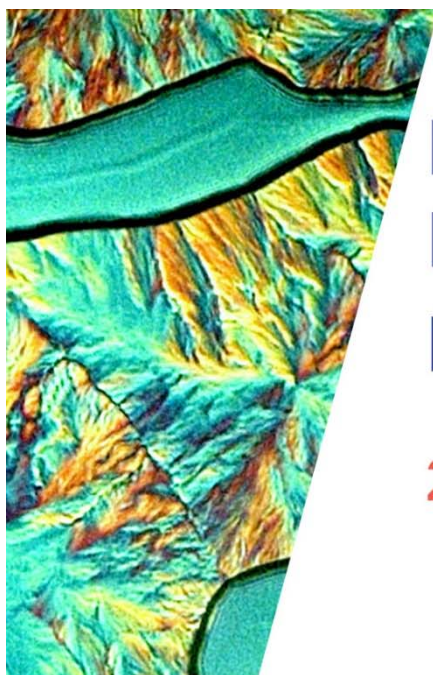


Electromagnetics & Photonics in the Age of Digital Manufacturing

Presented by:



The OSA Photonic Metamaterials Technical Group Welcomes You!



ELECTROMAGNETICS & PHOTONICS
IN THE AGE OF DIGITAL
MANUFACTURING

25 March 2019 • 10:00 EDT

Technical Group Leadership 2019



Wei-Ting Chen
Chair
Harvard University



Shaimaa Azzam
Social Media Officer
Purdue University



Aaron Pung
Webinar Officer
Sandia National Laboratories

Technical Group at a Glance

- **Focus**

- Fundamental and applied aspects of waves in random and periodically nanostructured materials
- Nonconventional materials: Left-handed, negative index, photonic/plasmonic bandgap, metamaterials and metasurfaces etc.

- **Mission**

- Total members: 1,516 members
- To benefit *YOU* and to strengthen *OUR* community
- Webinars, publications, technical/industrial events and outreach in OSA conferences
- Interested in presenting your research? Have ideas for TG events? Contact us at TGactivities@osa.org.

- **Find us here**

- Website: www.osa.org/OP

Today's Webinar

Electromagnetics & Photonics in the Age of Digital Manufacturing



Dr. Raymond Rumpf

Director, EM Lab
El Paso, USA
rcrumpf@utep.edu

Speaker's Short Bio:

Ph.D. in Optics from the University of Central Florida in 2006. Currently the Schellenger Professor of Electrical Research in the department of Electrical & Computer Engineering and Computational Science at University of Texas at El Paso.





*Pioneering 21st Century
Electromagnetics & Photonics*



New Concepts for Metamaterials & Photonic Crystals in the Age of Digital Manufacturing

Dr. Raymond C. Rumpf

Director, EM Lab

Schellenger Professor of Electrical Research

Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering + Computational Science

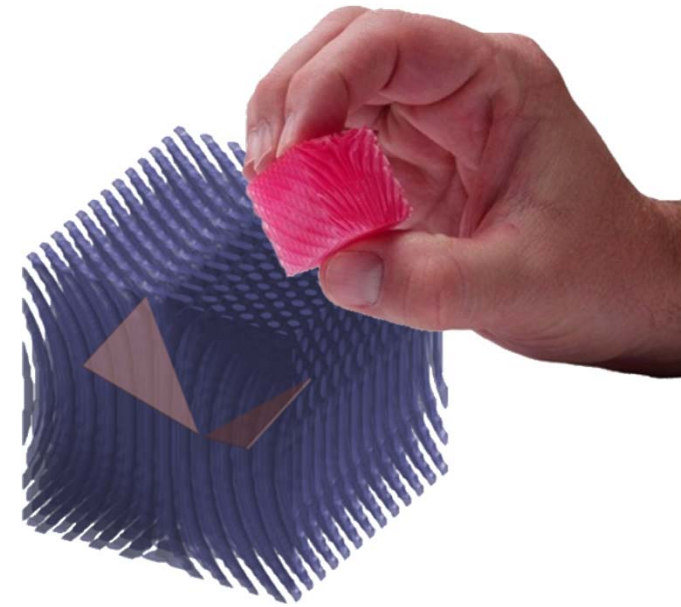
University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, Texas 79968

rcrumpf@utep.edu ♦ (202) 64-EMLAB ♦ <http://emlab.utep.edu>



Outline

- Spatially-Variant Lattices
- 3D Electrical Circuits
- Spatially Variant Anisotropic Metamaterials (SVAMs)
- Spatially Variant Photonic Crystals (SVPCs)

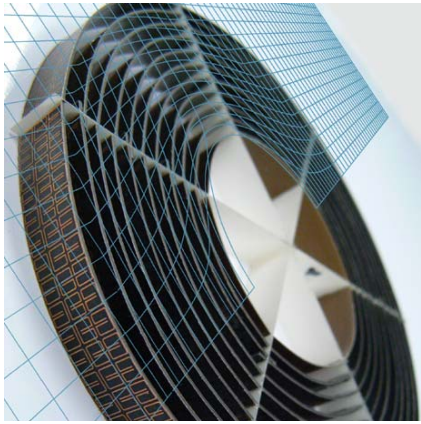


The background of the slide features a repeating pattern of concentric circles, resembling ripples in water or a grid of circular motifs. The circles are rendered in shades of gray, with a lighter center and darker outer rings, creating a subtle, textured effect.

Spatially-Variant Lattices

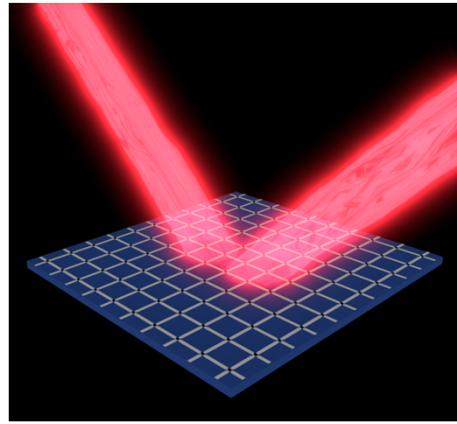
Periodic Structures in Electromagnetics

Metamaterials



Duke University

Metasurfaces



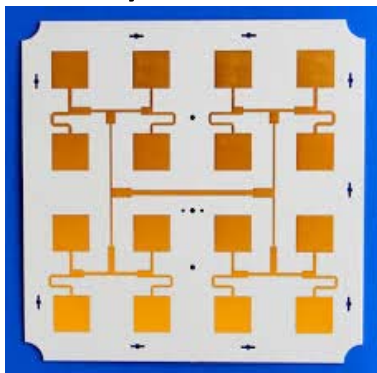
Photonic Crystals



Frequency Selective Surfaces

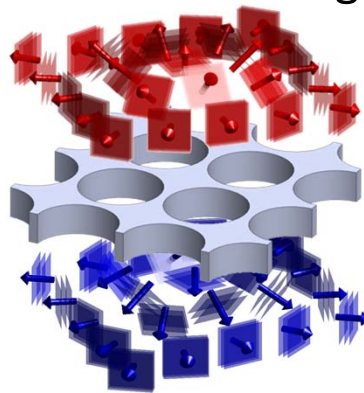


Array Antennas



CST.com

Diffraction Gratings

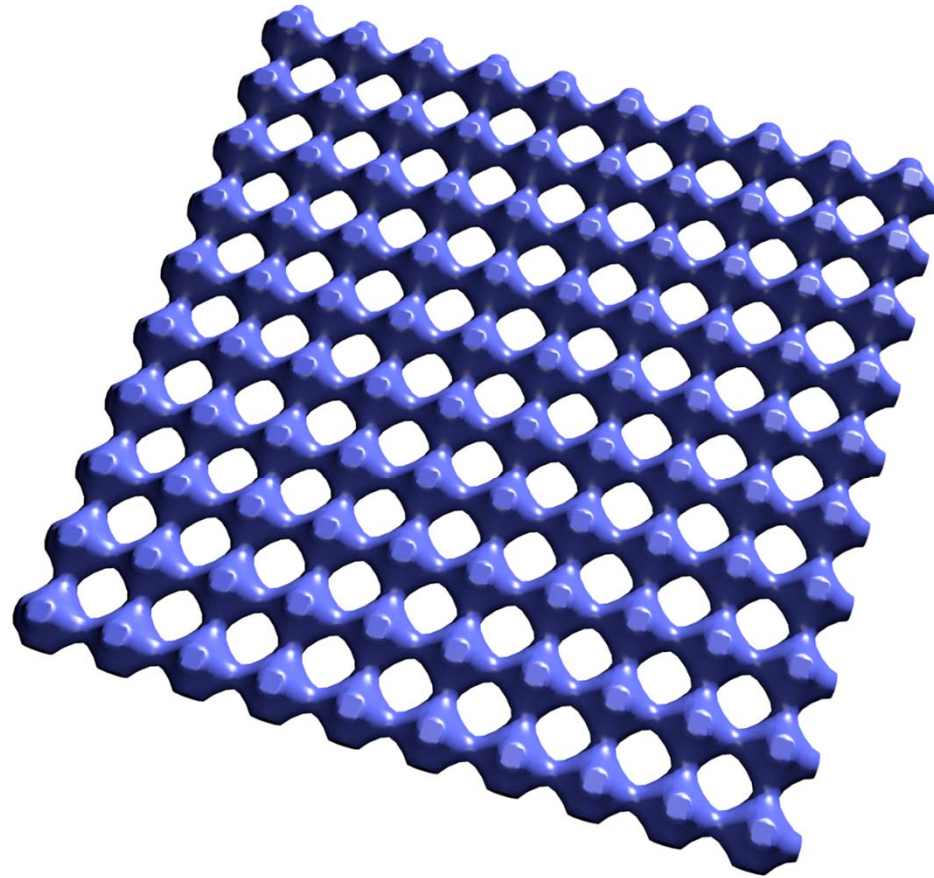


Unintentional



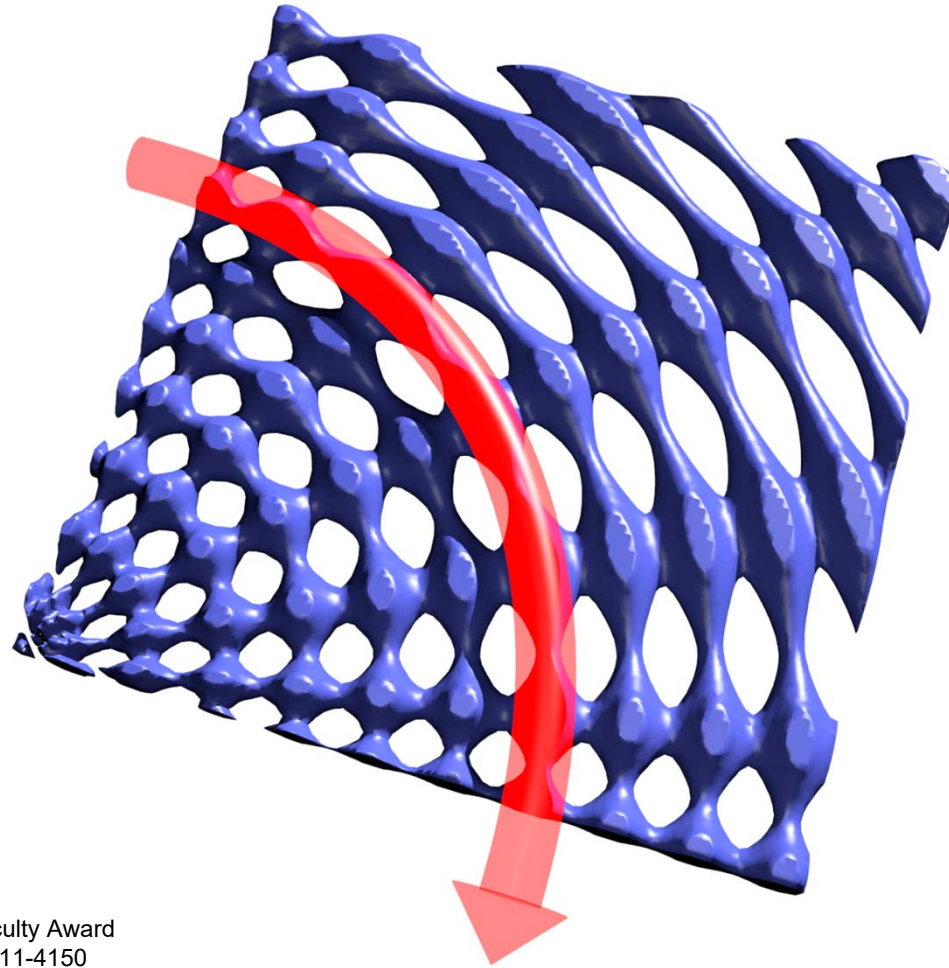


What is a Spatially Variant Lattice?



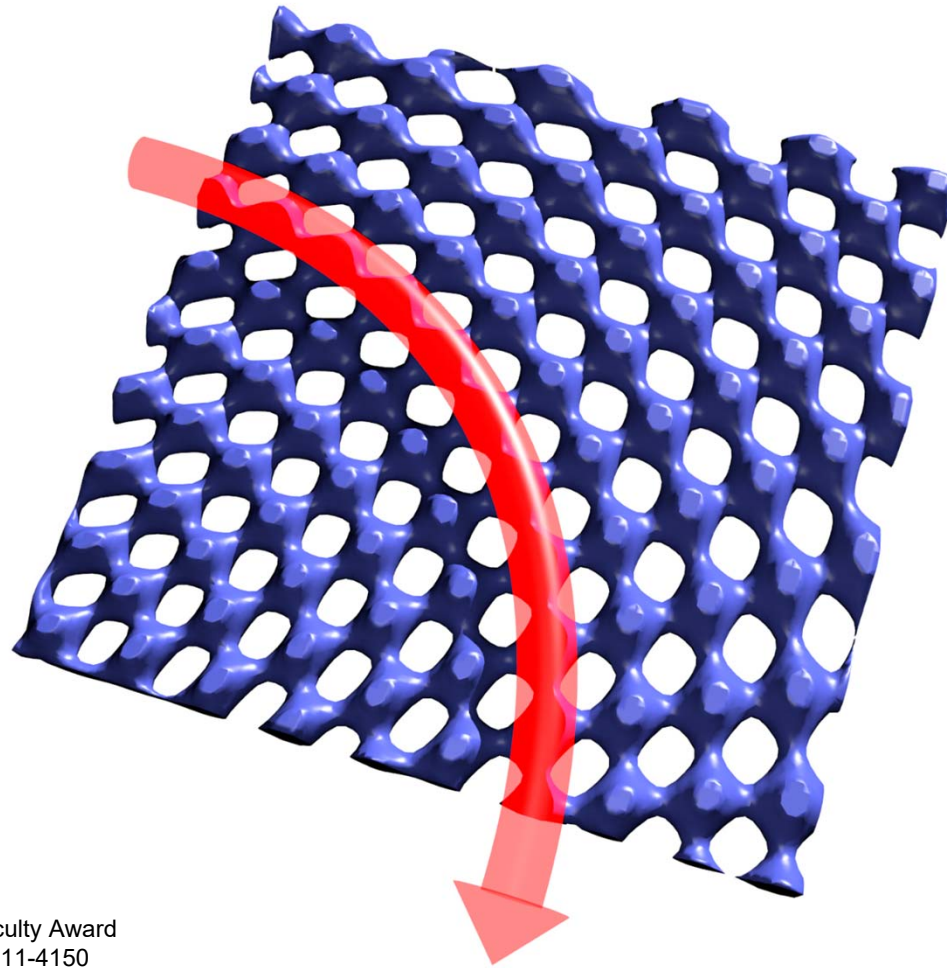
DARPA Young Faculty Award
Grant No. N66001-11-4150

What is a Spatially Variant Lattice?



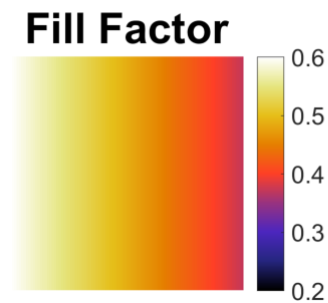
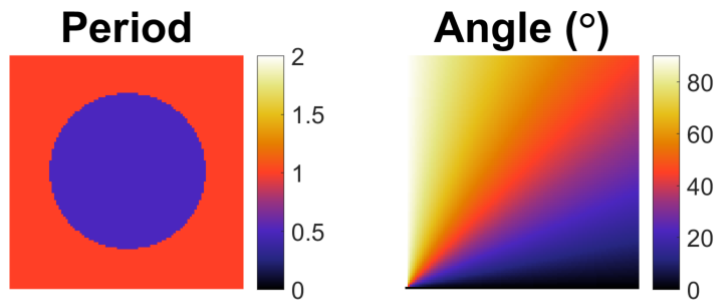
DARPA Young Faculty Award
Grant No. N66001-11-4150

What is a Spatially Variant Lattice?

