# ECE 695 Numerical Simulations Lecture 21: Applications of S<sup>4</sup>

Prof. Peter Bermel March 3, 2017

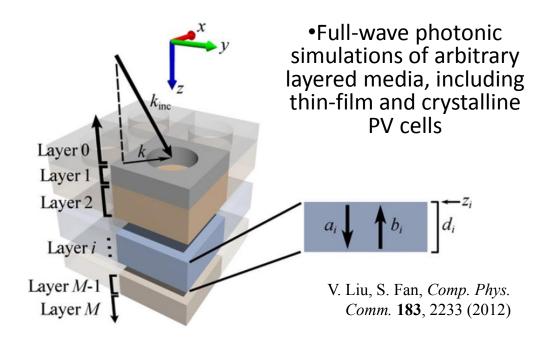
### S-Matrix Method: Advantages

- No ad hoc assumptions regarding structures
- Applicable to wide variety of problems
- Suitable for eigenmodes or high-Q resonant modes at single frequency
- Can treat layers with large difference in length scales
- Computationally tractable enough on single core machines

### S-Matrix Method: Disadvantages

- Accurate solutions obtained more slowly as the following increase:
  - Number of layers
  - Absolute magnitude of Fourier components (especially for metals)
  - Number of plane-wave components (~N³)
- Relatively slow for broad-band problems (time-domain is a good alternative)

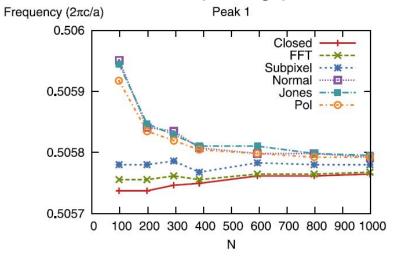
### Photonic Simulations with S<sup>4</sup>



https://nanohub.org/tools/s4sim/

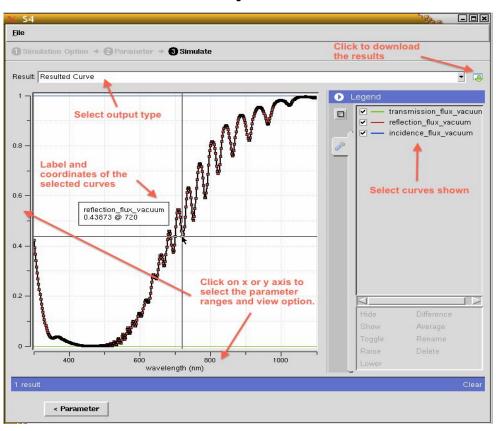
### Photonic Simulations with S<sup>4</sup>

### Accuracy improves systematically with computing power

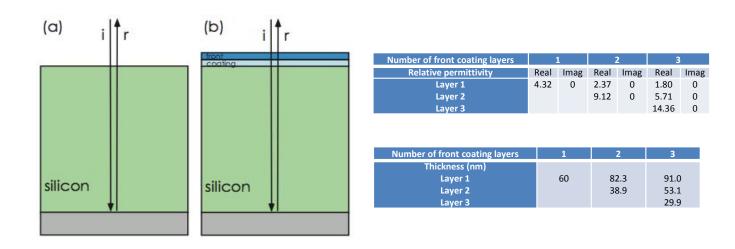


V. Liu, S. Fan, Comp. Phys. Comm. 183, 2233 (2012)

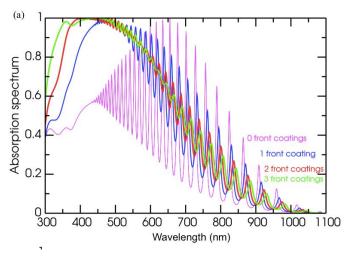
### S4sim: Output Window



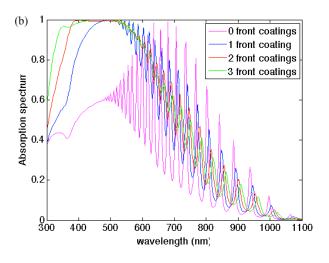
### S4sim Example: PV Front Coating



### S4sim Example: PV Front Coating

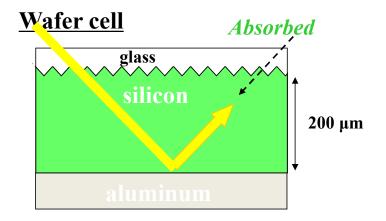


Results from M. Ghebrebrhan, P. Bermel, Y. Avniel, J. Joannopoulos, and S. Johnson, Optics Express 17, 7505-7518 (2009).

