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Publications:

All-Si photodetector for telecommunication wavelength based on subwavelength grating structure and critical coupling
We propose an efficient planar all-Si internal photoemission photodetector operating at the telecommunication wavelength of 1550 nm and numerically investigate its optical and electrical properties. The proposed polarization-sensitive detector is composed of an appropriately engineered subwavelength grating structure topped with a silicide layer of nanometers thickness as an absorbing material. It is shown that a nearly-perfect light absorption is possible for the thin silicide layer by its integration to the grating resonator. The absorption is shown to be maximized when the critical coupling condition is satisfied. Simulations show that the external quantum efficiency of the proposed photodetector with a 2-nm-thick PtSi absorbing layer at the center wavelength of 1550 nm can reach up to ~60%.

General information
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Authors: Taghizadeh, A. (Intern), Rasoulzadeh Zali, A. (Ekstern), Chung, I. (Intern), Kazem Moravvej-Farshi, M. (Ekstern)
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Compact dielectric cavities based on frozen bound states in the continuum

Dielectric microcavities are used widely today for confining the light to its wavelength scale, which is important for fundamental physics studies of light-matter interactions such as cavity quantum electrodynamics (QED) and cavity polaritons, as well as various applications including ultrafast lasers and single-photon light sources [1]. They have been implemented in various platforms such as microrings, microdisks, micropillars, photonic crystals (PhCs), etc. Usually, it is desirable to reduce the mode volume while keeping the quality-factor (Q-factor) as high as possible for an optical cavity to enhance the light-matter interaction. Recently, a particular type of optical mode with an infinite Q-factor has been reported in a PhC slab, which is referred to as bound state in the continuum (BIC) [2]. A BIC is a special solution of a wave equation, which is discrete and bounded while it lies inside a continuum of unbounded states [2].

Dynamical dispersion engineering in coupled vertical cavities employing a high-contrast grating

Photon’s effective mass is an important parameter of an optical cavity mode, which determines the strength of light-matter interaction. Here, we propose a novel method for controlling the photon’s effective mass by using coupled photonic cavities and designing the angular dependence of the coupling strength. This can be implemented by employing a high-contrast grating (HCG) as the coupling reflector in a system of two coupled vertical cavities, and engineering both the HCG reflection phase and amplitude response. Several examples of HCG-based coupled cavities with novel features are discussed, including a case capable of dynamically controlling the photon’s effective mass to a large extent while keeping the resonance frequency same. We believe that full-control and dynamical-tuning of the photon’s effective mass may enable new possibilities for cavity quantum electrodynamics studies or conventional/polariton laser applications. For instance, one can dynamically control the condensate formation in polariton lasers by modifying the polariton mass.
Efficient quality-eactor estimation of a vertical cavity employing a high-contrast grating

Hybrid vertical cavity lasers employing high-contrast grating reflectors are attractive for Si-integrated light source applications. Here, a method for reducing a three-dimensional (3D) optical simulation of this laser structure to lower-dimensional simulations is suggested, which allows for very fast and approximate analysis of the quality-factor of the 3D cavity. This approach enables us to efficiently optimize the laser cavity design without performing cumbersome 3D simulations.

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Hybrid Si-on-chip Lasers with Nano Structures

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Quasi bound states in the continuum with few unit cells of photonic crystal slab

Bound states in the continuum (BICs) in photonic crystal slabs represent the resonances with an infinite quality (Q)-factor, occurring above the light line for an infinitely periodic structure. We show that a set of BICs can turn into quasi-BICs with a very high Q-factor even for two or three unit cell structures. They are explained by a viewpoint of BICs originating from the tight-binding of individual resonances of each unit cell as in semiconductors. Combined with a reciprocal-space matching technique, the microcavities based on quasi-BICs can achieve a Q-factor as high as defect-based PhC microcavities. These results may enable the experimental studies of BICs in a compact platform as well as realizing high-Q mirrorless microcavities.

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Reciprocal-Space Engineering of Quasi-Bound States in the Continuum in Photonic Crystal Slabs for High-Q Microcavities

The bound states in the continuum (BICs) in photonic crystal (PhC) slabs presume infinite periodicity in the inplane direction. Thus, a large number of unit cells are typically required to implement the BICs with a high quality (Q) factor. Here, we report on a method to engineer the reciprocal-space properties of BICs, which enables to keep the effect of the BIC phenomenon strong even for a microcavity of a few unit cells. For example, based on this method, a 3D microcavity of 4 unit cells can attain a Q factor of 18k. This allows for various BIC studies in a very compact platform, as well as novel functionalities for many important applications.

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Vertical cavity laser
The present invention provides a vertical cavity laser comprising a grating layer comprising an in-plane grating, the grating layer having a first side and having a second side opposite the first side and comprising a contiguous core grating region having a grating structure, wherein an index of refraction of high-index sections of the grating structure is at least 2.5, and wherein an index of refraction of low-index sections of the grating structure is less than 2, the core grating region defining a projection in a direction normal to the grating layer; a cap layer having a first side and having a second side opposite the first side, the first side of the cap layer abutting the second side of the grating layer, and an index of refraction of the cap layer within the projection of the core grating region onto the cap layer is at least 2, and within the projection of the core grating region, the second side of the cap layer is abutted by a first low-index layer and/or by air, an index of refraction of the first low-index layer or air being less than 2, and within the projection of the core grating region, the first side of the cap layer is abutted by a second low-index layer and/or by air, a thickness of the cap layer and a thickness of the second low-index layer or air being less than 2; and a thickness of the cap layer and a thickness of the grating layer, and a pitch and a duty cycle of the grating structure are selected to obtain a resonance having a free-space resonance wavelength in the interval 300 nm to 3 microns, the cap layer comprises an active region configured to generate or absorb photons at the free-space resonance wavelength by stimulated emission or absorption when a sufficient forward or reverse bias voltage is applied across the active region, a thickness of the first low-index layer is less than 45 % or more than 55 % of the free-space resonance wavelength divided by a highest index of refraction of the first low-index layer within the core grating region, and a thickness of the cap layer is less than 5 microns.

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Hybrid grating reflectors: Origin of ultrabroad stopband

Hybrid grating (HG) reflectors with a high-refractive-index cap layer added onto a high contrast grating (HCG) provide a high reflectance close to 100% over a broader wavelength range than HCGs. The combination of a cap layer and a grating layer brings a strong Fabry-Perot (FP) resonance as well as a weak guided mode (GM) resonance. Most of the reflected power results from the FP resonance, while the GM resonance plays a key role in achieving a reflectance close to 100% as well as broadening the stopband. An HG sample with 7 InGaAlAs quantum wells included in the cap layer has been fabricated by directly wafer-bonding a III-V cap layer onto a Si grating layer. Its reflection property has been characterized. This heterogeneously integrated HG reflector may allow for a hybrid III-V on Si laser to be thermally efficient, which has promising prospects for silicon photonics light sources and high-speed operation.

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ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
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Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
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Scopus rating (2011): SJR 2.805 SNIP 1.94 CiteScore 4.04
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Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
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Scopus rating (2010): SJR 2.926 SNIP 1.789
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Hybrid III-V on Si grating as a broadband reflector and a high-Q resonator

Hybrid grating (HG) with a high-refractive-index cap layer added onto a high contrast grating (HCG), can provide a high reflectance close 100% over a broader wavelength range than HCGs, or work as a ultrahigh quality (Q) factor resonator. The reflection and resonance properties of HGs have been investigated and the mechanisms leading to these properties are discussed. A HG reflector sample integrating a III-V cap layer with InGaAlAs quantum wells onto a Si grating has been fabricated and its reflection property has been characterized. The HG-based lasers have a promising prospect for silicon photonics light source or high-speed laser applications.

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Hybrid III-V/SOI resonant cavity enhanced photodetector
A hybrid III–V/SOI resonant-cavity-enhanced photodetector (RCE-PD) structure comprising a high-contrast grating (HCG) reflector, a hybrid grating (HG) reflector, and an air cavity between them, has been proposed and investigated. In the proposed structure, a light absorbing material is integrated as part of the HG reflector, enabling a very compact vertical cavity. Numerical investigations show that a quantum efficiency close to 100 % and a detection linewidth of about 1 nm can be achieved, which are desirable for wavelength division multiplexing applications. Based on these results, a hybrid RCE-PD sample has been fabricated by heterogeneously integrating an InP-based material onto a silicon-on-insulator wafer and has been characterized, which shows a clear enhancement in photo-current at the designed wavelength. This indicates that the HG reflector provides a field enhancement sufficient for RCE-PD operation. In addition, a capability of feasibly selecting the detection wavelength during fabrication as well as a possibility of realizing silicon-integrated bidirectional transceivers are discussed.

