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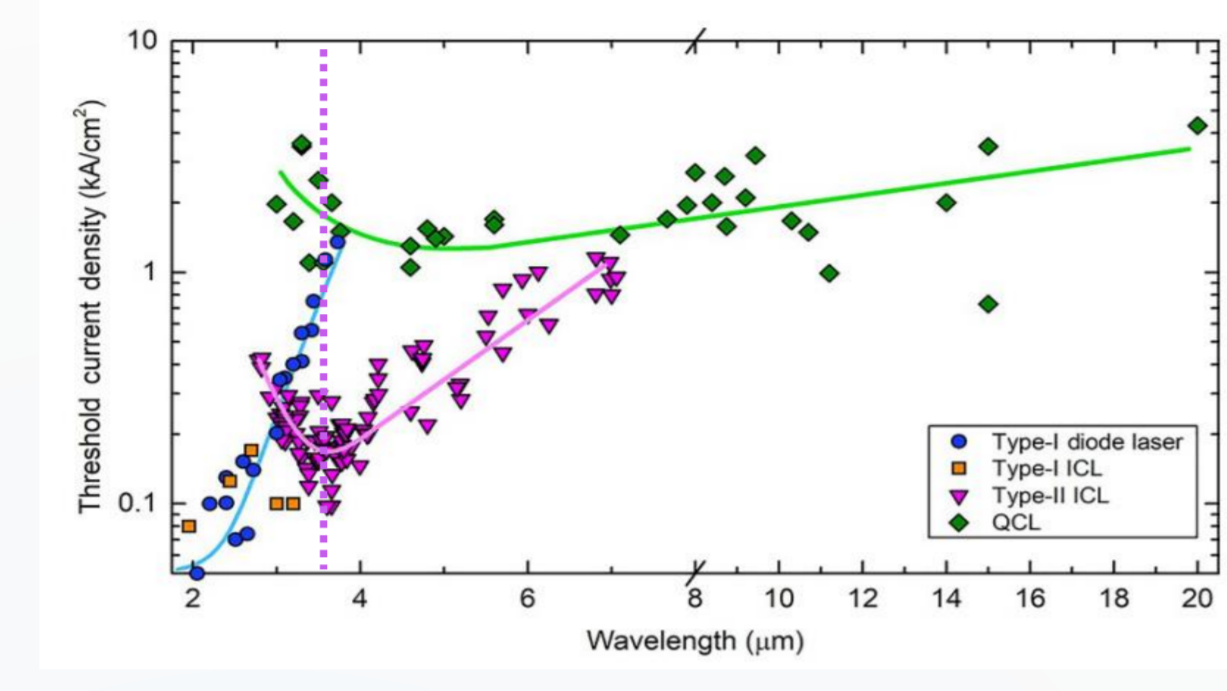
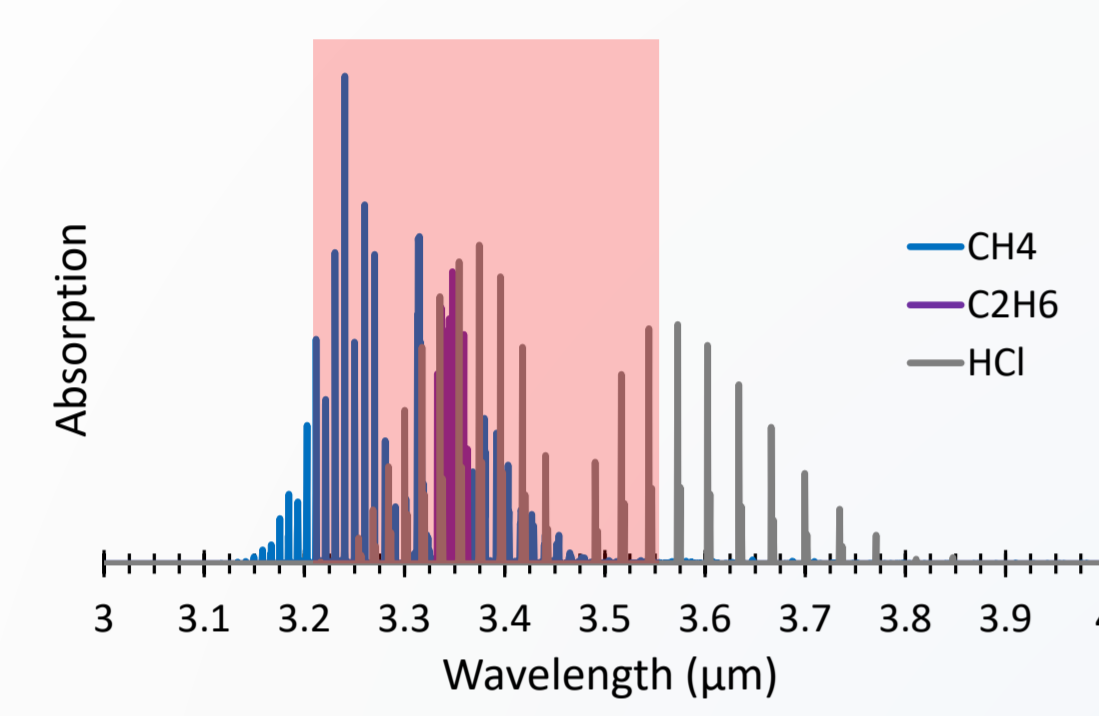
Slotted Waveguide Interband Cascade Lasers Fabricated Using Photolithography

