

Micropillar-to-Fiber Mode-Matching for Improved Single-Photon Collection Efficiency

Samuel Huber^{1,2}, Albert Adyatullin², Joris Verstraten², Dario A. Fioretto^{1,2}, Petr Steindl¹,
Sebastien Bossier², Loïc Lanco¹, Viviana Villafa  e², Pascale Senellart¹

¹Centre de nanosciences et de nanotechnologies C2N, 91120, Palaiseau, France

²Quandela, 91300, Massy, France

Bright single-photon sources are a main requirement for the development of photonic quantum technologies. Semiconductor quantum dots embedded in distributed Bragg reflector (DBR) micropillars and directly coupled to optical fibers enable bright and scalable single-photon sources with the perspective of industrial applications [1]. Here we study the reflectivity of this micropillar-to-fiber system to determine the collection efficiency and how it limits the single-photon brightness. The collection efficiency depends on the rate of photon outcoupling through the micropillar top-DBR, and the mode-overlap between the optical spatial modes in the fiber and the micropillar (Fig 1 a). We adapt the cavity input-output-formalism [2] to our specific micropillar-fiber system to create a robust evaluation model of the micropillar reflectivity. With this we can retrieve the collection efficiency for micropillars with varying diameters and from different samples (Fig 1 b). This enables us to identify the micropillar diameter with maximum mode-overlap for the given fiber and compare the top-DBR outcoupling rate across different samples.

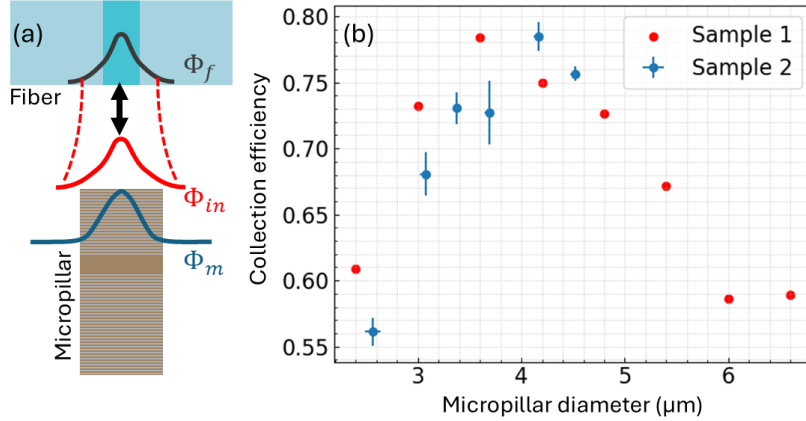


Fig. 1: (a) Schematic of the setup with an optical fiber close to contact ($<1\mu\text{m}$) with a micropillar cavity. The spatial modes ϕ_f in the fiber, ϕ_{in} after propagating, and ϕ_m inside the micropillar determine the mode-overlap. (b) Comparison of the collection efficiency of micropillars with varying diameters between two samples.

This evaluation model improves our understanding of the factors that limit the maximum brightness of direct fiber-coupled micropillar single-photon sources. Being directly dependent on the critical parameters related to quality of fabrication, this technique serves also as a precise characterization tool, enabling further sample fabrication improvements.

References

- [1] Margaria, N. et al, Nat Comm. 16, 7553 (2025)
- [2] Gardiner and Collet, Phys Rev A, 31, 6 (1985)