

# A Compact Two-Dimensional Grating Coupler Used as a Polarization Splitter

Dirk Taillaert, *Student Member, IEEE*, Harold Chong, Peter I. Borel, Lars H. Frandsen, Richard M. De La Rue, *Fellow, IEEE*, and Roel Baets, *Senior Member, IEEE*

**Abstract**—We demonstrate a novel polarization splitter based on a two-dimensional grating etched in a silicon-on-insulator waveguide. The device couples orthogonal modes from a single-mode optical fiber into identical modes of two planar ridge waveguides. The extinction ratio is better than 18 dB in the wavelength range of 1530–1560 nm and the coupling efficiency is approximately 20%.

The device is very compact and couples light only to transverse-electric modes of the planar waveguides. Therefore, it may be used in a polarization diversity configuration to implement a polarization insensitive photonic integrated circuit based on photonic crystal waveguides.

**Index Terms**—Grating coupler, integrated optics, polarization, silicon-on-insulator (SOI).

## I. INTRODUCTION

PHOTONIC crystal waveguides and photonic wires show great potential for high-density integrated circuits. Ultracompact waveguides in silicon-on-insulator (SOI) with relatively low losses have been demonstrated [1], [2]. However, the strong polarization dependence of these waveguides is a major disadvantage and limits the potential use in optical fiber communication networks. Also it is difficult to achieve a high coupling efficiency to fiber because of the huge mismatch in spotsizes between these waveguides and a fiber.

Grating couplers can be used to couple top illuminating light into submicrometer-thin SOI waveguides [3]. Grating couplers using one-dimensional gratings (grooves) have extensively been studied, both theoretically and experimentally (see, e.g., [3] and [4]). It has also been demonstrated that a grating coupler can be used to butt-couple light between a vertical single-mode fiber and these waveguides [4]. In this letter, we demonstrate, for the first time, a grating coupler that also functions as a polarization splitter.

## II. CONCEPT

It is well known that a single-mode fiber can carry two orthogonal linearly polarized modes [5]. When launching light into the

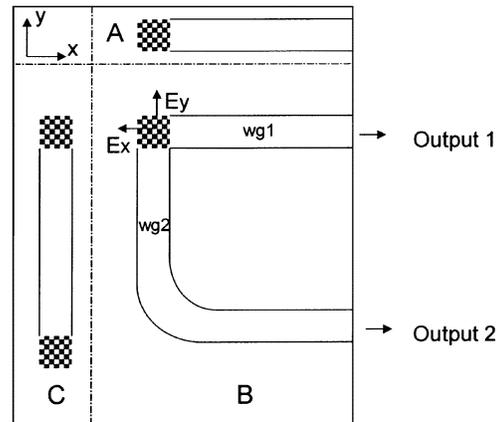


Fig. 1. Schematic top view of (A) grating coupler in a single waveguide, (B) grating coupler used as polarization splitter, and (C) waveguide with a grating coupler at both ends.

fiber, the total field will be in an elliptical state of polarization. Also the state of polarization changes during propagation in a real fiber due to polarization mode dispersion.

Consider a grating coupler consisting of a two-dimensional (2-D) grating etched in a ridge waveguide [Fig. 1(A)]. In general, the coupling efficiency from fiber to waveguide is polarization dependent. For the waveguides and gratings we use, the coupling efficiency for transverse electric (TE) is much larger than the coupling efficiency for transverse magnetic (TM). The coupling from fiber to waveguide will be maximized if the input is linearly polarized in the  $y$  direction. This polarization dependence is mainly caused by the difference in effective index between the fundamental TE and TM waveguide mode: The grating couples both modes out toward different angles, and if the difference is sufficient, only one of them can couple efficiently to a fiber.

The structure of Fig. 1(B) consists of two ridge waveguides that are orthogonal with regard to each other. The 2-D grating is etched into the crossing of the waveguides and is invariant for a  $90^\circ$  rotation. Light from the fiber with linear polarization with electric field  $E_y$  will couple to Waveguide 1 and the other polarization with electric field  $E_x$  to Waveguide 2. In general, elliptically polarized light from a single-mode fiber will couple both to Waveguide 1 and 2. The coupling ratio will depend on the state of polarization, but the total coupling to Waveguide 1 and Waveguide 2 will be independent of it. The  $90^\circ$  bend in Waveguide 2 is only used for practical reasons (to have the two outputs at the same cleaved facet). We have described the working principle as input coupler, but the device can also be used as output

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D. Taillaert and R. Baets are with the Department of Information Technology (INTEC), Ghent University—IMEC, B-9000 Gent, Belgium (e-mail: Dirk.Taillaert@intec.rug.ac.be).

