

太赫兹超材料吸收器的逆向设计

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摘要 提出一种顶层图案为圆环加双开口谐振环结构的吸收器,并通过神经网络实现太赫兹超材料吸收器结构参数的 逆向设计。该神经网络由输入层、输出层和5层隐藏层构成,输入为所需吸收率和品质因子,根据电磁共振理论将3个结 构参数设定为输出。仿真结果表明,该吸收器在1.192 THz频率处的吸收率可达99.99%,在1.22 THz频率处品质因子 可达31.7,其吸收性能与目标性能的误差最小为0.9%。所提方法显著简化了吸收器的设计过程,为太赫兹超材料的快 速发展提供可能。

关键词 材料;太赫兹超材料;吸收器;逆向设计;神经网络 中图分类号 O43 文献标志码 A

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1引言

超材料吸收器(MMA)是根据应用需求,从原子 或分子设计出发,经过严格而复杂的人工设计与制备 加工而制成的一种人造微结构单元排列的复合型或混 杂型材料体系^[1-3]。其特殊性能主要来自周期单元的 构成材料和几何结构^[4-6],在太赫兹功能器件设计和研 究中具有无可比拟的优势。在过去的二十年里,超材 料吸收器在理论、设计和工程应用等方面均受到了学 术界和工业界的极大关注,并取得了可观的成果^[7-10]。 然而,传统设计方法即超材料吸收器的正向设计是通 过修改设计图案的结构参数"试错"得到相应的光学性 能^[11-12],设计效率低,主要依赖研究者的经验,很难一 次就获得理想的设计结果,需要不断地试错,这严重阻 碍了太赫兹超材料吸收器的发展。

近年来,深度学习在计算机视觉、图像识别、自然 语言处理等方面展现出强大的学习能力^[13-16],其优势 在于解决非直觉问题时,可以通过大量数据探寻其内 在规律,达到很好的预测效果,因此在超材料吸收器 设计上具有巨大潜力^[17]。Malkiel等^[18]最早提出使用 深度学习(DL)实现等离子体超表面的设计,通过构 建人工神经网络模型(ANN),同时实现了等离子超 表面的按需逆向设计和等离子电磁特性的频谱预测。 Ma等^[19]提出一种基于深度学习的手性超材料按需设 计方法,通过构建生成对抗网络(GAN)分析了吸收 器光学响应与最优设计参数之间的隐式关系,实现了 近完美吸收的设计。Hou等^[20]利用基于深度学习的 目标驱动方法定制超材料吸收器并进行数值验证,该 方法构建了3个不同的神经网络:通过特征变换神经 网络(FTNN)建立超材料吸收器定制性能指标与目 标频谱之间的映射;利用结构生成神经网络(GNN) 建立目标频谱与设计参数之间的映射;使用预测神经 网络(PNN)建立设计参数与设计频谱之间的映射。 经过实际仿真计算,Hou等^[20]设计的吸收器吸收性能 与目标吸收性能的误差仅为0.8%。从近年来的研究 可以看到:将深度学习用于超材料吸收器的设计与优 化中,能够有效提高设计效率,更有利于找到最优结 果;这些方法有一个共同的特征,即将多个采样点的 响应光谱作为吸收性能,导致神经网络模型的输入、 输出节点和隐藏层层数多,所需的样本数量大,网络 结构复杂。

本文设计了一个顶层图案为圆环加双开口谐振环的超材料吸收器,根据目标吸收器的性能,使用神经网络对图案的结构参数进行逆向设计。根据电磁共振理论和LC谐振电路理论,将关键结构参数限制为3个,作为网络输出;使用吸收率和品质因子表征吸收器性能,作为网络输入;隐藏层设定为5层,节点数分别为6、9、12、9、6,从而显著简化了网络复杂度。训练后的网络精度误差最小可达0.9%,在1.192 THz处吸收率可达到99.99%,接近完美吸收,在1.22 THz处品质因子可达31.7,具有较优的吸收性能。

