

ELECTRO-OPTOMECHANICAL TRANSDUCTION IN SILICON PHOTONICS THROUGH PZT THIN FILM INTEGRATION

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Promotors: Dries Van Thourhout (PRG) & Jeroen Beeckman (LCP)

ELECTRO-OPTOMECHANICAL TRANSDUCTION

electricity



Optics



Mechanics



OUTLINE

Introduction and motivation

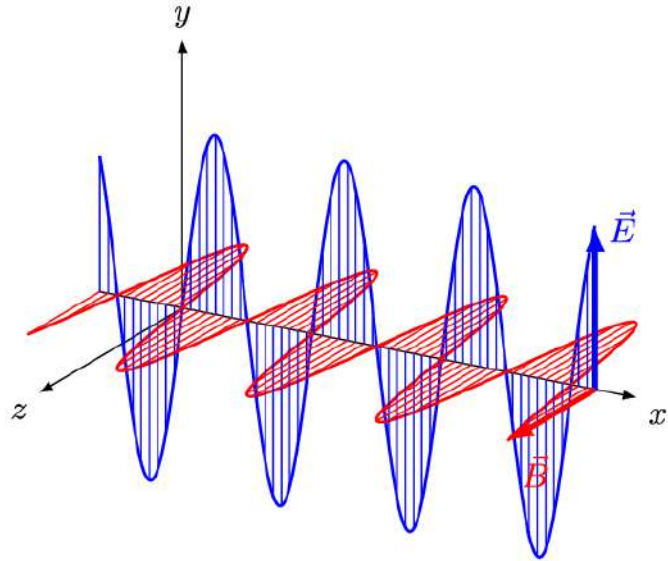
SAW actuation

MEMS actuation

Photonic MEMS

Conclusion

LIGHT



Penetrates Earth's Atmosphere?

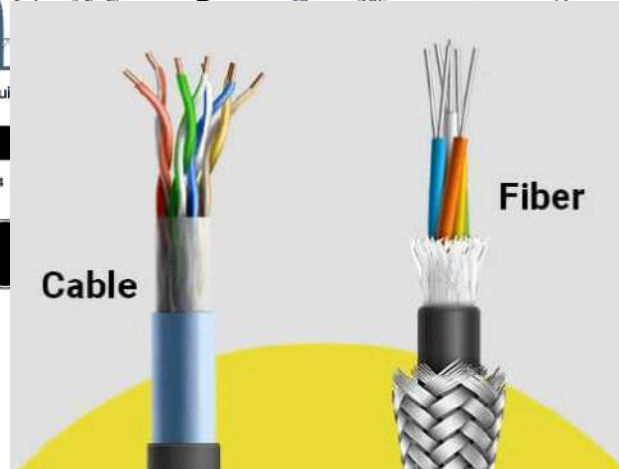


Radiation Type	Radio	Microwave	Infrared	Visible	Ultraviolet	X-ray	Gamma ray
Wavelength (m)	10^3	10^{-2}	10^{-5}	0.5×10^{-6}	10^{-8}	10^{-10}	10^{-12}

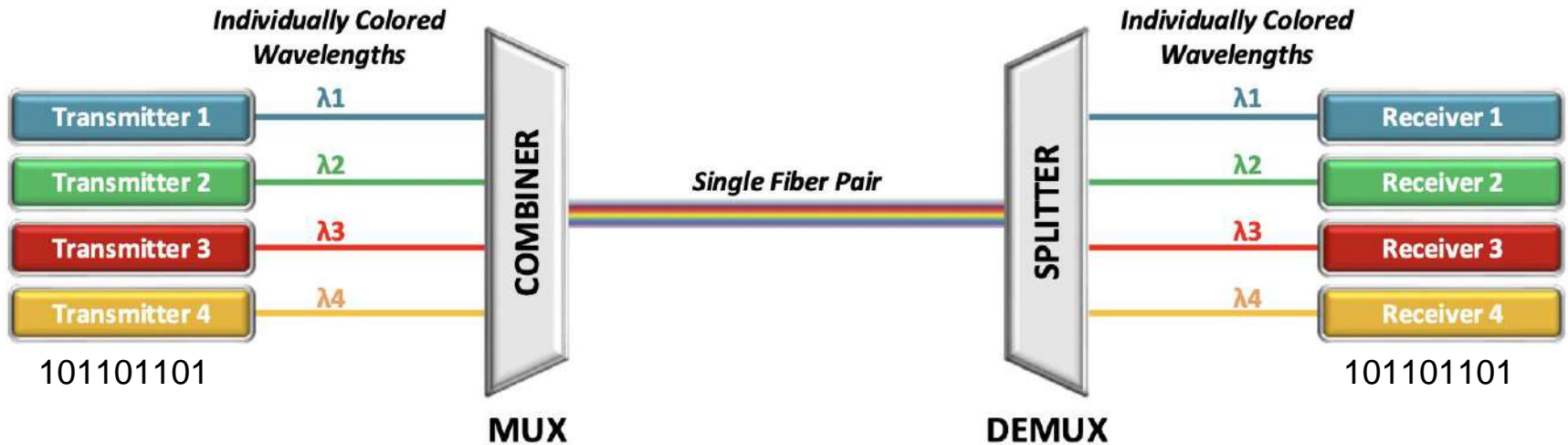
Approximate Scale of Wavelength

Frequency (Hz)

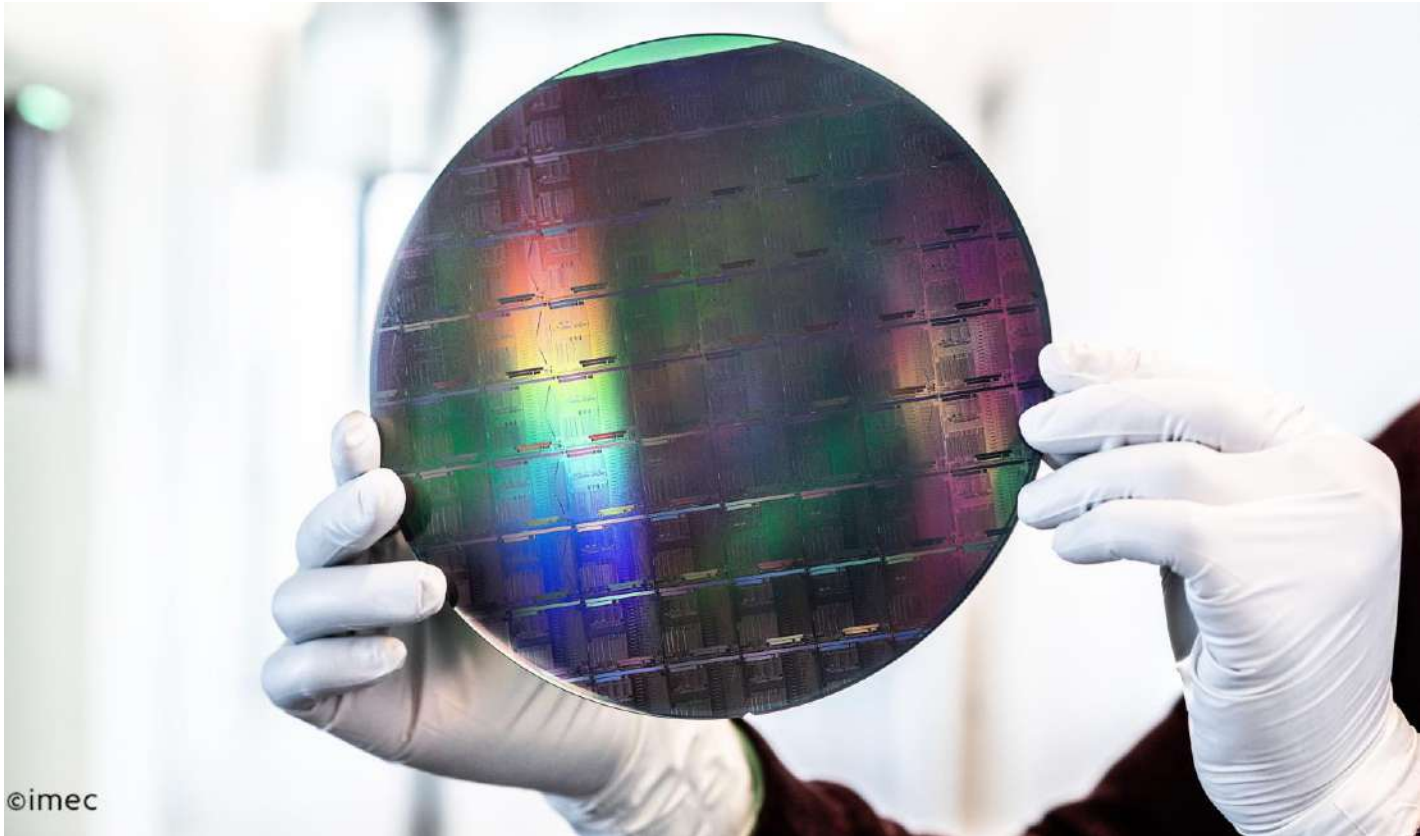
Temperature of objects at which this radiation is the most intense wavelength emitted



