

11/15/05

ECE 6440

①

Carrier-effect modulation - change in abs + refr. due to carrier density

Drude-Lorenz model

$$\Delta\alpha = \frac{e^3 \lambda_0^2}{4\pi^2 c^3 \epsilon_0 n} \left[ \frac{N_e}{\mu_e (m_{ce}^*)^2} + \frac{N_h}{\mu_h (m_{ch}^*)^2} \right]$$

$e$  = electron charge  
 $N$  = carrier density  
 $\mu$  = mobility  
 $m^*$  = reduced mass

$$\Delta n = - \frac{e^2 \lambda_0}{8\pi^2 c^2 \epsilon_0 n} \left( \frac{N_e}{m_{ce}^*} + \frac{N_h}{m_{ch}^*} \right)$$

①  $1.3 \mu\text{m} = \lambda_0$

$$\Delta\alpha = 6 \times 10^{-18} \Delta N_e + 4 \times 10^{-18} \Delta N_h$$

$$\Delta n = - \left[ 6.2 \times 10^{-22} \Delta N_e + 6 \times 10^{-18} (\Delta N_h)^{0.8} \right]$$

②  $\lambda_0 = 1.55 \mu\text{m}$

$$\Delta\alpha = 8.5 \times 10^{-18} \Delta N_e + 6 \times 10^{-18} \Delta N_h$$

$$\Delta n = - \left[ 8.8 \times 10^{-22} \Delta N_e + 8.5 \times 10^{-18} (\Delta N_h)^{0.8} \right]$$

Carrier generation via optical absorption

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = \frac{P\eta}{h\nu} - \frac{N}{\tau_0}$$

$\tau_0$  = recombination time, 1-10ns (depends on N)

$P$  = optical power

$\eta$  = abs. quantum efficiency

$$N = \frac{P\eta}{h\nu} \tau_0 \quad \text{① steady-state}$$

(2)

$\lambda = 1.15 \mu\text{m}$      $\alpha = 2.83 \text{ dB/cm}$      $\eta = \frac{P_{\text{out}}}{P_{\text{in}}} = 1 - 10^{-0.283(1.01)} = 0.64\%$      $100 \mu\text{m}$   
 $\lambda = 1.55 \mu\text{m}$      $\alpha = 0.004 \text{ dB/cm}$      $\eta = 0$   
 $\lambda < 1 \mu\text{m}$      $\alpha \gg 10^2 \text{ cm}^{-1}$      $\eta \gg 60\%$

two-photon absorption

$\frac{dN}{dt} = \frac{\beta_2 I^2}{2h\nu} - \frac{N}{\tau}$     @ steady-state     $N = \tau \beta_2 I^2 / 2h\nu$

$\beta_2 \sim 7 \times 10^{-10} \text{ cm/W}$     @ 1550 nm in Si

current injection



$\frac{dN}{dt} = \frac{J}{e} - \frac{N}{\tau}$     @ steady-state     $N = \frac{J}{e} \tau$

modulation response  $N = N_0 + N_1 e^{j\omega t}$      $J = J_0 + J_1 e^{j\omega t}$

~~$j\omega N_1 e^{j\omega t} = \frac{N_0}{e} + \frac{N_1}{e} e^{j\omega t} - \frac{N_0}{\tau} - \frac{N_1}{\tau} e^{j\omega t}$~~

~~$j\omega N_1 e^{j\omega t} = \frac{J_0}{e} + \frac{J_1}{e} e^{j\omega t} - \frac{N_0}{\tau} - \frac{N_1}{\tau} e^{j\omega t}$~~

$(j\omega + \frac{1}{\tau}) N_1 = \frac{J_1}{e} \Rightarrow N_1 = \Delta N(t) = \frac{J_1}{e(j\omega + \frac{1}{\tau})}$

$\Delta N(t) = \frac{J_1 \tau}{e} \cdot \frac{1}{(1 + j\omega\tau)} = \frac{J_1 \tau}{e} \cdot \frac{1 - j\omega\tau}{1 + (\omega\tau)^2}$

3 dB bandwidth for  $\tau \sim 1 \text{ GHz}$