

Programmable Silicon Photonics Circuit:

- To program the silicon photonic IC chips so that light inside the chip can be changed.

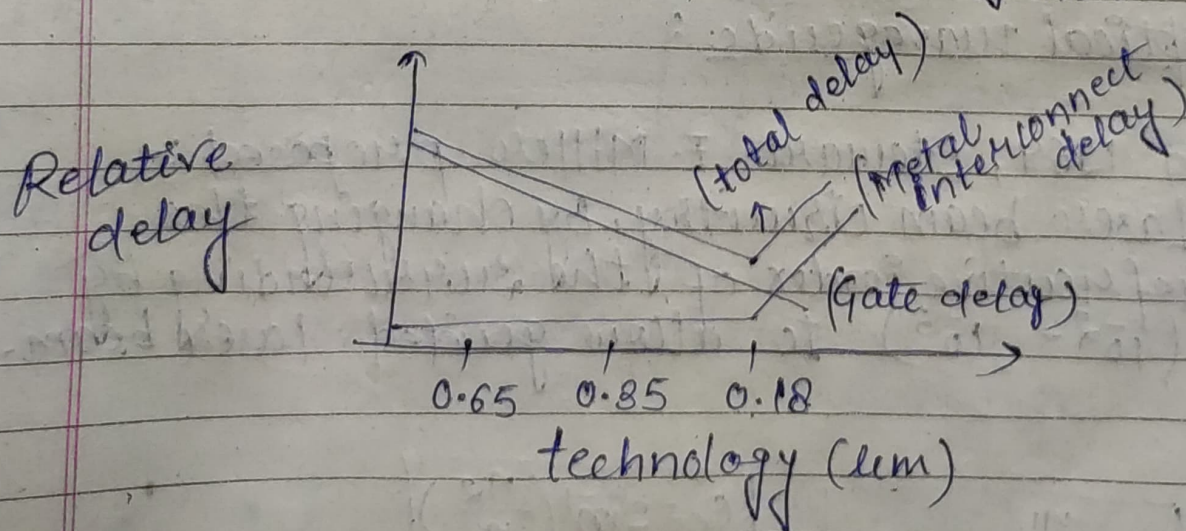
Q. why it is needed?

Ans: As light always propagates in straight lines hence to change its dirⁿ we have to use lenses which is difficult in IC.
→ hence by programming, we can change light direction.

Evolution of Silicon Photonics:

→ 1965 - Moore's law

Number of transistors per square inch on an IC doubled every 24 months which was revised to 18 months.



- As no. of transistors increase, the metal interconnect area reduced ($IR = \frac{\rho L}{A}$), resistance increases.

Laser diode - 1962 by Robert N. Hall

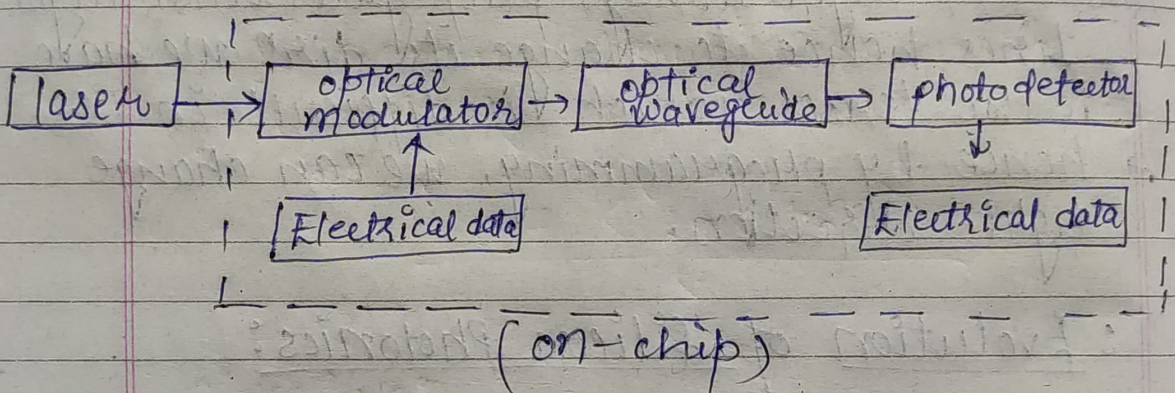
also the density of metal interconnect increases ($C \uparrow$)

hence $RC = \text{time constant}$ \uparrow
speed \downarrow .

(Electrical interconnect bottleneck)

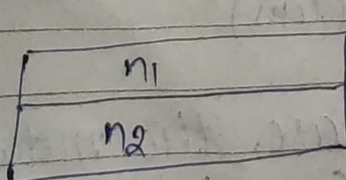
To overcome this problem:

optical Interconnect



→ we can convert Electrical signal to optical signal and avoid the metal interconnect
optical waveguide:

In 1969, Stewart. E. Miller proposed:-
Laser beam circuitry, by changing the refractive index of the surrounding by $(10^{-2} - 10^{-3})$ to allow guided laser beam.



