# INTEGRATED PHOTONIC MODULATORS BASED ON GRAPHENE AND OTHER 2D MATERIALS FOR OPTICAL INTERCONNECTS

Chenghan (Kenny) Wu







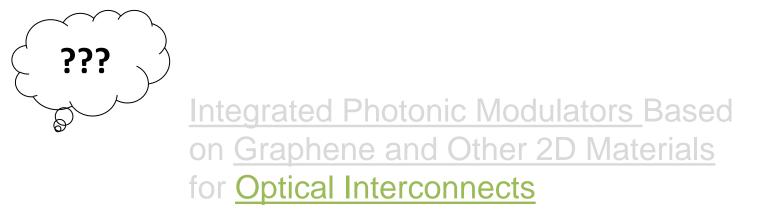
### WHAT IS ...?



Integrated Photonic Modulators Based on Graphene and Other 2D Materials for Optical Interconnects



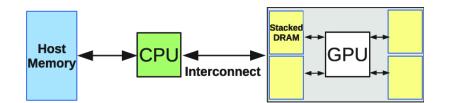






### **INTERCONNECT**









### INTERCONNECT NETWORK



This interconnected network enables seamless communication and access to various online services.

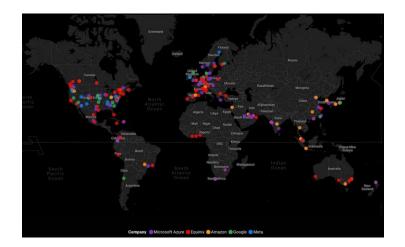




### **DATA CENTER**

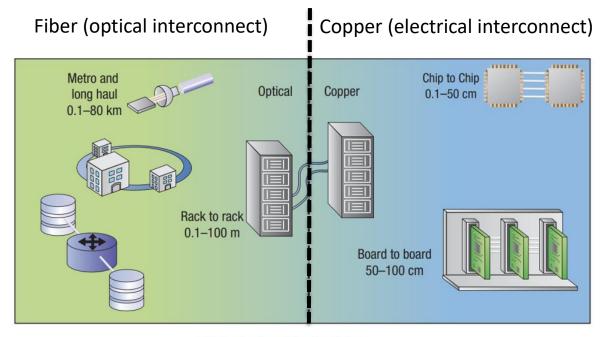








### COMMUNICATION LEVEL

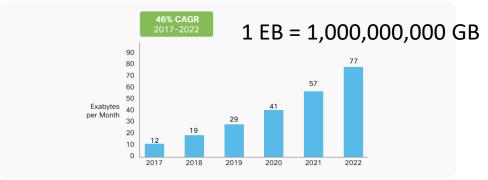


Decreasing transmisssion distances ——



### **INCREASED DATA TRAFFIC**

Figure 2. Cisco Forecasts 77 Exabytes per Month of Mobile Data Traffic by 2022

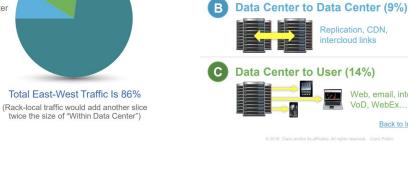


Source: Cisco VNI Mobile, 2019



twice the size of "Within Data Center")

CISCO



Within Data Center (77%)

Storage, production and

Replication, CDN, intercloud links

> Web, email, internal VoD, WebEx..

> > Back to Index

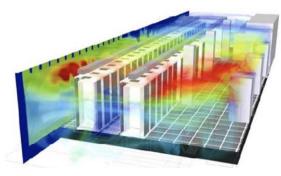
development data.

authentication

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### CHALLENGES FOR DATA CENTER

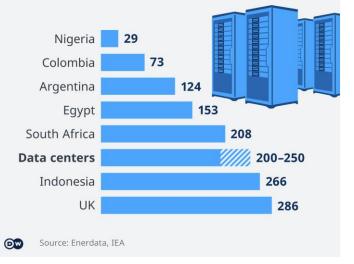






### Data centers use more eletricity than entire countries

Domestic eletricity consumption of selected countries vs. data centers in 2020 in TWh



### ELECTRICAL AND OPTICAL INTERCONNECT



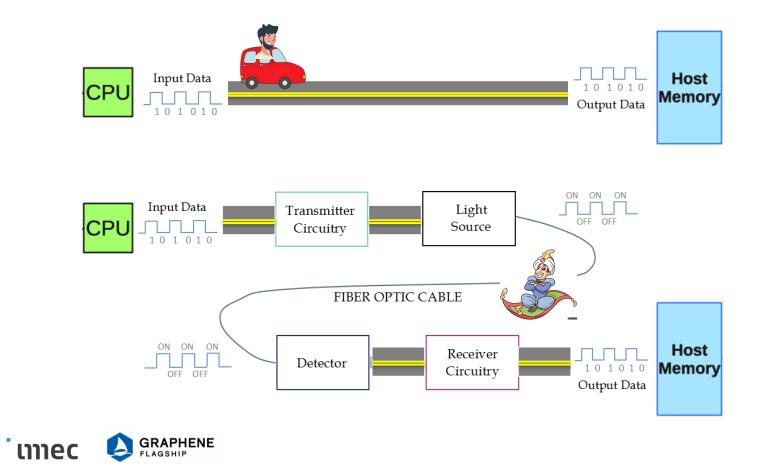
	Electrical interconnect	Optical interconnect
Bandwidth / data rates	•••	0
Power consumption	•••	6
Cost	$\overline{\mathbb{C}}$	
Compatibility with existing data center	$\overline{\bigcirc}$	•••



