

Optoelectronică, structuri și tehnologii

Curs 11
2015/2016

Examen / Colocviu

▶ Examen

- ~~Luni, S14, ora 18~~
- Sambata, S14, ora 10–11 (? **secretariat**)

Prezenta 21.12.2015

- ▶ min. 1p \rightarrow +1p
- ▶ Bonus T3 \rightarrow 0.5p + X

Recapitulare

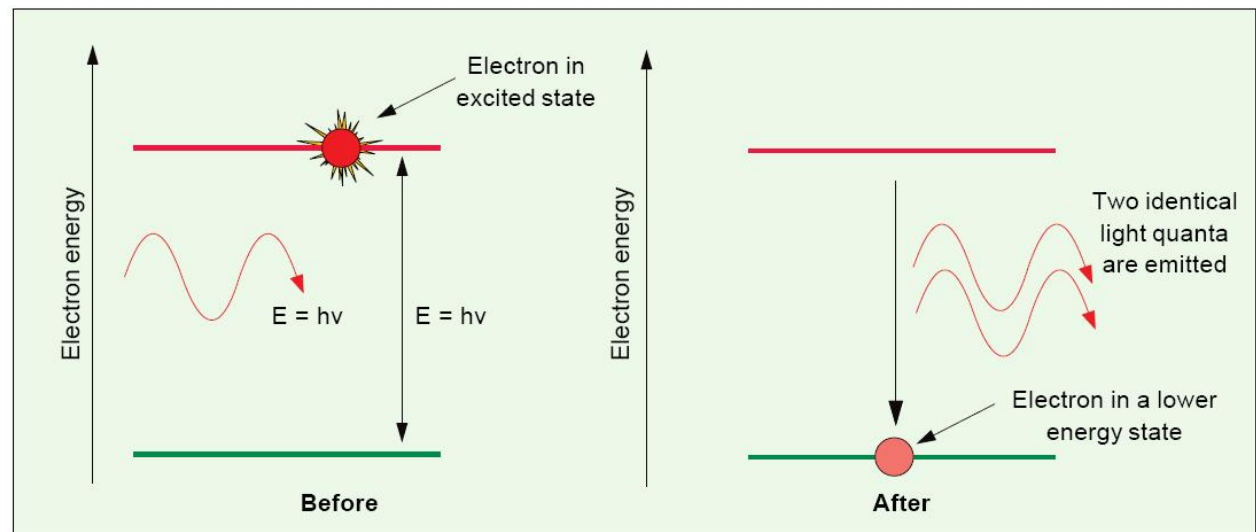
Curs 10

Dioda Laser

Capitolul 9

Dioda LASER – Principiu de operare

- ▶ Emisia stimulata – un foton incident cu energie corespunzatoare poate stimula emisia unui al doilea foton **fara a fi absorbit**
- ▶ Noul foton are aceeasi directie si faza cu fotonul incident, Lumina rezultata e coerenta



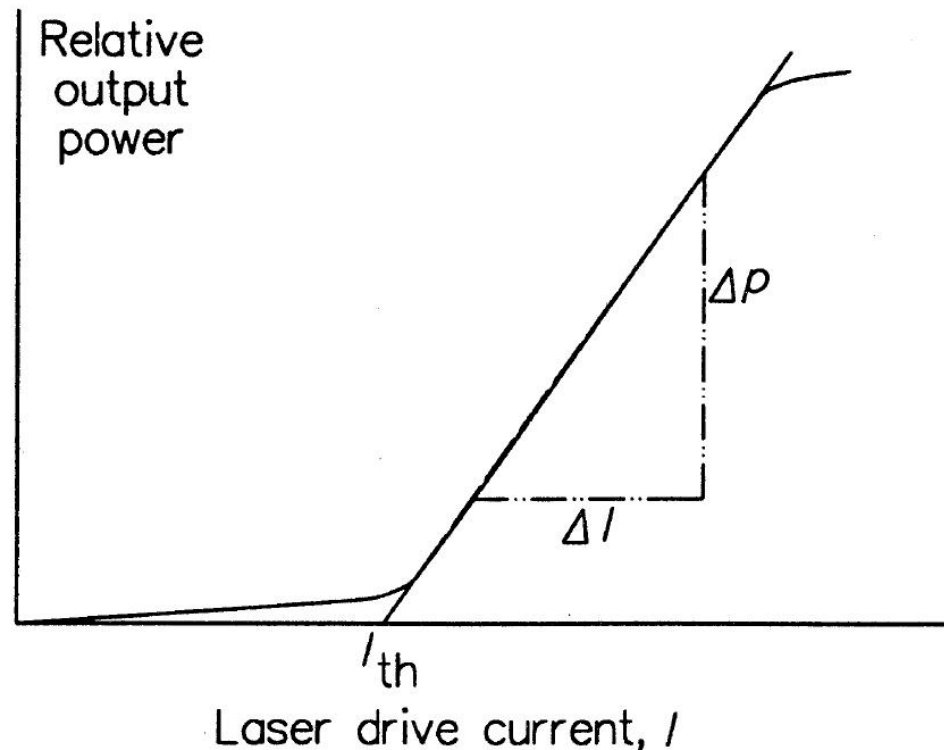
Caracteristici curent tensiune

- ▶ Amorsarea emisiei stimulate necesita pomparea unei anumite cantitati de energie – curent de prag

