

Vertically emitting microdisk lasers

Lukas Mahler

*NEST CNR-INFN and Scuola Normale Superiore,
Pisa*

People involved

Alessandro Tredicucci, Fabio Beltram

*NEST CNR-INFN and Scuola Normale Superiore,
Pisa*

Christoph Walther, Maria Amanti, Jérôme Faist

Institute for Quantum Electronics, ETH Zürich

Bernd Witzigmann

Integrated Systems Laboratory, ETH Zürich

Harvey Beere, David Ritchie

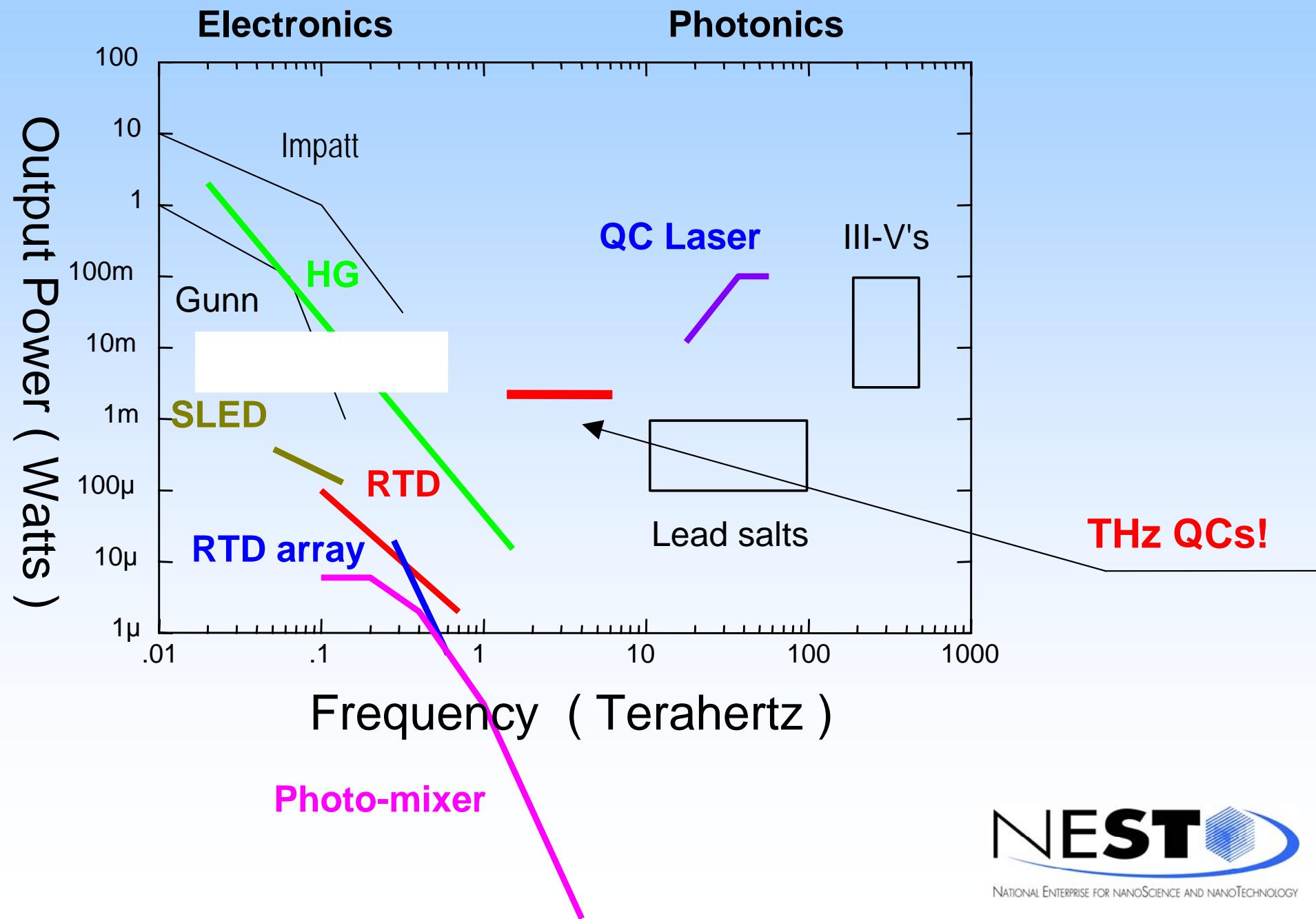
Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge



teraNova



The THz gap!



Technology applications

Information

- Ultra fast signal processing
- Massive data transmission
- Wireless communications

Space Science

- Cosmology
- Planetary, cometary
- Cosmochemistry

Environment

- Atmospheric sensing

Medicine

- Imaging of biological tissue

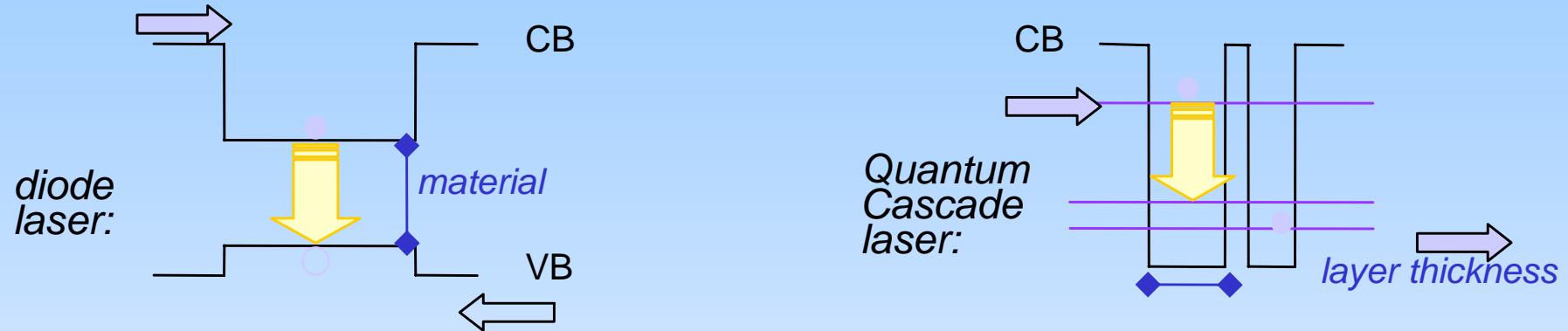
Security Controls

Defense

- Chemical agent detection
- Digital radar
- Imaging radar
- Covert communication
- Space-space
- Short range battle field
- Transportation
- Collision avoidance
- Material processing
- Tomography

