

武汉光电国家研究中心

片上智能多维光信号处理

On-Chip Intelligent Multi-Dimensional Optical Signal Processing

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MPL 多维光子学实验室
Multi-Dimensional Photonics Lab

May 19, 2023

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WUHAN NATIONAL LABORATORY FOR OPTOELECTRONICS



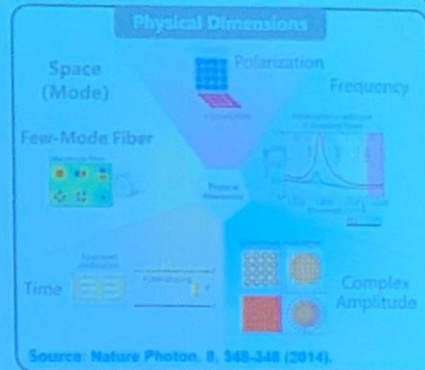
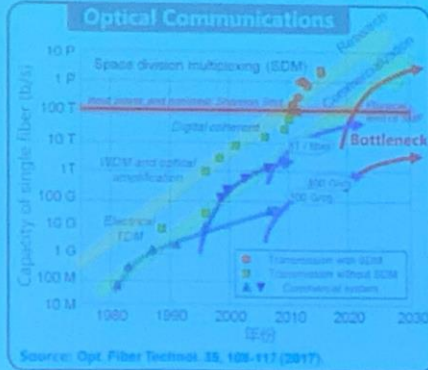
华中科技大学

Outline

- 1 Background/Status/Trends
- 2 Recent Research Progress
- 3 Summary and Perspective

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Multi-Dimensional Photonics Lab

Big data & 5G era: Ultra-high capacity signal multiplexing & processing



Solution: Multi-Dimensional Multiplexing & Processing of Photons



Bottleneck: Optical Chips

Silicon-Based Optoelectronic Chips: CMOS Compatibility

UC Berkeley: CMOS Compatibility (SOI)

MIT: Standard CMOS Fabrication Technique



Source: Nature 528, 534-538 (2015).

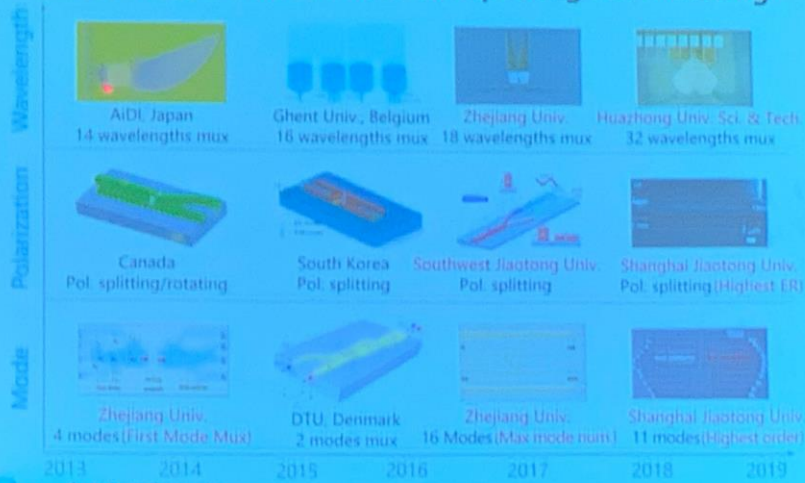
Source: Nature 556, 349-354 (2018).

Fundamental Breakthroughs in Volume, Power consumption & Cost

High-Speed Silicon Optoelectronic Chips

Great Importance for future development of information technology

Silicon Single-Dimensional Multiplexing & Processing



Single-Dimensional Multiplexing & Processing: Unable to meet the demand of ultra-large capacity development

Multiple Modes



Two Polarizations



Multiple Wavelengths

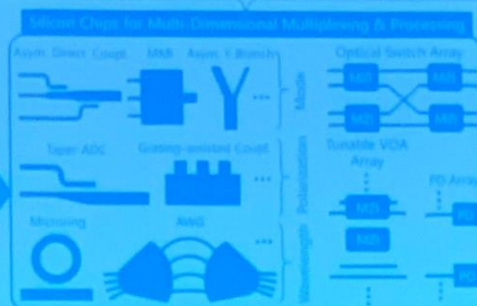


□ Mode Multiplexing

□ Polarization Multiplexing

□ Wavelength Multiplexing

Multi-Mode
Two Pol.
Multi. Wav.



