

工學碩士 學位論文

Window laterally tilted

SCH-SLD

The Optimal Design of Laterally Tilted SCH-SLD
with Window Region

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2001年 2月

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本 論 文 金 雲 燮 工 學 碩 士
學 位 論 文 認 准 .

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2001年 2月

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ABSTRACT

In this study, It was proposed laterally-tilted SCH(Separate Confinement Heterostructure)-SLD(Superluminescent Laser Diode) with a window region in order to apply to the fiber optic sensing systems, such as Mach-Zehnder fiber optic interferometer and fiber optic gyroscope(FOG). Theoretical analyses have been tried to design high power and stable operating SLD, especially, the SLD operating at 1.55 μm wavelength range which is the lowest absorption wavelength in silica(SiO_2) optical fiber. Therefore the materials and structures of active layer and SCH layer were chosen as conventional $\text{In}_{1-x}\text{Ga}_x\text{As}_y\text{P}_{1-y}$ quaternary composition systems.

From the transverse mode and lateral mode analyses of waveguide, the optical power distributions and the optical confinement factor have been studied for single-mode high power operation. According to these analyses, it was calculated SCH layer composition and the thickness to obtain the maximum optical confinement factor.

For the stable superluminescent operation, the facet reflectivity of SLD has to be lowered than 10^{-4} . The AR coating condition has been investigated with three kinds of $\text{TiO}_2/\text{SiO}_2$ structures, such as single layer, one pair layer, and multiple layers.

Furthermore, in order to find to easy way to fabricate low values of reflectivity, several cases, such as using unpumped window region effects or tilted facet including above AR coating results, respectively, were calculated with the gaussian beam approximation and mode analysis.

From these researches, it was confirmed that several results to

fabricate the efficient and stable SLD.

In case of using $1.3\mu\text{m}$ InGaAsP SCH composition layer, the layer thickness was obtained $0.08\mu\text{m}$ to get the maximum optical confinement factor.

In case of single layer coating, such as TiO_2 and SiO_2 , to get the minimum reflectivity at $1.55\mu\text{m}$ wavelength, each layer thickness was obtained 1790 , 2690 respectively. And in case of $\text{TiO}_2/\text{SiO}_2$ one pair layer, to get below 1% reflectivity in AR coating, TiO_2 , SiO_2 thickness is 1500 2000 , 1100 1700 respectively. And in case of $\text{TiO}_2/\text{SiO}_2$ multiple layers, the reflectivity was higher than other cases.

In case of using $0.2\mu\text{m}$ active layer thickness, $0.08\mu\text{m}$ SCH layer thickness, window region length is $100\mu\text{m}$ in without AR coating, $10\mu\text{m}$ in 1% AR coating to obtain about 10^{-4} reflectivity. When the tilted angle is about $10\ 15^\circ$, reflectivity is about 10^{-3} .

From these results, it was confirmed that it is possible to fabricate the stable SLD without AR coating analytically, if the window region length and tilted angle were controlled appropriately in given device structure.

1

1- 1

,
. 20

가 . 가 21

가 ,

, 30

AlGaAs/GaAs (0.8 ~ 0.9 μ m) InGaAsP/InP (1.3 ~ 1.6 μ m) LD

10Gb/s 100Gb/s

(WDM, Wavelength Division Multiplexing)

[1 ~ 3], 가 (EDFA, Erbium Doped Fiber)

Amplifier)^[4 7], (SOA, Semiconductor Optical Amplifier)^[8 10] DFB(Distributed Feed Back)-LD^[11 13] VCSEL(Vertical Cavity Surface Emitting Laser)^[14 18]

가 . Nichiya Dr. Shuji Nakamura ^[19 22] GaN LED, LD AlGaAs/GaAs CD DVD(Digital Video Disk) (0.65nm) CD (0.39nm 0.2nm) LD . GaN Blue LED, LD Full color 가 , White LED

가 . 가 . FOG(Fiber-Optic Gyroscope) 가 InGaAsP/InP SLD(Superluminescent Laser Diodes) . 가 (Nd:YAG), 가 (Ar , He-Ne) LD .

(LD) (LED)

가

Fiber Optical Gyroscope

[23]

LED

가

가

, laser

[24]

feedback

SLD

broadband

Rayleigh

Kerr effect

10 30mW

0.85 μ m

AlGaAs/GaAs SLD

0.85 μ m

AlGaAs/GaAs

SLD^[25,26]

single-mode fiber

가

1.3 μ m

1.5 μ m

InGaAsP/InP

SLD^[27,28]

가

[29 31]

SLD

가

가

SLD

가

가

, 2000

가

10

LPE(Liquid Phase Epitaxy)

SLD

SLD가

SLD가

SLD

가

SLD

가

1.55 μ m

InGaAsP/InP

가

SLD

SLD

SLD

tilted angle

SLD

1-3

SLD

laterally tilted SCH-SLD

SLD

SLD

1

SLD

2

Heterostructure)-LD

LD

3 가 SLD

TiO₂/SiO₂

4

SLD

tilted angle

가

2

TE

5 SLD

PBH(Planar Buried SLD

가

facet

가

laterally

2

3

laterally tilted angle

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2 SCH-SLD

Laterally Tilted SCH-SLD

PBH

[1-4]

SLD

0.2 μ m 가

meltback mesa shape

meltback InGaAsP(1.55 μ m)

80% mesa shape 가

[5] PBH-LD

stripe 3 μ m meltback

undercut 1.5 2 μ m mesa가

가 가 PBH

SCH [7,8] 가 SLD

SLD

가

2- 1 SCH-SLD

SCH

[9 13]

SCH

^[14]/

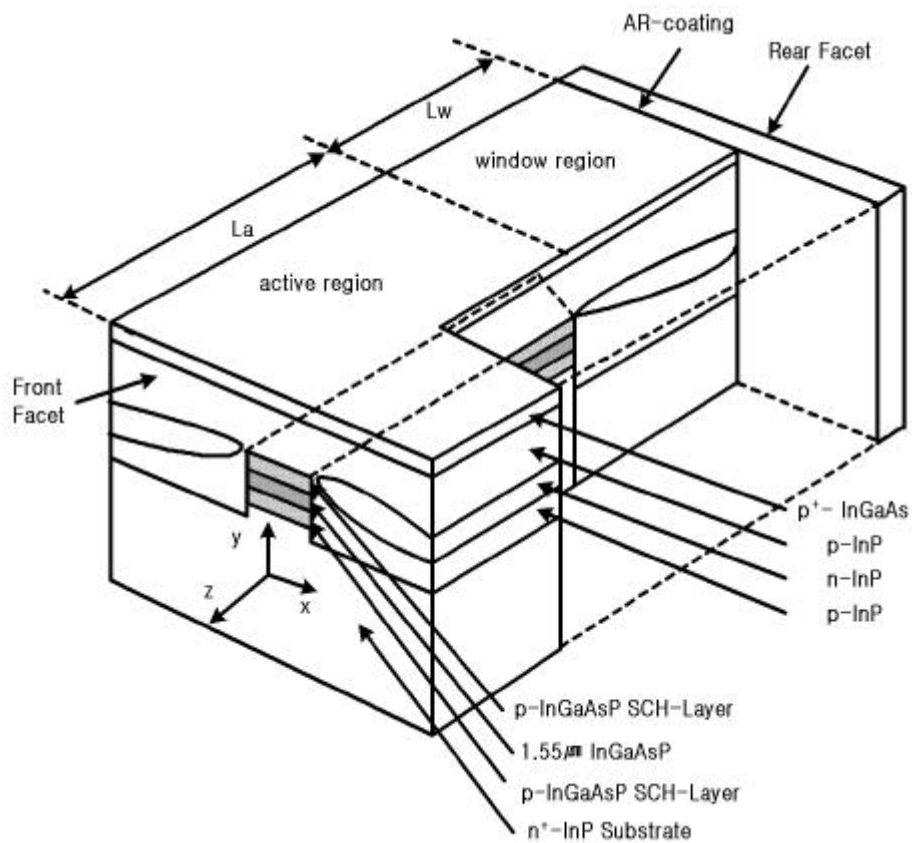
SCH

^[15,16]가

SCH

2- 1

Laterally Tilted SCH-SLD



2- 1

Laterally Tilted SCH-SLD

Fig. 2- 1 Schematic drawing of Laterally Tilted SCH-SLD with Window Region

MSEO ^[17]

MSEO 4 In_{1-x}Ga_xAs_yP_{1-y} InGaP

InGaAs 3

4

1.55μm InGaAsP 3.53, SCH 1.3μm InGaAsP 3.39

InP 3.17 2- 1

2- 1 SLD

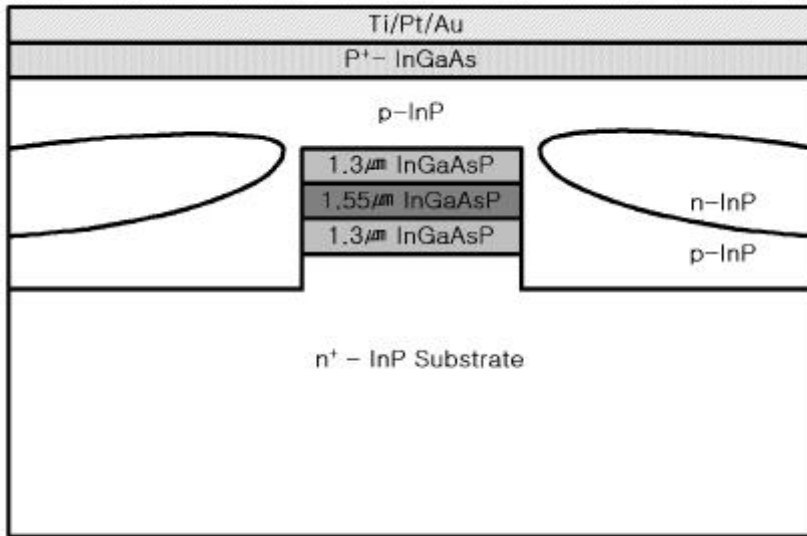
Table 2- 1 Parameters for SLD analysis

	[μm]		
d ₁	2.0	3.17	p- InP
d ₂	0.05 0.2	3.39	1.3μm InGaAsP
		3.36	1.24μm InGaAsP
		3.28	1.1μm InGaAsP
d ₃	0.2	3.53	1.55μm InGaAsP
d ₄	d2		
d ₅	50	3.17	n- InP

