

2572-2

**Winter College on Optics: Fundamentals of Photonics – Theory,
Devices and Applications**

10 – 21 February 2014

(Waveguide theory and) photonic circuit design

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*Dip. Elettronica, Informazione e Bioingegneria
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POLITECNICO
DI MILANO



The Abdus Salam
International Centre
for Theoretical Physics
50th Anniversary 1964 - 2014

Winter College on Optics: Fundamentals of Photonics
Theory, Devices and Applications

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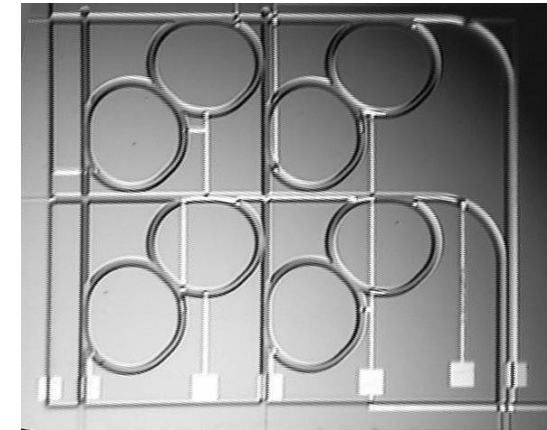
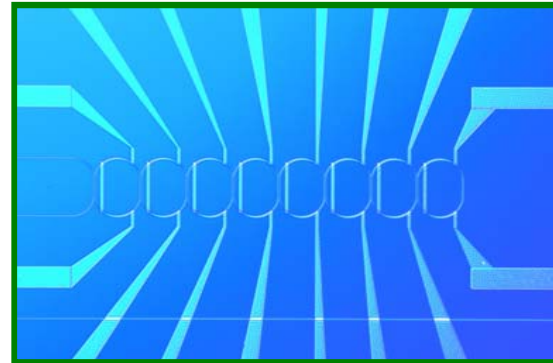
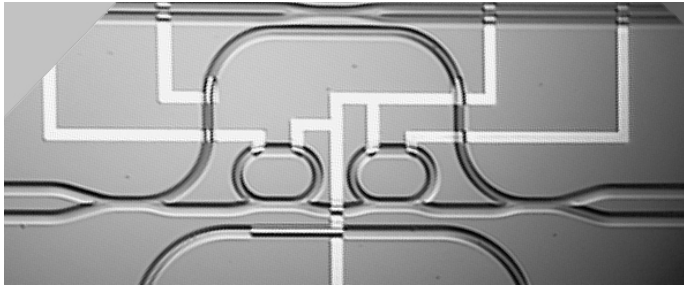
Waveguide theory and photonic circuit design

- Waveguides (no theory...)
- The role of index contrast in waveguides (survey of technologies, type of waveguides, index contrast...)
 - Bends and advanced topics on bends (the matched bend,...)
- The dark side of integrated optical waveguides (backscatter, xtalk, losses, spurious modes, the (ng-neff) role....)
 - An excursus on ring resonators: history, spectral characteristics, applications, ...
 - Circuits: MZ, rings, higher order filters, delay lines, ...
- The circuit approach (building Blocks, Circuit simulators and few slides on Aspic, our circuit simulator that will be used at the end of the course for hands-on session).
- The structure of generic foundries and available generic foundries

A blue-tinted photograph of a metal frame with a grid of circular rings. The frame is composed of horizontal and vertical bars. Six circular rings are arranged in a 2x3 grid, each connected to the frame by a vertical wire. The text "Let's combine rings" is overlaid in the center in a yellow, italicized font.

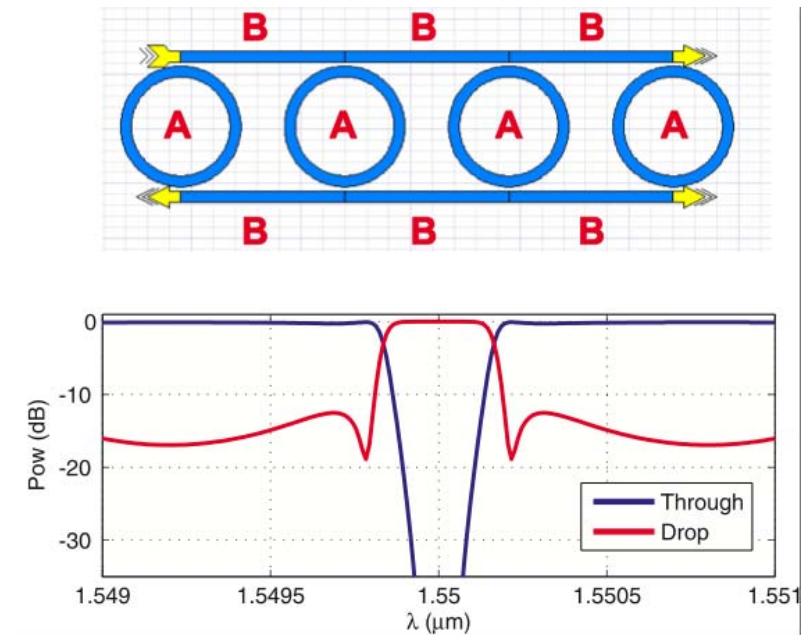
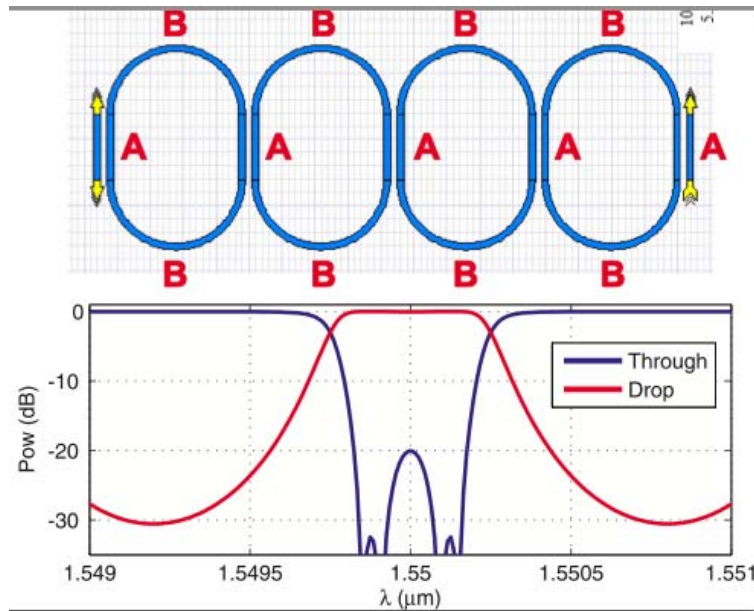
Let's combine rings

from Ring to Rings...

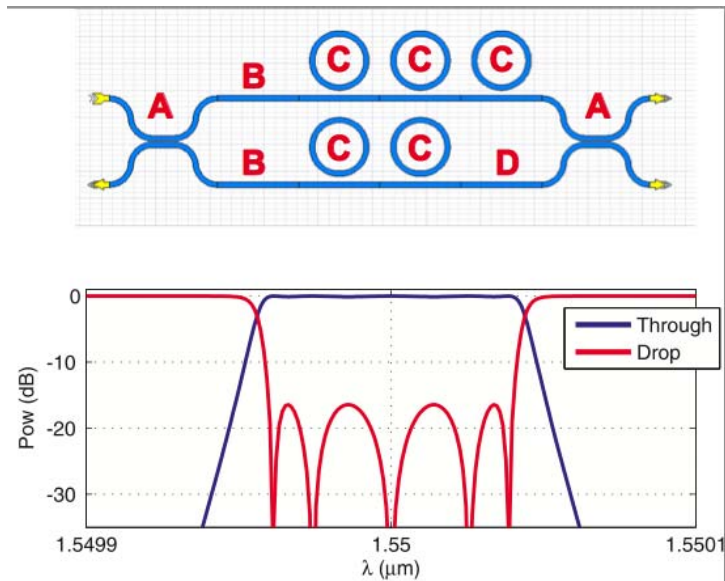


A. Yariv	Caltech	1999	Microwave
C. Madsen	Bell Labs	1999	DSP
R. Orta	Politecnico Torino	1999	DSP
A. Melloni	Politecnico Milano	2002	Microwave
V. Van	Maryland Univ.	2006	Electronic/Microwave
Books from I. Chremmos, O. Schwelb, D.G. Rabus, J. Hebneer, ...			

from Ring to Rings...



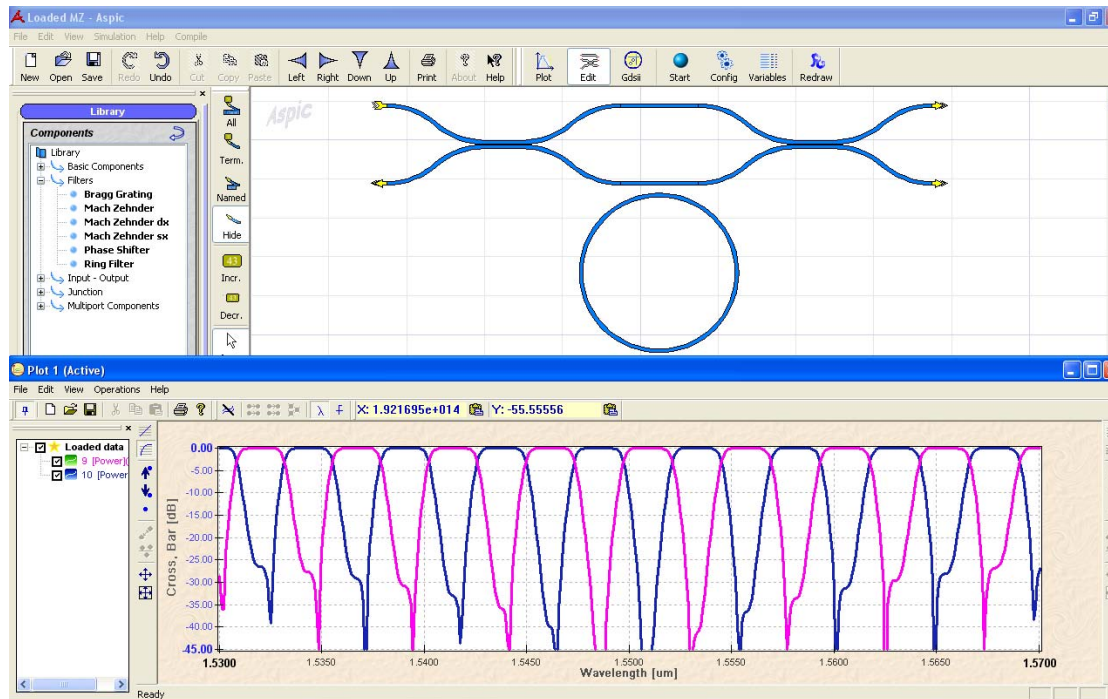
Parallel coupled bandstop filter



Directly coupled bandpass filter (CROW)

Ring-loaded Mach-Zehnder filter

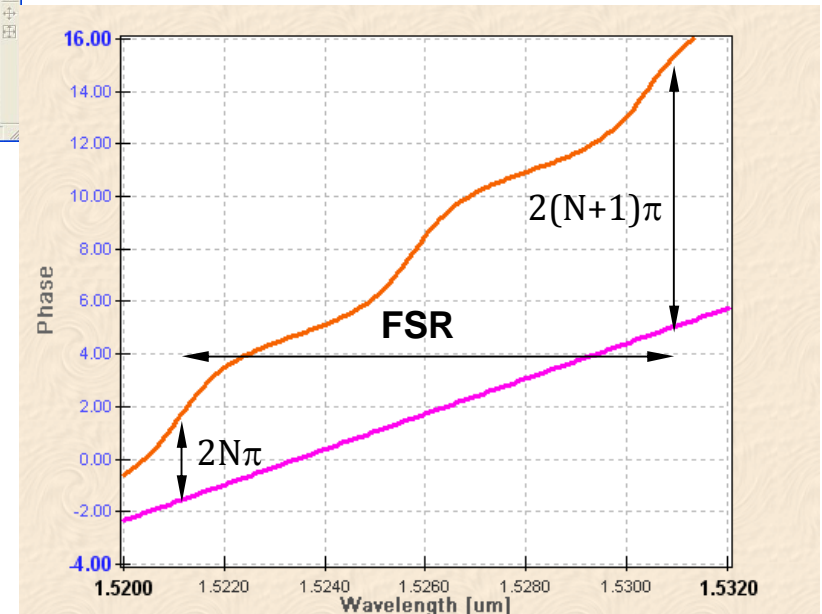
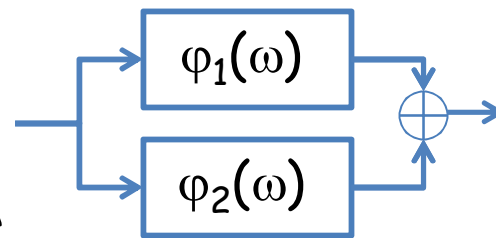
Ring loaded Mach-Zehnder



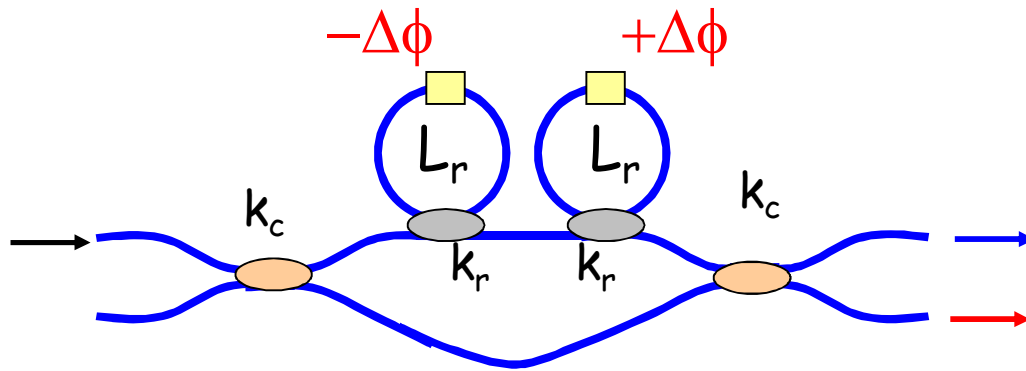
APF allows to shape the phase response



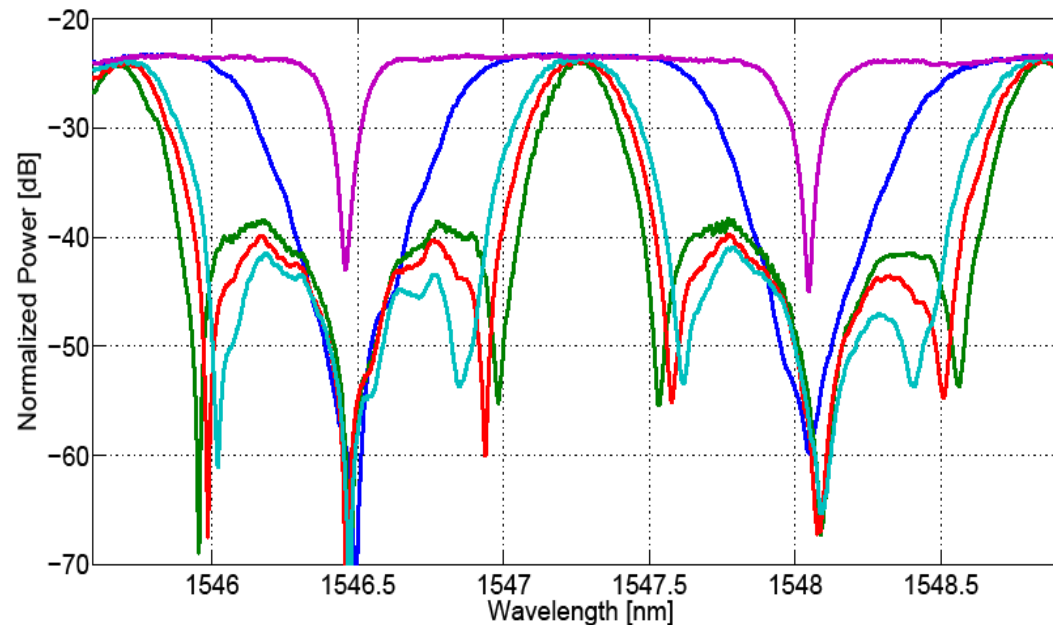
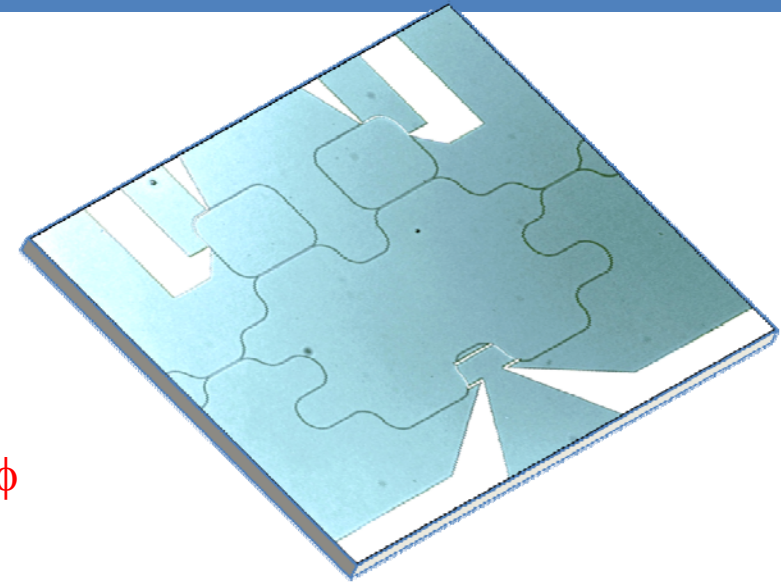
Advanced Simulator for Photonic Integrated Circuits



