

HW #7

Due Dec. 5 (Tuesday) in class

1. Consider a DH edge-emitting laser with the following parameters:

Optical gain: $g(N, S) = \frac{g'(N - N_{tr})}{1 + \varepsilon S}$, where $g' = 2 \times 10^{-16} \text{ cm}^2$, $N_{tr} = 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$,

the gain compression factor $\varepsilon = 10^{-16} \text{ cm}^3$

Intrinsic loss $\alpha_i = 10 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

Laser width = $1 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$

Laser cavity length = $200 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$

Thickness of active layer = $0.1 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$

Confinement factor of active region = 50%

Facet reflectivity = 30% for both facets

Internal quantum efficiency $\eta_i = 100\%$

Assume the total carrier lifetime at threshold = 1 nsec

Laser wavelength = 1240 nm

Effective refractive index = 3

- Find the threshold gain and photon lifetime
- Find the photon density at 1 mW output power (from both facets)
- Find the relaxation oscillation frequency at 1 mW output power
- Find the K factor of the laser (express your answer in nsec).
- Express the damping in terms of the K factor, plot the small-signal frequency response of the laser, i.e., $10 \cdot \log(|H(\omega)|^2)$, at three output levels: (i) 1 mW, (ii) 10 mW, (iii) 100 mW.

2. A surface-illuminated p-i-n photodiode has an absorption coefficient of 10^4 cm^{-1} and an area of $100 \mu\text{m} \times 100 \mu\text{m}$. The surface of the photodiode is AR-coated to allow 100% transmission. Assume the internal quantum efficiency of the absorption layer is 90%. The photodetector is connected to a 50Ω impedance. The electron velocity is 10^7 cm/sec , and the hole velocity is $2 \times 10^6 \text{ cm/sec}$.

- If the thickness of the absorption region is W , find the expression for the transit time and the RC time.
- What is the expression for the overall bandwidth of the p-i-n?
- What is the maximum bandwidth one can achieve for this p-i-n? What is the condition for the maximum bandwidth?
- What is the total external quantum efficiency for the p-i-n in Part (c), i.e., under the condition of maximum bandwidth.

3. A SAM-APD has a $2\text{-}\mu\text{m}$ long absorption region and a $0.5\text{-}\mu\text{m}$ long multiplication region. The absorption coefficient of the absorption region is 10^4 cm^{-1} , while the multiplication region is made of a wide-bandgap material with an electron impact ionization coefficient of $5 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and a hole impact ionization coefficient of $5 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. The surface of the APD is

anti-reflection coated so the reflection is 0%. The electron velocity is 10^7 cm/sec, and the hole velocity is 2×10^6 cm/sec.

- a. What is the responsivity of the APD for 1.55- μm light? (Note: responsivity includes the effect of gain).
- b. What is the bandwidth of the APD?
- c. What is the noise figure of the APD?
- d. What is the receiver sensitivity (defined as the minimum received optical power to reach a signal-to-noise ratio of 1000) of the APD at 1 Gbit/sec? Express your answer in dBm. The APD is connected to a 50Ω resistor.