

## 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 =  $1240 \text{ nm}$

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  $10^4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  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  $50 \Omega$  impedance. The electron velocity is  $10^7 \text{ cm/sec}$ , 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  $10^4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , 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  $2 \times 10^6$  cm/sec.

- a. What is the responsivity of the APD for 1.55- $\mu\text{m}$  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  $50\Omega$  resistor.