



Photonic integration for quantum technology

September 21. 2022, Dutch Photonics Event

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The bill for an actual (!) quantum technology

Quantum computing needs >1M qubits...

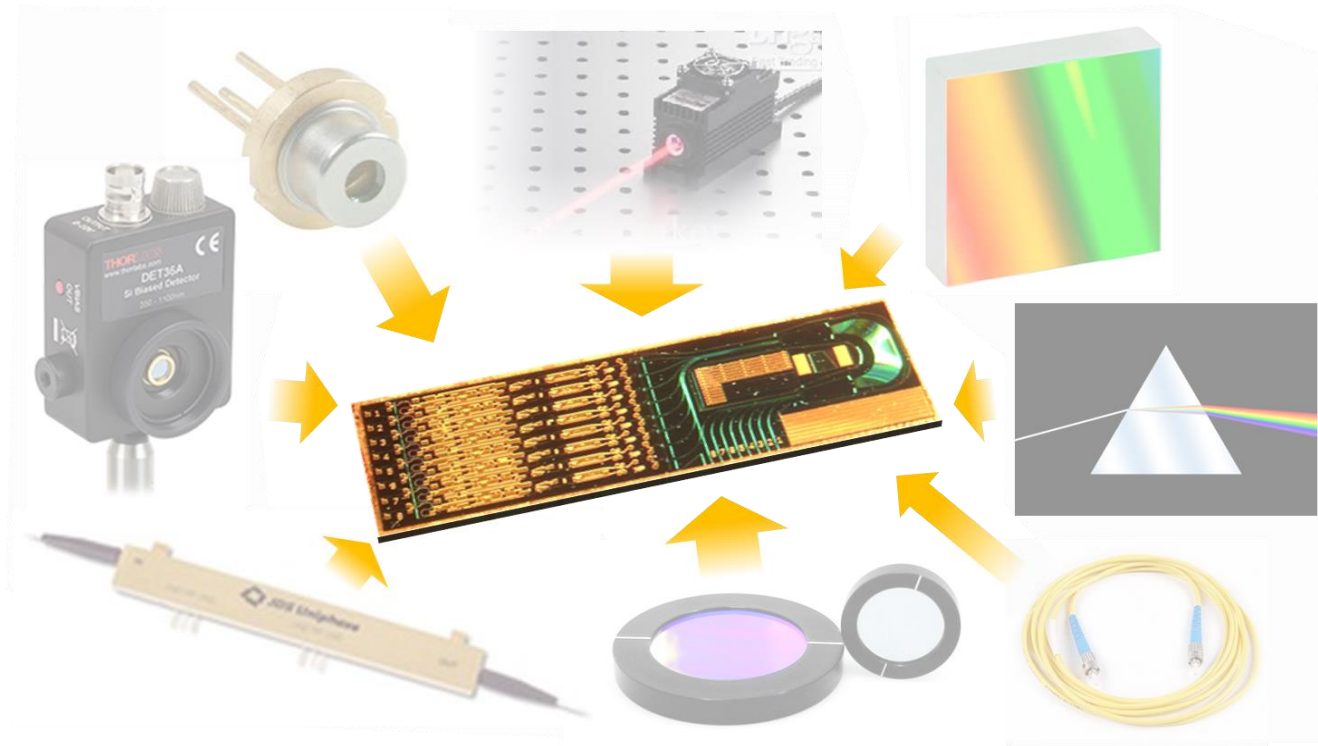
Quantum communication, sensors, QRNG hold promise for ubiquitous implementation

+

Total: millions to billions of components

And many of these are photonic and optical...

The/one solution: photonic integration – optical chips



Advantages of photonic integration

increased performance

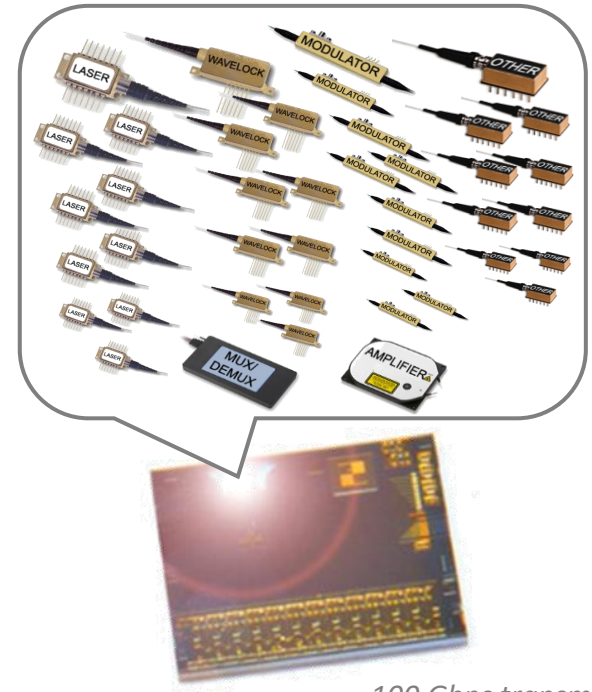
in terms of stability, speed and sensitivity, improves electronics performance;

decreased size, weight and power (SWaP)

for use in, e.g., drones, space and aircraft, handheld and wearable devices;

