



EE 232 Lightwave Devices

Lecture 1: Overview and Introduction

Instructor: Ming C. Wu

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



Course Information (1)

- **Website:** www-inst.eecs.berkeley.edu/~ee232/sp18/
 - All lecture notes, homeworks will be posted there
 - HW and exam scores will be posted in bCourses
 - Discussion in Piazza
- **Instructor:**
 - Prof. Ming Wu (511 SDH, wu@eecs)
 - GSI: Kevin Han (kyh@eecs)
- **Lectures:** TuTh 12:40-2:00P | 293 Cory
- **Discussion:** Wed 2:10-3:00P | 293 Cory
- **OH:** tbd
- **Textbook (on reserve in Eng Lib)**
 - S.L. Chuang, *Physics of Photonic Devices*, 2nd Edition, John Wiley and Sons, 2009



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
 - [Reference for discussion session] Lukas Chrostowski and Michael Hochberg. *Silicon Photonics Design: From Devices to Systems*. Cambridge University Press, 2015.
- **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 20%
- 2 Midterms 20% + 20%
- Final Exam 20%
- Projects 20%

- **Final Exam**

- At Last lecture

- **HW/Project policy**

- Discussion is permitted (and encouraged), but you must do your own HW, including literature search, derivation, or calculation.
- The subject of your project should not be exactly the same as other students



Course Information (4)

- **Discussion Session**

- GSI, Kevin Han, will go over introduction to Lumerical simulation tool, and discuss various design examples
- Attendance is mandatory since the materials do not overlap with lecture materials
- **Bring your laptop** (Lumerical will be installed on your laptop)

- **Project**

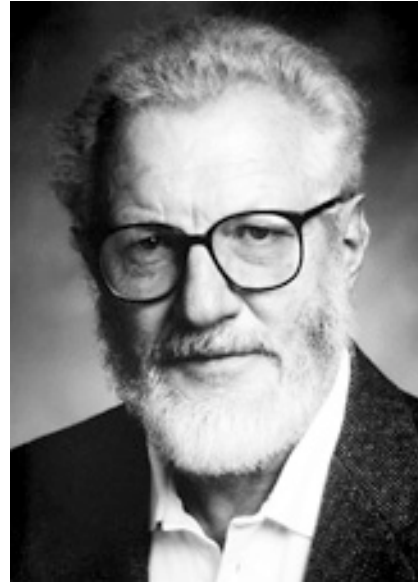
- Project will include design and simulation of new optoelectronic devices or circuits. The passive optical components need to be simulated using Lumerical.
- Some examples will be given in discussion session.



