

Silicon Photonic MEMS Add-Drop Filter

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Abstract We demonstrate a compact add-drop filter based on a MEMS ring resonator implemented in IMEC's iSiPP50G silicon photonics platform. The device exhibits a port extinction of 20 dB and a port isolation of > 50 dB, upon actuation range of 0 V to 27 V.

Introduction

Silicon photonics has over the past decades emerged as a mature technology for high performance Photonic Integrated Circuits (PIC). Standardized silicon photonics technology platforms benefit from the well-established fabrication processes, building on the experience of CMOS electronics microfabrication, and have fuelled an abundance of high-performance devices available to PIC designers as standard library components. Among them, add-drop filters based on optical ring resonators have proven successful for manipulating spectral channels in Wavelength Division Multiplexing (WDM) circuits.

Active add-drop filters in standard silicon photonics platforms typically exploit thermo-optic or plasma dispersion effects. Thermally controlled add-drop filters provide a wide range of tunability (>10 nm) but with a slow ms response time^[1]. Their high power consumption and thermal crosstalk limit the number of components that can be integrated in a single circuit. Add-drop filters based on the plasma dispersion effect provide ns response time with no substantial crosstalk^[2]. Nevertheless, such filters typically have a limited tuning range and exhibit excessive optical losses due to photon-carrier scattering in the active region of the component.

Recently, microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) technology has been recognized as an excellent path to augment standard silicon photonics. Benefits include the possibility for low-power operation, large effective index tunability, and compatibility with standard silicon photonics platform fabrication processes^[3]. Hitherto, silicon photonic MEMS add-drop filters have been realized by implementing movable waveguides and ring/disk resonators^{[4]-[6]}. Nevertheless, such previous demonstrations required custom photonics technology.

We here present a tunable MEMS add-drop filter, integrated in IMEC's iSiPP50G standard platform, requiring only a few additional post-processing steps to release the MEMS devices. The release process is wafer-level compatible and does not impact the performance of standard library components as we demonstrate by including several such devices next to the MEMS add-drop filter. In addition to the excellent performance of the MEMS add-drop filter reported in this paper, the integration of MEMS in a standard photonics platform presents a milestone in the scaling of silicon photonic MEMS to large scale circuits^{[7],[8]}.

MEMS Filter Working Principle and Design

A schematic representation of the silicon photonic MEMS add-drop filter is shown in Fig. 1.

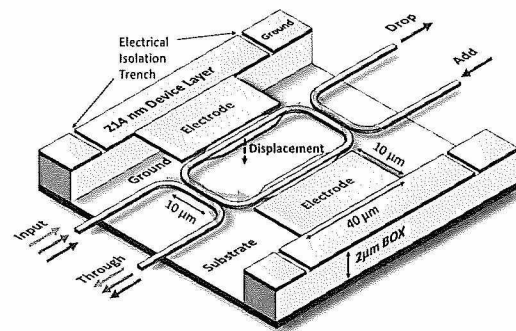


Fig. 1: Schematic representation of the MEMS add-drop filter (not to scale). The device is tunable by actuating the vertically movable suspended ring resonator.

The filter consists of two suspended directional couplers connected in a loop to form a suspended ring resonator, and a pair of parallel plate electrostatic actuators provide vertical movement. By applying a voltage between the device layer and silicon substrate (i.e., the parallel plate actuators), the ring is pulled down. Consequently, the air gaps between the suspended waveguides increase, which

modulates the coupling efficiency and the fraction of power transmitted to the drop and through ports. The suspended MEMS ring resonator is composed of three sections: fully etched waveguides for the coupler region, shallow etched waveguides for the anchoring region, and tapered waveguides to ensure adiabatic transition between the waveguide types. The two suspended directional couplers are 10 μm long, and the bent waveguides have a bending radius of 5 μm . Waveguide widths are 450 nm and 650 nm for the fully-etched and shallow-etched waveguide regions, respectively, and the airgap between the coupling waveguides is 150 nm in the unactuated state. As defined by the iSiPP50G standard process, the final waveguide height is 214 nm and the shallow waveguide section has a ridge height of 70 nm. At 45 μm \times 75 μm , this device has a small footprint, advantageous for large-scale integration and has four ports: input, through, add, and drop. The optical carrier enters the circuit from the input port, couples to the resonator in the first coupler and circulates in the MEMS ring resonator before coupling through the second directional coupler and transferring to the drop port. To add a wavelength to the spectrum, an additional optical carrier is launched into the add port and is transferred to the through port after traveling in the resonator. The MEMS ring resonator supports filtering of carrier wavelengths in the telecommunication C-band with a free spectral range of 5 nm.

