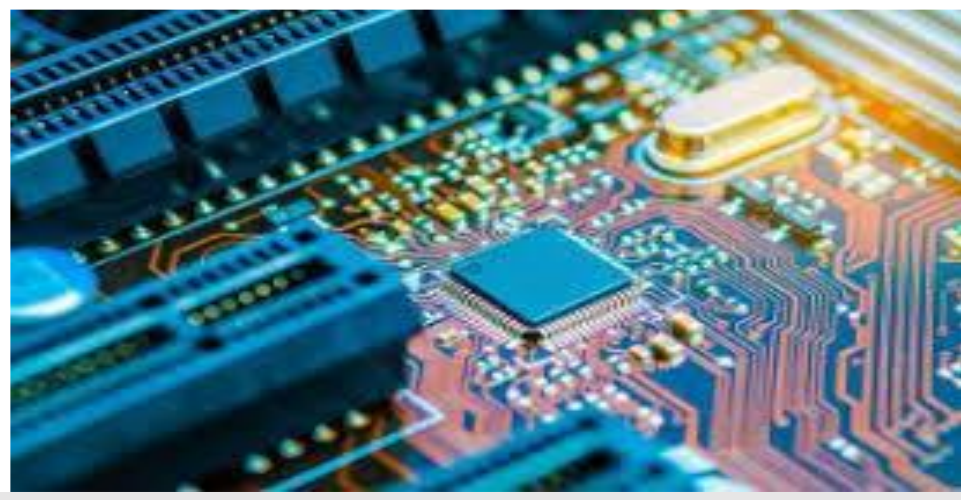


Design and Investigation of Step-Index Core Polymer Directional Coupler for Board Level Optical Circuitry

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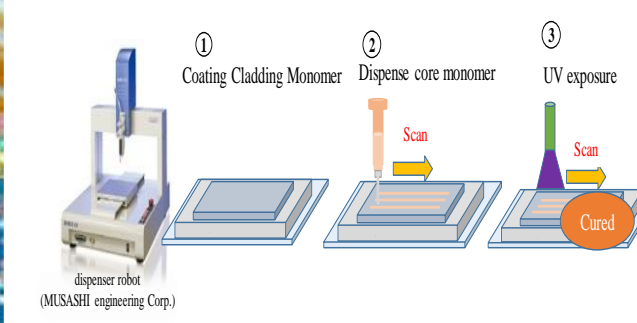
Background:



<https://www.gigalight.com/blog/why-do-we-need-pcb-board-level-optical->

- High bandwidth capacity
- Low energy consumption
- Low dependence on transmission distance

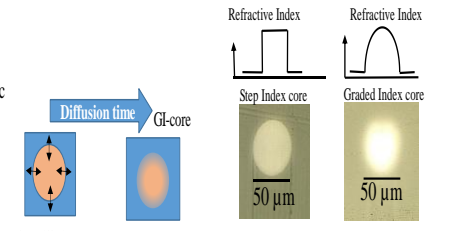
Fabrication Method: The Mosquito Method



Advantages:

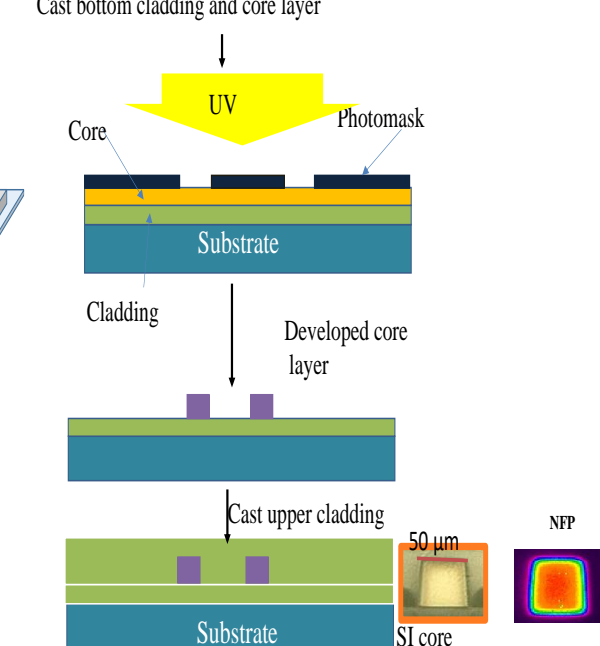
- Requires no specific remarks: photomasks
- GI circular core
- Possible of 3D wiring

The formation of GI profile is investigated by setting the diffusion time.