$$r = \frac{\Delta P_o}{\Delta I} \quad \left[\frac{W}{A} \right]$$

$$I > I_{th}$$

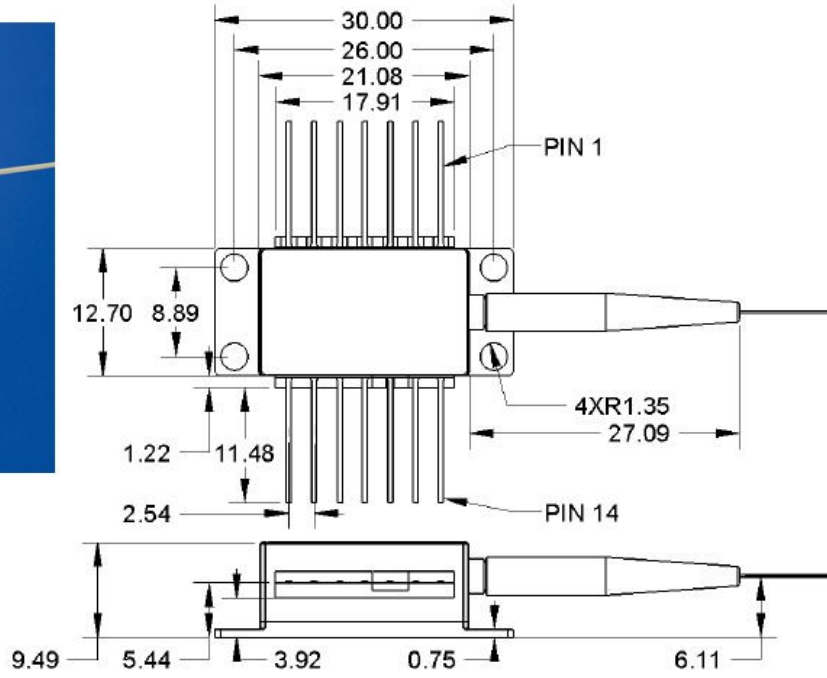
$$P_o = r \cdot (I - I_{th})$$



1550nm DFB Laser

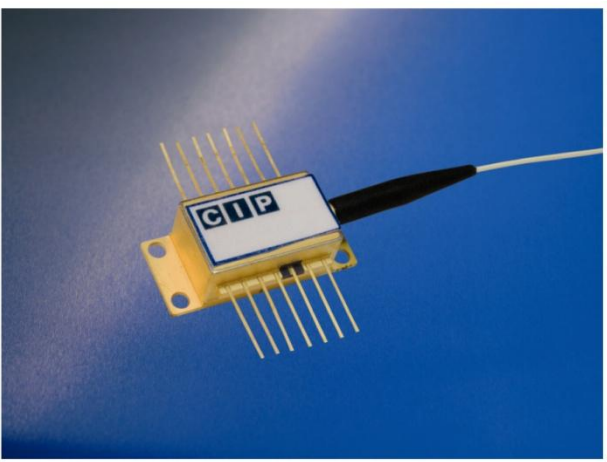
Mechanical Drawing

All units in mm

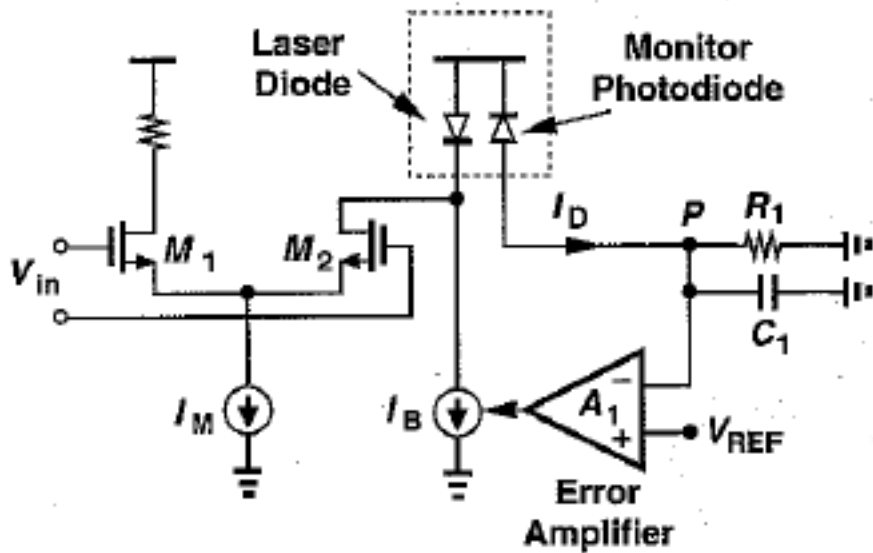


Pin out

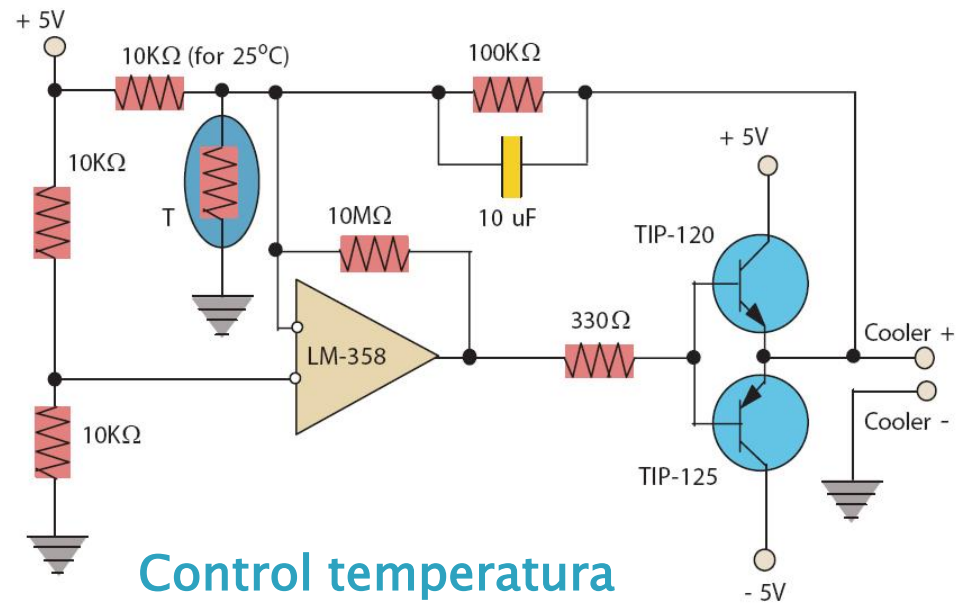
Pin	Description
1	Thermistor
2	Thermistor
3	Laser Cathode (Bias)
4	Monitor PD Anode
5	Monitor PD Cathode
6	TEC +
7	TEC -
8	Case GND, Laser Anode
9	Case GND, Laser Anode
10	Case GND, Laser Anode
11	Case GND, Laser Anode
12	Laser Cathode (modulation)
13	Case GND, Laser Anode
14	Case GND, Laser Anode



