

2004/07/27
2005/02/28

SiO₂\TiO₂

PBG

. Cr\SiO₂

ZrO\MgF₂

Translight

CO₂

100 μ

. 0.5 μ

Translight Code

:

Fabricating Photonic Crystals and Their Characterization

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ABSTRACT

Photonic crystals is a low-loss periodic medium with periodic changes of refractive index, which is used to control the light.

Theoretically, Photonic crystals can be studied using Maxwell equations, but it's difficult to find a general analytical solution for these equations, since we are dealing with vectors. So we resort to the numerical solutions for Maxwell's equations to calculate the reflection and transmission coefficients and the Photonic band gap.

Two types of samples were made: the first type is in the form of successive dielectric layers ($\text{SiO}_2/\text{TiO}_2$, ZrO/MgF_2) and the second is in the form of successive metallic-dielectric layers (Cr/SiO_2).

The first set of samples showed selectivity in transmissivity whose depth related to the number of layers and act as a filter.

The second set of samples exhibited transmissivity when the number of layers is small and reflectivity when the number of layers grew larger. The empirically obtained results are in acceptable agreement with the results obtained by Translight cod which is written to simulate these photonic crystal.

These samples, which are one-dimensional Photonic crystal, are drilled by means of CO_2 laser marker to become three-dimensional samples. The results showed some differences compared to the one-dimensional samples, but these differences were not tangible because the hole diameters were very big $\sim 100 \mu$ in comparison with the laser wavelength $\sim 0.5 \mu$. The metallic samples showed the possibility of using them as neutral filters.

Key Words: Coating, Photonic Crystals, Photonic Band Gap, Harmonic Modes, and Translight Code

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:Photonic Crystals

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. [1,8]

[2]

(Photonic Band Gap)

Dielectric Mirror

. Resonant Cavity

Reflecting Dielectric

. PBG

[3]

. (1)

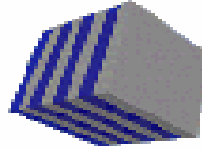
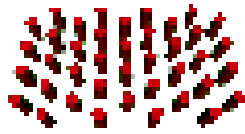
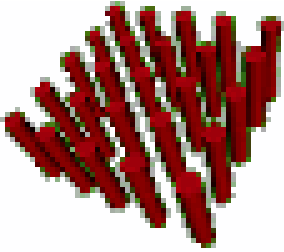
One Dimensional Photonic Crystal

-1

:

.[4] (-1)

X



()

()

()

(

)

(1)

Two Dimensional Photonic Crystal

-2

(X,Y)

.(-1)

Three Dimensional Photonic Crystal

-3

(X,Y,Z)

.(-1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \nabla \cdot \overset{\cdot}{B}(\vec{r}, t) = 0 \\
 & \nabla \cdot \overset{\cdot}{D}(\vec{r}, t) = 4\pi\rho \\
 & \nabla \times \overset{\cdot}{E}(\vec{r}, t) + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \overset{\cdot}{B}(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} = 0 \\
 & \nabla \times \overset{\cdot}{H}(\vec{r}, t) - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \overset{\cdot}{D}(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \overset{\cdot}{J}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1.1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \overset{\cdot}{H} \quad \overset{\cdot}{E} \quad \overset{\cdot}{D} \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \rho \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \epsilon(r) \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \mu = 1 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad n = \sqrt{\epsilon}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1.2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \overset{\cdot}{H}(\vec{r}, t) = \sum_{\omega} C_{\omega} \overset{\cdot}{H}_{\omega}(\vec{r}) e^{i\omega t} \\
 & \overset{\cdot}{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \overset{\cdot}{E}(\vec{r}, t) e^{i\omega t}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1.3}$$

$$\nabla \times \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon(\mathbf{r})} \nabla \times \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{r}) \right] = \left[\frac{\omega}{c} \right]^2 \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{r}) \quad (1.4)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{r}) = 0 \quad (1.4)$$

$$\theta \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{r}) = \left[\frac{\omega}{c} \right]^2 \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{r}) \quad (1.5)$$

$$\theta = \nabla \times \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \nabla \times \right] \quad (1.6)$$

$$\theta \quad \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{r}) \quad \left[\frac{\omega}{c} \right]^2 \quad (1.4)$$

$$\varepsilon(\mathbf{r}) \quad [8]$$

$$\mathbf{H}_k(\mathbf{r}) = e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}} \mathbf{u}_k(\mathbf{r}) \quad (1.7)$$

$$\mathbf{u}_k(\mathbf{r} + \mathbf{R}) = \mathbf{u}_k(\mathbf{r})$$

TM PBG TE

PBG

:

FORTRAN 77

phocol code

PBG

.Photonic Band Structure

MIT

Photonic-Bands

Translight Code

Calculating Photonic Green's Function

Using a Non-Orthogonal Finite Difference Time Domain Method

.Transfer matrix method

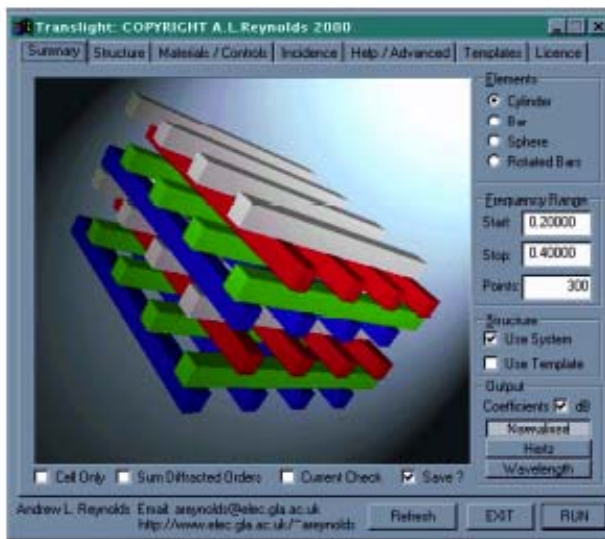


Figure 1.4 Summary / Start Up Screen.

.Translight

(2)

(2)

$\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2$

BK7

Balzer

-
-
-

$\cdot 10^{-5}$ mbar

:
:
:

550 μ
(1)

(1)

16 14 12 10 8	MgF ₂ \ZrO ₂
16 14 12 10 8	MgF ₂ \TiO ₂
16 14 12 10 8	SiO ₂ \TiO ₂
10 8 4	Cr \ SiO ₂

:

SiO₂\TiO₂ MgF₂\TiO₂ MgF₂\ZrO₂ -1

.(2)

ϵ_r (2)

ϵ_r		
4	2	ZrO ₂
1.90	1.38	MgF ₂
4.4	2.2	TiO ₂
2.10	1.45	SiO ₂

TiO₂ SiO₂ SiO₂\TiO₂ :

8 SiO₂ \ TiO₂ TiO₂ SiO₂ SiO₂

..... TiO₂ SiO₂ Cr\SiO₂ -2

CO₂

35w

Legend Ex 35W

Marker

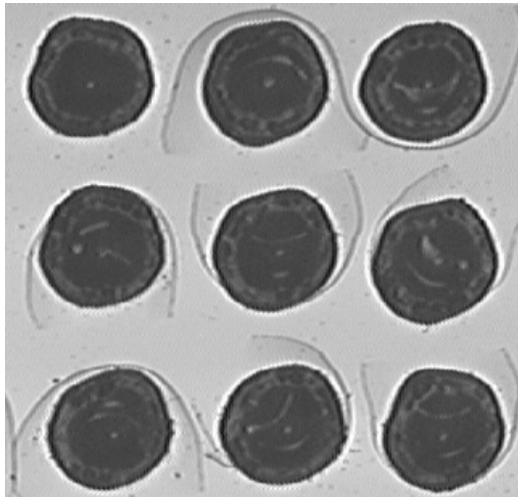
[7]

(3) TEM_{0,0}

:

22mm -
35 W -
8 -
22 -

. (120-240μm)



CO₂

(3)

