



# Diffraction Optical Propagation Techniques for Mixed-Signal CAD Tools

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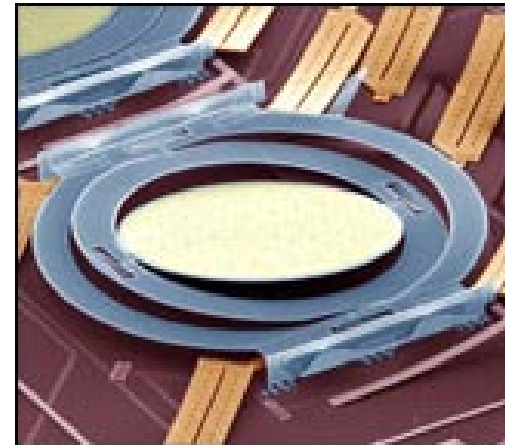
# Outline

- Motivation: CAD for Micro-Optic Systems
- *Chatoyant*
- Diffractive Optical Propagation
- Simulations & Results
- Conclusions & Future Work

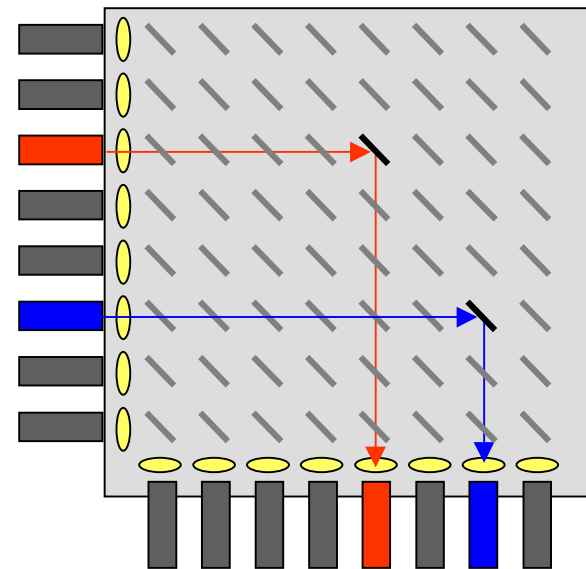


# Motivation for Micro-Optic Systems

- Mixed-Technology Micro-Systems (e.g., Optical MEM Switches)
  - Smaller, Faster, Cheaper
  - No O/E conversion
  - Reduce insertion loss and crosstalk
  - Lower power consumption
- CAD for Optical MEM Systems
  - Need mixed-signal analysis
    - Have single domain tools
  - Need interactive design
    - Have slow computation tools
  - Need system-level analysis
    - Have device-level models



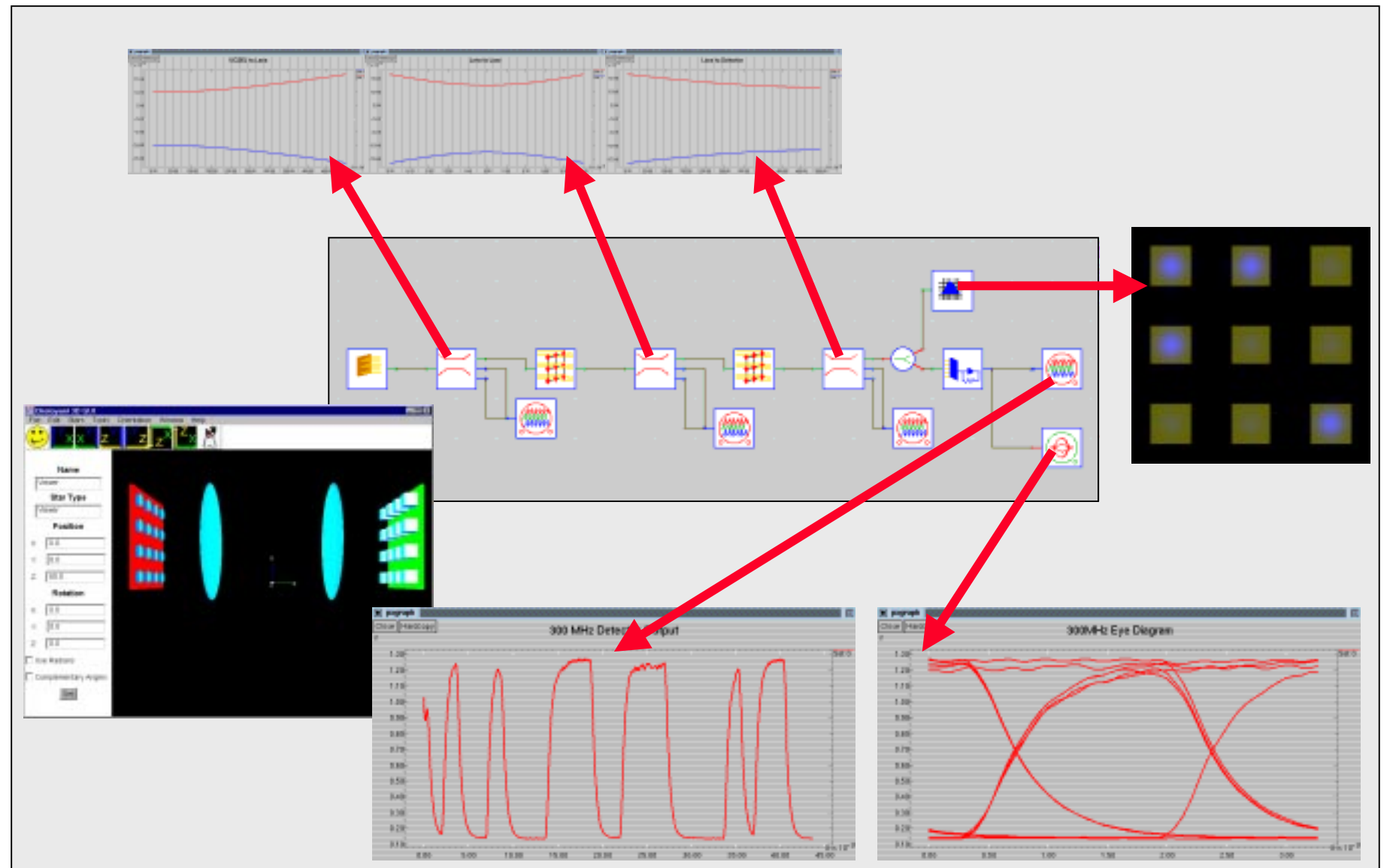
Lucent - <http://www.lucent-optical.com/>



