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# SPICE Modeling for Mixed Electronic/Photonic VLSI



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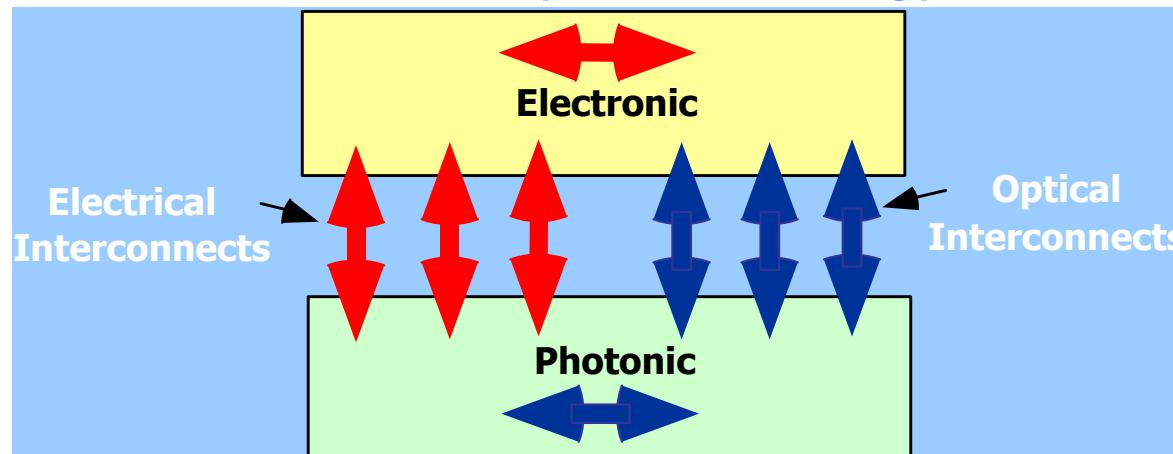
<http://nina.ecse.rpi.edu/shur/>

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- Objectives and Tasks
- Key Accomplishments
- Models and Optoelectronic Circuit Simulation
  - VCSELs
  - PIN Photodiodes
  - MSM Structure
  - Photonic AIM-Spice
  - Optoelectronic Circuit Simulation
- Future Plans
- Conclusions
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## *Objective*

To develop CAD tools suitable for mixed electronic/photonic VLSI

## *Tasks*

To develop a new generation of accurate and reliable models for photonic devices, describing the interrelations of optical and electrical inputs and outputs.

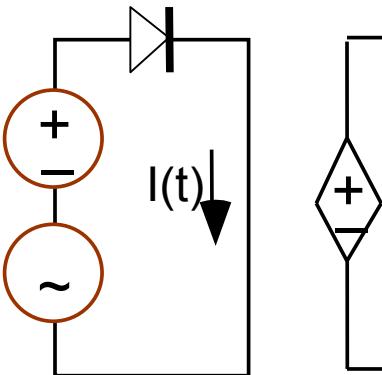
These models should be compatible with modern circuit simulators.

To develop a SPICE-type circuit simulator - Photonic SPICE - that will be enhanced to handle the added dimension represented by photonic signals, devices and interconnects.

# Equivalent Circuit for Photonic SPICE



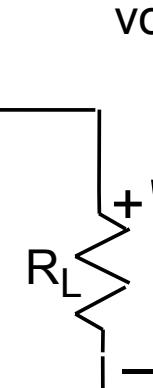
Emitter diode



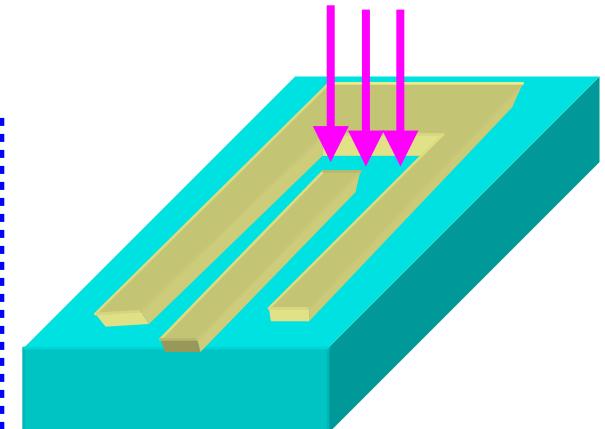
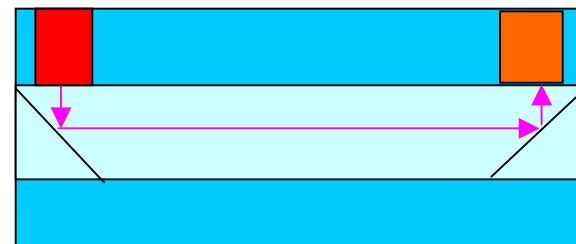
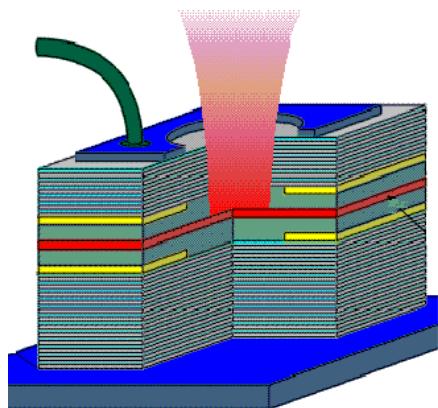
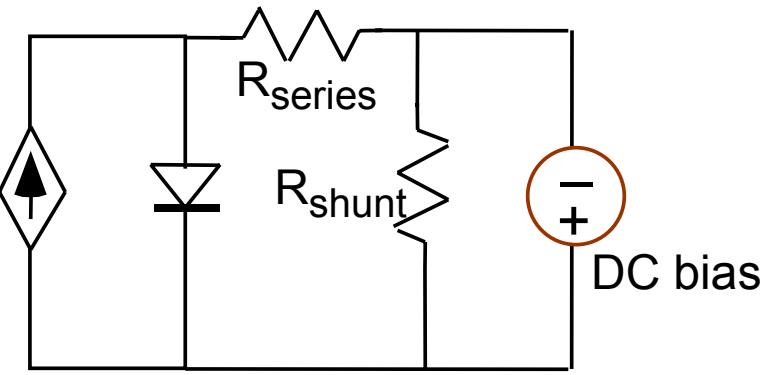
Transmission line  
(Waveguide)

$Z_o$

Control  
voltage



Detector diode



***VCSELs: Self-consistent self-heating SPICE model available, including transient simulation***

***Photodetectors: SPICE model developed for MSM structures, PIN Photodiodes. Schottky Barrier Photodiode Model Developed.***

**Optoelectronic AIM-Spice Developed**

# Model Requirements for Circuit Simulators

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- *Physics Based*
- *Semi-analytical*
- *Convergence*
- *Ease of parameter extraction*
- *Compatibility with existing CAD tools*

# Photonic SPICE Device and New Models



**Devices:** Emitters, Detectors, Interconnects

**Models:**

- Photonic signals described in terms of electrical signals
- Analytical response functions expressed in terms of electrical equivalents, obeying the laws of circuitry imbedded in the circuit simulator
- Kirchhoff's current and voltage laws

**Other issues:**

- Interactions between optical and electronic devices (stray light effects)
- Power budget
- Self-heating
- Optical interconnects



# Rate Equation for

## Rensselaer Electron Density for a VCSEL



$$\frac{dN}{dt} = \eta \frac{I}{qV} - \frac{N}{\tau_n} - \frac{A(N - N_{tr})S}{1 + \varepsilon S}$$

$N$ : Electron density ( $10^{25} \text{ m}^{-3}$ )  $V$ : Active region volume ( $10^{-20} \text{ m}^3$ )

$I$ : Injection current (1 mA)  $\tau_n$ : Carrier lifetime (1 ns)

$S$ : Output photon density ( $10^{25} \text{ m}^{-3}$ )

$\Gamma$ : Confinement factor ( $10^{-9}$ )  $A$ : Optical gain factor ( $10^{-21} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ )

$\eta$ : Current injection efficiency (0.5)

$N_{tr}$ : Transparency carrier density ( $10^{23} \text{ m}^{-3}$ )

$\varepsilon$ : Gain compression parameter ( $10^{-26} \text{ m}^3$ )

(Typical parameter values are given in parenthesis)



# Rate Equation for Photon Density for a VCSEL



$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \gamma \frac{\Gamma N}{\tau_n} - \frac{S}{\tau_p} + \frac{A(N - N_{tr})S}{1 + \varepsilon S}$$

$\gamma$ : Coupling factor (0.01)

$\tau_n$ : Carrier lifetime

$N$ : Electron density ( $10^{25} \text{ m}^{-3}$ )

$I$ : Injection current (1 mA)

$\tau_p$ : Photon lifetime

$S$ : Output photon density ( $10^{25} \text{ m}^{-3}$ )

$\Gamma$ : Confinement factor ( $10^{-9}$ )     $A$ : Optical gain factor ( $10^{-21} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ )

$\eta$ : Current injection efficiency (0.5)

