

# 10 Gbps Polymer Optical Fiber Links

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## Outline and Introduction

- Improved DMD measurement setup
- Leverage perfluorinated GI-POF's wide bandwidth and low-cost / low profile packaging concepts
- Heterogeneous integration of optics and electronics on a chip-on-board (COB) platform
- Prototype non-imaging optical concentrator made by diamond turning unfilled polyetherimide (PEI)
- Pinhole test and 10 Gbps link demonstration
- Pilot manufacturing NIOC with fiber alignment features made with single-cavity injection molding of PEI
- Concept of chip scale package for integration of optics and electronics with passive alignment



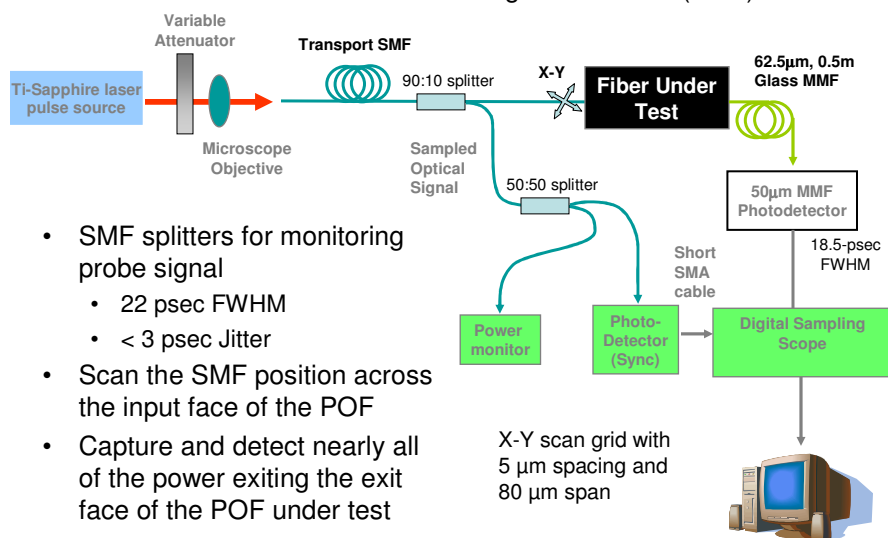
# Goals

- Demonstrate a 10 Gbps link with the potential for low cost without exotic packaging process
  - Passive alignment if possible
  - Standard packaging equipment and process flow
  - All the other cost factors that go along with POF media
- Leverage the effects of a high degree of intermodal coupling in POF
  - Short links are limited by loss before bandwidth
  - Reduces link dependence on fiber imperfection
  - Reduces the dependence on launch conditions
- Demonstrate low cost collection optics
  - Non-imaging concentrator, hemi-aspheric surface
- Integrated fiber-alignment and packaging features



## DMD Measurement Setup

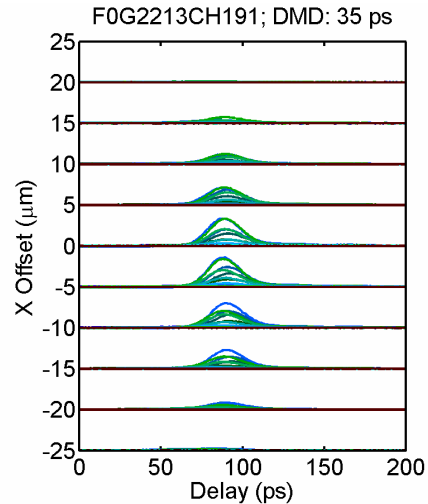
- Pulsed 845 nm laser source with single mode fiber (SMF) launch



- SMF splitters for monitoring probe signal
  - 22 psec FWHM
  - < 3 psec Jitter
- Scan the SMF position across the input face of the POF
- Capture and detect nearly all of the power exiting the exit face of the POF under test

