

Integrated Photonics

Figures and Images for Instructors

Module 2

Silicon Photonic Integrated Circuits and Devices

Optics and Photonics Series



© 2018 University of Central Florida

This text was developed by the National Center for Optics and Photonics Education (OP-TEC), University of Central Florida, under NSF ATE grant 1303732. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.

Published and distributed by
OP-TEC
University of Central Florida
<http://www.op-tec.org>

Permission to copy and distribute

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International License. <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0>. Individuals and organizations may copy and distribute this material for non-commercial purposes. Appropriate credit to the University of Central Florida & the National Science Foundation shall be displayed, by retaining the statements on this page.

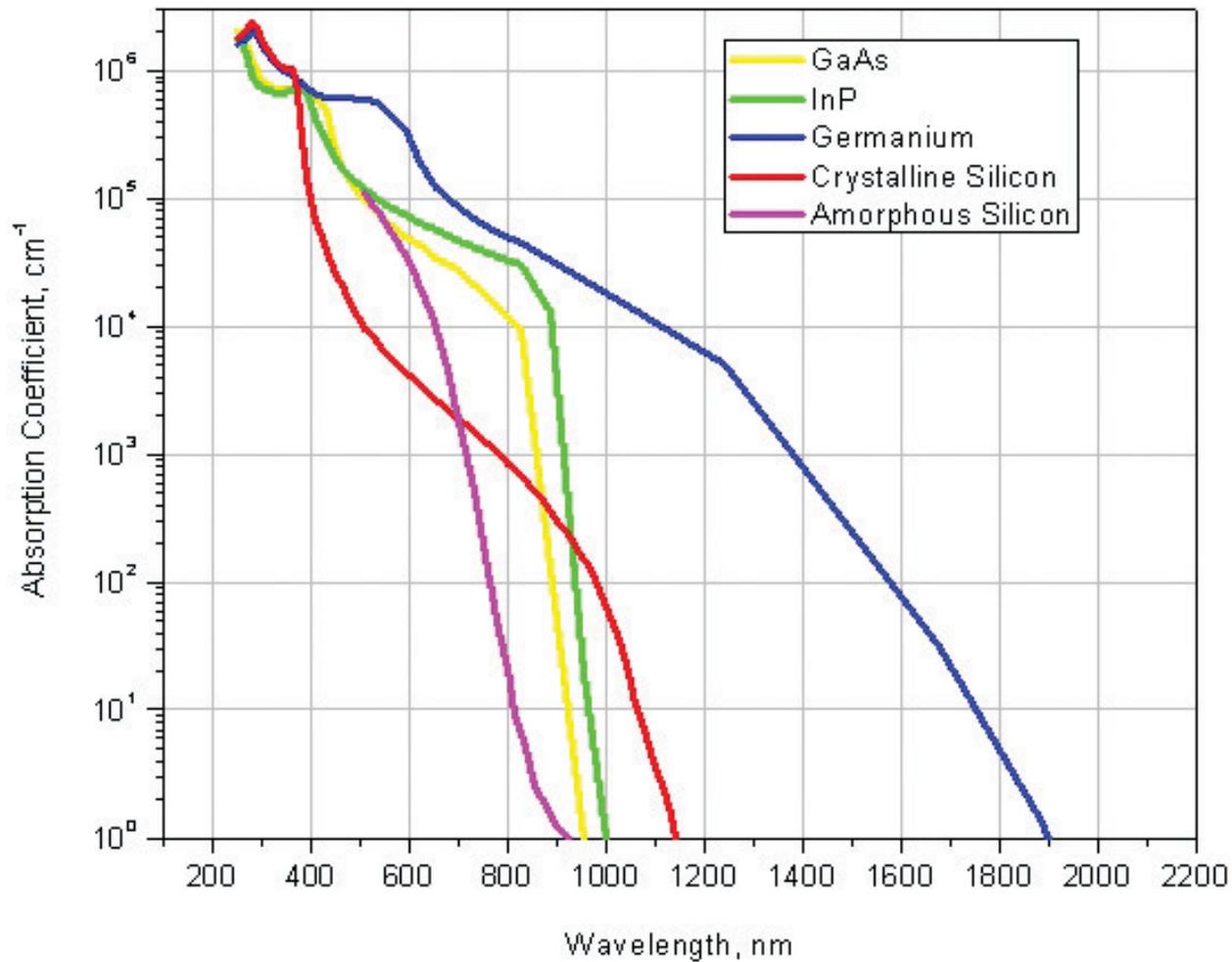


Figure 2-1 *Absorption coefficient of different materials vs. wavelength*

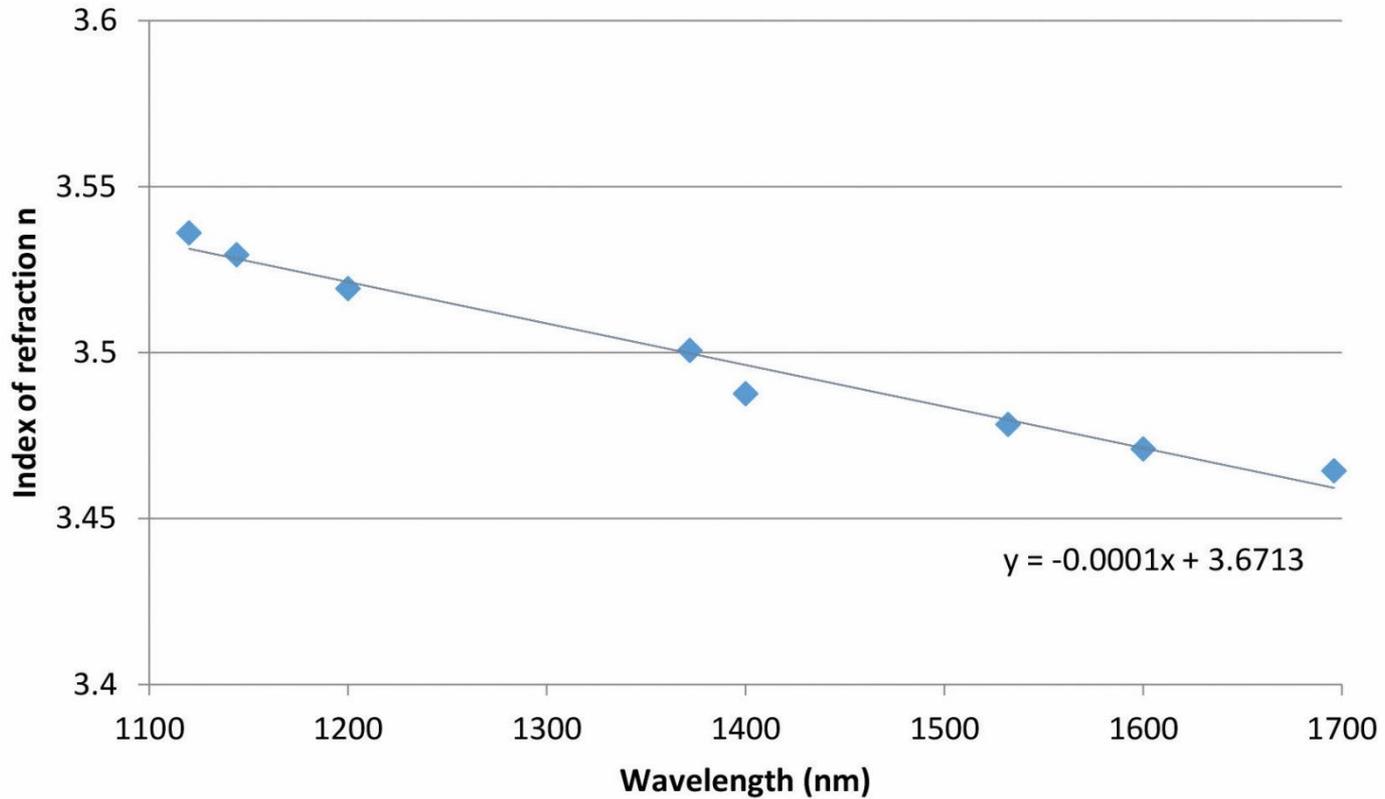


