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Auteurs: Kaixuan Zhang, Yves-Alain Peter, & Martin Rochette
Authors:

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Chalcogenide Fabry-Perot Fiber Tunable Filter

Kaixuan Zhang, *Member, IEEE*, Yves-Alain Peter, *Senior Member, IEEE* and Martin Rochette, *Senior Member, IEEE*

Abstract—We demonstrate the first mid-infrared compatible all-fiber Fabry-Perot filter. It consists of chalcogenide fibers terminated with high-reflective coatings made of germanium and calcium fluoride. In addition to the transmission compatibility with mid-infrared wavelength, the filter has both tunability and free spectral range >350 nm as well as a finesse of 27. To demonstrate the application of the filter, a thulium-doped fiber laser is built and shows continuous tunability from 1.835 μm to 1.920 μm .

Index Terms—Chalcogenide fiber, high reflection coatings, Fabry-Perot, optical fiber filter, mid-infrared tunable laser.

I. INTRODUCTION

Mid wavelength infrared (MIR) light in the wavelength range of 2-12 μm is attractive for both research and technology applications. Strong characteristic molecular absorptions in the MIR are most useful to chemical sensing [1, 2]. Free-space communications utilize the transparent windows of earth's atmosphere at wavelength 3-5 μm and 8-13 μm [3]. Some wavelengths in the MIR are also desirable for their high ablation efficiency and small collateral damage when treating biological soft tissues [4]. With an aim to build robust optical sources operating in the MIR wavelength range, an all-fiber approach is most desirable to bring the advantages of compactness, compatibility with other fiber components and operational stability in hostile environments. Thus, building block components such as all-fiber filters need to be designed for laser sources and other wavelength selective systems compatible to use in the MIR wavelength range.

Several in-fiber optical filter technologies have been developed for telecommunications. Geng *et al.* reported a tunable Fabry-Perot (FP) filter with high finesse and broad tunability from 1.85 μm to 2.15 μm , but limited by the transmission window of silica fiber [5]. Lee *et al.* demonstrated a fiber acousto-optic filter tunable from 1.53 μm to 1.62 μm [6] and Bharathan *et al.* demonstrated a Bragg-grating filter on ZBLAN fluoride fiber tunable from 2.850 μm to 2.887 μm [7]. As an alternative to silica and fluoride glasses, chalcogenide glass fibers such as those based on As_2S_3 and As_2Se_3 are well known

for their transparency up to 6.5 μm and 10 μm , respectively [8, 9]. Their unique optical properties [10] in the MIR wavelength range have already proven to be useful in applications such as fiber couplers [11], supercontinuum sources (SC) [12] and amplifiers [13]. Filters have also been proposed using chalcogenide glasses [14, 15]. Littler *et al.* demonstrated a chalcogenide acousto-optic filter tunable over 235 nm around a central wavelength of 1.45 μm with a maximum sideband suppression of 9 dB, limited by the applied RF power [14]. Ahmad *et al.* reported a fiber Bragg-grating filter inscribed into chalcogenide wires with a tunability of ~ 50 nm around a central wavelength of 1.55 μm [15]. The lack of filters compatible with the MIR wavelength range that provide broad tunability motivates the fabrication of a MIR compatible, widely tunable, all-fiber filter with large sideband suppression ratio.

In this letter, we present the first all-fiber Fabry-Perot tunable filter (FFP-TF) compatible with the MIR wavelength range. The filter is made of chalcogenide fibers coated with high-reflective (HR) thin-films made from alternate layer of germanium (Ge) and calcium fluoride (CaF_2). This thin-film structure is expected to be compatible with the whole MIR band. As a proof of concept to demonstrate the potential application of this FFP-TF, an all-fiber laser is assembled and shows tunability in the spectral range of 1.9 μm .

II. DESIGN AND FABRICATION

Figure 1 shows the schematic of FFP-TF. Single mode As_2S_3 fibers with core/cladding diameters of 6/170 μm provided by *CorActive High-Tech* are well polished as substrates for the deposition of dielectric materials. The thin-films with quarter-wavelength multilayer structure is designed to cover the spectral band of 1.1-2.8 μm . A FP cavity is formed by facing two HR coated chalcogenide fibers. Fiber alignment is achieved by adjusting two 5-axis translation/rotation stages and tuning is realized by changing the air gap distance between the two fibers.

