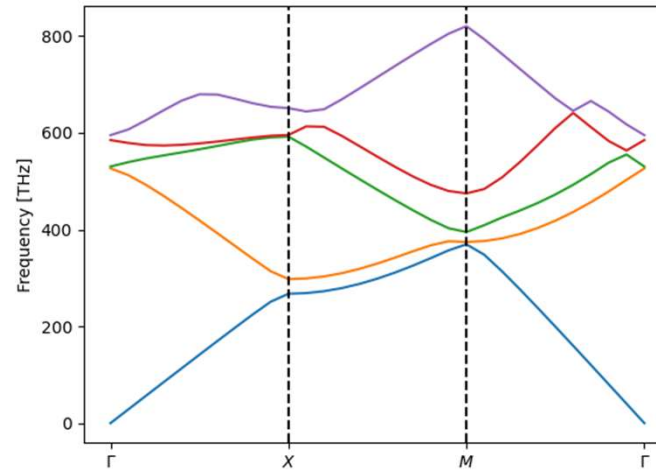
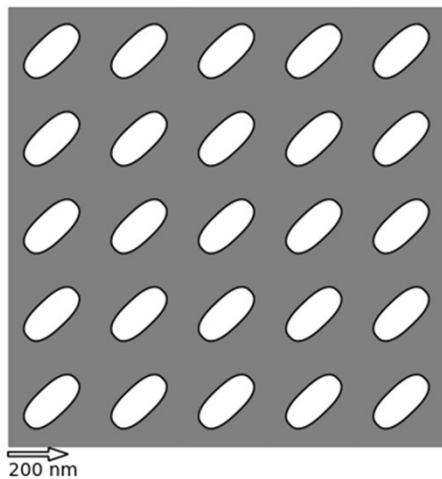
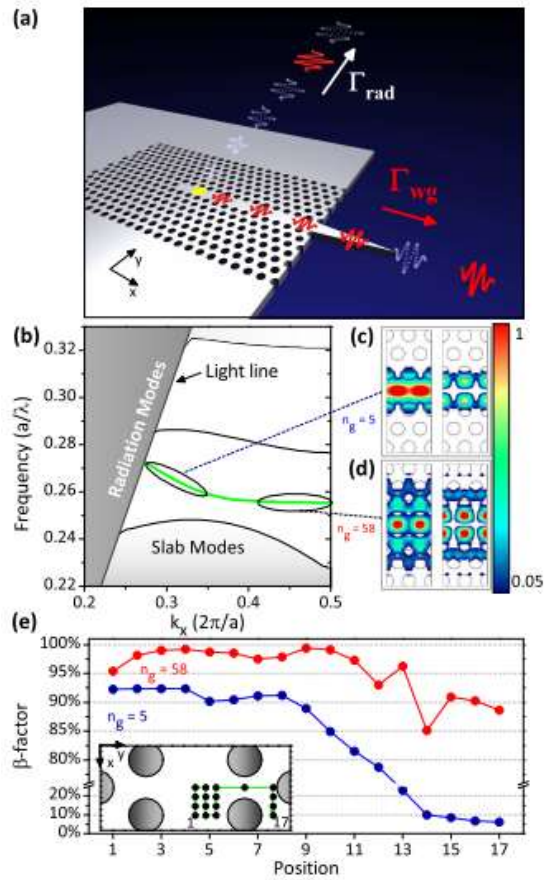




