Moduladulación Óptica

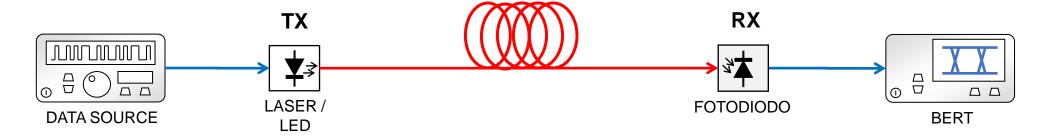
Fotónica

Grado en Ingeniería de Tecnologías de las Telecomunicaciones



Guillermo Carpintero

Fundamentos de Sistemas de Comunicaciones Ópticas



El propósito es transmitir grandes cantidades de información (ancho de banda) sobre grandes distancias (longitud del enlace)

Requiere modular la luz, imprimir la información en una frecuencia portadora óptica.

La información puede ser digital (1, 0) o analógica (una onda continua).

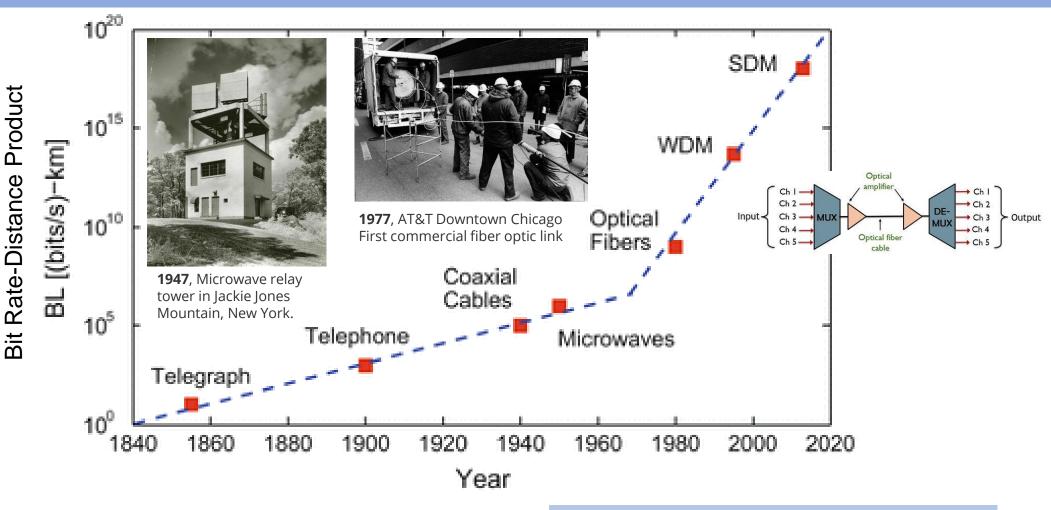
La calidad de la transmisión se mide mediante:

la tasa de error de bit (**Bit Error Rate**, BER), en sistemas digitales la relación señal a ruido (**Signal to Noise Ratio**, SNR), en sistemas analógicos

Fundamentos de Sistemas de Comunicaciones Ópticas

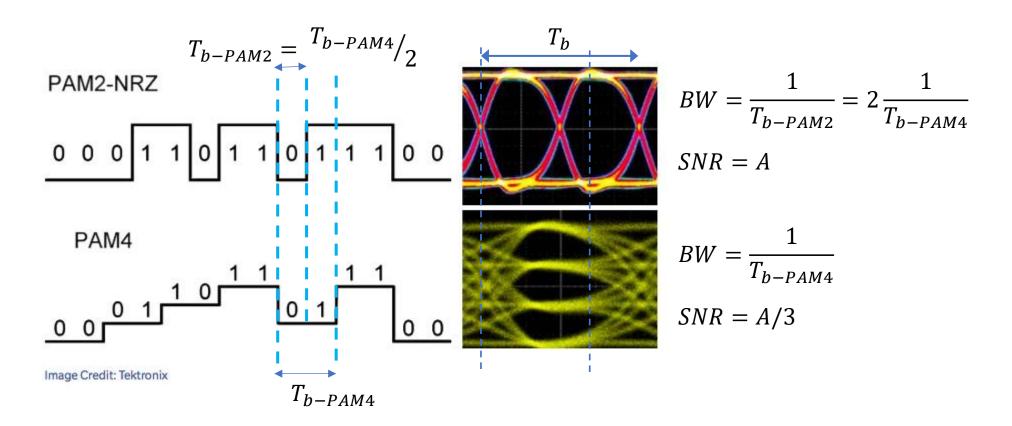
The emergence of new technologies is marked by red squares.

Slope change around 1977 when optical fibers were first used for optical communication.



Fundamentos de Sistemas de Comunicaciones Ópticas

Bit Rate (BR), Baud Rate, Bandwidth (BW) and Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR)



Fundamentos de Sistemas de Comunicaciones Ópticas

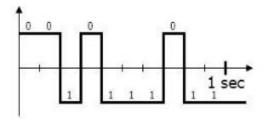
Bit Rate (BR), Baud Rate, Bandwidth (BW) and Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR)

Bandwidth Es el ancho espectral que ocupa una señal.

Bit Rate Es la velocidad de transmisión, medida en número de bits por segundo (b/s). De acuerdo con criterio de Nyquist, la tasa de transmisión de bits por un canal es dos veces el ancho de banda del medio.

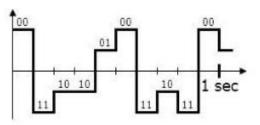
Baud Rate Es la velocidad de señalización, asociado al número de símbolos transmitidos por unidad de tiempo. Baud = BR/N, siendo N el numero de bits por símbolo.

Ejercicio



Baud Rate, Baud = _____ Bit Rate, BR =

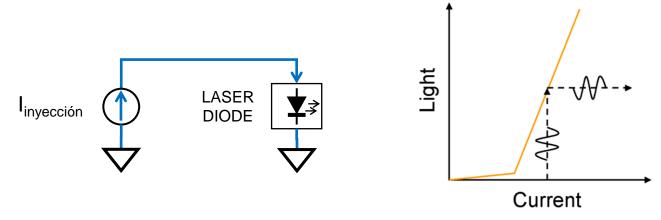
Bandwidth, BW = _____



Baud Rate, Baud = _____ Bit Rate, BR = _____ Bandwidth, BW =

Esquemas de Modulación: Modulación Directa (de un diodo láser)

• Directa



La modulación directa es el método por el que la potencia óptica emitida por el diodo láser varía mediante la variación de la corriente inyectada.

La señal de datos (RF/AC) se superpone a la corriente de polarización (DC)



Esquema sencillo, Bajo Coste, LINEAL

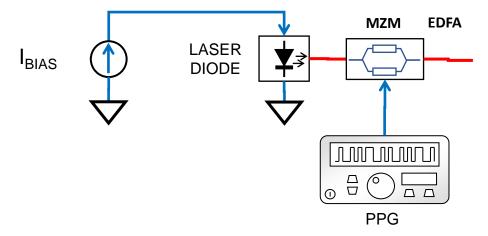


Limitado por frecuencia de resonancia y tiempo de encendido, Saturación y Clippling producen distorsión no-lineal Chirp de la longitud de onda

Esquemas de Modulación: Modulación Externa

Esquema

- Directa
- Externa



En el esquema de modulación externa, el láser emite una potencia óptica constante que se varía en un dispositivo externo, un modulador óptico.

La señal moduladora es una tensión v(t).



Bajo Chirp, Alta frecuencia



NO LINEAL, Requiere componentes adicionales (modulador, driver)

Esquemas de modulación

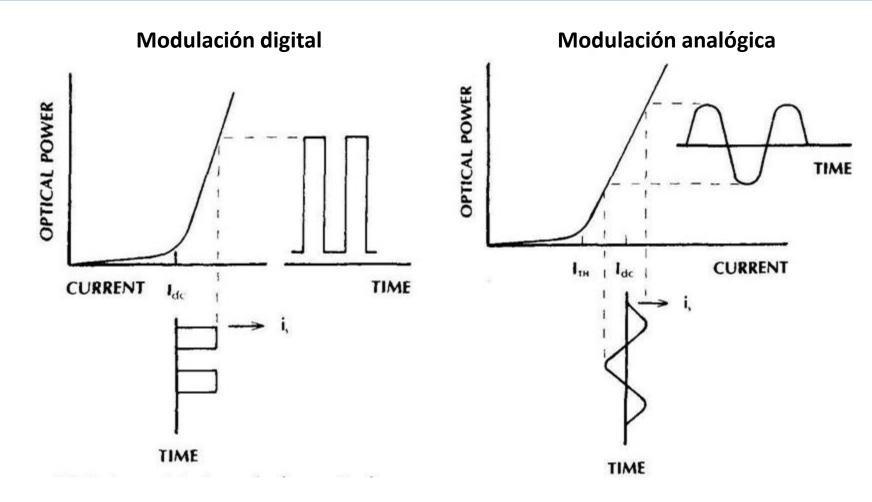
Modulación Digital / Modulación Analógica

