

引用格式: CHEN Jianwei, HAO Ran, ZHAN Chunlian, et al. Design Photonic Crystal All-optical Logic Gates Using Machine Learning[J]. Acta Photonica Sinica, 2023, 52(9):0923003

陈建伟,郝然,占春连,等. 利用机器学习设计光子晶体全光逻辑门[J]. 光子学报, 2023, 52(9):0923003

利用机器学习设计光子晶体全光逻辑门

陈建伟¹, 郝然¹, 占春连¹, 金尚忠¹, 张鹏举², 庄新港², 费丰²

(1 中国计量大学 光学与电子科技学院, 杭州 310018)

(2 中国电子科技集团公司第四十一研究所, 青岛 266555)

摘要:为了加速光子晶体性能分析和全光逻辑门的设计,提出了利用神经网络设计基于带隙传输的光子晶体全光逻辑门。使用逆向神经网络,根据需要的群折射率、光子带隙和工作频率等光学性质,成功逆向预测光子晶体逻辑门的结构参数。仿真结果表明:该逻辑门能在时域实现 AND 和 NOT 运算;对比输入和运算输出的脉冲宽度,AND 运算脉宽仅变化 3.6%,实现稳定的包络和精确的“数字”逻辑运算。

关键词:光子晶体;光子计算机;逻辑门;神经网络;非线性光学

中图分类号:O436

文献标识码:A

doi:10.3788/gzxb20235209.0923003

0 引言

全光逻辑门是光子计算机、光信号处理和全光网络的核心元件^[1],能实现全光信号提取^[2]、锁存器^[3]、光子路由器^[4]和光开关^[5]等,近年来受到国内外广泛关注。人们提出了许多实现全光逻辑门的方案,例如使用非线性光纤^[6]、半导体光放大器^[7]和光子晶体^[8]。其中,基于光子晶体的光逻辑门因其结构简单、损耗低、运算速度快、体积小而备受关注^[9-12]。并且光子晶体已经实现了波长尺度的全光逻辑门,例如采用多分支波导耦合器^[13]、非线性环形谐振器^[14]和拓扑保护谷光子晶体逻辑门^[15]。此外,THEOCHARIDIS A 等^[16]在光子晶体波导(Photonic Crystal Waveguide, PCW)带隙边缘处发现克尔非线性效应会增强,从而影响另一束光信号。JANDIERI V 等^[17]提出了一种基于非线性耦合光子晶体波导(Coupled Photonic Crystal Waveguide, C-PCW)带隙传输的全光逻辑与门,带隙传输使得时间孤子在每次逻辑运算期间都能保持稳定的脉冲包络。

设计光子晶体器件需要调整几何结构并迭代模拟,以逐渐接近目标响应^[18],然而受限于研究者的设计经验和仿真能力,传统方法只能调整有限的设计参数以寻求最佳结构。此外,大规模的光子晶体全光逻辑门需要多个 PCW 紧密排列,根据需求设计 PCW 也是实际工程面临的挑战。逆向设计可以快速搜索设计空间,更有效地获取目标光学器件的几何结构^[19-21]。因此,逆向设计可以加快光学器件的变量分析与性能评估,为大规模集成光路设计提供支持。该方法已成功应用于各种非常规光子器件的设计,如光子晶体纳米腔^[22]、等离子体波导系统^[23]和纳米光子功率分配器^[24]等。

本文采用神经网络作为辅助手段,设计出一种带隙传输的光子晶体全光逻辑门,以更加直观、有效的方式加速光子晶体的分析与设计。逆向神经网络模型可根据所需光学特性设计光子晶体全光逻辑门。采用时域有限差分法分析了该逻辑门在时域中的与(AND)和非(NOT)运算,仿真结果表明,该器件能保持稳定的脉冲包络,展现出较好的性能。

基金项目:国家自然科学基金(Nos. 61975182, 61575174),国防技术基础项目(No. JSJL2020210A001),浙江省自然科学基金重点项目(No. LZ23F050001)

第一作者:陈建伟,chenjianwei3699@163.com

通讯作者:郝然,ran.hao@cjlu.edu.cn

收稿日期:2023-04-04;**录用日期:**2023-04-28

<http://www.photon.ac.cn>

1 结构设计与网络模型

1.1 光子晶体结构设计

非线性光子晶体可在同一芯片上实现密集的全光信号处理,大大减小了光学逻辑门的器件尺寸。PCW是在光子晶体中引入线缺陷而形成的,频率在光子带隙内的电磁波受相邻未扰动光子晶体势垒的限制,被引导沿缺陷通道传播。特别地,若将两个或三个PCW紧密放置,就会形成耦合光子晶体波导,光功率会从一个PCW传输到另一个PCW^[25]。

设计合理的C-PCW,可以利用克尔型非线性效应,实现基于带隙孤子传输的紧凑型全光逻辑门。这对PCW提出了更高的要求:首先耦合光子晶体波导逻辑门需要多个PCWs在目标带隙上具有重叠的光子带隙;其次,多个PCWs在色散曲线边缘的频率范围应当不同,这样可以防止线性区域的模式传播;最后,慢光的光约束力^[26]是增强非线性效应的必要条件^[27]。因此要想增强克尔非线性效应,需要PCW在一定带宽内具有低斜率线性色散的特征。为了便捷、准确的设计出满足目标需求的PCW,本文搭建了神经网络光子晶体波导正向性能表征和逆向结构设计模型,以实现目标PCW的性能评估与器件设计。