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Authors: Learkhanakhachon, S. (Intern), Taghizadeh, A. (Intern), Park, G. C. (Intern), Yvind, K. (Intern), Chung, I. (Intern)
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Hybrid III-V/SOI Resonant Cavity Photodetector
A hybrid III-V/SOI resonant cavity photodetector has been demonstrated, which comprises an InP grating reflector and a Si grating reflector. It can selectively detect an incident light with 1.54-µm wavelength and TM polarization.
Numerical Investigation of Vertical Cavity Lasers With High-Contrast Gratings Using the Fourier Modal Method

We explore the use of a modal expansion technique, Fourier modal method (FMM), for investigating the optical properties of vertical cavities employing high-contrast gratings (HCGs). Three techniques for determining the resonance frequency and quality factor (Q-factor) of a cavity mode are compared, and the computational uncertainties in the resonance frequency and Q-factor calculations are analyzed. Moreover, a method for reducing a three-dimensional (3D) simulation to lower-dimensional simulations is suggested, which allows for very fast and approximate analysis of a 3D structure. By using the implemented FMM, the scattering losses of several HCG-based vertical cavities with inplane heterostructures which have promising prospects for fundamental physics studies and on-chip laser applications, are investigated. This type of parametric study of 3D structures would be numerically very demanding using spatial discretization techniques.
Theoretical Investigation of Subwavelength Gratings and Vertical Cavity Lasers Employing Grating Structures

This thesis deals with theoretical investigations of a newly proposed grating structure, referred to as hybrid grating (HG) as well as vertical cavity lasers based on the grating reflectors. The HG consists of a near-subwavelength grating layer and an unpatterned high-refractive-index cap layer. Though both sides of the grating layer are not surrounded by low refractive-index materials as in high-index-contrast gratings (HCGs), the HG can provide a near-unity reflectivity over a broader wavelength range than HCGs, or work as a resonator with a quality (Q) factor as high as 10^9. The physics behind these reflector and resonator properties are studied thoroughly. A HG structure comprising a III-V cap layer with a gain material and a Si grating layer enables the realization of a compact vertical cavity laser integrated on Si platform, which has a superior thermal property and fabrication feasibility than the HCG-based ones. Furthermore, the concept of cavity dispersion in vertical cavities is introduced and its importance in the modal properties is numerically investigated. The dispersion curvature of a cavity mode is interpreted as the effective photon mass of the cavity mode. In a vertical cavity based on a HCG or HG reflector, this effective photon mass can be engineered by changing the grating parameters, which is not the case in a vertical cavity based on distributed Bragg reflectors (DBRs). This engineering capability enables us to form various photonic heterostructures in lateral directions, which is analogous to electronic quantum wells in conduction or valence bands. Several interesting configurations of heterostructures have been investigated and their potential in fundamental physics study and applications are discussed. For numerical and theoretical studies, a three-dimensional (3D) optical simulator has been implemented, based on the Fourier modal method (FMM). A method to simplify 3D simulations to lower dimensional simulations is suggested, which enables us to perform fast simulations before doing a thorough 3D
simulation. Moreover, three different techniques for determining the resonance frequency and Q-factor of a cavity mode are compared. Based on that, the quasi-normal mode approach with real frequency has been chosen due to its numerical efficiency. In this comparison, the associated computational uncertainty for the resonance frequency and Q-factor is investigated, which shows that the uncertainty in the Q-factor can be several orders of magnitude larger than the uncertainty in the resonance frequency. Next, the HG is shown to possess a near-unity reflectivity in a broad wavelength range, which can be broader than the HCG, since the cap layer introduces more guided mode resonances (GMRs) in the reflectivity spectrum. The fabrication tolerance of the HG is investigated numerically, which shows that the broadband near-unity reflectivity characteristic is prone to common fabrication errors. An experimental demonstration of the HG reflector confirms its broadband reflection characteristics. Furthermore, the physics study of HG as high Q-factor resonator illustrates that the resonance mechanism is similar to the resonances appearing in HCG resonators, and it is quite different from the conventional GMR filters. The effect of fabrication errors and finite size of the structure is investigated to understand the feasibility of fabricating the proposed resonator. Finally, the significance of the cavity dispersion in vertical cavity structure is illustrated. An analytic expression is derived for the dispersion, which shows that the cavity dispersion has contributions from both top and bottom mirrors through their reflectivity phase response as well as the nominal cavity through its thickness. For conventional DBRs, the mirror contribution in dispersion curvature is always positive and negligible, compared to the nominal cavity contribution. However, the HCG or HG contributions can be a specific positive or negative value in different transverse directions, significantly modifying the entire dispersion curvature. The influences of the photon effective mass on the mode confinement, mode spacing and transverse modes are investigated. Particularly, it is shown that the anisotropic dispersion curvature in in-plane heterostructure is responsible for the phenomenon of mode grouping, which is also confirmed by experimental results. Furthermore, in Si-integrated photonics, a laser source that can output light into a Si waveguide is essential, and it is shown that in HGG-based vertical cavity laser the light can be coupled to an in-plane output waveguide. The design rules for achieving a high out-coupling efficiency into the in-plane waveguide are discussed and the in-plane out-coupling efficiency as high as 68% is achieved in design. Based on this platform, a system of two laterally coupled cavities is proposed and investigated, which exhibits the breaking of parity-time (PT) symmetry in vertical cavity structures. Compared to other types of platform for studying this phenomenon such as ring/disk resonators and photonic crystal cavities, the HCG/HG-based vertical cavities appear to be more feasible for realizing an electrically pumped device, which may pave the way for finding device applications for PT-symmetry breaking phenomenon.

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**Ultrabroadband Hybrid III-V/SOI Grating Reflector for On-chip Lasers**
We report on a new type of III-V/SOI grating reflector with a broad stopband of 350 nm. This reflector has promising prospects for applications in high-speed III-V/SOI vertical cavity lasers with an improved heat dissipation capability.

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Ultrahigh-speed Si-integrated on-chip laser with tailored dynamic characteristics

For on-chip interconnects, an ideal light source should have an ultralow energy consumption per bandwidth (operating energy) as well as sufficient output power for error-free detection. Nanocavity lasers have been considered the most ideal for smaller operating energy. However, they have a challenge in obtaining a sufficient output power. Here, as an alternative, we propose an ultrahigh-speed microcavity laser structure, based on a vertical cavity with a high-contrast grating (HCG) mirror for transverse magnetic (TM) polarisation. By using the TM HCG, a very small mode volume and an un-pumped compact optical feedback structure can be realised, which together tailor the frequency response function for achieving a very high speed at low injection currents. Furthermore, light can be emitted laterally into a Si waveguide. From an 1.54-μm optically-pumped laser, a 3-dB frequency of 27 GHz was obtained at a pumping level corresponding to sub-mA. Using measured 3-dB frequencies and calculated equivalent currents, the modulation current efficiency factor (MCEF) is estimated to be 42.1 GHz/mA(1/2), which is superior among microcavity lasers. This shows a high potential for a very high speed at low injection currents or every small heat generation at high bitrates, which are highly desirable for both on-chip and off-chip applications.

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Vertical-cavity laser with a novel grating mirror

Hybrid III-V on silicon (Si) 'vertical cavity lasers' (hybrid VCLs), which can emit light laterally into a Si waveguide, are fabricated and investigated. The Si-integrated hybrid VCL consists of a top dielectric Bragg reflector (DBR), a III-V active layer, and a bottom high contrast grating (HCG) mirror formed in the Si layer of a Si-on-insulator (SOI) wafer. The hybrid VCLs have a promising potential for very high-speed operation and low energy consumption, which is ideal for optical interconnects as well as large data center applications. For the experimental demonstration of hybrid VCLs, CMOS-compatible fabrication processes are designed and developed. These include a low-temperature direct wafer bonding process and an etch-back process. Based on these, two versions of optically-pumped hybrid VCLs have been fabricated. The first version of hybrid VCL is designed for demonstrating in-plane emission into a Si waveguide. The in-plane emission is enabled by the bottom HCG abutting the Si waveguide, which not only functions as a highly reflective mirror but also routes the light from the vertical cavity laterally into the Si waveguide. The measured in-plane emission proves the lasing action with a side-mode suppression ratio (SMSR) of 27.5 dB at a peak wavelength of 1486 nm. The threshold pumping power corresponds to a current injection of 1.1 mA. A signature of highly anisotropic cavity dispersion has been observed and discussed, which is unique for HCG-based vertical cavities. The second version proves the potential for high-speed operation of hybrid VCL structure. In the hybrid VCL structure, the effective cavity length is substantially reduced by using a dielectric DBR and a TM-HCG with a very short evanescent tail. This reduces the photon lifetime of the laser cavity significantly without reducing the mirror reflectivity, leading to a very high intrinsic speed. A 3 dB frequency of 27.2 GHz was measured at a pumping power corresponding to a current injection of 0.7 mA. The measured pumping power was limited by the setup, the 3 dB frequency could be even higher. At this pumping level, the SMSR was about 49 dB and the lasing wavelength was 1541 nm. It was noteworthy that a modulation current efficiency factor (MCEF) of 42.1 GHz/mA1/2, which is 3 times greater than the cutting edge 850 nm VCSEL. Besides, this large MCEF is desirable for significantly lowering the injection current at a given target speed, which implies the amount of heat generation can potentially be reduced by 2 orders of magnitude than the 850 nm VCSELs.

Last, a new type of grating reflector, referred to as hybrid grating (HG) is analyzed and demonstrated, which may improve the heat dissipation efficiency of HCG-based hybrid VCL structures. The HG mirror consisting of a bottom grating and a high-refractive-index cap layer integrated on the grating can provide a stop band even broader than HCG. The interaction between the cap and the bottom grating results in strong Fabry-Perot (FP) resonance as well as weak guided mode (GM) resonance. Most of the reflected power come from the FP resonance while the GM resonance performs a crucial role in achieving a reflectance of almost 100% as well as broadening the stopband as wide as 300 nm.
**Vcsel structure**
The invention relates to a VCSEL structure based on a novel grating reflector. The grating reflector comprises a grating layer with a contiguous core grating region having a grating structure, wherein an index of refraction of high-index sections of the grating structure is at least 2.5, and wherein an index of refraction of low-index sections of the grating structure is less than 2. The core grating region defines a projection in a direction normal to the grating layer. The grating reflector further comprises a cap layer abutting the grating layer, and an index of refraction of the cap layer within the projection of the core grating region onto the cap layer is at least 2.5, and within the projection of the core grating region, the cap layer is abutted by a first solid dielectric low-index layer, an index of refraction of the first low-index layer or air being less than 2; and within the projection of the core grating region, the grating layer is also abutted by a second low-index layer and/or by air, an index of refraction of the second low-index layer or air being less than 2. The VCSEL structure furthermore comprises a first reflector and an active region for providing a cavity and amplification.

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**A New Compact Broadband Reflector: The Hybrid Grating**

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Source-ID: 124321014
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2016

**Effect of In-plane Mirror Dispersion on Vertical Cavities Based on High-Contrast Grating Mirrors**
We report how the in-plane dispersion of a high-index-contrast grating reflector influences the transverse mode properties such as shorter wavelengths for lower-order transverse modes and different transverse-mode wavelength spacings for modes with the same size.

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Organisations: Department of Photonics Engineering, Nanophotonics Theory and Signal Processing
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Hybrid III-V-on-Si Laser with Ultra-low Energy Consumption

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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
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Hybrid III-V/SOI single-mode vertical-cavity laser with in-plane emission into a silicon waveguide

We report a III-V-on-SOI vertical-cavity laser emitting into an in-plane Si waveguide fabricated by using CMOS-compatible processes. The fabricated laser operates at 1.54 µm with a SMSR of 33 dB and a low threshold.

