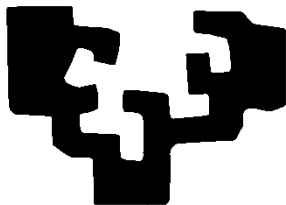


# Inverse design of novel Nanophotonic Structures

eman ta zabal zazu



Universidad  
del País Vasco

Euskal Herriko  
Unibertsitatea

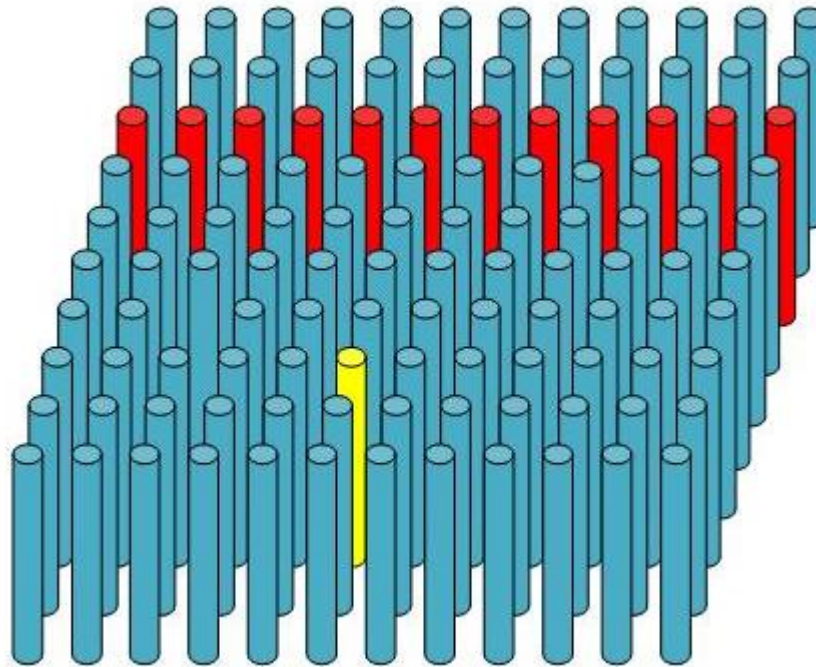
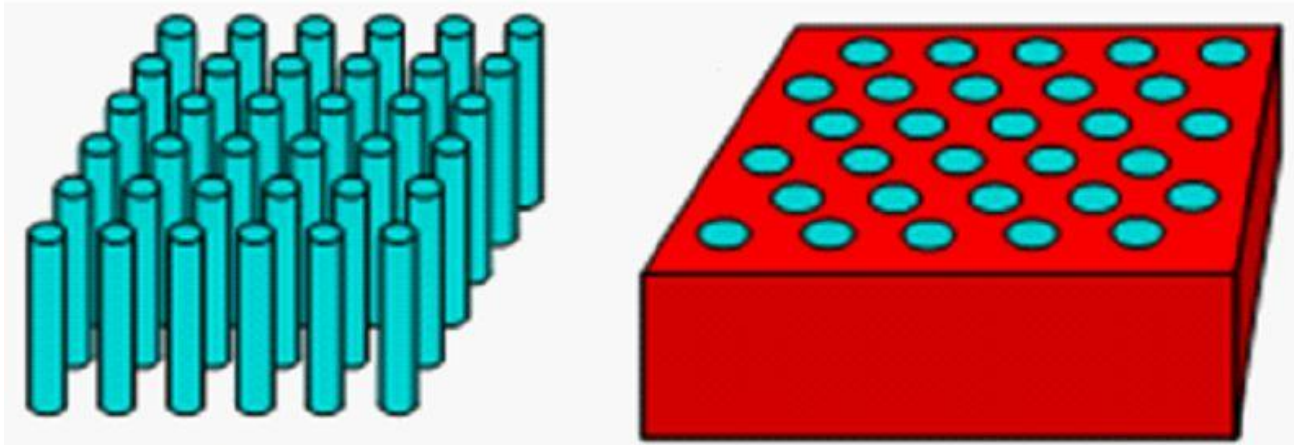
**Imanol Andonegui<sup>1</sup> , Isidro Calvo<sup>2</sup>, and  
Angel J. García-Adeva<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Grupo de Espectroscopía Láser y Materiales Fotónicos  
Departamento de Física Aplicada I

<sup>2</sup>Dpto. de Ingeniería de Sistemas y Automática

\*[imanol\\_andonegui@ehu.es](mailto:imanol_andonegui@ehu.es)

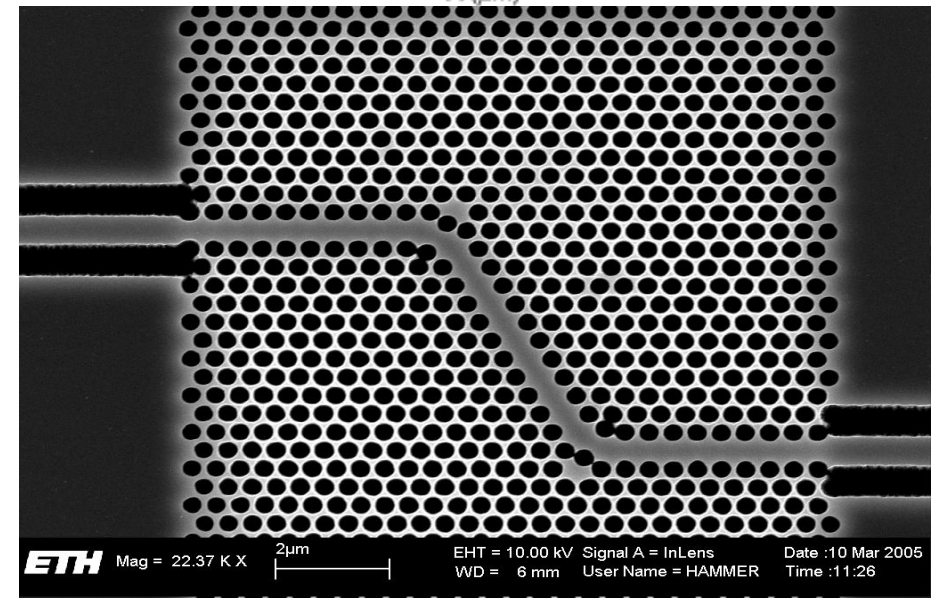
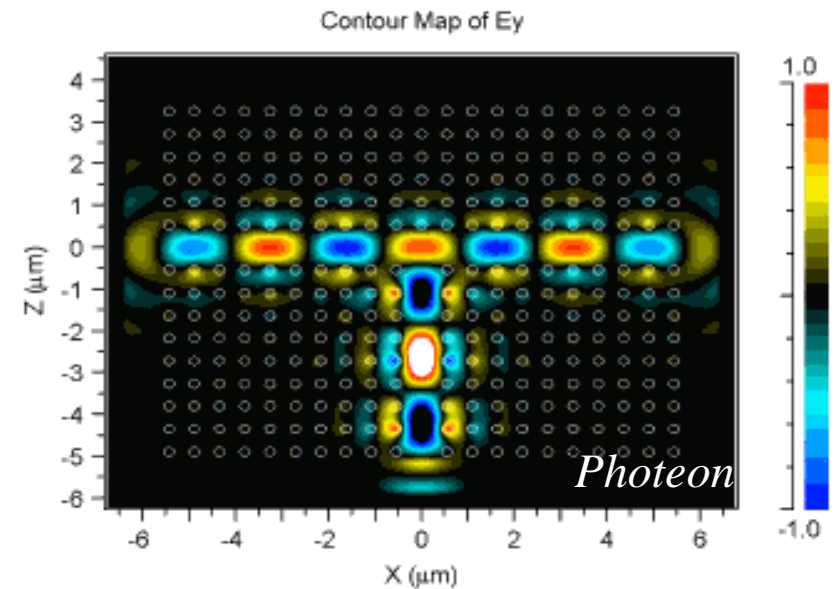
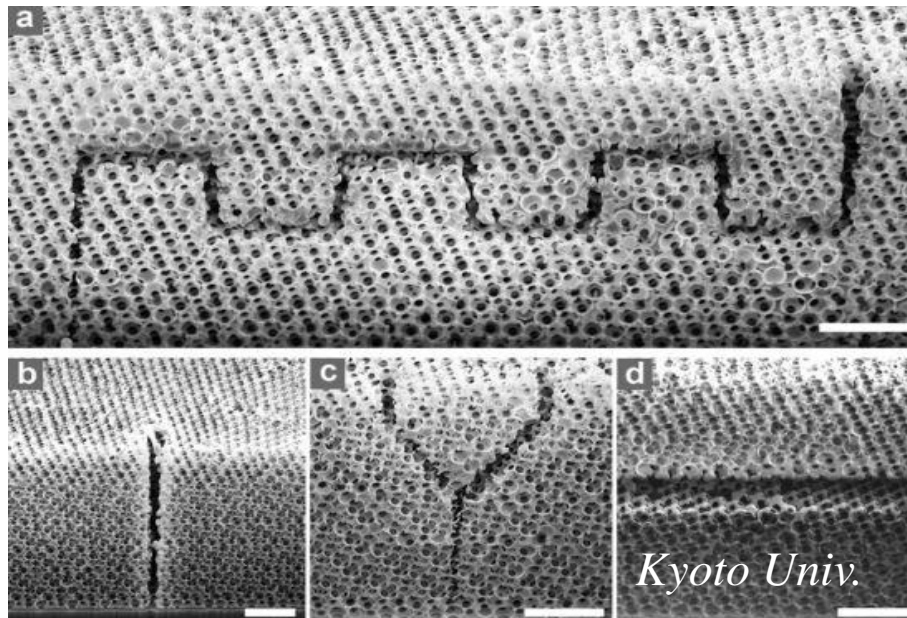
# Photonic Crystals



# Photonic Crystals

## Passive devices:

- ❑ Low loss waveguides supporting :
  - ❑ Bends.
  - ❑ Power splitting.
- ❑ Control the flow of light.



# Motivation



## Integrated Circuits:

- Easy replacement.
- CMOS technology.
- VLSI, 3D-IC.



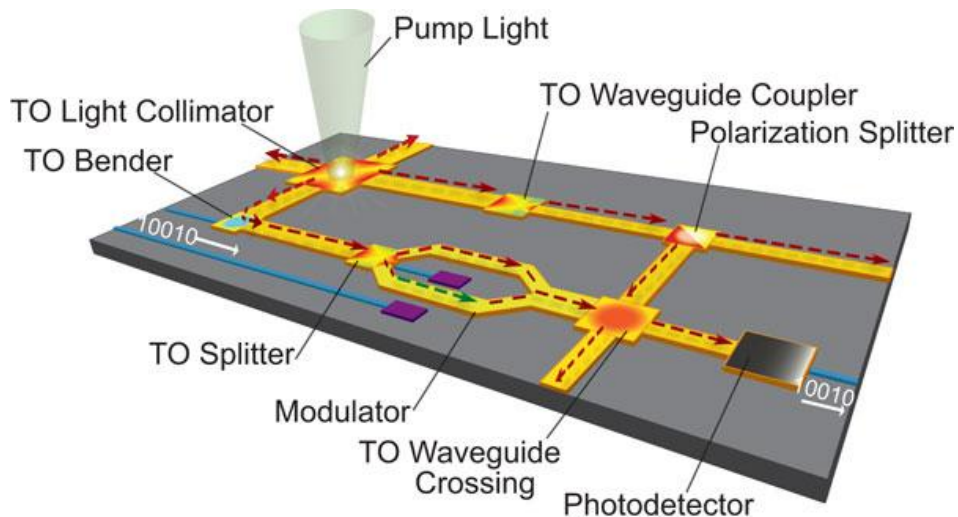
## Photonic Integrated Circuits:

- Future networks.
- No electro-optic conversion.
- Large integration.



