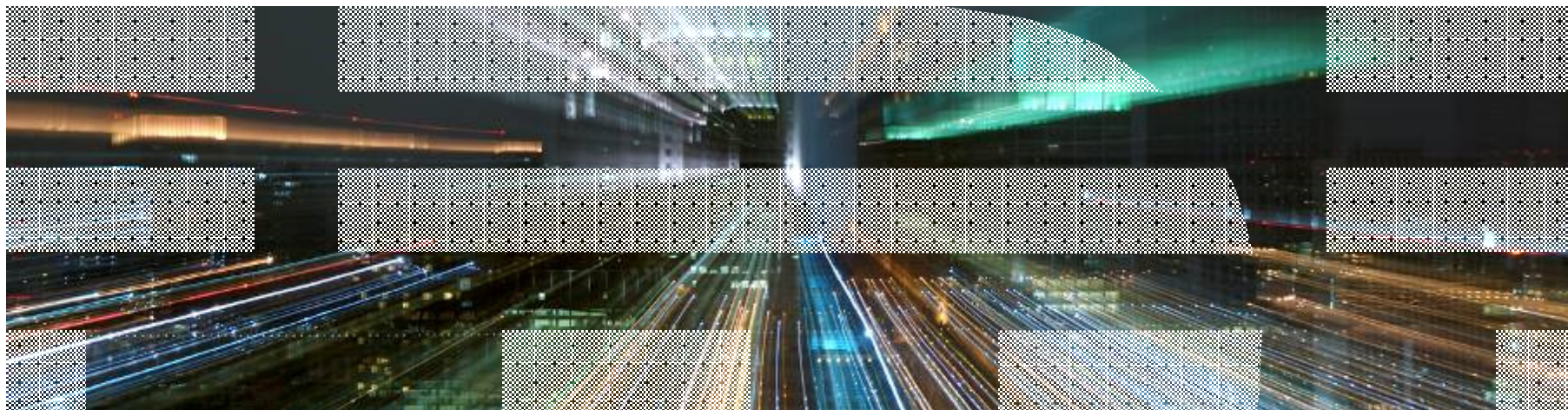
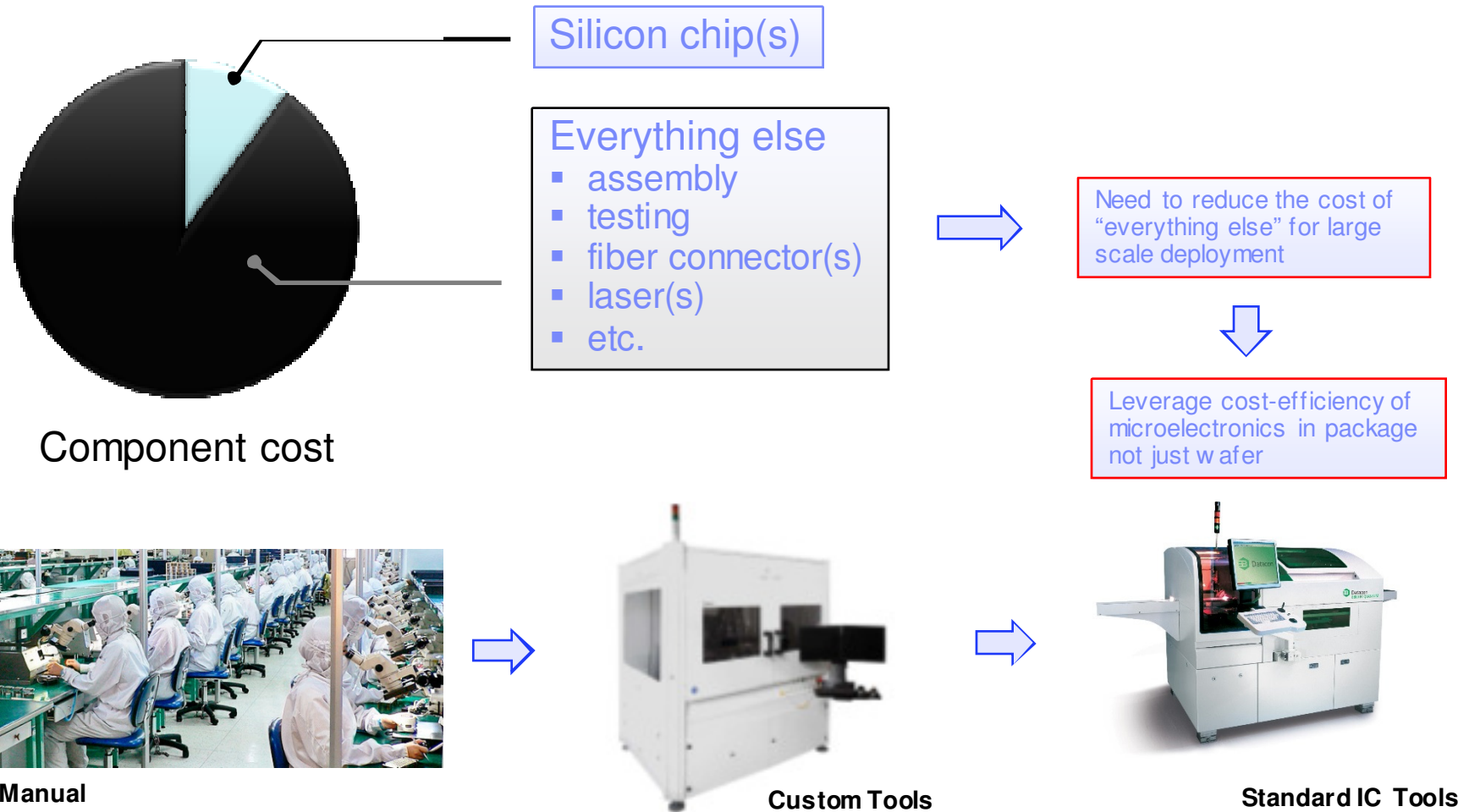