Figure 2-2 *Index of refraction of silicon vs. wavelength*

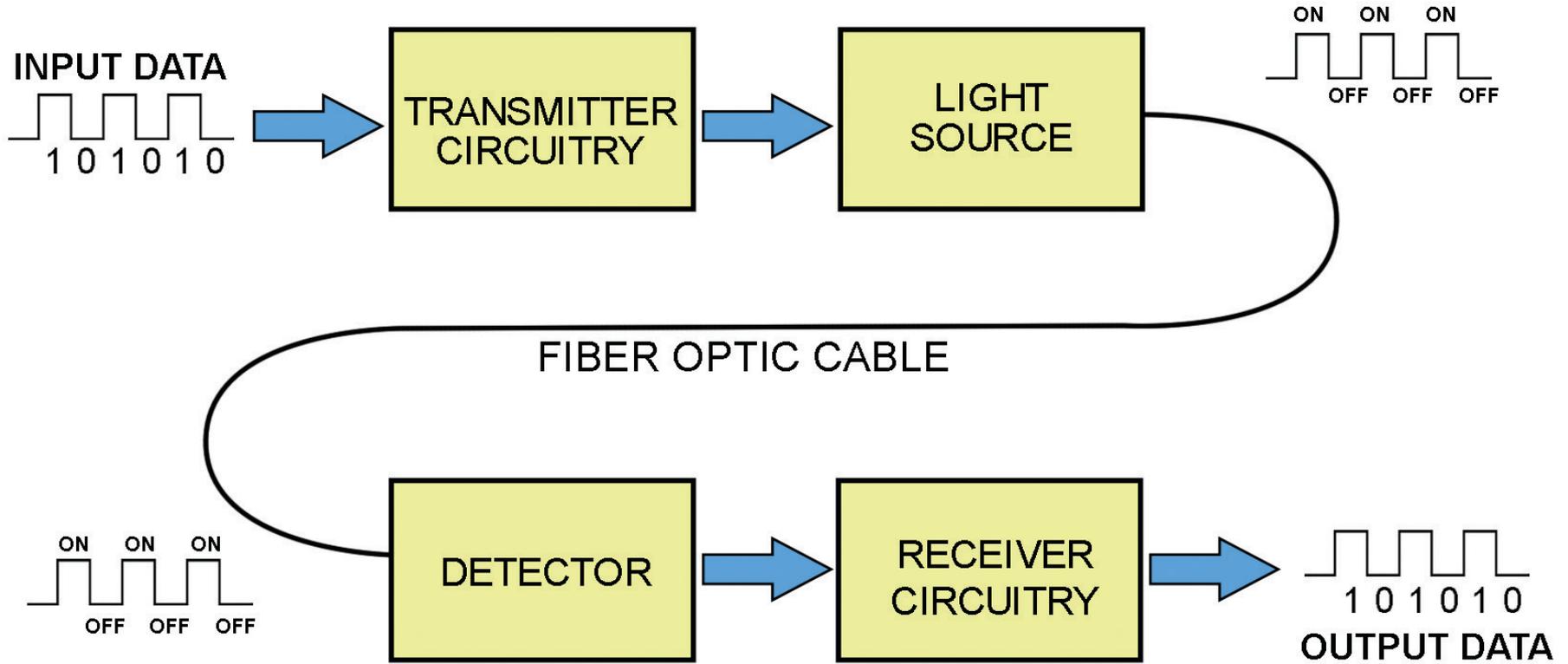


Figure 2-3 *Components of a basic optical fiber transmission system*

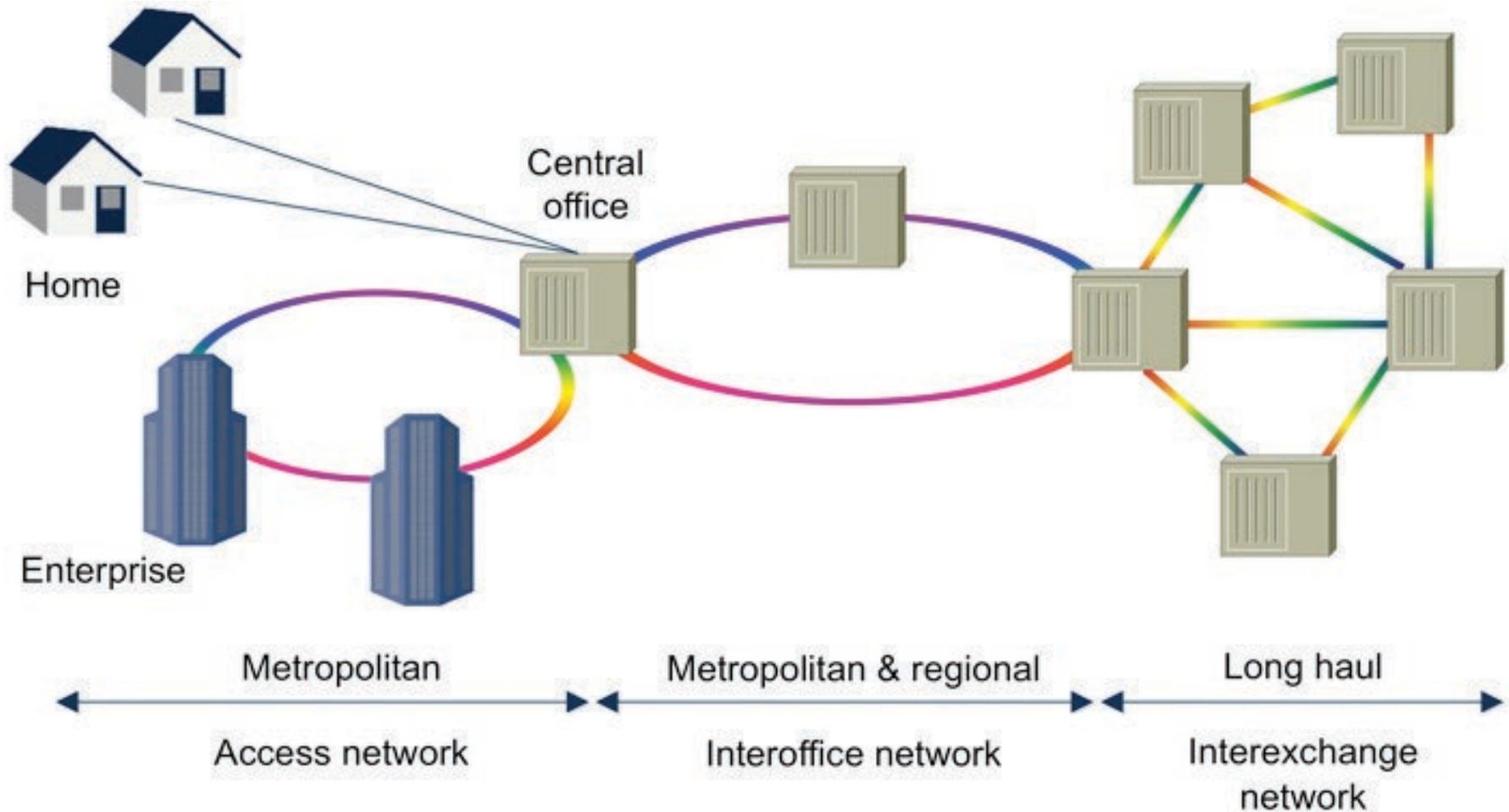


Figure 2-4 *Long haul, regional, and metropolitan networks*

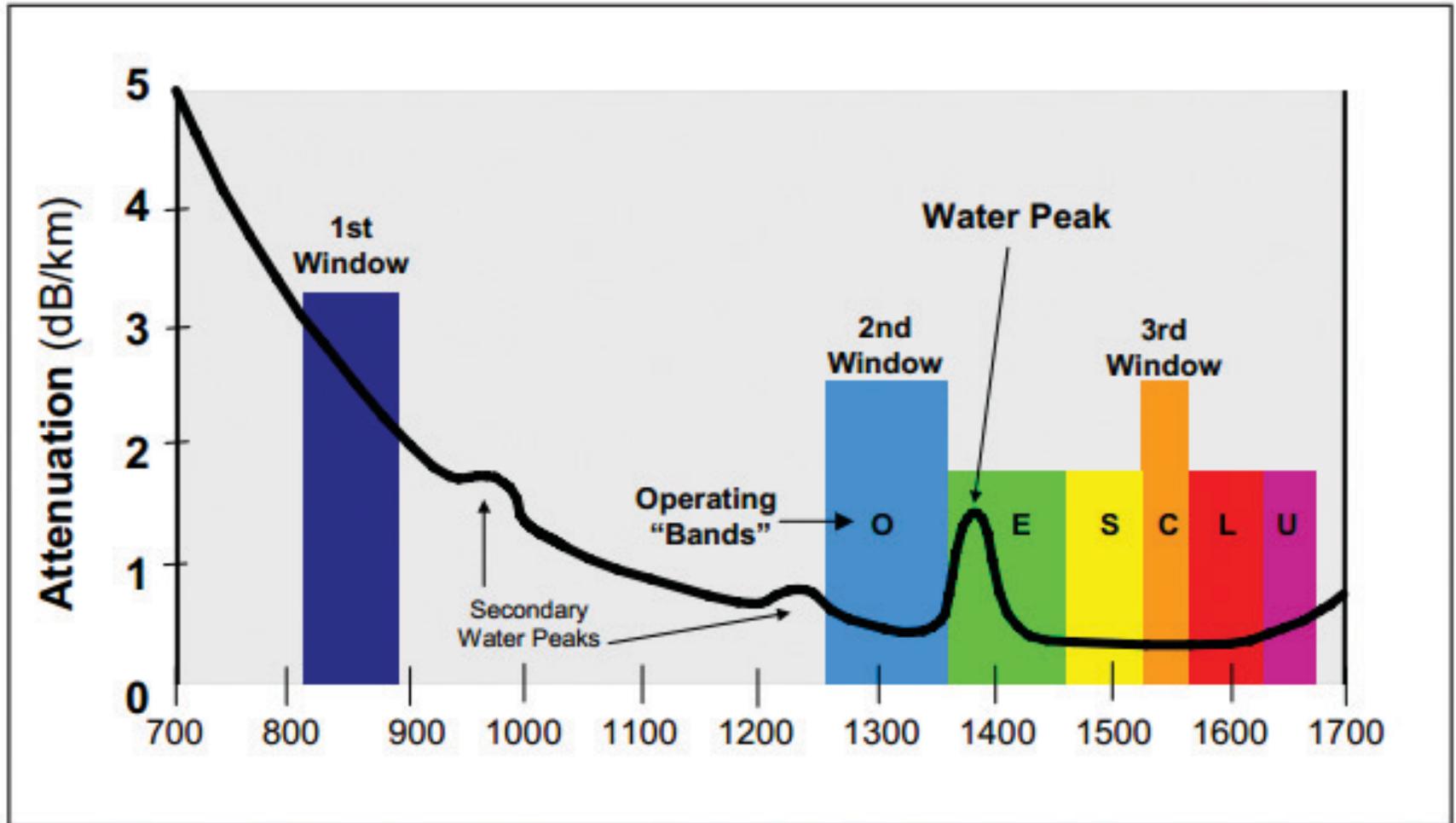


Figure 2-5 *Loss of power in optical fibers vs. wavelength*

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.

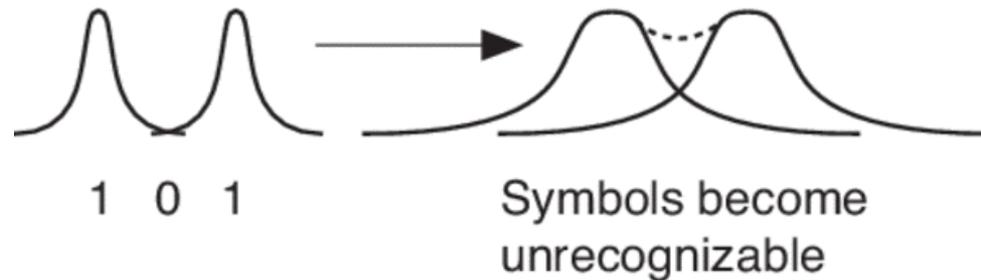
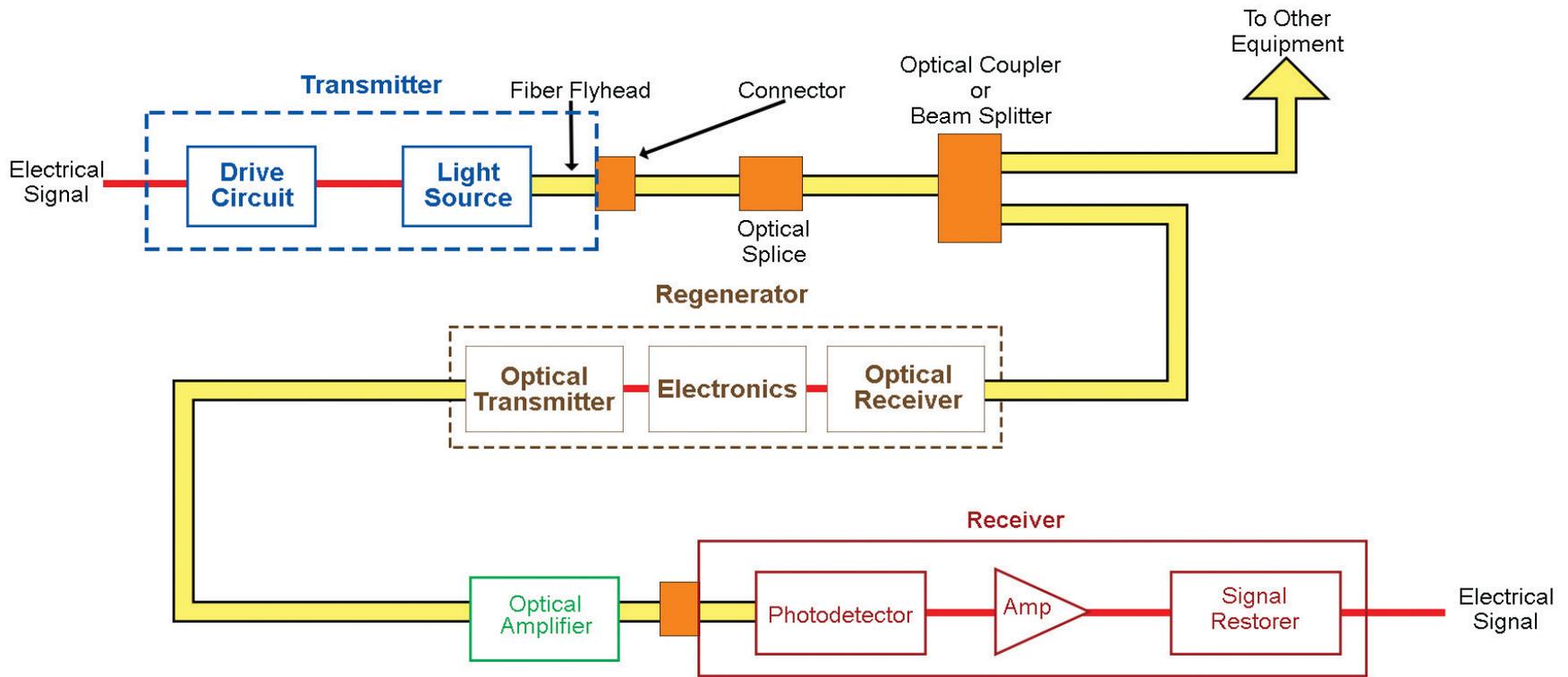


Figure 2-6 *Effect of dispersion on light pulses transmitted through optical fibers*



An Optical Communication System

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

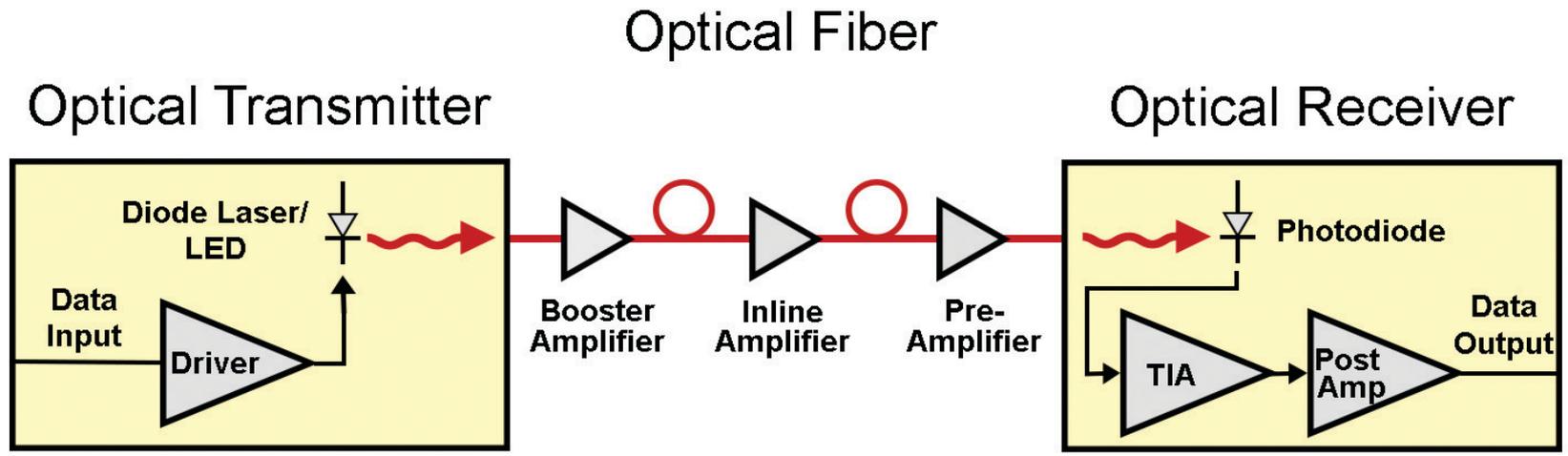
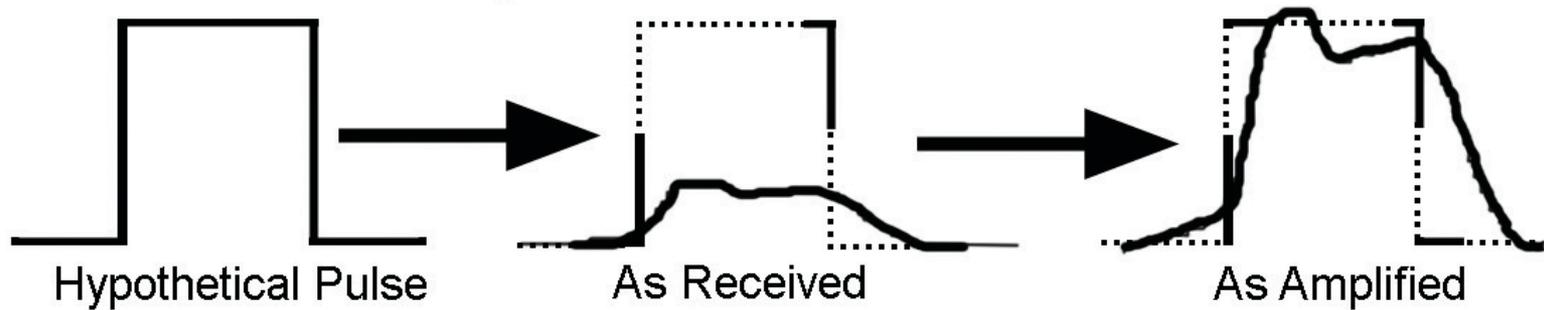


Figure 2-8 *An optical communication system that amplifies the light signal along the transmission path*

Function of Amplifier



Function of Repeater

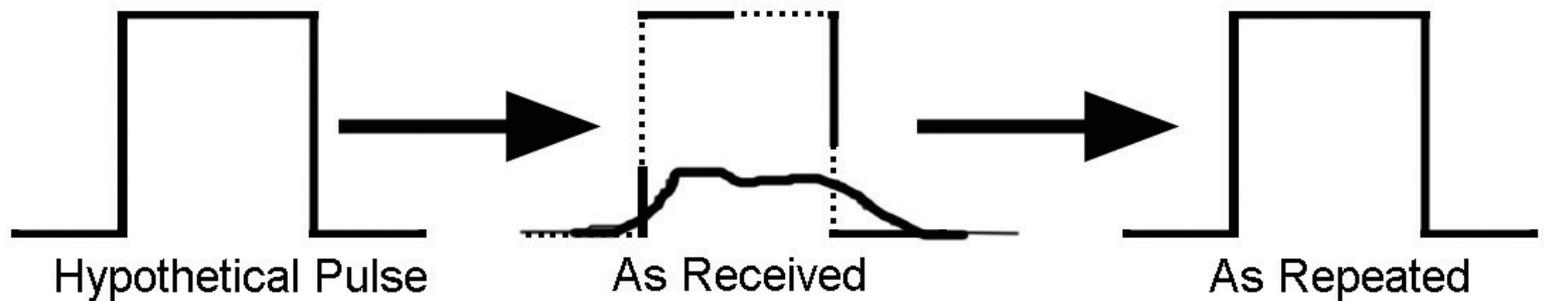
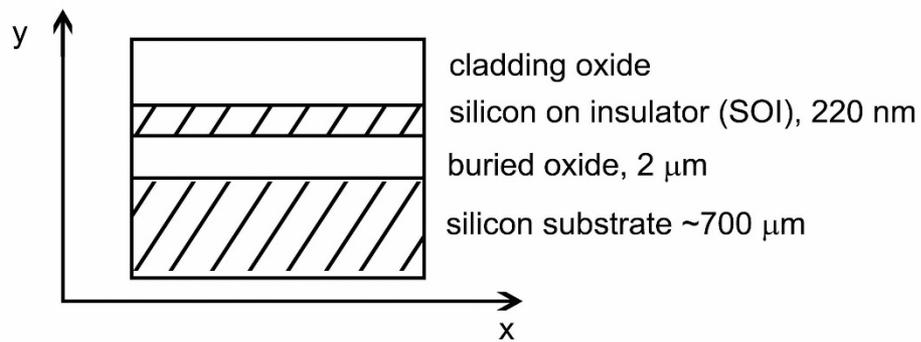
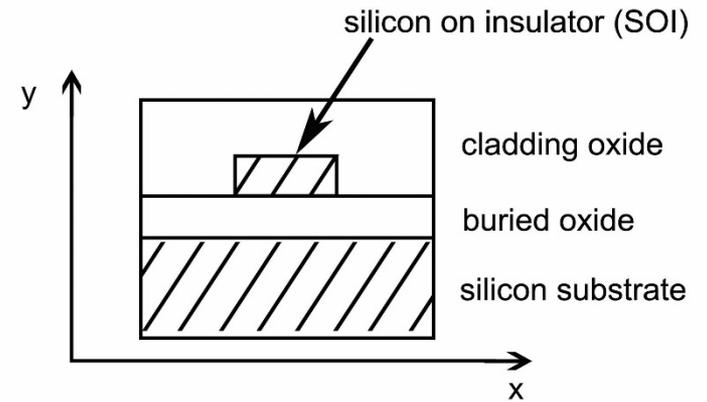