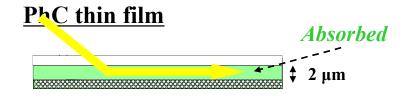


Results generated by S4sim

### **Application: Improving Solar Cells**

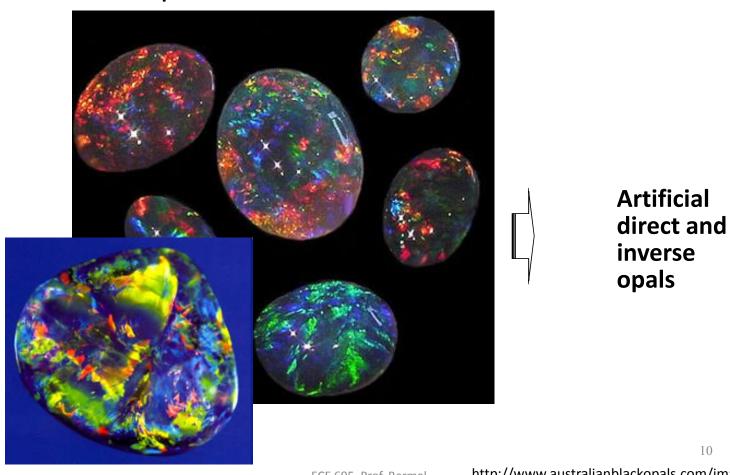






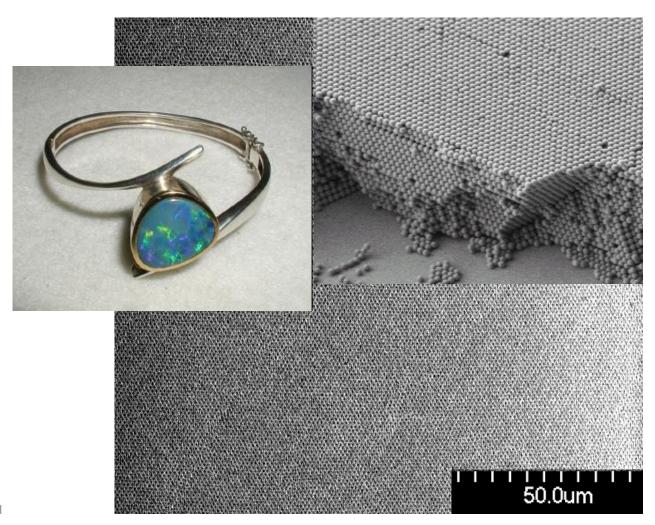
#### Nature was the First...

#### **Natural opal**



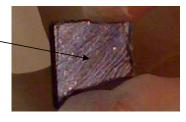
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### **Self-Assembled 3D Photonic Crystal Structures: Opals**

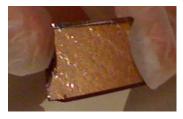


### Benefits of Opal PhCs in Solar Cells

Noticeably darker than controls!