DATA TRANSMISSION

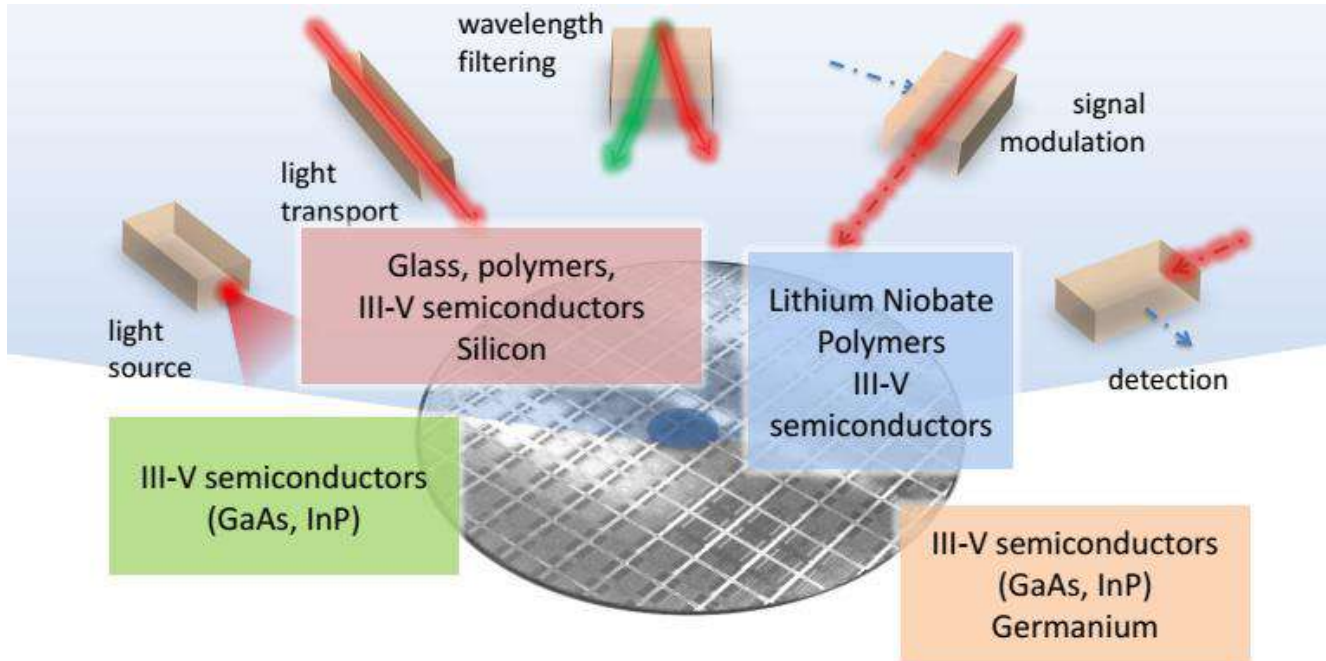


PHOTONIC CHIP



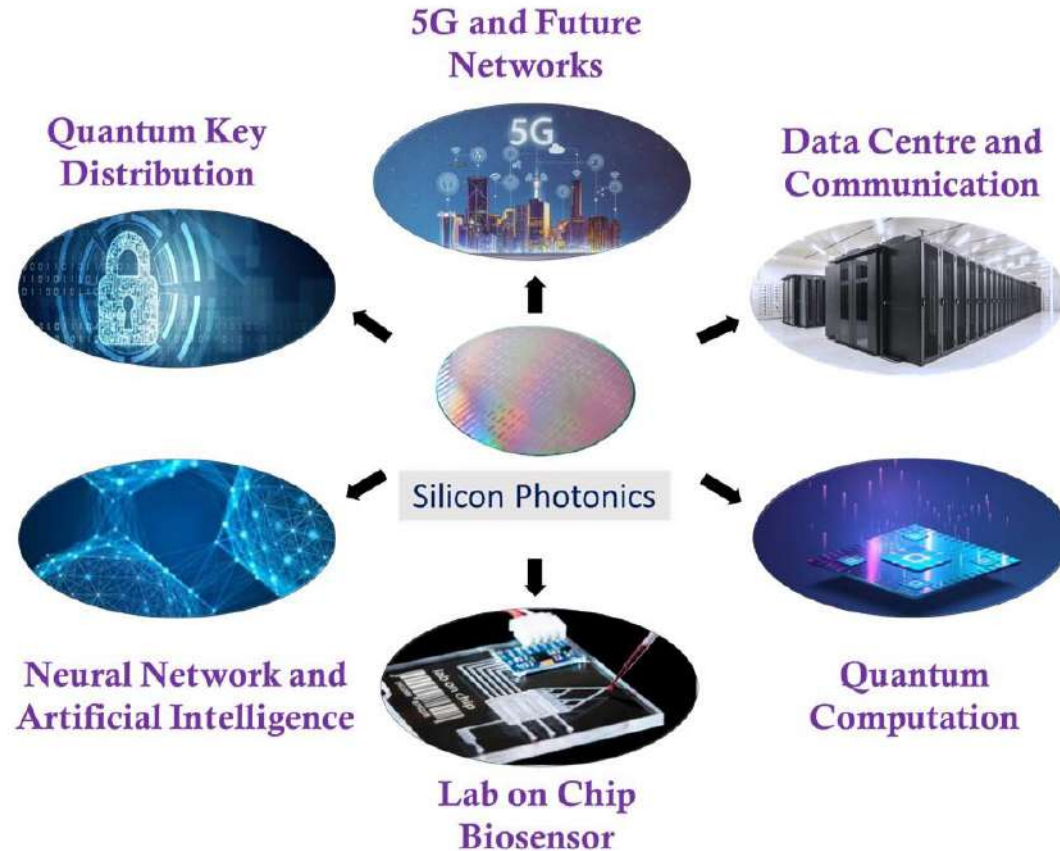
©imec

SI PHOTONIC: MANY FUNCTIONS ON A CHIP



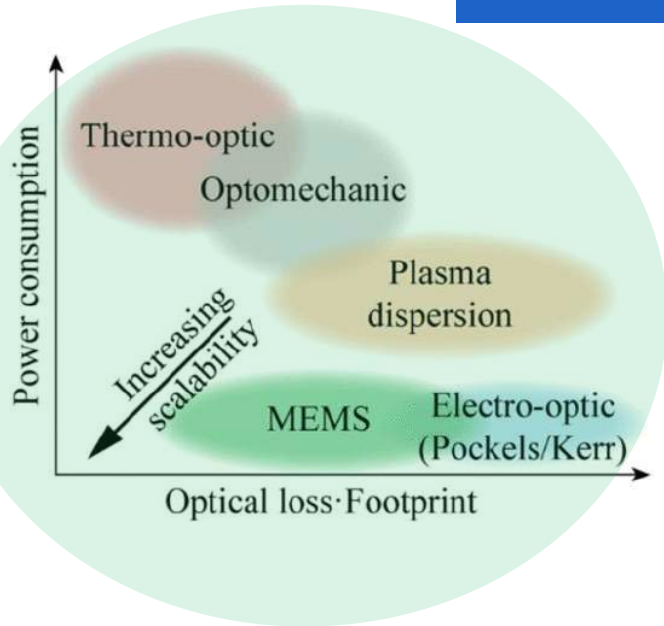
- Compact
- Scalable
- Cheap
- Mature

SI PHOTONICS APPLICATION

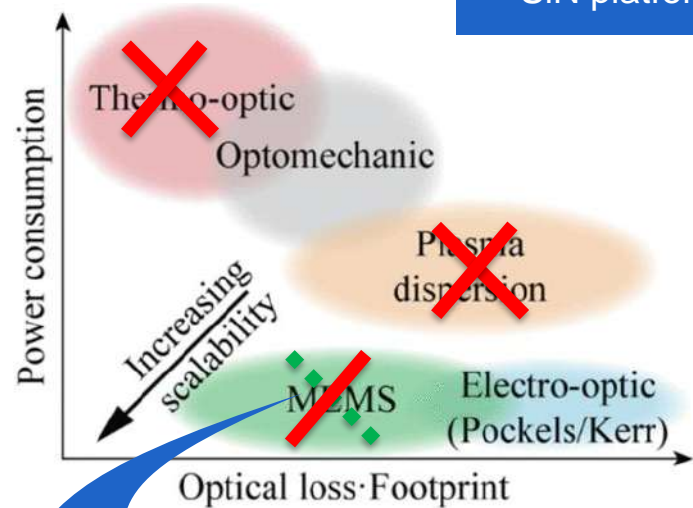


TUNING MECHANISMS IN PHOTONICS

Si platform



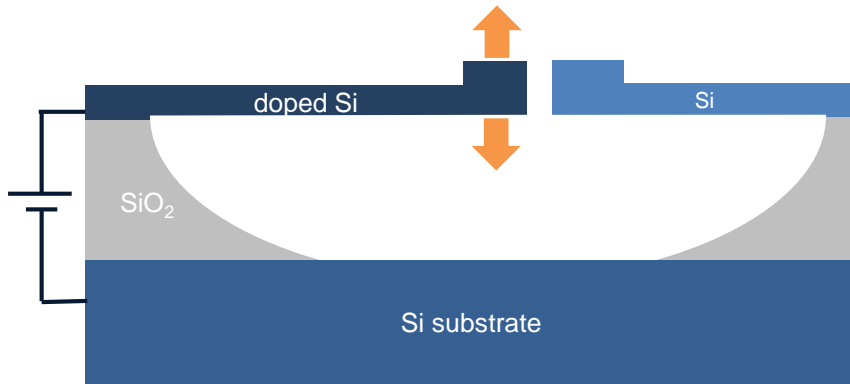
SiN platform



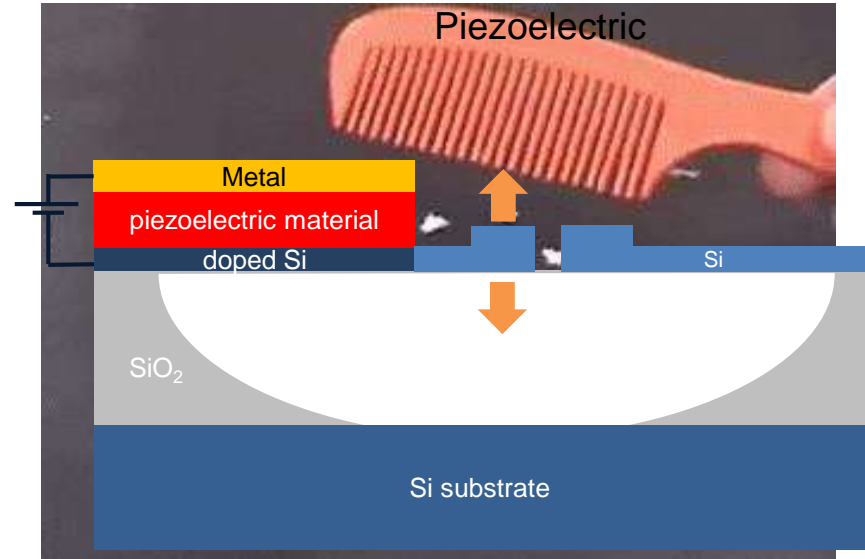
No electrostatic
Actuation
=> try piezo-MEMS

ELECTROSTATIC VS PIEZOELECTRIC MEMS

Electrostatic

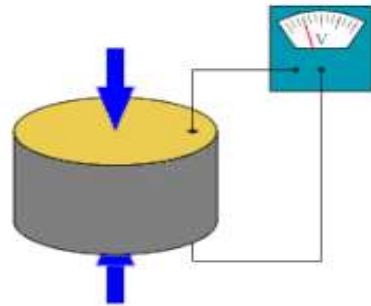
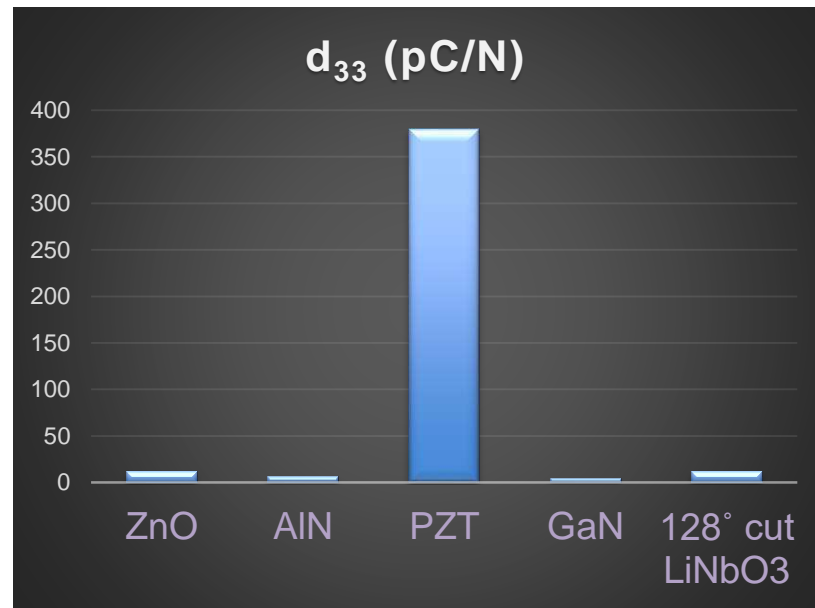


Piezoelectric

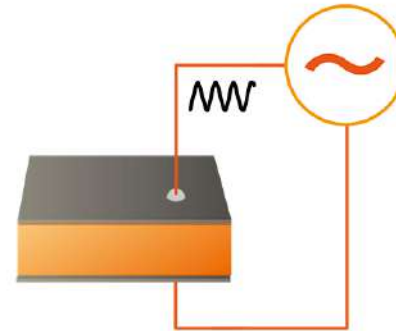


PIEZOELECTRIC EFFECT

Non-inversion symmetry \rightarrow polarization
 \rightarrow piezoelectric effect

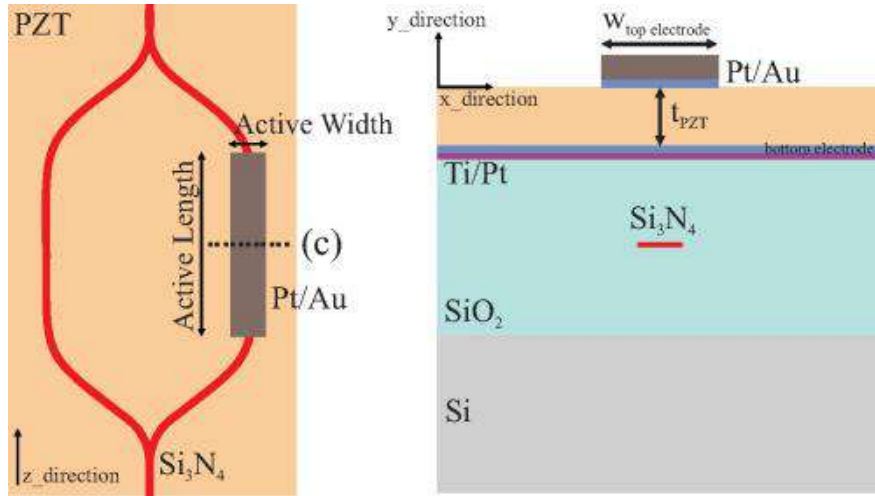


Direct piezoelectric

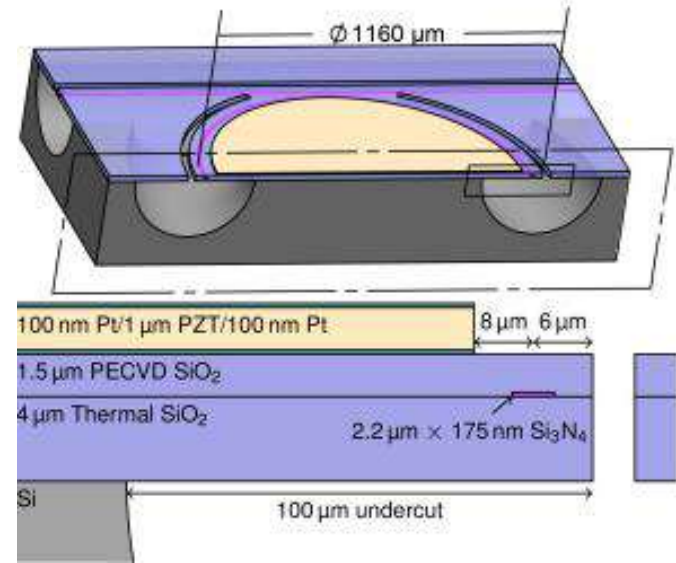


Indirect piezoelectric

PZT FILM IN INTEGRATED PHOTONICS



Hosseini et al, 2015

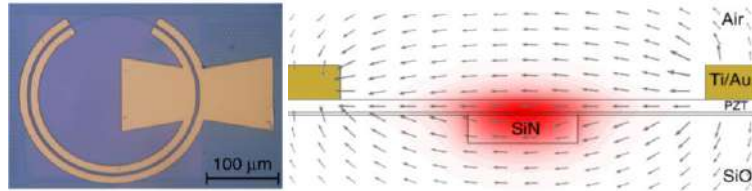
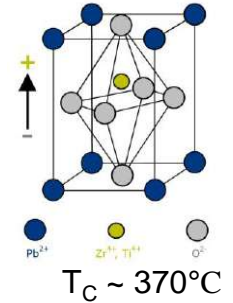
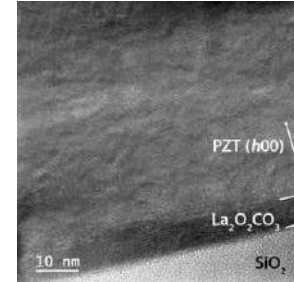