### **OPTICAL INTERCONNECT**

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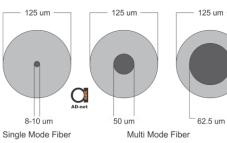
# Integrated Photonic Modulators Based

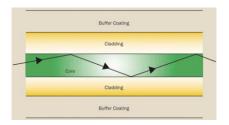
on <u>Graphene and Other 2D Materials</u> for <u>Optical Interconnects</u>



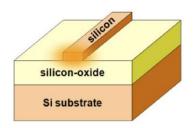
### SILICON WAVEGUIDES = FIBERS IN CHIP

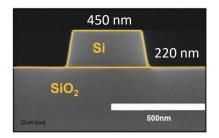


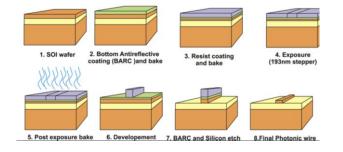




Waveguides:

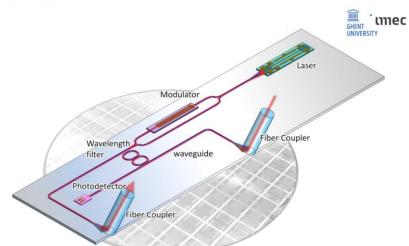








### INTEGRATED SILICON PHOTONICS



Circuits connect elements together with waveguides

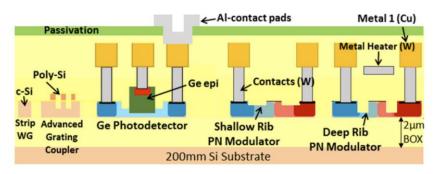
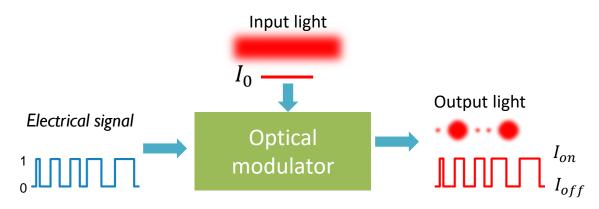


Figure 1.2: Schematic cross-section of imec's silicon photonics platform, with the basic passive and active devices. Taken from [2].



### MODULATOR



Phase modulation (PM)