Expt'l cell with texturing and PhC



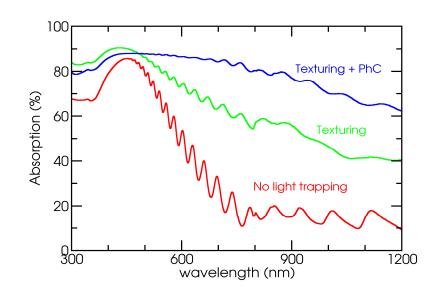
**Control cell with texturing** 



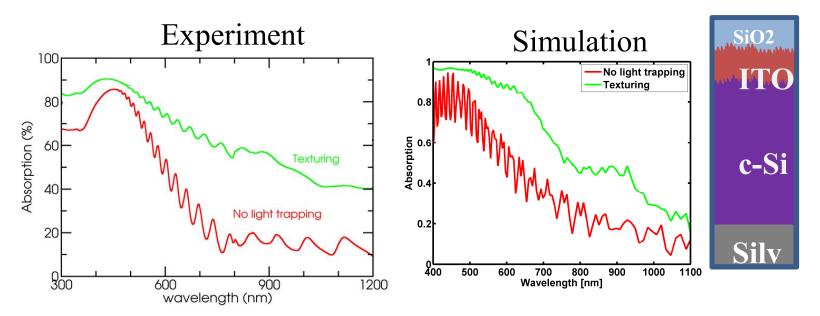
Control cell without light trapping

PhC enhanced cell →

30% higher  $J_{sc}$  than texturing



#### **Experimental absorption vs simulated absorption**



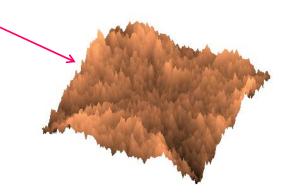
- The left figure indicates the experimental absorption rate for a 1500 nm thick c-Si solar cell. It is adapted from recently published research [4]. The right figure indicates the absorption rate obtained by the simulation.
- 3-D QCRF-FDTD simulation is performed using the same geometry in order to prove its accuracy

[4] L. T. Varghese, Y. Xuan, B. Niu, L. Fan, P. Bermel, and M. Qi, "Enhanced photon management of thin-film silicon solar cells using inverse opal photonic crystals with 3d photonic bandgaps," Advanced Optical Materials 1, 692–698 (2013).

### Random surface texturing algorithm

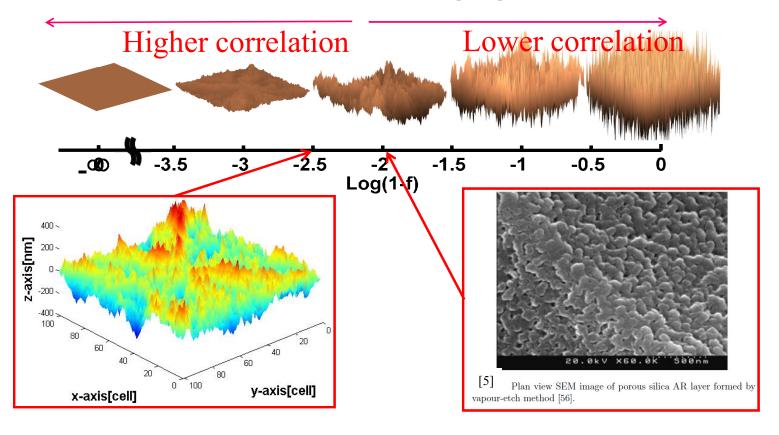
$$Z_{n+1} = f * Z_n - \sqrt{1 - f^2} * r_n$$

- Where  $Z_1 = r_1$ ,  $r_n$  is an independent sampling from a random distribution of Gaussian variables with zero mean and unit variance.
- We expended this algorithm to 2-D and applied periodic boundary condition for each edge.
- Add double\_cided correlation equation



- Two variables:
  - Maximum texturing height
  - Correlation factor

### From the flat structure to the totally random structure via random surface texturing algorithm



[5] Keevers, M. J., et al. "10% efficiency CSG minimodules." Proceedings of the 22nd European Photovoltaic Solar Energy Conference. (2007).

### Refraction: Epsilon Near Zero



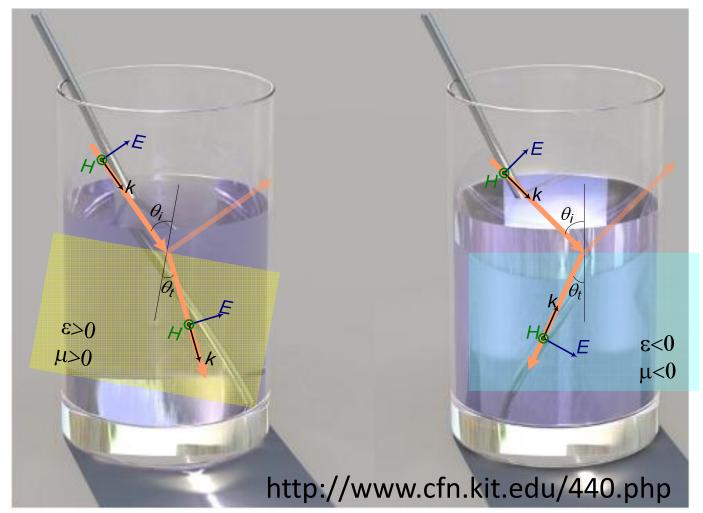


Image of a swimming pool filled with water (*n*=1.33) (computer-generated)

