

Apropos 18

Advanced Properties and Processes in Optoelectronic Materials and Systems

5th of October 2022



Optical heterodyne-based module on silicon platform for sub-THz wireless data transmission

¹Kalliopi Spanidou, ¹Robinson Guzman, ¹Luis Guerrero, ²Luis Orbe and ¹Guillermo Carpintero

¹*Department of Electronic Technology, University Carlos III of Madrid, Spain*

²*Synopsys Photonic Solutions, Canada*

Outline

- ⇒ Purpose of this work
- ⇒ TOWER Semiconductor Silicon Photonics Platform
- ⇒ The proposed sub-THz transmitter module
- ⇒ Experimental results
- ⇒ Conclusions and Future Research

Purpose of this work

- ❑ Current network challenges: higher capacity, speed, larger bandwidth, low losses, cost

Promising solution: integrated together

Photonics

+

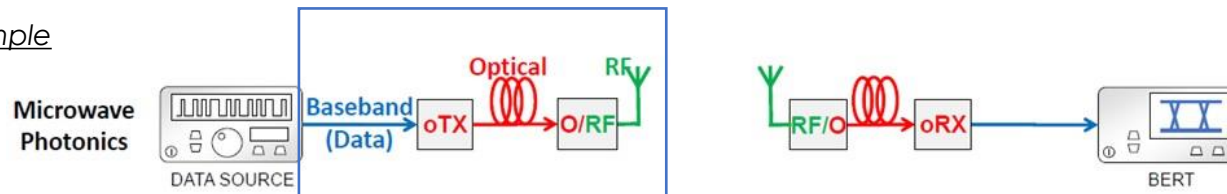
Radio Frequency



Generation
Detection
Advanced modulation formats
Broadband operation
Low transmission loss
Filtering
Beamforming
Up/down conversion

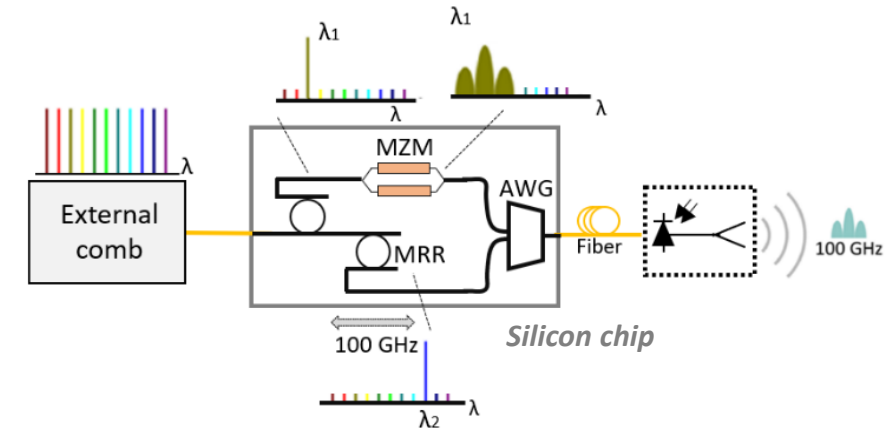
High frequency carrier
Matured technology
Compact antenna arrays
Minimum wireless link loss

Example



— Optical domain
— RF domain

Photonic Integration is the key enabler of the data communications future



high-speed RF Photonics transmitter

- Optical THz generation based on heterodyne scheme
- Wavelength selectors and combiners
- Dual-parallel MZM for QPSK (I/Q) modulation

TOWER Semiconductor SiPho Platform

One of the very few open-access silicon foundries!



Data center
Interconnects



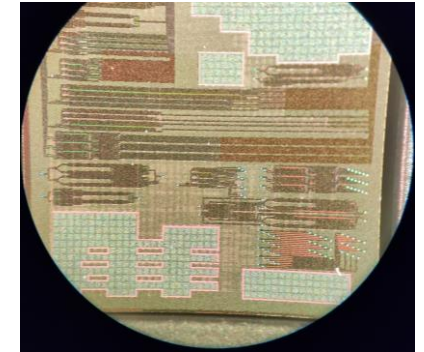
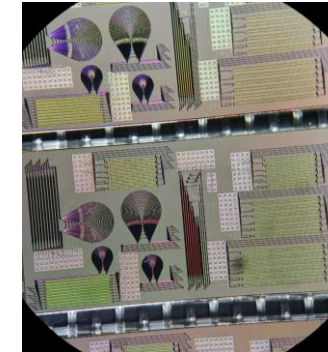
High performance
computing



