

# Integrated Photonics

## Figures and Images for Instructors

### Module 4

## Dielectric and Polymer Waveguides and Waveguide Devices

Optics and Photonics Series



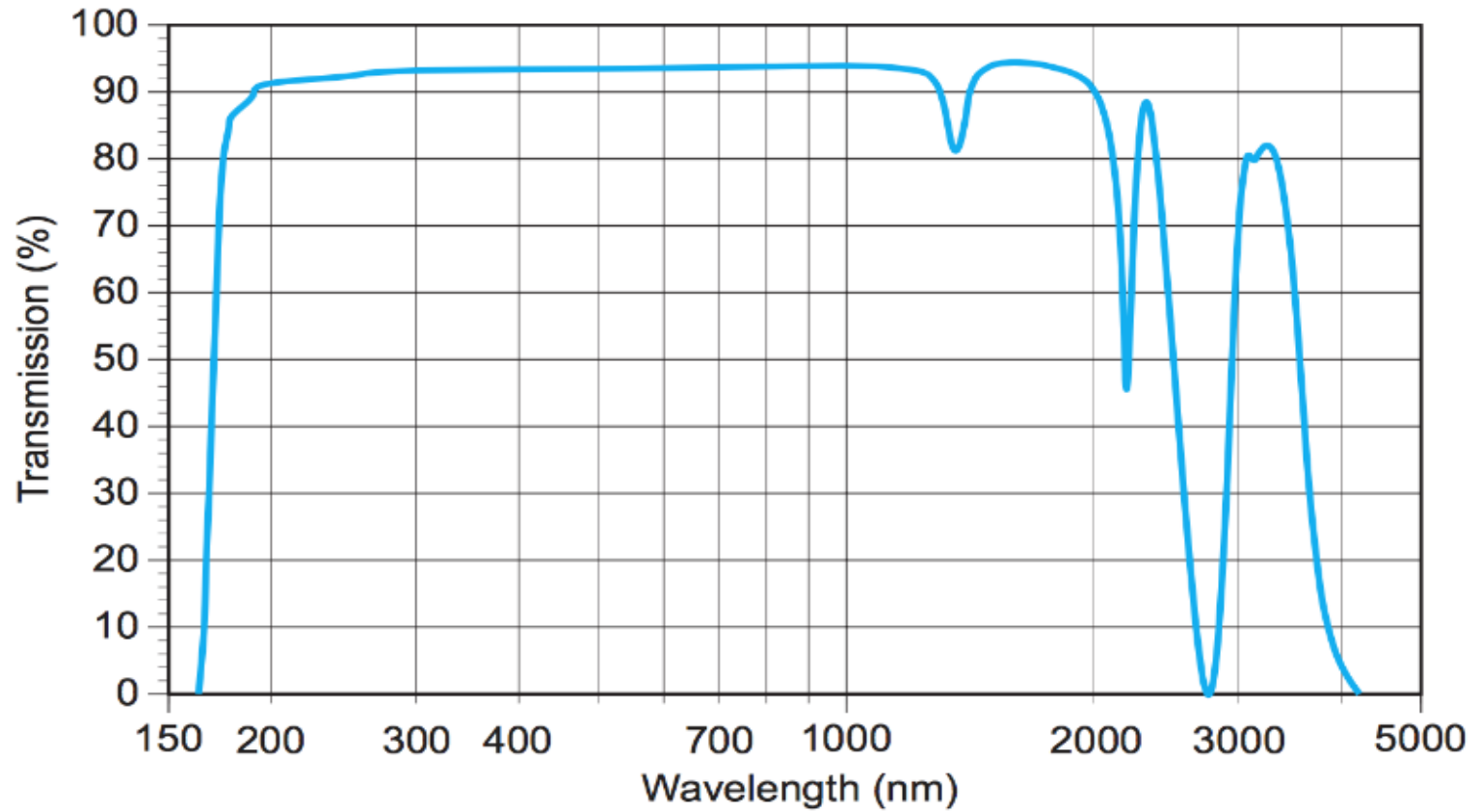
© 2018 University of Central Florida

This text was developed by the National Center for Optics and Photonics Education (OP-TEC), University of Central Florida, under NSF ATE grant 1303732. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.

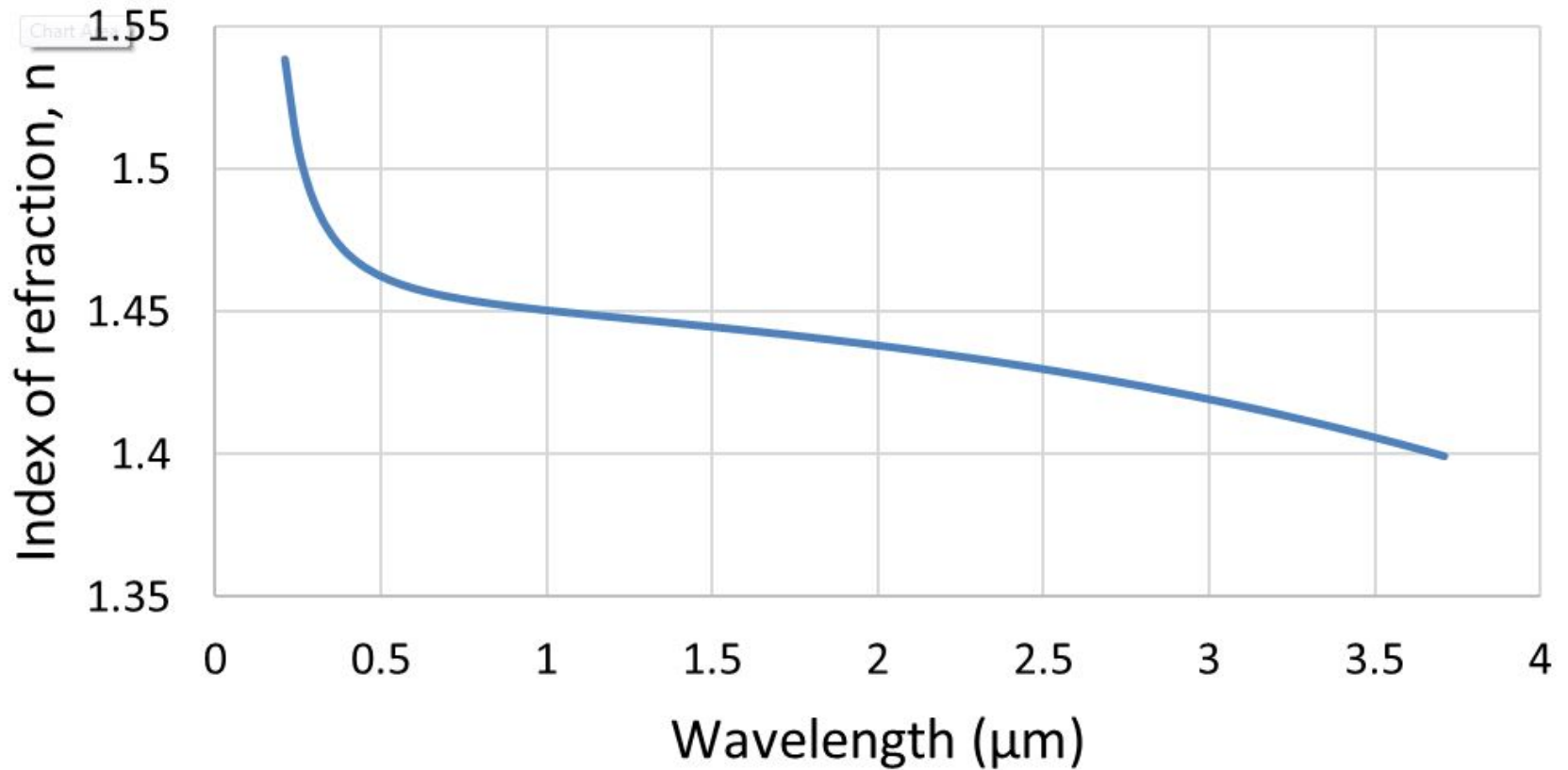
Published and distributed by  
OP-TEC  
University of Central Florida  
<http://www.op-tec.org>

**Permission to copy and distribute**

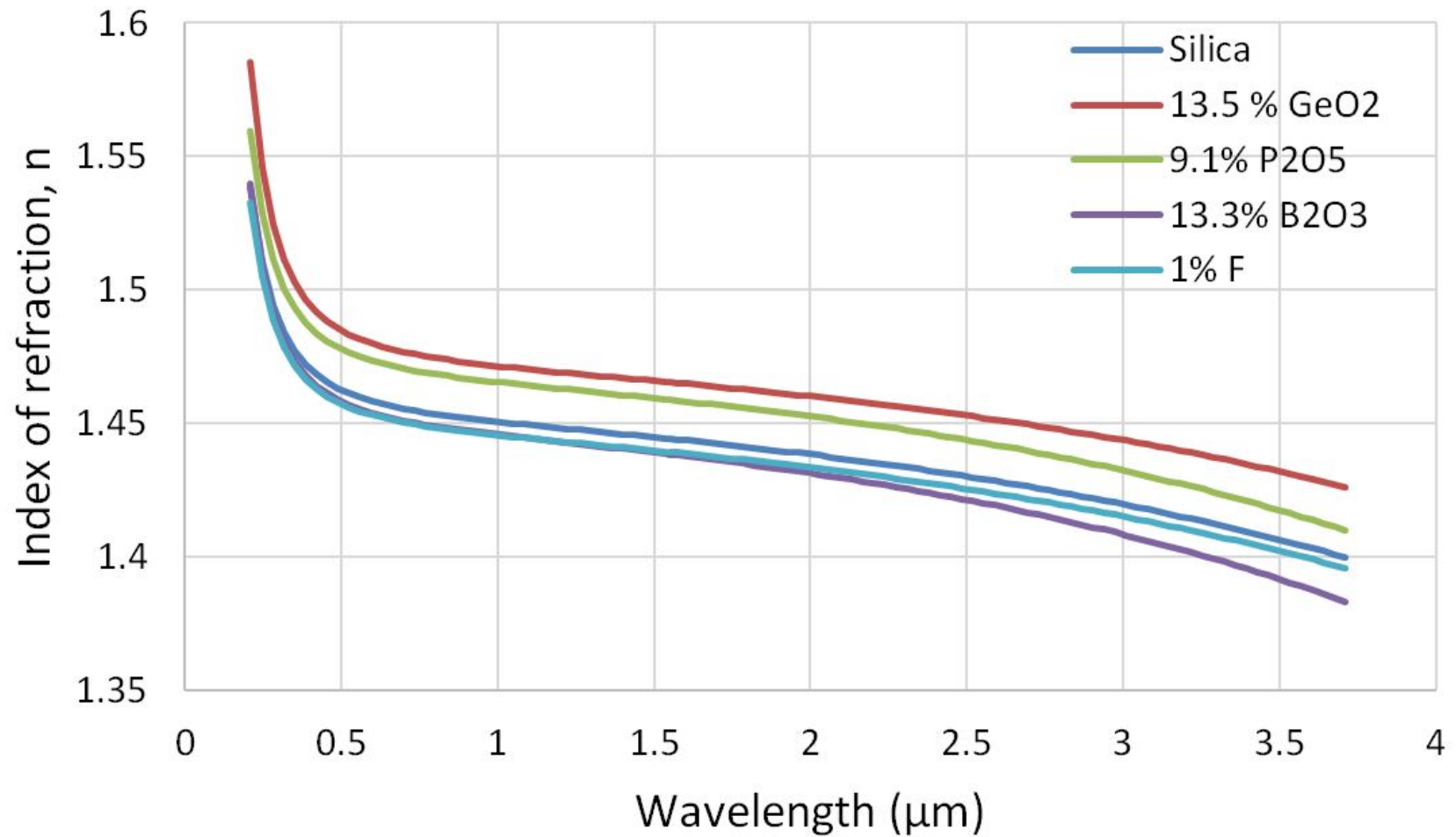
This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International License. <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0>. Individuals and organizations may copy and distribute this material for non-commercial purposes. Appropriate credit to the University of Central Florida & the National Science Foundation shall be displayed, by retaining the statements on this page.