Jin et al, 2018

traditionally grown using Pt buffer layer \rightarrow optically lossy

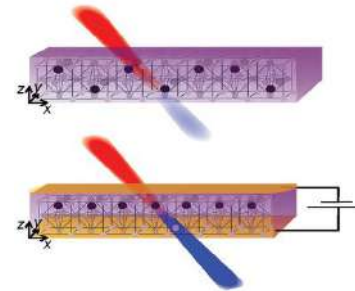
NOVEL DEPOSITION OF PZT FILM FOR PHOTONICS

- Ultrathin Lanthanide buffer layer* → optically transparent
- Chemical solution deposition → cheaper
- strong electro-optic and non-linear effect → piezoelectric effect?



$$V_\pi L \sim 3.2 \text{ V}\cdot\text{cm}$$

Alexander et al., (2018)



$$\text{Effective } \chi_{ZZZ}^2 \sim 128 \text{ pm V}^{-1}$$

Feutmba et al., (2021)

OUTLINE

Introduction and motivation

SAW actuation

MEMS actuation

Photonic MEMS

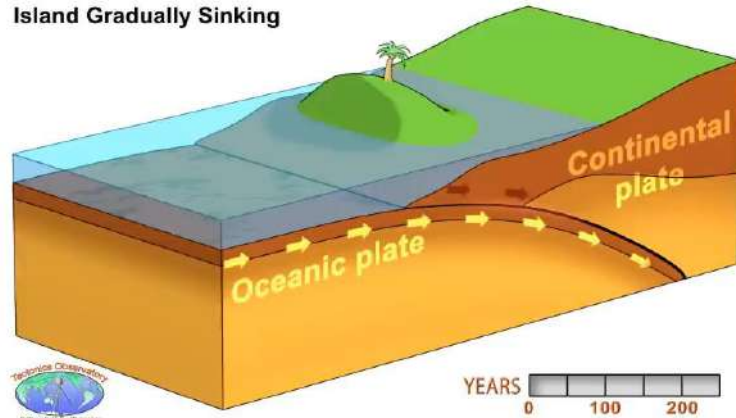
Conclusion

SURFACE ACOUSTIC WAVES



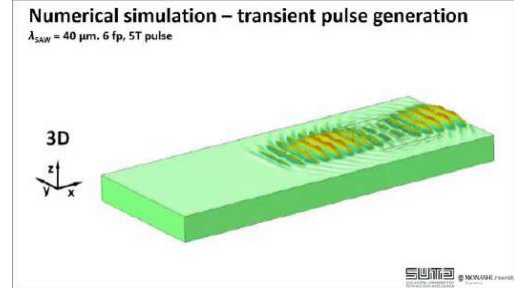
ion – transient pulse generation

Island Gradually Sinking

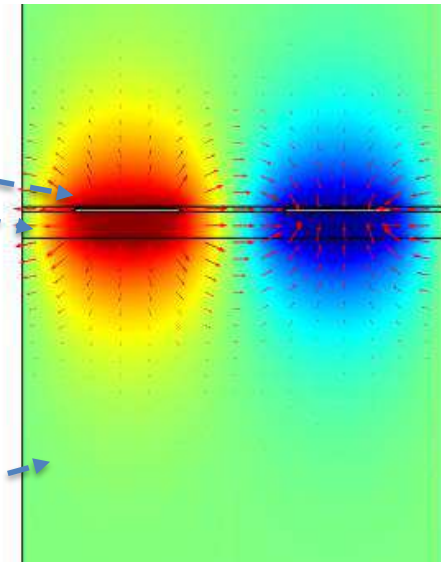
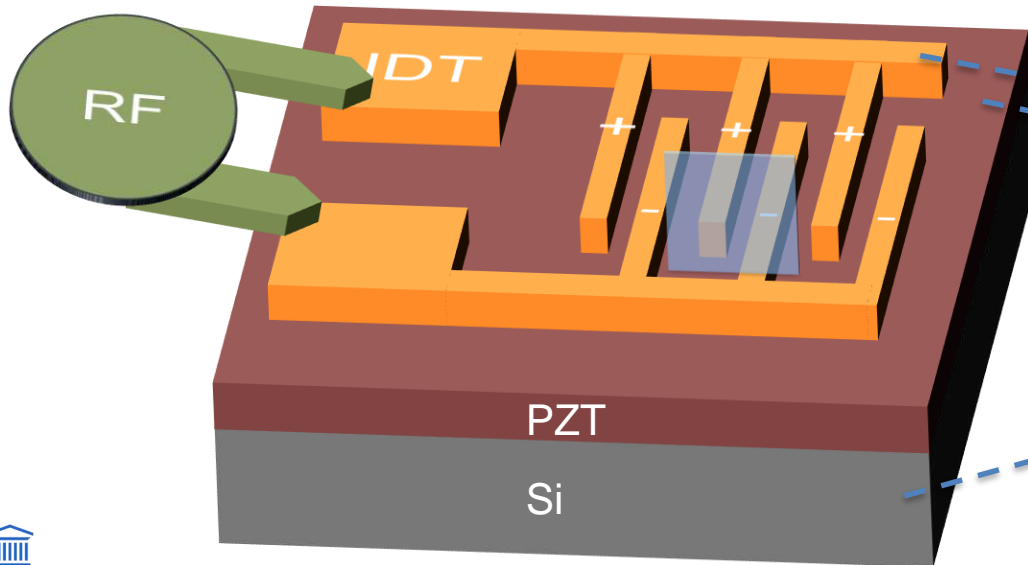


SAW ACTUATION IN SI PIC

- Inter digital transducer (IDT): periodic E-field \rightarrow periodic strain
- SAW $\lambda_0 =$ Period of IDT \Rightarrow SAW $f_0 = \frac{v_{acoustic}}{IDT \text{ period}}$

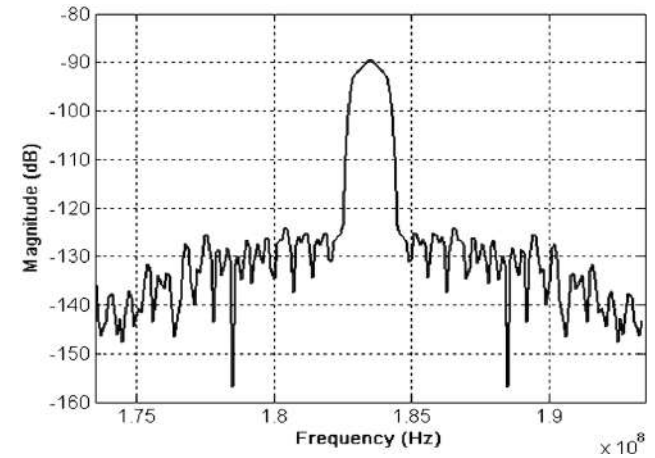
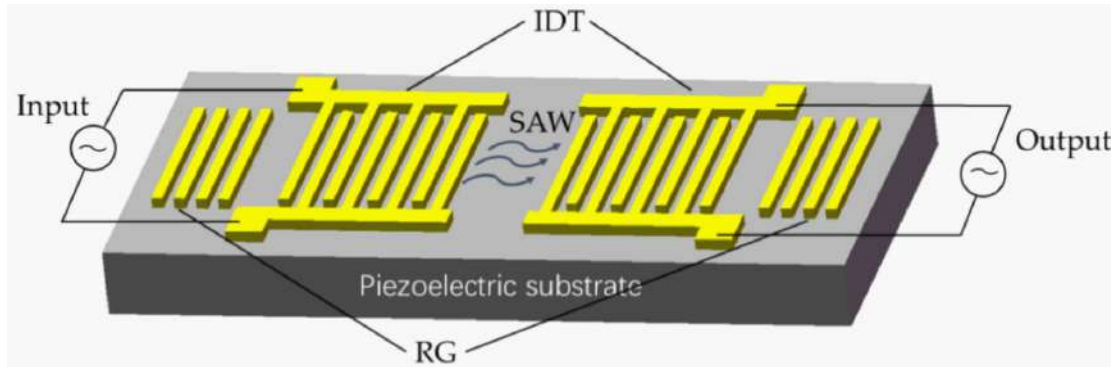


David et al. Science Advances (2016)



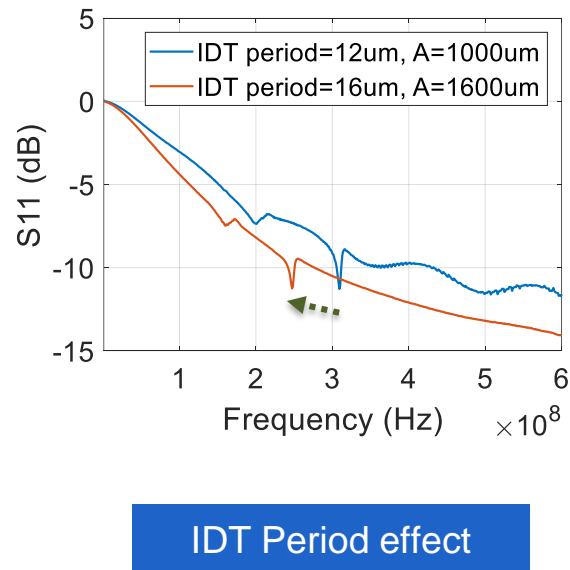
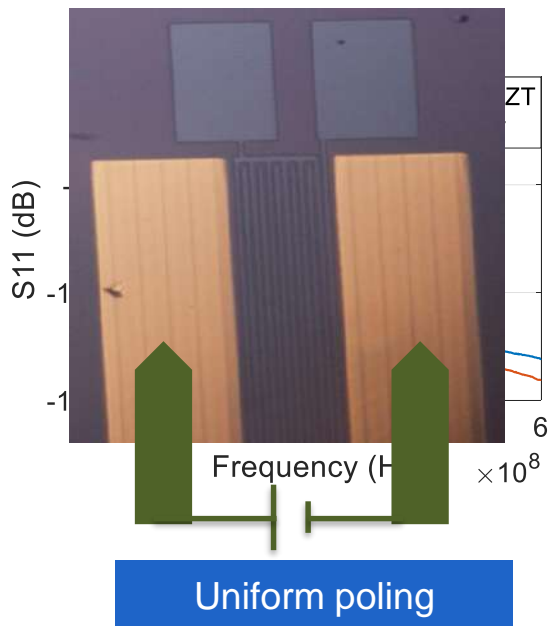
Cross section of one IDT period

SAW FILTERS IN RF ELECTRONICS

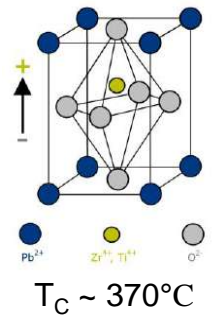
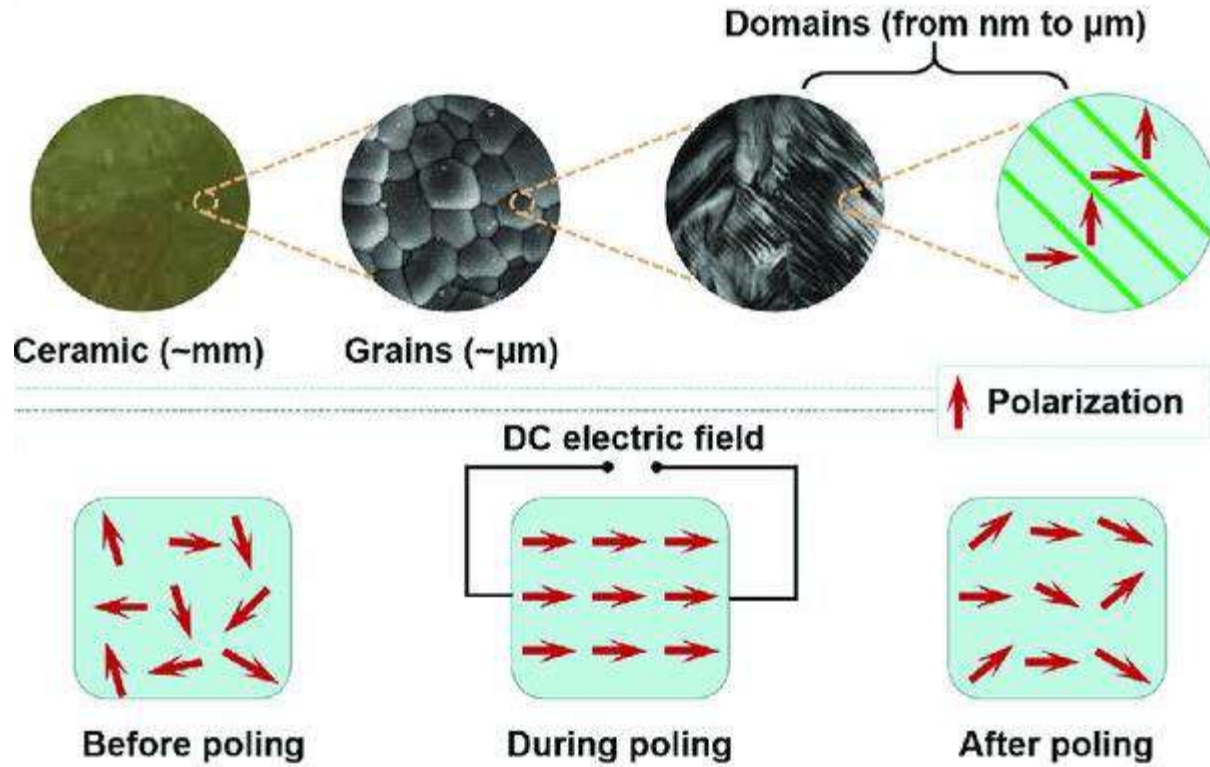


ELECTRICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF SAW

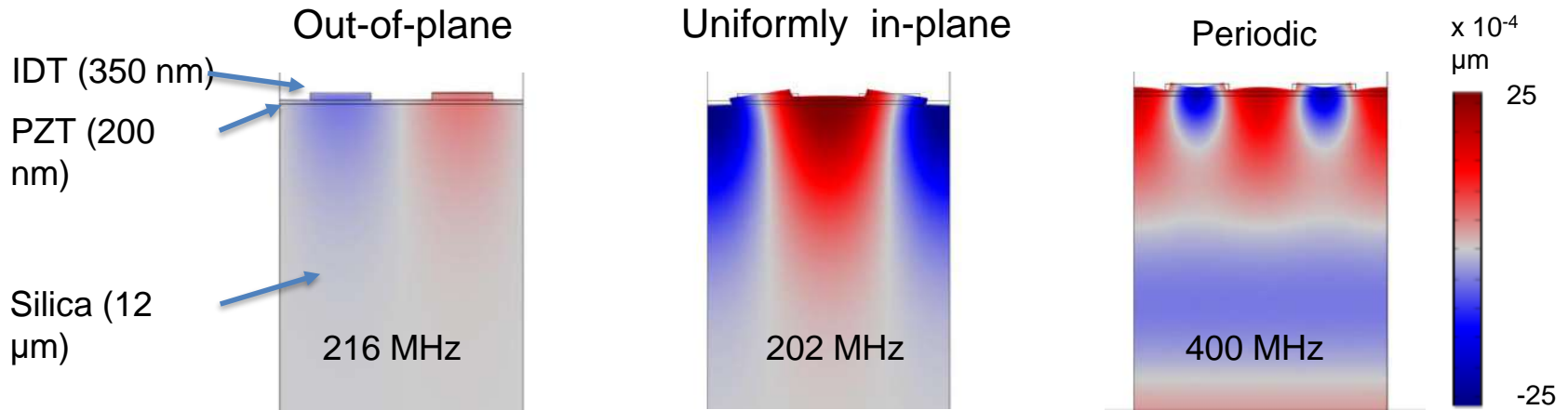
$$\lambda_{\text{SAW}} = \text{IDT period}$$



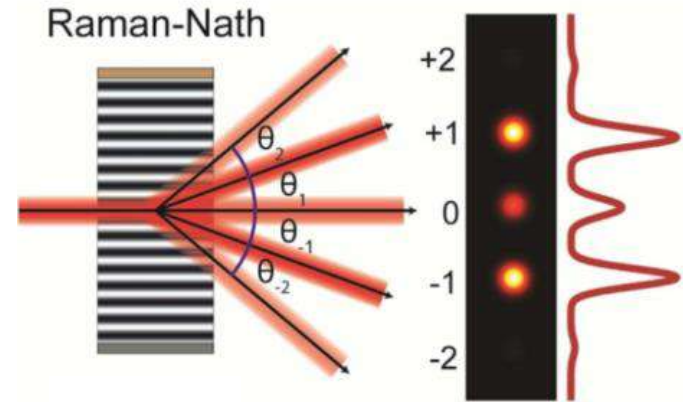
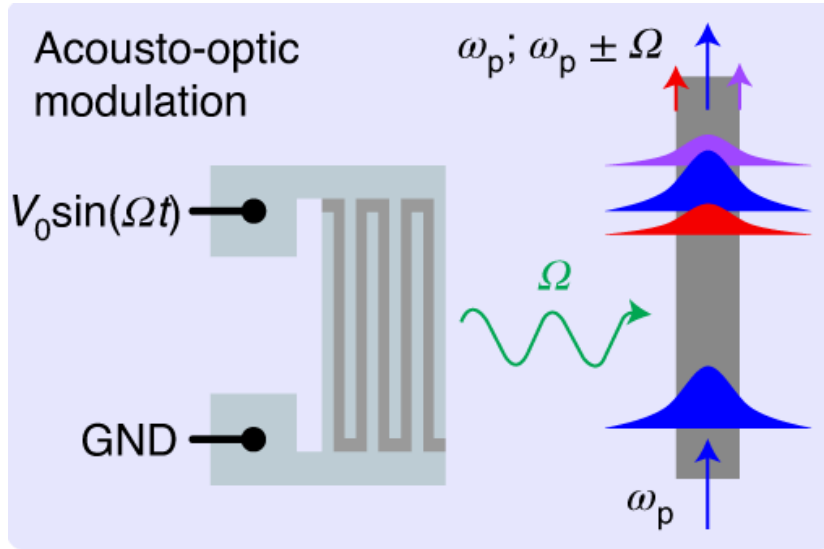
POLING PROCESS IN PZT



PZT POLING DETERMINES TRANSDUCTION EFFICIENCY

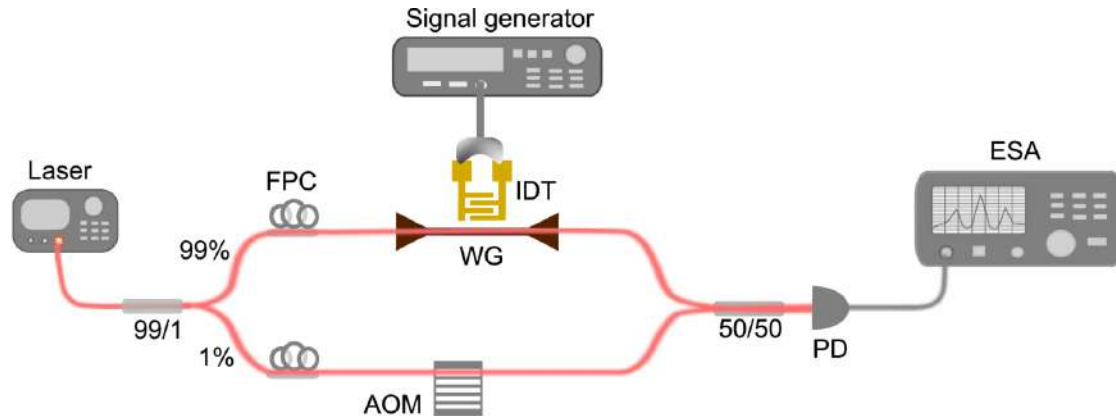
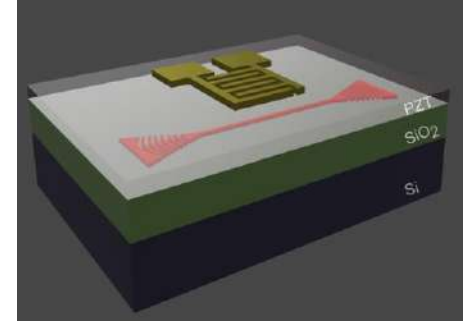


ACOUSTO-OPTIC MODULATION WITH SAW



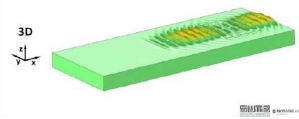
OPTICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF SAW

- Strain in the waveguide from SAW $\rightarrow \Delta n_{\text{eff}}$ (photoelastic effect)
- Phase modulation $\Delta\phi = 2\pi\Delta n_{\text{eff}} / \lambda$ measured with a heterodyne setup (interferometer)



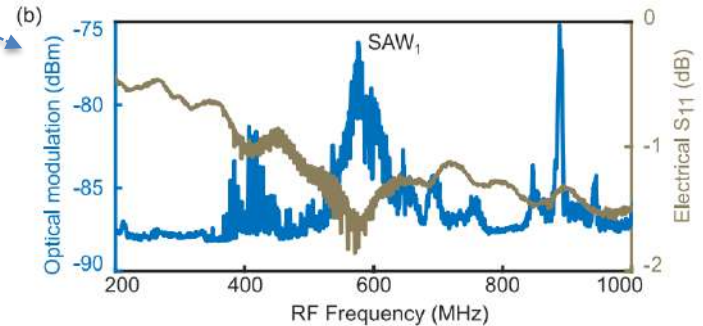
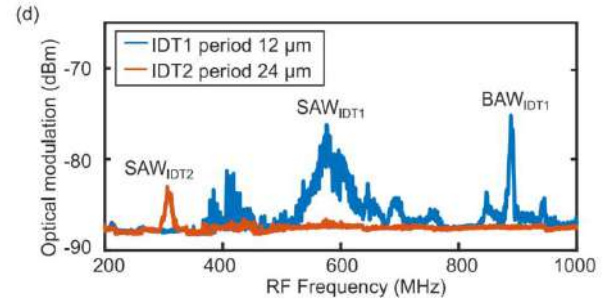
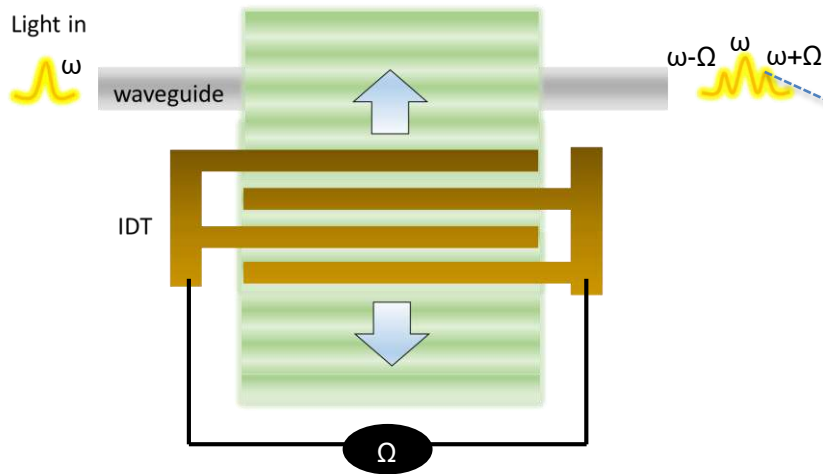
Schematic of a heterodyne Setup

ACOUSTO-OPTIC MODULATION RESULTS



David et al. Science Advances (2016)

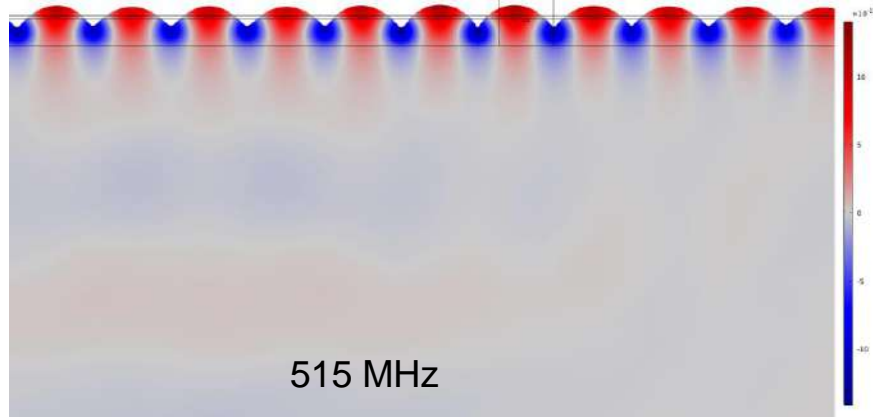
- IDT for periodic poling of the PZT film
- SAW creates a spatiotemporal strain profile in WG \rightarrow phase modulation