H. Chong and R. M. De La Rue are with the Department of Electrical Engineering, Glasgow University, G128LT Glasgow, U.K.

P. I. Borel and L. H. Frandsen are with Research Center COM, Technical University of Denmark, DK-2800 Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark.

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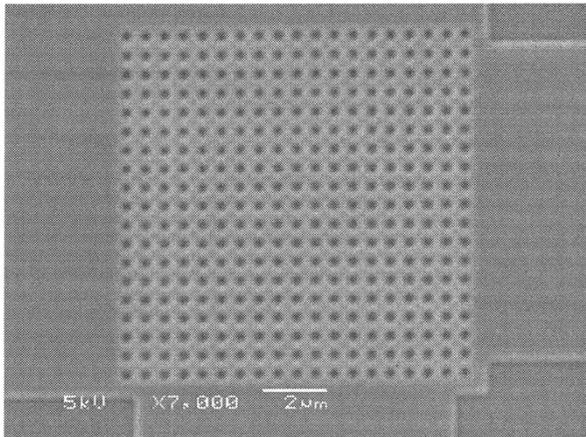


Fig. 2. Scanning electron micrograph top view of a 2-D grating coupler. The lattice period of the square array of holes is 580 nm.

coupler. The coupling efficiency from waveguide to fiber is the same as from fiber to waveguide when considering the coupling from one mode to another mode because of reciprocity.

The coupler is designed for normal incidence to achieve a good extinction ratio. With normal incidence and a symmetric grating the maximum achievable coupling efficiency is 50%. Therefore, an asymmetric or blazed grating will be needed in a practical device.

There is a very important difference between conventional polarization splitters described in the literature [6] and our splitter. In a conventional splitter, the input light is split in a TE and TM waveguide mode. In our device, the light from a fiber is split in two TE waveguide modes. Because in the two waveguides the same polarization (TE) is used, the device can be useful to make polarization insensitive photonic integrated circuits, using waveguides which are very strongly polarization sensitive [7].

### III. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

#### A. Fabricated Structures

The structures were fabricated on SOI wafers with a top silicon film thickness of 220 nm and a buried SiO<sub>2</sub> layer thickness of 1 μm. Gratings and waveguides were defined using electron-beam lithography and reactive ion etching. A top view is shown in Fig. 2. The grating is a square array of holes, the etch depth is 90 nm, and the lattice period 580 nm. Different hole diameters were tried and the optimum hole diameter is found to be 300 nm. The ridge waveguides are 10 μm wide. The effective index of the fundamental waveguide mode is 2.83 for TE and 1.89 for TM polarization. The coupler size approximately matches the spot-size of the fiber but the coupler size and coupling length are not yet optimized. A 90° bend with a radius of 530 μm is inserted in one of the waveguides to be able to detect both outputs at one cleaved facet. The length of Waveguide 1 is 850 μm.

#### B. Extinction Ratio

We used the structures from Fig. 1(B) to measure the extinction ratio and check the polarization of the light in the waveguides. A vertical single-mode fiber couples light from a tunable

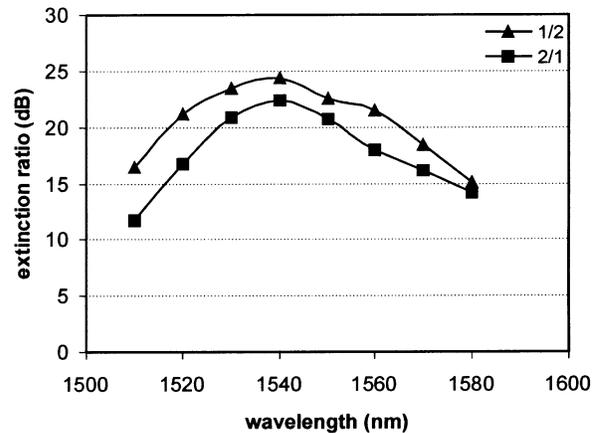


Fig. 3. Measurement of the extinction ratio between Output 1 and 2. The difference between the two curves is caused by losses in the 90° bend in Waveguide 2.