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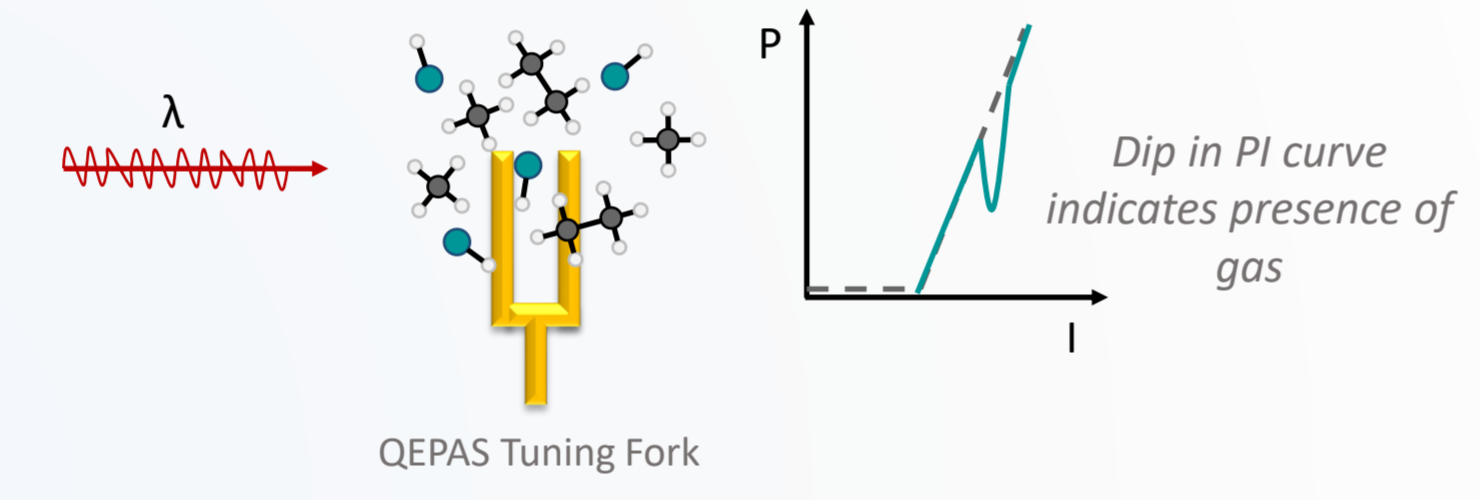
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INTERBAND CASCADE LASERS

