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## 基于色散位移光纤中交叉相位调制的波长转换

张祖兴, 叶志清, 桑明煌, 聂义友

(江西师范大学 物理与通信电子学院 江西省光电子与通信重点实验室, 南昌 330022)

**摘要:** 为了研究全光波长转换的实现方法, 采用色散位移光纤中脉冲光和连续波间的交叉相位调制效应, 使得连续波产生频移和展宽, 然后利用光纤光栅滤波, 得到了重复频率为 57.97MHz、脉冲宽度为 2ns 的转换脉冲, 这与抽运脉冲重复频率、脉冲宽度基本相同, 而且连续波可调范围是 1537nm~1560nm。结果表明, 基于色散位移光纤中交叉相位调制效应的波长转换具有较宽的波长转换范围和较快的转换速度, 是一种简单、高效和通用的波长转换技术。

**关键词:** 光纤光学; 波长转换; 交叉相位调制; 光纤光栅

**中图分类号:** TN929.11 **文献标识码:** A

### Wavelength conversion based on cross-phase modulation

ZHANG Zu-xing, YE Zhi-qing, SANG Ming-huang, NIE Yi-you

(Key Laboratory of Photoelectron and Communications of Jiangxi Province, College of Physics & Communication Electronics, Jiangxi Normal University, Nanchang 330027, China)

**Abstract** The cross-phase modulation (XPM) between pulse train and continuum wave in dispersion-shifted fiber (DSF) is utilized to implement all-optical wavelength conversion. The frequency shift and broadening of continuum wave induced by XPM in DSF was experimentally observed. Then wavelength conversion was achieved through filtering by a fiber grating. The converted pulse train with repetition rate of 57.97MHz, pulse width of 2ns, and the modulation period of continuum wave of 1537nm~1560nm, almost as the same of pump pulse was obtained. The results show that wavelength conversion based on cross-phase modulation of DSF is simple, efficient and universal with wide conversion range and high rate.

**Key words** fiber optics; wavelength conversion; cross-phase modulation; fiber grating

### 引 言

全光波长转换器 (all-optical wavelength conversion, AOWC) 是密集波分复用全光通信网的关键技术之一, 近年来已成为人们的研究热点<sup>[1]</sup>。从工作原理来分, 可以利用四波混频 (four-wave mixing, FWM)、交叉增益调制 (cross-gain modulation, XGM)、交叉相位调制 (cross-phase modulation, XPM) 等非线性效应来实现波长转换。从工作介质来分, 波长转换可以在半导体光放大器 (semiconductor optical amplifier, SOA) 或光纤中实现。由于半导体技术发展较为成熟, 利用 SOA 中 XGM, XPM 和交叉吸收调制效应原理设计的 AOWC 体积小、转换效率高<sup>[2-4]</sup>。但由于受到半导体载流子寿命的限制, 转换速率低, 转换后的信号为反码, 不适于占空比小窄脉宽的高速通信系统, 并且转换不对称, 长

波长转换时消光比劣化严重。同时还有所有有源介质的共同问题, 即自发辐射的影响, 使信噪比下降, 影响级联性能。全光纤波长转换利用光纤中的超快非线性效应, 且相对容易集成, 在未来高速通信网中具有极大的应用潜力。基于光纤中交叉相位调制效应的波长转换是一种简单、实用的波长转换技术<sup>[5]</sup>。

### 1 波长转换实验

基于光纤中交叉相位调制效应的波长转换原理: 将强抽运脉冲和连续光 (continuum wave, CW) 信号同时输入光纤, 由于交叉相位调制效应强抽运脉冲会对 CW 信号光产生相位调制, 相位调制使 CW 光的频谱产生边带, 如果用滤波器滤出某一边带, 并抑制初始抽运脉冲和 CW 波, 即可实现波长转换<sup>[6,8]</sup>。这样得到的转换脉冲的脉冲宽度由抽运脉冲的功率、光纤色散和抽运脉冲与 CW 波间的走离时间等共同决定<sup>[9]</sup>。用色散位移光纤 (dispersion-shifted fiber, DSF) 或高非线性色散位移光纤可以减小色散和走离效应, 用这种光纤可以实现宽带、脉冲宽度不变波长转换。

