

光学学报

基于马赫-曾德尔干涉仪的 1×8 硅基热光开关

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摘要 设计并制备了一种基于树形结构的 1×8 硅基热光开关, 该热光开关由1个 2×2 和6个 1×2 马赫-曾德尔干涉仪的基本单元结构组成。该 1×8 硅基热光开关采用与互补金属氧化物半导体兼容的工艺制造。通过氮化钛加热器来改变波导的温度, 利用硅的热光效应实现光开关功能。实验结果表明: 在1550 nm工作波长下, 该热光开关的平均片上插入损耗约为1.1 dB; 所有输出端口的串扰都小于-23.6 dB; 开关响应时间小于60 μ s。

关键词 集成光学; 硅基开关; 马赫-曾德尔干涉仪; 热光开关

中图分类号 TN491

文献标志码 A

DOI: 10.3788/AOS231782

1 引言

在如今的数字时代, 特别是随着互联网、云计算和物联网等技术的迅速发展, 网络流量将呈指数式增加。混合网络架构结合了电交换和光交换技术的优势^[1], 以满足不同的通信需求。光开关是光交换的关键器件, 与传统的电子开关相比, 其具有较低的成本和提高网络性能的潜力。目前, 光开关技术已经受到国内外众多研究者的广泛关注, 不同类型的光开关技术不断涌现, 包括微机电系统(MEMS)光开关^[2-3]、微流控光开关^[4-5]、马赫-曾德尔干涉仪(MZI)光开关^[6-10]、微环光开关^[20-25]等。不同类型的光开关具有不同的插入损耗、串扰和响应时间等, 以满足各种应用需求。近年来, 硅基热光(TO)开关^[7-14]和电光(EO)开关^[16-19]得到广泛研究。其中, EO开关具有纳秒级的开关响应时间, 但由于存在载流子吸收效应, 串扰和插入损耗较高。相比之下, TO开关在保持低损耗和低串扰方面表现出色, 但其开关响应时间受到限制, 通常在微秒级。混合网络系统中的光开关通常用于处理大容量和高带宽的光通信业务, TO开关因具有低损耗和低串扰特性成为首选。文献[10-12]中的TO开关都是通过金属加热器产热并传导到硅波导, 响应时间为0.144~1.34 ms。为了缩短响应时间, Zhao等^[13]提出一种基于波导微加热器的 16×16 TO开关, 通过适度的n掺杂实现直接给波导加热, 提高了热光调节效率, 并将响应时间降到21.78 μ s, 但由于载流子色散效应,

该开关的插入损耗和串扰会有所恶化; Kita等^[9]提出一种电流直接注入硅波导的TO开关, 其开关响应时间为0.5 μ s, 达到亚微秒级别, 但是电流直接注入会产生较大的光学损耗, 其一个MZI光开关的插入损耗达到1 dB。本文提出并制备了一种基于MZI的 1×8 TO开关, 该开关具有低的插入损耗和串扰, 响应速度比一般的TO开关^[10-12]快, 同时还具有结构简单和易制作的优势。

所提出的 1×8 TO开关由1个 2×2 MZI和6个 1×2 MZI开关单元按照树形连接组成。通过调节热光调谐移相器的相移来实现对光信号的有效控制, 将光引导至目的分支波导, 从而实现光开关功能。对光开关单元中的耦合器和移相器进行数值模拟, 以优化开关的单元结构。此外, 设计了一个多通道电压源, 以满足TO开关的选通引脚需求。实验测得该 1×8 TO开关的片上插入损耗约为1.1 dB, 各输出端口的串扰均低于-23.6 dB, 开关的响应时间低于60 μ s。

2 芯片设计与工作原理

硅基 1×8 TO开关结构如图1所示。该TO开关有2个输入端口和8个输出端口, 第一级 S_1 包含一个 2×2 MZI光开关单元, 第二级 S_2 包含2个 1×2 MZI光开关单元, 第三级 S_3 包含4个 1×2 MZI光开关单元。要想实现某一端口的输出, 至少需要调节3个光开关的热移相器。将输入端口定义为 I_i , 输出端口定义为 O_i ($i=1, 2, 3, \dots, 8$), MZI光开关的热移相器上/下臂

收稿日期: 2023-11-13; 修回日期: 2024-01-19; 录用日期: 2024-01-22; 网络首发日期: 2024-02-20

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(11804133)、江西省主要学科学术和技术带头人培养项目(20232BCJ22012)、江西省教育厅科学技术研究重点项目(GJJ2200306)、江西师范大学研究生创新基金项目(YJS2022086)

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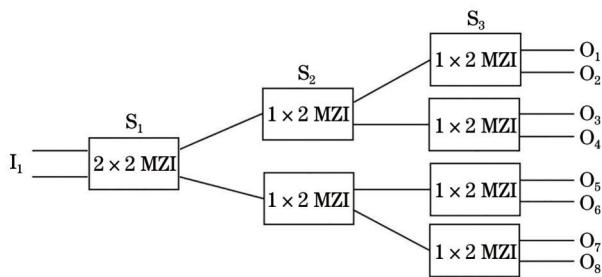
图 1 基于树形结构的 1×8 光开关架构示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic of 1×8 optical switch architecture based on tree structure

都带有一个氮化钛(TiN)加热器。

热移相器上的金属电阻通电后产生热量,导致其下面硅波导的有效折射率发生变化,从而改变光在波导中传输的相位。干涉后的输出光功率发生变化,因此通过调控热移相器上/下臂的电压,就能调节输出光强,从而实现开关功能。光通过热移相器产生的相

移为

$$\Delta\phi = \frac{2\pi L}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{dn_{\text{eff}}}{dT} \cdot \Delta T, \quad (1)$$

