



EE 232 Lightwave Devices Lecture 1: Overview and Introduction

Instructor: Ming C. Wu

University of California, Berkeley
Electrical Engineering and Computer Sciences Dept.

EE232 Lecture 1-1

Prof. Ming Wu



Course Information (1)

- **Website:** www-inst.eecs.berkeley.edu/~ee232/sp15/
 - All lecture notes, homeworks will be posted there
 - HW and exam scores will be posted in bCourses
 - Discussion in Piazza: <https://piazza.com/class/i5bmwx802065n>
- **Instructor:**
 - Prof. Ming Wu (511 SDH, wu@eecs)
 - GSI: Ryan Going (rwgoing@eecs)
- **Lectures:** Tu/TH, 3:30 to 5:00 pm @ 299 Cory
- **Discussion:** Monday 4-5 pm @ 299 Cory
- **OH:** Tue 2-3 @ 511 SDH
- **Textbook (on reserve in Eng Lib)**
 - S.L. Chuang, *Physics of Photonic Devices*, 2nd Edition, John Wiley and Sons, 2009

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Course Information (2)

- **Reference Books** (on reserve at Engineering Library)
 - Yariv & Yeh, *Photonics: Optical Electronics in Modern Communications*, Oxford University Press, 2006
 - L A Coldren; S W Corzine; Milan Mashanovitch, *Diode Lasers and Photonic Integrated Circuits*, John Wiley & Sons, 2012
 - Saleh & Teich, *Fundamentals of Photonics*, 2nd Ed. Wiley, 2007
- **PREREQUISITES**
 - **EECS 130**: Simple p-n junction, semiconductor physics, concept of energy bands, Fermi levels.
 - **PHYS 137A**: recommended. Basic concept of quantum mechanics, perturbation theory
 - **EECS 117**: recommended. Concept of dielectric waveguide, electromagnetic waves.



Course Information (3)

- **EXAM & GRADES**

– Homework	30%
– 2 Midterms	20% + 20%
– Final Exam	30%
- **Final Exam**
 - Final Exam Group: 20
 - FRIDAY, MAY 15, 2015 7-10P
(may move to the week before RRR, pending on everybody's availability)
- **HW policy**
 - Discussion is permitted (and encouraged), but you must do your own HW, including literature search, derivation, or calculation.



Course Information (4)

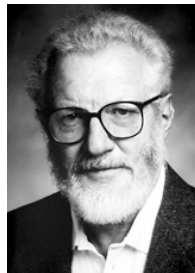
- **Simulation project (part of HW)**
 - **Sentaurus device simulation**
 - Edge emitting lasers
 - (New feature this semester, still evolving)
 - **Passive optical components (initial inquiry with vendor)**
 - **Photonic integrated circuits**



The Nobel Prize in Physics 2000



Zhores I. Alferov,



Herbert Kroemer,



Jack S. Kilby

The Nobel Prize in Physics 2000 was awarded "*for basic work on information and communication technology*" with one half jointly to Zhores I. Alferov and Herbert Kroemer "*for developing semiconductor heterostructures used in high-speed- and opto-electronics*" and the other half to Jack S. Kilby "*for his part in the invention of the integrated circuit*".



The Nobel Prize in Physics 20



Isamu Akasaki



Hiroshi Amano



Shuji Nakamura

The Nobel Prize in Physics 2014 was awarded jointly to Isamu Akasaki, Hiroshi Amano and Shuji Nakamura *"for the invention of efficient blue light-emitting diodes which has enabled bright and energy-saving white light sources"*.

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Common Optoelectronic Components



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Optoelectronics Market Segment

- Flat panel displays
 - PC, Tablet, TV, mobile devices, head-mount displays
- High brightness LEDs
 - Solid state lighting, large display panels, automotive applications, LCD backlighting
- Imaging array sensors
 - Digital cameras
- Diode lasers
 - Data communications and telecommunications
 - Computer mice
 - High power laser pumping source
- Renewable energy
 - Solar cells

