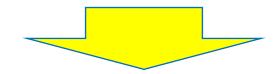


Probing test system with Developing, Delighting optical fiber array for **Upknulo** photonic integrated circuits

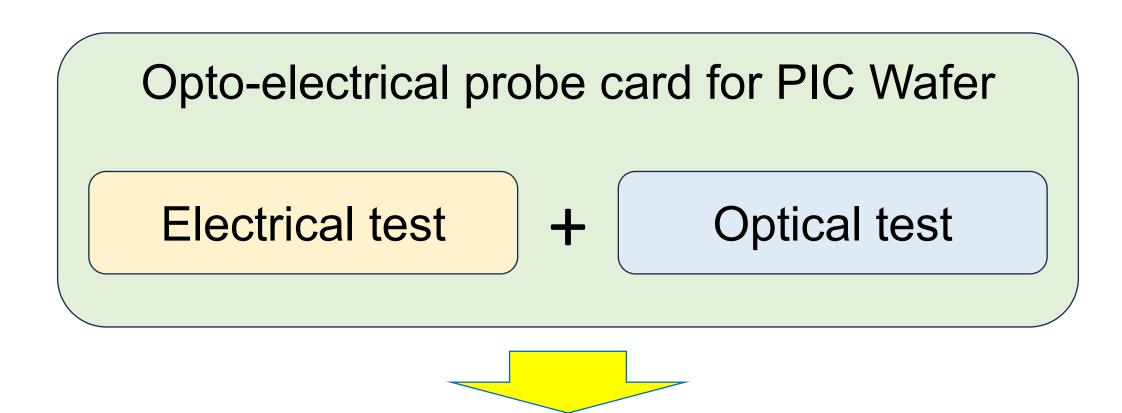
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> Introduction

- In recent years, the need to process vast amounts of digital data has been increasing, as exemplified by the rapid expansion of AI technologies.
- To meet the demands for higher speed and lower power consumption, there is a growing trend in semiconductor devices to handle optical signals in addition to electrical signals.



- The rapid introduction of Photonic Integrated Circuits (PICs) utilizing silicon photonics technology has led to an increasing need for both electrical and optical probing during wafer-level testing.
- However, in the development of probers capable of electrical and optical testing, there are still challenges in building testing systems suitable for mass production.



 This paper reports on the challenges and solutions in the development of probe cards aimed at enabling both electrical and optical testing.

> Purpose

- A method is available that enables wafer-level testing of Known-Good-Die (KGD) by directly accessing the Grating Couplers (GCs) on the PIC wafer surface using optical Single Mode Fibers (SMFs).
- We will make probe cards that can be seamlessly integrated into existing conventional probers and support the implementation of user-specified optical fiber arrays.

> Concept

- To achieve effective high optical coupling between the GC and the SMF, higher alignment precision is required compared to conventional electrical probers, which typically provide alignment within a few micrometers.
- Therefore, we will implement a separate alignment mechanism to enable alignment to the optical fiber with submicron accuracy.
- Figure 1 shows an overview of the alignment scheme.