为了获取PCW的光学性质,常见的方法是改变光子晶体周期结构排列和缺陷形状。图1是光子晶体的结构设计,光子晶体周期为 a ,缺陷孔的半径 r 等于 $0.34a$ 。改变靠近波导的第一排和第二排缺陷孔的位置和形状,实现PCW光学特性的调控,其中 d_1 和 d_2 , d_3 和 d_4 分别是第一排和第二排气孔的椭圆长轴和短轴; X_1 和 Y_1 , X_2 和 Y_2 分别是第一排和第二排缺陷相较三角晶格结构的横向与纵向偏移。然后,使用平面波展开法获取光子晶体的色散特性,并获取PCW的慢光评价指标如群折射率(Group Index, n_g)、带宽和归一化延迟带宽积(Normalized Delay-Bandwidth Product, NDBP)等,评估PCW的性能。此外,为了设计光子晶体逻辑门,还提取了色散曲线边缘频率、相邻色散曲线的频率差和带隙宽度等光学参数。将几何结构参数和光学性能参数数字化编码,这有利于神经网络模型的数值预测。最后,使用差值扫描光子晶体波导结构参数,编写数据处理代码以获取PCWs的结构参数及其光学性能指标,共提取了17万组数据,训练集与测试集的比例为9:1。

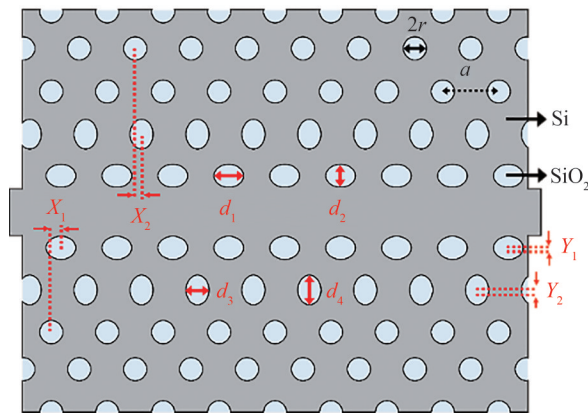


图1 光子晶体波导结构设计图

Fig.1 Structure design of photonic crystal waveguide

1.2 深度学习模型

传统设计方法依赖研究者的经验推测PCW的几何结构,并使用理论计算或者数值仿真获取其光学性能,但这种设计过程的效率低并且无法根据目标光学性质进行逆向预测。为了实现光子晶体波导的正向性能表征与逆向结构预测,本文搭建了神经网络模型(如图2所示)实现光子晶体性能表征和结构设计。

网络模型是使用Python 3.9.7编程语言和TensorFlow 2.7.0框架建立的,使用随机搜索优化神经网络的超参数,对比网络模型的性能评价指标,获得最佳的网络结构参数。正向性能预测模型的输入和输出分别是编码后的几何结构参数与光学性能参数。正向与逆向神经网络使用Intel Core i9-10940X处理器和RTX 3080 Ti显卡,训练时间分别为0.2 h与0.36 h。

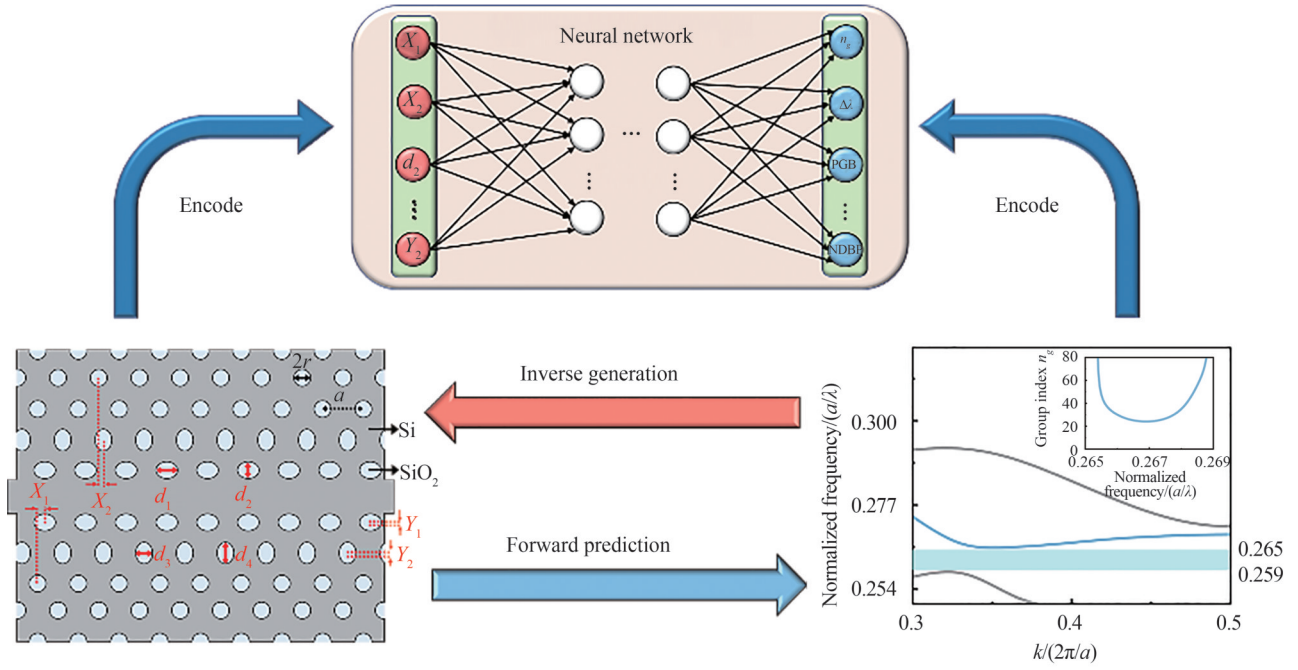


图2 光子晶体波导正向性能表征与逆向结构预测模型

Fig. 2 Forward performance characterization and inverse structure prediction model of photonic crystal waveguide