1.06 μ

50w

Nd-YAG

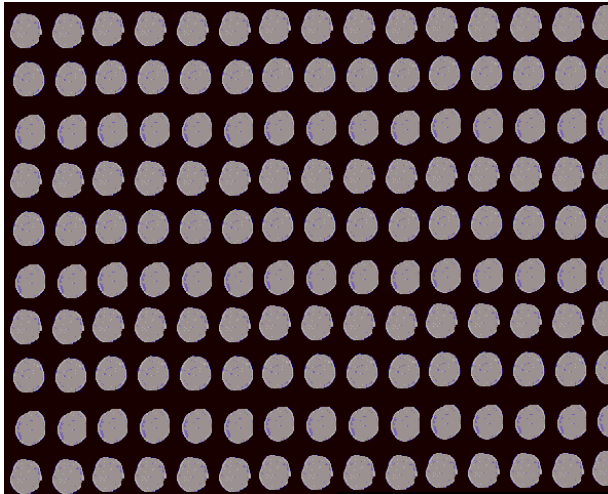
Marker

.(4)

TEM_{0,0}

50 μ

16



. Nd-YAG

(4)

4 3

50w

Nd-YAG

CO₂

XY

.120-240 μ

Z

Transmission

Per kin Elmer

.1100nm-190nm

400

400nm

nm

()

(5)

SiO₂\TiO₂

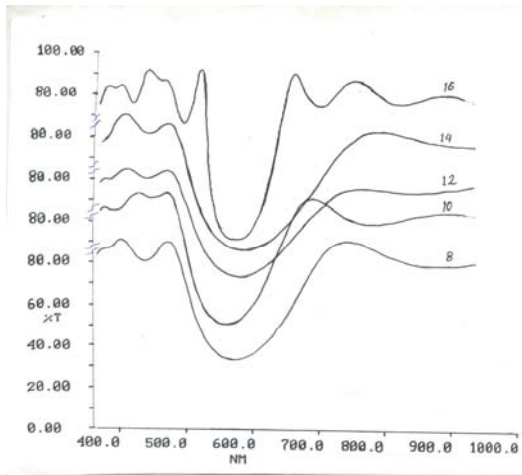
16

14

12

10

8



16-14-12-10-

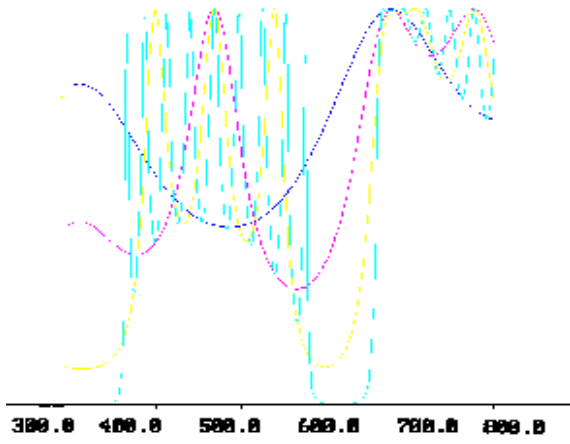
SiO₂\TiO₂

(5)

(5)

(6)

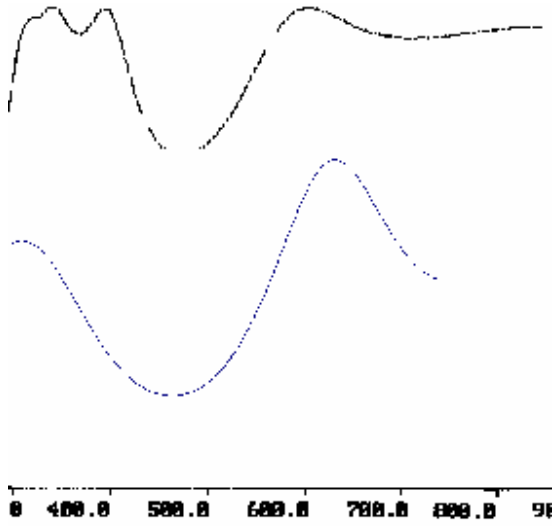
Translight



.Translight SiO₂\TiO₂ (6)

(6) (5)

(7)