## Photonic Crystals(PCs):

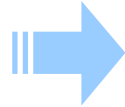
- Low losses, high efficiency.
- Lithography.
- Hard to design.



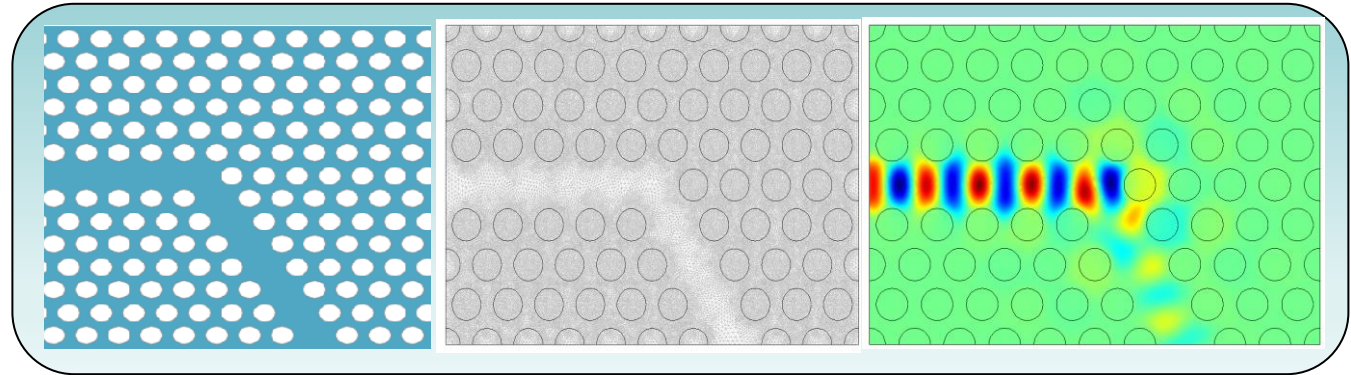
(Q. Wu et al., LSA., 2012)

# Complex PC devising: Milestones

## EM modelling



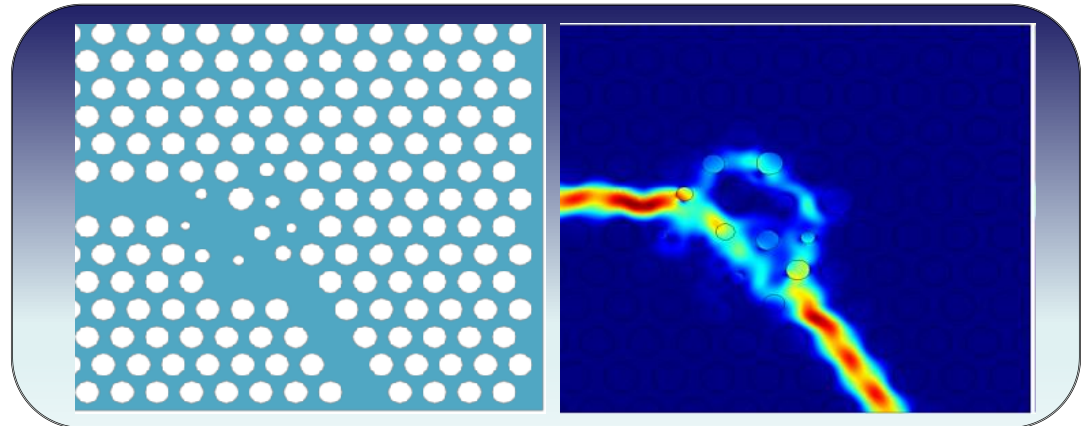
I. Andonegui, A.J. Garcia-Adeva  
Optics Express, 2013



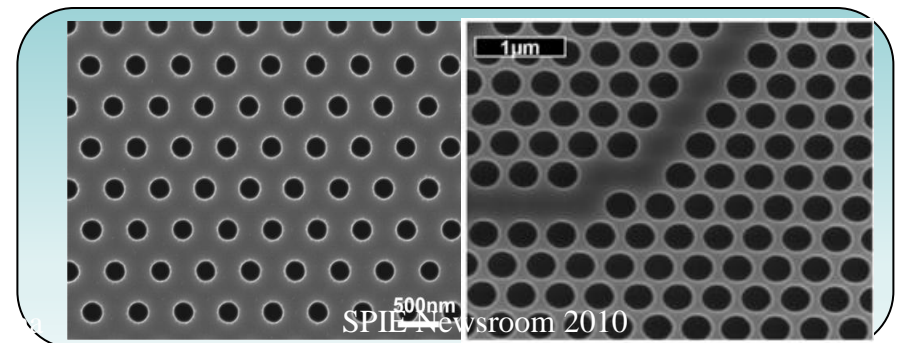
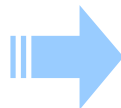
## Design of new devices



I. Andonegui, A.J. Garcia-Adeva  
Appl. Phys. A., 2013



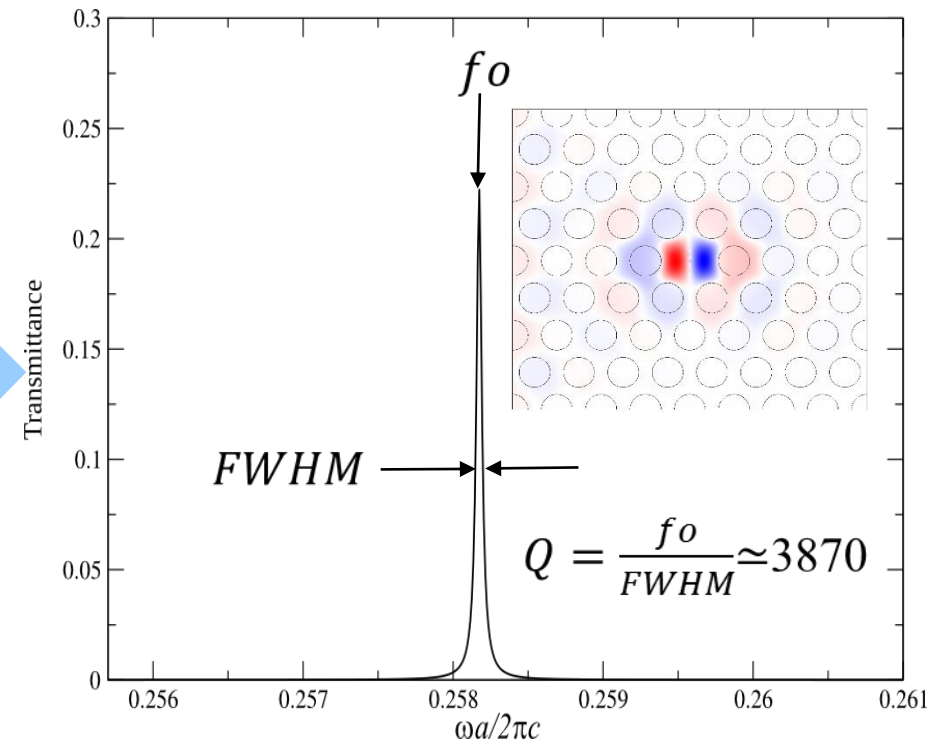
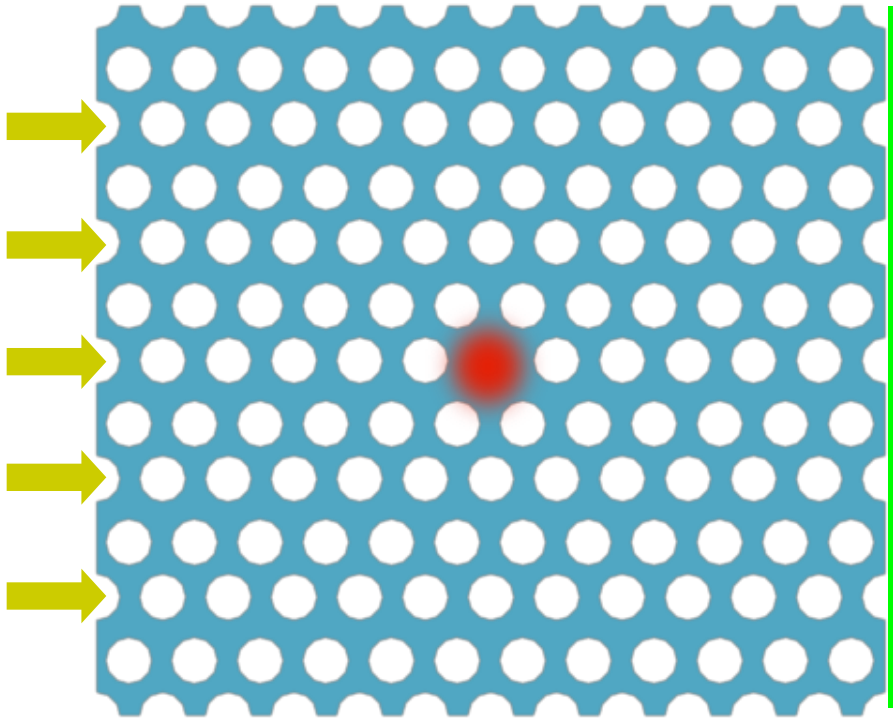
## Submicron manufacturing



# Why use an Inverse Design method?

## High Q cavity using traditional approach

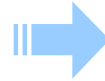
1. Set starting geometry.
2. Compute fields.
3. Evaluate property.



