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*Published in:*  
Journal of Lightwave Technology

*Link to article, DOI:*  
[10.1109/50.19092](https://doi.org/10.1109/50.19092)

*Publication date:*  
1989

*Document Version*  
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link back to DTU Orbit](#)

*Citation (APA):*  
Olsen, C. M., Stubkjær, K., & Olesen, H. (1989). Noise caused by semiconductor lasers in high-speed fiber-optic links. *Journal of Lightwave Technology*, 7(4), 657-665. DOI: 10.1109/50.19092

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# Noise Caused by Semiconductor Lasers in High-Speed Fiber-Optic Links

C. M. OLSEN, K. E. STUBKJAER, MEMBER, IEEE, AND H. OLESEN

**Abstract**—We present theoretical and experimental results for the signal-to-noise ( $S/N$ ) ratio caused by mode partition noise, intensity noise, and reflection-induced noise in optical data links. Under given conditions an additional noise source with a  $S/N$  ratio of 20 dB will cause a power penalty of 1 dB in order to maintain a  $10^{-9}$  bit error rate. From our numerical simulations we predict the maximum allowable dispersion in the presence of mode partition noise to be approximately 40 percent of a clock period. This figure is almost independent of bit rate and laser structure and agrees well with our measurements and with results of other workers. Numerical simulations of a BH and a TJS laser were carried out at four bit rates from 565 Mbit/s to 4.5 Gbit/s and the measurements were done at 2.2 Gbit/s using a TJS laser.

## I. INTRODUCTION

HIGH SPEED optical fiber transmission systems are of interest for long-haul applications such as trunk lines and undersea cable transmission, and for fast optical data links in computer networks. In both cases mode partition noise [1]–[3], chirping [4], and reflection-induced noise [5]–[6] have been identified as factors limiting the transmission distance. Data links have special requirements such as extremely low bit error rate (BER) of  $10^{-12}$  or lower, inexpensive components, and many connectors in the transmission path [7]. One may therefore consider using AlGaAs lasers and multimode fibers or using single-mode fibers at wavelengths where the dispersion is significant. Even if InGaAsP lasers are used (at 1.3 or 1.55  $\mu\text{m}$ ) dispersion may still be a limiting factor in connection with mode partition noise or chirping.

Mode partition noise arises due to random power fluctuations among longitudinal modes in a laser [3]. The fluctuations in the main and side modes are anticorrelated so that the total output fluctuations are significantly reduced. However, when laser light distributed on several modes is transmitted through a dispersive fiber, the signals emitted in different modes will be delayed relative to each other, and the fluctuations on the total output signal will increase with increasing dispersion because the anti-

correlation is destroyed [8]. In addition, mode partition noise will cause timing jitter at the receiver for high bit rates, and pulse broadening will occur due to the effective low-pass filtering of the fiber and the receiver.

In an earlier paper [3] we presented a numerical model for simulation of mode partition noise in lasers under CW and pulsed operation. Here, we will describe how the model can be extended to include the effect of fiber dispersion and receiver low-pass filtering in order to predict the signal-to-noise ( $S/N$ ) ratio and power penalty in a practical system. We will also present measurements of the  $S/N$  ratio under various experimental conditions.

The paper is organized as follows: in Section II we give a brief summary of the theoretical model of mode partition noise, and Section III contains a description of the low-pass filtering and ways to calculate the  $S/N$  ratio and Ogawa's  $k$ -factor. In Section IV we give several numerical results for noise statistics,  $S/N$  ratio, and timing jitter. The simulations are carried out for an 880-nm TJS laser and a 1300-nm BH laser. Finally, Section V presents the experimental results on  $S/N$  ratio.

## II. THEORY

The numerical model for prediction of the  $S/N$  ratio and the jitter due to laser noise is based on the multimode rate equations with Langevin noise terms as described in [3]:

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = J - R(N) - \sum_i \Gamma G_i(N) S_i + F_N(t) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dS_i}{dt} = \left[ \Gamma G_i(N) - \frac{1}{\tau_p} \right] S_i + \beta_i B N (N + P_0) + F_i(t) \quad (2)$$

where  $N$  is the carrier number,  $P_0$  is the hole number without injection and is approximately equal to the number of acceptors, and  $S_i$  is the photon number in the  $i$ th longitudinal mode.  $J$  is the pumping in electrons per second  $R(N)$  the total spontaneous recombination rate,  $\Gamma$  the mode confinement factor,  $\tau_p$  the photon lifetime,  $\beta_i$  the fraction of spontaneous emission coupled into mode  $i$ , and  $B$  the band-to-band recombination coefficient. The Langevin noise terms  $F_N(t)$  and  $F_i(t)$  are implemented by generating a set of jointly Gaussian random numbers as described in detail in [3]. This procedure is valid for the typical time step of 5–10 ps.

Manuscript received March 29, 1988; revised July 27, 1988. This work was partially supported by IBM Research, Yorktown Heights, NY. Travel support was provided by J. Tøghøj of IBM Denmark.

