Enhancing Si$_3$N$_4$ Waveguide Nonlinearity with Heterogeneous Integration of Few-Layer WS$_2$

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ABSTRACT: The heterogeneous integration of low-dimensional materials with photonic waveguides has spurred wide research interest. Here, we report on the experimental investigation and the numerical modeling of enhanced nonlinear pulse broadening in silicon nitride waveguides with the heterogeneous integration of few-layer WS$_2$. After transferring a few-layer WS$_2$ flake of ∼14.8 μm length, the pulse spectral broadening in a dispersion-engineered silicon nitride waveguide has been enhanced by ∼48.8% in bandwidth. Through numerical modeling, an effective nonlinear coefficient higher than 600 m$^{-1}$ W$^{-1}$ has been retrieved for the heterogeneous waveguide indicating an enhancement factor of larger than 300 with respect to the pristine waveguide at a wavelength of 800 nm. With further advances in two-dimensional material fabrication and integration techniques, on-chip heterostructures will offer another degree of freedom for waveguide engineering, enabling high-performance nonlinear optical devices, such as frequency combs and quantum light sources.

KEYWORDS: low-dimensional materials, silicon photonics, integrated nonlinear optics, hybrid photonic waveguides, ultrafast optics

Following recent innovations in integrated optical frequency comb sources and their spectroscopy techniques, breakthroughs have been demonstrated in many fields of study, including precision spectroscopy, low-noise frequency synthesis, distance ranging, and quantum light sources. The moment, two techniques are among the most frequently used for comb generation: the supercontinuum generation (SCG) process in nonlinear fibers or waveguides pumped with femtosecond mode-locked lasers and the four-wave mixing (FWM) process in microresonators pumped with continuous-wave lasers. The integration and the miniaturization of such versatile and powerful broadband coherent light sources with these two techniques have attracted tremendous endeavors, leading to great successes in the development of soliton microcombs, on-chip mode-locked lasers, and octave-spanning supercontinuum generation (SCG). It is worth mentioning that monolithic and low-cost chip-scale optical frequency combs are already on the verge of reality and envisioned to have a strong impact on both fundamental science and industrial applications.

To take advantage of mature infrastructures and technologies in the CMOS integrated circuit fabrication industry, silicon and silicon nitride (Si$_3$N$_4$, abbreviated as SiN) are considered among the most convenient materials for integrated photonic devices. Although silicon possesses excellent properties for on-chip comb generation based on both FWM and self-phase modulation (SPM) thanks to its strong third-order nonlinearity, it is limited in power-scaling by the two-photon absorption (TPA) and the free-carrier absorption (FCA) in the near-infrared (near-IR) region between ∼1.1 and 2 μm. The limitation due to FCA can be mitigated by the reverse-biasing of a waveguide integrated with a p-i-n junction. However, the
limitation arising from TPA cannot be easily overcome. In comparison, SiN does not suffer from TPA in the same spectral region thanks to its larger bandgap, but it exhibits a weaker Kerr coefficient \( n_2 \approx 2.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ m}^2 \text{ W}^{-1} \) as compared to \( \sim 4.5 \times 10^{-18} \text{ m}^2 \text{ W}^{-1} \) for Si, at 1550 nm. Therefore, a trade-off needs to be taken into account while engineering these devices for optimized performance.

With rapidly increasing interest in two-dimensional (2D) layered materials, many of their peculiar properties have been observed and investigated. In particular, some 2D materials exhibit large nonlinearities, several orders of magnitude larger than conventional bulk nonlinear materials. \(^{13-15}\) Considering their minuscule dimensions down to the atomic level, they have great potential for integration with the SiN photonic platform for increasing its nonlinearities. Some of the most intensively studied 2D materials, such as graphene, \(^{16-21}\) graphene oxide, \(^{22,23}\) and MoS\(_2\) \(^{24-26}\) have been investigated for integration with silicon photonic waveguides to improve third-order nonlinear interactions, including SPM and FWM. Enhancements of FWM efficiency up to 7.3 dB in a SiN waveguide integrated with graphene oxide \(^{27}\) and 4 dB in a silicon waveguide integrated with MoS\(_2\) \(^{27}\) have been successfully demonstrated. Recently, the heterogeneous integration of GaS\(^{28}\) thin-flakes with SiN microring resonators has been demonstrated, showing a 5-fold improvement of Kerr coefficient. In comparison to the aforementioned 2D materials, WS\(_2\) has an intriguing combination of optical properties, including good transparency and a strong nonlinearity in the near-infrared wavelength range, making it a potential choice for on-chip nonlinear optics, especially in the conventional telecom windows at \( \sim 1.5 \mu\text{m}.^{15,24,29}\)