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 2014



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".***



Common Optoelectronic Components



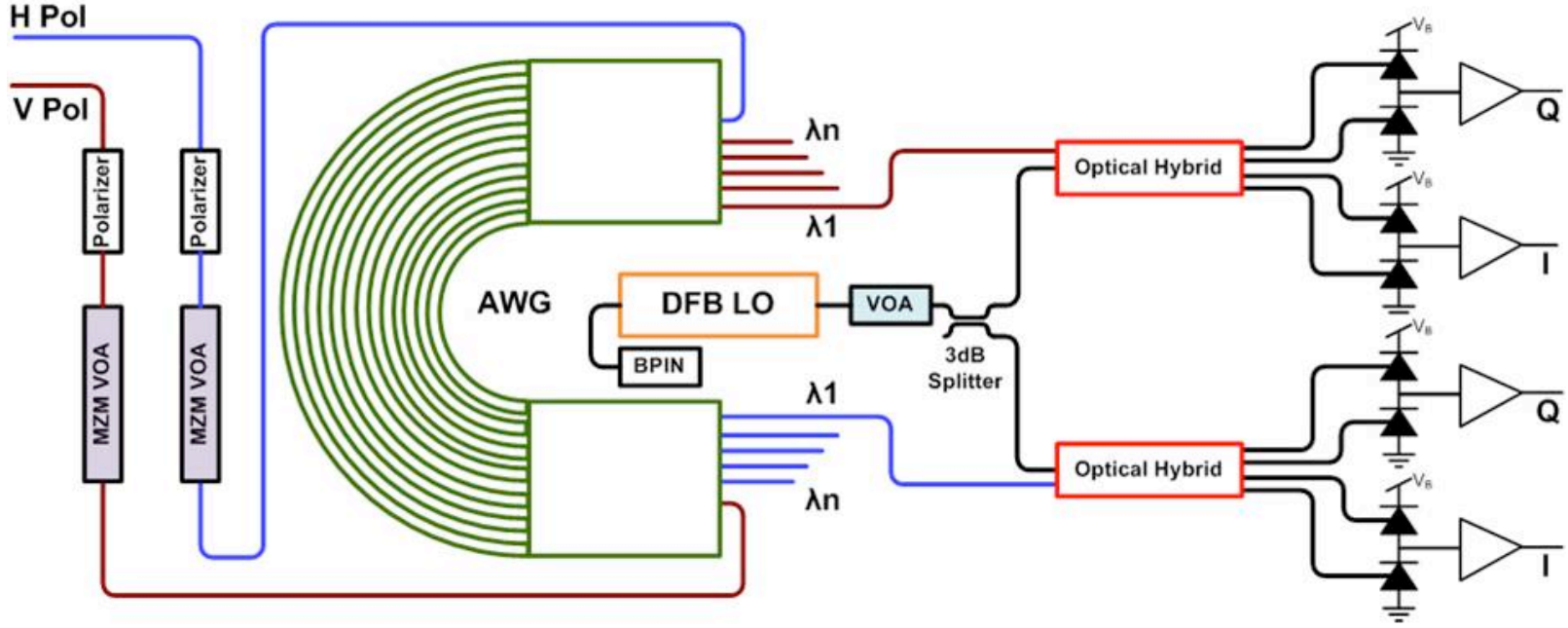


Optoelectronics Market Segment

- **Flat panel displays**
 - PC, Tablet, TV, mobile devices, AR/VR head-mount displays
- **High brightness LEDs**
 - Solid state lighting, large display panels, automotive applications, LCD backlighting
- **Imaging**
 - Digital cameras, light field camera, 3D sensing
- **Diode lasers**
 - Data communications and telecommunications
 - Sensing
 - High power laser pumping source
- **Renewable energy**
 - Solar cells



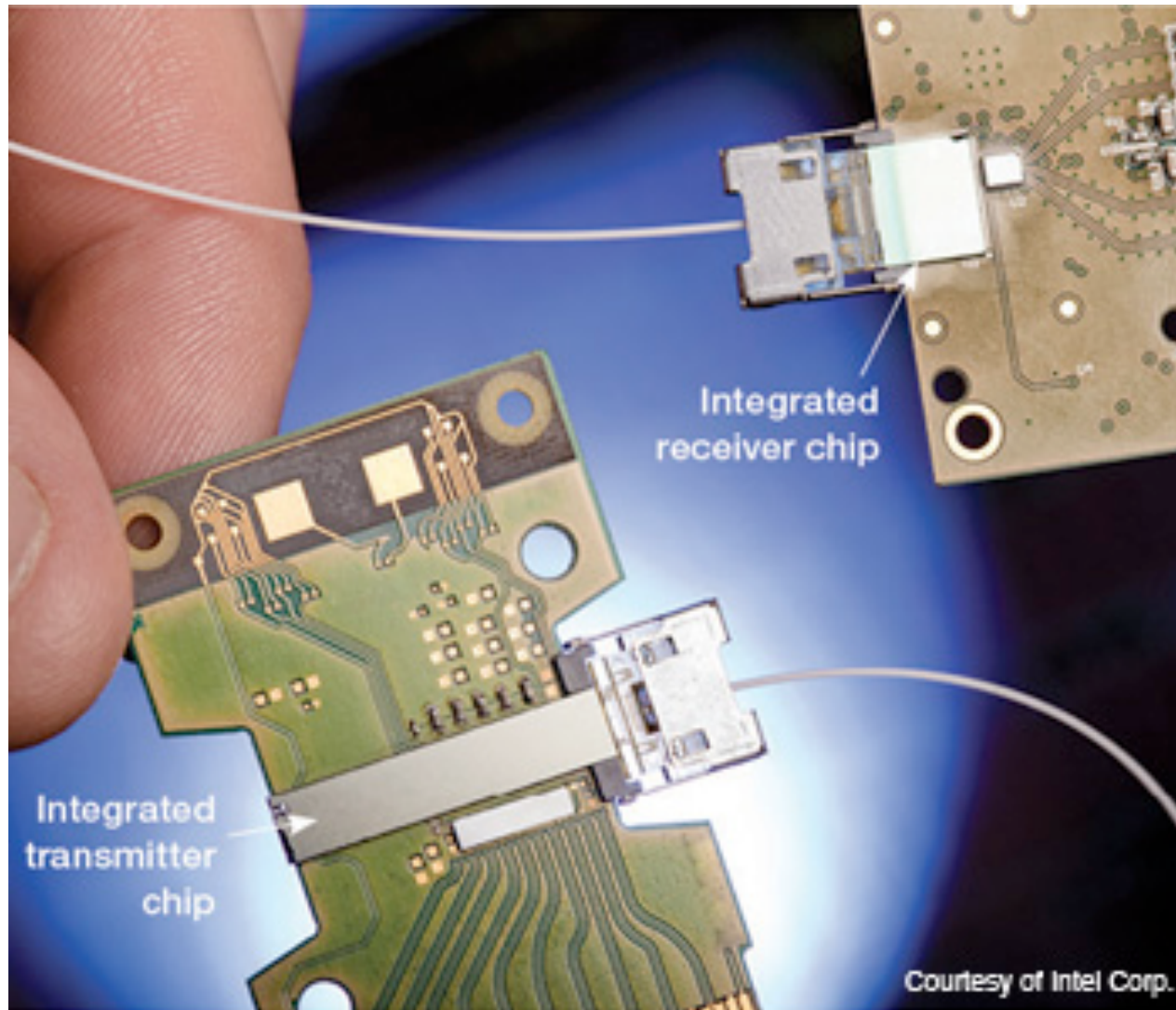
Photonic Integrated Circuits (PIC) for Telecommunication Networks



