

# Confinement of light in realistic 3D cavity superlattices

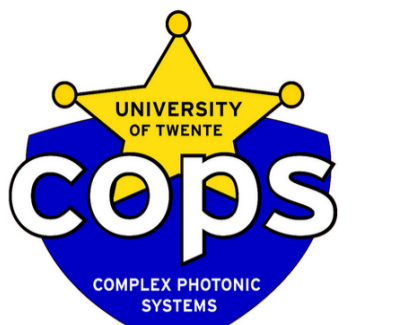
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## Motivation

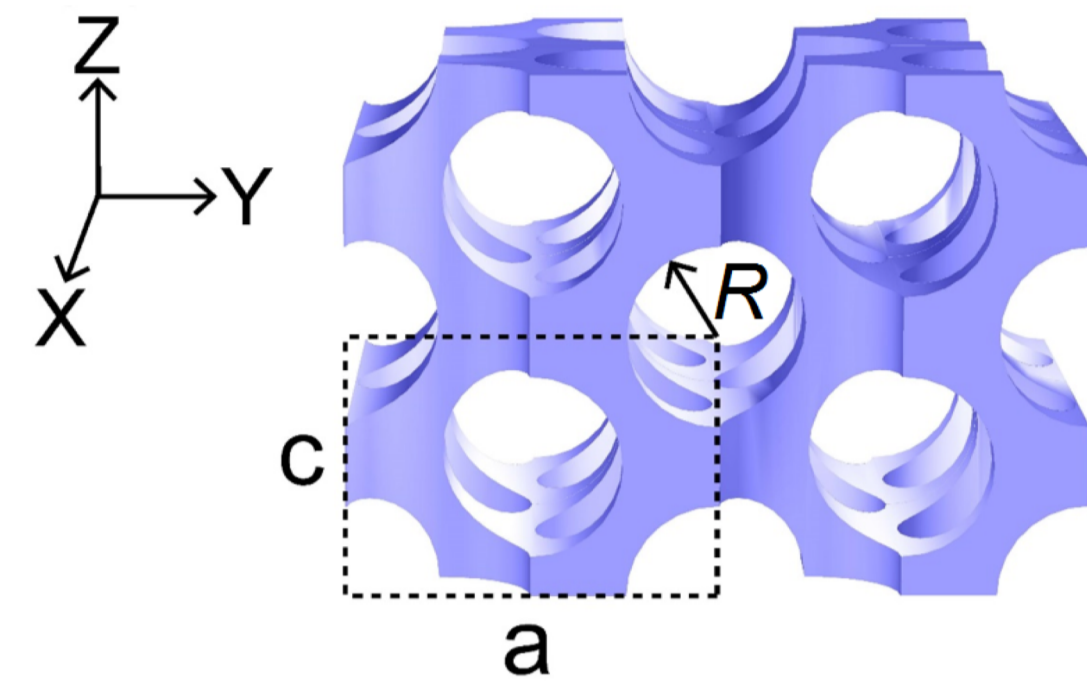
Goal: Trap photons and manipulate their behavior.

Relevant for Anderson localization of light [1], photonic computing [2], ...

### 3D inverse woodpile photonic crystal

Omnidirectional photonic band gap [3, 4].

Band gap width depends on the reduced pore radius  $\frac{R}{a}$ .