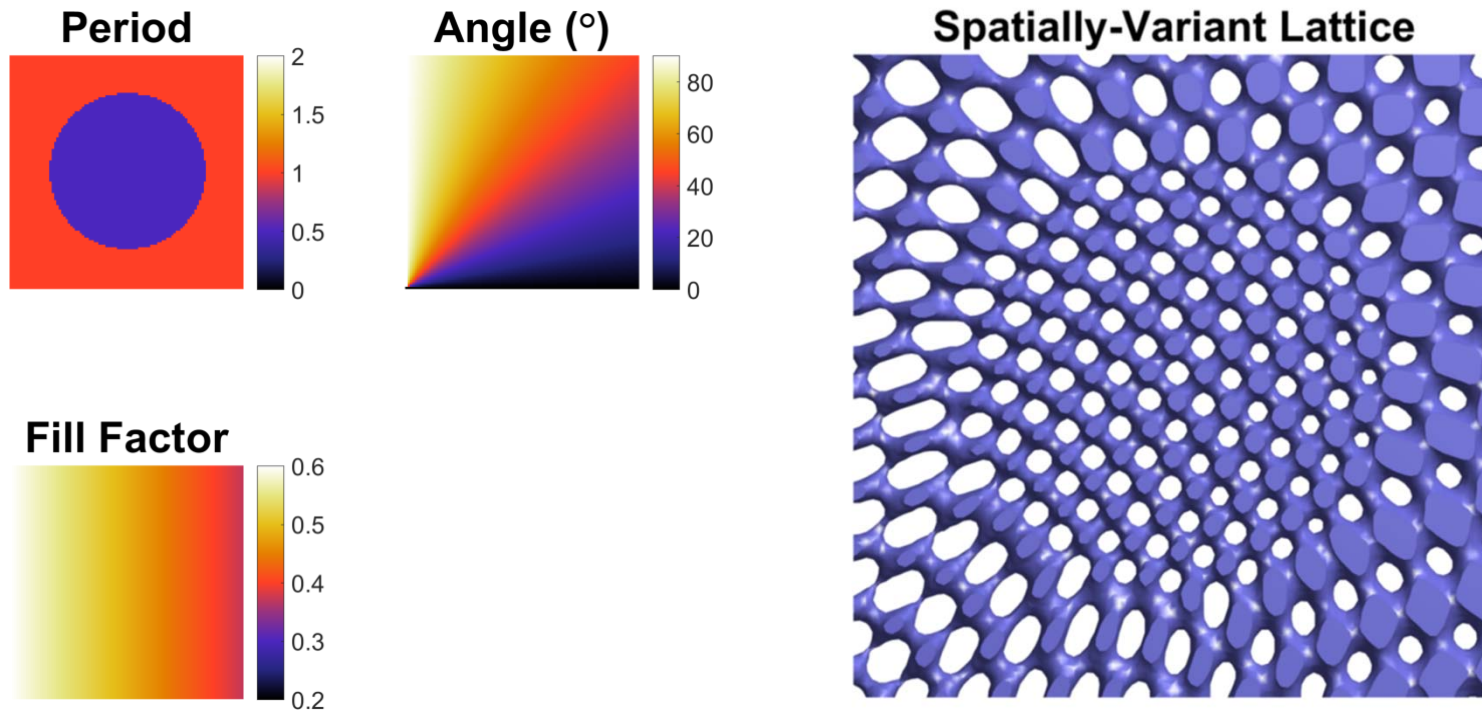


DARPA Young Faculty Award
Grant No. N66001-11-4150

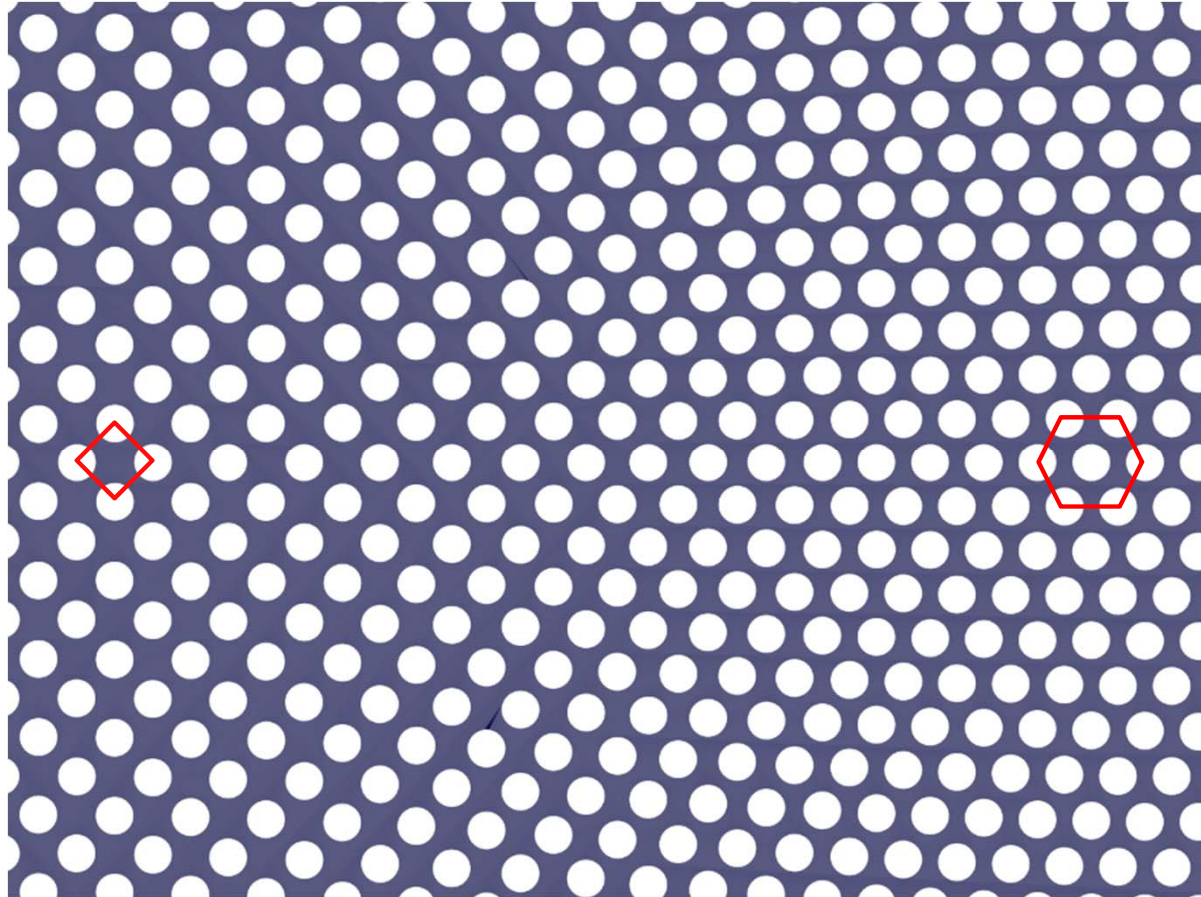
What Can Be Spatially Varied?



What Can Be Spatially Varied?

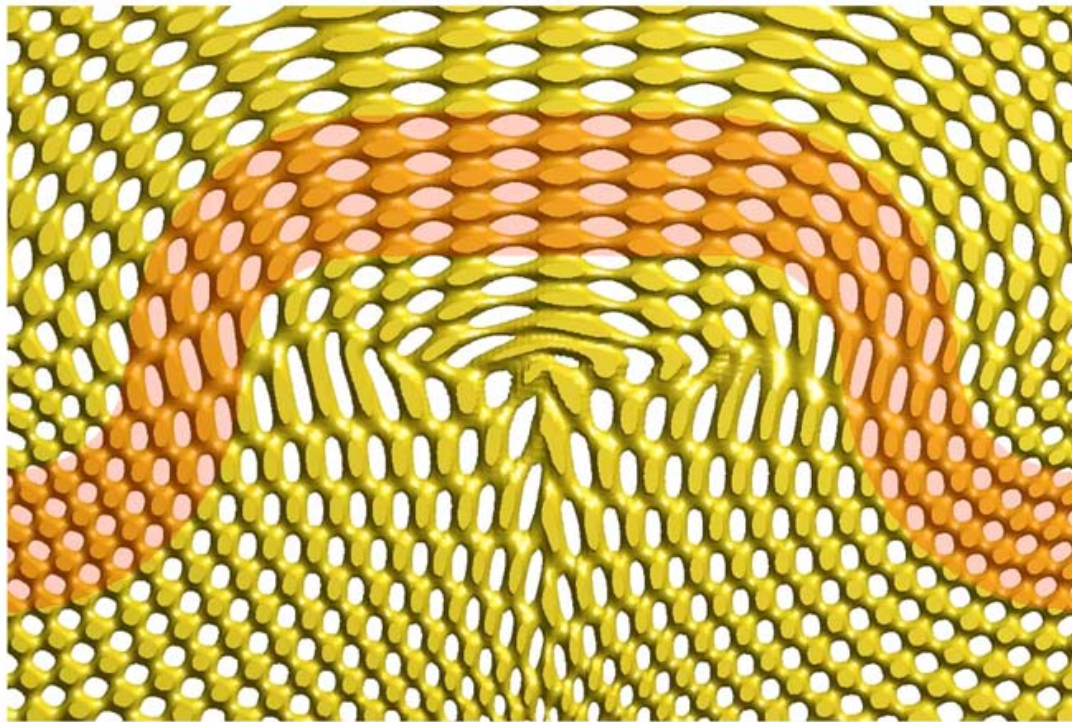


What Can Be Spatially Varied?



Controlling Deformations

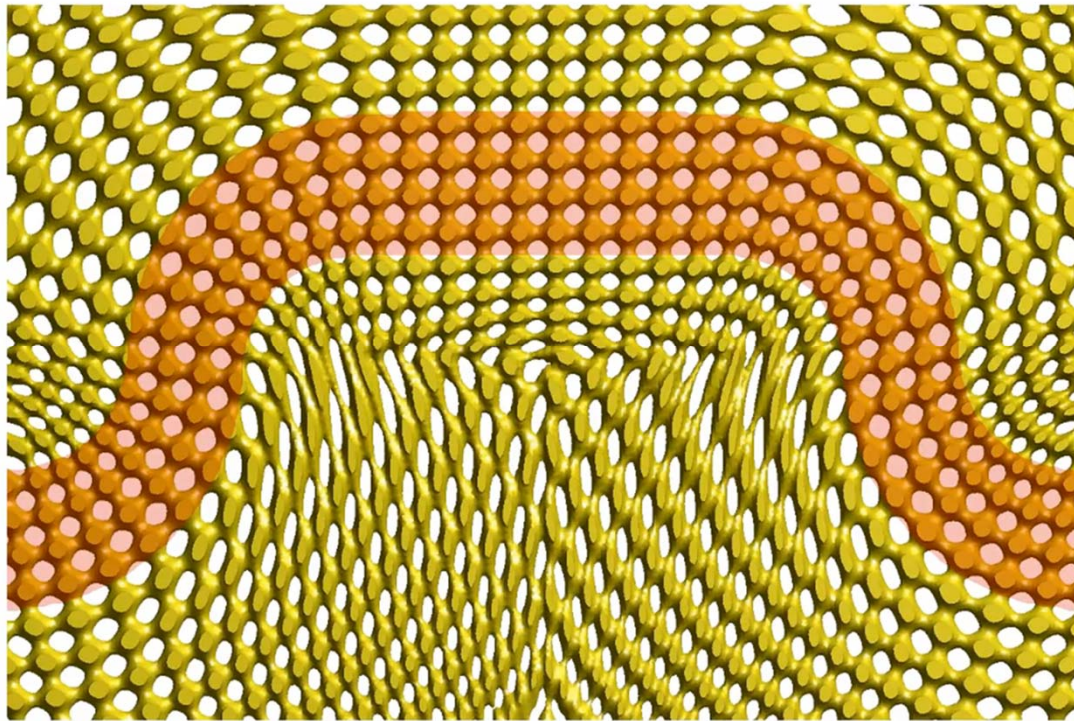
Critical
Region



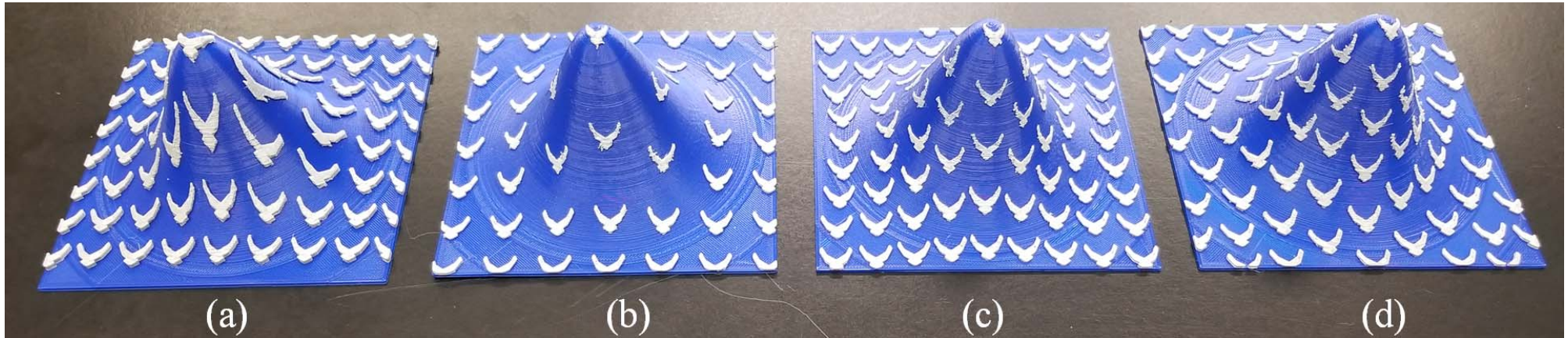
Controlling Deformations

50 ITERATIONS

Critical
Region



Lattices on Curved Surfaces



(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)



Standard
projection



Standard projection
+ corrected element
size



Spatially-variant
lattice

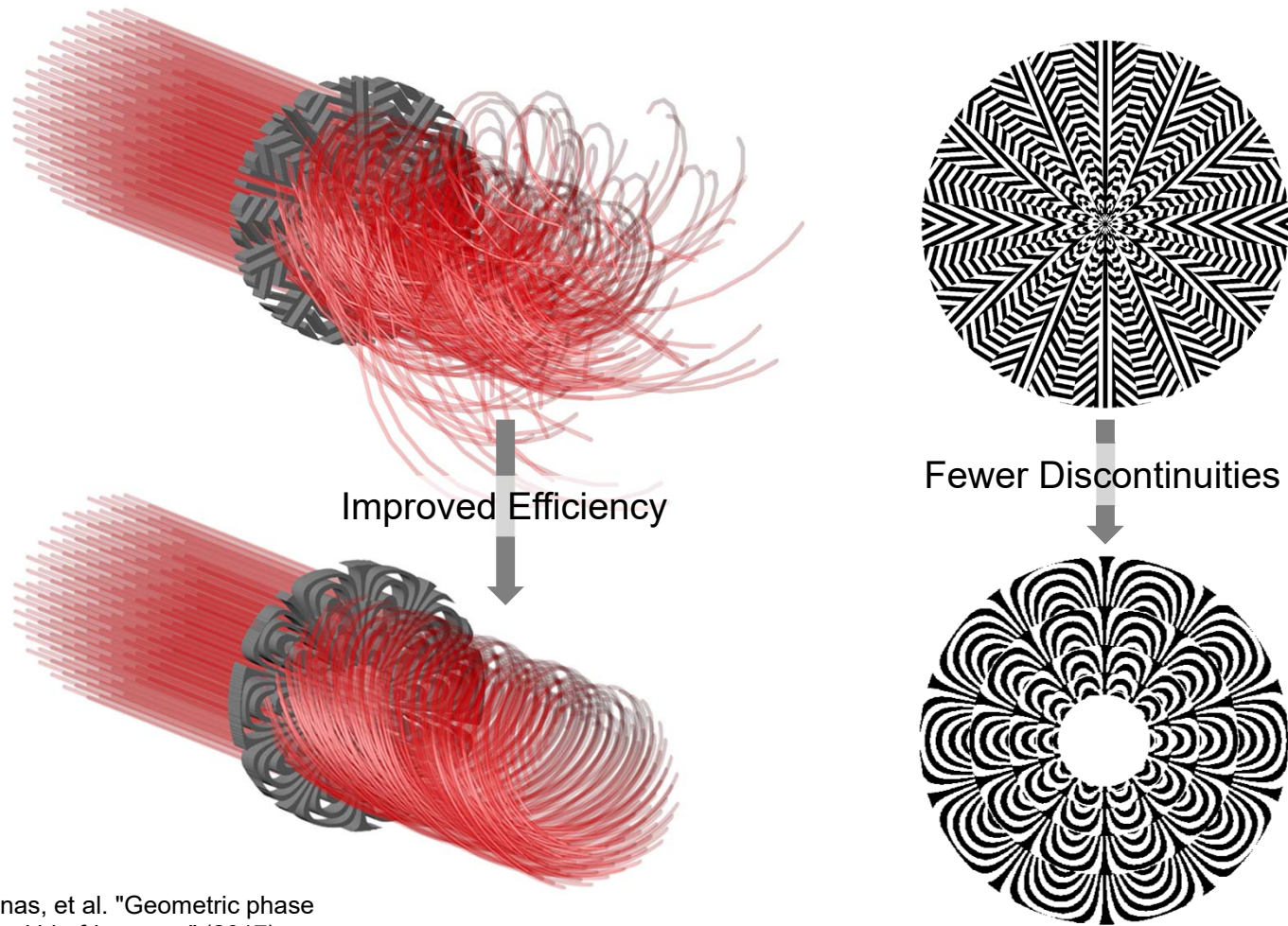


Improved
spatially-variant
lattice



Grant No. FA8650-17-C-1011

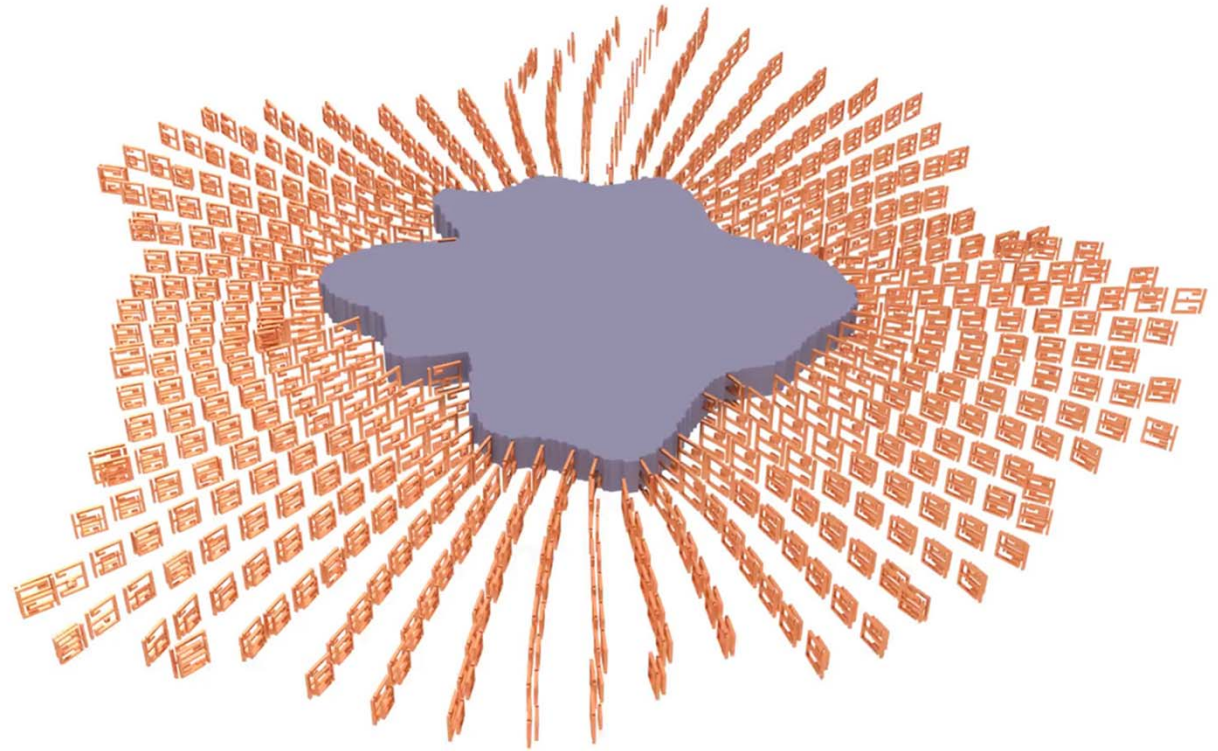
Optical Vortex Lenses



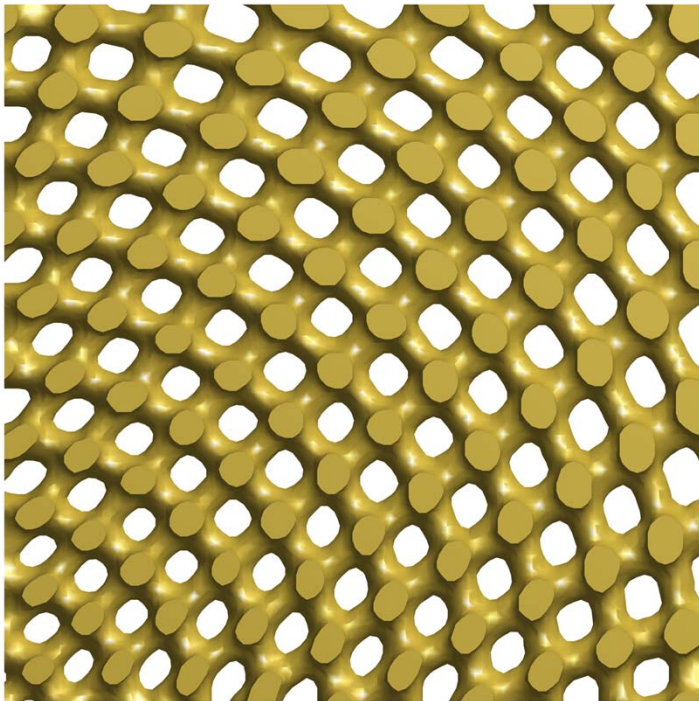
Beresna, Martynas, et al. "Geometric phase via stress induced birefringence." (2017).

