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# Type-I and type-II interband cascade lasers emitting around 2.7 $\mu\text{m}$

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## Introduction:

The Sb-based **type-II interband cascade laser (ICL)** stands out as the most efficient choice for the 3-5  $\mu\text{m}$  wavelength range, with optimal performance **between 3.3 and 3.8  $\mu\text{m}$** . While recent studies have improved ICL performance above 4  $\mu\text{m}$ , less focus has been given to shorter wavelengths. Though **type-I quantum well diode lasers** operate in this range, their **performance drops above 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$** . Developing ICLs for these shorter wavelengths could greatly improve laser performance. For this, ICLs with type-I QWs have been realized and compared to traditional type-II ICLs.

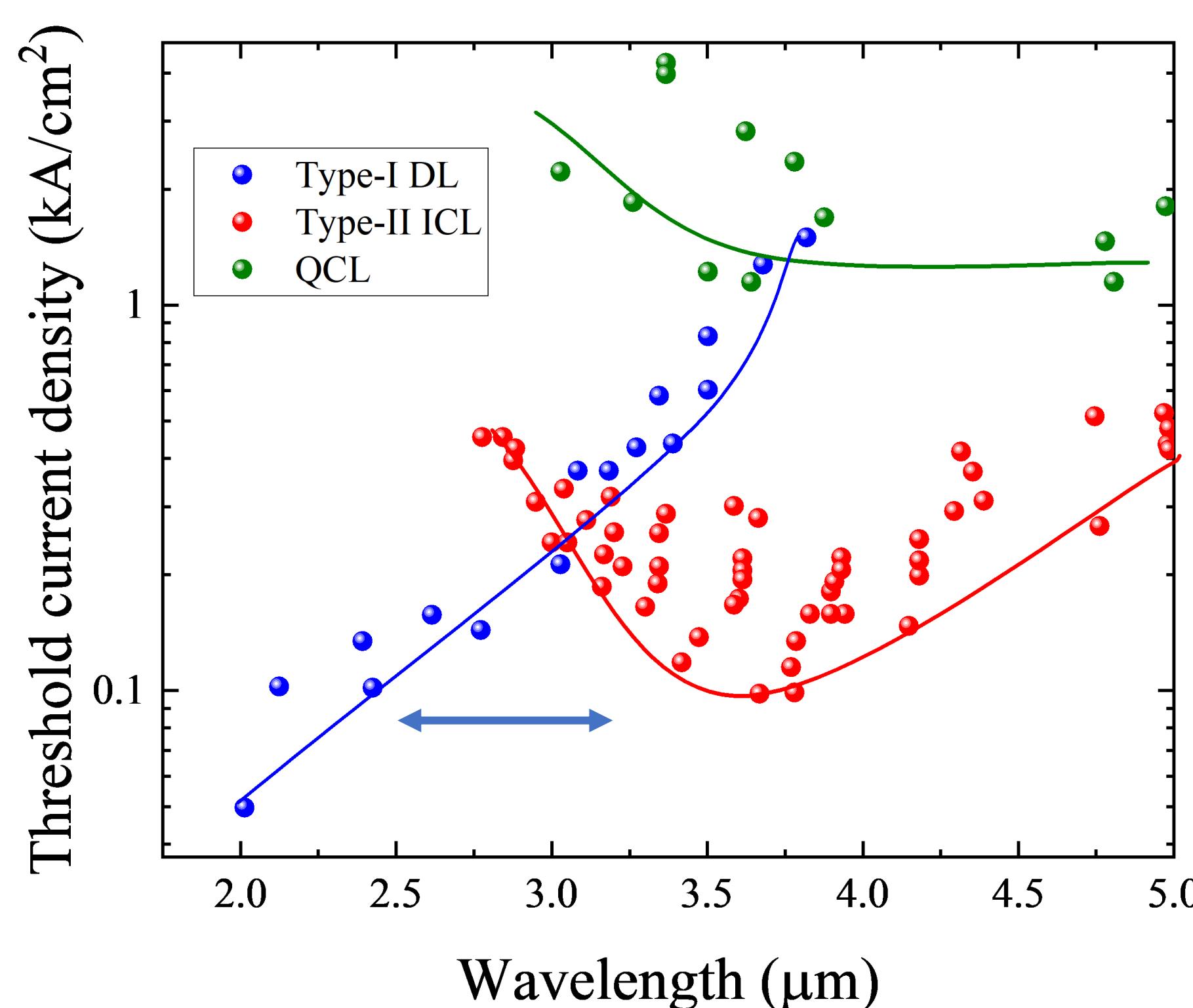


Fig. 1. Laser performance in the MIR

Sweeney et al. Mid.IR Optoelectronics, Elsevier (2020)

