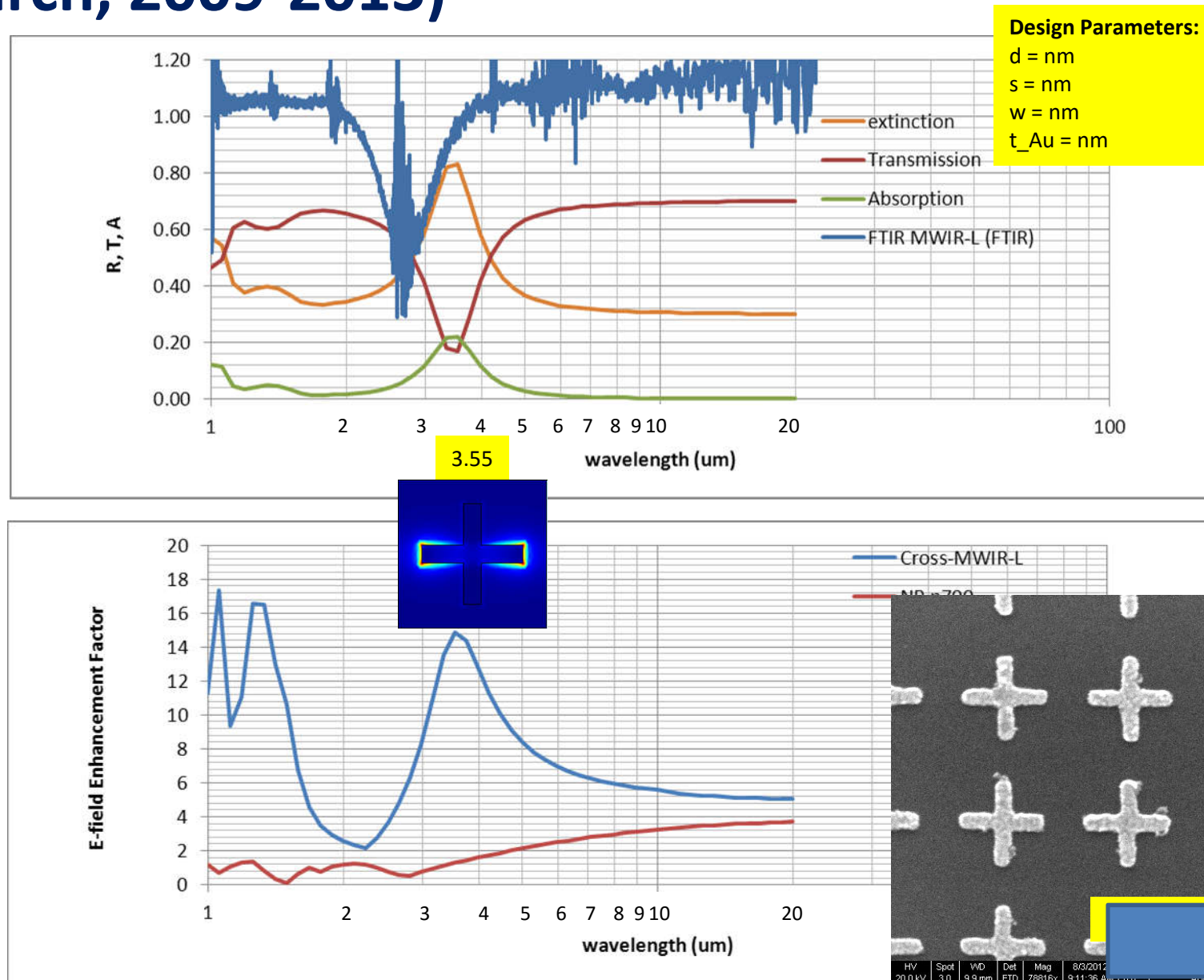# Multispectral Infrared Metamaterial (Tanner Research, 2009-2013)