Lin et al., IEEE Phot. Letters, April 1998.

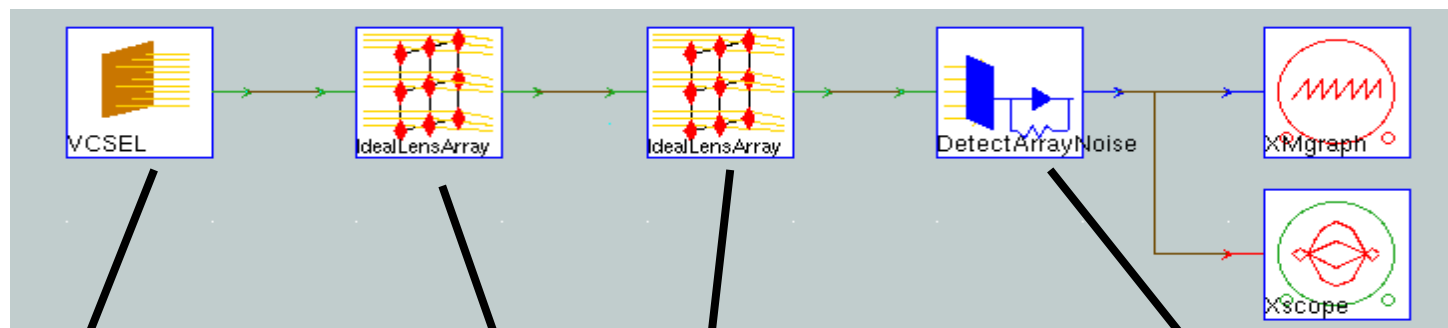


# Chatoyant

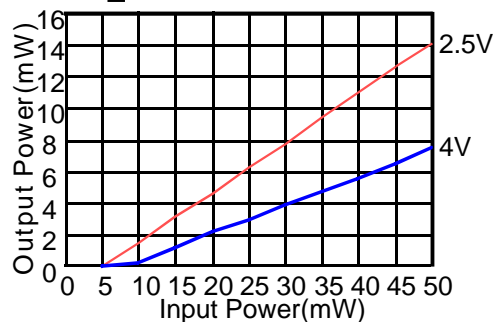




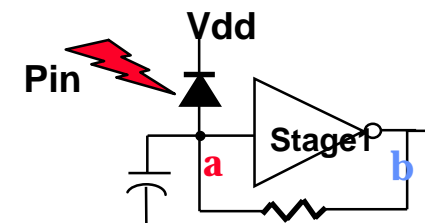
# Chatoyant - O/E CAD Tool



## Empirical models



## Derived models



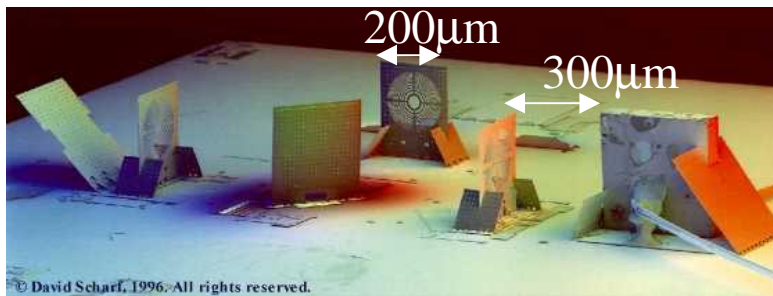
## Analytic models

$$I(r, z) = I_0 \left[ \frac{W_0}{W(z)} \right]^2 \exp \left[ -\frac{2r^2}{W^2(z)} \right]$$

