



Packaging Challenges for single frequency lasers in the NIR / VIS

Björn Globisch, TOPTICA EAGLEYARD, Rudower Chaussee 29, 12489 Berlin EPIC Technology Meeting @ Fraunhofer IZM in Berlin, 04./05.06.2024



TOPTICA EAGLEYARD AT A GLANCE

- Founded 2002 as a spin-off from Ferdinand-Braun-Institut/Berlin
- Member of TOPTICA group since 2013
- Portfolio:
 - High power single emitter laser diodes from 630 to 1120 nm (GaAs technology)
 - Five product families sorted by laser diode design



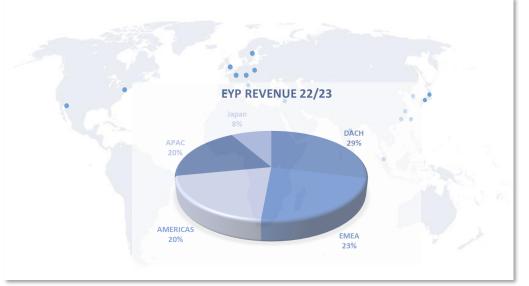
Multimode Laser Diodes Broad area lasers 653 nm – 1064 nm 1 W up to 90 W

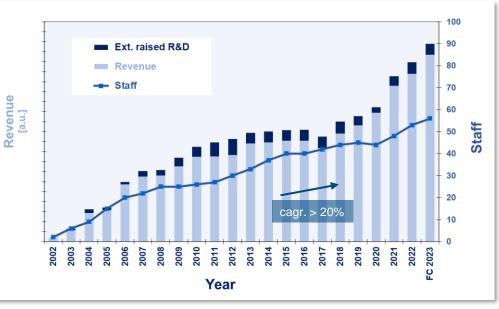
Tapered Amplifiers *mini***TA** 650 nm – 985 nm 250 mW – 3000 mW

Single Mode Laser Diodes Fabry-Perot laser, RWL 808 nm – 1060 nm 100 mW – 800 mW

Single Frequency Laser Diodes DFB laser, DBR laser, RWS laser, µMOPA, miniECL 630 nm - 1120 nm 6 mW - 2000 mW

Gain Chips RWE lasers 655 nm – 1060 nm 20 mW up to 80 mW









TOPTICA GROUP

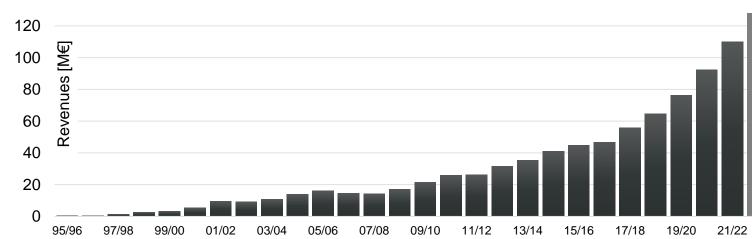












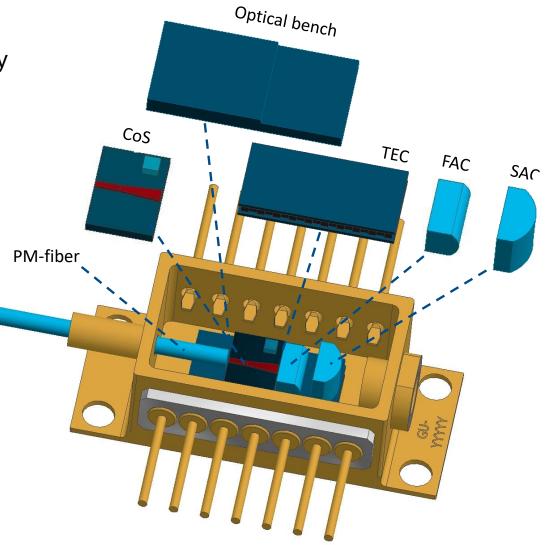


Micro assembly technology @ TOPTICA EAGLEYARD



Core processes require µm to sub-µm accuracy

- Vacuum soldering
- Wire bonding
- Die attachment
- Active alignment
- Optical fiber-coupling
- Hermetic sealing
- Space qualified processes