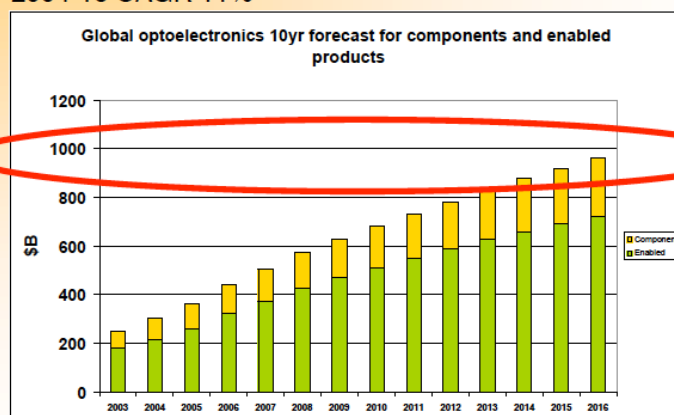
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Next decade in optoelectronics

n Combined OE components and enabled products

y 2004-16 CAGR 11%



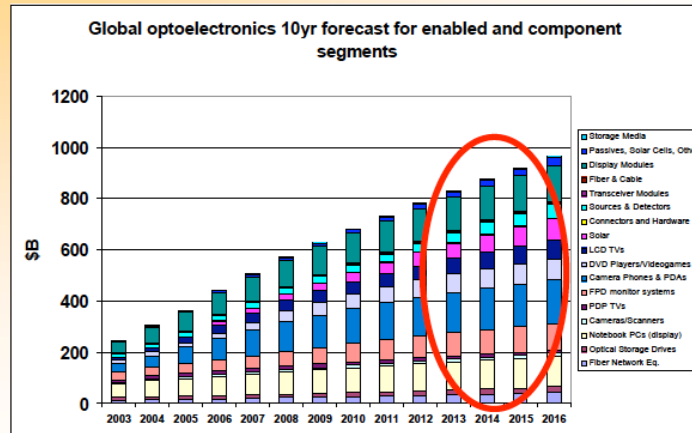
Michael Lebby (lebby@oida.org)



Is this a \$T industry?

Next decade optoelectronics segments

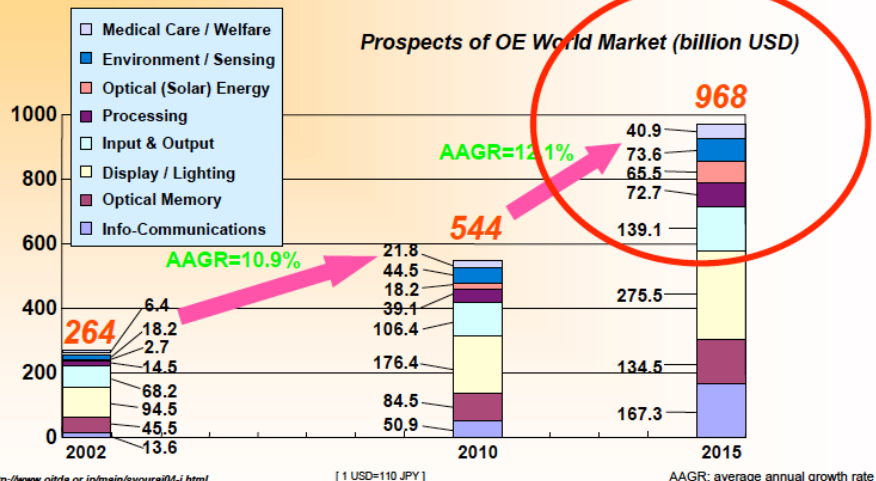
Strong consumer/entertainment drivers



Michael Lebby (lebby@oida.org)

Displays grow more slowly

Japanese future vision

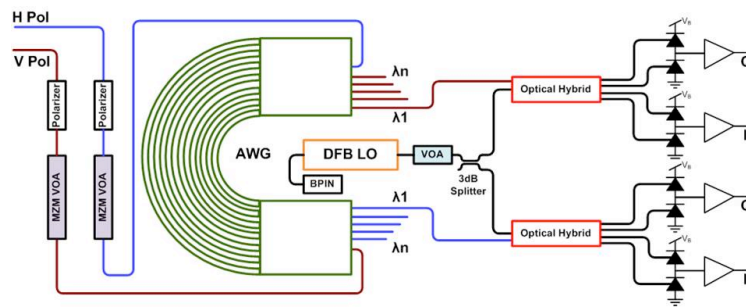


Michael Lebby (lebby@oida.org)

