

# Integrated Photonics

## Figures and Images for Instructors

### Module 2

### Silicon Photonic Integrated Circuits and Devices

Optics and Photonics Series



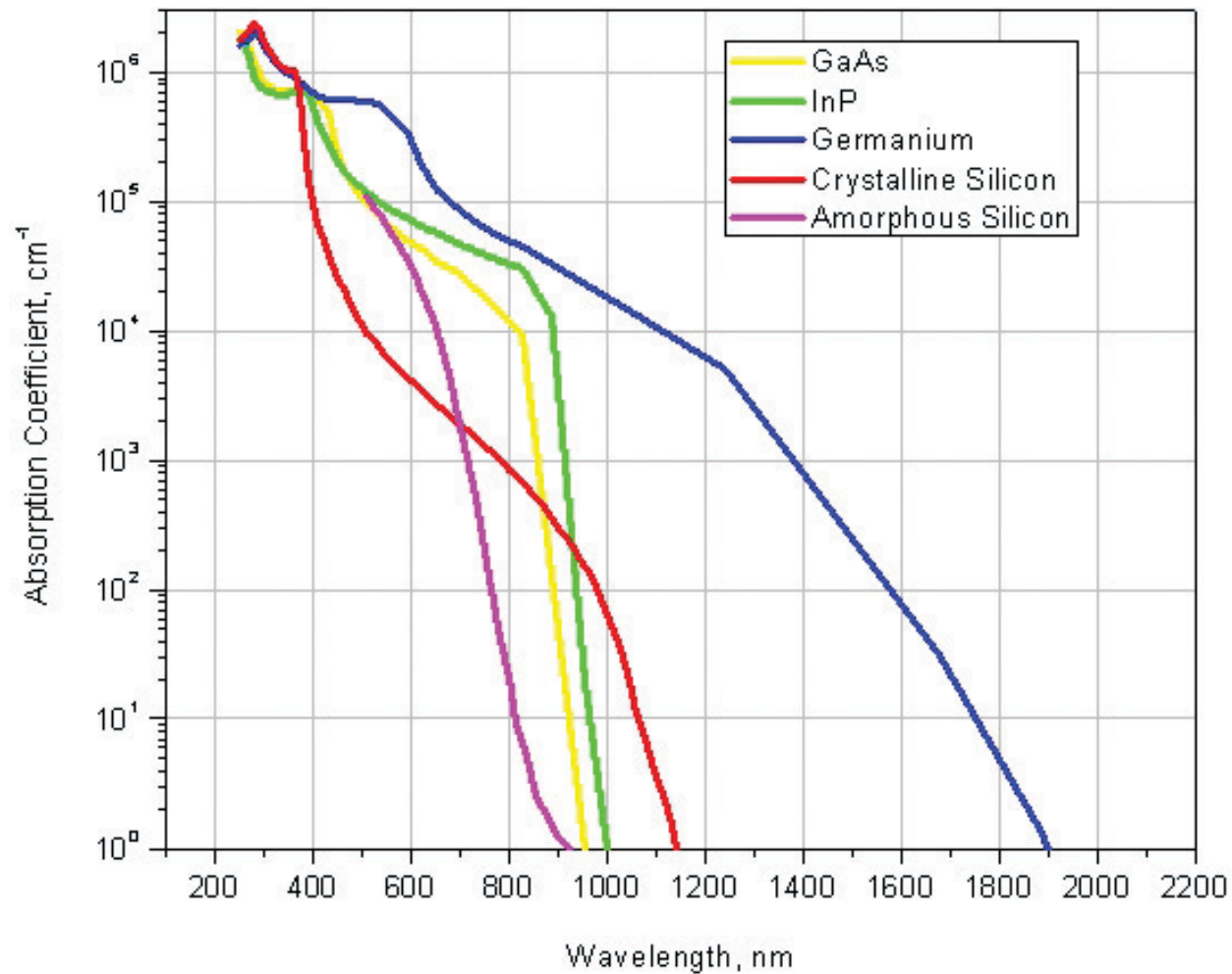
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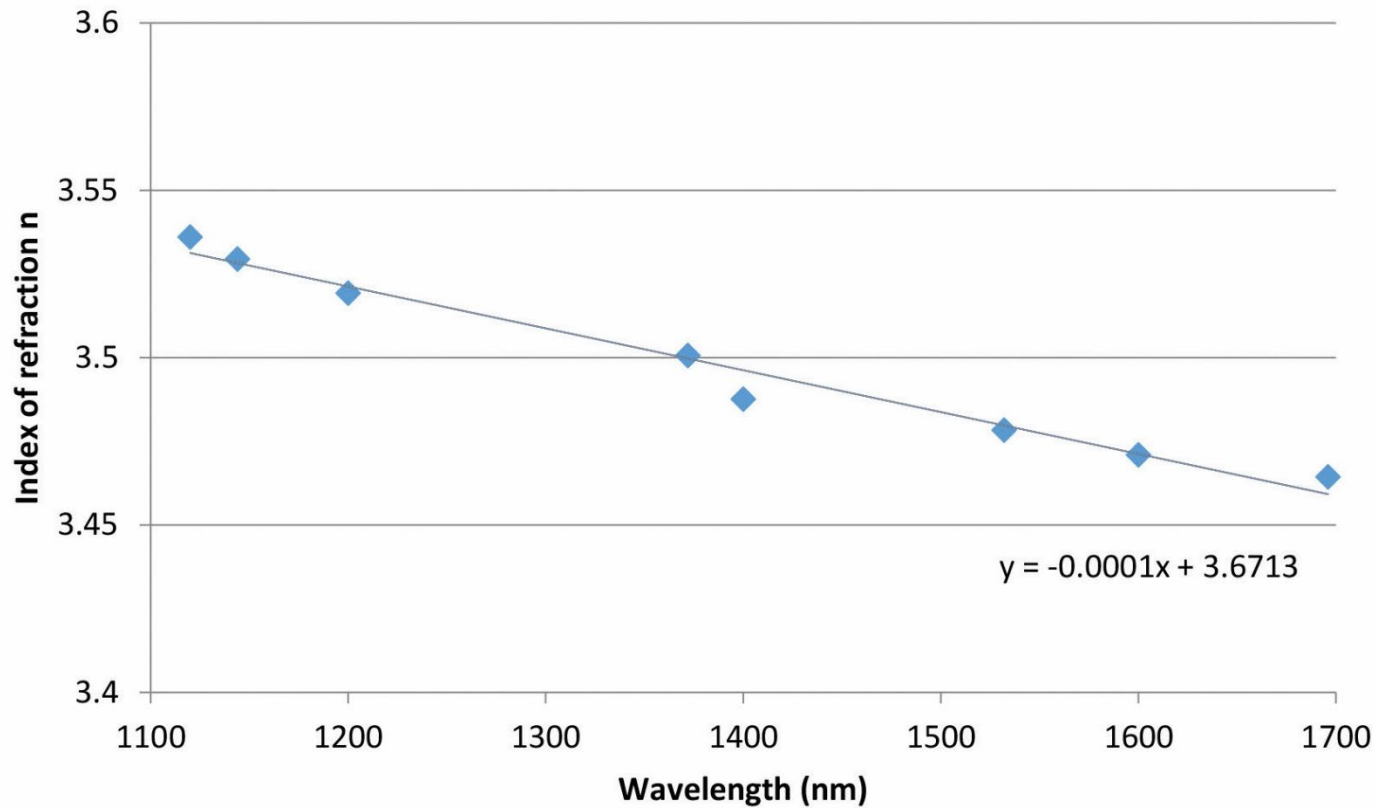
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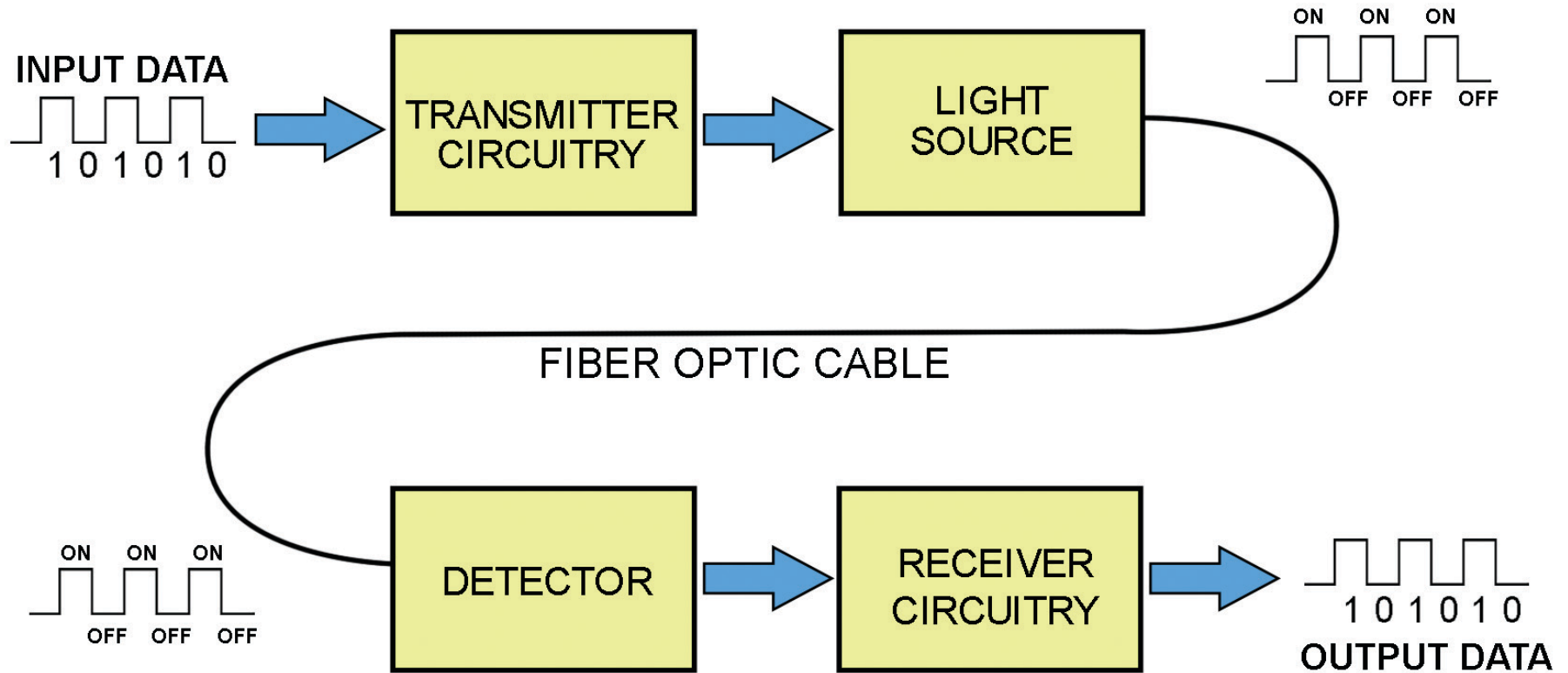
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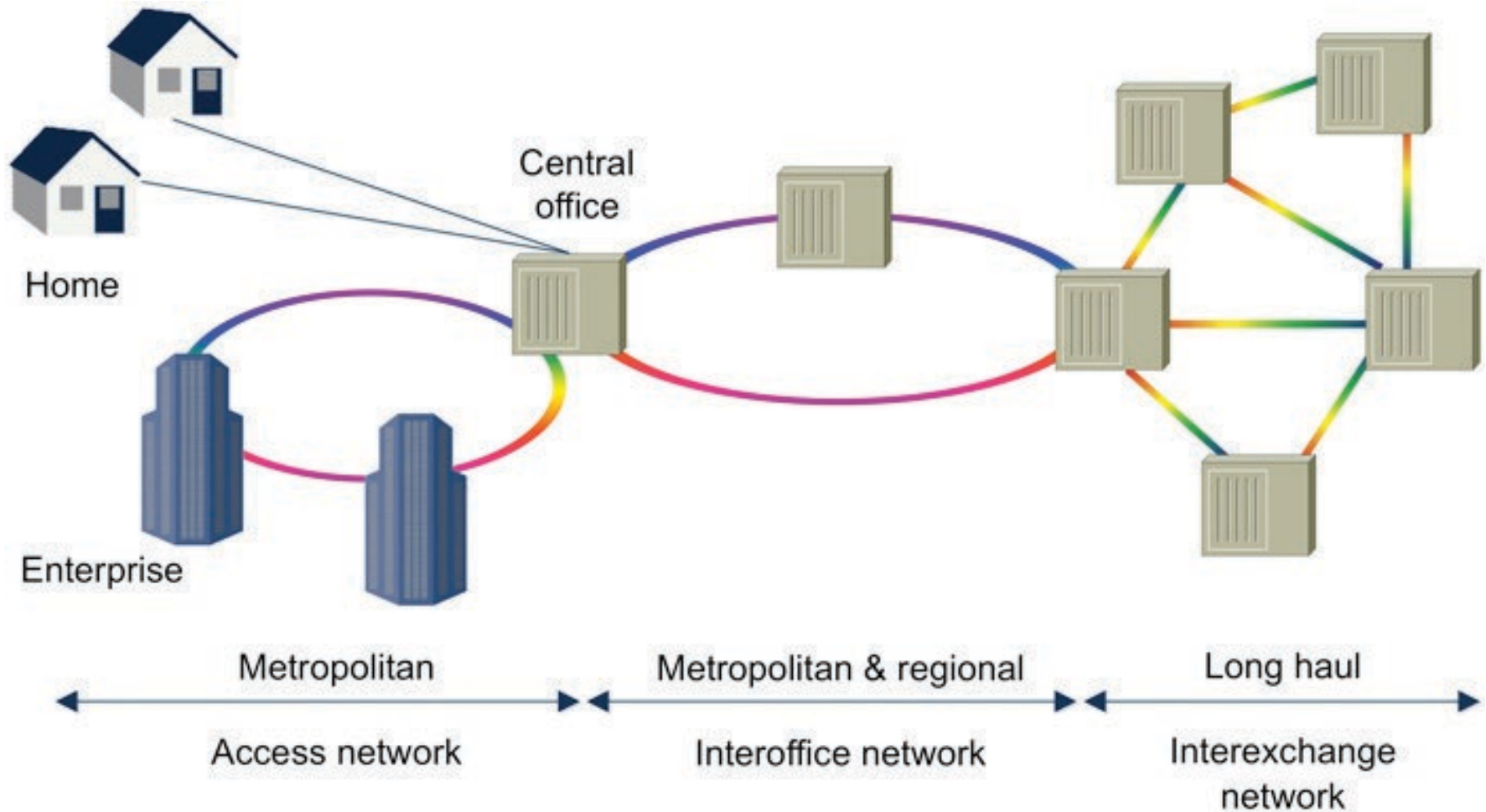
**Figure 2-1** *Absorption coefficient of different materials vs. wavelength*