Silicon-Based Multi-Dimensional Mux & Processing

$$M_{\text{Mode}} \times 2 \times N_{\text{Wavelength}}$$

↑ Trend & Demand

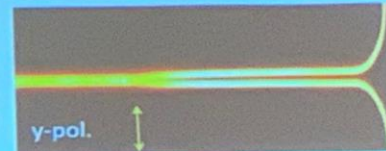
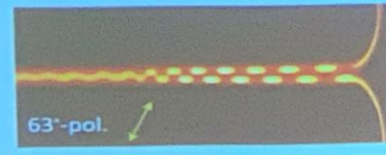
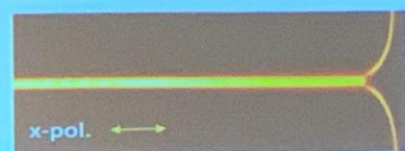
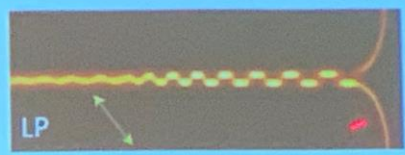
↓ Reconfigurable
Programmable
Intelligent

Chiral Silicon Photonic Chip

Perfect 3dB Power Splitter for Arbitrary LP Inputs

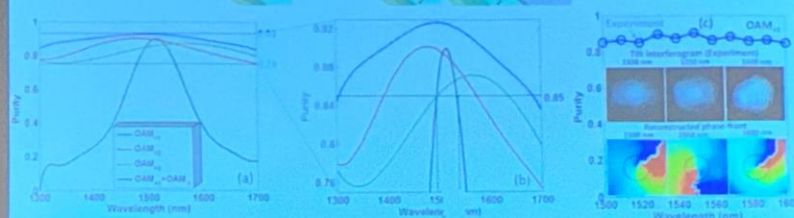
$$\begin{aligned} \text{LP} &= \frac{1}{2}(\cos \alpha - i \sin \alpha) \\ \text{LCP} &= \frac{1}{2}(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha) \\ \text{RCP} &= \frac{1}{2}(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha) \end{aligned}$$