#### Amplitude modulation (AM)





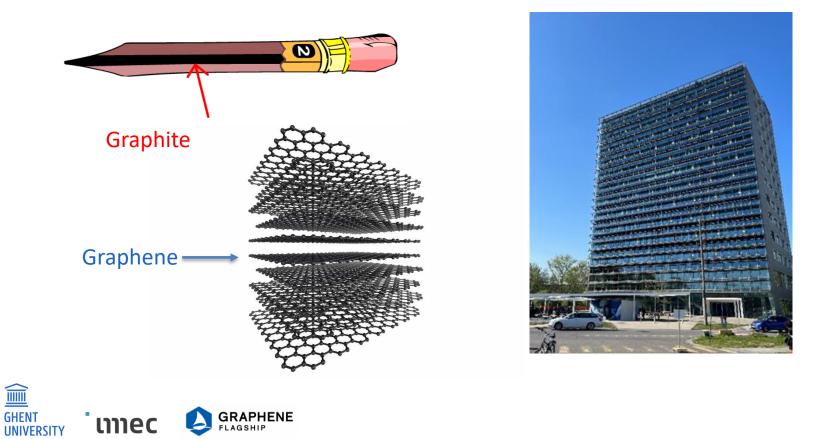




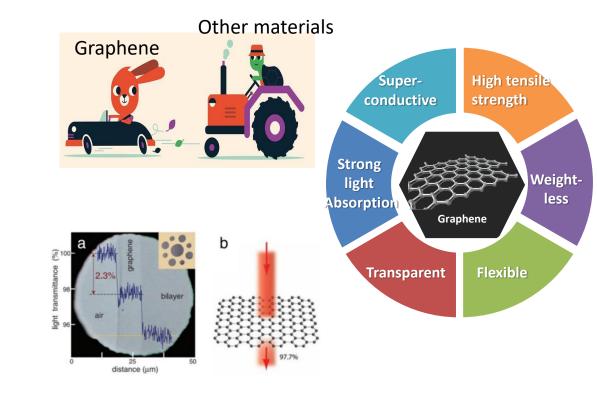




### THE FIRST 2D MATERIAL : GRAPHENE



### **GRAPHENE: SUPER HERO IN MATERIALS**

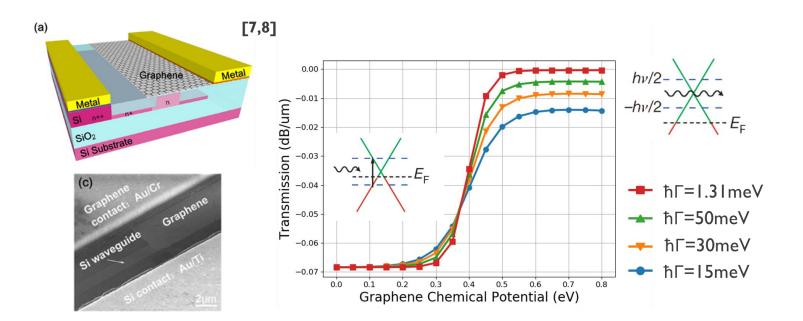






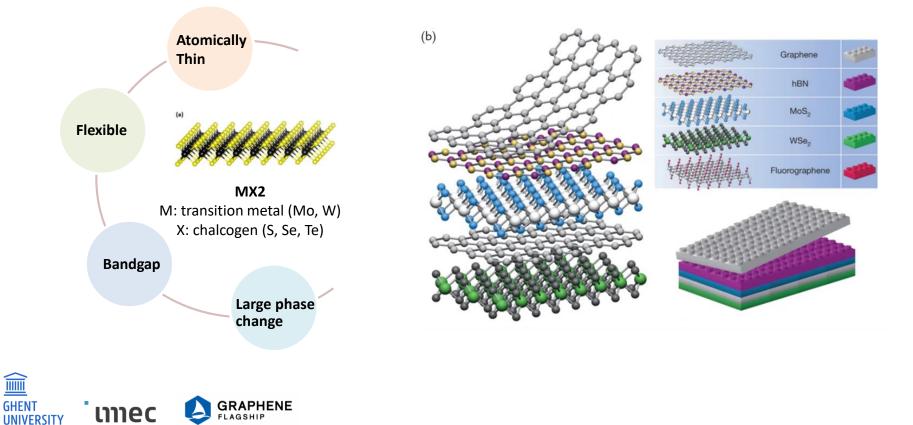


### **G**RAPHENE + INTEGRATED PHOTONICS MODULATORS





### **OTHER 2D MATERIALS**



### WHAT IS ...?



### Integrated Photonic Modulators Based on Graphene and Other 2D Materials for Optical Interconnects

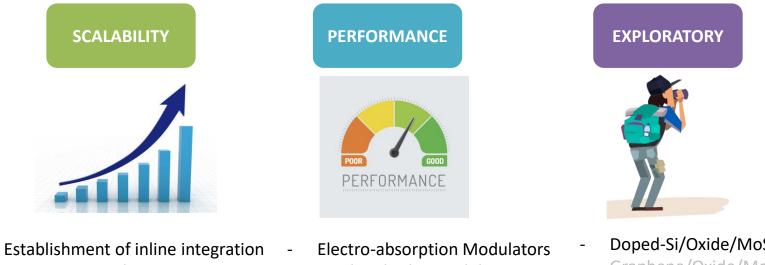






### **RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

Can 2D material based photonic devices be adopted in industry for the next generation of data communication and telecommunications applications?



3 optimization directions

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GRAPHENE

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- Mach-Zehnder Modulators \_
- **Ring Modulators**

- Doped-Si/Oxide/MoS<sub>2</sub>
- Graphene/Oxide/MoS<sub>2</sub>
- MoS<sub>2</sub>/Oxide/MoS<sub>2</sub>

# SCALABILITY! WAFER-SCALE INTEGRATION OF GRAPHENE EAM IN 300 MM CMOS PILOT LINE



Small coupons

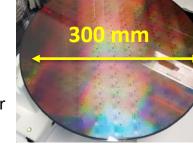
2x1 cm<sup>2</sup>

MOTIVATION

Most research studies on small coupons without CMOS-compatible technology, which are not compatible with high-volume industrial manufacturing.

# Develop robust inline integration flow in a 300mm pilot CMOS foundry environment.

300 mm wafer (>50 dies)



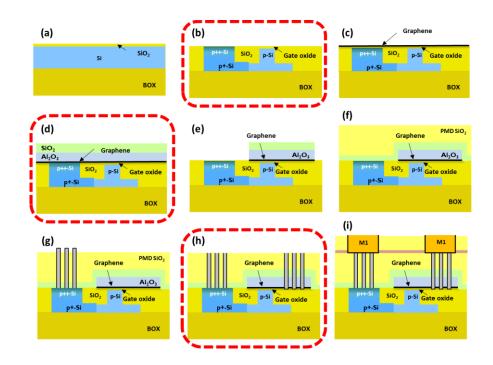




### CHALLENGES AND STRATEGY

#### The challenges:

- 1. Developing CMOS-compatible processes for lithography and contact.
- 2. Scaling up graphene growth and transfer methods for large-scale production.
- 3. Designing an efficient capping layer to safeguard graphene from delamination.
- 4. Minimizing contact resistance to enable high-speed performance in graphene-based devices.





