

# Optical Flip-Flop Operation using an AR-coated Distributed Feedback Laser Diode

K. Huybrechts, W. D'Oosterlinck, G. Morthier, R. Baets

*Department of Information Technology, Ghent University – IMEC, Sint-Pietersnieuwstraat 41, B-9000 Gent, Belgium  
E-mail: koen.huybrechts@intec.ugent.be*

**Abstract:** A new concept for all-optical flip-flops is introduced using a single DFB laser diode. When injecting external light into the laser, two stable states can be obtained. We show numerically that optical pulses allow switching.

©2007 Optical Society of America

OCIS codes: (230.1150) All-optical devices; (060.4510) Optical communications;

## 1. Introduction

Packet or burst switched optical networks are gaining a lot of interest due to the increasing demand for faster network traffic [1]. All-optical flip-flops are one of the key building blocks to achieve these optical networks. Several concepts for all-optical flip-flops have been proposed [2-4], but they often suffer from disadvantages such as difficult fabrication (due to a difficult passive active integration), slow switching, high switching energies, requiring tight wavelength control, ...

In this paper we show numerically that optical bistability can be obtained in an AR-coated DFB laser diode which is biased above threshold and in which external light is injected. This bistability is observed in the lasing light as well as in the amplification of the external light. This is illustrated in Figure 1 for a  $\lambda/4$ -shifted, AR-coated DFB laser with length 1mm and  $\kappa L=0.6$ . There are no strict limitations on the wavelength of the injected light (except that it should not be too close to the lasing wavelength) which makes the device suitable for broadband operation. We will use a DFB laser working at  $1.57\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  and use a wavelength of  $1.56\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  for the external light. We also show that short optical pulses can be used to switch between the two stable states making all-optical flip-flop operation possible.

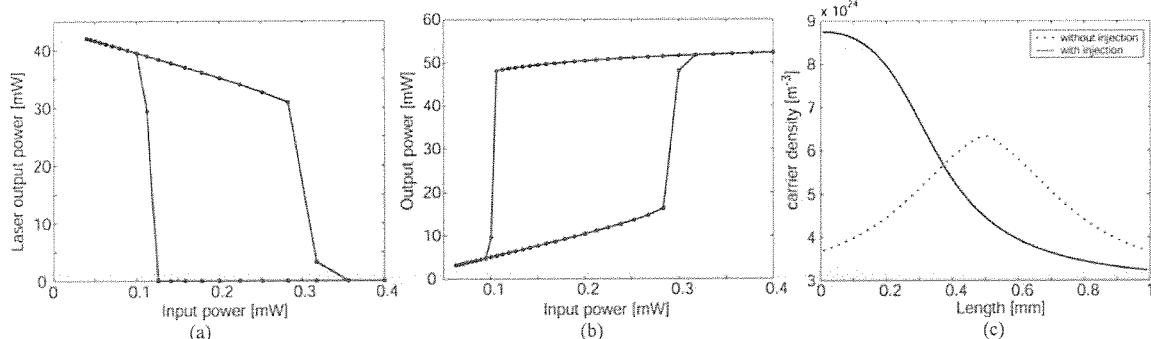


Figure 1: (a) lasing power vs. injected power for a DFB laser of length 1mm,  $\kappa L=0.6$  and  $I_{\text{bias}}=260\text{ mA}$ ; (b) amplification of the injected power; (c) the longitudinal distribution of the carrier density for the on-state and the off-state.

## 2. Operation Principle

The bistability arises from the strong influence of spatial hole burning in DFB laser diodes. Under the injection of a CW beam into the laser diode, there exist two stable states: one in which the laser diode is lasing, with low amplification of the injected beam (due to the gain clamping) and another one in which the laser diode is switched off, with high amplification of the injected beam. In the last case, the high amplification causes a strong non-uniformity of the carrier density (Fig. 1c). It is well-known that this spatial hole burning may increase the threshold of a DFB laser diode, ultimately causing the laser to switch off even though the average gain is higher.