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The gain  $G_i(N)$  is assumed to have a parabolic wavelength dependence but contrary to [3] the wavelength shift of the gain maximum  $\lambda_0(N)$  with carrier number (i.e., the band filling effect) is also taken into account. The nonlinear gain is implemented in a simplified form [9] and with the usual linear dependence on the carrier number the gain is given by

$$G_i(N) = G_N(N - N_0) \cdot \left\{ 1 - 2 \left( \frac{\lambda_i - \lambda_0(N)}{\Delta\lambda_G} \right)^2 \right\} (1 - \epsilon S_{\text{tot}}) \quad (3)$$

where  $G_N$  is a gain coefficient,  $N_0$  the carrier number at transparency,  $\lambda_i$  the wavelength of the  $i$ th mode and  $\Delta\lambda_G$  the width of the gain curve (FWHM). We have assumed homogeneous broadening and a constant width of the gain curve.  $\epsilon$  is the nonlinear gain coefficient [9] and  $S_{\text{tot}} = \Sigma S_i$  the total photon number. The recombination rate  $R(N)$  is taken as [10]

$$R(N) = AN + BN(N + P_0) + CN(N + P_0)^2 \quad (4)$$

where  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  are constants. The Auger recombination represented by the third term is negligible for GaAlAs lasers.

The coupled rate equations (1)–(2) can be solved numerically to give the time variation of carrier and photon numbers under specified operating conditions. The model has been tested by simulating laser noise under CW operation as well as large signal pulsed operation. It was found that the resulting noise levels are in agreement with those found theoretically and experimentally by other workers [3], [6], [8]. Optical feedback is not included in (1)–(2). Development of a multimode noise model which for all modes can account for the amplitude and phase of the light coupled back from an external reflection is a complicated task which is left for future work.

### III. SIMULATION OF DIGITAL MODULATION

The model has been used to simulate noise properties of semiconductor lasers modulated with binary sequences at bit rates from 565 Mbit/s to 4.5 Gbit/s. The resulting  $S/N$  ratio for the total output signal from the laser is obtained after summation of the signals from the individual modes  $\Sigma S_i(t)$ .

Strictly speaking, the fiber is linear in amplitude rather than intensity, but for our purpose it is sufficient to treat a dispersive fiber as a number of delay lines, one for each laser mode. We can therefore calculate the output from the fiber by delaying the time responses of the individual modes by their relative propagation delay  $\Delta\tau_i$ , before summation:  $\Sigma S_i(t - \Delta\tau_i)$ . This is equivalent to a low-pass filter with the following "transfer function":

$$H_f(f) = \sum_i \langle a_i \rangle e^{-j2\pi f \Delta\tau_i} \quad (5)$$

where  $a_i = S_i/\Sigma S_i$  is the normalized photon number in mode  $i$ . The relative delay  $\Delta\tau_i$  can be expressed as  $i \cdot \lambda_d \cdot \delta \cdot L$  where  $\lambda_d$  is the mode spacing of the laser,  $\delta$  is the

dispersion coefficient, and  $L$  is the fiber length. However, (5) is not a true transfer function because it depends on the mode spectrum of the laser.

The receiver low-pass filtering is represented by a third order Bessel filter with the following transfer function:

$$H_B(f) = \left\{ 1 - \frac{2}{5} \left( \frac{f}{f_0} \right)^2 + j \left( \frac{f}{f_0} - \frac{1}{15} \left( \frac{f}{f_0} \right)^3 \right) \right\}^{-1},$$

$$f_0 = 0.57 f_0 \quad (6)$$

where  $f_0$  corresponds to the 3-dB cutoff which is taken as half of the bit frequency in all the simulations which are presented here. The transfer function of the filter is shown in Fig. 1 together with an example of the transfer function for the fiber  $H_f(f)$  taken for a fiber dispersion of 0.12 ns/nm and the laser spectrum in Fig. 6(a). Also the total transfer function for fiber and filter is shown in Fig. 1.

The filtered time response is sampled at the position in the time slot where the response for marks on average has its maximum. The resulting signal-to-noise ratio  $S/N$  is calculated from [11]:

$$S/N = \frac{(b_1 - b_0)^2}{(\sigma_1 + \sigma_0)^2} \quad (7)$$

where  $b_1$  and  $b_0$  are the mean values and  $\sigma_1$  and  $\sigma_0$  are the standard deviations of the sampled amplitudes for transmitted marks and spaces, respectively. The simulations included 11 longitudinal modes with the weakest side modes carrying only 1–2 percent of the total output power.

Assuming that the sampled amplitudes of the signal follow a Gaussian distribution, the system penalty  $P_a$  (in optical decibels) due to the laser noise (or other noise sources) can be calculated as [12]

$$P_a = 5 \log \left\{ (S/N) / ((S/N) - Q^2) \right\} \quad (8)$$

where  $Q$  is related to the bit error rate BER:

$$\text{BER} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} \int_Q^\infty \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right) dx. \quad (9)$$

In (9) equal probability for marks and spaces is assumed.  $P_a$  is a useful parameter which gives the required increase in received power to maintain the bit error rate when an extra noise source is "switched on." For a BER of  $10^{-9}$ , penalties of 0.1 and 1 dB result for  $S/N$  ratios of 29 and 20 dB, respectively.

