

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# Electroabsorption modulator-integrated distributed Bragg reflector laser diode for C-band WDM-based networks

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**Funding information**

Electronics and Telecommunication  
Research Institute Grant, Grant/Award  
Number: 21YB1810/ 21EB1210; ICT R&D  
program MSIP/IITP, Grant/Award  
Number: 2020-0-00847; Korea Innovation  
Foundation, Grant/Award Number:  
2021-DD-RD-0082

**Abstract**

We report an electroabsorption modulator (EAM)-integrated distributed Bragg reflector laser diode (DBR-LD) capable of supporting a high data rate and a wide wavelength tuning. The DBR-LD contains two tuning elements, plasma and heater tunings, both of which are implemented in the DBR section, which have blue-shift and red-shift in the Bragg wavelength through a current injection, respectively. The light created from the DBR-LD is intensity-modulated through the EAM voltage, which is integrated monolithically with the DBR-LD using a butt-joint coupling method. The fabricated chip shows a threshold current of approximately 8 mA, tuning range of greater than 30 nm, and static extinction ratio of higher than 20 dB while maintaining a side mode suppression ratio of greater than 40 dB under a window of 1550 nm. To evaluate its modulation properties, the chip was bonded onto a mount including a radio-frequency line and a load resistor showing clear eye openings at data rates of 25 Gb/s nonreturn-to-zero and 50 Gb/s pulse amplitude modulation 4-level, respectively.

**KEYWORDS**

25 Gb/s NRZ, 50 Gb/s PAM-4, distributed Bragg reflector laser diode, electroabsorption modulator, wavelength division multiplexing, wavelength tuning

## 1 | INTRODUCTION

Tunable lasers are required for various applications, such as fiber-optic communication, optical precision measurements, optical sensing, bio-optics, and environmental gas detection. In particular, as colorless high-speed light sources, tunable optical transmitters operating at a 10 Gb/s data rate and higher for each wavelength channel in a wavelength division multiplexing (WDM) system are the core components of the next-generation broadband backhaul, data center, and radio access networks [1–3].

The use of tunable transmitters in the C-band [4–6] and O-band [7–9] has been demonstrated. A distributed Bragg reflector laser diode (DBR-LD) with a single grating mirror has been considered a promising light source for point-to-point WDM-based networks due to its compact size, simple operation, low cost, and good long-term reliability. In addition, its tuning range has been significantly enhanced to as wide as 26 nm for the C-band by applying two tuning elements [6] and more than 15 nm for the O-band by applying heater tuning (HT) only [8].

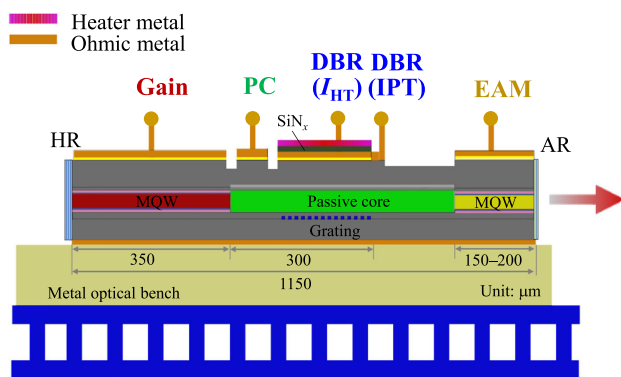
However, the excess signal chirp of directly modulated lasers at above 10 Gb/s has been a critical factor

limiting the transmission distance under a C/L-band operation and can be overcome using a chirp-managed laser [10], electrical precompensations [11,12], an effect of adiabatic chirp [13], and an external modulator [1,14–20]. Among them, electroabsorption modulators (EAMs) using the quantum-confined Stark effect have been widely used due to a lower driving voltage, better electro-optic linearity, larger modulation bandwidth, and smaller chirp.

We recently developed an EAM-integrated DBR-LD for the O-band operation and demonstrated a 16-channel operation at a data rate of 25 Gb/s nonreturn-to-zero (NRZ) per channel [20]. In this study, we propose a structure capable of operating in the C-band and supporting improved performance in terms of the tuning range and data rate as well as evaluate the static properties of fabricated chips and dynamic properties of modules under various operational conditions. The rest of this article is organized as follows. The proposed device structure and its fabrication are described in Section 2. Section 3 presents the experimental results for the C-band EAM-integrated DBR-LDs. Finally, Section 4 concludes this study.

