

# 'MetaNETs' - Accelerated Discovery and Design of Photonic Metamaterials using Artificial Neural Networks

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## THE OBJECTIVE

This work reports a model to custom-design artificially designed composites known as 'metamaterials' which demonstrate highly engineerable electromagnetic (EM) properties. Typically, they comprise of 2D or 3D periodic arrays of sub-wavelength conducting elements.

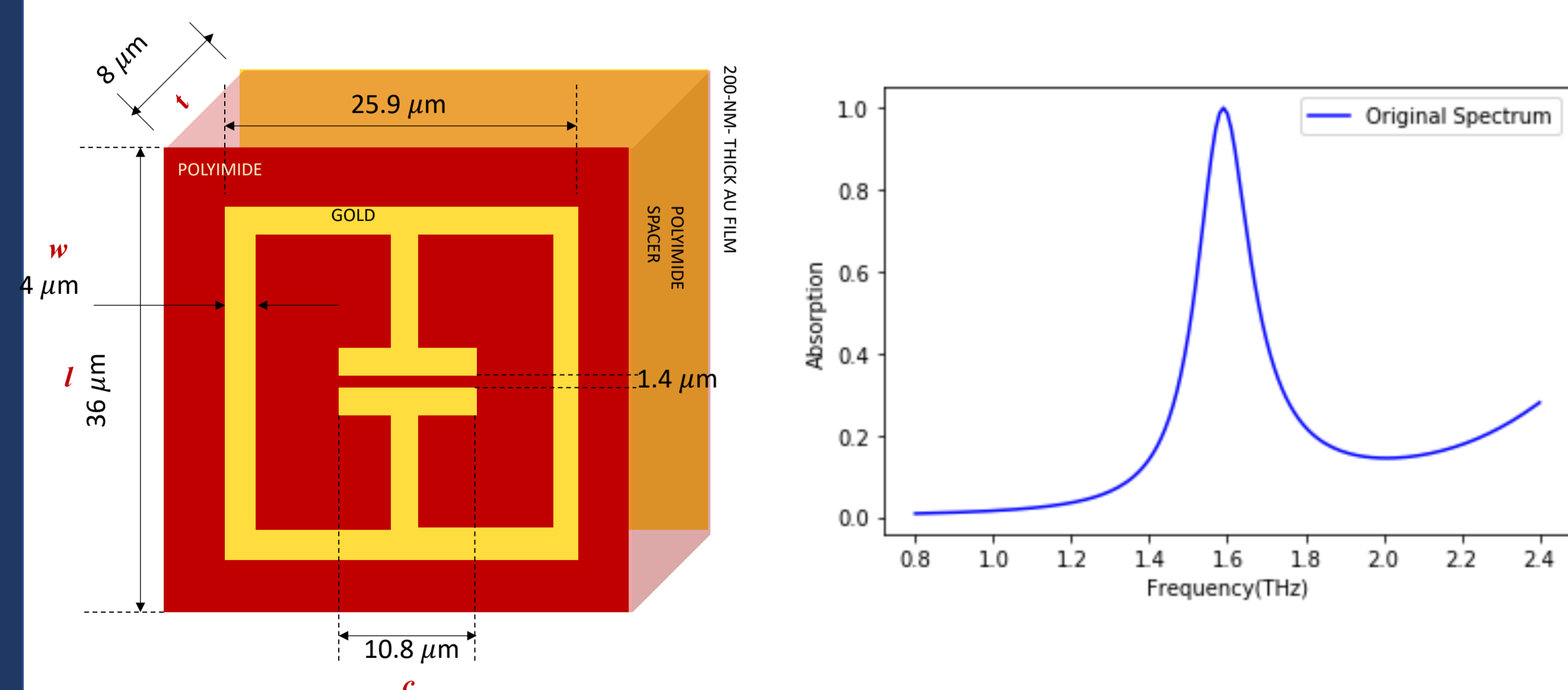
## OUR APPROACH

An efficient design scheme encompassing :

- The **forward** problem (predicting the EM response from a given design), and,
- The **inverse** problem (generating a design for a desired EM response)

We demonstrate that by treating the EM response data as a time-varying sequence and the inverse problem as a single-input, multiple-output (SIMO) model, we *force* our architecture to learn the geometry of the design parameters (from the training data) as opposed to abstract features.

