

Ultra-low loss lithium niobate nanophotonics

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 **XXL** - THE EX**TREME** OPTOELECTROMECHAN**IX** LAB

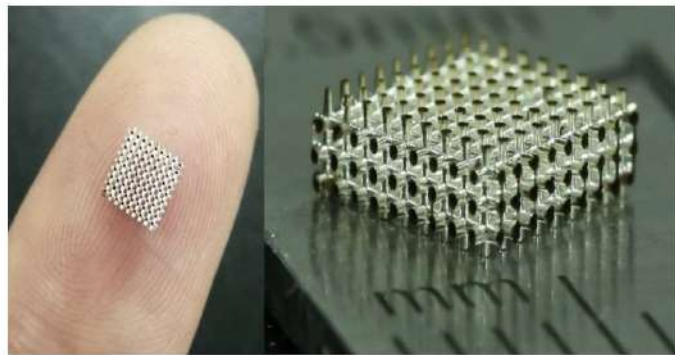
2020. 02. 04

1. Who we are ?



Focusing on laser printing of 3D microstructures

3D metal microprinting

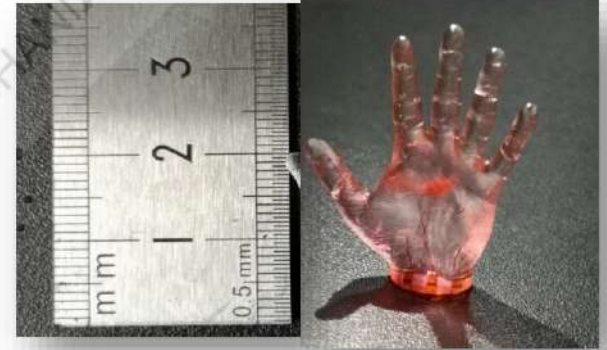


三维打印金属微结构。特征尺寸： ~ 10 to ~ 200 μm ；表面粗糙度： ~ 20 nm。

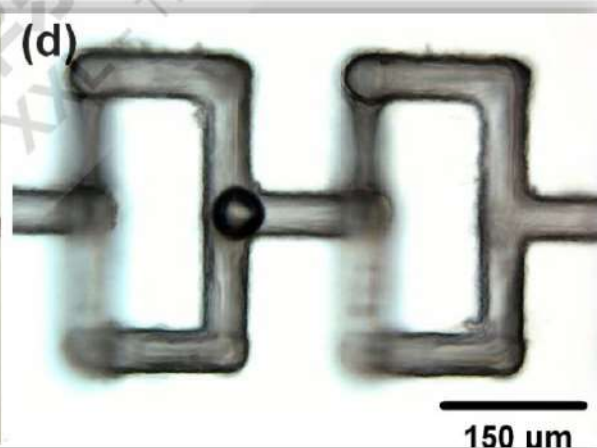
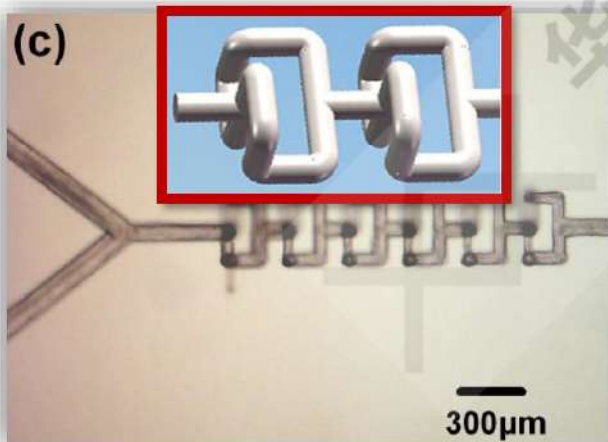
Ultrafine 3D printing (glass & polymer, world record)



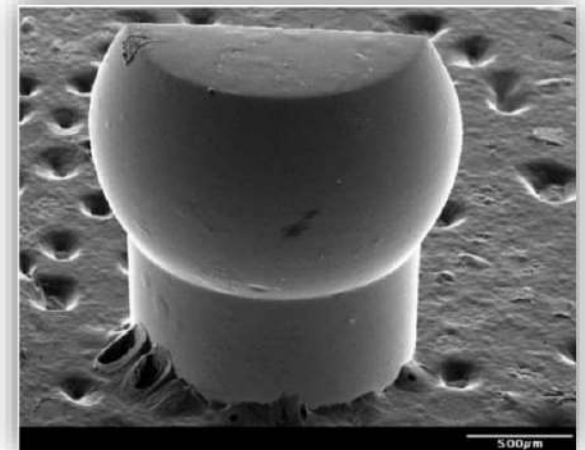
Bio-mimicking structure



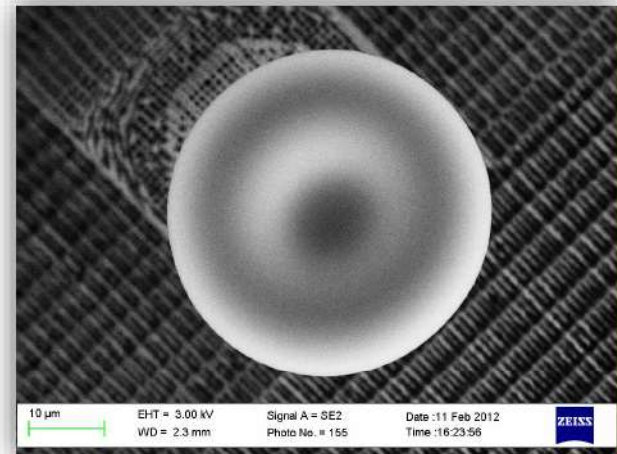
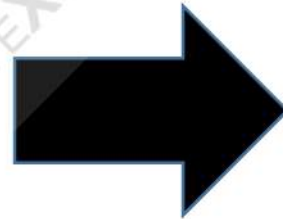
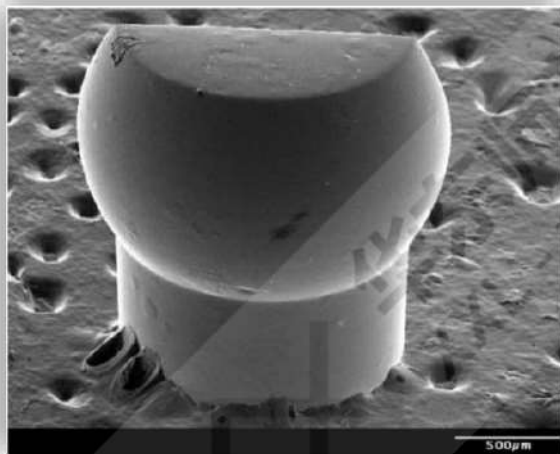
3D microfluidics (world record in terms of ratio of channel length and diameter)



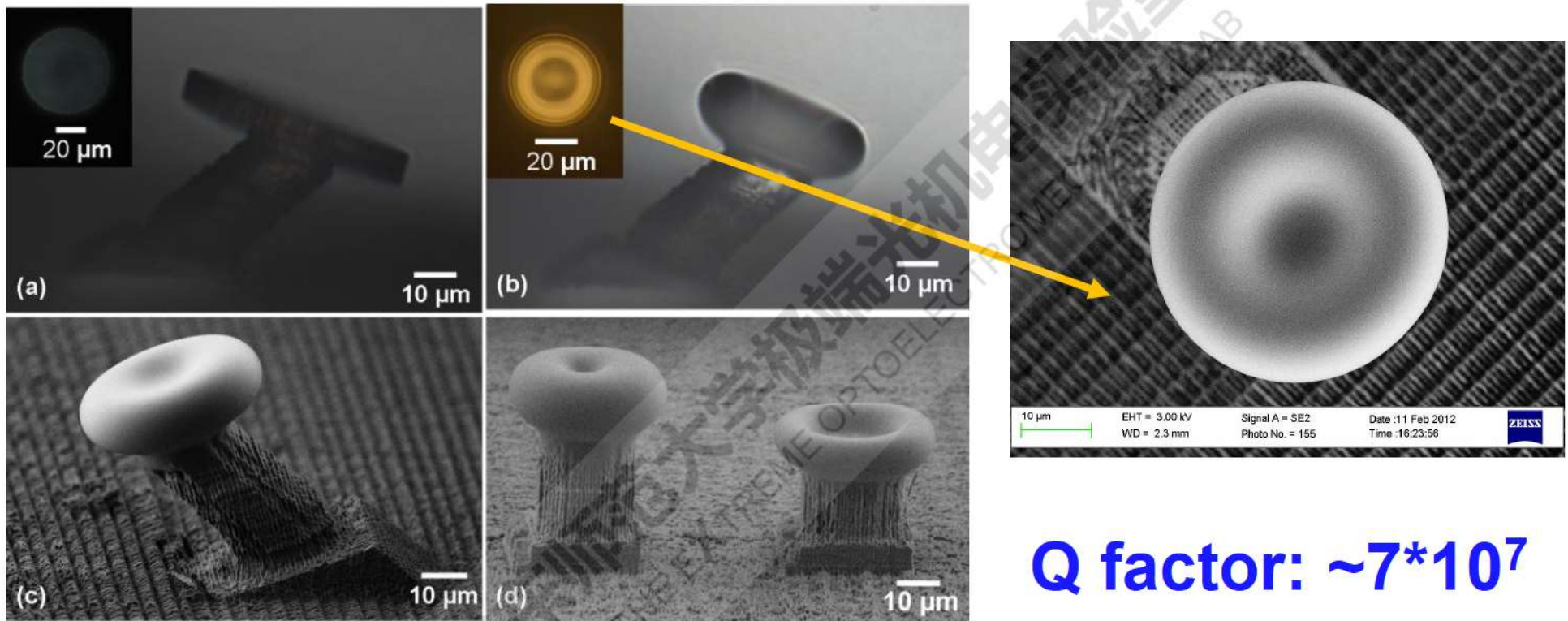
Laser printed microoptical lens



2. Extend to microresonators (Beginning in 2011)



3D microresonators fabricated in glass

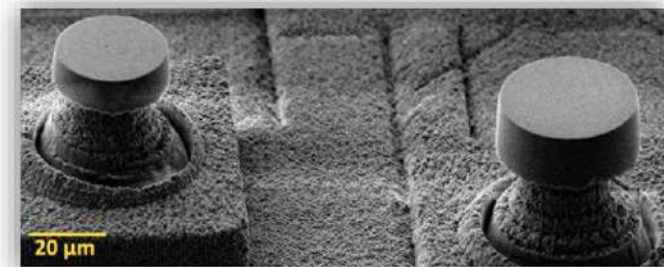
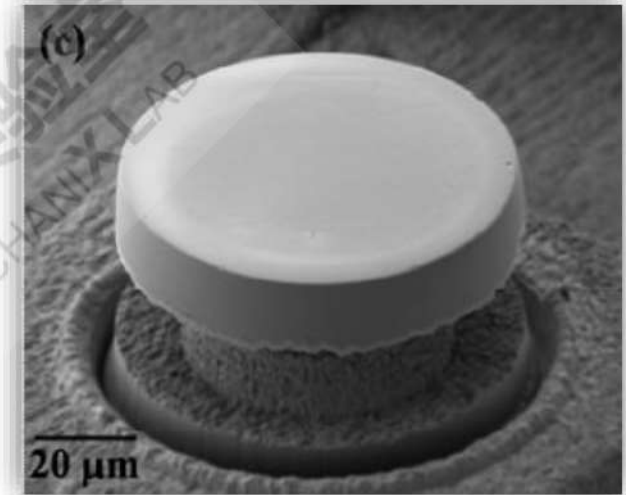
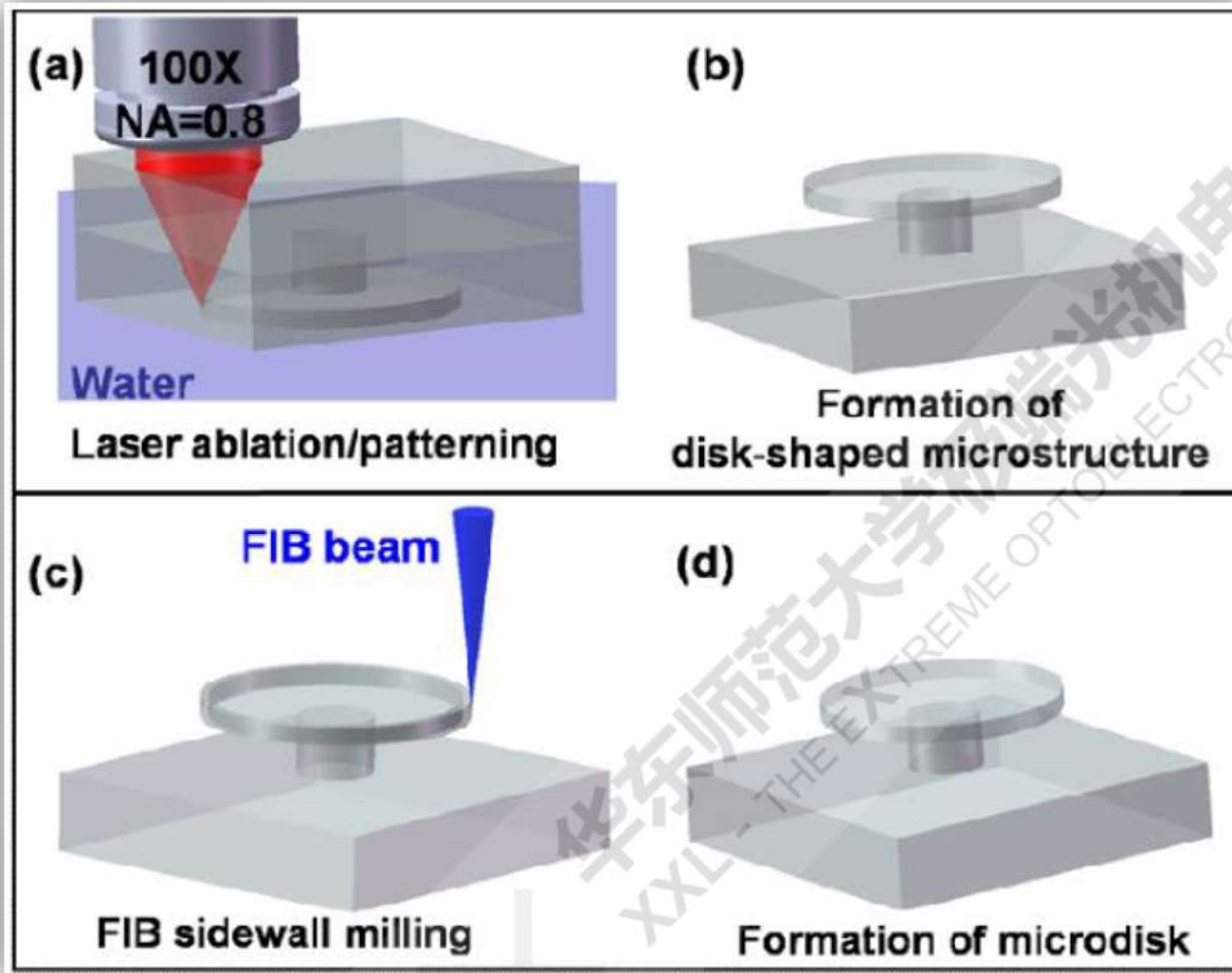


Q factor: $\sim 7 \cdot 10^7$

Optical microscope images of a tilted fused silica microdisk (a) before and (b) after CO₂ laser annealing. SEM images of (c) the titled resonator, and (d) pair of resonators of different heights.

