



# Fabrication of Si, Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> & InGaAsP Optical Metasurfaces with Dry Etching

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Etch Instructor: Guy Lavallee and Shane Miller

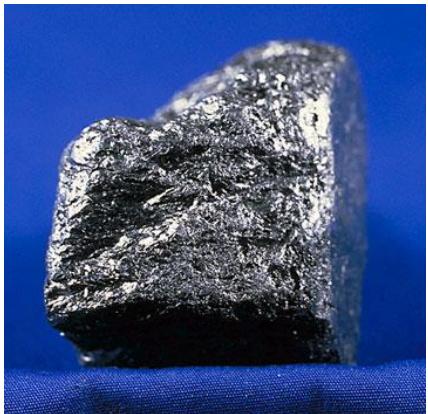


- **Background**
- **Optical Metasurfaces based on Dry etching**
  - aSi wafer scale metalens fabricated by dry etch
  - Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> double-layer achromatic metalens fabricated by dry etch
  - III-V OAM and BIC lasers fabricated by dry etch
- **Summary**

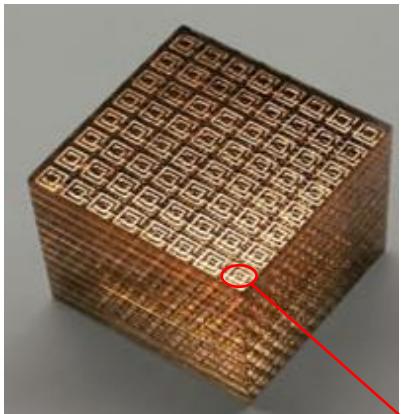
# Metasurface – Tailoring light properties *in the nanoscale*



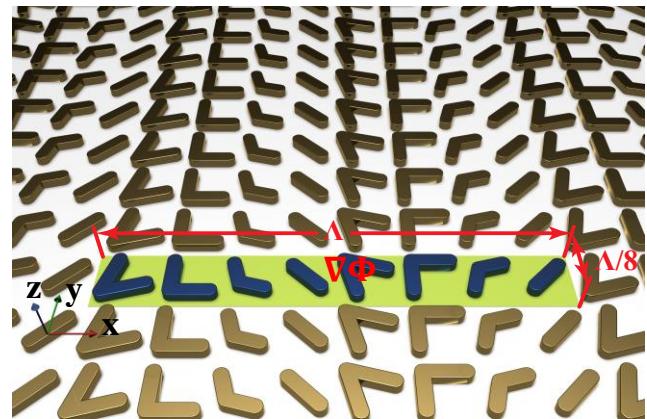
Bulk material



Bulk metamaterial



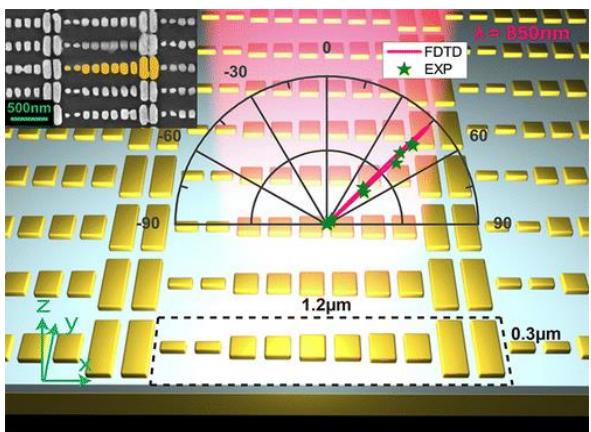
Metasurface



X. Ni, et al. Science, (2012)

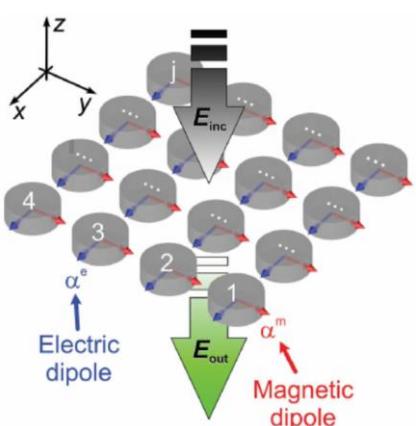
- ❖ Low loss, small footprint, easy fabrication and integration, low cost, etc.

Plasmonic resonance



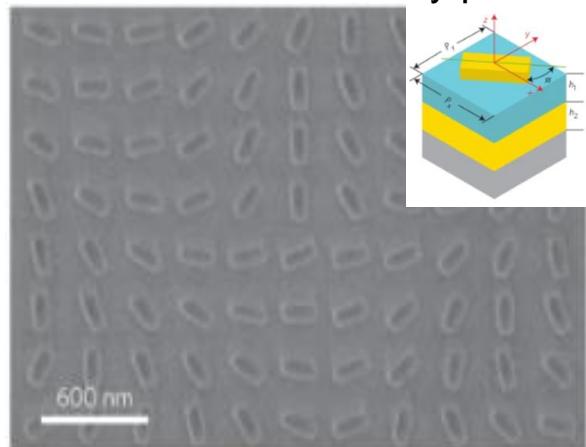
S. Sun, et. al. Nano Lett., (2012)

Mie resonance



M. Decker, et al. Adv. Opt. Mat., (2015)

Pancharatnam–Berry phase



G . Zheng, et al. Nat. Nanotech. , (2015)



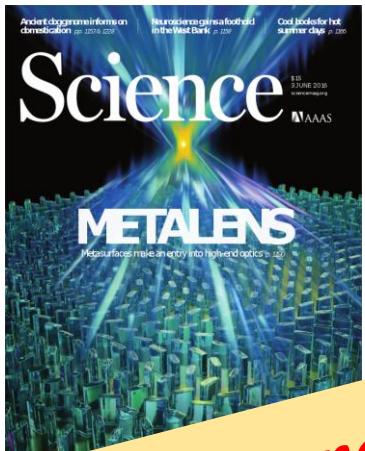
# Applications of metasurfaces

## Invisibility cloaking



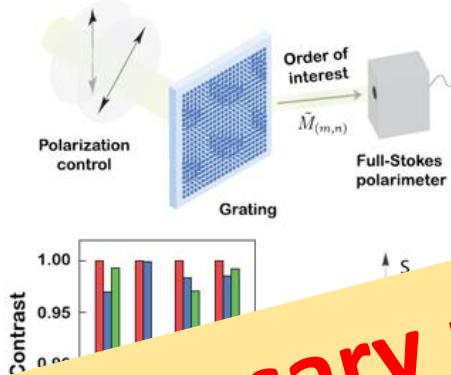
X. Ni, et al., Science, (2015)

## Meta-lens



J. Chen, et al., Nat. Commun., (2019)

## Polarization imaging

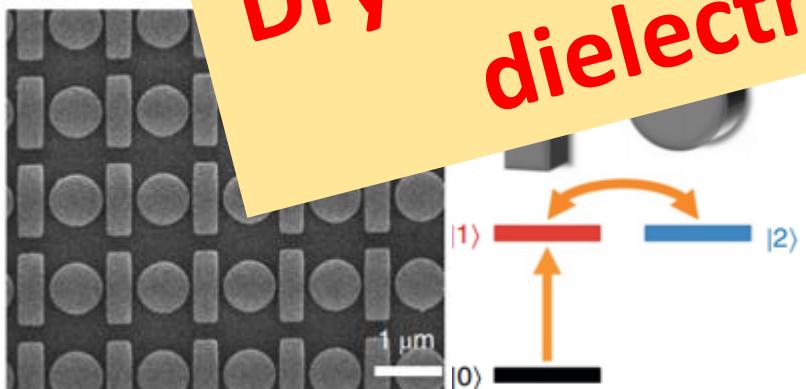


## Hologram and OAM

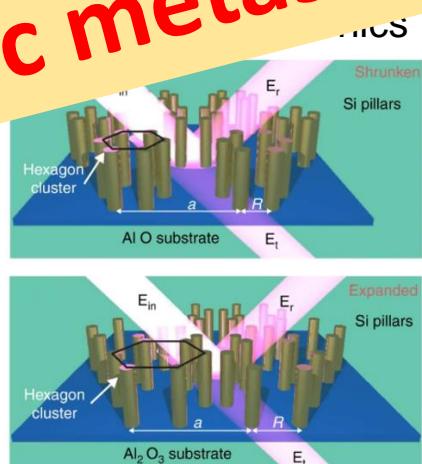


J. Chen, et al., Nat. Commun., (2019)

Dry etching are necessary part for dielectric metasurfaces!

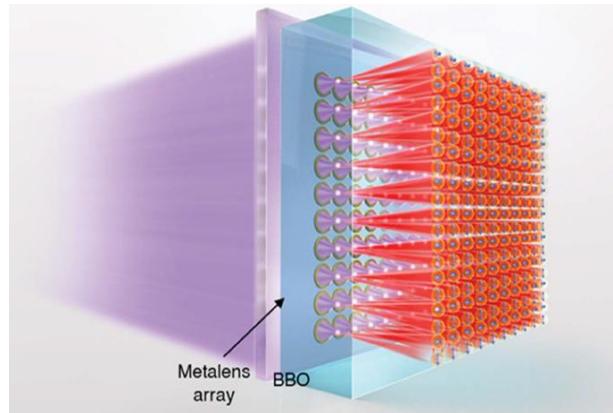


H. Liu, et al. Nat. Phys., (2018)



M. A. Gorlach, et al. Nat. Commun., (2018)

## Quantum Optics



L. Li et al., Science, (2020)



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# Seeing colorful world with Lenses



