

Revealing complex optical phenomena through vectorial metrics

Chao He^{a,*†} Jintao Chang^{b,c,†} Patrick S. Salter^{a,†} Yuanxing Shen,^c Ben Dai,^d Pengcheng Li,^c Yihan Jin^{b,a},
Samlan Chandran Thodika,^e Mengmeng Li,^a Aziz Tariq,^f Jingyu Wang,^a Jacopo Antonello,^a Yang Dong,^c
Ji Qi,^g Jianyu Lin,^h Daniel S. Elson,^h Min Zhang,ⁱ Honghui He^{b,c,*} Hui Ma,^{b,c,*} and Martin J. Booth^{b,a,*}

^aUniversity of Oxford, Department of Engineering Science, Oxford, United Kingdom

^bTsinghua University, Department of Physics, Beijing, China

^cTsinghua University, Tsinghua Shenzhen International Graduate School, Guangdong Engineering Center of Polarization Imaging and Sensing Technology, Shenzhen, China

^dThe Chinese University of Hong Kong, Department of Statistics, Hong Kong, China

^eUniversity Bordeaux, CNRS, LOMA, UMR 5798, Talence, France

^fMirpur University of Science and Technology, Department of Physics, Mirpur, Pakistan

^gResearch Center for Intelligent Sensing, Zhejiang Lab, Hangzhou, China

^hImperial College London, Hamlyn Centre for Robotic Surgery, London, United Kingdom

ⁱShenzhen Second People's Hospital, Respiratory Department, Shenzhen, China

Abstract. Advances in vectorial polarization-resolved imaging are bringing new capabilities to applications ranging from fundamental physics through to clinical diagnosis. Imaging polarimetry requires determination of the Mueller matrix (MM) at every point, providing a complete description of an object's vectorial properties. Despite forming a comprehensive representation, the MM does not usually provide easily interpretable information about the object's internal structure. Certain simpler vectorial metrics are derived from subsets of the MM elements. These metrics permit extraction of signatures that provide direct indicators of hidden optical properties of complex systems, while featuring an intriguing asymmetry about what information can or cannot be inferred via these metrics. We harness such characteristics to reveal the spin Hall effect of light, infer microscopic structure within laser-written photonic waveguides, and conduct rapid pathological diagnosis through analysis of healthy and cancerous tissue. This provides new insight for the broader usage of such asymmetric inferred vectorial information.

Keywords: polarization imaging; vectorial metrics; Mueller matrix.

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1 Introduction

Light and the optical properties of matter have long been harnessed across different areas of research and applications.¹ Rich information can be provided by the vectorial nature of light and its transformation by objects and there is still plenty of opportunity to explore these properties further.^{2–10} The way in which

an object transforms the vectorial properties of light can be described by the Mueller matrix (MM), which consists of 16 elements ($m_{kl}; k, l = 1, 2, 3, 4$).^{11–13} Although the MM forms a comprehensive representation, it does not necessarily provide an intuitive link to the optical properties or structure of the object.^{11–13} That is to say, vectorial characteristics of the object, such as diattenuation, retardance, and depolarization [see Fig. 1(a)], are encoded within the MM elements.^{11–13}

It has been shown previously that certain symmetries or asymmetries in the MM can be related to physical structures or optical phenomena in the object, when the original targets contain layered optical structures.^{13,14} Useful quantities can be

*Address all correspondence to Chao He, chao.he@eng.ox.ac.uk; Honghui He, he.honghui@sz.tsinghua.edu.cn; Hui Ma, mahui@tsinghua.edu.cn; Martin J. Booth, martin.booth@eng.ox.ac.uk

[†]These authors contributed equally to this work.