Standard CMP

Extra-CMP

14

2.

0



#### Si Waveguide fabrication

#### Study I: Surface flatness

Graphene transfer

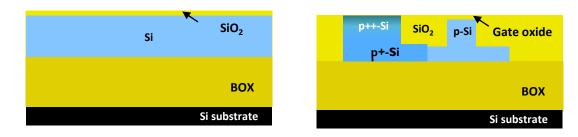
#### Study 2: Encapsulation

Graphene patterning & Surface planarization

Contacts to Si

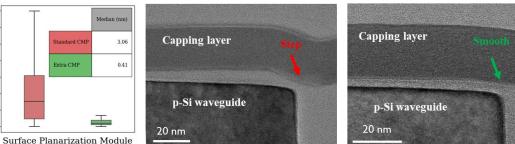
Study 3: **Damascene contact** to Graphene

Final Metal



#### Standard CMP

#### **Extra CMP**





1)

Si Waveguide fabrication

#### Study 1: Surface flatness

Graphene transfer

#### Study 2: Encapsulation

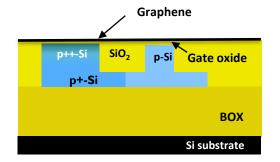
Graphene patterning & Surface planarization

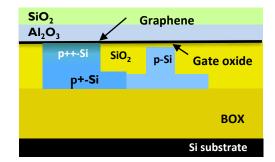


Contacts to Si

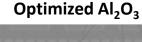
Study 3: Damascene contact to Graphene

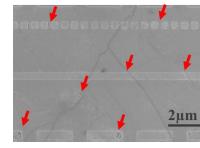
Final Metal

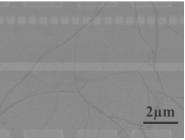




Non-optimized Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>









Si Waveguide fabrication

Graphene transfer

Study 2: Encapsulation

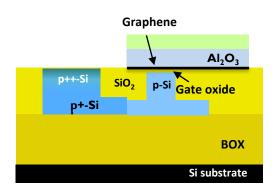
Graphene patterning & Surface planarization

