

# An electro-optic integrated platform for telecom and sensing devices

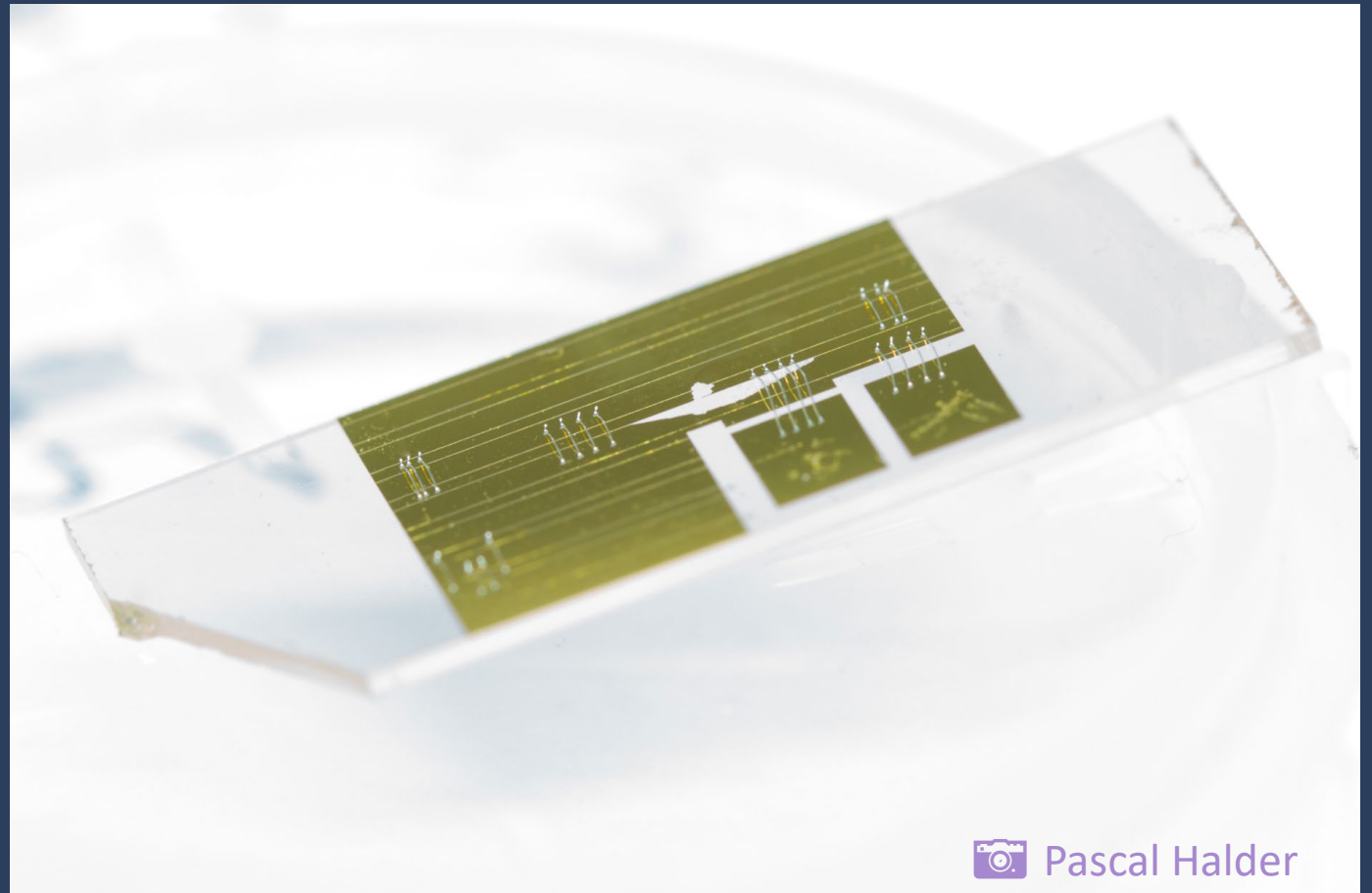
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Optical Nanomaterial Group

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# The Optical Nanomaterial Group ONG



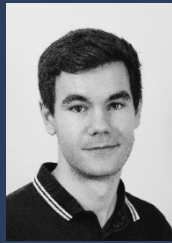
Marc Reig Escalé



Viola Vogler-N



Fabian Kaufmann



David Pohl



Andrea Morandi



Sissi Wang



Grégoire Saerens



Artemis Karvounis



Helena Weigand



Eric Déneraud



Wentao Qiu



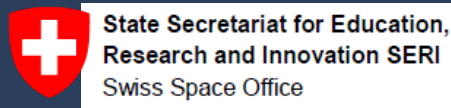
Andreas Maeder



Hanh Duong

**Alumni:** A. Sergejev, N. Hendricks, C. Renaut, B. Jordaan, F. Richter, M. Timofeeva, Flavia Timpu, Romolo Savo, Jolanda Mueller, Franciele Henrique

## Funding



# Why miniaturizing quadratic optical materials?

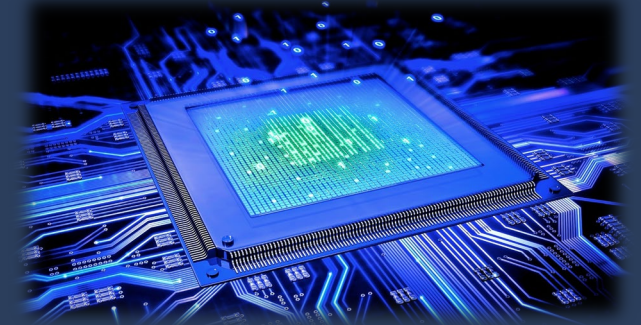
## Telecommunication



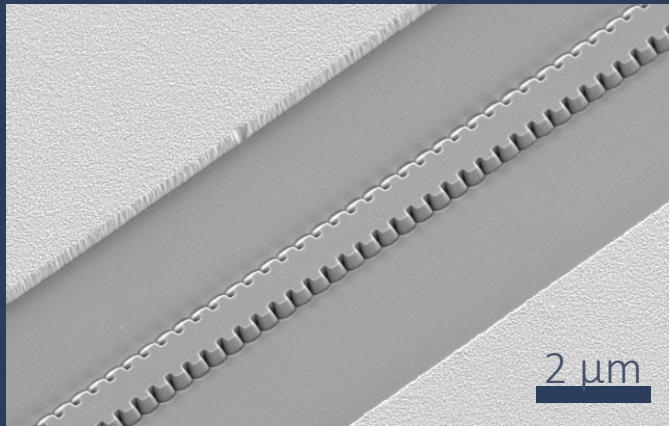
## Sensor



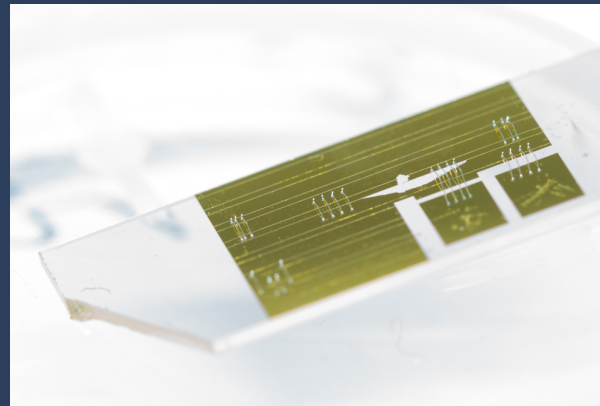
## Source



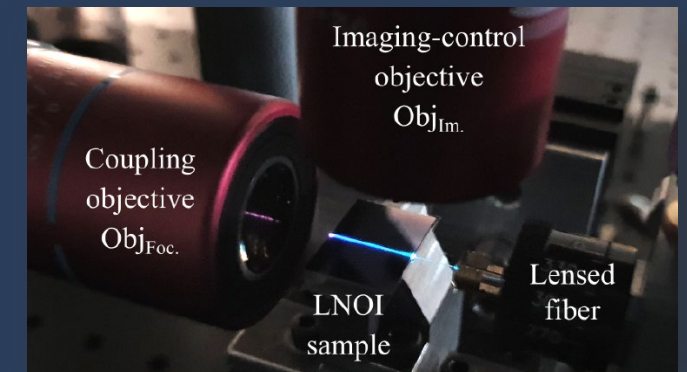
## Modulators



## Spectrometer



## Supercontinuum



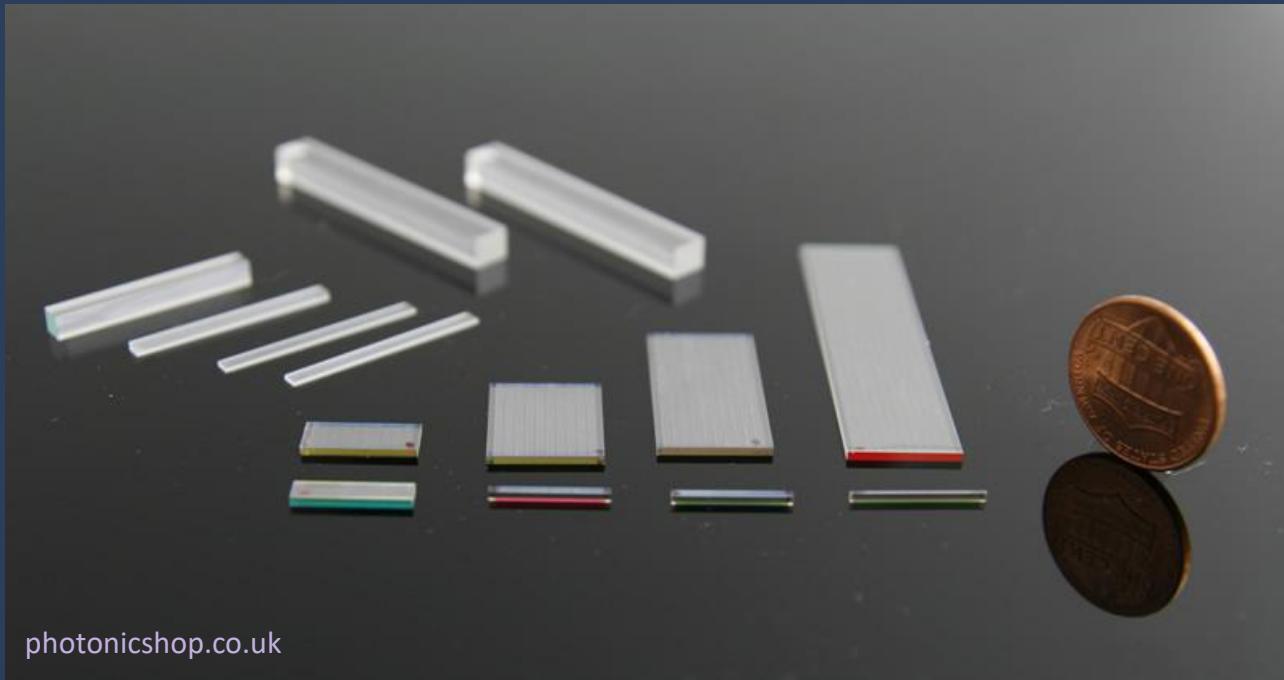
Reig Escalé, et al. OL 43(7) 2018  
Pohl, et al. IEEE PTL 33 (2) 2020