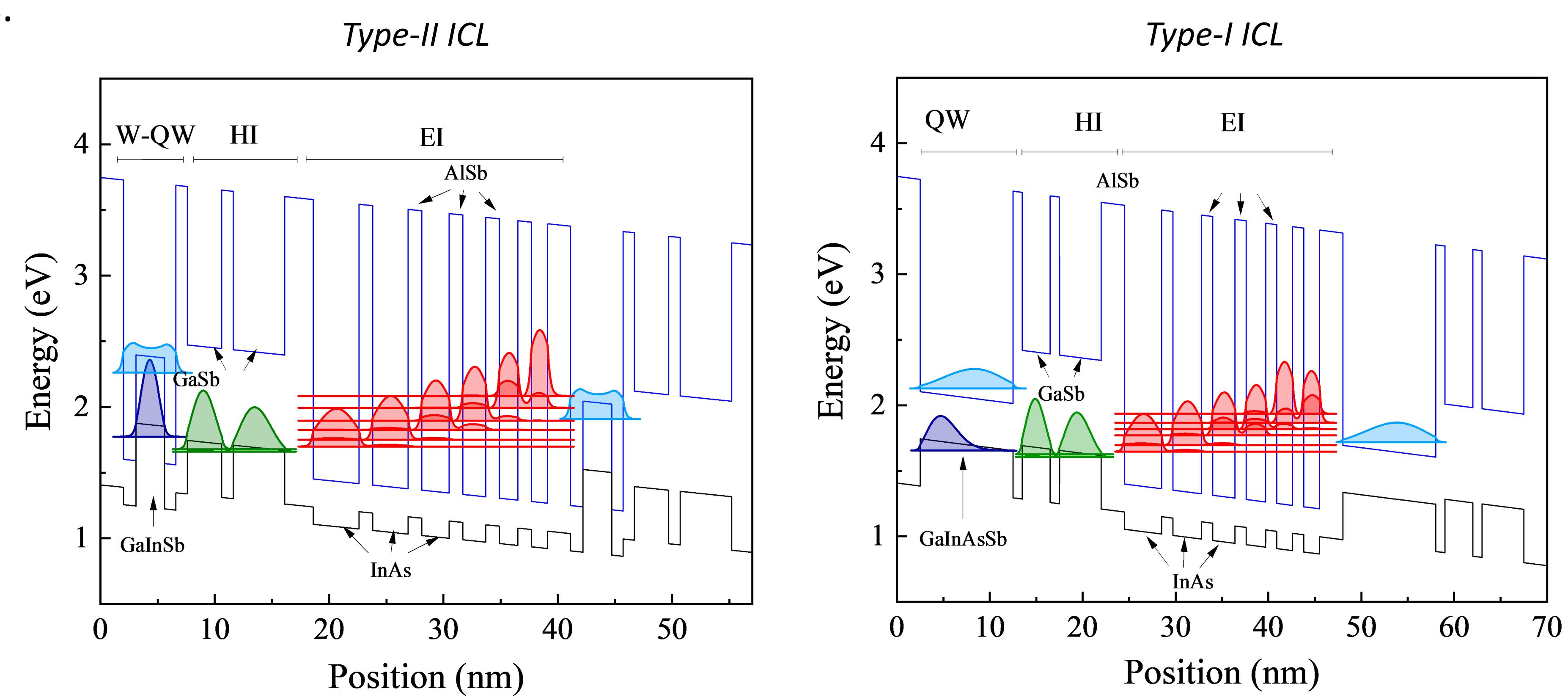


Fig. 2. ICL band structures