Cellphone

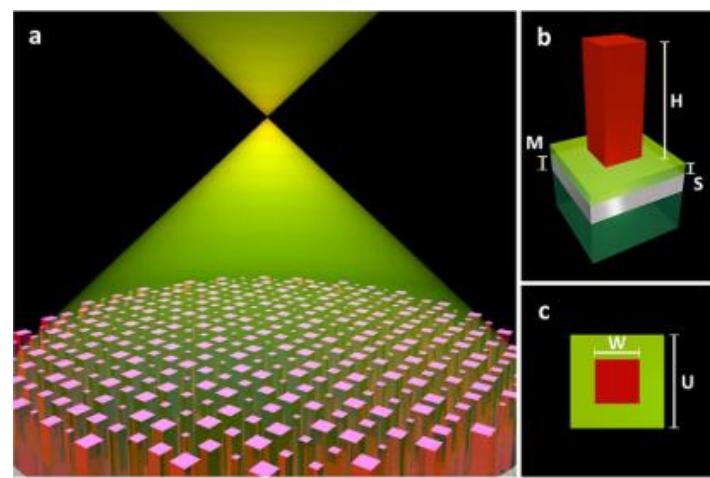


Digital Camera

**Conventional lenses:** Bulky, Heavy  
Expensive, Hard to fabricate  
**Metalens:** lightweight, ultrathin



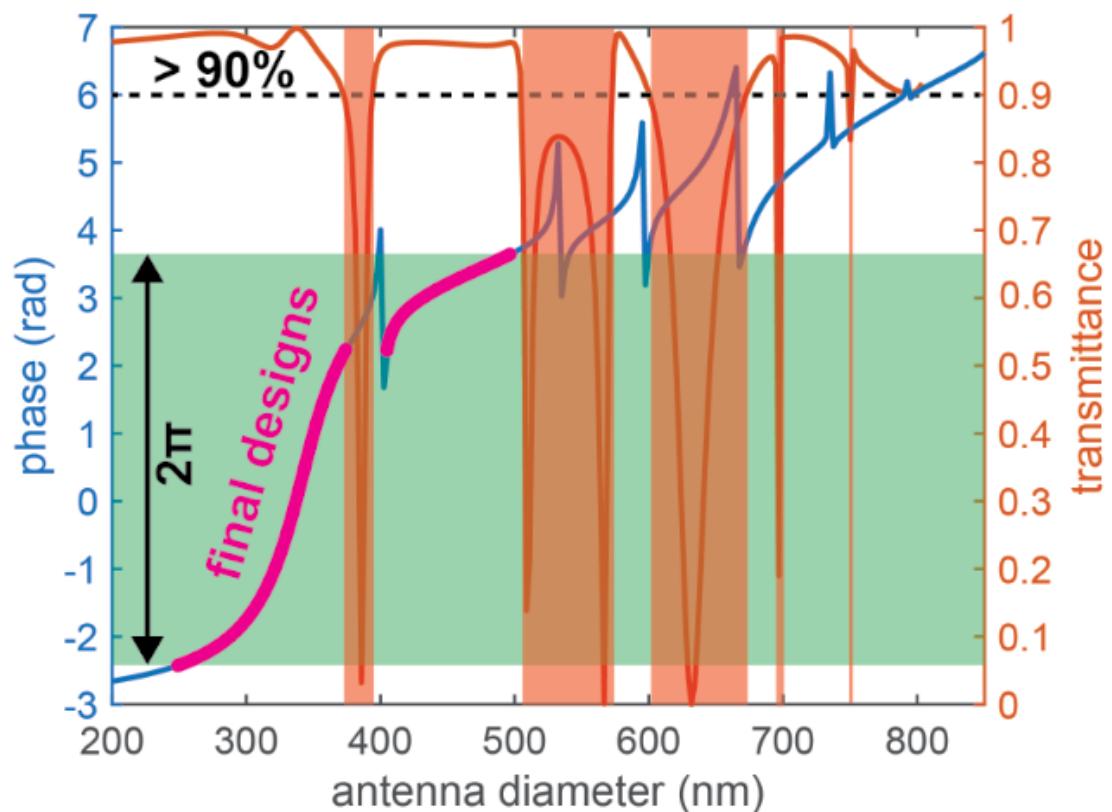
Hubble Space Telescope



Dielectric metalenses: Low loss, strong light confinement

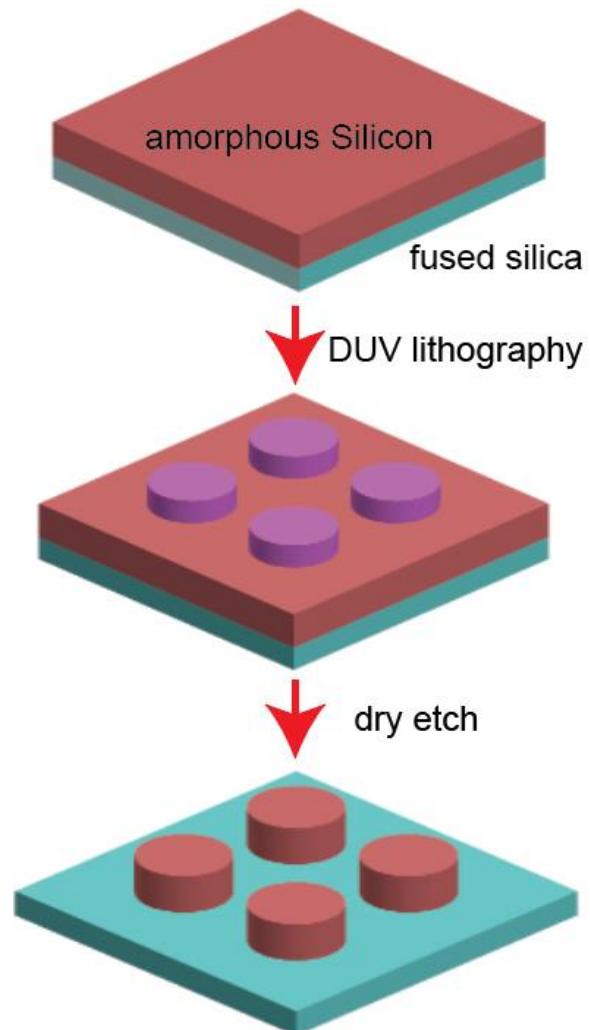
Nano Lett. 2017, 17, 1819–1824

# Design and fabrication of wafer-scale metalens



Required phase profile:

$$\varphi(r) = -\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} [\sqrt{(r^2 + f^2)} - f]$$