Pohl et al. Nature Photonics 14 (1) 2020

Reig Escalé, et al. APL Photonics 5 (12) 2020

# Does this material exist at a small scale?

Bulk crystal



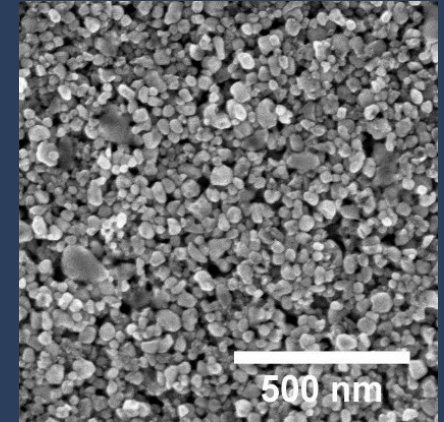
Lithium Niobate ( $\text{LiNbO}_3$ )

At small scale

$\text{LiNbO}_3$  (<800 nm)

$\text{SiO}_2$  (2-5  $\mu\text{m}$ )

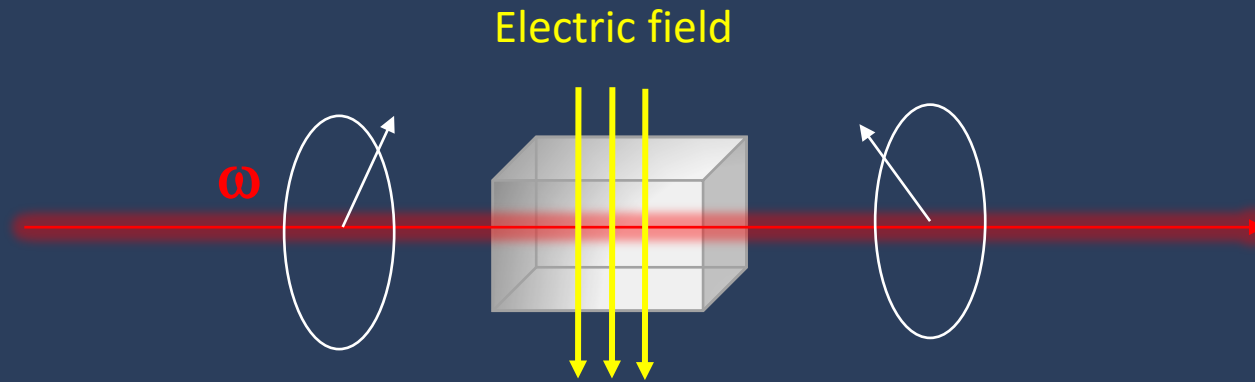
Si (0.4-1 mm)



Rabiei, P.; Gunter, P. *Applied Physics Letters* **2004**, 85 (20).

Kim, E.; ... Grange, R. *ACS Nano* **2013**, 7 (6).

# More properties of quadratic $\chi^{(2)}$ materials: $\text{LiNbO}_3$



- Electro-optic**

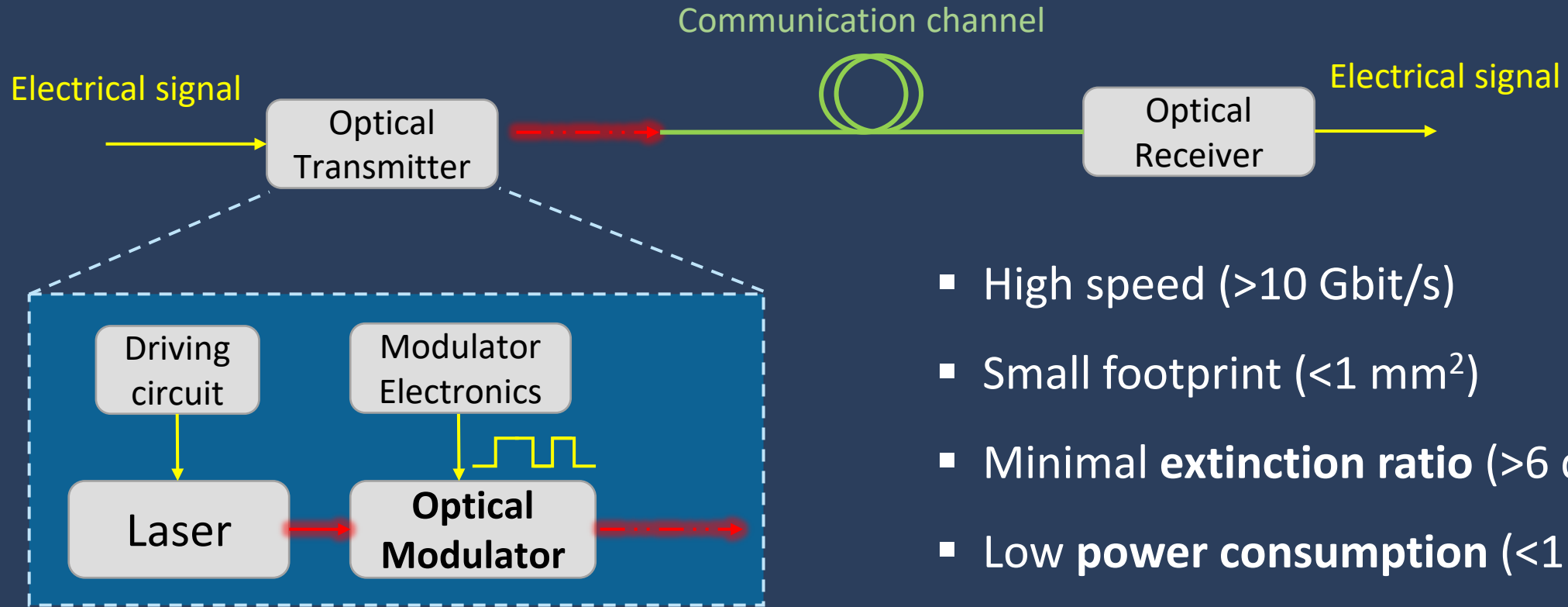
Change in the refractive index linearly proportional to the electric field

Electro-optic tensor  $\chi^{(2)}$  of  $\text{LiNbO}_3$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Delta(1/n^2)_1 \\ \Delta(1/n^2)_2 \\ \Delta(1/n^2)_3 \\ \Delta(1/n^2)_4 \\ \Delta(1/n^2)_5 \\ \Delta(1/n^2)_6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3.4 & 8.6 \\ 0 & 3.4 & 8.6 \\ 0 & 0 & 30.8 \\ 0 & 28 & 0 \\ 28 & 0 & 0 \\ -3.4 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} E_x \\ E_y \\ E_z \end{pmatrix}$$

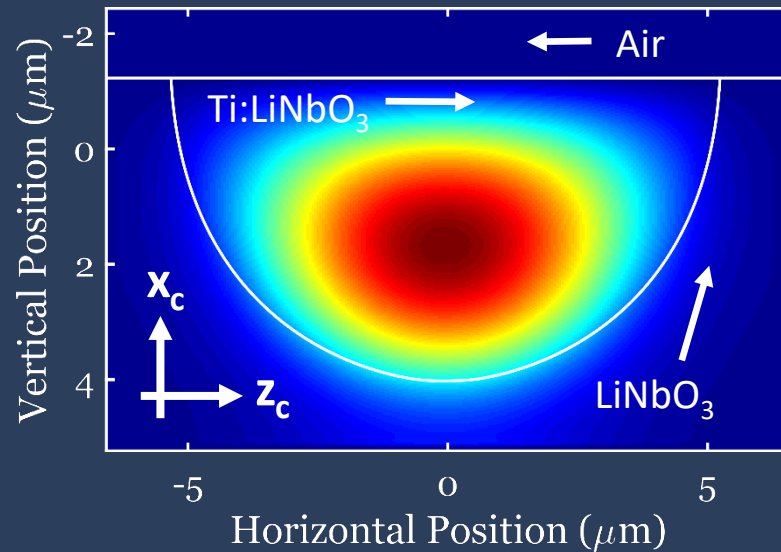
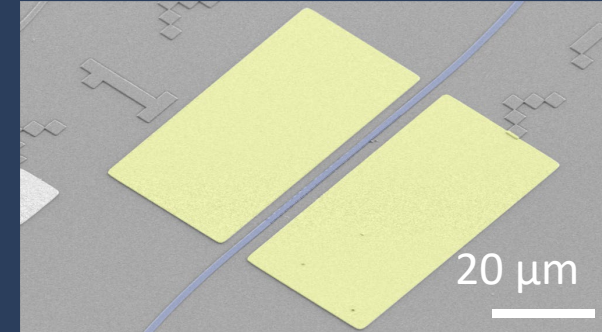
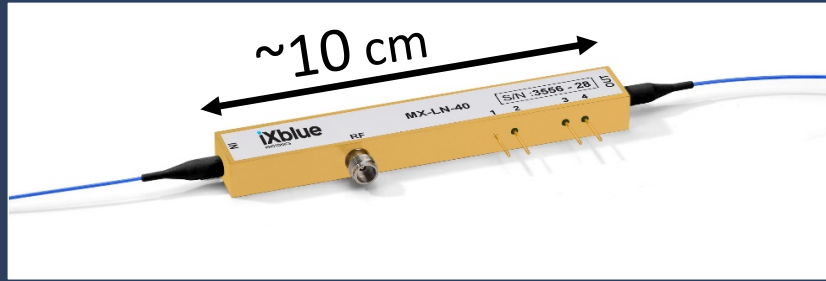
$d_{33} = 30.8 \text{ pm/V}$