式中: λ 为工作波长; L 为TiN加热器的长度; dn_{eff}/dT 为硅波导有效折射率随温度的变化值; ΔT 为温度变化值。

该芯片的 1×2 MZI光开关单元的示意图如图2所示,其由1个 1×2 MMI和1个 2×2 MMI耦合器通过两个相等长度的波导臂连接组成。1个输入端口和2个输出端口分别表示为 IN_1 、 OUT_2 和 OUT_3 。利用有限差分时域法和粒子群优化算法对两个耦合器进行优化,得到 1×2 MMI的宽度和长度分别为 $3.4\mu\text{m}$ 和 $10\mu\text{m}$,输出波导的中心到多模波导中心的距离为 $0.85\mu\text{m}$,其输出波导锥形区的宽度从 $0.5\mu\text{m}$ 线性锥形增大到 $1.2\mu\text{m}$ 、长度为 $15\mu\text{m}$,如图2(b)所示。 2×2 MMI的宽度和长度分别为 $5\mu\text{m}$ 和 $29.5\mu\text{m}$,该耦合器的输入/输出波导的设计参数与 1×2 MMI耦合器输出波导一样,如图2(c)所示。

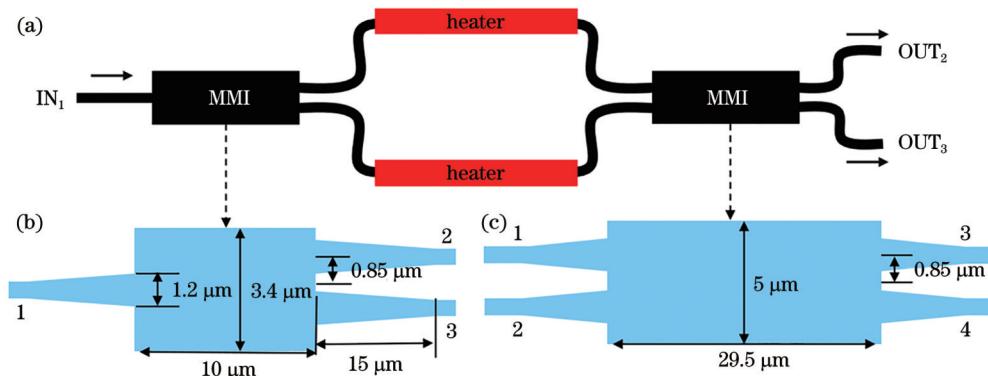
图 2 1×2 MZI 结构示意图

Fig. 2 Schematic of the structure of 1×2 MZI

模拟计算得到 1×2 MMI的1-2和1-3传输谱线如图3(a)所示,1-2和1-3的传输谱近似重合,在

1500~1590 nm波长范围内,输出光功率随波长的增加先增大后趋于平稳变化。在1550 nm下, 1×2 MMI

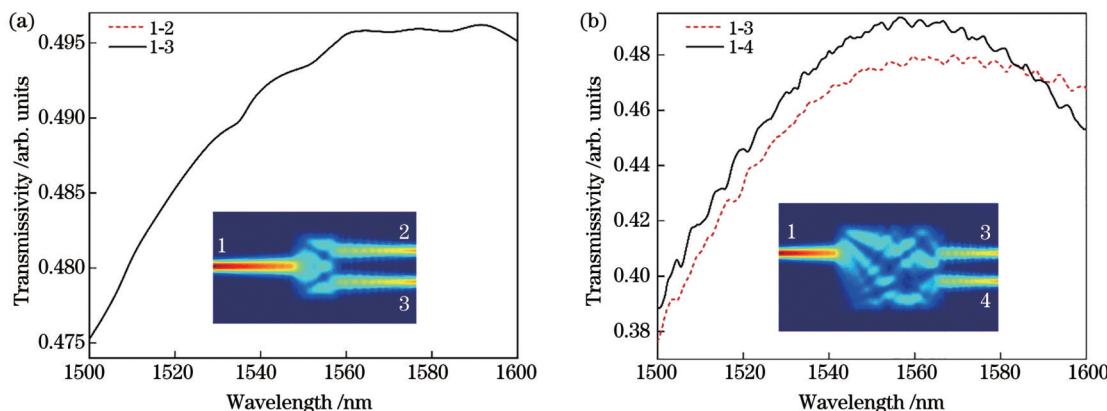
图 3 不同路径的传输谱线,插图为 MMI 的电场分布。(a) 1×2 MMI 的路径 1-2 和 1-3 的传输谱线;(b) 2×2 MMI 的路径 1-3 和 1-4 传输谱线

Fig. 3 Transmission spectra of different paths, the insets show the electric field distribution of MMI. (a) Transmission spectra of paths 1-2 and 1-3 of 1×2 MMI; (b) transmission spectra of paths 1-3 and 1-4 of 2×2 MMI

的不均匀性和附加损耗分别约为0 dB和0.058 dB,该耦合器的电场分布如图3(a)插图所示。2×2 MMI的1-3和1-4传输谱线如图3(b)所示:随着波长增加,3和4端口的输出光功率先增加后减小;在1550 nm工作波长下,该耦合器的不均匀性和附加损耗分别约为0.129 dB和0.157 dB,电场分布如图3(b)插图所示。