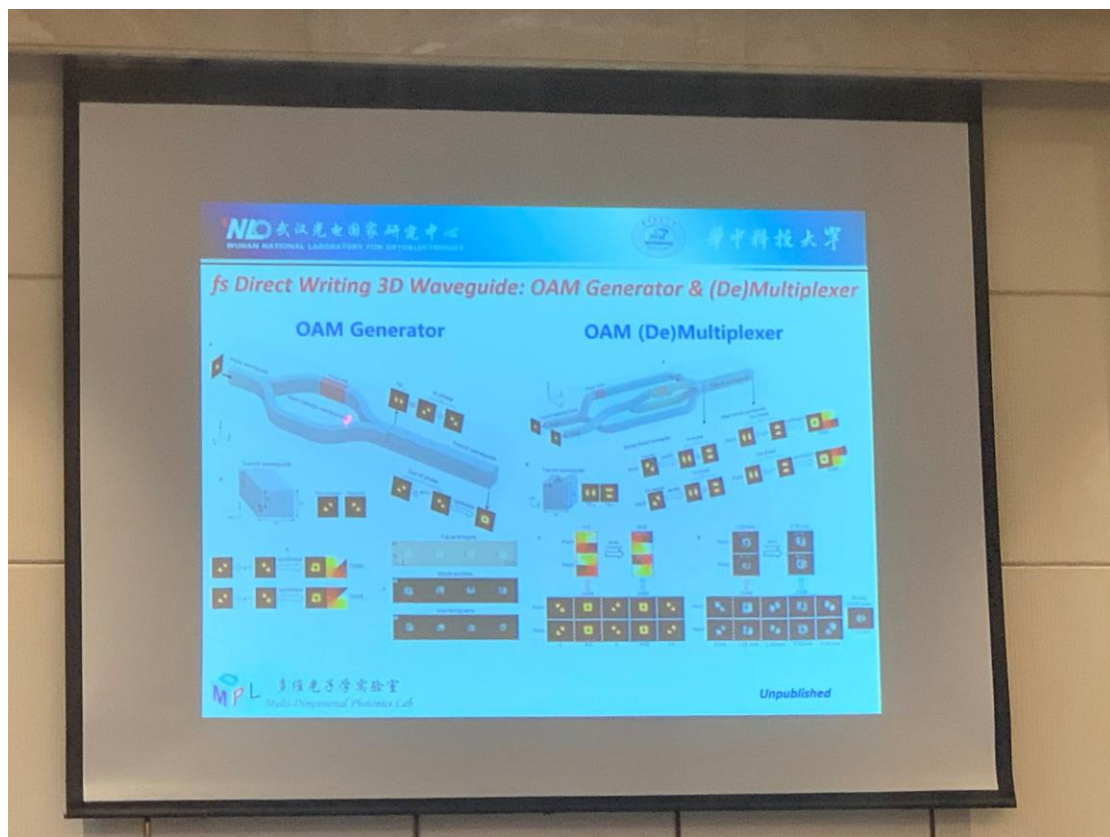
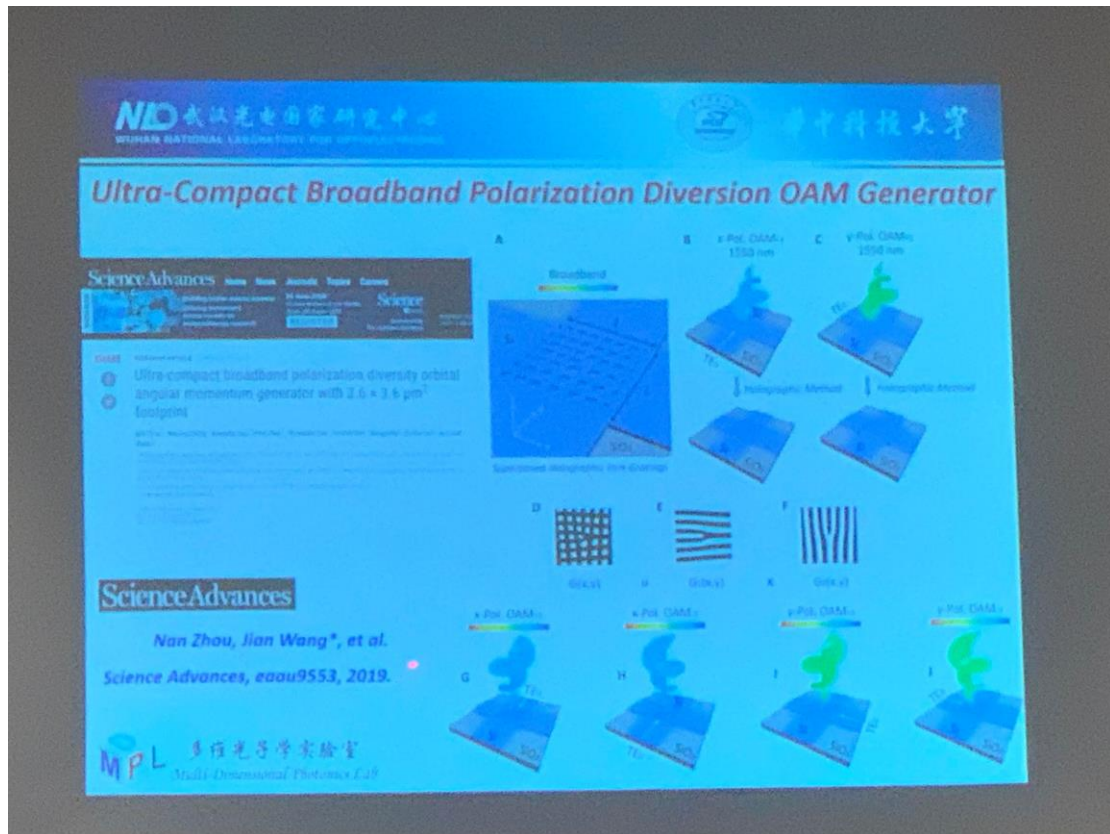
$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}(\cos \alpha - i \sin \alpha) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2}(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix}$$