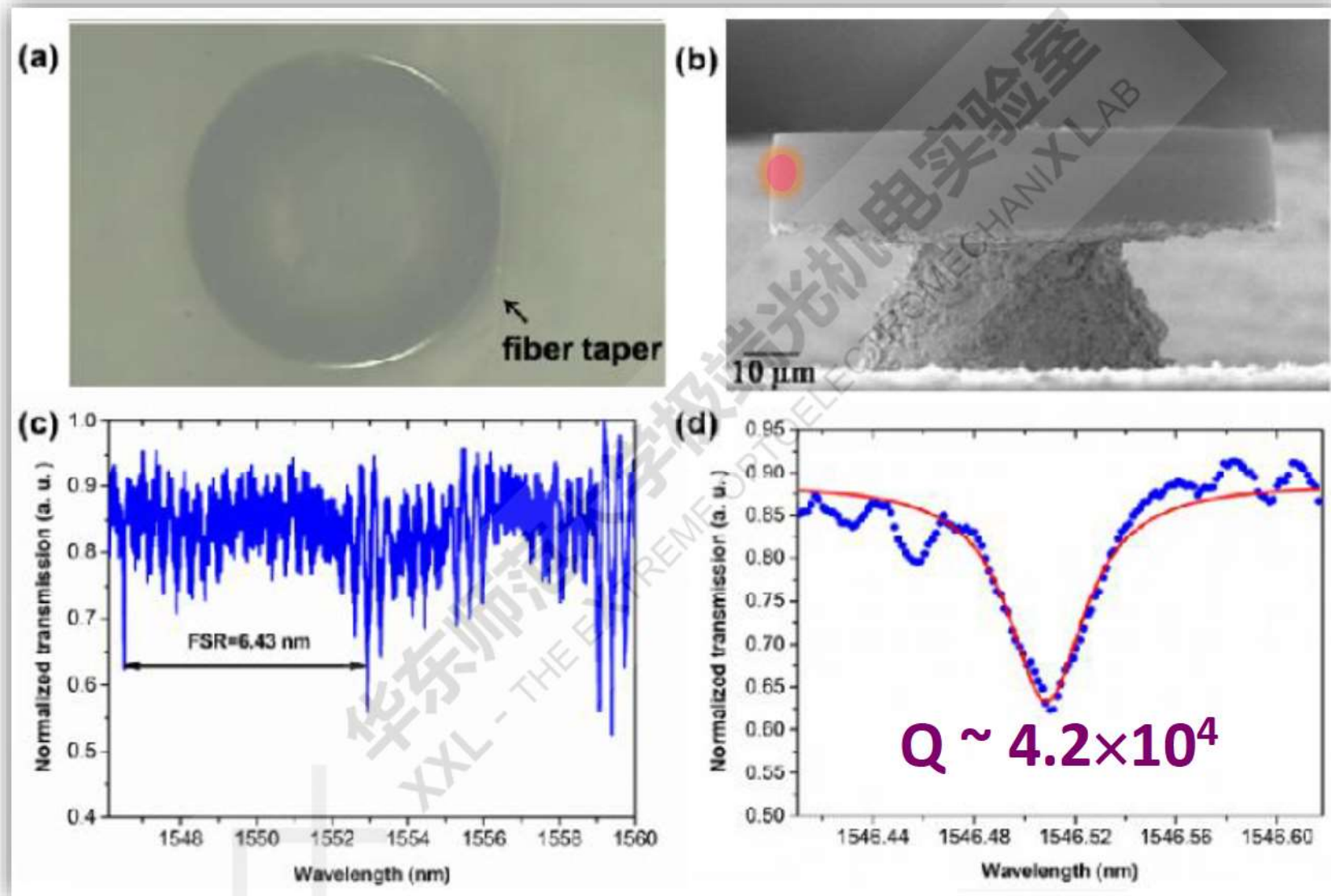
J. Lin, et al, Opt. Express 20, 10212 (2012)

Microresonator in a bulk crystal - CaF_2



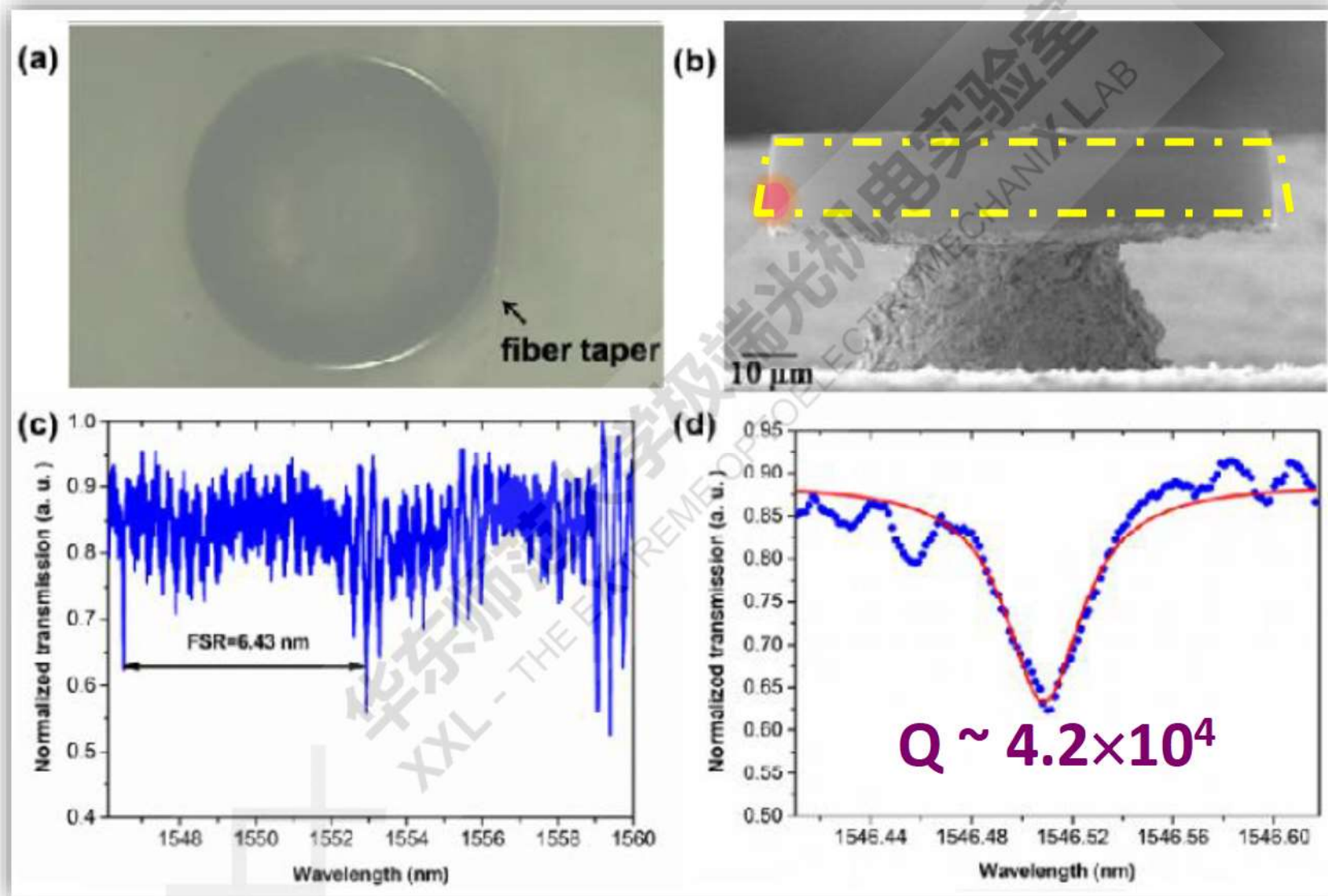
J. Lin, et al, Appl. Phys. A 116, 2019 (2014)

Measurement of the Q-factor



J. Lin, et al, Appl. Phys. A 116, 2019 (2014)

Measurement of the Q-factor



J. Lin, et al, Appl. Phys. A 116, 2019 (2014)

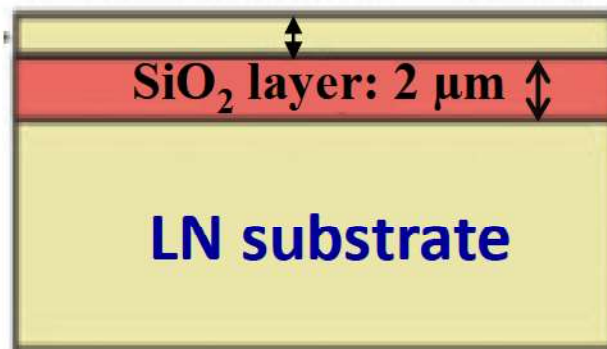
3. High-Q crystalline resonators



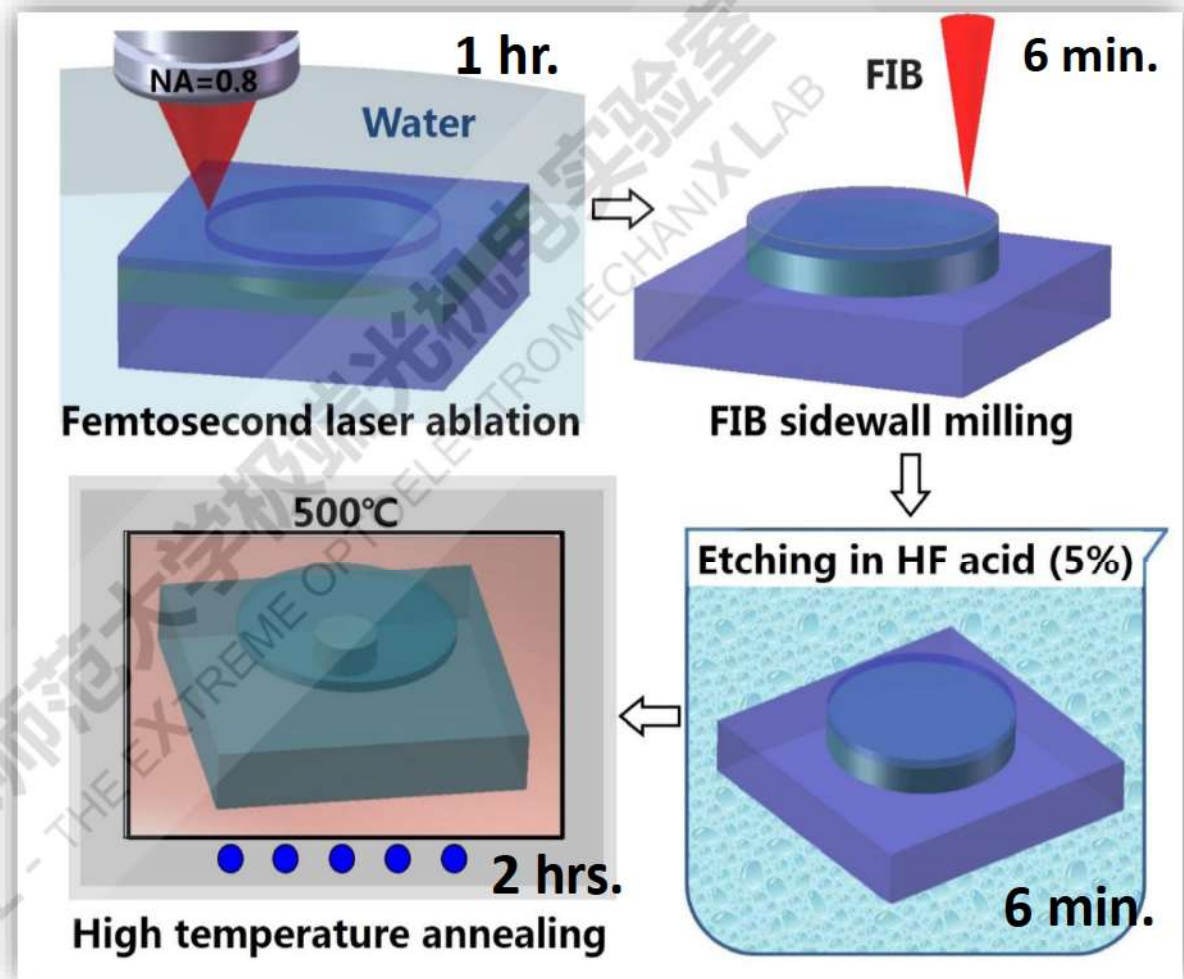
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High-Q microresonators on lithium niobate (LN)

LN thin film: 700 nm, Z-cut



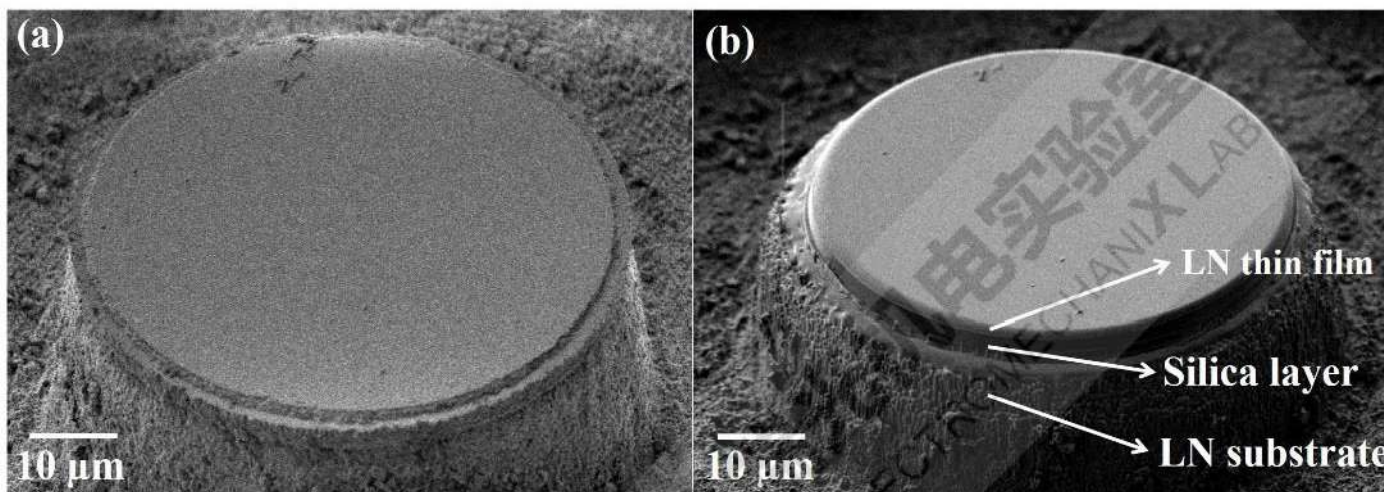
Laser Photon Rev.
6, 488 (2012)



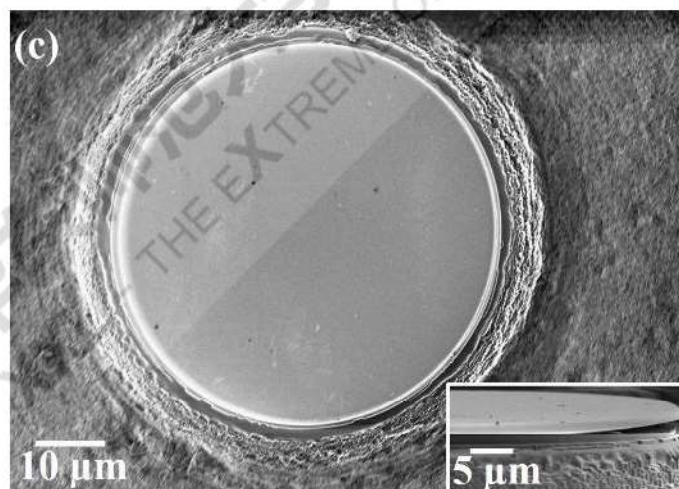
Fabrication procedure

J. Lin, et al, arXiv:1405.6473 (2014); Sci. Rep. 5, 8072 (2015)

High-Q microresonators on lithium niobate (LN)