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K. Zhang and M. Rochette are with the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, McGill University, Montréal, QC H3A 0E9, Canada (email: kaixuan.zhang@mail.mcgill.ca; martin.rochette@mcgill.ca).

Y. A. Peter is with the Department of Engineering Physics, Polytechnique Montréal, Montréal, QC H3C 3A7, Canada (email: yves-alain.peter@polymtl.ca).

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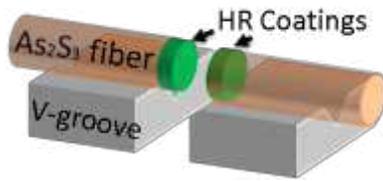


Fig. 1. Fabry-Perot tunable filter structure. V-groove supports are resting on 5-axis translation and rotation stages.

The choices of dielectric materials for HR coatings mainly depend on factors such as (1) refractive indices, (2) transparent wavelengths, (3) compatibility with other materials and (4) stability of the multilayer structure. The most common materials used for MIR thin-films are MgF_2 , CaF_2 , ZnS , ZnSe , TiO_2 and Ge [16]. We use CaF_2 as the low refractive index material with $n_L=1.42$ at $\lambda=2 \mu\text{m}$ [17] because of its low tension stress [18], and Ge as the high refractive index material with $n_H=4.16$ at $\lambda=2 \mu\text{m}$ [19] to get large refractive index contrast. The high refractive index contrast between CaF_2 and Ge leads to stable HR coatings with less total thickness and broader reflection spectral bandwidth compared to other common materials used for IR thin-films.

To fabricate HR coatings, thin-films are deposited on fiber facets with quarter-wavelength thicknesses: $d_k = \frac{\lambda_0}{4n_k}$, where k is the layer number, n_k is the refractive index of k^{th} layer, and λ_0 is the designed central wavelength of the broadband reflection spectrum.

Coatings are fabricated with an electron-beam evaporation system because of its compatibility with a variety of materials and ease of operation. Before deposition of the multilayered thin-films, it is necessary to calibrate the crystal oscillator for *in situ* deposited thickness monitoring. For this purpose, single layers of CaF_2 and Ge are deposited on small pieces of silicon chip. Then the thickness and refractive index are fitted using an ellipsometer. The obtained refractive indices are subsequently used in a thin film reflectometry system to verify the layer thickness, and a surface profiler (Dektak 150) is also used to verify the thickness. During the calibration, the refractive index of CaF_2 is determined at ~ 1.25 at a wavelength of $2 \mu\text{m}$, with a gradient distribution spreading over a thickness of 100 nm . This phenomenon, also reported by Heavens *et al.* [20], mainly comes from the porous structure of the CaF_2 thin-film. This gradient may be avoided using ion-assisted electron-beam evaporation system [21]. The measured refractive index of Ge is 4.1 at a wavelength of $2 \mu\text{m}$ and is uniform across the thin-film.

Figure 2 illustrates the schematic of the electron-beam evaporation chamber. Multilayered thin-films are deposited on polished chalcogenide fiber facets without temperature control of the substrates. One end of the fiber is kept on the holder and the other end goes through a ferrule to keep the fiber vertically oriented. The holder is rotating to improve deposition uniformity. Dielectric materials are heated and evaporated by an electron-beam and subsequently condensed on fiber facets. During deposition, thickness is monitored using the quartz crystal oscillator, and the chamber pressure is kept under 5×10^{-6} Torr. After deposition, no annealing process is applied.

The thickness accuracy of each layer is controlled within an error of 15 nm , which corresponds to the stability of the quartz

crystal oscillator and the calibration procedure. The central wavelength of the HR coating is arbitrarily set to $1.6 \mu\text{m}$ in this experiment, resulting into a theoretical HR spectral range of 1.1 - $2.8 \mu\text{m}$, and requiring layer thickness of 305 nm and 97 nm for CaF_2 and Ge , respectively. The deposition rate is set at 0.2 nm/s . HR coatings with alternate thin-film layers of "high-low-high" (HLH) and "HLHLH" materials are deposited on As_2S_3 fiber facets.