Lattices Designed by Transformation Optics

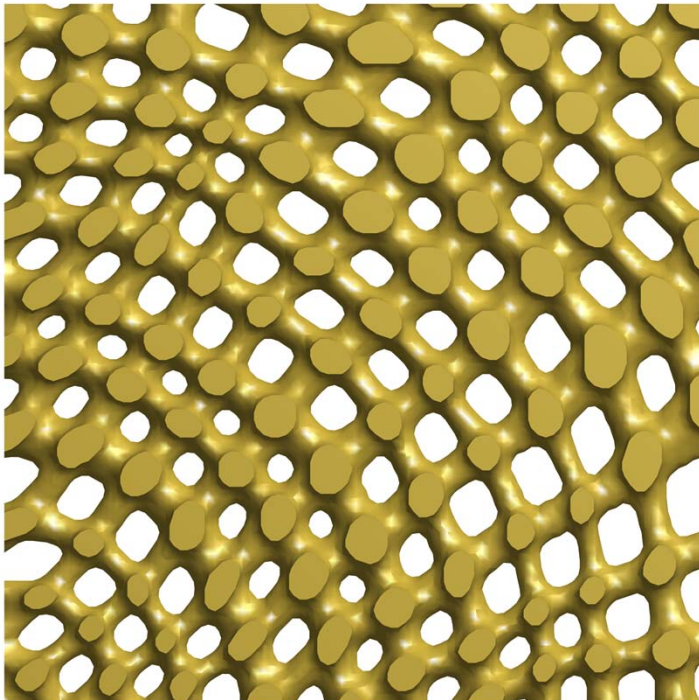
- Accommodates any shape
- Smoother form factor
- Greater density of elements
- Prevents element overlap & dilution
- Minimizes deformations to the unit cells



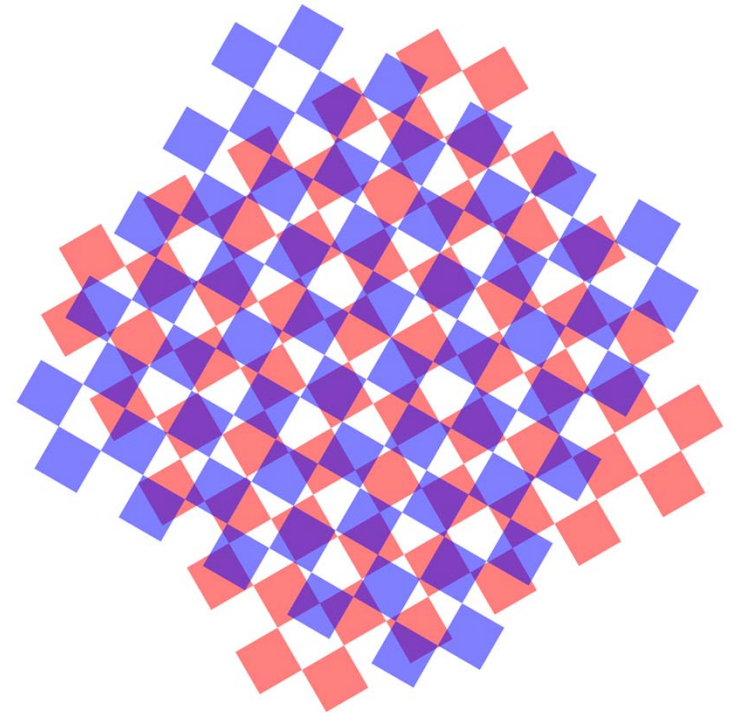
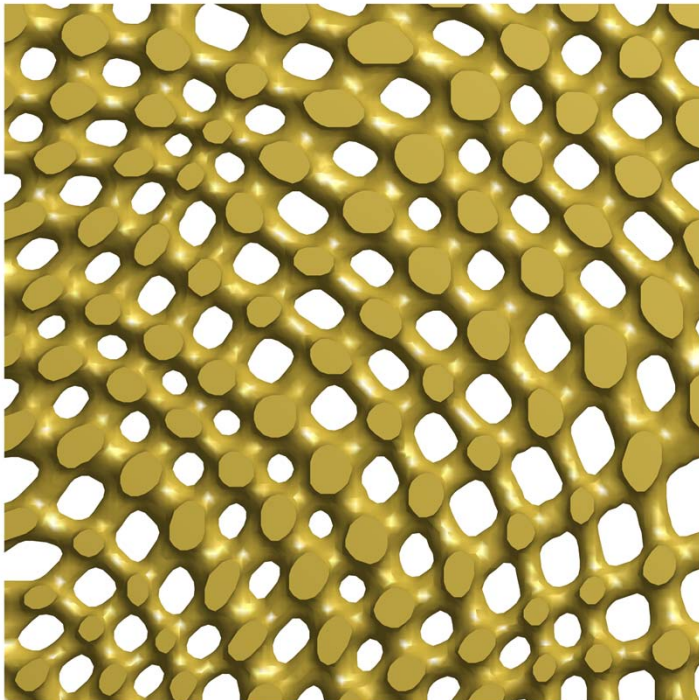
Extraordinary Control Over Randomness



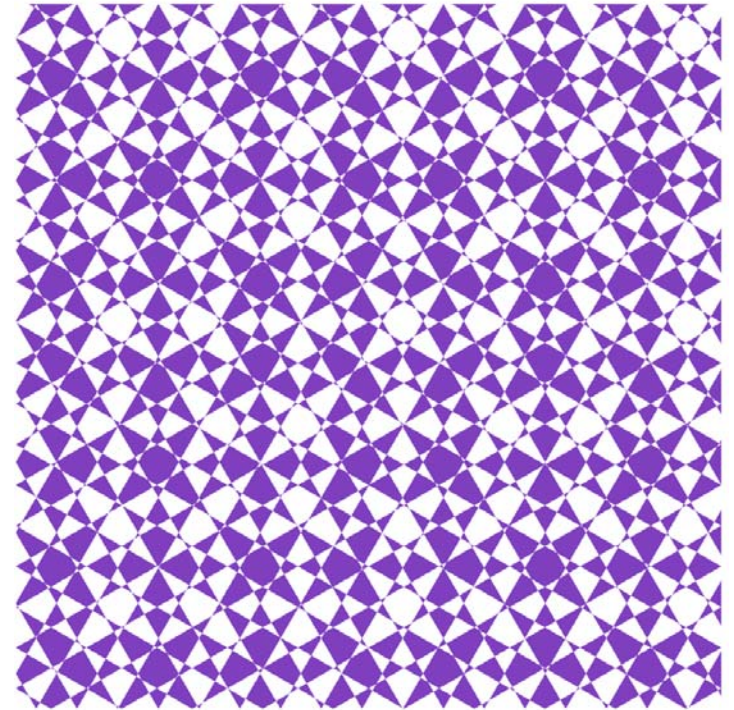
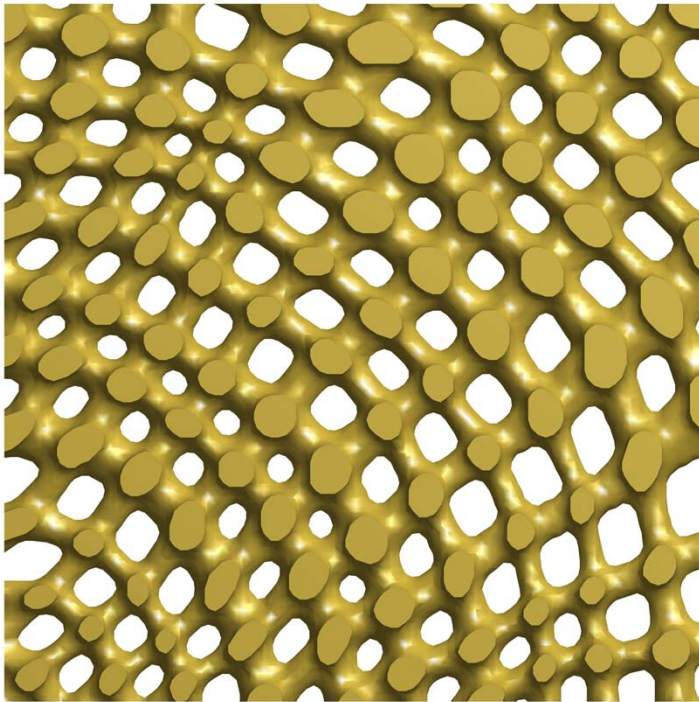
Extraordinary Control Over Randomness



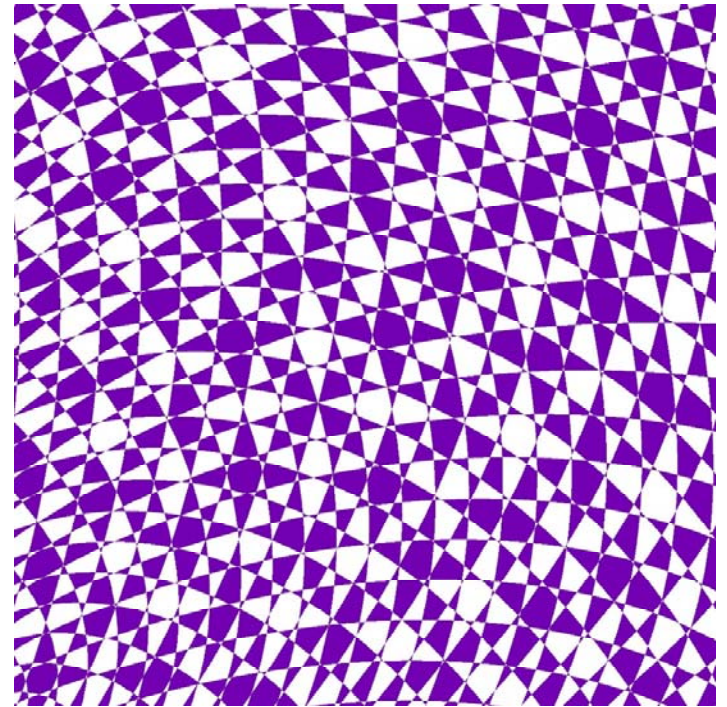
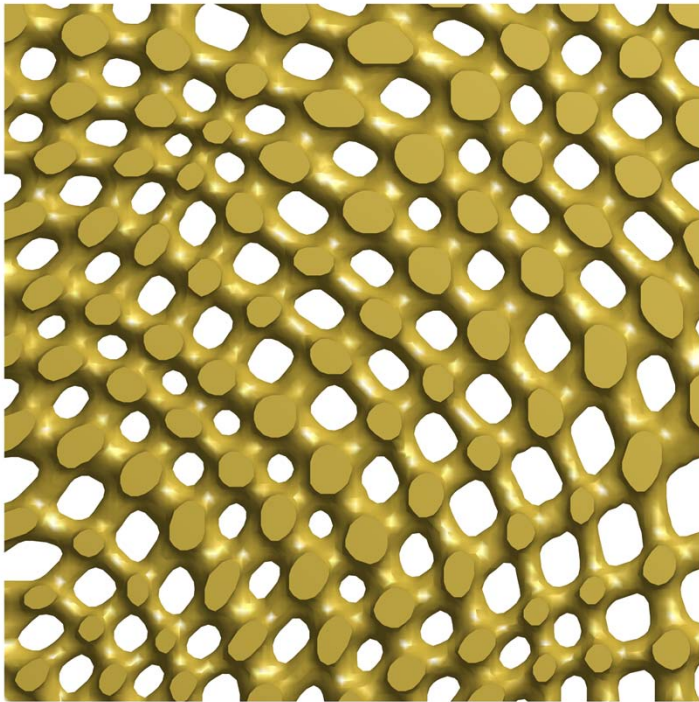
Extraordinary Control Over Randomness



Extraordinary Control Over Randomness



Extraordinary Control Over Randomness

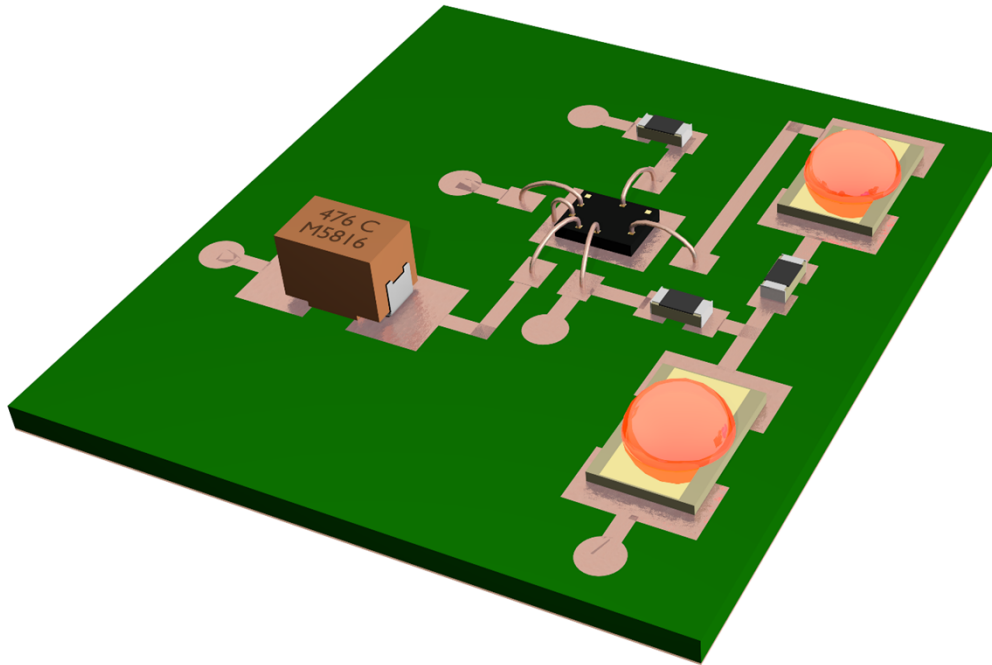


The background of the slide features a repeating pattern of concentric circles in various shades of gray, creating a textured, ripple-like effect. The circles are arranged in a grid-like fashion, with some overlapping. The overall tone is light and monochromatic.

3D Electrical Circuits

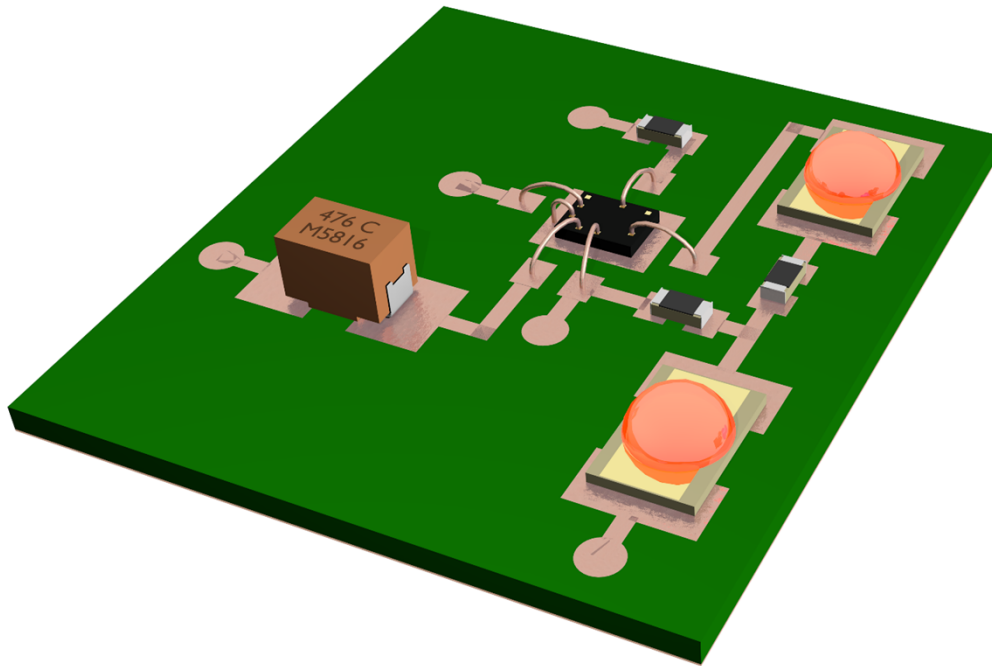
What is a 3D Circuit?