Average E-fields on the gaps

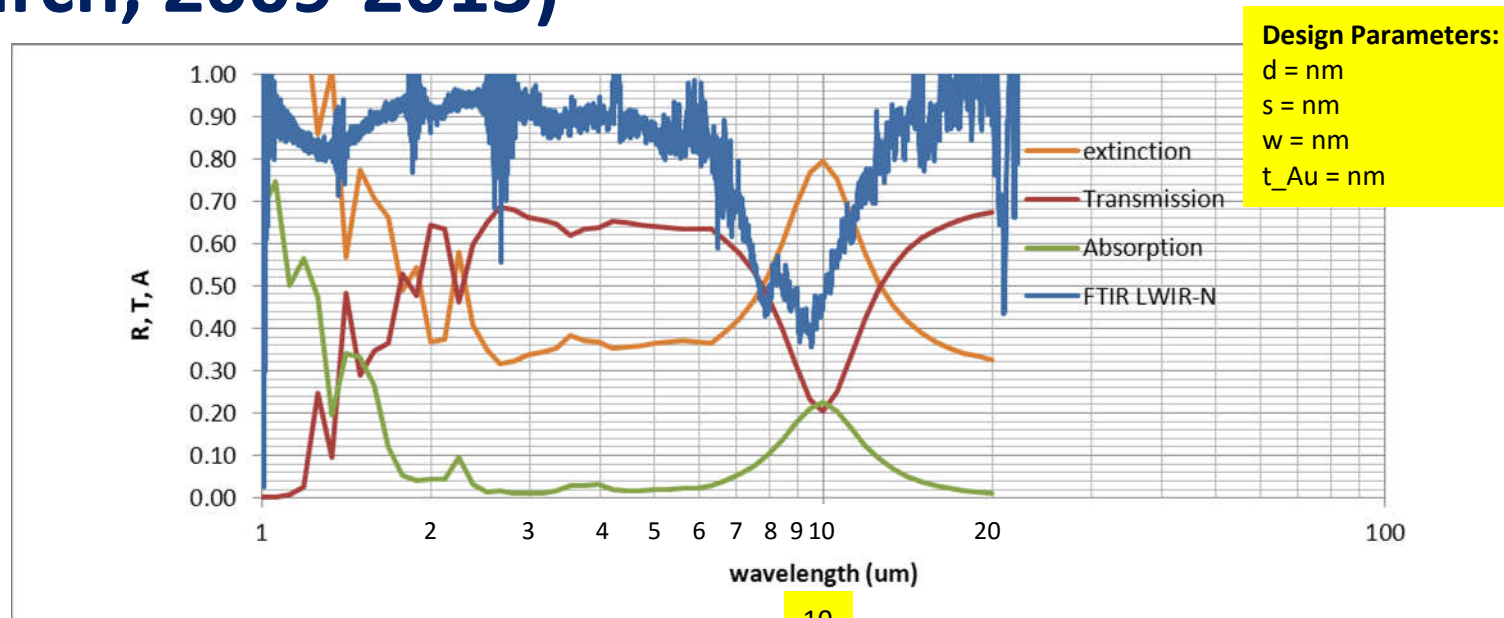average ΔT (temperature change due to ohmic heating) on the gaps