# aSi Metalens with different mask and etching recipe



Alcatel Speeder 100 SiO<sub>2</sub>

**a** Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> mask

139.3 nm

424.4 nm



Valve 23%

Power: 30W/1200W

SF6(36.7%) : C4F8=22:38

**b** Cr mask

400 nm

Valve 40%

Power: 50W/1200W

SF6(36.7%) : C4F8=22:38

**c**

500 nm

Valve 40%

Power: 50W/1200W

SF6(46.7%) : C4F8=28:32

**d**

300 nm

96.63 °

Valve 50%

Power: 50W/1200W

SF6(36.7%) : C4F8=22:38

**e**

300 nm

Valve 40%

Power: 50W/1200W

SF6 : C4F8 : O<sub>2</sub> = 60 : 80 : 5

**f**

300 nm

Valve 40%

Power: 50W/1200W

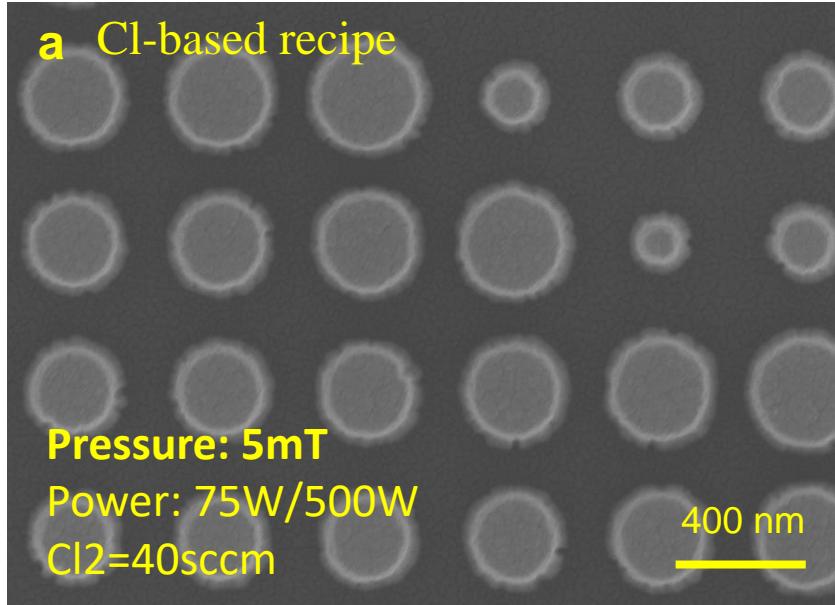
SF6 (41.7%): C4F8=25:35

Aspect ratio: around 10:1

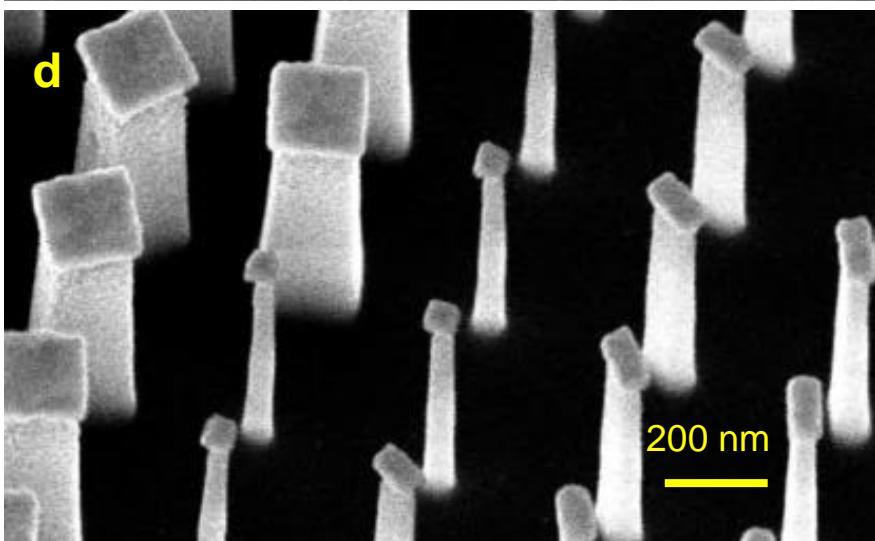
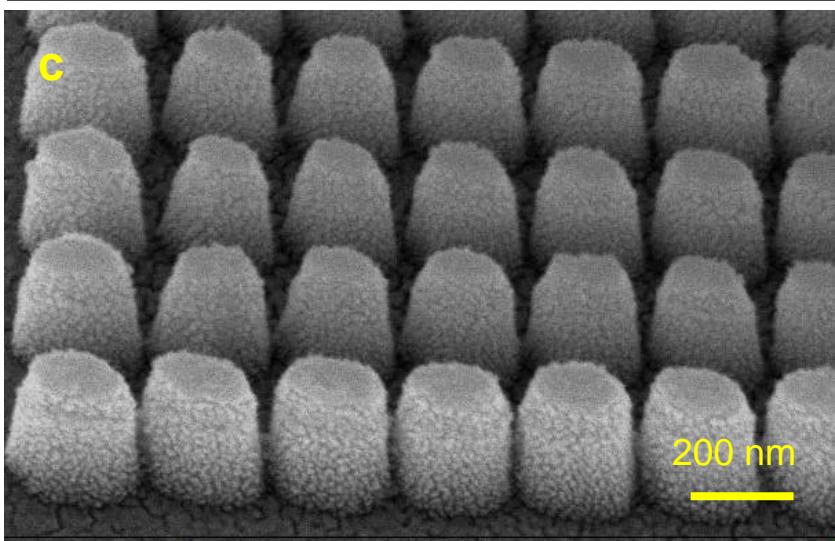
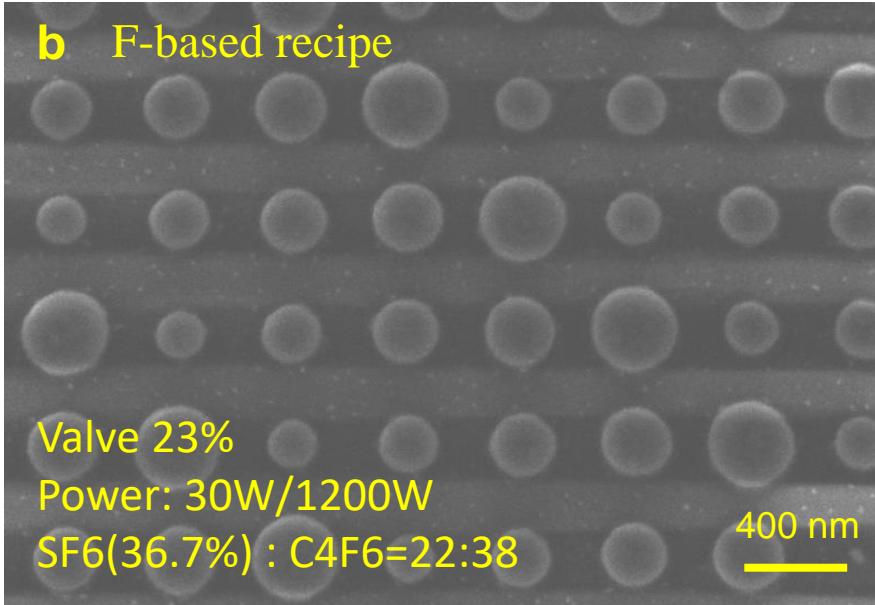
# aSi Metalens with different etching gas



Plasma-Therm Versalock



Alcatel Speeder 100 SiO<sub>2</sub>





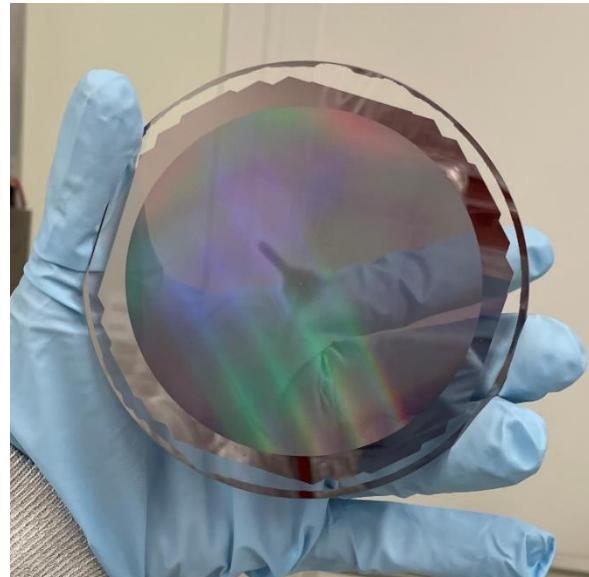
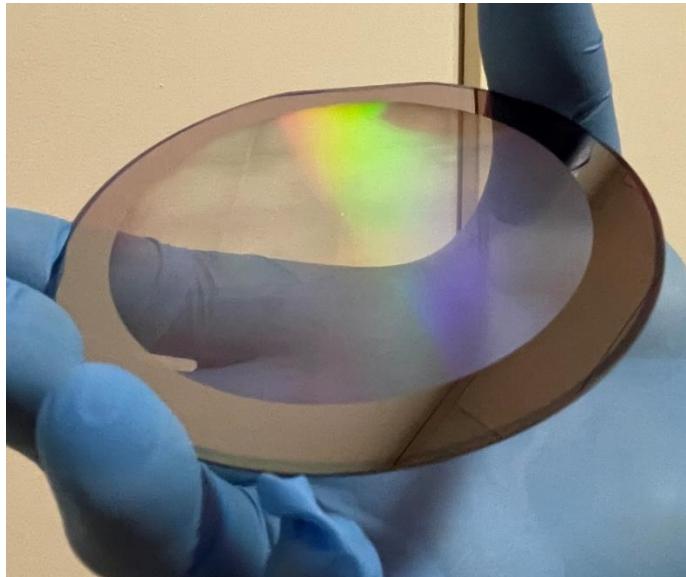
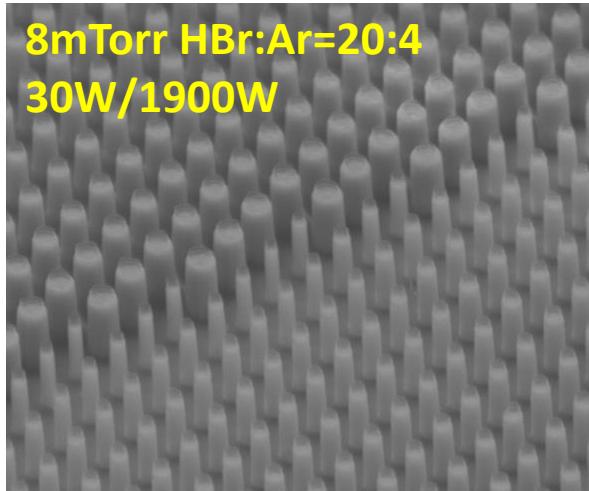
# Wafer-scale Metalens

Alcatel Speeder 100 SiO<sub>2</sub>



Oxford Cobra

8mTorr HBr:Ar=20:4  
30W/1900W

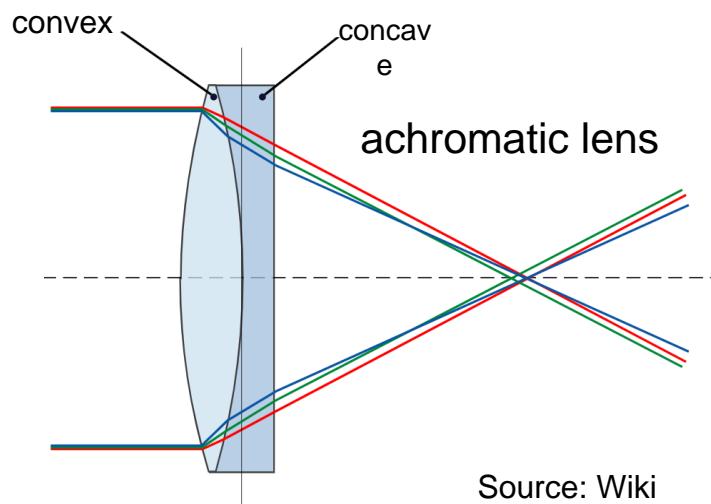
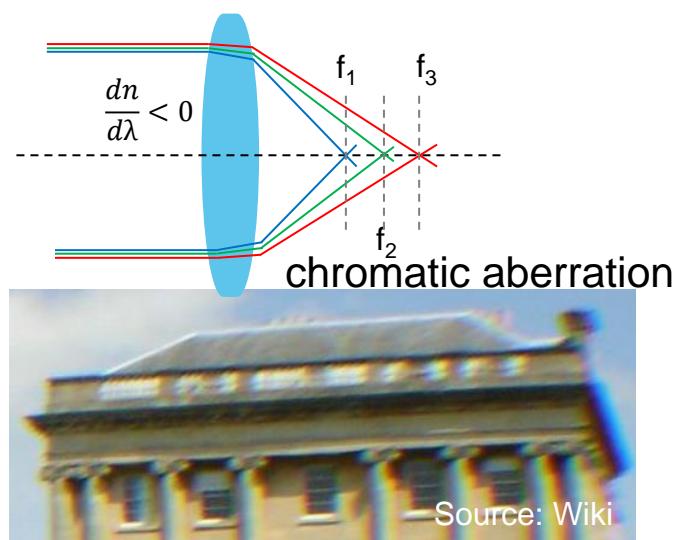




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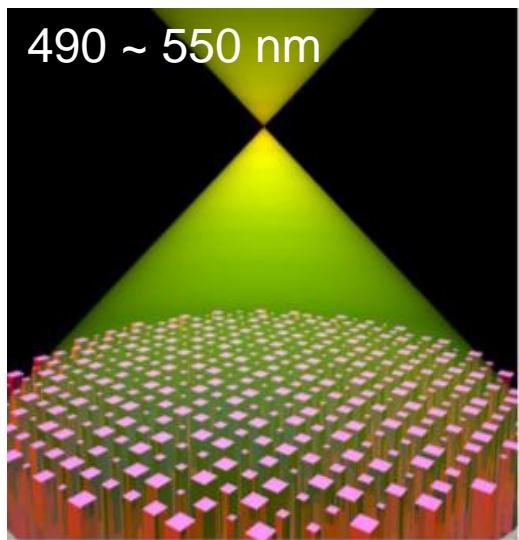


