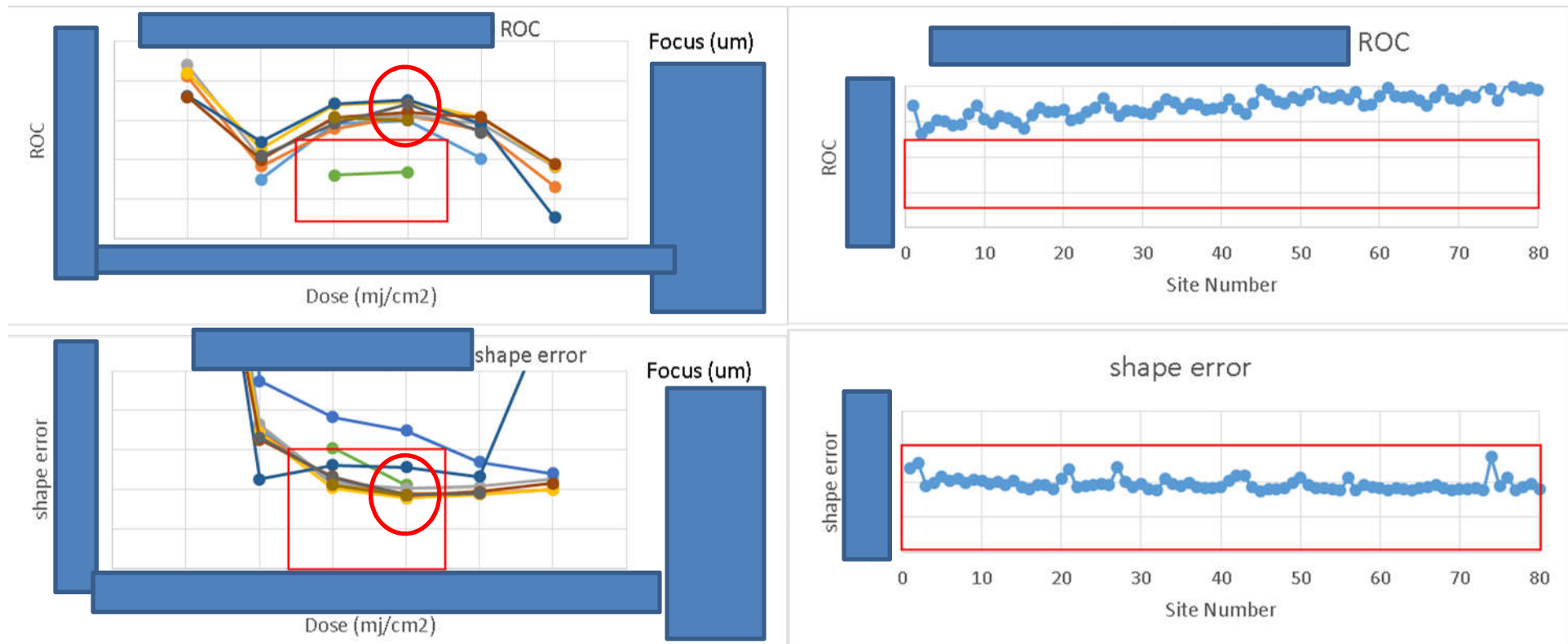
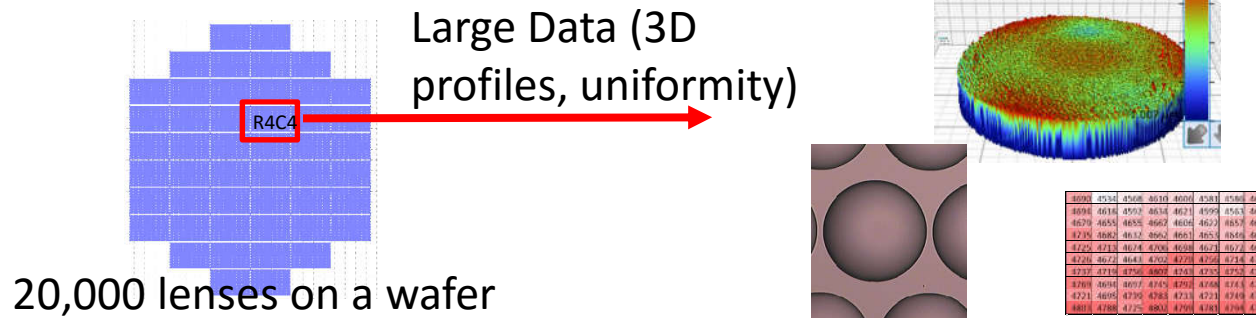
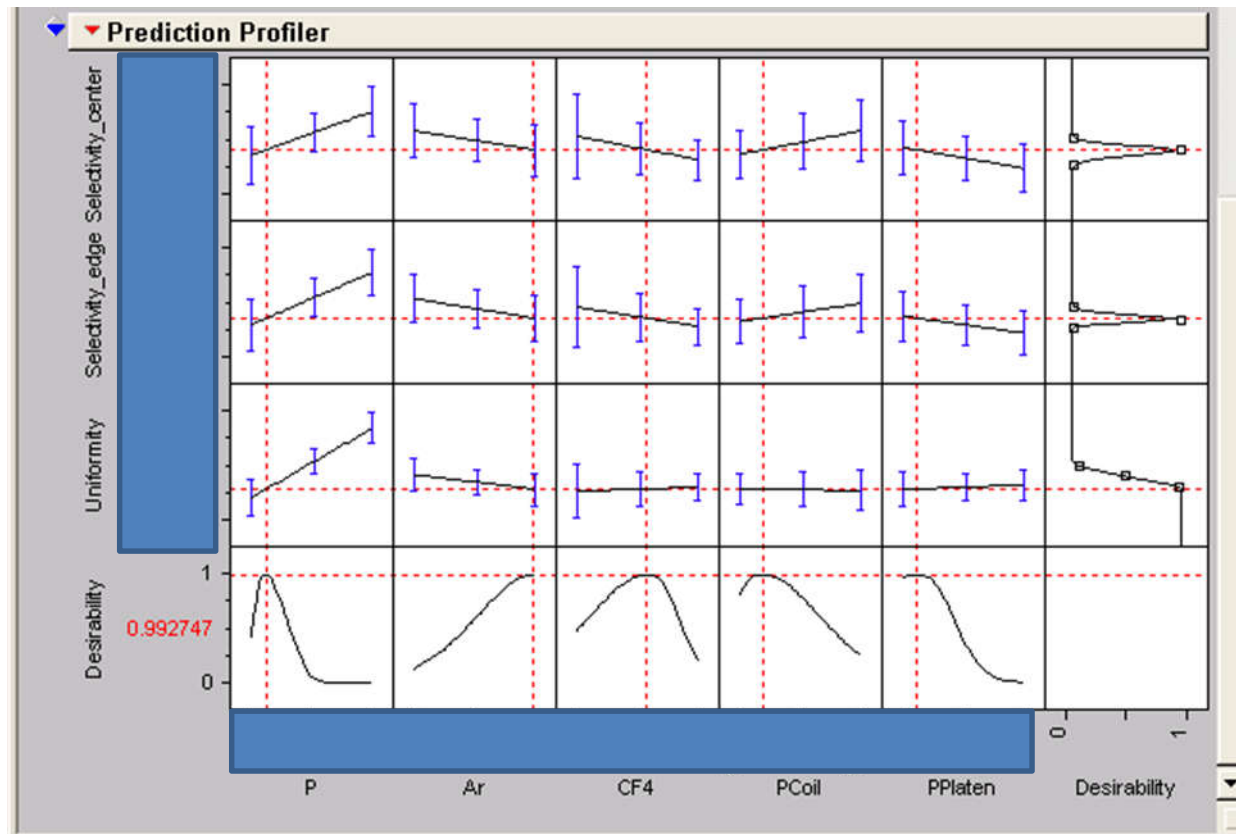


Microlens Array (IMT, 2013-present)



