Optical Diode

key words: optical diode | optical isolator | integrated optical component | fiber-optical component | optical waveguides

Sensitive optical components such as semi-conductor laser diodes must be protected from back reflection. A conventional solution to this problem is Faraday optical diodes, which, however, require large magnetic fields, have a large footprint, and are not suited for integrated optical circuits. We offer a novel, performant optical diode exploiting spin-orbit coupling of light.

Background
Reflections at optical interfaces are unavoidable and can cause a threat for sensitive optical components, for precise measurements, and for stable operation of an optical system. Conventionally, undesired reflected light is suppressed using Faraday optical diodes / isolators, which, however, are expensive, require large magnetic fields and are difficult to integrate into miniaturized optical circuits.

Technology
When light is strongly confined, e.g. in a thin waveguide, it exhibits surprising properties. For example, in such structures, there is an inherent link between the local polarization of the light field and its propagation direction – an effect sometimes referred to as spin-orbit coupling of light. Implanting polarization-dependent absorbers into such waveguide structures one can take advantage of this effect to realize a novel optical diode which is an interesting alternative to conventional Faraday-effect-based solutions.

Advantages
- Can be miniaturized
- Compatible with integrated, on-chip optics
- Can work with low / without magnetic fields
- Transmission direction can be switched
- Direct integration into optical waveguides
- Broad band and inexpensive

Potential applications
- Protection of sensitive devices such as semiconductor laser diodes
- Suppression of back-reflection to avoid build-up of standing wave between (integrated) optical elements
- Construction of uni-directional optical elements

Fig 1: Integrated optical diode based on the link between local polarization of the light and its propagation direction that occurs in thin optical waveguides. a Implementation example with mounted, polarization-dependent absorbers coupled to a GaAs waveguide. b Implementation example with impurity atoms doped into the waveguide.

Development status
Theoretical description is complete. Underlying physical mechanism demonstrated in the lab.

IPR
Austrian (AT) Patent application filed.

Options
R&D collaboration, licensing, sale of patent

Inventors
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