with a) type-II QW and b) type-I QW

## Structural characterizations:

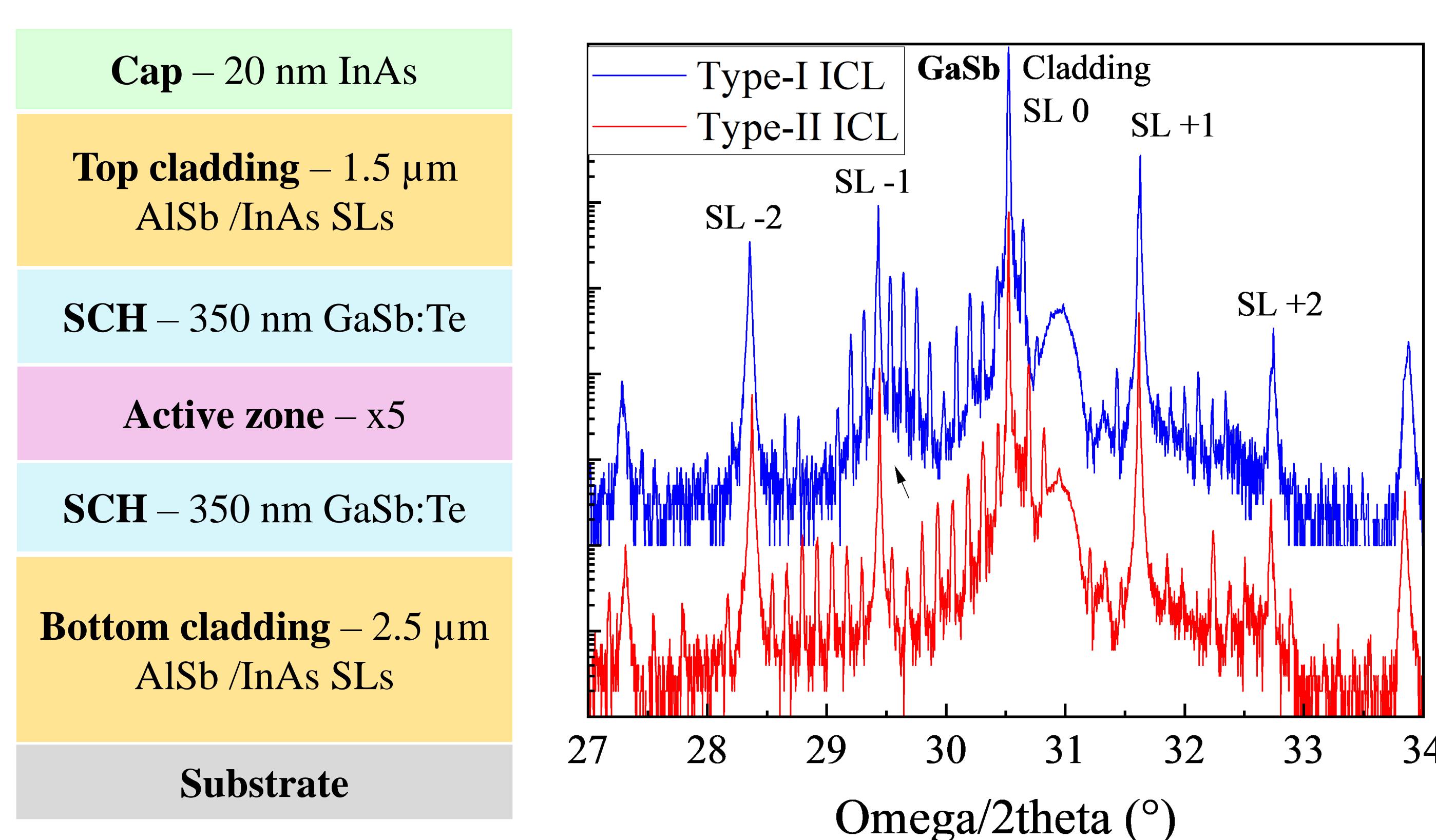
