

垂直腔的光场调控及其应用 (特邀)

刘安金^{1,2*}, 张靖^{1,2}, 赵少宇³

1. 中国科学院半导体研究所集成光电子学国家重点实验室, 北京 100083;
2. 中国科学院大学材料与光电研究中心, 北京 100049;
3. 中国电子科技集团公司信息科学研究院, 北京 100086)

摘要: 垂直腔是激光器、探测器、滤波器、传感器等器件的核心结构,垂直腔的光场分布对激光器、滤波器、传感器等的性能具有重要的影响。垂直腔的结构影响垂直腔的光场分布,从而影响基于垂直腔的器件设计、制作以及其性能。近年来,人们围绕垂直腔的构建及其光场调控做了大量的研究,在理论基础以及器件应用等方面取得了显著进展。首先,介绍了传统上/下分布布拉格反射镜垂直腔的色散特性,和其光场调控的方法以及它们在激光器和滤波器等领域的应用;其次,介绍了基于一维和二维高折射率差亚波长光栅基复合腔的色散特性,和它们在新型激光器和单片集成多波长滤波器阵列等领域的应用;最后,对文章进行总结并展望了垂直腔的新应用。

关键词: 垂直腔; 光场调控; 色散; 激光器; 滤波器

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Optical manipulation of vertical cavity and its applications (*Invited*)

Liu Anjin^{1,2*}, Zhang Jing^{1,2}, Zhao Shaoyu³

1. State Key Laboratory on Integrated Optoelectronics, Institute of Semiconductors, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100083, China;
2. Center of Materials Science and Optoelectronics Engineering, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China;
3. Information Science Academy of China Electronics Technology Group Corporation, Beijing 100086, China)

Abstract: The vertical cavity is the core structure of lasers, detectors, filters, sensors and so on. The optical field distribution of the vertical cavity has an important impact on the performance of these devices. The structure of the vertical cavity affects the optical field in the vertical cavity, thus affecting the design, fabrication, and performance of devices based on the vertical cavity. In recent years, many studies have been done on the construction and optical manipulation of vertical cavity, and remarkable progresses have been achieved in fundamental theory and device applications. Firstly, the dispersion characteristics of the conventional top/bottom distributed Bragg reflector vertical cavity, the optical manipulation methods and their applications in lasers and filters were introduced; Then, the dispersion characteristics of one- and two-dimensional high-index-contrast subwavelength grating (HCG) based vertical cavities were presented, and the optical manipulation of HCG-based vertical cavities in novel lasers and monolithic multi-wavelength filter arrays were reviewed; Finally, the article was summarized and the new applications of vertical cavity were prospected.

Key words: vertical cavity; optical manipulation; dispersion; laser; filter

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通讯作者:刘安金,男,研究员,博士生导师,博士,主要从事新型面发射激光器及其集成等方面的研究。

0 引言

垂直腔是光子学、光电子学和腔量子电动力学的重要研究平台,是激光器、探测器、滤波器、传感器等器件的核心结构^[1-6]。垂直腔由在垂直方向上的两个反射镜构成。人们曾采用金属作为反射镜构建垂直腔,但是金属存在吸收损耗,影响器件的性能^[7-8]。由介质或者半导体构成的分布布拉格反射镜(Distributed Bragg reflector, DBR)损耗小,反射率高且带宽大,广泛用于构建垂直腔。为了达到 99.5% 的反射率,需要 20~30 对 DBR,材料生长相对困难^[9]。近年来,人们发现一维和二维高折射率差亚波长光栅(High-index-contrast subwavelength grating, HCG)具有宽带高反射率,可以用作反射镜构建垂直腔,且材料生长相对简单^[10-12]。

垂直腔的光场分布对激光器的性能、滤波器的谱宽、传感器的灵敏度等方面具有重要的影响。垂直腔的结构影响垂直腔的光场分布,从而影响基于垂直腔的器件设计、制作以及其性能。近年来,人们围绕垂直腔的构建及其光场调控做了大量的研究,在理论基础以及器件应用等方面取得了显著进展。垂直腔结构由传统的上/下 DBR 垂直腔逐渐演变成一维和二维 HCG 基复合腔。这种垂直腔结构的演化不只是材料生长难度降低,器件结构简单和尺寸减小,同时还有垂直腔物理机理的变化和相关器件性能的提升。