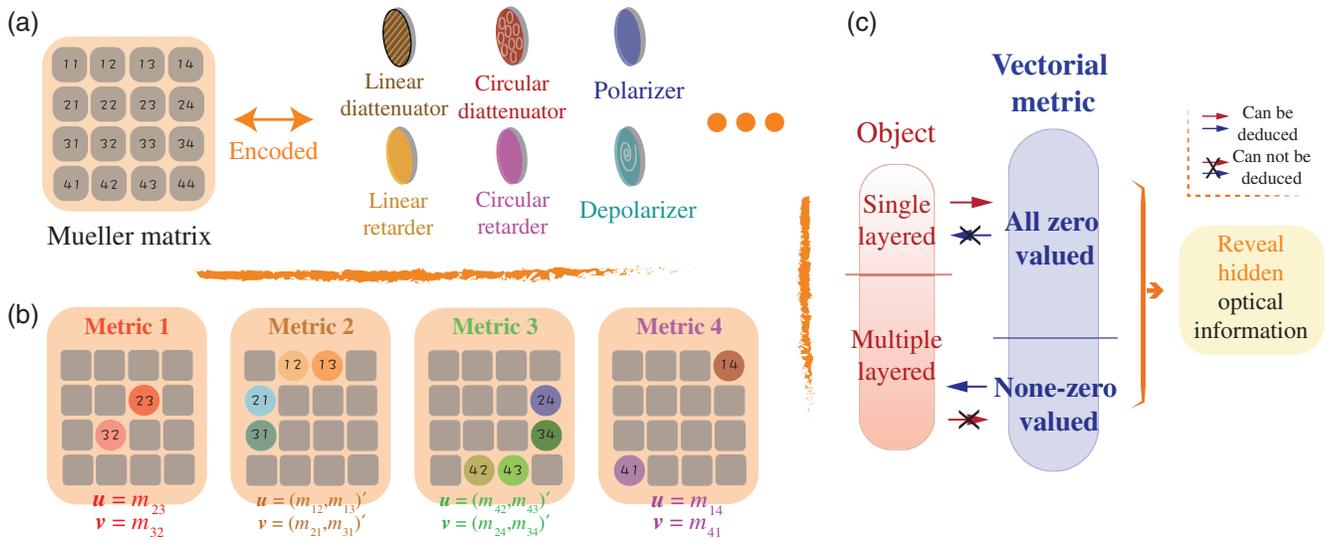


Fig. 1 MM and the asymmetric inference of vectorial metrics. (a) Different vectorial optical properties that are encoded in an MM. (b) Four vectorial metrics and related elements in their MMs. (c) A summary of the asymmetric inference network of vectorial metrics. The blue and red arrows represent the mathematical inference. Detailed explanations are in [Supplementary Material 2](#).

defined as the difference between diagonally opposite elements of the MM.^{14–17} However, these quantities have not yet been put forward within a unified structure thus enabling further intuitive understanding and wider practical use.

Here we first define a universal metric Δ derived from subsets of elements of the MM, which we refer to here as a “vectorial metric”:

$$\Delta(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}, & d = 1, \\ \|\mathbf{u}\|_2 - \|\mathbf{v}\|_2, & d \geq 2, \end{cases}$$

where the vectors (\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) consist of MM elements, $\mathbf{u} = (m_{k_1, l_1}, \dots, m_{k_d, l_d})'$, and $\mathbf{v} = (m_{l_1, k_1}, \dots, m_{l_d, k_d})'$, and $\|\cdot\|_2$ is a vector l_2 -norm. The general metric encompasses several useful forms, which we will refer to as metrics 1 to 4 (M_1 to M_4) [see Fig. 1(b), [Supplementary Materials 1](#) and [2](#) for their details].

We point out an asymmetric inference between the metric value and the complexity of objects [Fig. 1(c)]. Such inference is important, as it constrains the physical information that the metrics could extract from objects, such as how multiple layers are constituted [see Fig. 1(c), [Supplementary Material 2](#)]. Hence, it not only explains the scope of interpretation of the Δ but also allows further applications.

Using this newly unified representation, we then emphasize illustration of the derived vectorial metrics through MM measurements of various objects—objective lenses, photonic waveguides, and biological tissue. Through analysis of such metrics, we reveal the appearance of circular retardance (M_1); the combination of linear diattenuation (LD) and linear polarizance (M_2), multilayered linear retardance (LR) (M_3); and the sequence of a linear diattenuator and a linear retarder (M_4). Furthermore, practical applications are also enabled: harnessing the spin Hall effect of light (SHEL) with a graded index (GRIN) objective lens (M_1); conducting vectorial analysis of silica-based photonic waveguides (M_2 and M_3); and showing rapid cancer diagnosis and layer characterization of lung tissue (M_4).

Moreover, new metrics could be developed that enable extraction of more useful physical information about the target and benefit more applications, whereas the asymmetric inference behind the metrics can also be explored again (see Sec. 5). Future impact of these developments could range from quantum physics to clinical diagnosis.

2 Revealing Spin Hall Effect of Light

The SHEL has been gaining large attention in fundamental research, such as geometric phase investigations or angular momentum (AM) transfer processes,^{18–23} and in applications such as optical edge detection for characterizing boundaries.¹⁹ Traditional methods to validate the SHEL include interferometry²⁰ or quantum weak measurement;^{21,22} however, they are incapable of measuring or tracing the SHEL’s presence in the multilayered optical phenomena that result in a complex inhomogeneously polarized beam. Hence, MM analysis has become a powerful tool to deal specifically with such complex scenarios.²³ Here we demonstrate the use of M_1 to validate the presence of a circular birefringence (CB) gradient, which serves as an efficient way to trace the SHEL’s presence in complex systems.²² This is illustrated through analysis of the optical properties of a GRIN lens²⁴ under the condition of oblique illumination.

GRIN lenses are widely used in compact imaging systems.²⁴ Their intrinsic radially symmetric linear birefringence, which can also be considered as a systematic polarization aberration, has been studied before.²⁴ However, the performance of such birefringence with obliquely incident light has not yet been investigated; such a configuration is relevant, for example, to scanning laser microscopy through a GRIN lens endoscope.²⁵ Under such conditions, the beam would no longer obey the meridional approximation with respect to the gradually changing refractive index of the GRIN lens,^{24,26} such that the effective aberration follows a complex development process rather than being modeled by a pure linear retarder assembly. In Fig. 2(a), we show two cases of obliquely illuminated GRIN endoscope