⇒ Unknown applications created by new technology

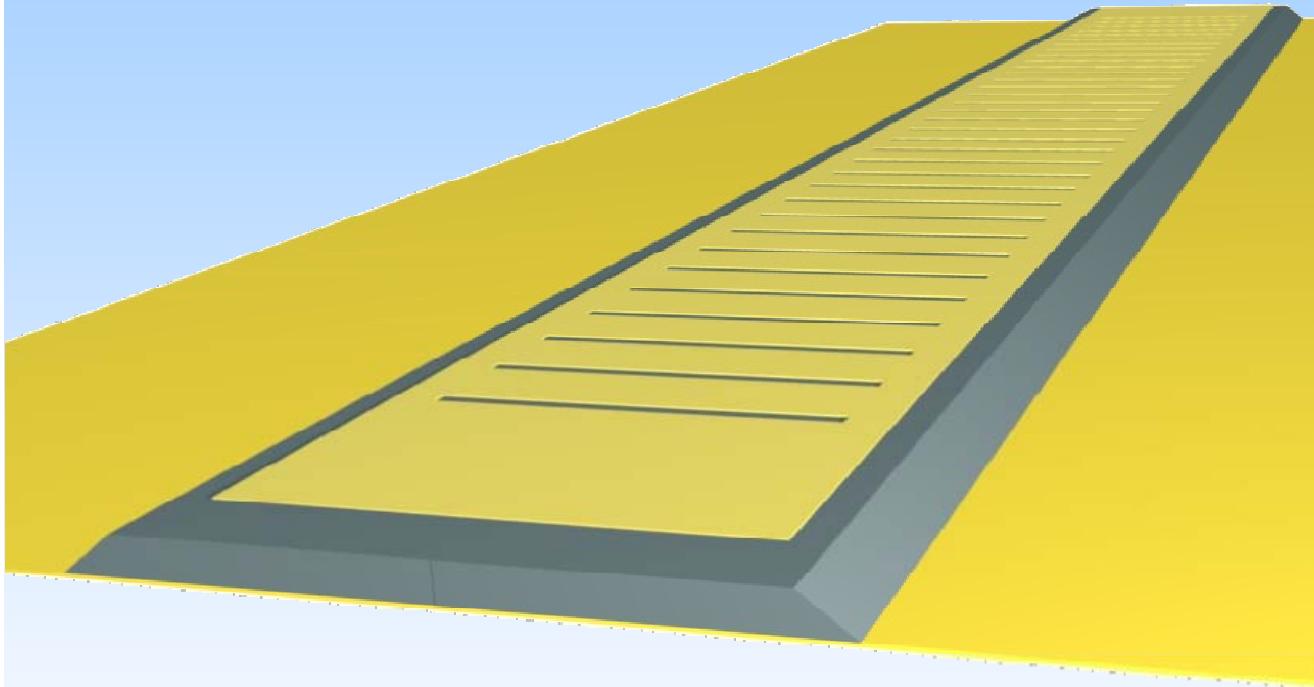
The unipolar semiconductor laser



*“materials by design”:
band structure engineering and molecular beam epitaxy (MBE)
population inversion, matrix elements, scattering times, and transport are
designed for optimum performance*

- ◆ 1971: amplification from intersubband transitions is first postulated by R. F. Kazaninov and R. A. Suris *Sov. Phys. Semicond.* **5**, 207 (*Ioffe*)
- ◆ 1994: QC-laser is first experimentally demonstrated by J. Faist et al. *Science* **264**, 553 (*Bell Labs*)
- ◆ 2002: THz QC-lasers *Nature* **417**, 156 (*INFM Pisa-Cavendish Lab*)

Distributed feedback resonator for THz QCL



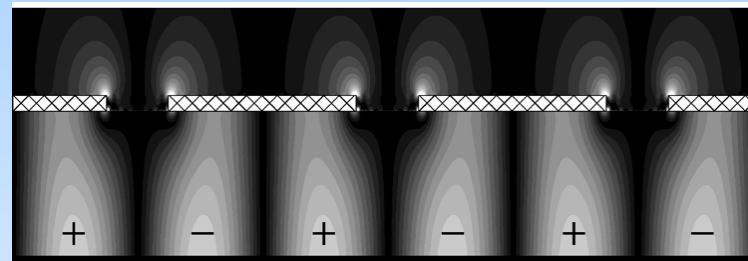
- Double metal waveguide
- Periodic slits in the top metallization

→ Very big coupling constant

Linear gratings

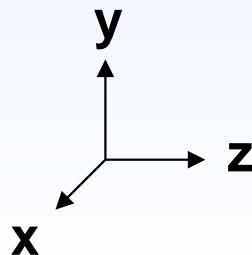
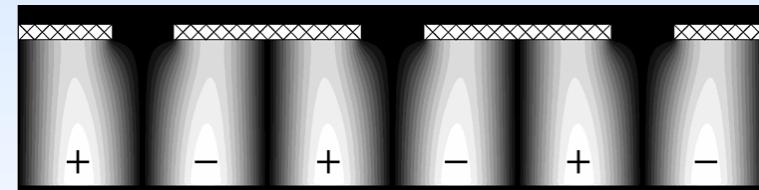
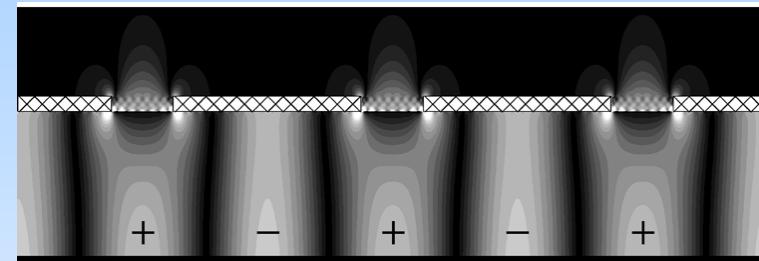
Radiative mode

E_y



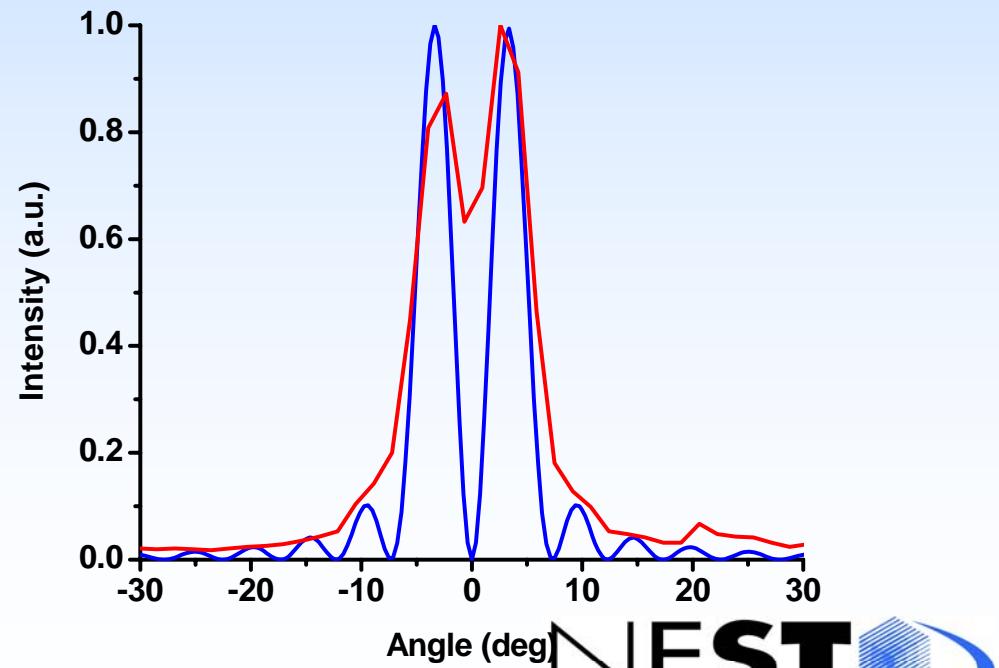
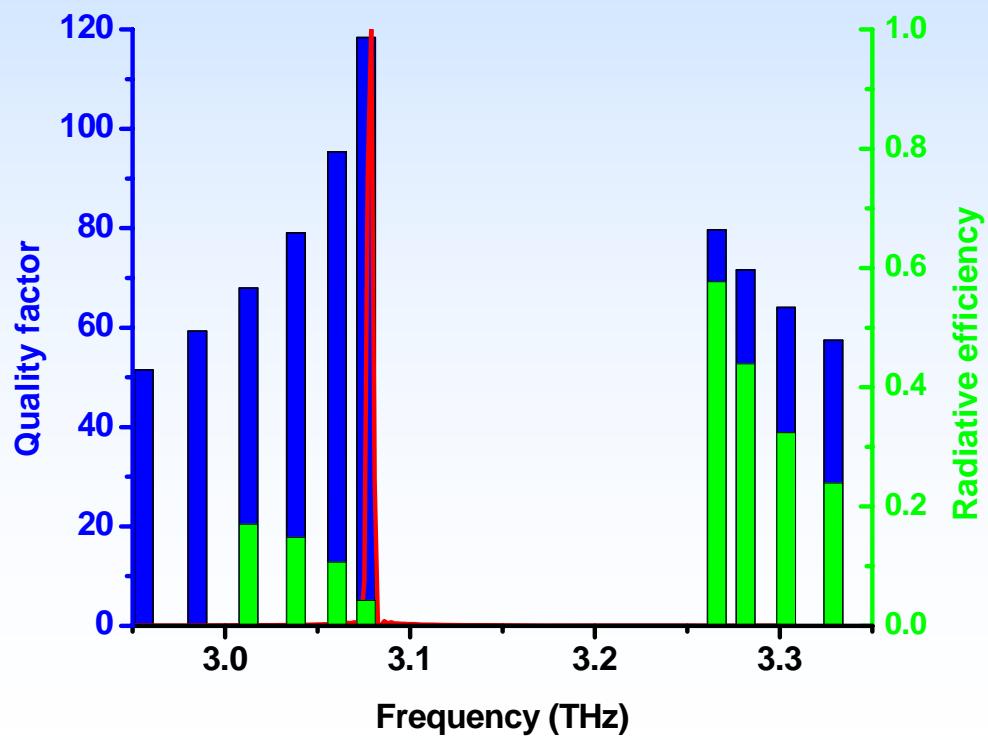
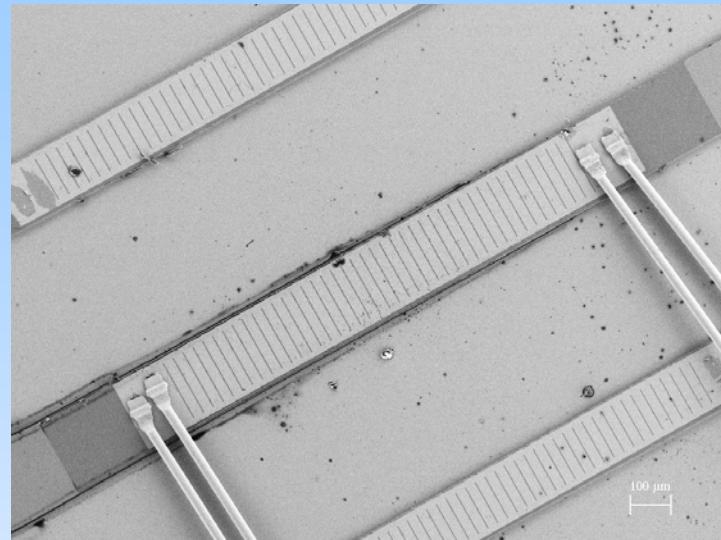
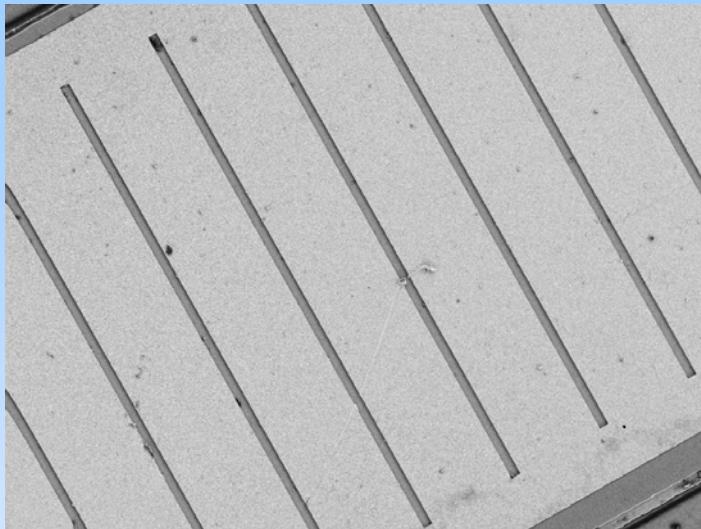
Non-radiative mode