正向神经网络共有13层全连接层,训练的总参数为197 612个,通过随机搜索选取最佳的激活函数(Tanh)和优化器(Adamax)。如图3所示,正向网络经过60次训练后,均方误差(Mean Squared Error, MSE)为0.000 274,为了衡量网络预测值与真实值的偏差,采用决定系数作为评价指标,可通过式(1)计算决定系数 R^2 。

$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{S_{\text{res}}}{S_{\text{tot}}} = 1 - \frac{\sum_i (y_i - f_i)^2}{\sum_i (y_i - \bar{y})^2} \quad (1)$$

式中, S_{res} 为残差平方和; S_{tot} 为总平方和; \bar{y} 为真实数据的平均值; f_i 为第*i*个样本的预测值; y_i 为第*i*个样本的真实值。图4(a)展示了正向神经网络对 n_g 的预测结果,决定系数为0.997,预测值与真实值呈现出斜率为1的直线,说明预测准确度良好。

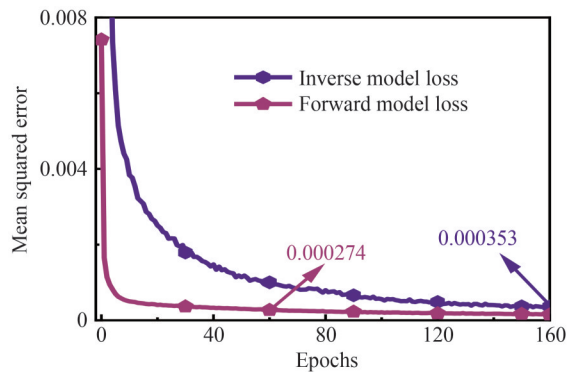


图3 正向网络和逆向网络验证集的均方误差

Fig.3 Mean squared error of the forward and inverse network verification sets

进一步地,逆向神经网络可以从目标光学性质逆向预测PCW的几何结构,以满足实际工程的要求。该神经网络由26层全连接层组成,总参数为155 704个,输入为PCW的目标光学性能,输出为光学结构参数。经过160次训练,逆向网络的均方误差为0.000 353,决定系数为0.998(见图4(b)),表明预测值与真实值相

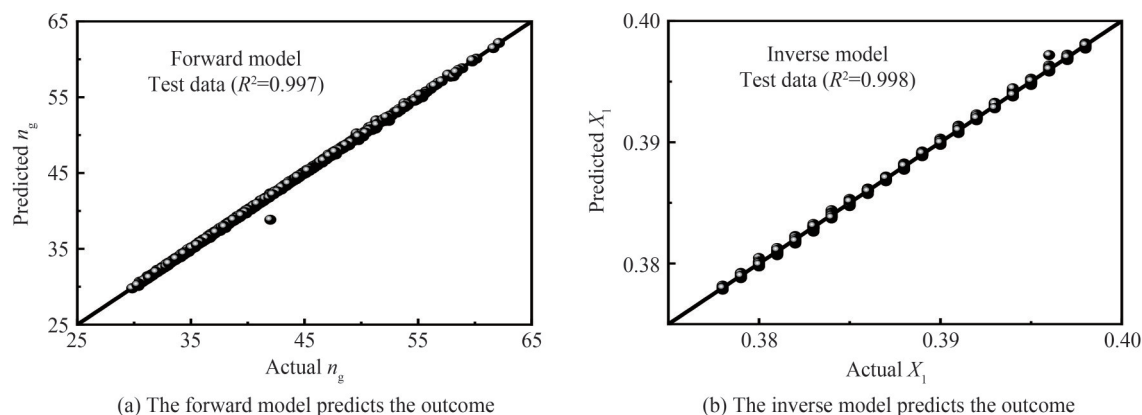


图4 神经网络模型预测值与真实值的关系

Fig.4 The relationship between the predicted value of the neural network model and the actual value

匹配,证明了网络的准确性。当深度学习模型训练完成后,预测100万组数据耗时3.5 min,此外保存深度学习模型后,进行预测将不受计算资源限制。因此,当深度学习模型训练完成,它可以在几秒钟内设计出所需的光子器件,从而提高设计效率。

