



EPIC Technology Meeting on  
Disruptive Optics at Thales



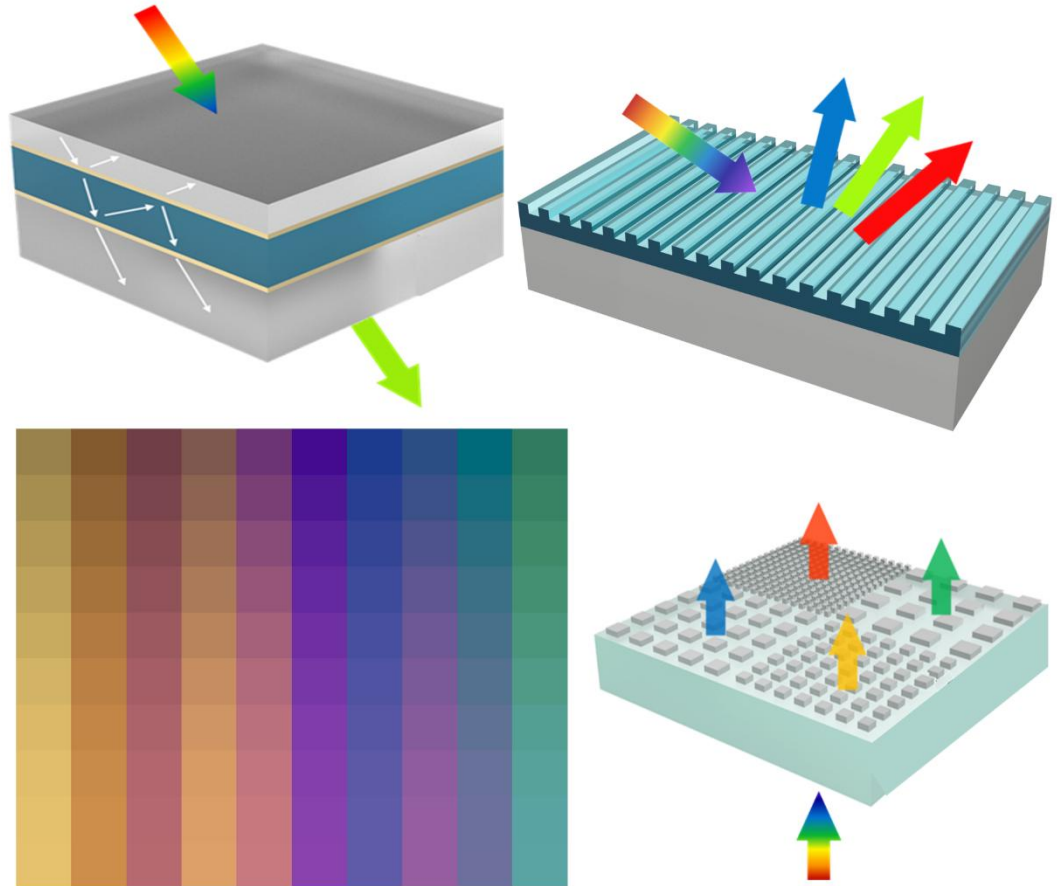
Powering Innovation That Drives Human Advancement

# Engineering Structural Color from Nanoscale to Macroscale

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EMEA Photonics Application Engineering

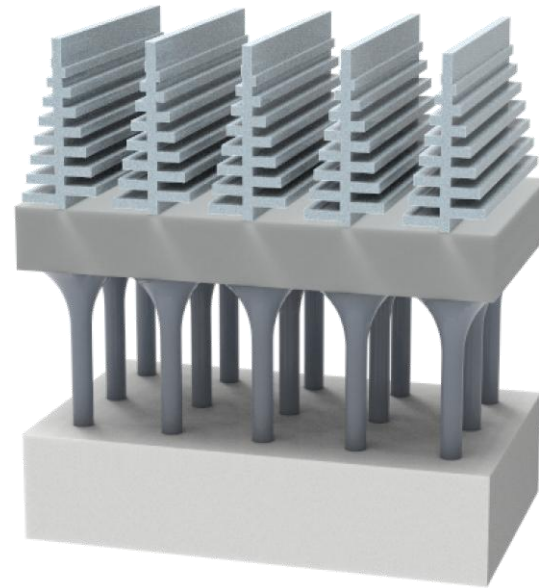
# Outline

- Motivation
- Structural Color Design
  - Nanoscale simulations with Lumerical
  - Visualization with Speos
- Summary