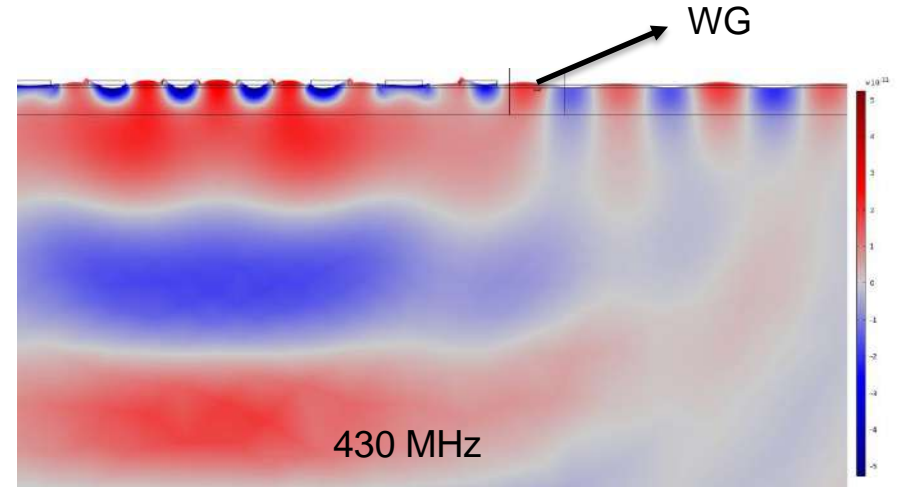
$$V_{\pi}L = 3.35 \text{ V cm}$$

SAW PROPAGATION FROM IDT OF 12UM PERIOD

20 nm thick Au IDT

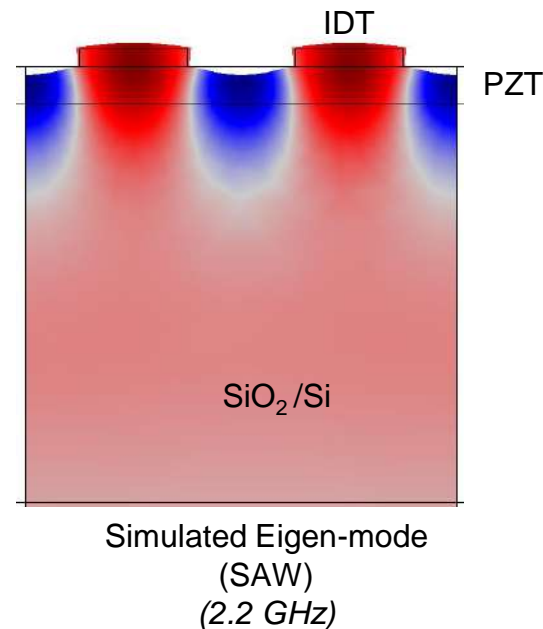
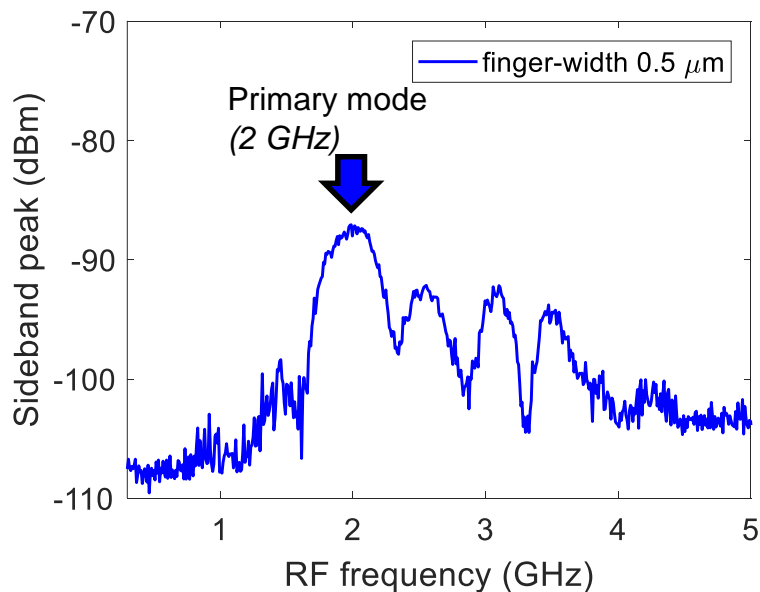


350 nm thick Au IDT



mass-loading and grating reflection from a thicker IDT disrupts the SAW propagation

REDUCED MASS LOADING WITH AL ELECTRODES



$$V_{\pi}L \sim 3.6 \text{ V.cm with 4 period IDT}$$

OUTLINE

Introduction and motivation

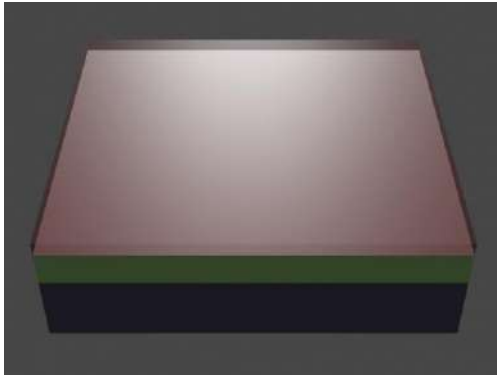
SAW actuation

MEMS actuation

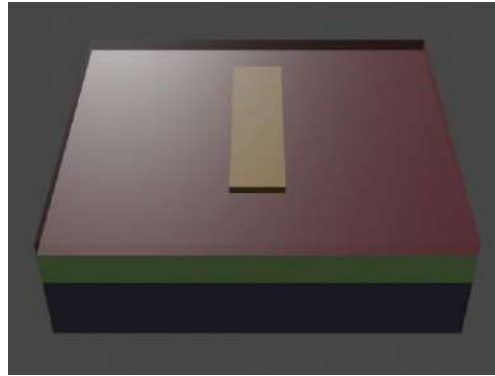
Photonic MEMS

Conclusion

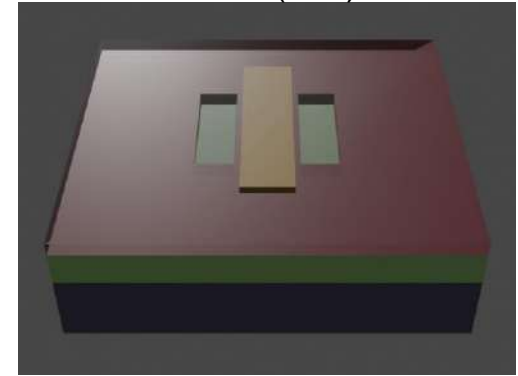
PZT/SOI



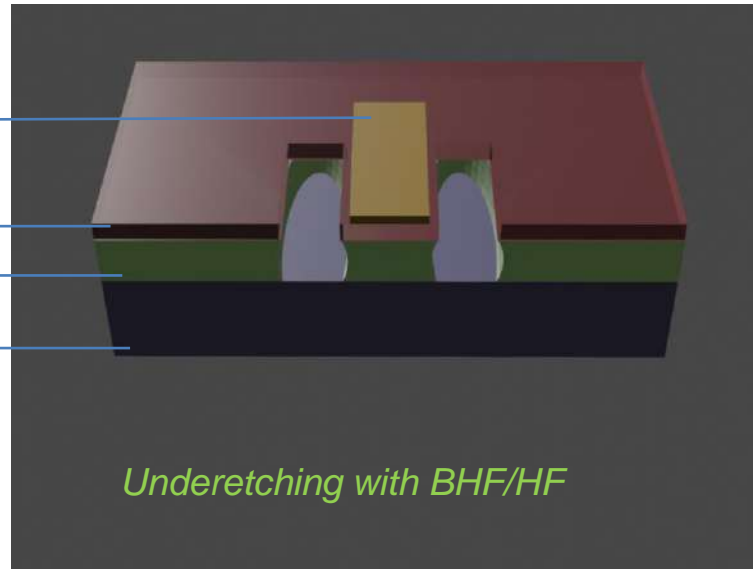
Patterned electrode/PZT/SOI



Etch window (RIE)



Under-etching in HF-VPE



Patterned electrode

PZT/Si layer

SiO₂ (sacrificial layer)

Si substrate

Underetching with BHF/HF

Challenges:

- Under-etching without collapsing the suspended structures
- A mask to protect the sensitive device against the etchant (BHF or HF)

HYDROFLUORIC ACID (HF)



colorless, odorless,
acidic, **highly corrosive**



"Hydrofluoric acid won't eat through plastic. It will, however, dissolve metal, rock, glass, ceramic. So there's that." – Walter White

PPE

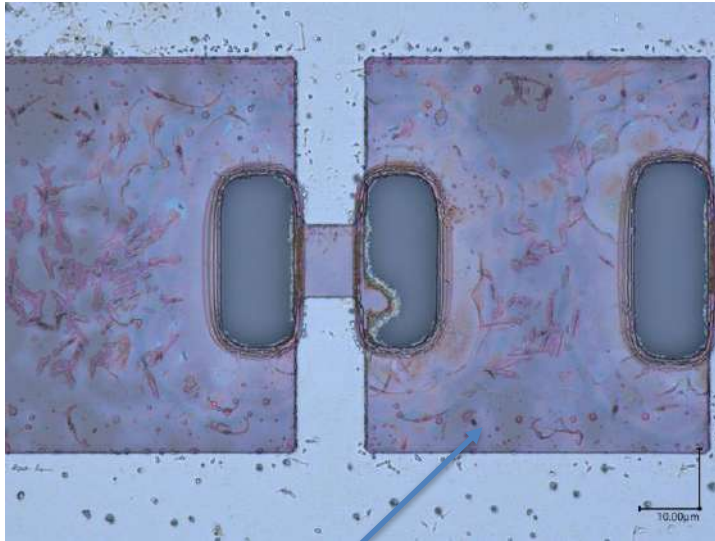


UNDER-ETCHING WITH HF-VAPOR PHASE ETCHER



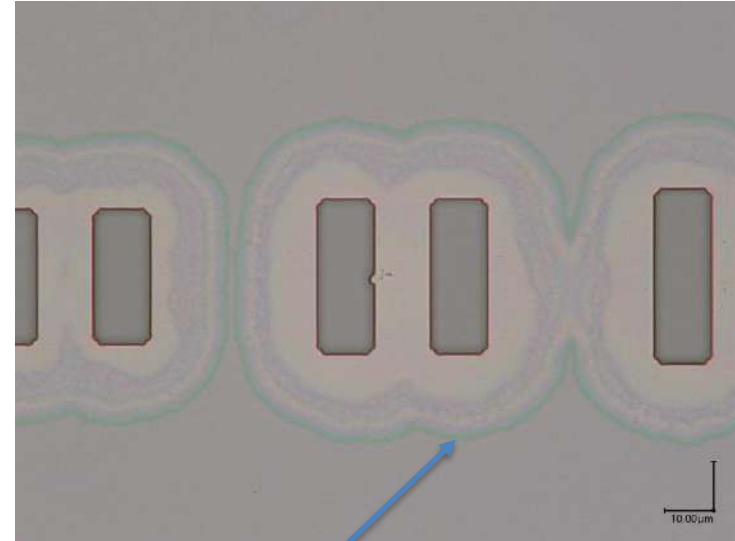
MONITORING THE UNDER- ETCHING OF SiO_2

Poor visibility through PZT



PZT/SOI

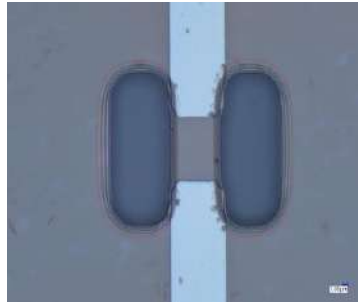
control SOI sample



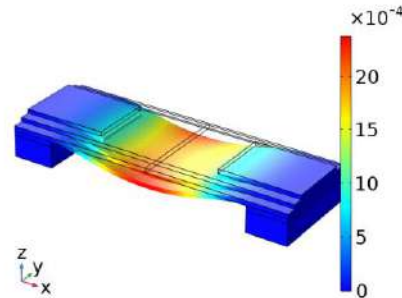
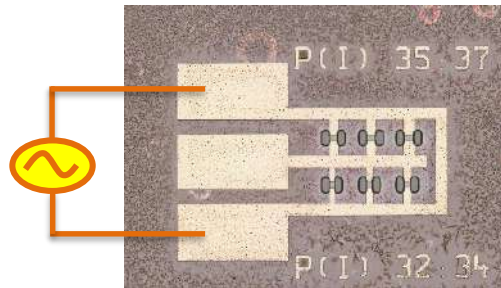
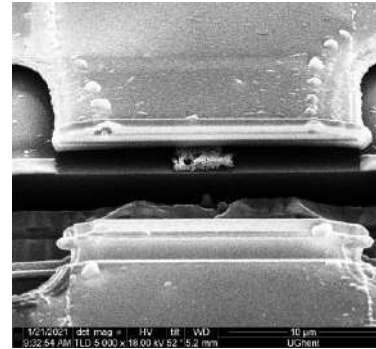
SOI