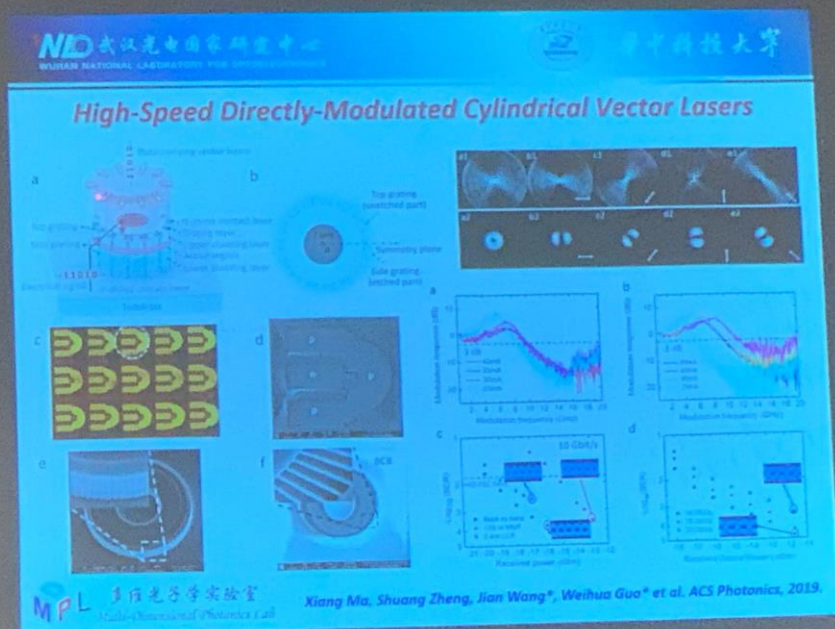


Ultra-Broadband OAM Generation and Synthesis

Holographic Fork Grating on Silicon Platform



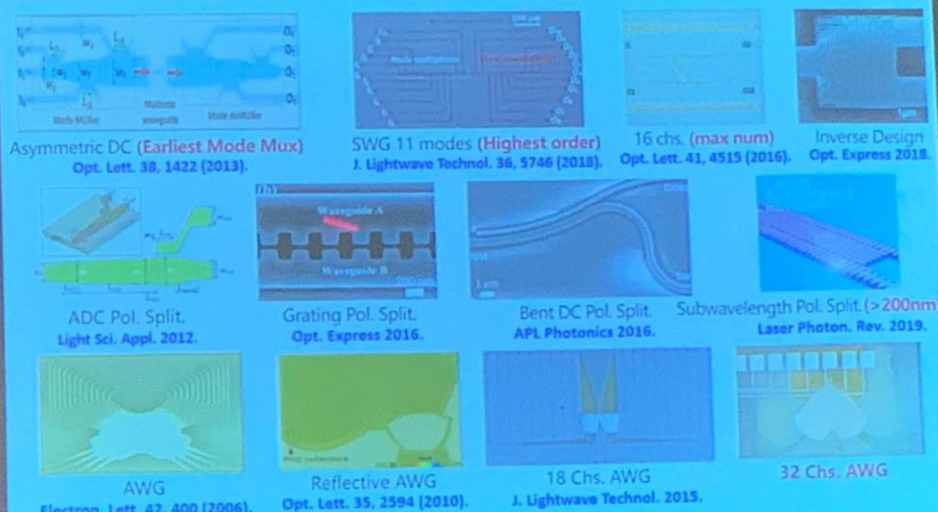




Direct Fiber Vector Eigenmode Multiplexing Communications

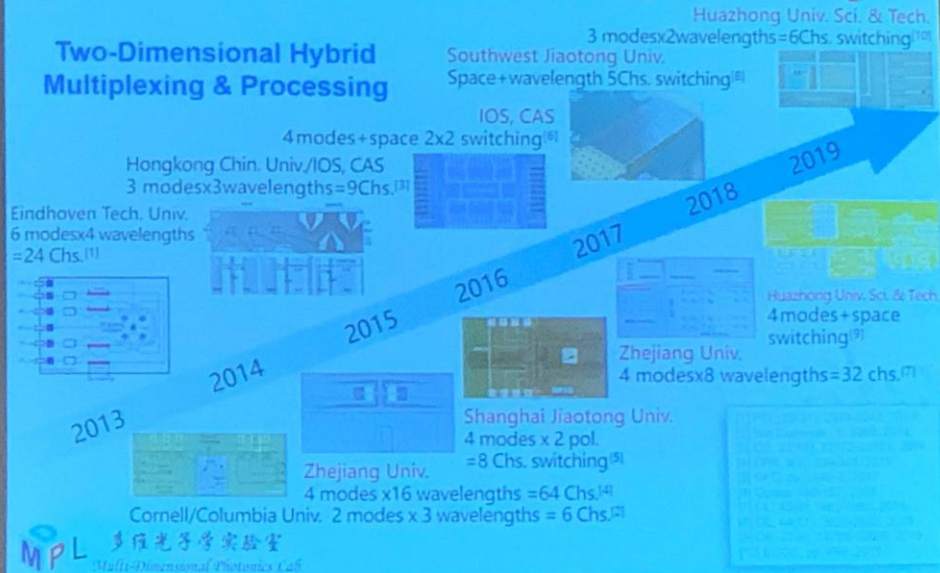


Mode/Polarization/Wavelength Mux/Demux



Silicon Multi-Dimensional Multiplexing & Processing

Two-Dimensional Hybrid Multiplexing & Processing



□ Mode+Wavelength, Mode+Polarization Two-Dimensional Mux

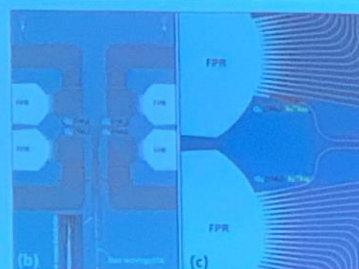
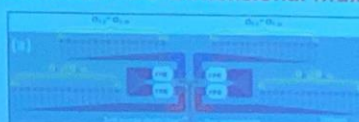
Mode Wavelength	Mode Polarization	Mode Wavelength	Mode Polarization
T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4	T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4	T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4	T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4
T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4	T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4	T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4	T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4
