

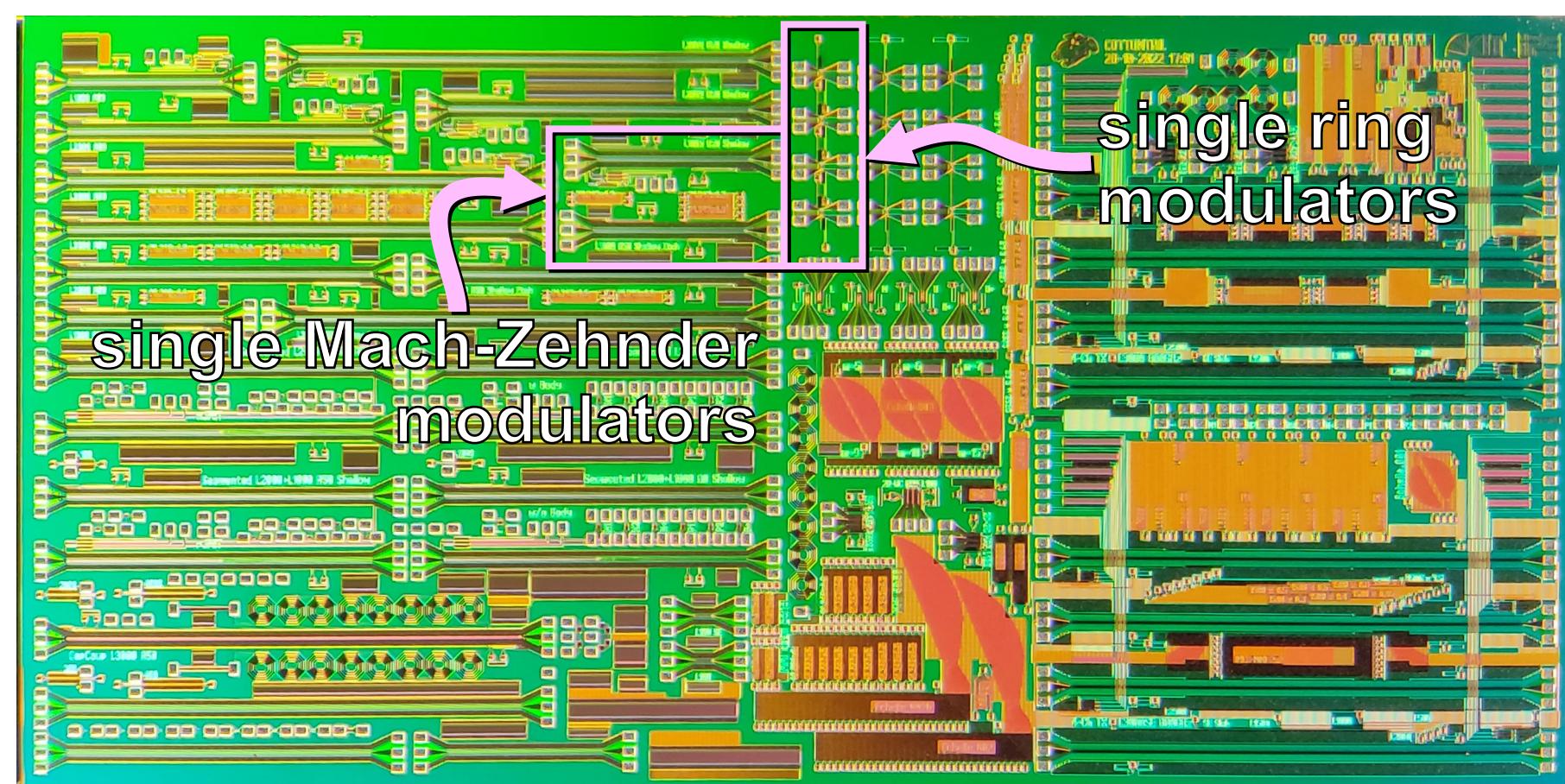
# Radiation effects on silicon photonic modulators of the COTTONTAIL chip