Mode partition in semiconductor lasers is commonly described by Ogawa's  $k$ -factor [1]. It is assumed that the total photon number of all lasing modes is constant (although the individual modes are fluctuating), and that spontaneous emission can be neglected for the weaker side modes. Although these assumptions are known not to be valid in practice, the  $k$ -factor still seems to provide a good measure. The definition is the following:

$$k^2 = \frac{\sum_i [\langle a_i^2 \rangle - \langle a_i \rangle^2]}{\sum_i (\langle a_i \rangle - \langle a_i \rangle^2)} \quad (10)$$

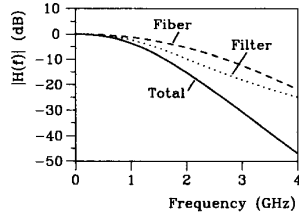


Fig. 1. Frequency transfer function for the third order Bessel filter which is used in the simulations ( $B_0 = 2.24$  Gbit/s), for the fiber assuming a total dispersion of 0.12 ns/nm and the spectrum in Fig. 6(a), and the total transfer function of fiber and filter.

which is based on all the modes. Alternatively, an individual  $k$ -factor can be defined for each mode:

$$k_i^2 = \frac{\langle a_i^2 \rangle - \langle a_i \rangle^2}{\langle a_i \rangle - \langle a_i \rangle^2} = \frac{\langle a_i^2 \rangle - \langle a_i \rangle^2}{\langle a_i \rangle^2} \frac{\langle a_i \rangle}{1 - \langle a_i \rangle}. \quad (11)$$

The individual  $k$ -factors will be smaller for the weaker side modes than for the central modes because of the increasing amount of spontaneous emission, and therefore  $k_i$  will in general be different from  $k$  [1]. As shown in (11),  $k_i^2$  is expressed as the inverse signal-to-noise ratio in mode number  $i$ , multiplied by the ratio between the average power in mode  $i$  and the total average power in all the other modes. Both  $k$  and  $k_i$  will lie between 0 and 1 with larger values indicating stronger mode partition [1].

Ogawa also derived an expression for the signal-to-noise due to mode partition after transmission through a dispersive fiber [12]. It is given by

$$\frac{S}{N} = \left[ k^2 \frac{(\pi B_0)^4}{4} \left( \sum_i (\Delta\tau_i)^4 \langle a_i \rangle - \left( \sum_i (\Delta\tau_i)^2 \langle a_i \rangle \right)^2 \right) \right]^{-1} \quad (12)$$

where  $B_0$  is the bit rate and  $\Delta\tau_i$  the relative delay as introduced in (5). It should be emphasized that (12) is only valid for  $\Delta\tau_i B_0 \ll 1$  since it relies on the assumption of a parabolic waveform in the vicinity of the sampling time. In practice, several other factors contribute to reducing the  $S/N$  ratio, e.g., the intensity noise of the laser (fluctuations in the total output) and the reflection-induced noise. We shall use (12) in the following sections to compare with numerical simulations and experiments.

#### IV. NUMERICAL RESULTS

The model described in the previous sections was used to estimate the signal-to-noise ratio  $S/N$  which is caused by laser noise in a PCM system with a dispersive fiber. Simulations for both a 1300-nm BH laser and an 880-nm TJS laser were carried out. The 1300-nm laser is of interest for both local network and for long haul communication links and the 880-nm laser is considered to be of interest to local network applications. The laser parameters listed in Table I were used in the simulations.

Fig. 2 gives an example of the calculated response for

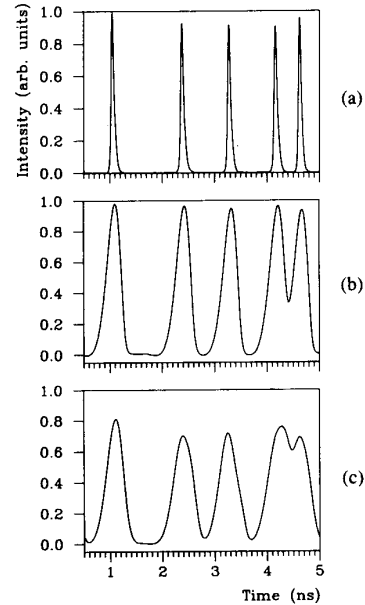


Fig. 2. Simulated responses for the TJS laser modulated at 2.24 Gbit/s: (a) the laser, (b) laser + Bessel filter, (c) laser + fiber with 0.12-ns/nm dispersion + Bessel filter. The bias current is  $I_b \approx I_{th}$  and the pulse current  $I_p \approx I_{th}$ .

(a) the total light output from the TJS laser, (b) the response after filtering with a Bessel-type receiver filter, and (c) the response after a total dispersion of  $\sim 0.12$  ns/nm followed by filtering.

The penalty calculated according to (8) is based on the assumption that the distribution for the sampled amplitudes of marks and spaces is Gaussian. Fig. 3 gives the probability density functions (PDF's) for the amplitudes of marks and spaces obtained from a simulation including 1400 marks and 1400 spaces. The upper skirt part for spaces and the lower skirt part for marks nearly follow the fitted Gaussian distributions which result from the mean and variance. Since these parts of the distributions are the relevant ones for calculating penalty and bit error rate, we will assume that the amplitudes for marks and spaces follow Gaussian distributions. However, it is generally not possible to reproduce the parts of the PDF with very low probability density by a numerical simulation, because it would require an enormous amount of computing time. The number of marks and spaces included in the simulations allows the  $S/N$  for the transmitted signal to be estimated within  $\pm 0.1$  dB.