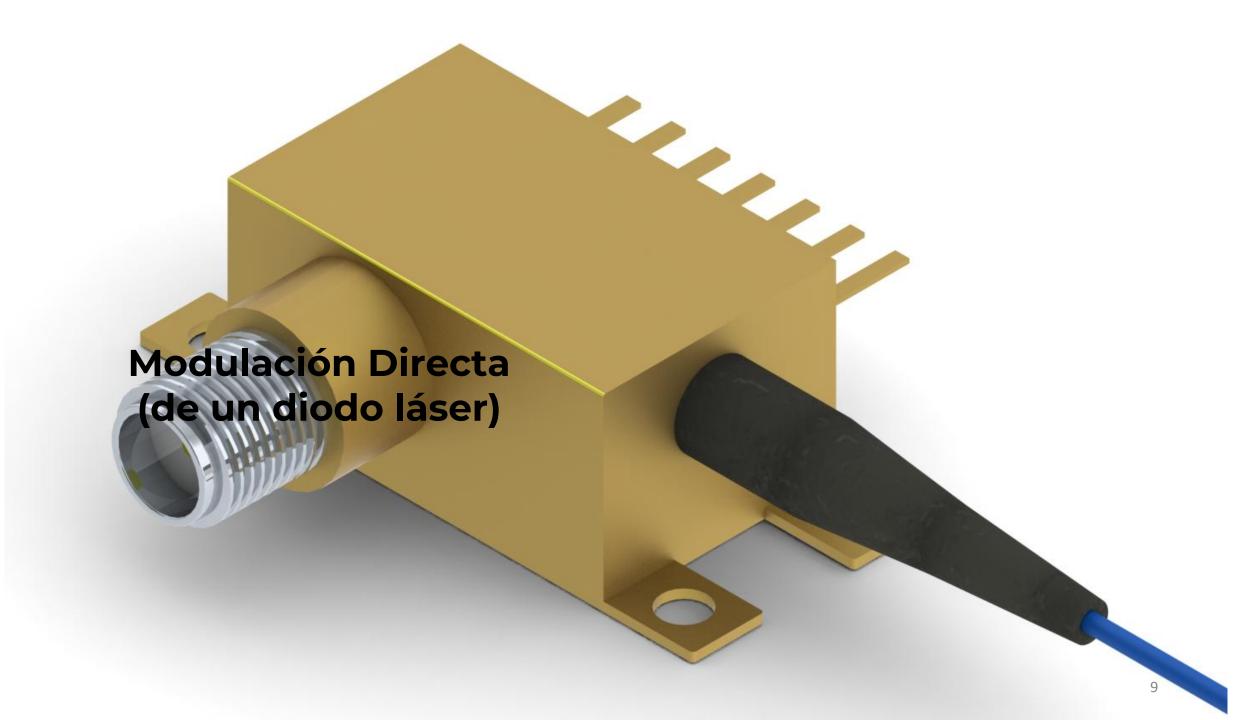
Esquema

- Directa
- Externa

Tipo de señal

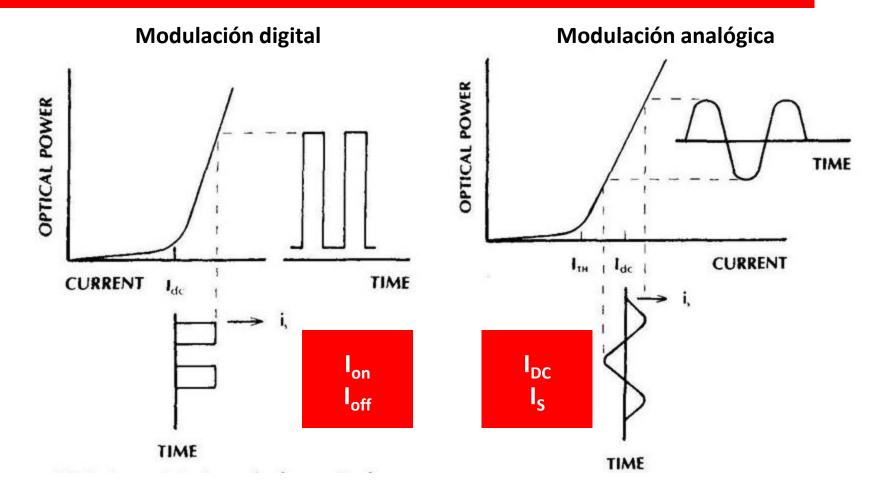
- Digital
- Analógica



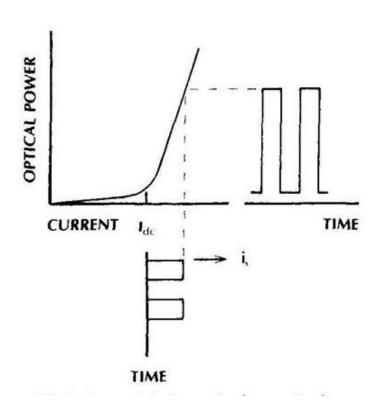


Puntos de polarización

Es muy relevante el hecho de que los diodos láser poseen una corriente umbral, I_{TH}



Modulación Digital



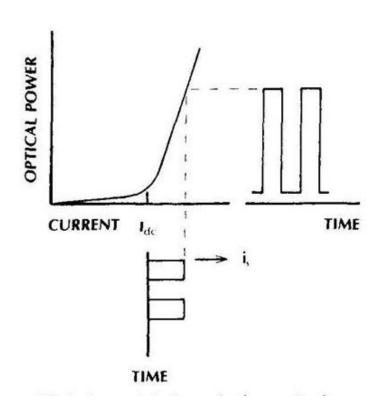
Caso de que $I_1 < I_{th}$

- Rango dinámico (diferencia Pon/Poff), reduce consumo energía
- Tiempo de arranque (limita Bit Rate)

Caso de que $I_1 > I_{th}$

- Velocidad de respuesta
- Emite luz en estado apagado, continuo consumo de energía

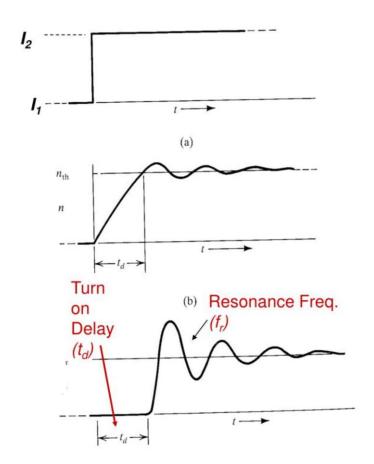
Modulación Digital



Cuando la corriente inyectada sufre un cambio repentido (escalón de corriente), de un nivel bajo ($I_I < I_{th}$) a un nivel alto ($I_2 > I_{th}$), se produce un retardo en el encendido:

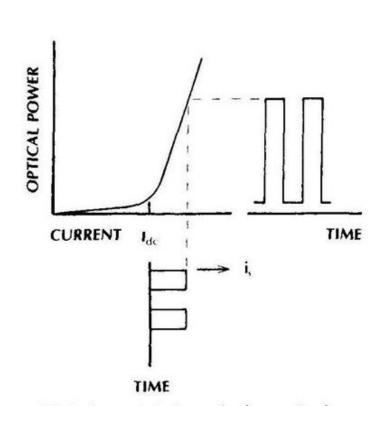
$$t_d = \tau_{sp} \ln \left[\frac{I_2 - I_1}{I_2 - I_{th}} \right]$$

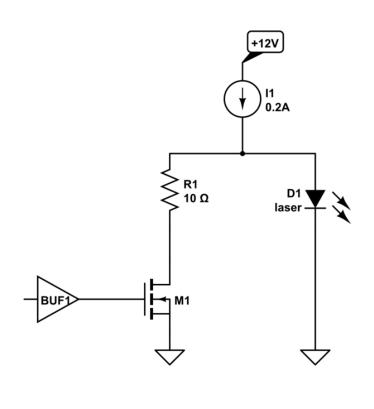
Este retardo limita la máxima tasa de bits.



Modulación Digital

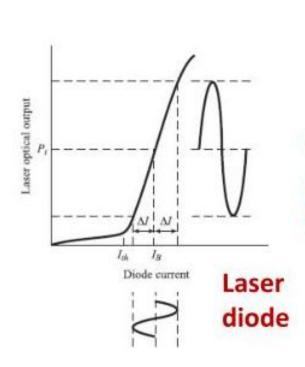
Ejemplo de circuito de modulación





Modulación Analógica

Limitaciones



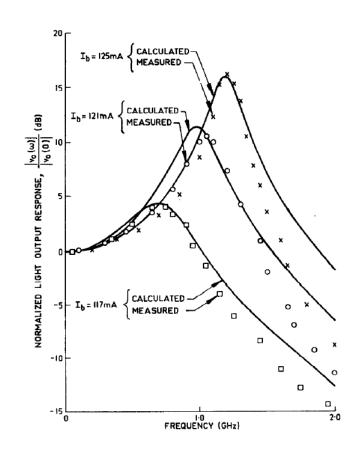
$$m = \frac{\Delta I}{I_B'}$$

For LEDs $I_B' = I_B$

For laser diodes $I_B' = I_B - I_{th}$

La frecuencia de modulación no puede superar la frecuencia de resonancia del diodo láser:

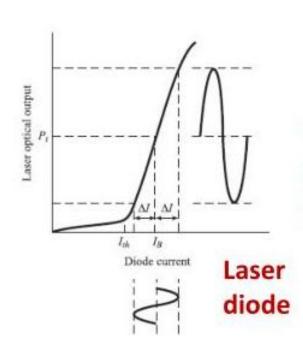
$$f_{RO} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tau_{sp} \, \tau_{ph}}} \left[\frac{I_B}{I_{th}} - 1 \right]$$