Tunable bandwidth filter



Bandwidth tunability is obtained by varying $\Delta\phi$



FSR = 200 GHz

B = 23 GHz ... 175 GHz

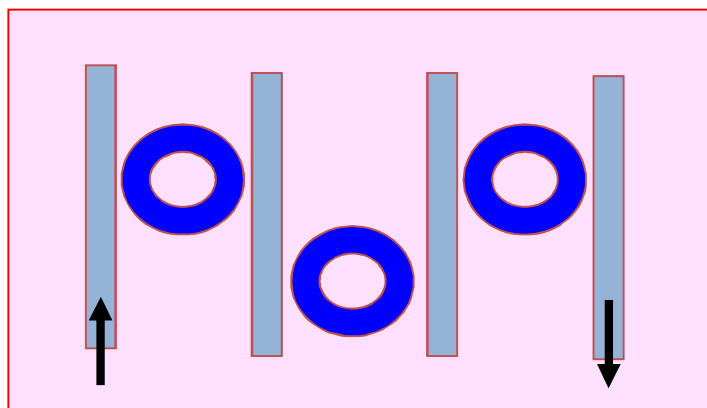
IL < 0.6 dB

ER > -18 dB

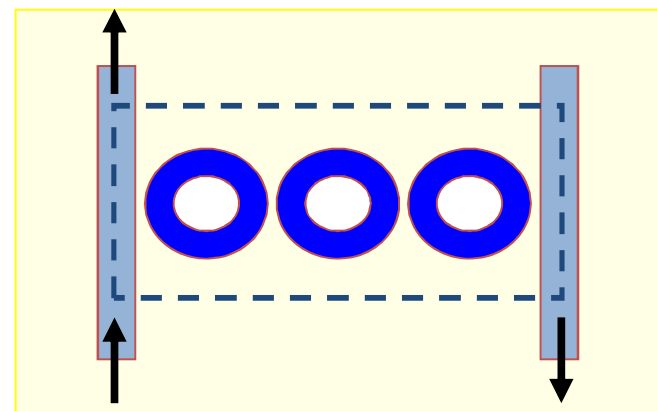


Coupled resonators

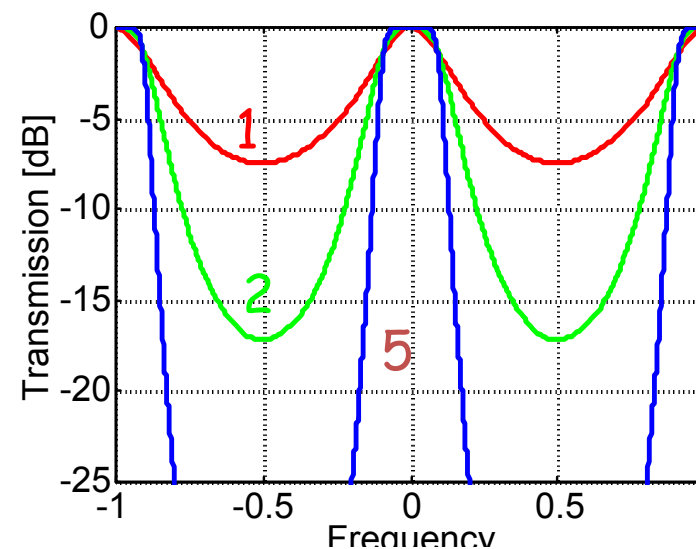
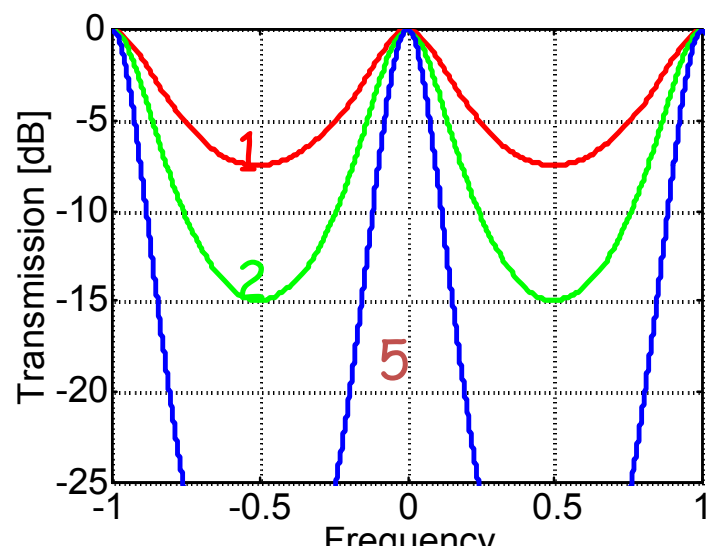
Direct coupled cavities vs cascaded cavities



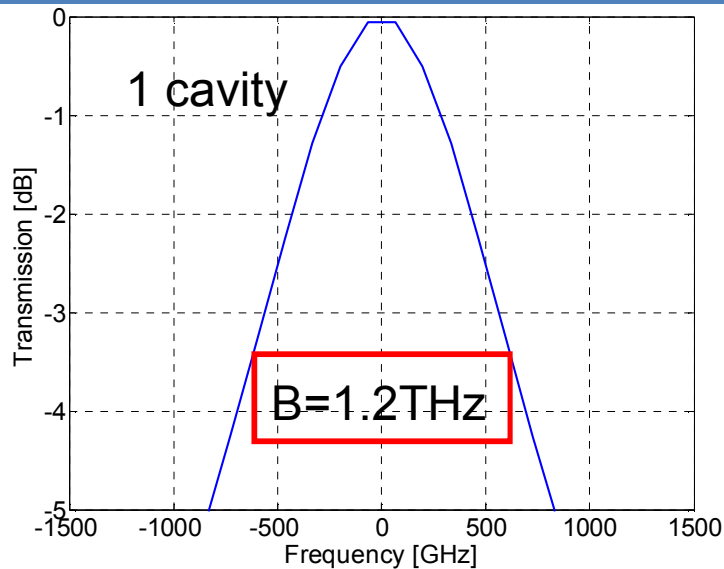
Cascaded cavities
(SCISSOR)



Direct coupled cavities
(CROW)



Identical cavities ?



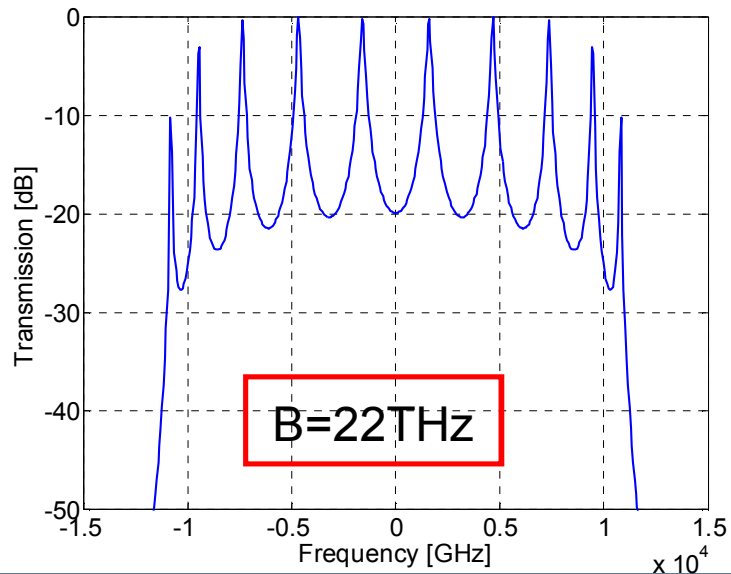
$$K=0.01$$

1st order cavity $d=\lambda/2$

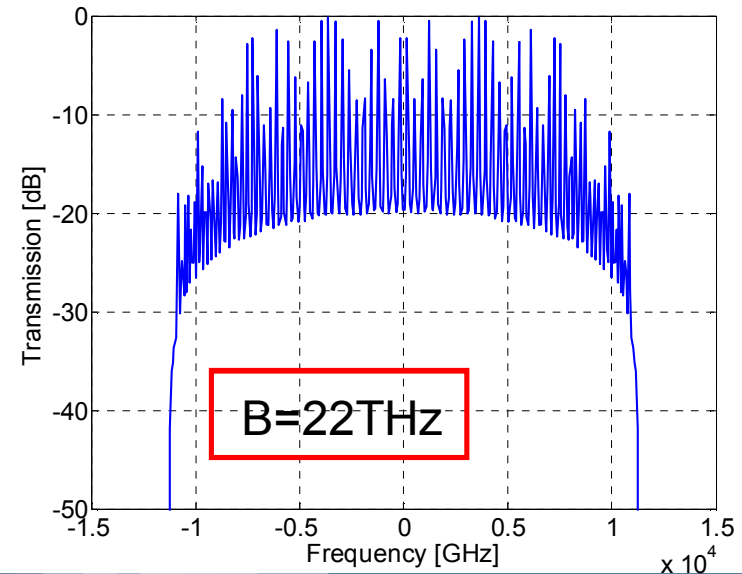
$$B_{1\text{ cavity}}=1.2\text{ THz}$$

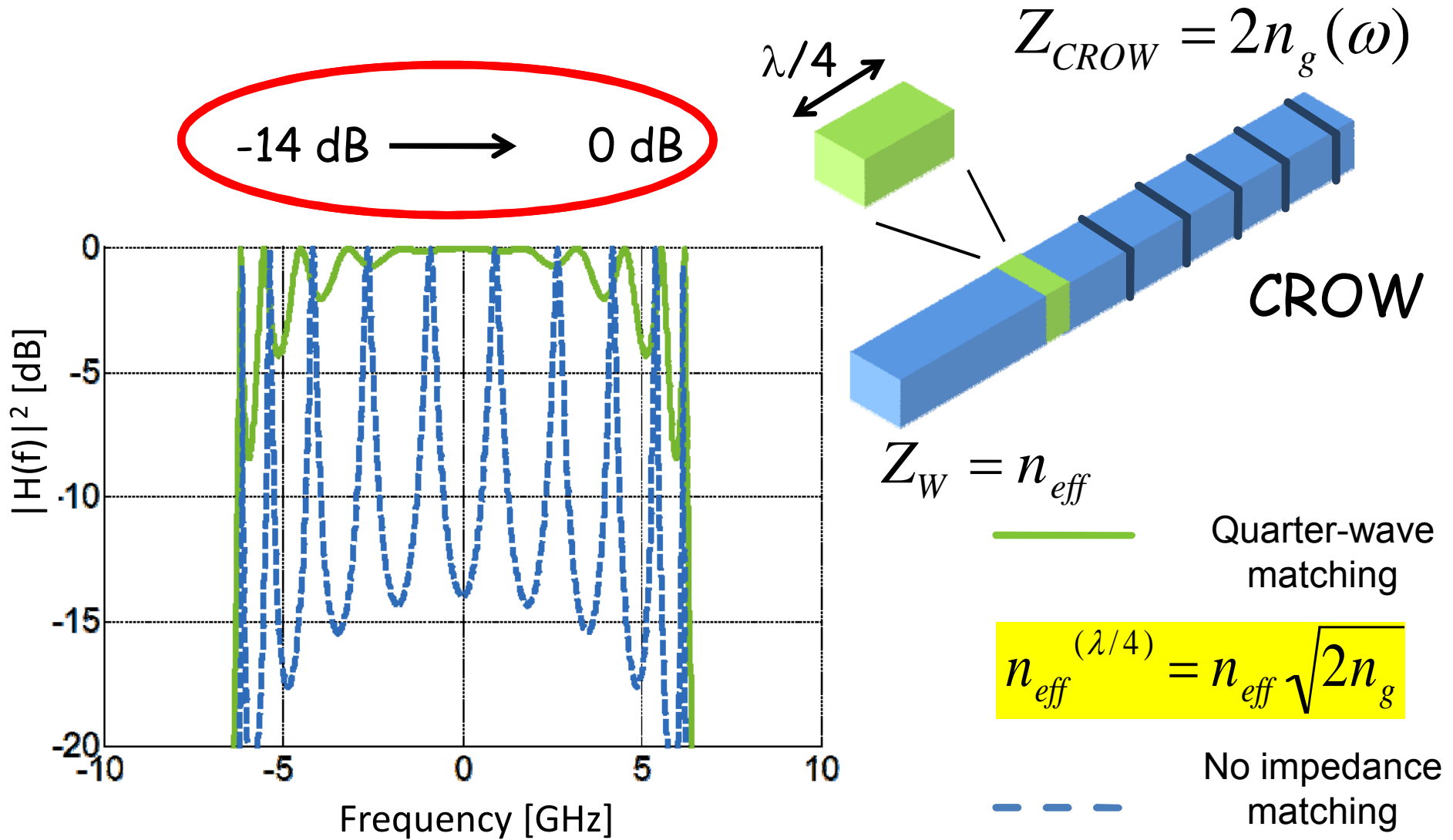
$$B_{\text{CROW}}=22.5\text{ THz}$$

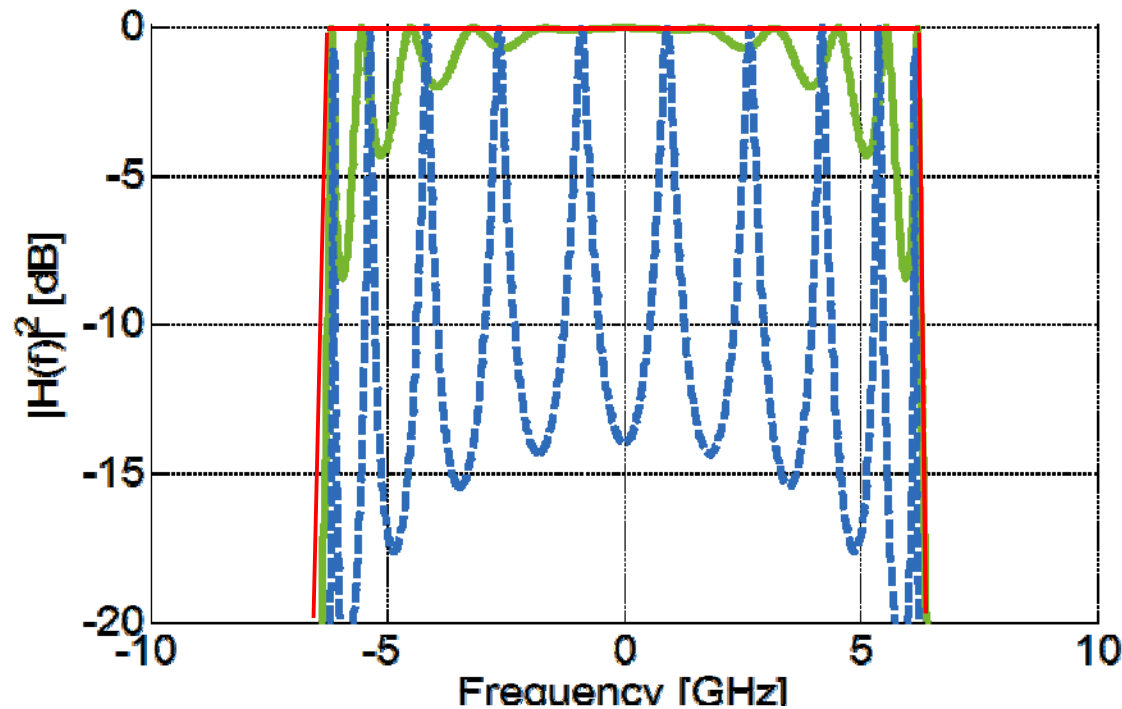
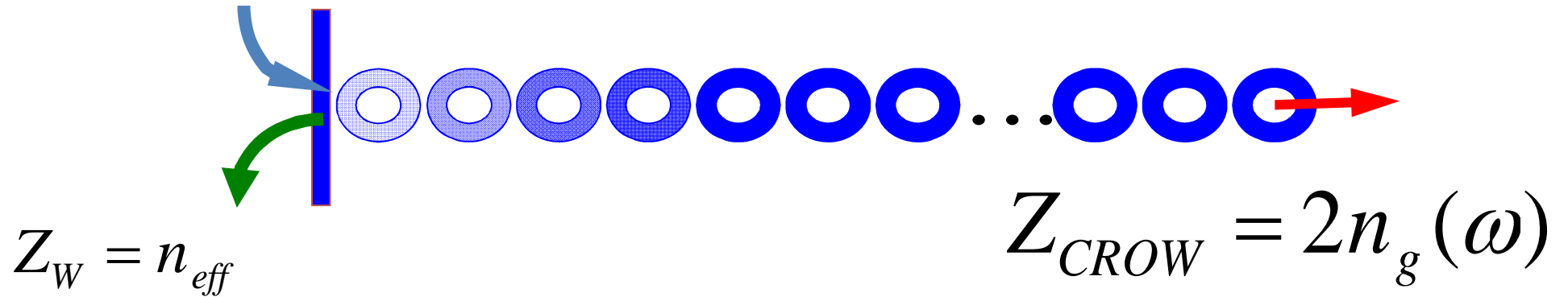
10 cavities