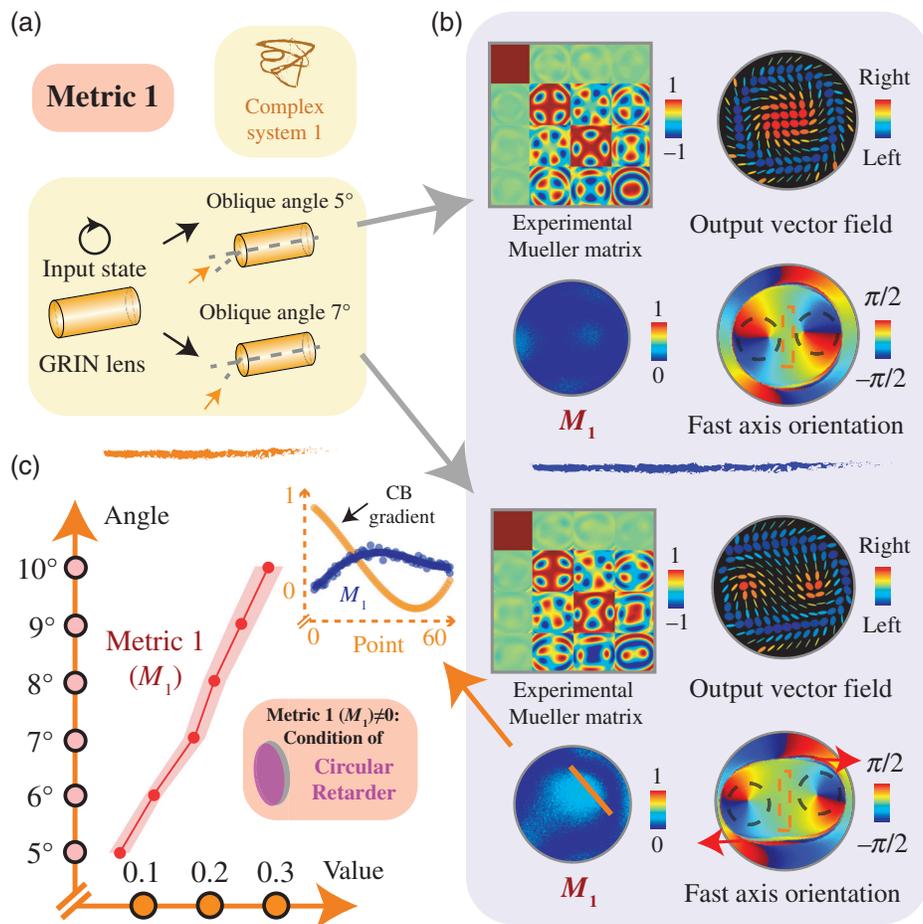


Fig. 2 GRIN lens with its decoupled vectorial information. (a) GRIN lens with right-hand circularly polarized light input, under obliquely incident angle at 5 deg and 7 deg, respectively. (b) Their related experimental MMs, output vector fields M_1 , fast axis orientations, as well as an example of a plot of CB gradient sampled via the yellow solid line within the subfigure of M_1 . (c) Value of M_1 under different obliquely incident angles of this system (we use absolute value in this section for simplicity), from 5 deg to 10 deg with 1 deg interval. The value is extracted via the middle linear gradient area (orange dotted rectangle, detailed in [Supplementary Material 3](#)). The shaded area represents the standard deviation. Details of the relationship between M_1 and CB can be found in [Supplementary Material 2](#).

lenses, with two different incident angles of 5 deg and 7 deg. In Figs. 2(b) and 2(c), the corresponding MMs, output vector beams, the equivalent retarder fast axis orientations, a CB gradient example, and M_1 are given (see [Supplementary Material 3](#) for the Mueller–Stokes measurement approach and other decomposition methods). A plot of the value of M_1 with changing illumination angle is shown in Fig. 2(c) (see details in [Supplementary Materials 2](#) and 4). Based upon the fact that the CB gradient existed²² (according to M_1), we validated that the SHEL could be created through propagation of light with oblique incidence on the GRIN lens.

Additionally, the fast axis distributions of the two exemplar cases [Fig. 2(b)] demonstrate the transformation of intrinsic topological charges²³ to support the existence of the SHEL from another perspective—that of AM (see [Supplementary Material 4](#) for a detailed analysis). This demonstration newly reveals the AM transfer process in a GRIN lens under the non-meridional plane geometry. As the GRIN lens is also an imaging device,

it has the potential to be used as a novel imaging SHEL device, which presents its own applications such as focus manipulation.²⁷ As the illumination angle of the light beam relative to the lens can be controlled, the SHEL in such a system is field controllable,²³ which would give additional degrees of freedom to harness the SHEL through such a device.

Here, for the first time, by analyzing the hidden information in MM vector images of an obliquely illuminated GRIN lens system through M_1 , we validated the presence of the CB gradient in such a system, hence confirming the existence of the SHEL.