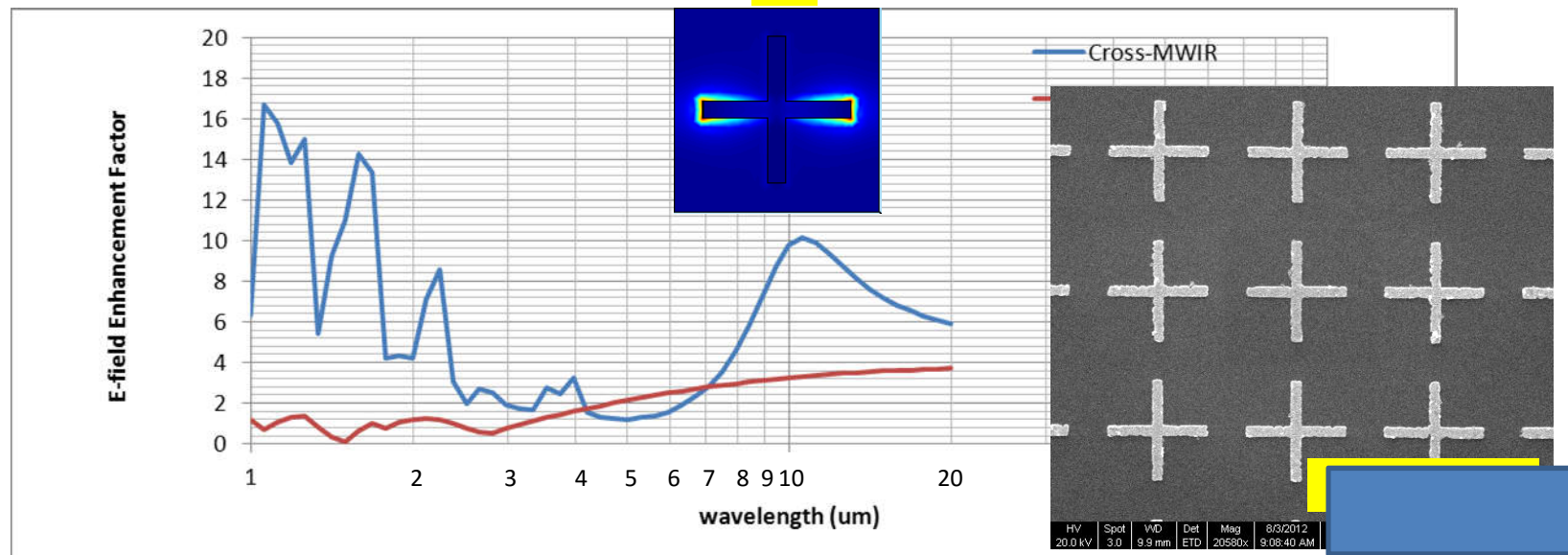# Multispectral Infrared Metamaterial (Tanner Research, 2009-2013)
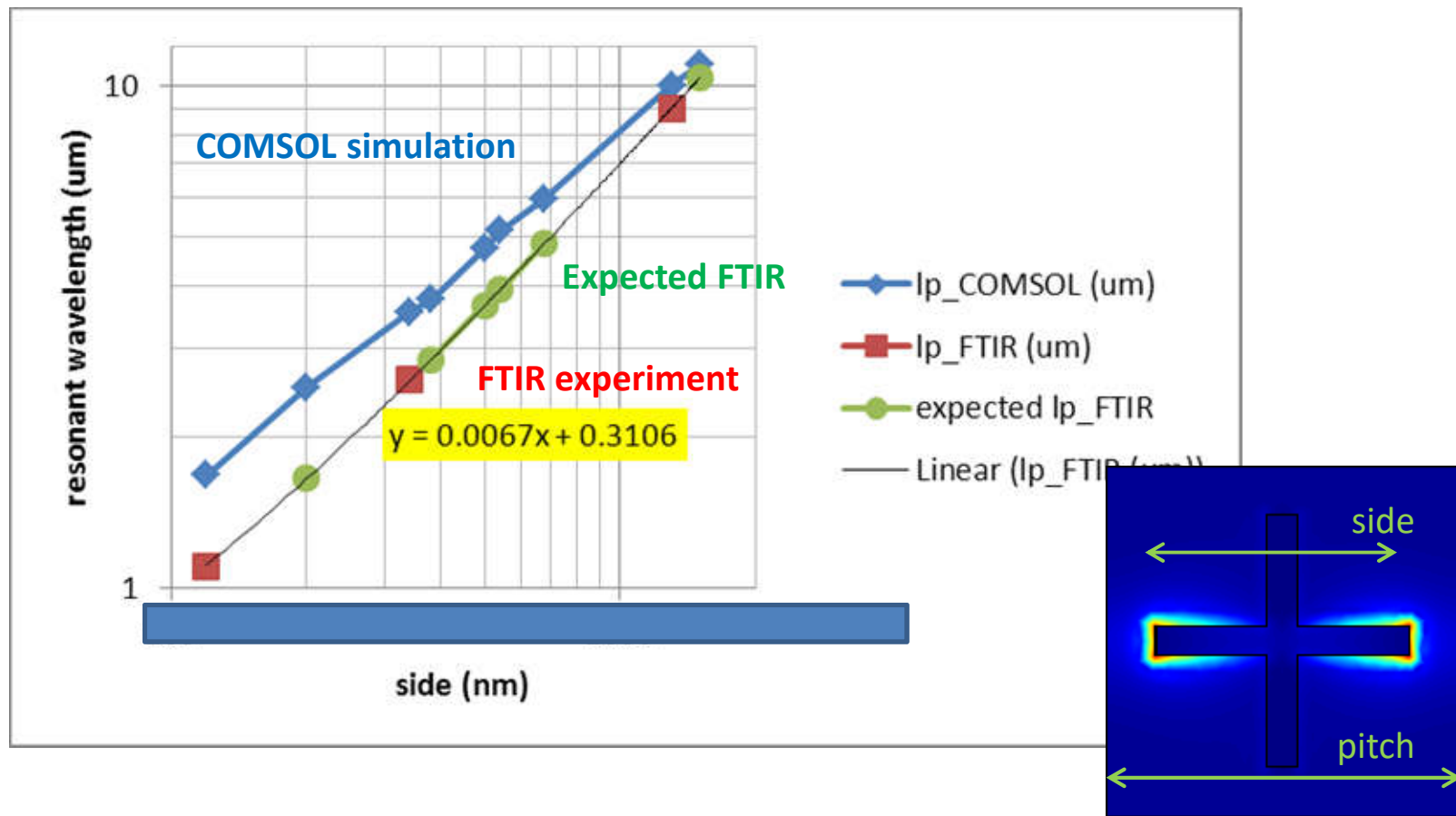