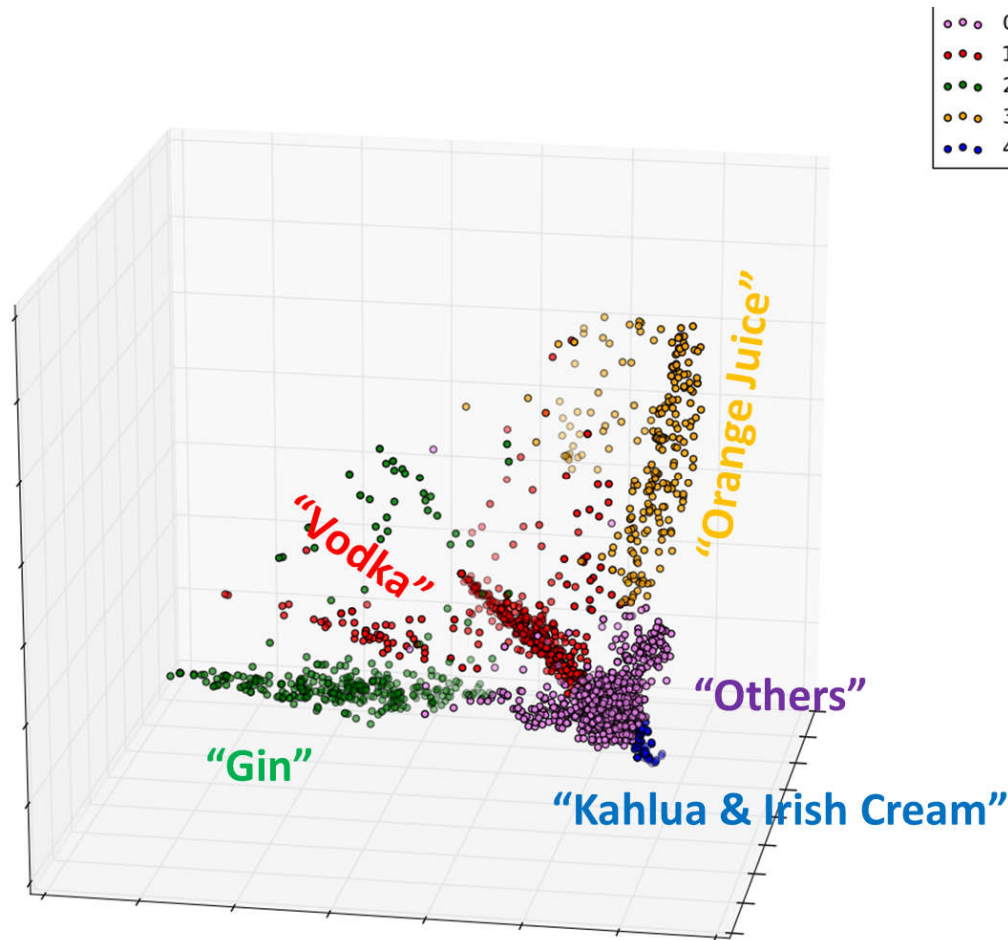
- Processed data essential for the success of this project.
- Transitioning to a volume production phase

JMP (IMT, 2013-present)



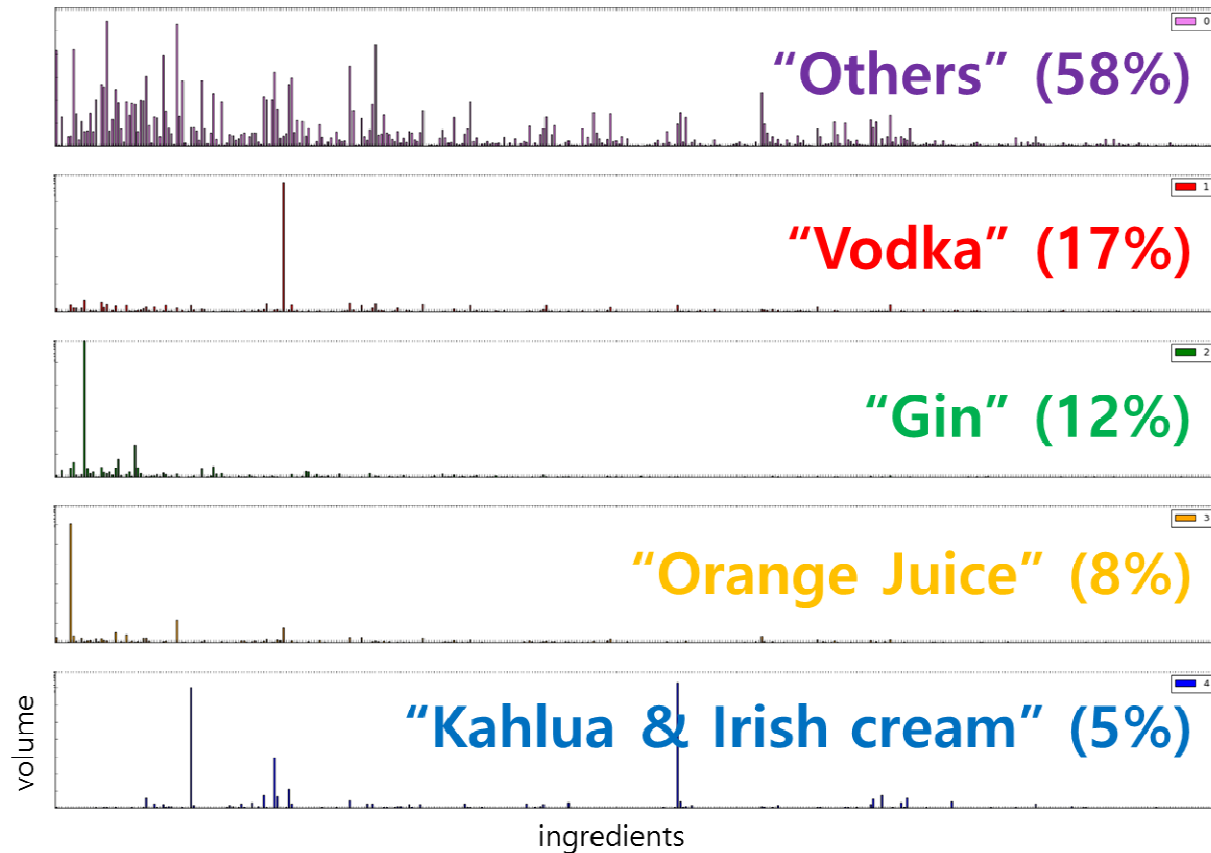
- SAS JMP used for optimizing process

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
- Generated profiles of each market segment.

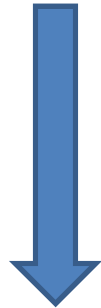
Python (personal project, 2016)



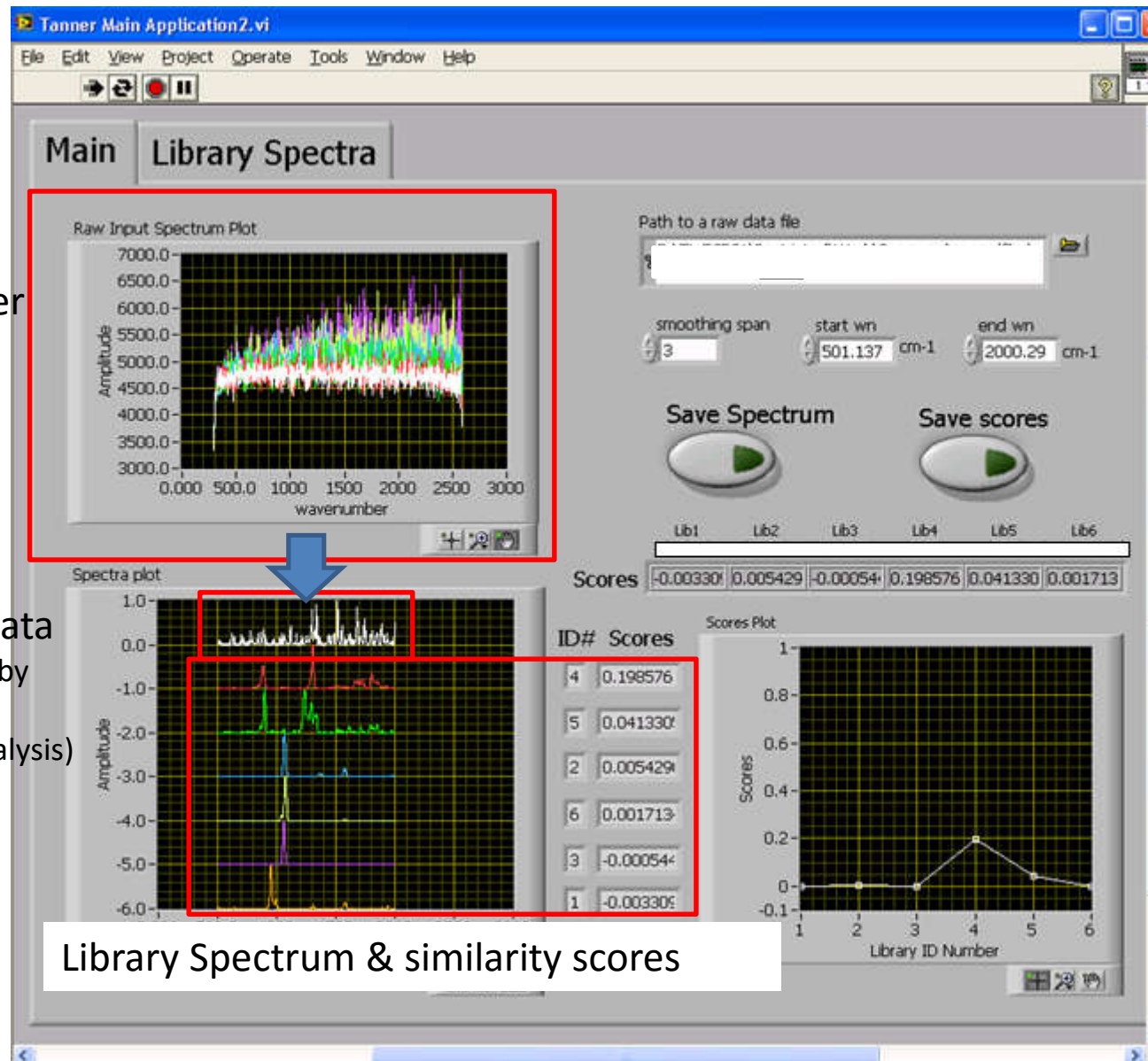
- Cocktail Recipes were downloaded from <http://www.TheCocktailDB.com> using their API.
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- Spectral Cluster algorithm was used to separate the groups
- Generated profiles of each market segment.

