

Assignment 3

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- 1 - The EDFA design is split into 2 stages, the first stage of the amplifier is the pre-amplifier like a setup for the second stage. The second stage is a power booster amplifier that configuration used to boost highly power. In the second stage it uses a mirror ~~2~~ so that the signals make a double-pass through the stage to increase efficiency and gain.

The conditions on ~~light~~ length for the design is ~~that~~ different for the stages. L_1 could ~~be~~ should be relatively short since it only needs a small amount of gain. L_2 would be longer b/c it needs more gain but the mirror with double pass configuration helps limit the needed length. The total noise figure of the amplifier is mostly in the first stage. To get a low noise figure we use 980 nm pump in the stage. As for the second stage we want high power conversion efficiency so we need 1480 nm of pump.

2-a) $\lambda = 650 \text{ nm}$ $N_{in} = 4 \times 10^{16} \text{ photon/s}$ $N_e = 6 \times 10^{16} \text{ electron/s}$

$$E_{ph} = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = 3,058 \times 10^{-19} \text{ eV}$$

$$\frac{P}{E_{ph}} = N_{in} \Rightarrow P = E_{ph} N_{in} = (3,058 \times 10^{-19} \text{ eV}) (4 \times 10^{16} \text{ photon/s})$$
$$P_{in} = 12,23 \text{ mW}$$

b) $N_e = \frac{I_p}{q} \Rightarrow I_p = N_e q = (6 \times 10^{16} \text{ elect/s}) (1,602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C/electron})$

$$I_p = 9,612 \text{ mA}$$

c) $\eta = \frac{\text{electron generated}}{\text{photon incident}} = \frac{I h \nu}{P_{in}}$

$$\eta = \frac{6 \times 10^{16} \text{ elect/s}}{4 \times 10^{16} \text{ photon/s}} \Rightarrow \eta = 1,5$$

d) $R_d = \frac{\eta \eta}{1,24}$ or $I_p = R_d P_{in} \Rightarrow$

$$R_d = 0,786$$

- e) There is photocurrent gain because $\eta > 1$ meaning that there was added current between the input and output.

$$f = \frac{c}{\lambda} \quad \lambda = \frac{c}{f}$$

$$eV = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$3-a) \quad v = 2.25 \times 10^5 \text{ m/s} \quad \eta = 1.0 \quad E_g = 1.43 \text{ eV}$$

$$h\nu < E_g \Rightarrow \frac{hc}{\lambda} < E_g$$

$$\frac{hc}{E_g} < \lambda_{\text{cutoff}}$$

$$\frac{(4.1357 \times 10^{-15} \text{ eV/s}) (3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s})}{1.43 \text{ eV}} < \lambda_{\text{cutoff}}$$

$$\lambda_c > 867 \text{ nm}$$

$$b) \quad \eta = \frac{P_{\text{abs}}}{P_{\text{in}}} = 1 - e^{-\alpha W} = 1 - e^{-(10^4 \text{ cm}^{-1}) \left(\frac{100 \text{ cm}}{1 \text{ m}} \right) (2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m})}$$

$$\eta \approx 0.865$$

$$\tau_{\text{tr}} = \frac{W}{v_d} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}}{2.25 \times 10^5 \text{ m/s}} \approx 8.89 \text{ ps}$$

$$\text{RC Time: } \tau_{\text{RC}} = (R_L + R_S) C_P$$

$$C_P = \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r A}{d} = \frac{(3.6) (8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}) (400 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m})^2}{2 \times 10^{-6}} \approx 2.29 \times 10^{-14} \text{ F}$$

$$\tau_{\text{RC}} = (1000 \Omega + 0) 2.29 \times 10^{-14} \text{ F} = 22.9 \text{ ps}$$

$$BW = \frac{1}{2\pi(\tau_{\text{tr}} + \tau_{\text{RC}})} \approx \frac{1}{2\pi(22.9 \text{ ps} + 8.89 \text{ ps})}$$

$$BW \approx 5.0064 \times 10^9 \text{ Hz} \approx 5.0064 \text{ GHz}$$

4-a) Please refer to the attached Matlab code and graph to see the plot.

In the plot of exact vs. approximate. We can see that approximately $10 < M < 60$ we are within 10% of the exact and approx. This is clear in the second graph which displays the % diff. between both curves

$$b) \quad SNR = \frac{(MRP_{in})^2}{2gM^2M^x(RP_{in} + I_d)\Delta f + 4(k_B T/R_L)F_n\Delta f}$$

$$SNR = \frac{(MRP_{in})^2}{BM^x + \sigma_r}$$

where $B = 2g(RP_{in} + I_d)\Delta f$
 $\sigma_r = 4(k_B T/R_L)F_n\Delta f$

$$\frac{d SNR}{dx} = 0 = - \frac{(RP_{in})^2 (BM^x + \frac{\sigma_r}{M^2})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(BM^x + \frac{\sigma_r}{M^2})^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dg}{dx} = -\frac{g'}{g^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (BM^x + \frac{\sigma_r}{M^2}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow M = \left(\frac{2\sigma_r}{Bx} \right)^{\frac{1}{x+2}}$$

$$M = \left(\frac{8(k_B T/R_L)F_n\Delta f}{2g(RP_{in} + I_d)\Delta f x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x+2}}$$

We find $M = 18.15$ for SNR max with the given values. We find SNR is 23.73 dB which according to the graph is a very good approx of the F_n expression. Since the max is at 2.17.