

文章编号: 1001-3806(2010)04-0440-03

## 耦合半导体激光器的多调制延时混沌同步

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**摘要:** 为了研究多调制延时混沌系统的动力学, 用数值算法研究了非相干光反馈与非相干光注入半导体激光器的多常数延时与多调制延时混沌同步, 由于该系统是基于非相干注入的, 所以不需要接收激光器与发送激光器频率完全匹配。另外, 研究了非相干光反馈半导体激光器输出自相关函数。结果表明, 多常数延时和多调制延时两种情况下都能获得高质量的同步, 但在多调制延时系统中自相关函数的延时标识可以被隐藏, 这一特性大大提高了系统的安全性, 非常适用于混沌保密通信系统。

**关键词:** 激光光学; 混沌同步; 非相干光反馈与非相干光注入; 多常数延时; 多调制延时

**中图分类号:** TN248.4; TN929.1 **文献标识码:** A **doi:** 10.3969/j.issn.1001-3806.2010.04.003

## Chaos synchronization in coupled semiconductor lasers of multiple modulated time delays

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**Abstract:** To exam the chaotic dynamics of multiple modulated delays system, the synchronization in multiple constant and modulated time delay chaotic lasers subject to incoherent optical feedbacks and incoherent optical injection is numerically investigated, in which the semiconductor lasers are subject to incoherent injection that fine tuning of optical frequency is not required. Furthermore, the autocorrelation function of the incoherent feedback semiconductor laser output is also investigated. The results indicate that high quality of synchronization can be obtained under both the cases. However, the signatures of time delays under modulated delays case can be hidden, which largely improves the system security and is important for the suitability of such laser systems for secure chaos-based communication systems.

**Key words:** laser optics; chaos synchronization; incoherent optical feedback and incoherent optical injection; multiple constant delays; multiple modulated delays

### 引言

近年来人们一直致力于非线性谐振子混沌同步的研究<sup>[1,2]</sup>。同步是混沌保密通信的前提, 尤其是半导体激光器, 作为现有光通信技术的关键器件及混沌光通信系统的潜能设备, 它的同步更是倍受关注<sup>[3-5]</sup>, 因为半导体激光器在不同的外部扰动如光反馈或光电反馈下, 很容易迅速进入高维混沌状态。这种宽带混沌载波已成功应用于实验室<sup>[6,7]</sup>和商用光纤光网络中进

行吉赫兹每秒的信息传输<sup>[8]</sup>。但迄今为止, 绝大部分混沌系统都是研究单个延迟的, 其安全性得不到保障<sup>[9-10]</sup>。最近有研究指出多延迟系统比传统的单延迟系统具有更复杂的动力学<sup>[11]</sup>性质, MASOLLER 等人<sup>[12]</sup>研究了附加延迟在耦合混沌映射中获得均匀稳定态所起的作用, SHAHVERDIEV 等人<sup>[13]</sup>尤其强调了多反馈外腔激光器中附加时延的稳定作用。利用多延迟系统的高度复杂性可以提高混沌保密通信系统的安全, 但最近的研究发现, 在这种多反馈系统中, 时延仍可以成功恢复, 并且可以重构系统的动力学<sup>[14]</sup>。为了提高混沌通信的保密性, 最近又提出了一种可变延时系统, 即系统的延时是被调制的<sup>[15]</sup>。但在目前大部分方案中, 单模激光器都是采用相干光反馈, 其同步性能取决于发送机和接收机的自由运转频率, 特别是当接收机频率与发送机频率间的负调谐达到几百兆赫兹

基金项目: 上海市教委科研创新基金资助项目(09YZ223); 上海市研究生创新基金资助项目(JWCXSL0901)

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收稿日期: 2009-09-07; 收到修改稿日期: 2009-09-11

时,将导致同步性能的急剧下降<sup>[16]</sup>。因此,基于应用上的考虑,需要研究其它不需要严格调谐光频率的保密方案,如非相干光反馈与非相干光注入系统,在这种方案中,激光二极管是基于非相干光反馈与非相干光注入,其反馈与注入场只是对激光器激活层的载流子数起作用,而与内腔激发场不相干,因此,系统同步对反馈光和注入光相位不敏感<sup>[17]</sup>。

作者分别研究了多常数延时和多调制延时非相干光反馈与非相干光注入系统的混沌同步,两种情况都能获得高质量的同步。而自相关函数特性则不同,与单延时系统类似,多常数延时系统的激光器输出有较强的相关性,在延时点及其倍乘点上,自相关函数值明显大于其它区域;而多调制延时系统的自相关函数在一定调制幅度和调制频率下,随时间变化比较平滑,其延时标识被隐藏,即很难通过自相关函数恢复系统的延时并重构其动力学,因此,调制延时系统可以提高混沌通信系统的保密性。