2- 2 SCH- PBH- SLD , 2- 3

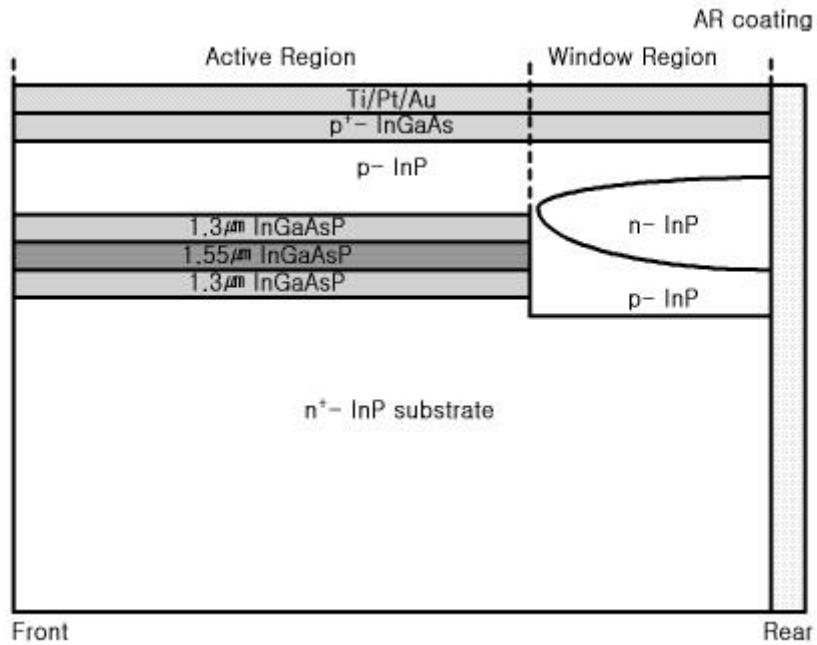
5 ^[18,19] 3 slab

[20,21]



2-2 SLD

Fig. 2-2 Transverse cross section of SLD



2-3 SLD

Fig. 2-3 Longitudinal cross section of SLD

Maxwell

[22]

$$\frac{d^2 E_x(y)}{dy^2} + \{k_o^2 n_i^2 - \beta^2(x)\} E_x(y) = 0 \quad (2-1)$$

$$\frac{d^2 E_y(x)}{dx^2} + [k_o^2 \{n_{eq}(x) + \Delta n_{eq}(x)\}^2 - \beta_z^2] E_y(x) = 0 \quad (2-2)$$

$$(2-1) \quad E_x(y) \quad E_y(x)$$

n_i

$$\beta(x) = k_o n_{eq}(x) \quad n_{eq}(x) \quad \text{가}$$

가

k_o

$$(2-2) \quad \Delta n_{eq}(x) \quad N$$

$$\beta_z = k_o \bar{n} + j \bar{\alpha} / 2$$

$$\bar{n} \quad \bar{\alpha} \quad \text{가 } d_3 \quad W$$

가

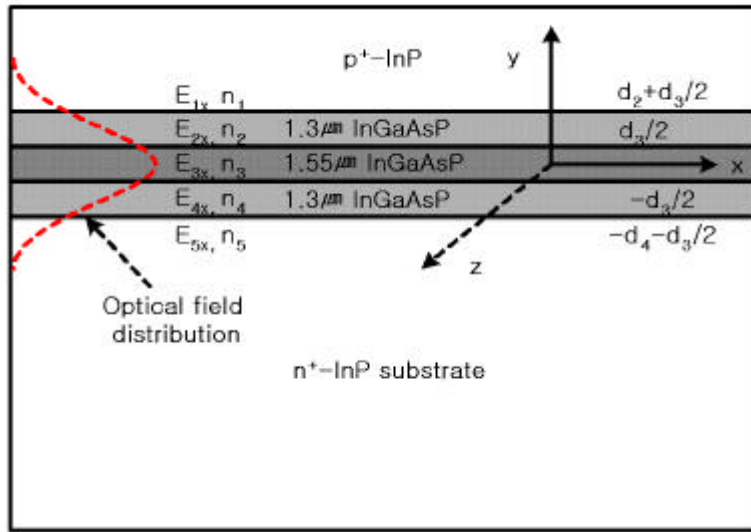
가

$$\bar{\alpha} \quad \text{가}$$

2-2.

5 slab

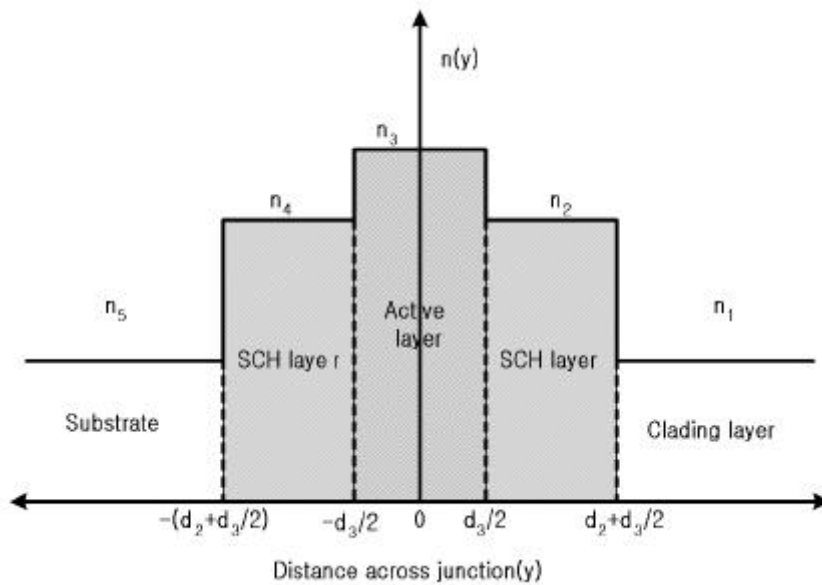
가 [23]



2-4

SCH slab

Fig. 2-4 Symmetric Slab waveguide for transverse mode analysis



2-5. SCH SLD

Fig. 2-5 Transverse refractive index distribution of symmetric SCH SLD

2-4 SCH ,
 2-5 . SCH slab
 InGaAsP x=0 z=0 y 1.55μm
 TE TE 가
 0.2μm TE
 2-4 (2-1)

$$E_{1x}(y) = A_1 \exp^{-\gamma_1(y - (d_2 + d_3/2))} \quad (2-3a)$$

$$E_{2x}(y) = A_2 \cos(k_2 y) + B_2 \sin(k_2 y) \quad (2-3b)$$

$$E_{3x}(y) = A_3 \cos(k_3 y) \quad (2-3c)$$

$$k_i = \sqrt{k_o^2 n_i^2 - \beta^2} \quad (i = 2, 3, 4) \quad (2-4a)$$

$$\gamma_i = \sqrt{\beta^2 - k_o^2 n_i^2} \quad (i = 1, 5) \quad (2-4b)$$

$E_{ix}(y)$

가

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 0 & -\sin(k_2 \frac{d_3}{2}) & -\cos(k_2 \frac{d_3}{2}) & \cos(k_3 \frac{d_3}{2}) \\
 0 & -k_2 \cos(k_2 \frac{d_3}{2}) & k_2 \sin(k_2 \frac{d_3}{2}) & -k_3 \sin(k_3 \frac{d_3}{2}) \\
 -\exp(-\gamma_1 \frac{\delta}{2}) & \cos(k_2 \frac{\delta}{2}) & \sin(k_2 \frac{\delta}{2}) & 0 \\
 \gamma_1 \exp(-\gamma_1 \frac{\delta}{2}) & -k_2 \sin(k_2 \frac{\delta}{2}) & k_2 \cos(k_2 \frac{\delta}{2}) & 0
 \end{bmatrix}
 \begin{bmatrix}
 A_1 \\
 A_2 \\
 B_2 \\
 A_3
 \end{bmatrix}
 =
 \begin{bmatrix}
 0 \\
 0 \\
 0 \\
 0
 \end{bmatrix}
 \tag{2-5}$$

$$\delta/2 = d_2 + d_3/2 \tag{2-5}$$

A_i, B_i 가 0
 가 0

5

$$\begin{aligned}
 & k_2 \cos \{k_2 [1/2(\delta - d_3)]\} \{k_3 \sin(k_3 d_3/2) - \gamma_1 \cos(k_3 d_3/2)\} \\
 & + \sin \{k_2 [1/2(\delta - d_3)]\} \{k_2^2 \cos(k_3 d_3/2) + k_3 \gamma_1 \sin(k_3 d_3/2)\} = 0
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2-6}$$

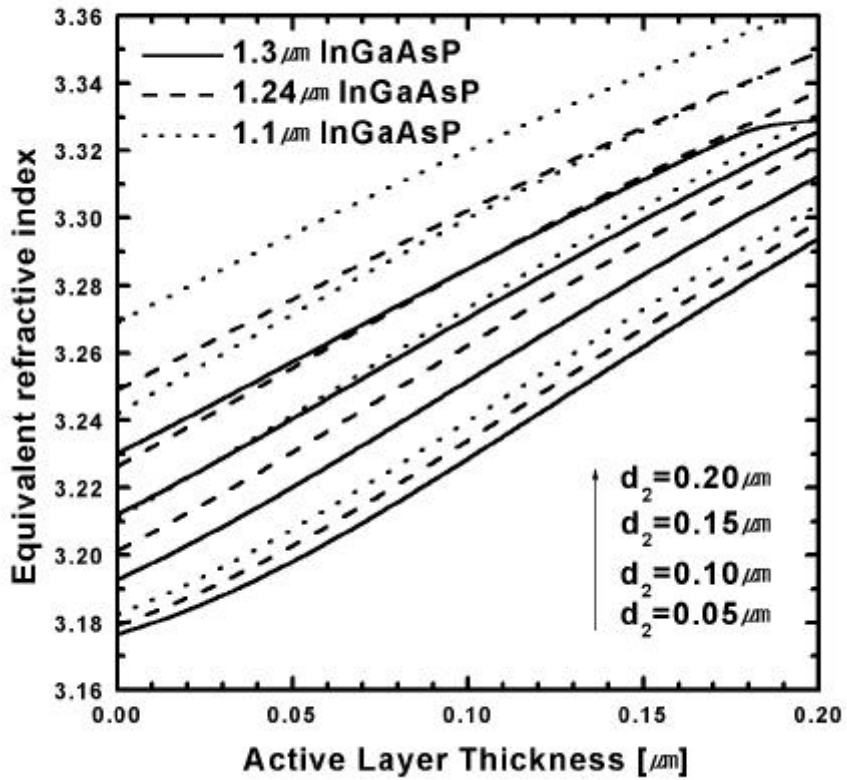
$$(2-4a), (2-4b) \tag{2-6}$$

1, k_2 k_3 가 2-6 SCH

가 $0.2\mu\text{m}$

SCH $1.3\mu\text{m}$ InGaAsP SCH

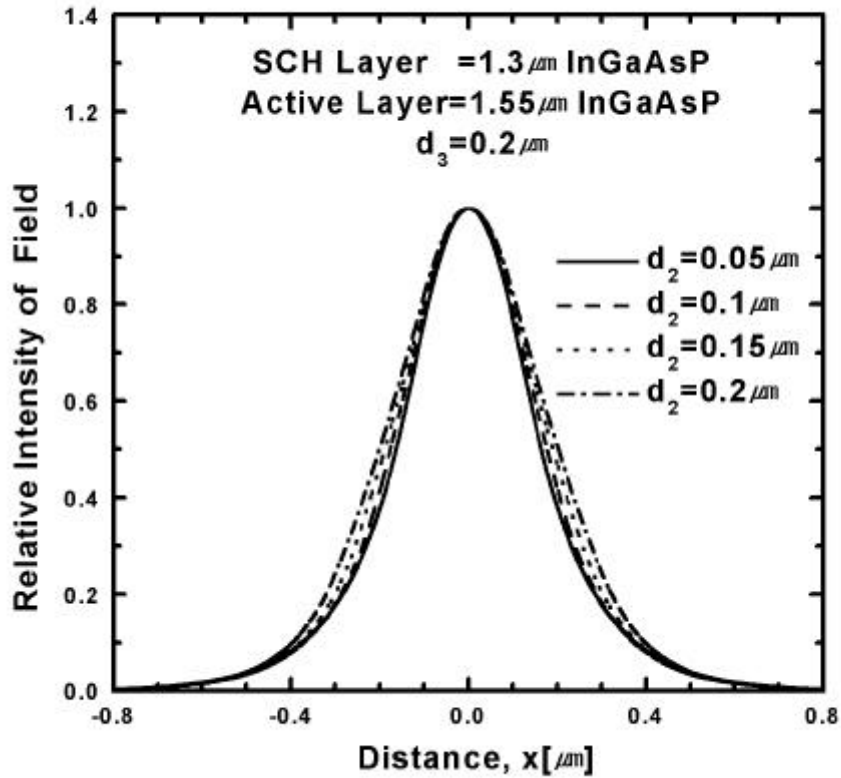
2-7



2-6 SCH (d₂), (d₃)