Infinera



Silicon Photonic Links





Internet and Data Centers

Every 60 Seconds



204 MILLION Emails



5 MILLION Google Searches



1.8 MILLION "Likes"

Global Data Center IP Traffic Growth

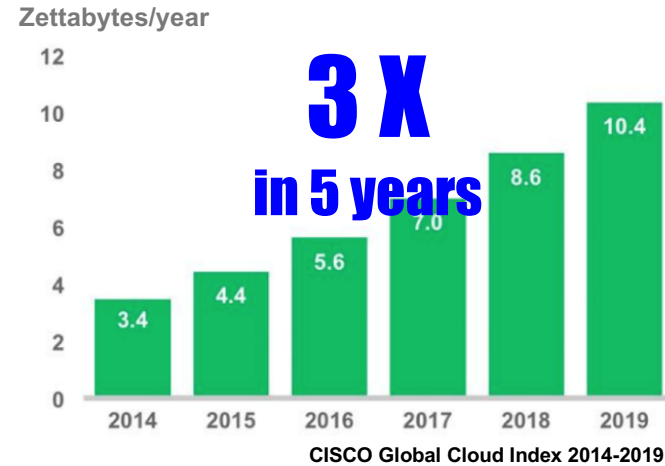
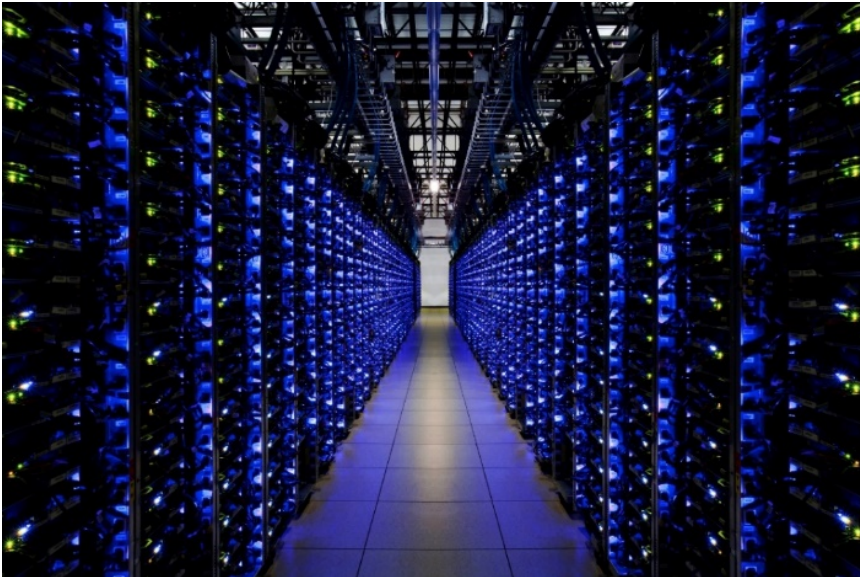
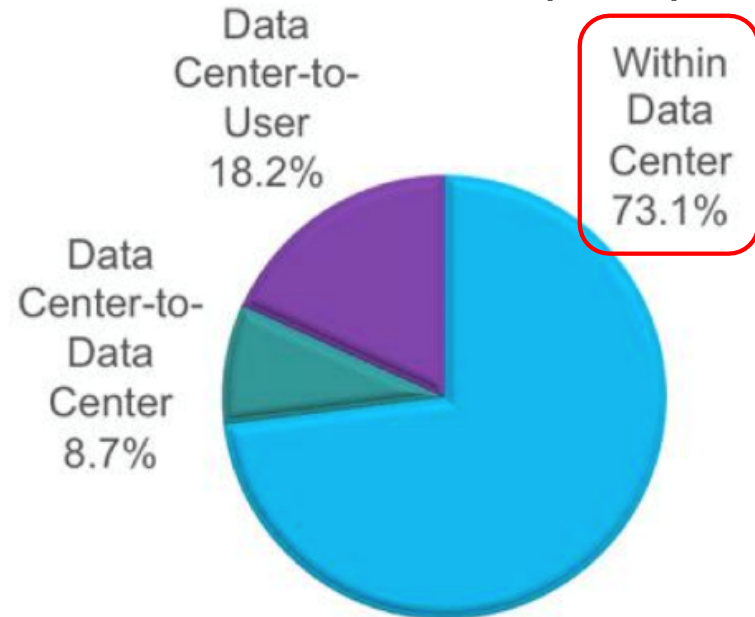


Image of Google Data Center



<http://www.google.com/about/datacenters/gallery>

Data Center Traffic (2019)