High-Throughput Photonics Packaging for Cost-Efficiency and Scalability.

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IBM T.J. Watson Research Center, NY USA*



Silicon Photonics May be Hampered by Everything But the Silicon



Leverage high-throughput microelectronic assembly lines for photonics packaging

Comparing approaches to photonic packaging

Relative cost structure

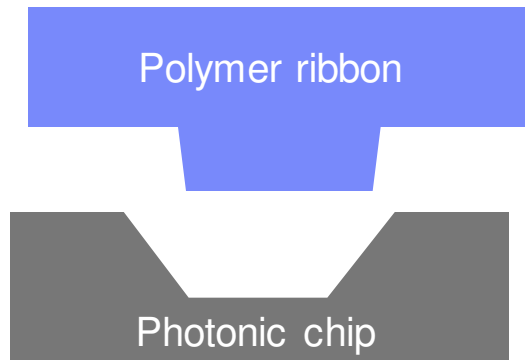
| | Bill of materials | Tools amortization | Labor | R&D cost |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|----------|
| Manual assembly | \$\$ | \$ | \$\$\$ | \$ |
| Automated - custom tools | \$ | \$\$\$ | \$ | \$\$\$ |
| Automated - conv. pick & place tools | \$\$ | \$ | \$ | \$\$\$ |

- High-throughput automation appears as logical trend with volume/complexity
- Share pick & place tools with IC assembly gives high tool amortization
- Relegating packaging IP to SiPh chip minimizes reconfiguration cost of assembly tools and jigs

Challenges to leveraging high-throughput tools for photonics

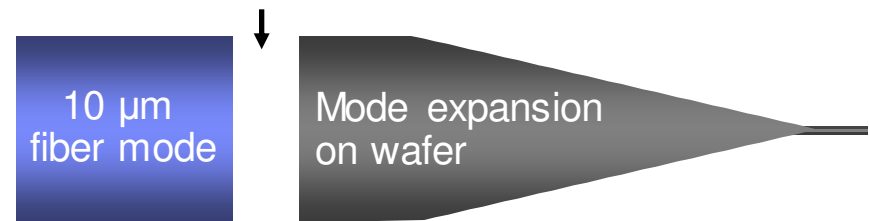
1. Limited placement accuracy of $\pm 10 \mu\text{m}$

