

Careers In Optics

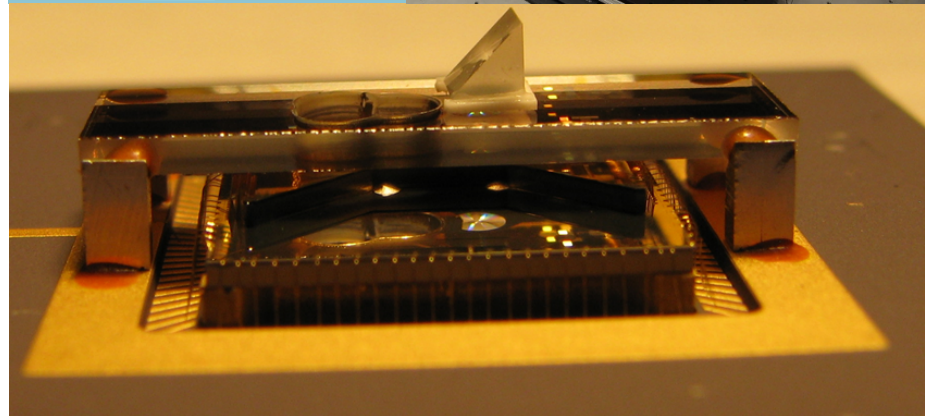
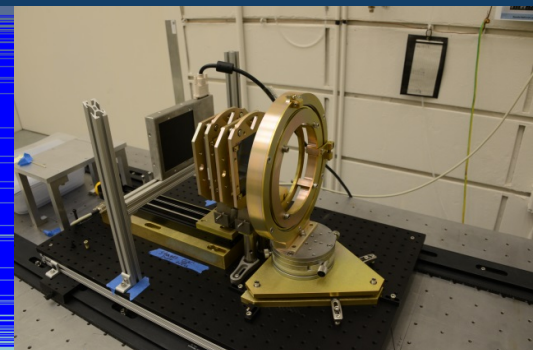
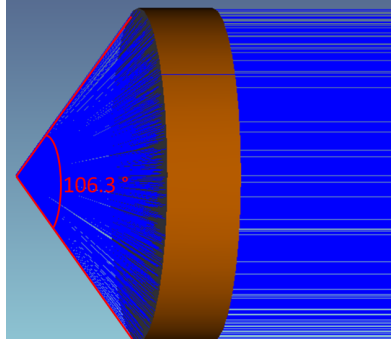
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Optics & Photonics Winter School
Tucson, AZ
January 7, 2016



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*Exceptional service
in the national interest*

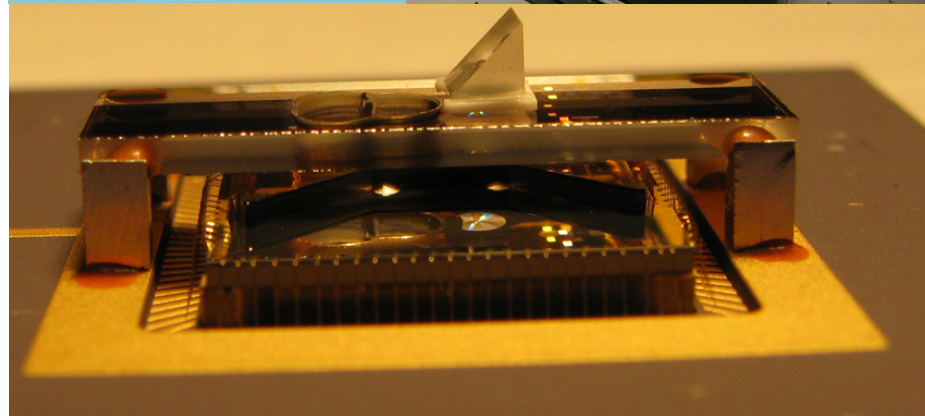
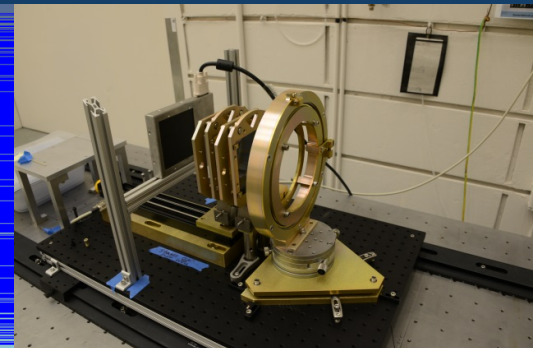
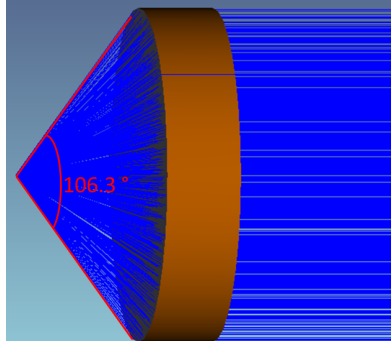


A Careers ~~/~~ In Optics

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- Origin
 - WWII Manhattan Project.
 - Originated as a single-mission engineering organization for the non-nuclear components of nuclear weapons
- Today
 - Multidisciplinary national lab and federally funded research and development center (FFRDC)
 - GoCo: Government owned/Contractor operated
 - Multiprogram laboratory engaging in research supporting a broad spectrum of national security issues
- Sandia's highest goal is to become the laboratory that the U.S. turns to first for innovative, science-based, systems-engineering solutions to the most challenging problems that threaten peace and freedom for our nation and the globe

Sandia Mission Areas

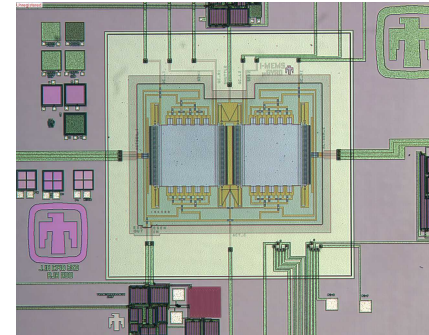
- Primary mission: ensuring the U.S. nuclear arsenal is safe, secure, and reliable
 - Highly complex technical challenges require a multi-disciplinary approach of systems engineering supported by deep science
 - Sandia's foundation is science-based engineering, in which fundamental science, computer models, and unique experimental facilities come together so researchers can understand, predict, and verify weapon systems performance
- Defense Systems and Assessment
- International, Homeland, and National Security
- Energy and Climate

Sandia Mission Areas

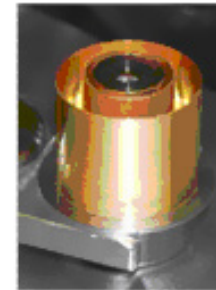
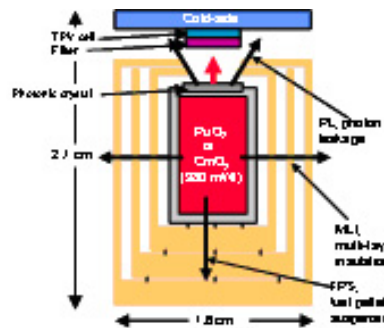
- Committed to science with the mission in mind
 - create innovative, science-based, systems-engineering solutions to our nation's most challenging national security problems
- Sandia collaborates with external partners to bring emerging technologies to the marketplace
 - Commercial
 - Academic

Hybrid Microsystems

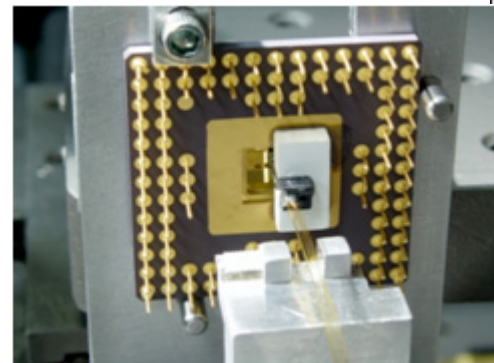
- Micro-optical-electro-mechanical systems
- Micro optics
- Opto-electronics
- Optical computing
- Optical communications
- Optical sensors
- Energy
- Bioapplications
- Silicon photonics, on-chip architectures
- Wafer scale 3D nanostructures
- Functional coatings
- Waveguide writing
- Microelectronics
- Nanotechnology
- Metamaterials



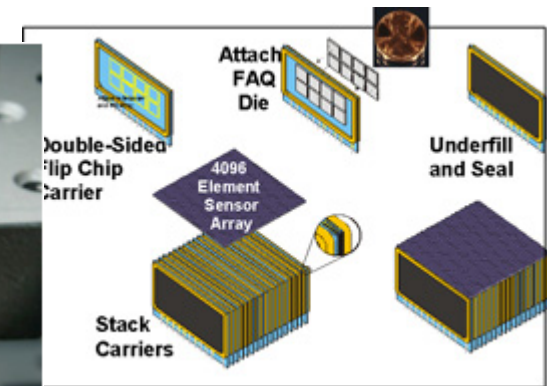
Vibratory gyroscope



Micro-scale power sources



MEMS ion trap package with integrated optics



3D packaging

- Microsystems, Engineering, Science, & Applications (MESA)
 - 400,000 ft² complex, 60,000 ft² of clean room
 - Silicon fabrication, compound semiconductor fabrication, system integration
- Test chambers: Salt fog, humidity, smoke, aerosols, dust
 - World's largest controlled fog chamber 180' x 11' x 10'
 - Create fog with known and controlled particle sizes and distributions
 - Measure optical density, persistence, air speed, temperature
- Super computers
- Robotics Range
- Z-machine