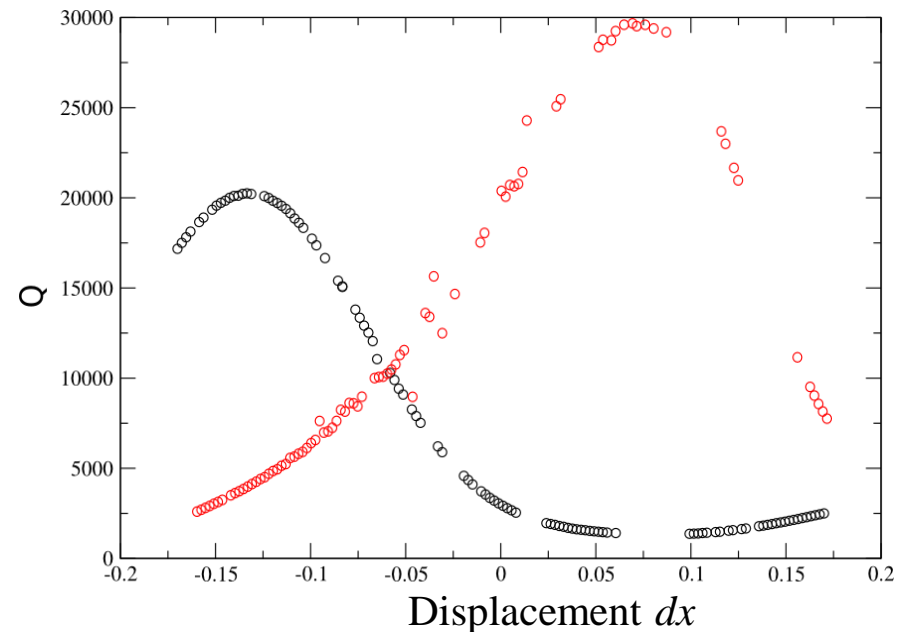
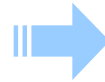
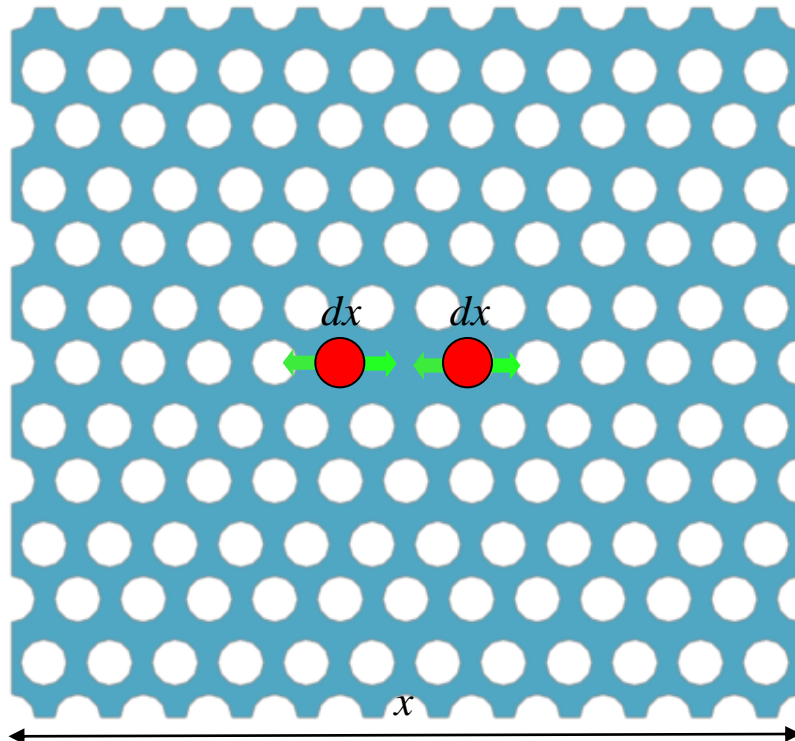
# Direct approach

## Direct Design

1. Compute fields.
2. Evaluate
3. Displace a hole.
4. Repeat steps 1-3.
5. Tune another hole.



- .Time consuming
- .Poor efficiency.
- .Computationally **HARD**: D-dimension search NP-hard.
- .Many resonances.
- .N-objectives **not feasible**.



- Quality factor for another resonance
- Quality factor

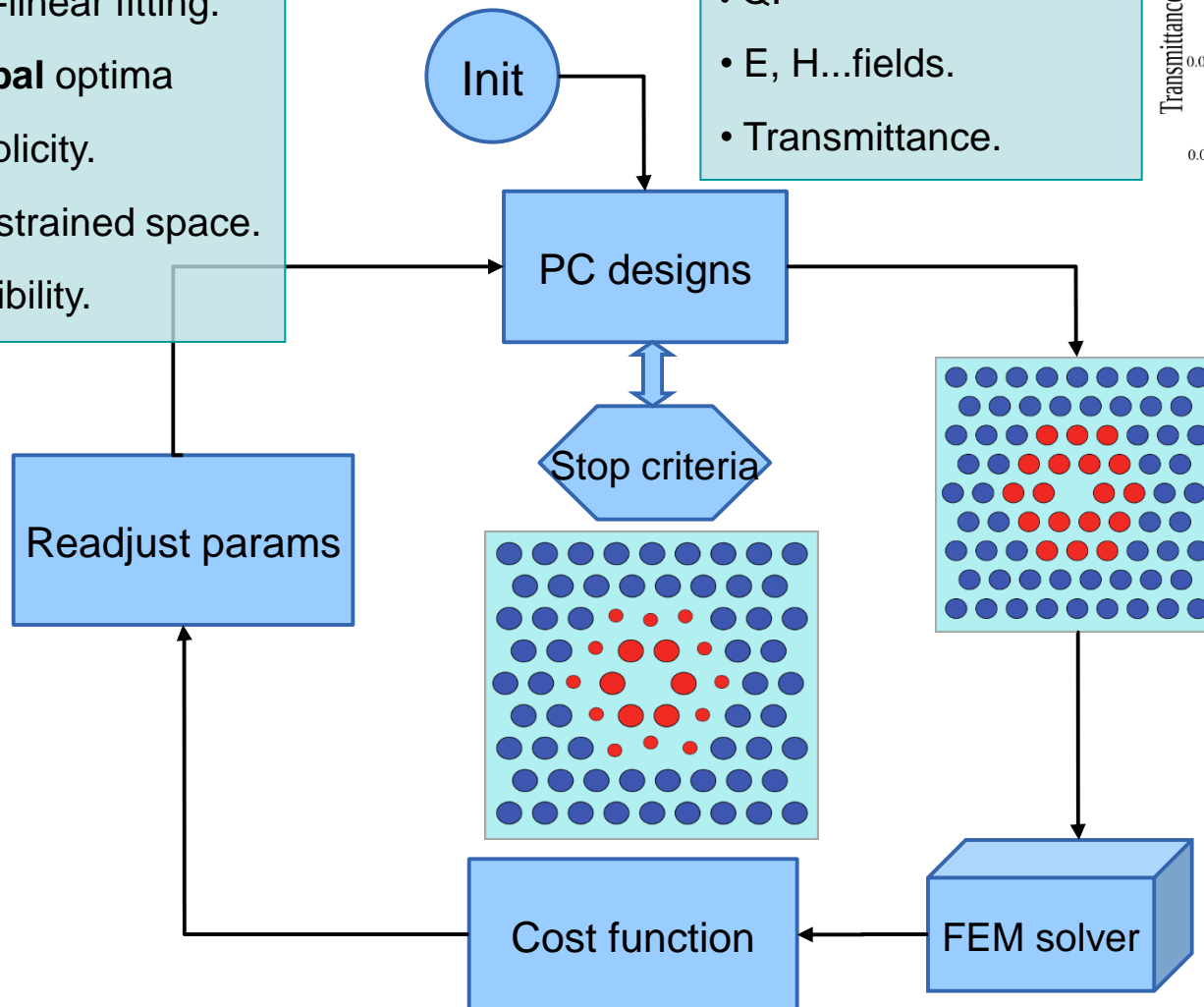
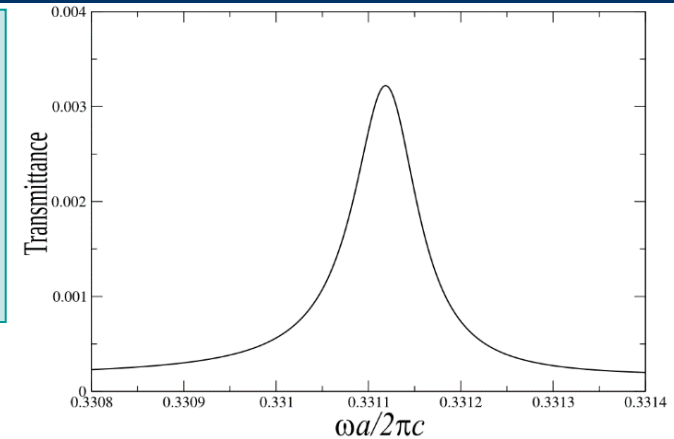
# Inverse Design

## Heuristics

1. Non-linear fitting.
2. **Global** optima
3. Simplicity.
4. Constrained space.
5. Flexibility.

## Objective function

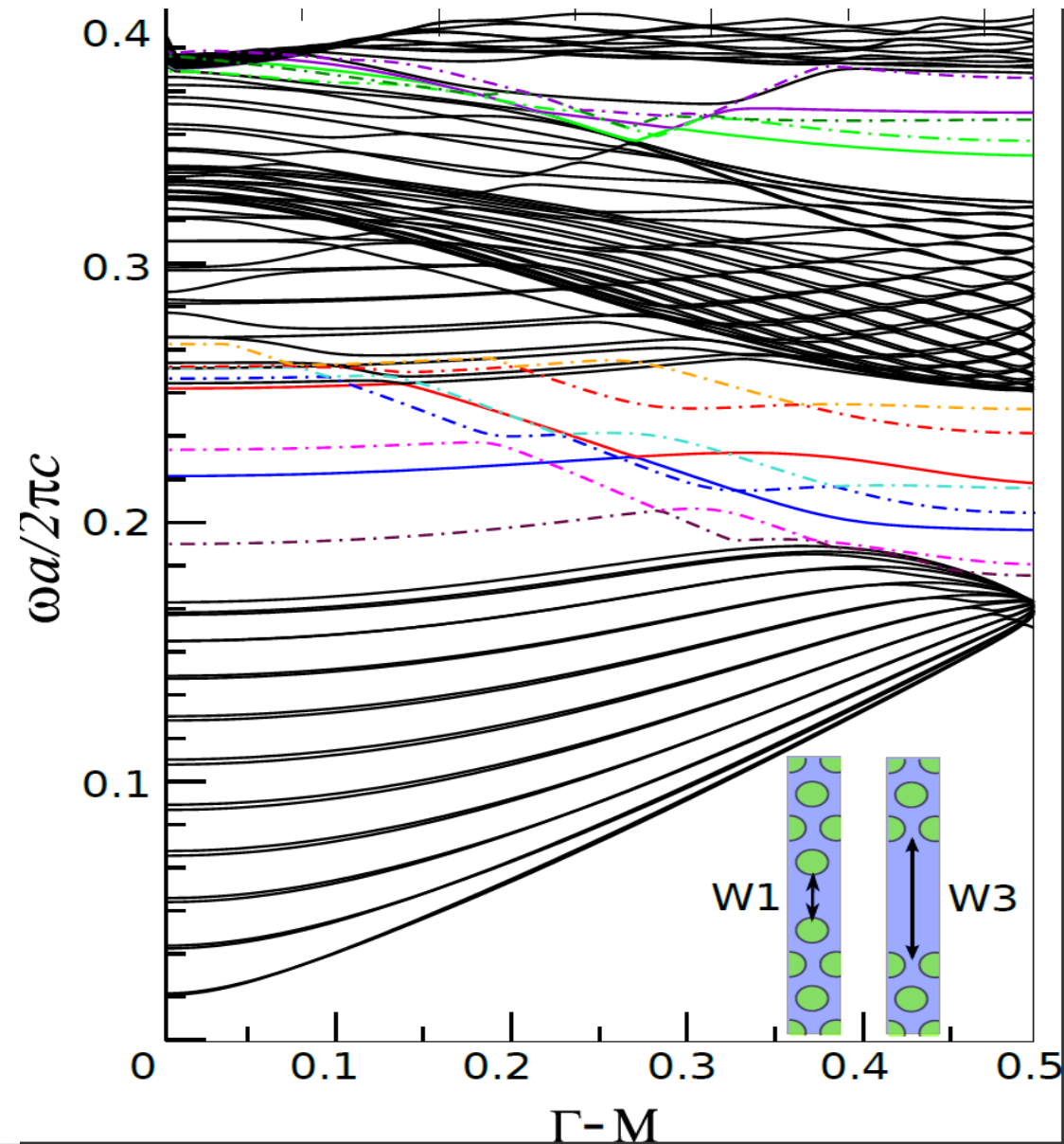
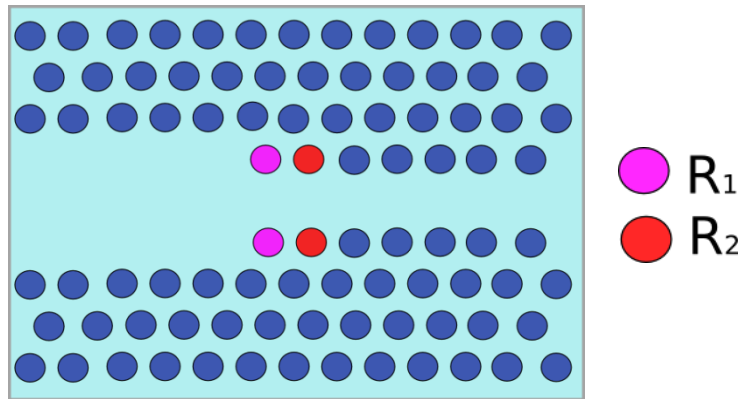
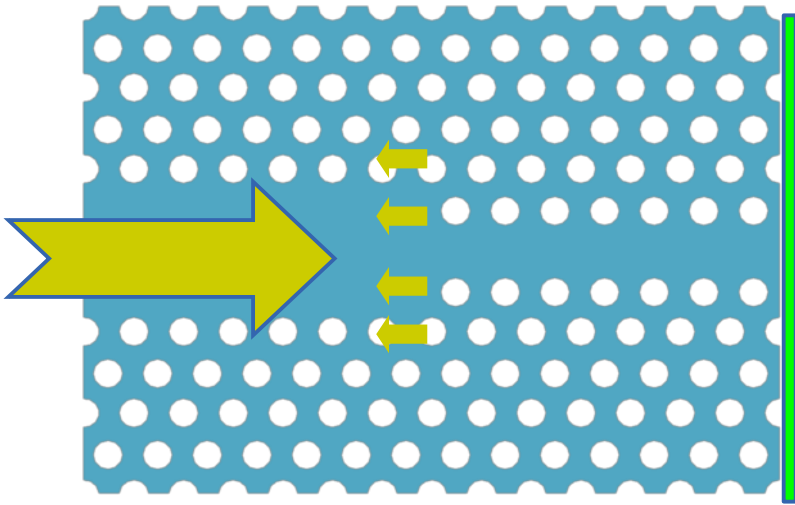
- Q.
- E, H...fields.
- Transmittance.