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Conference: 2015 Conference on Lasers and Electro-Optics 2015 (CLEO), San Jose, CA, United States, 10/05/2015 - 10/05/2015
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Hybrid vertical-cavity laser with lateral emission into a silicon waveguide

We experimentally demonstrate an optically-pumped III-V/Si vertical-cavity laser with lateral emission into a silicon waveguide. This on-chip hybrid laser comprises a distributed Bragg reflector, a III-V active layer, and a high-contrast grating reflector, which simultaneously funnels light into the waveguide integrated with the laser. This laser has the advantages of long-wavelength vertical-cavity surface-emitting lasers, such as low threshold and high side-mode suppression ratio, while allowing integration with silicon photonic circuits, and is fabricated using CMOS compatible processes. It has the potential for ultrahigh-speed operation beyond 100 Gbit/s and features a novel mechanism for transverse mode control.
III-V/SOI vertical cavity laser structure for 120 Gbit/s speed
Ultrashort-cavity structure for III-V/SOI vertical cavity laser with light output into a Si waveguide is proposed, enabling 17 fJ/bit efficiency or 120 Gbit/s speed. Experimentally, 27-GHz bandwidth is demonstrated at 3.5 times of threshold. © 2015 OSA.

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III-V/SOI vertical cavity laser with in-plane output into a Si waveguide
We experimentally demonstrate an optically-pumped III-V-on-SOI hybrid vertical-cavity laser that outputs light into an in-plane Si waveguide, using CMOS-compatible processes. The laser operates at 1.49 $\mu$m with a side-mode suppression-ratio of 27 dB and has a similar threshold as long-wavelength VCSELs.

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MEMS Tunable nanostructured photodetector

This thesis was prepared at the department of Photonics Engineering, the Technical University of Denmark in fulfilment of the requirements for acquiring a Philosophiae doctor (Ph.D.) in Photonics Engineering. The thesis deals with the design and fabrication of tunable resonant-cavity-enhanced photodetector using dielectric subwavelength gratings as reflectors operating at 1550 nm optical communication wavelength. The main work in this thesis divided equally into device design and process development. The properties of dielectric subwavelength grating are described. The main result of the thesis is the new resonant cavity structure using dielectric subwavelength gratings as ultra high reflective broadband reflectors and process development to realize the design. The tuning characteristics are reported for different types of cavities and compared with the conventional distributed Bragg reflector (DBR) structure. Results from the fabricated devices are reported along with an investigation of the design parameters which influence the performance deviation from the design.

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Authors: Learkthanakhachon, S. (Intern), Chung, I. (Intern), Tafur Monroy, I. (Intern), Yvind, K. (Intern)
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Polarization-Independent Wideband High-Index-Contrast Grating Mirror

Island-type two-dimensional high-index-contrast grating mirror based on a standard silicon-on-insulator wafer have been experimentally demonstrated. The measured spectra shows a bandwidth of ~192 nm with a reflectivity over 99% as well as polarization independence. Numerical simulations show that the designed mirror has large tolerance to fabrication errors.

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BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
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BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
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BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
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BFI (2010): BFI-level 2
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Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
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Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.775 SNIP 1.804
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
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Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 2.345 SNIP 1.566
Web of Science (2007): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 2.112 SNIP 1.884
Web of Science (2006): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 2.97 SNIP 2.454
Web of Science (2005): Indexed yes
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Web of Science (2004): Indexed yes
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Web of Science (2002): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 3.519 SNIP 1.678
Web of Science (2001): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 2.345 SNIP 1.202
Web of Science (2000): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (1999): SJR 2.44 SNIP 1.302
A theoretical study of differences in broadband high-index-contrast grating (HCG) reflectors for TM and TE polarizations is presented, covering various grating parameters and properties of HCGs. It is shown that the HCG reflectors for TM polarization (TM HCG reflectors) have much thicker grating thicknesses and smaller grating periods than the TE HCG reflectors. This difference is found to originate from the different boundary conditions met for the electric field of each polarization. Due to this difference, the TM HCG reflectors have much shorter evanescent extension of HCG modes into low-refractive-index media surrounding the HCG. This enables to achieve a very short effective cavity length for VCSELs, which is essential for ultrahigh speed VCSELs and MEMS-tunable VCSELs. The obtained understandings on polarization dependences will be able to serve as important design guidelines for various HCG-based devices.
Towards Electrically Pumped NanoLasers for Terabit Communication.

This thesis deals with modeling, design, fabrication and characterization of vertically electrically pumped photonic crystal light-emitting devices. For this purpose a new material platform of III-V semiconductors on silicon has been developed. The devices fabricated on this platform can be used as optical interconnects, where compatibility with Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) technology is required. The first part of this work is dedicated to modeling and simulations of electrically pumped photonic crystal nanolasers with diverse material configurations and different concepts for electrical injection. The analysis of the models is conducted with focus on laser performances, energy efficiency, and thermal properties. The second part of this thesis deals with design, fabrication and characterization of vertically electrically pumped photonic crystal light-emitting devices. The devices consist of a double heterostructure Photonic Crystal (PhC) membrane with line-defect waveguide for the optical configuration and a pillar under the membrane as a path for vertical electrical injection. The fabricated devices have been tested under electrical injection and photonic crystal light-emitting diodes (LEDs) have been demonstrated. Furthermore the characterization of the devices under optical injection resulted in lasing emission. The main result of this work is the realization of vertically electrically pumped photonic crystal light-emitting devices on a new material platform. This result has been achieved through a long and complicated cleanroom fabrication process. The processing includes the development of a mutual SiO2-benzocyclobutene (BCB) planarization with approximately the same dry etch rate for SiO2 and BCB and double-side processing through adhesive BCB bonding to silicon. The use of chip-mark alignment had to be employed for the second electron-beam lithography of
the PhC pattern, in order to compensate for the discovered random sample distortion after the bonding step.

**Ultracompact resonator with high quality-factor based on a hybrid grating structure**
We numerically investigate the properties of a hybrid grating structure acting as a resonator with ultrahigh quality factor. This reveals that the physical mechanism responsible for the resonance is quite different from the conventional guided mode resonance (GMR). The hybrid grating consists of a subwavelength grating layer and an un-patterned high-refractive-index cap layer, being surrounded by low index materials. Since the cap layer may include a gain region, an ultracompact laser can be realized based on the hybrid grating resonator, featuring many advantages over high-contrast-grating resonator lasers. The effect of fabrication errors and finite size of the structure is investigated to understand the feasibility of fabricating the proposed resonator.

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**Ultracompact resonator with high quality-factor based on a hybrid grating structure**
We numerically investigate the properties of a hybrid grating structure acting as a resonator with ultrahigh quality factor. This reveals that the physical mechanism responsible for the resonance is quite different from the conventional guided mode resonance (GMR). The hybrid grating consists of a subwavelength grating layer and an un-patterned high-refractive-index cap layer, being surrounded by low index materials. Since the cap layer may include a gain region, an ultracompact laser can be realized based on the hybrid grating resonator, featuring many advantages over high-contrast-grating resonator lasers. The effect of fabrication errors and finite size of the structure is investigated to understand the feasibility of fabricating the proposed resonator.

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Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.976 SNIP 1.755 CiteScore 3.78
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
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BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 2.358 SNIP 2.226 CiteScore 4.38
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 2.587 SNIP 2.145 CiteScore 3.85
Vertical-Cavity In-plane Heterostructures: Physics and Applications

We show that the in-plane heterostructures realized in vertical cavities with high contrast grating (HCG) reflector enables exotic configurations of heterostructure and photonic wells. In photonic crystal heterostructures forming a photonic well, the property of a confined mode is determined by the well width and barrier height. We show that in vertical-cavity in-plane heterostructures, anisotropic dispersion curvatures plays a key role as well, leading to exotic effects such as a photonic well with conduction band like well and a valence band like barrier. We investigate three examples to discuss the rich potential of this heterostructure as a platform for various physics studies and propose a system of two laterally coupled cavities which shows the breaking of parity-time symmetry as an example.
130-nm tunable grating-mirror VCSEL

We have reported that a combination of the high-index-contrast grating (HCG) mirror as movable mirror and the extended cavity configuration with an antireflection layer can provide a tuning wavelength range of 100 nm for tunable VCSELS. Here, we report that using the air-coupled cavity configuration instead of the extended cavity configuration can bring 130-nm tuning range around 1330-nm wavelength. The air-coupled cavity is known to reduce the quantum confinement factor in VCSELS, increasing threshold. In our air-coupled cavity HCG VCSEL case, the very short power penetration length in the HCG minimizes this reduction of the quantum confinement factor, not as significant as in the air-coupled cavity DBR VCSEL.
Comparison of Different Numerical Methods for Quality Factor Calculation of Nano and Micro Photonic Cavities

Four different numerical methods for calculating the quality factor and resonance wavelength of a nano or micro photonic cavity are compared. Good agreement was found for a wide range of quality factors. Advantages and limitations of the different methods are discussed.

Electrical Injection Schemes for Nanolasers

Three electrical injection schemes based on recently demonstrated electrically pumped photonic crystal nanolasers have been numerically investigated: 1) a vertical p-i-n junction through a post structure; 2) a lateral p-i-n junction with a homostructure; and 3) a lateral p-i-n junction with a buried heterostructure. Self-consistent laser-diode simulations reveal that the lateral injection scheme with a buried heterostructure achieves the best lasing characteristics at a low current, whereas the vertical injection scheme performs better at a higher current for the chosen geometries. For this analysis, the properties of different schemes, i.e., electrical resistance, threshold voltage, threshold current, and internal efficiency as energy requirements for optical interconnects are compared and the physics behind the differences is discussed.

