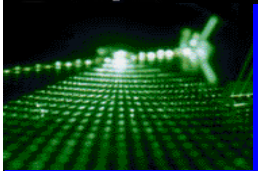


# *Optical Interconnects: A Viable Solution for Interconnection Beyond 10 Gbit/sec*

**Ray T. Chen,  
Univ. of Texas at Austin**

**On IEEE ISPD Conference  
3-20-2007**



# Introduction: Projection of Bandwidth



## Enterprise

Distance:  
0.1-10km

## Rack-Rack

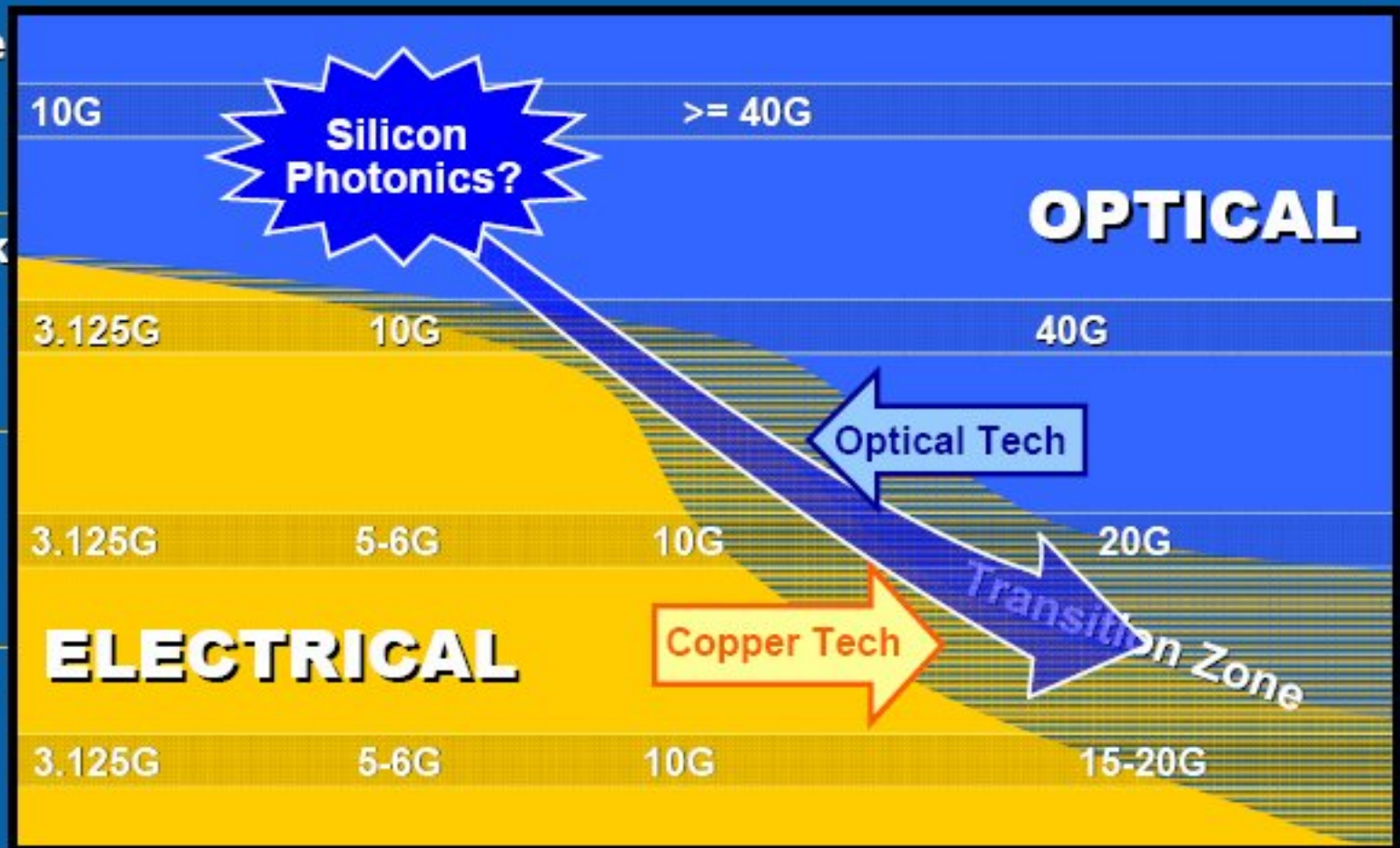
Distance:  
1-100m

## Board-Board

Distance:  
50-100cm

## Chip-Chip

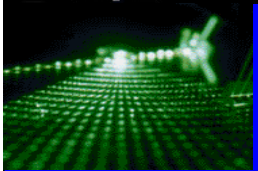
Distance:  
1-50cm



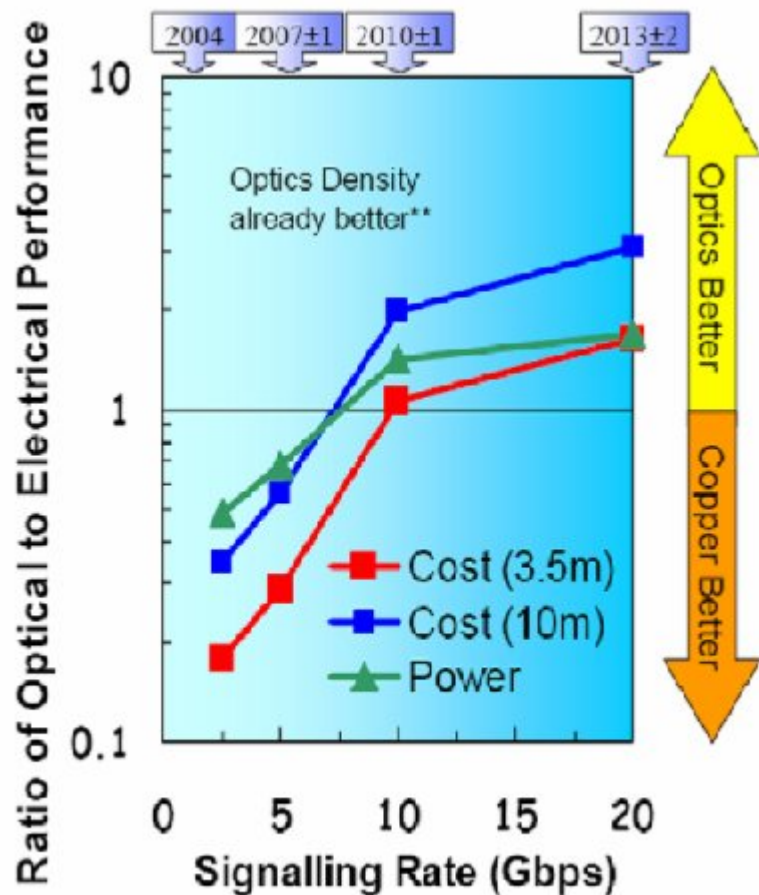
2005

2010+

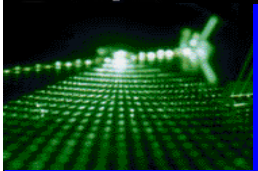
Transition driven by cost



# Potential Markets for UT's IP Portfolio



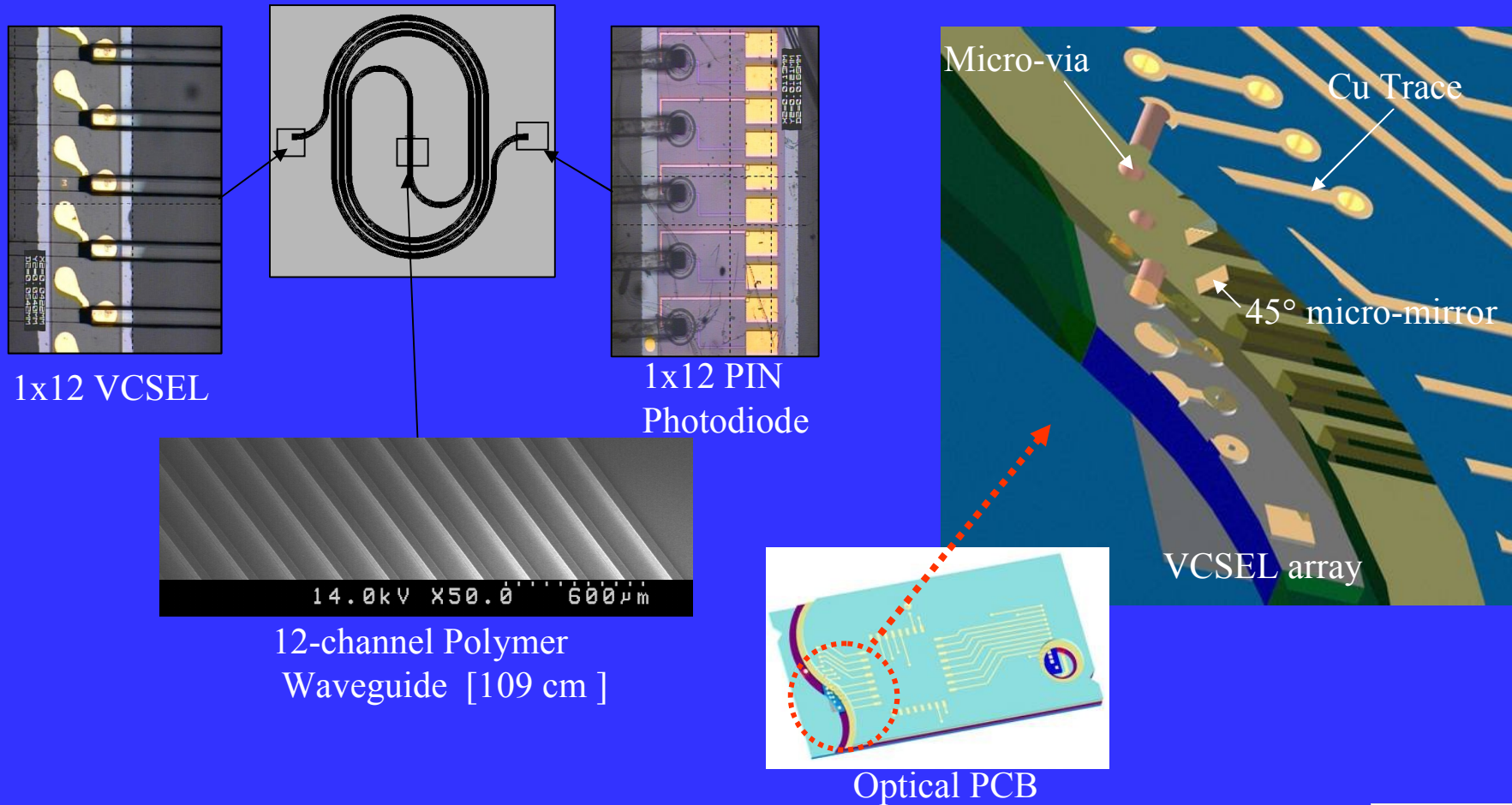
- Optical backplane
- Optical PC Board
- Passive Waveguide Components
- Active Optical Components
- Optical Biosensor

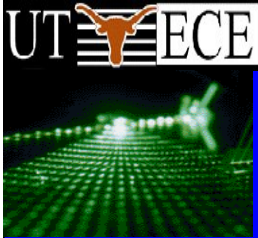


# Fully Embedded Board Level Optical Interconnection



- *Unique Architecture for Optical PWB (Printed Writing Board)*  
 ; All the optical components are interposed inside the PCB  
 Solve the package problem / Reduce Cost Effects