# Role of the optical modulator

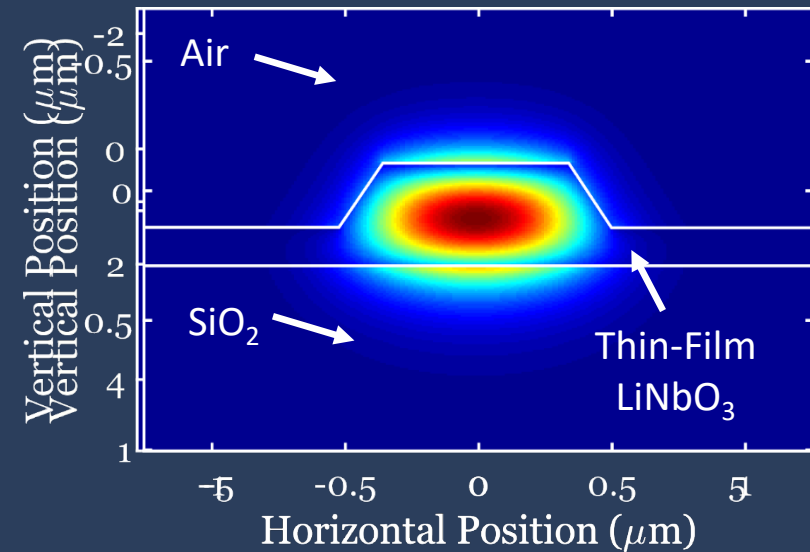


- High speed ( $>10$  Gbit/s)
- Small footprint ( $<1$  mm<sup>2</sup>)
- Minimal **extinction ratio** ( $>6$  dB)
- Low **power consumption** ( $<1$  nJ/bit)

# Traditional vs integrated modulator design

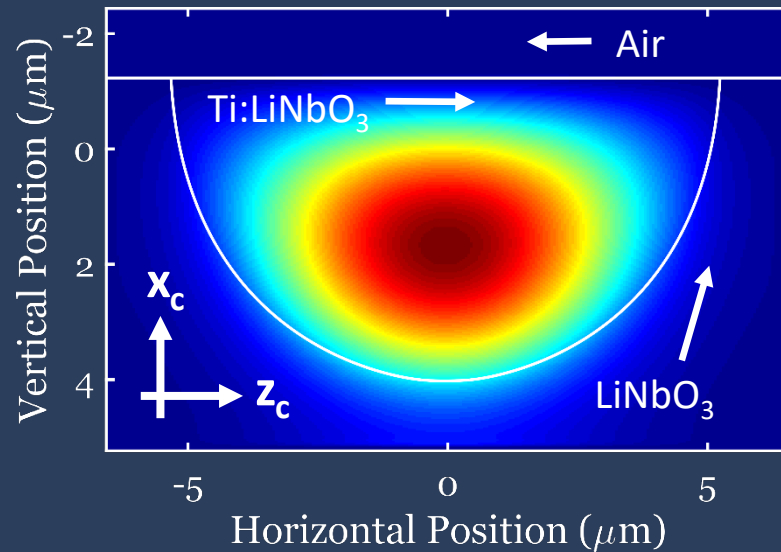
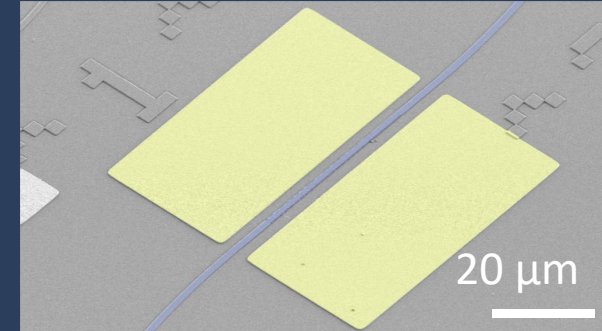
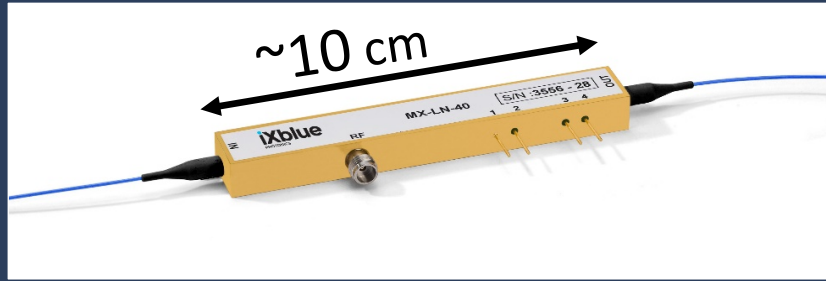


**Mode Area  $> 30 \mu\text{m}^2$**   
 **$< 40 \text{ Gbit/s}$**

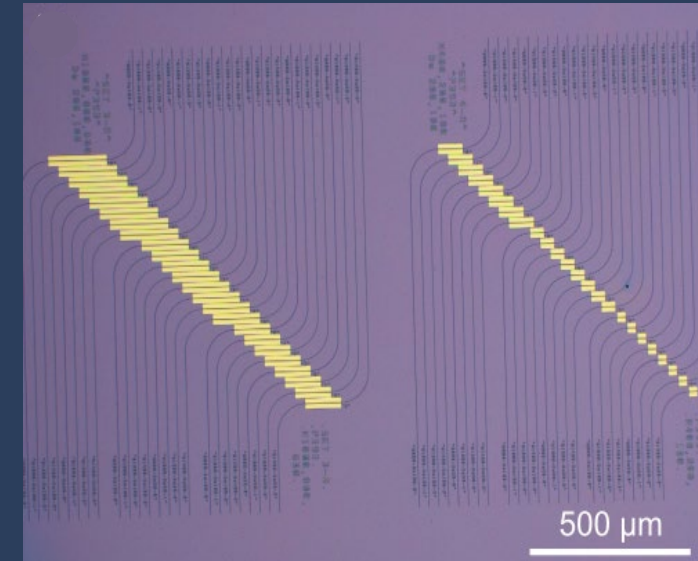


**Mode Area  $< 1 \mu\text{m}^2$**   
 **$100 \text{ Gbit/s}$**

# Traditional vs integrated modulator design



**Mode Area  $> 30 \mu\text{m}^2$**   
 **$< 40 \text{ Gbit/s}$**

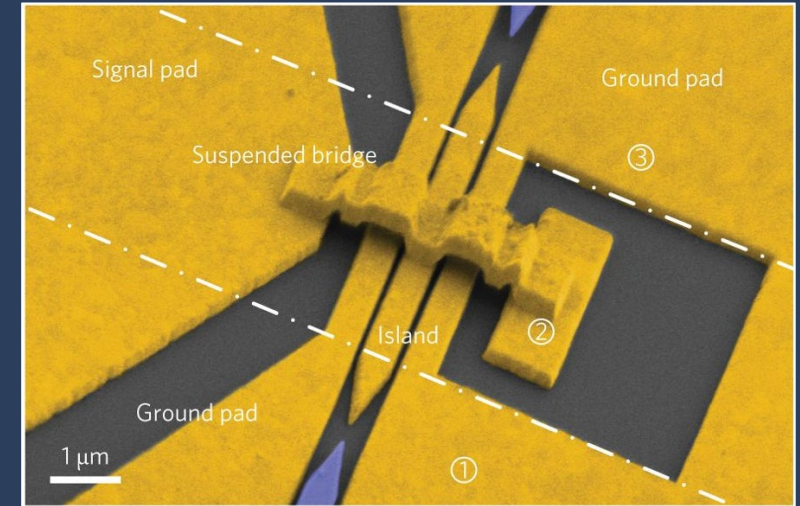


**Mode Area  $< 1 \mu\text{m}^2$**   
**100 Gbit/s**  
**Parallelization**

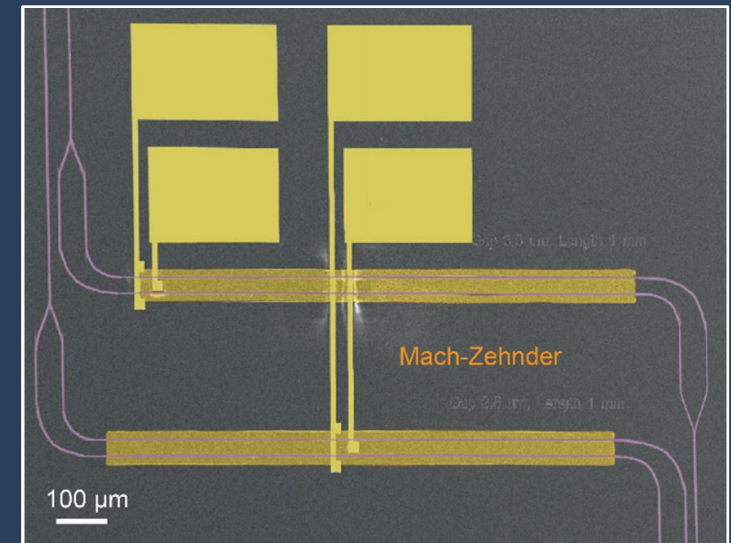


# Current on-chip platforms for modulators

- **Plasmonics:** high speed **but** high optical losses ( $\sim$ dB/ $\mu$ m)  
→ **polymers:** material degradation in long term
- **SOI, InP:** Carrier injection **but** high voltage
- **LNOI:** Low-loss modulator ( $<0.5$  dB/cm) **but** large foot print, less convenient parallelization