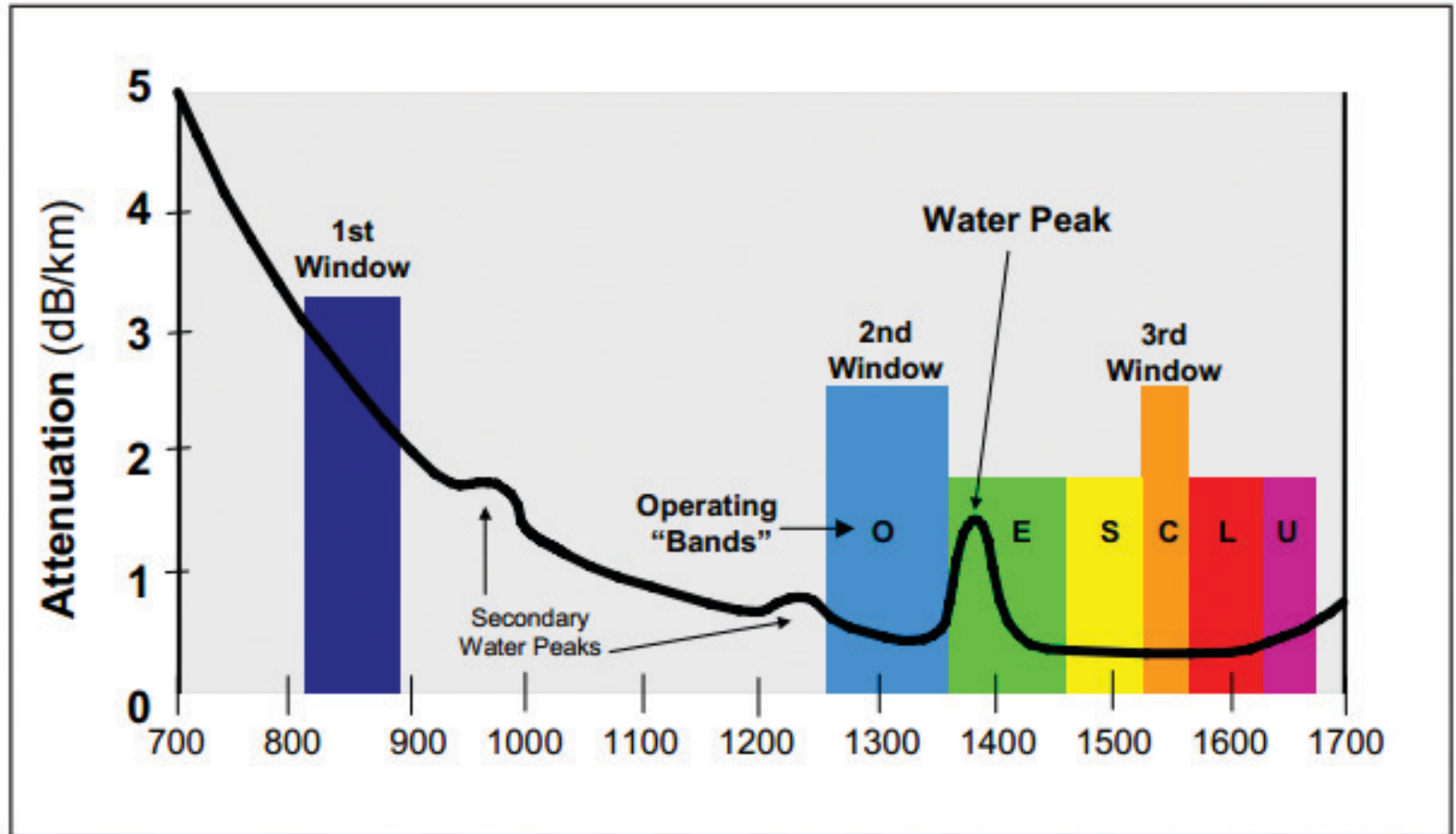
**Figure 2-2** *Index of refraction of silicon vs. wavelength*



**Figure 2-3** *Components of a basic optical fiber transmission system*



**Figure 2-4** *Long haul, regional, and metropolitan networks*

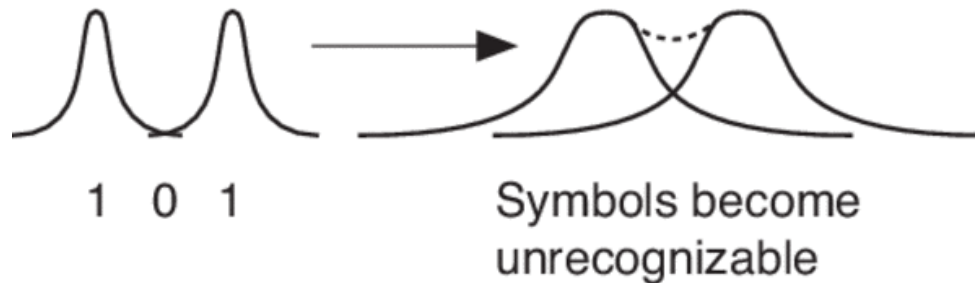


**Figure 2-5** *Loss of power in optical fibers vs. wavelength*

## Dispersion

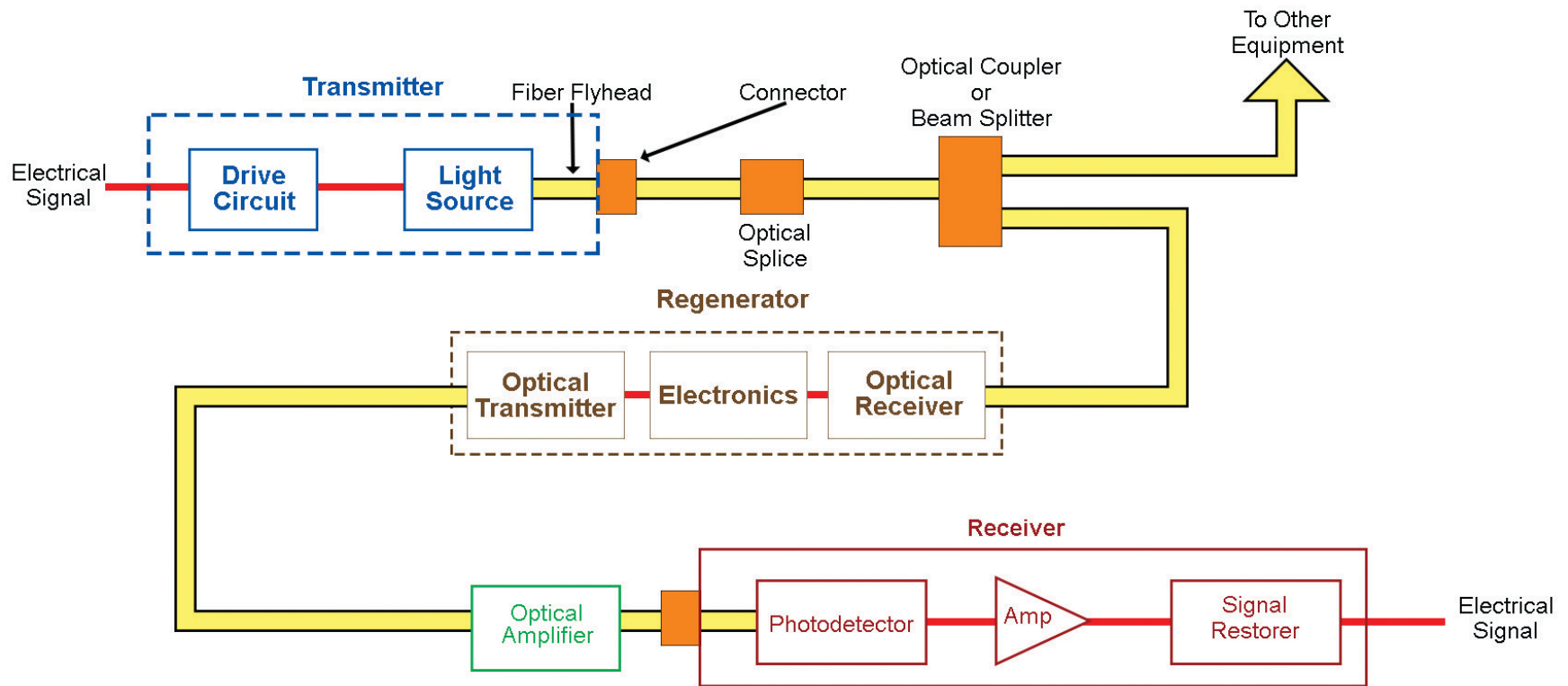


As a pulse travels down a fiber, dispersion causes pulse spreading. This limits the distance and the bit rate of data on an optical fiber.



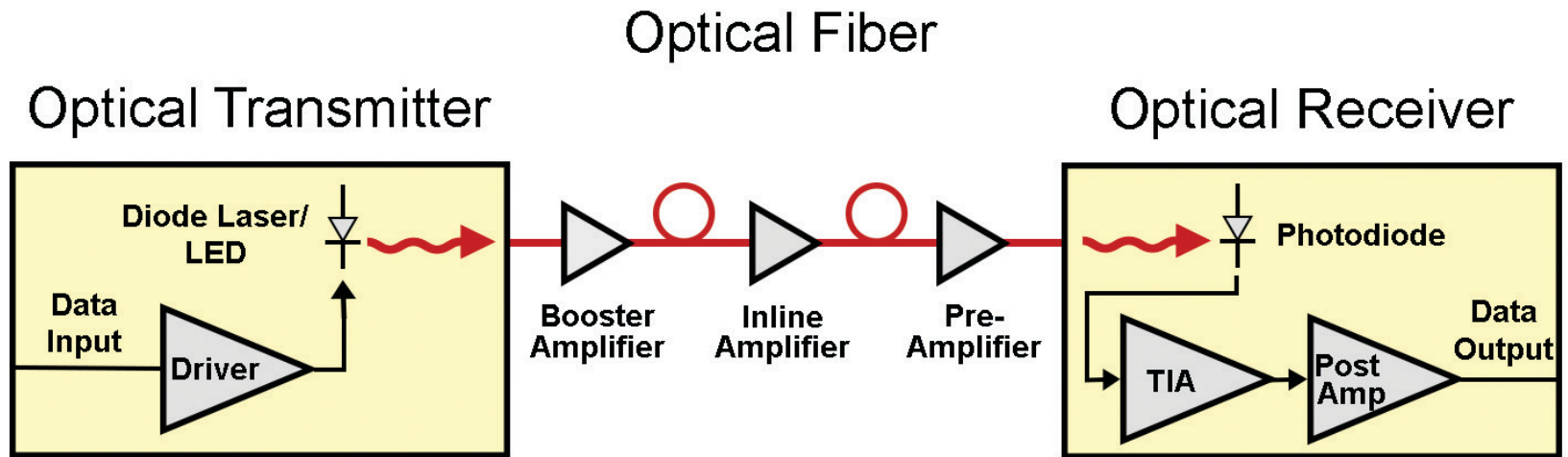
**Figure 2-6** *Effect of dispersion on light pulses transmitted through optical fibers*