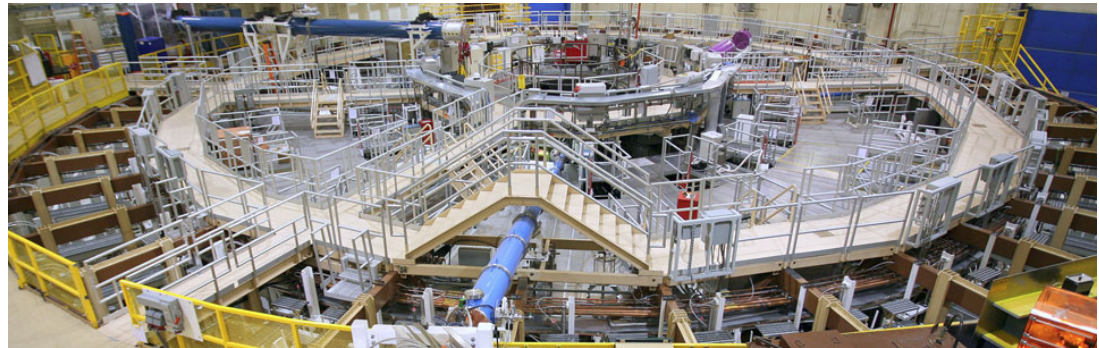


SNL fog tunnel



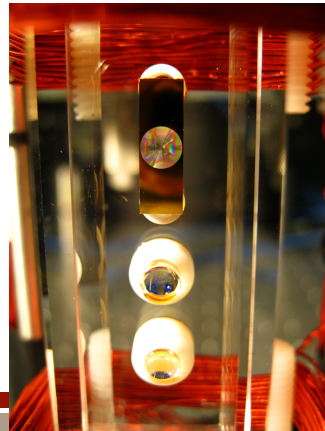
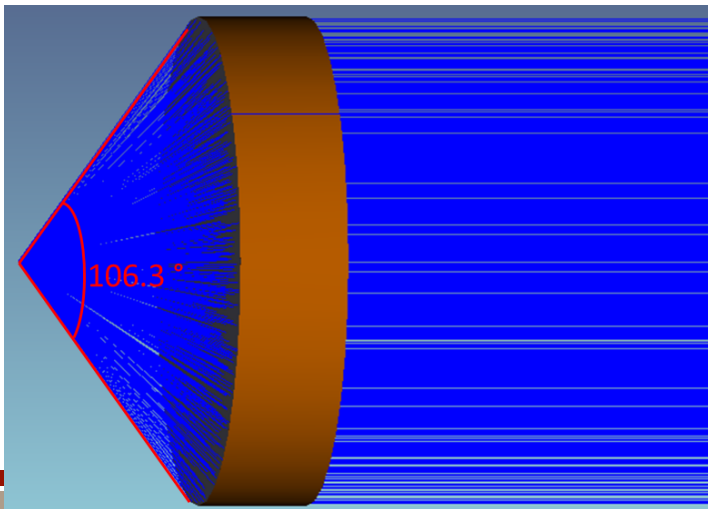
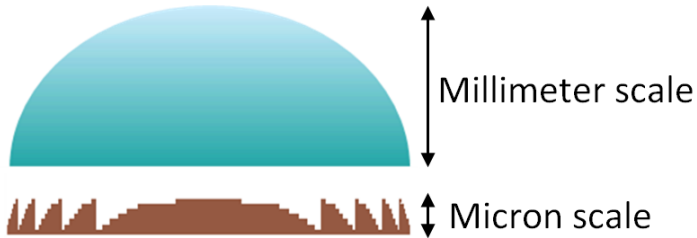
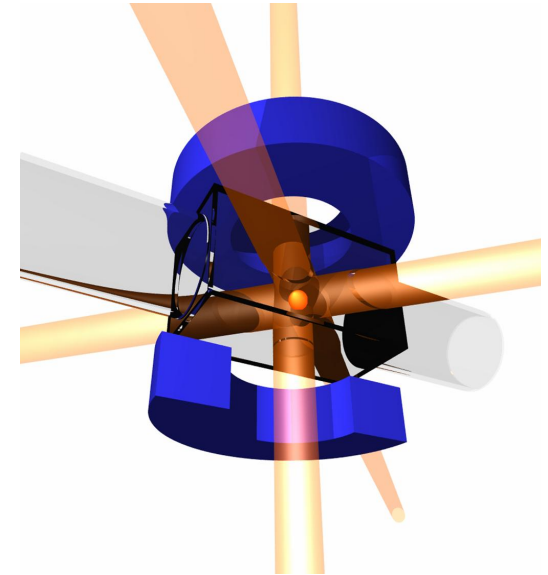
Light fog generation

- Quantum Information Science (neutral atoms, ions)
 - Diffractive optical design, integration, new materials
- X-ray Phase Contrast Imaging
- Non-conventional imaging
 - 3D imaging
 - Fiber interferometer - Imaging vibrometry
 - 3D optics – object detection
 - Magnetoencephalography
- Grating design:
 - Z-machine
 - XPCI
 - optical alignment
- Hyperspectral imaging – thin film design

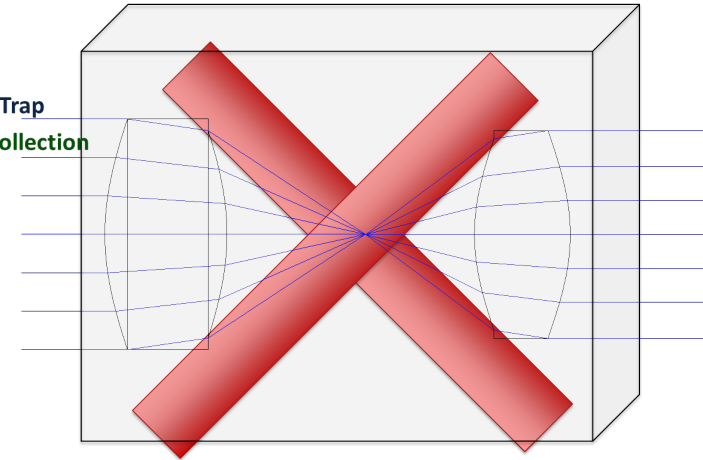


Neutral atoms for quantum information processing

- 3D magneto-optical trap cools a cloud of neutral cesium atoms in a vacuum cell
- A single atom is trapped in a tightly focused optical dipole trap
- Rydberg laser excites atoms to Rydberg states



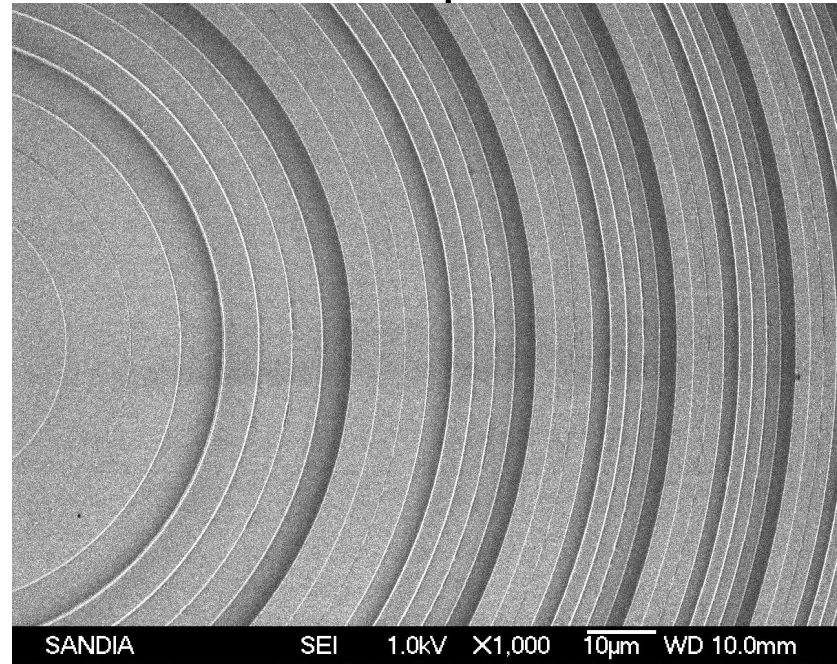
MOT beams
Optical Dipole Trap
Fluorescence collection
Vacuum cell



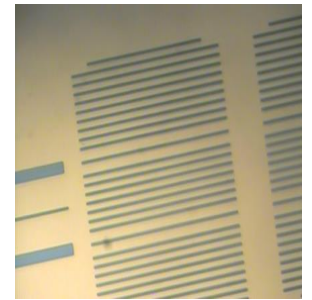
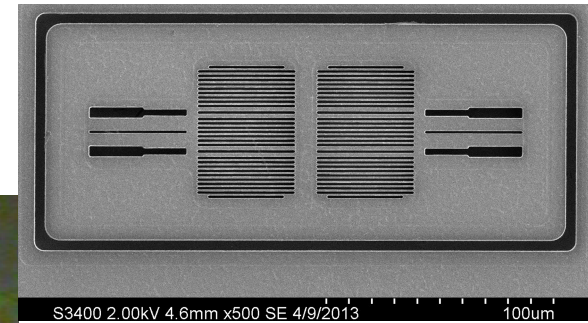
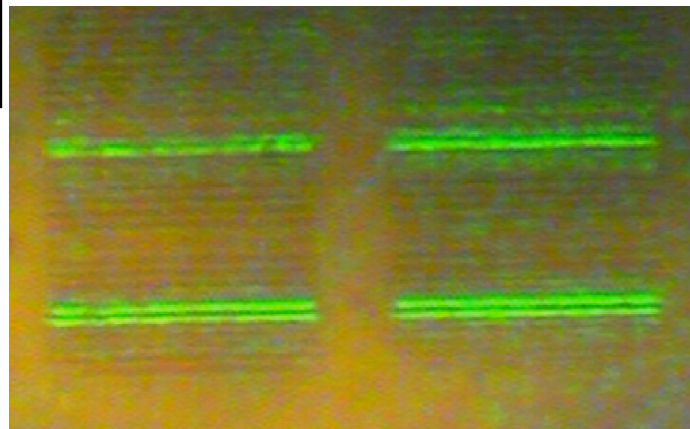
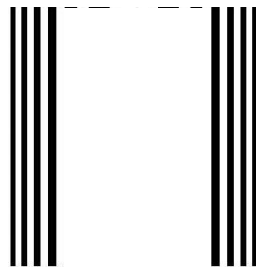
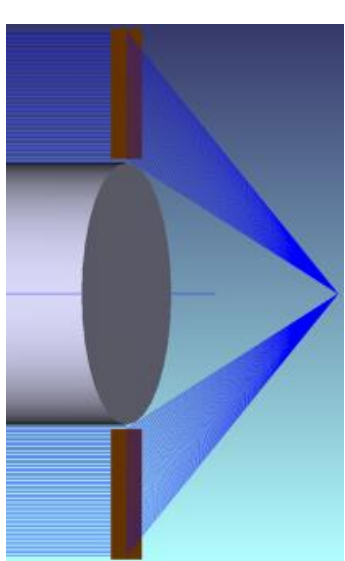
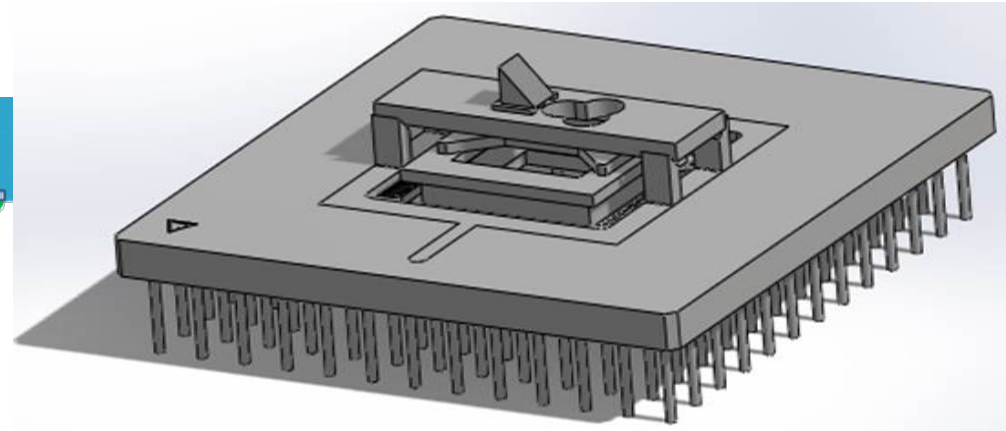
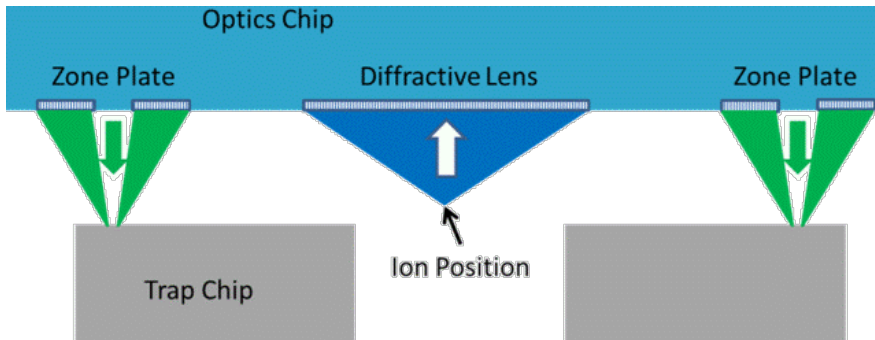
Top Right Figure: http://saaubi.people.wm.edu/ResearchGroup/Research/UltraCold_Research/Apparatus_UltraCold/Apparatus_UltraCold.html