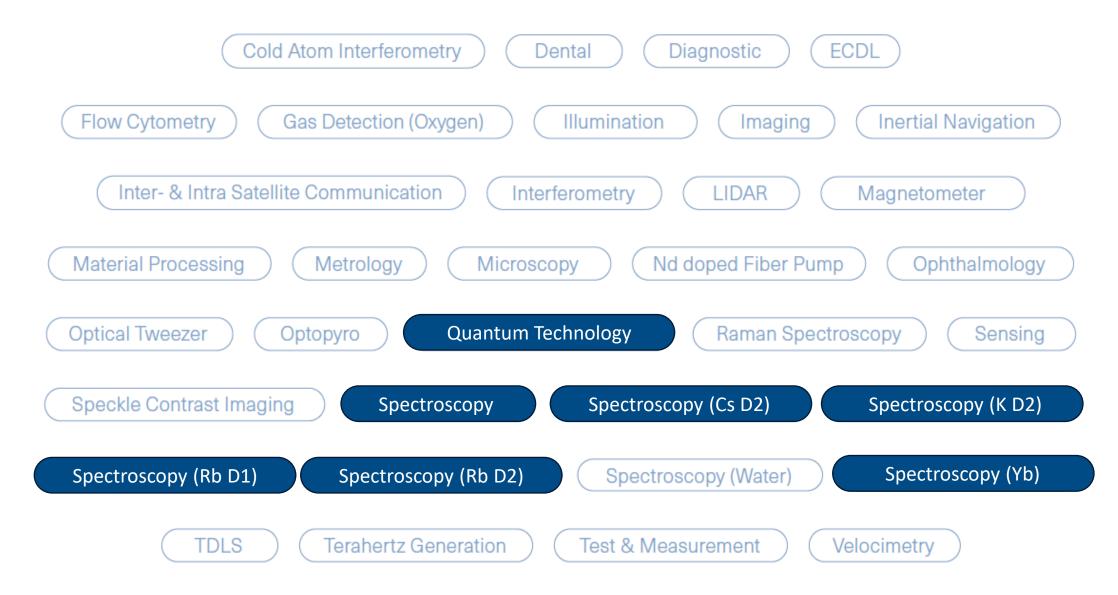


Tapered amplifier in fiber-coupled 14-pin butterfly with collimated output beam.



APPLICATIONS







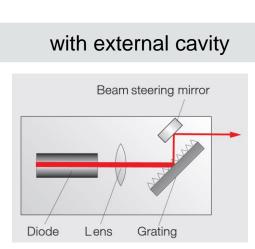
External Cavity Diode Laser (ECDL)

The External Cavity Diode Laser (ECDL) is the most versatile platform to realize highly coherent diode lasers

Laser Diode



- single spatial mode
- many frequencies
- spectrum many nm wide
- divergent beam



TOPTICA DL pro





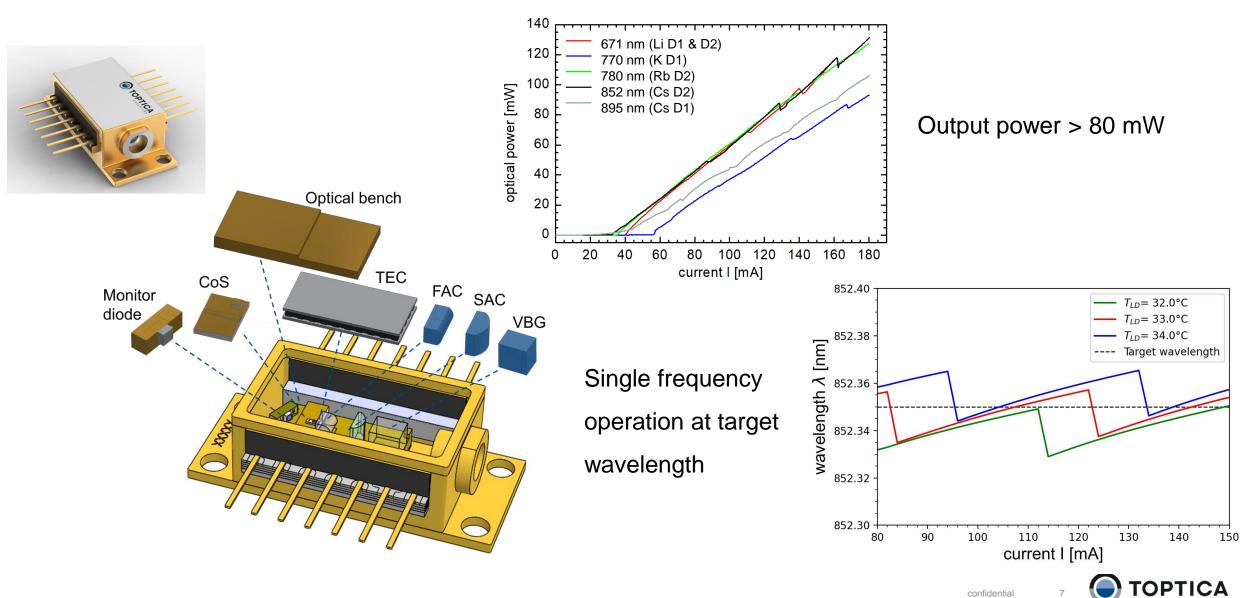
- single spatial mode
- single frequency
- large tunability, partly w/o mode hop
- linewidth down to 10 kHz (free running), below 1 Hz possible (with active control)
- possibility to stabilize in frequency
- · collimated beam output or fiber-coupled
- remote control from PC