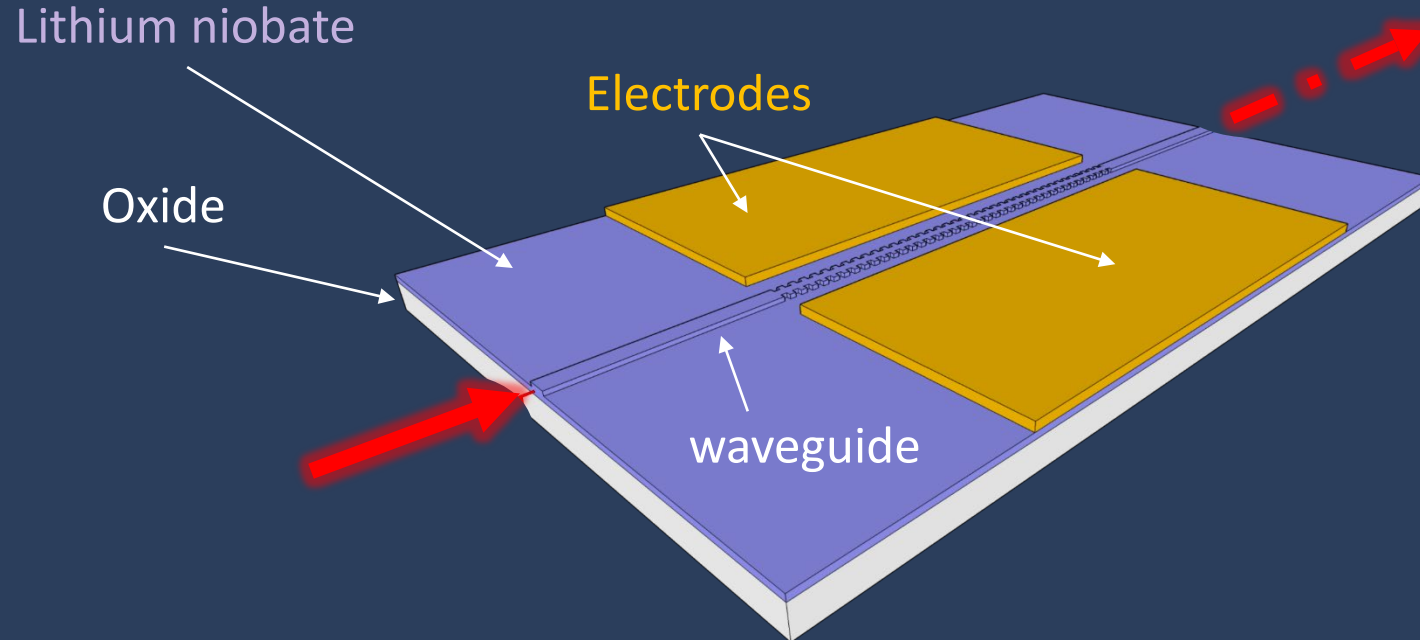


C. Haffner et al., Nature Photonics 9, 525–528, 2015



C. Wang et al., Optics Express 26(2), 1547-1555, 2018

# Concept of the integrated Bragg modulator



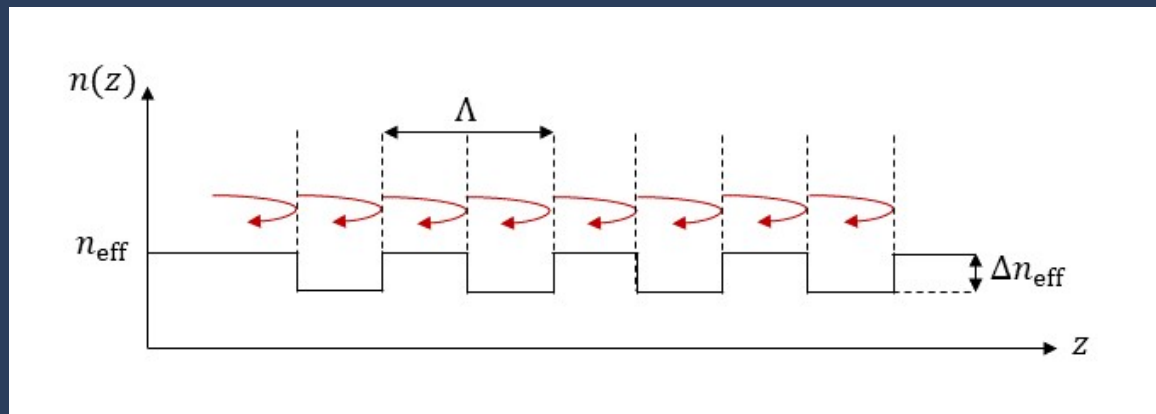
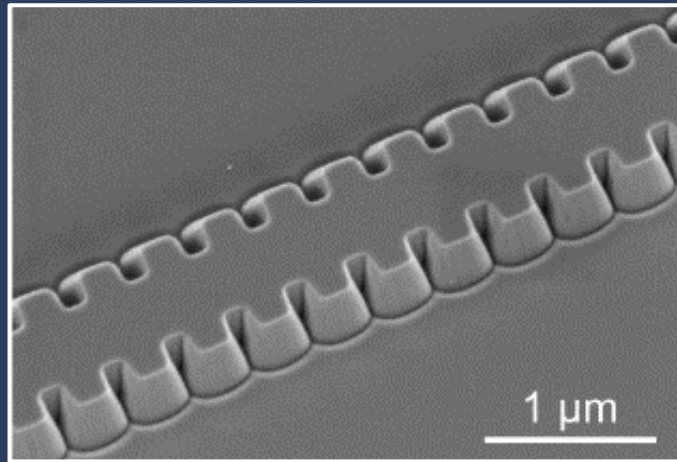
Aim: reduce **footprint** in **LNOI** modulators

**10×500  $\mu\text{m}^2$**

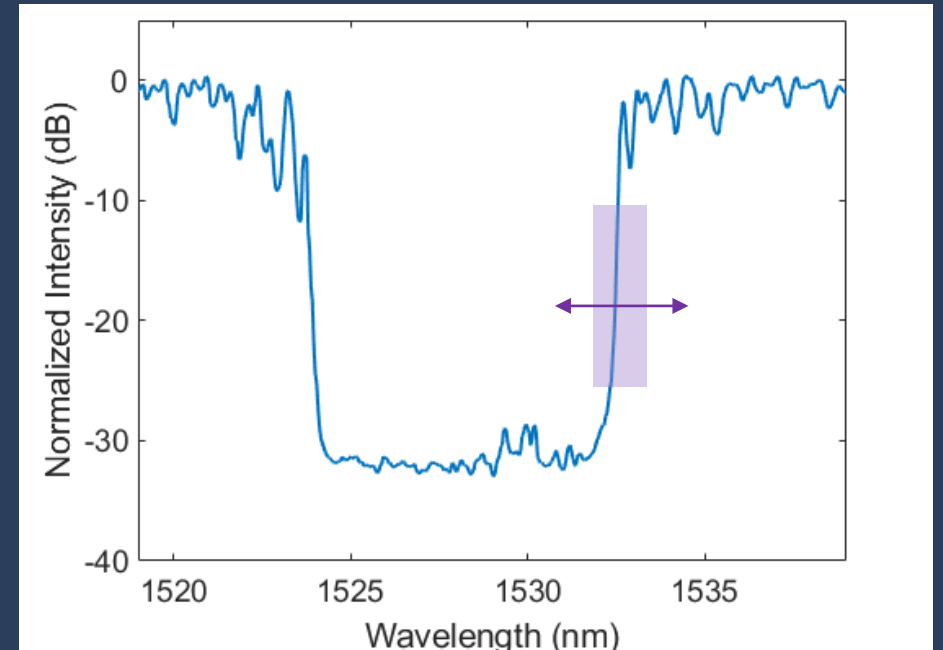
with a **single waveguide** and a modulation at the **Bragg resonance**

# Concept of the integrated Bragg modulator

Multilayers of alternating materials with varying  $n$ , each layer causes a partial reflection



Stop band in transmission

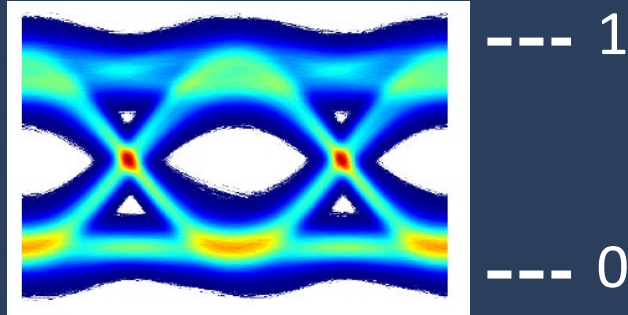


Nanofabrication at BRNC and FIRST clean rooms

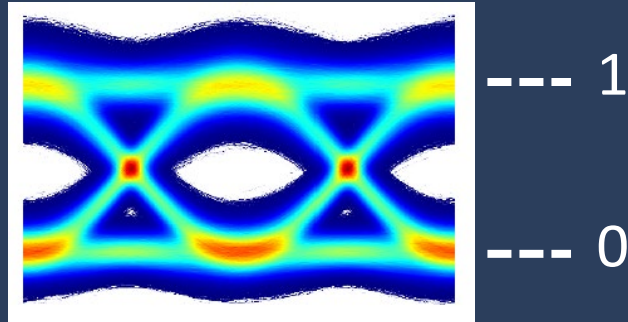
# Concept of the integrated Bragg modulator