가

Fig. 2-6 Equivalent refractive index according to SCH thickness(d₂), composition, and active layer thickness(d₃)



, $d_3 = 0.2\mu\text{m}$

SCH = $1.3\mu\text{m}$ InGaAsP

2-7 SCH (d_2)

Fig. 2-7 Field intensity of transverse mode according to SCH thickness (d_2)

SLD가

가

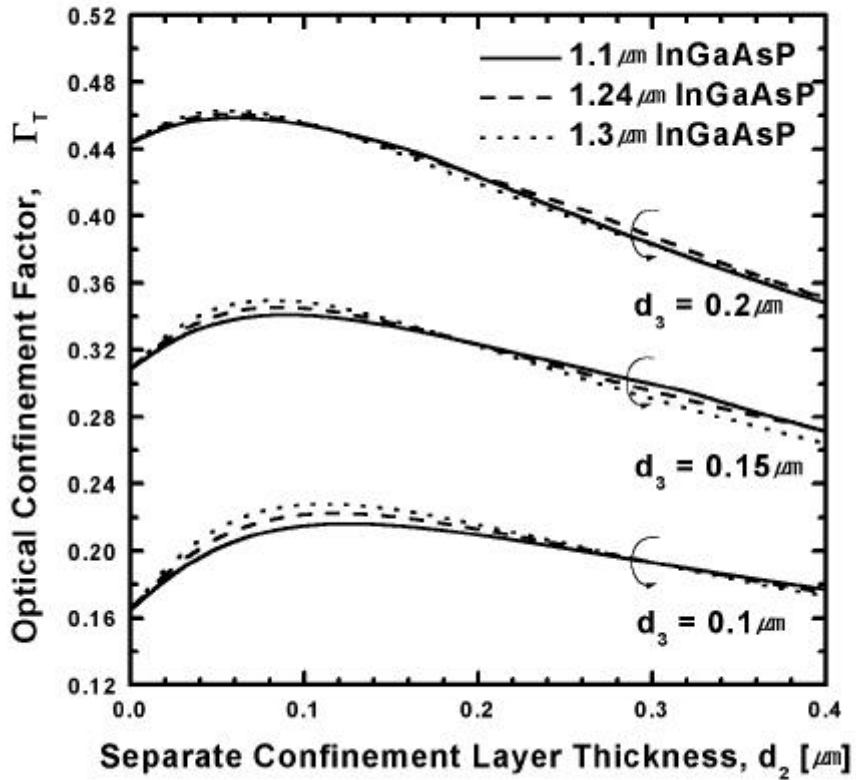
가 . 가
 가 가 SLD
 LD 가 . 가
 (2-7) 가 [24]

$$\Gamma_T = \frac{\int_{-d_{3/2}}^{d_3/2} |E_x(y)|^2 dy}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |E_x(y)|^2 dy} \quad (2-7)$$

2-8 SCH , 가
 가 . 가 가
 가
 . SCH 가 가 가
 가 가 가 가 [25]

SCH
 SCH 가 가 .
 가 0.2 μ m 2-8 SCH 0.05 μ m
 1.04 μ m 가 가 DH(Double
 Heterostructure) 가 가
 . 가 가
 SCH SCH SCH

1.55 μ m InGaAsP
 0.2 μ m . SCH
 1.3 μ m InGaAsP SCH
 . SCH 1.3 μ m InGaAsP가 가
 1.24, 1.1 μ m InGaAsP LPE



2-8

(d₃) SCH(d₂),

가

Fig. 2-8 Transverse optical confinement factor according to SCH thickness(d_2), composition, and active layer thickness(d_3)

2-3

SLD

가 BH [26 29]

LD

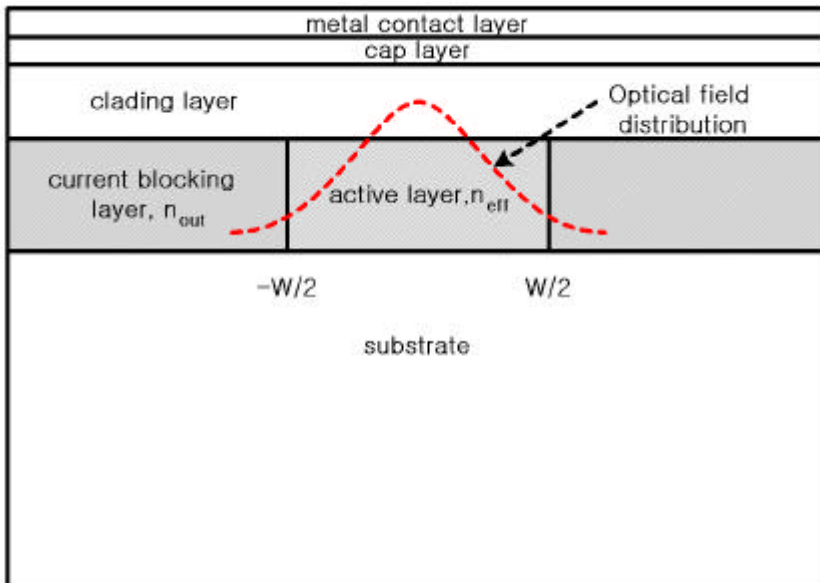
strongly index guided LD^[30 33]

strongly index guided LD

가 (2-2) $\Delta n_{eq}(x)$ 가 .

(2-2)

$$\frac{d^2 E_y(x)}{dx^2} + \{k_o^2 n_{eff}(x)^2 - \beta_z^2\} E_y(x) = 0 \quad (2-8)$$



2-9

slab

Fig. 2-9 Slab waveguide for lateral mode analysis

BH-LD

가

(2-8)

가 , n_{eff} [34]

$$n_{eff} = \sqrt{n_1^2 + \Gamma_T(n_3^2 - n_1^2)} \quad (2-9)$$

3

2-9

W

가

2-9

(2-8)

$$E_{1y}(x) = A_1 \cos(ax) + B_1 \sin(ax) \quad (2-10a)$$

$$E_{2y}(x) = A_2 \exp(-b(|x| - W/2)) \quad (2-10b)$$

$$a = \sqrt{k_o^2 n_{eff}^2 - \beta_z^2} \quad (2-11a)$$

$$b = \sqrt{\beta_z^2 - k_o^2 n_{out}^2} \quad (2-11b)$$

n_{eff}

2-9

n_{out}

$E_{iy}(x)$

가

TE

$$\frac{aW}{2} \tan\left(\frac{aW}{2}\right) = \frac{bW}{2} \quad (2-12a)$$

$$\left(\frac{aW}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{bW}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{k_o W}{2}\right)^2 (n_{eff}^2 - n_{out}^2) \quad (2-12b)$$

(2-12)

2-10

,

0.2μm

SCH

2-11

SCH

가 0.1μm

.

가

,

2-12

SCH

가

(2-13)

.

$$\Gamma_L = \frac{\int_{-W/2}^{W/2} |E_y(x)|^2 dx}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |E_y(x)|^2 dx} \quad (2-13)$$

2-12

SCH

1.3μm InGaAsP

가 1.24μm InGaAsP

가

가

1.3μm InGaAsP

가

가

가

가

가

.

SCH

가

가

가

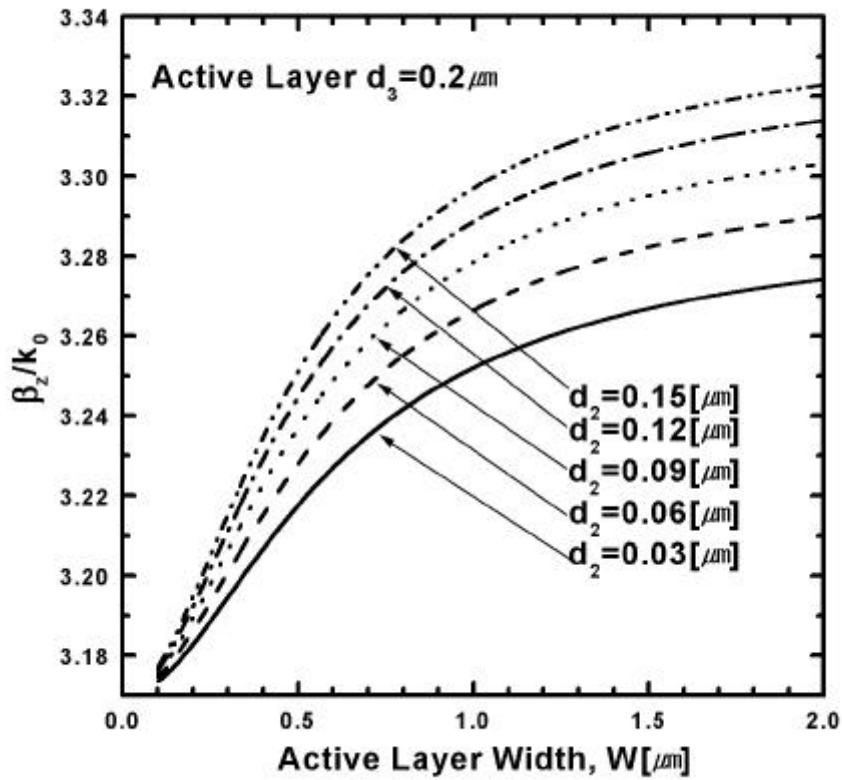
.

가

SCH

가

.