# Metalens – lightweight, manipulate aberration

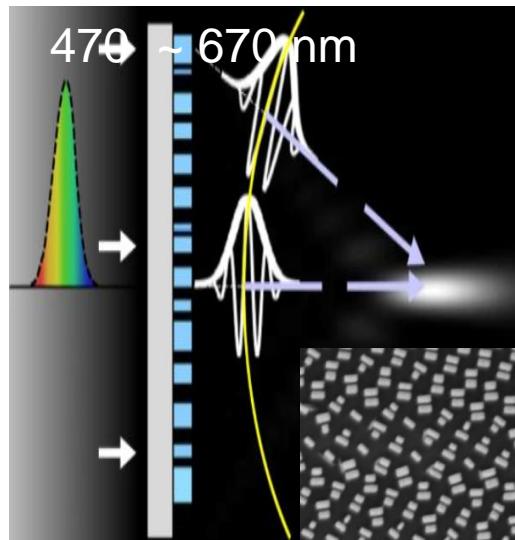


Source: Wiki

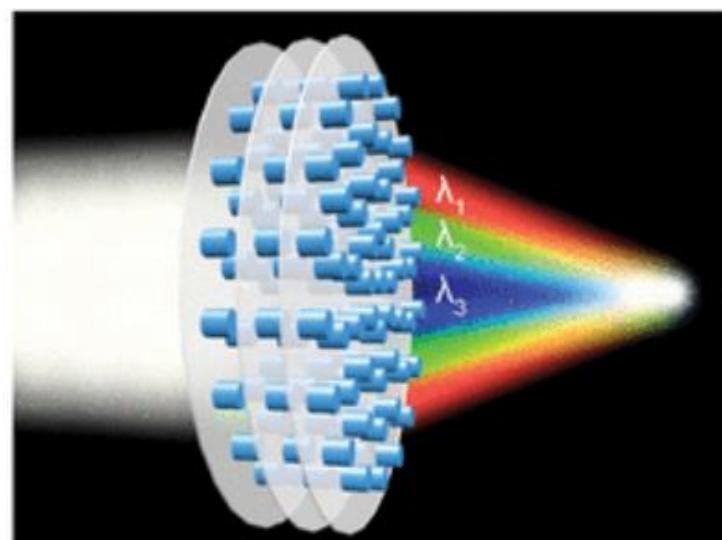
- metalens: metahotonic device which can function like normal lens



Nano Lett. 17.3 (2017)



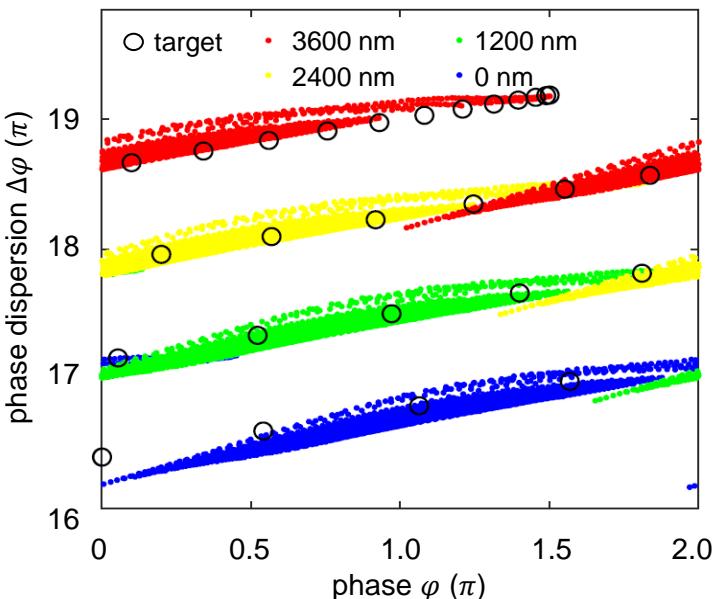
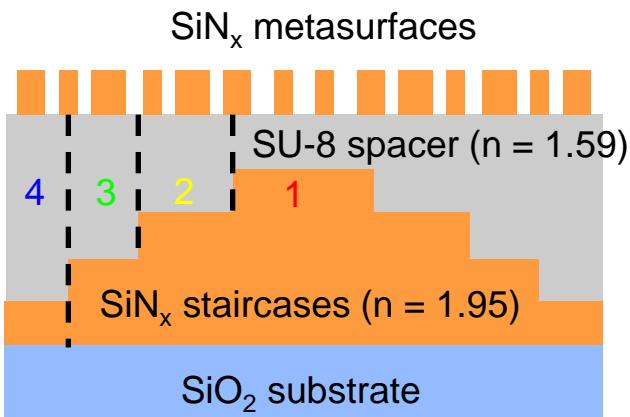
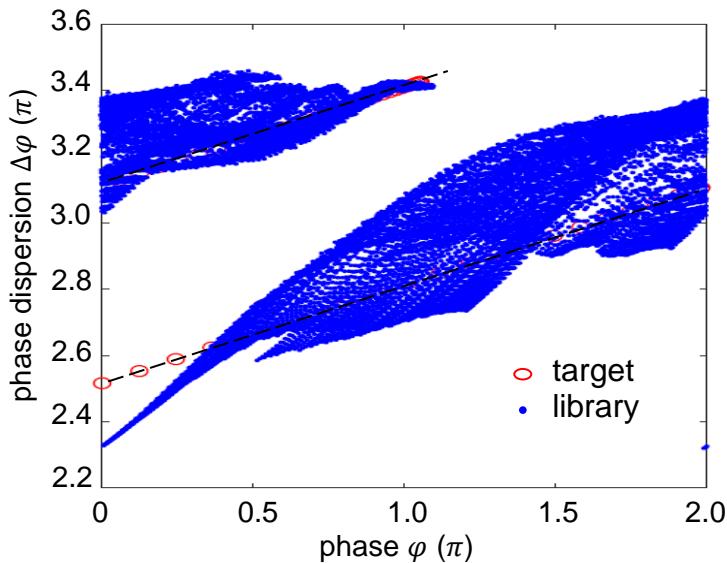
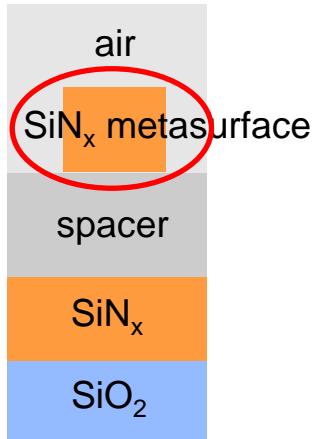
Nat. Nanotechnol. 13.3 (2018)



Nano Lett. 18.12 (2018)



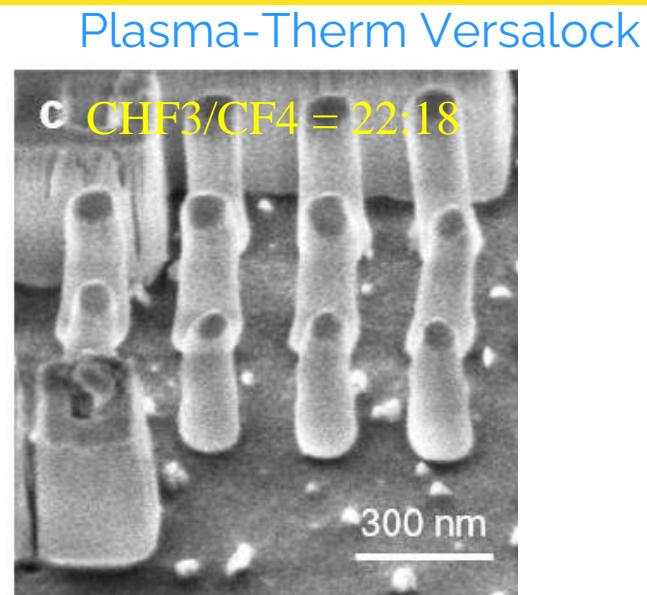
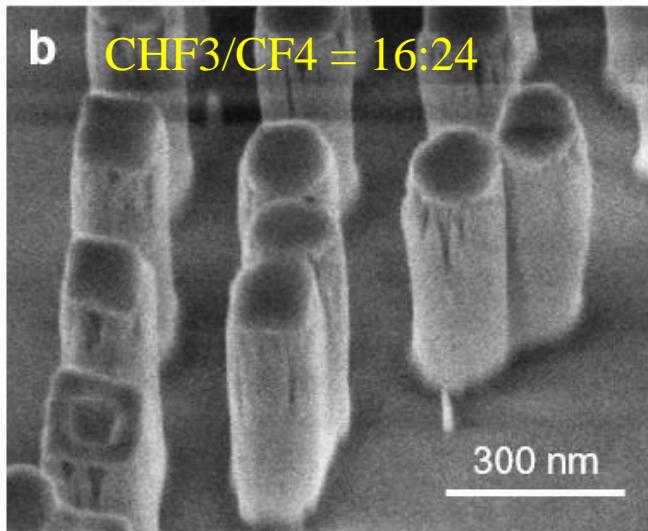
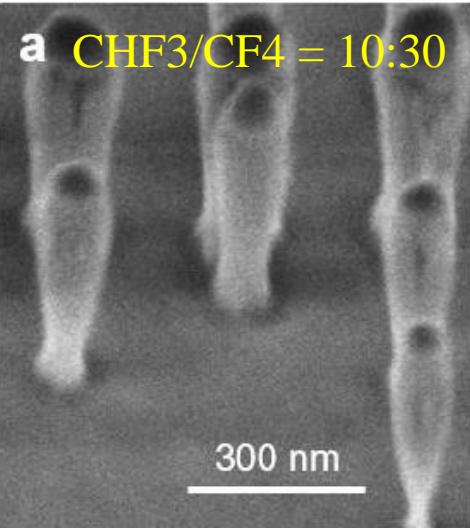
# Design Principle



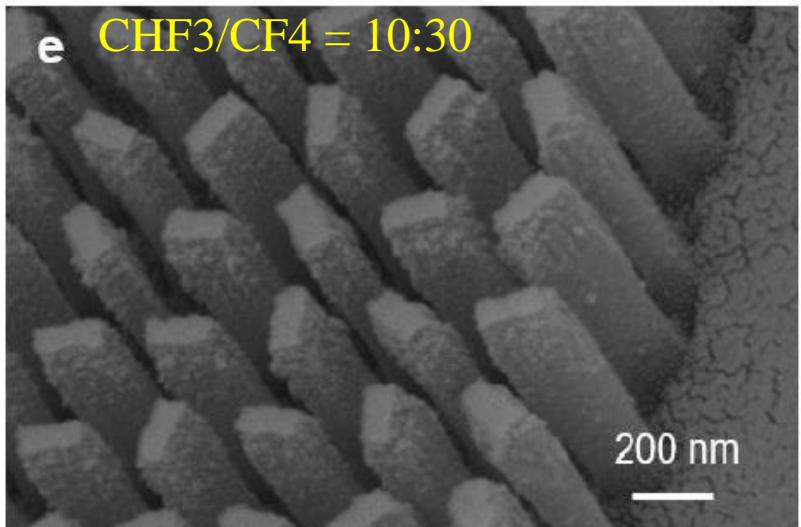
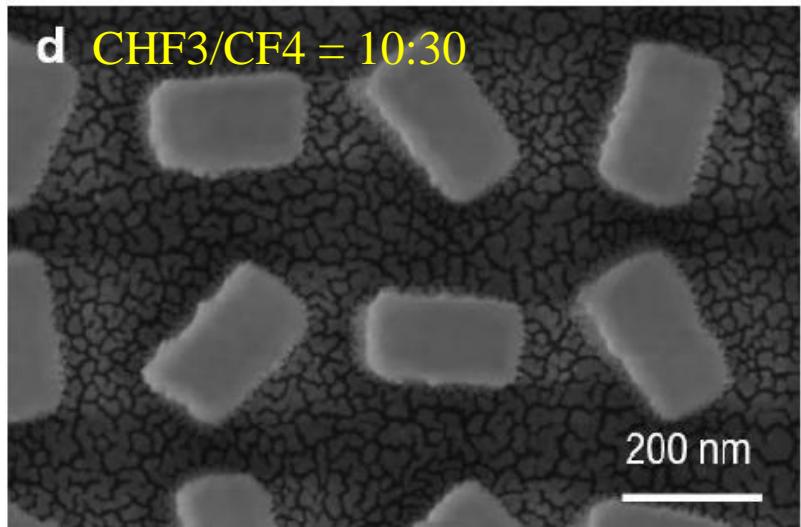
# Different SiNx etching with different etching recipe