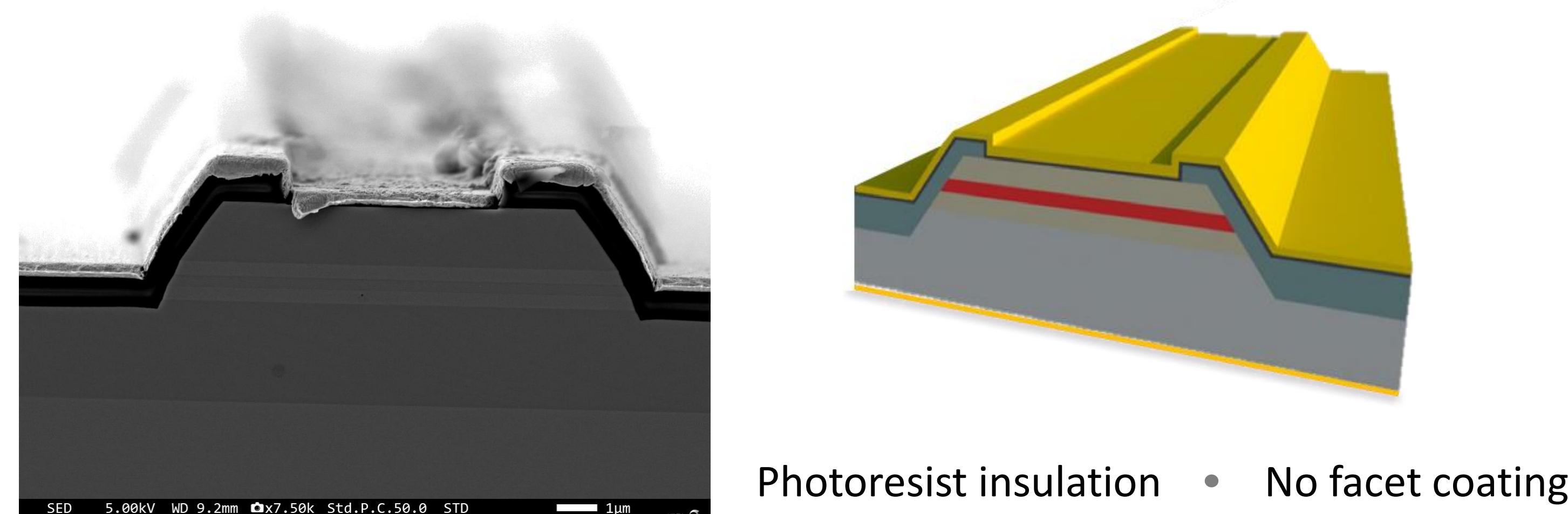
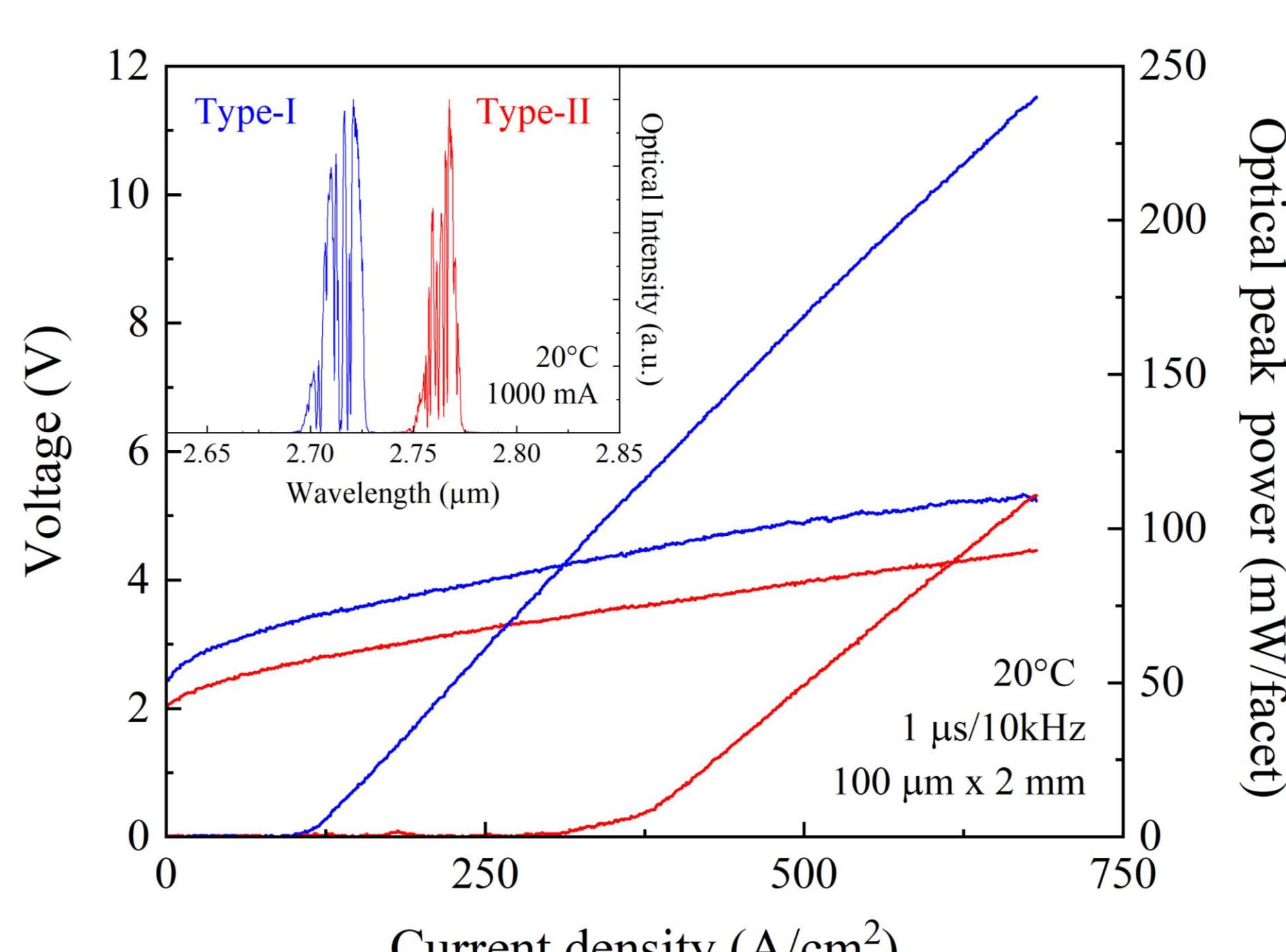