Design Parameters:
d = nm
s = nm
w = nm
t_Au = nm

Multispectral Infrared Metamaterial (Tanner Research, 2009-2013)

Multispectral Infrared Metamaterial (Tanner Research, 2009-2013)

Design Parameters:
d = nm
s = nm
w = nm
t_Au = nm

Multispectral Infrared Metamaterial (Tanner Research, 2009-2013)

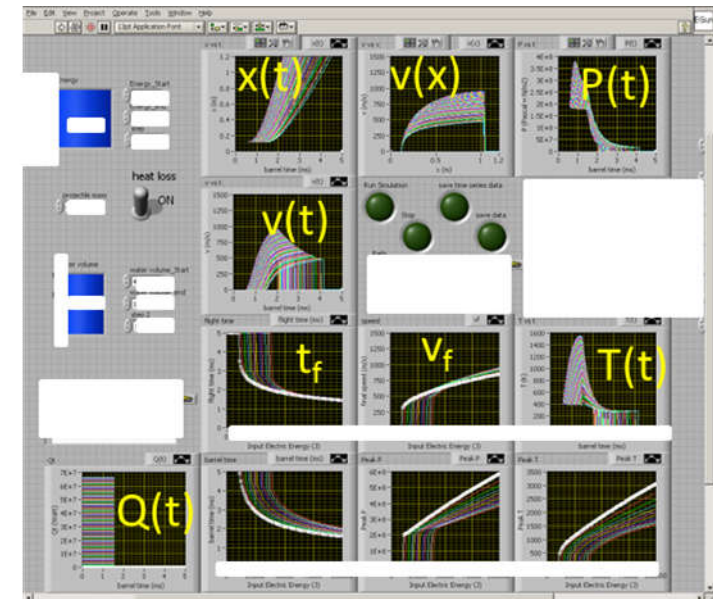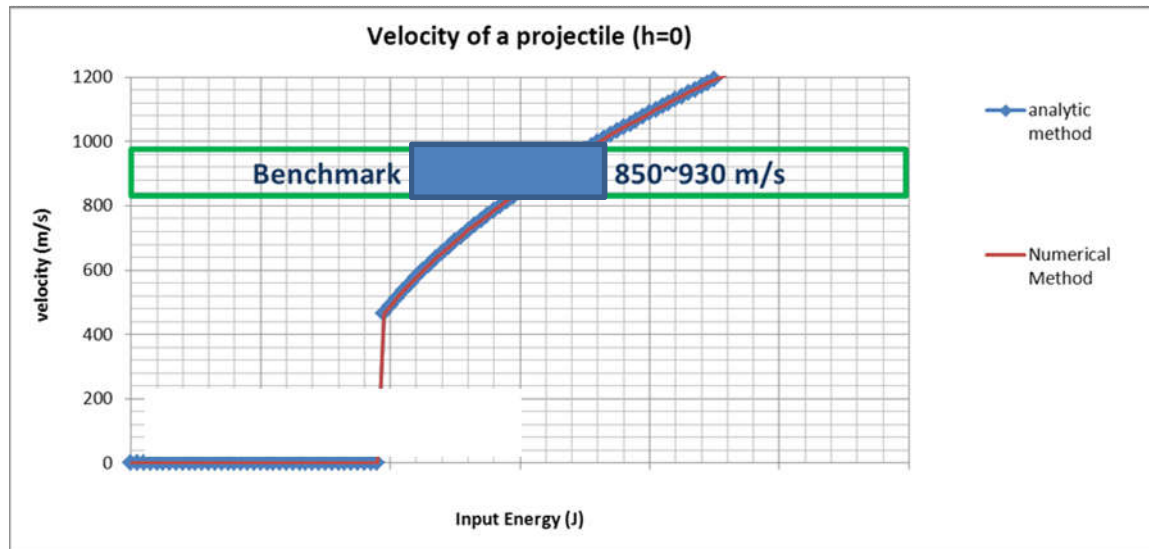# Numerical Methods Simulation (Tanner Research, 2009-2013)

$Q(t)$

$$MC_V \frac{dT(t)}{dt} = Q(t) - h \cdot (2\pi r) \cdot x(t) \cdot (T(t) - T_{barrel})$$

