

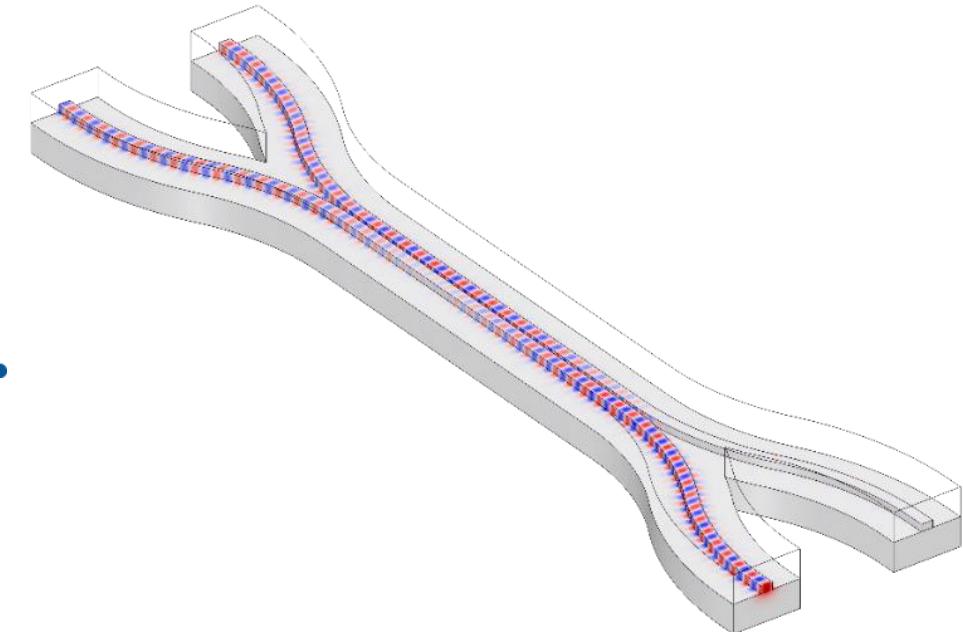


# P&S COMSOL® Design Tool

## Lecture 1: Introduction to Optical Simulations

Guillaume Zajac, Xinzhi Zhang

# Welcome to the P&S: COMSOL Design Tool – Design of Optical Components



# Outline for Today

- **General organization**
  - Presence check
  - Protection concept
  - Learning objectives
- **Why do we need simulations?**
  - Electromagnetics in our daily life
  - EM Simulation
    - What will you be able to do...
  - Examples
- **Tutorial**
  - Introduction to the Software

# Learning Objectives

- In this course, we aim to teach you the process of optical component design
- You will learn to:
  - ... **develop** a component idea into a specific design problem
  - ... **create** the correct simulation environment (model the photonic device)
  - ... **analyze** simulation results and **interpret** different physical effects involved
  - ... **evaluate** the design according to initial specifications and recommend improved solution
  - ... **summarize** the results and report them

# Semester Outline

- Simulation concept
  - EM review
  - 2D EM simulation
- Intro to COMSOL tools
  - Wave optics
  - Mode solver
  - Boundary mode solver
- Project
  - Presentation
  - Report

# Semester Outline

- Simulation concept
    - EM review
    - 2D EM simulation
  - Intro to COMSOL tools
    - Wave optics
    - Mode solver
    - Boundary mode solver
  - Project
    - Presentation
    - Report
- 
- 6 weeks**
- 6 weeks**
- Final presentation: Monday, 26.05.2025**
- Report : Monday, 18.06.2025**
- If there is a conflict, please let us know early**

# Projects

- Design a passive optical structure for given specifications
  - In pairs or individually
  - A list of possible projects will be given / implement own idea

# Projects

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  - In pairs or individually
  - A list of possible projects will be given / implement own idea
- Steps of Project
  1. Build model
  2. Set physics and boundary conditions
  3. Simulate
  4. Evaluate preliminary results
  5. Optimize
  6. Analyze and report

# Projects

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- Steps of Project
  1. Build model
  2. Set physics and boundary conditions
  3. Simulate
  4. Evaluate preliminary results
  5. Optimize
  6. Analyze and report
- Evaluation
  1. **Presentation** (12 minutes talk and 3 minutes questions, **Monday 26.05.2025**)
  2. **Written report** (<10 pages with pictures and references, **Monday, 16.06.2025**)

# Practical Information – Administrative

- Time: Mondays from **13:15h** to ~**15:00 h**
- Location: **ETZ D96.1**
- Our availability: office hours ETZ K-floor

*(Send email to schedule a meeting)*

Guillaume	(ETZ K 94)	→ <a href="mailto:zajac@ief.ee.ethz.ch">zajac@ief.ee.ethz.ch</a>
Xinzhi	(ETZ K 94)	→ <a href="mailto:xinzhi.zhang@ief.ee.ethz.ch">xinzhi.zhang@ief.ee.ethz.ch</a>

# Practical Information – Online Material

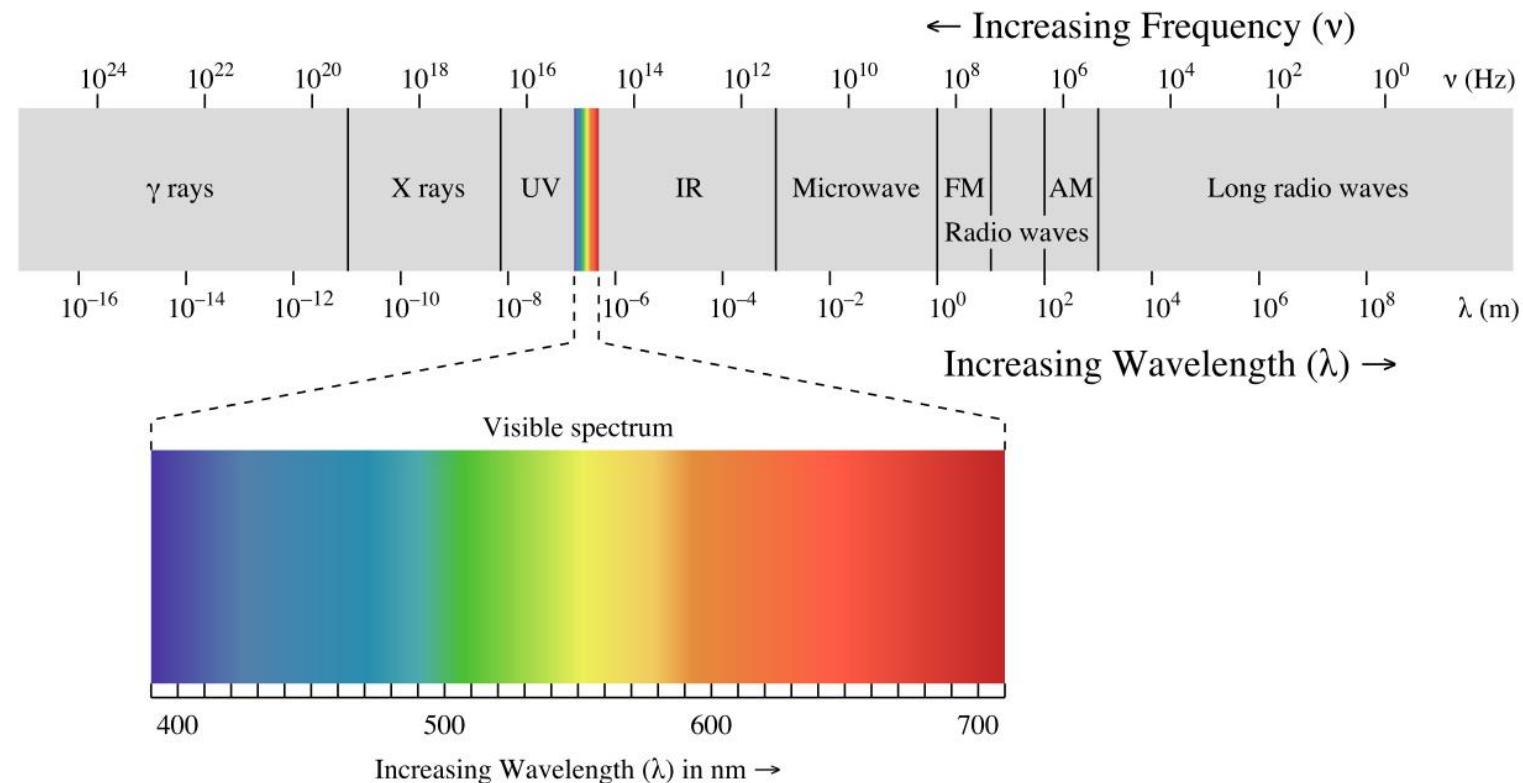
- Online material
  - [https://blogs.ethz.ch/ps\\_comsol/](https://blogs.ethz.ch/ps_comsol/)
    - Presentations
    - Exercises
    - Literature
- Literature
  - B. Salah and M. Teich, *Fundamental of Photonics*, 2nd ed., 2007.
  - K. Okamoto, *Fundamentals of optical waveguides*, 2nd ed., Elsevier, 2006.

# About us

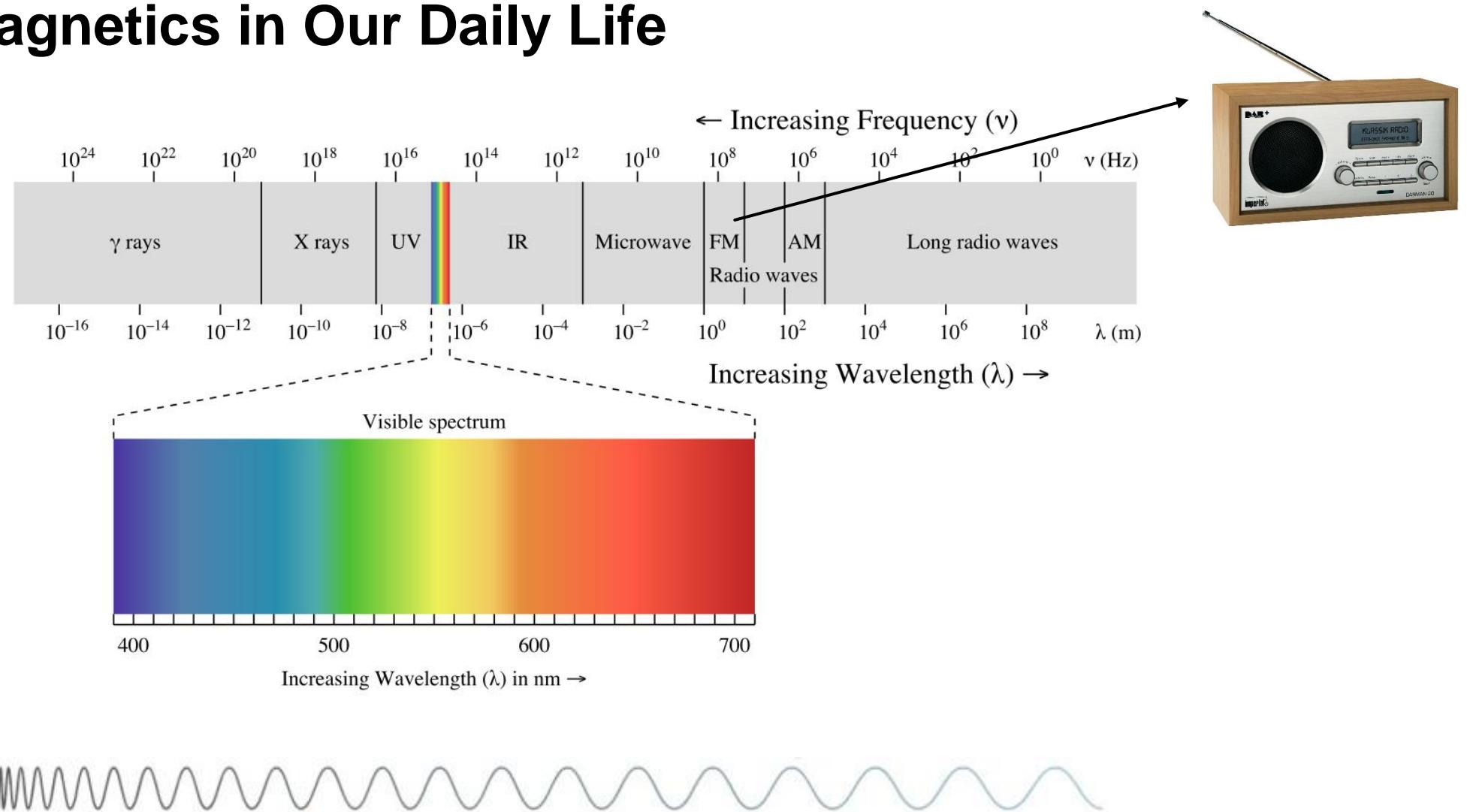
- Xinzhi Zhang
  - Graphene EO-Modulators
- Guillaume Zajac
  - PICs fully implemented in ferroelectric platforms
    - MZI and IQ modulators for data encoding
    - Ring resonators and frequency combs for wavelength multiplexing
    - Passive devices (GC, EC) for efficient fiber to chip coupling
  - Integration with electronics for CMOS compatibility