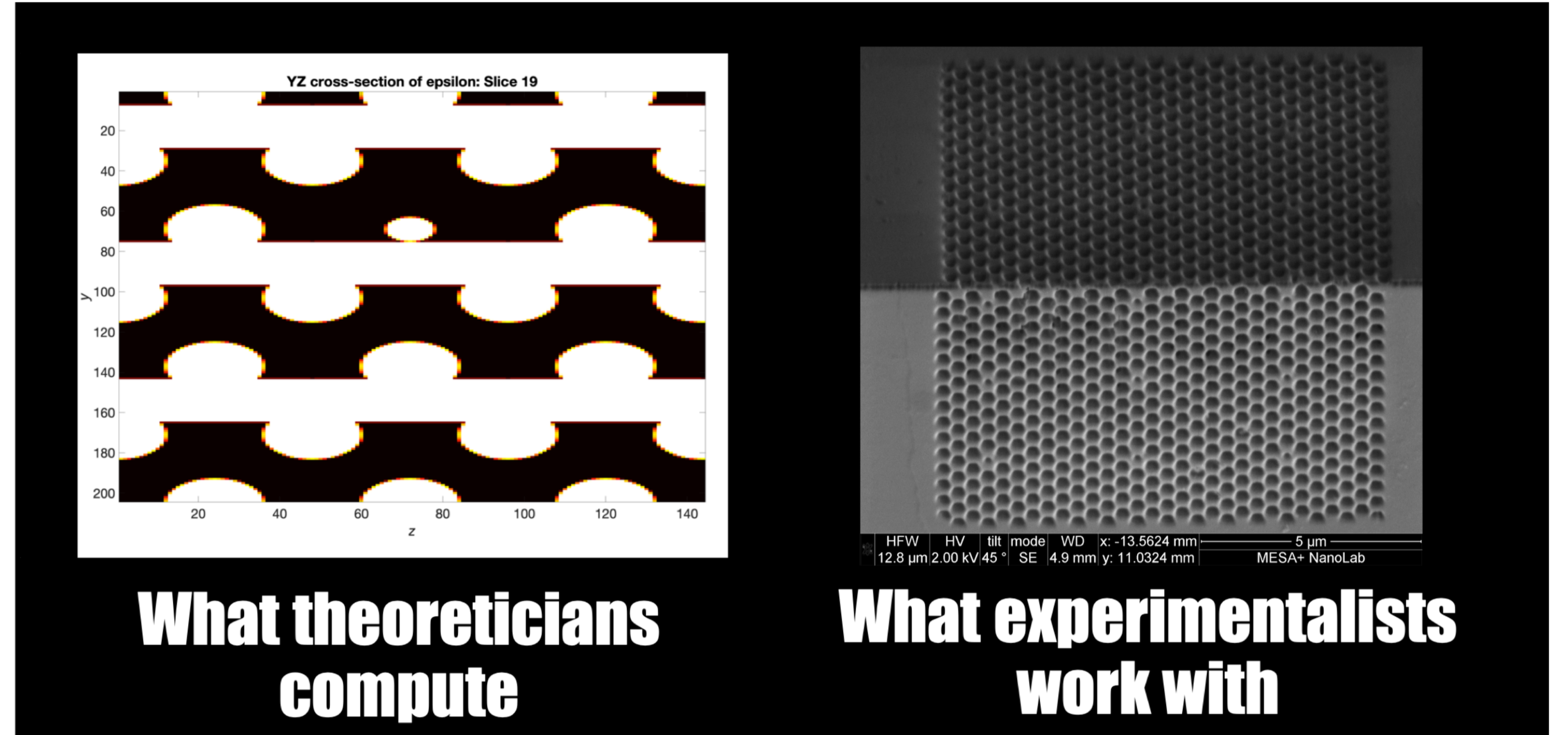
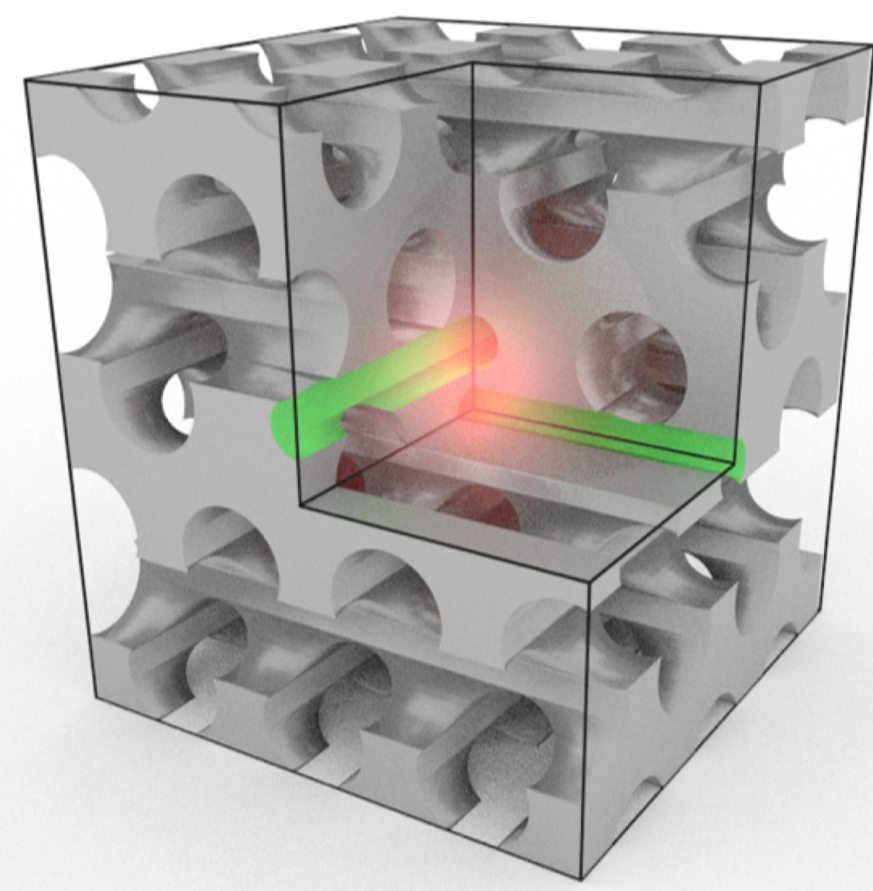