H_x

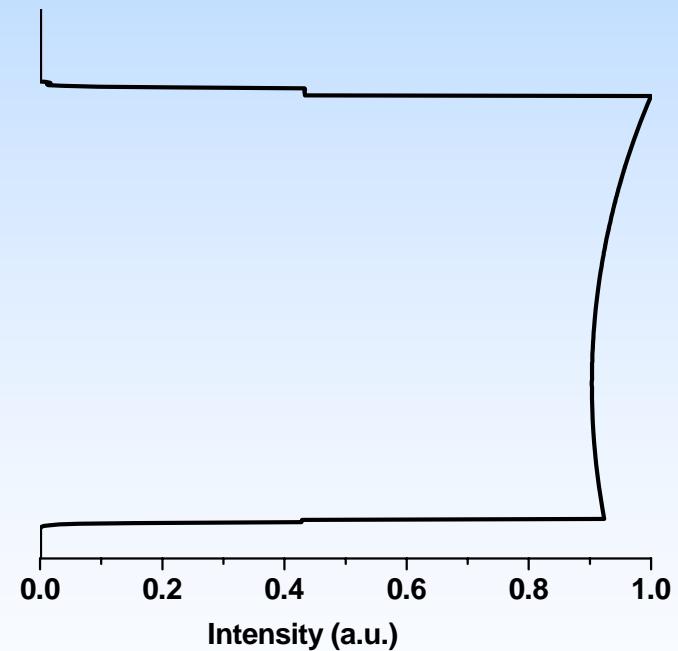
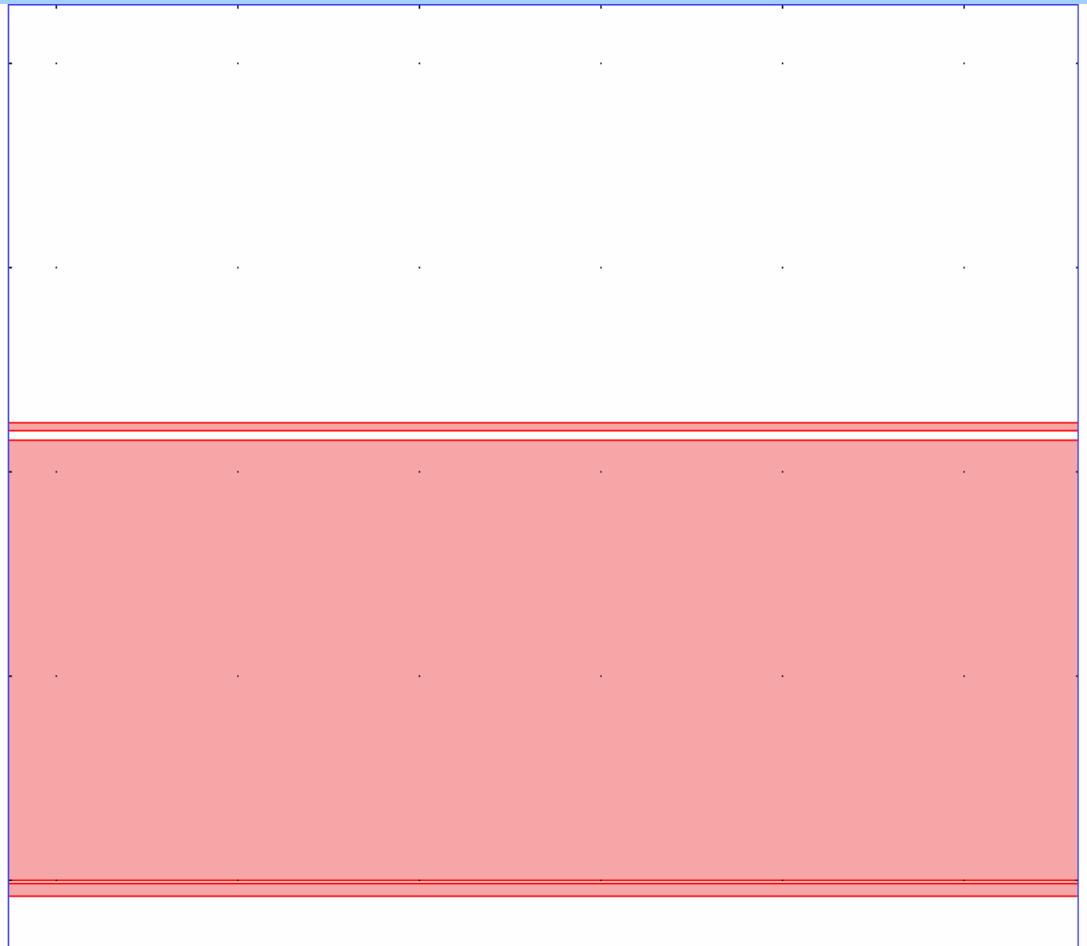