100 cavities



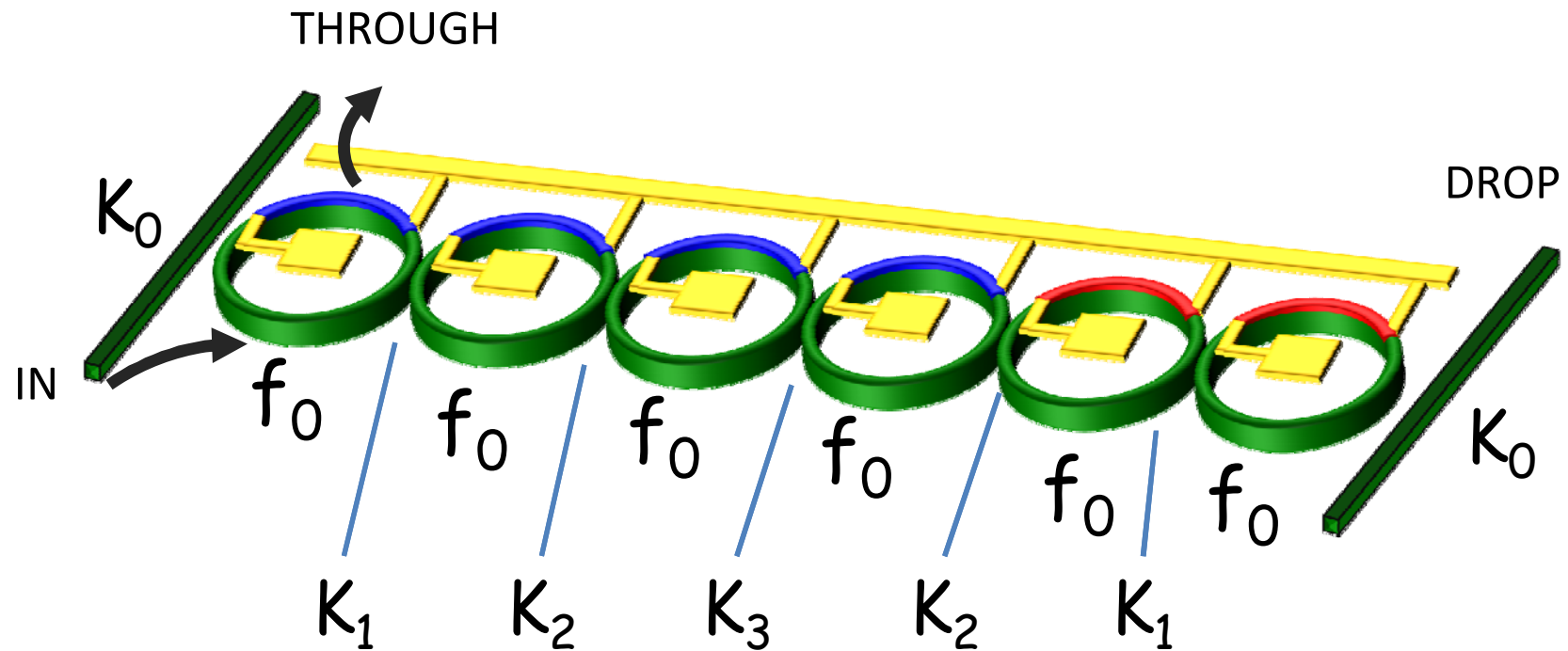




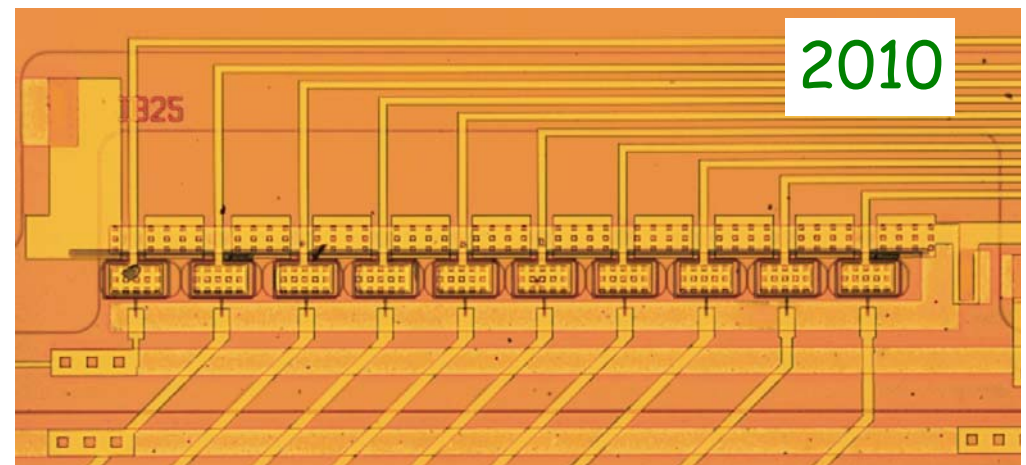
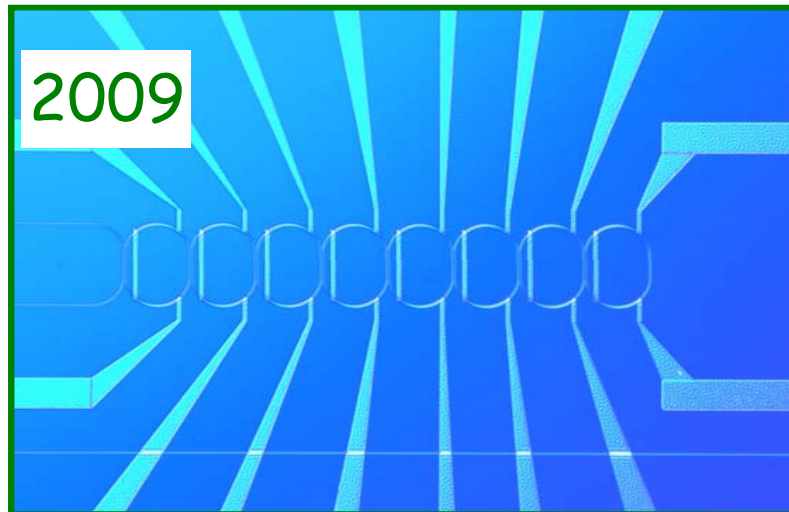
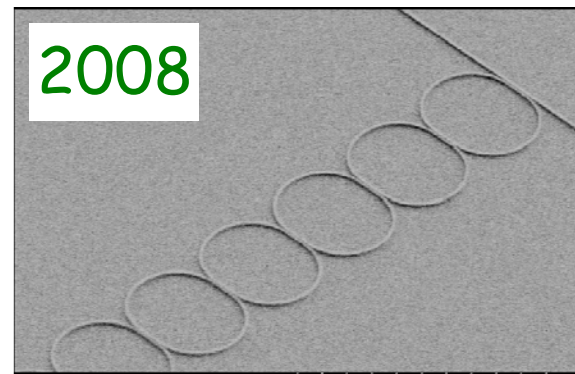
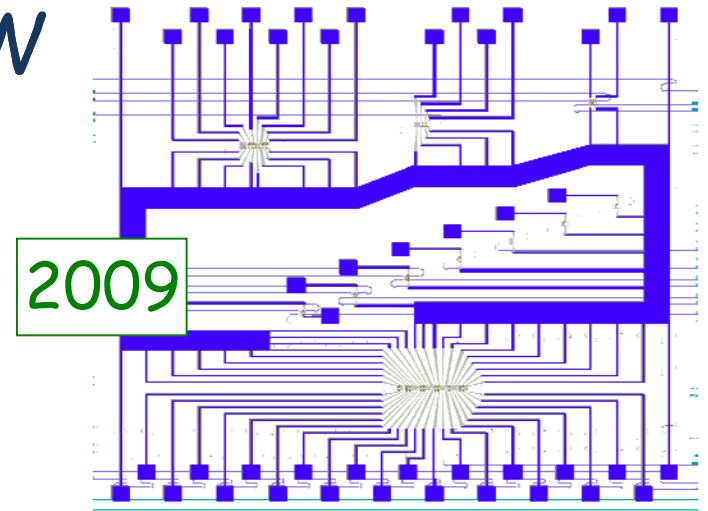
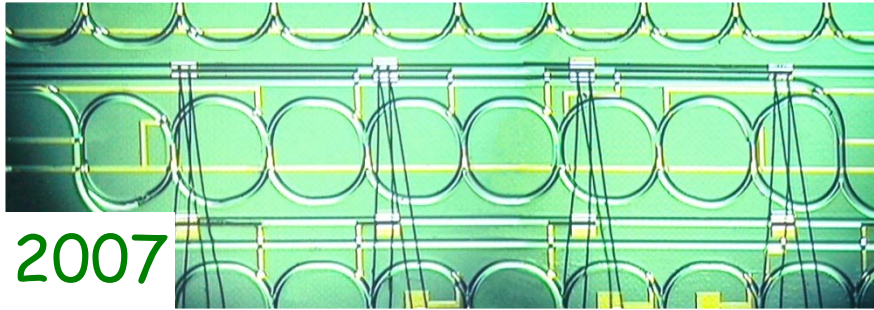
— Quarter-wave matching

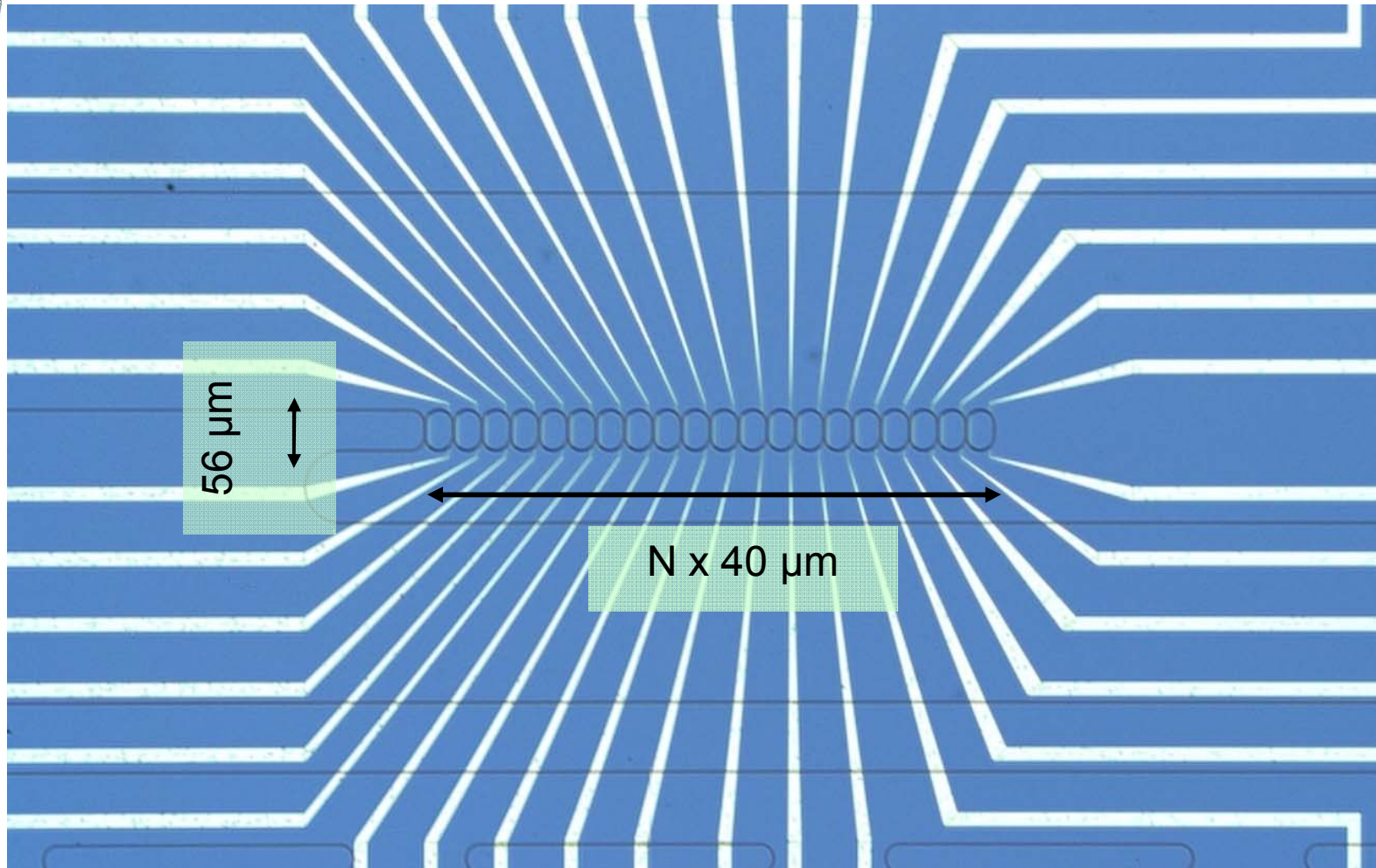
$$n_{eff}^{(\lambda/4)} = n_{eff} \sqrt{2n_g}$$