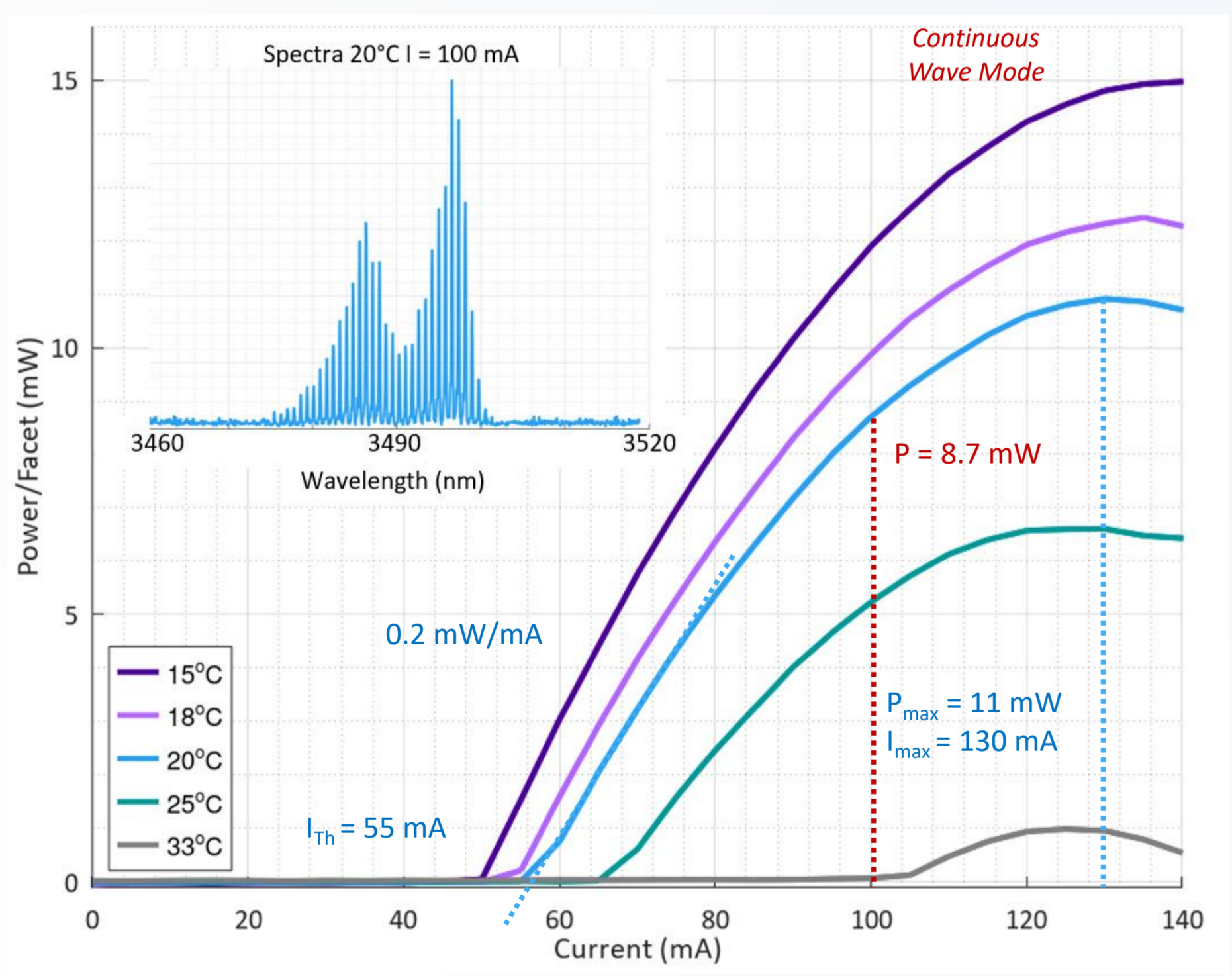
Many gases have strong absorption lines in the mid infrared (MIR) range.



Can be combined with detection schemes like for quartz enhanced photoacoustic spectroscopy (QEPAS) for field ready sensors.