Telecom



Autonomous
cars

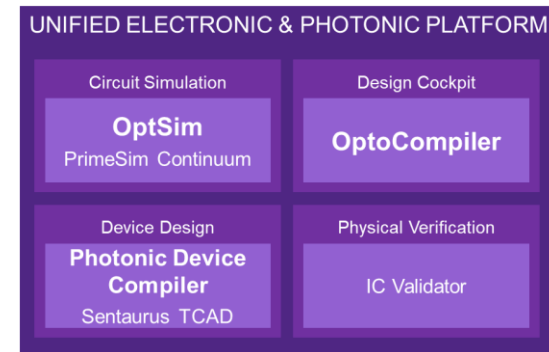


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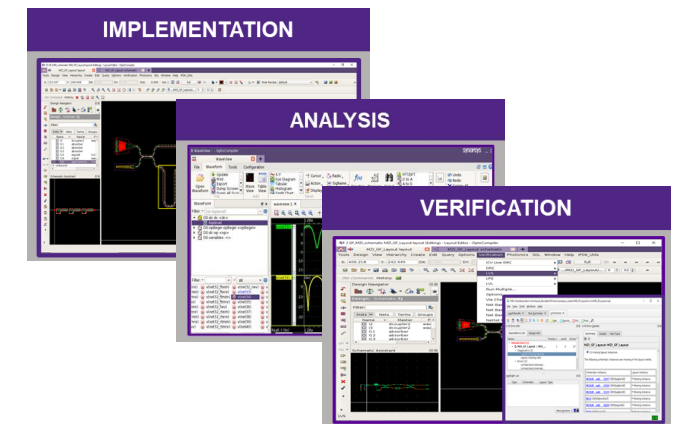
Low loss Si and SiN waveguides –180 nm SOI process technology– **Multi Project Wafer** (MPW) runs – CMOS compatible

Synopsys Photonics Solutions offer:

- Schematic-Driven-Layout using the OptoCompiler platform
- Photonic IC Design Flow for fewer design errors
- PDK-targeted to all Tower Semiconductor SiPho processes



SYNOPSYS®

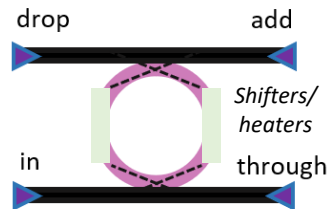
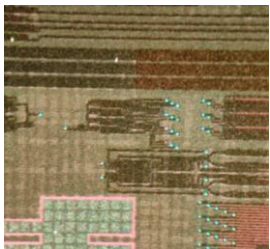


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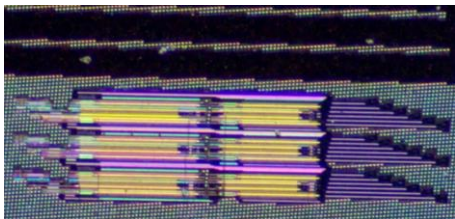
The proposed sub-THz transmitter module

Optical filtering

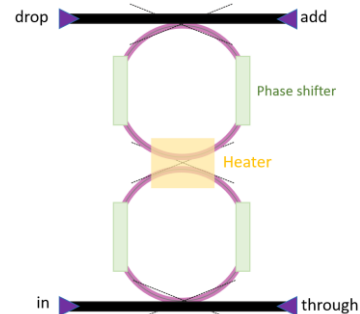
- Filters based on phase modulation
- FSR of 100 GHz
- Thermo- and electro-optic tuning
- Heater design: silicon strip waveguides (custom design)



Single-order filters

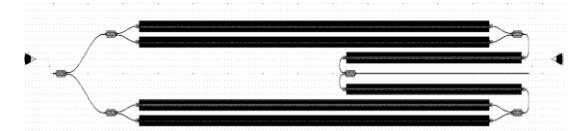


Second-order filters



Optical modulation

- Mach Zehnder modulators
- Offer QPSK modulation or more complex formats
- Additional shifters to ensure 90° phase shift