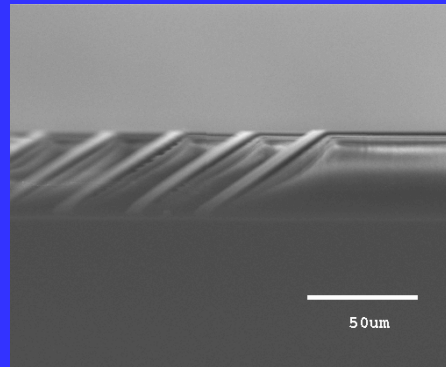
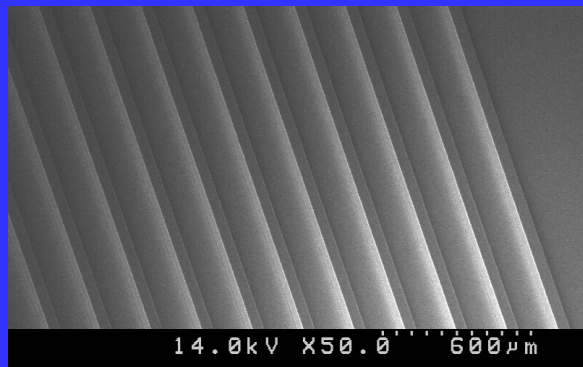




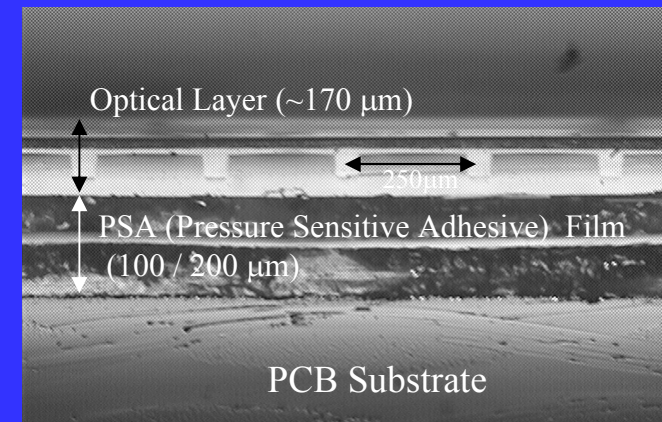
# Lamination of Optical Waveguide Film & Integration of Thin Film VCSEL



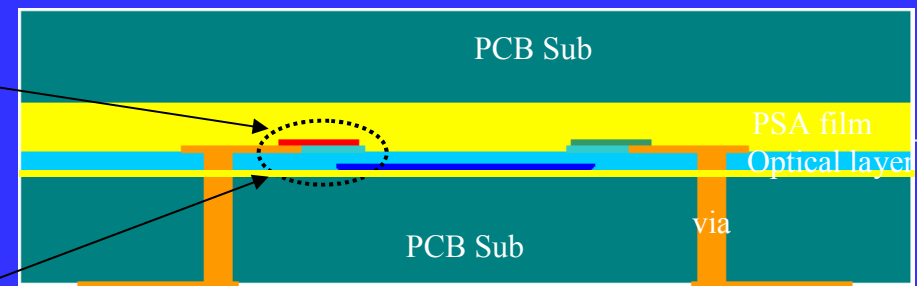
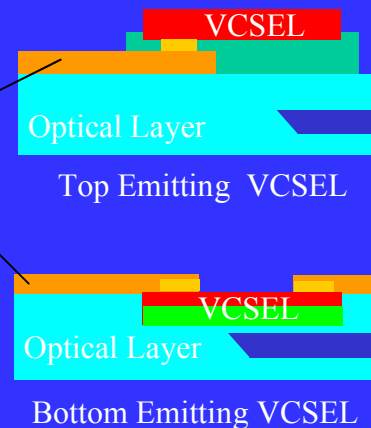
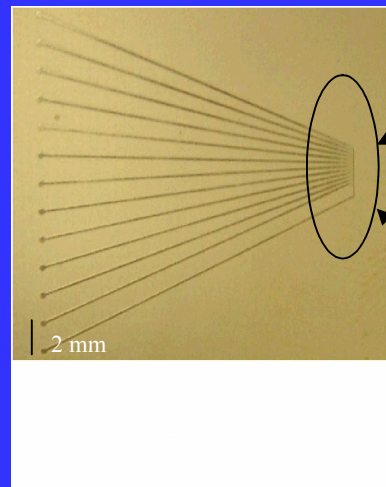
## ➤ 12-Channel Polymer Waveguide & 45° Micro-Mirror



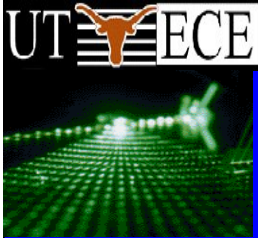
## ➤ Cross Section View of Laminated Optical Layer



## ➤ Cu Transmission Lines for VCSEL (or PD) Integration



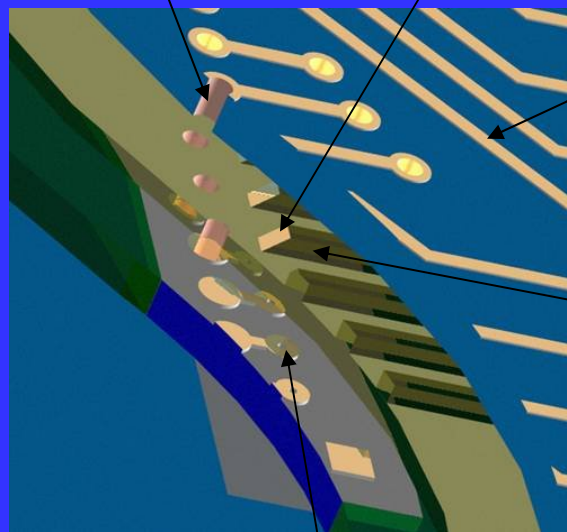
- PSA (Pressure Sensitive Adhesive) Film : 100 / 200 μm
- Optical Waveguide Film Layer = ~ 170 μm



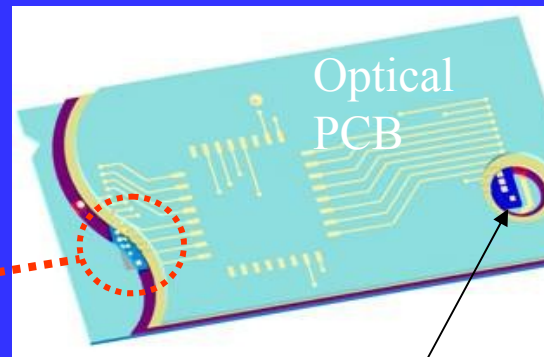
# Fully Embedded Board Level Optical Interconnection



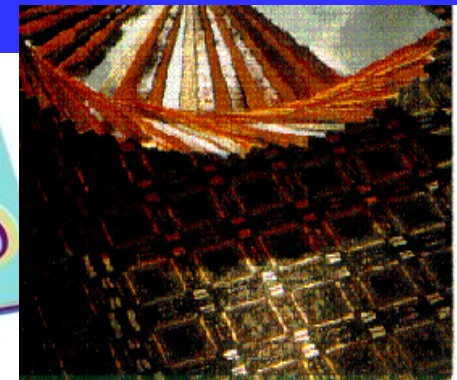
Micro-via      45° micro-mirror



Cu Trace

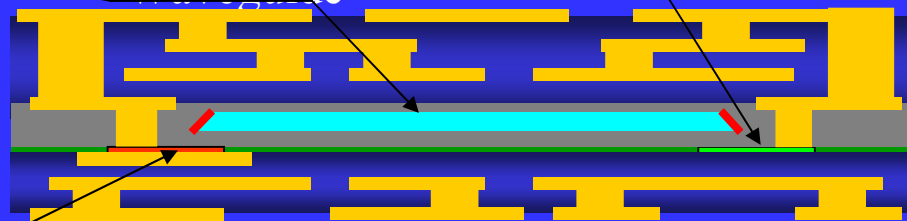


Optical PCB



Waveguide

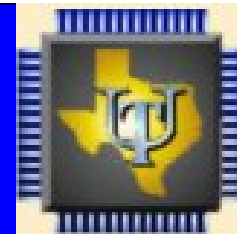
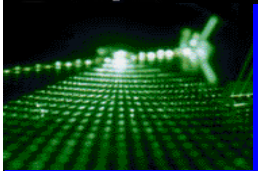
Photodiode



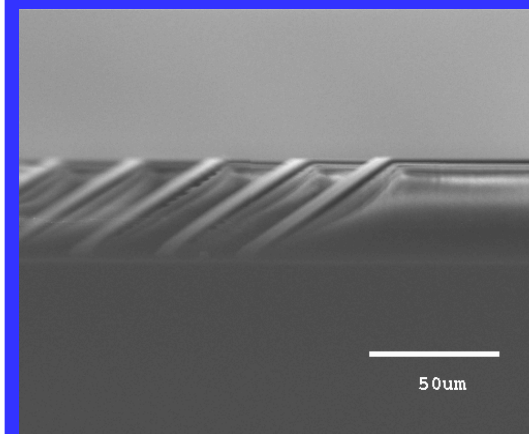
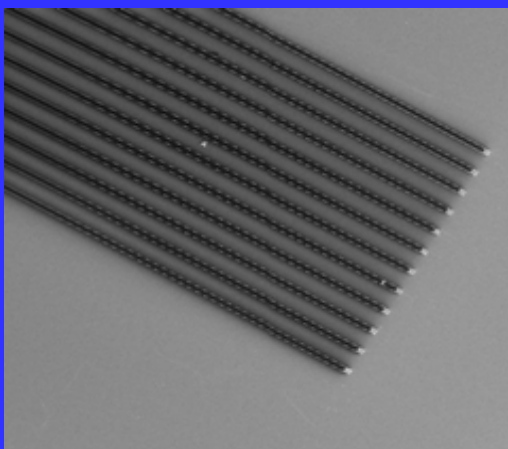
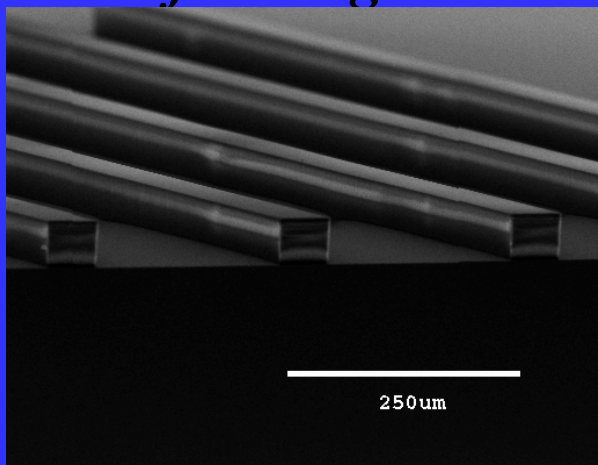
VCSEL array

Cross section view of optical PCB

R. T. Chen, et al, Proc. IEEE, **88**, 780-793 (2000).

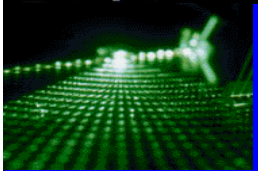


## ➤ Physical Dimensions of Waveguide Structures



No. of channels : 12  
Cross-Section :  $50 \times 50 \mu\text{m}^2$   
Channel to channel separation :  $250 \mu\text{m}$   
Total Length :  $\sim 109 \text{ cm}$   
Curvatures :  $3.68 \text{ cm} / 1.72 \text{ cm}$