h

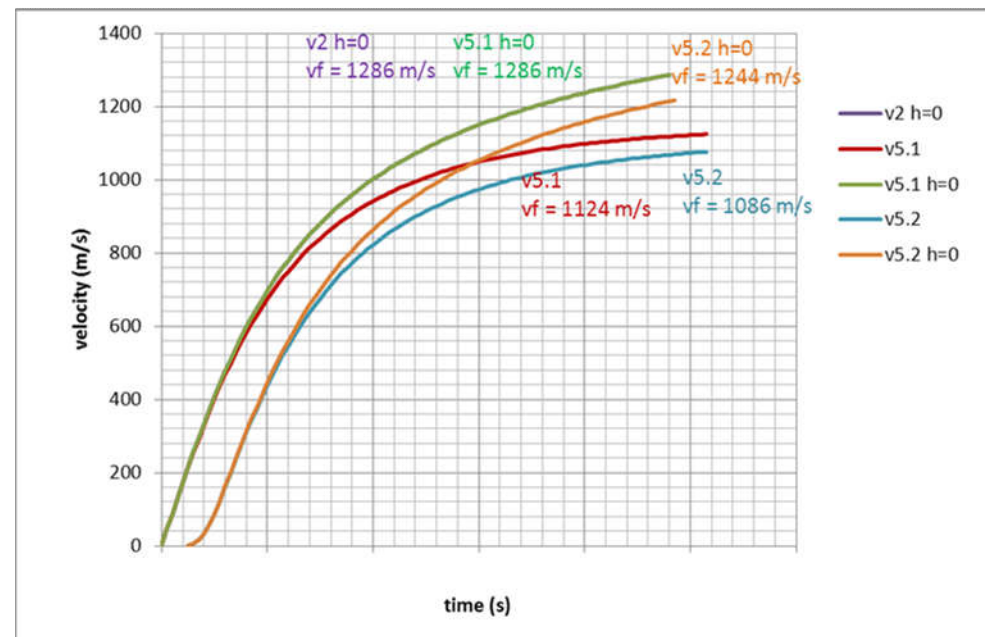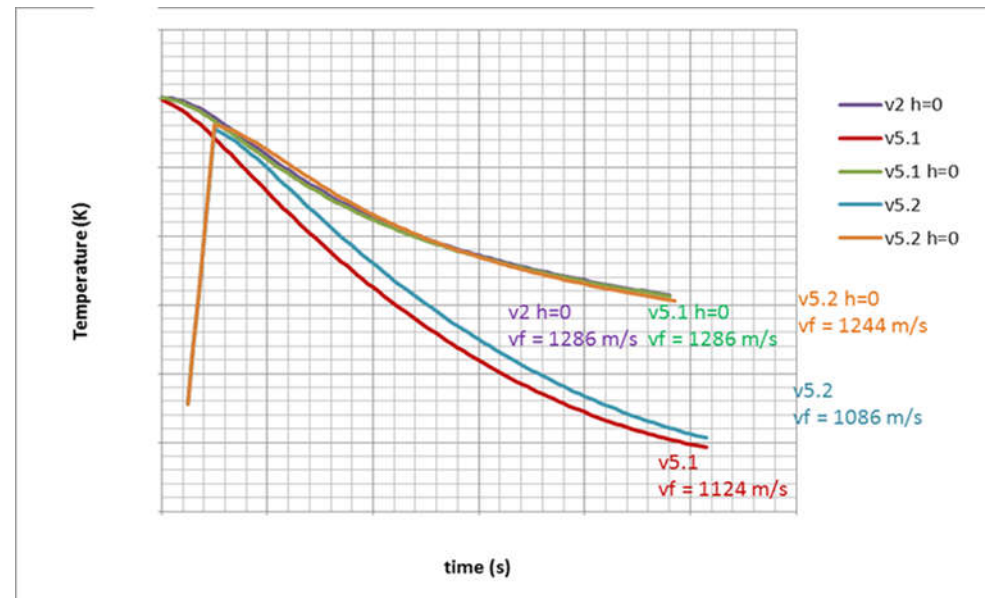$$P(t) = P_0 \left(\frac{V(t)}{V_0}\right)^{-\gamma}$$

$$P(t)V(t) = nRT(t)$$

$$\frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} = \frac{F}{m} = \frac{(P(t) - P_{atm})A}{m}$$

v_f = ?

t_f = ?

Velocity of a projectile (h=0)