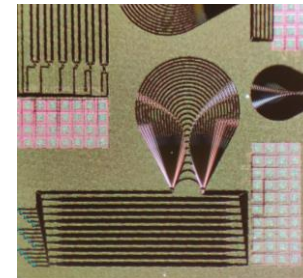


Dual-parallel Mach Zehnder modulator

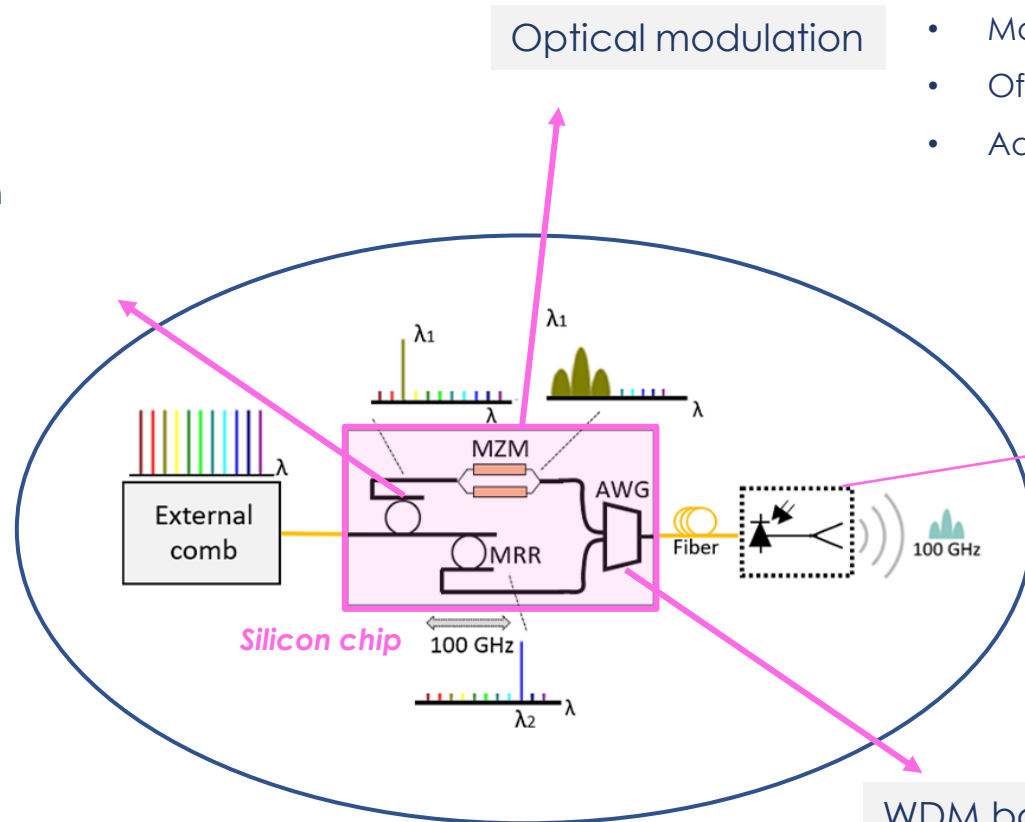
Antenna unit



WDM based switching



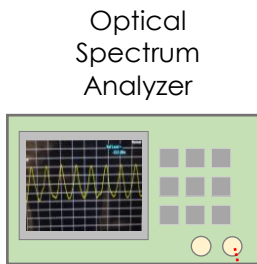
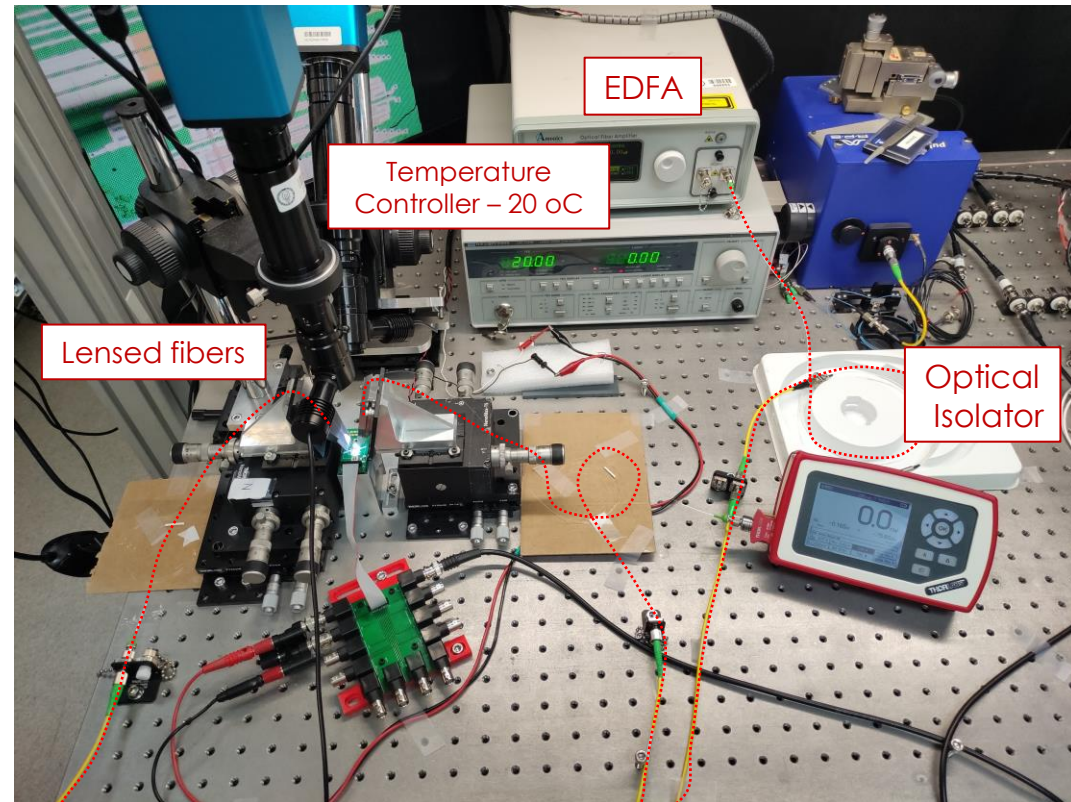
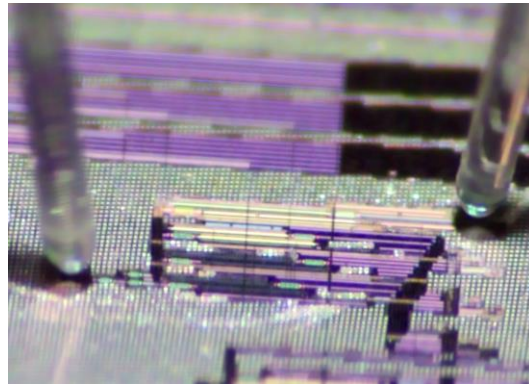
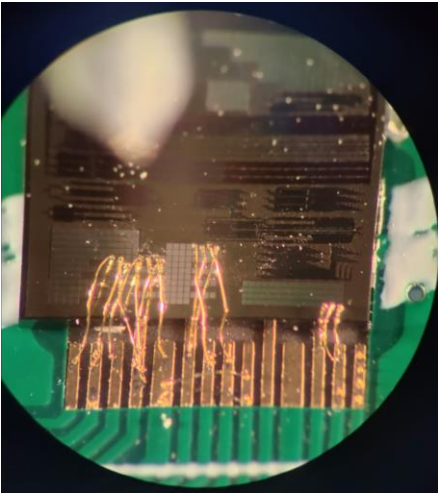
AWG multiplexer/demultiplexer