Heinrich Mayer<sup>1</sup>, Marc Schneider<sup>1</sup>, Matthias Ludwig<sup>2</sup>, Birgit Burger<sup>1</sup>,  
 Benjamin Leyrer<sup>1</sup>, Henrik Herzenstiel<sup>1</sup>, Robert Gartmann<sup>1</sup>, Frank Simon<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Institute for Data Processing and Electronics (IPE), Germany

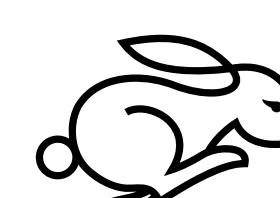
<sup>2</sup> Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Institute of Experimental Particle Physics (ETP), Germany

- Silicon photonic modulators are key elements for next generation optical data transmission
- Radiation tolerance important for particle detectors



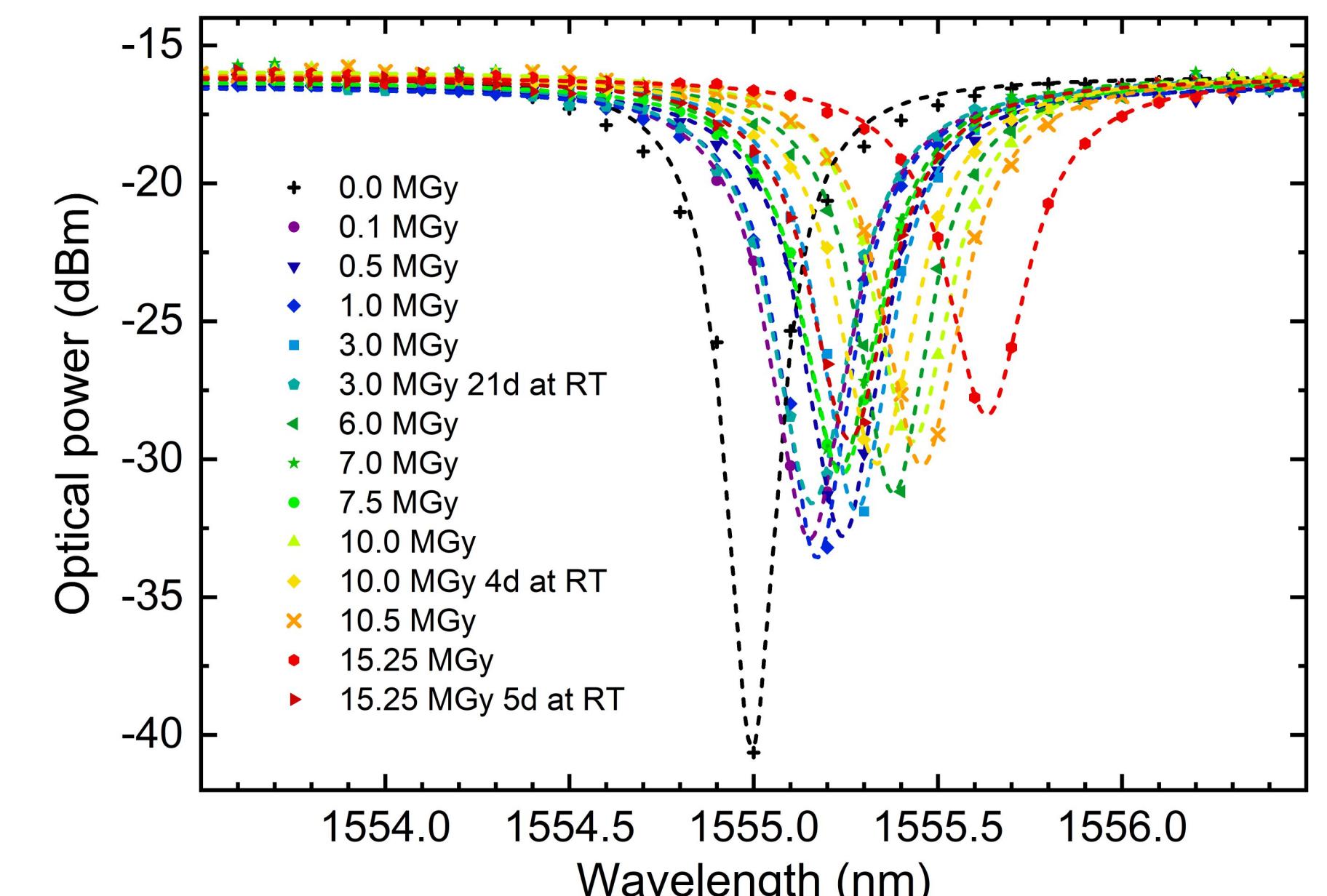
COTTONTAIL chip: silicon photonic chip with many different modulators and modulator systems, fabricated by IMEC.

