Issues for practical waveguides

- Precise control of dimension and refractive index
- Low loss at desired $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$
- Mass production possible
- Integration desirable (Integrated Optics)
- Electrical control of refractive index (Electro-Optic effect)

Materials used for waveguides

- Silica → Optical fiber
- Semiconductors: GaAlAs, InGaAsP, Si/SiO₂
- Dielectric materials: LiNbO₃ with Ti doping





LiNbO₃ waveguide



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Mach-Zehnder Interferometer:



Realize M–Z interferometer with wave devices

Optoelectronics (10/2)





Homework: Prob. 3 in 1999 Final (Assume P_{out} has cos² dependence on P_{in})

Optoelectronics (10/2)



Homework: Prob. 3 in 1999 Final (See the figure next page. Assume P_{out} has cos² dependence on P_{in})

Consider a Mach-Zehnder interferometer shown below. The refractive index that $1.5 \,\mu m$ light experiences while traveling inside the interferometer is 3.5 when no bias voltage is applied. Due to manufacturing problems, $l_1 = 100 \,\mu m$ and $l_2 = 100.1 \,\mu m$ are not the same.

(a)(10) What is the output power when the input power is 1mW at $1.5 \mu m$ and no bias is applied?

We want to use the interferometer as an optical on/off switch by applying voltage to the upper arm as shown. The refractive index of the upper arm increases 0.001 per 1 volt applied.

(b)(10) What is the voltage with the smallest absolute value that needs to be applied to make the switch on?





Homework: Prob. 3 in 1999 Final (Assume P_{out} has \cos^2 dependence on P_{in})



Optoelectronics (10/2)

