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Active alignment of massively parallel free-space  
board-to-board optical interconnections using  
an adjustable liquid prism

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# Outline

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## Free-space optical board-to-board interconnections for large-scale switching systems

- Overcome pin bottlenecks in conventional bookshelf-assembled circuit boards

## Active alignment system using an adjustable liquid prism

## Experimental results

- Positioning error of beams between circuit boards
- Coupling loss between circuit boards

# Pin bottlenecks in board-to-board data transmission

Required data throughput between circuit boards in future connection-intensive switching systems:

: 540 Gbit/s [MCM(8x4), each chip fabricated by 0.25-  $\mu$ m process]

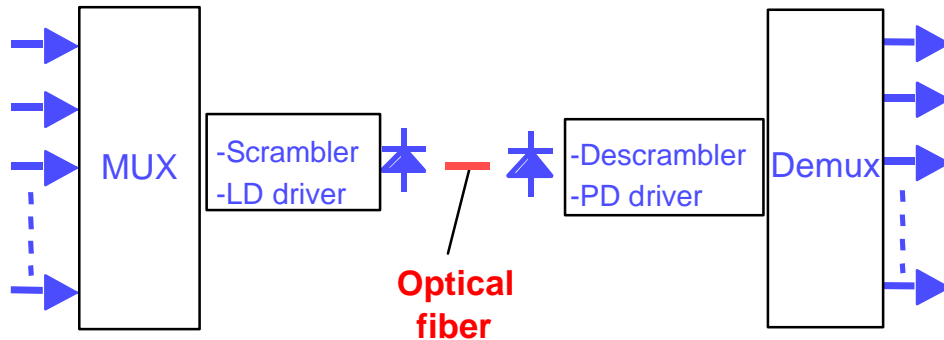


Data throughput between circuits boards in conventional plug-in units  
(Hi-PAS standard developed by NTT)

Case1	Number of connectors: 6 (26-pin electrical) Throughput: 156 Mbit/s x 26 x 6= <u>24.3 Gbit/s</u>
Case2	Number of connectors: 18 (16-pin electrical) Throughput: 156 Mbit/s x 16 x 18= <u>44.9 Gbit/s</u>
Case3	Number of connectors: 6 (8-pin MU-type optical) Throughput: 2.4 Gbit/s x 8 x 6= <u>115.2 Gbit/s</u>