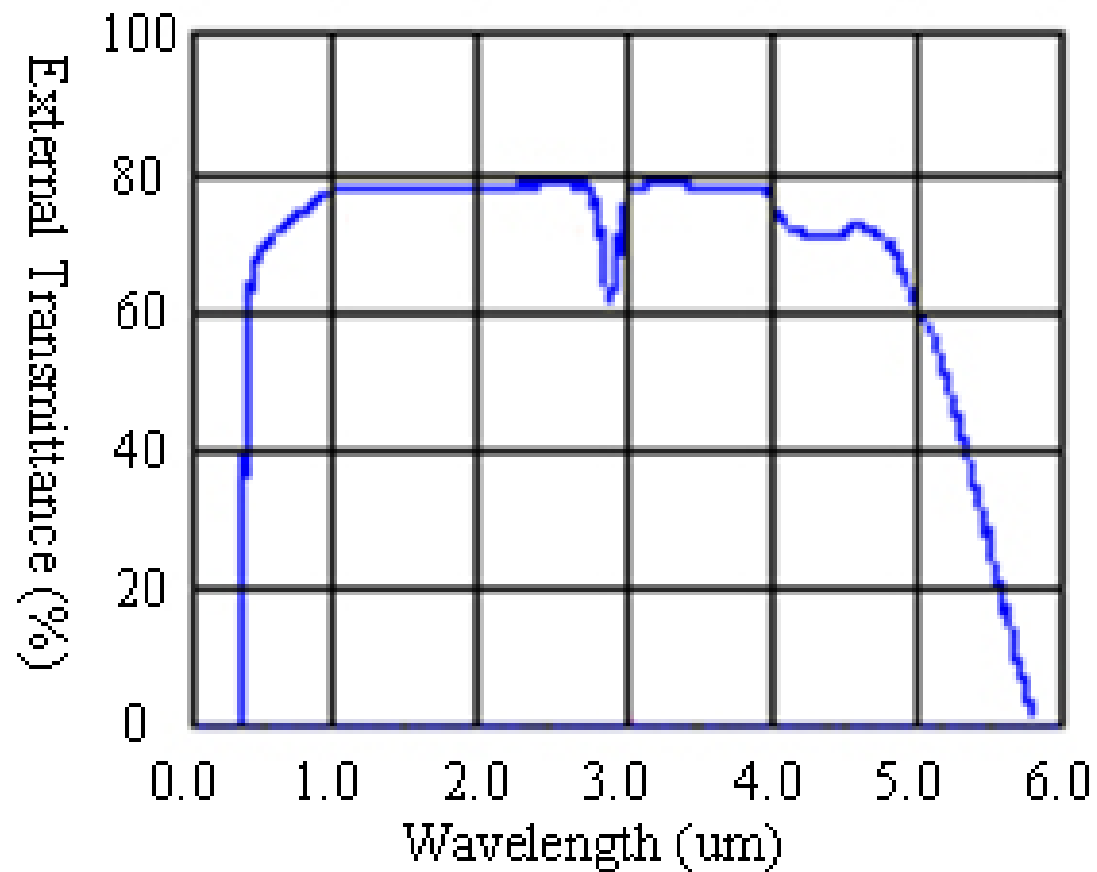
**Figure 4-1** *Fused silica glass percent transmission vs. wavelength*



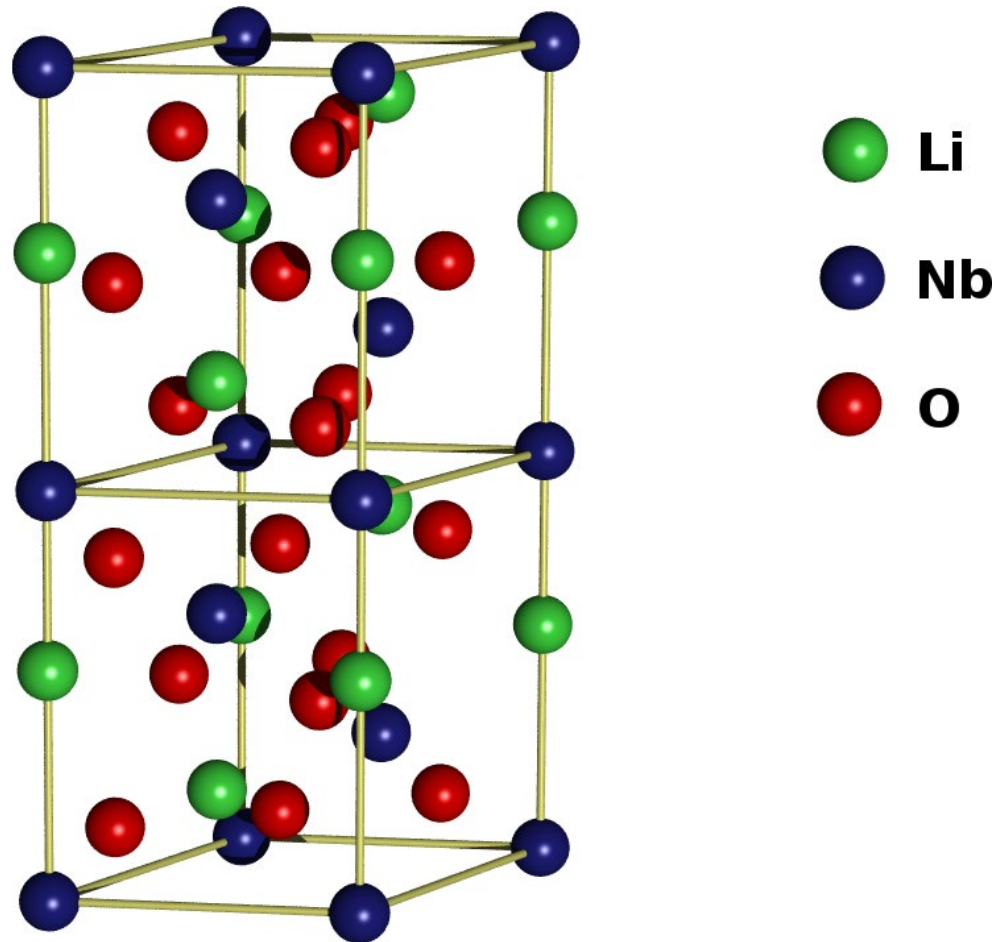
**Figure 4-2** *Index of refraction of glass vs. wavelength*



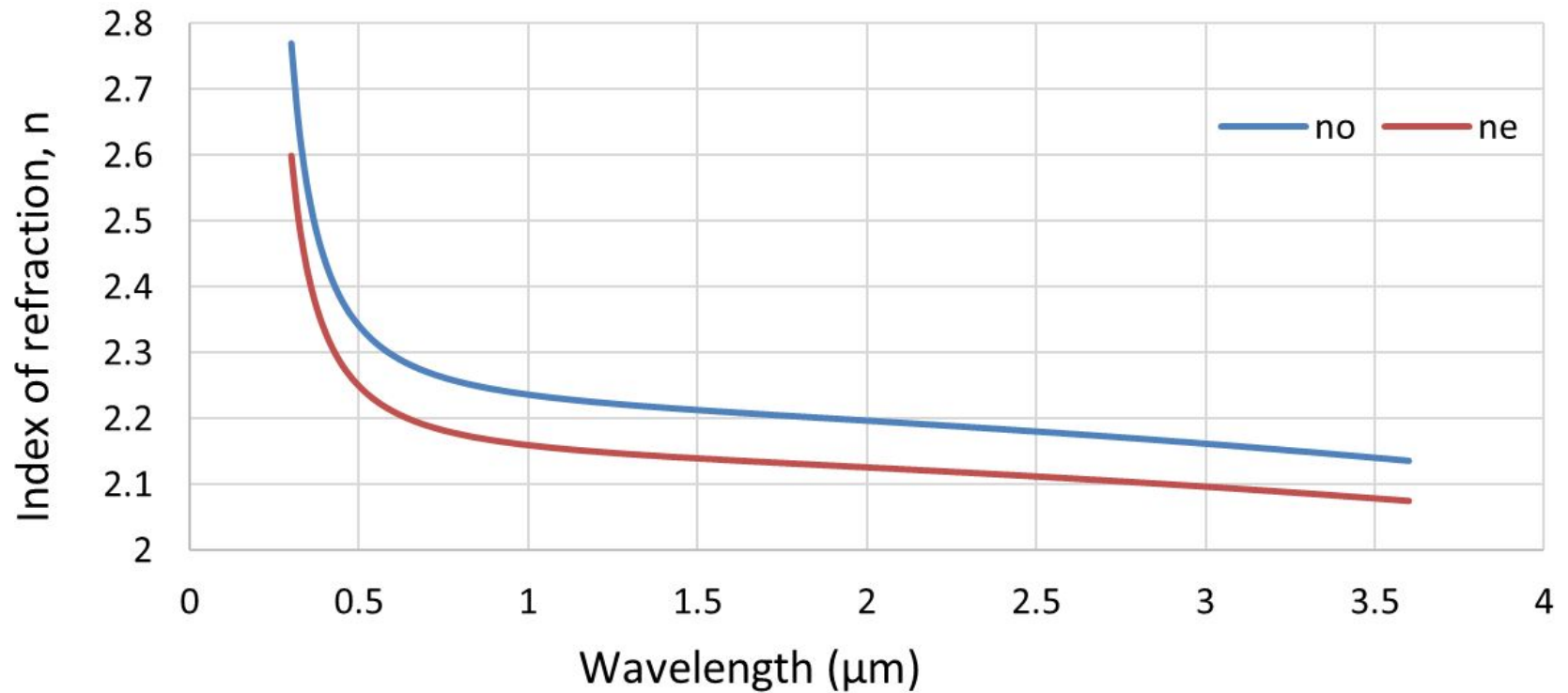
**Figure 4-3** *Index of refraction of silica and doped silica vs. wavelength*