Self-alignment for 1-2 μm accuracy



Mode engineering for max tolerances

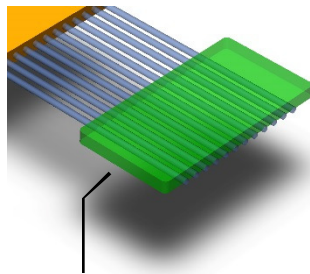
Connect at largest mode for tolerances



Avoid small-mode fibers for cost and tolerances

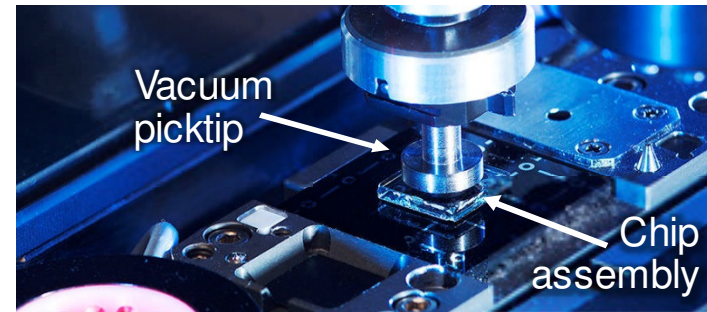
2. Inflexible pick-and-place handling

Vacuum pick-tip handling



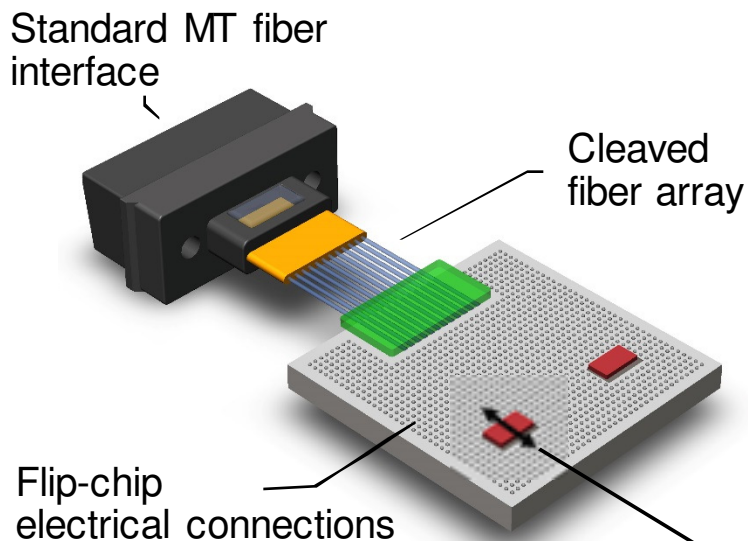
Integrate polymer lid for fiber handling

Pressure-sensing movement only vertical

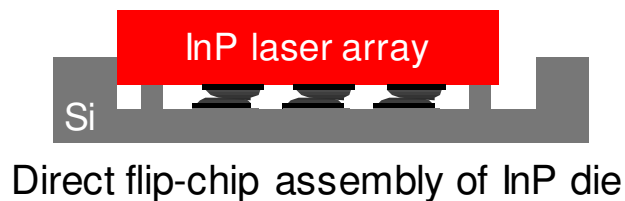
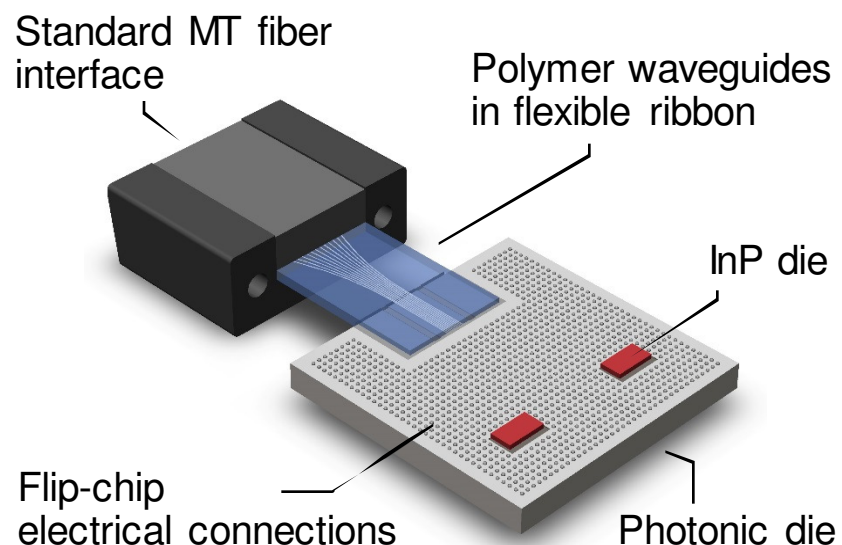