Chemical Detection (Tanner Research, 2009-2013)

Raw Data
from
spectrometer



Processed Data
(noise reduced by
Principal
Component Analysis)



Chemical Detection (Tanner Research, 2009-2013)

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

n : number of spectral data points (e.g., 1024)

U : unknown spectrum vector (e.g., 1x1024)

L : library spectra matrix (e.g., 6x1024)

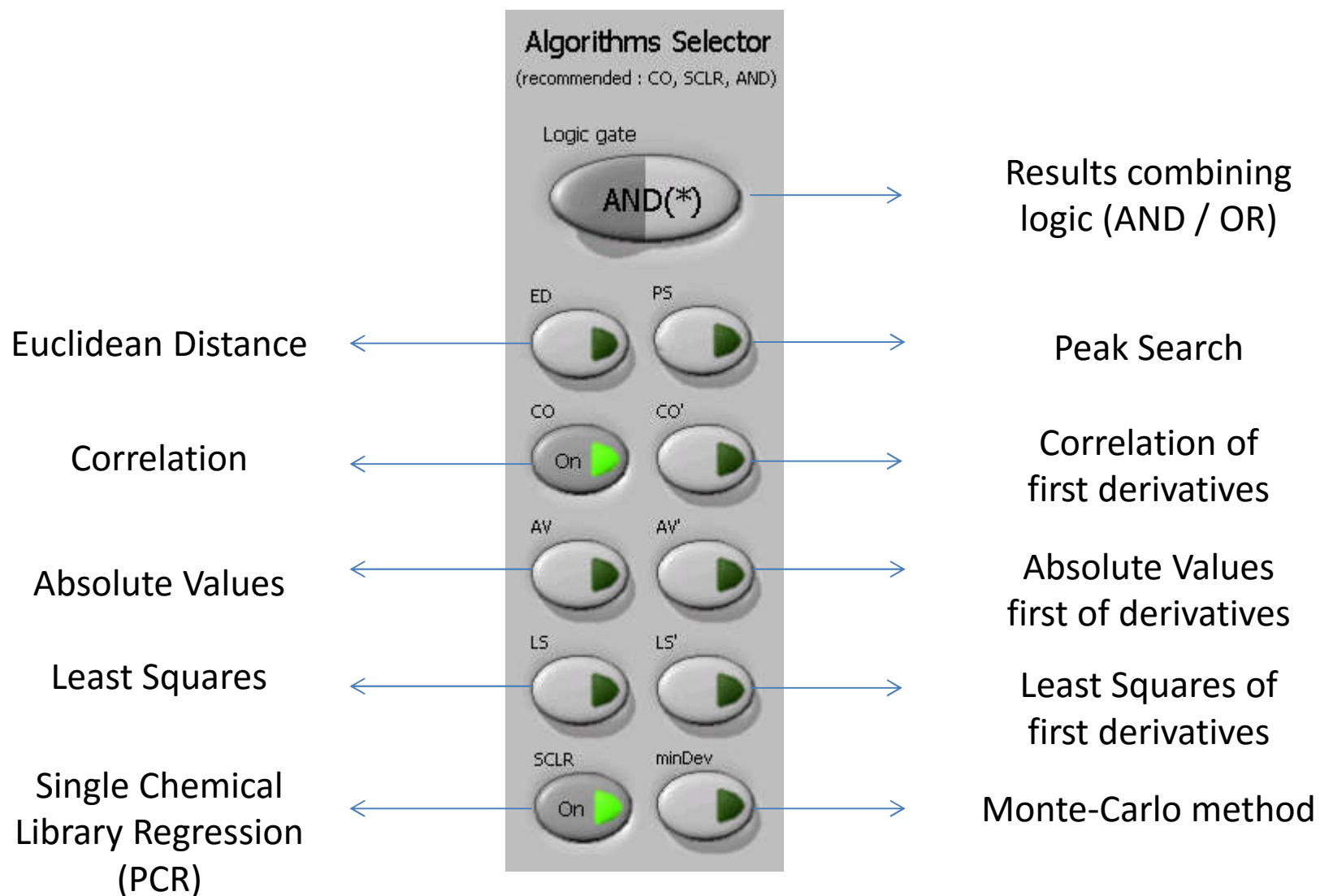
S : score matrix (e.g., 1x6)

L_k : k-th library spectrum vector (e.g., 1x1024)

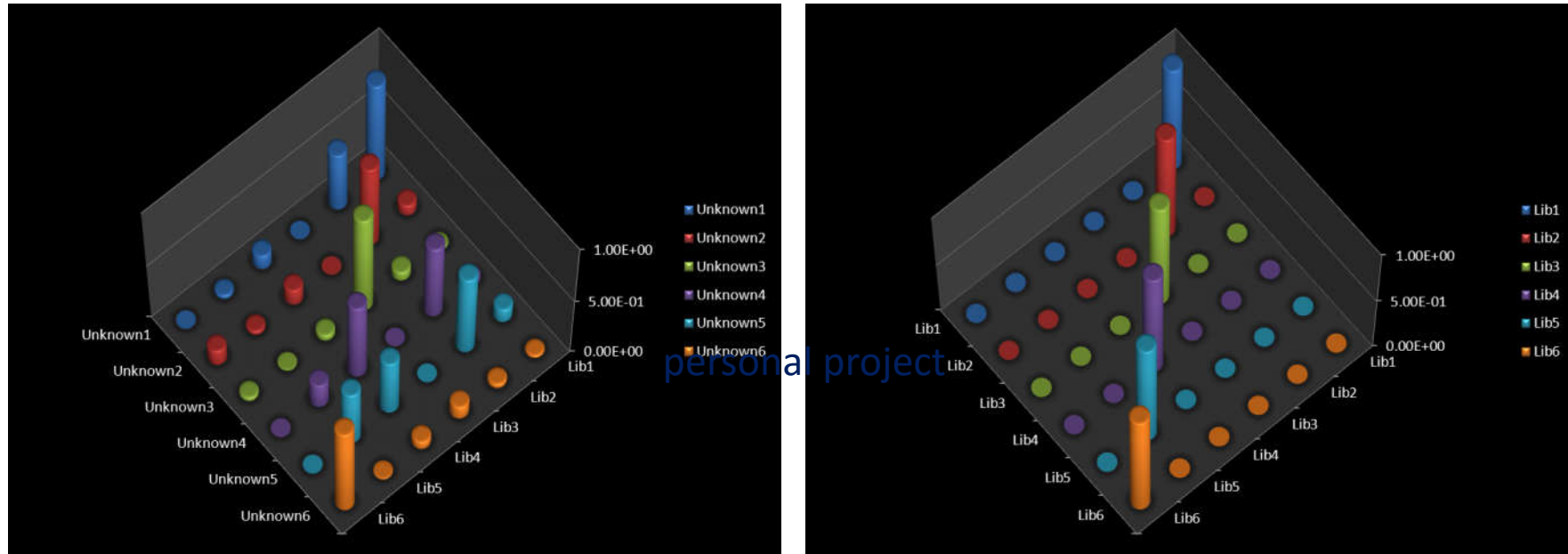
L_{ki} : i-th spectral component of k-th library spectrum vector

S_k : score of unknown vector against k-th library spectrum vector

Chemical Detection (Tanner Research, 2009-2013)