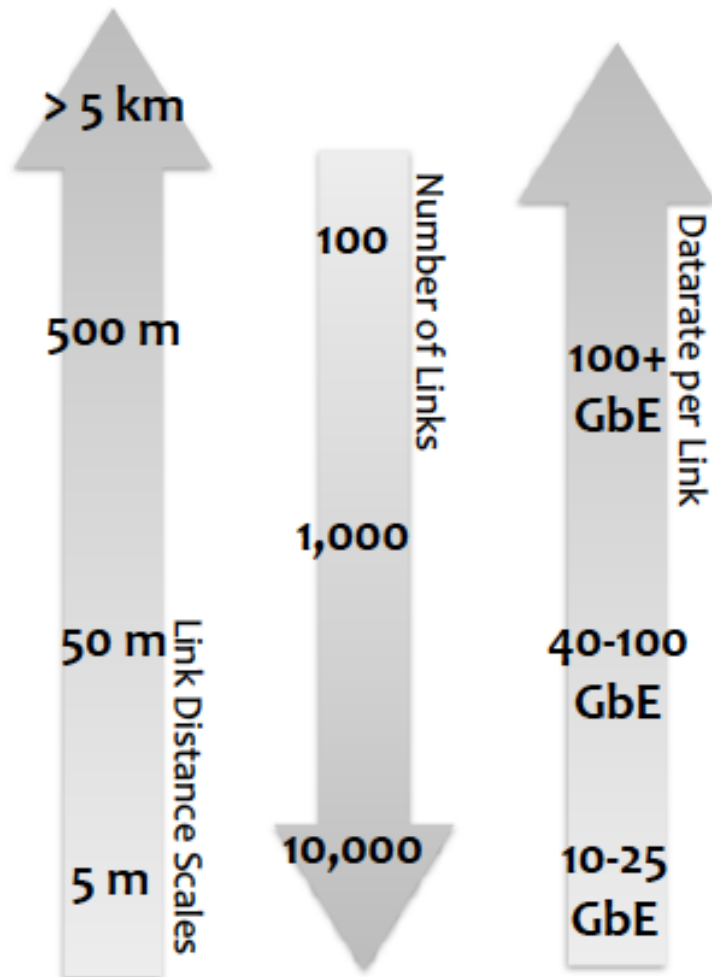


CISCO Global Cloud Index 2014-2019

VG by Laurent Schares (IBM)

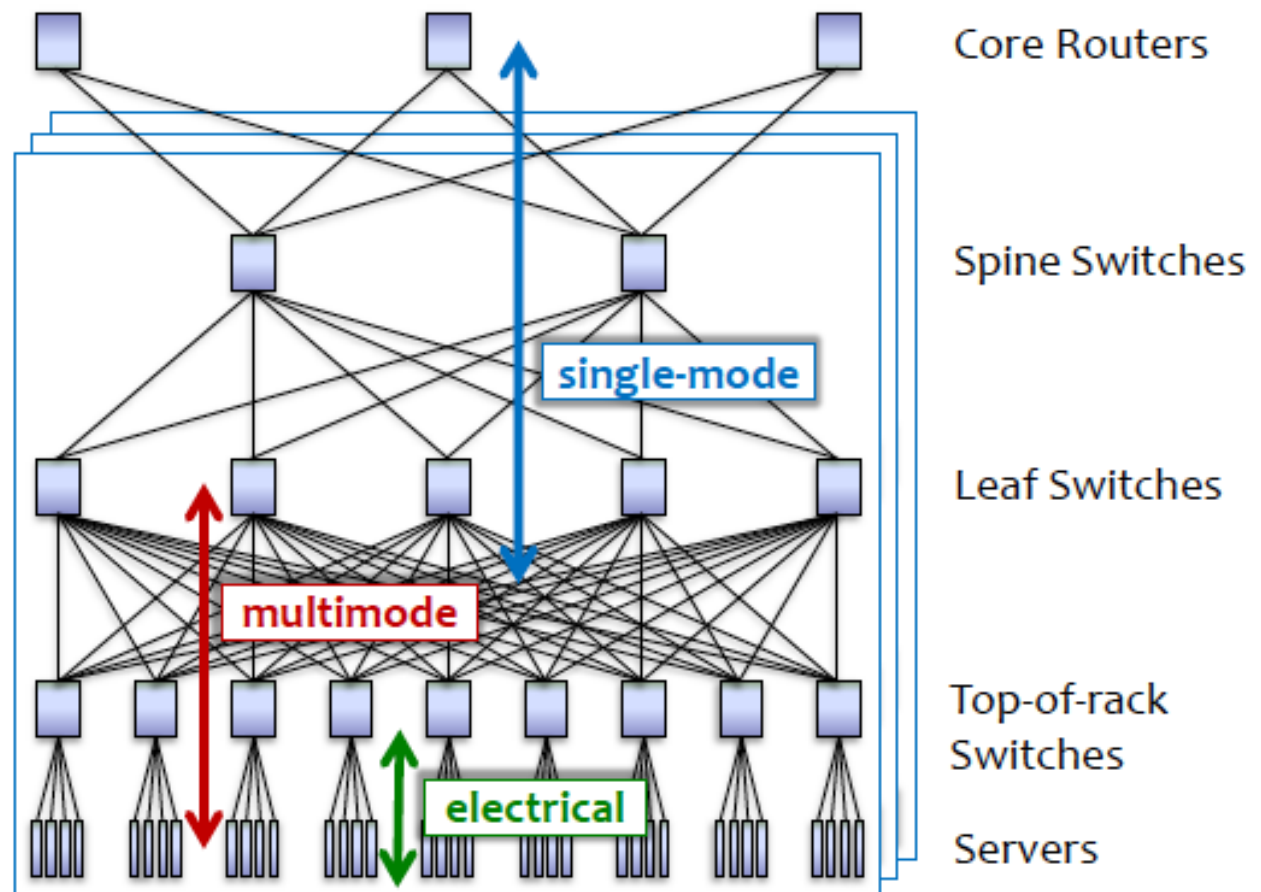
Link Parameters:

Length # Links Datarates



Intra-DC Network Pain Points (Physical Layer):

- Total Cost of Ownership (Switches+Optics)
- Scalability: oversubscription in upper network layers, workload fragmentation, resilience, ...
- Infrastructure, cabling, ...