## 2 | DEVICE STRUCTURE

Figure 1 shows a schematic layer structure of the EAM-integrated DBR-LD. The device comprises gain, phase control (PC), DBR, and EAM sections. The light generated from the resonance cavity (i.e., DBR-LD, gain to DBR section) is intensity-modulated by the EAM and output from the antireflection facet. The total length of



**FIGURE 1** A schematic layer structure of the electroabsorption modulator (EAM)-integrated distributed Bragg reflector laser diode (DBR-LD). The front facet is anti-reflection (AR)-coated with a remaining power reflectivity of less than 0.1%, and the rear facet is high-reflection (HR)-coated, where  $I_{PT}$  and  $I_{HT}$  denote the current used for PT and HT, respectively

the fabricated chips is 1.15 mm, for which the lengths of the DBR-LD and EAM are designed to be 650 and 150  $\mu\text{m}$ –200  $\mu\text{m}$ , respectively.

In this structure, the lasing wavelength was tuned through carrier injection into a passive core through an ohmic metal in the DBR section, plasma tuning (PT), Joule heating of the waveguide using a thin-film metal, and HT, which shift the Bragg wavelength through a refractive index change of the DBR section according to Bragg's law (i.e.,  $\lambda_B = 2\Lambda n_{eq}$ , where  $\lambda_B$ ,  $\Lambda$ , and  $n_{eq}$  are the Bragg wavelength, grating period, and equivalent refractive index of the DBR section, respectively). Each metal is electrically isolated by inserting a dielectric  $\text{SiN}_x$  layer between them, which enables an independent tuning operation.

The overall fabrication process is nearly the same as in Kwon and others [20], except for the structure of grating, bandgap of the epitaxial layers, and metallization process of the DBR section. To allow the LD to operate within the C-band, the grating was designed to have a Bragg wavelength of approximately 1.55  $\mu\text{m}$  and a coupling coefficient of approximately 25  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . Specifically, a 200- $\mu\text{m}$ -long grating layer has a 25-nm-thick n-doped InGaAsP material (doping concentration  $\cong 1 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  and bandgap wavelength  $\cong 1.3 \mu\text{m}$ ), and its period and duty are 240 nm and 0.35, respectively. For the designed structure, the power reflectivity of approximately 0.2 was obtained according to the coupled wave equation [21].

As for the epitaxial layers for the C-band operation, the multiple quantum wells (MQWs) and separate heterostructure (SCH) layers of the gain section were designed to have an optical gain near a 1.55- $\mu\text{m}$  wavelength and those of the EAM to have a detuning of approximately 60 nm from the gain peak wavelength. Details for the layer structures are summarized in Table 1. After the growing processes, photo-luminescent (PL) measurements were taken (Figure 2). The peak wavelengths in terms of the gain and EAM sections obtained were approximately 1.55  $\mu\text{m}$  and 1.49  $\mu\text{m}$ , respectively.

In a monolithically integrated waveguide structure, the DBR-LD, including the gain, PC, and DBR sections, was fabricated into an etched-mesa buried SCH (EMBS) with a 12- $\mu\text{m}$  width, and the EAM was fabricated into a deep ridge waveguide (DRWG) with a 2.5- $\mu\text{m}$  width. After the formation of the waveguide, a benzocyclobutene (BCB) island was implemented next to the waveguide of the EAM section, a Ti/Pt/Au electrode was then formed as the p-type ohmic contact, and a Cr/Au electrode was used as the heating metal. The width and length of the heating metal were designed to be 4 and 200  $\mu\text{m}$ , respectively, and the resistance obtained was approximately 80  $\Omega$ . Figure 3 shows the scanning

TABLE 1 Epitaxial layers of gain, passive, and EAM sections

Section	Structure	InGaAsP material thickness, bandgap wavelength, and strain
Gain	7 QWs	
	- 7 wells	6 nm, 1.68 $\mu\text{m}$ , and compressive 0.8%
	- 8 barriers	8 nm, 1.24 $\mu\text{m}$ , and tensile 0.6%
	- Inner SCH	30 nm, 1.24 $\mu\text{m}$ , and lattice-matched
	- Outer SCH	50 nm, 1.08 $\mu\text{m}$ , and lattice-matched
Passive core	Bulk	0.27 $\mu\text{m}$ , 1.3 $\mu\text{m}$ , and lattice-matched
EAM	10 QWs	
	- 10 wells	8.5 nm, 1.55 $\mu\text{m}$ , and compressive 0.5%
	- 11 barriers	6 nm, 1.24 $\mu\text{m}$ , and tensile 0.4%
	- SCH	70 nm, 1.24 $\mu\text{m}$ , and lattice-matched

Abbreviations: EAM, electroabsorption modulator; SCH, separate hetero-structure; QW, quantum well.