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2 设计思想

理数据集、构建神经网络和预测结构参数,具体过程如图1所示。

整个设计过程共分为4步:确定关键结构参数、处



图 1 设计思想示意图 Fig. 1 Schematic of technology process

步骤一:确定关键结构参数。所设计的三层吸收 器结构如图1的 structure 所示:为使进入吸收器内部 的太赫兹波无法透过背底透射出去,顶层和底层均采 用电导率 $\sigma=5.71\times10^7$ S/m、磁导率 $\mu=4\pi$ × 10⁻⁷ H/m、厚度为0.2 μm 的纯铜贴片;电磁损耗主要 由中间介质层填充材料的介质损耗产生,选用介电常 数 ε_r = 4.3、厚度为50 μ m的环氧树脂FR-4;顶层采用 圆环内套双开口谐振环结构,结构单元的周期p= 100 µm,其中金属圆环内外径分别为r₁,r₂,双开口谐振 环的内外边长分别为L1、L2,开口宽度为G。根据电磁 共振理论和LC谐振电路理论,该单元的谐振特性易 受圆环宽度 $(r_1 - r_2)$ 、双开口谐振方环宽度 $(L_1 - L_2)$ 和 开口宽度G的影响,因此限定图案外边界,将r₂和L₂的 值设置为50 µm和60 µm,重点研究金属圆环内径r₁、 双开口谐振环内边长L₁和开口宽度G对谐振特性的 影响,各项设计参数变动范围如表1所示。

步骤二:处理数据集。根据表1的参数设定范围, 共产生1000个实验数据,按照7:3的比例划分为训练

表1 设计参数范围 Table 1 Range of design parameters

1 44	Table T Trange of decign parameters						
Parameter	Scale /µm	Step	Number				
r_1	40 - 45	0.5	10				
L_1	35 - 45	0.5	10				
G	15 - 25	1.0	10				

集与测试集。

超材料吸收器的吸收性能可通过吸收率A和品质 因子Q表征,其中吸收率表示吸收器对太赫兹波的吸 收程度,主要受反射率R。和透射率T。的影响,其关 系为

$$A = 1 - R_{\omega} - T_{\omega}$$
 (1)

品质因子Q表征吸收器的光学共振性质,Q值越大,共振体系的损耗和半峰全宽(FWHM)越小,计算 公式为

$$Q = \frac{f_0}{X_{\rm FWHM}},\tag{2}$$

式中:f₀为谐振频率;X_{FWHM}为谐振峰的半峰全宽。

步骤三:构建神经网络。将品质因子Q、吸收率A作为网络输入,结构参数 r_1 、 L_1 、G作为网络输出,确定 网络隐含层层数及各隐含层节点数,构建并训练结构 参数预测神经网络(PPN),设置网络的学习率为 0.01,训练次数为1000次,代价函数为均方误差。

步骤四:预测结构参数。向训练后的PPN中输入 需求吸收性能指标(Q和A),通过PPN计算出结构参 数,再将预测的结构参数由CST进行仿真验证,得到 结果Q*和A*,将误差率(ER)作为损失函数,评价需求 指标和预测的性能指标之间的误差:若满足精度要求, 得到所需的太赫兹超材料吸收器结构参数;若不满足 精度要求,将此次样本数据加入初始数据集,再次训练 网络,如此循环,直至输出满足精度要求的吸收器结构

参数为止。

3 神经网络参数

本研究的神经网络选用后向传播(BP)神经网络, 其优点是自适应能力强,且输入和输出之间可形成非 线性映射。采用 Sigmoid 函数作为神经元的激活函数,误差用均方误差表示,即

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{m} (Y_k - y_k)^2, \qquad (3)$$

式中:y_k为网络输出;Y_k为期望输出。用梯度下降法 调整神经网络中的权重w_{ij},使误差逐步变小。设置步 长 η 为神经网络的学习率,使误差沿着负梯度方向降 低,每次权重的变化为

$$\Delta w_{ij} = -\eta \frac{\partial E}{\partial w_{ij}}$$
(4)

