



(72) BARNARD, Joseph Alan, GB

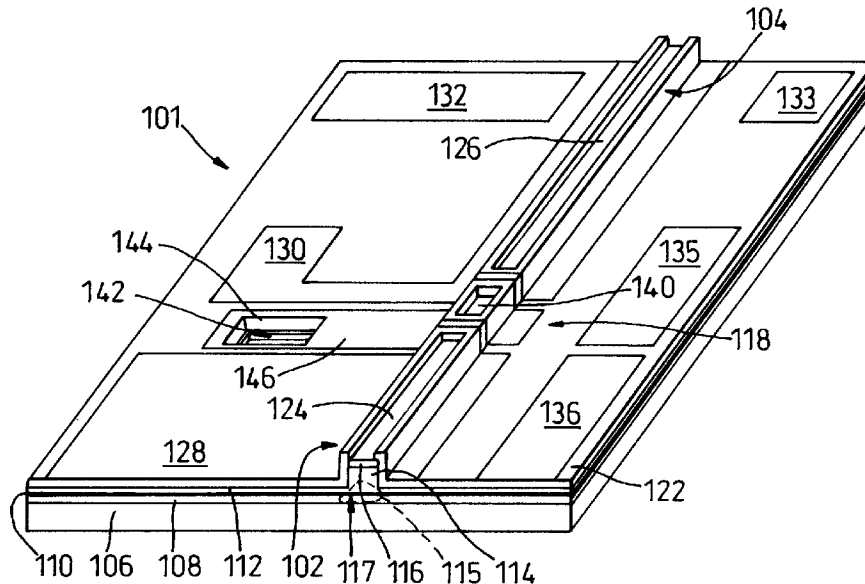
(71) HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY, US

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(54) **ISOLATION DES COMPOSANTES D'UN DISPOSITIF
OPTOELECTRONIQUE**

(54) **ELECTRICAL ISOLATION OF OPTO-ELECTRONIC DEVICE
COMPONENTS**



(57) The present invention relates to the electrical isolation of components within an integrated opto-electronic device where two or more active regions are optically coupled, for example by a waveguide. The device (101) comprises a distributed feed-back laser diode (102) and an electro-absorption modulator (104) fabricated on the same substrate (106). The laser diode and modulator are: separated by an electrical isolation region (118); linked optically across the isolation region by a waveguide (110); and capped by a ternary cap layer (116) through which ohmic contacts (124, 128; 126, 130) are made to operate the components (102, 104). The cap layer (116) extends to the isolation region (118) from which a grounding contact (140, 142, 146) is made to ground the cap layer (116) in the isolation region (118) and so electrically isolate the laser diode (102) and modulator (104) from each other.

Abstract

Electrical Isolation of Opto-electronic Device
Components

5

The present invention relates to the electrical isolation of components within an integrated opto-electronic device where two or more active regions are optically coupled, for example by a waveguide. The device (101) comprises a distributed feed-back laser diode (102) and an electro-absorption modulator (104) fabricated on the same substrate (106). The laser diode and modulator are: separated by an electrical isolation region (118); linked optically across the isolation region by a waveguide (110); and capped by a ternary cap layer (116) through which ohmic contacts (124,128;126,130) are made to operate the components (102,104). The cap layer (116) extends to the isolation region (118) from which a grounding contact (140,142,146) is made to ground the cap layer (116) in the isolation region (118) and so electrically isolate the laser diode (102) and modulator (104) from each other.

25

Figure 2

Electrical Isolation of Opto-electronic Device Components

The present invention relates generally to the
5 electrical isolation of components within an integrated
opto-electronic device where two or more active regions
are optically coupled, for example by a waveguide. The
invention particularly relates to isolation of a
10 distributed feed-back (DFB) laser diode and an electro-
absorption (EA) modulator in a monolithically
integrated opto-electronic transmitter device for a
fibre-optic telecommunications link.

Opto-electronic integration gives the potential for low
15 cost, reliable and compact components, improved
temperature and mechanical stability, and assured
alignment between components. In the field of
transmitter devices for fibre-optic communications, the
integration of a laser diode with a modulator, for
20 example in a buried heterostructure or a ridge stripe,
was achieved many years ago, for example see the
publication by S. Tarucha and H. Okamoto in Appl. Phys.
Lett., vol. 22, pp. 242-243, 1986 relating to a device
fabricated from GaAs. Nowadays, in order to achieve
25 operation at 1.55 μm , such integrated opto-electronic
transmitter devices are usually fabricated from on a
wafer grown from an n^+ -InP substrate on which are grown
a number of layers, including a p^+ -InP active layer
capped by a p^+ -GaInAs ternary or cap layer. The cap
30 layer has a relatively low resistance, and so serves as
a contact layer to which electrical contacts may be
made.