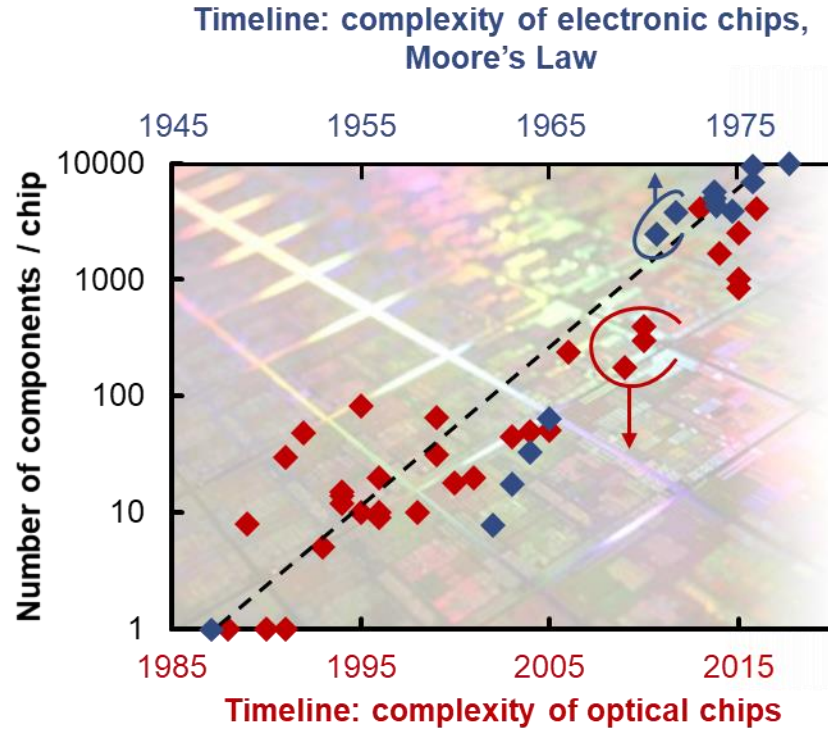
decreased cost

at high volumes due to wafer-scale manufacturing.

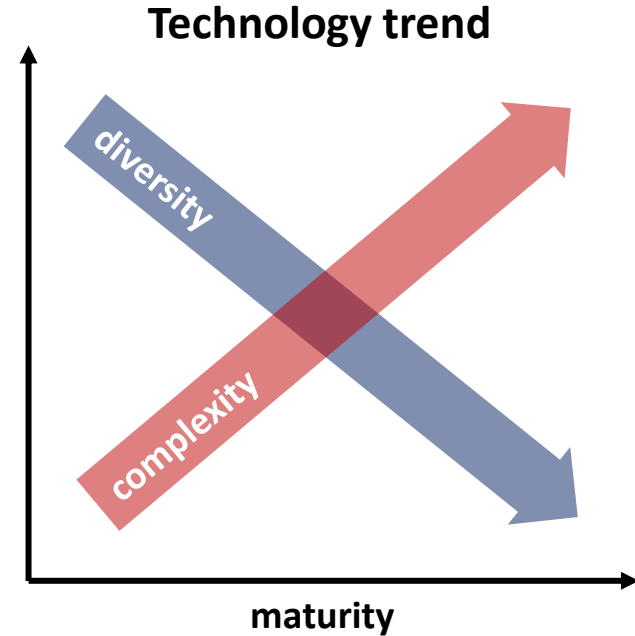


100 Gbps transmitter
R. Nagarajan, Infinera, 2006

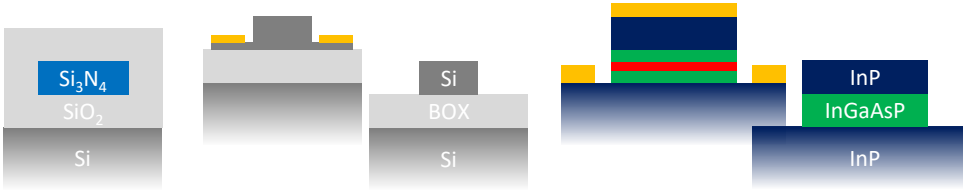
“Moore’s Law” of Photonics



Semiconductors: the engineering vs. physics trade-off



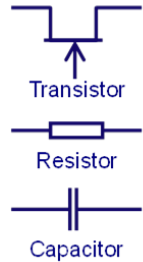
Converge on three major integration platforms



The diagrams show the layer structures for three platforms. The first platform (silica/silicon nitride) has a Si substrate, SiO₂ layer, and Si₃N₄ layer. The second platform (silicon-on-insulator) has a Si substrate, BOX layer, and Si layer. The third platform (indium phosphide) has an InP substrate, InGaAsP layer, and InP layer.

| | silica / silicon nitride | silicon-on-insulator | indium phosphide |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| wavelength range | 0.3 μm – 3 μm | 1.1 μm – 4.5 μm | 1.3 μm – 1.6 μm |
| lasers, amplifiers | NA | NA | +++ |
| photodetectors | NA | ++ | +++ |
| modulators | NA | + | ++ |
| passive devices | +++ | ++ | + |
| wafer level packaging | +++ | +++ | NA |
| electronic SoC and SiP integration | +++ | +++ | NA |