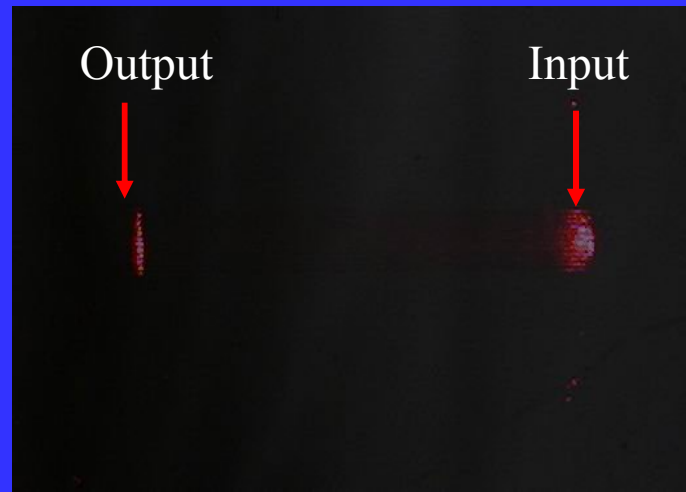
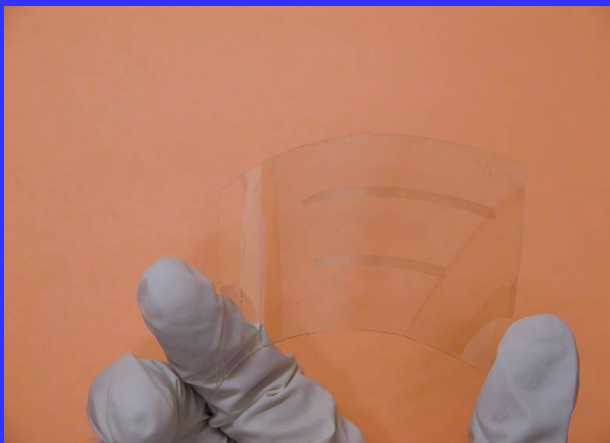
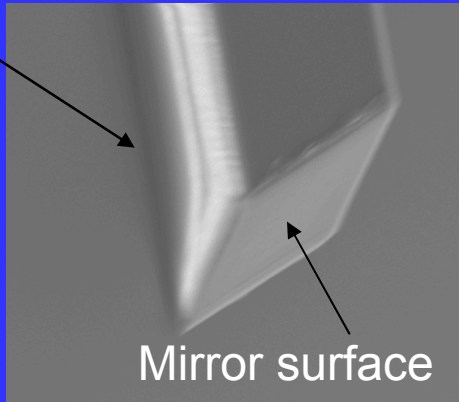
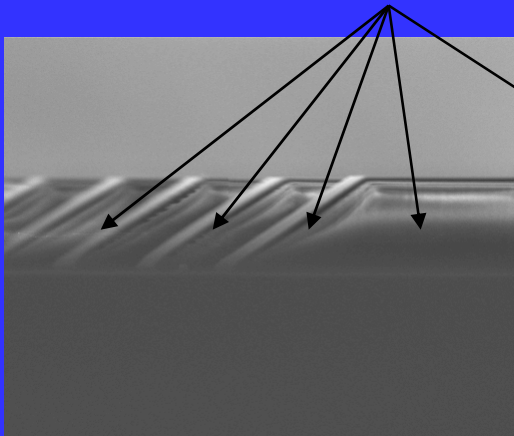
SEM image of  
 $45^\circ$  Micro-mirror

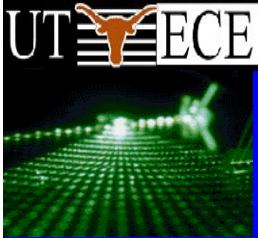


# Master Waveguide Structures for Mold

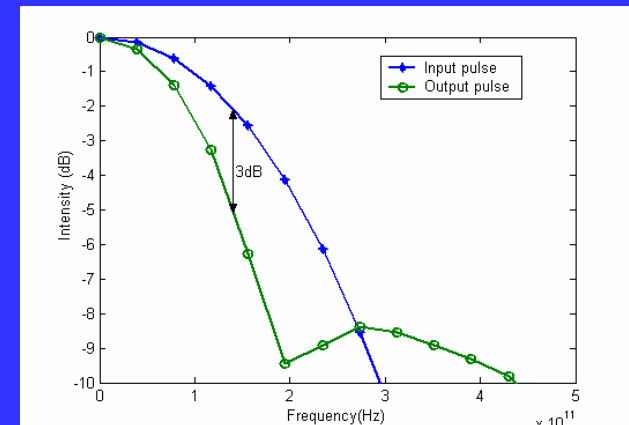
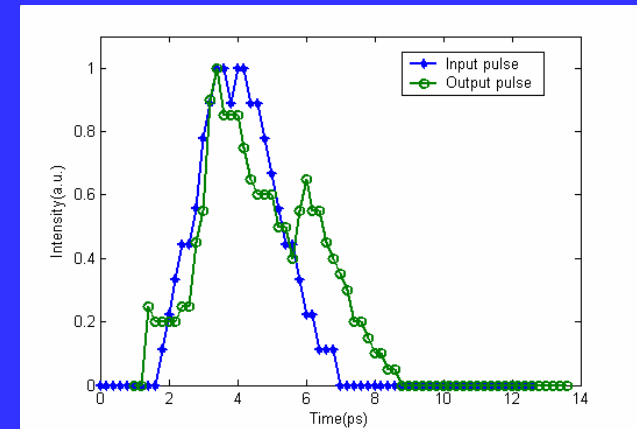
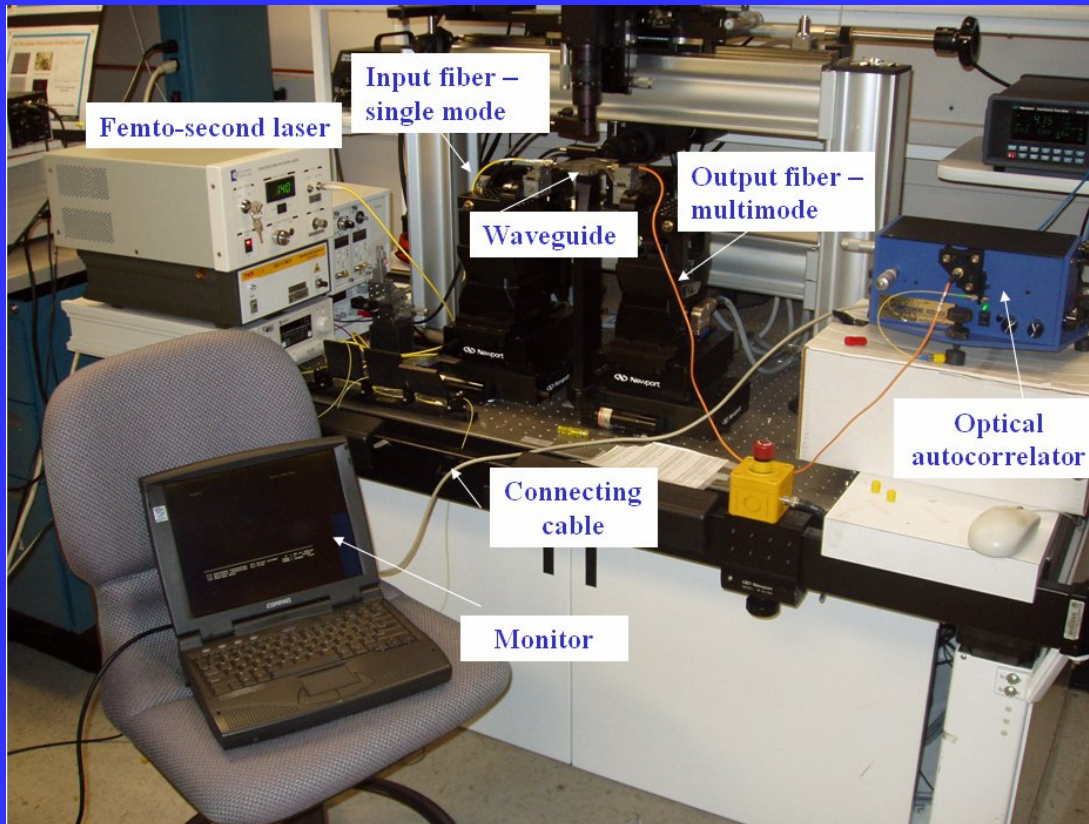


## Channel waveguides

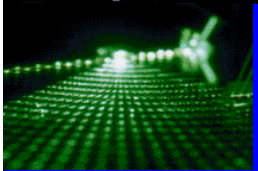




# Optical Bandwidth Measurement of the 51 cm Long Waveguide



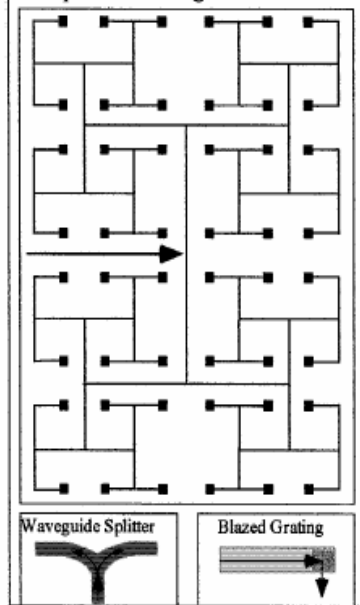
The 3-dB optical bandwidth is determined to be **150GHz** for the 51cm long waveguide



# Polyimide Based 1-to-48 Fanout H-tree Optical Waveguide on Si-Substrate

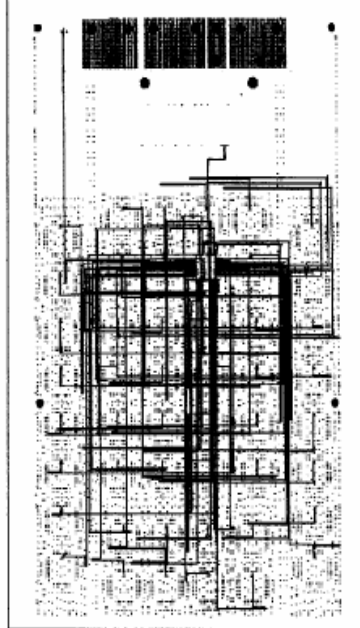


Polymer-Based Waveguide H-Tree for Optical Clock Signal Distribution

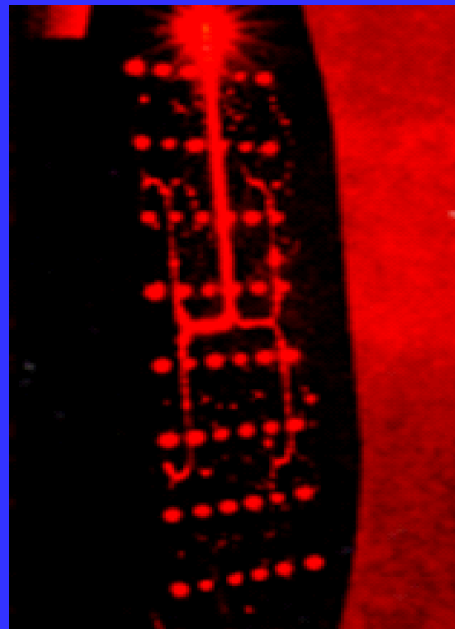


(a)

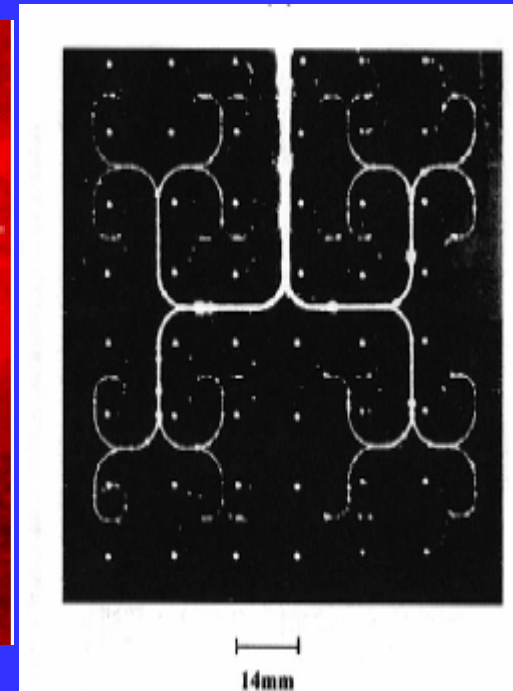
Electrical Fanout Network



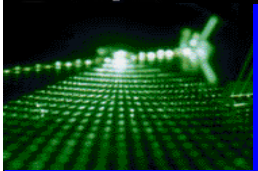
(b)