图4左插图展示了1×2MZI光开关单元的热移

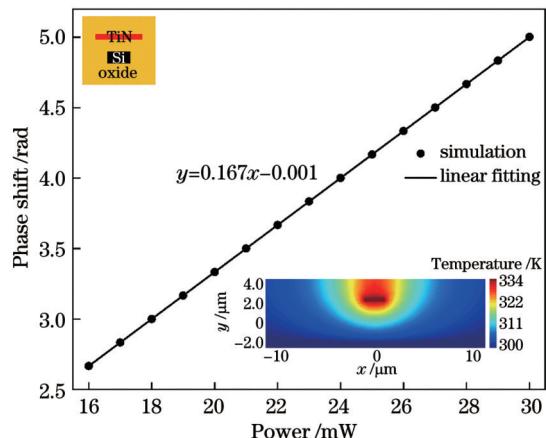


图4 相位随输入功率变化的仿真结果,插图分别为热移相臂截面图和热场仿真结果

Fig. 4 Simulation results of phase variation with input power, the insets show the cross section of thermally shifted phase arm and thermal field simulation results, respectively

相器截面,TiN加热器在波导上方2 μm处,其厚度为0.12 μm,宽度为2 μm,长度设计为300 μm。硅波导为条形波导,高度为0.22 μm,宽度为0.5 μm。首先,通过热调谐模拟不同输入功率下波导的热场分布情况,图4右插图为18.85 mW功率下的热场分布仿真结果,热场呈向下逐渐递减的梯度式分布;然后将该结果导入光学仿真软件中,模拟计算波导在不同输入功率下的有效折射率;最后,根据式(1)得到相位与输入功率的函数关系,如图4所示。可以看到,相移与输入功率呈线性增长变化,线性拟合得到 $y=0.167x-0.001$,从而得到实现相移π需要约18.85 mW的输入功率。

3 实验

3.1 芯片制作

该1×8 TO开关采用CMOS兼容工艺在8 inch(1 inch=2.54 cm)绝缘体上硅(SOI)晶圆上制造,SOI晶圆硅层的厚度为220 nm,底部二氧化硅包层的厚度为3 μm。芯片的尺寸为1.75 mm×3 mm。如图5(a)所示,采用金线键合方式将光开关芯片上移相器的电极与电路板(PCB)上的电极相对应连接。所有输入和输出波导通过端面耦合方式与14通道(间隔为127 μm)的光纤阵列连接,并采用紫外线固化胶对其进行固化,如图5(b)所示。PCB板的面积约为5 cm×4 cm,如图5(c)所示。设计的基板被用于芯片与PCB连接,便于光学封装,其面积约为3.5 cm×2.5 cm,如图5(d)所示。图5(e)为光开关芯片封装后的实物图。

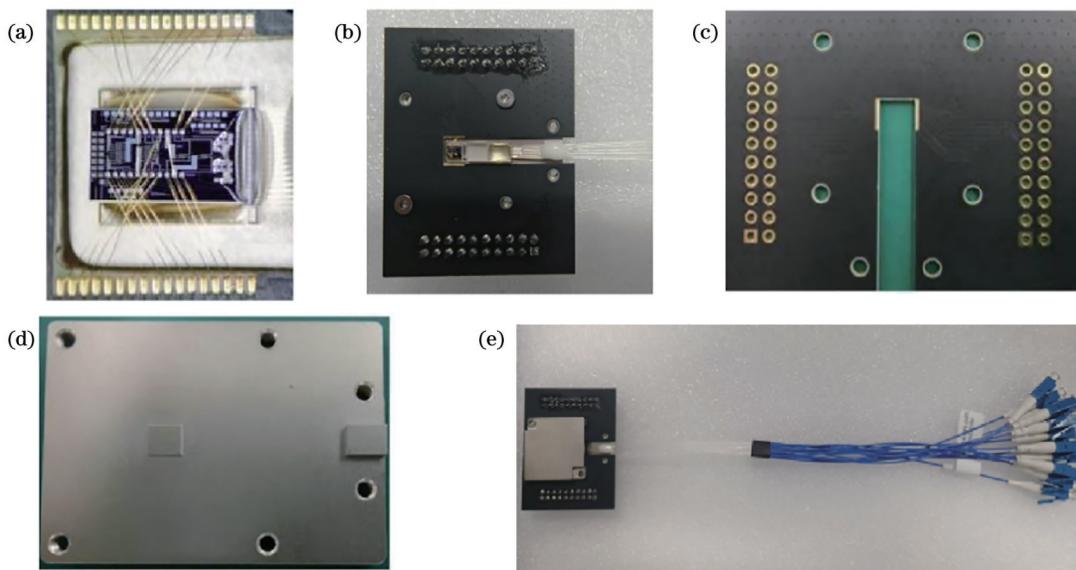


图5 光开关电学和光学封装后的相关实物图。(a)光开关芯片的金线键合图;(b)封装后的光开关;(c)PCB图;(d)基板结构;(e)光开关实物图

Fig. 5 Physical diagrams of optical switch after electrical and optical encapsulation. (a) Gold wire bonding diagram of optical switch chip; (b) packaged optical switch; (c) PCB diagram; (d) substrate structure; (e) physical diagram of optical switch

商用多通道电压源的输出端口无法满足实验要求,因此设计了一种多通道电压源。该多通道电压源具有27个选通端口,并通过上位机来控制各移相器

上/下臂的电压,其实物图如图6(a)所示。该多通道电压源左右两侧各有20个排针,与光芯片连接板上的各个引脚对应,如图6(b)所示。

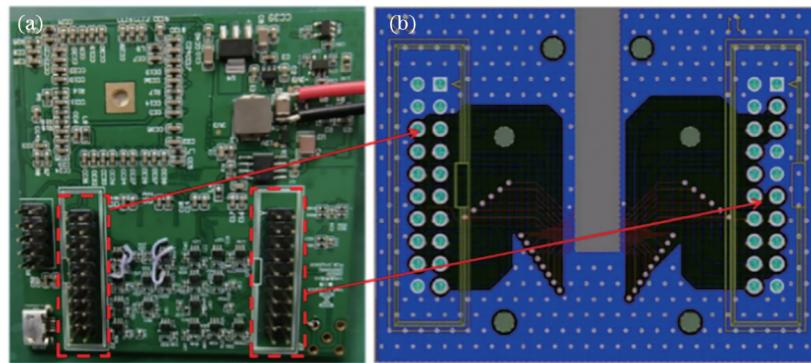


图 6 光开关芯片的外部驱动。(a)多通道电压源实物;(b)连接板

Fig. 6 External driver for optical switch chip. (a) Physical multi-channel voltage source; (b) connection plate