**Figure 4-4** *Percent transmission vs. wavelength for lithium niobate*

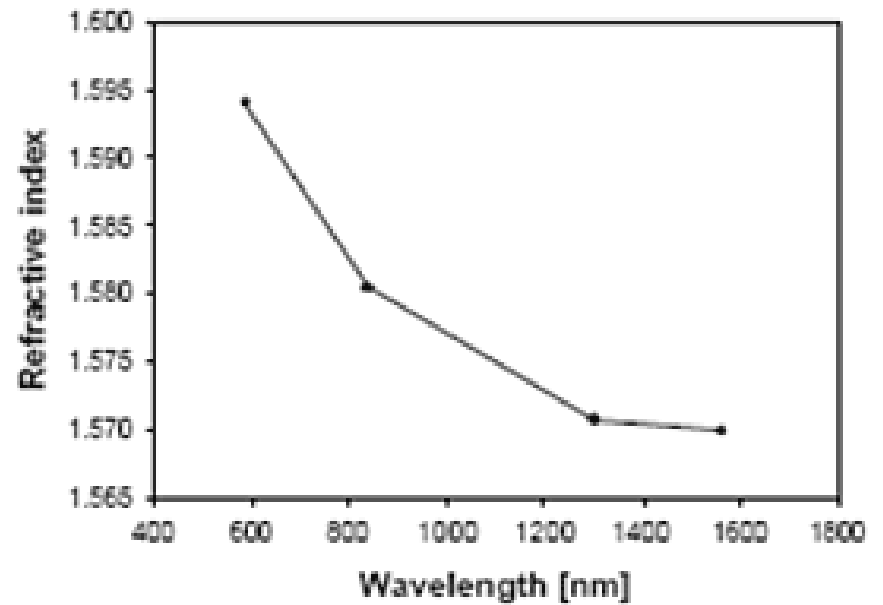
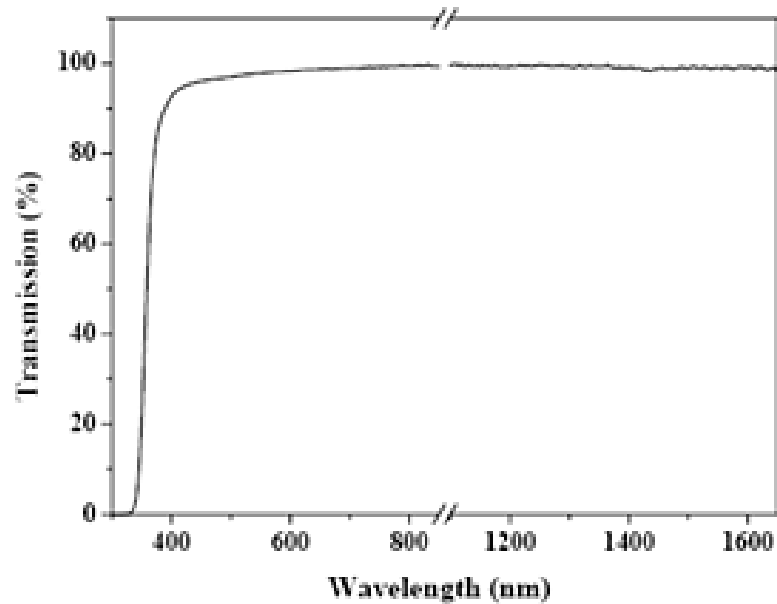


