

# Heterogeneous Integration of Uni-Travelling-Carrier Photodiodes using Micro-Transfer-Printing on a Silicon-Nitride Platform

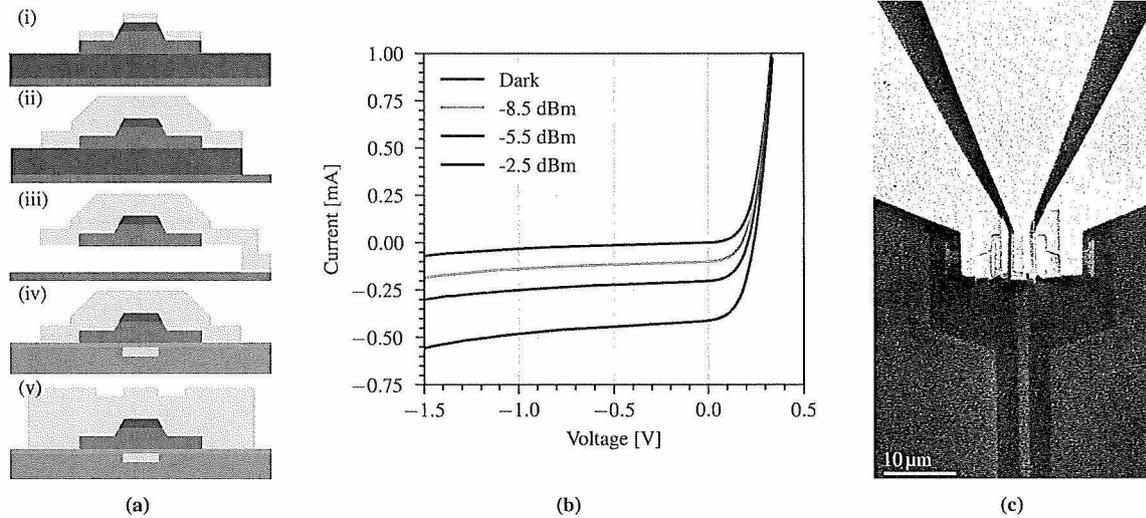
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High-speed photodiodes often compromise responsivity in exchange for a reduced footprint. However, using waveguide photodiodes circumvents this limitation [1]. We combine uni-travelling-carrier photodiodes (UTC PDs) on a silicon nitride (SiN) photonic platform to achieve both high responsivity and high speed detectors. The SiN-platform has excellent properties such as low-loss waveguides and does not suffer from two-photon absorption at high optical power. A high responsivity is obtained through evanescent coupling of waveguide UTC photodiodes to SiN waveguides while still maintaining a small footprint.

The devices are integrated using the micro-transfer-printing ( $\mu$ TP) technology for hybrid integration of different material platforms [2]. First, photodiode chipllets are made in an InP/InGaAs-technology using a standard fabrication flow. The epitaxial layer stack is adapted from [3] and includes a 500 nm thick sacrificial InAlAs release layer. This material is used for its excellent selective underetching properties [4]. Figure 1a summarizes the processing steps to create a waveguide-coupled UTC PD. (i) Photodiodes are made on the source wafer. (ii) The InAlAs release layer is anisotropically etched using a hard mask. (iii) A new SiN layer is deposited and patterned to create tethers to the InP-substrate. The device is under-etched (isotropic) to create a suspended coupon. (iv) The coupon is transfer-printed on a SiN target chip. (v) Vias are etched and metal connections are made.



**Fig. 1** (a) Fabrication steps, (b) IV-curves for different incident on-chip powers, and (c) SEM-image of a  $2 \mu\text{m} \times 10 \mu\text{m}$  waveguide-coupled UTC PD.