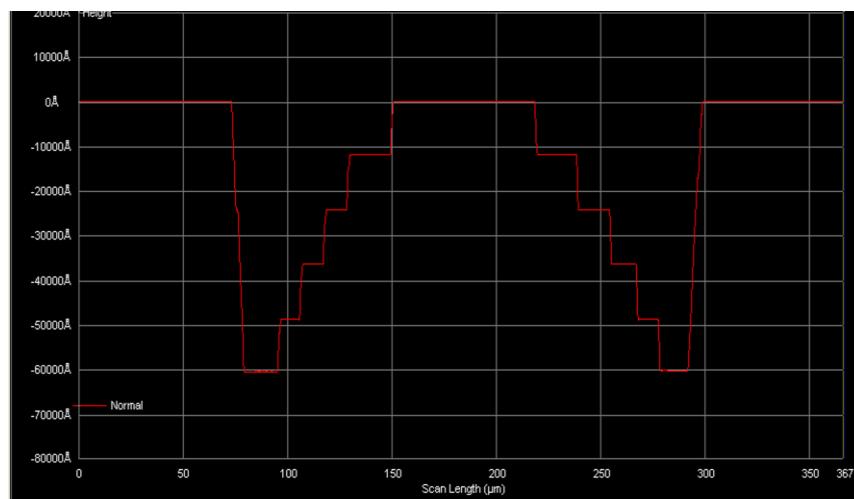
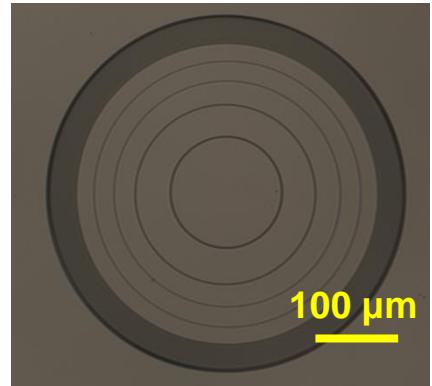
Low dispersive SiNx



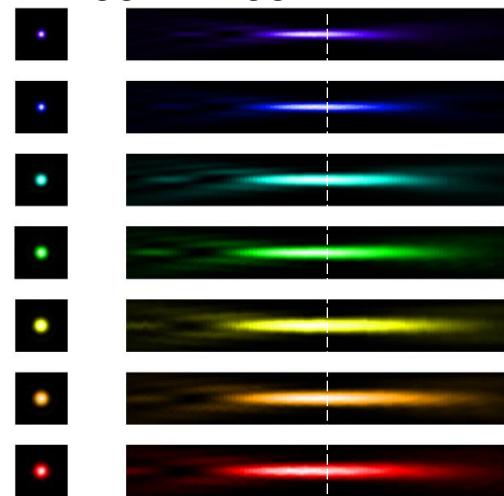
high dispersive SiNx



# SiNx metasurfaces with different etching recipe

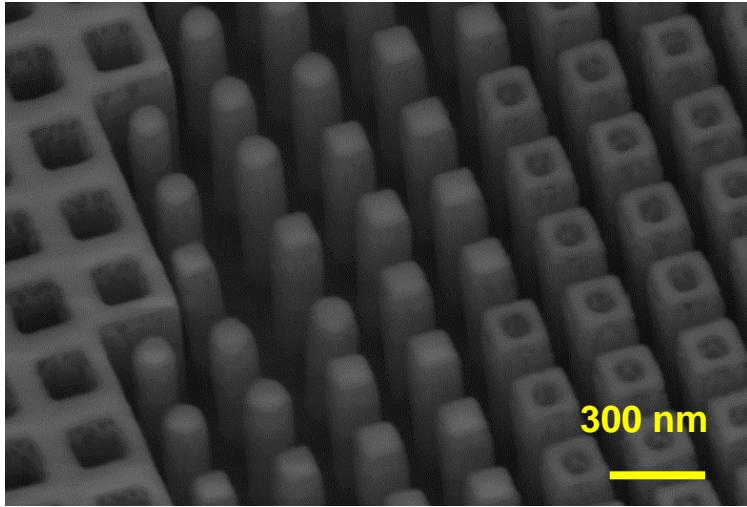
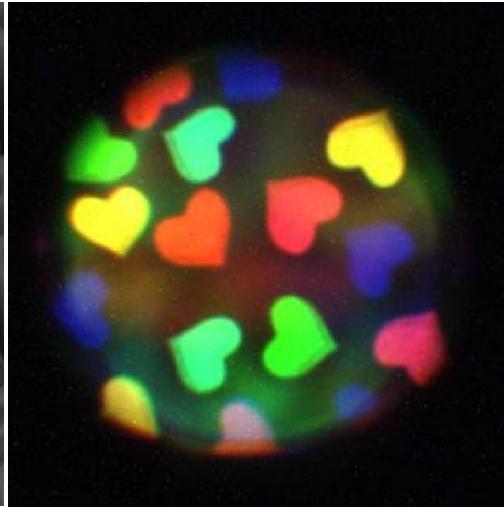


400nm-700nm



50 μm

12.4 mm



2 μm

300 nm

Plasma-Therm Versalock

By courtesy of Yao Duan and Shengyuan Chang 15

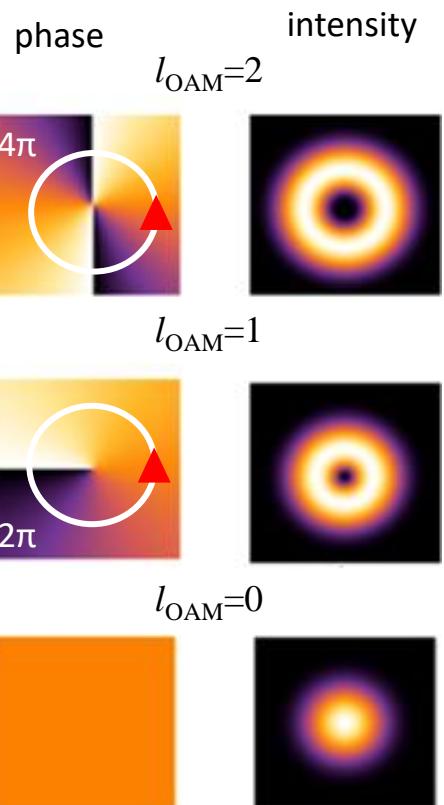
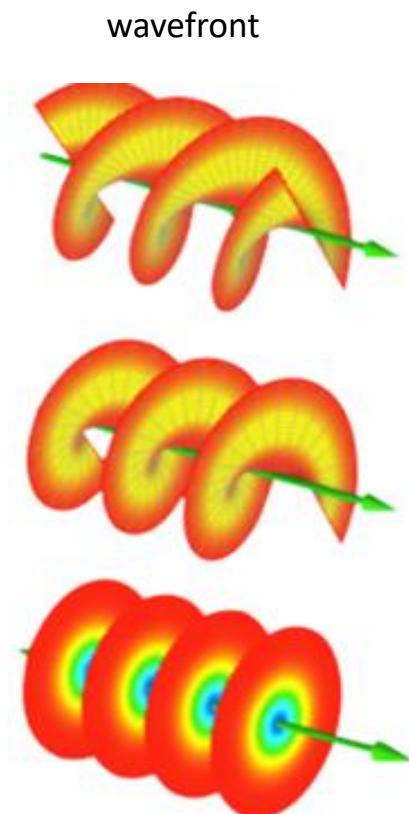


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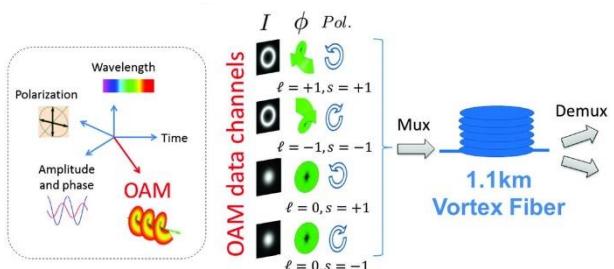


# Orbital angular momentum

Light with **orbital angular momentum (OAM)** has an azimuthal phase term  $e^{il\varphi}$ , travelling with a twisted helical wavefront.