文中将介绍传统上/下 DBR 垂直腔的色散特性,和其光场调控的方法以及它们在激光器和滤波器等领域的应用;再介绍基于一维和二维 HCG 基复合腔的色散特性和光场调控,和它们在新型激光器及其阵列和单片集成多波长滤波器阵列等领域的应用;最后对垂直腔及其应用进行了总结和展望。

1 上/下 DBR 垂直腔

DBR 由厚度为四分之一波长的高/低折射率材料交替生长形成,不同高/低折射率材料界面反射光之间相长干涉可以实现近 100% 的高反射率。DBR 的反射相位随入射光的入射角度轻微变化。当垂直腔由上/下 DBR 构成时,它在 $k_{\parallel} = 0$ 附近的色散曲线可以表示为 $\omega(k_{\parallel}) \approx \omega_0 [1 + k_{\parallel}^2 / (2(n_c \omega_0 / c)^2)]$, 它近似为二次型曲线,其中 k_{\parallel} 为垂直腔平面内的波矢分量, n_c 为垂直

腔的折射率, ω_0 为 $k_{\parallel} = 0$ 时腔模的角频率, c 为真空中的光速。垂直腔的色散主要由上/下 DBR 构成的 F-P(Fabry-Pérot)腔决定,其色散曲线的曲率在 $k_{\parallel} = 0$ 处为正,而且各向同性。上/下 DBR 垂直腔通常由材料外延制作,它构建完之后,人们很难调控其色散曲线。如今,上/下 DBR 垂直腔已广泛用于垂直腔面发射激光器和滤波器。

在上/下 DBR 构成的垂直腔面发射激光器(vertical-cavity surface-emitting laser, VCSEL)中,模式和光场的调控直接影响其阈值电流、效率、能效、以及调制带宽等性能。如图 1(a)所示,在 VCSEL 中,高 Al 组分层(如 $\text{Al}_{0.98}\text{Ga}_{0.02}\text{As}$)经过高温湿法氧化形成低折射率绝缘 Al_2O_3 氧化层,从而形成氧化孔径,实现对载流子和光场的双重限制。因此,氧化孔径的引入实现了 VCSEL 的高效电注入,降低了 VCSEL 的阈值电流;同时氧化层引入的氧化区和非氧化区之间的折射率差可以实现横模控制和光场调控^[13]。实验结果表明,当氧化孔径减小到约 $3 \mu\text{m}$ 时,VCSEL 可以实现基横模工作,输出圆形高斯光束,同时可以降低功耗,能效到近 50 fJ/bit ^[14-16]。此外,氧化层位置能影响 VCSEL 的工作模式,剪裁 VCSEL 输出光束的形貌,以及调控光束的发散角^[17-19]。

为了避免 VCSEL 中引入氧化层引入带来的应力、可控性、均匀性等问题,Deppe 研究组在材料外延中采用光刻工艺制作相移台面,引入费米能级钳制界面,如图 1(b)所示。这种结构实现了对载流子和光场的限制,出光孔径为 $1 \mu\text{m}$ 时,单模 VCSEL 的输出功率达 5 mW ^[20-21]。但是这种方案需要采用二次外延技术,制作工艺相对复杂。基于后生长的垂直腔光场调控方法更为简便,同时也能调控 VCSEL 的横模。如图 1(c)所示,在 VCSEL 上 DBR 引入单缺陷光子晶体微结构,利用类似折射率导引的光子晶体光纤平面外能带特性选择基横模输出,同时光子晶体对上 DBR 折射率分布的局部微弱调制可以降低输出光束的远场发散角^[22-25]。进一步地,基于相干耦合机制,在 VCSEL 上 DBR 引入多缺陷光子晶体或者环形缺陷微结构,可以提高 VCSEL 的输出功率和调控其远场形貌^[26-27]。在 VCSEL 上 DBR 表面引入金属或者反相层,如图 1(d)所示,通过对上 DBR 的反射相位调制也可以实现对 VCSEL 激光腔内光场的调控^[28-30]。