**Figure 4-5** *Crystal structure of lithium niobate*

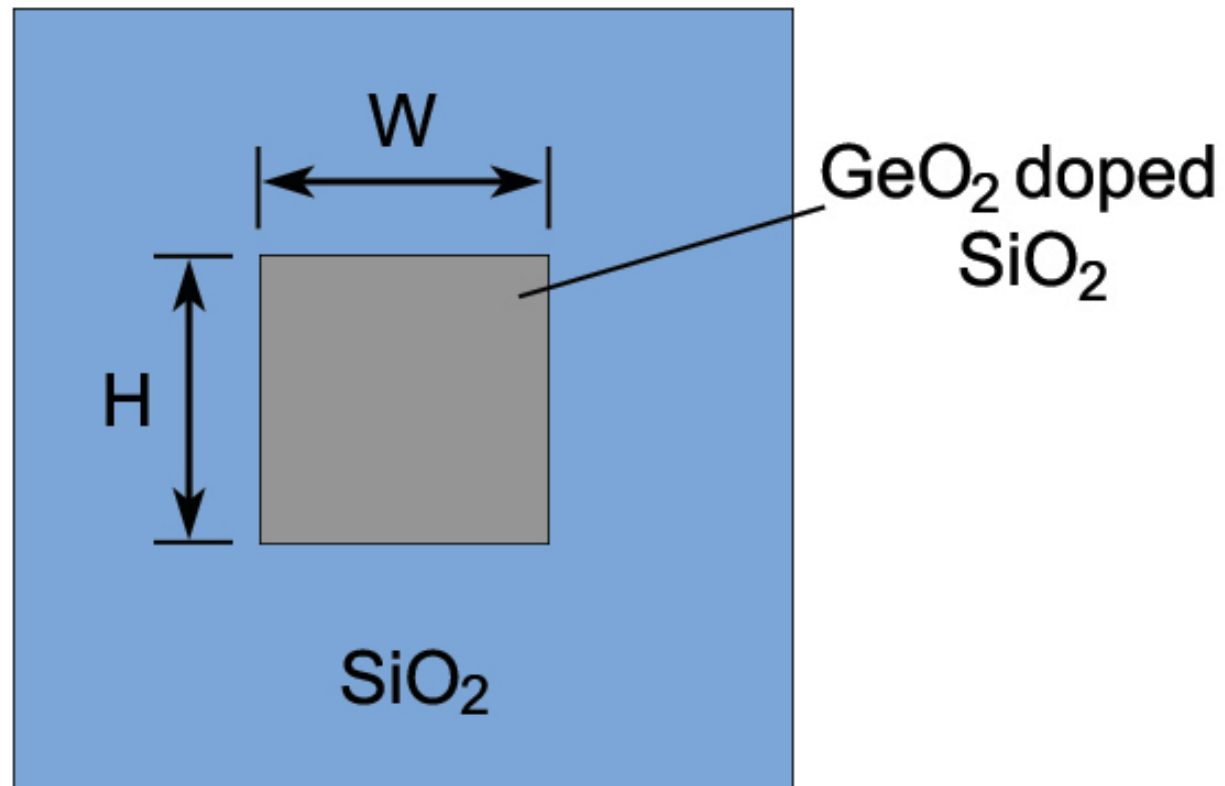


**Figure 4-6** *Ordinary and extraordinary indices of refraction of lithium niobate vs. wavelength*

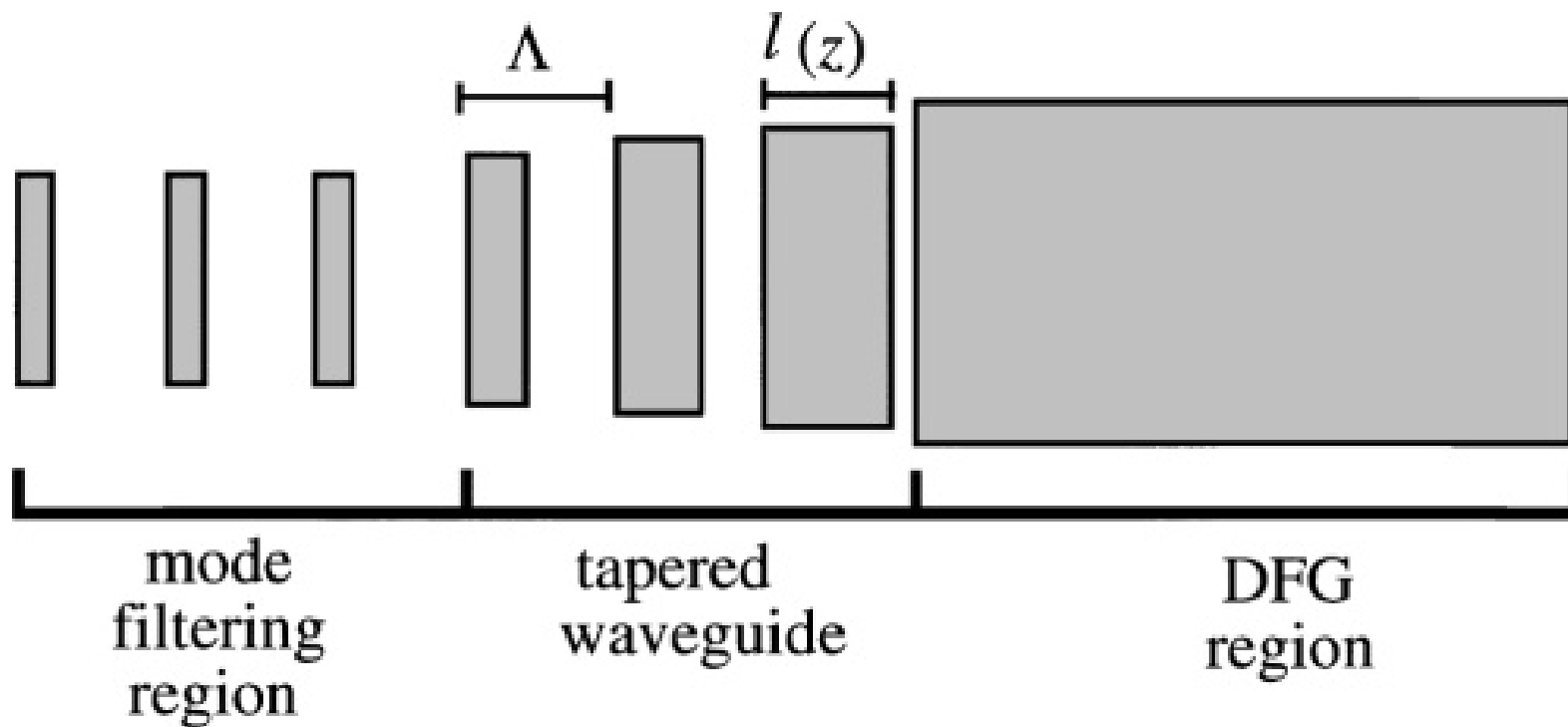




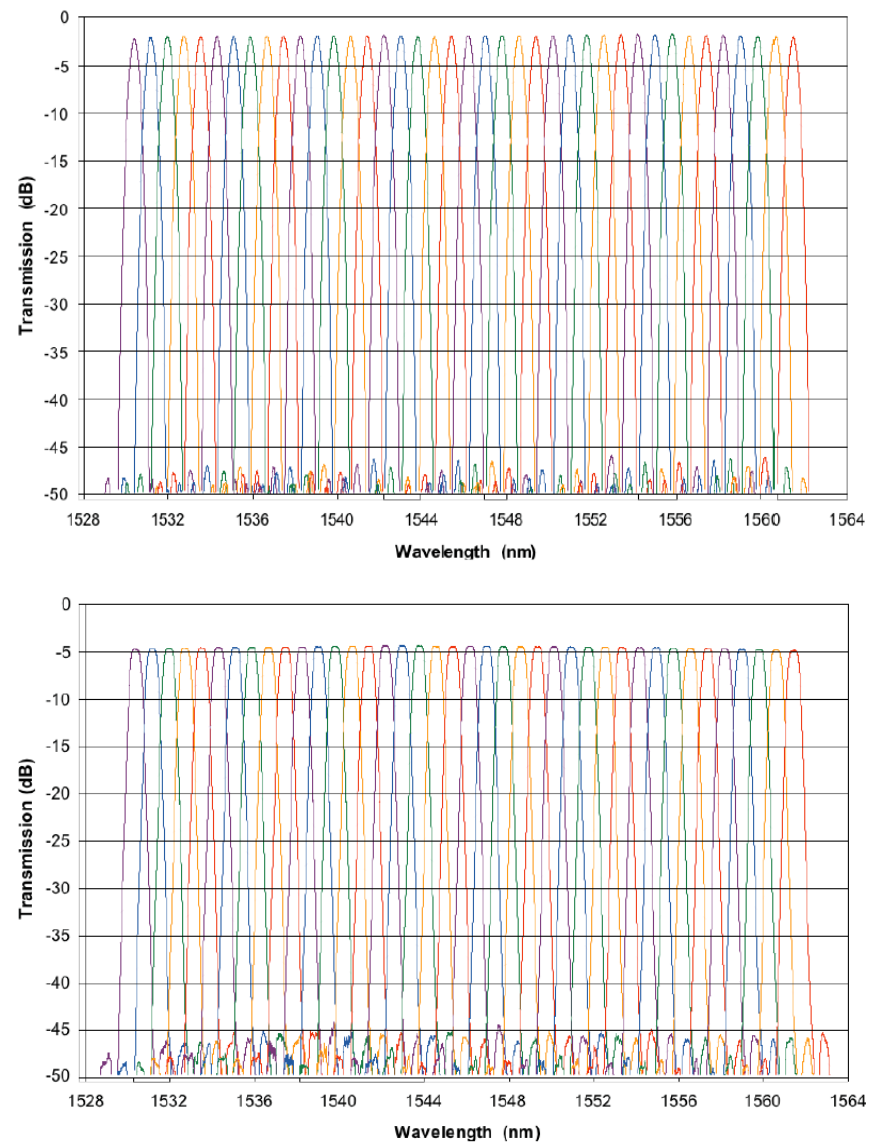
**Figure 4-7** *Percent transmission and index of refraction of SU-8 vs. wavelength*



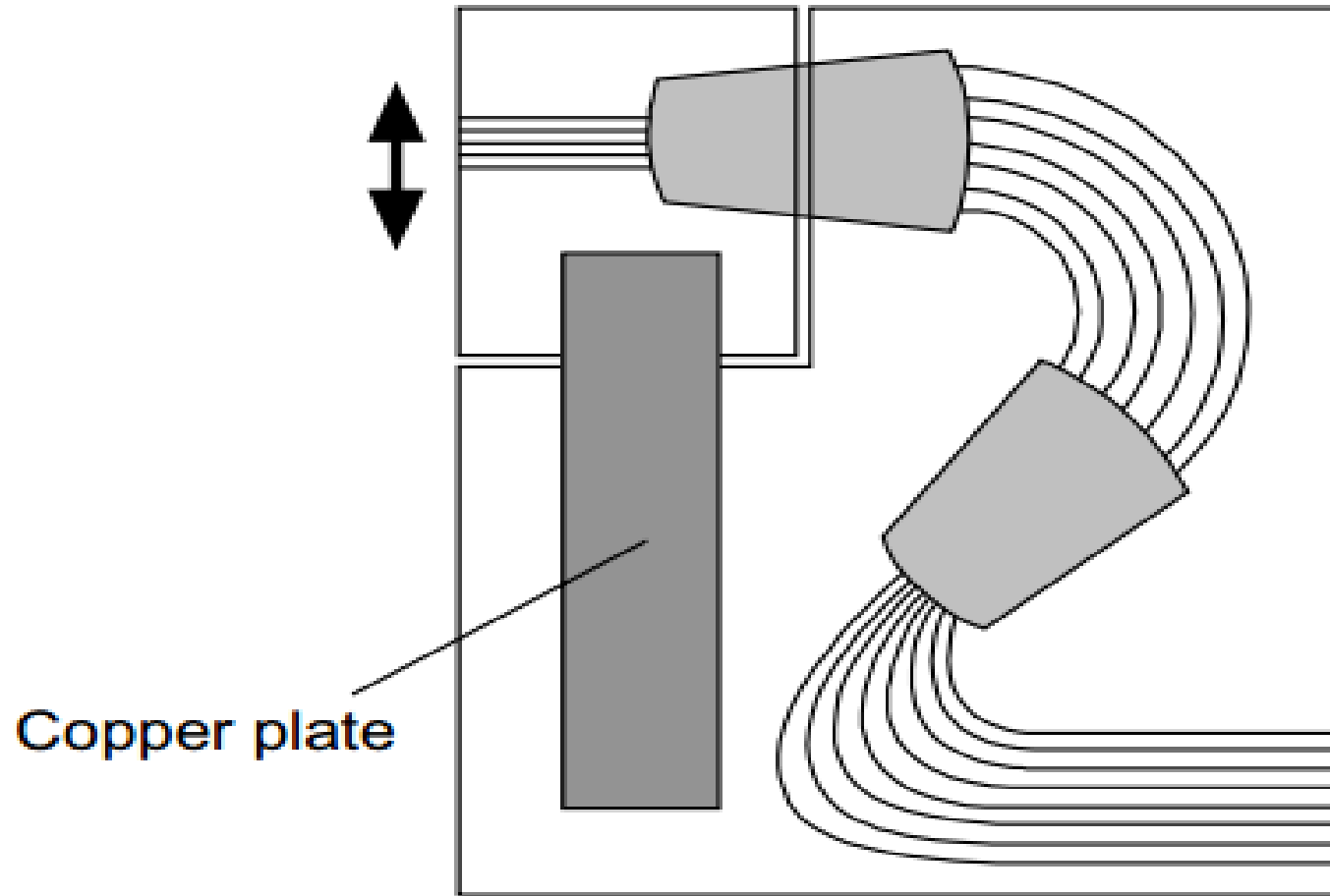
**Figure 4-8** *Silica-on-silicon buried channel waveguide*



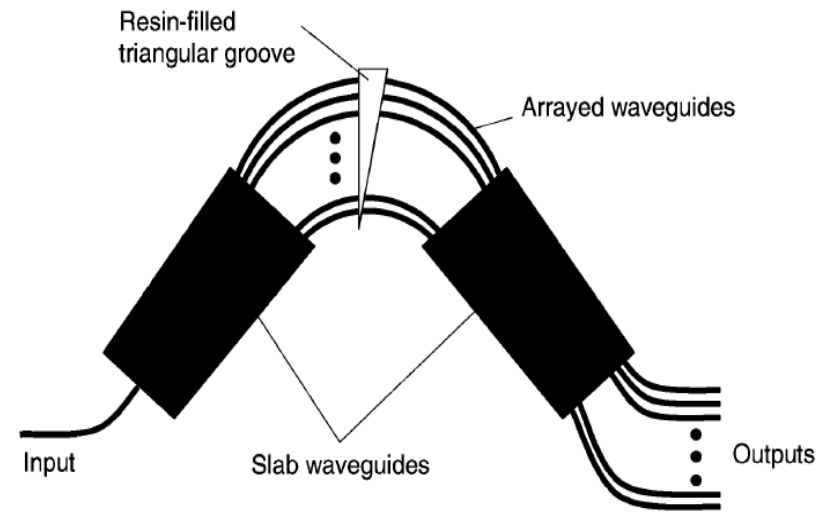
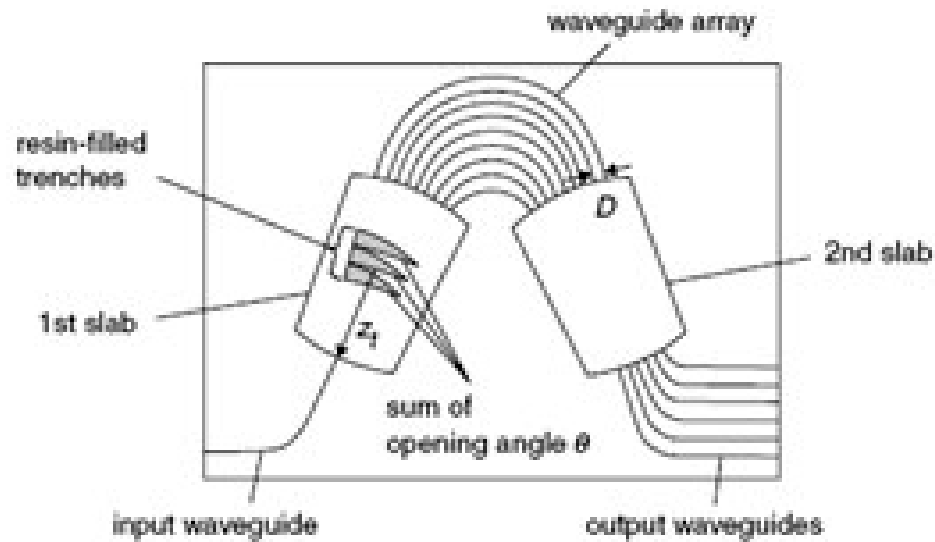
**Figure 4-9** *Periodically segmented waveguide taper*