M. Schubert *et al.* JQE **42**, 257 (2006)

Device

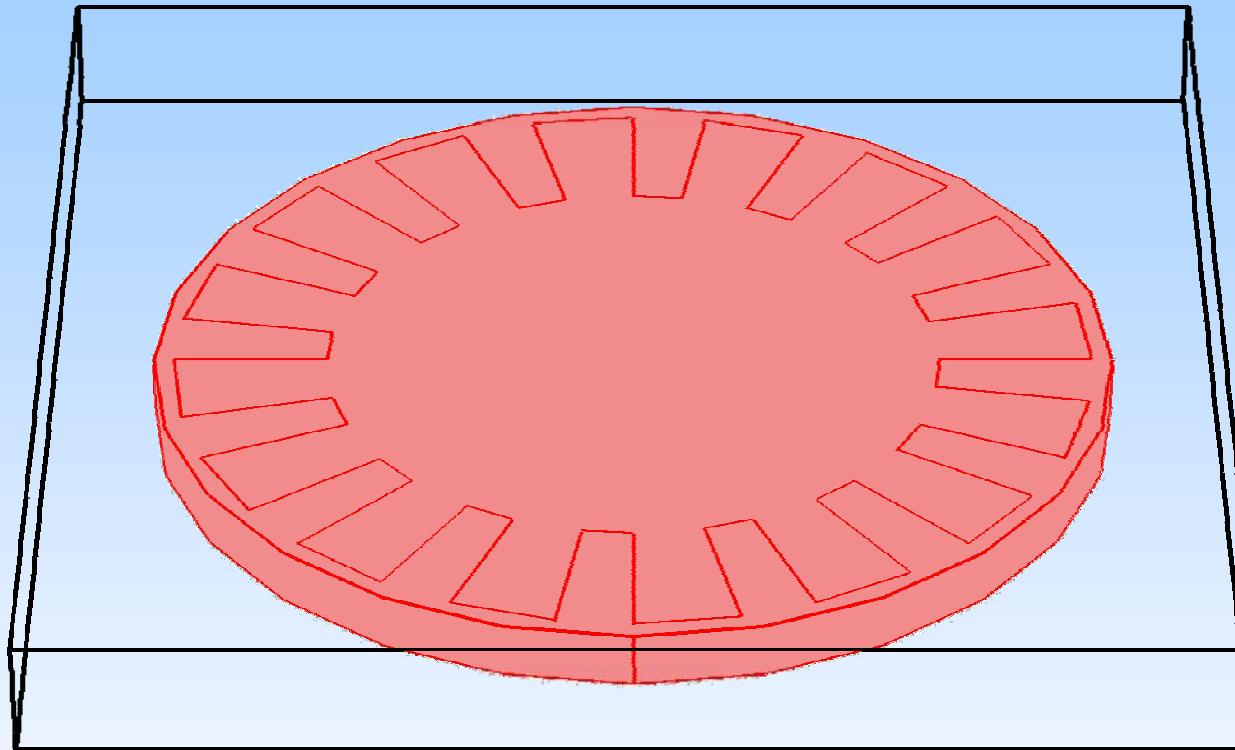


Slab mode analysis



$$n_{eff} = 3.60 - 0.011i$$

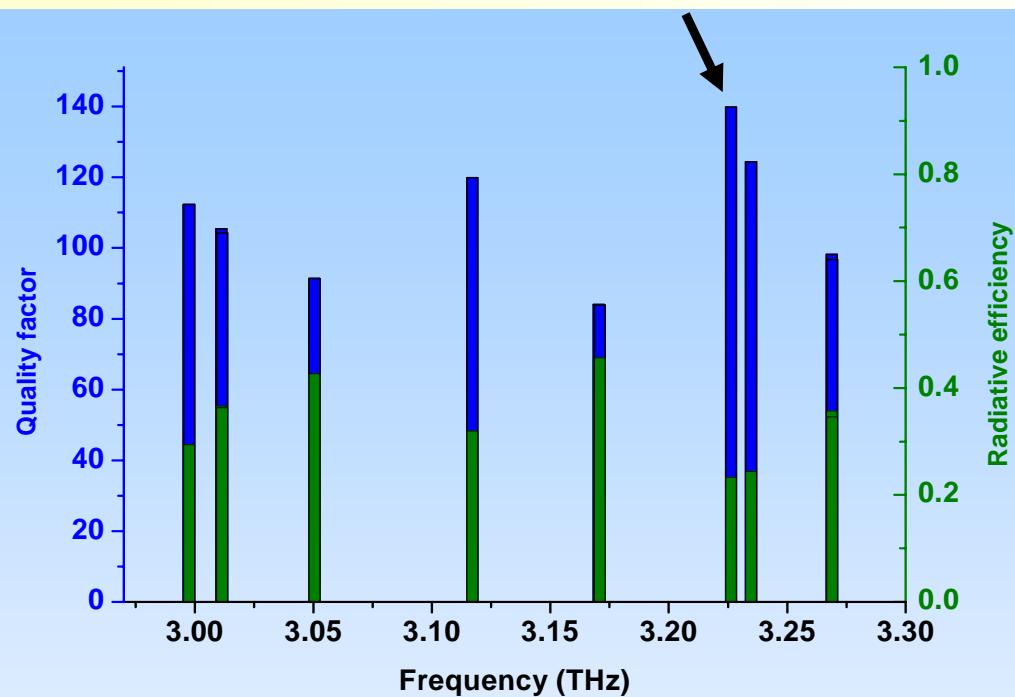
Vertically emitting disks



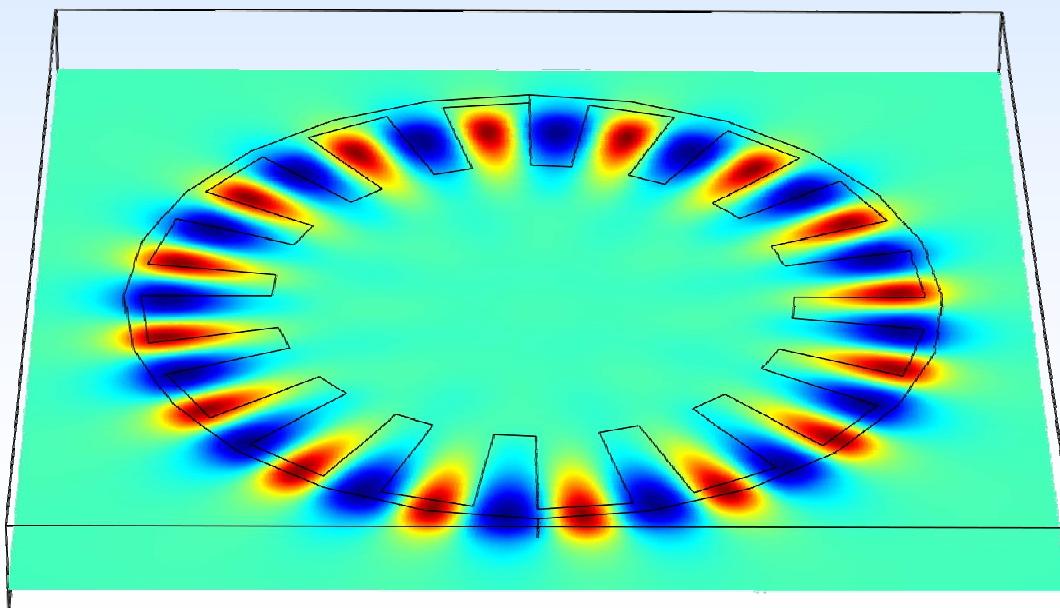
- Coupling mechanism for whispering galleries
- “infinite” grating