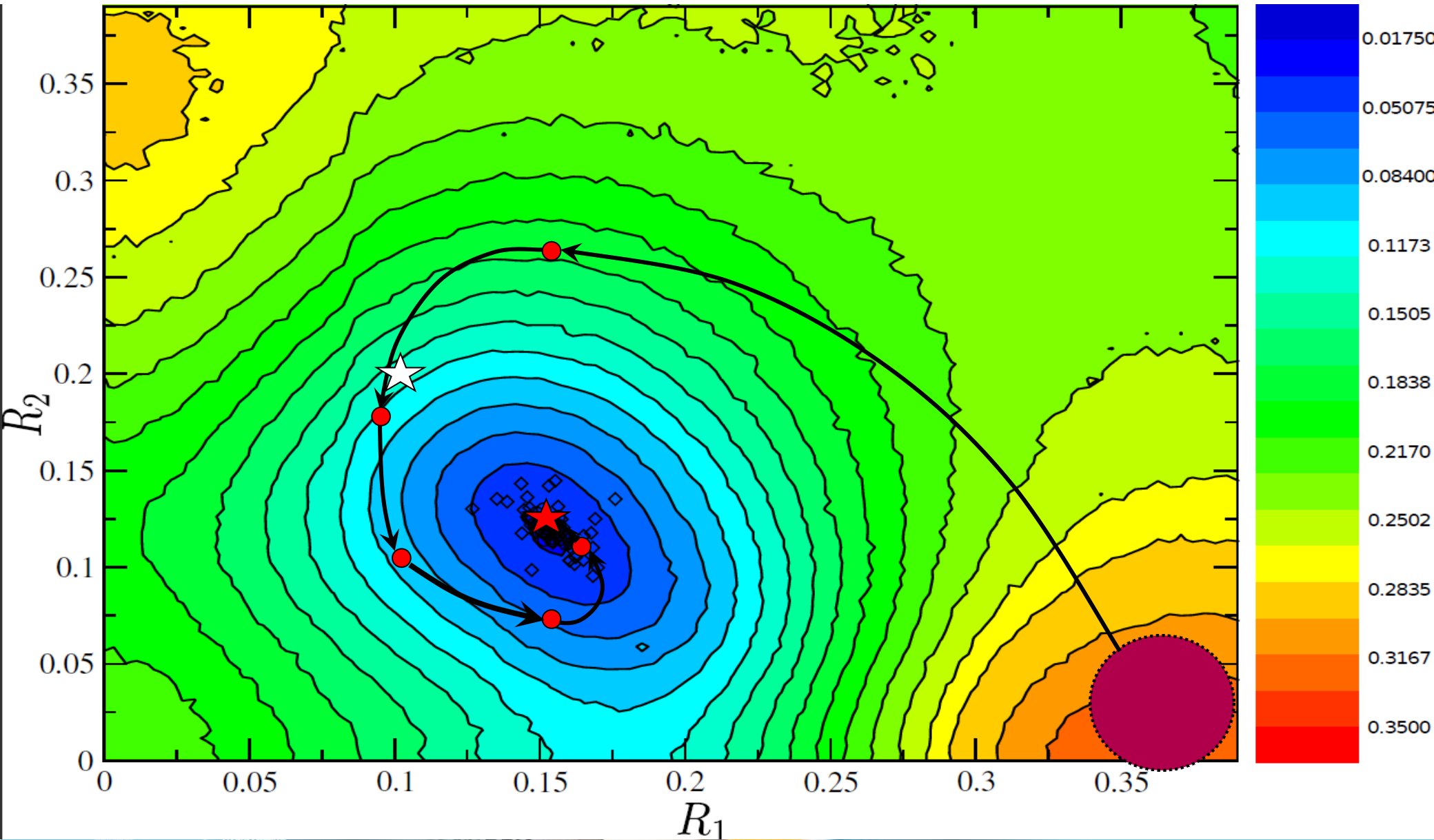
## FEM

1. Stationary regime.
2. Fast, accurate.
3. Efficient.

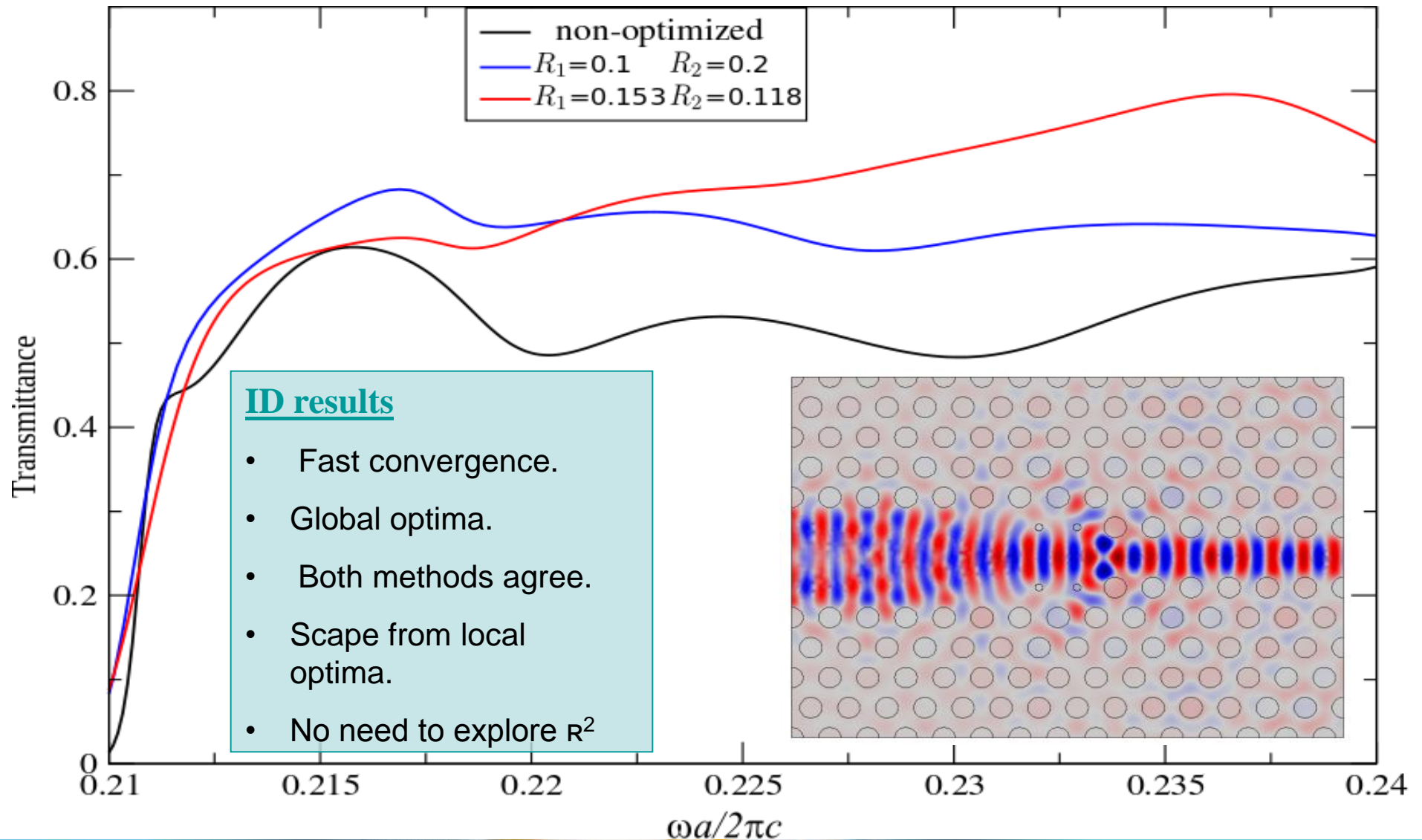
# A short tapering stage by Talneau et al.



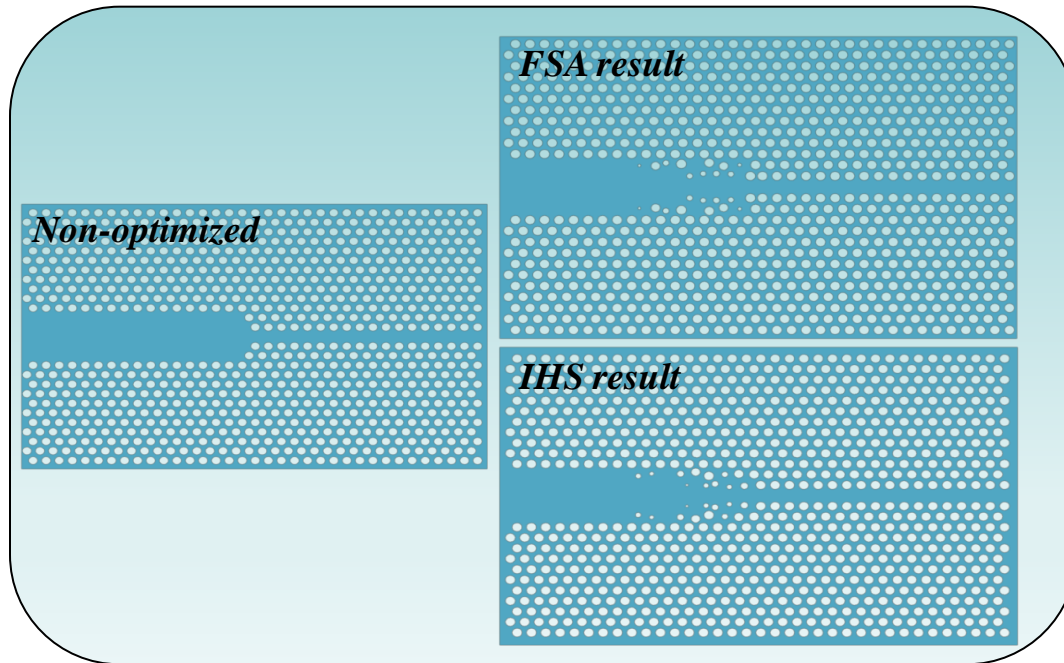
# A short tapering stage by Talneau et al.