# Full DMD scan: Typical example

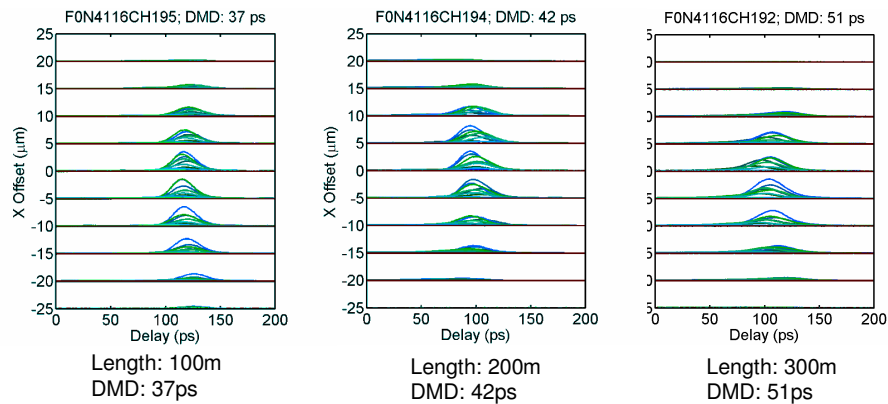
- Impulse response supports 100m for all launch condition
- Figure shows responses for all launch positions
  - For each X-offset, the Y-offset impulse responses are superimposed
- Differential modal delay (DMD) metric = 35 psec
  - Temporal width at 25% of peak power considering all responses
  - DMD limited by the resolution of the reference pulse with FWHM of 22 psec



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## More DMD Scan Data

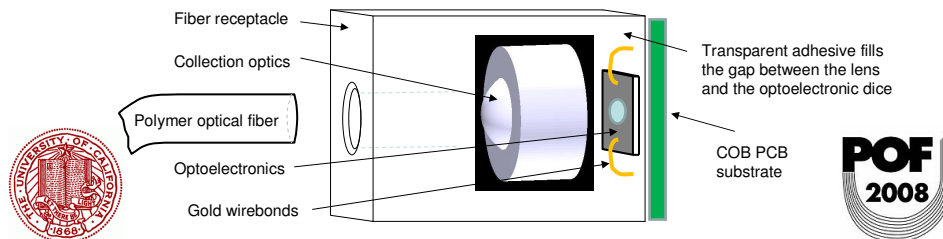
- POF types: 62  $\mu\text{m}$  core
- Channel capacity > 25 Gbps over 300 m
  - ~40 Gbps over 100m
  - ~30 Gbps over 200 m



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# Packaging Integration Approach

- Chip-on-board (COB) packaging approach
  - Flexible platform for prototype design iteration
  - Contains collection optics and optoelectronics
- Hypothetical migration to mass-production
  - Eliminate secondary manufacturing operations when possible
  - Avoid active alignment steps, beyond pick-and-place
  - Employ standard process equipment and process flow
  - Chip-on-board (COB) approach selected for prototyping
  - Laminated chip scale packaging (CSP) for production