- Full 3D simulation
- Gold layers approximated with perfect electric conductors

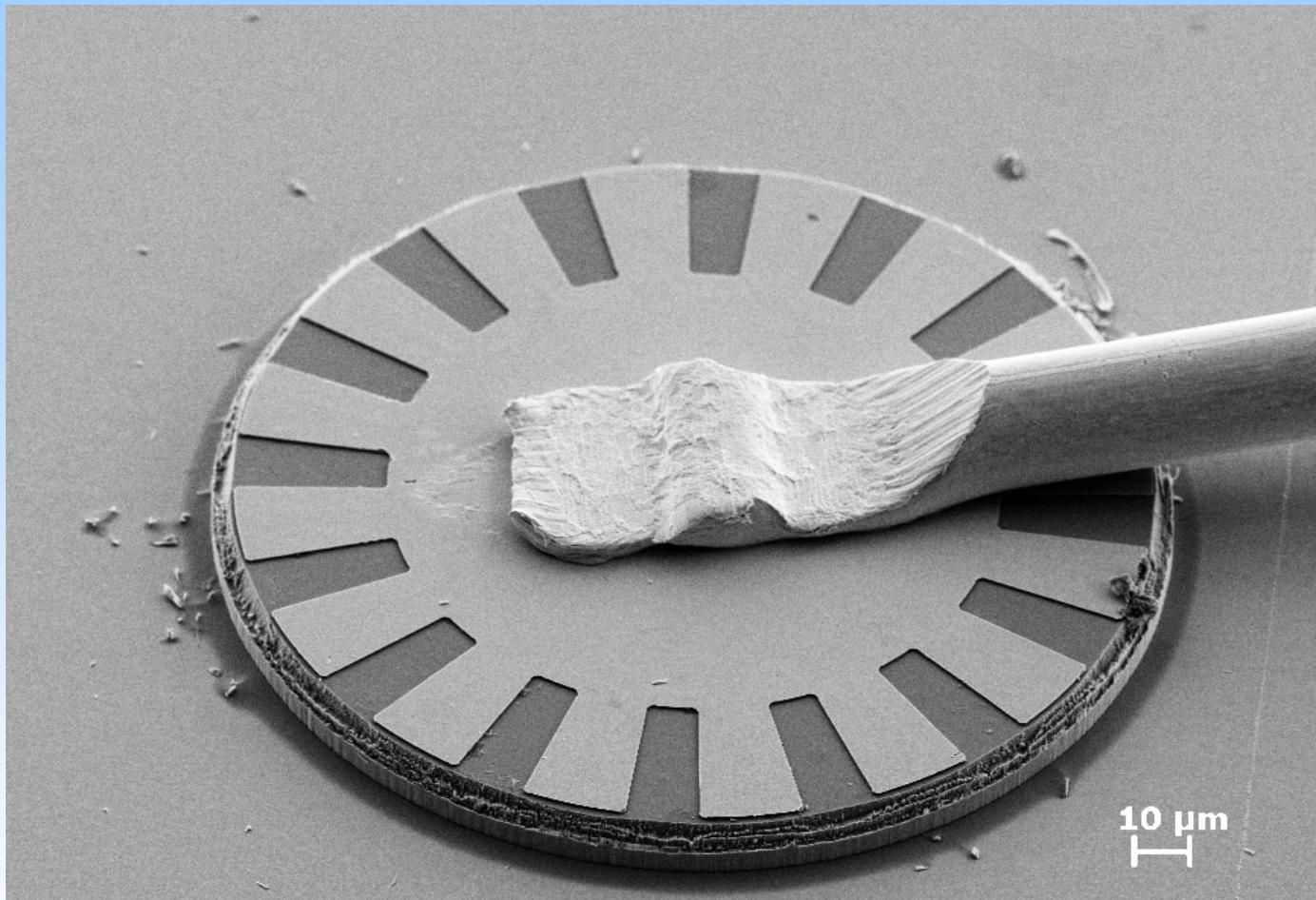
Simulation



- Good quality factor
- Reasonable outcoupling efficiency

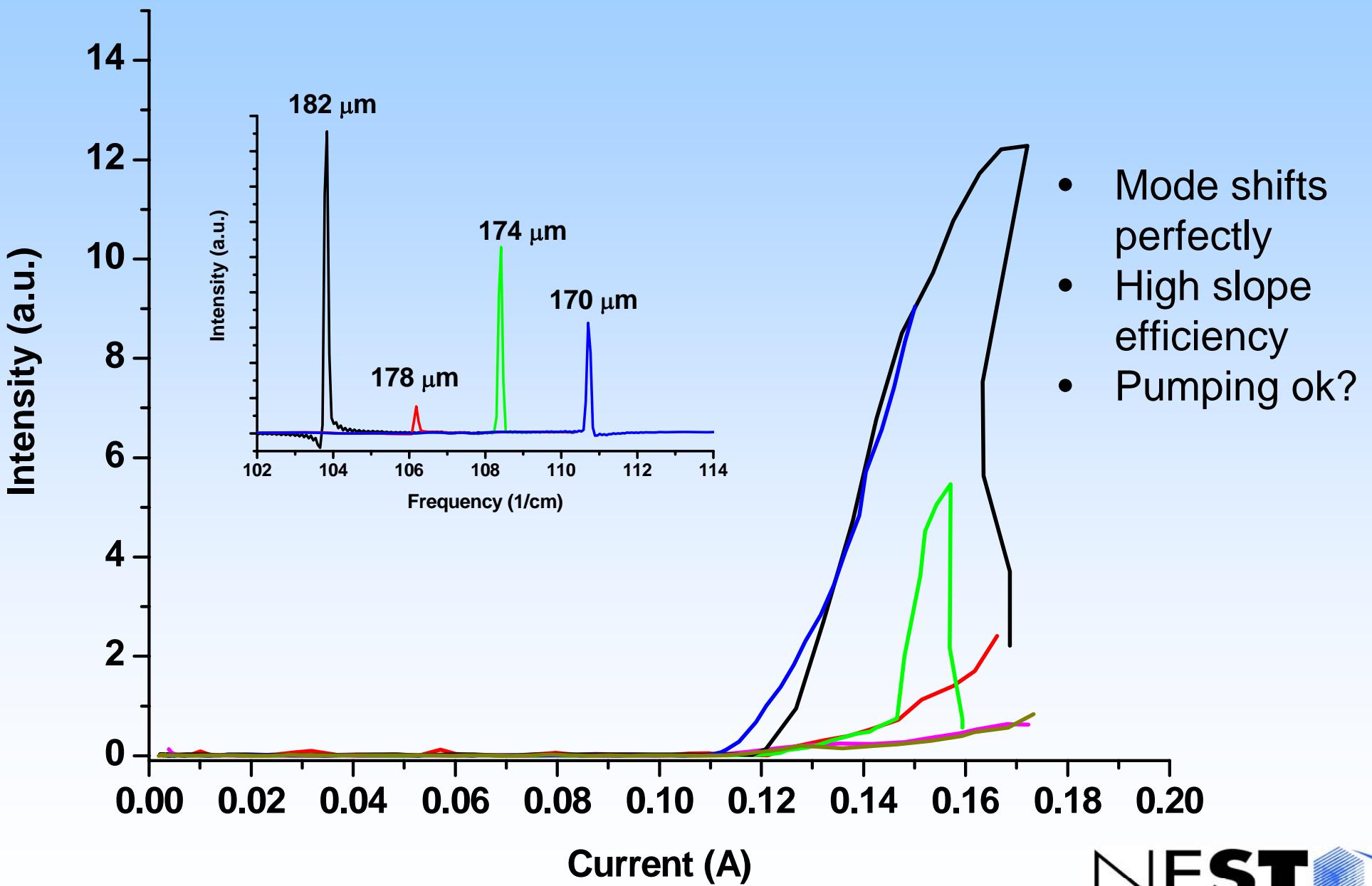


Fabrication

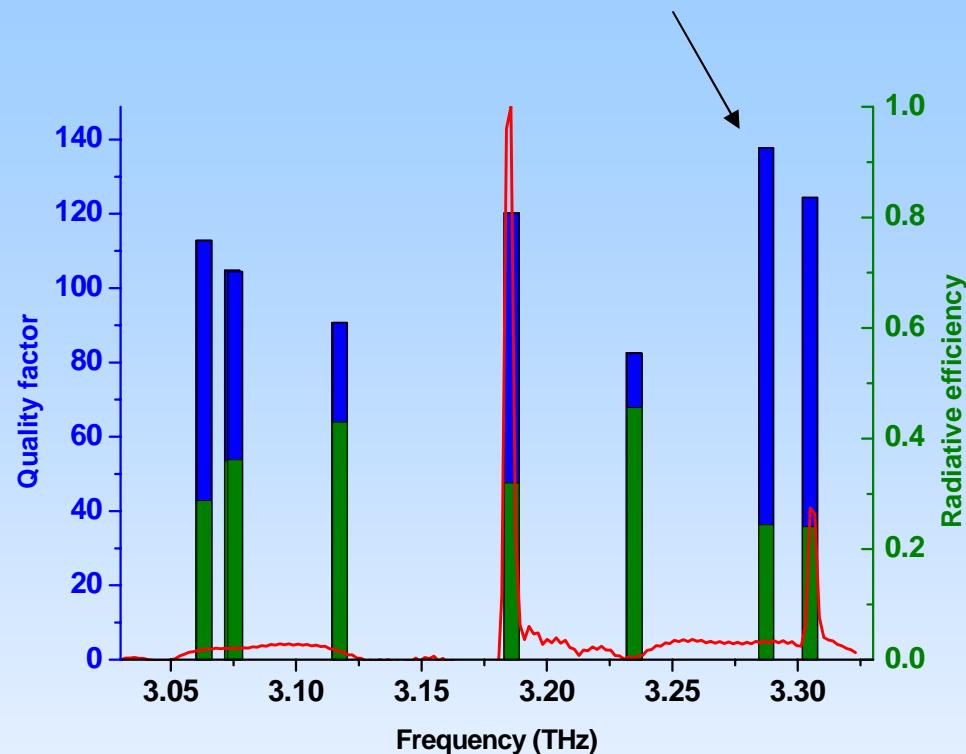


