

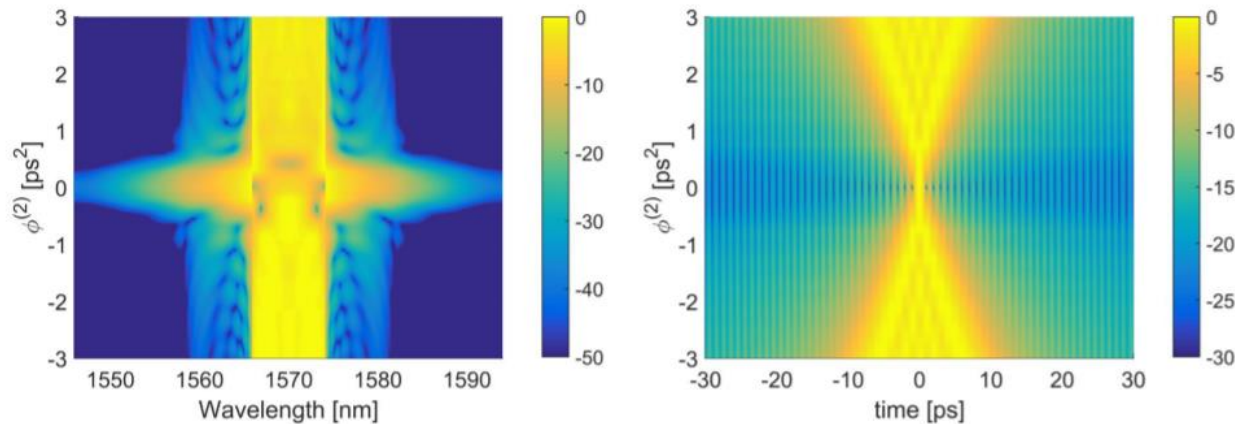
The Massachusetts LEAP network: Building a template for a hands-on advanced manufacturing hub in integrated photonics

Samuel Felipe Serna-Otálvaro

Bridgewater State University

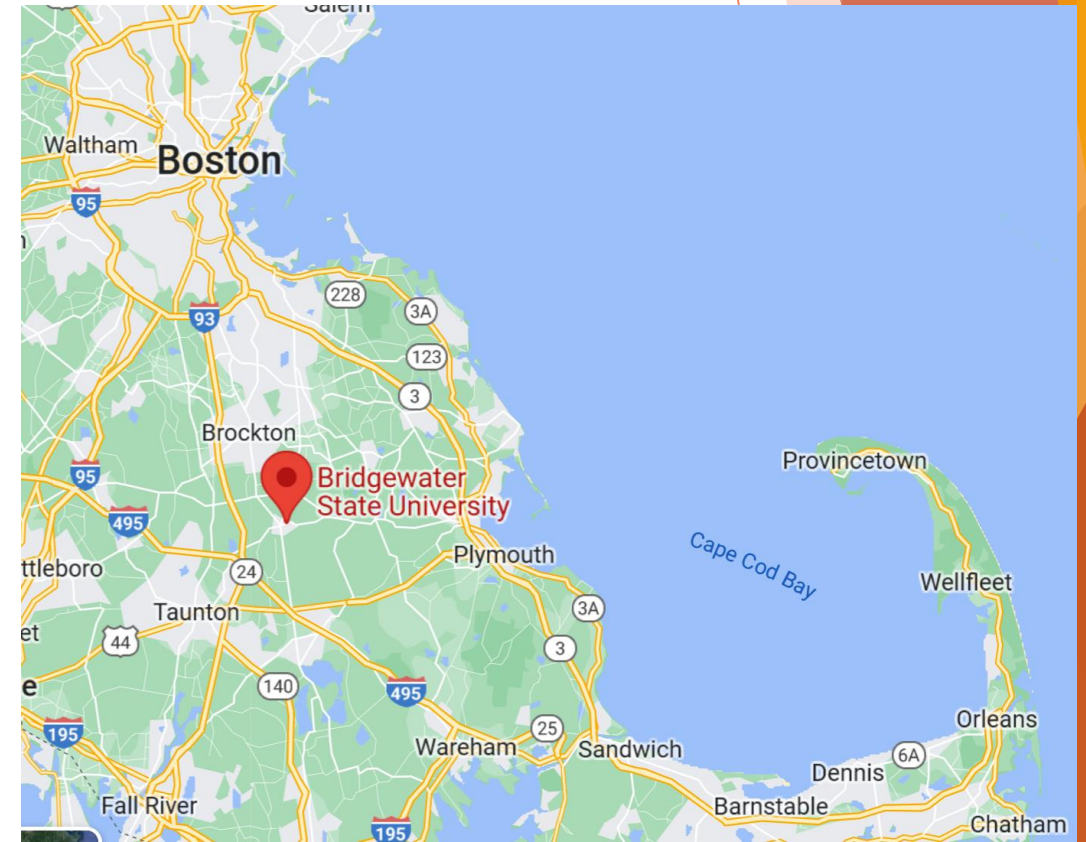
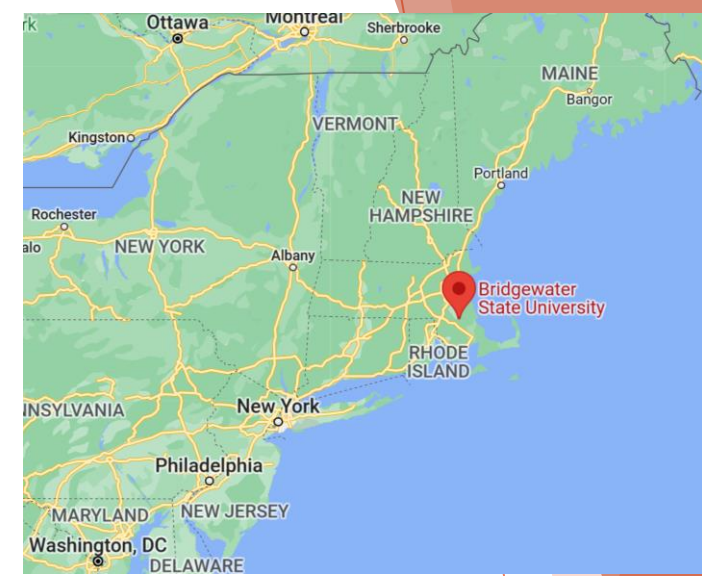
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

CHIRP research group



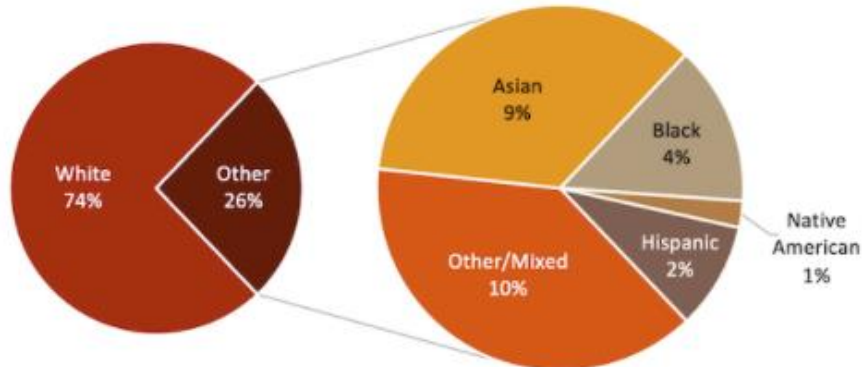
Bridgewater State University

- ▶ **Founded in 1840**
 - ▶ Bridgewater State University was founded by Horace Mann, the father of American education, driven by his belief in education as the great equalizer for all citizens. Today, Bridgewater State University has over 10,000 current students and over 70,000 alumni in all 50 states.
- ▶ **Located in Bridgewater, Massachusetts:**
 - ▶ **39 buildings on 278 acres**
 - ▶ **10th largest** four-year college or university in Massachusetts (out of 77)
 - ▶ **11 residence halls and 1 student apartment** on campus. (Housing available for undergraduate, graduate and continuing studies students.)
 - ▶ **We have our own T stop**



Some numbers at BSU

Our Faculty



Demographics

Total Enrollment

- Undergraduate students: 9,463
- Graduate students: 1,418
- Total Enrollment: 10,881

**Fall 2019 numbers*

18:1

student/faculty
ratio

22

average
students
per
class

361

full-
time
faculty

93%

full-time
faculty
holding
a
doctoral
or other
terminal
degree

6:7

average
male/female
faculty ratio

BSU is also named one of the [top Fulbright-producing institutions](https://www.bridgew.edu/sites/bridgew/files/media/pdf_document/2019-2020_Factbook_BSU.pdf) -

https://www.bridgew.edu/sites/bridgew/files/media/pdf_document/2019-2020_Factbook_BSU.pdf

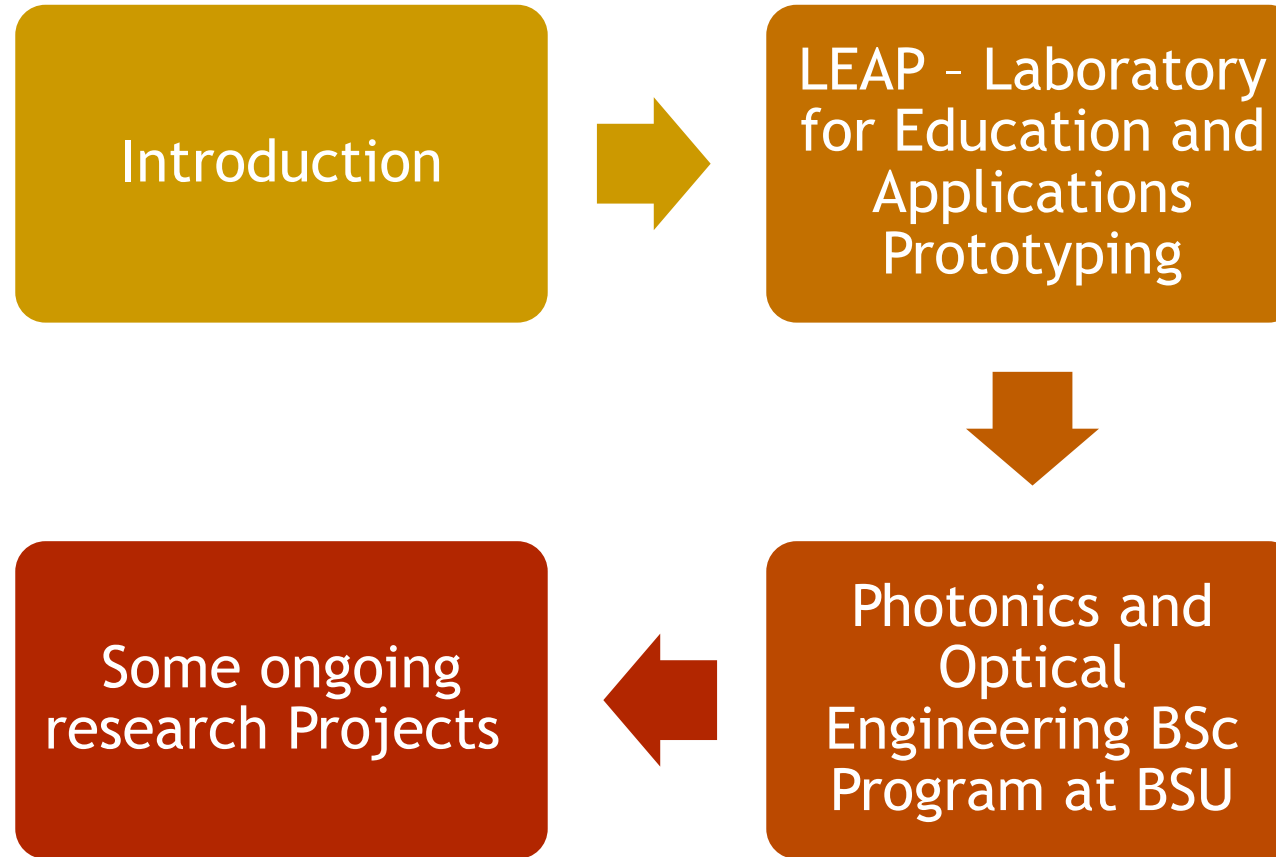
The Bartlett College of Science and Mathematics



► <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iWNpYlmcTpA>

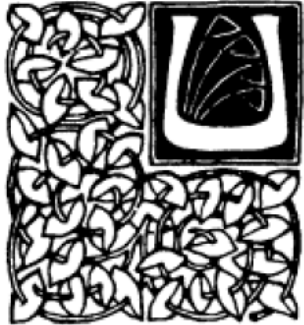


Outline



Optics, photonics, light...?

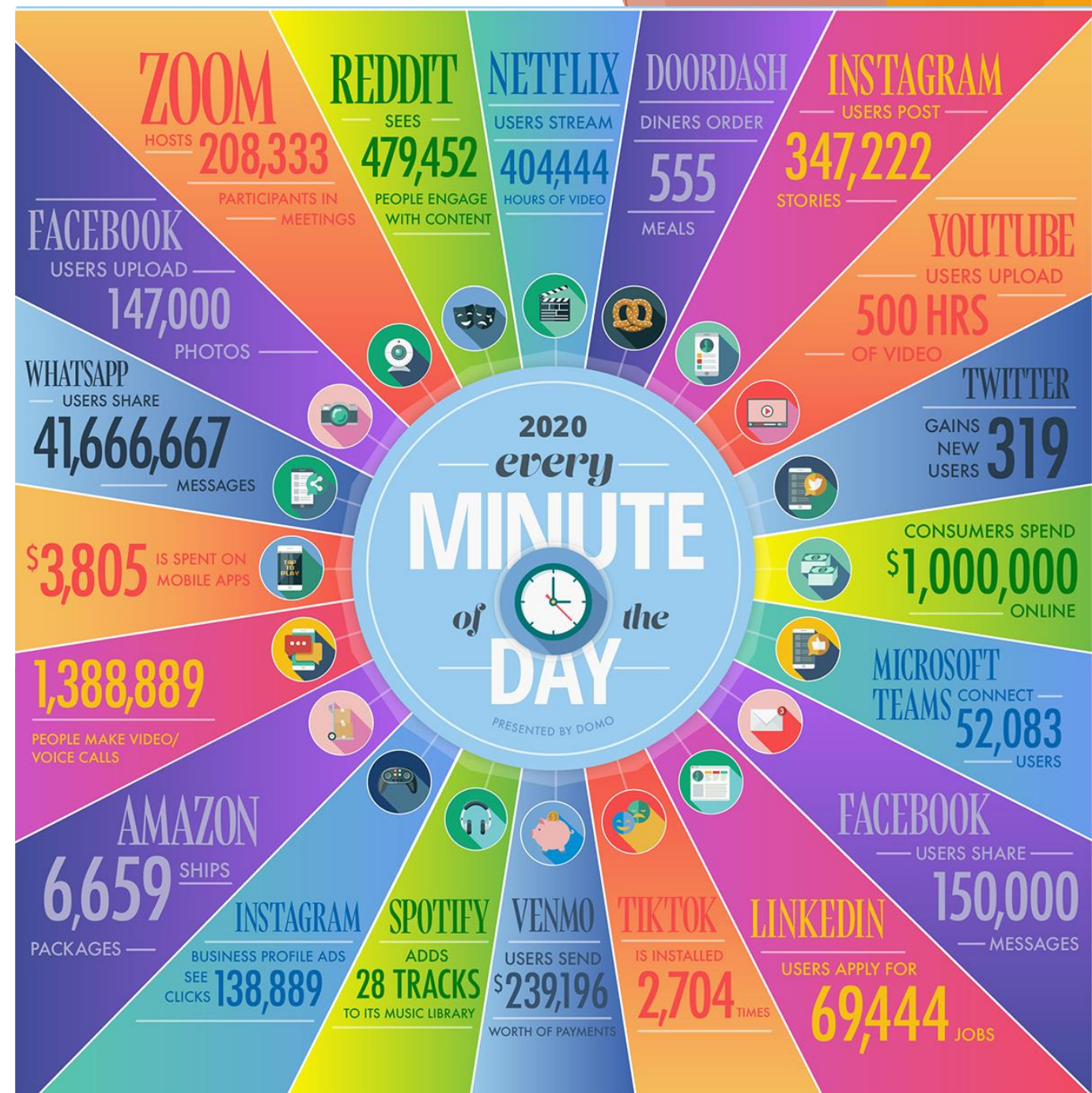
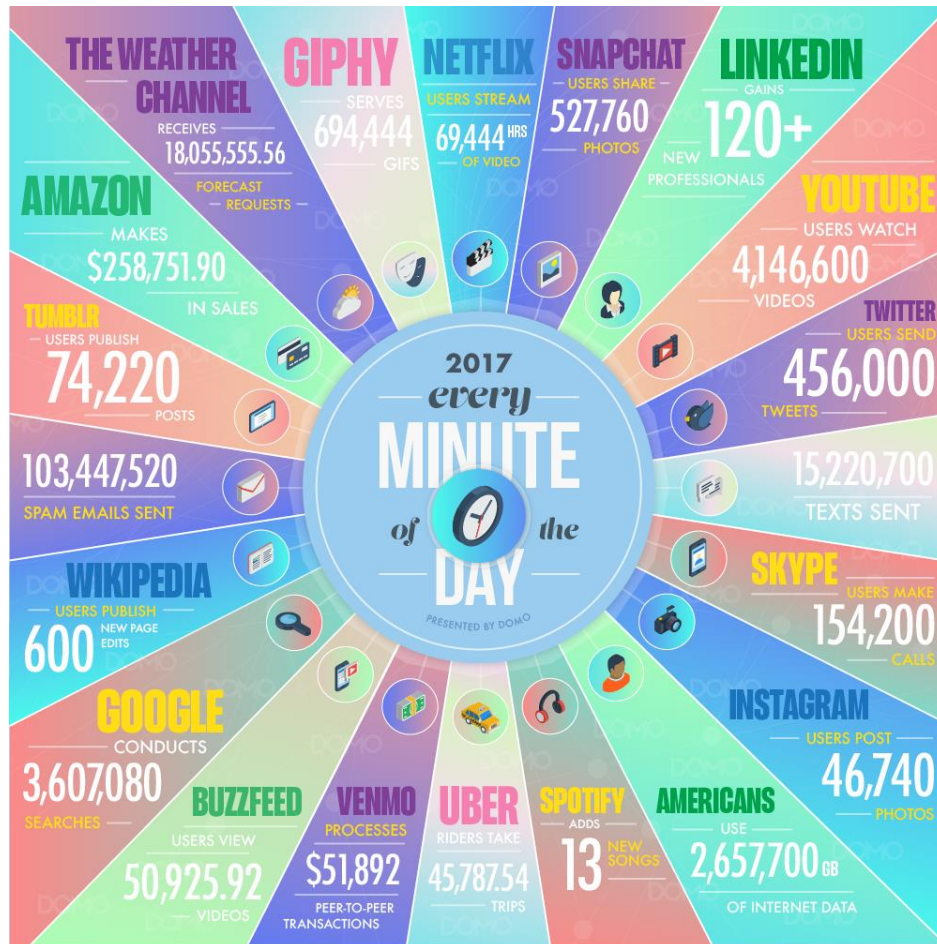
D.J. Lovell, Optical Anecdotes



UNDOUBTEDLY, NEARLY ALL WHO READ THIS BOOK HAVE, at one time or another, pondered the question, "What is light?" To answer, "Light is that which permits vision," begs the question, for such an answer provides us with no understanding of the nature of light. It says no more than "light is light."

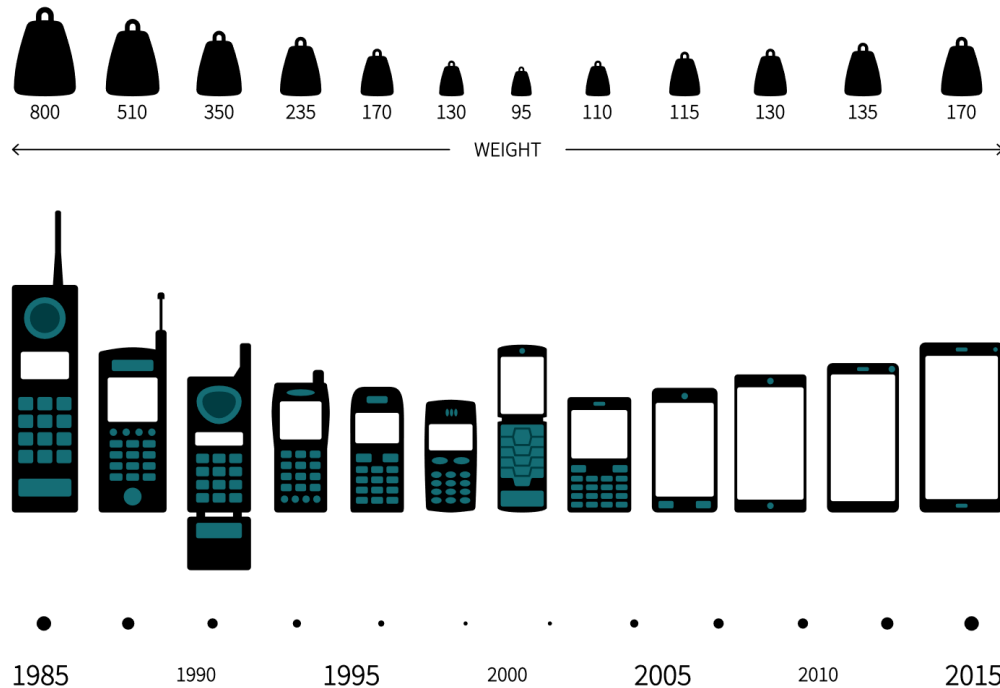
Data around the world

More than 90% of the world's data was created in the last two years alone.