Conventional 2D Circuit



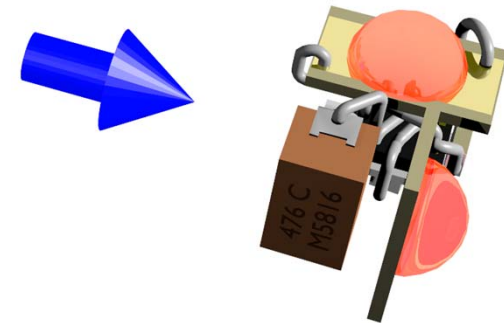
What is a 3D Circuit?

Conventional 2D Circuit

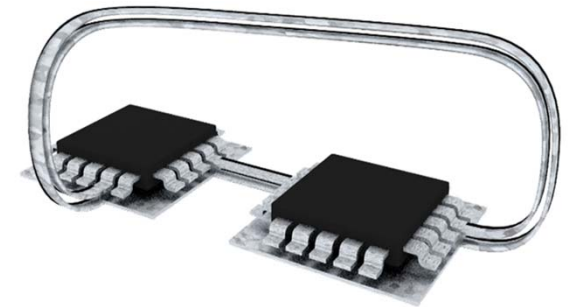
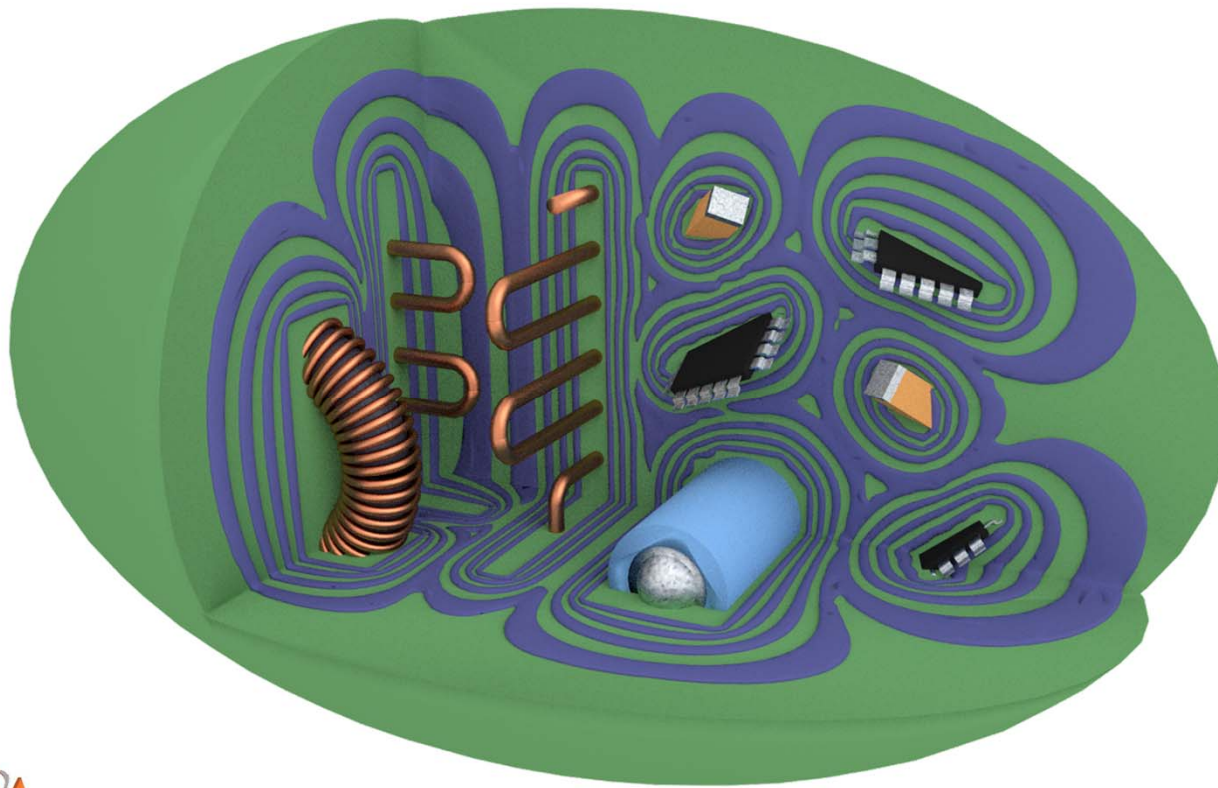


- Lower volume
- Lighter weight
- Shorter trace lengths
- Improved power efficiency
- Greater bandwidth
- Unconventional form factors
- New physical mechanisms

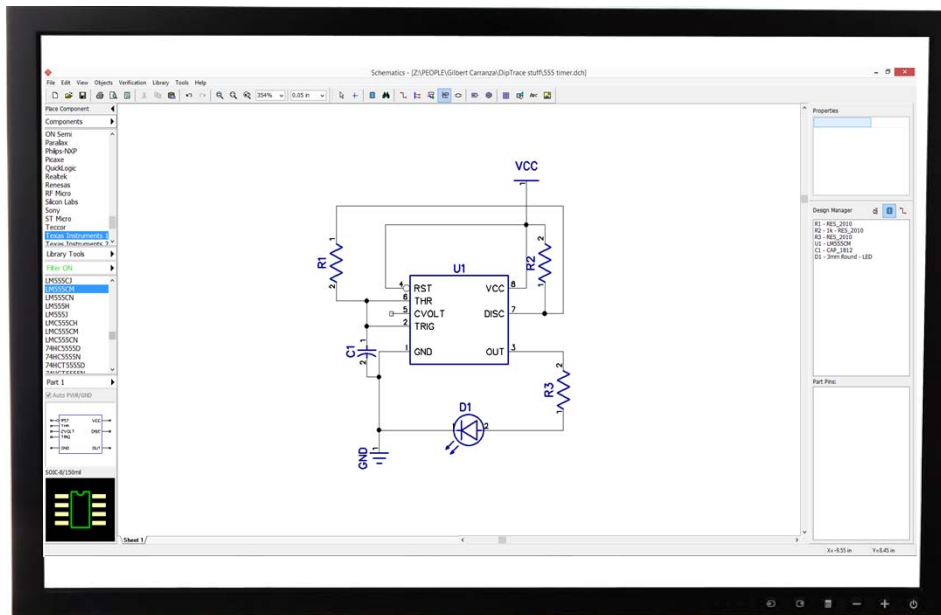
3D Circuit



Vision for 3D Printed Circuits and Electromagnetic Systems



Process Flow for 3D Circuits: *Step 1 – Schematic Capture*

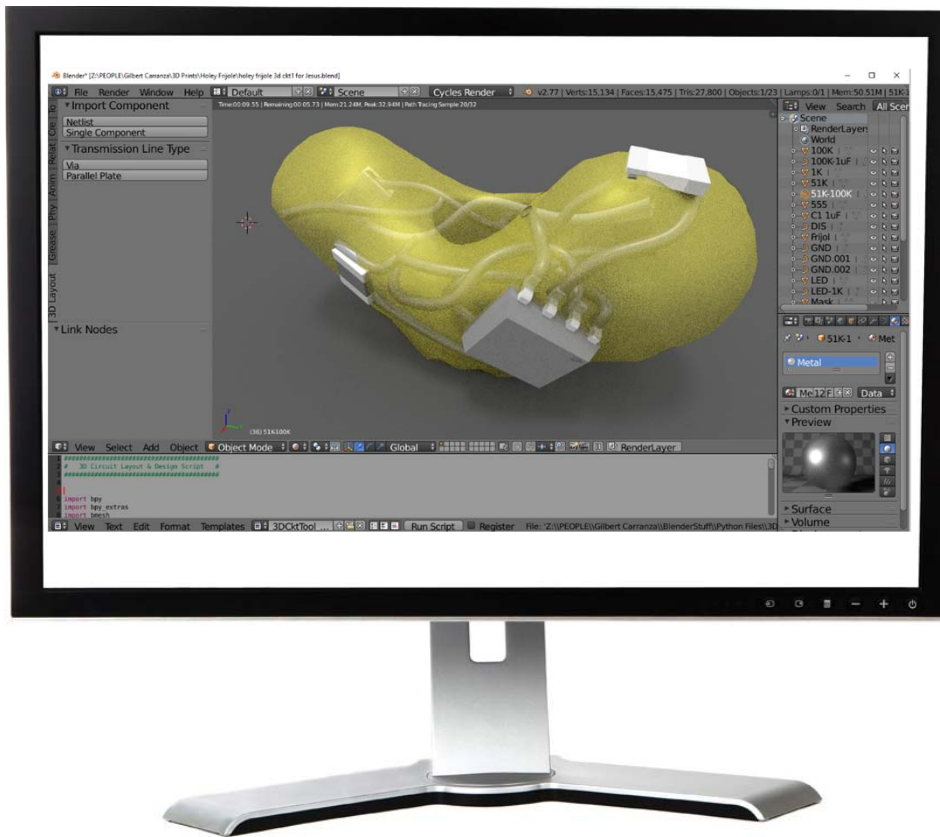


Schematic and PCB Design Software

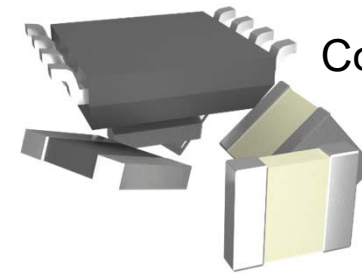
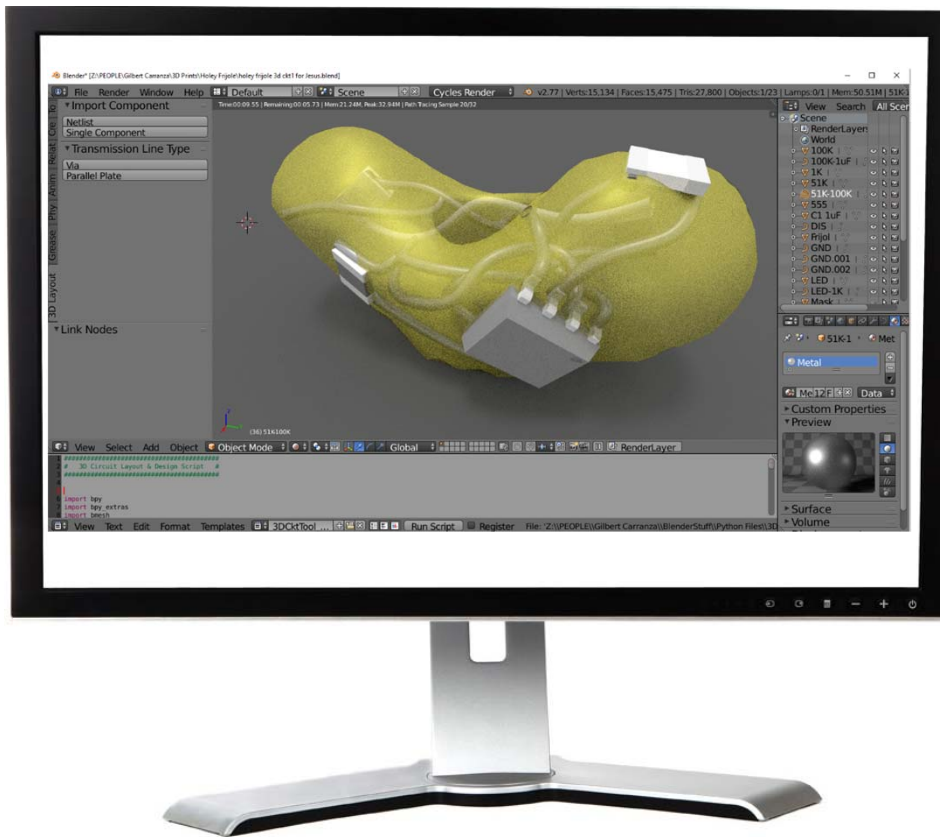
<https://diptrace.com/>



Process Flow for 3D Circuits: *Step 2 – Layout & Routing*

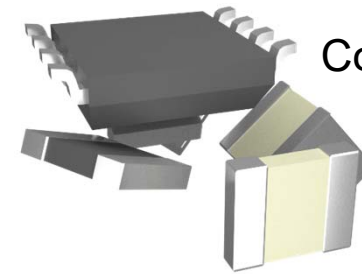
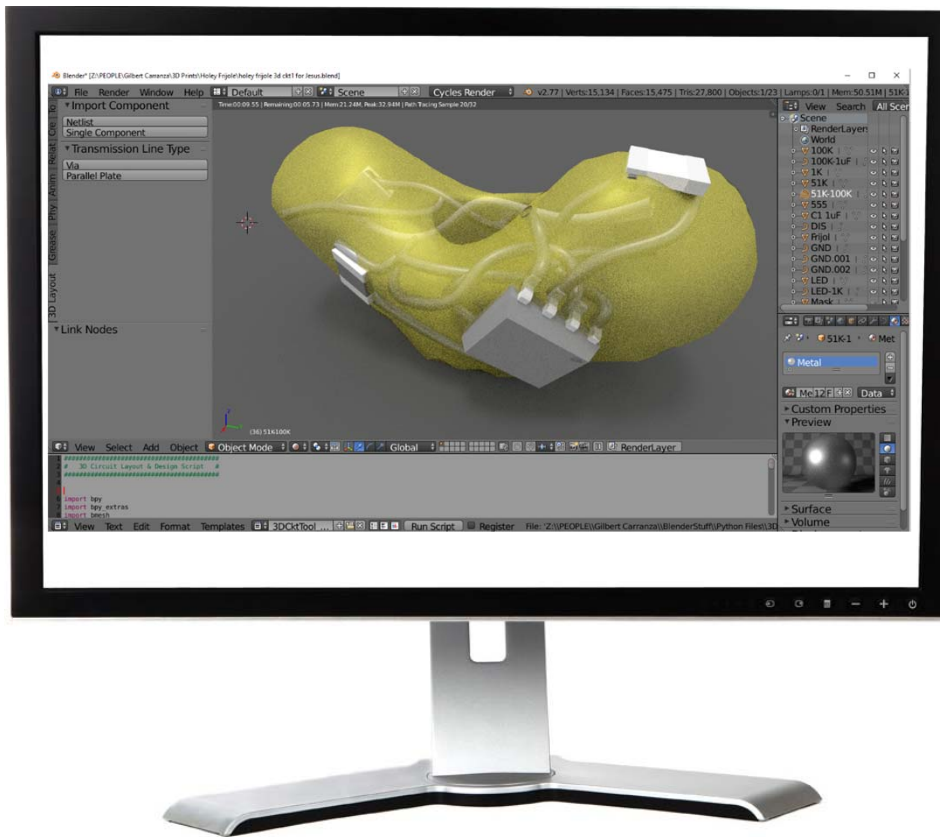


Process Flow for 3D Circuits: *Step 2 – Layout & Routing*



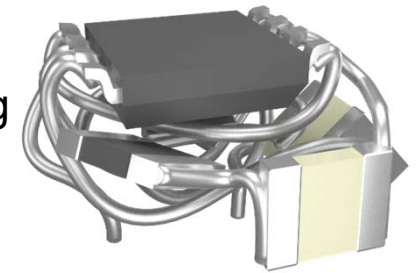
Component Layout

Process Flow for 3D Circuits: *Step 2 – Layout & Routing*

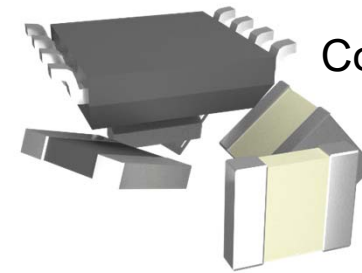
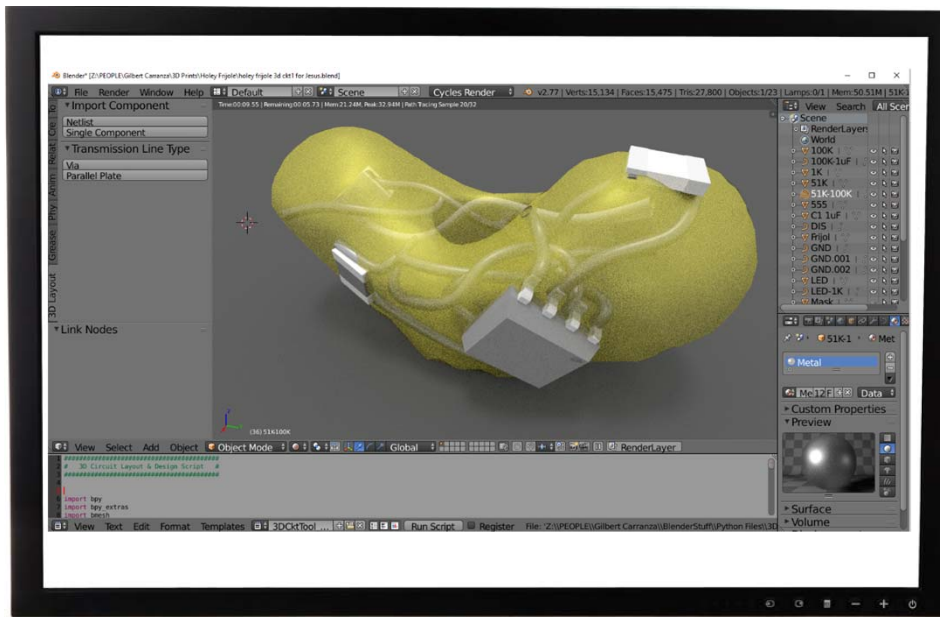


Component Layout

Signal Routing

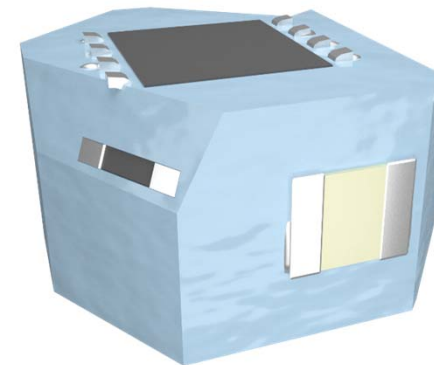
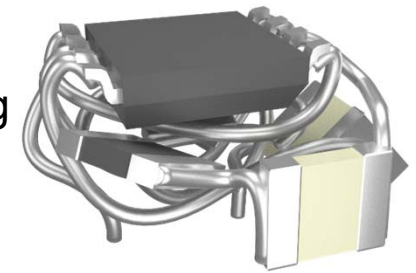


