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偏振模色散所致光纤链路传输损伤分析

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摘要: 为了研究偏振模色散所致光纤链路传输损伤,采用基于耦合非线性薛定谔方程的分步傅里叶法数值分析了1阶和2阶偏振模色散对光纤链路中非归零码、归零码及啁啾归零码脉冲信号的影响。结果表明,偏振模色散造成光纤链路性能的严重恶化,成为限制其性能的主要因素之一。而且随着工作速度的提高,高阶偏振模色散的影响更大;采用合适的码型能在一定程度上减轻偏振模色散的影响,其中啁啾归零码略优于归零码,而归零码优于非归零码。

关键词: 光纤光学; 偏振模色散; 非归零码; 归零码; 琜啾归零码

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PMD induced performance deterioration in fiber links

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Abstract: In order to study the performance deterioration induced by polarization mode dispersion (PMD) in a fiber link, the effect of 1st order and 2nd order PMD on the non-return-to-zero (NRZ), return-to-zero (RZ) and chirped return-to-zero (CRZ) codes was analyzed by means of the split-step Fourier method based on the coupled nonlinear Schrödinger equation. The analytical results show that the performance of the optical fiber link is severely deteriorated by PMD, one of the main factors limiting the property of the link. And with the increase of the working speed, the influence of higher-order PMD becomes worse. The effect of PMD can be partially reduced for a right code pattern, i.e., CRZ code is a little better than RZ code and RZ code is better than NRZ code.

Key words: fiber optics; polarization mode dispersion; non-return-to-zero; return-to-zero; chirped return-to-zero

引言

随着光子器件制造技术和光信号处理技术的进步,光纤通信链路中信号传输速率提高很快,在一些实验中已高达640Gbit/s以上^[1]。但是各种非线性效应的影响也随之日益显著,其中偏振模色散(polarization mode dispersion, PMD)的影响最为严重,被认为是限制传输速率提高的最终因素之一^[2-6]。

作者基于非线性薛定谔方程,采用对称分步傅里叶法数值仿真分析了偏振模色散所致光纤链路传输损伤,包括1阶和2阶PMD对光纤链路中非归零码(non-return-to-zero, NRZ),归零码(return-to-zero, RZ)

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和啁啾归零码(chirped return-to-zero, CRZ)脉冲信号的影响。

1 模型及理论

在单模光纤中,由于两个垂直的偏振模之间群速度的不同,使得在传播中光信号畸变,从而形成PMD^[2]。PMD是一个随时间缓慢变化的随机统计量,满足麦克斯韦分布。它的两个主偏振态之间的差分群时延在时域的统计平均值满足: $\bar{\Delta\tau} = D_{\text{PMD}} \sqrt{L}$,其中 D_{PMD} 为1阶PMD系数, L 是光纤长度。

如果不考虑偏振态的影响,光纤中光束的传播可以用标量非线性薛定谔方程来描述^[7-42]:

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial z} + \beta' \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \beta'' \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\alpha}{2} A = i\gamma |A|^2 A \quad (1)$$

式中, A 为光波幅值, $\beta' = \frac{1}{v_g}$ (v_g 为光纤中的光群速度), β'' 为群速度色散系数, α 为衰减系数, γ 为非线性系数, z 为光纤长度, t 为时间。

由于PMD是由光信号两个垂直并相互影响的偏

振态的不同步所造成的,因此使用考虑偏振影响的耦合非线性薛定谔方程^{[7]247}来进行研究:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} + \beta_x' \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial t} + \frac{i}{2} \beta'' \frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\alpha}{2} A_x = \\ i\gamma \left(|A_x|^2 + \frac{2}{3} |A_y|^2 \right) A_x \\ \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} + \beta_y' \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial t} + \frac{i}{2} \beta'' \frac{\partial^2 A_y}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\alpha}{2} A_y = \\ i\gamma \left(|A_y|^2 + \frac{2}{3} |A_x|^2 \right) A_y \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

式中, A_x, A_y 为信号在两个偏振方向上的光波幅值, $(\beta_x' - \beta_y')$ 为差分群时延。

按照3维庞加莱球表示法^[8],PMD可以描述为 $\Omega(\omega) = \Delta\tau \cdot s$,式中, $s = (s_x, s_y, s_z)$ 为指向光纤基本偏振态快轴方向的单位矢量:

$$\begin{aligned} s_x &= \frac{|A_x|^2 - |A_y|^2}{|A_x|^2 + |A_y|^2}, s_y = \frac{2\text{Re}(A_x A_y^*)}{|A_x|^2 + |A_y|^2}, \\ s_z &= \frac{2\text{Im}(A_x A_y^*)}{|A_x|^2 + |A_y|^2} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$T(\omega) = \prod_{n=1}^N B_n(\omega) R_n(\omega) = \prod_{n=1}^N \begin{bmatrix} \exp \left[j \left(\frac{\sqrt{3\pi h}}{2} D_{\text{PMD}} \omega + \varphi_n \right) \right] & 0 \\ 0 & \exp \left[-j \left(\frac{\sqrt{3\pi h}}{2} D_{\text{PMD}} \omega + \varphi_n \right) \right] \end{bmatrix}$$