Benchmark   850~930 m/s

- analytic method
- Numerical Method

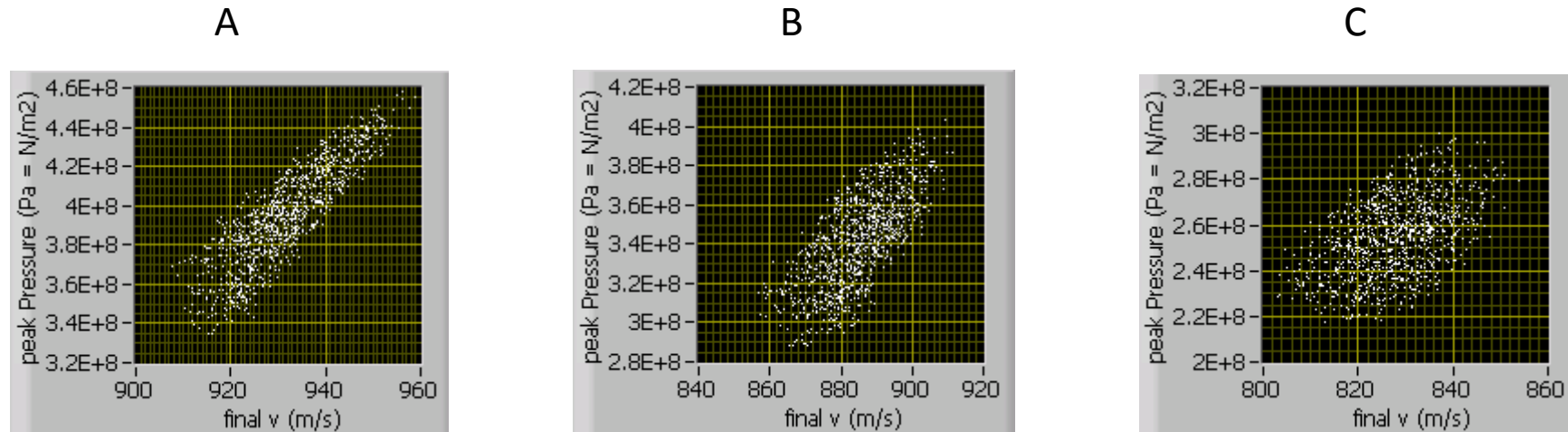velocity (m/s)

Input Energy (J)

Numerical Methods Simulation (Tanner Research, 2009-2013)

Numerical Methods Simulation (Tanner Research, 2009-2013)

Monte-Carlo Method (optimization)

- Peak pressure – related to the breakage of the system.
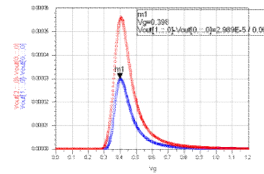- Final v – relevant to the performance of the system.

THz Detector (UCSB Ph.D. 2003-2009)

Device Modeling

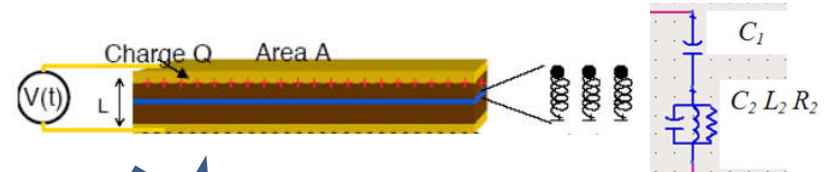$$\ddot{x} + \Gamma \dot{x} + \omega_p^2 x = -\frac{eE_{THz}}{m^*} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$\mathfrak{R}_I = \frac{I_{signal}}{P_{in}} = \alpha \frac{e}{\varepsilon\varepsilon_0} \frac{1}{\Gamma'} \mathrm{Re}(\mu) \frac{dn}{dV_G} \quad \text{(A/W)}.$$