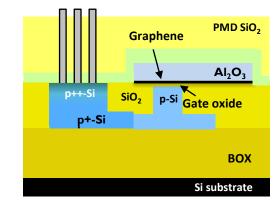
Contacts to Si



Study 3: **Damascene contact** to Graphene

Final Metal







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Si Waveguide fabrication



Graphene transfer

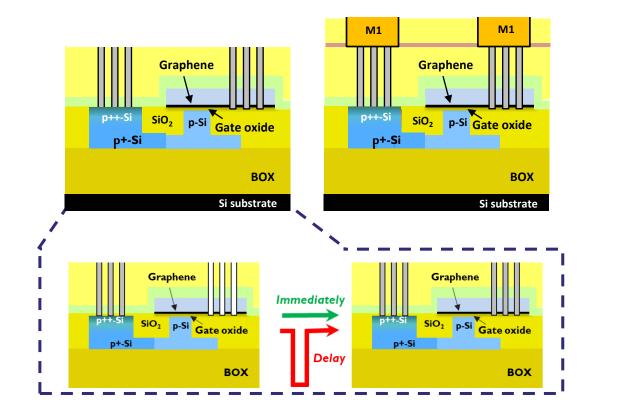
#### Study 2: Encapsulation

Graphene patterning & Surface planarization

Contacts to Si

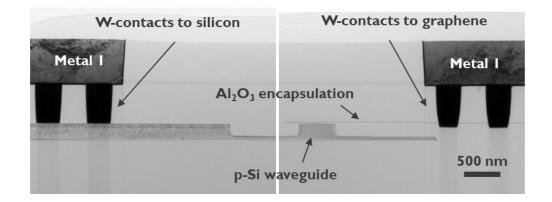
Study 3: Damascene contact to Graphene

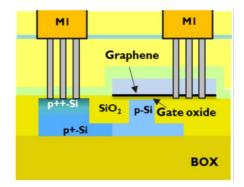
Final Metal

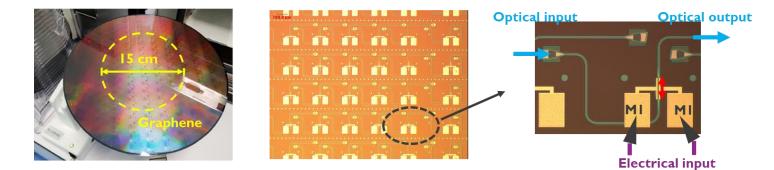




### **DEVICES' LOOK**

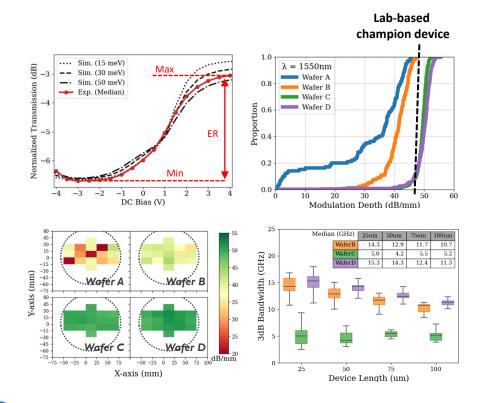








### **CHARACTERIZATION**



#### Table 1: DOE summary of four wafers reported in this paper

DOE	Wafer A	Wafer B	Wafer C	Wafer D
Surface planarization	Standard STI	Standard STI	Extra CMP	Extra CMP
Encapsulation soaking	Short	Long	Long	Long
Contact metal deposition	No delay	No delay	2 days delay	No delay

**Study 1 on surface planarization: (Wafer B vs Wafer D)** Devices with Extra CMP modules results in a better modulation depth.

#### Study 2 on encapsulation soaking: (Wafer A vs Wafer B)

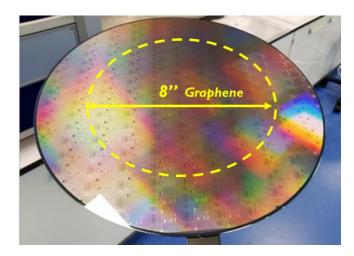
Devices with longer soaking results in a better device yield.

#### Study 3 on contact metal: (Wafer C vs Wafer D)

No difference is observed in static characterization. In dynamic characterization, Devices with no-delay contacts results in larger bandwidth.



### WRAP-UP



# Graphene photonics devices are now fully integrated with CMOS technology on 300 mm wafers!

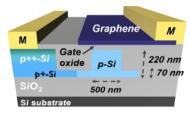
Technology		Wafer-scale SLGEAM - Wafer		Lab-based Champion SLGEAM	
		This work		[1]	
Active length	um	50	75	75	75
Working band & mode	-	C-band TE		C-band TE	
Oxide stack(s)	-	SiO2		SiO2	
Peak-to-peak Voltage	v	5		~5	
IL @highV	dB	2.0 ± 0.7	3.5 ± 1.5	~2.5	3
ER	dB	2.5 ± 0.1	3.7 ± 0.3	3.6	2.7
Modulation depth	dB/mm	50 ± 4.0		48	36
FOM(ER/IL)	-	1.28 ± 0.23	1.30 ± 0.31	1.52	0.87
Transmission Penalty	dB	7.39 ± 0.76 Best device: 6.44	7.90 ± 1.70 Best device: 6.76	8	9.4
3dB bandwidth	GHz	14.1 ± 1.4	12.6 ± 0.9	8.9	16.1
Number of devices	-	> 400		1	1



# **PERFORMANCE!** HIGH-EFFICIENCY DUAL SINGLE LAYER GRAPHENE MODULATORS WITH STRIP AND SLOT WAVEGUIDES

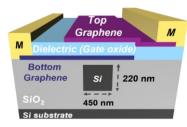


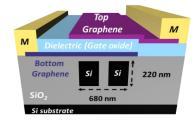
### MOTIVATION

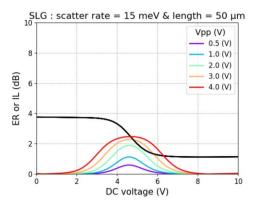


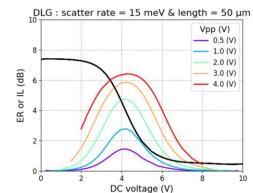
Increase modulation No need Si implantation Any passive WG

#### More complicated integration

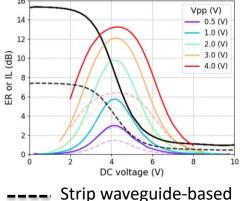








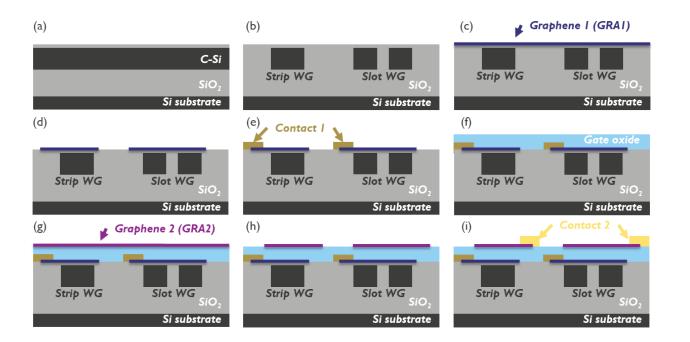
DLG : scatter rate = 15 meV & length = 50  $\mu$ m