Monolithic InP PICs

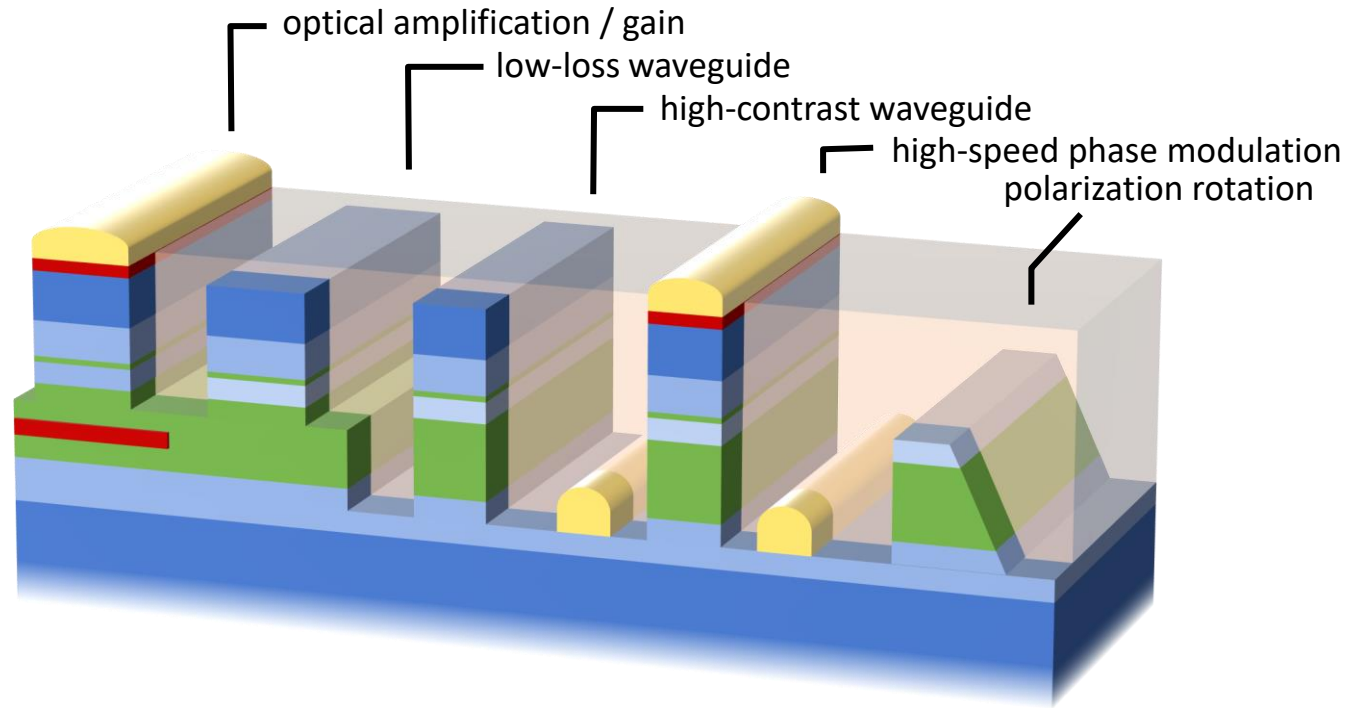


Electrical connection

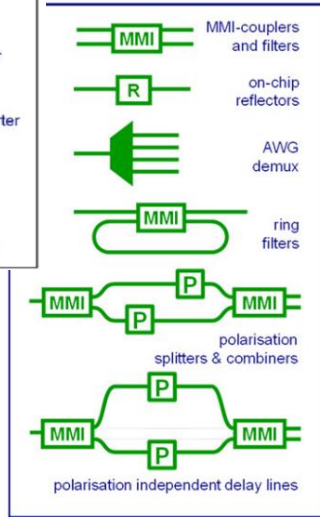
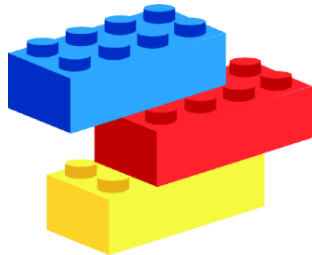
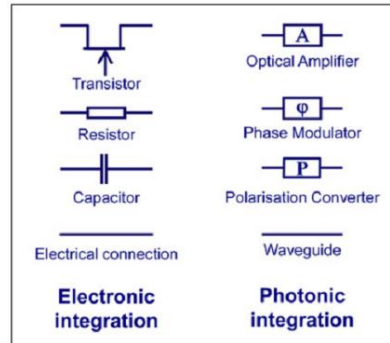
Electronic integration