OITDA expects \$1T OE business



Photonic Integrated Circuits (PIC) for Telecommunication Networks



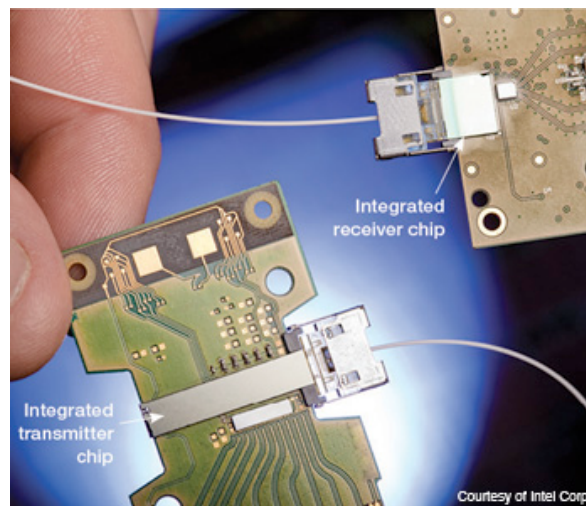
Infinera

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Silicon Photonic Links

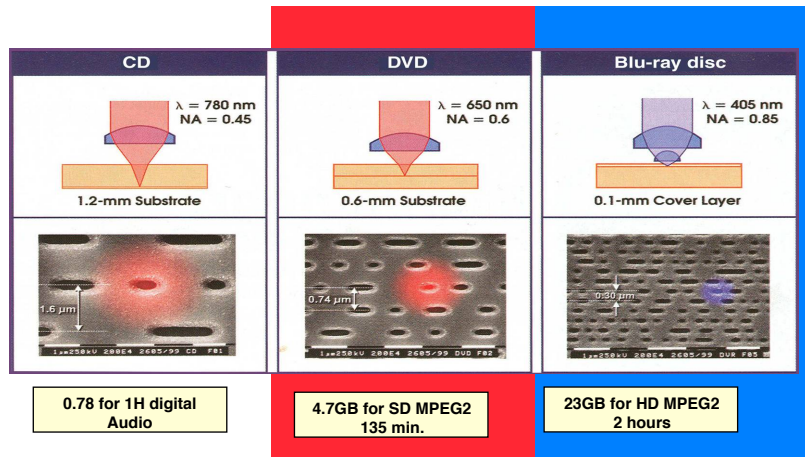


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InGaN (405nm) for Optical Storage



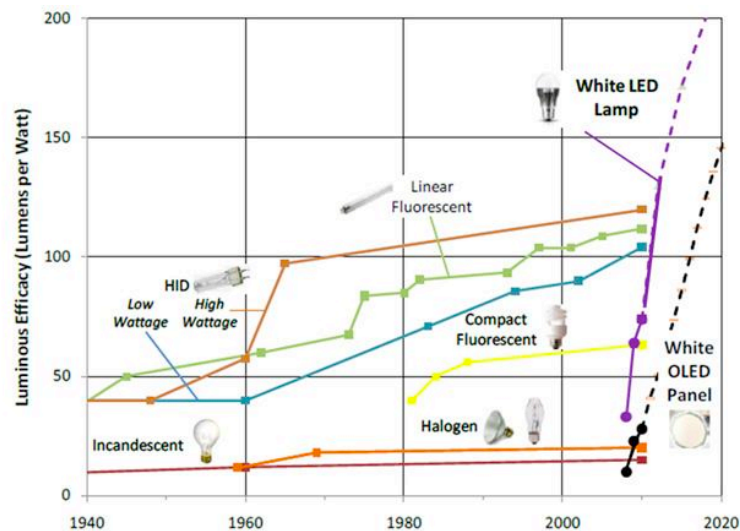
Source: Photonics Spectra, Jan. 2004, LaserFocusWorld Marketplace Seminar

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Evolution of LED Materials/Performances



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Packaged LEDs

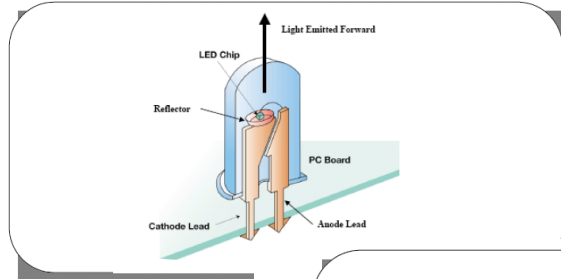


Figure 3.24: HB LED Cross Section

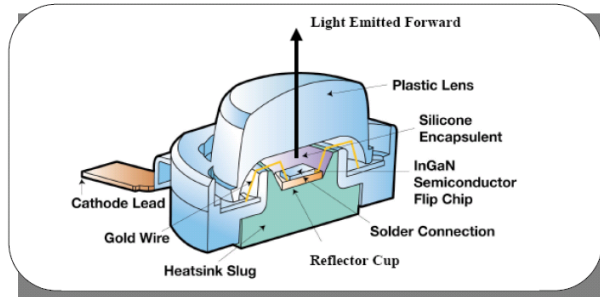


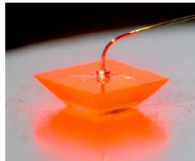
Figure 3.25: A High-Power HB LED Cross Section--Note the Heat Sink Size