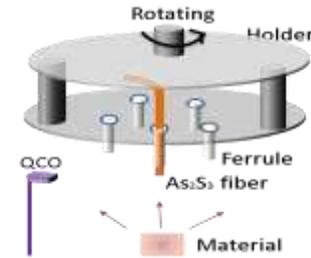


Fig. 2. Electron-beam evaporation system for thin film coating deposition. QCO, quartz crystal oscillator.

III. CHARACTERIZATION OF COATINGS

Figure 3a shows the HR coatings characterization setup, including a supercontinuum source (SC), an optical spectrum analyzer (OSA), and an optical circulator. A silica fiber coated with a 30 nm thick layer of silver serves as a reference mirror, providing a broadband reflectivity of 95% across the spectral range 1.3 - $2.5 \mu\text{m}$. The reflection spectrum of As_2S_3 fiber coated with HR thin-films is then measured relative to the reference spectrum. The reflection spectrum of multilayer coating based on Gaussian beam propagation and matrix theory [25] is also simulated for comparison..

$$R_{ref} = R_{silica} + \frac{T_{silica}^2 R_{Ag}}{1 - R_{silica} R_{Ag}}$$

$$R_{sample} = R_{silica} + \frac{T_{silica}^2 R_{HR}}{1 - R_{silica} R_{HR}}$$

Where R_{Ag} is the reflectivity of the silver coated silica fiber facet in air, R_{silica} and T_{silica} are the reflectivity and transmittance of silica fiber facet in air, and R_{HR} is the reflectivity of HR coated As_2S_3 fiber facet in air. R_{ref} and R_{sample} are reflectivities obtained at the OSA when the R_{Ag} and $R_{HR} > 82.6\%$, the difference between R_{ref} and R_{Ag} , R_{sample} and R_{HR} is $< 0.1\%$. Regarding the reflectivity of the fabricated HR coating and the silver layer, $R_{ref} \approx R_{Ag}$ and $R_{sample} \approx R_{HR}$.

Figure 3b shows the measured reflection spectra of the HR coatings on As_2S_3 fibers, from $1.2 \mu\text{m}$ to $2.3 \mu\text{m}$. The short wavelength bound is limited by the operating wavelength range of the OSA and the upper wavelength bound is limited by the transmission window of silica fiber. The measured reflectivity of the HR coating with 5 thin-films is 96% and that with 3 thin-films is 90% . The central wavelength of the HR coating with 3 thin-films is shifted towards shorter wavelength of $1.3 \mu\text{m}$ due to reduced thicknesses. The surface roughness of the coating is measured using an atomic force microscopy and the RMS roughness of 10 nm is observed, with an expected impact to reduce the theoretical reflectivity $\sim 4\%$ [22, 23].

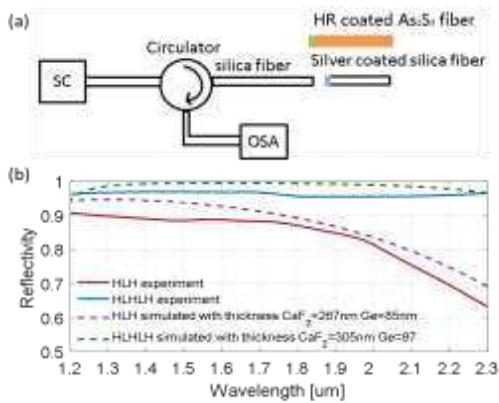


Fig. 3. (a) Schematic to measure the reflection spectrum of HR coatings. SC, supercontinuum source; OSA, optical spectrum analyzer. First tested with silver coated silica fiber, then tested with HR coated As_2S_3 fiber. (b) Measured and simulated reflection spectra of HR coatings with HLHLH and HLH layer structures. H, high refractive index; L, low refractive index.