Fig. 3. ICL structure

## Process:



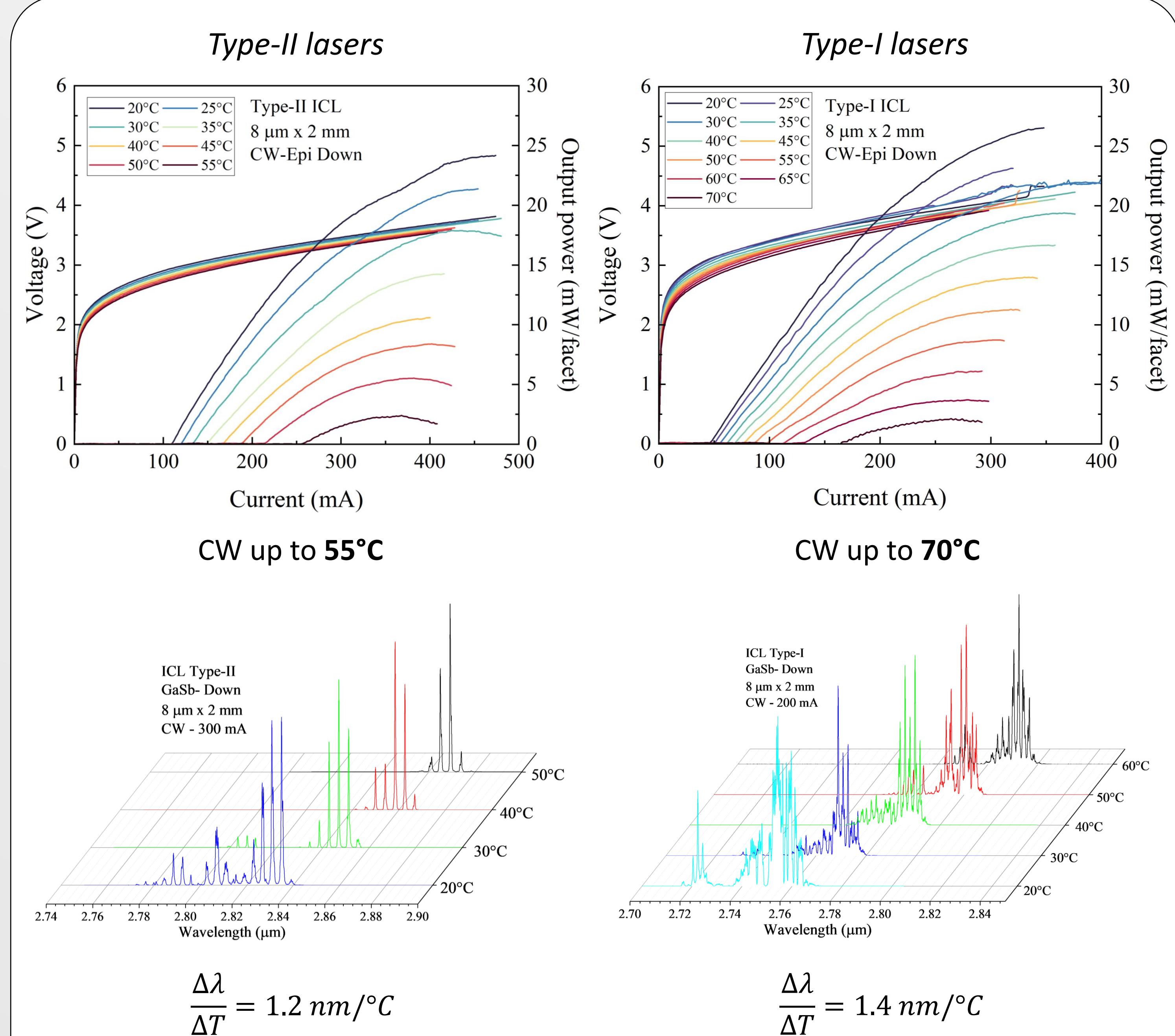
## Results:



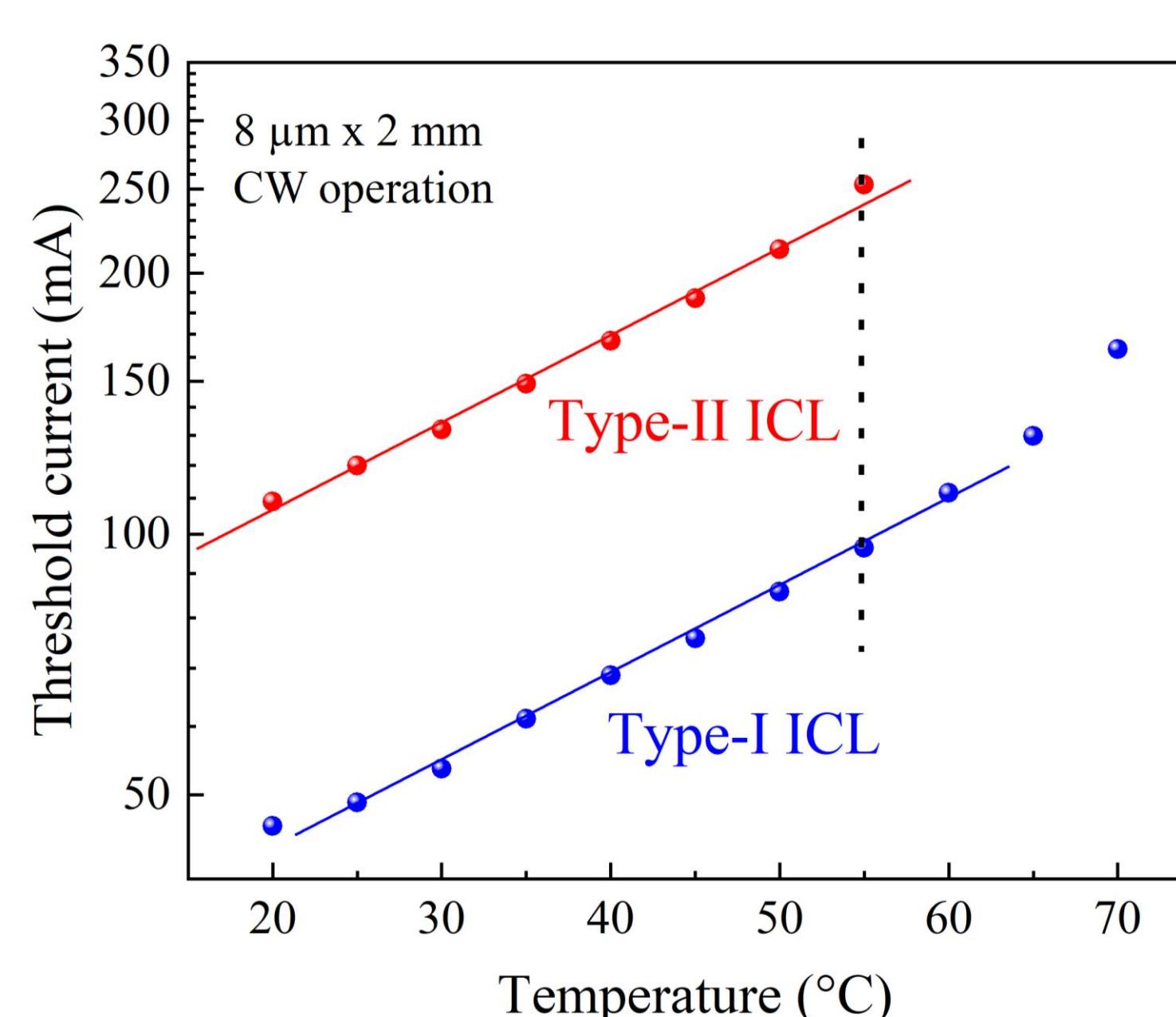
Broad area lasers:  
100  $\mu\text{m} \times 2 \text{ mm}$

- Type-II ICL
  - $J_{\text{th}} = 300 \text{ A/cm}^2$
  - $\lambda \sim 2.78 \mu\text{m}$

- Type-I ICL
  - $J_{\text{th}} = 100 \text{ A/cm}^2$
  - $\lambda \sim 2.72 \mu\text{m}$