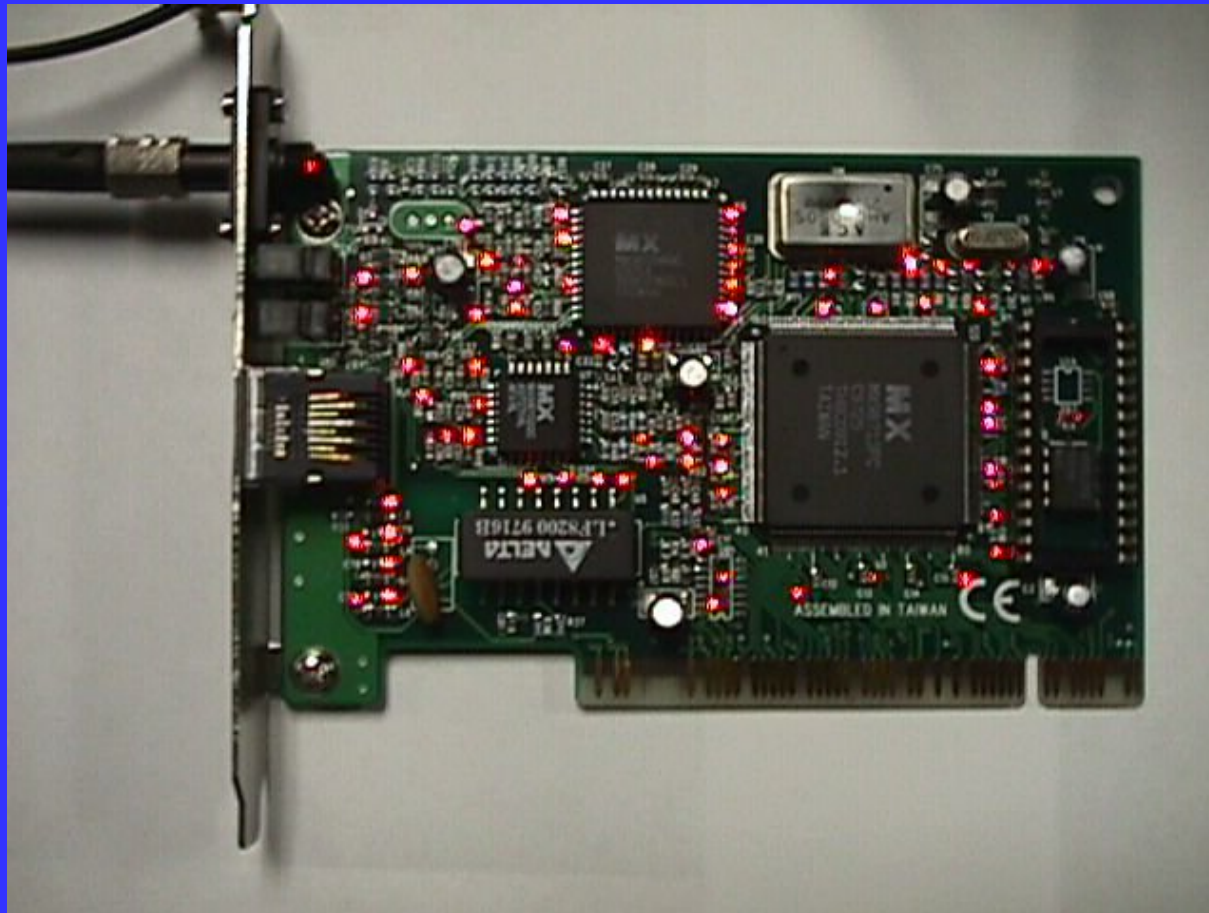
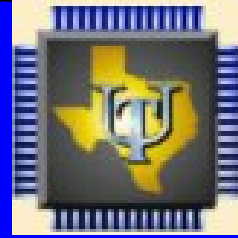
(c)

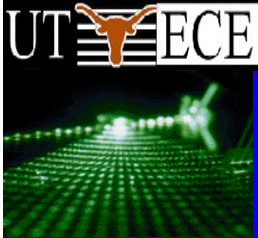


(d)



# Optical Signal Distribution in a Network Card

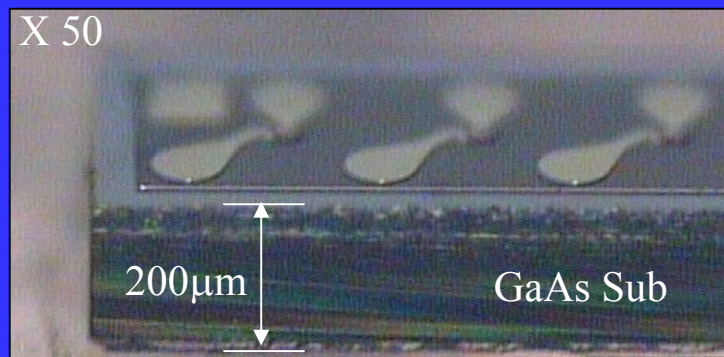




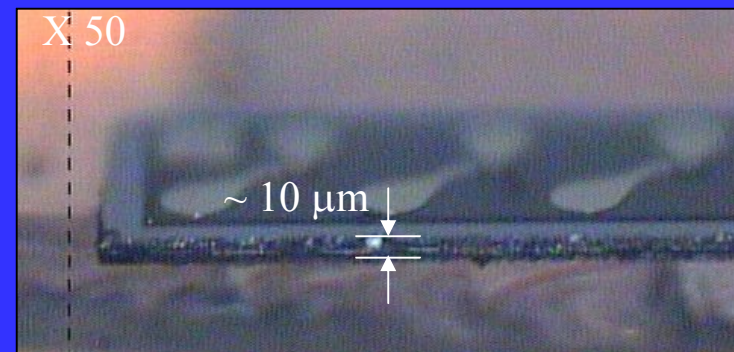
# Substrate Removed 1 X 12 GaAs VCSEL Array



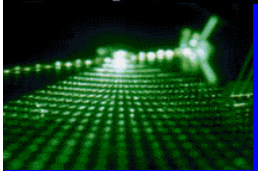
- *Flatten Optical Layer to Facilitate Embedded Structure*
- *~ 10  $\mu\text{m}$  Thickness VCSEL Formation*
  - *Mechanical Lapping : ~ 50  $\mu\text{m}$*
  - *Chemical Wet-etching (Citric Acid :  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ ) : ~ 10  $\mu\text{m}$*



Original VCSEL  
on GaAs Substrate



Substrate Removed  
VCSEL (~ 10  $\mu\text{m}$ )

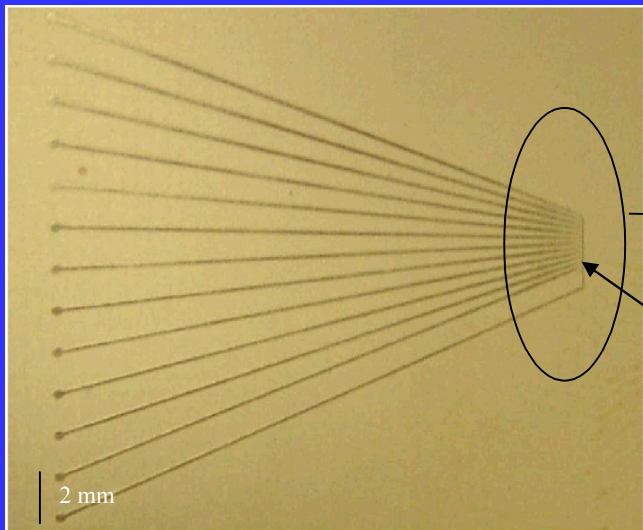


# Fabrication of Cu Transmission Lines & Gold Stud Bump for Flip Chip Integration

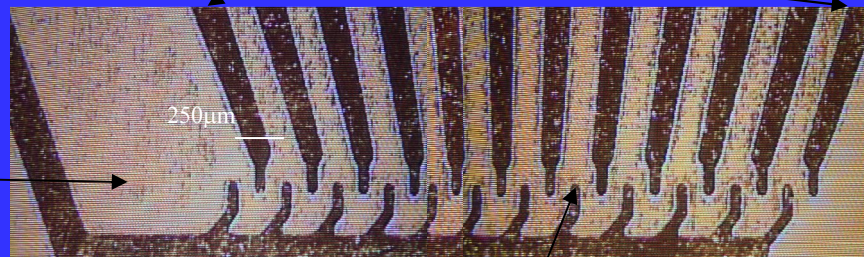


## ➤ Design of Cu Transmission Lines for Flip Chip Integration

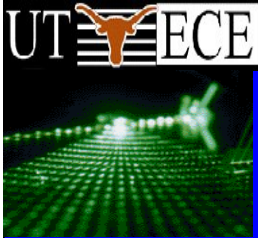
Separated 12 N-contact Transmission Lines



Cu Plated Transmission Lines



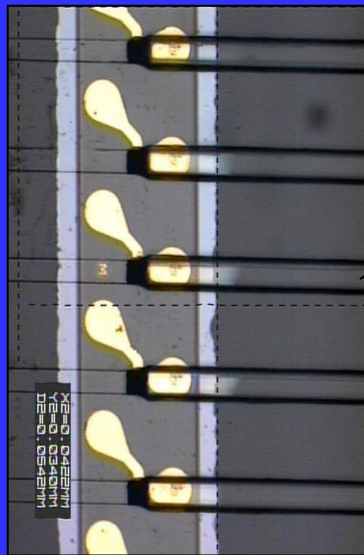
Common P-contact Transmission Lines



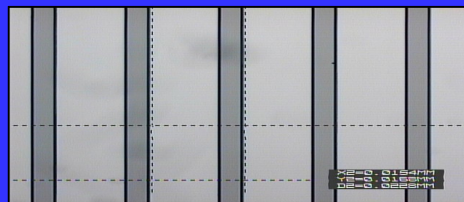
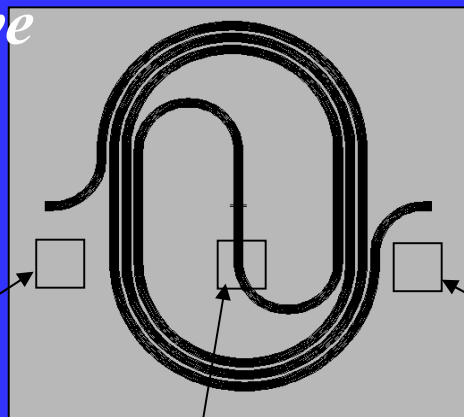
# Integration of VCSEL and PIN Photodiode with Optical Waveguide Film



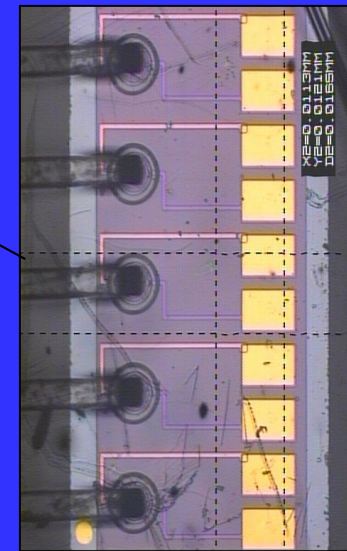
- *Photolithography UV-Aligner*
- *UV-Curable Adhesive*



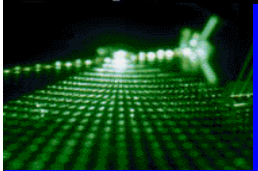
1x12 VCSEL



12-channel Polymer Waveguide [109 cm]



