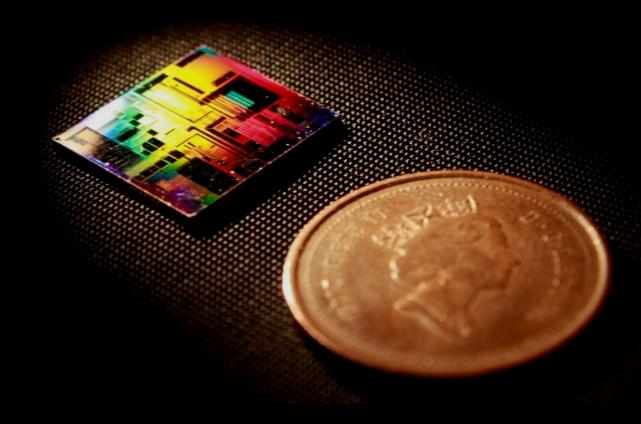
## Klayout: Parameterized Cells Scripting

2019 SiEPIC Passive Silicon Photonics Workshop, Vancouver, Canada



#### Mustafa Hammood,

The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada







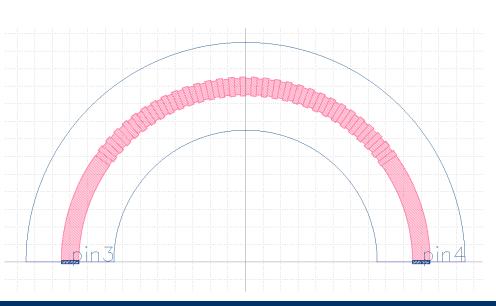
#### Outline

- What is a parameterized cell?
- How to setup and start creating scripts
- Define components library
- Make your first parameterized cell



#### Pcell?

- A method to generate the layout of a parameterized device, contains:
  - Physical device parameters
  - Ports definitions
  - Device region definition
  - Compact models (?)



| <b>Instance Prop</b>    | erties   | Cell hi?                 |
|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Cell ent_Bragg          | ibrary EBeam_Personal - This is my first libra | ry! [Technology EBeam] 🔻 |
| Geometry PCell pa       | rameters                                       |                          |
| Si Layer                | Si - 1/0 ▼                                     |                          |
| Si Gratings Layer       | Si - 1/0 ▼                                     |                          |
| Radius (um)             | 5  |                          |
| Width (um)              | 0.5  |                          |
| Gratings Period (nm)    | 318  |                          |
| Corrugation Width (um   | 0.04   |                          |
| N (number of corrugati  | ons) 30  |                          |
| Bus-to-straight bend ra | dus 5  |                          |
| PinRec Layer            | PinRec - 1/10 ▼                                |                          |
| DevRec Layer            | DevRec - 68/0 ▼                                |                          |
|                         |  |                          |



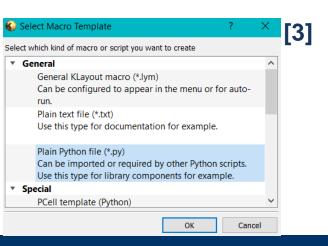


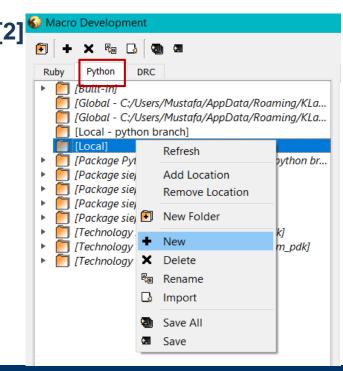
## Setup

Open Macro Development



- Create a new Python script in your local directory
- Copy content of my\_first\_script.py











