

一、个人申报

(一) 基本情况【围绕《浙江工程师学院(浙江大学工程师学院)工程类专业学位研究生工程师职称评审参考指标》，结合该专业类别(领域)工程师职称评审相关标准，举例说明】

1、对本专业基础理论知识和专业技术知识的掌握情况:

校内课程学习熟练的掌握了:硅基光子学、电磁波理论、平面光波导器件、微光学系统等理论知识,并取得了优异的成绩。实践过程中,熟练的掌握了FDTD、MODE、Comsol、MATLAB等仿真软件的应用。熟悉实验器材和仪器,能够实现独立的操作及程序控制。

2、工程实践的经历:

2022年10月至2023年12月31日,本人于江苏尚飞光电科技股份有限公司进行了专业实践,担任工程师一职。实践期间开展了“一种基于厚硅的偏振不敏感热光开关”的研究工作。本课题基于硅基光子学,面向大容量数据交换网络,有良好的应用背景。实践内容包括了基础理论知识的学习、器件仿真设计、多物理场仿真、器件及其阵列的封装于测试等。最终,顺利完成项目并发表相关论文。

目前已报道的工作中,许多研究小组对开关损耗、串扰、功耗等性能做出了进一步的提升。但是由于成熟的流片工艺采用的平台具有偏振敏感性,实际应用中无形降低了开关单元的信道容量。因此,偏振不敏感开关的研究对于多核处理器及大规模交换网络有重要的应用价值。我们于“一种基于厚硅的偏振不敏感热光开关”项目中创新的提出了采用500nm的厚硅平台来实现偏振不敏感开关的设计。设计过程中,熟练的掌握了硅基光子学的基本原理,并深入学习了波导模式的自成像原理,通过理论与设计中必不可少的仿真软件结合,从理论上设计出性能良好的器件。并结合实际的加工工艺中,刻蚀工艺可能会产生的影响,对器件设计进行了反馈优化。最终得到了满足指标要求和工艺标准的偏振不敏感器件。在后续的加工和生产中,提供了稳定可靠的结构参数,为将来更大规模阵列的应用打下了坚实的基础。此外,在开关器件的设计过程中,总结了一套完成的设计流程,对后续不同需求、不同材料平台的开关设计均具有可移植性,有利于后续工作的开展。

除了偏振不敏感开关的设计,面向实际应用,开展了免校准低随机相位误差开关及其阵列的测试工作。该类开关能够降低整体系统的功耗,提升系统的串扰性能。针对大规模阵列的测试,应用了跨专业领域的知识,仔细研究了集成电路知识,便于阵列的自动算法测试。搭建了针对大规模阵列通用的自动测试系统,提出了快速标定系统的自动算法,通过多次实验,对算法进行了不断的提升和优化,最终形成了复杂度低、收敛时间短的梯度下降算法。该算法能够面对不同的阵列,自动完成性能最佳的标定工作,这对未来任意大规模阵列的应用有深远的意义。基于这部分的工作,参加了2023年7月上海的第28届Optoelectronics and Communications Conference (OECC 2023)学术会议,并完成题为“Calibration-free 6×6 Mach-Zehnder switch for Optical network-on-chip”的汇报。同时,以共同一作的身份发表了一篇期刊,被收录在Journal of Lightwave Technology中。

在实践过程中,遇到了很多的没有预想到的问题。为了解决这些问题,通过文献阅读,向指导老师、工程师前辈的请教与沟通,不断尝试新的方案,归纳和总结每次实验结果,在一次次失败中找到最佳的解决方案。这不仅让我对理论知识有了更为直观和实际的理解,同时培养了我的创新思维和批判思维,锻炼了我的动手能力和逻辑思维。这一段实践经历也激发了我对于这个行业的兴趣,未来继续从事相关工作,为该领域添砖加瓦。

3、在实际工作中综合应用所学知识解决复杂问题的案例:

在对大规模开关阵列的测试过程中,由于没有针对单个开关单元设计监视器,所以需要解决每个开关单元性能的测试工作。为了解决这个问题,我们首先对单个器件的性能进行分析。

通过对开关单元的电压扫描，我们可以得到开关在两个工作状态（“On”和“Off”）的电压值附近，通光功率与外加功率近似成二次函数的关系。因此，这个特点可以推广到大规模阵列单元器件的标定工作中去。具体方案如下：

我们任意选择一条同光路径，该路径上会经过多个级联的开关单元。选择其中一个开关为目标单元，剩余的开关单元均处于无外加电压的状态下，保证当前路径中只有一个开关处于工作状态。由于同一条路径中不同开关之间是相互独立的关系，因此当前路由中光功率值仅由目标单元的性能决定。