Diffractive Optics Enable Scaling

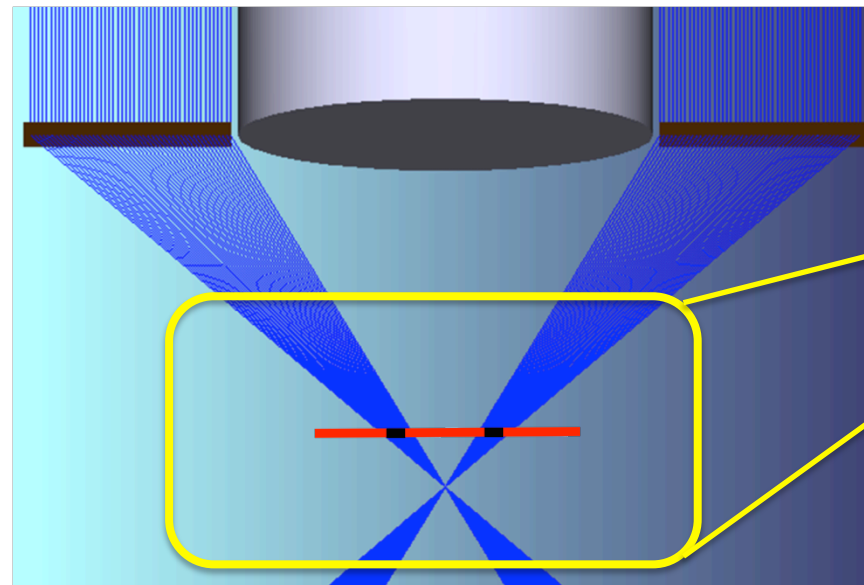
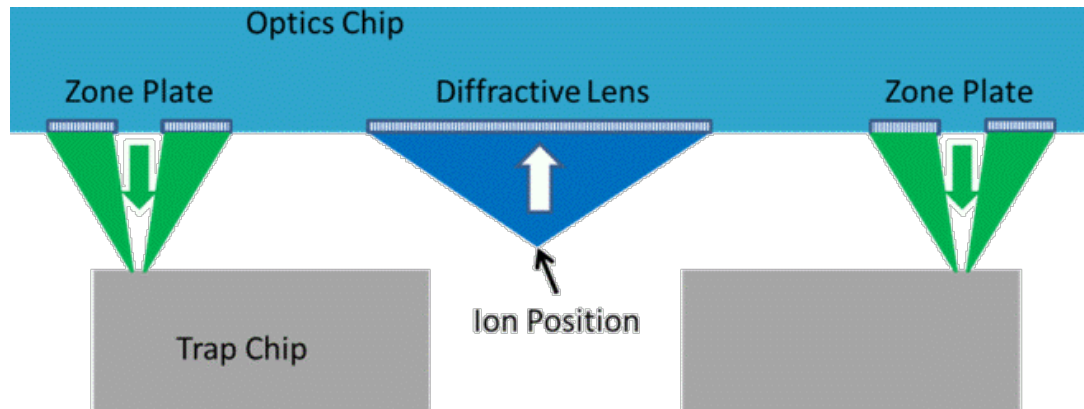
- Diffractive Optics are an enabling technology in the scalability to large numbers of qubits in neutral atom based quantum computing
- Vacuum compatible
- Small physical profiles
 - High optical access
 - Enables shorter distance to atoms
- Specifically tailored to the optical field
- High collection efficiency
 - An NA of 0.55 represents photon collection from 8.2% of the sphere whereas at an NA of 0.8, photons from **20.3%** of the **atom's radiating sphere** are **collected**



Precision alignment of integrated optics in surface electrode ion traps for quantum information processing

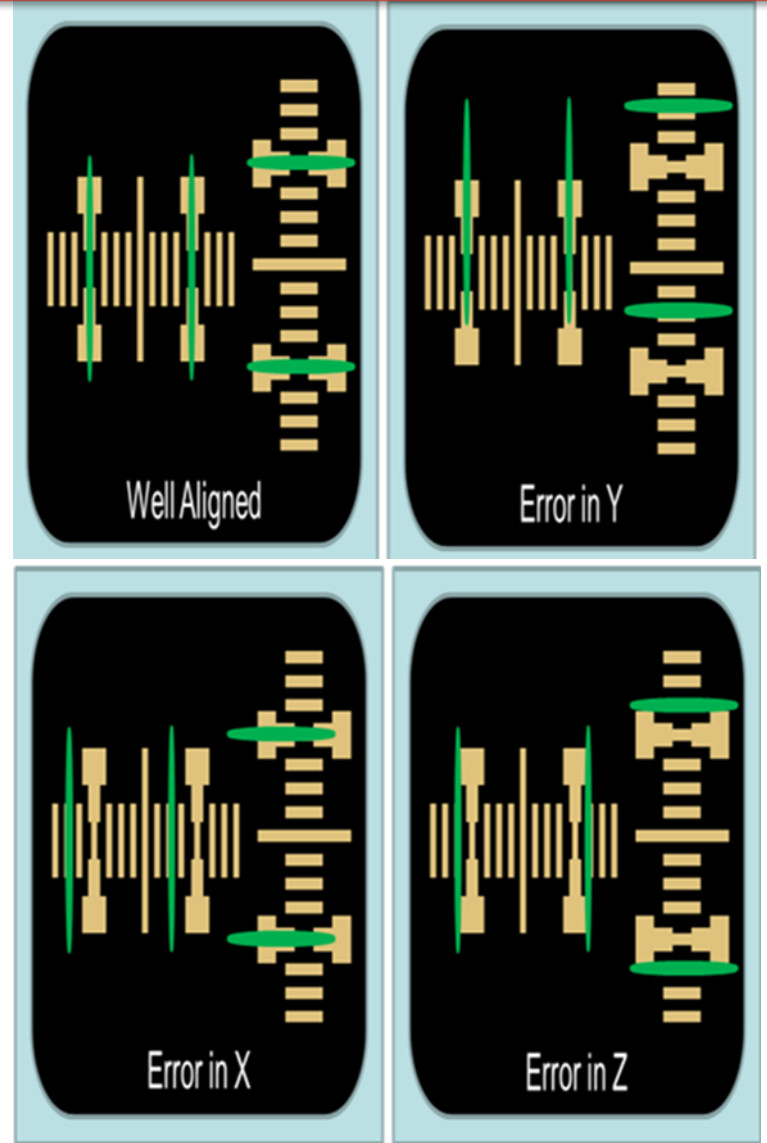
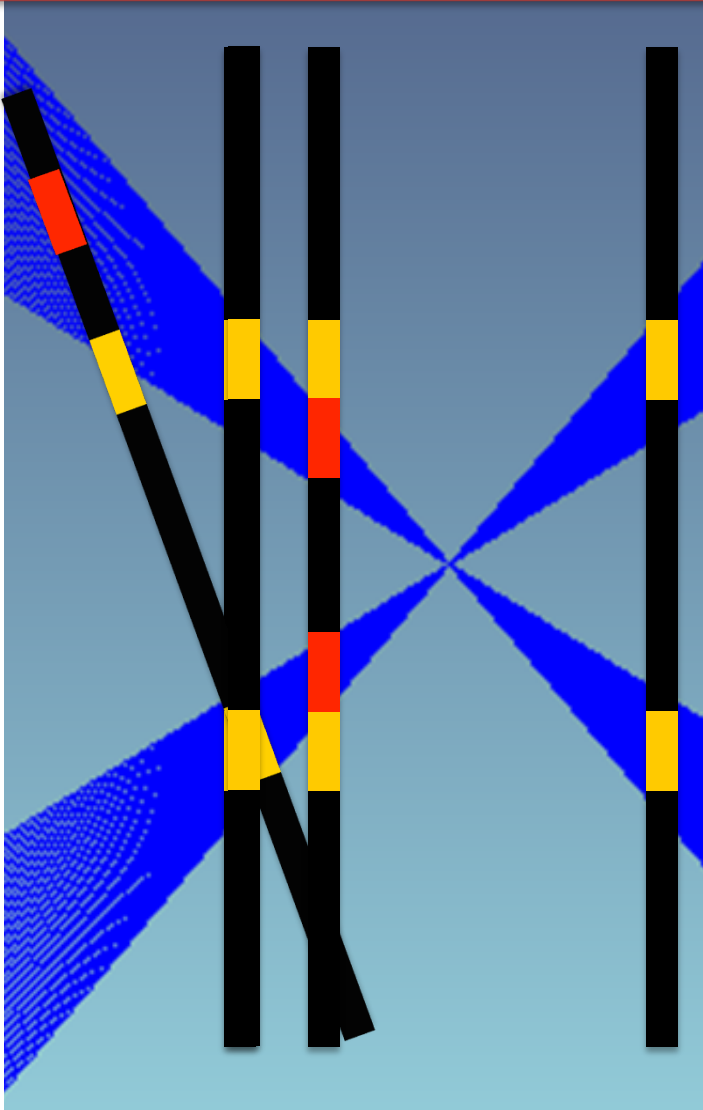


Converging Line Foci for Alignment



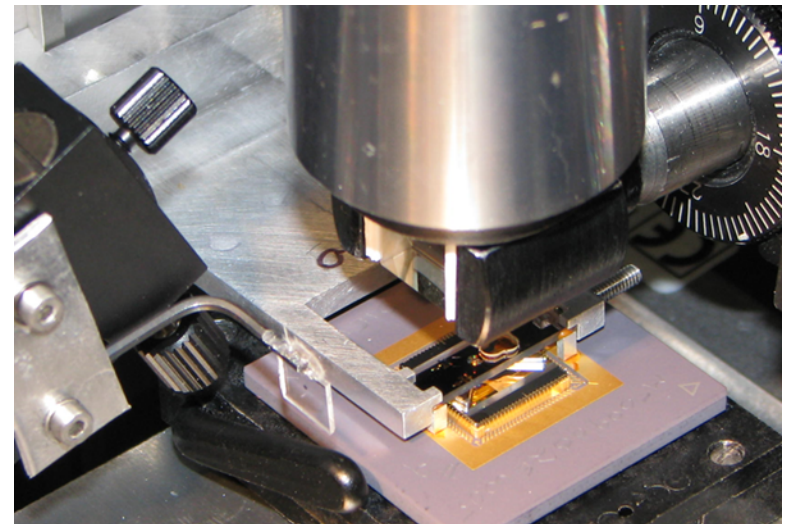
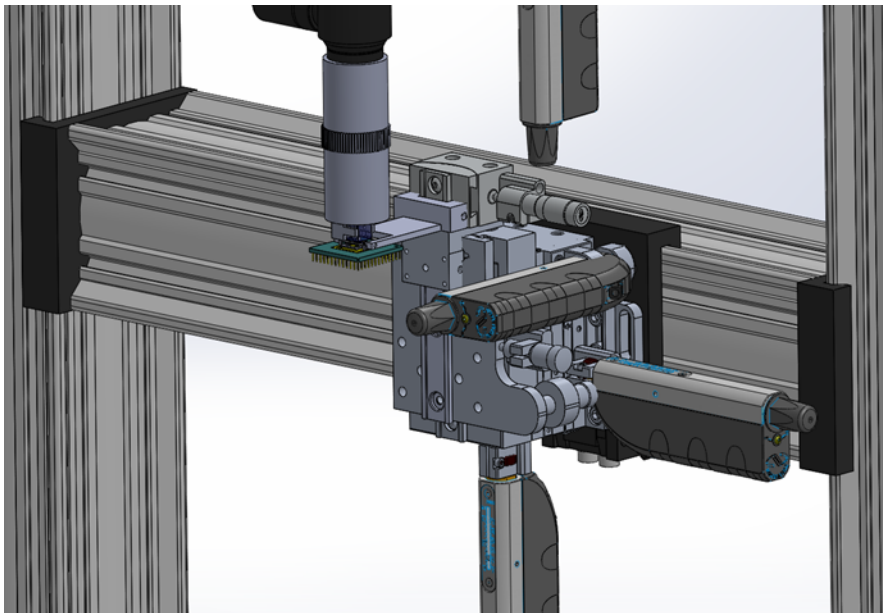
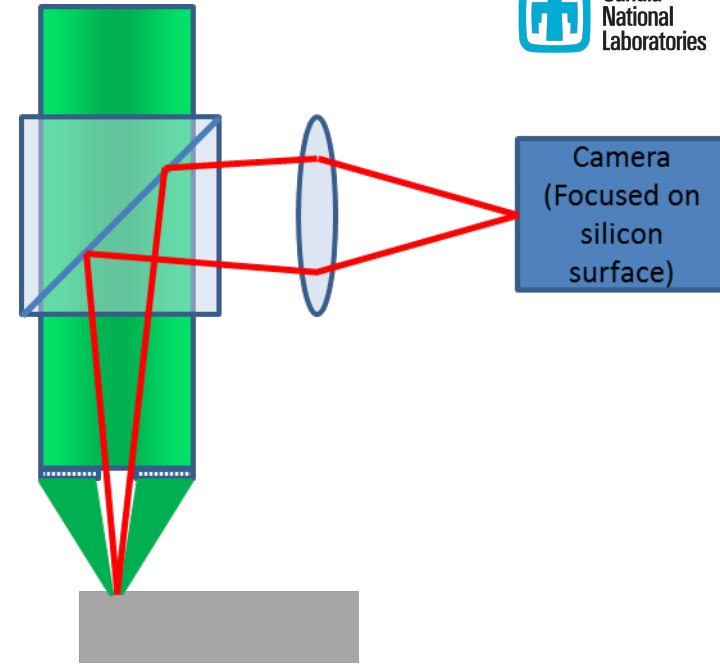
**Zoom-in
(and rotate)**