The calculated  $S/N$  and RMS pulse jitter are shown as a function of fiber dispersion in Fig. 4 for the 1300-nm laser modulated with a 8B/10B bit sequence [13] at 565 Mbit/s. Results obtained with and without the Langevin noise terms included in the calculations are indicated by filled and open markers, respectively. Bias and pulse currents are  $1.0 \cdot I_{th}$  and  $0.3 \cdot I_{th}$ , respectively, where  $I_{th}$  is the threshold current. For the laser itself (i.e., zero dispersion) the estimated  $S/N$  is 27.6 dB and the jitter of the pulses is 1 percent of the clock period. The noise caused

TABLE I  
LASER PARAMETERS USED IN THE SIMULATIONS OF THE 2.24-GBIT/S  
SYSTEM WITH A TJS LASER AND THE 565-MBIT/S SYSTEM WITH A BH LASER

Parameter		TJS	BH
Bias current		$1.01 \cdot I_{th}$	$I_{th}$
Pulse current + bias current		$2.09 \cdot I_{th}$	$1.3 \cdot I_{th}$
Duty cycle		0.49	0.40
Bit rate, $B_0$	Gbit/s	2.24	0.565
Gain constant, $G_N$	$s^{-1}$	$1.05 \cdot 10^4$	$2.50 \cdot 10^4$
Nonlinear gain constant, $\epsilon$		$3.50 \cdot 10^{-8}$	$3.0 \cdot 10^{-8}$
Carrier number at transparency, $N_0$		$1.43 \cdot 10^8$	$1.0 \cdot 10^8$
Shift of gain peak, $d\lambda_p/dN$	nm	$-4.34 \cdot 10^{-17}$	$-1.21 \cdot 10^{-16}$
Wavelength for max. gain, $\lambda_0$	nm	887	1300
Wavelength for max. spontaneous emission	nm	887	1300
FWHM of gain spectrum, $\Delta\lambda_g$	nm	10	25
FWHM of spon. emission spectrum, $\Delta\lambda_s$	nm	12	100
Internal loss, $\alpha_i$	$cm^{-1}$	10	32
Group index, $n_g$		4.2	4.0
Refractive index, $n_r$		3.6	3.4
Nonradiative recombination const., $A$	$s^{-1}$	$10^8$	$10^8$
Band-to-band recomb. const. $B$	$s^{-1}$	0.70	1.0
Auger recombination const. $C$	$s^{-1}$	0	$3.0 \cdot 10^{-9}$
Hole number at equilibrium, $P_0$		$7.4 \cdot 10^8$	0
Confinement factor, $\Gamma$		0.5	0.3
Cavity length, $l$	$\mu m$	286	250
Width of active region, $w$	$\mu m$	2.5	2.0
Thickness of active layer, $d$	$\mu m$	0.2	0.2
Carrier lifetime at threshold, $\tau_s$	ns	1.3	2.64
Photon lifetime, $\tau_p$	ps	2.80	1.65
Relaxation frequency, $f_{res}$	GHz	4.81	1.98
Threshold current, $I_{th}$	mA	25.9	11.0

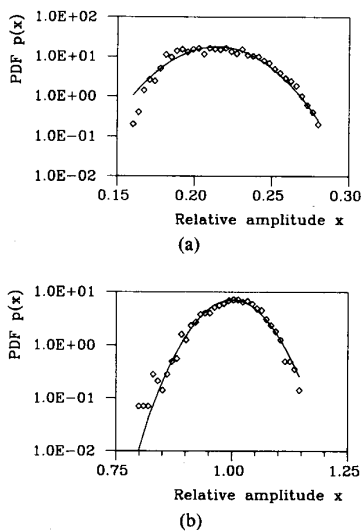


Fig. 3. Probability density function for the amplitude of (a) spaces and (b) marks after 0.2 ns/nm of dispersion. The plots are based on a bit sequence with 1400 marks and 1400 spaces. The solid curves give the fitted Gaussian distributions.

by intersymbol interference corresponds to a  $S/N$  of 36 dB for the laser itself which is  $\sim 7$  dB higher than the results obtained when the Langevin noise terms are in-

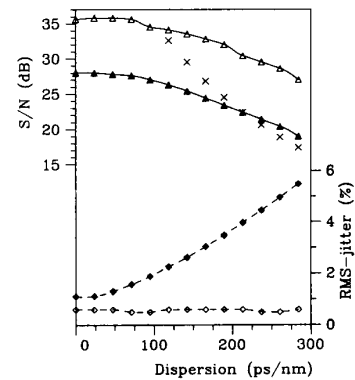


Fig. 4. Simulated  $S/N$  and RMS-jitter (relative to a clock period) versus dispersion for a 1300-nm BH laser modulated with a coded bit sequence at 565 Mbit/s. The filled and open markers give the results with and without the Langevin noise terms included in the calculations, respectively. The  $S/N$  predicted by (12) is also shown ( $\times$ ).

cluded. As the dispersion increases the  $S/N$  decreases due to the mode partition noise and the jitter is correlated with the  $S/N$  as would be expected. A  $S/N$  of 20 dB (giving a 1-dB power penalty) results for a dispersion of 260 ps/nm. This corresponds to a relative dispersion (per clock period)  $D_{rel}$  of:

$$D_{rel} = \Delta\lambda \cdot \delta \cdot L \cdot B_0 = 0.37$$

where  $\Delta\lambda$  is the FWHM of the time averaged spectrum,  $\delta$  is the dispersion coefficient, and  $B_0$  is the bit rate. This can be compared to the relative dispersion of 0.35 which is given in [14] as the upper limit. The same limit of 0.35 is extracted from the experimental results for a 405-Mbit/s system reported in [15]. Experimental results by Bridge *et al.* for a 565-Mbit/s NRZ system resulted in a maximum allowable relative dispersion of 0.28 [16]. From this comparison we conclude that the numerical model presented here is able to predict the dispersion limits with reasonable accuracy. But it should be kept in mind that the practical lasers may have a more irregular spectrum than predicted by the model and consequently lower dispersion limits can be encountered in practical systems. At the dispersion resulting in a  $S/N$  of 20 dB the RMS pulse jitter is 5 percent of a clock period. Also indicated in the diagram are the values for  $S/N$  which result from Ogawa's analytical expression (12) taking the relative mode intensities and the calculated  $k$  of 0.30 as input parameters (the  $k$  value results from (10)). From the results based on (12) we find an allowed dispersion of  $D_{rel} = 0.35$  as can be seen from Fig. 4 and we can conclude that the equation gives reasonable results for high dispersion where the partition noise is dominating. For low dispersion the  $S/N$  due to intensity noise in the laser is the dominant noise source.