接下来,演示逆向神经网络根据目标性能设计光子晶体逻辑门,由1.1节可知,所提出的逻辑门利用带隙孤子传输,当输入信号的频率在光子带隙的边缘,逻辑门的输出端口会被其他输入信号非线性扰动。逆向神经网络能够根据带隙宽度、工作频率和慢光性能指标逆向预测出PCW的几何结构参数。为了确保PCWs能拥有重叠的带隙,设置PCW的带隙宽度要大于0.01,并指定色散曲线的频率差值。PCW的慢光效应能够降低光的群速度并增强非线性效应,因此设置 n_g 在20~50之间。根据这些要求,逆向设计的PCWs的色散曲线在 $0.259 < a/\lambda < 0.262$ 范围内提供了重叠的带隙,色散曲线对应不同的工作频率。根据实际需要,使用逆向网络预测光子晶体波导的结构参数,并将PCWs分别命名为Structure A、Structure B和Structure C。光子晶体逻辑门由这三个PCWs组成,其中,Structure A的椭圆长轴 $d_1=0.4a$ 、椭圆短轴 $d_2=0.31a$ 、横向偏移 $X_1=0.11a$ 和纵向偏移 $Y_1=-0.06a$; Structure B的椭圆长轴 $d_1=0.46a$ 、椭圆短轴 $d_2=0.25a$ 、横向偏移 $X_1=0.07a$ 和纵向偏移 $Y_1=-0.02a$; Structure C的椭圆长轴 $d_1=0.46a$ 、椭圆短轴 $d_2=0.28a$ 、横向偏移 $X_1=0.01a$ 和纵向偏移 $Y_1=-0.02a$ 。对导模曲线求一阶导可得 n_g 与归一化频率的关系图(图5(b)),经过计算所设计的PCWs的群折射率 n_g 都在20~50之间,提供了稳定的光约束力。逆向神经网络能依据所需的光学特性,逆向设计出PCW的结构参数,加速器件设计。接下来,使用这三个PCWs构建全光逻辑门。

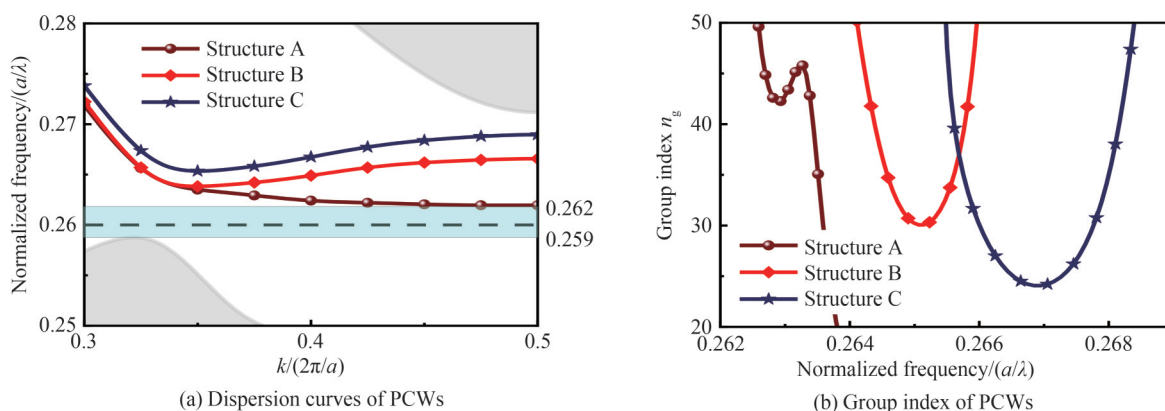


图5 基于逆向模型设计的PCWs的光学性能

Fig.5 Optical performance of PCWs based on inverse model

2 全光逻辑门的设计

如1.2节所述,为了使全光逻辑门能够正常工作,需要选取合适的工作频率,以防止线性传播模式被激

发。根据图5(a)的色散曲线,将逻辑门的工作频率选定为 $a/\lambda = 0.26$ 。图6(a)是全光逻辑门的结构示意图,Port-A和Port-B为输入端,Port-C为输出端同时输入固定相位和振幅的光脉冲作为参考信号。当脉冲信号输入到Port-A和Port-B时,耦合波导会产生克尔非线性效应,从而使Port-C的色散曲线向低频方向移动。当Port-C的色散曲线边缘点与工作频率重叠时,就形成了时间带隙孤子。本文采用时域有限差分方法来模拟全光逻辑门的AND和NOT操作。光子晶体逻辑门的周期为420 nm,输出端口与输入端口相距70个周期,可以观测输出端口的电场变化,确定逻辑运算。迄今为止,大多数光子晶体逻辑门都采用连续波信号来进行操作,而本文则使用时域上的高斯脉冲模拟“数字”信号进行逻辑运算。