Hybrid grating reflector with high reflectivity and broad bandwidth

We suggest a new type of grating reflector denoted hybrid grating (HG) which shows large reflectivity in a broad wavelength range and has a structure suitable for realizing a vertical cavity laser with ultra-small modal volume. The properties of the grating reflector are investigated numerically and explained. The HG consists of an un-patterned III-V layer and a Si grating. The III-V layer has a thickness comparable to the grating layer, introduces more guided mode resonances and significantly increases the bandwidth of the reflector compared to the well-known high-index-contrast grating (HCG). By using an active III-V layer, a laser can be realized where the gain region is integrated into the mirror itself.
Mode selection laser

The invention relates to a semiconductor mode selection laser, particularly to a VCSEL laser (200) having mode selection properties. The mode selection capability of the laser is achieved by configuring one of the reflectors (15,51) in the resonance cavity so that a reflectivity of the reflector (15) varies spatially in one dimension or two dimensions. Accordingly, the reflector (15) with spatially varying reflectivity is part both of the resonance cavity and the mode selection functionality of the laser. A plurality of the lasers configured with different mode selectors, i.e. different spatial reflector variations, may be combined to generate a laser beam containing a plurality of orthogonal modes. The laser beam may be injected into a few-mode optical fiber, e.g. for the purpose of optical communication. The VCSEL may have intra-cavity contacts (31,37) and a Tunnel junction (33) for current confinement into the active layer (34). An air-gap layer (102) may be provided between the upper reflector (15) and the SOI wafer (50) acting as a substrate. The lower reflector may be designed as a high-contrast grating (51) by etching.

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Authors: Chung, I. (Intern), Ran, Q. (Intern)
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Publication information
Wavelength sweepable laser source
Wavelength sweepable laser source is disclosed, wherein the laser source is a semiconductor laser source adapted for generating laser light at a lasing wavelength. The laser source comprises a substrate, a first reflector, and a second reflector. The first and second reflector together defines an optical cavity, and are arranged to support light oscillation in the optical cavity along an optical path in a direction normal to the substrate. The optical cavity comprises a void in the optical path. The second reflector is resiliently suspended by a suspension in a distance from the first reflector and having a rest position, the second reflector and suspension together defining a microelectromechanical MEMS oscillator. The MEMS oscillator has a resonance frequency and is adapted for oscillating the second reflector on either side of the rest position.; The laser source further comprises electrical connections adapted for applying an electric field to the MEMS oscillator. Furthermore, a laser source system and a method of use of the laser source are disclosed.

1060-nm Tunable Monolithic High Index Contrast Subwavelength Grating VCSEL
We present the first tunable vertical-cavity surface-emitting laser (VCSEL) where the top distributed Bragg reflector has been completely substituted by an air-cladded high-index-contrast subwavelength grating (HCG) mirror. In this way, an extended cavity design can be realized by reducing the reflection at the semiconductor–air interface using an anti-reflective coating (ARC). We demonstrate how the ARC can be integrated in a monolithic structure by oxidizing AlGaaS with high Al-content. The HCG VCSEL has the potential to achieve polarization stable single-mode output with high tuning efficiency. The HCG VCSEL shows a total tuning range of 16 nm around an emission wavelength of 1060 nm with 1-mW output power.
Effect of External Optical Feedback for Nano-laser Structures
We theoretically investigated the effect of optical feedback on a photonic crystal nanolaser, comparing with conventional in-plane and vertical-cavity lasers.

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Electrical injection schemes for nanolasers
The performance of injection schemes among recently demonstrated electrically pumped photonic crystal nanolasers has been investigated numerically. The computation has been carried out at room temperature using a commercial semiconductor simulation software. For the simulations two electrical injection schemes have been compared: vertical p-i-n junction through a current post structure as in1 and lateral p-i-n junction with either uniform material as in2 or with a buried heterostructure (BH) as in3. To allow a direct comparison of the three schemes the same active material composition consisting of 3 InGaAsP QWs on an InP substrate has been chosen for the modeling. In the simulations the main focus is on the electrical and optical properties of the nanolasers i.e. electrical resistance, threshold voltage, threshold current and wallplug efficiency. In the current flow evaluation the lowest threshold current has been achieved with the lateral electrical injection through the BH; while the lowest resistance has been obtained from the current post structure even though this model shows a higher current threshold because of the lack of carrier confinement. Final scope of the simulations is the analyses of advantages and disadvantages of different electrical injection schemes for the development of the optimal device design for the future generation of electrically pumped nanolasers for terabit communication.

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Organisations: Department of Photonics Engineering, Nanophotonic Devices, Nanophotonics Theory and Signal Processing
Authors: Lupi, A. (Intern), Chung, I. (Intern), Yvind, K. (Intern)
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Hybrid III-V-on-Si Vertical Cavity laser for Optical Interconnects
Combining a III-V active material onto the Si platform is an attractive approach for silicon photonics light source. We have developed fabrication methods for novel III-V on Si vertical cavity lasers.

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Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2014
Laser device
The present invention provides a light source for light circuits on a silicon platform. A vertical laser cavity is formed by a gain region arranged between a first mirror structure and a second mirror structure, both acting as mirrors, by forming a grating region including an active material in a silicon layer in a semiconductor structure or wafer structure. A waveguide for receiving light from the region of the mirrors is formed within or to be connected to the region of the mirrors, and functions as an output coupler for the VCL. Thereby, vertical lasing modes are coupled to lateral in-plane modes of the in-plane waveguide formed in the silicon layer, and light can be provided to e.g. photonic circuits on a SOI or CMOS substrate in the silicon.

General information
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Organisations: Department of Photonics Engineering, Nanophotonics Theory and Signal Processing
Authors: Chung, I. (Intern)
Publication date: 2013

Publication information
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Patent number: WO2013004241
Date: 10/01/2013
Priority date: 18/11/2011
Priority number: US201161561634P
Original language: English

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Also published as: US2014198815, KR20140057536, EP2729997, CN103636084.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research › Patent – Annual report year: 2014

Polarization-independent high-index contrast grating and its fabrication tolerances
A polarization-independent, high-index contrast grating (HCG) with a single layer of cross stripes allowing simple fabrication is proposed. Since the cross stripes structure can be suspended in air by selectively wet-etching the layer below, all the layers can be grown at once when implemented for vertical-cavity surface-emitting lasers. We optimized the structure to have a broad and high reflectivity band centered at around 1\(\times\)\(\lambda\);\(\mu\)m using a finite difference time domain method, and obtained an 80x\(\times\)\(\lambda\);\(\mu\)m high reflectivity band centered at 0.97x\(\times\)\(\lambda\);\(\mu\)m in which the reflectivity exceeded 99.5 We also investigated the fabrication tolerances of the structure and found that, assuming careful optimizations of electron beam lithography for the precise grating width and dry-etching for the vertical sidewall, the suggested polarization-independent HCG can be fabricated using standard technologies.

General information
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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
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BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
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Web of Science (2017): Indexed Yes
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Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 1.61 SJR 0.633 SNIP 1.095
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
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**Electronic versions:**
prod21360249617809.2013_AO_52_5_1049_Polarization_indep_2D_grating.pdf

**DOIs:**
10.1364/AO.52.0101049

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Source: Bibtex
Source-ID: urn:4296f3ce7d3b88cc11ca8a7d424e74089
Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2013
Resonant MEMS tunable VCSEL
We demonstrate how resonant excitation of a microelectro-mechanical system can be used to increase the tuning range of a vertical-cavity surface-emitting laser two-fold by enabling both blue- and red-shifting of the wavelength. In this way a short-cavity design enabling wide tuning range can be realized. A high-index-contrast subwavelength grating vertical-cavity surface-emitting laser with a monolithically integrated anti-reflection coating is presented. By incorporating an antireflection coating into the air cavity, higher tuning efficiency can be achieved at low threshold current. The first result shows 24-nm continuous resonant tuning range around an emission wavelength of 1060 nm with 0.9 mW output power.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Photonics Engineering, Nanophotonic Devices, Nanophotonics Theory and Signal Processing, Department of Micro- and Nanotechnology, Silicon Microtechnology, Center for Individual Nanoparticle Functionality
Authors: Ansbæk, T. (Intern), Chung, I. (Intern), Semenova, E. (Intern), Hansen, O. (Intern), Yvind, K. (Intern)
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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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Web of Science (2017): Indexed Yes
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Scopus rating (2016): SJR 1.139 SNIP 1.322 CiteScore 2.99
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BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.889 SNIP 2.072 CiteScore 3.49
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 2.258 SNIP 2.38 CiteScore 4.55
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 2.742 SNIP 2.661 CiteScore 4.35
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 2.367 SNIP 2.845 CiteScore 3.87
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 2.217 SNIP 2.599
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 2.964 SNIP 2.869
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 2.476 SNIP 2.433
Speed enhancement in VCSELs employing grating mirrors

In recent years, various approaches to improve the speed of directly modulated vertical-cavity surface-emitting lasers (VCSELs) have been reported and demonstrated good improvement. In this paper, we propose and numerically investigate a new possibility of using high-index-contrast grating (HCG) as mirror for VCSELs. By changing the grating design, one can control the reflection delay of the grating mirror, enabling the control of cavity photon lifetime. On the other hand, short energy penetration depth of the HCG results in smaller modal volume, compared to DBR VCSELs. An example structure shows that the HCG VCSEL has a 30-% higher 3-dB bandwidth than the DBR VCSEL.

