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M. Hamacher

H. Heidrich

U. Troppenz

D. Syvridis

D. Alexandropoulos

See next page for additional authors

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Author

M. Hamacher, H. Heidrich, U. Troppenz, D. Syvridis, D. Alexandropoulos, S. Mikroulis, A. Kapsalis, Chyng Wen TEE, K. A. Williams, V. Dragoi, M. Alexe, D. Cristea, and M. Kusko

Waferbonded Active/Passive Vertically Coupled Microring Lasers

M. Hamacher (1)¹, H. Heidrich (1), U. Troppenz (1), D. Syvridis (2), D. Alexandropoulos (2), S. Mikroulis (2), A. Kapsalis (2), C.W. Tee (3), K. Williams (3), V. Dragoi (4), M. Alexe (5), D. Cristea (6), M. Kusko (6)

1: Fraunhofer Institute for Telecommunications, Heinrich-Hertz-Institut, Einsteinufer 37, 10587 Berlin, Germany; 2: National and Kapodestrian Univ. of Athens, Faculty of Science, Dept. of Informatics, Greece; 3: University of Cambridge, Engineering Department; UK; 4: EV Group E. Thallner GmbH, Schaerding, Austria; 5: Max Planck Institute of Microstructure Physics, Halle, Germany; 6: National Institute for Research and Development in Microtechnologies, Bucharest, Romania

ABSTRACT

We summarize the results of a European Project entitled **WAPITI** (Waferbonding and Active Passive Integration Technology and Implementation) dealing with the fabrication and investigation of active/passive vertically coupled ring resonators, wafer bonded on GaAs, and based on full wafer technology. The concept allows for the integration of an active ring laser vertically coupled to a transparent bus waveguide. All necessary layers are grown in a single epitaxial run so that the critical coupling gap can be precisely controlled with the high degree of accuracy of epitaxial growth.

One key challenge of the project was to establish a reliable wafer bonding technique using BCB as an intermediate layer. In intensive tests we investigated and quantified the effect of unavoidable shrinkage of the BCB on the overall device performance. Results on cw-operation, low threshold currents of about 8 mA, high side-mode suppression ratios in the range of 40 dB and large signal modulation bandwidths of up to 5 GHz for a radius of 40 μm shows the viability of the integration process.

Keywords: InP, photonic integration, vertical coupler, wafer bonding, ring laser

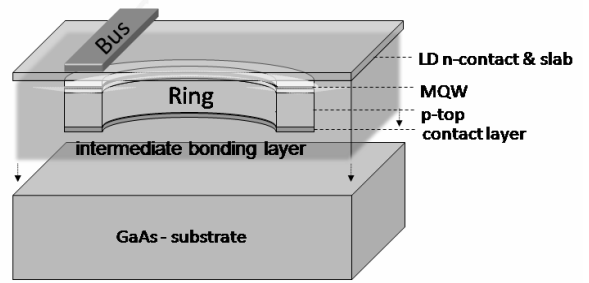
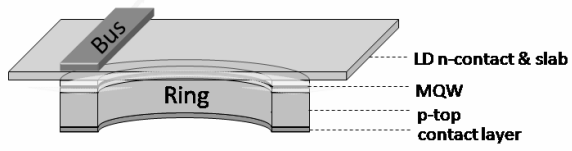
1. INTRODUCTION

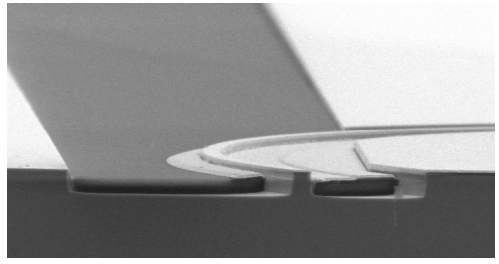
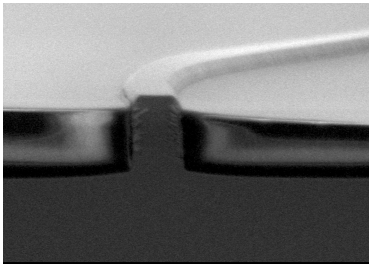
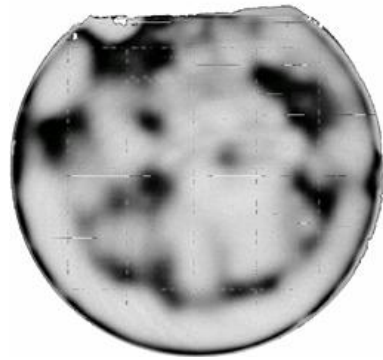
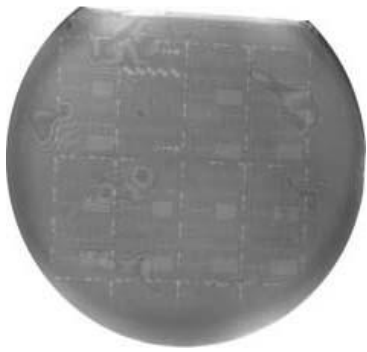
Photonic Integration is considered a key technology for providing low cost reliable devices suitable for large scale integration. Typically photonic integrated circuits comprise standard basic building blocks such as lasers, waveguides and detectors.