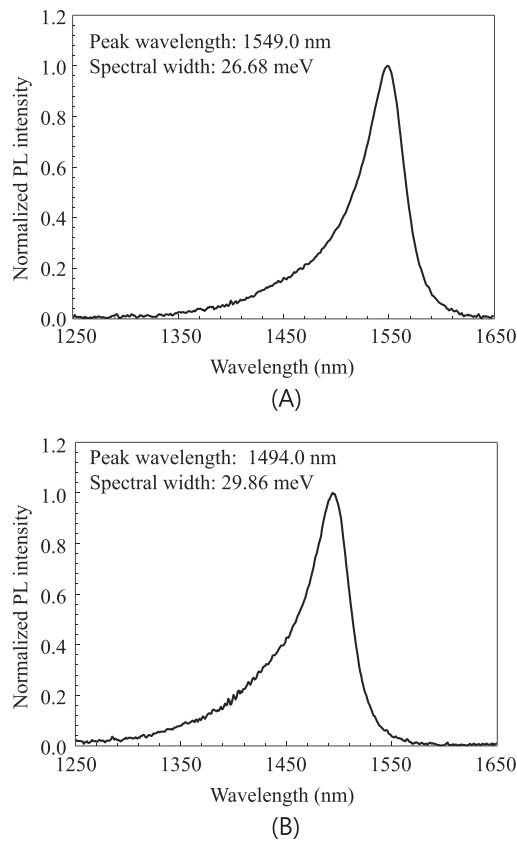


FIGURE 2 Photo-luminescent (PL) spectra of multiple quantum wells (MQWs) grown in (A) the gain and (B) the electroabsorption modulator (EAM) sections. The wavelength detuning obtained between the MQWs of the gain and EAM is 55 nm

electron microscopy (SEM) images of the (A) fabricated chip and cross-sectional views of the (B) gain and (C) EAM sections.

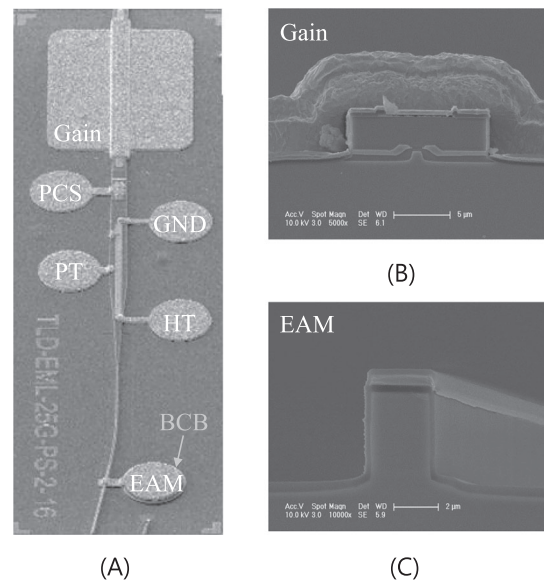
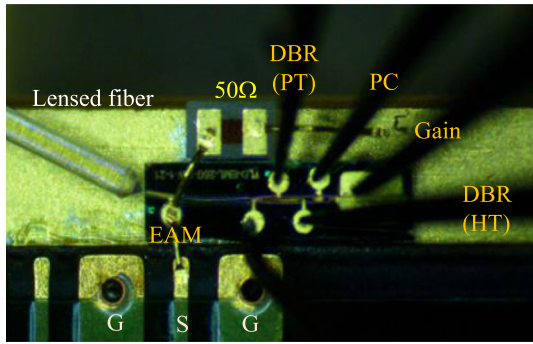


FIGURE 3 Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images of the (A) fabricated chip and cross-sections of the (B) gain and (C) electroabsorption modulator (EAM) sections. In (A), the output waveguide is tilted  $9^\circ$