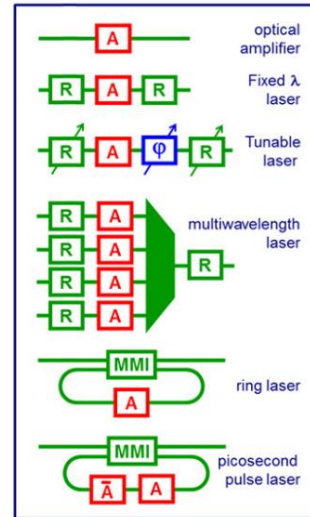
Photonic integration



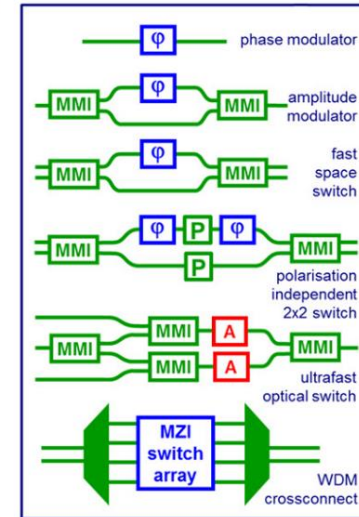
Building blocks to make a circuit



a) Passive Waveguide Devices



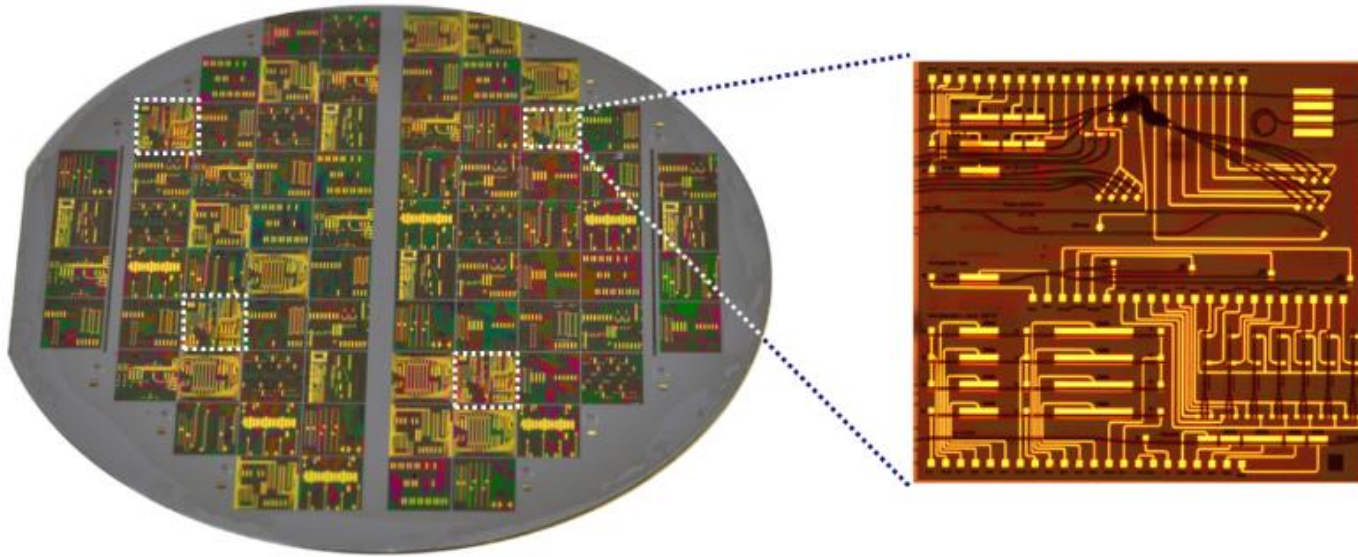
b) Lasers and amplifiers



c) Switches and modulators

Smit et al., Semiconductor Science and Technology
29, 8 (2014)