Figure 2-9 *Effect of an amplifier vs. a repeater on a degraded optical signal*



a) SOI material structure

Figure 2-10 a) *SOI material structure*



b) Channel (strip) SOI waveguide

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

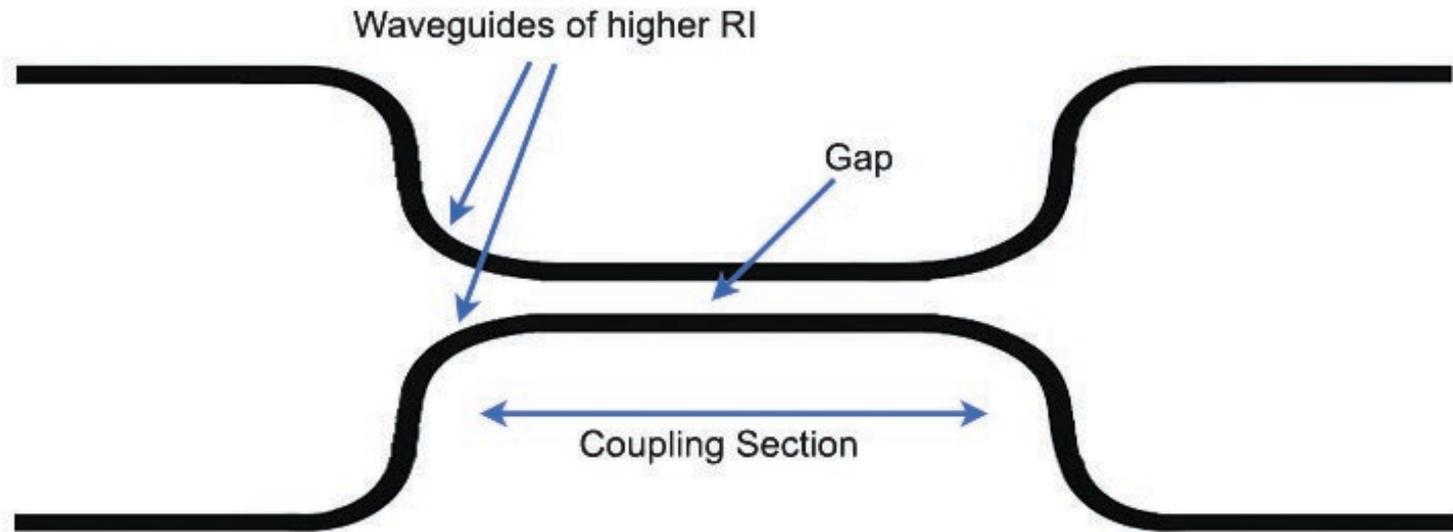


Figure 2-11 *Directional coupler device containing four S-bend waveguides to bring waveguides close to each other and then separate them*

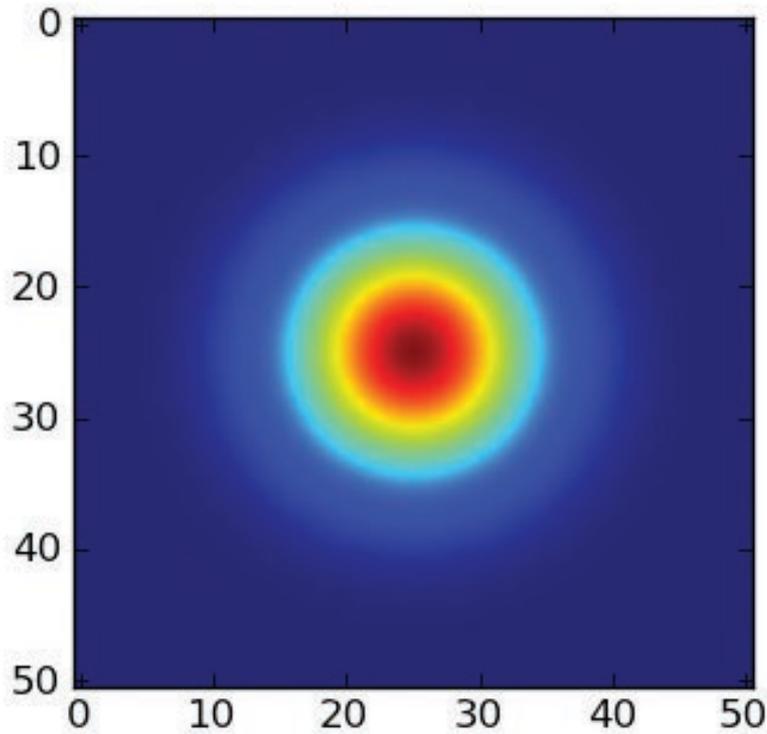


Figure 2-12 a) *Light distribution in optical fiber (TEM_{00})*

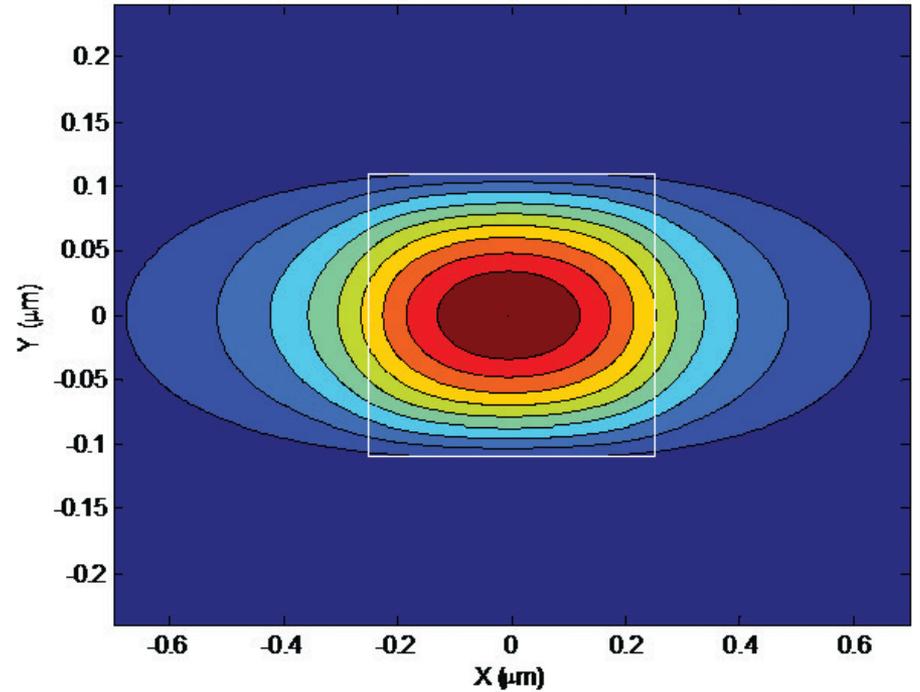
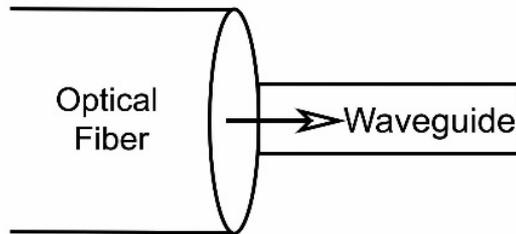
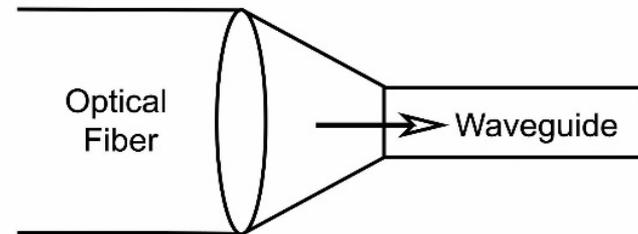


Figure 2-12 b) *SOI waveguide*

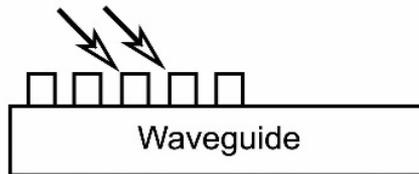
a) Butt Coupling



b) End-fire Coupling



c) Grating Coupling



d) Spot-size Converter

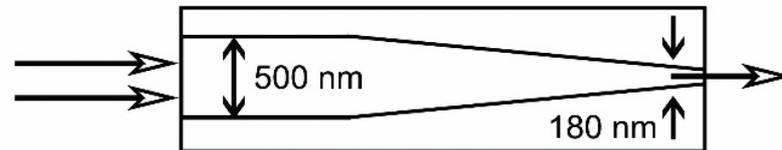


Figure 2-13 a) *Butt coupling*; b) *End-fire coupling*;
c) *Grating coupling*; d) *Spot-size converter*

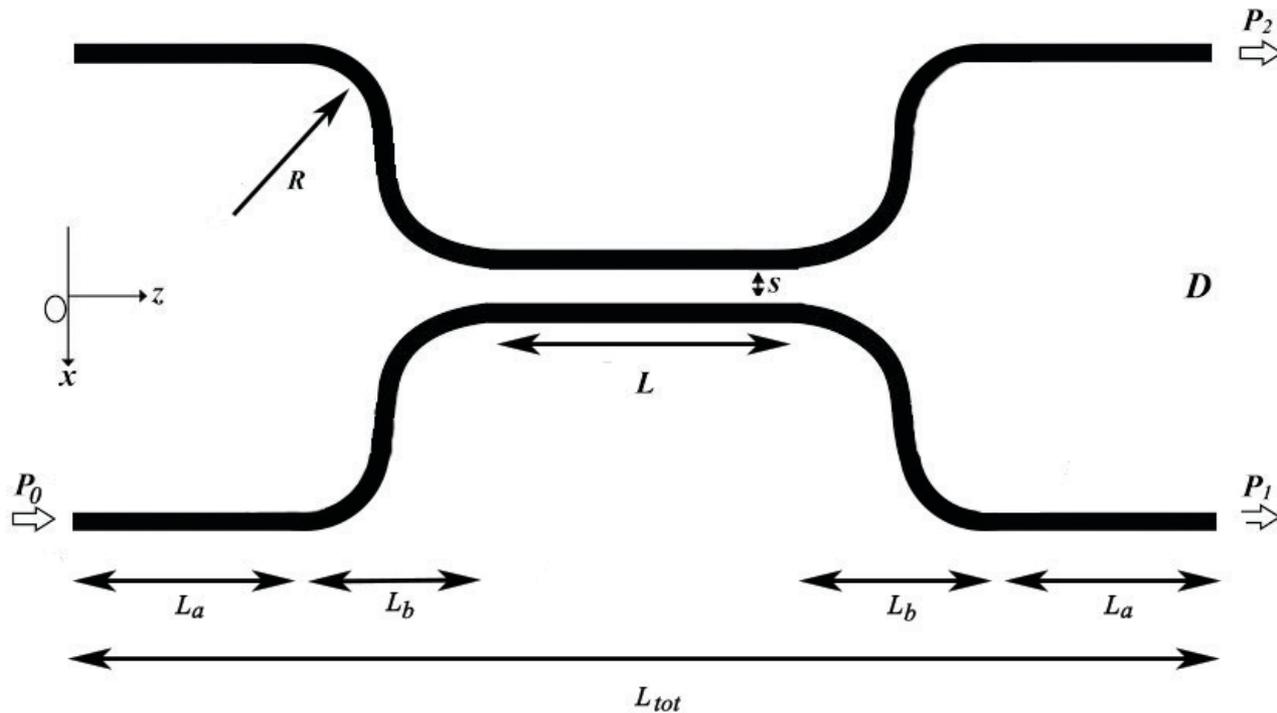


Figure 2-14 *Directional coupler splitting the incident power P_0 into powers P_1 and P_2 in the two output waveguides*

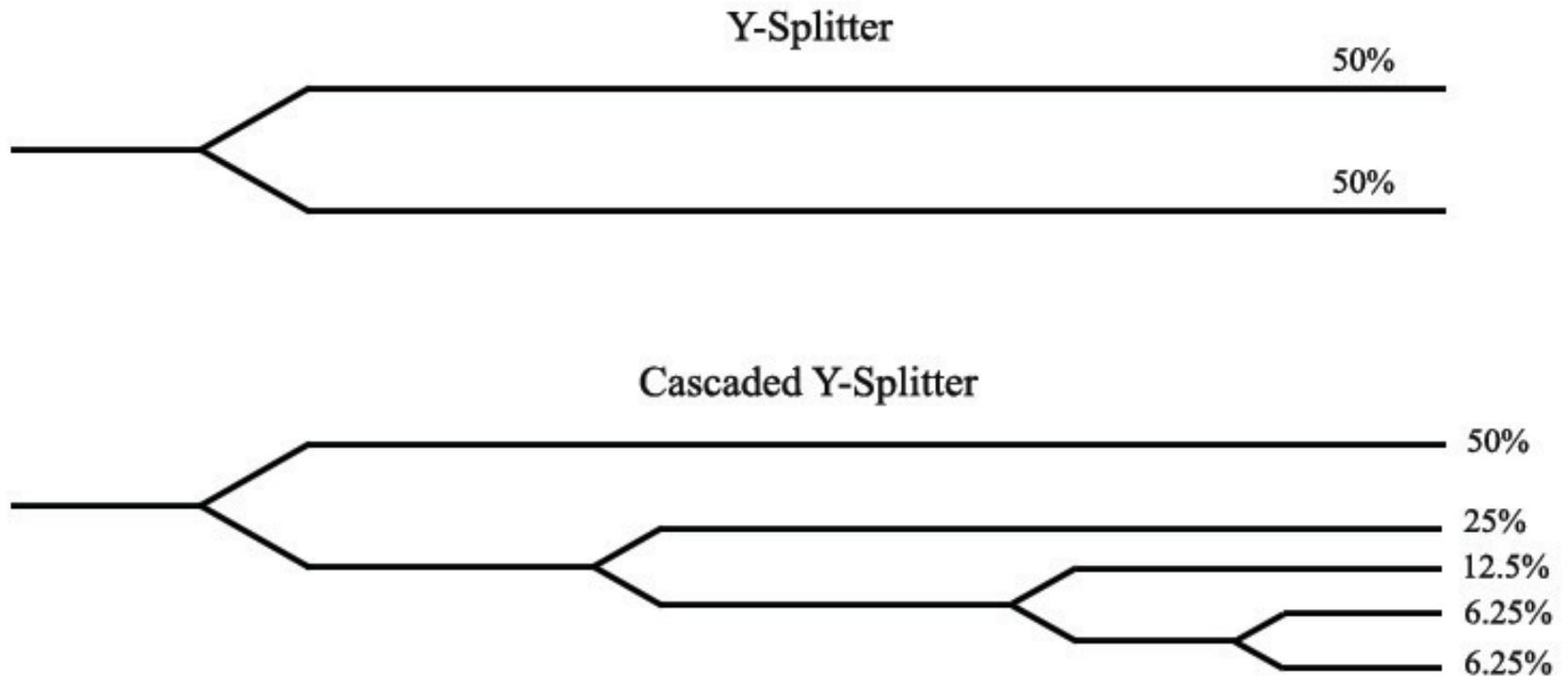


Figure 2-15 *Top: Single Y-branch splitting the incident power into equal powers in the two output waveguides. Bottom: Cascaded Y-branches.*