Control dioda LASER

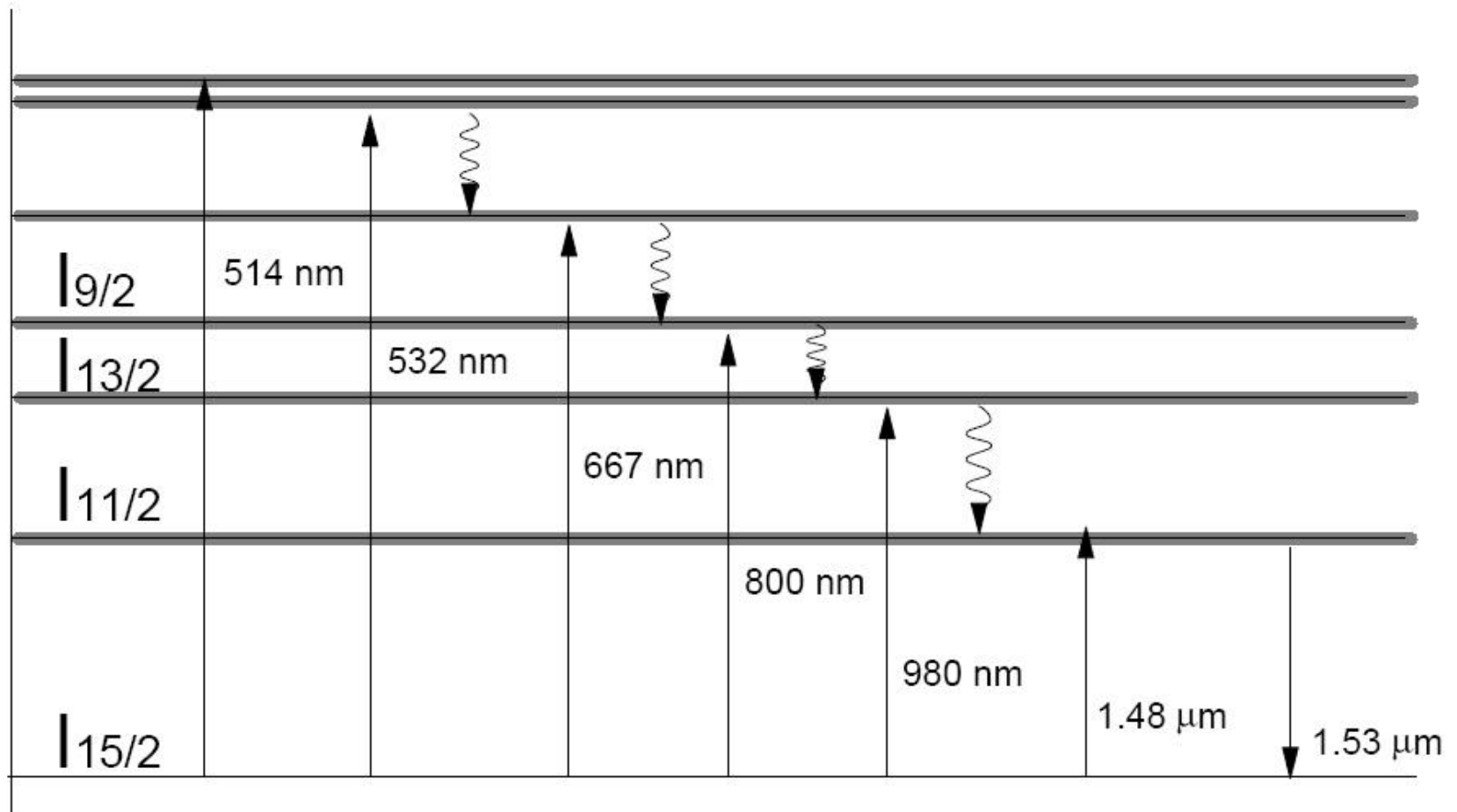


Control putere optica



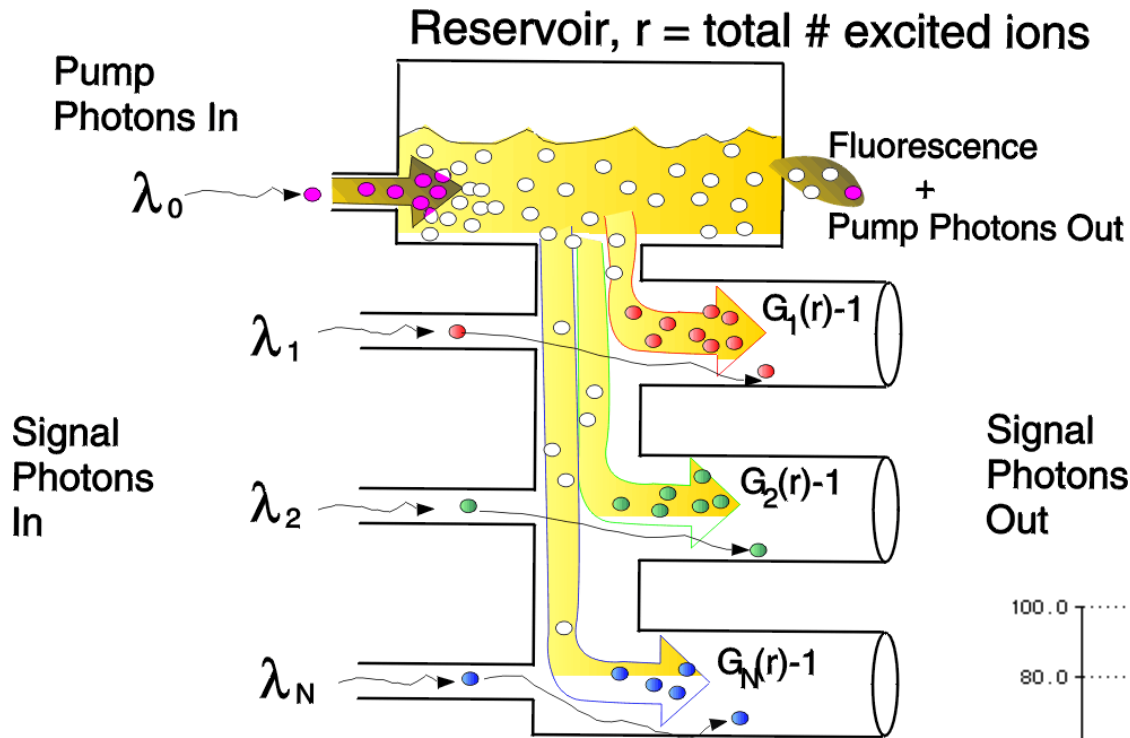
Control temperatura

EDFA

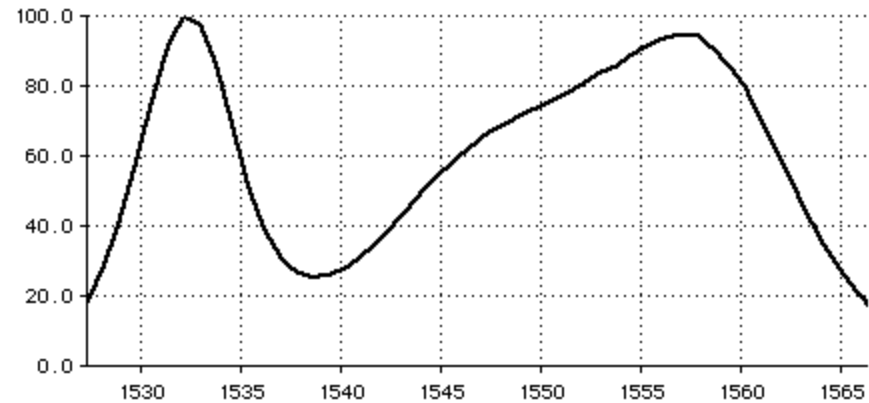


EDFA

How to think of an EDFA

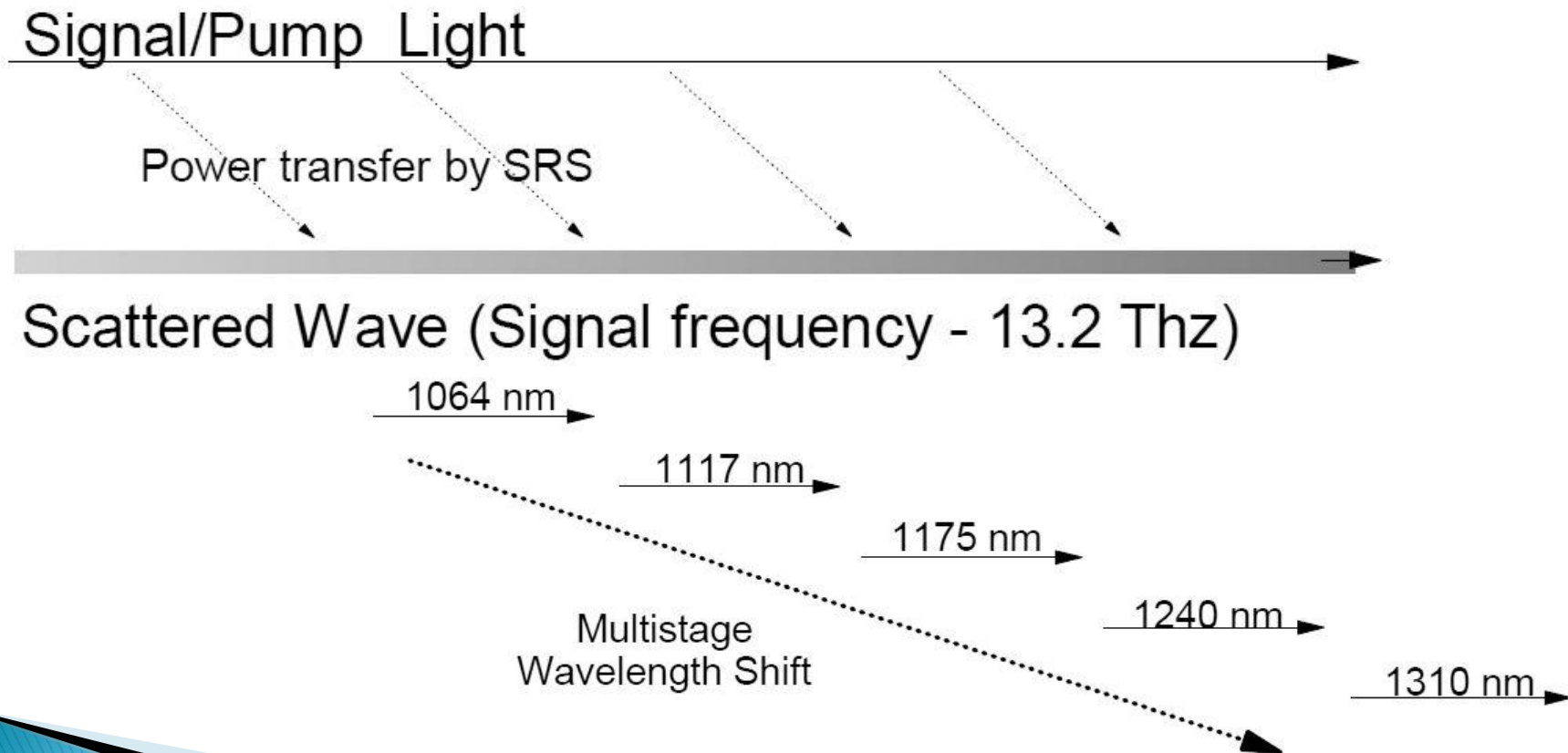


Signal Photons Out



Amplificator cu efect Raman

- ▶ Bazat pe efect Raman



Fotodioda

Capitolul 10

Detectori optici

▶ Cerinte

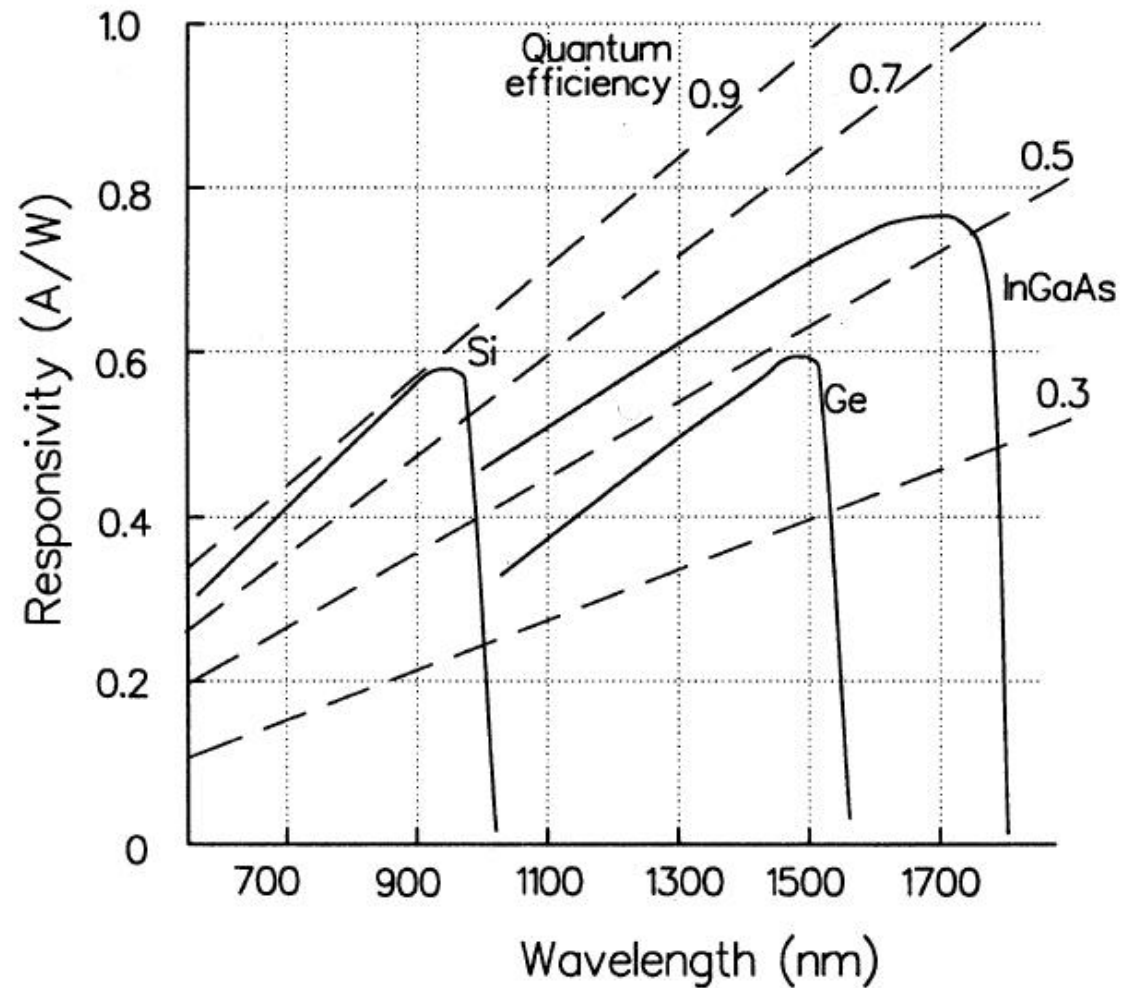
- eficienta crescuta a conversiei optic/electric
- zgomot redus
- raspuns uniform la diferite lungimi de unda
- viteza de raspuns ridicata
- liniaritate

▶ Principii de operare

- fotoconductori $R = R(P_o)$
- fototranzistori $I_B = I_B(P_o)$
- fotodiode $I = I(P_o)$
 - pn
 - pin
 - pin cu multiplicare in avalansa
 - Schottky