In this Article, we report on the enhanced on-chip pulse broadening at 800 nm through SPM in a near-zero normal dispersion regime by the integration of few-layer WS\(_2\) on SiN waveguides. The resulting pulse full-width at half-maximum (fwhm) bandwidth has been improved by \( \sim 48.8\% \) using a few-layer WS\(_2\) flake of \( \sim 14.8 \mu\text{m} \) in length. Based on the experimental results, a numerical model has been developed for the WS\(_2\)–SiN heterogeneous waveguide structure, from which an enhancement in the waveguide effective Kerr coefficient of a factor of larger than 300 is retrieved at the wavelength of 800 nm. Thanks to the parallel orientation of the flake with the waveguide transverse electric (TE) mode, the in-plane Kerr coefficient of the few-layer WS\(_2\) is estimated from our mode overlap model to be \( \sim 2.18 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m}^2 \text{ W}^{-1} \), which is comparable to previously reported values. \(^{29}\) These exper-
immental results prove the intriguing potential of 2D material heterogeneous waveguides for low-loss and high-efficiency on-chip nonlinear optical circuits for frequency comb synthesis and entangled photon pair generation for quantum information processing.\(^5\)

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

In this experiment, a few-layer WS\(_2\) flake is integrated on a ridged waveguide structure of 760 nm width (Figure 1a), as shown in the optical microscope image in Figure 1b. The heterogeneous structure is characterized with a scanning micro-Raman spectrometer. Using an excitation laser at 532 nm, the Raman mapping of the heterogeneous structure is performed with a spatial resolution of 500 nm. By summing the Raman spectra signals from the 2LA(M) peak and the A\(_{1g}\) peak of WS\(_2\) can be obtained, as shown in Figure 1d. Consistently, it is clearly visible that the thicker the flake the more intense is the Raman signal. The thickness of the flake is also measured using an atomic force microscope (AFM), as shown in Figure 1e,f, where the waveguide has a height of 330 nm; therefore, it appears saturated in the grayscale image (Figure 1f). The flake covering the waveguide has a region of \(\sim 7.9\) nm thickness (\(\sim 6.5\) \(\mu\)m overlap), a region of \(\sim 7.9\) nm thickness (\(\sim 6.3\) \(\mu\)m overlap), and a region of \(\sim 5.6\) nm thickness (\(\sim 2\) \(\mu\)m overlap). As a result, the average thickness is \(\sim 5.57\) nm, and the total overlap length is \(\sim 14.8\) \(\mu\)m.

The experimental setup of waveguide characterization is shown in Figure 2. A mode-locked Ti:Sapphire laser operating at \(\sim 84.5\) MHz repetition rate with a pulse duration of \(\sim 100\) fs and a maximum average power of 300 mW is used as the pump source for nonlinear optical measurements. The pump power is controlled using a variable neutral density filter. The beam from the pump laser passes through a dichroic mirror (long-pass filter with a cutoff wavelength of 750 nm) and is then steered by a couple of gold mirrors before being focused by an aspheric lens of 1.45 mm focal length into the waveguides. A continuous-wave (CW) He–Ne laser emitting at 633 nm is aligned to the pump laser beam using the dichroic mirror to aid the waveguide coupling procedure and to perform passive waveguide loss measurements.

Using four spiral waveguides with different lengths on the same chip, the waveguide propagation loss is estimated to be around \(1.12\) dB/mm, while the coupling loss is retrieved to be around \(5.86\) dB (more details in the Supporting Information).