*mini*ECL: ECDL in a 14-pin butterfly

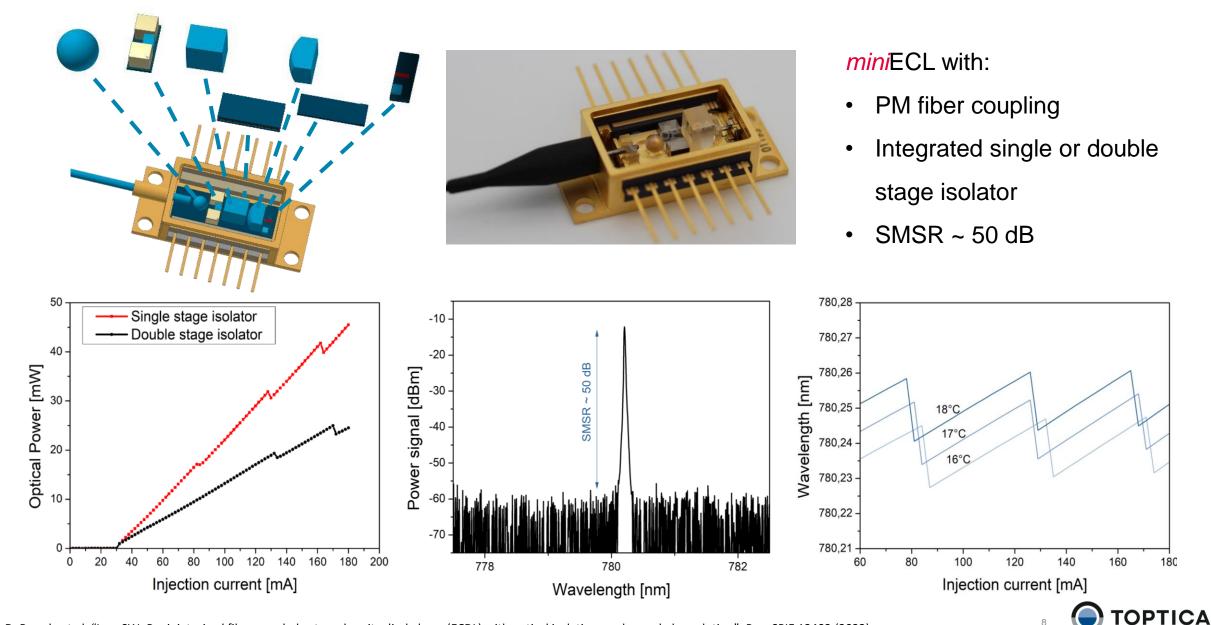
EPIC

Small linewidth (<100 kHz) & collimated output beam & optical power > 80 mW



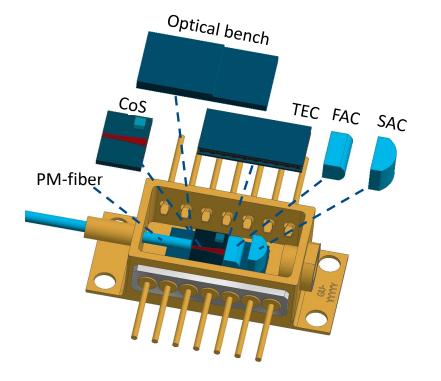
*mini*ECL: ECDL in a 14-pin butterfly with PM fiber coupling at 780.24 nm