SUSPENDED PZT/SI BEAMS WITH HF VAPOR ETCHING

Al electrodes/PZT/SOI

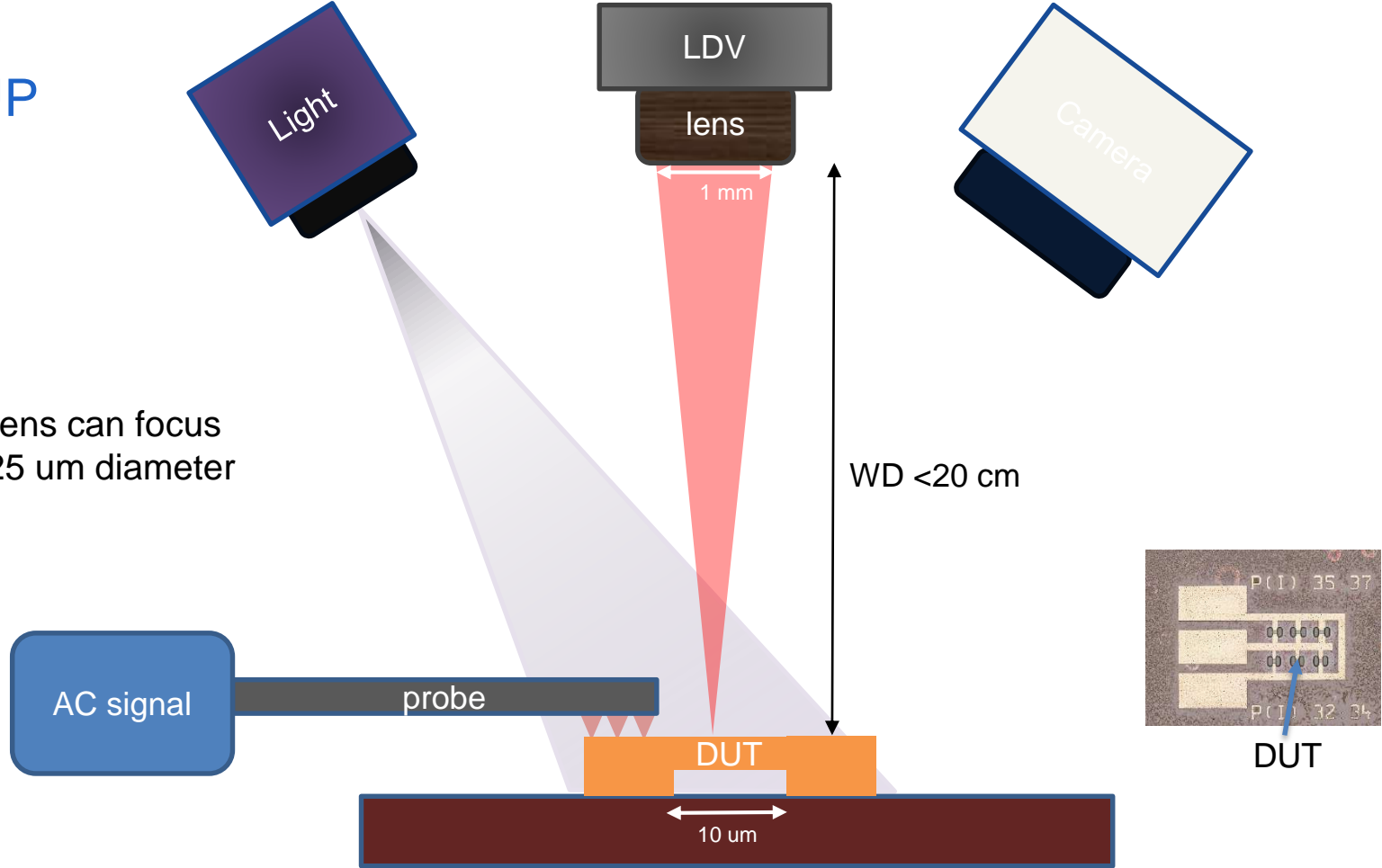


FIB* of a suspended beam

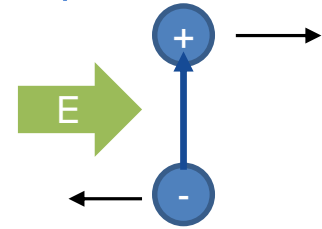
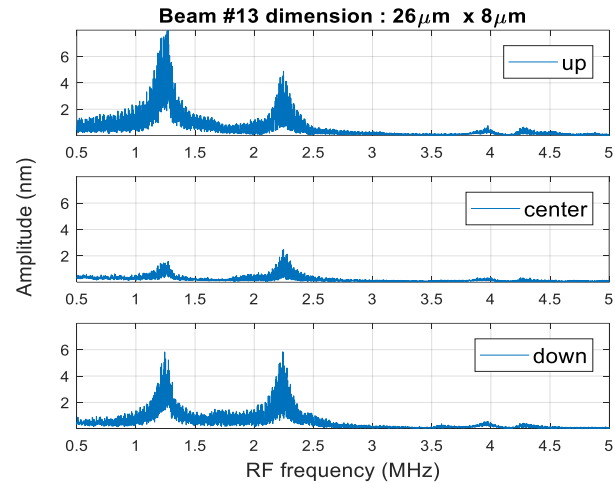
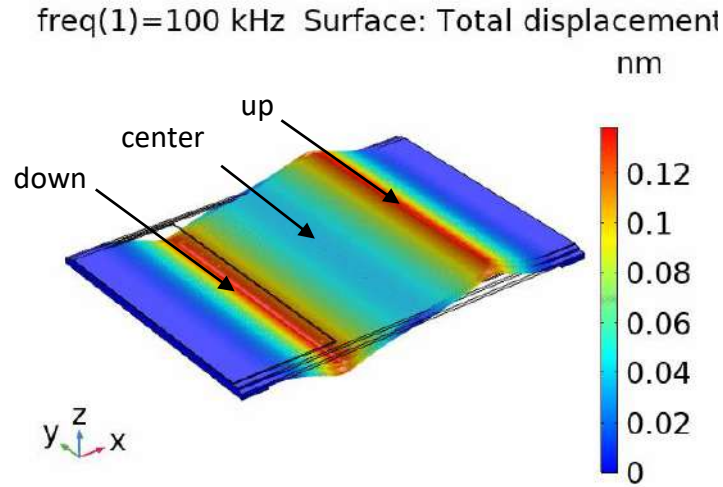


LDV SETUP

The integrated lens can focus beam down to 25 μm diameter ($1/e^2$)

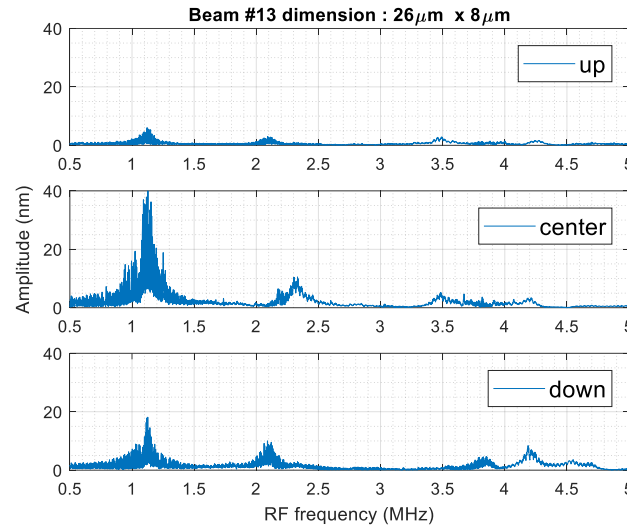
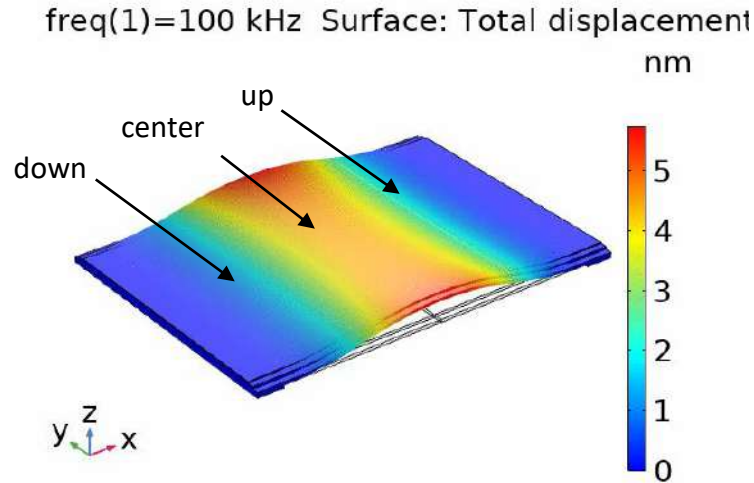
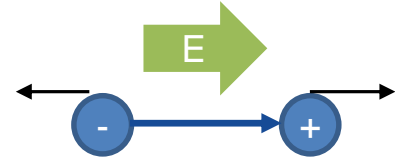


AS-DEPOSITED PZT (DOMAINS OUT OF SUBSTRATE PLANE)



Applied electric field perpendicular to the PZT domain polarization => **shear mode**

POLED PZT (DOMAINS ALONG E-FIELD IN-PLANE)



Applied electric field along the PZT domain polarization => **longitudinal mode** (efficient)

MEMS actuation confirmed

OUTLINE

Introduction and motivation

SAW actuation

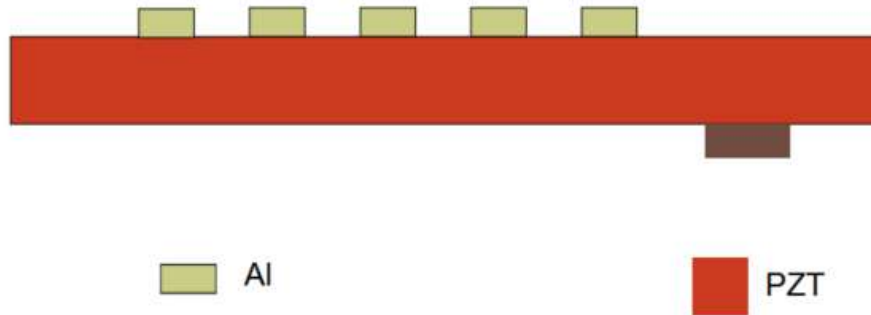
MEMS actuation

Photonic MEMS

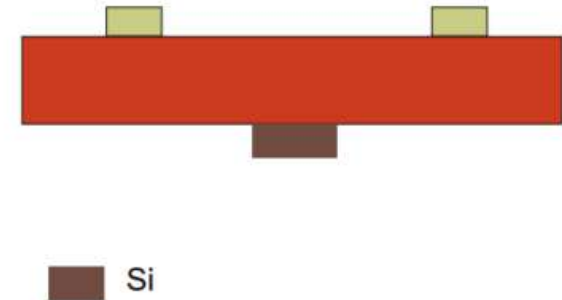
Conclusion

TWO TYPES OF PHOTONIC MEMS DEVICES

suspended IDT

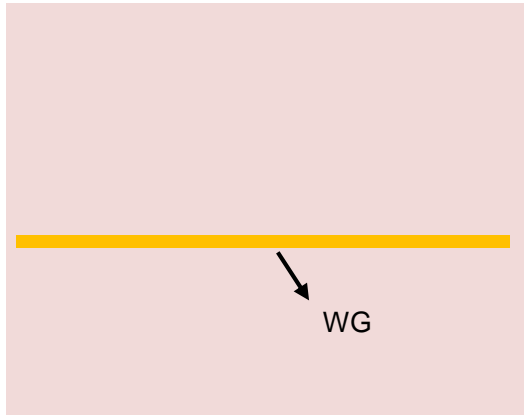


suspended EOMT

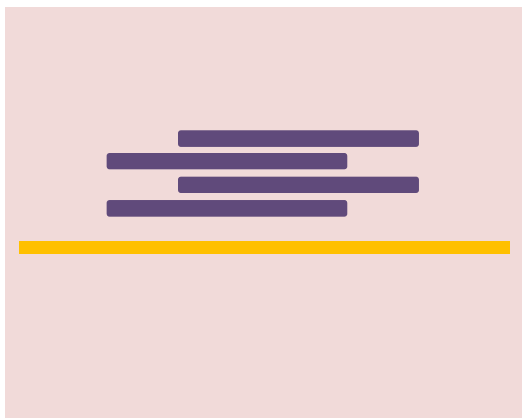


IDT → inter-digital transducer

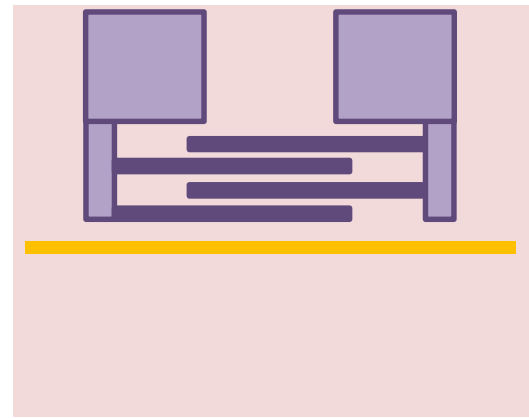
EOMT → electro-optomechanical transducer



