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CURRENT APPOINTMENT	<p>Postdoctoral Scholar <i>Prof. Shanhui Fan's group</i>, Stanford University</p>	2013–present
EDUCATION	<p>Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering (advisor: Prof. Shanhui Fan) <i>Stanford University</i> Dissertation: 3D finite-difference frequency-domain method for plasmonics and nanophotonics</p> <p>M.S. in Electrical Engineering <i>Stanford University</i></p> <p>B.S. in Mathematics <i>Seoul National University</i></p> <p>B.S. in Physics <i>Seoul National University</i></p>	<p>2006–2013</p> <p>2004–2007</p> <p>1997–2001</p> <p>1997–2001</p>
INDUSTRY EXPERIENCE	<p>Software Engineer <i>Park Systems</i>, Suwon, Korea Developed software for Park Systems' scanning probe microscope (SPM), including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • data acquisition software on Texas Instruments' digital signal processor in C • control software on Microsoft Windows in C++ (VC++) • image editing software (similar to Photoshop) in Java (J2SE) 	2001–2004
TEACHING EXPERIENCE	<p>Principal Instructor of EE 256: Numerical Electromagnetics <i>Electrical Engineering, Stanford University</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • taught how to implement time- and frequency-domain Maxwell's eqs. solvers • recognized by students as one of the 10 best EE courses in spring 2014 • course evaluation: 4.82/5.00 (area mean: 4.35) • instructor evaluation: 4.73/5.00 (area mean: 4.28) 	spring 2014
HONORS AND AWARDS	<p>Samsung Scholarship, <i>Samsung Scholarship Foundation</i></p> <p>Graduate Study Abroad Scholarship, <i>Korea Science and Engineering Foundation</i></p> <p>Summa cum laude graduate, <i>Seoul National University</i></p> <p>Merit-based scholarship, <i>Seoul National University</i></p> <p>Bronze prize, <i>Collegiate Mathematics Competition</i>, Korean Mathematical Society</p> <p>Silver medal, <i>Korean Mathematical Olympiad (KMO)</i>, Korean Mathematical Society</p>	<p>2006–2011</p> <p>2004–2006</p> <p>2001</p> <p>1997–2001</p> <p>1999</p> <p>1994</p>

RESEARCH
OVERVIEW**Efficient solution of the frequency-domain Maxwell's equations in 3D**

I develop various techniques to improve the performance of iterative solvers of the frequency-domain Maxwell's equations in 3D. The techniques I have developed are

- correct formulation of a differential equation for plasmonics
- correct choice of the perfectly matched layer (PML) absorbing boundary condition
- engineering the eigenvalue distribution of the Maxwell operator using the continuity equation

Combining these techniques, I have achieved more than 300-fold speedup in solver performance.

Design of novel nanophotonic components

Using the efficient Maxwell's equations solver, I design novel nanophotonic components such as

- perfect bends and splitters in plasmonic waveguides
- efficient couplers between plasmonic and dielectric waveguides
- deep-subwavelength antennas with unidirectional radiation patterns

Analysis of the nature of the energy loss in plasmonic and metamaterial systems

The performance of plasmonic and metamaterial devices are limited by the energy loss in their metallic components. To understand the nature of the loss and hence to improve the performance of these devices, I explore the followings in plasmonic and metamaterial systems:

- efficient numerical solution of electromagnetic modes
- analytic expression of the modal loss rates
- fundamental bound of the modal loss rates

FUNDED
RESEARCH
PROJECTS**Template-Directed Directionally Solidified Eutectic Metamaterials**

2012–2015

Multidisciplinary University Research Initiative (MURI)

Sponsor: Air Force Office of Scientific Research (AFOSR)

PI: Prof. Paul Braun at UIUC

Integrated Hybrid Nanophotonic Circuits

2011–2014

Multidisciplinary University Research Initiative (MURI)

Sponsor: Air Force Office of Scientific Research (AFOSR)

PI: Prof. Mark Brongersma at Stanford University

Modeling, Computation, and Analysis of Optical Responses of Nano Structures

2010–2013

Collaborative Research in the Division of Mathematical Sciences (DMS)

Sponsor: National Science Foundation (NSF)

PI: Prof. Shanhui Fan at Stanford University

Robust and Complex On-Chip Nanophotonics

2009–2014

Multidisciplinary University Research Initiative (MURI)

Sponsor: Air Force Office of Scientific Research (AFOSR)