式中, $B_n(\omega)$ 是表征长度为 $h = \frac{L}{N}$ 的第n段保偏光纤的双折射矩阵; $R_n(\omega)$ 是表征相邻两段保偏光纤之间耦合的旋转矩阵; φ_n 和 θ_n 分别是在 $0 \sim 2\pi$ 之间随机均匀分布的附加相位和耦合角。

2 数值计算与分析

基于考虑偏振的耦合非线性薛定谔方程,利用对称分步傅里叶法对PMD所致光纤通信单链路传输损伤进行了仿真研究。在数值计算中,光纤性能参数分别为:光纤链路长度 $L = 10\text{km}$,2阶色散系数 $\beta_2 = -20\text{ps}^2/\text{km}$,非线性系数 $\gamma = 20\text{W}^{-1} \cdot \text{km}^{-1}$ 。

2.1 1阶PMD的影响

图1~图3是考虑1阶PMD影响光纤通信单链路NRZ码,RZ码和CRZ码($C = 3$)分别在40Gbit/s,80Gbit/s和160Gbit/s速率下的输出眼图。图中的横坐标为归一化脉冲周期数,纵坐标为归一化脉冲幅值。可以看出,1阶PMD在一定程度上恶化了光纤通信链路的

在2阶近似下,PMD可以表示为^[9]:

$$\Omega(\omega) = \Omega(\omega_0) + \Omega_\omega(\omega - \omega_0) = (s \cdot \Delta\tau)|_{\omega=\omega_0} + (\Delta\tau' \cdot s + 2k \cdot \Delta\tau)|_{\omega=\omega_0}(\omega - \omega_0) \quad (4)$$

式中, $\Omega(\omega_0)$ 和 $\Omega_\omega(\omega - \omega_0)$ 分别表示1阶和2阶PMD, $\Delta\tau' = \frac{\partial\tau}{\partial\omega}|_{\omega=\omega_0}$, ω 和 ω_0 分别代表光波面频率和中心角频率。 $k = \left| \frac{\partial s}{\partial\omega} \right|_{\omega=\omega_0}$ 代表解偏振。从(4)式可以看出:1阶PMD的影响体现在时域($\Delta\tau$),表现为脉冲的展宽;2阶PMD与频率有关,其影响包括时域($\Delta\tau'$,导致脉冲展宽)和频域($\Delta\tau'$,导致频率啁啾 C),一般情况下脉冲被展宽。在某些情况下,由于 $\Delta\tau'$ 引入的频率啁啾 C 使得其与光纤的2阶色散系数 β_2 的乘积 $\beta_2 C < 0$,产生啁啾压缩效应,如果压缩效应超过展宽效应,脉冲将被压缩。

在求解非线性薛定谔方程的分步傅里叶数值计算方法中,假定光纤是由 N 段等长的保偏光纤构成,相邻的两段保偏光纤之间随机耦合^[10]。其传输方程可以用琼斯传输矩阵 $T(\omega)$ 来描述:

$$T(\omega) = \prod_{n=1}^N B_n(\omega) R_n(\omega) = \prod_{n=1}^N \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \exp \left[j \left(\frac{\sqrt{3\pi h}}{2} D_{\text{PMD}} \omega + \varphi_n \right) \right] \\ \exp \left[-j \left(\frac{\sqrt{3\pi h}}{2} D_{\text{PMD}} \omega + \varphi_n \right) \right] & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta_n & \sin\theta_n \\ -\sin\theta_n & \cos\theta_n \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

传输性能,随着脉冲码率的提高1阶PMD的影响有所增强。而且在相同的平均光功率下,RZ码略优于NRZ码,而合适的CRZ码优于RZ码。这是由于在相同的平均光功率下,RZ码峰值功率大于NRZ码,而CRZ码的啁啾压缩效应部分地抵消了1阶PMD所造成脉冲展宽。