### Crystal with a cavity

Two perpendicular defect pores with  $R' < R$  [5, 6].

Cavity superlattice results in Cartesian light [7].

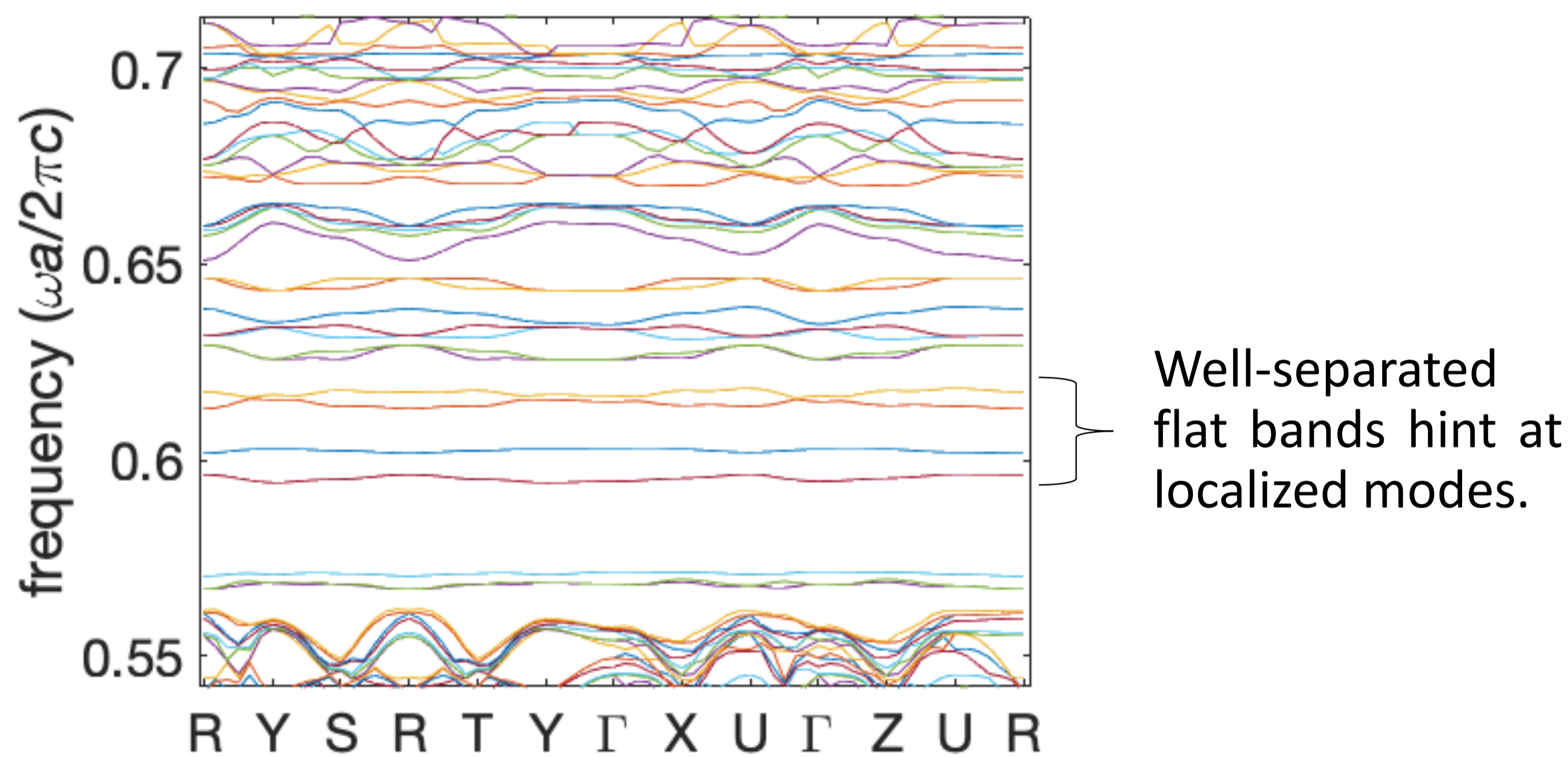
Properties strongly depend on both  $R$  and  $R'$ .