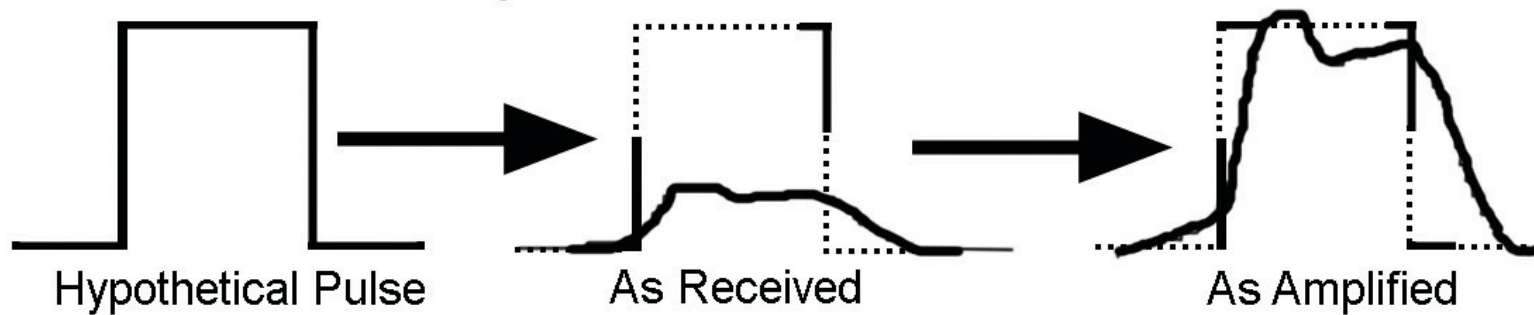
*An Optical Communication System*

**Figure 2-7** *An optical communication system that regenerates the light signal along the transmission path*

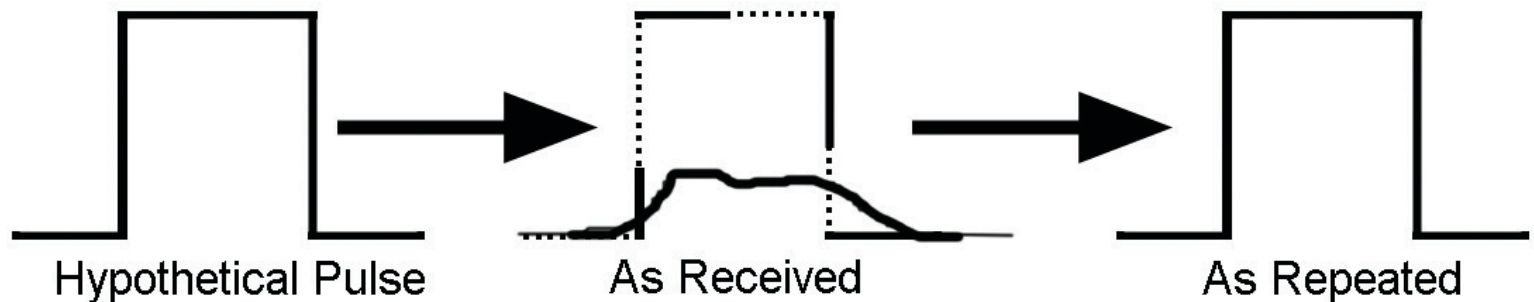


**Figure 2-8** *An optical communication system that amplifies the light signal along the transmission path*

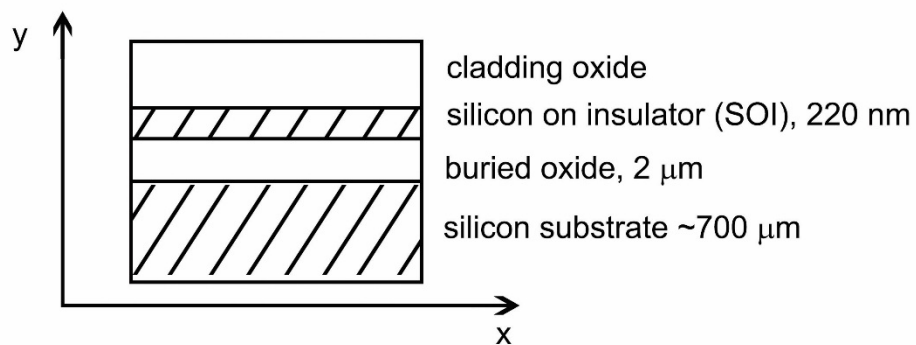
## Function of Amplifier



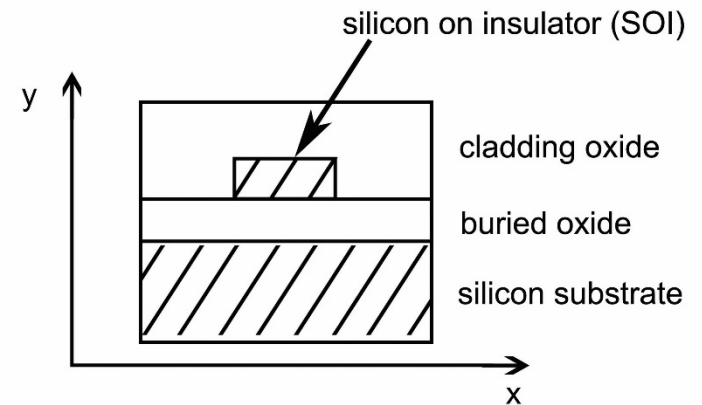
## Function of Repeater



**Figure 2-9** *Effect of an amplifier vs. a repeater on a degraded optical signal*



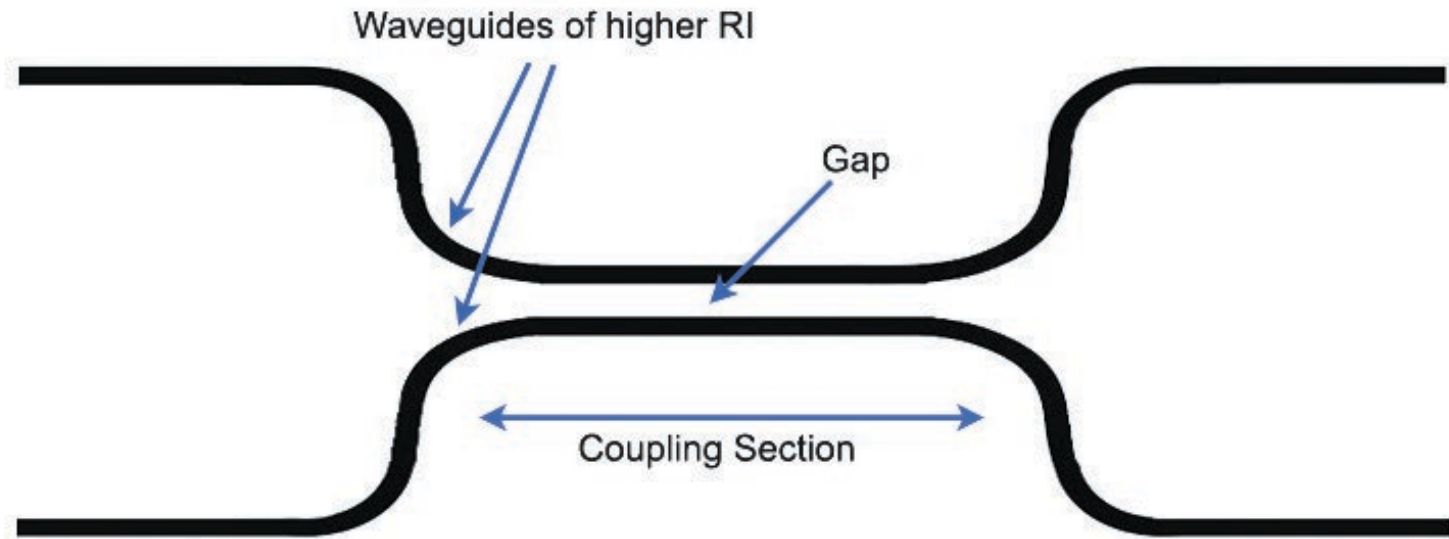
a) SOI material structure



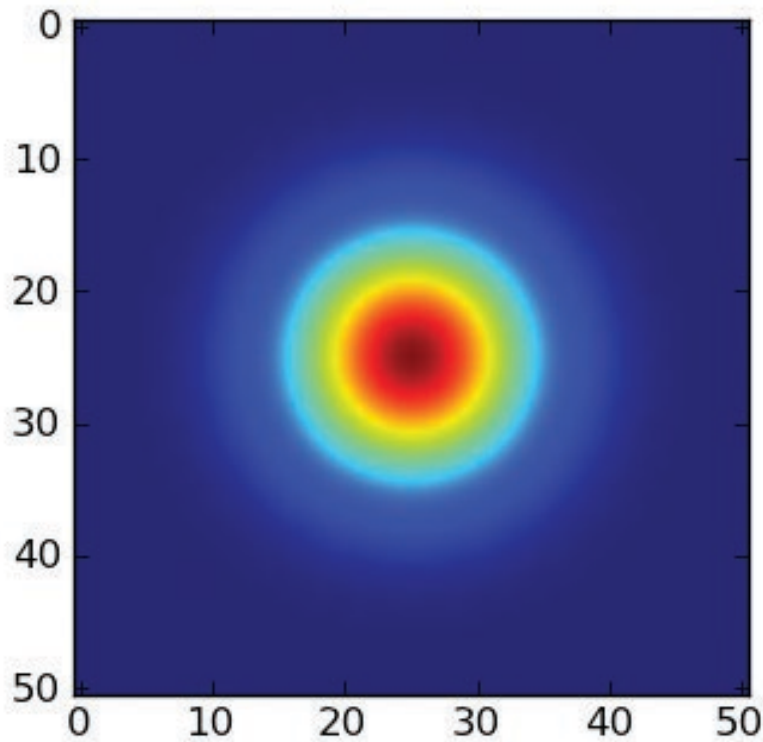
b) Channel (strip)  
SOI waveguide

**Figure 2-10 a)** *SOI material structure*

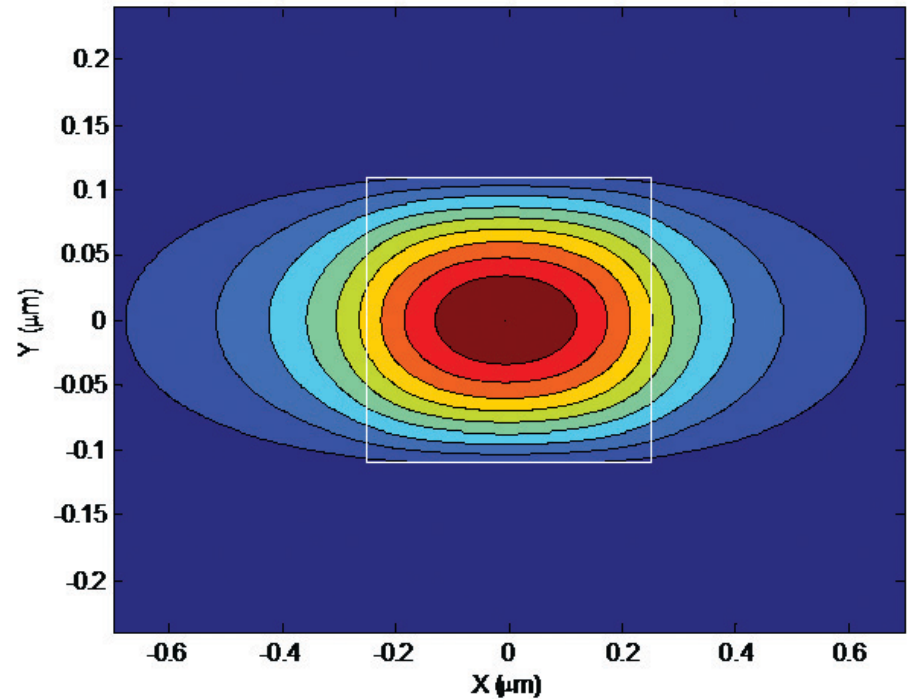
**Figure 2-10 b)** *Channel (or strip) SOI waveguide*



**Figure 2-11** *Directional coupler device containing four S-bend waveguides to bring waveguides close to each other and then separate them*

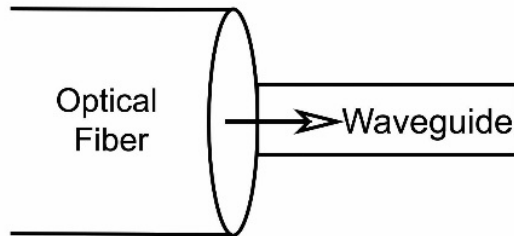


**Figure 2-12 a)** *Light distribution in optical fiber ( $TEM_{00}$ )*

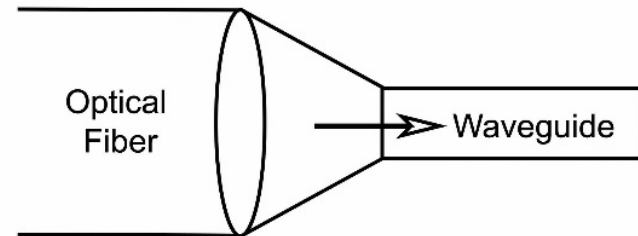


**Figure 2-12 b)** *SOI waveguide*

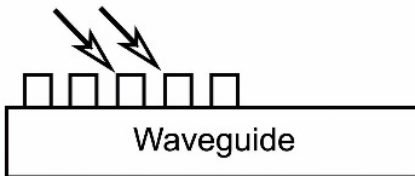
a) Butt Coupling



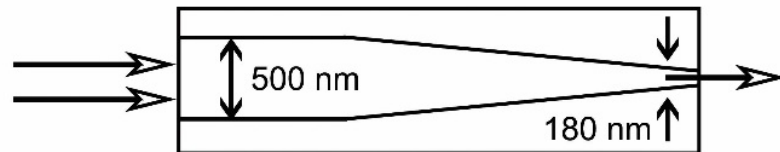
b) End-fire Coupling



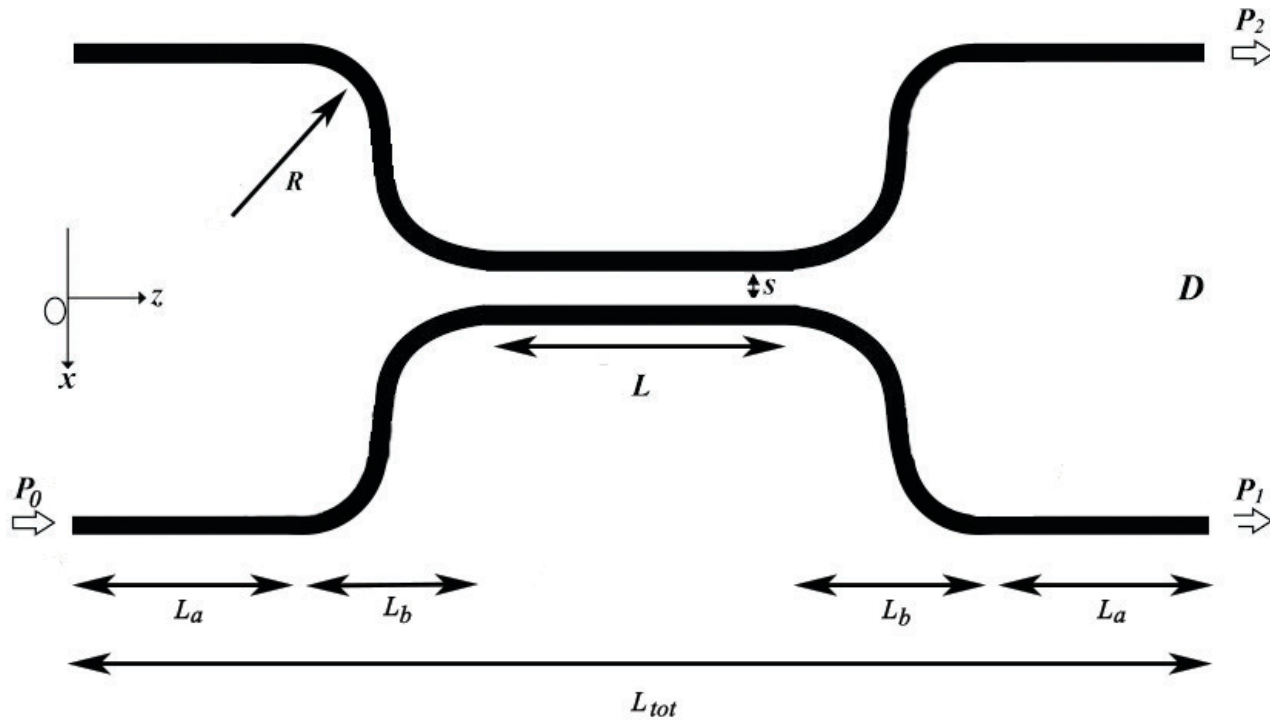
c) Grating Coupling



d) Spot-size Converter

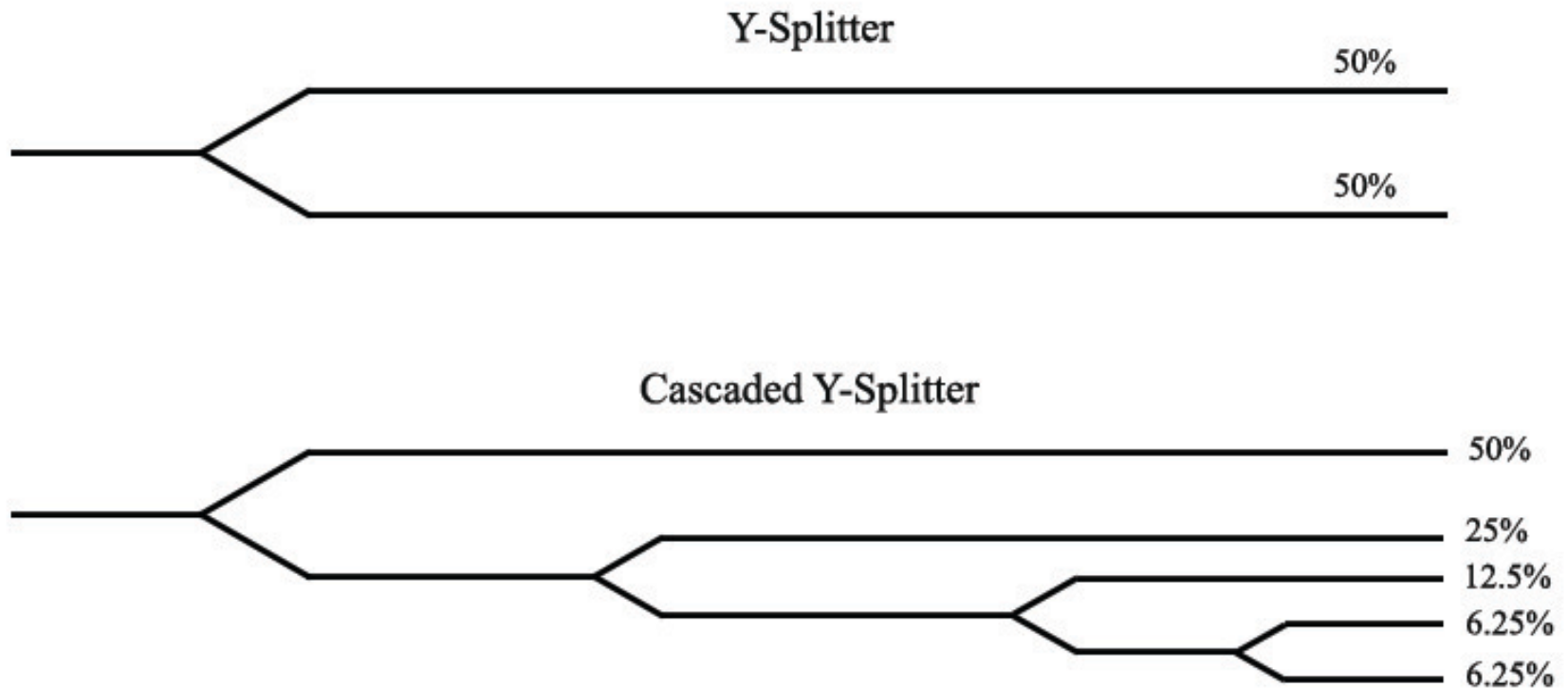


**Figure 2-13** a) *Butt coupling*; b) *End-fire coupling*;  
c) *Grating coupling*; d) *Spot-size converter*

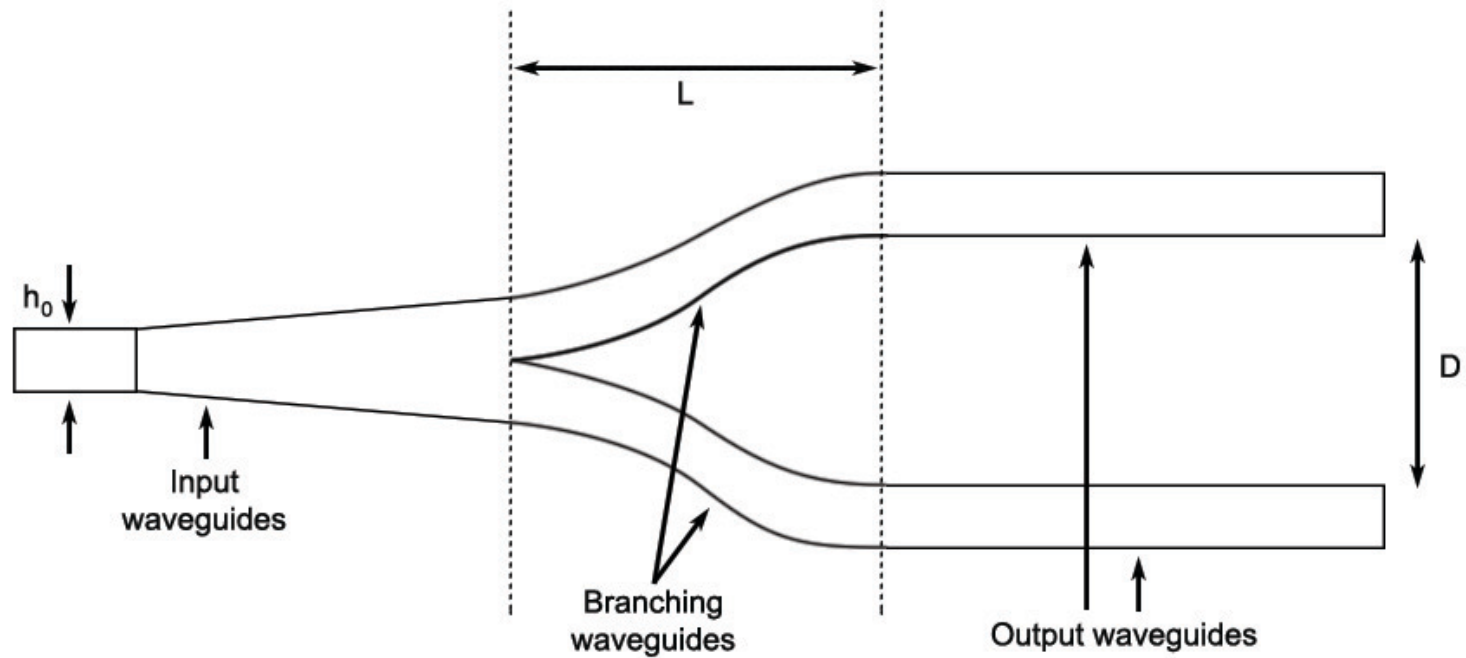


**Figure 2-14** *Directional coupler splitting the incident power  $P_0$  into powers  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  in the two output waveguides*