# Large-scale optical interconnections

## Serial-data transmission



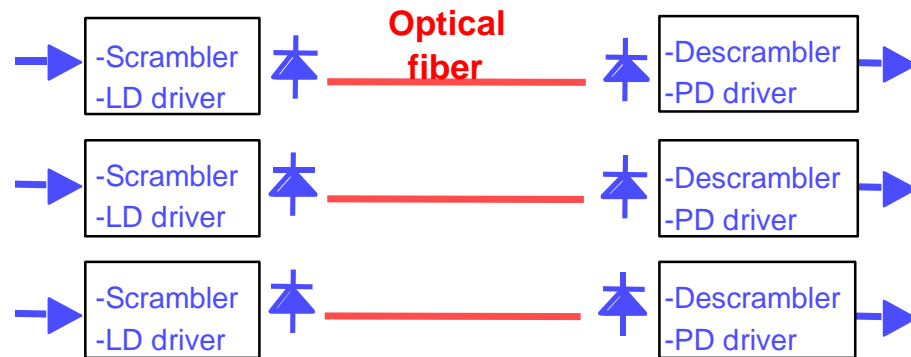
### *Advantages:*

- Pin bottlenecks can be avoided
- Low skew in channels

### *Disadvantages*

- LSIs used for multiplexer are costly
- High power consumption