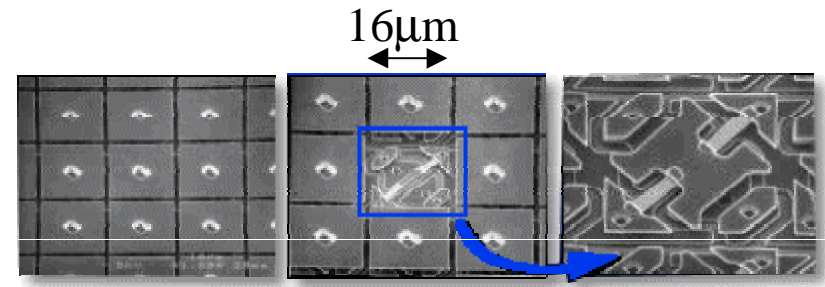


# Extending Chatoyant for Optical MEM Systems: Optical Propagation

- Optical MEM System Requirements
  - Refractive and diffractive components
  - Component sizes and propagation distances  $\sim 10$ - $1000 \mu\text{m}$
  - Interface with fiber based tools



UCLA - Integrated Free-Space Optical Disk Pickup Head  
<http://www.ee.ucla.edu/labs/laser/>



Texas Instruments - DMD - From DARPA  
<http://www.darpa.mil/ETO/MOEMS/DMD/index.html>

- CAD Tool Requirements
  - Interactive, fast simulation
  - Support for optical power, intensity, phase, etc.



# System Level vs. Device Level

System Level

- Top-down, interactive simulation
- Model large systems and interactions between domains
- Trade-off accuracy vs. computation time

- Physics based models
- Detailed & exact
- Long computation time

Device Level

How good is the answer?

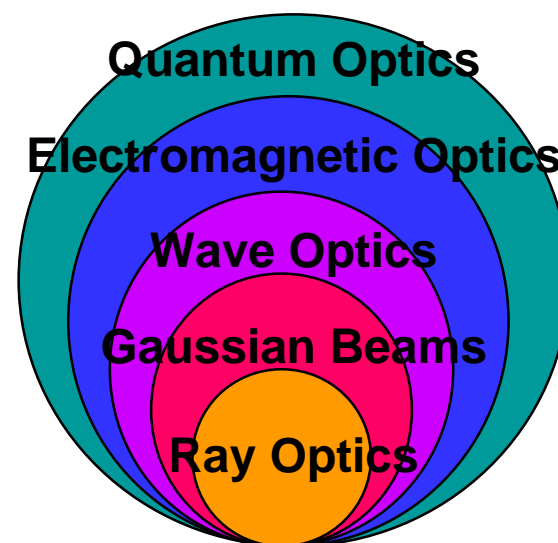
How good does it have to be?

- More detailed models at higher levels
- Reduced order models
- Physical prototyping



# Optical Propagation Models

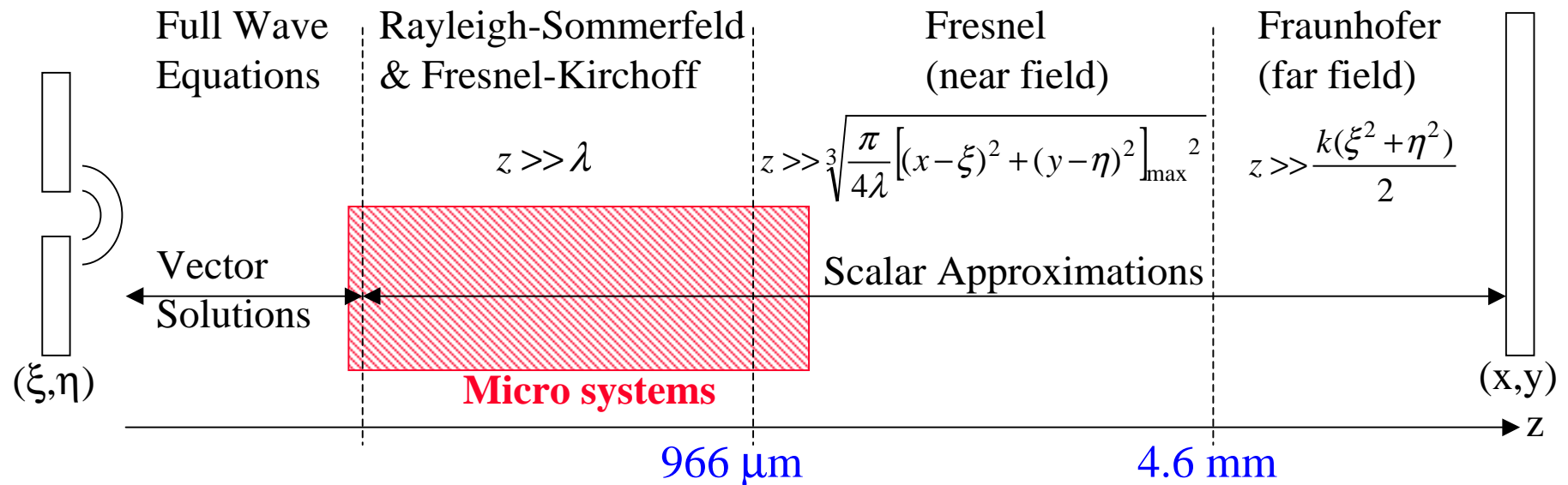
- Ray Propagation
- Gaussian Propagation
  - 9 scalar parameters -  $z_0$ ,  $x$ ,  $y$ ,  $\lambda$ , etc.
  - Fast simulation - no wavefront integration
  - Laser sources
  - Limited diffraction modeling
- Scalar Propagation
  - 2D complex wavefront
  - Propagation by summation of wavefronts
  - Supports diffraction
  - Validity of approximation techniques
- Vector Solutions
  - Computationally intensive