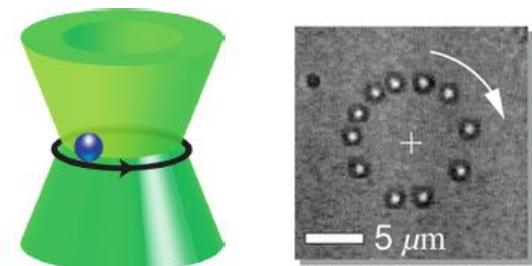


## Optical communication



B. Nenad, et al. *Science* (2013)

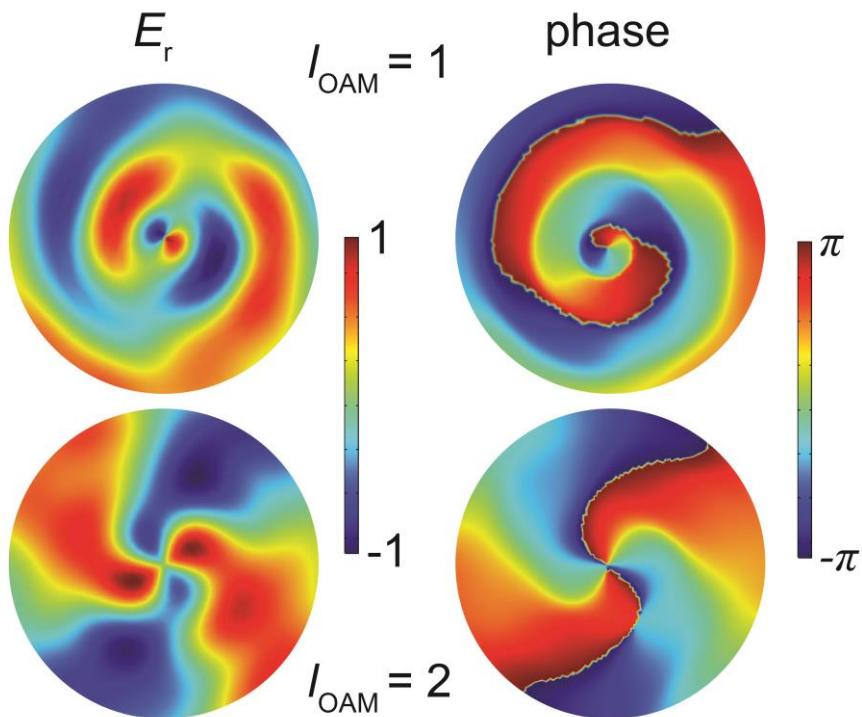
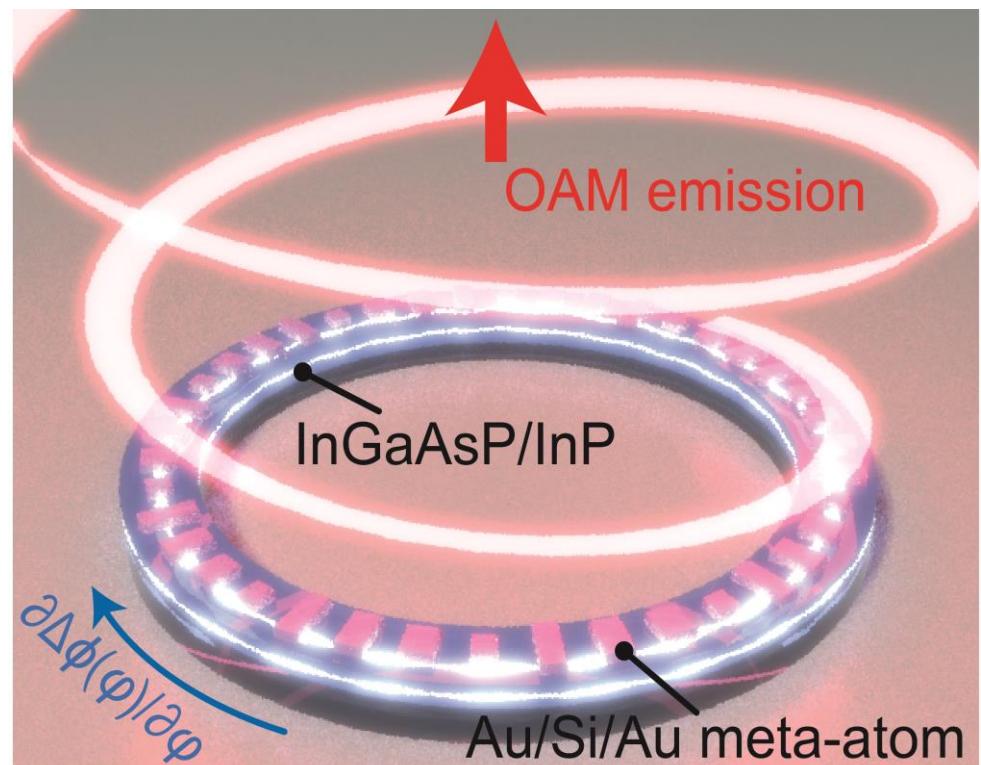
## OAM trapping and manipulation



J. E. Curtis, and D. G. Grier. *PRL*. (2003)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orbital-angular-momentum\\_of\\_light](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orbital-angular_momentum_of_light)

# Integrated OAM microring lasers



$$l_{\text{OAM}}\varphi = \phi_{\text{OAM}} = \phi_{\text{CCW}} + \phi_{\text{ms}} = \beta_{\text{CCW}}R\varphi - \frac{2\pi}{\Lambda}R\varphi.$$

$$l_{\text{OAM}} = M - N \quad \begin{matrix} M - \text{WGM order} \\ N - \text{number of supercells} \end{matrix}$$

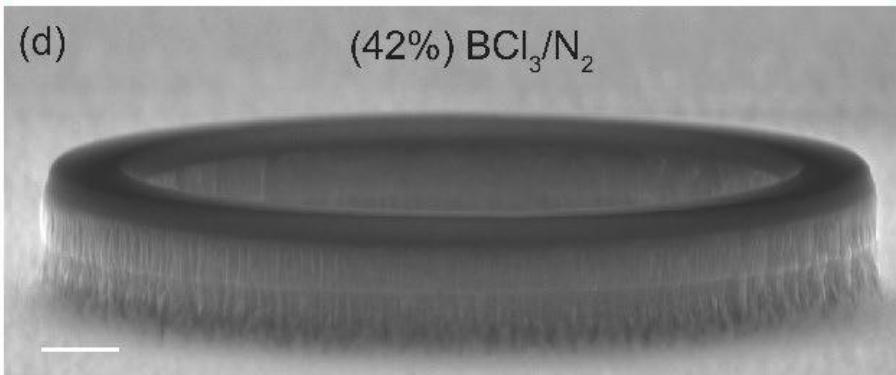
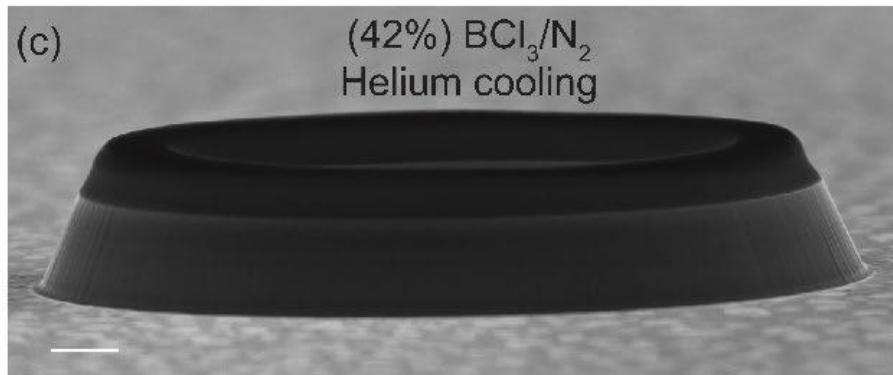
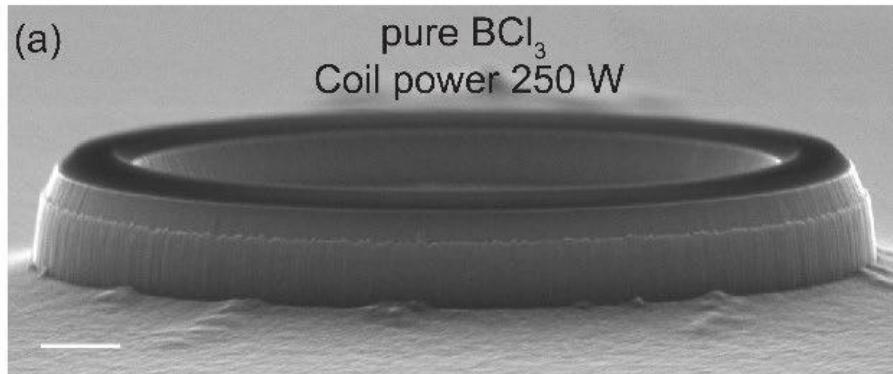
- Breaking CW and CCW mode degeneracy with asymmetric phase gradient
- OAM order can be tuned

# InGaAsP/InP Microrings with different etching recipes



Convention method: CH<sub>4</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>/Ar ---- slow etch rate and chamber contamination

BCl<sub>3</sub> 30 sccm, 2 mT, chuck power: 200W, chuck temperature: 80 °C, no helium cooling