$(n_1 > n_2)$

$$\theta_c = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{n_2}{n_1} \right)$$

→ total internal reflection

Optical Modulator

"Ivan P. Kaminow"

Lithium niobate ridge waveguide modulator

by changing applied voltage, refractive index of material changes, hence phase velocity of the optical wave changes.

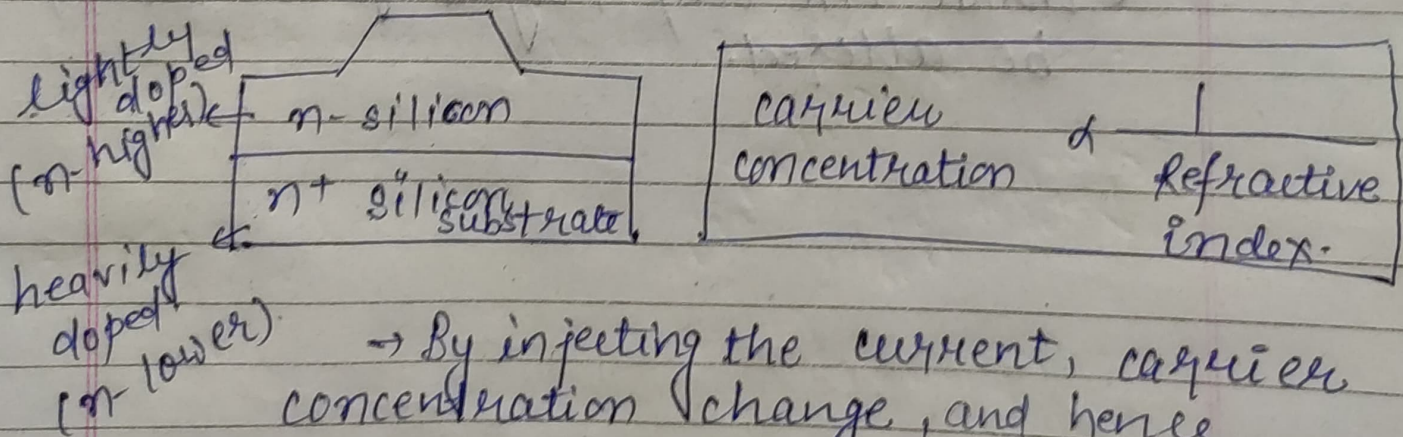
• Photonics on Silicon chip:

"Richard Soref" - Father of Silicon Photonics.

→ He gave the concept of Silicon Superchip.

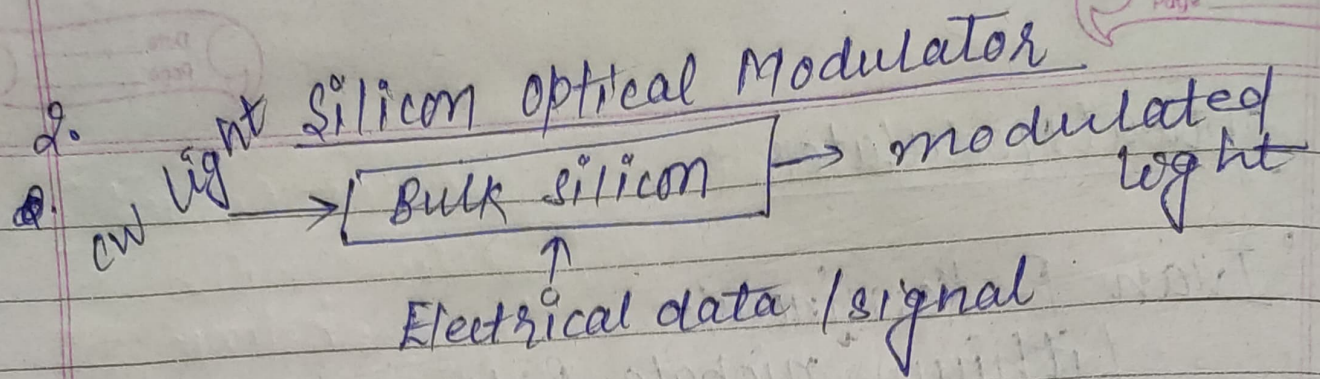
→ means to fabricate all the photonic element by using 'Silicon'.

1. On-chip optical waveguide -



→ By injecting the current, carrier concentration change, and hence refractive index changes.

• → hence we can achieve higher refractive index and lower refractive index region for guided wave.



3. Photodiode:
SiGe $\left[\begin{array}{l} E_{gSi} = 1.21 \text{ eV} \\ E_{gGe} = 0.7 \text{ eV} \end{array} \right]$

By forming alloy of SiGe and by $\sqrt{\text{bandgap}}$ engineering we can get:

$$0.7 < E_g < 1.21 \text{ eV}$$

Objective:

→ By doing machine learning program inside the chip, light direction would be altered.