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Parametric Optical Signal Processing in Silicon Waveguides with Reverse-biased p-i-n Junctions

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Abstract—The use of silicon-on-insulator waveguides with free carriers removal using a reverse-biased p-i-n junction for parametric optical signal processing is reviewed. High-efficiency wavelength conversion and phase-sensitive regeneration are reported.

Keywords—nonlinear optical signal processing; silicon nano-waveguides; four-wave mixing; phase-sensitive processes.

I. INTRODUCTION

The use of parametric processes in materials presenting a third order nonlinearity is a well-known technique for the demonstration of optical signal processing functionalities, including wavelength conversion, parametric amplification, optical phase conjugation and regeneration [1]. Such demonstrations have traditionally been performed using highly nonlinear optical fibers (HNLFs) as the nonlinear interaction medium. However, due to their relatively weak nonlinearity, HNLF lengths of the order of several hundred meters are typically required. In such fibers, the efficiency of parametric processes is often limited by stimulated Brillouin scattering (SBS). Furthermore, longitudinal variations of the dispersion may affect the fulfillment of the phase matching condition, hence the parametric device bandwidth. Therefore, even though fiber modules can be made relatively compact, and in spite of the maturity of the HNLF technology, other nonlinear materials have been investigated over the past few years.

Optical planar waveguides made from high-index nonlinear media presenting a higher nonlinear coefficient than silica HNLFs enable compact implementations of parametric devices. In particular, nano-waveguides made from crystalline silicon have been successfully employed for all-optical signal processing [2]. Such devices are compact, may not exhibit strong SBS, and benefit from widely tunable dispersion properties, hence flexibility in fulfillment of the phase matching condition, by engineering the cross-section of the waveguide. However, they suffer from nonlinear loss at telecommunication wavelengths (~ 1550 nm) due to free-carrier attenuation induced by two-photon absorption (TPA). This limitation can be lifted by employing transverse

reverse-biased p-i-n junctions across the silicon waveguides, where the induced electric field is used to sweep away the carriers generated by TPA, thus reducing their effective lifetime [3].

In this contribution we review some of our recent optical signal processing achievements with such silicon waveguides. In particular, we show how record four-wave mixing (FWM) wavelength conversion efficiencies can be obtained, and how such waveguides can be employed to demonstrate the first on-chip phase-sensitive signal processing in a third order nonlinear medium with continuous wave (CW) pumping.

II. WAVEGUIDES DESIGN AND PROPERTIES

The structure of the silicon-on-insulator (SOI) nano-rib waveguides used in our demonstrations is represented in Fig.1 [3]. The waveguides, whose dimensions are $W = 500$ nm, $H = 210$ nm and $s = 50$ nm, were fabricated in a BiCMOS foundry using 248-nm lithography. Doped regions were introduced on both sides of the waveguides through implantation of boron and arsenic for the p- and n-region, respectively. The propagation loss, length, TPA coefficient and nonlinear coefficient of the waveguides used in the system demonstrations are 1 dB/cm, 4 cm, 0.5 cm/GW and $280 \text{ W}^{-1} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}$, respectively.

III. PHASE-INSENSITIVE PROCESSING

Using the fabricated waveguides, a record CW conversion efficiency of -1 dB (measured at the output of the

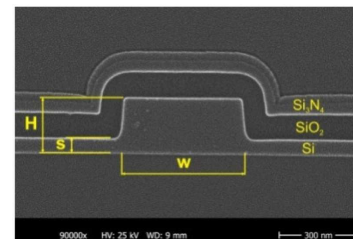


Figure 1. Scanning electron microscope picture of the cross-section of a silicon nano-rib waveguide. The doped regions are located 350 nm away on both sides of the waveguide.