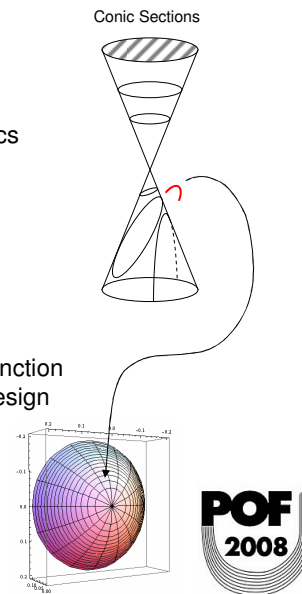


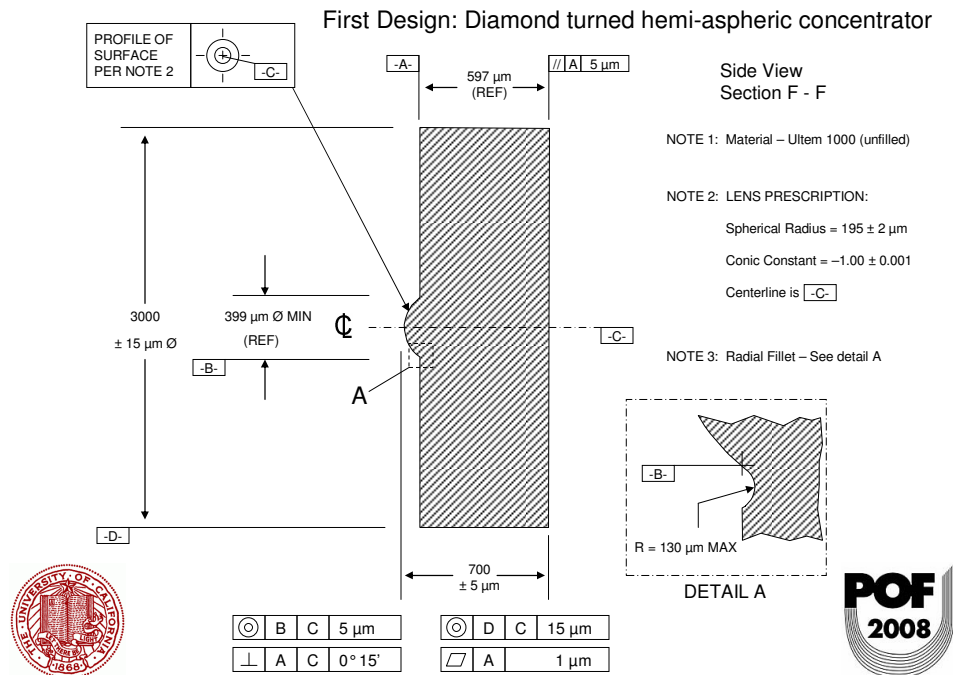
## Non-Imaging Concentrator

- Desire to have a planar rear surface
  - Simplifies alignment, and lens molding
- Desire to eliminate air gap behind lens
  - Reduces reflections
  - Mechanical stabilization of lens to optoelectronics
  - Protects O/E from particulate contamination
  - Keeps opaque encapsulation compound out
  - Reduces transmission of external forces to O/E
- Hemi-aspheric concentrator
  - Lens shape is an ellipsoid of rotation
 
$$(1+K)z^2 - 2zR + y^2 = 0$$
  - Relaxed imaging requirement in Zemax merit function
  - Optimized and distilled into a manufacturable design
- Avoid antireflective coating
  - Good cost savings