3 Revealing Vectorial Phenomena in Laser Written Waveguides

We have seen above how the polarization aberration of a GRIN lens leads to mechanical effects that have optical consequences that are revealed through the vectorial metrics. Similar effects

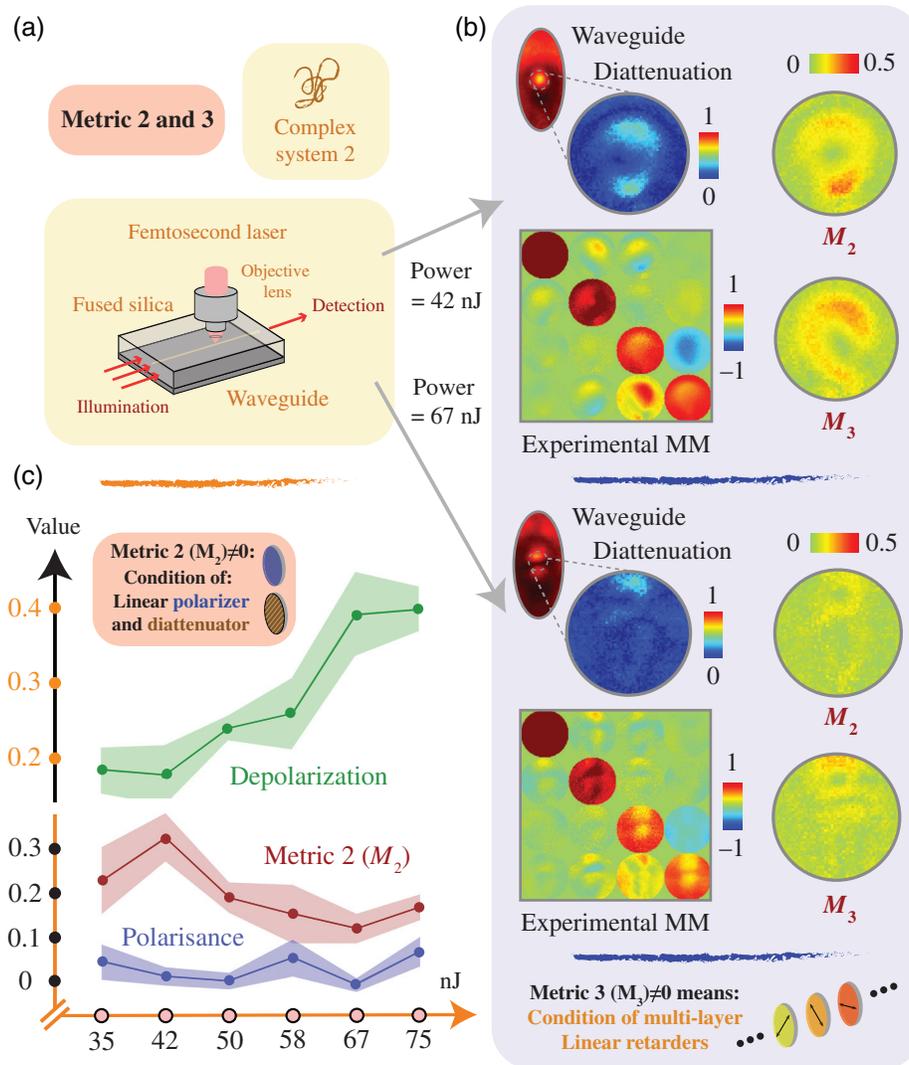


Fig. 3 Direct laser written waveguides with their MMs and vectorial metric analysis. (a) A sketch of the geometry of the direct laser writing process and the illumination and detection paths of the subsequent imaging process. (b) Example experimental MMs, value of metrics for waveguides written with laser pulse energies of 42 and 67 nJ, respectively. (c) The value of depolarization, M_2 , and polarizance of different waveguides with respect to writing pulse energy. The statistical analysis was performed on the chosen subregions (detailed in [Supplementary Material 5](#)). The shaded area represents the standard deviation. The relationship of M_2 and M_3 with polarization properties can be found in [Supplementary Materials 2, 6, and 8](#).

can occur during the fabrication of other photonic structures. We show here how the vectorial metrics M_2 and M_3 can be used to extract useful information about laser written waveguides²⁸ from complex MM measurements.

Photonic integrated circuits (PICs), comprising a 3D network of waveguides embedded in a glass substrate, are used in a range of applications and may be written by an ultrashort pulsed laser.²⁹ These so-called direct laser written PICs have found particular application in photon-based quantum information processing.^{30–32} In such applications, two waveguide parameters are of critical importance: low loss and low polarization dependence.³³ Previous studies of these two parameters have focused on characterizing the properties of the output light beam, such as output intensity under certain incident states of

polarization (SOPs), or the output SOP measured by point Stokes vector polarimetry.³³ Those measurements and further characterization have intrinsic limitations, since they cannot comprehensively represent the full vectorial properties^{11–13} of the PICs. The subsequent optimization processes for these waveguides are therefore limited since the light–matter interaction has not been fully considered.

By analyzing the MM vector images of laser-written PICs in fused silica [Fig. 3(a)], we take a new perspective to reveal their intrinsic optical properties. This analysis first focuses on the value of M_2 and M_3 . M_2 validates the existence condition of linear polarizance and diattenuation properties; M_3 reveals the condition of multilayered linear retarders (see [Supplementary Materials 1 and 2](#)).