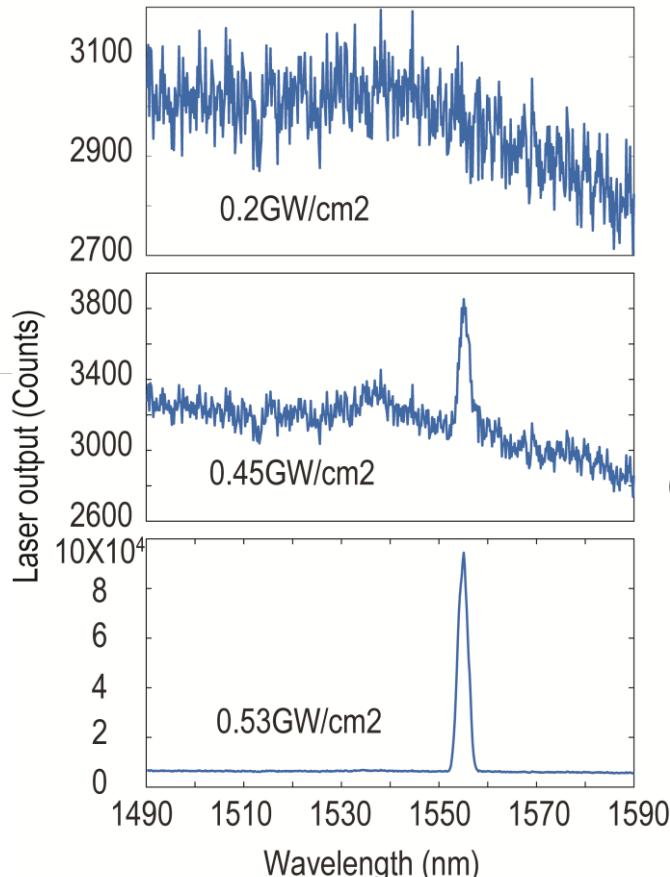
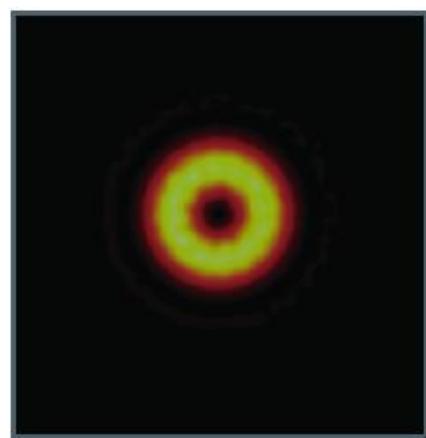
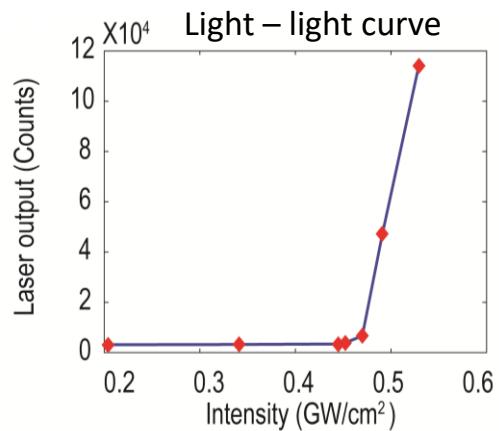
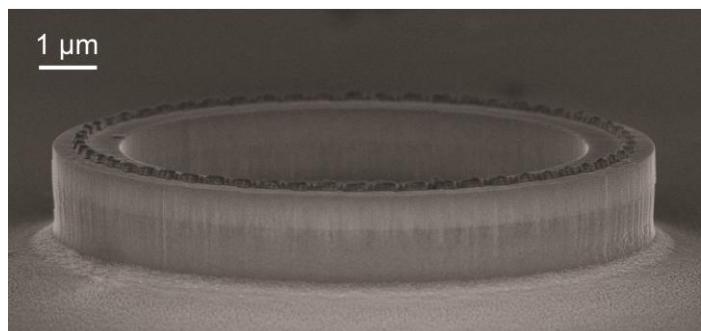
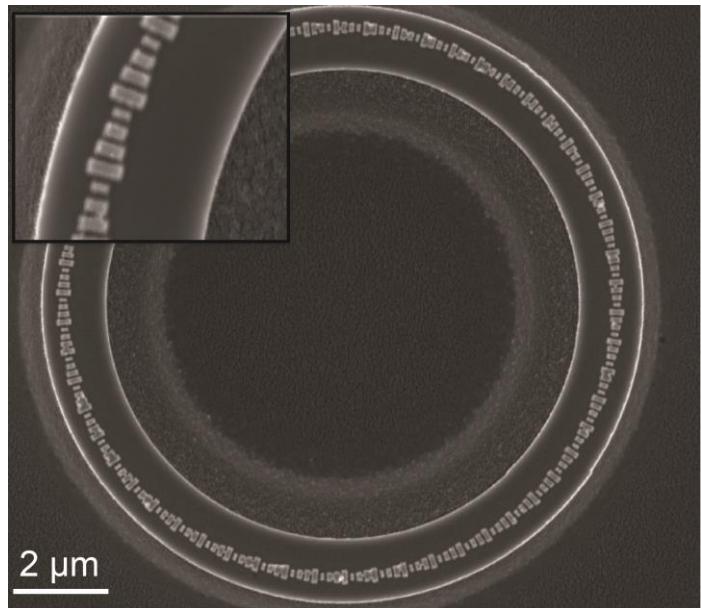


Scale bar: 1 μm.

ULVAC NE-550 Etching System

By courtesy of Xuexue Guo

# Characterization of OAM microring laser



The microring consists of a 500-nm InGaAsP multi-quantum-well layer, a 1-μm InP layer and an array of metasurfaces with  $N = 58$  supercells.

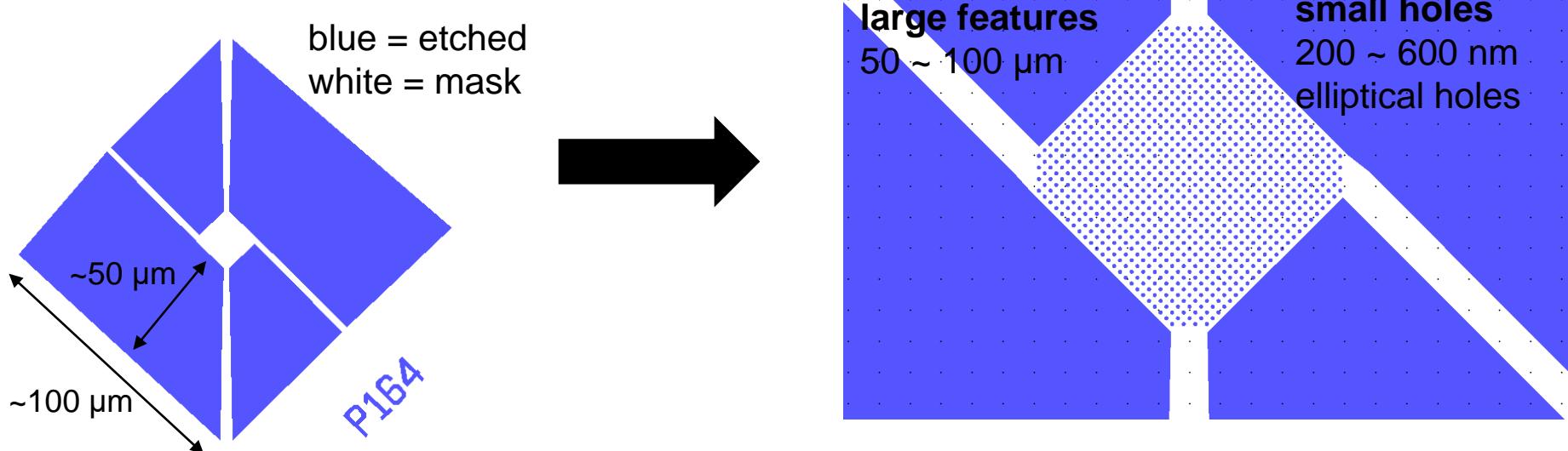


# Suspended MQW Structures

- Objective:
  - Suspended InGaAsP structures for laser purpose
  - elliptical holes with axis diameter varying from 200 nm to 600 nm



- Bulk blue region must penetrate InGaAs layer ( $> 1605$  nm)
- holes region must be moderate deep for promoting wet etch ( $>1000$  nm)



# Dry Etch in Cl-Based Chemistry

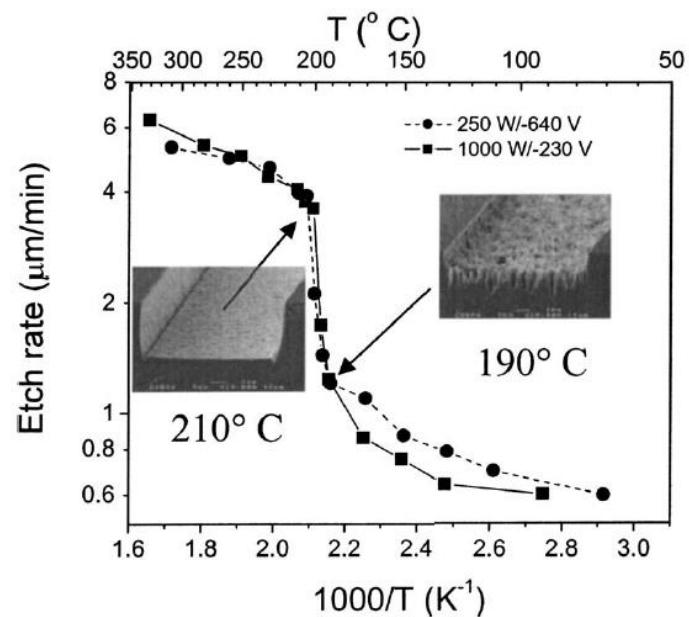
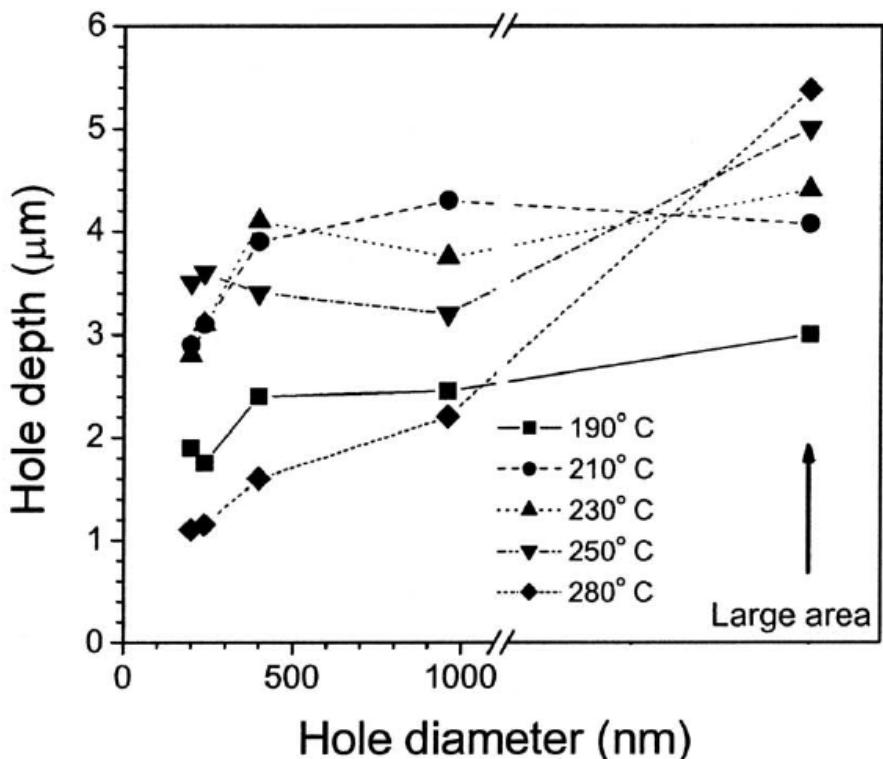


FIG. 2. Arrhenius plots of the etch rate for process 1 (250 W/-640 V) and process 2 (1000 W/-230 V). The temperatures used are the real estimated temperatures of the sample. Insert SEM micrographs show surfaces etched with process 2.