\_\_\_\_\_ Slot waveguide-based

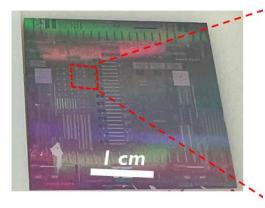


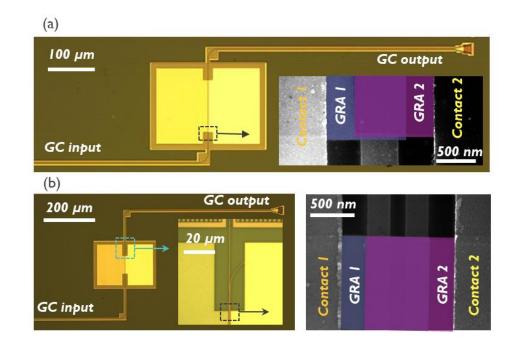
### LAB-LEVEL INTEGRATION FLOW





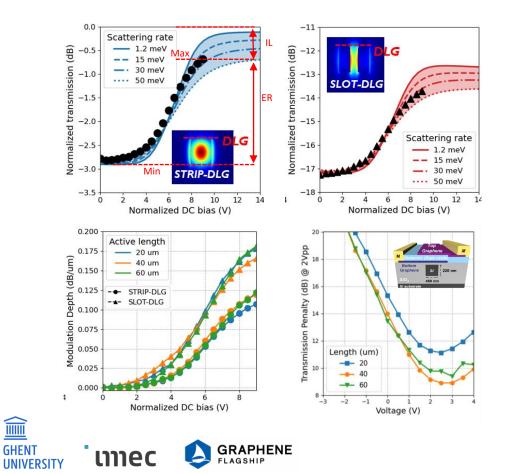
### **DLG EAMs**







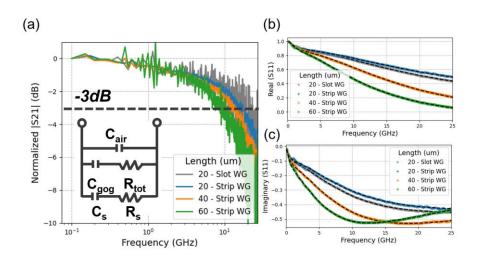
# **DLG EAMS DC PERFORMANCE**



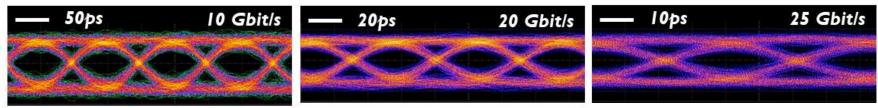
Transmission Penalty [dB]  $=\frac{P_1 - P_0}{2Pin} = -10 \log_{10}(-10)$  $\frac{1-\frac{1}{ER}}{ER}$ 

- **Strip**: MD = 0.125 dB/um; TP = 8.9 dB @ 2 V<sub>nn</sub>
- **Slot**: MD = 180 dB/um; TP > 20 dB @ 2 V<sub>pp</sub> ٠
- TP = 8.9 dB is best reported for graphene-٠ based modulator and comparable with Ge device.

# DLG EAMS AC PERFORMANCE



WG Type	Length	f <sub>3dB</sub>	C <sub>gog</sub>	R <sub>tot</sub>
	[um]	[GHz]	[fF]	[Ω]
	20	15.9	45	116
Strip WG	40	12.5	92	47
	60	9.2	139	43
Slot WG	20	15.9	53	101





## DLG EAMS BENCHMARKING TABLE

Graphene-based EAMs		DLGEAM <mark>Strip</mark> WG	DLGEAM <mark>Slot</mark> WG	High-speed DLG-EAM [1]		High-speed DLG-EAM [2]
Peak-to-peak Voltage	V	7		12	16	~9
IL @highV	dB	0.88	14.4	20	14.3	~20
Modulation efficiency	dB/V/um	0.0213	0.039	0.0367	0.0295	-
Modulation depth	dB/mm	117	168	75	128	25
Transmission Penalty	dB	5.69	>20	25	18	26
3dB bandwidth	GHz	12.5	15.9	39	-	29

[1] Agarwal, Hitesh, et al. "2D-3D integration of hexagonal boron nitride and a high-κ dielectric for ultrafast graphene-based electro-absorption modulators." Nature communications 12.1 (2021): 1-6.

[2] Giambra, Marco A., et al. "High-speed double layer graphene electro-absorption modulator on SOI waveguide." Optics express 27.15 (2019): 20145-20155.

[3] Srinivasan, Srinivasan Ashwyn, et al. "56 Gb/s germanium waveguide electro-absorption modulator." Journal of Lightwave
Technology 34.2 (2015): 419-424.
[4] Tang, Yongbo, Jonathan D. Peters, and John E.
Bowers. "Over 67 GHz bandwidth hybrid silicon electroabsorption modulator with asymmetric segmented electrode for 1.3 μm transmission." Optics Express 20.10 (2012): 11529-11535.