更新权重的迭代公式为

$$w_{ij}(n+1) = w_{ij}(n) + \Delta w_{ij}(n), \qquad (5)$$

式中:n为第n次迭代。通过不断地进行迭代,使神经网络的误差越来越小,获得的神经网络输出越来越接

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近期望输出。该程序使用MATLAB软件自主编写。

为确定隐藏层层数,将每层的神经元节点数设置 为9,计算并分析隐藏层层数为3~9的均方误差、相关 系数及误差率,结果如表2所示。其中均方误差 (MSE)表征网络精确度,相关系数(*R*)表示预测输出 和目标输出的相关程度,误差率*R*_{ER}表示预测的吸收 性能与实际经过CST仿真计算的真实值之间的误差 率^[21],计算公式为

$$R_{\rm ER} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\left| \frac{A_{\rm prediction} - A_{\rm simulation}}{A_{\rm simulation}} \right| + \left| \frac{Q_{\rm prediction} - Q_{\rm simulation}}{Q_{\rm simmulation}} \right| \right) \times 100\% \,. \tag{6}$$

从表2可以看出:随着隐含层层数的增加,均方误差呈现先减小后增大的趋势,当层数为5时,均方误差 值达到最小;相关系数R对隐藏层层数的变化不敏感, 大多在0.86左右; R_{ER}随着隐藏层层数的变化起伏波动,但在5层时达到最小,为0.9%。因此,设定隐藏层 层数为5。

表2 隐藏层层数对网络性能的影响

	Table 2	2 Influence of the number of hidden layers on network performance					
Number of hidden layers	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MSE	0.035	0.023	0.012	0.019	0.021	0.026	0.038
R	0.85	0.87	0.86	0.86	0.82	0.88	0.86
$R_{ m er}$ / ½	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7

神经网络隐藏层的神经元节点数一般由以下经验 公式^[22]确定,即

$$m = \sqrt{n+l+\alpha},\tag{7}$$

式中:m为隐藏层节点数;n为输入层节点数;l为输出 层节点数;α为1~10范围内的常数。本实验的输入节 点数为2,输出节点数为3,隐藏层层数为5,将节点数 设置为3~12,计算结果如表3所示。

表3 神经元节点数对网络性能的影响

		Table 3	Influenc	e of number	of neuron no	des on netwo	ork performa	nce		
Number of	ç	4	5	6	7	8	0	10	11	12
neuron nodes	J	4	5	0	1	0	5	10	11	12
MSE	0.056	0.033	0.028	0.011	0.021	0.027	0.014	0.049	0.038	0.013
R	0.78	0.85	0.86	0.84	0.82	0.83	0.82	0.83	0.85	0.85
$R_{\scriptscriptstyle \mathrm{ER}}/\%$	2.6	1.7	1.9	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.6	0.9

从表3可以看出:均方误差MSE在节点数m为6、 9、12时较小,分别为0.011、0.014和0.013;相关系数 R在m=3时最小,为0.78,在节点数m=6、9、12时相 差不大,分别为0.84、0.82和0.85;误差率R_{ER}在节点 数m为6、9、12时较小,分别为0.9%、1.0%和0.9%。 因此,将隐藏层节点数设置为6、9或12,具体设置如 表4所示。

表4 隐藏层设置 Table 4 Setting of hidden layers

Number of hidden layers	1	2	3	4	5
Number of neuron nodes	6	9	12	9	6

4 结果及讨论

4.1 性能分析

将神经网络的输入设定为高吸收率和高Q值两种 需求,对应的输入分别为A=100%、Q=23和A=85%、Q=30。当输入需求性能为A=100%、Q=23时,网络输出的结构参数为 $r_1=42.5 \mu m$ 、 $L_1=37 \mu m$ 、 $G=19 \mu m$,该结构参数在CST仿真计算得到的吸收 率A为99.99%,品质因子Q为23.2,与目标吸收性能 的误差率分别为0.90%和0.01%,可看作是完美吸 收。当输入需求性能为A=85%、Q=30时,网络输出

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的结构参数为 r_1 =45 μ m、 L_1 =35 μ m、G=21 μ m,该结 构参数在CST 仿真计算得到的吸收率 A 为 85.86%, 品质因子 Q 为 31.7,与目标吸收性能的误差率分别为 1.05%、1.00%。这两种结构经 CST 计算的吸收率曲 线如图 2 所示。

为进一步分析结构参数 r_1 、 L_1 和G对吸收器吸收 性能的影响,绘出经CST计算的吸收率和Q值随着 r_1 、 L_1 和G的变化规律,结果如图3和图4所示。当 r_1 = 44.5 µm时,吸收率和Q值随着 L_1 和G的变化规律如 图3所示,可以看到,当 L_1 增大且G减小时,吸收率逐 渐增大而Q值逐渐减小;当 L_1 =36 µm、G=25 µm时, 吸收率和Q值随着 r_1 的变化规律如图4所示,可以看 到, r_1 逐渐增大时,吸收率逐渐减小而Q值逐渐增大。