T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4	T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4	T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4	T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4

32 Chs. Mode+Wavelength Mux/Demux
Opt. Lett. 43, 1962 (2018).



10 Chs. Mode+Polarization Mux/Demux
Laser & Photon. Rev. 12, 1700109 (2018).

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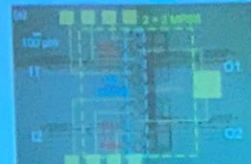
64 Chs. Mode+Wavelength Mux/Demux
Laser & Photon. Rev. 9, 339 (2015).

□ Space+Mode, Mode+Polarization Multi-Dimensional Processing (NxN Switching, Selective Switching)



Optica 5, 180 (2018).

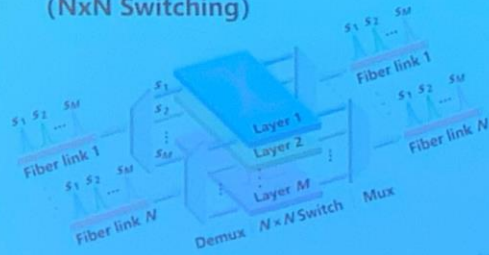
Silicon-Based Space+Mode Switching



Photon. Res. 5, 921 (2017).

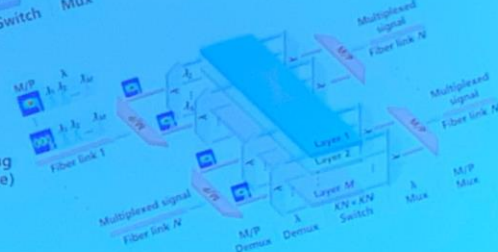
2x2 Mode+Polarization Selective Switching

□ Wavelength+Polarization+Mode Multi-Dimensional Processing (NxN Switching)

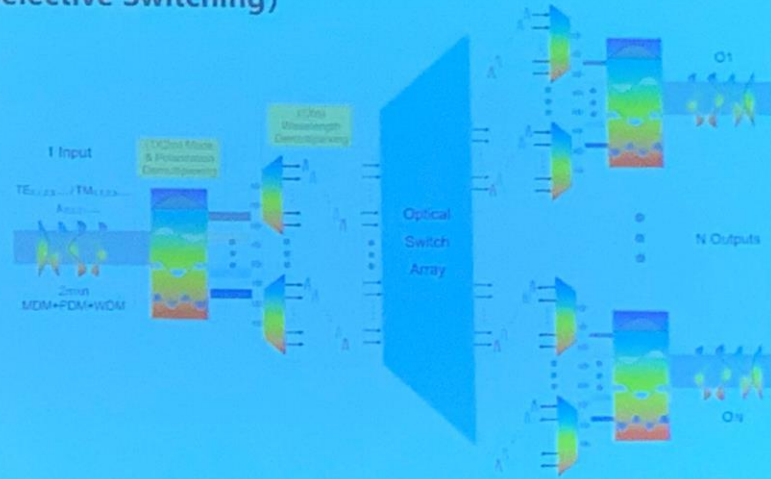


Single-Dimensional Optical Switching (Wavelength or Polarization or Mode)