- Etch the top contact layer in the slit region
- Dry etched mesa

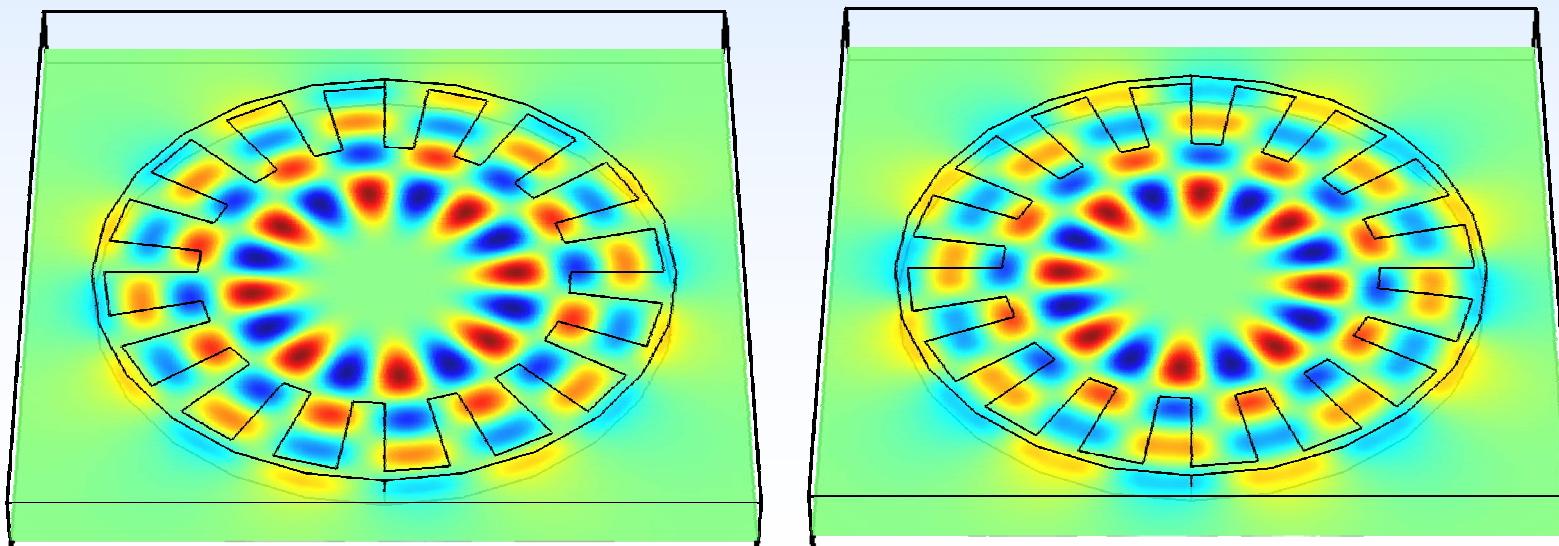
Measurement



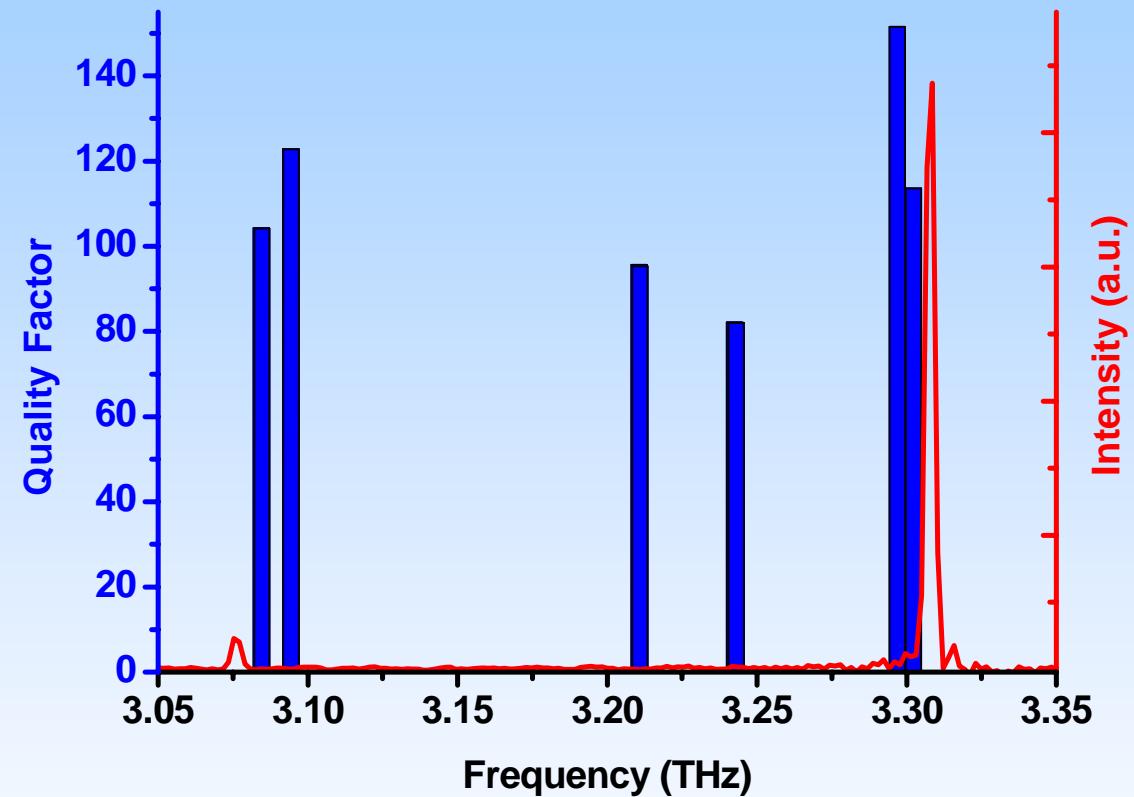
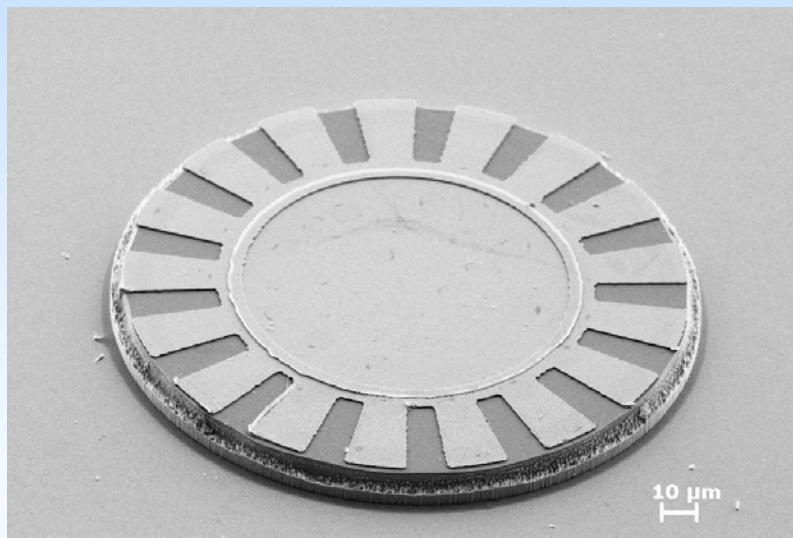
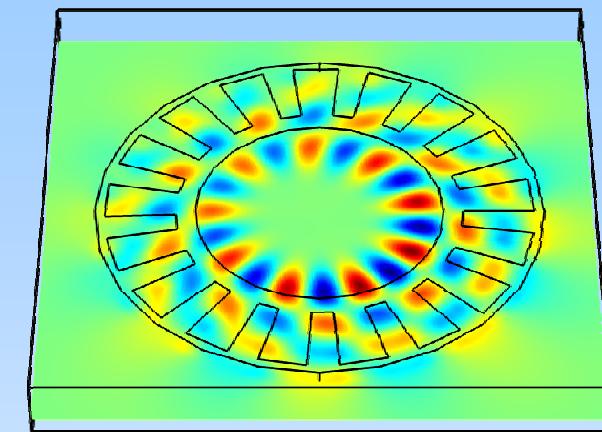
Which modes are lasing?