# A short tapering stage by Talneau et al.

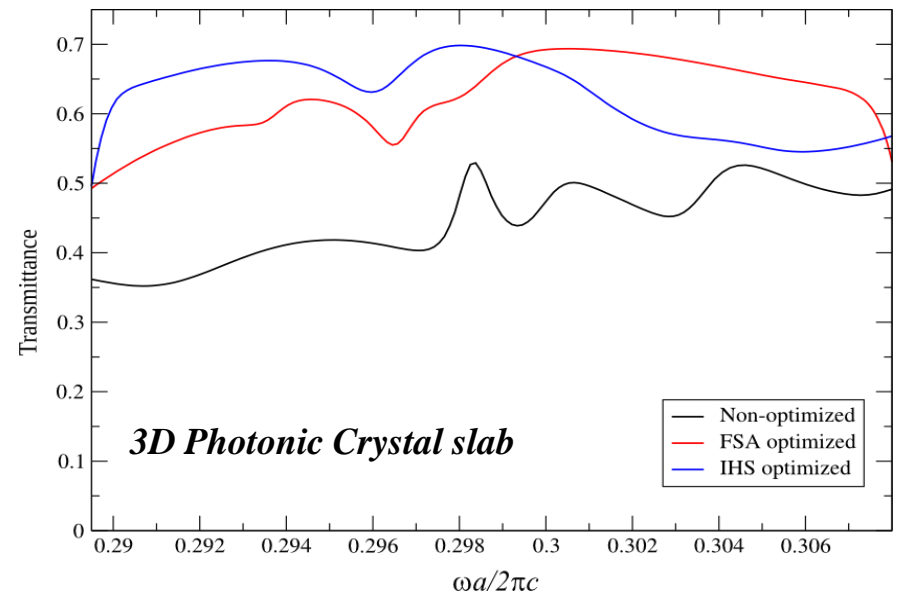
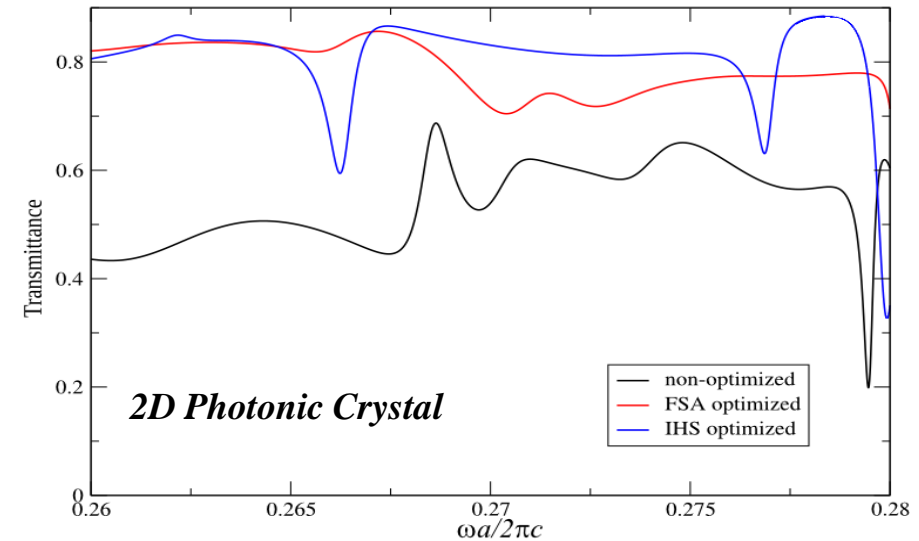


# Target cases: W5-W1 broadband mode couplers



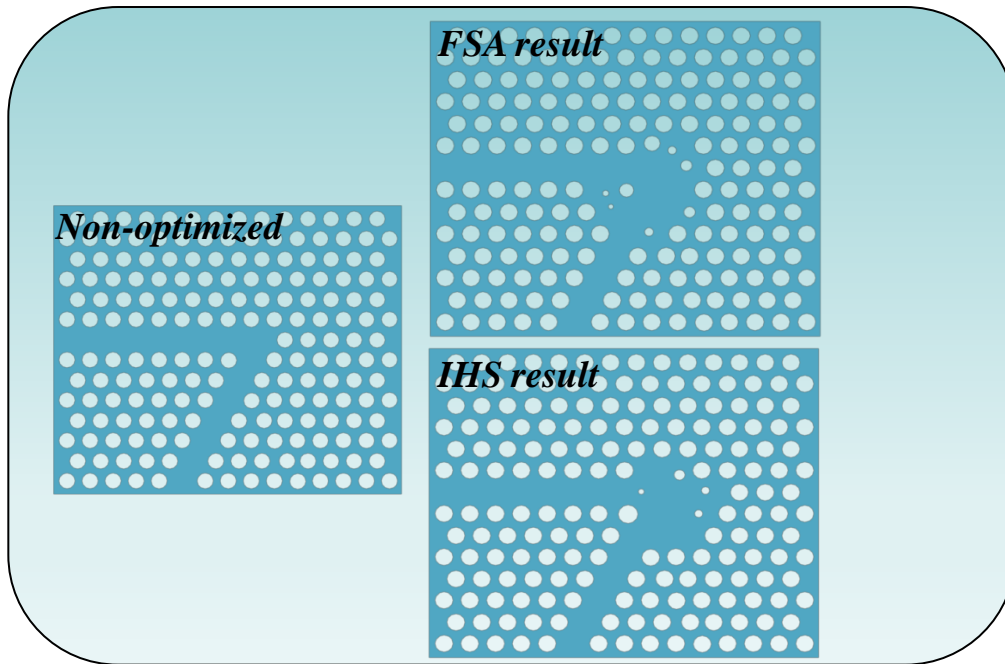
3D-IHS slab system

3D-FSA slab system

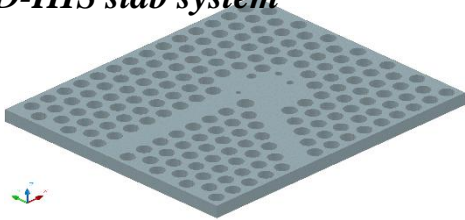


Appl. Phys. A., 2013

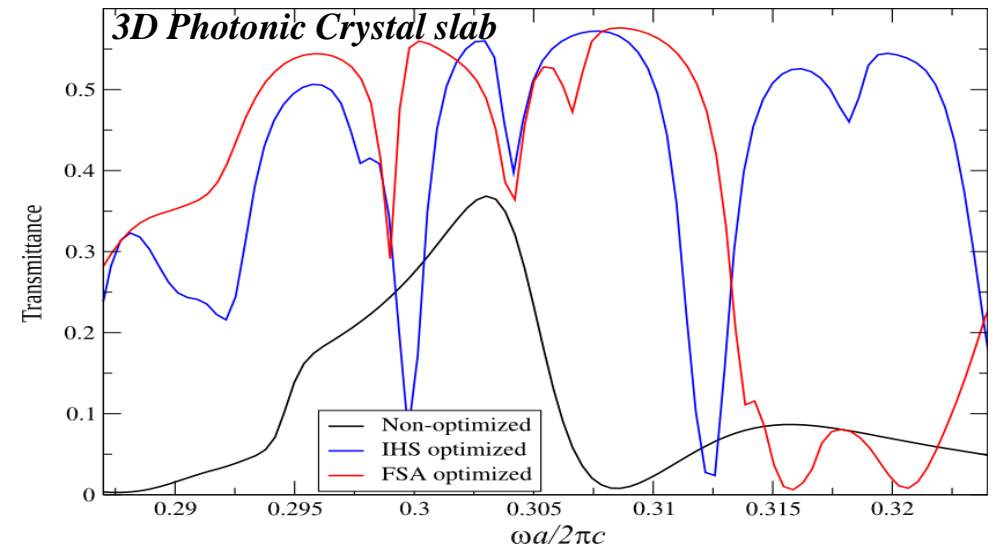
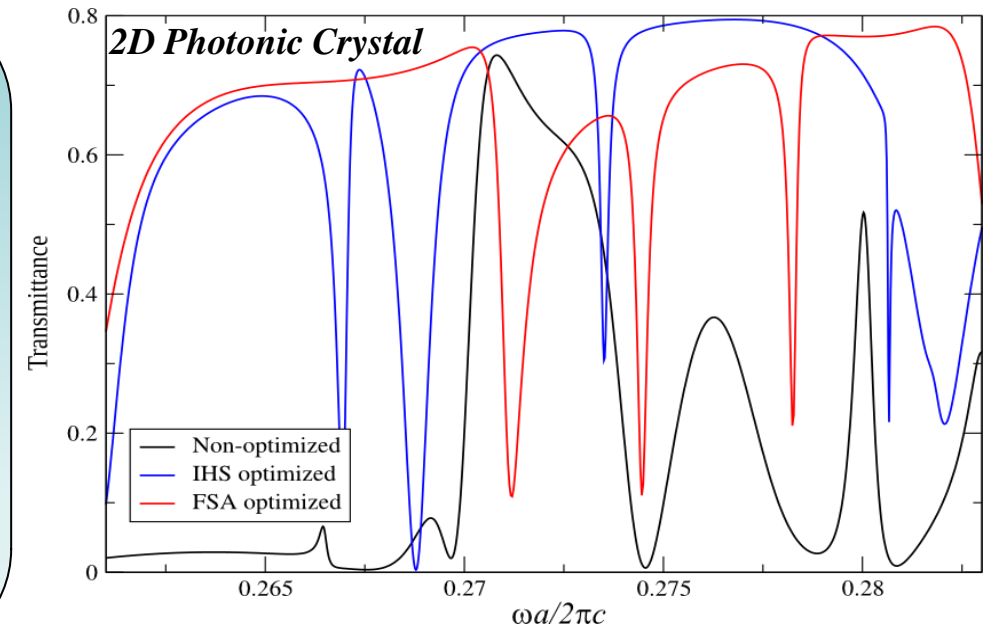
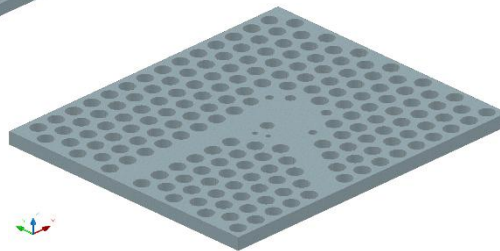
# Target cases: 120° PCWG sharp bends