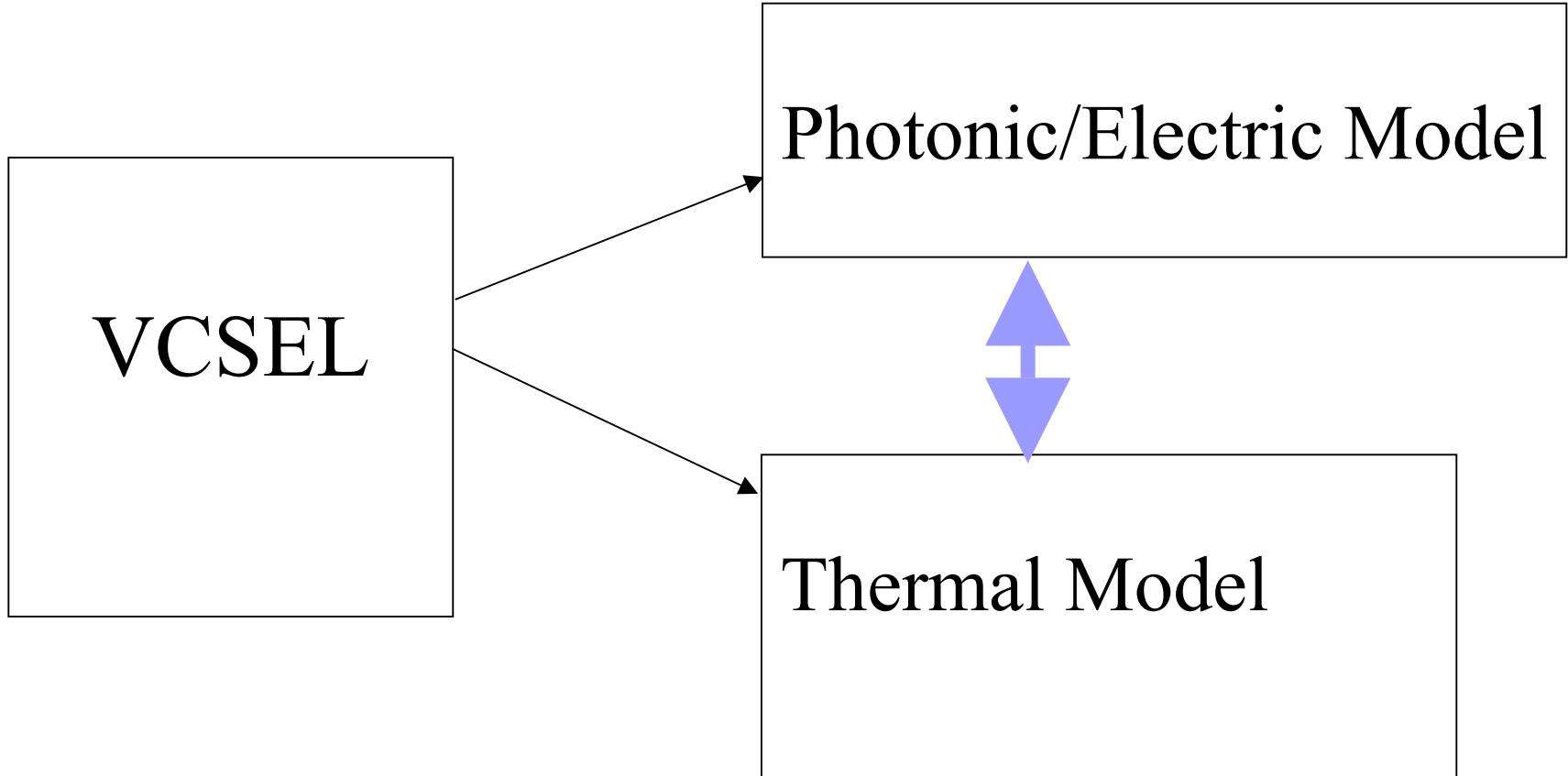
$N_{tr}$ : Transparency carrier density ( $10^{23} \text{ m}^{-3}$ )

$\varepsilon$ : Gain compression parameter ( $10^{-26} \text{ m}^3$ )



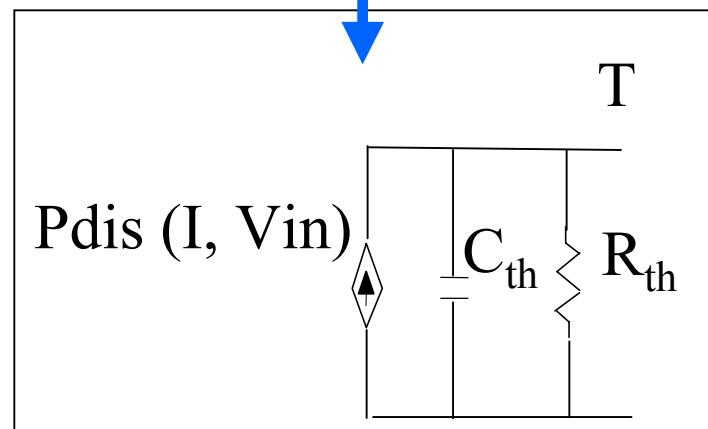
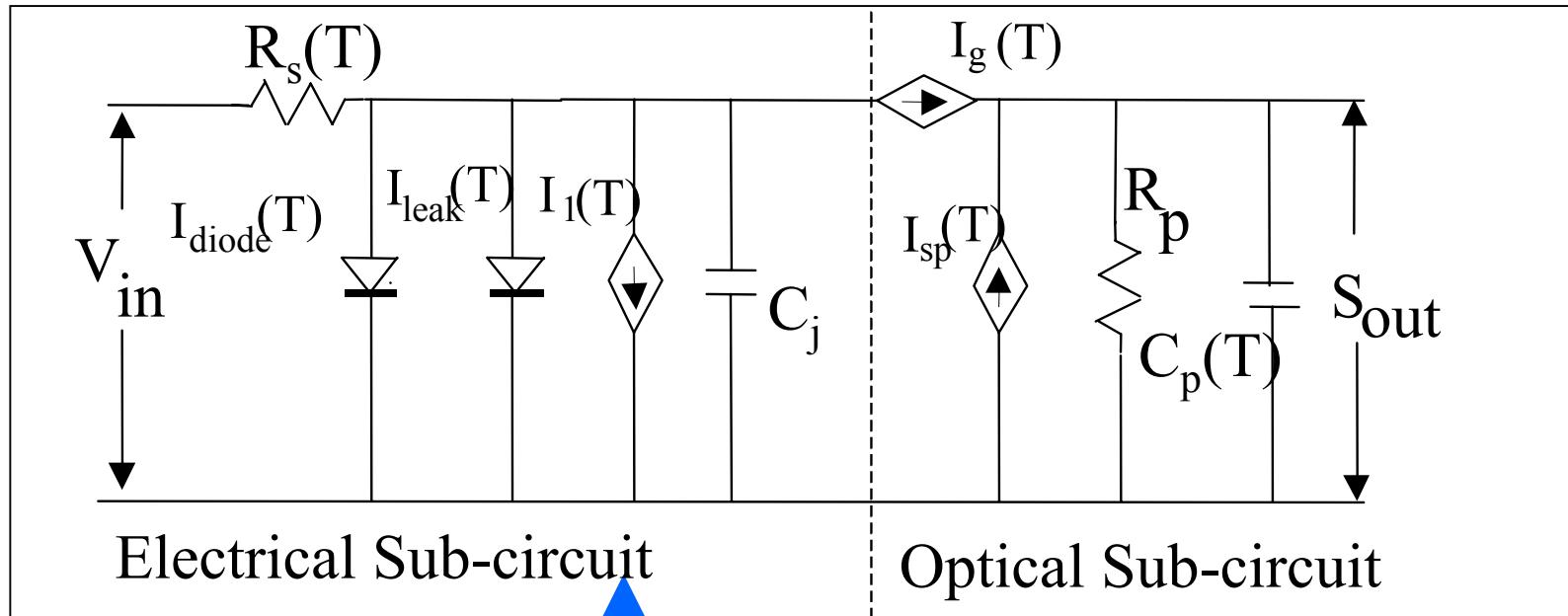
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# Block Diagram of VCSEL Equivalent Circuit





# Rensselaer VCSEL Equivalent Circuit



Thermal Sub-circuit



# Rensselaer **Thermal Equations**

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$$\eta(T) = \begin{cases} \eta_1 = \eta_0(1 - c_0T + c_1T^2) & \text{for } \eta_1 > 0.001 \\ 0 & \text{for } \eta_1 < 0.001 \end{cases}$$

$$A(T) = -A_0 \operatorname{arctg}\left(-\frac{T - T_{trans}}{T_{lg}}\right) + A_1$$