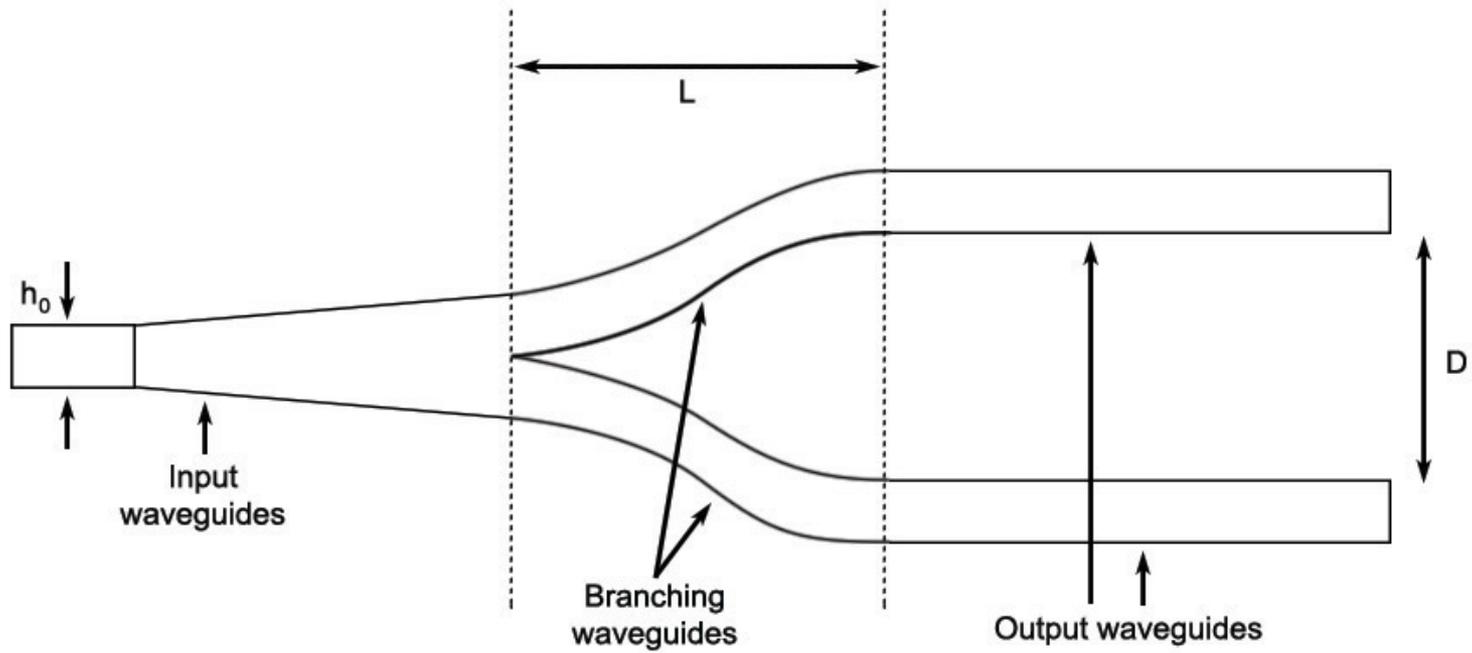


Figure 2-16 *Detailed layout of Y-branch device*

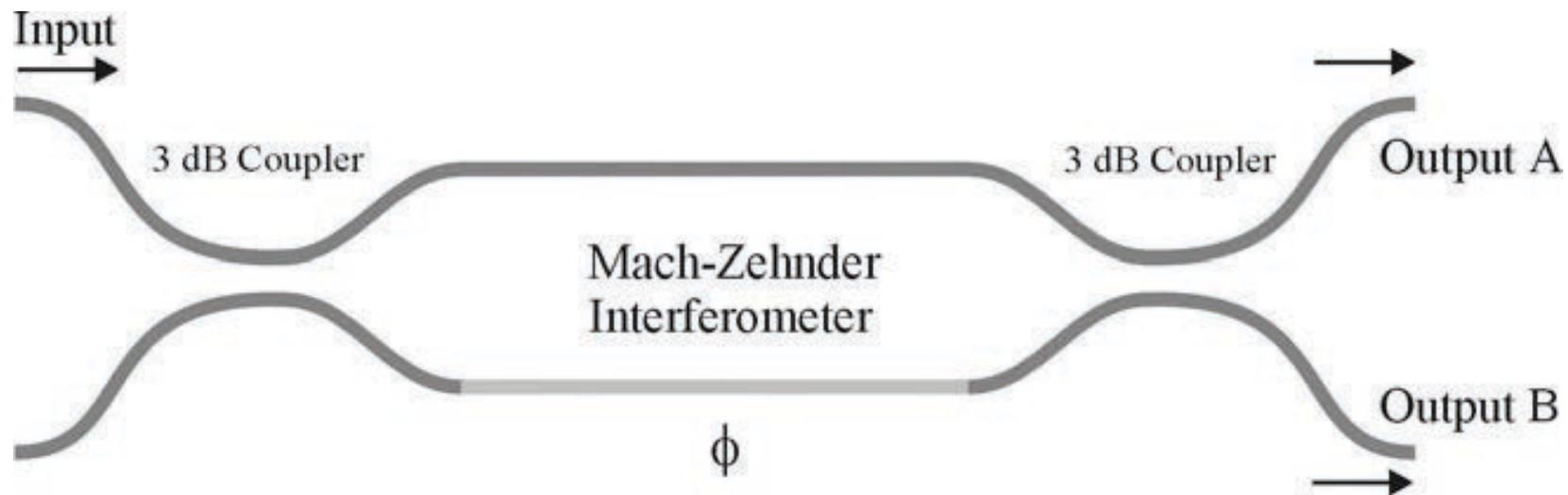


Figure 2-17 *Mach-Zehnder interferometer based on 3dB directional couplers*

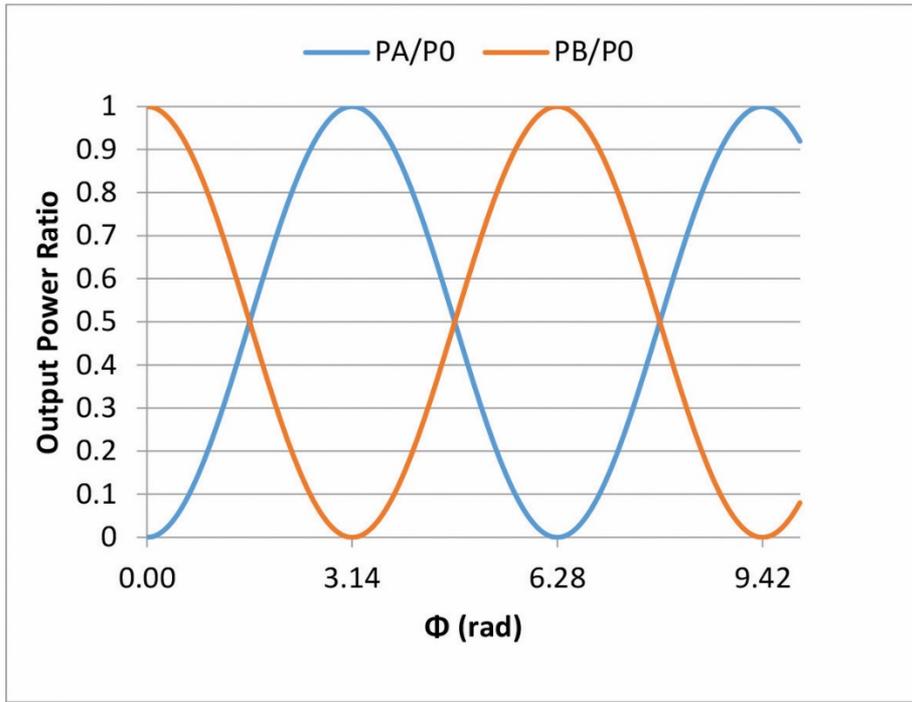


Figure 2-18 a) *Output powers A and B, normalized to input power as a ratio vs. the phase difference between the interferometer arms*

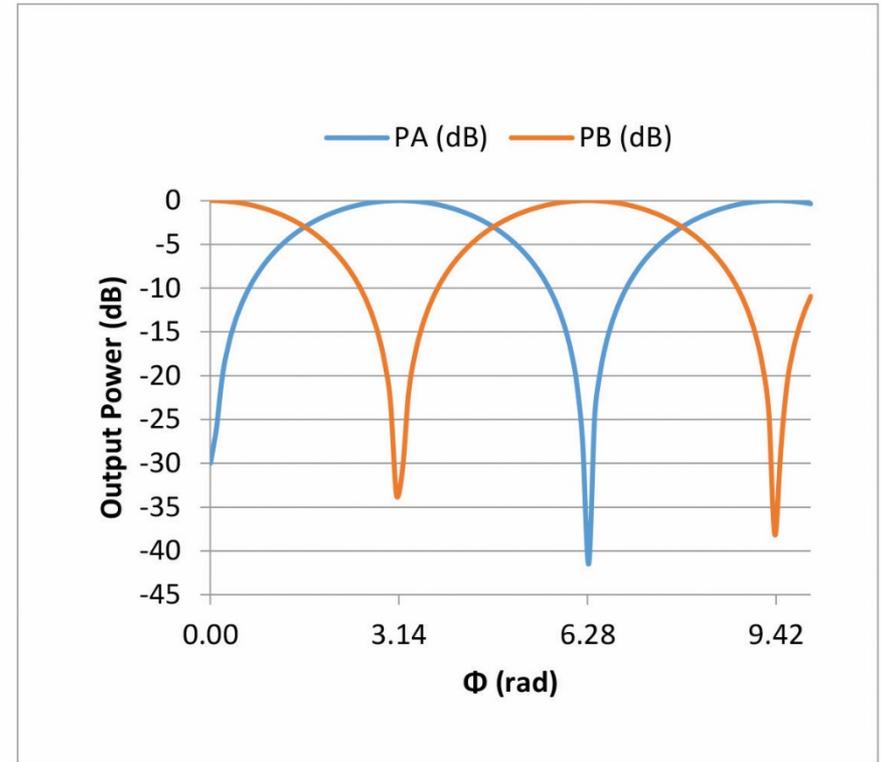


Figure 2-18 b) *Output powers A and B, expressed in dB vs. the phase difference between the interferometer arms*