## Define components library

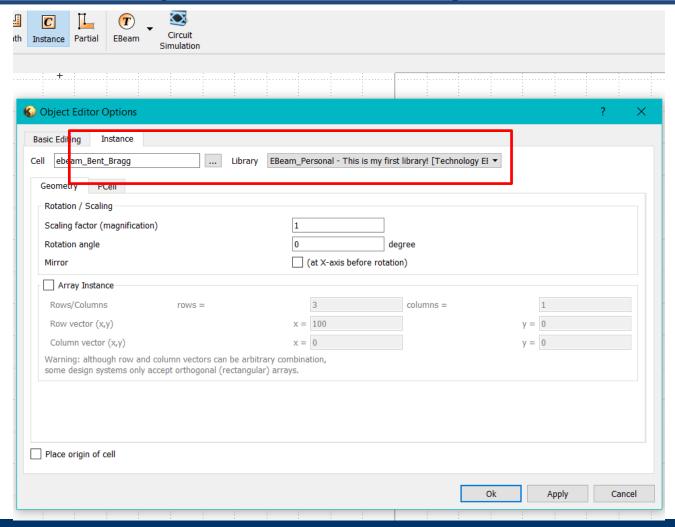
- Call it SiEPIC\_Demo
- Built on a technology
  - · 'EBeam'
- Register all PCells in the script
  - 'Ebeam\_Bent\_Bragg'

```
class SiEPIC Demo(Library):
157
158
        The library where we will put the PCells and GDS into
159
160
161
        def __init__(self):
162
163
         tech name = 'EBeam Personal'
164
         library = tech name
165
166
         print("Initializing '%s' Library." % library)
167
168
          # Set the description
169
       # windows only allows for a fixed width, short description
170
         self.description = ""
171
       # OSX does a resizing:
172
         self.description = "This is my first library!"
173
174
          # Create the PCell declarations
175
         self.layout().register pcell("ebeam Bent Bragg", ebeam Bent Bragg()
176
177
          # Register the library with the technology name
178
          # If a library with that name already existed, it will be replaced then.
179
         self.register(library)
180
181
         self.technology='EBeam'
182
183
       # Instantiate and register the library
184
      SiEPIC Demo()
185
```





## Define components library



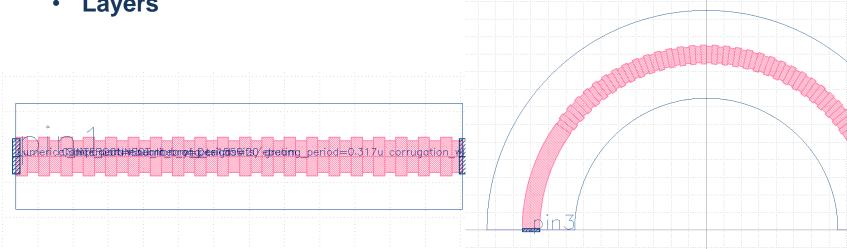




## Pcell: Objective

- We want to turn Bragg gratings from straight to bent over an Arc
- **Parameters:** 
  - **Radius**
  - Waveguide width
  - **Bragg period**
  - **Bragg corrugation width**
  - **Number of Bragg periods**

Layers



#### Pcell: Format

- \_\_init\_\_: initialize technology and GUI
   Pcell parameters
- Display\_text\_impl: Description of the Pcell, appears when selected
- produce: Actual implementation of the Pcell (polygon drawing definition) and ports definition, and device recognition

```
class ebeam Bent Bragg(PCellDeclarationHelper):
 17
          def __init__(self):
 18
            # initialize the super class and technology
19
            super(ebeam_Bent_Bragg, self).__init__()
20
            TECHNOLOGY = get technology by name('EBeam')
21
22
            # declare the PCell parameters
 23
            self.param("silayer", self.TypeLayer, "Si Layer", default = TECHNOLOGY['Wavequide'])
 24
            self.param("width", self.TypeDouble, "Width (um)", default = 0.5)
25
27
          def display text impl(self):
28
            # Provide a descriptive text for the cell
            return "Description"
30
          def produce(self, layout, layers, parameters, cell):
 31
32
33
            # Draw the PCell polygons
34
35
            # Create the device pins, as short paths:
36
            # Create the device recognition layer -- make it 1 * wg width away from the waveguides.
```





