Inverse Design of Release-free Optomechanical Crystals David Hambraeus^{1*}, Paul Burger¹, Johan Kolvik¹, Philippe Tassin² and Raphaël Van Laer¹

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Optomechanical crystals





6. Geometric gradient

Indicates where to add / subtract material to increase FOM

 $\frac{\delta f_{\rm FOM}}{\vec{\epsilon}(\vec{\rho})} = \omega^2 \tilde{E}(\vec{\rho}) \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{\rho})$ $+ \int \tilde{E}(\vec{r}) \cdot \epsilon \frac{\delta \omega^2}{\epsilon(\vec{\rho})} \vec{E}(\vec{r}) \, d\vec{r}$

Conventional design

- + Optimizing is easy - Might miss out on More tunable parameters performance
- Optimizing is dificult + Better chance of high performance at optimum

3. FOM

Figure of Merit (FOM) can be function of field, frequency and Q

 $\tanh[(a(r-r_0)]\epsilon E^2]$

Inverse design

+ Easily optimize 10k parameters



Progression of mode profile during optimization



Results and outlook

Minimizing mode volume

- Mode volume reduced by >70 %
- Field is concentrated in center •
- Q-factor stays above 100k





Iteration 700

Open questions

- Robustness to fabrication imperfections
- Hole seeding and removal
- Optimizing optomechanical interaction •

References

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