$V_{pp} = 8.9 \text{ V at } 50 \Omega$

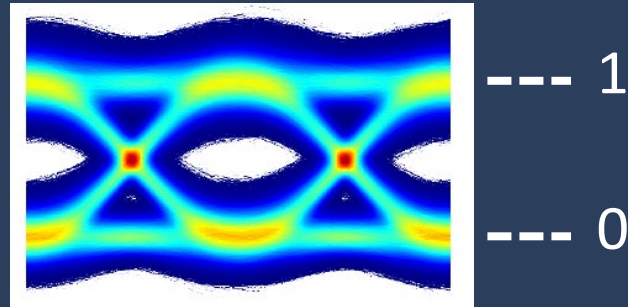
25 Gbit/s  
BER  $< \sim 10^{-6}$



50 Gbit/s  
BER =  $1.9 \cdot 10^{-6}$

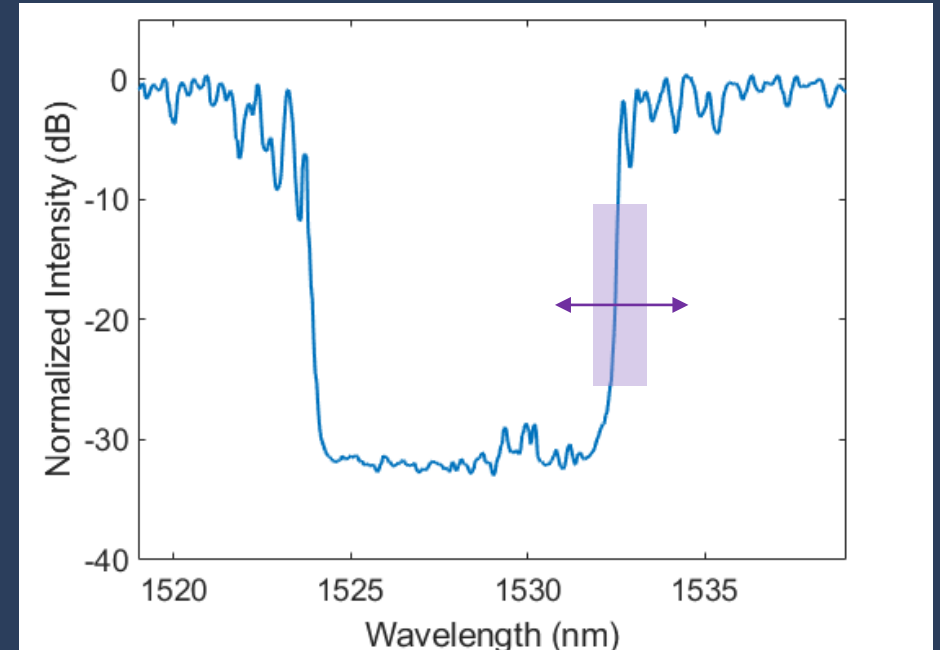


100 Gbit/s  
BER =  $1.3 \times 10^{-5}$



< Hard Decision threshold

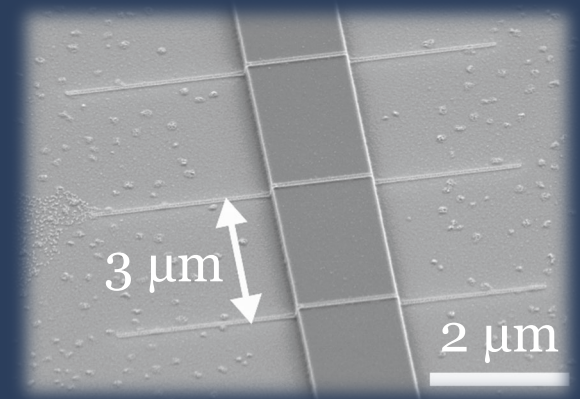
## Stop band in transmission



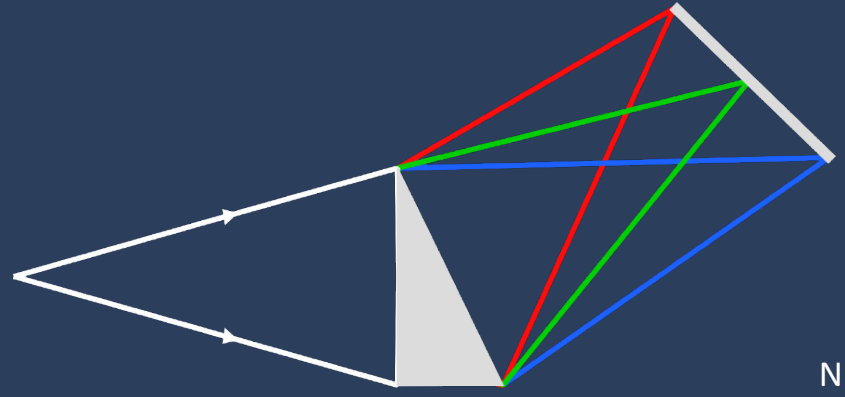
Nanofabrication at BRNC and FIRST clean rooms  
Collaboration with Juerg Leuthold, ETH, D-ITET

# Which integrated devices ?

- A **Bragg** optical modulator
- A **nano** spectrometer

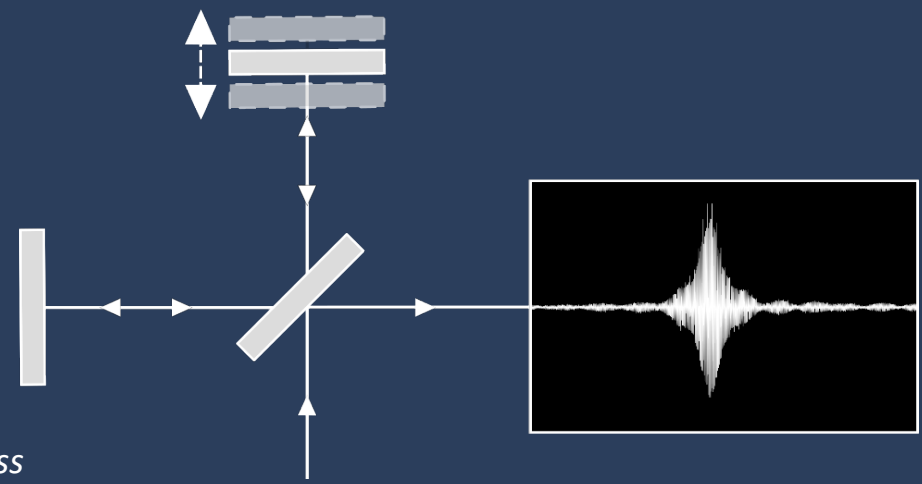


# Current spectrometers



Grating/Phased-array

## Bulk

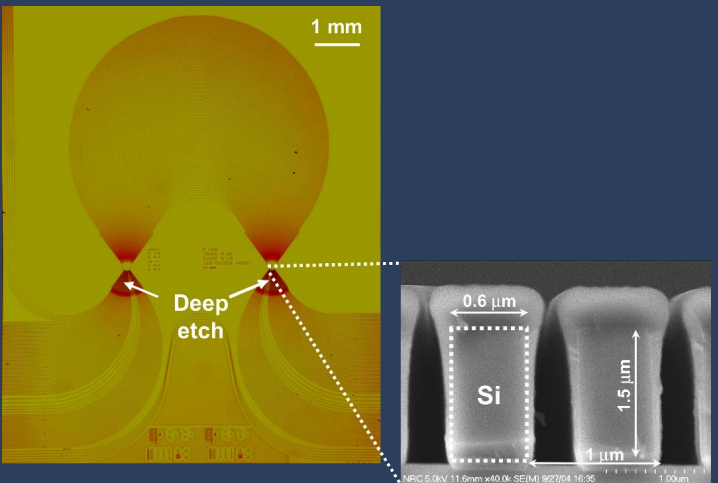


Fourier Transform

N. Blind et al., *Opt. Express* 25(22), 27341-27369, 2017

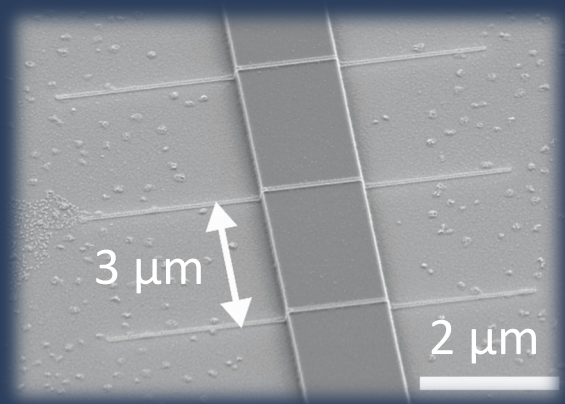
## Integrated optics

### SOI circuits



P. Cheben et al., *Opt. Express* 15(5) 2007

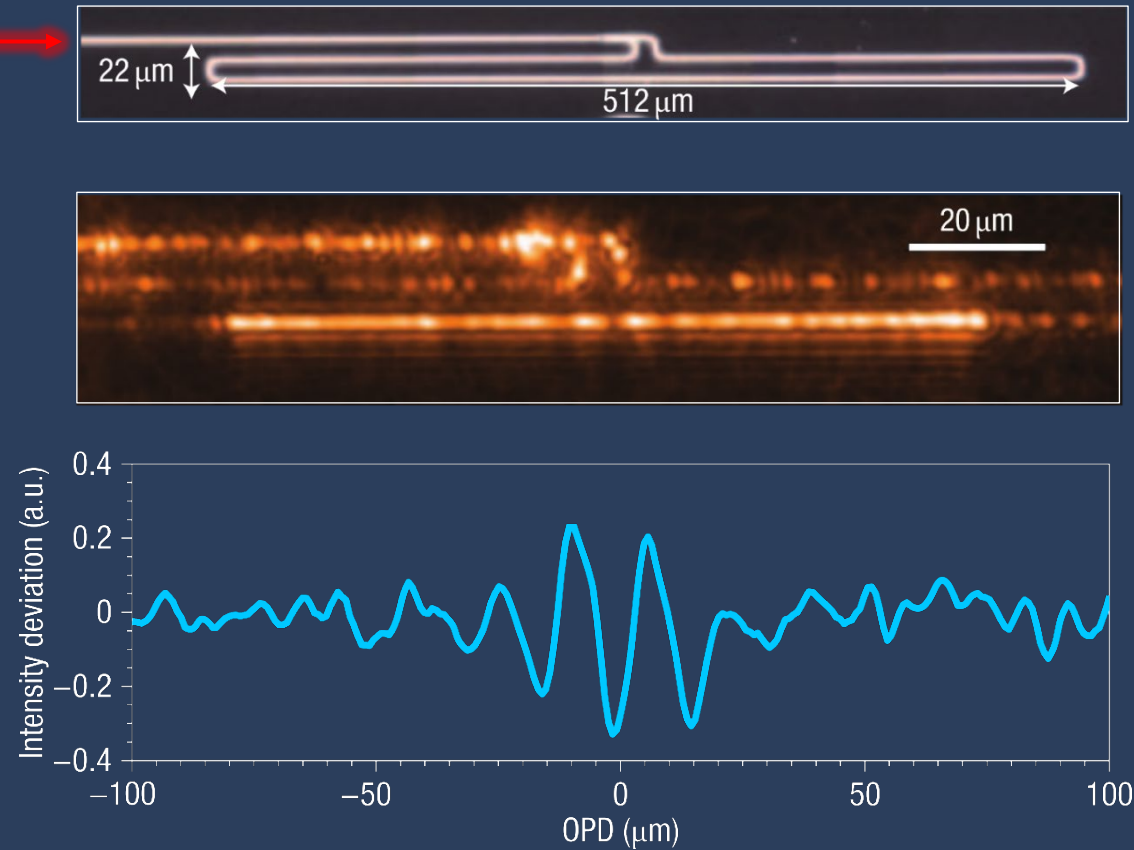
### This work



D. Pohl, ..., R. Grange, *Nature Photonics* 14 (1) 2020

# On-Chip Fourier Transform Spectrometers

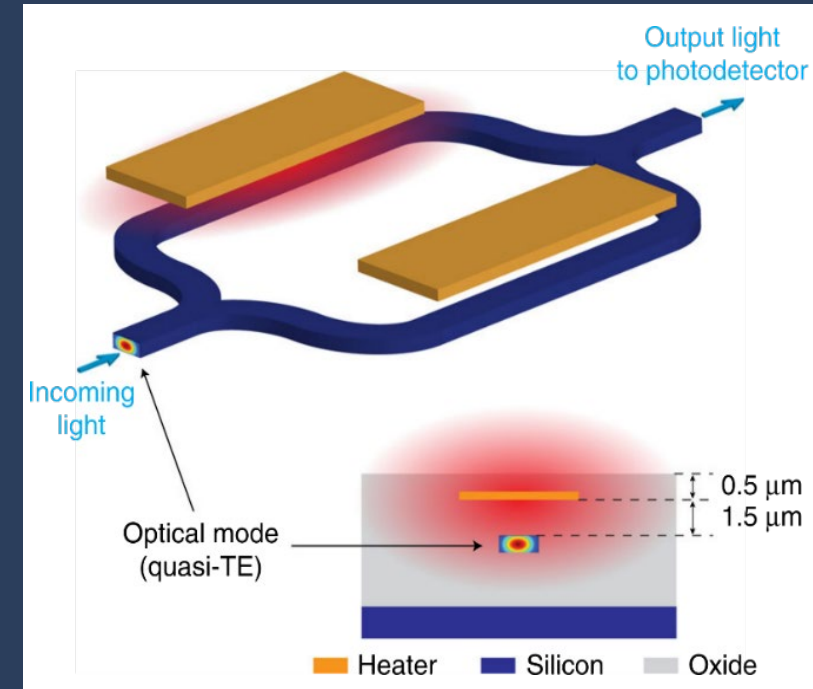
## Stationary-wave integrated Fourier-transform spectrometer (SWIFTS)