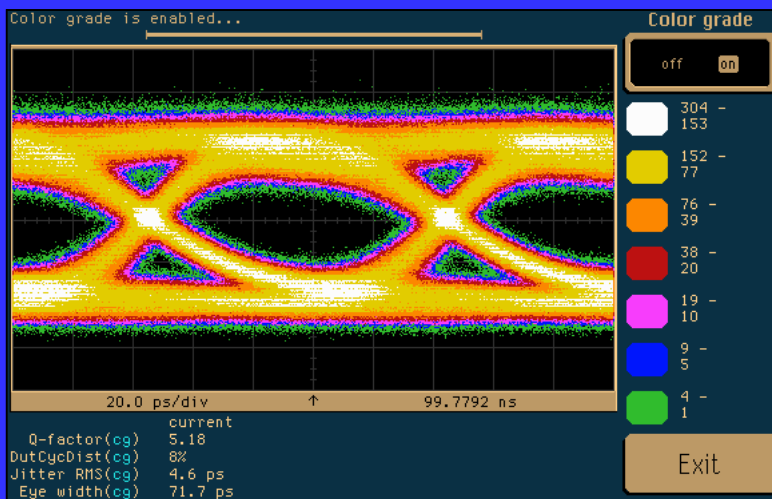
1 x 12 PIN Photodiode



# Speed Measurement of Substrate Removed 850 nm Wavelength VCSEL



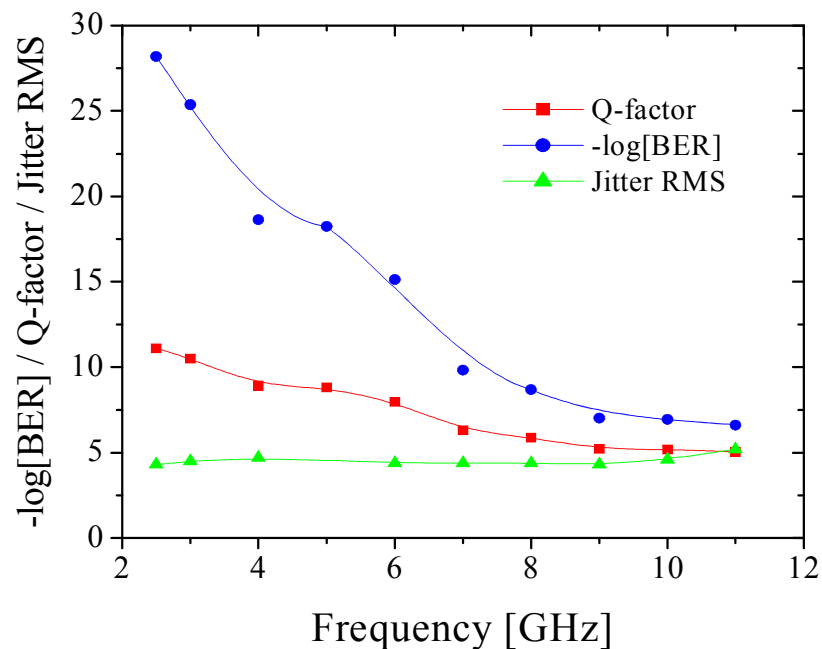
## ➤ Eye-diagram

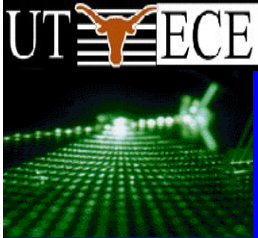


$V_{bias} = 2.0 \text{ V}$   
 $I_{bias} = 5.0 \text{ mA}$   
 Ampl = 0.5 V  
 Offs = 0 V  
 Freq. = 10 Gb

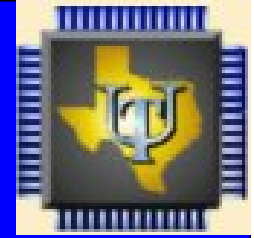
NRZ mode  
 PRBS =  $2^{31}-1$   
 Jitter RMS = 4.6 ps  
 Q-factor = 5.18  
 Eye width = 71.7 ps

## ➤ BER/Q-factor/Jitter RMS [ $V_{bias} = 2.0 \text{ V} / I_{bias} = 5.0 \text{ mA}$ ]



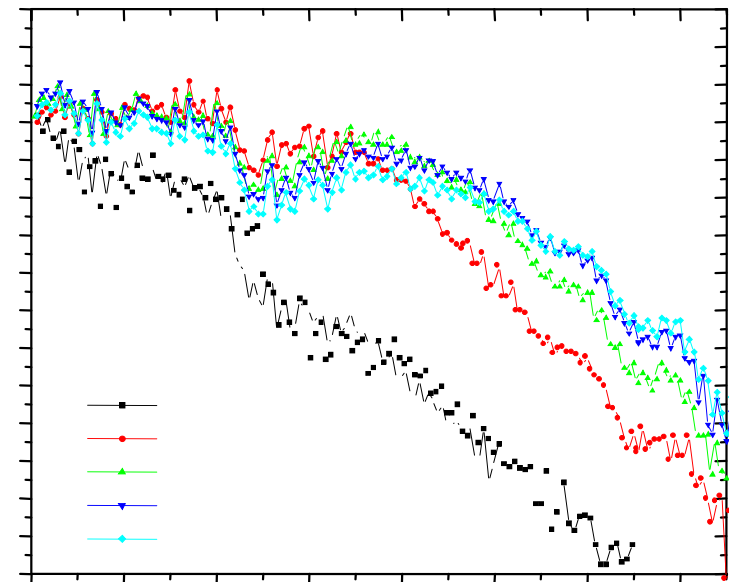
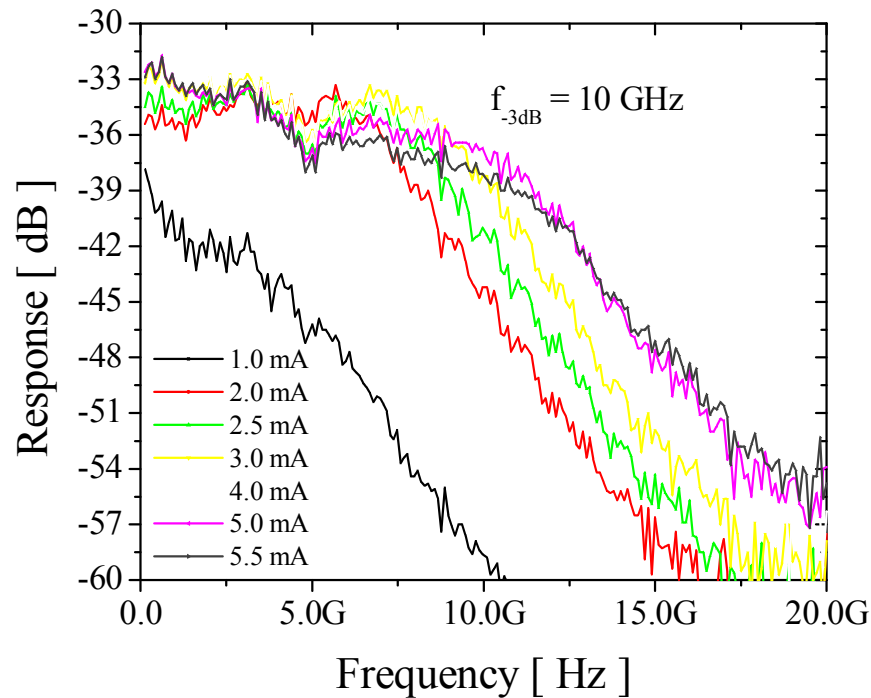


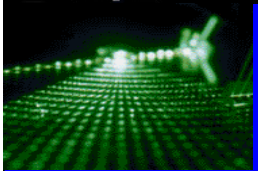
# Speed Measurement of Substrate Removed VCSEL and PIN Photodiode



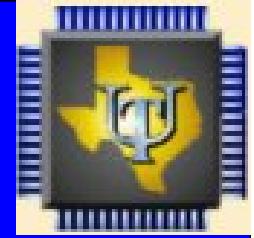
➤ *Frequency Response of 850 nm VCSEL*

➤ *Frequency Response of 850 nm PIN Photodiode*

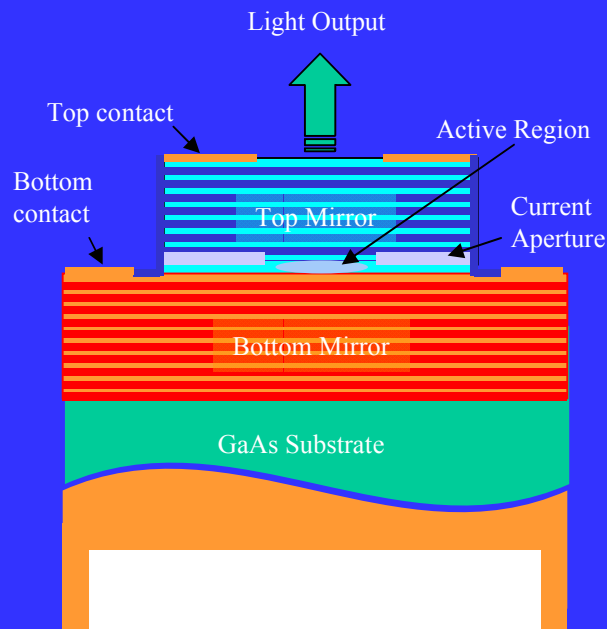




# Coupled Field Thermal-Electric Analysis for Heat Generation of Thin Film VCSEL



## ➤ 2-D Modeling of VCSEL for Coupled Field Analysis



## ➤ Material Properties (thermal/electrical) & Physical Dimensions

	Electrical Resistivity [ohm-um]	Thermal Conductivity [W/um-K]	Thickness [um]
P-DBR	$\sigma_r = 496$	$k_r = 1.2 \times 10^{-5}$	3.30
	$\sigma_z = 6,6667$	$k_z = 1.0 \times 10^{-5}$	
N-DBR	$\sigma_r = 24.8$	$k_r = 1.2 \times 10^{-5}$	3.497
	$\sigma_z = 3500$	$k_z = 1.0 \times 10^{-5}$	
GaAs sub.	$\sigma_r = \sigma_z = 30$	$k_r = k_z = 4.5 \times 10^{-5}$	10 ~ 200
Au	$\sigma_r = \sigma_z = 2.2 \times 10^{-2}$	$k_r = k_z = 3.15 \times 10^{-}$	0.2
Copper	$\sigma_r = \sigma_z = 1.7 \times 10^{-2}$	$k_r = k_z = 3.98 \times 10^{-}$	0 ~ 200
Polymer	$\sigma_r = \sigma_z = 10^{18}$	$k_r = k_z = 2.0 \times 10^{-7}$	30 ~ 100

## ➤ Coupled Field Analysis

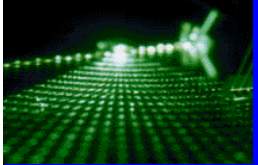
- Electrical Potential : 
$$\sigma_z \left( \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2} \right) + \sigma_r \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \right) = 0$$

- Joule Heating In DBR : 
$$q = \sigma_z \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \right)^2 + \sigma_r \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \right)^2$$