## Parallel-data transmission



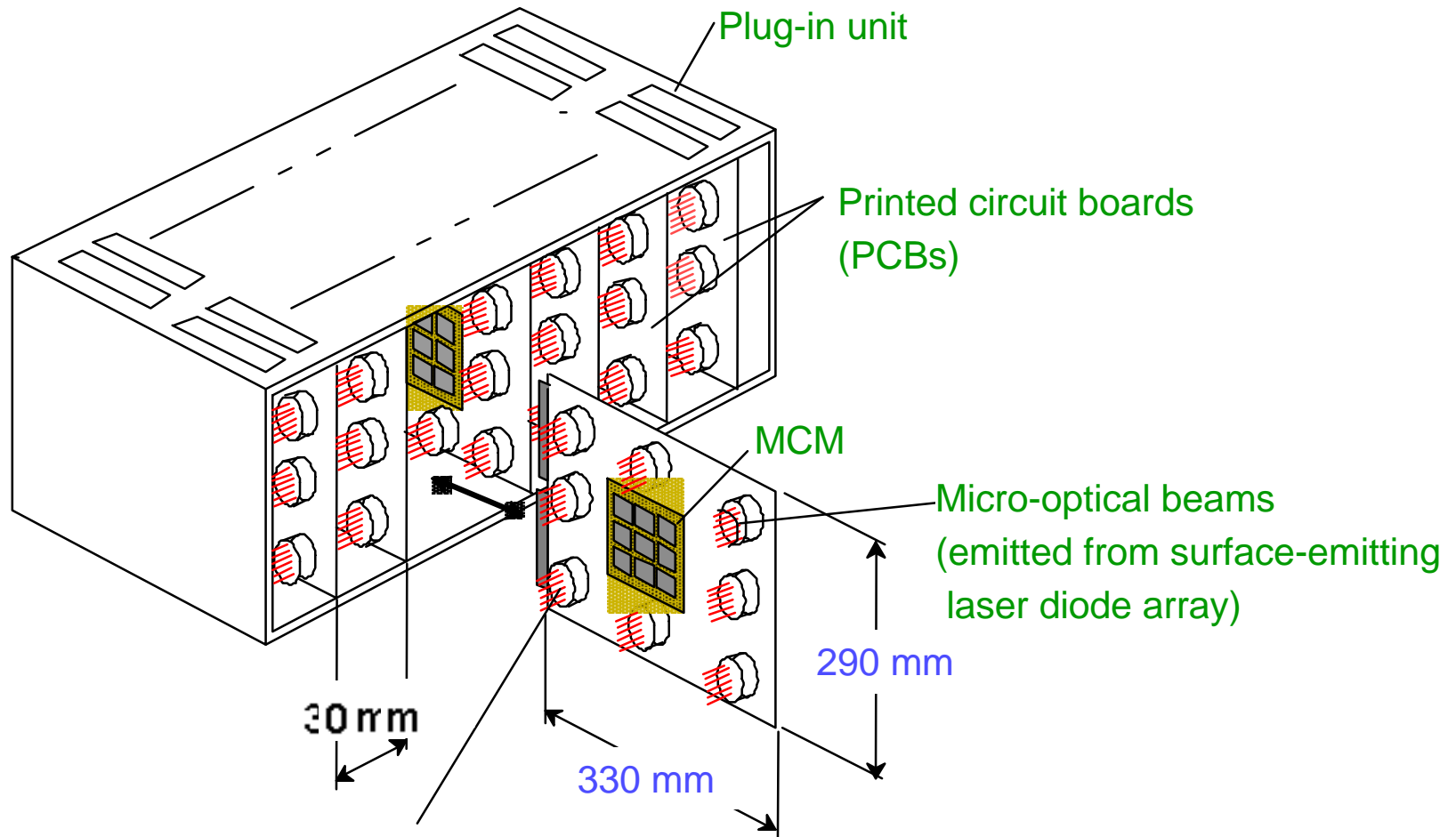
### *Advantages:*

- Special LSIs not needed
- Simple structure

### *Disadvantages:*

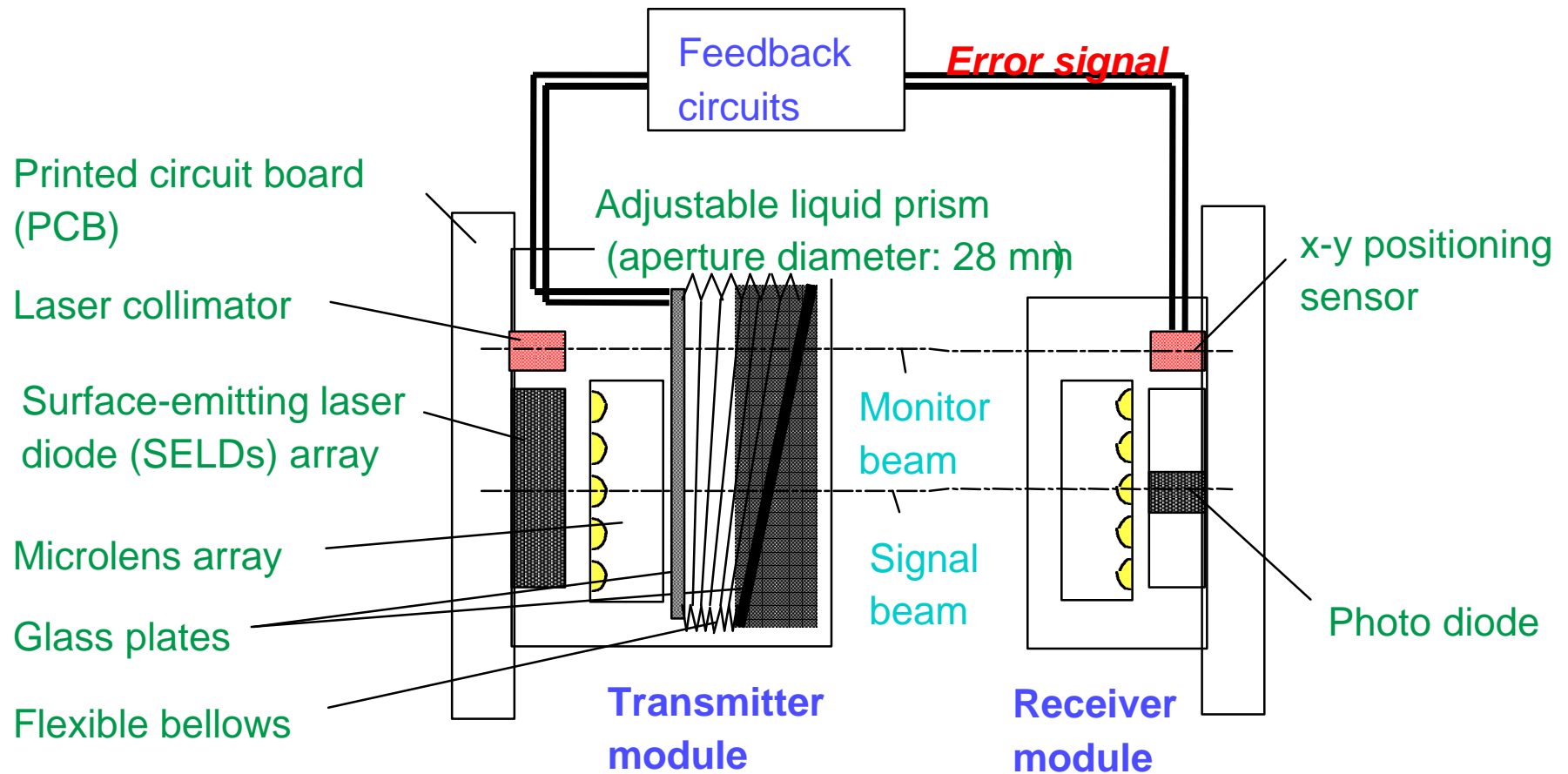
- Pin bottlenecks can't be avoided
- Optical-fiber packaging is costly