MPWs – Wafers with many circuits



The ecosystem

JePPIX
Knowledge

JePPIX
MPW Services

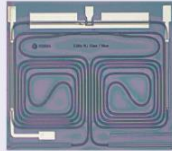
JePPIX
Pilot Line

Over 500 PIC designs realised in JePPIX foundries

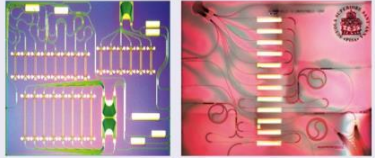
THz and RF circuits



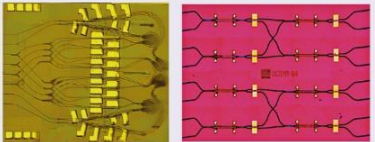
Variety of Lasers



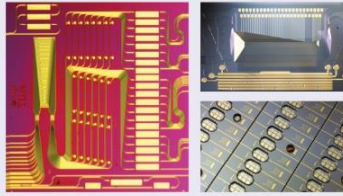
Optical data handling



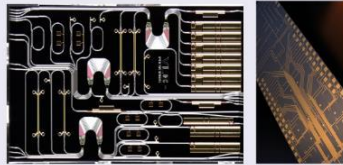
Optical switching



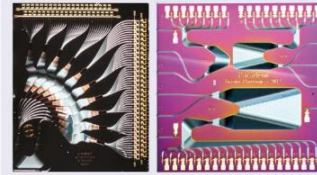
Medical and bio-imaging



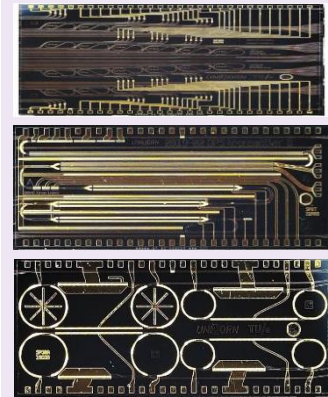
Microwave photonics beam-former



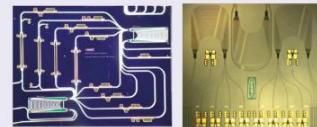
Sensor readout units



QKD transceivers



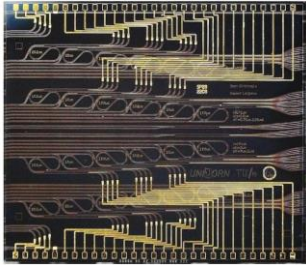
Fibre to the home



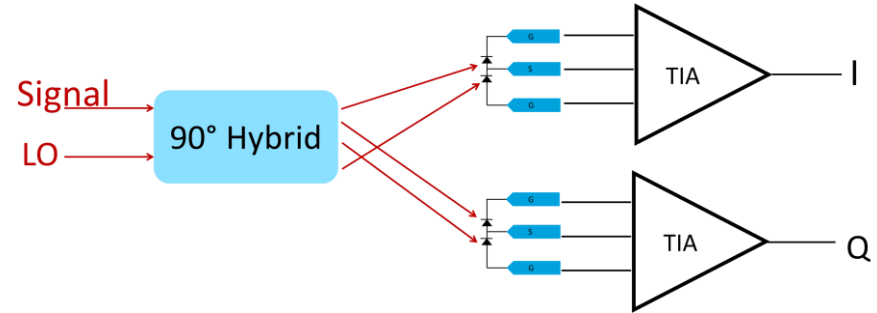
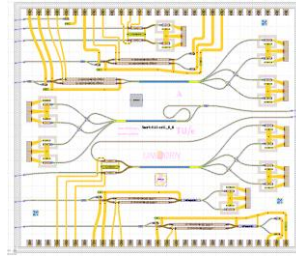
New **pilot line services** launched with manufacturing-grade PDKs and test automation