# Questions?

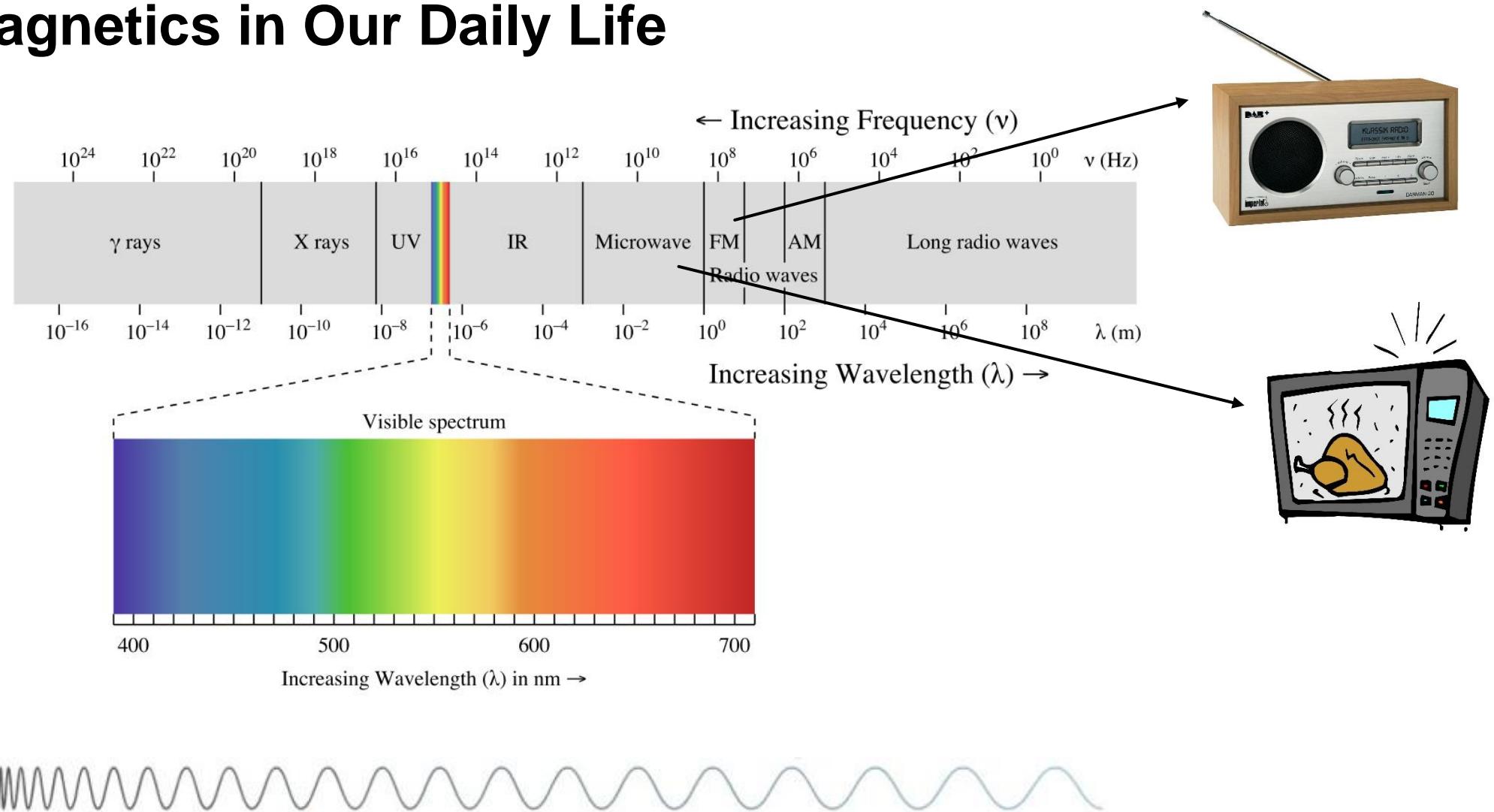
# Electromagnetics in Our Daily Life



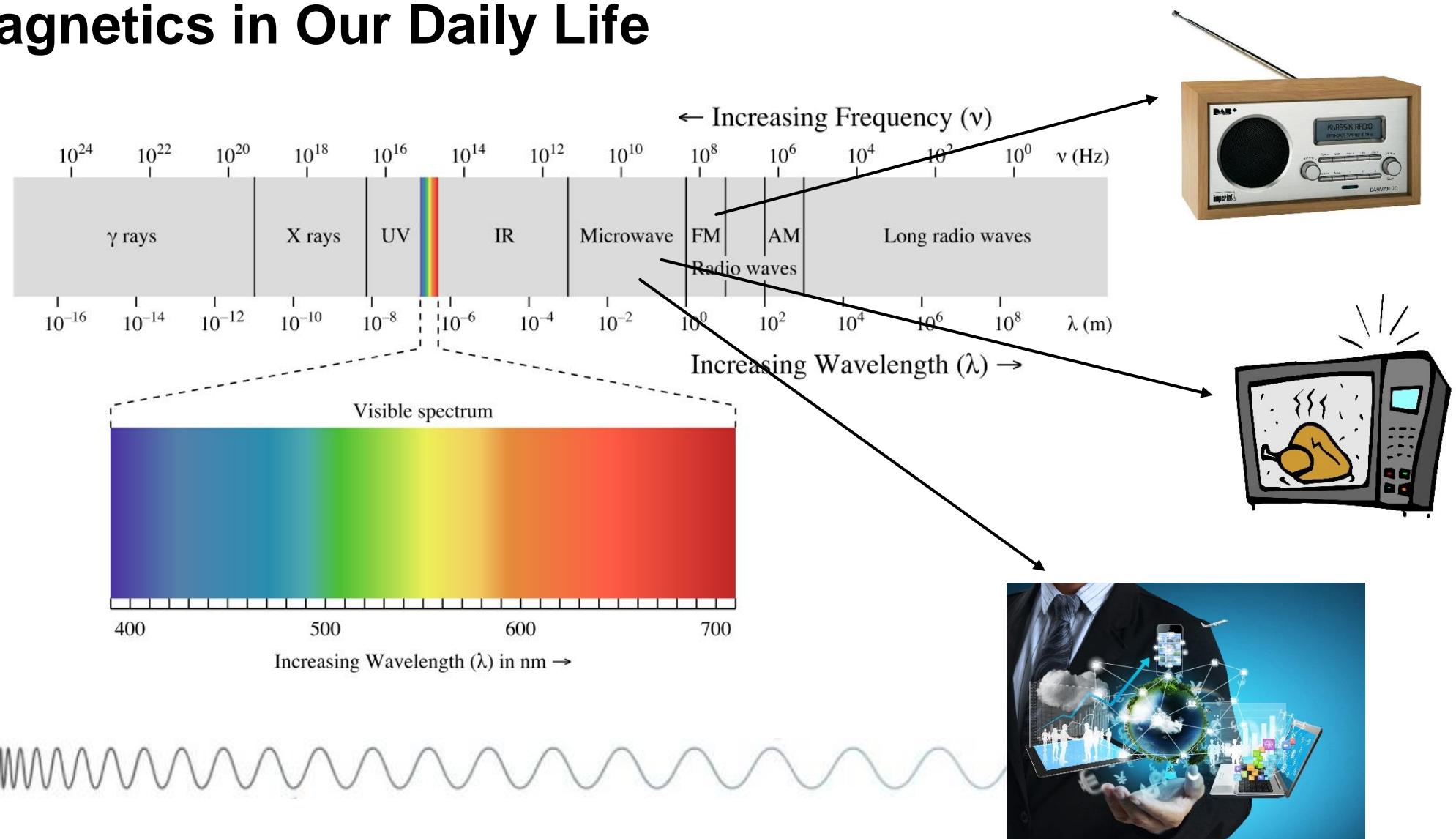
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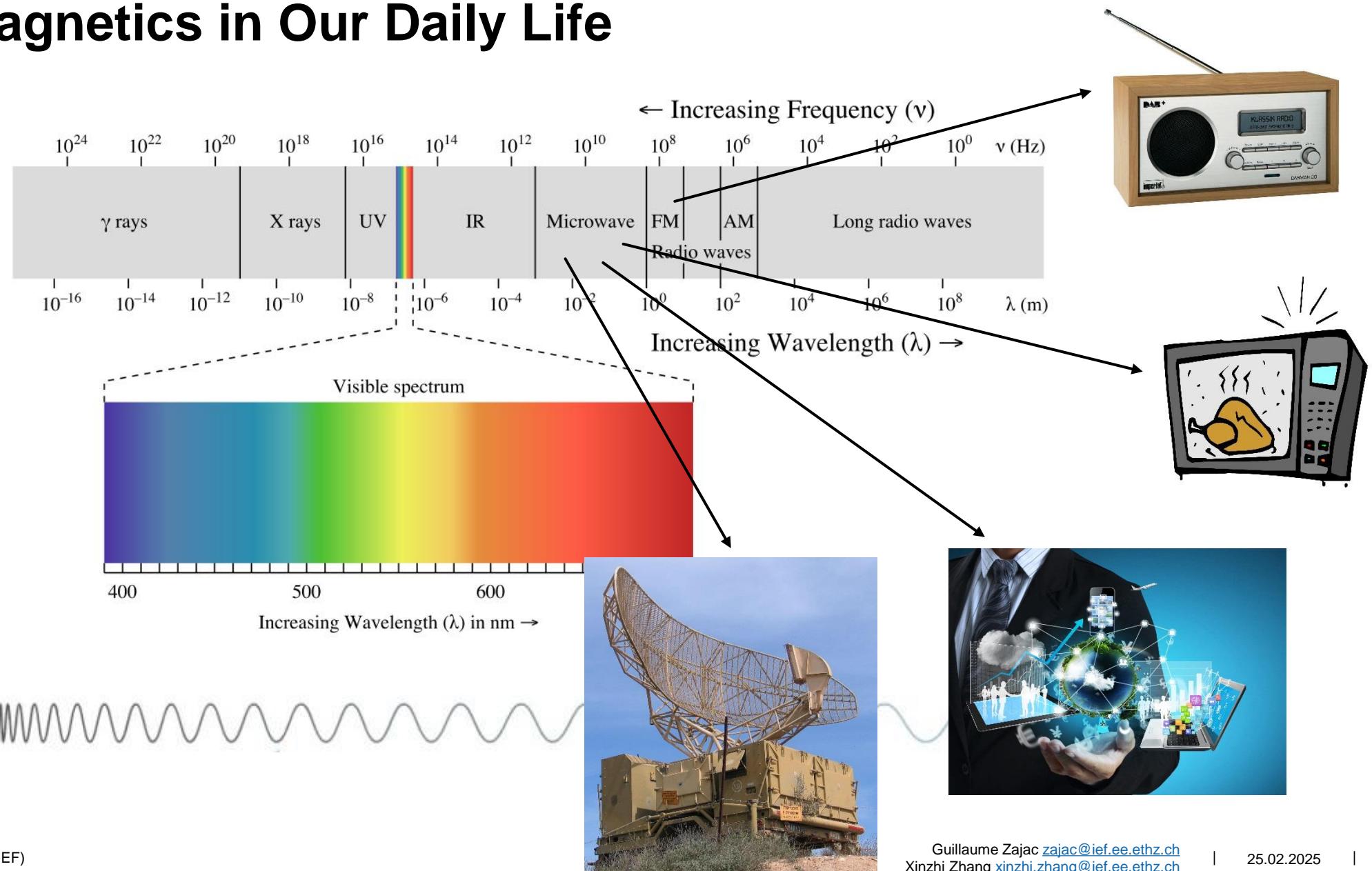
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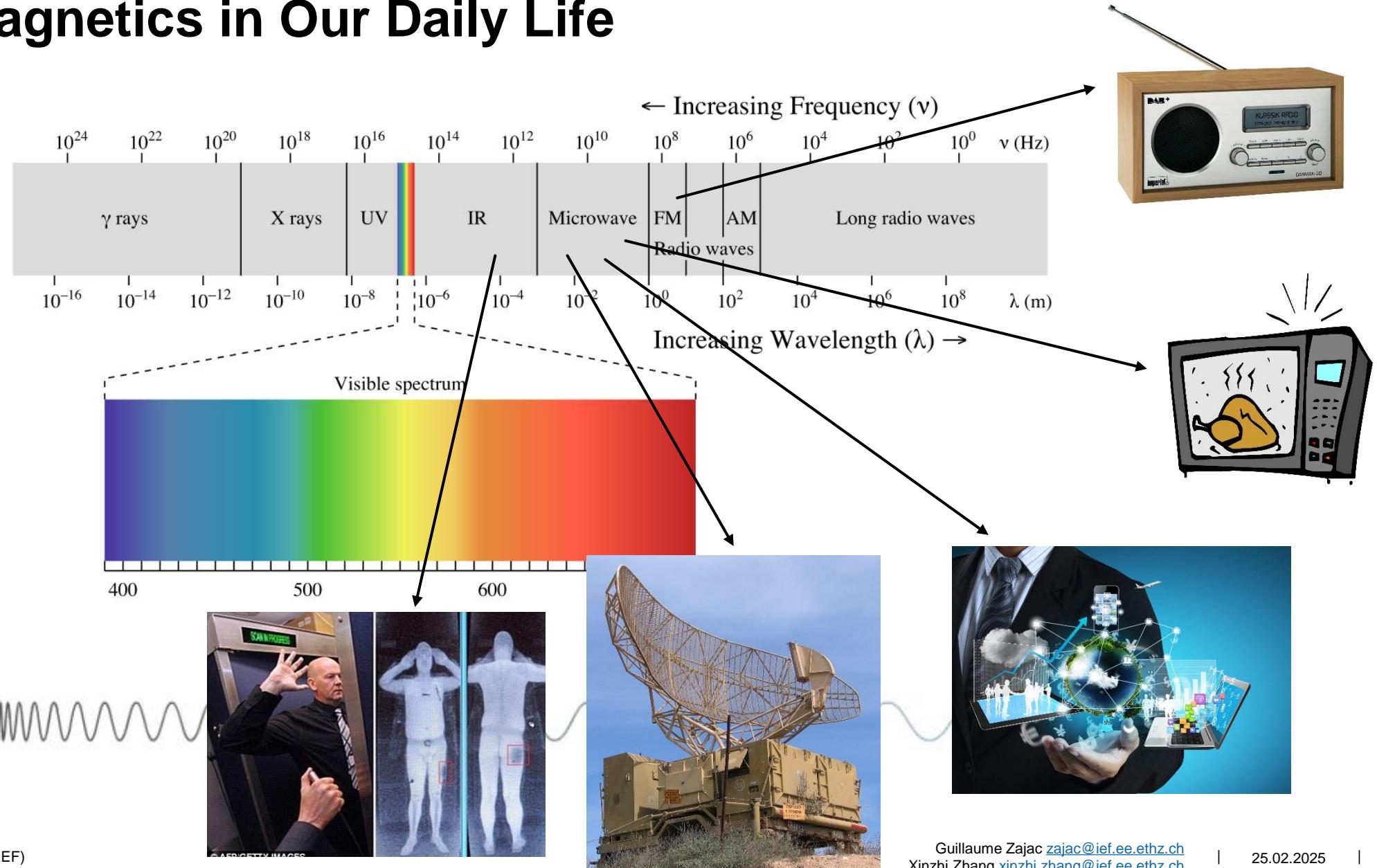
# Electromagnetics in Our Daily Life