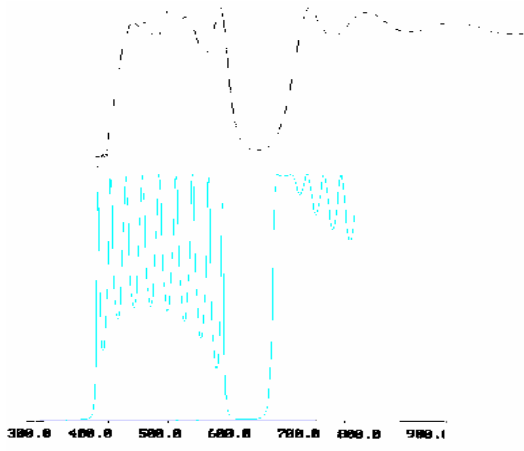
8

SiO₂\TiO₂

(7)

16

. (8)



16

SiO₂\TiO₂

(8)

SiO₂\TiO₂

(3)

(3)

.SiO₂\TiO₂

	T %	nm	nm	T %	nm	
nm					nm	
84.8	42.28	491.5	163.08	30.74	574	8
77.2	0	615	106	13	596	16

:

596nm 16

-1

8

615nm

491nm

574nm

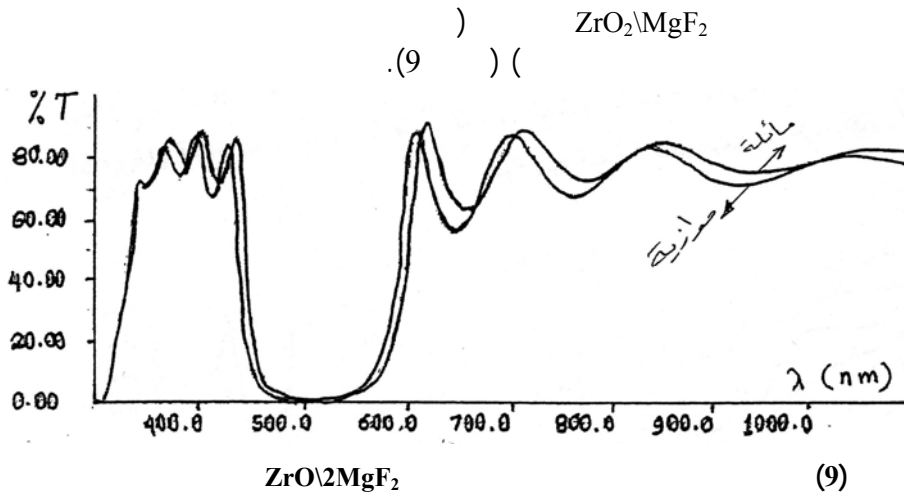
T % -2

-3

Translight

-4

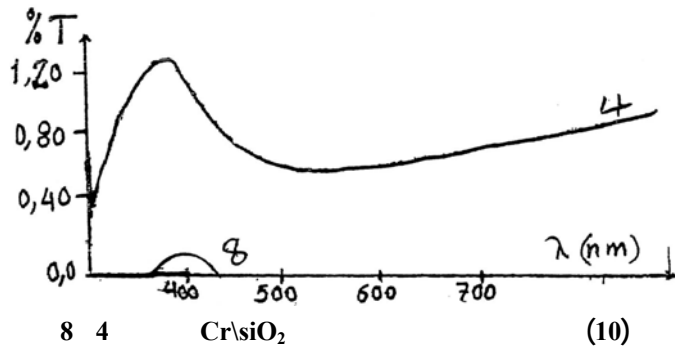
TM(Transverse magnetic) TE (Transverse Electric)



Cr/SiO₂
(10)

8

4



8

T%

() 100 %

(/)

SiO₂\TiO₂

10

8

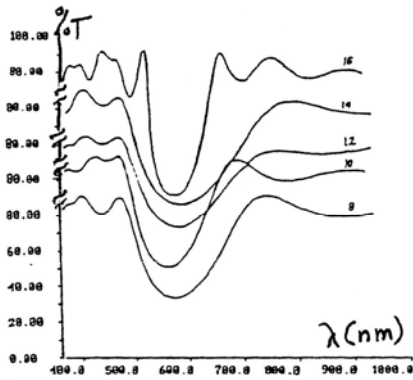
(5)

(11)