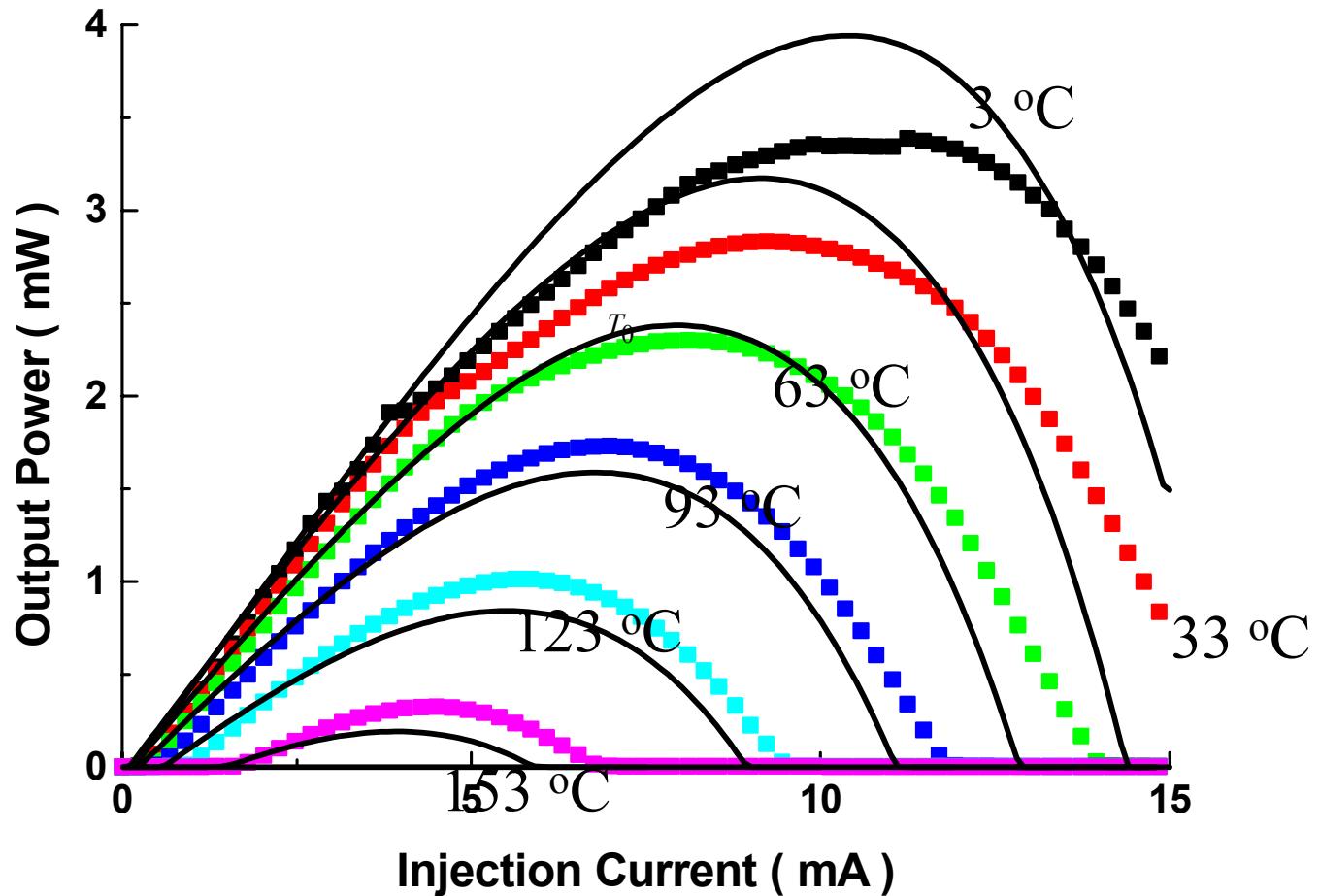
$$I_s(T) = I_s(T_0) \left(\frac{T}{T_0}\right)^{XTI/n} \exp\left(-\frac{qE_g(T_0)}{nkT}\left(1 - \frac{T}{T_0}\right)\right)$$

$$N = \frac{I_s \tau_n}{qV} \left( \exp\left(\frac{qVin}{nkT}\right) - 1 \right)$$



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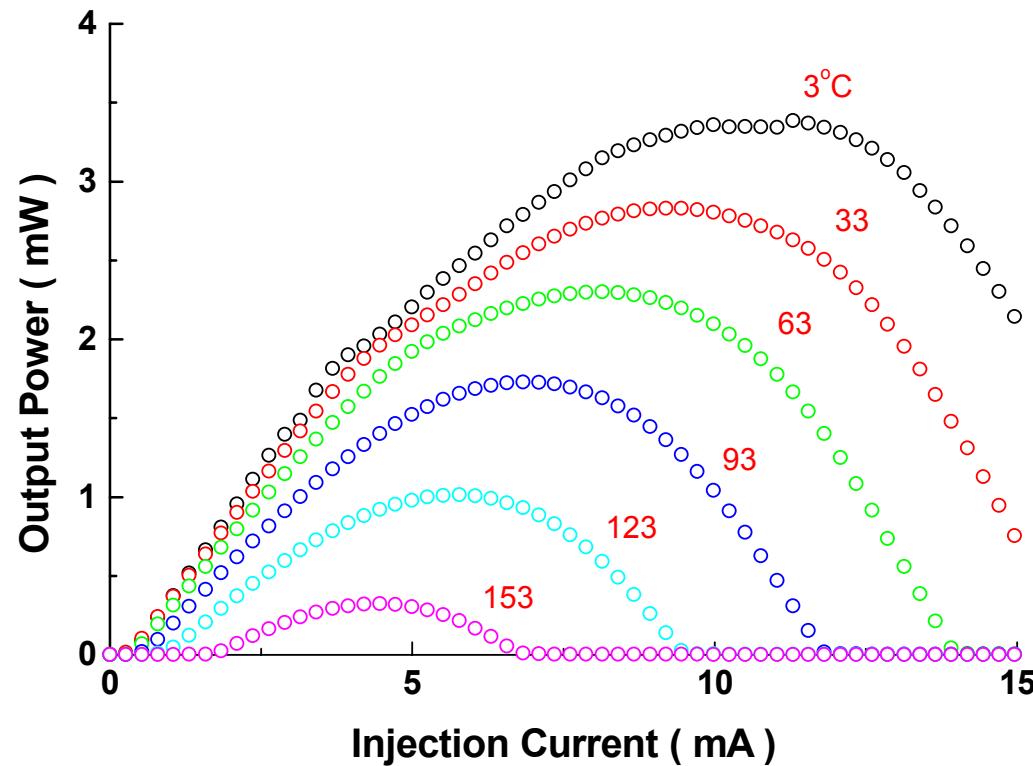
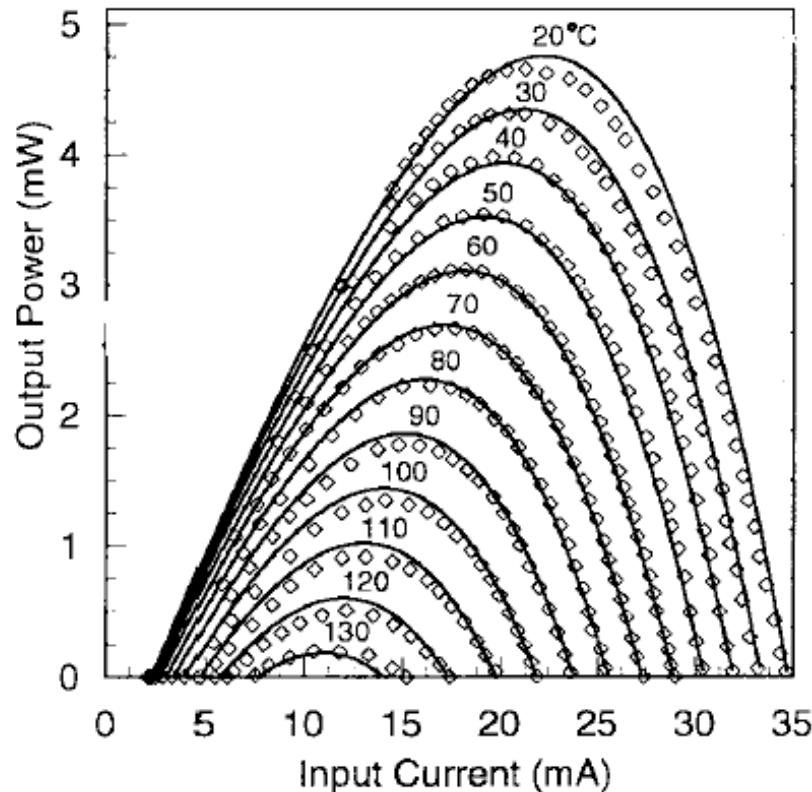
# P-I Curves for Different Temperatures