Ideally, the light output from the laser diode should
35 have a steady wavelength and intensity. However,

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because of the integrated nature of such structures, and close physical proximity of the components, the electrical resistance between the laser diode and modulator (referred to herein as the isolation resistance) will be about 1-10 k Ω , depending on the conductivity of the p-contact material and the separation of the contacts. It is therefore possible that the electrical signal used to modulate the modulator can inadvertently affect the laser diode, causing wavelength and/or intensity shifts. The isolation resistance therefore needs to be increased, at least to a few 100 k Ω , and preferably to a few M Ω .

Several approaches have been suggested to deal with this problem of electrical isolation. One approach is to etch through the ternary cap layer. This increases the isolation resistance only to about 10-20 k Ω . Although such etching does not interfere with the optical waveguide between the laser diode and the modulator, this is insufficient isolation.

One way to achieve sufficient isolation is disclosed in the publication by M. Suzuki et al in the Journal of Lightwave Technology, vol. 6, pp. 779-785. An isolation region is formed in the stripe, between the DFB laser diode and the EA modulator, by etching away both the cap and active layers. The gap in the active layer was then filled with a passivating SiN film and a polyimide. Although a relatively high isolation resistance of 2.5 M Ω was achieved, this approach suffers from the disadvantage of cutting into the optical waveguide between the laser diode and modulator, which may adversely affect the optical efficiency of the device or reduce coupling between the components owing to unwanted internal reflections.

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Another way to achieve a high degree of electrical isolation, without etching away the cap and active layers and without adversely affecting the optical performance of the device, is to use deep proton implantation in the region between the laser diode and the modulator. M. Aoki and H. Sano have reporting in "OFC '95 Optical Fibre Communication, Summaries of Papers Presented at the Conference on Optical Fibre Communication, vol. 8, pp. 25-26, pub. Optical Society of America 1995", that this technique can achieve an electrical isolation of greater than 1 M Ω . It is believed that this approach could achieve an isolation resistance of up to 10 M Ω . However, none of the other process steps associated with the fabrication of such an integrated opto-electronic device require any such proton or ion implantation, and so this approach requires an investment in an additional item of very expensive production equipment.

According to the invention, there is provided an integrated opto-electronic device, comprising at least two opto-electronic components fabricated on the same substrate, two of the components being: separated by an electrical isolation region; linked optically across the isolation region by a waveguide; and capped by a contact layer through which ohmic contacts are made to operate the components, characterised in that the contact layer extends to the isolation region from which a grounding contact is made to ground the contact layer in the isolation region and so electrically isolate the two components from each other.

The grounding contact may then draw any stray currents from one of said two components which could adversely

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affect the performance of the other of said component. In the case of the component being a laser diode, and the other component being a modulator, for example an EA modulator, for modulating the output of the laser diode, stray modulation currents at the modulation frequency may be drawn to the grounding contact in order to prevent wavelength or intensity chirping of the otherwise steadily biased laser diode.

10 The contact layer may be broken or cut through, at least partially, in order to help block current flow from one component to another component. Preferably, however, the contact layer extends contiguously in the isolation region between said two components.

15 In a preferred embodiment of the invention, a passivating layer covers the cap layer in order to provide environmental protection for the device. The passivating layer may then have contact windows in the
20 passivating layer through which the contacts are made.

In general, the integrated device will have a ground plane, for example either the substrate or a layer grown on the substrate. In many cases, the device will
25 be fabricated so that the substrate is a ground plane. The grounding contact from the cap layer may then be made to the ground plane. If a contact window is provided to the substrate, then the grounding contact may conveniently be made through this window to the
30 ground plane. It would however, be possible for the grounding contact to be made, for example by a wire, or some other suitable grounding point. The ground plane need not necessarily be a zero volts with respect to the earth, but will be at a suitable potential with
35 respect to the components in order to draw stray

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currents away from one or more of the components. However, it may be the case that at least one of the components is grounded by the ground plane.

5 It may often be the case that a passivating layer extends over the device, and in a preferred embodiment of the invention, this device passivating layer is contiguous with the cap passivating layer. The window to the substrate may then extend through the device
10 passivating layer in order to provide a convenient route to the ground plane.