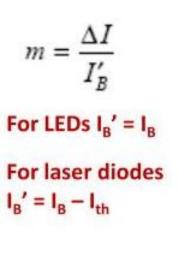


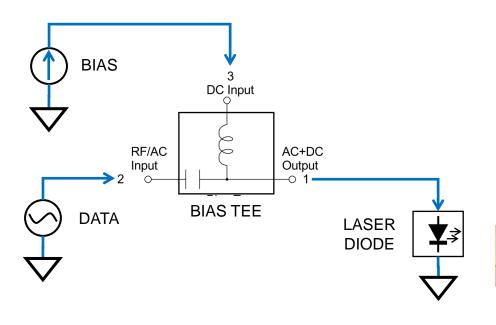
Modulación Analógica

Ejemplo de circuito de modulación

Requiere una Bias Tee





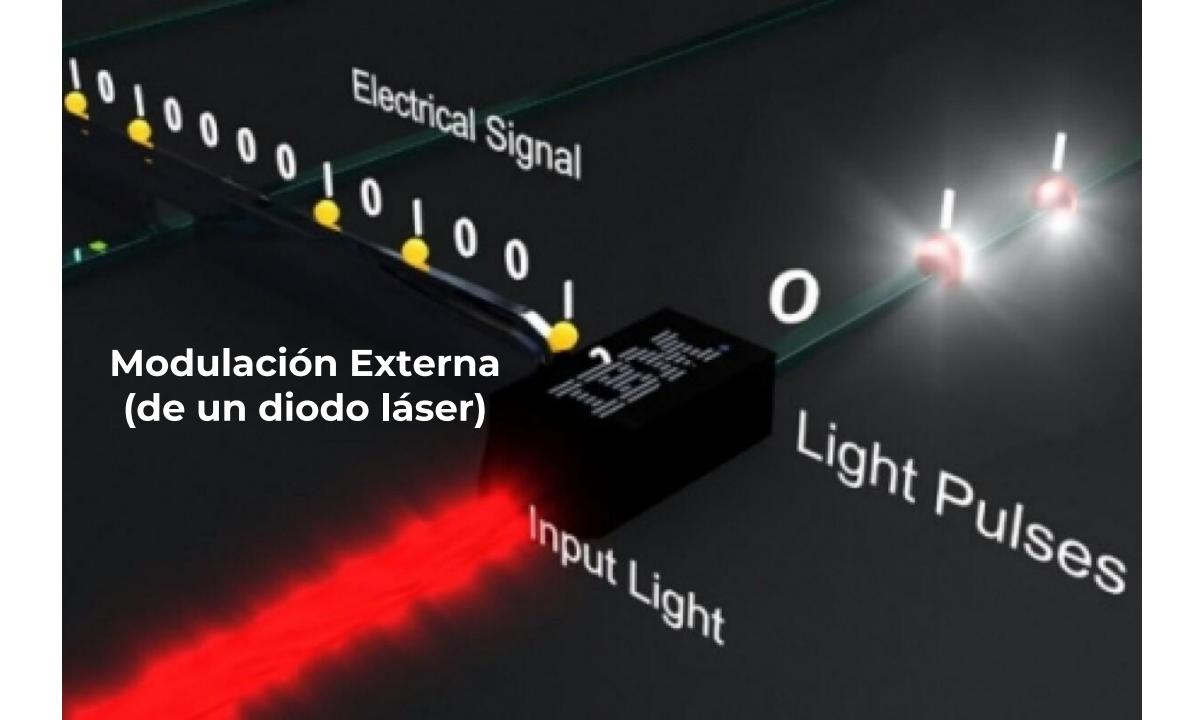




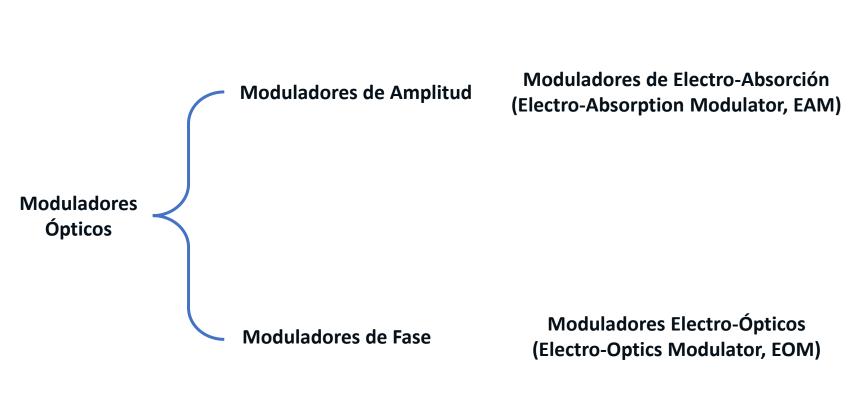
V251 BIAS TEE IN S/N 003013

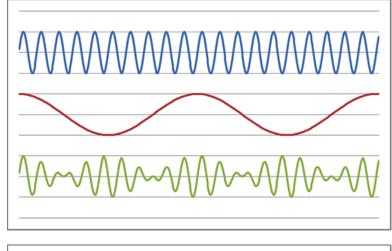
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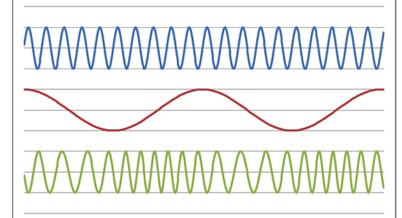




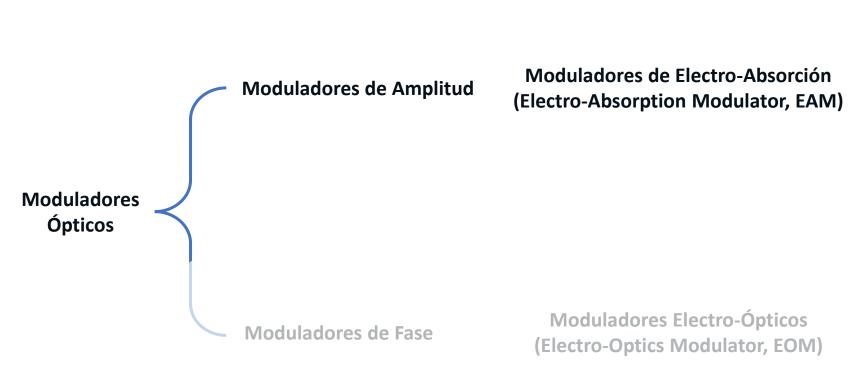
Tipos de Moduladores

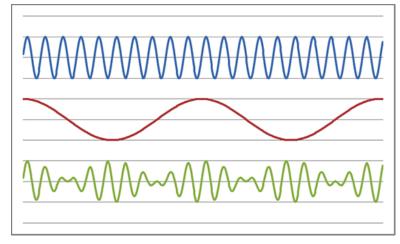


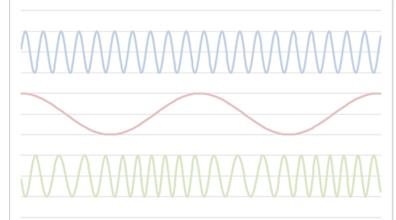




Tipos de Moduladores



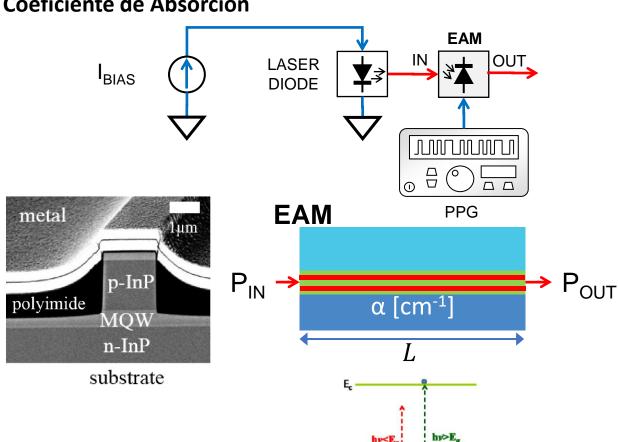




Moduladores de Electro-Absorción

Coeficiente de Absorción

Moduladores Ópticos



Un EAM es básicamente un amplificador óptico semiconductor (Semiconductor Optical Amplifier, SOA) o fotodiodo (Photodiode, PD) p-i-n polarizado en inversa.

La modulación se produce por la absorción de la luz en el material semiconductor a medida que se propaga a través de la estructura, desde IN a OUT.

$$T = \frac{P_{OUT}}{P_{IN}} = e^{-\alpha L}$$

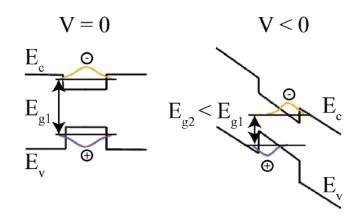
La energía del fotón (hv) debe superar la energía del gap entre bandas del semiconductor (Eg)

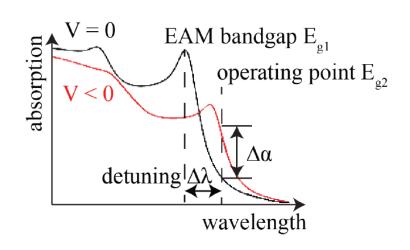
Moduladores de Electro-Absorción

Modulación del coeficiente de absorción

El coeficiente de absorción en el material puede ser modificado mediante un campo eléctrico, generado aplicando un voltage.

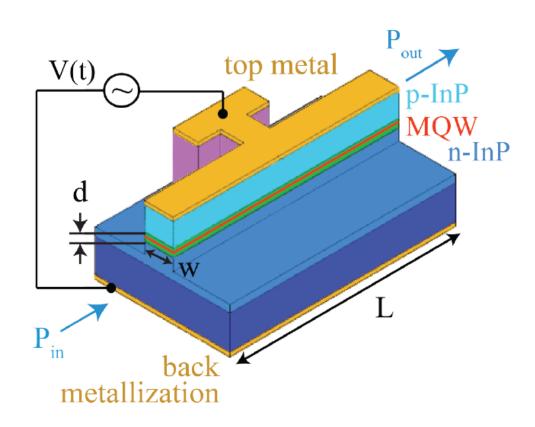
Ello se produce por el fenómeno "Quantum-confined Stark Effect" (QCSE), observándose a determinadas longitudes de onda

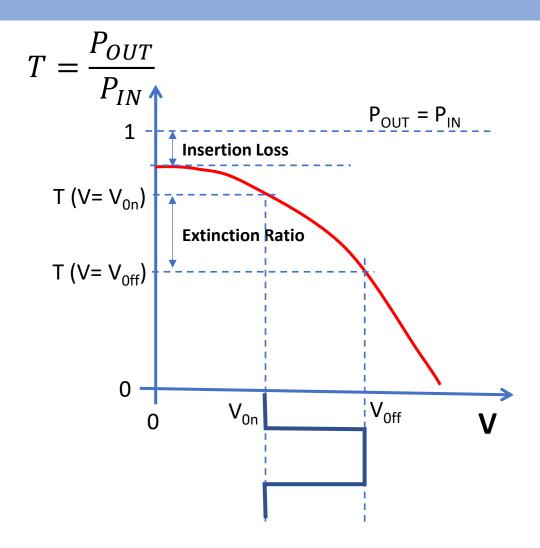




Moduladores de Electro-Absorción

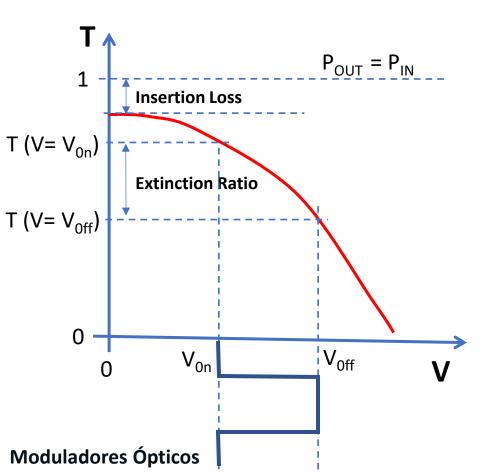
Características del dispositivo





Moduladores de Electro-Absorción

Pérdidas de Inserción (Insertion Loss)

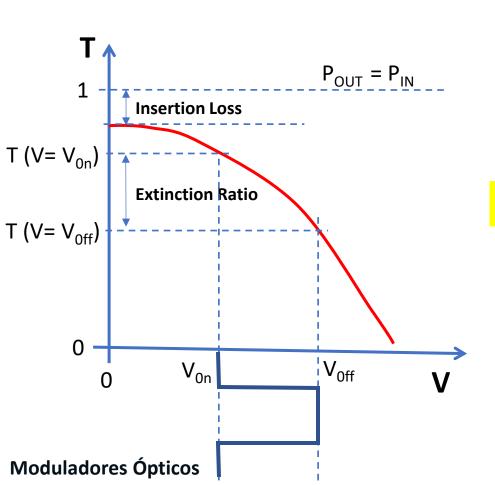


$$IL = T(V = 0) = \frac{P_{OUT}(V = 0)}{P_{IN}} = e^{-\alpha(V=0)L}$$

$$IL(dB) = -10 \log_{10}(e^{-\alpha(0)L}) = 4.343 \alpha(0)L$$

Moduladores de Electro-Absorción

Tasa de Extinción (Extinction Ratio)



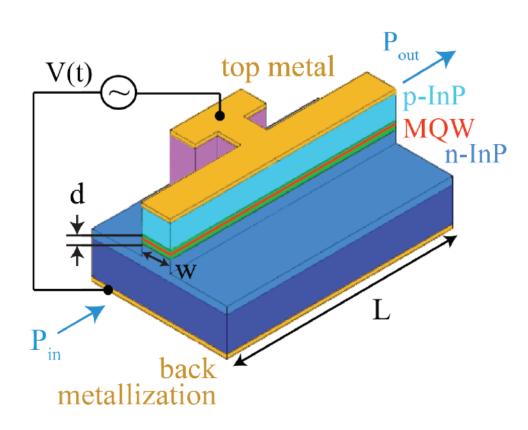
$$ER = T(V_{on}/V_{off}) = \frac{P_{OUT}(V = V_{on})}{P_{OUT}(V = V_{off})} = \frac{e^{-\alpha(V_{on})L}}{e^{-\alpha(V_{off})L}}$$