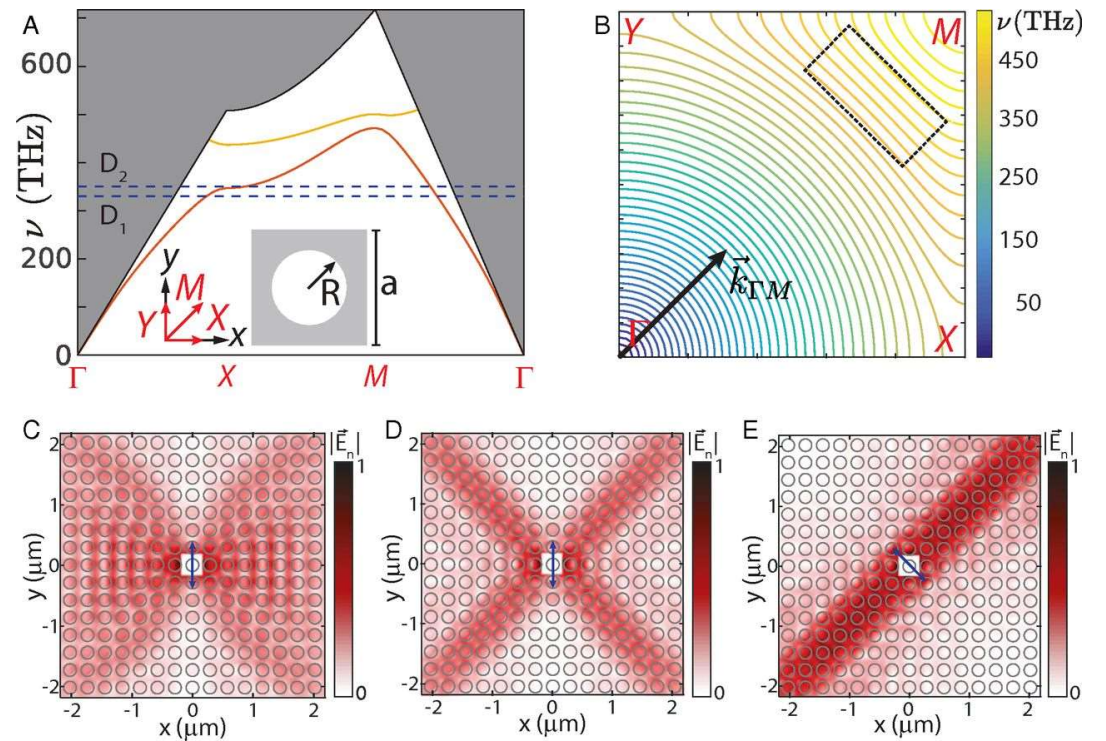
Photonic Dispersion with Deep Learning

Photonic Crystals





M. Acari et al. (2014)



Su-Peng Yu et al. (2019)

Deep learning for the design of photonic structures

Wei Ma, Zhaocheng Liu, Zhaxylyk A. Kudyshev, Alexandra Boltasseva , Wenshan Cai  & Yongmin Liu 

Nature Photonics **15**, 77–90 (2021) | [Cite this article](#)

Plasmonic nanostructure design and characterization via Deep Learning

Itzik Malkiel, Michael Mrejen, Achiya Nagler, Uri Arieli, Lior Wolf & Haim Suchowski 

Light: Science & Applications **7**, Article number: 60 (2018) | [Cite this article](#)

Machine learning and applications in ultrafast photonics

Goëry Genty , Lauri Salmela, John M. Dudley, Daniel Brunner, Alexey Kokhanovskiy, Sergei Kobtsev & Sergei K. Turitsyn

Nature Photonics **15**, 91–101 (2021) | [Cite this article](#)