Our solutions to low-cost and scalable photonic packaging

Parallelized fiber assembly

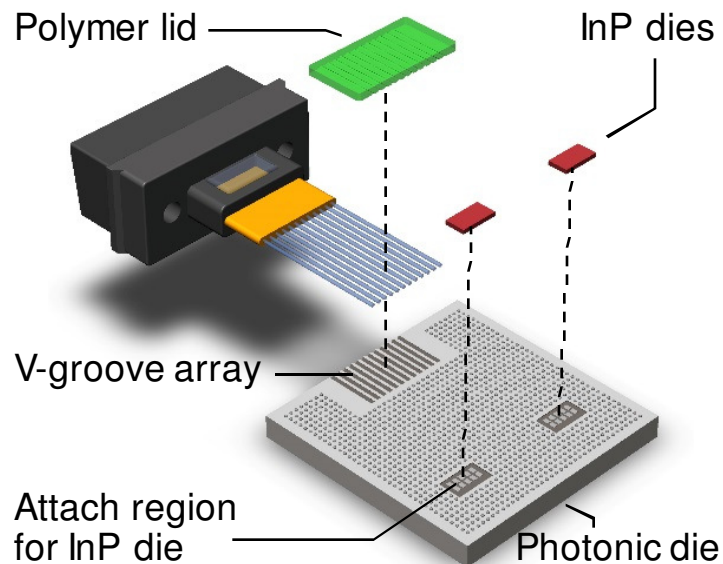


Compliant polymer interface

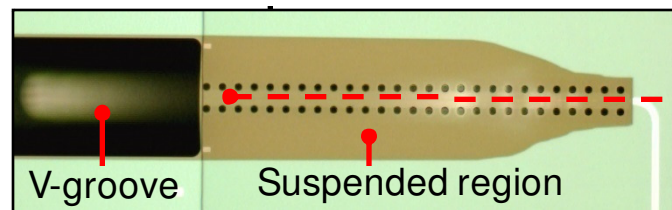
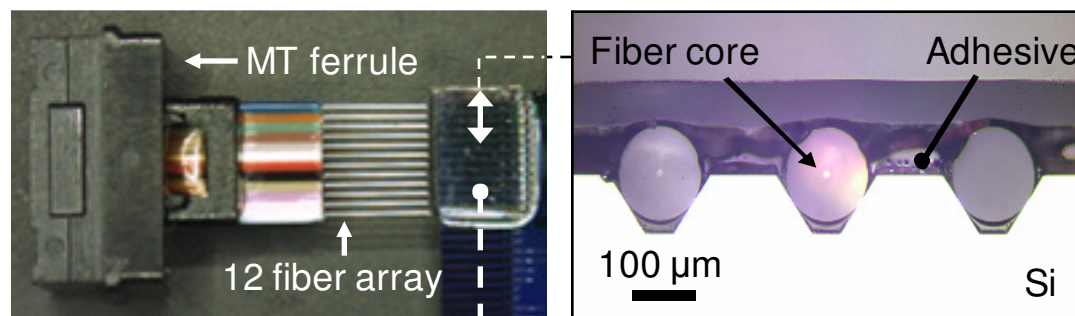


- All approaches fully compatible with existing high-throughput assembly tools.
- Minimum number of parts and assembly steps for cost efficiency and scalability