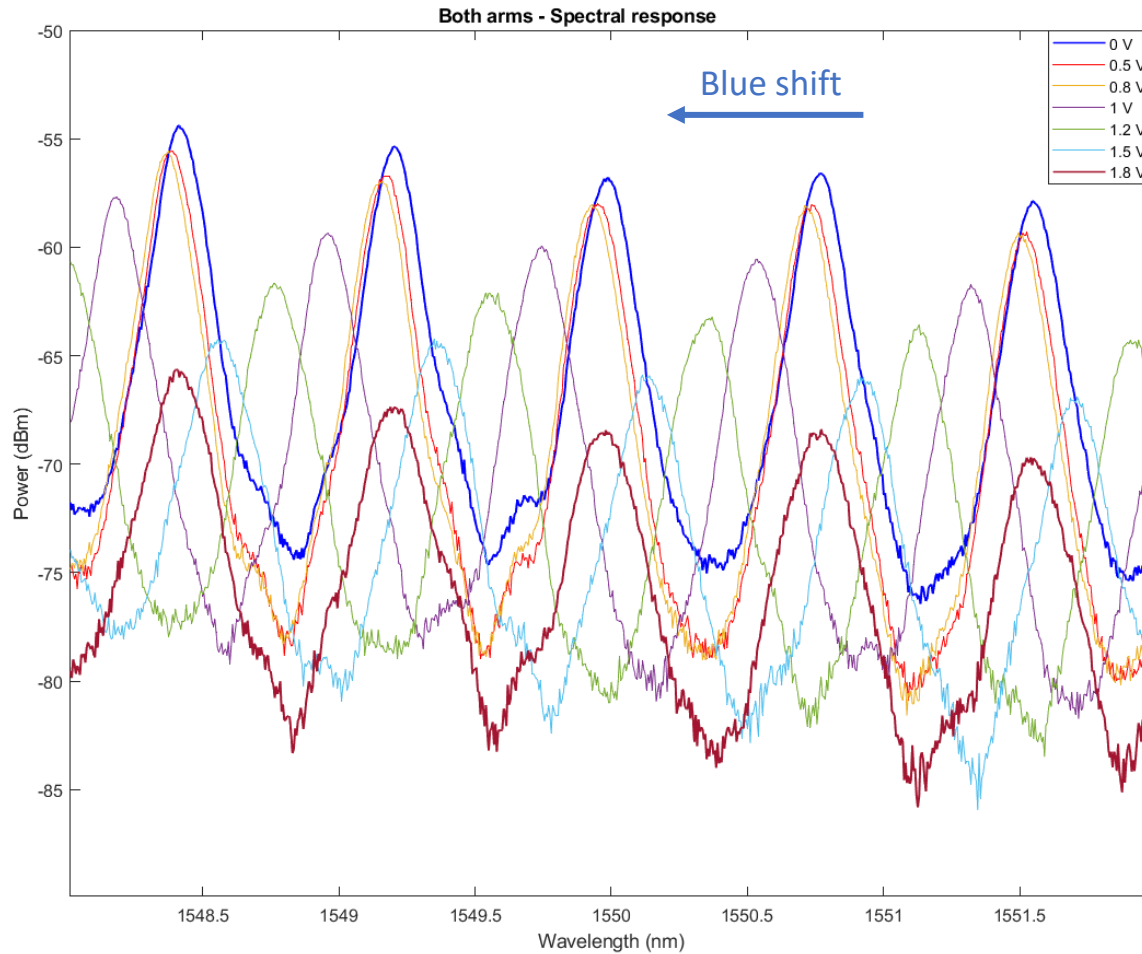
Single order filter – Experimental setup

