

# Microwave Photonics

Radio Frequency (RF) engineering with LASERS!

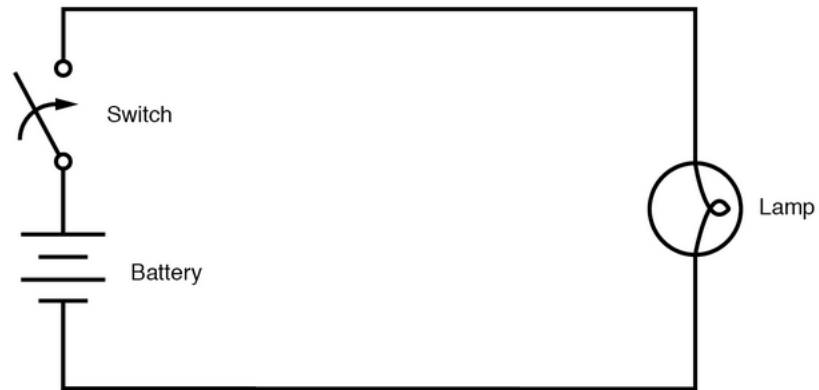
- Microwave electronics
- Photonics
  - Integrated photonics
- Introduction to microwave photonics (MWP)
- Photonic signal processing
  - Linear optics
  - Nonlinear optics
- MWP applications
- SBS phase shifter
- Conclusion

## Conventional circuit

### Lumped element model

- Perfectly conducting wires
- Wire length doesn't really matter
- More or less instantaneous

Useful for low frequencies

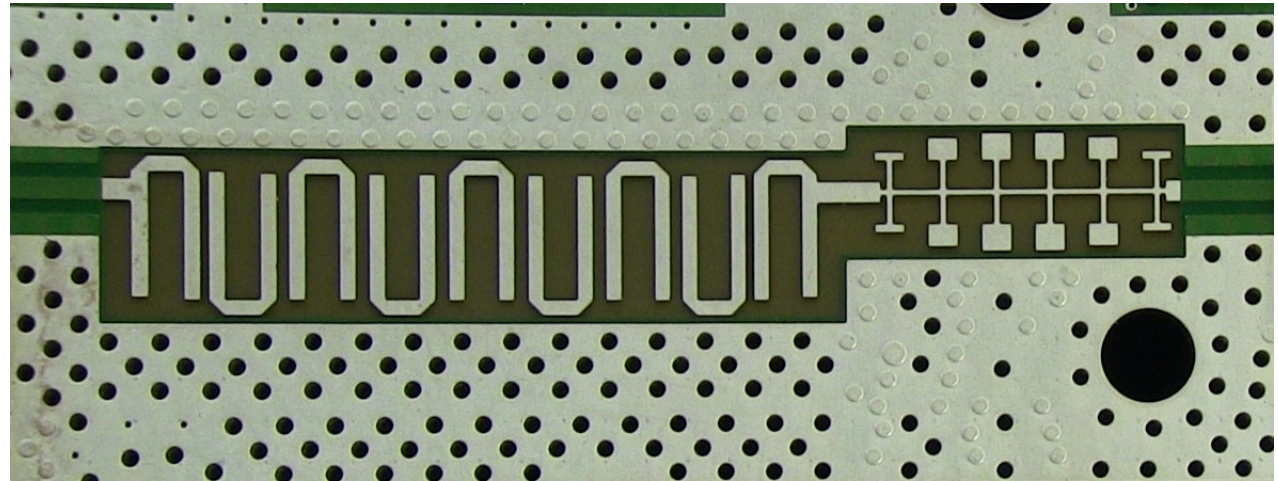


Transmission lines:

- Voltages treated as waves
- Impedances need to be considered
- Wanted/unwanted Coupling

Necessary for high frequencies

Microstrip filter



## Radio frequency applications

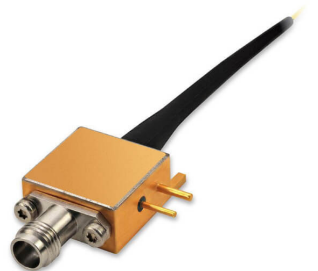
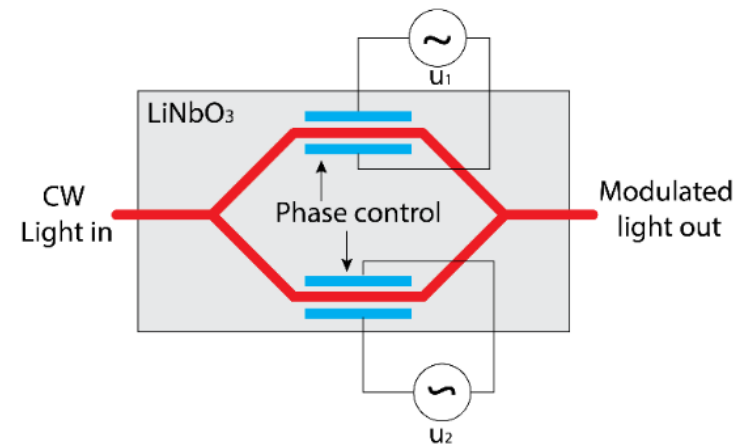
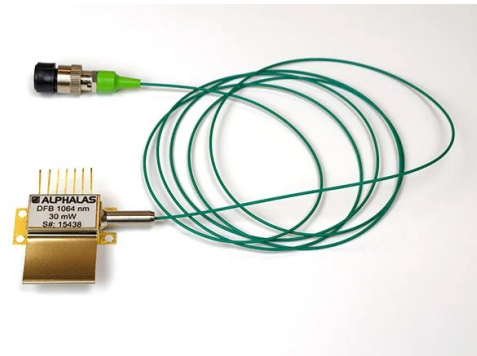
### Applications:

- Communications
- Sensing (RADAR ect)
- Medical imaging
- Radio telescopes
- Many others



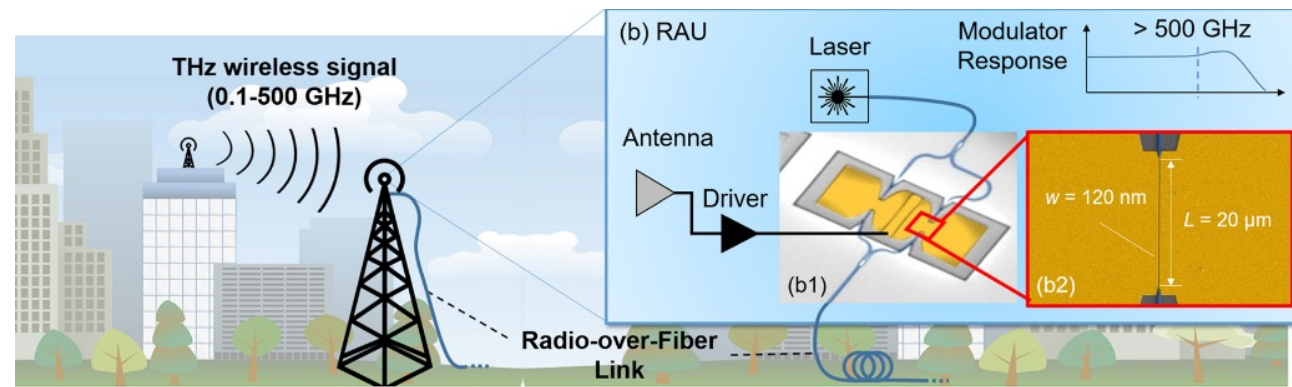
### Photonics:

- Light instead of electrons
- Photonic components
  - Laser
  - Modulator
  - photodetector
- Photonic signal processing approaches



### Advantages:

- Ultra-broadband operation (100's of GHz)
- Extremely flat spectral operation
- Capable of operating at high frequencies
- Resistant to RFI and EMI\*
- Compatibility with optical fibre (0.2dB/km)
  - Antenna remoting
- High dynamic range (upwards of 100dB/Hz<sup>2/3</sup>)