General information

State: Published
Organisations: Department of Photonics Engineering, Nanophotonics Theory and Signal Processing
Authors: Chung, I. (Intern), Mørk, J. (Intern)
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Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.187 SNIP 0.224 CiteScore 0.3
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.188 SNIP 0.231 CiteScore 0.3
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.2 SNIP 0.259 CiteScore 0.26
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
Tunable Resonant-Cavity-Enhanced Photodetector with Double High-Index-Contrast Grating Mirrors

In this paper, we propose a broadband-tunable resonant-cavity-enhanced photodetector (RCE-PD) structure with double high-index-contrast grating (HCG) mirrors and numerically investigate its characteristics. The detector is designed to operate at 1550-nm wavelength. The detector structure consists of a top InP HCG mirror, a p-i-n photodiode embedding multiple quantum wells, and a Si HCG mirror formed in the Si layer of a silicon-on-insulator wafer. The detection wavelength can be changed by moving the top InP HCG mirror suspended in the air. High reflectivity and small penetration length of HCGs lead to a narrow absorption linewidth of 0.38 nm and a broad tuning range of 111 nm. The peak absorption efficiency is 76-84% within the tuning range. This broadband-tunable and narrow-absorption-linewidth RCE-PD is desirable for applications where selective wavelength demultiplexing is required. Furthermore, the fact that it can be fabricated on a silicon platform offers us a possibility of integration with electronics.
Increasing power consumption for electrical interconnects between and inside chips is posing a real challenge to continue the performance scaling of processors/computers as predicted by D. Moore. In recent processors, energy consumption for electrical interconnects is half of power supplied and will be 80% in near future. This challenge strongly has motivated replacing electrical interconnects with optical ones even in chip level communications [1]. This chip-level optical interconnects need quite different performance of optoelectronic devices than required for conventional optical communications. For a light source, the energy consumption per sending a bit is required to be <10 fJ/bit for on-chip interconnects and <100 fJ/bit for off-chip interconnects; this is two or three orders of magnitude smaller than the conventional devices. To meet the energy/bit requirement, many innovative laser diode and light-emitting diode (LED)
structures have been proposed so far. Our hybrid laser is one of these efforts [2].

The hybrid laser consists of a dielectric reflector, a III-V semiconductor active material, and a high-index-contrast grating (HCG) reflector formed in the silicon layer of a silicon-on-insulator (SOI) wafer. ‘Hybrid’ indicates that a III-V active material is wafer-bonded to a silicon SOI wafer. In the hybrid laser, light is vertically amplified between the dielectric and the HCG reflectors, while the light output is laterally emitted to a normal Si ridge waveguide that is connected to the HCG reflector. The HCG works as a vertical mirror as well as a vertical-to-lateral coupler. Very small field penetration into the HCG allows for 3-4 times smaller modal volume than typical vertical-cavity surface-emitting lasers (VCSELs). This leads to high direct modulation speed. Details on device operating mechanism will be explained in the lecture.

Recently, a nano light-emitting diode (LED) with energy/bit < 1fJ/bit [3] and a nano laser diode with a buried heterostructure (BH) active material [4] have been recently reported in the literature. Additionally, device physics, engineering issue, and error-free light detection issue in quantum limit will be discussed in relation to these two structures.
Low-energy-consumption hybrid lasers for silicon photonics

Physics and characteristics of a hybrid vertical-cavity laser that can be an on-chip Si light source with high speed and low energy consumption are discussed.

Reflectivity-modulated grating-mirror

The invention relates to vertical cavity lasers (VCL) incorporating a reflectivity-modulated grating mirror (1) for modulating the laser output. A cavity is formed by a bottom mirror (4), an active region (3), and an outcoupling top grating mirror (1) formed by a periodic refractive index grating region in a layer structure comprising a p- and a n-doped semiconductor layer with an electrooptic material layer (12) arranged there between. The grating region comprises a grating structure formed by periodic perforations to change the refractive index periodically in directions normal to the oscillation axis. A modulated voltage (91) is applied in reverse bias between the n- and p-doped layers to modulate the refractive index of the electrooptic material layer (12) and thereby the reflectivity spectrum of the grating mirror (1). The reflectivity of the grating mirror (1) can be modulated between a reflectivity with little or no out coupling and a reflectivity with normal out coupling, wherein lasing in the VCL is supported at both the first and the second reflectivity. As the out coupling mirror modulates the output, the lasing does not need to be modulated, and the invention provides the advantage of lower power consumption at high modulation speeds.
VCSELs and silicon light sources exploiting SOI grating mirrors

In this talk, novel vertical-cavity laser structure consisting of a dielectric Bragg reflector, a III-V active region, and a high-index-contrast grating made in the Si layer of a silicon-on-insulator (SOI) wafer will be presented. In the Si light source version of this laser structure, the SOI grating works as a highly-reflective mirror as well as routes light into a Si in-plane output waveguide connected to the grating. In the vertical-cavity surface-emitting laser (VCSEL) version, there is no in-plane output waveguide connected to the grating. Thus, light is vertically emitted through the Bragg reflector. Numerical simulations show that both the silicon light source and the VCSEL exploiting SOI grating mirrors have superior performances, compared to existing silicon light sources and long wavelength VCSELs. These devices are highly adequate for chip-level optical interconnects as well as conventional short-distance optical connections. In the talk, device physics will be discussed in detail.

General information

State: Published
Organisations: Nanophotonics Theory and Signal Processing, Department of Photonics Engineering
Authors: Chung, I. (Intern), Mørk, J. (Intern)
Pages: 82700D
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Conference: SPIE Photonics West : High Contrast Metastructures, San Francisco, California, United States, 21/01/2012 - 21/01/2012
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Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.187 SNIP 0.224 CiteScore 0.3
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
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ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
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Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.194 SNIP 0.243 CiteScore 0.27
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Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.197 SNIP 0.264 CiteScore 0.31
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Vertical-cavity surface-emitting lasers for medical diagnosis

This thesis deals with the design and fabrication of tunable Vertical-Cavity Surface-Emitting Lasers (VCSELs). The focus has been the application of tunable VCSELs in medical diagnostics, specifically OCT. VCSELs are candidates as light sources for swept-source OCT where their high sweep rate, wide sweep range and high degree of coherence enable deep probing of tissue at acquisition rates that will eliminate the effects of rapid involuntary eye movements.

The main achievement of the dissertation work has been the development of an electro-statically tunable VCSEL at 1060 nm with wide tuning range and high tuning rate. The VCSEL is highly single-mode and inherently polarization stable due to the use of a High-index Contrast subwavelength Grating (HCG). HCG VCSELs are presented with 1.5% relative tuning range at a tuning rate of 850 kHz.

The thesis reports on the analysis of narrow linewidth Fabry-Pérot filters with dissimilar mirrors and the design of such Fabry-Pérot cavities for VCSELs. Fabrication of InGaAs multiple quantum wells with GaAsP strain balancing layers is covered together with the growth and wet chemical etching of InAlP. The fabrication of the proposed Fabry-Pérot filters and VCSELs is outlined and the results on their characterization reported.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Photonics Engineering, Nanophotonic Devices, Nanophotonics Theory and Signal Processing, Nanophotonics
Authors: Ansbæk, T. (Intern), Yvind, K. (Intern), Chung, I. (Intern), Larsson, D. (Intern)
Number of pages: 95
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Place of publication: Kgs. Lyngby
Publisher: Technical University of Denmark (DTU)
ISBN (Print): 87-92062-83-0
Original language: English
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions: phdthesis.pdf
Publication: Research - peer-review › Conference article – Annual report year: 2012

Vertical-cavity surface-emitting laser vapor sensor using swelling polymer reflection modulation

Vapor detection using a low-refractive index polymer for reflection modulation of the top mirror in a vertical-cavity surface-emitting laser (VCSEL) is demonstrated. The VCSEL sensor concept presents a simple method to detect the response of a sensor polymer in the presence of volatile organic compounds. We model the physics as a change in the top mirror loss caused by swelling of the polymer upon absorbing the target volatile organic compound. Further we show how acetone vapors at 82 000 ppm concentration can change the polymer coated VCSEL output power by 20 μW.

Electronic versions:
phdthesis.pdf
Publication: Research › Ph.D. thesis – Annual report year: 2012
Wave-front-engineered grating mirrors for VCSELs

High-index-contrast grating mirrors featuring beam steering abilities for the transmitted beam as well as high reflectivity over a broad bandwidth are suggested. Gratings designed to provide control over the wave front of the transmitted beam are numerically investigated. The proposed structures are then fabricated for experimental characterization. The measurements performed show the beam steering ability of the suggested HCG designs and are also in good agreement with the theoretical predictions. General design rules to engineer these HCG structures for different applications are derived. These grating mirrors would have a significant impact on low cost laser sources fabrication, since a more efficient integration of optoelectronic modules can be achieved by avoiding expensive external lens systems.
High-index-contrast grating reflector with beam steering ability for the transmitted beam

High-index contrast grating mirrors providing wave front control of the transmitted light as well as high reflectivity over a broad bandwidth are suggested and both numerically and experimentally investigated. General design rules to engineer these structures for different applications are derived. Such grating mirrors would have a significant impact on low cost laser fabrication, since a more efficient integration of optoelectronic modules can be achieved by avoiding expensive external lens systems.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Plasmonics and Metamaterials, Department of Photonics Engineering, Nanophotonics Theory and Signal Processing, Technical University of Denmark
Authors: Carletti, L. (Ekstern), Malureanu, R. (Intern), Mørk, J. (Intern), Chung, I. (Intern)
Pages: 23567-23572
Publication date: 2011
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Optics Express
Volume: 19
Issue number: 23
ISSN (Print): 1094-4087
Ratings:
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Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
Modelling of photonic-crystal VCSELs with semi-vectorial and vectorial models

In the talk the results of the COST MP0702 exercise on modeling photonic- crystal (PC) VCSELs are presented. Four different numerical methods are compared through an analysis of a benchmark VCSEL structure, where the PC structure penetrates all VCSEL layers, the entire top-mirror DBR, a fraction of the top-mirror DBR or just the VCSEL cavity. The different models are evaluated by comparing the predicted resonance wavelengths and threshold gains for different hole diameters and pitches of the PC. The agreement between the models is relatively good, with an exception of one case, which corresponds to the effective index method. The simulation results elucidate the strength and weaknesses of the analyzed methods and outline the limits of applicability of different models.
80-nm-tunable high-index-contrast subwavelength grating long-wavelength VCSEL: Proposal and numerical simulations

A widely-tunable single-mode long wavelength vertical-cavity surface-emitting laser structure employing a MEMStunable high-index-contrast subwavelength grating (HCG) is suggested and numerically investigated. A very large 80-nm linear tuning range was obtained as the HCG was actuated by -220 to 250 nm. The large tuning range results from making the air gap part of the optical cavity, which was achieved by inserting an antireflection layer below the air gap and by the absence of partial top DBR for current spreading. The single mode operation was maintained throughout the tuning range, thanks to the selective pumping of the fundamental mode and the moderate mode selection by the HCG itself. Analytic expressions for tuning range and tuning sensitivity were derived, using the penetration depth of the HCG for the first time.
A widely-tunable single-mode 1.3 μm vertical-cavity surface-emitting laser structure incorporating a microelectromechanical system-tunable high-index-contrast subwavelength grating (HCG) mirror is suggested and numerically investigated. A linear tuning range of 100 nm and a wavelength tuning efficiency of 0.203 are predicted. The large tuning range and efficiency are attributed to the incorporation of the tuning air gap as part of the optical cavity and to the use of a short cavity structure. The short cavity length can be achieved by employing a HCG design of which the reflection mechanism does not rely on resonant coupling. The absence of resonance coupling leads to a 0.59 λ-thick penetration depth of the HCG and enables to use a 0.25 λ-thick tuning air gap underneath the HCG. This considerably reduces the effective cavity length, leading to larger tuning range and efficiency. The basic properties of this new structure are analyzed, and shown to be explained by analytical expressions that are derived in the paper. In this context, the penetration depth of the HCG is introduced and shown to be an important characteristic length scale. Throughout the tuning wavelength range, strong single mode operation was maintained and uniform output power is expected.