实验装置图如图 1 所示, 其中虚线框内是主动锁

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作者简介: 张祖兴 (1975-), 男, 副教授, 博士, 主要从事全光波长转换和光纤激光器方面的研究工作。

Email: jxnuzx@163.com

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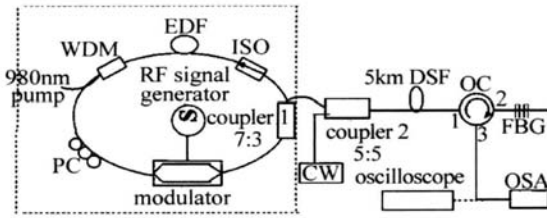


Fig 1 Experiment setup of wavelength converter based on XPM effect in fiber

模掺铒光纤环形激光器,它的结构包括作为增益介质的 16m 长掺铒光纤 (erbium-doped fiber, EDF), 980nm 激光二极管通过 1 个 980nm /1550nm 波分复用器 (wavelength division multiplexer, WDM)对 EDF 进行抽运, 1 个光隔离器 (isolator, ISO)保证激光单向运行, 主动锁模器件是一个铌酸锂强度调制器, 调制器由一可调谐高频信号发生器驱动, 偏振控制器 (polarization controller, PC)对激光腔内偏振态进行优化。主动锁模掺铒光纤环形激光器产生的脉冲从 7:3 耦合器 1 的 30% 端口输出后, 与 CW 波通过 5:5 耦合器 2 一起输入 DSF。DSF 长 5km, 它的零色散波长  $\lambda_0 = 1550\text{nm}$ , 色散斜率  $p \leq 0.085\text{ps}/(\text{nm}^2 \cdot \text{km})$ , 非线性折射率  $n_2 = 2.6 \times 10^{-20}\text{m}^2/\text{W}$ , 有效纤芯面积  $A_{\text{eff}} = 60\mu\text{m}^2$ , 损耗  $\alpha = 0.4\text{dB}/\text{km}$ 。DSF 后面接的是环形器 (optical circulator, OC)和起反射滤波作用的光纤布喇格光栅 (fiber Bragg grating, FBG), 光纤布喇格光栅反射的中心波长  $\lambda_B = 1542.9\text{nm}$ , 3dB 带宽小于 0.15nm, 反射率 99%。

波长转换实验中用到的脉冲源是作者自制的主动锁模掺铒光纤脉冲激光器, 通过调谐信号发生器调制频率, 并调节偏振控制器可以得到较好的锁模脉冲。现当调制频率  $f_m = 57.8\text{MHz}$  产生脉冲的波形如图 2 所示。从波形图上可看出, 它的重复频率是 57.9MHz

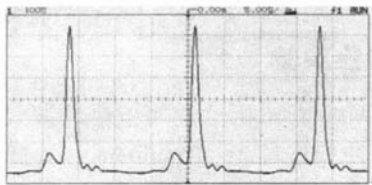


Fig 2 Injected pulse

与调制频率相符, 脉冲宽度大约是 2ns。在射入 DSF 之前用光谱分析仪 (optical spectrum analyser, OSA)得到的脉冲光谱见图 3。

从光谱图上可看出, 脉冲中心波长是 1563.669nm, 峰值功率为 -2.46dBm。CW 波源是 EXFO 公司的 FLS-2006B 型可调谐激光器, 通过调谐可以改变 CW 波的波长, 它的最大输出功率是 1dBm。将信号脉冲和 CW 波通过耦合器输入 DSF, 对于不同的 CW 波长, 观察 CW 波光谱展宽。当 CW 波波长  $\lambda_c = 1553.185\text{nm}$ , 输出功率 1dBm 时, OSA 上得到如图