Multi-Dimensional Optical Switching (Wavelength & Polarization & Mode)



Wavelength+Polarization+Mode Multi-Dimensional Processing (Selective Switching)

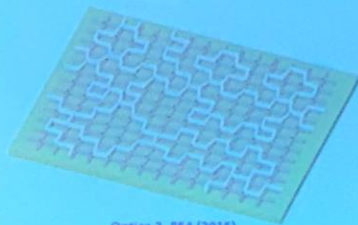


Silicon-Based 1x4 Multi-Dimensional (Wavelength+Polarization+Mode) Selective Switching

On-Chip Reconfigurable & Programmable Optical Signal Processing



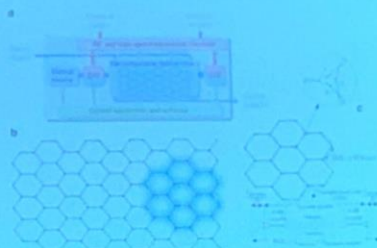
Opt. Express 21, 20220 (2013).
Mode ROADM



Optica 2, 854 (2015).
Programmable Optical FPGA

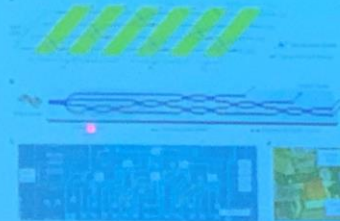


Nature Commun. 9, 1396 (2018).
Reconfigurable & Programmable
Grating Optical Signal Processing



Nature Commun. 8, 636 (2017).
Programmable Multi-Task Optical Signal Processing

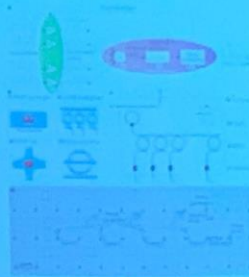
On-Chip Intelligent Optical Signal Processing



Light: Sci. Appl. 6, e171110 (2017).
Adaptive Reconfigurable Mode Decoupling



Nature Photon. 11, 441 (2017).
Deep-Learning Photonic Processing (Vowel Recognition)

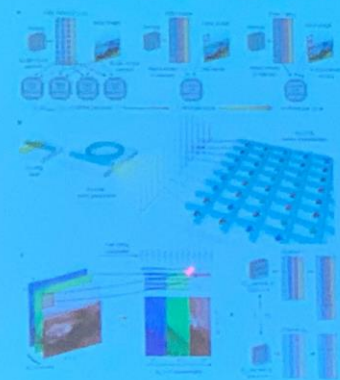


Nature 569, 208 (2019).
Self-Learning All-Optical Spiking
Neurosynaptic Networks

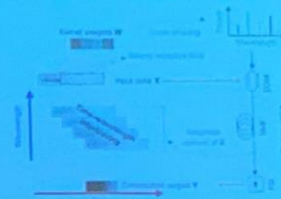


Sci. Adv. 3, e1700160 (2017).
Photonic Synapses on Silicon

On-Chip Intelligent Optical Signal Processing



Nature 589, 52 (2021).
Parallel Convolutional Processing using an
Integrated Photonic Tensor Core



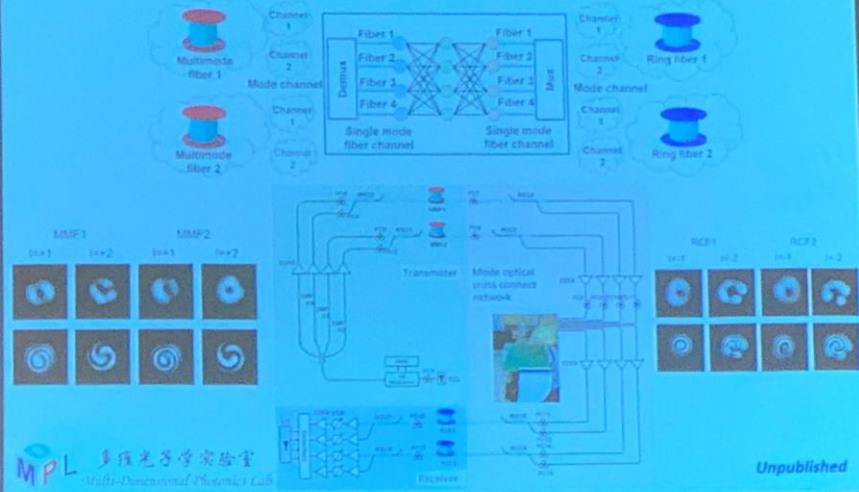
Nature 589, 44 (2021).
11 TOPS Photonic Convolutional Accelerator



