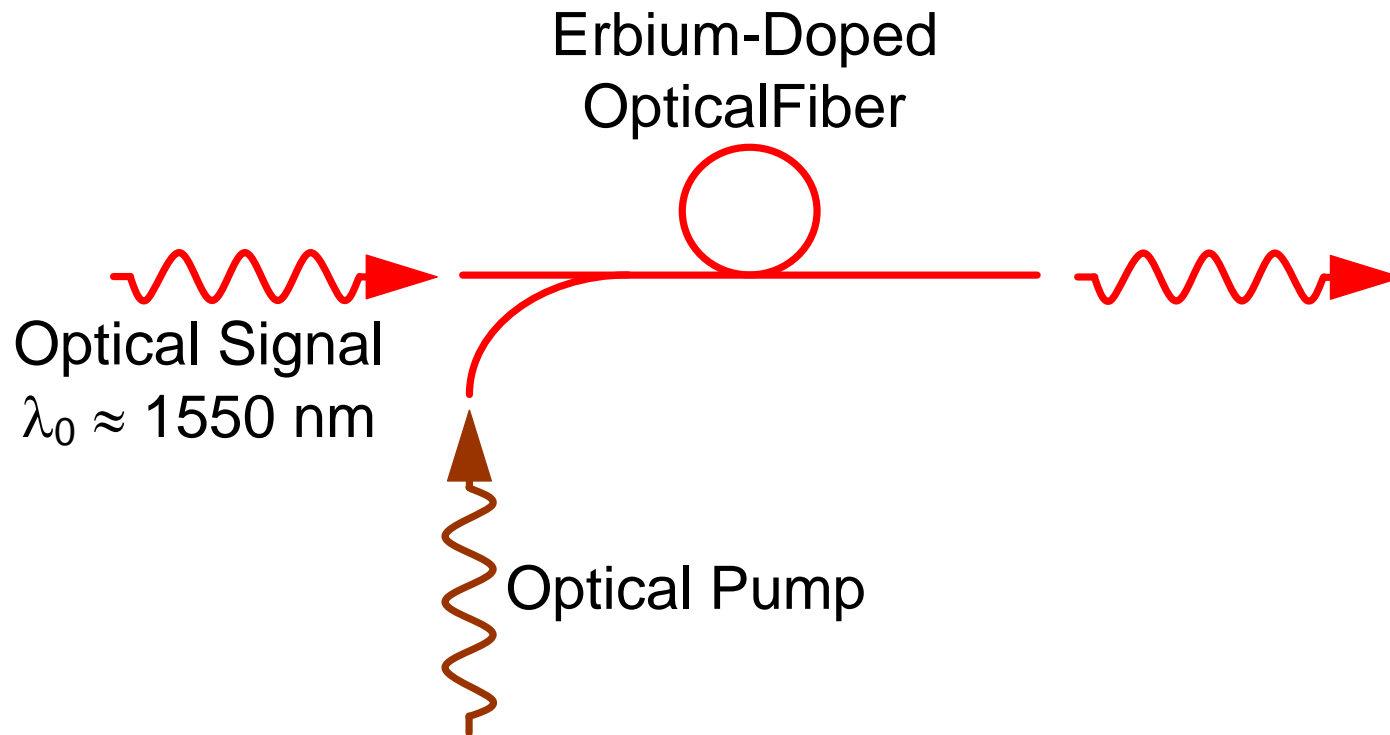


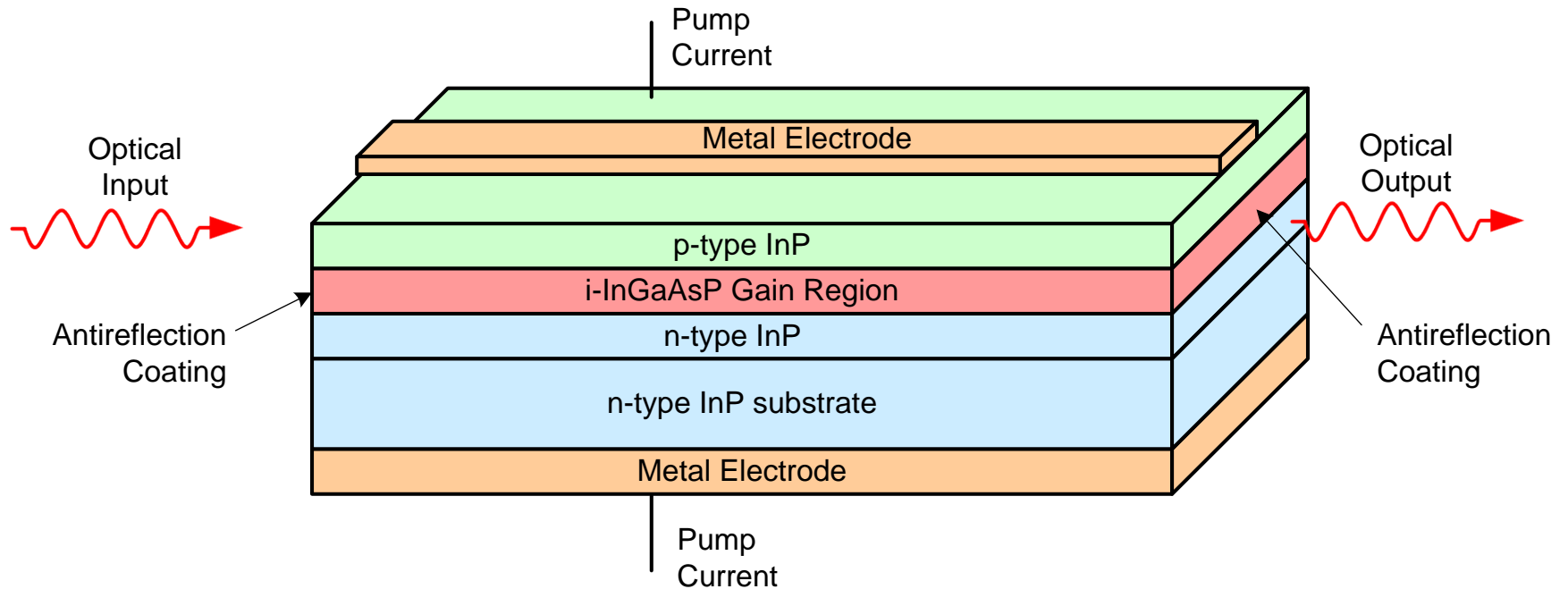
# Types of Optical Amplifiers

- Erbium Doped Fiber Amplifiers (EDFA's)
  - Best performance
  - Wide spread use
- Raman Amplifiers
  - Used in conjunction with EDFA's
- Semiconductor Optical Amplifiers
  - Small package
  - Potential use for low-cost applications
  - Potential use for optical switching