Quantum communication – InP platform – CV receiver

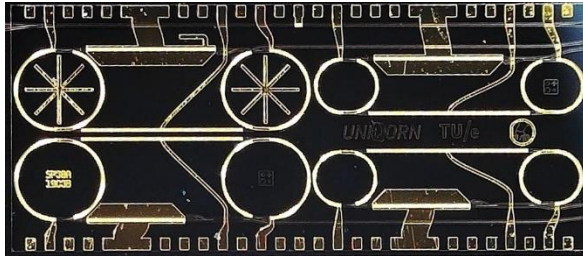
90° hybrid mixers



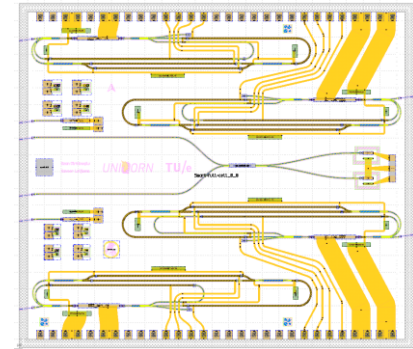
Balanced receiver



Tunable >30 nm, ~60-kHz linewidth lasers @1550

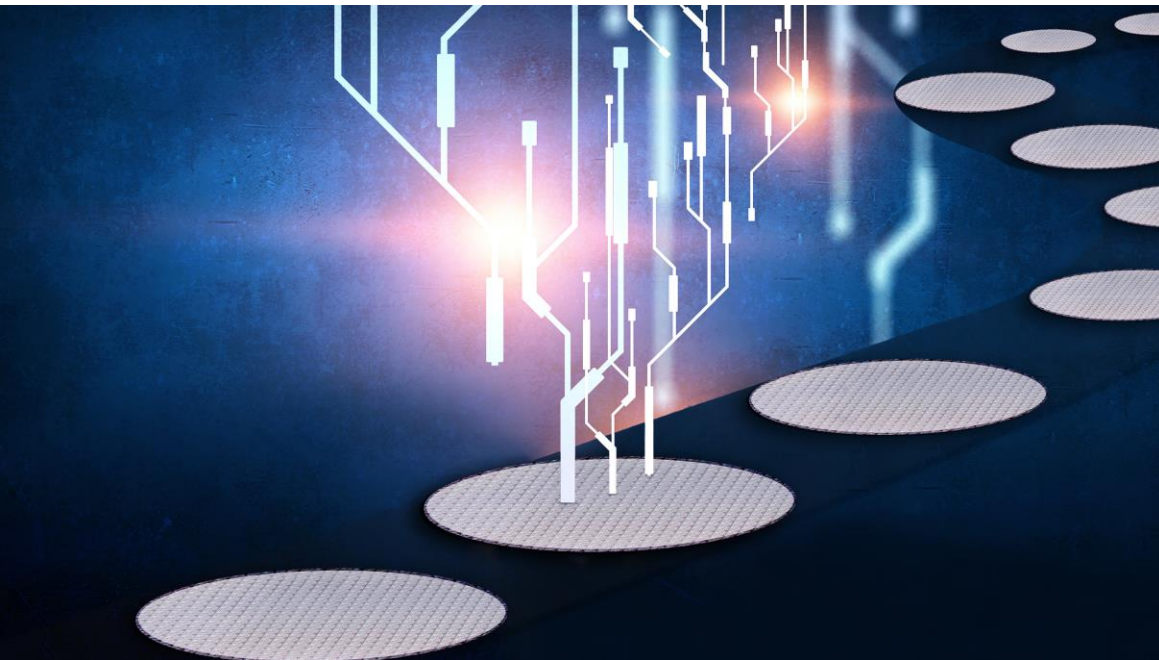


UNIQORN



JEPPIX

Pilot Line



Photonic integrated circuit
foundry **to your design** with
15-year track record

Trusted supply chain with
foundry-calibrated design

Turn-key solutions for design,
mass-manufacture, and
automated test

Accelerated development
programs with integrated
design loops

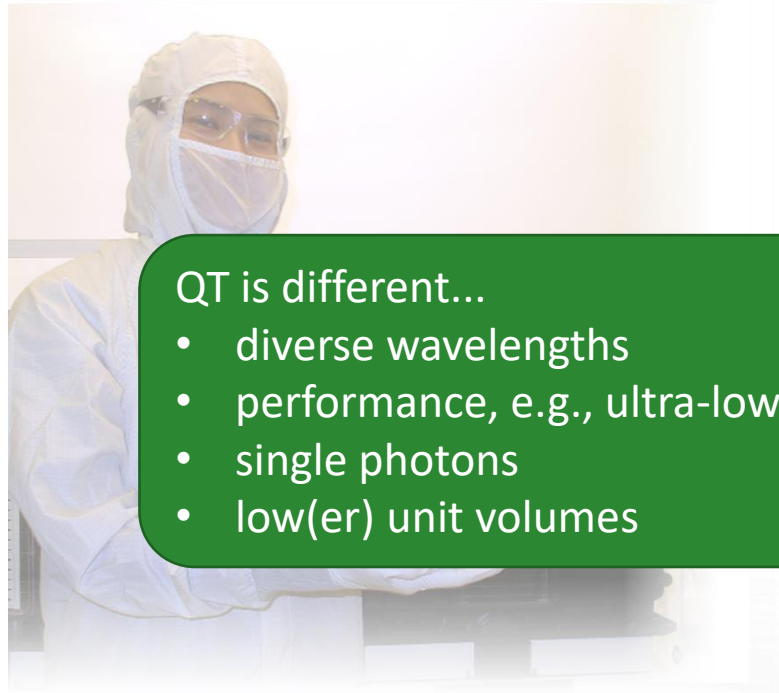
Comprehensive components
including **lasers and amplifiers**

Seamlessly from idea to small
series and mass production

jeppix.eu/pilotline

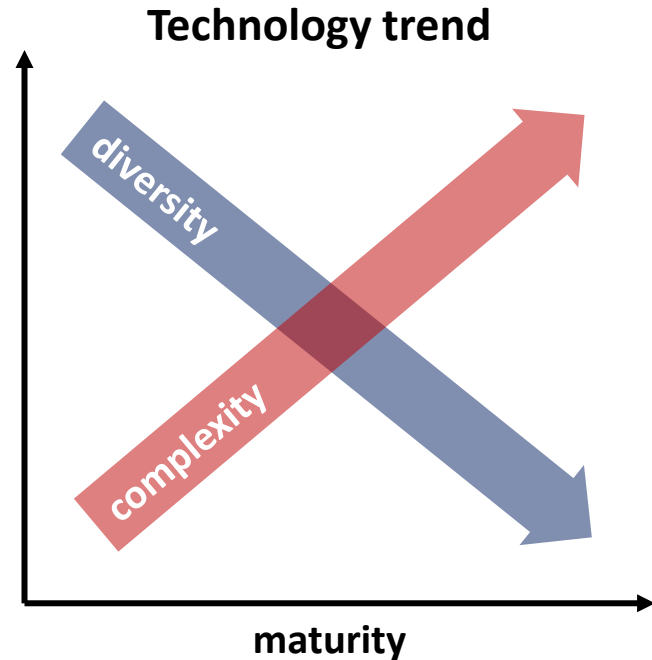
pilotline@jeppix.eu

But is QT ready for this trade-off?



QT is different...

- diverse wavelengths
- performance, e.g., ultra-low loss
- single photons
- low(er) unit volumes