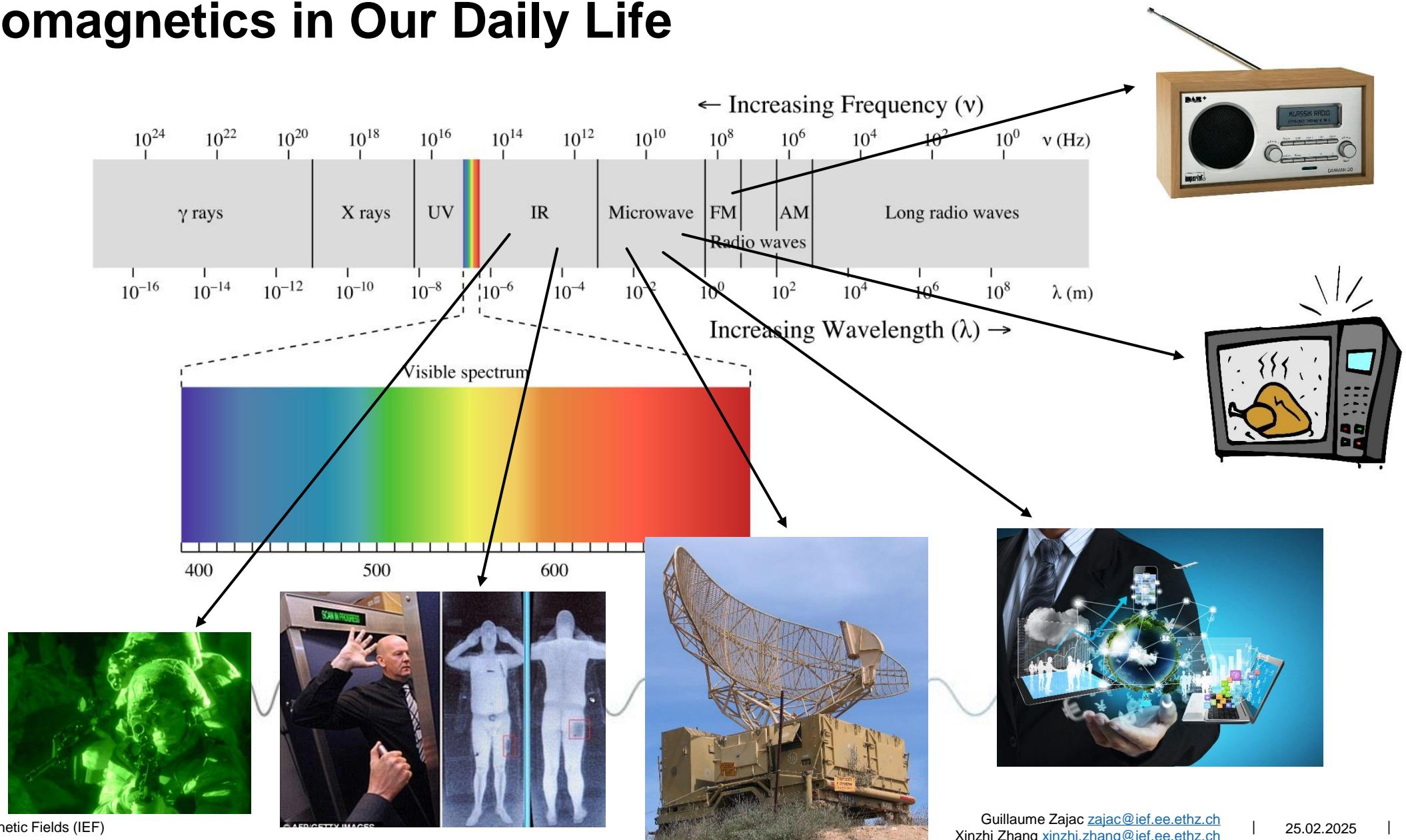
# Electromagnetics in Our Daily Life



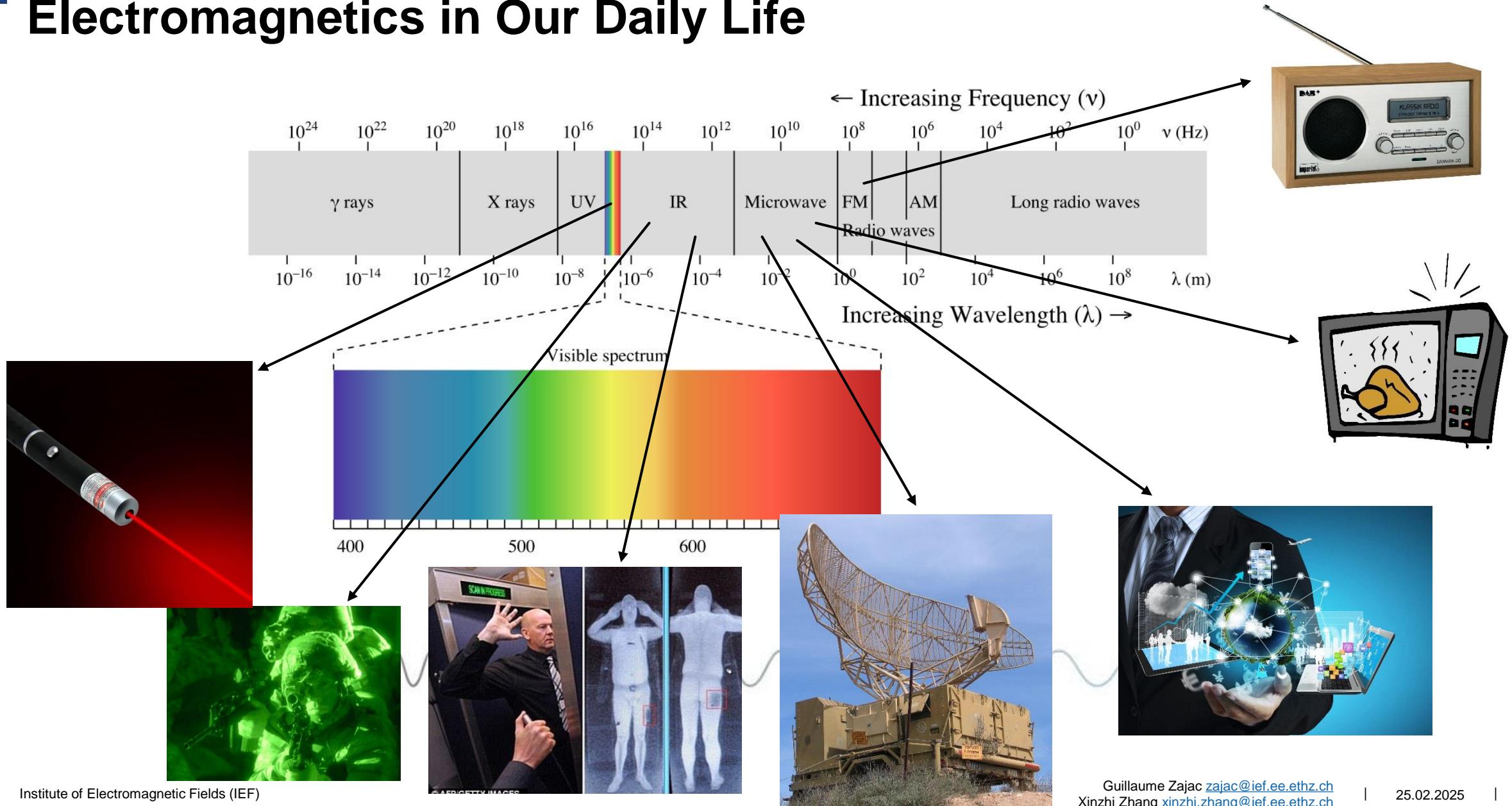
# Electromagnetics in Our Daily Life



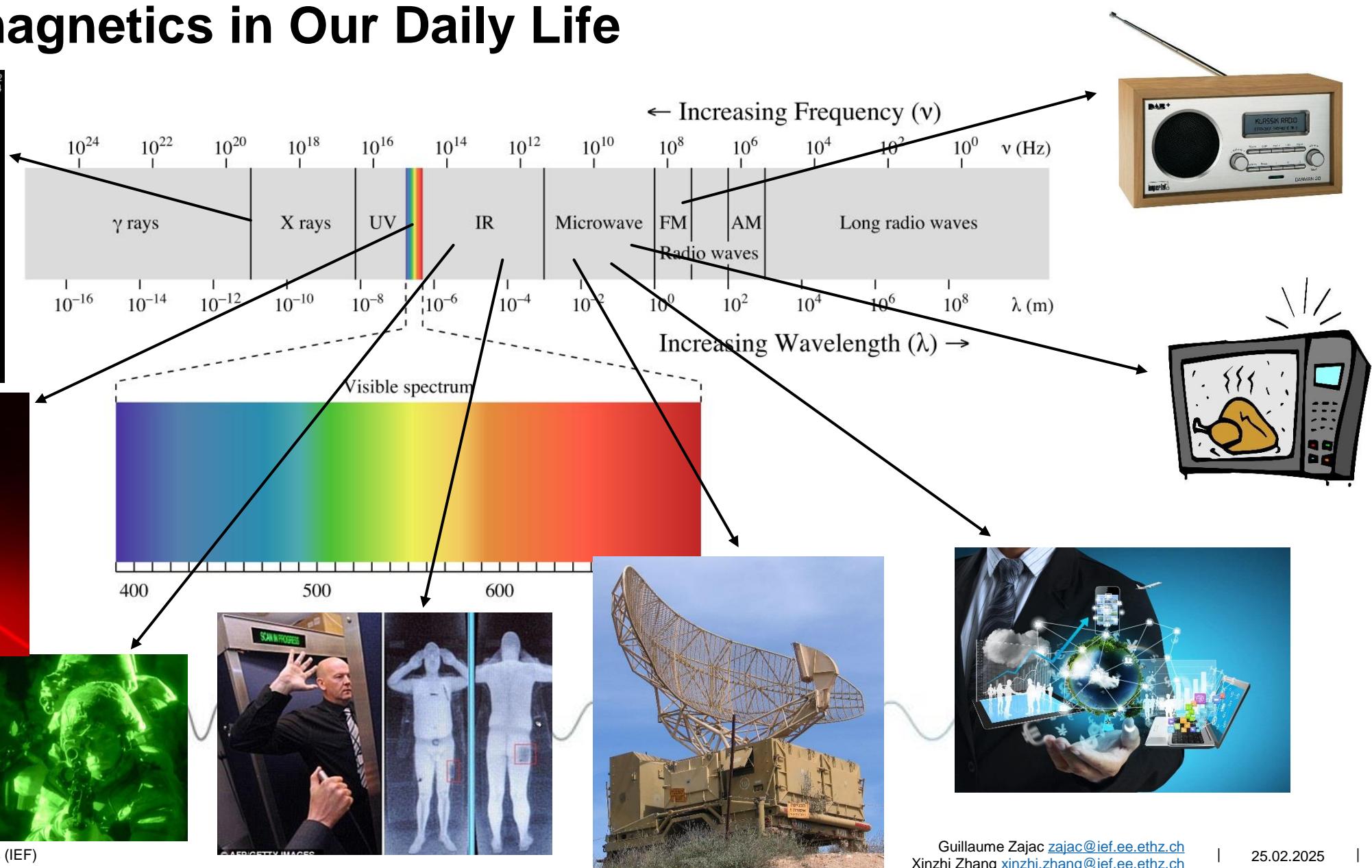
# Electromagnetics in Our Daily Life



# Electromagnetics in Our Daily Life

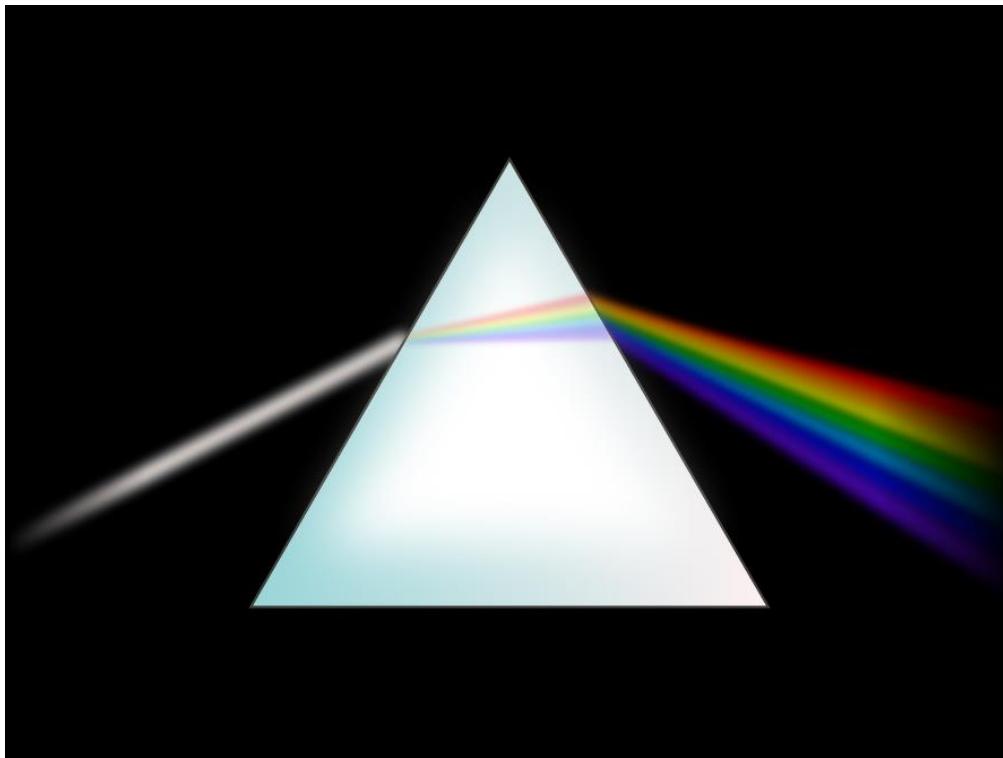


# Electromagnetics in Our Daily Life



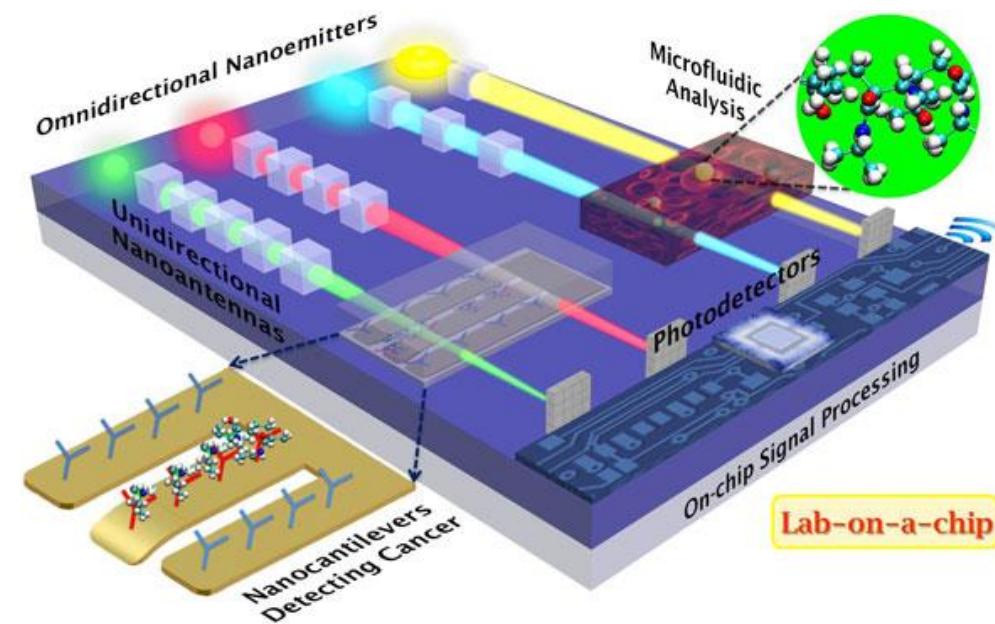
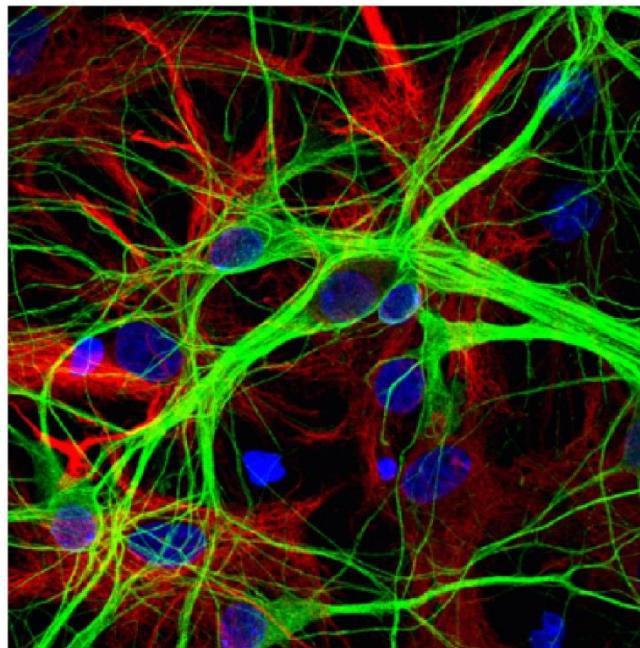
# Photonics

- Photonics – studying the properties of light



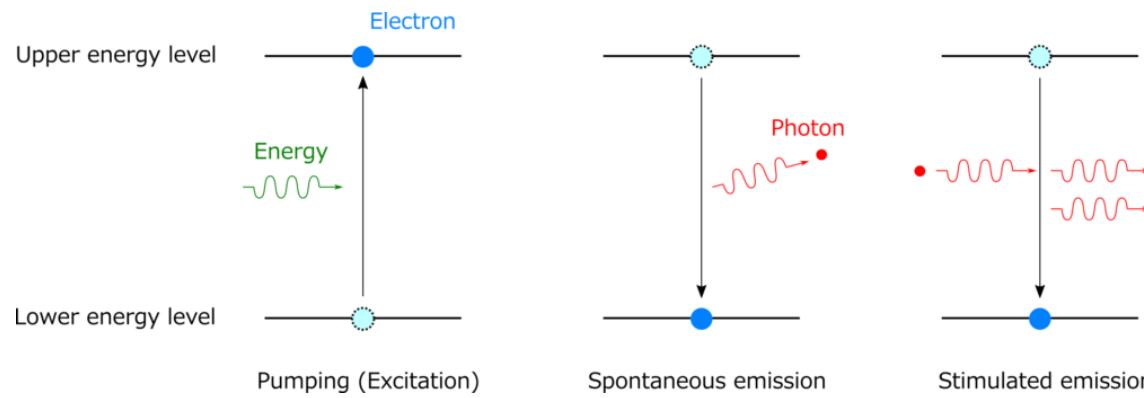
# Photonics Today

- Photonics – studying the properties of light
- Where do we use it today?
  - **Biology – Lab-on-Chip**



# Photonics Today

- Photonics – studying the properties of light
- Where do we use it today?
  - *Biology – Lab-on-Chip*
  - **Quantum effects**