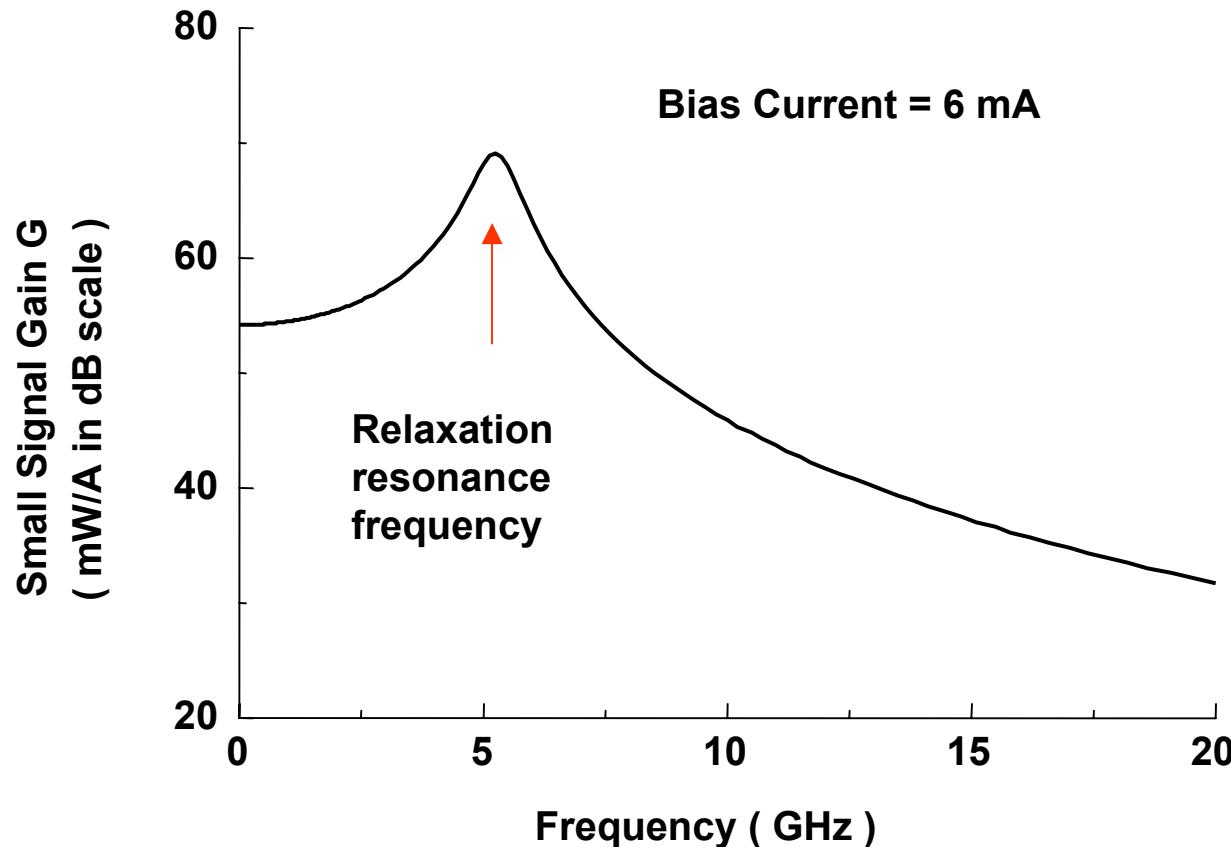
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# P-I Curves for Different VCSELs





# Rensselaer Small Signal Analysis Results



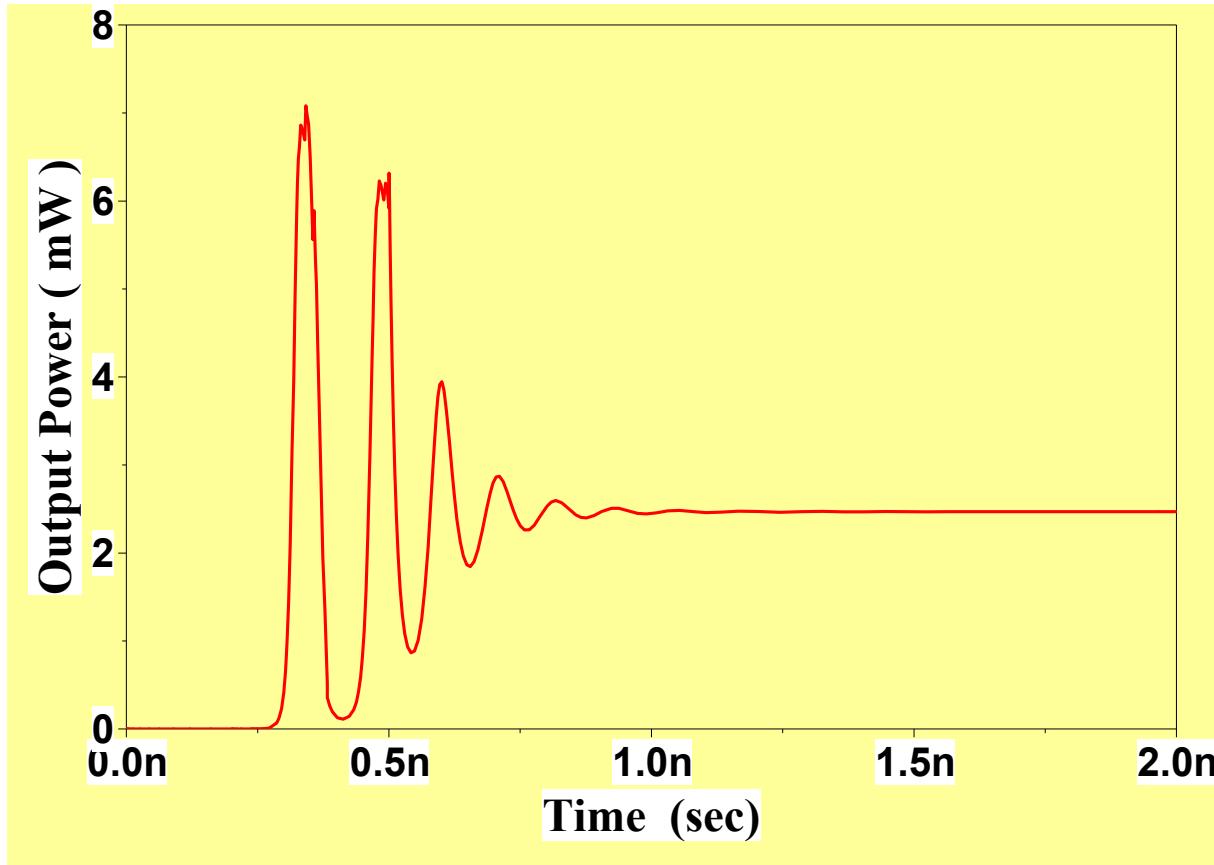
$$G \equiv \left| \frac{dP}{dI} \right|$$

$P$ -- optical output power  
 $I$ -- input current



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# Transient Analysis Results



Rise time = 0.5ns

Good convergence!



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# Preliminary Parameter Extraction

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If self-heating is not considered, we can extract the gain and injection efficiency by measuring the threshold current ( $I_{th}$ ) and the slope  $dP/dI$  from  $P$ - $I$  curve.

$$I_{th} = \frac{1}{\eta \tau_p \tau_n A}$$

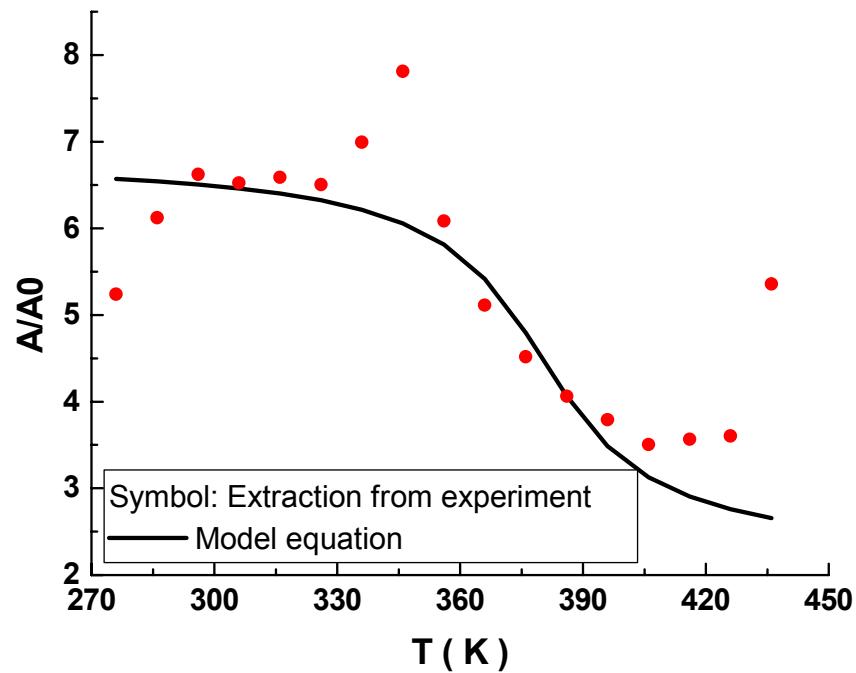
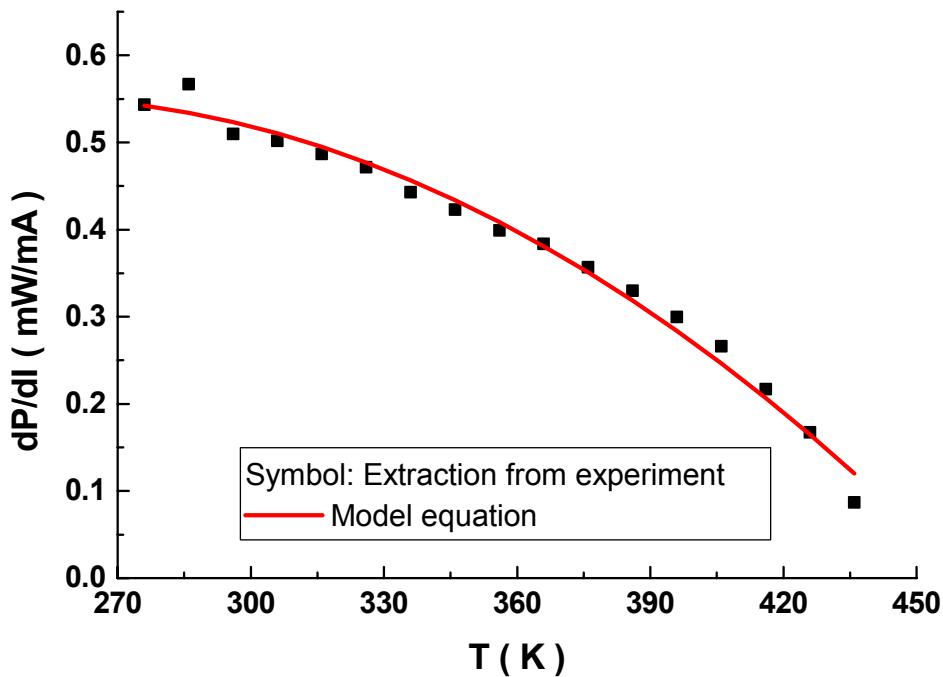
$$\frac{dP}{dI} \propto \eta \tau_p$$