The waveguide-coupled PDs show a responsivity of  $0.80 \text{ A/W}$  for a bias voltage of  $-1 \text{ V}$ , illuminated at  $1550 \text{ nm}$ . This corresponds to an external quantum efficiency of  $65 \%$ . We believe this can be further increased for longer devices or by incorporating a reflection-reducing design in the InP subcollector. The IV-characteristic for a PD with an active area of  $2 \mu\text{m} \times 10 \mu\text{m}$  is shown in Figure 1b. High dark currents of  $10\text{-}20 \mu\text{A}$  and  $20\text{-}50 \mu\text{A}$ , at respectively  $-0.5 \text{ V}$  and  $-1.0 \text{ V}$  biasing, are thought to be a result of surface leakage currents, and are currently being investigated and remedied. Given the small surface area of  $20 \mu\text{m}^2$  and the average measured series resistance of  $30 \Omega$ , a high intrinsic bandwidth is expected. This will be verified using RF photoresponse measurements in the near future.

## References

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## ROOM 7

CK-4.2 THU 9:00

**InGaAs microdisk cavities monolithically integrated on Si with room temperature emission at 1530 nm**

•P. Tiwari, A. Fischer, S. Mauthe, E. Brugnotto, N. Vico Triviño, M. Sousa, D. Caimi, H. Schmid, and K.E. Moselund; IBM Research Europe, Rueschlikon, Switzerland  
We present monolithically integrated InGaAs cavities on Si by template-assisted-selective-epitaxy with evidence of room-temperature lasing at 1530nm, and compare them with previously demonstrated InP-on-Si lasers. This allows for integrated InP/InGaAs QWs for increased carrier confinement.

CK-4.3 THU 9:15

**Heterogeneous Integration of Uni-Travelling-Carrier Photodiodes using Micro-Transfer-Printing on a Silicon-Nitride Platform**

•D. Maes<sup>1,2</sup>, G. Roelkens<sup>1</sup>, M. Zaknour<sup>2</sup>, C. Op de Beeck<sup>1</sup>, S. Poelman<sup>1</sup>, M. Billet<sup>1</sup>, M. Muneeb<sup>1</sup>,

## ROOM 8

content, up to the soft x-rays. Remarkably, the emitted harmonics present extremely low divergence, which further decreases with frequency

EE-2.3 THU (Invited) 9:00

**High energy high harmonic generation (HHG) in liquids**

S. Jarosch, O. Alexander, T. Avni, J. Barnard, C. Ferchaud, E. Larson, •M. Matthews, and J. Marangos; Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom

We present carrier-envelope-phase (CEP) dependent extreme-ultraviolet (XUV) harmonic emission from isopropanol which extends to 50eV with emission features supporting a recombination mechanism. The emission is damped by scattering of the driven electron from neighbouring molecules.

## ROOM 9

of Physics, Friedrich Alexander University Erlangen-Nuremberg, Erlangen, Germany

We present experimental and theoretical self-switching behaviours in counterpropagating light in a Kerr microresonator, due to symmetry restoration on average. These results pave the way for chip-integrated all-optical generation of waveforms, encoding, and cryptographic applications.

EF-5.3 THU (Invited) 9:00

**Lithium-Niobate-Based Frequency Combs**

•M. Yu; John A. Paulson School of Engineering and Applied Sciences, Harvard University, Cambridge, USA

We discuss the recent development of electro-optic and Kerr frequency combs, powered by integrated lithium niobate photonics. Specifically, I will cover the generation, control and dynamics of microcombs in modulator-based, single- and coupled-cavity based geometries.

## ROOM 10

Kingdom

We demonstrate that a plasmonic nanocavity enhances two-photon excited photoluminescence by 106 - 108 and this efficient nonlinear interaction elicits new trap states emission in single quantum dots while suppressing band-edge emission.

EH-4.3 THU 9:00

**Energy-resolved few-cycle nanoplasmonic photoemission dynamics**

P. Sándor<sup>1</sup>, •B. Lovász<sup>1</sup>, Z. Pápa<sup>1</sup>, B. Bánhegyi<sup>1</sup>, P. Rácz<sup>1</sup>, C. Prieti<sup>2</sup>, J.R. Krenn<sup>2</sup>, and P. Dombi<sup>1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary; <sup>2</sup>Institut für Physik, Karl-Franzens-Universität, Graz, Austria  
Energy-selective and time-resolved photoemission from nanoparticles of various geometries enables localized characterization of few-cycle plasmon transients.