PI: Prof. Shanhui Fan at Stanford University

REFEREED	<i>Asterisks (*) indicate co-first authors, whose order of appearance is adjusted for emphasis.</i>
JOURNAL	
PUBLICATIONS	<p><u>W. Shin</u>[*], T. Liu[*], Y. Shen[*], Q. Zhu, S. Fan, and C. Jin, “Dislocated double-layer metal gratings: an efficient unidirectional coupler,” <i>Nano Letters</i>, vol. 14, pp. 3848–3854 (2014).</p> <p>Y. Büyükalp, P. B. Catrysse, <u>W. Shin</u>, and S. Fan, “Spectral light separator based on deep-sub-wavelength resonant apertures in a metallic film,” <i>Applied Physics Letters</i>, vol. 105, art. no. 011114 (2014).</p> <p><u>W. Shin</u>, W. Cai, P. B. Catrysse, G. Veronis, M. L. Brongersma, and S. Fan, “Broadband sharp 90-degree bends and T-splitters in plasmonic coaxial waveguides,” <i>Nano Letters</i>, vol. 13, pp. 4753–4758 (2013).</p> <p><u>W. Shin</u> and S. Fan, “Accelerated solution of the frequency-domain Maxwell’s equations by engineering the eigenvalue distribution,” <i>Optics Express</i>, vol. 21, pp. 22578–22595 (2013).</p> <p>A. Raman, <u>W. Shin</u>, and S. Fan, “Upper bound on the modal material loss rate in plasmonic and metamaterial systems,” <i>Physical Review Letters</i>, vol. 110, art. no. 183901 (2013).</p> <p><u>W. Shin</u>, A. Raman, and S. Fan, “Instantaneous electric energy and electric power dissipation in dispersive media,” <i>Journal of Optical Society of America B</i>, vol. 29, pp. 1048–1054 (2012).</p> <p><u>W. Shin</u> and S. Fan, “Choice of the perfectly matched layer boundary condition for frequency-domain Maxwell’s equations solvers,” <i>Journal of Computational Physics</i>, vol. 231, pp. 3406–3431 (2012).</p> <p>W. Cai, <u>W. Shin</u>, S. Fan, and M. L. Brongersma, “Elements for plasmonic nanocircuits with three-dimensional slot waveguides,” <i>Advanced Materials</i>, vol. 22, pp. 5120–5124 (2010).</p> <p>L. Verslegers, P. B. Catrysse, Z. Yu, <u>W. Shin</u>, Z. Ruan, and S. Fan, “Phase front design with metallic pillar arrays,” <i>Optics Letters</i>, vol. 35, no. 6, pp. 844–846 (2010).</p>
CONFERENCE	
ORAL	
PRESENTATIONS	<p><u>W. Shin</u>, W. Cai, P. B. Catrysse, G. Veronis, M. L. Brongersma, and S. Fan, “Plasmonic nano-coaxial waveguides for 90-degree bends and T-splitters,” <i>CLEO</i>, San Jose, California, June 9–14, 2013.</p> <p><u>W. Shin</u> and S. Fan, “Choice of the perfectly matched layer boundary condition for iterative solvers of the frequency-domain Maxwell’s equations,” <i>the 28th Annual Review of Progress in Applied Computational Electromagnetics</i>, Columbus, Ohio, April 10–14, 2012.</p> <p><u>W. Shin</u> and S. Fan, “Accelerated solution of the frequency-domain Maxwell’s equations by engineering the spectrum of the operator using the continuity equation,” <i>the 12th Copper Mountain Conference on Iterative Methods</i>, Copper Mountain, Colorado, March 25–30, 2012.</p> <p><u>W. Shin</u> and S. Fan, “Choice of the Perfectly Matched Layer boundary condition for iterative solvers of the frequency-domain Maxwell’s equations,” <i>SPIE Photonics West</i>, San Francisco, California, January 21–26, 2012.</p>

SEMINAR PRESENTATIONS W. Shin, “Brief introduction to the finite-difference frequency-domain (FDFD) method,” a guest lecture in *EE256: Numerical Electromagnetics* at Stanford University, Stanford, California, May 24, 2013.

W. Shin, “Modification of Maxwell’s equations for iterative methods,” *Linear Algebra and Optimization Seminar* at Stanford University, Stanford, California, February 21, 2013.

W. Shin, “3D finite-difference frequency-domain method for plasmonics and nanophotonics,” *Optics and Electronics Seminar* at Stanford University, Stanford, California, January 28, 2013.

W. Shin, “A large-scale FDFD solver of Maxwell’s equations for nanophotonics,” a seminar at KAIST (host: Prof. Yong-Hee Lee), Daejeon, South Korea, August 19, 2009.

POSTER PRESENTATIONS W. Shin, A. Raman, and S. Fan, “Upper bound on the modal material loss rate in plasmonic and metamaterial systems,” *First Year Review of AFOSR MURI: Template-Directed Directionally Solidified Eutectic Metamaterials*, Dayton, Ohio, October 8–9, 2013.

W. Shin, A. Raman, and S. Fan, “Instantaneous electric energy density and power dissipation density in dispersive media,” *IONS NA-3*, Stanford, California, October 13–15, 2011.

ACADEMIC SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT **MaxwellFDFD** <http://web.stanford.edu/~wsshin/maxwellfdfd>

Developed in MATLAB

MaxwellFDFD is a MATLAB-based package that solves the frequency-domain Maxwell’s equations. It constructs a system of linear equations out of Maxwell’s equations by the finite-difference frequency-domain (FDFD) method, and hence the name MaxwellFDFD. The constructed system is solved by MATLAB’s built-in direct solvers. MaxwellFDFD has the following major features:

- dynamic nonuniform grid generation aligned with object boundaries
- waveguide mode solver and waveguide-mode-generating current source
- visualization of objects, sources, and solution fields in 2D and 3D
- periodic array of objects
- electric (\mathbf{J}_e) and magnetic (\mathbf{J}_m) current sources
- PEC, PMC, periodic, and Bloch boundary conditions
- uniaxial perfectly matched layer (UPML) and stretched-coordinate PML (SC-PML)
- total-field/scattered-field (TF/SF) method
- power flux calculation

FD3D

<http://web.stanford.edu/~wsshin/fd3d>

Developed in C and Python

FD3D is a parallelized computational kernel for solving the frequency-domain Maxwell’s equations. It is a companion program of MaxwellFDFD: users can easily generate the input files for FD3D from MaxwellFDFD, and read the solution calculated by FD3D into MaxwellFDFD for further analysis. FD3D uses the PETSc library for matrix and vector management, and it runs on any LINUX clusters that support MPI communication.

Unlike MaxwellFDFD, FD3D solves the constructed system of linear equations by Krylov iterative solvers rather than direct solvers to avoid large memory consumption. Using the various techniques developed throughout my Ph.D. research, FD3D achieves more than 300-fold speedup compared with conventional iterative solvers of the frequency-domain Maxwell’s equations.