# Simulating a Mach-Zehnder Silicon Photonic Switch

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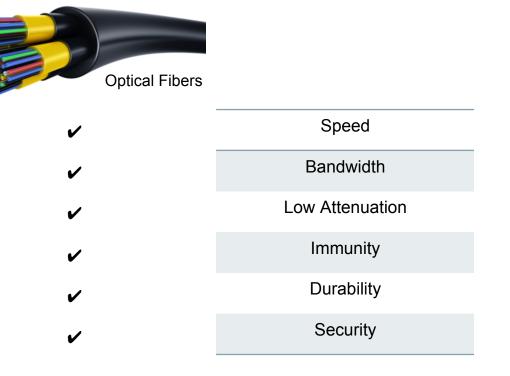




# Photonics and Electronics: What's the Difference?

#### Photonics

• Study and application of light



#### Electronics

Study of flow and control of electricity



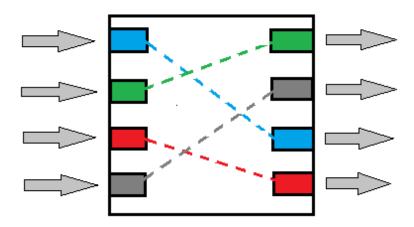
**Coaxial Copper Cable** 

# Managing Growth in Data Centers



- Global data traffic expected to increase from 6.2 EB (10<sup>18</sup> bytes) per month in 2016 to 30.6 EB per month in 2020
- As a result, data centers continue growing in size and complexity

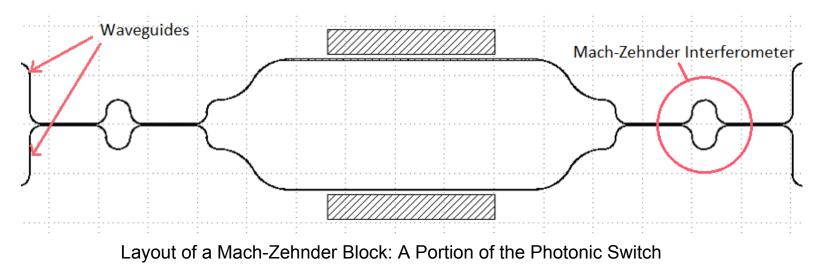
- <u>Photonic Switch</u>: Reroutes information transmitted as light of a certain wavelength
- Used for optical networking



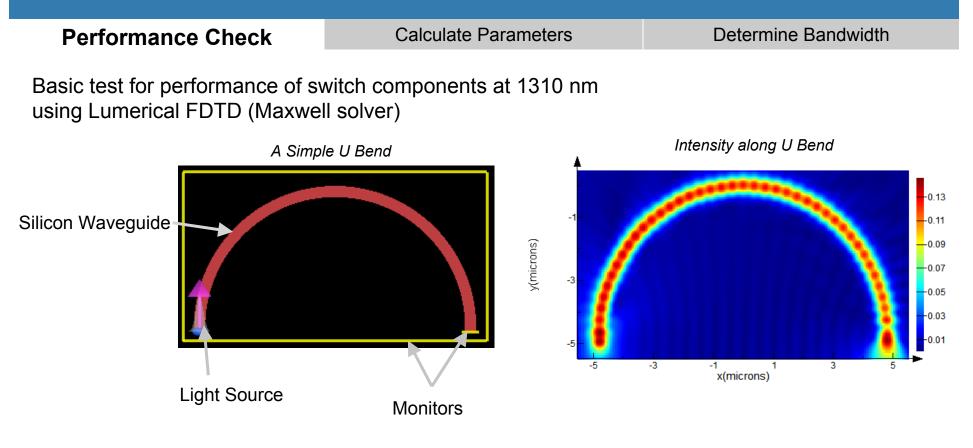
4 x 4 Switch

#### Simulating a Mach-Zehnder Photonic Switch: Research Goals

- 1. Determine bandwidth Range of frequencies that can be rerouted
- 2. Simulate loss
- 3. Optimize switch Increase efficiency, reduce crosstalk and footprint



### Simulating a Mach-Zehnder Switch: Research Methods



## Simulating a Mach-Zehnder Switch: Research Methods

Performance Checks

**Calculate Parameters** 

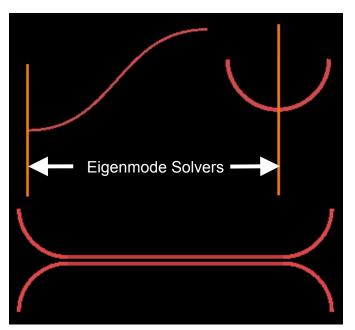
**Determine Bandwidth** 

Determine different aspects of waveguides in Lumerical MODE using modal and frequency analysis

- Effective refractive index  $(n_{eff})$
- Group index  $(n_g)$
- Loss
- Dispersion

Components to test:

- Directional couplers
- 90 degree bends
- S bends
- Straight waveguides



Top left to right: S Bend, U Bend Bottom: Directional Couplers

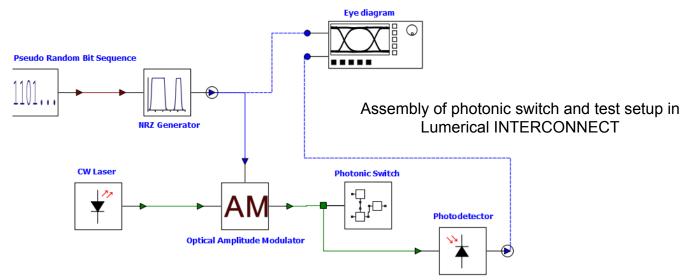
## Simulating a Mach-Zehnder Switch: Research Methods

**Performance Checks** 

Calculate Parameters

**Determine Bandwidth** 

- Switch is assembled in Lumerical INTERCONNECT using parameters from Step 2
- BER (Bit error rate) testing and Eye Diagrams used to analyze switch performance at various frequencies
- Bandwidth determined using cutoff threshold of at most  $10^{-9}$  BER.



#### **Results: Waveguide Parameters**

Refractive Index:

- Silicon (Si): 3.44
- Silicon Dioxide/Silica (SiO<sub>2</sub>): 1.43

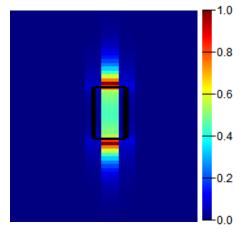
Effective Index (ratio of propagation constant of light in waveguide to free space propagation constant):

• determined to be ~ 2.22 for waveguides

#### Loss:

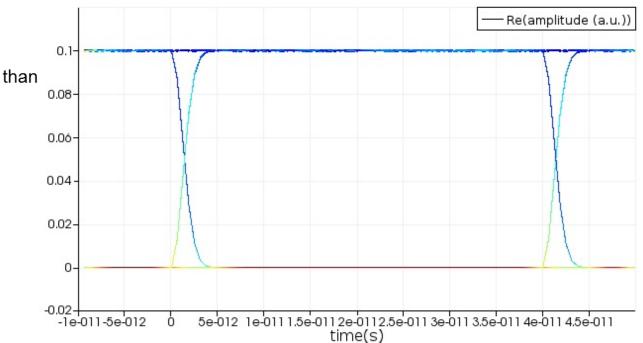
- Straight waveguides: 55.92 dB/cm
- 90 degree bends: 0.028 dB

Overall, calculated parameters are most likely accurate



Electric Field Intensity along a U-Bend

#### Ideal Case: BER and Waveguide Bandwidth

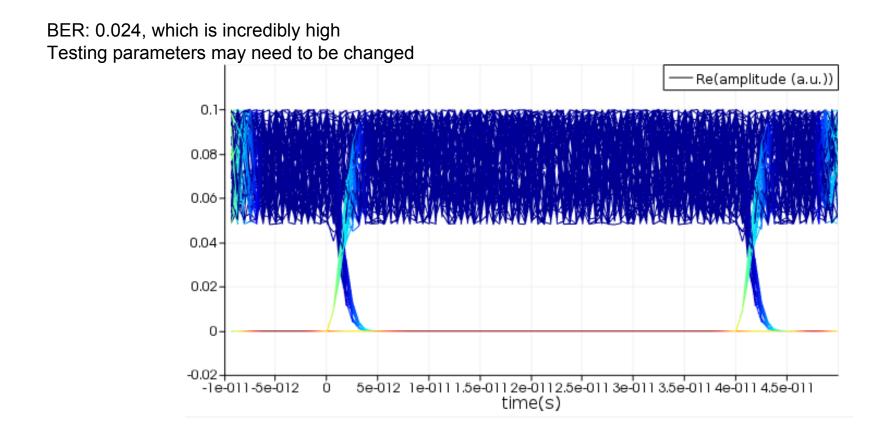


#### Eye Diagram: Ideal Case

Ideal Case scenario:

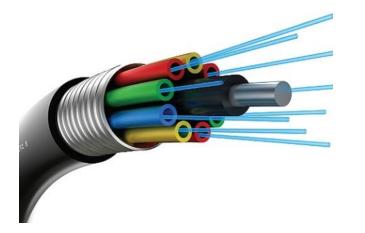
- BER at 1310 nm much less than  $10^{-9}$
- Clean and jitter-free eye diagram

### Results: BER and Waveguide Bandwidth



### Future Goals: Optimizing Mach-Zehnder Switch

- Determining bandwidth of switch will help develop test cases for actual chip
- Find ways to increase efficiency and reduce crosstalk of switch
- Photonics is the future



"The 21st century will depend as much on photonics as the 20th century depended on electronics" – IYL2015

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