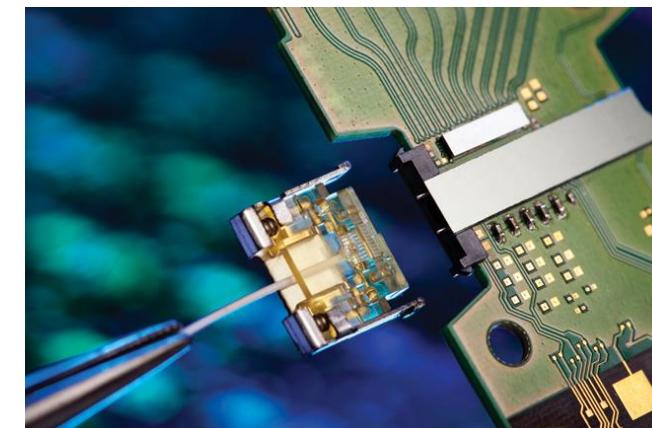
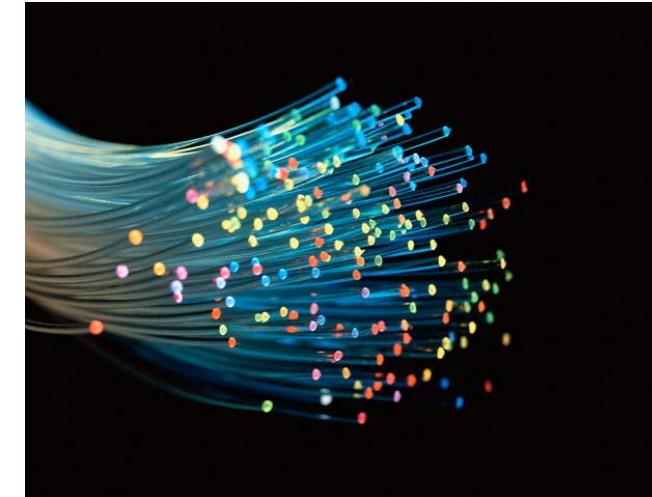


Laser Pointer



# Photonics Today

- Photonics – studying the properties of light
- Where do we use it today?
  - *Biology – Lab-on-Chip*
  - *Quantum effects*
  - **Telecommunications**
    - *Fiber replaces traditional copper wires*
    - **5G**



Source: Intel

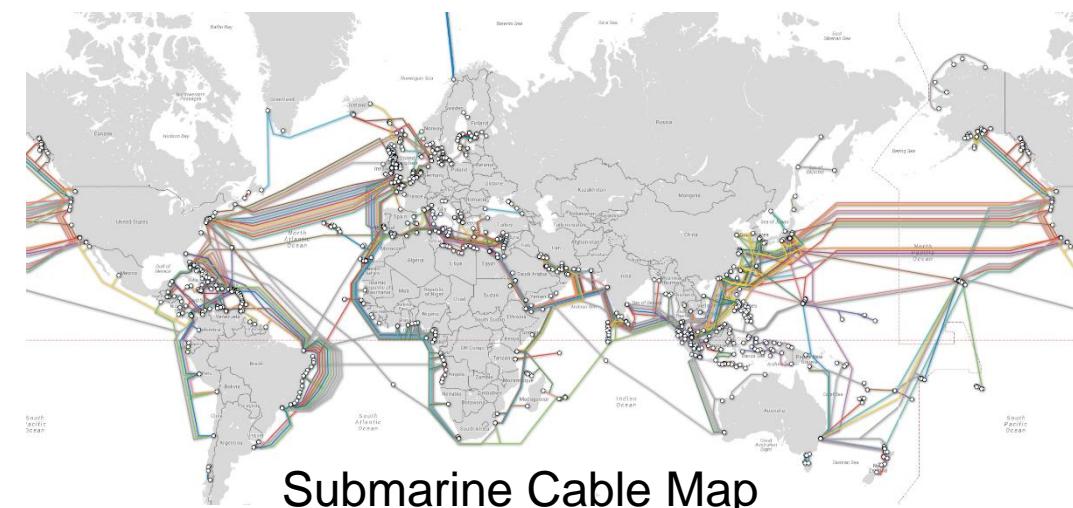
# Communication: From Radio to Fiber

- Radio waves
  - Copper wires (TV/Phone)
  - Broadcasting



# Communication: From Radio to Fiber

- Radio waves
  - Copper wires (TV/Phone)
  - Broadcasting
- Fiber optics (NIR)
  - Advantages
    - Large bandwidth
    - Low losses
  - Fiber deployment
    - Long distances: Submarine Cables
    - Short distances: Server



# Photonics for Communications: Basic Principles

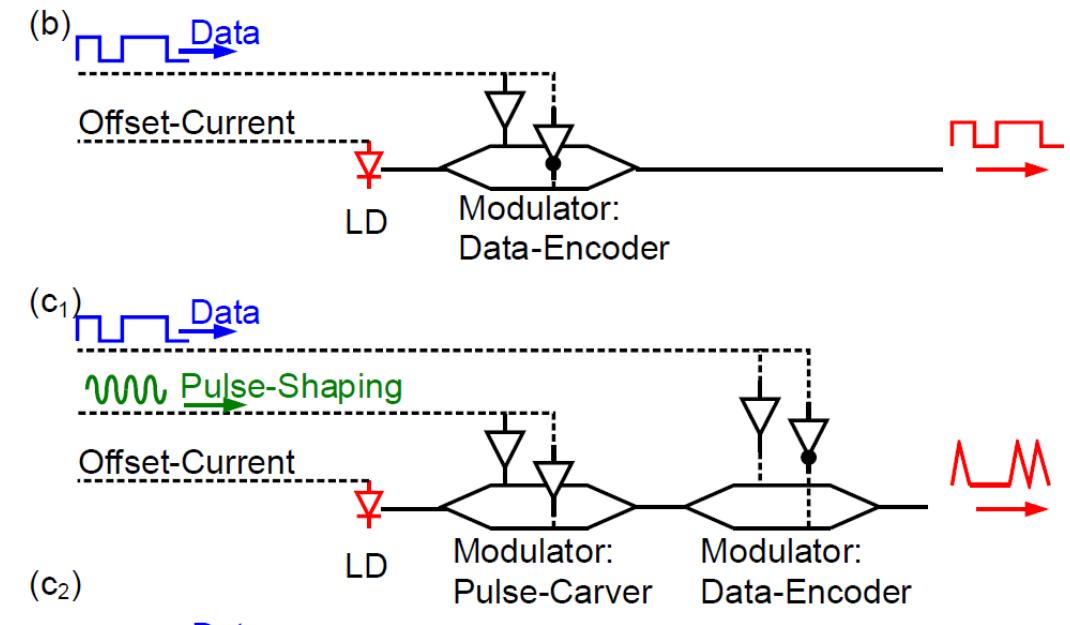
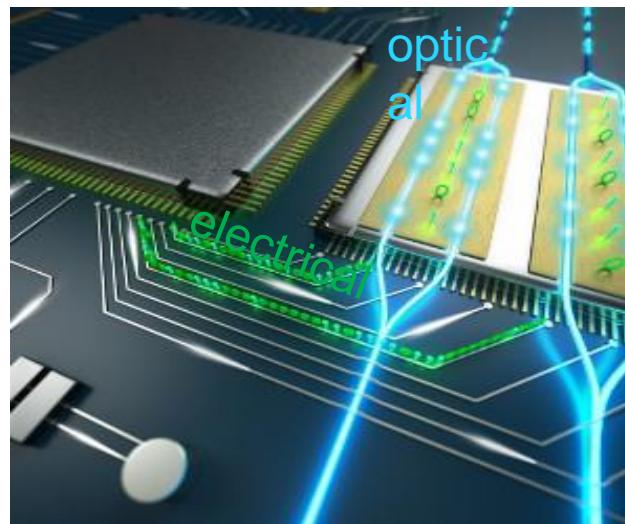
## 1: Light generation



# Photonics for Communications: Basic Principles

1: Light generation

2: Light modulation for data encoding



Modulator: From **electrical data** to **optical data**

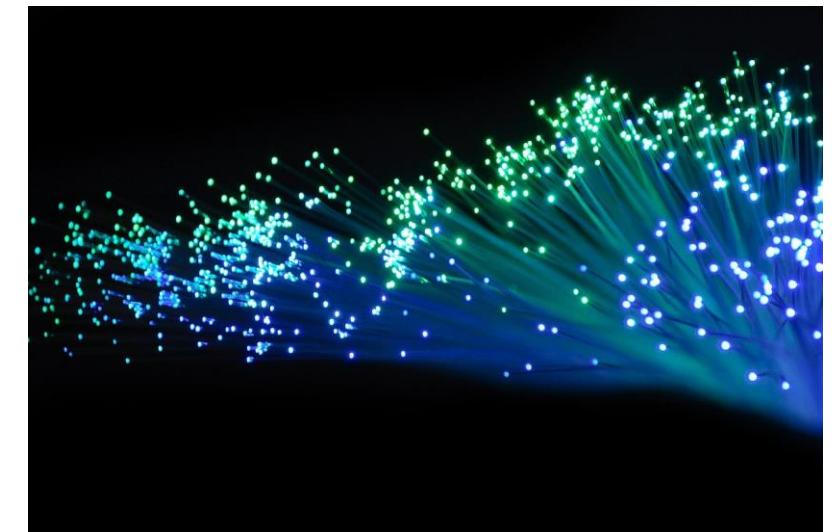
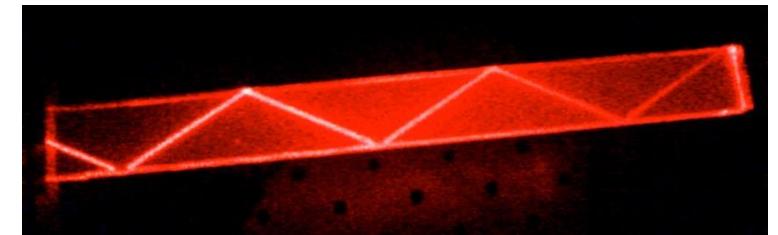
# Photonics for Communications: Basic Principles

1: Light generation

2: Light modulation for data encoding

3: Light guiding, waveguides and optical fibers

*Fiber guides light*



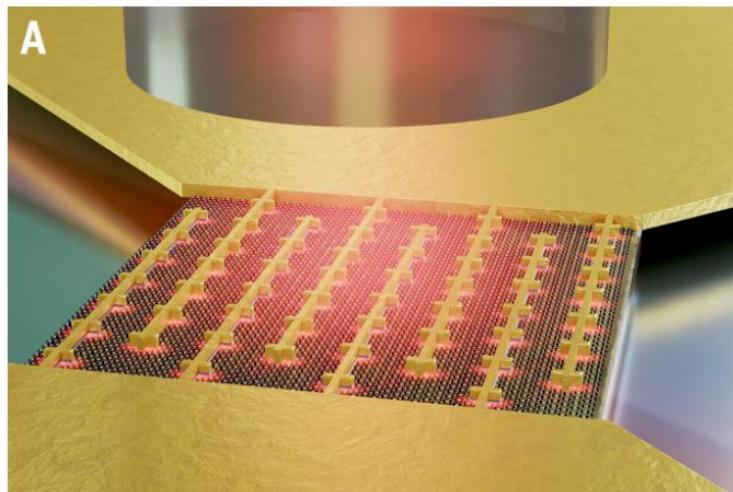
# Photonics for Communications: Basic Principles

1: Light generation

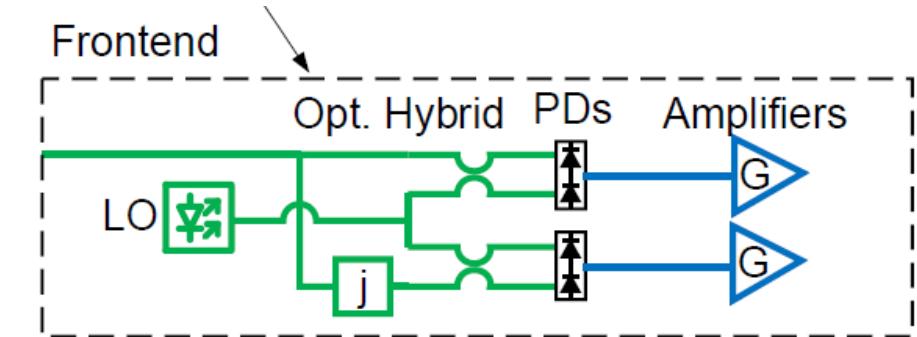
2: Light modulation for data encoding

3: Light guiding, waveguides and optical fibers

4: Light detection and data demapping



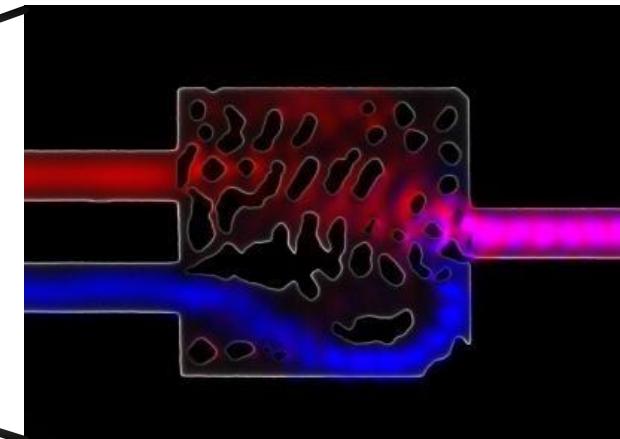
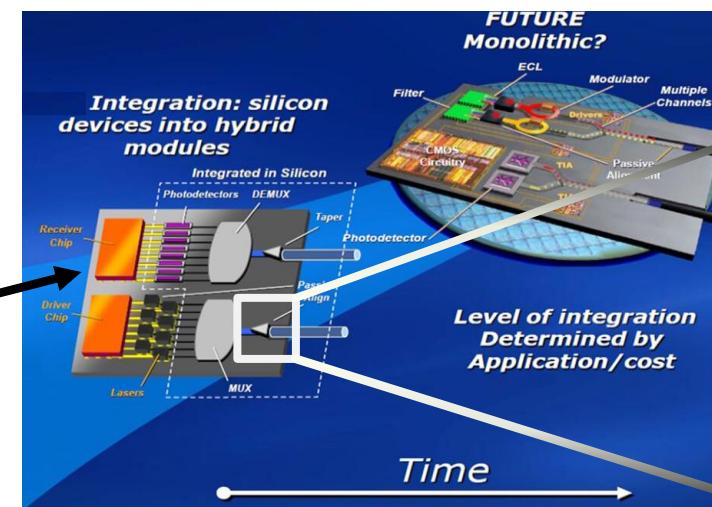
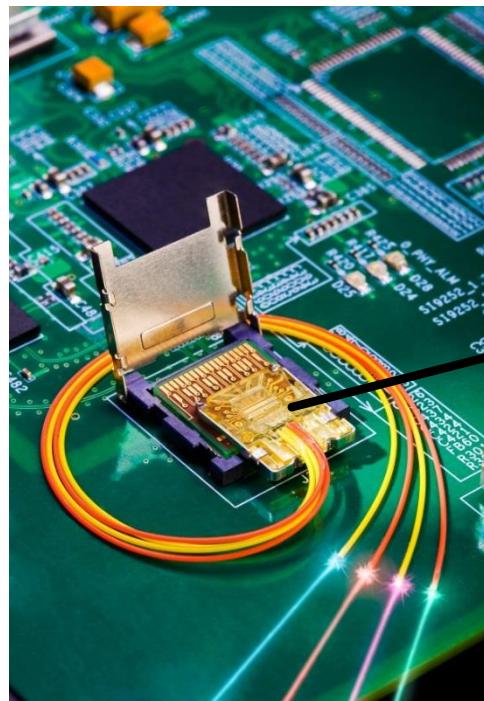
*Detector: From optical data to electrical data*



# Why do we need simulations?

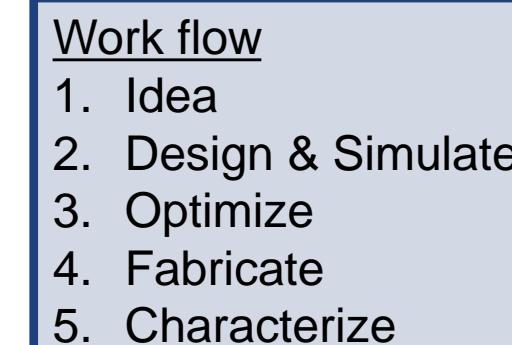
# Why Simulate?