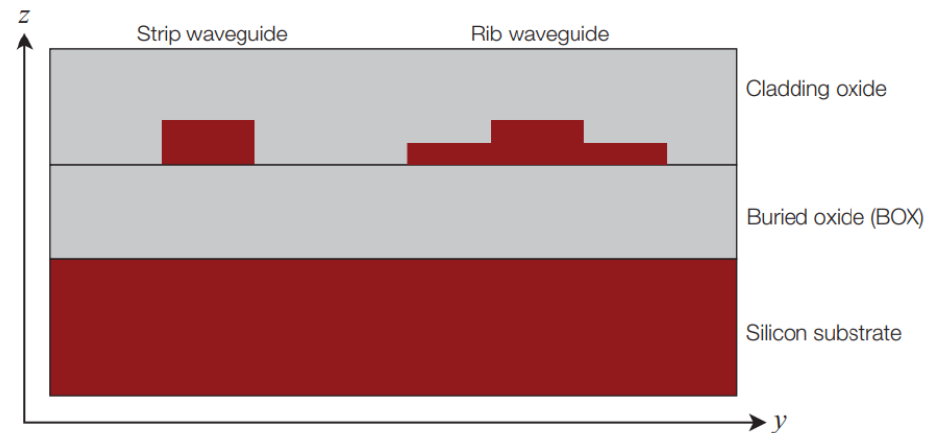




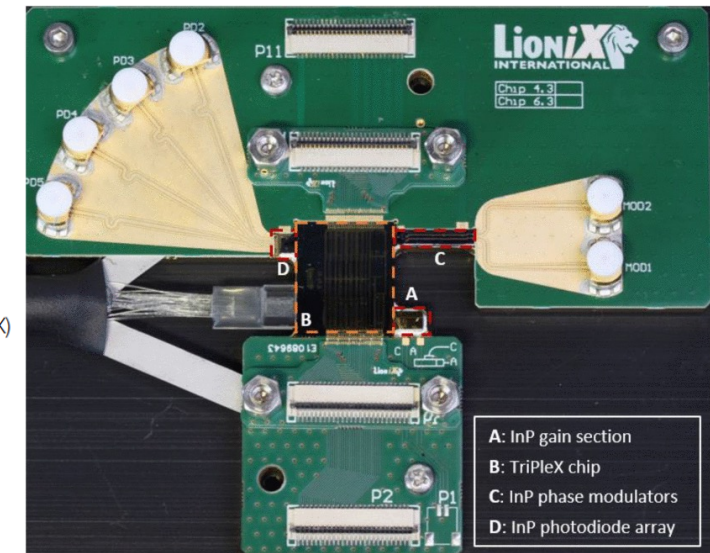
### Integrated Photonics:

- Integrate entire platform onto a chip
- Integrated components
- Smaller formfactor
- Stable
- CMOS compatible
- Scalable
- Hybrid integration
- Allows for complex functionality