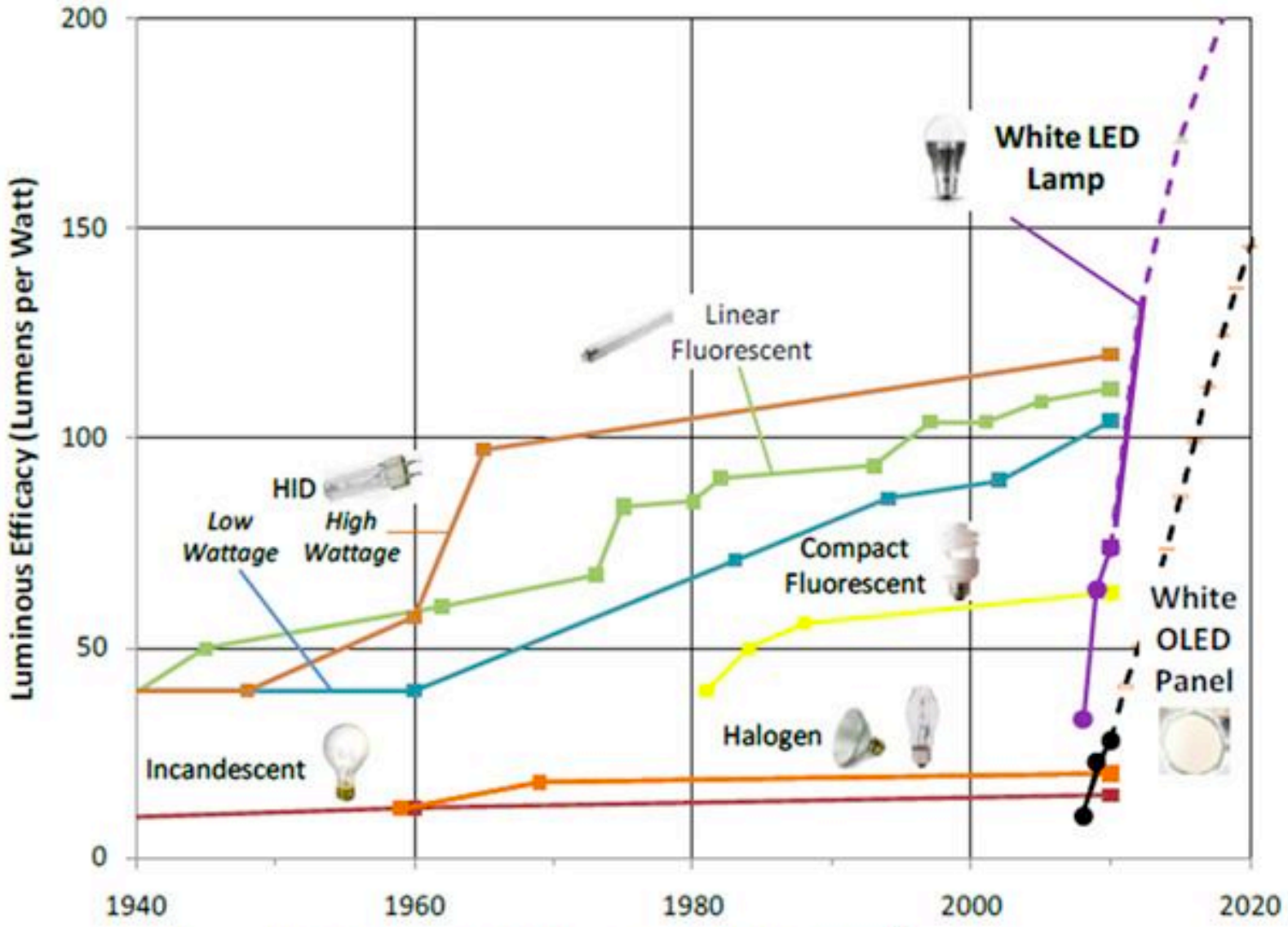


Generalized picture based on public information from a variety of datacenter operators

Data Centers come in all sizes. Just a few racks ... to largest ones in the world:
~ 1 million square feet, ~ 100,000 servers.

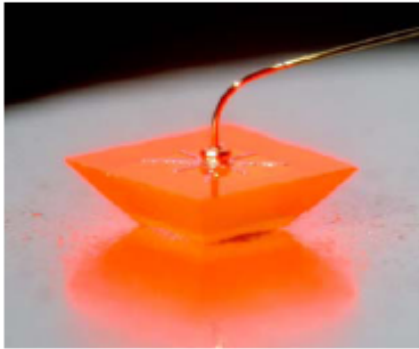


Evolution of LED Materials/Performances

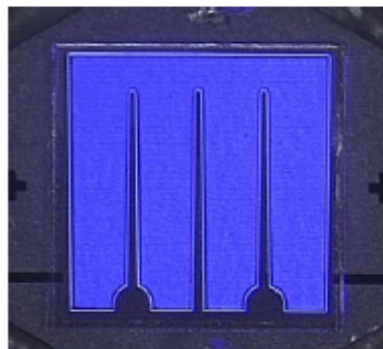
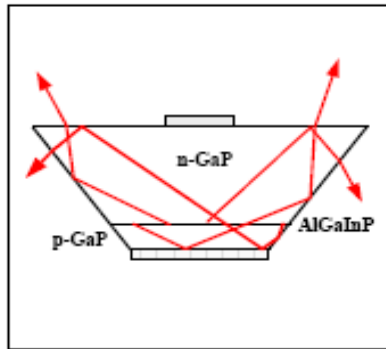




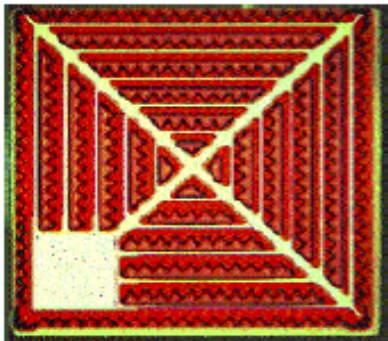
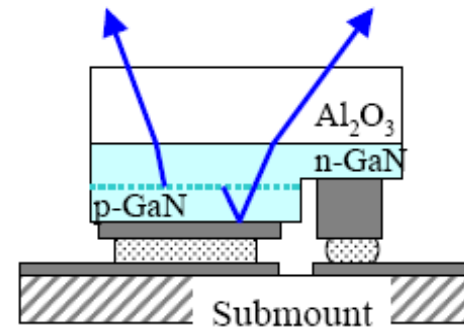
HB-LED Technology



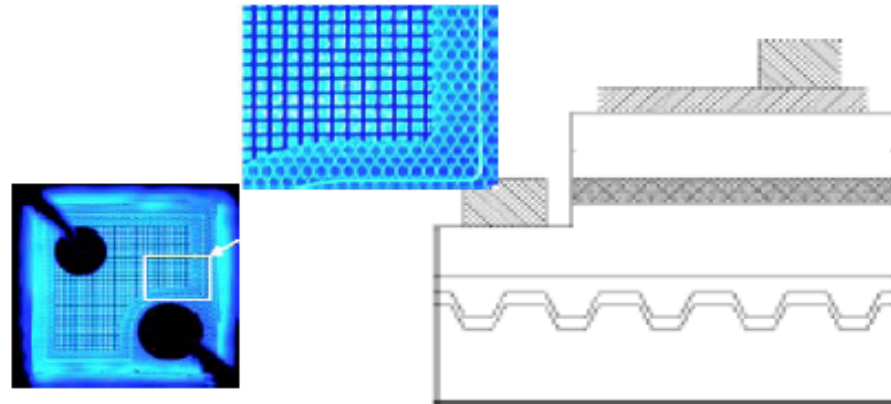
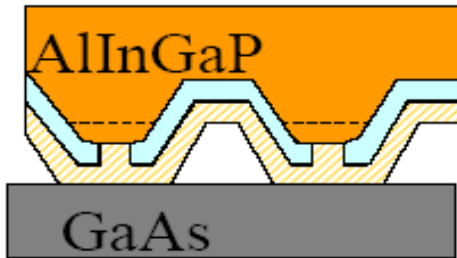
AlInGaN flip-chip (Lumiled)



AlGaInP/GaP truncated inverted pyramid (Lumiled)



AlInGaP micro mirror (Osram),

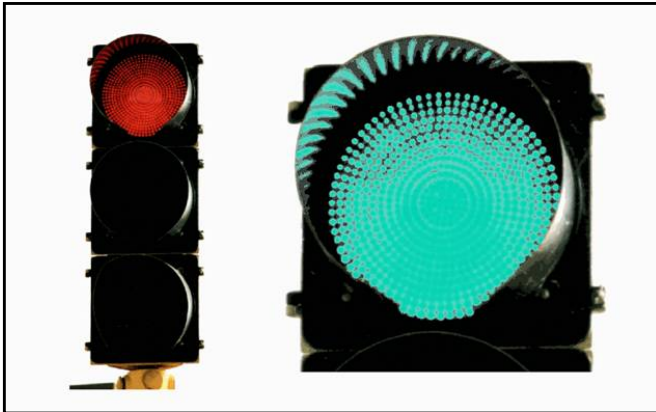


AlInGaN patterned substrate and mesh electrode (Nichia)

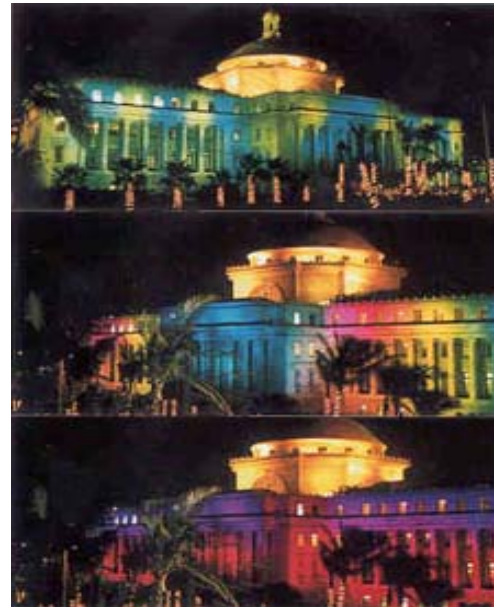
Source: LumiLeds



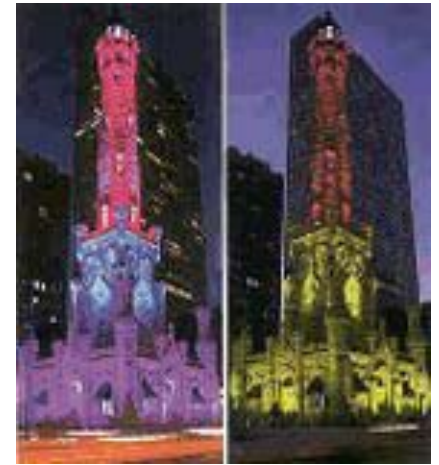
Applications of HBLEDs



Traffic Signals (inc white)