- Implementation of devices
    - Devices **need a design!**
    - Fabrication & characterization (test)
    - Improvement of the design
- } Time & money



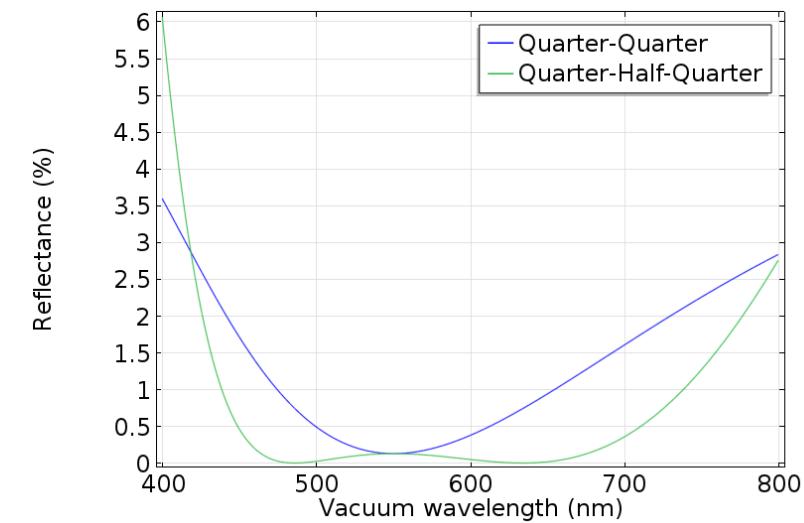
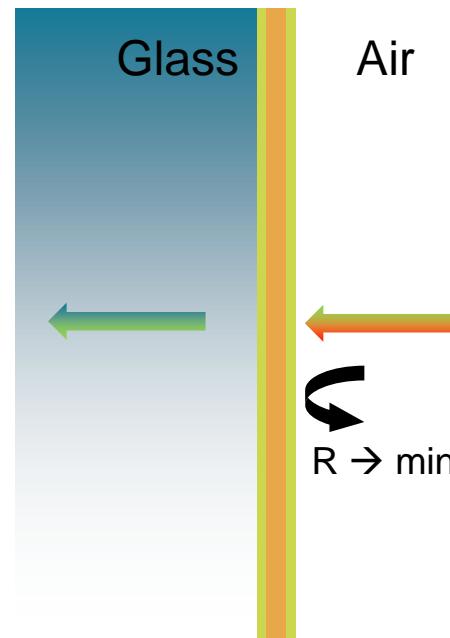
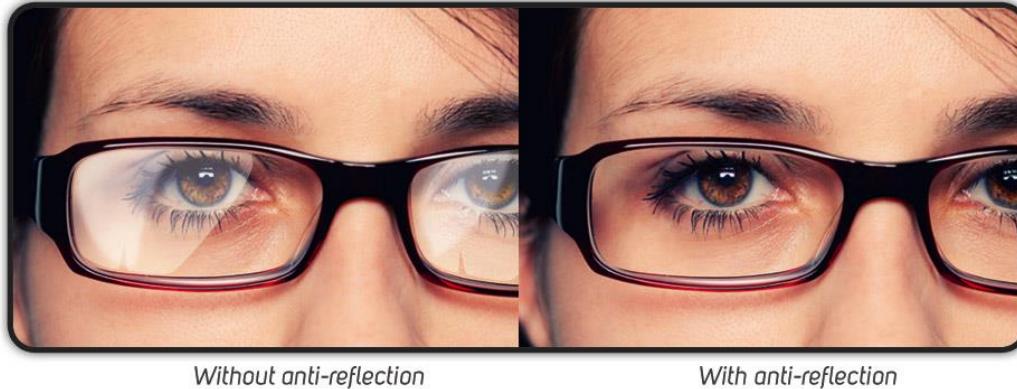
# Why Simulate?

- Implementation of devices
    - Devices **need a design!**
    - Fabrication & characterization (test)
    - Improvement of the design
  - We perform simulations to...
    - Shorten the developing time
      - Fast
      - Cost effective
    - Test physical models
    - Confirm experimental data
    - Investigate ideas
- } Time & money



# What you will be able to simulate...

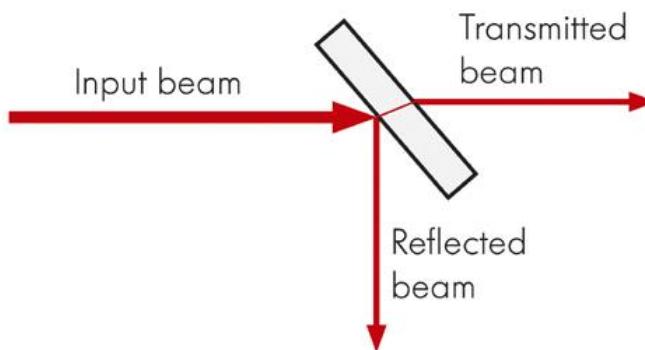
- Anti – reflection coating



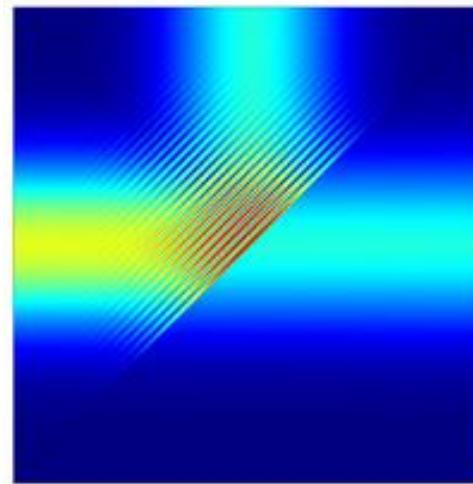
# What you will be able to simulate...

- Beam Splitter

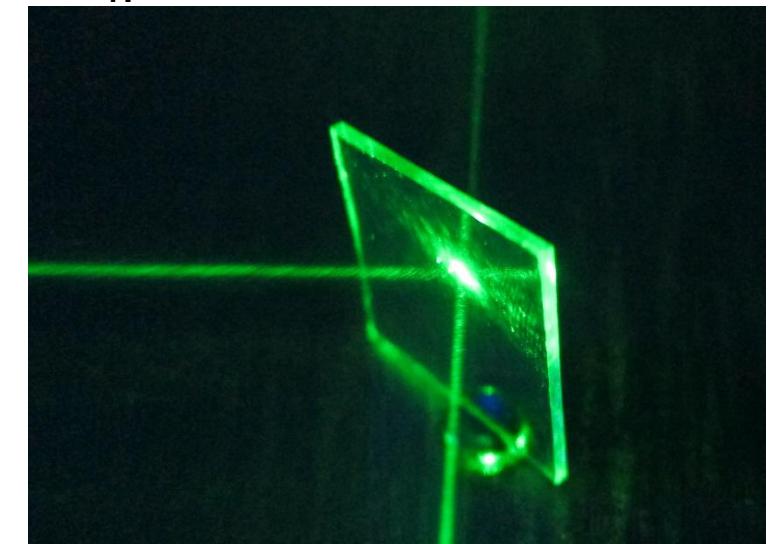
1.



2. & 3.



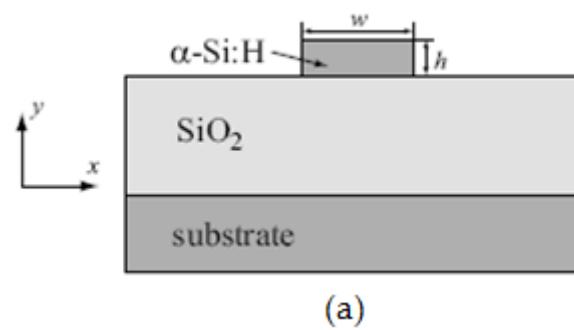
4.



# What you will be able to simulate...

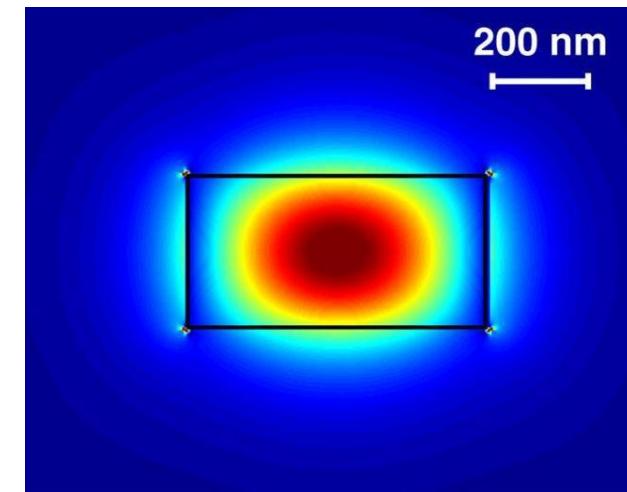
- Silicon waveguide

1.

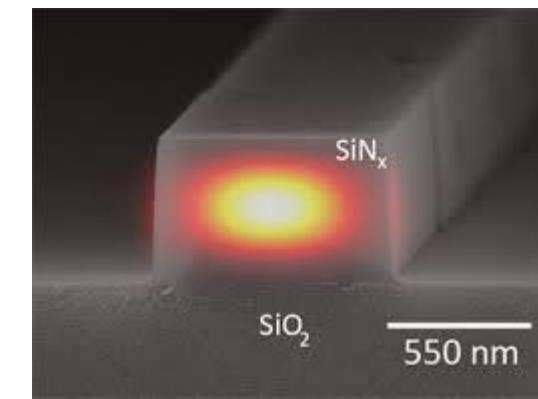


(a)

2. &amp; 3.



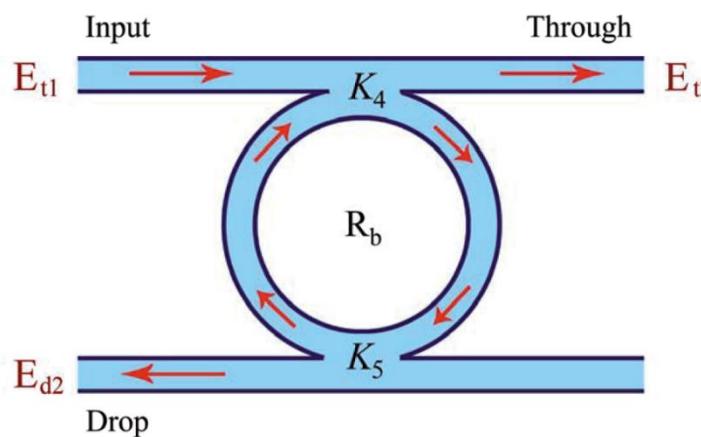
4.



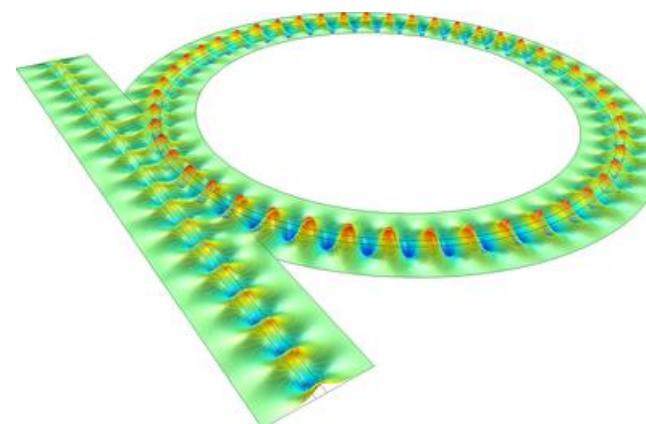
# What you will be able to simulate...

- Optical add-drop filters

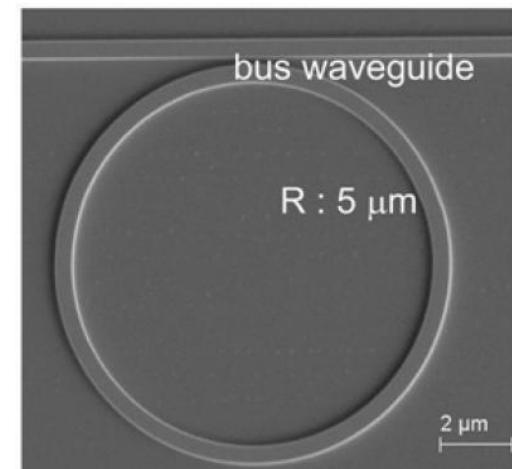
1.



2. &amp; 3.



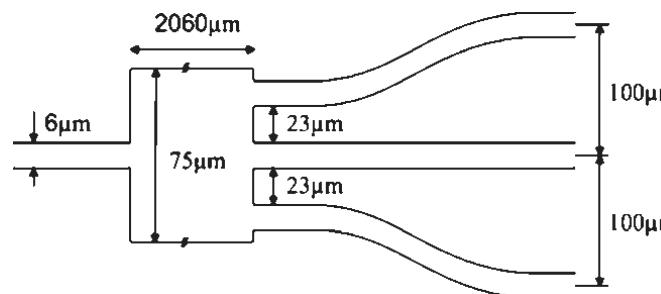
4.



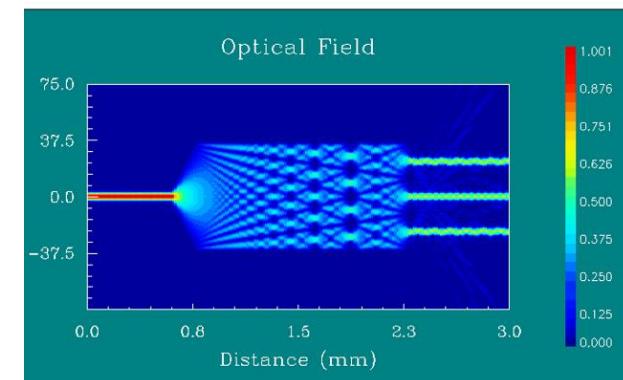
# What you will be able to simulate...

- Multi-mode interferometer

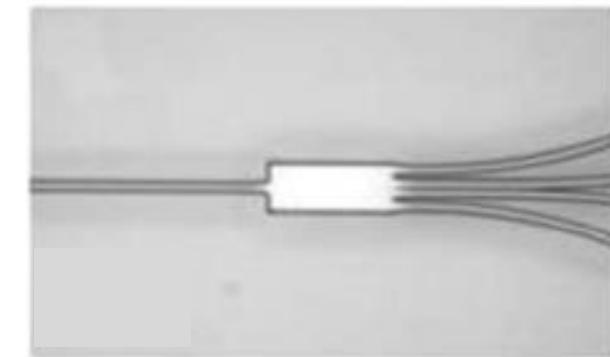
1.



2. & 3.