4.2 吸收原理分析

为进一步研究所设计吸收器的吸收原理,在CST 中仿真计算了 r_1 =42.5 μ m、 L_1 =37 μ m、G=19 μ m、吸 收率为99.99%的结构在谐振频率 f_0 =1.192 THz处





的电场分布与表面电流分布情况,如图5所示。所设 计的吸收器结构为四倍对称结构,具有偏振不敏感性, 以横电模(TE)偏振电磁波由顶层到底层方向的垂直 向下入射为例。



图 3 r_1 =44.5 µm时,吸收率和 Q 值随 L_1 和 G 的变化趋势。(a)吸收率;(b) Q 值 Fig. 3 Absorptivity and Q value changing with L_1 and G when r_1 =44.5 µm. (a) Absorptivity; (b) Q value



图 4 L_1 =36 µm, G=25 µm时, 吸收率和 Q 值随 r_1 的变化趋势。(a) 吸收率; (b) Q 值 Fig. 4 Absorptivity and Q value changing with r_1 when L_1 =36 µm and G=25 µm. (a) Absorptivity; (b) Q value

由图 5(a)可知,电场主要分布在圆环与双开口谐 振环相接的4个端点处。对于双开口谐振环结构,表 面电流经左右两侧流向下方,产生电偶极子共振;对于 外部圆环,电流主要在邻近双开口谐振环的4个端点 和上下两端汇集,产生电偶极子共振,形成图2所示的 谐振峰,使得在谐振频率处入射电磁波的能量在吸收 器内部被消耗殆尽,从而实现接近完美的吸收。图5 (b)所示的双开口谐振环和圆环的电流分布近似于图 5(c)、(d)的线性叠加,此时双开口谐振环的开口等效 为电容(电容值为*C*),金属臂长等效为电感(电感值为



图 5 电流、电场分布图。(a)电场分布;(b)电流分布;(c)圆环电流分布;(d)双开口谐振环电流分布 Fig. 5 Current and electric field distribution diagrams. (a) Electric field distribution; (b) current distribution; (c) current distribution of the ring; (d) current distribution of double-opening resonant ring

L),整个结构可以等效为一个谐振电路,如图6所示。 该电路的谐振频率即吸收器的吸收峰所在频率,电路 谐振频率计算公式为 $f_0 = 1/(2\pi\sqrt{LC})$,由此可以通过 改变 $L_{\infty}C$ 来调节吸收器的谐振频率。



图 6 等效电路图。(a) 双开口谐振环等效电路图;(b) 圆环等效电路图

Fig. 6 Equivalent circuit diagrams. (a) Equivalent circuit diagram of double-opening resonant ring; (b) ring equivalent circuit diagram

针对高吸收率和高Q值要求,所设计的两款吸收器(Model A和 Model B)的顶层图案相同,结构参数均设计为微米量级,可以通过微纳加工技术实现^[23]。然而在制造过程中,结构尺寸不可避免地存在误差,从而影响吸收器的吸收性能。表5和表6分别列举了高吸收率吸收器 Model A 和高Q值吸收器 Model B 在一定制造公差范围内的性能误差。

当 Model A 的制造公差为-2%~2%时:吸收率在 97.40%~99.99%范围内波动,绝对误差为-2.6%~0,最大相对误差为2.6%;Q值在 22.5~24.3范围内波动,绝对误差为-0.7~1.1,最大相对误差为4.7%。当 Model B 在制造公差为-3%~3%时:吸收率在 84.98%~89.10%范围内波动,绝对误差为-0.88%~3.24%,最大相对误差为3%;Q值在

表5 Model A 的吸收性能						
Table 5	Absorp	otion prop	erties of	Model A		
Fabrication	r_1	L_1	G	$A / \frac{0}{0}$	Q	
tolerance / %						
-2	41.7	36.2	18.6	97.40	22.5	
-1	42.1	36.6	18.8	98.50	22.7	
0	42.5	37.0	19.0	99.99	23.2	
1	43.0	37.4	19.2	98.80	24.1	
2	43.4	37.7	19.4	98.40	24.3	