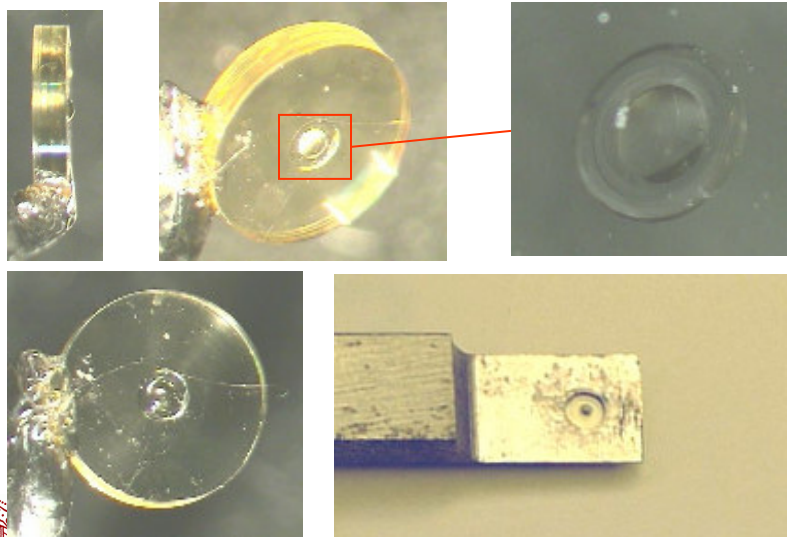


Small  $R$  makes for short overall length  
Aspheric lenses can be hard to test





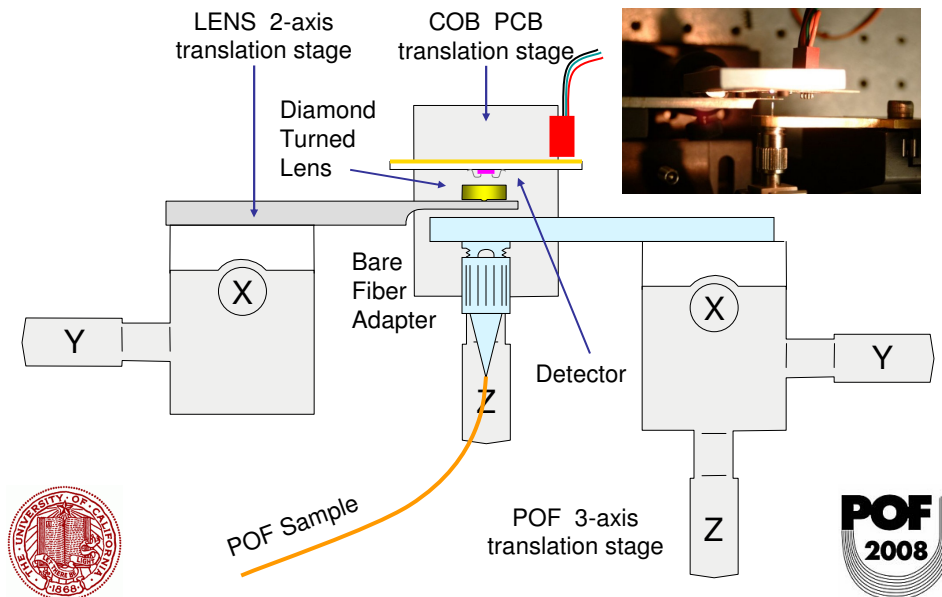
## Prototype Diamond Turned Lens



< 300 nm surface figure error

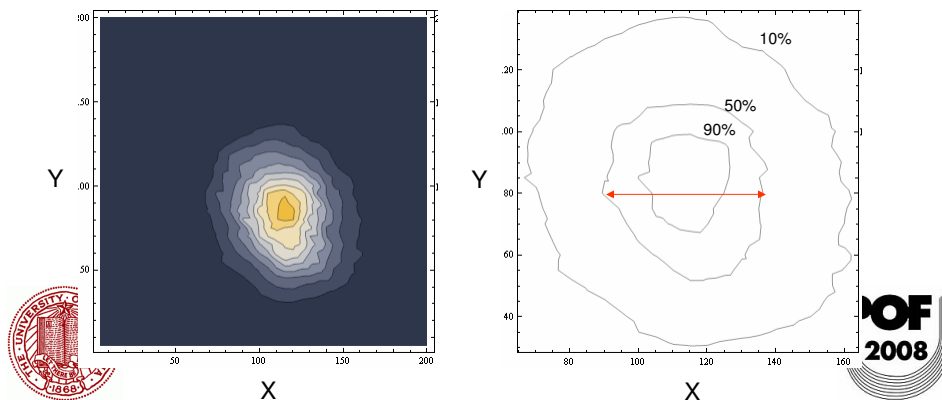
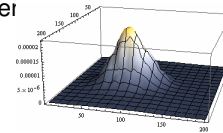