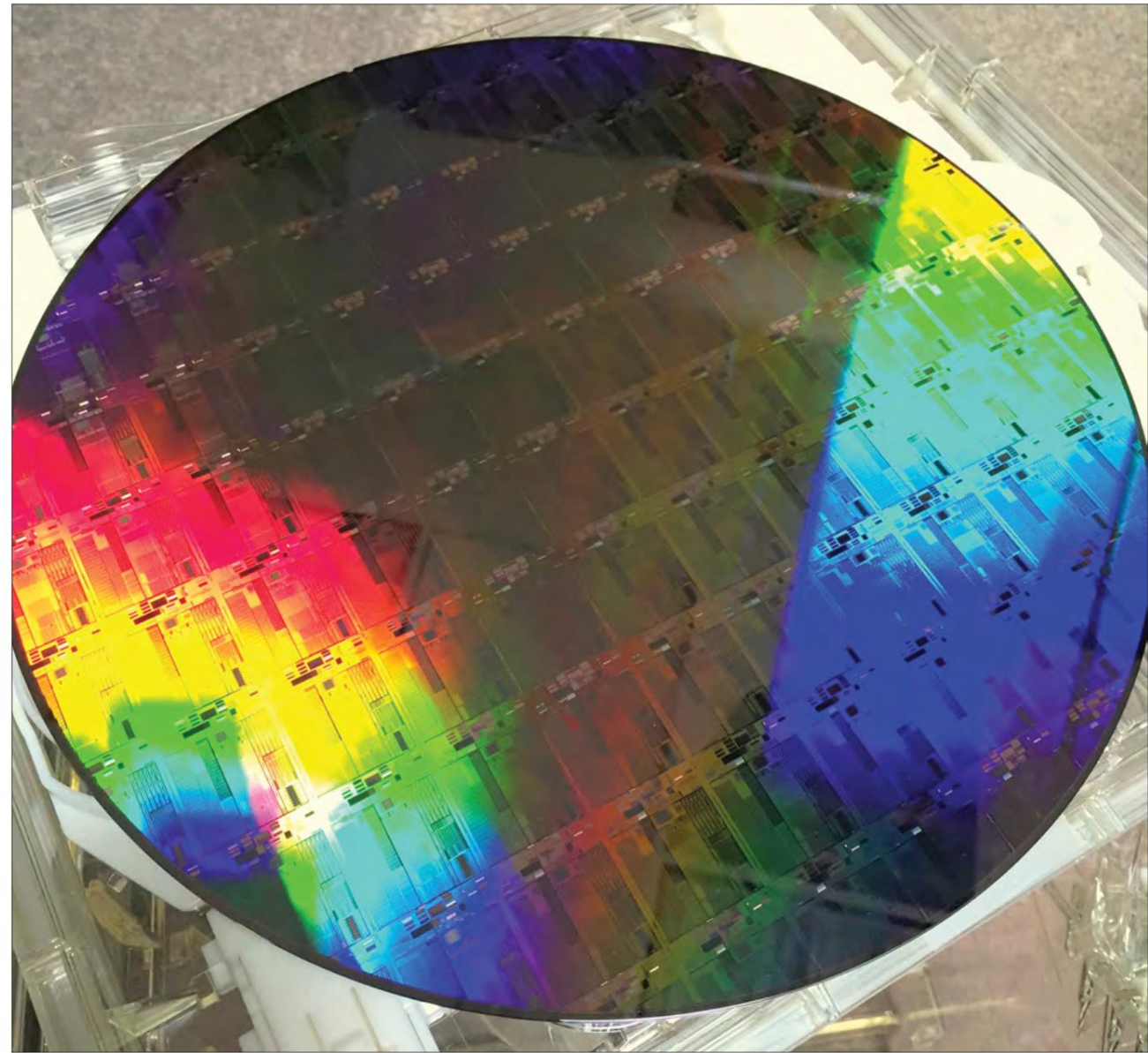


How does the future looks “light”?

MOBILE PHONES EVOLUTION



CREDIT: Shutterstock/Alex Oakenman.



Replacing copper with light: a silicon photonics wafer. CREDIT: Wikimedia Commons.

Some Applications of Photonics

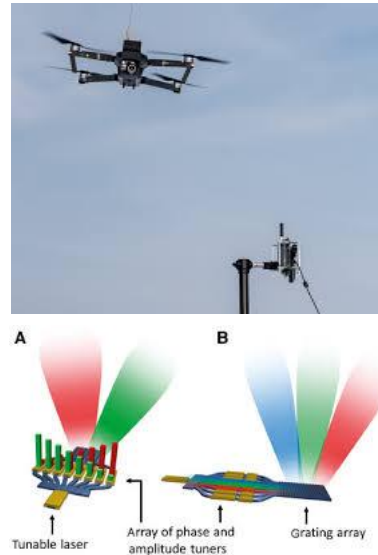
Four major areas of interest:

- telecom/datacom
- RF analog applications
- chemical sensors
- LIDAR imaging

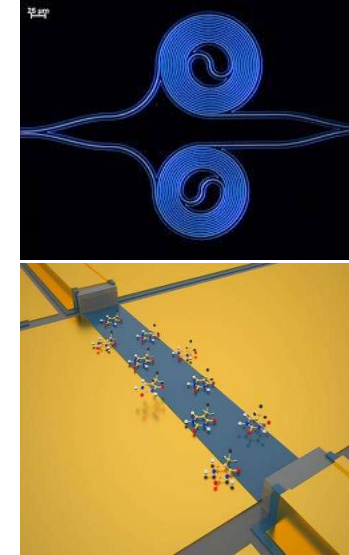
Datacom



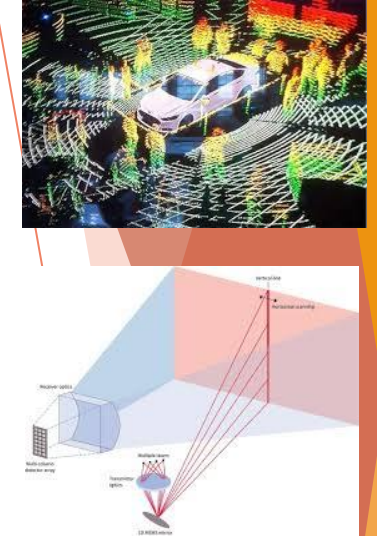
RF



Sensing



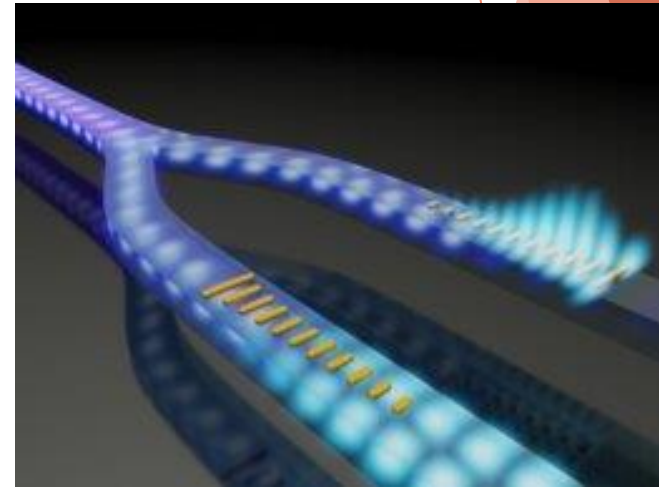
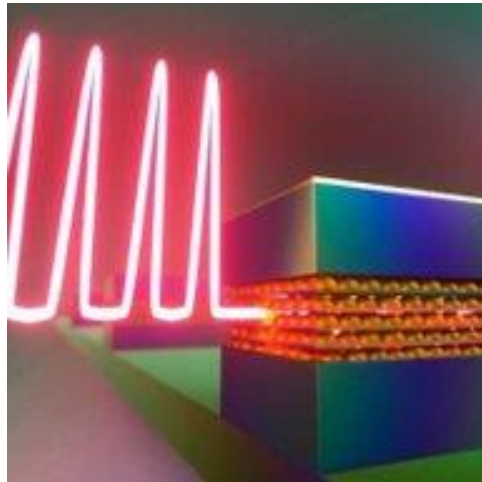
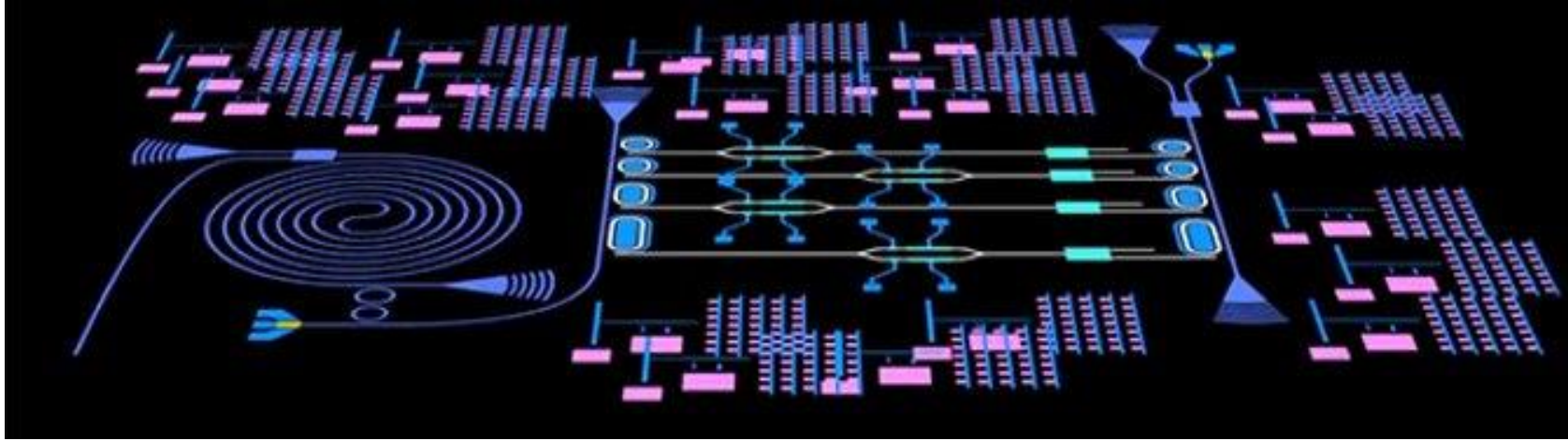
LIDAR



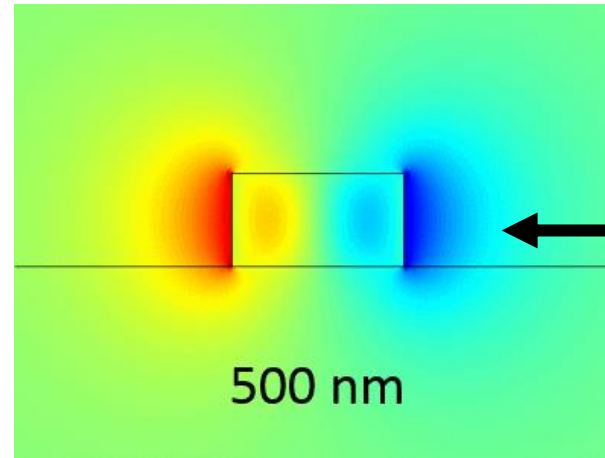
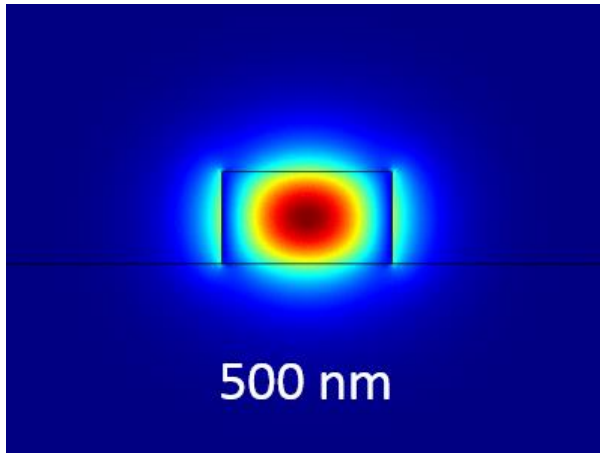
Application areas include

- **Data Centers:** high speed optical communication directly on chip surface
- **Advanced Equipment like Drones:** precision using integrated photonic circuits
- **Food Safety and Medical Sensors:** pathogen detection and biological sensing
- **Autonomous Vehicles:** navigation driven by photonics-based LIDAR
- *Think also about robotics, curved displays, augmented reality, communications...*

Photonic Integrated Circuits (PICs)

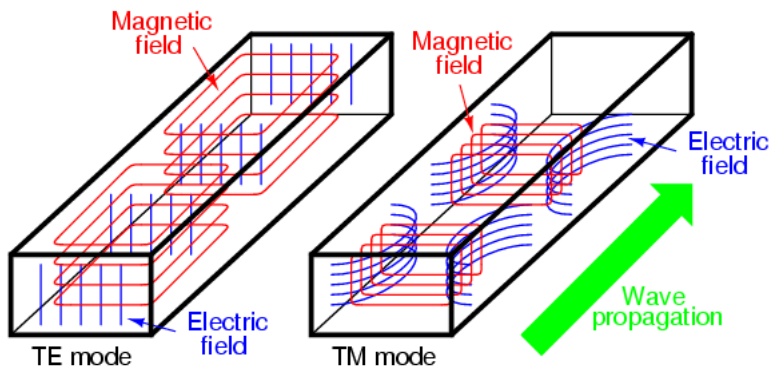


Guided modes depend on waveguide dimensions

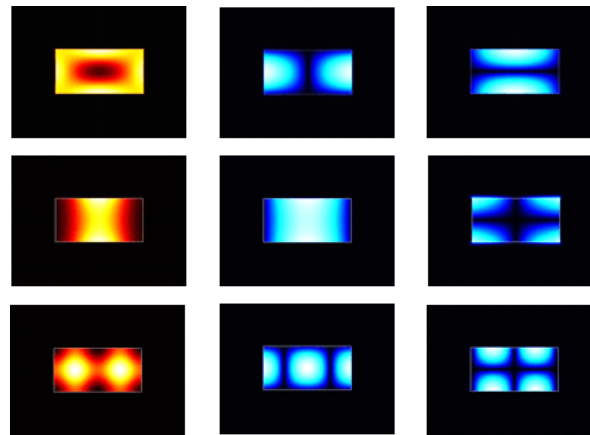


← **Evanescent Field**

Electric and magnetic fields
extend beyond the waveguide!

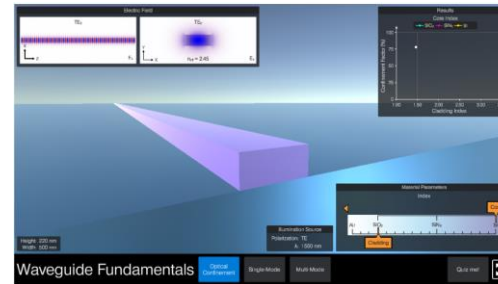


Magnetic flux lines appear as continuous loops
Electric flux lines appear with beginning and end points

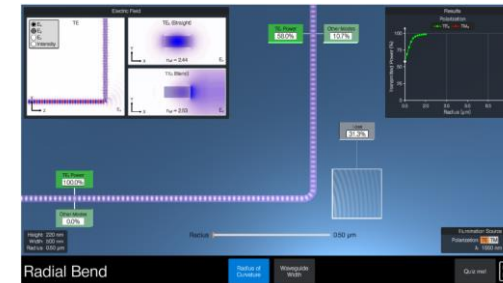


Virtual Labs Tools

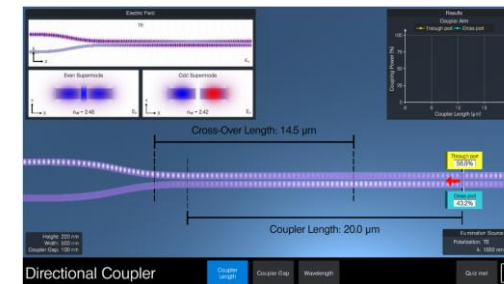
► <https://s3.amazonaws.com/virtual-lab-silicon-waveguide/index.html>



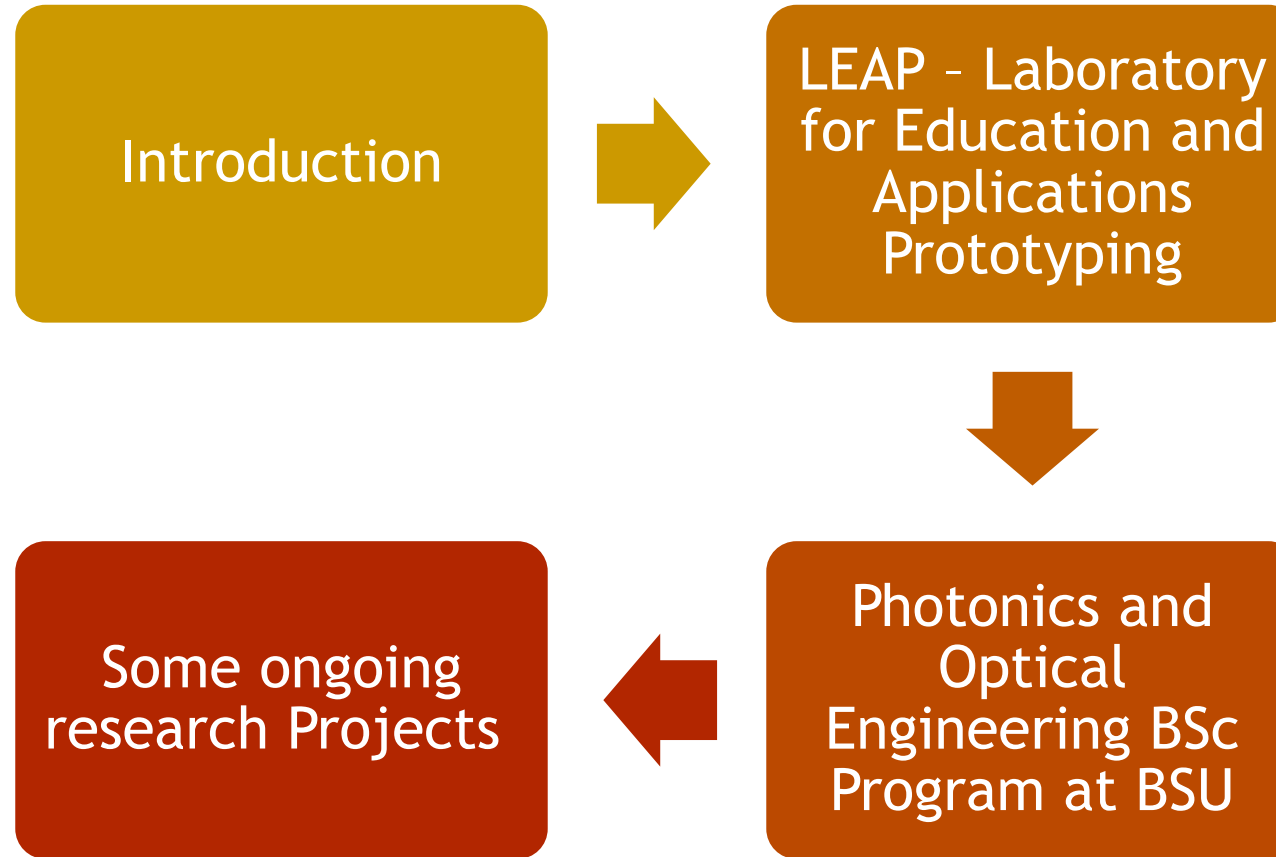
► <https://s3.amazonaws.com/virtual-lab-radial-bend/index.html>



