

ES 1

fibra ottica step-index

$$\lambda_0 = 1100 \text{ nm}$$

$$d = 5 \mu\text{m}$$

$$n_2 = 1.4$$

$$D_m = -26 \frac{\text{ps}}{\text{nm} \cdot \text{km}} \quad ; \quad D_w = -6 \frac{\text{ps}}{\text{nm} \cdot \text{km}}$$

$$\text{VCSEL } \Delta\lambda_{\text{FWHM}} = 0.2 \text{ nm}$$

a) Dimensionare n_1 affinché \rightarrow fibra monomodale
 $\rightarrow \alpha_{\text{max}} \geq 8^\circ$

$$\rightarrow V = \frac{2\pi a}{\lambda_0} \text{NA} \leq 2.405, \text{ con } a: \text{raggio del core}$$

$$\text{NA} \leq \frac{2.405 \lambda_0}{2\pi a} = 0.1684$$

$$\rightarrow \sin \alpha_{\text{max}} = \frac{\text{NA}}{n_0} \geq \sin(8^\circ) = 0.1392$$

$n_0 = 1$

Si sceglie ad esempio $\text{NA} = 0.16$

$$\text{NA} = \sqrt{n_1^2 - n_2^2} \quad \rightarrow \quad n_1 = \sqrt{\text{NA}^2 + n_2^2} = 1.409$$

b) L_{max} compatibile con $B_{\text{RTE}} = 10 \text{ Gbps}$

fibra monomodale \Rightarrow NO dispersione intermodale.

\rightarrow dispersione cromatica:

$$\frac{\Delta z_{\text{ch}}}{L} = |D_{\text{ch}}| \Delta\lambda_{\text{FWHM}}, \text{ con } |D_{\text{ch}}| = |D_w + D_m| = 32 \frac{\text{ps}}{\text{nm} \cdot \text{km}}$$

$$B_{RTz} = \frac{1}{2 \Delta \tau_{ch}}$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta \tau_{ch} \leq \frac{1}{2 B_{RTz}} = 50 \text{ ps}$$

$$|D_{ch}| \Delta \lambda_{FWHM} L_{max} \leq 50 \text{ ps}$$

$$\rightarrow L_{max} = 7.8 \text{ km}$$

c) Sorgente LED ($\lambda_0 = 1100 \text{ nm}$) \rightarrow ricalcolare L_{max}

In un LED $\Delta E_{FWHM} \approx 3kT = 77.6 \text{ meV}$

$$|dE| = \frac{hc}{\lambda^2} |d\lambda| \quad \rightarrow \quad \Delta \lambda_{FWHM} = \frac{\lambda^2}{hc} \Delta E_{FWHM} = 75.7 \text{ nm}$$

$$\rightarrow L_{max} \approx 20 \text{ metri}$$

ES2

diode laser in GaAs ($n = 3.6$)

$$\lambda_0 = 870 \text{ nm}$$

$$L = 350 \mu\text{m}$$

$$W = 3 \mu\text{m}$$

$$d = 80 \text{ nm}$$

$$\tau_{\text{ph}} = 3 \text{ ps}$$

$$\tau_r = 2 \text{ ns}$$

$$I_{\text{TH}} = 20 \text{ mA}$$

2) Determinare n_{TH}

Equazione di bilancio in CW:

$$\frac{I}{qLWd} = \frac{n}{\tau_r} + CnN_{\text{ph}}$$

A questo passo ancora trascurare l'emissione stimolata rispetto all'emissione spontanea

$$\rightarrow N_{\text{ph}} \approx 0$$

$$\frac{I_{\text{TH}}}{qLWd} = \frac{n_{\text{TH}}}{\tau_r}$$

$$\rightarrow n_{\text{TH}} = \frac{\tau_r}{qLWd} I_{\text{TH}} = 2.98 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

6) Calcolare la slope efficiency η_s

$$\eta_s \triangleq \frac{P_{\text{out}}}{(I - I_{\text{TH}})}$$

$$e \quad P_{\text{out}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot N_{\text{ph}} \cdot (\text{Volume cavity}) \cdot (\text{Energia fotone}) \cdot (1-R)}{\Delta t} \rightarrow \frac{nhc}{e}$$

Ricavo N_{PH} dall'equazione di bilancio:

$$I > I_{TH} \quad \begin{cases} n = n_{TH} \\ \frac{N_{PH}}{\tau_{PH}} = C_{n_{TH}} N_{PH} \quad [\text{rate fotoni persi} = \text{rate em. stimulate}] \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{I}{qLWd} = \left(\frac{n_{TH}}{\tau_r} \right) + C_{n_{TH}} N_{PH} = \frac{I_{TH}}{qLWd} + \frac{N_{PH}}{\tau_{PH}}$$

