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	Mo Im-		light
Briat		life through	Photonics

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Light predates matter!

About 13.8 billion years ago, just about 380,000 years after the Big Bang, a proton and an electron met to form an atom of hydrogen and in the process released a photon.

This is how the first light in the universe was born.

Light not only enables us to see the colorful world around us but also gives us life sustaining energy.

Without light there is no Holi, no Diwali!

In the last fifty years or so, we have learned to harness the power of light for the advancement of technologies and innovative applications that are brightening our life every day.

Overview

Photonics is about using the power of photons, the particle property of light. This property deals with the way light is created, transmitted, modulated, manipulated and detected. Whereas, the other property of light is the wave form, which is observed when light bends through a prism.

In photonics-based equipment and networks, information is transferred using light, in contrast to electronicsbased equipment and networks, where information is transferred using electrons.

Photonics, which already has a significant presence in today's backbone networks, is expected to largely replace electronics in the next ten years due to its huge advantages in available bandwidth, cost efficiencies, and energy usage.

In 2022, the global photonics market accounted for \$770 billion and is expected to reach \$1.39 trillion in the next ten years.



India Story

Under the Capital Investment Scheme, the Government of India has earmarked Rs.3000 crore (about \$365 millions) to states for capital projects on optic fiber cable network.

To prepare the technical workforce in photonics, leading Indian universities like Indian Institutes for Technology have set up research and education centers for optics and photonics.

- Optics & Photonics Centre, IIT-Delhi
- Optics and Photonics, IIT-Bombay
- Center for Lasers and Photonics, IIT-Kanpur
- Photonics Research Laboratory, IISc, Bangalore.
- Photonics Lab, Indian Institute for Astrophysics

The photonics market of India is estimated to reach \$70 billion by 2026 at a CAGR of 7.9%, according to IndustryARC.



Enabling Technologies

A mix of technologies enable design, development and fabrication of photonics.

Semiconductor Fabrication

Produces lasers, LEDs and integrated circuits used in photonics

Microfabrication (MEMS)

Makes miniature photonic components, e.g.,

micro-mirrors and micro-lenses

Optoelectronics Integrates photonics with electronics for two-way information exchange

Design Software

Aids design and simulation of photonic devices

Material Science

Enables precise design and manufacturing of optical components and optical fibers

Nanotechnology

Allows creation of nanostructures with unique optical properties

Laser Technology

Supports precision manufacturing and operations of photonics-based devices

Clean Room Facilities

Essential for fabrication of delicate, untainted material and components for photonics

All Photonics Network (APN)

- APN uses photonics in every aspect of a computer network, from network devices to terminals.
- It offers lower power consumption, higher quality, greater capacity and less delay.
- NTT expects APN to provide the platform for Digital Twin Computing and Cognitive Harmonization of ICT resources by 2030 to enable Innovative Optical and Wireless Network (IOWN).

Innovations and US patents filing for photonics technologies have evolved over time.



Share of US patents filed for laser technologies, %

Applications

Key applications of photonics include:



In recent years, applications are evolving in:



Some Interesting Use Cases

Vehicle Computer Vision System

Allow vehicles to sense their environment in realtime and accordingly make driving decisions.





Source: Adiuvo Diagnostics

Comprehensive Wound Infection Assessment

Using fluorescence photonics and multispectral imaging to conduct instantaneous AI-based optical biopsy for the bacterial recognition in acute, chronic, and traumatic wounds that are hard to heal.

Augmented Reality Glasses

Use tiny projector using waveguides, beam splitters, and optical techniques to overlay computer generated image on the real-world vision



Source: TriLite

SPRINTING TO THE FUTURE OF LAW



Source: HowStuffWorks

Holographic Projections

Using photonic components, such as lasers, lenses, mirrors, and beam splitters to record a 3-D image and reconstruct it simultaneously or at a later time on a 2-D surface.

Who Would be Interested?