Converging Line Foci for Alignment

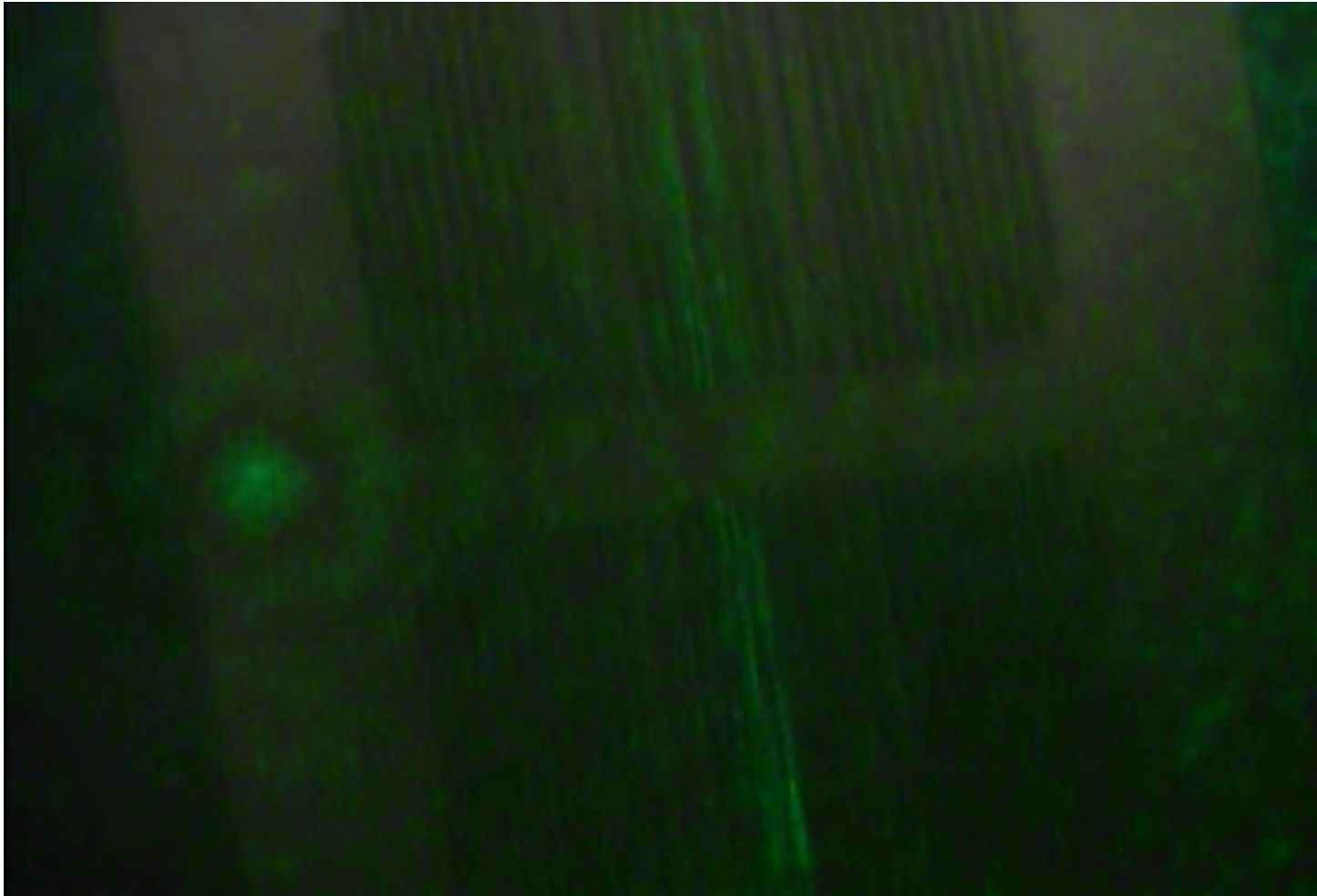


Alignment System

- Illumination source
 - Uniform, well-collimated, normal to OAFZPs
- Obscuration
- 6 DOF movement of optics chip
- Iterate between OAFZPs

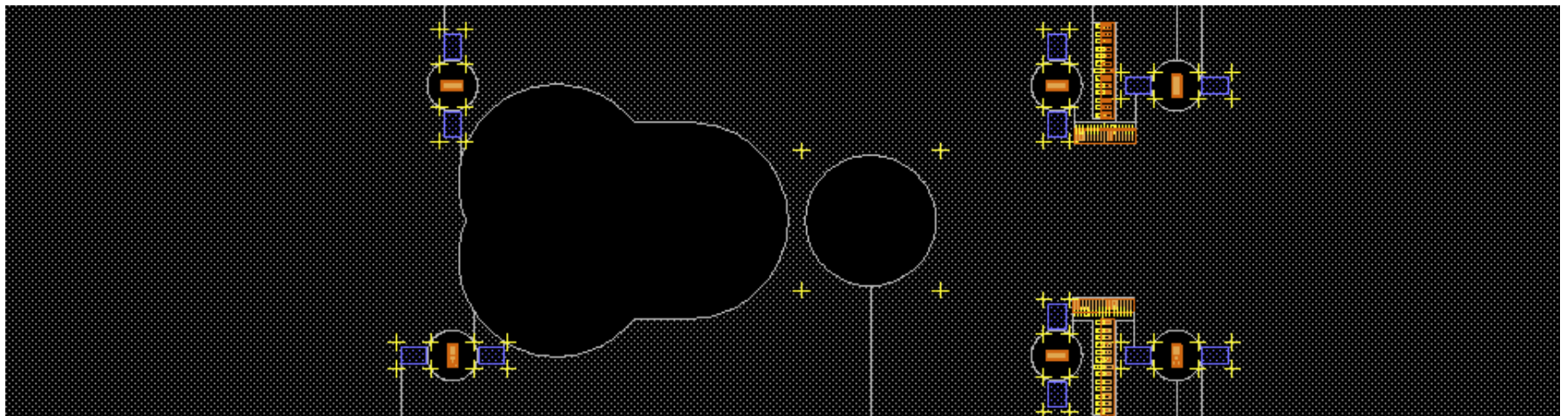


Execution of Alignment



Benefits of OAFZPs for alignment of hybrid microsystems

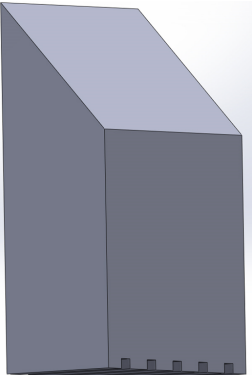
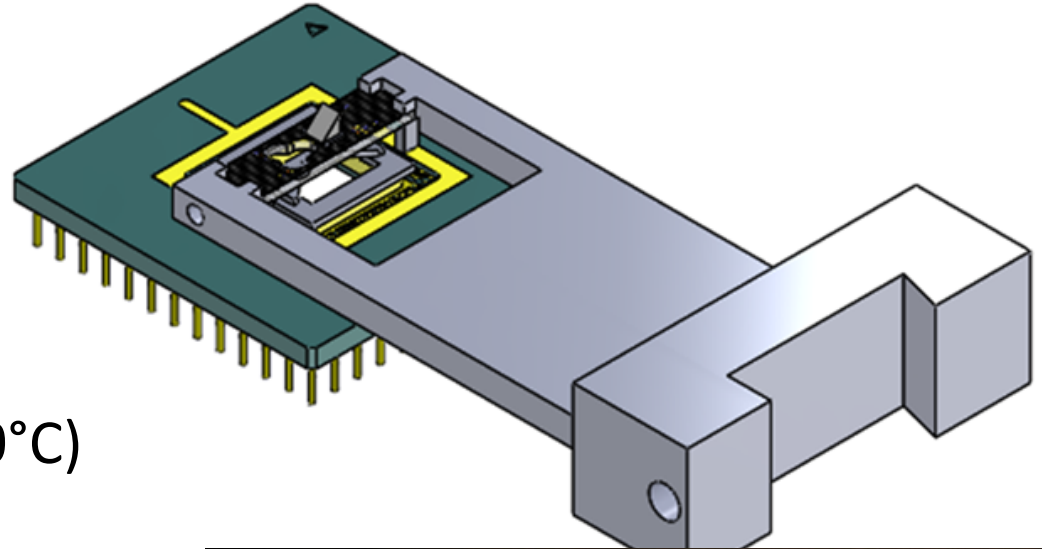
- No contact or interference with microsystem package
- Small binary element
 - Fast, easy fabrication, flat element
- Small real estate on chip
- Design for illumination at any convenient wavelength
- Single image plane
- Quantify alignment error



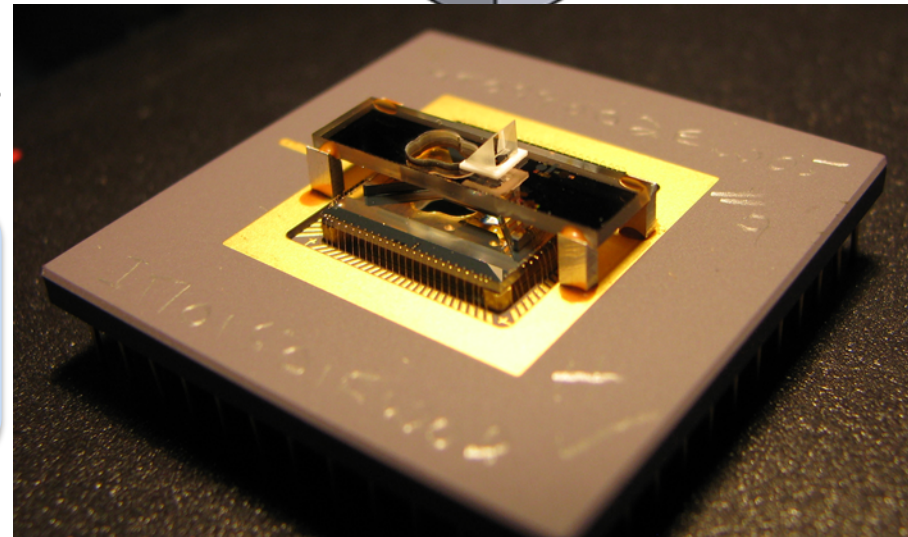
Bonding: Mechanical + Adhesive

No interference with system operation or performance

- Mounting mechanism
- Adhesive
- No stress or strain
- CTE
- High temperatures (150°C)
- UHV compatible
- Epoxy outgassing, material loss

A 3D cutaway diagram of an aluminum wedge, showing its rectangular shape and the internal structure of the pins at the bottom.