We investigate the behavior of the resonance with respect to variations of structural parameters ( $R, R'$ ), as they appear in experiment.

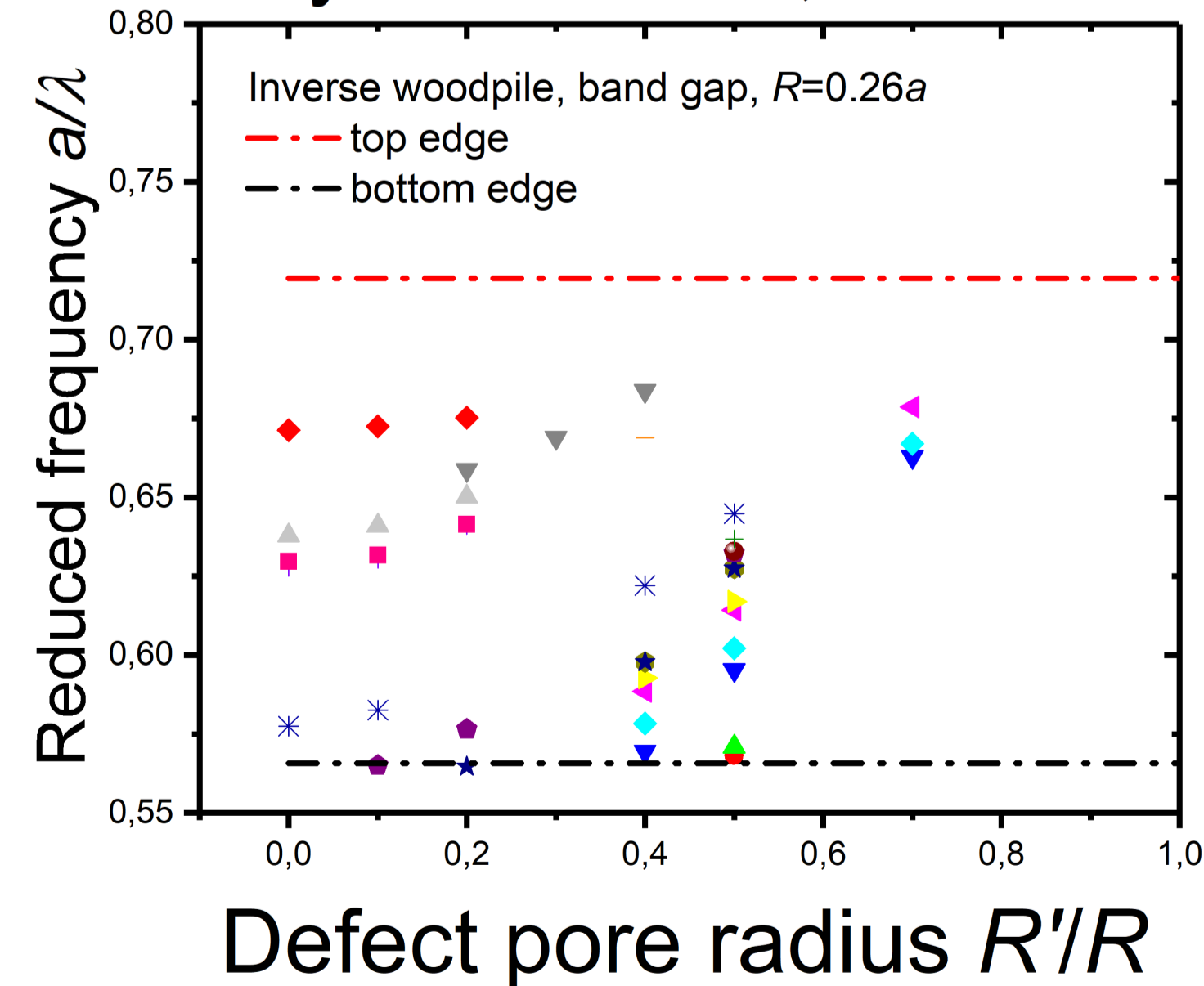