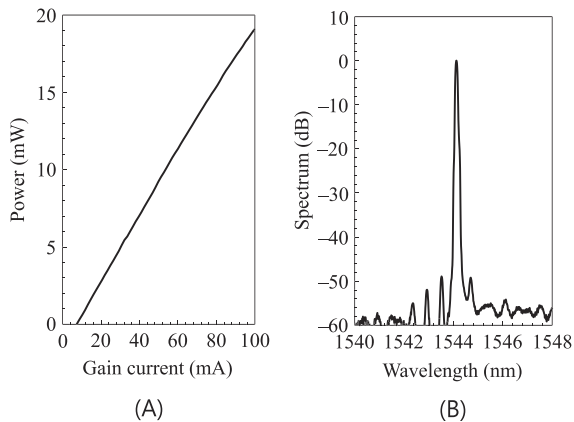
After the scribing and facet coatings, the static properties were tested, and the chip was bonded onto a metal optical bench (MOB) with a radiofrequency (RF) line and 50- $\Omega$  load (Figure 4).

### 3 | RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figure 5A shows typical light versus gain current ( $L-I$ ) characteristics of the chips with an EAM length  $L_{\text{EAM}}$  of 180  $\mu\text{m}$  at an operating temperature of  $25^\circ\text{C}$ . The



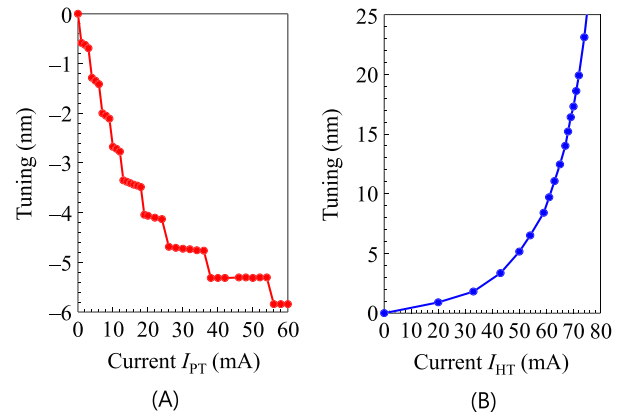
**FIGURE 4** Photograph of distributed Bragg reflector laser diode (DBR-LD) chip electroabsorption modulator (EAM)-integrated onto a metal optical bench (MOB) with a ground-signal-ground (GSG) radiofrequency (RF) line and a 50-Ω load



**FIGURE 5** (A) L-I characteristics of 180- $\mu\text{m}$ -long electroabsorption modulator (EAM)-integrated distributed Bragg reflector laser diodes (DBR-LDs) and (B) output spectrum at an 80-mA gain current

threshold current and slope efficiency appeared to be within a range of approximately 8 mA and 0.2 W/A, respectively, and the output power obtained was 19 mW at a current of 100 mA. Figure 4B shows the output spectrum at a current of 80 mA; its peak wavelength was approximately 1544 nm, and the side mode suppression ratio (SMSR) was as high as 50 dB.

For a tuning operation with the currents in the DBR-LD, it is well-known that the PT and HT shift the Bragg wavelength to the shorter and longer wavelength sides, respectively. To confirm the validity of their operation for this integrated structure, we measured the peak wavelength of the output spectrum as a function of the currents,  $I_{PT}$  and  $I_{HT}$ . As shown in Figure 6, both trajectories appear nearly similar to those in Kwon and others [6], and the total tuning range exceeds 30 nm within the range of the operating current.

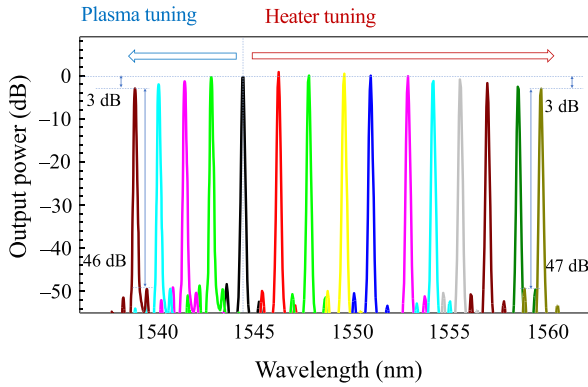


**FIGURE 6** Wavelength tuning with respect to (A) the current for plasma tuning (PT)  $I_{PT}$  and (B) the current for heater tuning (HT)  $I_{HT}$  for electroabsorption modulator (EAM)-integrated distributed Bragg reflector laser diode (DBR-LD). The tuning range of  $I_{HT}$  is about four times larger than that of  $I_{PT}$  within the range of the operating current