Aluminum wedge
+
Masterbond EP21TCHT-1



Rectification of Projected Images Using Piecewise Homographies

Perspective changes cause projected images to become warped.

Original Image



Image skewed by projection

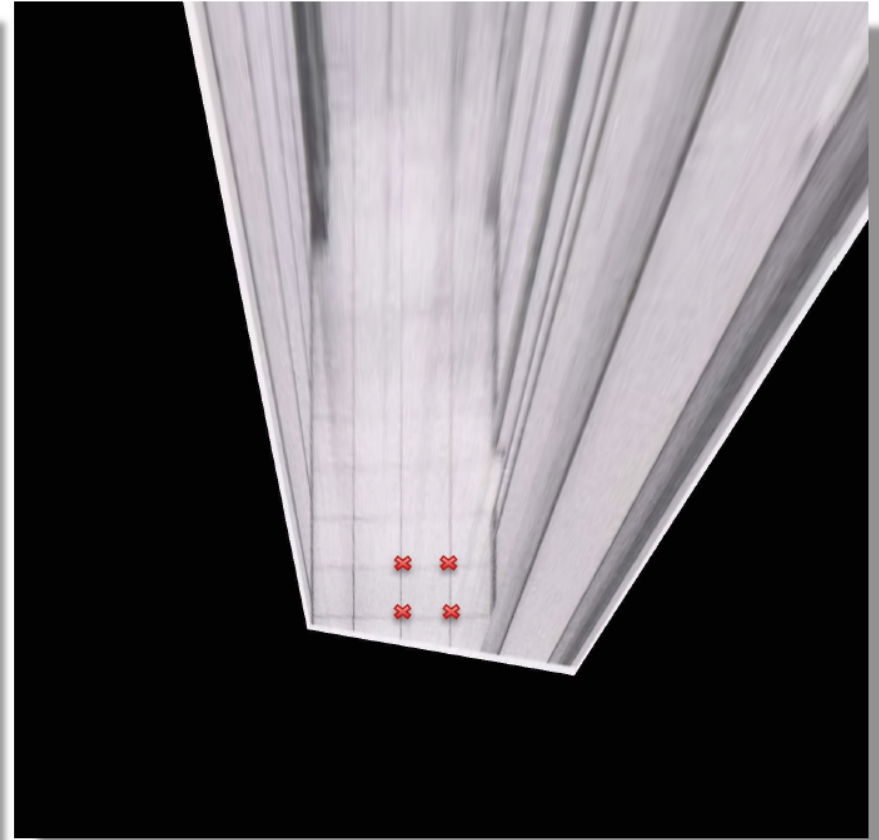


Perspective Correction: Warping

Original Scene



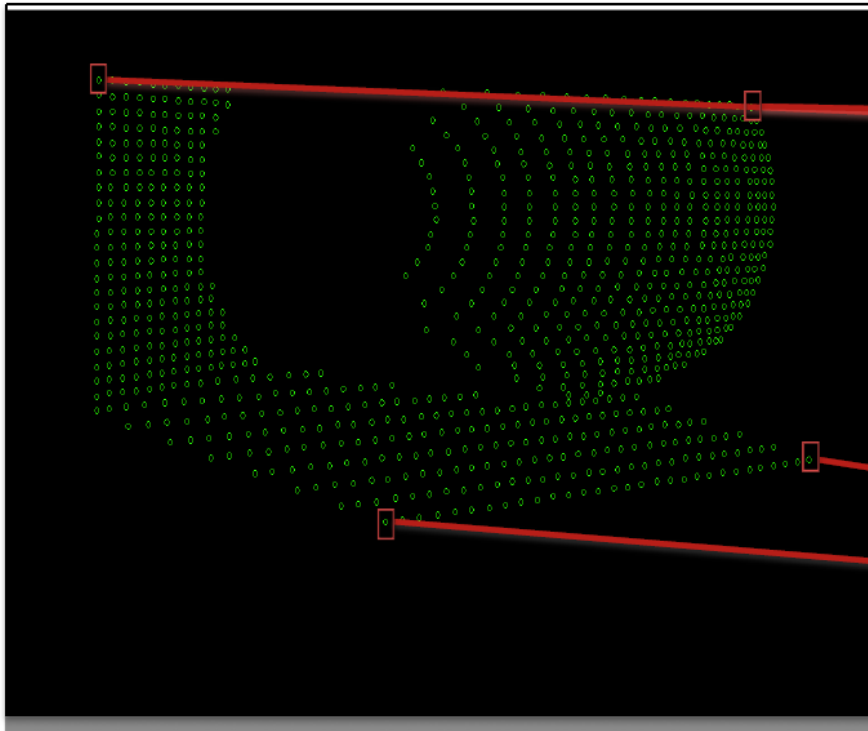
Post-Rectification



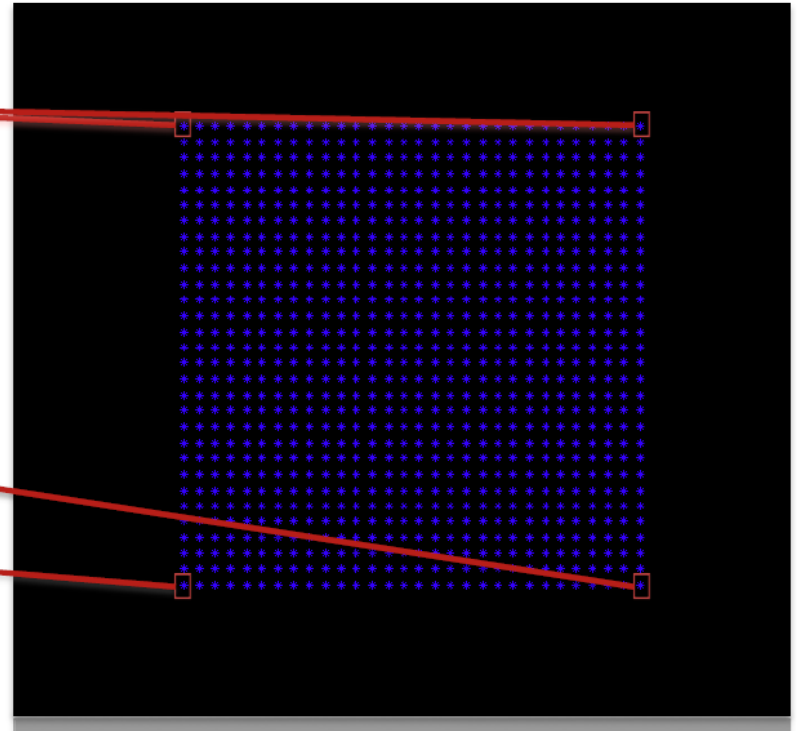
Wu, Steven Rectification of hallway [Photograph] Retrieved from <https://inst.eecs.berkeley.edu/~cs194-26/fa14/upload/files/proj7A/cs194-do/rectify0/sample1.jpg>

Corresponding points in real scenes are rarely planar or continuous.