Cylindrical post (a) after femtosecond laser ablation and (b) after the FIB milling

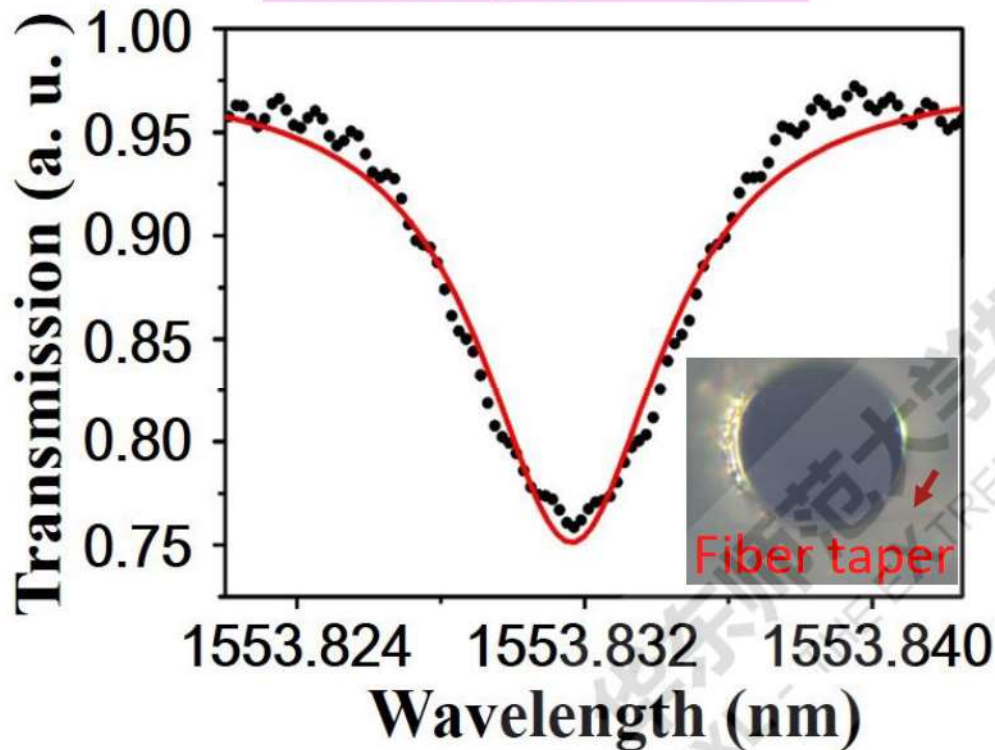


(c) SEM image (top view) of the microresonator, inset: side view.

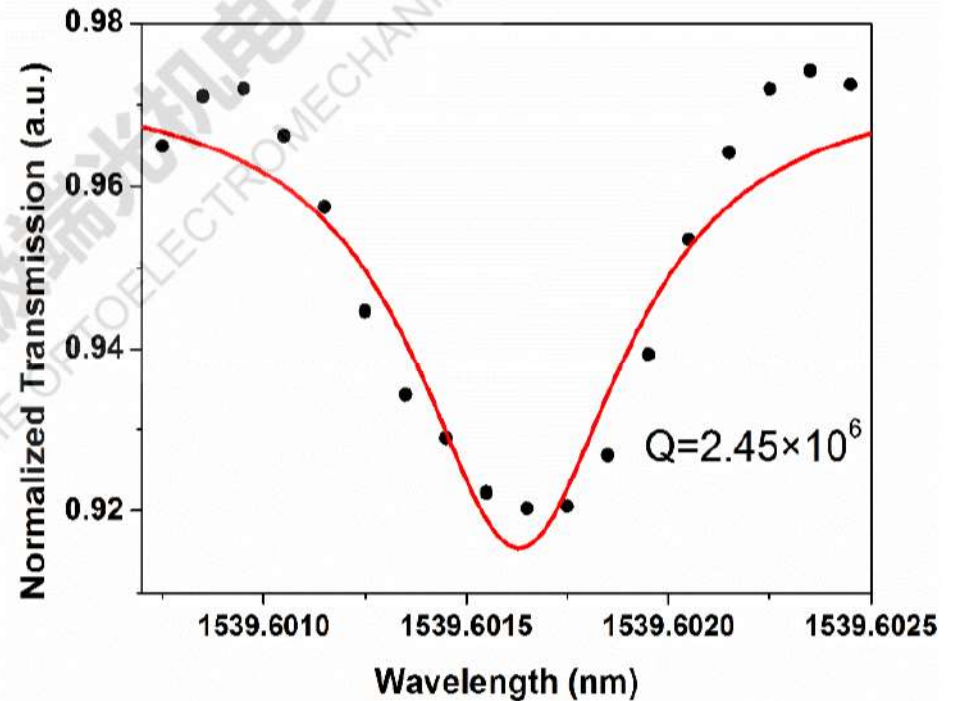
J. Lin, et al, arXiv:1405.6473 (2014); Sci. Rep. 5, 8072 (2015)

Q-factor measurements

2014: $Q \sim 2.5 \times 10^5$

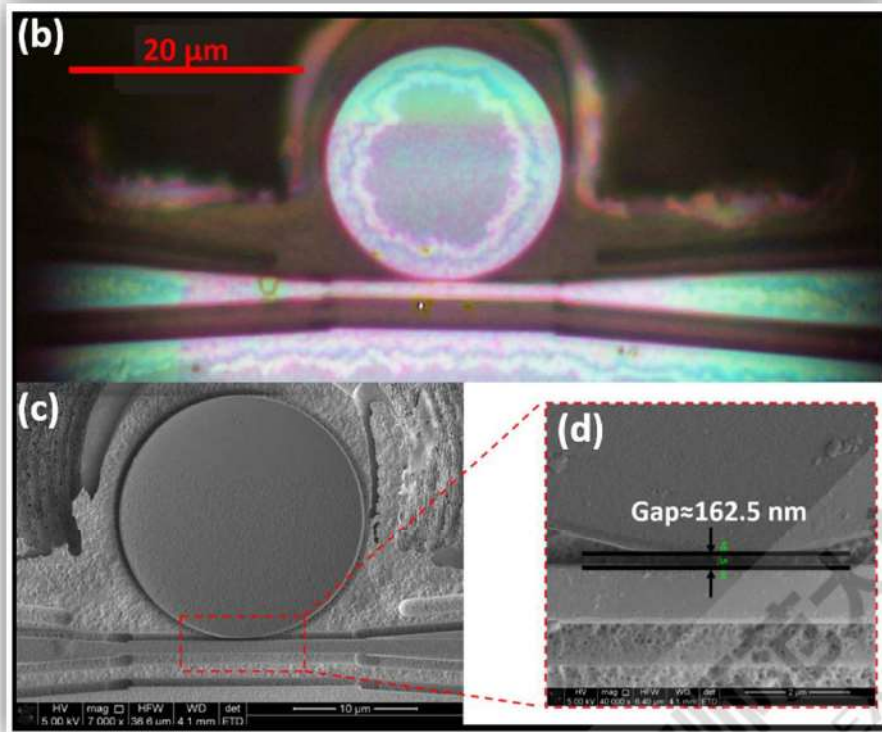


2015: $Q = 2.45 \times 10^6$

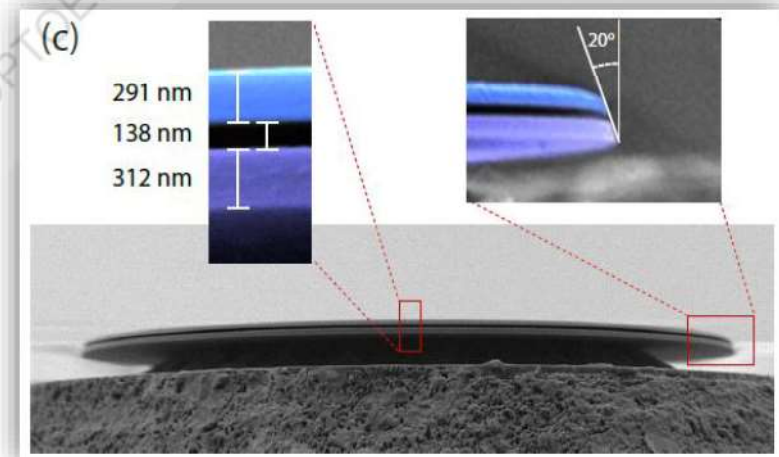
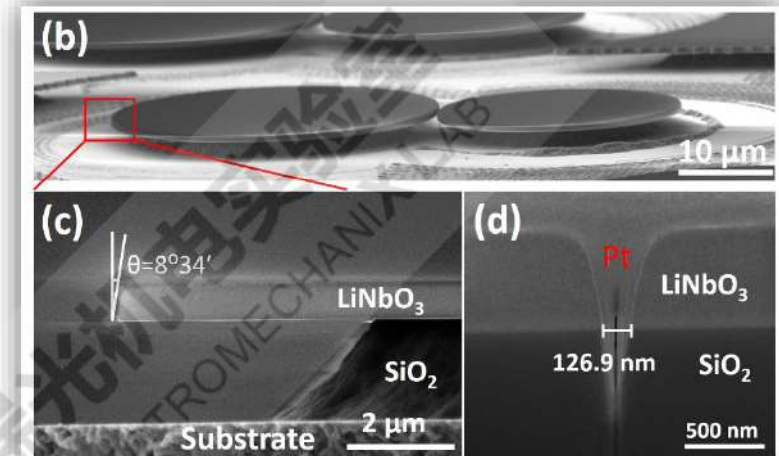


Q factor has been improved by nearly an order of magnitude with the better FIB parameters!

Enabling straightforward on-chip integration

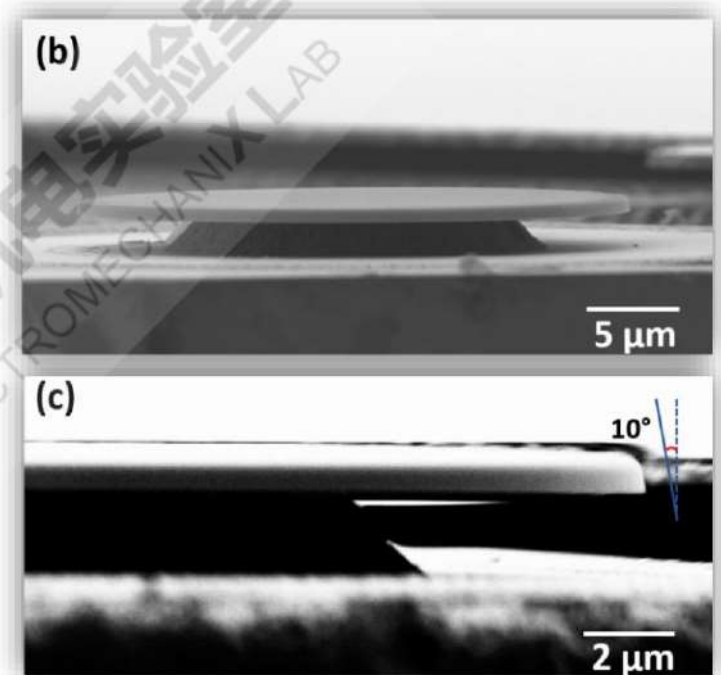
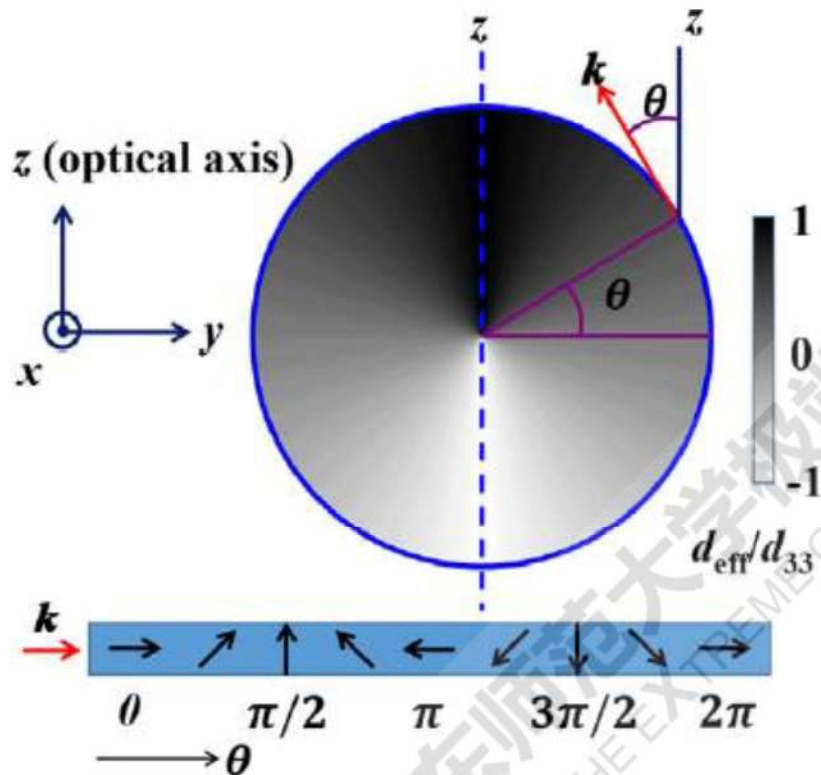


Z. Fang et al, integration between a disk and an optical waveguide



M. Wang, Z. Fang et al, integration between two disks

Nonlinear optics: phase-matching

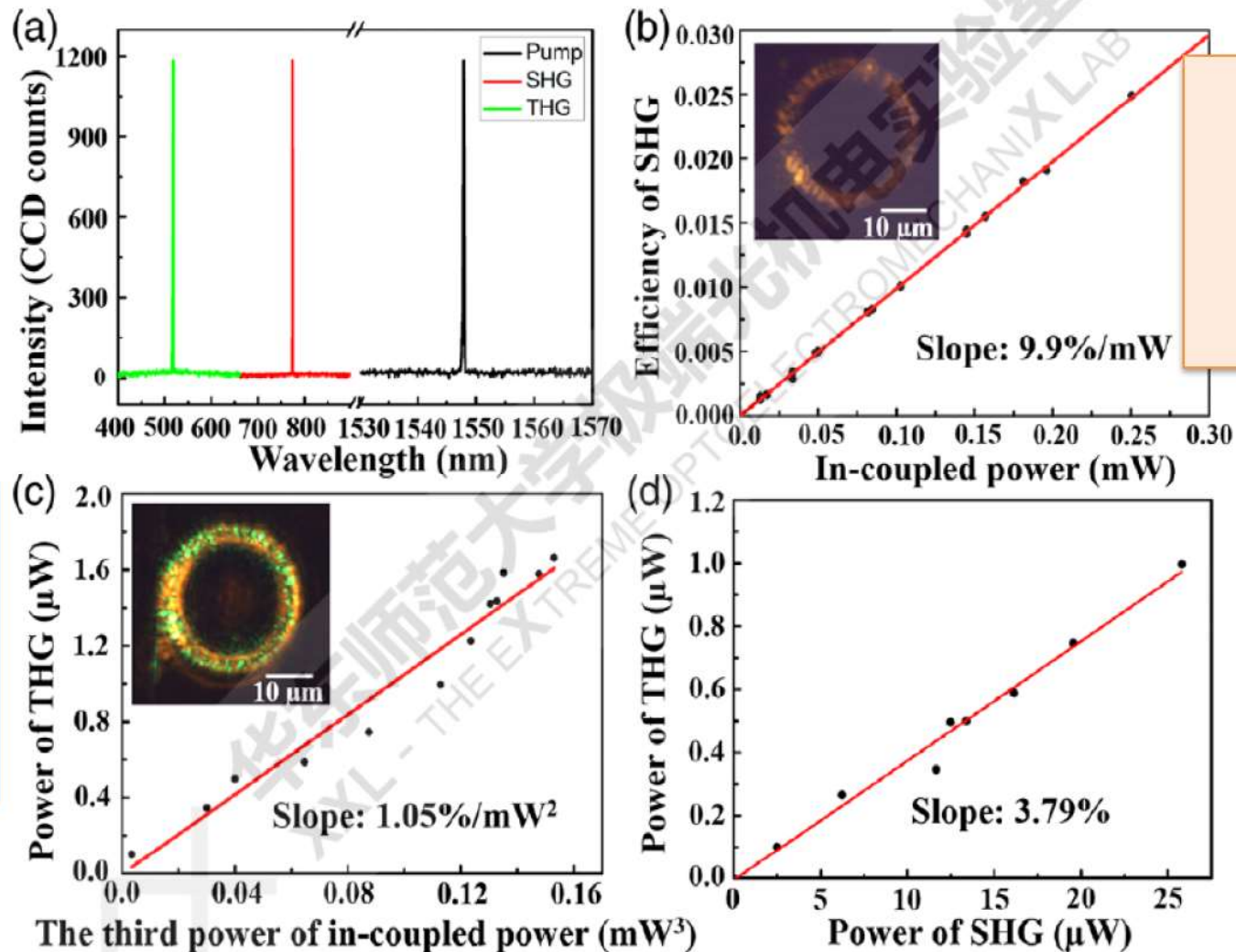


The second-order nonlinear coefficient is featured with a periodically varying refractive index which provides transient phase matching (similar to QPM in PPLN) for a broadband spectrum.

$$d_{\text{eff}} = -d_{22}\cos^3\theta + 3d_{31}\cos^2\theta\sin\theta + d_{33}\sin^3\theta$$

J. Lin, et al, **Phys. Rev. Lett.** 122, 173903 (2019)

Phase-matched SHG and cascaded THG



Normalized conversion efficiency of **SHG** : **9.9%/mW**

Normalized conversion efficiency of **THG** : **1.05%/mW²**

For the pump laser wavelength in the range of 1530 and 1570 nm, strong second-harmonic and third-harmonic signals appear at several wavelengths.