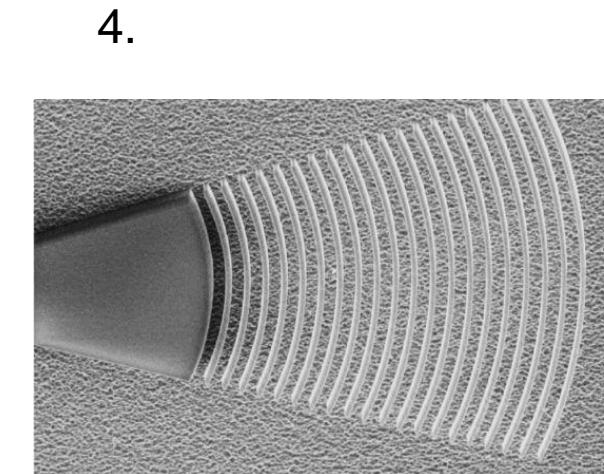
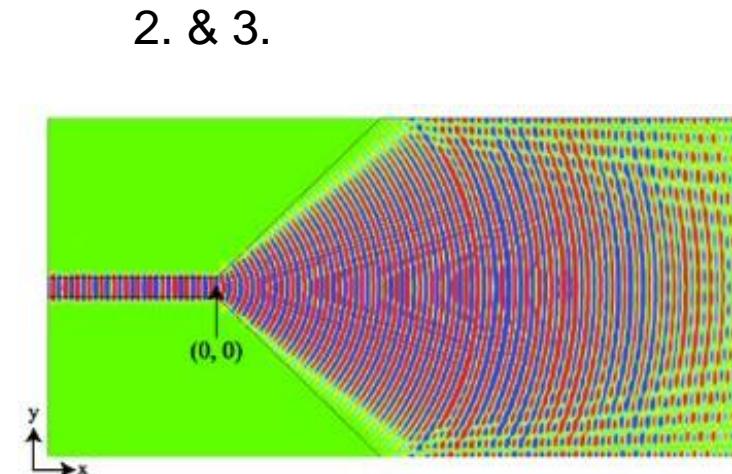
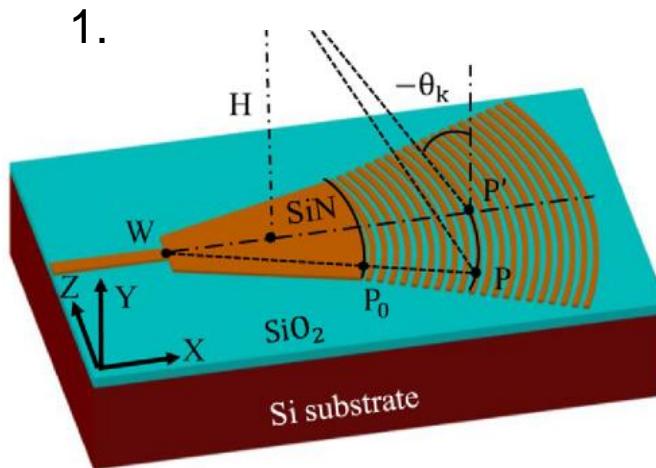


4.



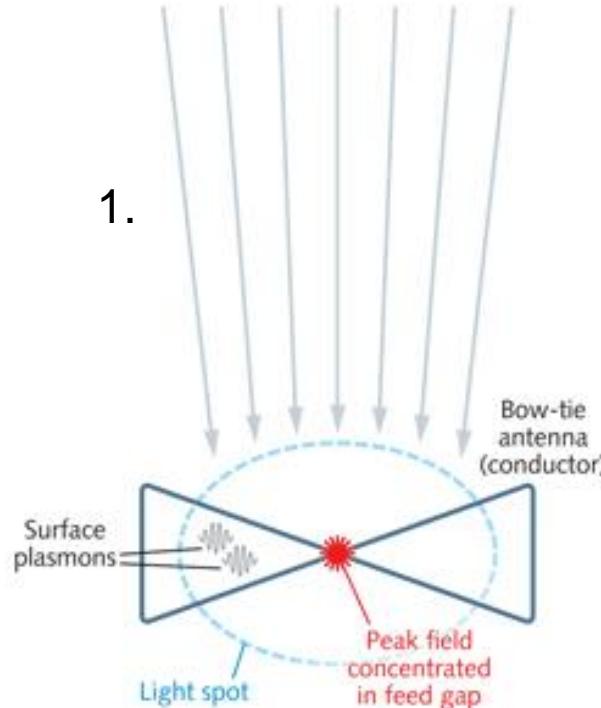
# What you will be able to simulate...

- Grating coupler

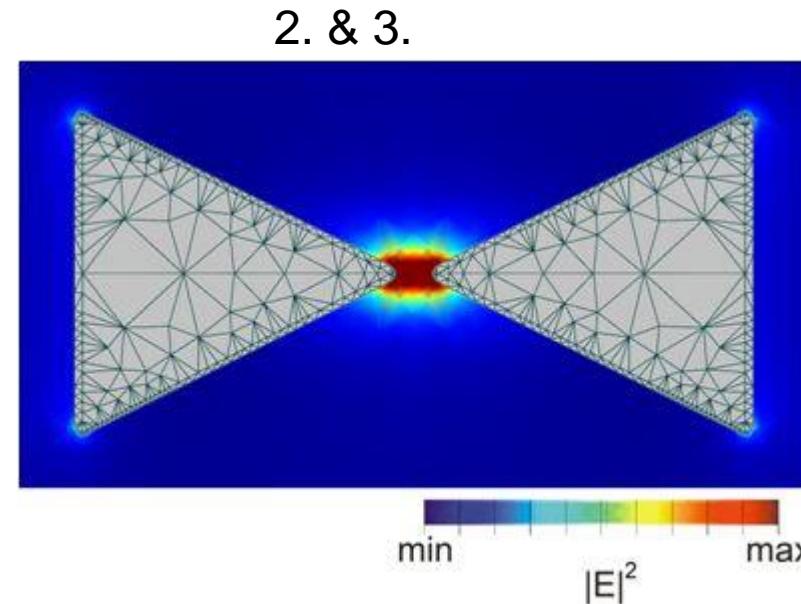


# What you will be able to simulate...

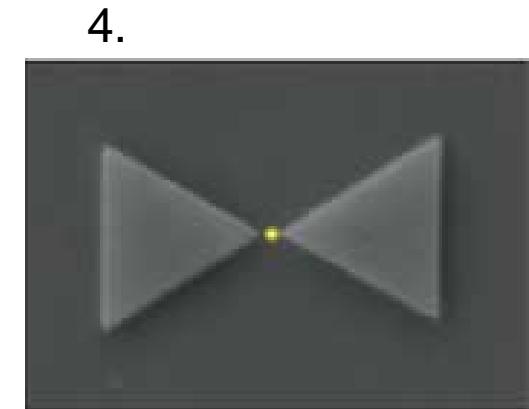
- Optical Antennas



1.



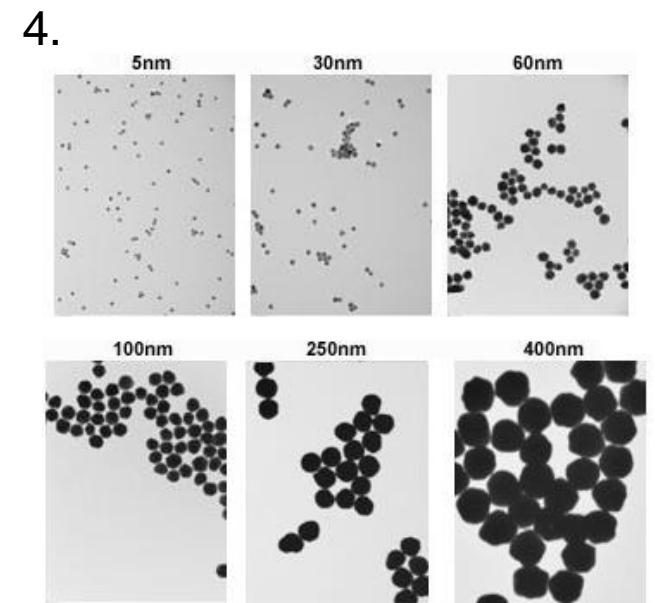
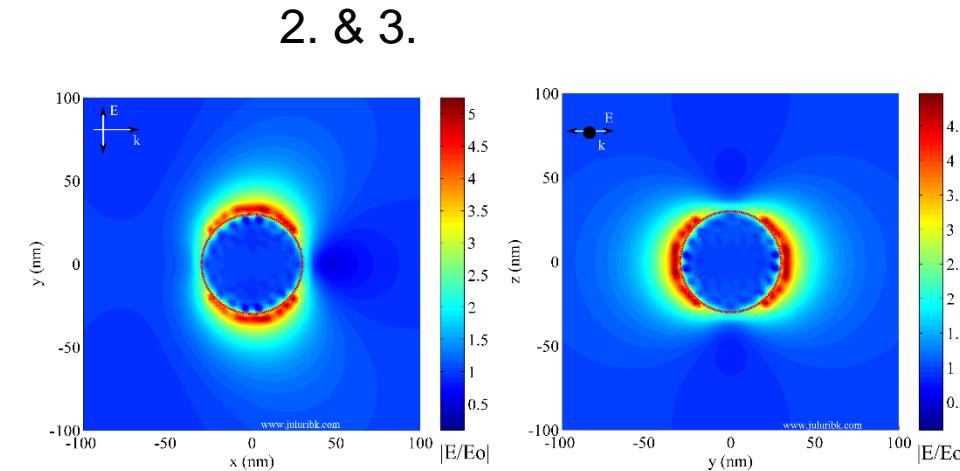
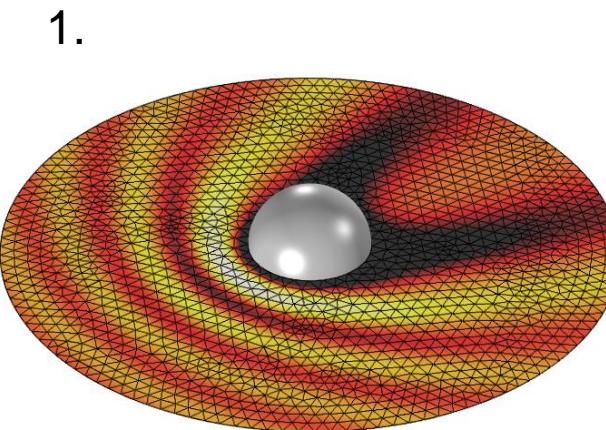
2. &amp; 3.



4.

# What you will be able to simulate...

- Scattering from metallic nanoparticle



# Questions?

# Tutorial

# Starting COMSOL

- Every Student has access to Linux Server

## Connection to Linux Server

1) Download and install Cisco Anyconnect: <https://ethz.ch/content/dam/ethz/special-interest/hest/isg-hest-dam/documents/pdf/vpn-de.pdf>

Available for Windows, MacOS & Linux

2) Connect to ETH network using Cisco Anyconnect

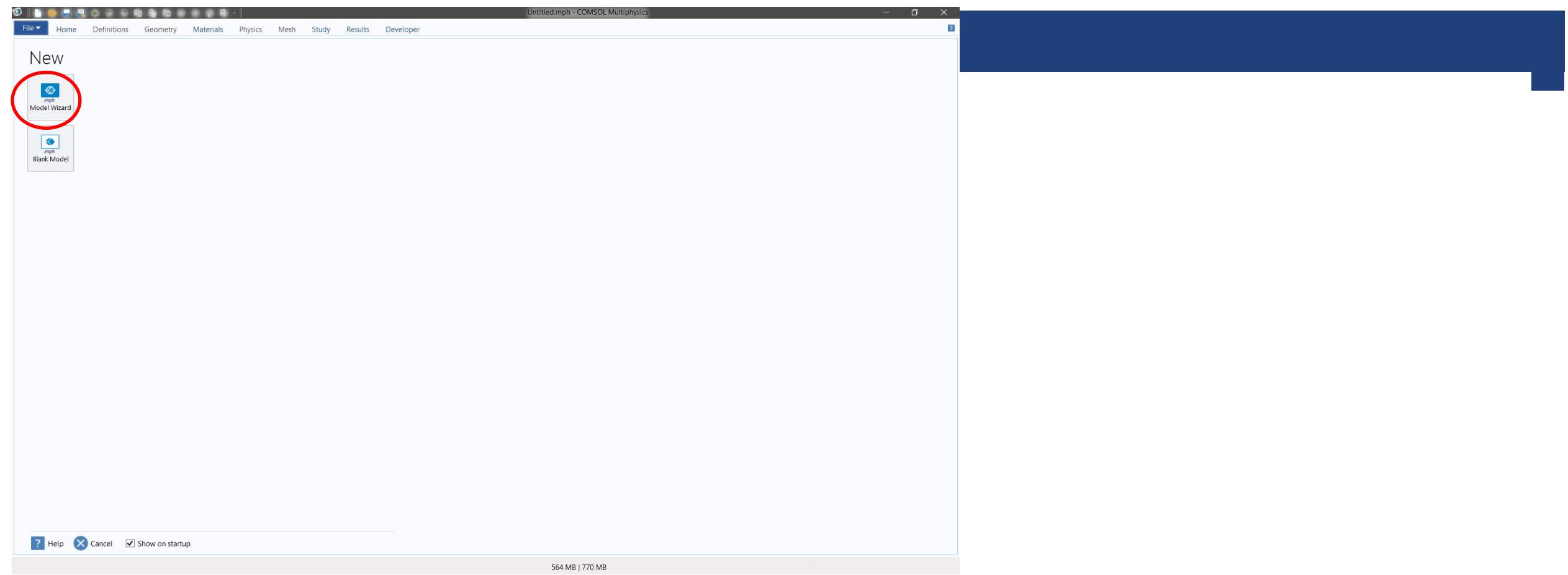
3) Connect to Linux Server

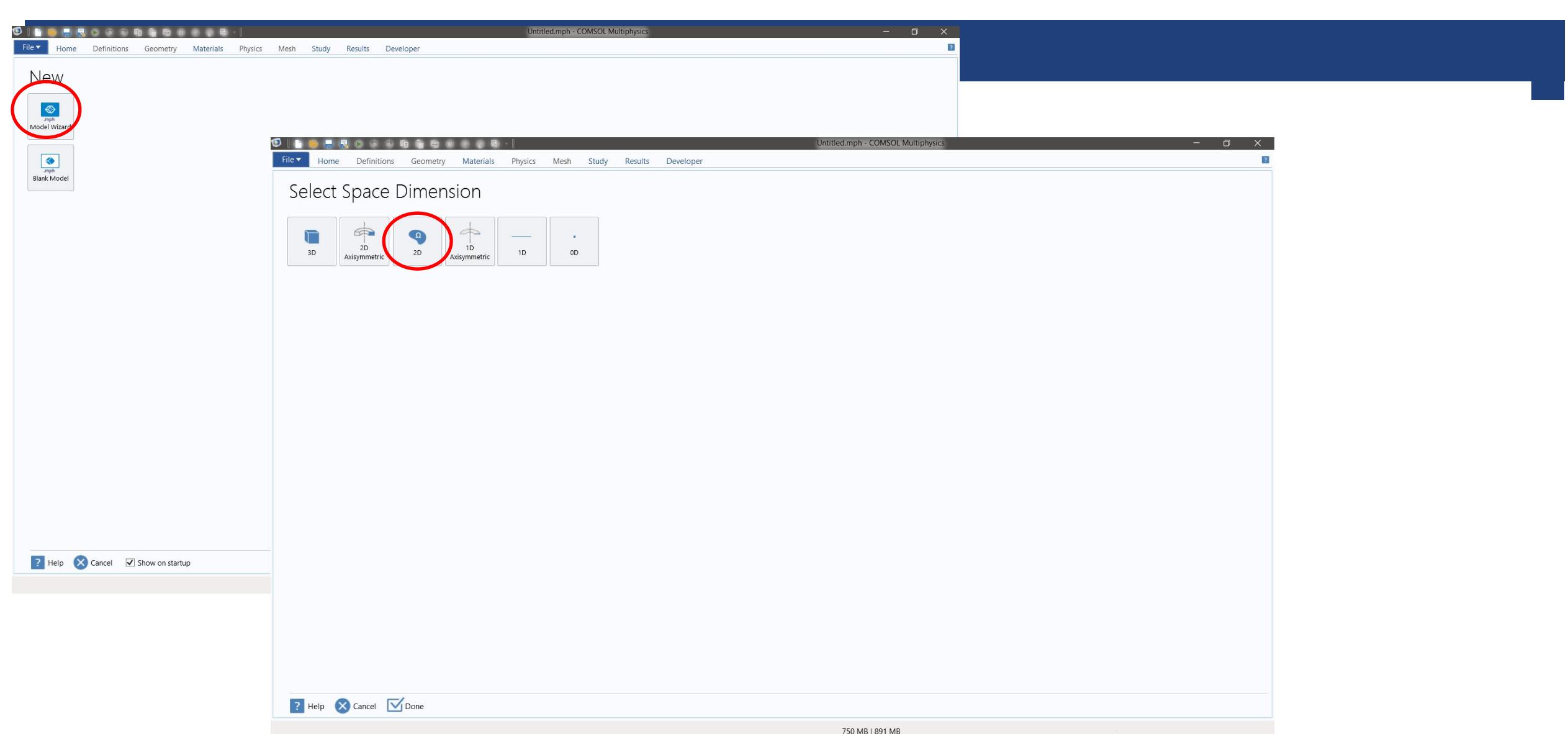
- Linux & Mac: using terminal type «ssh [username@itet-ief-l0.ethz.ch -X](ssh username@itet-ief-l0.ethz.ch -X)»
- Windows, Linux, MacOS: using any remote desktop with xserver capability (e.g. Remote Desktop for Windows, Windows App for MacOS)