Irradiation experiment: 3 adjacent ring modulators were irradiated with increasing doses. After irradiation the samples were annealed with 50  $\mu$ A forward current, which restores most of the modulation efficiency. Further annealing with 200  $\mu$ A forward current has a further slightly positive effect.

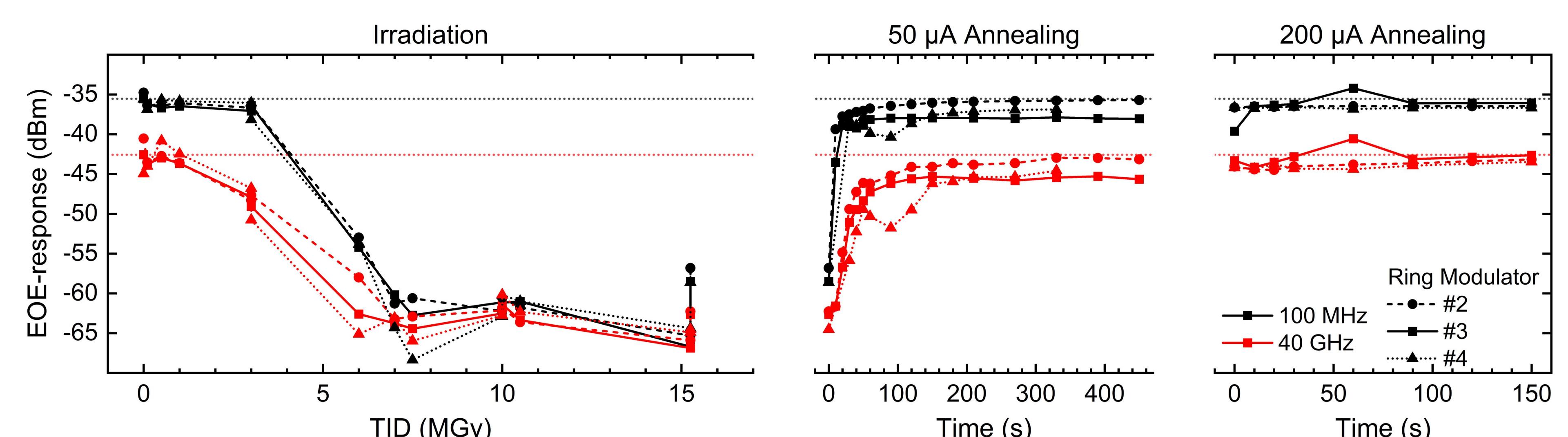


## Setup 1:

- Silicon photonic chip: COTTONTAIL
- Procedure:
  - Chip irradiated in X-ray chamber to certain dose (3 kW X-ray tube @ 1.8 kW (60 kV, 30 mA) resulting in 33 Gy/s at sample position)
  - Transfer to optical measurement setup for characterization
  - Electro-optical characterization of three single ring modulators (stock modulators from IMECs PDK)
  - Transfer to X-ray chamber for next dose