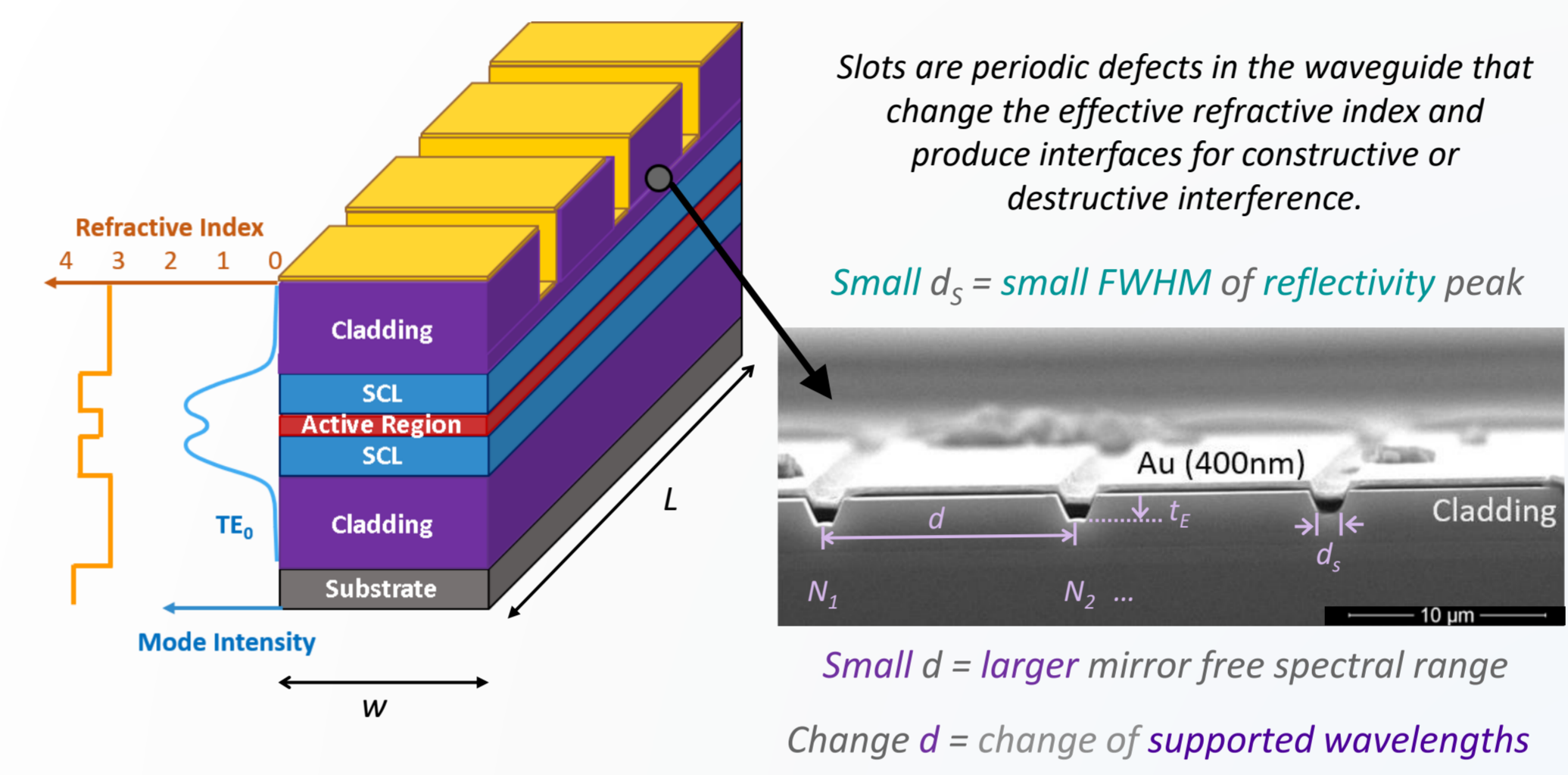
MULTIMODE FABRY – PÉROT ICLS



ICL Dimensions:
 $w = 8 \mu m$, $L = 1.6$ mm

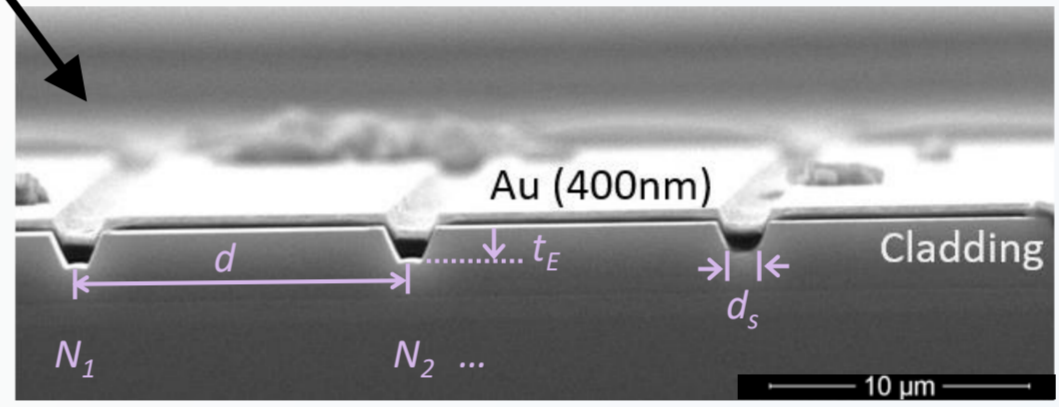
Typical power-current (PI) characteristics are shown for a FP ICL with cleaved, uncoated facets as temperature is varied. This laser was operational, with 1 mW of output, up to 33°C.