Process Flow for 3D Circuits: *Step 2 – Layout & Routing*



Component Layout

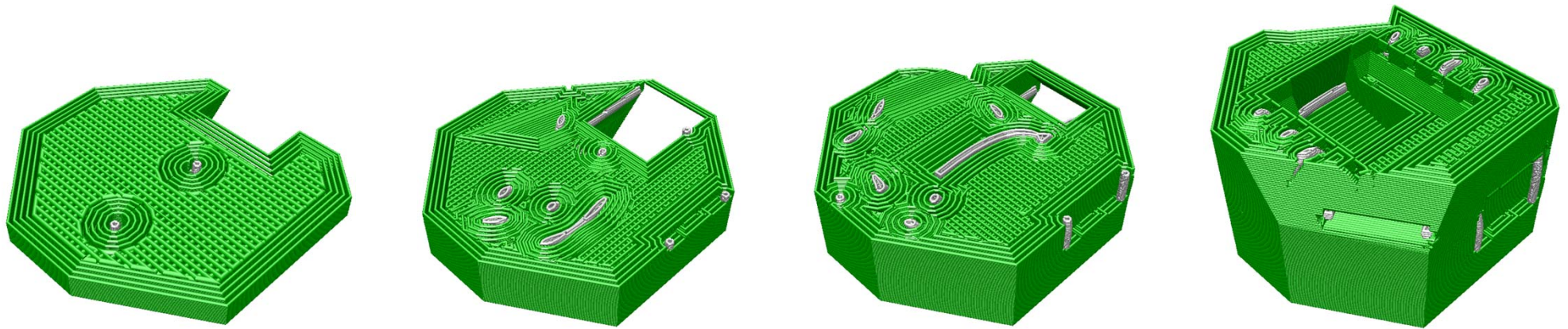
Signal Routing



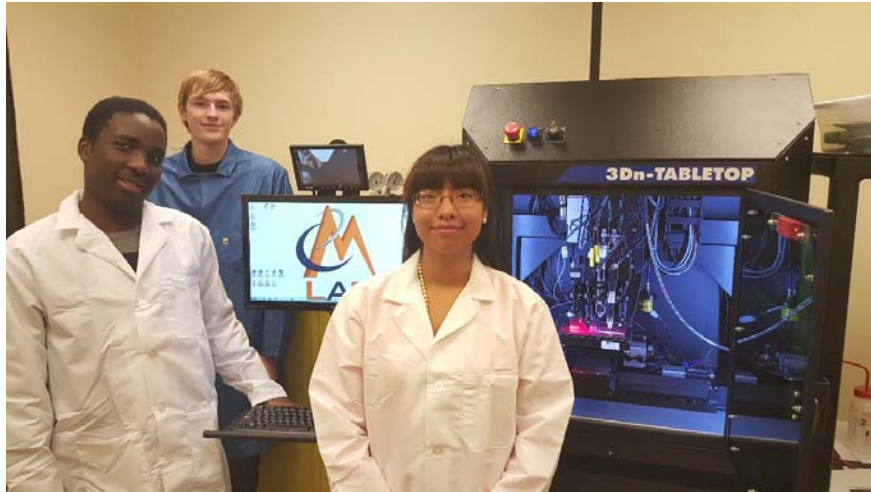
Output of Step 2



Process Flow for 3D Circuits: *Step 3 – Slicing for Hybrid 3D Printing*

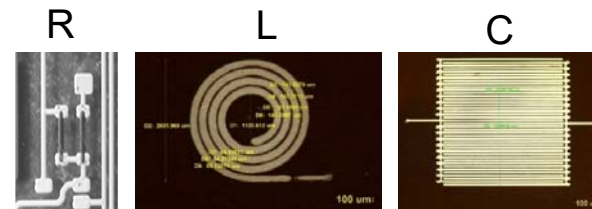


Process Flow for 3D Circuits: *Step 4 – Hybrid 3D Printing*

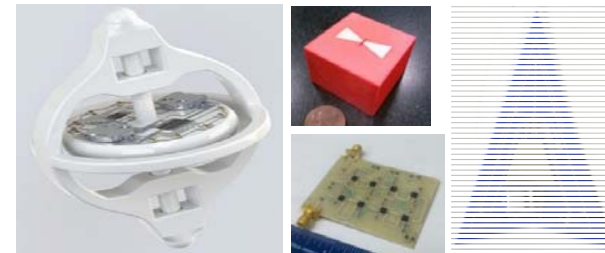


- Ultra-fine resolution for high frequencies
- Micro-dispensing for conductors ($\sim 25 \mu\text{m}$)
- Micro-FDM for dielectrics ($\sim 50 \mu\text{m}$)
- Pulsed laser for trimming, cutting, and drilling
- CW laser for curing and sintering

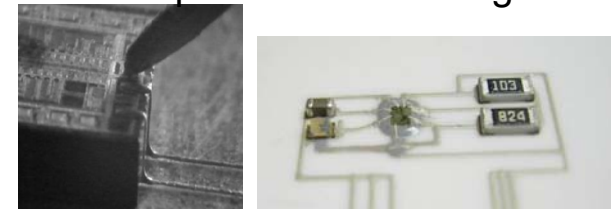
3D Printed Impedance Elements



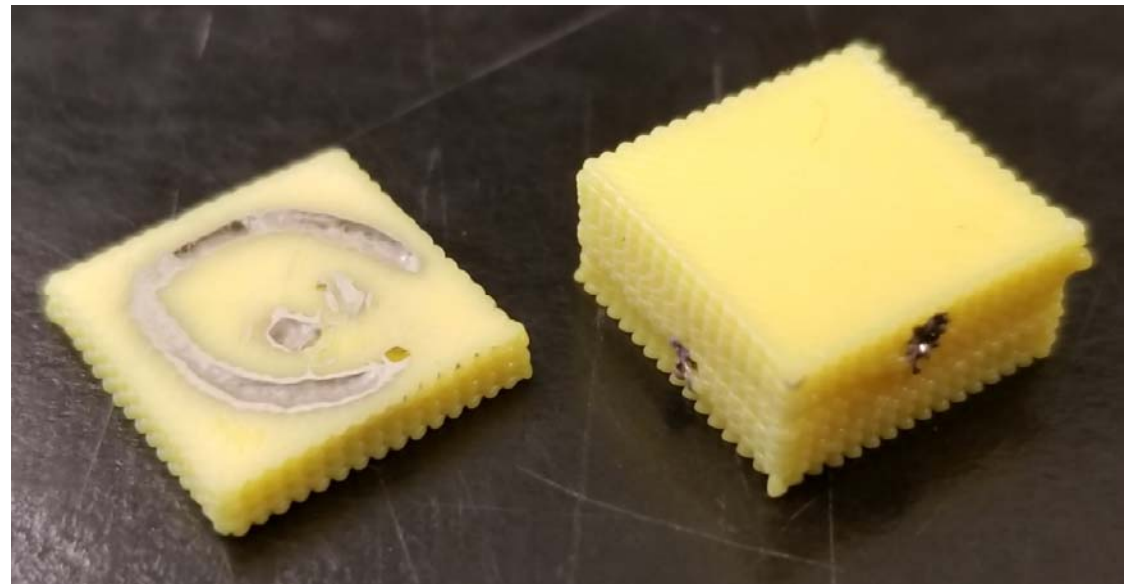
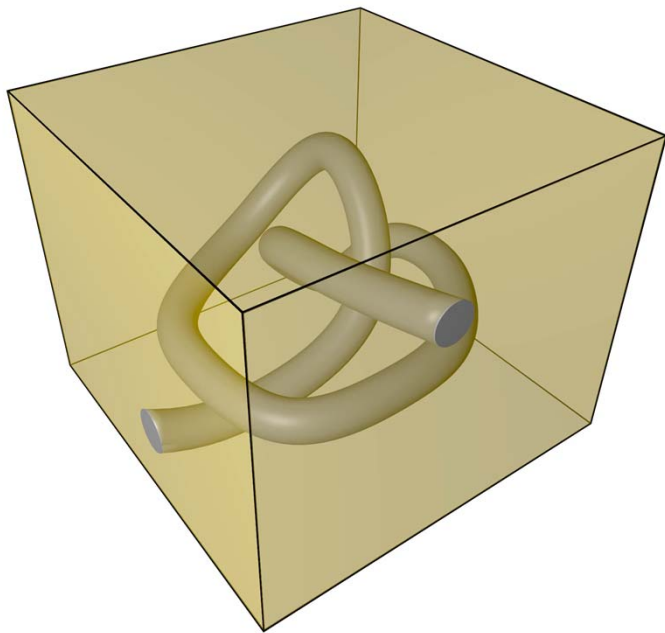
3D Printed Circuits



Chip Scale 3D Printing



First-Ever Automated CAD-to-Print for Direct-Write Hybrid 3D Printing

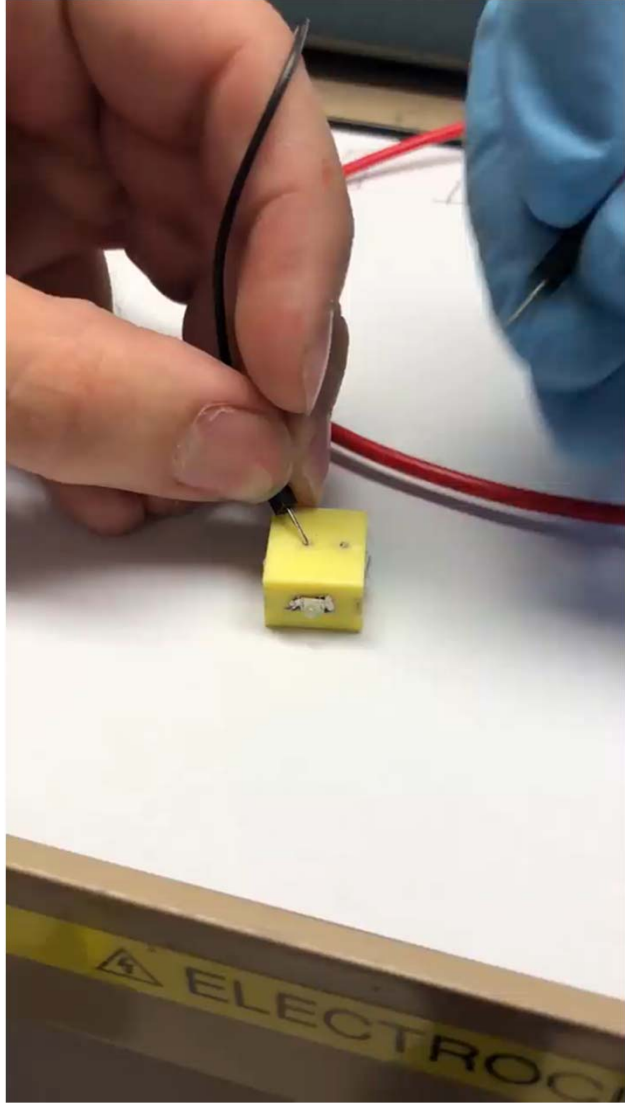
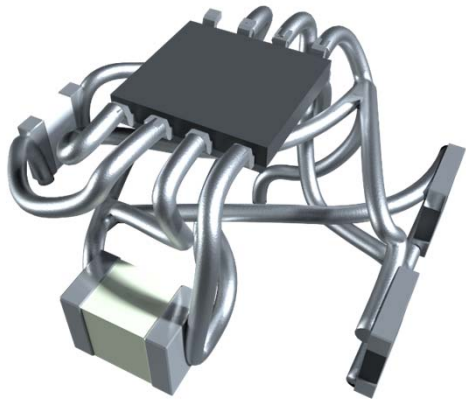
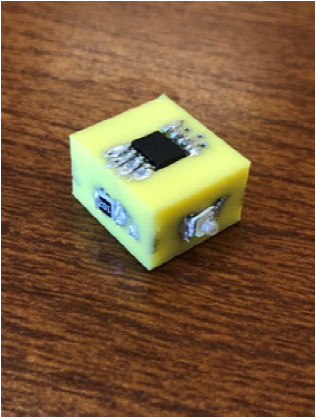
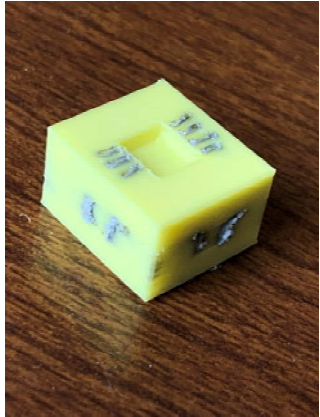
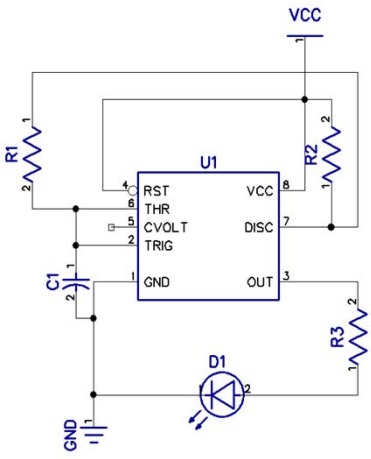


“One small step for electronics,
one giant leap for digital manufacturing.”

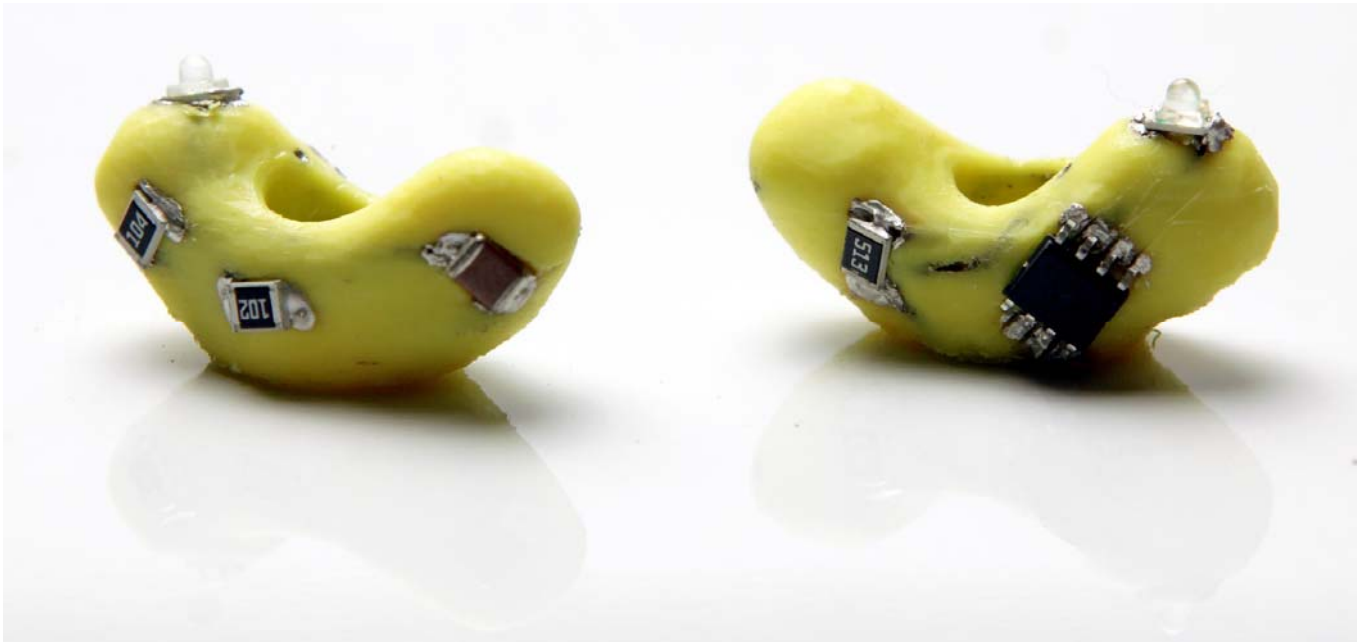


Grant No. W911NF-16-2-0019

Manufactured Device



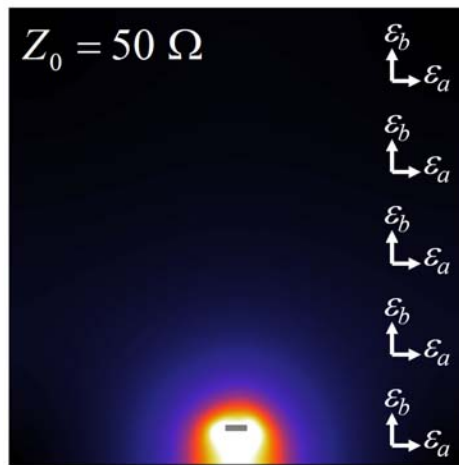
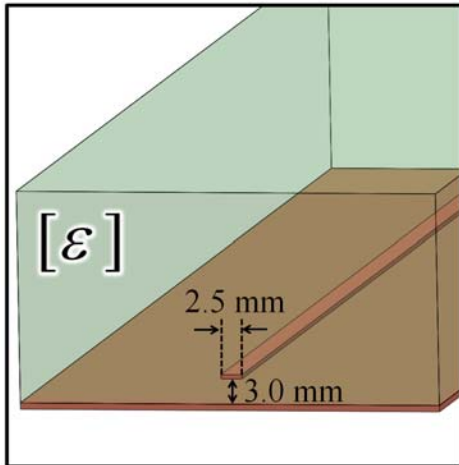
The Holey Frijoles



The background of the slide features a repeating pattern of concentric circles in various shades of gray, creating a ripple effect across the entire surface.

