

Image Simulation and the Path from Ray Optics to Wave Optics and Real Physical Devices Modeling

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Agenda

- Image Simulation allows to simulate the appearance produced by optical lens systems
- Image Simulation will be shown on a double Gauss lens system
- Multiphysics: the theoretical device behavior will be integrated with structuralthermal-optical performance (STOP) analyses
- Quantify thermal drift performance of the physical system under real thermal and mechanical usage conditions
- Extension of same multiphysics concept for wave optics, light-matter interaction, plasmonic resonances, semiconductor devices modeling



Image simulation from a double Gauss lens

- Geometrical Optics
 - Available with Ray Optics Module of COMSOL Multiphysics[®]
 - Ray tracing in homogeneous and graded media
 - Detailed analysis of ray intensity and polarization
 - Variety of features for releasing rays and controlling interaction with boundaries
 - Multiphysics couplings to model thermal effects
 - Tools for multiscale electromagnetics modeling







Image Simulation (picture on the left is projected on the right)



Structural-Thermal-Optical Performance (STOP) Analysis

- Procedure to accurately model optical systems under extreme conditions (laser focusing systems, solar concentrator / receiver systems...)
- Diverse application areas with several common features (wide range of temperatures, possibility for thermal stresses, need for high accuracy / robustness)





How to Perform a STOP Analysis with COMSOL Multiphysics®

November 5, 2018

Interested in structural-thermaloptical performance (STOP) analysis? We go over the theory, background, and how to perform such an analysis in the Ray Optics Module.



Structural Mechanics

- Compute stresses and strains
- Variety of constraints and forces
- Shells, plates, membranes, beams, and trusses
- Extend the modeling capability with specialized add-on modules:
 - Multibody Dynamics Module
 - Fatigue Module
 - Nonlinear Structural Materials Module



Prestressed bolt



Heat Transfer

- Conduction, Convection, Radiation
- Nonisothermal flow
- Forced and natural convection
- Surface to surface radiation
- Radiative transfer through participating media
- Electromagnetic heating
- Thin layers and shells
- Phase change



Ray Optics is fully compatible with Moving Mesh



Czerny-Turner monochromator (undeformed ray tracing result)

2[kg] bending load on the spherical imaging mirror (4)

Ray tracing occurs on top of deformed configuration

COMSOL Multiphysics®





The COMSOL® Software **Product Suite**

Platform Product



COMSOL

MULTIPHYSICS®

- COMSOL Compiler™
- COMSOL Server[™]





STOP Analysis on the double Gauss lens device, result

Typical magnified deformation under thermal load (lens constrained from thermally expanding bottom clamping, included by means of boundary condition)



Image @ No deformation Image @ 1[*mm*] *max* deformation Image @ 2[*mm*] *max* deformation



DMSO

Image simulation result and a correlation example

Introducing normalized strain α (proportional to temperature increase)

Define correlation integral C as

 $\mathsf{C} = \frac{\int f(\alpha) f(0)}{\int f^2(0)}$



Model evolutions: Ray Optics vs. Full Wave

- RF or Wave Optics
 - Full-wave formulation is required to model propagation around small objects
 - Use when the geometry is a few wavelengths on each side
 - Diffraction patterns appear around small obstructions or through narrow apertures
- Ray Optics
 - Ray paths are not strictly solutions to a wave equation
 - Diffraction is not included





Full suite for Wave Optics simulations

Integrated optics, Fiber optics, Nonlinear optics, Optical scattering, Lasers



Additional Modules for Electromagnetics devices

MEMS Module

Semiconductor Module

Octor: Terminal current (uA)

Vg=3, Terminal current Vg=4, Terminal current



Solution for transport models (charge carrier drift-diffusion equations): MOSFET, Photodiodes...



Plasmonic Wire Grating Analyzer

- Simple and easy to use GUI for desktop, tablet, and smartphone
- Diffraction efficiencies for the transmitted and reflected waves (m = 0) and the first and second diffraction orders (m = ±1 and ±2)
- Electric field norm
- Incident wave vector and wave vectors for all reflected and transmitted modes



Deployment

■ COMSOL Compiler[™]

- Create standalone executable files which do not require purchase of licenses to run
- COMSOL Server[™]
 - Give your organization access to applications and manage them using administrator tools



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