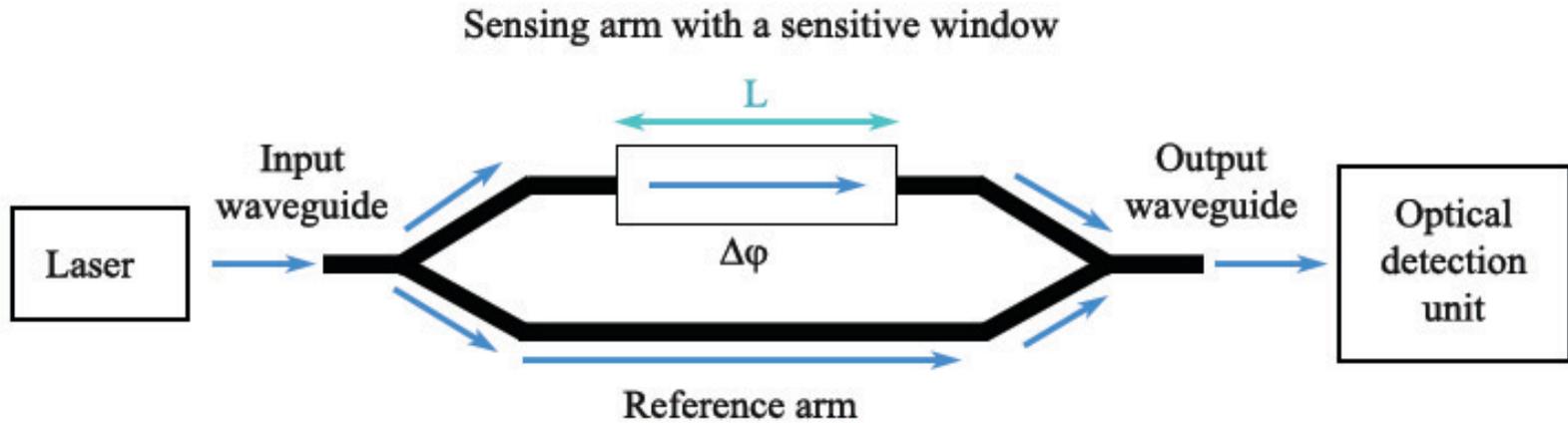


Figure 2-19 *MZI device used in biochemical sensing*

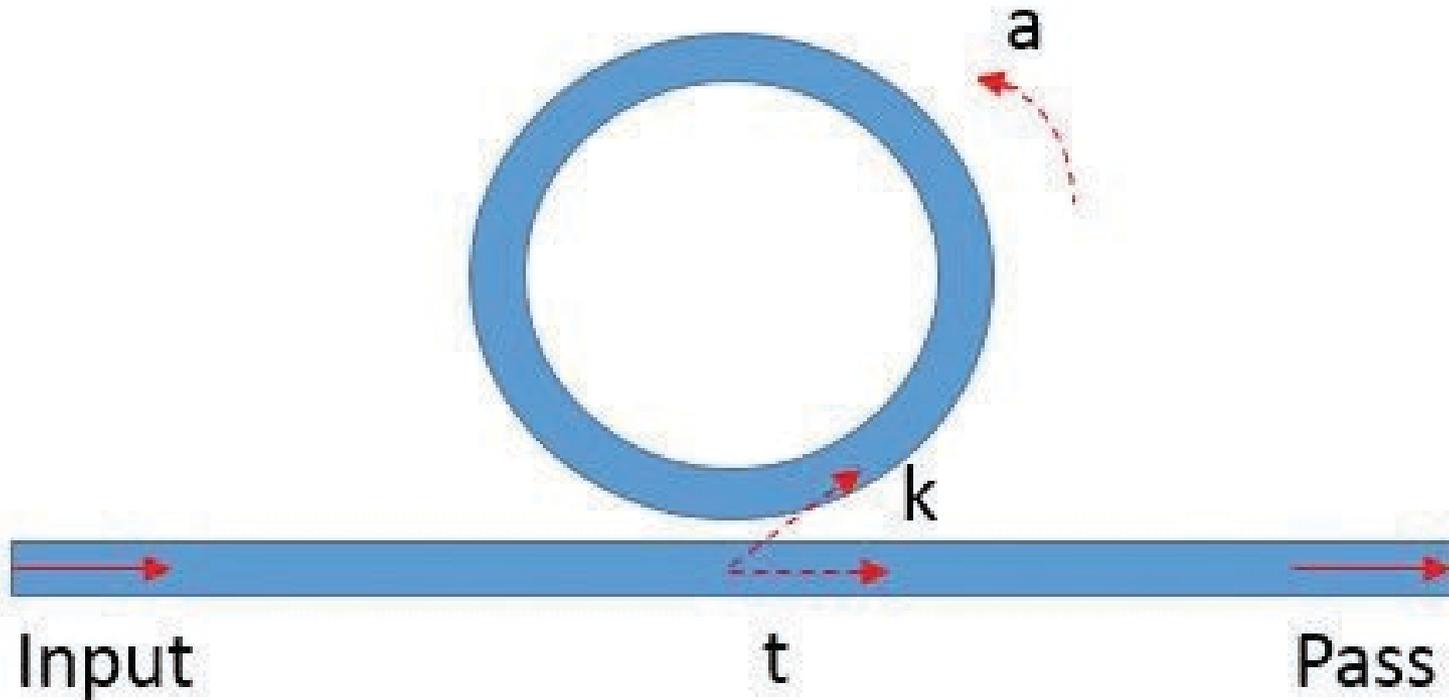


Figure 2-20 *Ring resonator PIC device*

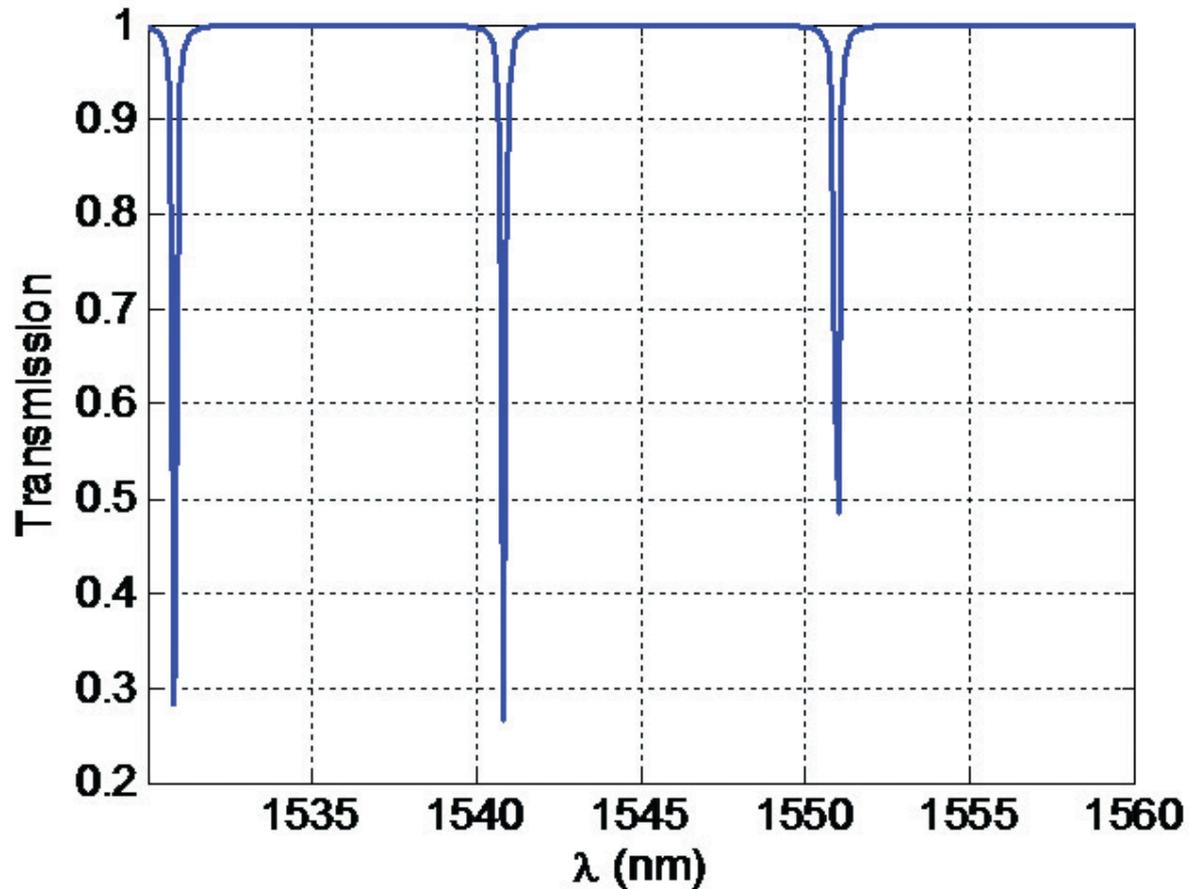


Figure 2-21 *Notch filter transmission vs. wavelength. Resonant wavelengths appear at approximately 1531, 1541, and 1551 nm, with an FSR of about 10 nm.*

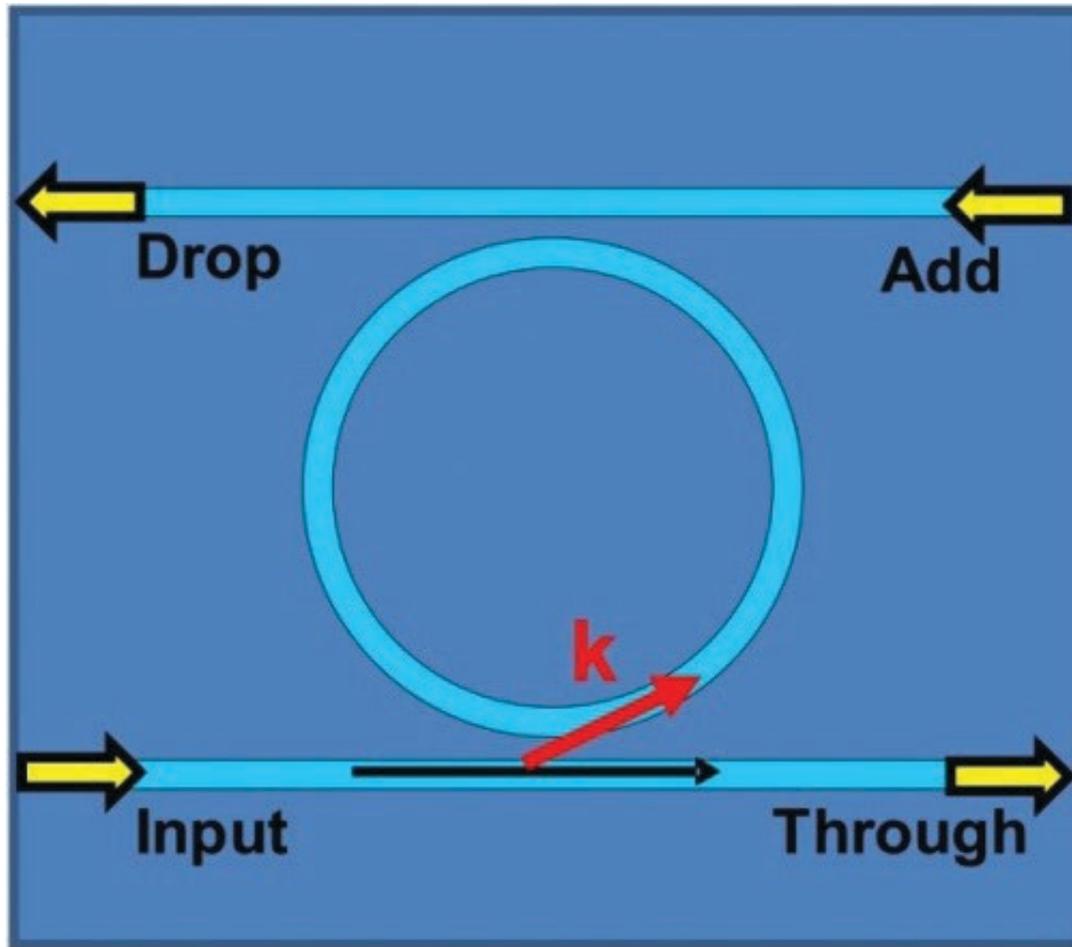


Figure 2-22 *Add-drop filter based on four-port ring resonator device*

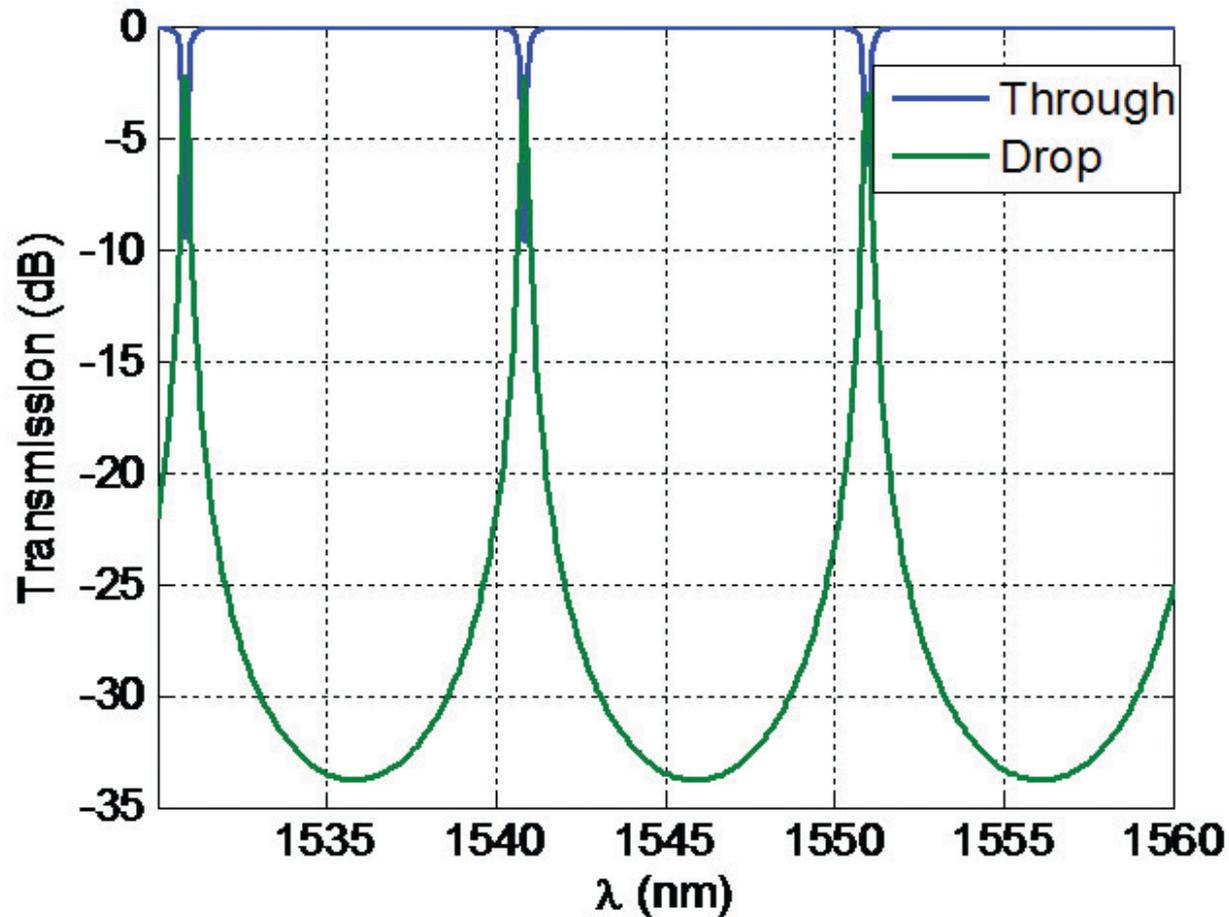


Figure 2-23 *Add-drop filter transmission for the Through and Drop ports vs. wavelength. Resonant wavelengths once again appear at approximately 1531, 1541, and 1551 nm.*

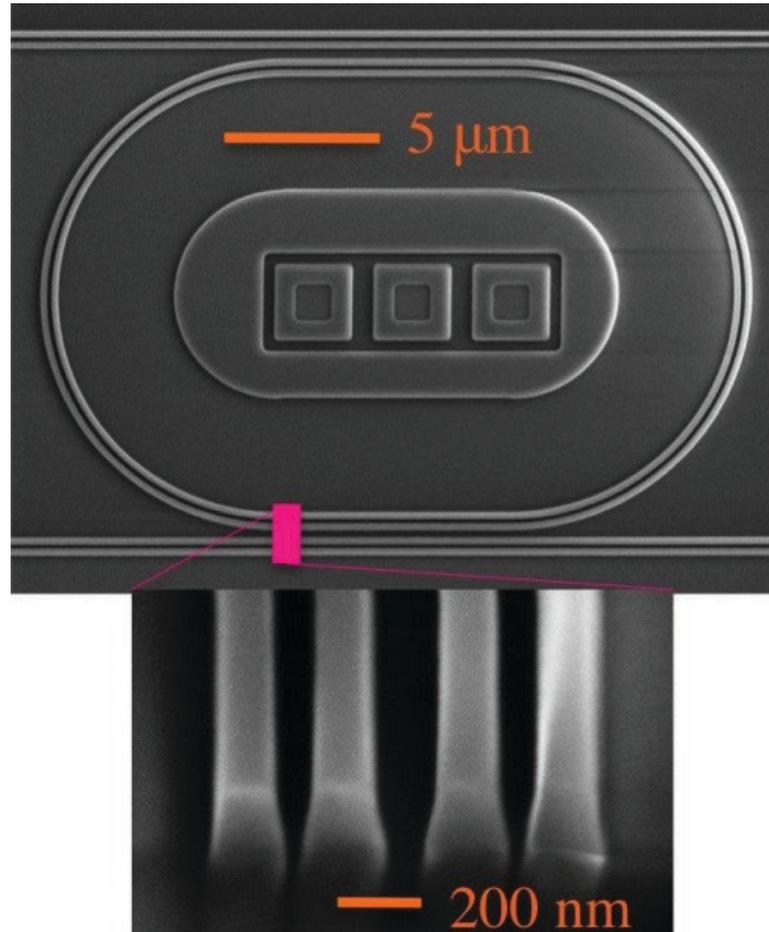


Figure 2-24 *Add-drop filter in racetrack configuration*

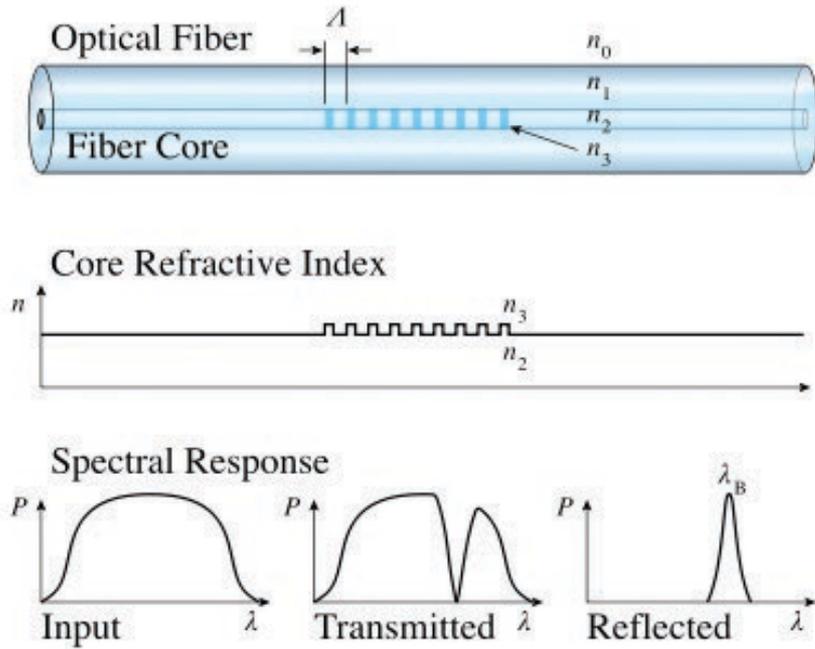


Figure 2-25 a) *Optical fiber Bragg grating and core refractive index along fiber*

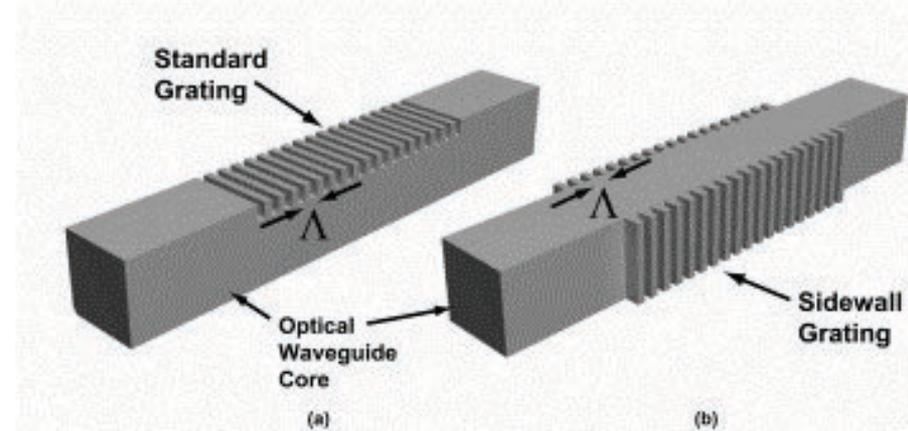


Figure 2-25 b) *Planar waveguide Bragg grating. In one, the grating sits at the top of the waveguide. In the other, the grating is created on the waveguide sidewalls.*