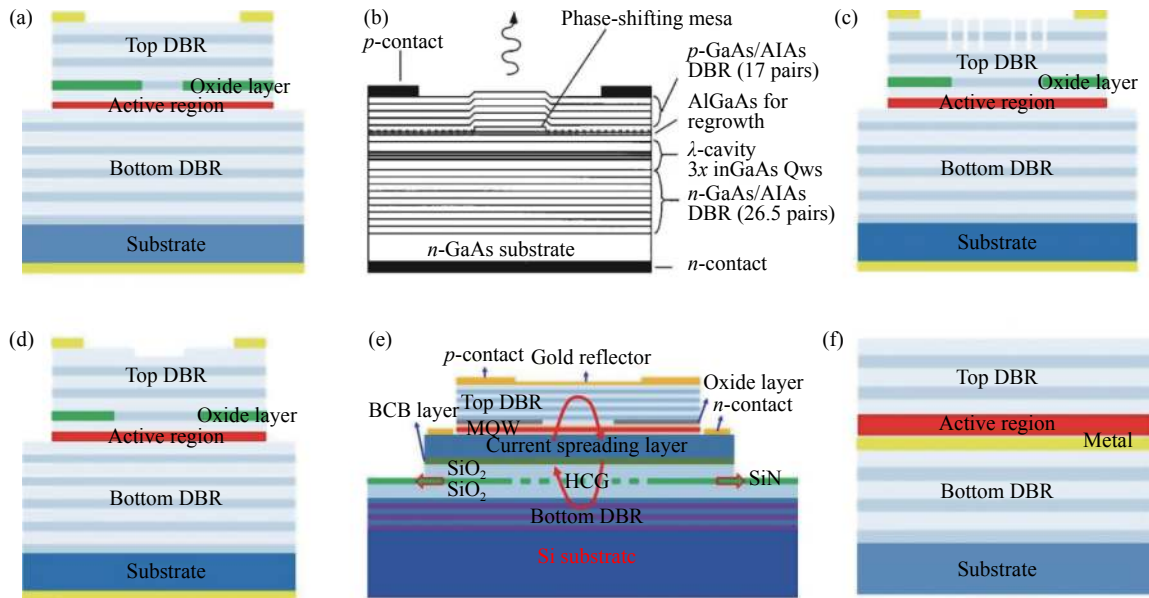


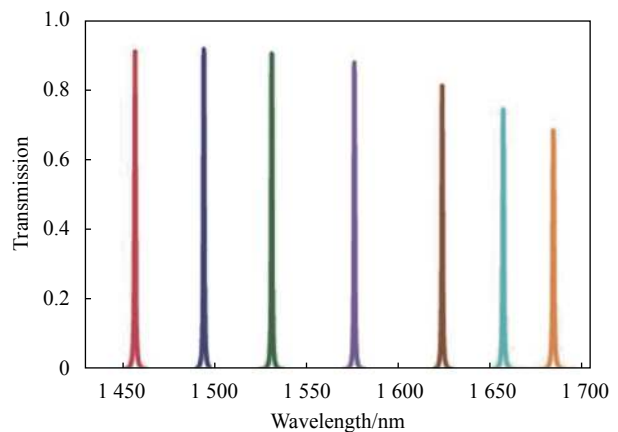
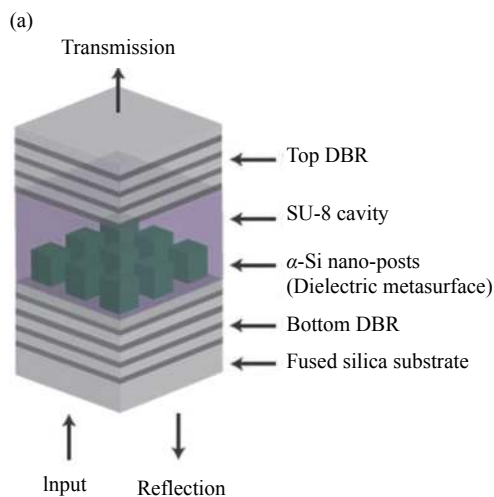
图 1 (a)VCSEL 的激光腔中引入氧化孔径^[13]; (b)VCSEL 的激光腔中引入相移台面和选择性费米能级钉制界面^[20]; (c)VCSEL 的上 DBR 引入单缺陷光子晶体微结构^[22-25]; (d)VCSEL 的上 DBR 表面引入反相层^[28-30]; (e)垂直腔内引入衍射光栅^[35]; (f)垂直腔内引入金属层^[36-38]