# Validity of Scalar Models



Example: 50  $\mu\text{m}$  Aperture, 200  $\mu\text{m}$  Observation,  $\lambda=850$  nm

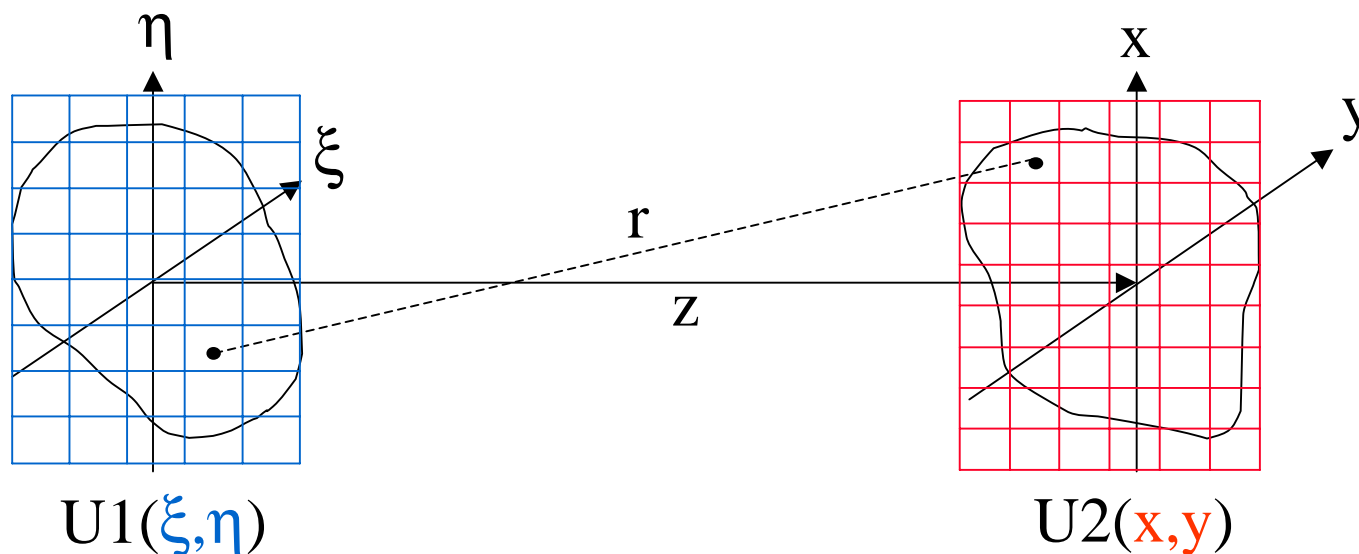
- Fraunhofer Approximation - Assume planar wavefronts
- Fresnel Approximation - Assume parabolic wavefronts
- Rayleigh-Sommerfeld Formulation - Spherical wavefronts



# Rayleigh-Sommerfeld Formulation

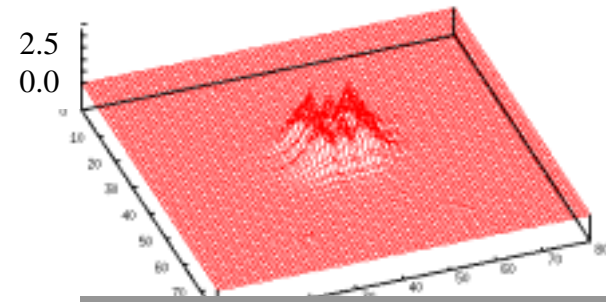
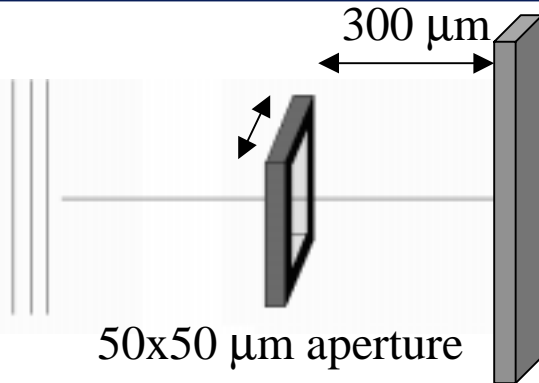
- Scalar Diffraction - Rayleigh-Sommerfeld Formulation
  - Diffractive component  $\gg \lambda$
  - Distance to observation plane  $\gg \lambda$

$$U_2(x, y) = \frac{z}{j\lambda} \iint U_1(\xi, \eta) \frac{e^{jkr}}{r^2} \partial\xi \partial\eta$$

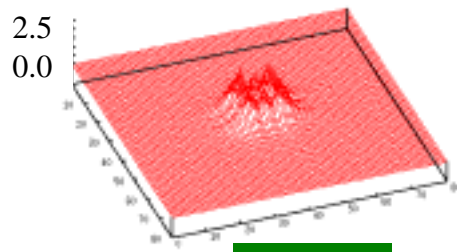




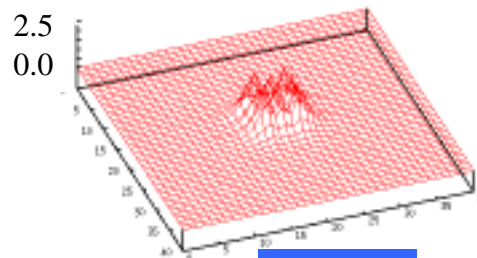
# Computation Performance of Scalar Diffraction