► <https://s3.amazonaws.com/virtual-lab-directional-coupler/index.html>

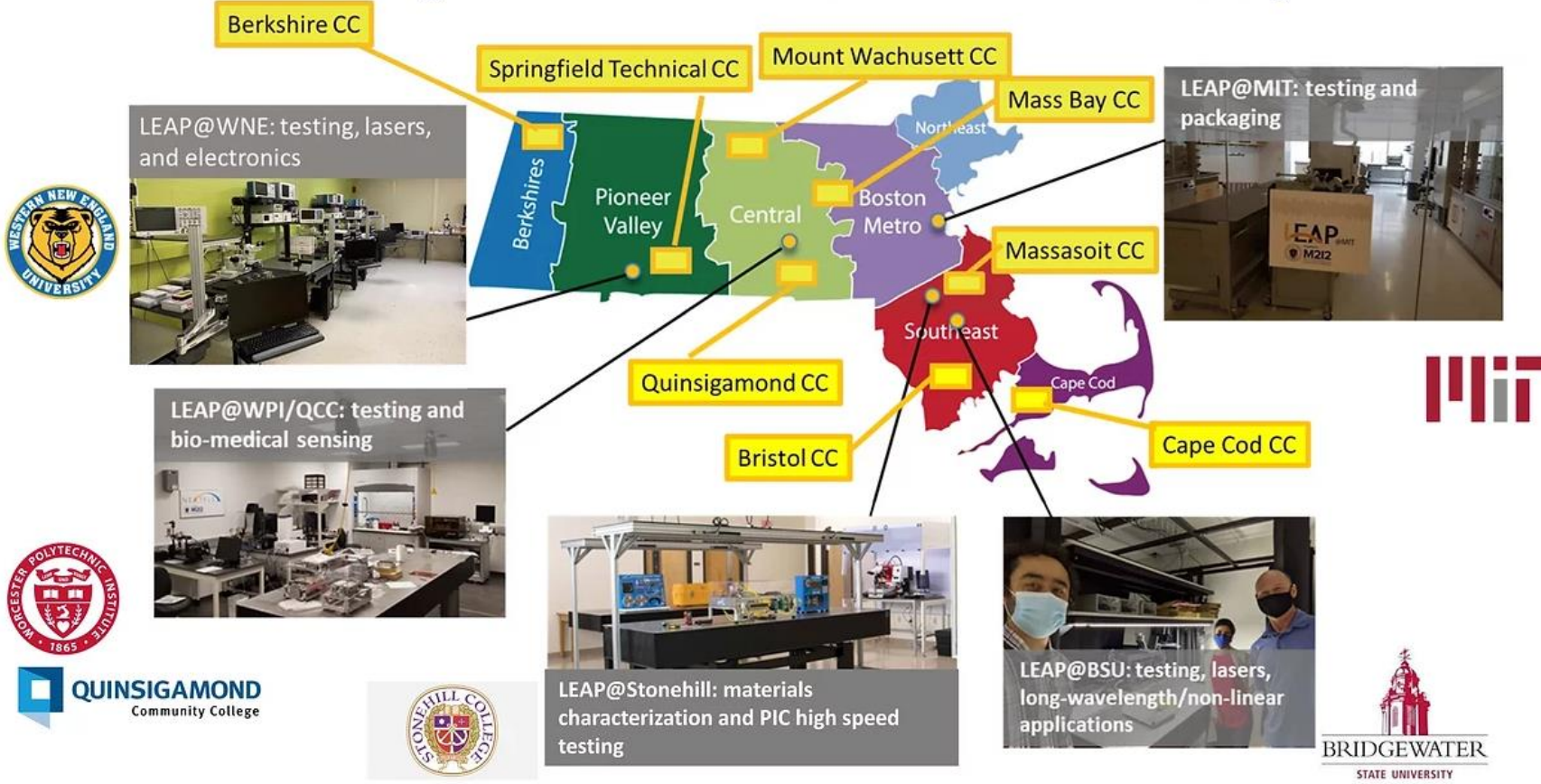


Outline



Where are the LEAP's ?

**LEAP Network: LEAPs in MA and the nearby community colleges they can serve:
Teaching with the educational kit from AIM Photonics Academy**



Photonics and Optics recognition and related Awards

2018 Award: MIT Office of Naval Research Grant subcontract for Photonics technician training program: **\$200k**

2019 Award: M2I2 MA capital equipment Grant establishes **LEAP @ BSU** for Photonics and Optics-based cutting-edge equipment to support Industry and Research collaborations toward additional work force development: **\$1.4M**



Lt. Governor Karyn Polito visiting BSU Deveney laser lab after announcing \$1.4 million grant MassTech award

LEAP @ BSU joins:
LEAP @ MIT
LEAP @ WPI/QCC
LEAP @ Stonehill
LEAP@STCC

Professional societies fund future photonics technicians

IEEE, SPIE, and OSA will support students within a new program launched in collaboration with MIT's Initiative for Knowledge and Innovation in Manufacturing.

Integrated Photonics Bootcamp BSU - MIT 2022



Integrated Photonics is an emerging field.

A proliferation of new technologies in low-power cloud computing, ultra-high-speed wireless, smart sensing, and augmented imaging have begun to leverage the synergy of photonic and electronic devices working in tandem within an integrated circuit package.

As a result, critical curricular gaps are now becoming apparent in the training of engineers for these emerging industries.

INPHO-BOOT 2022 Hands-On Integrated Photonics Bootcamp

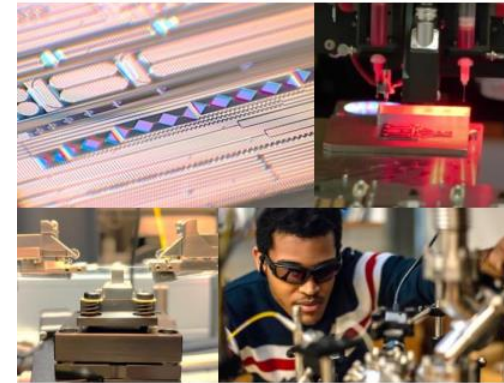
Passive integrated photonics bootcamp based on problem-based learning, to create a skilled workforce of independent thinkers who can meet practical challenges.

WHERE

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (LEAP@MIT).
Bridgewater State University (LEAP@BSU).

WHEN

March 22-24, 2022.



REGISTER!

Visit the AIM Photonics Academy website and save your spot.

ikim.mit.edu/bootcamps

*Space is extremely limited to only 12 registrants.



Organizers



YOU WILL LEARN

- Basic concepts in photonic devices
TE/TM propagation modes, light confinement, evanescence, on-chip guiding, and applications
- Prototyping using integrated circuit packaging
Die-bonding of surface-mounted components, X-ray inspection, and reflow soldering
- Characterizing integrated photonic devices
Collect data from on-chip straight waveguides, ring resonators, and Mach-Zehnder interferometers, and analyze
- Chip to fiber coupling
Couple light into an SOI chip using edge coupling
- Photonic engineering tools
Laser beam characterization and fiber splicing
- Data analysis
Software to characterize devices based on real test data
- Virtual Lab simulations
Game-based learning to build intuition about on-chip light propagation and advanced manufacturing

YOU NEED

Laptop and lab notebook.

YOU GET TO KEEP

Manual with detailed descriptions of integrated photonics experiments and exercises.

COST

\$6000 for three days of blended learning in integrated photonics.

Organizers



Prof. L.C. Kimerling
Director of
MIT Microphotonics
Center & Initiative for
Knowledge and
Innovation in
Manufacturing (IKIM)



Dr. Anu Agarwal
Pr. Res. Scientist, MIT



Prof. Samuel Serna
Bridgewater State University

**Meet the INPHO-BOOT
visionaries, instructors
and technical
contributors**



Prof. Juejun Hu



Luigi Ranno
Graduate student



Drew Weninger
Graduate student



Dr. Kenan Cicek
Fulbright scholar



Dr. Sajan Saini



Prof. Kazumi Wada



Dr. Erik Verlage



Dr. Jeffrey Bertrand



Trevor Morrissey



Christian
Gabbianelli



Yue Yuan



Samuel Bechtold



Peyton Brown



Juan Jose Arango
Uribe



Camilo Hurtado
Ballesteros



Julian Andres
Laverde Preciado



Pablo Bedoya
Rios

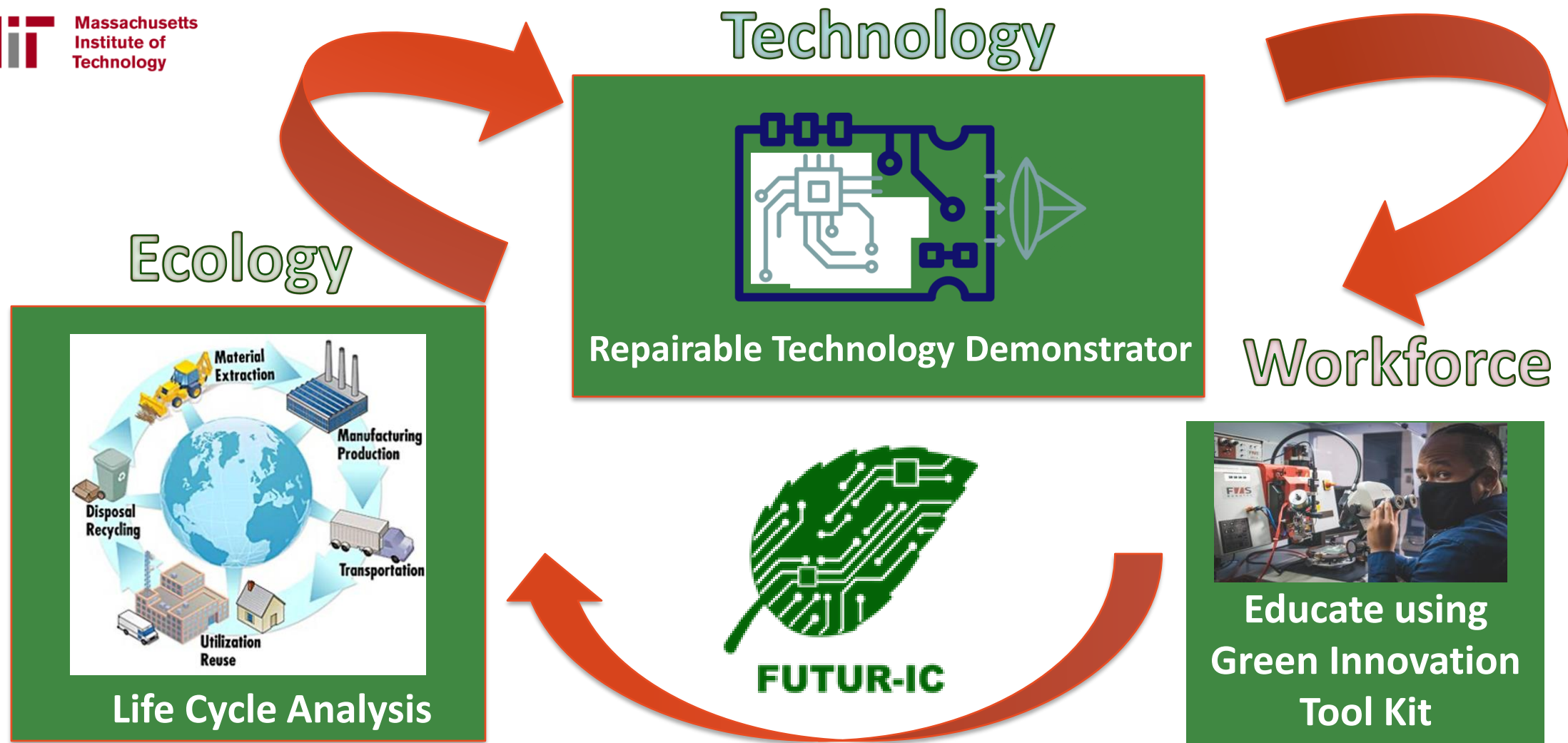




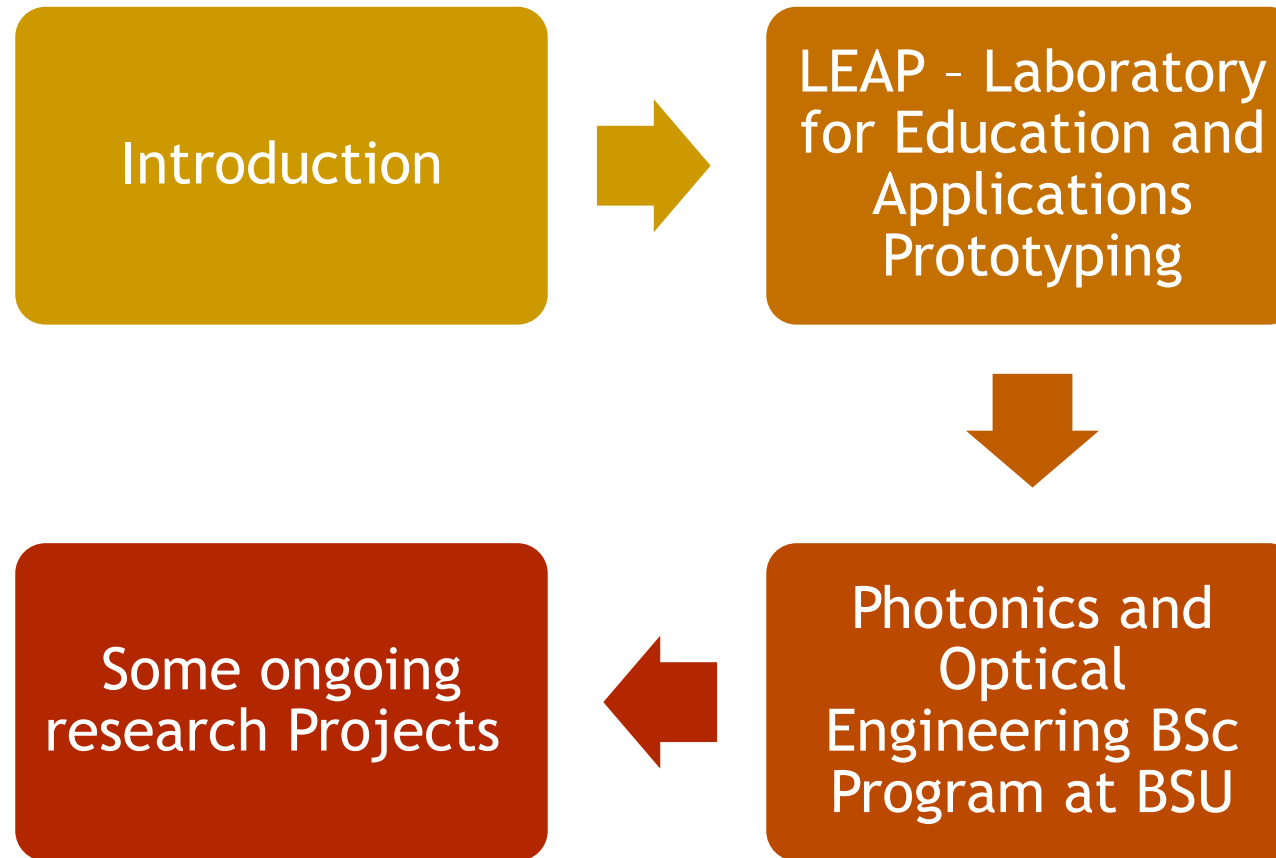


Some pictures from the bootcamp





Outline



What is Photonics and Optical Engineering?

- ▶ Photonics: Light, not electrons, on semiconductor integrated chips. Less power consumption and higher bandwidth.
- ▶ Engineers: The design and development of devices using laser light in sensors, LIDAR, telecommunications, processor chips, and other applications.
- ▶ A fast-growing sector of New England's **light-based** economies.
- ▶ State's only Photonics and Optical Engineering Program degree program started officially in Sept 2021!



CAN YOU DO A PHOTONICS AND OPTICAL ENGINEERING MAJOR IN 4 YEARS AT BSU? YES!

Year One		Year Two		Year Three		Year Four	
<i>Fall</i>		<i>Fall</i>		<i>Fall</i>		<i>Fall</i>	
PHYS 243 Gen Phys 1	4	PHYS 211 Machine Shop	1	PHOE 403 Semiconductor Devices	3	PHOE 455 Advanced Optics	3
MATH 161 Calculus 1 with MATH 143	5	PHYS 416 Modern Theory	3	PHOE 330 Fiber Optic Communication	4	Senior Photonics Elective	3
ENGL 101 Writing 1	3	PHOE 301 Foundations of Photonics & Optical Eng.	4	PHYS 438 Electricity and Magnetism	3	Senior Photonics Elective	4
COMM 102 or THEA 210	3	MATH 261 Multivariable Calculus	4	CHEM 141 Gen Chem 1	4	PHOE 483 Senior Design I	3
		CORE (CHUM, CWRT)	3	CORE (CHUM; CUSC)	3	CORE (CSOC; CGCL)	3
Totals	15		15		17		16
<i>Spring</i>		<i>Spring</i>		<i>Spring</i>		<i>Spring</i>	
PHYS 244 Gen Phys 2	4	PHOE 323 Optical Engineering	4	PHOE 450 PIC Design	3	Senior Photonics Elective	4
MATH 162 Calculus 2	4	PHOE 342 Digital Electronics	4	PHOE 420 Laser Engineering	4	PHOE 484 Senior Design II (CWRT)	3
First Year Seminar (CFPA)	3	PHYS 403 Mathematical Methods	3	CORE (CHUM; CMCL)	3	CORE (CSOC; CGCL)	3
ENGL 102 Writing 2	3	Second Year Seminar (CFPA; CSPK)	3	CHEM 142 Gen Chem 2	4	Major Elective / CORE	3
PHIL 111 Logical Reas. (MATH 180/COMP 111)	3	PHYS 422: Computational Methods	3				
Totals	17		17		14		13

Major Requirements in Photonics and Optical Engineering: 44-47 Credits

Cognate Requirements in Physics, Mathematics and Chemistry: 41 Credits

Core Requirements or Electives outside Science & Mathematics: 36 Credits

BSU's growing list of partners, supporters, connections and collaborators:



Industry



Federal and State



H.R.6227 - National Quantum Initiative Act
115th Congress (2017-2018)

National Lab and Academics



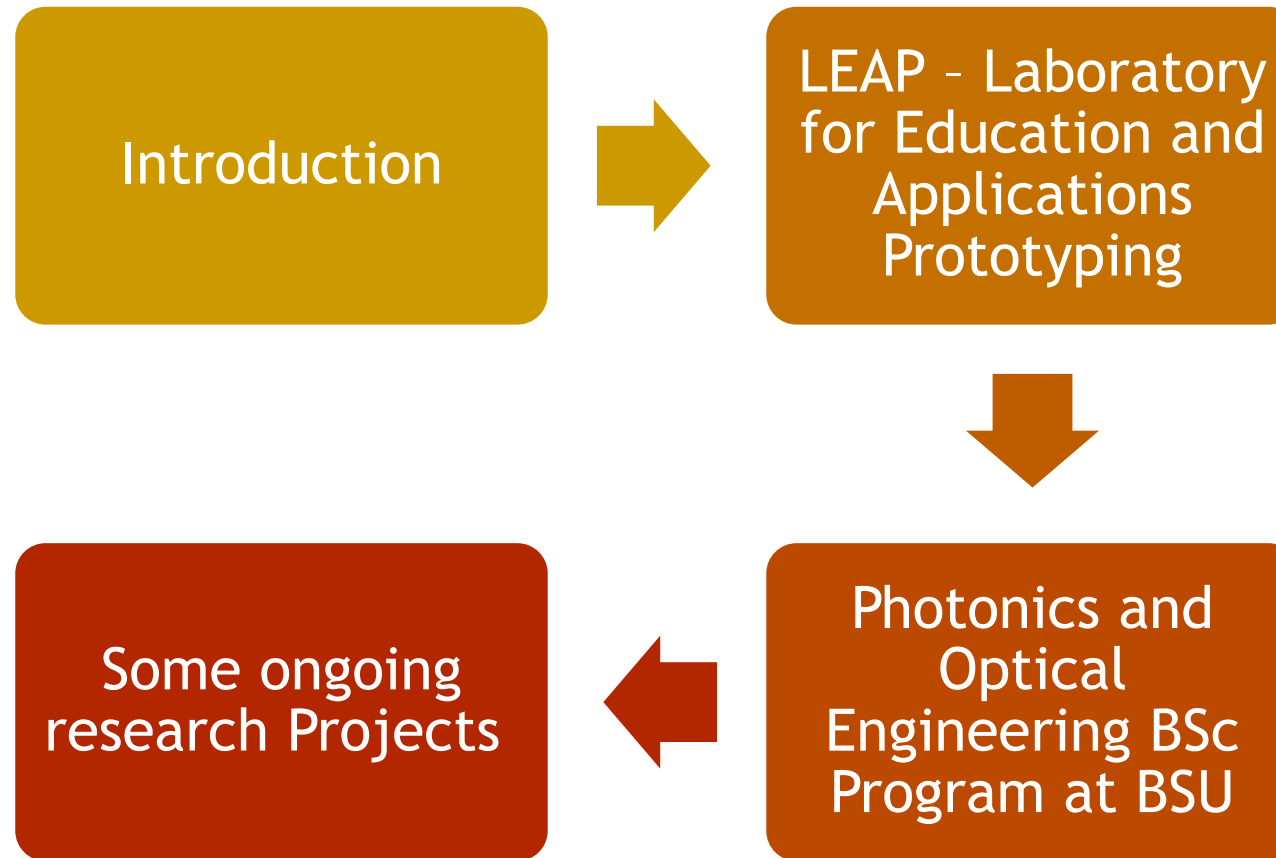
UMass Amherst

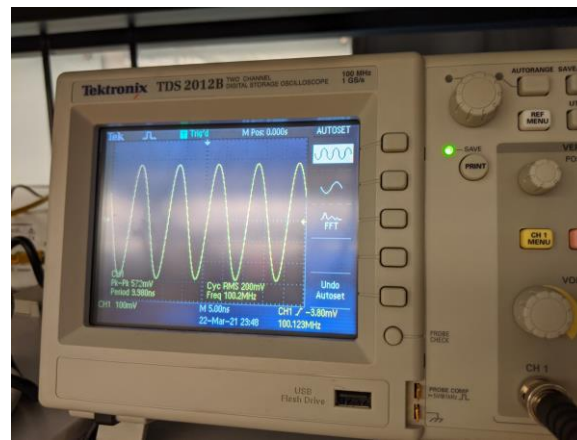
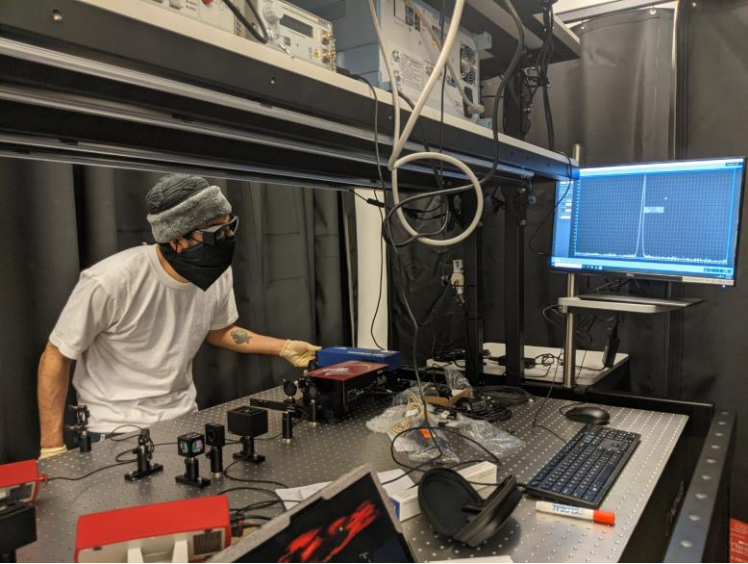
UMass Boston