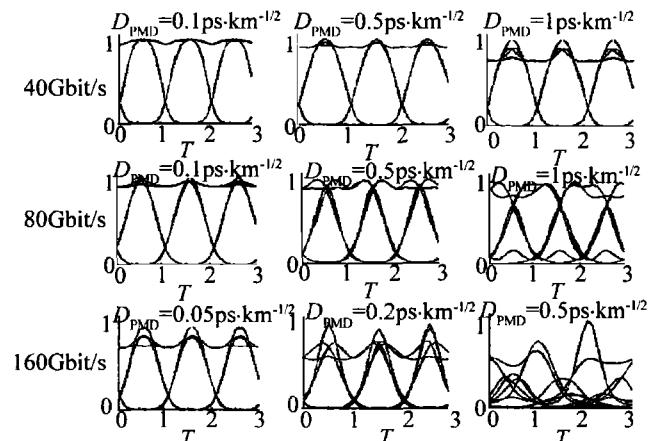


Fig. 1 Eye graphs of NRZ codes induced by the first-order PMD

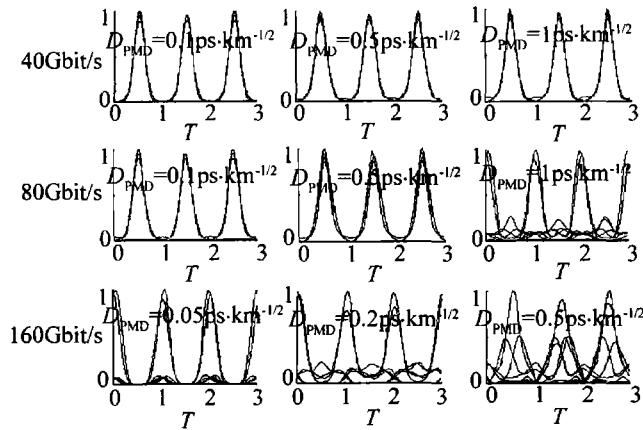
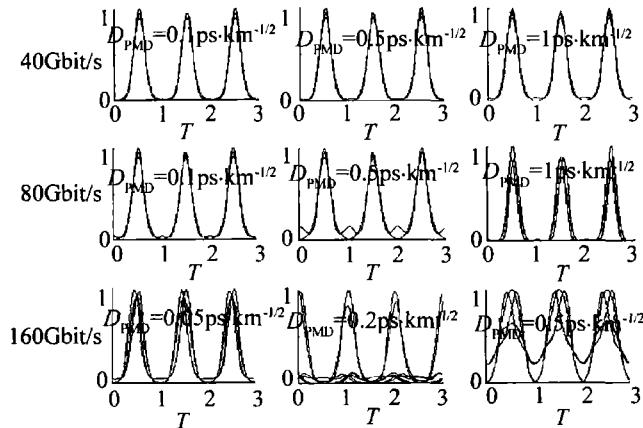
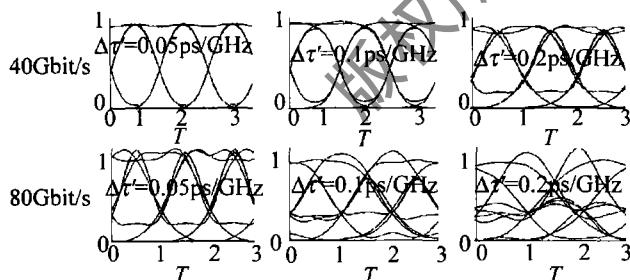
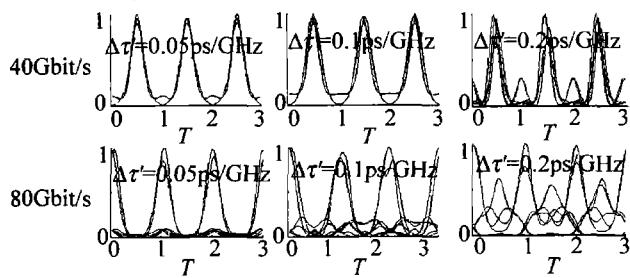
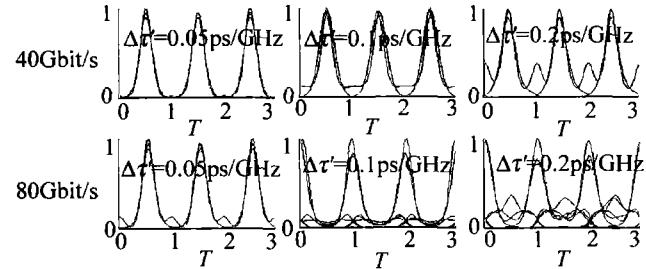


Fig. 2 Eye graphs of RZ codes induced by the first-order PMD

Fig. 3 Eye graphs of CRZ codes induced by the first-order PMD ($C = 3$)

2.2 2阶PMD的影响

图4~图6是考虑2阶PMD影响(仅考虑频域影响)NRZ码,RZ码和CRZ码($C=3$)分别在40Gbit/s,和80Gbit/s速率下的输出眼图。图中的横坐标为归一化脉冲周期数,纵坐标为归一化脉冲幅值。可以看出

Fig. 4 Eye graphs of NRZ codes induced by $\Delta\tau'$ Fig. 5 Eye graphs of RZ codes induced by $\Delta\tau'$ Fig. 6 Eye graphs of CRZ codes induced by $\Delta\tau'$ ($C = 3$)

出,在高速率下,2阶PMD所致传输损伤远比1阶PMD严重。并且在相同的平均光功率下,RZ码略优于NRZ码,而合适的CRZ码优于RZ码。这是由于在相同的平均光功率下,RZ码峰值功率大于NRZ码,在CRZ码的啁啾加上 $\Delta\tau'$ 所致啁啾叠加产生的压缩效应在很大程度抵消了脉冲展宽。

3 结论

在单模光纤通信连路中,数值计算结果表明:PMD造成光纤链路通信性能的严重恶化,成为限制其性能的主要因素之一。而且随着工作速度的提高,高阶PMD的影响更大。采用合适的码型能在一定程度上减轻PMD的影响,其中CRZ码略优于RZ码,而RZ码优于NRZ码。

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