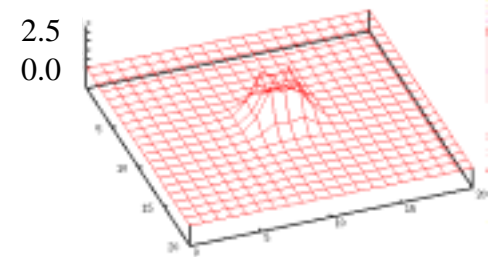
80x80 MathCAD - Base Case



80x80



40x40



20x20

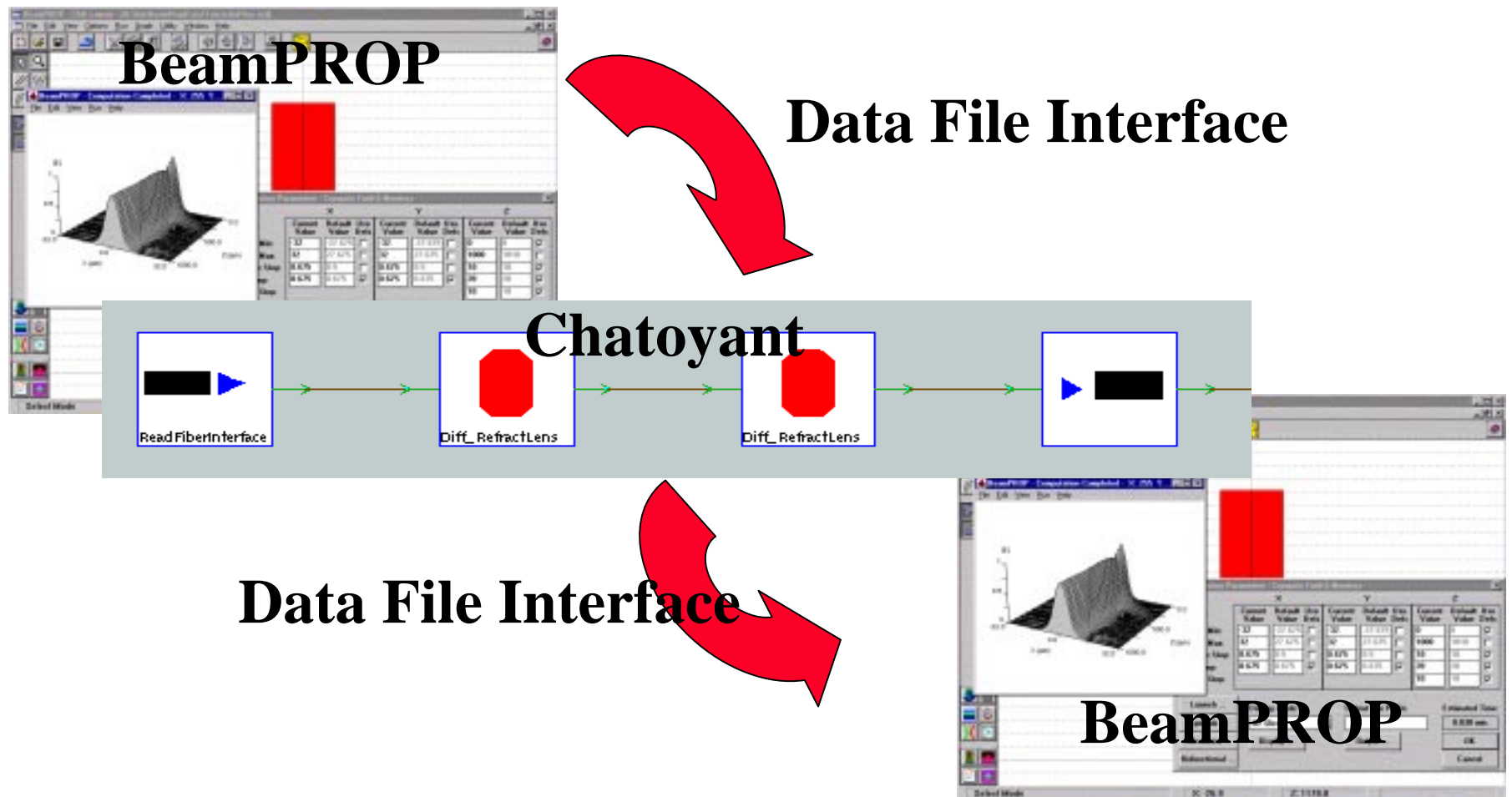
|         | Chatoyant  |                 | MathCAD    |                 |
|---------|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
|         | Time (min) | Difference (%)* | Time (min) | Difference (%)* |
| 160x160 | 17.75      | X               | X          | X               |
| 80x80   | 4.45       | 0.637           | 120        | 0               |
| 40x40   | 1.1        | 1.67            | 20         | 1.54            |
| 20x20   | 0.29       | 3.37            | 7          | 4.32            |