3.2 光开关的功耗

光由激光器产生, 经过偏振控制器后由光纤阵列的输入端口 I_1 进入芯片, 再通过光纤阵列输出到多通道光功率计中。电信号由所设计的多通道电压源提供, 经转接板连接到芯片进行控制, 如图 7 所示。通过给 7 个光开关单元的移相器施加电压, 分别得到每个光开关单元

从上臂或下臂输出的控制电压。每条输入输出路径都包含 1 个 2×2 MZI 光开关单元和 2 个 1×2 MZI 光开关单元, 每个 MZI 光开关单元有 2 种状态: 从上或下侧输出, 取决于光开关的路径连接关系。通过调控硅基 1×8 TO 开关 I_1-O_i ($i=1, 2, \dots, 8$) 路径中的各级热移相器的电压, 使得相应输出端的光功率达到最大值。

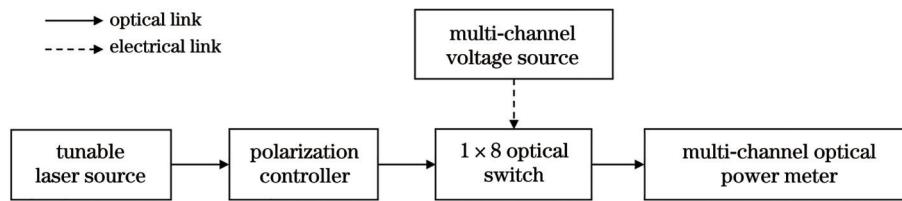


图 7 光开关标定测试系统

Fig. 7 Optical switch calibration test system

表 1 记录了所有路径中各级移相器的功耗, 其中 S_1, S_2, S_3 分别表示第一、二、三级热移相器。电阻 TO 调谐的功耗从 21.92 mW 增大到 46.73 mW, 光开关的平均功耗为 34.09 mW。

表 1 所有路径的各级移相器功耗

Table 1 Power consumption of each phase shifter for all paths

Switch path	Power consumption of S_1 /mW	Power consumption of S_2 /mW	Power consumption of S_3 /mW
I_1-O_1	3.02	12.74	9.27
I_1-O_2	3.02	12.74	12.83
I_1-O_3	3.02	9.79	9.11
I_1-O_4	3.02	9.79	13.27
I_1-O_5	20.12	14.23	12.39
I_1-O_6	20.12	14.23	10.88
I_1-O_7	20.12	8.17	11.96
I_1-O_8	20.12	8.17	10.64

3.3 开关的插入损耗与串扰

测试了光开关 8 条传输路径的插入损耗和串扰, 其测试系统如图 7 所示。1550 nm 波长的光由可调激光器产生, 经过一个偏振控制器后被调节为 TE 偏振态, 再输入 1×8 TO 开关的输入端口 I_1 ; 通过上位机来控制各移相器上/下臂的电压状态, 使得输入信号路由

到相应的输出端口, 最后通过一个多路光功率器来监测 8 个输出端口的光功率。

图 8 为光开关 8 条传输路径和测试波导的频谱图。在 1550 nm 通信波长下, 8 条输出路径的光纤到光纤损耗分别约为 4.7 dB、4.7 dB、5.0 dB、5.2 dB、5.1 dB、5.2 dB、4.9 dB 和 4.6 dB; 芯片上的测试波导插入损耗