Spatially-Variant Anisotropic Metamaterials

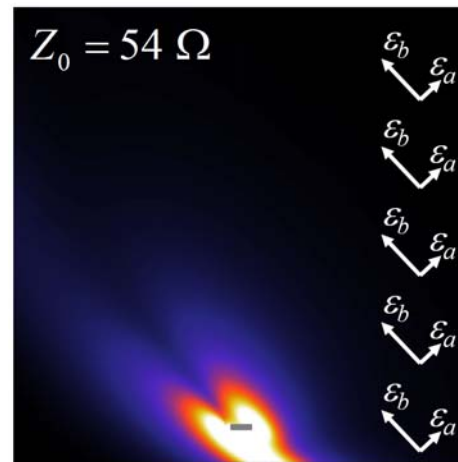
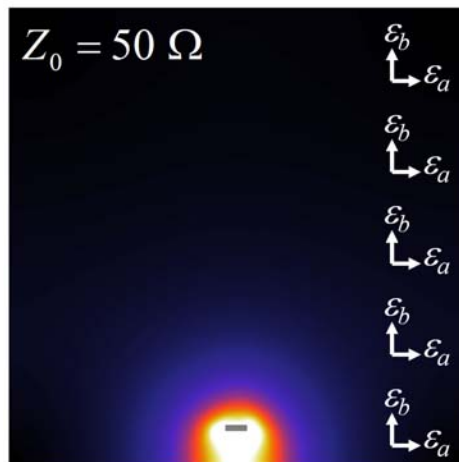
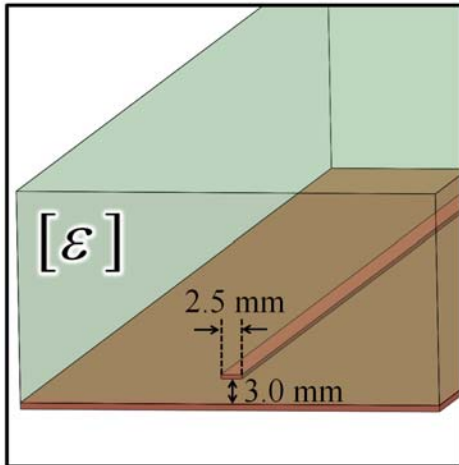
Field Sculpting



DARPA Young Faculty Award
Grant No. N66001-11-4150

Raymond C. Rumpf "Engineering the Dispersion and Anisotropy of Periodic Electromagnetic Structures," Solid State Physics, Vol. 66, pp. 213-300, 2015.

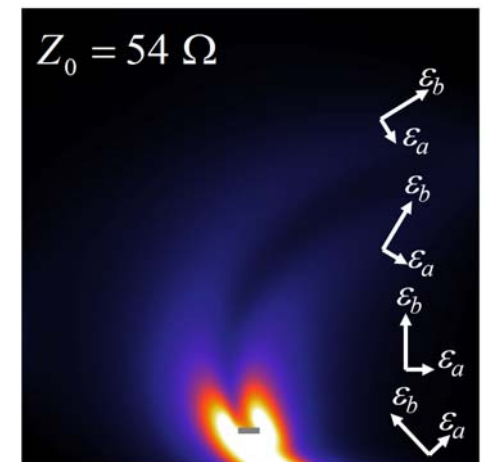
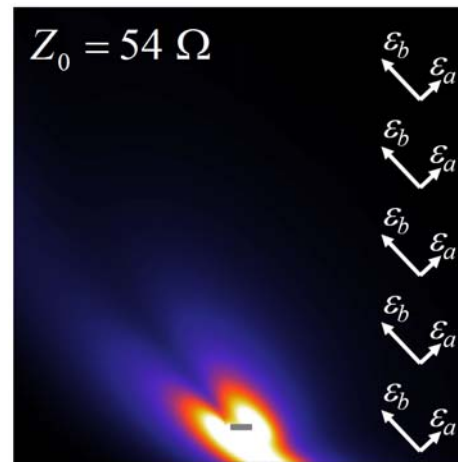
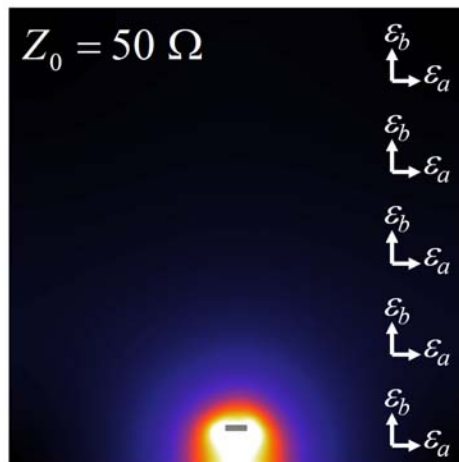
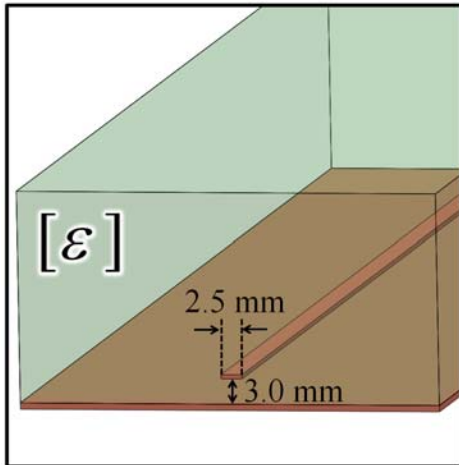
Field Sculpting



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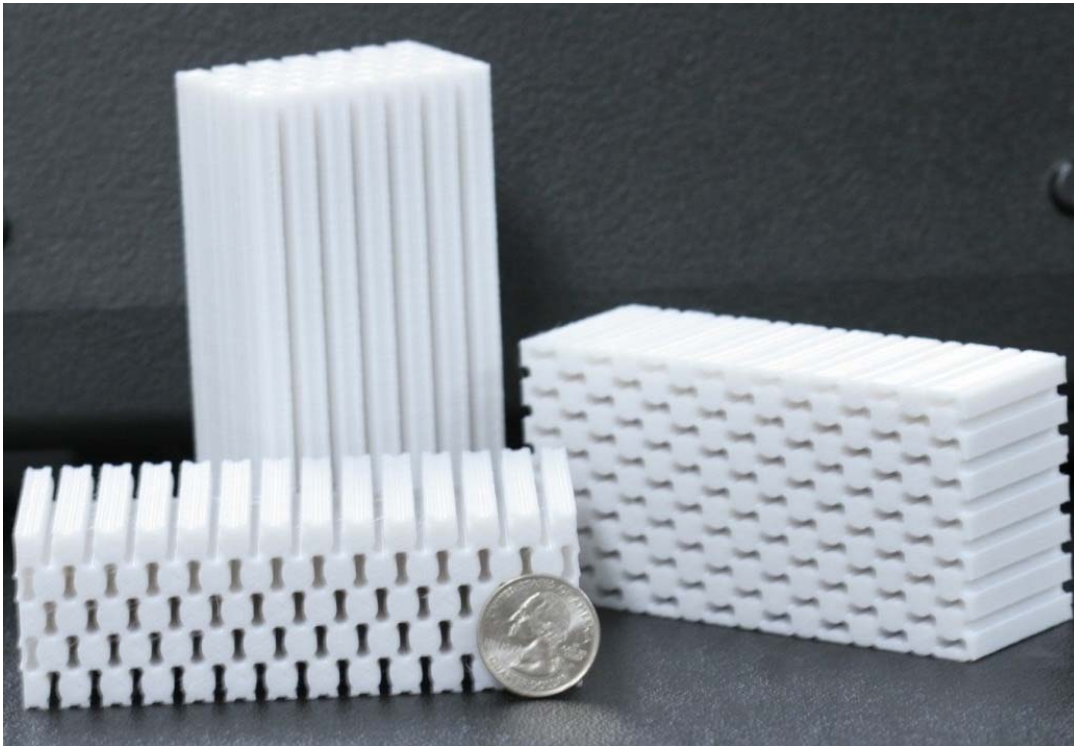
Field Sculpting



DARPA Young Faculty Award
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Raymond C. Rumpf "Engineering the Dispersion and Anisotropy of Periodic Electromagnetic Structures," Solid State Physics, Vol. 66, pp. 213-300, 2015.

All-Dielectric Anisotropic Metamaterials



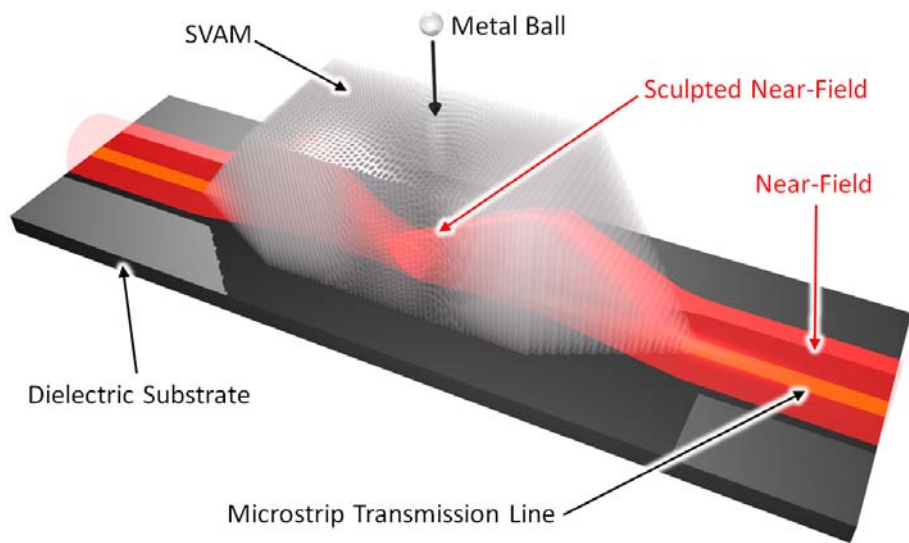
- Strong anisotropy
- All-dielectric
- Nonresonant
- Very low loss
- Ultra broadband
- Can be spatially varied



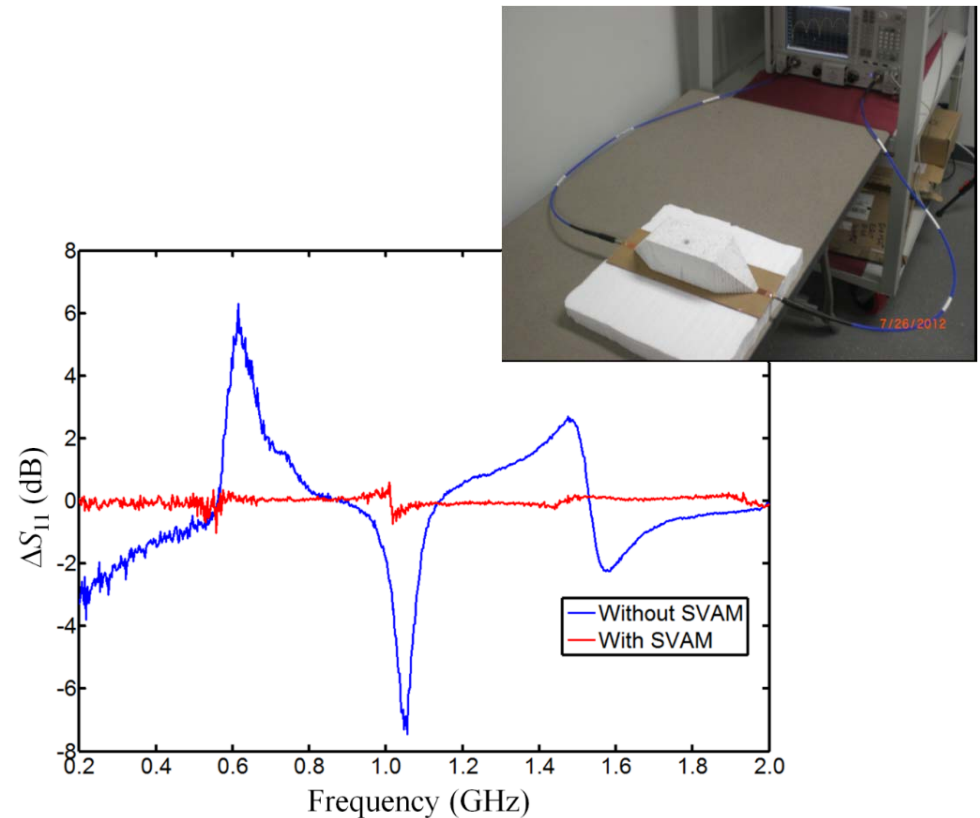
DARPA Young Faculty Award
Grant No. N66001-11-4150

C. R. Garcia, J. Correa, D. Espalin, J. H. Barton, R. C. Rumpf, R. Wicker, V. Gonzalez, "3D Printing of Anisotropic Metamaterials," *PIER Lett*, Vol. 34, pp. 75-82, 2012.

Microstrip Decoupled From Metal Object in Close Proximity



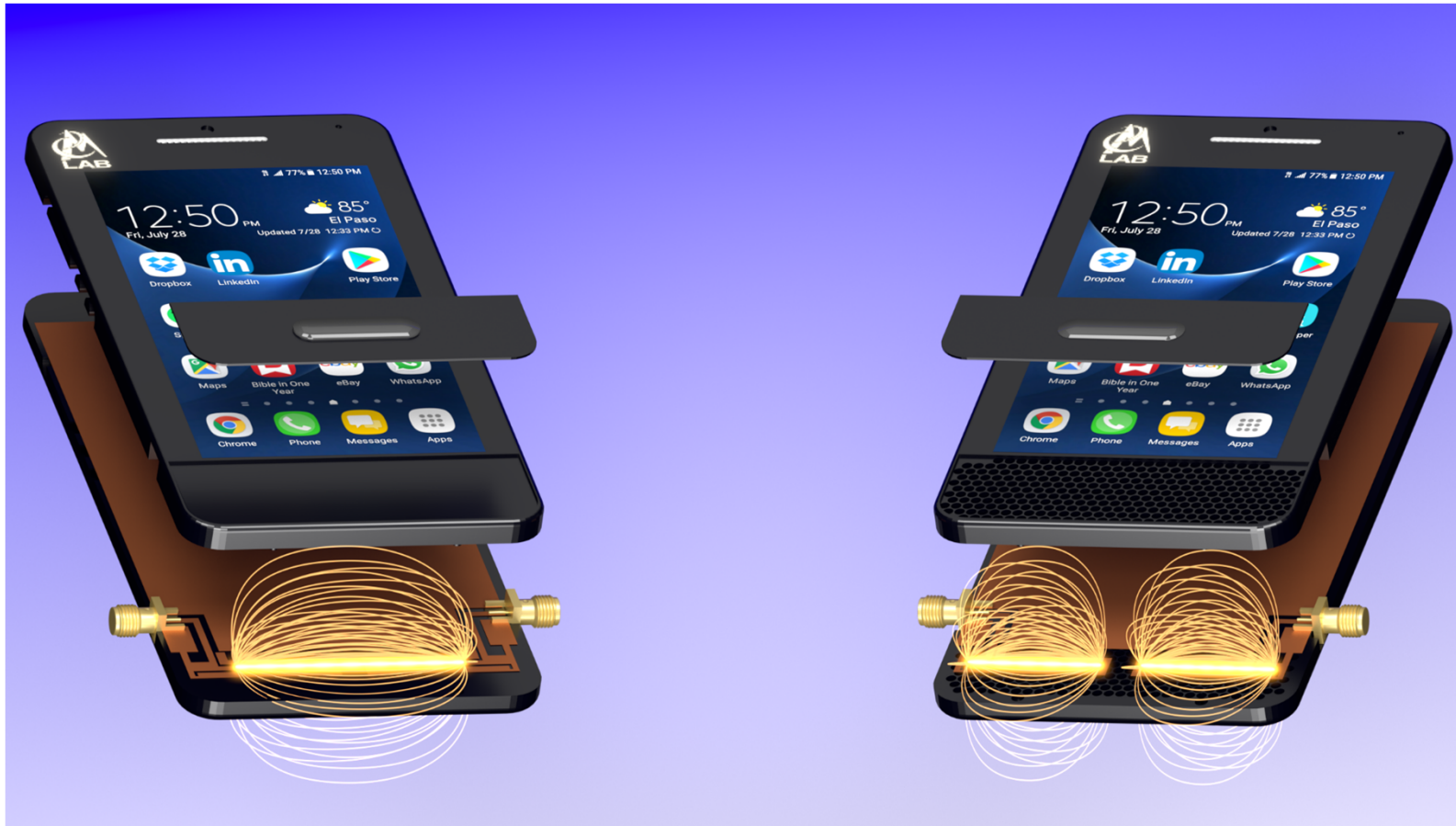
US Provisional Patent 62,016,478



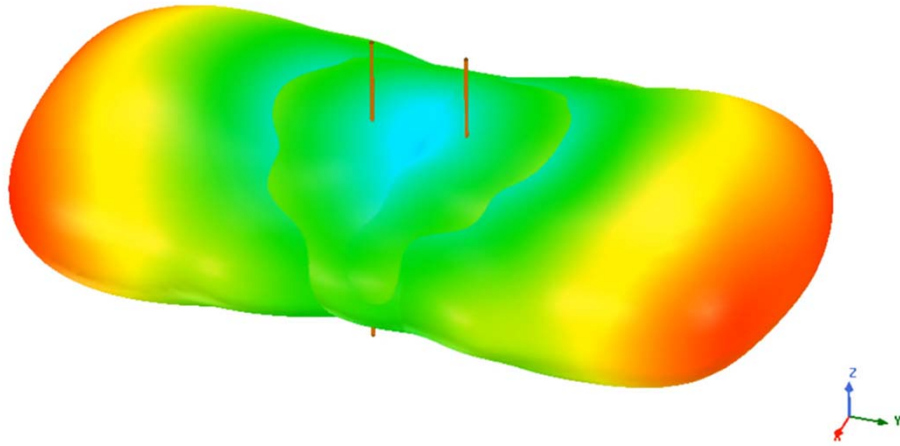
DARPA Young Faculty Award
Grant No. N66001-11-4150

R. C. Rumpf, C. R. Garcia, H. H. Tsang, J. E. Padilla, M. D. Irwin, "Electromagnetic Isolation of a Microstrip by Embedding in a Spatially Variant Anisotropic Metamaterial," PIER, Vol. 142, pp. 243-260, 2013.