## Pcell: Objective

- We want to turn Bragg gratings from straight to bent over an Arc
- Parameters:
  - Radius
  - Waveguide width
  - Bragg period
  - Bragg corrugation width
  - Number of Bragg periods
  - Layers



# Pcell: Script Parameters GUI and tech

Method: init

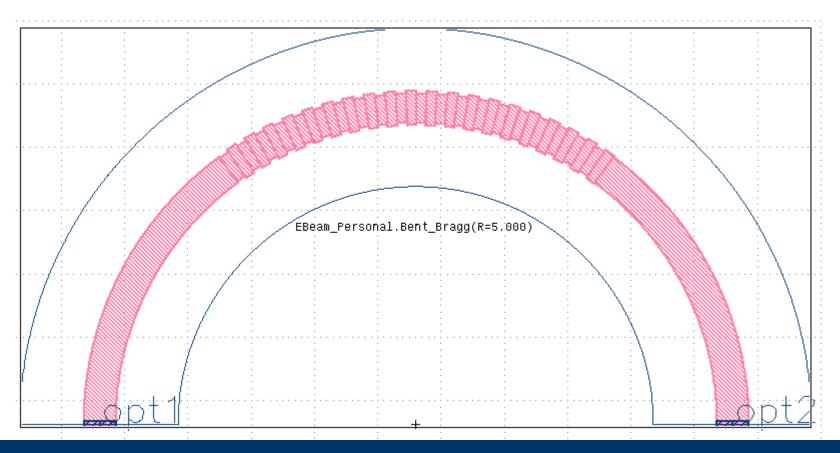
```
def __init__(self):
 # Important: initialize the super class
 super(ebeam Bent Bragg, self).__init__()
 TECHNOLOGY = get technology by name('EBeam')
 # declare the parameters
 self.param("silayer", self.TypeLayer, "Si Layer", default = TECHNOLOGY['Waveguide'])
 self.param("silayer gratings", self.TypeLayer, "Si Gratings Layer", default = TECHNOLOGY['31 Si p6nm'])
 self.param("radius", self.TypeDouble, "Radius (um)", default = 25)
 self.param("width", self.TypeDouble, "Width (um)", default = 0.5)
 self.param("period", self.TypeDouble, "Gratings Period (nm)", default = 318)
 self.param("deltaW", self.TypeDouble, "Corrugation Width (um)", default = 0.04)
 self.param("gamma", self.TypeDouble, "N (number of corrugations)", default = 135)
 self.param("pinrec", self.TypeLayer, "PinRec Layer", default = TECHNOLOGY['PinRec'])
 self.param("devrec", self.TypeLayer, "DevRec Layer", default = TECHNOLOGY['DevRec'])
```



## Pcell: Description

Method: display\_text\_impl

```
def display_text_impl(self):
    # Provide a descriptive text for the cell
    return "Bent_Bragg(R=" + ('%.3f' % self.radius) + ")"
```



## Pcell: Produce: fetch layout parameters

Method: Produce

```
#coerce parameters (make consistent)
self. layers = layers
self.cell = cell
self. param values = parameters
self.layout = layout
# cell: layout cell to place the layout
# LayerSiN: which layer to use
# r: radius
# w: wavequide width
# length units in dbu
from math import pi, cos, sin
from SiEPIC.utils import arc wg, arc wg xy
from SiEPIC. globals import PIN LENGTH
# fetch the parameters
dbu = self.layout.dbu
ly = self.layout
LaverSi = self.silaver
LayerSiN gratings = self.silayer gratings layer
LayerSiN = self.silayer layer
LayerPinRecN = ly.layer(self.pinrec)
LayerDevRecN = ly.layer(self.devrec)
from SiEPIC.extend import to itype
w = to itype(self.width,dbu)
r = to_itype(self.radius,dbu)
period = self.period
deltaW = to itype(self.deltaW,dbu)
N = int(self.gamma)
```