16

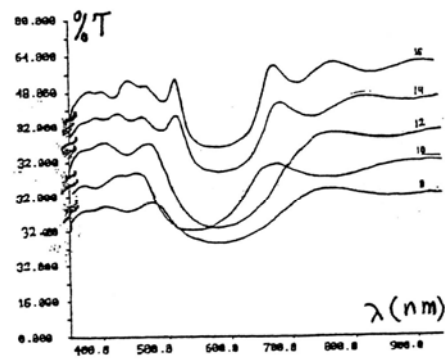
14

12



قبل الحفر

SiO₂\TiO₂



بعد الحفر

(11)

16-14-12-10-8

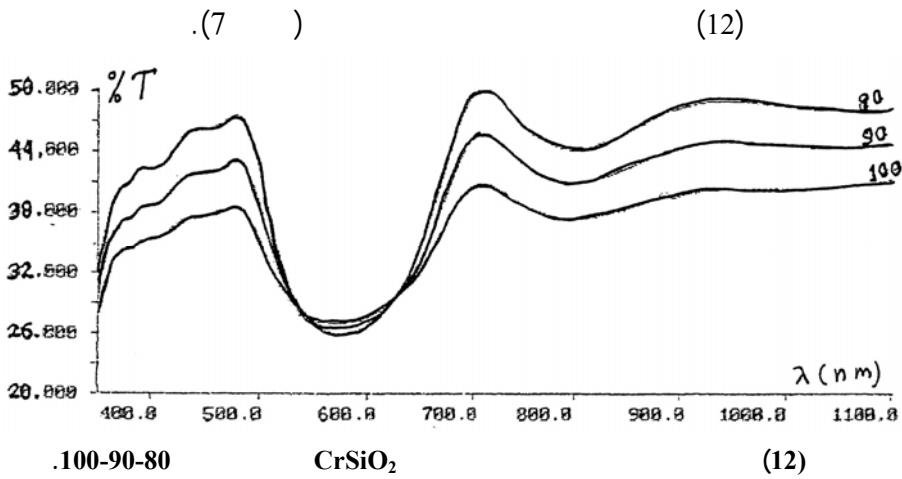
SiO₂\TiO₂

(5)

T%	nm	nm	nm	T %	nm	
30.74	163.08	574	67.8	42.66	596.28	8
22.57	145	566	133.86	32	558	10
30.86	128	574	183	17.33	579.68	12
25.25	183	580	125.56	27.11	583	14
13	106	596	118.92	22.22	561.22	16

SiO₂\TiO₂

SiO₂\TiO₂ ()
(80%-90%-100%) :



SiO₂TiO₂

(7)

. 100-90-80

	T %		
145	21.77	600	0
128.82	29.77	573.24	80
108	27.88	573.04	90
153.12	28.44	576.36	100

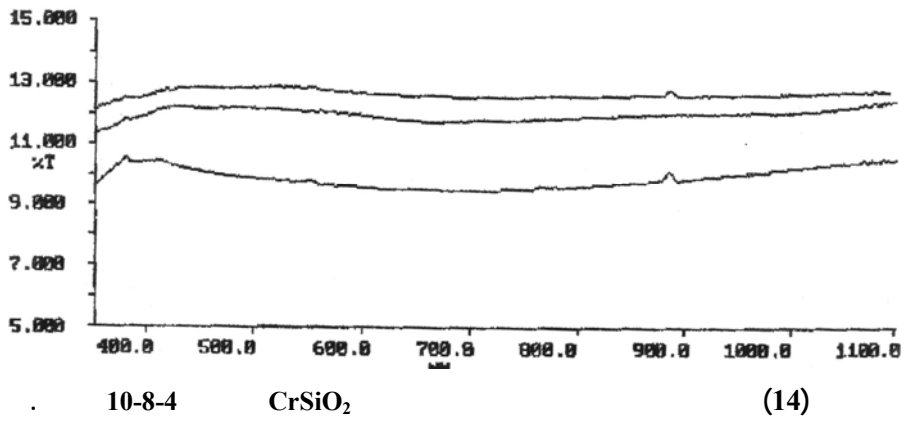
T

(/)

4,8,10

Cr/SiO₂

.(14)



(14)

[8]

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