### 1 理论模型

系统由两个等同的非相干光反馈与非相干光注入的单模半导体激光器组成,由 Lang-Kobayashi 方程可得满足多调制延时混沌激光器系统的速率方程为:

$$\frac{dP_1}{dt} = \left[ G_{N_1}(1 - \varepsilon_1 P_1)(N_1 - N_{01}) - \frac{1}{\tau_{p1}} \right] \times P_1(t) + \beta_1 N_1(t) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dN_1}{dt} = i_1(t) - \frac{N_1(t)}{\tau_{s1}} - G_{N_1}(1 - \varepsilon_1 P_1)(N_1 - N_{01}) \times [P_1(t) + k_1 P_1(t - \tau_1)] + k_2 P_1(t - \tau_2) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{dP_2}{dt} = \left[ G_{N_2}(1 - \varepsilon_2 P_2)(N_2 - N_{02}) - \frac{1}{\tau_{p2}} \right] \times P_2(t) + \beta_2 N_2(t) \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dN_2}{dt} = i_2(t) - \frac{N_2(t)}{\tau_{s2}} - G_{N_2}(1 - \varepsilon_2 P_2)(N_2 - N_{02}) \times [P_2(t) + k_3 P_2(t - \tau_1) + k_4 P_2(t - \tau_2) + K P_1(t - \tau_3)] \quad (4)$$

式中, $P_j$  和  $N_j$  分别是激光器的光子数和载流子数, $j=1$  为发送机, $j=2$  为接收机,  $N_{0j}$  为透明载流子数,  $\tau_{pj}$ ,  $\tau_{sj}$ ,  $i_j$ ,  $G_{N_j}$  和  $\varepsilon_j$  分别是光子寿命、载流子寿命、注入电流、增益系数和增益饱和系数,  $\beta_j$  为自发辐射系数,  $k_1$  和  $k_2$  是发送机的反馈强度,  $k_3$  和  $k_4$  是接收机的反馈强度,  $\tau_1, \tau_2$  都是发送机和接收机的反馈时间,  $K$  则是发送机与接收机间的耦合强度,  $\tau_3$  是注入时延。选取调制延时为:

$$\tau_i = \tau_{0i} + P_1(t) \tau_{ai} \sin(\phi_i t), (i = 1, 2, 3) \quad (5)$$

式中,  $\tau_{0i}$  为平均时延,  $\tau_{ai}$  为调制幅度,  $\phi_i$  为调制角频率;

显然,  $\phi = 0$  时即对应常数时延的情况。由(1)式~(4)式可得:当  $k_1 = k_3 + K, k_2 = k_4, \tau_1 = \tau_3 (\tau_{01} = \tau_{03}, \tau_{a1} = \tau_{a3}, \phi_1 = \phi_3)$  或  $k_2 = k_4 + K, k_1 = k_3, \tau_2 = \tau_3 (\tau_{02} = \tau_{03}, \tau_{a2} = \tau_{a3}, \phi_2 = \phi_3)$  时,有同步解  $P_1(t) = P_2(t), N_1(t) = N_2(t)$ 。

### 2 数值分析

数值仿真实验中,假定完全匹配时发送机和接收机的内部参量为<sup>[18]</sup>:  $\tau_{p1} = \tau_{p2} = 2\text{ps}, \tau_{s1} = \tau_{s2} = 2\text{ns}, G_{N_1} = G_{N_2} = 1.1 \times 10^4 \text{s}^{-1}, N_{01} = N_{02} = 1.1 \times 10^8, \beta_1 = \beta_2 = 5 \times 10^3 \text{s}^{-1}, i_1 = i_2 = 8 \times 10^{17}, \varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_2 = 6.5 \times 10^{-8}$ 。首先考虑多常数延时反馈的情况,即  $\phi = 0$ 。图1中给出了单向耦合时发送机的混沌时间序列及发送机与接收机间的完全同步误差,其中反馈延时和耦合延时为  $\tau_1 = 3\text{ns}, \tau_2 = 7\text{ns} = \tau_3$ , 反馈强度和耦合强度为:  $k_1 = k_3 = 0.41, k_2 = 0.55, k_4 = 0.15, K = 0.4$ 。由图1可知,发送机与接收机实现了高质量的混沌同步。图2为发送激光器输出的自相关函数,尽管与单延时反馈系统相比其相关性有所降低,但激光器的输出仍具有较强的相关性,尤其在延时点上,相关函数仍有峰值出现,因此,可以很容易从激光器的输出还原出系统的反馈延时,进而重构系统动力学,从而使系统的安全性降低。