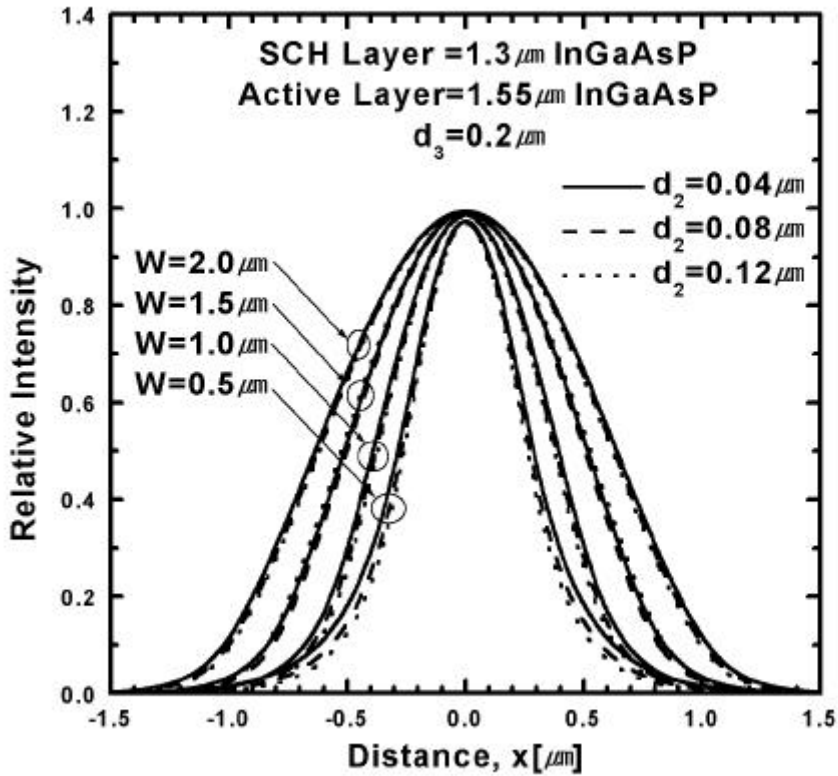


, $d_3 = 0.2\mu\text{m}$

SCH = $1.3\mu\text{m}$ InGaAsP

2-10 SCH (d_2) (W)

Fig. 2-10 Eigen value of lateral mode according to SCH thickness(d_2) and active layer width(W)

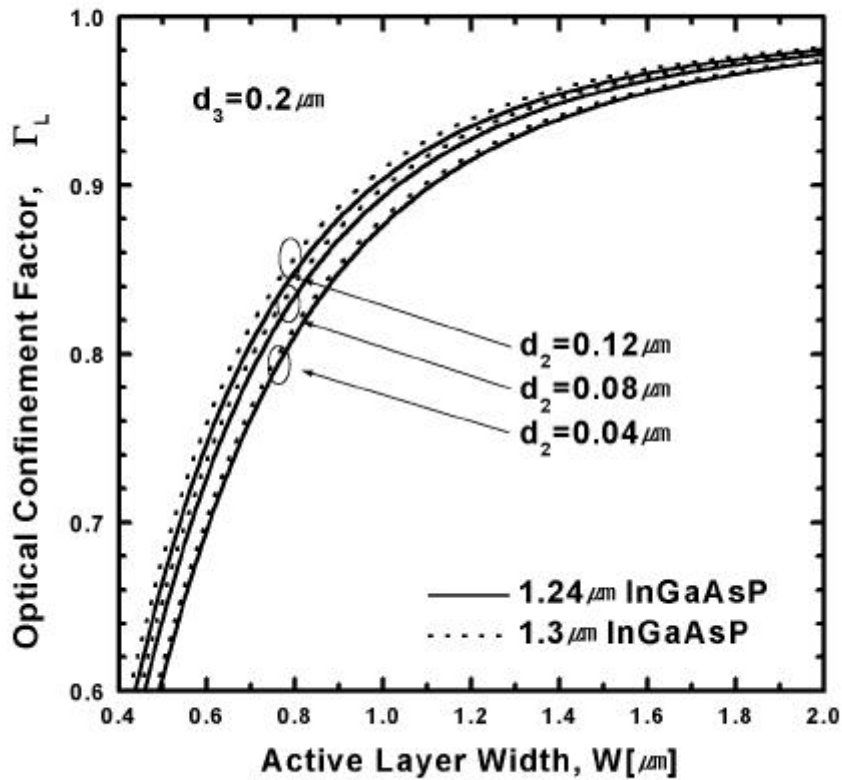


, $d_3 = 0.2\mu\text{m}$

SCH = $1.3\mu\text{m}$ InGaAsP

2-11 SCH (d_2) (W)

Fig. 2-11 Field intensity of lateral mode according to SCH thickness(d_2) and active layer width(W)



, $d_3 = 0.2 \mu\text{m}$

2-12 SCH (d_2), (W)

가

Fig. 2-12 Lateral optical confinement factor according to SCH thickness (d_2), composition, and active layer width(W)

가

(2- 14)

가

$$\Gamma = \Gamma_T \Gamma_L \quad (2- 14)$$

Γ_T Γ_L 가 Γ

2

2- 13 $0.2\mu\text{m}$, SCH $1.24\mu\text{m}$ InGaAsP

SCH 가 $0.04, 0.08, 0.12\mu\text{m}$

가 2- 14

SCH $1.3\mu\text{m}$ InGaAsP 가

$1.24\mu\text{m}$ InGaAsP $1.3\mu\text{m}$ InGaAsP

2- 15

가 SCH $1.24\mu\text{m}$ InGaAsP

$1.3\mu\text{m}$ InGaAsP 가 , $1.3\mu\text{m}$

InGaAsP $0.7\mu\text{m}$ SCH 가

$0.12\mu\text{m}$ 가 가 가 , $0.7\mu\text{m}$ $0.08\mu\text{m}$ 가

가 가 SLD

$1.5\mu\text{m}$ 가 SCH

$0.08\mu\text{m}$ 가 가

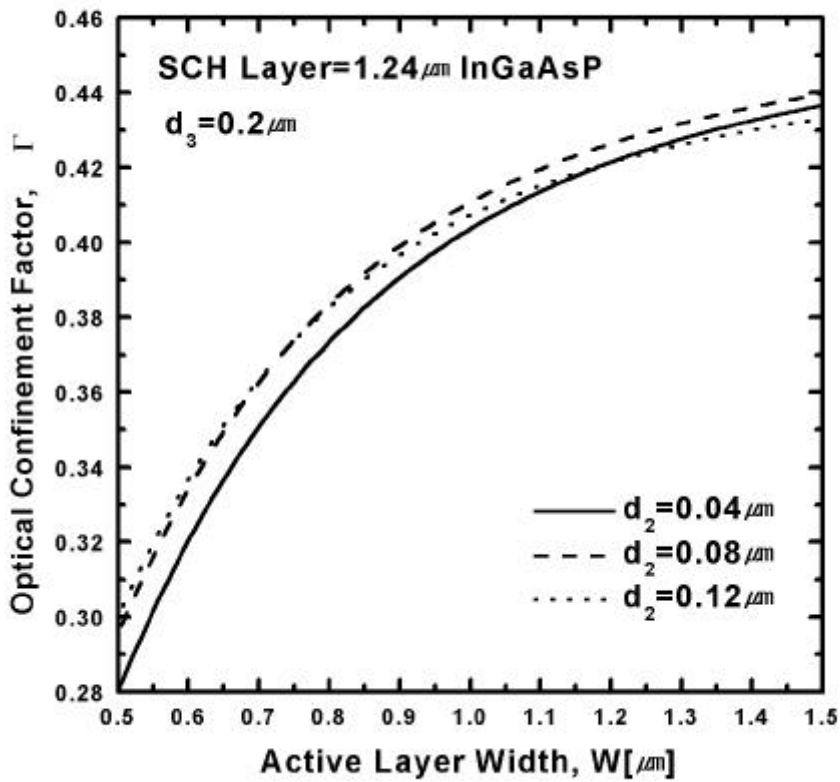
SCH 가 overflow

SCH 가 0.24eV

^[35] $1.55\mu\text{m}$ SCH $1.2\mu\text{m}$ InGaAsP가

SCH 가 가

LPE $1.3\mu\text{m}$ InGaAsP

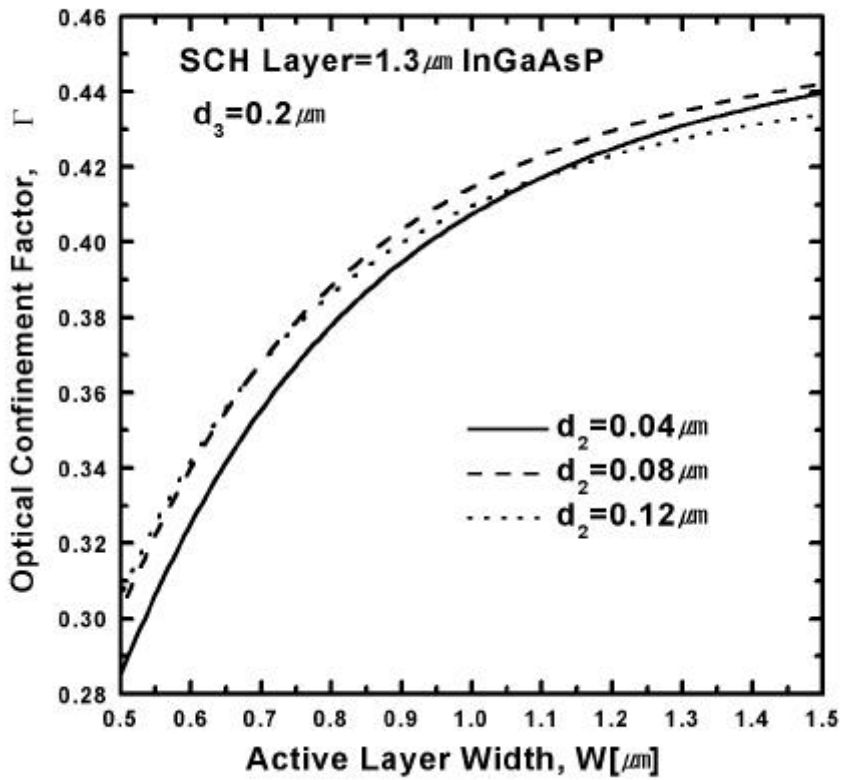


$d_3 = 0.2 \mu\text{m}$

SCH = 1.24 μm InGaAsP

2-13 SCH (d_2), (W) 가

Fig. 2-13 Total optical confinement factor according to SCH thickness (d_2) and active layer width (W)

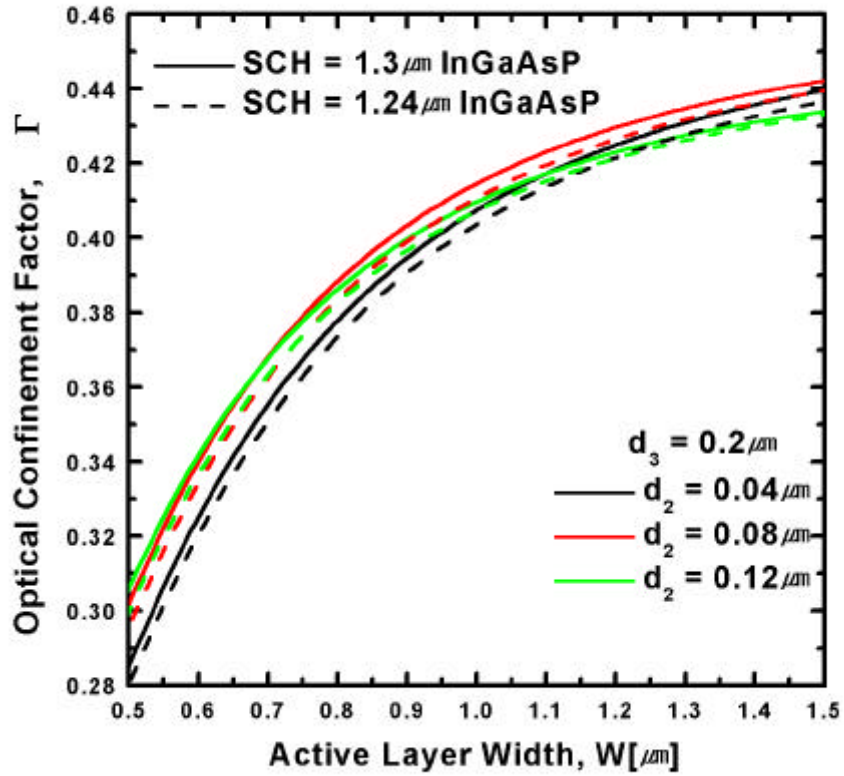


, $d_3 = 0.2 \mu\text{m}$

SCH = 1.3 μm InGaAsP

2- 14 SCH (d_2), (W) 가

Fig. 2- 14 Total optical confinement factor according to SCH thickness (d_2), and active layer width(W)