# Free-space board-to-board optical interconnections



Transmitter module

# Basic setup of active-alignment system



# Prototype components

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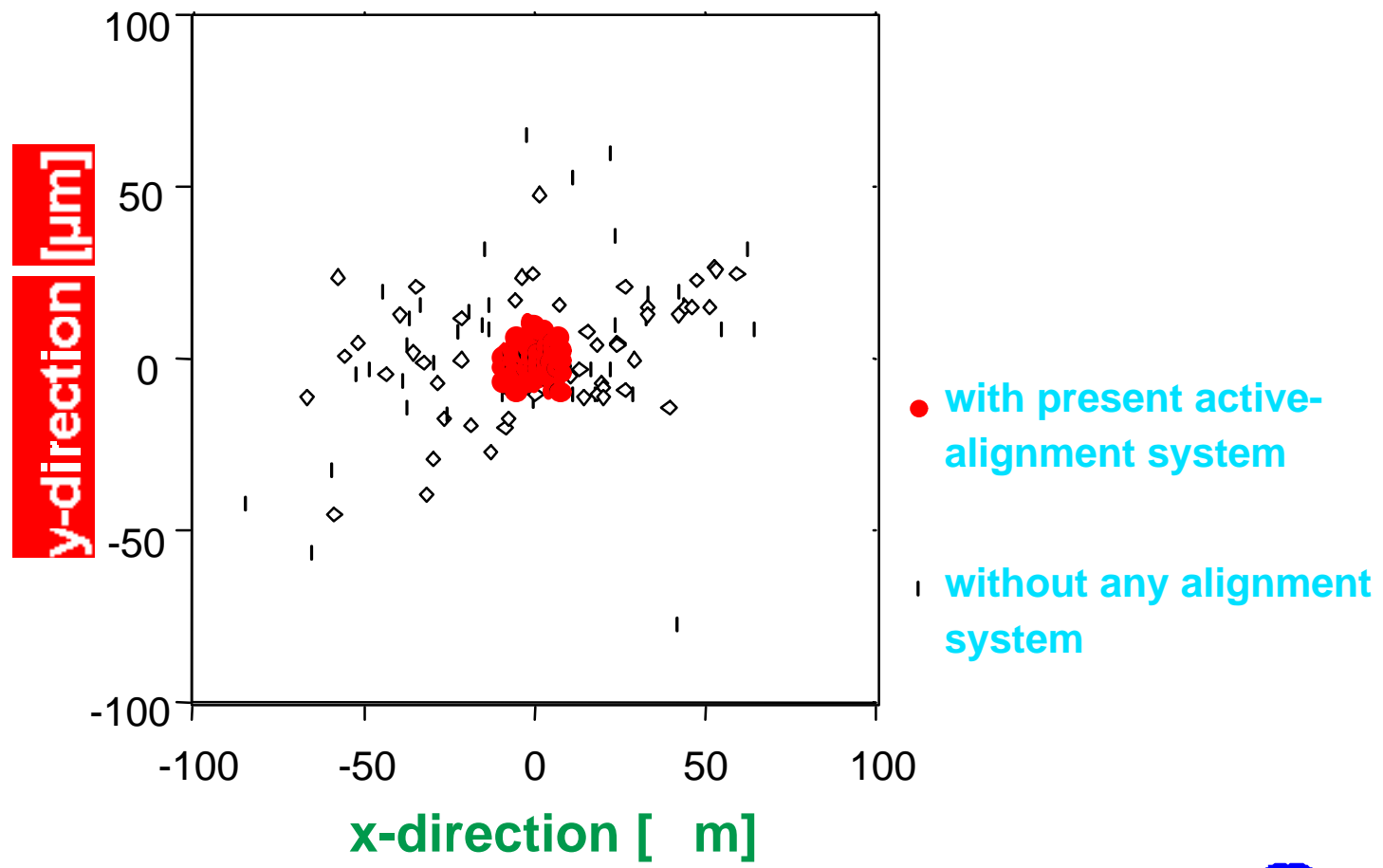
## Transmitter module

SELD array (GaAs/AlGaAs)	Dimensions: 8 x 8 or 1 x 8; Cell spacing: 250 $\mu$ m Wavelength: 850-853 nm Output power: 1.0-2.0 mW
Collimating lens array	Planar microlens array Focal length: 650 $\mu$ m; Cell spacing: 250 $\mu$ m
Adjustable liquid prism	Aperture diameter: 28 mm Deflection angle (max.): +/-1.5 deg [Applied voltage: +/-1.0 V]
Fiber collimator	Beam diameter: 200 $\mu$ m