\* % difference of grid cells with respect to 80x80 MathCAD



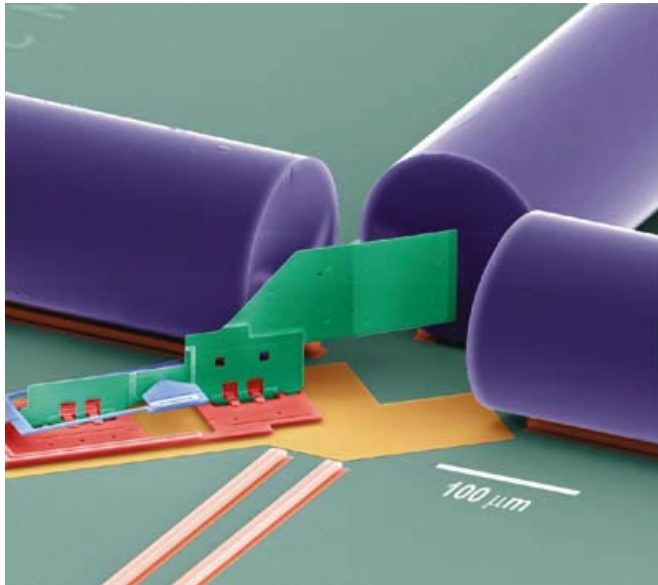
# Fiber Interface

- Interface with RSoft's BeamPROP through data files representing the complex wave function



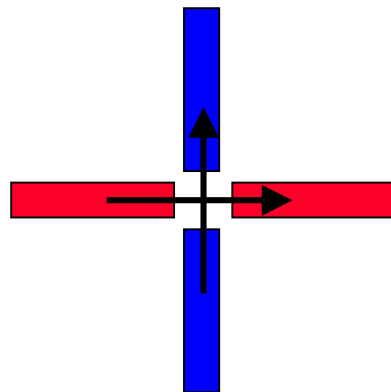


# Optical MEM 2x2 Switch Simulations

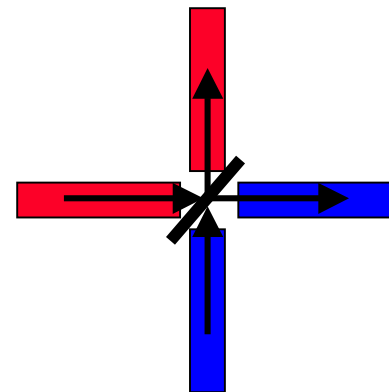


- Switching achieved by:
  - “See-saw” pivoting mirror
    - Bell-Labs
  - Scratch drive actuators
    - AT&T
    - UCLA
  - Combdrive actuator
    - University of Neuchael, Switzerland