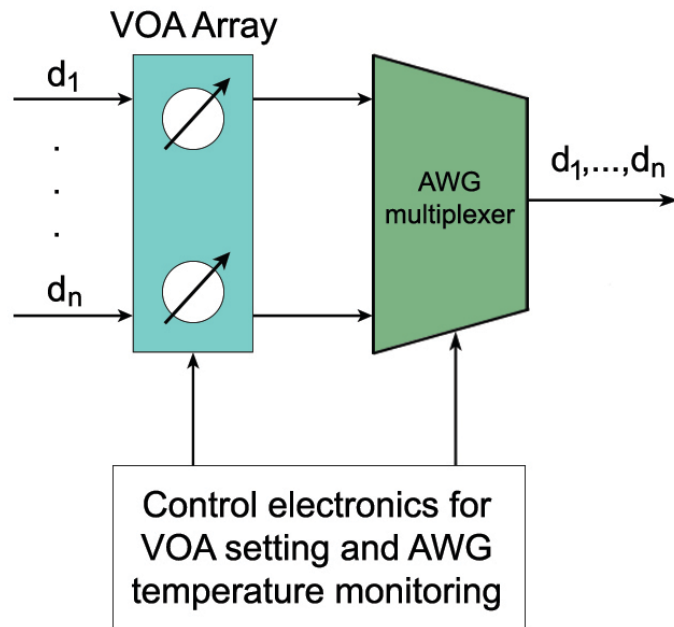
**Figure 4-10** *Top: Spectrum of Gaussian AWGs;  
Bottom: Spectrum of flat-top AWGs*



**Figure 4-11** *Athermal AWG based on mechanical control*

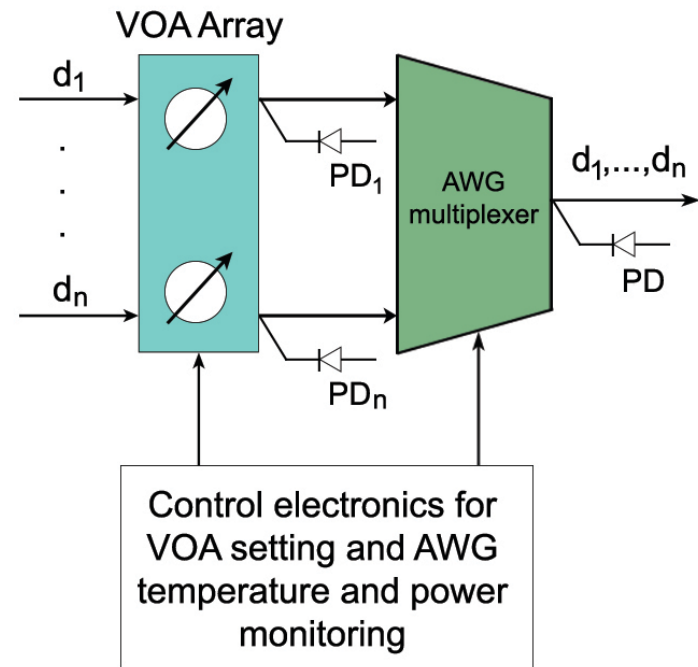


**Figure 4-12** *Athermal AWG based on refractive index control*



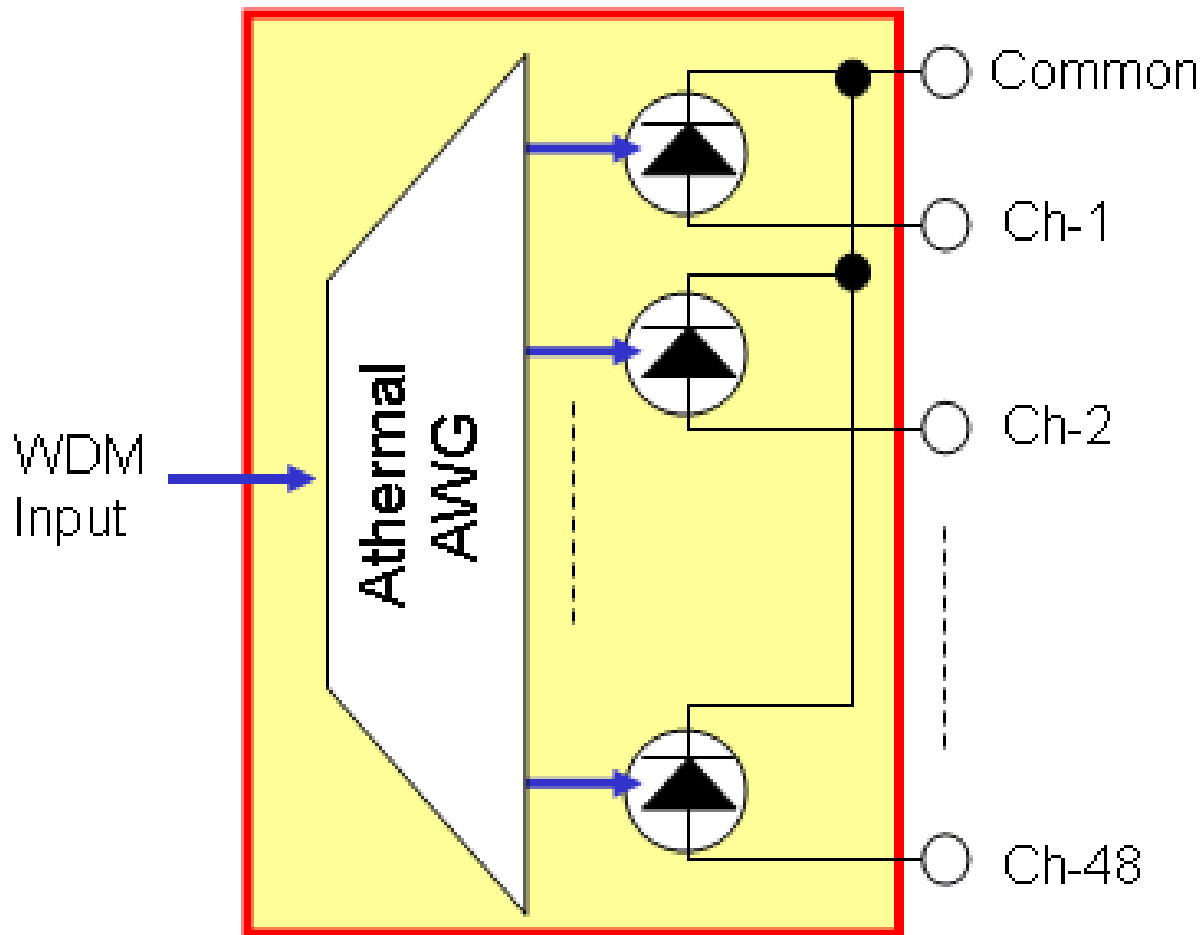
a)

**Figure 4-13 a)** *VMUX device*



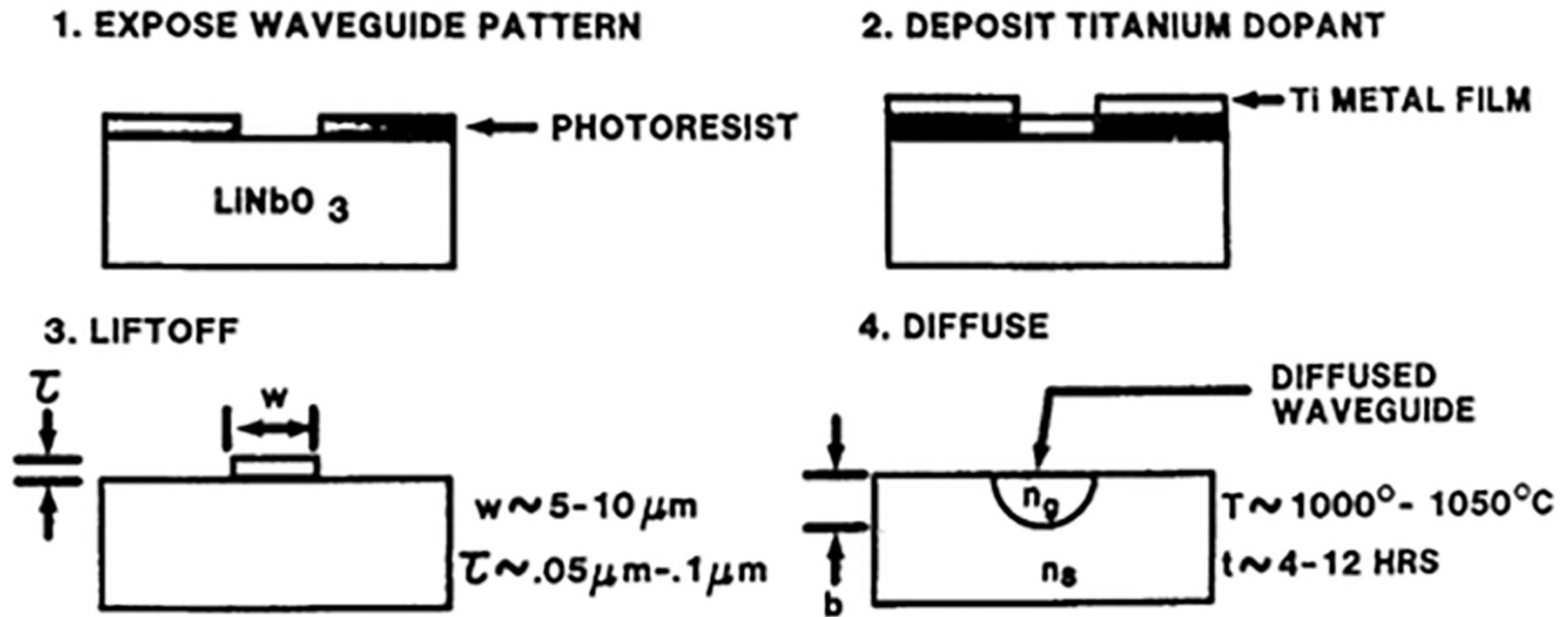
b)