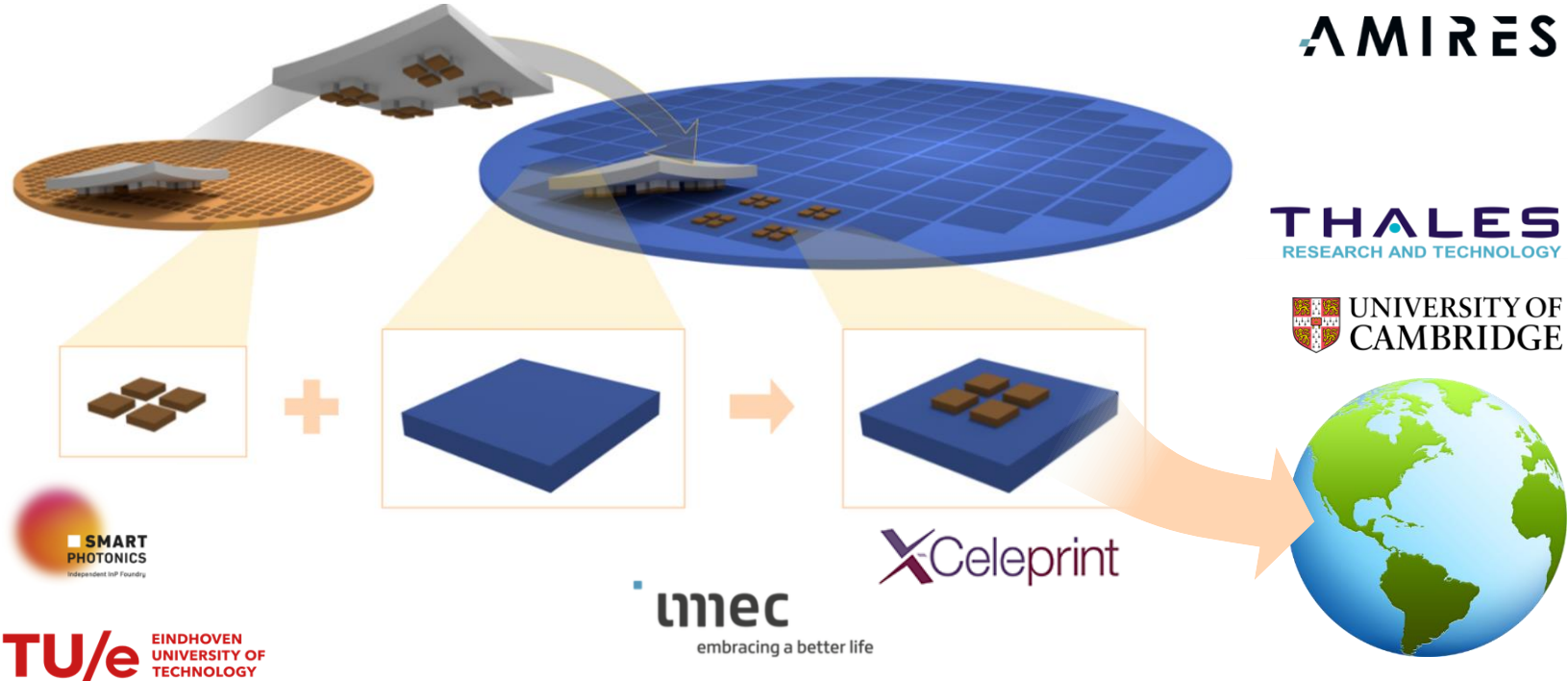
Will we have a QPIC platform? What should it be?

Serve many of the existing QT approaches, so:

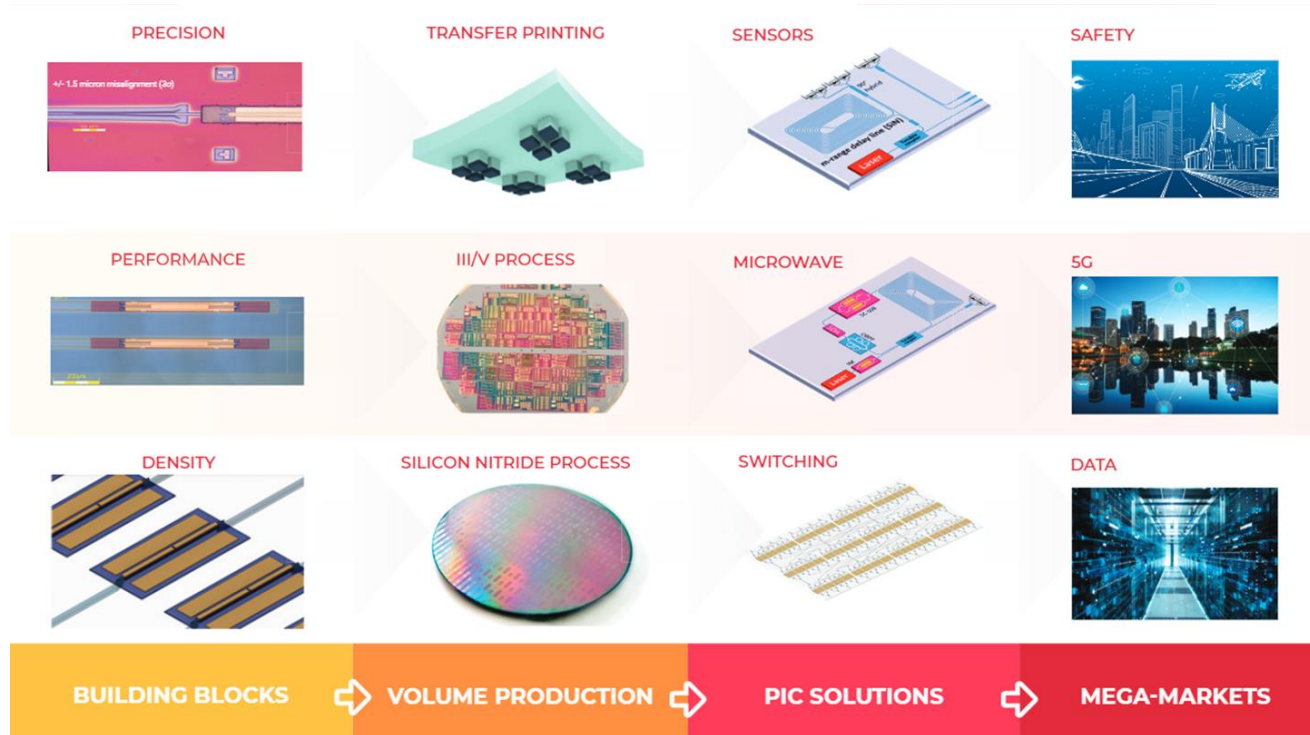
- flexible in wavelengths, from visible to IR, and in their combination;
- performance, e.g., ultra-low loss and minimum tolerance margins;
- single photons: options for integrating single photon sources and detectors;
- possibly also addressing ion, cold-atom, superconductor, and diamond approaches;
- low(er) unit volumes are okay;