4. Low loss photonics



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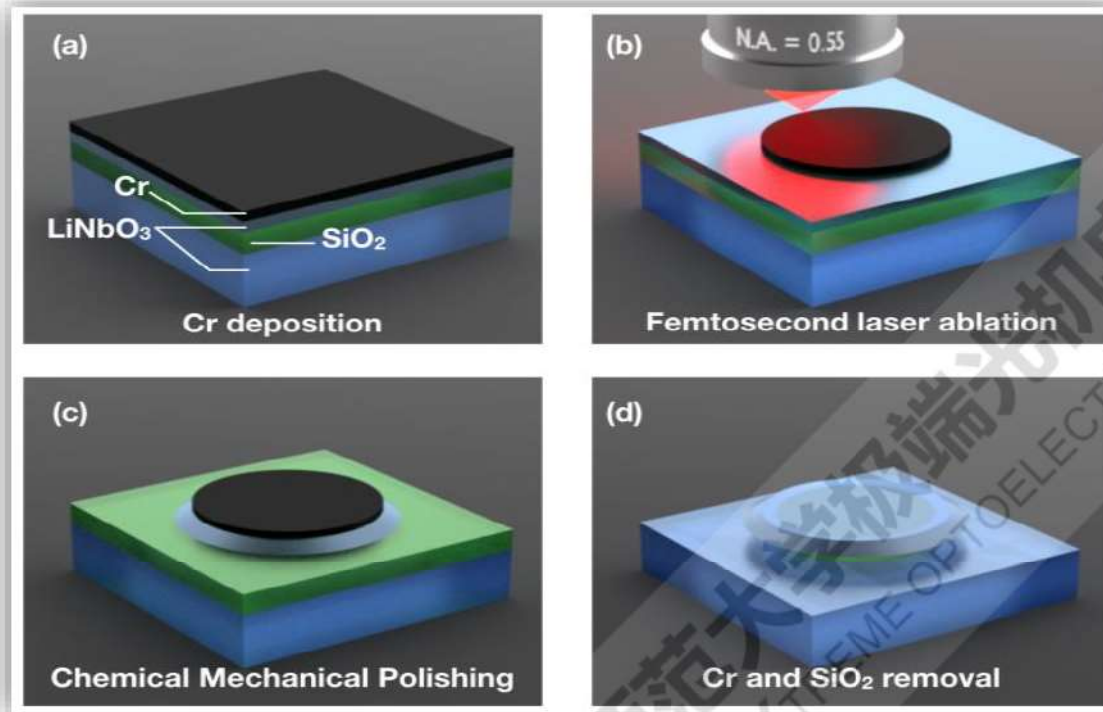
Issues

with focused ion beam:

- Too small (sample size);
- Too low (throughput);
- Too high (sidewall roughness): $> 1 \text{ nm}$

Can we overcome these **issues**?

Ion-free fabrication of high Q microresonators

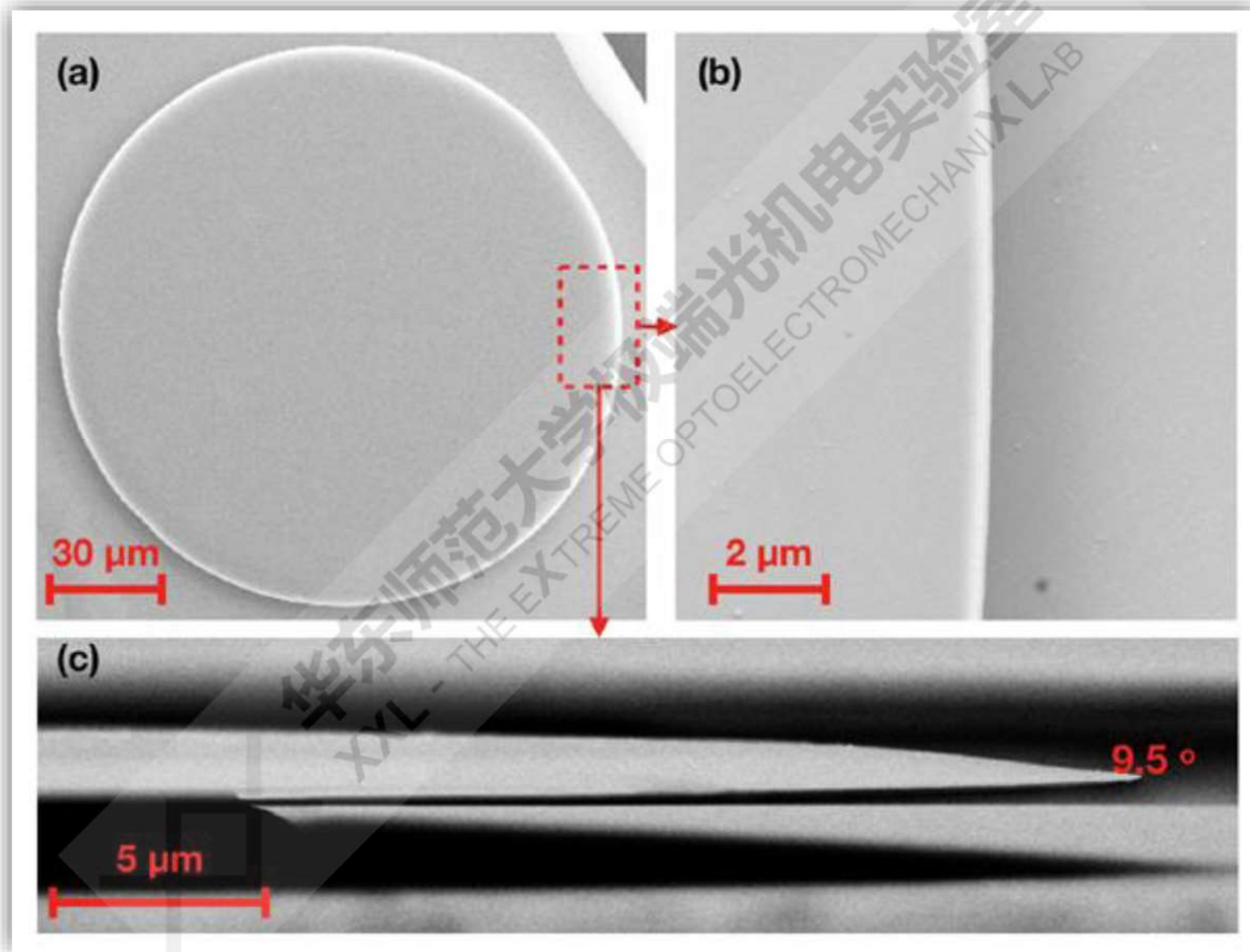


Y. Cheng, et al,
Patent No.:
201810407783.3

R. Wu, et al;
Optics Letters 43,
4116 (2018)

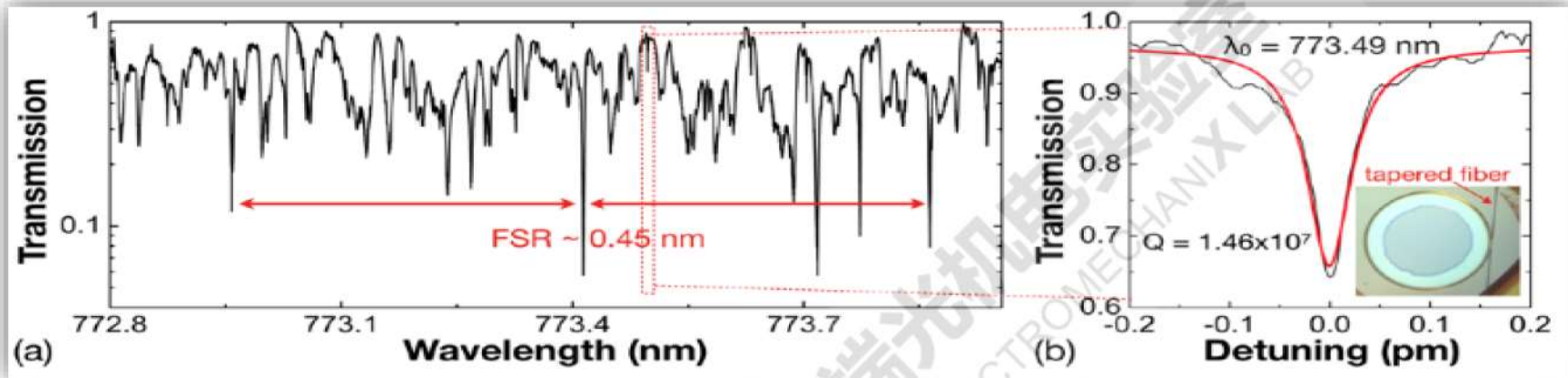
Fabrication flow. (a) Coat Chromium (Cr) thin film on top of the LNOI. (b) Pattern the chromium thin film into a microdisk. (**LNOI remains intact!**) (c) Transfer the disk-shaped pattern to the LNOI by chemo-mechanical polishing. (d) Remove the Cr thin film and the SiO₂ buffer layer with two chemical wet etching process.

SEM images of the fabricated microresonators

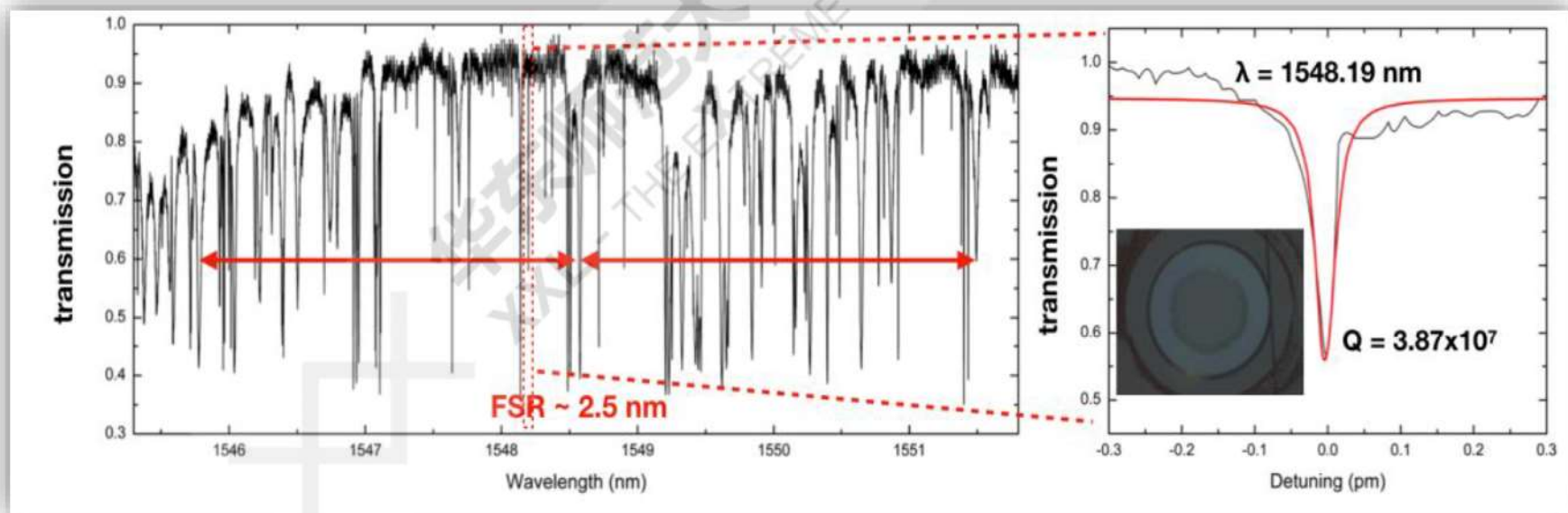


R. Wu, et al; Optics Letters 43, 4116 (2018)

Measurement of Q factors: $> 10^7$

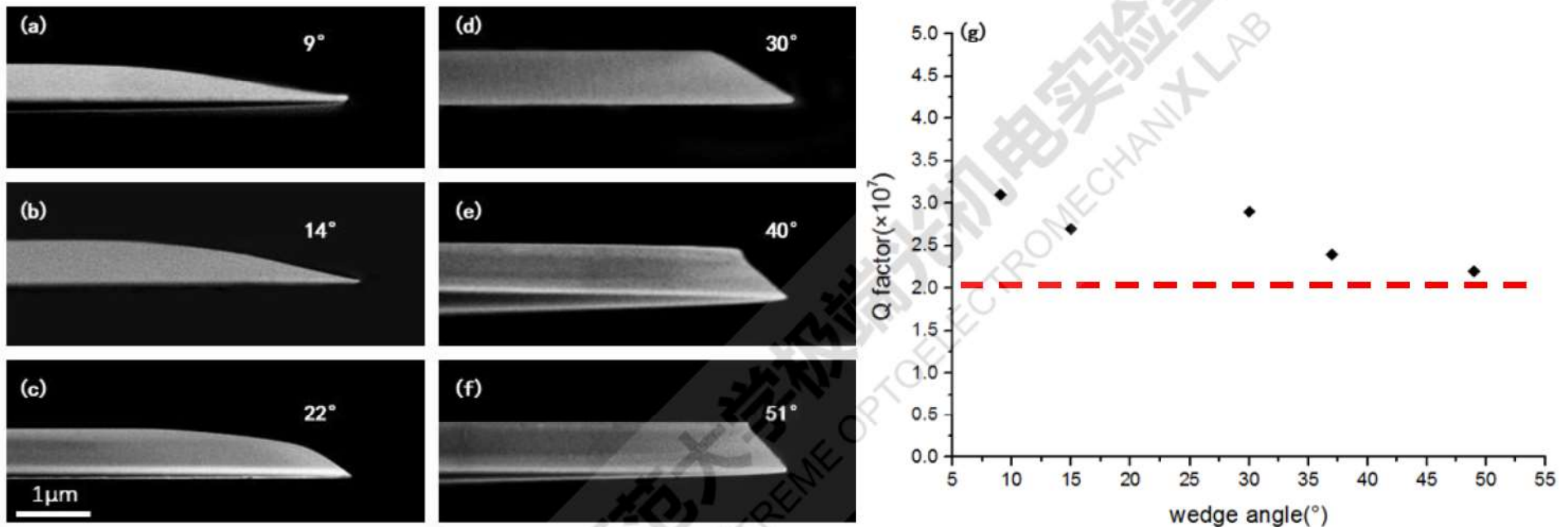


$Q = 1.46 \times 10^7$ @ 773 nm (total loss ~ 0.01 dB/cm)