**Figure 4-13 b)** *VMUX with optical power monitoring*

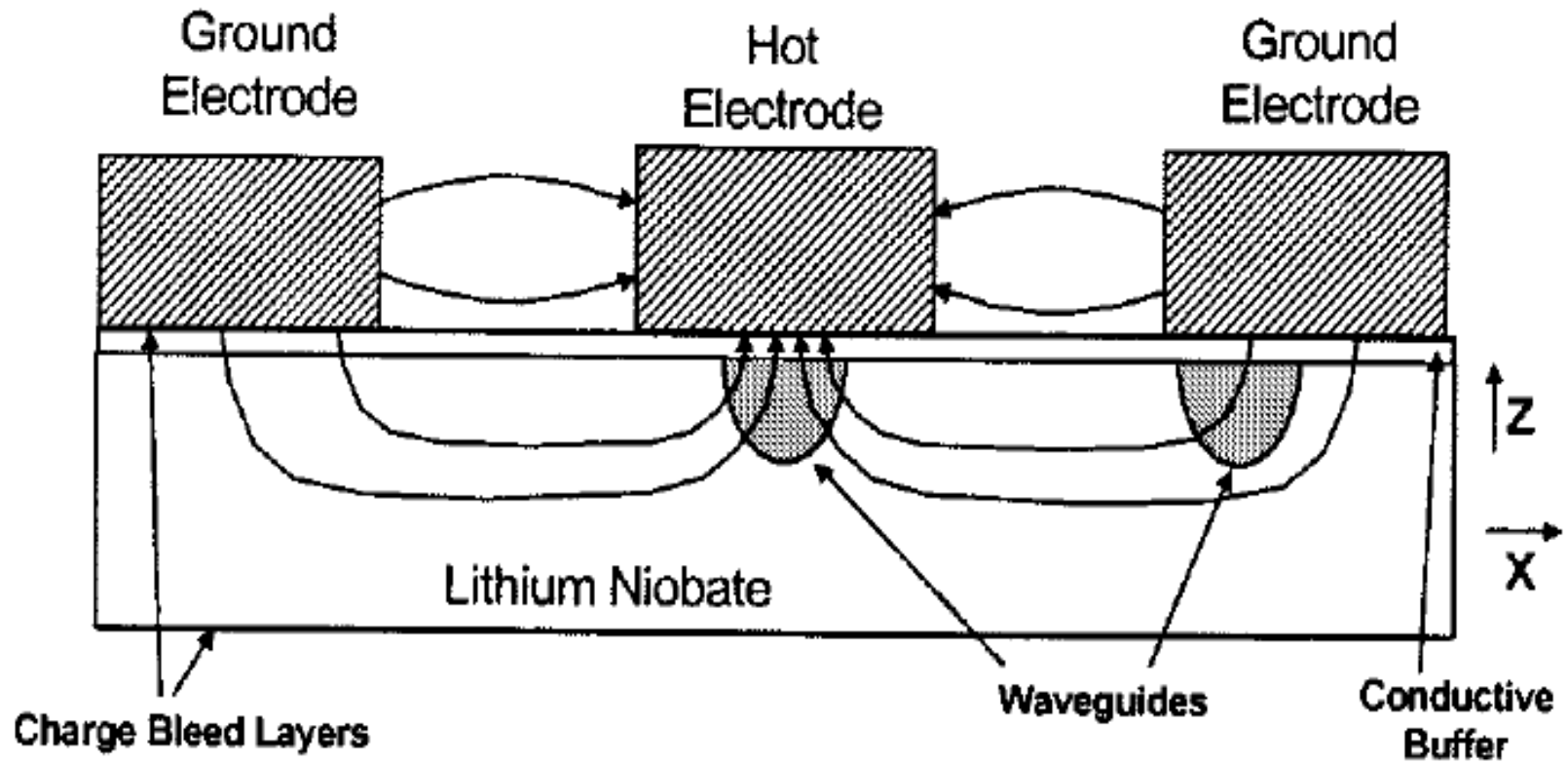


**Figure 4-14** *Optical channel monitoring of 48 channels using an athermal AWG*

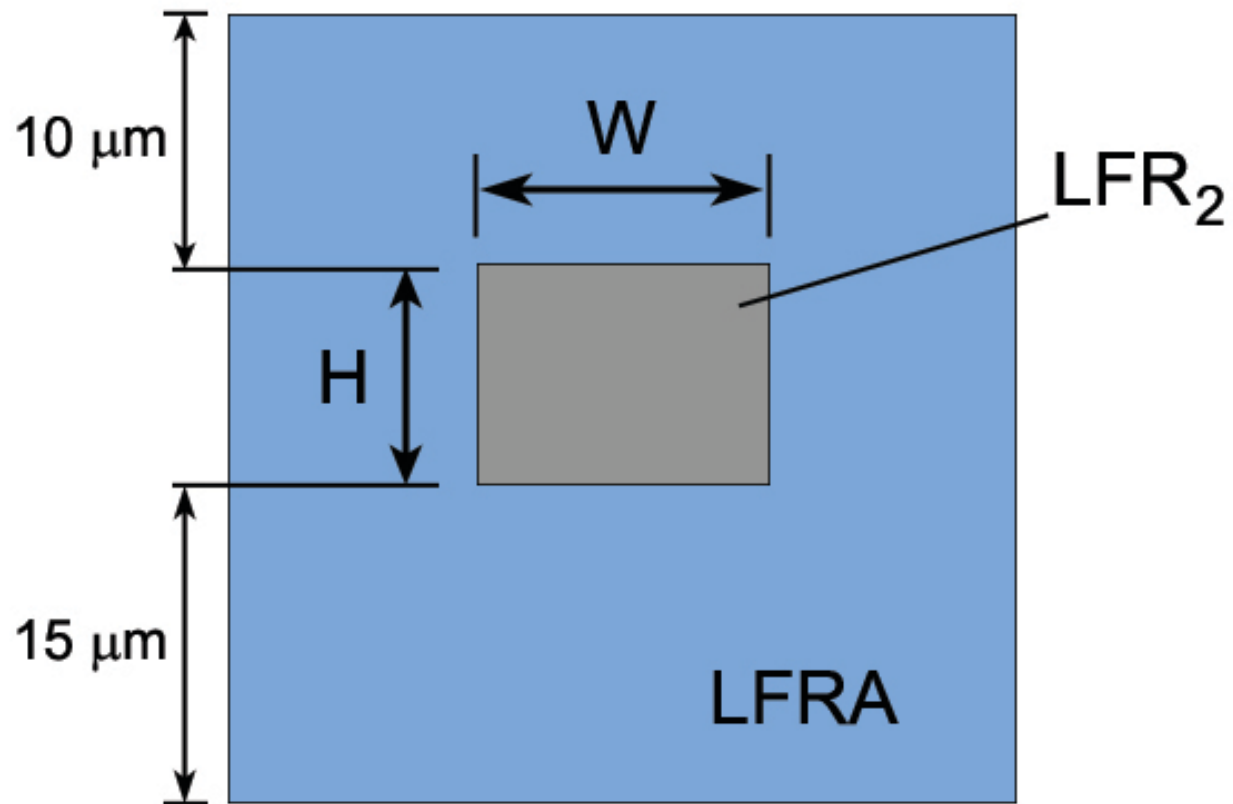




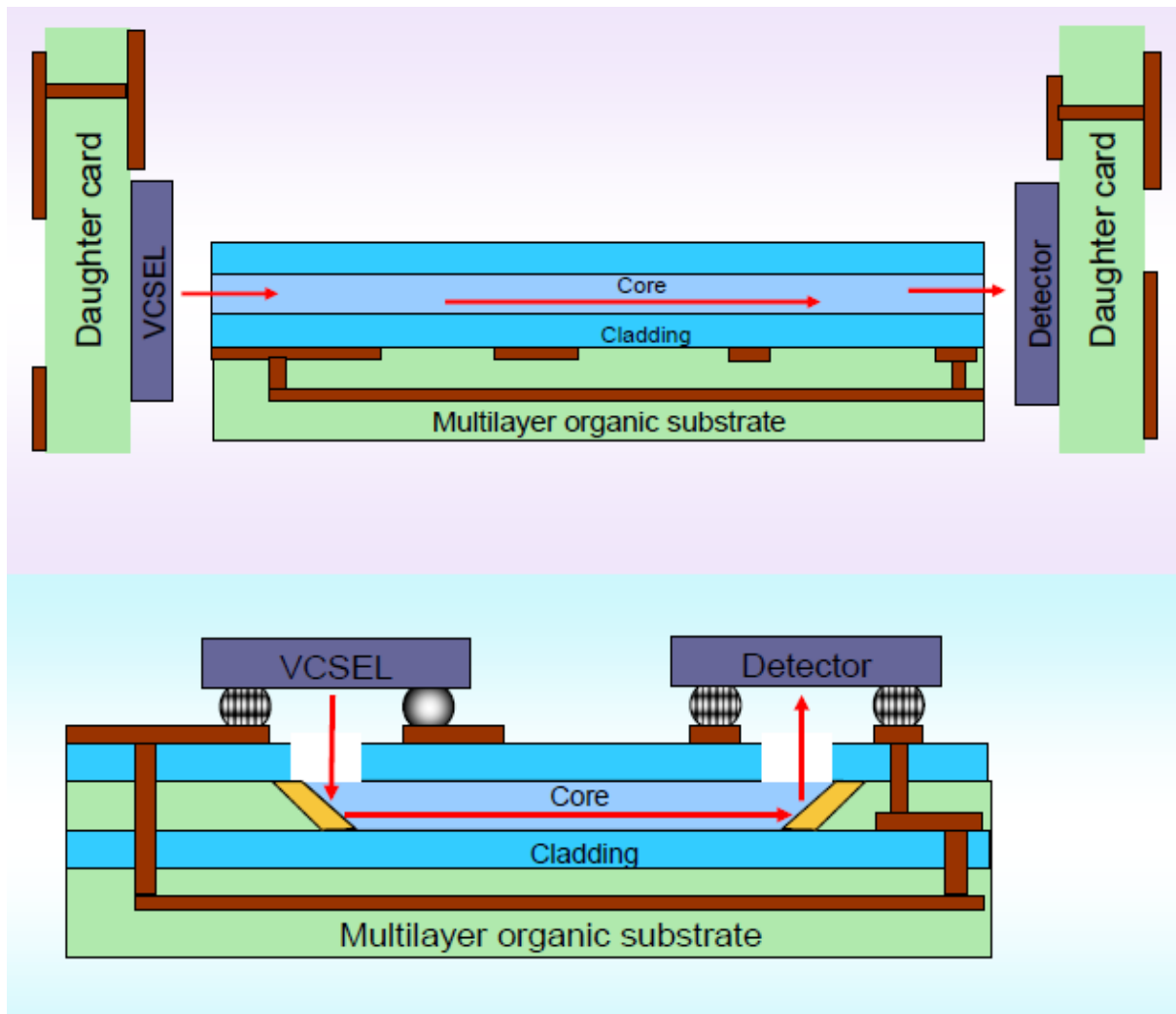
**Figure 4-15** *Titanium diffused lithium niobate waveguide*