From these equations we can extract the temperature dependence of  $A$  (*optical gain factor*) and  $\eta$  (current injection efficiency) , assuming all the other parameters are temperature independent



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# Parameter Extraction Results





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## Model Advantages

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- Ease of parameter extraction
- Integration into SPICE source code -- good convergence and calculation speed



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# Possible Improvements

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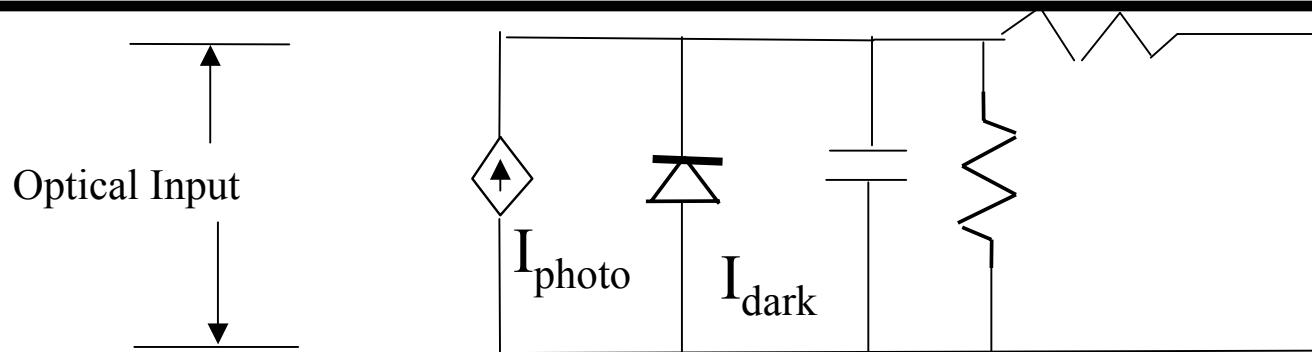


- Multiple-mode simulation
- Spatial hole burning effect
- Stray light/cross talk effect modeling and simulation
- Parasitic Effects
- Comparison of transient simulation with experimental data



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# MSM model for Photonic SPICE



$$I_{total} = I_{dark} + I_{photo}$$

$$I_{dark} = I_{e0} \exp\left(-\frac{\phi_B}{V_t}\right) \exp\left(\sqrt{\frac{qV}{\alpha\pi d\varepsilon\varepsilon_0 V_t^2}}\right) + I_{t0} \exp\left(-\frac{B_1}{V}\right)$$

$$I_{photo} = I_{ph} [A \exp\left(-\frac{B_2}{V}\right) + 1], V \geq V_{FB}$$

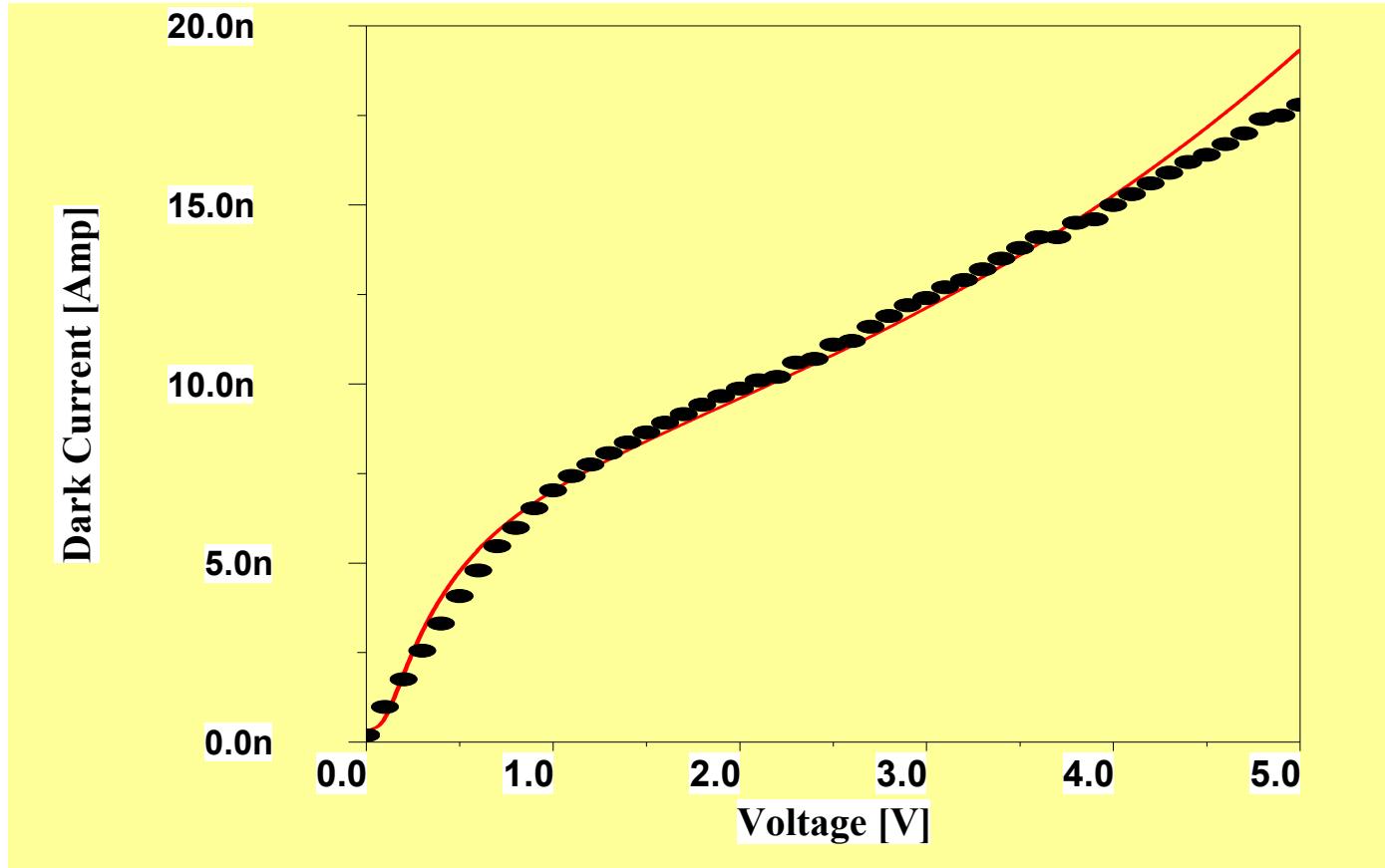
$$I_{photo} = I_{ph} A \exp\left(-\frac{B_2}{V}\right) + I_0 \left[ \exp\left(\frac{qV(2V_{FB} - V)}{nkT}\right) - 1 \right], V < V_{FB}$$

$$I_{ph} \propto \text{Input Light Density}$$

Electrical Sub-circuit

See A. Xiang, W. Wohlmuth, P. Fay, S. Kang, I. Adesida, "Modeling of InGaAs MSM Photodetector for Circuit-Level Simulation", Journal of Lightwave Technology, Vol. 14, No. 5, May 1996, 716-723.