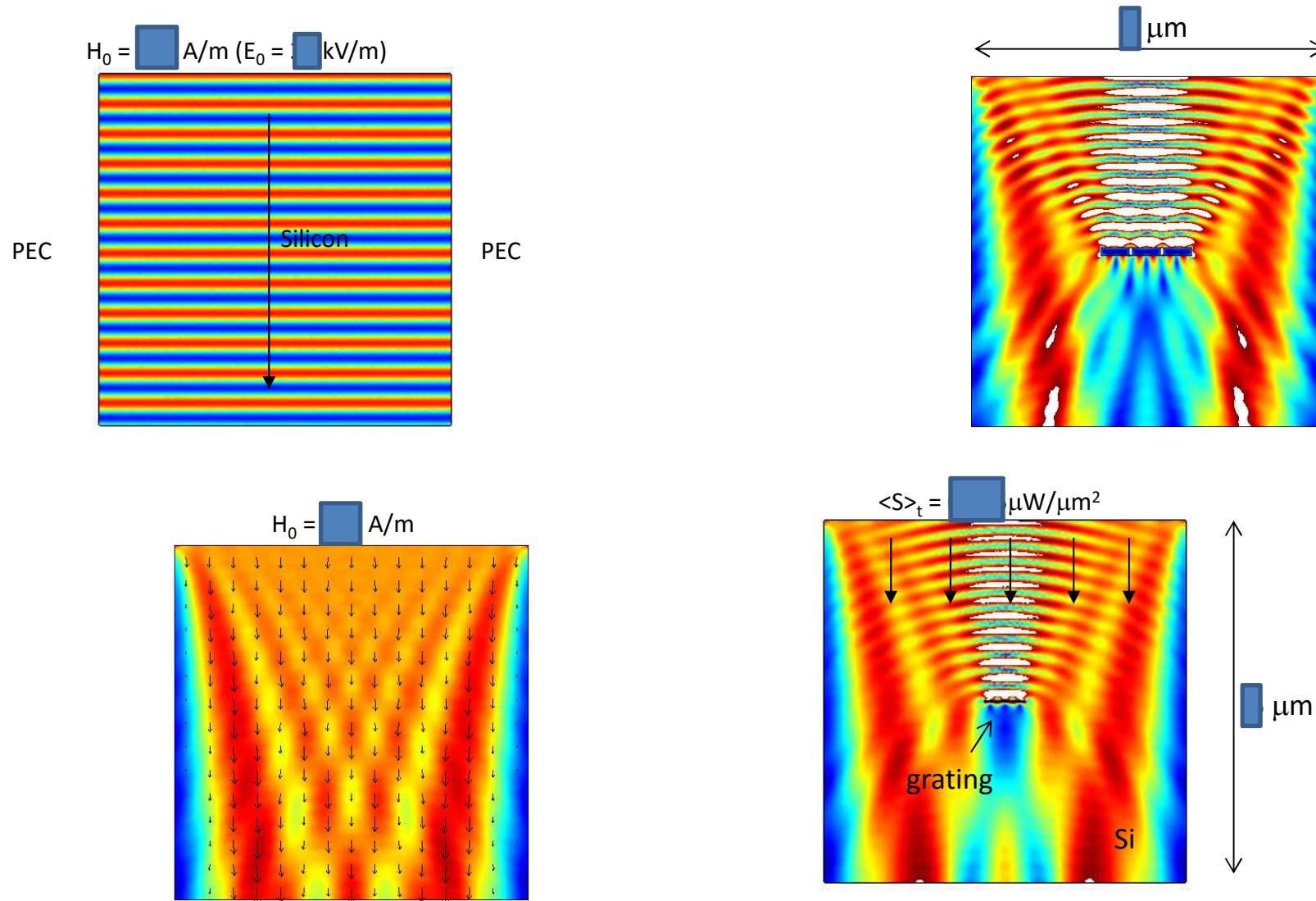


Chemical Detection (Tanner Research, 2009-2013)



- This standoff-chemical detection system passed rigorous field tests (accuracy, recall) at customer's proving ground. Customer later asked us to deliver software only.

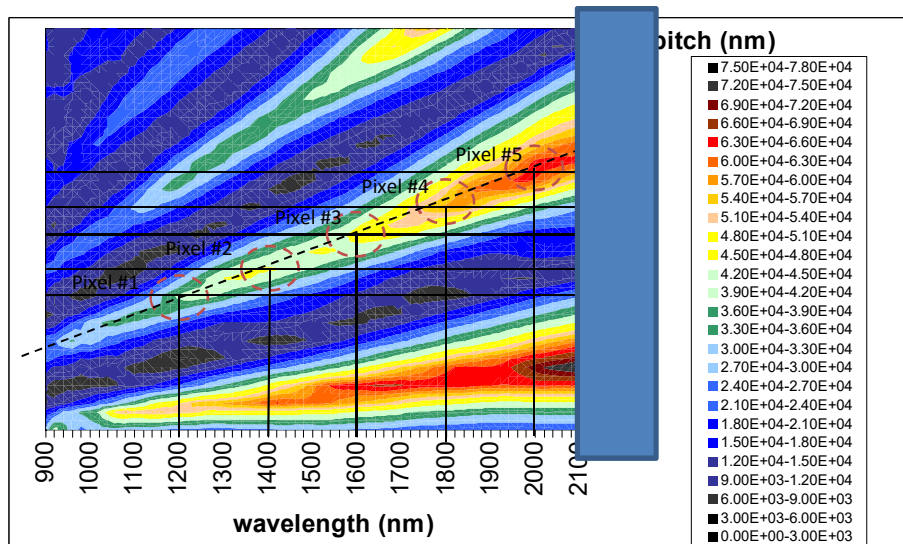
Multispectral Infrared Metamaterial (Tanner Research, 2009-2013)



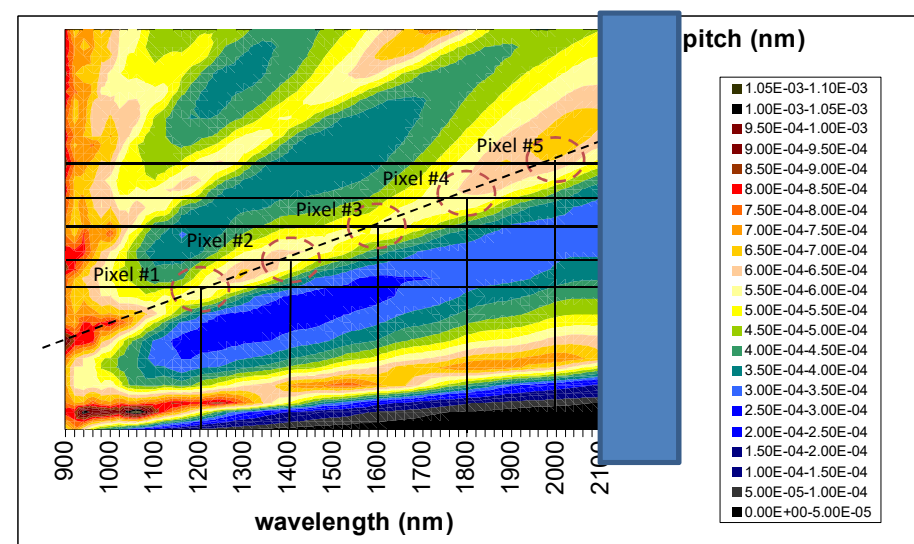
Multispectral Infrared Metamaterial (Tanner Research, 2009-2013)

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

E-fields

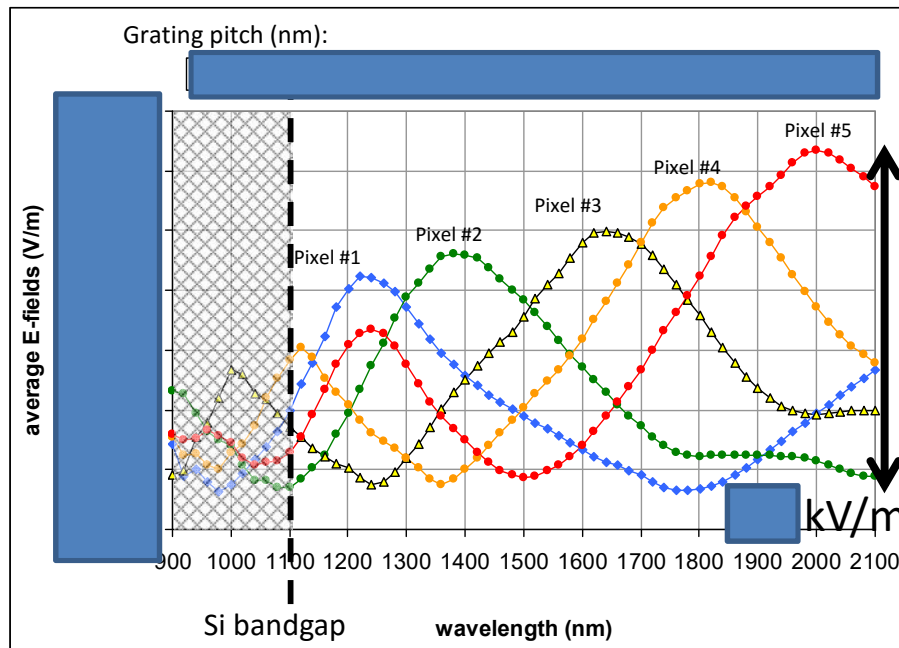


ΔT

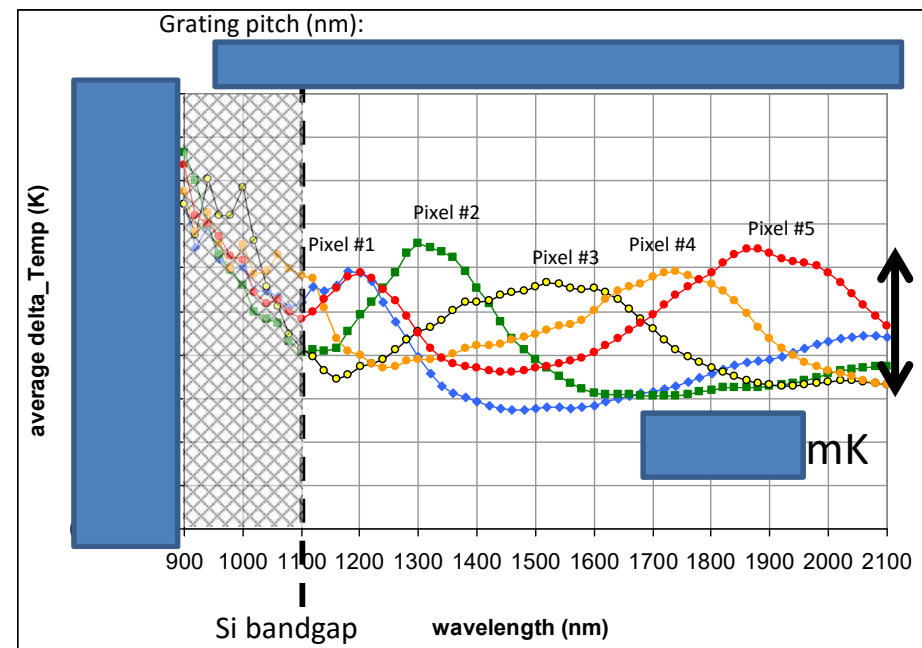


Multispectral Infrared Metamaterial (Tanner Research, 2009-2013)