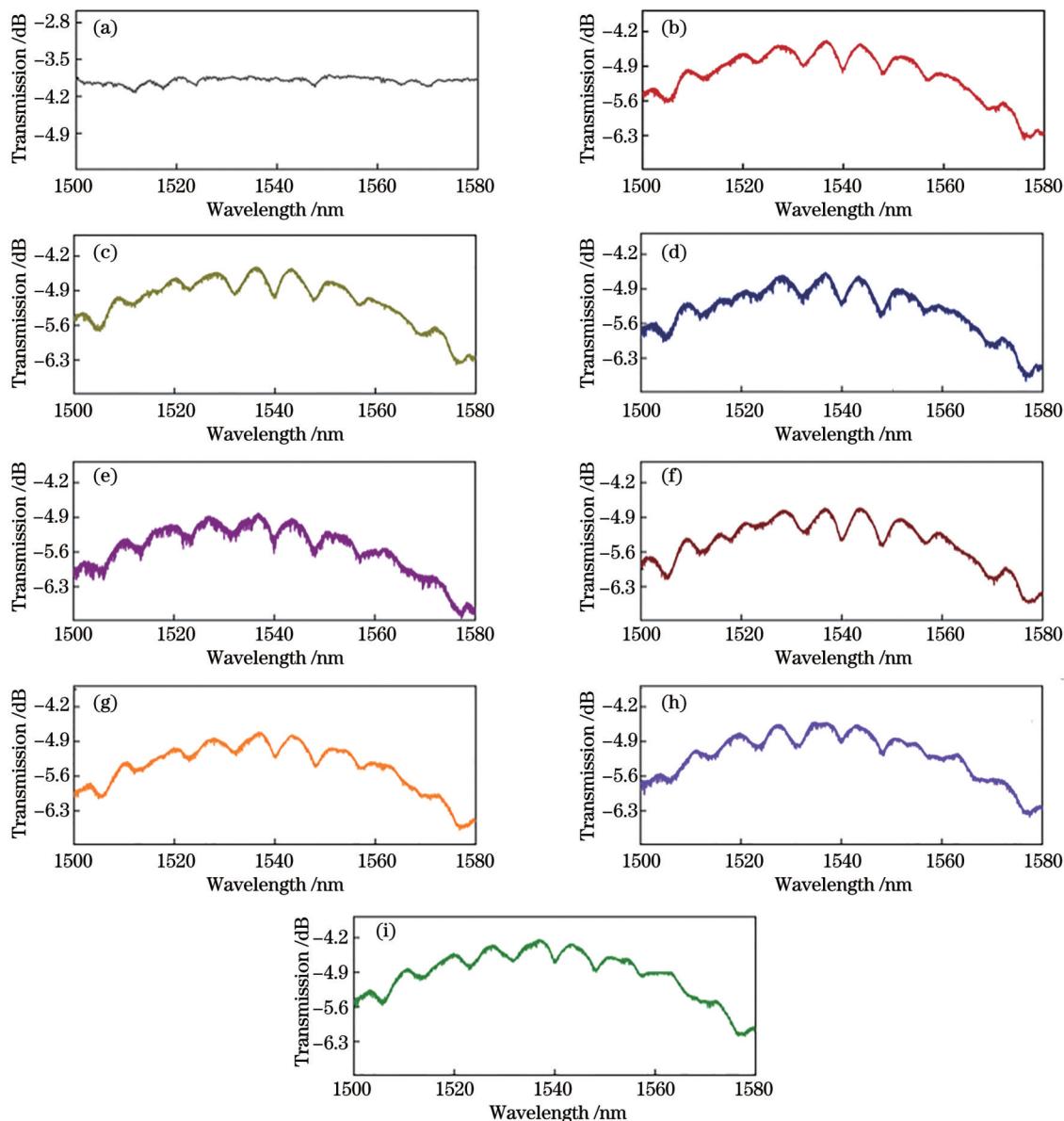


图 8 光开关 8 条传输路径和测试波导的频谱。(a) 测试波导; (b) I₁-O₁; (c) I₁-O₂; (d) I₁-O₃; (e) I₁-O₄; (f) I₁-O₅; (g) I₁-O₆; (h) I₁-O₇; (i) I₁-O₈

Fig. 8 Spectra of eight transmission paths and test waveguide for optical switch. (a) Test waveguide; (b) I₁-O₁; (c) I₁-O₂; (d) I₁-O₃; (e) I₁-O₄; (f) I₁-O₅; (g) I₁-O₆; (h) I₁-O₇; (i) I₁-O₈

测试结果约为 3.8 dB, 忽略波导的损耗, 则光纤到芯片每个端面的耦合损耗约为 1.9 dB, 端面耦合器采用新加坡 AMF 的标准工艺设计套件, 其为悬臂梁结构, 通过挖空衬底的方式来扩大模斑, 降低耦合损耗。因此, 芯片的平均片上插入损耗约为 1.1 dB, 片上插入损耗主要来自每条路径中的 3 个 MZI 光开关单元和连接波导的损耗, 具体包括: 2×2 MZI 光开关单元的损耗约为 0.31 dB, 1×2 MZI 光开关单元的损耗约为 $0.215 \times 2 = 0.43$ dB, 波导传输损耗约为 0.38 dB。连接波导(其中长的连接波导的宽度为 2 μm)的平均长度约为 0.6 cm, 则波导的平均损耗(包括宽波导和窄波导的转换损耗)约为 0.63 dB/cm。不同路径的光纤到光纤损耗波动变化, 主要是因为不同路径的

连接波导长度有差异和不同端口与光纤的耦合效率可能不一样。

由于该芯片只有一个输入端, 没有多余路径串扰, 因此通过最大化目标输出端口的功率和最小化其余端口的输出功率, 将所有开关单元调到 cross 状态或 bar 状态。图 9 显示了目标输出端口功率最大化时各个端口的传输谱。8 个输出端口的串扰都小于 -23.6 dB。串扰是开关信号退化的主要原因, 其主要来自光开关单元, 由于 2×2 MMI 耦合器分光不均, 在上位机上控制移相器上/下臂的电压将光路由到目标输出端口的过程中, 光也会耦合到其他路径, 从而产生串扰。可通过继续对 2×2 MMI 耦合器的优化来降低 1×8 光开关的串扰。