Power budget

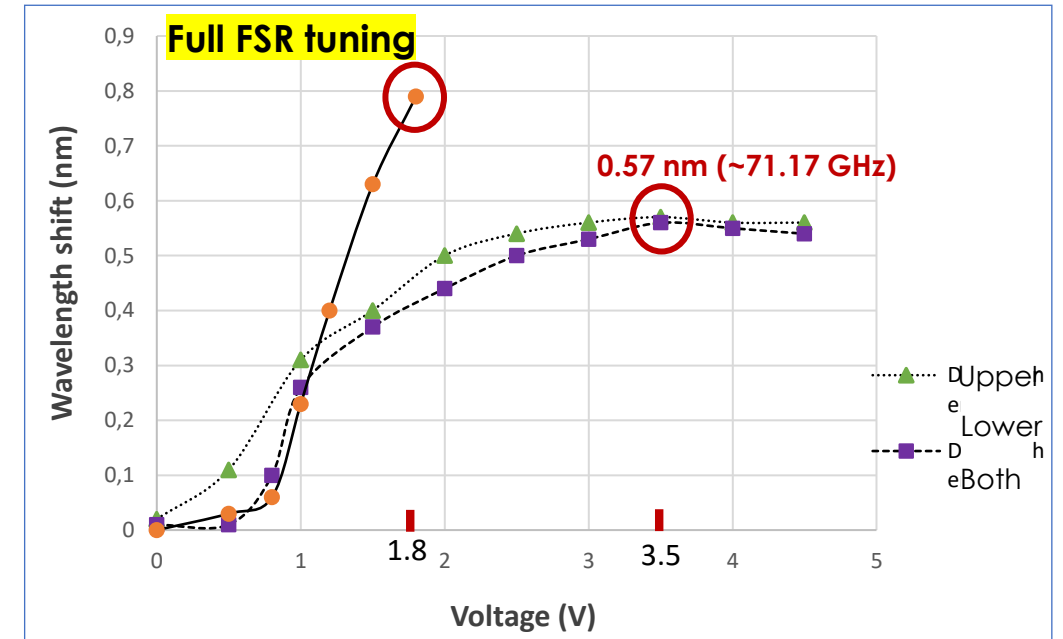
- Filter Length: 713 μm
- Loss ~ 15 dBm
- Assuming 6 dB per grating coupler



Optical filtering ■ Plasma dispersion effect

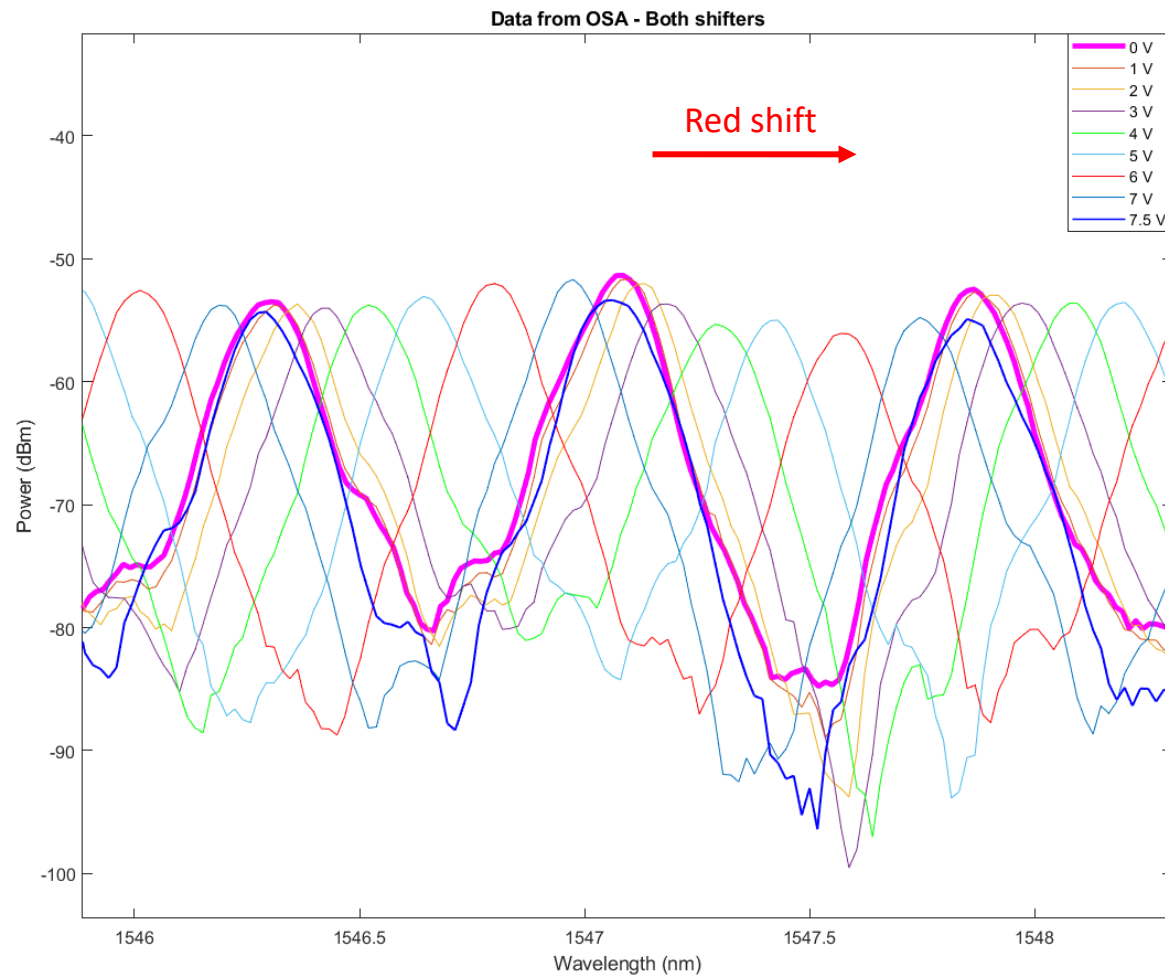


inevitable optical losses due to free-carrier absorption !!