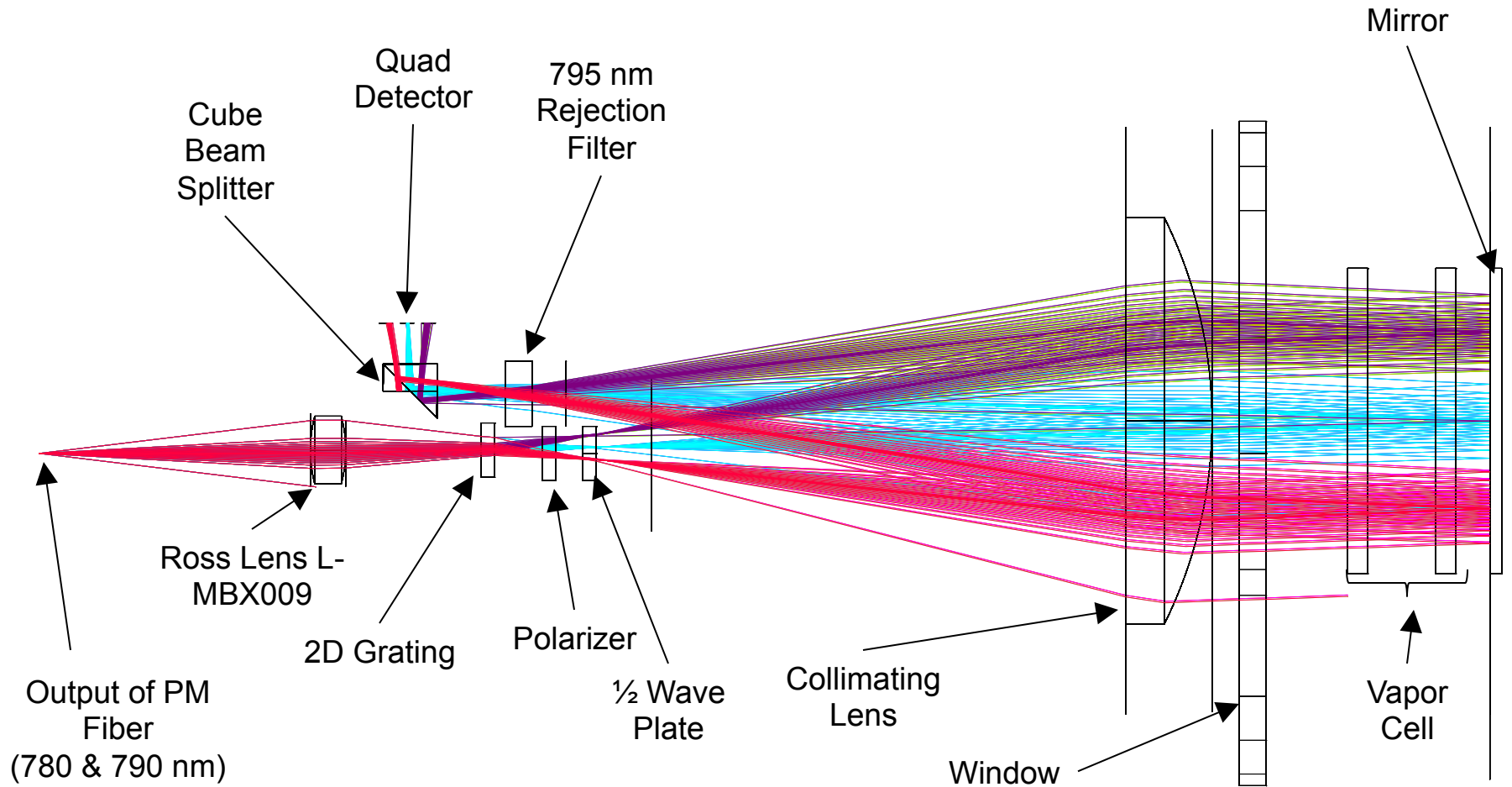
Camera Perspective

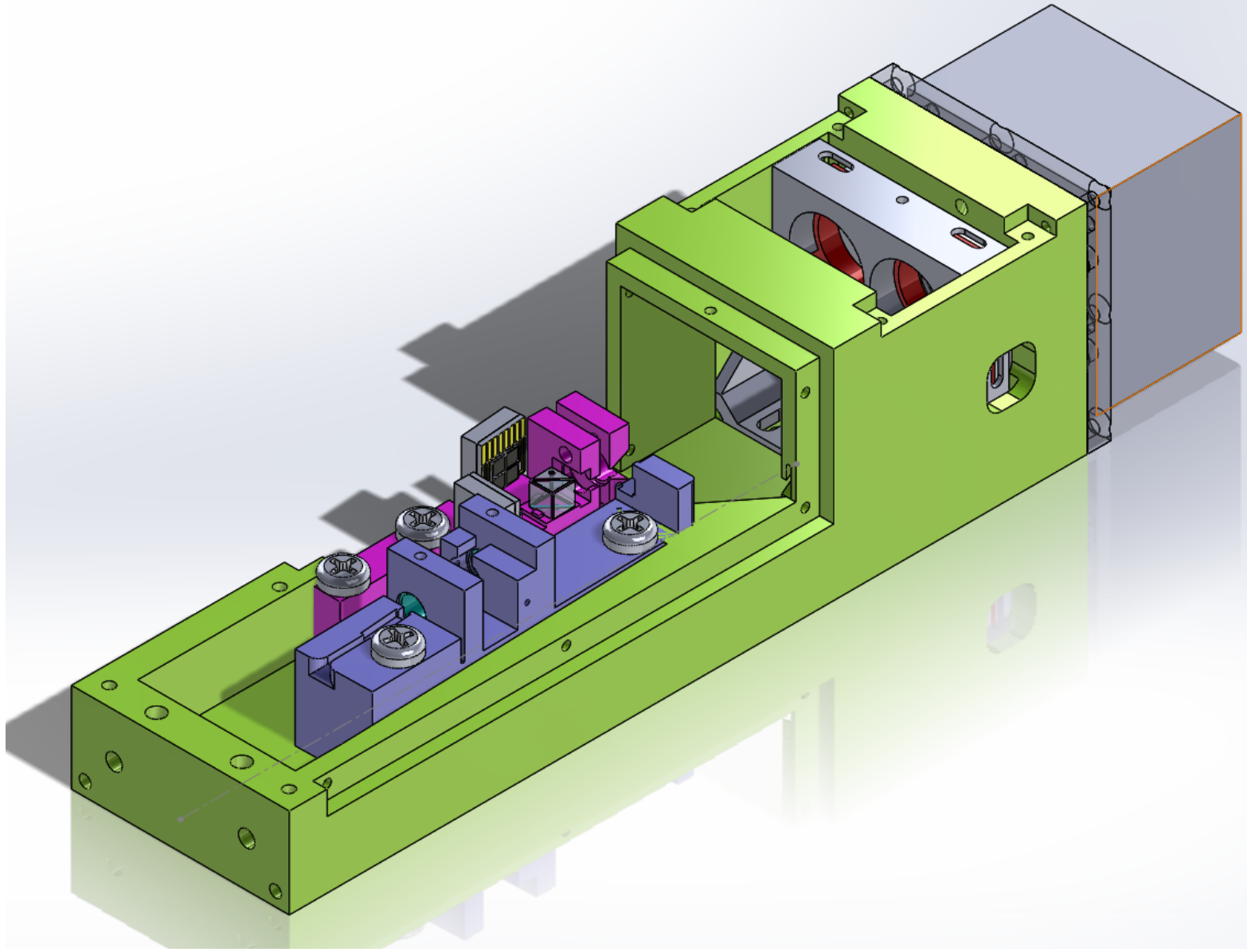


Projector Perspective

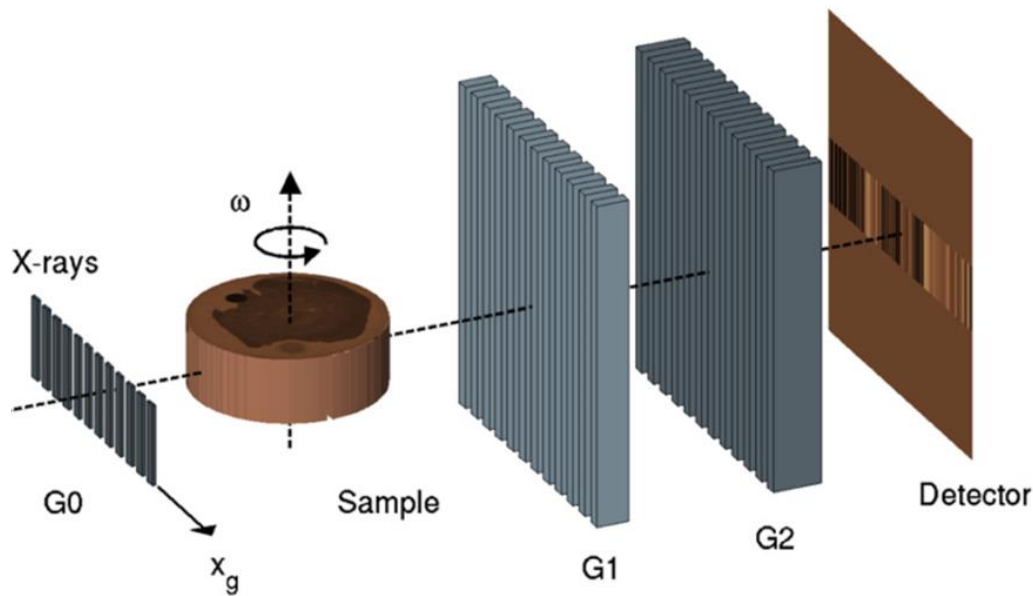


Magnetoencephalography





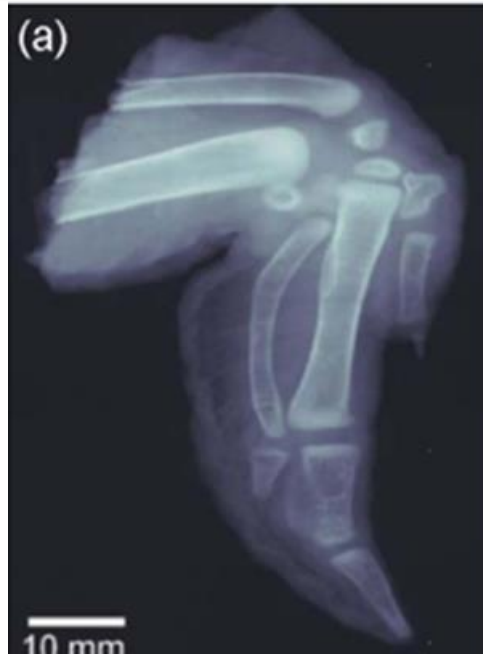
Talbot-Lau Interferometer



**Source grating enables
lab-based XPCI**

- Source grating: G0
 - Relaxes requirements on source
 - Enables use of conventional x-ray tube
- Phase grating: G1
 - Beam splitter
 - Imposes a modulated phase shift on wavefront
- Analyzer grating: G2
 - Located a fractional-Talbot distance downstream from G1
 - G1 re-imaged as an intensity pattern
 - Enables sampling of narrow fringe pattern on detector

Complementary Data



Absorption

Contrast between dense high-Z regions and less-dense (low-Z) regions. No material detail or fine resolution.

Phase Contrast

Fine structure within the low-Z regions apparent.

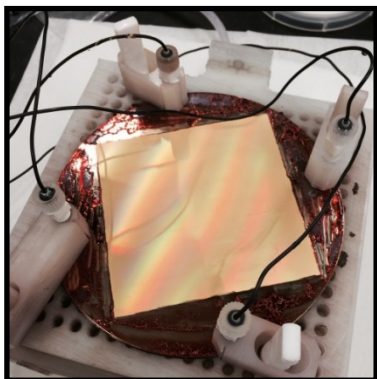
Dark-Field

Sharp contrast at boundaries. Microstructures cause scattering in bones.

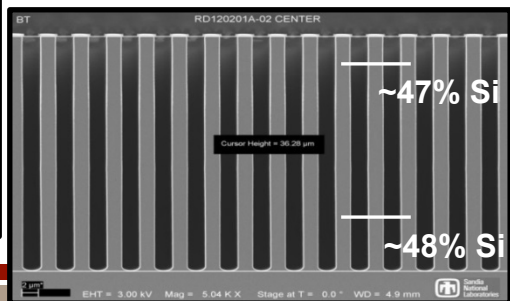
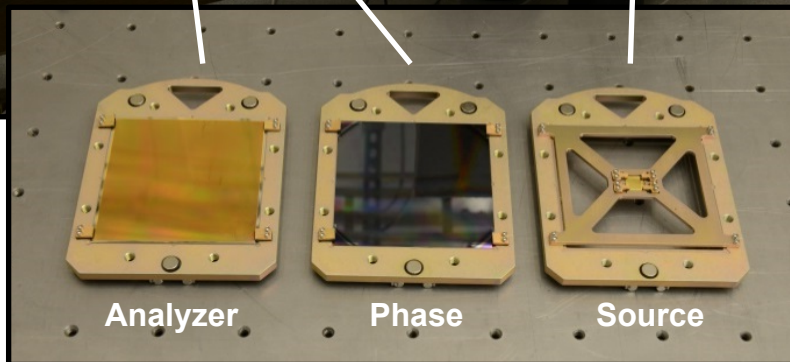
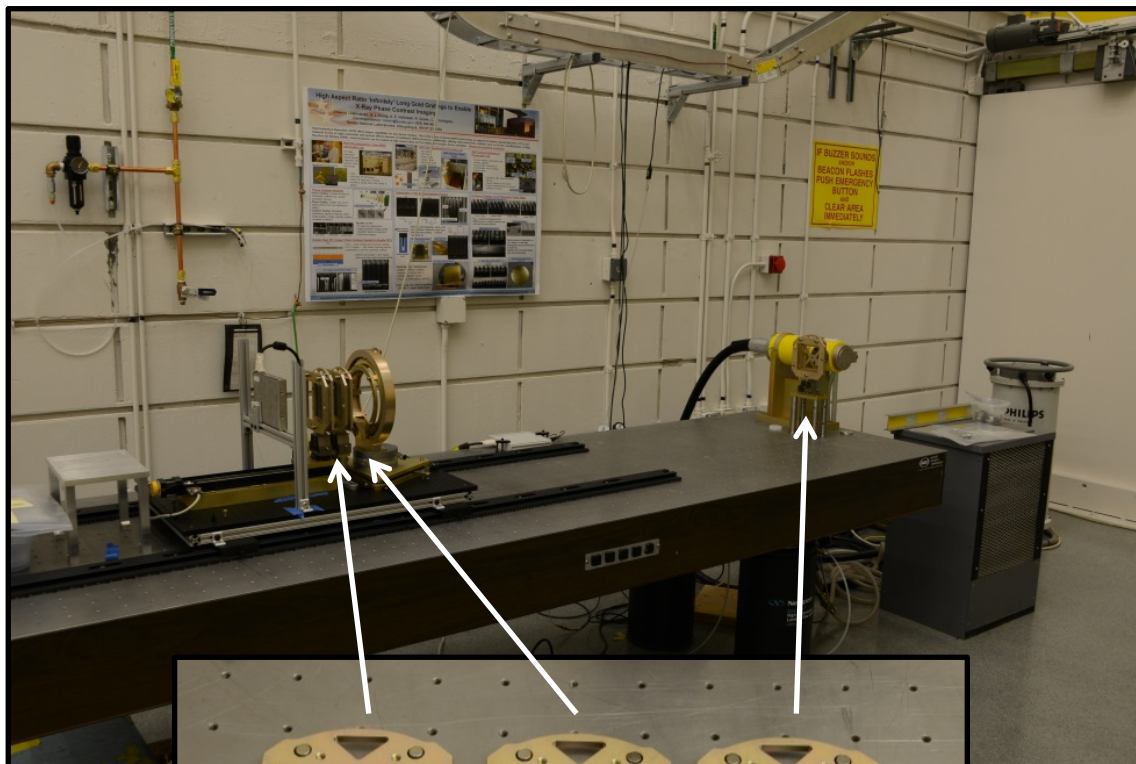
To acquire only attenuation data leaves out significant information about the material properties

