

ECSE 430: Assignment 2

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$$1 - \underline{\underline{n_1 = 1.47}} \quad D_m = 30 \text{ ps / (nm} \cdot \text{cm)} \quad \Delta = \frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1} = 5.5 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$n_1 = 1.47 \Rightarrow (1 - \Delta)n_1 = n_2 \Rightarrow n_2 = 1.462$$

$$\Delta T_{\text{model}} = \frac{L}{c_0} \frac{n_1^2}{n_2} \Delta = \frac{L}{c_0} \frac{n_1^2}{n_2} \frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1} = \frac{L}{c_0} \frac{(n_1 - n_2)n_1}{n_2}$$

$$\Delta T_g = \Delta L \Delta \lambda$$

$$D = \cancel{D_g} + D_m \approx D_m \\ = 30 \times 10^{-12} \times 10^9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s/m} \\ = 30 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\Delta T_{\text{model}} = \Delta T_g$$

$$\frac{L}{c_0} \frac{(n_1 - n_2)n_1}{n_2} = \cancel{D_g} \Delta \lambda \Rightarrow \Delta \lambda = \frac{(n_1 - n_2)}{D_m c_0}$$

$$\Delta \lambda = 8.988 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} \Rightarrow \boxed{898.8 \text{ nm}}$$

$$2 - a) \quad n_1 = 1.48, \lambda_0 = 1310 \text{ nm} \quad V = 2.405 \text{ @ single-mode}$$

$$\Delta = 0.002$$

$$V = \frac{\pi}{\lambda_0} d \sqrt{n_1^2 - n_2^2} \Rightarrow n_2 = n_1(1 - \Delta) = 1.47704$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{V \lambda_0}{\pi} \left(\sqrt{n_1^2 - n_2^2} \right)^{-1} = 10.719 \mu\text{m}$$

$$\Delta = 0.02$$

$$n_2 = 1.4504$$

$$d = \frac{(2.405)(1310 \text{ nm})}{\pi} \left(\sqrt{1.48^2 - 1.45^2} \right)^{-1} = 3.4 \mu\text{m}$$

At a larger diameter the Δ is smaller which means it has a higher critical angle. Therefore, with a higher critical angle the diameter is ~~the~~ greater so that the TIR can be achieved in propagation.

$$V = n \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$b) V = \frac{d \pi}{\lambda} \sqrt{n_1^2 - n_2^2}$$

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

$$V = 2.405 \text{ @ Mode 1}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{cutoff}} > \frac{d \pi}{V} \sqrt{n_1^2 - n_2^2}$$

$$n_2 = n_1(1 - \Delta) = 1.48(1 - 0.004) = 1.47408$$

$$\lambda_{\text{cutoff}} > 863.7 \text{ nm}$$

$$c) V = \frac{d \pi}{\lambda_0} \sqrt{n_1^2 - n_2^2}$$

$$n_1 = 1.48$$

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

$$n_2 = 1.4726$$

$$\lambda_0 = 1550 \text{ nm}$$

$$V = 1.498$$

$$b = 1.1428 - \frac{0.9960^2}{V^2} \Rightarrow b = 0.2284$$

$$n_{\text{eff}} = \sqrt{b \cdot (n_1^2 - n_2^2) + n_2^2} = n_{\text{eff}} = 1.2198$$

$$V_p = f \lambda = \frac{c_0}{n_{\text{eff}}} = 2.459 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

d) It is infinite because we only consider the range of propagation angle, $\theta < \pi/2$ and $\theta < \theta_c$ so we know with these limits that β must be confined by $k_0 n_2 < \beta < k_0 n_1$.

$$3-a) E_g = 1.30 \quad E_{fc} - E_{cv} = 1.35 \quad \alpha_{\text{int}} = 15 \text{ cm}^{-1} \quad n_m = 3.5$$

$$L = 500 \mu\text{m} \quad \lambda_0 = 976 \text{ nm}$$

$$g = \alpha_{\text{int}} + \frac{1}{2L} \ln \left(\frac{1}{R_1 R_2} \right)$$

$$R_1 = R_2 = \left| \frac{n_m - 1}{n_m + 1} \right|^2 = \left| \frac{3.5 - 1}{3.5 + 1} \right|^2 = \frac{25}{51} = 0.368$$

$$g = \alpha_{\text{int}} + \frac{1}{2L} \ln \left(\frac{1}{R_1 R_2} \right) = 15 \text{ cm}^{-1} + \frac{1}{2(500 \mu\text{m})} \ln \left(\frac{1}{\left(\frac{25}{51} \right) \left(\frac{25}{51} \right)} \right)$$

$$= 15 \text{ cm}^{-1} + 23.5 \text{ cm}^{-1} =$$

$$g = 38.5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$b) \quad v_g = \gamma \frac{c}{2nl}$$

$$h = 6,626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J.s}$$

$$\frac{E_g}{h} \leq v \leq \frac{E_{fc} - E_{fv}}{h}$$

$$\frac{1,30 \text{ eV} \cdot 1,602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}}{6,626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J.s}}$$

$$\frac{1,35 \text{ eV} \cdot 1,602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}}{6,626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J.s}}$$

$$3,143 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz} \leq v \leq 3,2639 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$$

$$v = \gamma \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 10^8}{2(3,5)(500 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m})}$$

$$3,143 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz} \leq 4,39 \times 10^{13} \text{ Hz} \leq 3,1639 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$$

$$3666,92 \text{ nm} \leq 3807,9 \text{ nm}$$

$$3807 - 3667 + 1 = \boxed{141 \text{ modes}}$$

$$4-a) \quad n_1 = 3.3 \quad \lambda = 850 \text{ nm} \quad \eta_{int} = 0.5 \quad V_o = 1 \text{ V}$$

$$n_2 = 1.0 (\text{air})$$

$$\eta_{tot} = \eta_{ext} \eta_{int} \frac{h\nu}{qV_o}$$

$$\alpha_{mir} = \frac{1}{2L} \ln \left(\frac{1}{R_1 R_2} \right) = \frac{1}{2(200 \mu\text{m})} \ln \left(\frac{1}{(0.7)(0.7)} \right) = 1783,37 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$\eta_{ext} = \frac{1}{n_1(n_1+1)^2} = \frac{1}{3.3(3.3+1)^2} = 0,01638$$

$$\eta_{tot} = \eta_{ext} \eta_{int} \frac{h\nu}{qV_o} = (0,01638)(0,5) \left(\frac{3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{850 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}} \right) \left(\frac{6,626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J.s}}{(1,602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C})(1 \text{ V})} \right)$$

$$\boxed{\eta_{tot} = 0,01196 = 1,196\%}$$

$$b) g = \alpha_{int} + \frac{1}{2L} \ln \left(\frac{1}{2.0} \right) =$$

$$200 \text{ m}^{-1} + \frac{1}{2(200 \mu\text{m})} \ln \left(\frac{1}{(0.7)(0.7)} \right)$$

$$= 200 \text{ m}^{-1} + 1773,37 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$g = 1983,37 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$g = \Gamma g_m \Rightarrow g_m = \frac{g}{\Gamma} = \frac{1983,37 \text{ m}^{-1}}{0.8}$$

$$g_m = 2479,2125 \text{ m}^{-1}$$