Fotodiode - marimi karakteristik

$$R = \frac{I}{P_o} = \eta \cdot \frac{e}{hc} \cdot \lambda$$



Continuare

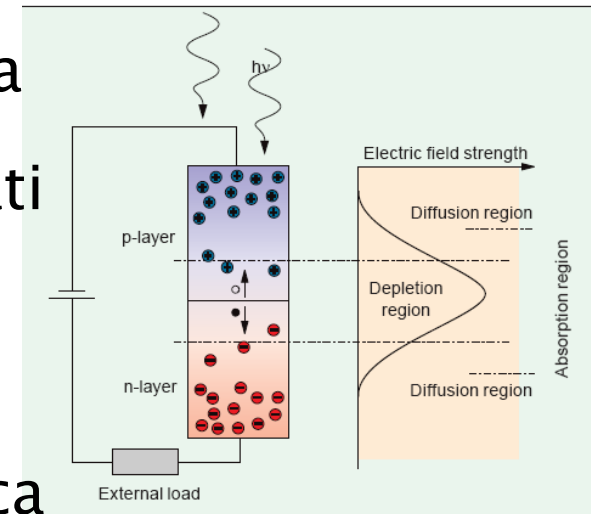
Curs 11

Fotodioda

Capitolul 10

Fotodioda PIN

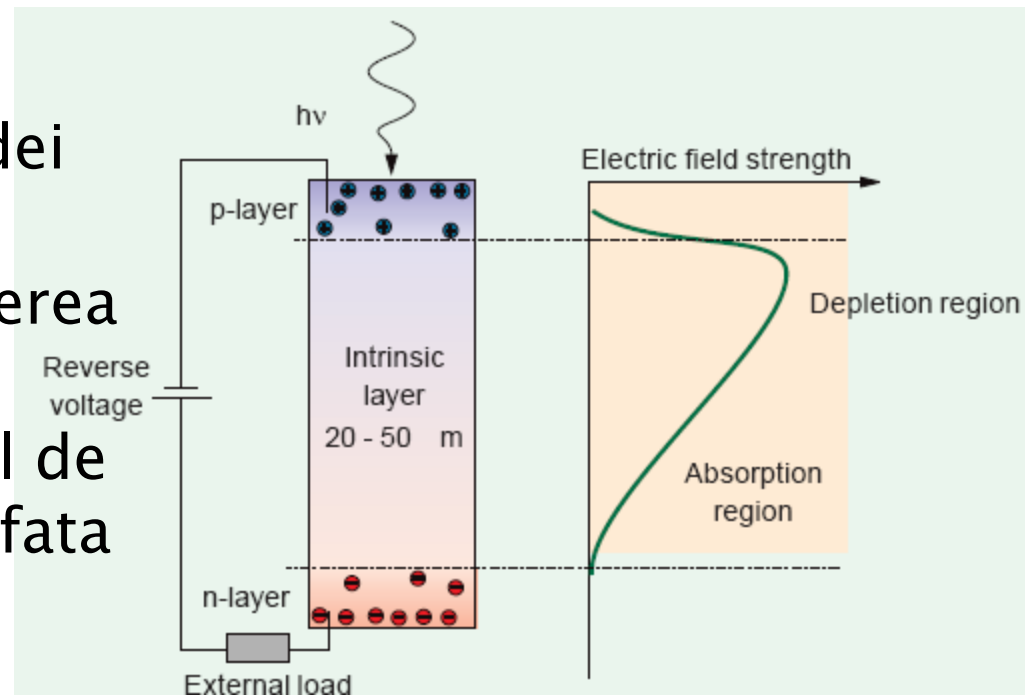
- ▶ Existenta campului electric in regiunea golita de purtatori face ca eventualii purtatori generati optic sa fie accelerati spre terminale pentru constituirea fotocurentului
- ▶ Problemele utilizarii diodei pn polarizate invers ca fotodetector sunt generate de adancimea extrem de mica a zonei golite (w)
- ▶ Puterea optica absorbita in interiorul acestei zone e in consecinta redusa
- ▶ Purtatorii generati inafara zonei de golire ajung eventual in zona golita si vor fi accelerati spre terminale, dar viteza fenomenului este prea redusa pentru aplicatii in comunicatii



$$P(w) = P_i \cdot e^{-\alpha \cdot d} \cdot (1 - e^{-\alpha \cdot w}) \cdot (1 - R_f)$$

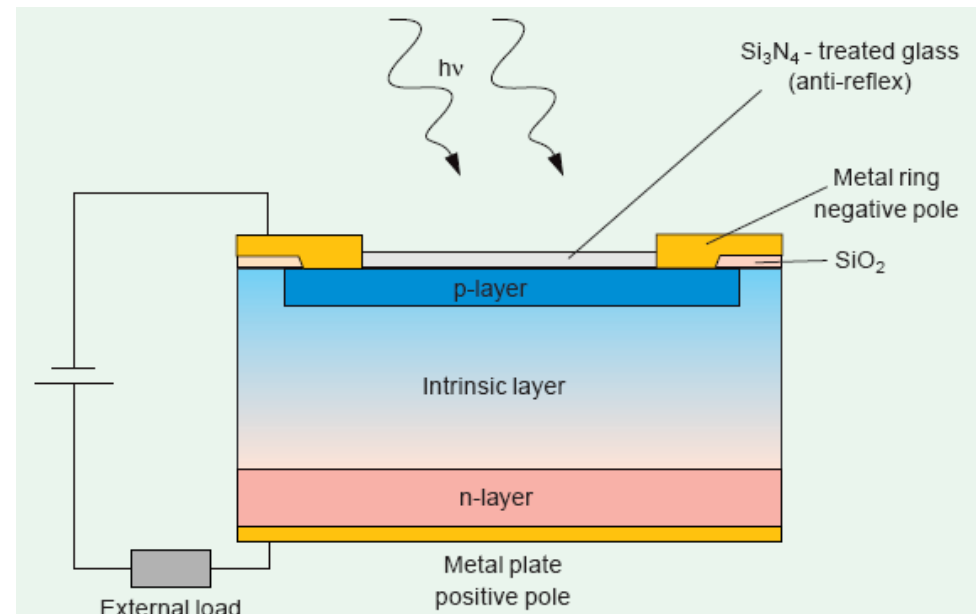
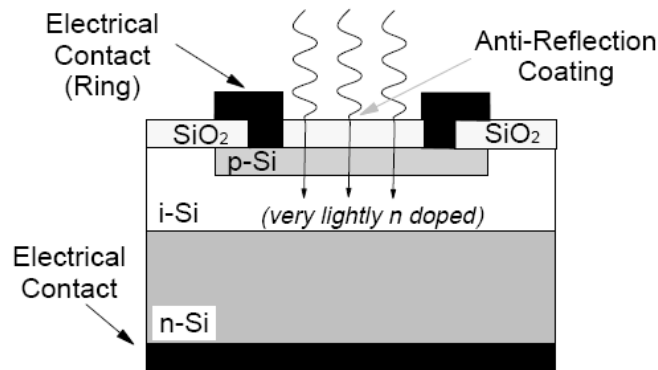
Fotodioda PIN

- ▶ Solutia consta in introducerea unui strat foarte slab dopat (intrinsec) intre cele doua zone ale diodei
 - creste volumul de absorbtie deci creste sensibilitatea fotodiodei
 - capacitatea jonctiunii scade ducand la cresterea vitezei
 - este favorizat curentul de conductie (mai rapid) fata de cel de difuzie



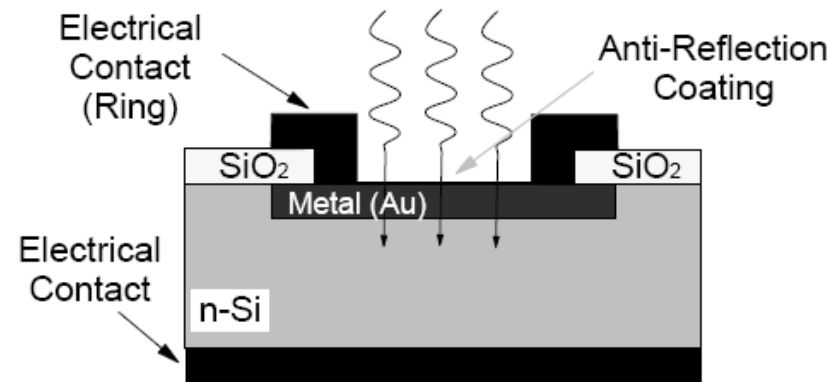
Structura fotodiodei PIN

- ▶ tipic, adancimea stratului intrinsec este de 20–50 μm
- ▶ cresterea suplimentara a adancimii ar duce la cresterea timpului de tranzit
 - $w=20\mu\text{m} \rightarrow T_{tr} \cong 0.2\text{ns}$



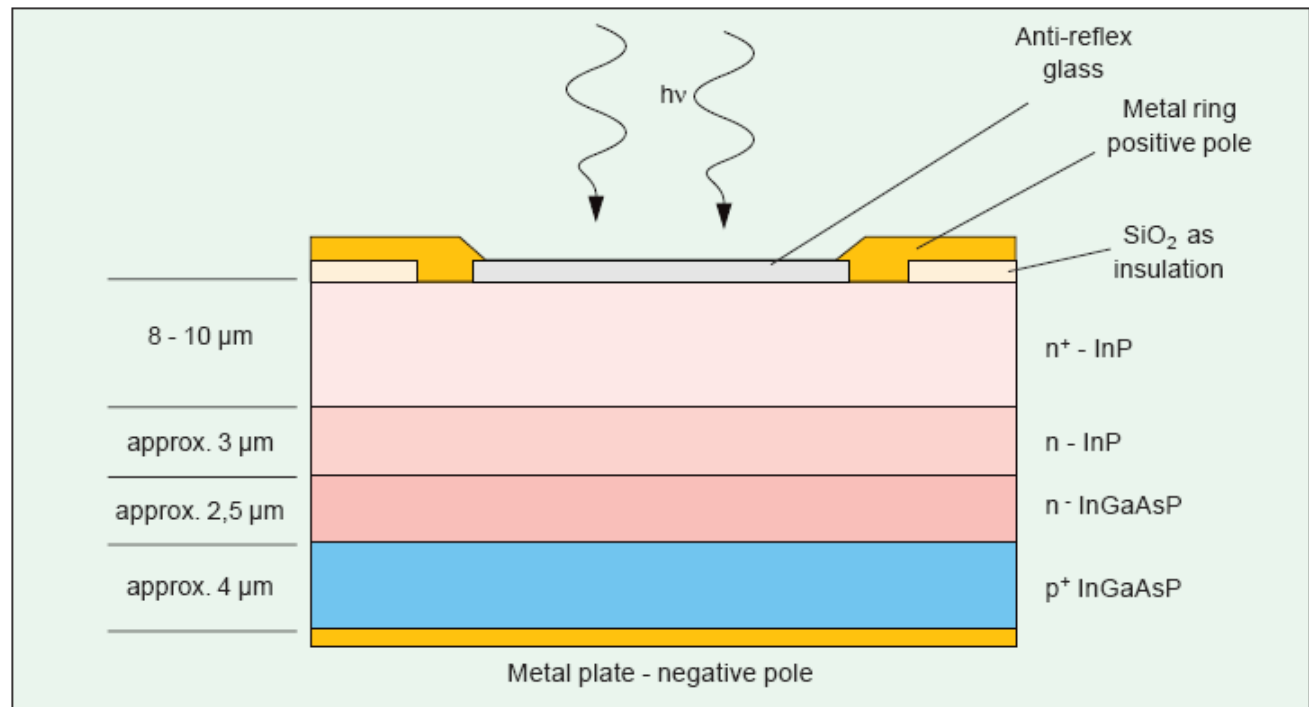
Structura fotodiodelor Schottky

- ▶ se bazeaza pe jonctiunea metal semiconductor
- ▶ vitezele de lucru sunt mult mai mari, metalul fiind un bun conductor realizeaza evacuarea mult mai rapida a purtatorilor din jonctiune
- ▶ permite utilizarea unor materiale cu eficienta mai mare dar care nu pot fi dopate simultan p si n pentru utilizare in PIN
- ▶ modulatie cu 100GHz posibila