One can switch from the lasing state to the non-lasing state by injecting a short and strong optical pulse on one side of the device. Switching from the non-lasing state to the lasing state can then be done by restoring the spatial uniformity by injecting a strong and short optical pulse from the opposite direction.

### 3. Static behavior

The bistability depends on the parameters of the DFB laser. We have investigated the influence of a.o. the bias current and the normalized coupling coefficient  $\kappa L$  for  $\lambda/4$ -shifted DFB lasers. Figure 2a shows the influence of the bias current and Figure 2b the influence of  $\kappa L$ . The bistable domain gets smaller when decreasing the bias current due to the fact that the laser switches off sooner in the low gain branch. The hysteresis curve also narrows for decreasing  $\kappa L$ -value as can be seen in Figure 2b. This can be explained by the increase of the threshold gain with decreasing  $\kappa L$ -value. As a result, the amplification of the injected light in the low or clamped gain branch is higher for lower  $\kappa L$  and thus the laser switches off sooner in the clamped gain branch for lower  $\kappa L$ .

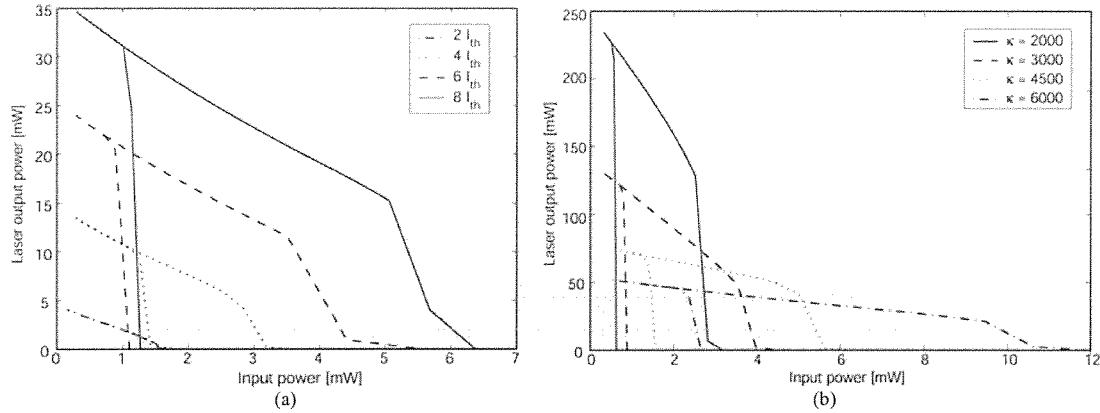


Figure 2: a) Influence of bias current on hysteresis characteristics for a DFB laser of length  $600\mu\text{m}$ ,  $\kappa=3000/\text{m}$  and  $I_{th}=26.5\text{mA}$ .  
b) Influence of coupling coefficient for a laser with length  $300\mu\text{m}$  and  $I_{bias}=8 I_{th}$ .

### 4. Dynamic behavior

To study the dynamic properties of the flip-flops, CW light is injected on one side of the laser cavity together with the reset pulses. The set-pulses are injected at the other side of the flip-flop to restore the carrier density uniformity. Our first simulations give switching times of about 300 ps, switching energies of 160 fJ and a contrast ratio of 25dB.

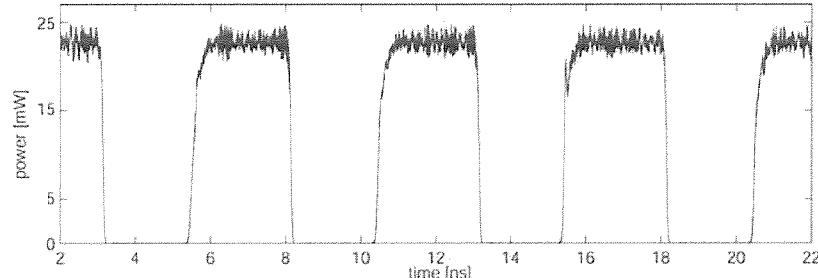


Figure 3: Illustration of the switching properties for the use as a flip-flop ( $\kappa L=0.9$ ,  $L=600\mu\text{m}$  and  $I_{bias}=200\text{ mA}$  and CW-power is  $0.52\text{ mW}$ )