EH-4.4 THU 9:15

**Mechanisms of Spontaneous Emission Rate Enhancement in Metal-Insulator-Metal Cavities**

•D. Ghindani, A.R. Rashed, and H. Caglayan; Tampere University, Tampere, Finland  
Tailoring the emission and radiation properties of an emitter is of fun-

## ROOM 11

We report nanodiamond-embedded core optical fibers drawn from silicate glass canes and tubes. Two techniques of ND nanofilm deposition are compared and presence of NDs in a free-form core is confirmed with photoluminescence imaging.

CE-8.3 THU 9:00

**High-temperature polymer multimaterial fibers**

•P. Akrami<sup>1</sup>, A.I. Adamu<sup>1</sup>, G. Woyessa<sup>1</sup>, H.K. Rasmussen<sup>2,3</sup>, O. Bang<sup>1,4</sup>, and C. Markos<sup>1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>DTU Fotonik, Department of Photonics Engineering, Technical University of Denmark, 2800 Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark; <sup>2</sup>DTU Mekanik, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Technical University of Denmark, 2800 Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark; <sup>3</sup>University College Absalon, Centre for Engineering and Science, 4400 Kalundborg, Denmark; <sup>4</sup>SHUTE Sensing Solutions A/S, 3490 Kvistgård, Denmark

The fabrication of a heat-resistant multimaterial polymer optical fiber withstanding temperatures up to 180 degrees consisting of two different grades of the cyclo-olefin polymer Zeonex and high-performance thermoplastic PSU developed using a co-extrusion method

CE-8.4 THU 9:15

**Nanocrystal-doped fibres using glass powder doping - towards new laser transitions in fibre lasers**

•M. Jäger<sup>1</sup>, M. Lorenz<sup>1</sup>, R. Müller<sup>1</sup>, J. Kobelke<sup>1</sup>, K. Wondraczek<sup>1</sup>, R. Valiente<sup>2</sup>, A. Diego-Rucabado<sup>2</sup>, I. Cano<sup>2</sup>, F. Aguado<sup>2</sup>, J. Gluch<sup>2</sup>,

## ROOM 12

EG-5.2 THU 9:00

**Optical trapping and self-assembly of particle clusters using on-chip plasmonic nanotweezers**

C. Pin<sup>1,2,3</sup>, G. Magno<sup>4,5</sup>, A. Ecarnot<sup>4</sup>, E. Picard<sup>2</sup>, E. Hadji<sup>2</sup>, V. Yam<sup>4</sup>, F. de Fornel<sup>1</sup>, B. Dagens<sup>4</sup>, and •B. Cluzel<sup>1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>ICB, Université Bourgogne Franche-Comté, Dijon, France; <sup>2</sup>CEA Grenoble, Université Grenoble Alpes, Grenoble, France; <sup>3</sup>RIES, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan; <sup>4</sup>C2N, Université Paris-Saclay, Palaiseau, France; <sup>5</sup>DEI, Politecnico di Bari, Bari, Italy  
Single beads and self-assembled bead clusters are trapped using a periodic chain of gold nanorods on a photonic silicon waveguide. The trapping efficiency, orientation, compactness, and stability of the observed cluster configurations are statistically analysed.

EG-5.3 THU 9:15

**Optical Suppression of Energy Barriers in Single Molecule-Metal Binding**

•Q. Lin<sup>1</sup>, S. Hu<sup>1</sup>, T. Földes<sup>2,3</sup>, J. Huang<sup>1</sup>, D. Wright<sup>1</sup>, J. Griffiths<sup>1</sup>, B. de Nijs<sup>1</sup>, E. Rosta<sup>2,3</sup>, and J. J. Baumberg<sup>2,3</sup>; <sup>1</sup>Nanophotonics Centre, Department of Physics,



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