

Mid-Infrared Silicon Photonics

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Abstract: A mid-infrared silicon nanophotonic integrated circuit platform can have broad impact upon environmental monitoring, personalized healthcare, and public safety applications. Development of various mid-IR components, including optical parametric amplifiers, sources, modulators, and detectors, is reviewed.

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To date, the advancement of sophisticated photonic integrated circuits has largely been driven by ever-increasing demands for high bandwidth at reduced cost and low power consumption, within long-haul and short-reach optical telecommunication networks. However, the distinct advantages of the photonic integrated circuit concept, particularly the incorporation of advanced functionality into a small size and weight footprint, long-term reliability, and low-cost manufacturing, are equally significant to optical applications lying outside the telecom-band communications space.

The mid-infrared (mid-IR) spectrum, spanning wavelengths from approximately 2-14 μm , is highly relevant to a number of technological areas, including environmental monitoring, personalized results-driven healthcare, and public safety. This optical spectrum is often referred to as the “molecular fingerprinting” spectrum, as it includes the fundamental rovibrational absorption lines of many molecules of practical interest. Mid-IR spectroscopic sensors may be used to monitor the presence and concentration of chemical and/or biological molecular species within vapors, aerosols, or liquids, via their distinct rovibrational resonances [1]. Spectroscopy within the mid-IR is superior from a sensitivity standpoint, as the fundamental absorption lines can be 100-1000 times stronger than the higher-order overtone and combination lines present in the near-IR.

Contemporary mid-IR spectroscopic systems are based upon free-space bulk optical designs, whose considerable footprint, power consumption, and cost is prohibitive for distributed sensor networks. Therefore, the availability of highly integrated, compact mid-IR spectrometer sensors can have a significant technological impact [2-4]. For example, by spectroscopically quantifying the distribution of combustion-related atmospheric emissions over time [5], such devices can be used to optimize traffic patterns in urban areas, and to monitor fossil fuel-burning power plants on the electric grid. Furthermore, mid-IR spectrometers can provide a means for individuals and healthcare providers to promote healthier living, through non-invasive monitoring of bio-marker molecules in exhaled breath [6]. Finally, mid-IR spectroscopy is important in the homeland security sector, where it can be applied for detection of threats including toxic chemical/biological agents [7] and explosives residues [8].

In order to facilitate the above applications, our research targets a mid-IR photonic integrated circuit platform based upon silicon-on-insulator (SOI) nanophotonic waveguides. In principle, such waveguides can be designed to operate throughout silicon’s broad mid-IR transparency spectrum (up to $\sim 8.5 \mu\text{m}$ [2, 4]), moderated by the transmittance of the surrounding cladding materials. Our work has resulted in a toolkit of ultra-compact silicon mid-IR components, including novel optical parametric amplifiers, broadband sources, electrooptic modulators, filters, and detectors. Design concepts have made advantageous use of four-wave mixing (FWM), as this nonlinear optical process becomes highly efficient for mid-IR wavelengths near and longer than 2.2 μm , silicon’s two-photon absorption threshold [9]. Moreover, the strong optical confinement characteristic of silicon nanophotonic waveguides can be leveraged to produce nonlinear optical interactions up to 10^5 times larger than those in silica optical fibers [10].

Design of dispersion-engineered silicon nanophotonic waveguides has led to demonstration of the first silicon mid-IR optical parametric amplifier (OPA), which provided a net off-chip gain exceeding 13 dB near $\lambda = 2.2 \mu\text{m}$ [11]. Subsequently, reduction of propagation losses and an improved understanding of the FWM phase-matching conditions produced an OPA with an extremely broadband gain spectrum extending from 1.9-2.5 μm , and parametric gain exceeding 50 dB [12]. This large gain has been applied to demonstrate several novel silicon mid-IR light sources, including a wavelength-tunable mid-IR optical parametric oscillator [13], and a supercontinuum source emitting from the telecom-band to the mid-IR [14]. Furthermore, free-carrier dispersion-based electrooptic Mach-Zehnder modulators have recently been characterized at mid-IR wavelengths near 2.2 μm , illustrating that design methodologies previously applied to telecom-band modulators can also be effective at longer wavelengths [15]. Finally, a mid-IR photodetection device which spectrally translates signals near 2.4 μm to the telecom-band near 1.6 μm with simultaneous amplification of 19 dB, has been demonstrated [16]. This device can not only eliminate the bulky and power-hungry cryogenic cooling requirements traditionally associated with mid-IR photodetectors, but it can also operate with a significantly larger electronic signal-to-noise ratio. The above components may be integrated to perform the critical functions within a mid-IR integrated sensor circuit.

Our focus upon an SOI mid-IR photonics platform is underpinned by the availability of advanced silicon microelectronics industry manufacturing infrastructure, in addition to CMOS compatibility for optical sensors integrated with low-power CMOS interface electronics [17, 18]. Nevertheless, a number of alternative waveguide substrates, including silicon-on-sapphire [19-21], silicon-on-porous-silicon [22], silicon-on-diamond [23], air-clad silicon membranes [24], silicon nitride [25, 26], germanium-on-silicon [4], chalcogenide glass [27], and fluoride crystal materials [28], can also be used for mid-IR photonic integrated circuit components. If desired, appropriate integration methodologies may be applied to combine the enabling features of several of these material systems.

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