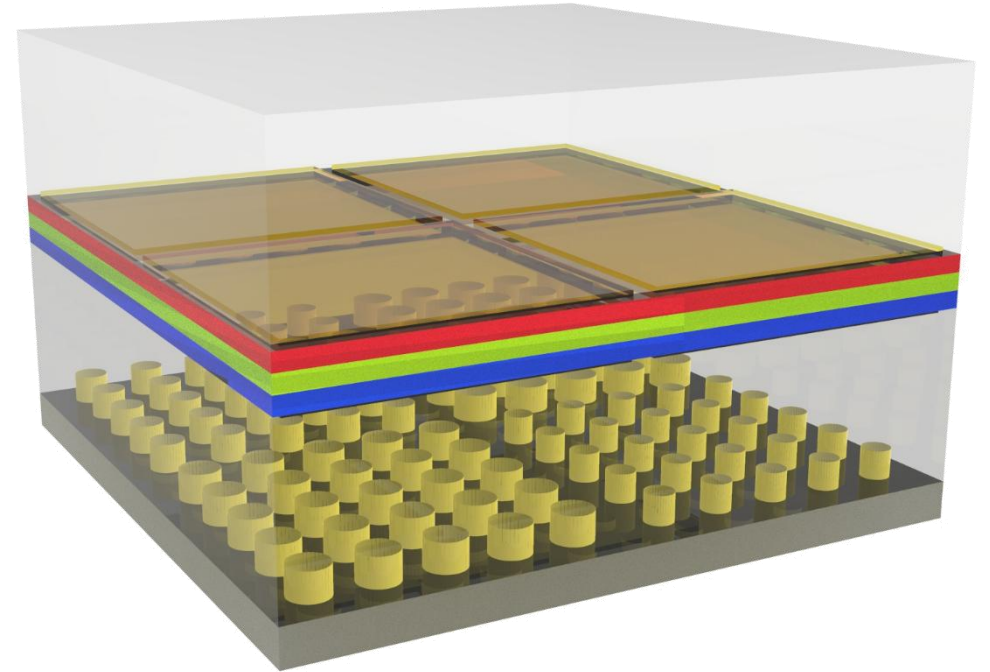
# Types of Color Generation

- Color is the visual perception based on the electromagnetic spectrum.
- The spectral response of an object is affected by its material and structural properties.
  - Dyes and pigments: Absorption by material
  - Geometric patterns: Interaction of light with nanostructures



# Structural Color – Motivations and Applications

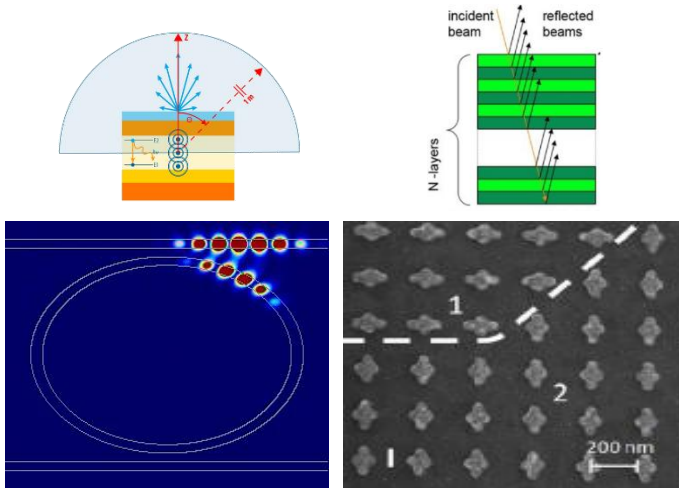
- Advantage of structural coloration over dyes and pigments:
  - Eco-friendly
  - Less prone to chemical degradation
  - Higher resolution
  - Higher purity
- Emerging areas of applications include:
  - Advanced color displays
  - Filters for sensors
  - Spectral imaging
  - Authentication and aesthetics for high-value items