**Selected design:** MM 'perfect' absorber@1.6 THz

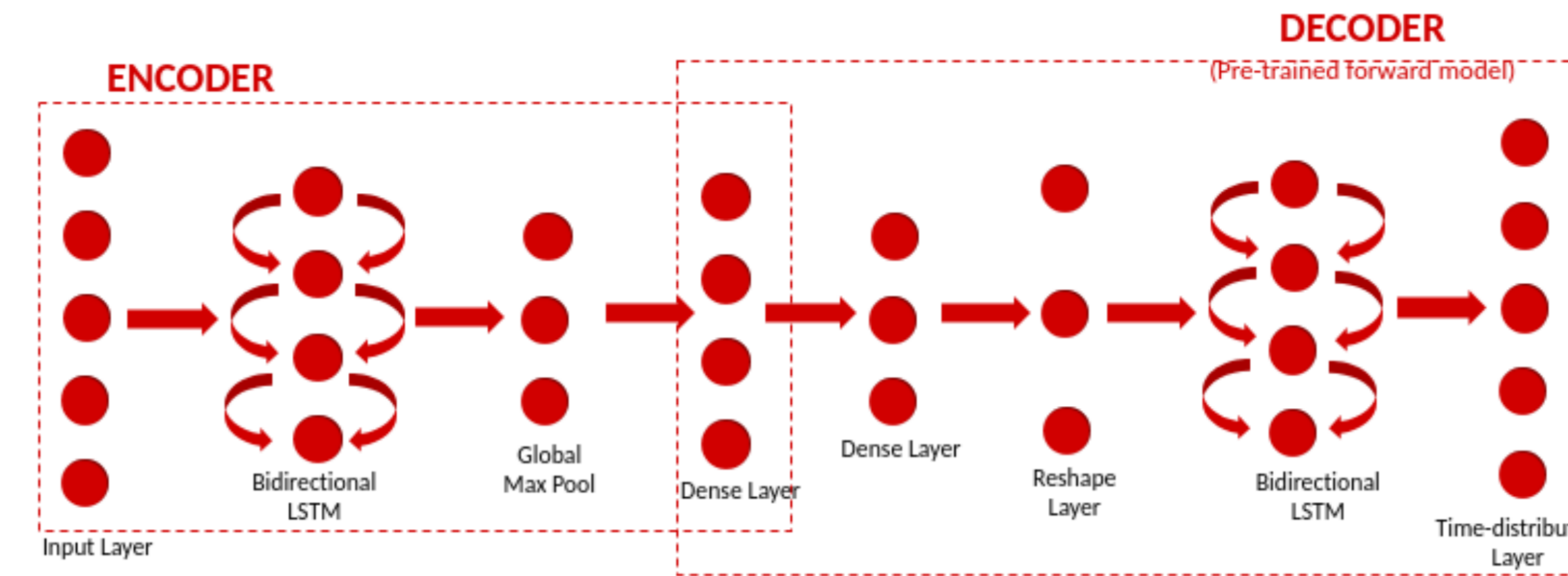


Annotated schematic of a split-ring resonator-based THz absorber (left) and its corresponding electromagnetic response as a function of frequency

## Challenges

- Distinct geometries may yield near-identical EM response
- There may be no inverse solution for a given EM response

