# High efficiency multijunction VCSEL arrays for 3D sensing

Matthew M. Dummer, Benjamin V. Olson, Karim Tatah, Klein Johnson, Mary Hibbs-Brenner

Vixar Inc. 2355 Polaris Ave N. Suite 100 Plymouth, MN 55447



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### **VCSELs in 3D sensing**



- 3D optical sensors are becoming widespread in consumer, industrial, and automotive applications
- Several approaches depending on required range and resolution:
  - Structured light (short distance)
  - Time of flight (medium distance)
  - LiDAR (long distance)



VCSEL TOF illuminator

VCSEL based sensors:

Benefits:

- Beam quality (small spot, low divergence)
- Narrow spectral width
- Wavelength stability
- Fast rise time

Challenges:

- Power scaling
- Conversion efficiency (compared to edge emitters)



### 940nm VCSEL development at Vixar

#### 940nm wavelength preferred for 3D sensors

- Low interference from ambient light
- Outside visible wavelength range
- Compatible with CMOS cameras

### Rapid improvements in 940nm VCSEL performance

- Slope efficiency improvement from 0.85 W/A  $\rightarrow$  1.1 W/A
- $42\% \rightarrow 53\%$  power conversion last year •

### Recent introduction of multijunction VCSELs

- Slope efficiency: >3 W/A
- Power conversion: >60%

#### Vixar 940nm VCSEL performance history Single aperture VCSELs at room temp, CW Triple Power (mW) junction Sinale junction





## **Multijunction VCSEL design**

#### Motivation:

- Increase gain volume by periodically stacking active regions in cavity
- Carrier regeneration in tunnel junctions → increased slope efficiency
- Re-optimize gain & loss in cavity for net efficiency improvement
- Trade off voltage and current for driver compatibility (faster rise time)

#### Challenges:

- Requires low resistance & low absorption tunnel junction
- Precise layer tuning to align QWs and TJ with standing wave



- Top emitting VCSEL with backside cathode
- Oxide aperture confinement
- p- and n-type AlGaAs DBRs
- Strained InGaAs MQWs
- Low resistance n+/p+ tunnel junction

Compatible with high volume fabrication:

- n-type GaAs substrates
- MOCVD grown epi
- 6-inch wafer processing







### Single, double, triple junction 940nm comparison





- Single 10um aperture VCSEL characterization
  - Continuous wave, room temp operation
- Slope efficiency and voltage scale with junctions
  - 2.1 W/A → 160% DQE
  - 3.15 W/A → 240% DQE
- Higher power & higher efficiency achieved
  - 60% PCE for triple junction VCSEL



#### Peak performance comparison:

Design	PCE	Power (mW)	Voltage (V)	Slope Eff. (mW/mA)
Single	52%	5.0	1.9	1.1
Double	59%	10	3.3	2.10
Triple	60%	17	4.6	3.15



## VCSEL array performance (single, double, & triple junction)



![](_page_5_Picture_3.jpeg)

### **Short pulsed operation**

![](_page_6_Figure_1.jpeg)

High power pulsing experiments conducted with GaN-FET based driver

Triple Junction VCSEL array driven with 3.6ns pulses, 0.1% duty cycle

- Peak pulse power of 147W recorded for 64 A peak current
- No rollover observed (power limited by driver)

Equivalent irradiance: 281W/mm<sup>2</sup>

Emission area: 0.77 x 0.68 mm<sup>2</sup>

![](_page_6_Figure_8.jpeg)

![](_page_6_Picture_9.jpeg)

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### Conclusion

#### Demonstrated high power, high efficiency multijunction VCSELs at 940nm

- Measured slope efficiency: 2.1 W/A & 3.16 W/A (double & triple junction)
- Differential quantum efficiency: 160% & 240%
- 60% power conversion efficiency achieved
  - Highest reported for a multijunction VCSEL

#### Demonstrated high power VCSEL arrays in small footprint (0.9 x 0.9 mm)

- 9W output power with >50% efficiency & only 3.5A required
- >100W peak power achievable with short pulsed operation (peak irradiance 281W/mm<sup>2</sup>)

#### Multijunction VCSELs are promising devices for time-of-flight and LiDAR applications

![](_page_7_Picture_10.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Picture_2.jpeg)

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