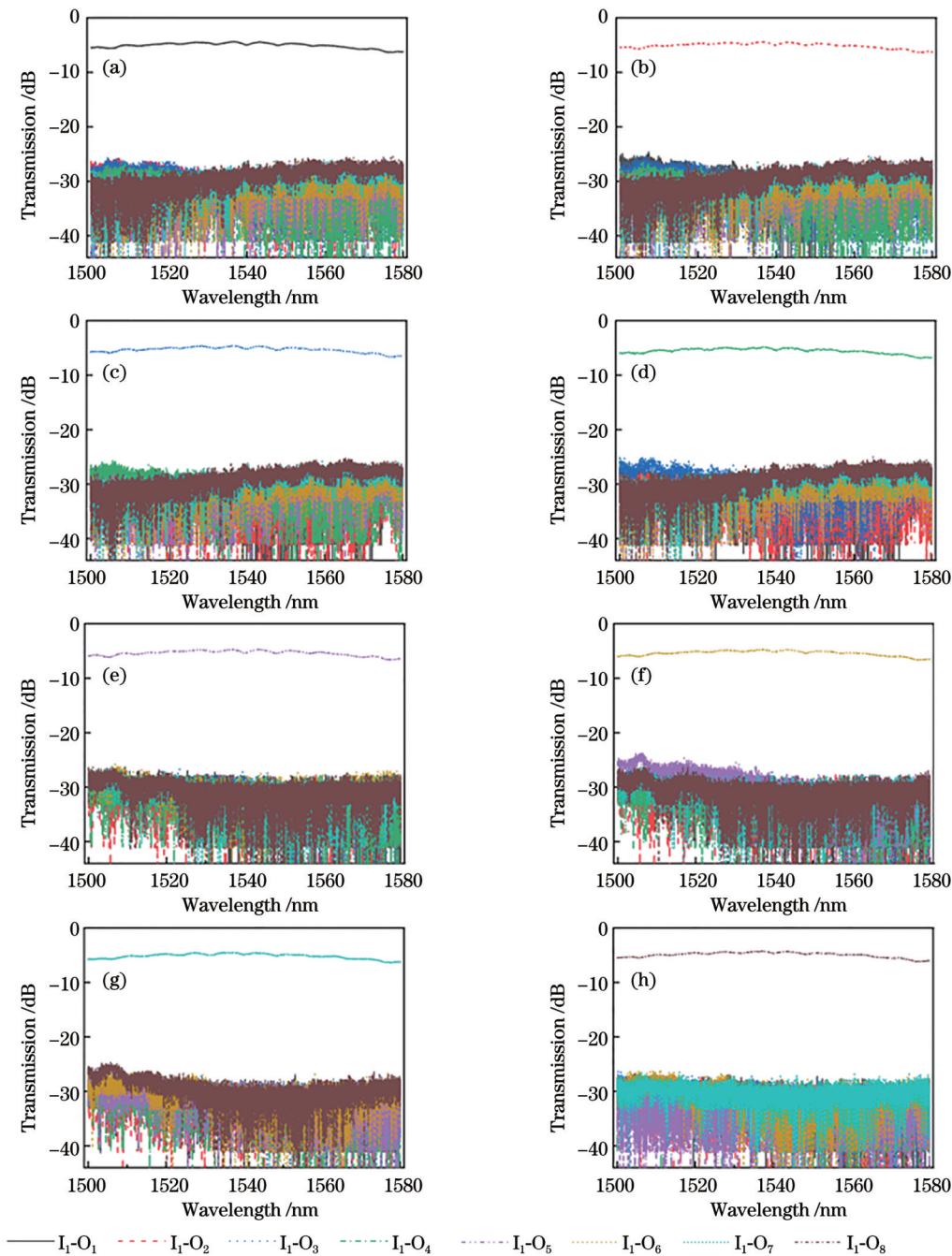


图 9 光开关目标输出端口功率最大化时的传输谱。(a) I₁-O₁; (b) I₁-O₂; (c) I₁-O₃; (d) I₁-O₄; (e) I₁-O₅; (f) I₁-O₆; (g) I₁-O₇; (h) I₁-O₈
Fig. 9 Transmission spectra for power maximization at target output port of optical switch. (a) I₁-O₁; (b) I₁-O₂; (c) I₁-O₃; (d) I₁-O₄;
(e) I₁-O₅; (f) I₁-O₆; (g) I₁-O₇; (h) I₁-O₈

3.4 开关响应时间

测试了 1×8 TO 开关的响应时间, 图 10 为测试开关响应时间的实验装置图。由可调激光器输出 1550 nm 的连续光, 并在激光器后面连接一个偏振控制器, 将光调节为 TE 偏振态; TE 偏振光通过光纤阵列从 1×8 TO 开关的 I₁ 端口输入, 从 O_i ($i=2, 4, 6, 8$) 端口输出, 同时将通过任意信号发生器产生的周期性方波信号加载到光开关最后一级光开关单元的热移相器上, 开关的输出光信号通过 300 MHz 带宽的光电探测器转换成电信号, 由 100 MHz 带宽的示波器实时监

测, 并将上升沿和下降沿的平均时间记录在表 2, 其中 S₃-SE_j ($j=1, 2, 3, \dots, 8$) 的 j 为第三级的 4 个移相器的上臂/下臂, j 取奇数时为上臂, j 取偶数时为下臂。

从图 11 所示的测试结果可知, 开关的响应时间都在 60 μ s 以内。上升沿是波导升温到导通的时间, 在升温过程中通过加热器将热量传递给波导; 下降沿是波导降温到关断的时间, 在降温过程中将热量扩散出去。由于底部二氧化硅包层的厚度比加热器到波导的距离大, 以及二氧化硅的热导率约为硅的 1/100, 在停止加热后, 从芯层向衬底的热量扩散速度较慢, 需要更长的

