

From the wave to the HOLOGRAM

OVERVIEW

MEEP (MIT Electromagnetic Equation Propagation) simulation software package was used to **simulate** a basic component of a new theory for **hologram display technology**.

QUESTION

To what extent does the simulation of this basic component align with **numerical/analytical precedent**, and how does this inform related **future** computer simulation-based **research**?

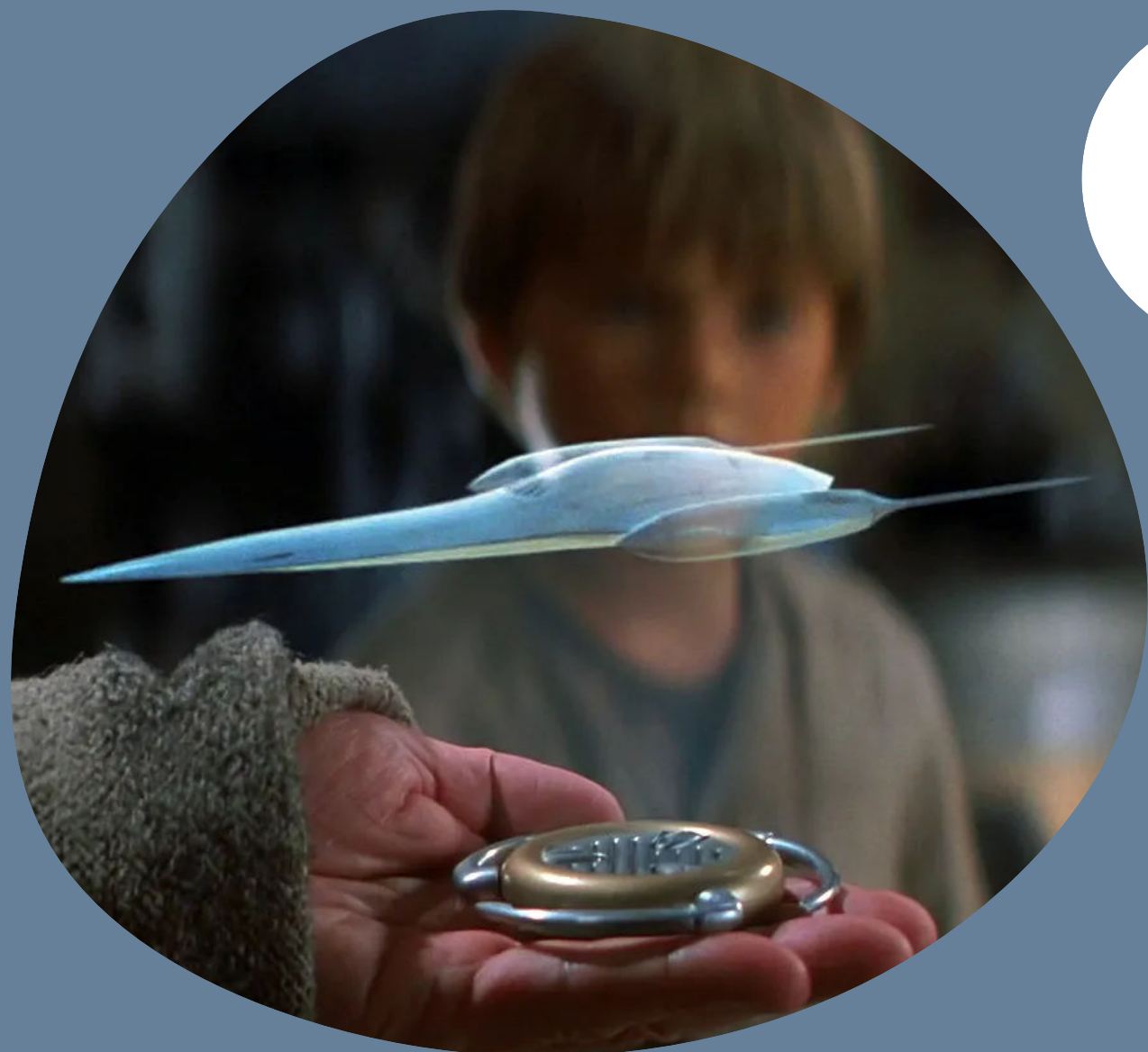
METHODOLOGY

The Python programming language and MEEP were used to create the simulation and run it on an M1 MacBook Air in the following layout (Figure 1).