Image of a swimming pool filled with a substance having n=0.9.

Aaron Danner, "Photorealistic ray tracing aids understanding of metamaterials," 12 March 2009, SPIE Newsroom. DOI: 10.1117/2.1200903.1525

### **Negative Refractive Index**



### **Refraction: Negative Index**



Image of a swimming pool filled with water (*n*=1.33) (computer-generated)



Pool filled with negative-index 'water' (n=- 1.33). A black line: location of the pool bottom edge and corner. The bottom of the pool seems to 'float' above ground level.

Aaron Danner, "Photorealistic ray tracing aids understanding of metamaterials," 12 March 2009, SPIE Newsroom. DOI: 10.1117/2.1200903.1525

### **Refraction: Negative Index**

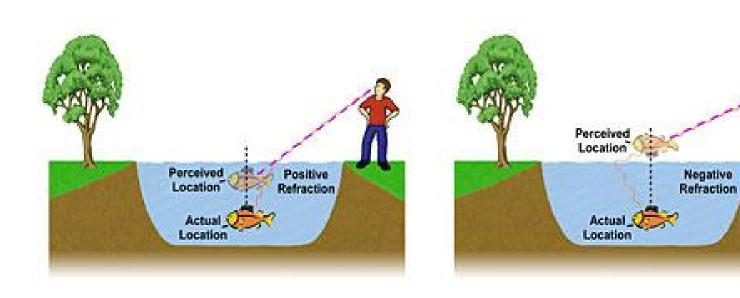
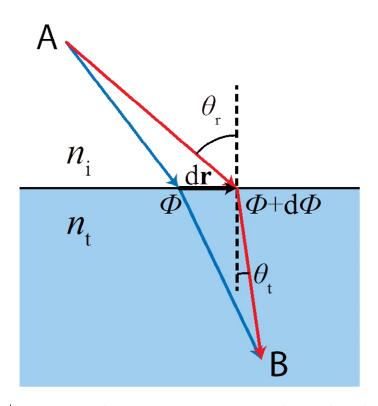


Illustration: UC Berkeley

### Generalized Snell's Law



<sup>†</sup>Landau and Lifshitz, The Classical Theory of Fields (4 ed.)

Principle of least action → The momenta difference between blue and red path is zero

$$(n_i \mathbf{k}_0 \sin \theta_i + \nabla \Phi) d\mathbf{r}$$
$$-(n_t \mathbf{k}_0 \sin \theta_t) d\mathbf{r} = 0$$

since  $\mathbf{k} = \nabla \Phi^{\dagger}$ 



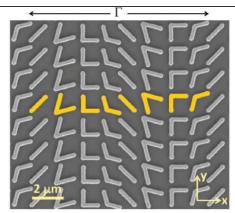
### For reflection $\sin \theta_r - \sin \theta_i = n_i^{-1} k_0^{-1} \nabla \Phi$

#### For refraction

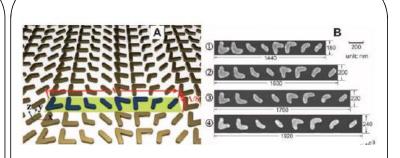
$$n_t \sin \theta_t - n_i \sin \theta_i = k_0^{-1} \nabla \Phi$$

In essence, momentum conservation!