### 5. Conclusion

We have shown that an all-optical flip-flop can be obtained using an AR-coated DFB laser with injection of CW light. The shape of the bistability curve depends on the laser parameters and on the bias current.

### 6. References

- [1] H.J.S. Dorren, M.T. Hill, Y. Liu, N. Calabretta, A. Srivatsa, F. M. Huijskens, H. de Waardt, G. D. Khoe, "Optical Packet Switching and Buffering by Using All-Optical Signal Processing Methods", Journal of Lightwave Technology, vol. 21, Jan. 2003, pp. 2-12.
- [2] R. Clavero, F. Ramos, J.M. Martinez, and J. Martí. "All-optical flip-flop based on a single SOA-MZI", IEEE Photonics Technology Letters, Vol. 17(4):843-845, April 2005.
- [3] M. T. Hill, H. de Waardt, G.D. Khoe, and H.J.S. Dorren, "All-optical flip-flop based on a coupled laser diodes", IEEE J. Quantum Electronics, 37(3):405-413, March 2001.
- [4] M. Takenaka and Y. Nakano, "Realization of all-optical flip-flop using directionally coupled bistable laser diode", IEEE Photonics Technology Letters, 16(1):45-47, January 2004.

## Getting Started

The contents of this product are designed to be viewed directly from the media (CD or DVD) using Adobe® Reader® or Adobe® Acrobat®, version 6 or newer, installed on your computer (version 7.0.5 or newer is recommended).

Hyperlinks to the Adobe web site are provided in the setup file should you need to install the free Adobe Reader software.

**Windows®:** If the product does not open automatically, run "Setup.exe" located in the main level of your CD or DVD drive.

**Macintosh®:** Run the "Setup OS X" application located on this disc.

**UNIX®/Linux®:** Using Adobe Reader, open the main PDF file located at the root of this disc.

### Software Requirements

- Adobe Reader or Adobe Acrobat, version 6.0 or newer (7.0.5 or newer recommended)
- QuickTime® 7 or Windows Media® Player 9 or newer for multimedia playback
- Internet connection for help and updates

### Need Help?

Refer to the "Readme.htm" document located on this disc for general product support, installing Adobe Reader, and copying this product to your hard disk or network.

A complete help file is accessible from the main menu of this product (internet connection required). Omnipress technical phone support is available at 808-246-2600 (Mon-Fri 8am-5pm CST) or by e-mail at [digital@omnipress.com](mailto:digital@omnipress.com). Limited support for UNIX and Linux systems. This product is not supported if hosted on a web server.

This product was produced by Omnipress — leaders in conference & educational publications.  
[www.omnipress.com](http://www.omnipress.com)

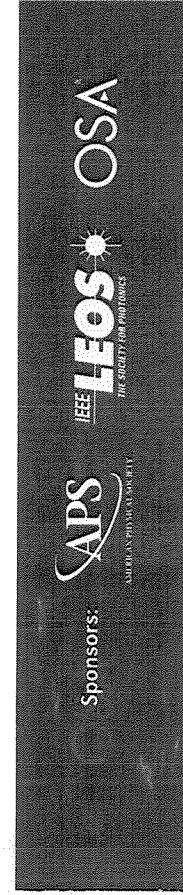
No part of the Omni EZ-Solutions™ software and product files may be reproduced or used without the written permission of Omnipress.  
©2006 Omnipress. All rights reserved. All other trademarks are property of their respective owners.