UMass Dartmouth

UMass Lowell

Outline



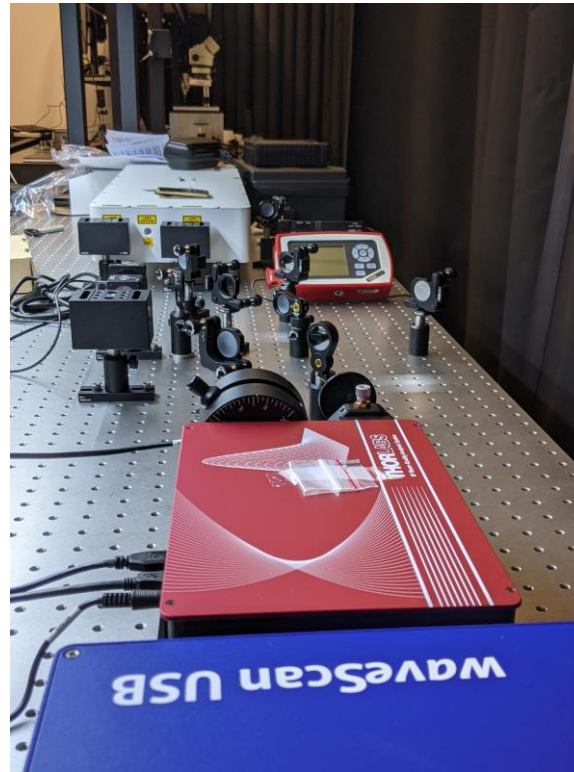


Set-up for dispersion, ultrafast and nonlinear characterization at 1550 nm

Chromacity laser, picosecond
~5 ps @100 MHz
OPA Pump 1040 nm
From 1.4 μm up to 4 μm

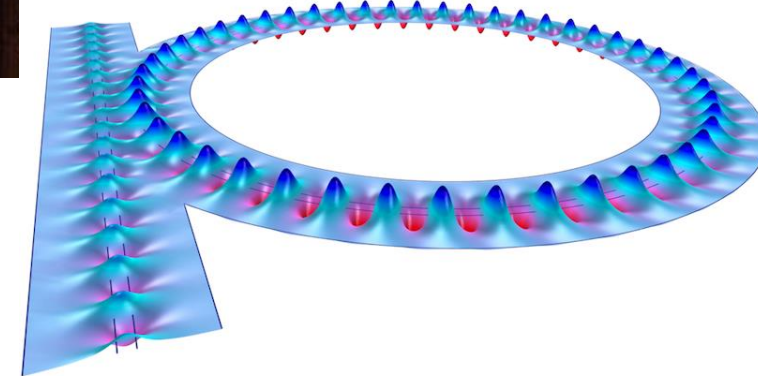
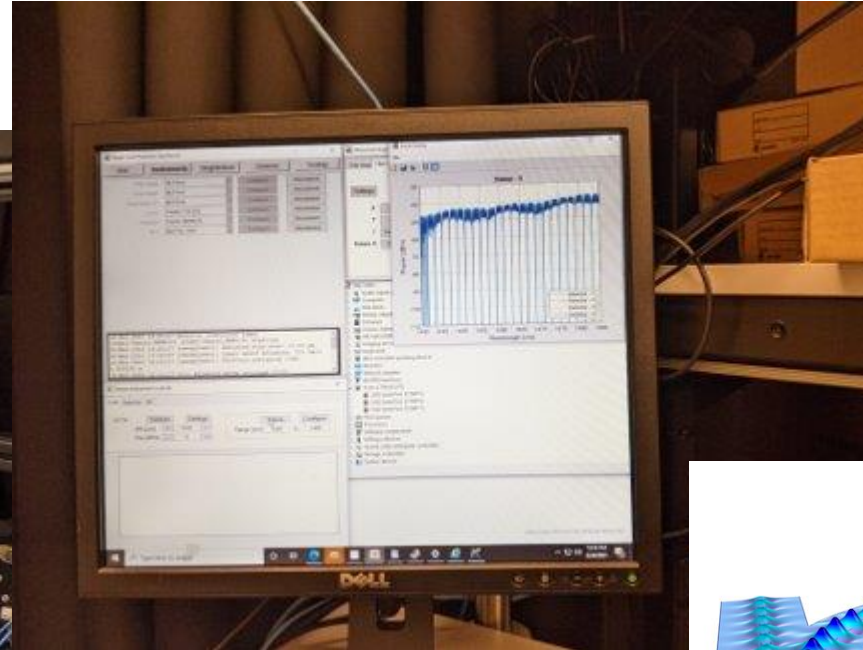
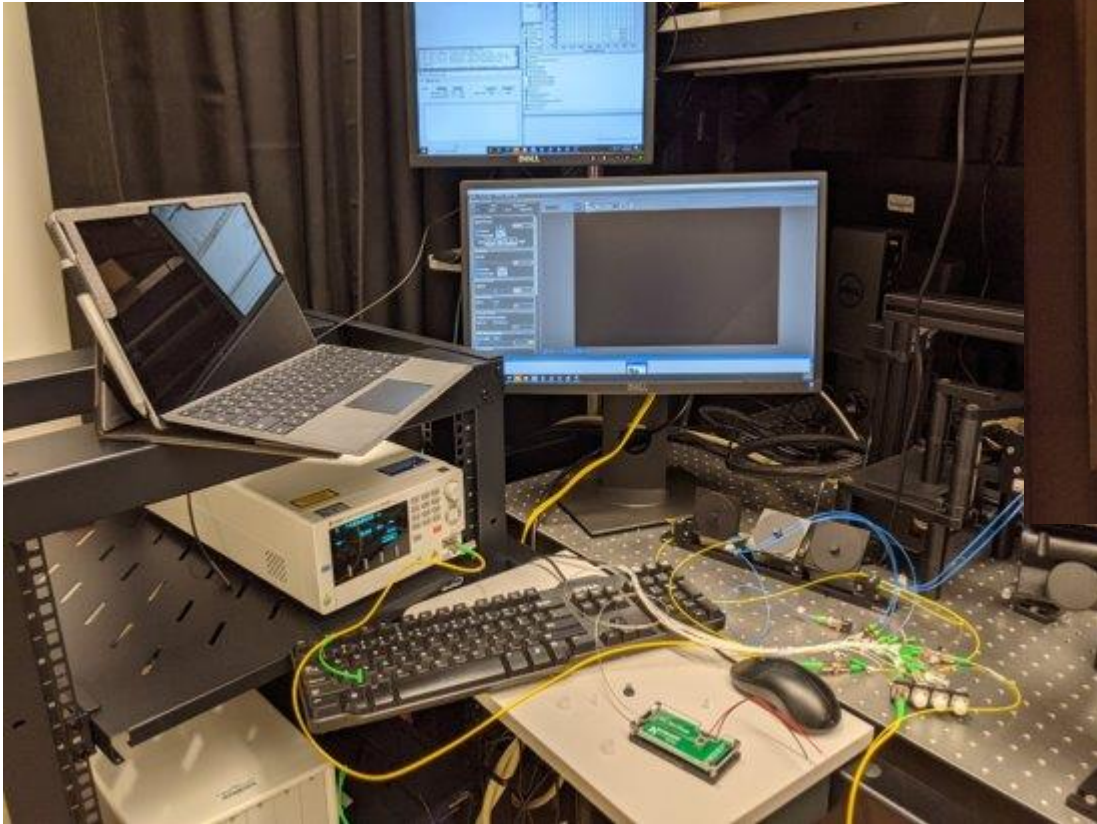
Dr. Serna's Group @ BSU

Nonlinear and Ultrafast Photonics



Angelo - 21'
Now Field Engineer at Kratos

Optical characterization of on-chip ring resonators



Dr. Serna's Group @ BSU

Nonlinear and Ultrafast Photonics

Brahmin and Jon – 21'

Use of an inspection IR camera Xenics adapted
with the MapleLeaf Photonics system

Comsol

Publications

Journal of Optics

PAPER

Enhancing SiN waveguide optical nonlinearity via hybrid GaS integration

Skylar Deckoff-Jones^{5,1,2} , Vincent Pelgrin², Jianhao Zhang² , Christian Lafforgue², Lucas Deniel², Sylvain Guerber⁴, Rebeca Ribeiro-Palau², Frédéric Boeuf⁴, Carlos Alonso-Ramos², Laurent Vivien², Juejun Hu¹ and Samuel Serna^{5,3} — [Hide full author list](#)

Published 19 March 2021 • © 2021 IOP Publishing Ltd

[Journal of Optics](#), Volume 23, Number 2

Citation Skylar Deckoff-Jones *et al* 2021 *J. Opt.* 23 025802

— [Hide article information](#)

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Dr. Serna's Group @ BSU



Third-order nonlinear optical susceptibility of crystalline oxide yttria-stabilized zirconia

Guillaume Marcaud, Samuel Serna, Karamanis Panaghiotis, Carlos Alonso-Ramos, Xavier Le Roux, Mathias Berciano, Thomas Maroutian, Guillaume Agnus, Pascal Aubert, Arnaud Jollivet, Alicia Ruiz-Caridad, Ludovic Largeau, Nathalie Isac, Eric Cassan, Sylvia Matzen, Nicolas Dubreuil, Michel Rérat, Philippe Lecoeur, and Laurent Vivien

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Author Affiliations

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Opt. Mater. Express 10(12) 3041-3050 (2020)

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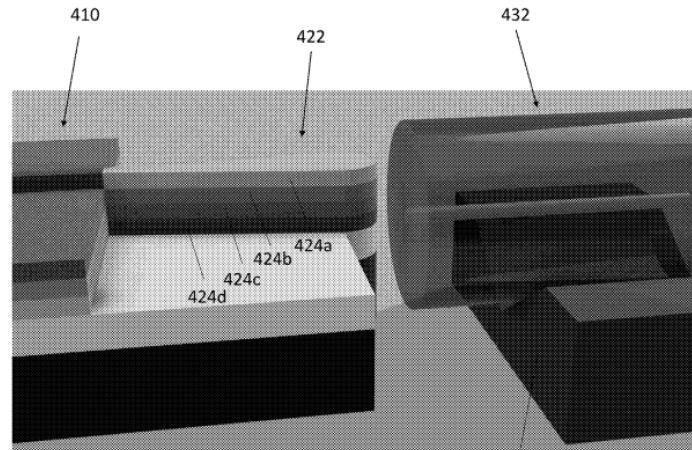
Neetesh Singh, *et al.*
Photon. Res. 8(12) 1904-1909 (2020)

ultrafast signal need to be candidates due to stands out, thanks crystalline oxide family tailed theoretical talline YSZ. Via self- tion of YSZ, we ¹⁹ m² · W⁻¹ in an ted comparable with the promising results optical

f on-chip optical



- (19) **United States**
(12) **Patent Application Publication** (10) Pub. No.: US 2021/0109290 A1
KIMERLING et al. (43) Pub. Date: Apr. 15, 2021
- (54) **SIMULTANEOUS ELECTRICAL AND OPTICAL CONNECTIONS FOR FLIP CHIP ASSEMBLY** filed on Oct. 15, 2019, provisional application No. 62/913,097, filed on Oct. 9, 2019.
- (71) Applicants: **Lionel C. KIMERLING**, Concord, MA (US); **Jurgen MICHEL**, Arlington, MA (US); **Anuradha M. AGARWAL**, Weston, MA (US); **Kazumi WADA**, Lexington, MA (US); **Drew Michael Weninger**, Cambridge, MA (US); **Samuel Serna**, Somerville, MA (US)
- (72) Inventors: **Lionel C. KIMERLING**, Concord, MA (US); **Jurgen MICHEL**, Arlington, MA (US); **Anuradha M. AGARWAL**, Weston, MA (US); **Kazumi WADA**, Lexington, MA (US); **Drew Michael Weninger**, Cambridge, MA (US); **Samuel Serna**, Somerville, MA (US)
- (21) Appl. No.: **16/989,448**
(22) Filed: **Aug. 10, 2020**
- Related U.S. Application Data**
(60) Provisional application No. 63/029,198, filed on May 22, 2020, provisional application No. 62/915,057,
- Publication Classification**
(51) Int. Cl. **G02B 6/30** (2006.01)
(52) U.S. Cl. **G02B 6/305** (2013.01)
(57) **ABSTRACT**
Optical interconnects can offer higher bandwidth, lower power, lower cost, and higher latency than electrical interconnects alone. The optical interconnect system enables both optical and electrical interconnection, leverages existing fabrication processes to facilitate package-level integration, and delivers high alignment tolerance and low coupling losses. The optical interconnect system provides connections between a photonics integrated chip (PIC) and a chip carrier and between the chip carrier and external circuitry. The system provides a single flip chip interconnection between external circuitry and a chip carrier using a ball grid array (BGA) infrastructure. The system uses graded index (GRIN) lenses and cross-taper waveguide couplers to optically couple components, delivers coupling losses of less than 0.5 dB with an alignment tolerance of $\pm 1 \mu\text{m}$, and accommodates a 2.5x higher bandwidth density.



Free-form micro-optics enabling ultra-broadband low-loss fiber-to-chip coupling

Shaoliang Yu^{1†}, Luigi Ranno^{1†}, Qingyang Du¹, Samuel Serna^{1,2*}, Colin McDonough³, Nicholas Fahrenkopf³, Tian Gu^{1,4*}, and Juejun Hu^{1,4}

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²Department of Physics, Photonics and Optical Engineering, Bridgewater State University, Bridgewater, MA, USA

³The Research Foundation for State University of New York, State University of New York Polytechnic Institute, Albany, NY, USA

⁴Materials Research Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, USA

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*ssernaotalvaro@bridgew.edu, gutian@mit.edu

ABSTRACT

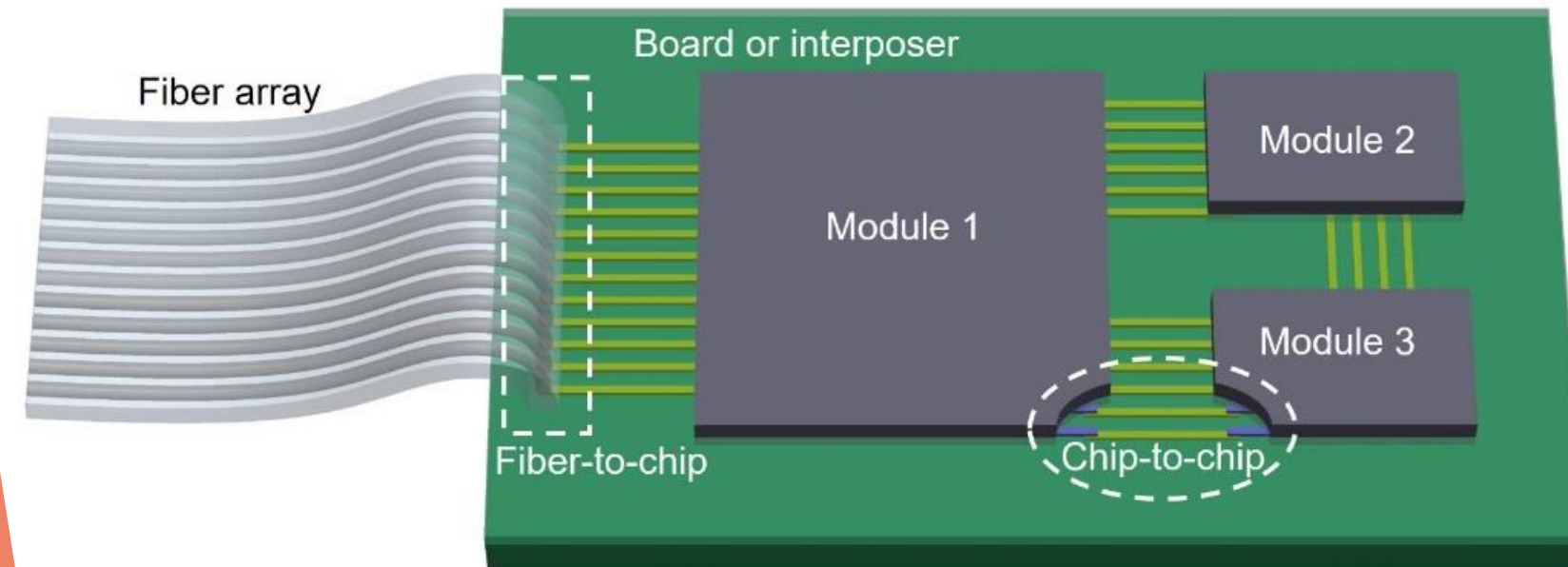
Efficient fiber-to-chip coupling has been a major hurdle to cost-effective packaging and scalable interconnections of photonic integrated circuits. Conventional photonic packaging methods relying on edge or grating coupling are constrained by high insertion losses, limited bandwidth density, narrow band operation, and sensitivity to misalignment. Here we present a new fiber-to-chip coupling scheme based on free-form reflective micro-optics. A design approach which simplifies the high-dimensional free-form optimization problem to as few as two full-wave simulations is implemented to empower computationally efficient design of high-performance free-form reflectors while capitalizing on the expanded geometric degrees of freedom. We demonstrated fiber array coupling to waveguides taped out through a standard foundry shuttle run and backend integrated with 3-D printed micro-optics. A low coupling loss down to 0.5 dB was experimentally measured at 1550 nm wavelength with a record 1-dB bandwidth of 300 nm spanning O to U bands. The coupling scheme further affords large alignment tolerance, high bandwidth density and solder reflow compatibility, qualifying it as a promising optical packaging solution for applications such as wavelength division multiplexing communications, broadband spectroscopic sensing, and nonlinear optical signal processing.