, $d_3 = 0.2\mu\text{m}$

2- 15 SCH 가

Fig. 2- 15 Total optical confinement factor according to SCH composition

2 - 4

SLD		SLD		가		SCH
	1.24 μm InGaAsP		1.3 μm InGaAsP	가		
	.		가			SCH
		SCH				
		.				
	1.3 μm InGaAsP			0.7 μm		SCH
	가 0.12 μm	가	가	가	, 0.7 μm	
0.08 μm	가	가	가		.	SLD
			1.5 μm			SCH
InGaAsP			가			1.3 μm
0.08 μm 가		가	.			SCH

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3 SLD

laser diode positive feedback
 가 . LD facet
 LD ^[1], external cavity LD, LD
 mode locking ^[2,3], super-luminescent LD ^[4,5]
 가 .
 DFB-LD mirror
 가 . Output
 SiO₂ /4 1 5%
 . SLD facet 가 10⁻⁴ 가
 back reflection gain medium feed-back
 SLD ^[6,7]
 SLD
 nm .
 가 ,
 , 가
 가 . Si₃N₄ ^[4,8] , Al₂O₃ ^[9],
 SiO_x ^[10,11] , Al₂O₃/Si/SiO₂ ^[12]
 Al₂O₃/Si/SiO₂ ^[13] SiO₂/TiO₂ ^[14-17] , Si/SiO₂ ^[18],
 SiO₂/Si₃N₄ ^[19], Al₂O₃/amorphous-Si ^[20] single pair structure
 가 .
 가 0
 . 가

가 , 가
^[21]
 InP
 가 TiO₂/SiO₂
 structure SLD

3- 1. SLD

LD 가 LD
 guided guided
 LD
 3 Fresnel
 Fresnel ^[22] 가
 LD
 가 LD
^[11] LD angular spectrum
^[23] 가
 Fresnel
 LD LD
 LD
 가 가 가
 가
 Clarke^[24] Eisentein^[25] angular spectrum LD

LD
가

Saitoh^[10] guided
가 angular spectrum

, 3 가 가
, 3 가

Kaplan^[26] guided angular spectrum
LD 가

Vassallo^[27] guided angular spectrum
LD

LD
LD
Lennart Atternas^[28] guided angular spectrum
LD

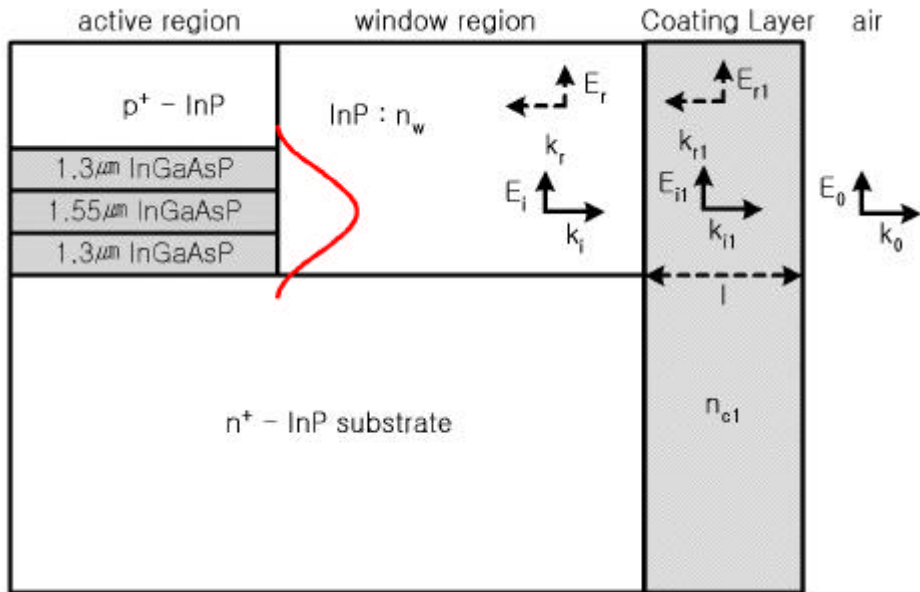
LD

InP LD 가
facet

n1, 가 1 InP(, nw)
mirror 3-1 가
mirror

, 가

5 가



3-1 SLD

Fig. 3-1 Schematic view of the coated SLD

$$\vec{E}_i = \vec{x} E_i \exp^{i(k_i z - \omega t)} \quad (3-1a)$$

$$\vec{E}_r = \vec{x} E_r \exp^{-i(k_i z + \omega t)} \quad (3-1b)$$

$$\vec{E}_{il} = \vec{x} E_{il} \exp^{i(k_{r1} z - \omega t)} \quad (3-1c)$$

$$\vec{E}_{r1} = \vec{x} E_{r1} \exp^{-i(k_{r1} z + \omega t)} \quad (3-1d)$$

$$\vec{E}_0 = \vec{x} E_0 \exp^{i(k_0 z - \omega t)} \quad (3-1e)$$

$$\vec{E}_i \quad , \quad \vec{E}_r$$

$$\vec{E}_{il}$$

$$\vec{E}_{r1}$$

$$\vec{E}_0$$

$$\exp i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)$$

가 Maxwell (3-2)
가 .

$$\vec{k} \times \vec{E} = \mu \omega \vec{H} \quad (3-2a)$$

$$\vec{k} \times \vec{H} = -\epsilon \omega \vec{E} \quad (3-2b)$$

$$\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \quad (3-2c)$$

$$\vec{k} \cdot \vec{H} = 0 \quad (3-2d)$$

μ ϵ

Maxwell 가 .

$$\vec{B} = \frac{n}{c} \vec{u} \times \vec{E} \quad (3-3)$$

$$, n = \sqrt{\epsilon_r} \quad c, \vec{u}$$

TE mode

$$(3-3)$$

$$(3-4)$$

가 .

$$E_i + E_r = E_{i1} + E_{r1} \quad (3-4a)$$

$$n_w E_i - n_w E_r = n_1 E_{i1} - n_1 E_{r1} \quad (3-4b)$$

$$(3-5)$$

가 .

$$E_{i1} \exp^{ik_{i1}l} + E_{r1} \exp^{ik_{r1}l} = E_0 \quad (3-5a)$$

$$n_1 E_{i1} \exp^{ik_{i1}l} - n_1 E_{r1} \exp^{ik_{r1}l} = n_0 E_0 \quad (3-5b)$$

$$(3-4) \quad (3-6)$$

가 .

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ n_w \end{pmatrix}^+ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -n_w \end{pmatrix} r = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ n_1 & -n_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E \\ E' \end{pmatrix} \quad (3-6a)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \exp^{ik_{i1}l} & \exp^{-ik_{i1}l} \\ n_1 \exp^{ik_{i1}l} & -n_1 \exp^{-ik_{i1}l} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E \\ E' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -n_0 \end{pmatrix} t \quad (3-6b)$$

$$, \quad r = \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ E_i \end{pmatrix}, \quad t = \begin{pmatrix} E_0 \\ E_i \end{pmatrix}, \quad E = \begin{pmatrix} E_{il} \\ E_i \end{pmatrix}, \quad E' = \begin{pmatrix} E_{r1} \\ E_i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3-6)$$

가 . (3-7)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ n_w \end{pmatrix}^+ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -n_w \end{pmatrix} r = M \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ n_0 \end{pmatrix} t \quad (3-7)$$

$$, \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(k_{i1}l) & \frac{-i}{n_1} \sin(k_{i1}l) \\ -i n_1 \sin(k_{i1}l) & \cos(k_{i1}l) \end{pmatrix}$$

가 .

$n_1, n_2, n_3, \dots, n_N$

가 $l_1, l_2, l_3,$

\dots, l_N N

(3-8) 가 .

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ n_w \end{pmatrix}^+ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -n_w \end{pmatrix} r = M_1 M_2 M_3 \cdots M_N \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ n_0 \end{pmatrix} t = M \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ n_0 \end{pmatrix} t \quad (3-8)$$

$$M = M_1 M_2 M_3 \cdots M_N$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}$$

r, t

[29]

$$r = \frac{A n_w + B n_w n_0 - C - D n_0}{A n_w + B n_w n_0 + C + D n_0} \quad (3-9)$$

$$t = \frac{2 n_w}{A n_w + B n_w n_0 + C + D n_0} \quad (3-10)$$

$$R = |r^2|, \quad T = \frac{n_w}{n_i} |t^2|$$

R

[30]

3-2

/4

가 가

가

2

가

3-1 simulation

1.55μm

samsung

3- 1

Table 3- 1 Several measured refractive index

	Rudolph	Lucent	Samsung	
[nm]	632.8	1550	632.8	1550
TiO ₂	2.24	2.17	2.24	2.17
SiO ₂	1.46	-	1.46	1.44
InP	-	-	-	3.167