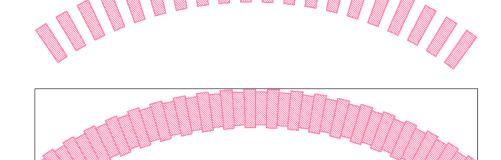
def produce(self, layout, layers, parameters, cell):

Method: Produce

```
# Center of everything
x = 0
y = 0
                                                                           \Thetaperiod
# Angle of Bragg corrugated portion, also bend angle!
periodAngle = (180/pi) * (period/2) /r
# Bend angle
bendAngle = (180/pi) * (N*period/2) /r
                                                                                 bend
```



- Method: Produce
- Draw corrugations (wide)
- Use an arc function (arg\_wg\_xy)
  - skip every other period
- Draw corrugations (narrow)
- Use an arc function (arg\_wg\_xy)
  - skip every other period



```
ii = periodAngle*2
while ii < N+periodAngle*1.5:
    self.cell.shapes(LayerSiN_gratings).insert(arc_wg_xy(x,y, r, w+deltaW, 90+bendAngle-ii, 90+bendAngle-ii-periodAngle))
    ii = ii+periodAngle
    ii = periodAngle

# Bragg narrow
ii = periodAngle
while ii < N:
    self.cell.shapes(LayerSiN_gratings).insert(arc_wg_xy(x,y, r, w-deltaW, 90+bendAngle-ii, 90+bendAngle-ii-periodAngle))
    ii = ii+periodAngle</pre>
```



ii = ii+periodAnale

# Braaa wide

- Method: Produce
- Draw bend sections (uncorrugated)
- Use an arc function (arg\_wg\_xy)

```
# bend non-corrugated left
self.cell.shapes(LayerSiN).insert(arc_wg_xy(x,y, r, w, 180-(90-bendAngle), 180))
# bend non-corrugated right
self.cell.shapes(LayerSiN).insert(arc_wg_xy(x,y, r, w, 0, 90-bendAngle))
```





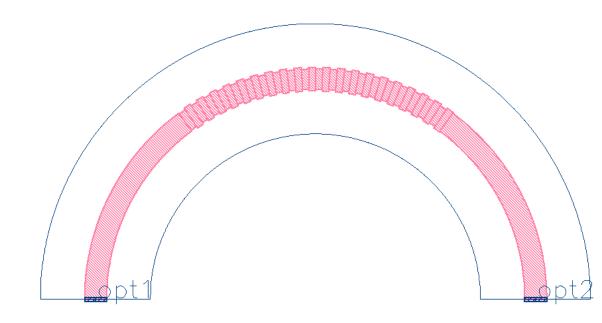
- Method: Produce
- Draw optical input pins
- As wide as waveguides width
- Be aware of orientation!
- This enables component snapping
- Used for connectivity/netlist

```
# Pin on the bottom left side:
p1 = [Point(x-r, pin length/2 + y), Point(x-r, -pin length/2 + y)]
p1c = Point(x-r, y)
self.set p1 = p1c
self.p1 = p1c
pin = Path(p1, w)
self.cell.shapes(LayerPinRecN).insert(pin)
t = Trans(Trans.R_0, x-r, y)
text = Text ("opt1", t)
shape = self.cell.shapes(LayerPinRecN).insert(text)
shape.text size = 0.4/dbu
# Pin on the bottom right side:
p2 = [Point(x+r, y+pin length/2), Point(x+r,y-pin length/2)]
p2c = Point(x+r,y)
self.set p2 = p2c
self.p2 = p2c
pin = Path(p2, w)
self.cell.shapes(LayerPinRecN).insert(pin)
t = Trans(Trans.R0, x+r, y)
text = Text ("opt2", t)
shape = self.cell.shapes(LayerPinRecN).insert(text)
shape.text size = 0.4/dbu
```





- Method: Produce
- Draw device recognition (bounding) box
- Used for device area recognition, prevents from overlapping with other components



# Create the device recognition layer -- make it 1 \* wg\_width away from the waveguides. self.cell.shapes(LayerDevRecN).insert(arc\_wg\_xy(x ,y, r, w\*5, 0, 180))