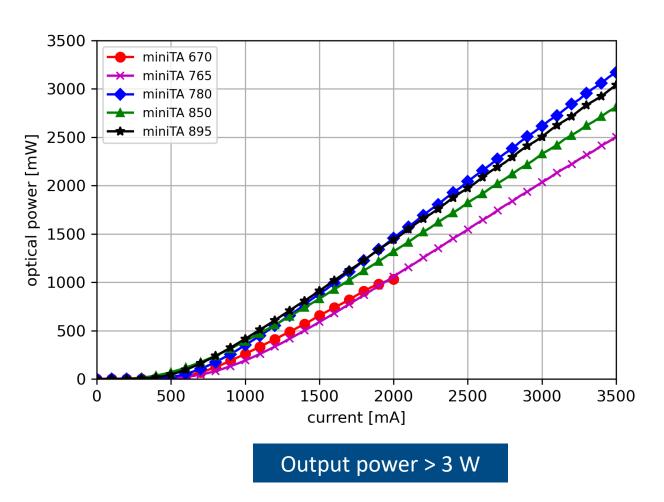


*mini*TA: fiber coupled tapered amplifier with collimated output beam





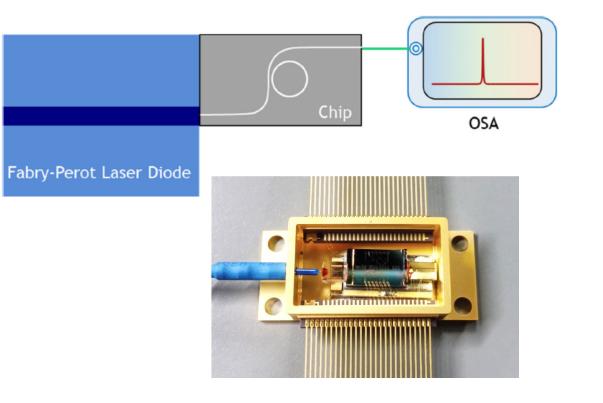
- Hermetic 14 pin-butterfly
- PM fibre coupled input
- Collimated output
- SMSR > 50 dB
- Integrated TEC and NTC





Chip-integrated lasers: PIC Lasers





Advantages:

- Scalable (volume, power consumption)
- Perspective: cost-efficient mass production
- Broad wavelength tuning (>10 nm) & narrow linewidth (< 1kHz)
- Multi-wavelength sources

Challenges in the VIS / NIR:

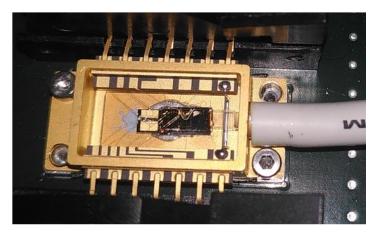
- Visible and NIR wavelength have significantly higher photon energies than telecom wavelength
 → Avoid adhesives in the beam path
- 2. For most applications > 40 mW ex fiber required
- 3. Optical isolators required for fiber coupling
 - → Micro isolators available only for selected frequencies



Chip-integrated lasers: 640 nm Demonstrator



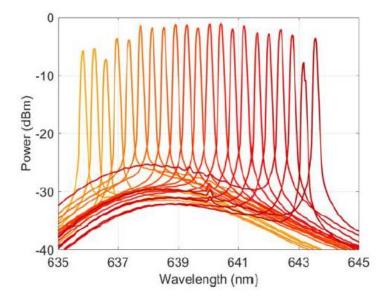
Lisa Winkler et al., Proc. SPIE, Vol. 12424 (2023) Lisa Winkler et al., CLEO Europe 2023

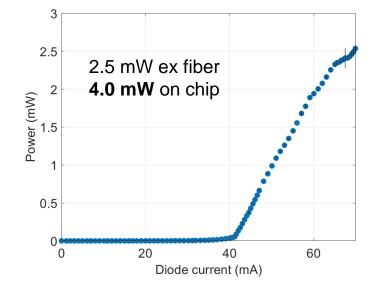


design goals:

- > nm frequency tuning
- < 100 kHz linewidth

thermal tuning via resistive heaters



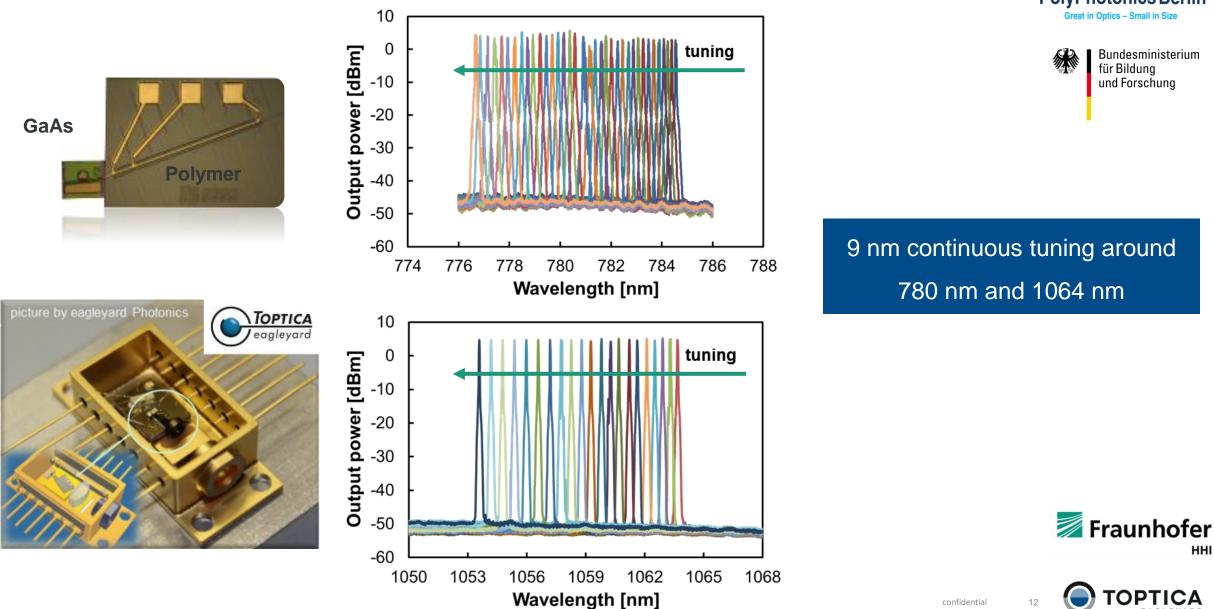


intrinsic linewidth ~10kHz

UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE.



Tunable laser at 780 nm and 1064 nm with GaAs gain chip





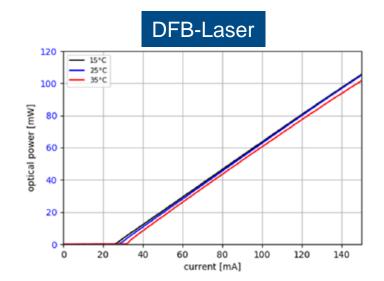
HHI

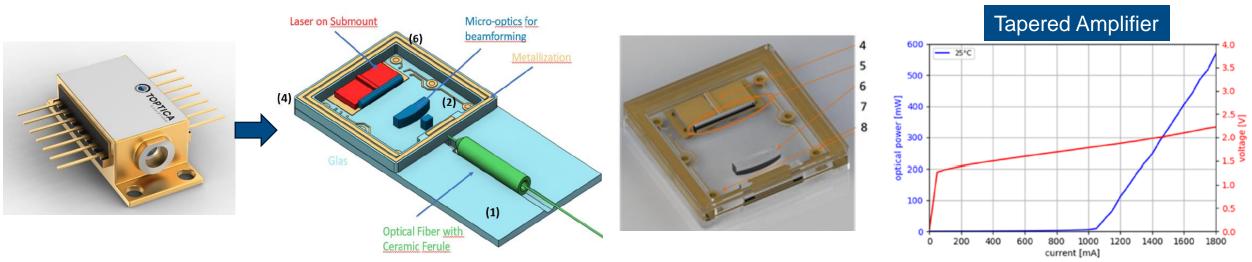
Alternative packaging techniques investigated with Fraunhofer IZM



Microelectronic packaging approaches using glass substrates. Goal:

- Miniaturization
- More flexibility in package design
- Hermetic package only for the laser diode itself

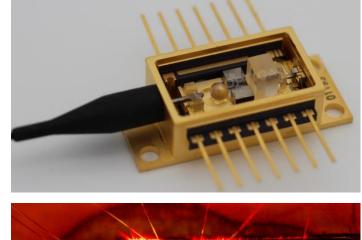






Summary and Outlook

- Single frequency lasers with linewidth < 500 kHz have great potential for applications in spectroscopy, sensing and quantum technology
- Micro-assembled lasers using discrete micro-optics are state of the art in the VIS / NIR today
- Chip-integrated lasers promise great advantages in terms of tuning range, linewidth and scalability
- VIS / NIR lasers output power > 40 mW have additional packaging challenges due to the high photon energy and the unavailability of optical microisolators





New packaging concepts have to be developed to exploit the potential and address the challenges