- Try prime symmetry
- Pump only the circumference

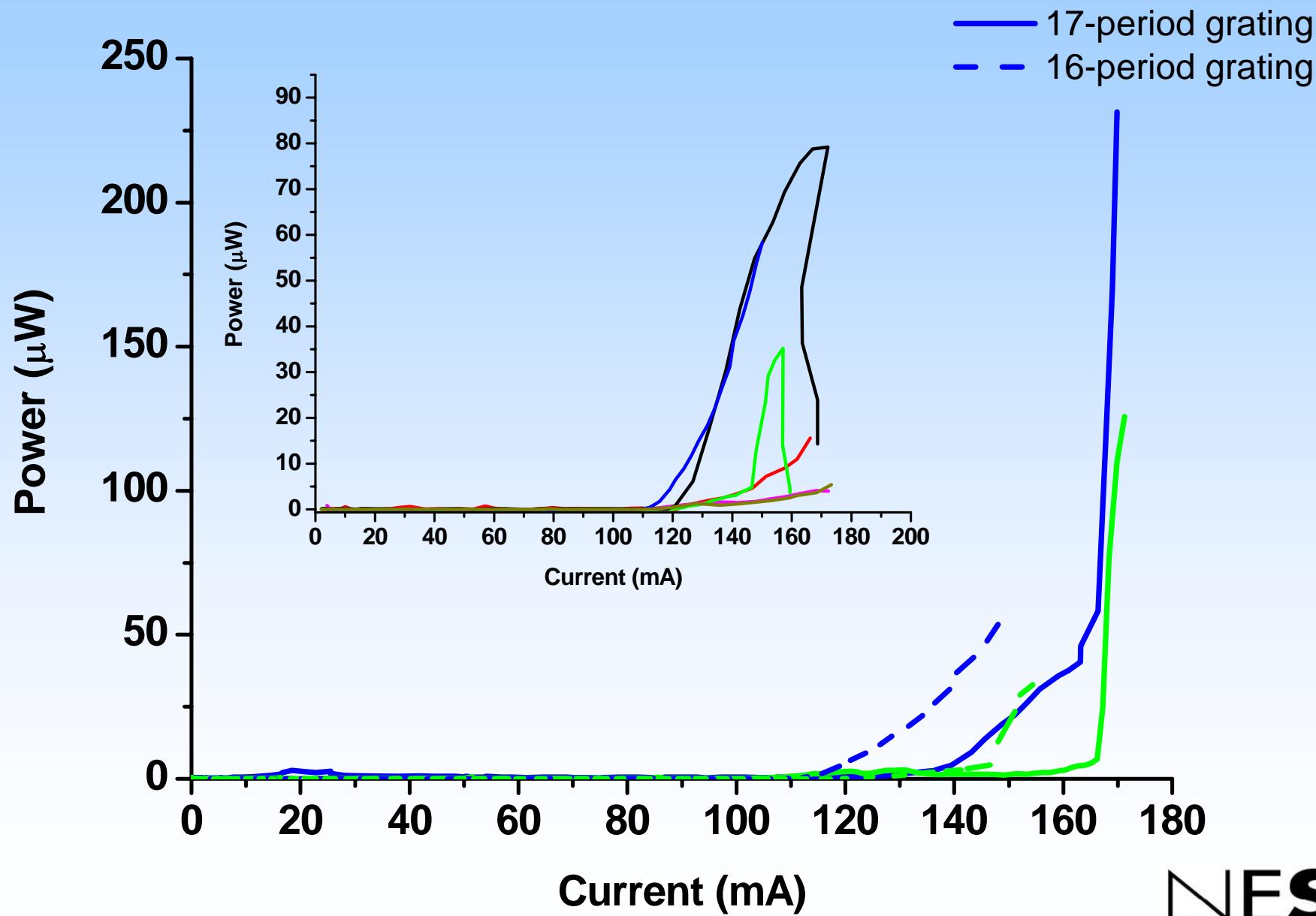


Prime symmetry



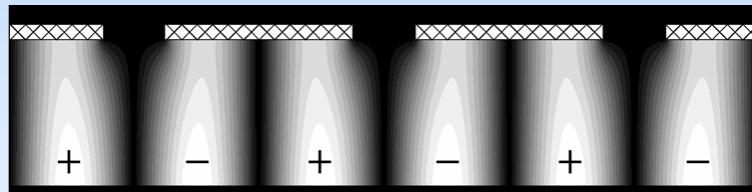
- 17 periods on the circumference
- Remove the top contact layer in the center