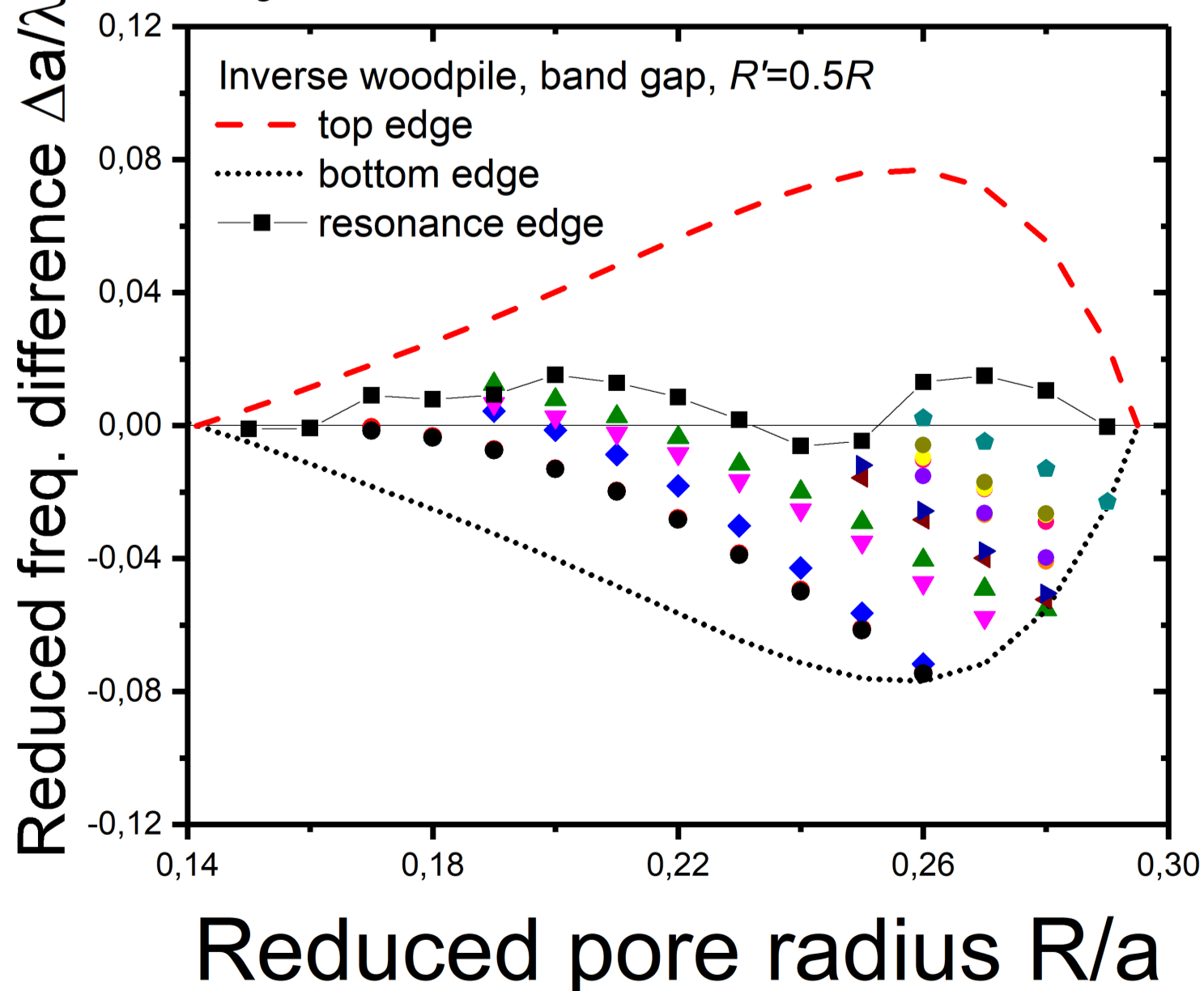
## Parameter map

Bandstructure:  $R=0.26a, R'=0.5R$



As the pore sizes ( $R, R'$ ) change, various resonances sweep the lower half of the band gap and disappear at its bottom.