### On-chip waveguide

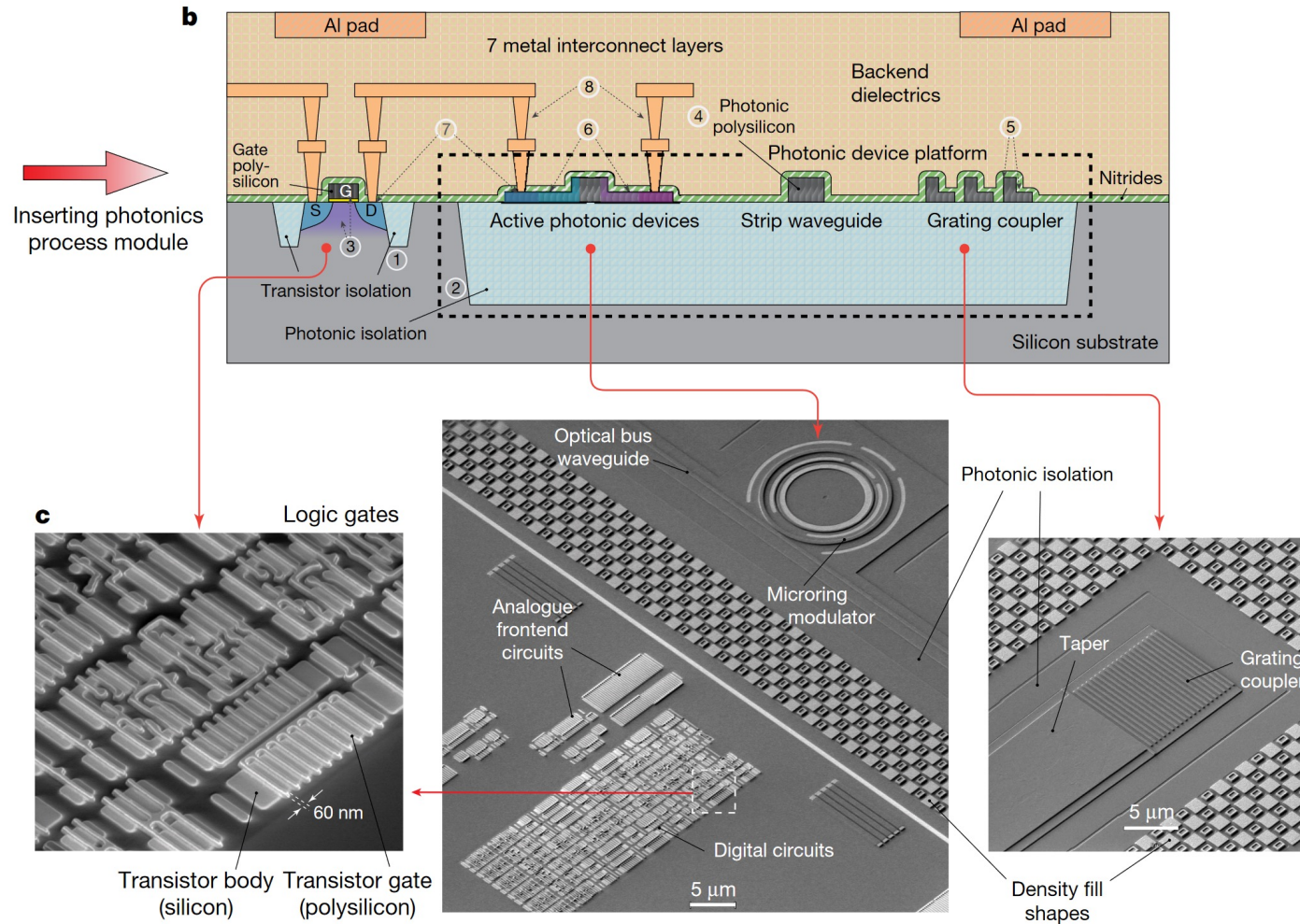


### SiN + InP fully integrated chip

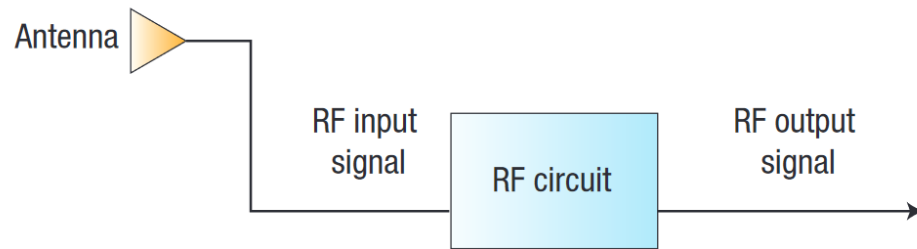




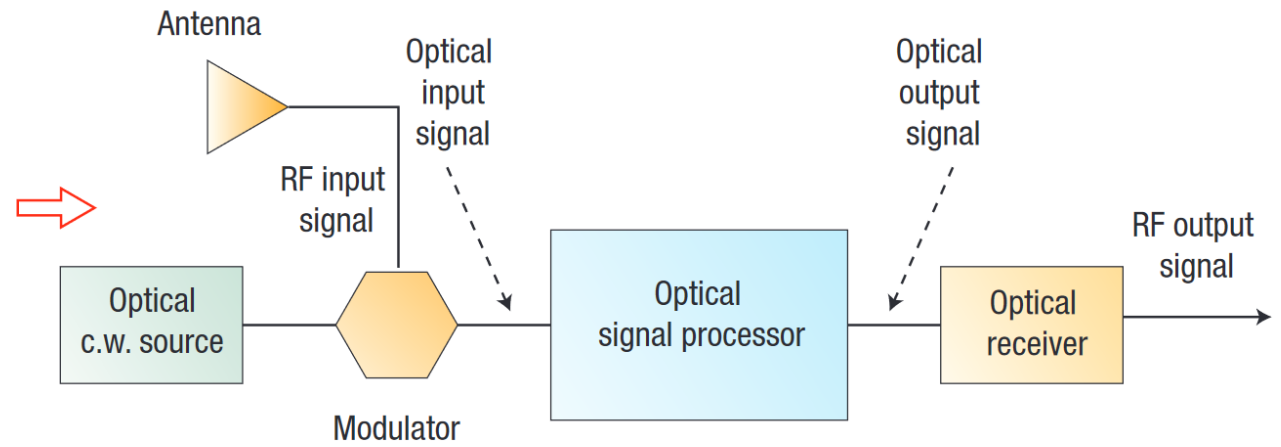
## Integrated photonics



## Traditional RF electronics



## Microwave photonic

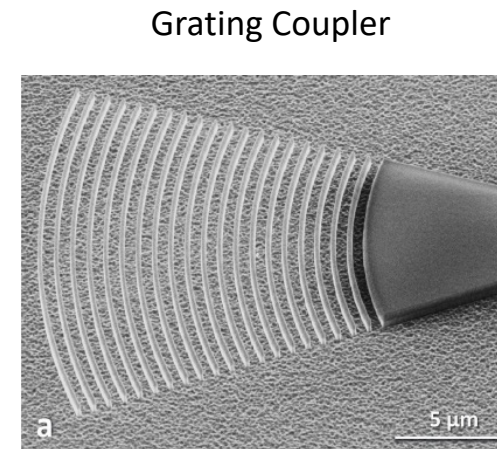
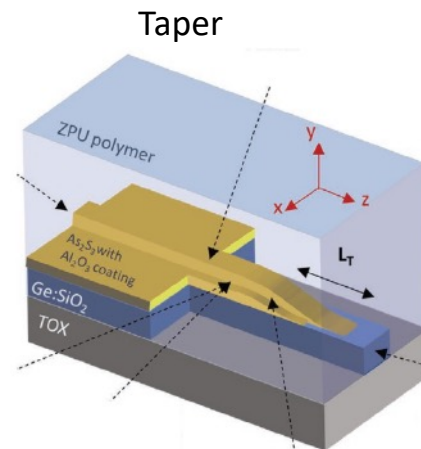


Linear:

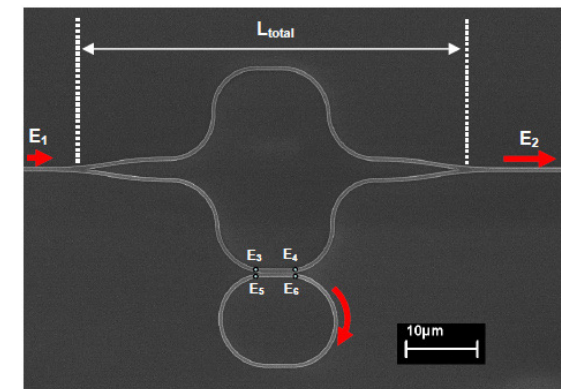
- Ring resonator
- Couplers
- Gratings
- Many more

Non-linear

- Pockels effect
- Kerr effect
- Stimulated Brillouin scattering
- Many more

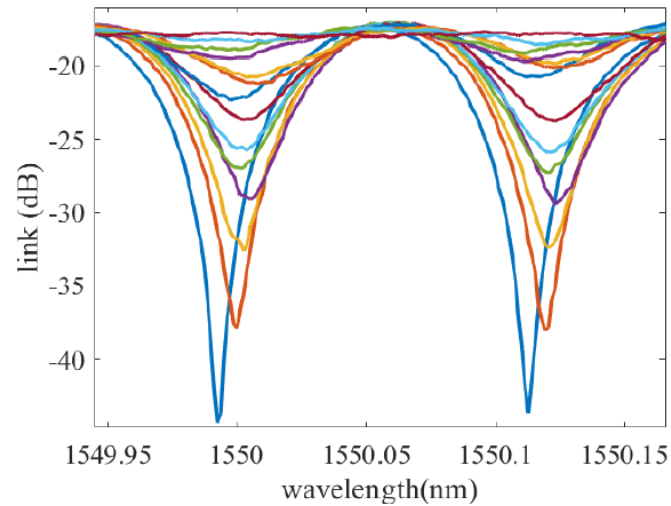


Mach Zehnder interferometer  
with ring resonator

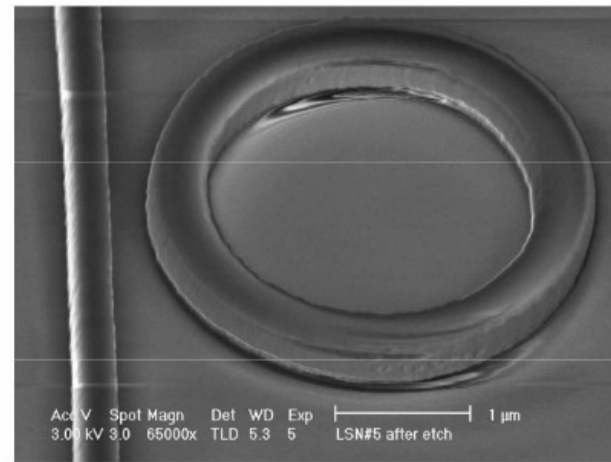


### Ring resonator

- Waveguide loop
- Only wavelength multiples of the ring resonate
- Manipulate phase and amplitude