With the addition of the WS\(_2\) flake, additional losses of \(\sim 0.91\) and \(0.02\) dB have been measured at 633 and 800 nm, respectively. The higher loss measured at 633 nm is attributed to the higher absorption coefficient of WS\(_2\) at that wavelength due to the linear absorption.\(^30\) Considering the overlap length of the flake, this leads to an additional propagation loss of \(\sim 1.35\) dB/mm at 800 nm. This result compares favorably to former reports of the additional propagation losses due to the integration of 2D materials in waveguide structures, for example, 2.05 dB/mm in a graphene oxide/silicon heterogeneous waveguide\(^23\) and 52 dB/mm in a graphene/silicon heterogeneous waveguide.\(^20\)

The nonlinear pulse propagation in the waveguides is first characterized without the integration of WS\(_2\). According to the design of the waveguide structure (details in Methods), the waveguide in this experiment has a minimum of integrated dispersion near to the pump wavelength of 800 nm (Figure 3a), which makes it an ideal choice for characterizing the pulse broadening through the SPM process. The integrated dispersion can be expressed as \(D = \sum_{k=2}^{n}(\beta_k/k!)\), where \(\beta_k\) is the \(k\)th order dispersion.\(^31\) By controlling the orientation of a half-wave plate, the TE mode of the waveguide is excited (details in the Supporting Information). The pump pulse spectrum is characterized to have a fwhm of \(\sim 13\) nm. After the nonlinear propagation in the 4 mm long waveguide, the fwhm of the output pulses increased to \(\sim 70.9\) nm at an injected peak pump power of \(\sim 1.35\) kW (see Figure 3b; \(\sim 123.6\) nm at \(\sim 20\) dB level). Further increasing the injected peak pump power to \(\sim 2.7\) kW, the fwhm of the output pulses broadened to \(\sim 97.9\) nm (as shown in Figure 3c; \(\sim 163.5\) nm at \(\sim 20\) dB level).

The same waveguide is then used for the heterogeneous integration. After the successful deposition of the few-layer WS\(_2\) flake (Figure 1b), the heterogeneous WS\(_2–\)SiN waveguide produces a much broader spectrum under the same excitation conditions. The comparison between the spectra before and after the WS\(_2\) integration at two different pump power levels is shown in Figure 3b,c. At \(\sim 1.35\) kW of pump peak power, the fwhm of the output pulses increases to \(\sim 105.5\) nm (\(\sim 177.3\) nm at \(\sim 20\) dB level). At \(\sim 2.7\) kW of peak power, the spectrum is further broadened to a fwhm bandwidth of \(\sim 133.5\) nm (from \(\sim 730.0\) to 863.5 nm) and covering a bandwidth of \(\sim 228.1\) nm at \(\sim 20\) dB level (from \(\sim 672.7\) to 900.8 nm). As a result, with the addition of the few-layer WS\(_2\) flake, the fwhm of output pulses increased by \(\sim 48.8\%\) at \(\sim 1.35\) kW pump peak power and \(\sim 36.4\%\) at \(\sim 2.7\) kW pump power. These results translate into a maximum pulse broadening factor of \(\sim 17.5\) (WS\(_2\) covered waveguide pumped at \(\sim 2.7\) kW pulse peak power), the 13 nm wide input pulses broadens to \(\sim 228\) nm in the heterogeneous WS\(_2–\)SiN waveguide of 4 mm total length. This is also a significant improvement compared to previously demonstrated on-chip pulse broadening/compression results.\(^32\)