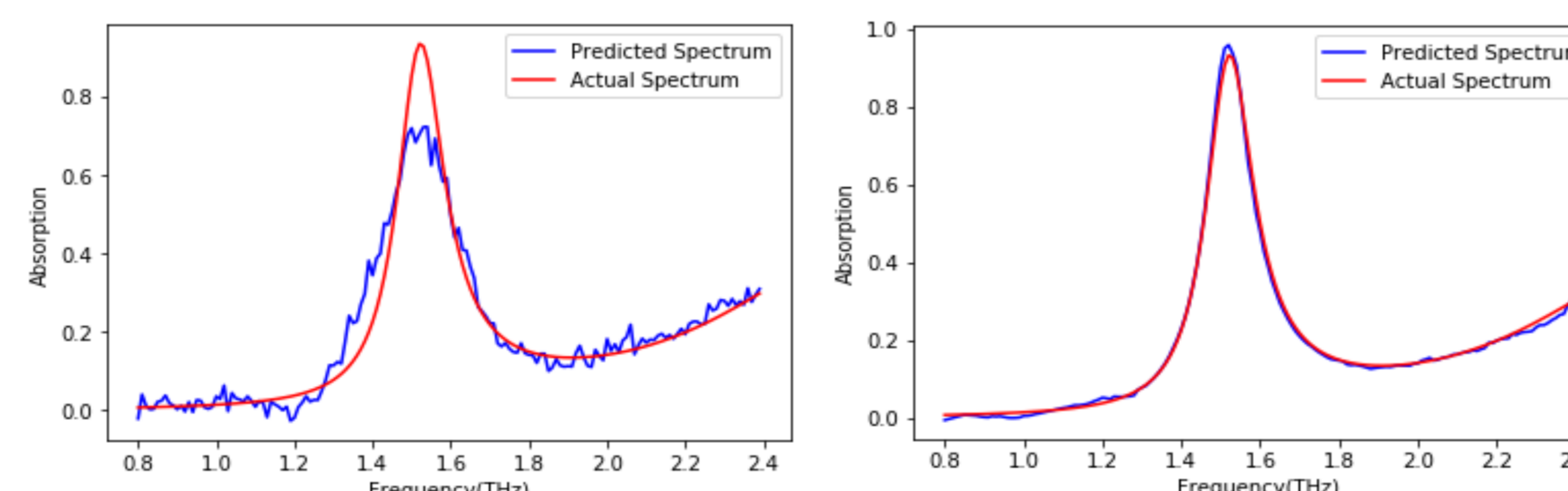
## NETWORK ARCHITECTURE



Our network has a tandem architecture with a pre-trained forward model (decoder) connected to an encoder for inversely predicting the design parameters.

- The input layer comprises of 16 expanded dimensions obtained by combining geometrical parameters ( $l, w, t, c$ )
- The 161-absorption values as timesteps for the sequential input to the bidirectional LSTM layer

## Why LSTM?



Response prediction using a DNN-only baseline model

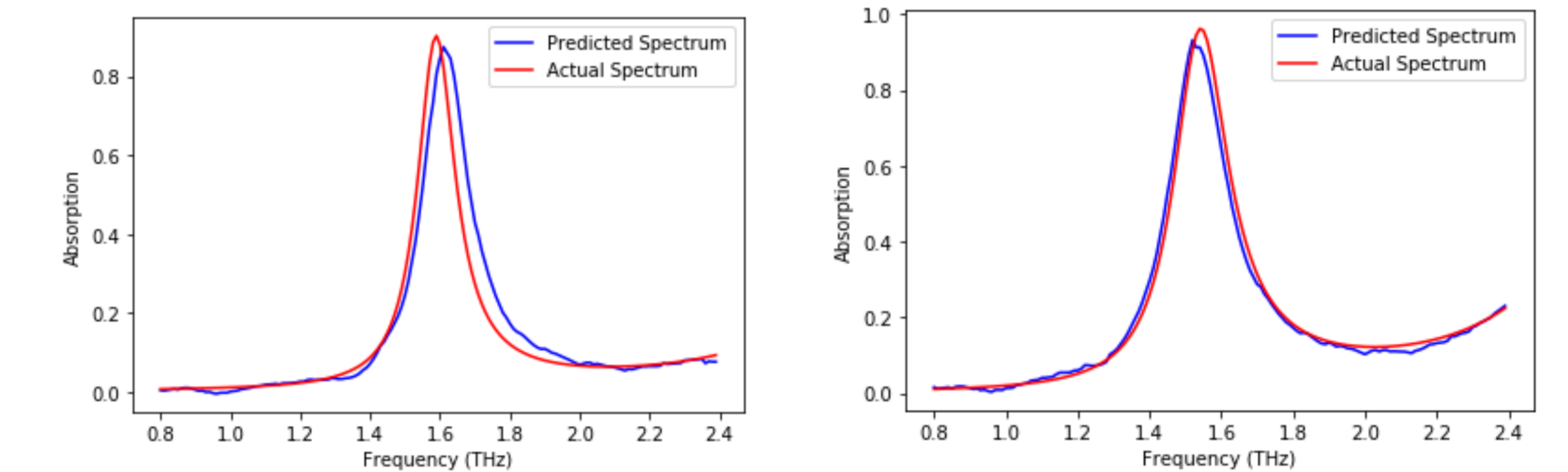
Response prediction using an LSTM model

## References

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## VALIDATION & RESULTS

- How the tandem architecture performs



Comparison of predicted (blue) and actual (red) EM responses from the tandem 'MetaNETs' model on randomly selected samples from the test set