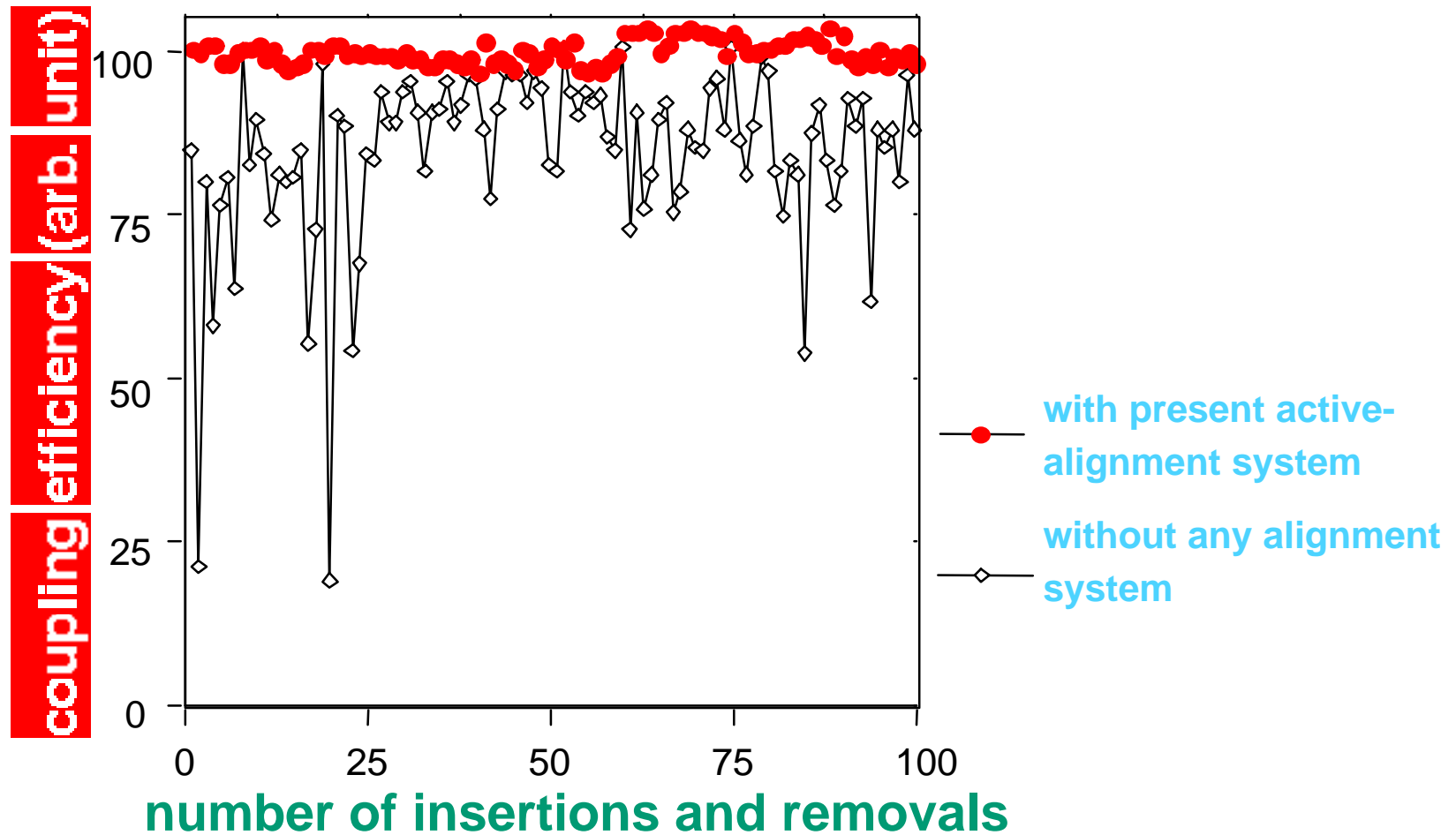
## Receiver module

Photo diodes	Si pin Aperture diameter: 20 $\mu$ m
x-y positioning sensor	PSD-S2044 (Hamamatsu Photonics Corp.) Positioning error: < 2.5 $\mu$ m

# Positioning-error distribution of beams between prototype boards



# Coupling-loss distribution between prototype boards



# Summary

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**Active-alignment system using an adjustable liquid prism for free-space optical interconnections**

- Data throughput: > 250 Gbit/s/cm<sup>2</sup> (640 Mbit/s x 20 x 20)

**Experimental results**

- Positioning error of beams between boards: < 20 μm
- Coupling-loss distribution: < 5 %