Similarly, Fig. 5 gives the calculated  $S/N$  and RMS jitter versus dispersion for the TJS laser modulated at 2.24 Gbit/s with a coded bit sequence. The bias and pulse currents are  $1.01 \cdot I_{th}$  and  $1.08 \cdot I_{th}$ , respectively. Results obtained with the Langevin noise terms included in the calculation are given as filled markers and show that the  $S/N$  for the output signal from the laser is 31.9 dB and the jitter is  $\sim 1$  percent of a clock period. Similar calculations without the Langevin noise terms included result in a higher  $S/N$  and a smaller jitter as indicated by the open markers. For low dispersion the intersymbol interference gives a significant contribution to both the  $S/N$  and RMS-jitter. Again the  $S/N$  is decreasing with the dispersion and  $S/N = 20$  dB is obtained for a dispersion of 120 ps/nm which corresponds to a relative dispersion per clock period of

$$D_{rel} = \Delta\lambda \cdot \delta \cdot L \cdot B_0 = 0.44.$$

This limit corresponds to  $\sim 1.5$  km of fiber at 880-nm wavelength or a (bit rate)  $\cdot$  (link length) product of 3.6 Gbit/s  $\cdot$  km. The corresponding RMS pulse jitter is 5.1 percent of a clock period. Again the values of  $S/N$  which result from Ogawa's analytical expression (12) are indicated taking the relative mode intensities (see Fig. 6(a)) and the calculated  $k$  of 0.32 as input parameters. These data give an allowed dispersion of  $D_{rel} = 0.51$  and also in this case there is an acceptable agreement for high dispersion between our simulated results and those resulting from (12).

Based on the responses of the individual longitudinal modes to the marks in the bit sequence it is possible to obtain a time averaged spectrum and the  $k$ -factors can be

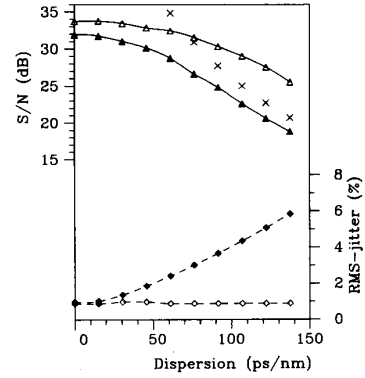


Fig. 5. Simulated  $S/N$  and RMS-jitter versus dispersion for an 880-nm TJS laser modulated with a coded bit sequence at 2.24 Gbit/s. The filled and open markers give the results with and without the Langevin noise terms included in the calculations, respectively. The  $S/N$  predicted by (15) is also shown ( $\times$ ).

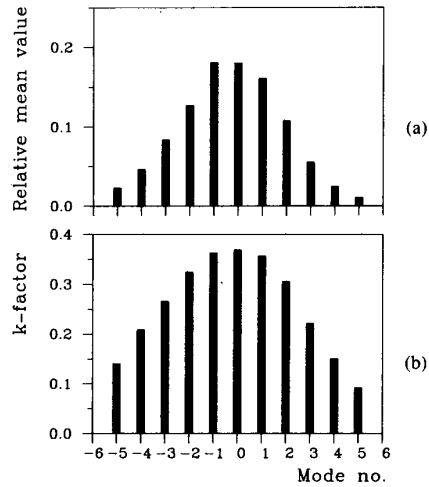


Fig. 6. (a) Relative mean intensities and (b)  $k$ -factors for the lasing modes in the 2.24-Gbit/s simulation for which results are given in Fig. 5.

TABLE II  
ALLOWED RELATIVE DISPERSION PER CLOCK PERIOD  $D_{rel}$  FOR DIFFERENT BIT RATES  $B$ . THE SIMULATIONS ARE FOR AN 880-NM TJS LASER AND THE NORMALIZED PULSE CURRENTS  $I_p/I_{th}$  USED IN THE SIMULATIONS ARE ALSO GIVEN TOGETHER WITH THE RESULTING RESONANCE FREQUENCY

$B$ , Gbit/s	$D_{rel}$	$f_{res}$ , GHz	$I_p/I_{th}$
0.565	0.39	2.1	0.200
1.12	0.40	3.3	0.492
2.24	0.44	4.9	1.086
4.5	0.44	6.6	1.992

derived from (11). Results corresponding to the conditions for Fig. 5 are shown in Fig. 6. We observe that the  $k$  factors for the dominating modes range from 0.3 to 0.4 and that  $k$  is decreasing with the distance from the mode under consideration and the central mode. The  $k$  factors are in reasonable agreement with those reported in the literature [16], [17].

