Bachelor / Master Thesis: Wavelength Division Multiplex Receiver Based on Photonic Wire Bonding

We use laser-induced two-photon lithography to structure three dimensional polymer waveguides, so called photonic wire bonds (PWB). During the fabrication, a tightly focused laser spot scans in programmable patterns through a resist, that polymerizes and forms the desired structures. Photonic wire bonding allows combining known-good dies from different materials and enables new options of photonic multi-chip modules like WDM receivers. The key components of such a system are demultiplexers (DEMUX) and photodetectors.

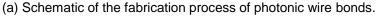
Your tasks:

- Characterize integrated photodiode (PD) chips in our labs at IPQ, as well as arrayed waveguide gratings (AWG).
- Design a PWB structure for coupling between AWG and PD.
- Fabricate the proposed receiver module and measure the performance of the device.

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(b) From left to right: SEM images of PWB between horizontal-cavity surface-emitting laser (HCSEL) and a standard silicon-on-insulator (SOI) chip, PWB connecting two SOI chips and PWB connecting the cores of a four-core fiber to SOI-waveguides.

M. R. Billah, et al. "Multi-Chip Integration of Lasers and Silicon Photonics by Photonic Wire Bonding" Conf. on Lasers and Electro-Optics (CLEO'15), San Jose (CA), USA, May 10–15, paper STu2F.2. Optical Society of America (OSA) (2015);

N. Lindenmann, et al. "Photonic wire bonding: a novel concept for chip-scale interconnects" Opt. Express 20, 17667--17677 (2012);

N. Lindenmann, et al. "Connecting Silicon Photonic Circuits to Multicore Fibers by Photonic Wire Bonding" J. Lightwave Technol. 33, 755-760 (2015)





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