# Alignment Setup for Coupling

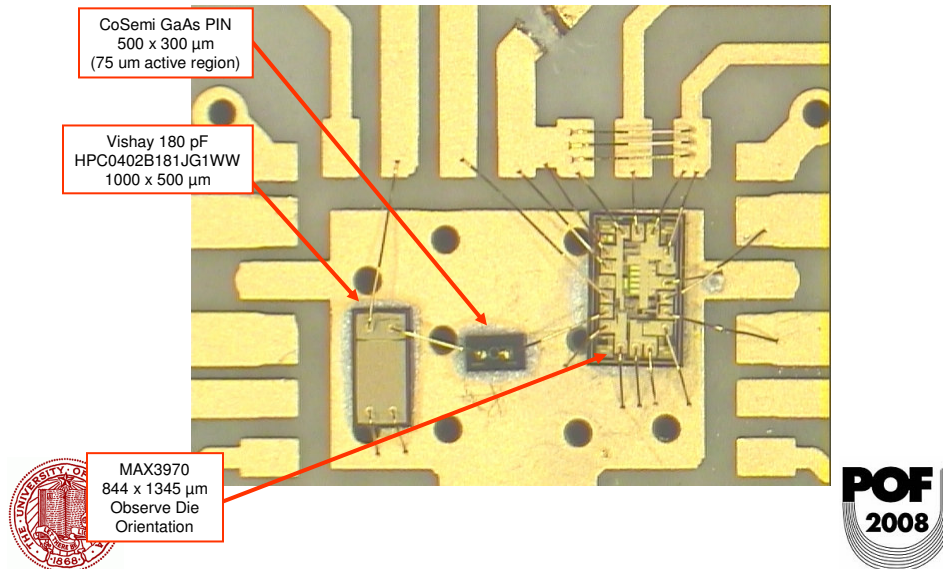


## Pinhole in lieu of Detector

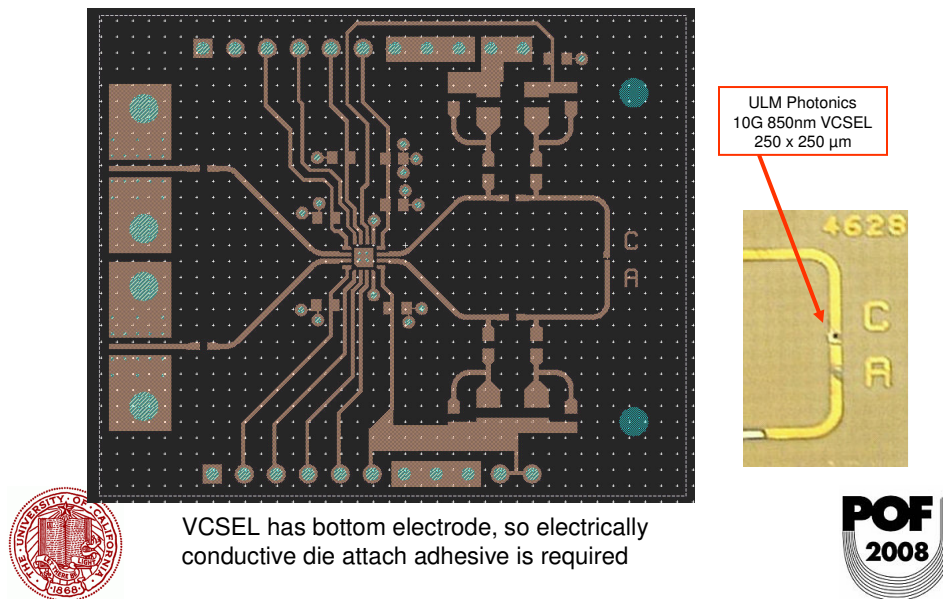
- Equipower contour map of beam waist behind SPDT concentrator
- Fiber approximately 350 microns from front of lens
- 20 um pinhole, 40x40 microns
- Section at  $Z = -100$  microns from lens
- FWHM approximately 50 microns
- Beam waist shift due to missing adhesive



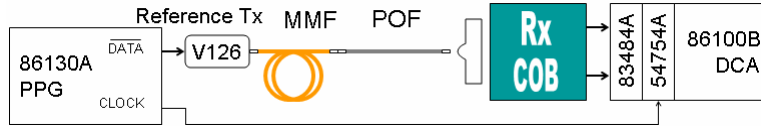
## Detail of Receiver COB Assembly



## Transmitter COB PCB and VCSEL

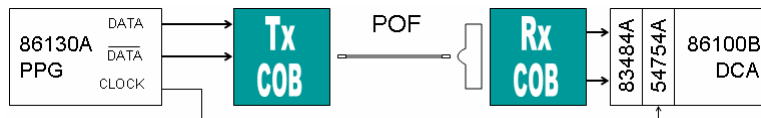
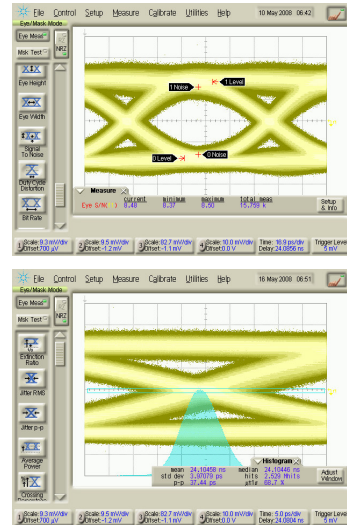