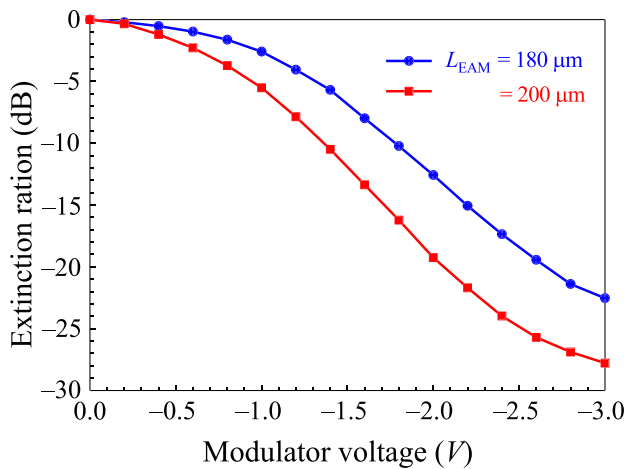
Moreover, the mode jump, the interval of which corresponds to the free spectral range of the DBR-LD,  $\Delta\lambda_{FSR}$ , is shown clearly in the PT curve, although found in both tuning curves. With this structure, the lasing wavelength was fine-tuned through the use of a PC current  $I_{PC}$ , making  $\lambda_{peak}$  to move within the range of  $\pm\Delta\lambda_{FSR}/2$ .

Figure 7 shows superimposed tuning spectra with different tuning currents at an 80-mA gain current, indicating a power loss of <3 dB and SMSR of >45 dB, with a wavelength range of approximately 20 nm (i.e., 1539 nm–1559 nm). Notably, the maximum value in peak power appears at a 1546-nm wavelength (red line) and not at 1544 nm (black, reference wavelength), and the power reduction during the HT operation was significantly smaller than that of the PT. For the red-shift in the maximum peak power and the salient asymmetry in the power reduction, apart from the optical losses due to the tuning operation itself (i.e., free-carrier loss for the electron and holes, thermal loss, and other factors), we believe it might originate mainly from the EAM absorption, the peak wavelength of which was positioned at approximately 1490 nm, making a shorter wavelength experience a higher optical loss.

To examine the modulation property of the EAM section, the fabricated chip was bonded onto the MOB, and its output power was measured with the voltage applied to the EAM section. Figure 8 shows the extinction ratio (ER), the value normalized by the power obtained at zero voltage, for modules with an EAM length  $L_{EAM}$  of 180  $\mu\text{m}$  or 200  $\mu\text{m}$ . The ER has a reverse sigmoid shape with the EAM voltage. As  $L_{EAM}$  increases, ER quickly fell off with the voltage; consequently, an ER of  $-10$  dB is



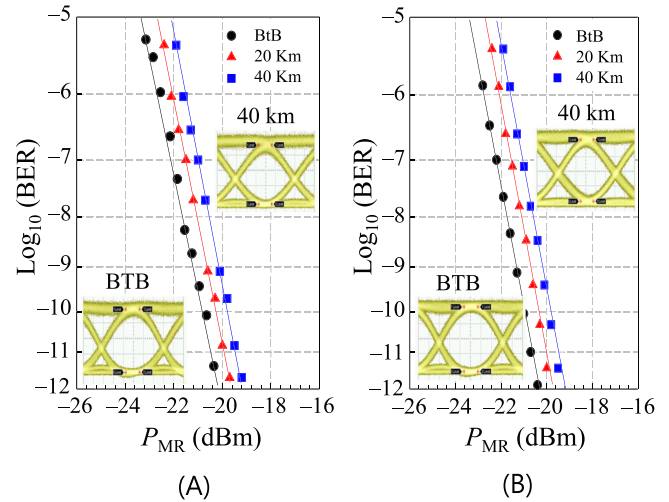
**FIGURE 7** Superimposed tuning spectra of a fabricated laser diode (LD) chip with different tuning currents. During this measurement, the gain current is fixed at 80 mA, and  $I_{PT}$  and  $I_{HT}$  are varied within a range of 0–50 mA and 0–70 mA, respectively