借鉴单元器件功率扫描测试思路，我们需要定义FOM优化目标（Figure of Merit, FOM）。在对单元器件的标定中，我们期望当前开关能处于最佳工作状态，这就需要输出光路的光功率达到最大，因此我们定义FOM为输出通道的光功率。一般在实际应用中考虑C波段（1530nm ~

1565nm），我们就取该光谱上的平均光功率为FOM的值。后续扫描目标开关的驱动电压（路径中仅有此开关处于加电工作状态），对该条通光路输出功率进行记录，作出目标开关功率及FOM的曲线，并通过二次函数进行拟合。

其中，红色圆圈表示实际测量数据，黑色曲线为二次拟合曲线，蓝色“*”表示二次曲线理论最大值。取拟合曲线中FOM最大值对应的功率作为目标开关校准后“On”状态的功率 Q_{π} 。为了遍历所有开关单元，我们可以通过选择不同路径，进行相同的电压扫描和二次函数拟合，就可以得到阵列中所有开关校准后“Off”状态和“On”状态对应的电压值，最终生成电压表。该表不仅能够说明流片加工中每个开关单元的性能，同时后续在对阵列路由标定中起到了重要的作用。主要体现在对阵列性能完备性的测试中，可以只通过查表的方式来快速得到阵列的性能指标，大大缩短了测试时间，减少实际的测试工作量。

综上所述，针对阵列中开关单元电压校准难的问题，首先根据理论分析，可以推导出外加功率与光功率之间的关系为正弦函数，因此就启发我们在函数极值附近可以近似用二次函数进行拟合。针对这样的猜想，通过实验证明了其可行性。将理论和实验相联系，保证了测试方案的合理性。在从特例到整体推广的过程中，需要明确我们最终的应用目标。阵列开关单元标定测试中我们最关注的就是输出光功率的多少，因此我们根据应用需求确定了优化目标。这样就从理论和实际应用两个方面验证了测试方案的可靠性，找到了解决实际问题的方案。

(二) 取得的业绩(代表作)【限填3项, 须提交证明原件(包括发表的论文、出版的著作、专利证书、获奖证书、科技项目立项文件或合同、企业证明等)供核实, 并提供复印件一份】

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Calibration-Free Silicon Photonic Non-Blocking 6 × 6 Mach-Zehnder Switch	TOP期刊	2023年11月29日	Journal of Lightwave Technology	1/7	

2. 其他代表作【主持或参与的课题研究项目、科技成果应用转化推广、企业技术难题解决方案、自主研发设计的产品或样机、技术报告、设计图纸、软课题研究报告、可行性研究报告、规划设计方案、施工或调试报告、工程实验、技术培训教材、推动行业发展中发挥的作用及取得的经济社会效益等】

(三) 在校期间课程、专业实践训练及学位论文相关情况	
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浙江工业大学研究生院

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学位证书号: 1033532024302010			毕业证书号: 103351202402300036								
学习时间	课程名称	备注	学分	成绩	课程性质	学习时间	课程名称	备注	学分	成绩	课程性质
2021-2022学年秋季学期	集成平面光波器件		2.0	88	跨专业课	2021-2022学年秋季学期	光学电磁理论		3.0	100	专业学位课
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说明: 1. 研究生课程按三种方法计分: 百分制 (通过、不通过), 两级制 (及格、不及格), 五级制 (优、良、中、及格、不及格)。

2. 备注中“*”表示重修课程。

学院成绩校核章:

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Calibration-Free Silicon Photonic Non-Blocking 6×6 Mach-Zehnder Switch

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Linyan Lv; Lijia Song ; Chun Gao; Weixi Liu; Huan Li ; Yaocheng Shi ; Daoxin Dai All Authors

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Abstract

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Keywords

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Abstract:

Moderate-scale silicon photonic Mach-Zehnder switches (MZSs) are important for small-scale optical telecom network nodes and photonic/optical network-on-chip (NoC) for multicore processor architectures. However, conventional elementary MZS designs are prone to size variations in the fabrication processes, resulting in considerable random phase imbalance between the two arms. Based on our previous work, we have further demonstrated a new calibration-free elementary 2×2 MZS design with widened multimode arm waveguides, which features improved tapered Euler S-bends (TES-bends) with bent asymmetric directional couplers (ADCs) to suppress the random phase imbalance and higher-order modes within an ultra-compact footprint. With 12 of such elementary MZSs cascaded in 5 stages, we have demonstrated a calibration-free non-blocking 6×6 MZS with optimized Spanke-Benes topology. Fabricated with standard 180-nm silicon photonic foundry processes, the 6×6 MZS features low excess loss of 1–3.5 dB and low crosstalk of < -20 dB across the C-band in the all-OFF state without calibration. Meanwhile, the excess loss and the crosstalk further reduce to 1–3.2 dB and < -22 dB, respectively, in the calibrated all-OFF and all-ON states, as well as 36 selected global switching states for all the routing configurations with a single input and a single output. This work enables high-performance and robust moderate-scale MZSs and paves the way to further scaling-up calibration-free MZSs for a broad spectrum of applications in photonic/optical telecom and interconnects.

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Calibration-Free Silicon Photonic Non-Blocking 6×6 Mach-Zehnder Switch

Linyan Lv, Lijia Song, Chun Gao, Weixi Liu, Huan Li,
Yaocheng Shi, *Member, IEEE*, and Daoxin Dai, *Member, IEEE*

Abstract—Moderate-scale silicon photonic Mach-Zehnder switches (MZSs) are important for small-scale optical telecom network nodes and photonic/optical network-on-chip (NoC) for multicore processor architectures. However, conventional elementary MZS designs are prone to size variations in the fabrication processes, resulting in considerable random phase imbalance between the two arms. Based on our previous work, we have further demonstrated a new calibration-free elementary 2×2 MZS design with widened multimode arm waveguides, which features improved tapered Euler S-bends (TES-bends) with bent asymmetric directional couplers (ADCs) to suppress the random phase imbalance and higher-order modes within an ultra-compact footprint. With 12 of such elementary MZSs cascaded in 5 stages, we have demonstrated a calibration-free non-blocking 6×6 MZS with optimized Spanke-Benes topology. Fabricated with standard 180-nm silicon photonic foundry processes, the 6×6 MZS features low excess loss of 1–3.5 dB and low crosstalk of <-20 dB across the C-band in the all-OFF state without calibration. Meanwhile, the excess loss and the crosstalk further reduce to 1–3.2 dB and <-22 dB, respectively, in the calibrated all-OFF and all-ON states, as well as 36 selected global switching states for all the routing configurations with a single input and a single output. This work enables high-performance and robust moderate-scale MZSs and paves the way to further scaling-up calibration-free MZSs for a broad spectrum of applications in photonic/optical telecom and interconnects.

Index Terms—Calibration-free, Mach-Zehnder switch (MZS), network-on-chip, non-blocking, silicon photonics

I. INTRODUCTION

As the elementary silicon photonic Mach-Zehnder switches (MZSs) continue to improve in terms of excess loss, extinction ratio, and fabrication tolerance [1–6], MZS networks/arrays are well poised to scale up sustainably with

high performance and excellent robustness. While large-scale MZSs up to 32×32 [7–14] and beyond hold great potential for switching/routing applications in datacenters, those MZSs with moderate port counts (e.g., 5×5 [15–17], 6×6 [18–20], and 8×8 [21], etc.) are promising solutions for small-scale optical telecom network nodes and photonic/optical network-on-chip (NoC) for multicore processor architectures. Especially, photonic/optical NoC (ONoC) of a variety of topologies is emerging as a promising solution that provides higher bandwidth and lower latency and power consumption in comparison to their electronic counterparts [22, 23]. Specifically, the most widely investigated “mesh” topology requires non-blocking 5×5 switches/routers [15–17] to connect the 1 core within each node and the adjacent 4 nodes, while the more sophisticated “cluster-mesh” topology requires non-blocking 6×6 switches/routers [18–20] to connect the 2 cores within each tile/node and the adjacent 4 tiles/nodes. Such moderate-scale switches can be readily implemented with silicon photonic MZSs.

However, MZS designs with singlemode arm waveguides are susceptible to size variations caused by the fabrication processes, leading to significant random phase imbalance between the two arms [24–26]. Therefore, phase-imbalance calibration and compensation are required, which inevitably introduces extra heating power, additional on-chip feedback control schemes, and sophisticated characterization procedures. Recently, we have proposed and implemented calibration-free MZSs [26, 27] based on singlemode propagation in widened multimode arm waveguides, effectively reducing the random phase imbalances of as-fabricated elementary 2×2 MZSs. We have also implemented a prototype 4×4 Benes MZS to demonstrate the potential excellent scalability of such calibration-free MZSs.

Based on our previous work [27], we have further proposed and implemented a new calibration-free elementary 2×2 MZS

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Linyan Lv and Lijia Song contribute equally to the article.