IV. CHARACTERIZATION OF FILTER AND LASER

Figure 4a shows the characterization setup of FFP-TF. It consists of two chalcogenide fibers with HR coatings of 5 thin-film layers facing each other. Light from the SC is coupled through a silica fiber into the FP cavity and transmitted to the OSA through another silica fiber. UV-cured epoxy is applied to connect the silica fiber and As_2S_3 fiber with a coupling loss of ~ 2.5 dB. This loss includes 0.3 dB loss due to Fresnel reflection, 0.7 dB loss due to mode mismatch and 1.5 dB loss due to angular misalignment. Figure 4b shows the FP optical responses for different cavity lengths. A free spectral range (FSR) of 350 nm with a finesse of 17 is obtained when the cavity length is ~ 4 μm . The finesse is limited by coupling loss at the cavity gap and can be increased to 27 with the use of micro lens on fiber tips, which are formed by liquid drops with a refractive index of 1.4715, as reported by Jiang [24]. The FSR is then limited to 25 nm because of the longer cavity length involved with the use of liquid drops. Figure 5a and 5b show the schematics of different coupling methods and the relationship between finesse and FSR. It appears that the finesse is not improved significantly when filling the gap with index-matching liquid (Cargille immersion liquid 5040)

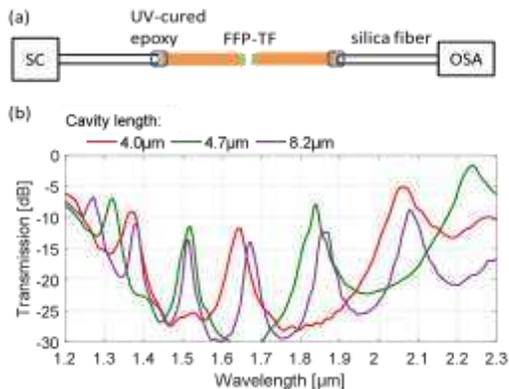


Fig. 4. (a) Schematic to measure the transmission spectrum of FFP-TF. SC, supercontinuum source; FFP-TF: fiber Fabry-Perot tunable filter; OSA, optical spectrum analyzer. (b) Measured transmission spectra of FFP-TF with different cavity length.

Figure 6 shows the FP transmission peaks that are continuously shifting by changing the cavity length. A tunable filter with FSR above 300 nm and a finesse of 15 is obtained. The

FFT-TF has an insertion loss of 13 dB and an extinction ratio of 17 dB at the central wavelength. This wavelength-dependent loss and extinction ratio are attributed to the Gaussian free space propagation among two flat HR mirrors. A Gaussian beam propagation simulation result with a FP cavity consists of 5 thin-film HR coatings is shown in the dashed purple line, from which the insertion loss is ~ 16 dB. The simulation method for Gaussian beam propagating through the FFT-TF is described by St Gelais *et al.* [25]. Mismatch in between experimental and theoretical spectra arises from experimental imperfections of the 5-layers HR coating combined with the proximity to the noise floor of the OSA.

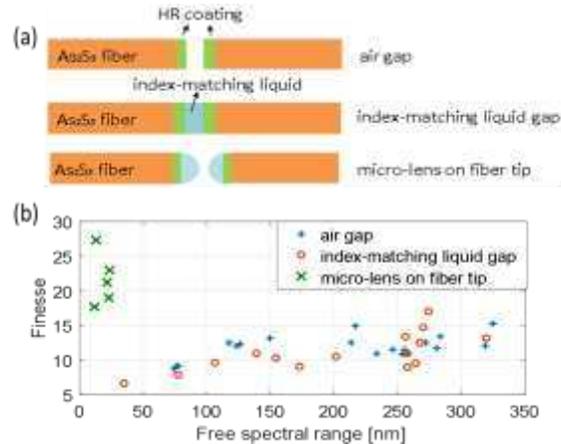


Fig. 5. (a) Schematics of FP cavity with gap formed by air, index-matching liquid and micro-lens. (b) Measured finesse versus free spectral range by different coupling methods.