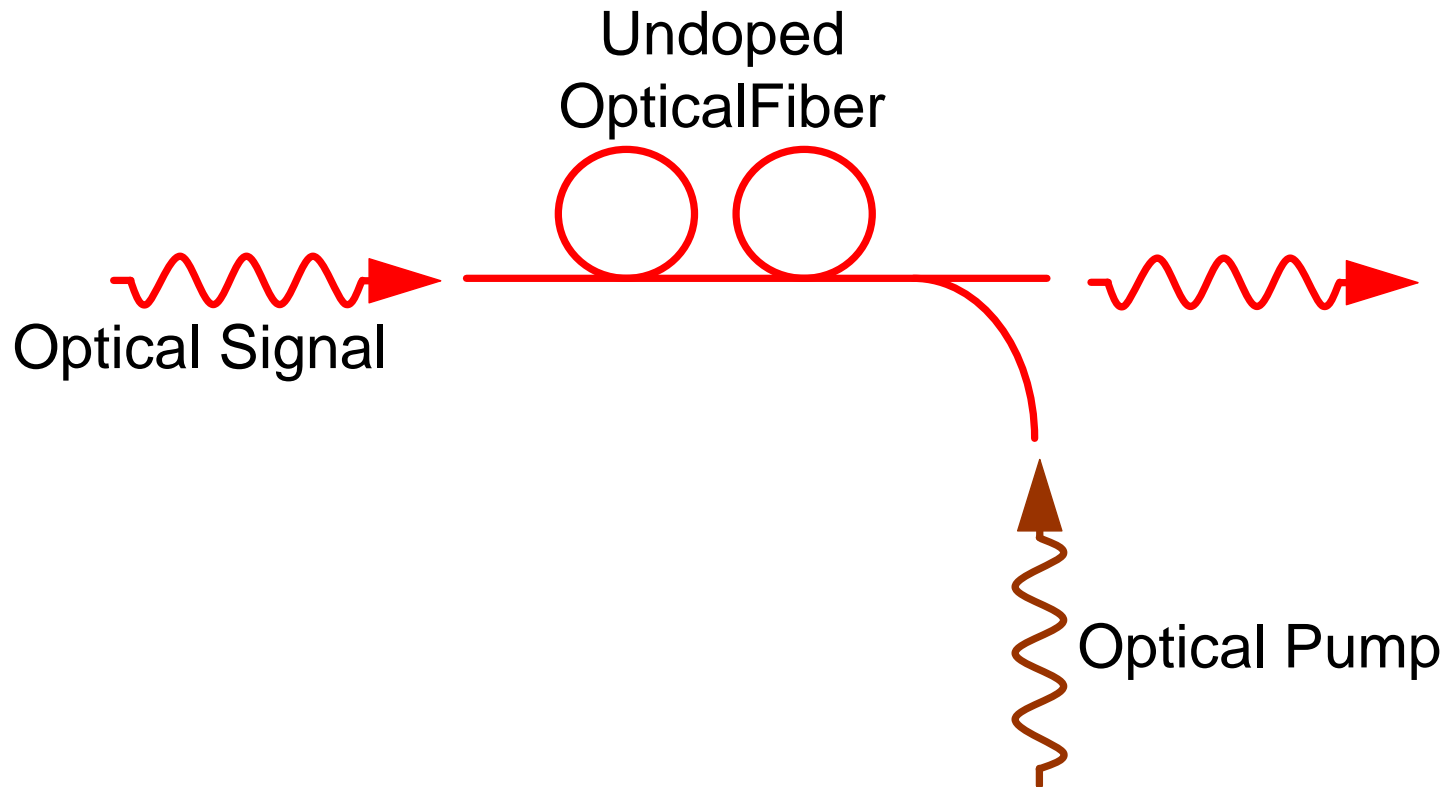
# Erbium-Doped Fiber Amplifiers



# Semiconductor Optical Amplifiers



# Fiber Raman Amplifier



# Typical EDFA Characteristics

|                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Wavelength               | 1.55 $\mu\text{m}$ |
| Bandwidth                | 30-40 nm           |
| Gain                     | 30-45 dB           |
| Pump Power               | 20-100 mW          |