↓
 $\frac{I_{TH}}{qLWd}$

$$\rightarrow N_{PH} = \frac{\tau_{PH}}{qLWd} (I - I_{TH})$$

$$\rightarrow P_{OUT} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \frac{\tau_{PH}}{qLWd} (LWd) \frac{hc}{\lambda_0}}{L} (1-R) (I - I_{TH})$$

↑ η_{slope}

$$\eta_s = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\tau_{PH}}{q} \frac{hc^2}{n\lambda_0} \frac{1}{L} (1-R), \quad \text{con } R = \left(\frac{1-3.6}{1+3.6} \right)^2 = 0.32$$

$$\rightarrow \eta_s = 0.35 \frac{W}{A}$$

C) ΔT_{max} per avere $\Delta \lambda_{0,ms} \leq 10 \text{ pm}$

Condizione di interferenza costruttiva in cavità: $L = \frac{m\lambda_0}{2n}$

Una variazione di temperatura ΔT determina una variazione dell'indice di rifrazione n , e della lunghezza della cavità L , e quindi uno spostamento del modo longitudinale oscillante.

$$\lambda = \frac{2nL}{m} \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial T} = \frac{2}{m} \left(L \frac{\partial n}{\partial T} + n \frac{\partial L}{\partial T} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial T} = \underbrace{\left(\frac{2nL}{m} \right)}_{\lambda_0} \left(\frac{\partial n}{n \partial T} + \frac{\partial L}{L \partial T} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta T_{\text{max}} = \frac{\Delta \lambda}{\lambda_0 \left(\frac{\partial n}{n \partial T} + \frac{\partial L}{L \partial T} \right)} = 0.14 \text{ K}$$

ES3

Si APD

$$W_p = 1.5 \mu\text{m}$$

$$I_{d,0} = 2 \text{ nA}$$

$$F = M^\alpha, \alpha = 0.3$$

$$R_L = 22 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$S_{i,2} = \left(2.5 \frac{\text{pA}}{\sqrt{\text{Hz}}} \right)^2$$

$$\text{BW} = 20 \text{ MHz}$$

$$I_{ph,0} = 0.5 \text{ nA}$$

2) Determinare q_e sapendo che $M=100$ e $\frac{q_h}{q_e} = k = 0.1$

$$M = \frac{1-k}{\exp[-(1-k)q_e W_p] - k}$$

$$\exp[-(1-k)q_e W_p] = \frac{1+k(M-1)}{M}$$

$$\rightarrow q_e = \frac{1}{W_p(k-1)} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1+k(M-1)}{M}\right) = 1.64 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

6) Calcolare SNR [dB] per $M=1$

circuito equivalente per l'analisi di piccolo segnale:



$$\left(\frac{S}{N}\right)^2 = \frac{M^2 I_{ph,0}^2}{\left[2q(I_{ph,0} + I_{d,0}) M^2 \cdot F + \frac{4kT}{R_L} + S_{i,2} \right] \text{BW}}$$

$M^\alpha, \alpha = 0.3$

$$M=1$$

contributi di rumore:

$$\text{rumore shot: } 2q(I_{ph,0} + I_{d,0}) = \left(2.83 \times 10^{-14} \frac{A}{\sqrt{Hz}}\right)^2$$

$$\text{rumore termico: } \frac{4kT}{R_L} = \left(8.68 \times 10^{-13} \frac{A}{\sqrt{Hz}}\right)^2$$

$$\text{rumore dell'amplificatore: } S_{i,a} = \left(2.5 \times 10^{-12} \frac{A}{\sqrt{Hz}}\right)^2$$

$$SNR \approx 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{I_{ph}^2}{\left[\frac{4kT}{R_L} + S_{i,a}\right] BW} \right) = 10 \log_{10} (0.0018) = -27.5 \text{ dB}$$

C) Determinare M_{opt} , calcolare SNR, e tracciare un grafico SNR vs M

→ Divido $S_{i,tot}$ per M^2 , deriva rispetto a M , e pongo uguale a zero

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial M} \left[2q[I_{d,0} + I_{ph,0}] M^x + \frac{\frac{4kT}{R_L} + S_{i,a}}{M^2} \right] = 0$$

$$2qx[I_{d,0} + I_{ph,0}] M^{x-1} - 2 \left(\frac{4kT}{R_L} + S_{i,a} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{M^3} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow M_{opt} = \left[\frac{2 \left(\frac{4kT}{R_L} + S_{i,a} \right)}{2qx[I_{d,0} + I_{ph,0}]} \right]^{\frac{1}{2+x}} = 118$$

↓
 $x=0.3$

$$SNR = 10 \log_{10} (3.25) = 5.12 \text{ dB}$$