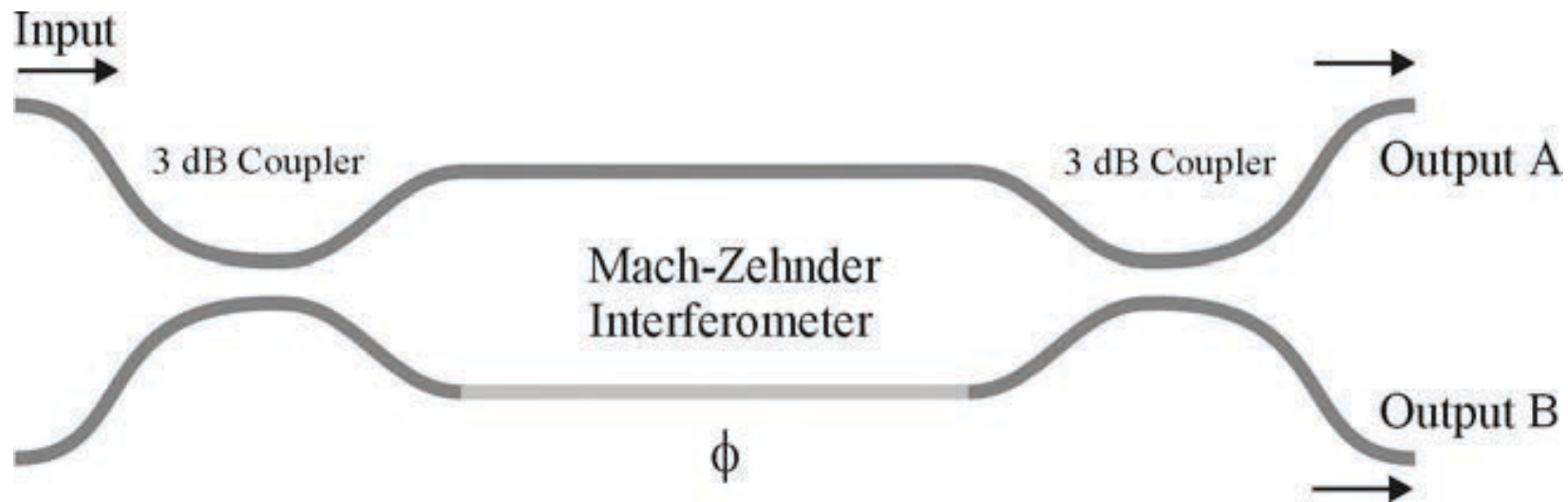




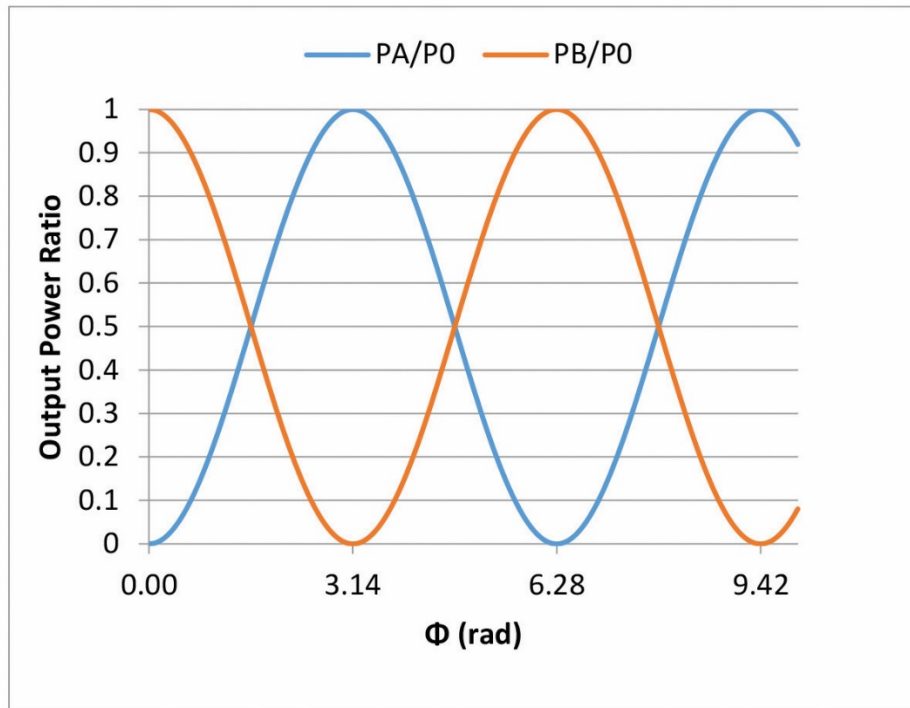
**Figure 2-15** *Top: Single Y-branch splitting the incident power into equal powers in the two output waveguides. Bottom: Cascaded Y-branches.*



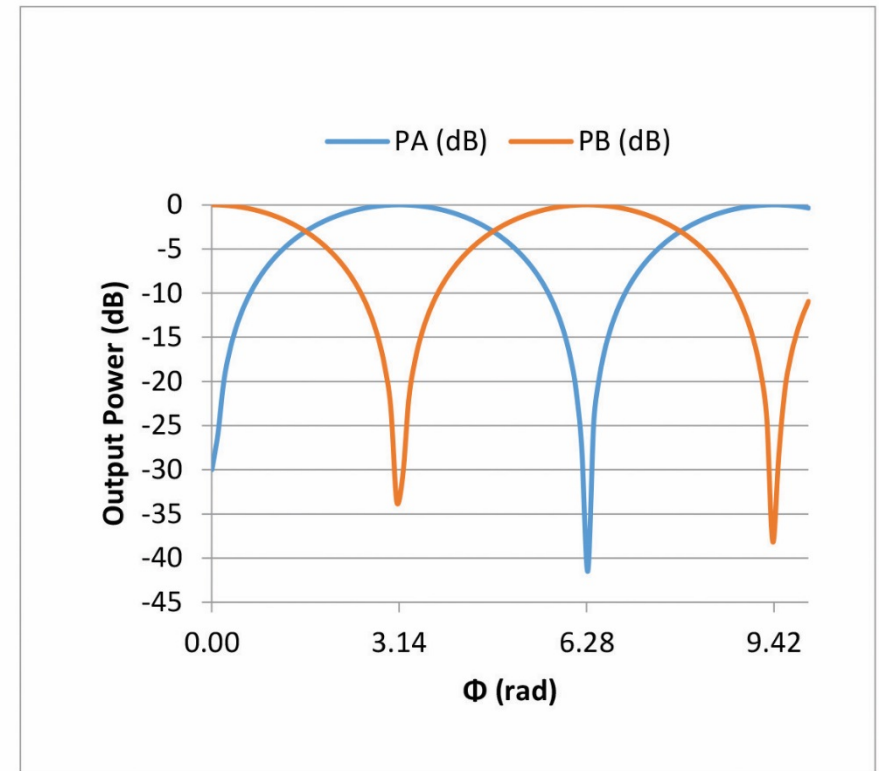
**Figure 2-16** *Detailed layout of Y-branch device*



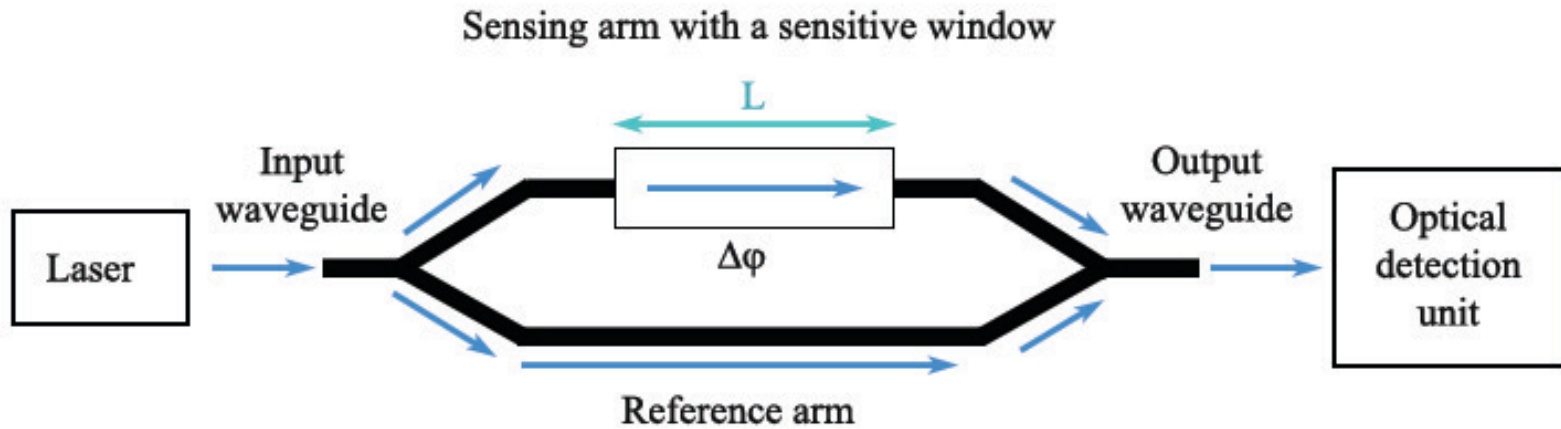
**Figure 2-17** *Mach-Zehnder interferometer based on 3dB directional couplers*



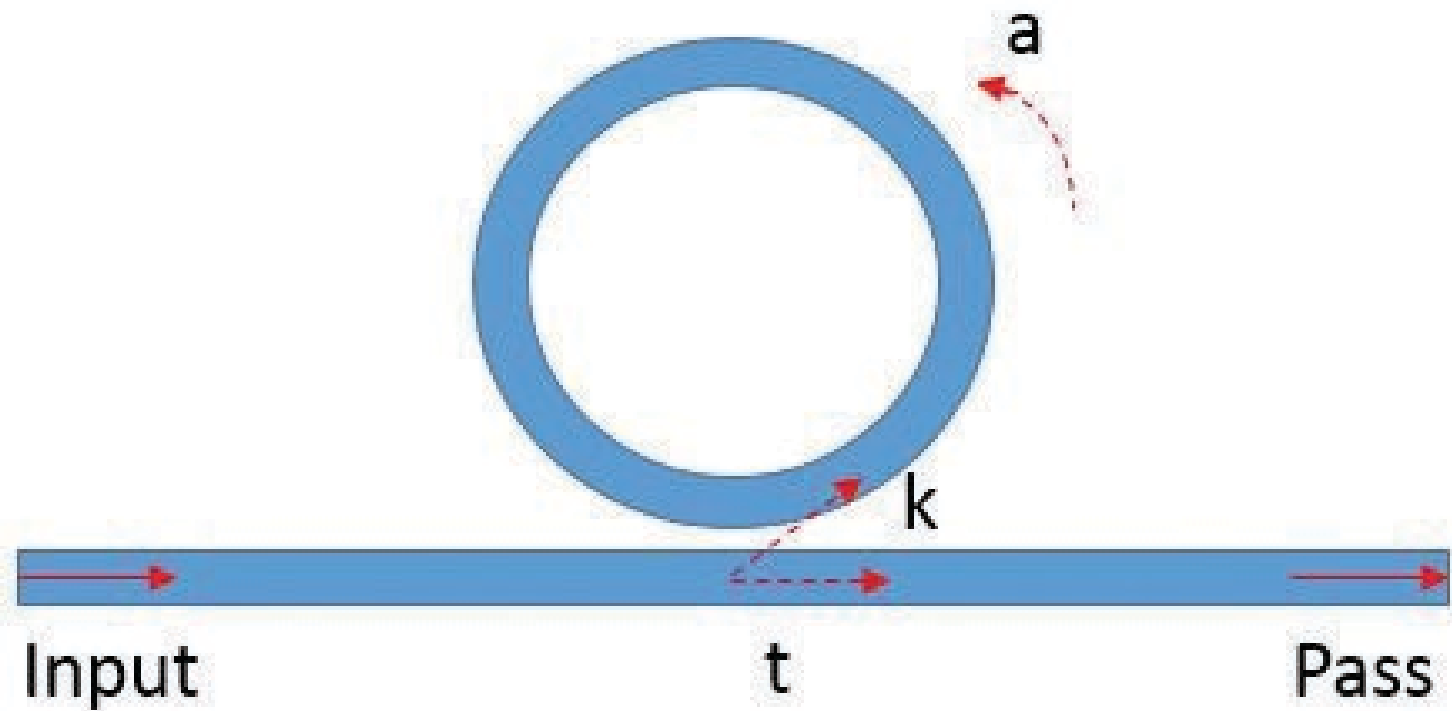
**Figure 2-18 a)** *Output powers A and B, normalized to input power as a ratio vs. the phase difference between the interferometer arms*