Electric Field Analysis  
 - Electrical Potential  
 - Current Density



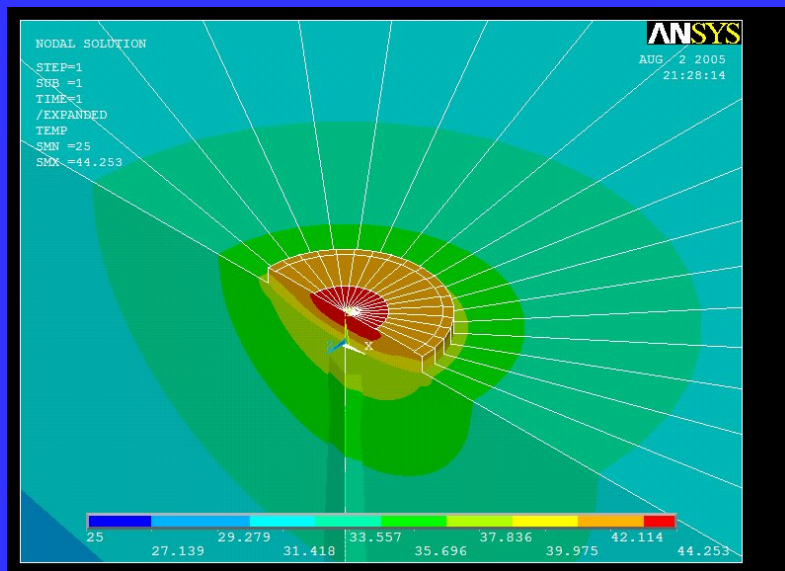
Thermal Analysis  
 - Joule Heating in DBR  
 - Heat Generation in Active Region



# Experimental & Simulation Results Thermal Resistances ( $R_{th}$ ) of Thin Film VCSEL



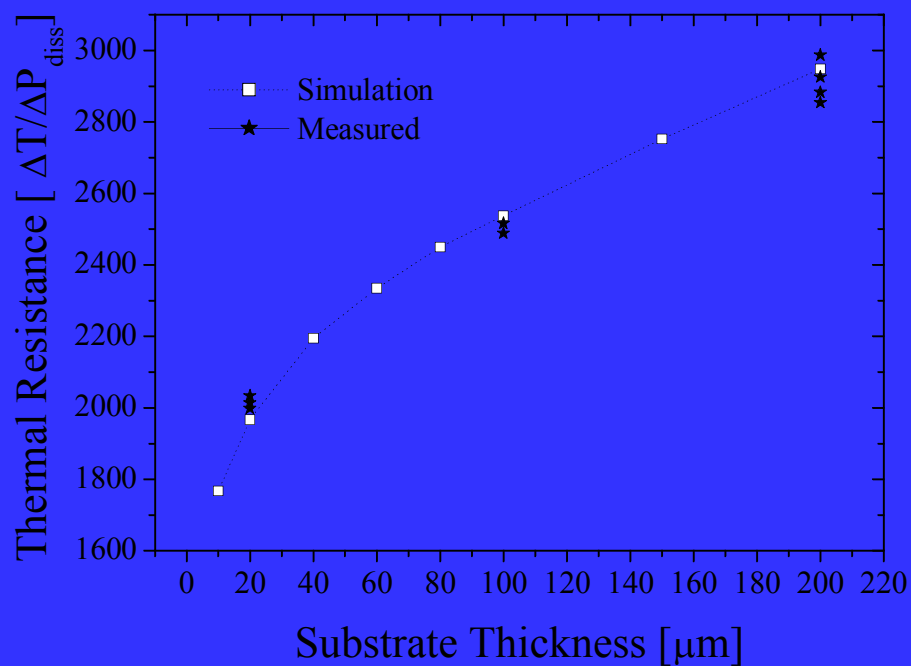
## ➤ Temperature Distribution inside Thin Film VCSEL



### Simulation & Experimental Parameters

- Bias Conditions : 5 mA / 2 V
- Thickness of VCSEL = 10  $\mu\text{m}$  ~ 200  $\mu\text{m}$
- Substrate Cooling Condition by TEC (25  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

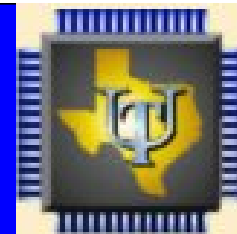
## ➤ Thermal Resistances of Thin Film VCSEL as a Function of Substrate Thickness



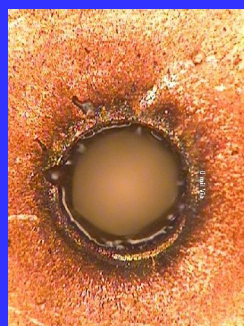
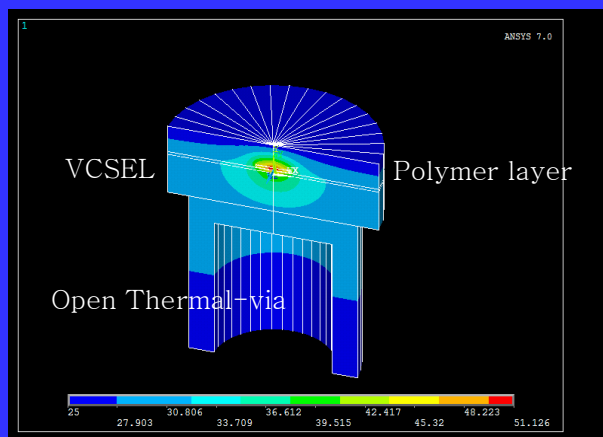
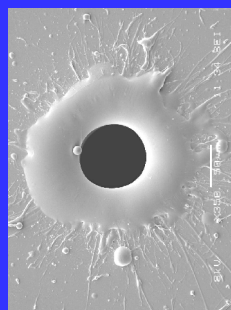
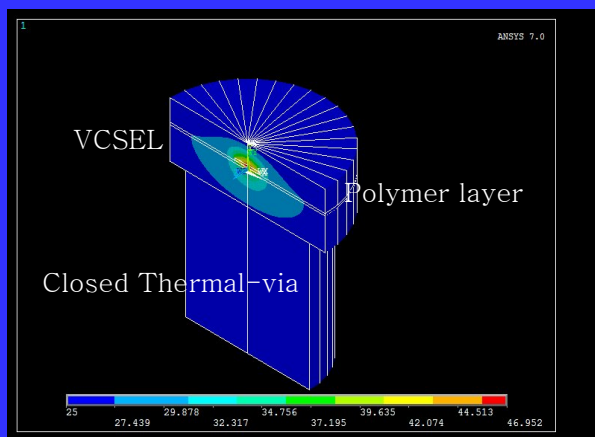
Substrate Thinning (200  $\mu\text{m}$   $\rightarrow$  10  $\mu\text{m}$ )

$\longrightarrow$  40 % Thermal Resistance Reduction

# Effects of Thermal-Via Structures for the Fully Embedded Thin Film VCSEL

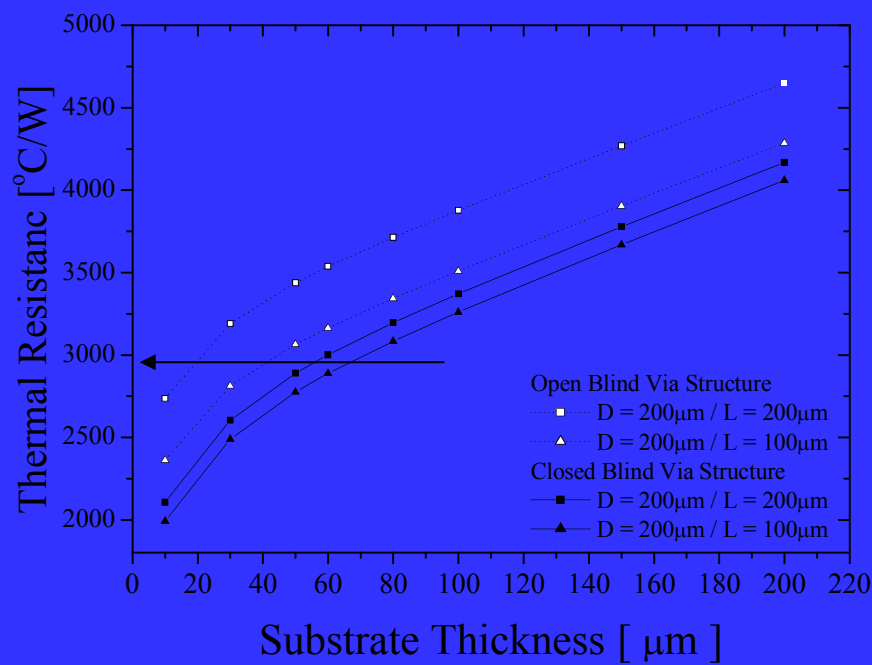


## ➤ Temperature Distribution of Thin Film VCSEL with Thermal Via

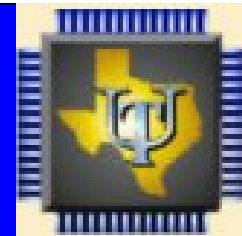
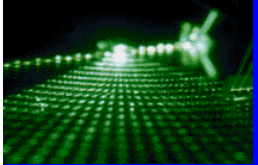


Fabricated via-hole on the optical film layer  
(D = 200 mm, Aspect ratio = 0.5)

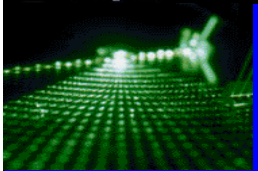
## ➤ Thermal Resistances of Thin Film VCSEL as a Function of Substrate Thickness



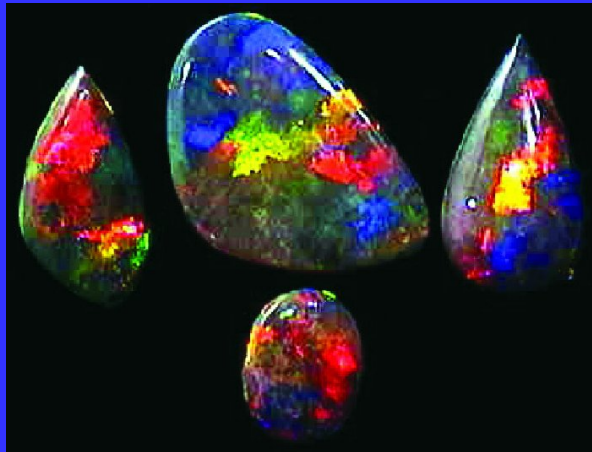
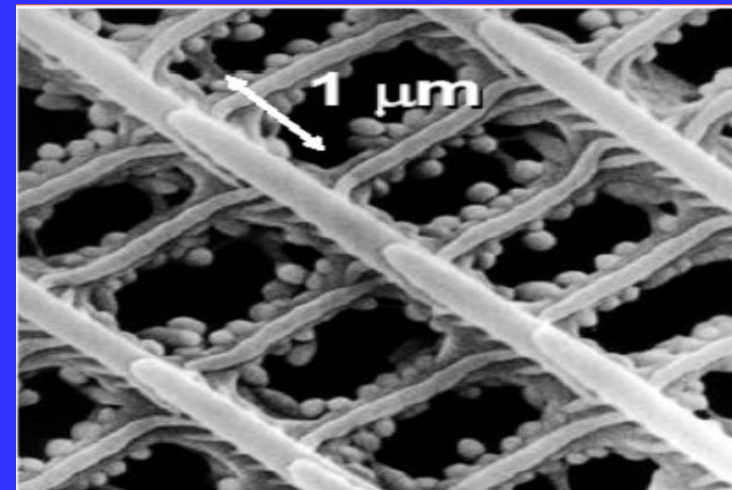
Optimized VCSEL Thickness  
= 44 μm ~ 72 μm