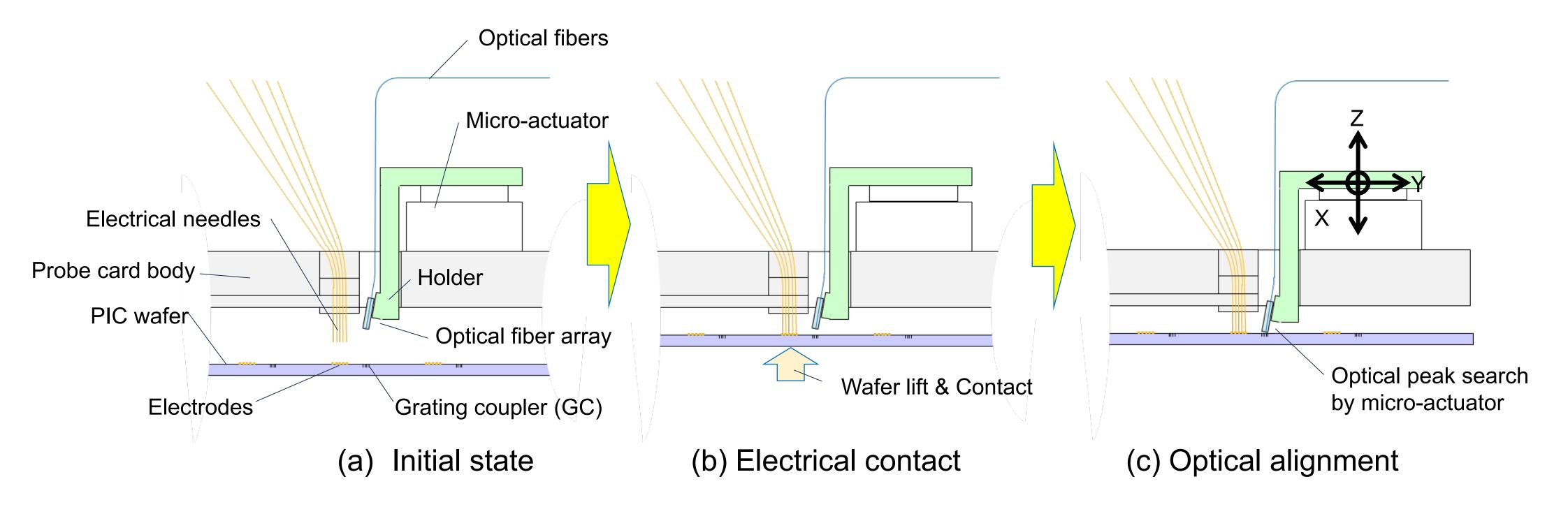


Fig. 1 Overview of the alignment scheme

> Approach

(1) Requirement for high-precision optical alignment

- Figure 2 shows a measurement example of the alignment tolerance of the optical coupling between GC and SMF. The 1-dB loss tolerance is ±2.5 µm, which is much narrower than the tolerance of a conventional electrical prober.
- Therefore, we implemented a configuration on our probe card in which the SMF array is mounted on a micro-actuator, enabling sub-micrometer precision alignment in the XYZ directions relative to the GC.
- Figure 3 shows a side view of optical alignment setup using our probe card. The left side of the photograph shows optical alignment using SMF, and the right side shows alignment using a 32-channel SMF array.

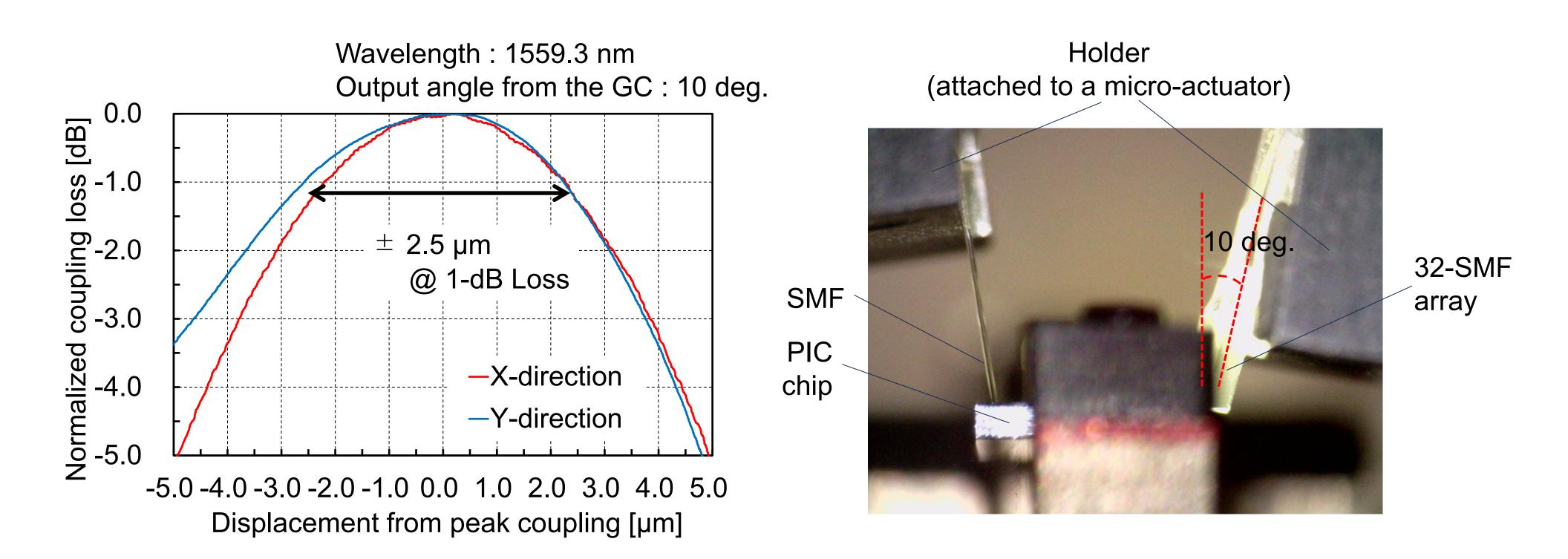


Fig. 2 Measured alignment tolerance

Fig. 3 Side view of the alignment setup

(2) Scalability in the number of optical input/output ports

 Increasing the number of optical I/O ports per PIC chip and testing multiple PIC chips simultaneously significantly impacts the productivity of various product types.
Therefore, we will provide user-specified interchangeable optical fiber arrays.