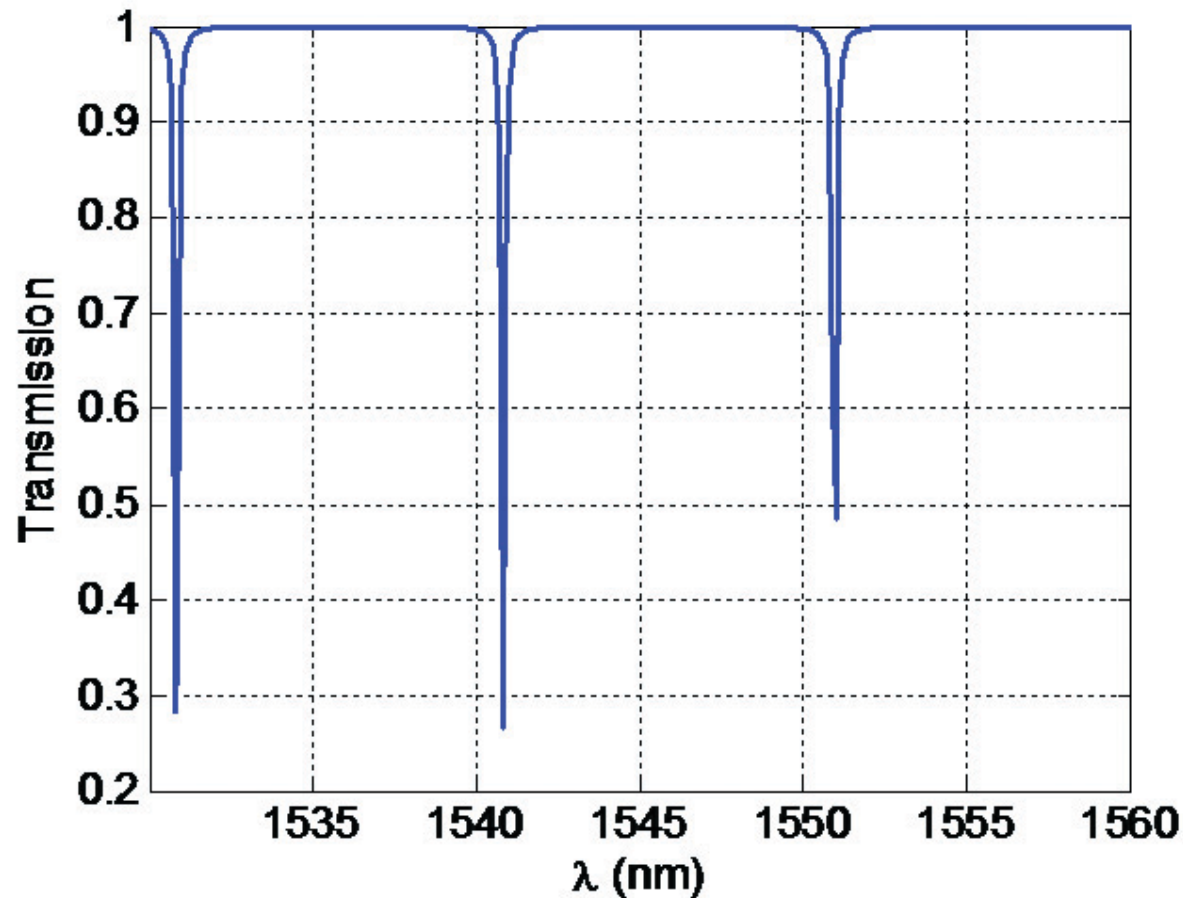
**Figure 2-18 b)** *Output powers A and B, expressed in dB vs. the phase difference between the interferometer arms*



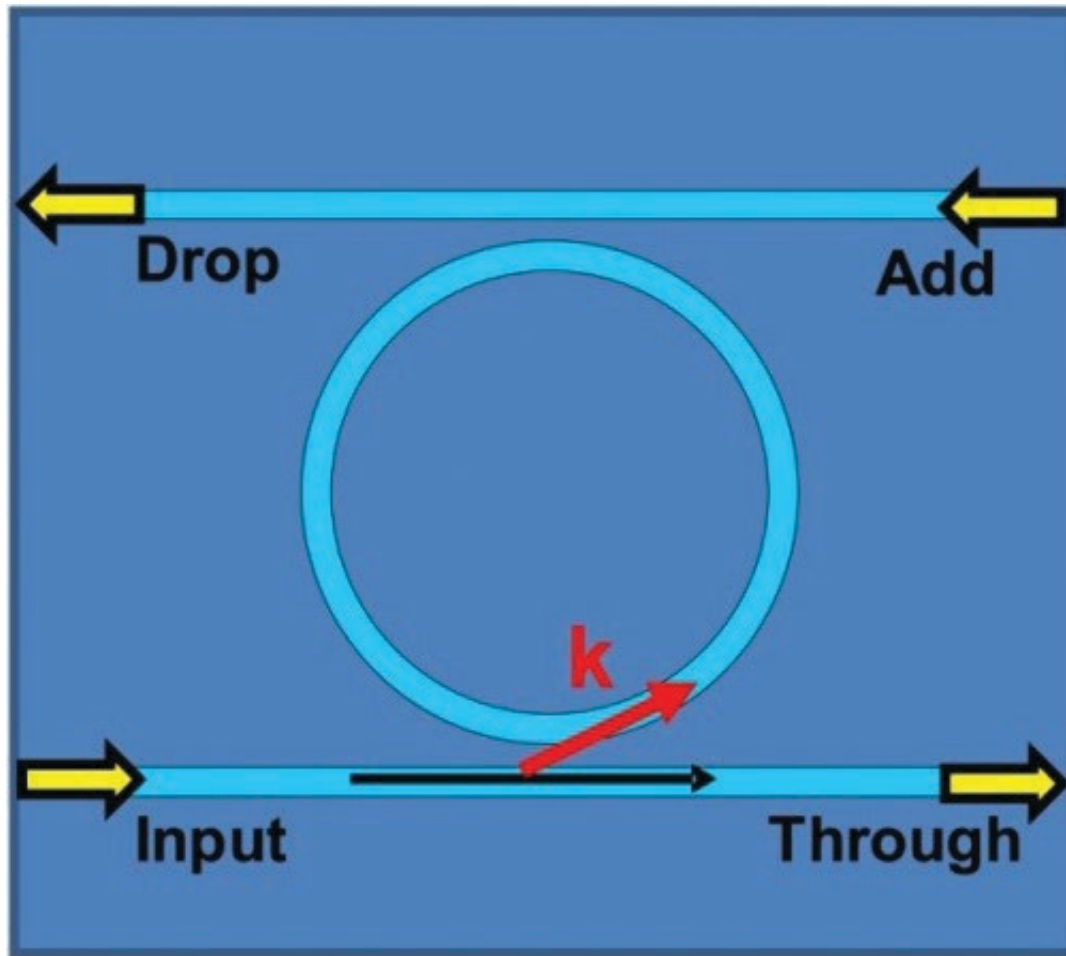
**Figure 2-19** *MZI device used in biochemical sensing*



**Figure 2-20** *Ring resonator PIC device*

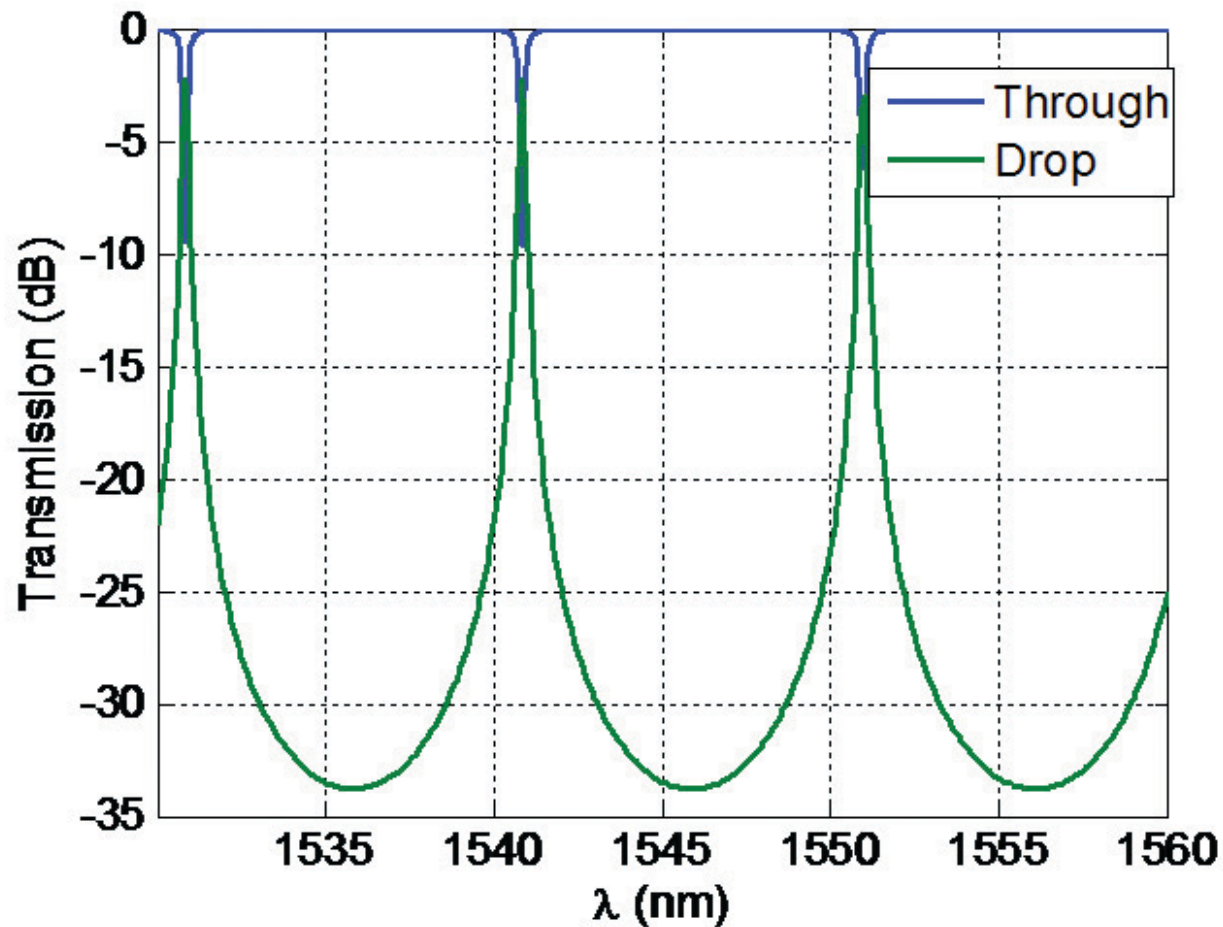


**Figure 2-21** *Notch filter transmission vs. wavelength. Resonant wavelengths appear at approximately 1531, 1541, and 1551 nm, with an FSR of about 10 nm.*

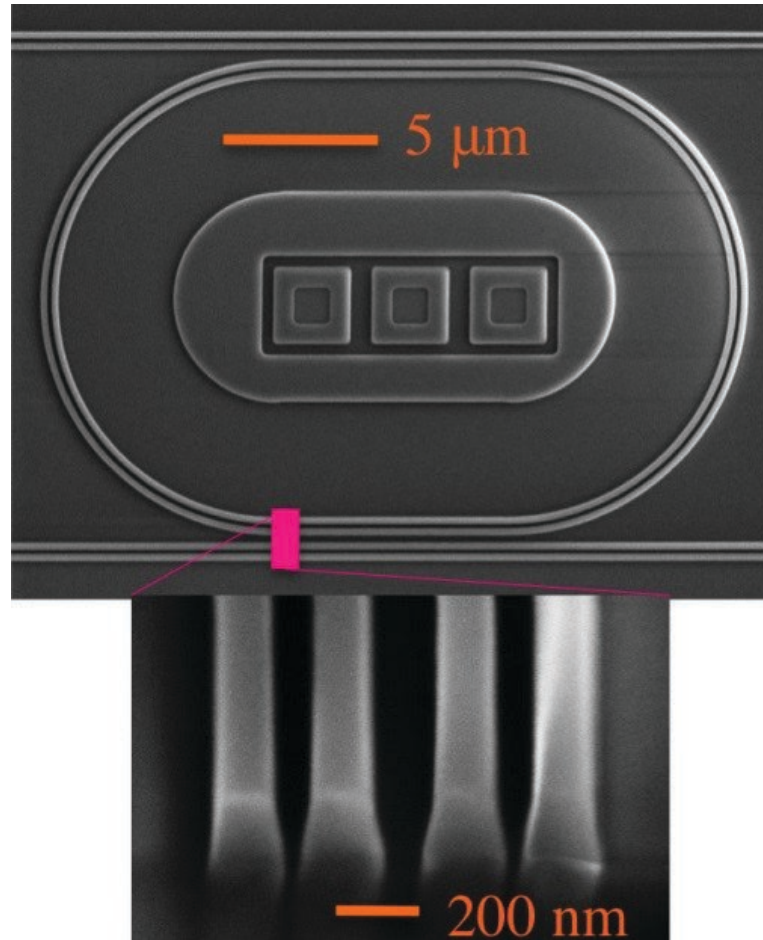


**Figure 2-22** *Add-drop filter based on four-port ring resonator device*

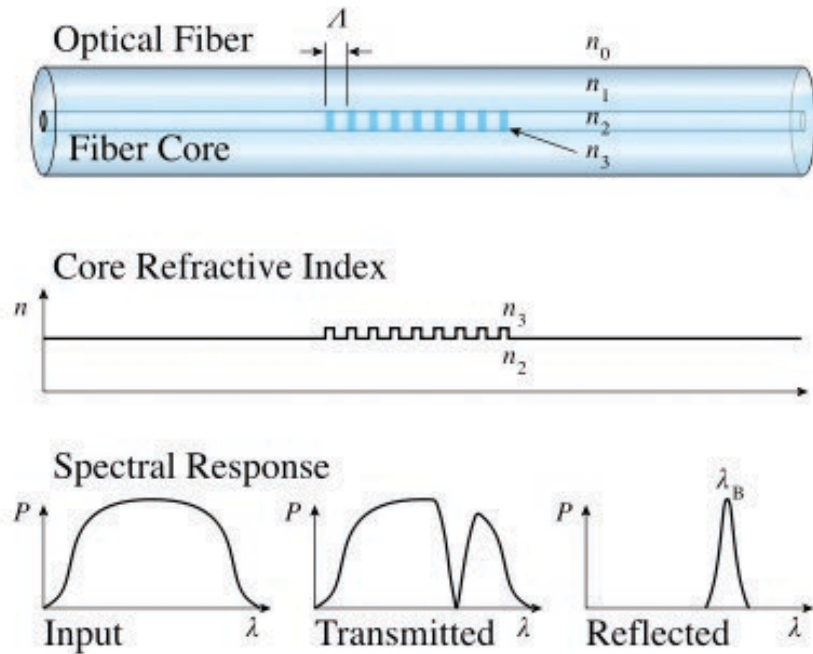




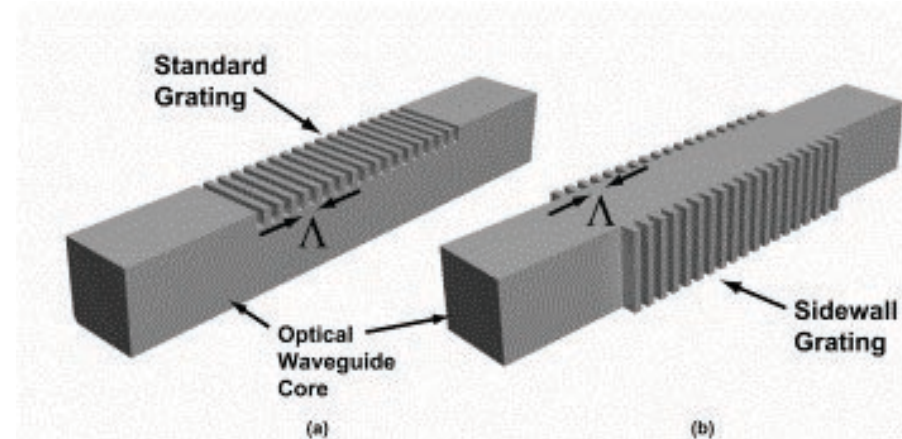
**Figure 2-23** *Add-drop filter transmission for the Through and Drop ports vs. wavelength. Resonant wavelengths once again appear at approximately 1531, 1541, and 1551 nm.*