Parallelized fiber assembly

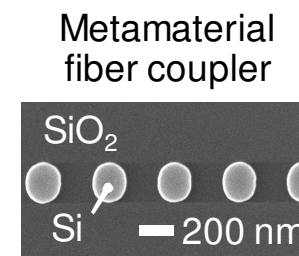
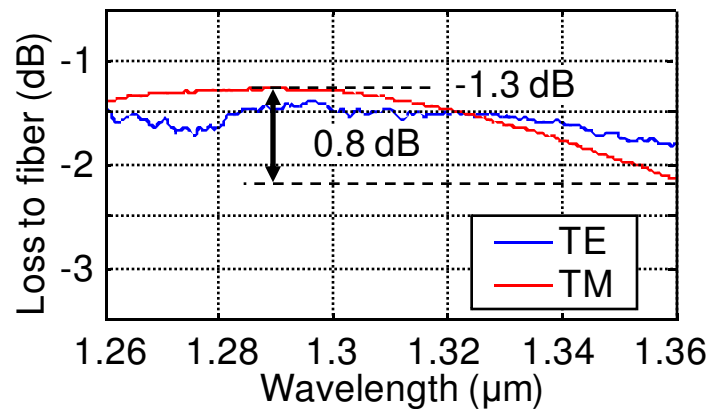


Mechanical design

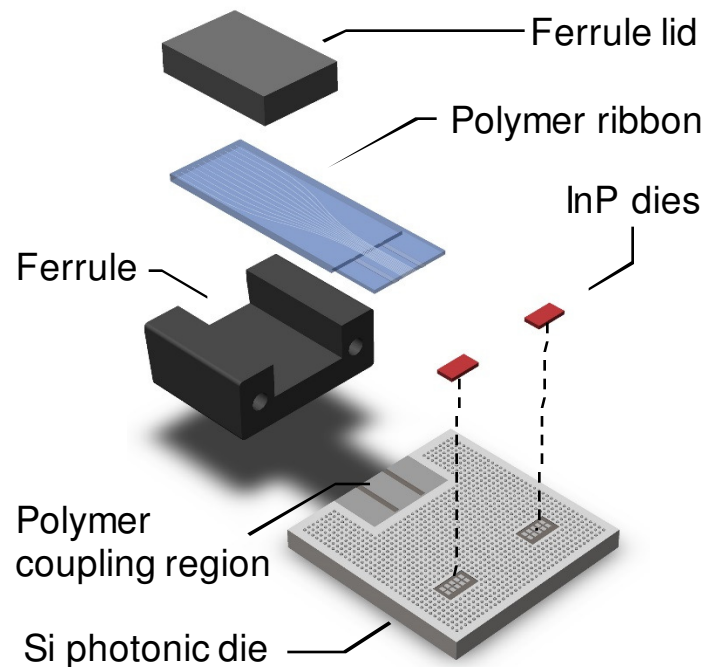


- Low cost pick & place assembly in high-throughput tools.
- Any number of fibers in 1D array.
- In-plane coupling for CWDM bandwidth with full fiber mode