It may be convenient to fabricate one or each of the contacts by depositing a conducting layer, rather than
15 by using wires. This deposited conducting layer may then cover over one or more windows. Preferably the contacts are deposited so that the contacts cover over fully all of the contact windows. The deposited conducting layer(s) may then act as a type of
20 passivating layer in the area of the windows not otherwise protected by the aforementioned passivating layer.

It may be desirable to limit the stray currents drawn
25 by the grounding contact, for example in order to prevent overheating due to ohmic losses, or to avoid a voltage drop for the components. Therefore, a resistance may be provided in line with the current path to ground. At least part of this resistance may
30 conveniently be provided by the cap layer, which may be fabricated with dimensions depending on the material of the cap layer to give at least 1 k Ω between a component and the ground contact.

35 The invention will now be described by way of example,

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with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a prior art integrated opto-electronic device comprising a DFB laser diode in line with an EA modulator;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of an integrated opto-electronic device according to the invention, comprising a DFB laser diode in line with an EA modulator, separated by an isolation region from which a grounding contact is made to a ground plane;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the device of Figure 2, shown with plated pads affixed to the device; and

Figure 4 is a circuit diagram of the device of Figures 2 and 3, showing how the grounding contact isolates the two components.

Figure 1 shows, not to scale, an integrated prior art opto-electronic device 1 comprising two components, namely a DFB laser diode 2 and an EA modulator 4, suitable for use as a transmitter in a high speed fibre-optic link operating at $1.55\ \mu\text{m}$. Currently, high speed links operate at 2.5 or 10 Gbits/s, and bit rates of up to 40 Gbits/s have been demonstrated in the laboratory.

The device 1 is grown in wafer form, from an n^{++} -InP substrate 6 doped to around $10^{19}/\text{cc}$, on which is grown a $2\ \mu\text{m}$ thick n^+ -InP buffer layer 8 doped to around $10^{18}/\text{cc}$. The laser diode has an $\text{In}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{As}_{1-y}\text{P}_y$ active layer 10 which is about 100 nm to 300 nm thick, and this is

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topped by another buffer layer 12, here a "cladding" layer formed from p⁺-InP. The DFB grating for the laser diode can be contained in the n⁺-InP buffer layer or in the p⁺-InP cap layer. The active region of the DFB laser and the EA modulator usually comprises a multiple quantum well (MQW) structure. The MQW structure is especially advantageous in the modulator section where the absorption edge of the modulator can be shifted towards longer wavelengths by the application of an electric field (the quantum confined Stark effect).

The output facet 9 of the modulator is anti-reflective coated for good transmission through the facet, and the back facet 11 of the laser diode may be reflectively coated or left uncoated.

The cladding or upper buffer layer 12 is grown to be about 2 μm thick, on top of which a 100 nm to 200 nm thick cap layer is deposited. The cap layer is formed from p⁺⁺-GaInAs, highly doped to around $10^{19}/\text{cc}$, in order to provide a good low resistance ohmic contact for the electrical connection to the laser diode 2. Then, using well-known fabrication technology, the wafer is coated with an oxide layer, here SiO₂ (not illustrated deposited by in a plasma enhanced chemical vapour deposition (PECVD) process. This oxide layer is photolithographically patterned and dry etched to remove the cap layer 16 and all but 200 nm of buffer layer except along a 3 μm wide ridge stripe 14. The ridge strip 14 therefore rises about 2 μm above the surrounding surface. Finally the PECVD oxide layer is removed from the ridge strip to expose again the cap layer 14.

The ridge stripe 14 has the effect of guiding an

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optical mode 15 along an active region 17 beneath the stripe 14.

The ridge stripe 14 extends from the laser diode 2
5 towards the EA modulator 4 through an isolation region
18. The EA modulator has a similar structure to that
described for the laser diode, except that the
absorption edge of the unbiased modulator is at a
shorter wavelength (typically 30 nm to 100 nm shorter)
10 than the gain maximum and the emission wavelength of
the laser diode.

The isolation region 18 comprises a gap 20 etched in a
process similar to that described above to remove
15 completely the cap layer 16, and if needed the top of
the upper p⁺-InP buffer layer 12. The etching of the gap
20 stops short of the depth which would cause
reflections and interfere with light guided by the
active region 17 extending underneath the stripe 14.
20 Because of the need to maximise the isolation
resistance without adversely affecting the optical
properties of the ridge waveguide, and also the need to
align the photolithographic pattern with the ridge 14
between the components 2,4, the positioning and etching
25 of the gap is a highly critical process. It is very
difficult to achieve this alignment in a production
environment. The isolation region 18 so produced
approximately doubles the isolation resistance between
the laser diode 2 and modulator 4. Proton implantation
30 could be used to increase this isolation resistance
further to 1-10 MΩ.