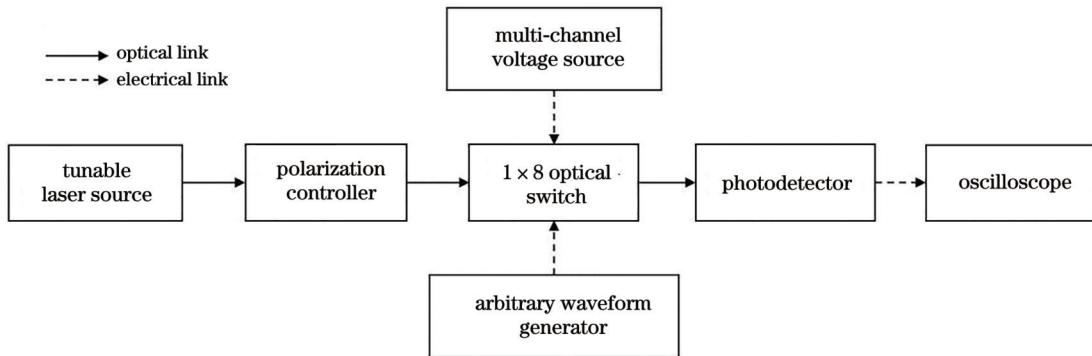


图 10 1×8 TO 开关的响应时间测试系统

Fig. 10 Response time test system of 1×8 TO switch

表 2 光开关热移相器的响应时间测试结果

Table 2 Response time test results of thermal phase shifters for optical switch

Phase shifter	Square-wave frequency / kHz	Rising edge averaging time / μ s	Falling edge averaging time / μ s
$S_3\text{-SE}_1$	0.1	40.55	60.00
$S_3\text{-SE}_3$	1.0	12.40	34.00
$S_3\text{-SE}_5$	5.0	12.65	28.98
$S_3\text{-SE}_7$	10.0	11.89	22.51

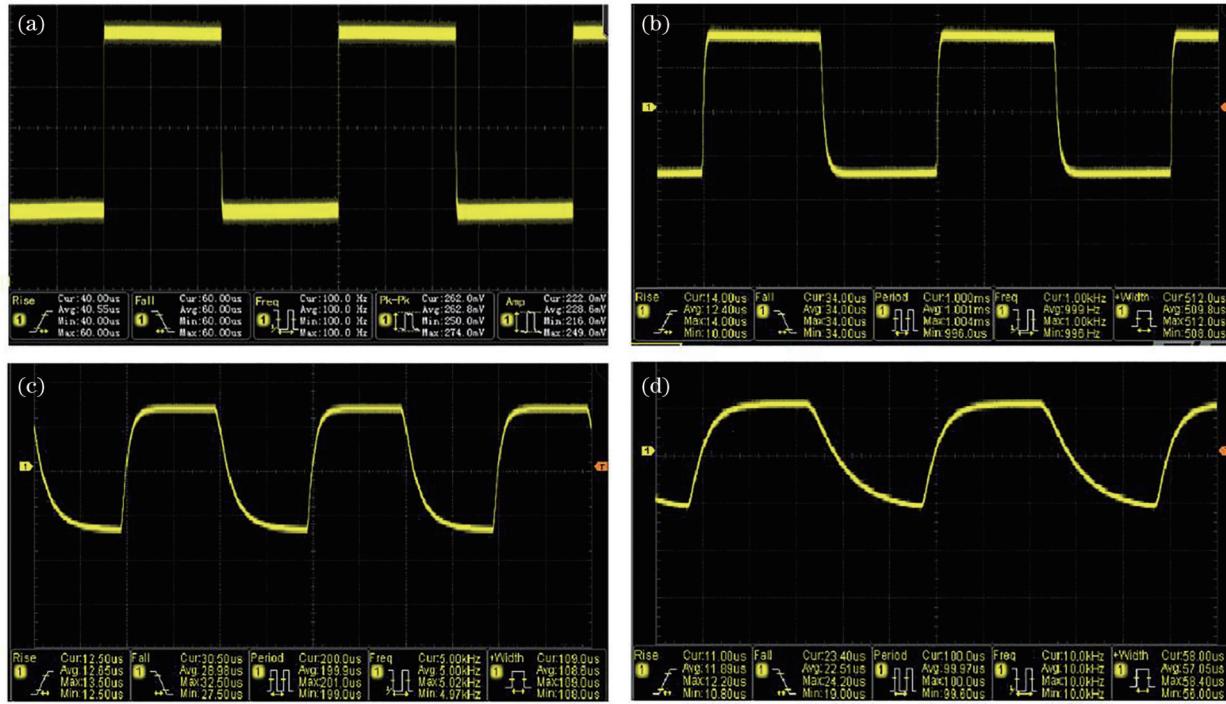


图 11 开关响应时间测试结果。(a) 100 Hz; (b) 1 kHz; (c) 5 kHz; (d) 10 kHz

Fig. 11 Test results of response time of optical switch. (a) 100 Hz; (b) 1 kHz; (c) 5 kHz; (d) 10 kHz

降温时间,因此下降沿时间比上升沿时间长。输入电信号由任意信号发生器产生,方波信号的占空比为 50%。当输入电信号的频率较高时,由于热光移相器的响应带宽有限,无法跟随电信号的变化,虽然上升和下降时间变短,但是响应不再是方波特性。此外,不同移相器存在的制造工艺误差导致开关的响应时间有差异。

4 比 较

表 3 总结了几种 TO 光开关的关键性能。与其他已报道的结果相比,所设计的 TO 开关在插入损耗、串扰和响应速度方面都具有较好的性能。双环腔的 4×4 TO 开关^[24]的片上插入损耗、串扰和响应时间的数值均较大,且谐振现象具有很强的波长依赖性。所设计

表3 几种已报道的TO开关性能比较
Table 3 Comparison of reported TO switching performance

Technology	Port count	Insertion loss /dB	Crosstalk /dB	Response time /μs	Power consumption /mW	Footprint / (mm×mm)	Ref.
MZI, direct carrier injection	2×2	1	—	0.4	22.6	0.003×0.006	[9]
MZI, WG heater+n-i-n	16×16	5.2	~(−30)	21.78	515+913	7×3.6	[13]
MZI, TiN	32×32	~15.8	−20	30	2930	11×25	[14]
D-R reso-nators, Ti	4×4	17.8	−13.6	~3000	—	3.472×2.425	[24]
Proposed MZI, TiN	1×8	~1.1	<(−23.6)	60	~34.09	1.75×3	