**Figure 4-16** *Electrode configuration for MZI lithium niobate modulator*



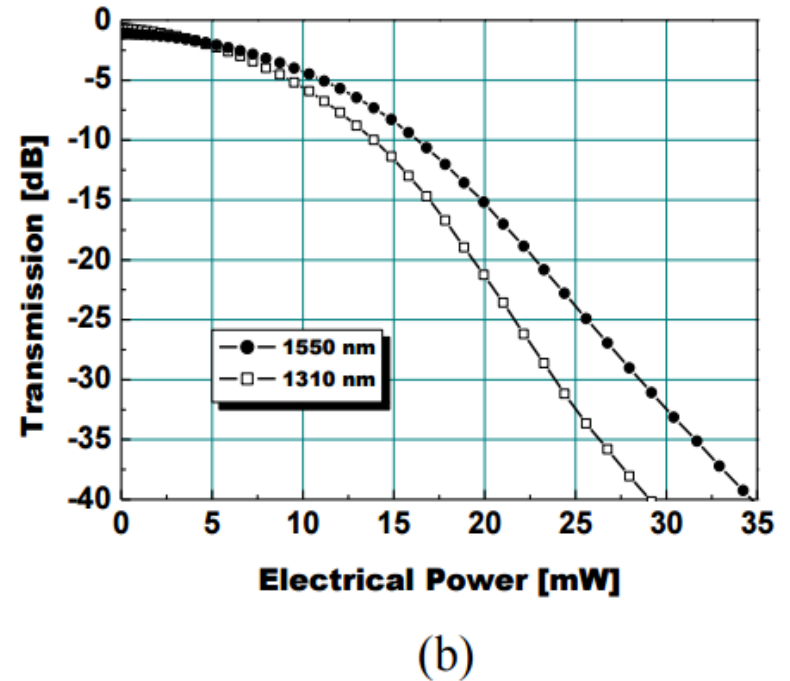
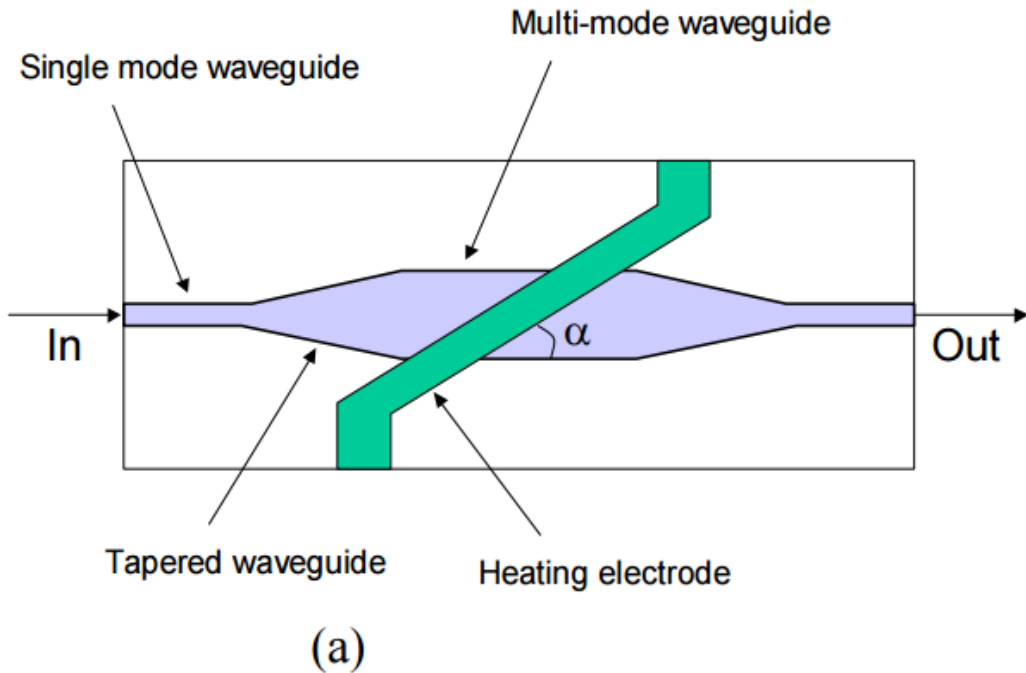
**Figure 4-17** *Polymer buried channel waveguide*



**Figure 4-18** *Polymer waveguide connecting a VCSEL laser and a photodetector. Top: in-plane interconnection. Bottom: out-of-plane connection using 45° mirrors.*

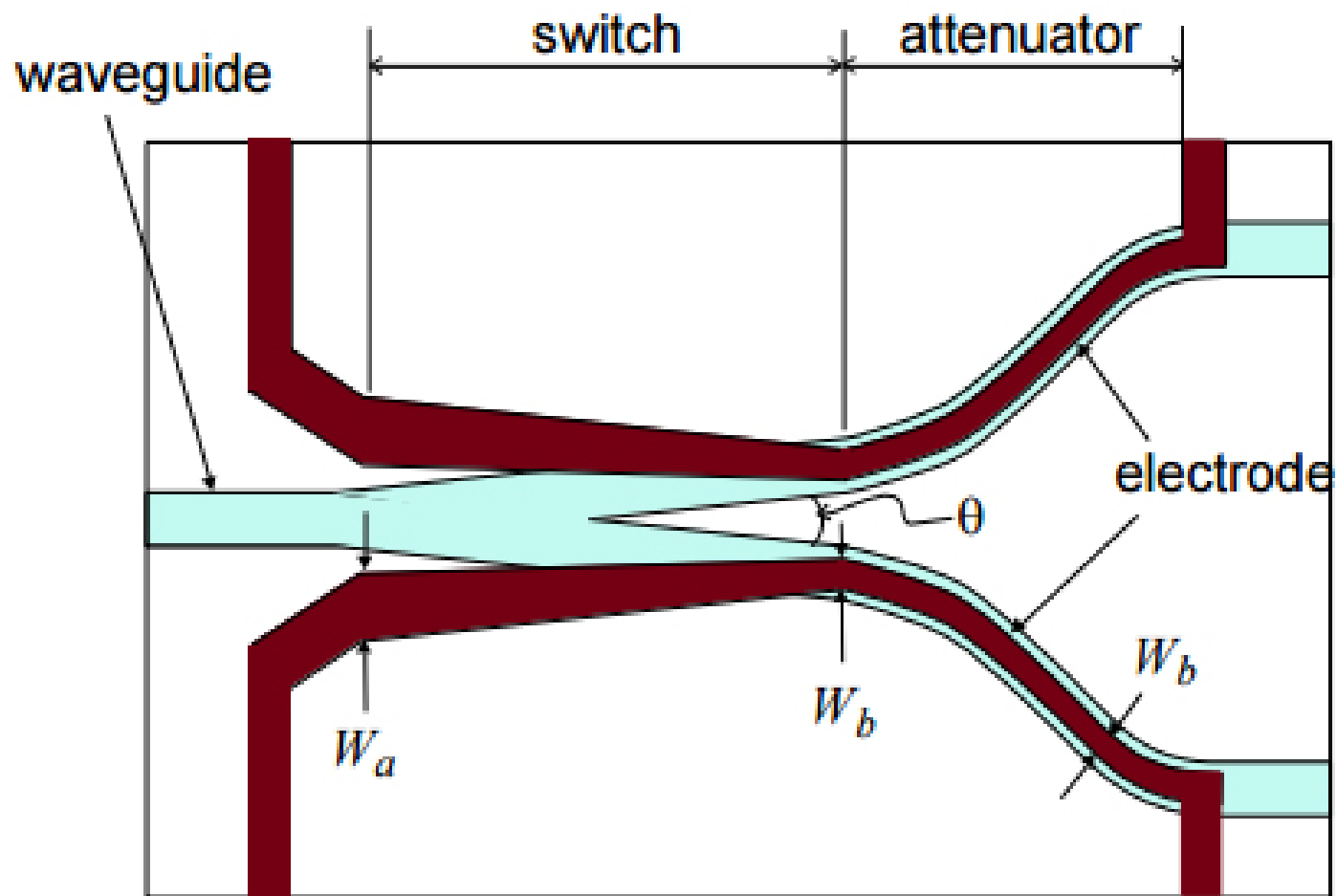


**Figure 4-19** *Silicone waveguides for optical interconnects.*  
*Courtesy of Dow Corning.*

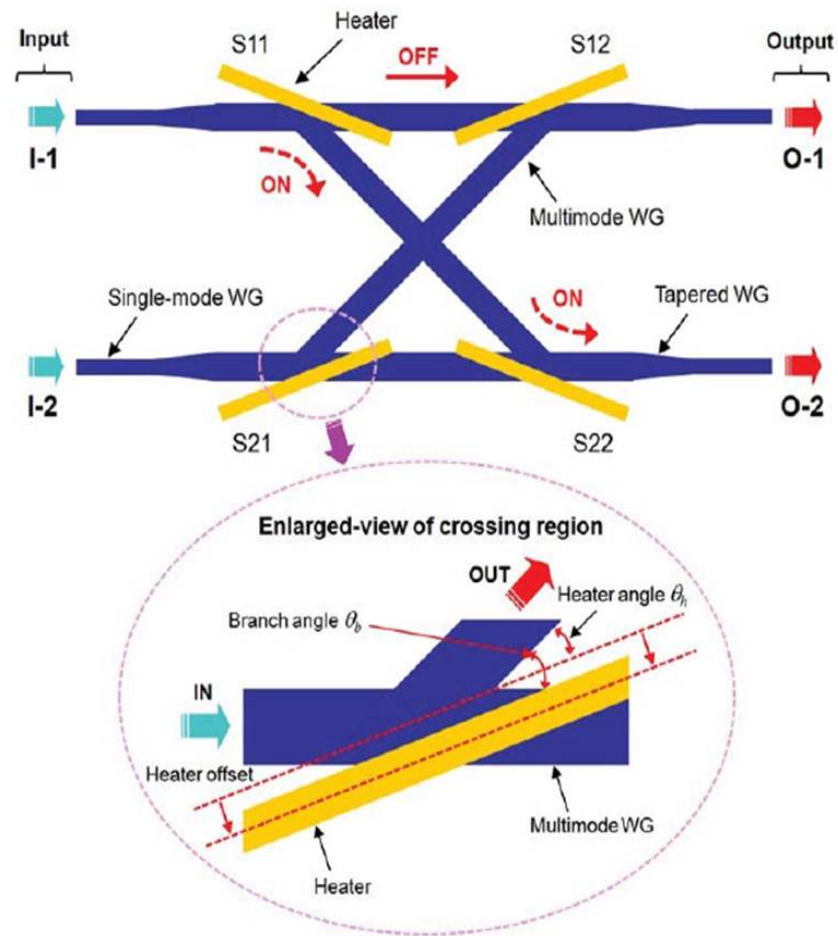


**Figure 4-20 a)** *Polymer multimode waveguide-based VOA*

**Figure 4-20 b)** *VOA transmission vs. applied electrical power for the wavelengths of 1.31  $\mu\text{m}$  and 1.55  $\mu\text{m}$*