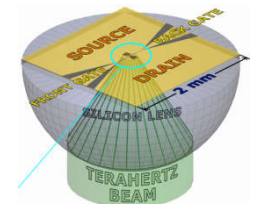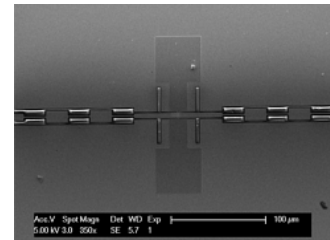$$NEP_J = \frac{\sqrt{4k_BT/R_{SD}}}{\mathfrak{R}_I} \quad \text{(W/Hz}^{1/2}).$$
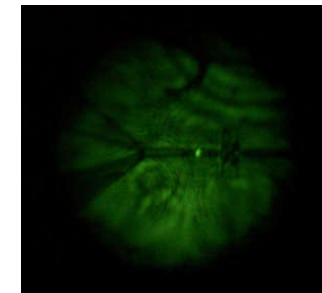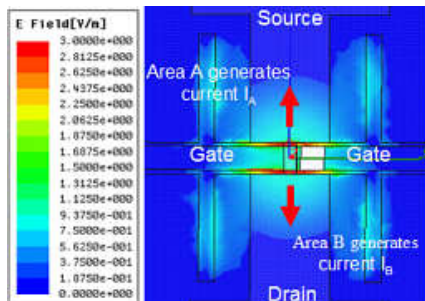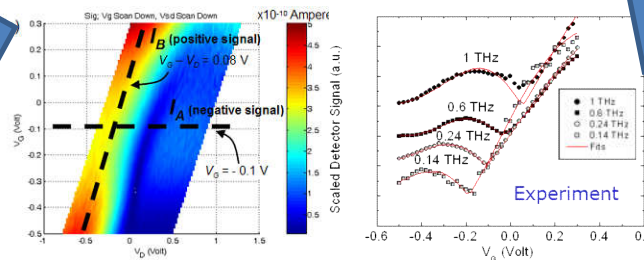
Device Model Revision

Fabrication
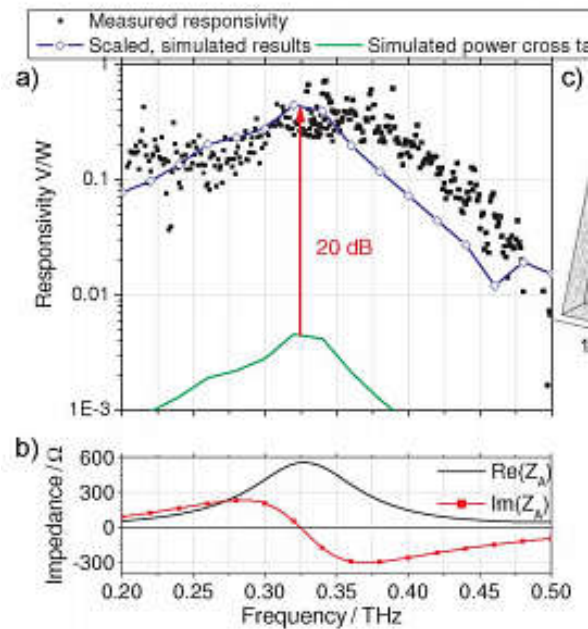
Measurements

FEM EM Simulation

Data Analysis
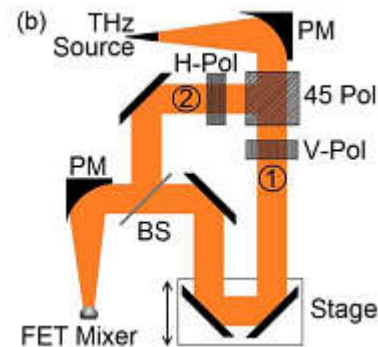
THz Mixer (Tanner Research, 2009-2013)

$$j_{SD} = n(\omega_G) e v(\omega_{SD})$$

$$U_r = \eta \left[\frac{U_g^{\text{THz}} U_{\text{DS}}^{\text{THz}} \cos\varphi}{2\left(U_g^{\text{DC}} - U_{\text{DS}}^{\text{DC}}\right)} - \frac{\left(U_{\text{DS}}^{\text{THz}}\right)^2}{4\left(U_g^{\text{DC}} - U_{\text{DS}}^{\text{DC}}\right)} \right]$$

Device Modeling

FEM EM Simulation

Cleanroom Fabrication

Measurements

Data Analysis

Thank you!

Sangwoo Kim, Ph.D.
swkim94@gmail.com
https://www.linkedin.com/in/sangwoo-kim