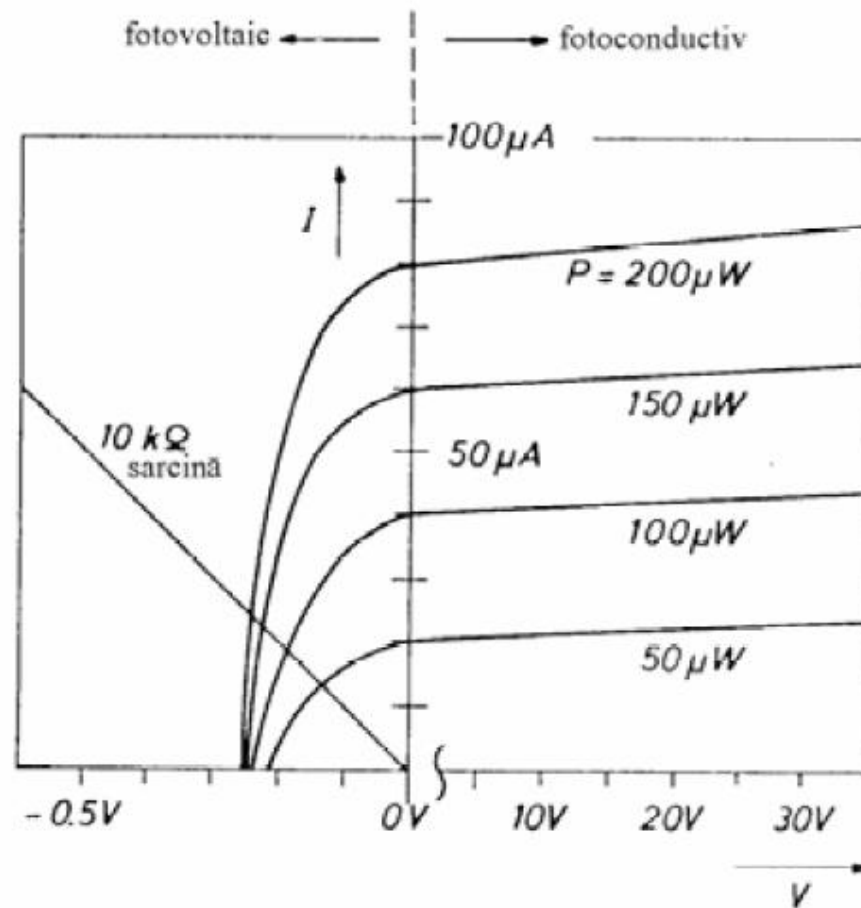


Fotodioda PIN pentru lungimi de unda crescute (1550nm)

- ▶ se utilizeaza tipic
 - InGaAsP pe substrat InP
 - GaAlAsSb pe substrat GaSb

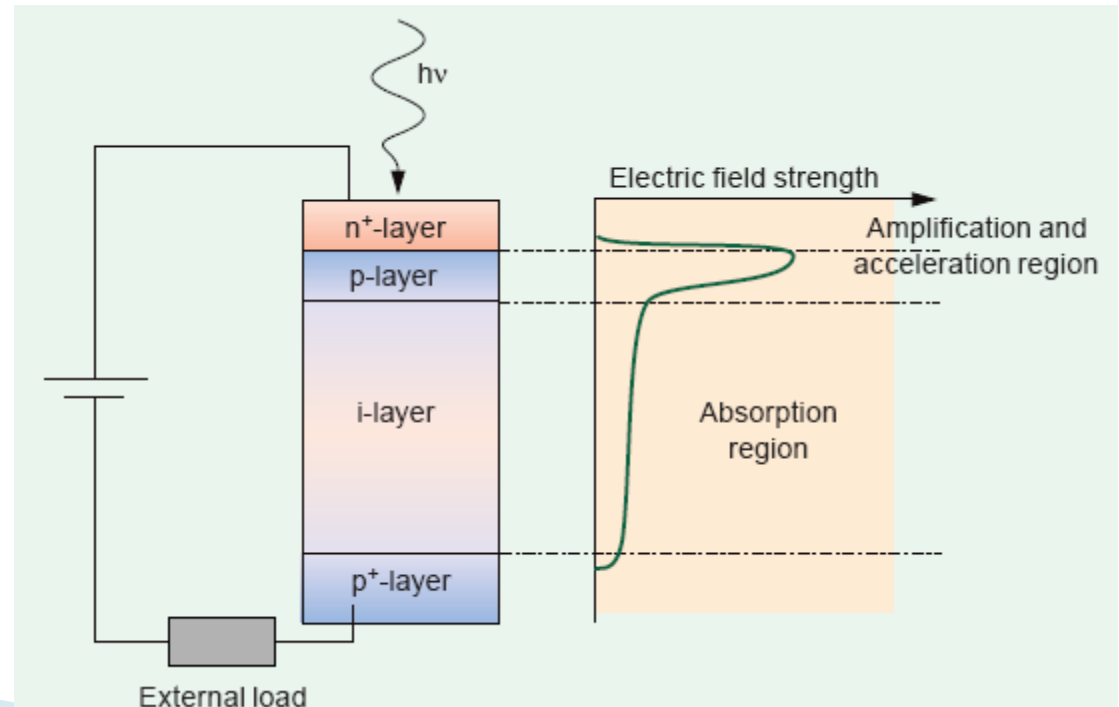
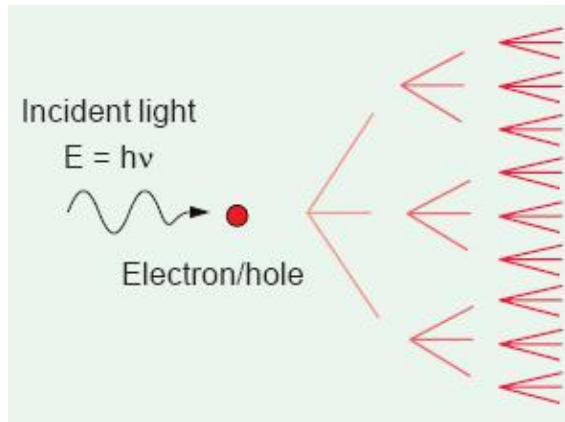


Caracteristici curent/tensiune



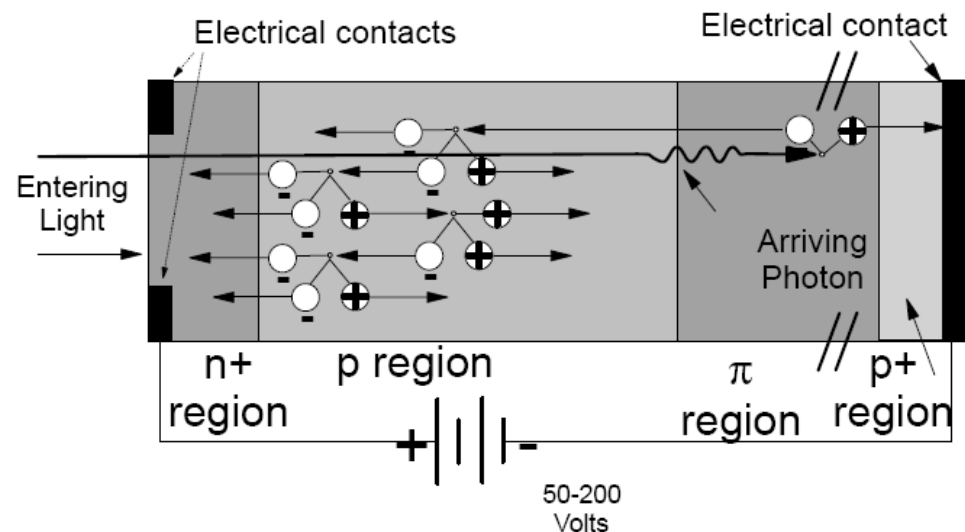
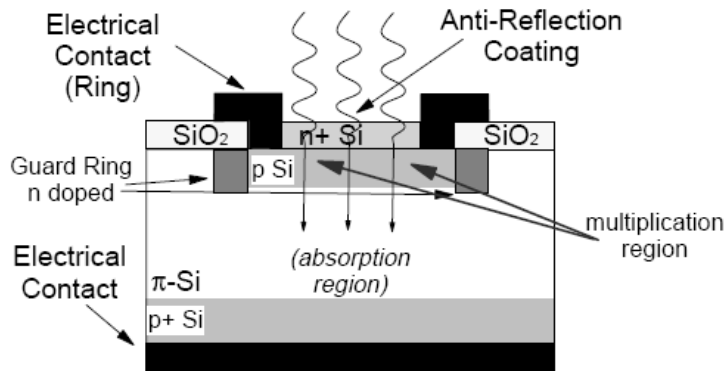
Fotodioda PIN cu multiplicare in avalansa

- ▶ daca viteza purtatorilor este suficient de mare genereaza noi perechi electron/gol prin ionizare de impact
- ▶ amplificarea are loc in acelasi timp cu detectia