**FIGURE 8** Extinction ratio (ER) with respect to electroabsorption modulator (EAM) voltage at the reference wavelength for an laser diode (LD) module with 180- $\mu\text{m}$ -long (blue) and 200- $\mu\text{m}$ -long (red) EAMs

obtained at  $-1.8$  V and  $-1.4$  V for the  $L_{EAM}$  of 180  $\mu\text{m}$  and 200  $\mu\text{m}$ , respectively. However, it is extremely crucial to select a proper  $L_{EAM}$  satisfying the required data rate because the modulation bandwidth depends highly on  $L_{EAM}$  according to the junction capacitance model [22]. After testing the electro-optic response for the modules, we confirmed that they had a  $-3$ -dB bandwidth of more than 14 GHz for the  $L_{EAM}$  of 200  $\mu\text{m}$  and 20 GHz for the  $L_{EAM}$  of 180  $\mu\text{m}$ .

The large-signal modulation and the transmission were performed for a 10 Gb/s NRZ signal with a pseudo-random bit sequence of  $2^{31}-1$  with the 200- $\mu\text{m}$ -long EAM-integrated LD module. In this test, the gain current  $I_{\text{gain}}$  was fixed to be 80 mA. Figure 9A,B shows the bit error rate (BER) link performance through single-mode

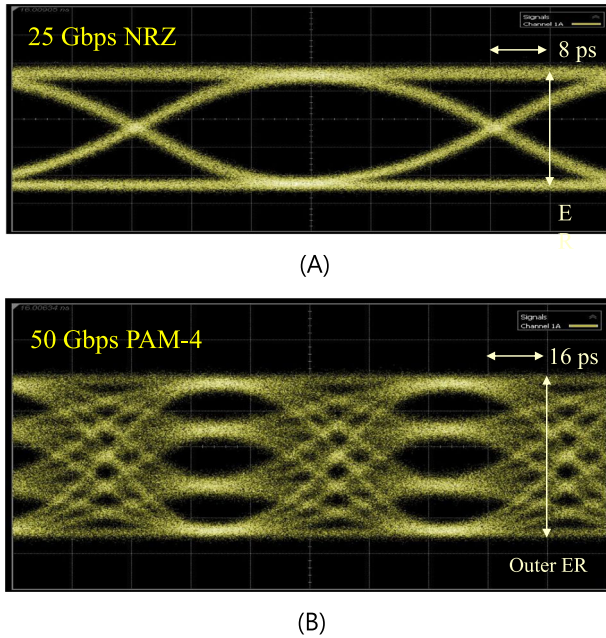


**FIGURE 9** Bit error rate (BER) performances of 10 (10.3125) Gb/s NRZ signal at the BtB (black) and after 20-km (red) and 40-km (blue) transmissions with respect to  $P_{MR}$  at wavelengths of (A) 1539 nm and (B) 1555 nm. Insets show the measured optical eye diagrams before and after 40-km transmission at respective wavelengths

fiber transmissions with respect to the minimum received power  $P_{MR}$  at a wavelength of 1539 nm and 1555 nm, respectively. An EAM voltage  $V_{EAM}$  of  $-1.2$  V and a peak-to-peak voltage  $V_{pp}$  of 2.5 V were applied for both wavelengths. The eye patterns were opened before and after a 40-km transmission at both operating wavelengths; consequently, power penalties of less than 1 dB were achieved. Moreover, as the wavelength moved to the shorter wavelength side, an eye cross-point tended to be lowered due to the change of ER curve with respect to the tuning wavelength. Consequently, it is desirable to adjust the  $V_{EAM}$  to the operating wavelength.

Using the module with a 180- $\mu\text{m}$ -long EAM section, an optical eye diagram test was performed for the 25 Gb/s NRZ and 50 Gb/s pulse amplitude modulation 4-level (PAM-4) signals. During this test, each DC was supplied to the chip pad through each single-tip probe (Figure 4), and the EAM voltage and the RF signal amplified by a single-ended linear amplifier (with an S21 bandwidth of 56 GHz) were combined by a bias tee and then applied to the EAM pad through a bonding wire from a GSG line (with an S21 bandwidth of  $>40$  GHz). Figure 10 shows the measured optical eye patterns of the 25 Gb/s NRZ and 50 Gb/s PAM-4 signals for the BtB at the reference wavelength. During the measurement,  $V_{pp}$  and  $V_{EAM}$  were adjusted to obtain a dynamic ER of approximately 6 dB and an eye-crossing of 50% for the NRZ signal. For the PAM-4 signal, the voltage levels were additionally controlled to obtain an equally spaced eye height among the various levels (i.e., voltage ratio of the upper, middle,