Undersampling / Limited bandwidth (15 nm)

E. Le Coarer et al., Nature Photonics 1(8), 473-478, 2007

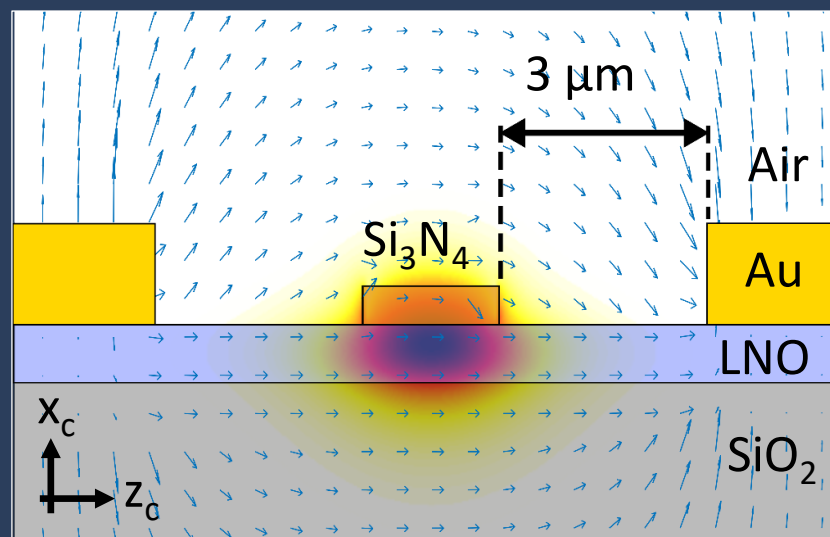
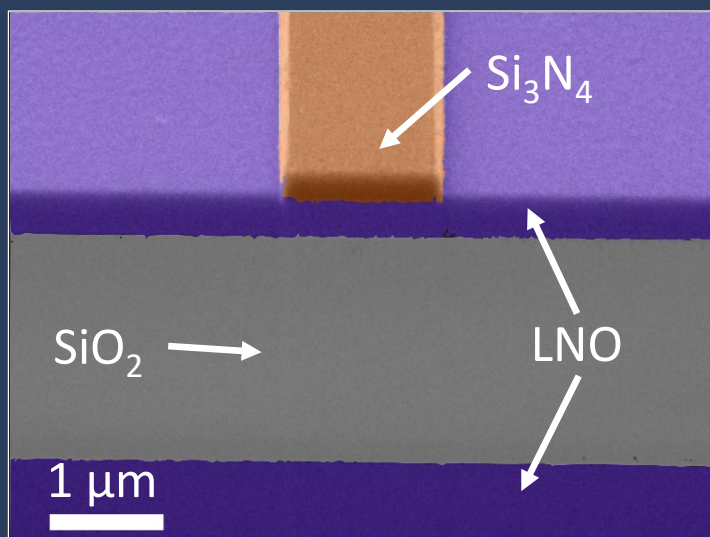
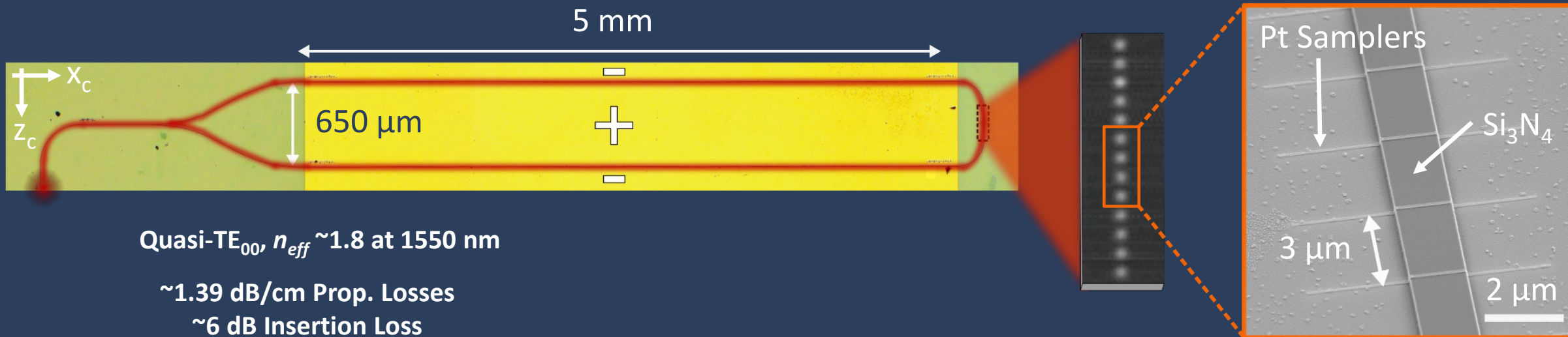
## Thermo-optic Fourier-transform spectrometer