Training Data

- Generate data with simulations
- COMSOL – FEM
- ~21,000 unique geometries

Parameterize structure

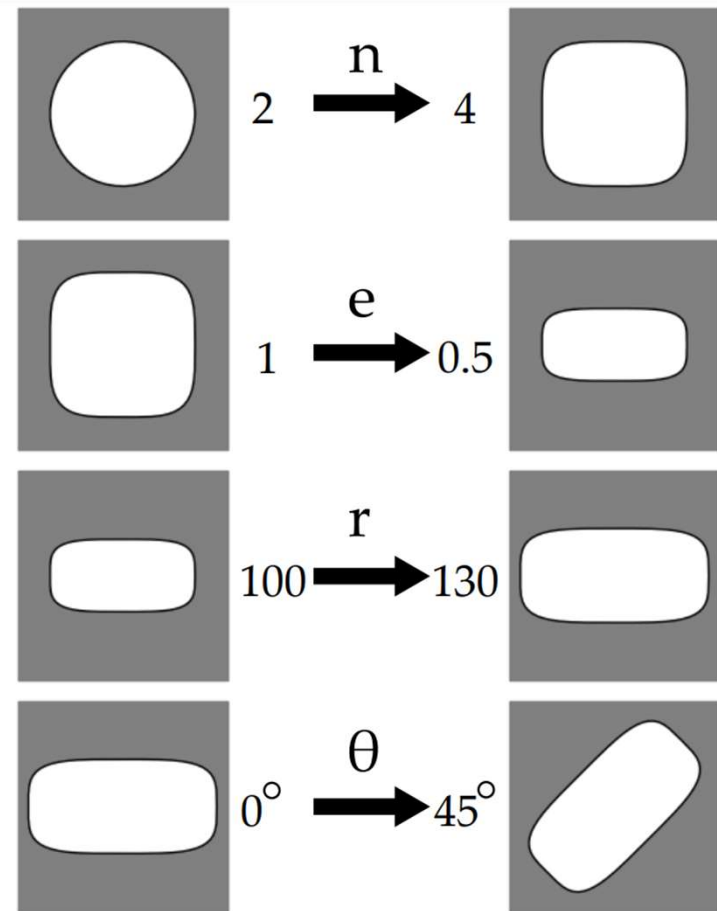
- Superellipse

$$x(t) = |\cos^{2/n} t| r \operatorname{sgn}(\cos(t))$$

$$y(t) = e |\sin^{2/n} t| r \operatorname{sgn}(\sin(t))$$

$$t \in \{0, 2\pi\}$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$



Parameterize structure

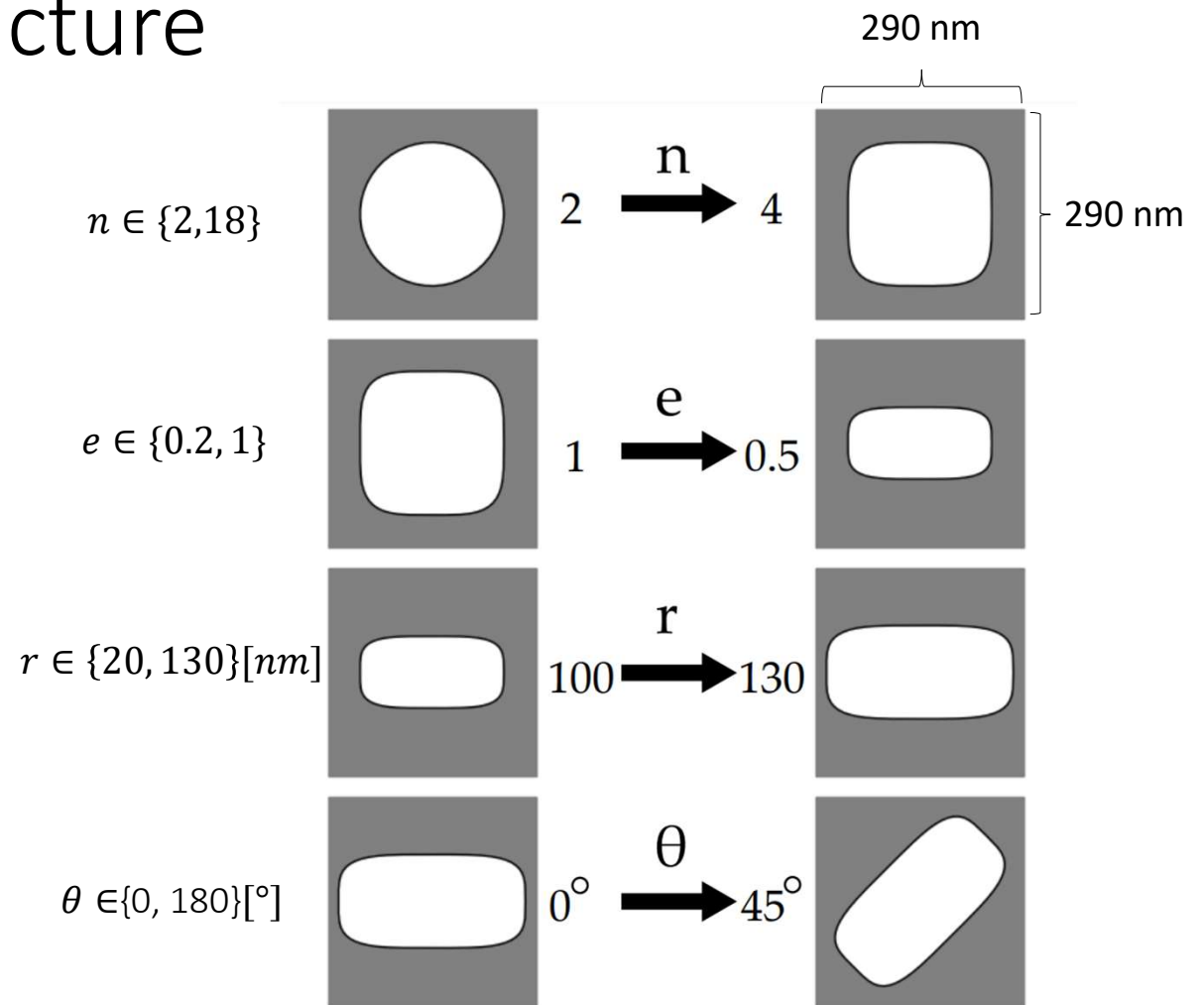
- Superellipse

$$x(t) = |\cos^{2/n} t| r \operatorname{sgn}(\cos(t))$$

$$y(t) = e |\sin^{2/n} t| r \operatorname{sgn}(\sin(t))$$

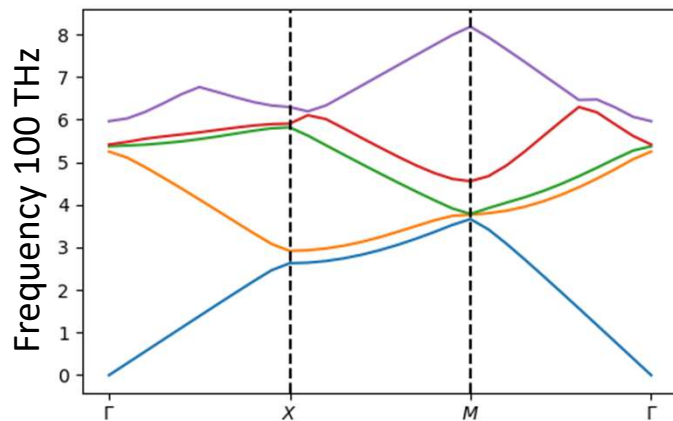
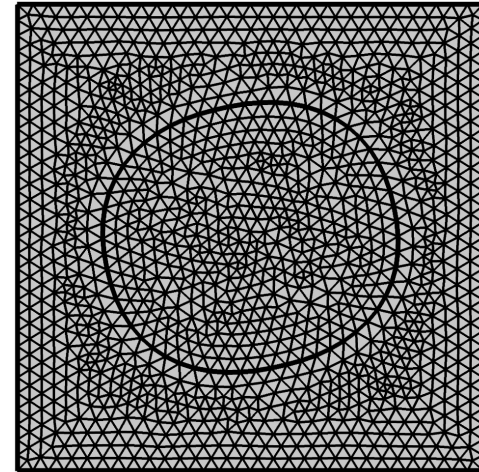
$$t \in \{0, 2\pi\}$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$