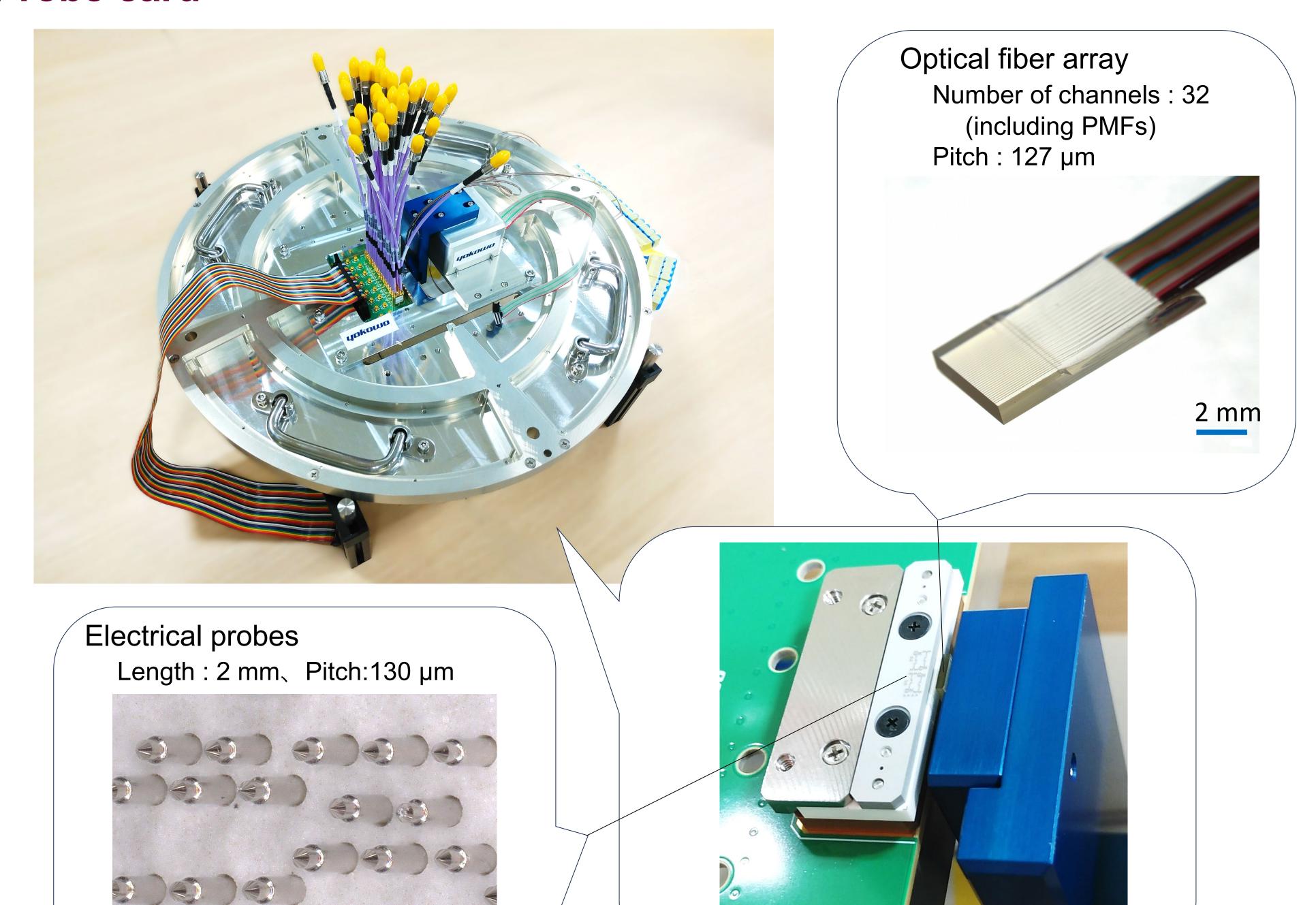
(3) Optimization of optical coupling conditions

- It is preferable that the light input/output angle to the GC is adjustable.
- Polarization-maintaining single-mode fibers (PMFs) are prepared to match the polarization axis orientation.
- It is also possible to use high-numerical-aperture (NA) fibers if required.

(4) Electrical test with optical probing

- Electrical probes with less than 100 µm pitch are used to measure DC signals such as continuity checks, impedance evaluation, and PD dark current testing.
- High-frequency signal testing is also supported if required.

Probe card *



* On display in the exhibition booth No.206.

Enlarged view of the probe side

> Summary

We propose a probe card that can be set up on conventional probers and is equipped with a high-precision alignment mechanism for user-specified optical fiber arrays.

> Contact Information

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