| Pump Wavelength          | 980 nm, 1480 nm    |
| 3 dB Saturation Power    | 5-10 dBm           |
| Polarization Sensitivity | No                 |
| WDM Crosstalk            | No                 |
| Noise Figure             | 4-6 dB             |

$$\text{Noise Figure} = \frac{\text{Signal-to-Noise Ratio}_{in}}{\text{Signal-to-Noise Ratio}_{out}}$$

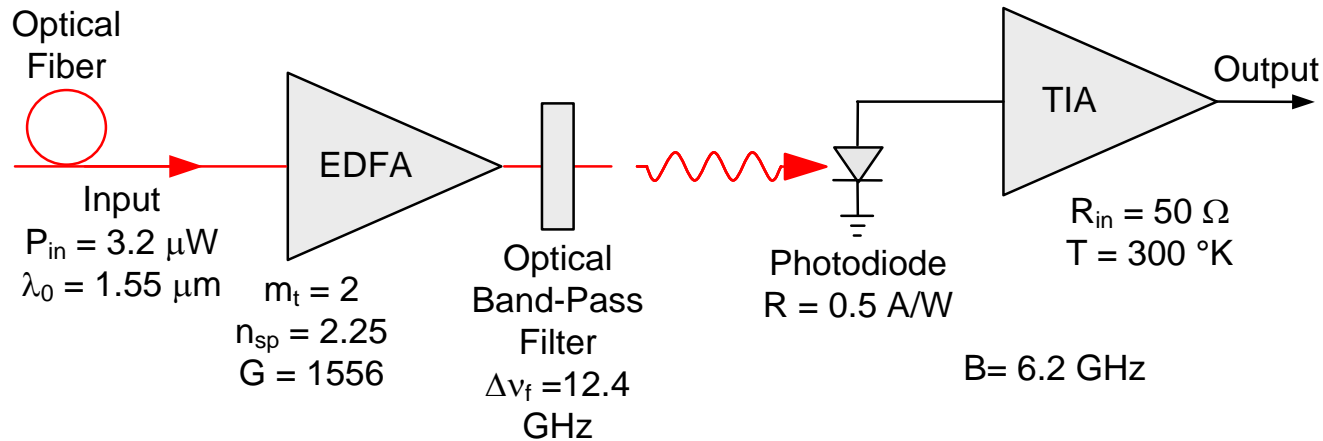
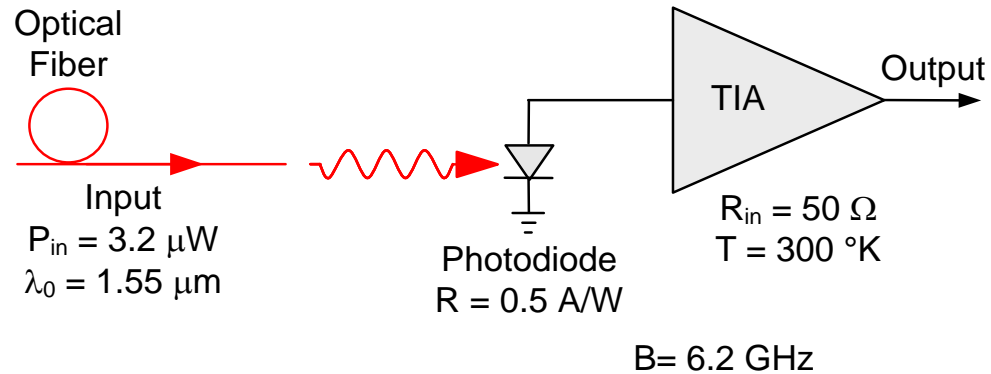
$$0 \text{ dBm} = 1 \text{ mW}$$