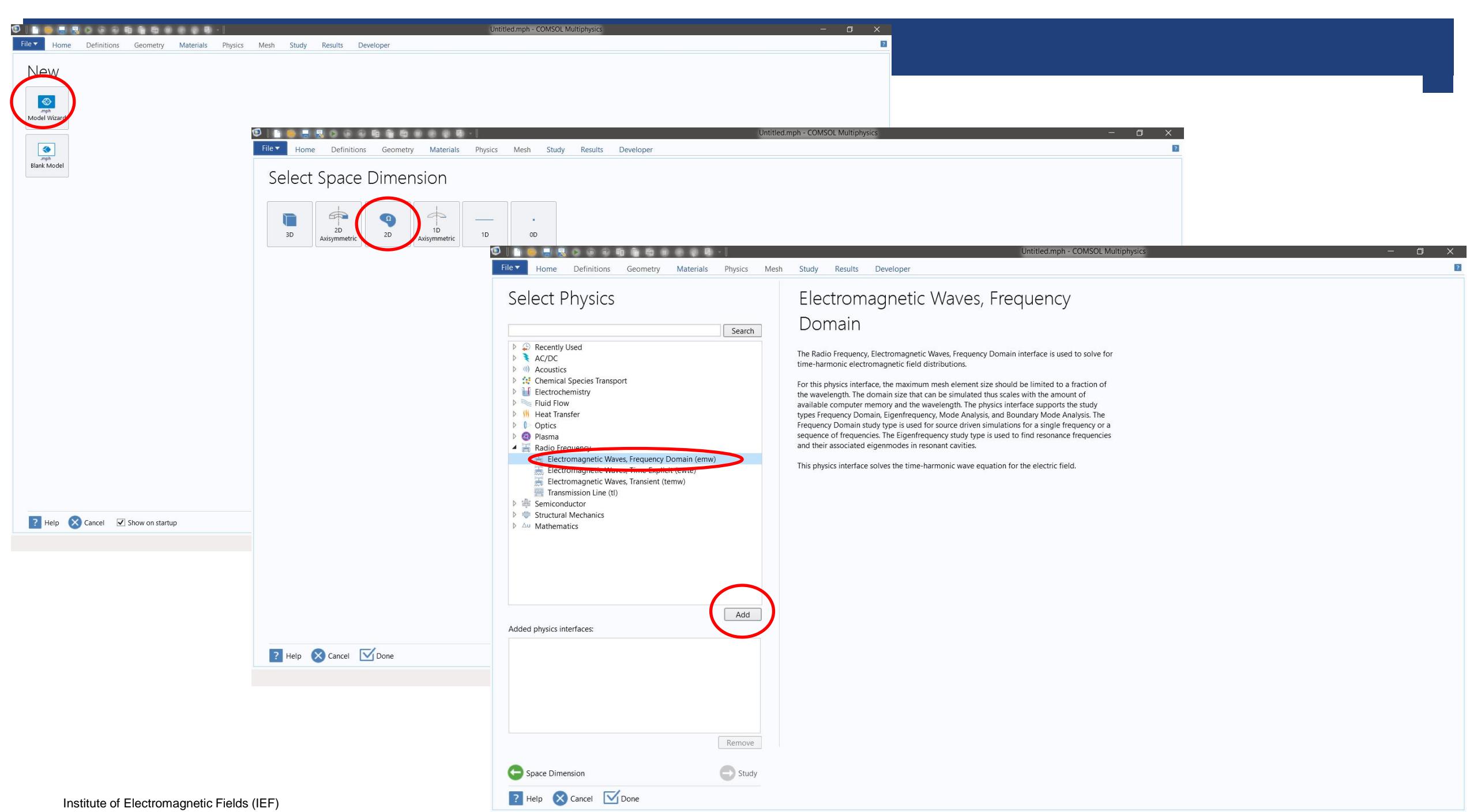
4) Enter Username and Password

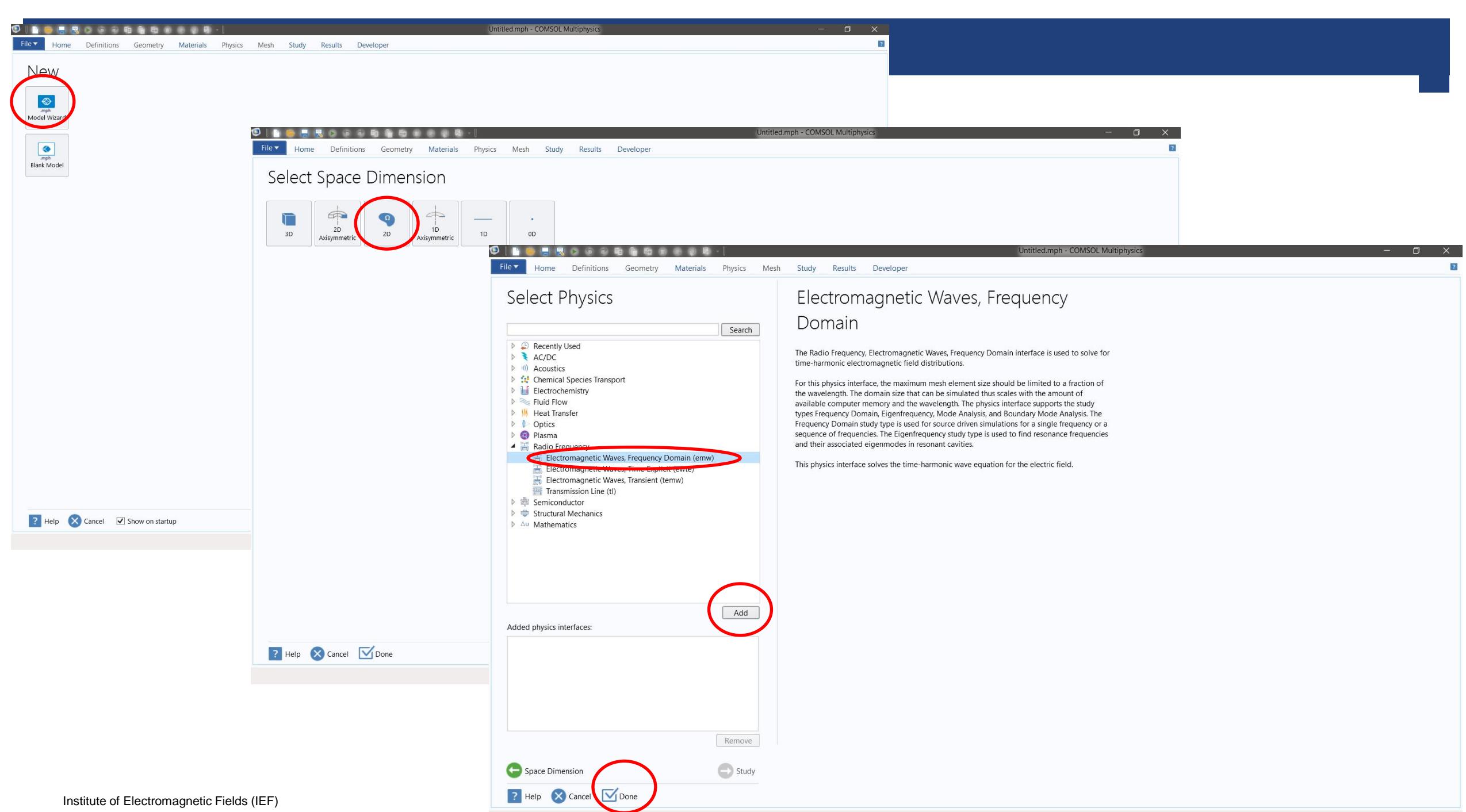
5) Start COMSOL

type: «comsol» into the terminal











File ▾ Home Definitions Geometry Materials Physics Mesh Study Results Developer

A Application Builder Component P<sub>i</sub> Parameters a= Variables f(x) Functions Import LiveLink Add Material Electromagnetic Waves, Frequency Domain Add Physics Build Mesh Mesh 1 Build All Geometry Definitions Mesh 1 Compute Select Study Add Study Select Plot Group Add Plot Group Windows Layout Reset Desktop

Model Builder

Settings

Geometry

Build All

Label: Geometry 1

Units

Scale values when changing units

Length unit: m

Angular unit: Degrees

Advanced

Default repair tolerance: Automatic

To verify the license you should be able to see this “physics box” active

Graphics

1 m

0.8

0.6

0.4

0.2

0

-0.2

-0.4

-0.6

-0.8

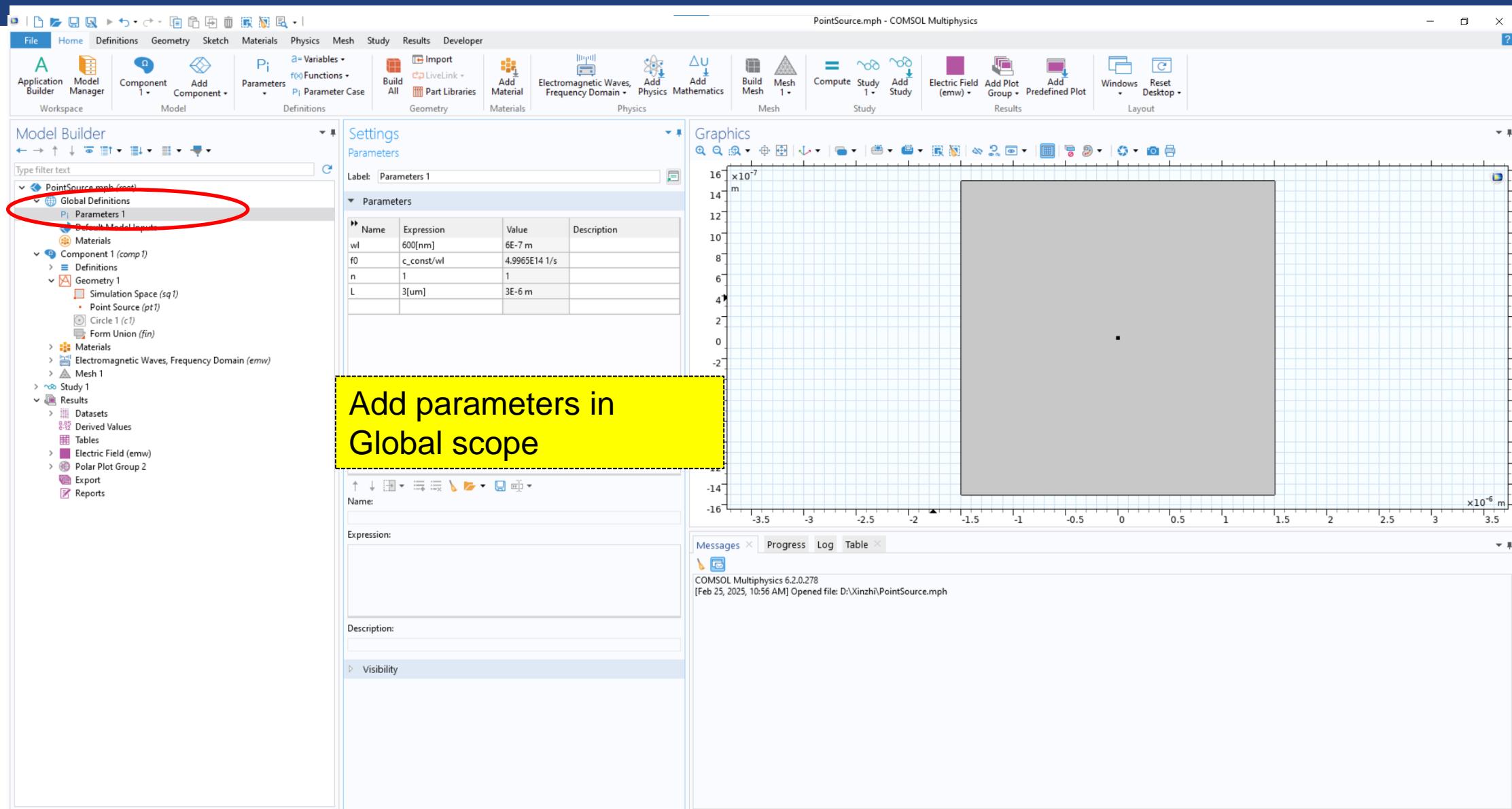
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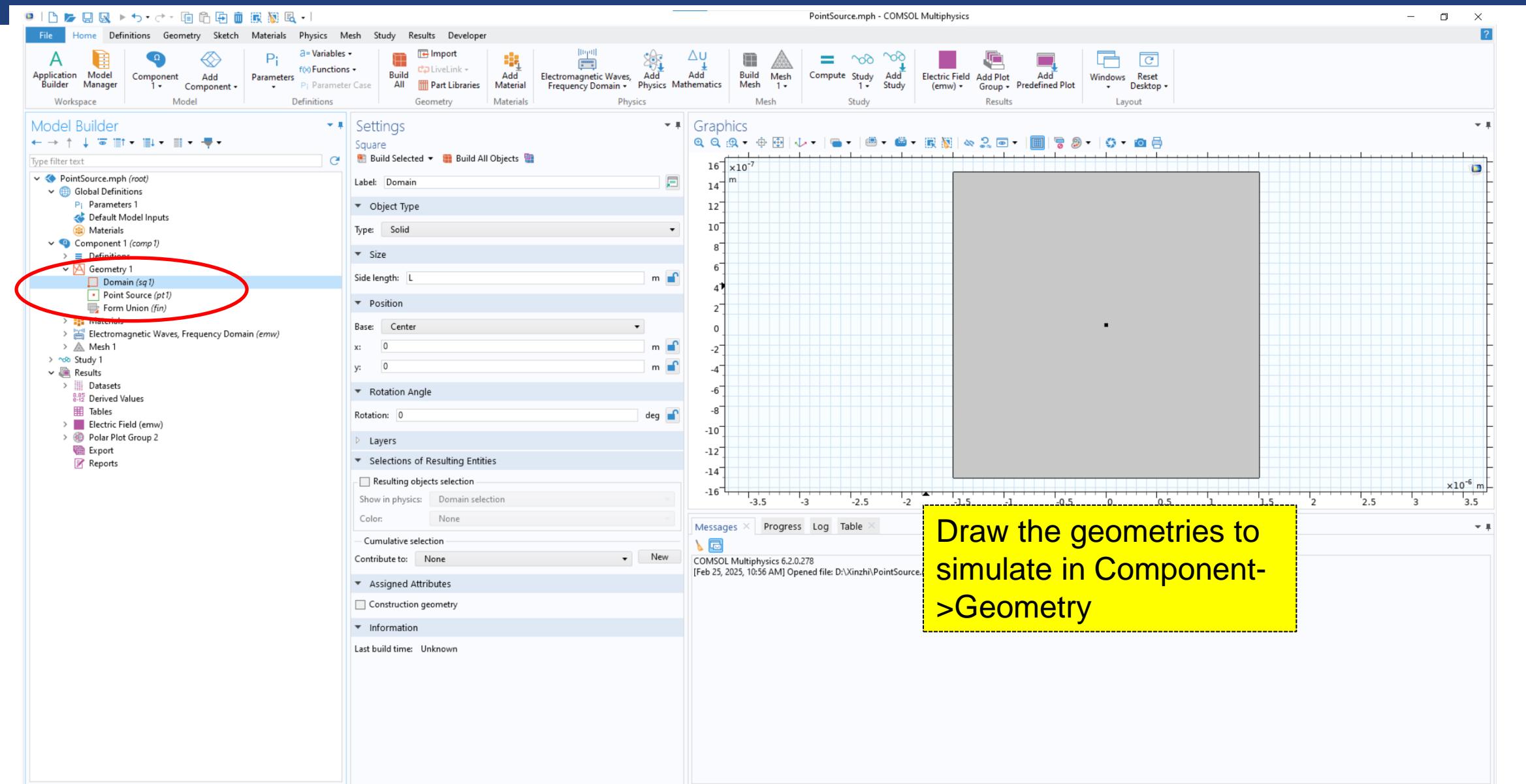
-1.4 -1.2 -1 -0.8 -0.6 -0.4 -0.2 0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 1.2 1.4 m

Messages Progress Log Table

COMSOL Multiphysics 5.3.1.180

Warning: The number of allocated threads 4 exceeds the number of available physical cores (2).