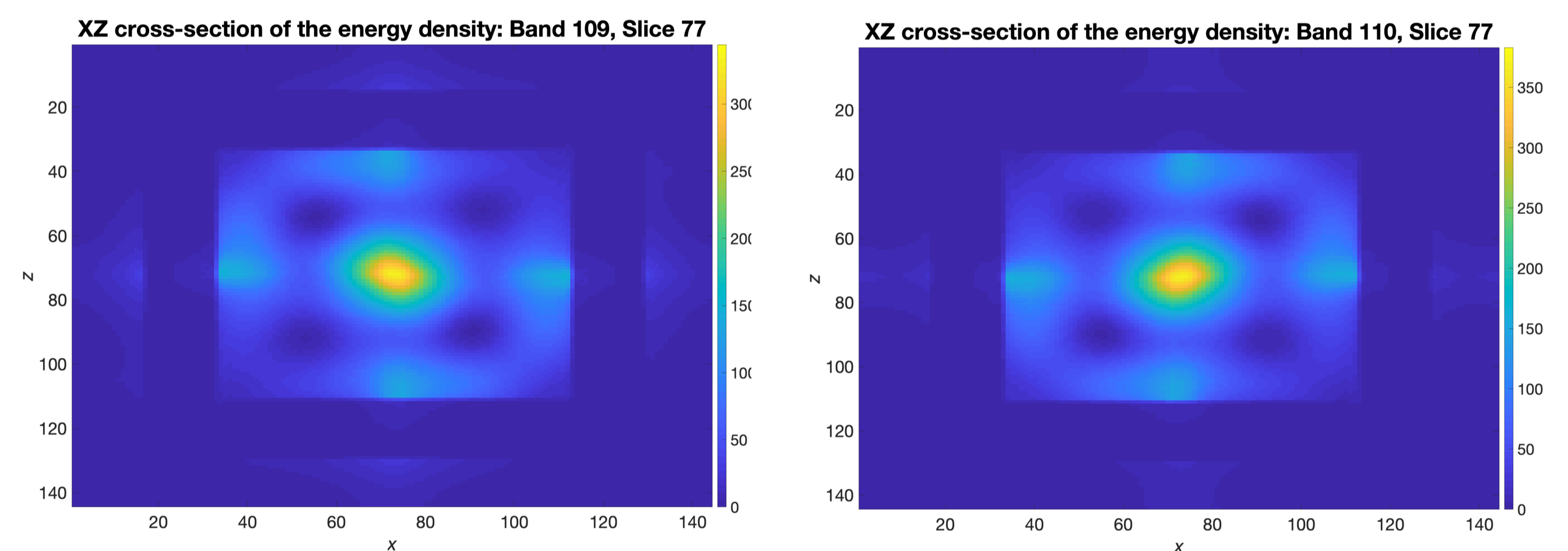
Cavity resonance, constant  $R'/R$       Cavity resonance, constant  $R$