XPCI

- Gratings mounted into XPCI system
 - G0 = 79.24um period
 - G1 = 3.873um period
 - G2 = 1.98um period

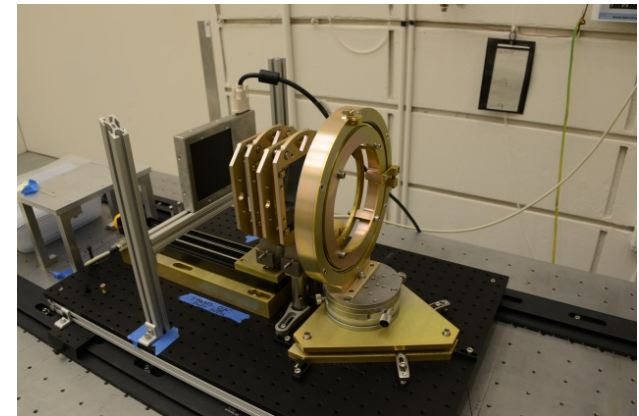
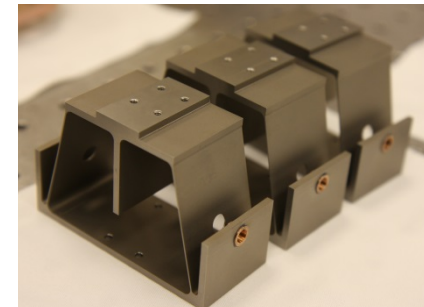
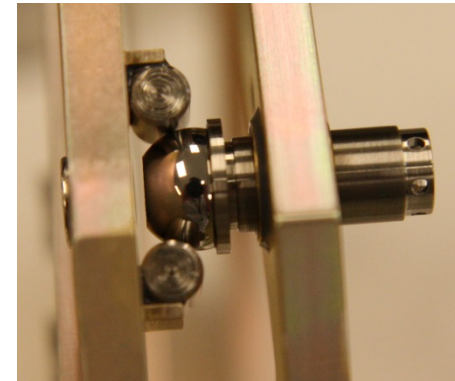
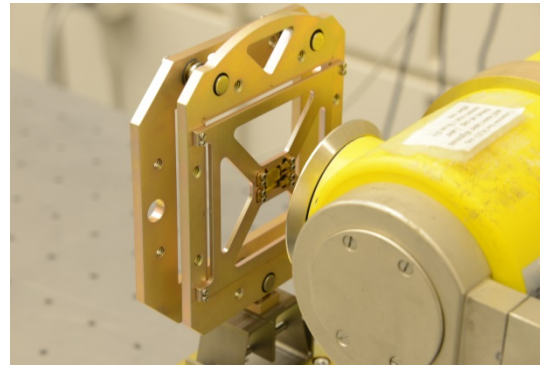


G2 grating after gold plating

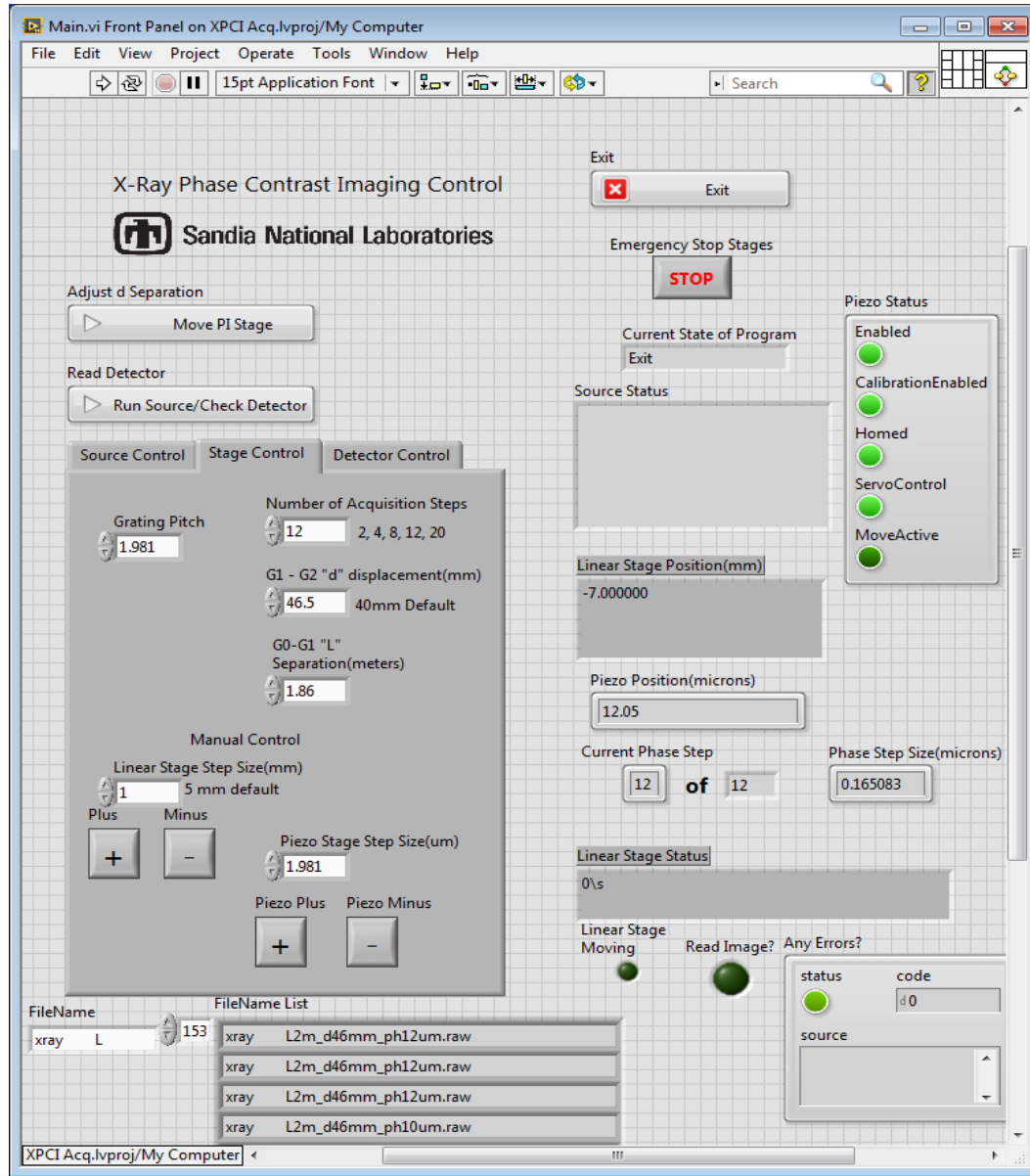


Mechanical Design

- Kinematic mount assembly
- Aerotech piezo
- Rotational flexures



XPCI Data Acquisition Labview Program



The screenshot displays the LabVIEW front panel for the X-Ray Phase Contrast Imaging Control program. The interface is organized into several functional areas:

- Header:** "X-Ray Phase Contrast Imaging Control" with the Sandia National Laboratories logo.
- Emergency Controls:** Includes an "Exit" button, "Emergency Stop Stages" with a prominent red "STOP" button, and a "Current State of Program" indicator.
- Source Control:** A sub-panel with tabs for "Source Control", "Stage Control", and "Detector Control". It features:
 - Grating Pitch: 1.981
 - Number of Acquisition Steps: 12 (options: 2, 4, 8, 12, 20)
 - G1 - G2 "d" displacement(mm): 46.5 (40mm Default)
 - G0-G1 "L" Separation(meters): 1.86
 - Manual Control: Linear Stage Step Size(mm) set to 1 (5 mm default) with Plus/Minus buttons.
 - Piezo Stage Step Size(um): 1.981 with Piezo Plus/Minus buttons.
- Read Detector:** "Run Source/Check Detector" button.
- Adjust d Separation:** "Move PI Stage" button.
- Status Indicators:** A "Piezo Status" panel with indicators for Enabled, CalibrationEnabled, Homed, ServoControl, and MoveActive.
- Position and Step Data:** Displays "Linear Stage Position(mm)" at -7.000000, "Piezo Position(microns)" at 12.05, "Current Phase Step" as 12 of 12, and "Phase Step Size(microns)" as 0.165083.
- File Management:** A "FileName List" showing a list of raw data files (e.g., xray_L2m_d46mm_ph12um.raw).
- Operational Indicators:** "Linear Stage Status" (0\), "Linear Stage Moving" (green indicator), "Read Image?" (green indicator), and "Any Errors?" (green indicator).
- Footer:** A small table with columns "status" and "code", showing a value of 0.

Modeling and Simulation

GeometricRelationsGUI

SNL XPCI Explorer

G0

Period (um) Duty Cycle:

Thickness (um) Percent Absorption: 89.53%

Static Material

G1

Period (um) Duty Cycle:

Phase (rad) Percent Absorption: 1.42%

Thickness (um)

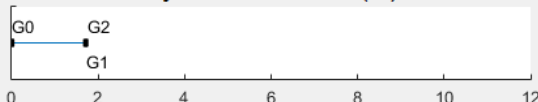
G2

Period (um) Duty Cycle:

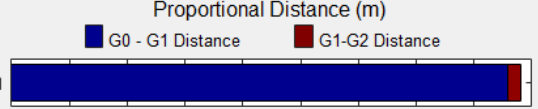
Thickness (um) Percent Absorption: 89.53%

Fractional Zt

System Distance (m)



Proportional Distance (m)



■ G0 - G1 Distance ■ G1-G2 Distance

System Distance	
G0-G1 Distance (m):	1.72
G1-G2 Distance (m):	0.042
Total Distance (m):	1.76
Contrast:	0.00

Plot Type:

Energy (keV) Wavelength (nm)

G0 Period (um)

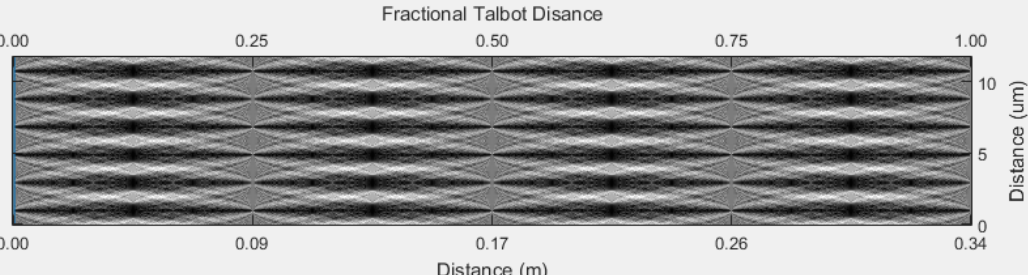
G1 Period (um)