Fabrication Process

The fabrication process builds upon the standard iSiPP50G process at IMEC[®]. Areas where the MEMS devices are placed have the back-end-of-line (BEOL) stack opened up as part of a standard processing step, which provides access to the silicon device layer. Subsequently, a set of post-processing steps performed at the EPFL Center of Micronanotechnology (CMi) releases these MEMS devices by selectively removing the buried oxide layer underneath them. The main steps of this process for the photonic MEMS release are shown in Fig. 2.

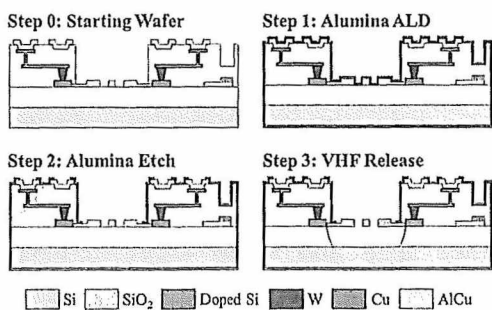


Fig. 2: Post-processing steps for releasing the silicon photonic MEMS components.

Note that the wafer contains the full stack present in the standard silicon photonics platform and includes various standard components such as heaters, electro-optical modulators and photodetectors integrated alongside the novel photonic MEMS components.

As the first step in the post-processing sequence, we deposit 20 nm of alumina using an atomic layer deposition (ALD) process (BENQ TSF200) to provide a conformal passivation of the sample. Next, we define access windows above the MEMS by maskless lithography and etch the alumina selectively by dry etching. In the final MEMS release step, the 2 μm buried oxide underneath the device layer is selectively removed by vapour phase hydrofluoric acid (VHF), which leads to suspended, movable structures.

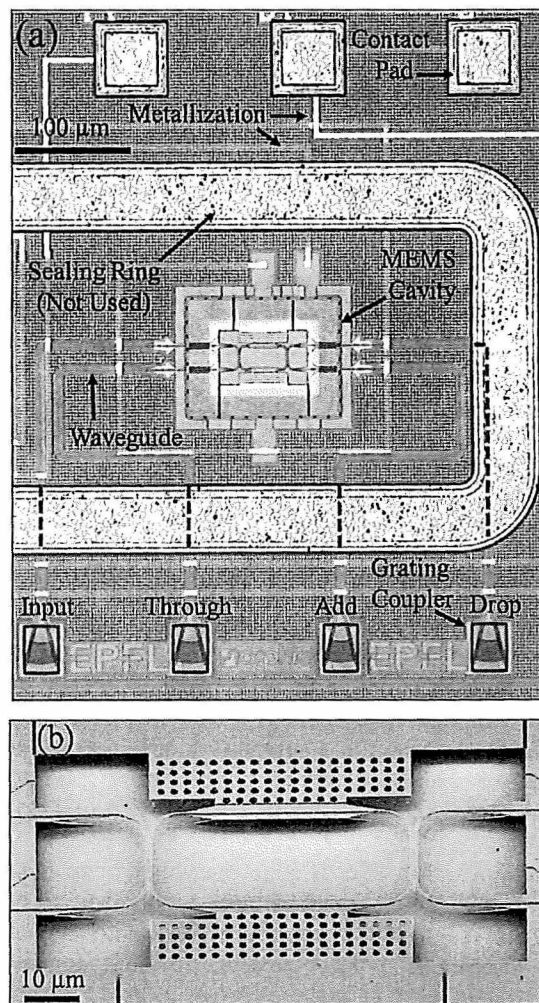


Fig. 3: (a) Optical microscope image of the chip area after vapour phase hydrofluoric acid MEMS release. (b) SEM image of the add-drop filter (tilted view), showing well defined suspended actuators and waveguides.

