Institute for the Sciences of Light

Colloquium ISL

Silicon photonics in the mid-infrared spectral range for sensing application

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Mid-infrared (mid-IR) spectroscopy is a nearly universal way to identify chemical and biological substances, as most of the molecules have their vibrational and rotational resonances in the mid-IR wavelength range. Commercially available mid-IR systems are based on bulky and expensive equipment, while lots of efforts are now devoted to the reduction of their size down to chip-scale dimensions. The demonstration of mid-IR photonic circuits on silicon chips will benefit from reliable and high-volume fabrication to offer high performance, low cost, compact, low weight and power consumption photonic circuits, which is particularly interesting for mid-IR spectroscopic sensing systems that need to be portable and low cost. Among the different materials available in silicon photonics, Germanium (Ge) and Silicon-Germanium (SiGe) alloys with a high Ge concentration are particularly interesting because of the wide transparency window of Ge up to 15 μ m.

In this context, recent works on the development of graded-SiGe photonic integrated circuits will be presented. First passive devices will be reviewed. It will be shown that graded-SiGe waveguides can be used in an unprecedent spectral range, up to 11 μ m wavelength. Mach Zehnder interferometers, resonators and integrated Fourier transform spectrometers will be reviewed. Then, the demonstration of large bandwidth optical source on chip based on non-linear optical effects of SiGe waveguides, and the realization of optoelectronic devices (modulator and photodetector) will be presented.