# Simulation Results for Steady State Analysis



Dark Current Simulation versus Experiment



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# Simulation Results for Steady State Analysis

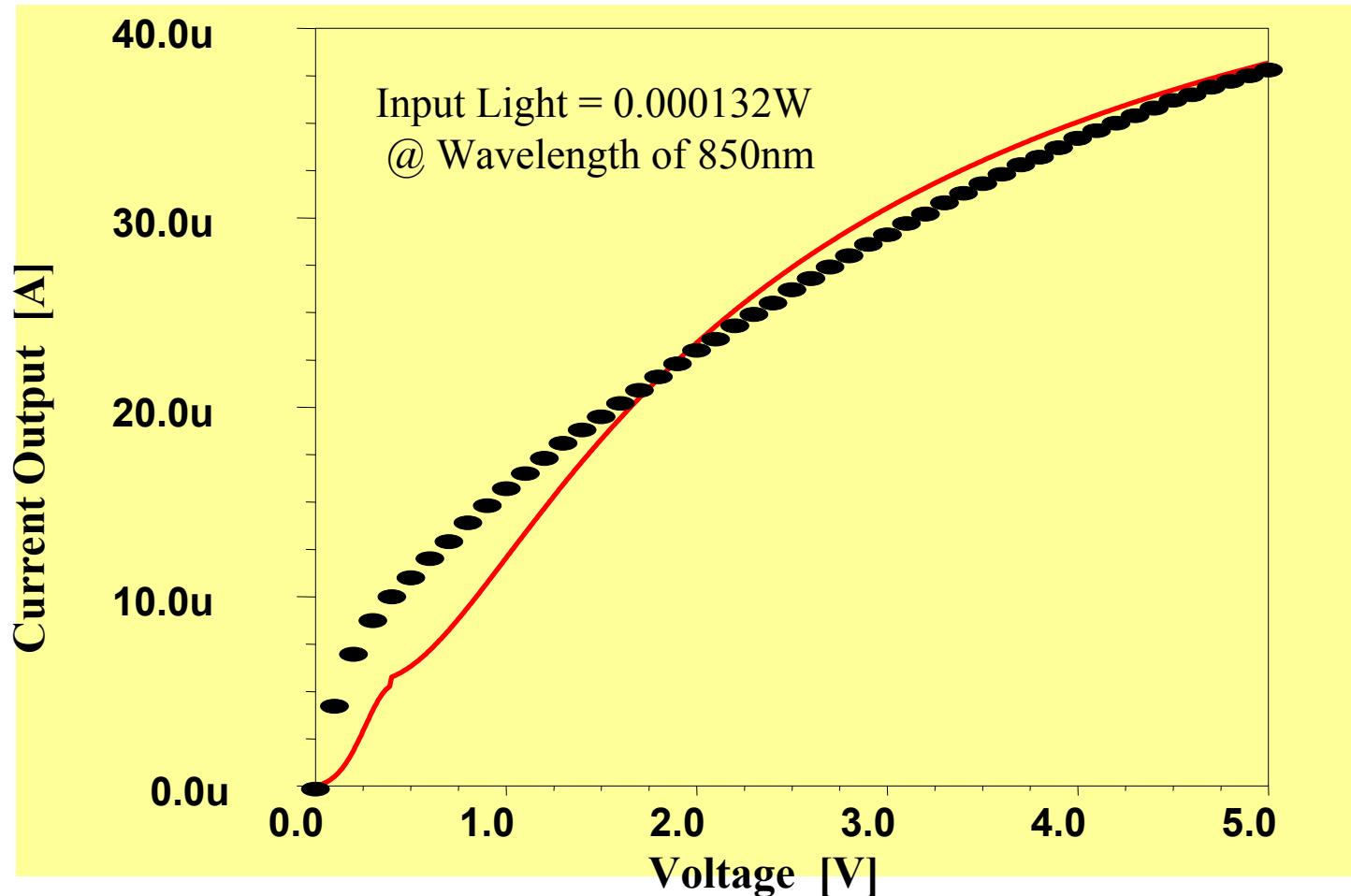


Photo Current Simulation versus Experiment

# Parameters of the MSM structure



Notation	Parameters	Unit	Values in the model
$I_{e0}$	<b>Saturation Current</b>	A	<b>3.5x10<sup>5</sup></b>
$\alpha\epsilon$	<b><math>\alpha</math> is barrier lowering factor, <math>\epsilon</math> is mixed relative permittivity</b>	-	<b>1.2</b>
$n$	<b>Potential Barrier Coefficient</b>	V	<b>1.65</b>
$d$	<b>Finger Spacing</b>	m	<b>2.5x10<sup>-6</sup></b>
$I_{t0}$	<b>Tunneling Current Factor</b>	A	<b>7.9x10<sup>-9</sup></b>
$B_1$	<b>Fitting Parameter</b>	V	<b>0.3567</b>
$B_2$	<b>Fitting Parameter</b>	V	<b>2</b>
$I_0$	<b>Fitting Parameter</b>	A	<b>1.2x10<sup>-7</sup></b>
$A$	<b>Fitting parameter</b>	-	<b>9</b>
$V_{FB}$	<b>Flat Band Voltage</b>	V	<b>0.4</b>
$\phi_B$	<b>Potential Barrier</b>	V	<b>0.9</b>
$R$	<b>Responsitivity = <math>I_{ph}/P_{in}</math></b>	A/W	<b>0.04</b>



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# Temperature Model for PIN Photodiode

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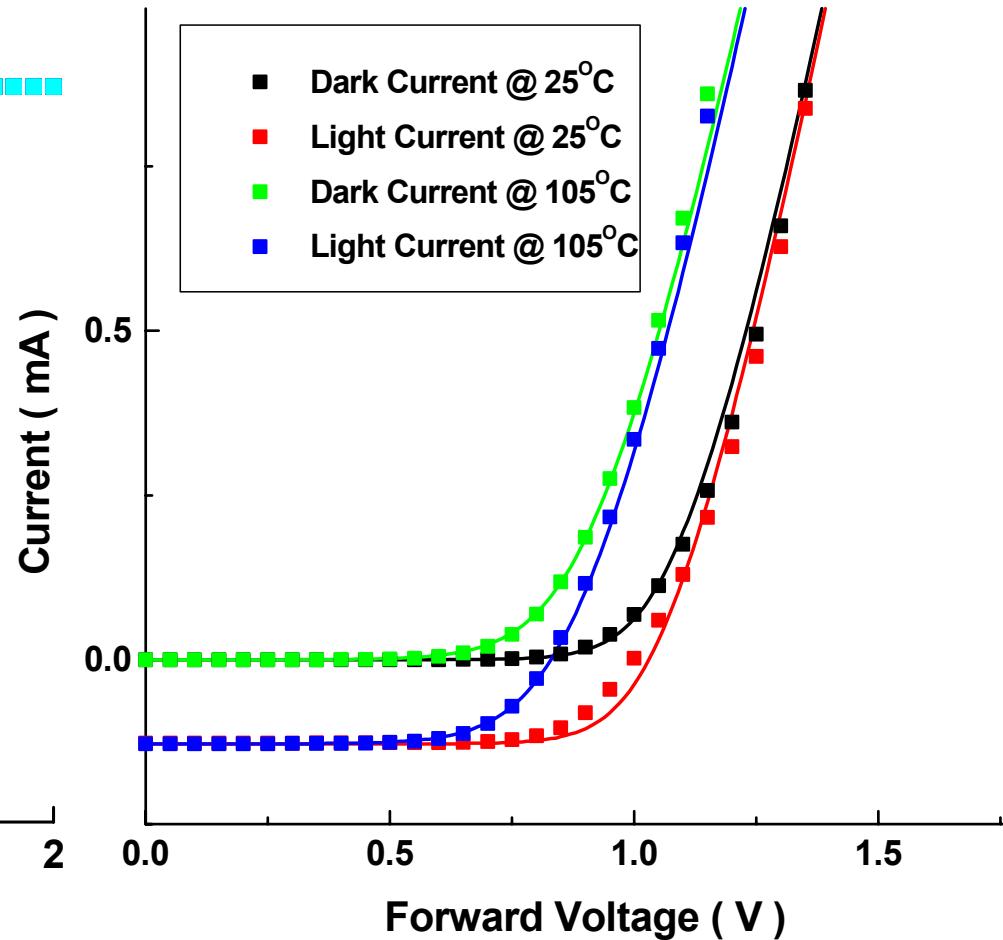
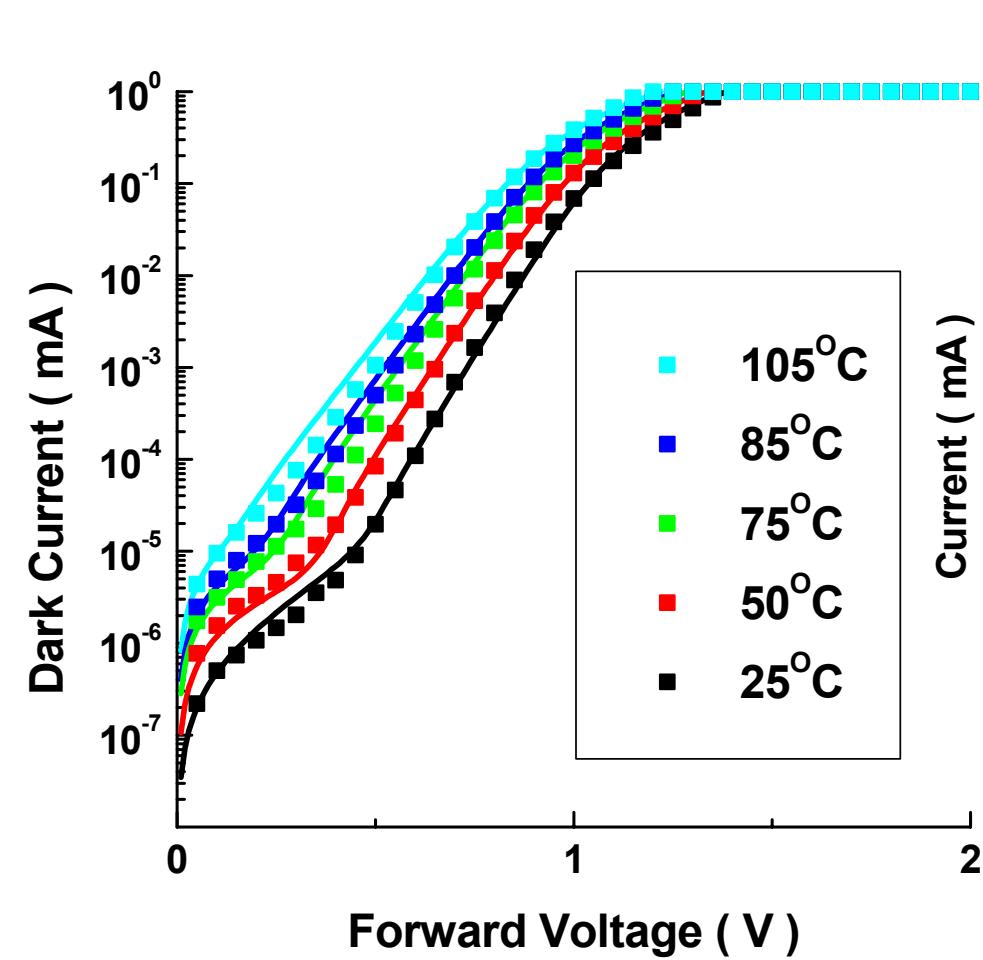
$$I_{sr}(T) = I_{sr}(T0) \left( \frac{T}{T0} \right)^{xti2} \exp \left( \frac{E_g}{2kn_{r2}} \left( \frac{1}{T0} - \frac{1}{T} \right) \right)$$