Light-Current

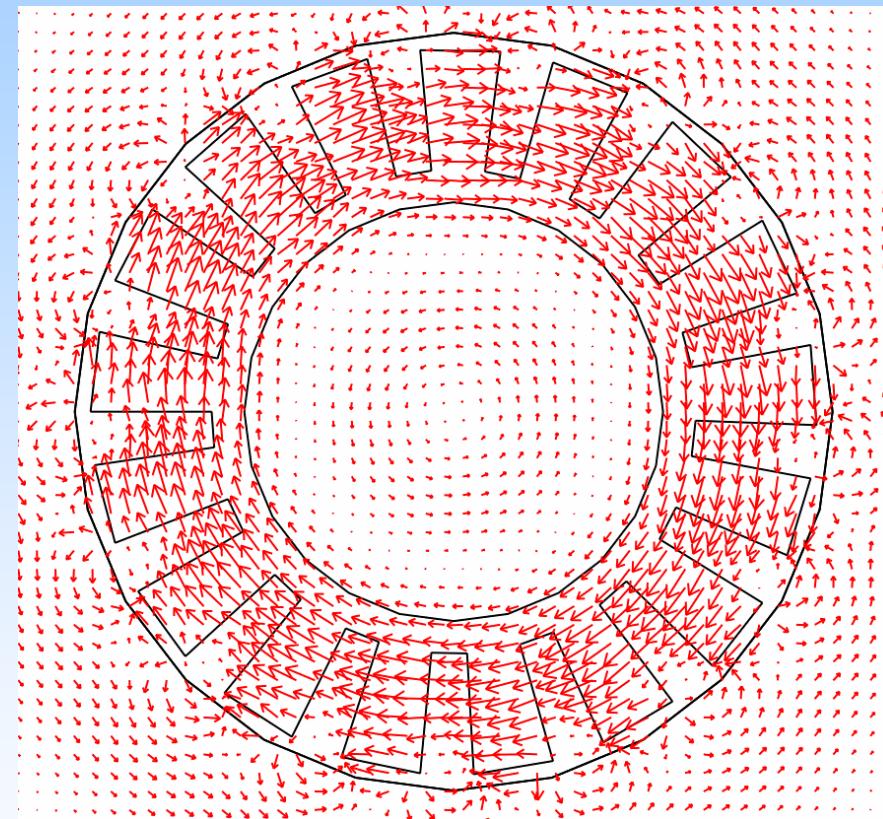


Nearfield

Magnetic field

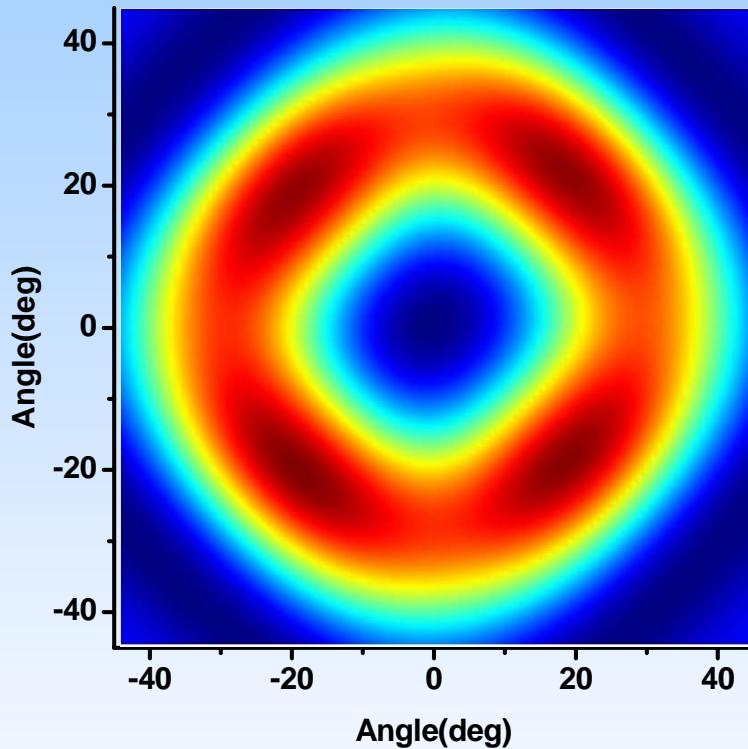


In the device

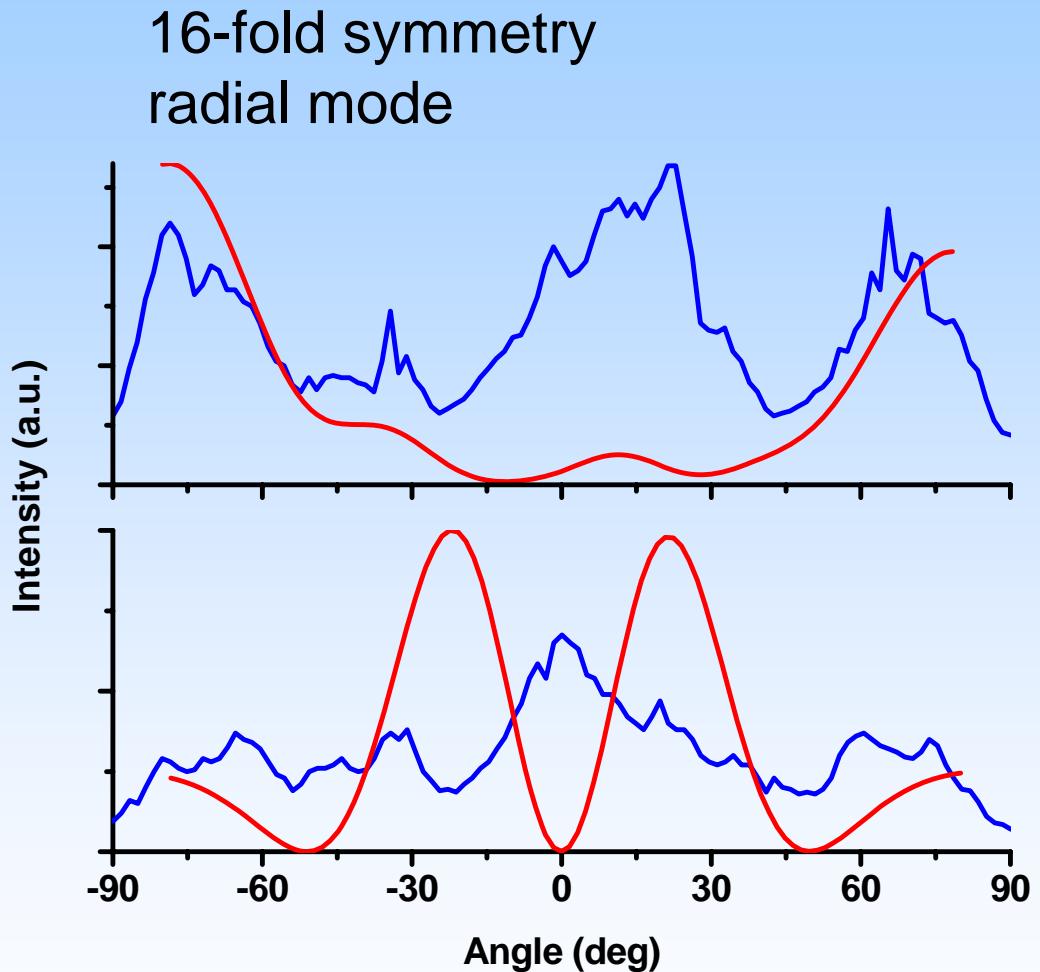


Above the device

Farfield

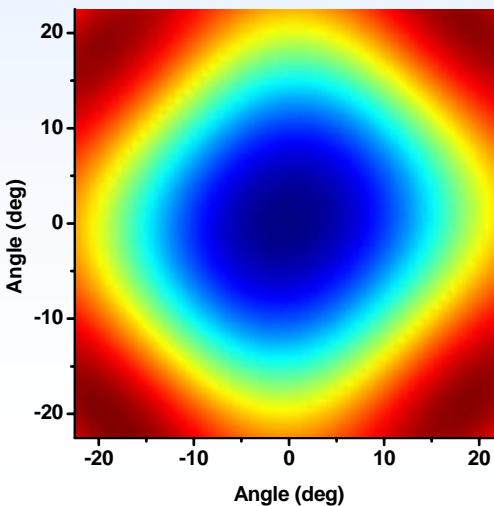
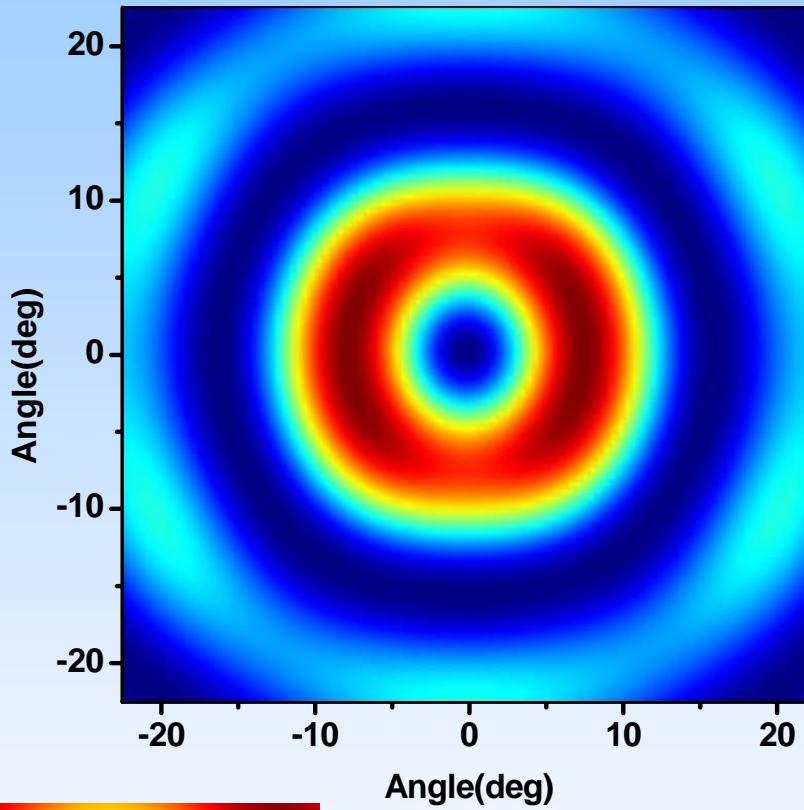
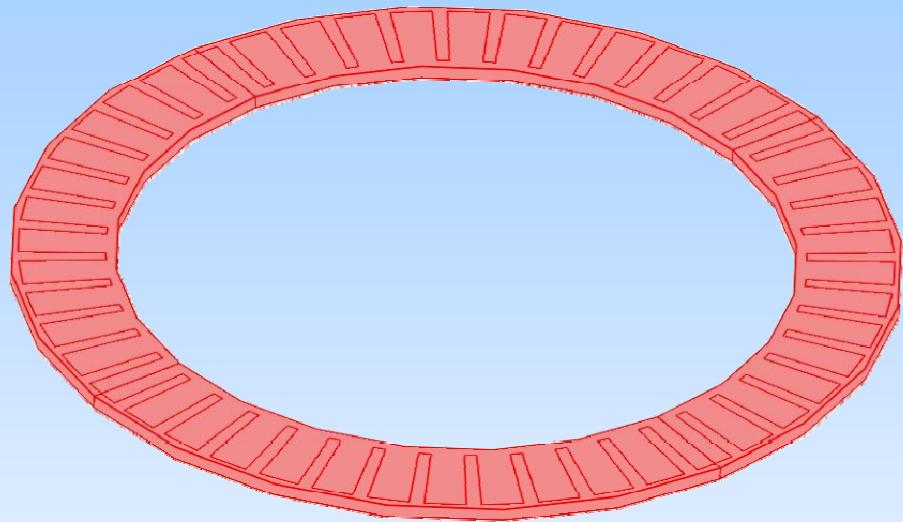


Computed farfield of
a whispering gallery
mode



17-fold symmetry
whispering gallery
mode

From microdisk to milliring



The farfield is determined by λ/d

1 mm diameter
1.5 THz

Conclusions

- Accurate prediction of spectral emission properties is possible
- A good understanding of the coupling mechanism and spatial emission properties is obtained