Fig.1 (a) VCSEL with a oxide aperture^[13]; (b) Introducing phase shift mesa and selective Fermi level pinning interface in the laser cavity of VCSEL^[20]; (c) Upper DBR of VCSEL introduces single defect photonic crystal microstructure^[22-25]; (d) An anti-phase layer is introduced on the upper DBR surface of VCSEL^[28-30]; (e) Vertical cavity with a diffraction grating^[35]; (f) Vertical cavity with a metal layer^[36-38]

除了对构成垂直腔的 DBR 结构进行修饰实现对垂直腔的光场和模式调控外,人们直接在垂直腔内引入光学元件,实现对共振波长、传输方向、光子有效质量的调控^[31-35]。Kumari 等人在垂直腔内引入衍射光栅(如图 1(e)所示),可实现高效耦合和偏振选择,单侧水平波导输出功率 73 μW ,边模抑制比达到 29 dB,可以用作平面光子集成电路光源^[35]。而在引入垂直腔内金属层(如图 1(f)所示),可以实现腔模和 Tamm 模的耦合,用于实现电注入微腔激光器和研究光与物

质的相互作用^[36-38]。

基于上/下 DBR 垂直腔的滤波器广泛用于光谱仪、传感器等领域。在垂直腔内引入亚波长光栅,如图 2(a)所示,利用亚波长光栅的透射相位随结构参数变化的性质,调制垂直腔共振波长,实现单片集成多波长滤波器阵列,用于片上高精度光谱仪^[39]。通过灰度曝光或者 3D 纳米压印技术控制腔长,实现基于上/下 DBR 垂直腔的单片集成多波长滤波器阵列,如图 2(b)所示,可以和探测器阵列或者 CCD(Charge-



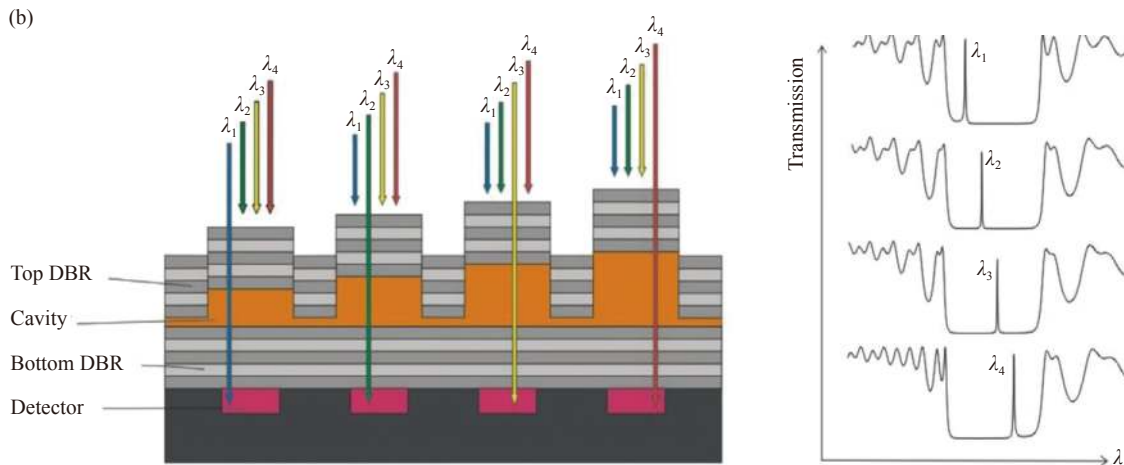


图 2 (a) 垂直腔内引入亚波长光栅实现单片集成多波长滤波器阵列^[39]; (b) 采用 3D 纳米压印技术改变垂直腔的腔长实现单片集成多波长滤波器阵列^[40]

Fig.2 (a) Vertical cavities with subwavelength gratings to realize a monolithic multi-wavelength filter array^[39]; (b) Monolithic multi-wavelength filter array with different cavity lengths by 3D nano imprint technology^[40]

coupled device) 集成实现微型光谱仪^[40-41]。在上/下 DBR 构成的垂直腔两侧引入电极, 通过静电吸引改变空气腔的腔长, 从而实现波长调谐, 用于焦平面探测器阵列^[42-47]。