## COB RECEIVER TESTING

- 10 Gbps PRBS 2<sup>31</sup>-1
- California Scientific V-126 source
- 0.3 m of 120  $\mu$ m Chromis fiber
- COB Rx board with Maxim TIA
- Cosemi MXP7001 GaAs detector  
75  $\mu$ m/.22 pF detector
- Measure SNR, infer Q
- SNR measured to be 8.4 which implies a BER of <10<sup>-15</sup> at about 0.4 mW optical power
- Low jitter measured 40.3 psec

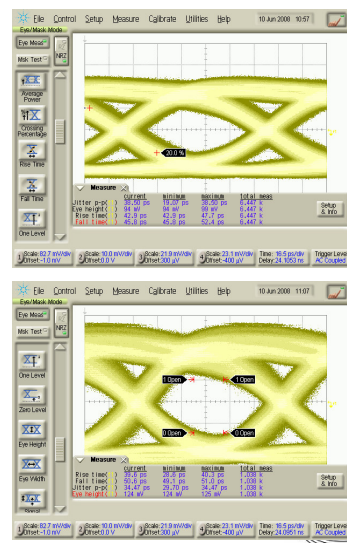


- COB Tx and Rx
- 10 Gbps PRBS 231-1
- Analog Devices ADN2530 driver
- ULM Photonics VCSEL
- 10 m of 120  $\mu$ m Chromis fiber
- COB Rx board with Maxim TIA
- Cosemi MXP7001 PIN detector
- Ran 30 hours error-free
  - <10<sup>-14</sup>:1 BER at 99.99% CL



Top Image: Moderate bias current and modulation amplitude

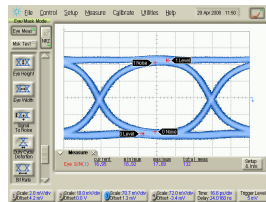
Bottom Image: Maximum bias current and modulation amplitude



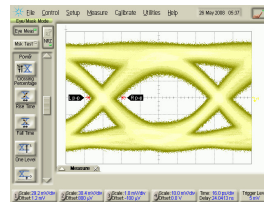


# Misalignment Sensitivity

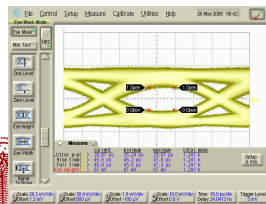
- Coupling efficiency  $\sim 3$  dB at best alignment
- Adjust fiber-to-lens decentering and longitudinal position



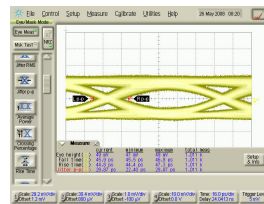
Electrical Reference



At best focal spot



50 um misalignment in y-axis

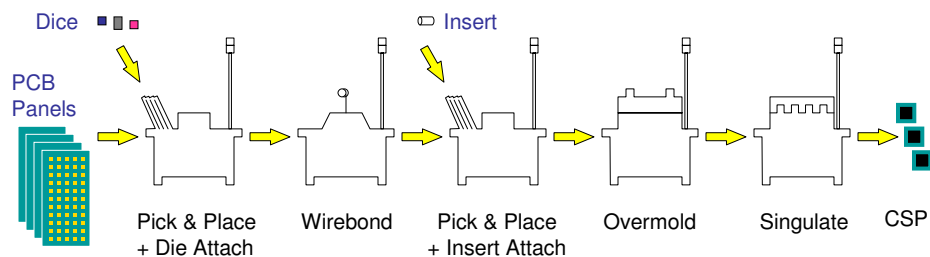


600 um misalignment in z-axis



# Scaling to Production

- Path from COB to chip-scale package (CSP)
- Must use standard equipment and process flow  
(Bed-of-nails / flying probe testing and final test not shown)