$Q = 3.87 \times 10^7$ @ 1548 nm (total loss $\sim 4 \times 10^{-3}$ dB/cm)

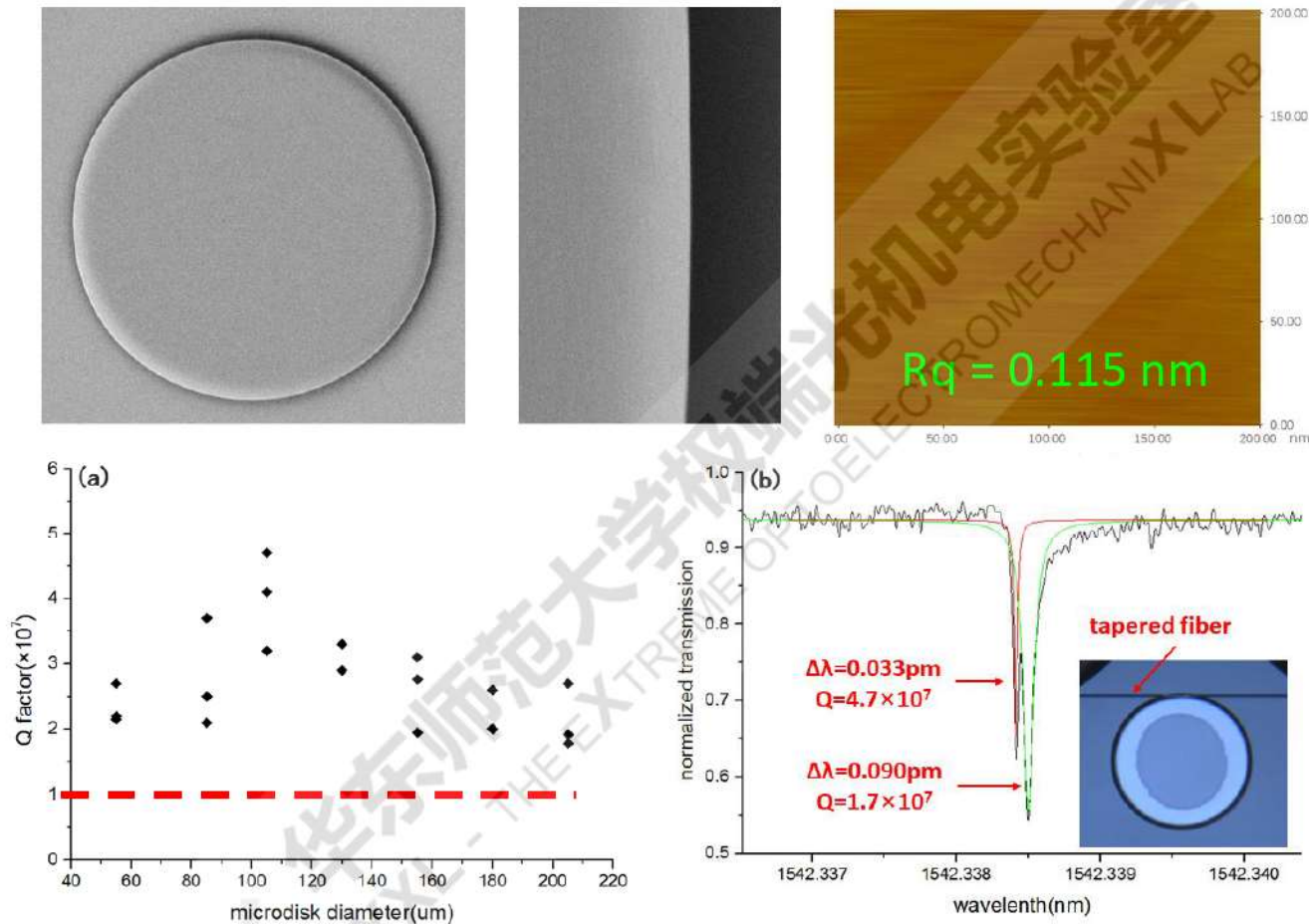
Optimization of the Q factor and wedge angle



The wedge angle tunable from 9° to 51° which is critical for nonlinear optical applications as the dispersion curve in the microdisks is a function of the wedge angle.

J. Zhang, et al., Nanomaterials 9, 1218 (2019)

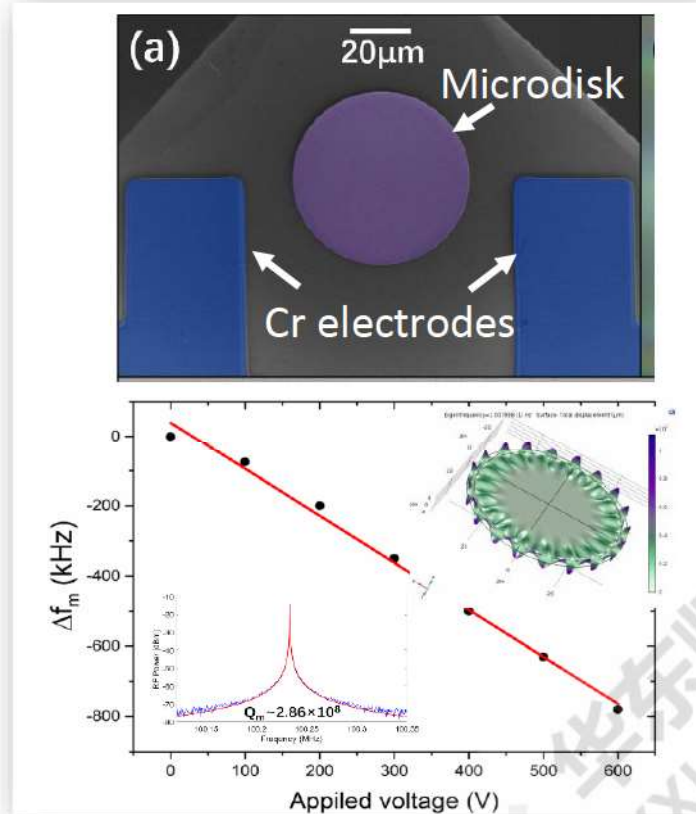
Optimization of the Q factor and wedge angle



- The polished surface roughness $\sim 0.115 \text{ nm}$.
- The highest Q factor of the microdisk 4.7×10^7 .

On-chip electro-optical tunable microresonator

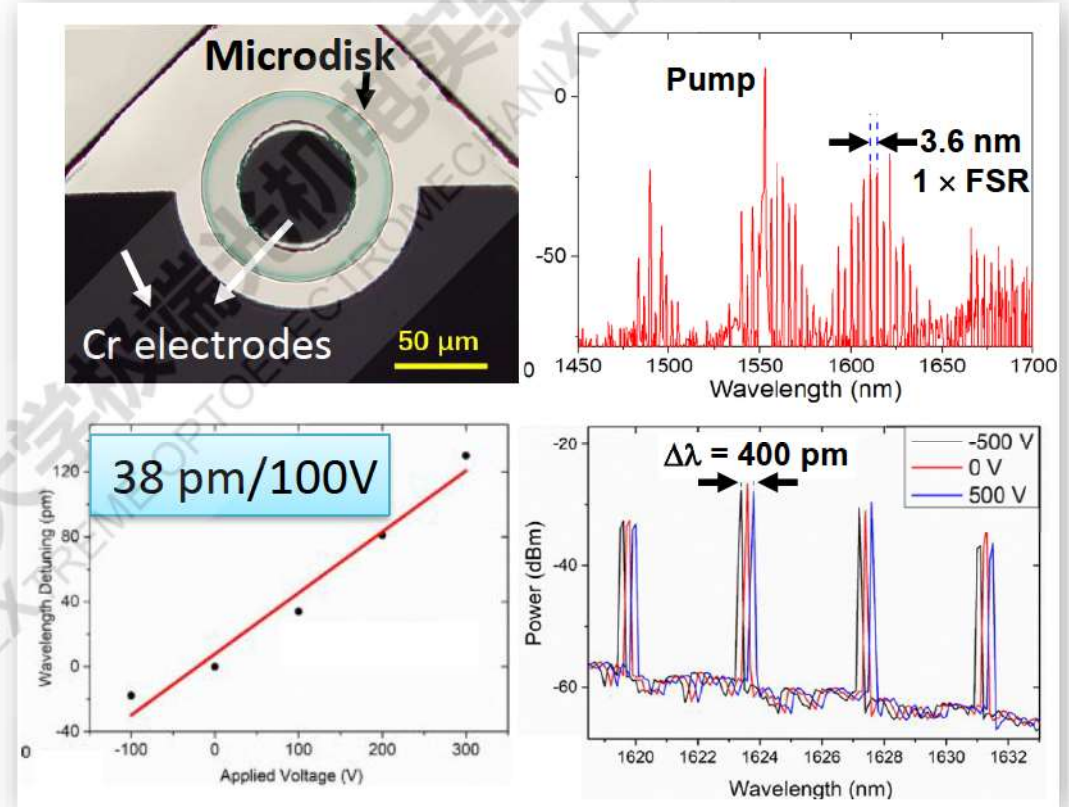
Tuning of an optical spring



- Optical quality: $Q \sim 10^7$
- Electro-mechanical tuning efficiency : -134 kHz/100V

Z. Fang, et al., Opt. Lett.
44, 1214 (2019)

Tuning of an optical frequency comb



- Raman-assisted FWM microcomb: spectral bandwidth of ~200 nm
- Electrical tuning efficiency ~38 pm/100V

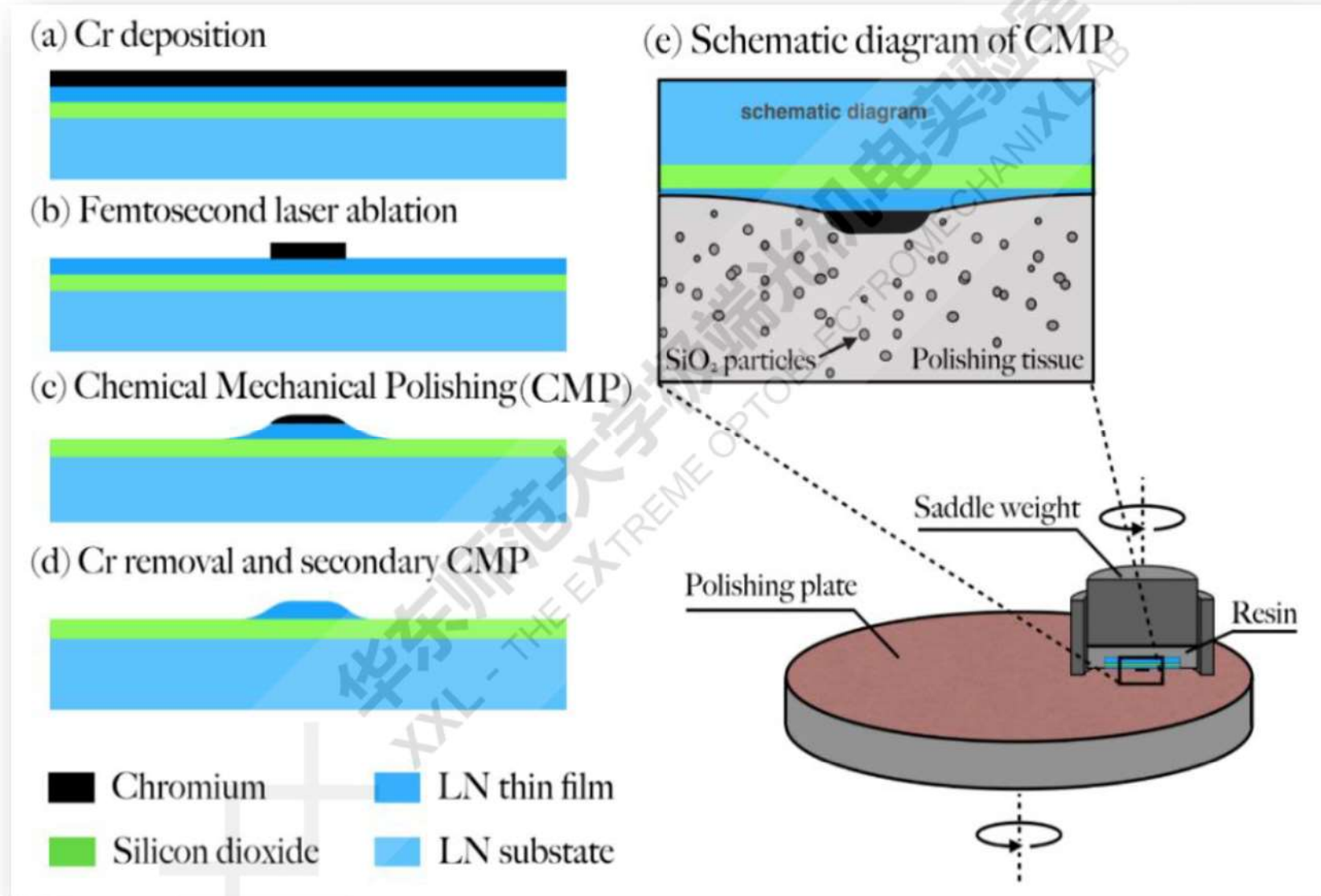
Z. Fang, et al., Opt. Lett.
44, 5953 (2019)