## MetaNETs' Losses

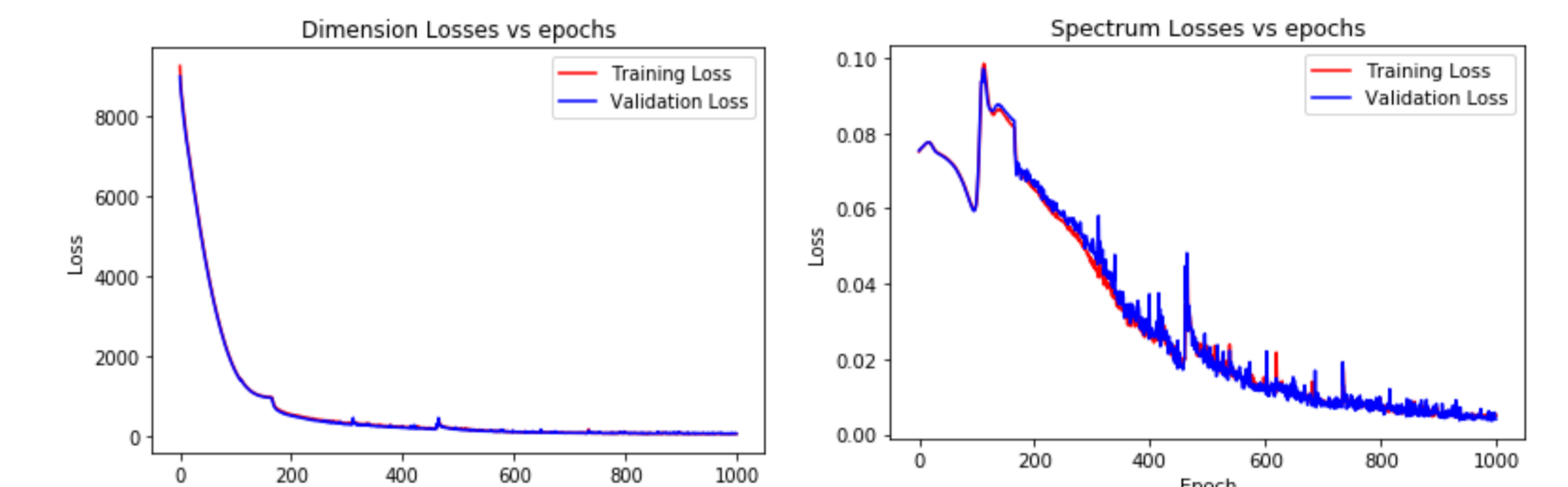
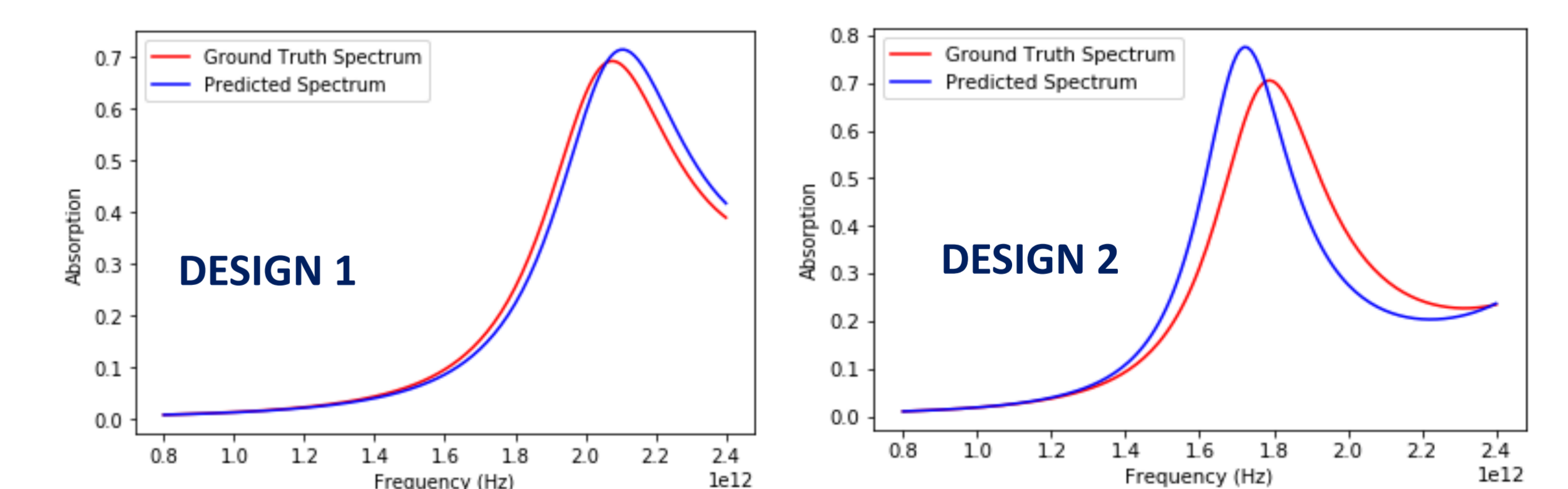


Table 1: Model evaluation (Average losses over 5 runs)

Model	Train	Validation	Test
Forward model	0.0056	0.0057	0.0056
Inverse model (spectrum)	0.004	0.0039	0.004
Inverse model (dimensions)	48.64	59.79	53.38

## Predicted vs Actual

Electromagnetic Response prediction



Geometrical Design prediction