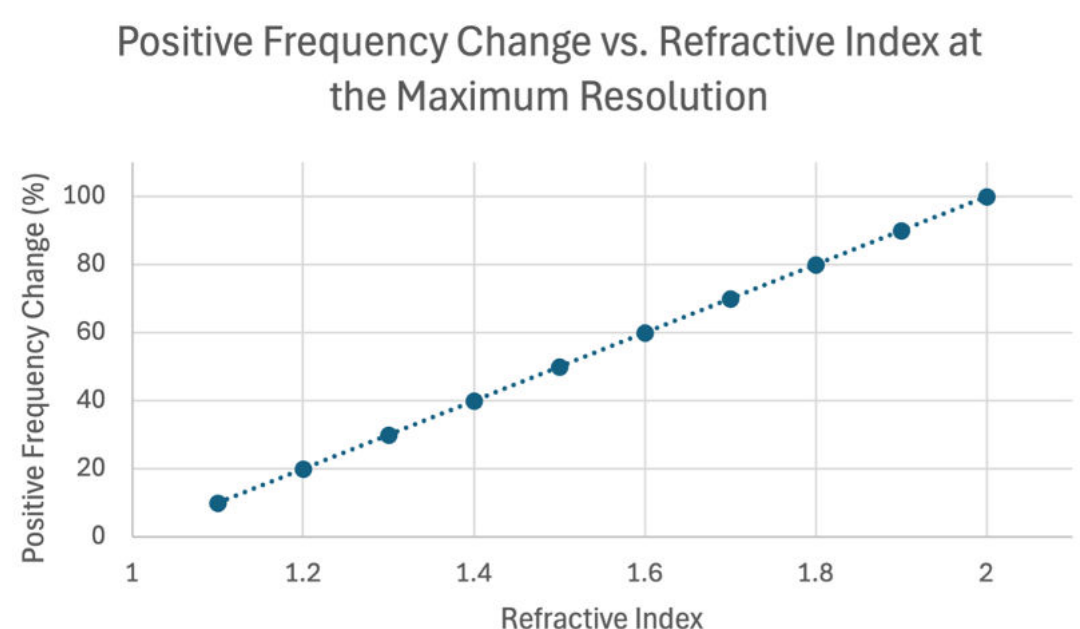
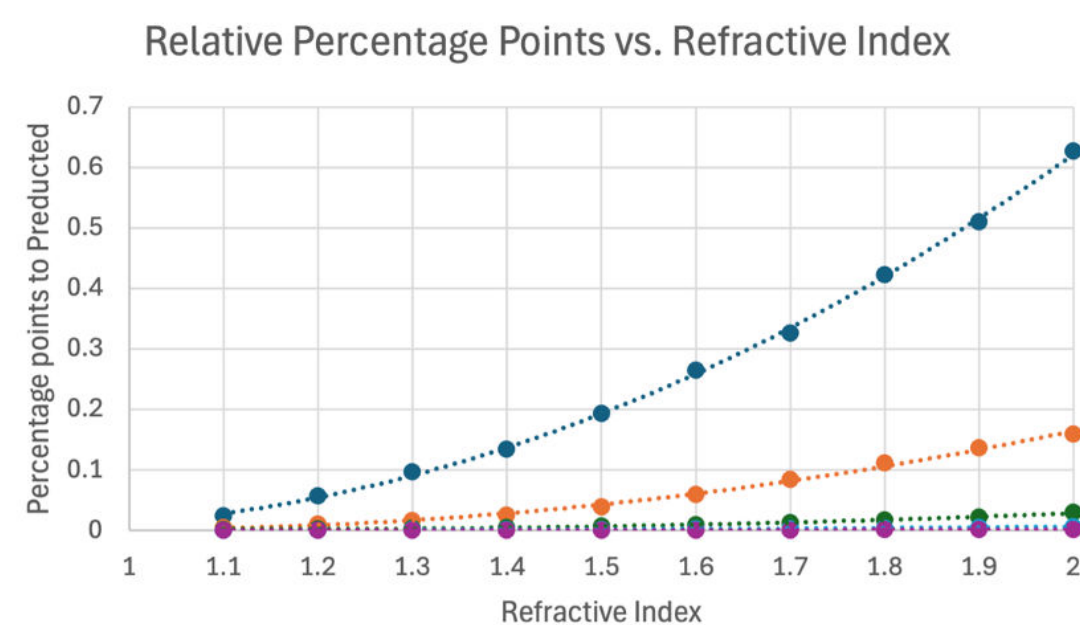
Figure 1: Layout of the 1 Dimensional MEEP simulation domain, established in accordance with best practices for accurate simulation

The wave was emitted from the source and **entered** the slab with **refractive index n** (where $1.1 \leq n \leq 2.0$). At a **temporal boundary** (a boundary in time rather than space), n was instantaneously **changed to 1 (a vacuum)**. This caused the wave to accelerate, increasing the frequency of the wave whilst the wavelength remained the same; the light seen by the monitor was therefore '**blueshifted**'.



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RESULTS & CONCLUSION



The first graph (Figure 2) indicates that varying the simulation resolution caused the results to **converge** to the numerically **predicted outcomes**. The second graph (Figure 3) shows a **strong positive linear correlation ($r = 1$)** between the initial **refractive index** and the positive **frequency shift**. These results are promising for continued related research.

Image above from
Star Wars: Episode
I – The Phantom
Menace, courtesy
of Lucasfilm Ltd.
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Studios



Project By
Hannes Ennemann
Year 12 student at Northern Beaches Christian School