For a more straightforward comparison of the results, we introduce an enhancement factor \(k\) of the waveguide nonlinearity:

\[
k = \frac{\gamma_{\text{hybrid}}}{\gamma_{\text{WG}}} 
\]

where \(\gamma_{\text{hybrid}}\) is the effective nonlinear coefficient of the heterogeneous structure and \(\gamma_{\text{WG}}\) is the effective nonlinear coefficient of the pristine waveguide.
After constructing a numerical model for the heterogeneous waveguide, numerical simulations of the nonlinear pulse propagation in the heterogeneous waveguide are carried out for the best fitting of the experimental results (shown in Figure 4; more details in Methods). The model takes into account the measured dimension of the WS₂ flake (with a length of ∼14.8 μm and a thickness of ∼5.57 nm) and its location along the waveguide (at roughly 0.5 mm from the input facet). By adjusting a set of two parameters, the effective nonlinear coefficient and the TPA coefficient of the heterogeneous waveguide, the output pulse spectra can be recreated with respect to the measured results. In Figure 4c−f, the false-color maps illustrate the evolution of the spectrum of the pulses traveling along the nonlinear waveguides. The enhancement effect introduced by the WS₂ flake is rather evident considering the small flake length of 14.8 μm (which is located at z = 0.5 mm from the input). The large nonlinearity in the heterogeneous section largely anticipates the saturation of the nonlinear broadening effect which does not happen in the pristine SiN waveguide with a length of 4 mm.

At a pump power of 1.35 kW, an effective nonlinear coefficient $\gamma_{\text{hybrid}}$ of ∼650 W⁻¹ m⁻¹ is retrieved for the heterogeneous waveguide. While at 2.7 kW pump power, the retrieved effective nonlinear coefficient is slightly lower at ∼600 W⁻¹ m⁻¹. The lower effective nonlinear coefficient retrieved at higher pump power is most likely due to the limitation of the broadening effect arising from the stronger linear absorption in WS₂ at wavelengths close to 600 nm. For both power levels, the TPA coefficient of WS₂ that provides the best fitting is ∼158 cm/GW, which agrees with the experimentally measured values of ∼525 ± 205 cm/GW reported in ref 33. As a result, the heterogeneous waveguide shows a significant improvement compared to the pristine SiN waveguide ($\gamma_{\text{SiN}}$ = ∼1.75 W⁻¹ m⁻¹), with enhancement factors $k$ of ∼371.4 and ∼342.9 for input pump powers of 1.35 and 2.7 kW, respectively. With the retrieved real and imaginary parts of the effective third-order nonlinear coefficient at 1.35 kW pump power, the nonlinear figure-of-merit of the heterogeneous waveguide is estimated to be ∼1.7 using the definition in ref 34.

Figure 3. Dispersion properties and pulse broadening effects in the nonlinear waveguides. (a) Integrated dispersion of the TE mode of the pristine SiN waveguide with a width of 760 nm (inset: the calculated WG TE-mode profile at 800 nm); (b) measured pulse spectra of the pristine WG (blue) and the heterogeneous WG (red) at 1.35 kW pump peak power (input pump pulse spectrum shown in black); (c) measured pulse spectra of the pristine WG (blue) and heterogeneous WG (red) at 2.7 kW pump peak power (input pump pulse spectrum shown in black).
The results from this experiment are summarized and compared with previously reported experimental results of 2D material heterogeneous WG structures in Table 1. Currently, the largest nonlinear coefficients in channel waveguides are demonstrated with graphene-Si heterogeneous structures, with effective nonlinear coefficients exceeding 1000 m² W⁻¹.²⁻¹⁻²⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻¹⁻⁻²⁻⁻�
10^{-15} \text{ m}^2 \text{ W}^{-1}. These retrieved values are on the same level as the experimental results of \(1.15 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m}^2 \text{ W}^{-1}\) measured at 532 nm using a vectorial two-wave mixing method.\(^2\)

Assisted by the detailed numerical model for the heterogeneous waveguide and the potential for a fully fiber-based alignment-free experimental setup, the heterogeneous integration method could be extended to the characterization of the linear and nonlinear optical responses of low-dimensional materials and their on-chip nonlinear optical circuit applications. Without the requirement of any moving part and free-space alignment, it is more stable and efficient than the conventional z-scan method. While exciting the waveguide transverse magnetic mode, the out-of-plane components of optical properties can also be easily accessed, which is prohibited in the z-scan method at normal incidence.