Full sampling ( $>100$  V) / Extended bandwidth

M. Souza et al., Nature Comm. 9(665), 2018

# Lithium Niobate Nano Spectrometer V=0



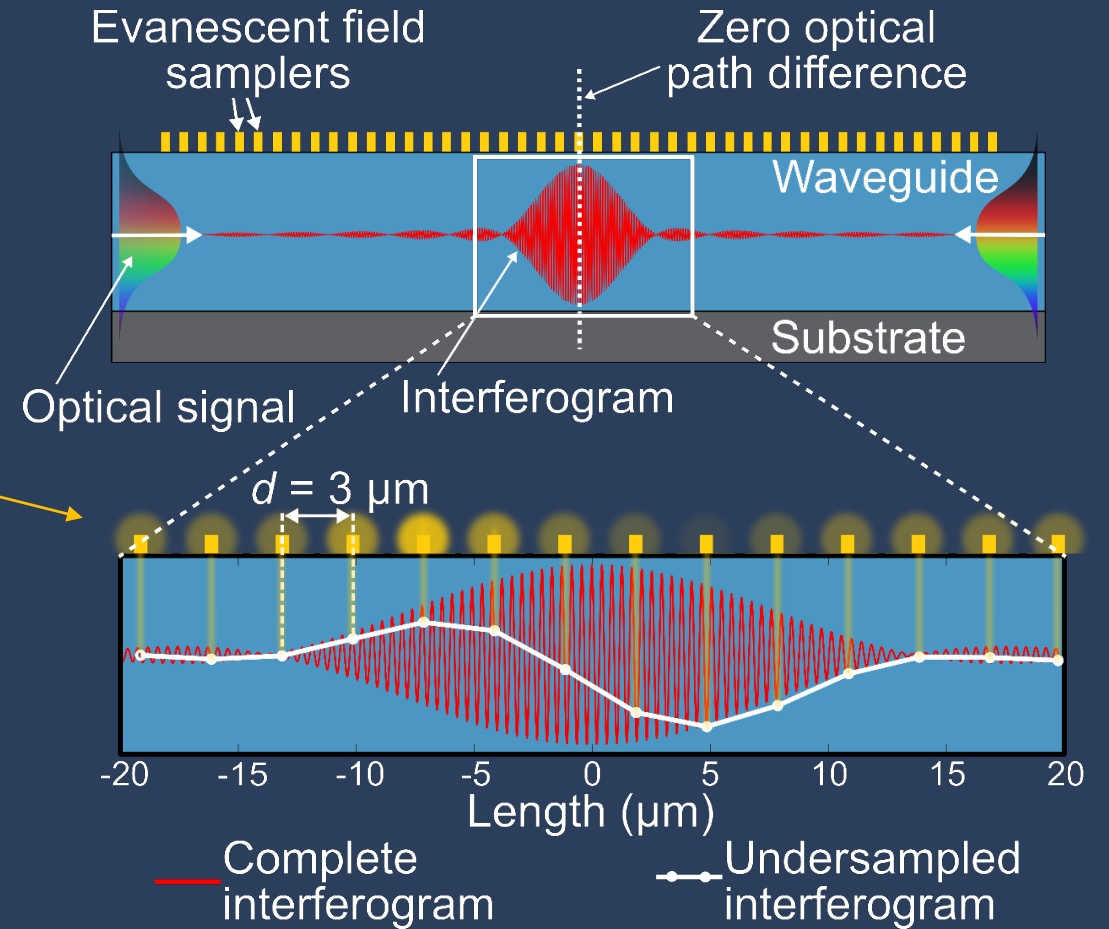


# Undersampling

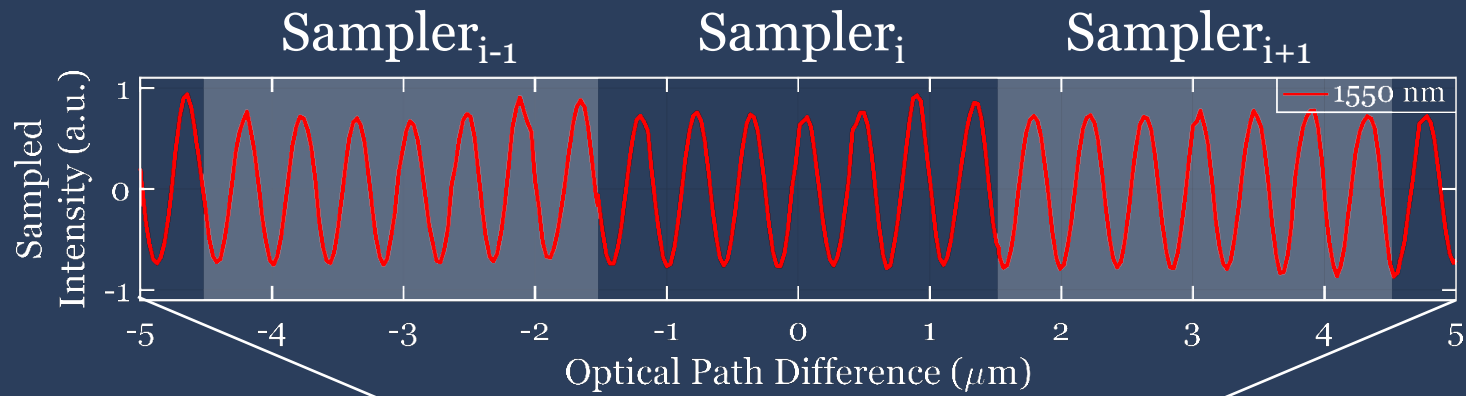
77 Samplers × 3 μm Pitch = 231 μm

Standing-wave:  $\Lambda_{SW} = \frac{\lambda}{2 n_{eff}} \sim 420 \text{ nm at } 1550 \text{ nm}$

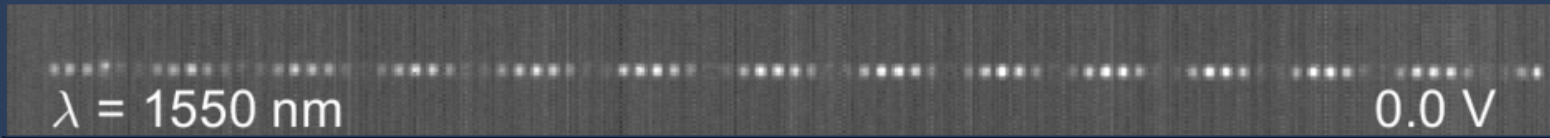
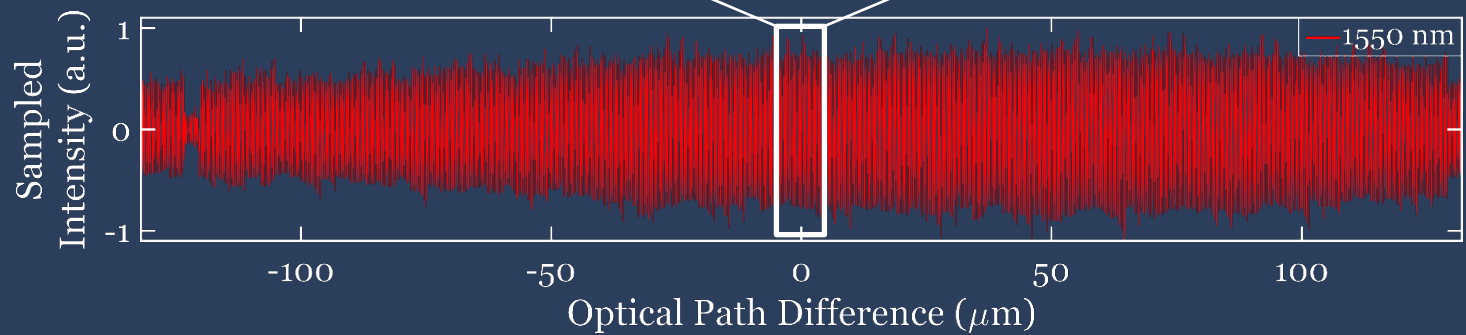
Nyquist-Shannon criterion:  $d_{max} \leq \frac{1}{2} \Lambda_{SW} \sim 210 \text{ nm}$



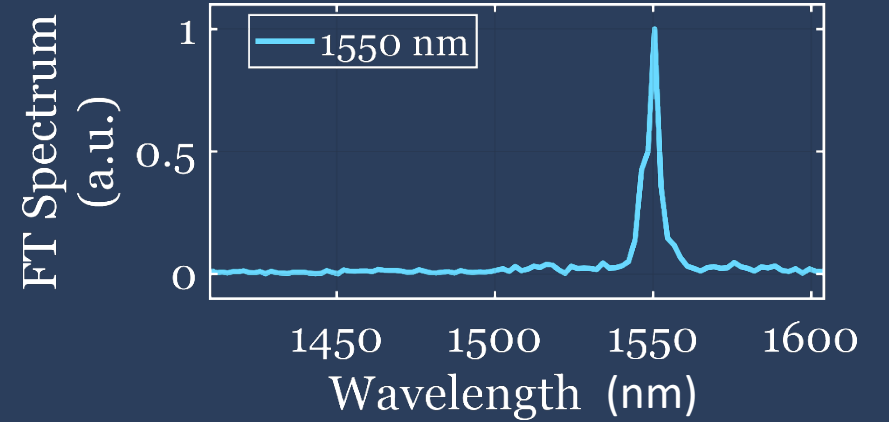
# Electro-optic sampling: monochromatic



Full interferogram with  $\sim 20$  V



87 Samplers  $\times$  3  $\mu\text{m}$  Pitch = 261  $\mu\text{m}$

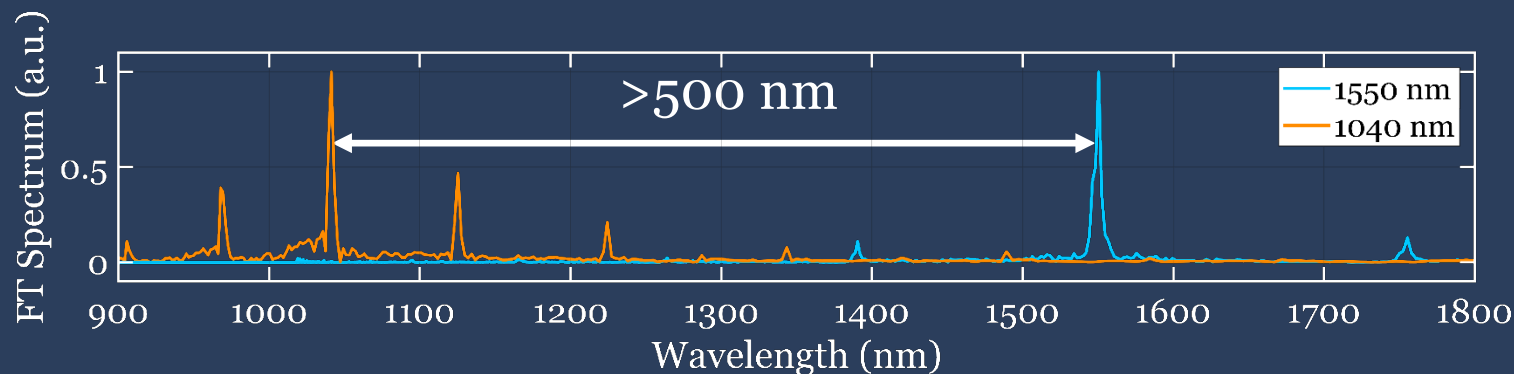
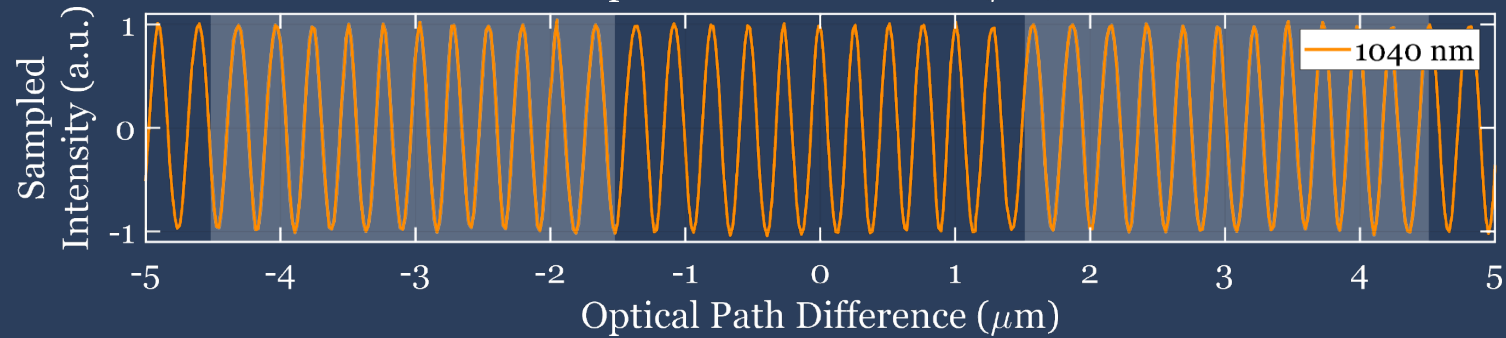
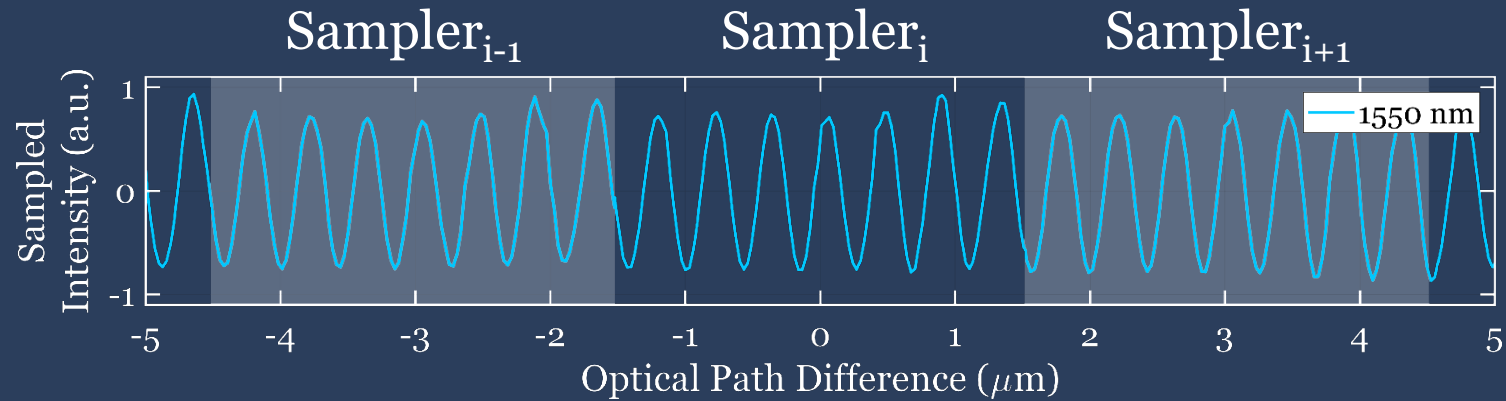