Photolithography technique

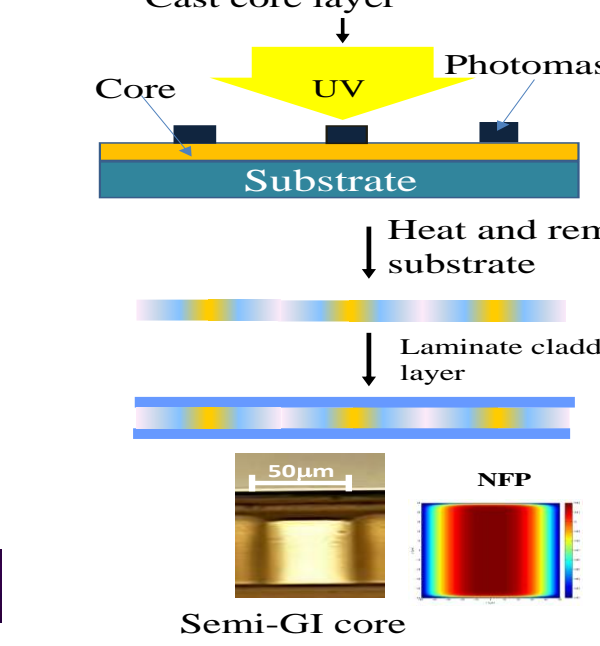
Cast bottom cladding and core layer



50 μm NFP

Photo-Addressing technique

Cast core layer

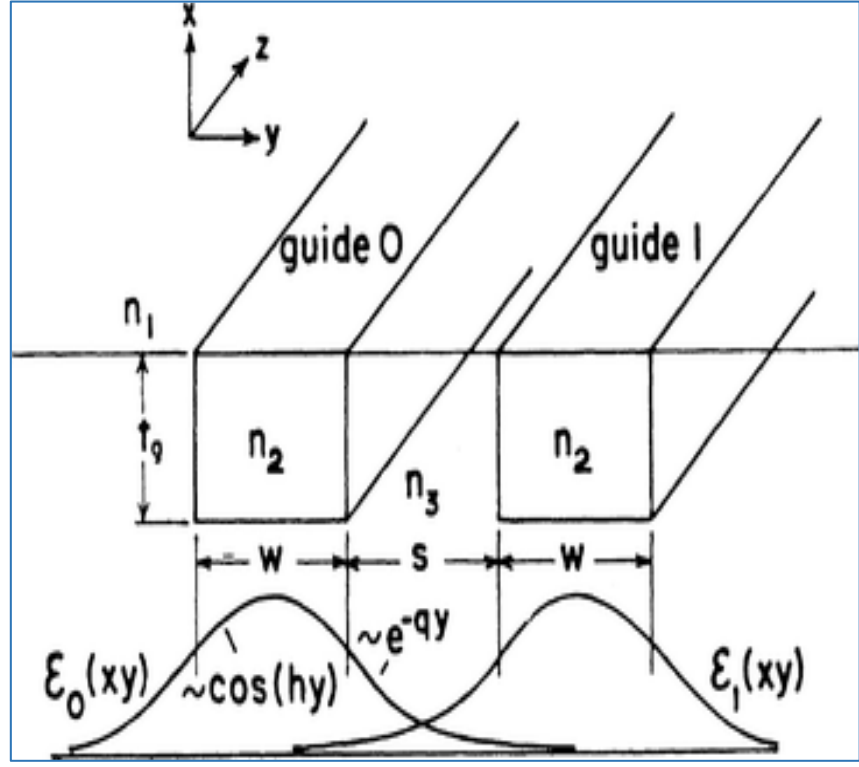


50 μm NFP

Source: Sumitomo Bakelite

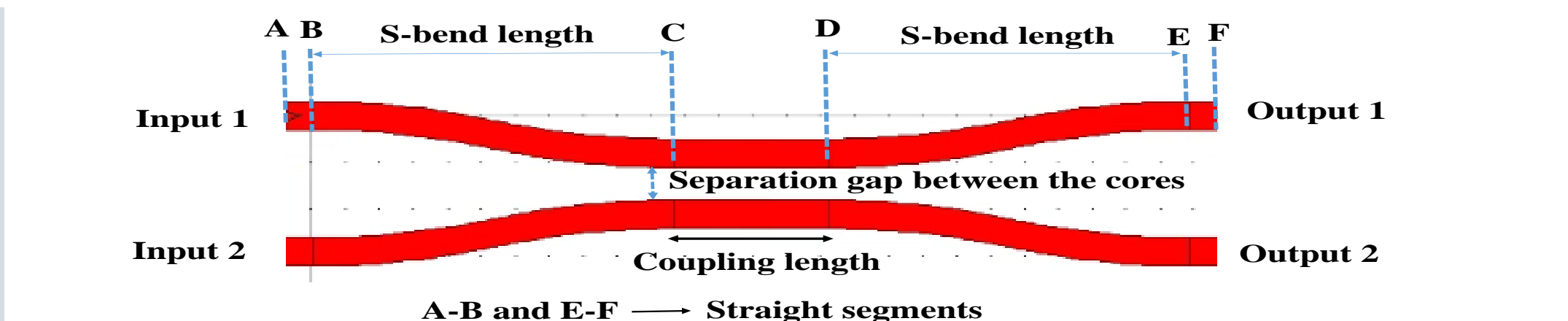
Couple Mode Theory

$$\frac{da_1}{dz} = -j\beta_1 a_1$$
$$\frac{da_2}{dz} = -j\beta_1 a_2$$



Materials, Structural Design and Methods:

Organic-inorganic Hybrid resins:
SUNCONNECT® materials
Core Material: NP-005 (Refractive Index: **1.575** @1550 nm)
Cladding Material: NP-211 (Refractive index: **1.567** @1550 nm)

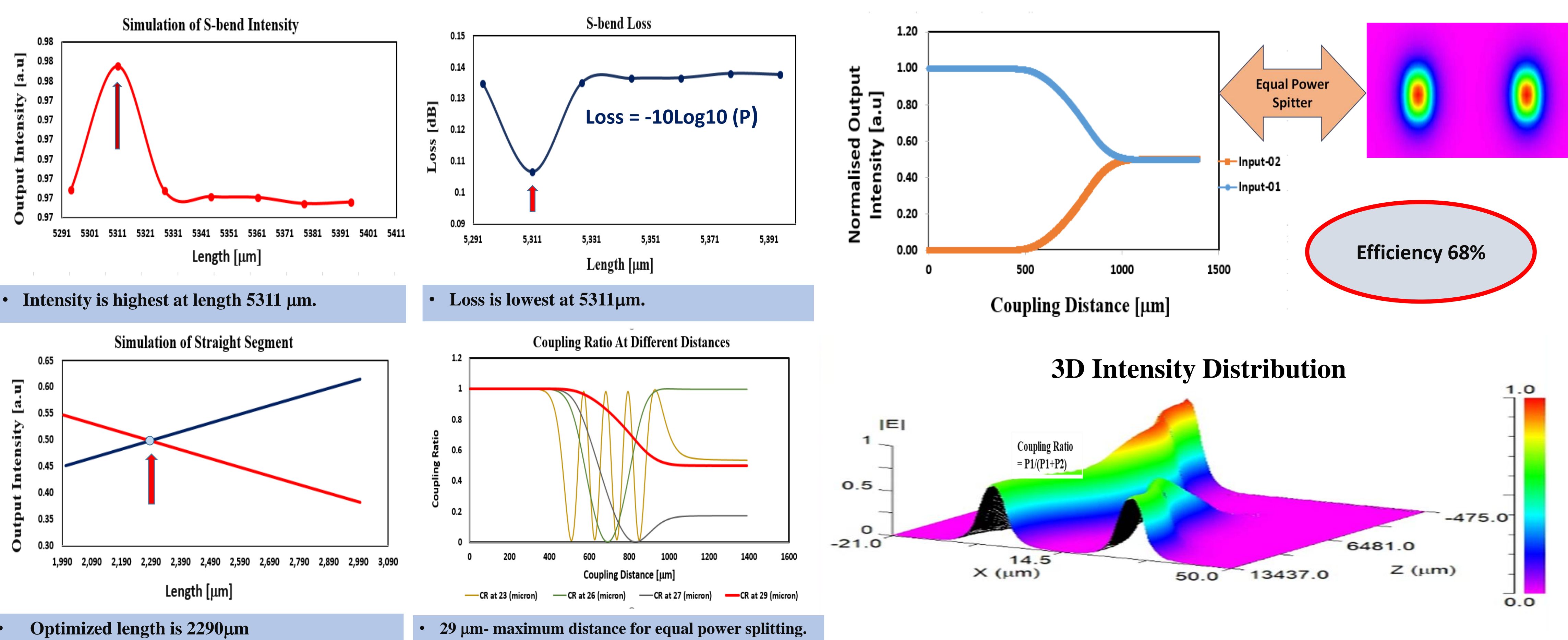


Technique: Beam propagation method
Solver: Rsoft CAD beamprop

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial z} = \frac{i}{2k} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) (k^2 - k^{-2}) \mathbf{u}$$

Basic BMP equation for 3D

Optimization and Performance Analysis:



Conclusion: The index profile of this polymer Splitter is step-index (SI) and it exhibits excellent uniformity with the same power splitting ratio.

Future Plan: We are trying to demonstrate graded-index (GI) core directional polymer splitter using Beam Propagation Method and compare its optical properties to the SI counterpart.