# Ansys Optics: Multi-Scale, Multiphysics Simulation Platform

**Ansys**

LUMERICAL

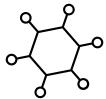


## Photonic Component Modeling

Nano-Chip-Level

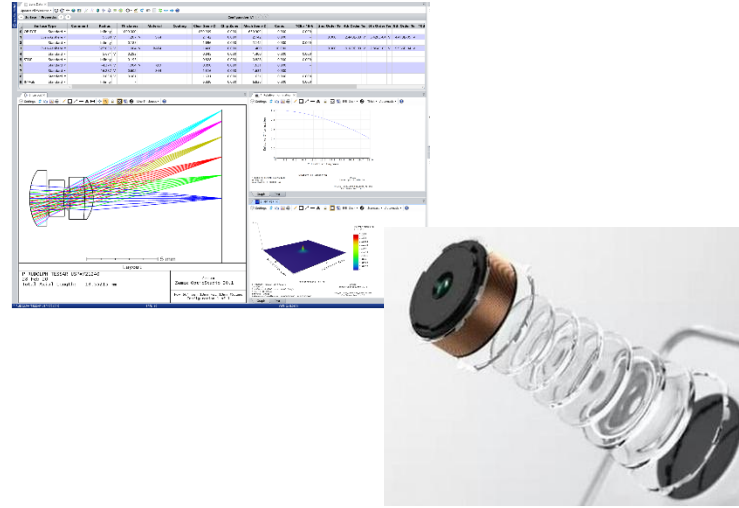
- Waveguide development
- Sensor & Emitter development
- Nanostructure design
- HR-AR coating layer design

From Nano



**Ansys**

ZEMAX



## Optical Design & Modeling

Optical-Design-Level

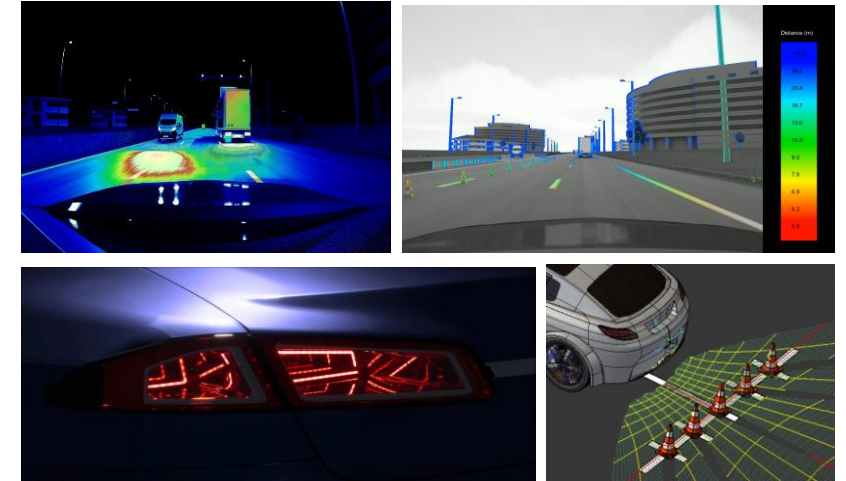
- Optical design
- Optical validation
- Optical tolerance analysis
- Mechanical tolerance analysis

To Macro



**Ansys**

SPEOS



## Optical System Modeling & Validation

System-Design-Level

- Individual 3D environment integration
- Lighting evaluation
- Human Vision rendering
- Customer's perception for decision making

To System



# Tools for Nanoscale Simulations

Solver	Geometry	Sources	Material	Notes
STACK	Planar	Planewave, dipole	Anisotropic, dispersive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analytical</li> </ul>
FDTD	Arbitrary	Planewave, dipole, Gaussian, mode, import	Anisotropic, dispersive, nonlinear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Numerical</li> <li>most general and versatile</li> <li>Rich structure and analysis groups</li> <li>Structures with finite periodicity</li> </ul>
RCWA	Periodic	Planewave	Isotropic, dispersive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Semi-numerical</li> <li>Highly efficient for structures with uniform cross-sections</li> </ul>
DGTD	Arbitrary	Planewave, Gaussian	Isotropic, dispersive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Numerical</li> <li>Good for curved surfaces and plasmonics</li> <li>Visualization on non-planar surfaces</li> <li>Structures with finite periodicity</li> </ul>