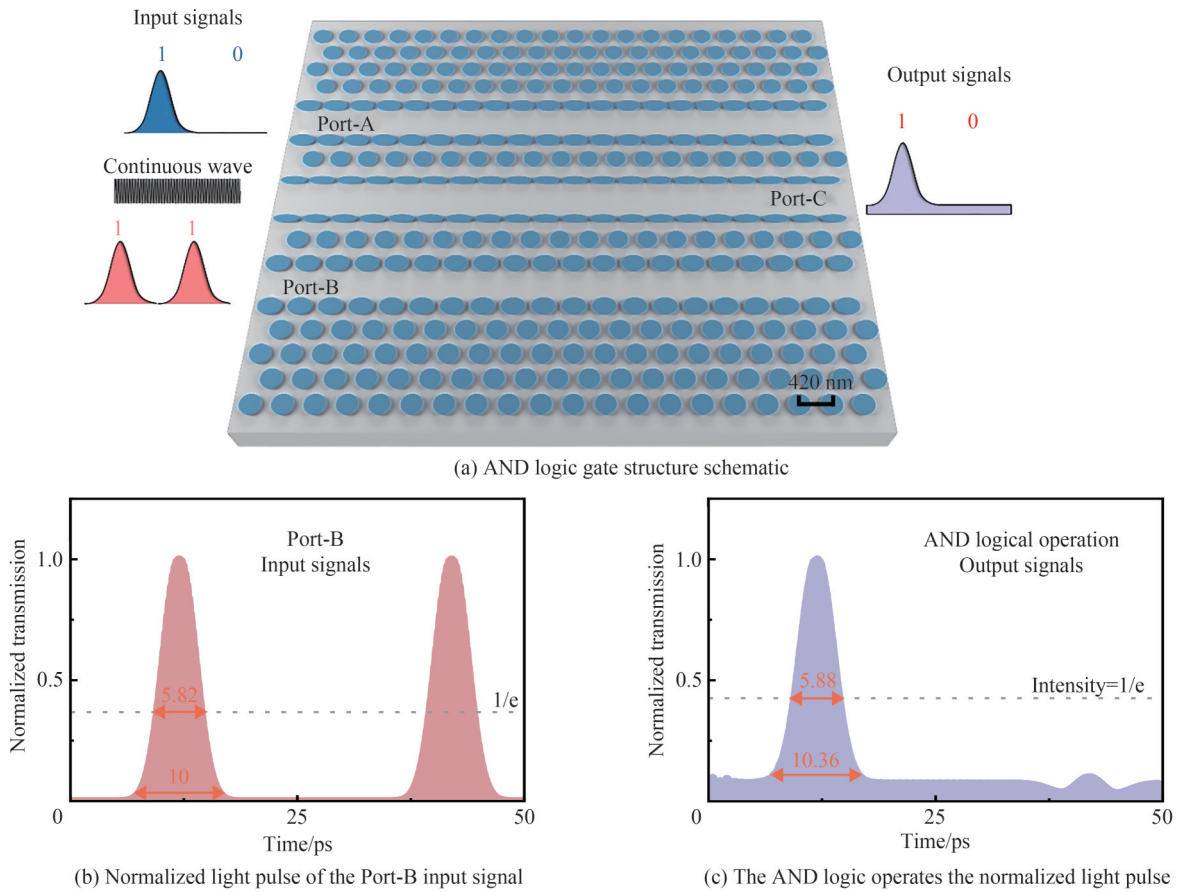


图6 光子晶体全光逻辑门AND运算
Fig.6 Photonic crystal all-optical logic gate AND operation

2.1 AND逻辑门

图6(a)展示了AND逻辑门的实现过程,光子晶体波导逻辑门的自上而下的椭圆缺陷孔分别采用是Structure B、Structure A和Structure C结构,圆形缺陷孔的半径为 $0.34a$ 。首先,给Port-C输入归一化频率为 $a/\lambda = 0.26$,振幅为0.2的连续波,以此为基准,识别脉冲变化。接着,在Port-A和Port-B输入归一化频率为 $a/\lambda = 0.26$,宽度为10 ps,振幅为0.5的高斯脉冲。该脉冲以25 ps为一个周期进行逻辑运算,其中有脉冲输入判断为逻辑“1”,无脉冲输入判断为逻辑“0”。表1为AND逻辑门的真值表,经过设计的PCW保证了慢光状态下的光波限制,增强了非线性效应,而克尔非线性效应能够影响光子晶体波导的非线性折射率,会导致对称模式的色散曲线移位到较低的频率,从而形成带隙孤子。根据VAKHTANG J等^[28]的研究,控制输入脉冲的频率与振幅,能够控制克尔型非线性引起的角频率位移。由于克尔效应与光强成正比,随着输入光信号的增大,耦合光子晶体波导的折射率也增大,当Port-A和Port-B都有光脉冲输入时,输出端口Port-C由于非线性效应色散曲线发生偏移,从而输出光脉冲。只有Port-A或Port-B单个光脉冲输入时,折射率变化较小,不能满足色散曲线偏移,因此输出光脉冲较弱。

表1 AND逻辑门真值表
Table 1 AND logic gate truth table

Input port-A	Input port-B	Output port-C	Output power
0	0	0	0
1	0	0	$0.09P_m$
0	1	0	$0.08P_m$
1	1	1	$0.79P_m$

图6(b)展示了Port-B脉冲信号,模拟输入端“11”的电平状态,Port-A也输入相同的高斯脉冲,输入的电平状态为“10”。如图6(a)所示,模拟“10”和“11”的AND运算,观察Port-C在时域上输出的光脉冲(图6(c)),高斯脉冲的包络基本保持不变,输出电平状态为“10”。输入光脉冲的频率位于光子晶体禁带,而C-PCW能够产生稳定的光脉冲,这是因为克尔非线性效应使色散曲线向低频偏移,从而实现禁带传输。比较输入信号和输出信号的光脉冲,输入信号的脉冲宽度为10 ps,输出信号的脉冲宽度为10.36 ps,变化了3.6%;当输入脉冲强度降低至1/e时,原脉冲的宽度为5.82 ps,而逻辑运算后的光脉冲为5.88 ps,变化了1%。该逻辑门实现了带隙传输的“数字”逻辑操作,能够在时域上保持稳定包络传输,实现AND逻辑运算。

2.2 NOT逻辑门

如图7(a)所示,NOT门与AND门采用相同的结构,改变Port-A和Port-B的脉冲相位差,控制光波干涉与非线性效应,实现NOT逻辑运算。表2展示了耦合光子晶体逻辑门的NOT逻辑真值表,Port-B作为激活端口始终输入高斯脉冲,Port-A为逻辑门输入端口。Port-A和Port-B输入的脉冲是相位差为 180° 、振幅为1、归一化频率为 $a/\lambda = 0.26$ 的高斯脉冲。当Port-A和Port-B同时输入脉冲时,合并后的脉冲信号会因相消干涉而被抵消。由于相消干涉,因此没有光向前传播,Port-A输入光脉冲不能引起克尔非线性效应,输出端口Port-C不会形成光孤子。而Port-A没有输入光脉冲时,激活端口Port-B有光脉冲,光强达到目标角频率偏移的阈值,因此克尔非线性效应能让Port-C形成光孤子,实现NOT运算。