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



Source: Toshiba (Technorainbow)

Outdoor lighting scenarios



Source: Wustlich Design AG

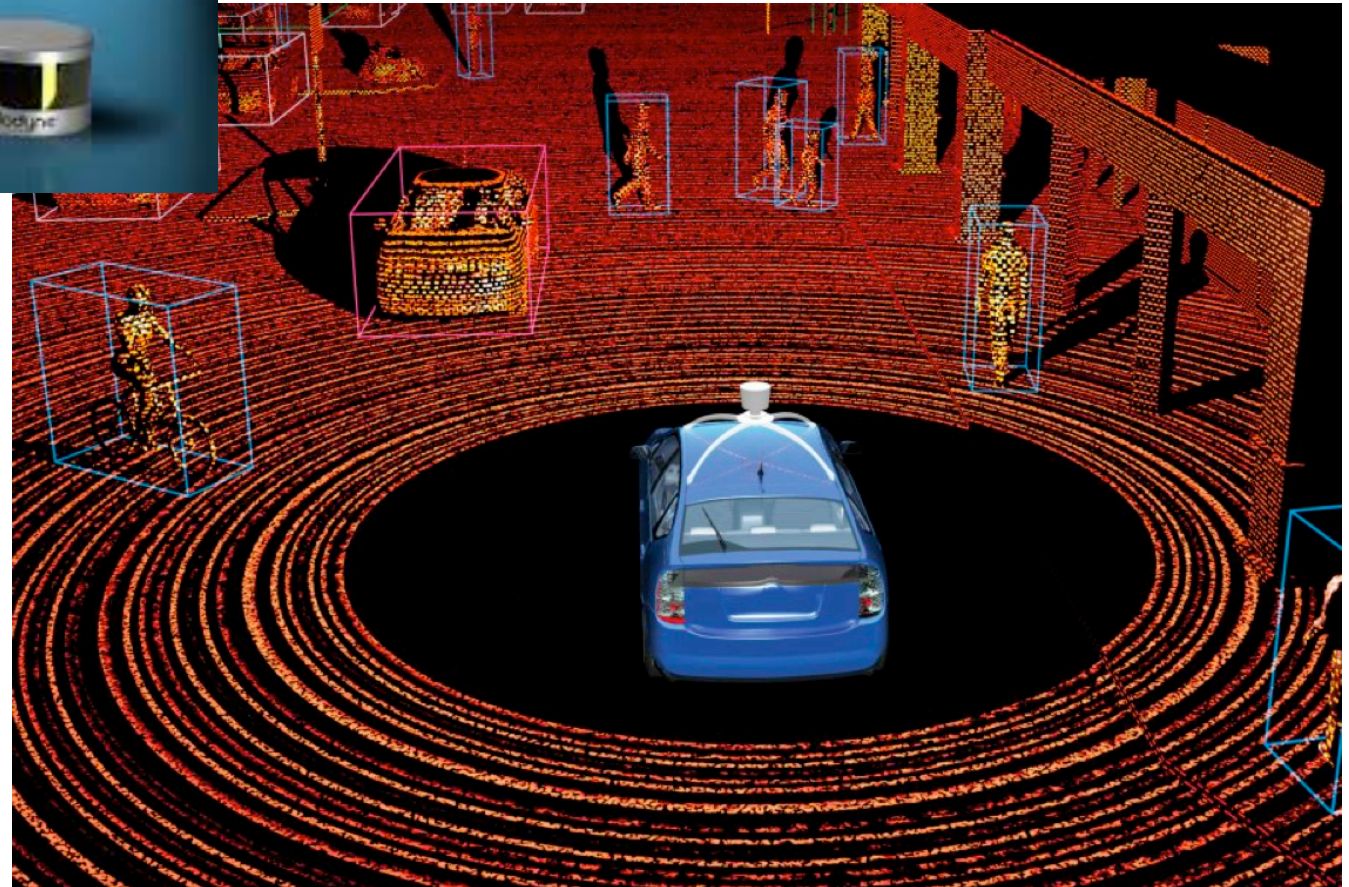
Furniture Lighting



Architectural lighting



3D Imaging: Velodyne LIDAR





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

1 GPS receiver
Matches position with customised version of Google's road maps

2 Laser range finder:
Rotating sensor scans 180m distance through 360° to generate 3D map of surroundings

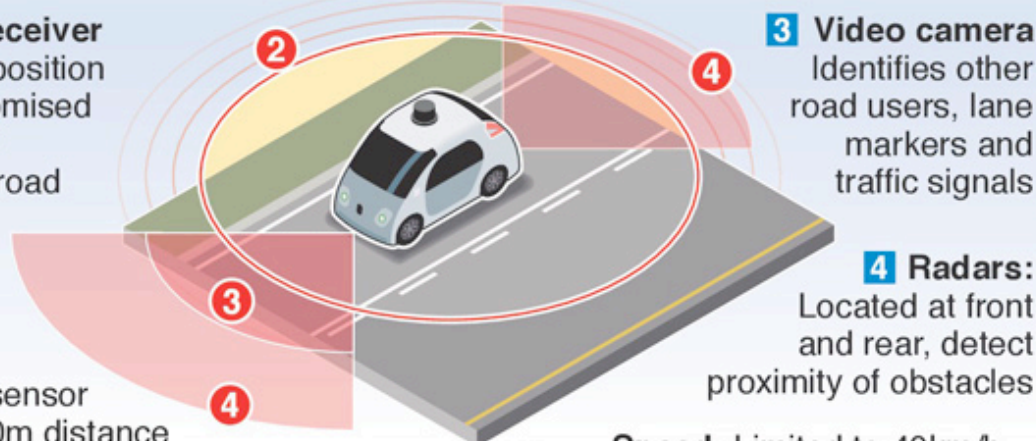
Windscreen: Flexible plastic designed to reduce injuries