Bell Labs- <http://www.bell-labs.com/>



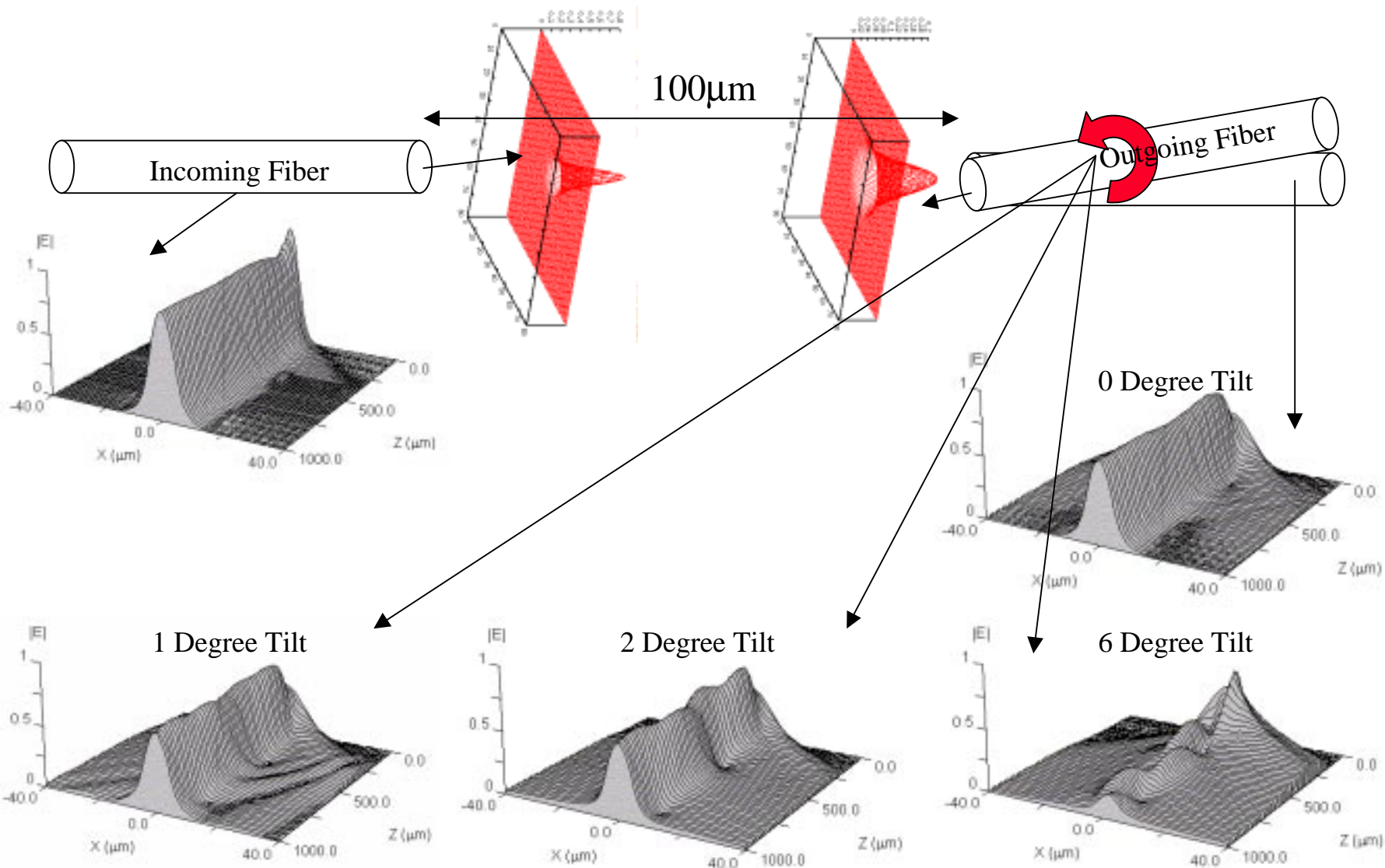
Cross State



Bar State

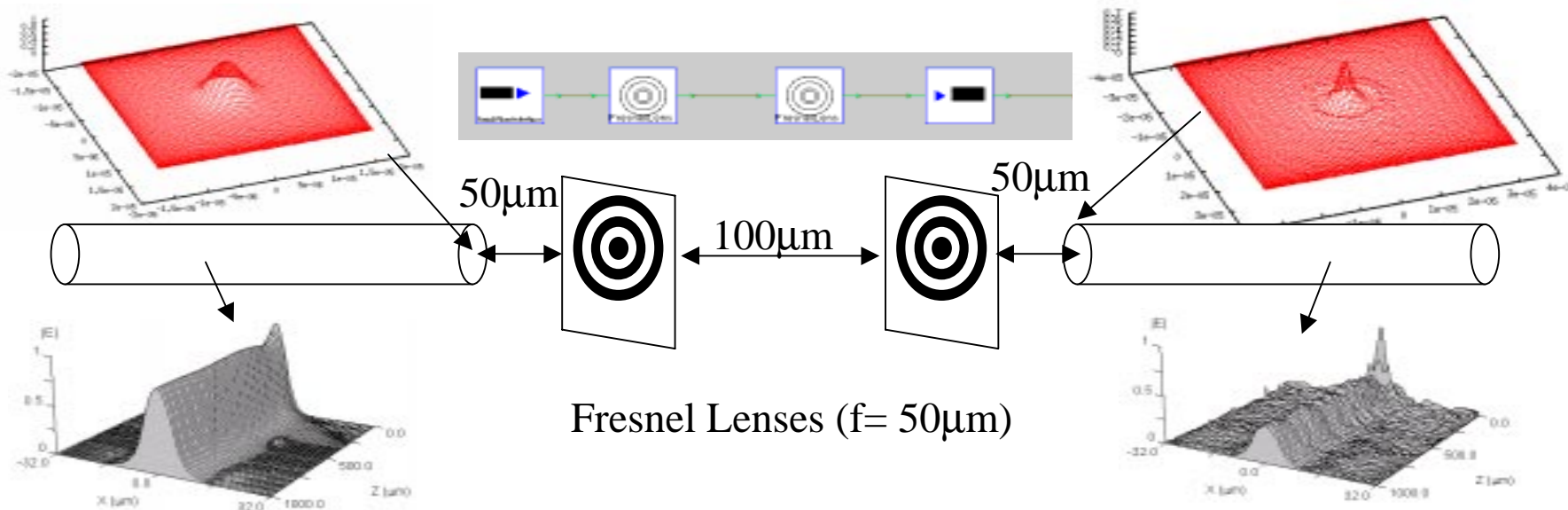
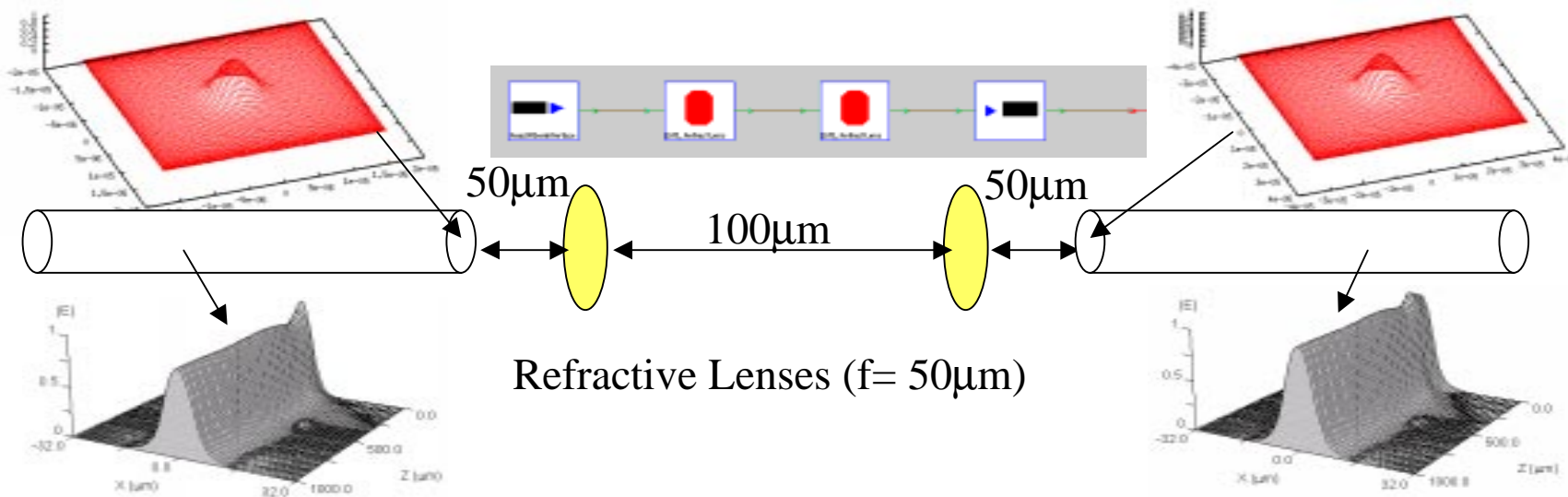