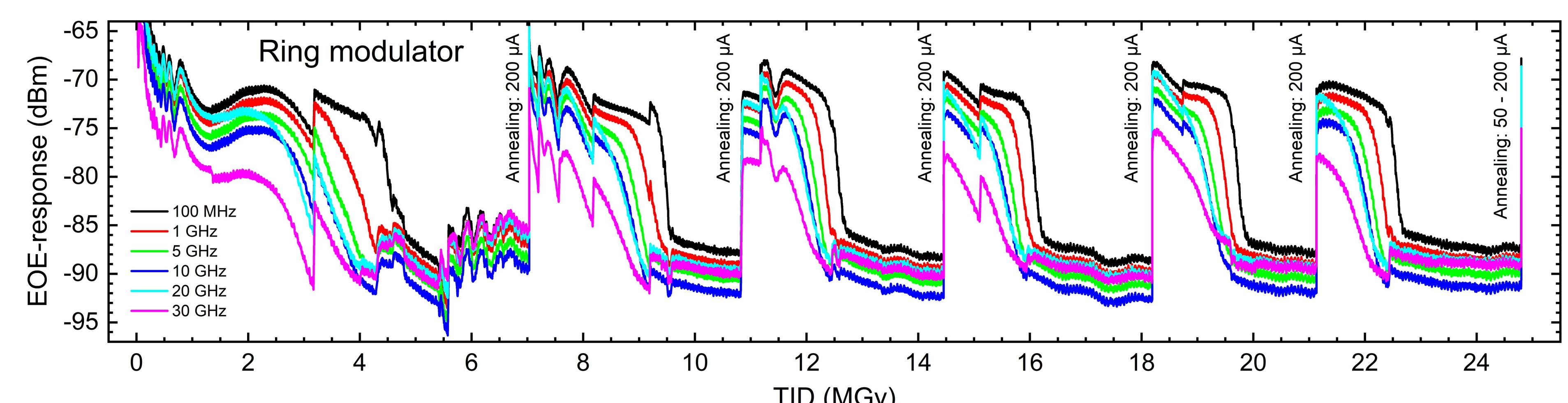


Shift of resonance notch with increasing dose.