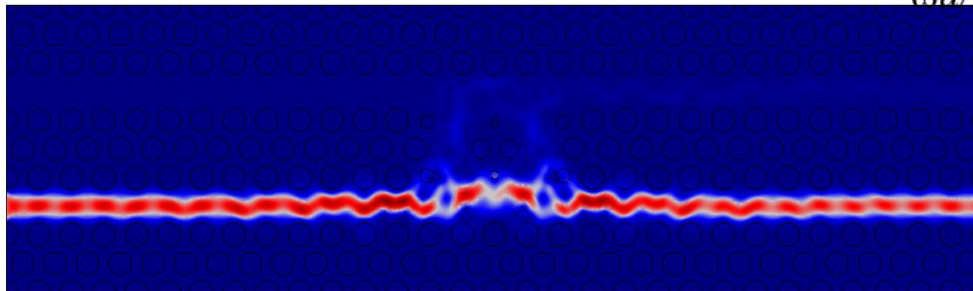
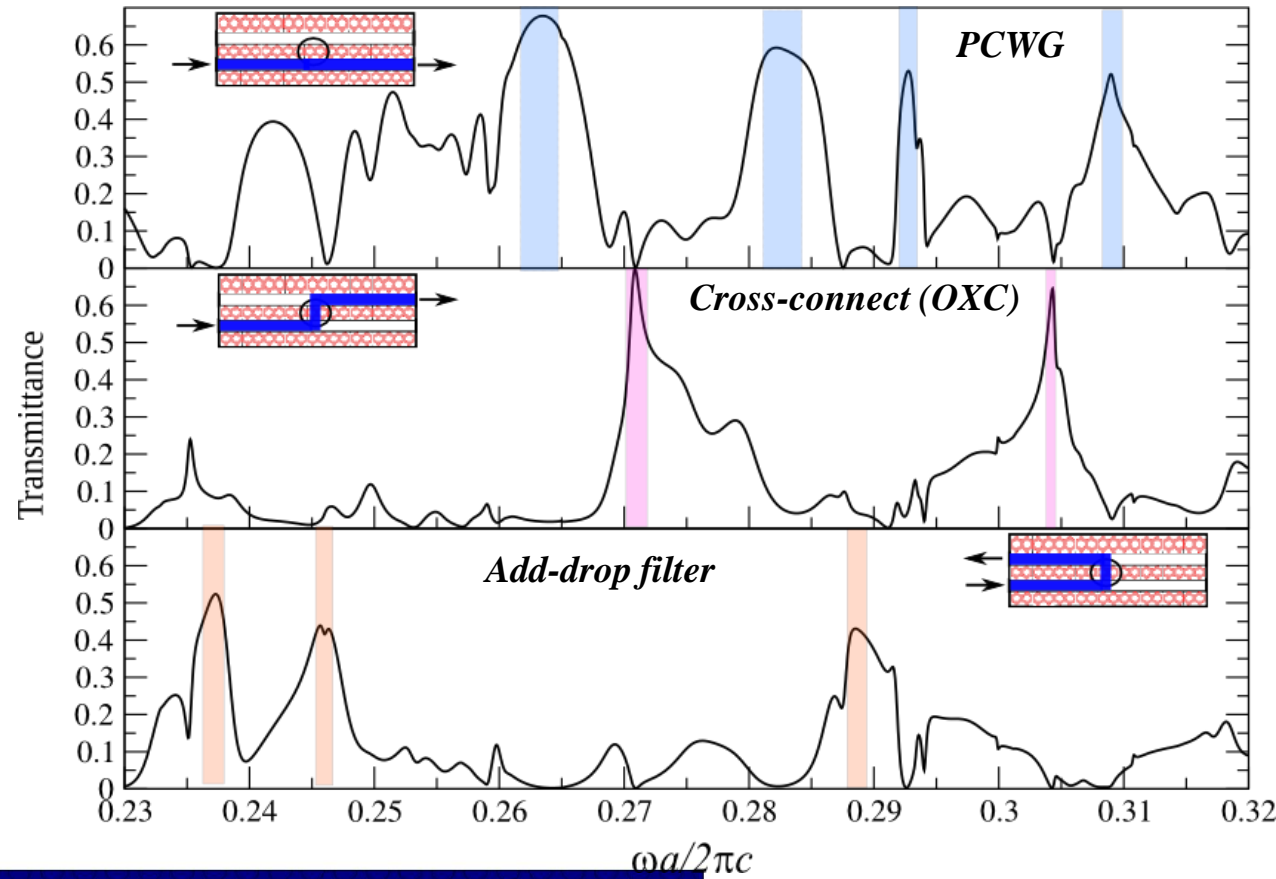
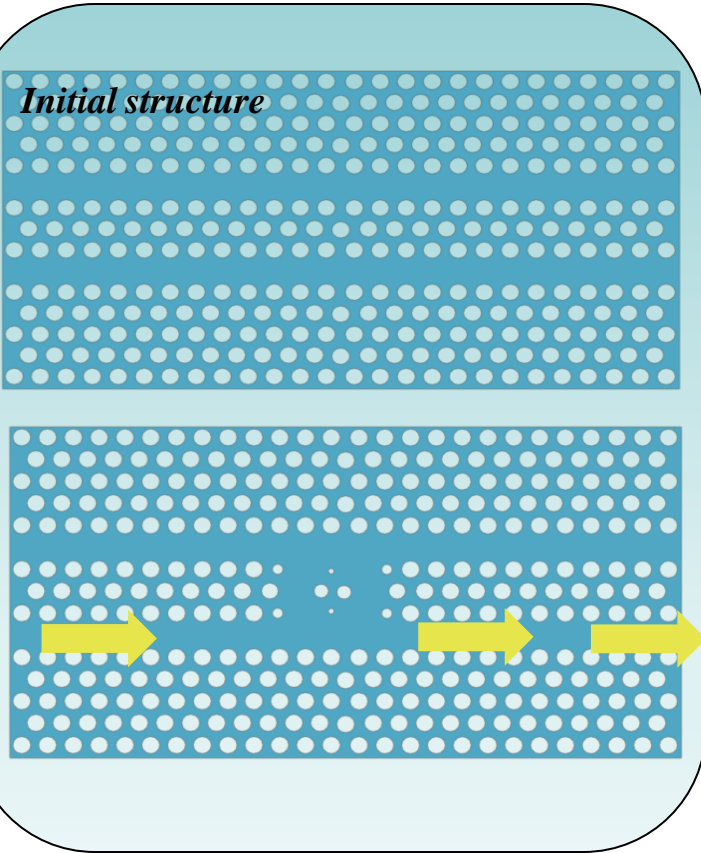
**3D-IHS slab system**



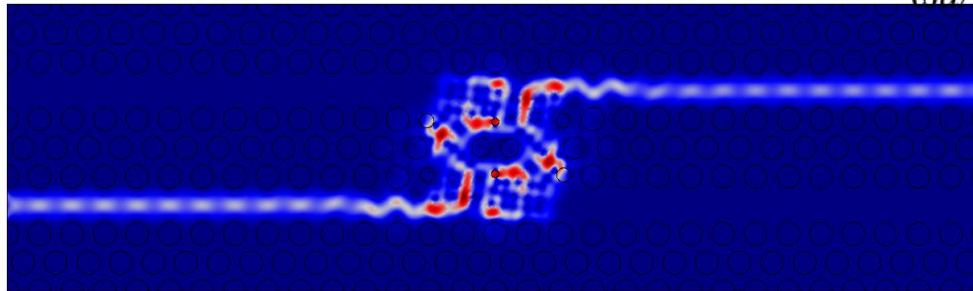
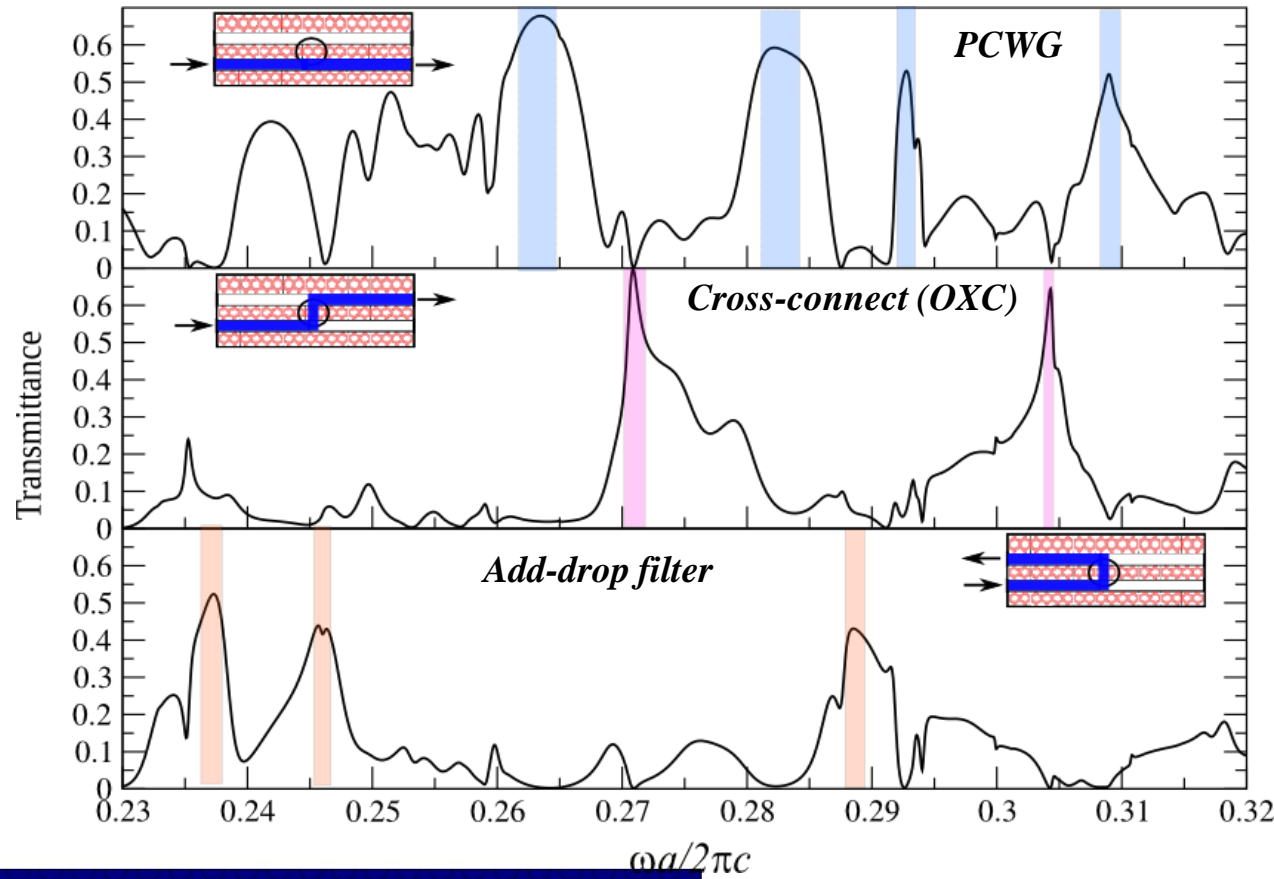
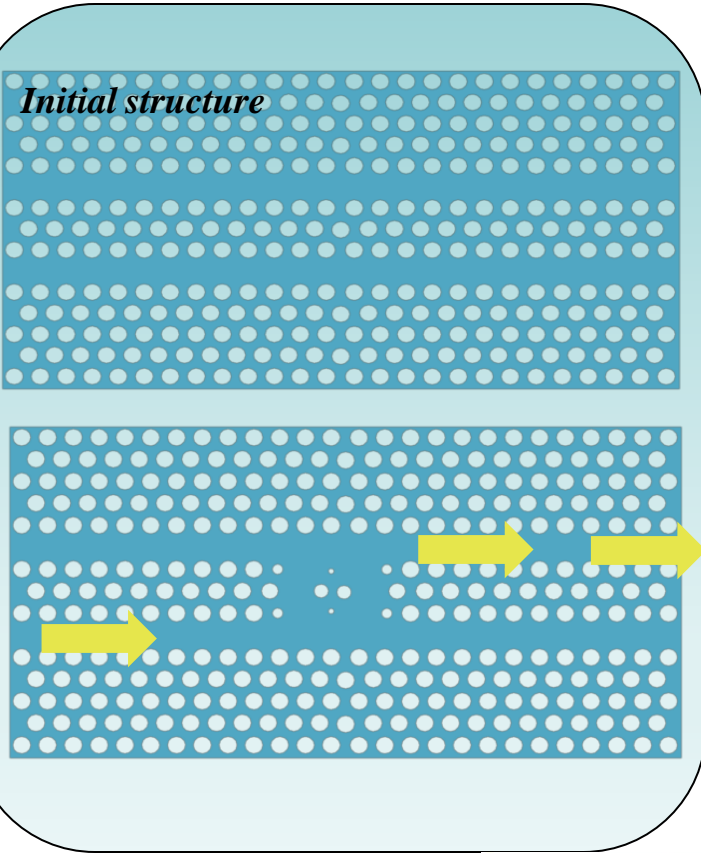
**3D-FSA slab system**