Fig. 3.a shows an optical microscope image of the chip just after the MEMS release process. In Fig.3.b, the Scanning Electron Microscope

(SEM) image of the MEMS add-drop filter demonstrates the compatibility of the MEMS release process with the standard silicon photonics platform, yielding well-defined suspended actuators and well-aligned and parallel directional coupler waveguides.

Characterization and Discussion

The characterization setup is shown schematically in Fig.4. An array of single mode fibers connects the tunable laser, chip, and the power sensor. The optical signal couples into/of the chip by means of library-standard, vertical grating couplers. A set of electrical probes on micromanipulators enable the active tuning of the MEMS add-drop filter by applying electrical signals to the actuator.

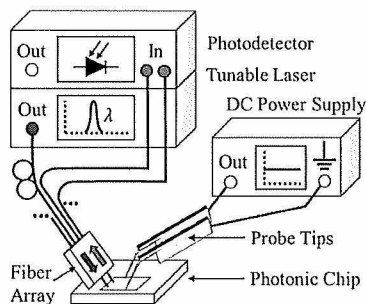


Fig. 4: Schematic of the characterization setup.

The drop and the through ports' transmission spectra for the passive (0 V bias) and selected active (27 V bias) state are presented in Fig. 5.a. The MEMS ring resonator exhibits ~ 5 nm of Free Spectral Range (FSR). In the passive state, we observe a port extinction of ~ 20 dB at a resonance wavelength of $\lambda = 1552$ nm, with a loaded quality factor of $\sim 25'000$. In the active state, with a bias of 27 V, we observe transfer of the optical signal to the through port, while maintaining a port extinction of >20 dB. We note a resonance shift of 0.5 nm upon the actuation voltage of 27 V which can be attributed to change in the optical path in the ring resonator upon actuation.

The actuation curves for selected on-resonance ($\lambda = 1552$ nm) and off-resonance ($\lambda = 1549$ nm) wavelengths are plotted in Fig.5.b., confirming high port isolation of ~ 50 dB and 57 dB for the on- and off-resonance wavelengths, respectively.

The insertion loss of the MEMS tunable add-drop filter is predicted by FDTD simulations not to exceed 0.4 dB. However, from the characterization results (Fig.5.a) the drop port at the passive state at the resonance exhibits an extra loss of ~ 7 dB. This additional loss can be attributed to the loss in the two couplers and the MEMS ring resonator. A precise determination of

the insertion loss that requires dedicated monitoring structures, such as sequence of couplers, has not been included in the current study.

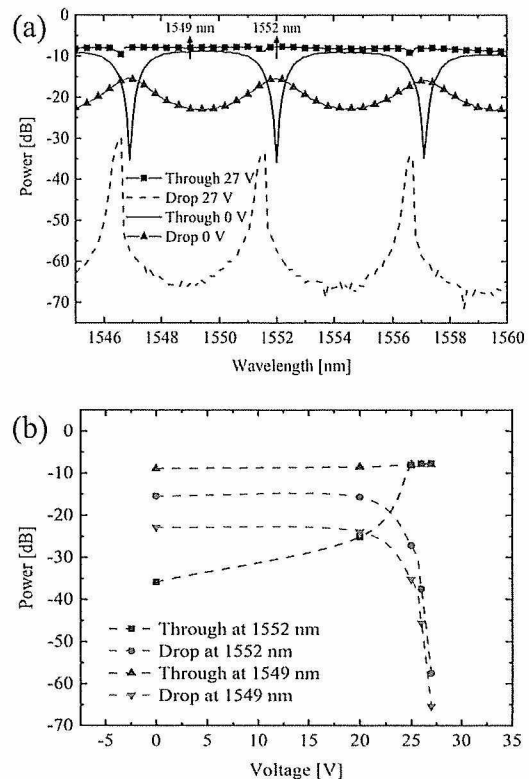


Fig. 5: (a) Power spectra of the drop and through ports of the MEMS add-drop filter for passive (0 V) and actuated (27 V) states. (b) Actuation curve of the device at $\lambda=1552$ nm (on-resonance) and $\lambda=1549$ nm (off-resonance).