Our vision is that this calls for a **modular** platform. Our INSPIRE platform could be the basis.

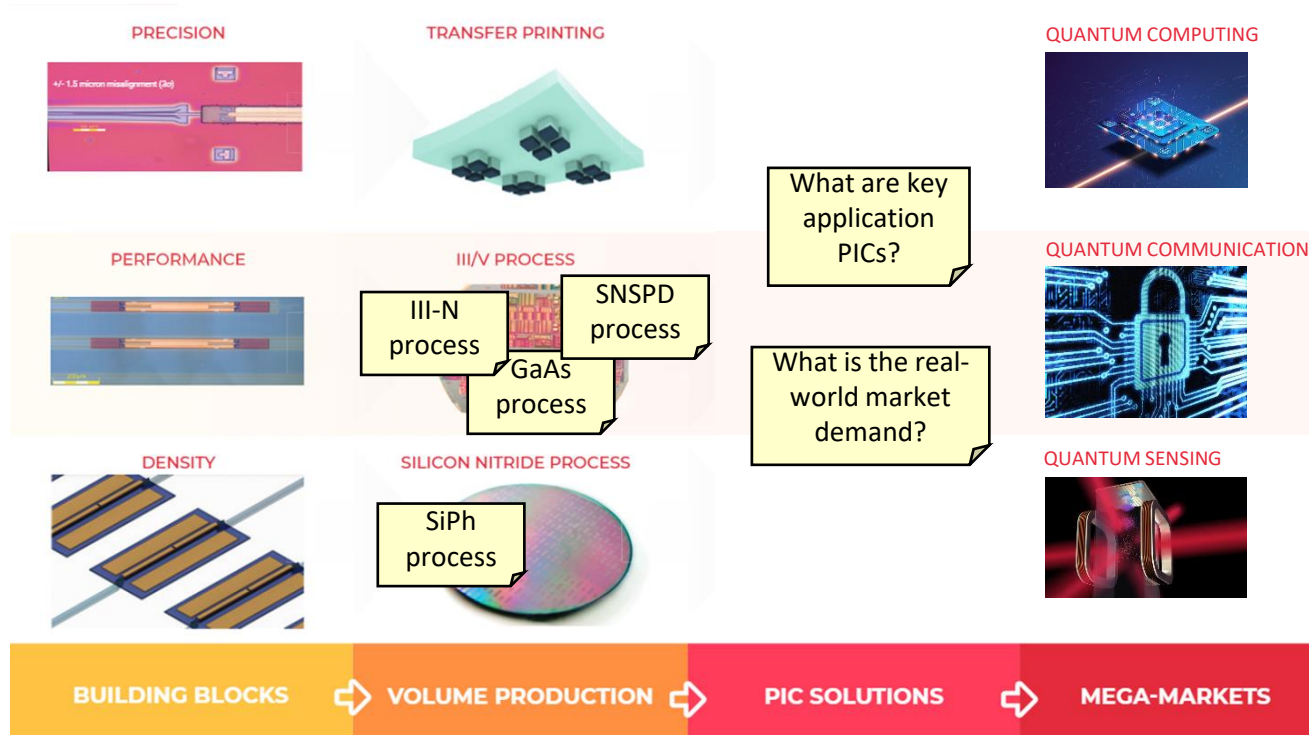
INSPIRE project – micro-transfer printing



INSPIRE high-level overview



INSPIRE as QPIC platform?



Conclusion

- We already have “QPIC platforms”... for some QT applications
→ most credible route to real technology;
- Modular platforms required for most other QT applications
→ use should be (mostly) beyond QT;
- No consensus on technology roadmap (QPIC specs) yet → field is not ready for scaling;
- Available technology will drive QT, not the other way around... but this is an opinion :-)

Let's engage and put the T in QT!

Eindhoven Hendrik Casimir Institute – EHCI



<https://www.tue.nl/en/research/institutes/eindhoven-hendrik-casimir-institute/>