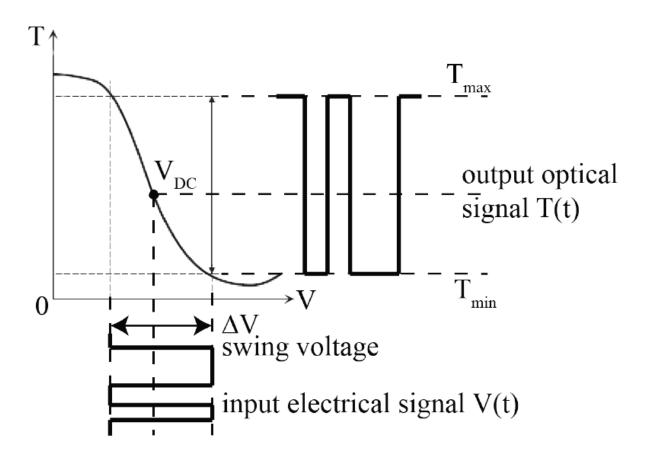
$$ER(dB) = -10 \log_{10}(ER) = 4.343 \left[\alpha(V_{off}) - \alpha(V_{on})\right]L$$

La tasa de extinción (ER) puede hacerse lo elevada que se desee, a costa de aumentar la longitud del modulador (L). Ello tiene como consecuencia el aumento de las pérdidas de inserción (IL).

Moduladores de Electro-Absorción

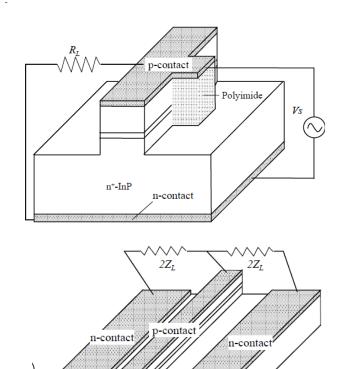
Estructura del dispositivo





Moduladores de Electro-Absorción

Tipos de moduladores EAM



SI-InP

Table 1.1: Overview of Lumped-Element (LE) and Traveling-Wave (TW) InP-based EAMs.

Type	Loss [dB]	V	Ext. [dB]	$f_{3 \mathrm{dBe}} [\mathrm{GHz}]$	L (µm)	Ζ [Ω]	Year
		-			**	_ []	
LE	2.9	20	17	3	375	-	1987 [22]
LE	3	2	10	12.5	100	1	1991 [23]
LE	2.7	3	17	20	110	-	1992 [24]
LE	3	1.9	10	35	120	-	1994 [25]
LE	7	2.6	10	20 - 40	50	-	1995 [26]
LE	-	1.8	> 10	42	120	-	1995 [27]
LE	8 [†]	< 3	15	50	63	-	1996 [28]
LE	gain≀	2.4	14.4	6	225	-	2000 [29]
LE	gain≀	3	32	10Gb/s	300	-	2003 [30]
TW	-	< 2	15	$> 50^{\ddagger}$	200	-	1997 [31]
TW	-	1.2	20	25	300	25	1999 [32]
TW	5	0.5 - 2	10 - 30	43	450	15	2001 [33]
TW	-	3	21	> 50	225	-	2001 [34]
TW	gain≀	2.5	13	> 40	80 - 120	-	2002 [35]
TW	-	2	40	> 20	330	-	2002 [36]

[†]Fiber-to-fiber insertion loss; [‡]3 dBo; [≀] due to an integrated semiconductor optical amplifier.

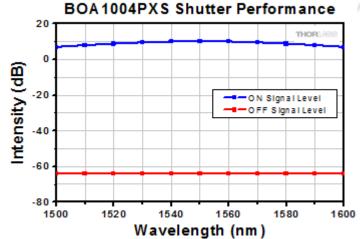
Besten, den, J. H. (2004). Integration of multiwavelength lasers with fast electro-optical modulators. Technische Universiteit Eindhoven DOI: 10.6100/IR581315

Moduladores de Electro-Absorción

Dispositivos comerciales: High-Speed Optical Shutter/Switch

Products Home / Active Optical Devices / Optical Switches / High-Speed Optical Shutter/Switch

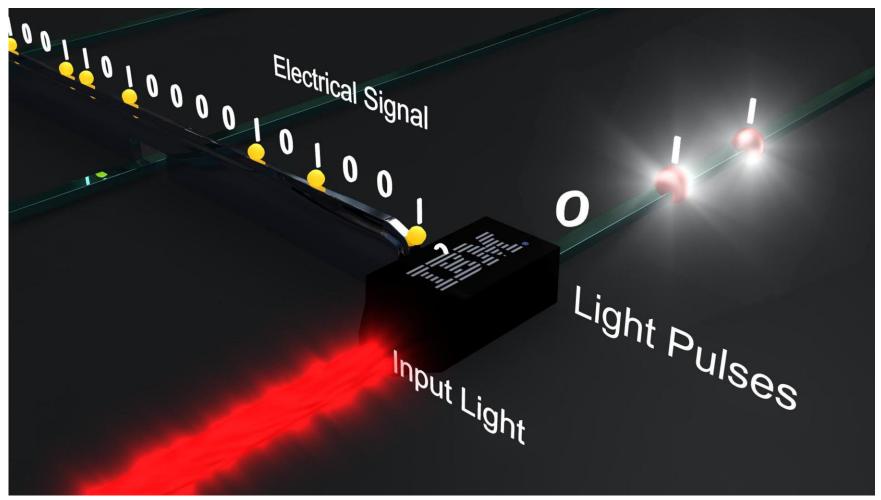




Item	SOA1013SXS			BOA1004PXS		
Parameter	Min	Typical	Max	Min	Typical	Max
Operating Current	-	500 mA	600 mA	-	600 mA	750 mA
Operating Wavelength	1528 nm	-	1562 nm	1500 nm	-	1600 nm
Optical Isolation (P _{IN} /P _{OUT}) @ 0 mA and 1550 nm	42 dB	-	-	40 dB	-	-
Extinction Ratio (On/Off @ P _{IN} = -20 dBm and 1550 nm)	-	60 dB	-	-	70 dB	-
Switching Speed	-	1 ns	-	-	1 ns	-
Max Output Power for CW Input Signal	-	17 dBm	-	-	18 dBm	-
Max Output Power for Modulated Input Signal	-	9 dBm	-	-	10 dBm	-
Saturation Output Power (@ -3 dB)	12 dBm	14 dBm	-	13 dBm	15 dBm	-
Noise Figure	-	8.0 dB	9.5 dB	-	8.0 dB	9.5 dB
Small Signal Gain Across BW (@ P _{IN} = -20 dBm)	10 dB	13 dB	-	22 dB	25 dB	-
Polarization Dependent Gain	-	1 dB	1.8 dB	-	-	-
Forward Voltage	-	1.6 V	1.8 V	-	1.6 V	1.8 V
Thermoelectric Cooler (TEC) Current ^a	-	0.23 A	1.5 A	-	0.23 A	1.5 A
Thermoelectric Cooler (TEC) Voltage ^a	-	0.5 V	4 V	-	0.5 V	4 V
Thermistor Resistancea,b	-	10 kΩ	-	-	10 kΩ	-
Chip Length	-	1.5 mm	-	-	1.5 mm	-
Waveguide Refractive Index	-	3.2	-	-	3.2	-
Fiber Type	SMF-28-J9 (Single Mode Fiber)		PMF-1550 (Polarization-Maintaining Fiber)			
Fiber Length	1.5 ± 0.1 m			1.5 ± 0.1 m		
Fiber Connector	FC/APC			FC/APC, Key Aligned to Slow Axis		

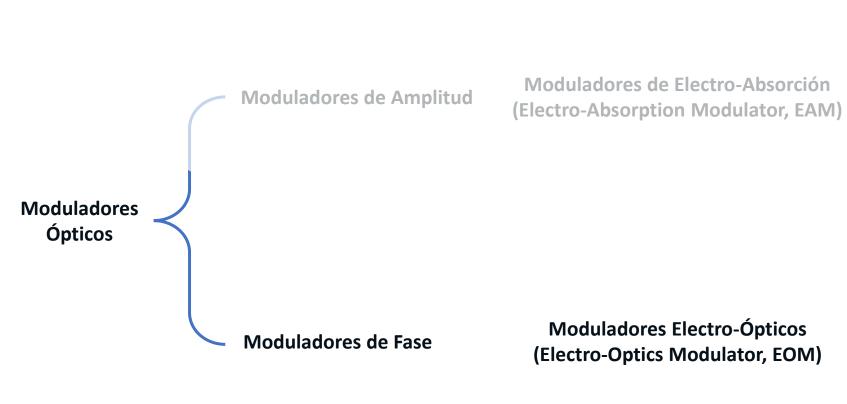
- a. TEC Operation (Typ/Max @ TCASE = 25/70 °C)
- b. See the plot to the right for the relation between the thermistor temperature and resistance.

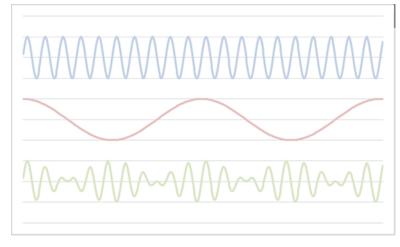
Modulación Digital

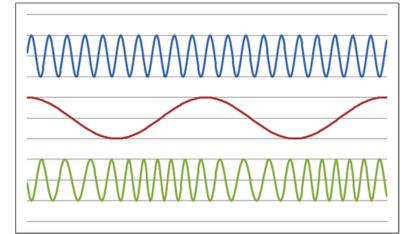


The optical modulator (black box with IBM logo) is a very fast "shutter" which controls whether the input laser is blocked or transmitted to the output. When a digital electrical pulse (a "1" bit marked by yellow) arrives at the modulator, a short pulse of light is allowed to pass through at the optical output on the right. When there is no electrical pulse at the modulator (a "0" bit), the modulator blocks light from passing through at the optical output. The device "modulates" the light intensity and converts a stream of digital bits ("1"s and "0"s) from electrical input pulses into pulses of light.

Tipos de Moduladores

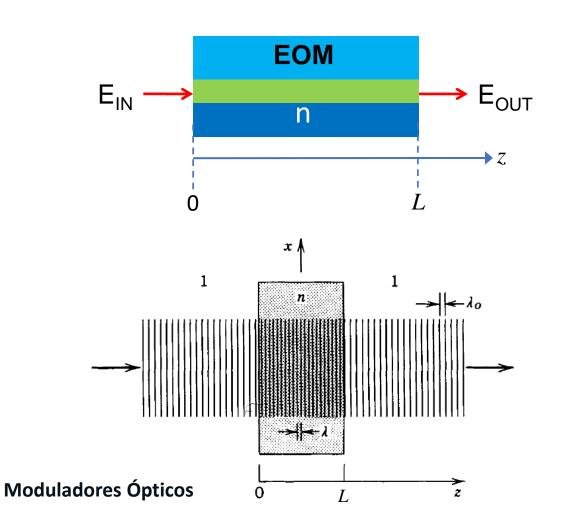






Moduladores Electro-Ópticos

Cambio de fase en un EOM



Un EOM es básicamente una guía de propagación cuyo índice de refracción depende de la tensión aplicada.

La modulación se produce por la variación de la longitud del modulador, inducida por la variación del índice de refracción.

Asumiendo una onda plana:

$$E(t,z) = E_0 e^{j2\pi\nu t} e^{-jkz}$$

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi n}{\lambda_0}$$

Tenemos que tras la propagación por el EOM

$$E_{IN} = E(t,0) = E_0 e^{j2\pi\nu t}$$

$$E_{OUT} = E(t,L) = E_0 e^{j2\pi\nu t} e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0}nL}$$

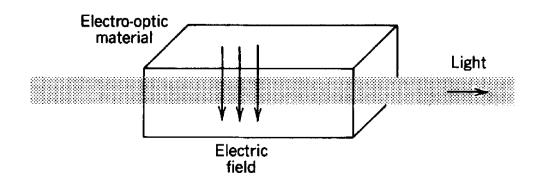
$$E_{OUT} = E(t,L) = E_0 e^{j2\pi\nu t} e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0}nL}$$

$$\frac{E_{OUT}}{E_{IN}} = e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{\lambda_o}nL} = e^{-j\phi}$$

$$\phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_o} nL$$

Moduladores Electro-Ópticos

Variación de la fase con variación del índice de refracción



Los EOM utilizan materiales **electro-ópticos**, en los que se produce un cambio del índice de refracción cuando se aplica un campo eléctrico.

Ello se debe a que el campo modifica la estructura cristalina del material, y es un efecto anisotrópico (depende de la dirección cristalina).

La variación del índice de refracción se traduce en una variación de fase aplicada al campo:

$$\phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_o} (n + \Delta n)L = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_o} nL + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_o} \Delta nL = \phi_0 + \Delta \phi$$

Si, por ejemplo, la variación del índice de refracción produce un incremento $\Delta n = 10^{-5}$, la onda deberá propagarse una longitud L equivalente a 10^{5} longitudes de onda para conseguir un cambio de fase de 2π .

Moduladores Electro-Ópticos

Variación del índice de refracción con campo eléctrico

$$n = n_o + a_1 E + a_2 E^2 + \cdots$$

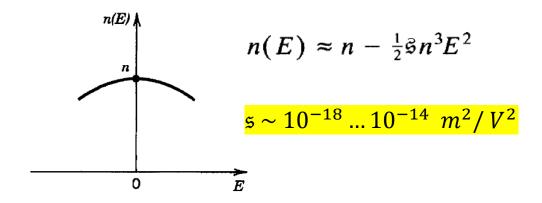
Efecto electro-óptico lineal (Efecto Pockels)

El índice de refracción cambia de forma proporcional al campo eléctrico aplicado. Como la variación es pequeña, se expresa mediante expansión de Taylor sobre E=0.

$n(E) \approx n - \frac{1}{2} r n^3 E$ $r \sim 10^{-12} \dots 10^{-10} \ m/V$

Efecto electro-óptico cuadrático (Efecto Kerr)

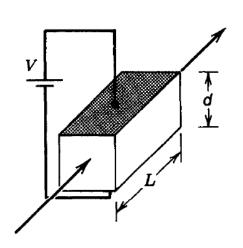
El índice de refracción cambia de forma proporcional al cuadrado del campo eléctrico aplicado.



Moduladores Electro-Ópticos

Moduladores de Fase

Cuando una onda luminosa atraviesa un material **electro-óptico** de efecto Pockels, de longitud L al que se aplica un campo eléctrico, se produce un cambio de fase:



$$\phi_0 + \Delta \phi$$

$$\phi = \frac{2\pi n(E)L}{\lambda_o} = \phi_0 - \pi \frac{rn^3 EL}{\lambda_o}$$

$$\phi_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_o} nL$$

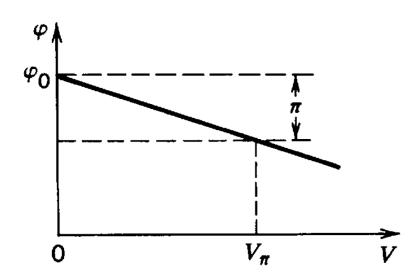
$$E = \frac{V}{\lambda_o}$$

Half-wave voltage

$$V_{\pi} = \frac{\lambda_o}{\mathrm{r}n^3} \frac{d}{L}$$

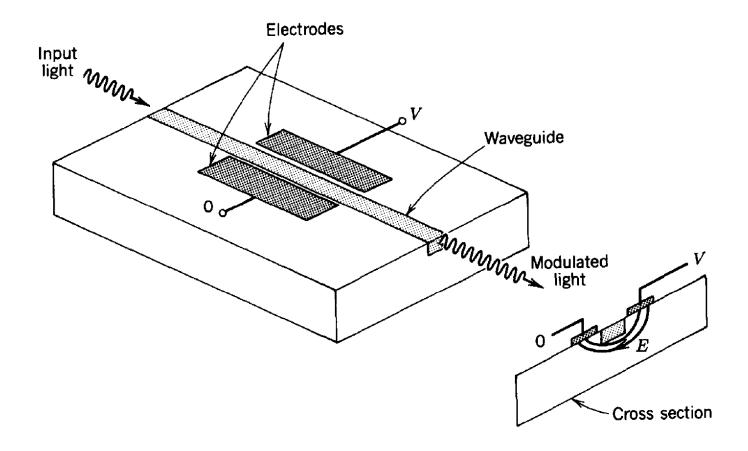
$$\phi_0 + \Delta \phi \qquad \phi_0 + \Delta \phi$$

$$\phi = \phi_0 - \pi \frac{rn^3 VL}{\lambda_0 d} = \phi_0 - \pi \frac{V}{V_{\pi}}$$



Moduladores Electro-Ópticos

Moduladores de Fase Integrado



Moduladores Electro-Ópticos

Moduladores de Fase

Phase Modulators



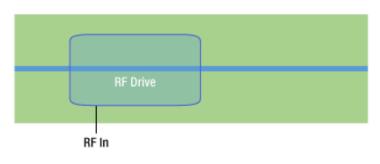
Add To Cart

Applications

- ▶ Chirp Control for High-Speed Communications
- Coherent Communications
- Optical Sensing

LiNbO₃ optical phase modulators consist of a single, through optical waveguide, as shown by the operational diagram to the right. As there is only one optical path to modulate, all of the phase modulators are Z-cut devices in order to optimize drive efficiency.

While most applications benefit from the integrated polarizer in Z-cut modulators, the LN53S-FC and LN66S-FC modulators are offered for applications where the polarizer is undesirable.



Click to Enlarge

This operational diagram of a phase modulator shows the waveguide (blue line) as one through optical path embedded in the surface of the lithium niobate (green). The input light is affected only by the modulating RF drive voltage, as shown by the translucent region.

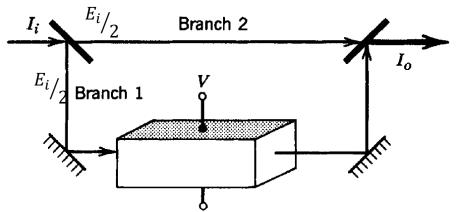
Based on your currency / country selection, your order will ship from European warehouse

+1	Qty	Docs	Part Number - Universal	Price ex VAT	Available
+1`⊒		È	LN65S-FC 10 GHz Phase Modulator, FC/PC Connectors	2.111,94€	Today
+1 🚞			LN53S-FC 10 GHz Phase Modulator without Polarizer, FC/PC Connectors	2.111,94€	Today
+1≒			LN27S-FC 40 GHz Phase Modulator, FC/PC Connectors	4.386,08€	Today
+1戸			LN66S-FC 40 GHz Phase Modulator without Polarizer, FC/PC Connectors	4.386,08 €	Today

Moduladores Electro-Ópticos

Moduladores Ópticos

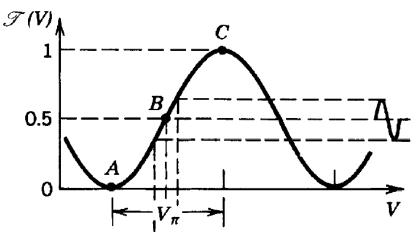
Moduladores de Amplitud Mach-Zehnder



$$I_o = |E_o|^2 = |E_1 + E_2|^2 = |E_1|^2 + |E_2|^2 + E_1^* E_2 + E_1 E_2^*$$

Donde tenemos que

$$E_1 = \frac{\sqrt{I_i}}{2} e^{j\varphi_1} \qquad E_2 = \frac{\sqrt{I_i}}{2} e^{j\varphi_2}$$



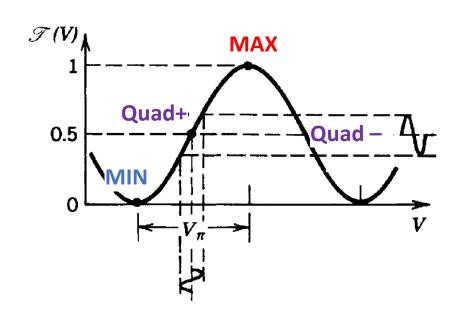
Resultando,

$$I_o = \frac{I_i}{2} + \frac{I_i}{2}\cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) = \frac{I_i}{2} + \frac{I_i}{2}\cos(\varphi) = I_i\cos^2(\frac{\varphi}{2})$$

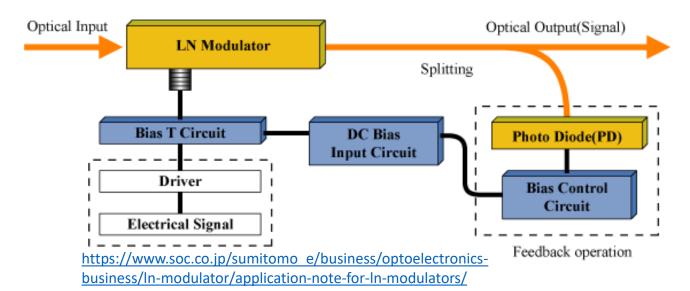
Io/Ii =
$$\Im(V) = \cos^2\left(\frac{\varphi_0}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\frac{V}{V_{\pi}}\right)$$

Moduladores Electro-Ópticos

Control del punto de polarización



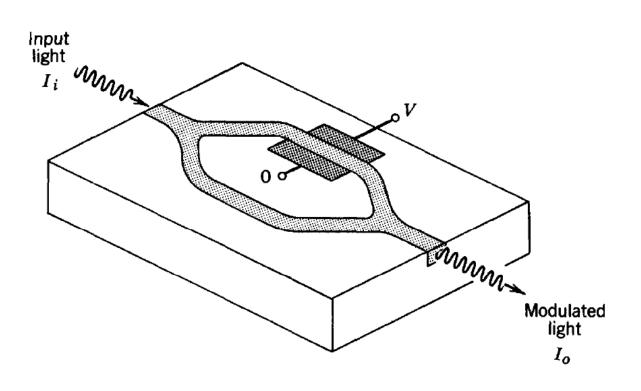
El control del punto de polarización es vital, ya que este sufre deriva con el tiempo. Para compensar la deriva, es necesario monitorizar las señales de salida, y realimentarlas en los circuitos de control de polarización para ajustar el voltaje de punto de polarización de modo que permanezcan en el mismo punto.

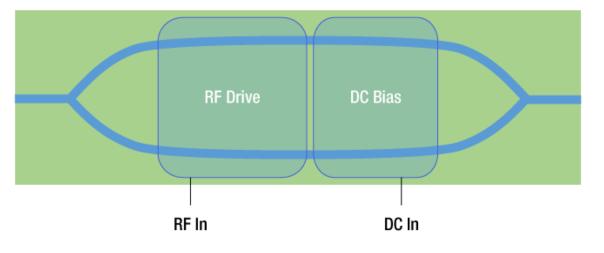


Y. Fu et al., "Mach-Zehnder: A Review of Bias Control Techniques for Mach-Zehnder Modulators in Photonic Analog Links," IEEE Microwave Magazine, vol. 14, no. 7, pp. 102-107, Nov.-Dec. 2013.

Moduladores Electro-Ópticos

Moduladores de Amplitud integrado





Moduladores Ópticos 37

Moduladores Electro-Ópticos

Componentes comerciales

Intensity Modulators



Applications

- RF-Over-Fiber (RFOF) and Microwave Photonics
- High-Speed Telecommunications
- ▶ WDM Transmission

LiNbO₃ optical intensity modulators use a Mach-Zehnder interferometer structure to allow modulation of the optical output power of the device, as shown by the operational diagram to the right. The devices include two electrical ports: one for the modulation driving signal and one for biasing the modulator. X-cut or Z-cut devices are available.

X-cut devices allow for both arms of the Mach-Zehnder interferometer to be symmetrically modulated. This symmetry ensures that the modulated output is not also shifted in

phase/frequency (chirped).

Add To Cart

Z-cut devices have an inequality in the push-pull phase shift between the two arms of the Mach-Zehnder interferometer. This results in a phase/frequency shift (chirp) in the output in addition to the intensity modulation. Z-cut devices also have a better overlap of the electrical and optical fields in the Mach-Zehnder structure, resulting in higher drive efficiencies.

RF In DC In

Click to Enlarge

This operational diagram of an intensity modulator shows the waveguide (blue lines) splitting into two paths embedded in the surface of the lithium niobate (green). The input light is first affected by the modulating RF drive voltage and then the DC bias voltage, as shown by the translucent regions.

Some devices include an integrated photodetector that can be used for optical power monitoring and modulator bias control, eliminating the need for an external fiber tap.

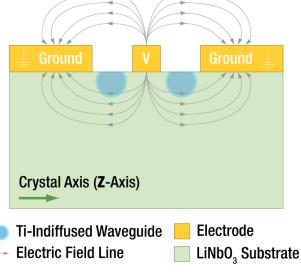
Based on your currency / country selection, your order will ship from European warehouse

+1	Qty	Docs	Part Number - Universal	Price ex VAT	Available
+1}⊒		È	LN81S-FC 10 GHz Intensity Modulator, X-Cut, FC/PC Connectors	2.304,81 €	Today
+1∑			LN82S-FC 10 GHz Intensity Modulator, Z-Cut, FC/PC Connectors	2.304,81 €	Today
+1≒			LN05S-FC 40 GHz Intensity Modulator, Z-Cut, FC/PC Connectors	4.888,71 €	Today

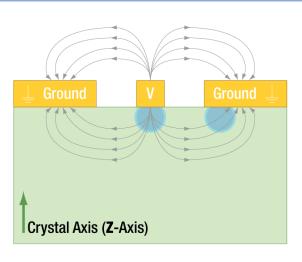
Moduladores Electro-Ópticos

Selección de material en función del tipo de modulador

X-Cut LiNbO3 Intensity Modulator Cross-Section



Z-Cut LiNbO3 Intensity Modulator Cross-Section



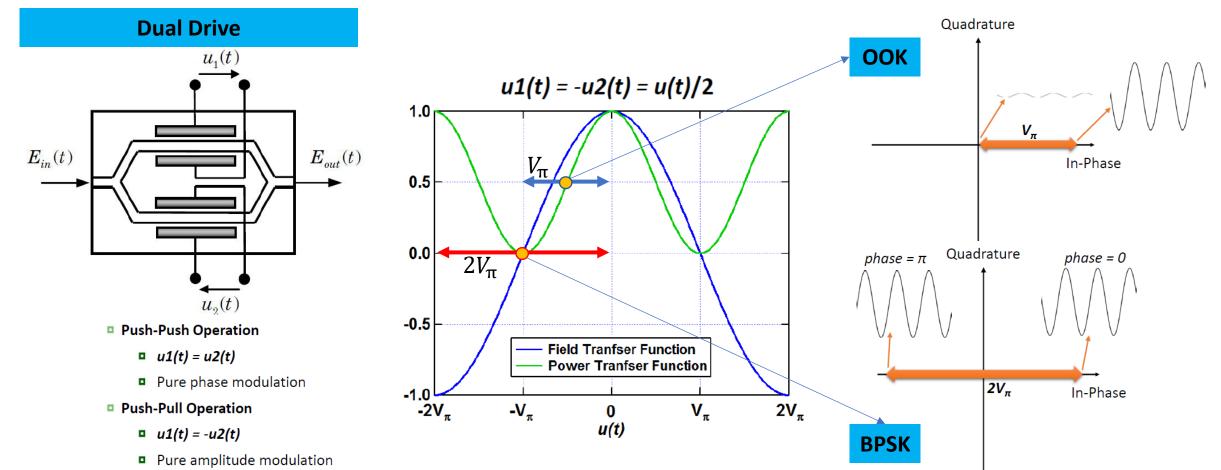
The modulators are fabricated from either X-cut or Z-cut LiNbO3.

- Intensity modulators X-cut present a symmetrical design that provides low frequency-chirp in the modulated signal, while Z-cut provides more efficient modulation (i.e, lower $V\pi$) at the expense of higher frequency-chirp.
- **Phase modulators** are only offered as Z-cut devices because their single optical path does not benefit from the symmetry of the X-cut design.
- IQ modulator fully exploits the advantages of symmetry as an X-cut device.

Moduladores Ópticos 39

Moduladores Electro-Ópticos

Moduladores de Fase y modulaciones digitales

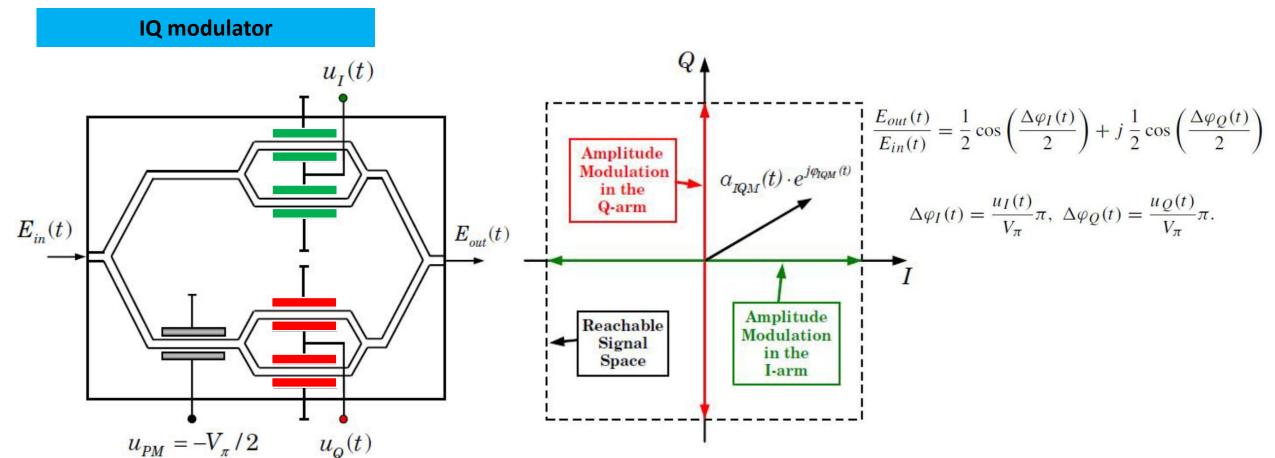


Moduladores Ópticos

https://webdemo.inue.uni-stuttgart.de/webdemos/02 lectures/uebertragungstechnik 2/mach zehnder modulator/index.php?id=1 40

Moduladores Electro-Ópticos

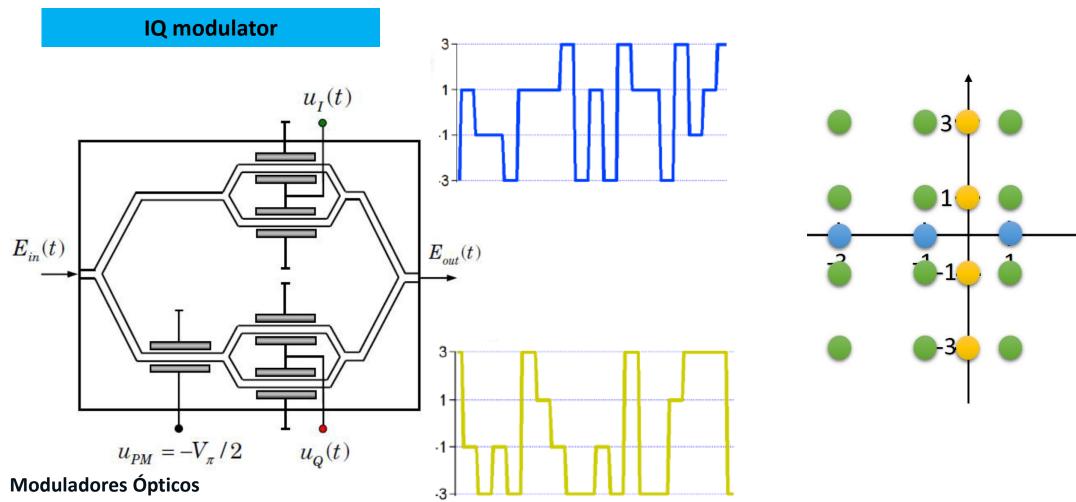
Moduladores de Fase y modulaciones digitales



Moduladores Ópticos

Moduladores Electro-Ópticos

Moduladores de Fase y modulaciones digitales



Moduladores Electro-Ópticos

Componentes comerciales

IQ Modulator



Dual, Parallel MZIs on a Single X-Cut Lithium Niobate Chip

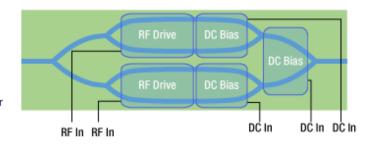
Applications

- ▶ Coherent Communications, Including QPSK and DQPSK Encoding
- Single Side Band Suppressed Carrier (SSB-SC) Transmission

LiNbO₃ IQ modulators use a dual-parallel Mach-Zehnder interferometer (MZI) structure in order to allow modulation of both the phase and amplitude of light for advanced optical transmission schemes. As shown in the operational diagram to the right, the modulator consists of two independently-controlled MZIs whose outputs are combined. The combining structure also includes a bias electrode that applies a phase delay between the two MZIs, allowing for the

required phase control between the two modulator arms.

Two IQ modulators can be used together in a polarization-multiplexed arrangement to double data transmission rates, e.g. two LN86S-FC devices can provide a 40 Gb/s link on the same optical channel/wavelength.



Click to Enlarge

This operational diagram of an IQ modulator shows the waveguides (blue lines) split into four paths embedded in the surface of the lithium niobate (green). The input light is first affected by each MZI's modulating RF drive voltages, and then by each MZI's DC bias voltages, as shown by the translucent regions.

Based on your currency / country selection, your order will ship from European warehouse

+1	Qty	Docs	Part Number - Universal	Price ex VAT	Available
+1≒			LN86S-FC 20 Gb/s IQ Modulator, FC/PC Connectors	4.888,71 €	Today
Add To Cart					

Moduladores Ópticos 43

Moduladores Electro-Ópticos

Dispositivos comerciales

4 highly reputable manufacturers of fiber-coupled **EOM electro-optics modulators** are:

- <u>iX-Blue</u> (French based)
- <u>EOspace</u> (USA(MD) based)
- <u>Jenoptik</u> (Germany based)
- Thorlabs (US based)

Moduladores Ópticos

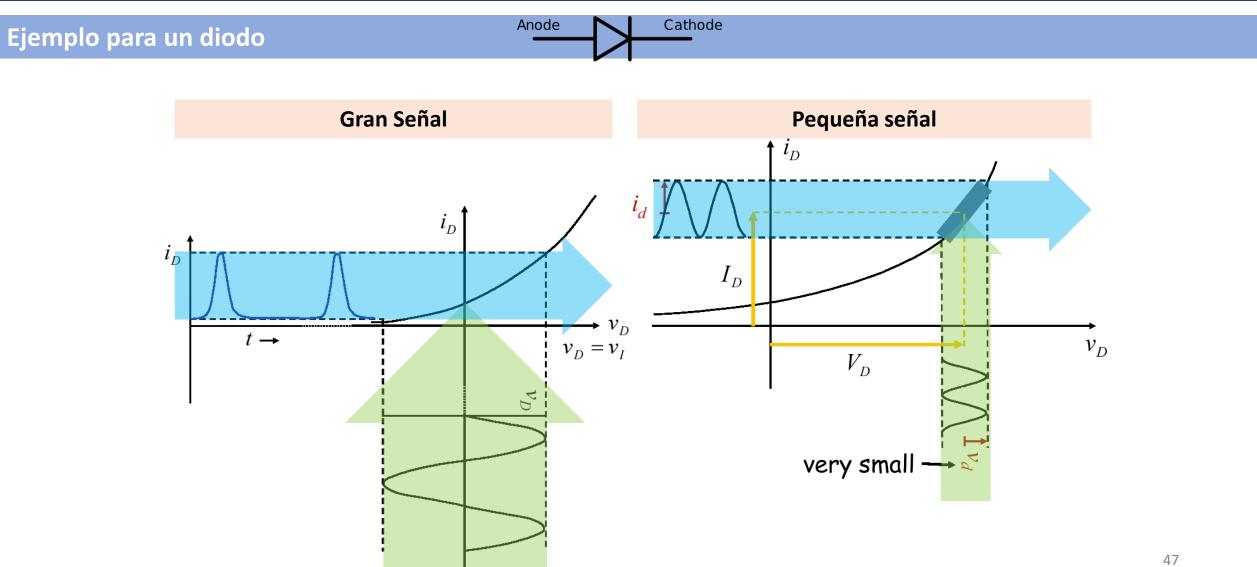
Resumen comparativo

Modulator :	Max output power	Extinction ratio	Modulation bandwidth	Insertion loss	Integration Complexity / global cost	Optical stability (wavelength/ polarization)
<u>AOM</u>						
<u>EOM</u>						
SOM/SOA						
Direct Diode						

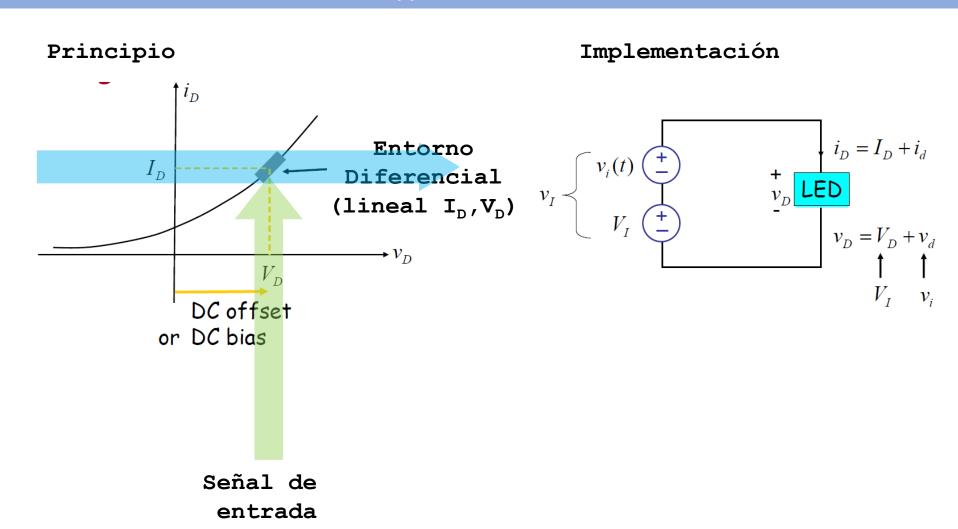
https://www.alphanov.com/en/produits-et-services/fiber-modulator-basics

Descripción de un diodo (modelo en pequeña señal)

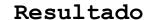
Modelos de descripción

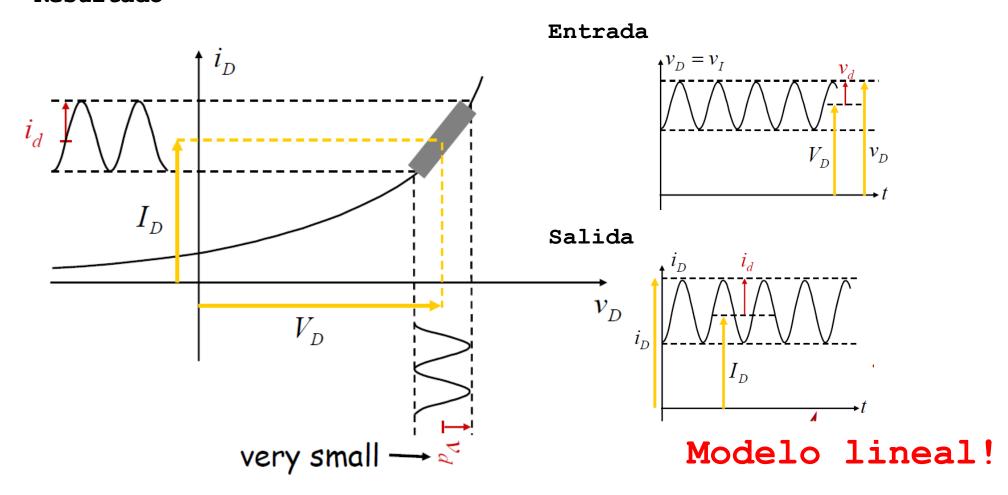


Análisis Incremental: Fundamento del método (I)



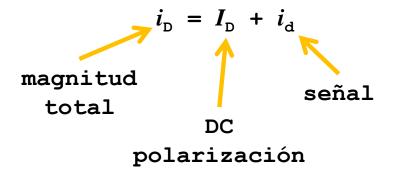
Análisis Incremental: Fundamento del método (II)





Análisis Incremental: Notación del método

- 1.- Establecer un punto de equilibrio, o punto de polarización ($V_{\mathrm{D}},I_{\mathrm{D}}$)
- 2.- Superponer una señal de pequeña amplitud($v_{\rm d}$) sobre el punto de polarización ($V_{\rm D}$)
- 3.- Respuesta del componente no lineal $(i_{\rm d})$ a la señal $(v_{\rm d})$ es lineal



Análisis Incremental: Base matemática del método

En la respuesta no lineal del dispositivo $i_{\rm D}=f(v_{\rm D})$

reemplazamos entrada por una incremental
$$v_{\scriptscriptstyle \mathrm{D}}$$
 = $V_{\scriptscriptstyle \mathrm{D}}$ + $\Delta v_{\scriptscriptstyle \mathrm{D}}$

y usando la expansión de Taylor de $f(v_{\rm D})$ en un entorno de $v_{\rm D}$ = $V_{\rm D}$

$$i_D = f(V_D) + \frac{df(v_D)}{dv_D}\Big|_{v_D = V_D} \cdot \Delta v_D$$

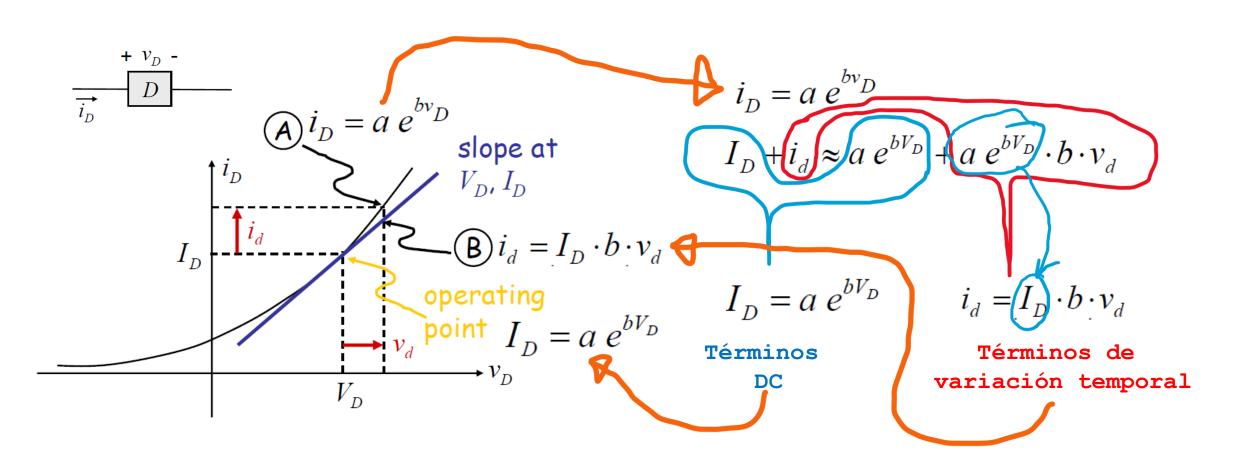
$$\frac{1}{2!} \frac{d^2 f(v_D)}{dv_D} \Big|_{v_D = V_D} \frac{\text{Despreciamos}}{\text{Ordenes superiores!}}$$