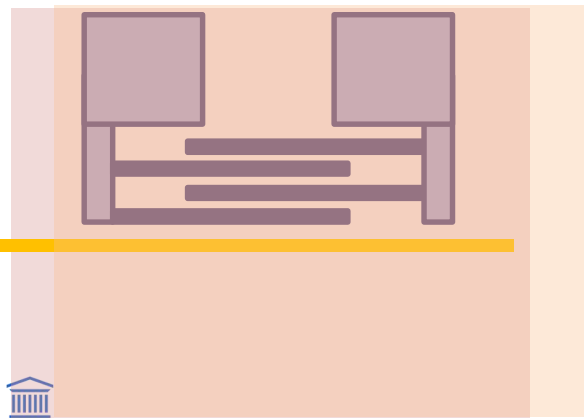
(a)



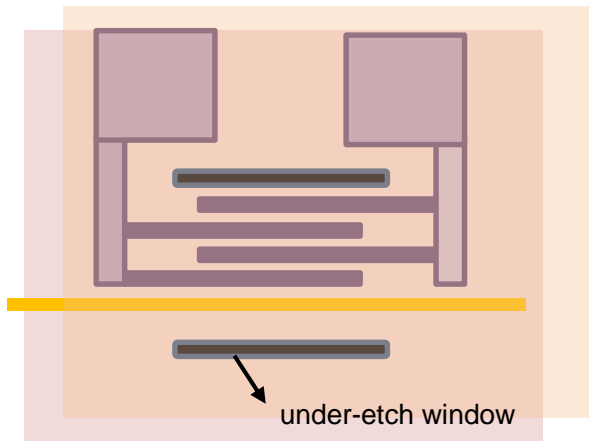
(b)



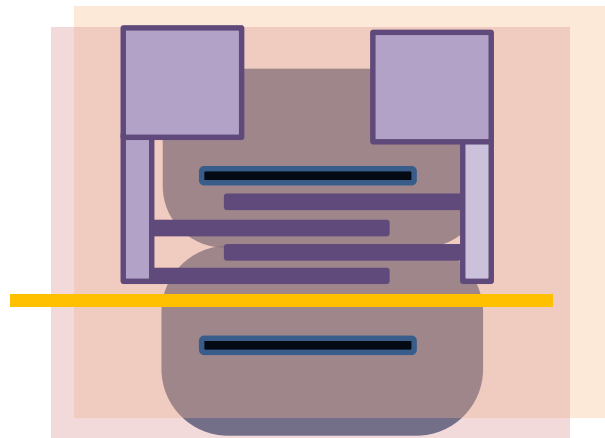
(c)



(d)

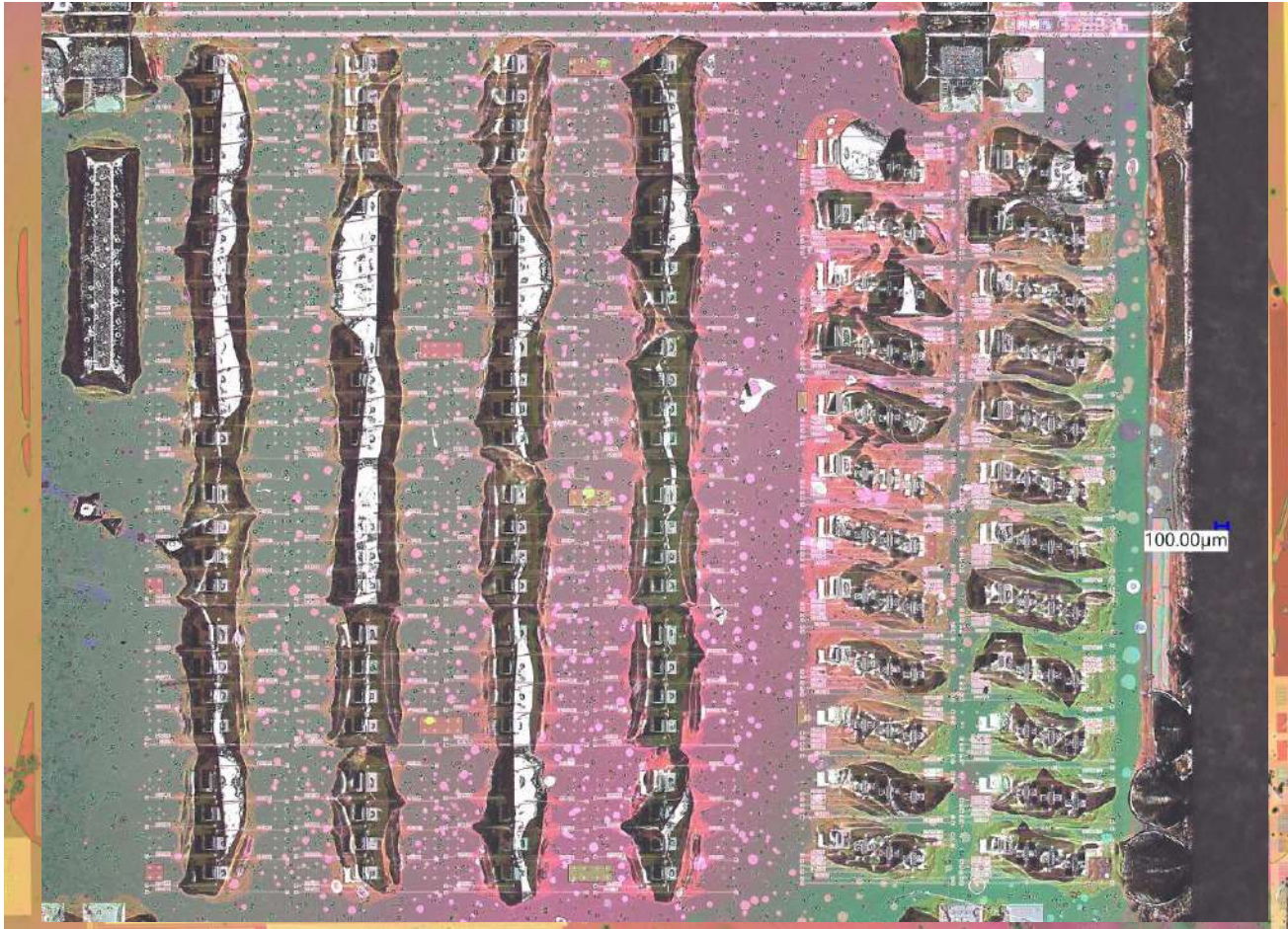


(e)

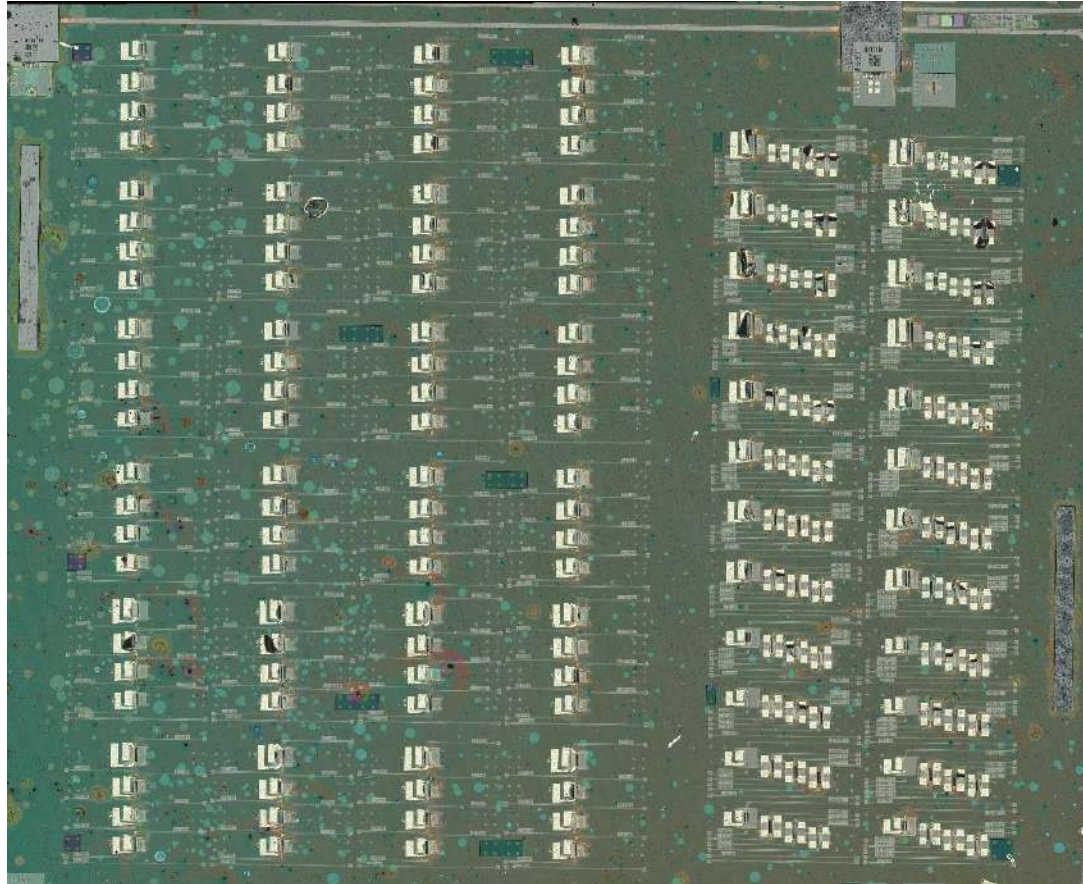


(f)