# Mechanical Tolerancing of Fiber



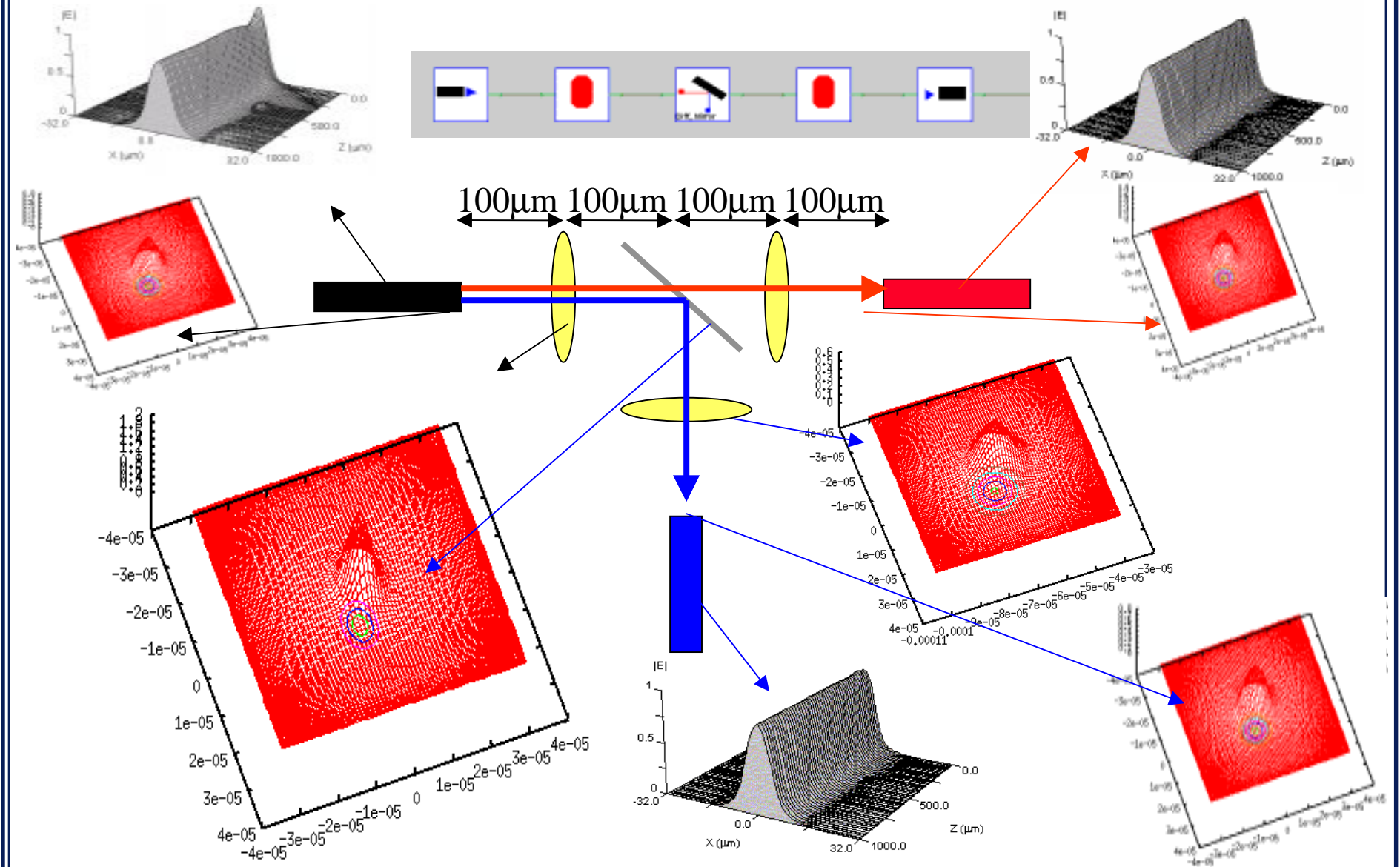


# Adding Collimating Lenses





# Simulation of Optical Switch Link







## Conclusions & Future Work

- ✓ CAD is needed for modeling optical MEMS
- ✓ Scalar wave modeling for micro-optical systems
  - Rayleigh-Sommerfeld
- ✓ Accurate and interactive
  - Model fiber/free-space interface, non-uniform components, and reflective and scattering effects
  - Model mechanical movement and positioning of the switching mirror
  - Model and simulate WDM add/drop switching networks