In Fig. 3(b), the experimental MMs are given for two straight waveguides fabricated at different laser writing pulse energies of 42 and 67 nJ. Further manufacturing details are provided in [Supplementary Material 5](#). Selected optical properties for the waveguides from the MM imaging are plotted in Fig. 3(b) as well as quantification in Fig. 3(c) as a function of the fabrication pulse energy. The existence of non-zero M_2 indicates that such a system exhibits stronger diattenuation and less polarizance;³⁴ this is equivalent to a layered structure consisting of a diattenuator followed by a depolarizer (see [Supplementary Material 6](#)). Such properties can be a result of the combination of Rayleigh scattering³⁵ and complex nanograting^{36,37} induced anisotropic scattering^{38–40} inside the photonic waveguide. It is known that with increasing energy of the writing laser pulses, the status of such nanostructures can be changed during the fabrication process,⁴¹ here correlating with a reduction in M_2 and increasing depolarization. We validated the possibilities via Monte Carlo simulation with respect to the changes of the anisotropic scattering. Such simulation has been widely employed for quantitative analysis of the interactions between polarized photons and complex media, especially in the presence of multiple scattering, where analytical solutions are not available^{38,39} (see [Supplementary Material 6](#)). We also observed the existence of M_3 in the same waveguides shown in Fig. 3(b). We can see that asymmetry occurs between the fourth row and the fourth column of the MM, which supports the existence of multi-layered linear retarders featuring directional dependency, and in effect can be a further validation of the quill effect in laser fabrication.⁴² Such an effect is also detailed in [Supplementary Material 6](#), through measurement of different retardances for waveguides written with the opposite scanning direction.

The observation of trends in the vectorial metric values and their analysis give us a better insight into the vectorial properties of the photonic waveguides, including a better understanding of the loss and polarization effects as well as providing guidance for further customized fabrication. It reveals that (1) different types of complex layered polarization structures exist inside the waveguides (validated via M_2 and M_3); as M_2 can be interpreted as indicating an anisotropic absorption layer before a depolarization layer, M_3 can be used to characterize the contributions from stress birefringence induced, form birefringence induced, as well as scattering induced retardance; (2) M_2 decreased with increasing pulse energy, whereas the scattering induced depolarization increased. These observations imply that under such a writing parameter regime, the balance of polarization dependence loss (M_2) and scattering level (depolarization) should be considered while choosing the pulse energy to optimize waveguides for different applications. Such observations can only be made via full analysis of vectorial properties.

For the first time, by harnessing the vectorial metrics of MM images, we have performed vectorial analysis of the optical properties of direct laser written waveguides. These insights will help optimize fabrication processes to improve the properties of advanced PICs. They also provide a new perspective for investigation of light–matter interaction in the waveguides due to fabrication effects.

4 Revealing Structural Information of Cancerous Tissues for Differentiation

Cancer is one of the biggest threats to human health. Clinically, non-small cell lung carcinoma is the primary form of lung

cancer constituting about 85% of all cases.^{43,44} There have been numerous proposed scalar and vectorial optical methods, based upon intensity imaging, for differentiating normal and cancerous tissues, as well as exploring their related pathological microstructures.^{45–47} Vectorial analysis of biomedical tissue has a shorter history but is continuously gaining more attention.^{45–47}

Here, for the first time, by analyzing the vectorial metrics derived from MM images of normal human lung tissues and non-small cell lung carcinoma tissues, we differentiate the tissue types via the lateral images while revealing their pathological structural information using axial information via metric M_4 . Note that M_4 also represents the sequence of layers of LR and LD (see [Supplementary Material 1](#)).

We measured the MMs of five pairs of normal lung tissue areas (H1 to H5) and human non-small cell lung carcinoma tissue areas (C1 to C5) from samples 1 to 5 (each sample contains regions of H and C, decided by pathologists from Shenzhen Second People's Hospital). Figure 4(a) shows the sketch of normal lung tissue and its alveoli, as well as the alveoli with pulmonary fibrosis processes.⁴⁸ For each sample, we selected one normal-tissue-based region and one cancerous-tissue-based region as demonstrated in Fig. 4(a). For the measured MMs, absolute values of M_4 and decomposed retardance, which has been used as a quantitative parameter for cancer detection^{9,14,49} (see [Supplementary Materials 3 and 7](#)), as well as other parameters of two randomly chosen regions are illustrated in Fig. 4(b). For each region, we sampled 10 points and extracted the value of two parameters for later statistical analysis (for methods refer to Ref. 24). The statistical histogram of the data from sample 1 is shown in Fig. 4(c). It can be seen that the values of M_4 for all cancerous areas are significantly larger in magnitude than those in normal areas, and it shows similar statistical variation as the retardance. Though decomposed retardance has previously been proposed as a useful measure for abnormal fibrous tissue areas, M_4 has more advantages: it provides a physically interpretable, simply calculated index for quick clinical diagnosis and cancer boundary detection. Note here we focus on the efficient (and new) usage of M_4 compared with the widely used retardance value, hence validating its potential to be further used in pathological analysis. Detailed investigations of these applications would be the subject of further work. Details of all original data, statistical analysis including P -value analysis, as well as sampling and processing methods can be found in [Supplementary Material 7](#).