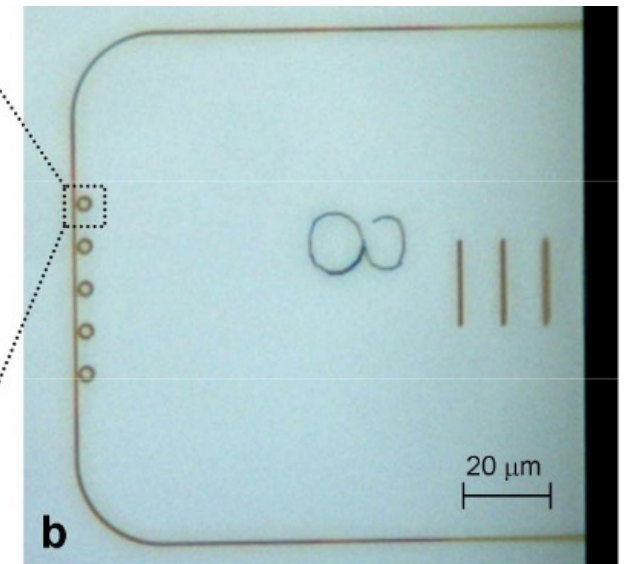


Scanning electron microscope (SEM) image



**a**

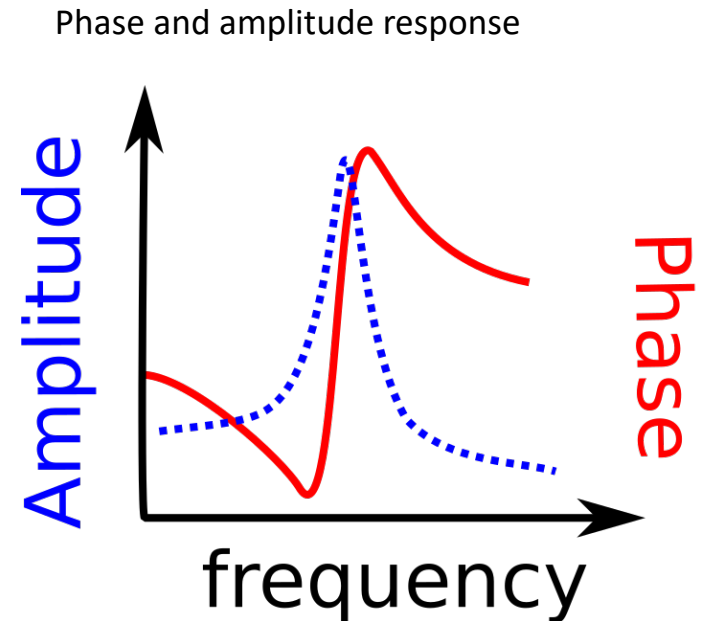
Optical microscope image



**b**

### Stimulated Brillouin scattering

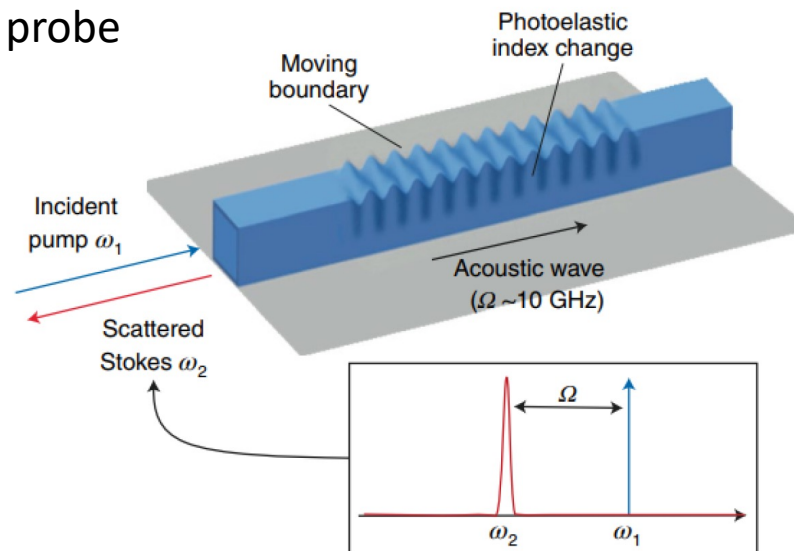
- Optically induced photon-phonon interaction
- High resolution ( $\sim 30\text{MHz}$ )
- Gain based phase shifts
- Continuously tuneable
- Large operating range
- Can be broadband with additional pumps
- Can induce loss
- Can be integrated on a chip



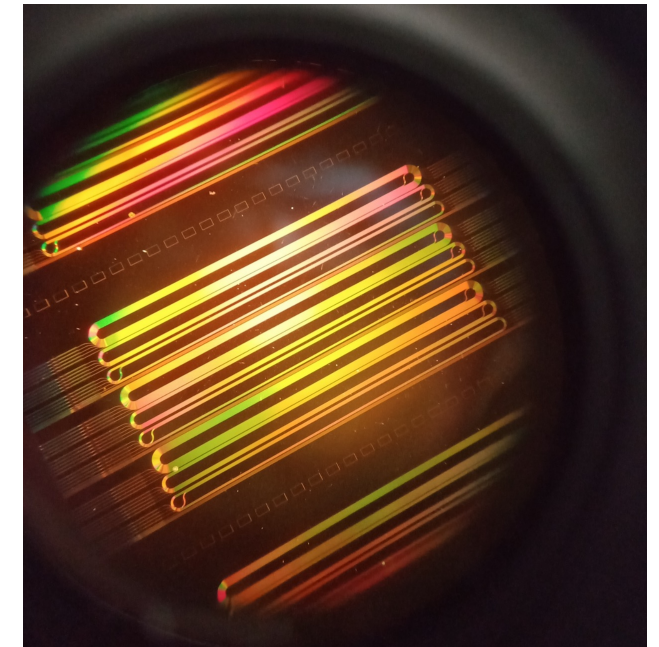


### Stimulated Brillouin scattering:

- Pump (blue) wave interacts with counter propagating Stokes wave
- The electric field overlap and generate moving standing wave
- The waveguide gets locally stretched and compressed due to electrostriction
- Higher density areas have a higher index (photoelasticity)
- Leads to moving grating
- Moving grating coherently amplifies the probe
- Chalcogenide is good for SBS



Chalcogenide waveguide ( $\text{As}_2\text{S}_3$  on silica)

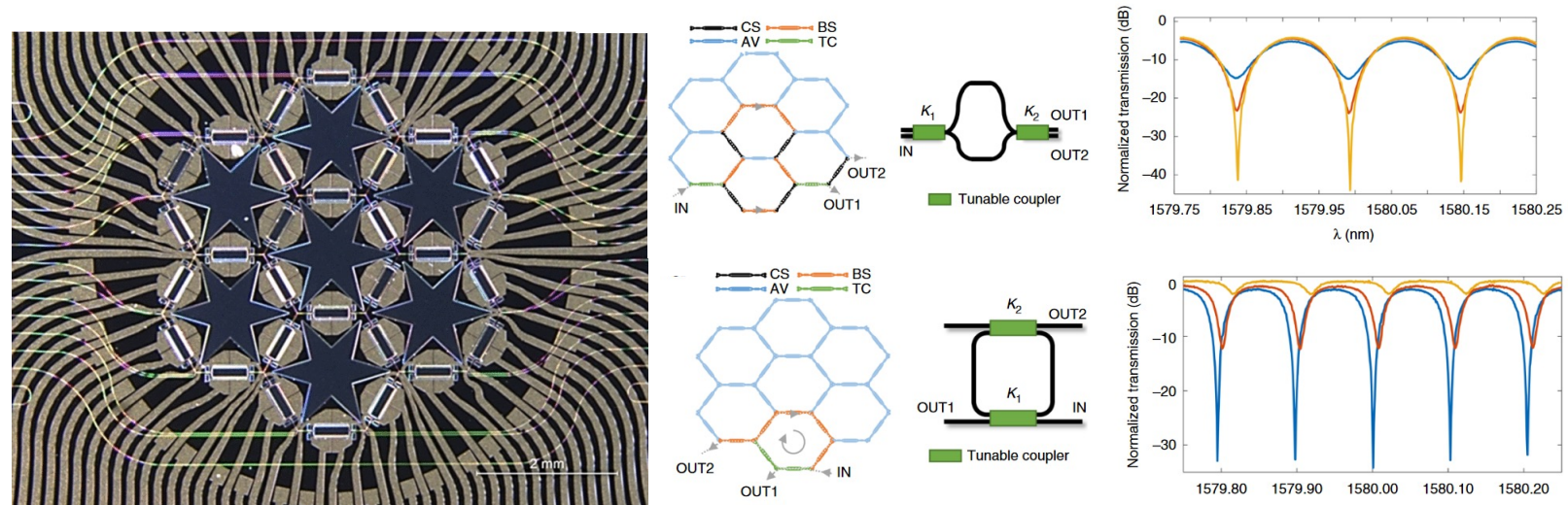




### Microwave photonic devices:

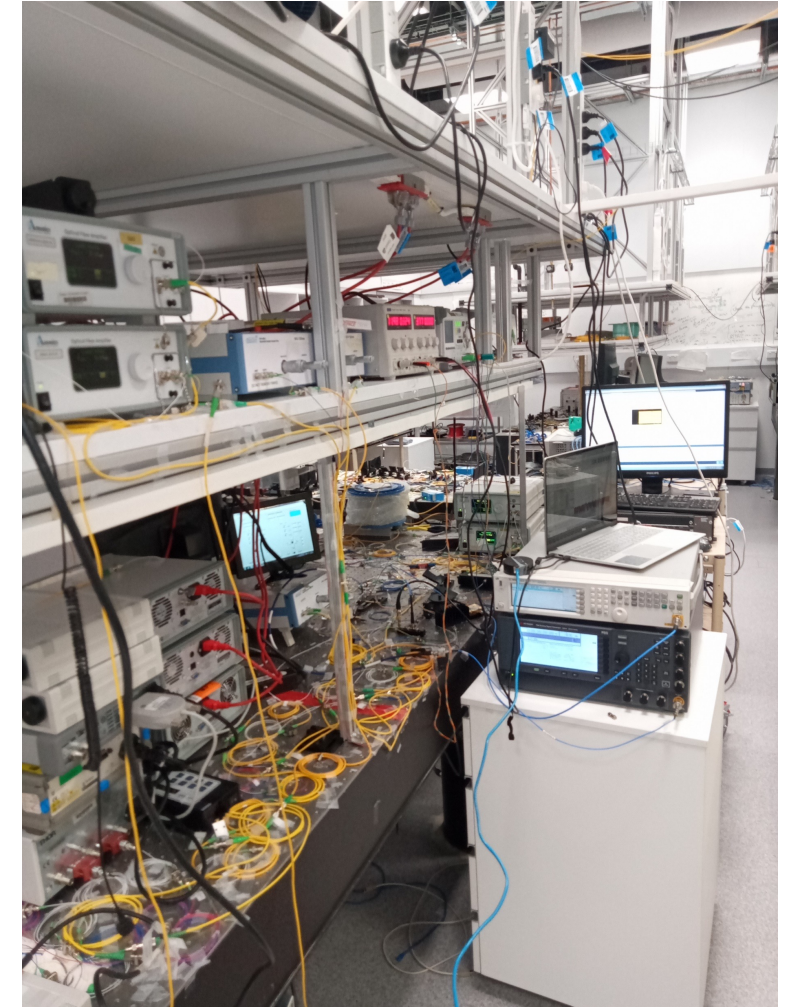
- Optoelectronic oscillators (OEOs)
- Filters
- Mixers
- Beam formers
- Sensors
- Amplifiers
- RADAR
- Spectral shaping
- And more