**General information**

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Organisations: Nanophotonics Theory and Signal Processing, Department of Photonics Engineering
Authors: Chung, I. (Intern), Iakovlev, V. (Ekstern), Sirbu, A. (Ekstern), Mereuta, A. (Ekstern), Kapon, E. (Ekstern), Caliman, A. (Ekstern), Mark, J. (Intern)
Pages: 1245-1253
Publication date: 2010
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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Web of Science (2017): Indexed Yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 1.74 SJR 0.738 SNIP 1.103
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
In this article, we report our results on 980nm high-index-contrast subwavelength grating (HCG) VCSELs for optical interconnection applications. In our structure, a thin undoped HCG layer replaces a thick p-type Bragg mirror. The HCG mirror can feasibly achieve polarization-selective reflectivities close to 100%. The investigated structure consists of a HCG mirror with an underneath $\lambda/4$-thick oxide gap, four p-type GaAlAs/GaAs pairs for current spreading, three InGaAs/GaAs quantum wells, and an n-type GaAlAs/GaAs Bragg mirror. The HCG structure was defined by e-beam lithography and dry etching. The current oxide aperture and the oxide gap underneath the HCG were simultaneously formed by the selective wet oxidation process. Compared to air-gap high contrast grating mirrors demonstrated elsewhere, our grating mirrors are particular since they are supported by thinner $\lambda/4$ aluminium oxide layer, and thus are mechanically robust and thinner than usual designs. Sub-milliamp threshold currents and single-transverse-mode operation was obtained. A hero device exhibited maximum singlemode output power of more than 4 mW at room temperature and 1 mw at 70°C, which are the highest values ever reported from the HCG structures. These results build a bridge between a standard VCSEL and a
hybrid laser on silicon, making them of potential use for the realization of silicon photonics.

**General information**

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Organisations: Nanophotonics Theory and Signal Processing, Department of Photonics Engineering, Commisariat Energie Atomique
Authors: Gilet, P. (Ekstern), Olivier, N. (Ekstern), Grosse, P. (Ekstern), Gilbert, K. (Ekstern), Chelnokov, A. (Ekstern), Chung, I. (Intern), Mørk, J. (Intern)
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Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.187 SNIP 0.224 CiteScore 0.3
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.188 SNIP 0.231 CiteScore 0.3
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.2 SNIP 0.259 CiteScore 0.26
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.194 SNIP 0.243 CiteScore 0.27
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
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BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.197 SNIP 0.264 CiteScore 0.31
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.208 SNIP 0.241
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 0.211 SNIP 0.271
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.222 SNIP 0.289
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.227 SNIP 0.37
Web of Science (2007): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.308 SNIP 0.701
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.158 SNIP 0.343
Web of Science (2004): Indexed yes
Web of Science (2002): Indexed yes
Original language: English
DOIs:
10.1117/12.840884
Links:
http://spiedigitallibrary.aip.org.globalproxy.cvt.dk/getpdf/servlet/GetPDFServlet?filetype=pdf&id=PSISDG00761500000176
Hybrid vertical cavity laser
A new hybrid vertical cavity laser structure for silicon photonics is suggested and numerically investigated. It incorporates a silicon subwavelength grating as a mirror and a lateral output coupler to a silicon ridge waveguide.

Hybrid Vertical-Cavity Laser
The present invention provides a light source (2) for light circuits on a silicon platform (3). A vertical laser cavity is formed by a gain region (101) arranged between a top mirror (4) and a bottom grating-mirror (12) in a grating region (11) in a silicon layer (10) on a substrate. A waveguide (18, 19) for receiving light from the grating region (11) is formed within or to be connected to the grating region, and functions as an output coupler for the VCL. Thereby, vertical lasing modes (16) are coupled to lateral in-plane modes (17, 20) of the in-plane waveguide formed in the silicon layer, and light can be provided to e.g. photonic circuits on a SOI or CMOS substrate in the silicon.

Monomode surface emitting laser: (Third year activity report)
Numerical methods for modeling photonic-crystal VCSELs

We show comparison of four different numerical methods for simulating Photonic-Crystal (PC) VCSELs. We present the theoretical basis behind each method and analyze the differences by studying a benchmark VCSEL structure, where the PC structure penetrates all VCSEL layers, the entire top-mirror DBR, a fraction of the top-mirror DBR or just the VCSEL cavity. The different models are evaluated by comparing the predicted resonance wavelengths and threshold gains for different hole diameters and pitches of the PC. The agreement between the models is relatively good, except for one model, which corresponds to the effective index method. The simulation results elucidate the strength and weaknesses of the analyzed methods; and outline the limits of applicability of the different models.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Nanophotonics Theory and Signal Processing, Department of Photonics Engineering, Department of Micro- and Nanotechnology, Technical University of Lodz, Furukawa Electric Institute of Technology Ltd., Vrije Universiteit Brussel
Authors: Dems, M. (Ekstern), Chung, I. (Intern), Nyakas, P. (Ekstern), Bischoff, S. (Ekstern), Panajotov, K. (Ekstern)
Pages: 16042-16054
Publication date: 2010
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Optics Express
Volume: 18
Issue number: 15
ISSN (Print): 1094-4087
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 3.48 SJR 1.487 SNIP 1.589
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.976 SNIP 1.755 CiteScore 3.78
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 2.349 SNIP 2.166 CiteScore 4.18
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 2.358 SNIP 2.226 CiteScore 4.38
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 2.587 SNIP 2.145 CiteScore 3.85
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 2.579 SNIP 2.606 CiteScore 4.04
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 2.943 SNIP 2.466
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
BFI (2009): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 3.092 SNIP 2.669
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
Optimization of VCSELs for Self-Mixing Sensing

We have simulated the variations in optical output power from a vertical-cavity surface-emitting laser (VCSEL) subject to self-mixing feedback, which is very important for applications in sensing. In order to maximize the self-mixing signal for a given feedback we have optimized the epitaxial design of the VCSEL. The most important parameters are the number of quantum wells (gain), the number of Bragg mirrors (reflection), and the detector position.
Polymer-coated vertical-cavity surface-emitting laser diode vapor sensor

We report a new method for monitoring vapor concentration of volatile organic compounds using a vertical-cavity surface-emitting laser (VCSEL). The VCSEL is coated with a polymer thin film on the top distributed Bragg reflector (DBR). The analyte absorption is transduced to the electrical domain through modulation of the VCSEL output power as the polymer swell. We have investigated the responsivity of this technique experimentally using a plasma polymerized polystyrene coating and explain the results theoretically as a reflectance modulation of the top DBR.
A III–V/Si vertical-cavity in-plane-emitting laser structure is suggested and numerically investigated. This hybrid laser consists of a distributed Bragg reflector, a III–V active region, and a high-index-contrast grating HCG connected to an in-plane output waveguide. The HCG and the output waveguide are made in the Si layer of a silicon-on-insulator wafer by using Si-electronics-compatible processing. The HCG works as a highly-reflective mirror for vertical resonance and at the same time routes light to the in-plane output waveguide. Numerical simulations show superior performance compared to existing silicon light sources.
A new vertical-cavity surface-emitting laser structure employing a thin microlens is suggested and numerically investigated. The laser can be made to emit in either a high-power Gaussian-shaped single-fundamental mode or a high-power doughnut-shaped higher-order mode. The physical origin of the mode selection properties of the new structure is rigorously analyzed and compared to other structures reported in the literature. The possibility of engineering the emission shape while retaining strong single mode operation is highly desirable for low-cost mid-range optical interconnects applications as well as the compact optical trapping of high-refractive-index dielectric particles and low-refractive-index,
absorbing, or metallic particles.

**General information**

State: Published
Organisations: Nanophotonics Theory and Signal Processing, Department of Photonics Engineering, Politecnico di Torino, Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology
Authors: Chung, I. (Intern), Debernardi, P. (Ekstern), Lee, Y. T. (Ekstern), Mørk, J. (Intern)
Pages: 4138-4147
Publication date: 2010
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

**Publication information**

Journal: Optics Express
Volume: 18
Issue number: 5
ISSN (Print): 1094-4087
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 3.48 SJR 1.487 SNIP 1.589
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.976 SNIP 1.755 CiteScore 3.78
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 2.349 SNIP 2.166 CiteScore 4.18
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 2.358 SNIP 2.226 CiteScore 4.38
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 2.587 SNIP 2.145 CiteScore 3.85
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 2.579 SNIP 2.606 CiteScore 4.04
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 2.943 SNIP 2.466
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
BFI (2009): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 3.092 SNIP 2.669
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
BFI (2008): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 3.195 SNIP 2.393
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 3.27 SNIP 2.032
Web of Science (2007): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 3.233 SNIP 2.326
Web of Science (2006): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 3.334 SNIP 2.379
Acetone vapor sensing using a vertical cavity surface emitting laser diode coated with polystyrene

We report theoretical and experimental on a new vapor sensor, using a single-mode vertical-cavity surface-emitting laser (VCSEL) coated with a polymer sensor coating, which can detect acetone vapor at a volume fraction of 2.5%. The sensor provides the advantage of standard packaging, small form-factor, mechanical stability and low cost when combined with a monolithically integrated photodiode detector.