30.8~31.7范围内波动,绝对误差为-0.9~0,最大相 对误差为2.8%。可见,ModelA在-2%~2%制造公 差范围内,ModelB在-3%~3%制造公差范围内,均 有较好的制作容差性。

本研究将所设计的太赫兹超材料吸收器与用传统

表 6 Model B 的吸收性能 Table 6 Absorption properties of Model B

	1	e trone le role			
Fabrication tolerance / %	r_1	L_1	G	$A / \frac{0}{0}$	Q
-3	43.7	29.5	20.4	89.10	31.0
-2	44.1	33.0	20.6	88.80	31.1
-1	44.6	36.5	20.8	86.56	31.5
0	45.0	35.0	21.0	85.86	31.7
1	45.5	34.5	21.2	85.22	31.2
2	45.9	34.2	21.4	85.16	30.9
3	46.4	33.9	21.6	84.98	30.8

方法设计的高性能太赫兹超材料吸收器进行比较,吸收性能如表7所示。结果表明,所设计的太赫兹超材料吸收器具有较优的吸收性能。

表7 吸收器性能对比 Table 7 Comparison of abcorbor performance

1 able 7	Comparison of absorber performance				
Ref.	Frequency /THz	Absorptivity / ½			
[24]	0.2-1.4	99.9			
[25]	1.336	99.59			
[26]	4.48	99.98			
[27]	2.3	99.7			
Proposed	1.192	99.99			

5 结 论

提出一种顶层图案为圆环加双开口谐振环的吸收 器结构,通过神经网络实现太赫兹超材料吸收器的逆 向设计。利用电磁共振理论和吸收性能表征简化输 入、输出节点,降低了神经网络的复杂程度。基于该神 经网络设计的超材料吸收器的最高吸收率可达 99.99%,接近完美吸收,而Q值最高为31.7,谐振频 率分别为1.192 THz和1.22 THz;制作公差在 -2%~2%范围内时,最大相对误差不超过4.7%。 详细分析了3个结构参数对吸收率和品质因子的影响 规律,并从电流、电场分布和等效电路3个方面讨论了 吸收器的吸收机制。可以看出,所提方法可以针对设 计需求,有效提高超材料吸收器的设计效率,在太赫兹 功能器件设计领域具有良好的应用前景。

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Reverse Design of Terahertz Metamaterial Absorber

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Abstract

Objective The traditional design of metamaterial absorber depends on the experience of researchers to obtain excellent optical performance by modifying geometric parameters. The design pattern of trial and error leads to low efficiency but high cost. Therefore, deep learning is proposed as an inverse design method to improve design productivity and shorten the design circle of terahertz (THz) metamaterial absorber due to the powerful learning ability. It can map the relationship of structural parameters with its absorption performance to predict the optimum value of structural parameters. However, the response spectrum composed of multiple sampling points is employed as the input, which results in a complex network system with a large number of input nodes, output nodes, and hidden layers. Therefore, this paper puts forward a way to simplify the structure of the neural network and apply it to the design of a THz metamaterial absorber with a novel top pattern of the circular ring and double-opening resonance ring.