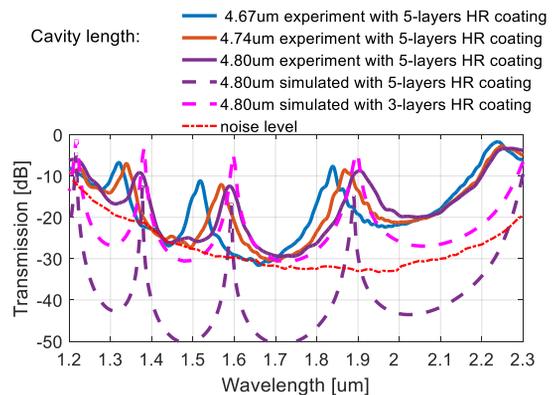


Fig. 6. Measured and simulated transmission spectra of FFP-TF within 0.2 μm variation of cavity length. 5-layer HR coating has HLHLH structure; 3-layer HR coating has HLH structure; H, high refractive index; L, low refractive index. Noise level is due to the sensitivity limit of OSA.

Figure 7 illustrates the schematic of a thulium (Tm) doped all-fiber tunable laser assembled with the FFP-TF. Tm is chosen as the gain medium to make a proof of concept use of the FFP-TF. However, the same fiber filter cavity could serve with a gain medium such as Er-doped ZBLAN [12] to make a truly MIR tunable laser source. The 30 cm long Tm-doped fiber is pumped with a total of 1.5 W of amplified spontaneous emission (ASE) of an erbium-doped fiber amplifier (EDFA), via a 1.55 μm /1.85 μm wavelength division multiplexer (WDM). An isolator with an isolation of 38 dB at a wavelength of 1.85 μm removes any unwanted back propagation light from the loop. A 95%:5% coupler provides 5% of the power to an OSA. Both ends of As_2S_3 fibers are butt-coupled to silica fibers via UV-cured

epoxies. The relatively high pump power needed to reach lasing threshold is attributed to insertion losses of the optical components at a wavelength of 1.85 μm including ~ 4 dB for isolator, ~ 10 dB for chalcogenide FFP-TF and ~ 5 dB for UV-cured epoxy connections and ~ 1.5 dB for silica fiber. The laser wavelength is controlled by the FFP-TF.

Figure 8 illustrates the laser spectra tuned from 1.835 μm to 1.920 μm with a resolution of 1 nm. The demonstrated tunability is limited by the gain spectrum of Tm.

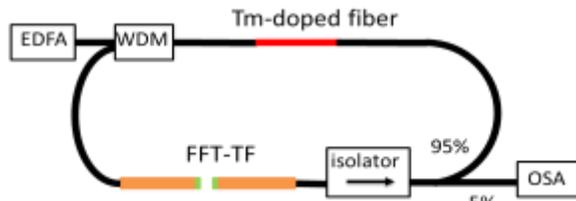


Fig. 7. Schematic of Tm-doped fiber tunable laser. EDFA, erbium-doped fiber amplifier; WDM, 1.55 μm /1.85 μm wavelength division multiplexer; FFT-TF, fiber Fabry-Perot tunable filter; OSA, optical spectrum analyzer.

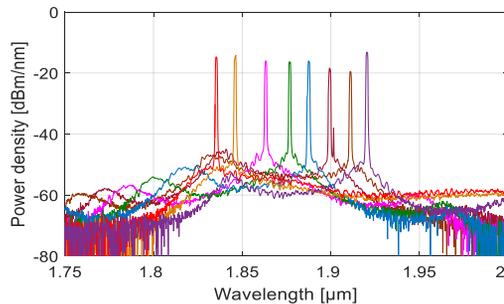


Fig. 8. Measured spectra of the Tm-doped fiber tunable laser.

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we have demonstrated the first all-fiber Fabry-Perot tunable filter compatible with the MIR wavelength range. Thin-film coating structures that consists of alternate layers of CaF_2 and Ge were successfully assembled, showing mechanical stability and compatibility with mid-infrared device fabrication. In tandem with this type of FFP-TF, truly MIR tunable lasers can be fabricated with suitable rare-earth gain medium or nonlinear processes such as four-wave mixing.

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