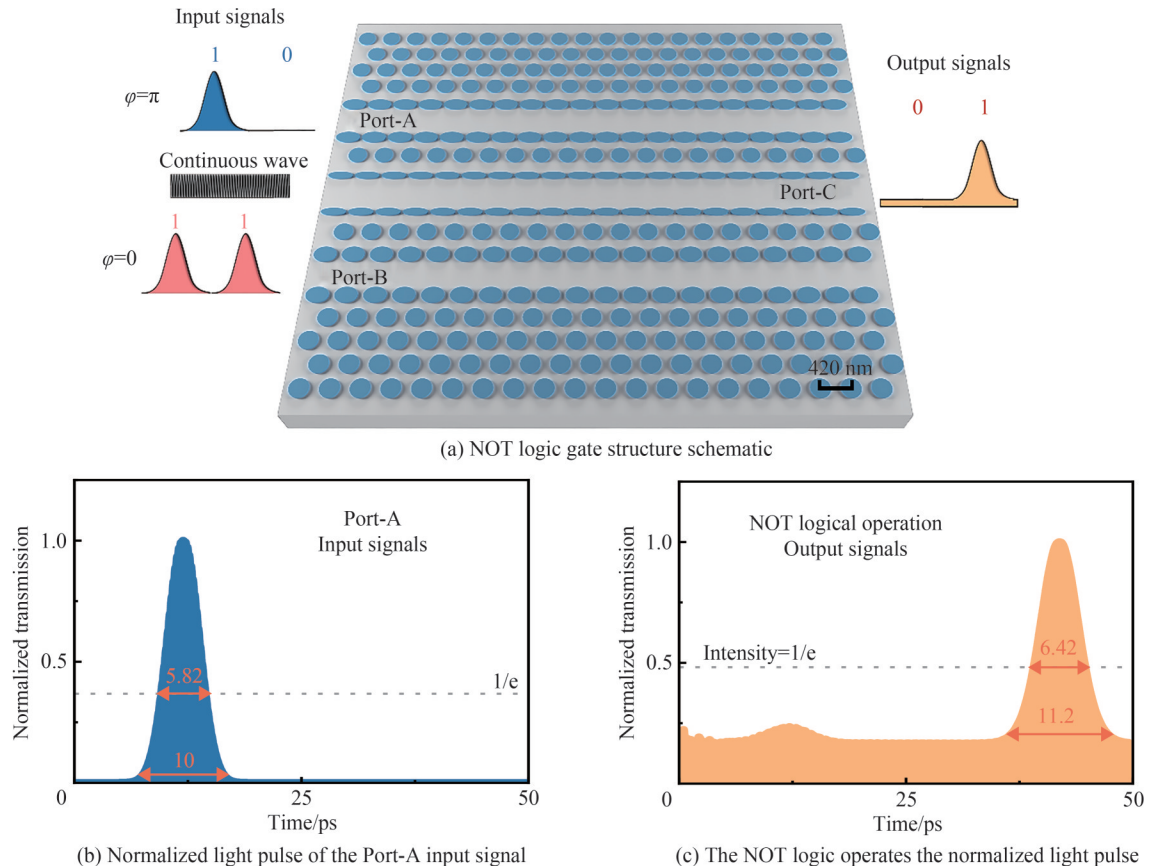


图7 光子晶体全光逻辑门NOT运算
Fig.7 Photonic crystal all-optical logic gate NOT operation

表2 NOT逻辑门真值表
Table 2 NOT logic gate truth table

Input port-A	Port-B(Activate port)	Output port-C	Output power
1	1	0	$0.17P_m$
0	1	1	$0.72P_m$

当Port-A输入脉冲而Port-B没有输入脉冲时,Port-A的光脉冲会导致非线性效应发生,形成光孤子,从而实现NOT运算。与AND逻辑门相同,Port-A和Port-B的输入电平分别为“10”和“11”。观测Port-C的输出信号,输出电平为“01”。图7(b)和图7(c)分别展示了输入脉冲和输出脉冲的归一化传播强度,其中输入脉冲的脉宽为10 ps,输出脉冲脉宽为11.2 ps。相较AND运算,NOT运算的光脉冲变化较大,这是因为AND运算是由两个光脉冲叠加增强克尔非线性效应实现带隙传输;而NOT运算是由于Port-A和Port-B光脉冲相消干涉,只有当Port-A和Port-B呈现非状态时,才会增强克尔非线性效应,因此相较AND运算,NOT运算的脉宽有所展宽,但是该器件利用带隙光孤子传输,两种逻辑运算的脉冲包络保持良好,这有助于在时域中实现稳定的“数字”逻辑运算。

3 结论

本文提出了基于神经网络模型的光子晶体性能分析与全光逻辑门结构设计,神经网络具有较高的准确度,正向性能表征模型的决定系数为0.997,逆向结构预测模型的决定系数为0.998。逆向网络模型能够根据所需的光学特性,如群折射率、光子带隙和工作波长,逆向设计出光子晶体逻辑门的结构参数。所设计的逻辑门能够实现带隙传输,能在时域对“10”和“11”的高斯脉冲进行AND和NOT运算。该逻辑门输出的脉冲包络稳定,AND运算输出脉宽仅变化了3.6%,有利于在时域上实现“数字”逻辑运算。本方案利用神经网络模型协助设计光子晶体,加速了光学器件的性能分析与结构设计,在集成光学电路和全光信息处理系统的设计中具有潜在的应用价值。