Telecommunications

• High-speed, reliable data transmission

Healthcare and Medical Devices

- Telemedicine and remote surgeries
- Laser-based procedures and treatments
- Imaging devices and image processing
- Medical devices

Transportation

- Autonomous vehicles
- Intelligent and connected road infrastructure to enable fully autonomous driving

Defense and Aerospace

- Surveillance and reconnaissance
- Precise target acquisition
- High-energy laser-based weapons

Entertainment

- Interactive entertainment and gaming
- Consumer electronics
- Holography

Energy

- Solar power plants
- Energy transmission
- Grid management

Manufacturing

- Agile and precision manufacturing
- Digital twin-based products and services

Education

• Real-time holographic presence of remote instructor

Disaster Management

• Predicting and preparing in advance for natural disasters, like hurricanes and twisters

Finance

• Super-fast trade execution for every level investor.

Key Considerations

Photonics is not recognized as a distinctive technology for the purpose of regulations, but applications of photonics would be governed by various rules and regulations. Here are some of them.

Cybersecurity

Since Photonics is used extensively for communication and IoT related capabilities, they may be vulnerable to cybersecurity incidents or breaches such as malware and hacking. The Indian cyber security laws prescribe certain category of cybersecurity incidents which must be mandatorily reported within a prescribed timeline. The Indian Government is also considering a new Digital India Act, purported to replace the existing Indian internet law (Information Technology Act, 2000) which could also have certain implications on the use of Photonics.

Standardization

Integrating photonics technologies into existing systems or infrastructure can be challenging and require standardization. Lack of standardized components and protocols across different manufacturers can hinder widespread adoption of photonics.

In India, the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) offers standards for various end-use products, such as consumer electronic goods, sensor, imaging devices. Accordingly, a manufacturer/ importer may be required to comply with the prescribed product technical standard, observe labelling requirements, and obtain a registration for relevant Photonics devices.

Photonic systems rely on precise alignment and stable light sources. Issues like vibration, temperature fluctuations, and component degradation can affect performance and data integrity. So, standardization and regular maintenance are also needed for the reliability and functionality over time, especially in critical applications like healthcare or telecommunications.

Data Protection

In the event personal data is processed it will trigger compliances under data protection laws (for India, the law is the Indian Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023. The determination of which entity is the data fiduciary/controller, and the data processor will also need to be undertaken, and the data fiduciary/controller will accordingly need to comply with obligations under relevant data laws.

Some photonic technologies, such as LiDAR, when used in applications involving surveillance may lead to privacy intrusion and compromise security. In such applications, a balance must be observed for individual rights.

Intellectual Property

Like in other advanced technologies, photonics also heavily relies on the protection of Intellectual Property rights. Photonics is a foundational technology making it crucial for inventors to apply for patents to receive strong protection for their inventions. However, it is widely researched and patented field making it difficult to prove novelty and non-obviousness. Lack of awareness about freedom-to-operate can lead to significant infringement risks, which can be avoided by licensing technologies that are under the protection of patents. Disputes can arise over patent ownership, validity, or infringement.

Some aspects of intellectual property in photonics may be covered under copyright, for example software codes used for device control or simulation. However, because of the possibly of manipulation in codes can reduce the ability to determine the level of originality and establish infringement. Generally, it might be better to protect them as trade secrets by maintaining secrecy through limited access to source codes and technical designs. Misappropriation or unauthorized use of trade secrets can have legal consequences.

When licensing agreements are used for the IPs of other parties, disputes may arise over the agreement terms, including fair use, royalty payments, and exclusivity.

Medical Device Rules, 2017 issued under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940

Devices which perform the functions of diagnosis, mitigation, prevention, treatment, alleviation of any device, assistance for any injury or disability will be governed as a medical device. The Medical Device Rules prescribe requirements for registration, licensing, labelling and import/export related compliances for medical devices. Thus, this would become relevant upon Photonics solutions associated with the healthcare industry.