### Reconfigurable general purpose processor

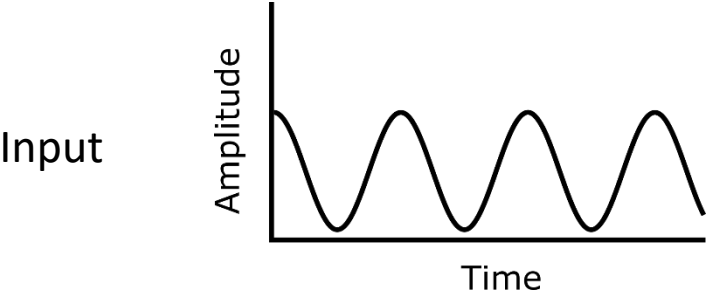


Integrated photonics devices using stimulated Brillouin scattering and interferometry:

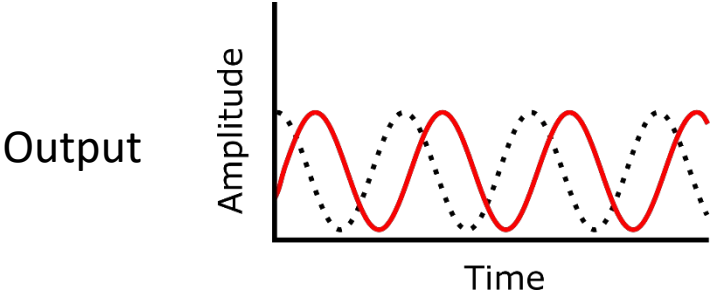
- Phase shifters
  - Silicon (forward SBS)
  - Chalcogenide (backwards SBS)
  - Fibre (backwards SBS)
- True time delays
- Image rejection mixer



Phase shifter

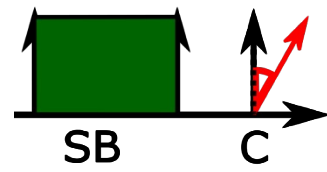


Phase shifter

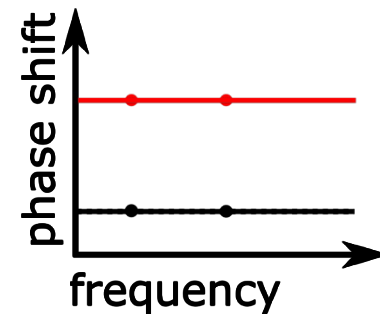


## Phase shifter

Optical

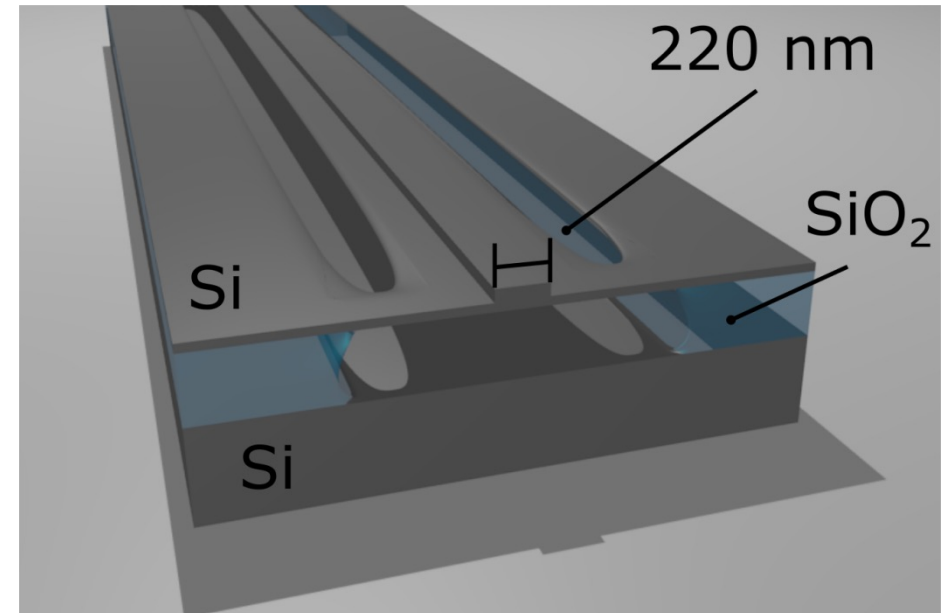


Electrical



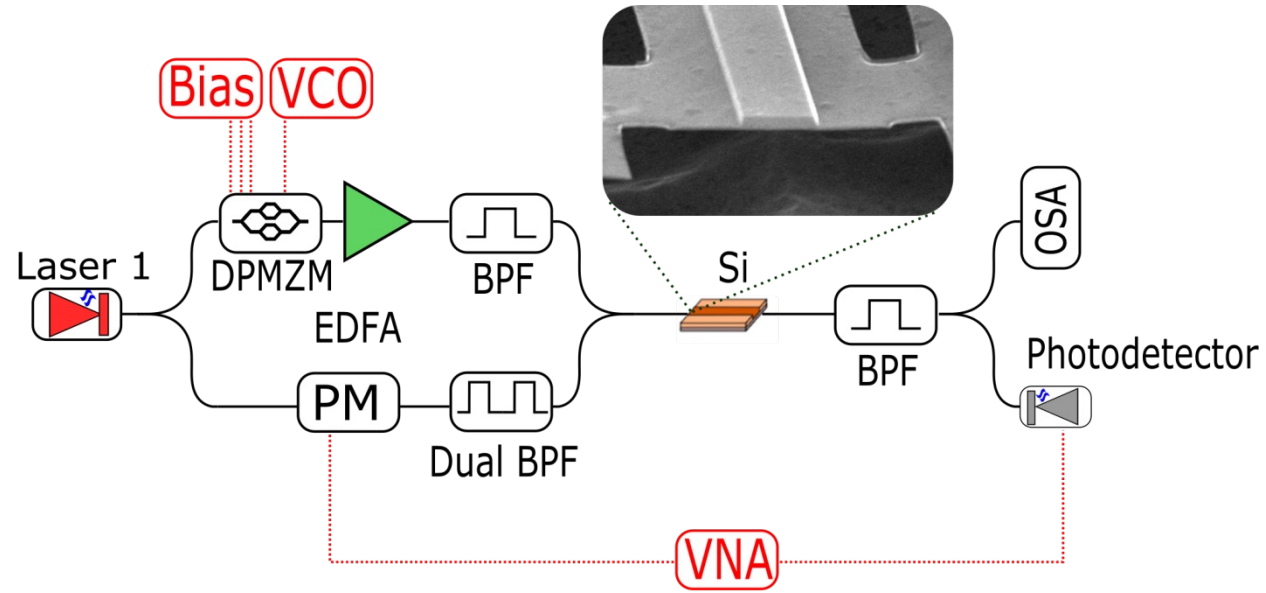
### SBS gain medium



- Suspended silicon waveguide
- Forward SBS, pump co-propagates with the Stokes
- Guides both optical and acoustic modes
- CMOS compatible
- Only able to achieve  $\sim \pm 7$  degrees phase tunability
- Needs enhancement for  $360^\circ$  phase tunability