WAVEGUIDE DESIGN AND SIMULATION



Slots are periodic defects in the waveguide that change the effective refractive index and produce interfaces for constructive or destructive interference.

Small d_s = small FWHM of reflectivity peak



Small d = larger mirror free spectral range

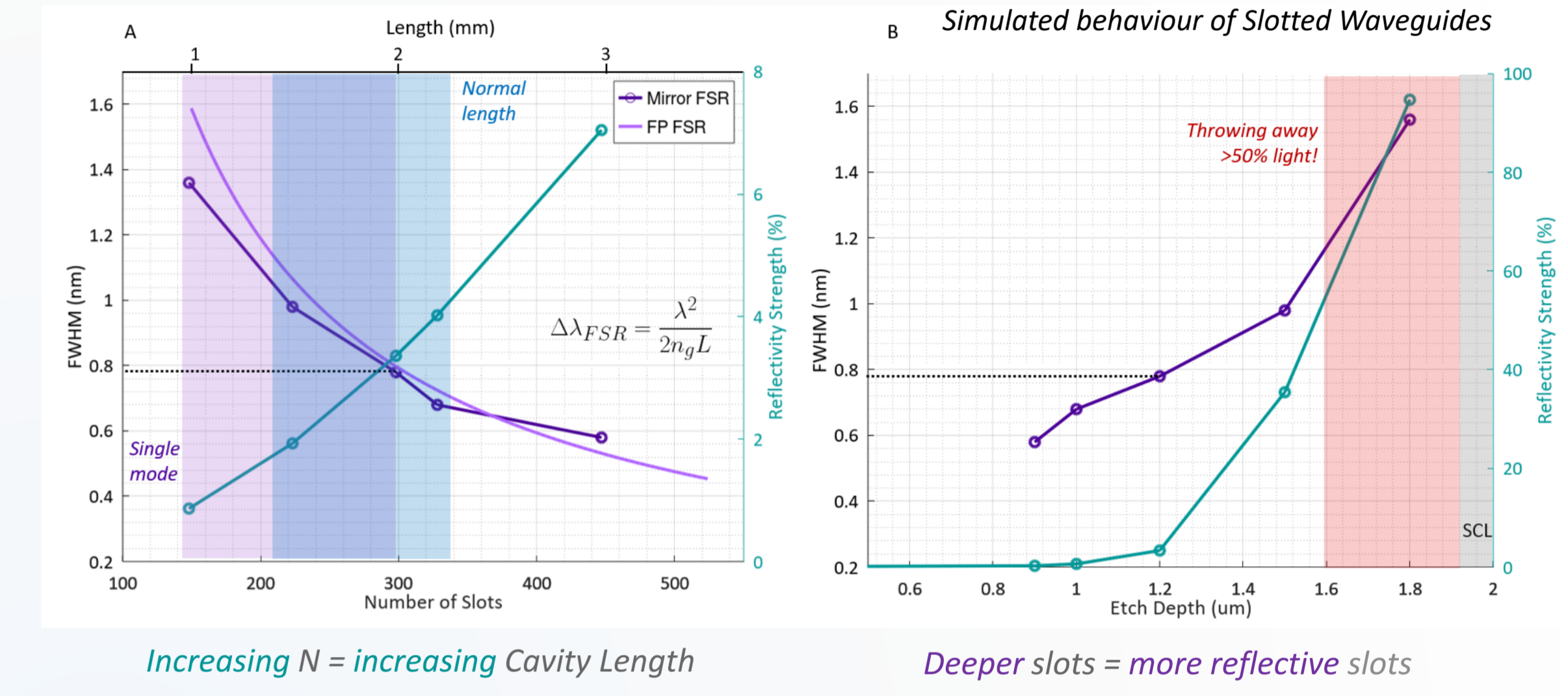
Change d = change of supported wavelengths

Narrow slots = difficult to process with photolithography

Need mirror FWHM narrow enough to overlap with one cavity mode

Need enough reflectivity interact with modes without killing transmission

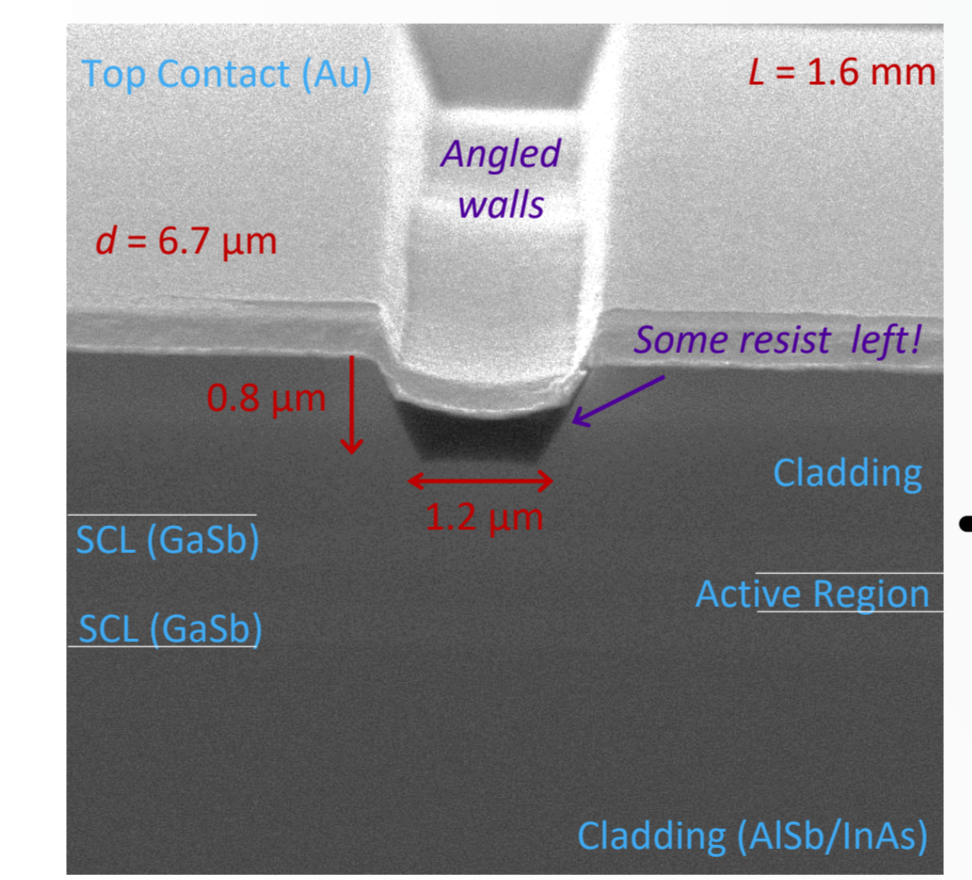
SLOTTED LASER WAVEGUIDE



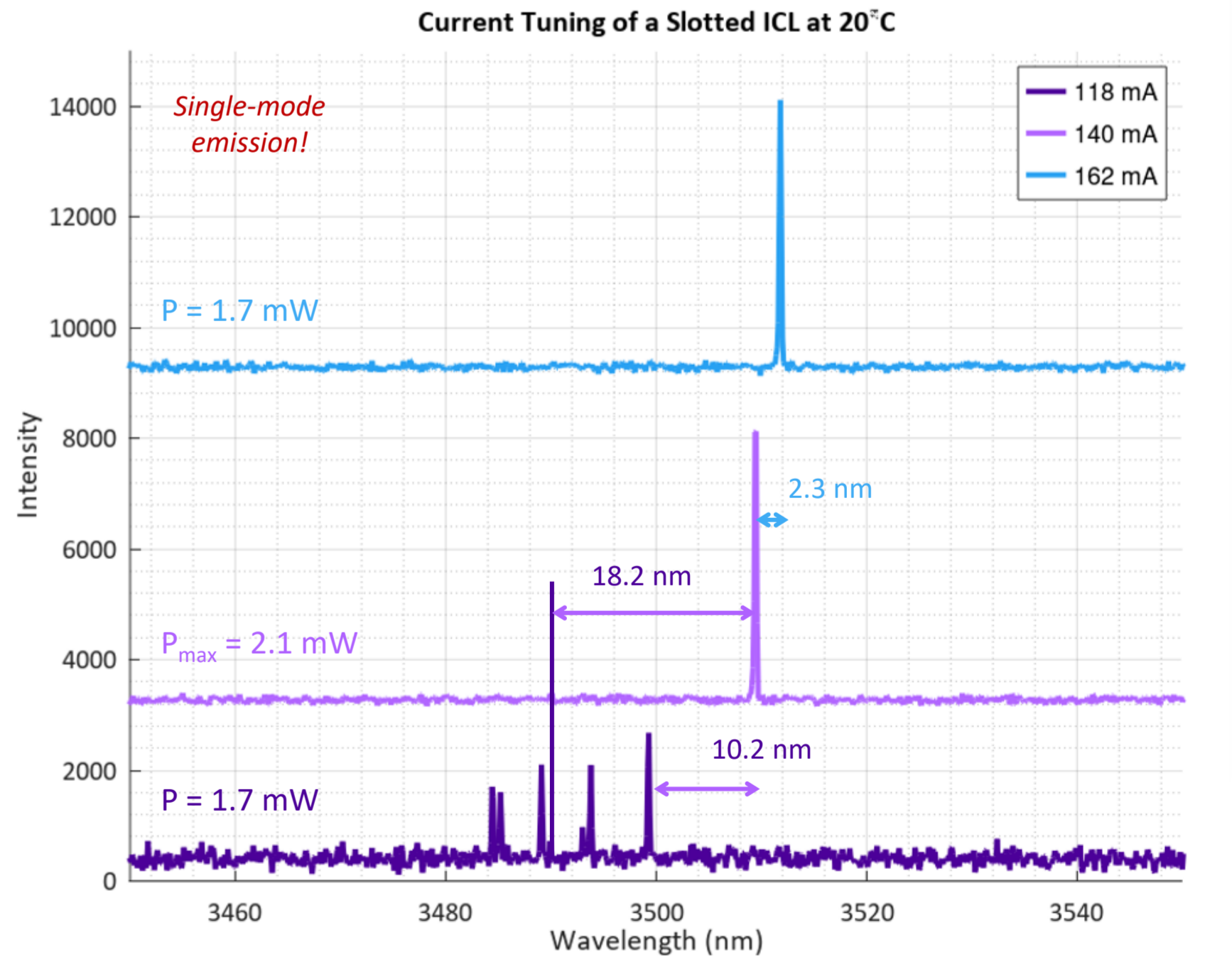
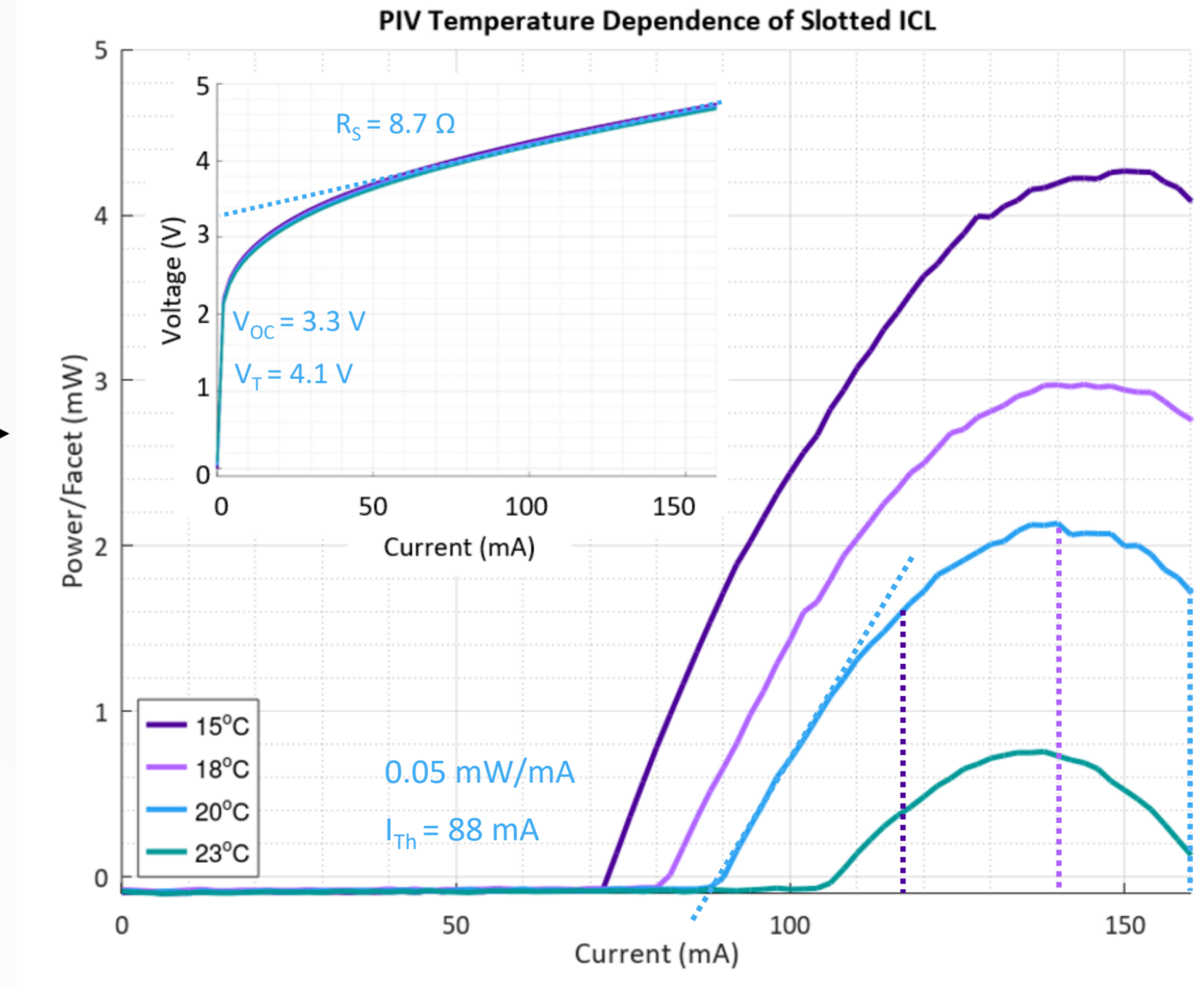
Increasing N = increasing Cavity Length

Deeper slots = more reflective slots

SLOTTED ICL PERFORMANCE



Cleaved broad area ridge for a view of the slot cross section



CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

- ✓ Demonstration of the performance for first slotted ICL: 2.1 mW output at 20°C with $I_T = 88$ mA
- ⊕ Single-mode emission at 3.5 μm but small current and temperature operating range
- ✓ Fewer modes supported in comparison to FP ICLs for all current and temperature operating conditions
- ⚙️ Optimize the design and process to have more consistent single-mode emission (wider slots, but deeper!)
- ⚙️ Integrate two slot patterns into a Vernier style laser for broadband tuning

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