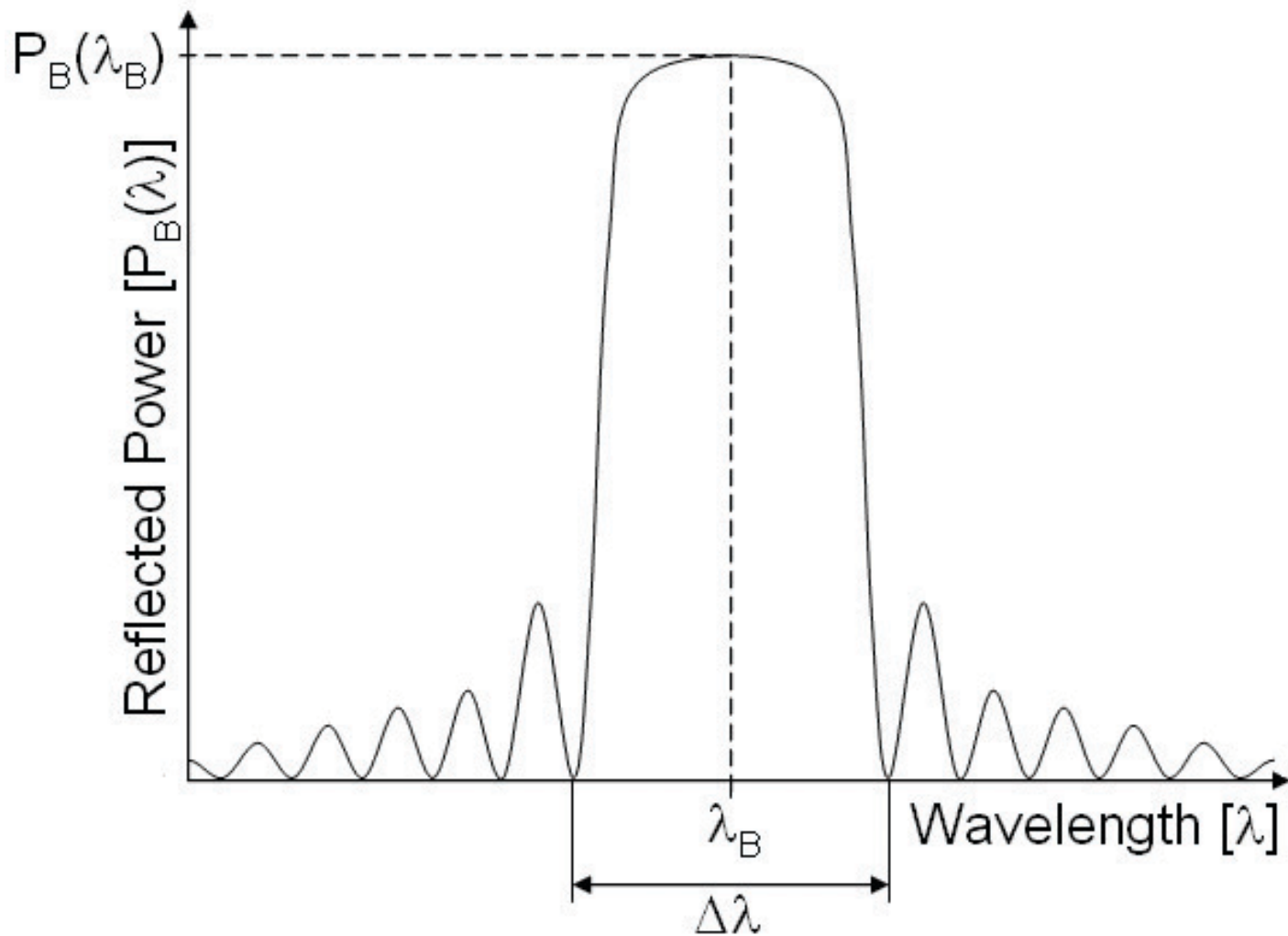
**Figure 2-24** *Add-drop filter in racetrack configuration*



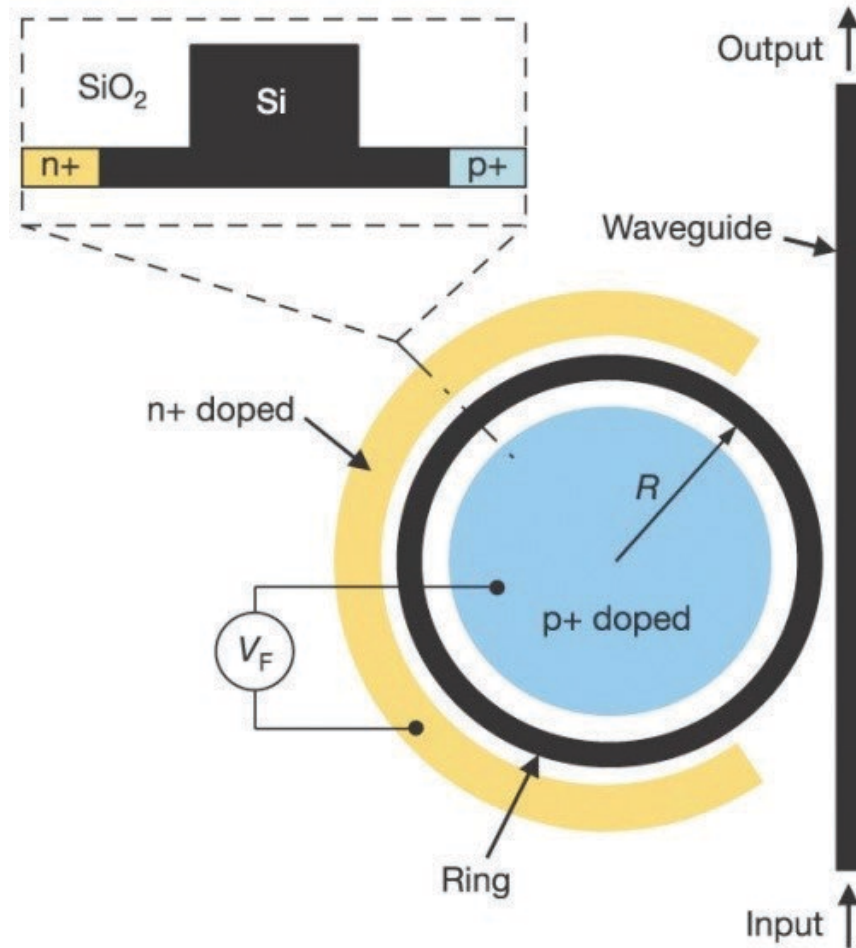
**Figure 2-25 a)** *Optical fiber Bragg grating and core refractive index along fiber*



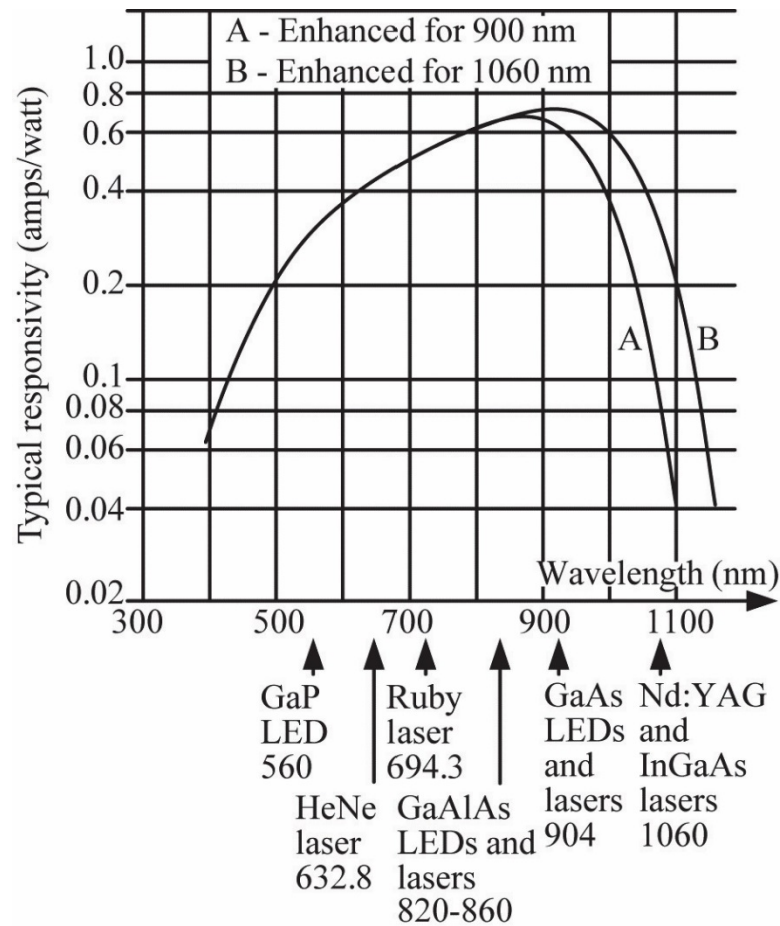
**Figure 2-25 b)** *Planar waveguide Bragg grating. In one, the grating sits at the top of the waveguide. In the other, the grating is created on the waveguide sidewalls.*