Low loss LN waveguides and beamsplitters



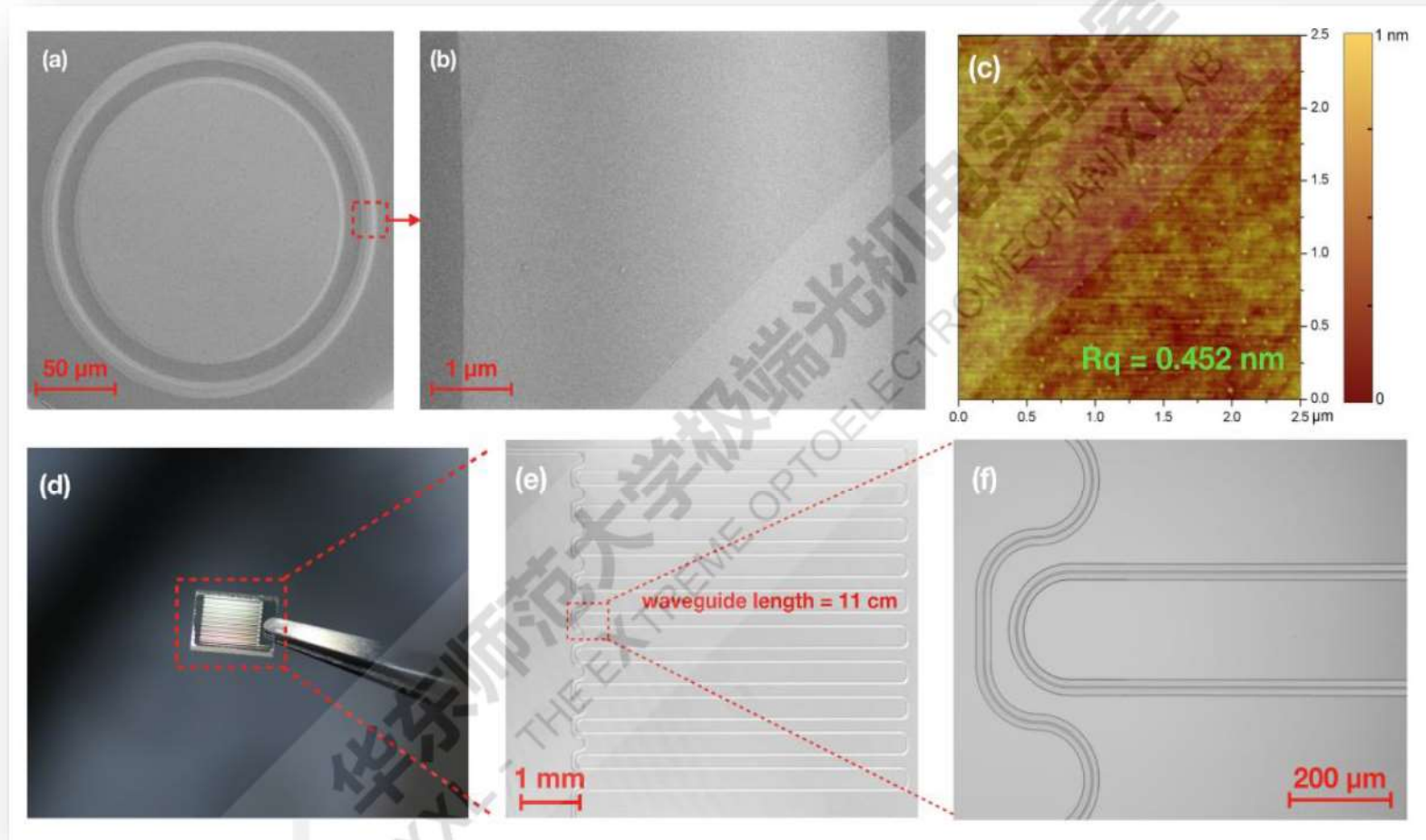
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Fabrication of low-loss LN waveguides



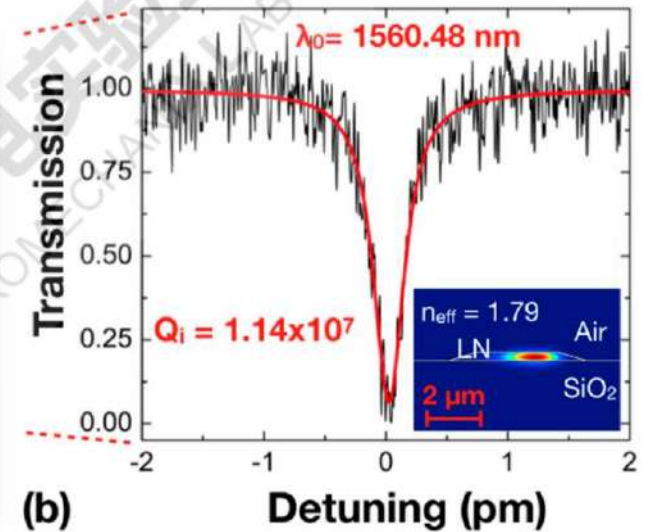
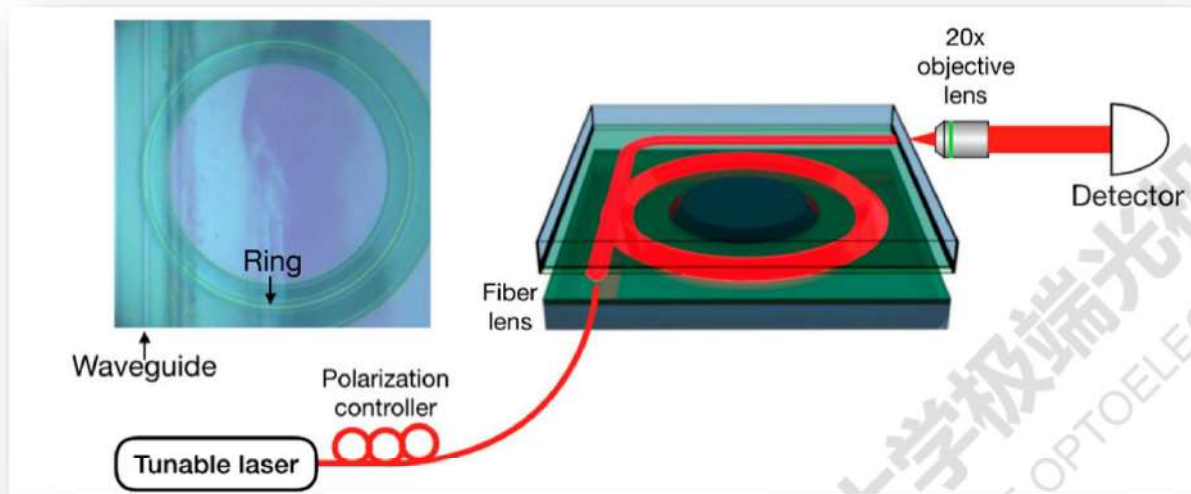
Ya Cheng et al. Patent No: 201810407783.3
R. B. Wu, et al, Nanomaterials 8, 910 (2018)

Fabrication of low-loss LN waveguides



Keypoint: smooth surface with a surface roughness as low as $0.452\ \text{nm}$.

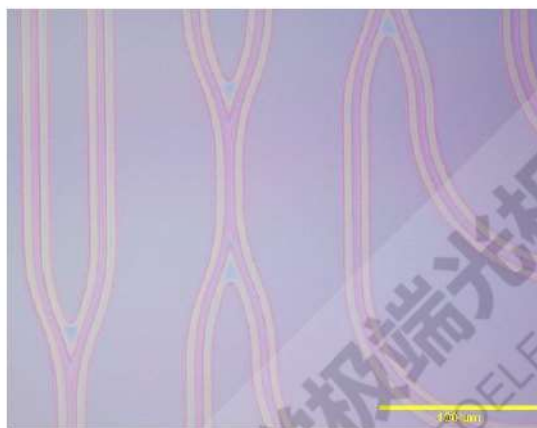
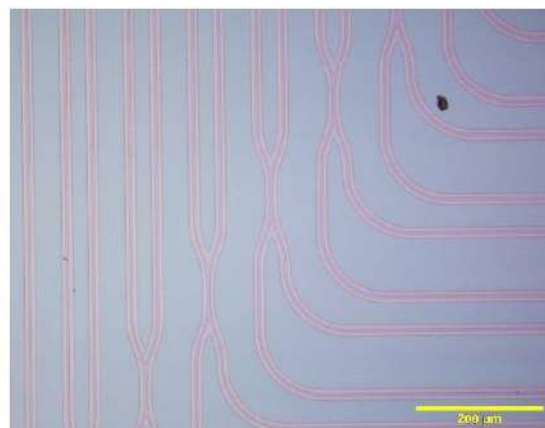
Propagation loss measurement



$$\alpha = \frac{2\pi n_{\text{eff}}}{Q\lambda} = 0.027 \text{ dB/cm}$$

Loss measurement via measurement of Q factor of a waveguide ring resonator: **loss 0.027 dB/cm.**

On-chip beamsplitters built by LN waveguides



Port 1

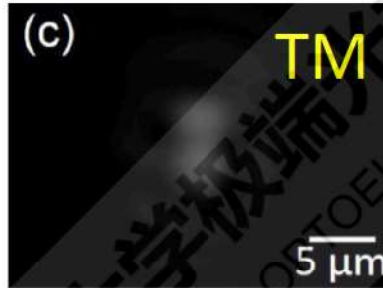
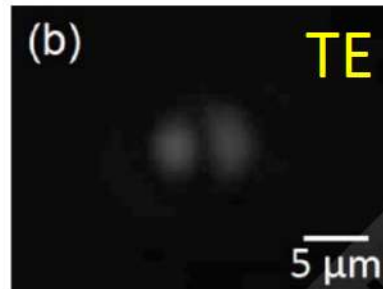
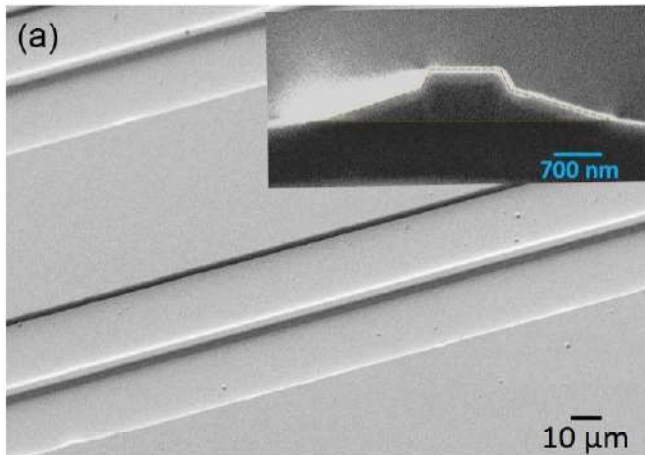
Port 2



Problems: multi-mode waveguide
Unstable splitting ratio

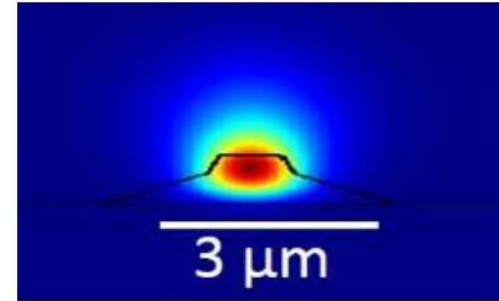
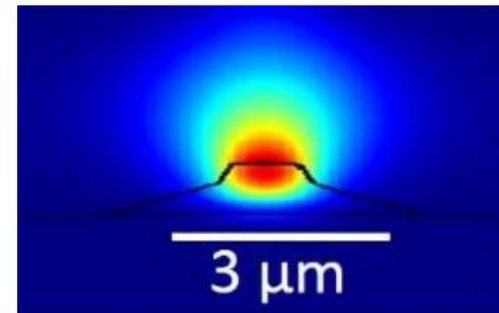
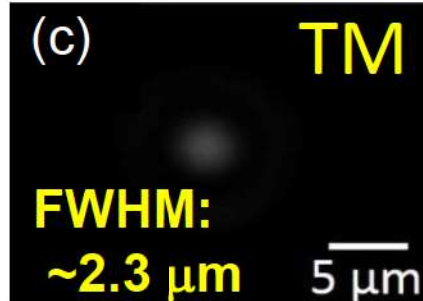
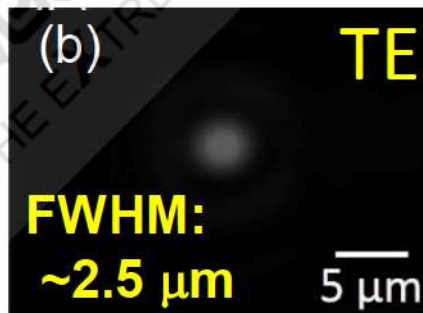
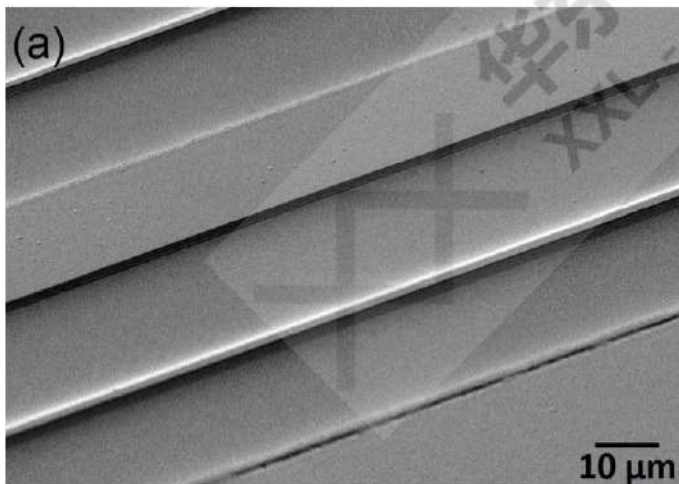
Fabrication of single mode LN waveguide

Before Ta_2O_5 coating

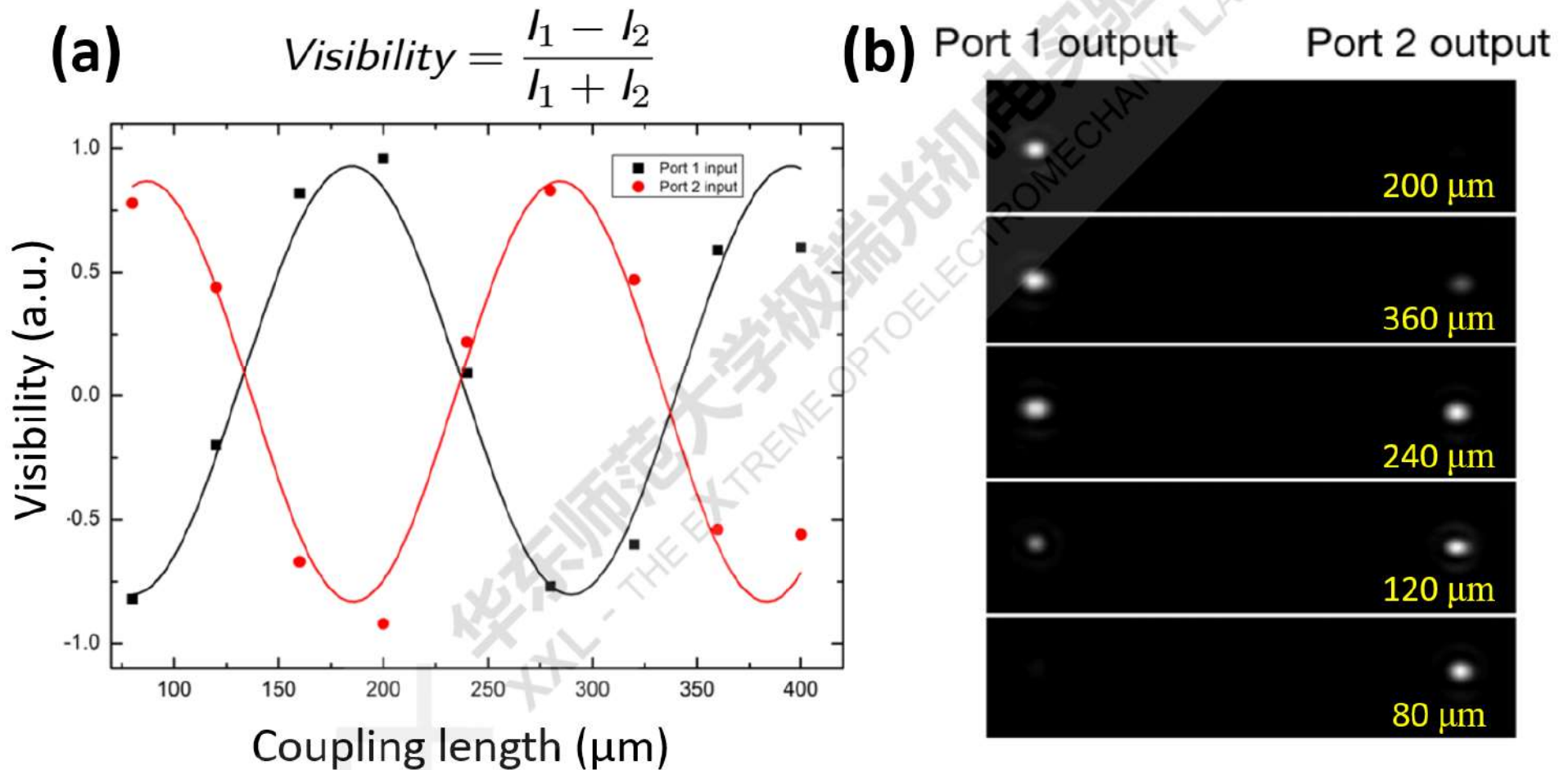


The waveguide supports single mode for both TE and TM mode after the Ta_2O_5 coating!