- - - No impedance matching



Progress in tuneable ring-CROW



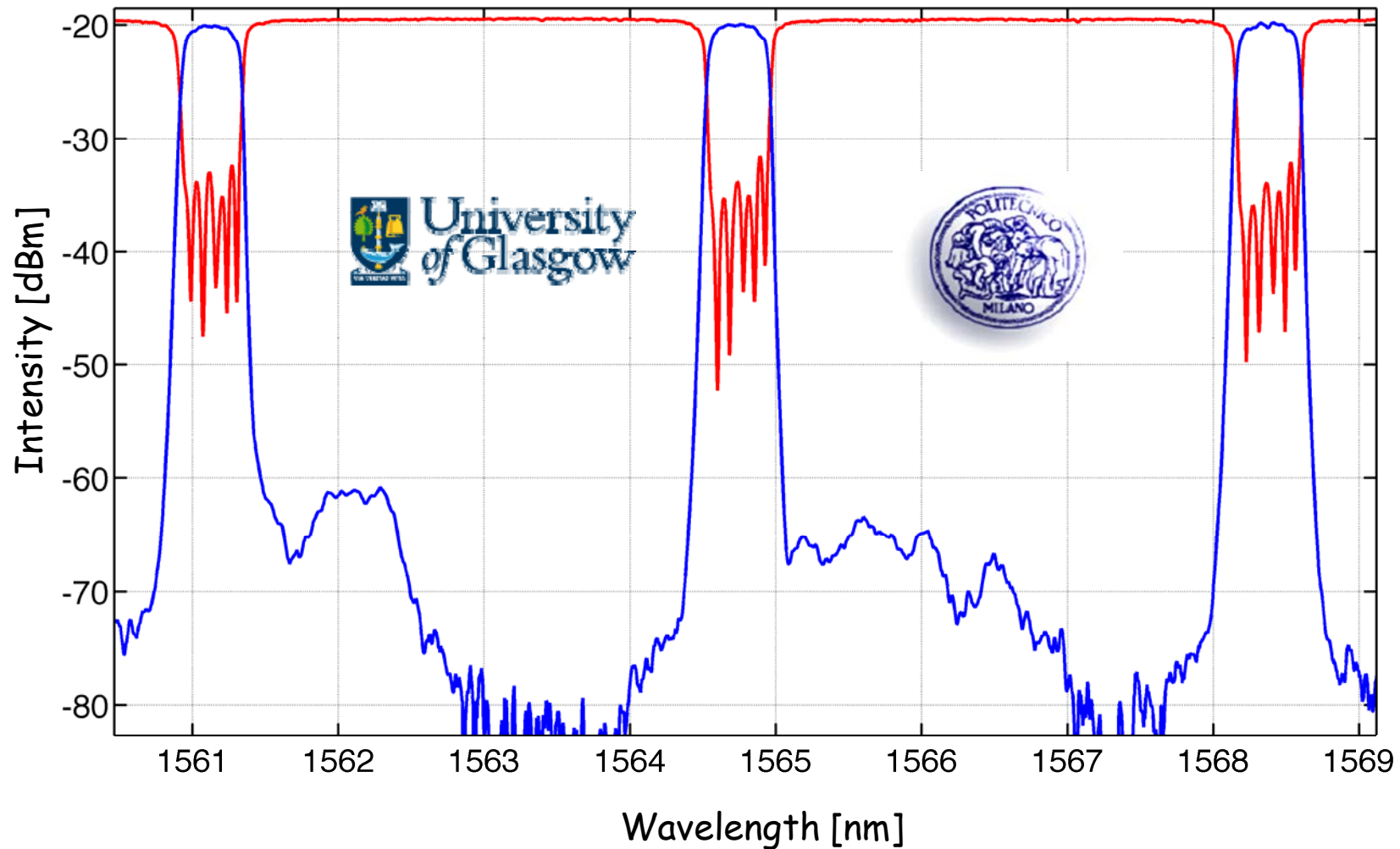


F. Morichetti et al., *The first decade of coupled resonator optical waveguides: bringing slow light to applications.*

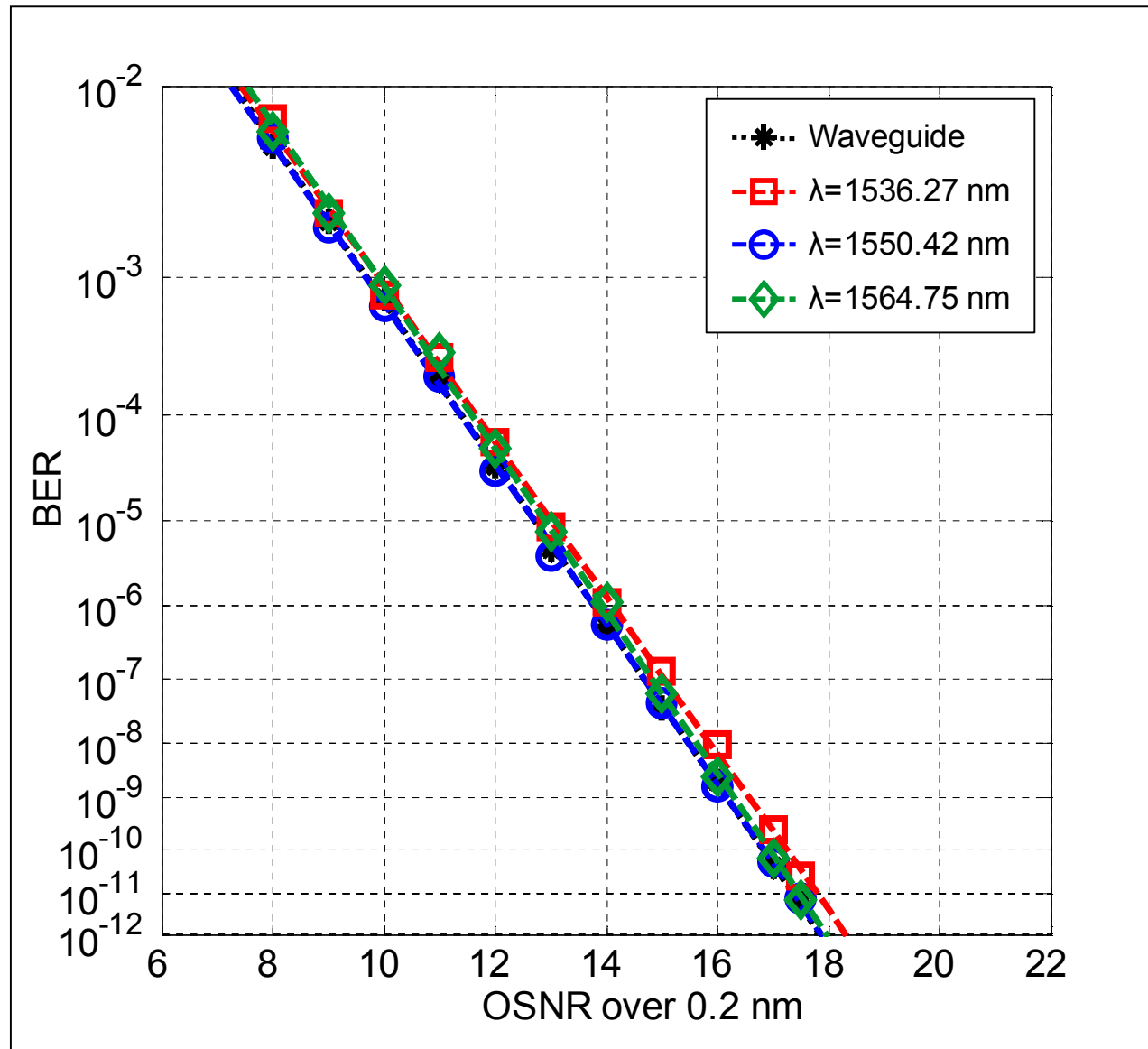
Laser & Photonics Reviews, 6: 74–96 (2012)

8-rings Bandpass filters in SOI

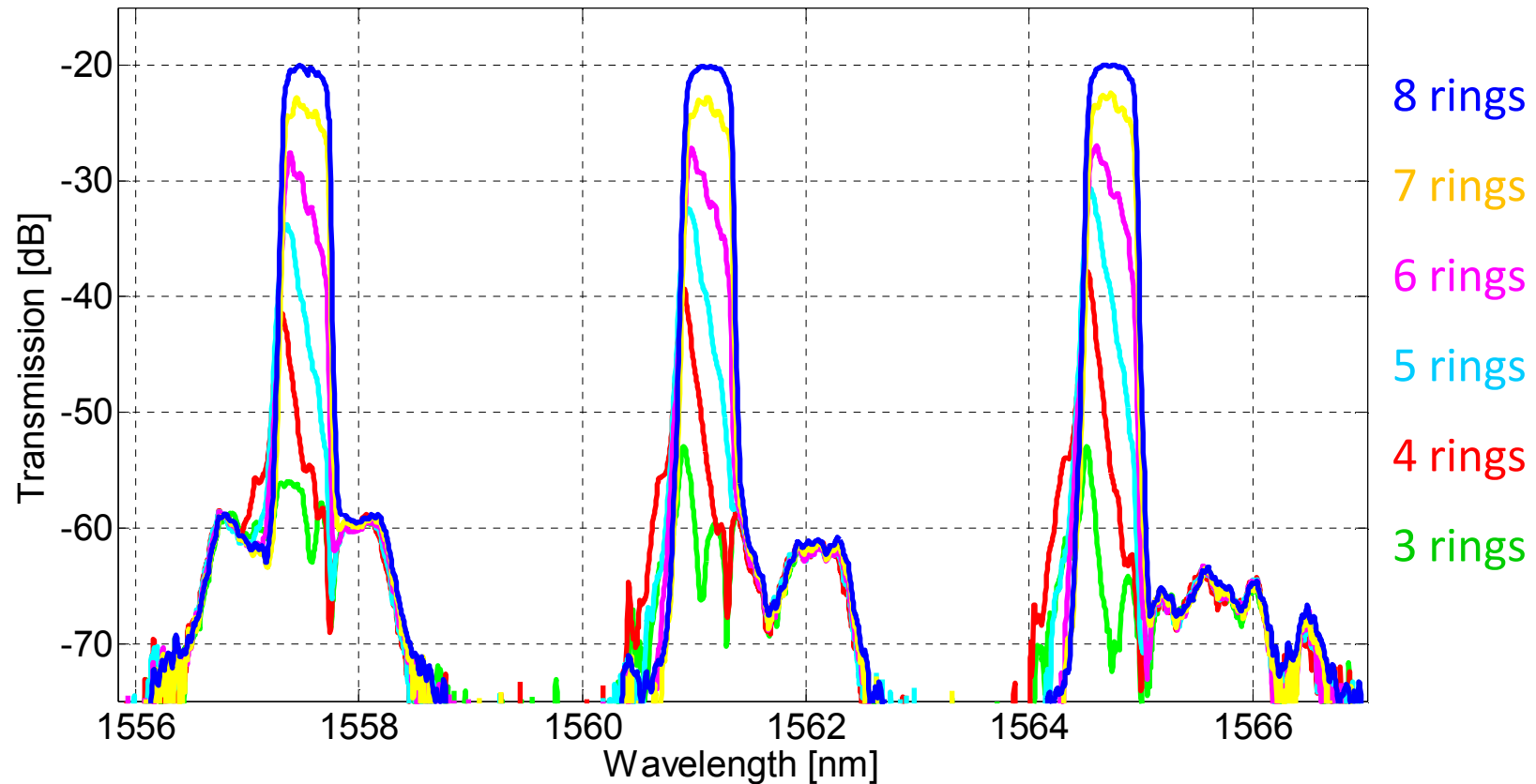
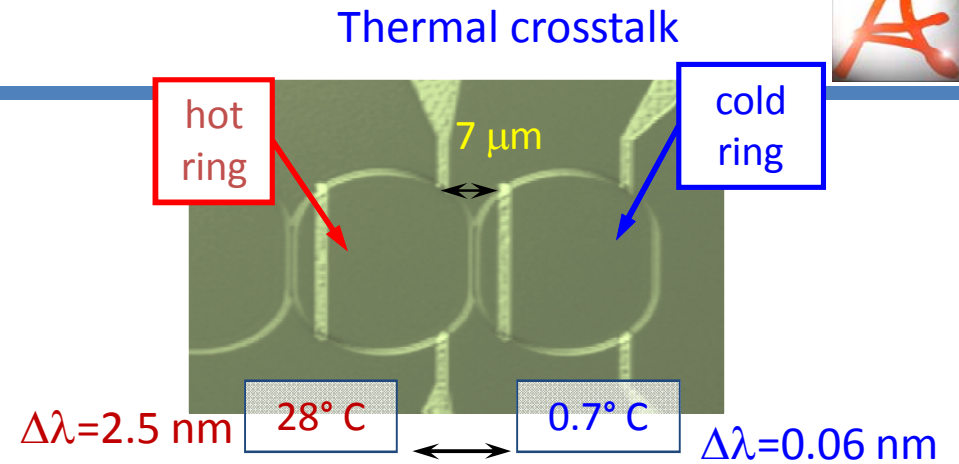
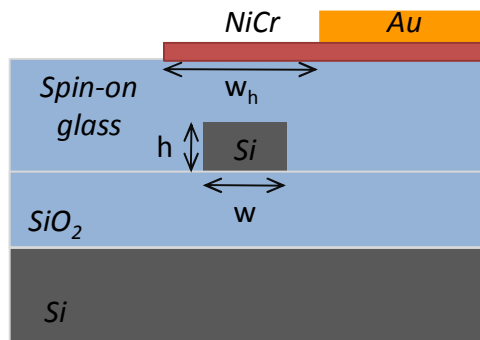
Return loss: -15 dB; IL 0.5 dB; In-band ripple <0.2 dB; Off-band rejection >50 dB



8-rings Bandpass filters in SOI



Thermal tuning

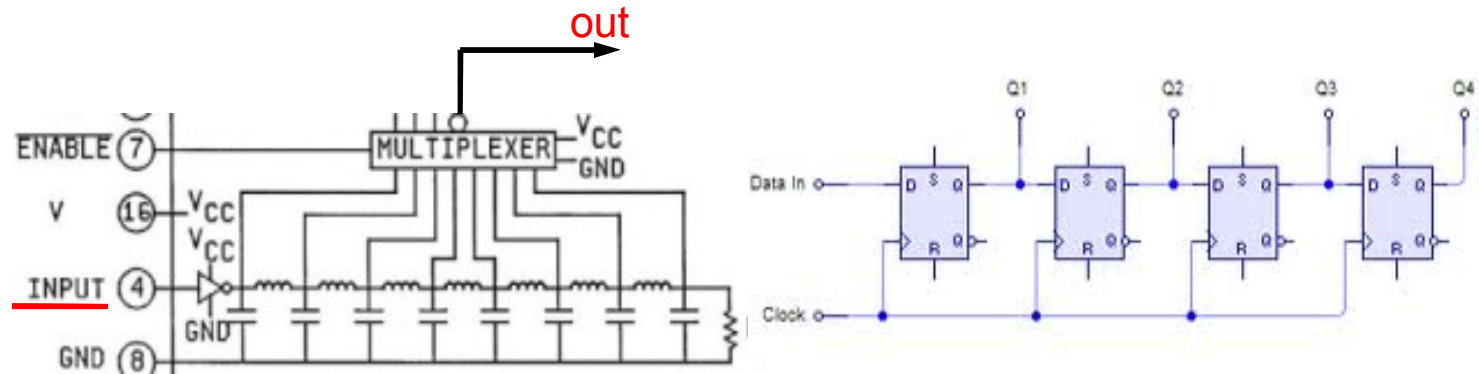




Tunable Delay lines

On-Chip Tunable delay... not an easy task !!!

Electronic



Microwave



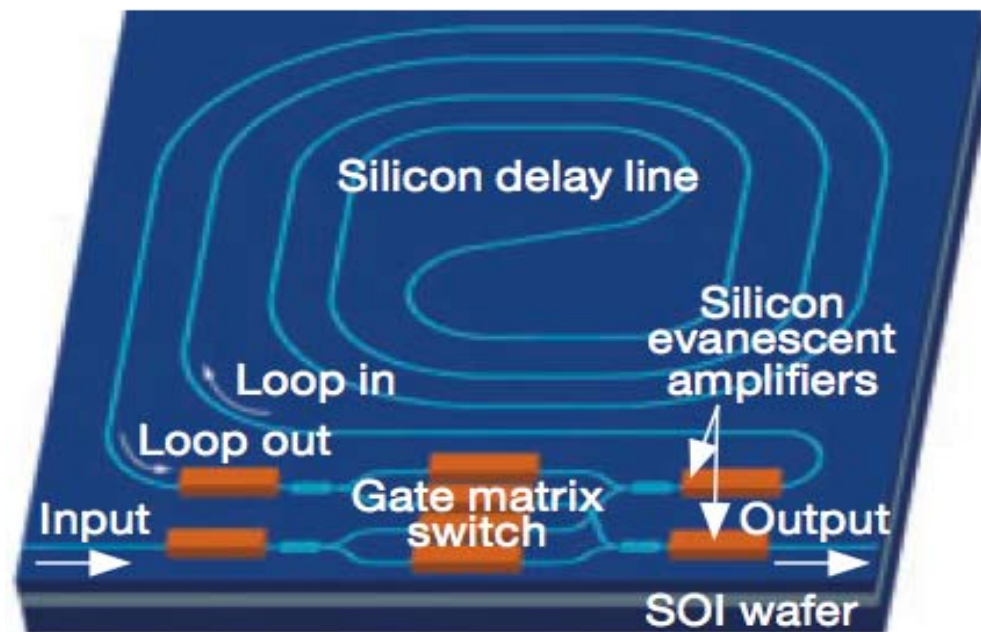
Photonics

- let photons run around (coil of fiber)
- slow down photons

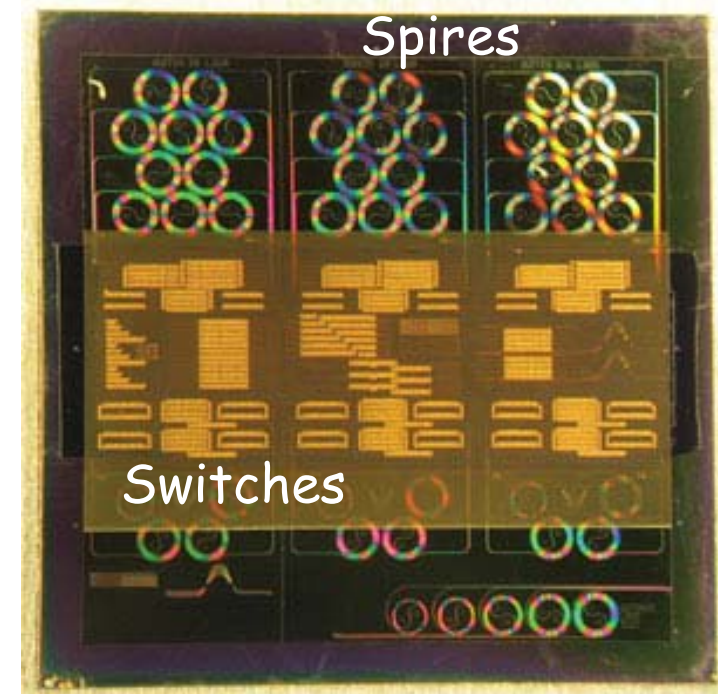
Discrete delay line, Packet(s) delay and Buffer