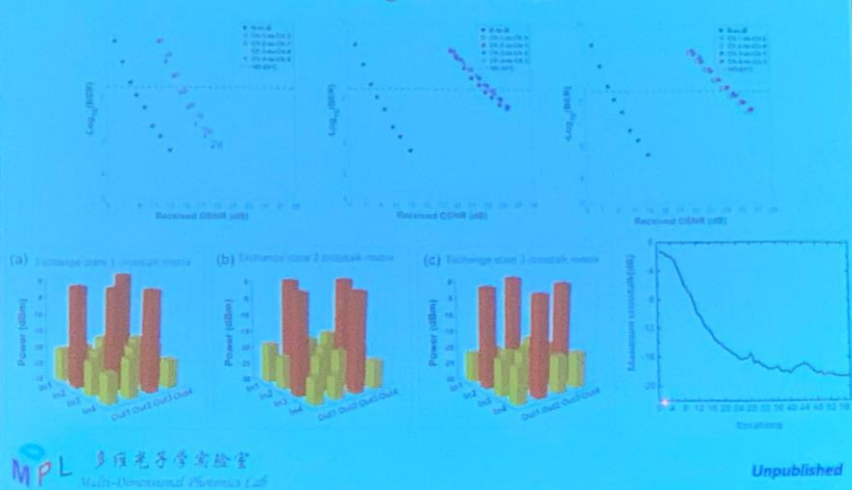
Nature Communications 12, 96 (2021).
Multimode Photonic Convolutional Neural Network