G2 Period (um)

Phase Sensitivity

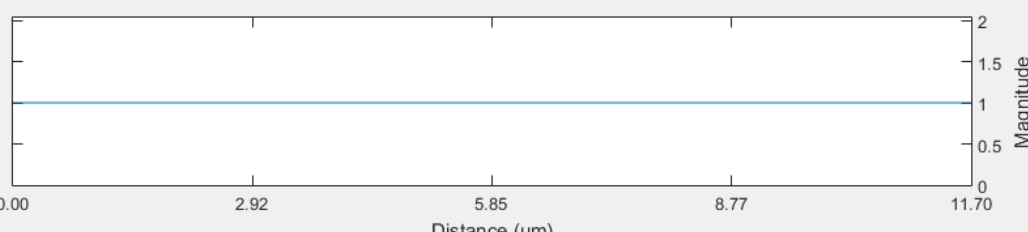
Energy Energy (keV)

Fractional Talbot Disance



Distance (um)

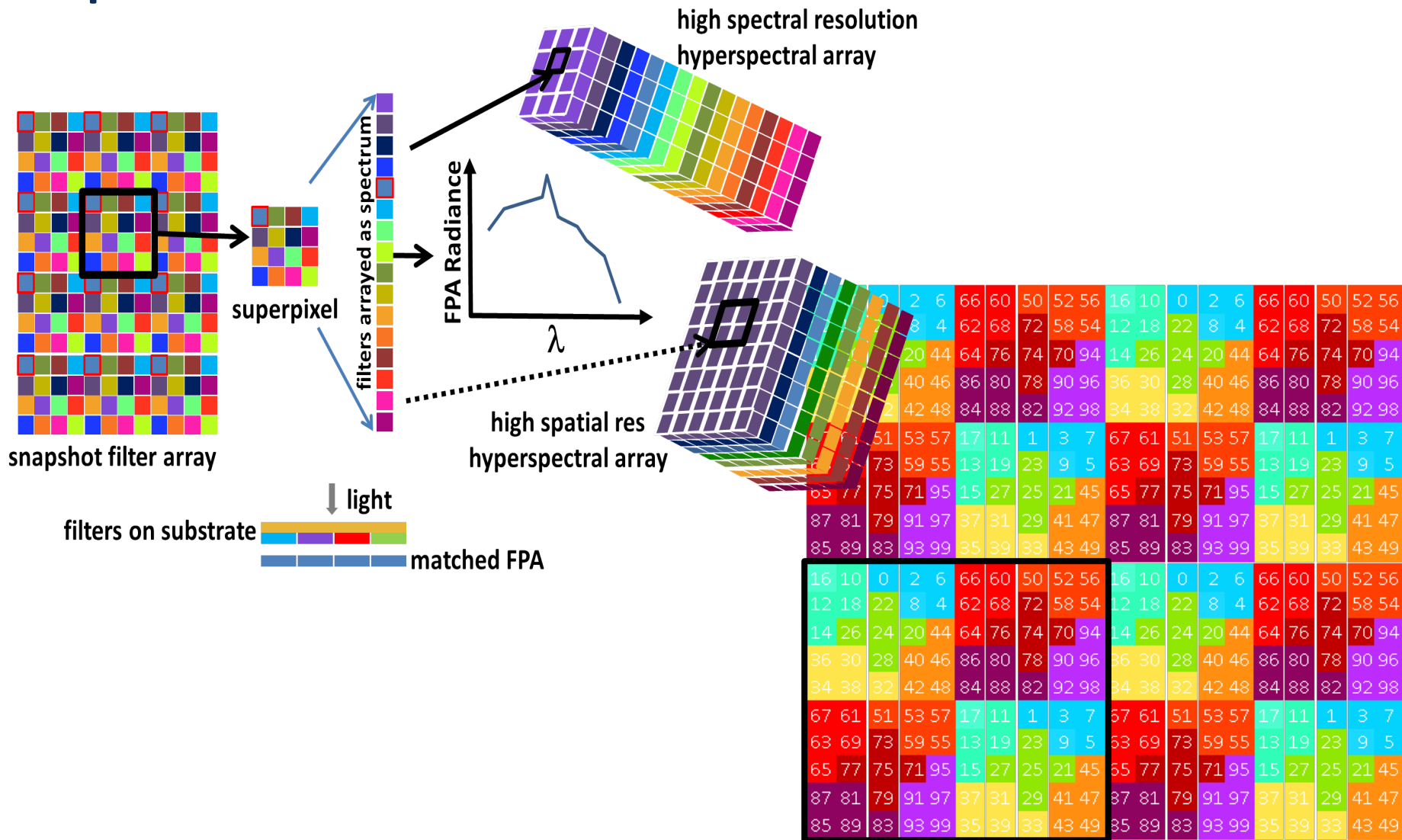
Distance (m)



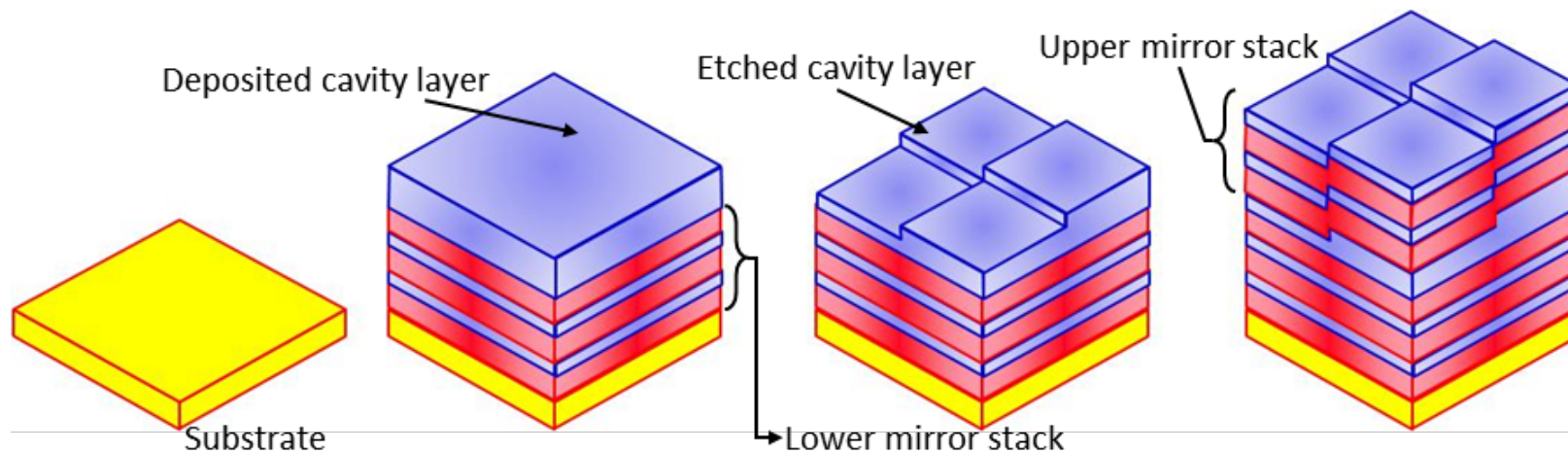
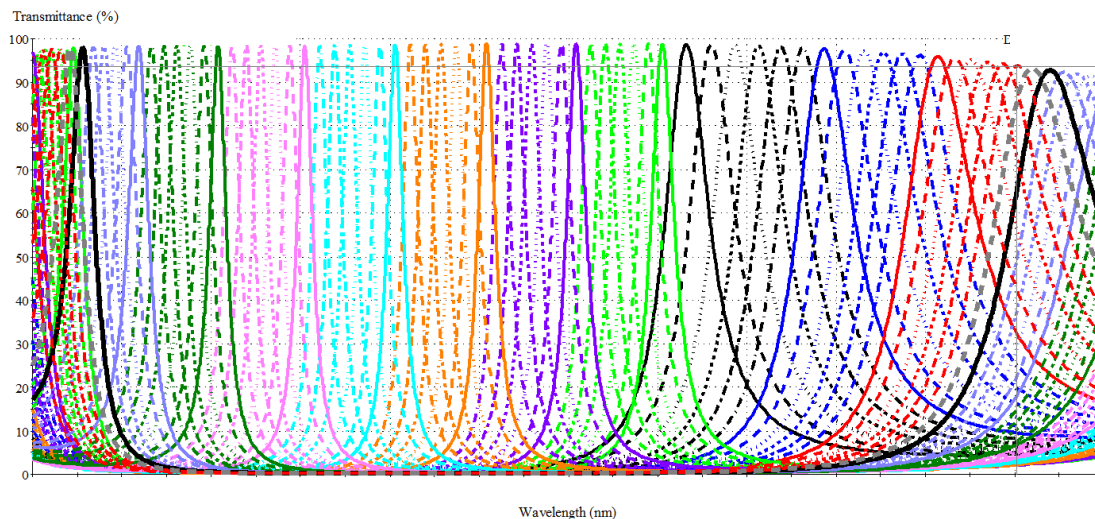
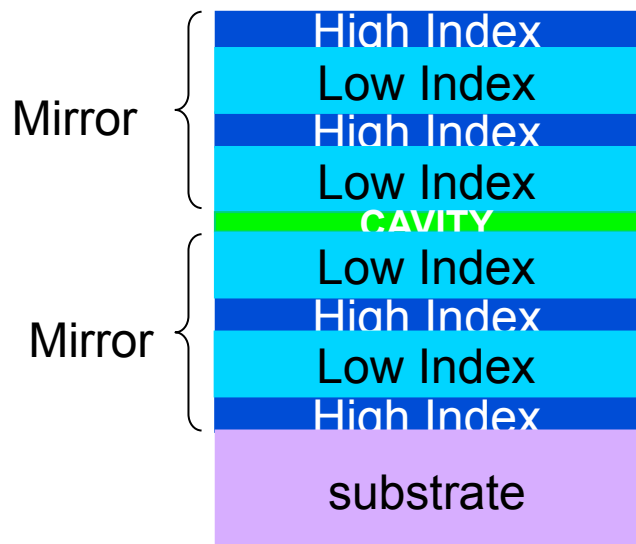
Magnitude

Distance (um)

Hyperspectral Imaging: Spectral and spatial resolution



Fabry-Perot Structure



So what do I actually “do”

- Diffractive lens design (Zemax, GDCalc, GSolver)
- Coordinate micro-optic fabrication (layouts, masks, materials, people, process development)
- Material characterization (infrared absorption/transmission characteristics with different dopings, epoxies)
- Opto-Mechanical engineering (materials, epoxies, vibration, thermal)
- Image Processing (basic to analysis to reconstruction)
- Research vendors, ordering parts, capability development

A Year in the Life...

- Technical Project Work
 - Quantum information science
 - 3D imaging
 - Non-Conventional imaging
 - X-ray phase contrast imaging
- Project Management
 - Proposals, teams, budgets, schedules, deadlines, reports
- Developing New ideas
 - Internal R&D
 - External proposals
- Communicating Results
 - Internal
 - Conferences
 - ICCP, DIR, XNPIG, Photonics West, COSI, DCS, AQC
 - Technical Meetings
 - Publishing
- Building Collaborations
 - Internal
 - Academic (UIUC, UNM, NM Tech, LSU-CAMD)
 - Industry Partners

A Year in the Life...

- Technical Project Work
- Project Management
- Communicating Results
- Building Collaborations
- Developing New ideas