In conclusion, we have demonstrated the enhancement of nonlinear pulse broadening in a SiN waveguide integrated with few-layer WS\(_2\). In a condition of normal dispersion with a near-zero GVD, the enhancement of waveguide Kerr nonlinearity has been characterized with a mode-overlap model. From the measured results, an enhancement in the effective third-order nonlinear coefficient of a factor of larger than 300 has been retrieved, as compared to the pristine SiN waveguide. The significant pulse broadening demonstrated in the heterogeneous waveguides could find immediate applications in on-chip SCG and pulse compression. With a mode overlap and waveguide effective susceptibility model, the Kerr coefficient of few-layer WS\(_2\) at 800 nm was retrieved to be \(2.18 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m}^2 \text{ W}^{-1}\). With the rapid advance in the direct growth of transition metal dichalcogenides employing conventional chemical vapor deposition (CVD) techniques,\(^1\) the fabrication of heterogeneous waveguide structures can also be compatible with the existing CMOS manufacturing technologies and infrastructures. With the precise control of the number of layers and the flake dimension in the direct CVD growth, the waveguide effective nonlinearity can therefore be engineered. The heterogeneous integration of 2D materials is shown to be a viable strategy for enhancing the nonlinearity of conventional SiN waveguide platform, therefore, increasing the efficiency of nonlinear frequency conversion processes such as SCG, FWM, and parametric down-conversion.

### METHODS

**Fabrication of the Heterogeneous Waveguide.** The waveguide chip used in this work is fabricated from a commercial low-pressure chemical-vapor-deposited (LPCVD) silicon nitride wafer with a nitride thickness of \(\sim 330 \text{ nm}\) and an underlying silicon oxide layer with a thickness of \(\sim 3,3 \mu\text{m}\) (Rogue Valley Microdevices). The waveguides are patterned using electron beam lithography with negative resist then followed by fluorine-based reactive ion etching. The waveguides have a ridged cross-sectional structure, as illustrated in Figure 1a, with a height of \(\sim 330 \text{ nm}\) and a width ranging from \(540 \text{ to } 840 \text{ nm}\). The width of 760 nm is then chosen after experimental confirmation, for an optimized dispersion profile.

A s-shape displacement is made in the middle of the waveguide by 90° turns, with a radius of curvature of 50 \(\mu\text{m}\), to reduce stray light collection at the output end.

For the heterogeneous integration of WS\(_2\) few-layers with high optical quality, the mechanical exfoliation method is used for sample preparation. Mediated by polydimethylsiloxane stamps, exfoliated thin flakes are deterministically transferred onto the upper waveguide surface using a commercial nanomaterial transfer system (HQ Graphene). The entire exfoliation and transfer processes are performed in a cleanroom environment to avoid any contamination from undesired particles. By controlling the exfoliation process, a few-layer WS\(_2\) flake is isolated and then transferred on top of the waveguide without contaminating nearby waveguides.

**Measurement Apparatus.** For the pulse broadening measurements, a Ti:sapphire femtosecond laser (Spectra-Physics MaiTai) emitting pulses at 800 nm central wavelength operating at a repetition rate of \(\sim 84.5 \text{ MHz}\) with a pulse duration of \(\sim 100 \text{ fs}\) (\(\sim 13 \text{ nm fwhm bandwidth}\)) at a maximum average power of \(\sim 300 \text{ mW}\) is used as the pump source. The laser powers are measured with a photodiode-based power meter (Ophir) while the spectra of the laser pulses before and after nonlinear propagation are measured with a high-sensitivity spectrometer covering the visible to near-IR range (Ocean Optics HR 4000).