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GRAPHENE

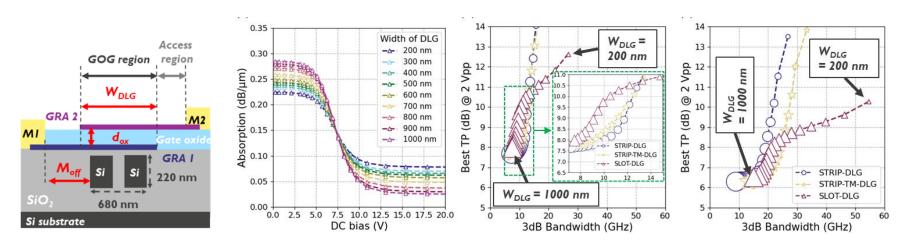
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EAMs with different materials		DLGEAM <mark>Strip</mark> WG	DLGEAM <mark>Slot</mark> WG	Ge FK EAM [3]	III-V EAM [4]
Peak-to-peak Voltage	V	Ź	2	2	2.2
IL @highV	dB	1.71	15	4.9	4.8
Modulation depth	dB/mm	52.2	71.5	115	>100
Transmission Penalty	dB	8.90	>20	9.76	~8.26
3dB bandwidth	GHz	12.5	15.9	>50	>67
Optical bandwidth	nm	>80 Ex	pected	~30	>30
Temperature Tolerance	₽C	>100 Expected		<30	-
3dB bandwidth Optical bandwidth	GHz nm	12.5 15.9 >80 Expected		>50 ~30	>67

#### ROADMAP



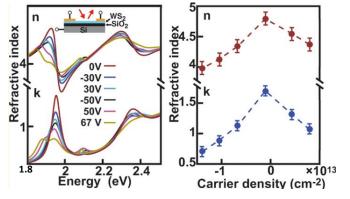
- Safe metal offset is required to prevent extra losses caused by metal contacts.
- Balanced EOT for tradeoff between efficiency and bandwidth.
- A narrower DLG width leads to enhanced performance in slot-based devices.



# **EXPLORATORY!** OTHER 2D-MATERIALS (MOS<sub>2</sub>) FOR LOW LOSS INTEGRATED PHOTONICS PHASE SHIFTERS



#### MOTIVATION

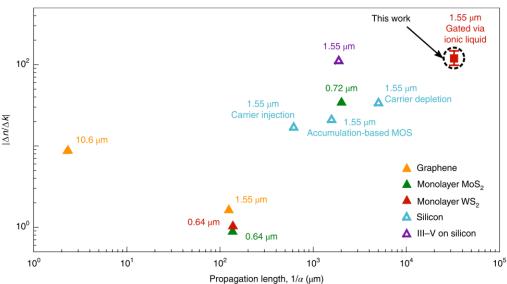


[1] Yu, Yiling, et al. "Giant gating tunability of optical refractive index in transition metal dichalcogenide monolayers." *Nano letters* 17.6 (2017): 3613-3618.

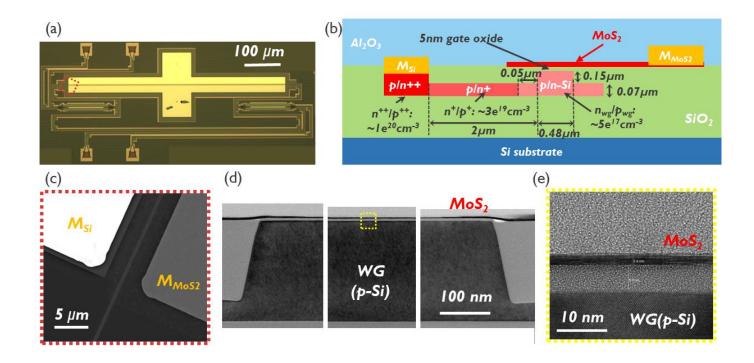
[2] Datta, Ipshita, et al. "Low-loss composite photonic platform based on 2D semiconductor monolayers." *Nature Photonics* 14.4 (2020): 256-262.

- TMDC (MX<sub>2</sub>) exhibit strong index modulation at the excitonic peak.
- Also, it has strong index modulation within the C-band with low loss!