Términos DC $I_D + \Delta i_D \approx f(V_D) + \left. \frac{df(v_D)}{dv_D} \right|_{v_D = V_D} \cdot \Delta v_D$

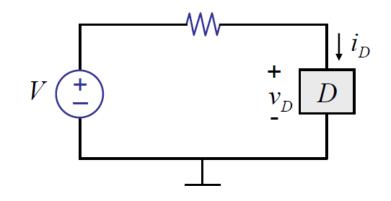
Términos de variación temporal

 $\Delta i_D \propto \Delta v_D$

Análisis Incremental: Ejemplo

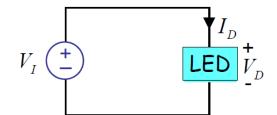


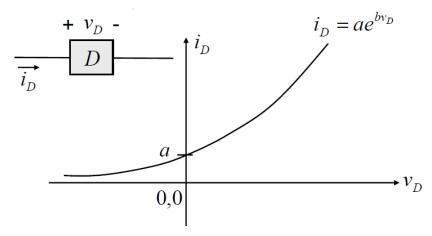
Análisis Incremental: Ejemplo



Términos DC

$$I_D = a e^{bV_D}$$





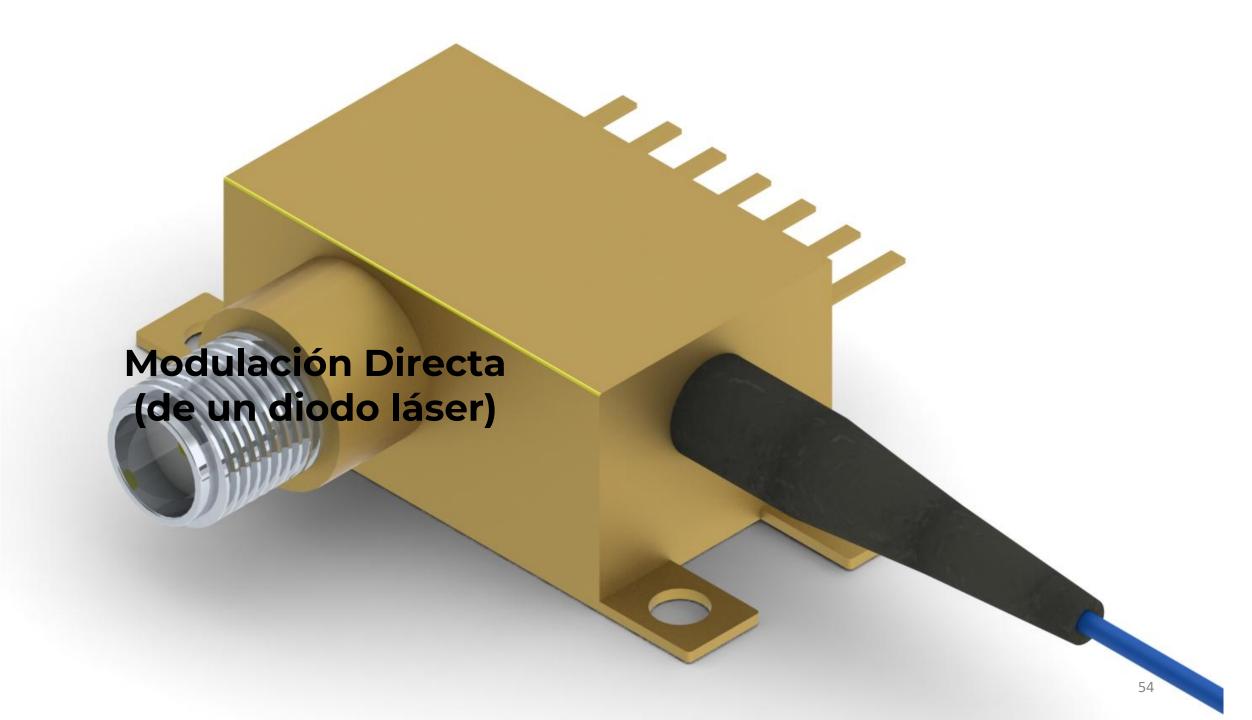
Términos de variación temporal

$$i_{d} = I_{D} \cdot b \cdot v_{d}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{R}V$$

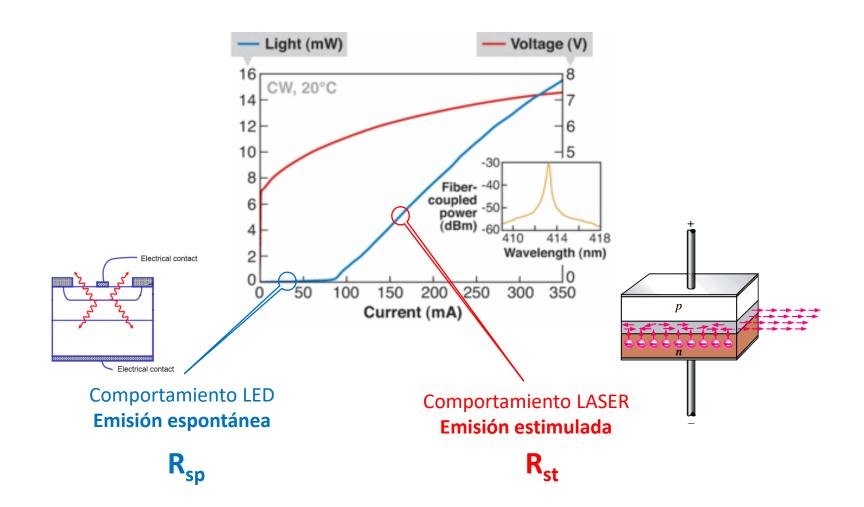
$$v_{i} \stackrel{+}{=} \frac{1}{I_{D}b}$$

$$v_{i} \stackrel{+}{=} \frac{1}{I_{D}b}$$

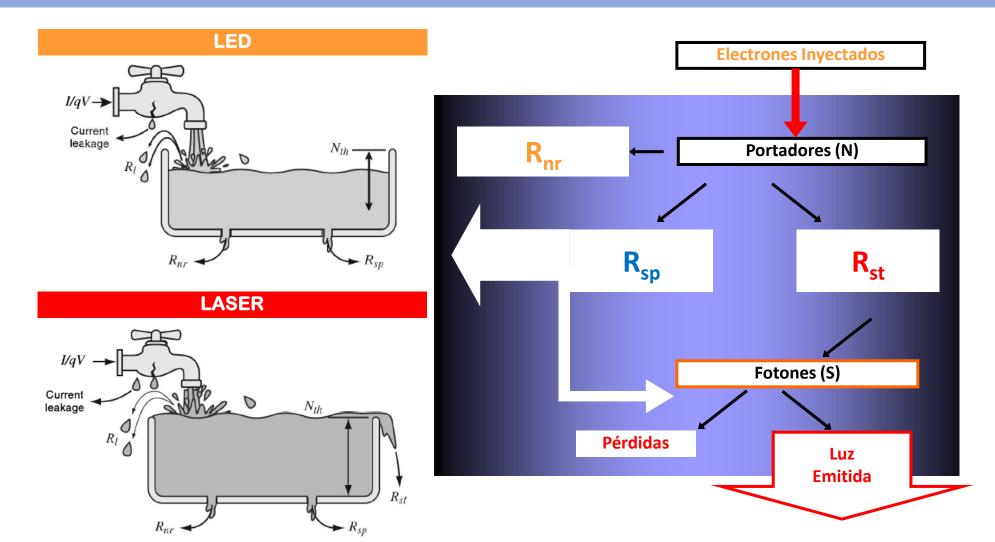


Descripción de un diodo <u>láser</u> (modelo en pequeña señal)

Repaso de las características



Modelo fenomenológico: Balance de partículas



Modelo fenomenológico: Ecuaciones de Tasa

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = \frac{I_{in}}{qV_a} - \frac{N}{\tau_n} - g_o(N - N_t)S$$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \Gamma g_o(N - N_t)S + \Gamma \beta \frac{N}{\tau_n} - \frac{S}{\tau_p}$$

N densidad de portadores [cm $^{-3}$ s $^{-1}$]

S densidad de fotones [cm $^{-3}$ s $^{-1}$]



Análisis Incremental de las ecuaciones de tasa

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = \frac{I_{in}}{qV_a} - \frac{N}{\tau_n} - g_o(N - N_t)S$$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \Gamma g_o(N - N_t)S + \Gamma \beta \frac{N}{\tau_n} - \frac{S}{\tau_p}$$

Modelo no-lineal

Ejercicio

Sustituir las expresiones incrementales en las ecuaciones y obtener las ecuaciones de términos DC y los términos de primer orden

$$I = I_{DC} + \Delta i$$

$$N = N_o + \Delta n$$

$$S = S_o + \Delta s$$

Análisis Incremental de las ecuaciones de tasa

Verificar que las ecuaciones de los términos DC, que determinan el punto de polarización DC son:

$$0 = \frac{I_0}{qV_a} - \frac{N_0}{\tau_n} - g_o(N_0 - N_t)S_0$$

$$0 = \Gamma g_o(N_0 - N_t)S_0 + \Gamma \beta \frac{N_0}{\tau_n} - \frac{S_0}{\tau_p}$$

Análisis Incremental de las ecuaciones de tasa

Ejercicio

2. Superponer una señal de pequeña amplitud sobre el punto de polarización

$$I=I_0+i_m=I_0+i_ae^{-j\omega t}$$

$$N=N_0+n_m=N_0+n_ae^{-j\omega t}$$

$$S=S_0+s_m=S_0+s_ae^{-j\omega t}$$

$$\text{se\~nal}$$

$$\text{total}$$

$$\text{punto}$$

$$\text{polarizaci\'on}$$

Análisis Incremental de las ecuaciones de tasa

Ejercicio

3. Y obtened las ecuaciones de primer orden del modelo

$$-j\omega n_a e^{-j\omega t} =$$

$$-j\omega s_a e^{-j\omega t} =$$