Furthermore, as mentioned earlier, the existence of M_4 also relates to the sequential structure along the optical axis of a multilayered system. Here the determined relationship-based M_4 for those human lung carcinoma tissue pairs is shown in Fig. 4(d) (see [Supplementary Material 1](#) for details). It effectively indicates the possibility that within some regions of lung cancer tissue, there exists a layered structure that may be treated as a linear retarder followed by a linear diattenuator. Such a fibrous structure model is supported with a detailed Monte Carlo simulation approach^{38,39} (see [Supplementary Material 8](#) for details) and can potentially be used as evidence in support of the corresponding morphological explanations.⁵⁰ Such parameters (related to newly revealed fibrous structures) are likely to be useful in quick, label-free determination of the specific cancerous development stages, or microstructural identification. Validation of this will require further research in the fields of both polarization biophotonics and clinical pathological diagnosis.

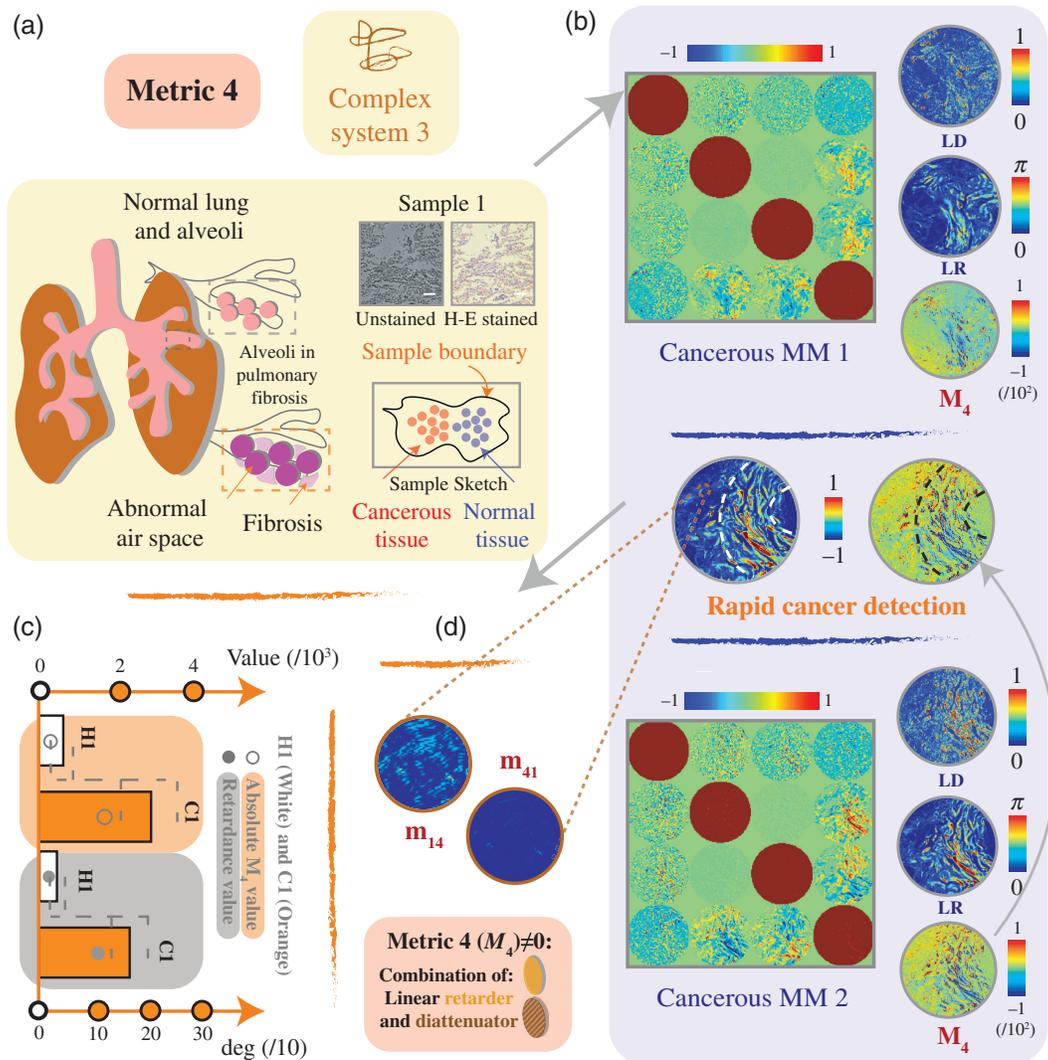


Fig. 4 Normal/cancerous lung tissue samples with their MMs and metric information. (a) Sketches of normal lung tissue and alveoli and abnormal lung tissue with fibrosis. Demonstration for samples 1 (unstained sample and its H-E stained counterpart), showing a sketch with corresponding random sampling points in both cancerous and normal areas (see method in [Supplementary Material 7](#)). Scale bar: $50 \mu\text{m}$. (b) Experimental MMs sampled from sample C1, alongside with value of LD, LR, and M_4 at two randomly chosen regions. Note the scale used for LD and LR (and related MM elements) has been amplified by a factor of 100 for better visualization. (c) Demonstration of the data from samples 1 (H1 and C1 parts); the bar chart shows the mean value and the standard deviation of M_4 and retardance. Data were decomposed from the MMs for 10 points per each region of the sample. (d) A selected small region of m_{14} and m_{41} of the second cancerous MM is shown as well. This indicates the structure may have double-layered format—a sequence of linear retarder and linear diattenuator; details can be found in [Supplementary Materials 1, 2, and 7](#).