参考文献

- [1] MAO Jingyu, ZHOU Li, ZHU Xiaojian, et al. Photonic memristor for future computing: a perspective[J]. *Advanced Optical Materials*, 2019, 7(22): 1900766.
- [2] BOGONI A, WU Xiaoxia, FAZAL I, et al. 160 Gb/s time-domain channel extraction/insertion and all-optical logic operations exploiting a single PPLN waveguide[J]. *Journal of Lightwave Technology*, 2009, 27(19): 4221-4227.
- [3] LI Wenbo, MA Shaozhen, HU Hongyu, et al. All optical latches using quantum-dot semiconductor optical amplifier[J]. *Optics Communications*, 2012, 285(24): 5138-5143.
- [4] RAMOUS F, KEHAYAS E, MARTINEZ J M, et al. IST-LASAGNE: towards all-optical label swapping employing optical logic gates and optical flip-flops[J]. *Journal of Lightwave Technology*, 2005, 23(10): 2993.
- [5] BHARTI G K, RAKSHIT J K. Design of all-optical logical mode-switching using micro-ring resonator[J]. *Optical Engineering*, 2021, 60(3): 035103.
- [6] LOVKESH, SHARMA V, SINGH S. The design of a reconfigurable all-optical logic device based on cross-phase modulation in a highly nonlinear fiber[J]. *Journal of Computational Electronics*, 2021, 20(1): 397-408.
- [7] LOU Shuqin, WANG Li, LU Wenliang. Implement of all optical ultrahigh speed XOR logic gate based on semiconductor optical amplifier[J]. *Infrared and Laser Engineering*, 2012, 41(12): 3291-3297.
娄淑琴, 王里, 鹿文亮, 等. 基于半导体光放大器的超高速全光异或门[J]. *红外与激光工程*, 2012, 41(12): 3291-3297.
- [8] GOUDARZI K, MIR A, CHAHARMAHALI I, et al. All-optical XOR and OR logic gates based on line and point defects in 2-D photonic crystal[J]. *Optics & Laser Technology*, 2016, 78: 139-142.
- [9] LIU Bin, TIAN Huiping, LI Changhong, et al. All-optical logic gates based on one-dimensional photonic crystals[J]. *Acta Photonica Sinica*, 2009, 38(1): 50-53.
刘彬, 田慧平, 李长红, 等. 基于一维光子晶体的全光逻辑门研究[J]. *光子学报*, 2009, 38(1): 50-53.
- [10] D'SOUZA N M, MATHEW V. Interference based square lattice photonic crystal logic gates working with different wavelengths[J]. *Optics & Laser Technology*, 2016, 80: 214-219.
- [11] LIU Zhen, WU Rong, YAN Qingbo, et al. Design and simulation of two-dimensional photonics crystal all-optical logic gates[J]. *Laser & Optoelectronics Progress*, 2019, 56(18): 182301.
刘振, 吴蓉, 严清博, 等. 二维光子晶体全光逻辑门的设计与仿真[J]. *激光与光电子学进展*, 2019, 56(18): 182301.
- [12] VEISI E, SEIFOURI M, OLYAEE S. Design and numerical analysis of multifunctional photonic crystal logic gates[J].

- Optics & Laser Technology, 2022, 151: 108068.
- [13] SHARIFI H, HAMIDI S M, NAVI K. All-optical photonic crystal logic gates using nonlinear directional coupler[J]. Photonics and Nanostructures-fundamentals and Applications, 2017, 27: 55-63.
- [14] SANI M H, TABRIZI A A, SAGHAEI H, et al. An ultrafast all-optical half adder using nonlinear ring resonators in photonic crystal microstructure[J]. Optical and Quantum Electronics, 2020, 52(2): 107.
- [15] CHAO Minghao, CHENG Bo, LIU Qingsong, et al. Novel optical XOR/OR logic gates based on topologically protected valley photonic crystals edges[J]. Journal of Optics, 2021, 23(11): 115002.
- [16] THEOCHARIDIS A, KAMALAKIS T, CHIPOURAS A, et al. Linear and nonlinear optical pulse propagation in photonic crystal waveguides near the band edge[J]. IEEE Journal of Quantum Electronics, 2008, 44(11): 1020-1027.
- [17] JANDIERI V, KHOMERIKI R, ERNI D. Realization of true all-optical AND logic gate based on nonlinear coupled air-hole type photonic crystal waveguides[J]. Optics Express, 2018, 26(16): 19845-19853.
- [18] LI Zhiyuan, GAN Lin. Two-dimensional silicon photonic crystal slab devices [J]. Acta Optica Sinica, 2011, 31(9): 174-188.
李志远, 甘霖. 二维硅基平板光子晶体器件[J]. 光学学报, 2011, 31(9): 174-188.
- [19] SO S, BADLOE T, NOH J, et al. Deep learning enabled inverse design in nanophotonics[J]. Nanophotonics, 2020, 9(5): 1041-1057.
- [20] MA Wei, LIU Zhaocheng, KUDYSHEV Z A, et al. Deep learning for the design of photonic structures[J]. Nature Photonics, 2021, 15(2): 77-90.
- [21] AHN G H, YANG K Y, TRIVEDI R, et al. Photonic inverse design of on-chip microresonators[J]. ACS Photonics, 2022, 9(6): 1875-1881.
- [22] ASANO T, NODA S. Optimization of photonic crystal nanocavities based on deep learning[J]. Optics Express, 2018, 26(25): 32704-32717.
- [23] ZHANG Tian, WANG Jia, LIU Qi, et al. Efficient spectrum prediction and inverse design for plasmonic waveguide systems based on artificial neural networks[J]. Photonics Research, 2019, 7(3): 368-380.
- [24] KOJIMA K, TAHERSIMA M H, KOIKE A T, et al. Deep neural networks for inverse design of nanophotonic devices[J]. Journal of Lightwave Technology, 2021, 39(4): 1010-1019.
- [25] SU Kang, WANG Ziming, LIU Jianjun. Three waveguides directional coupler based on two dimensional square lattice photonic crystal[J]. Acta Optica Sinica, 2016, 36(3): 210-215.
苏康, 王梓名, 刘建军. 二维正方晶格光子晶体三光波导方向耦合器[J]. 光学学报, 2016, 36(3): 210-215.
- [26] VLASOV Y A, O'BOYLE M, HAMANN H F, et al. Active control of slow light on a chip with photonic crystal waveguides[J]. Nature, 2005, 438(7064): 65-69.
- [27] MONAT C, CORCORAN B, PUDO D, et al. Slow light enhanced nonlinear optics in silicon photonic crystal waveguides[J]. IEEE Journal of Selected Topics in Quantum Electronics, 2010, 16(1): 344-356.
- [28] VAKHTANG J, RAMAZ K, JAMAL B, et al. Theory of soliton propagation in nonlinear photonic crystal waveguides [J]. Optics Express, 2019, 27(21): 29558-29566.

