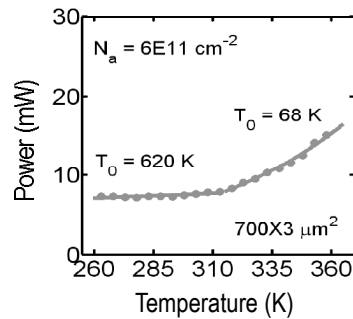
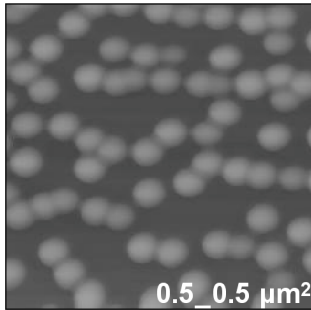
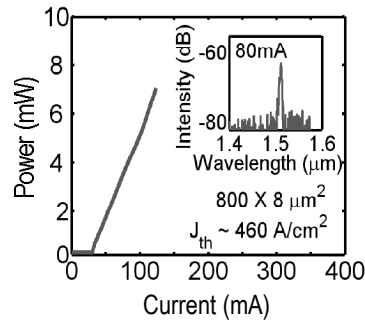
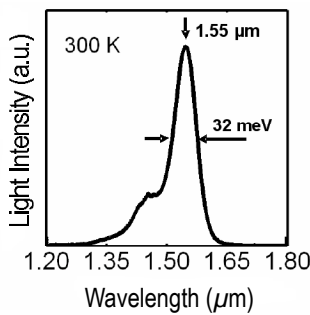


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# Long Wavelength (1.55 $\mu\text{m}$ ) InAs Quantum Dot Lasers on GaAs

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The conventional light source for long-haul optical communications has been InGaAsP/InP double heterostructure or multi-quantum well lasers, but these devices characteristically have high  $I_{th}$ , small  $T_0$  (40K-50K), small  $T_1$ , and large values of chirp (2 $\text{\AA}$ ) and  $\alpha$ -factor ( $\sim 2-5$ ). One promising approach is self-organized InAs quantum dot lasers. The performance of current 1.52 $\mu\text{m}$  InAs metamorphic QD lasers on GaAs, however, is limited by poor quality QDs [photoluminescence (PL) linewidth 70meV] and very high threshold currents ( $J_{th}$  1000A/cm<sup>2</sup>). By detailed investigation of the growth kinetics of the metamorphic heterostructures, we have demonstrated high performance 1.52 $\mu\text{m}$  QD lasers on GaAs, which exhibit  $J_{th}$ =460 A/cm<sup>2</sup>,  $T_0$ =620K,  $f_{-3dB}$  = 5GHz, chirp 0.3 $\text{\AA}$ ,  $\alpha \sim 1.0$ , and present a practical alternative to the InGaAsP/InP technology. This project is being supported by Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency under award number HR 0011-04-1-0040.



Room-temperature PL spectra (top) and AFM image (bottom).

Light-current and output spectrum (top), and threshold current versus temperature (bottom).