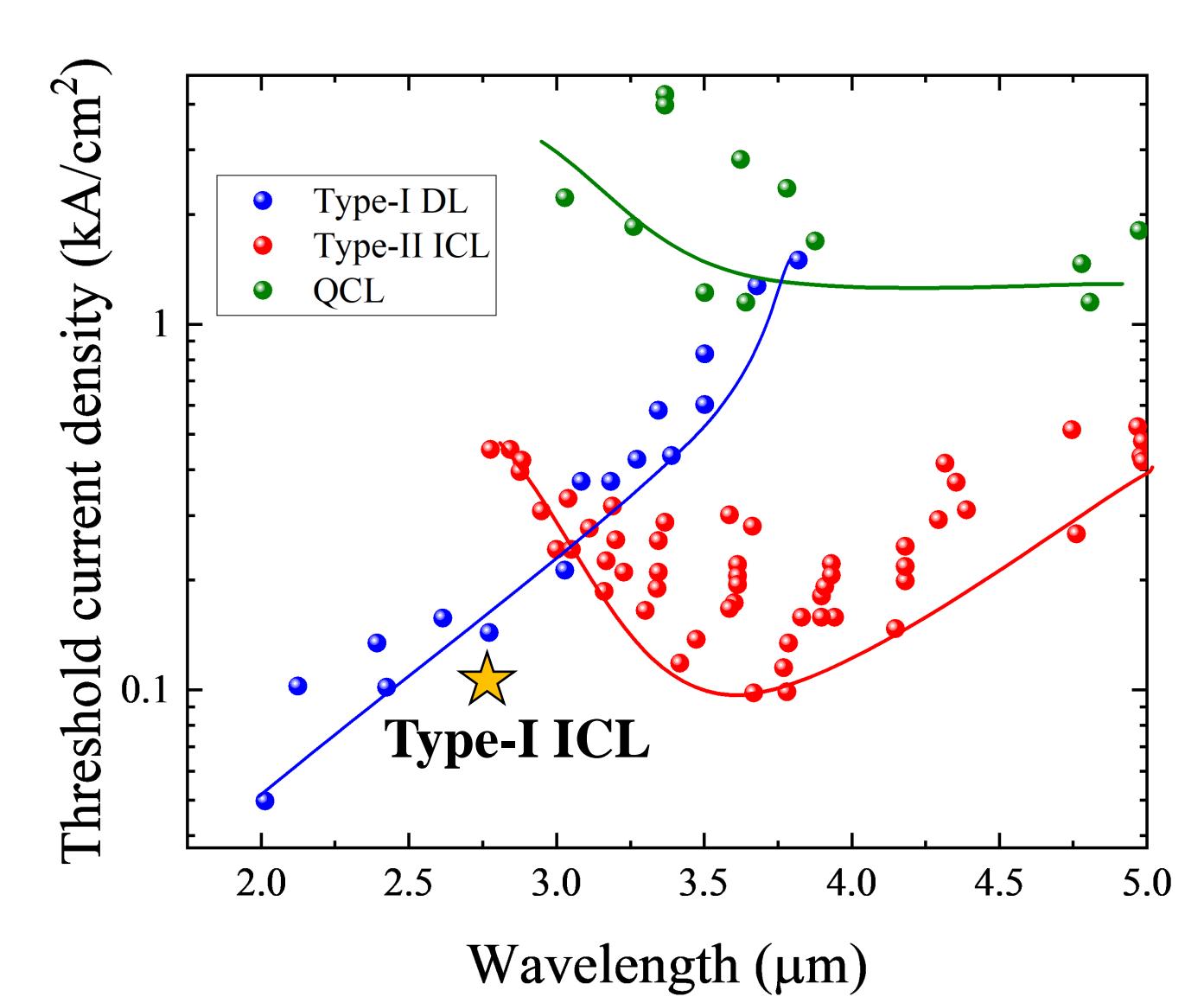


## Conclusion:



Improved ICL performance

$$\rightarrow J_{\text{th}} \div 3$$



## Funding sources:

