



Vertical Cavity Surface Emitting Laser (VCSEL) considerations for Atomic Clocks

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Commercial in Confidence

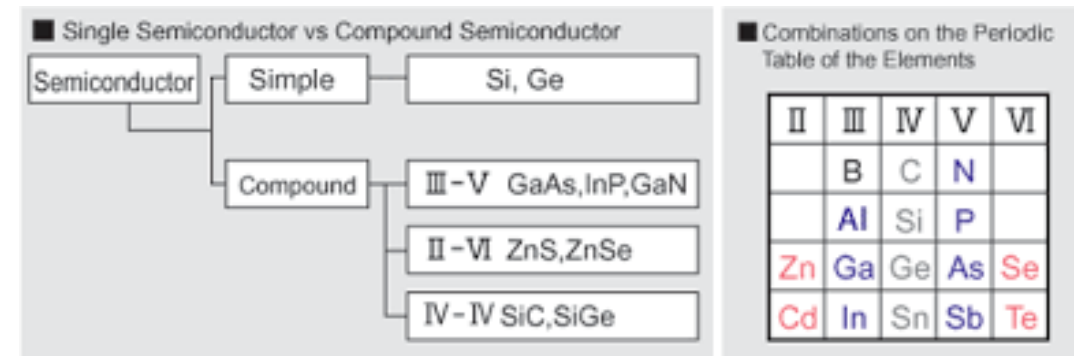
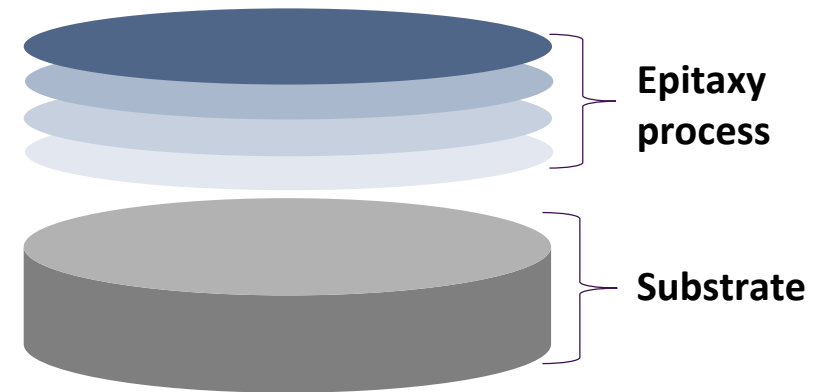
Home of enabling technologies

CSC Overview

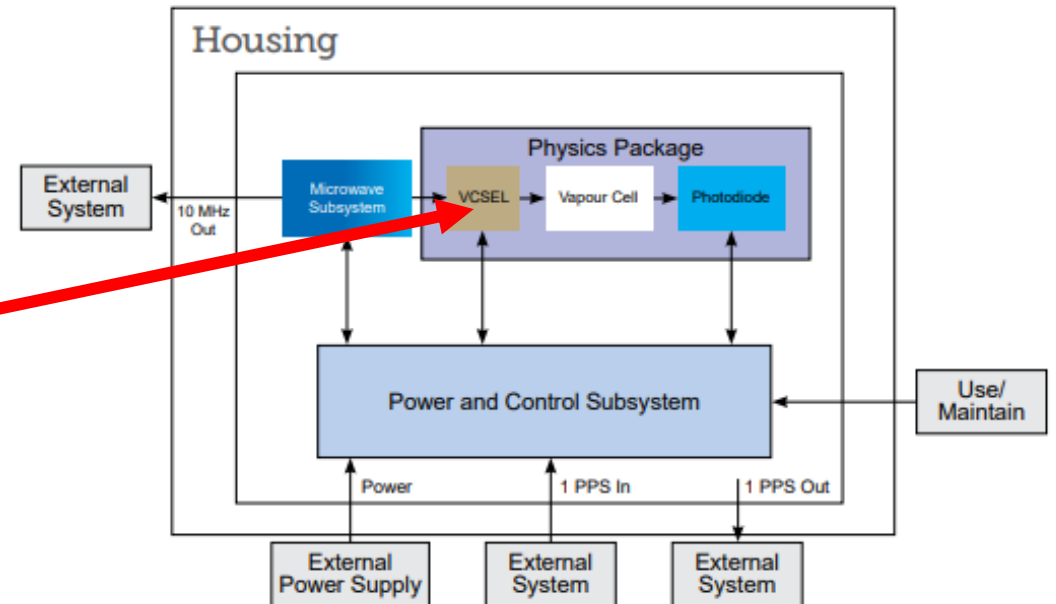
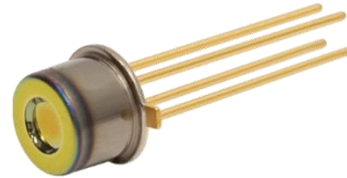
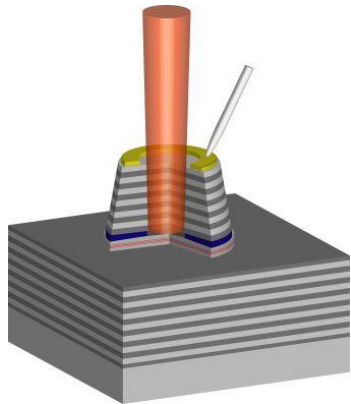
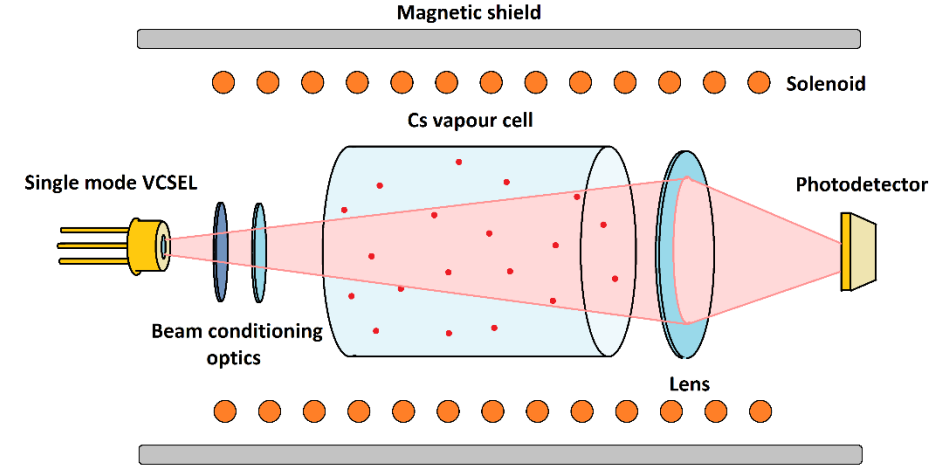
- **Formal JV – 50:50 Cardiff University:IQE Plc**
- **Co-located with IQE @ St Mellons**
 - Extensive MOCVD (Metal Organic Chemical Vapour Deposition) capability, multiple reactors
- **Epitaxy focus:**
 - GaAs, InP photonics, GaN RF/Power
- **Primary delivery mechanisms:**
 - Collaborative R+D programmes, Contract epitaxial materials supply, Exploitation of CRD outcomes

Epitaxy - engineering advanced materials

Atomically engineered epitaxial films of compound semiconductors
(up to 300 films)



- Narrow laser linewidth (spectral purity)
 - Reducing aperture size
 - Lower loss gain region and Bragg mirrors
- High optical output power
- Laser RIN (intensity noise)
 - Improved gain and mirror sections
 - Reducing technical noise contributions



Iterative development for 894.6nm single mode VCSELs

5 iterations of epi design \Rightarrow epi growth \Rightarrow fabrication \Rightarrow packaging \Rightarrow characterisation

Epitaxial Design

Epitaxial Growth

Fabrication

Packaging /
Assembly

Validation &
Reliability Testing



VCSEL performance

KAIROS VCSEL against best-in-class commercially available 894nm VCSELs.

- ✓ New supply chain established and in-spec VCSELs delivered in 33 months through 5 iterations
- ✓ Improvement on a number of parameters compared to commercially available VCSELs (specific to atomic clock applications)

| Parameters | KAIROS VCSEL | Nearest competitor |
|------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| Single/Multi mode | Single mode | Single mode |
| Wavelengths | 894.59 nm | 894.59 nm |
| Max Power output (per VCSEL) | 1 mW | 0.5 mW |
| Linewidth | 30 MHz | 60 MHz |
| Power consumption | 5 mW | 5 mW |
| Package style | Flexible | Chip / carrier / TO46 / TO56 |
| Stable linear polarisation | Yes | Yes |

Clock performance

MINAC™ clock has demonstrated 5x better short-term frequency stability (5×10^{-12} up to 10s avg time)



Aircraft carrier to trial quantum technology on Arctic exercise

11 March 2022 | Topic: Fighting arms | Surface Fleet

Storyline: HMS Prince of Wales



The world's first atomic clock of its kind has been fitted to Britain's biggest warship to help ensure pinpoint accuracy wherever she goes.

Aircraft carrier [HMS Prince of Wales](#) received the state-of-the-art piece of quantum technology before [sailing for Norway](#) on Monday to take part in the largest military exercise in a generation in the Arctic.

The technology - about the size of a typical laptop - provides a highly-accurate time signal which will allow the ship's complex combat systems to synchronise should the more traditional GPS signal fail.

Time signals are crucial for warships and having precise information helps the ship's company stay safe while at sea on operations.

Lack of *robust, reliable and volume supply* of quantum photonic components present a major barrier to commercialising quantum technologies (computing, communication, imaging, sensing/metrology/timing)

Pressing need for proven foundry platform technologies for photonic quantum components:

Cost to taxpayer of CRD

Majority of UK QT programmes include semiconductor device manufacturing, each amounting to ~20-30% of total project cost

Cost-driven market traction

Significant R&D is required to improve reliability and reproducibility of quantum components. Upfront scale-up costs prevent market traction for QPCs

Lack of data for R&D studies

Semiconductor industry needs mid-volume data for understanding material and process related parameters that influence performance and reliability

QFoundry brings together UK's most established supply chains for quantum photonic components to address critical challenges in manufacturing and deliver a National (and World's first) open-access Quantum Photonic Component foundry

Delivering key technology platforms for accelerating uptake of quantum applications:

Vertical Cavity Surface Emitting Lasers

VCSELs enable miniaturisation of quantum technologies, such as rf quantum magnetometers and atomic clocks, potentially unlocking numerous quantum applications

Single-Photon Devices

Single-photon detectors (including mid-IR) & quantum light emitters are critical to realising viable applications for situational awareness, secure comms and optical computing.

Addressing key barriers to adoption

Q-Manufacturability

- Full wafer processing
- On-wafer and wafer-to-wafer process reproducibility
- Parametric design optimisation
- Robust testing and characterisation

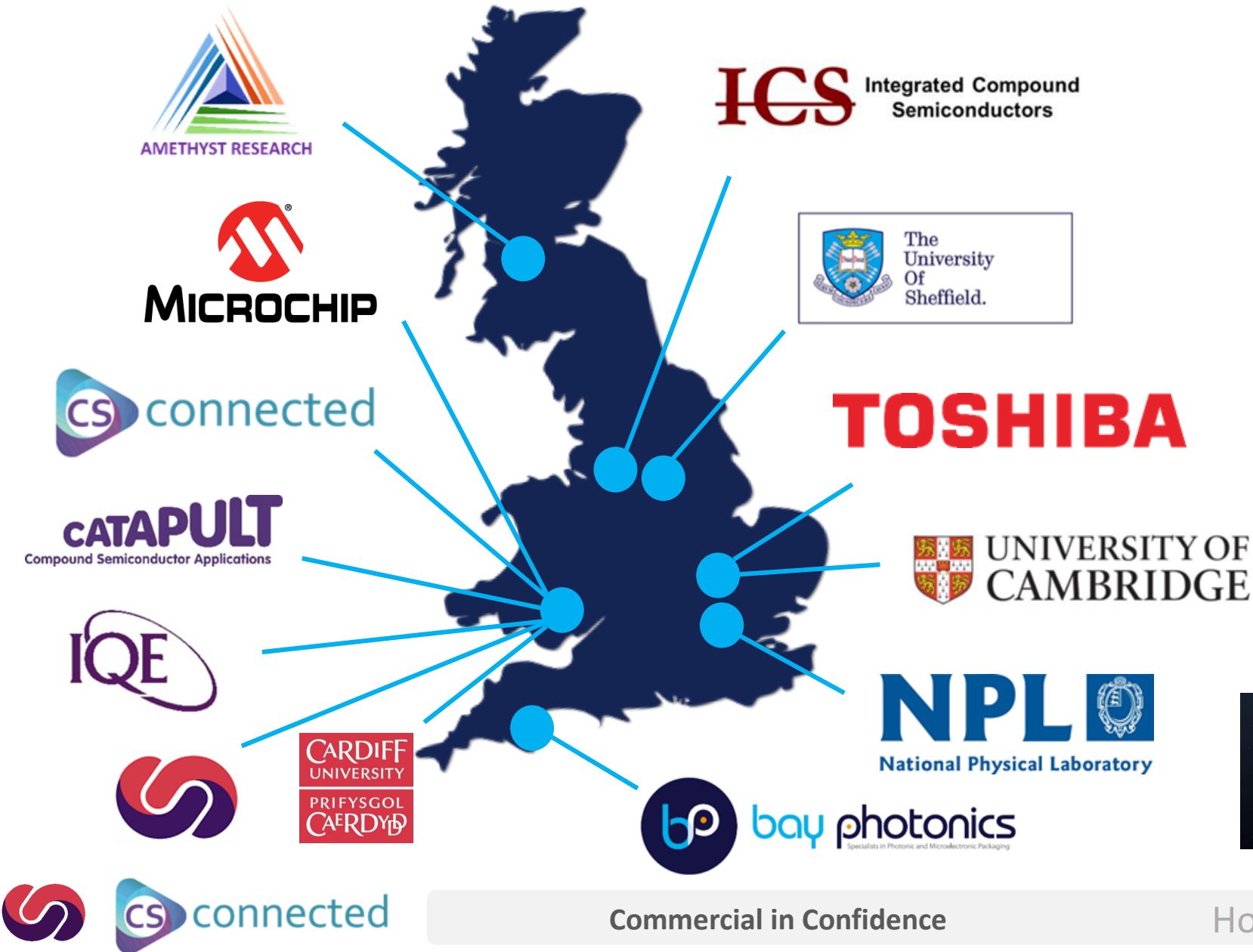
Q-Reliability

- Baselining devices against industry standards
- Understanding reliability drivers for quantum applications
- Defining new test protocols

Q-Supply chains

- Customised quantum photonic components via foundry platforms
- Commercial viability through proven expertise and assets along supply chains

UK National Foundry for Quantum Photonic Components - QFoundry



Targeting wide range of applications, driven by need for situational awareness, security, non-destructive evaluation and position, navigation & timing, including quantum key distribution, sensing, LiDAR, atomic clocks and magnetometers



Target specifications for QFoundry VCSELs, in development

| Parameters | QFoundry VCSELs |
|----------------------------|--|
| Single/Multi mode | Single and multi |
| Wavelengths | Any in the range of 700 – 950 nm, with specific focus on: LiDAR and data/telecom <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 940nm and 850nm Atomic clocks and quantum magnetometers: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 795nm (Rb), 844nm (422nm, Sr+), 894nm (Cs), 935nm (Yb+) |
| Max Power output | Single-mode discrete: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Up to 10 mW per VCSEL Single-mode array: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Up to 100s of mW Higher for multi-mode devices |
| Linewidth | 10-40 MHz (typ. 30 MHz) |
| Package style | Flexible – please enquire |
| Stable linear polarisation | Yes |

If you have any specific requirements for your application, we would like to hear from you