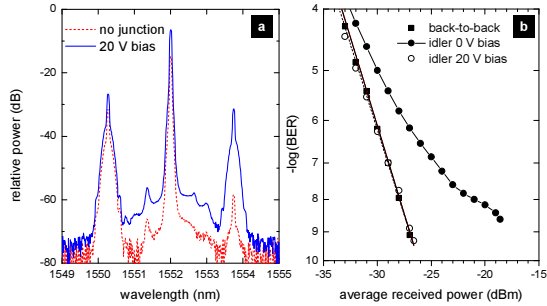


Figure 2. (a) Spectra at the output of the Si waveguide w/ and w/o p-i-n junction. (b) BER curves of the idler for different biasing conditions.

waveguide) could be obtained for a coupled pump power of 26 dBm [3]. Low penalty wavelength conversion of a 40-Gbit/s on-off keying modulated input signal was successfully achieved under CW pumping (20-dBm pump power) [4], as shown in Fig. 2. The output conversion efficiencies with a p-i-n junction and a (reverse) bias voltage of 20 V or 0 V, as well as in an identical reference waveguide without p-i-n junction were -4.6 dB, -8 dB and -26.9 dB, respectively. No error free detection was possible from the weak idler generated without p-i-n junction, while the built-in field of the unbiased junction enabled wavelength conversion with a power penalty of 8 dB ($\text{BER}=10^{-9}$), limited by the poor signal-to-noise ratio of the idler. In contrast, a penalty of only 0.2 dB was measured under reverse bias, clearly demonstrating the benefit of employing the p-i-n junction.

IV. PHASE-SENSITIVE PROCESSING

Phase-sensitive amplification (PSA) is a powerful technique that exploits parametric effects in order to selectively process the two complex quadratures of the optical field, therefore enabling new functionalities such as phase regeneration [5]. Phase sensitive processing had until now only been demonstrated under practical CW pumping configuration in HNLFs [5] and $\chi^{(2)}$ materials [6], as well as in chalcogenide waveguides [7] and Si photonic crystal (PhC) waveguides, but only under pulsed operation [8].

We have recently reported the first demonstration of phase-sensitive processes using an SOI waveguide with reverse-biased p-i-n junction operated in a single-pump degenerate-idler scheme [9]. For these demonstrations, the signal and pumps were obtained from a frequency comb generator to maintain the required coherence between the waves. Under static operation, a phase-sensitive extinction ratio of 20 dB could be obtained for a total pump power of 23.5 dBm [10], as shown in Fig. 3(a). The scheme could be applied to the phase regeneration of a differential phase-shift keying (DPSK) signal modulated at 10 Gbit/s [10]. In the absence of phase noise loading, the phase-sensitive processing induces an implementation penalty of 1 dB. However, a power penalty reduction from 10 dB to less than 3.5 dB is obtained when the signal is first loaded with artificial phase noise, as illustrated in Fig. 3(b).

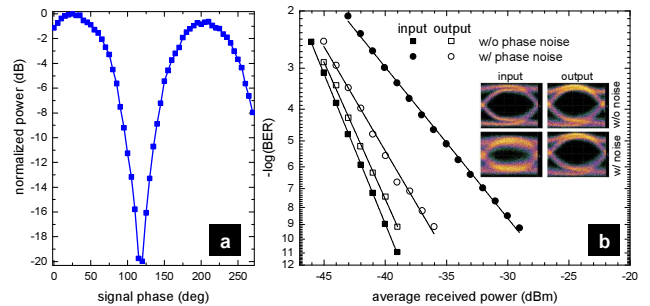


Figure 3. (a) Output signal power as a function of relative input signal phase. (b) BER curves for phase regeneration of a 10 Gbit/s DPSK signal.

V. CONCLUSION

All-optical signal processing has been demonstrated using SOI waveguides with active free-carriers removal using reverse-biased p-i-n junctions. The detrimental effect of TPA-induced free-carrier absorption could be mitigated, making functionalities such as high-efficiency wavelength conversion and phase-sensitive regeneration possible under CW pumping with low power penalty in a 4-cm long waveguide.

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