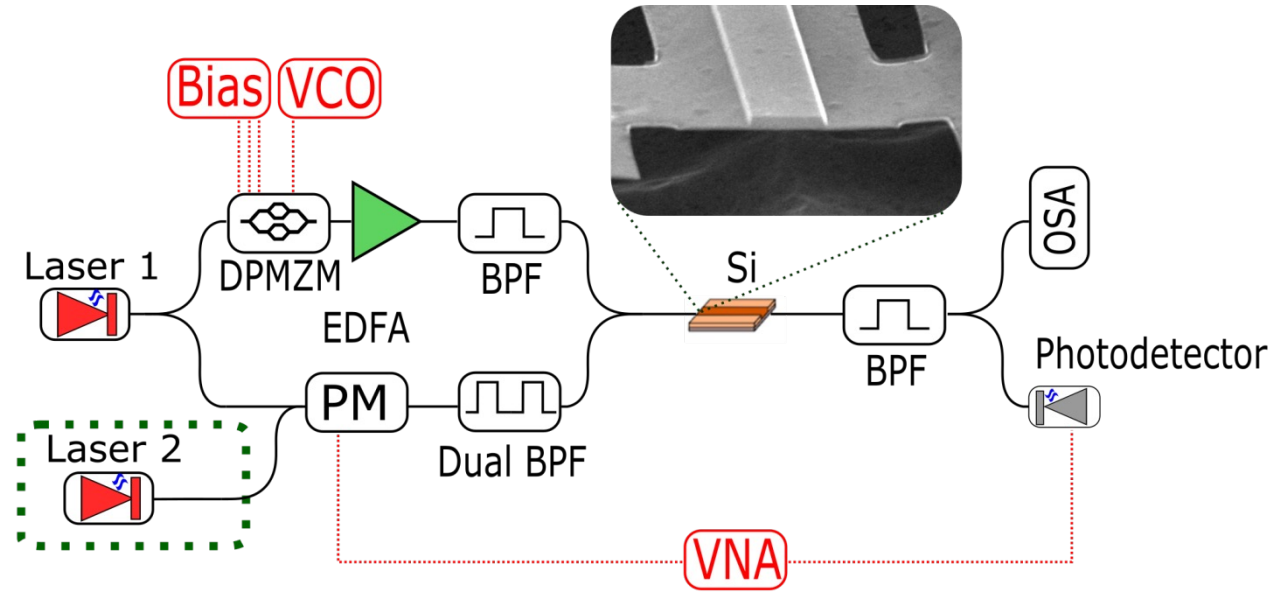


## Experimental setup



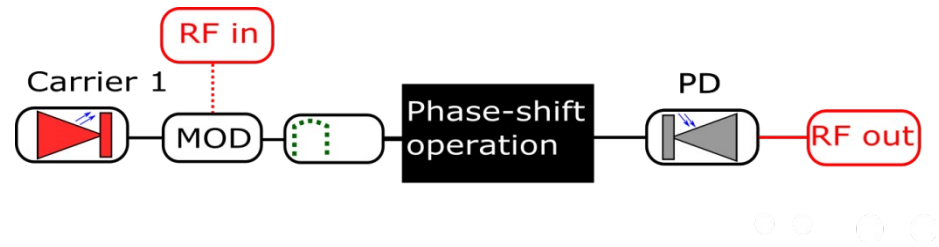
- VNA** Network analyzer
- Bias** Bias voltage
- VCO** Voltage controlled oscillator
-  Band pass filter
- Si** Silicon
- DPMZM** Dual-Parallel Mach-Zehnder Modulator
- OSA** Optical spectrum analyser
- PM** Phase modulator
-  Erbium doped fiber amplifier

## Experimental setup



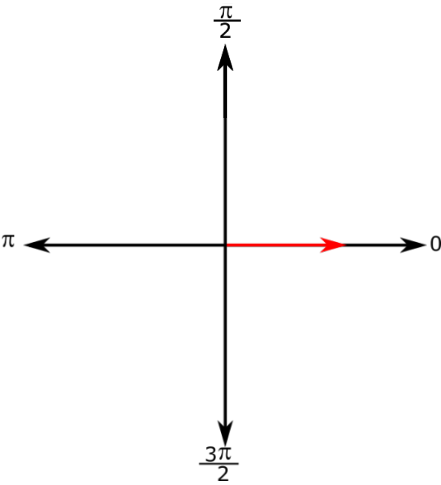
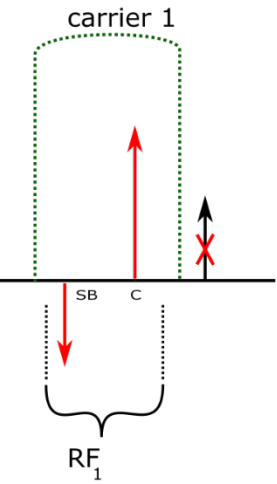
- VNA Network analyzer
- Bias Bias voltage
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- BPF Band pass filter
- Si Silicon
- DPMZM Dual-Parallel Mach-Zehnder Modulator
- OSA Optical spectrum analyser
- PM Phase modulator
- EDFA Erbium doped fiber amplifier

Principle of amplification

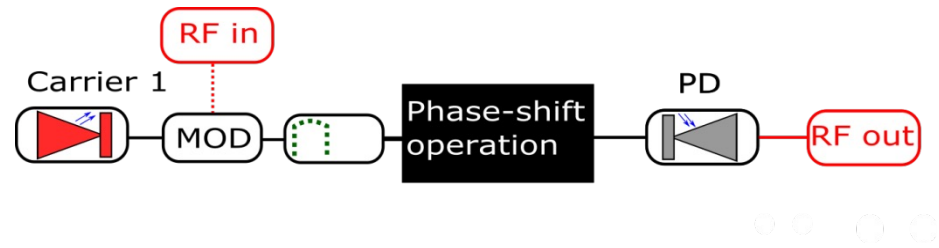


Optical

Electrical

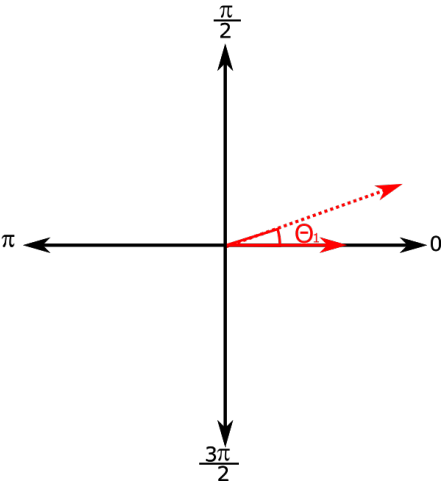
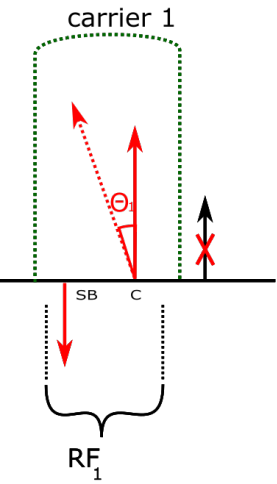


Principle of amplification

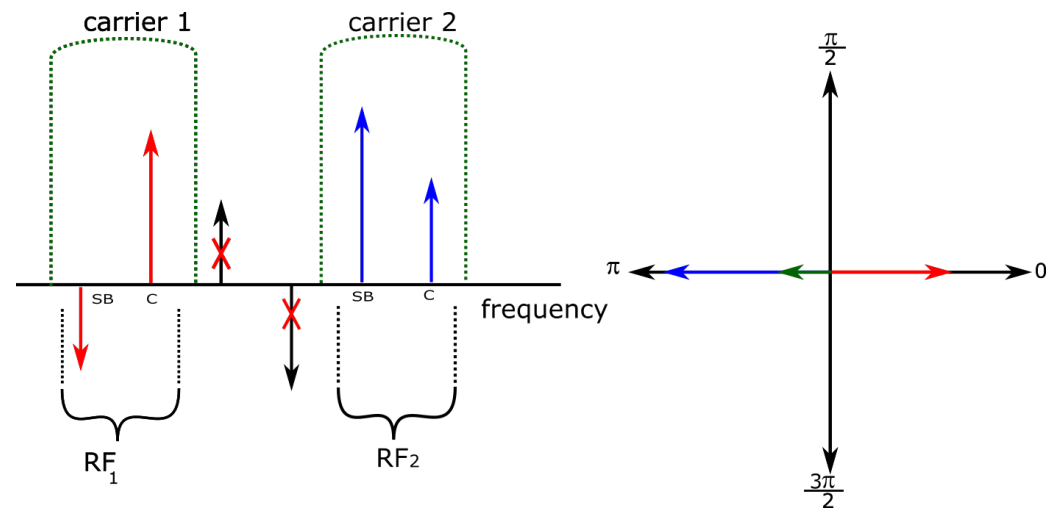
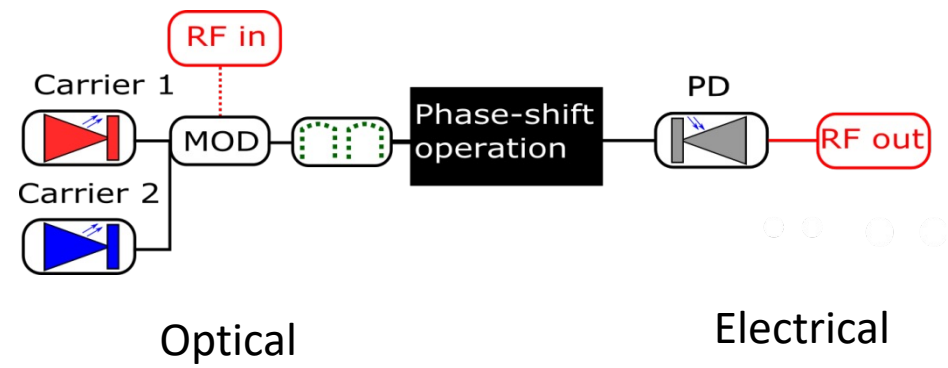