2 HCG 基复合腔

HCG 具有宽带高反射率^[10-11], 它的反射相位强烈依赖于入射光的入射角度, 且依赖于 HCG 的结构参数^[48]。当垂直腔由 HCG 构成时, 垂直腔在 $k_{||} = 0$ 附近的色散曲线可以表示为:

$$\omega = \omega_0 + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{c}{2n_c(L_{eff,1} + L_{eff,2})} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \varphi_1}{\partial k_{||}^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_2}{\partial k_{||}^2} + \frac{2cL_c}{\omega_0 n_c} \right) \right] k_{||}^2 \quad (1)$$

式中: $L_{eff,i} (= -\frac{c}{2n_c} \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial \omega}, i = 1, 2)$ 为上/下反射镜的相位趋肤深度^[49-50], $\varphi_i (i = 1, 2)$ 为反射相位, L_c 为腔长; 方括号项代表 HCG 基垂直腔在 $k_{||} = 0$ 附近的色散曲线的曲率, 主要由腔长和反射镜的反射相位角度响应决定, 其中与腔长的相关项为正, 而与反射镜的反射相位角度响应的相关项可以为负, 也可以为 0 或者正。因此, HCG 基垂直腔的色散曲率可以为负、0 或者正, 而且各向异性, 和偏振相关^[48, 51]。

通过比较 HCG 基垂直腔和上/下 DBR 垂直腔在 $k_{||} = 0$ 附近的色散曲线, 可以发现 HCG 基垂直腔在 $k_{||} = 0$ 附近的色散由两部分组成: 垂直方向的 F-P 腔色

散 (类似上/下 DBR 垂直腔的色散) 和 HCG 反射相位 φ_i 对入射角度的响应, 其中 HCG 反射相位 φ_i 对入射角度的响应和 HCG 中的模式共振密切相关。因此和上/下 DBR 垂直腔不同, HCG 基垂直腔为复合腔。通过对 HCG 结构参数的调控, 可以实现 HCG 基复合腔在 $k_{||} = 0$ 附近色散曲线的剪裁, 从而控制 HCG 基复合腔的共振波长和场分布以及远场。HCG 基复合腔也已广泛应用面发射激光器和滤波器等领域。

为了制作由上/下 DBR 构成的垂直腔, 人们需要精确控制上百层材料的组分和厚度, 且 DBR 的总厚度达到数微米, 材料外延难度极大。传统垂直腔中的 DBR 被百纳米厚度的 HCG 取代, 构建 HCG-DBR 或者 HCG-HCG 复合腔, 可以降低材料外延难度。同时基于 HCG 的独特性能, 可以实现特殊功能的器件。

采用 HCG 替代上/下 DBR 垂直腔中的一个 DBR, 利用 HCG 的宽带高反射率、以及偏振选择和反射性能依赖于入射角度的特性, 构建如图 3(a) 所示的 HCG-VCSEL, 实现了近红外波段单模、单偏振 VCSEL 和可调谐 VCSEL^[52-56]。同时, 利用 HCG 的反射性能随入射角度和结构参数的依赖特性实现了集成光束整形功能的 HCG-VCSEL 阵列, 如图 3(b) 所示, 可以在一个 HCG-VCSEL 阵列中输出单瓣、双瓣等多种远场光斑^[57]。HCG 结构参数的优化可以对 HCG 基复合腔的色散曲线剪裁, 调控有限尺寸 HCG 的横向光场