Microring waveguide resonators are expected to take over a crucial role in the future large scale monolithic integration of photonic integrated circuits as they do not require either cleaving to form edge mirrors nor integrated Bragg gratings. For resonant devices, filter quality and power enhancement are sensitive to resonator losses. A strong optical confinement in higher index contrast waveguides allows the design of compact devices, however, limited by increased scattering losses due to waveguide roughness. While other material systems like Silicon-On-Insulator (SOI) or SiON are particularly suitable for the cost effective fabrication of passive ring resonators, GaAs or InP offer the advantage of optical amplification for loss compensation. Microring resonators are particularly suited for the monolithic integration with other components forming compact integrated devices.

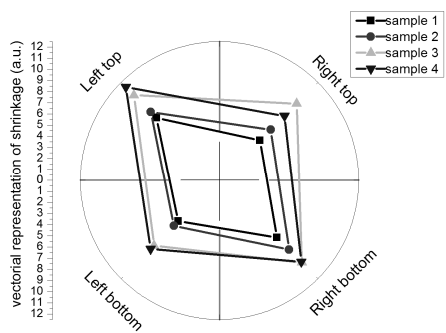
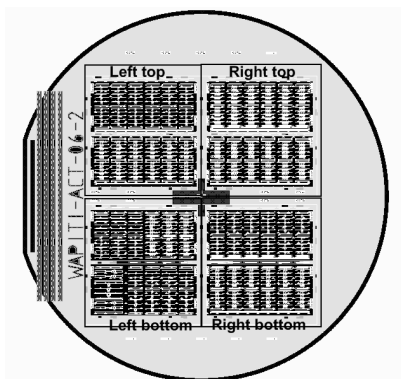
Especially active ring resonators are becoming more and more attractive since they can be used as wavelength division (de)multiplexers, single- or multi wavelength light sources, filters, sensors, or wavelength converters. Here, miniaturization is not only a prerequisite for low costs but also to assure high bit-rate capability due to the photonic lifetime in the resonator. This demand necessitates the realization of rings with small diameters in the range of several tens of micrometers but also requires ultra small couplers with well controlled coupling conditions.

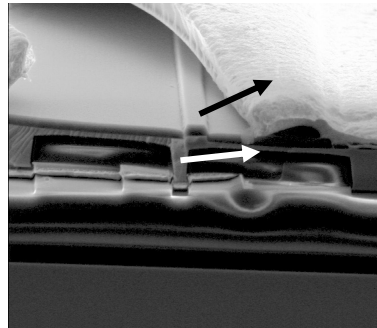
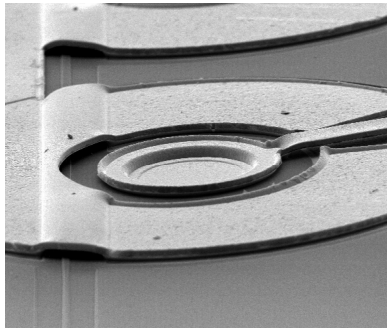
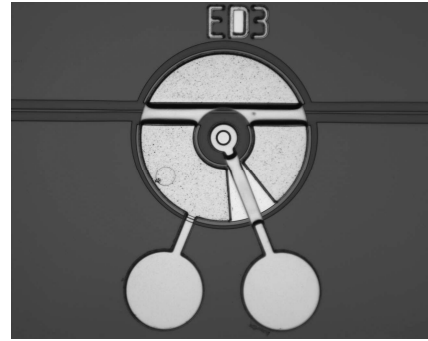
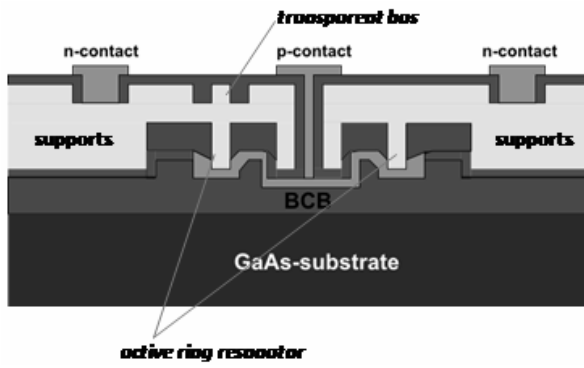
¹ Michael.Hamacher@HHI.Fraunhofer.de; phone +493031002-408; fax +493031002-551; www.hhi.fraunhofer.de