The Responsibility of Scientists in Public Policy

Samuel S. Otálvaro
Bridgewater State University

Dr. Serna's Group @ BSU

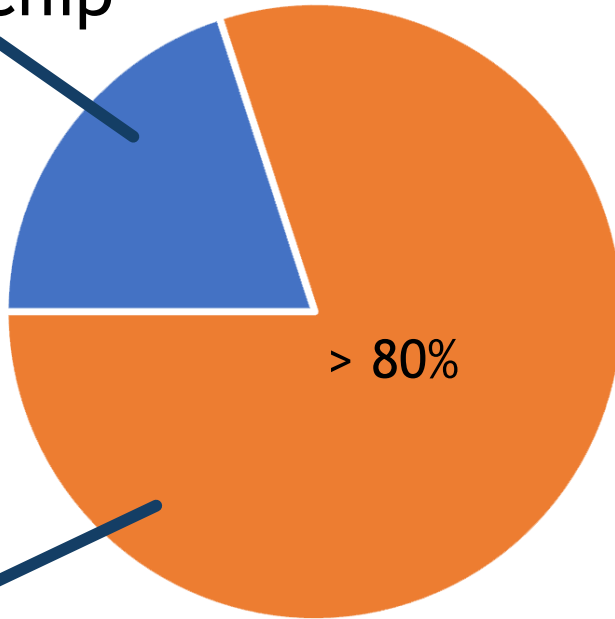
Problem Statement



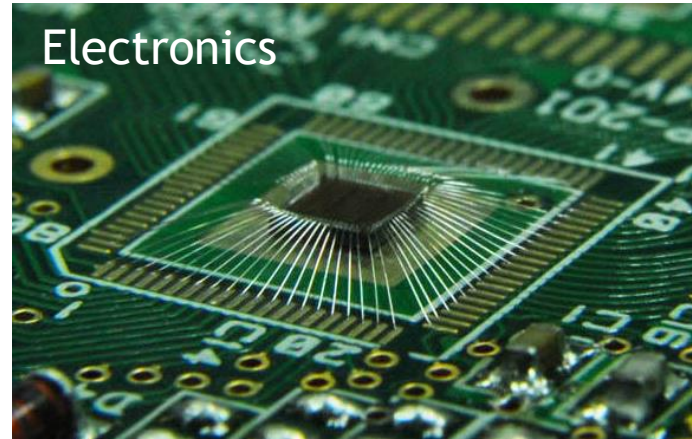
Optical coupler requirements: **low loss, broadband, high-density & good alignment tolerance**

The packaging bottleneck

Si Chip

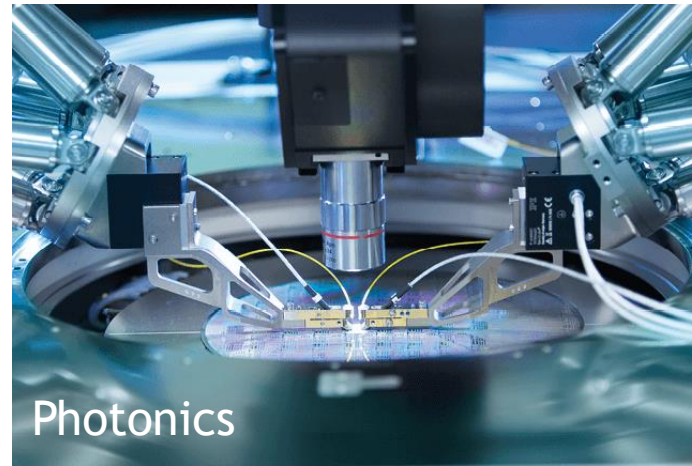


- Fiber Connector(s)
- Assembly
- Testing
- ...



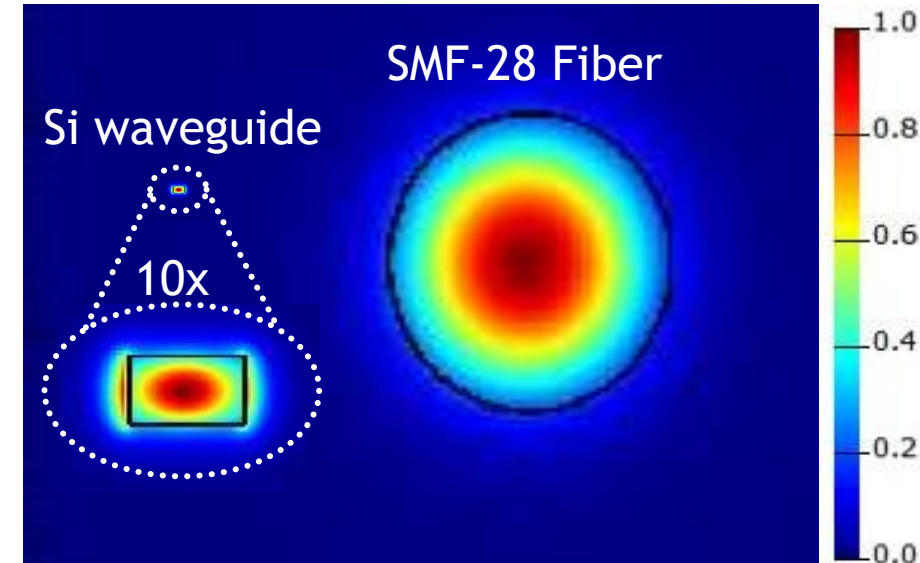
Electronics

Rocket PCB Inc.



Photonics

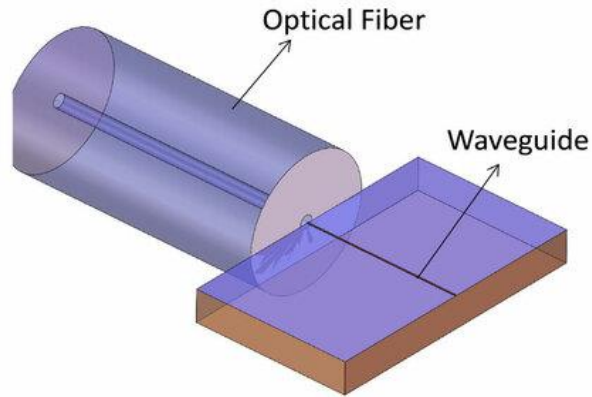
FormFactor Inc.



Modal fields of a Si waveguide (left) and optical fiber (right)

Coupling to a PIC: The Present

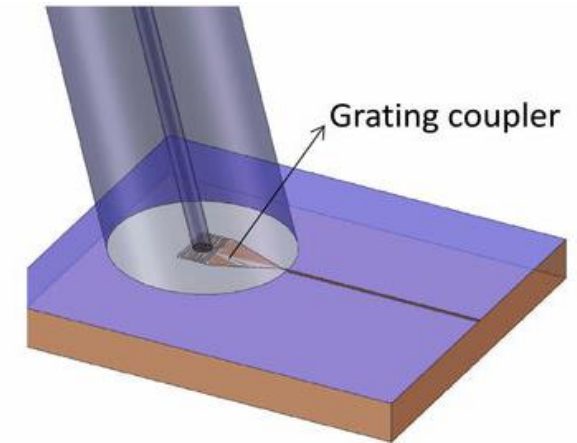
Edge coupling



IEEE Access, vol. 8, pp. 188284-188298, 2020

- X Limited Bandwidth density
- X Wafer-level testing incompatible
- X Low alignment tolerance

Grating coupling



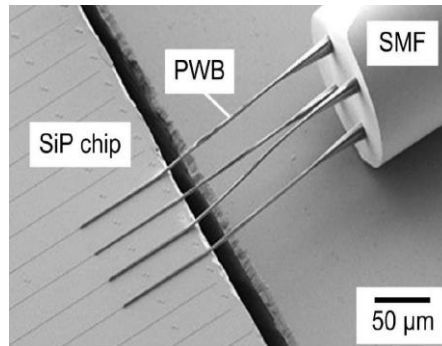
IEEE Access, vol. 8, pp. 188284-188298, 2020

- X High Insertion Loss ($\sim 3\text{dB}$)
- X Low Bandwidth ($\sim 30\text{ nm}$)
- X Polarization dependent

Each method has heavy downsides

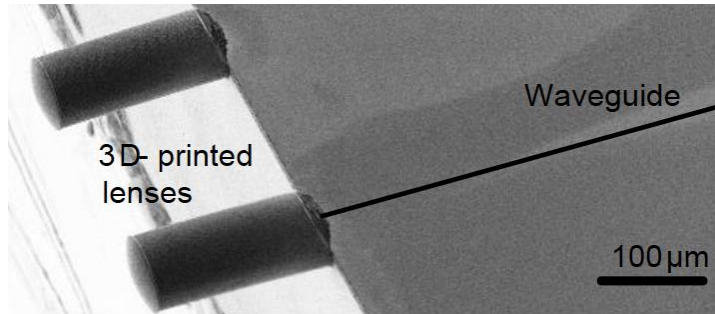
Coupling to a PIC: A promising direction

Photonic Wire



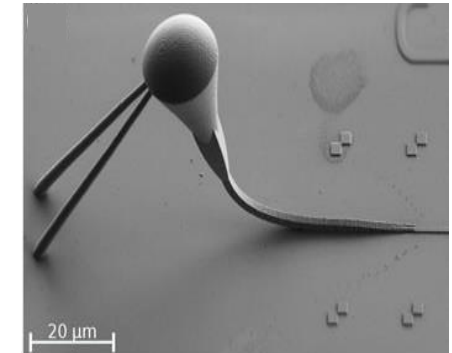
J. Lightwave Technol. 33, 755-760 (2015).

Edge coupling beam-shapers



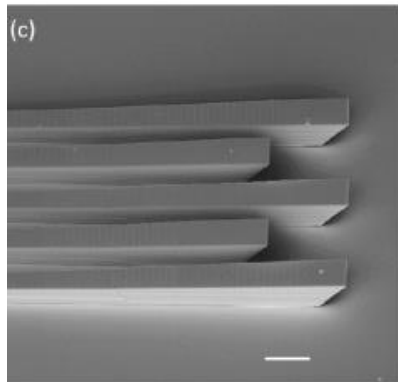
Nat. Phot. 12, 241-247 (2018).

Lensed 3D coupler



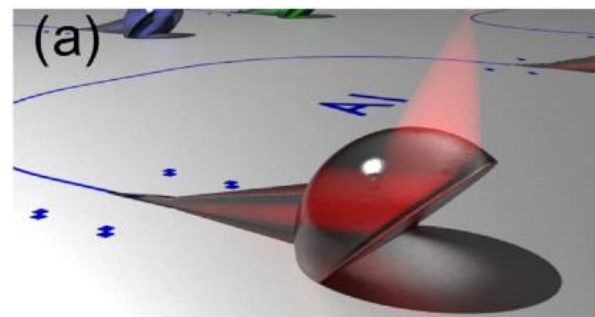
APL Photonics 4, 010801 (2019)

Multi-channel coupler



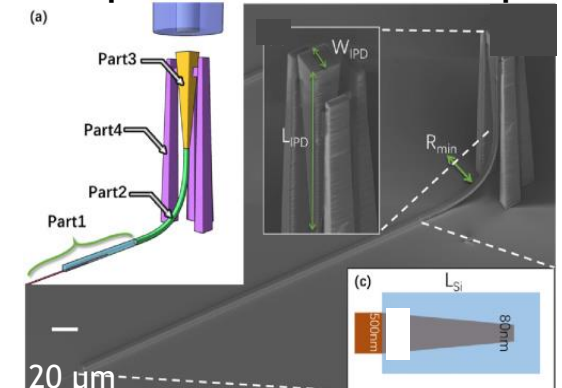
Opt. Lett. 46, 4324-4327 (2021).

Lensed reflective plane



Opt. Lett. 44, 5089-5092 (2019).

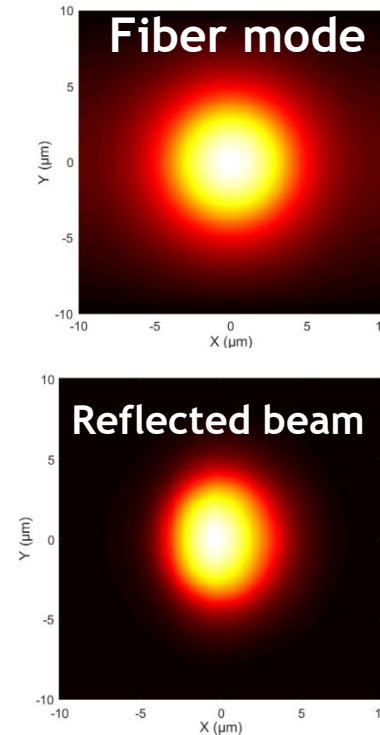
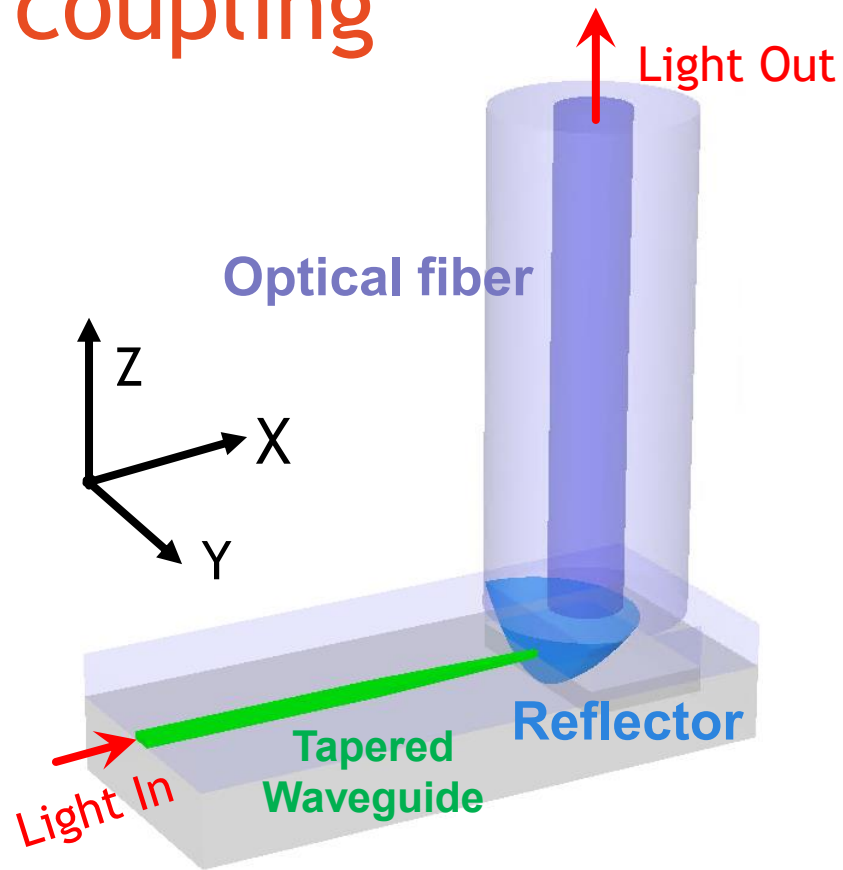
Tapered vertical coupler



Opt. Lett. 45, 1236-1239 (2020).

Proposed designs already caught up to the state-of-the-art

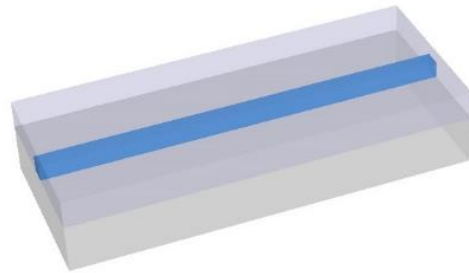
Micro-reflector for chip-to-fiber coupling



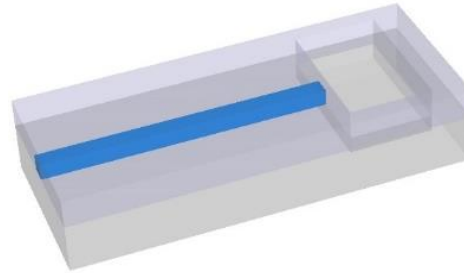
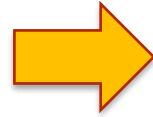
**Free-form reflector offering compact beam
reshaping and redirectioning**

Proposed fabrication route

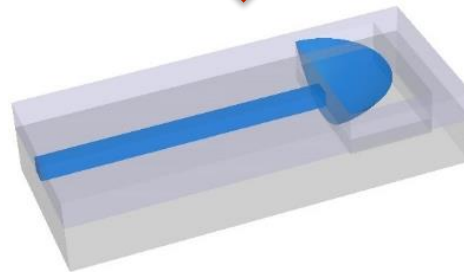
Fabrication Steps



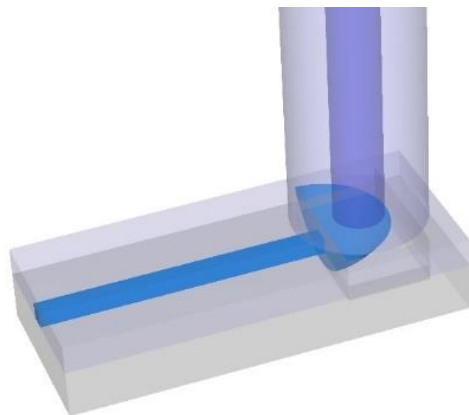
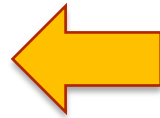
Waveguide fabrication



Trench etch



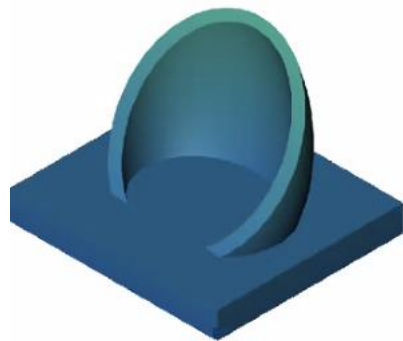
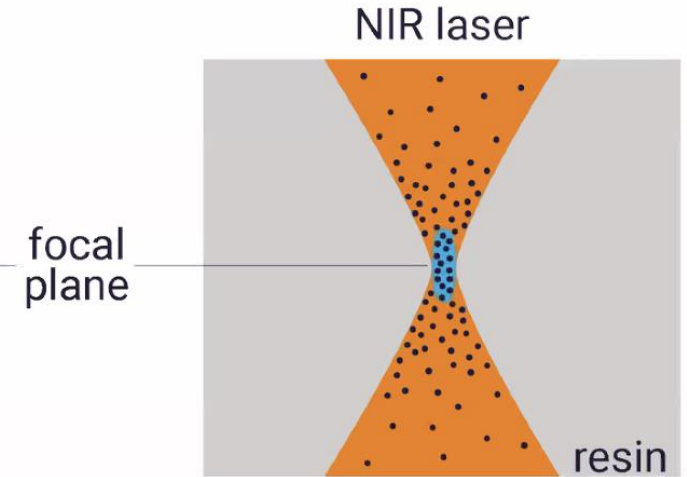
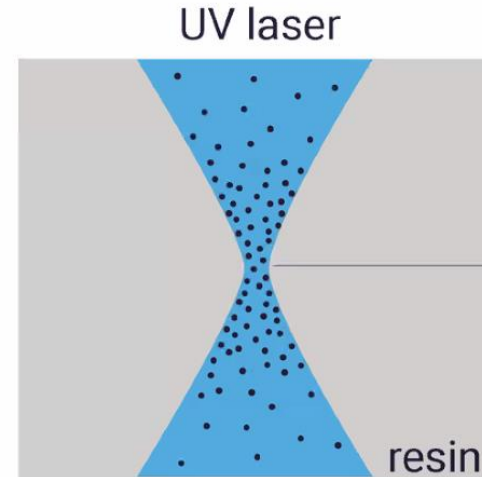
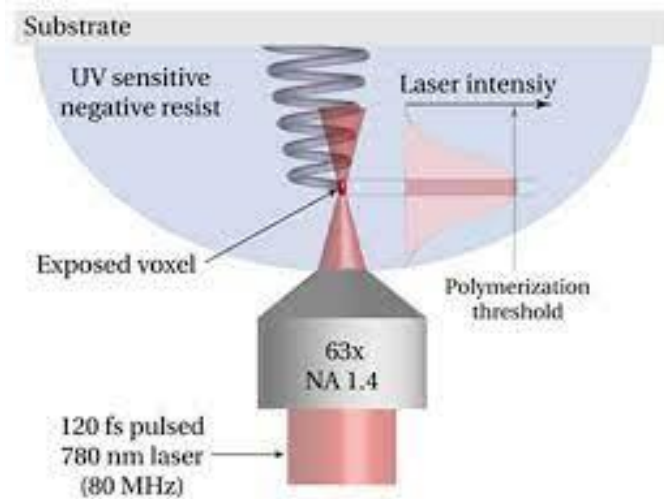
Two photon polymerization (TPP)