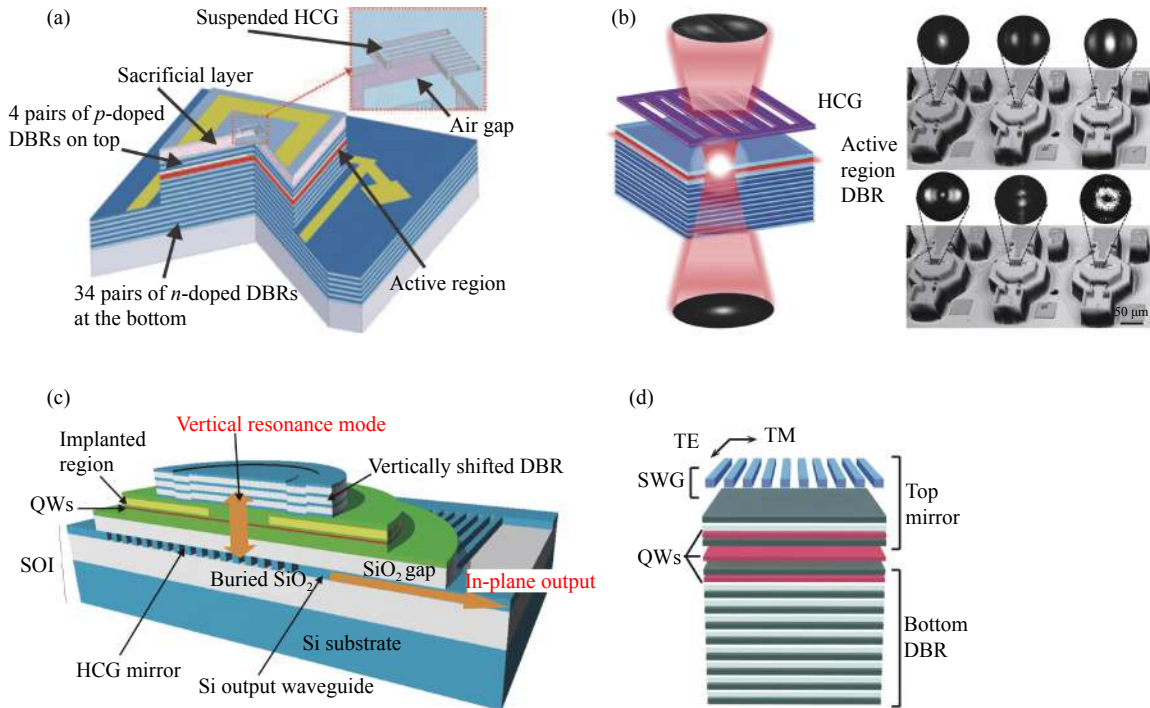


图 3 (a)HCG-VCSEL 结构示意图^[53]; (b) 集成光束整形功能的 HCG-VCSEL 结构示意图和远场图^[57]; (c)Si 基 HCG-VCSEL 结构示意图 (SOI 基 HCG 作为反射镜和耦合器)^[60]; (d) 极化激元激光器结构示意图^[64]

Fig.3 (a) Schematic of HCG-VCSEL^[53]; (b) Schematic of HCG-VCSEL with beam shaping and far field profiles^[57]; (c) Schematic of Si-based HCG-VCSEL (SOI-based HCG for reflector and coupler)^[60]; (d) Schematic of polariton laser^[64]

泄漏,同时调控输出光束的远场^[58-59]。在 HCG-VCSEL 中, Chung 等人提出将 HCG 既作为反射镜又作为耦合器,通过 HCG 基复合腔的色散调控实现将 HCG-VCSEL 垂直振荡的激光高效定向耦合至水平方向,用于光子集成芯片的光源^[60]。Park 等人采用 SOI (Si-on-insulator) 基 HCG 构建 1 550 nm HCG-VCSEL,如图 3(c) 所示,实现了水平波导输出,光泵浦下的-3 dB 带宽达到 27 GHz^[61-62]。相比 DBR, HCG 能降低光场的趋肤深度,从而提高 HCG-DBR 复合腔的场强和品质因子,有利于 HCG-DBR 复合腔中激子和光子的强耦合,从而实现极化激元激光器激射^[6, 63-64],图 3(d) 为极化激元激光器结构示意图和极化态的实空间谱分辨图。

采用上/下 HCG 构建垂直腔,可以进一步降低材料外延难度,易拓展 VCSEL 的工作波长范围。Viktorovitch 研究组和 Zhou 研究组采用一维和二维硅基 HCG 构建垂直腔,实现了 1.55 μm 硅基面发射激光器,并通过色散调控和引入异质结构减小光场的横向泄漏^[65-68]。由于 HCG 的反射相位依赖于其结构参数,

通过改变 HCG 的占空比或者周期,调谐 HCG 的反射相位,可以实现单片集成多波长 VCSEL 阵列,用于波分复用^[69-71]。

宽带高反射率 HCG 体积小、质量轻,是构建 F-P 腔滤波器的理想光学单元^[72-73]。Wang 等人在 HCG-DBR 复合腔中引入有源层,实现了共振增强型探测器,通过静电效应调谐波长,在 1 550 nm 波段实现了 1 A/W 的响应度,波长调谐范围达 33.5 nm,谱宽 1.2 nm^[74]。Faraone 研究组为了避免 Ge/ZnS 基 DBR 应力以及良率等问题,采用二维 Ge 基 HCG 构建 HCG-DBR 复合腔实现了长波红外可调谐滤波器,透射率超过 85%,谱宽为 500 nm,用于多光谱成像^[75]。双 HCG 构建的滤波器(如图 4(a) 所示)可以实现单片集成多波长阵列,和探测器阵列集成实现片上微型光谱仪^[76]。通常一维 HCG 及其滤波器具有偏振选择性,采用两个一维 HCG 相互正交放置(如图 4(b) 所示)或者两个二维 HCG 构建滤波器,可以实现偏振不敏感滤波器,用于传感和多光谱成像等领域^[77-78]。

