Due on 2021-10-13, 23:59 IST.

1 point

1 point

1 point

1 point

1 point

Score: 0

Score: 0

True

False

Score: 0

No, the answer is incorrect.

No, the answer is incorrect.

No, the answer is incorrect.

cannot be determined with given information

No, the answer is incorrect.

Accepted Answers:

Score: 0

increases

Accepted Answers: (Type: Range) 1.42,1.45

Score: 0

Modulator

and Circuits

**Download Videos** 

11

Week 12

Quiz: Week 11: Assignment

Integrated Photonics Devices

Week 11 Feedback Form:

Week 11 lecture notes

## Week 11: Assignment 11 The due date for submitting this assignment has passed. As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

1) Which of the following mechanism gives higher modulation speed in silicon photonics modulators?

 Carrier injection Carrier depletion No, the answer is incorrect.

Accepted Answers: Carrier depletion The bandwidth of a P-I-N juction based carrier depleted silicon photonics modulator is independent of the applied volatge across the P-I-N 1 point junction.

O True False No, the answer is incorrect.

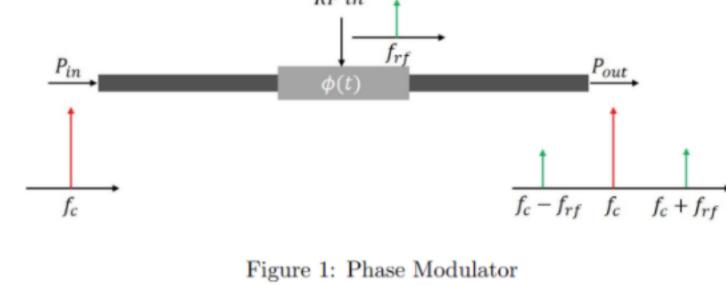
Accepted Answers: False 3) The required drive voltage for complete on-off modulation is more in Microring modulator than Mach-Zehnder Interferometer based modulator. 1 point

Score: 0 Accepted Answers: False

 The required drive voltage to achieve π phase shift is more in case of P-N (carrier depletion) based modulator than P-I-N (carrier injection) based 1 point modulator. True

Accepted Answers: True

Common data for questions 5-6: For a standard phase modulator shown in Fig.1, when the modulated phase  $\phi(t)$  can be given as  $\delta \sin(2\pi f_{rf}t)$ .



5) The phase difference between the modulated sidebands at frequencies  $f_c + f_{rf}$  and  $f_c - f_{rf}$  with respect to carrier signal  $f_c$  is

0  $\pi/2$ arbitrary No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers:  $\pi$ 6) The modulation index  $\delta$  for which the strength of the modulated signal at carrier frequency  $f_c$  and the first sideband  $f_c + f_{rf}$  are same is .

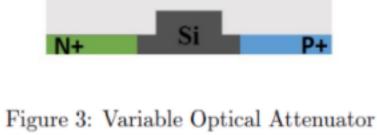
Common data for questions 7-8: Consider a ring modulator doped with p+ and n+ regions as shown in Fig. 2. Consider  $\lambda_r$  is the resonant wavelength under no bias condition, SiO<sub>2</sub>

doped

Figure 2: Ring Modulator 7) The resonant wavelength of the ring as the PN diode is operated in forward bias condition. red-shifted O blue-shifted remains the same

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers: blue-shifted The Q-factor of the ring . as the PN diode is operated in reverse bias condition. increases decreases remains the same cannot be determined with given

Common data for questions 9-10: Consider a SOI rib waveguides integrated with lateral PIN diode is used for variable optical attenuator (VOA) operating at 1550 nm, as shown in Fig. 3. If the change in carrier concentration of electrons ( $\Delta N_e$ ) and holes ( $\Delta N_h$ ) concentration with the diode current I is given by  $\Delta N_e = \Delta N_h = p_1 I$ , where  $p_1 = 6.313 \times 10^{16} [\text{cm}^{-3}/\text{mA}]$ . Assume PIN diode is of length 1 mm.



SiO<sub>2</sub>

**NOTE:** Consider Soref-Bennett emprical model to solve the questions  $(\Delta N_e, \Delta N_h)$  are expressed in cm<sup>-3</sup> and

 $\alpha$  in cm<sup>-1</sup> Soref-Bennett Emperical Model (@  $\lambda = 1550 \text{ nm}$ )

> $\Delta n = \Delta n_e + \Delta n_h = -8.8 \times 10^{-22} \Delta N_e - 8.5 \times 10^{-18} (\Delta N_h)^{0.8}$  $\Delta\alpha = \Delta\alpha_e + \Delta\alpha_h = 8.5 \times 10^{-18} \Delta N_e + 6.0 \times 10^{-18} \Delta N_h$

The optical attenuation loss in dB for a diode current of 5 mA is

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers: (Type: Range) 1.8,2.2

The current required to have π phase shift is mA \_\_\_\_\_\_.

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers:

(Type: Range) 3.2,3.3

1 point

1 point