Advanced vectorial simulation of VCSELs with nano structures invited paper

The single-mode properties and design issues of three vertical-cavity surface-emitting laser (VCSEL) structures incorporating nano structures are rigorously investigated. Nano structuring enables to deliver selective pumping or loss to the fundamental mode as well as stabilizing the output polarization state. Comparison of three vectorial simulation methods reveals that the modal expansion method is suitable for treating the nano structured VCSEL designs.
Selectively-pumped grating-mirror long-wavelength VCSEL

General information
State: Published
Authors: Chung, I. (Intern), Mørk, J. (Intern), Iakovlev, V. (Ekstern), Mereuta, A. (Ekstern), Caliman, A. (Ekstern), Kapon, E. (Ekstern)
Pages: ThA2.4
Publication date: 2009

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings, IPRM
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: 21st International Conference on Indium Phosphide and Related Materials, Newport Beach, CA, United States, 10/05/2009 - 10/05/2009
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 237681
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2009

The optical chip: high speed and diminutive size

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Nanophotonics Theory and Signal Processing, Department of Photonics Engineering
Authors: Gregersen, N. (Intern), Skovgård, T. S. (Intern), Ek, S. (Intern), Xue, W. (Intern), Chung, I. (Intern), Mørk, J. (Intern)
Number of pages: 267
Pages: 235-249
Publication date: 2009

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Beyond optical horizons : today and tomorrow with photonics
Place of publication: Kgs. Lyngby
Publisher: DTU Fotonik
Edition: 1
ISBN (Print): 87-92062-34-2
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 255196
Publication: Communication › Book chapter – Annual report year: 2009
Time-resolved measurement of the light-current characteristic of a coated VCSEL diode in acetone vapour

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Nanophotonic Devices, Department of Photonics Engineering, Department of Micro- and Nanotechnology, Polymer Microsystems for Cell Processing Group, Polymer Micro and Nano Engineering Section, Nanophotonics Theory and Signal Processing
Publication date: 2009
Event: Abstract from International Nano-Optoelectronics Workshop, Stockholm, Sweden and Berlin, Germany.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 250553
Publication: Research - peer-review › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2009

Vectorial analysis of dielectric photonic crystal VCSEL
A new vertical-cavity surface-emitting laser structure employing a dielectric photonic crystal mirror has been suggested and been numerically investigated. The new structure has a smaller threshold gain, a moderate strength of single-transverse-mode operation, a high quality of emission beam free from the scattering, and a potential of considerably increasing the single-mode output power.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Photonics Engineering, Nanophotonics Theory and Signal Processing
Authors: Chung, I. (Intern), Mørk, J. (Intern)
Pages: 1-4
Publication date: 2009

Host publication information
Title of host publication: 11th International Conference on Transparent Optical Networks, 2009. ICTON '09
Place of publication: The Azores, Portugal
Publisher: IEEE
ISBN (Print): 978-1-4244-4825-8
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: 11th International Conference on Transparent Optical Networks, Azores, Portugal, 28/06/2009 - 28/06/2009
high power, single-mode
Electronic versions:
Chung.pdf
DOIs:
10.1109/ICTON.2009.5185025

Bibliographical note
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Source: orbit
Source-ID: 251173
Publication: Research - peer-review › Article in proceedings – Annual report year: 2009

Broadband subwavelength grating mirror and its application to vertical-cavity surface-emitting laser
Various high-index-contrast sub-wavelength grating (HCG) mirror designs have been investigated. It reveals that transverse magnetic (TM-) and transverse electric (TE-) HCG reflect the incident fields in quite different ways and that the TM-HCG enables very thin gap below the grating. Based on these results, a new HCG VCSEL design with a thin oxide gap has been suggested. The thin oxide gap structure has a number of advantages including easier fabrication, better mechanical stability, and very strong single-mode properties.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Photonics Engineering, Nanophotonics Theory and Signal Processing
Authors: Chung, I. (Intern), Mørk, J. (Intern), Gilet, P. (Ekstern), Chelnokov, A. (Ekstern)
Pages: Tu.C2.5
Publication date: 2008
Subwavelength grating-mirror VCSEL with a thin oxide gap

A new vertical-cavity surface-emitting laser (VCSEL) structure based on a subwavelength grating mirror and a thin oxide gap is suggested and numerically investigated. The structure is shown to exhibit similar threshold gain, suppression of higher order transverse modes, and polarization stability as a grating-mirror VCSEL reported in the literature based on a thick air gap. The thin oxide gap structure has a number of advantages including easier fabrication, better mechanical stability, and very strong single-mode properties.
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.52 SJR 1.018 SNIP 1.279
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.263 SNIP 1.327 CiteScore 2.62
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.461 SNIP 1.614 CiteScore 2.78
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.487 SNIP 1.547 CiteScore 2.95
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.623 SNIP 1.706 CiteScore 2.46
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.51 SNIP 2.012 CiteScore 2.48
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 1.474 SNIP 1.623
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
BFI (2009): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.775 SNIP 1.804
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 2.081 SNIP 1.818
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 2.345 SNIP 1.566
Web of Science (2007): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 2.112 SNIP 1.884
Web of Science (2006): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 2.97 SNIP 2.454
Web of Science (2005): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 3.286 SNIP 2.716
Web of Science (2004): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 3.44 SNIP 2.467
Web of Science (2003): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 3.566 SNIP 2.117
Web of Science (2002): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 3.519 SNIP 1.678
Web of Science (2001): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 2.345 SNIP 1.202
Web of Science (2000): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (1999): SJR 2.44 SNIP 1.302
Original language: English
Electronic versions: Chung.pdf
DOIs:
10.1109/LPT.2007.912689

Bibliographical note
Finite-difference time-domain analysis of micro-lens integrated vertical-cavity surface-emitting lasers

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Nanophotonics, Department of Photonics Engineering
Authors: Chung, I. (Intern), Lee, Y. T. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2007
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 209644
Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2008

Opto-VLSI-based reconfigurable free-space optical interconnects architecture

This paper presents a short-distance reconfigurable high-speed optical interconnects architecture employing a Vertical Cavity Surface Emitting Laser (VCSEL) array, Opto-very-large-scale-integrated (Opto-VLSI) processors, and a photodetector (PD) array. The core component of the architecture is the Opto-VLSI processor which can be driven by digital phase steering and multicasting holograms that reconfigure the optical interconnects between the input and output ports. The optical interconnects architecture is experimentally demonstrated at 2.5 Gbps using high-speed 1×3 VCSEL array and 1×3 photoreceiver array in conjunction with two 1×4096 pixel Opto-VLSI processors. The minimisation of the crosstalk between the output ports is achieved by appropriately aligning the VCSEL and PD elements with respect to the Opto-VLSI processors and driving the latter with optimal steering phase holograms.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Nanophotonics Theory and Signal Processing, Department of Photonics Engineering, Edith Cowan University, Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology
Authors: Aljada, M. (Ekstern), Alameh, K. (Ekstern), Chung, I. (Intern), Lee, Y. T. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2007

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering
Volume: 6414
Publisher: SPIE - International Society for Optical Engineering
ISBN (Print): 9780819465238
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Conference: Smart Structures, Devices, and Systems III, 01/01/2006
DOIs: 10.1117/12.696359
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 204975
Publication: Research - peer-review › Poster – Annual report year: 2007

A method to tune the cavity-mode wavelength of resonant cavity-enhanced photodetectors for bidirectional optical interconnects

A method to tune the cavity-mode wavelength of resonant cavity-enhanced photodetectors (RCE-PDs) is proposed. The proposed method can enable monolithic integration of vertical-cavity surface-emitting lasers and RCE-PDs to be a cost-competitive choice for bidirectional optical interconnection by reducing the amount of component and packaging costs presently involved. The properly tuned cavity-mode wavelengths remain effectively aligned within a temperature range of -10 degrees C similar to 50 degrees C.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology
Authors: Chung, I. (Intern), Lee, Y. T. (Ekstern)
Pages: 46-48
High Speed (2.5Gbps) reconfigurable inter-chip optical interconnects using opto-VLSI processors

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Edith Cowan University, Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology
Authors: Aljada, M. (Ekstern), Alameh, K. E. (Ekstern), Tak Lee, Y. (Ekstern), Chung, I. (Intern)
Pages: 6823-6836
Publication date: 2006
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Optics Express
Volume: 14
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 3.48 SJR 1.487 SNIP 1.589
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.976 SNIP 1.755 CiteScore 3.78
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 2.349 SNIP 2.166 CiteScore 4.18
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 2.358 SNIP 2.226 CiteScore 4.38
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 2.587 SNIP 2.145 CiteScore 3.85
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 2.579 SNIP 2.606 CiteScore 4.04
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 2.943 SNIP 2.466
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
BFI (2009): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 3.092 SNIP 2.669
Effect of outermost layers on resonant cavity enhanced devices

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Korea Advanced Institute of Science & Technology, Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology
Authors: Chung, I. (Intern), Lee, Y. T. (Ekstern), Kim, J. (Ekstern), Park, H. Y. (Ekstern)
Pages: 2423-2427
Publication date: 2004
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Volume: 96
Issue number: 5
ISSN (Print): 1041-1135
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.52 SJR 1.018 SNIP 1.279
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.263 SNIP 1.327 CiteScore 2.62
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.461 SNIP 1.614 CiteScore 2.78
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.487 SNIP 1.547 CiteScore 2.95
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.623 SNIP 1.706 CiteScore 2.46
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.51 SNIP 2.012 CiteScore 2.48
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 1.474 SNIP 1.623
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
BFI (2009): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.775 SNIP 1.804
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 2.081 SNIP 1.818
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 2.345 SNIP 1.566
Web of Science (2007): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 2.112 SNIP 1.884
Web of Science (2006): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 2.97 SNIP 2.454
Web of Science (2005): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 3.286 SNIP 2.716
Web of Science (2004): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 3.44 SNIP 2.467
Web of Science (2003): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 3.566 SNIP 2.117
Web of Science (2002): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 3.519 SNIP 1.678
Web of Science (2001): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 2.345 SNIP 1.202
Web of Science (2000): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (1999): SJR 2.44 SNIP 1.302
Original language: English
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 205903
Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2004