WS<sub>2</sub>:  $|\Delta n/\Delta k|^{-125}$ 

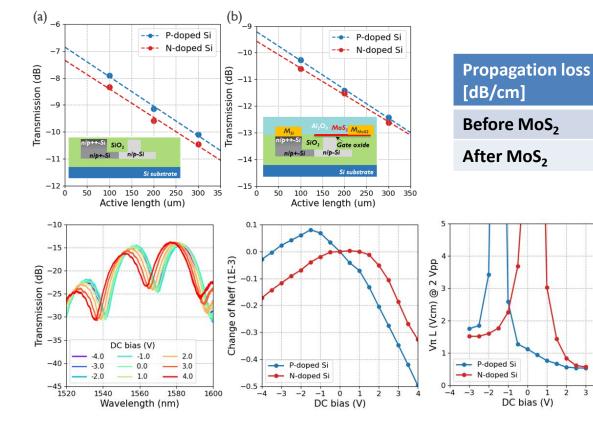


## SINGLE-LAYER MOS2 (SL-MOS2)





### **SL-MOS2** EXPERIMENTAL PERFORMANCE

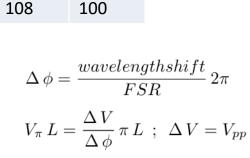


GRAPHENE

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N-type

106

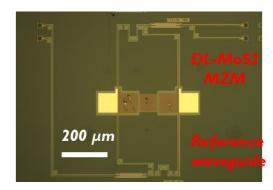
P-type

109

2 ġ. **p-type**:  $V_{\pi}L = 0.53$  Vcm

**n-type**:  $V_{\pi}L = 0.57$  Vcm

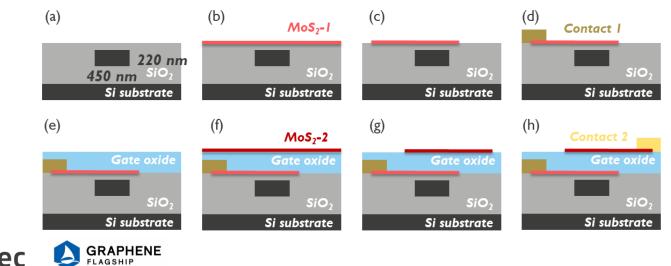
## DUAL-LAYER MOS2 (DL-MOS2)



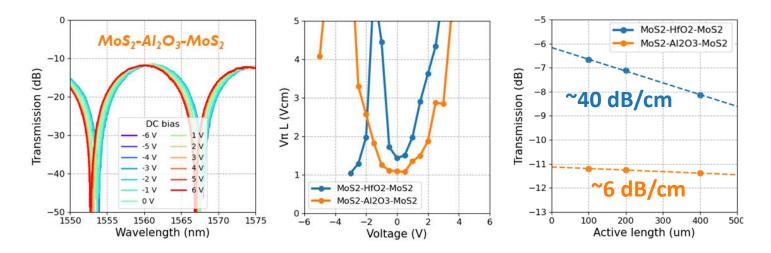
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#### **DL-MOS2** EXPERIMENTAL PERFORMANCE



- DL-MoS<sub>2</sub> have lowest loss reported in this thesis.
  - 50 and 6.4 dB/cm for HfO<sub>2</sub> and Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> device, respectively.
- FOM<sub>PM</sub> outperform Si-based and 2D-materials based modulators.



#### **BENCHMARKING TABLE**

MZM	ls	ΕΟΤ	Loss	V <sub>π</sub> L	FOM <sub>pm</sub>	3dB bandwidth
		nm	dB/cm	Vcm	dBV	GHz
Si-oxide-Si	[1]	5 & 10	60 & 54	0.25 & 0.4	15 & 22	5.6 & 11.2
SLG	[2]	10	~236	0.28	66.1	5
DLG	[3]	11	746	0.3	223	24
WS <sub>2</sub> -ITO	[4]	-	135	0.8	108	0.33
SL-MoS <sub>2</sub>	This Work	5	100	0.57	57	0.91
DL-MoS <sub>2</sub>	This Work	9.5	6.4	0.97	6	0.3

[1] Abraham, A., et al. "Evaluation of the performances of a silicon optical modulator based on a silicon-oxide-silicon capacitor." 11th International Conference on Group IV Photonics (GFP). IEEE, 2014.

[2] Sorianello, V., et al. "Graphene-silicon phase modulators with gigahertz bandwidth." Nature Photonics 12.1 (2018): 40-44.

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#### CONCLUSION

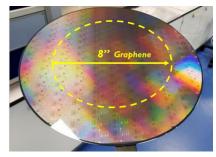
SCALABILITY	The CMOS integration of graphene based photonics devices is established.
SCALADILITY	The knowledge can be extended to other sophisticated building blocks.
PERFORMANCE	The Figure of merits outperform state-of-the-art graphene-based modulators.
PERFORIMANCE	Slot waveguide offers a new platform with greater design trade-off flexibility.
EXPLORATORY	MoS <sub>2</sub> emerges as a promising material option for low-loss phase shifters.
	The exploration of other 2D materials remains an exciting subject for investigation.

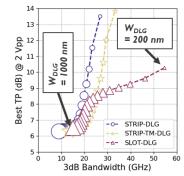
Can 2D material based photonic devices be adopted in industry for the next generation of data communication and telecommunications applications?

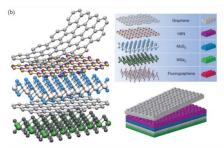




YES! THEY CAN!







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- Graphenea

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Arantxa Maestre, and Alba Centeno

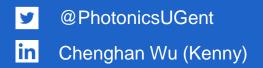
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AND ARCHITECTURE