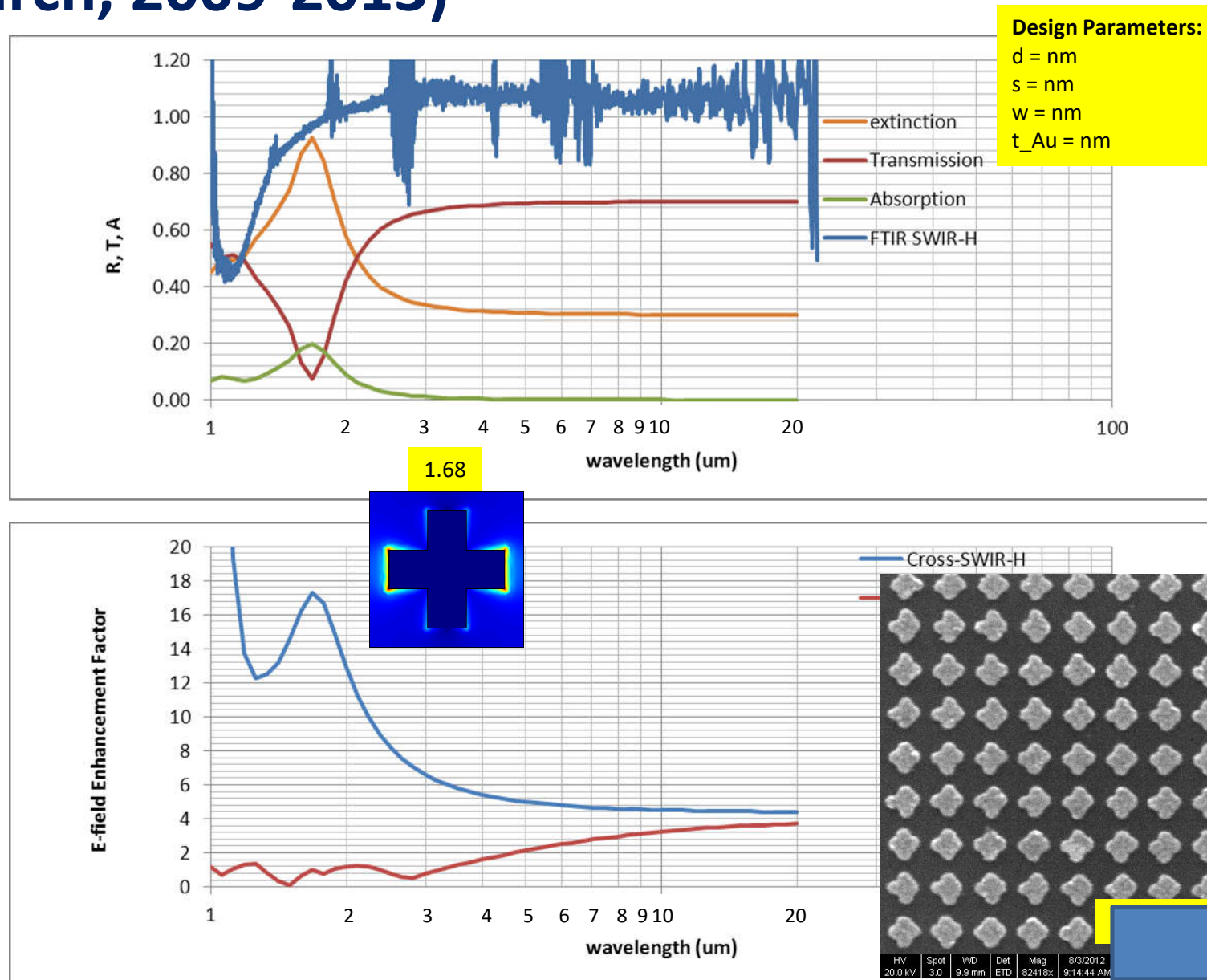
Average E-fields on the gaps



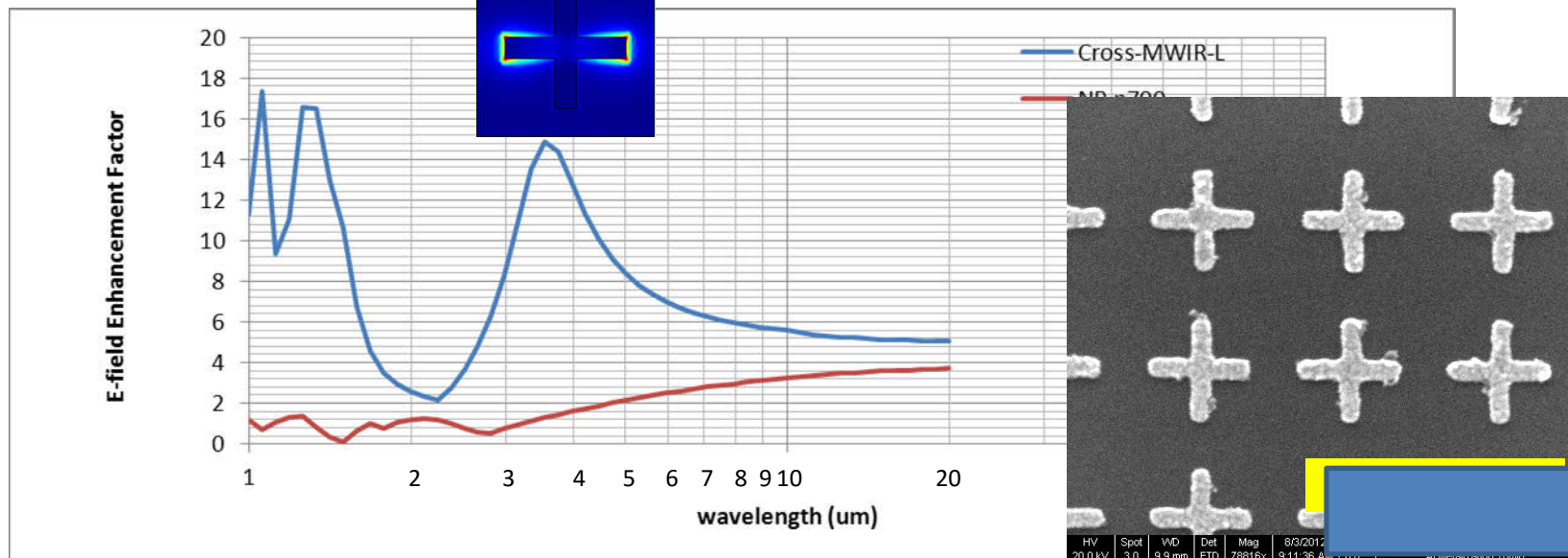
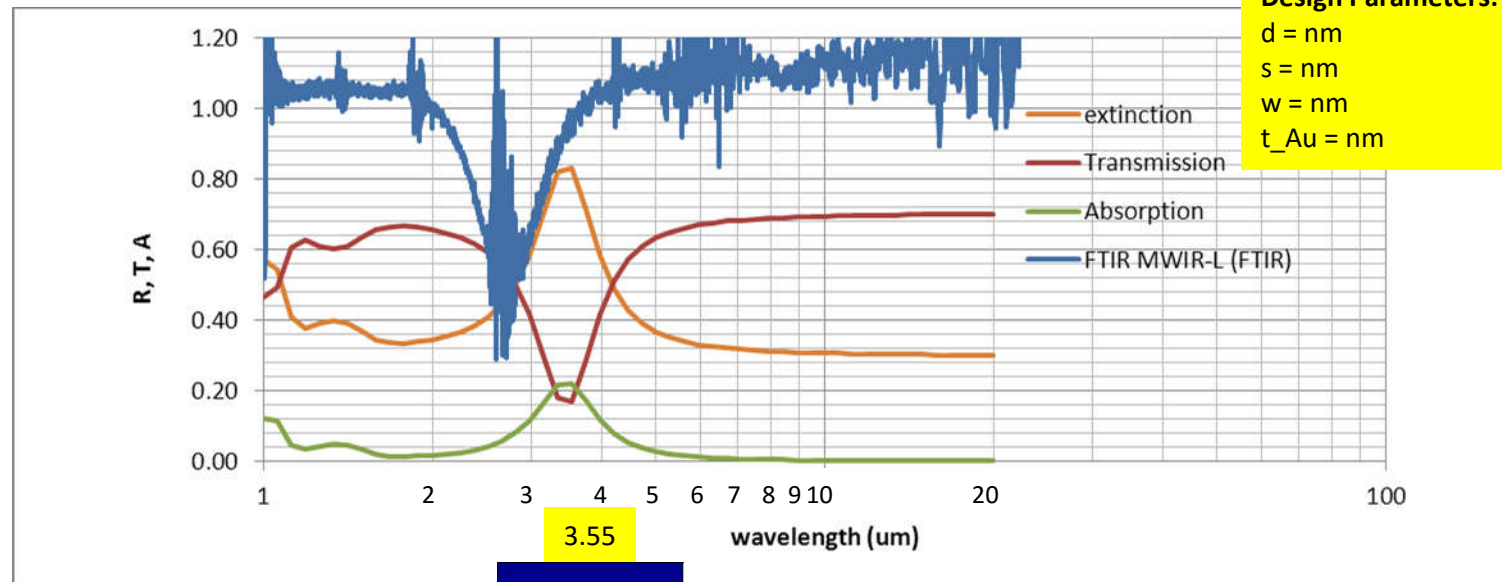
average ΔT (temperature change due to ohmic heating) on the gaps