After Ta_2O_5 coating

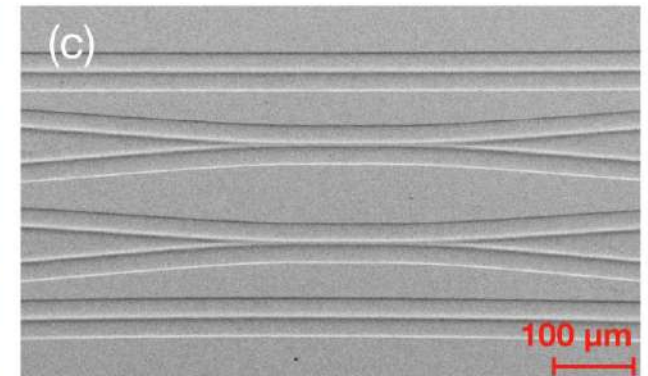
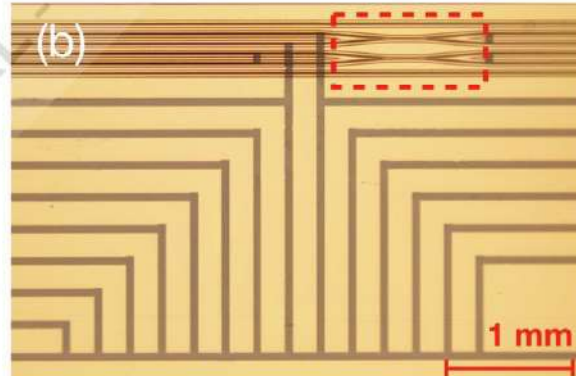
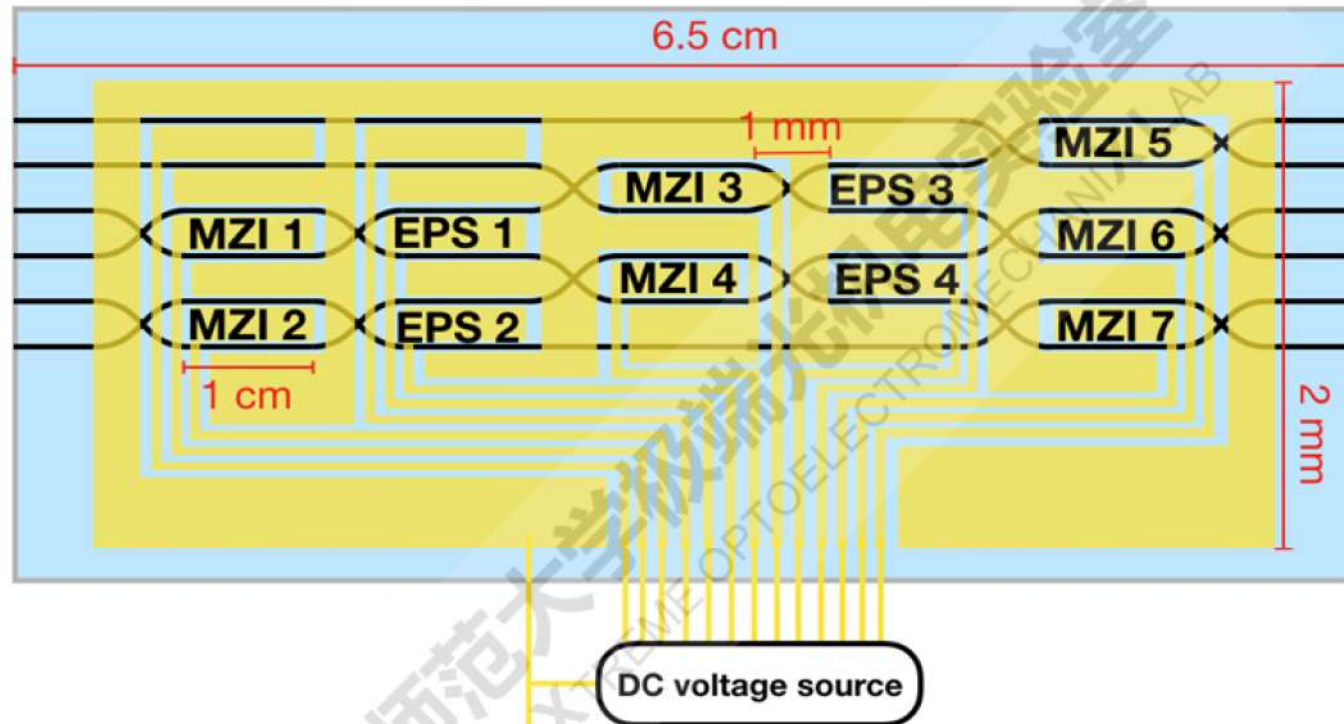


Beamsplitters built by single-mode LN waveguides



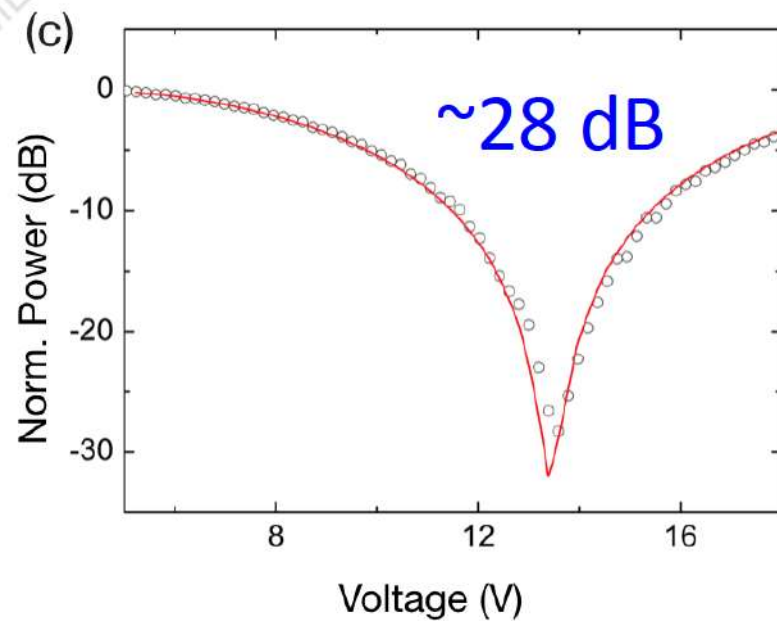
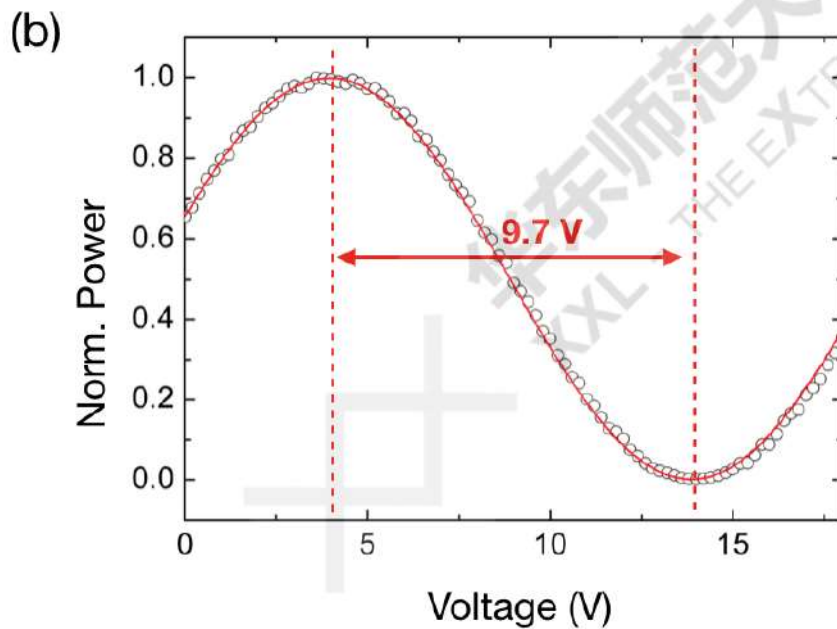
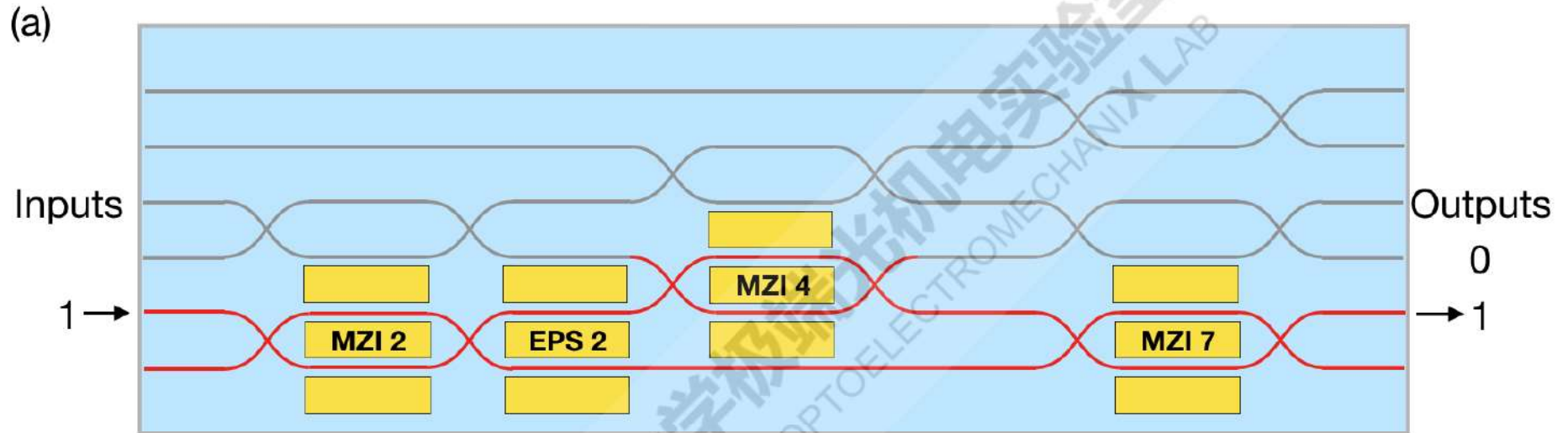
M. Wang, R. Wu, J. Lin, et al. Quantum Engineering e9, 1 (2019).