Artist Concept of Antenna Decoupling by SVAM

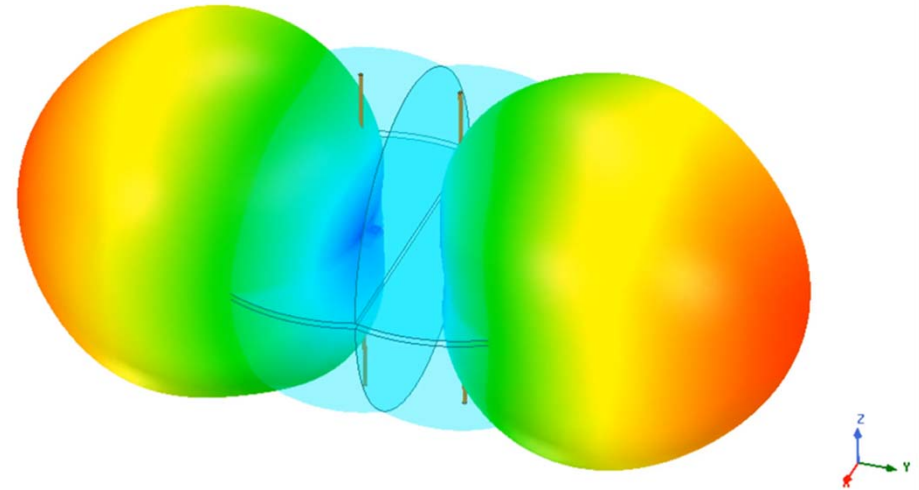


Simulated Decoupling of Two Dipole Antennas



No SVAM

Separation: $0.135\lambda_0$
Frequency: 810 MHz
Wavelength: $\lambda_0 = 37$ cm
ECC: 0.14
 S_{21} : -5.5 dB



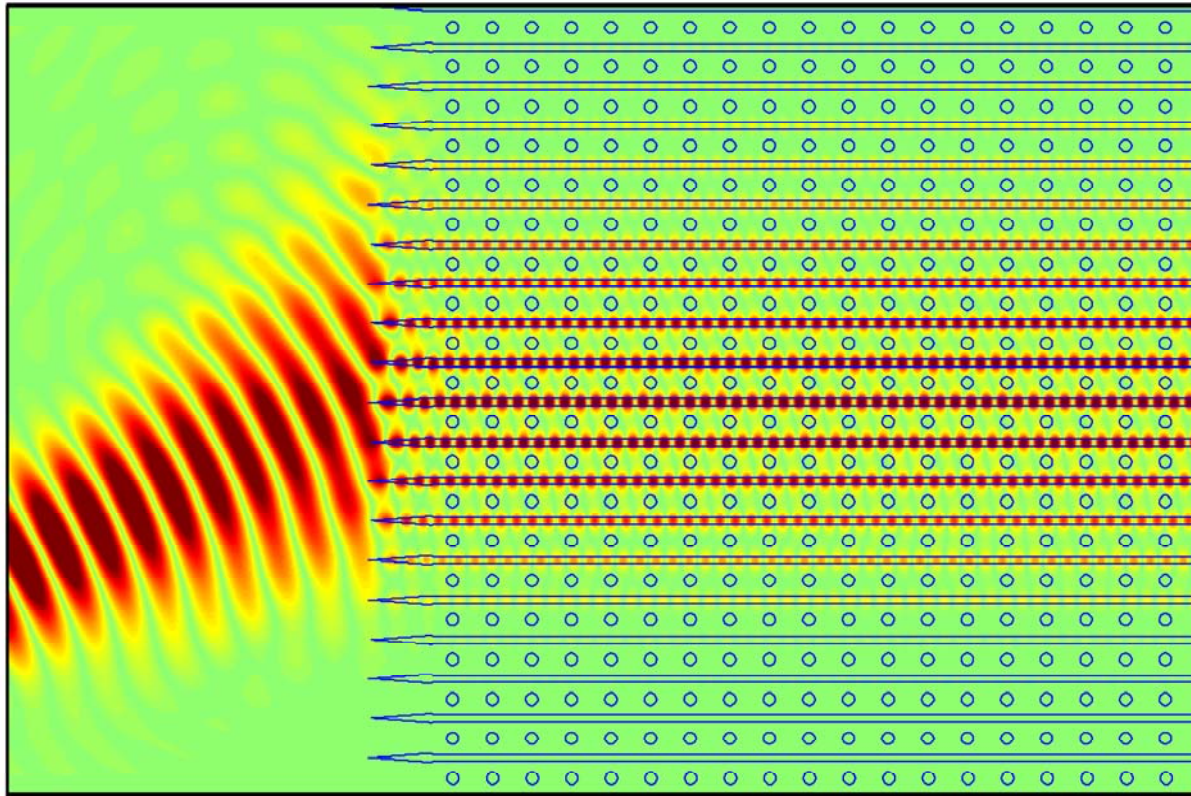
With SVAM

Separation: $0.096\lambda_0$
Frequency: 575 MHz
Wavelength: $\lambda_0 = 37$ cm
ECC: 0.016
 S_{21} : -42 dB



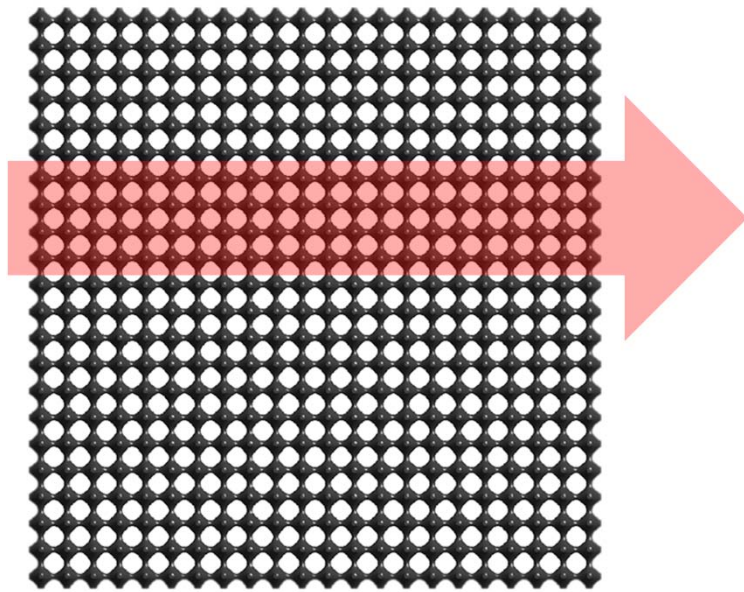
Spatially-Variant Photonic Crystals

Self-Collimation

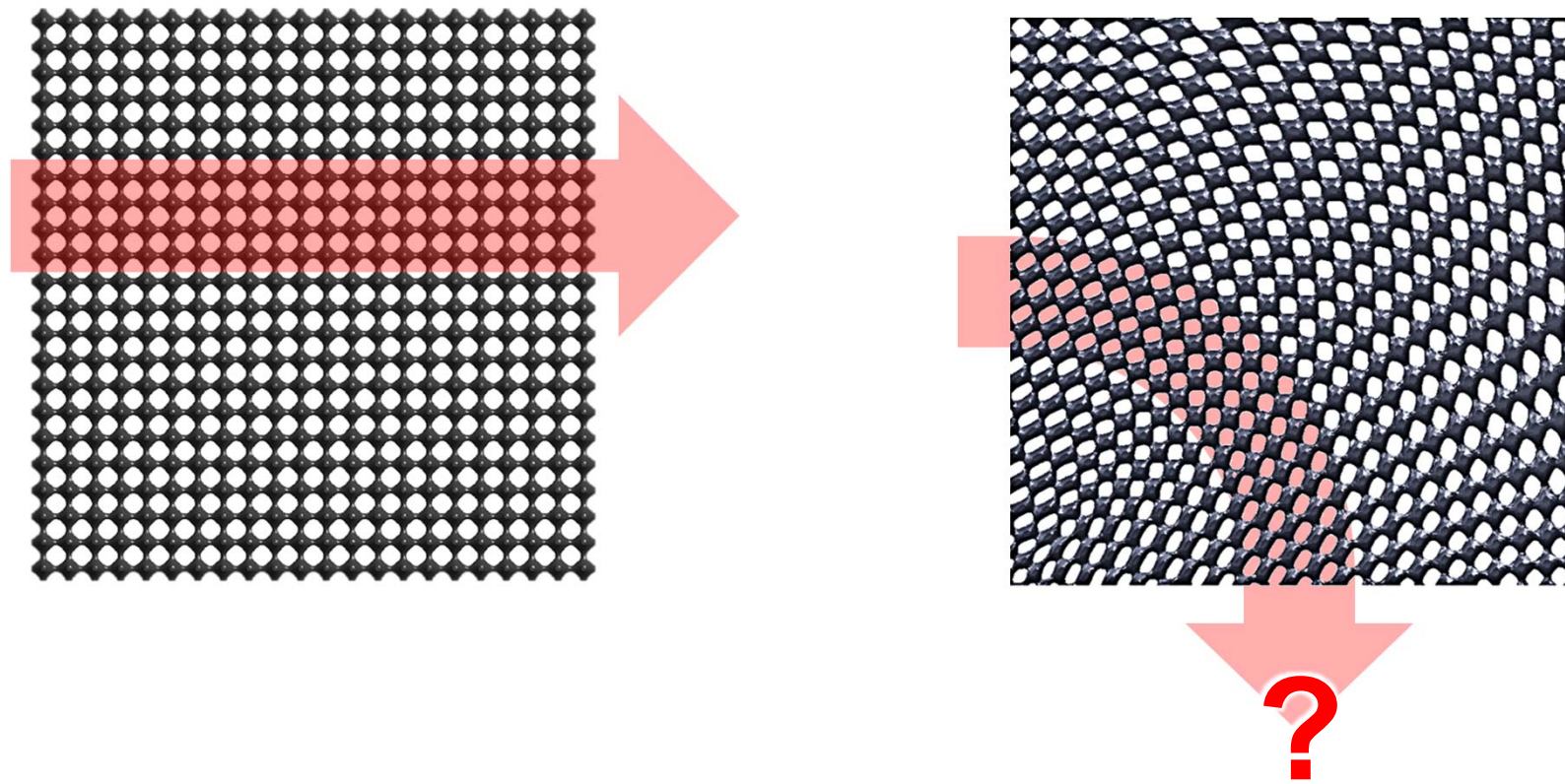


Raymond C. Rumpf "Engineering the Dispersion and Anisotropy of Periodic Electromagnetic Structures," Solid State Physics, Vol. 66, pp. 213-300, 2015.

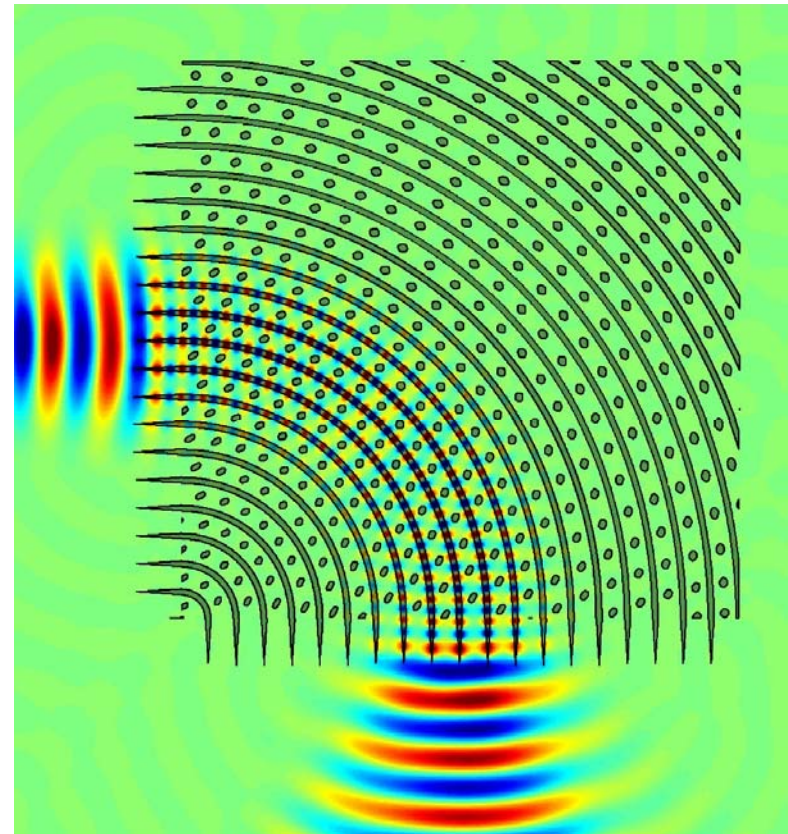
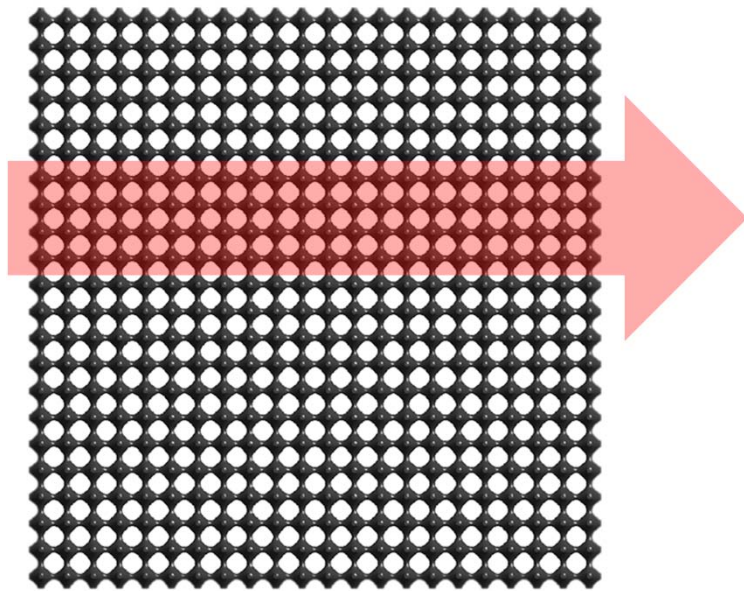
Spatially-Variant Self-Collimation



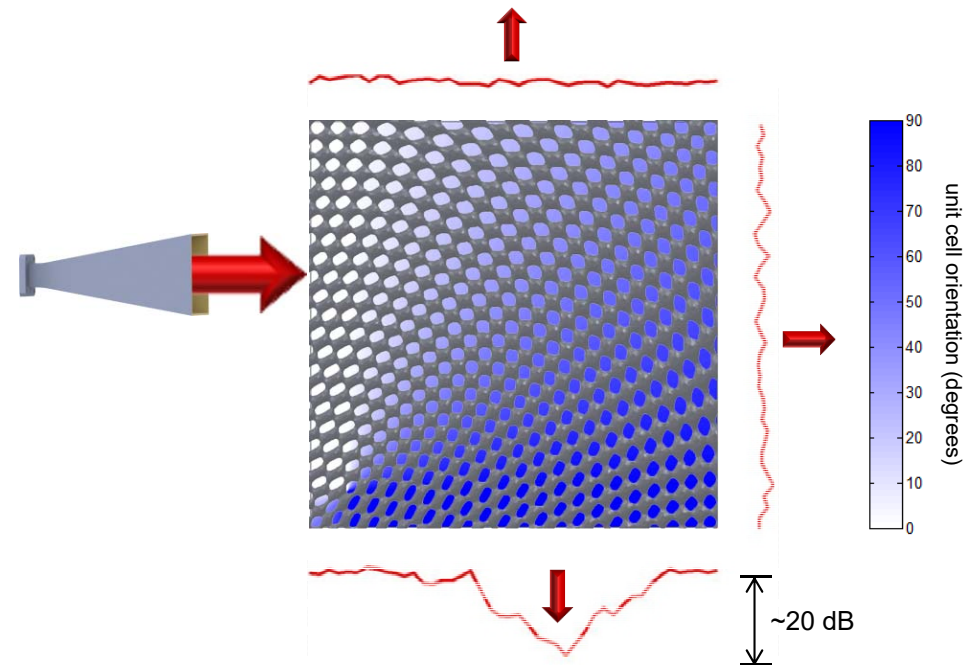
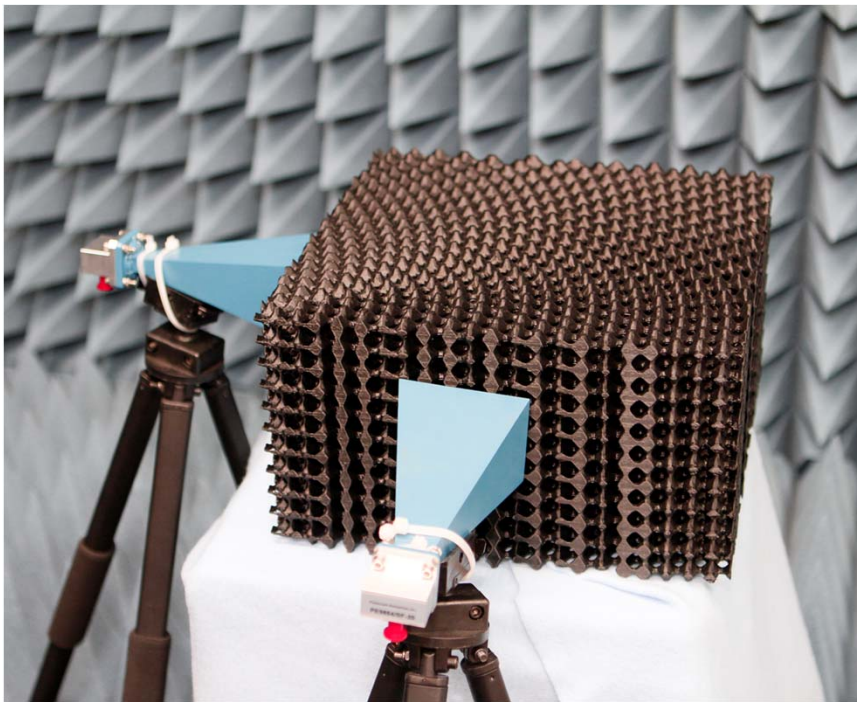
Spatially-Variant Self-Collimation