simulation

3-2

3-3

. TiO₂가 SiO₂

1.55μm

TiO₂

1790 , SiO₂

2690

/4n

3-4

3-5

InP

TiO₂/SiO₂

SiO₂/TiO₂

1, 2

3

InP

SiO₂

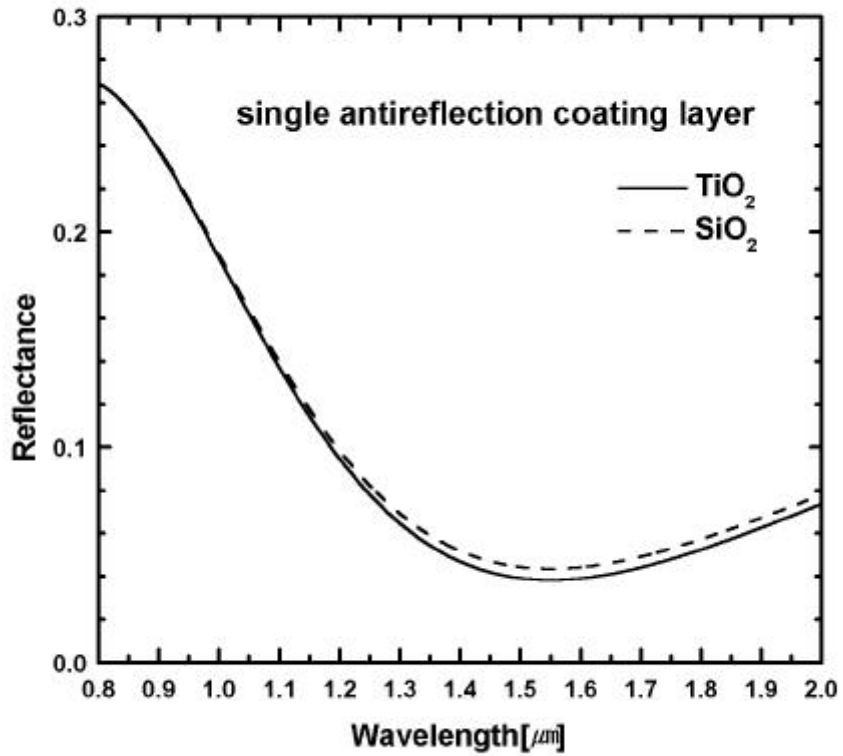
TiO₂가

가

TiO₂/SiO₂

SiO₂/TiO₂

4

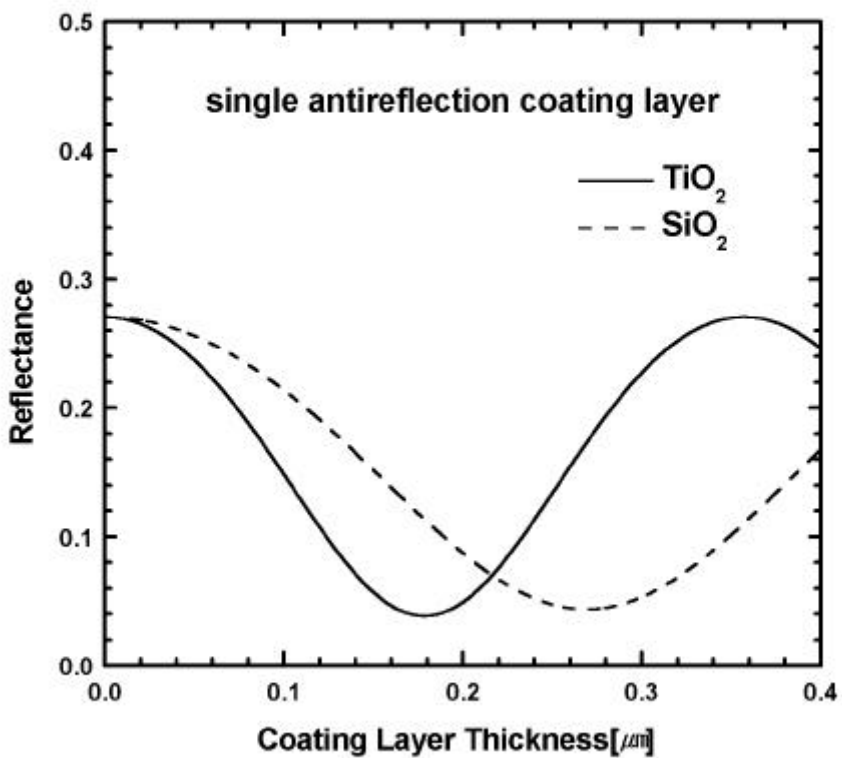


$$= \frac{1}{4n} \sqrt{\frac{n_{\text{TiO}_2} n_{\text{SiO}_2}}{n_{\text{InP}}}}$$

3-2 InP TiO₂ SiO₂

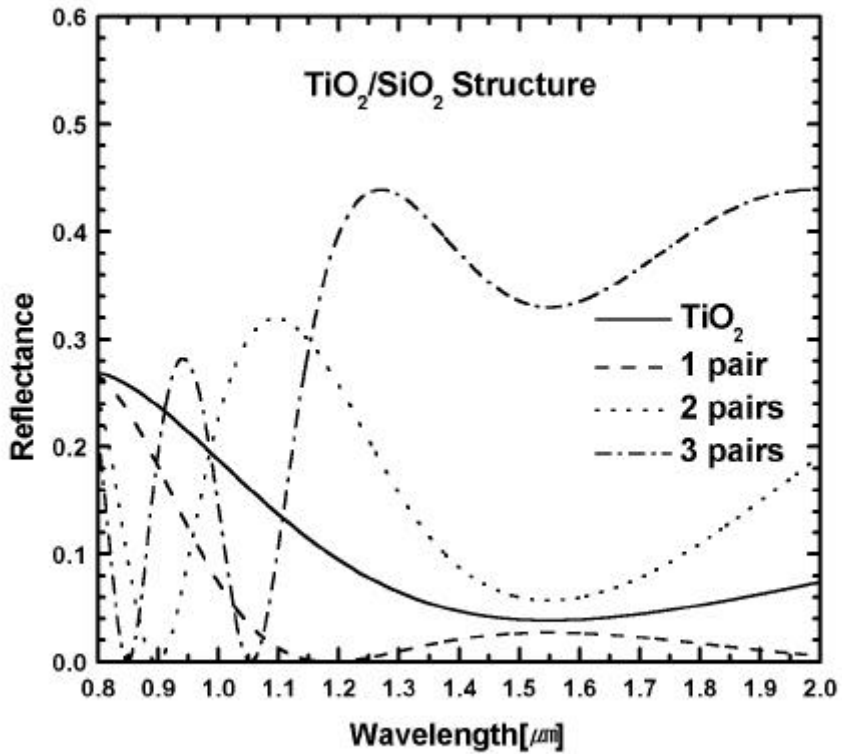
($\lambda = 1.55 \mu\text{m}$)

Fig. 3-2 Reflectance as a function of wavelength for TiO₂, SiO₂ single layer on InP window region ($\lambda = 1.55 \mu\text{m}$)



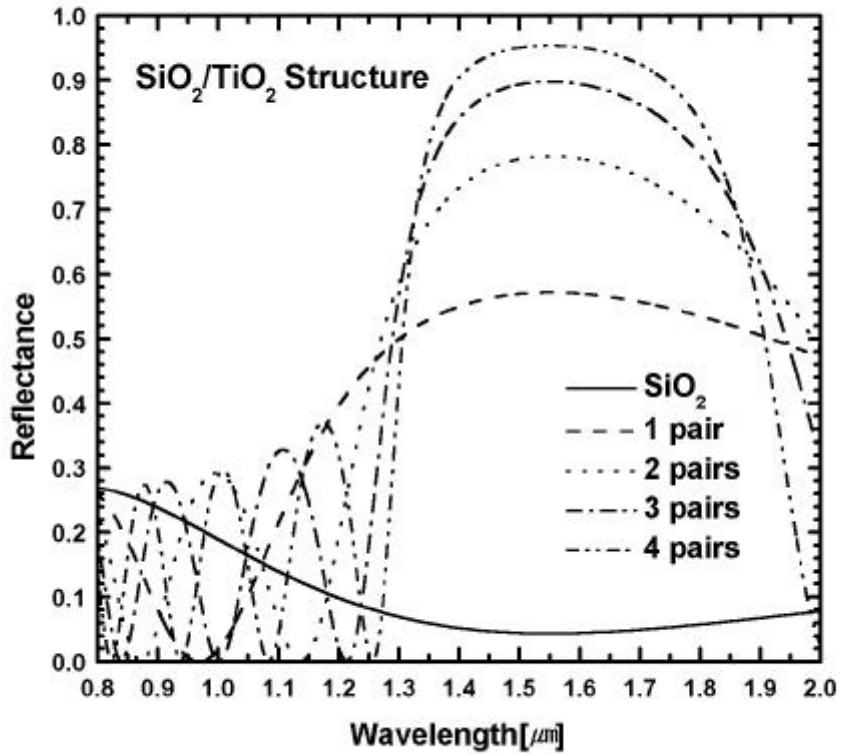
3-3 InP TiO_2 SiO_2
(=1.55 μm)

Fig. 3-3 Reflectance as a function of thickness for single layer TiO_2 , SiO_2 on InP window region (=1.55 μm)



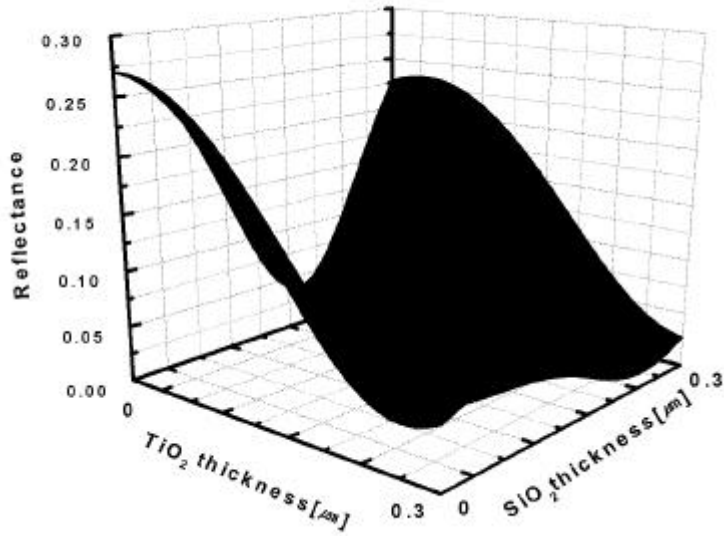
$d = \lambda / 4n$
 3-4 InP $\text{TiO}_2/\text{SiO}_2$
 ($\lambda = 1.55 \mu\text{m}$)

Fig. 3-4 Reflectance as a function of wavelength for alternating layer of $\text{TiO}_2/\text{SiO}_2$ on InP window region ($\lambda = 1.55 \mu\text{m}$)

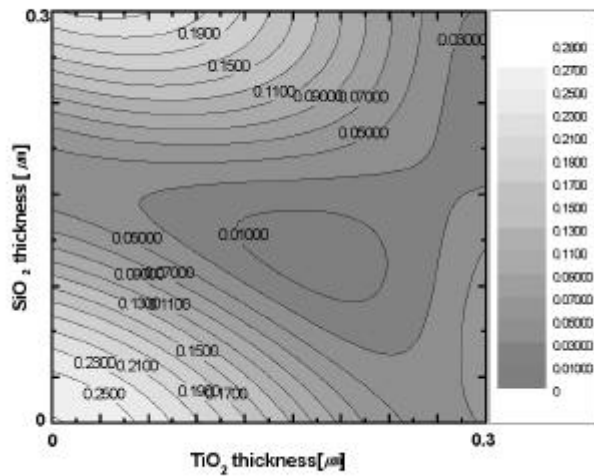


$\lambda = \lambda_0 / 4n$
 3-5 InP SiO₂/TiO₂
 ($\lambda_0 = 1.55 \mu\text{m}$)

Fig. 3-5 Reflectance as a function of wavelength for alternating layer of SiO₂/TiO₂ on InP window region($\lambda_0 = 1.55 \mu\text{m}$)



(a)



(b)

3-6 InP

TiO₂/SiO₂

(=1.55μm)

Fig. 3-6 Reflectance as a function of thickness for alternating layer of TiO₂/SiO₂ on InP window region(=1.55μm)

(a) oblique perspective view; (b) contour view

3-6a InP TiO₂/SiO₂
TiO₂ SiO₂
. 3-6b 1% TiO₂ SiO₂
TiO₂ 1500 2000 , SiO₂ 1100
1700 가 .
, TiO₂/SiO₂
가 .
TiO₂ SiO₂

3-3

SLD
. TiO₂가 SiO₂
1.55μm ,
TiO₂ 1790 , SiO₂
2690 . TiO₂, SiO₂
TiO₂/SiO₂
. 1% TiO₂ SiO₂
TiO₂ 1500 2000 , SiO₂ 1100 1700
가 .