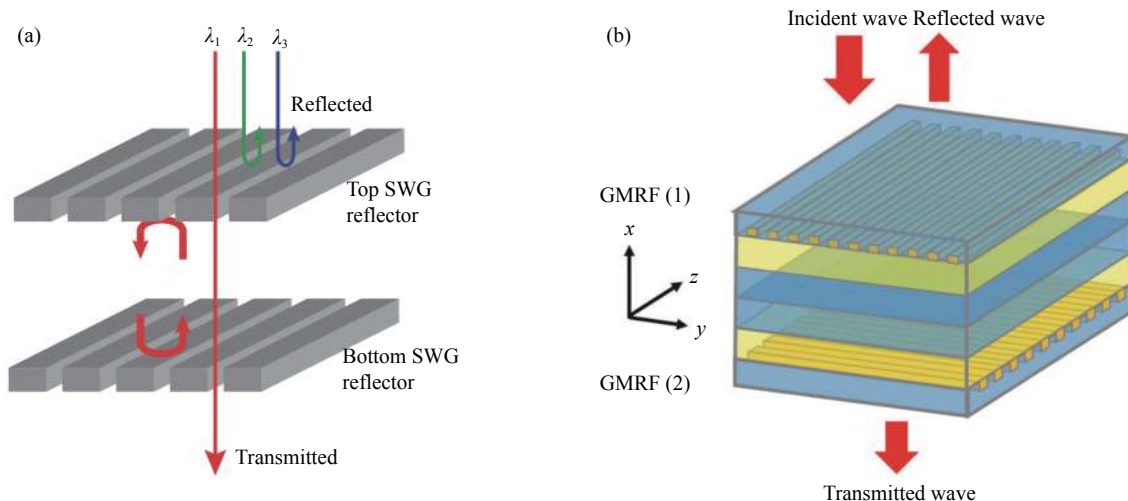


图 4 (a) 双一维 HCG 滤波器示意图^[76]; (b) 正交放置的双一维 HCG 滤波器示意图^[77]

Fig.4 (a) Schematic of filter with double one-dimensional HCGs^[76]; (b) Schematic of filter with cross-stacked double one-dimensional HCGs^[77]

3 结 论

垂直腔是激光器、滤波器、传感器等器件的核心结构。传统上/下 DBR 垂直腔在 $k_{||} = 0$ 附近的色散曲线近似为二次型曲线, 已广泛用于垂直腔面发射激光器和滤波器等领域。上/下 DBR 垂直腔构建完 (通常通过材料外延制作) 之后, 很难调控其色散曲线。通过在上/下 DBR 垂直腔引入氧化孔径、光栅和金属等结构, 以及采用后生长方法调控垂直腔的光场和模式, 提高了垂直腔面发射激光器的单模、效率、功耗、能效等性能, 并拓展了上/下 DBR 垂直腔的应用范围。

采用 HCG 替代传统 DBR 构建 HCG 基复合腔, 它在 $k_{||} = 0$ 附近的色散曲线可以通过后生长的办法调控, 为 HCG 基复合腔的光场调控提供了新途径, 可以实现具有独特性能的器件。同时基于 HCG 垂直腔的器件材料生长相对容易, 有益于器件工作波长的拓展。目前基于 HCG 的垂直腔面发射激光器已经实现了单模、单偏振和波长调谐工作, 而且可以实现多样化的远场形貌和定向耦合输出。基于 HCG 的滤波器及其阵列具有体积小、质量轻、快速波长调谐等特点, 可以用于片上光谱仪和多光谱成像等领域。

近年来, 新材料和拓扑光子学等兴起^[79-80], 它们与垂直腔结合, 有望实现高性能新型发光器件, 观察到光与物质相互作用的新奇现象, 拓展人们的认知。

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