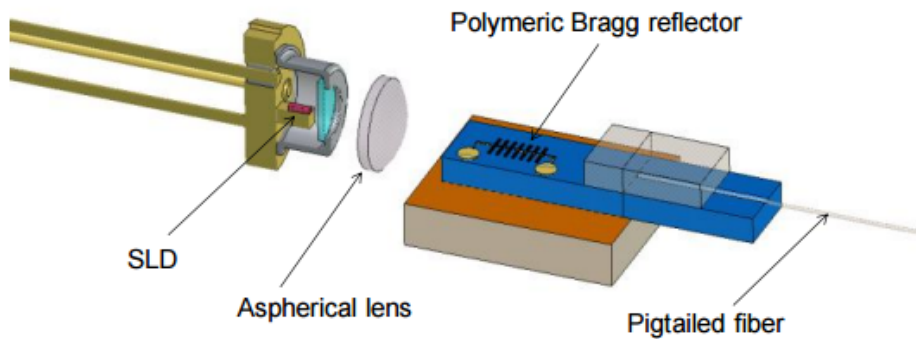


**Figure 4-21** *Digital optical switch*



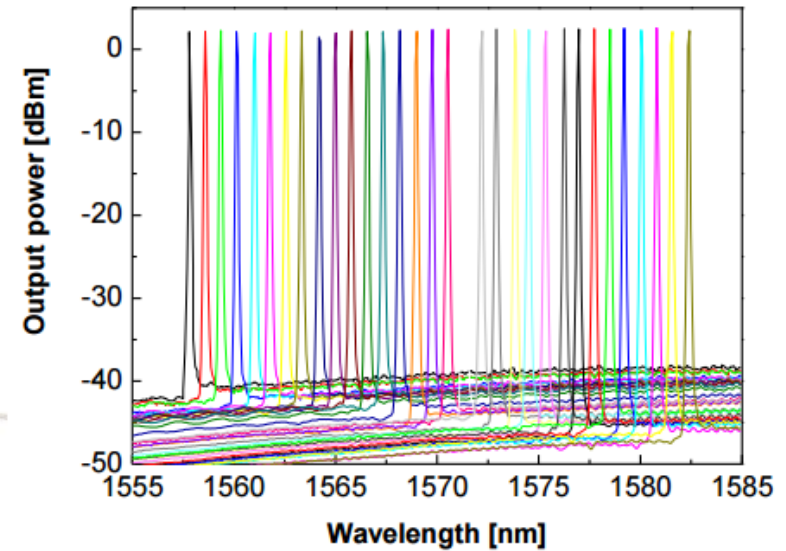
**Figure 4-22** *2 x 2 polymer digital optical switch*





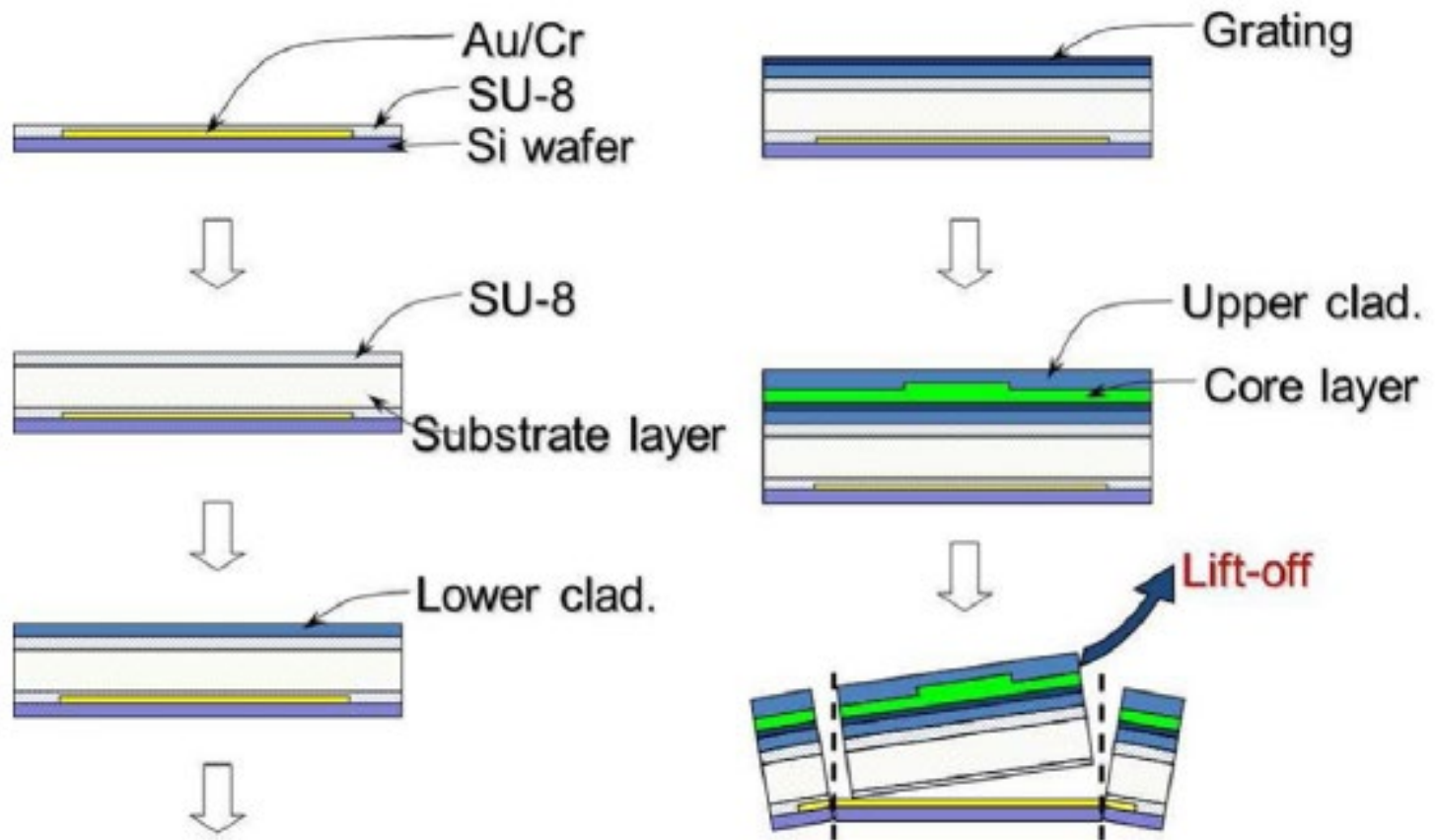
(a)

**Figure 4-23 a)** *Laser configuration of a tunable wavelength laser with a polymer Bragg grating*

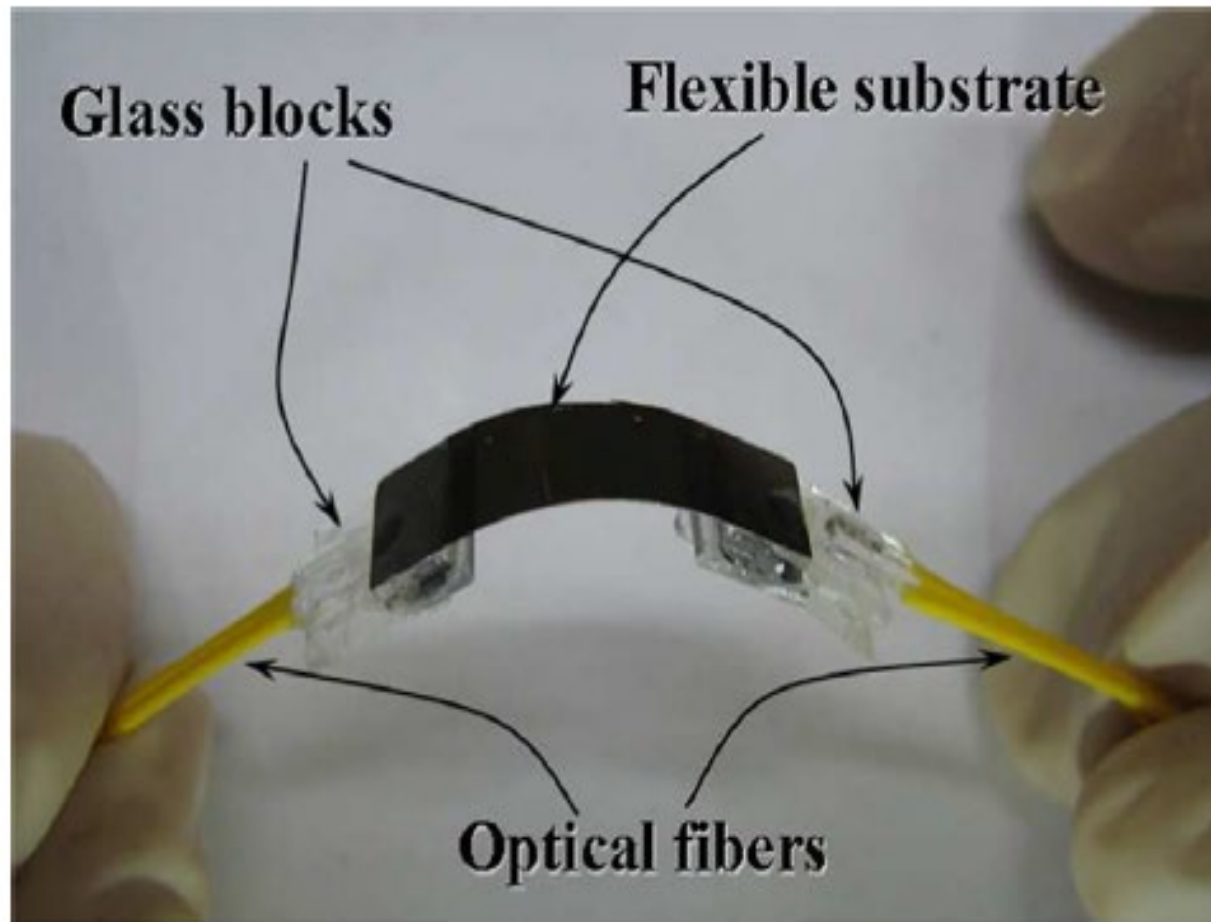


(b)

**Figure 4-23 b)** *Output power emitted by the tunable wavelength laser with a polymer Bragg grating*



**Figure 4-24** *Fabrication process for polymer strain sensor*



**Figure 4-25** *Strain sensor based on polymer waveguide grating*