The simulation

- Build geometry from sampled parameters
- Discretize it
- Sweep boundary conditions
- Solve Maxwell's equations for first 5 eigenfrequencies



[31 x 5] array

The flow of data

- Parameters sampled in MATLAB
- COMSOL called from MATLAB and geometry is simulated
- Solution exported to .txt file on local PC
- Moved to Erda intermittently
- Can be accessed with sftp, e.g. with Paramiko python module

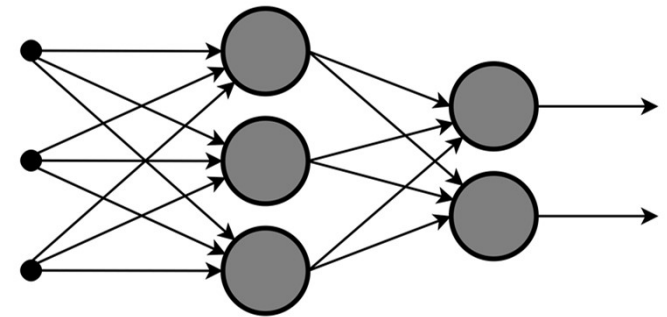
Architecture of NN

- **Problem type:** Multi-regression.
- Independent bands \Rightarrow **Block approach.**
- Normalized data through **Quantile Transformation.**
- Bidirectional NN ^[1]: Inverse + Direct
- Loss function:

$$\text{Loss} = \text{nn.MSELoss}()_{\text{Inverse}} + \text{nn.MSELoss}()_{\text{Direct}}$$

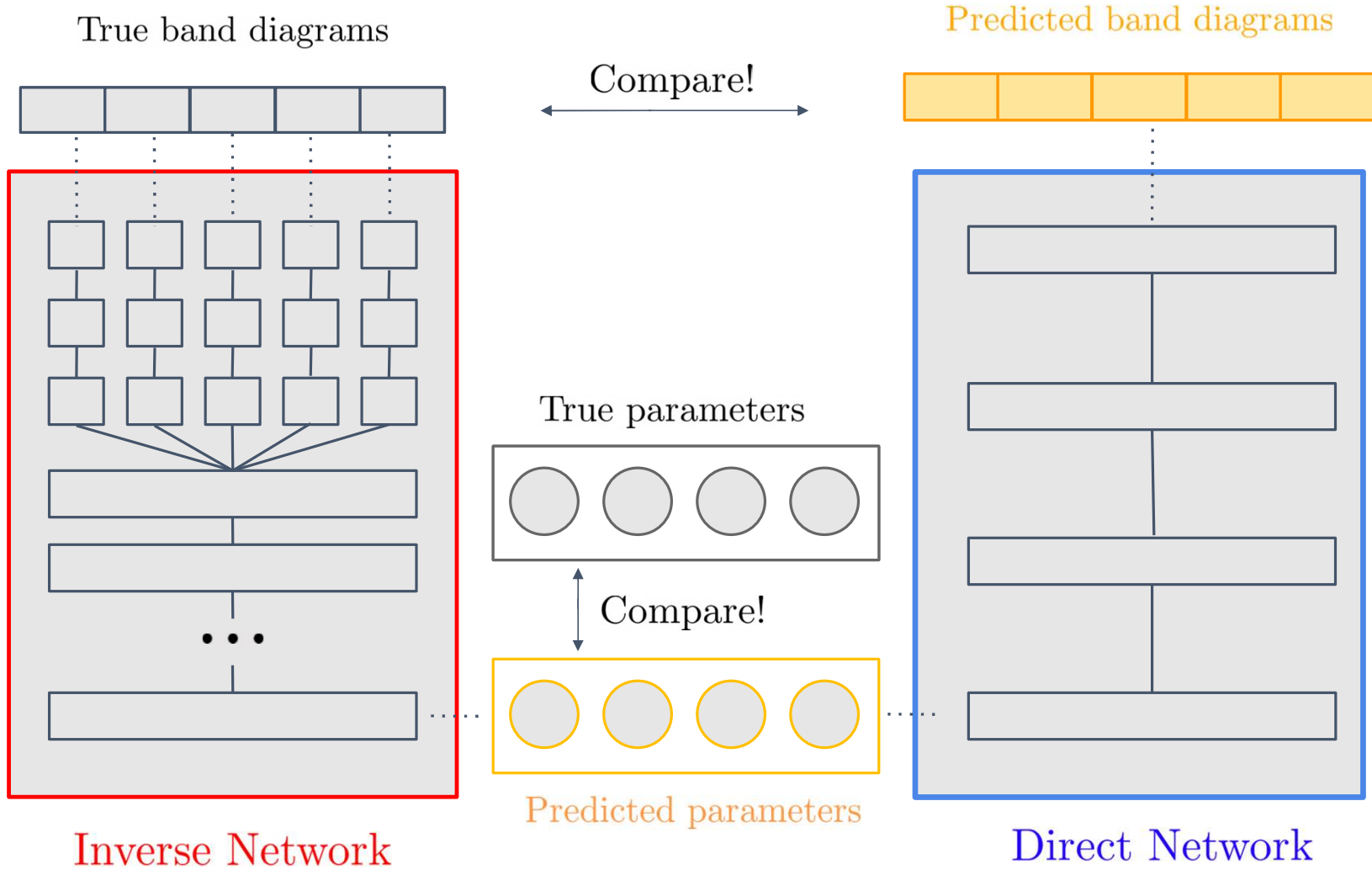
- Easy to implement **GPU** use: CUDA. (GTX 3070 available)