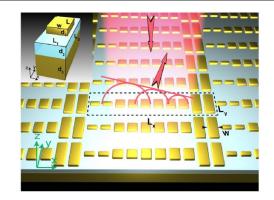
### Generalized Snell's Law: Recent Work



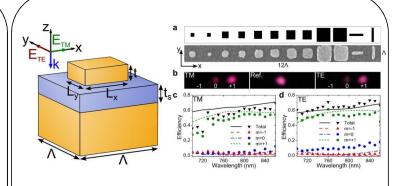
Nanfang Yu et al., Science **334**, 333 (2011).



Xingjie Ni et al., Science 335, 427 (2012).

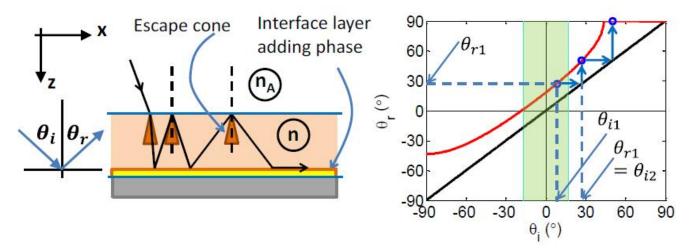


Shulin Sun et al., Nano Lett. 12, 6263 (2012).



Anders Pors et al., Sci. Rep. 3, 2155 (2013).

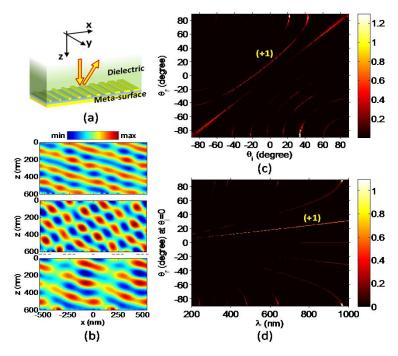
### **Ultra-thin Metasurface Absorbers/Emitters**



Metasurface bends light at each reflection

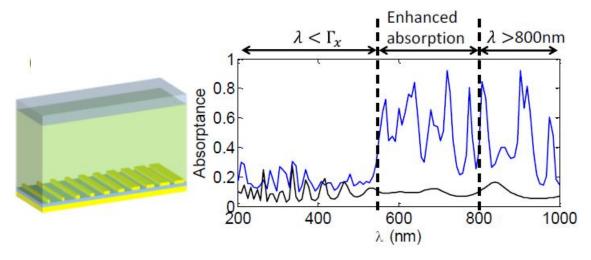
Complete coupling with external radiation in ultrathin layers

# S4Sim Example: Xylophone Metasurface for Light Deflection



M. Ryyan Khan, Xufeng Wang, Peter Bermel, and Muhammad A. Alam, "Enhanced light trapping in solar cells with a meta-mirror following Generalized Snell's law," *Opt. Express* **22**, A973-A985 (2014).

# **Xylophone Metasurface: Absorption Enhancement**

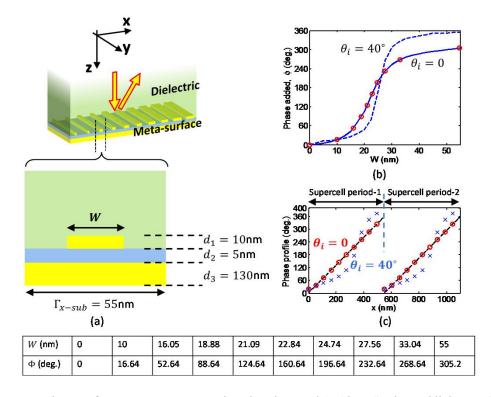


Simulated xylophone metasurface

Typical absorption in ultrathin layer (black) strong enhanced by metasurface (blue)

M. Ryyan Khan, Xufeng Wang, Peter Bermel, and Muhammad A. Alam, "Enhanced light trapping in solar cells with a meta-mirror following Generalized Snell's law," *Opt. Express* **22**, A973-A985 (2014).

### **Tailoring Metamirror Response for All Angles**



M. Ryyan Khan, Xufeng Wang, Peter Bermel, and Muhammad A. Alam, "Enhanced light trapping in solar cells with a meta-mirror following Generalized Snell's law," *Opt. Express* **22**, A973-A985 (2014).

### **Next Class**

- Is Monday, Mar. 6
- Next time, we will continue with transfer matrix models, focusing on CAMFR