**Figure 2-26** *Optical power reflected from a Bragg grating vs. wavelength*

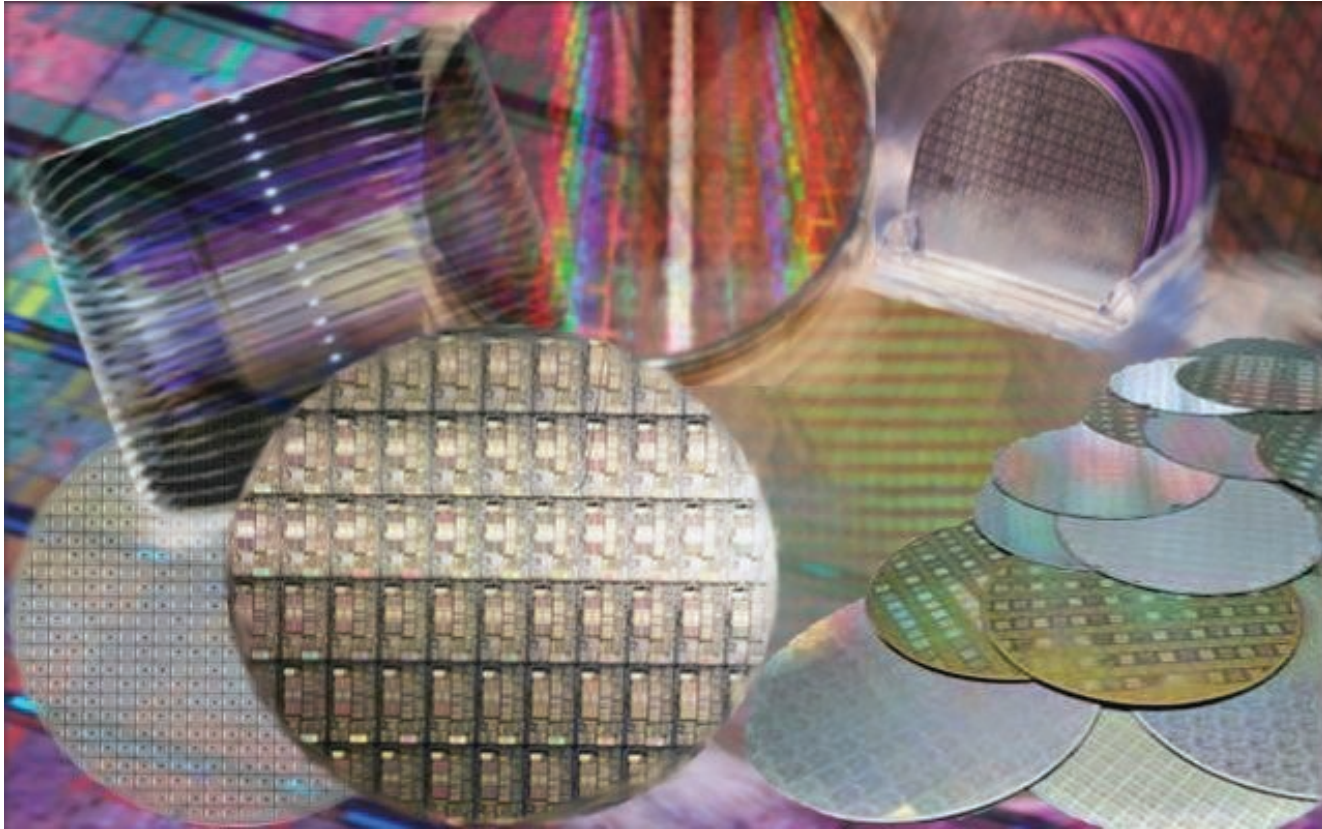


**Figure 2-27** *An SOI micro-ring modulator based on the plasma dispersion effect*

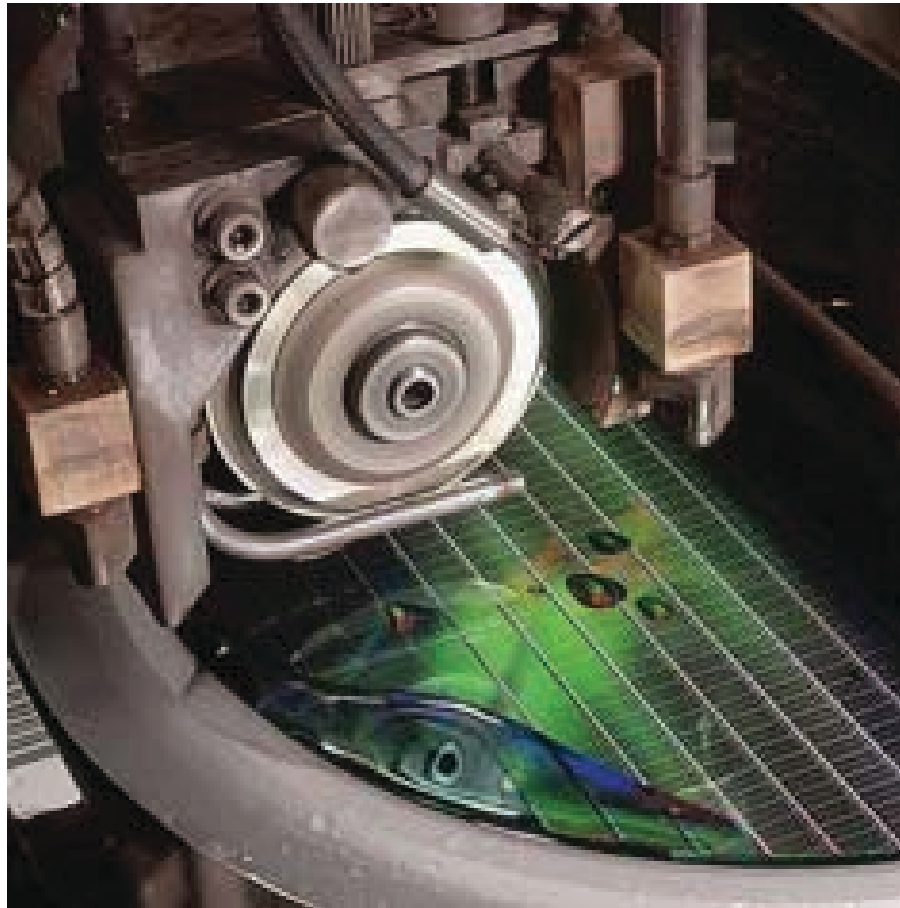


**Figure 2-28** *Spectral responsivity of silicon PIN photodiodes*



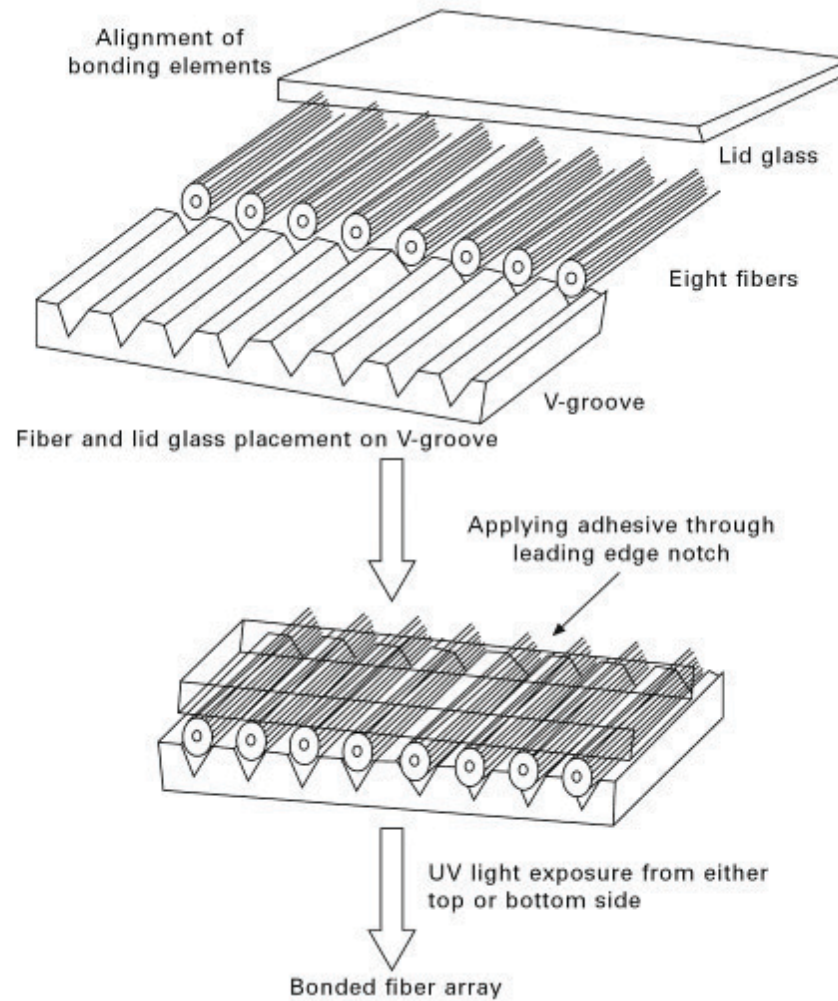


**Figure 2-29** *Silicon wafers containing many identical PIC devices created by the fabrication process described in Module 1*

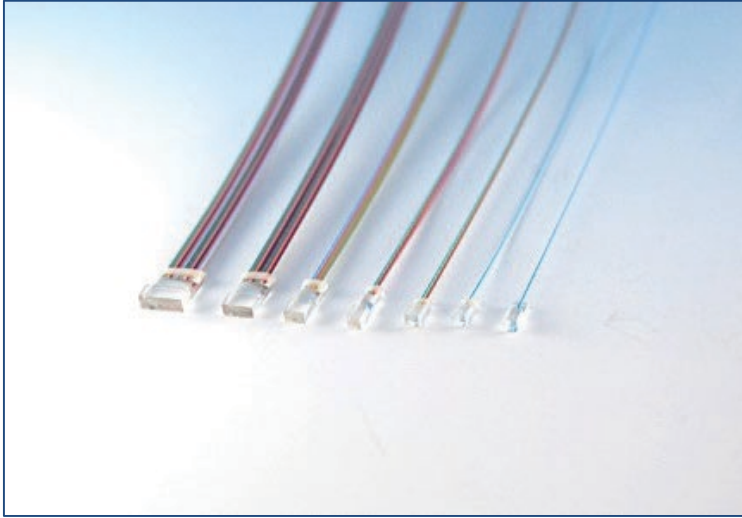


**Figure 2-30** *Dicing of wafer into individual devices.  
Courtesy of Advanced Motion Controls.*

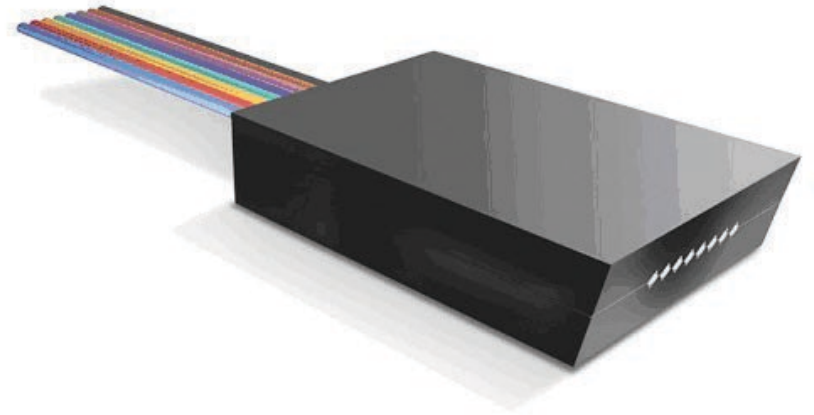




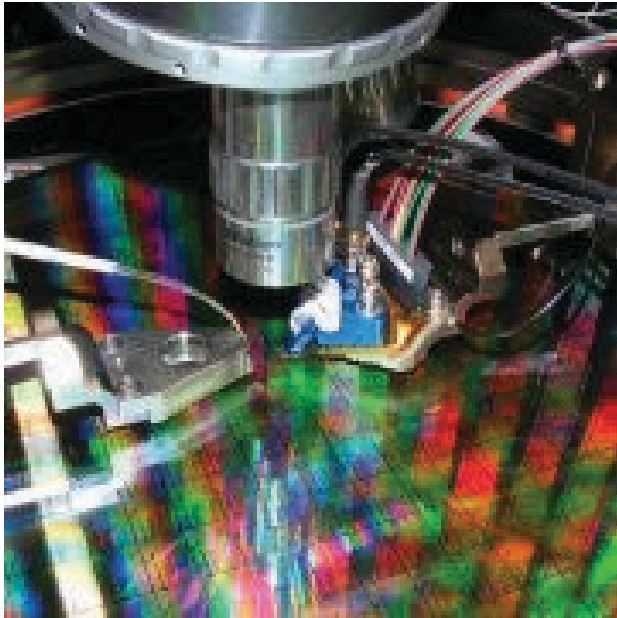
**Figure 2-31** *Fiber array fabrication*



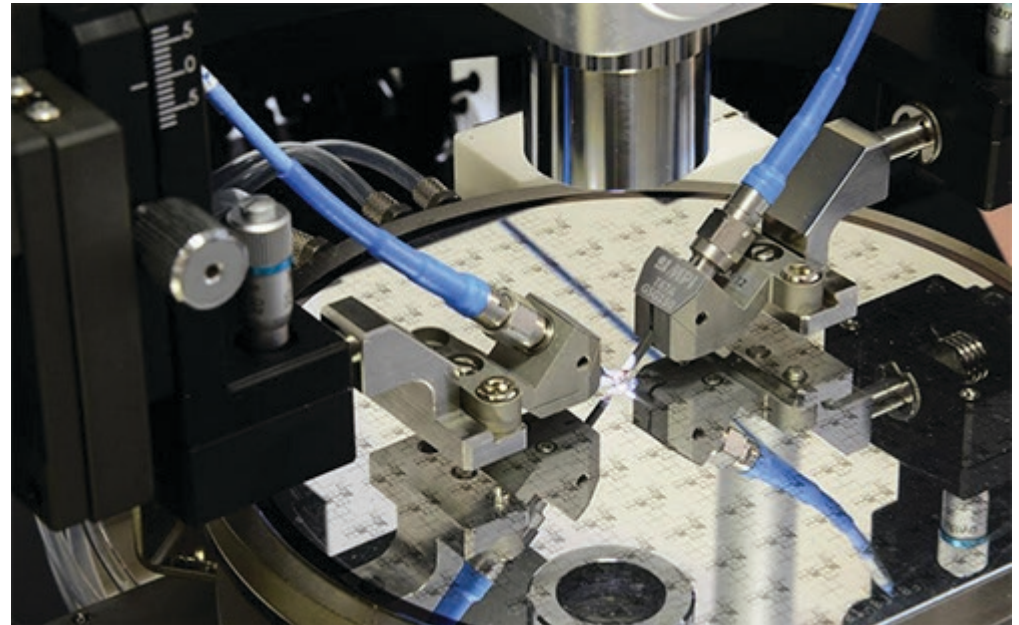
**Figure 2-32 a)** *Fiber arrays,  
courtesy of AiDi*



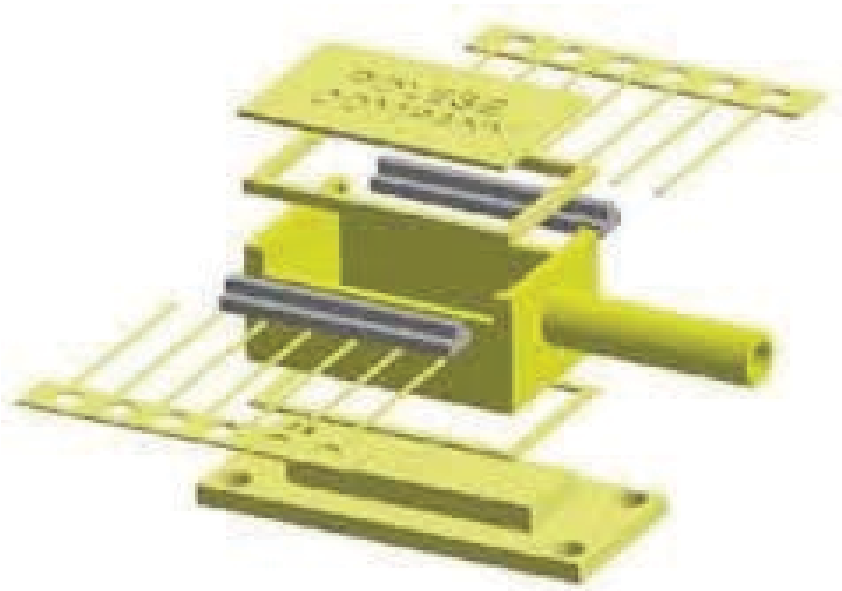
**Figure 2-32 b)** *Fiber array,  
courtesy of Hantech. This fiber  
array is angle polished to avoid  
back reflections of the optical  
signal.*



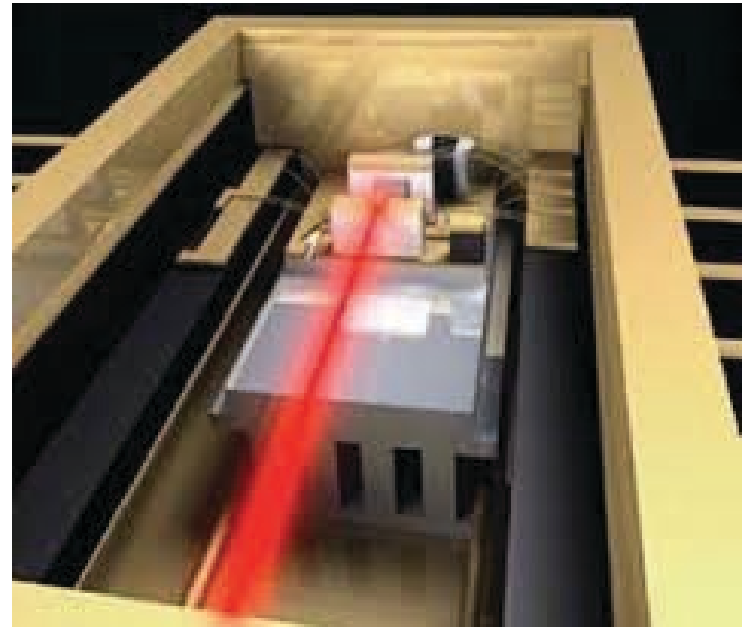
**Figure 2-33 a)** *Wafer level testing of PICs, courtesy of ACTPHAST*



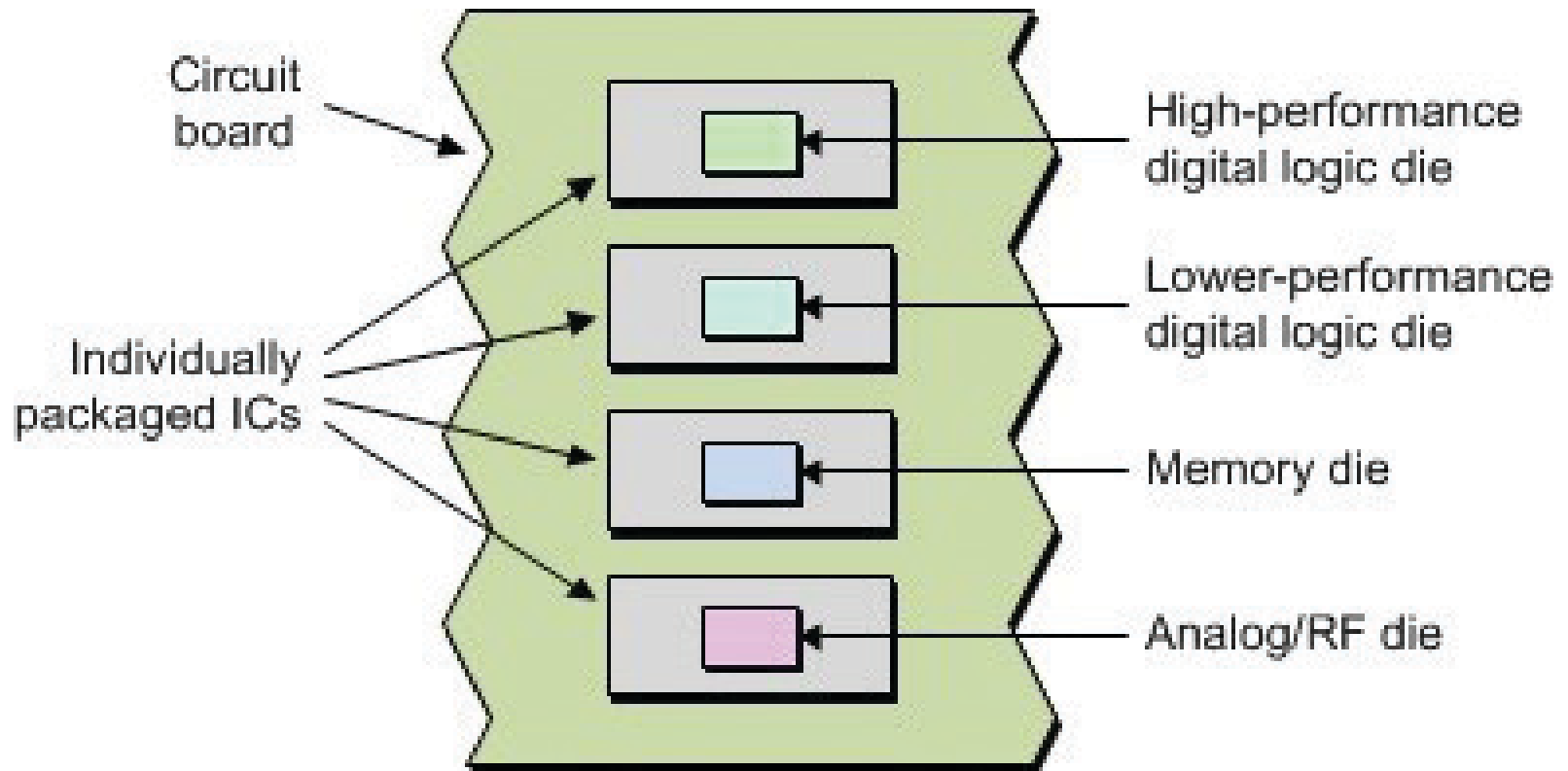
**Figure 2-33 b)** *Wafer level testing of PICs, courtesy of VI Systems*