Taxation

With regards to Permanent Establishments (PE), a PE is constituted in India if a non-resident carries on business in India either through a fixed place of business or through employees / dependent agents (carrying on certain activities on behalf of the non-resident). When a non-resident provides services in India through Photonics, questions may arise as to whether it would constitute a PE for the non-resident in India. If constituted as a PE, then the non-resident could be subject to tax in India for the income associated with such Photonic services. Since the jurisprudence on this issue is still evolving, activities which may constitute a PE, (in similar circumstances as mentioned above) are still not very clear.

Safety and Environmental Issues

Photonics involves the use of high-power lasers which can be harmful to not only the eyesight but also to the cellular structure of biological organisms in some cases. This raises serious safety concerns requiring adherence to safety standards and well-specified regulations, especially when they are used in consumer products. Compliance with safety regulations and standards is critical to avoid legal liability.

Photonics also have environmental concerns, as they can cause light pollution and optical radiation. In addition, their production and disposal involve mining rare-earth elements and handling hazardous materials, which can have environmental consequences. Specific regulations related to sourcing, recycling, and waste management may be needed to reduce any long-term consequences.

Dual-Use

Photonics are advanced technologies which have applications in both commercial and military areas. Because of their potential for use in weapons, they may be subject to regulations related to export controls and technology transfers.

Sources and Further Reading

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Prepared By

Dr. Mihir Parikh, Futurist and Strategic Thought Leader mihir.parikh@nishithdesai.com

With contributions by:

- Puja Biswas, Associate, IPpro
- Varsha Rajesh, Associate, Technology
- Late Darren Punnen, Leader, Pharma/Life Sciences

Nishith Desai Associates

For any questions on legal, regulatory, IP and tax issues related to disruptive technologies, reach out to: Vaibhav Parikh, Leader, TMT and PE/VC Practices; Head, US Operations vaibhav.parikh@nishithdesai.com

Dr. Milind Antani, Leader, Pharma/Lifesciences and NanoTech Practices milind.antani@nishithdesai.com

Abhay Porwal, Head, IPpro abhay.porwal@ipproinc.com

About US

We are an India-centric, research-based global law firm (www.nishithdesai.com) with five offices in India (Mumbai, Bangalore, New Delhi, Mumbai BKC, and GIFT City) and with license to practice Indian law from our international offices in Silicon Valley, New York, and Singapore. Over 70% of our clients are foreign multinationals and institutional investors and over 84.5% are repeat clients.

We are a firm of specialists and the go-to firm for companies that want to conduct business in India, navigate its complex business regulations, and grow. We are known for handling complex, high-value transactions and cross-border dispute resolution (see Annexure A). And that prestige extends to our engagement with and mentoring the start-up community that bring about industry-changing innovations.

Dedicated to shaping the future of law & society, we have set up a first-of-its kind IOT-driven Blue Sky Thinking & Research Campus named *Imaginarium AliGunjan* (see Annexure B) near Mumbai. Our ability to anticipate and address challenges from a strategic, legal and tax perspective in an integrated way (see Annexure C) have won recognitions globally from not just our clients but also government ministries.

For any help or assistance, please contact concierge@nishithdesai.com

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MUMBAI

93 B, Mittal Court, Nariman Point Mumbai 400 021, India

Tel +9122 6669 5000

SILICON VALLEY

220 S California Ave., Suite 201 Palo Alto, California 94306, USA

Tel +1 650 325 7100

SINGAPORE

Level 24, CapitaGreen 138 Market St Singapore 048 946

Tel +65 6550 9855

NEW YORK

1185 6th Avenue, Suite 326 New York, NY 10036, USA

Tel +1 212 464 7050

MUMBAI BKC

3, North Avenue, Maker Maxity Bandra–Kurla Complex Mumbai 400 051, India

Tel +91 22 6159 5000

GIFT CITY

408, 4th Floor, Pragya Towers GIFT City, Gandhinagar Gujarat 382 355, India

BENGALURU

Prestige Loka, G01, 7/1 Brunton Rd Bengaluru 560 025, India

Tel +918066935000

NEW DELHI

13-H, Hansalaya Building, 15 Barakhamba Road, Connaught Place New Delhi 110 001, India

Tel +9111 4906 5000



All We Imagine as Light! Brightening Our Life through Photonics