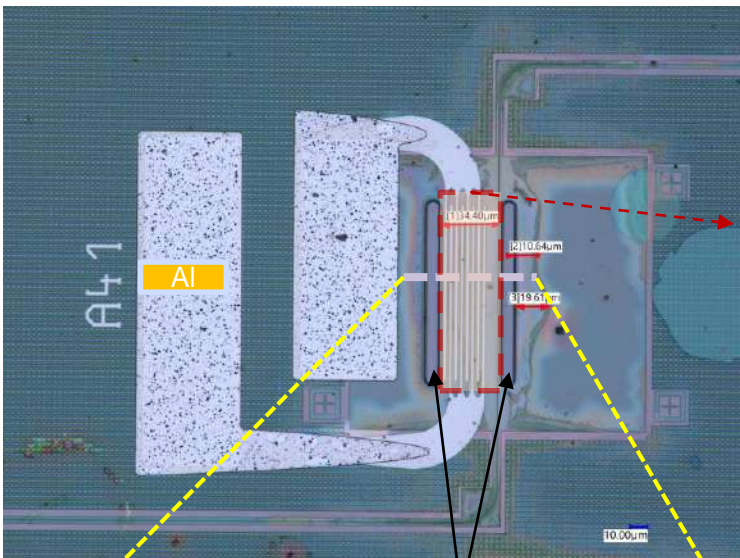
FABRICATION- ATTEMPT 1



FABRICATION- ATTEMPT 2

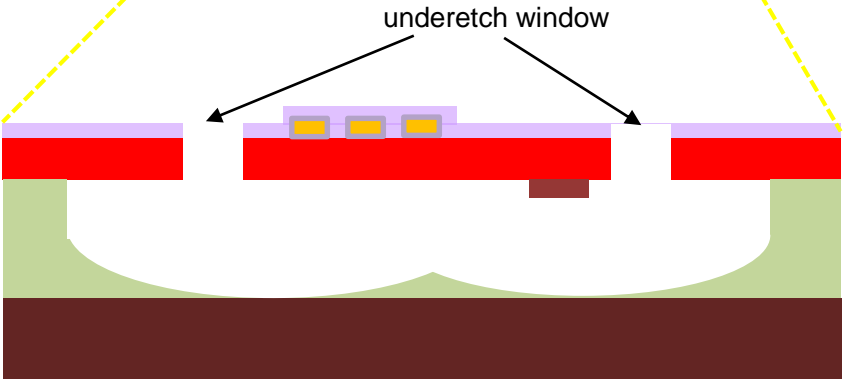


SUSPENDED IDT

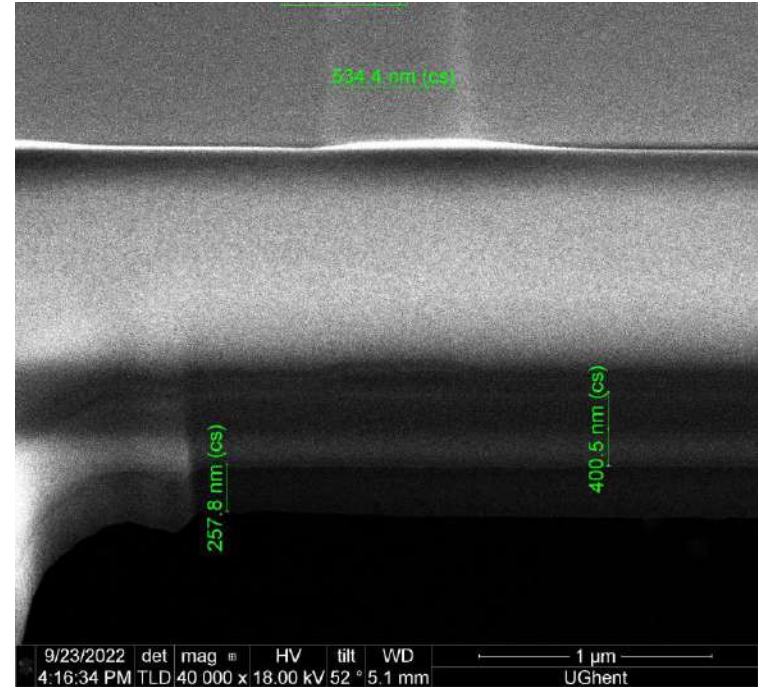
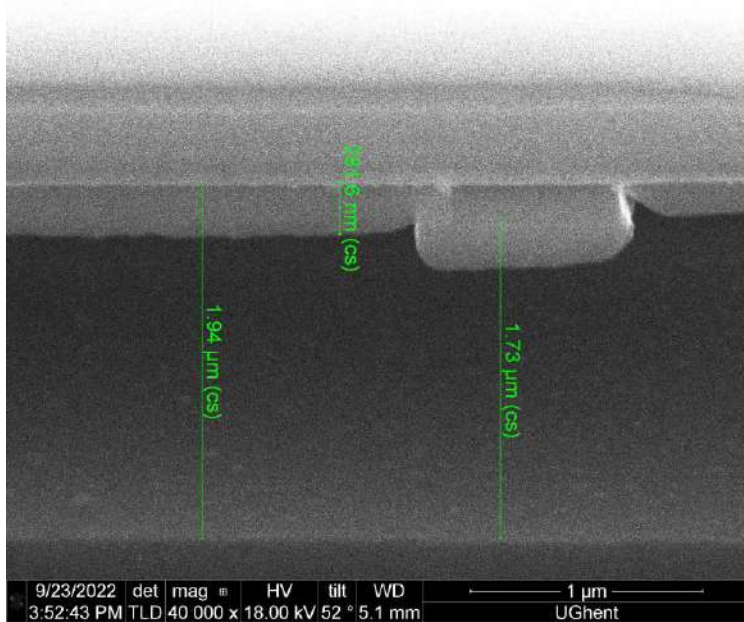
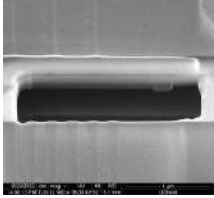


fully suspended region
(with some residual SiO₂
underneath)

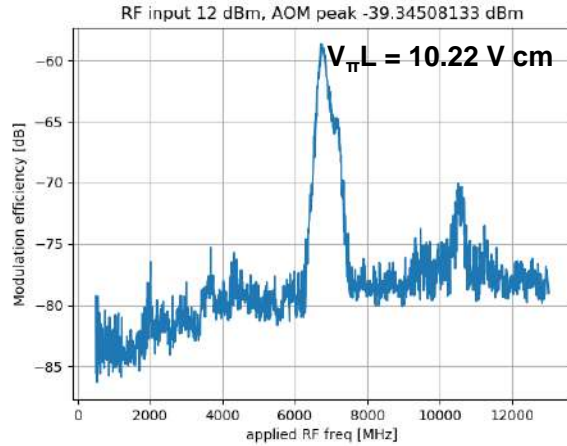
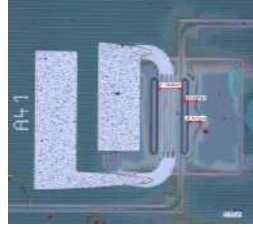
-  PZT (400 nm)
-  Si (220 nm)
-  SiO₂ (2 μm)
-  Si substrate
-  Al (100 nm)
-  Al₂O₃ (50 nm)



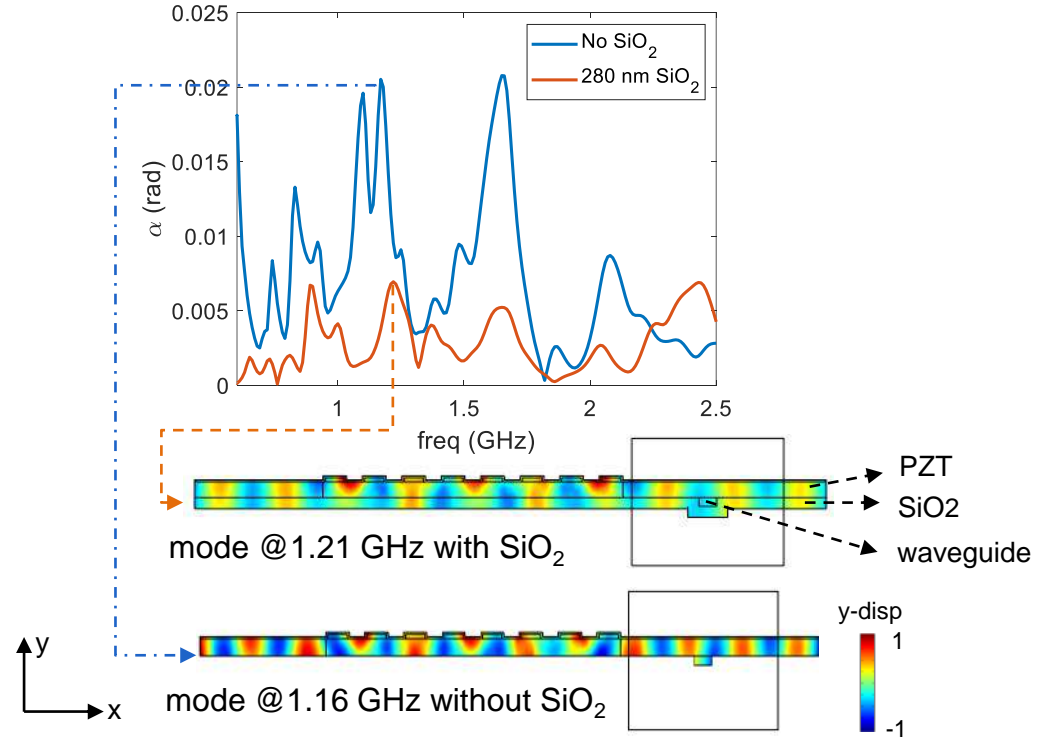
CROSS-SECTION IMAGING WITH SEM



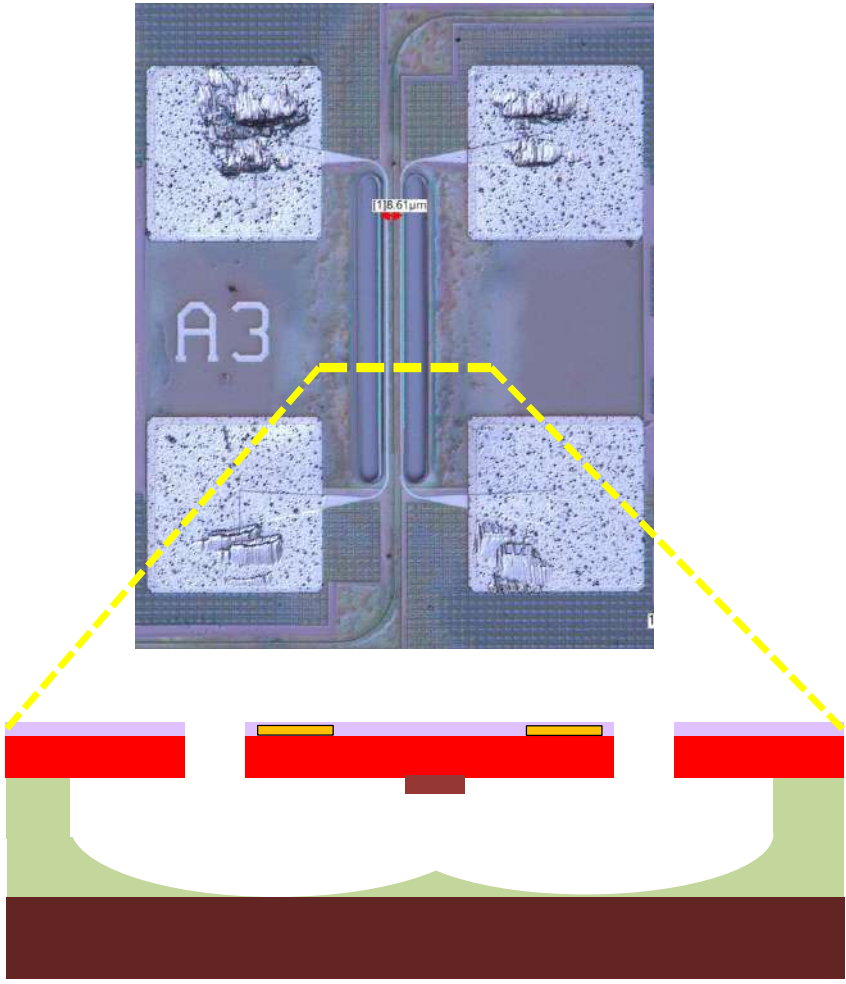
SUSPENDED IDT




- No strong modulation at expected frequencies
- Residual oxide has a detrimental effect (acoustic leakage, un-uniform thickness creates asymmetry)

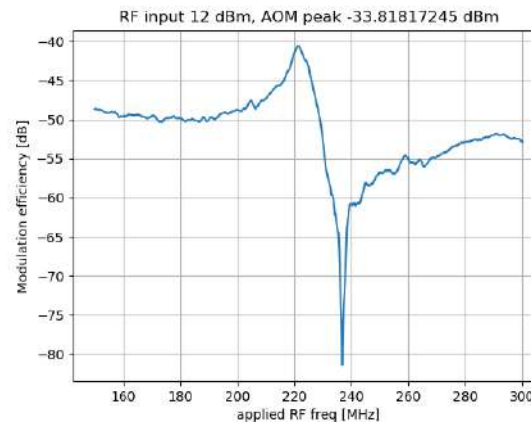
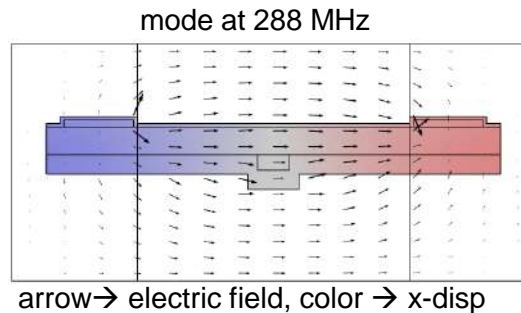
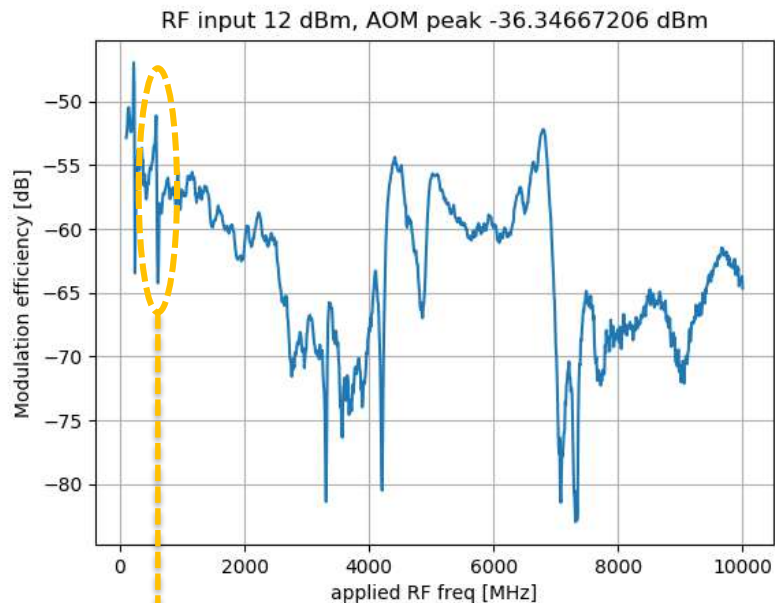
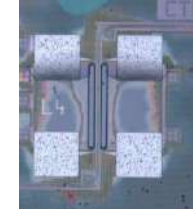


SUSPENDED EOMT



-  PZT (400 nm)
-  Si (220 nm)
-  SiO₂ (2 μm)
-  Si substrate
-  Al (100 nm)
-  Al₂O₃ (50 nm)

SUSPENDED EOMT



$$V_{\pi}L = 4.19 \text{ V cm}$$

OUTLINE

Introduction and motivation

SAW actuation

MEMS actuation

Photonic MEMS

Conclusion

CONCLUSION

- SAW modulator with PZT seems promising. Further room for improvement (under-etching, SAW reflector), and repeatability analysis
- Poling is crucial in PZT
- MEMS actuation confirmed with LDV. Under-etching process with HF leaves some SiO₂ residues
- PZT-based photonic MEMS devices show promising results but need improvement with the fabrication.
- Fano resonance for ultra-sensitive devices

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Thank you!

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