# Target cases: reciprocal cross-connect

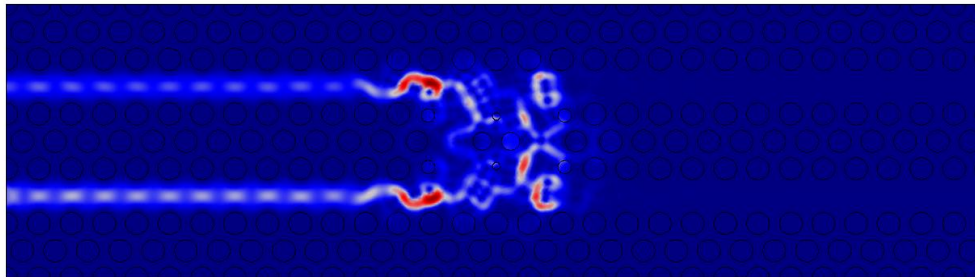
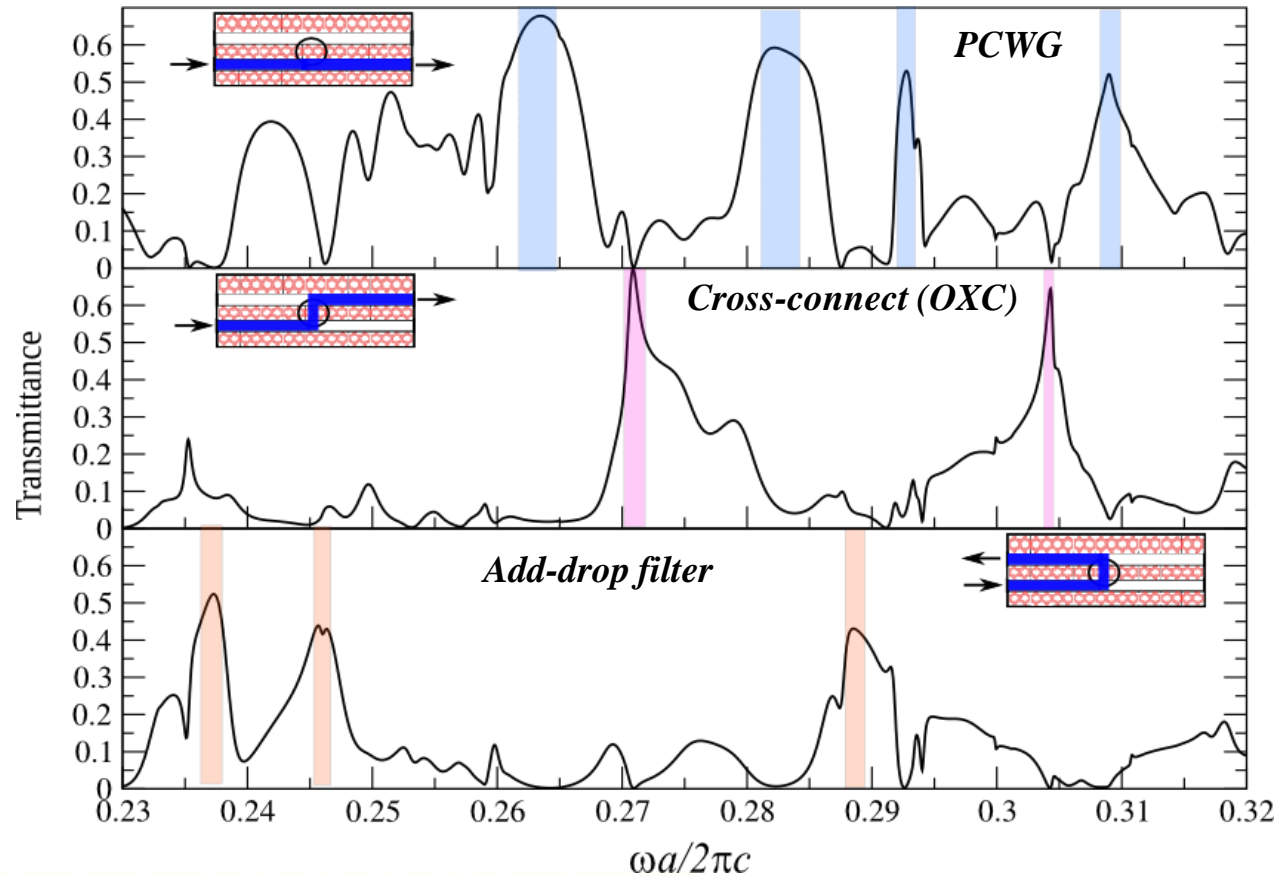
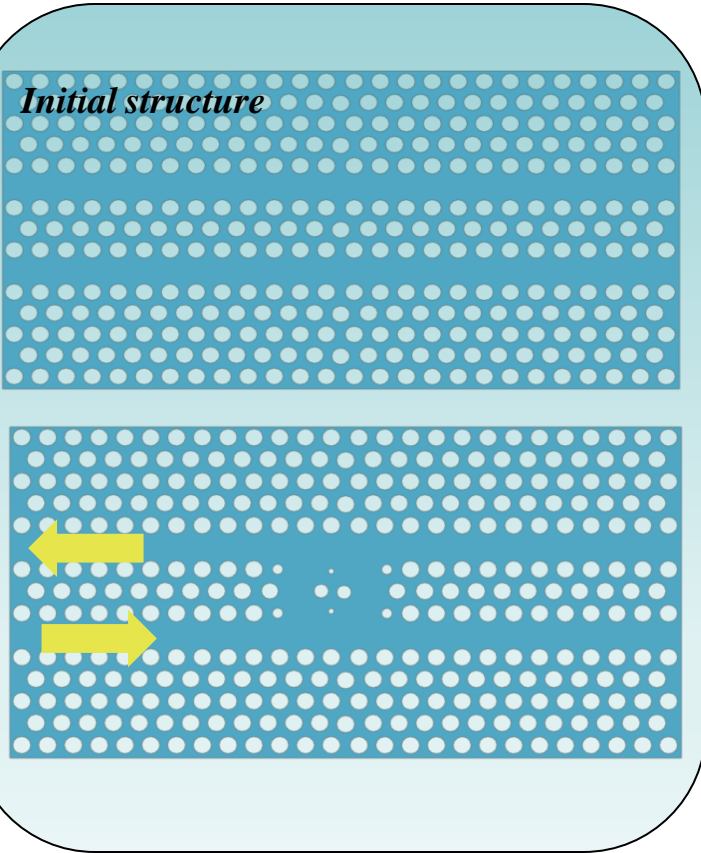


# Target cases: reciprocal cross-connect

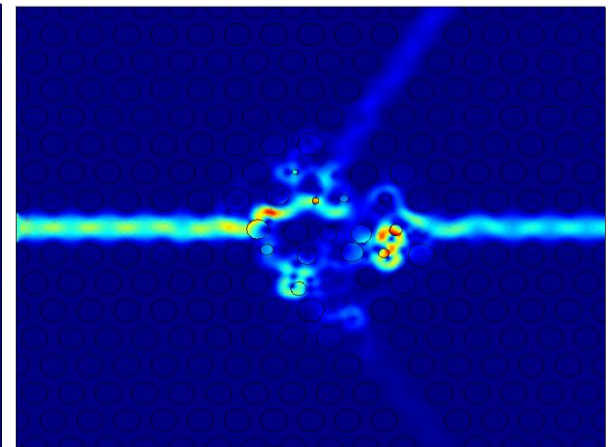
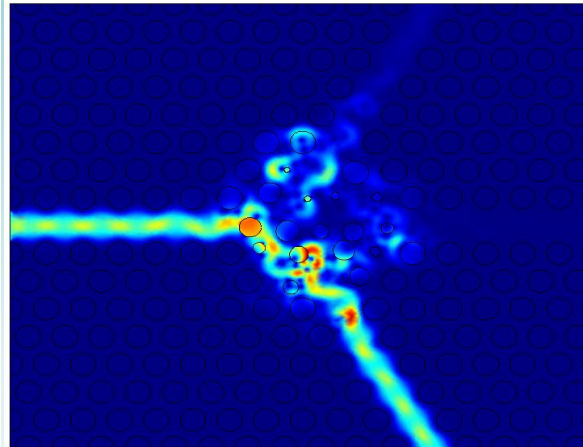
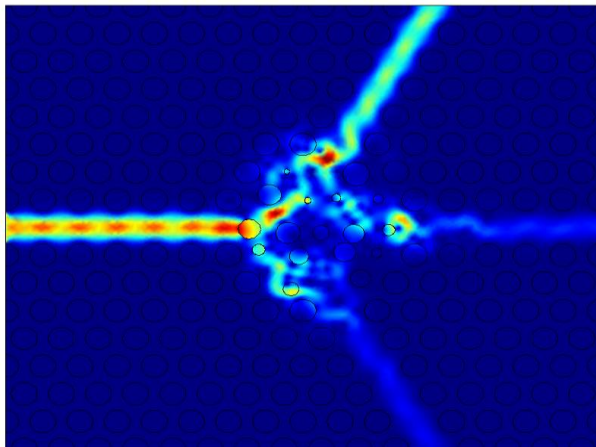
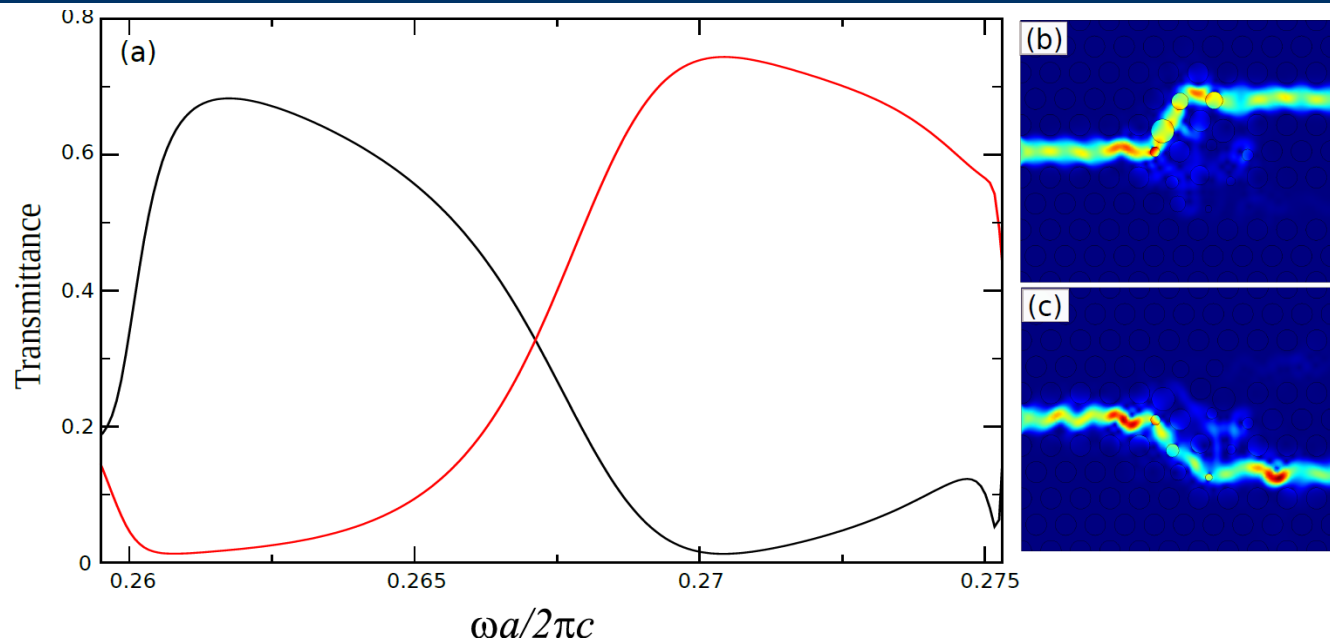