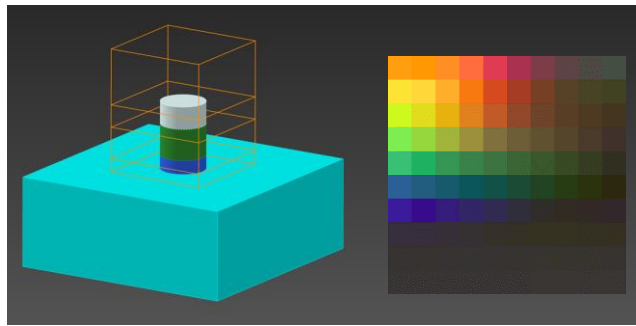




# Simulation Workflow

## Step 1

**STACK | FDTD | RCWA**



Sweep source injection angle  
Sweep geometric parameters

**T/R spectrum**

**Color map**

**Diffraction characterization**

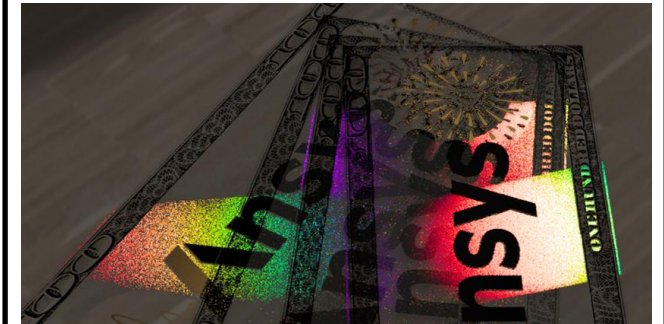
## Lumerical Sub-Wavelength Model

JSON

- T/R for planar stack (STACK, FDTD)
- Grating characterization (FDTD, RCWA)
- In terms of  $f$ ,  $\theta$ ,  $\varphi$  and polarization
- Idealized surface without simulation
  - User-defined T/R
  - Surface based on Jones matrices
  - User-defined grating orders

## Step 2

**Speos**



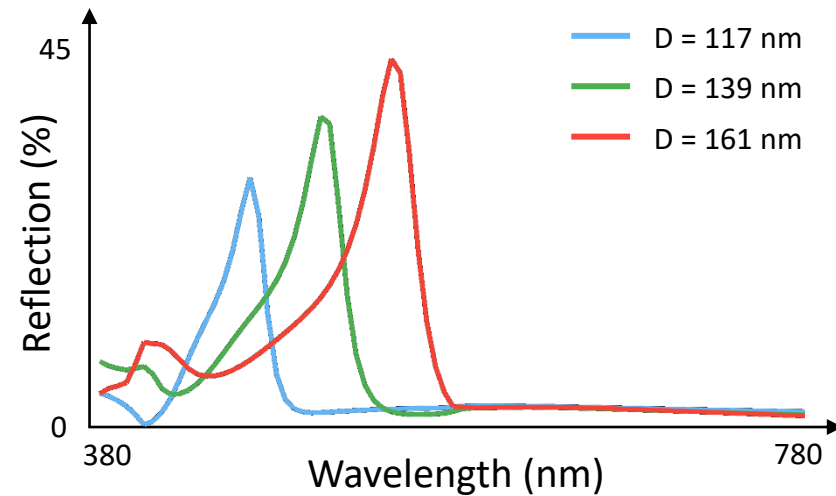
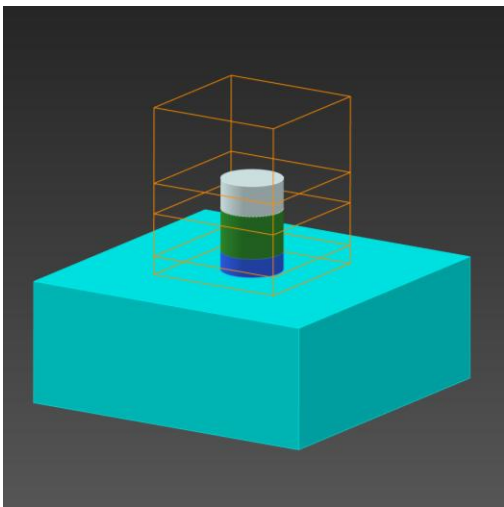
Apply LSWM to a surface  
Illuminate the target with beam  
Change the viewing position