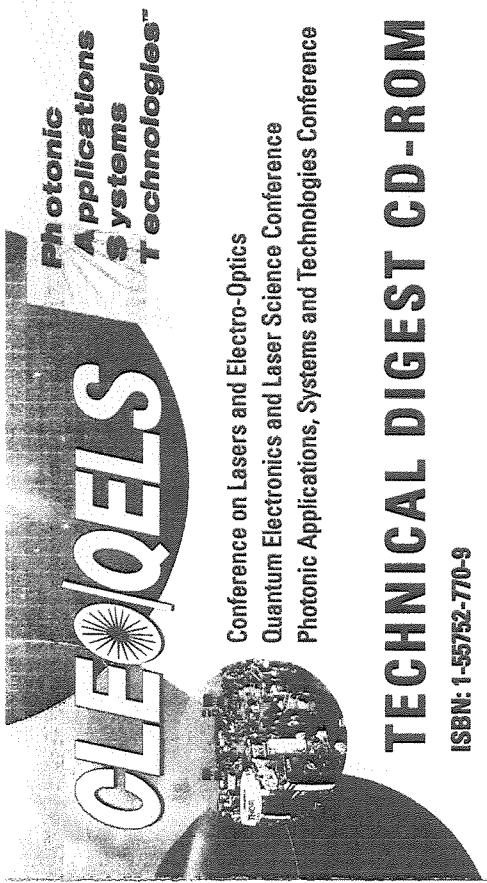


## Conference on Lasers and Electro-Optics

## Quantum Electronics and Laser Science Conference

## Conference on Photonic Applications, Systems and Technologies





## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

### MACINTOSH

#### *Setting Up*

**Mac OS 9:** run the **Setup (OS 9 only)** application and follow the instructions.

**Mac OS X:** run the **Acrobat Reader** application from this CD-ROM.

**Running the CD-ROM**  
Double-click the **Acrobat Reader** icon in the main window of the CD-ROM.

### UNIX

#### *Installing Software*

See the system requirements and installation instructions in **linstall/unix/lnsguid.txt**.

Omnipress does not offer support for **UNIX®**.

To run this CD, open the PDF at the root level of the CD-ROM.

### WINDOWS

#### *Setting Up*

Acrobat Reader 5 is not compatible with the Windows 3.1 operating system.

#### *Setting Up*

This CD-ROM features autorun software that launches the Setup program. If the installer does not run automatically, run the **setup.exe** program located on this CD-ROM.

## TECHNICAL DIGEST CD-ROM

ISBN: 1-55752-770-9

**CD-ROM Help:** To better acquaint yourself with this product, we suggest that you spend a few minutes with the **CD-ROM Help** file located on the main menu. This section is very helpful and will facilitate easier, more productive use of this CD-ROM.

**Technical Support:** contact Adobe at 1-800-685-3652 or visit Adobe's Acrobat Reader support website: <http://www.adobe.com/support/>

**General Support or Product Information:** contact Omnipress at 1-608-246-2600 (Mon - Fri 8 am - 5 pm CST) or e-mail support at [digital@omnipress.com](mailto:digital@omnipress.com). Omnipress does not offer support for **UNIX®**.

©2005 OMNIPRESS® Macintosh, QuickTime and the QuickTime logo are registered trademarks of Apple Computer Inc. Windows® is a registered trademark of Microsoft Corporation. © 1987-99, Adobe Systems Inc. All rights reserved. Adobe, Acrobat and the Acrobat logo are trademarks of Adobe Systems, Inc., which may be registered in certain jurisdictions. Some portions copyrighted and reprinted with permission from Adobe Systems, Inc.

Baltimore Convention Center • Baltimore, Maryland, USA  
**CLEO/QELS Conference:** May 22–27, 2005 • **Exhibit:** May 24–26, 2005  
**PhAST Conference:** May 23–26, 2005  
[www.cleoconference.org](http://www.cleoconference.org) • [www.phastconference.org](http://www.phastconference.org)