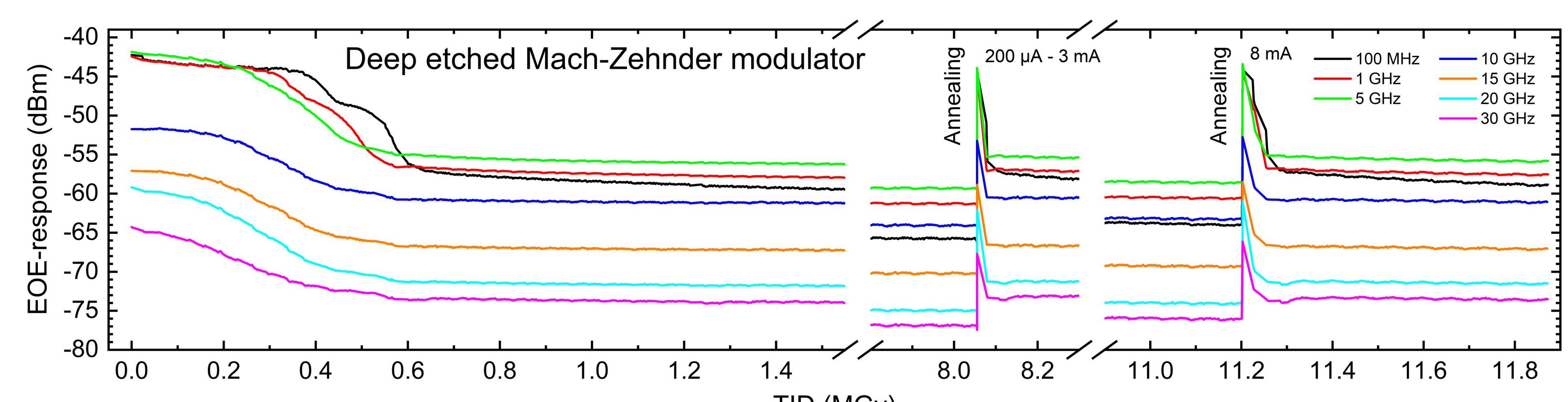


## Setup 2:

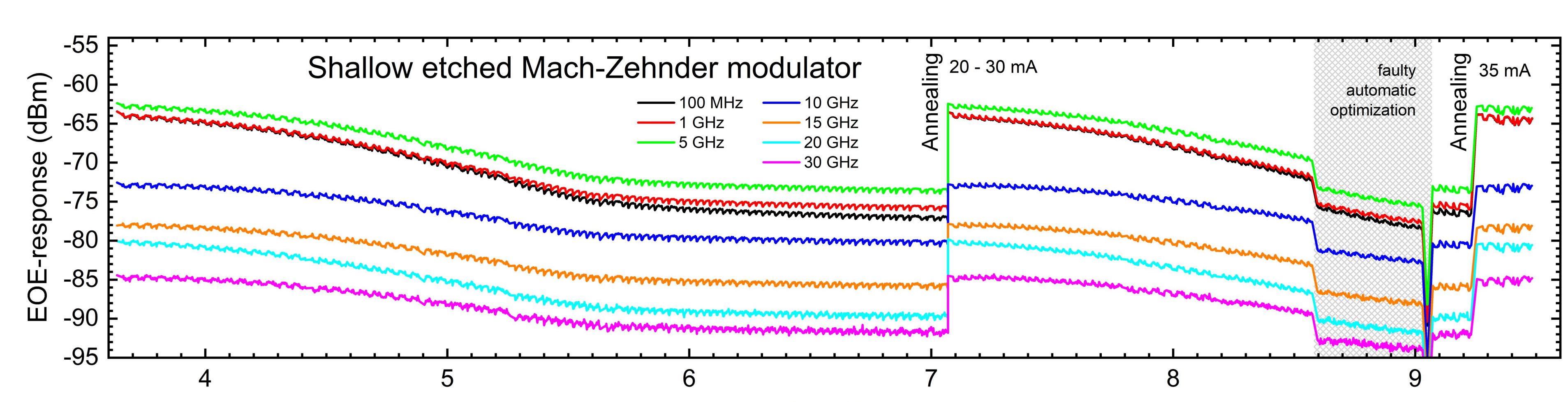
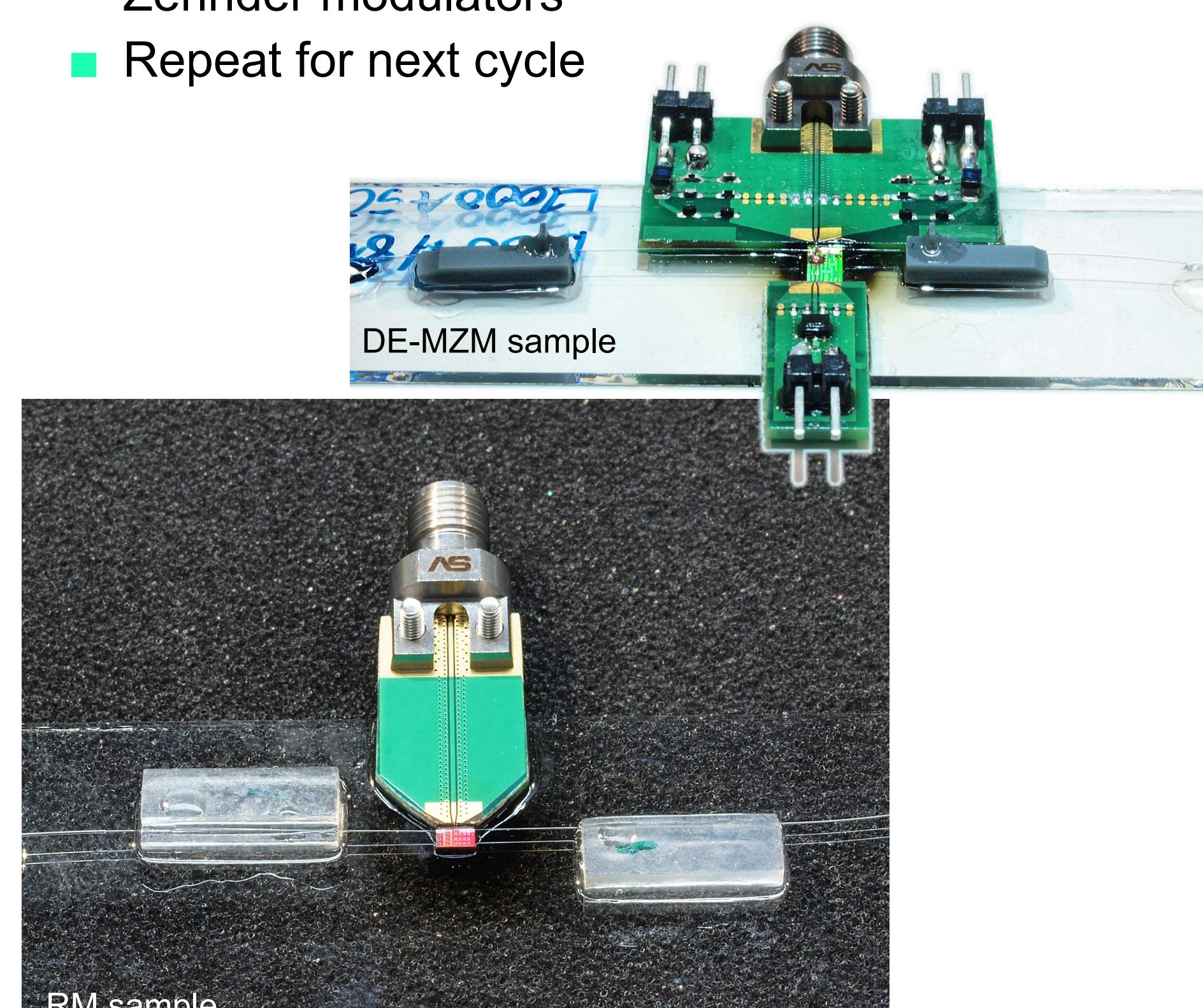
- Silicon photonic chip: diced COTTONTAIL with single chiplets of ring modulators (RM) and 1 mm long Mach-Zehnder modulators (deep (DE) and shallow etched (SE) MZM)
- Chiplets mounted to substrates with electrical breakout boards and glass fiber holders
- Angle polished single mode glass fibers for flat fiber-chip-coupling
- Setup placed in X-ray chamber with all cabling
- Procedure:
  - Irradiation with 43.6 Gy/s (RM), 48.5 Gy/s (DE-MZM), and 41.2 Gy/s (SE-MZM) at sample position while measuring optical DC-spectra and RF-modulation for several frequencies
  - Automated modulation wavelength optimization if required
  - Irradiation until break down of modulation
  - Annealing through forward biasing with 200  $\mu$ A for ring modulators and up to 35 mA for Mach-Zehnder modulators
  - Repeat for next cycle



Modulation response of RM from IMECs PDK irradiated with increasing X-ray dose and 6 annealing cycles.



Modulation response of custom deep etched MZM irradiated with increasing X-ray dose and 2 annealing cycles.



Modulation response of custom shallow etched MZM irradiated with increasing X-ray dose and 2 annealing cycles.