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4 SCH-SLD

optical fiber gyroscope

가

1.55 μm SLD

. SLD

가

가 stripe^[1,21],

(antireflection coating :AR coating)^[3], window buried heterostructure^[4,5], unpumped absorbing region^[6,7], bent-buried absorbing region^[8,9]

window region 가 ,

가

2

SLD

가

가

spot size ,

3

tilted angle

2

slab

TE

tilted angle

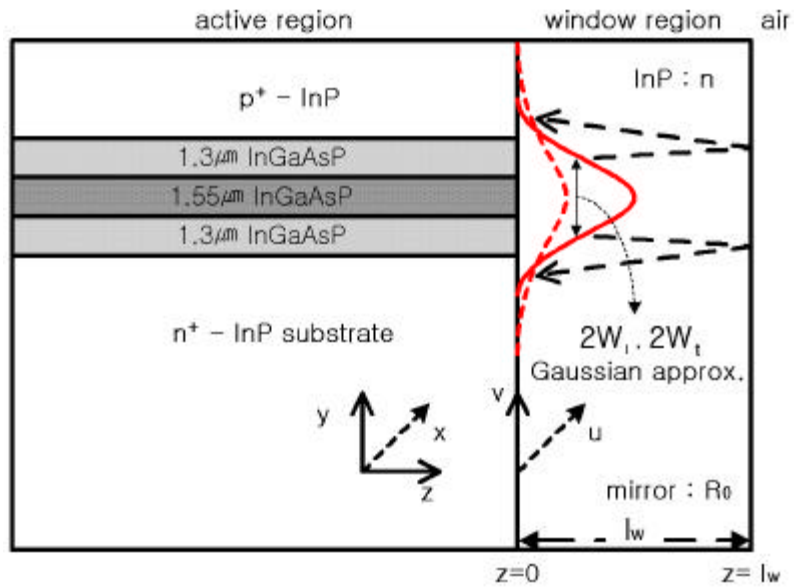
tilted angle

tilted

가

4- 1

InP window profile back
reflection coupling
4- 1
guided field , InP
. field 가
, cleaved mirror
waveguide



4- 1

Fig. 4- 1 Reflection in the window region

(rectangular waveguide) 가

Gaussian 가 , (4-1) .

$$E_y(u, v, 0) = E_0 \exp\left(-\frac{u^2}{2w_l^2} - \frac{v^2}{2w_t^2}\right) \quad (4-1)$$

E_0 , w_l w_t , x
 , y spot size , u v x y
 local axes . far field pattern

[10]

$$E_y'(x, y, z) = \sqrt{\frac{jk}{2\pi z}} e^{-jkz} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E_y(u, v, 0) \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{jk}{2z} [(x-u)^2 + (y-v)^2]\right] dudv \quad (4-2)$$

$$k = 2\pi n / \lambda \quad , \quad n \quad \text{InP} \quad . \quad (4-1) \quad (4-2)$$

, $z = 0$ reflected field .

$$\begin{aligned} E_y'(x, y, 0) &= \sqrt{R_0} E_y'(x, y, l_w) \\ &= \sqrt{R_0} E_0 w_l w_t \sqrt{\frac{j\pi k}{l_w}} e^{-2jk l_w} \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{jk}{4l_w} (x^2 + y^2)\right] \\ &\quad \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{k^2}{8l_w} (w_l^2 x^2 + w_t^2 y^2)\right] \end{aligned} \quad (4-3)$$

가

(4-4) [11]

$$R_{eff}(l_w) = R_0 \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{4l_w^2}{k^2 w_l^4}}}{\sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{4l_w^2}{k^2 w_l^4}\right)^2 + \frac{4l_w^2}{k^2 w_l^4}}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{4l_w^2}{k^2 w_t^4}}}{\sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{4l_w^2}{k^2 w_t^4}\right)^2 + \frac{4l_w^2}{k^2 w_t^4}}} \quad (4-4)$$

R₀
0.3 .

4-1 SCH , spot size

Table 4-1 Beam spot sizes with composition, thickness of SCH layer

W [μm] d ₂ [μm]	w _t [μm]			w _i [μm]		
	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.5
SCH 1.24μm InGaAsP						
0.08	0.304	0.304	0.304	0.486	0.627	0.812
0.12	0.317	0.317	0.317	0.466	0.613	0.801
SCH 1.3μm InGaAsP						
0.08	0.305	0.305	0.305	0.476	0.698	0.808
0.12	0.318	0.318	0.318	0.454	0.605	0.841

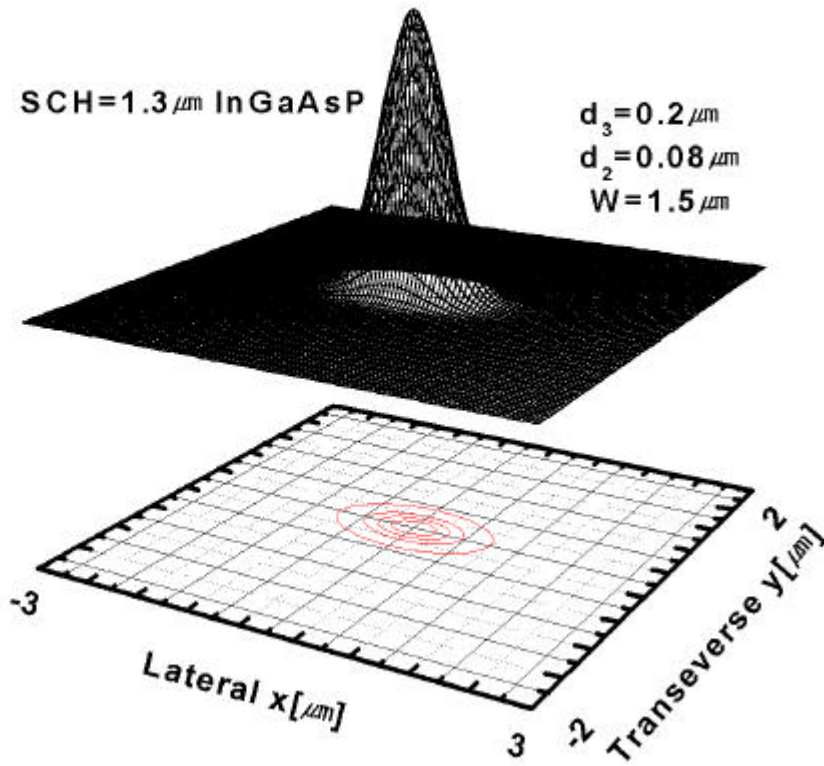
2

가

spot size . 4-1

SCH , spot size

InGaAsP SCH 1.3 μm
가 0.08 μm 1.5 μm
가



SCH = 0.08 μm , = 1.5 μm

SCH = 1.3 μm InGaAsP

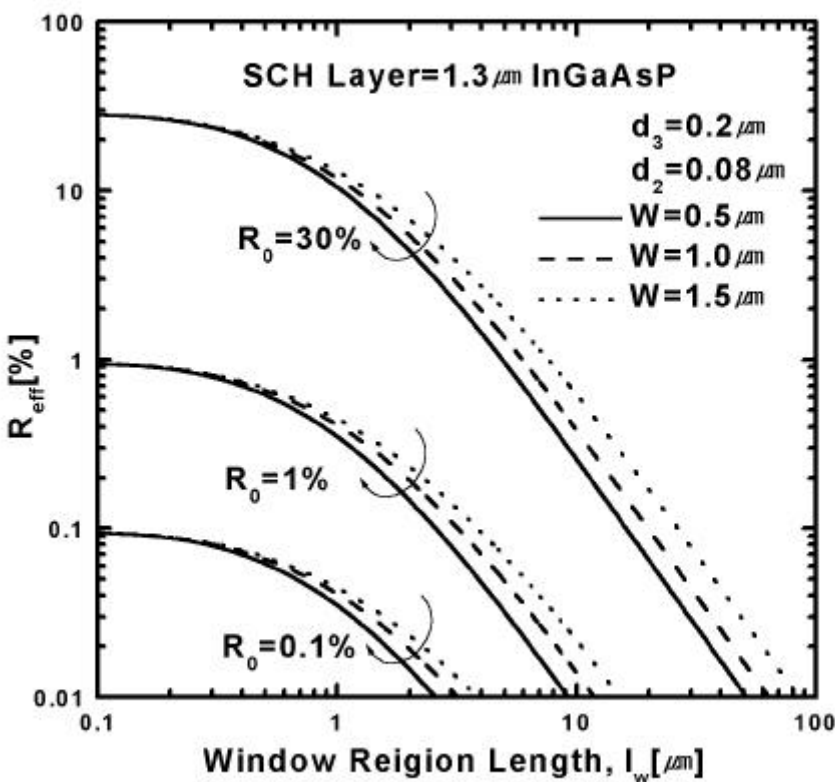
4-2 가

Fig. 4-2 Approximated gaussian field distribution

4-4 . SCH Layer=1.3 μm InGaAsP

4-4 . SCH Layer=1.3 μm InGaAsP

4-4 . SCH Layer=1.3 μm InGaAsP

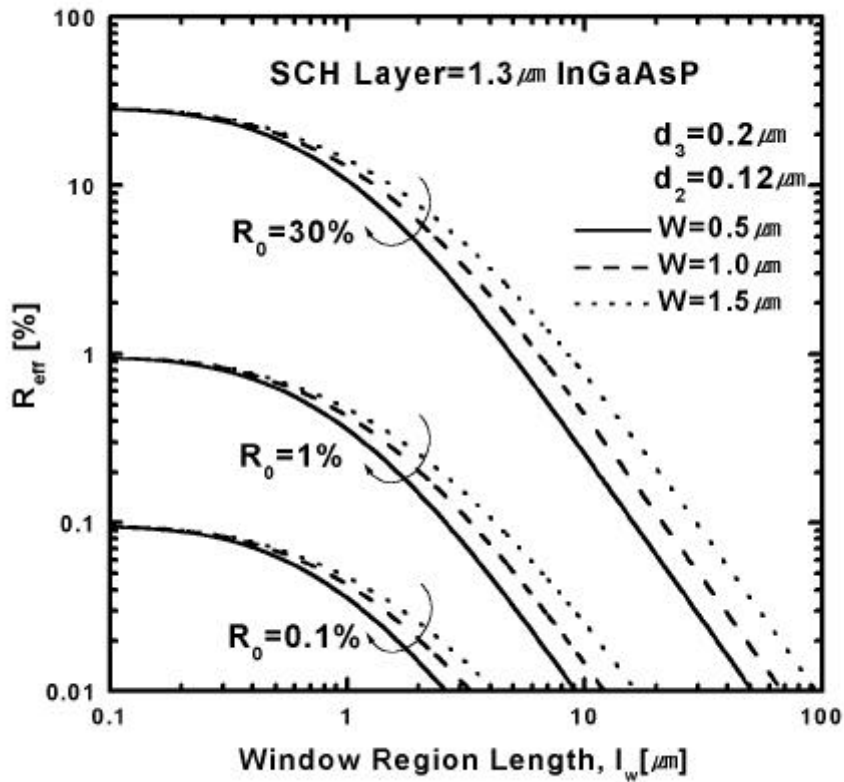


SCH Layer=1.3 μm InGaAsP

SCH Layer=1.3 μm InGaAsP

4-3 , SCH Layer=1.3 μm InGaAsP

Fig. 4-3 Effective Reflectivity of the window structure R_{eff} as a function of the window length, active layer width, and R_0



SCH $(d_2) = 0.12\mu\text{m}$, $(d_3) = 0.2\mu\text{m}$
SCH $= 1.3\mu\text{m InGaAsP}$
4-4 , R_0