A multifunctional photonic chip on LNOI

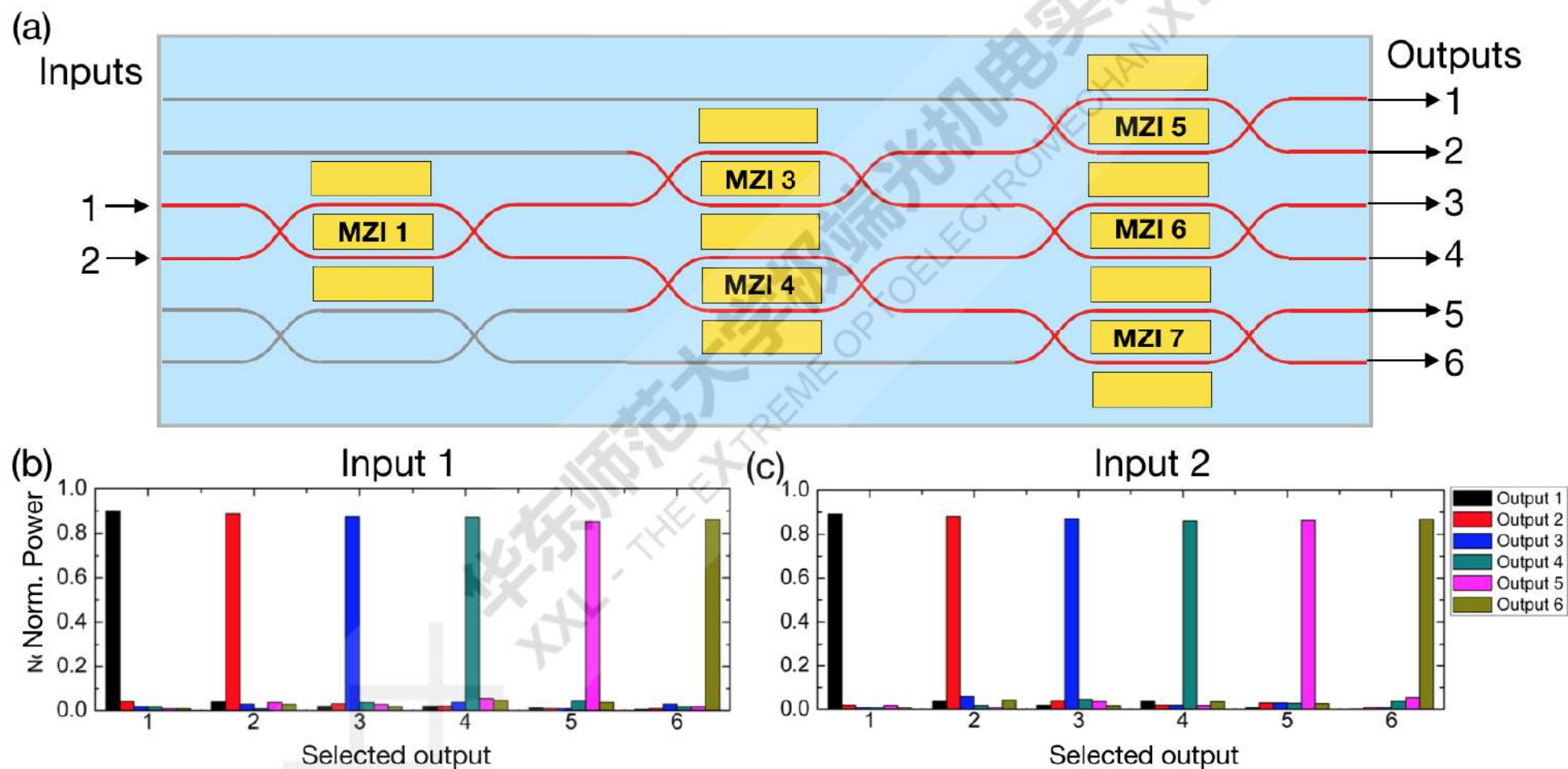


R. Wu, et al., Optics Letters 44, 4698-4701 (2019).

A perfect beamsplitter of tunable ratio

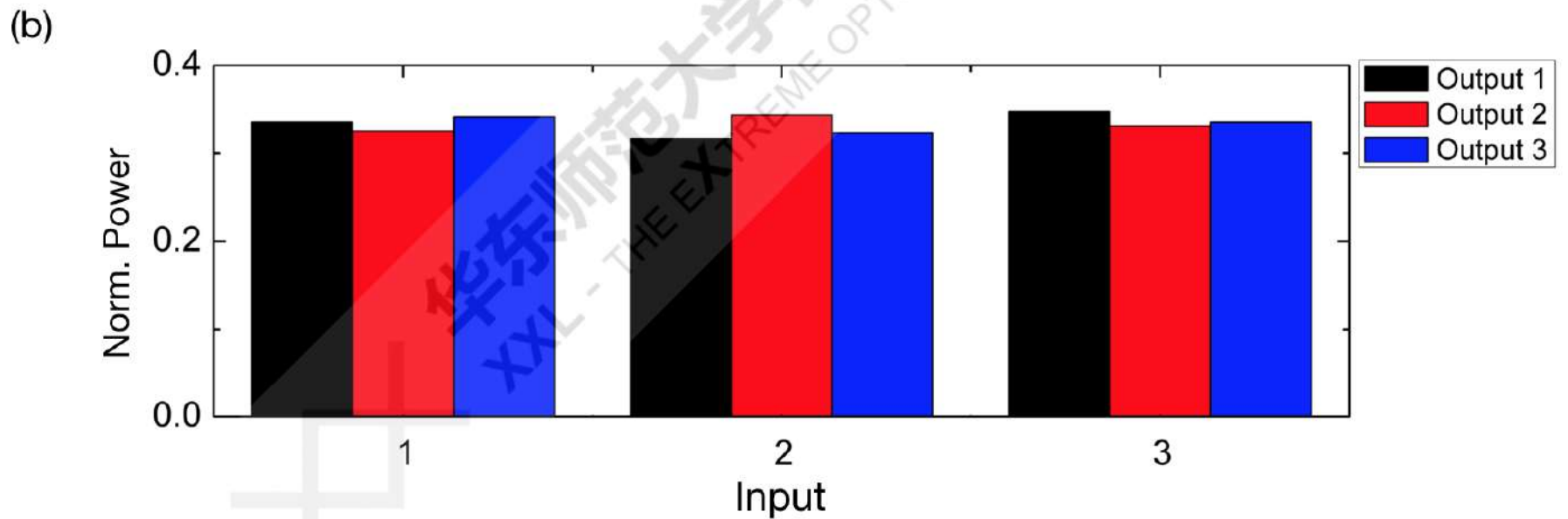
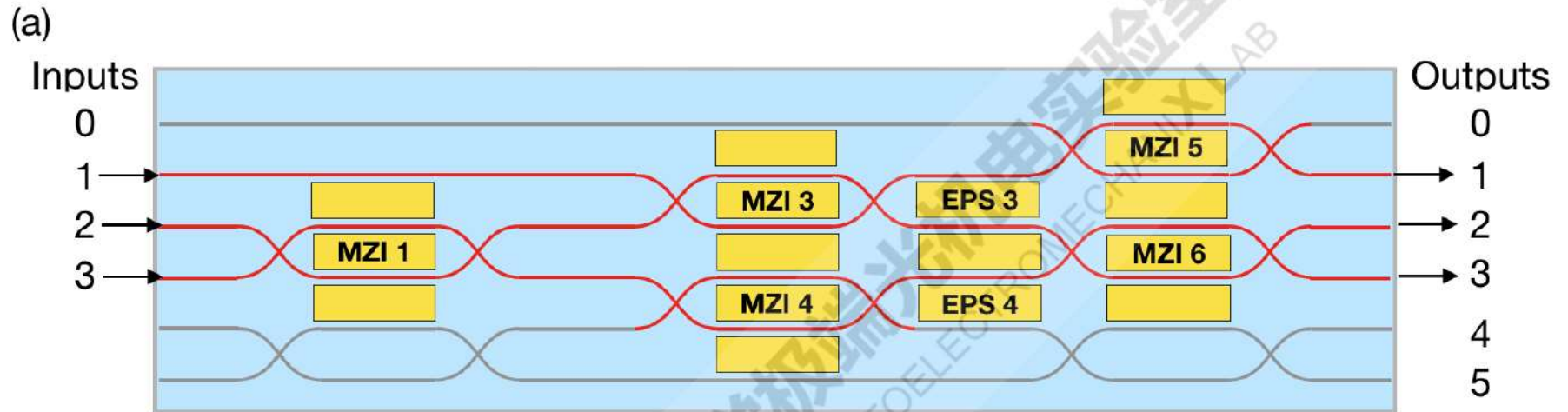


A 1 x 6 optical switch



R. Wu, et al., Optics Letters 44, 4698-4701 (2019).

A balanced 3x3 interferometer

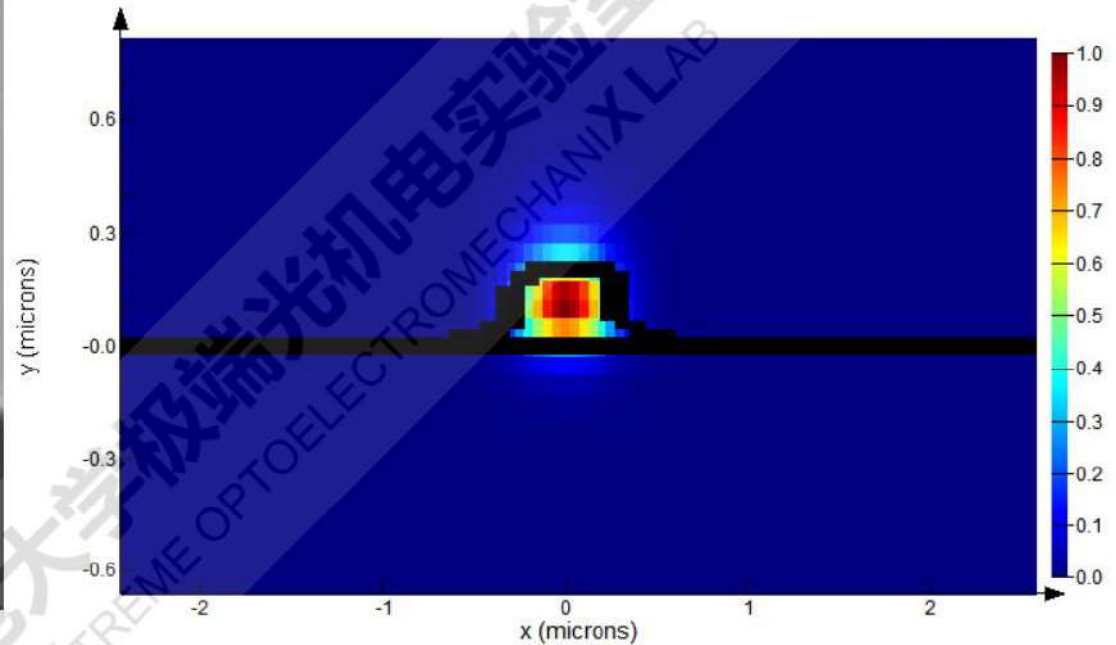
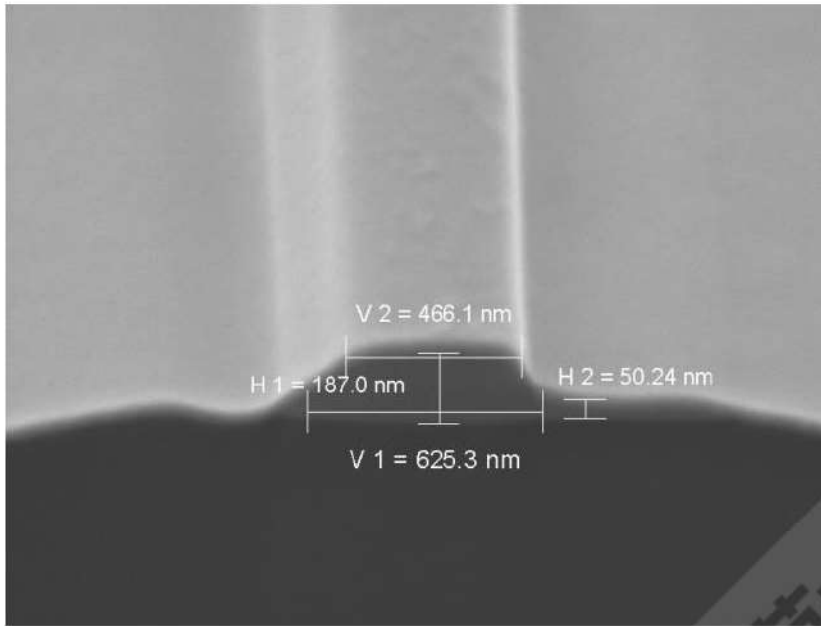


6. Scalability and future



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Outlook: Thinner waveguides with inversed taper

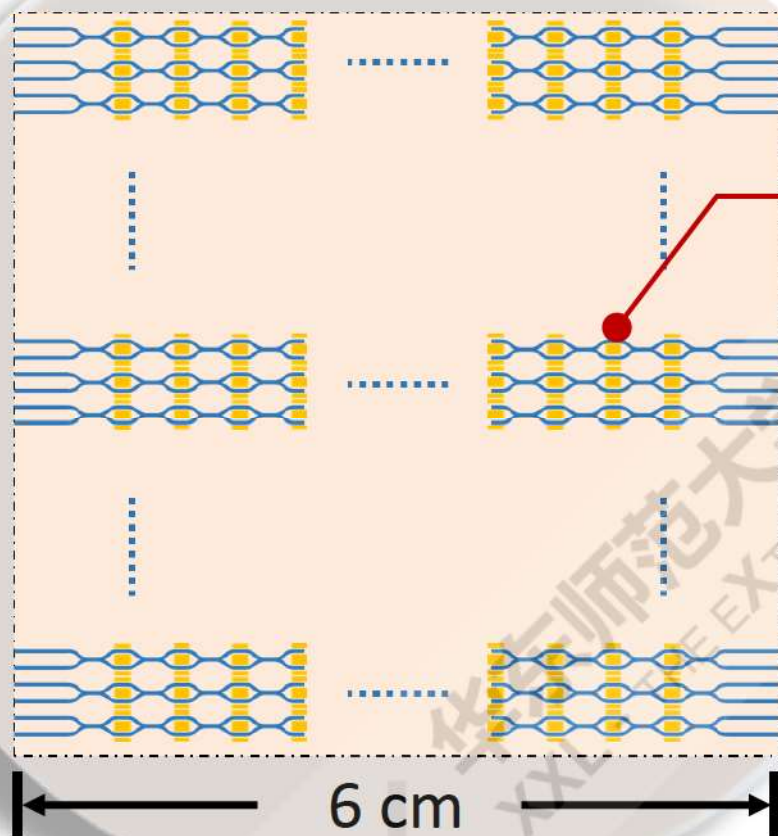


Cross section: 500 nm (width) x 190 nm (height)

Tapered end for higher coupling efficiency

Outlook: the integration capacity of LN PICs

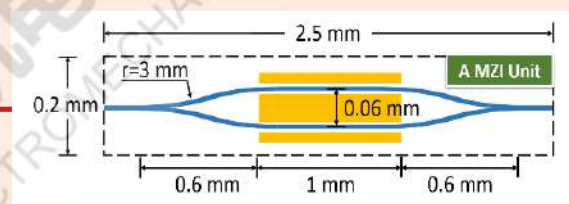
4-inch LN Wafer



300 × 24 ~ 7200 MZI Units

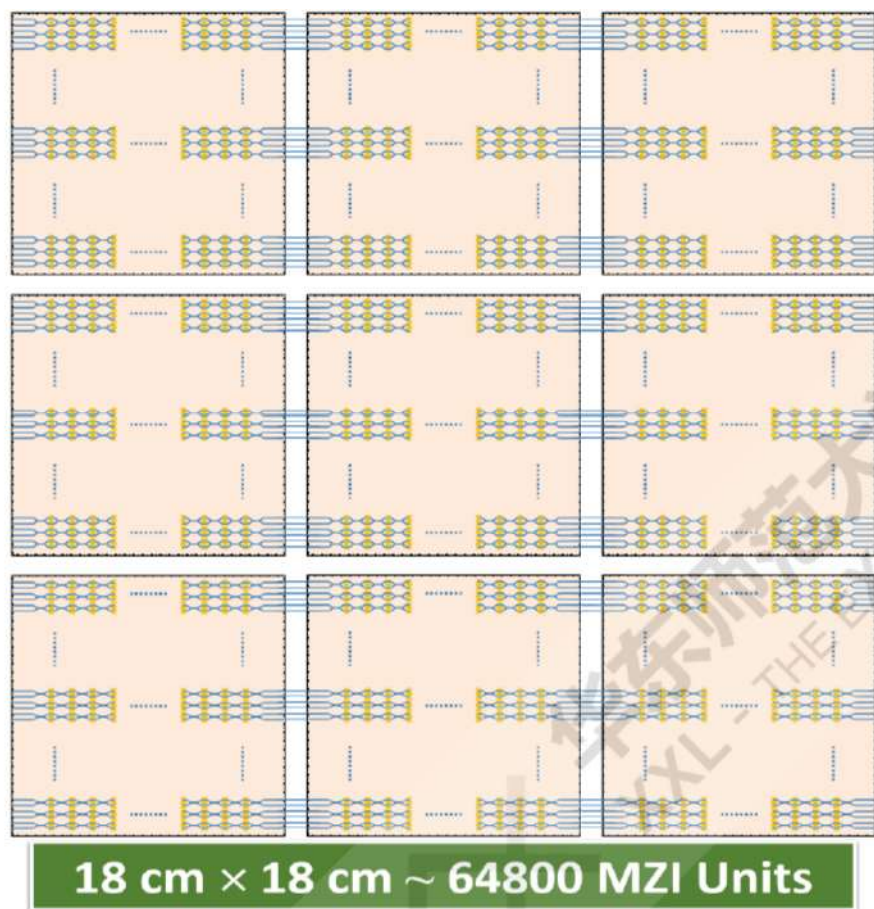
— LN waveguide — Microelectrode

- 4 inch LN wafer:
6 cm × 6 cm



- Footprint of a single MZ interferometer (MZI):
0.2 mm × 2.5 mm
- Integration level of a single wafer:
300*24 = 7200 MZIs !
- Total propagation loss:
< 0.05 dB/cm*6 cm
< 0.3 dB **or better !**

Outlook: the **integration capacity** of LN PICs



- 4 inch LN wafer: 6 cm × 6 cm
- For our femtosecond laser microfabrication system,
Range of the motion stage:
20 cm × 20 cm
- 9 wafers: 18 cm × 18 cm
- **Integration level of a single wafer: $300 \times 24 \times 9 = 64800$ MZIs !**
- **Total propagation loss :**
< 0.05 dB/cm * 18 cm
< 1 dB **or better !**

Conclusions

We demonstrate

1. Q-factors of lithium niobate microresonators **reliably on the level of 10^7** .
2. Optical losses **as low as 0.027 dB/cm and 0.042 dB/cm** in the multi- and single-mode lithium niobate waveguides, respectively.

Thank you !

Acknowledgements to collaborators:

- *Profs. Wei Fang, Zhejiang Univ.; Fang Bo, Nankai Univ., Tao Lu, UVC, Canada;*
- *Drs Jintian Lin, Zhiwei Fang, Mang Wang from SIOM/ECNU, and students Rongbo Wu & Jianhao Zhang*

The technology

Wavelength : 775 nm
Pulse Width : 150 fs
Repetition Rate: 1 k~1 MHz I/2

Wave Plate

Polarizer

ND Filter
Shutter

Dichroic mirror

Objective lens

Transparent samples

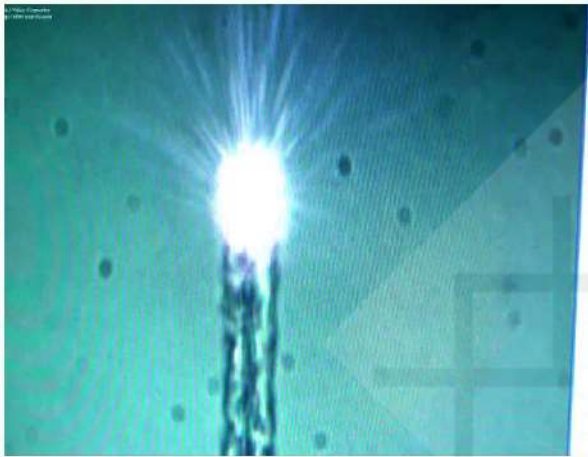
三维微流结构

CCD

Monitor

Lamp

Laser source



PC

Control

X-Y-Z stage