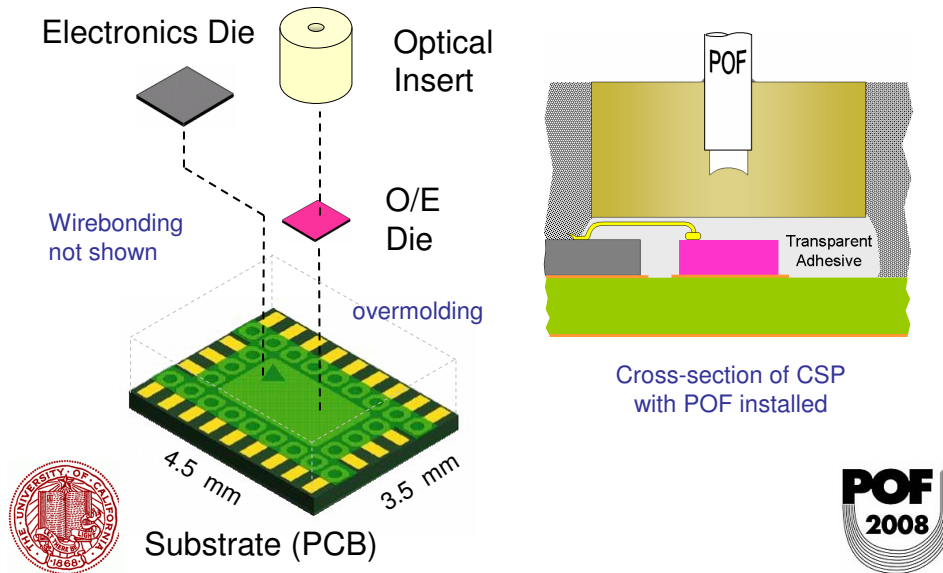
- CSP has extremely low parasitic  $L_s$  and  $C_s$
- CSP has a very low profile and thermal impedance



Brief thermal excursions during curing, overmolding, and soldering to the host board by the OEM user