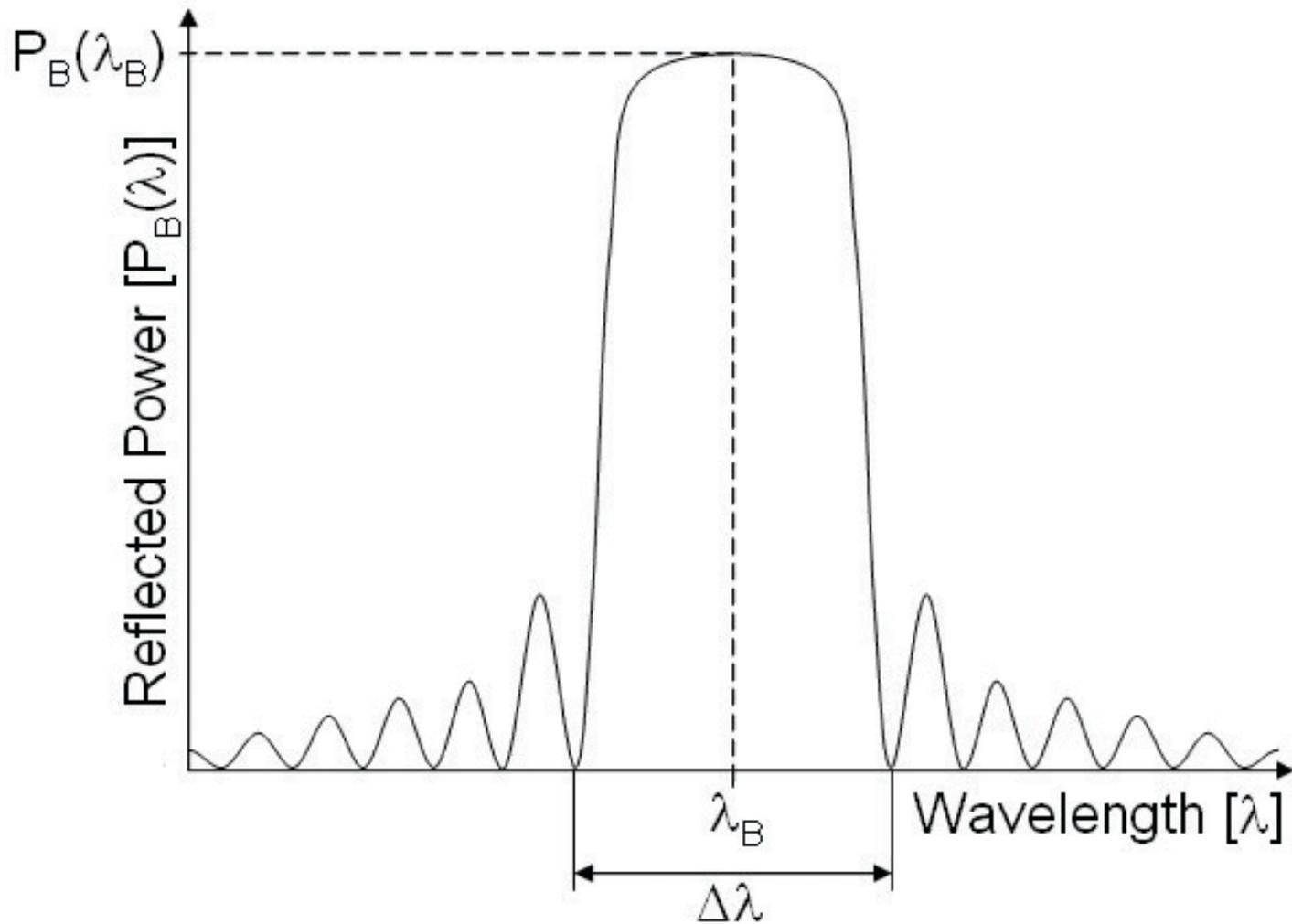


Figure 2-26 *Optical power reflected from a Bragg grating vs. wavelength*

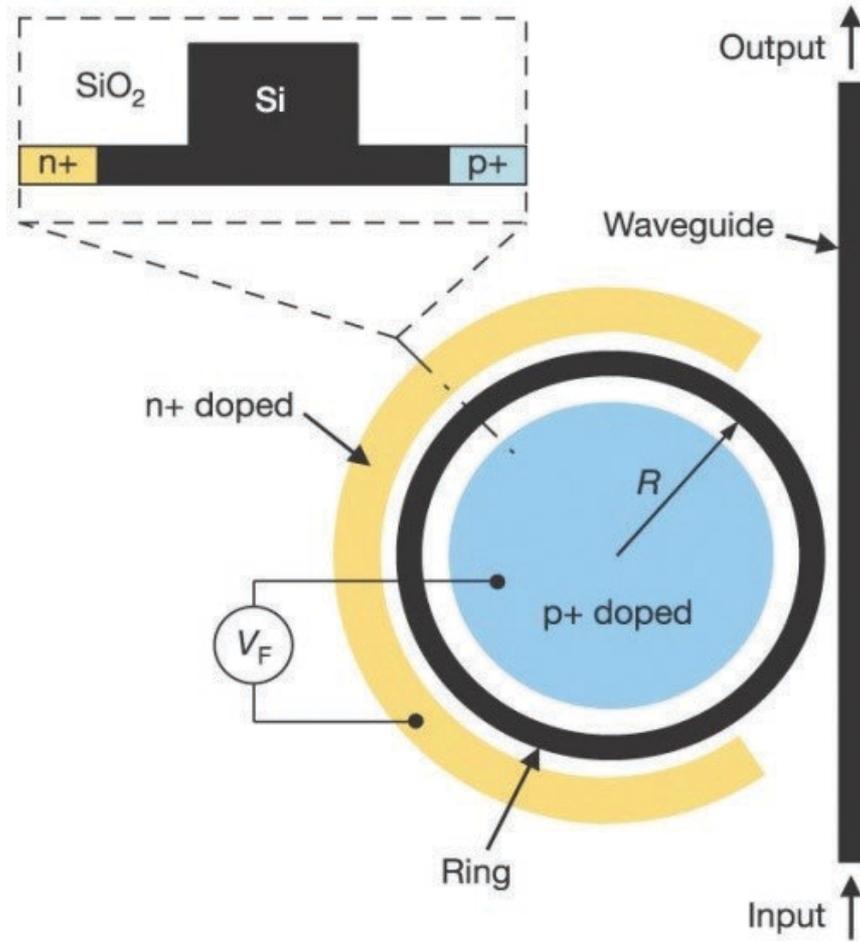


Figure 2-27 *An SOI micro-ring modulator based on the plasma dispersion effect*

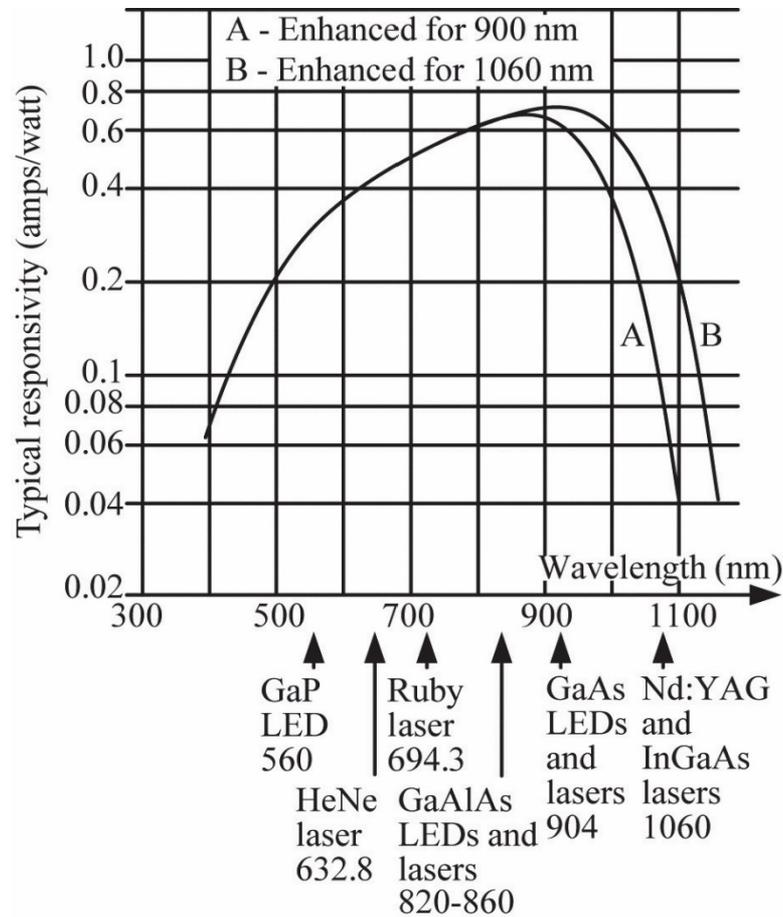


Figure 2-28 *Spectral responsivity of silicon PIN photodiodes*

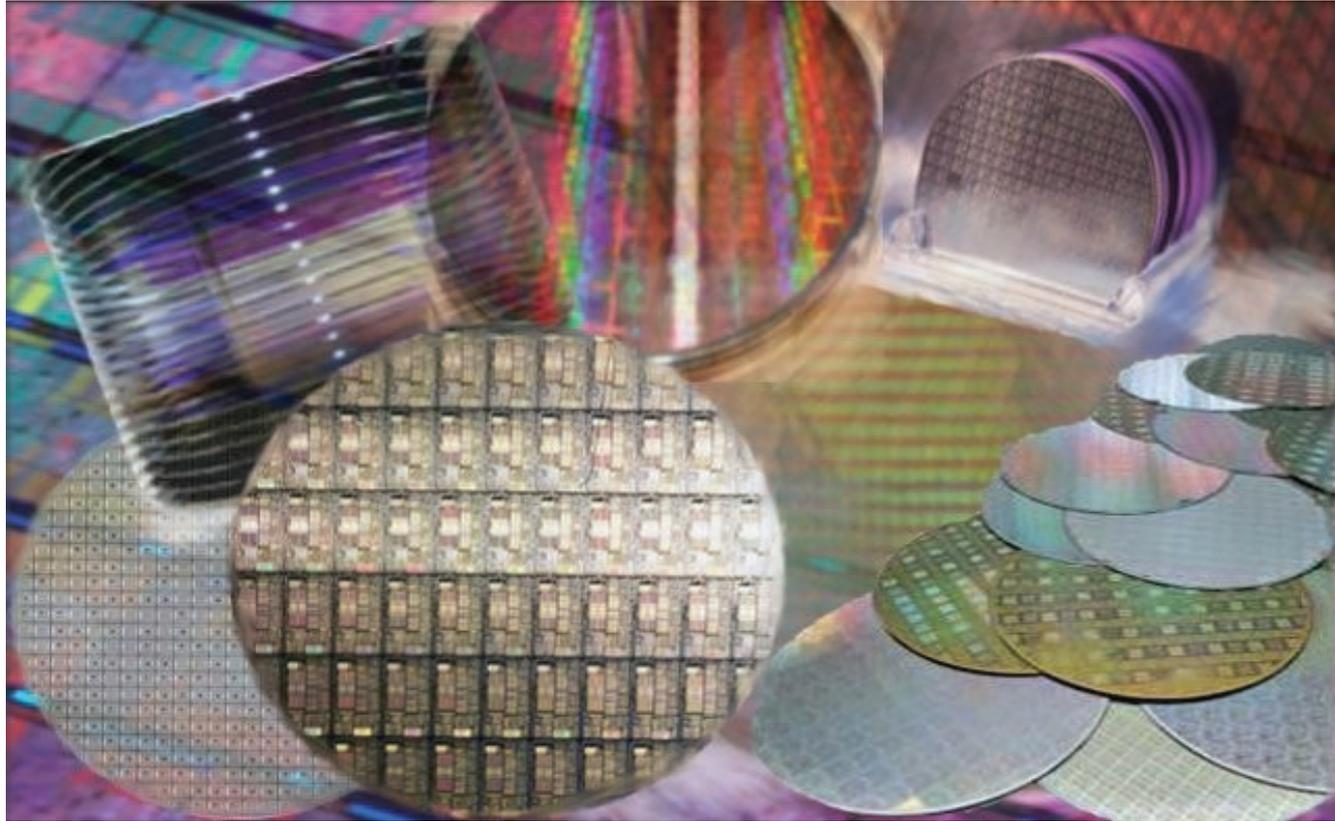


Figure 2-29 *Silicon wafers containing many identical PIC devices created by the fabrication process described in Module 1*

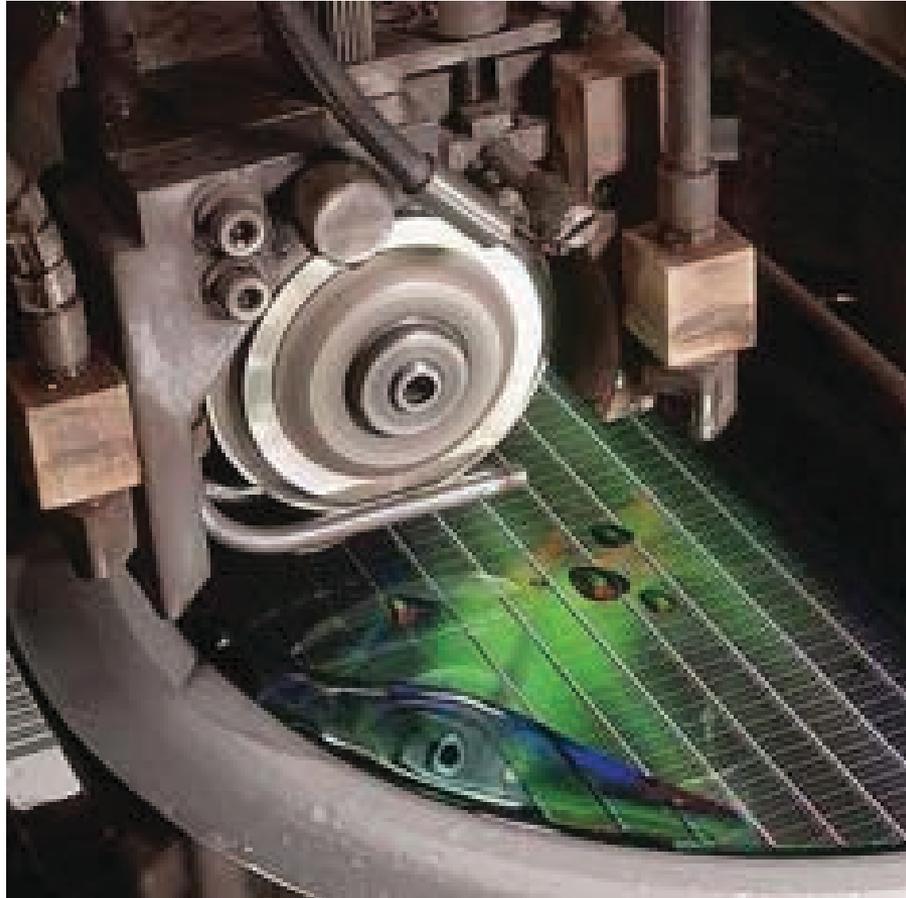


Figure 2-30 *Dicing of wafer into individual devices.*
Courtesy of Advanced Motion Controls.