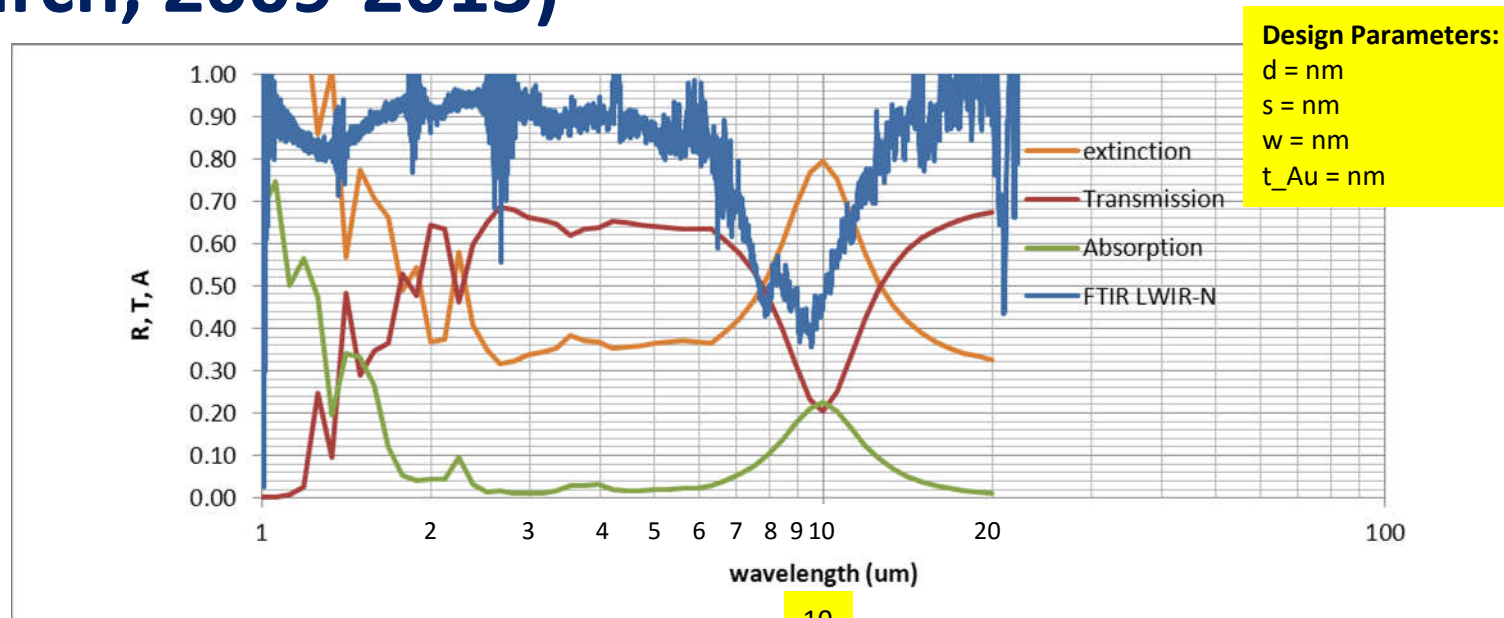
Multispectral Infrared Metamaterial (Tanner Research, 2009-2013)



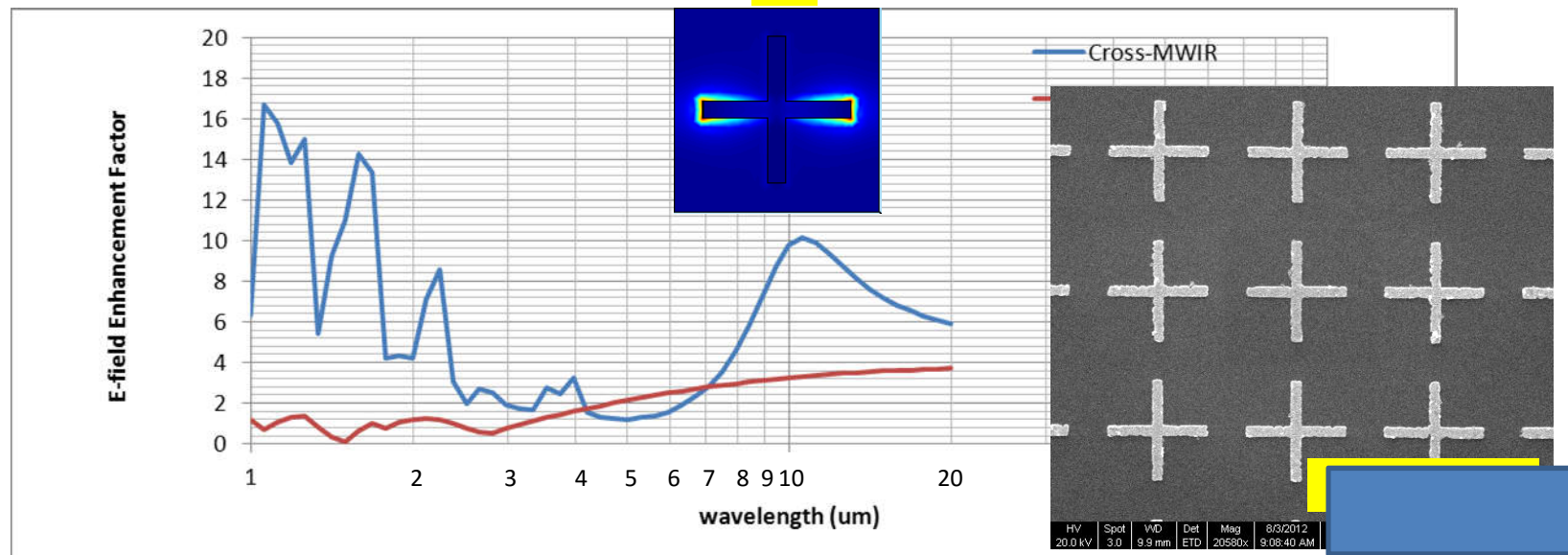
Multispectral Infrared Metamaterial (Tanner Research, 2009-2013)



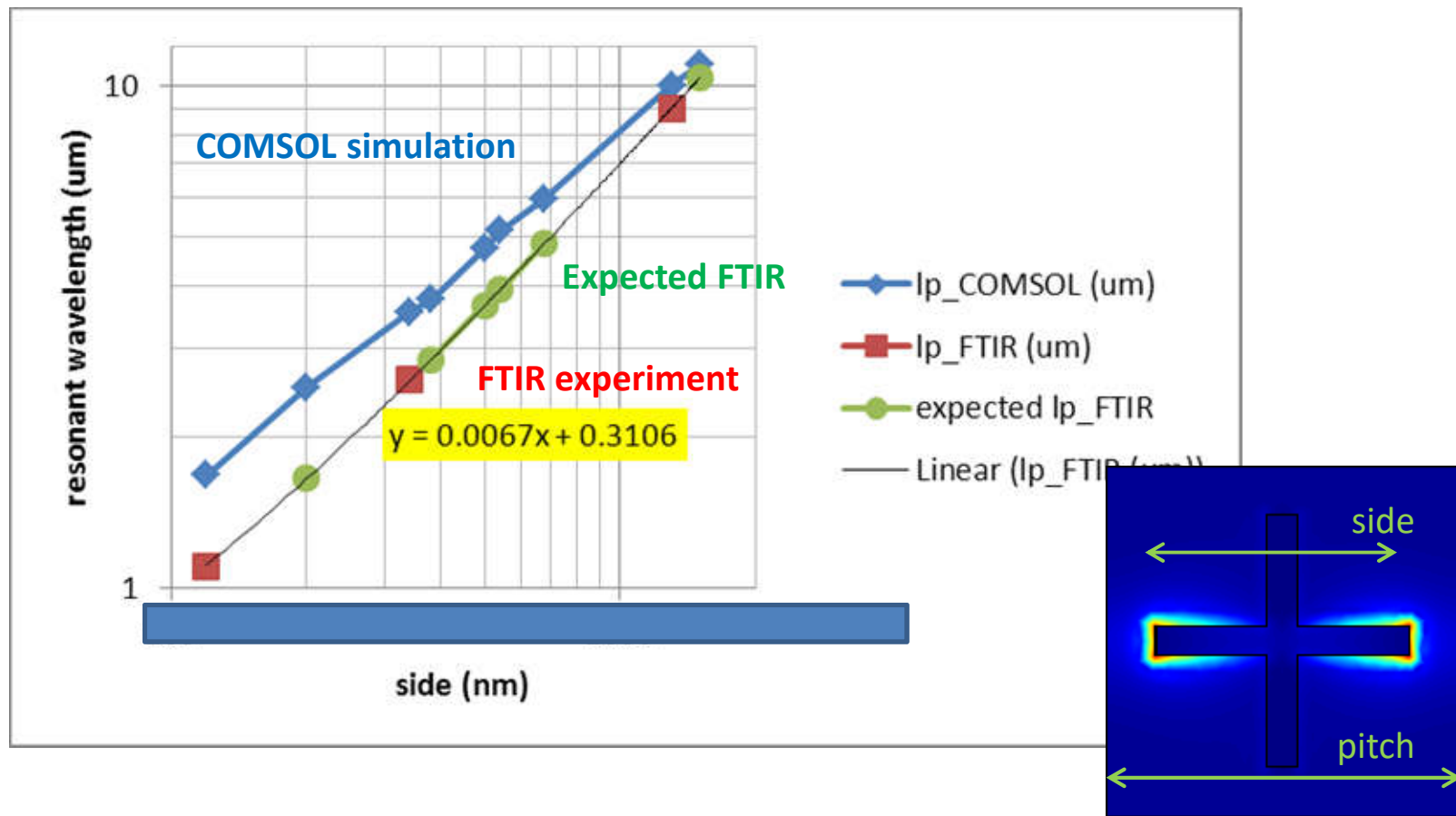
Multispectral Infrared Metamaterial (Tanner Research, 2009-2013)