Design Photonic Crystal All-optical Logic Gates Using Machine Learning

CHEN Jianwei¹, HAO Ran¹, ZHAN Chunlian¹, JIN Shangzhong¹, ZHANG Pengju²,
ZHUANG Xingang², FEI Feng²

(1 College of Optical and Electronic Technology, China Jiliang University, Hangzhou 310018, China)

(2 The 41st Research Institute of China Electronics Technology Group Corporation, Qingdao 266555, China)

Abstract: The all-optical logic gate is the core component of the photonic computer, optical signal processing, and all-optical network. Based on the photonic crystal, the all-optical logic gate has attracted much attention due to its simple structure, low loss, fast operation speed, and small volume. Photonic crystal waveguides can manipulate light for logical operations, which may open up new prospects for photonic computing and optical interconnection networks. However, the design of photonic crystal logic gates is still an iterative process, and the reverse acquisition of geometric structures according to requirements is the key to solving practical engineering problems. To accelerate the performance analysis of photonic crystals and the design of all-optical logic gates, a neural network design of bandgap transmission

photonic crystal all-optical logic gates was proposed. In this study, TensorFlow was used as the development framework of the neural network, and a forward performance characterization and inverse structure prediction model of the photonic crystal waveguide was constructed: the forward performance characterization model had 13 fully connected layers, and the total number of parameters trained by the neural network was 197 612, which can realize the timely prediction of the structure of the photonic crystal waveguide to the optical performance; the inverse structure prediction model had 26 fully connected layers, and the total number of parameters trained by the neural network was 155 704, which could reversely design the structure parameters of the photonic crystal waveguide according to the required optical performance, which is helpful to solve practical engineering problems. The Intel Core i9-10940X processor and RTX 3080 Ti graphics card are used for the forward performance characterization and reverse structure prediction network, with training times of 0.2 and 0.36 hours, respectively. The coefficient of determination between the predicted and actual values of the computational neural network was 0.997 for the forward neural network and 0.998 for the inverse network, which shows that the predicted value is very close to the actual value, demonstrating the accuracy of the network. In addition, using the inverse neural network, the structure parameters of the photonic crystal logic gate were successfully predicted according to the required optical properties, such as group index, photonic bandgap, and working wavelength. This logic gate uses gap soliton transmission. When the frequency of the input signal is at the edge of the photonic gap, the output port of the logic gate is nonlinearly disturbed by other input signals. By controlling the frequency and amplitude of the input pulse, the angular frequency displacement caused by the Kerr nonlinearity can be controlled, thus realizing logical operation. The time-domain finite difference method is used to simulate the AND and NOT operations of the all-optical logic gate. The period of the photonic crystal logic gate is 420 nm, and the output port is 70 periods away from the input port. The logic gate performed AND and NOT operations on the Gaussian pulse input signals of “10” and “11” in the time domain, and the output pulse signals of AND and NOT were detected as “10” and “01”, respectively, demonstrating the accuracy of the logic gate. Compared with the input pulse and the output pulse of the AND operation, the pulse width of the input signal was 10 ps, and the output signal was 10.36 ps, with a change of 3.6%. Moreover, when the input pulse intensity was reduced to $1/e$, the original pulse width was 5.82 ps, and the output pulse of the logic operation was 5.88 ps, with a change of 1%. This logic gate can achieve stable envelope logic operation in the time domain. The above results show that the use of machine learning to design photonic crystal all-optical logic gates are expected to be applied to the design and optimization of ultra-compact nonlinear optical devices.

Key words: Photonic crystal; Photon computer; Logic gate; Neural network; Nonlinear optics

OCIS Codes: 230.5298; 050.5298; 200.4260