**Numerical Modeling.** For a better understanding of the physical processes behind the nonlinear pulse propagation and the enhancement of the waveguide effective nonlinearity by introducing the WS\(_2\) flake, we have conducted detailed mode overlap analyses and nonlinear pulse propagation simulations.
The heterogeneous waveguide structure was analyzed using a commercial finite difference eigenmodes mode solver (Lumerical). The effect of the introduced WS2 flake can be modeled using its surface conductivity $\sigma_s$ and relative permittivity $\varepsilon_r$. The relative permittivity can be expressed as the sum of $N$ Lorentzian functions:

$$\frac{\varepsilon_r}{\varepsilon_0} = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{N} \frac{f_k}{\alpha_k - \omega^2 - i\omega\gamma_k}$$

where $\gamma_k$ is the oscillator strength, $\alpha_k$ is the resonance frequency, and $f_k$ is the spectral width, of the $k$th oscillator. These coefficients used in this expression can be extracted from experimental measurements of WS2.\textsuperscript{39} Then the surface conductivity can be retrieved using the following expression of the dielectric function:

$$\varepsilon(\omega) = \varepsilon_0 \left(1 + \frac{i\sigma_s}{\varepsilon_0 \omega}\right) = \varepsilon_0 \left(1 + \frac{i\sigma_s}{\varepsilon_0 \omega h_{\text{eff}}}\right)$$

where $\sigma_s$ is the bulk conductivity of the material and $h_{\text{eff}}$ is the effective thickness of the WS2 flake under consideration (≈5.57 nm).

After constituting the waveguide cross-section model using the calculated surface conductivity of WS2 and the Sellmeier equations for LPCVD SiN\textsubscript{4} and SiO\textsubscript{2},\textsuperscript{25,40} the waveguide effective indices are calculated for the TE mode over a wide wavelength range from 600 to 1000 nm. It has been shown that compared to a waveguide with the same geometry without the wavelength range from 600 to 1000 nm. As a result, an overlap factor of the guided mode with the WS2 layers).\textsuperscript{29} As a result, an overlap factor of the guided mode with the waveguide, which is uniform along its length, the mode depends only on the transverse coordinate $\mathbf{r}_j$) $\chi_3(\mathbf{r}_j)$ is the third-order nonlinear susceptibility tensor over the transverse coordinate, and $n(\mathbf{r}_j)$ is the refractive index over the transverse plane, $A_{w}$ denotes the integration to be performed across the entire transverse plane, $\omega$ is the frequency of the pump light, $\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{r}_j; \omega)$ is the electric field profile of the waveguide mode (for our waveguide, which is uniform along its length, the mode depends only on the transverse coordinate $\mathbf{r}_j$), $\chi_3(\mathbf{r}_j)$ is the third-order nonlinear susceptibility tensor over the transverse coordinate, and $n(\mathbf{r}_j)$ is the refractive index over the transverse coordinate.

Using the calculated waveguide dispersion profile, the nonlinear pulse propagation in the waveguides has been modeled with the generalized nonlinear Schrödinger equation in the frequency domain.\textsuperscript{31,43,44} To better assess the influence of the WS2 flake to the SiN waveguide, the finite length of the flake has been taken into account. We divide the device into three sections: one heterogeneous section with a WS2 flake between two pristine SiN waveguides. For the simulation of spectral broadening, we use a transform-limited pump pulse with a duration of ~100 fs and peak powers close to the estimated power coupled to the waveguide TE mode. Since the TPA coefficient is quite large for WS2 in the wavelength range of this experiment, we also take into account the TPA effect in the simulation.\textsuperscript{33} The SiN has an energy bandgap more than twice the pump photon energy, which is confirmed by the negligible TPA coefficient of $2.9 \times 10^{-8}$ cm/GW measured in our experiment (see Supporting Information). Therefore, in the numerical model, we consider only the TPA coefficient of the WS2 flake. From the simulation results, reasonable fits to the experimental data can be obtained for both the simple waveguide and the heterogeneous waveguide, especially the peak wavelengths of the spectral features created by SPM in the normal dispersion regime (Figure 4a,b). At the longer wavelength side, the simulation departs slightly from the measured spectrum, most likely due to the limited accuracy in the dispersion profile. From the best fitting results, we can retrieve the effective nonlinear coefficient and the TPA coefficient of the heterogeneous waveguide.

### ASSOCIATED CONTENT

**Supporting Information**

The Supporting Information is available free of charge at https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acsphotonics.1c00767.

Additional details of waveguide cross-section scanning electron microscope images, WS2 flake characterization, waveguide loss characterization, and waveguide two-photon absorption characterization (PDF)

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