Technologies: 2007 Glass for the spire + InP for the switch
2010 All Silicon (15 dB/ns)

Trade off between waveguide attenuation and switch ER (limit)



Courtesy of John Bowers, University of California, Santa Barbara

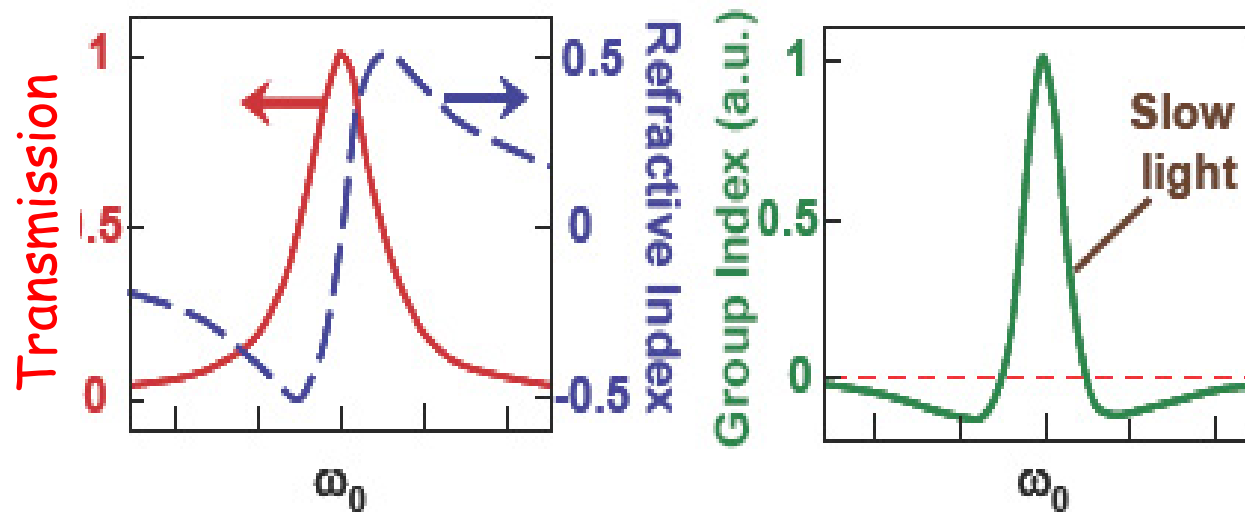


INTEL 2010

Slow down photons

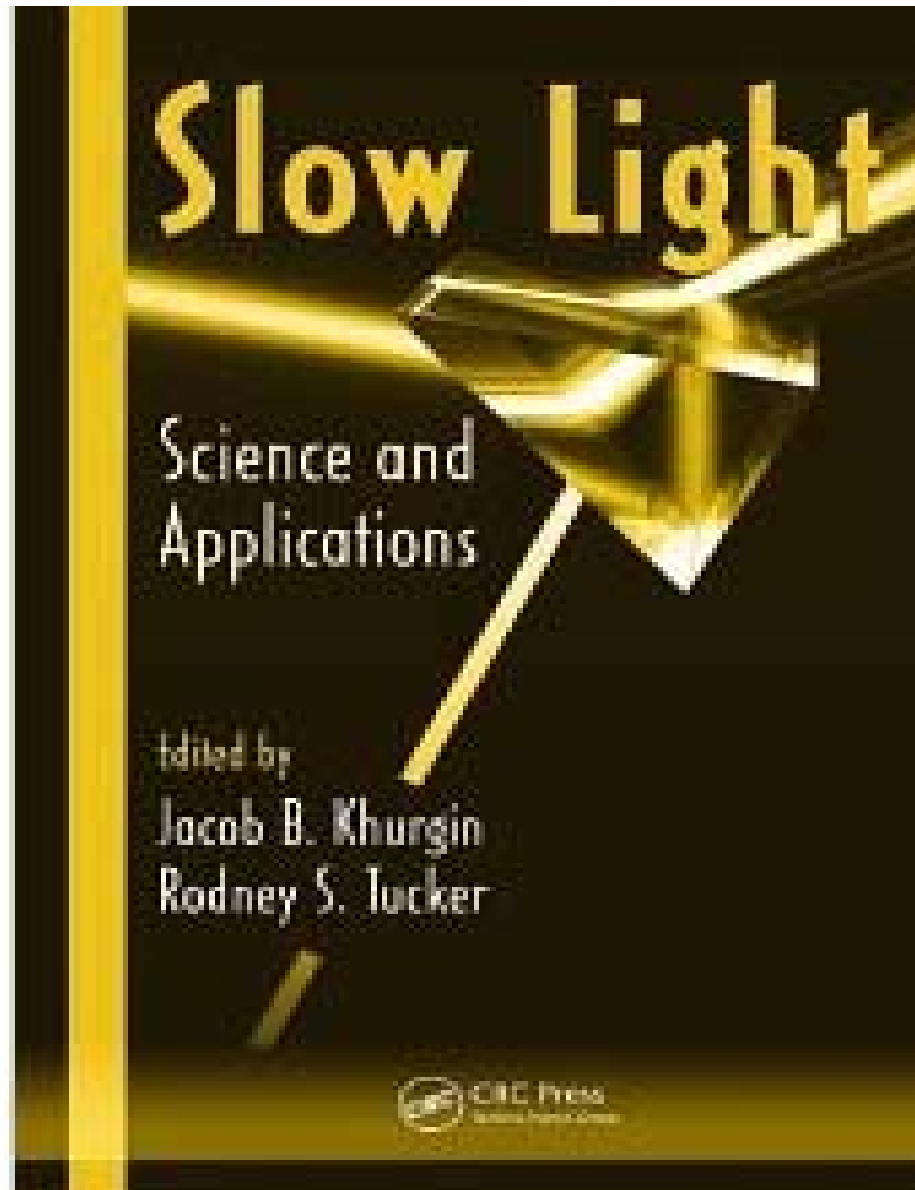


$$\text{velocity} = \frac{c}{\text{group refractive index}}$$

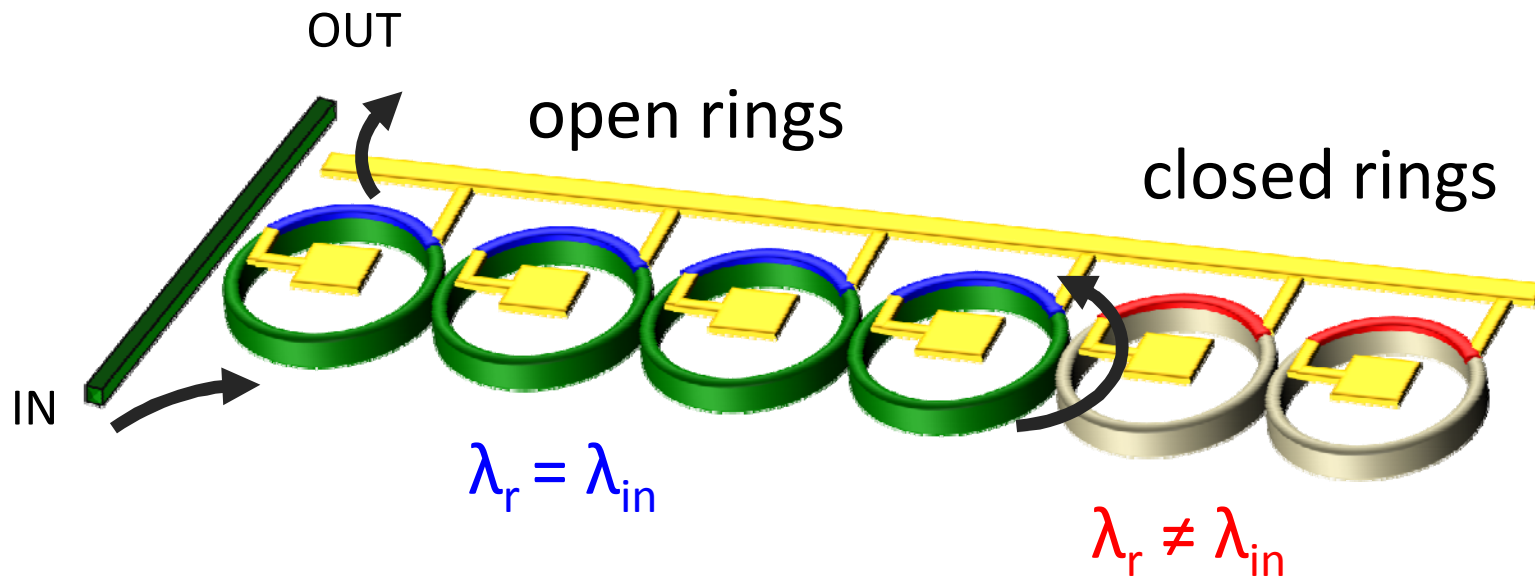


n_g of the material: Atomic resonances, band edge, EIT, CPO,...

n_g of the circuit: Resonators, Bragg Gratings, Photonic Crystals, Brillouin and Raman,...



1 byte continuously tuneable delay at 10 and 100 Gbit/s demonstrated

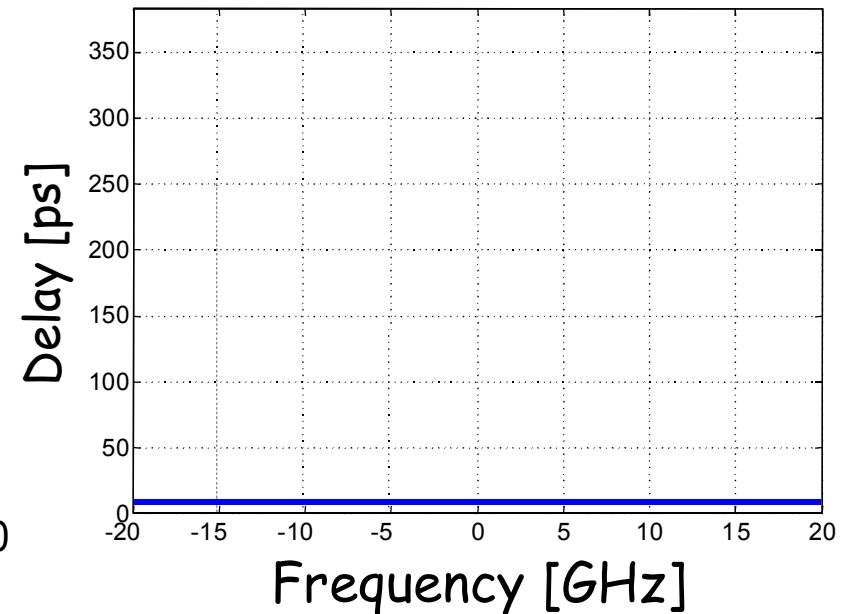
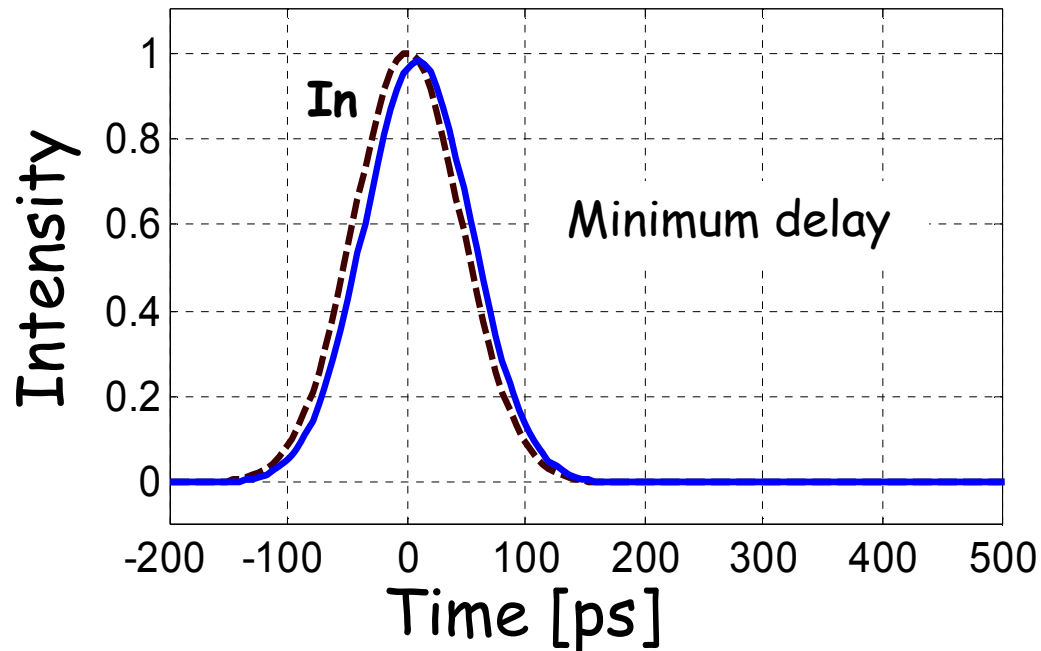
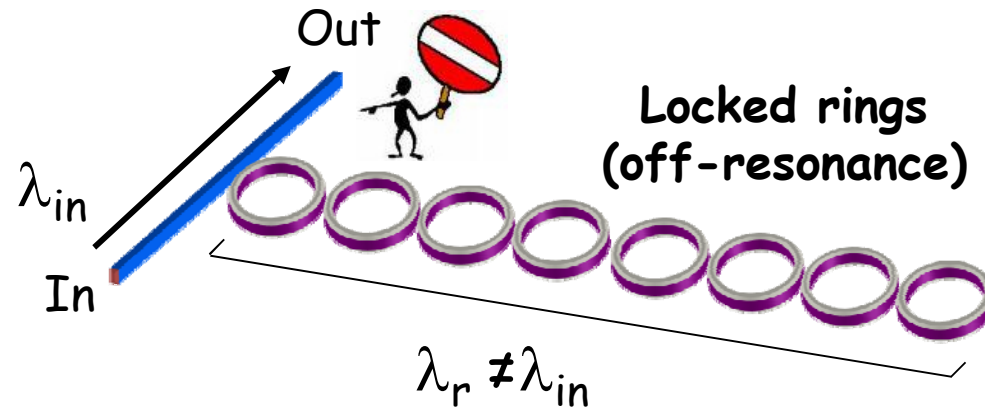


F. Morichetti et al., Optics Express, Vol. 15, 25, December 2007

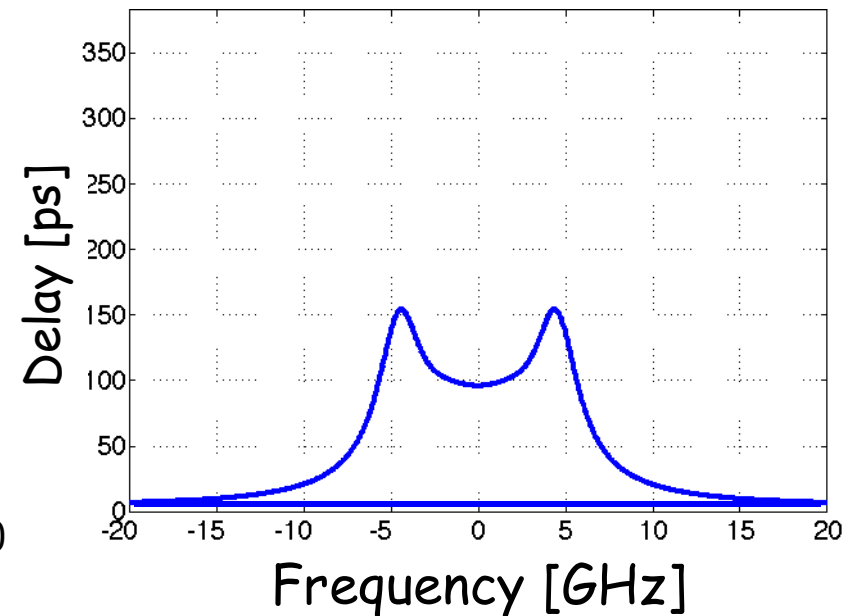
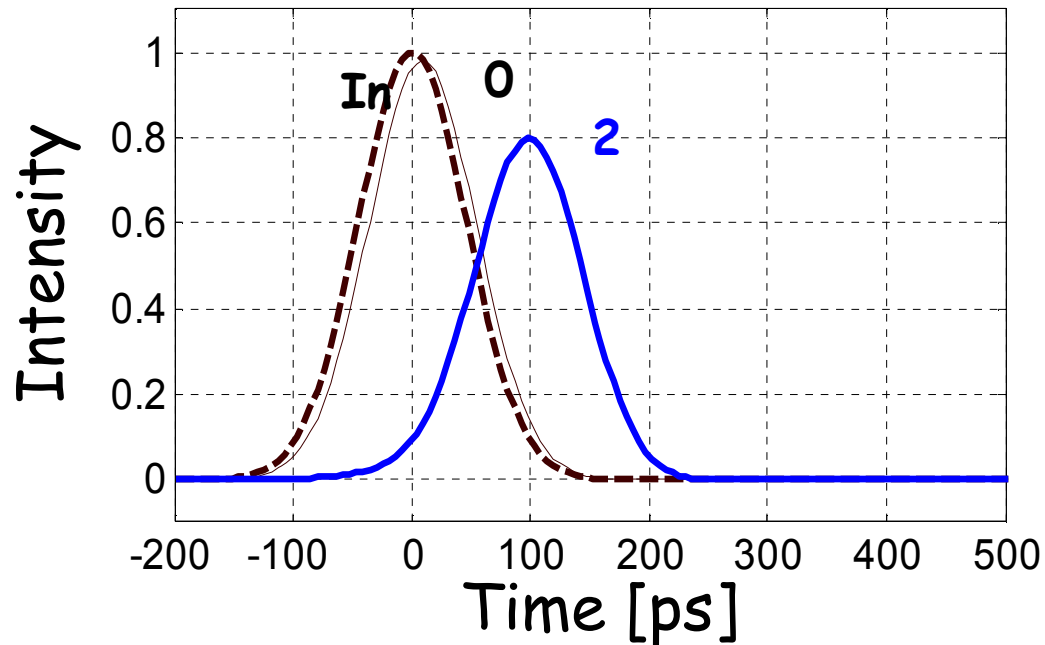
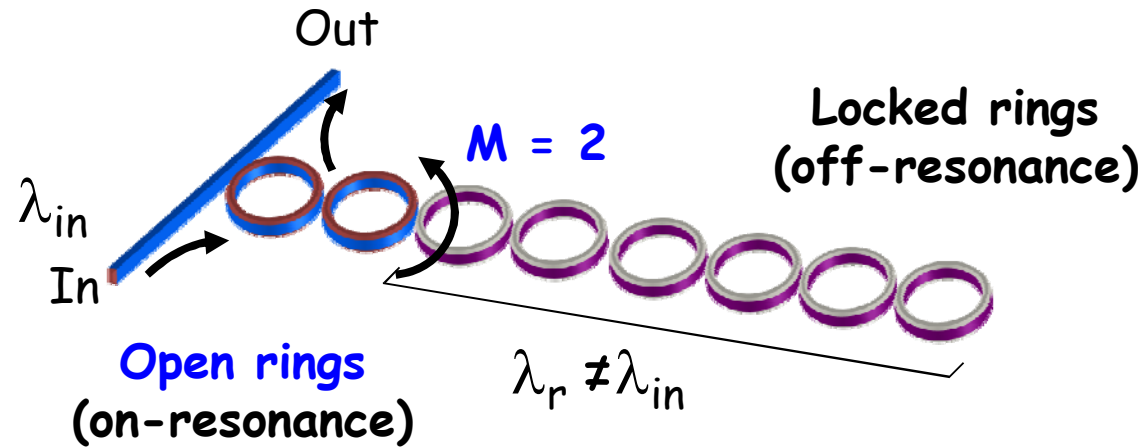
A. Canciamilla et al., Journal of Optics, IOP, 2010

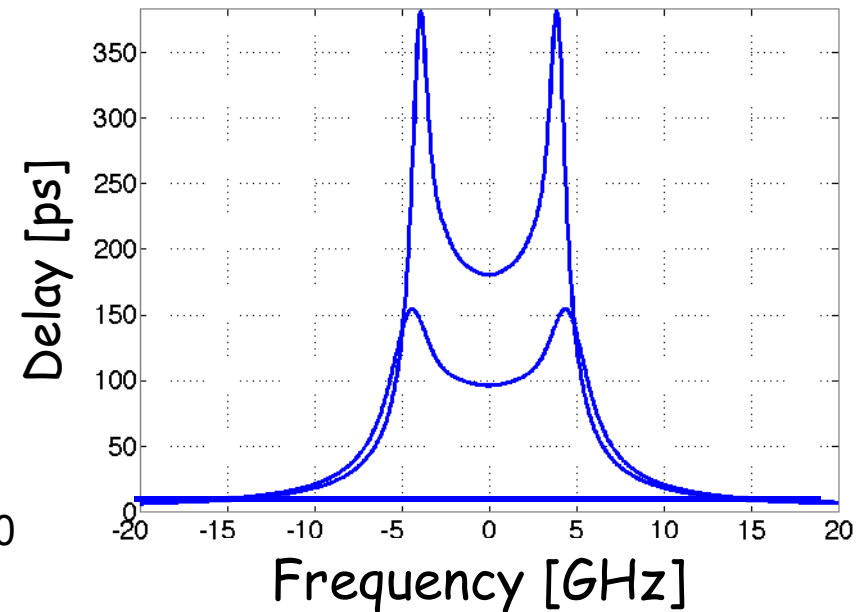
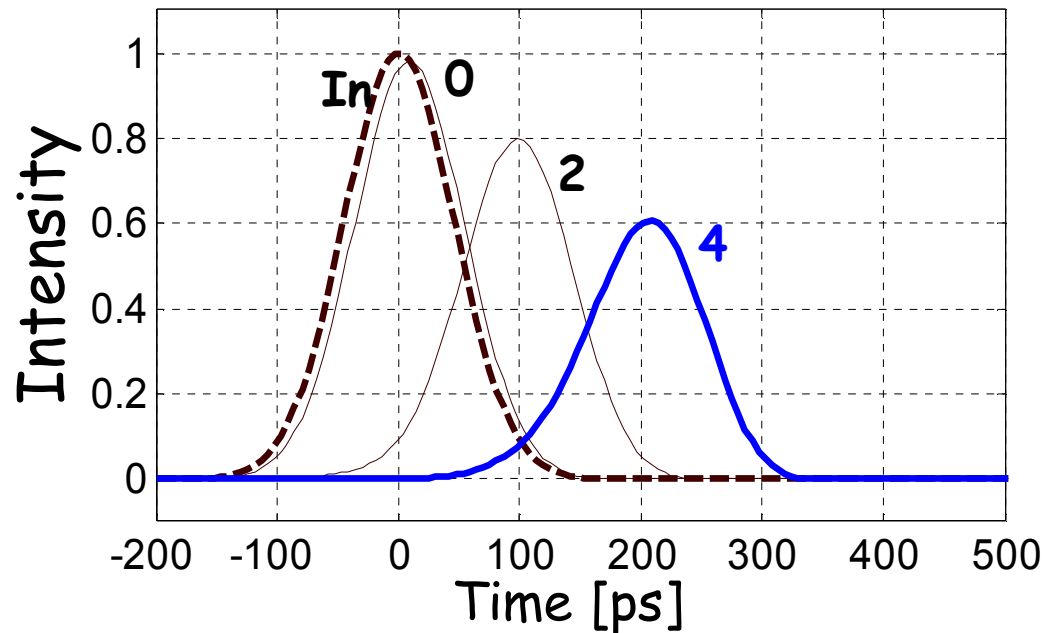
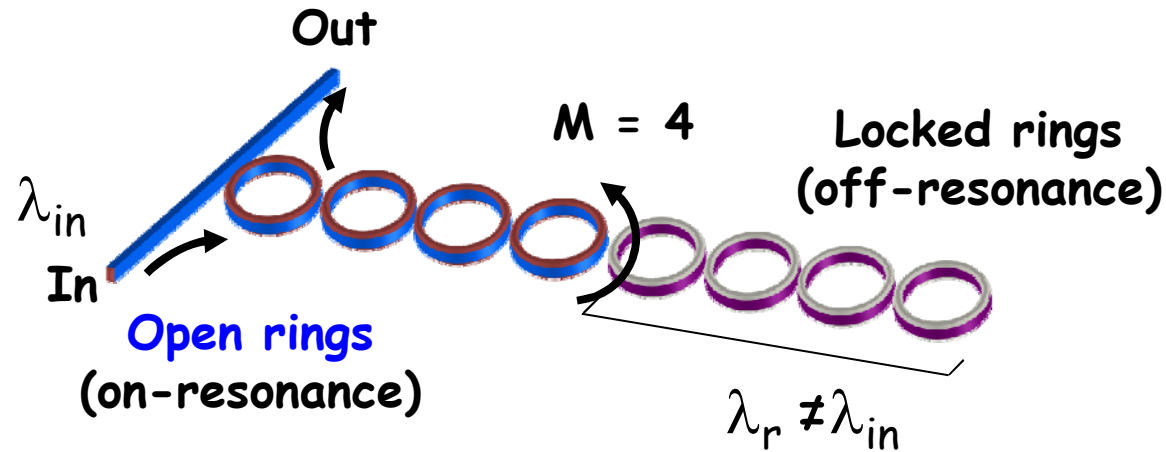
A. Melloni et al., IEEE Photonics Journal, vol. 1, no. 4, 2010

The CROW in reflection



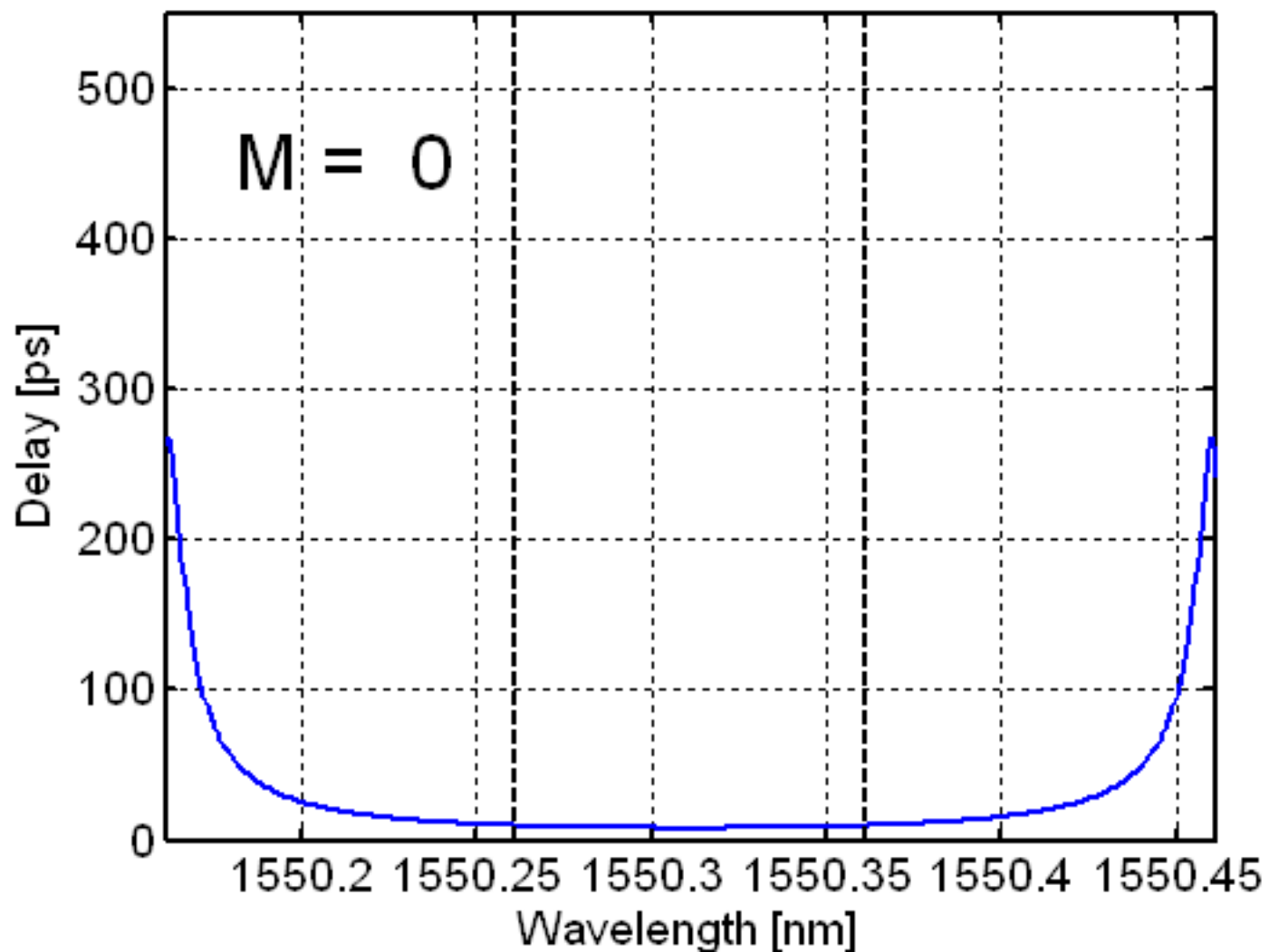
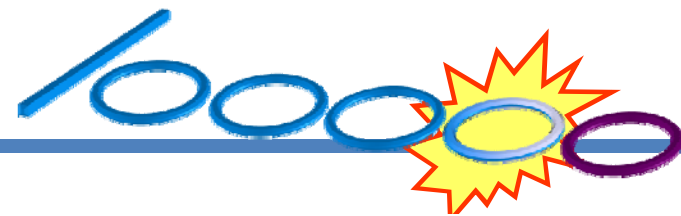
The CROW in reflection