10

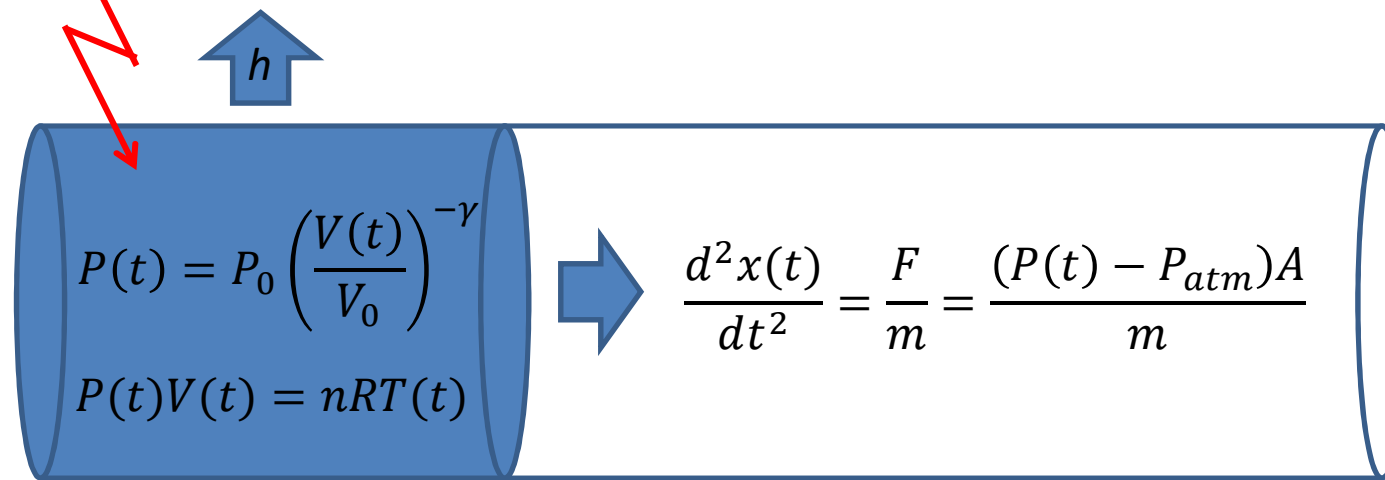


Multispectral Infrared Metamaterial (Tanner Research, 2009-2013)



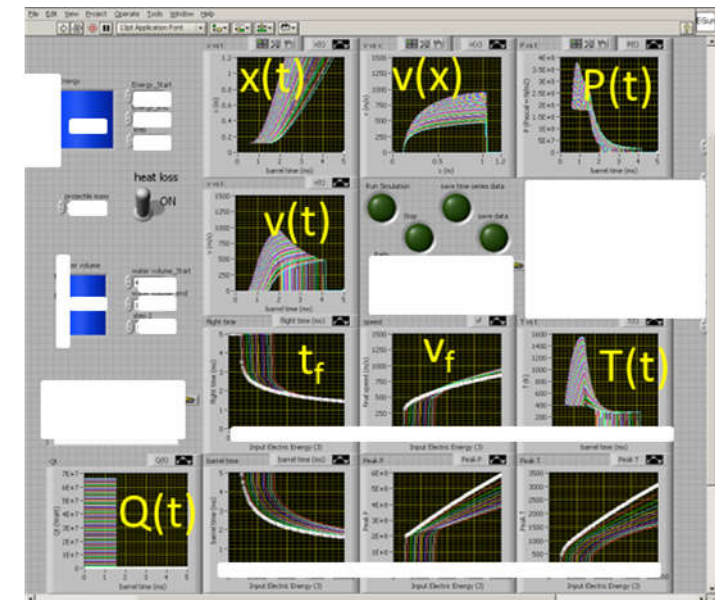
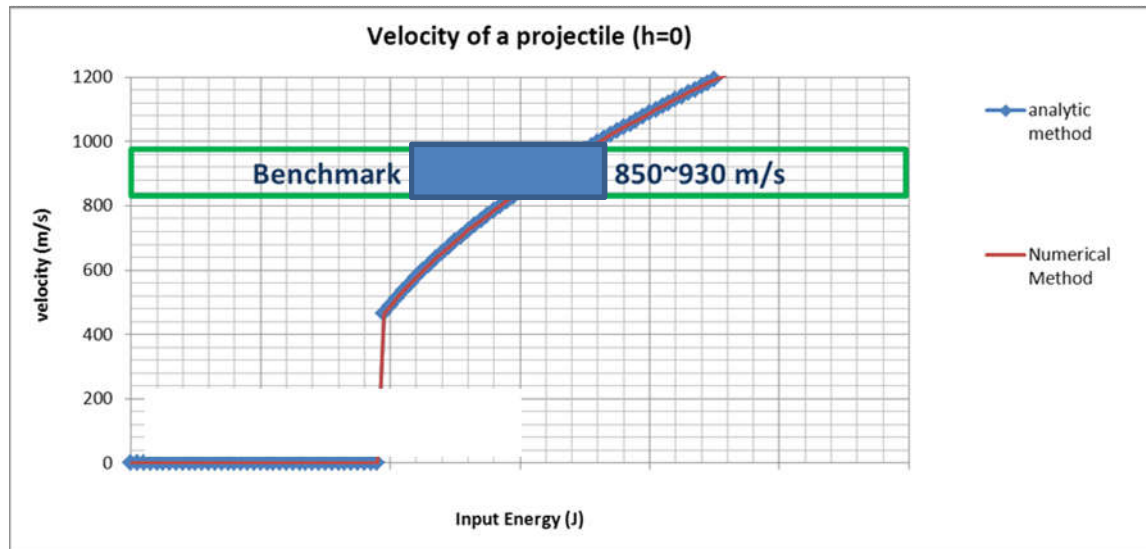
Numerical Methods Simulation (Tanner Research, 2009-2013)

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

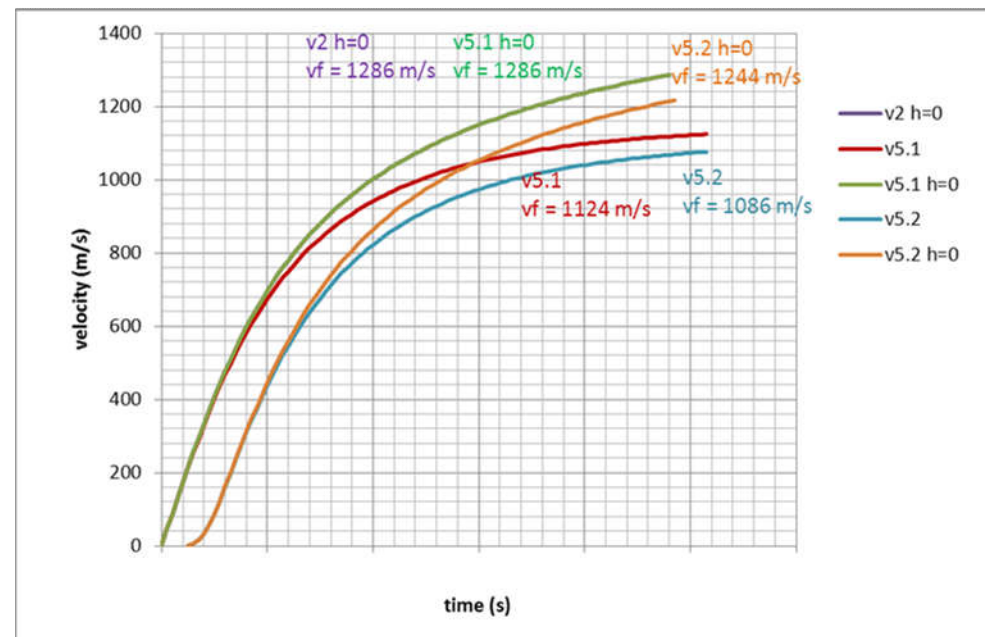
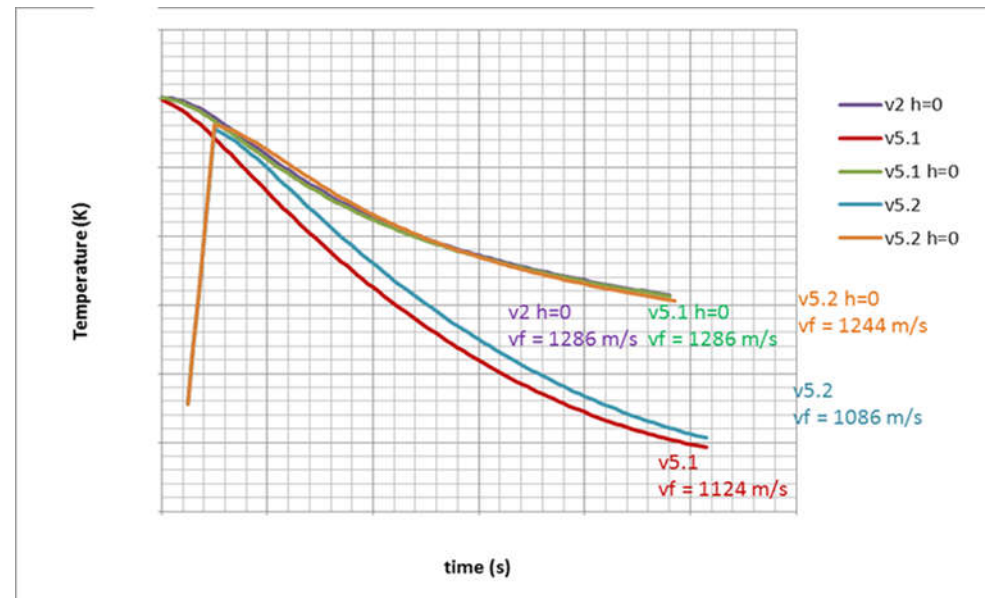