**FIGURE 10** Optical eye pattern of (A) 25 (25.78125) Gb/s NRZ and (B) 50 ( $2 \times 25.78125$ ) Gb/s PAM-4 signal at the reference wavelength. In (A) and (B),  $V_{pp}$  and  $V_{EAM}$  are 2 V and  $-1.8$  V, respectively. The extinction ratio (ER) in (A) and outer ER in (B) are obtained at approximately 6.5 dB and 6.1 dB, respectively

and lower eyes = 38%, 32%, and 30%, respectively) without any other pre-emphasis technique applied.

Regarding the effect of the wavelength tuning on the signal quality, when the PT current increased (i.e., the wavelength was blue-shifted) under a certain optimal condition, the ER increased, the eye-crossing point lowered for the NRZ signal, and the height of the upper eye increased for the PAM-4 signal. The HT operation yields an opposite outcome. Overall, a variation of approximately 2 dB in the ER under the same  $V_{pp}$  appeared over the range of 1539 nm to 1559 nm, which could be corrected more or less by simultaneously adjusting  $V_{EAM}$  and  $V_{pp}$ . By contrast, compared with the NRZ signal, the PAM-4 signal was highly sensitive to  $V_{EAM}$  and  $V_{pp}$  because of the limited linearity of the ER with the EAM voltage. Additional experimental results and their examinations for the PAM-4 signal will be submitted elsewhere.

## 4 | CONCLUSION

We developed an EAM-integrated DBR-LD supporting a wide tuning range within the C-band and a high data rate per wavelength. The epitaxial layers were designed for the DBR-LD's gain peak and EAM's absorption peak, appearing at wavelengths of 1.55  $\mu\text{m}$  and 1.49  $\mu\text{m}$ , respectively. Two tuning elements, PT and HT, were introduced

within the DBR section for extending the tuning range. The DBR-LD was fabricated using an EMBH for a low operating current, and the EAM was fabricated using the DRWG with BCB islands for high-speed modulation. For the fabricated LDs with a 180- $\mu\text{m}$ -long EAM, an output power of  $\sim 20$  mW and a total tuning range of more than 30 nm were obtained. A power loss of less than 3 dB and an SMSR of greater than 45 dB with a wavelength range of approximately 20 nm were shown. We also confirmed that the tuning operation of this integrated LD is nearly the same as that of a solitary DBR-LD due to the sufficiently low residual reflection from the output facet; in addition, the light at the shorter wavelength side could have a higher loss due to the EAM absorption. Through a dynamic test, two modules with different EAM lengths were investigated within a wavelength range of 1539 nm to 1555 nm. The 200- $\mu\text{m}$ -long EAM-integrated DBR-LD with a  $-3$ -dB bandwidth of 14 GHz showed clear eye patterns for the 10 Gb/s NRZ signal, and the 180- $\mu\text{m}$ -long EAM-integrated DBR-LD with a  $-3$ -dB bandwidth of 20 GHz showed clear eye patterns for both 25 Gb/s NRZ and 50 Gb/s PAM-4 signals. Based on the results, we conclude that the EAM-integrated DBR-LD can be used as an effective light source for C-band WDM-based networks, such as dense WDM, cable television, and interdata-center applications.

## FUNDING INFORMATION

This work was supported by the Korea Innovation Foundation funded by Korea Government (MSIT) (no. 2021-DD-RD-0082, Commercialization of 8 wavelength DBR-EAM chip with modulation rate of 25 Gb/s per channel), the ICT R&D program MSIP/IITP (no. 2020-0-00847, Development of 5G+ mobile fronthaul transport technology), and the Electronics and Telecommunication Research Institute Grant funded by the Korea Government (no. 21YB1810/21EB1210, Development of DBR-EAM LD chip technology for commercialization).

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there are no conflict of interest related to this article.

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**How to cite this article:** O.-K. Kwon, C.-W. Lee, and K.-S. Kim, *Electroabsorption modulator-integrated distributed Bragg reflector laser diode for C-band WDM-based networks*, ETRI Journal (2022), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.4218/etrij.2021-0284>