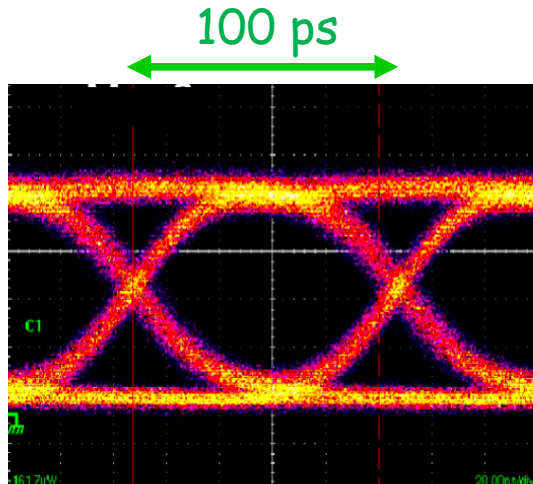




F. Morichetti et al., Optics Express, no. 25, Dec. 2007

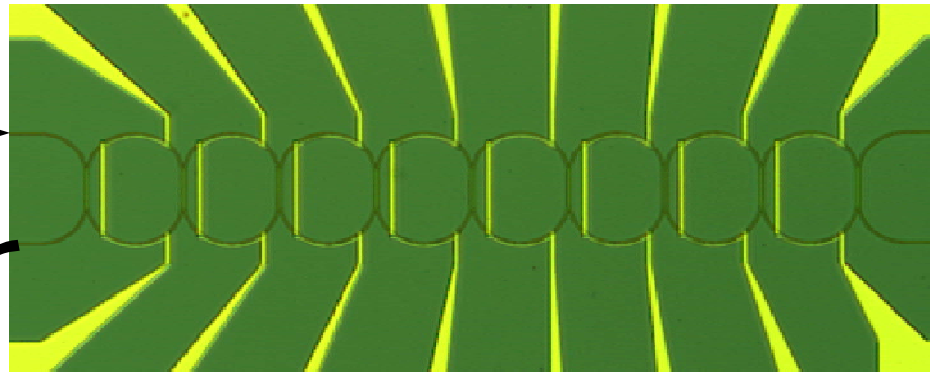
R-CROW continuous tuning





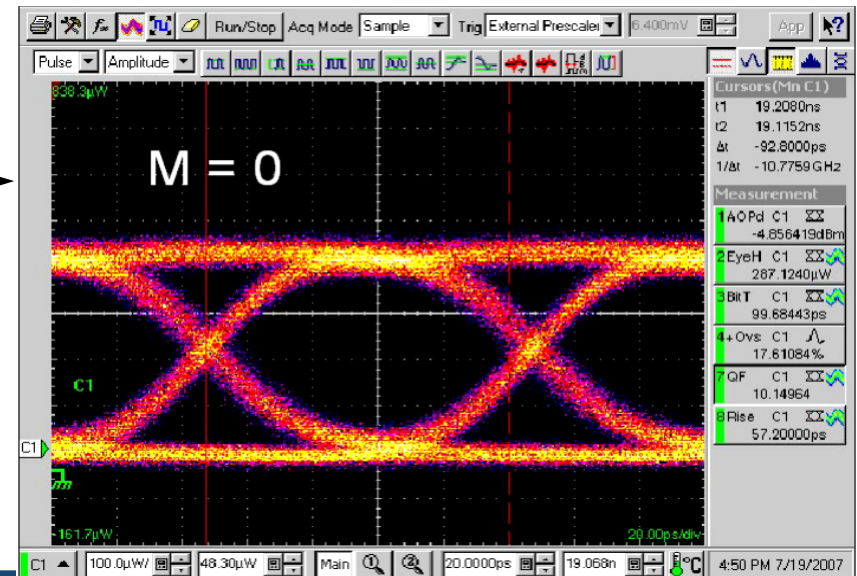
In

Intensity modulation
OOK NRZ @ 10 Gbit/s

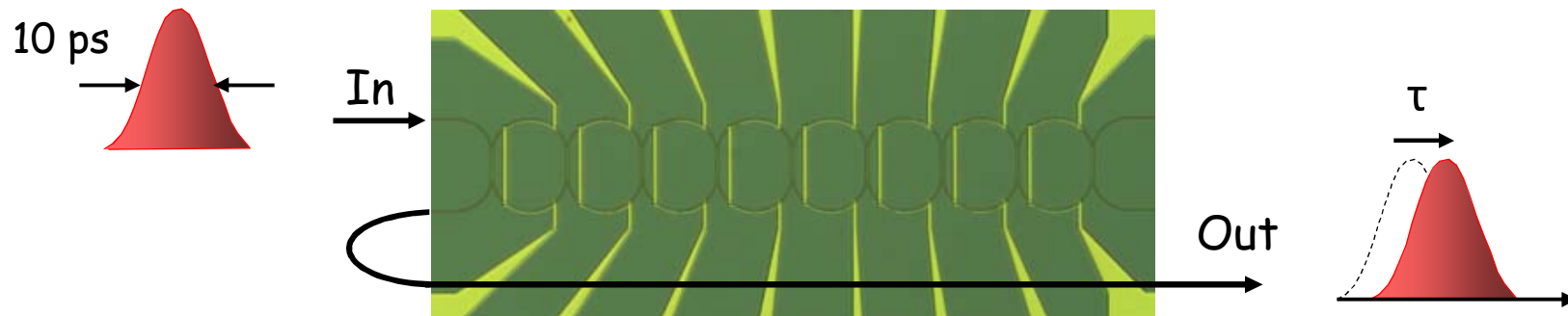


Reconfiguration
- hitless
- time 100 μ s
- power 5 mW

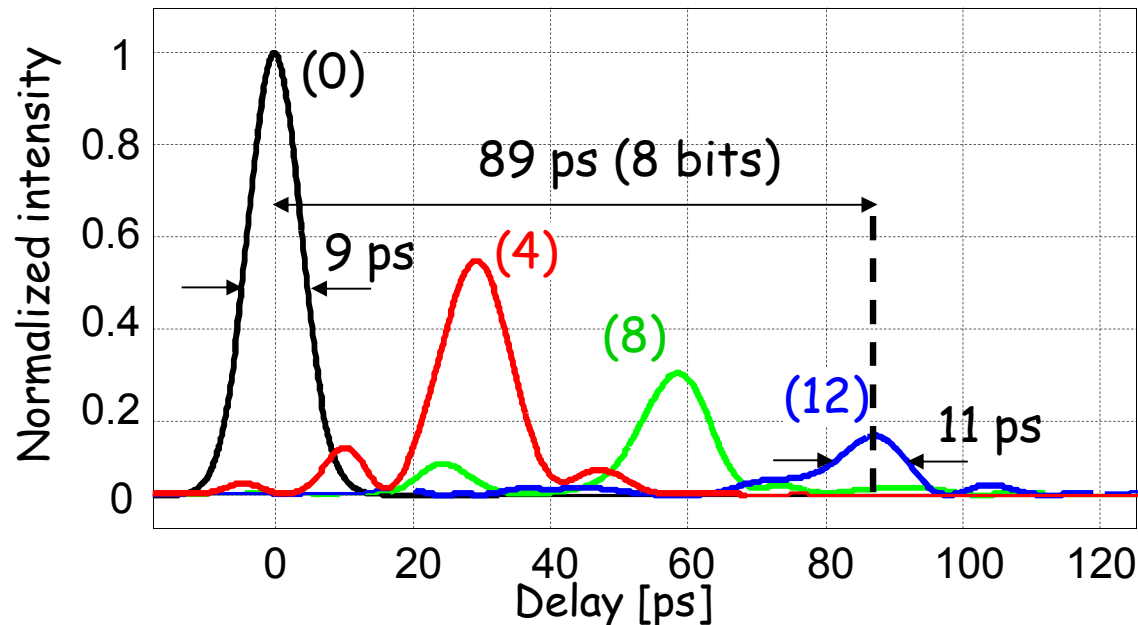
Out



B = 87 GHz



Fractional delay = 7.5 ps/RR



Storage efficiency
0.66 bit/RR

Fractional loss
 ≈ 1.1 dB/bit

Pulse Broadening (1 byte)
 $\approx 20\%$

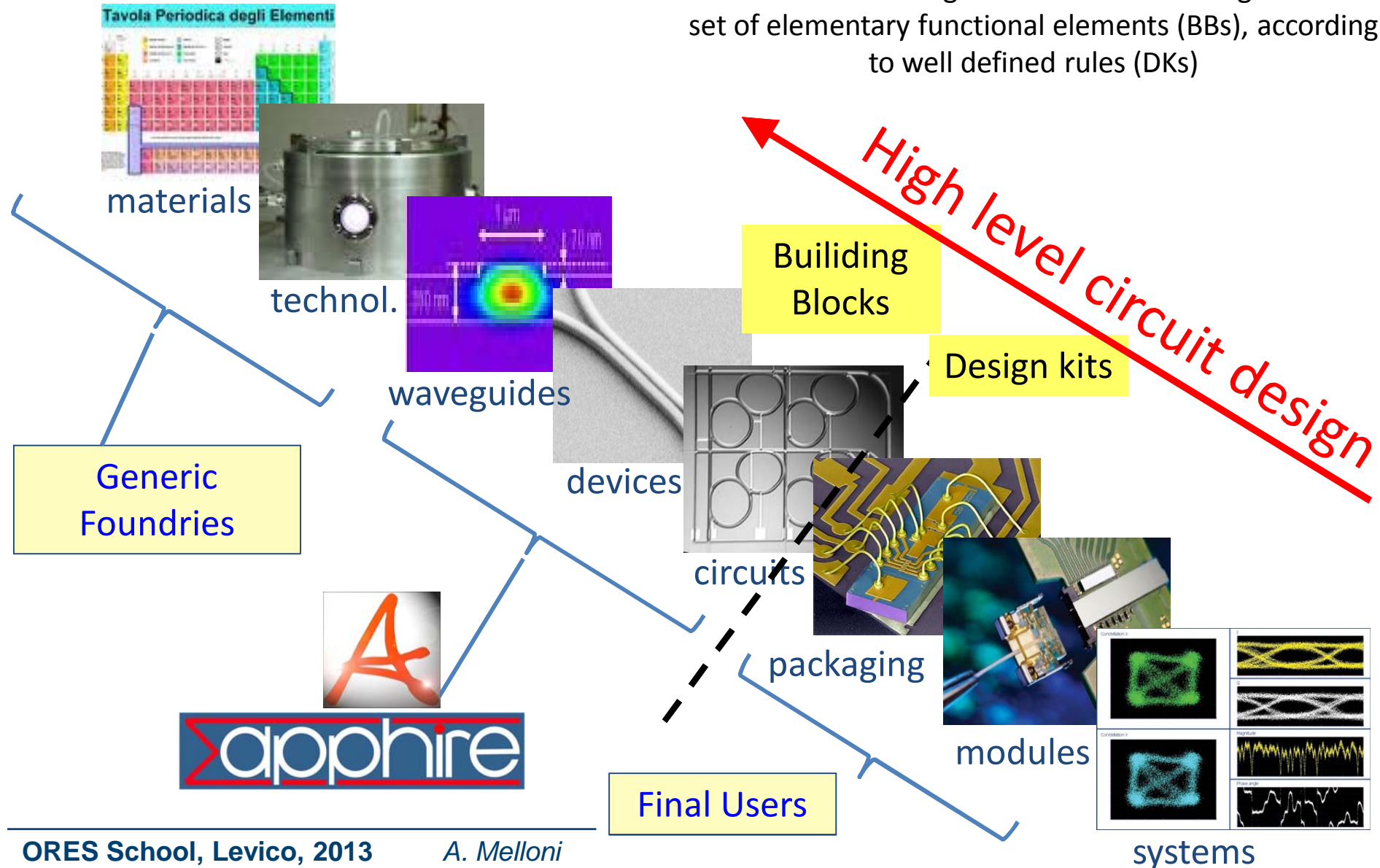


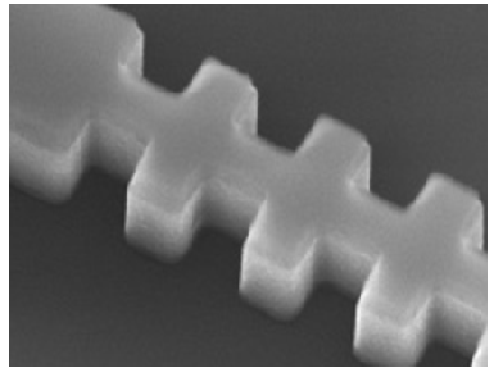


High level circuit design



Final User: PICs design at a circuit level using a selected set of elementary functional elements (BBs), according to well defined rules (DKs)

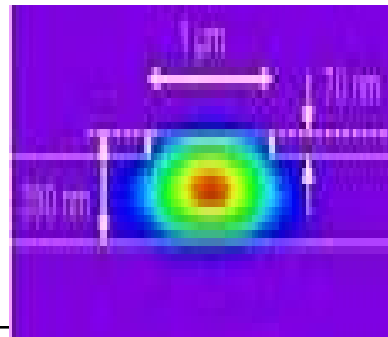




$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \mathbf{E} &= -j\omega\mathbf{B} \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{H} &= j\omega\mathbf{D} + \mathbf{J} \\ \mathbf{B} &= \mu\mathbf{H} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} &= \rho \end{aligned}$$

EM analysis

Numerical simulations



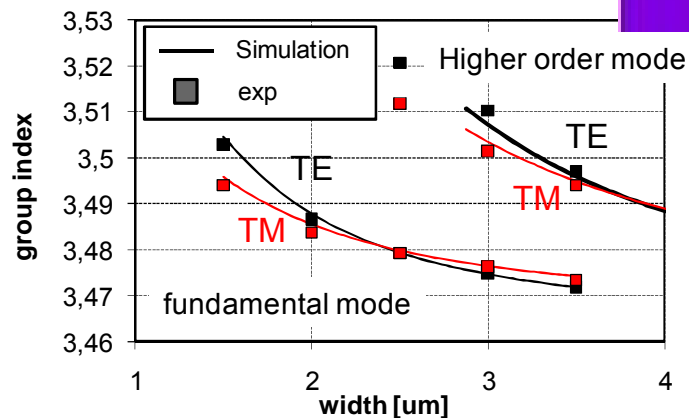
BB model



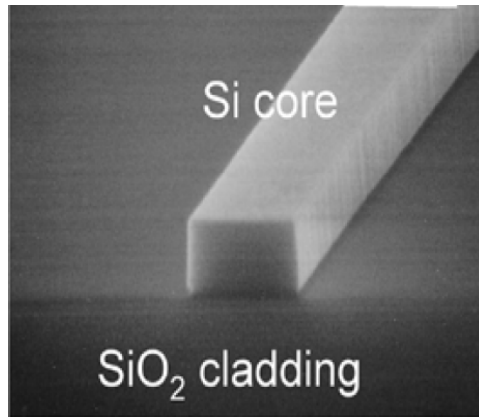
Circuit approach

(high abstraction level)

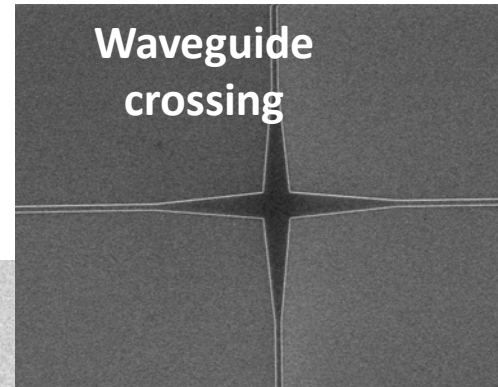
Characterization



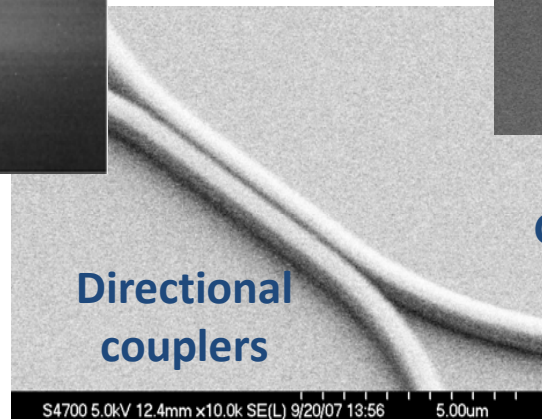
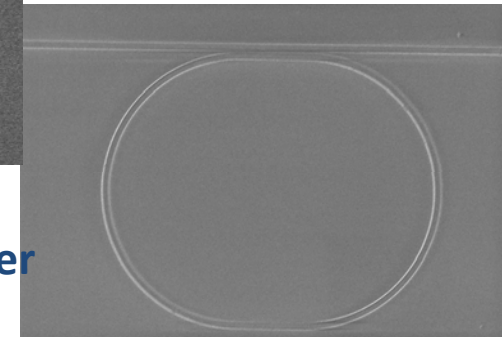
- realistic model
- no information on geometry & materials
- access only to input/output port waves
- very fast, suitable for large circuits



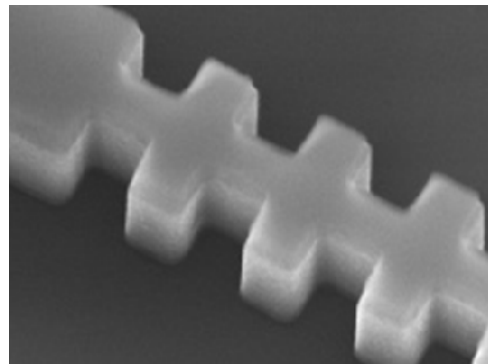
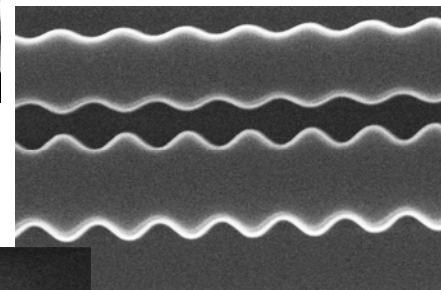
Straight & bent waveguides



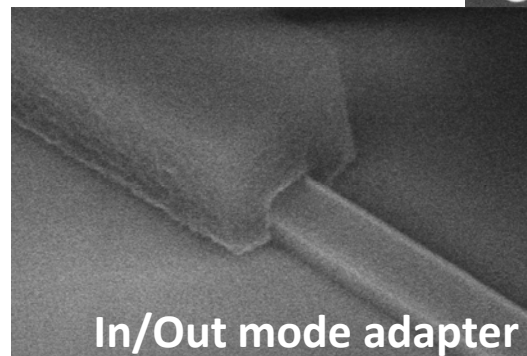
Ring resonators



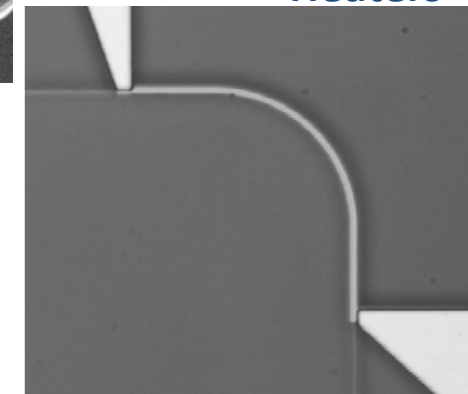
Grating assisted coupler (GAC)