# Optical Communication Bands

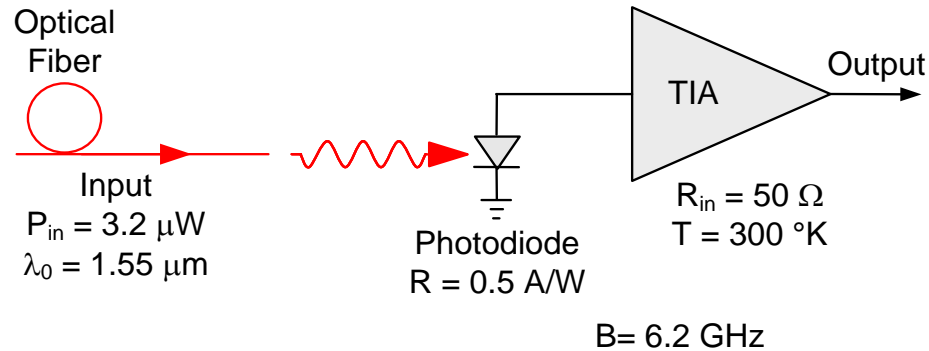
| <b>Band</b> | <b>Descriptor</b>    | <b>Range (nm)</b> |
|-------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| O band      | Original             | 1260 to 1360      |
| E band      | Extended             | 1360 to 1460      |
| S band      | Short wavelength     | 1460 to 1530      |
| C band      | Conventional         | 1530 to 1565      |
| L band      | Long wavelength      | 1565 to 1625      |
| U band      | Ultralong wavelength | 1625 to 1675      |

Source <http://www.linktionary.com/f/fiber-optic.html>

# EDFA as a Pre-Amplifier



# Noise Sources Without EDFA



$$\begin{aligned} \langle i_{shot}^2 \rangle &= 2eI_s B \\ &= 2(1.6 \times 10^{-19}) (3.2 \times 10^{-6} \times 0.5) 6.2 \times 10^9 \text{ A}^2 \\ &= 3.174 \times 10^{-15} \text{ A}^2 \end{aligned}$$

