

# Import of Bitmap File Containing Height Data of a Microstructure into VirtualLab Fusion

### Abstract



The comparison of modeling results and measurement data is of importance for any design process of optical elements. Hence, it is necessary to be able to import measured height profiles, e.g., of a microstructure, into the modeling software to evaluate the performance of the real element. Thus, in this document we demonstrate how height data can be imported by using a bitmap file.



### Step 1

• Use the *Import* function to import the bitmap image file as *Data Array*.

properties of the indep be defined.	nterpolation & Extrapolation endent variables (coordinates) ar	e to be set here. Additionally, inter	polation and extrapolation set
x-Axis Description Physical Property	X Length 👻	y-Axis Description Physical Property	Y Length <del>•</del>
Interpolation Method	Nearest Neighbor 🗸 🗸	Interpolation Method	Nearest Neighbor $\vee$
Dimensions Coordinate Extent	~53 μm	Dimensions Coordinate Extent	~53 μm
Positioning		Positioning	
Center Around Zero	~	Center Around Zero	~
X <sub>max</sub>	-x <sub>min</sub> +Δx		<del>i i i i i</del> -y <sub>min</sub> +∆y
drapolation: Outside Val	ues are Equal to the Nearest	Border Data Point \vee	

# Step 2

• Set coordinate, interpolation and extrapolation methods of the data array.

mage File	e import: Export_Data.bmp			/
Subset P	perties of the dependent varia	ables are to be set here.		
🐴 Сору	/ From			
Subset #	Description		Physical Property	Factor
1	Data		Length	▼ 1e-06
alidity:	<u> </u>	Back	Next ► Finish ■	Cancel Help

# Step 3

• Set the physical properties of the data array. Since the default unit of length is meters, make sure to specify a suitable factor to represent the height of a microstructure.



#### Step 4

 Check the height value of the imported data array and adapt it via *Manipulation* menu (e.g., by applying a multiplication with constant).



### Step 5

 Use Microstructure or DOE Component -> Channel Operator -> Stack



### Step 6

- Load the imported data array to the sampled interface
- Keep the Interpolation Method to Nearest Neighbor

Edit Sampl	ed Surface					×
Structure	Height Discor	ntinuities	Scaling of Ele	mentary Surface	Periodization	
Sampled	Height Profile					
	Set		Show			
Height P	rofile Type					
Interpol	ation Method		Nearest Ne	iahbor	~	
Inner De	finition Area -					
- Size and	d Shape					
Shane		Rectangu	ılar	○ Elliptic		
Shape		, needinge		O emptie		
Size			53 μm ×	53 µ	m	
Effect o	n Field Outside	e of Definiti	on Area			
O Fie	ld Passes Plane	Surface				
🔘 Fie	ld is Absorbed					X.
Posit	tion of Surroun	ding Surfa	ce Plane			
				·	$\rightarrow$	Area
Spec	ification Mode	Boundary	Minimum	<u>~</u> 1 .		¥.
z-Po	sition		-1	μm		
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### Step 7

• Set extension of the stack to size of the DOE

# Step 8

 Increase the sampling factor for the TEA algorithm if needed



# **Diffractive Beam Splitter Created Using Imported DOE**



We constructed a diffractive beam splitter using the imported DOE. The phase profile immediately after the DOE mirrors the height profile loaded from the DOE. From the far field picture, we can observe that the DOE functions as a  $5 \times 5$  beam splitter. This can be further optimized by adjusting parameters such as the refractive index.







title	Import of Bitmap file containing Height Data of a Microstructure into VirtualLab Fusion
document code	SWF.0006
document version	2.1
required packages	-
software version	2024.1 (Build 1.132)
category	Feature Use Case
further reading	<ul> <li>Import of Text Files into VirtualLab Fusion</li> <li>Import Optical Systems from Zemax</li> <li>Data Array Import with Saved Settings</li> <li>Import of Images into VirtualLab Fusion</li> </ul>