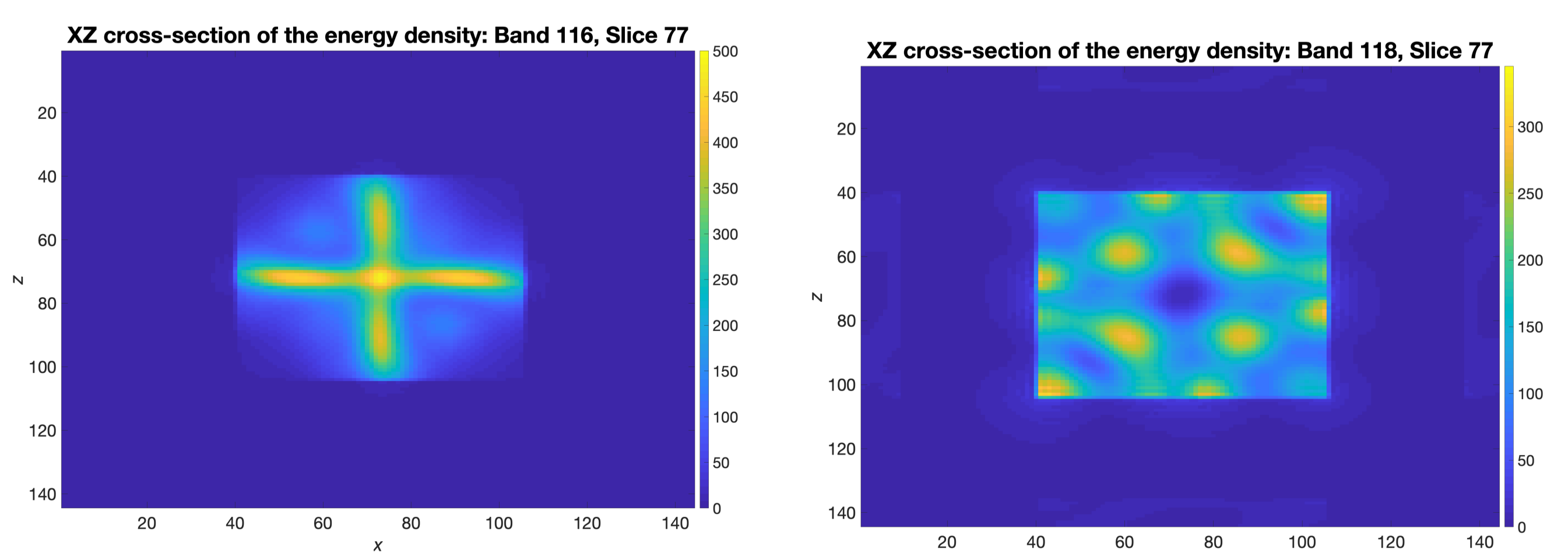
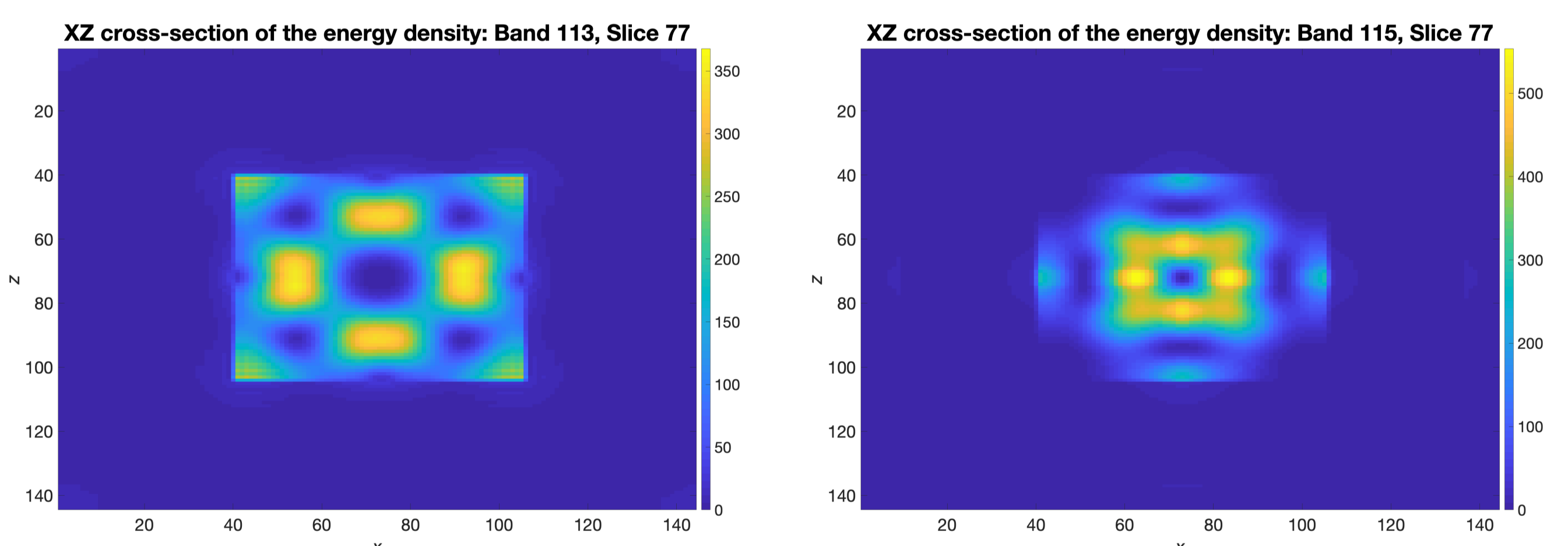
## Resonance symmetry

Resonances exhibit various multipolar symmetries.

$R=0.18a, R'=0.5R, \omega \in (0.40, 0.41)$ : Dipolar



$R=0.26a, R'=0.4R, \omega \in (0.565, 0.615)$ : Quadrupolar



## References

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