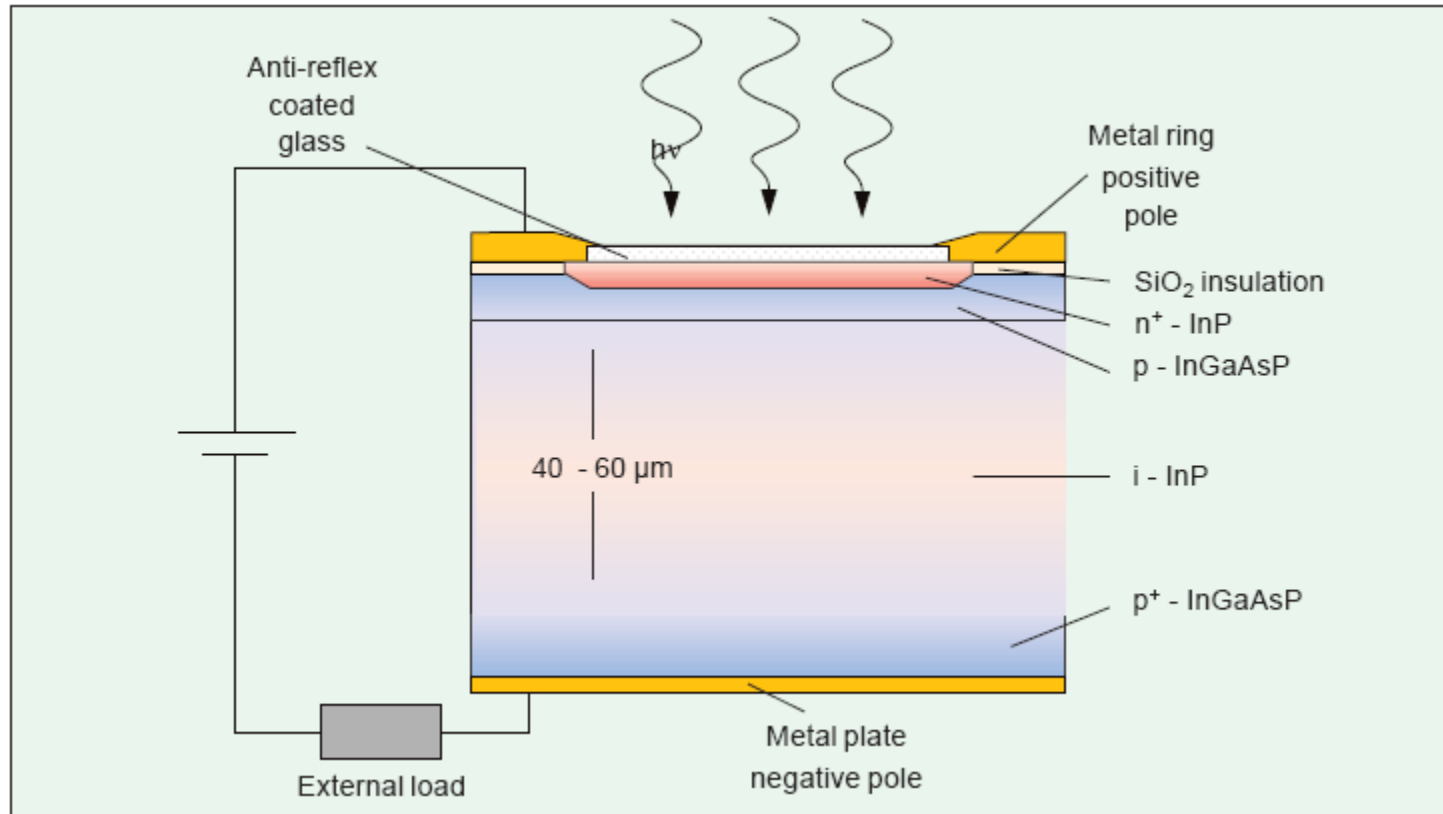


Functionarea fotodiodei cu multiplicare in avalansa

- ▶ campuri electrice de ordinul minim: 3×10^5 V/m, tipic: 10^6 V/m sunt necesare
- ▶ aceste campuri sunt generate de tensiuni inverse de polarizare de ordinul 50–300V
- ▶ structura este modificata pentru concentrarea campului in zona de accelerare



Structura fotodiodei cu multiplicare in avalansa



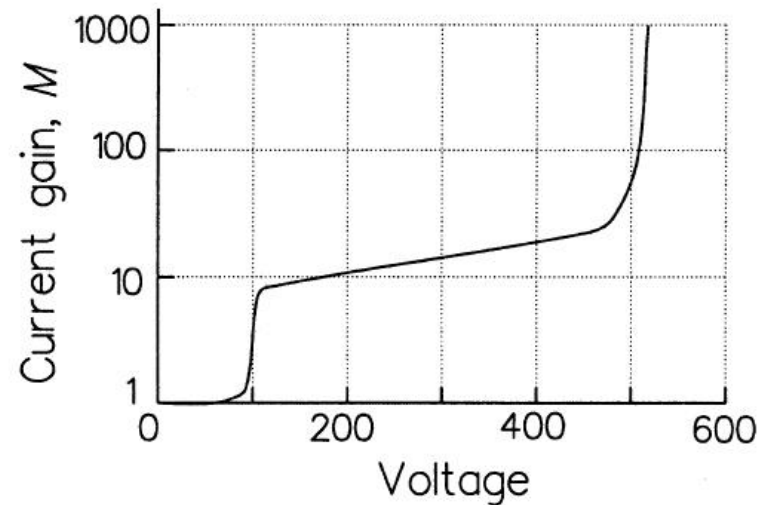
Caracteristicile fotodiodei cu multiplicare in avalansa

- ▶ factorul de multiplicare caracterizeaza amplificarea fotocurentului generat

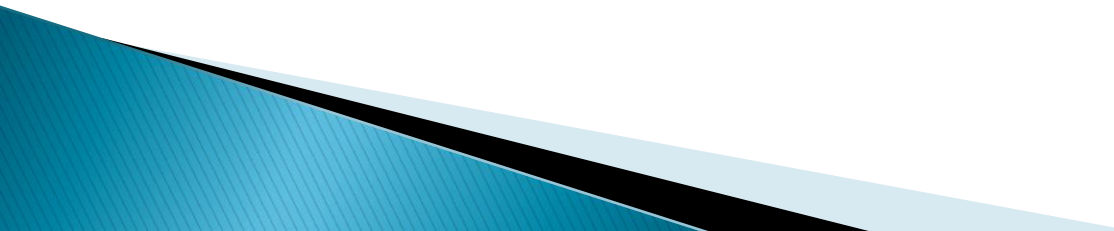
$$M = \frac{I_M}{I}$$

- ▶ Responzivitatea

$$R = \frac{I}{P_o} = \frac{\eta \cdot e \cdot \lambda}{hc} \cdot M$$



Dezavantaje

- ▶ tensiuni inverse de polarizare mari cresc complexitatea circuitului
 - ▶ diodele cu multiplicare in avalansa sunt intrinsec mai zgomotoase (curentul de zgomot este amplificat de asemenea)
 - ▶ factorul de multiplicatie are o componenta aleatorie (zgomot suplimentar)
 - ▶ viteza mai redusa (timp de generare al avalansei)
- 

Zgomotul traductorilor electro-optici

Capitolul 11



Zgomotul emitatorilor optici

▶ LED

- este considerat o sursa lipsita de zgomot
- nu contamineaza semnalul cu zgomot suplimentar

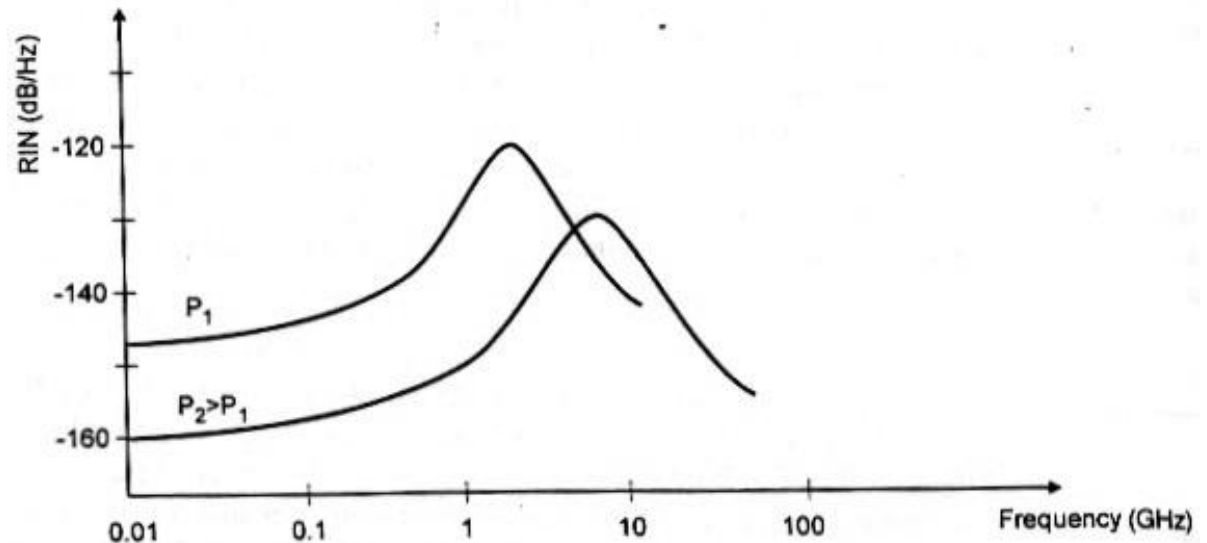
▶ Dioda LASER

- fluctuatii de faza, determina o largire a spectrului emis
- fluctuatii de intensitate, determina zgomotul de intensitate introdus de dioda
- RIN – Relative Intensity Noise