$$v_f = ?$$

$$t_f = ?$$

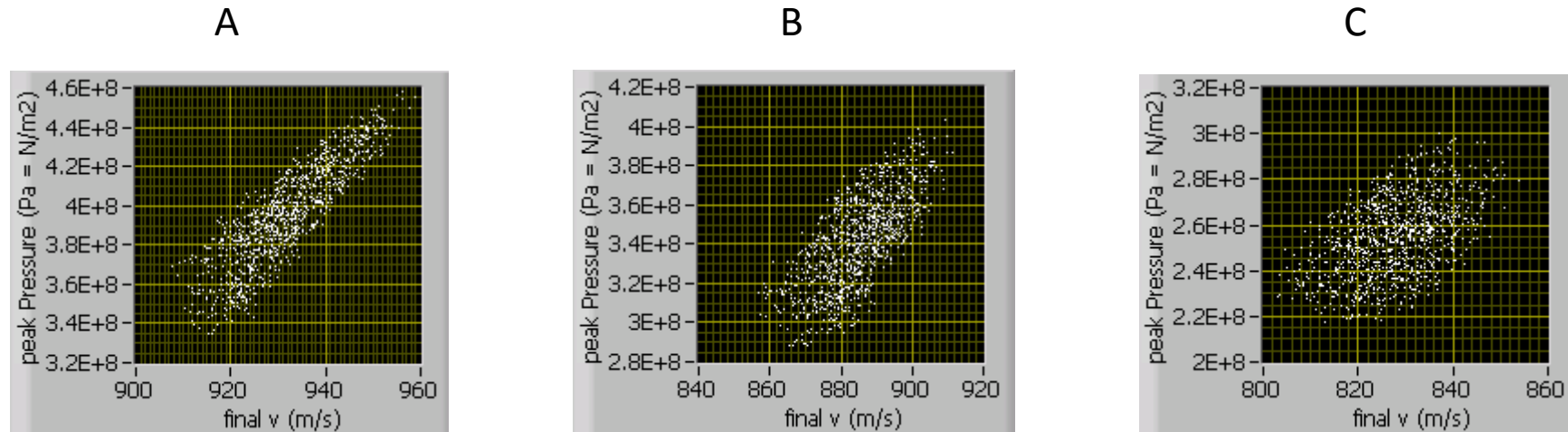


Numerical Methods Simulation (Tanner Research, 2009-2013)



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.

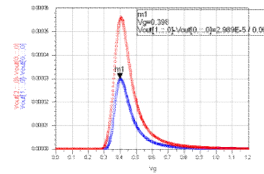
THz Detector (UCSB Ph.D. 2003-2009)

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

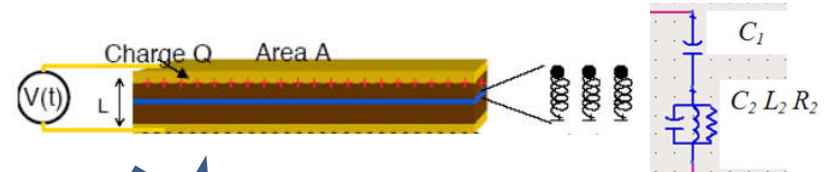
$$\mathfrak{R}_I = \frac{I_{signal}}{P_{in}} = \alpha \frac{e}{\epsilon \epsilon_0 \Gamma'} \text{Re}(\mu) \frac{dn}{dV_G} \quad (\text{A/W}).$$

$$NEP_I = \frac{\sqrt{4k_B T / R_{SD}}}{\mathfrak{R}_I} \quad (\text{W/Hz}^{1/2}).$$

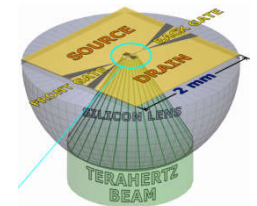
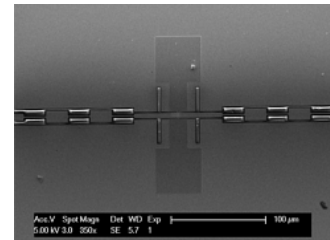
**Device
Model
Revision**



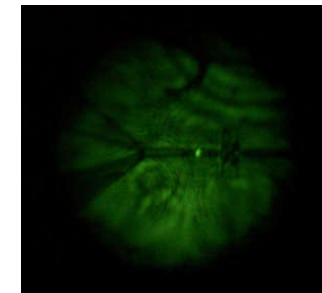
**Device
Modeling**



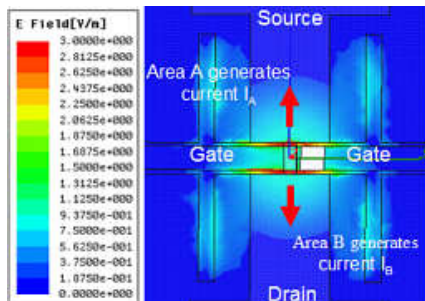
Fabrication



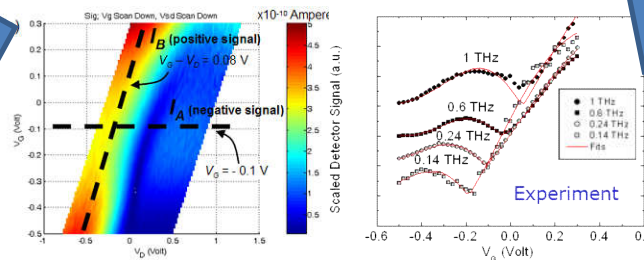
Measurements



**FEM EM
Simulation**



Data Analysis

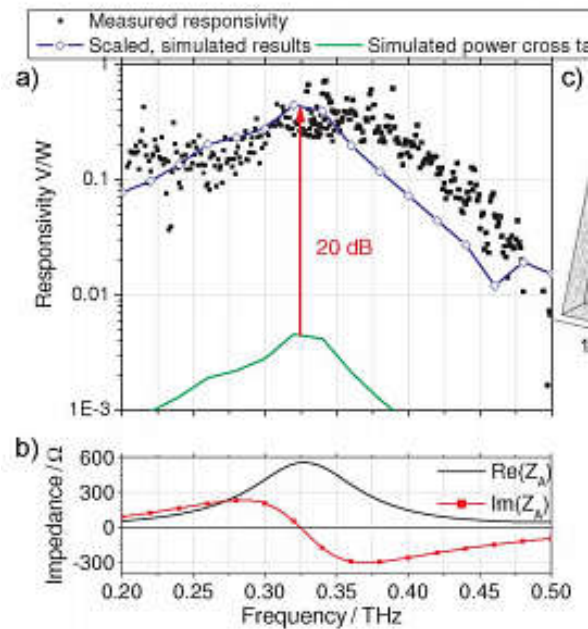


THz Mixer (Tanner Research, 2009-2013)

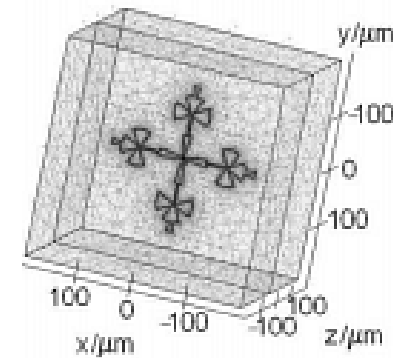
Device Modeling

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

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

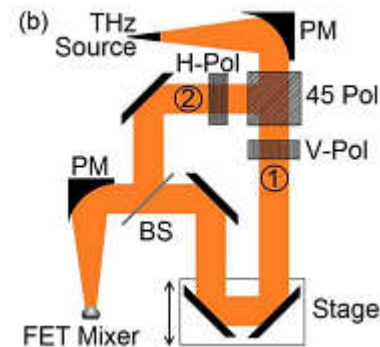


Data Analysis



FEM EM Simulation

Measurements



Cleanroom Fabrication

Thank you!

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swkim94@gmail.com

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/sangwoo-kim>