Resolution:

$$R = \frac{\lambda}{\Delta\lambda} = \frac{n_{eff} L}{\lambda} \sim 290$$

$\Delta\lambda \sim 6$  nm at  $\lambda = 1550$  nm

# Electro-optic sampling: bandwidth



Retrieval of the standing wave without undersampling

$>500 \text{ nm}$  bandwidth with  $<20 \text{ V}$

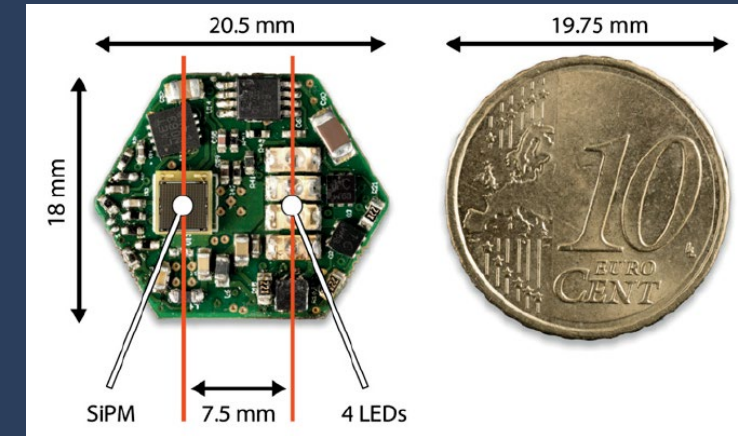
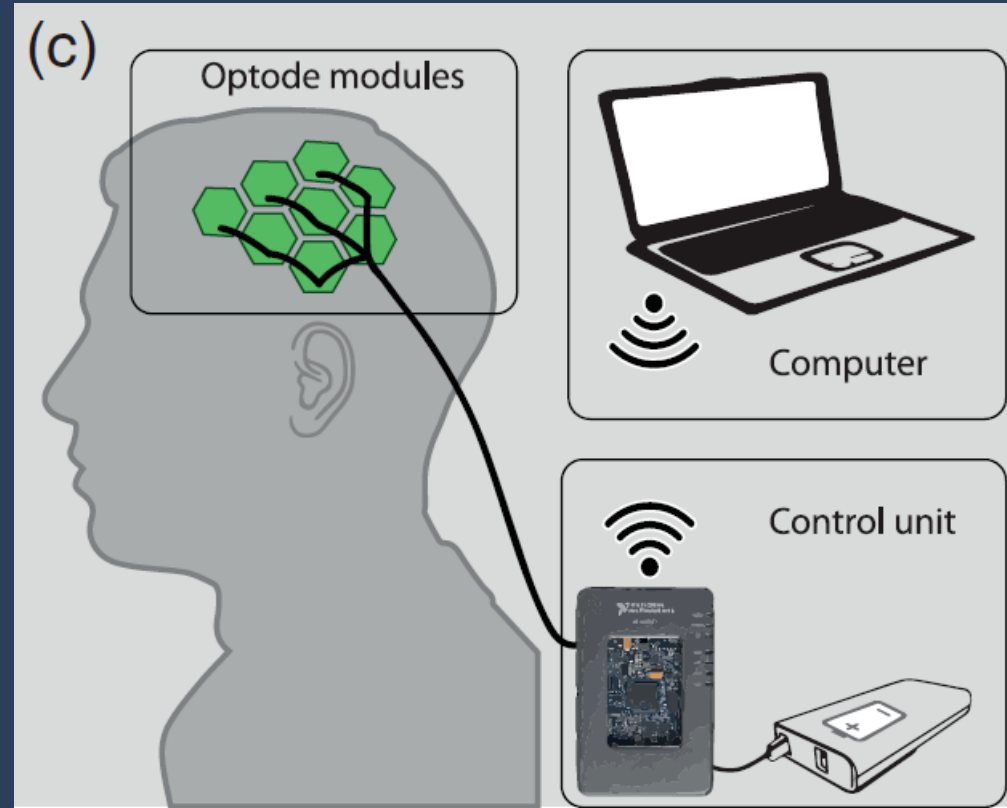
Basically limited by single-mode

condition of the waveguide

$(\lambda_{\text{SM}} \sim 1000\text{-}1800 \text{ nm})$

# Applications of the broadband integrated spectrometer

## Non-invasive measurement of human brain activity



Wyser et al. Neurophotonics 4(4), 041413, 2017

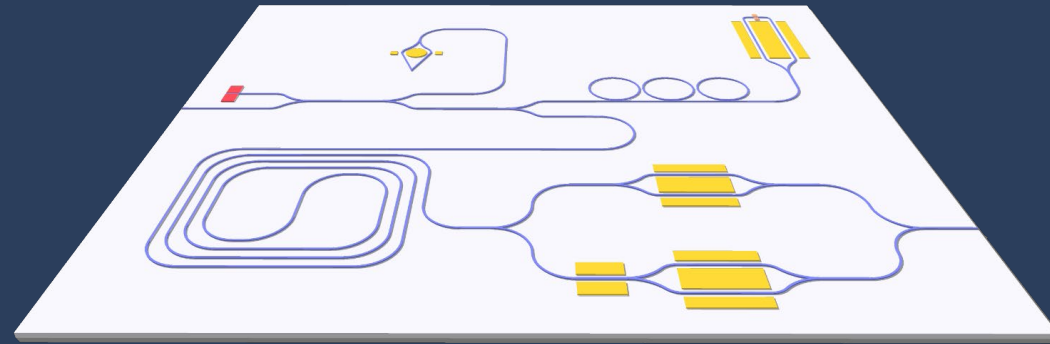
Biomedical Optics Research Laboratory, University Hospital Zurich

# Outlook

## Communication:

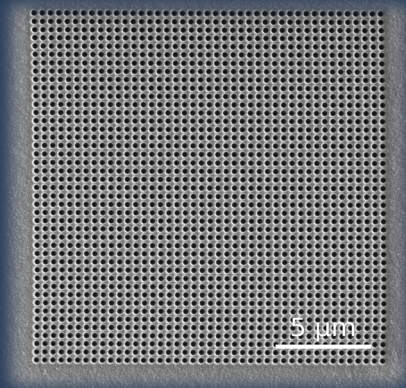
Electro-optic modulators  
Frequency combs (WDM)

## Lithium niobate platform

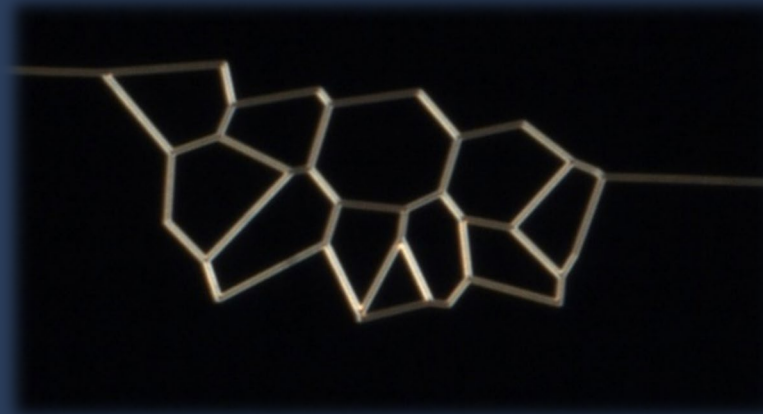


## Sensing:

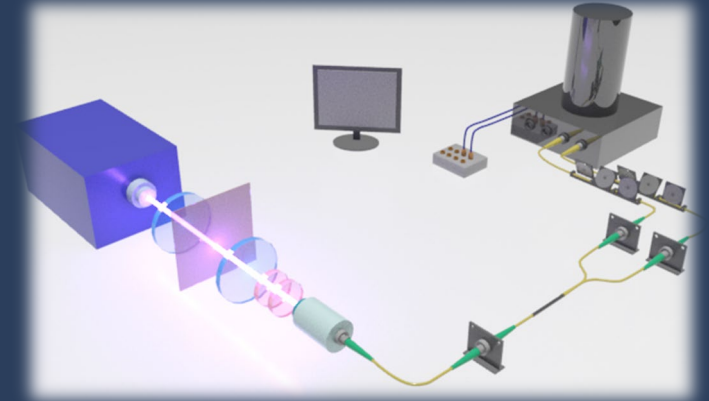
Dual comb spectroscopy  
Beam forming (LIDAR)



Bottom up metasurface



Random network



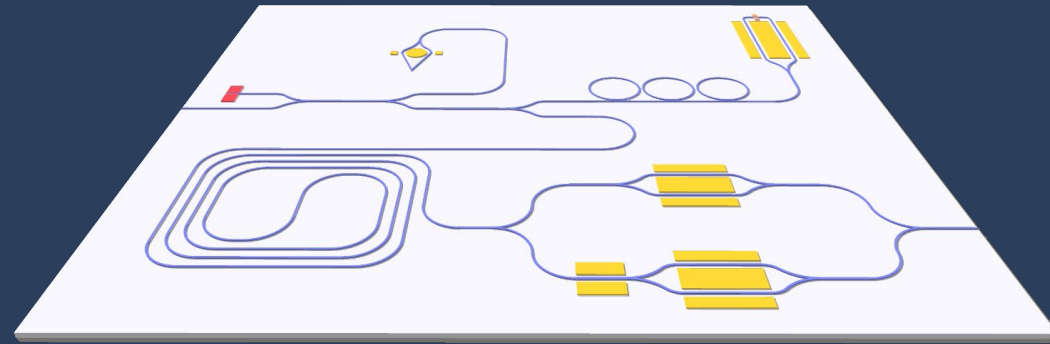
SPDC

# Outlook

## Communication:

Electro-optic modulators  
Frequency combs (WDM)

## Lithium niobate platform



## Sensing:

Dual comb spectroscopy  
Beam forming (LIDAR)

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