MLP : Multilayer Perceptron



 PyTorch

^[1] [Malkiel, I. et al. Plasmonic nanostructure design and characterization via deep learning. Light Sci. Appl. 7, 60 \(2018\).](#)



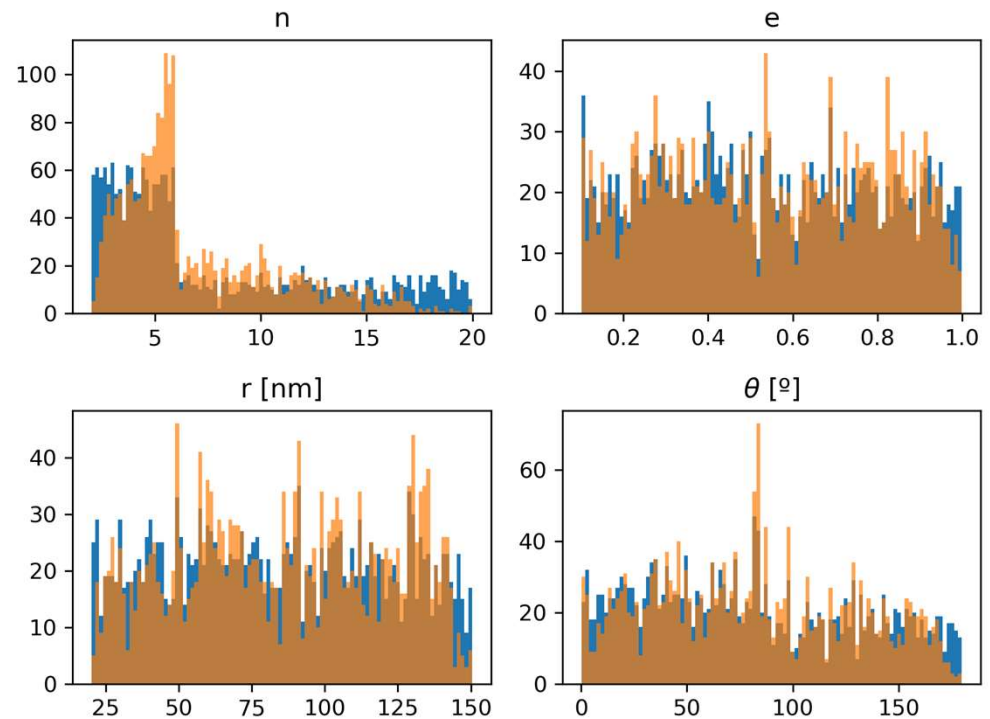
Some of the techniques

- Dropout
- Batch normalization
- Weights initialization, easier for optimizer
- Different optimizer choices (and results)

Parameter & band predictions

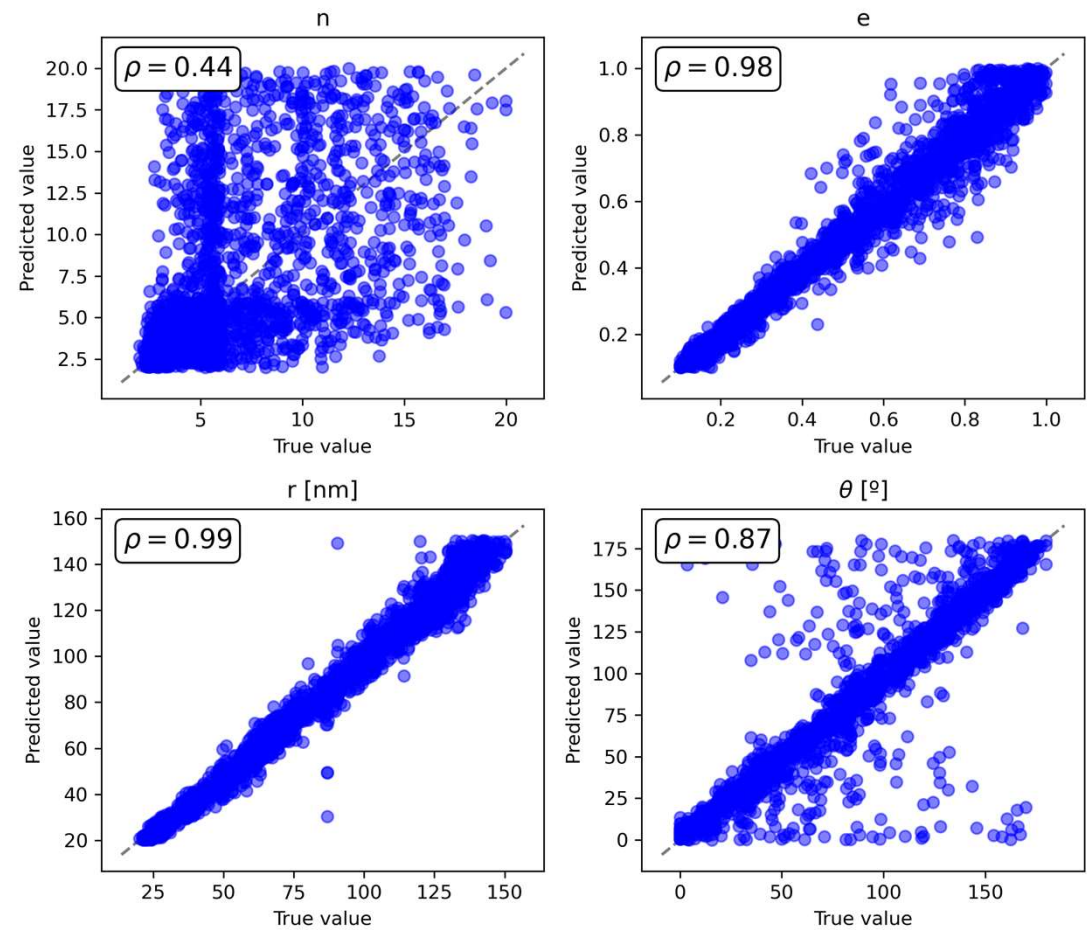
- In the beginning we were getting the **mean value predicted** for parameter **n**.
 - Lack of complexity and weak correlation to band structure.