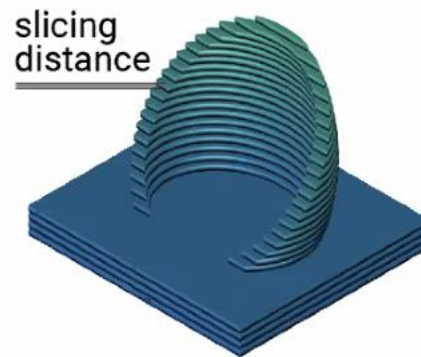
Fiber attachment

**Simple and foundry-compatible
back-end fabrication**

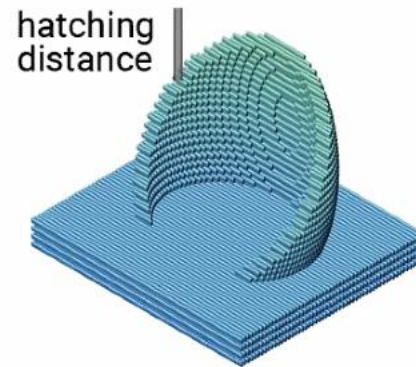
Two Photon Polymerization



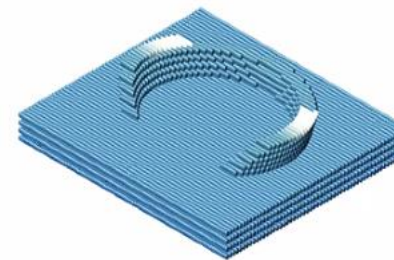
3D CAD Model



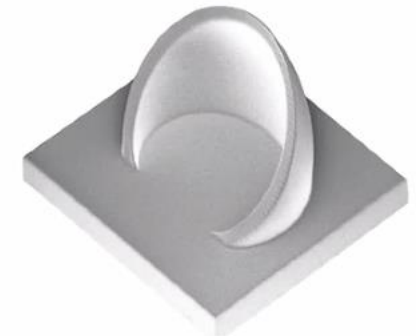
Slicing



Hatching



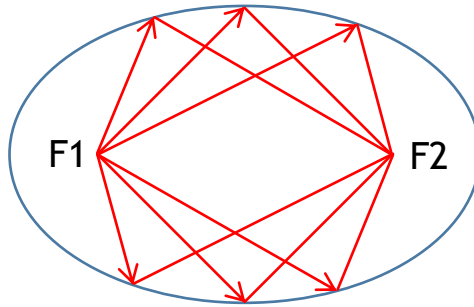
Printing



Final Part

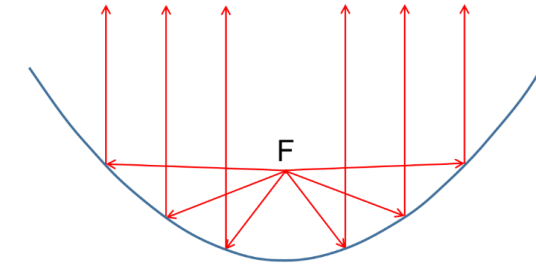
Proposed Solution

Elliptical reflector

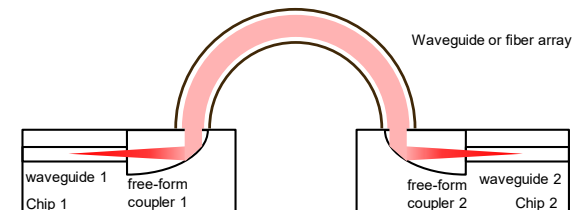
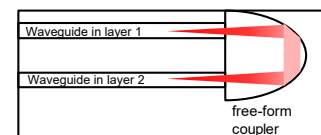
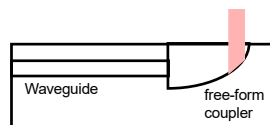
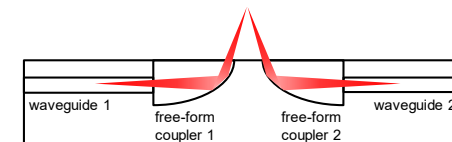
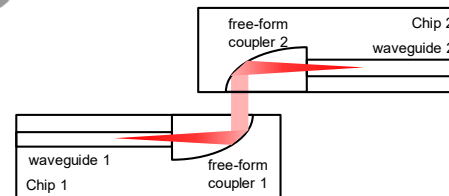
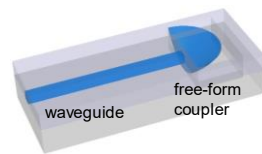


Couples focused light from one point to another

Parabolic reflector



Transforms focused light into a collimated beam

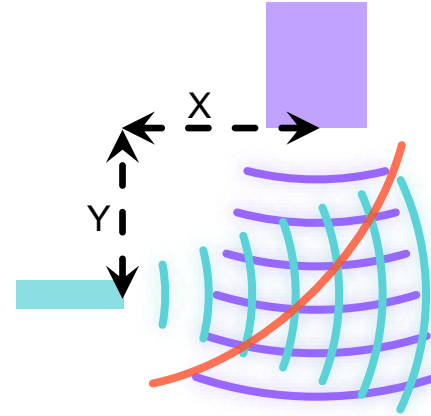


Freeform Design rule

(a)

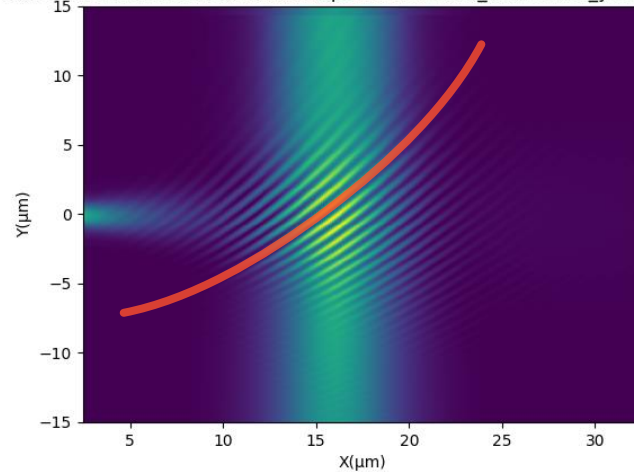
Waveguide

Fiber



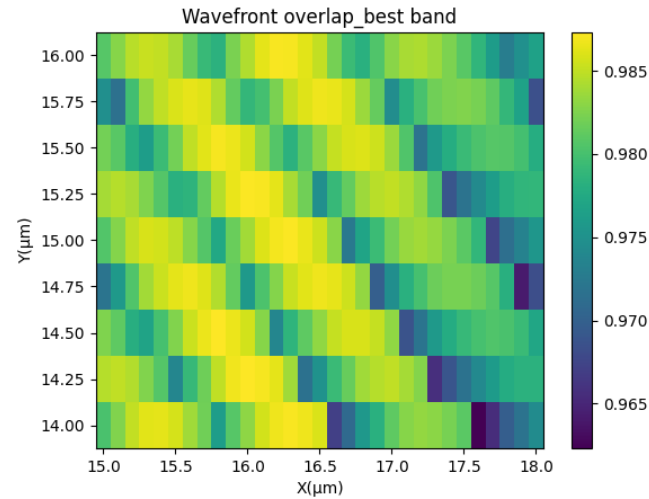
(b)

Wavefront interference at the best position of fiber_x16.0 fiber_y14.2 band_



Wavefront interference

(c)

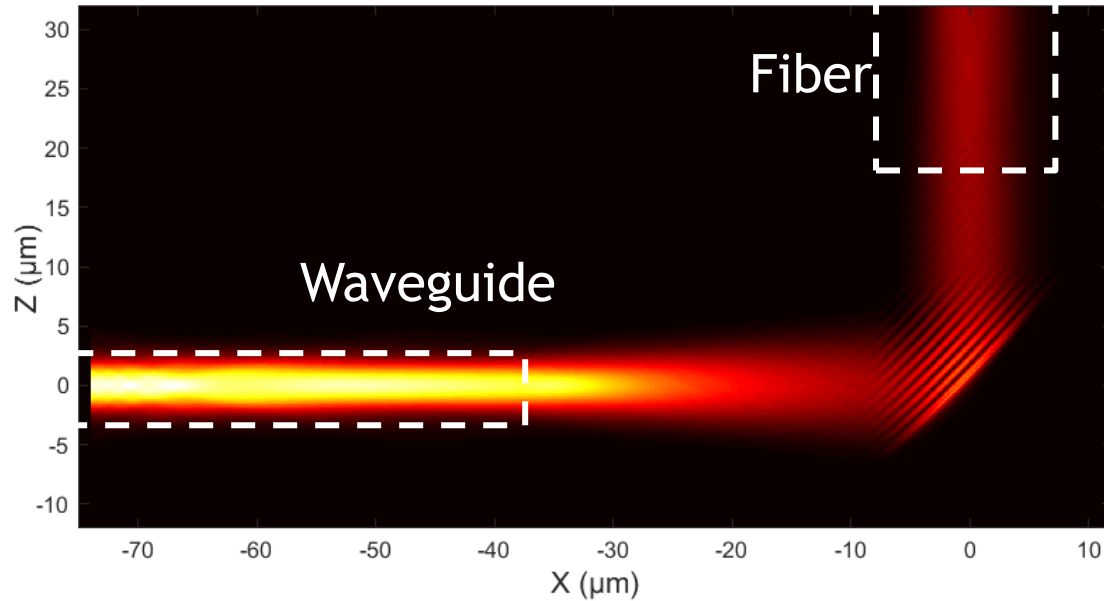


Mode overlap vs. XY scan

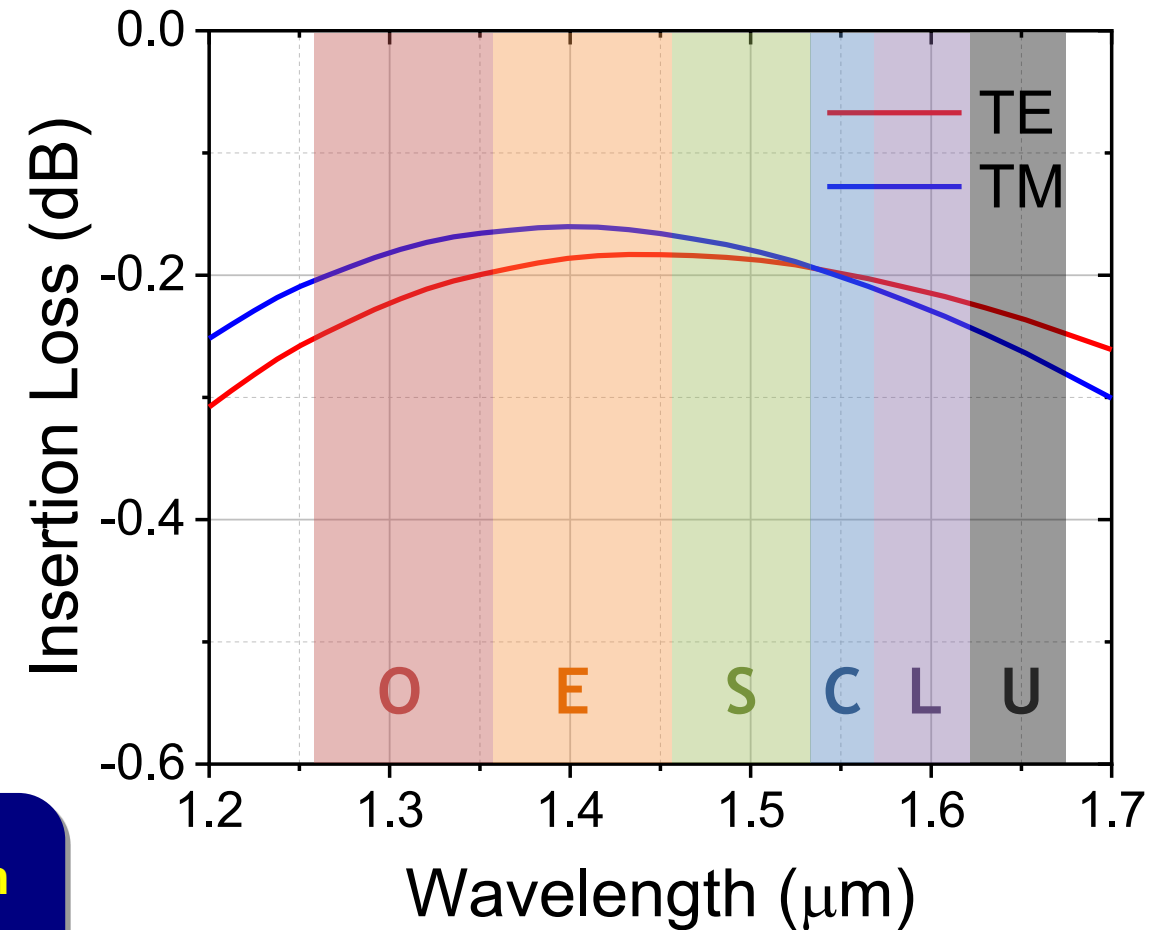
Steps

- I. Propagate Fiber
- II. Propagate waveguide + backprop. fiber
- III. Find loci of maximum intensity
- IV. Use EM field values on reflector surface to find modal overlaps

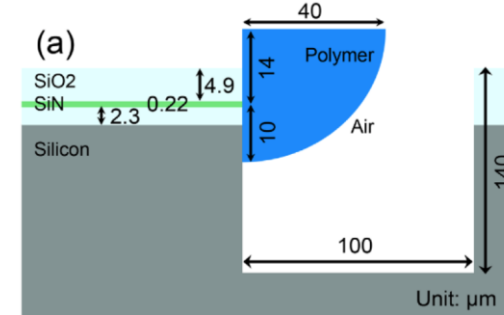
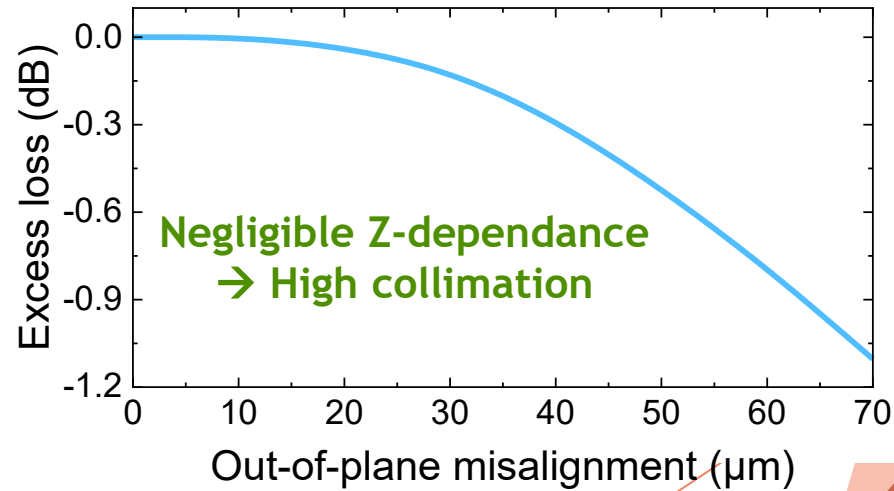
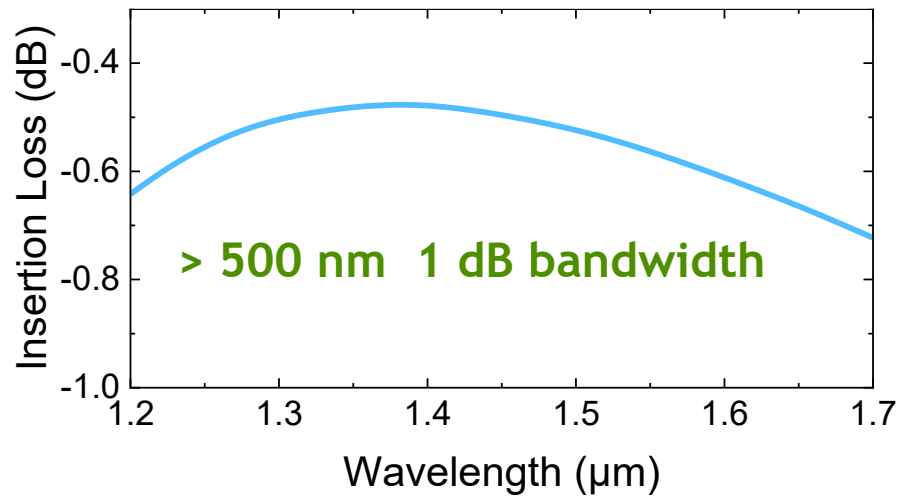
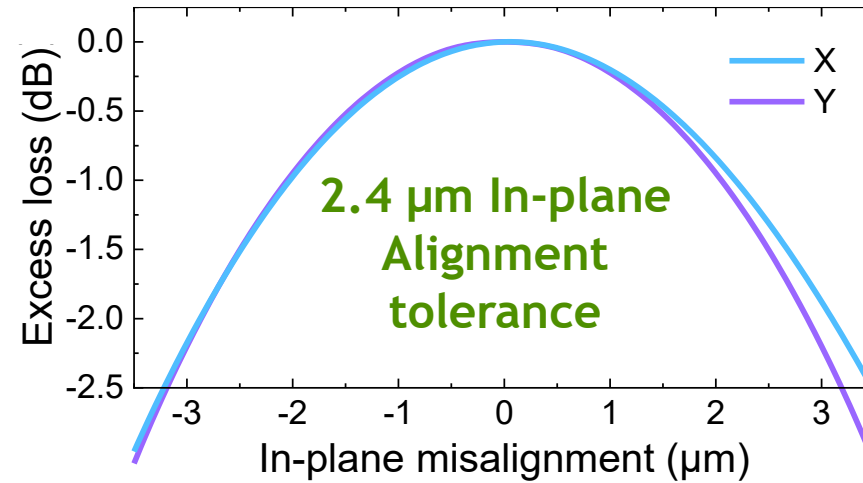
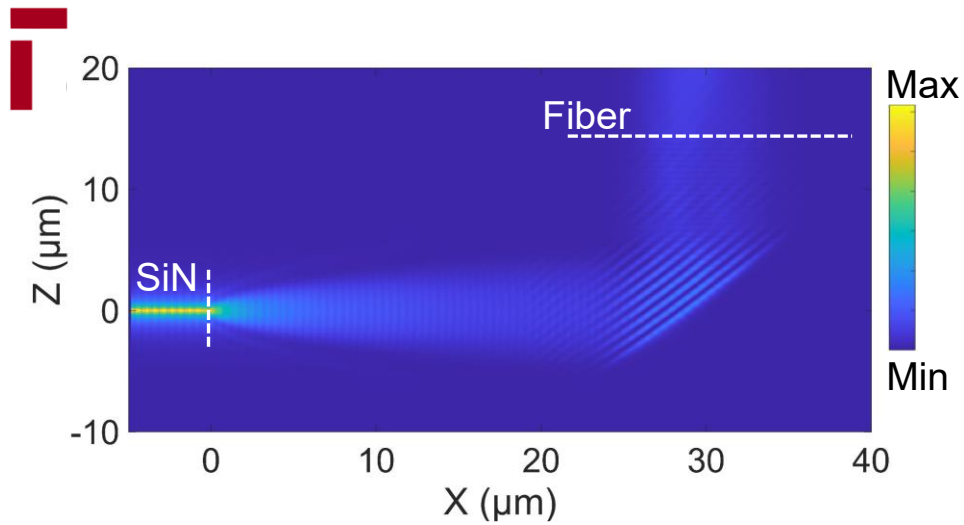
Fiber-to-chip couplers SiN: Broadband, low loss



Low loss (< 0.27 dB) for both polarizations across the entire telecom band for SiN



Chip-to-fiber coupling: Simulation results

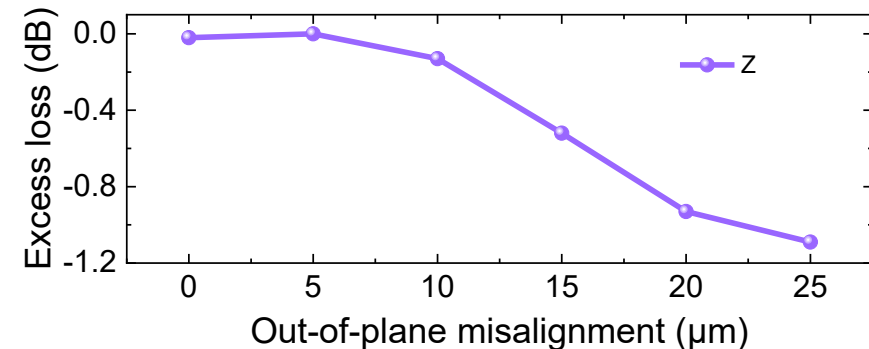
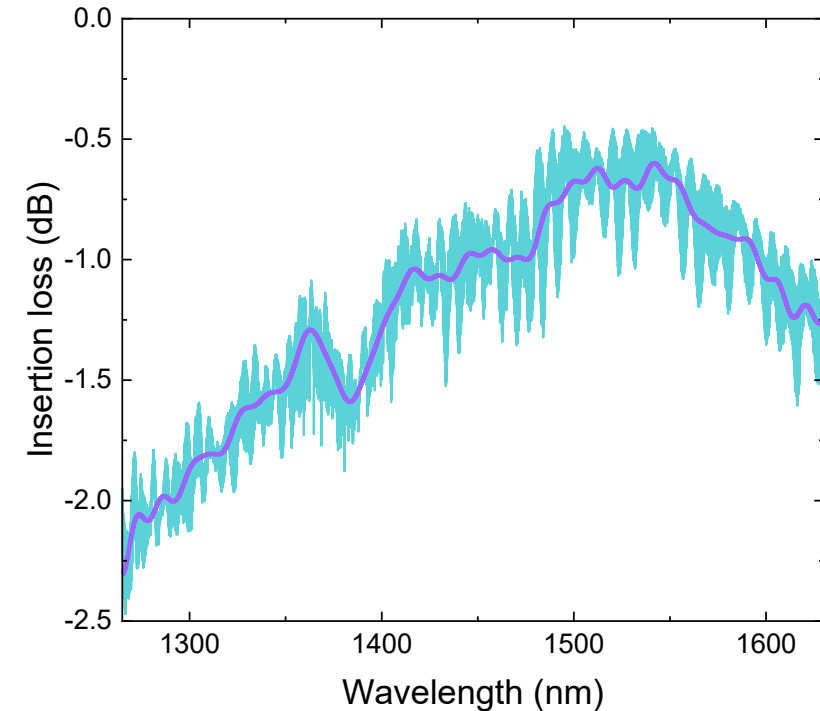
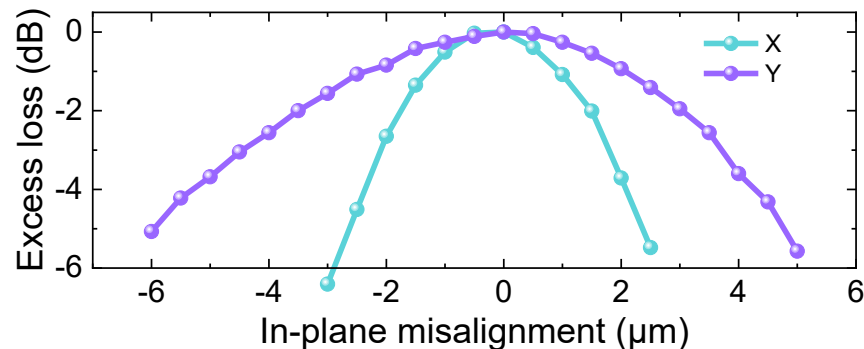