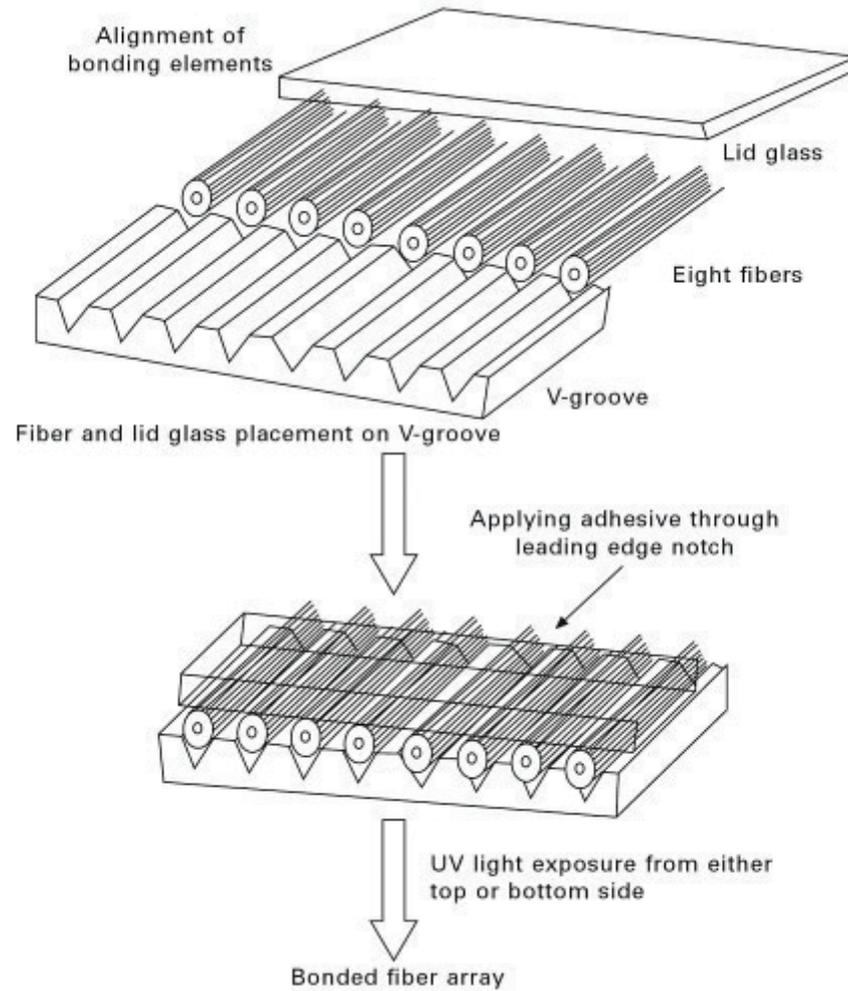


Figure 2-31 *Fiber array fabrication*

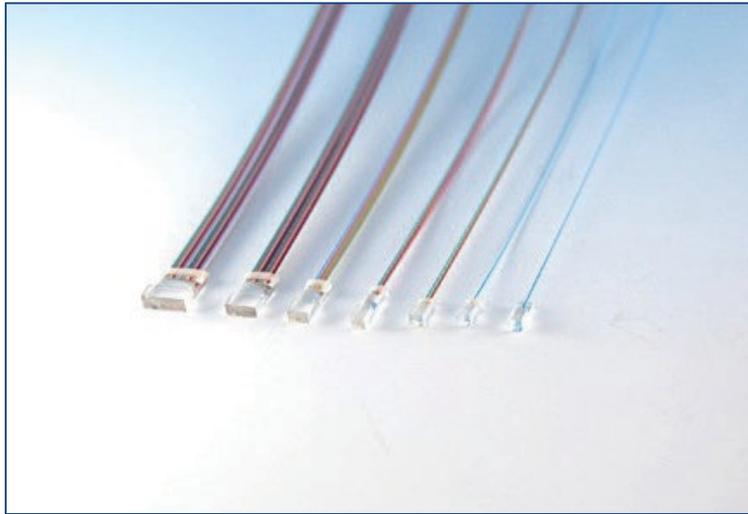


Figure 2-32 a) *Fiber arrays,*
courtesy of AiDi

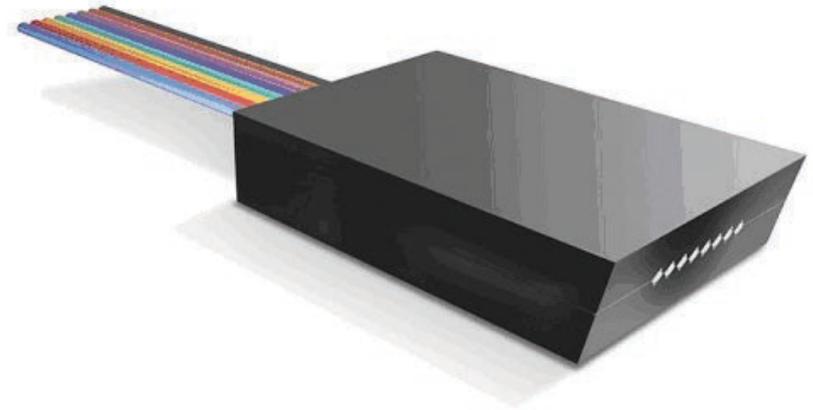


Figure 2-32 b) *Fiber array,*
courtesy of Hantech. This fiber array is angle polished to avoid back reflections of the optical signal.

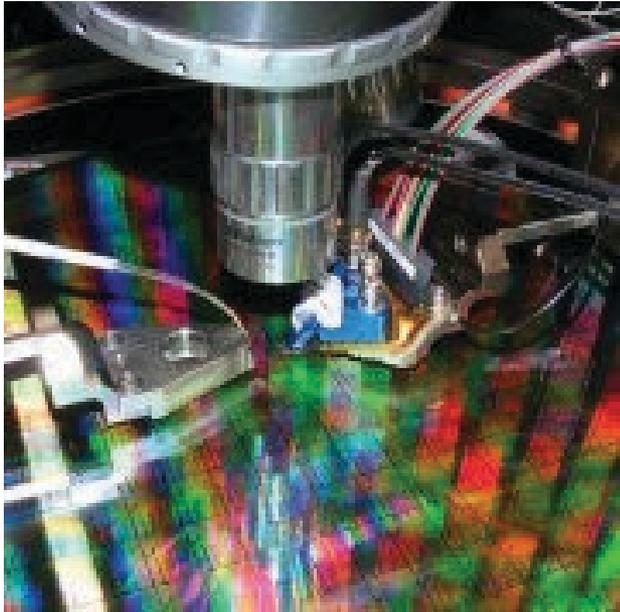


Figure 2-33 a) *Wafer level testing of PICs, courtesy of ACTPHAST*

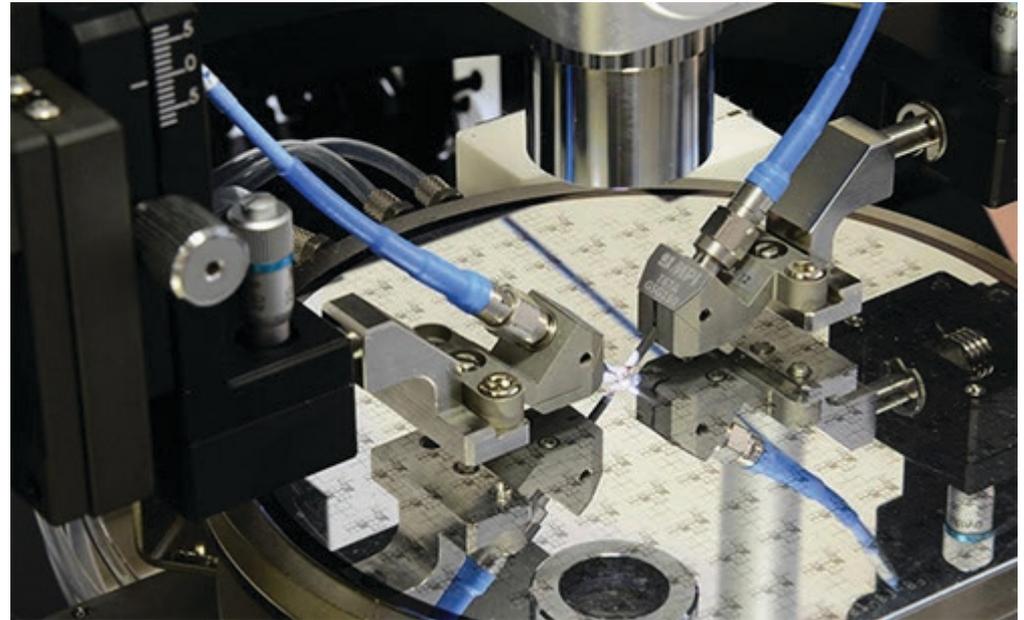


Figure 2-33 b) *Wafer level testing of PICs, courtesy of VI Systems*

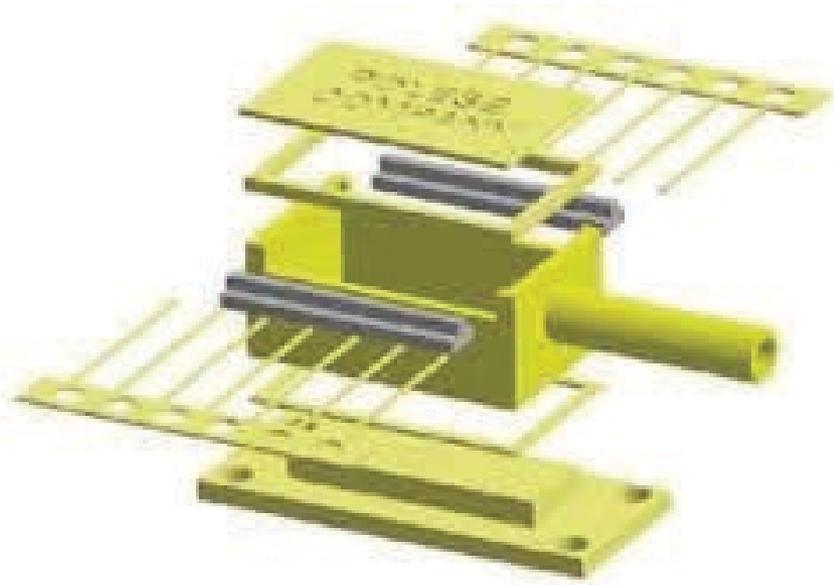


Figure 2-34 a) *Typical diode laser package*

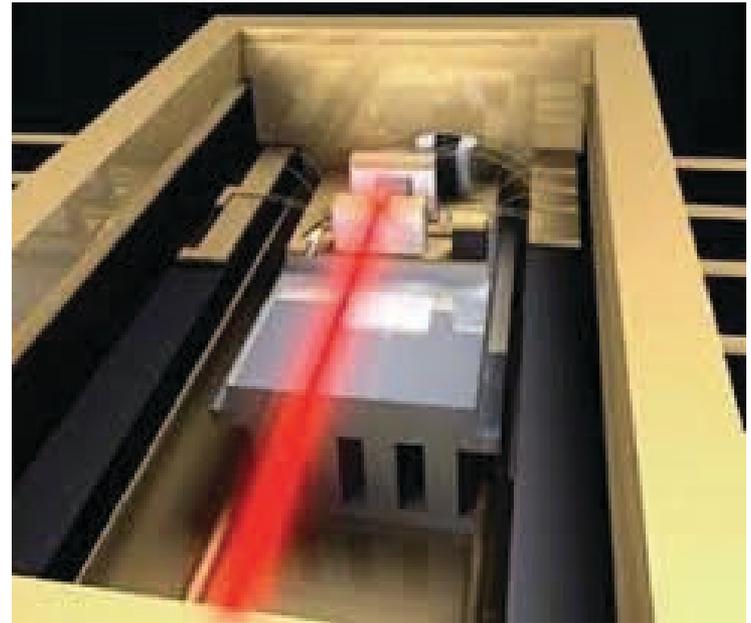


Figure 2-34 b) *Typical packaged device*

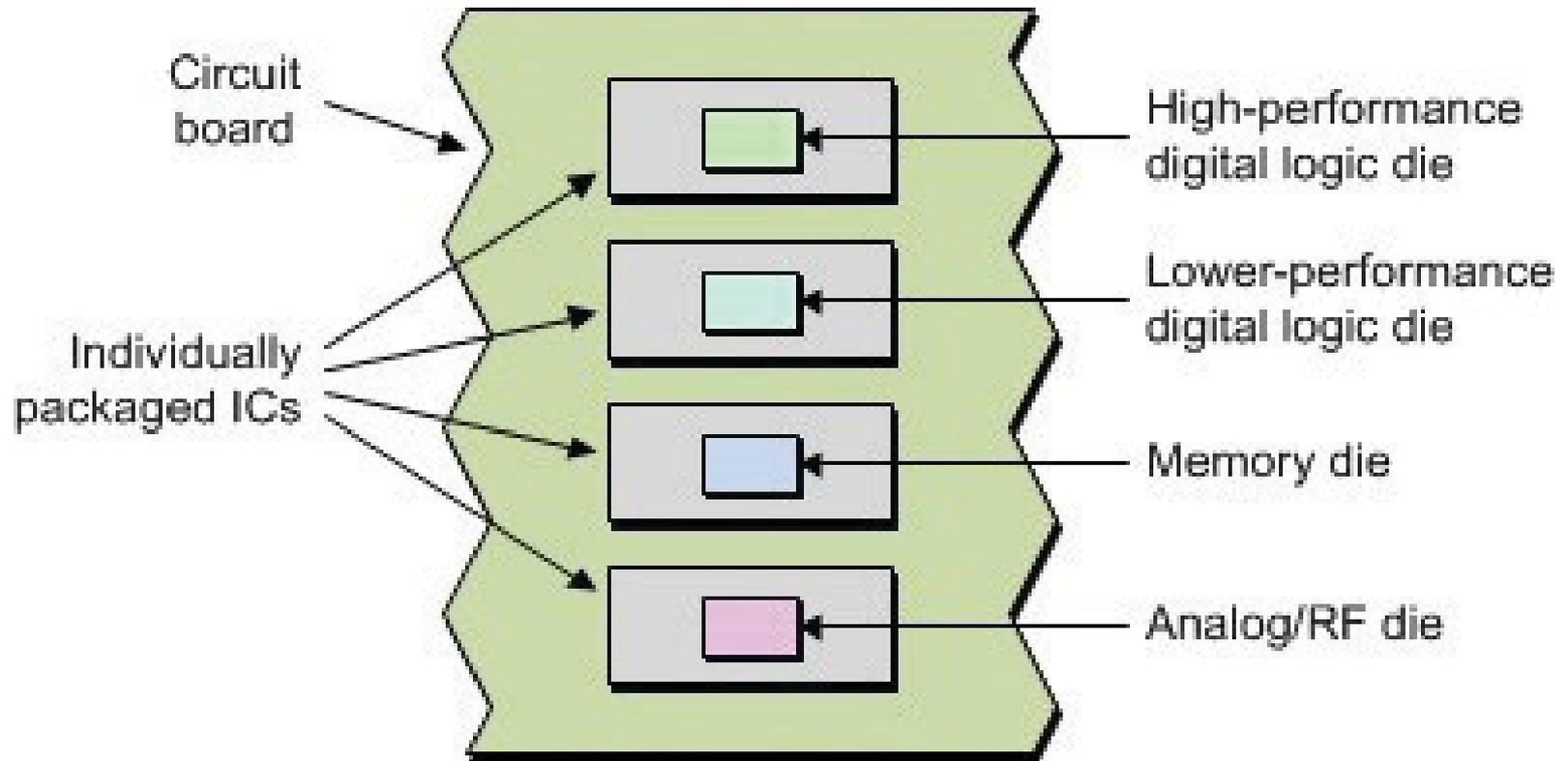
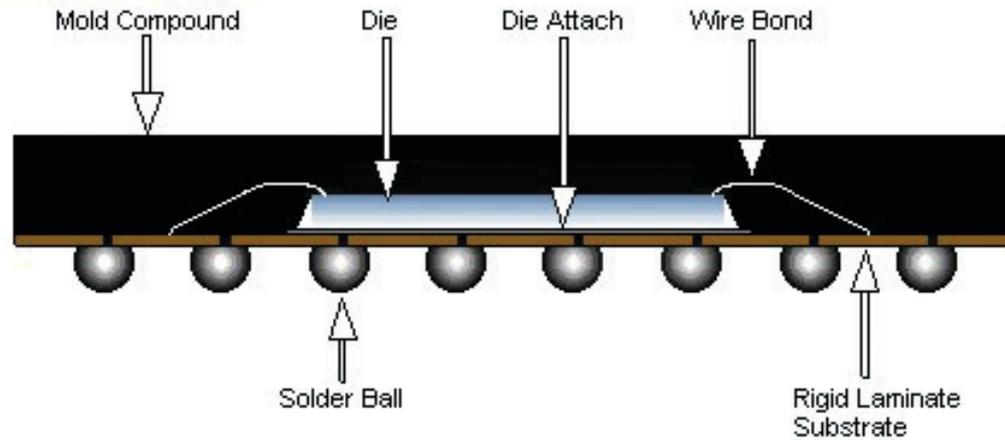