Conclusions

We report for the first time the design, fabrication, and characterization of a compact MEMS add-drop filter implemented within the IMEC iSiPP50G standard silicon photonics platform extended with MEMS release post processing. The device consists of a vertically movable ring resonator with an FSR of 5 nm. Port extinctions of 20 dB and > 50 dB are reported at the passive and active states of the device, respectively. With a low actuation voltage (below 27 V), a compact footprint of $45 \mu\text{m} \times 75 \mu\text{m}$, and robust mechanical properties, this add-drop filter can serve as an advantageous building block for integrated WDM applications.

Acknowledgements

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant No. 780283 (MORPHIC – www.h2020morphic.eu). H. Sattari acknowledges funding from the Hasler Foundation under grant No. 17008, and Niels Quack from the Swiss National Science Foundation under grant No. 183717.

1st presentation: Monday 07 December 2020 09:50 - 11:00
2nd presentation: Monday 07 December 2020 19:30 - 21:00

Boffi, Pierpaolo

We2H-6: Mode-group division multiplexing for provisioning in SDM networks

Sambo, Nicola (1); Martelli, Paolo (2); Parolari, Paola (2); Gatto, Alberto (2); Castoldi, Piero (1); Boffi, Pierpaolo (2)
(1) *Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna (Italy)*, (2) *Politecnico di Milano (Italy)*

Abstract: We introduce the concept of mode-group division multiplexing (MGDM) in SDM-network provisioning. Modes belonging to different groups follow different paths in the network with simplified MIMO detection for the modes within the same group. Simulations show high throughput increase while limiting the complexity of the nodes.

1st presentation: Wednesday 09 December 2020 10:00
2nd presentation: Wednesday 09 December 2020 20:20

Bogaerts, Wim

Tu2B-2: Silicon Photonic MEMS Add-Drop Filter

Sattari, Hamed (1); Takabayashi, Alain Yuji (1); Edinger, Pierre (2); Verheyen, Peter (3); Gyllfason, Kristinn B. (2); Bogaerts, Wim (4); Quack, Niels (1)
(1) *EPFL (Switzerland)*, (2) *KTH (Sweden)*, (3) *Imec (Belgium)*, (4) *Ghent University - Imec (Belgium)*

Abstract: We demonstrate a compact add-drop filter based on a MEMS ring resonator implemented in IMEC's iSiPSiDG silicon photonics platform. The device exhibits a port extinction of 20 dB and a port isolation of > 50 dB, upon actuation range of 0 V to 27 V.

1st presentation: Tuesday 08 December 2020 09:40
2nd presentation: Tuesday 08 December 2020 19:40

Bogaerts, Wim

Tu10-1: (Tutorial) Programmable Integrated Photonics

Bogaerts, Wim; Chen, Xiangfeng; Zand, Iman; Wang, Mi; Deng, Hong; Van Iseghem, Lukas; Rahim, Abdul; Khan, Umar
Ghent University - Imec (Belgium)

Abstract: Programmable photonic circuits are optical chips whose functionality can be reconfigured through electronics and software. This programmability enables new functionality, and opens the path to general-purpose photonic chips, similar to electronic FPGAs. This tutorial discusses the operational principles and technology stack for these chips.

1st presentation: Tuesday 08 December 2020 14:00
2nd presentation: Wednesday 09 December 2020 14:00

Bogris, Adonis

We1D-4: Performance and Complexity Evaluation of Recurrent Neural Network Models for Fibre Nonlinear Equalization in Digital Coherent Systems

Deligiannidis, Stavros (1); Mesaritakis, Charis (2); Bogris, Adonis (1)
(1) *University of West Attica (Greece)*, (2) *University of the Aegean (Greece)*

Abstract: We investigate the complexity and performance of recurrent neural network models as post-processing units for the compensation of fibre nonlinearities in digital coherent systems carrying polarization multiplexed 16-QAM signals. We show that RNNs are promising nonlinearity compensators especially in dispersion unmanaged systems at reasonable complexity.

1st presentation: Wednesday 09 December 2020 00:50
2nd presentation: Wednesday 09 December 2020 10:30

Bogris, Adonis

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