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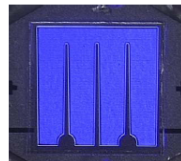
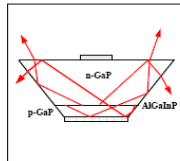
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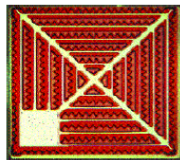
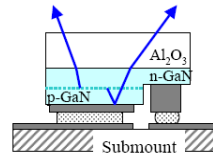
HB-LED Technology



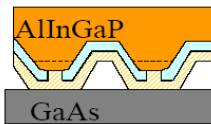
AllnGaP flip-chip (Lumiled)



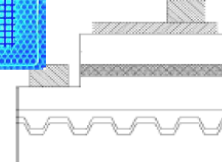
AlGaInP/GaP truncated inverted pyramid (Lumiled)



AlInGaP micro mirror (Osram),



AlInGaP patterned substrate and mesh electrode (Nichia)



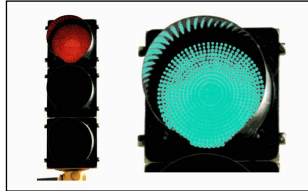
Source: LumiLeds

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Applications of HBLEDs

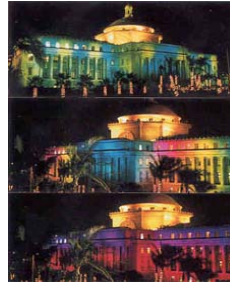


Traffic Signals (inc white)

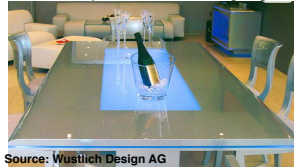


Source: Toshiba (Techbominbow)

Outdoor lighting scenarios



Source: <http://www.northamericanlighting.com>



Source: Wustlich Design AG

Furniture Lighting



Architectural lighting

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3D Imaging: Velodyne LIDAR



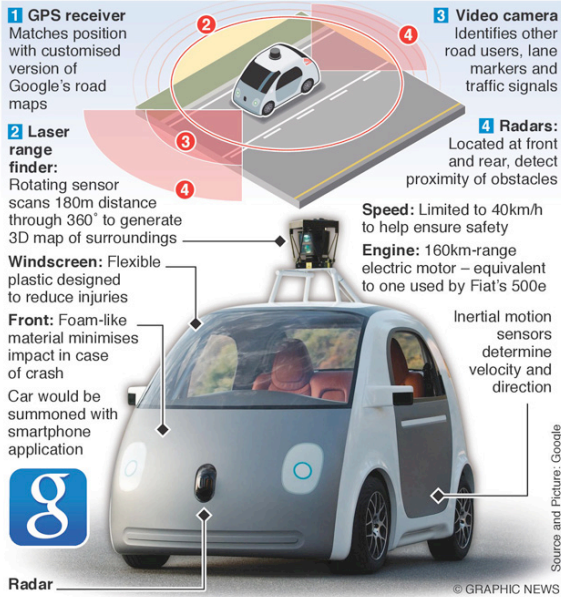
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Google unveils self-driving car

Google has begun building a fleet of experimental electric-powered cars that will have a stop-go button but no controls, steering wheel or pedals. Google claims that the two-seater vehicle will revolutionise transport by making roads safer, and decrease congestion and pollution



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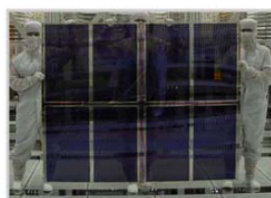
Flat Panel Display - LCD

Year: 2000
Largest "Glass" size = 3.5G
Optimized for Monitors and Notebook Screens



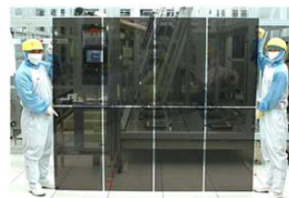
2000

Year: 2004
Largest "Glass" size = 6G
Monitors and Larger TVs
Digital Signage / Public Displays



2004

Year: 2006
Largest "Glass" size = 7G
Larger TVs and Digital Signage / Public Displays



2006

Figure 4.46: Glass Panel Trends

10G: glass size = 2.88m x 3.13m

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