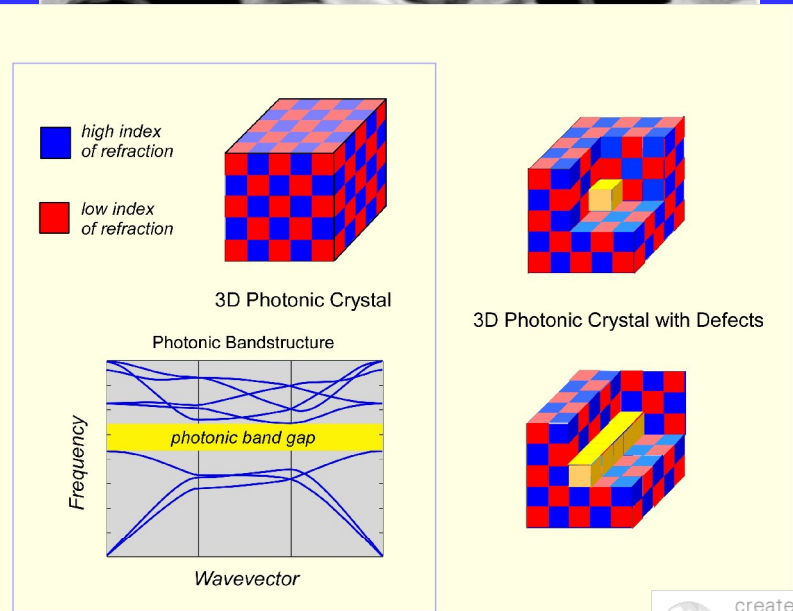
# Silicon Thin Film Photonic Crystal Waveguide Modulator

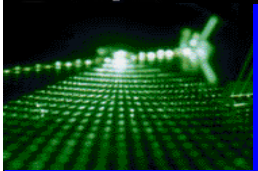


# Photonic crystal structure in nature

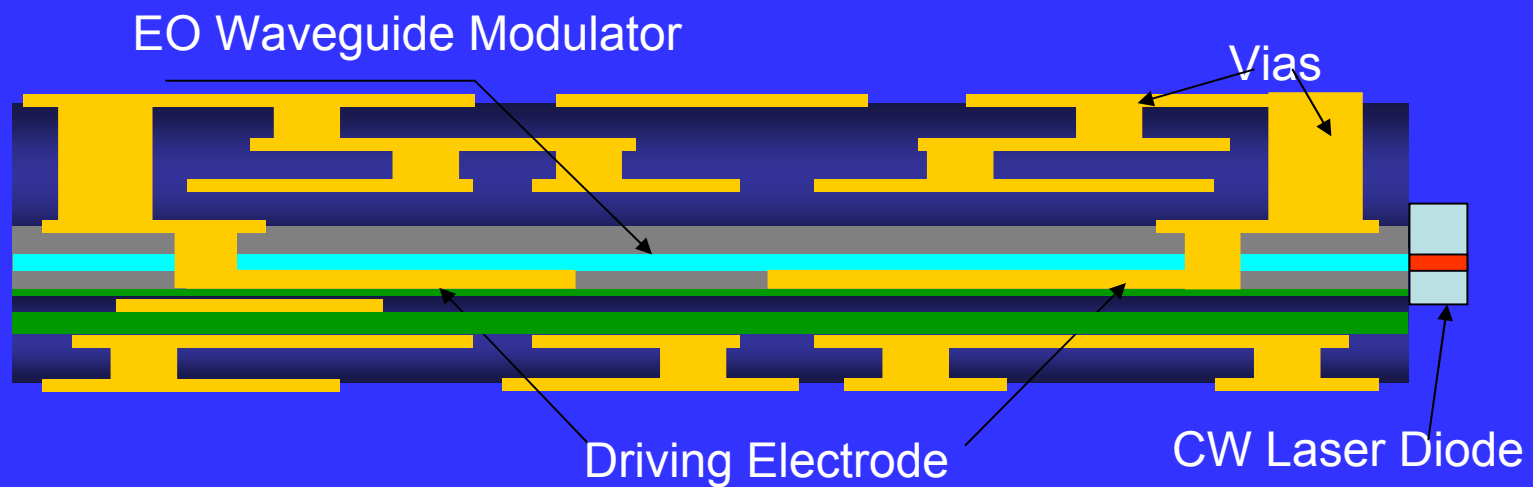


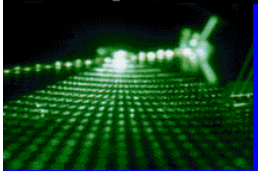
Opal, the best known periodical structure in nature.





# Schematic of Fully Embedded External Modulator for Analog Signal Transmission

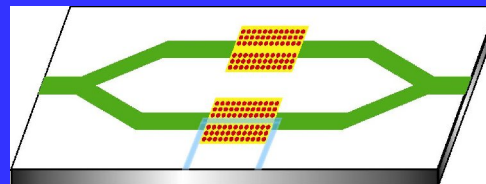




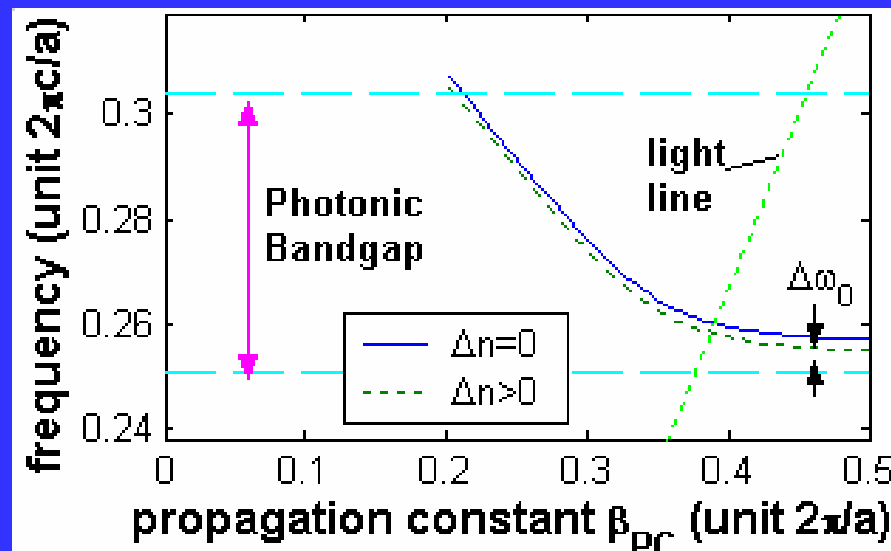
# Fully-Embedded Silicon Thin Film Nano-Photonic Crystal Waveguide Modulator

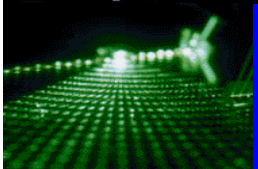


- In-plane structure: Photonic crystal waveguide

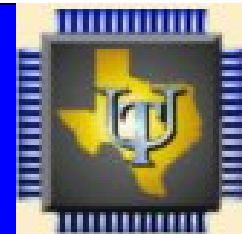


- High dispersion enhances modulation efficiency, up to 100 times



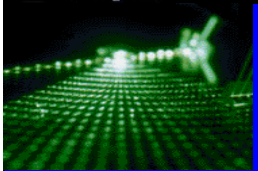


# Key Performance Improvement

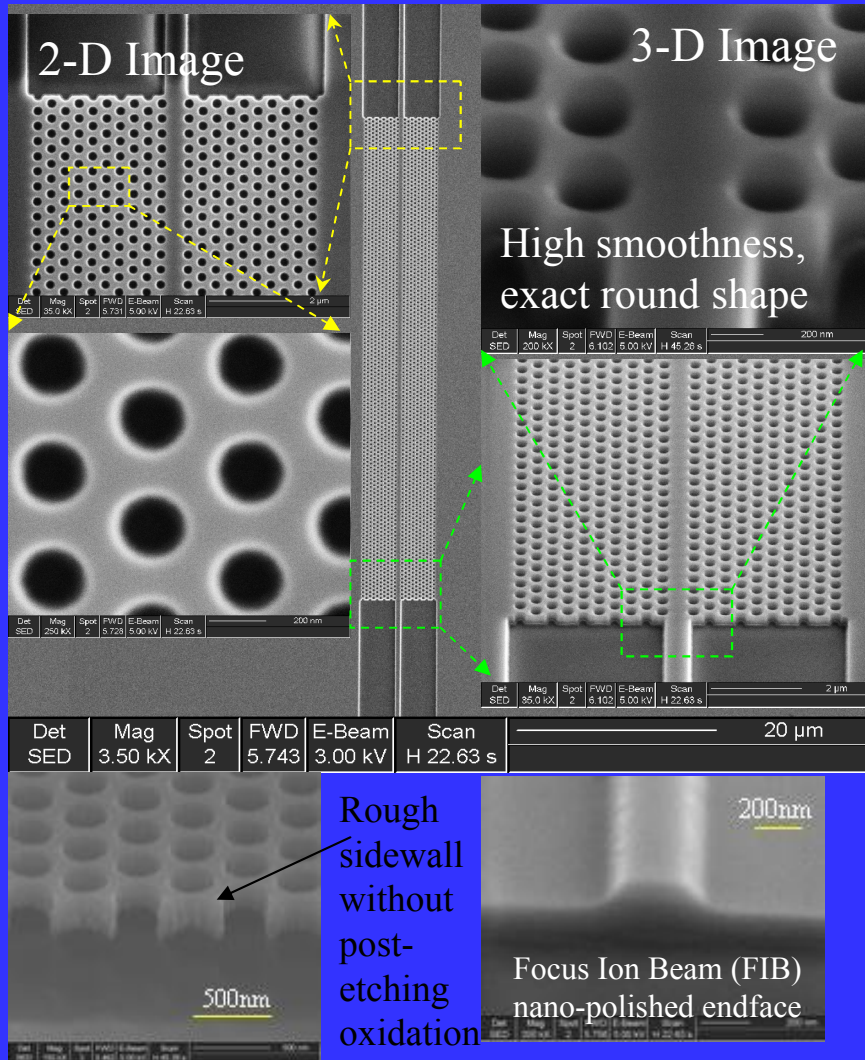


	<i>Conventional Mach-Zehnder Modulator</i>	<i>Proposed Si PCW Modulator</i>	<i>Improvement Factor</i>
<i>Size</i>	~ 4mm	~ 40 um	100 X reduction
<i>Power consumption</i>	~ 0.3 W	~ 0.01 W	10X to 100X reduction
<i>Integration</i>	No integration potential	Potential for high density integration	N/A

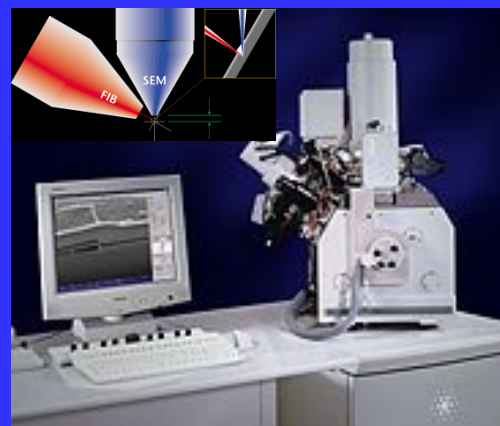
\* Conventional Mach-Zehnder modulator performance represents typical specifications.