的TO开关在片上插入损耗上优于TiN加热器的32×32 TO开关^[14],但响应时间多了一倍。由于波导n-i-n加热器的16×16 TO开关^[13]采用直接给波导加热的方式,因此其具有较快的开关响应速度,但是n掺杂后载流子吸收效应会导致损耗增加,需要设计合适的掺杂离子浓度。基于周期电极和集成散热器的MZI光开关^[9]的响应时间达到亚微秒级别,由于多模波导移相器为p掺杂材料,一个MZI光开关的插入损耗为1 dB,其光学损耗相对较大。本实验将传统的金属加热器放置在硅波导上方,这样不会增加额外的光学损耗,且具有结构简单和制作成本低的优点。然而,所设计芯片的响应时间为微秒级别,可以通过直接将波导作为加热器、改变加热器材料和传热方式来进一步优化开关的响应时间。

5 结 论

所提出的1×8光开关芯片基于树形结构,由1个2×2 MZI和6个1×2 MZI组成,每个热移相器的上/下臂都有一个TiN加热器。该开关芯片采用CMOS兼容工艺构建在SOI平台上,尺寸为1.75 mm×3 mm。芯片在1550 nm工作波长下的片上插入损耗约为1.1 dB,串扰低于−23.6 dB,开关的响应时间优于60 μs,开关的平均功耗约为34.09 mW。实验结果表明,所提出的1×8 TO开关具有结构紧凑、损耗和串扰较低等优势。

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1×8 Silicon-Based Thermo-Optic Switch Based on Mach-Zehnder Interferometers

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Abstract

Objective In recent years, the research on silicon-based thermo-optic (TO) devices has focused on in-depth direction and become more complex, and the realization of higher-performance silicon-based TO devices is the main purpose of our research. There are many kinds of silicon-based optical switches developed so far. We design Mach-Zehnder interferometer (MZI)-type silicon-based TO switches with large bandwidth, simple structure, and high robustness, and the $N \times N$ TO-integrated switches and the electro-optic (EO)-integrated switches have been widely studied. The EO switch has a fast switching speed (nanosecond level), but its crosstalk and insertion loss are high due to the free carrier absorption effect. In contrast, TO switches excel in maintaining low loss and low crosstalk, but their switching response time is intrinsically limited, typically on the microsecond scale. Optical switches in hybrid network systems are typically used to handle high-capacity and high-bandwidth optical communication services, making TO switches the preferred choice due to their low loss and low crosstalk characteristics.

Methods The MZI-type 1×8 silicon-based TO switch proposed and prepared in this paper is composed of one 2×2 MZI and six 1×2 MZI switching units connected by a binary tree structure, which has two input ports and eight output ports in the optical switch, with the first stage comprising a 2×2 MZI switching unit, the second stage comprising two 1×2 MZI switching units, and the third stage comprising four 1×2 MZI switching units. Effective control of the optical signals is achieved by the phase shift of the TO-tuned phase shifter, which directs the light to the destination branch waveguide, thus realizing the optical switching function. The coupler and phase shifter in the optical switching unit are optimized by using the finite-difference time-domain method and the particle swarm optimization algorithm to improve the switching performance and reduce the chip size. The long connecting waveguide is designed as a wide waveguide of 2 to reduce the waveguide transmission loss. The package connects the optical switch chip to a 14-channel optical fiber array by using an end-face coupling, curing it with an ultraviolet curing adhesive. In addition, a multi-channel voltage source is designed, which mainly consists of a CPU, op-amp LM324, analogue switches, and four DAC modules. This multi-channel voltage source has 32 selective ports, and the synchronous switching of the optical switching ports is achieved by simultaneously regulating the voltages of all levels of thermal phase shifters through the host computer. The results show that the optical switch achieves low on-chip insertion loss, lower crosstalk, and a reduced response time of the optical switch.

Results and Discussions The experiments demonstrate that the designed and prepared 1×8 TO switch performs well in all aspects; its average on-chip insertion loss is about 1.1 dB (Fig. 8); the fiber-to-fiber loss fluctuates and varies in different paths because the difference in connecting waveguide lengths of the different paths and different ports with different coupling efficiencies to the fiber may not be the same. The crosstalk of its eight output ports is less than -23.6 dB (Fig. 9), and the crosstalk is the leading cause of switching signal degradation. The 2×2 MMI coupler can reduce crosstalk. The

response time of the switch is less than 60 μs (Fig. 11) because the thickness of the silica cladding layer at the bottom is more significant than that of the buffer layer. The thermal conductivity of silica is about 1/100 of that of silicon; after heating, the heat diffusion from the core layer to the substrate is slower, and the falling-edge time is longer than that of the rising-edge time. When the input electrical signal's frequency is high, the TO phase shifter's response can no longer follow the electrical signal due to its limited response bandwidth, and the response is no longer square-wave in character. However, the rise and fall time becomes shorter. In addition, there is a difference in the response time of the switch due to manufacturing process errors in different phase shifters.

Conclusions Our proposed 1×8 optical switch chip is based on a tree structure consisting of one 2×2 MZI and six 1×2 MZIs, with a TiN heater in each thermal phase shifter's upper/lower arm. The switch chip is constructed on a SOI platform by using a CMOS-compatible process with a size of $1.75 \text{ mm} \times 3 \text{ mm}$. The chip exhibits an on-chip insertion loss of about 1.1 dB at the operating wavelength of 1550 nm, a crosstalk of less than -23.6 dB , a response time of the switch of better than 60 μs , and an average power dissipation of the switch of about 34.09 mW. The experimental results show that the 1×8 TO switch has the advantages of compactness, low loss, and low crosstalk.

Key words integrated optics; silicon-based switch; Mach-Zehnder interferometer; thermo-optic switch