Spatially-Variant Self-Collimation



First Demonstration of Spatially-Variant Self-Collimation

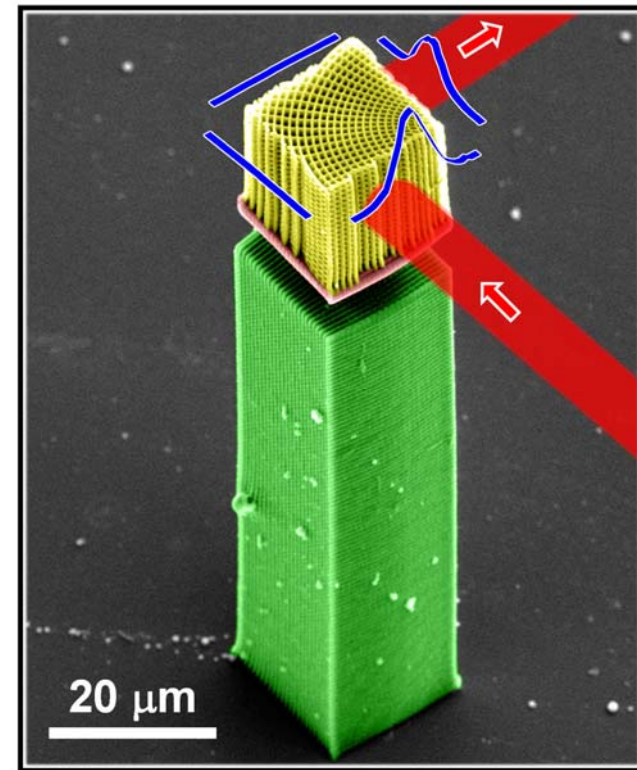


DARPA Young Faculty Award
Grant No. N66001-11-4150

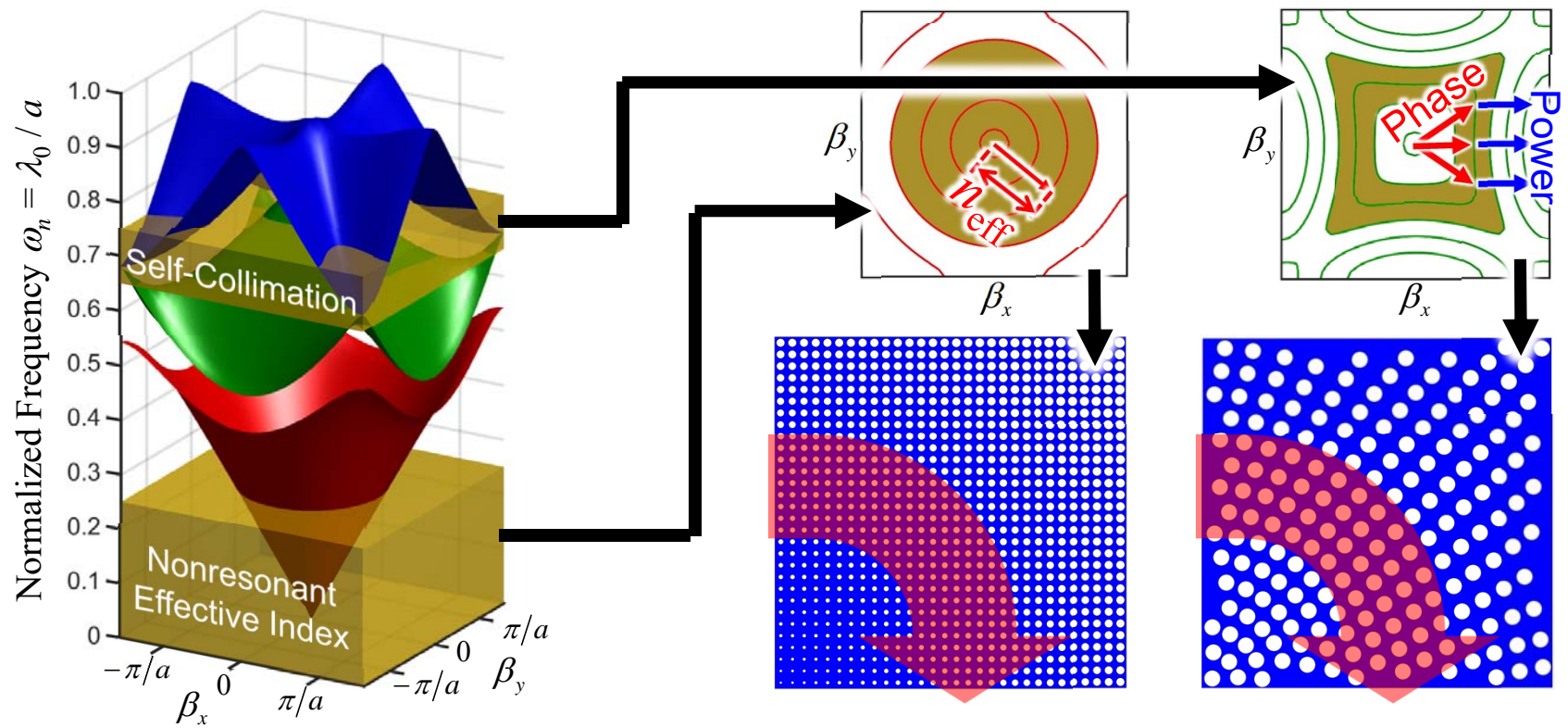
R. C. Rumpf, J. Pazos, C. R. Garcia, L. Ochoa, and R. Wicker, "3D Printed Lattices with Spatially Variant Self-Collimation," PIER, Vol. 139, pp. 1-14, 2013.

Tightest Bend of an Unguided Optical Beam

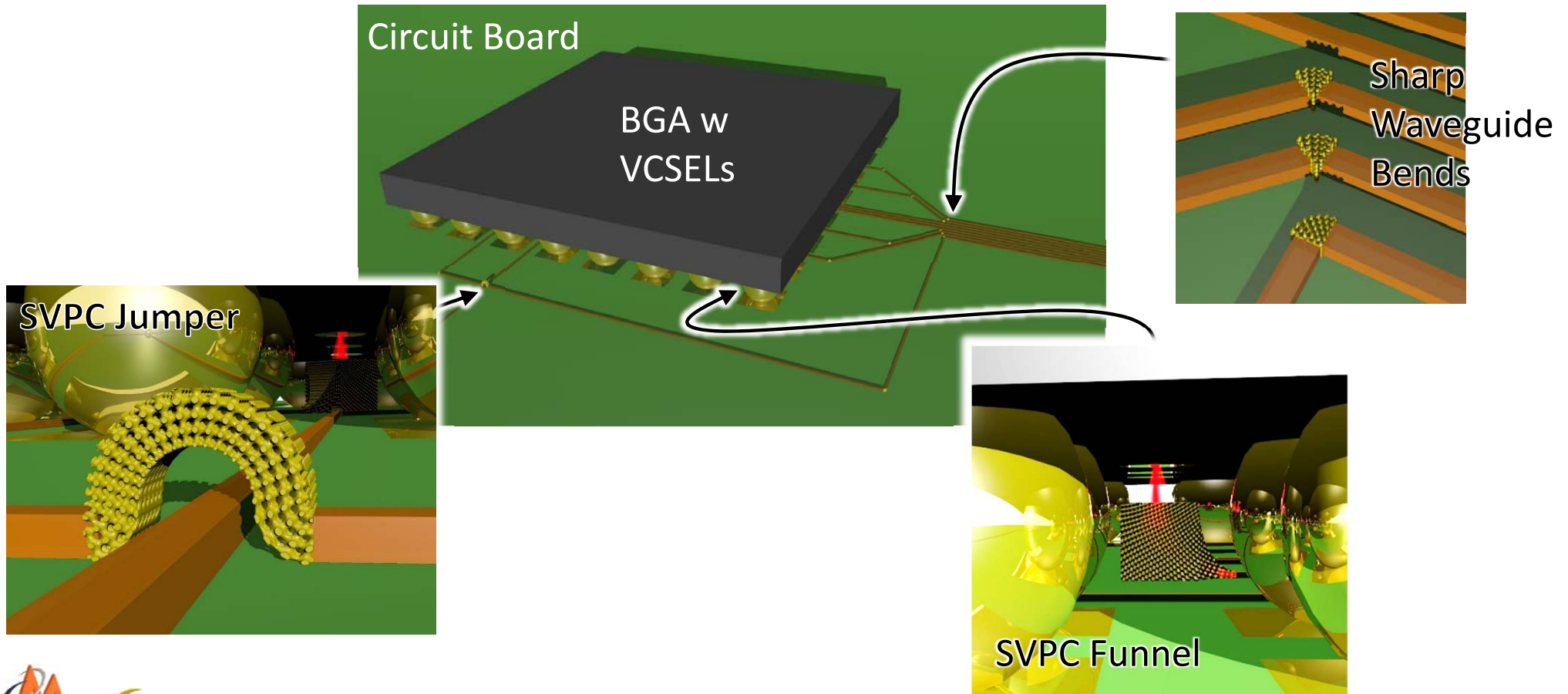
- Bend radius was $6.7\lambda_0$.
World Record!
- Low refractive index ($n \cong 1.59$).
- Operated at $\lambda_0 = 1.55$ mm.



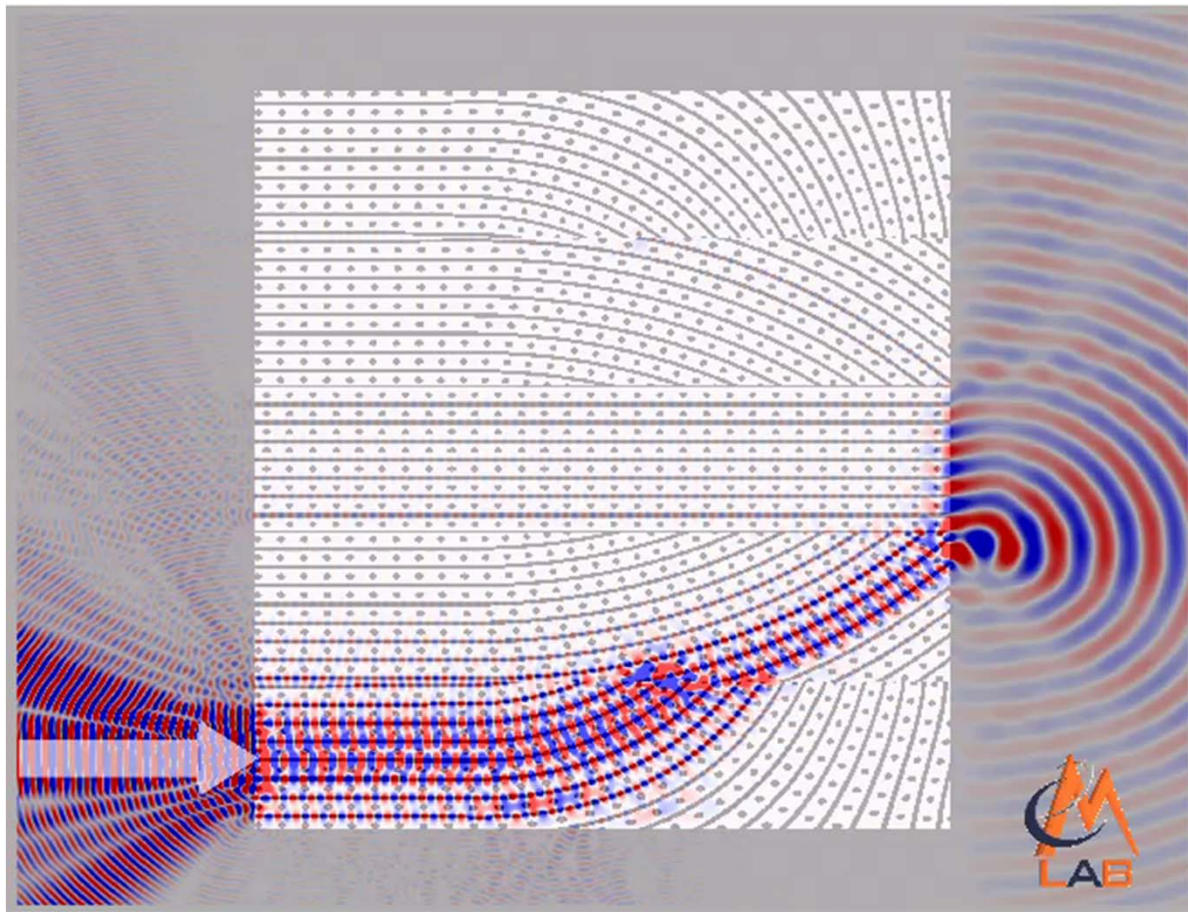
SVPC Vs. Graded-Index



High-Speed Optical Interconnects



Preliminary Photon Funnel



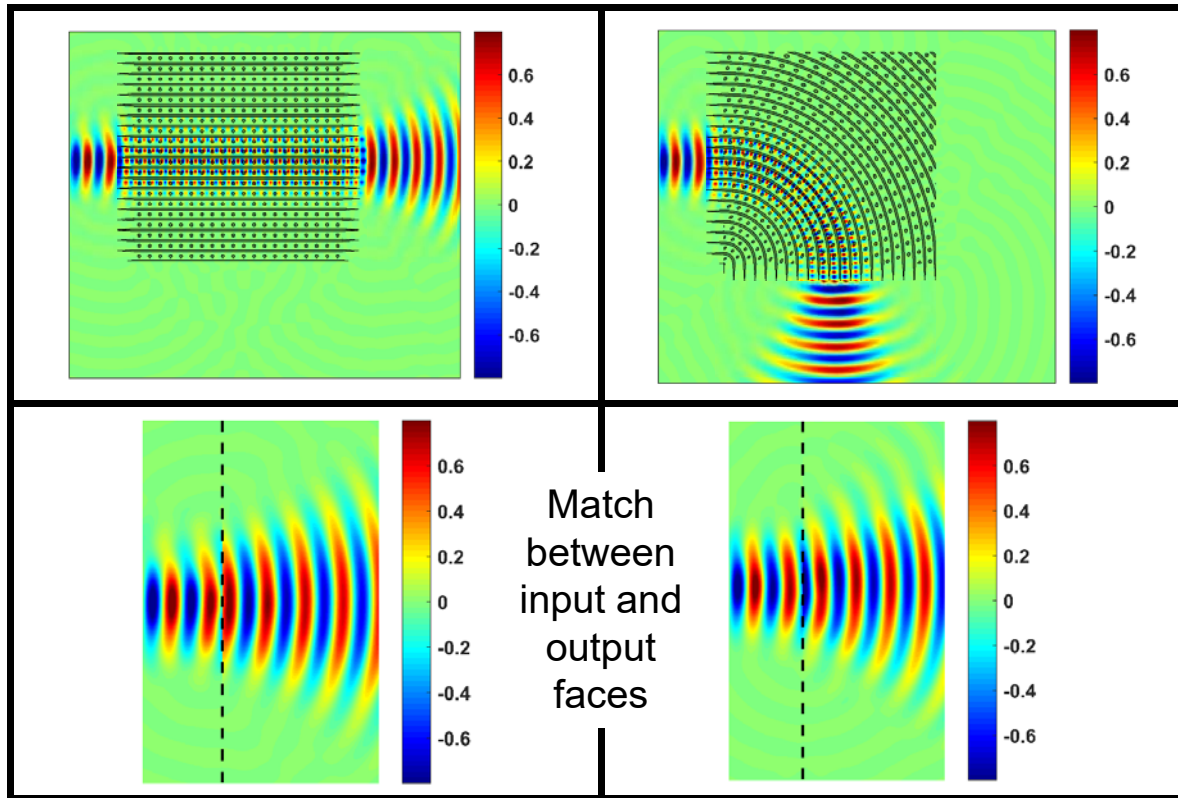
Grant No. 1711529

US Provisional Patent 62,351,565

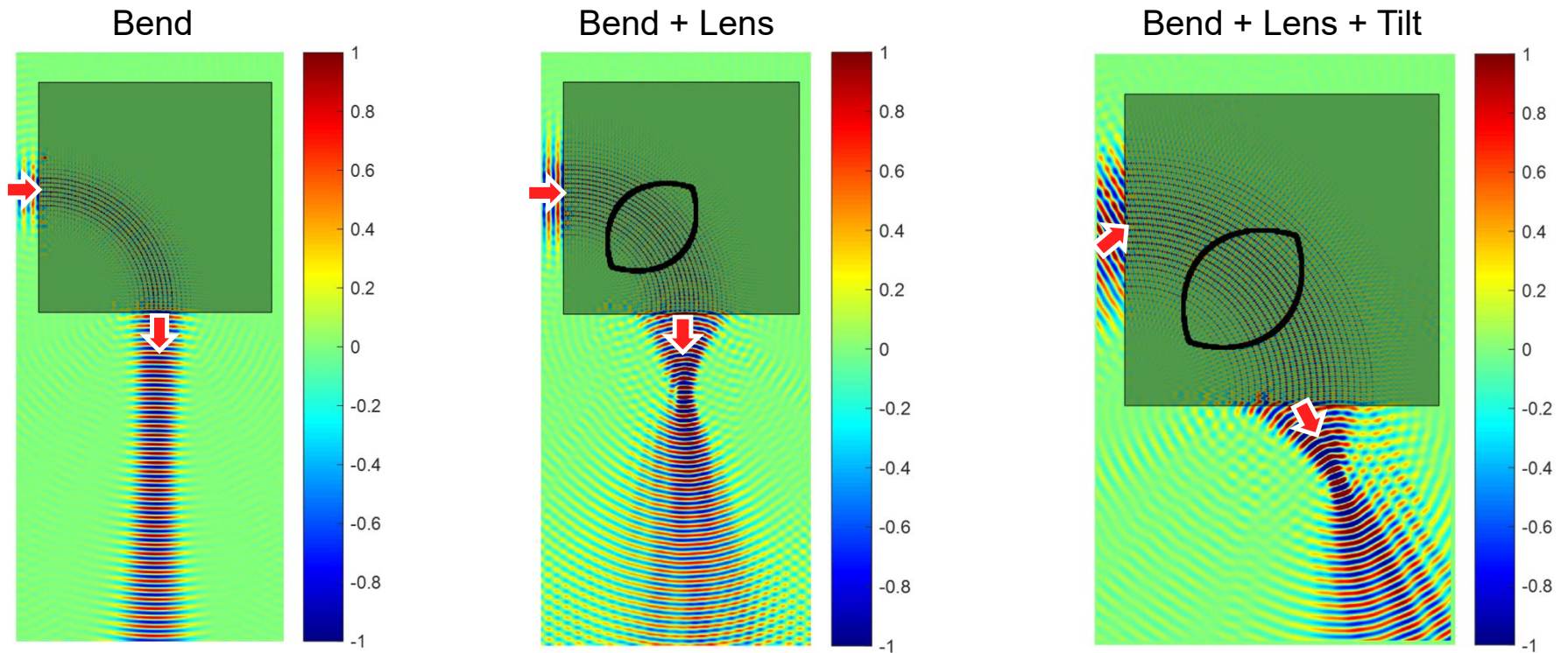
Beams Through an SVPC

Uniform Lattice

Bent Lattice



Multiplexed Lattices





**THANK
YOU!!!**

<http://emlab.utep.edu>