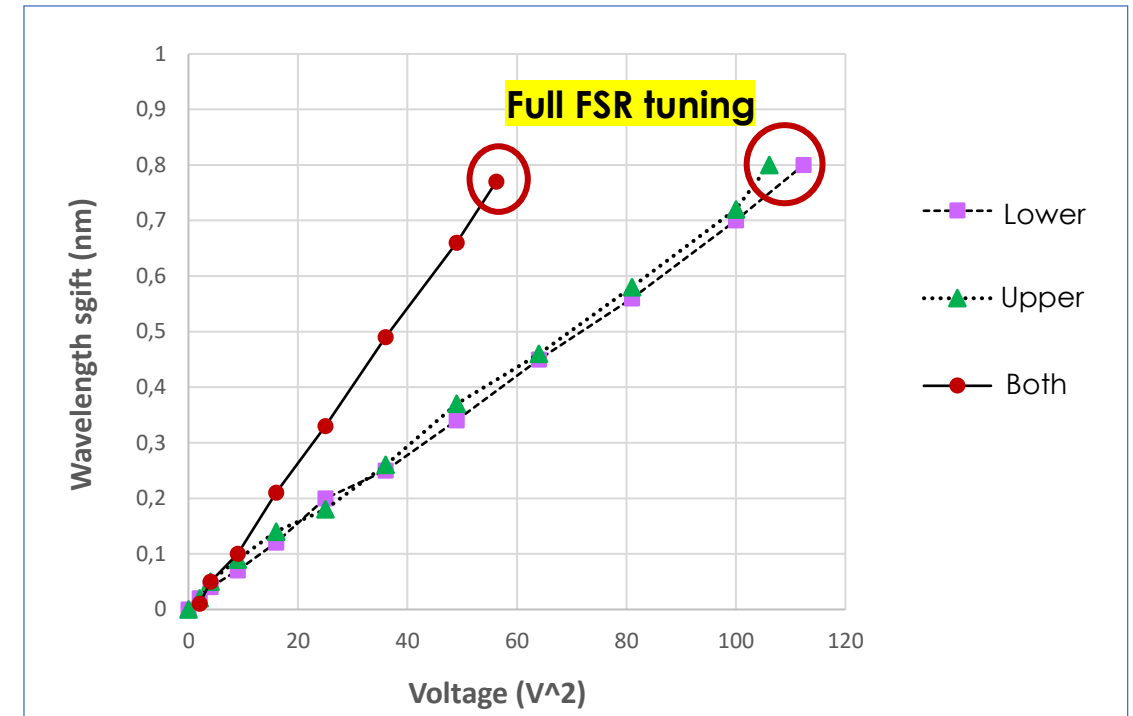
Shifter	Shift in nm (GHz)	Power per FSR tuning (mW)	Loss (dB)
Upper	0.57 (~71.17 GHz)	3.9	-7.3894
Lower	0.56 (~69.92 GHz)	3.9	-16.69
Both	0.79 (~98.64 GHz)	0.9	-9.9311