5 Discussion

In this work, we took advantage of the vectorial metrics derived from the MM—that can provide a simple representation of complex vectorial phenomena—to demonstrate the SHEL, to analyze the vectorial characteristics of laser written waveguides, and to facilitate the discrimination between healthy and cancerous tissue. It has shown that simplified metrics based upon simple combinations of MM elements can reveal useful information about specimen properties across diverse areas of technology.

Further insight could again be derived from extension of the use of these metrics into other areas (metrics 1 to 4; or alternative metrics, see more in [Supplementary Material 9](#)). Furthermore, it is informative to consider the relationships between objects, vectorial metrics, and the complete MMs—in particular the inferences that can be drawn between each of them.

Some complex multiple layered structures can possess MMs with properties in common with certain simple, single-layered structures. These properties can be revealed in a straightforward way through the use of appropriately defined vectorial metrics.

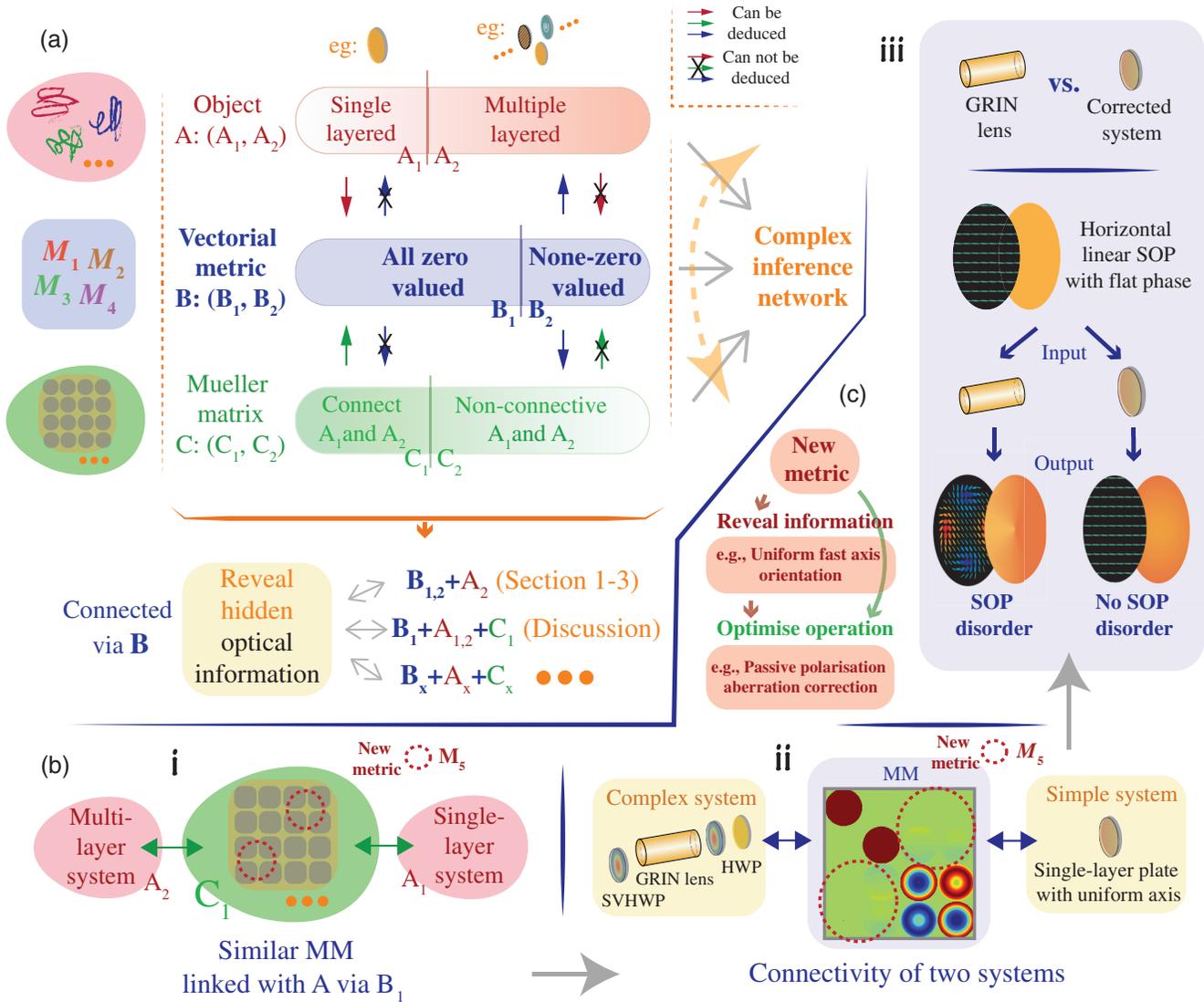


Fig. 5 Relationships between the three spaces and passive polarization aberration compensation. (a) The complex inference network among object (space A), vectorial metrics (space B), and MM (space C). (b) Panels (i) and (ii) show a sketch of the connectivity between A, B, and C, potential new metric (M_5 ; defined with two diagonally opposed 2×2 blocks; see details in [Supplementary Material 9](#)), as well as a demonstration of passive polarization compensation using GRIN lens and spatial half waveplate array. HWP: half wave plate. (iii) An illustration of the effect of aberration compensation. (c) Such spaces are linked with the new metric. The metric can first reveal hidden physical information of a complex system, such as uniform axis orientation in this application, then can optimize the operations, such as achieving an aberration compensated system.