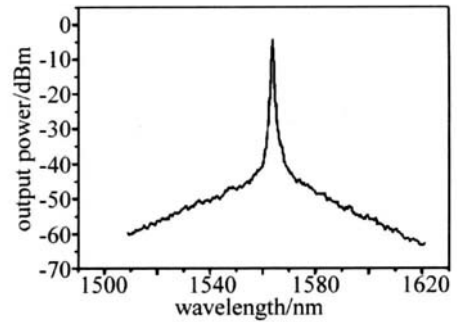


Fig 3 The spectrum of injected pulse

4 所示的光谱图。

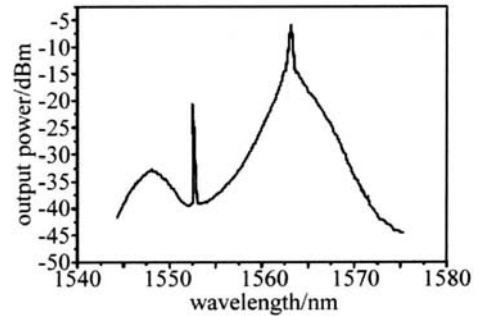


Fig 4 The spectrum when  $\lambda_c = 1553.185\text{nm}$

从图 4 可观察到 CW 波的光谱产生了边带, 同时抽运脉冲光谱也有所展宽, 这是由于抽运脉冲本身的自相位调制效应。

改变 CW 波的波长, 当  $\lambda_c = 1536.518\text{nm}$  时, OSA 上得到如图 5 所示的光谱图。此时 CW 波没有产生边

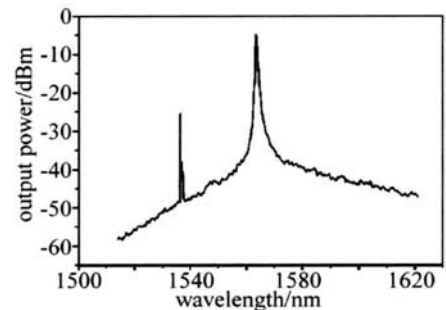


Fig 5 The spectrum when  $\lambda_c = 1536.518\text{nm}$

带。原因是脉冲波长和 CW 波的波长相距太远, 由于受光纤色散走离效应影响两者之间交叉相位调制效应极弱, 几乎不发生交叉相位调制。或者是因为脉冲功率太小, 以至于交叉相位调制效应太弱。在整个实验过程中, 不断调节 CW 波的波长, 观测到可以发生交叉相位调制效应的 CW 波的波长范围是 1537nm ~ 1560nm。

对  $\lambda_c = 1542.952\text{nm}$ , 用光纤光栅滤波, OSA 上得到如图 6 所示的光谱图。谱的峰值功率是 -38.67dBm, 信噪比是 25.02dB。

从示波器得到的转换波波形如图 7 所示。转换脉冲的重复频率是 57.9MHz, 脉冲宽度也大约是 2ns。可以看出, 转换脉冲和被转换脉冲的重复频率和脉冲

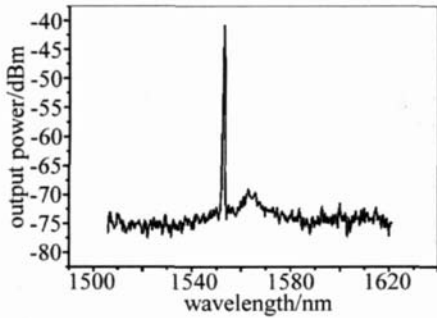


Fig. 6 The spectrum after fiber grating filter

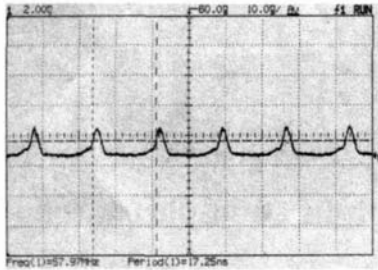


Fig. 7 The converted pulse

宽度基本一致。

## 2 结 论

实验中观察到了色散位移光纤中脉冲对 CW 波的交叉相位调制效应和 CW 波频谱的频移和展宽现象,用光纤光栅滤波得到了与抽运脉冲重复频率一致、脉冲宽度几乎相同的转换脉冲。另外还发现 CW 波的可变化范围是 1537nm ~ 1560nm。结果表明,基于色散位移光纤中交叉相位调制效应的波长转换具有较宽的波长转换范围和较快的转换速度,是一种简单、高效和

通用的波长转换技术。

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