$$n_r(T) = n_r(T0) \left( \frac{T}{T0} \right)^{xti2}$$



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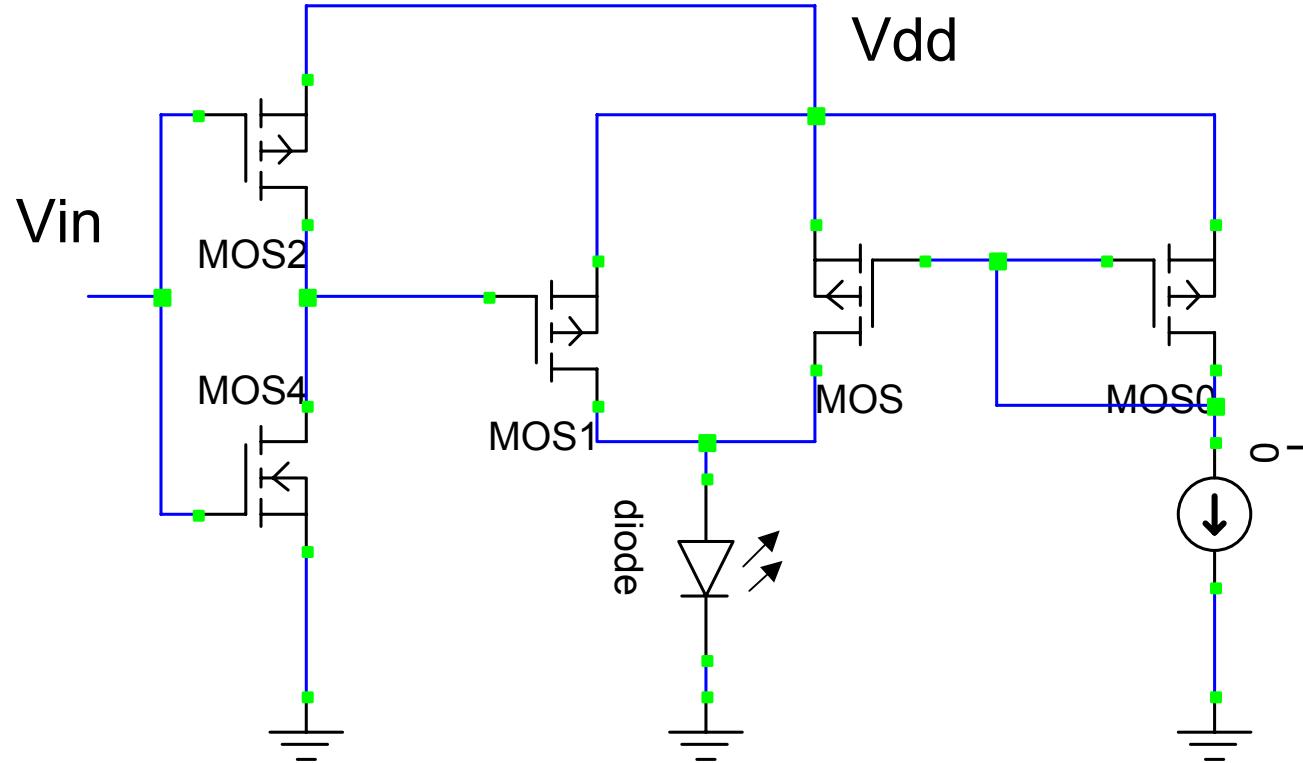
# PIN Photodiode Model





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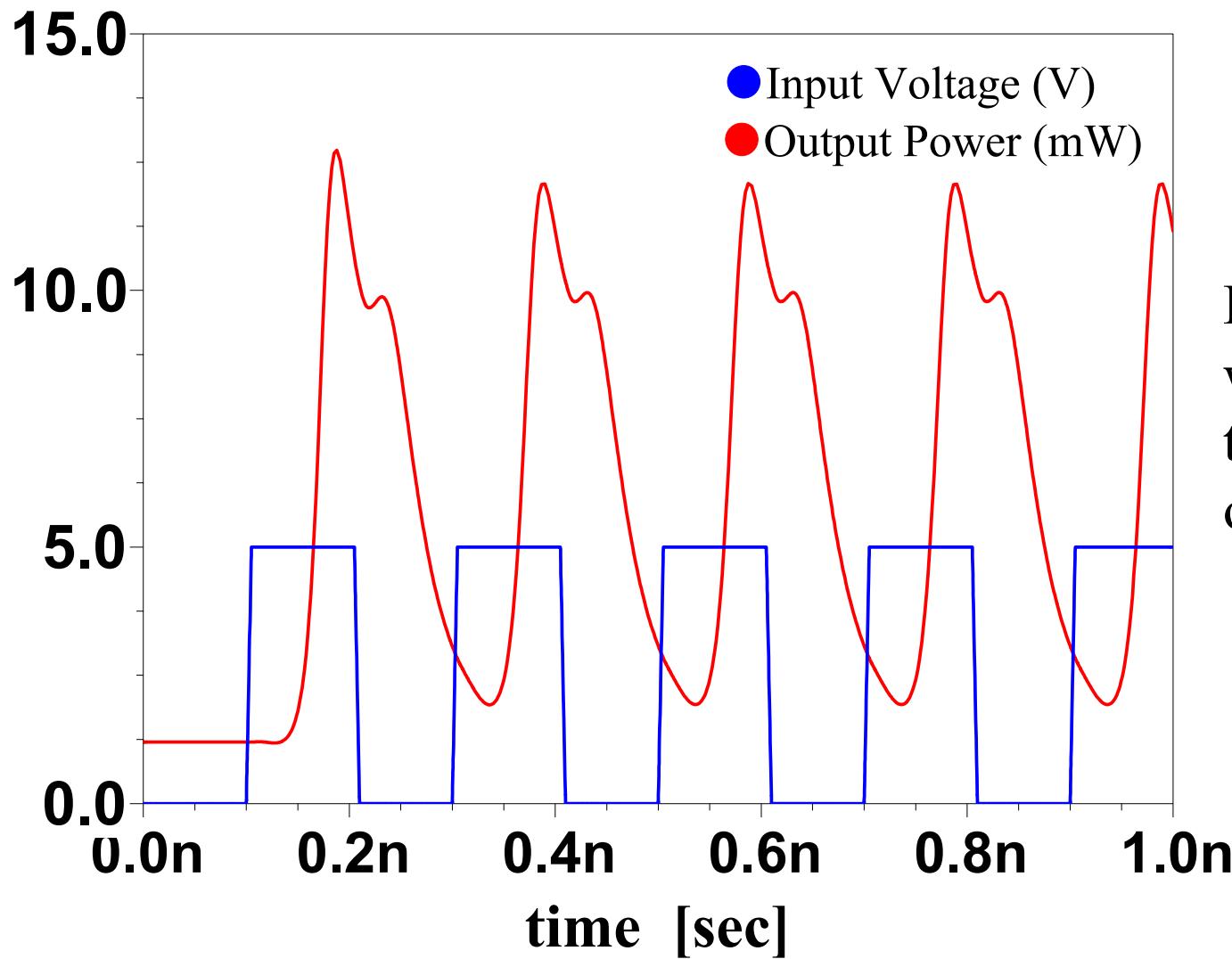
# Laser Driver Circuit