# SEM Micrographs & Key Facilities



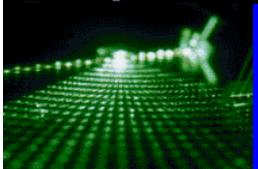
JEOL JBX-6000FS/E E-Beam Nano-Lithography



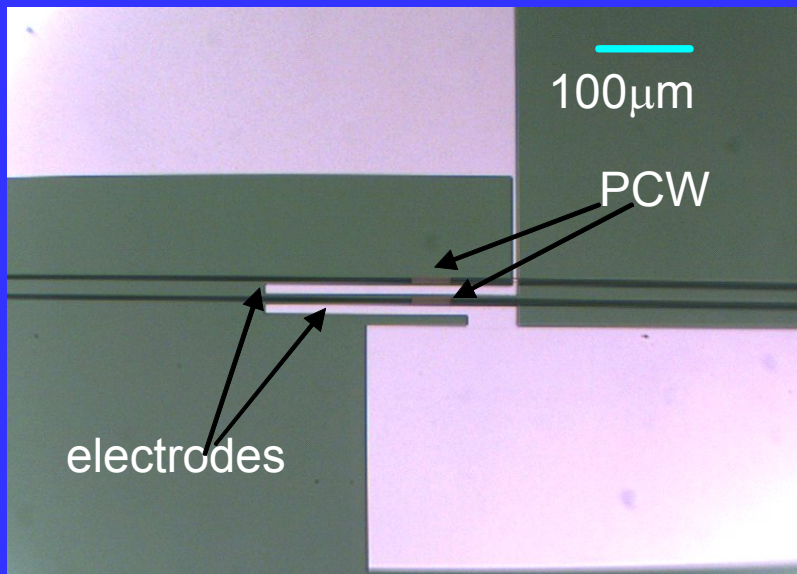
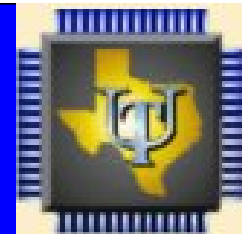
FEI Strata DB235 Dual Beam SEM/FIB Nano-characterization System



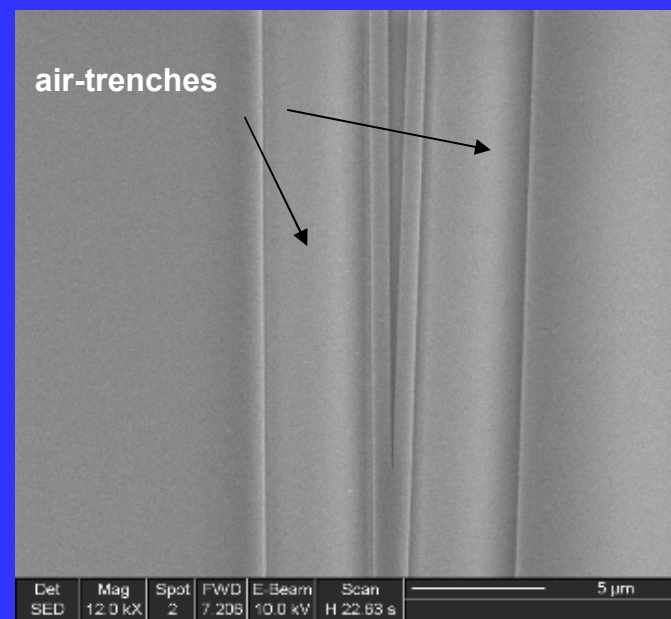
Plasma-Therm 790 Si and SiO<sub>2</sub> Reactive Ion Etching (RIE)



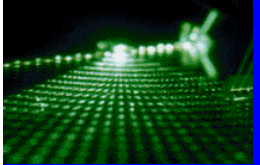
# Photonic Crystal MZI Modulator



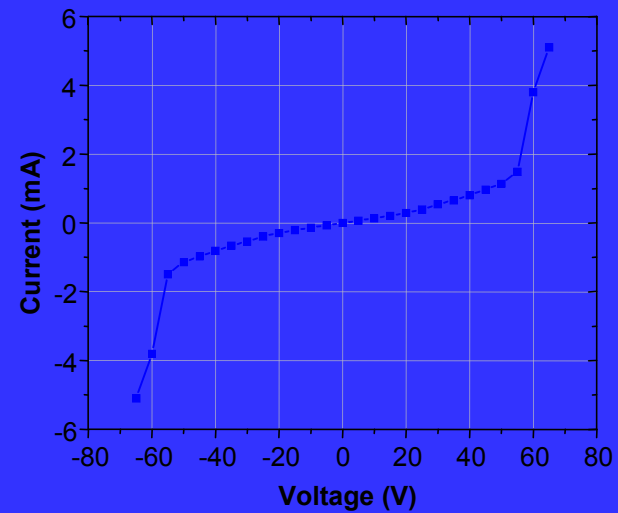
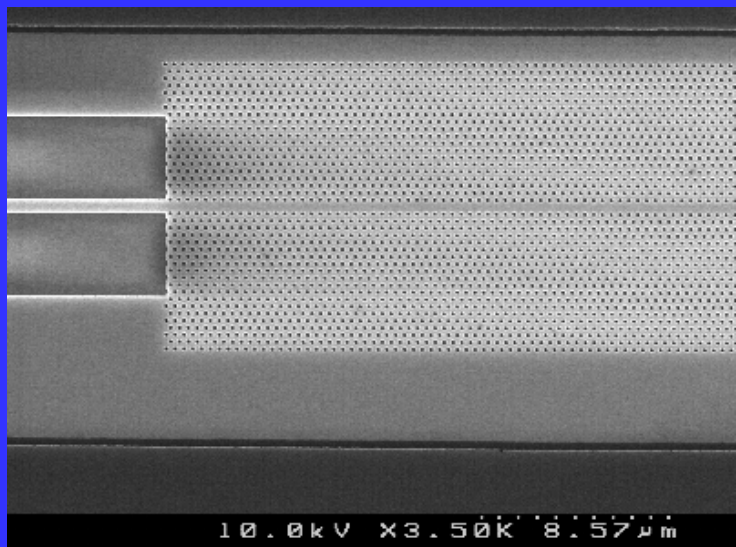
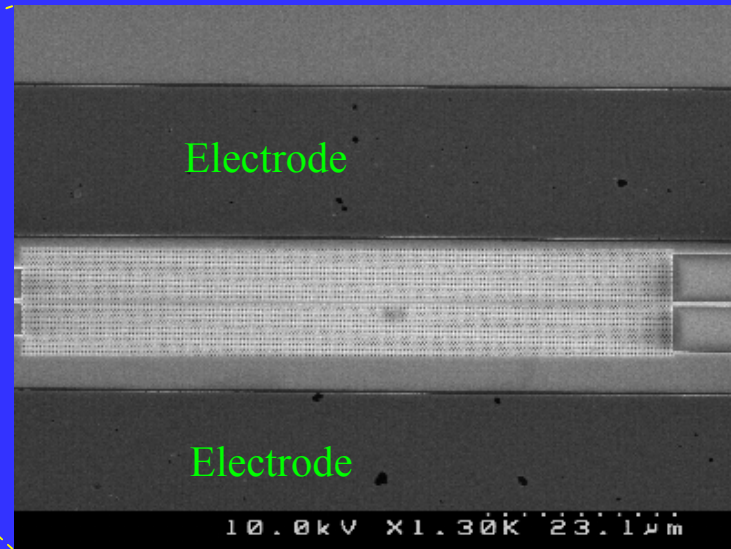
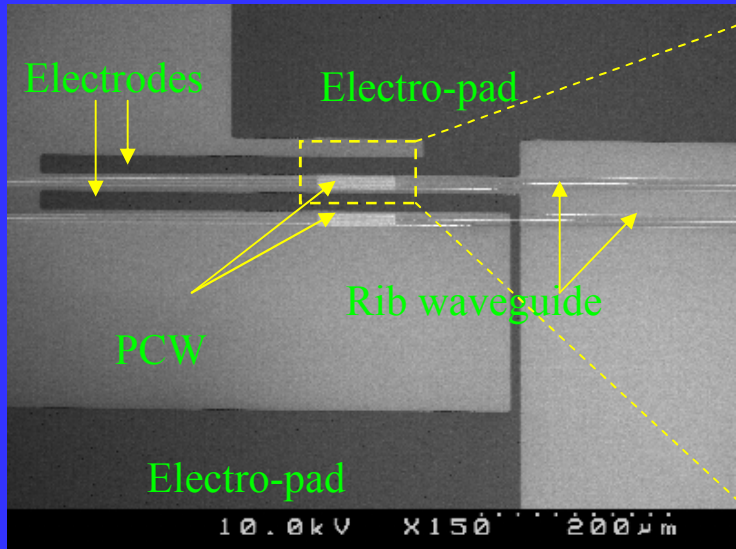
Micrographs of Mach-Zehnder(MZ) modulator: electrodes, pads, and photonic crystal waveguides (in lighter color)

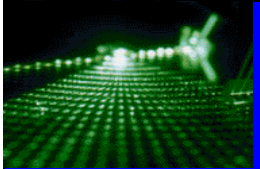


Y-junction of the MZ modulator, the rib waveguide splits as it extends up. Two  $4\mu\text{m}$  wide air-trenches (etched through the entire upper silicon layer) separate the rib waveguides from the surrounding silicon.

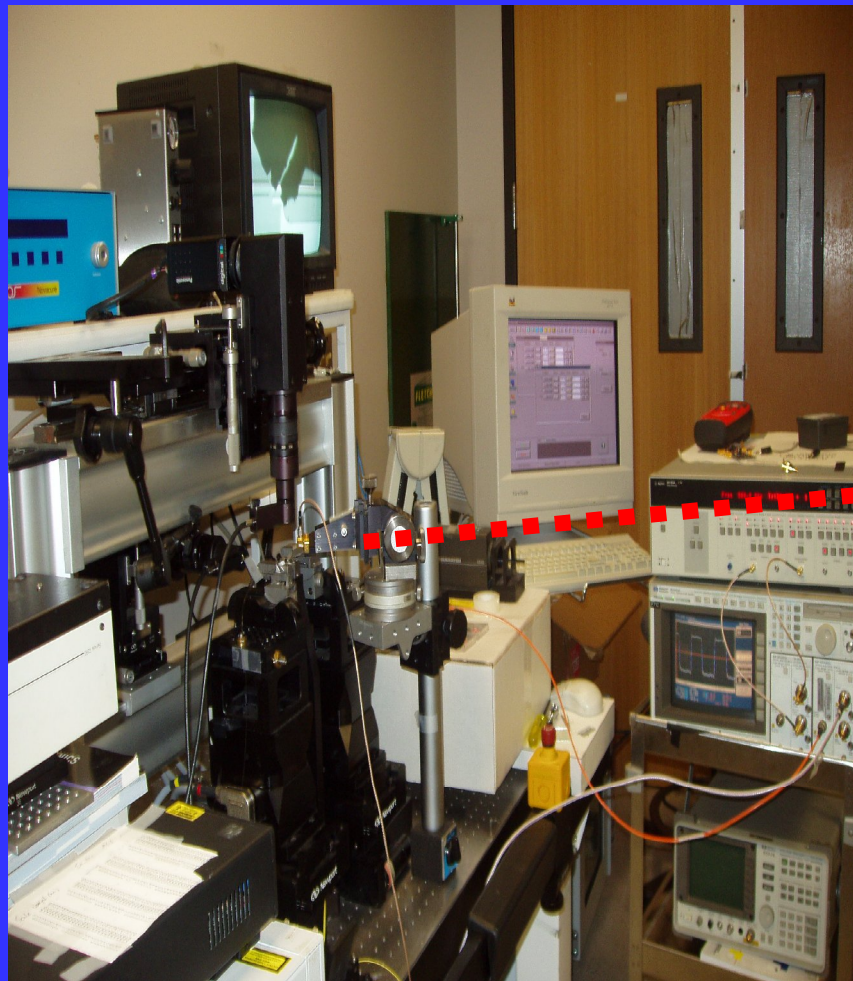


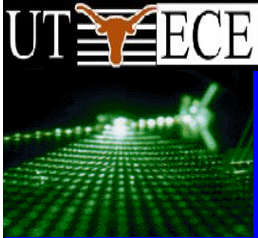
# Photonic Crystal MZI Modulator - more SEM micrographs





# High-speed measurement set-up





# Switching characteristics : Modulation traces



$\lambda = 1541 \text{ nm}$  and  $I_{\pi} = 7.1 \text{ mA}$

Modulation depth = 92 %

Operating wavelength:  $\lambda = 1541 \text{ nm}$   
Applied voltage:  $V_{\text{on}} = 2 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{\text{off}} = -1 \text{ V}$

1 Gbit/sec