Optical

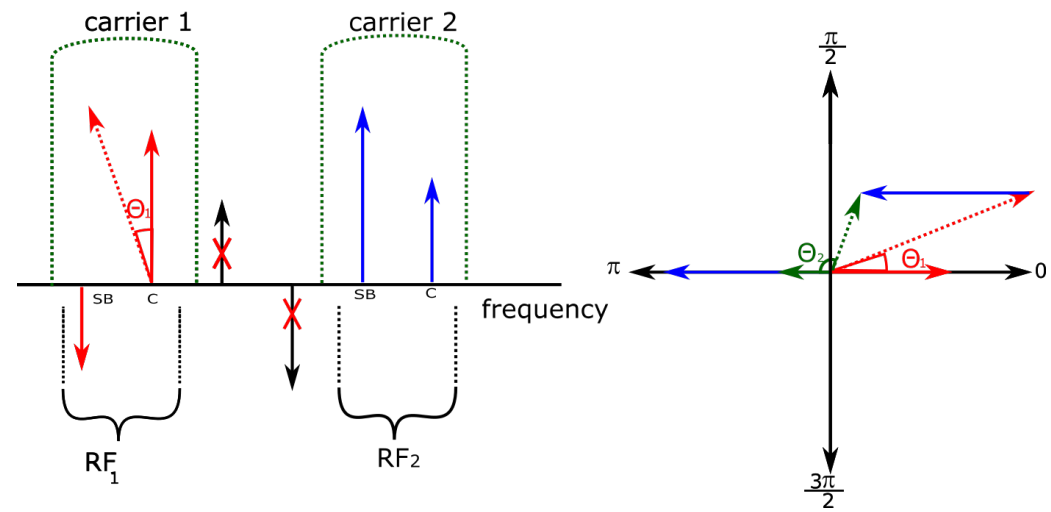
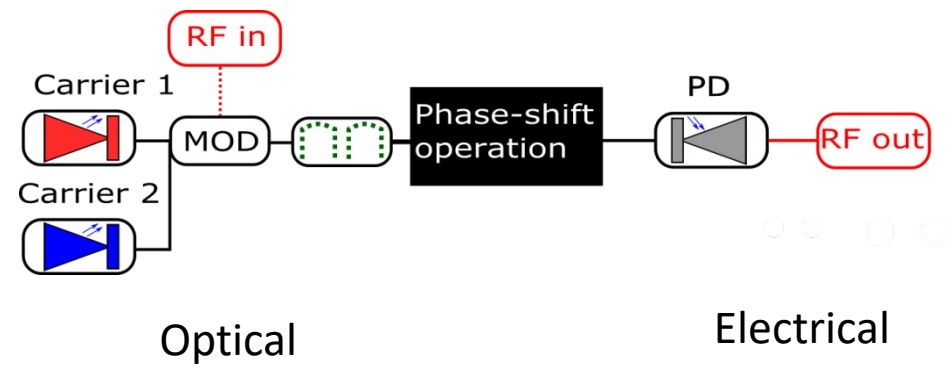
Electrical



Principle of amplification

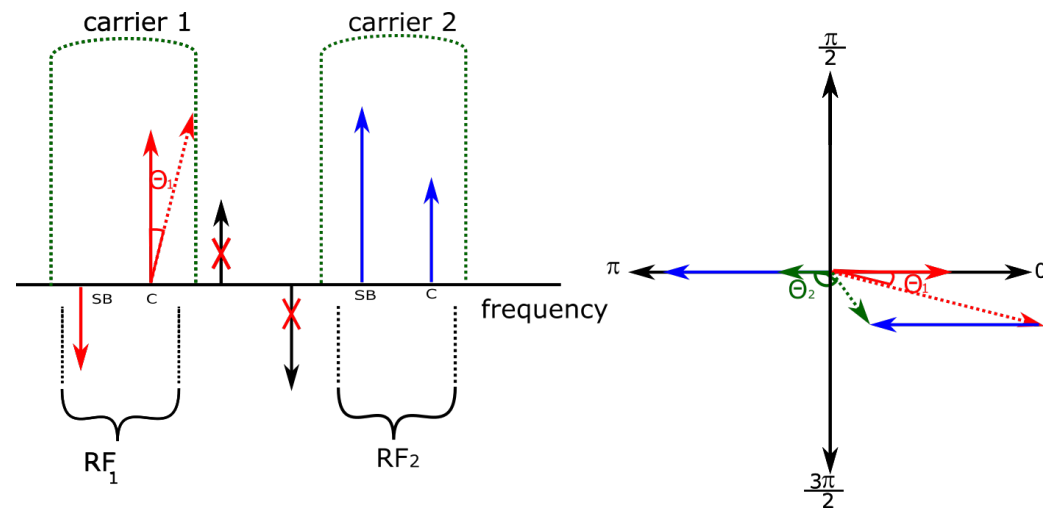
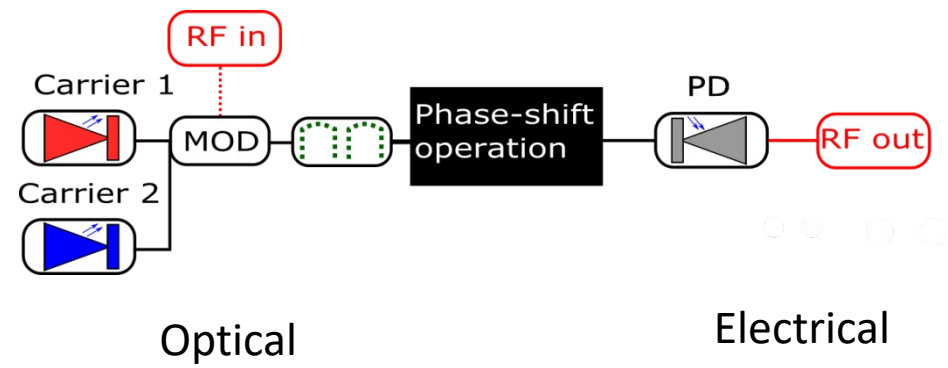