Proper window: 190 ~ 250 °C

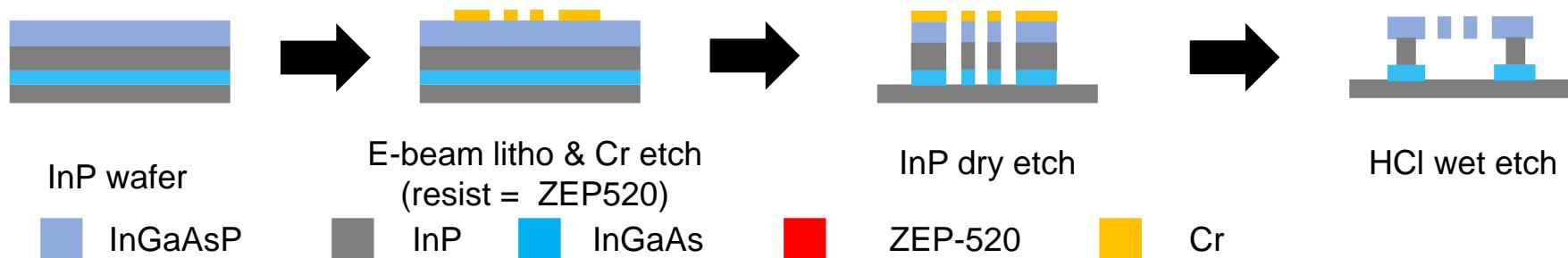


Etch rate is very slow < 190 °C

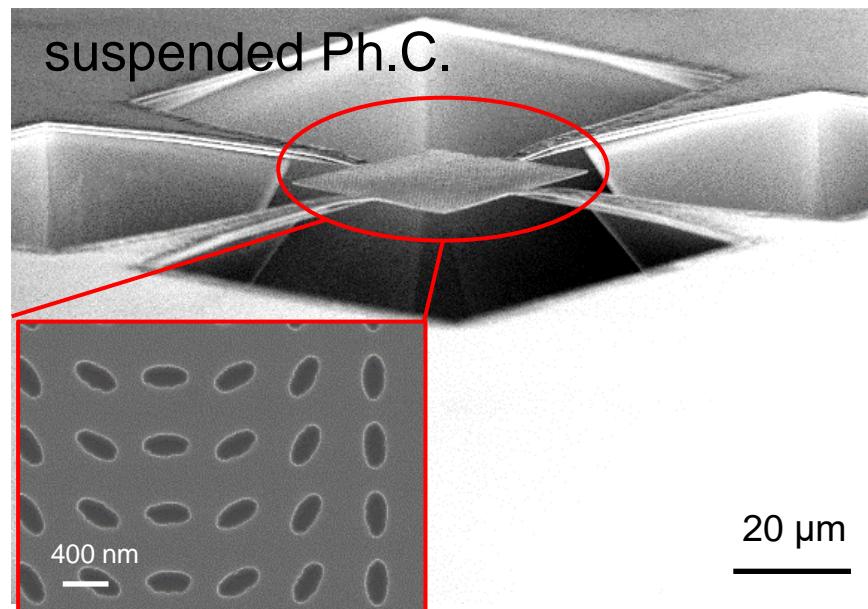
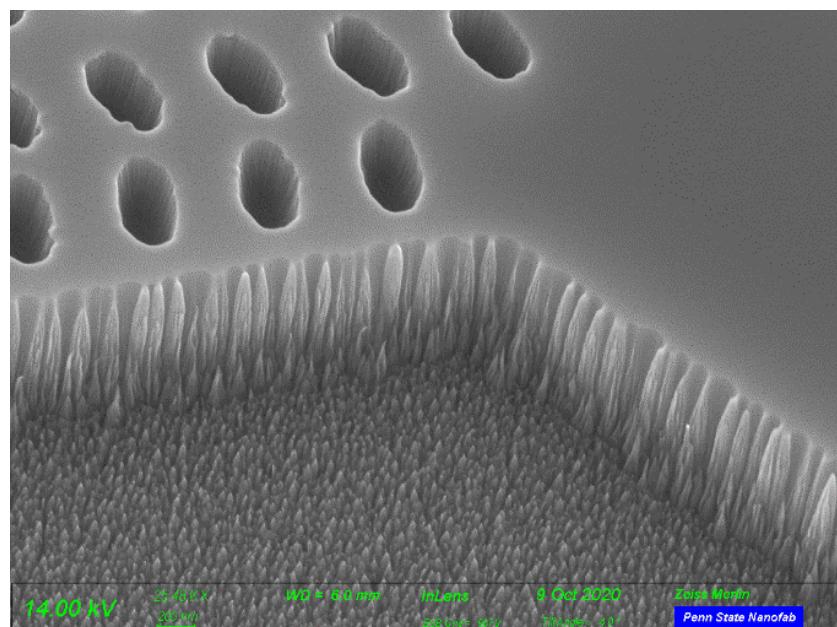
Control RIE lag

Etch lag is large > 280 °C  
(on Si carrier wafer)

# Suspended InGaAsP photonic crystal



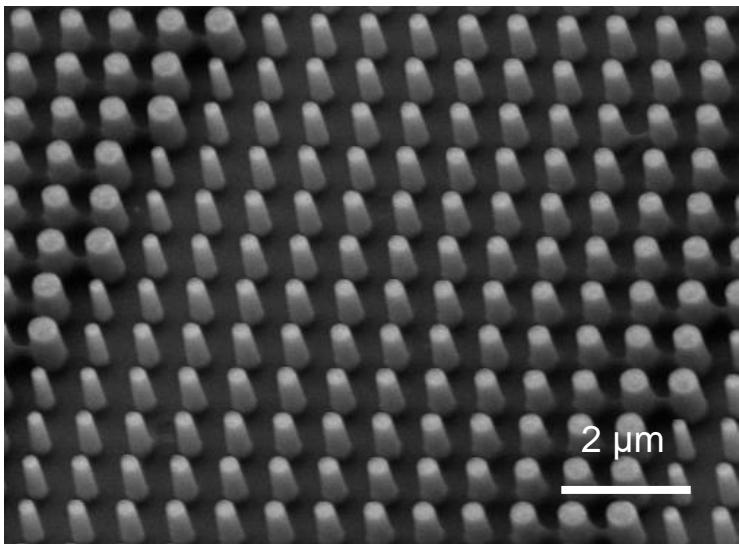
$\text{BCl}_3 = 25 \text{ sccm}$ ,  $\text{Cl}_2 = 5 \text{ sccm}$ , 3 mTorr, ICP = 220W, chuck = 100 W, large trenches = 3.8  $\mu\text{m}$   
 $T = 110 \text{ C}$ , He Cooling (PFC) = 4.5 Torr, etch time = 225s      holes = 1.17  $\mu\text{m}$



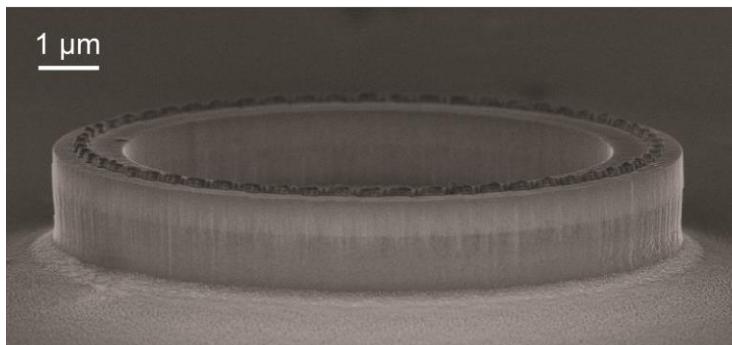
# Summary



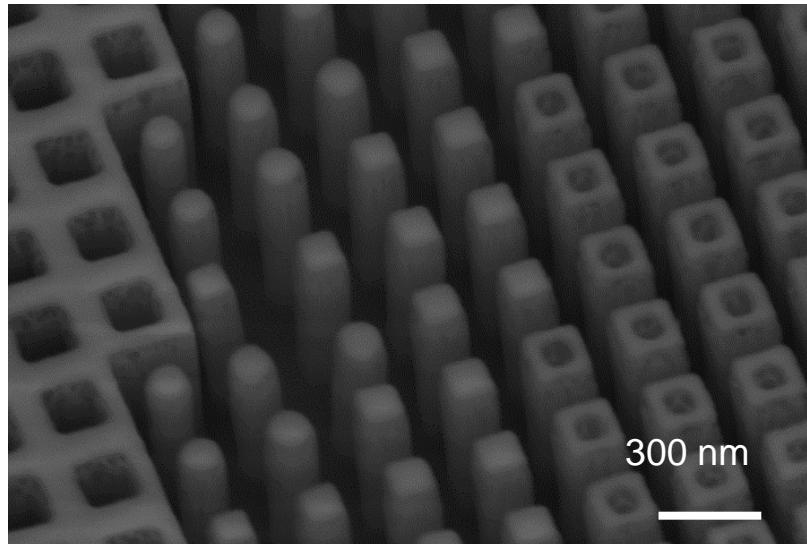
aSi wafer-scale metalens



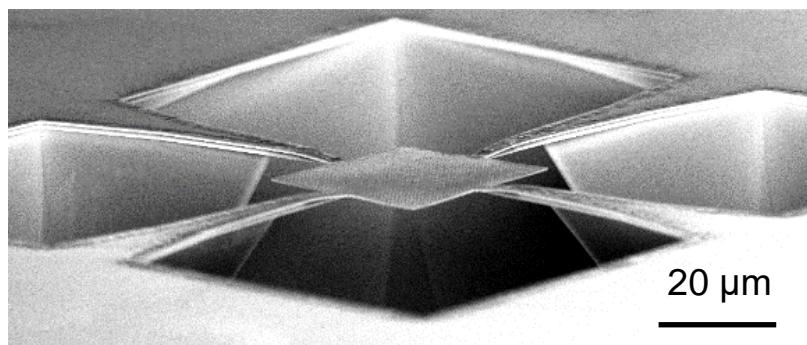
InGaAsP OAM laser



Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> double-layer achromatic metalens



InGaAsP suspended photonic crystal



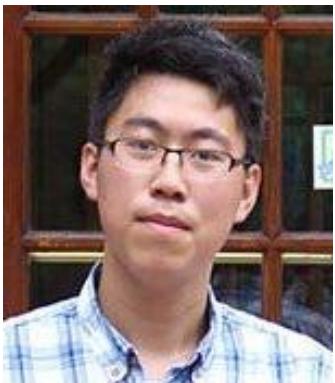
# Acknowledgements



Prof. Xingjie Ni



Dr. Yao Duan



Dr. Xuexue Guo



Guy Lavalle

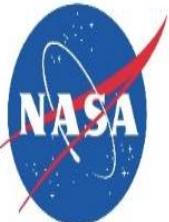


Shane Miller



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