- Parameter distributions and predictions:



Parameter & band predictions

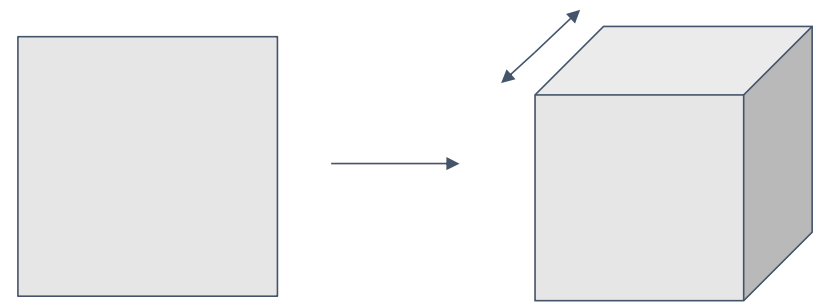
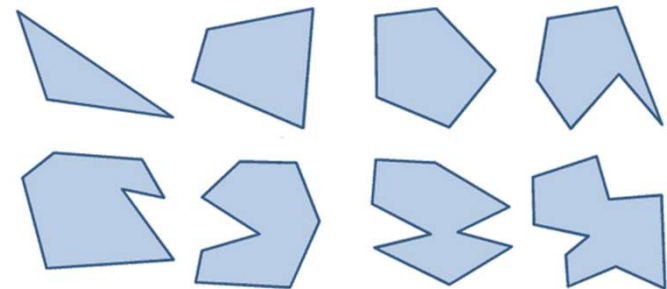
- N dependence is very weak
- θ errors may be due to symmetric geometries



Further work

How can we improve on this approach?

- More complex shapes.
- Add TE modes.
- Include more physical inputs (i.e. derivatives of bands).
- Include more simulation data.
- Go from 2D to 3D and add thickness parameter.



THANK YOU

Model summary

Inverse model

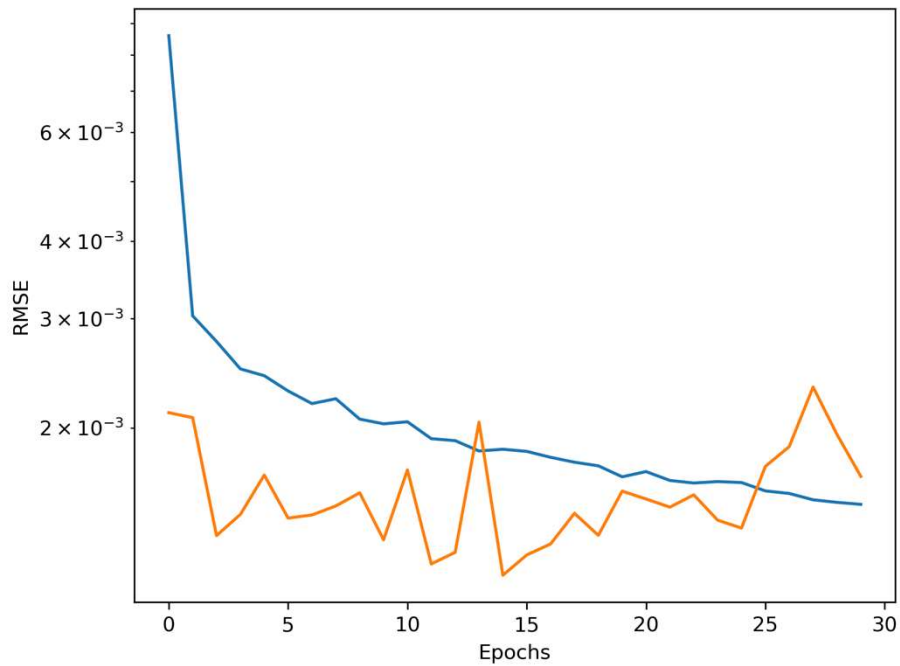
```
=====
Layer (type:depth-idx)      Param #
=====
└─ReLU: 1-1                  --
└─ModuleList: 1-2           --
  └─Linear: 2-1              40,480
  └─ReLU: 2-2                --
  └─Linear: 2-3              1,593,894
└─ModuleList: 1-3           --
  └─Linear: 2-4              595,361
  └─ReLU: 2-5                --
  └─Dropout: 2-6             --
└─Sequential: 1-4           --
  └─Linear: 2-7              992
  └─ReLU: 2-8                --
  └─Linear: 2-9              (recursive)
  └─Linear: 2-10             (recursive)
└─Sequential: 1-5           --
  └─Linear: 2-11             7,026,336
  └─ReLU: 2-12               --
  └─Linear: 2-13             (recursive)
  └─Dropout: 2-14            --
  └─Linear: 2-15             2,136
=====
Total params: 9,259,199
Trainable params: 9,259,199
Non-trainable params: 0
```