Luigi Ranno

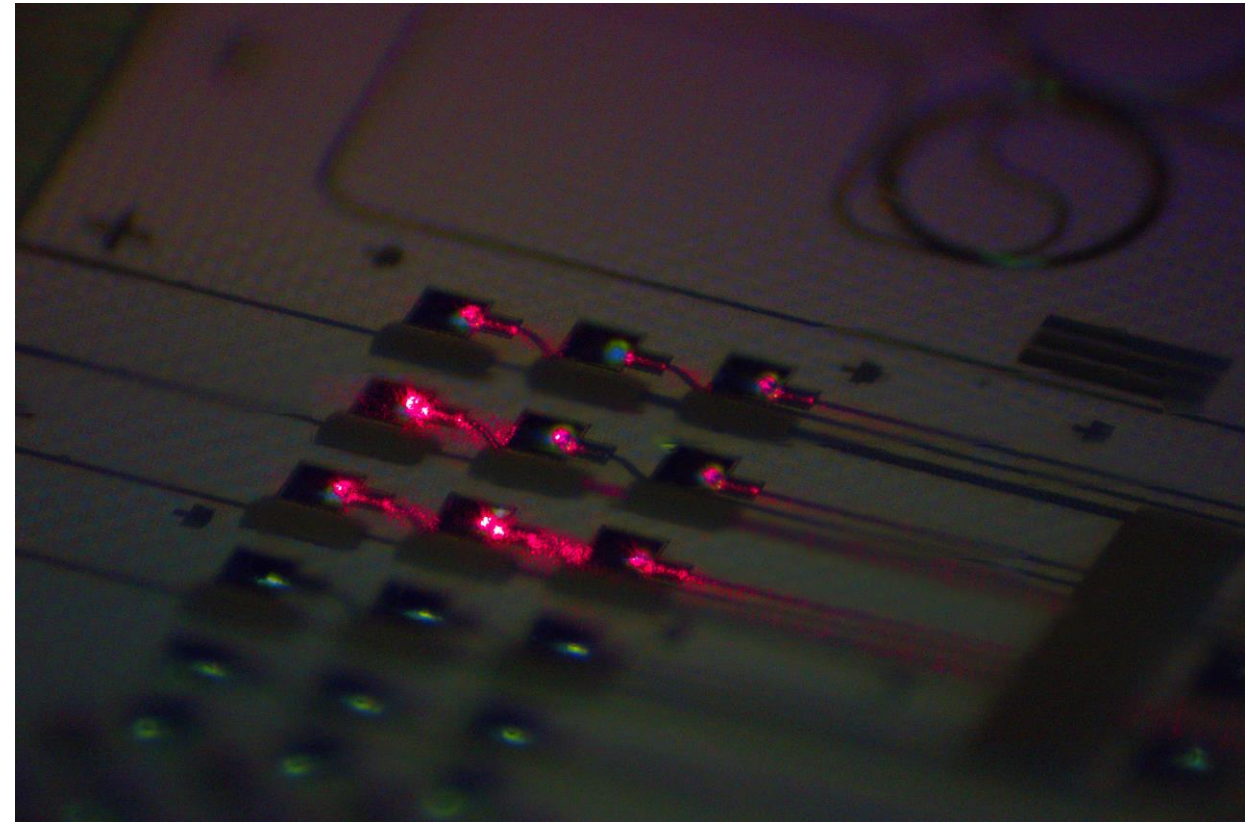
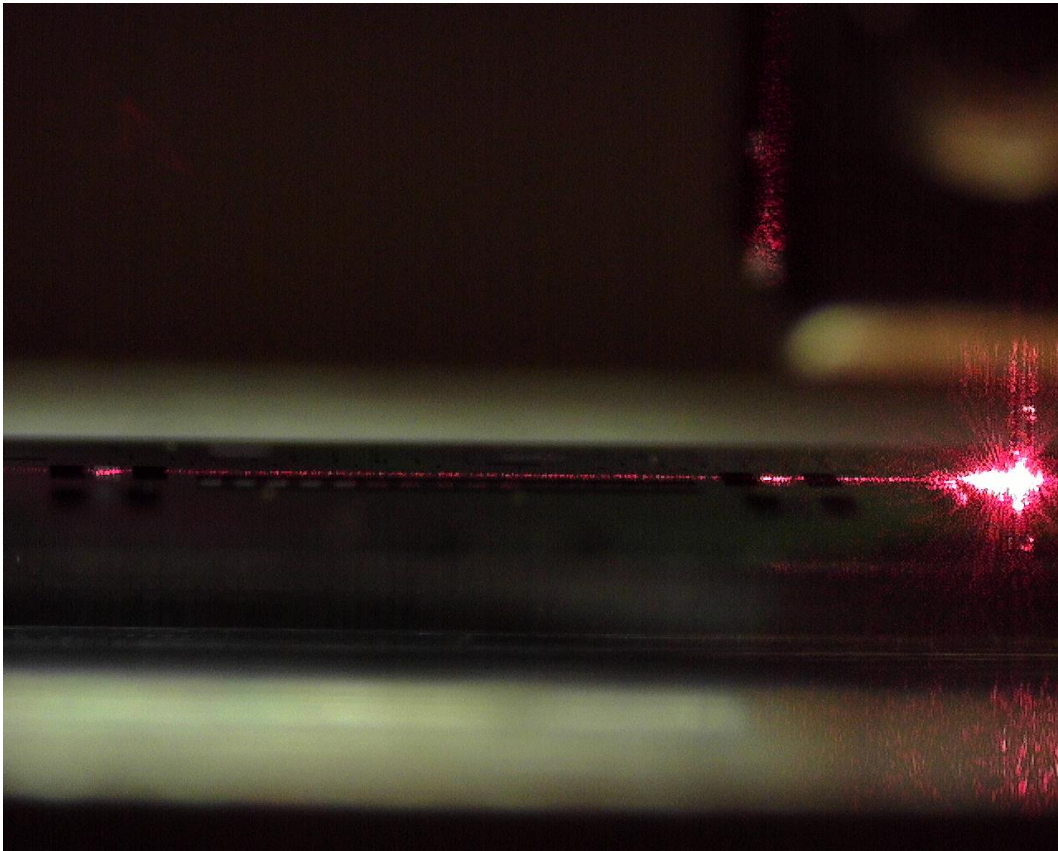
Experimental performance: Nitride taper

- ❖ 0.6dB Coupling loss (comparable to simulation)
- ❖ Minor wavelength dependance
- ❖ Good Agreement with simulations

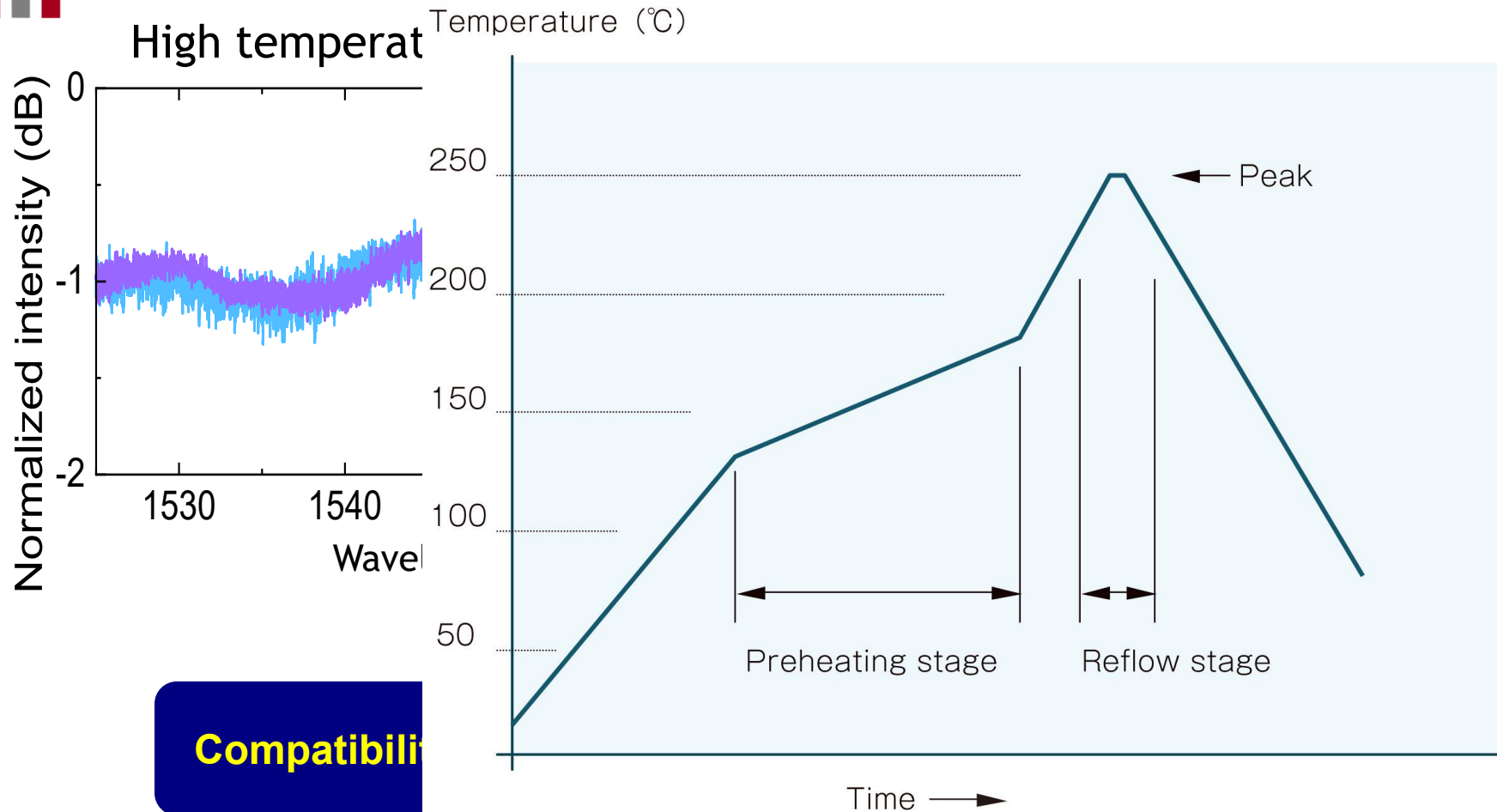
1.0kV 12.3mm x1.80k SE(UL) 03/30/2021 21:04 30.0µm



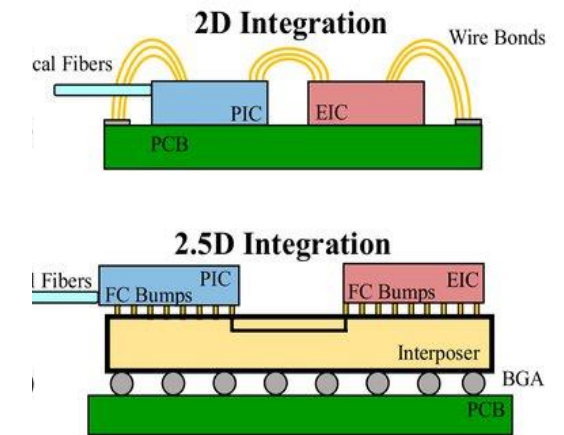
Fiber-to-chip couplers: Experimental Verification



Opto-electronic co-packaging of SiN



3D integration strategies

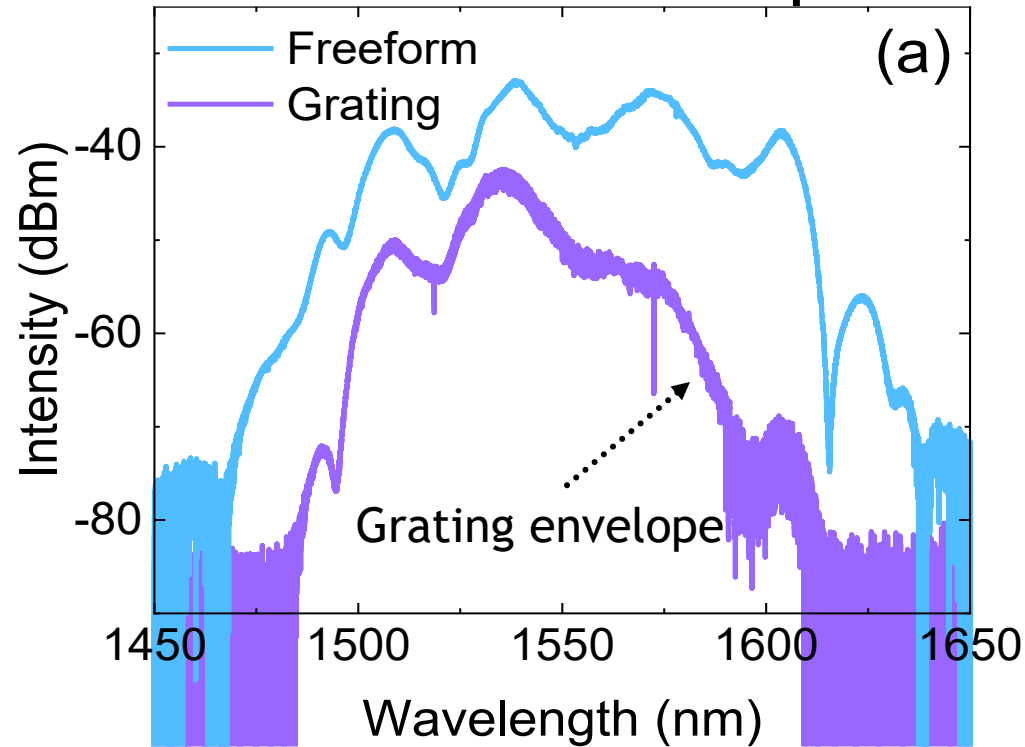


Technology, 38, 3346-3357.

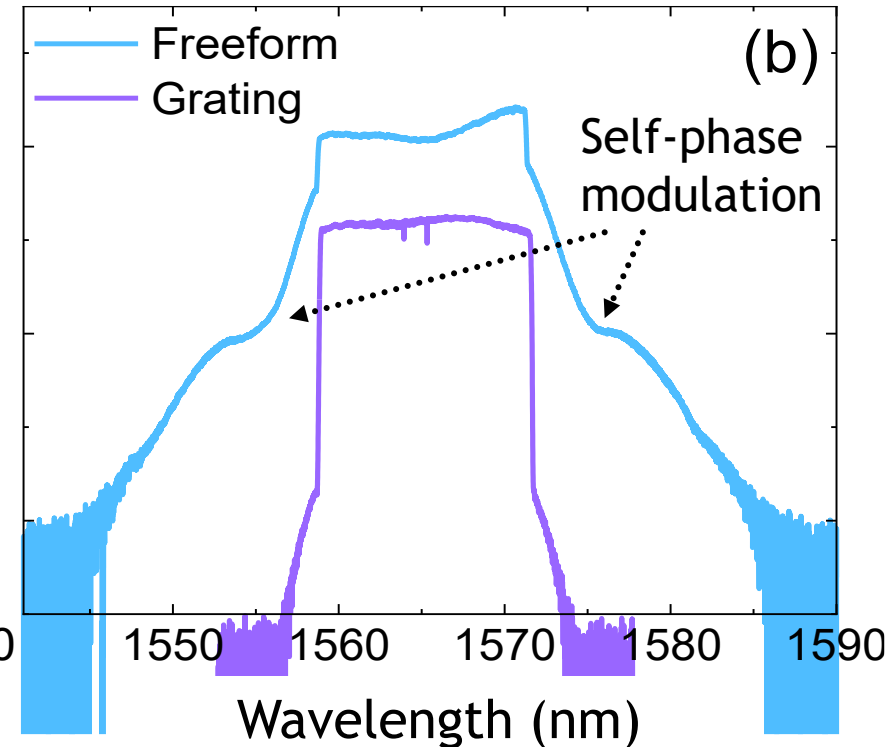
3D integration

Chip-to-fiber coupling: Applications

Broadband laser pulse



Narrow top-hat

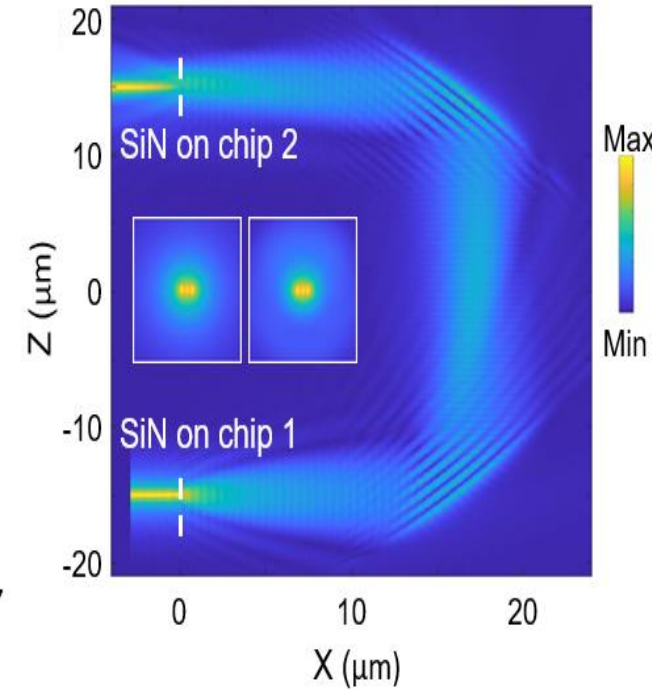
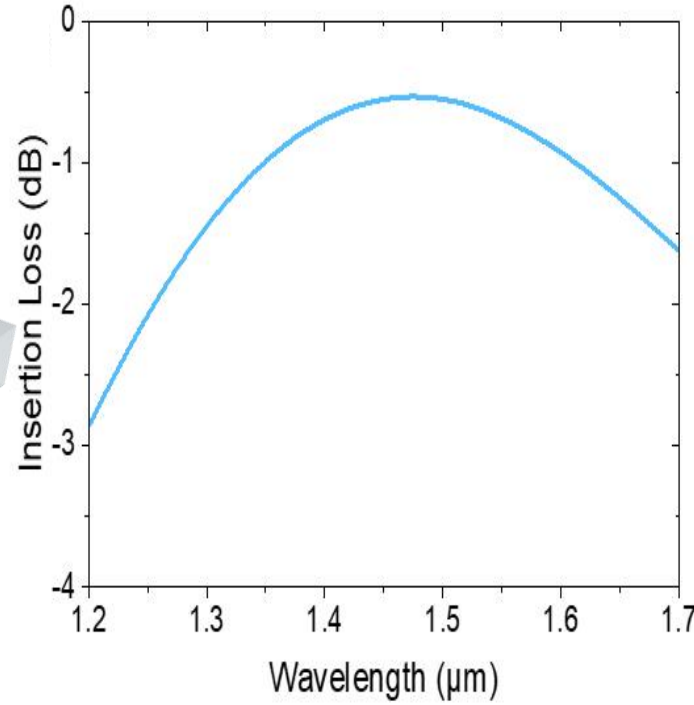
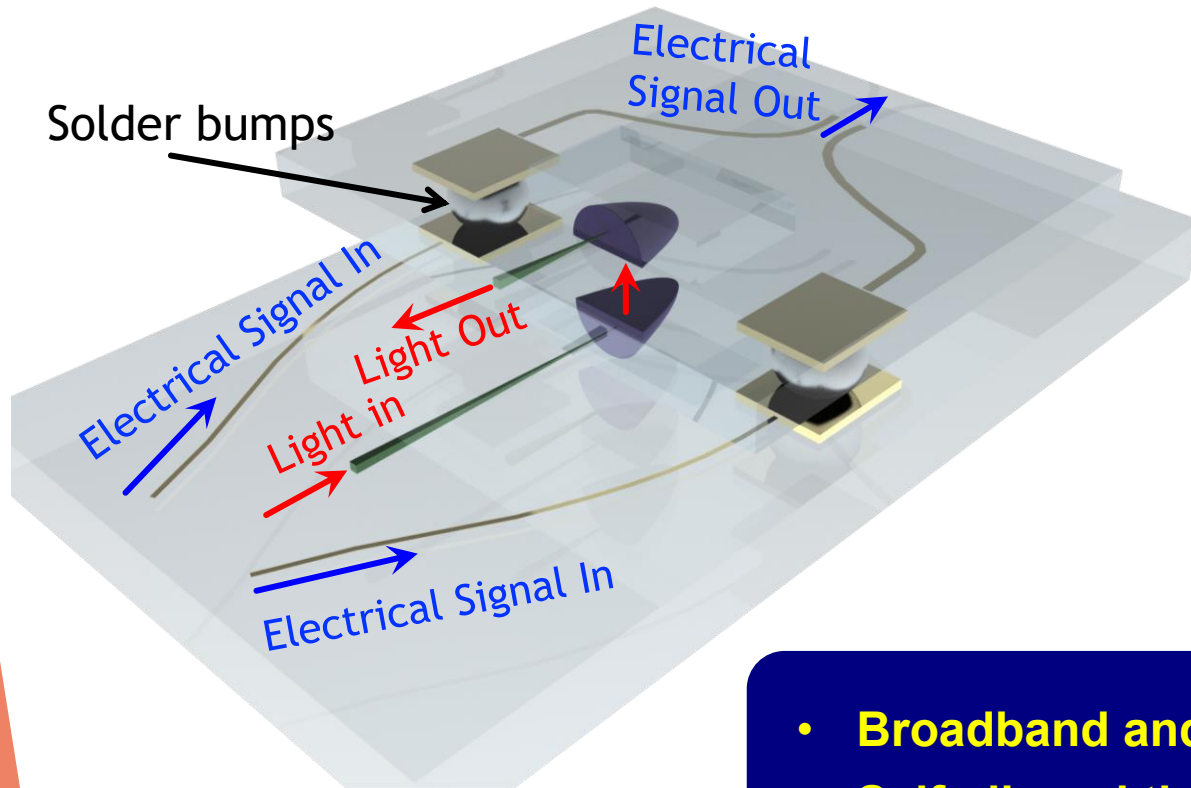


100 MHz, 80 fs
Menlo Systems
>8 kW coupled peak
power

Pulse shaping
~2 ps pulse duration

Minimal losses and high bandwidth make the couplers ideal for non-linear applications.