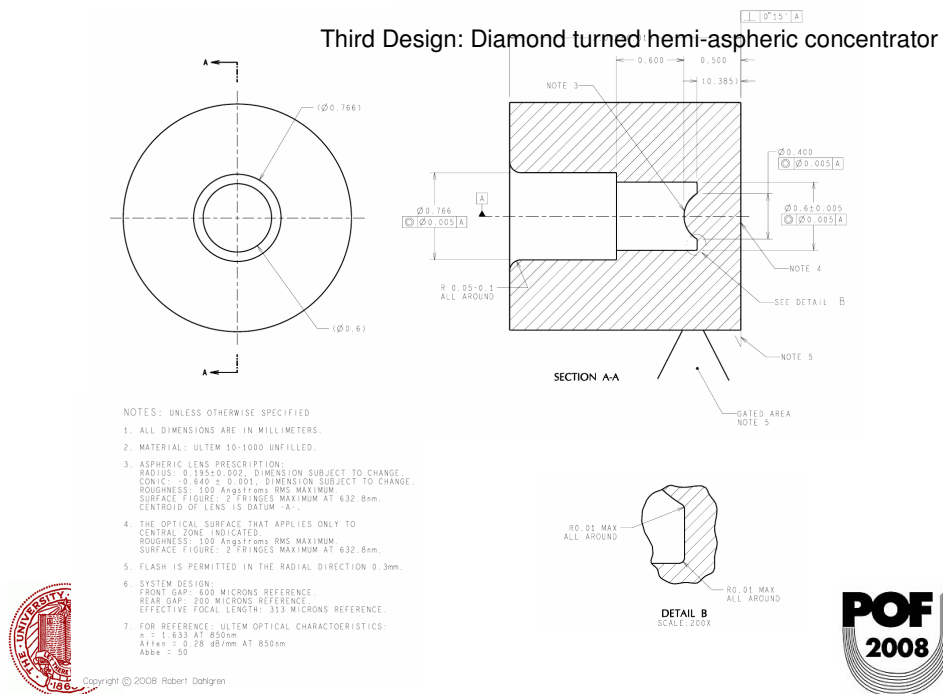
# CSP Placement / Integration



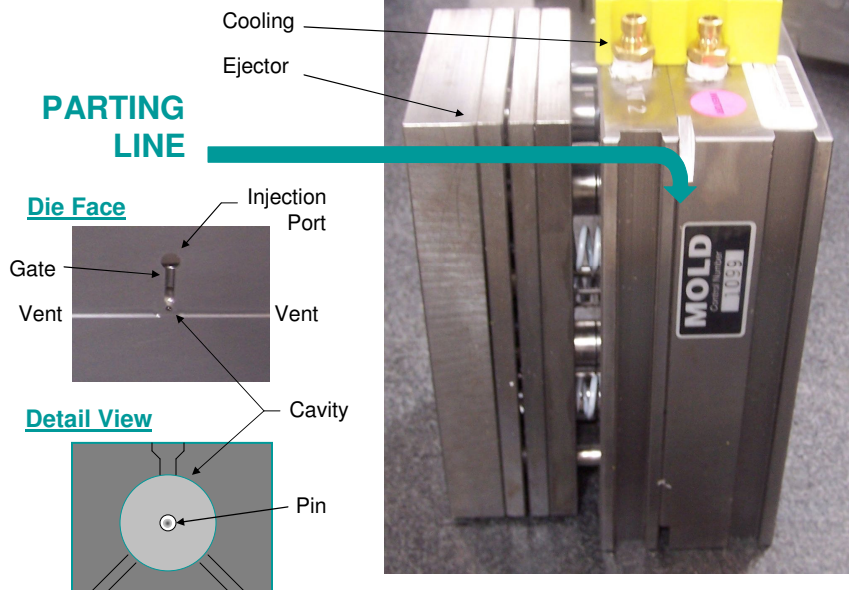
## Backside XY tolerance summary of standard P&P and best-of-class P&P

TOLERANCE (peak-peak or $6\sigma$ )	$\pm 1$ mil with die edge location (single camera system)	$\pm 1/4$ mil with detector aperture location
Detector-to-die	$\pm 0.025$ mm	N/A
Die placement	$\pm 0.025$ mm	$\pm 0.006$ mm
Insert tolerance	$\pm 0.005$ mm	$\pm 0.005$ mm
Insert placement	$\pm 0.025$ mm	$\pm 0.006$ mm
Total RSS	$\pm 0.044$ mm	$\pm 0.010$ mm

- Similar exercise for angular uncertainty
- RSS value used as input for Monte Carlo simulation
- Polar coordinates for fiber-in-bore uncertainties
- Simulations indicate the dual-camera P&P adequate



## Tool & Die Work



# Optical Insert Molded in PEI

As ejected from the die with gate and sprue attached



## Conclusions and Future Work

- Wide dynamic range, high temporal resolution DMD measurements to fully characterize the temporal behavior of perfluorinated GI-POF
  - Gaussian impulse response, wide bandwidth
  - DMD data shows performance nearly independent of launch conditions
- COB demonstration and path to CSP has been shown with potential for very low cost in volume
- Compatible with pick-and-place, die attach, wirebonding, and overmolding processes used by semiconductor fabs
- Optical concentrators have been diamond-turned and tested with our automated test setup
- Molded optical inserts have been fabricated from PEI
- 10 Gbps link demonstration BER  $<10^{-14}$
- Next step is testing the molded inserts and alignment studies
- After that, encapsulated packaging with custom silicon chips



### RECENT PUBLICATIONS

R. Dahlgren and K. Pedrotti, "Tolerancing and corner cases in optical simulation," Proc. SPIE 7068 *Optical System Alignment and Tolerancing II*.  
R. Dahlgren, J. Wysocki and K. Pedrotti, "Non-imaging optical concentrators for optical interconnect" Proc. SPIE 7059 *Nonimaging Optics and Efficient Illumination Systems V*.

<http://alum.mit.edu/www/dahlgren>



# Lessons Learned, Acknowledgement

- POF is a high-fidelity medium due to large intermodal coupling
- Manual placement of 250 x 250 x 250  $\mu\text{m}$  VCSEL die with a delrin tweezer is easier said than done
- The MSM photodetector that was evaluated, while having low C, was unsuitable due to the carrier transit time and high bias voltage
- Pay particular attention to O/E die alignment fiber receptacle alignment modeling and tolerance stackup
- Success on a shoestring due to a team effort:

UCSC Astronomy Dept.



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