Direct model

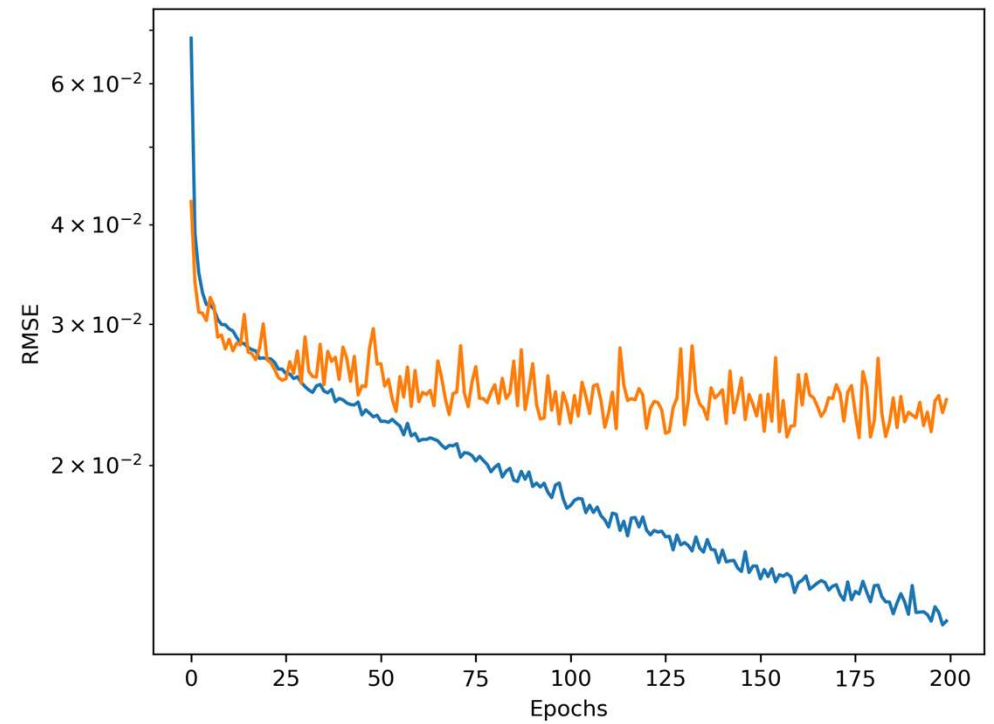
```
=====
Layer (type:depth-idx)      Param #
=====
└─ReLU: 1-1                  --
└─ModuleList: 1-2           --
  └─Linear: 2-1              999,408
  └─ReLU: 2-2                --
  └─Dropout: 2-3             --
  └─Linear: 2-4              2,098,740
  └─Dropout: 2-5             --
  └─Linear: 2-6              1,792,165
  └─Dropout: 2-7            --
└─Sequential: 1-3           --
  └─Linear: 2-8              3,755
  └─ReLU: 2-9                --
  └─Linear: 2-10             (recursive)
  └─Dropout: 2-11           --
  └─Linear: 2-12             (recursive)
  └─Dropout: 2-13           --
  └─Linear: 2-14             (recursive)
  └─Dropout: 2-15           --
  └─Linear: 2-16             176,080
=====
Total params: 5,070,148
Trainable params: 5,070,148
Non-trainable params: 0
=====
```

Training and validation loss

Direct model



Inverse model



Hyperparameter optimization

- Automatic hyperparameter optimization via **OPTUNA**.
- Implemented Pruning.
- Number of EPOCHS: 10
- 200 trials for forward and backwards each

“ An open source hyperparameter optimization framework to automate hyperparameter search”