Optical filtering ■ Thermo-optic effect



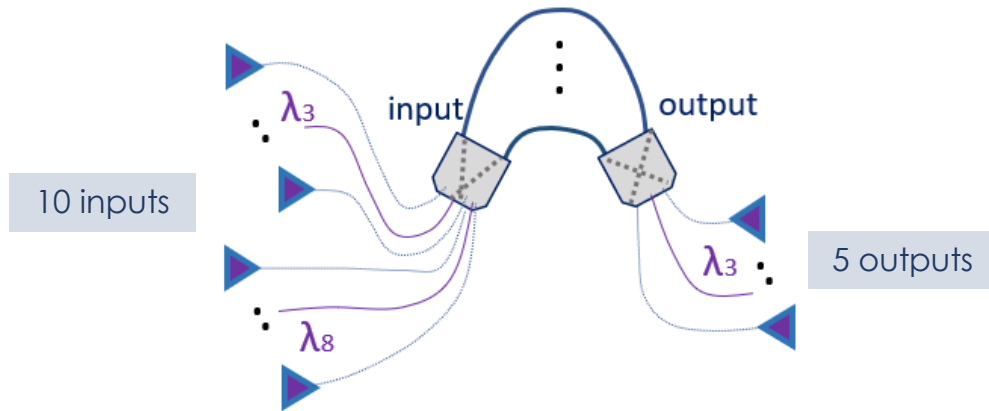
Heater: custom design

- 254 x 1 μm
- Resistance: 3154 k Ω

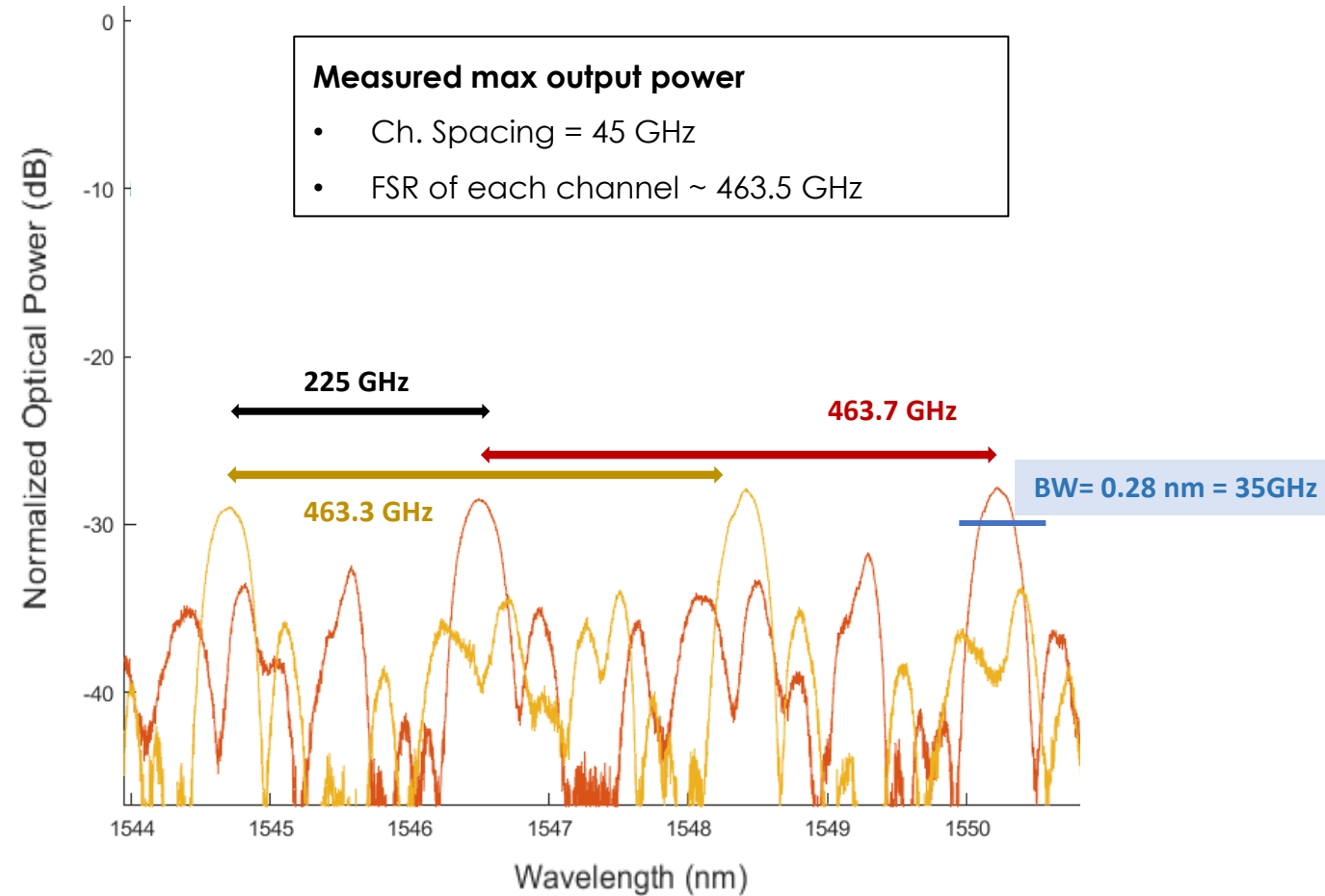


Shifter	Shift in nm (GHz)	Power per FSR tuning (mW)	Loss (dB)	Tuning efficiency (nm/mW)
Upper	0.8 (~99.89GHz)	33.01	-1.145	0.022
Lower	same	34.6	-3.465	0.022
Both	0.78 (~96GHz)	35.28	-0.57	0.0439

Optical multiplexing results



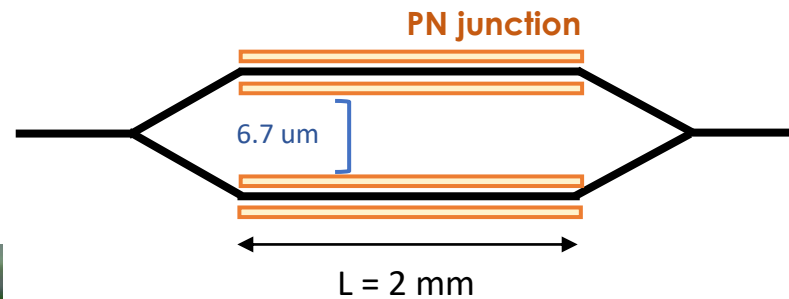
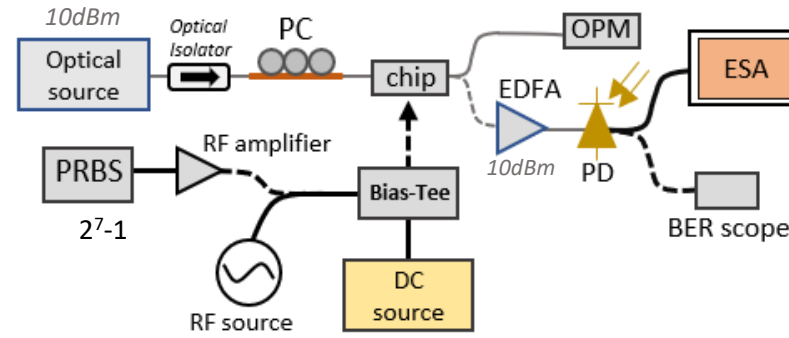
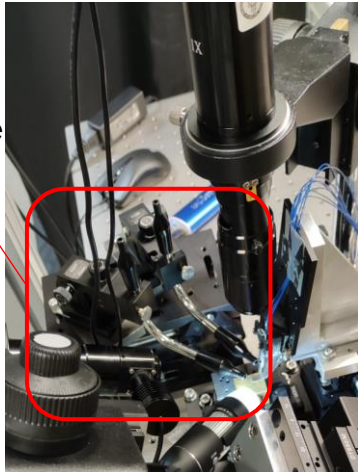
→ Measuring the centered channels