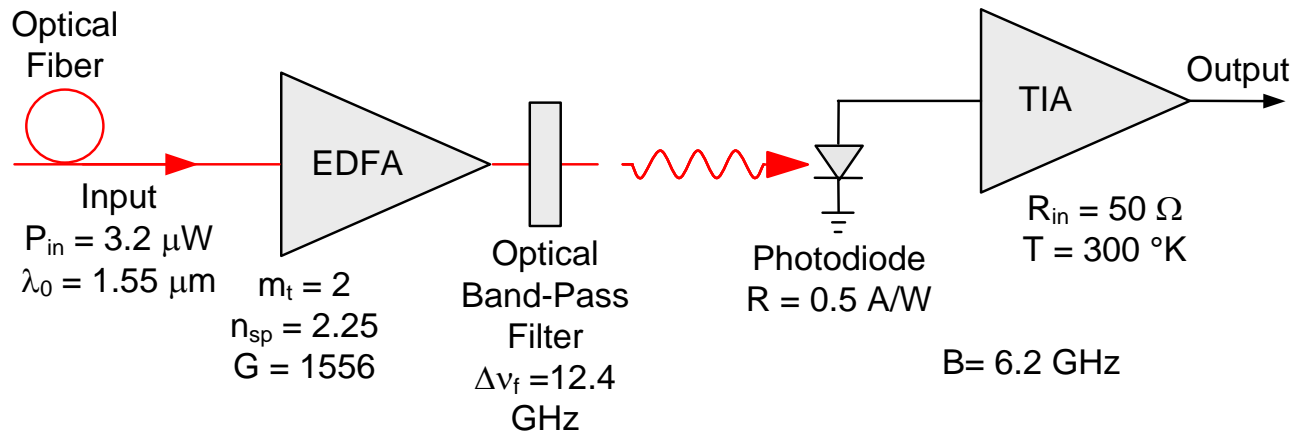
$$\begin{aligned} \langle i_{ther}^2 \rangle &= \frac{4kTB}{R_{in}} \\ &= \frac{4(1.38 \times 10^{-23})(300)(6.2 \times 10^9)}{50} = 2.053 \times 10^{-12} \text{ A}^2 \end{aligned}$$



# Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) - No EDFA

$$\begin{aligned} SNR &= \frac{(P_s R)^2}{4kTB R_{in}} = \frac{(3.2\mu W \times 0.5 A/W)^2}{4(1.38 \times 10^{-23})(300)(6.2 \times 10^9)} \\ &= \frac{2.56 \times 10^{-12} A^2}{2.053 \times 10^{-12} A^2} = 1.25 \end{aligned}$$

# Amplified Spontaneous Emission (ASE) in the EDFA



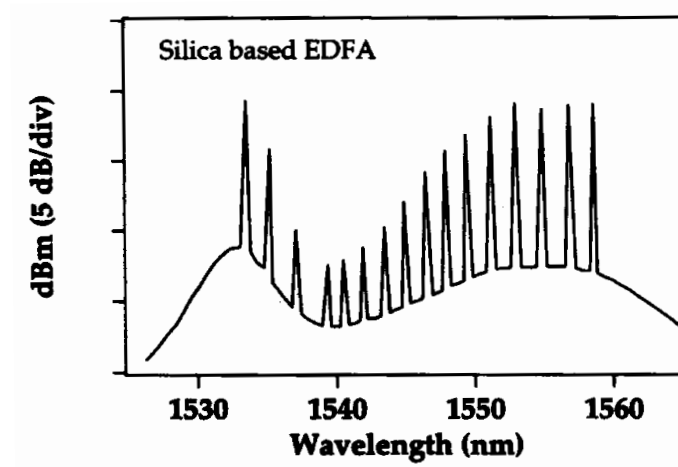
$$P_{ASE} = m_t n_{sp} h\nu \Delta\nu_f$$

$$= (2)(2.25)(6.63 \times 10^{-34})(1.94 \times 10^{14})(1.24 \times 10^{10})$$

$$= 7.18 \times 10^{-9} W$$

$$I_{ASE} = RP_{ASE} = (0.5)(7.18 \times 10^{-9}) = 3.59 \times 10^{-9} A$$

# “Beat” Noise from the EDFA



$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle i_{sig-spon}^2 \rangle &= 4G I_s G I_{ASE} \frac{B}{\Delta \nu_f} \\
 &= 4(1556)(3.2 \times 10^{-6} \times 0.5)(1556)(3.59 \times 10^{-9}) \frac{6.2 \times 10^9}{1.24 \times 10^{10}} \\
 &= 2.78 \times 10^{-8} A^2
 \end{aligned}$$

# SNR with EDFA Pre-Amplifier

$$\begin{aligned} SNR &= \frac{(GP_s R)^2}{\langle i_{sig-spon}^2 \rangle} \\ &= \frac{(1556 \times 3.2 \mu W \times 0.5 A/W)^2}{2.78 \times 10^{-8} A^2} = 223 \end{aligned}$$

- 180 times better SNR with EDFA pre-amplifier