Ideal chip-to-chip coupling interface

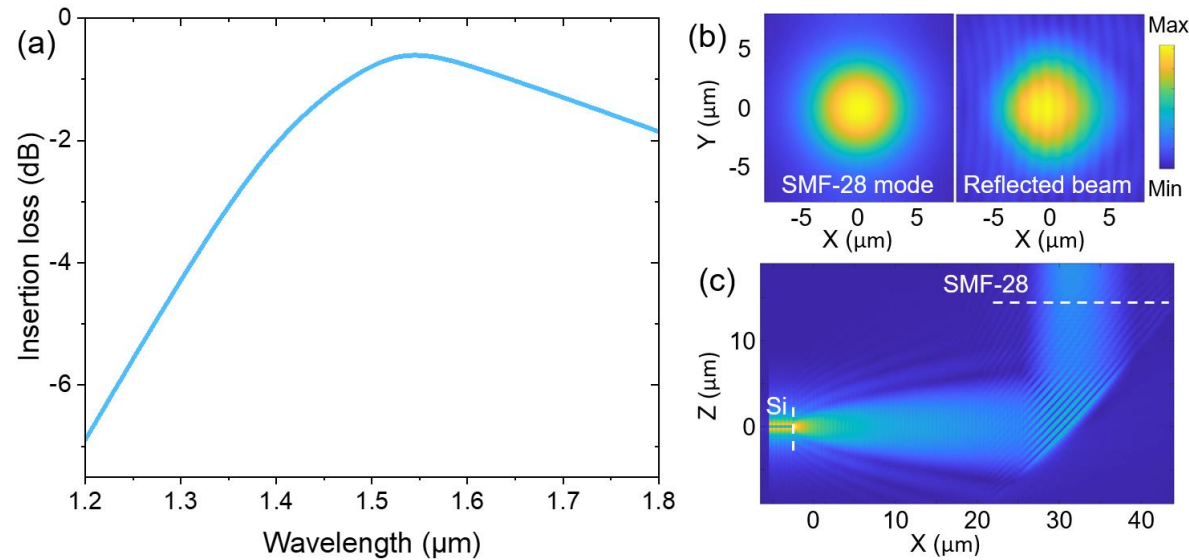


- **Broadband and efficient chip-to-chip or chip-to-interposer coupling**
- **Self-aligned thanks to the solder surface tension forces**

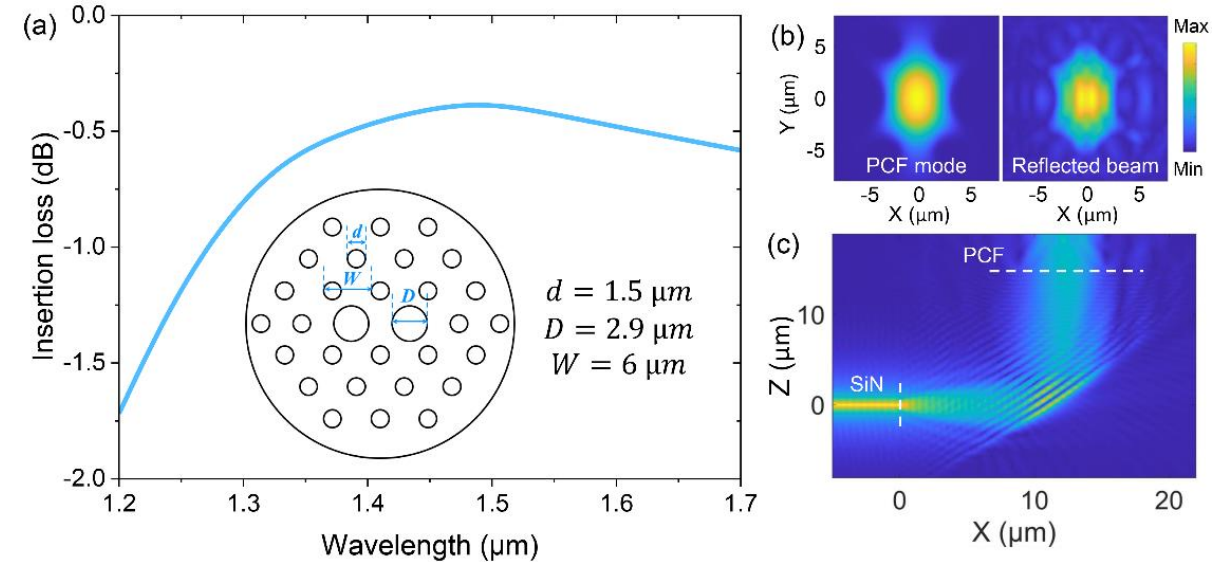
❖ **~85% Coupling efficiency**

Chip-to-fiber coupling: Universal platform

Si waveguide



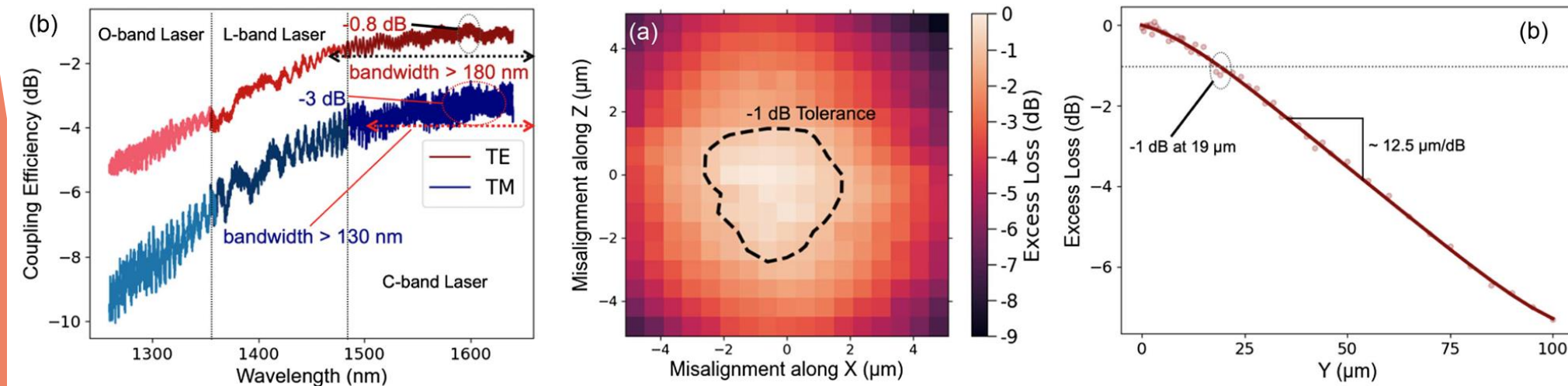
Photonic Crystal Fiber



Universal solution applicable to devices with complex mode geometries

The case of silicon waveguides

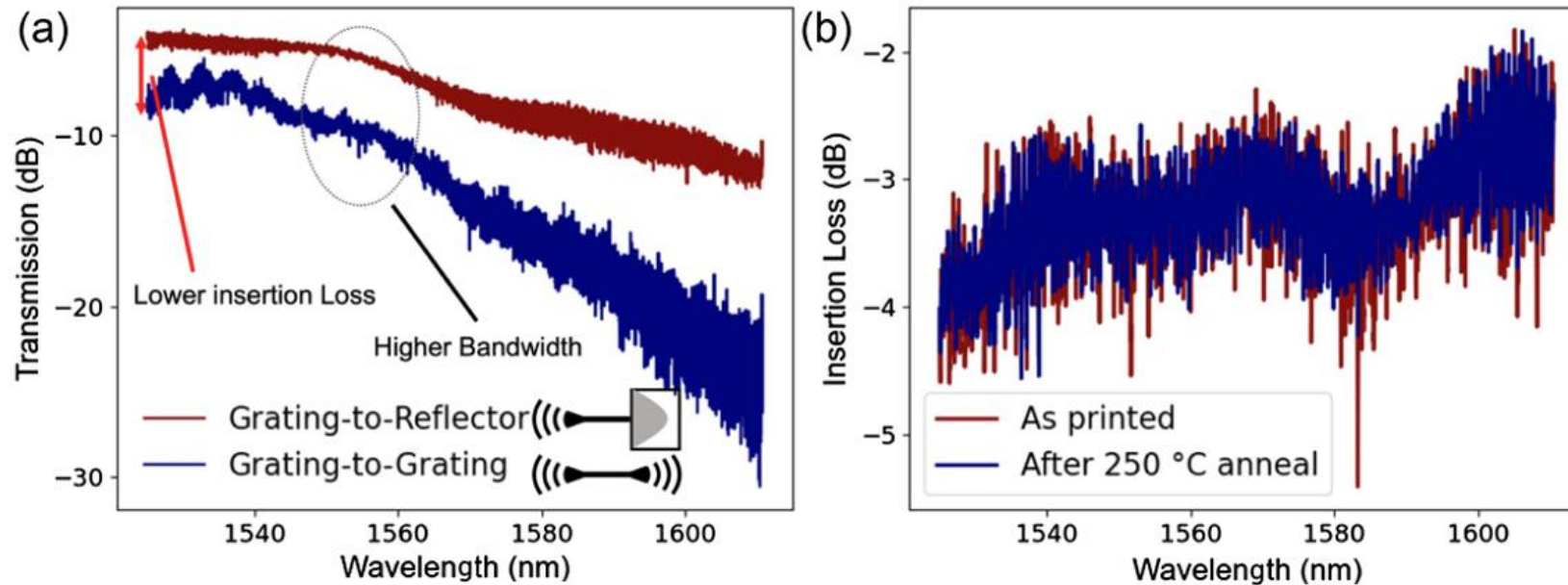
- The coupler achieves a low coupling loss of 0.8 dB for the fundamental TE mode, along with 1 dB bandwidth exceeding 180 nm.
- Broadband and polarization-agnostic.
- Perfectly vertical fiber coupling implies compatibility with standard alignment tools used in electronic packaging.



Ranno, L., Sia, J. X. B., Popescu, C., Weninger, D., Serna, S., Yu, S., ... & Hu, J. (2024). Highly efficient fiber to Si waveguide free-form coupler for foundry-scale silicon photonics. *Photonics Research*, 12(5), 1055-1066. Editor's pick

Performance tests

- The TPP reflector on silicon was compared with an optimized grating coupler
- Also with an annealing test at 250 °C



Ranno, L., Sia, J. X. B., Popescu, C., Weninger, D., Serna, S., Yu, S., ... & Hu, J. (2024). Highly efficient fiber to Si waveguide free-form coupler for foundry-scale silicon photonics. *Photonics Research*, 12(5), 1055-1066. Editor's pick

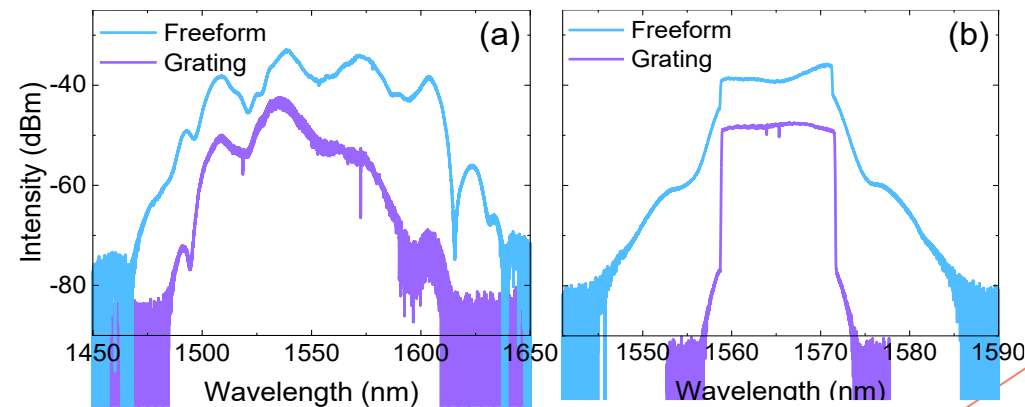
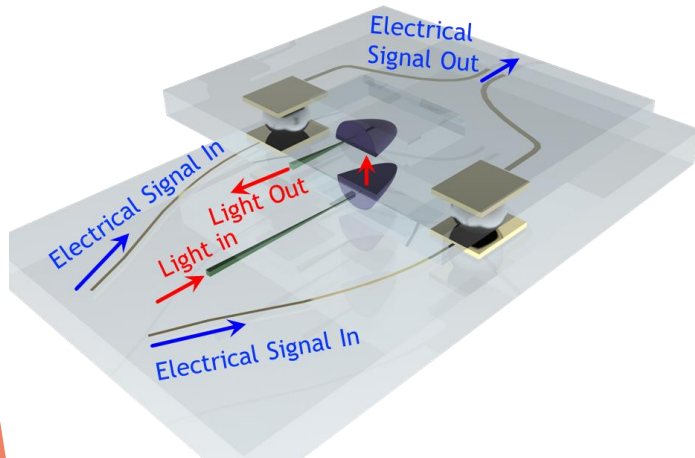
Vertical Optical Interconnect Comparison

Coupler Type	Coupling Loss (dB)	1dB Bandwidth (nm)	1dB Alignment Tolerance (μm)	Size (μm)	
Grating	6.0 (TE)	< 10	1.25 (lateral)	//	CEA-LETI: IEEE ECTC, pp. 557–562. (2017)
Evanescent	2 (TE)	> 300	2 (lateral)	> 1000 long 6 wide	IBM: IEEE J. Sel. Top. Quantum Electron. 24(4), 1–11 (2018).
Photonic Wire Bond	0.4-1.3 (TE)	> 50 nm	//	//	KIT: Optica 5(7), 876–883 (2018).
Free-form	0.22 (TE)* 0.25 (TM)*	> 350	1.3 (lateral) 35 (vertical)	10 long 30 wide	MIT-PMAT: J. Lightwave Technol. 38, 3358-3365 (2020)
Evanescent	< 1 (TE/TM)	~ 60	4 (lateral) 3 (vertical)	1500 long 12 wide	Corning: vol. 39, no. 4, pp. 912-919, 15 Feb.15, (2021)
Evanescent	0.2*	180	> 5(lateral) 0.5 (vertical) 1.5 deg (twist)	200 long 15.3 wide	MIT-QPL: arXiv:2110.12851 (2021).
Evanescent	0.18 (TE)*	> 300	~3 (lateral/vertical) > 250 (longitudinal) 2.5 (twist) 0.5 (tilt)	500 long 1 wide	MIT-EMAT: Optics Express, Vol. 31, No. 2, pp 2819, (2023)

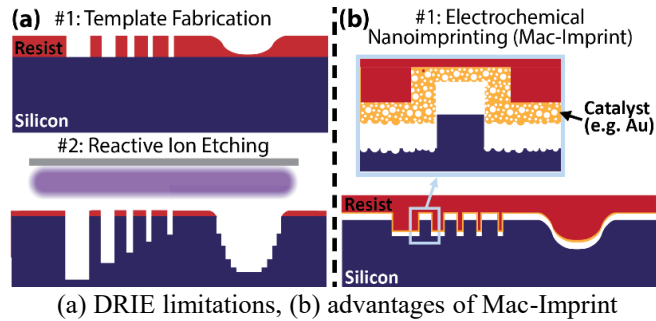
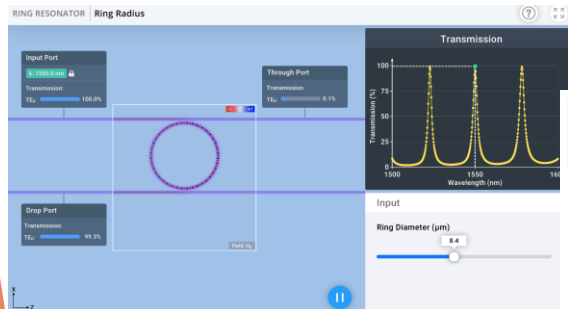
Evanescent VOI offers scaling of alignment and pitch for > 1 Pbps

Conclusion

- ▶ We experimentally demonstrated a coupling loss of 0.5 dB and 0.8 dB for SiN and Si, representing the lowest loss figure reported for surface-normal couplers at 1550 nm wavelength.
- ▶ Low loss, broad-band operation, high bandwidth density, as well as wafer-scale testing and solder reflow compatibility qualify our approach as a promising optical interfacing solution.
- ▶ No sign of optical damage for optical pulses up to 8 kW peak power.
- ▶ Nonlinear frequency generation and quantum photonics applications.



MIT Virtual Manufacturing Lab



Strategies for EO packaging

MidIR Photo-detector

Hybrid NL optimization

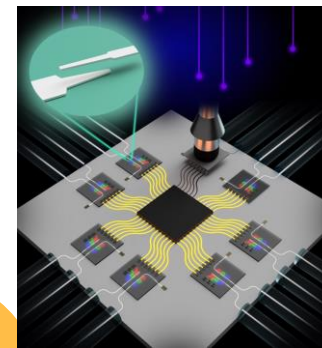
Ultrafast/temporal wg response

Sustainability and road mapping

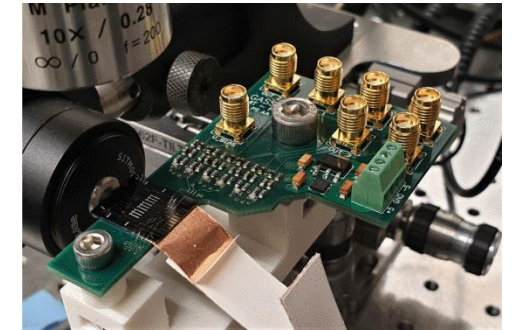
Education

3D integration

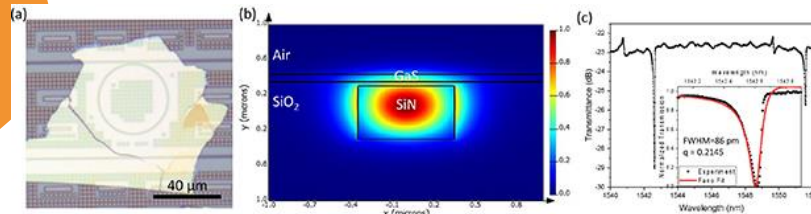
CHIRP Research Group



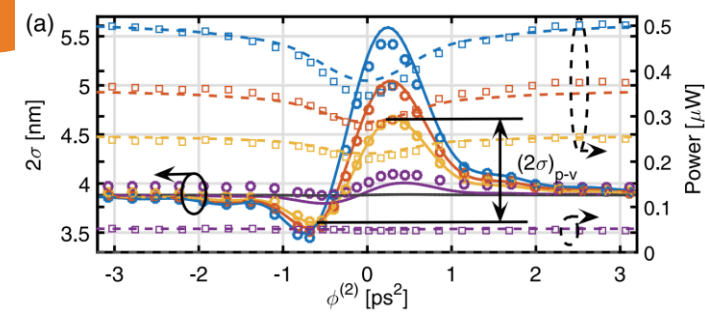
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