**Human perception**

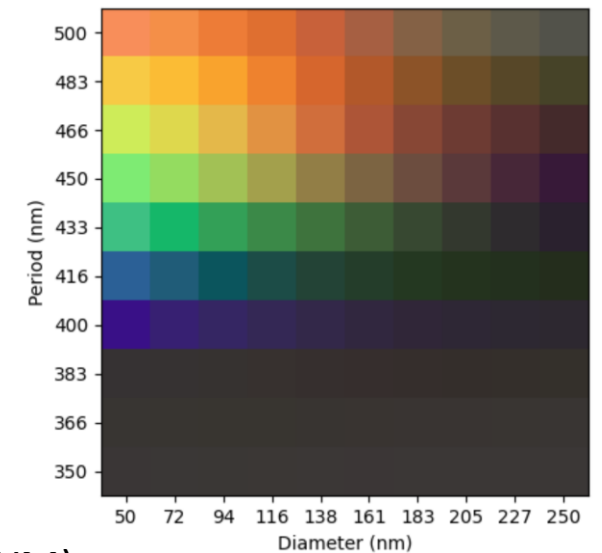
# Dielectric Metasurface – RGB Color Map

RCWA solver

- $SiO_2/TiO_2/Si_3N_4/ Sub$  (1.5)
- Broadband source and specular reflection
- Color control by changing period & diameter
  - XYZ coordinates from R spectrum
    - converted to RGB value