# Target cases: reciprocal cross-connect

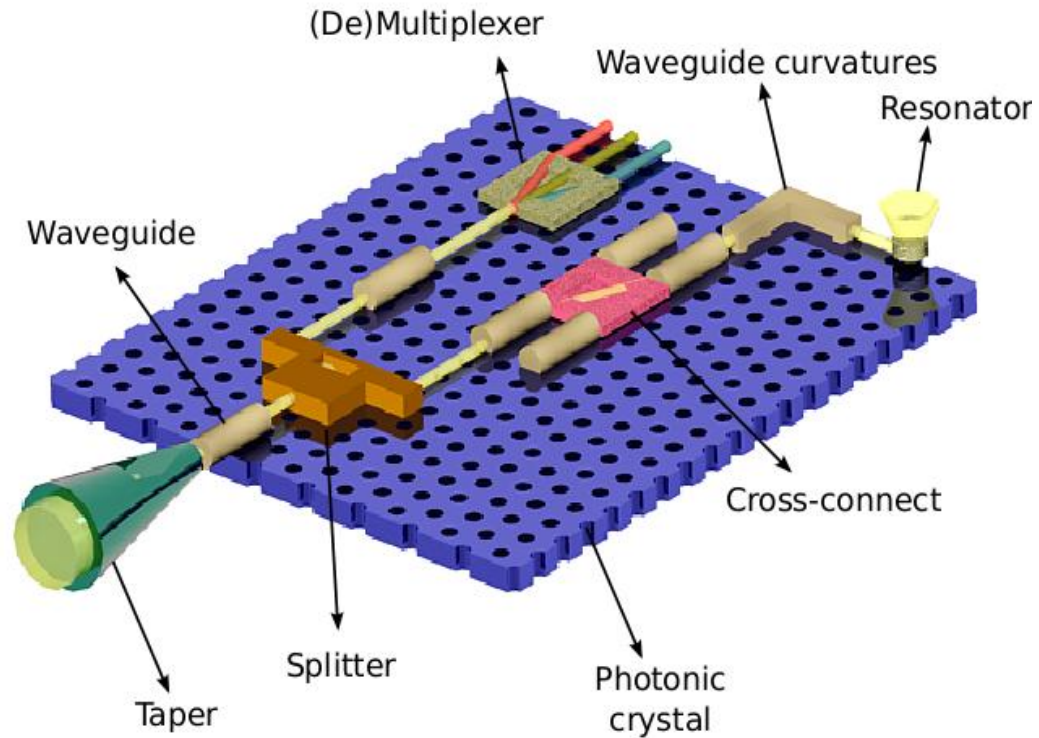
Initial structure



# And many more applications...

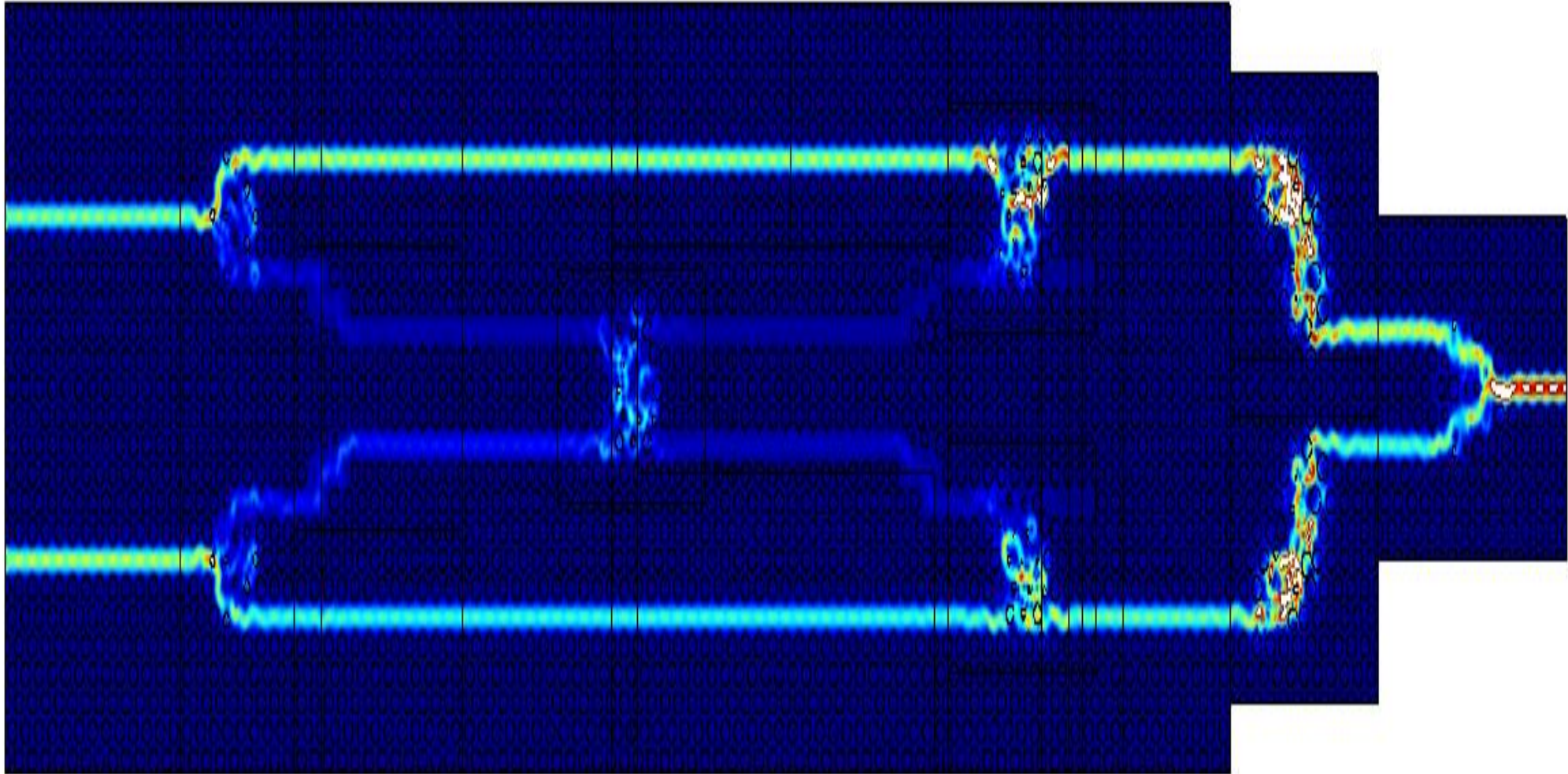


# Photonic Integrated Circuit



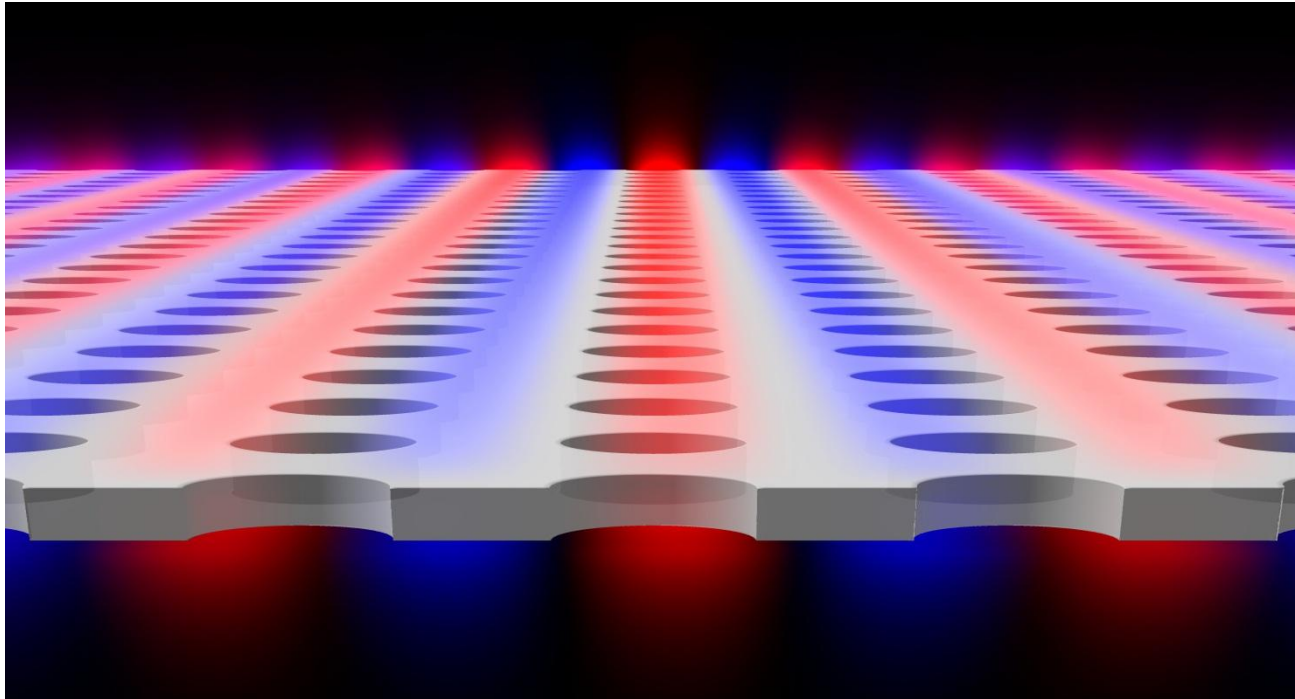
SPIE Newsroom, 2013

# Photonic Logic Gates: AND gate



# Future activities

- Include nonlinear materials such as  $\text{As}_2\text{S}_3$ .
- Study of active devices.
- Fabricate these structures by means of Direct Laser Writing technique (DLW).
- Characterize the response of manufactured devices.
- Include manufacturing error tolerances in the ID method.



# Acknowledgements

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- Basque Country Government Saiotek 2012 (SIGMA).
- Basque Country Government Saiotek 2013 (OPCOI).
- Basque Country Government Research Groups.
- EHU/UPV PhD fellowship 2012.

**Thanks for your attention!**