Figure 2-35 *Circuit board with individually packaged chips*

WIRE BOND



FLIP CHIP

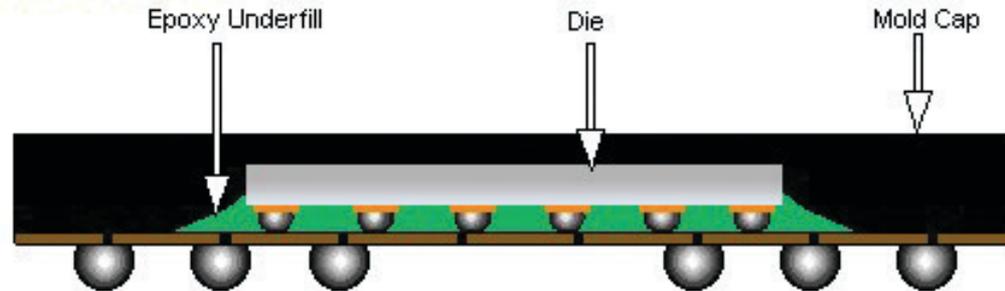


Figure 2-36 *Wire bond vs. flip-chip technologies*

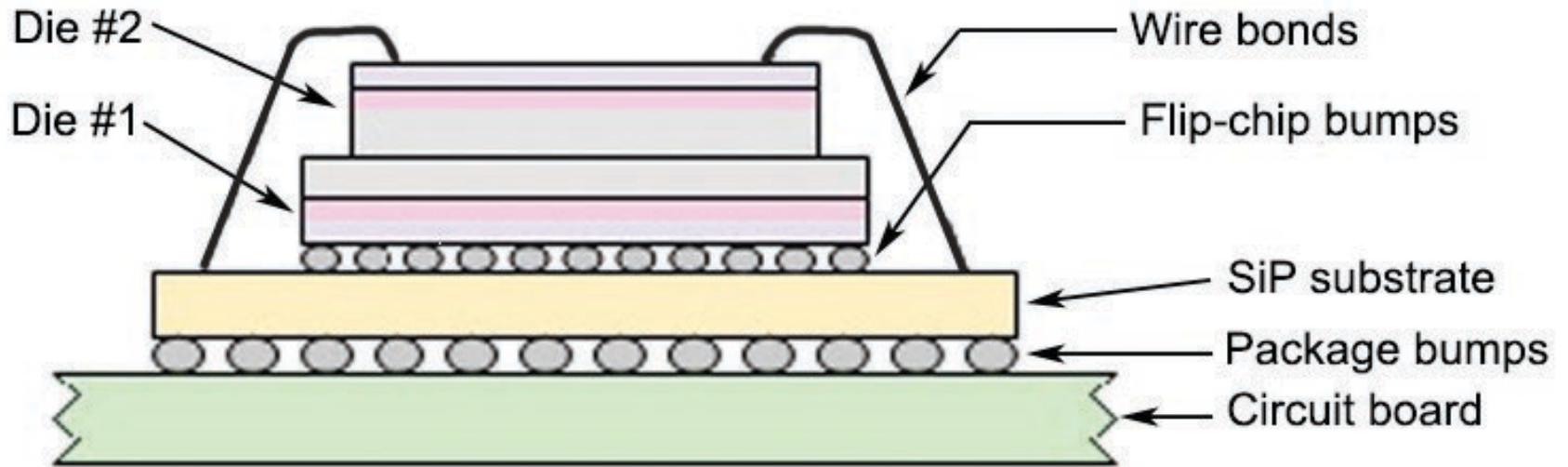


Figure 2-37 *Example of a packaged 3D stacked system*

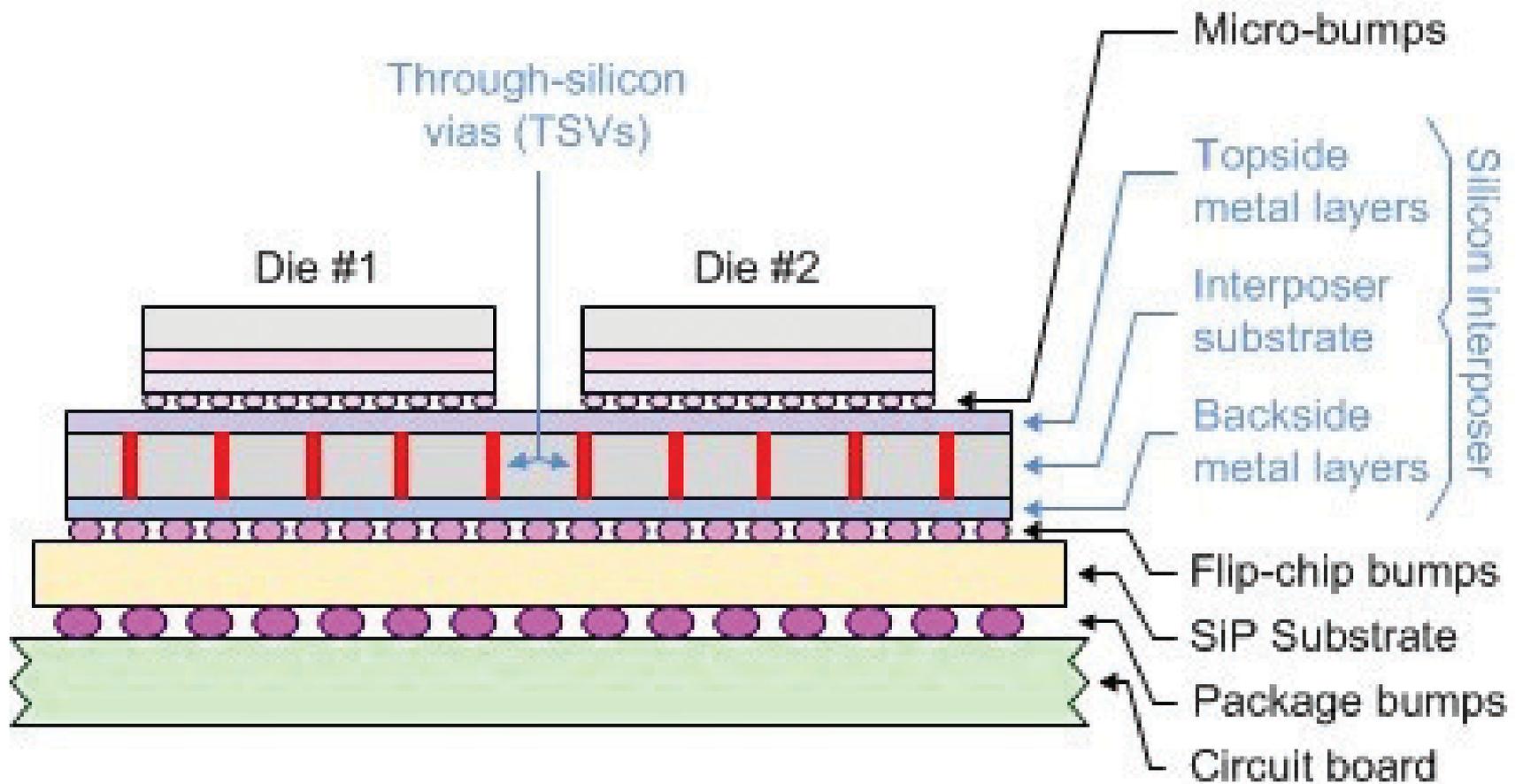


Figure 2-38 *A 2.5D system packaged using a silicon interposer and TSVs*

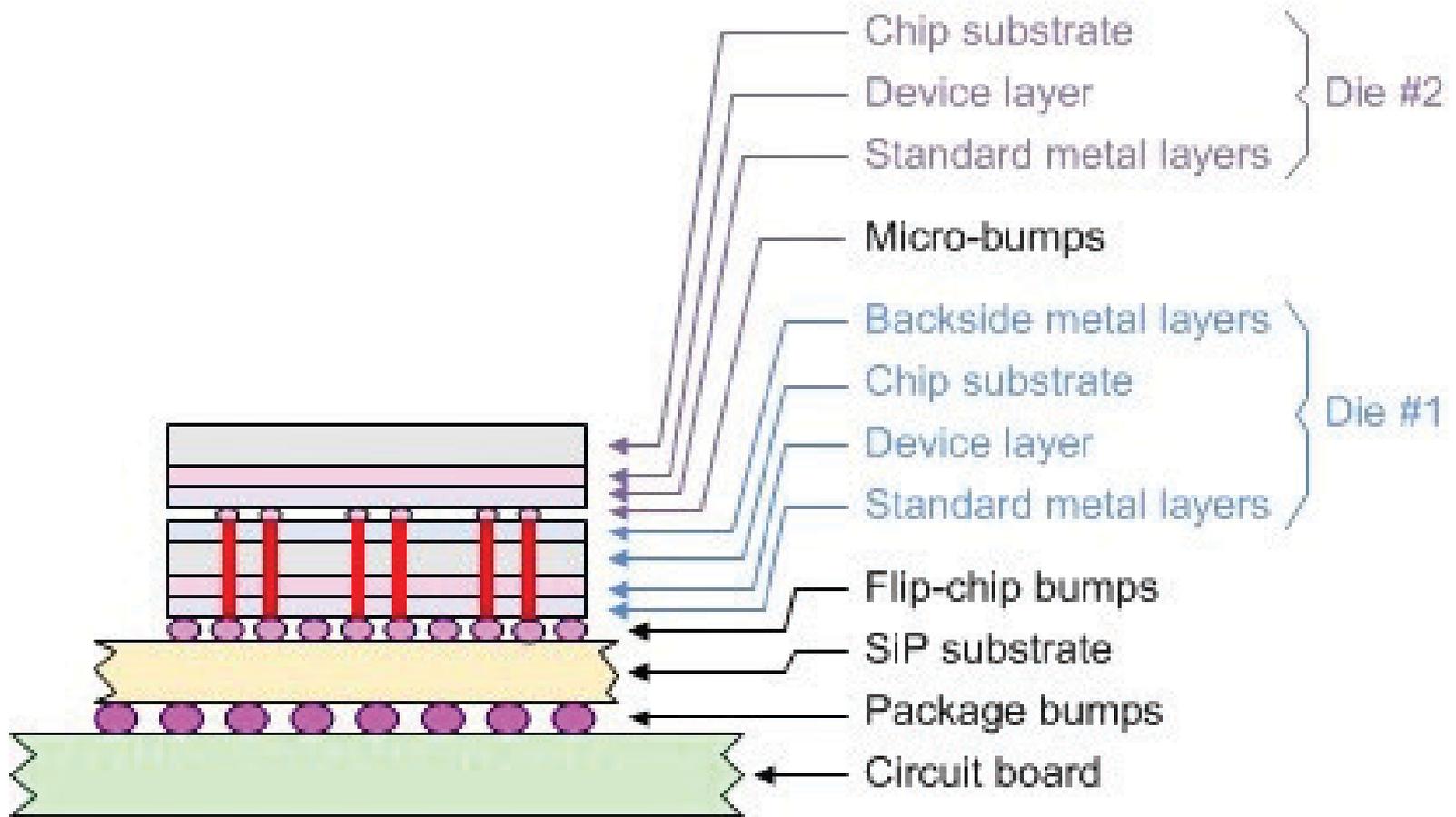


Figure 2-39 *A 3D system packaged using TSVs*

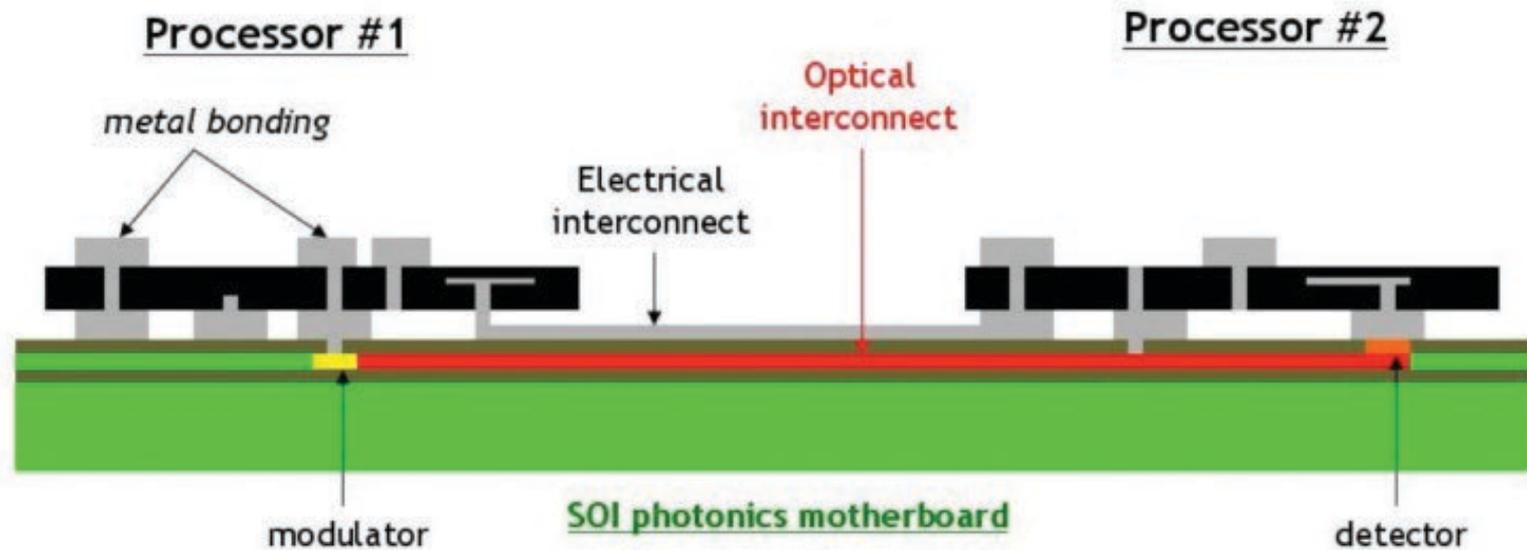


Figure 2-40 *Optical interconnect between two processor chips. Courtesy of APIC Corporation.*