Projects:

**Ultrahigh-speed Si-integrated on-chip laser**

Department of Photonics Engineering
Period: 15/11/2015 → 14/11/2018
Number of participants: 3
Phd Student:
Tandukar, Sushil (Intern)
Supervisor:
Ottaviano, Luisa (Intern)
Main Supervisor:
Chung, Il-Sug (Intern)
**Ultrahigh-speed hybrid III-C-on-Si lasers**

Department of Photonics Engineering  
Period: 15/03/2015 → 14/09/2018  
Number of participants: 3  
Phd Student:  
Topic, Vladimir (Intern)  
Supervisor:  
Ottaviano, Luisa (Intern)  
Main Supervisor:  
Chung, Il-Sug (Intern)

**Vertical-cavity laser with a novel grating mirror**

Department of Photonics Engineering  
Period: 15/02/2013 → 15/06/2016  
Number of participants: 6  
Phd Student:  
Park, Gyeong Cheol (Intern)  
Supervisor:  
Semenova, Elizaveta (Intern)  
Main Supervisor:  
Chung, Il-Sug (Intern)  
Examiner:  
Frandsen, Lars Hagedorn (Intern)  
Heck, Martijn (Ekstern)  
Kapon, Eli (Ekstern)

**Hybrid III-V-on-Si laser with ultralow energy consumption**

Department of Photonics Engineering  
Period: 01/02/2013 → 04/05/2016  
Number of participants: 6  
Phd Student:  
Taghizadeh, Alireza (Intern)  
Supervisor:  
Mørk, Jesper (Intern)  
Main Supervisor:  
Chung, Il-Sug (Intern)  
Examiner:  
Lavrinenko, Andrei (Intern)  
Hammar, Mattias (Ekstern)
High-speed Laser with Ultralow Energy Consumption for Silicon Photonics
This project aims to investigate and demonstrate a novel laser structure that appears as a very promising high-speed, ultralow-energy-consumption light source for silicon photonics. The laser structure differs from conventional designs in that the active material (III-V semiconductor) is incorporated into one of the mirrors, a so-called high-index-contrast grating mirror, which provides very strong field confinement within the grating. This allows ultra-small lasers with very efficient energy conversion of electrons to photons simultaneously with a high modulation bandwidth. At the same time, the laser can be integrated onto a silicon chip, allowing the realization of the long-time dream of integrating photonics and electronics on the same chip. In this integrated chip, one can exploit the properties of electrons for processing data and the properties of photons for transmitting data. This vision of silicon photonics is being actively pursued by companies like IBM and Intel, but the light source remains the critical component. Considerable interest shown by several companies reflects the potential of this innovative laser structure. The novel structure that we wish to investigate, however, has some fundamental challenges. Thus, a good understanding of the mode properties, the electrical transport and the thermal issues is needed. Also, the technology for integrating the active material (buried heterostructure) within the grating mirror needs to be developed. The project will thus rely on a close interaction between theory, design, fabrication and characterization. The knowledge gained in this project can form the background for research and development of a new class of ultra-small and highly-integrated photonic devices.

Nanophotonics Theory and Signal Processing
Department of Photonics Engineering
Nanophotonics
Nanophotonic Devices
Period: 01/01/2012 → 31/12/2014
Number of participants: 4
Hybrid, Silicon photonics, optical interconnects, low energy consumption
Project participant:
Ran, Qijiang (Intern)
Mørk, Jesper (Intern)
Yvind, Kresten (Intern)
Project Manager, academic:
Chung, Il-Sug (Intern)
Project
MEMS tunable nano-structured photodetector

Department of Photonics Engineering
Period: 15/09/2011 → 18/06/2015
Number of participants: 7
PhD Student:
Learkthanakhachon, Supannee (Intern)
Supervisor:
Tafur Monroy, Idelfonso (Intern)
Yvind, Kresten (Intern)
Main Supervisor:
Chung, Il-Sug (Intern)
Examiner:
Gregersen, Niels (Intern)
Birkedal, Dan (Intern)
Larsson, Anders Gösta (Ekstern)

Financing sources
Source: Internal funding (public)
Name of research programme: Institut stipendie (DTU) Samf.

Relations
Publications:
MEMS Tunable nanostructured photodetector
Project: PhD

Hybrid vertical cavity laser
In the present invention, a new concept of hybrid laser diodes is suggested. In this laser structure, a light-generating active material that is made of compound semiconductor is integrated with a silicon electronics platform including a nano-structured mirror, in a novel way. This hybrid laser is predicted to have superior laser performance such as much higher output power and much lower power consumption, compared to existing laser technologies and known proposals. Thus, this hybrid laser will be a key building block for several important applications such as seen in Table 1: 1) Computers with optical interconnects, 2) optical data cable (e.g., USB 3.0), 3) much faster and cheap internet connections, and 4) portable diagnosis tool for diseases or chemicals. Practically, this hybrid laser has a potential to enable these applications, since it can be produced at low costs, exploiting mature silicon processing technologies.

Department of Photonics Engineering
Period: 01/06/2010 → 31/12/2011
Number of participants: 3
Project ID: 70572
Project participant:
Nielsen, Tonni (Intern)
Mørk, Jesper (Intern)
Project Manager, organisational:
Chung, Il-Sug (Intern)

Financing sources
Source: Forskningsprojekter - Andre ministerier og styrelser
Name of research programme: Forskningsprojekter - Andre ministerier og styrelser
Amount: 750,000.00 Danish Kroner
Project

Self-configurable optical links

Department of Photonics Engineering
IPtronics A/S
Period: 01/02/2010 → 28/02/2012
Number of participants: 9
Project ID: 70627
Contact person:
Thermo-electro-optical analysis of subwavelength grating-mirror VCSELs

A vertical-cavity laser consists of a top mirror, an optical cavity containing a gain medium, and a bottom mirror. Its typical size is similar as a human hair. Light generated in the gain medium passes through the optical cavity and are reflected back to the cavity by the two mirrors. By repeating this cycle, the light is amplified and laser action starts. Due to this light generation mechanism, the properties of a laser is significantly influenced by the properties of the optical cavity and two mirrors. Gratings are one- or two-dimensional periodic structures mad of semiconductor or dielectrics. A one-dimensional grating looks like a barbecue grill and its typical size is 1/200 times thinner than a human hair. Specially designed gratings have high reflectivity adequate for laser mirrors. One of the important features of the grating mirror is that its reflection properties can be easily controlled by changing the grating design. Thus, using a grating mirror instead of a conventional mirror opens a unique way of designing laser properties through engineering the grating mirror, but also possibilities of many novel applications, which was not feasible with the conventional mirrors. In this project, the physics of the grating mirror and its effects on laser properties will be rigorously investigated. by using this understanding, two novel application devices will be optimized. For this aim, an advanced laser simulator will be developed for the first time.
Mørk, Jesper (Intern)
Lavrinenko, Andrei (Intern)
Project Manager, organisational:
Chung, Il-Sug (Intern)

Financing sources
Source: Forskningsrådene - Andre
Name of research programme: Forskningsrådene - Andre
Amount: 2,150,000.00 Danish Kroner

VCSEL’S til medicinsk diagnosticering
Department of Photonics Engineering
Period: 01/11/2008 → 20/09/2012
Number of participants: 7
Phd Student:
Ansbæk, Thor (Intern)
Supervisor:
Chung, Il-Sug (Intern)
Larsson, David (Intern)
Main Supervisor:
Yvind, Kresten (Intern)
Examiner:
Hvam, Jørn Marcher (Intern)
Amann, Markus C. (Ekstern)
Birkedal, Dan (Intern)

Financing sources
Source: Internal funding (public)
Name of research programme: Institut stipendie (DTU) Samf.

Nanophotonics for terabit communications: VKR centre of excellence - NATEC
We propose to establish a Willum Kann Rasmussen Centre of Excellence that explores the fundamental physics and technology of nanophotonic materials and devices in order to reach data rates in the terabit per second regime. Following a brief introduction, the goals of the Centre, its organization, the main research activites, research plans and proposed budget are described.

Department of Photonics Engineering
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Department of Micro- and Nanotechnology
DTU Danchip
Center for Electron Nanoscopy
Period: 01/09/2008 → 31/08/2014
Number of participants: 13
Acronym: NATEC
Project participant:
Hvam, Jørn Marcher (Intern)
Yvind, Kresten (Intern)
Mortensen, N. Asger (Intern)
Jeppesen, Palle (Intern)
Oxenløwe, Leif Katsuo (Intern)
Peucheret, Christophe (Intern)
Chung, Il-Sug (Intern)
Sigmund, Ole (Intern)
Jensen, Jakob Søndergaard (Intern)
Jauho, Anti-Pekka (Intern)
Monomode surface emitting lasers

Nanophotonics

Department of Photonics Engineering
Period: 01/01/2006 → 01/01/2009
Number of participants: 1
Project ID: 70349
Project participant:
Chung, Il-Sug (Intern)

Financing sources
Source: Forsk. EU - Rammeprogram
Name of research programme: Forsk. EU - Rammeprogram
Amount: 223,800.00 Danish Kroner

Activities:

Annual Conference on Commercialization of Micro and Nano Systems
Period: 30 Aug 2009 → 4 Sep 2009
Il-Sug Chung (Participant)
Department of Photonics Engineering
Nanophotonics Theory and Signal Processing

Description
Annual Conference on Commercialization of Micro and Nano Systems (COMS); 14: Acetone vapor sensing using a vertical cavity surface emitting laser diode coated with polystyrene

We report theoretical and experimental on a new vapor sensor, using a single-mode vertical-cavity surface-emitting laser (VCSEL) coated with a polymer sensor coating, which can detect acetone vapor at a volume fraction of 2.5%. The sensor provides the advantage of standard packaging, small form-factor, mechanical stability and low cost when combined with a monolithically integrated photodiode detector.
Place: Copenhagen, Denmark

Related event

Annual Conference on Commercialization of Micro and Nano Systems
30/08/2009 → 04/09/2009
Copenhagen, Denmark
Activity: Attending an event › Participating in or organising a conference