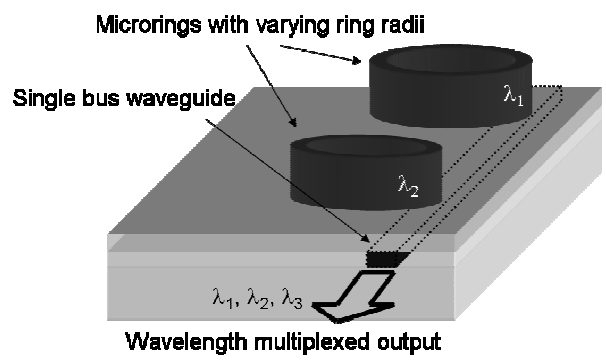
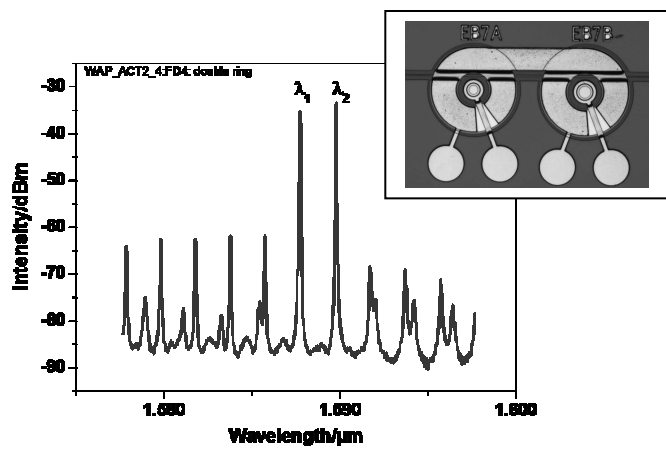


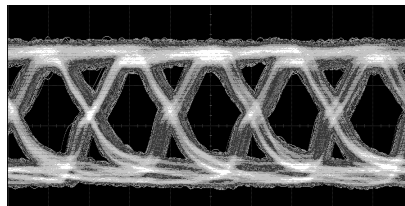
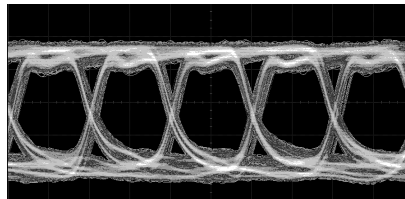
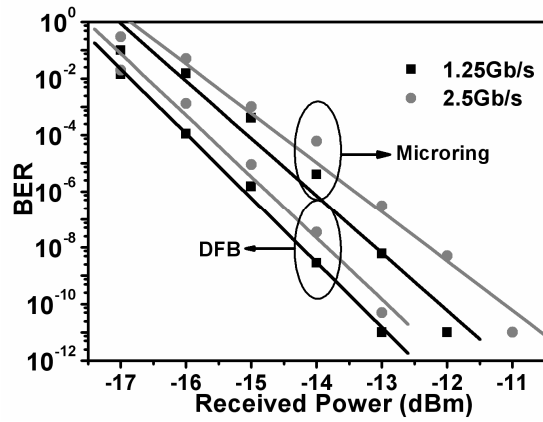
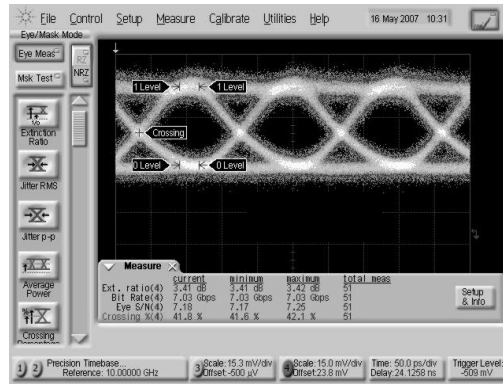
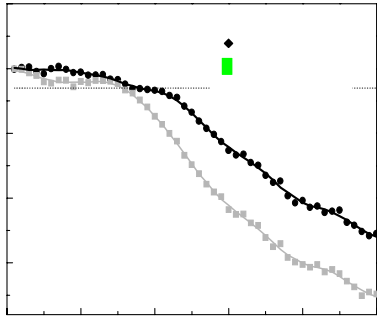


$$\sqrt{(X_1 + X_2)^2 + (Y_1 + Y_2)^2}$$









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