We investigated the allowed relative dispersion  $D_{rel}$  for bit rates between 565 Mbit/s and 4.5 Gbit/s for both the 880-nm TJS laser and the 1300-nm BH laser. The results

TABLE III  
ALLOWED RELATIVE DISPERSION PER CLOCK PERIOD  $D_{rel}$  FOR DIFFERENT BIT RATES  $B$ . THE SIMULATIONS ARE FOR A 1300-NM BH LASER AND THE NORMALIZED PULSE CURRENTS  $I_p/I_{th}$  USED IN THE SIMULATIONS ARE ALSO GIVEN TOGETHER WITH THE RESULTING RESONANCE FREQUENCY

B, Gbit/s	$D_{rel}$	$f_{res}$ , GHz	$I_p/I_{th}$
.565	0.37	2.0	0.300
1.12	0.39	3.2	0.792
2.24	0.41	4.8	1.792
4.5	0.40	6.2	2.992

are given in Table II and Table III together with the pulse currents which were used in the simulations and the corresponding resonance frequency of the laser. As seen a relative dispersion of  $\sim 0.4$  can be tolerated independently of the bit rate as long as the resonance frequency is higher than the bit rate.

## V. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

### A. Experimental Technique

The first task has been to establish experimental procedures for measurement of the signal-to-noise ratio for links which are operated under realistic conditions. A schematic diagram of the experimental set-up is shown in Fig. 7. The lasers are dc-coupled and pulse modulated with pulse currents of typically 0.5–1.0 times the threshold current. In most of the investigations we used an Anritsu word generator with an upper bit rate of 2.5-Gbit/s RZ. In all our measurements the lasers were modulated in order to simulate the conditions in PCM systems as closely as possible. With this setup three kinds of investigations can be performed: 1) measurement of reflection noise by direct feedback from a mirror, 2) link simulations with different configurations of multimode (MM) and single mode (SM) fiber, and 3) analysis of the spectral properties of the laser by a spectrometer.

The light is detected by a fast p-i-n photodiode followed by a broadband amplifier (20 dB in the passband of 10–4200 MHz). The signal is then filtered by a low-pass filter with a 3-dB bandwidth of  $\sim 1$  GHz. The amplitudes of marks and spaces are sampled with a sampling oscilloscope, digitized and dumped to a PC for calculations of variance, mean value,  $S/N$ , and distribution of the pulse amplitude. Mean values  $b_j$  and variances  $\sigma_j^2$  for the sampled amplitudes  $S_{jk}$  of the marks ( $j = 1$ ) and the spaces ( $j = 0$ ) are found:

$$b_j = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N S_{jk} \quad (13)$$

$$\sigma_j^2 = \left( \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N S_{jk}^2 \right) - b_j^2. \quad (14)$$

The  $S/N$  is then calculated according to (7). Before the  $S/N$  is calculated it is, however, necessary to correct for the noise of the detection system. The procedure is to block off the light to the detector and then measure the noise  $\sigma_{det}^2$  which is uncorrelated with the noise from the

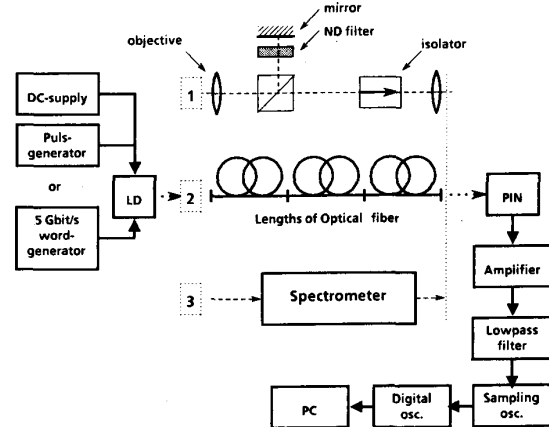


Fig. 7. Experimental setup.

laser. The corrected variances  $\sigma_{j,cor}^2$  for marks or spaces are then given by:

$$\sigma_{j,cor}^2 = \sigma_j^2 - \sigma_{det}^2. \quad (15)$$

We have assumed the detector shot noise to be negligible (which can be verified by using a white noise light source [18]).

The evaluation of the  $S/N$  is for most of our measurements based on 2046 sampled values for marks and spaces, respectively, and the resulting measurement uncertainty is smaller than 10 percent.

### B. Results

The results presented here are all for a Mitsubishi TJS laser module emitting at 880-nm wavelength. Fig. 8 gives the relative mean intensities and  $k$  factors resulting from sampled measurements of the pulse responses for the individual longitudinal modes. The spectra are obtained for bias currents of 24 and 27 mA ( $I_{th} = 26$  mA) while the laser is modulated at 2.24 Gbit/s (50-percent duty cycle) with a pulse amplitude of 28 mA. The detection bandwidth of 1 GHz is determined by the low-pass filter as discussed above. As predicted by our numerical model (c.f., Fig. 6(b)) the  $k$  values are increasing with the mean amplitude of the modes. This behavior was also reported in [15]. The increase of the  $k$  factors with the bias current is attributed to the fact that the spectrum becomes narrower.

We investigated the  $S/N$  measured for the TJS laser under feedback. As shown in Fig. 7 part of the light is reflected back into the laser using a beamsplitter and a mirror. The laser is modulated with the repetitive bit sequence  $\dots 100 \dots$  at 2.24 Gbit/s. The external cavity length is 20 cm resulting in a round-trip time of 1.33 ns which equals the time between two adjacent marks. Maximum feedback is obtained by adjusting the mirror for maximum optical mean output power from the laser.