**Figure 2-34 a)** *Typical diode laser package*

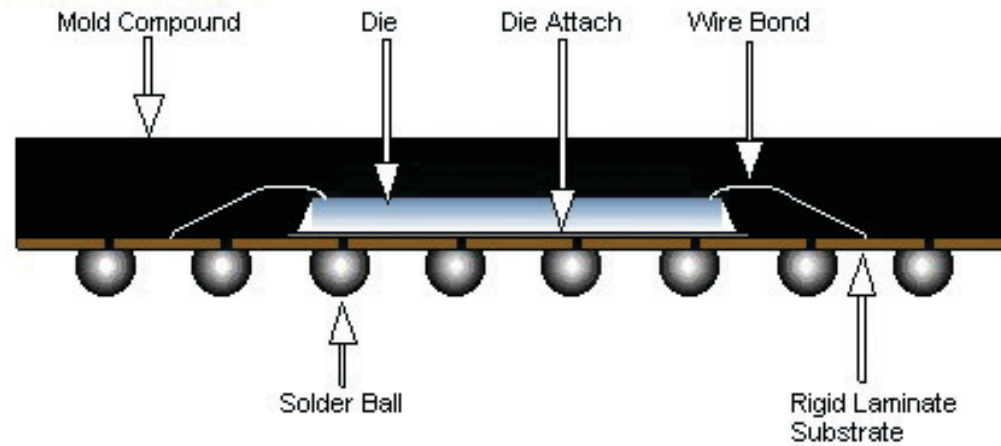


**Figure 2-34 b)** *Typical packaged device*

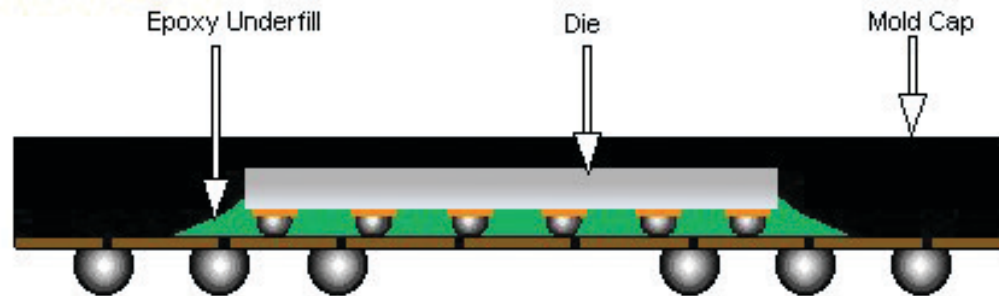


**Figure 2-35** *Circuit board with individually packaged chips*

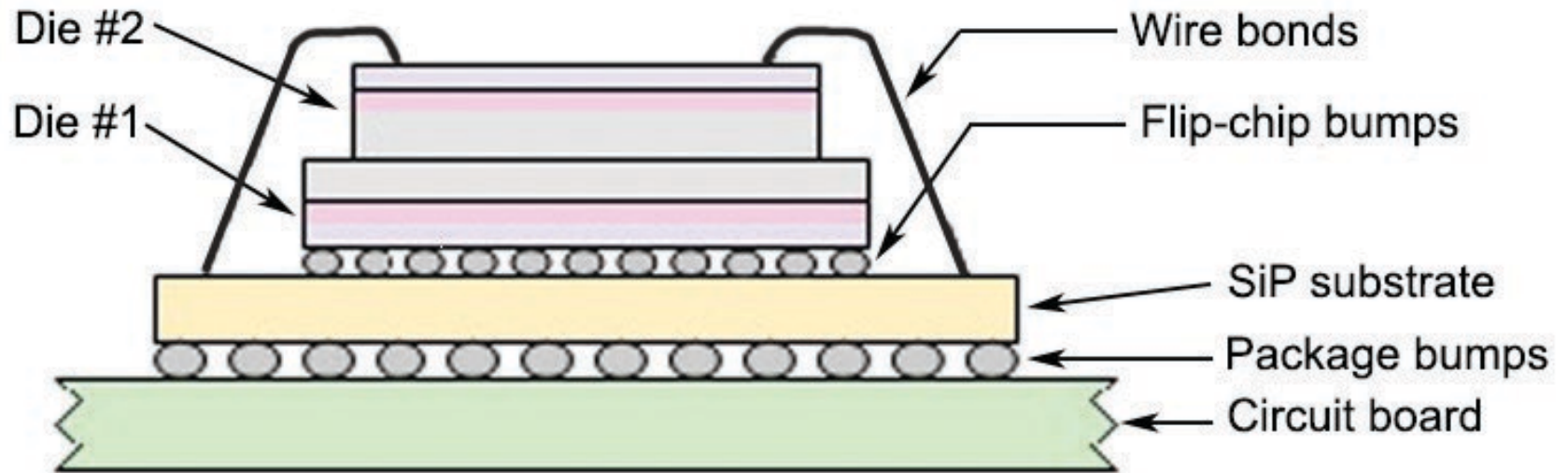
### WIRE BOND



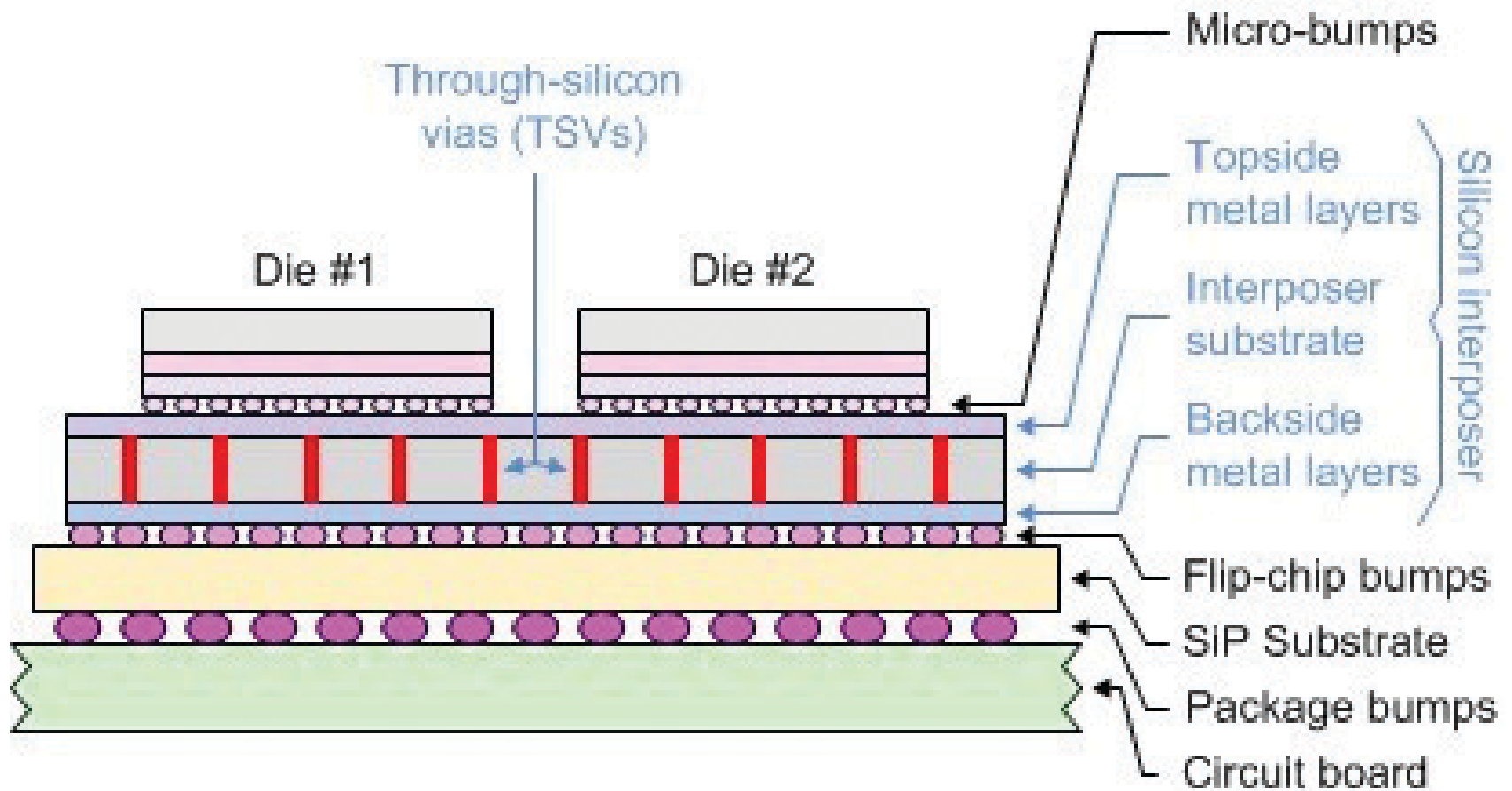
### FLIP CHIP



**Figure 2-36** *Wire bond vs. flip-chip technologies*

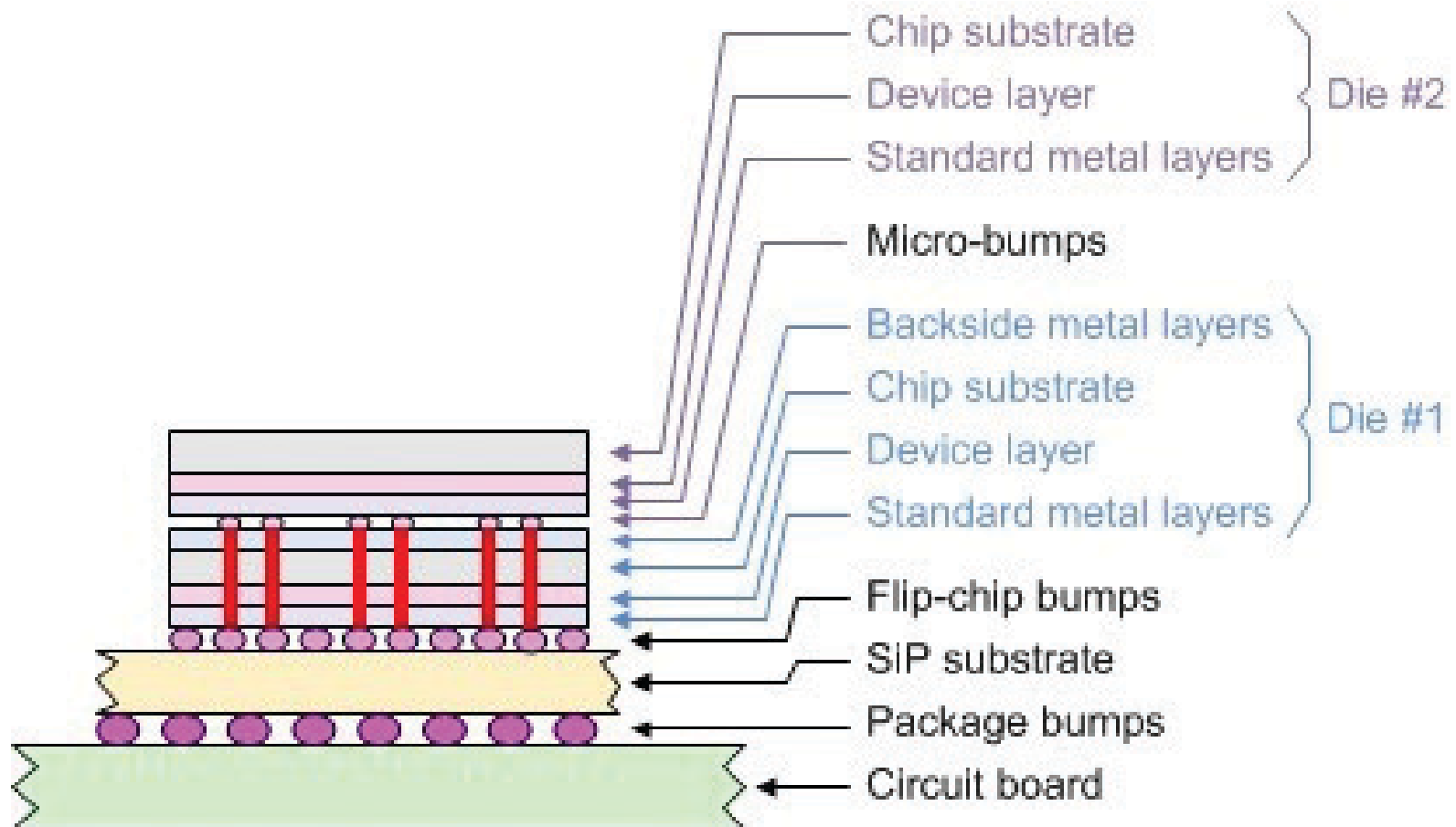


**Figure 2-37** *Example of a packaged 3D stacked system*

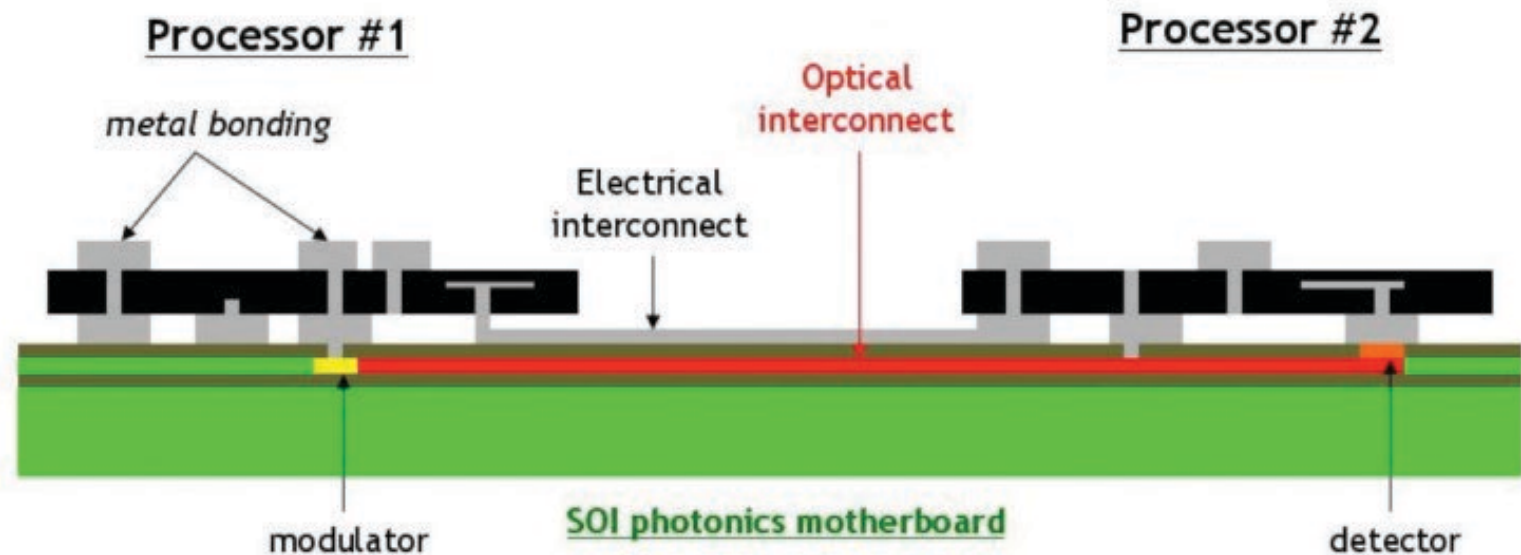


**Figure 2-38** *A 2.5D system packaged using a silicon interposer and TSVs*





**Figure 2-39** *A 3D system packaged using TSVs*



**Figure 2-40** *Optical interconnect between two processor chips. Courtesy of APIC Corporation.*