It's under investigation to define precisely the origin of the noise between the resonant responses!

Optical modulation results

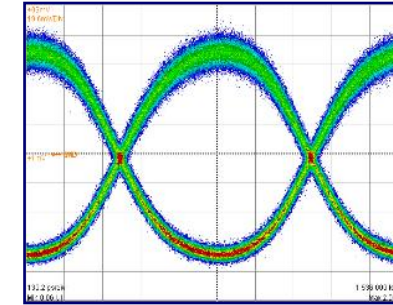
Experimental setup



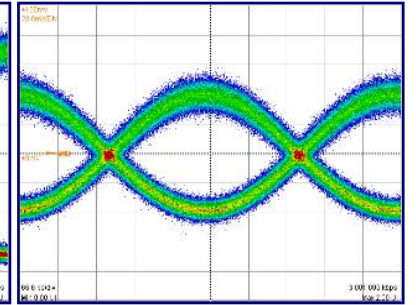
- Optical transmission response
- Intensity modulation with a direct detection in optical domain
- BER scope to record the eye diagram

Despite this limitation, data transmission was successful!

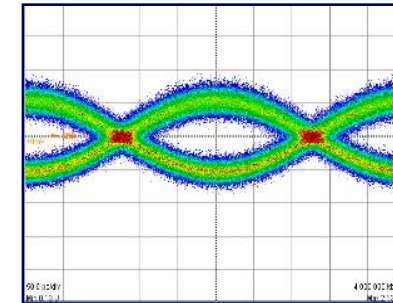
i) 1.5 Gbps



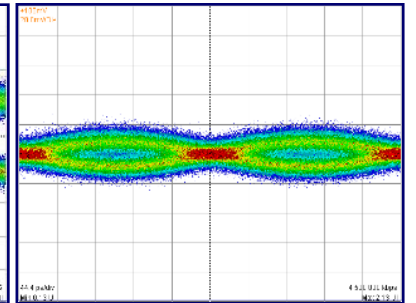
ii) 3 Gbps



iii) 4 Gbps



iv) 4.5 Gbps

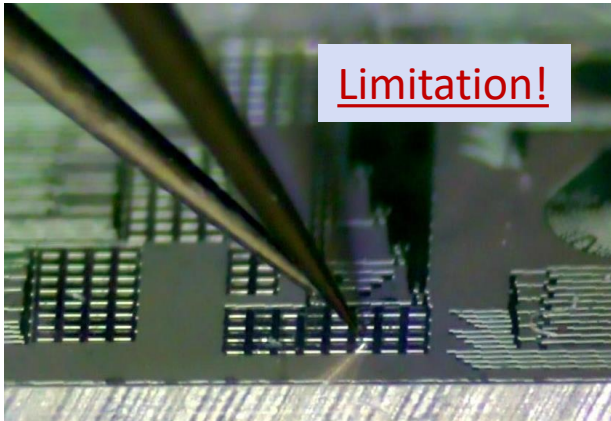


V_{π} voltage (V_{π})= -9 V

Modulation efficiency: 1.8 V·cm

Quadrature point at -3.6 V

Limitation!



- ❑ The spectral responses of **ring-filters** and **AWG** exhibit FSR compatible to the simulation results
 - ❑ Tunable filtering via plasma dispersion effect and TO effect
 - ❑ AWG filtering with BW of ~0.3 nm (35 GHz)
-
- Complete the full characterization of the MZM
 - Design different MZM electrodes types, such as traveling-wave electrodes that own higher modulation efficiency
 - Upcoming measurements: **second-order** ring filters, nested **dual-parallel MZM** for complex modulation formats
-
- ➡ There is potential of the TOWER's platform for monolithic integration of element to be combined and form a **complete, multi-functional**.
 - ➡ Design a complete sub-THz transmitter module integrated with a high-speed photodiode.

Hybrid integration ?

Acknowledgements

Authors acknowledges TOWER Semiconductor for the fabrication of the chips and Synopsys Photonic Solutions support through the University Program. We acknowledge financial support by the TERAOPTICS project and TERAWAY project funded from the European Union's research and innovation programs under grant agreements No. 956857 and No 871668, respectively, the CONEX-Plus project funded by UC3M and the European Union under grant agreement No. 801538 and the European Space Agency (ESA) under Contract No. 4000135351/21/NL/GLC/my.



Thank you for your attention.

Any questions?

For further discussion!

Email: kspanido@ing.uc3m.es



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