$$RIN[1/Hz] = \frac{\langle P_n^2 \rangle}{\langle P^2 \rangle \cdot BW}$$

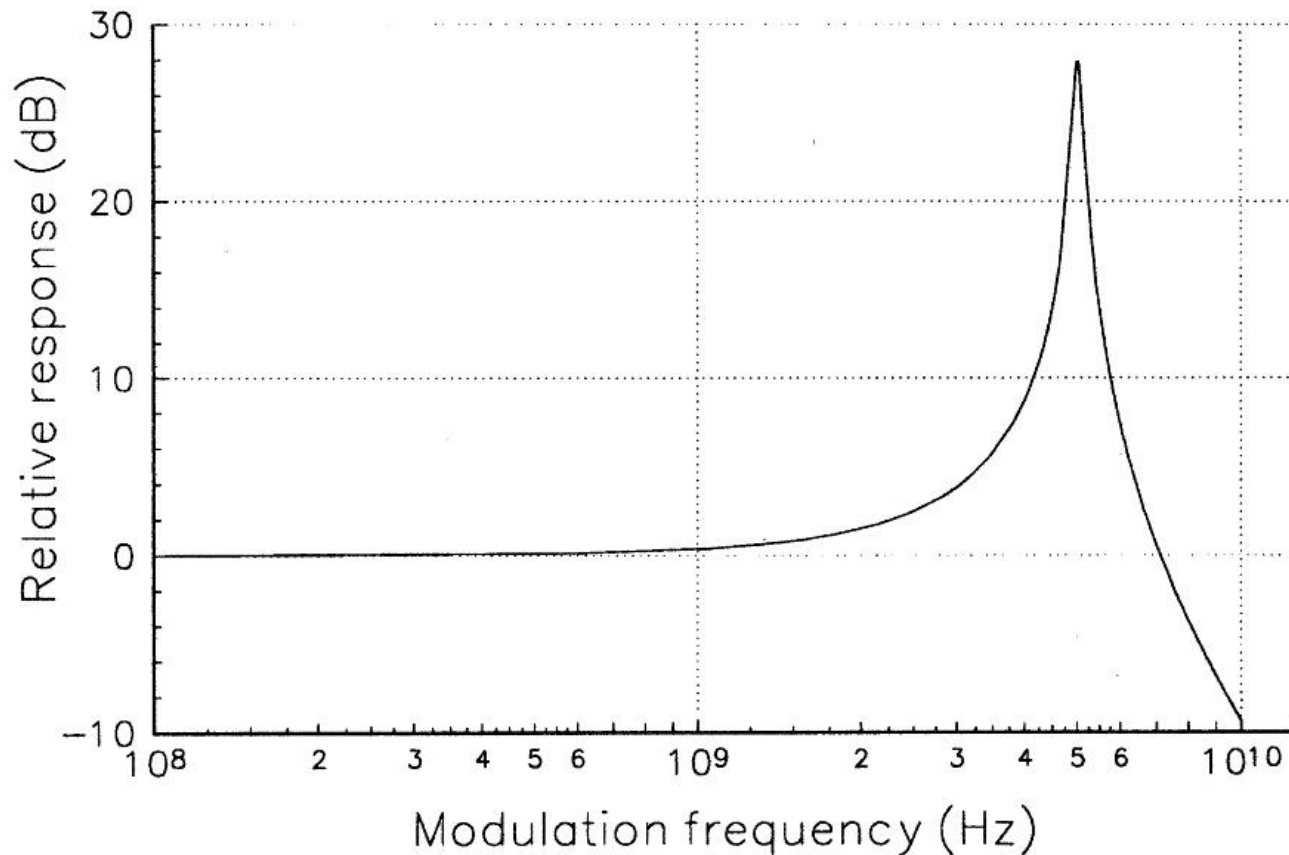
RIN

- ▶ reprezinta o densitate spectrala de zgomot
 - puterea de zgomot depinde de RIN si de banda semnalului
- ▶ Depinde de puterea semnalului
 - P^{-3} la puteri mici, P^{-1} la puteri mari



Raspunsul unei diode laser

- ▶ oscilatii de relaxare - x GHz



EIN

► Equivalent Input Noise

- R_i – rezistenta de intrare in circuitul de modulare a diodei
- Variatiile de putere (zgomot) echivalente unor variatii de curent (zgomot) prin dioda

$$\langle P_n^2 \rangle = r \cdot \langle I_n^2 \rangle$$

$$EIN[W] = R_i \cdot \langle I_n^2 \rangle \quad 1 \text{ Hz banda}$$

$$EIN[W / Hz] = RIN \cdot (I_0 - I_{th})^2 \cdot R_i$$

Zgomotul fotodiodei

▶ NEP

- Noise Equivalent Power
- r – rezonvizitatea diodei

$$NEP[W] = \frac{\int \sqrt{\langle i_n^2 \rangle} df}{r}$$

- r depinde de λ , implica NEP depinde de λ
- In cataloage apare de obicei densitatea spectrala

$$NEP[W / \sqrt{Hz}] = \frac{\sqrt{\langle i_n^2 \rangle}}{r} = \frac{NEP}{\sqrt{BW_{PD}}}$$

Zgomotul fotodiodei

▶ NEP

- cea mai mica putere detectabila

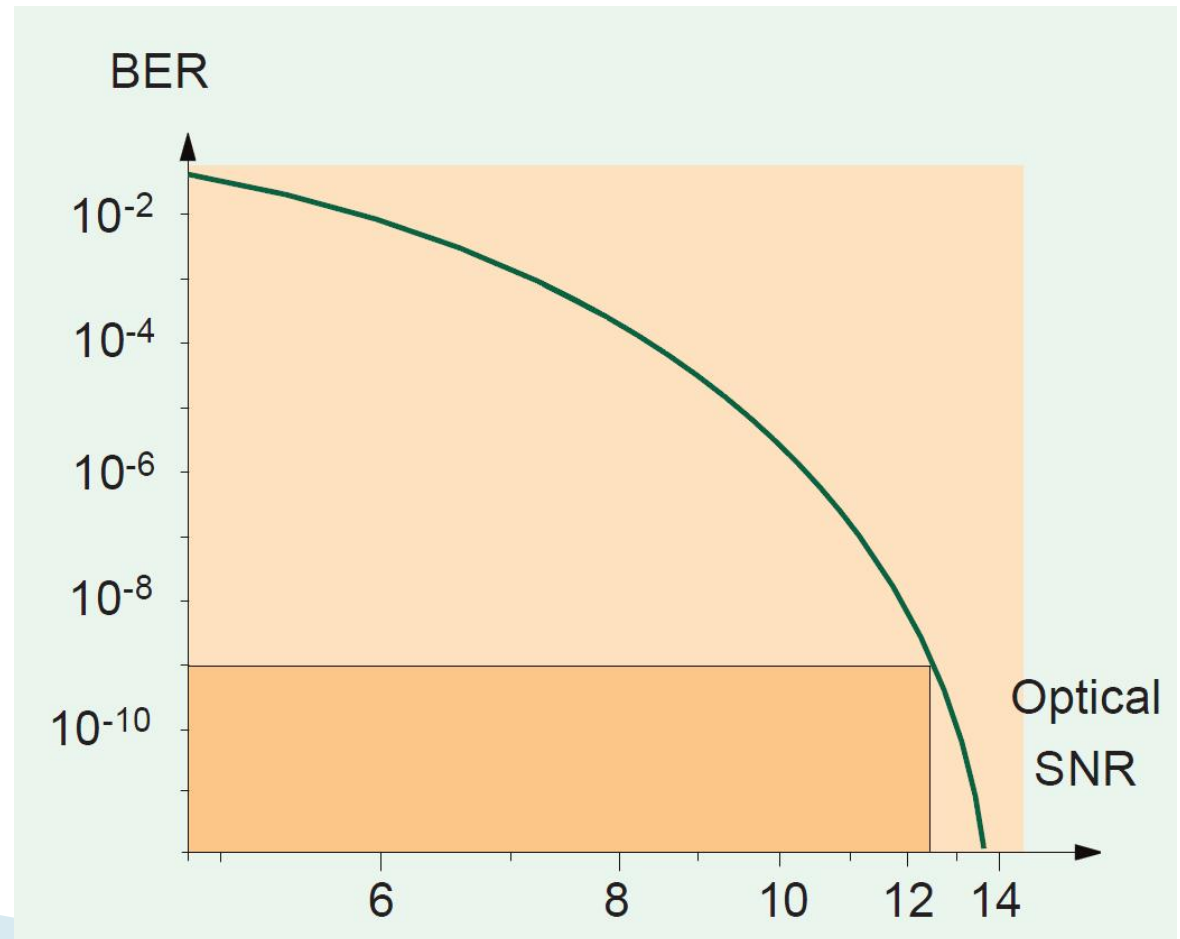
$$\langle i_n^2 \rangle = 2 \cdot e \cdot I \cdot BW_{PD} = 2 \cdot e \cdot (I_S + I_{dark}) \cdot BW_{PD}$$

$$P_{\min} = \frac{\sqrt{\langle i_n^2 \rangle_{\min}}}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \sqrt{2 \cdot e \cdot I_{dark} \cdot BW_{PD}}$$

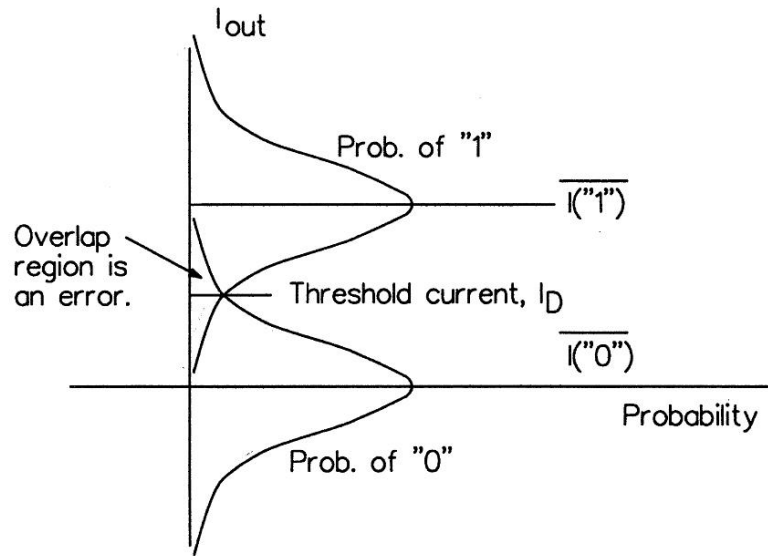
$$NEP [W / \sqrt{Hz}] = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \sqrt{2 \cdot e \cdot I_{dark}}$$