Fig. 9 shows the light-current characteristics with maximum feedback and without feedback. From the decrease in threshold current  $\Delta I_{th}$  it is possible to estimate the feedback level  $\kappa$  if we assume single mode operation, weak

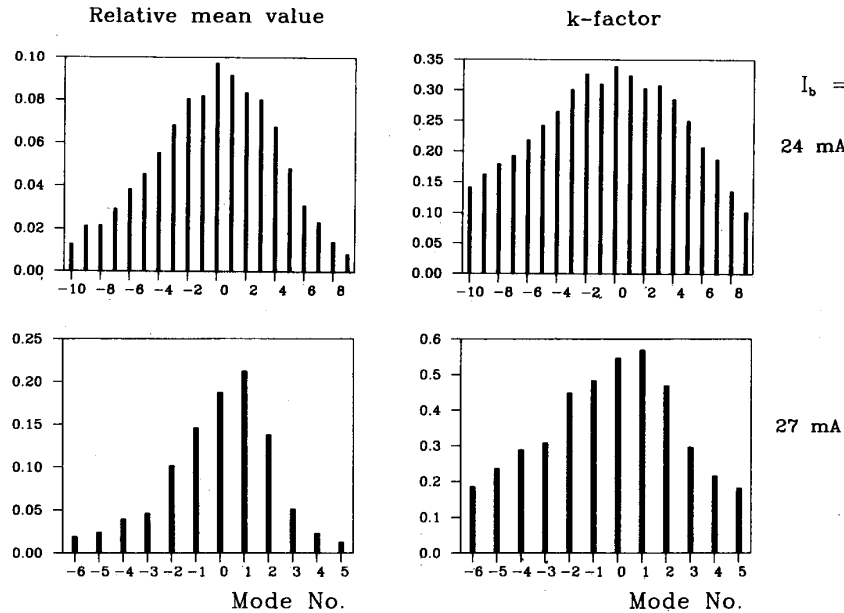


Fig. 8. Measured relative mean intensities and  $k$ -factors for the longitudinal modes in the TJS laser. Bias currents are  $I_b = 24$  mA and  $I_b = 27$  mA and the pulse current is  $I_p = 28$  mA.

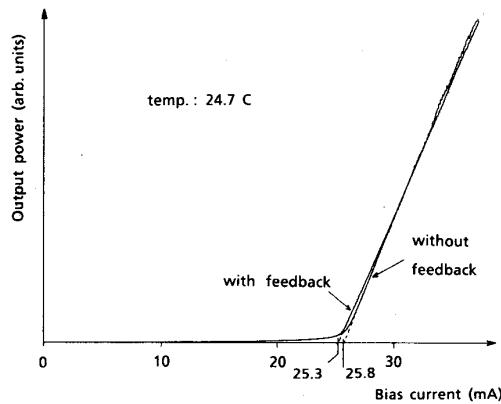


Fig. 9. Light-current characteristics for the TJS laser with maximum feedback and without feedback.

feedback, and a long external cavity [19]

$$\kappa \approx \frac{\tau_{s,dyn}}{\tau_{s,stat}} \frac{\Gamma G_N N_{th,0} l \Delta I_{th}}{v_g I_{th,0}} = \frac{\tau_{s,dyn}}{\tau_{s,stat}} c_1 \frac{\Delta I_{th}}{I_{th,0}} \quad (16)$$

Here,  $\tau_{s,stat} = [R(N_{th,0})/N_{th,0}]^{-1}$  and  $\tau_{s,dyn} = [dR/dN]^{-1}$  are the static and dynamic carrier lifetimes, which will be different unless a linear recombination model is used.  $N_{th,0}$  and  $I_{th,0}$  are the threshold carrier density and threshold current for the laser without feedback,  $v_g$  is the group velocity,  $l$  is the diode cavity length and the other parameters are described in Section II. For the TJS laser (c.f., Table I) the proportionality constant  $c_1$  in (13) is found to be 4.43 and  $\tau_{s,dyn}/\tau_{s,stat} = (1.093 \text{ ns})/(1.303 \text{ ns}) = 0.84$ . Consequently for the TJS laser under investigation we estimated a maximum feedback level of  $20 \log_{10}(\kappa) = -23$  dB.

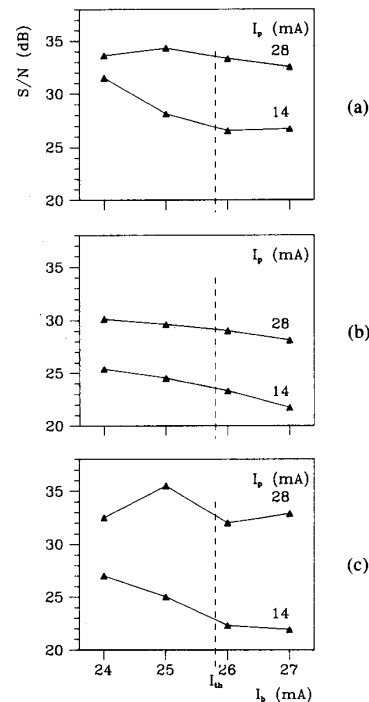


Fig. 10.  $S/N$  ratio versus bias current  $I_b$  with the pulse current  $I_p$  as a parameter for: (a) the solitary laser, (b) feedback level of  $-23$  dB, (c) feedback from a SM fiber pigtail.

Fig. 10(a)–(c) gives the measured  $S/N$  versus bias current  $I_b$  with the pulse current  $I_p$  as a parameter for a) the solitary laser, b) a feedback level of  $-23$  dB, and c) feedback from a 1.5-m-long tapered lens-ended fiber pigtail. The  $S/N$  increases with the pulse current which may be



attributed to the increase in the signal level for marks and a decrease of the noise level due to increasing relaxation frequency of the laser. For strong feedback (Fig. 10(b)) the  $S/N$  is 3–4 dB lower than for the solitary laser (Fig. 10(a)). This is not considered to be a serious decrease of the  $S/N$  compared to the 12-dB decrease which we have observed for similar experiments with DFB lasers. From measurements with a microwave spectrum analyzer it was noticed that the noise spectrum was shifting between two levels indicating that the noise level is very dependent on the phase of the reflected light.