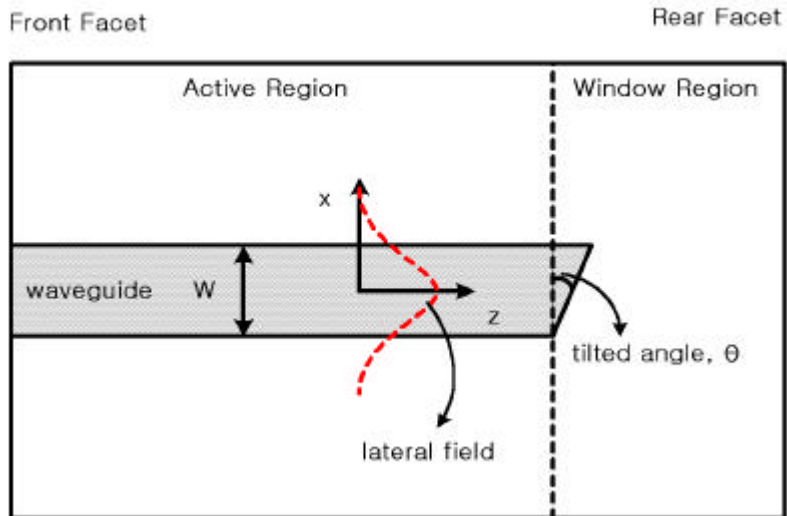
Fig. 4-4 Effective Reflectivity of the window structure R_{eff} as a function of the window length, active layer width, and R_0

가 가 ,
가 가
spot size가 가
가 SCH
가 .
, $R_{eff} \ll 0.01\%$
가 $0.2\mu\text{m}$, SCH 가 $0.08\mu\text{m}$
, l_w 가 $100\mu\text{m}$ 가 .
FFP(Far Field Pattern) 가
가 가 SLD .
1% $10\mu\text{m}$
. 0.1%
가 $3\mu\text{m}$ 10^{-4}
. 가 $20\mu\text{m}$
FFP(Far Field Pattern) 가
가 가 SLD .
 10^{-4}
 $80\mu\text{m}$
. SLD
FFP
taper

4-2 laterally tilted angles

3 SLD
 4-1 SLD
 LD 가 가
 [12-14]

4-5 laterally tilted tilted



4-5 laterally tilted angle slab

Fig. 4-5 Slab waveguide structure with laterally tilted angle

가

2 tilted slab tilt angle
가가 .

가 .

가 tilt tilt angle Fresnel

Fresnel

TE

Fresnel

가

4-6 .

2

가 .

1 .

tilted angle .

$$e^{i2\theta\beta x}$$

가

[15]

가 TE

x

[16]

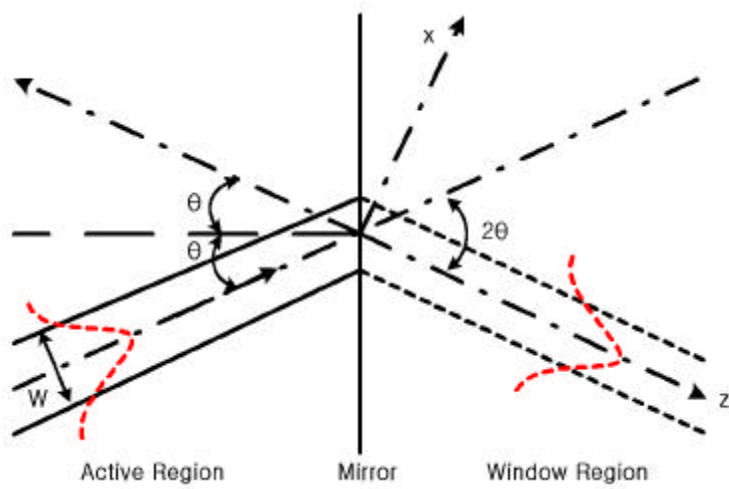
$$c = \frac{\beta}{2\omega\mu_0 P_0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |E_y|^2 e^{2i\theta\beta x} dx \quad (4-5)$$

E_y

TE

, μ_0

P_0



4-6 laterally tilted angle slab

Fig. 4-6 Slab waveguide structure with laterally tilted angle to calculate the reflectivity

(4-5)

(4-6)

$$R_g = R_f(\theta) |c^2| \quad (4-6)$$

$R_f(\theta)$

tilted angle

Fresnel

$R_f(\theta)$

(4-7)

[17]

$$R_f(\theta) = \frac{(n_{eff} \cos \theta - \sqrt{n_w^2 - n_{eff}^2 \sin^2 \theta})^2}{(n_{eff} \cos \theta + \sqrt{n_w^2 - n_{eff}^2 \sin^2 \theta})^2} \quad (4-7)$$

n_w InP SLD n_{eff}
 3.17
 (4-5) E_y 2 (2-12)
 (2-13) SCH 가 0.08

μm , $1.3\mu m$ InGaAsP
 tilted angle TE 4-7

DH-SLD

$n(n_{eff} - n_w)$

TE

4-8

가

tilted angle

가

가

tilted angle

taper

7° 가

tilted angle

가

SCH SLD

가 가

n_{eff} 가 가

가 가

4-8

가

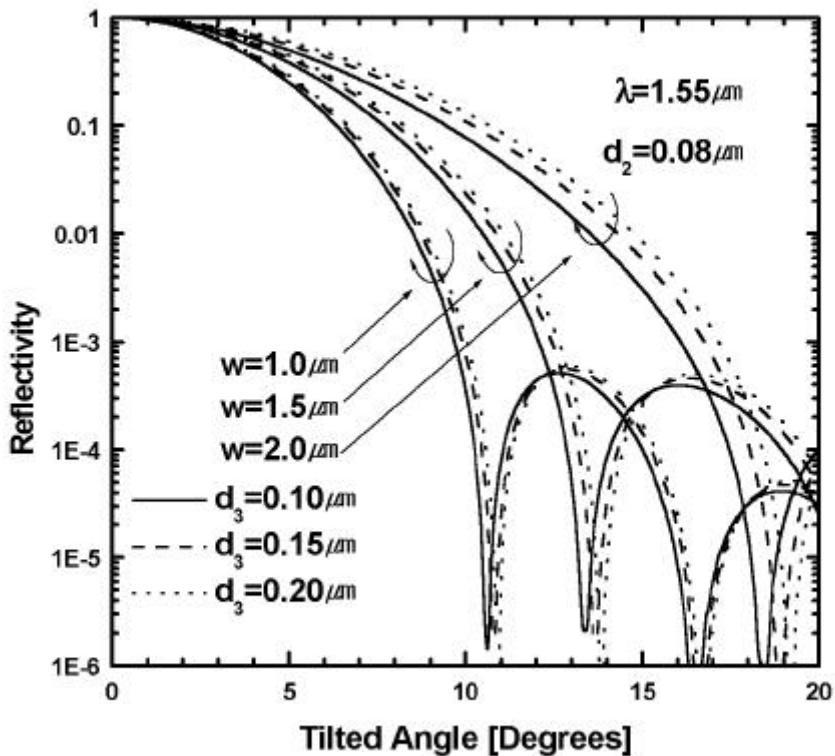
가

SCH

가 가

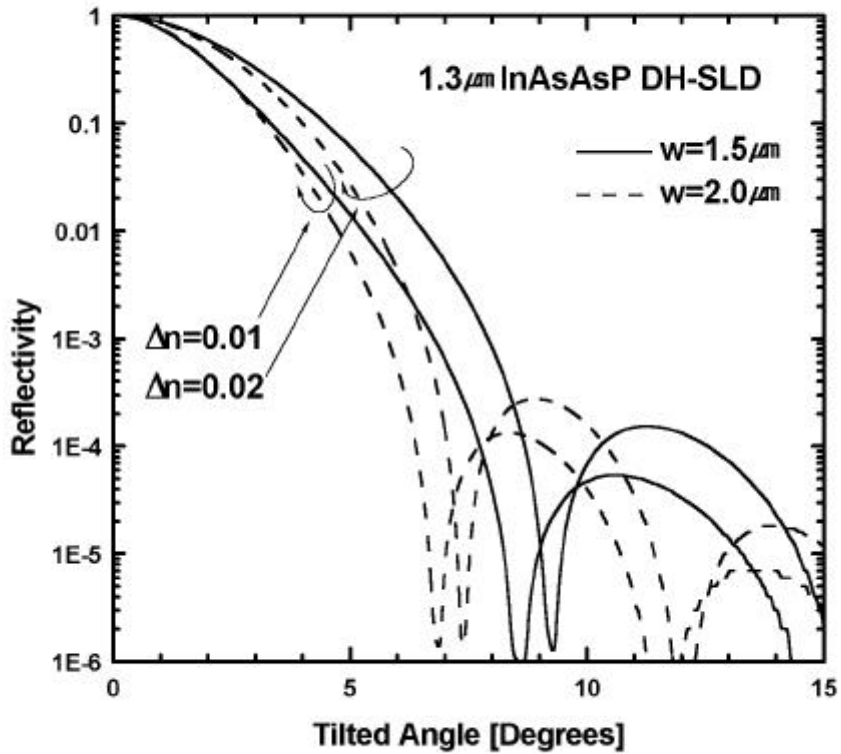
가

가



SCH $(d_3) = 0.08 \mu\text{m}$
 SCH $= 1.3 \mu\text{m}$ InGaAsP
 4-7 , tilted angle TE

Fig. 4-7 Fundamental TE mode Reflectivity with tilted angle, active layer thickness, and width



= 1.3µm InGaAsP

4-8 DH SLD

$n(n_{eff} - n_w)$,

tilted angle

TE

Fig. 4-8 Fundamental TE mode Reflectivity according to tilted angle, active layer width, and refractive index difference

$n(n_{eff} - n_w)$

4-3

SLD

SLD

$R_{eff} < 0.01\%$

가 $0.2\mu\text{m}$, SCH

가 $0.08\mu\text{m}$

, l_w 가 $100\mu\text{m}$ 가

1%

$10\mu\text{m}$

10^{-4}

laterally tiled angle

10^{-3}

$1\mu\text{m}$

tilted

angle

10° 11° 가

,

$1.5\mu\text{m}$

tilted angle

13° 14° 가

tilted angle

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5

laterally tilted SCH SLD SLD
 , SCH SLD
 , laterally tilted angle .

[1] SLD SLD 가
 SCH 1.24 μm InGaAsP 1.3 μm InGaAsP 가
 SCH SCH 가

SLD SCH 1.3 μm InGaAsP 0.2 μm , 1.5 μm 가
 SCH 0.08 μm 가 가 .

[2] SLD TiO₂가 SiO₂ 1.55 μm
 , TiO₂ 1790 , SiO₂ 2690
 TiO₂, SiO₂
 TiO₂/SiO₂ 1% TiO₂ SiO₂

TiO₂ 1500 2000 , SiO₂ 1100 1700
 가 .

[3] SLD

SLD

R_{eff} << 0.01% 가 0.2μm, SCH
 가 0.08μm 1% 10μm
 10⁻⁴
 FFP
 20μm

[4]

laterally tilted angle

10⁻³ 1μm tilted
 angle 10° 11°가 , 1.5μm
 tilted angle 13° 15°가 tilted angle

, , SLD
 SCH 1,3μm InGaAsP
 , 0.08μm 가
 , 가 SCH
 SCH
 tilted angle
 SLD 가

情

3

가

30

가

가

()

3

가