Bragg gratings

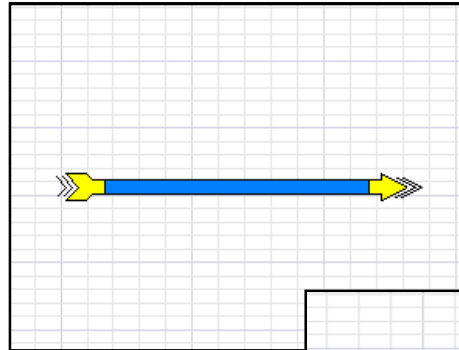


Heaters

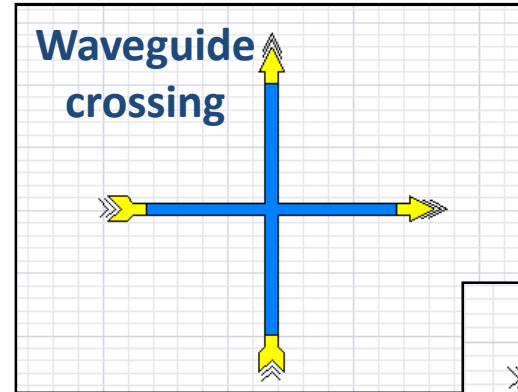




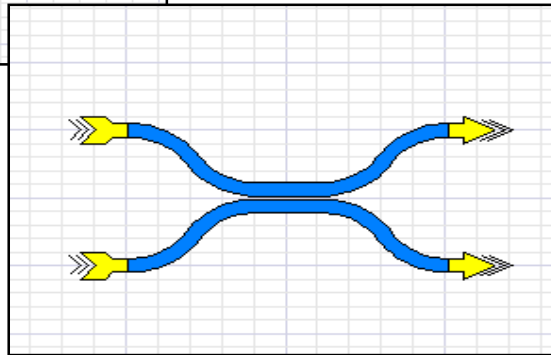
BBs of the SAPPHIRE platform



Straight & bent waveguides

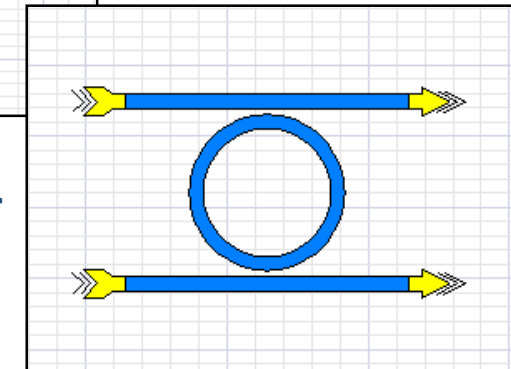
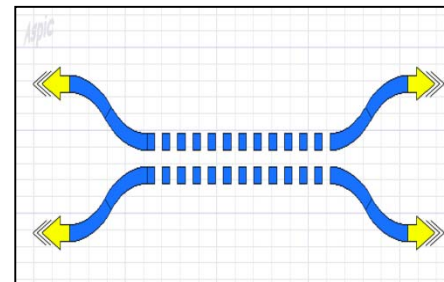


Waveguide crossing

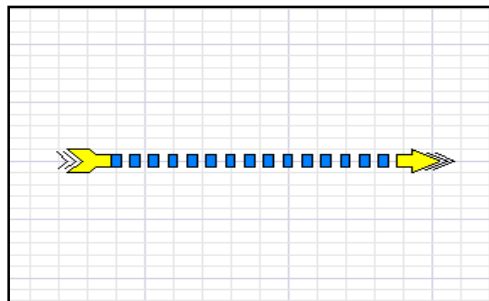


Directional couplers

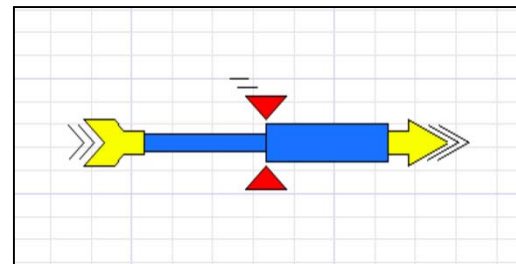
Grating assisted coupler (GAC)



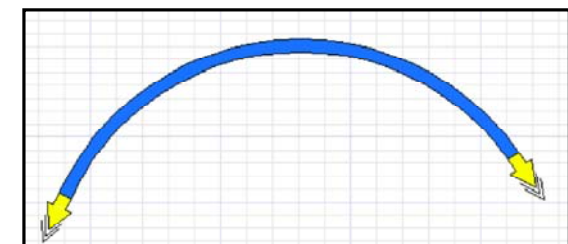
Ring resonators



Bragg gratings



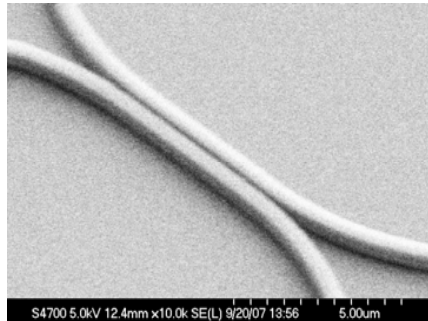
In/Out mode adapter



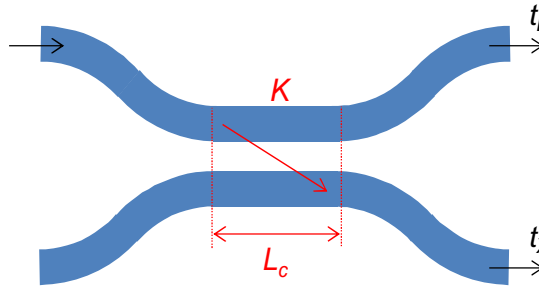
Heaters



BB



model



Design rules

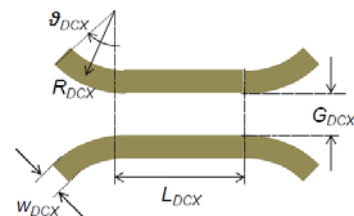
- BB connections
- validity range of the model
- layout constraints
- quality assessment
- ...

$$t_X = \sqrt{I_L} \exp\left(-j\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}L_{opt}\right) (-j\sin(\kappa L_c + \varphi_0)),$$

Analytical model
(S matrix)

Parameter	Symbol	Value		
		Typical	min	max
Effective index	n_{eff}	See platform circuit parameters (Sec. 2.1.3.5)		
Group index	n_g			
Propagation loss [dB/cm]	α_{dB}			
Coupling coefficient [μm^{-1}] (*)	κ	0.018	0.017	0.019
Transition coupling [rad] (*)	φ_0	0.051	-	-
Coupling loss [dB]	α_c	0.06	0.05	0.1
Transition length [μm]	r	20.944	-	-

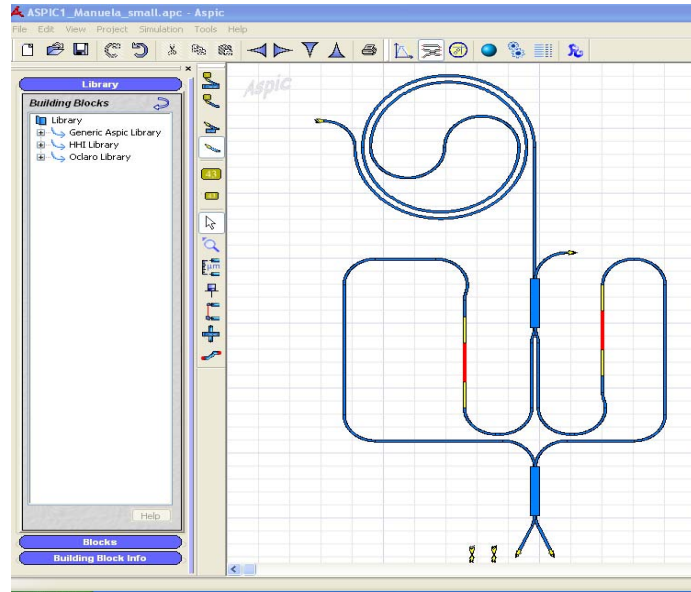
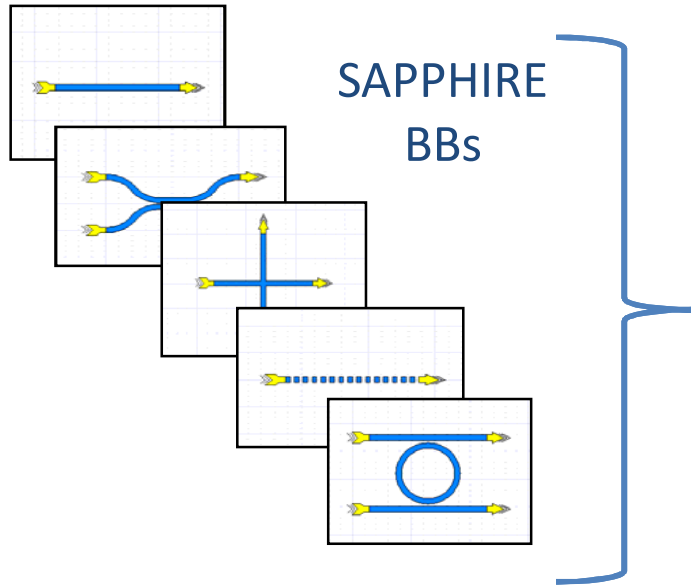
Circuit
parameters &
variables



Mask layout



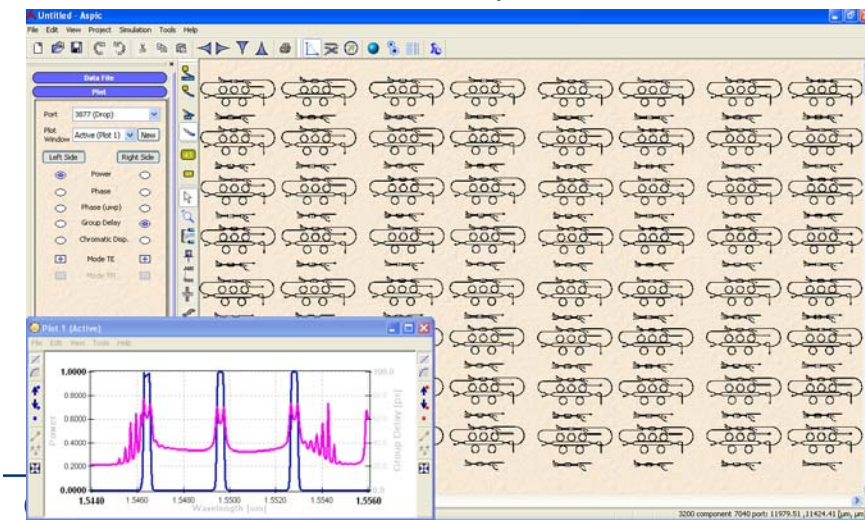
Release 1 (July 2012)



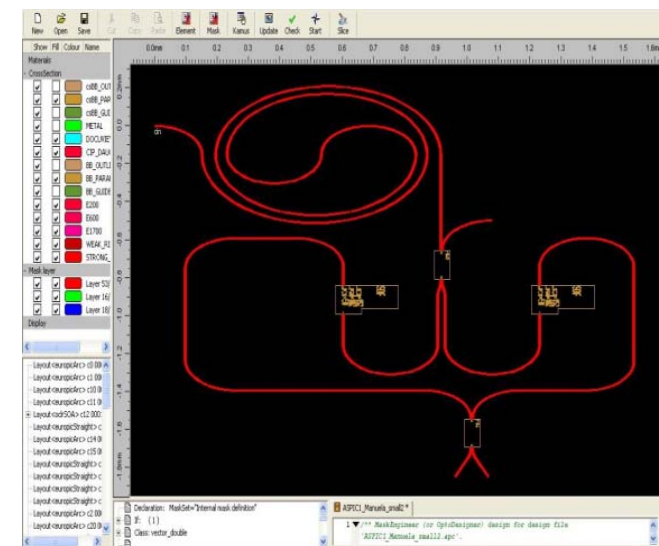
www.aspicdesign.com

Play with
realistic BB

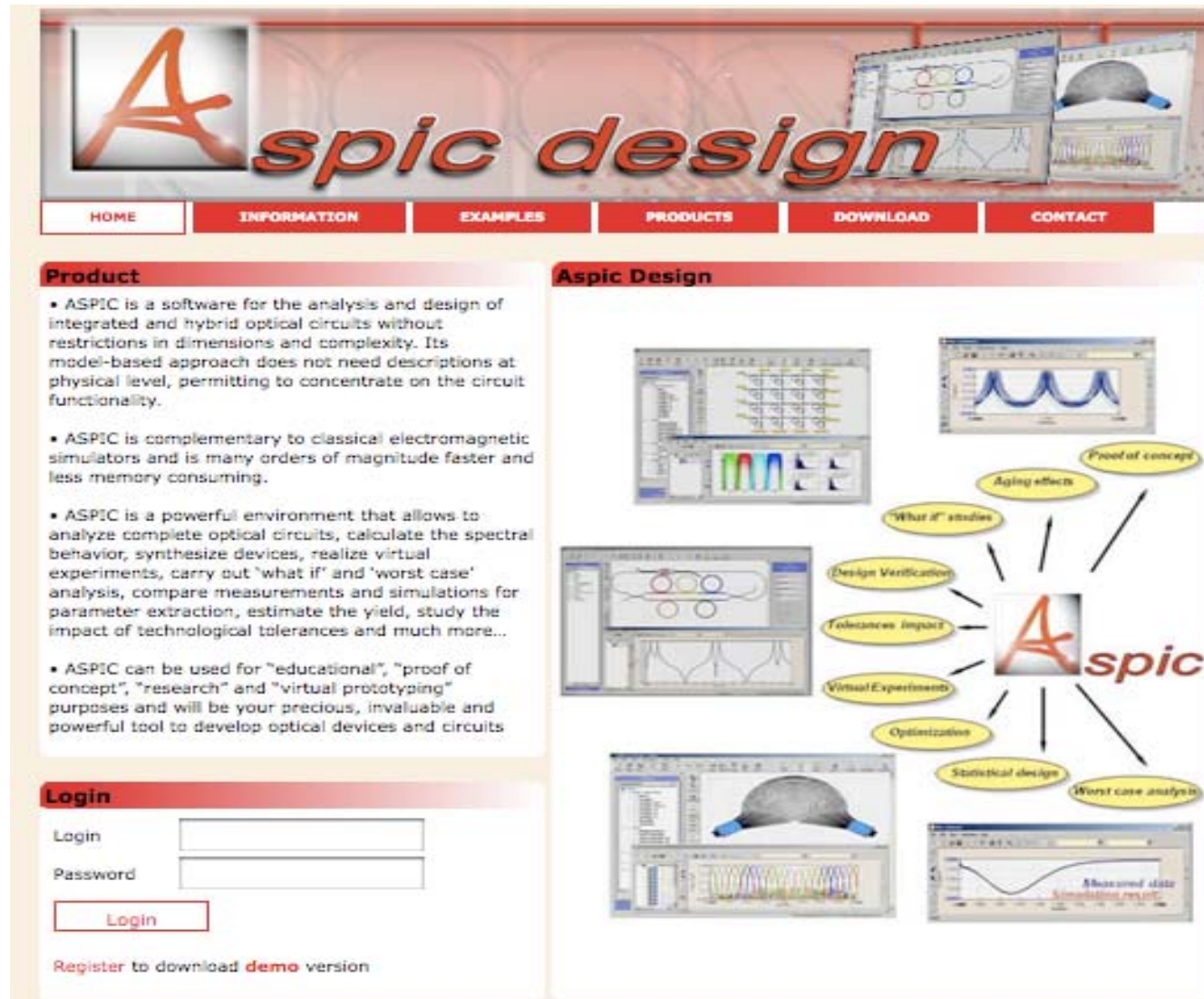
1600 BBs; 100 lambda points → 1 min



Phoenix
→
Direct
exportation of
the mask layout



www.aspicdesign.com



The screenshot shows the ASPIC Design website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for HOME, INFORMATION, EXAMPLES, PRODUCTS, DOWNLOAD, and CONTACT. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column, titled 'Product', contains three bullet points describing ASPIC's capabilities: its model-based approach, its speed and memory efficiency compared to classical simulators, and its use in various stages from educational to research. Below this is a 'Login' section with input fields for 'Login' and 'Password', a 'Login' button, and a link to 'Register to download demo version'. The right column, titled 'Aspic Design', features a central diagram with 'Aspic' in the middle, surrounded by eight yellow ovals representing key features: 'What if' studies, Aging effects, Proof of concept, Design Verification, Tolerances impact, Virtual Experiments, Optimization, and Statistical design. The diagram is surrounded by several screenshots of the software's graphical user interface, showing circuit diagrams, plots, and simulation results.

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