For the solitary laser the  $S/N$  is  $\sim 33$  dB for  $I_b = 26$  mA and  $I_p = 28$  mA. Our numerical model resulted in an  $S/N$  of 31.9 dB (Fig. 5). Considering the uncertainties in the estimated laser parameters and the differences between the simulated and the experimental characteristics for the receiver filter, there is an acceptable agreement with our experimental result.

The influence of reflections from a 1.5-m-long SM fiber pigtail is also investigated since the pigtail may cause the most serious feedback to the laser in a real system. A lens-ended taper was formed on the fiber to ensure good coupling between laser and fiber as well as low feedback to the laser from the near end of the fiber (estimated lower than  $-50$  dB [20]). The feedback from the far end of the pigtail is estimated to  $-34$  dB assuming that the coupling efficiency from the fiber to the laser cavity equals that from the laser to the fiber [20]. Compared to the solitary laser the  $S/N$  ratio for  $I_p = 14$  mA is up to 7 dB lower with feedback from the pigtail. For  $I_p = 28$  mA there is only a difference of 1 dB between the two cases.

The  $S/N$  was also investigated for two link configurations employing single mode (SM) fiber. The laser diode is again modulated with the  $\dots 100 \dots$  bit sequence at the bit rate 2.24 Gbit/s (RZ) and the detection bandwidth is 1 GHz as described above. Fig. 11 gives the  $S/N$  versus bias current with the pulse current as a parameter for a 1000-m-long SM fiber with a tapered input end. The feedback from the far end of the fiber is weak so the  $S/N$  is mainly contributed by the partition noise. For  $I_p = 28$  mA the decrease due to mode partition noise is  $\sim 8$  dB compared to the  $S/N$  for the laser itself (Fig. 10(a)). As expected the  $S/N$  increases with the bias current due to decreasing spectral width (see Fig. 8). Also shown is the  $S/N$  calculated from Ogawa's equation (12) for  $I_p = 28$  mA and taking a chromatic dispersion of 75 ps/nm. The calculated  $S/N$  values agree with the measured values within 2 dB, which is acceptable considering the experimental uncertainties involved and the approximations in Ogawa's theory. As also shown in Fig. 11 for a bias of 26 mA our numerical model resulted in  $S/N$  ratios of 28.8 and 26.5 dB for a  $\dots 1010 \dots$  bit sequence and a coded bit sequence, respectively. These values are up to 4 dB higher than the measured value and the discrepancy may partly be accounted for by the calculated  $k$  factor of 0.34 compared to the measured value of 0.43. Again it should be mentioned that our theoretical model does not take into account the influence of optical feedback. Feedback, however should be of little importance in the experiment.

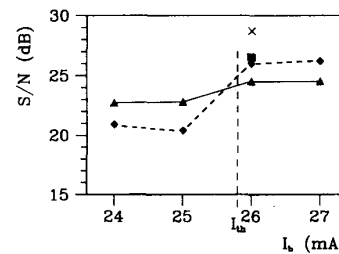


Fig. 11.  $S/N$  versus bias current for transmission over 1000 m of SM fiber. Experimental results are shown as triangles (▲). Also shown in the  $S/N$  predicted by (12) using the experimental  $k$ -values (◆) and the  $S/N$  predicted by our numerical model for a coded bit sequence (■) and for a  $\dots 1010 \dots$  sequence (x). The bit rate is 2.24 Gbit/s and the pulse current is 28 mA.

## VI. SUMMARY

A numerical model based on multimode rate equations for Fabry-Perot type semiconductor lasers was established for the purpose of predicting the noise due to the laser in fiber-optic links. The model can account for the laser intensity noise and for the mode partition noise which after transmission over dispersive fibers causes excess noise at the receiver. It was found that the relative dispersion per clock period which is the product between the dispersion, the fiber length, the spectral halfwidth of the laser, and the bit rate, must be lower than 0.37 to ensure power penalties due to mode partitioning lower than 1 dB. The allowed relative dispersion was found to be almost independent of the simulated bit rate in the investigated range from 565 Mbit/s to 4.5 Gbit/s. Pattern effect due to pseudorandom codes gives a noise-like probability density function. The noise due to the pattern effect can be significant for short lengths of fiber, but for larger dispersion the mode partition noise is dominating. Experimentally we investigated the  $S/N$  ratio for an 880-nm TJS laser modulated at 2.2 Gbit/s. For the solitary laser a  $S/N$  of 33 dB resulted in good agreement with an estimated value of 32 dB from the numerical model. Strong feedback to the laser degraded the  $S/N$  by 3–4 dB, which is significantly less than the degradation observed for DFB lasers. Transmission over 1000 m of single mode fiber degraded the  $S/N$  by 8 dB compared to the solitary laser. For comparison our numerically estimated  $S/N$  was 2–4 dB higher than the measured value. In summary, we found that the model is a good tool for understanding the behavior of semiconductor lasers under fast modulation. Considering experimental uncertainties we found the simulated results to be in good agreement with experimental results.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors are indebted to Dr. J. Crow and Dr. R. Bates for help and advice.

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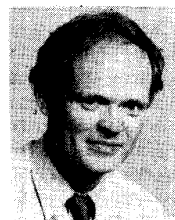
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