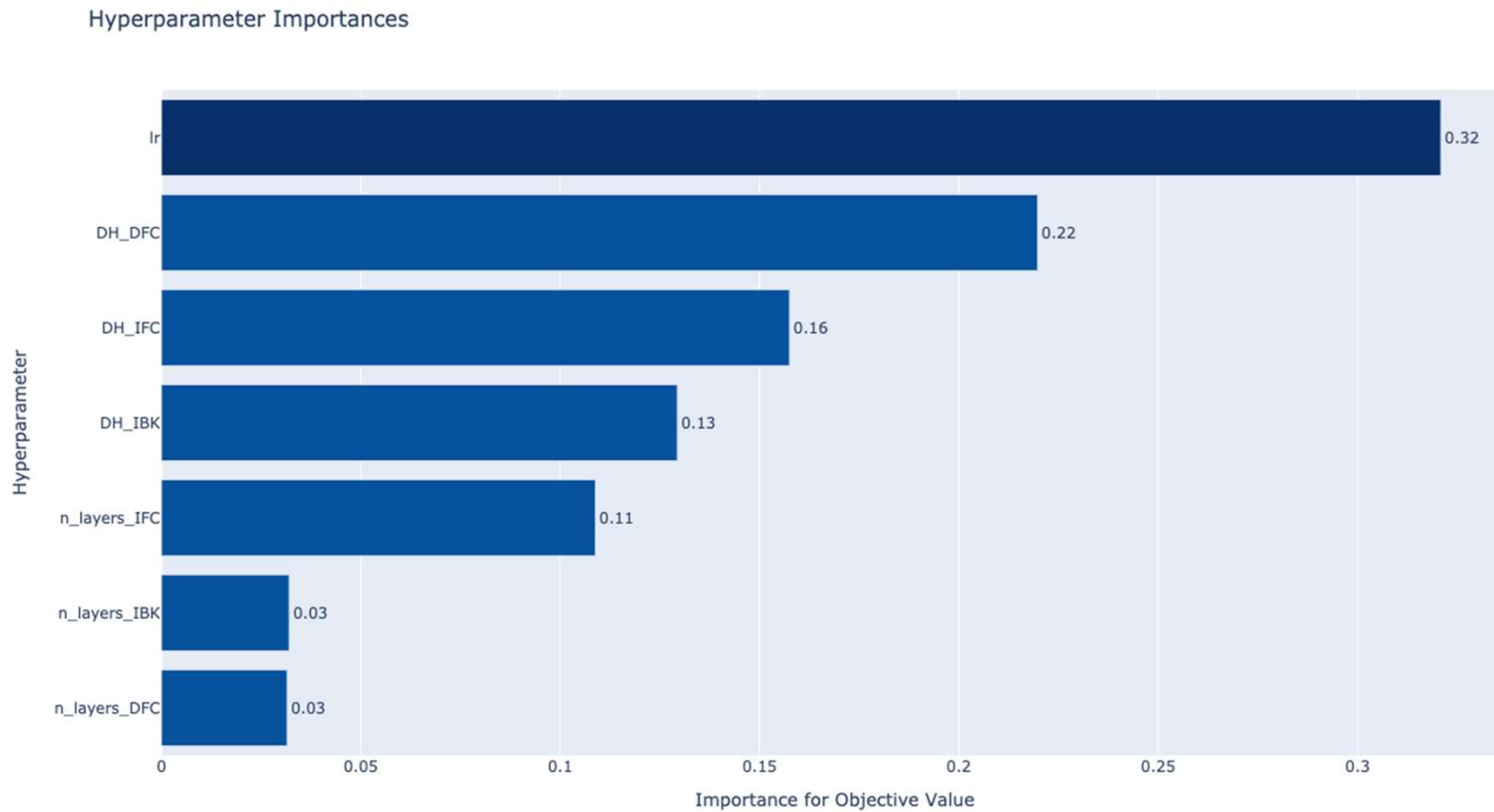


Optimized parameters

- Inverse: {'N_HIDDEN_BK_LAYERS': 13,
'N_HIDDEN_FC_LAYERS': 3,
'N_HIDDEN_BK_UNITS_0': 950,
'N_HIDDEN_BK_UNITS_1': 774,
'N_HIDDEN_BK_UNITS_2': 934,
'N_HIDDEN_BK_UNITS_3': 1287,
'N_HIDDEN_BK_UNITS_4': 475,
'N_HIDDEN_BK_UNITS_5': 1475,
'N_HIDDEN_BK_UNITS_6': 283,
'N_HIDDEN_BK_UNITS_7': 368,
'N_HIDDEN_BK_UNITS_8': 437,
'N_HIDDEN_BK_UNITS_9': 917,
'N_HIDDEN_BK_UNITS_10': 1248,
'N_HIDDEN_BK_UNITS_11': 1429,
'N_HIDDEN_BK_UNITS_12': 918,
'N_HIDDEN_FC_UNITS_0': 1082,
'N_HIDDEN_FC_UNITS_1': 807,
'N_HIDDEN_FC_UNITS_2': 1803,
'P_DROPOUT_0': 0.3312902348149265,
'P_DROPOUT_1': 0.3350978993045471,
'optimizer': 'Adam',
'lr': 0.00021654758913416323}

Forward: {'N_HIDDEN_FC_LAYERS': 3,
'N_HIDDEN_FC_UNITS_0': 924,
'N_HIDDEN_FC_UNITS_1': 856,
'N_HIDDEN_FC_UNITS_2': 1376,
'P_DROPOUT_0': 0.2033220847686216,
'P_DROPOUT_1': 0.11433651601412209,
'optimizer': 'Adam',
'lr': 0.00015406608613430397}

Importance of hyperparameters



Derivatives