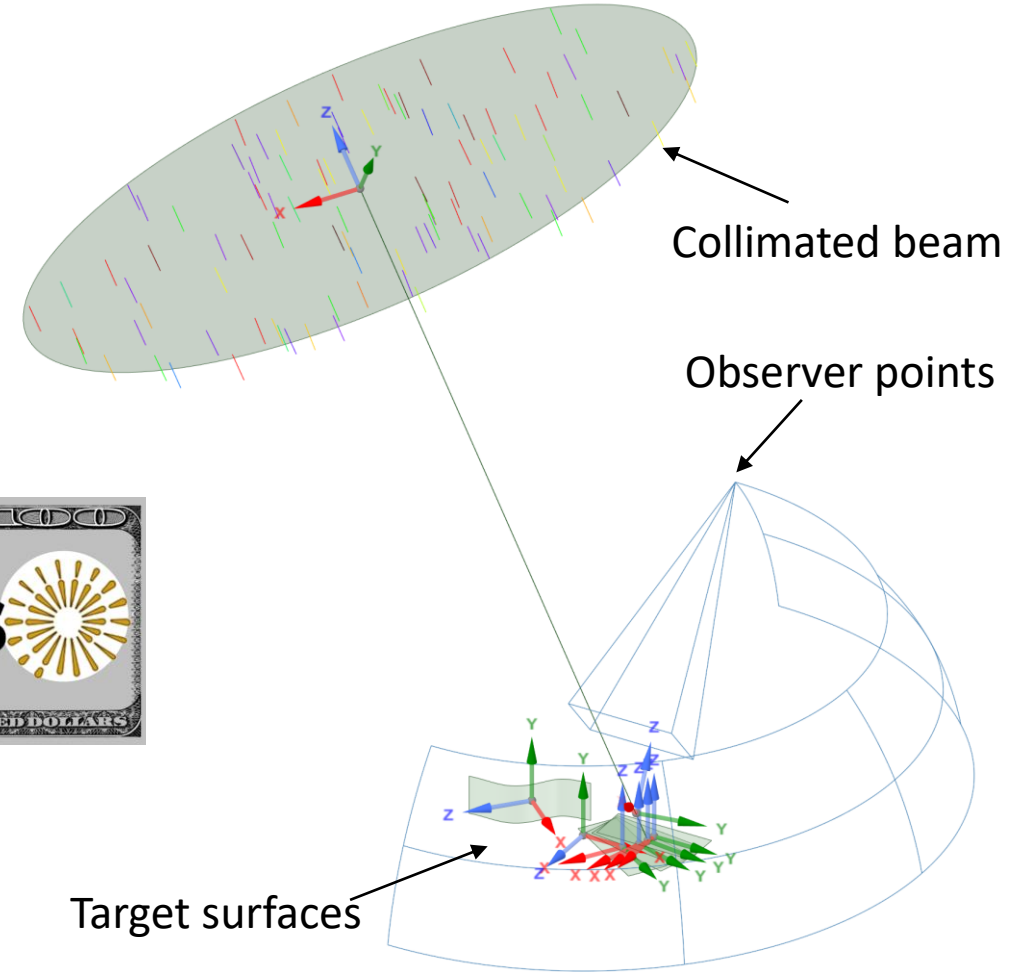
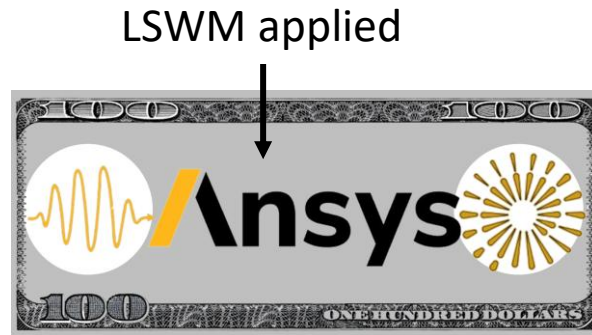
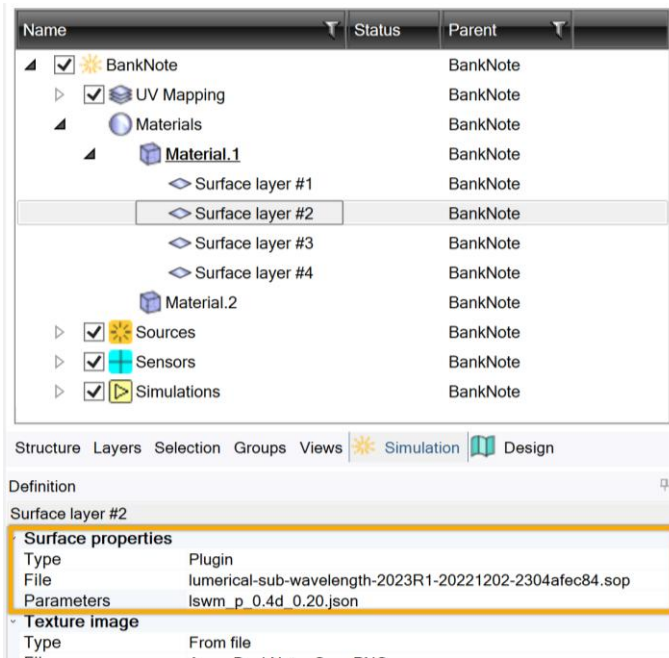
Data exported for Lumerical Sub-Wavelength Model (LSWM)





# Speos Model and LSWM Import

- LSWM imported as Plugin Surface
- Collimated beam with 15 observation points



# Human Vision



# Summary

- Design of structural colors and their visualization in realistic environment requires multi-scale simulation capabilities.
- Ansys Optics offers all the tools required for such simulations:
  - Nano-scale simulations with Lumerical STACK, FDTD and RCWA
  - Interoperability between Lumerical and Speos through LSWM
  - Color perception with Speos considering environment and human vision.
- For optimization, consider Ansys optiSLang, which provides state-of-the-art algorithms for design exploration, optimization, robustness and reliability analysis

The Ansys logo consists of a yellow slanted bar followed by the word "Ansys" in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