Hence the metrics can provide an intermediate way to link the properties of objects with the intrinsic characteristics of an MM. Based on this observation and the asymmetric inference that is used in the main article, more complex connections can be revealed [see Fig. 5(a)], based on three spaces: A (representing objects), B (representing the vectorial metrics), and C (representing the MMs). They are separate but linked concepts, between which there exists a complex inference relationship. The inference relationships between A and B have been explained and applied in the content above, where we characterized its asymmetry. A similar asymmetric inference can be found between the spaces B and C [see Fig. 5(a)], hence forming an

overall complex connection via space B. The MM space C can also be divided into two subspaces C_1 and C_2 . C_1 represents MMs that demonstrate a connection between seemingly disparate physical systems. For example, this could mean that a single-layered system (A_1) and a multilayered system (A_2) can exhibit same forms of MM, while their internal structures are considerably different [see Figs. 5(b) (i) for the concept; and 5(b) (ii) for a real example consisting of a GRIN lens]. The latter subspace C_2 represents those MMs that do not demonstrate such a connection between A_1 and A_2 . Such property is linked via space B and hence can be revealed using vectorial metrics. Understanding such entangled phenomena could help enable

various new potential applications, such as providing an advanced passive vectorial aberration compensation strategy.

We demonstrate here a potential new metric (M_5) that works under such a scope. For instance, we first use Monte Carlo simulation approach^{38,39} to simulate a multilayered complex birefringence system that includes the aberration, and then use the value of M_5 to serve as a feedback control. A general process would include three steps: (1) run the simulation and check the value of M_5 simultaneously, (2) record the multilayered system's parameters when M_5 appeared to be the expected value, and (3) adopt such generated multilayered configuration in reality. Take a GRIN lens system in a specific configuration as an example [Fig. 5(b) (ii)]. Here the complex polarization aberration of the GRIN lens endoscope system would be equivalent to a simplified system—a retarder with uniform fast axis orientation, which also exhibits the same zero metric. This would be clearly seen if using metric M_5 . Hence, further aberration compensation would only require a phase correction device^{51,52} if used with x - or y -polarized illumination [Fig. 5(b) (iii)]. This case shows that the vectorial metric not only maintains the ability for characterization of complex optical properties but can also be used as a simple measure for feedback in an optimization procedure [see Fig. 5(c)]. More details as well as other potential roles that the metrics may serve are discussed further in [Supplementary Material 9](#).

These observations indicate that a large unexplored space exists for research into related vector MM images. Our work paves the way for the broader usage of such entangled vectorial information, which is inherently connected through the vectorial metrics, in further applications spanning from quantum physics to clinical applications.

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- Chao He** completed his DPhil (PhD) in the Department of Engineering Science at the University of Oxford from 2018 to 2020 (within 2 years). From 2020 (Feb) to 2021 (Aug), he was a postdoctoral researcher. In 2021 (Sep) he was appointed a Stipendiary Junior Research Fellowship in Engineering at St John’s College (independent researcher), and in 2021 (Oct) was concurrently appointed an Associate Member of Faculty in the Department of Engineering Science. He serves as a doctoral supervisor.
- Patrick S. Salter** is an Early Career EPSRC Fellow in the Department of Engineering Science at University of Oxford. He is working on using short pulse laser fabrication to enable new functional devices based upon synthetic diamond. He is also a Junior Research Fellow at New College. He is a member of SPIE.
- Honghui He** received his PhD in physics from Tsinghua University, Beijing, China, in 2011. He is currently an associate professor with Tsinghua Shenzhen International Graduate School, Tsinghua University, China. His research interests include Mueller matrix polarimetric techniques and their applications in biomedical diagnosis, especially cancerous tissues’ detection. He is a member of SPIE, Optica, and the Biomedical Photonics Committee of Chinese Optical Society.
- Hui Ma** is a professor of physics in the Tsinghua Shenzhen International Graduate School, Tsinghua University, China. He received his PhD from Imperial College London, UK, Department of Physics, in 1988. He is a member of SPIE.
- Martin J. Booth** holds a degree and a DPhil (PhD) in Engineering Science from the University of Oxford. He held a Research Fellowship at Christ Church, Oxford, a Royal Academy of Engineering/EPSRC Research Fellowship and a EPSRC Advanced Research Fellowship. He became Professor of Engineering Science in 2014. He has won numerous awards, and is a fellow of the Institute of Physics, SPIE, and Optica. He has published over 150 journal articles and has founded two spin-off companies arising from his research.
- Biographies of the other authors are not available.