The cap layer 16, the sides of the ridge stripe 14, and
the surrounding upper buffer layer 10 are then coated
35 with a PECVD oxide layer 22, here an SiO₂ layer. This

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is patterned and etched in a similar process to that described above, to open up two contact windows on the ridge stripe 14, one 24 above the laser diode and the other 26 above the modulator.

5

Metal is then vacuum deposited on the device 1 using well known techniques in two stages, first with a TiPt layer which is patterned using a lift-off process, and then final depositing of a TiAu layer, followed by
10 metal wet etch in a photolithographically defined areas. The remaining TiAu layer forms two contacts 28,30 which cover over the contact windows 24,26 to make good ohmic contacts through the cap layer with the laser diode 2 and modulator 4. Six other metalised
15 areas 31-36 are also formed that do not make any electrical connection but onto which pads (not shown) may be plated in order to provide physical protection to the ridge stripe 14.

20 Although not illustrated, the substrate 6 would be soldered onto a heat sink in a conventional manner.

The prior art device 1 is about 700 μm long (ie in the direction of the ridge 14) and about 300 μm wide. The
25 lengths of the laser diode 2, gap isolation region 18 and modulator 4 are, respectively about 450 μm , 50 μm and 200 μm .

Figures 2 and 3 illustrate, not to scale, an integrated
30 opto-electronic device 101 according to the invention.

This device 101 is similar to the prior art device 1 described above, and so similar features are indicated with reference numerals incremented by 100.

35 The device 101 has an isolation region 118 that is

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about 70 μm in length, and so is slightly longer than the prior art 18 isolation region. This allows sufficient space for an isolation contact window 140 formed to an unbroken cap layer 114 extending between the laser diode 102 and the modulator 104. The isolation contact window 140 is formed in the same manner and at the same time as the contact windows 124,126 for the components 102,104. This is much more convenient than the formation of the isolation gap described above, avoiding the need to align the isolation region in a separate process step from the alignment of the contact windows.

In a separate process step prior to etching of the contact and isolation windows, a ground contact window 142 to the substrate is formed into the device, passing through the buffer layers 108,112, active layer 110 and about 2 μm into the 100 μm thick substrate 106. At this level, the substrate is an effective ground plane for the components 102,104. Then, during the deposition of the PEVCD oxide layer 122 over the cap layer and surface either side of the ridge, the sides 144 and base (not shown) of the of the ground window 142 are also covered in the oxide layer. The oxide covering the base of the ground window 142 is then removed in the same process step which opens up the contact 124,126 and isolation 140 windows.

In one level of fabrication, a TiPt/TiAu conductor 146 is deposited between the isolation contact window 140 and the ground contact window 142, at the same time as the component conductors 128,130 are deposited. A 10 μm gap separates the conductors 128,130 from the ground conductor 146. This method is quite convenient as there are no additional process steps. It has been

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observed, however, that for devices created under particular processing conditions, the junction between the TiPt and the n++ substrate, that the junction behaves like a Schottky diode. It is therefore
5 preferred if the portion of the conductor 146 away from the ridge stripe is formed in a separate process step from a single layer of AuGeNi or AuSn alloy.

Although it would be possible to provide a path to
10 ground other than by depositing the conductor 146 from the isolation contact window 140 to the ground contact window 142, for example with a free-standing, grounded wire bonded to the isolation contact window, the integrated construction described above is believed to
15 be particularly advantageous because it facilitates conduction of very high frequency (of the order 1-10 GHz, or even higher) stray currents induced by the modulation.

20 The device described above is of relatively low integration density. Because of the ample space afforded by the area to the left side (as drawn) of the ridge, the ground window 142 can be relatively large compared with the contact 124, 126 and isolation 140
25 windows. In this example, the ground window is 50 μm wide (in the direction of the ridge 14) and 100 μm long. The alignment of the ground window with respect to the other features is therefore not as critical as the alignment of the cap layer gap 20 of the prior art
30 device. Furthermore, the depth of the ground window is not critical in order to achieve a good path to ground in the substrate 106. This embodiment of the device is therefore very well suited to a production environment.