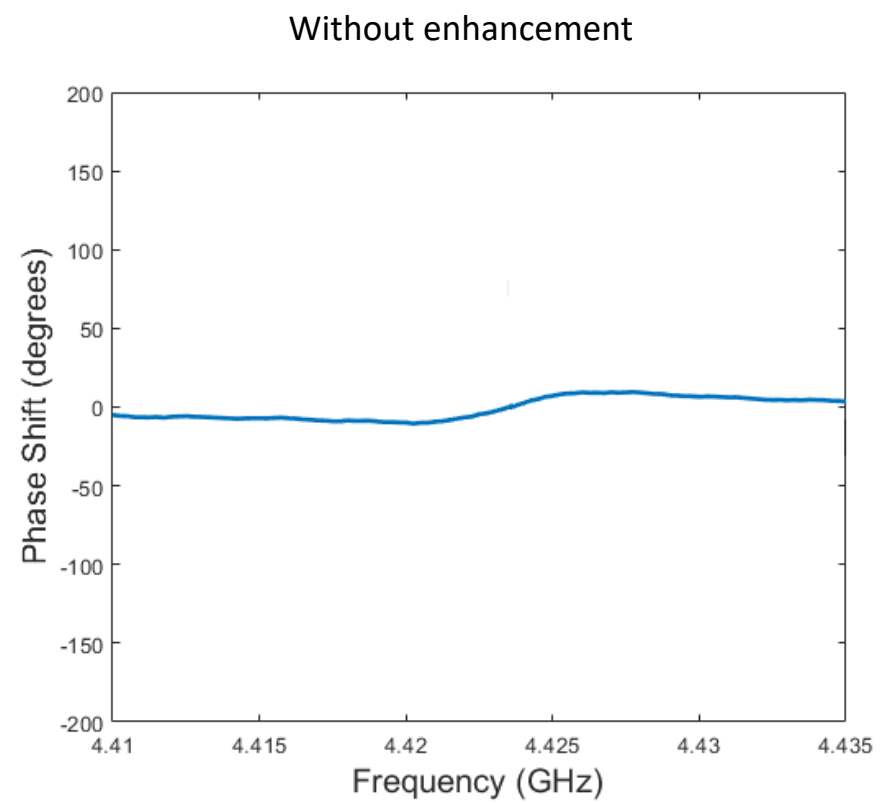
Principle of amplification

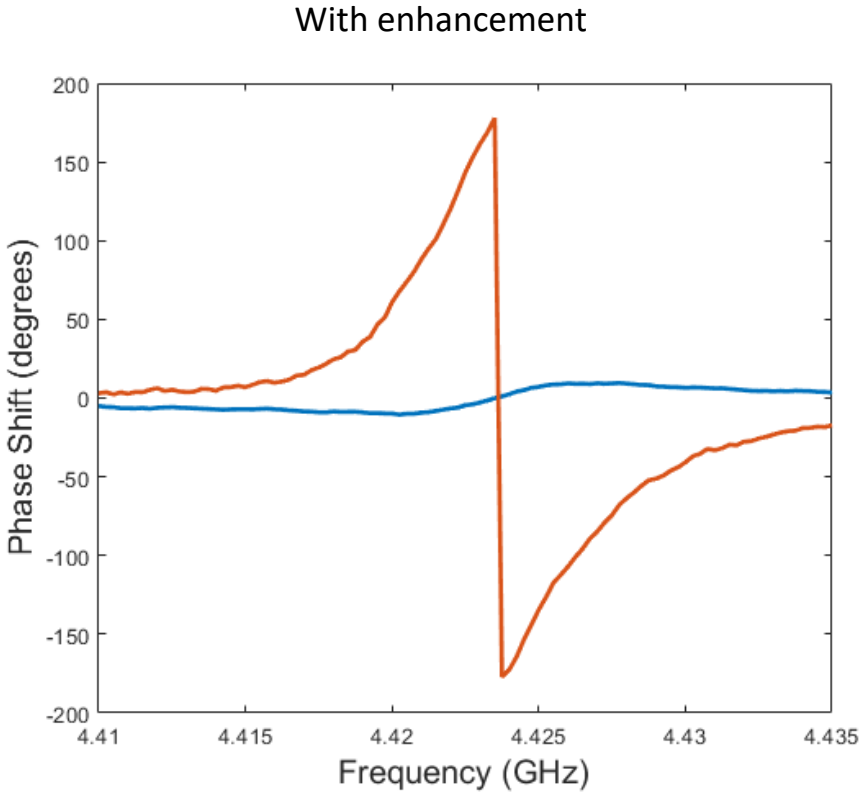




Principle of amplification

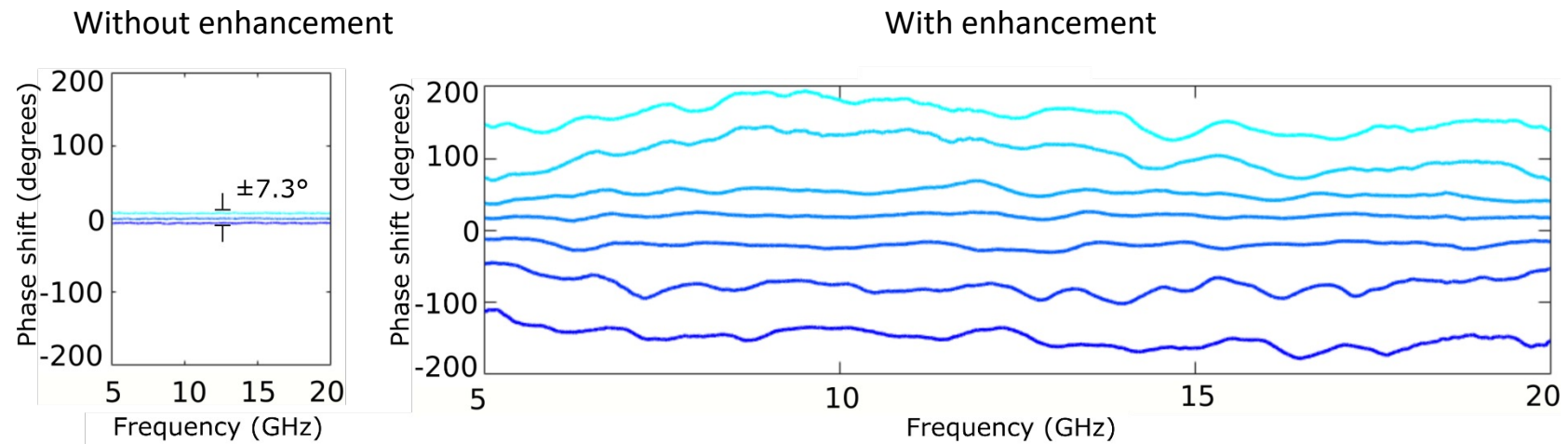






Broadband results:

- 5 – 20GHz bandwidth
- Enhancement factor of 25
- 18 dBm on-chip pump power
- 1.6dB of Brillouin gain

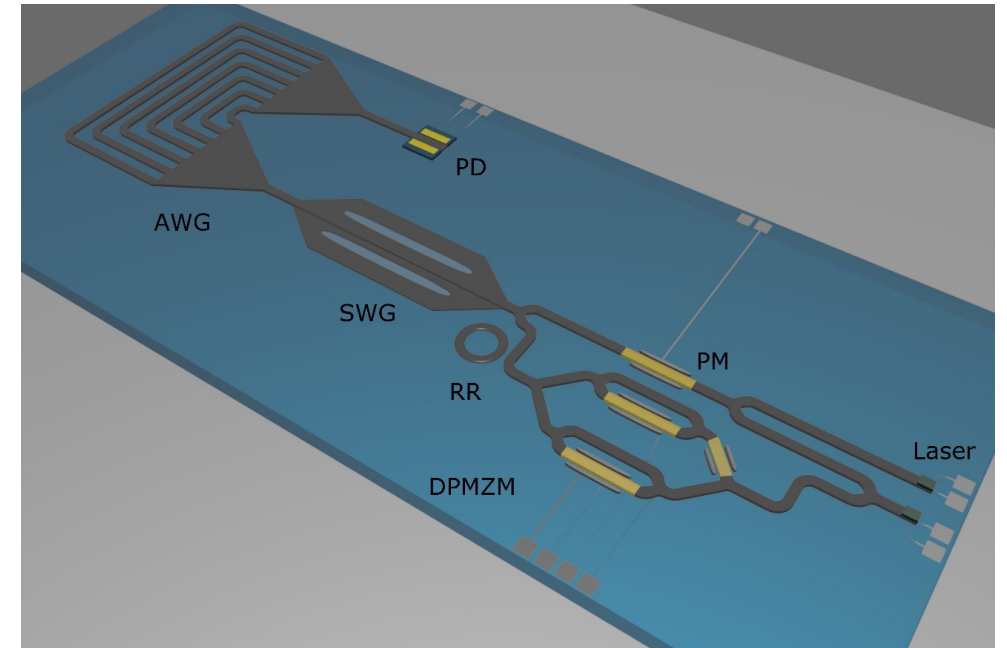


## Conclusion

### Conclusion:

- First optically controllable  $360^\circ$  phase shift in silicon
- 15 GHz bandwidth
- CMOS compatible

### Impression of fully integrated system



### Conclusion:

- MWP is a promising technological platform
- Complements current silicon electronics
- Unprecedented flexibility and reconfigurability

### Limiting factors:

- Noise performance is the largest current bottleneck
- Work is required on combining complementary materials

### Impression of fully integrated system