Methods The whole design process is divided into four steps in Fig. 1: determining key structural parameters of the top layer, processing data sets, analyzing the structure of the neural network, and predicting structural parameters. Step 1 is determining key structural parameters. The absorber designed in this paper is composed of three layers. The copper with conductivity $\sigma = 5.71 \times 10^7$ S/m, permeability $\mu = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ H/m, and thickness of 0.2 μ m is selected for the top layer and bottom layer. The intermediate medium layer is FR-4 with the dielectric constant $\varepsilon_r = 4.3$ and thickness of 50 μ m. The pattern of the top layer is shown in the upper right of Fig. 1. According to the theory of LC electromagnetic resonance, the resonant characteristics of the unit are easily affected by the width of the circular ring $(r_1 - r_2)$, the width of the doubleopening resonant square ring (L_1-L_2) , and the opening width G. Step 2 is processing data sets. With the quality factor and absorptivity as inputs, and the structural parameters including the inner diameter of metal ring r_1 , the inner side length of double-opening resonance ring L_1 , and opening width G as outputs, 1000 sample data sets are calculated through CST simulation and divided into training sets and test sets according to the ratio of 7:3. Step 3 is analyzing the structure of the neural network. The Sigmoid function is employed as the activation function of neurons. The error rate fluctuates with the changing number of hidden layers but reaches a minimum of 0.9% at five layers. Thus, the hidden layer is set to five. The mean square error is smaller when the number of nodes m=6, 9, and 12, and the error rate has an obvious minimum value when the number of nodes m = 6, 9, and 12. Therefore, the number of hidden layer nodes is set to be 6, 9, or 12. Step 4 is predicting structural parameters. When the demand performance is set as A=100% and Q=23, the structural parameters calculated by the neural network are r_1 =42.5 µm, L_1 =37 µm, and G=19 µm. The optical performance calculated by CST simulation is 99.99% and the quality factor Q is 23.2. Thus, the error of target absorption performance is 0.9%. When the required performance is set as A=85% and Q=30, the structural parameters calculated by the neural network are r_1 =45 µm, L_1 =35 µm, and G=21 µm. The optical performance by CST simulation is 85.86% and the quality factor Q is 31.7. Therefore, the error of the target absorption performance is 1.05%.

Results and Discussions This paper analyzes the influence of structural parameters r_1 , L_1 , and G on the absorption performance of the absorber. When $r_1=45 \ \mu\text{m}$, the change trend of absorbance and Q value with L_1 and G is shown in Fig. 3. The absorbance increases and the Q value gradually decreases as L_1 increases and G decreases. When $L_1=36 \ \mu\text{m}$

and $G=25 \,\mu\text{m}$, the change trend of absorbance and Q value with r_1 is shown in Fig. 4. The absorption rate decreases and the Q value increases with the rising r_1 . Additionally, the electric field distribution and surface current distribution of the high absorption structure at the resonance frequency $f_0=1.192$ THz are analyzed as shown in Fig. 5. The electric field is mainly distributed at the four parts of the circular ring and the double-opening resonant ring. For the double-opening resonant ring, the surface current flows down through the left and right sides respectively to generate electric dipole resonance. For the external ring, the current mainly converges at the four parts of the adjacent double-open resonant ring, as the upper and lower of the ring, thus producing electric dipole resonance. The two absorbers of Model A and Model B designed for the requirements of high absorptivity and high Q value respectively with the same top layer pattern can be produced by micro-nano fabrication. When the fabrication tolerance of Model A is -2%-2%, the absorption rate fluctuates between 97. 40%–99. 99%, the absolute error is -2.6%–0, and the maximum relative error is 2.6%. The Q value fluctuates between 22.5 and 24.3, with an absolute error of -0.7-1.1 and a maximum relative error of 4.7%. Table 6 shows that when the fabrication tolerance of Model B is -3%-3%, the absorption rate fluctuates between $84.98\% \sim 89.10\%$, the absolute error is -0.88% - 3.24%, and the maximum relative error is 3%. The Q value fluctuates between 30.8 and 31.7, the absolute error is -0.9-0, and the maximum relative error is 2.8%. This indicates that Model A is within the fabrication tolerance of -2%-2%, and Model B is within the fabrication tolerance of -3%-3%, with good fabrication tolerance.

Conclusions In this paper, an absorber structure with a top pattern of the circular ring and double-opening resonant ring is proposed, and the reverse design of THz metamaterial absorber is realized through neural networks. The input and output nodes are simplified by electromagnetic resonance theory and absorption performance characterization to reduce the complexity of the neural network. The maximum absorption rate of metamaterial absorber designed by the proposed neural network can reach 99.99% at the frequency of 1.192 THz, which is close to perfect absorption. The maximum Q value can be 31.7 at frequency of 1.22 THz. The maximum relative error should not exceed 4.7% within the fabrication tolerance of -2%-2%. Additionally, this paper analyzes the influence of three geometric parameters on the absorptivity and quality factor in detail and discusses the absorption mechanism of the absorber from three aspects of current, electric field distribution, and equivalent circuit. The proposed method can effectively improve the design efficiency of metamaterial absorber according to the performance requirements and has great application prospects in terahertz functional device design.

Key words materials; terahertz metamaterials; absorber; reverse design; neural network