O-band converter response

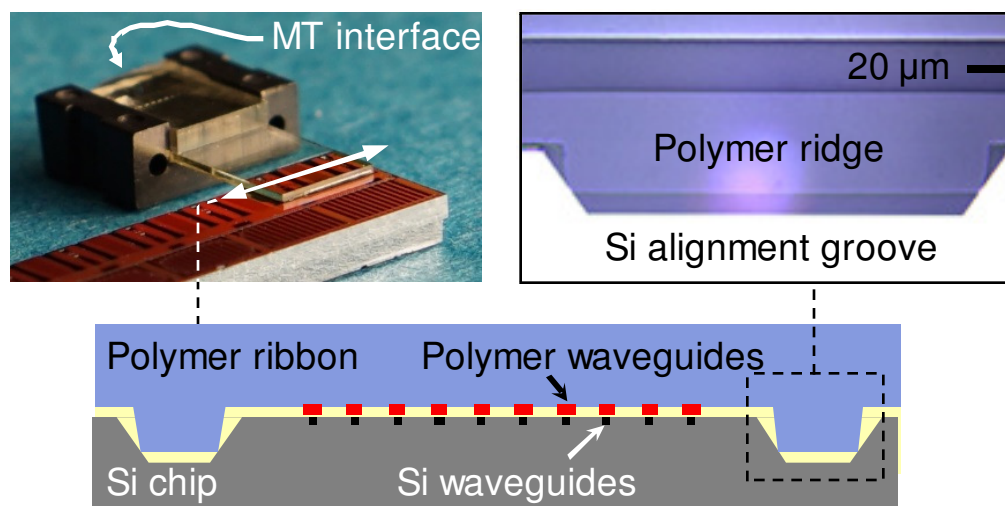


Compliant polymer interface

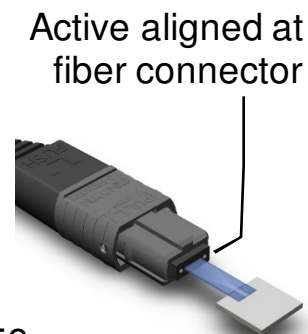
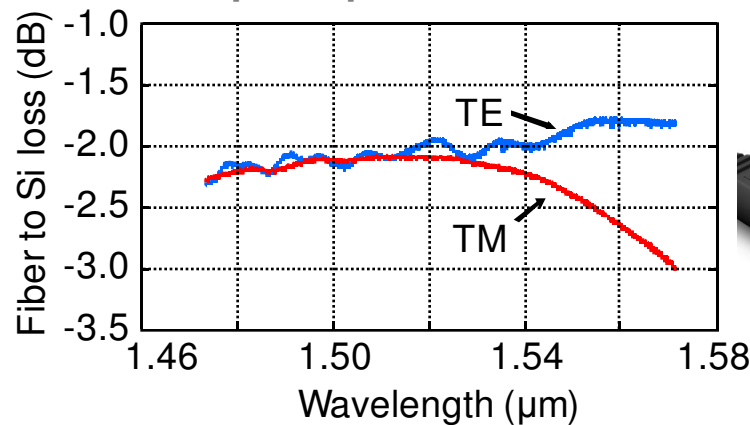


- Large number of optical ports
- Flexible for mechanical reliability
- Self-aligned assembly ($\pm 1-2 \mu\text{m}$) in high-throughput tools ($\pm 10 \mu\text{m}$)

A few design details

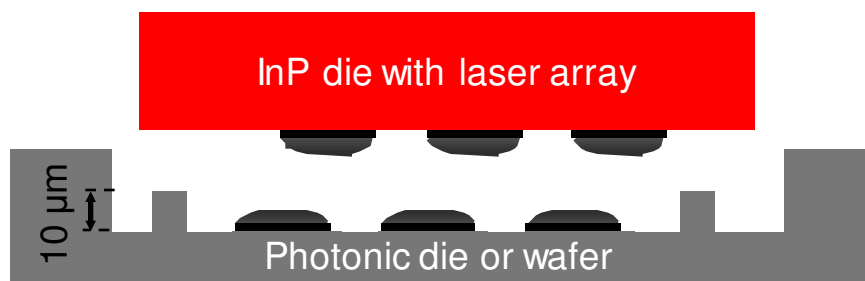


Optical performance → 1.8 dB peak



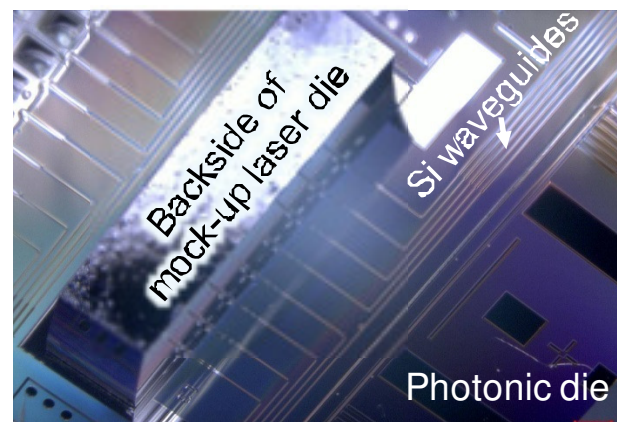
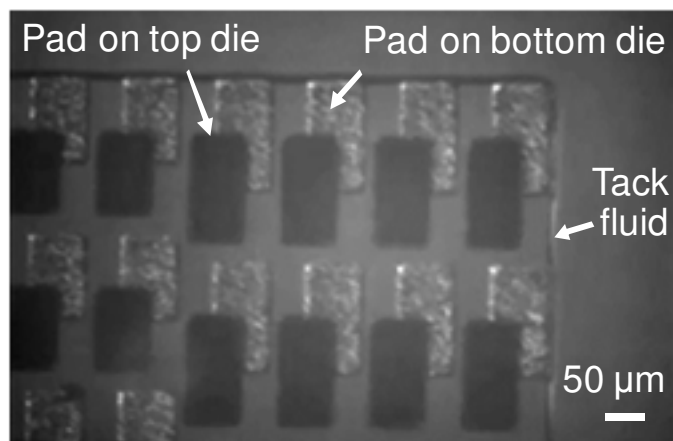
Self-aligned photonic flip-chip assembly for InP integration