35 Referring now to Figure 3, an Au contact pad 158 is

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plated to metalised area 128, and Au protective pads 162,163,165,166 are plated to metalised areas 132,133,135,136. Contact pad 158 is provided only to facilitate initial testing of the laser diode. After
5 testing, the device may then be packaged in an industry standard package (not shown), with a single mode optical fibre coupled with a spherical lens to the output facet of the modulator 104, and with gold bond wires soldered onto metalised areas 128 and 130

10

For convenience, the same reference numbers as used above are used in Figure 4 to refer generally to equivalent circuit elements. Figure 4 shows electrically how the isolation region 118 helps to
15 isolate the steady laser diode 102 from electrical disturbance from the modulator 104.

The laser diode is forward biased by a V_{LD} at about 1.6 V, and the modulator is reverse biased with a
20 modulation V_m , modulated between -0.5 V (transmissive) and -2.0 V (absorptive) at up to 10 Gbit/s, or higher. In the absence of an isolation feature, a stray current from the laser diode 102 to the modulator 104, varying between about 0.5 mA and 0.9 mA, would cause wavelength
25 or intensity chirping of the laser.

The unbroken cap layer 114 between the laser diode 102 and modulator 104, provides a relatively low resistance path R_i path to the isolation window, and to the
30 substrate ground 106 through the conductor 146. Any stray currents in the cladding or upper buffer layer 112, which has a resistivity of 5×10^{-4} (about ten times higher than that for the cap layer) will also be drawn toward the cap layer 114 between the components
35 102,104, and from there to ground 106. In the present

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example, the value of R_i is preferred to be about 2-3 k Ω . A value for R_i below about 1 k Ω could cause excessive heating of the laser diode, leading to a wavelength shift of the laser diode.

5

Although the present invention has been described specifically for the example of a DFB laser diode in line with an EA modulator, the invention is applicable to any pair or number of opto-electronic components monolithically integrated on a substrate, where stray currents from one component need to be isolated from another component. For example, an optical waveguide with a split into two waveguides at a Y-junction, may have electrically driven or modulated active optical regions in two or three of the arms of the "Y", for example an optical amplifier or modulator. It may then be desirable to provide an isolation region at the junction of the three arms with which to electrically isolate the two or three optically active regions.

20

Another example of an opto-electronic device where there is a need for electrical isolation between optically coupled components would be tunable DFB laser diodes. These may be formed from two or three in-line sections, with a tunable Bragg grating section adjacent to a steady state amplification section.

25

Opto-electronic devices according to the invention provide a convenient and economical means of electrically isolating integrated opto-electronic components. The process steps involved may be similar to other standard steps used in the fabrication of such devices. There is no need for additional expensive processing equipment not used in other steps, such as ion beam implantation equipment. The tolerances in the

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alignment of the isolation region, and grounding contacts or windows may be reduced compared with those of prior art isolation regions.

- 15 -

Claims

1. An integrated opto-electronic device (101),
comprising at least two opto-electronic components
5 (102,104) fabricated on the same substrate (106), two
of the components (102,104) being: separated by an
electrical isolation region (118); linked optically
across the isolation region by a waveguide (110); and
capped by a contact layer (116) through which ohmic
10 contacts (124,128;126,130) are made to operate the
components (102,104), characterised in that the contact
layer (116) extends to the isolation region (118) from
which a grounding contact (140,142,146) is made to
ground the contact layer (116) in the isolation region
15 (118) and so electrically isolate the two components
(102,104) from each other.
2. An integrated opto-electronic device (101) as
claimed in Claim 1, in which the contact layer (116)
20 extends contiguously between said two components
(102,104).
3. An integrated opto-electronic device (101) as
claimed in Claim 1 or Claim 2, in which one (102) of
25 said two components is a laser diode, and the other
(104) of said two components is a modulator for
modulating the output of the laser diode (102).
4. An integrated opto-electronic device (101) as
30 claimed in any preceding claim, in which the contact
layer (116) is covered by a passivating layer (122),
the passivating layer having contact windows
(124,126,140) through which the contacts are made.
- 35 5. An integrated opto-electronic device (101) as

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claimed in any preceding claim, in which the device has a ground plane (106), the grounding contact (140,142, 146) from the contact layer (116) being made to the ground plane.

5

6. An integrated opto-electronic device (101) as claimed in Claim 5, in which a contact window (142) is provided into the device for the grounding contact to the ground plane (106).