Front: Foam-like material minimises impact in case of crash

Car would be summoned with smartphone application



Radar



3 Video camera
Identifies other road users, lane markers and traffic signals

4 Radars:
Located at front and rear, detect proximity of obstacles

Speed: Limited to 40km/h to help ensure safety

Engine: 160km-range electric motor – equivalent to one used by Fiat's 500e

Inertial motion sensors determine velocity and direction

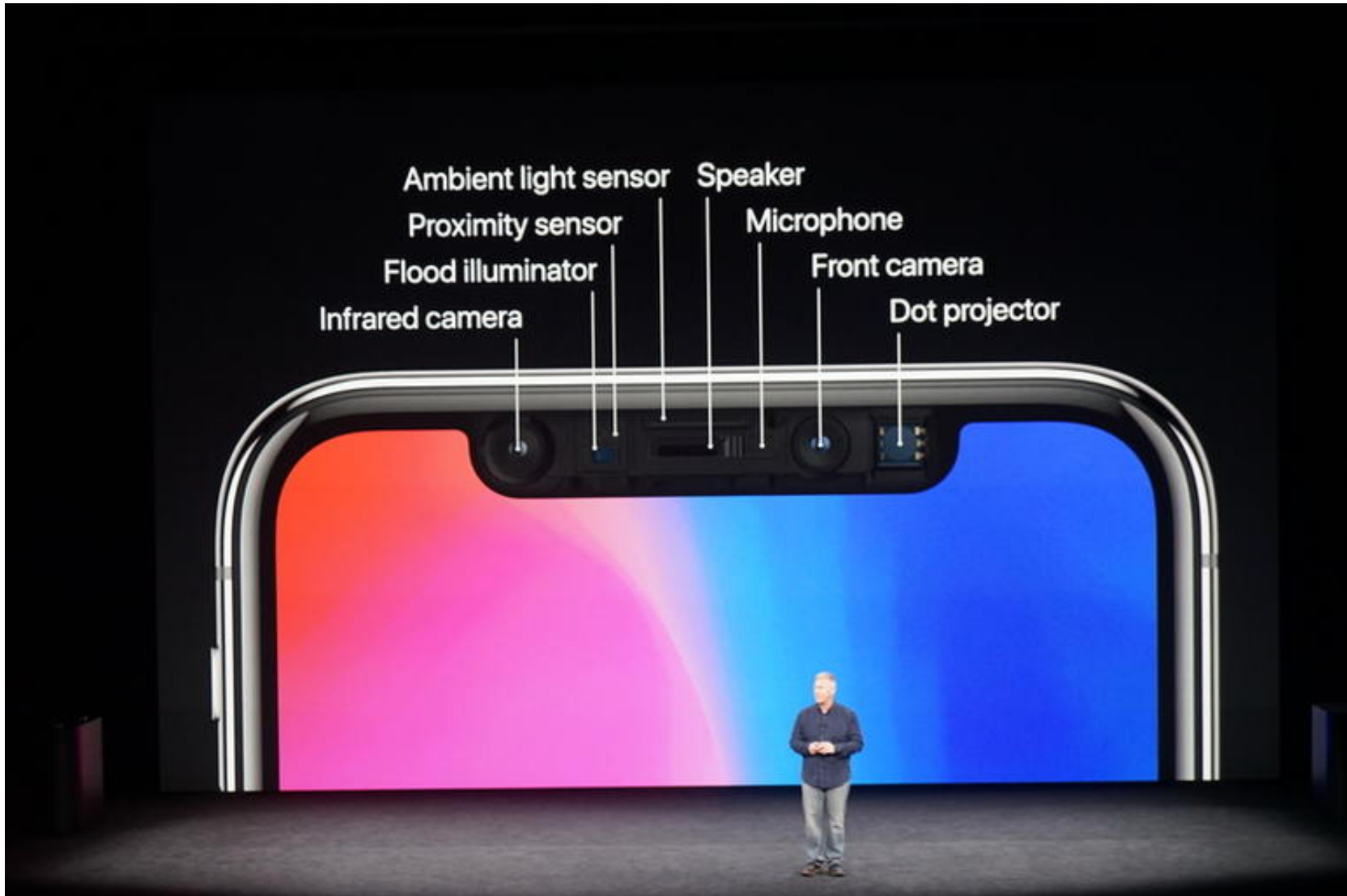


Source and Picture: Google

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3D Imager in Mobile Devices





3D Imager with Structured Light Illumination