PointSource.mph - COMSOL Multiphysics

File Home Definitions Geometry Sketch Materials Physics Mesh Study Results Developer

A Application Builder Model Manager Component 1 Add Component P<sub>i</sub> Parameters Variables Import Functions LiveLink+ Part Libraries Add Material Electromagnetic Waves, Frequency Domain Add Physics Mesh Build Mesh 1 Compute Study 1 Add Mathematics Mesh Study Electric Field (emw) Add Plot Group Predefined Plot Windows Layout Reset Desktop

Model Builder

PointSource.mph (root)  
Global Definitions  
Parameters 1  
Default Model Inputs  
Materials  
Component 1 (comp 1)  
Definitions  
Geometry 1  
Domain (sq 1)  
Point Source (pt 1)  
Form Union (fin)  
Materials  
Material 1 (mat 1)  
Electromagnetic Waves, Frequency Domain (emw)  
Mesh 1  
Study 1  
Results  
Datasets  
Derived Values  
Tables  
Electric Field (emw)  
Polar Plot Group 2  
Export  
Reports

Settings

Material Label: Material 1 Name: mat1 Geometric Entity Selection Geometric entity level: Domain Selection: Manual Override Material Properties Material Contents

Property	Variable	Value	Unit	Property group
Refractive index, real part	n_iso ;...	1	1	Refractive index
Refractive index, imaginary part	k_i_iso...	0	1	Refractive index

Graphics

Add empty material and set the refractive indices

1.21 GB | 1.2 GB

LLY +1.28% 11:01 ENG 25.02.2025 58

PointSource.mph - COMSOL Multiphysics

File Home Definitions Geometry Sketch Materials Physics Mesh Study Results Developer

Application Builder Model Manager Component 1 Add Component Parameters Import LiveLink Part Libraries Add Material Electromagnetic Waves, Frequency Domain Add Physics Mesh 1 Build All Mesh Build Mesh Mesh 1 Compute Study 1 Add Study Electric Field (emw) Add Plot Group Predefined Plot Windows Layout Reset Desktop

Model Builder

Settings

Line Current (Out-of-Plane)

Label: Line Current (Out-of-Plane) 1

Point Selection

Selection: Manual

3

Override and Contribution

Line Current (Out-of-Plane)

Out-of-plane current:  $I_0$  1 A

Graphics

16  $\times 10^{-7}$  m

14

12

10

8

6

4

2

0

-2

-4

-6

-8

-10

-12

-14

-16

-3.5 -3 -2.5 -2 -1.5 -1 -0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 3 3.5  $\times 10^{-6}$  m

Add point source as Line Current, and Scattering Boundary Condition on domain sides to simulate infinitely large space

Messages Progress Log Table

COMSOL Multiphysics 6.20.278

[Feb 25, 2025, 10:56 AM] Opened file: D:\Xinzhil\PointSource.mph

[Feb 25, 2025, 11:00 AM] Formed union of 1 solid object and 1 point object.

[Feb 25, 2025, 11:00 AM] Finalized geometry has 1 domain, 4 boundaries, and 5 vertices.

[Feb 25, 2025, 11:02 AM] Number of degrees of freedom solved for: 44375.

[Feb 25, 2025, 11:02 AM] Solution time (Study 1): 6 s.

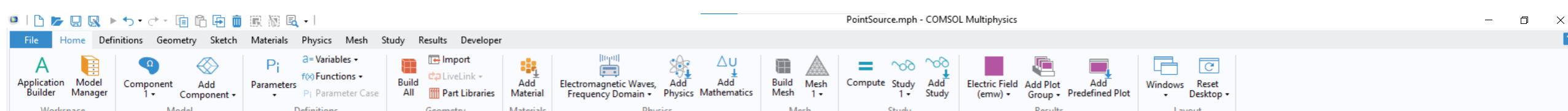


Type here to search



1.2 GB | 1.52 GB

LY +1.28% ENG 11:02  
25.02.2025

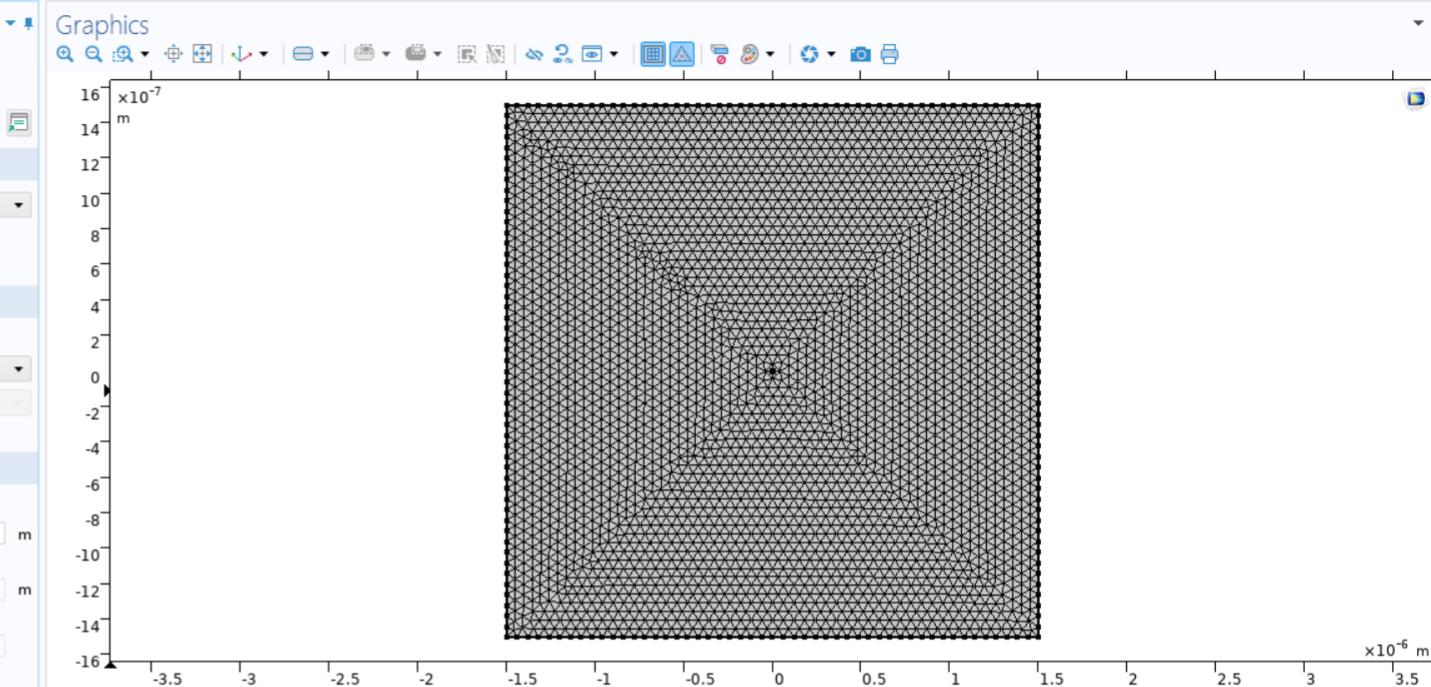


Model Builder

Type filter text

- PointSource.mph (root)
  - Global Definitions
    - Parameters 1
    - Default Model Inputs
    - Materials
  - Component 1 (comp 1)
    - Definitions
    - Geometry
      - Domain (sq1)
        - Point Source (pt1)
        - Form Union (fin)
    - Materials
      - Material 1 (mat1)
    - Electromagnetic Waves, Frequency Domain (emw)
      - Wave Equation, Electric 1
      - Perfect Electric Conductor 1
      - Initial Values 1
      - Line Current (Out-of-Plane) 1
      - Scattering Boundary Condition 1
      - Electric Point Dipole 1
    - Mesh 1
      - Size
        - Free Triangular 1
          - Size 1
          - Size 2
  - Study 1
  - Results
    - Datasets
    - Derived Values
    - Tables
    - Electric Field (emw)
    - Polar Plot Group 2
    - Export
    - Reports

Set the maximum mesh size to  $wl/10$  and use free triangular shape to discretize the domain



Messages Progress Log Table

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  - Study 1
    - Step 1: Frequency Domain
    - Solver Configurations
  - Results
    - Datasets
    - Derived Values
    - Tables
    - Electric Field (emw)
    - Polar Plot Group 2
    - Export
    - Reports

## Settings

## Frequency Domain

Compute Update Solution

Label: Frequency Domain

Frequency unit:

Frequencies:

Load parameter values:

Reuse solution from previous step:

Results While Solving

Physics and Variables Selection

Modify model configuration for study step

Physics interface	Solve for	Equation form
Electromagnetic Waves, Frequency...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Automatic (Frequency do...

In Frequency Domain  
Study step, change  
frequency to  $f_0$ , and  
compute.

## Graphics

## Compute

Update Solution

m

16  $\times 10^{-7}$   
14  
12  
10  
8  
6  
4  
2  
0  
-2  
-4  
-6  
-8  
-10  
-12  
-14  
-16

-3.5 -3 -2.5 -2 -1.5 -1 -0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 3 3.5

x10<sup>-6</sup> m

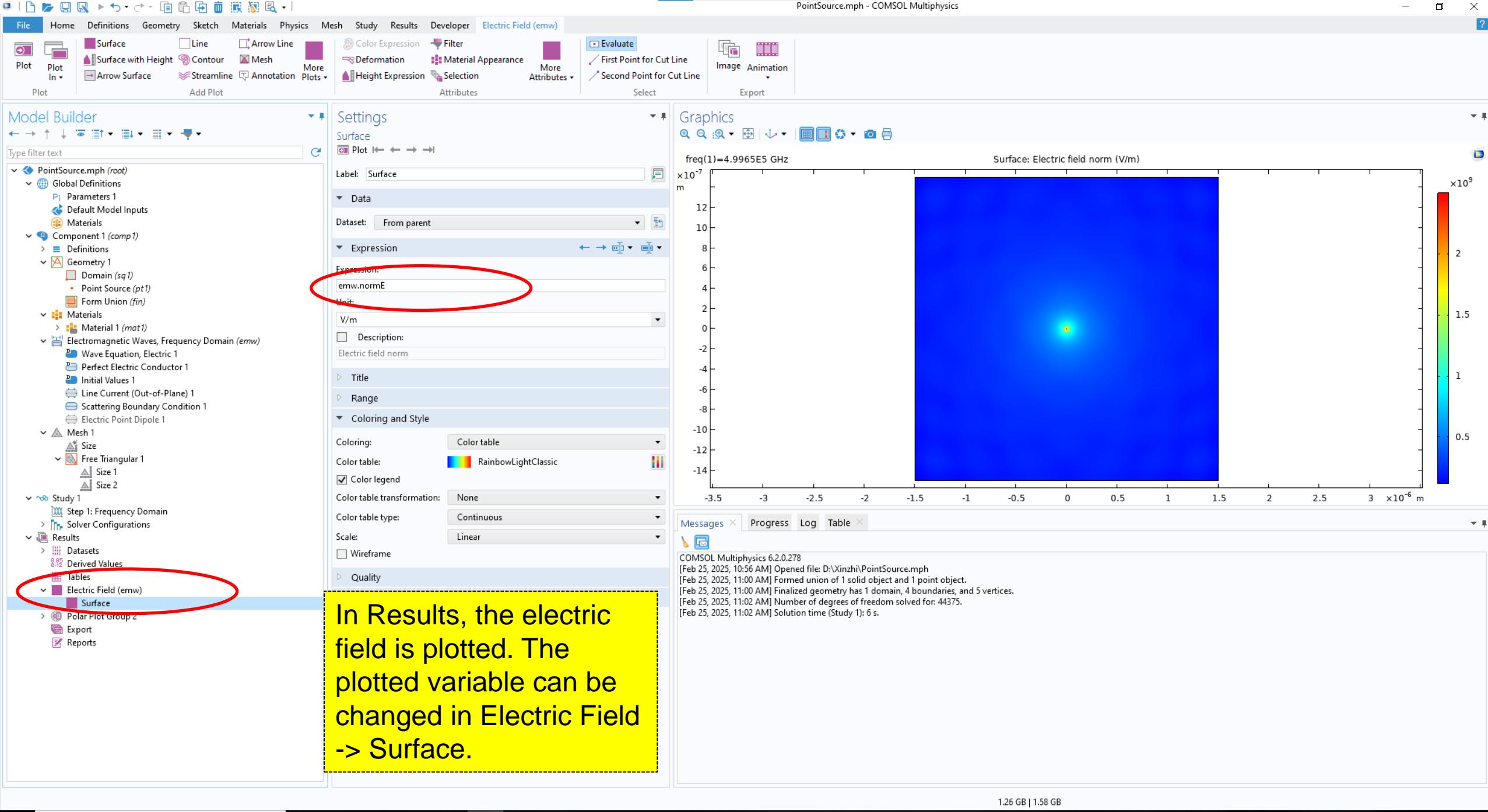
## Messages

## Progress

## Log

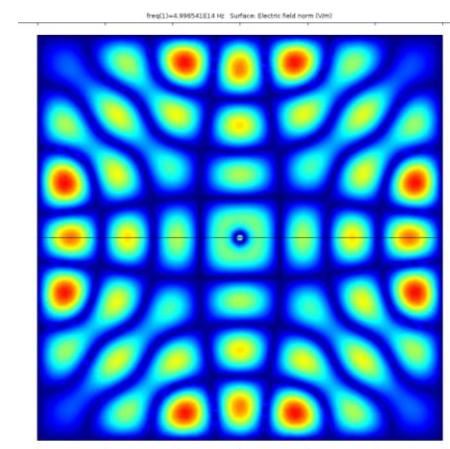
## Table

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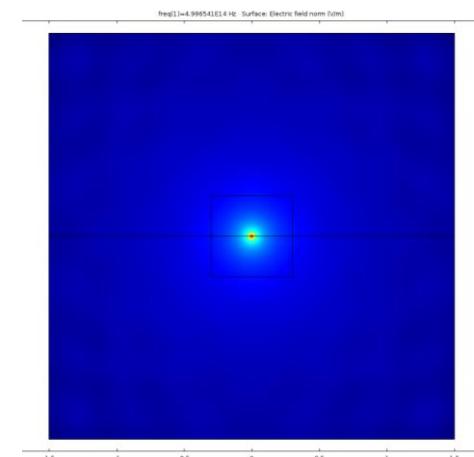


# COMSOL: Boundary Condition

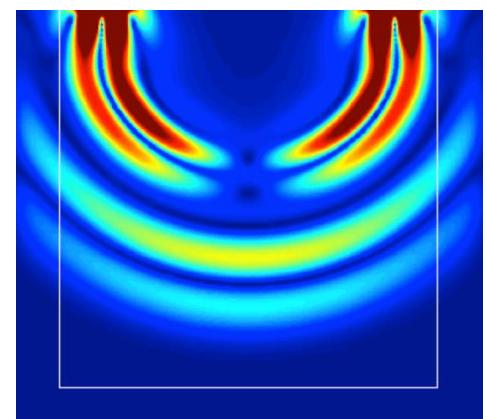
- Purpose of boundary conditions → define simulation domain
- Types of boundary conditions in COMSOL
  - Perfect Electric Conductor (PEC)
  - Perfect Magnetic Conductor (PMC)
  - Scattering Boundary Condition
  - Periodic Boundaries Condition (PBC)
  - Perfectly Matched Layer (PML)



PEC Boundaries



Scattering Boundaries



PML Boundaries

Reminder:

Please log out from the Linux server after simulation is finished.