Solder induced self-alignment

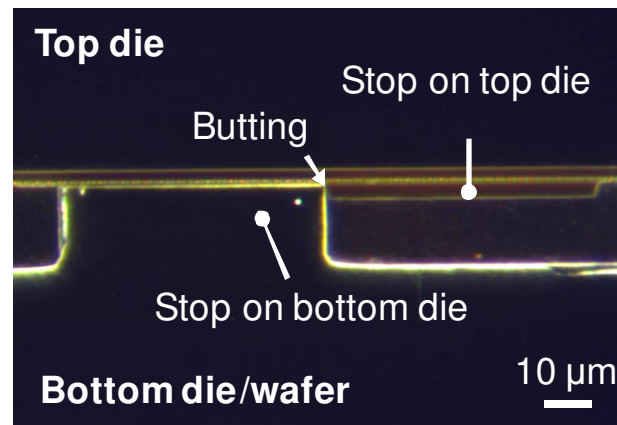


Pick and place ($\pm 10 \mu\text{m}$), then anneal ($< \pm 1 \mu\text{m}$)

Infrared view through assembly



Cross-section after assembly



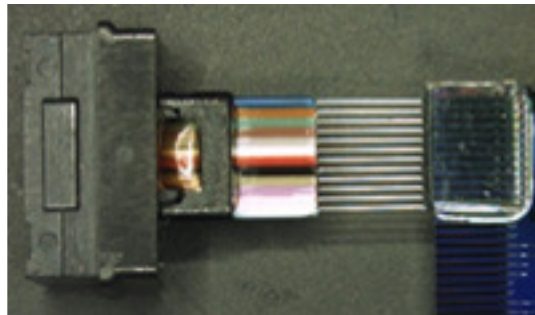
- Tighter alignment than in fibers as universally achievable mode size is smaller
- Self-alignment with lithographic stops in standard high-throughput tools
- Optical demo with 1.1 dB chip-to-chip transmission submitted for publication

Conclusion

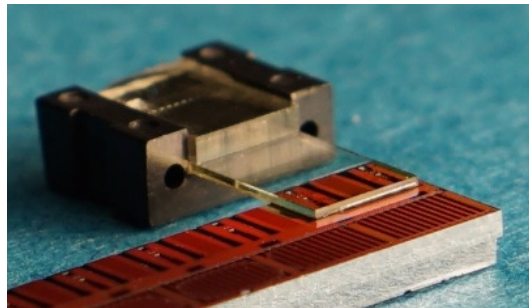
Our vision is the integration of photonic packaging within microelectronic packaging facilities.

→ Same facility, different “node”

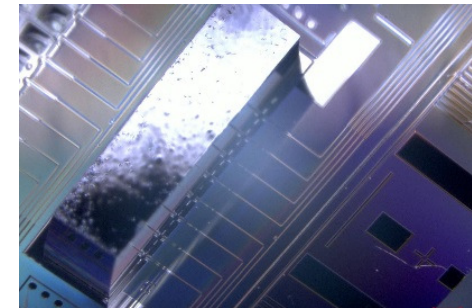
→ Same tools, different processes/jigs



Parallelized fiber assembly



Compliant polymer interface



Self-aligned photonic flip-chip

Demonstrated photonic packaging compatible with high-throughput microelectronic facilities

Working on bringing 3 solutions to the photonics community
Requirement → MEMS-like process for self-alignment structures on wafer.

Team and Acknowledgment

IBM T.J. Watson, NY USA
Design, fabrication, analysis



IBM Research - Tokyo
Ribbon-ferrule assembly



Former 'IBM – Burlington'
Chip manufacturing



IBM Bromont – C2MI
Assembly, measurement



Outside partners



Ted Lichoulas
Eddie Kimbrell
Fiber stub fabrication



Shotaro Takenobu
Polymer ribbon fabrication



Masato Shiino
Custom ferrule fabrication

Follow our progress

Through our IBM project website → Google “Silicon nanophotonic packaging.”