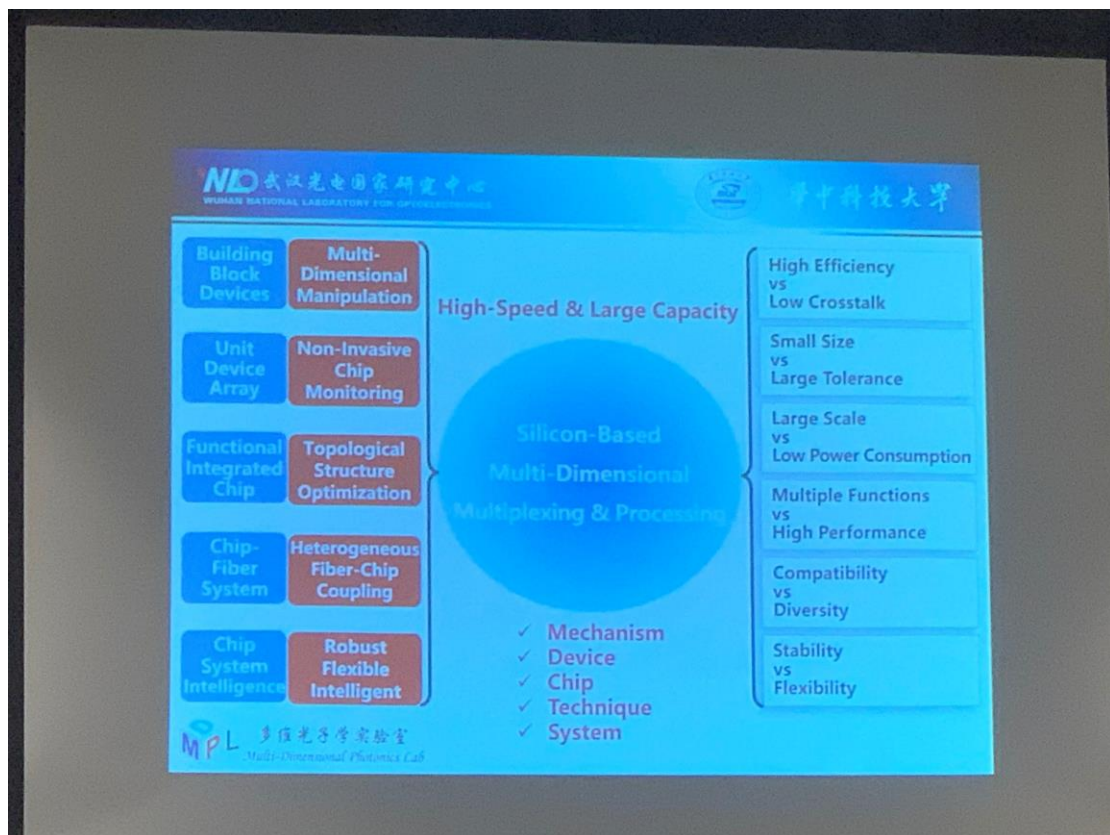
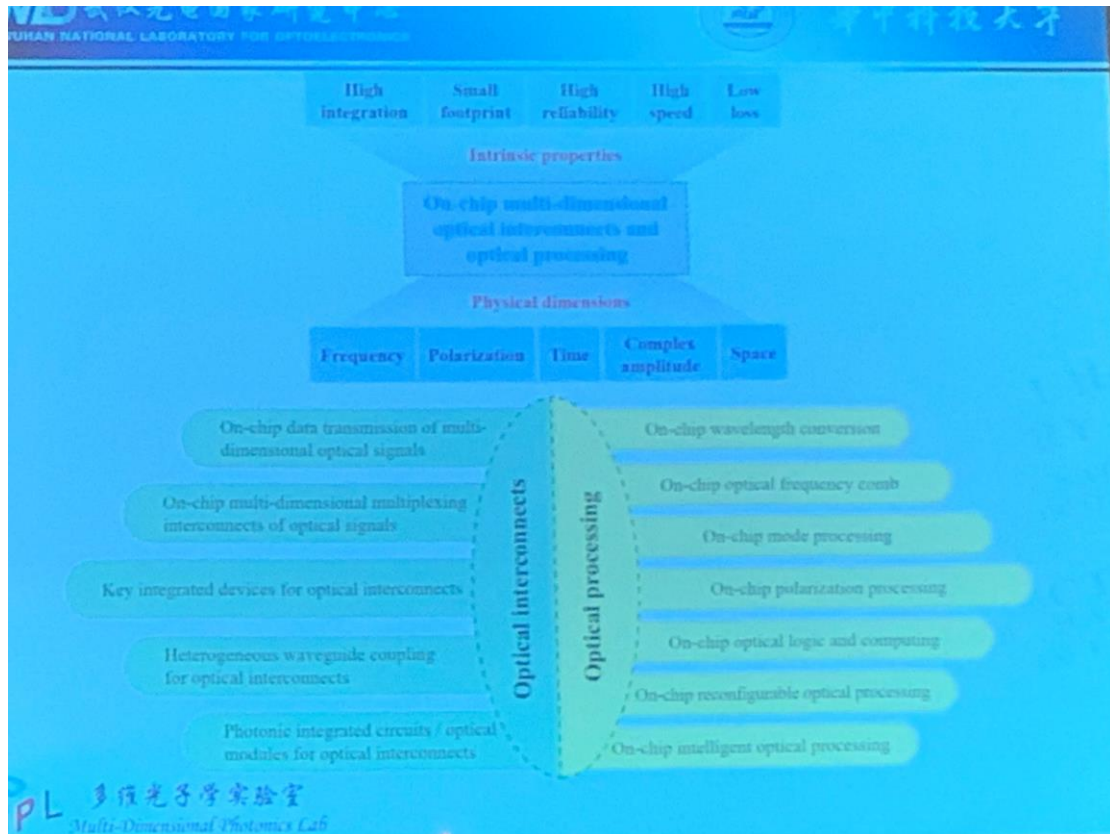
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Self-Configured On-Chip Selective Switch for OAM Modes in Heterogeneous Fiber



Self-Configured On-Chip Selective Switch for OAM Modes in Heterogeneous Fiber





多维光子学实验室：研究方向



多维光子学实验室

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围绕光子多物理维度（频率、时间、偏振、复振幅、空间），特别是光子空间新维度开展基础研究及在光通信、光处理、光集成、光操控、光测量、光成像、光量子等领域交叉应用研究

- ✓ **光场调控**（涡旋光、矢量光、结构光、时空光、全维度调控等）
- ✓ **光子集成**（硅基光子学、表面等离子体、超表面、飞秒加工等）
- ✓ **新型光纤**（涡旋/全矢量光纤、半导体功能光纤、全光纤器件等）
- ✓ **互连通信**（自由空间/水下/光纤中短距光互连和长距光通信等）
- ✓ **信号处理**（线性/非线性光信号处理、光计算、光子人工智能等）
- ✓ **前沿交叉**（光镊、传感测量、显微成像、量子信息、生命科学等）