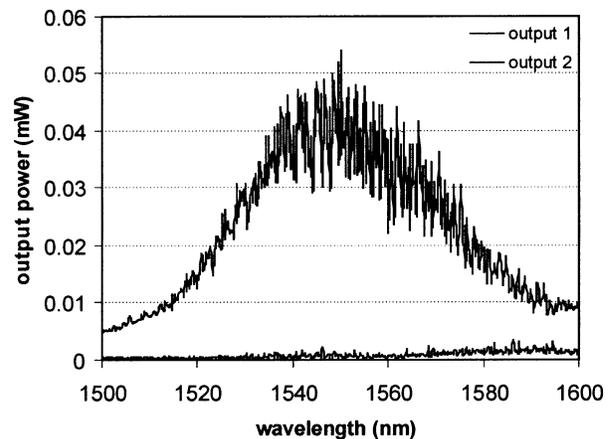


Fig. 4. Measurement of output power versus wavelength. The polarization of the input is changed to maximize Output 1 at 1550-nm wavelength before this measurement.

laser into the waveguides via the grating. We detect the output power of Waveguides 1 and 2 at the cleaved facet using a 40× objective and a power detector.

The first step is alignment of the fiber. To make sure that the center of the fiber is aligned with the center of the grating, the  $y$  position is optimized using Output 1 and the  $x$  position using Output 2. The height of the fiber above the sample is approximately 10 μm. The beam size on the coupler is estimated to be 10.6 μm ( $1/e^2$  diameter of the power distribution).

After the initial alignment, the position of the fiber is fixed and only the polarization and wavelength are changed during the further measurements. The polarization of the input light is changed using a Lefevre-type polarization controller to maximize Output 1 or Output 2. Then the extinction ratio between the two outputs is measured for both cases. The extinction ratio is shown in Fig. 3 for different wavelengths. The extinction ratio is better than 18 dB in the wavelength range of 1530–1560 nm. The difference between the two cases is caused by radiation losses in the 90° bend in Waveguide 2. We have also verified the polarization of the light in the waveguides. The output power versus wavelength for the case when Output 1 is maximized is shown in Fig. 4. The fringes in these curves are caused by

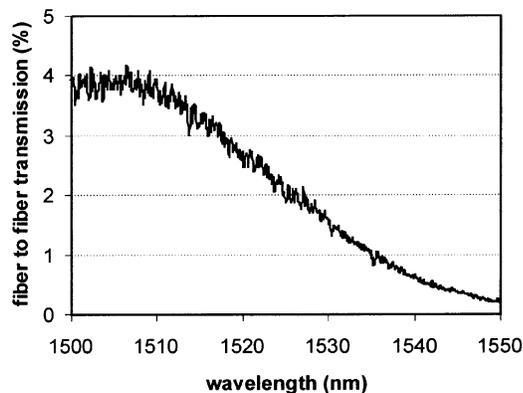


Fig. 5. Measurement of the power transmission from fiber-to-fiber on a waveguide with a grating coupler at both ends.

a cavity between the grating (second-order reflection) and a cleaved facet. The fringe spacing is approximately 0.5 nm, this is consistent with the waveguide length and effective index. The extinction ratio we have measured is probably limited by our measurement setup, because the extinction ratio of the input light, measured with a rotatable polarizer, is only 25 dB.

### C. Coupling Efficiency

It is not straightforward to determine the coupling efficiency from the power detected at the cleaved facet because of the facet reflectivity and the high numerical aperture of the waveguides. Therefore, we estimate the coupling efficiency from a transmission measurement from fiber to waveguide to fiber on a structure consisting of a waveguide with a grating coupler at both ends [Fig. 1(C)]. In this measurement, the fibers are tilted slightly to shift the wavelength out of the second-order grating reflection peak and, thus, avoid cavity effects between the two gratings. As shown in Fig. 5, the fringes are smaller and the fiber-to-fiber transmission is 4% for TE polarization. This transmission includes two couplers, so the coupling efficiency is 20% if we

take into account that the coupling from fiber to waveguide is the same as from waveguide to fiber.

## IV. CONCLUSION

We have proposed and demonstrated a 2-D grating coupler used as a polarization splitter. The current device is a proof-of-principle, but two issues need to be solved before it can be used in practical applications: the coupling efficiency should be increased and the grating reflection reduced. The efficiency can be improved by using an optimized grating design and SOI wafers with a buried reflector [8]. The reflection may be reduced by using a properly designed asymmetric grating.

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