10

7. An integrated opto-electronic device (101) as claimed in Claim 6, in which a passivating layer (122) extends over the device, the window (142) into the device extending through said passivating layer (122).

15

8. An integrated opto-electronic device 101 as claimed in any one of Claims 5 to 7, in which at least one of said components (102,104) is grounded by the ground plane (106).

20

9. An integrated opto-electronic device (101) as claimed in any preceding claim, in which the contacts (124,128;126,130;140,146) are each made by a deposited conducting layer (128,130,146).

25

10. An integrated opto-electronic device (101) as claimed in Claim 9 when dependent on Claim 6 or Claim 7, in which the deposited conducting layer (128,130,146) covers over one or more windows (124,126,140).

30

11. An integrated opto-electronic device (101) as claimed in any preceding claim, in which the contact layer (116) provides a resistance of at least 1 k Ω between a component (102,104) and the ground contact

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(140,142,146) .

12. An integrated opto-electronic device (101) as
claimed in any preceding claim, in which the contact
5 layer (116) is a ternary cap layer.

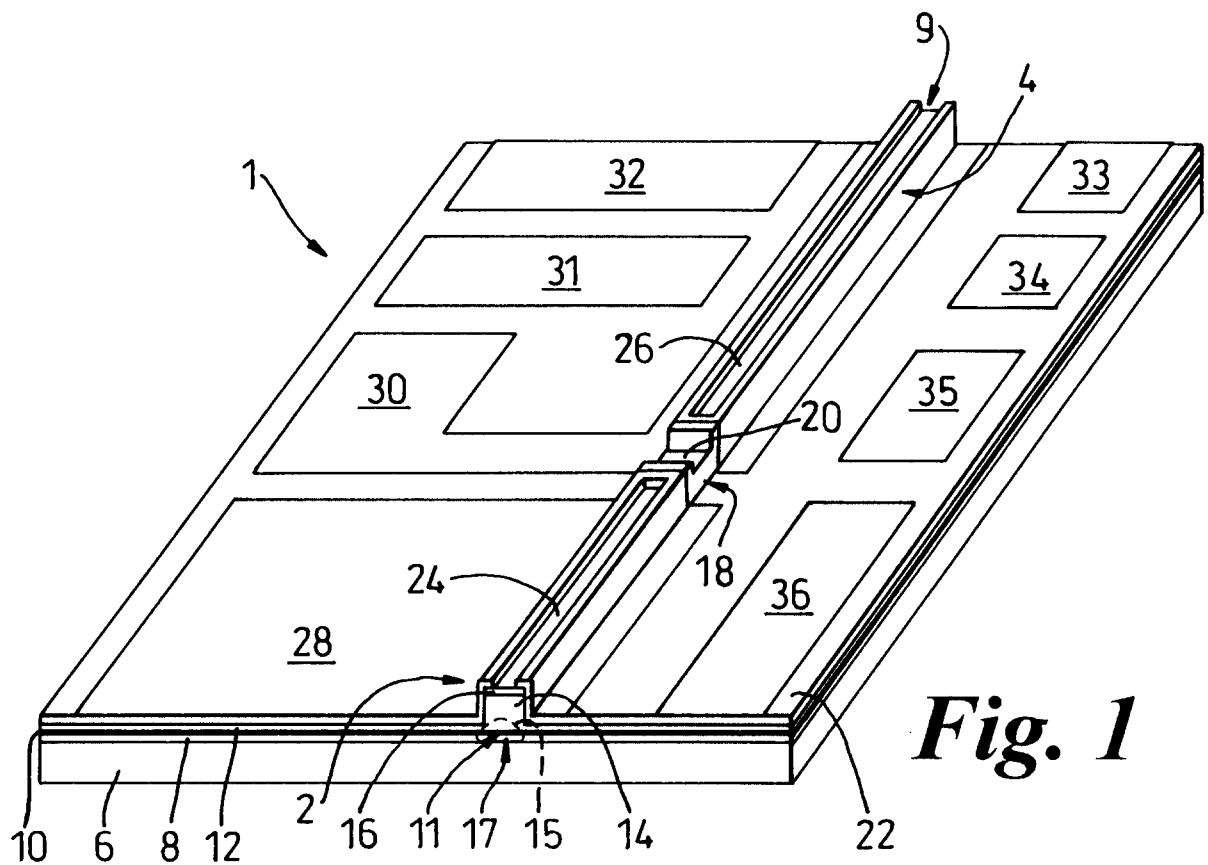


Fig. 1

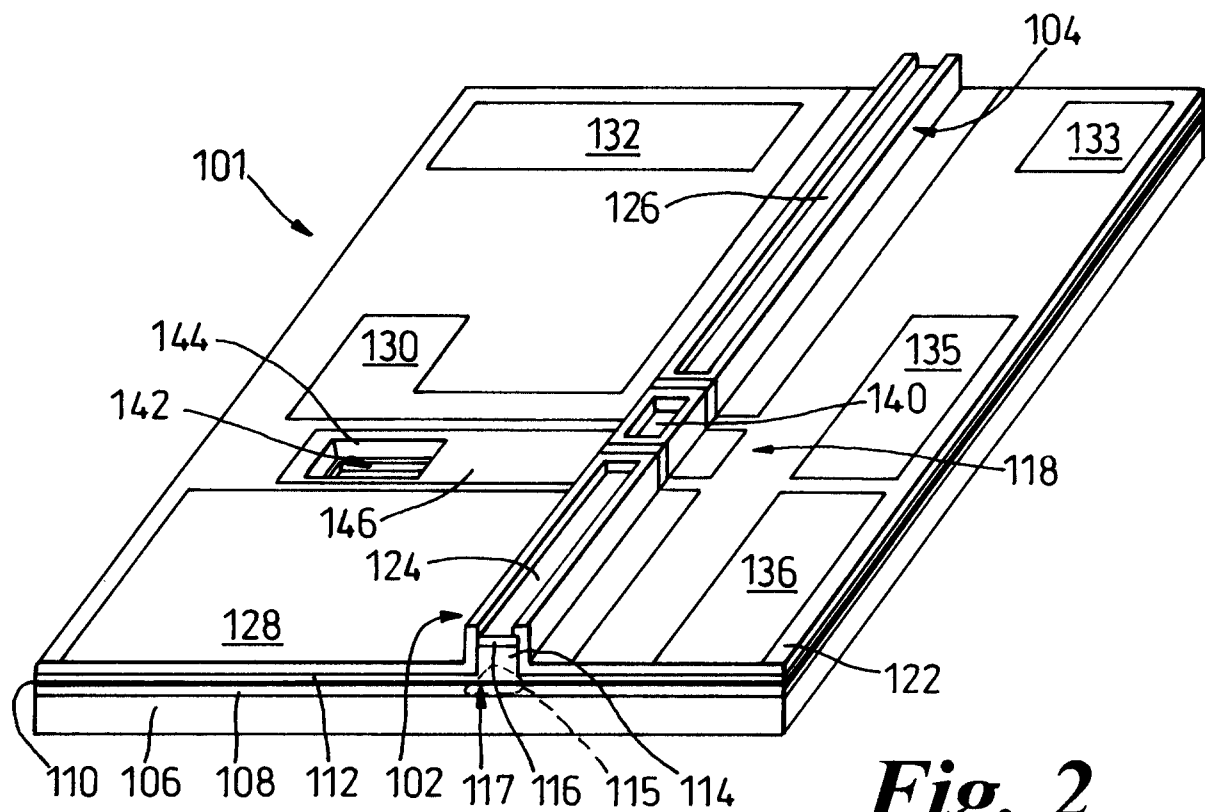


Fig. 2

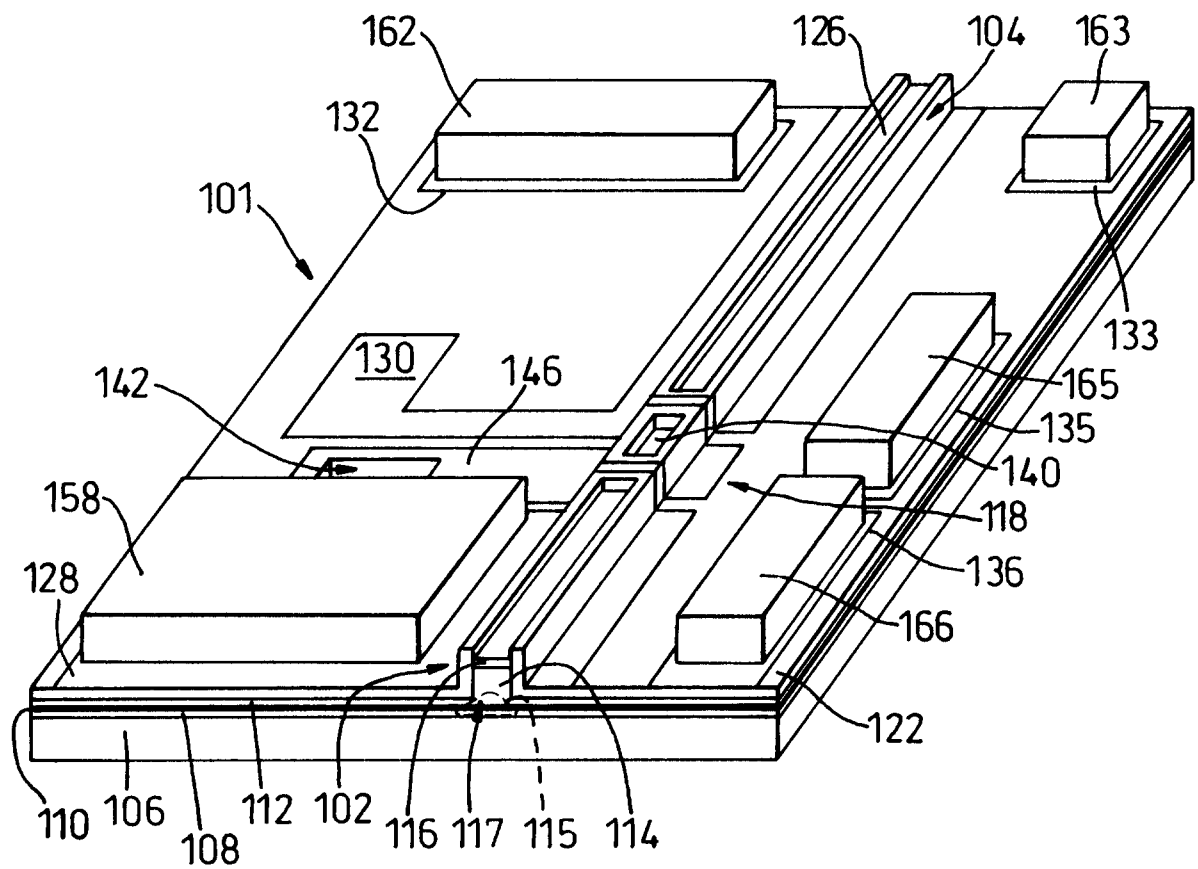


Fig. 3

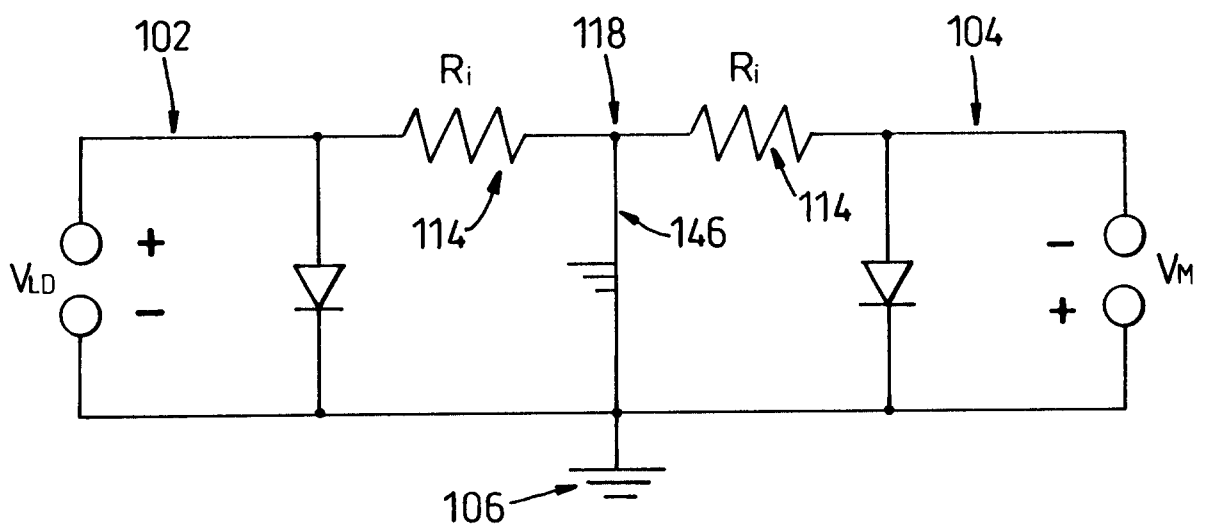


Fig. 4