BER

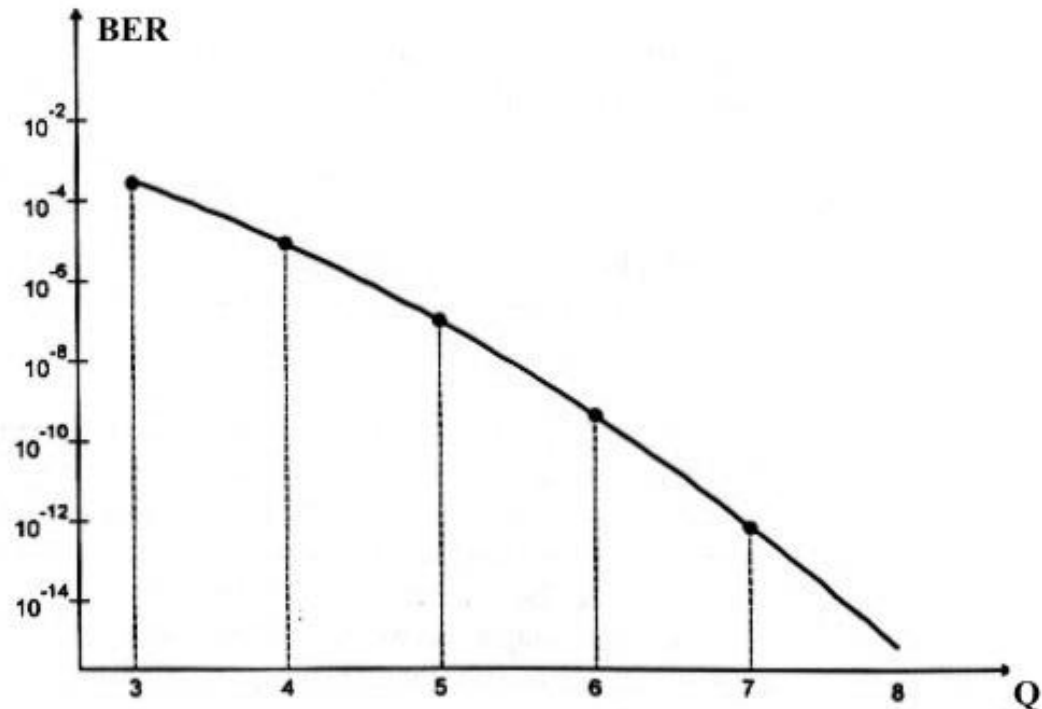
▶ Bit Error Rate



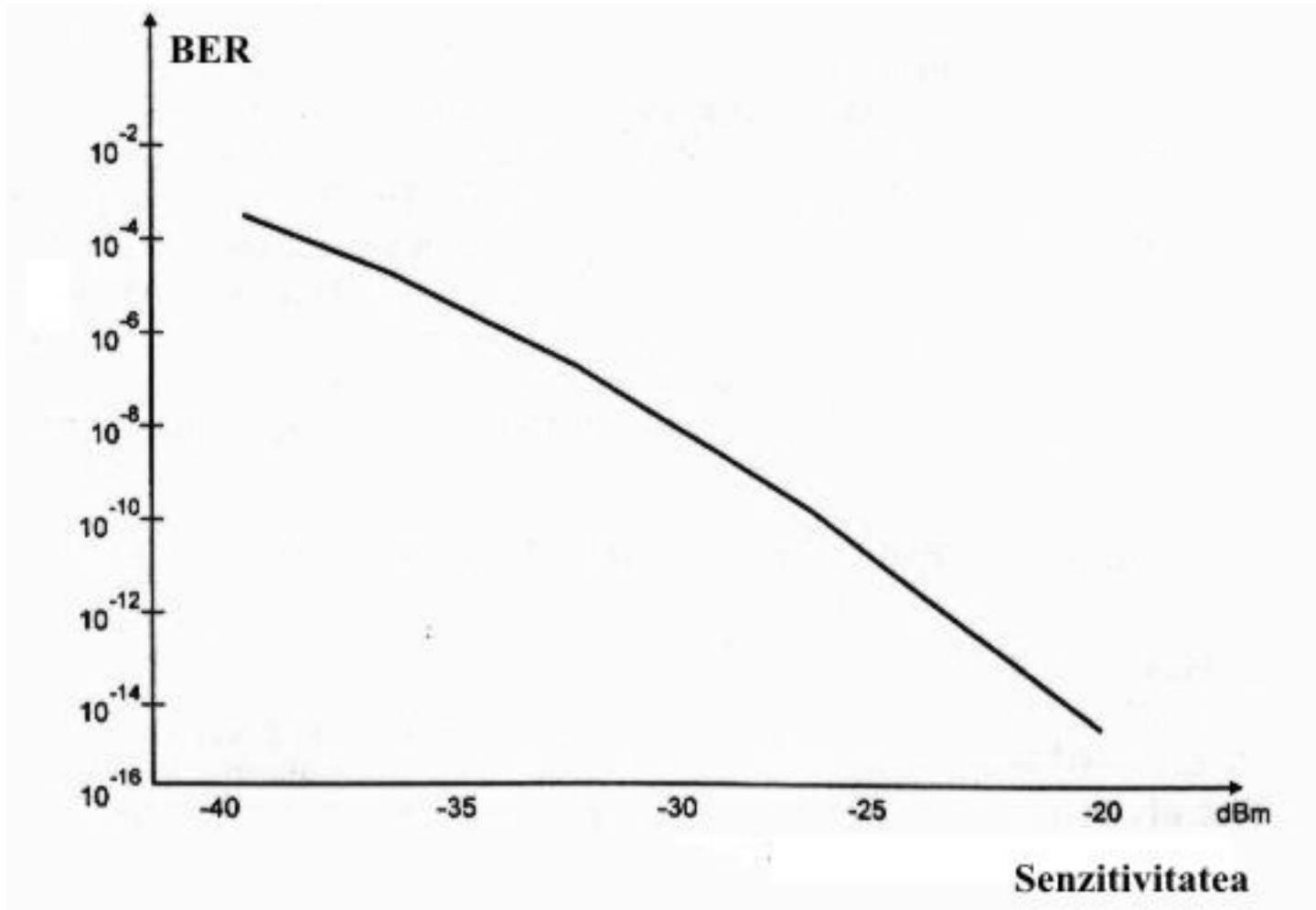
Probabilitate de eroare



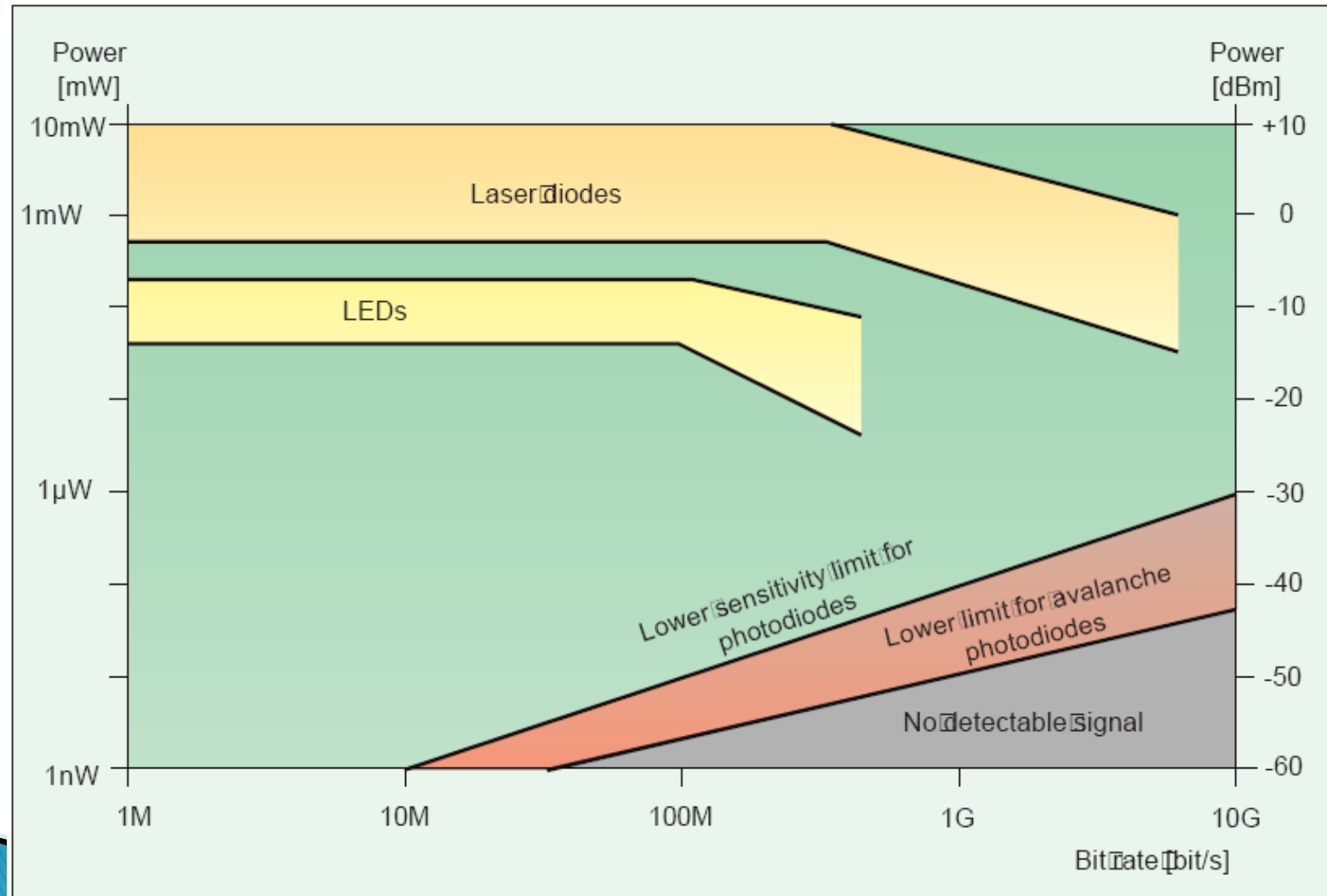
$$Q = \frac{\overline{i(1)} - I_D}{\sigma_1} = \frac{I_D - \overline{i(0)}}{\sigma_0}$$



Senzitivitatea unei diode



Limite putere/bandă a dispozitivelor optoelectronice



Contact

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- ▶ rdamian@etti.tuiasi.ro