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# Simulation Results

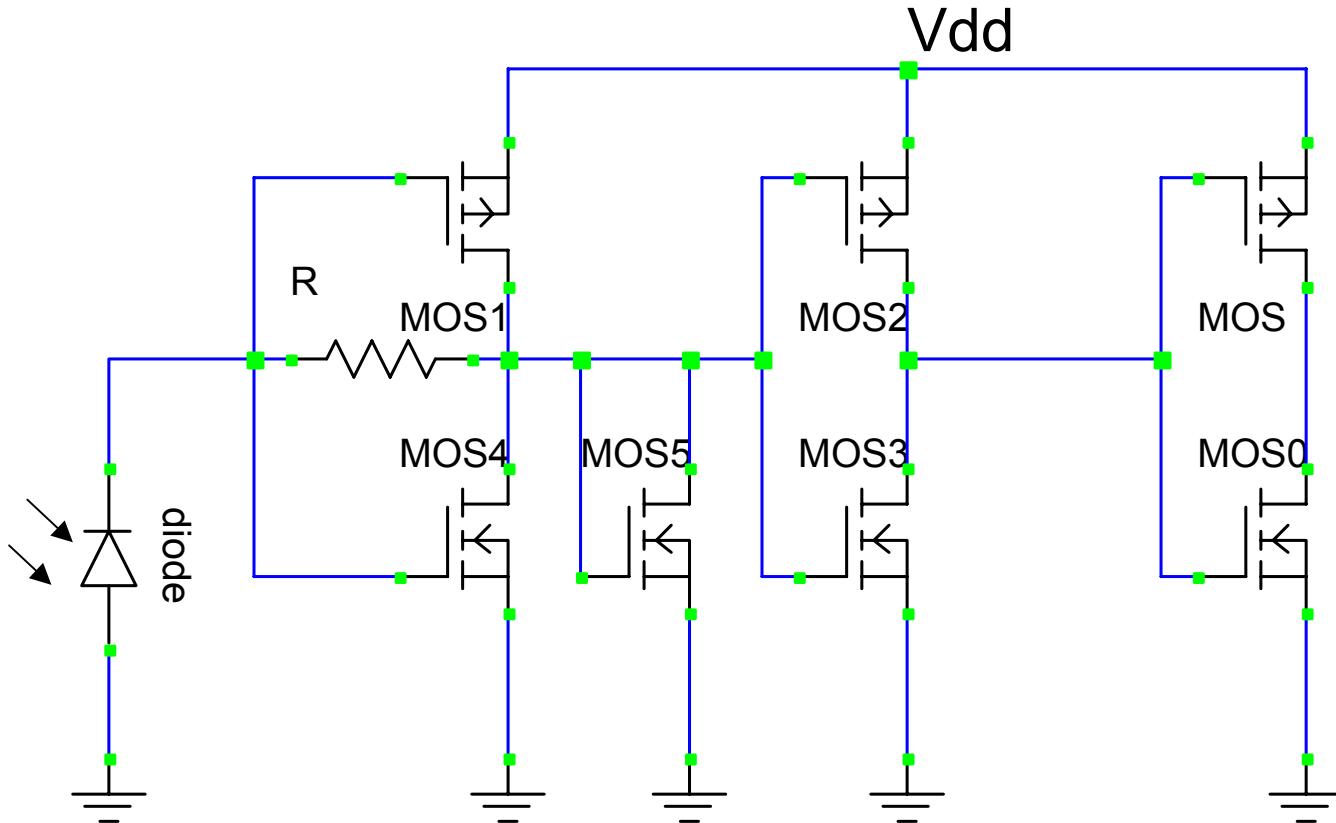


Driver circuit built  
with  $0.25\mu\text{m}$  CMOS  
technology, laser  
operation at 5Gb/s



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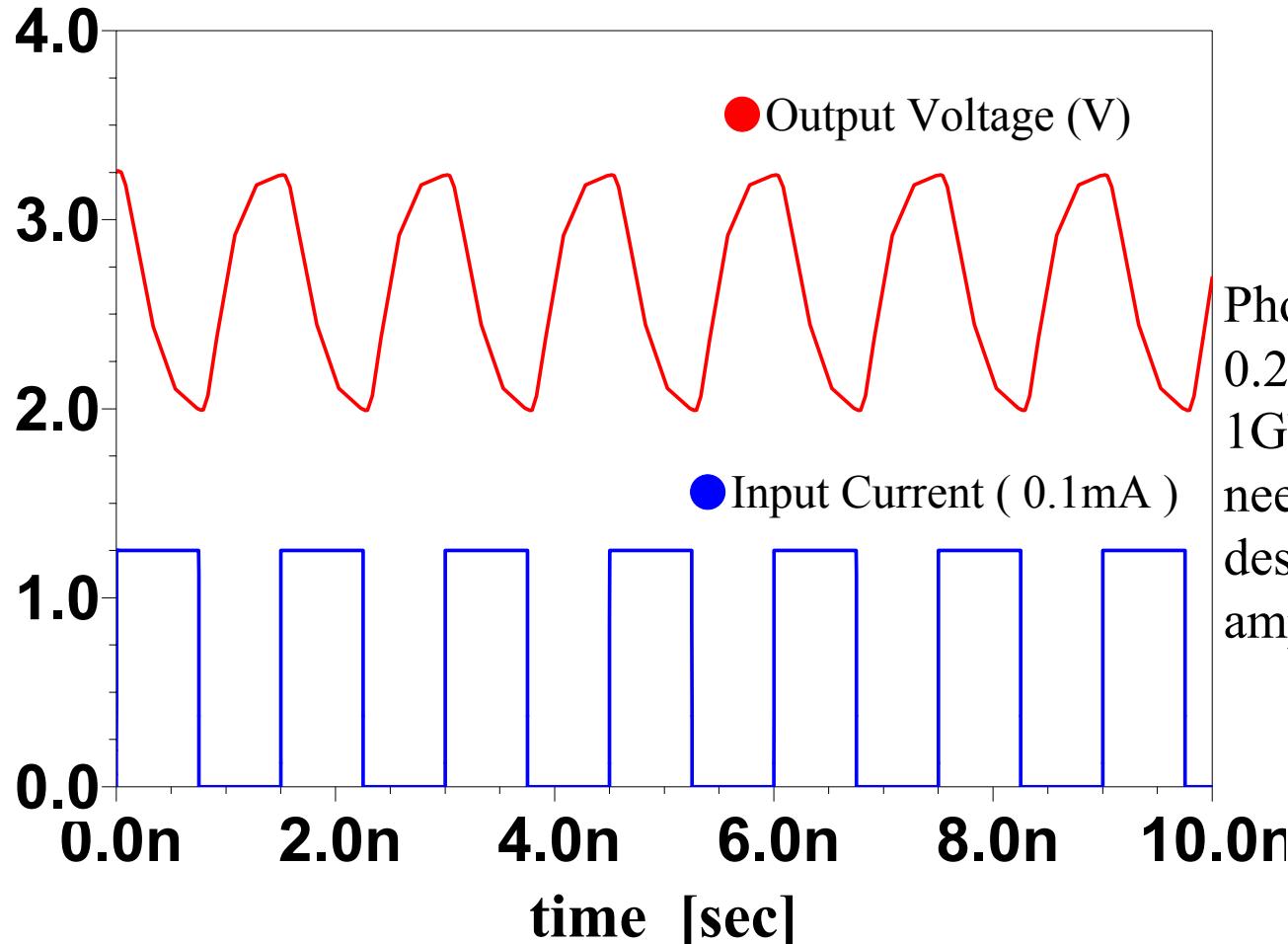
# Optical Receiver Circuit





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# Receiver Circuit Simulation Results



Photodiode capacitance: 0.5 pF  
0.25 μm CMOS technology  
1Gb/s speed -- improvement  
needed, more effort on the  
design of transimpedance  
amplifier

# Conclusions



- VCSEL model for Photonic SPICE has been developed. Both pulsed and continuous-wave operation can be simulated, and show satisfactory agreement with experimental results.
- Photo detector MSM model has been developed. Its steady-state behavior has been simulated.
- PIN photodiode model for temperature range up to 100°C
- Laser driver and optical receiver circuits simulated to test the models

# Future Work



- Parameter extraction and model maintenance & improvement for optoelectronic VLSI testability, characterization and design optimization
- Photonic SIM-Spice CAD tool validation for mixed electronic/photonics circuits.
- Waveguide simulation, including waveguides on silicon and incorporation into photonic AIM-Spice.
- Stray light/cross talk effect modeling and simulation

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- [1]. J. Deng, M. S. Shur, T. A. Fjeldly, S. Baier, “CAD Tools and Optical Device Modeling for Mixed Electronic/Photonic VLSI”, International Journal of High Speed Electronics and Systems, Vol. 10, No. 1 (2000), 299-308
  - [2]. J. Deng, M. S. Shur, T. A. Fjeldly, S. Baier, T. Ytterdal, SPICE Modeling for Mixed Electronic/Photonic VLSI, accepted abstract for URSI 1999
  - [3]. J. Deng, M. S. Shur, T. A. Fjeldly, S. Baier, T. Ytterdal, SPICE Modeling for Mixed Electronic/Photonic VLSI, accepted extended abstract for SRC Techcon 2000
  - [4]. A paper for optical circuits simulation is in preparation