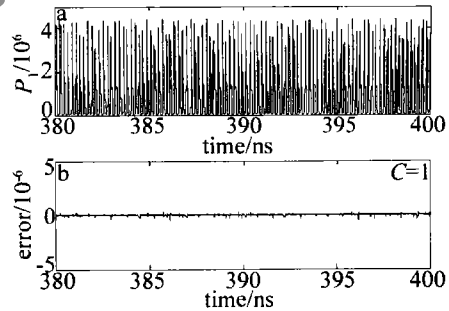


Fig. 1 Multiple constant delays, complete synchronization between  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  ( $C$  is the correlation coefficient,  $k_1 = k_3 = 0.41, k_2 = 0.55, k_4 = 0.15, K = 0.4, \tau_1 = 3\text{ns}, \tau_2 = 7\text{ns} = \tau_3$ )  
a—time series of  $P_1$  b—synchronization error

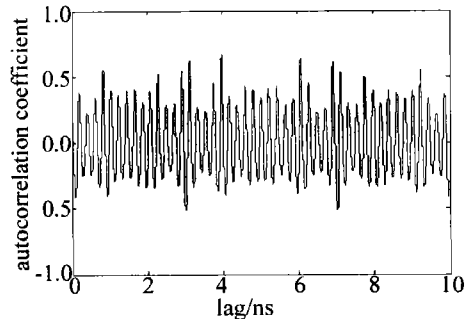


Fig. 2 Multiple constant delays, the autocorrelation function of the laser output for  $k_1 = 0.41, k_2 = 0.55, \tau_1 = 3\text{ns}, \tau_2 = 7\text{ns}$

下面再重点讨论多调制延时的情况,即  $\phi \neq 0$ 。选取调制延时参量为:  $\tau_{01} = 1\text{ns}, \tau_{02} = 3\text{ns} = \tau_{03}, \tau_{a2} = \tau_{a3} =$

$\tau_{a3} = 3 \times 10^{-17}$ ,  $\phi_1 = \phi_2 = \phi_3 = 3 \times 10^6$ 。单向耦合时发送激光器的输出序列及系统的同步误差如图3所示,

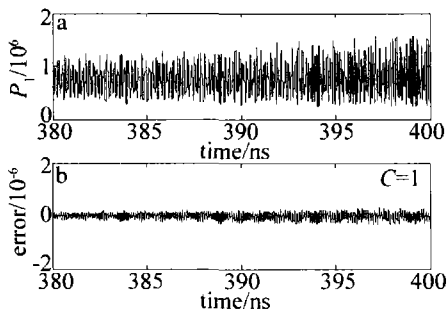


Fig. 3 Multiple modulated delays, unidirectionally coupled synchronization between  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  ( $C$  is the correlation coefficient,  $k_1 = k_3 = 0.41$ ,  $k_2 = 0.55$ ,  $k_4 = 0.15$ ,  $K = 0.4$ ,  $\tau_{01} = 1\text{ns}$ ,  $\tau_{02} = 3\text{ns} = \tau_{03}$ ,  $\tau_{a1} = \tau_{a2} = \tau_{a3} = 3 \times 10^{-17}$ ,  $\phi_1 = \phi_2 = \phi_3 = 3 \times 10^6$ )  
a—time series of  $P_1$  b—synchronization error

同样系统的同步误差趋近于0,能够实现高质量的同步。为了能进行双向信息传输,也研究了对称双向耦合多调制延时系统的同步性能,结果见图4,其同步性

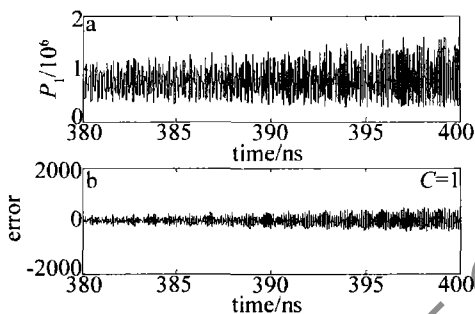


Fig. 4 Multiple modulated delays, bidirectionally coupled synchronization between  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  ( $C$  is the correlation coefficient,  $k_1 = k_3 = 0.4$ ,  $k_2 = k_4 = 0.45$ ,  $K = 0.1$ ,  $\tau_{01} = 1\text{ns}$ ,  $\tau_{02} = 3\text{ns} = \tau_{03}$ ,  $\tau_{a1} = \tau_{a2} = \tau_{a3} = 3 \times 10^{-17}$ ,  $\phi_1 = \phi_2 = \phi_3 = 3 \times 10^6$ )  
a—time series of  $P_1$  b—synchronization error

能依然非常理想,其反馈和耦合参量为: $k_1 = k_3 = 0.4$ ,  $k_2 = k_4 = 0.45$ ,  $K = 0.1$  (互耦合强度),  $\tau_{01} = 1\text{ns}$ ,  $\tau_{02} = 3\text{ns} = \tau_{03}$ ,其它参量不变。图5为单向耦合时发送激光器输出的自相关函数,值得注意的是,与多常数时延不同,此时自相关函数随时间的变化比较平缓,尤其在系

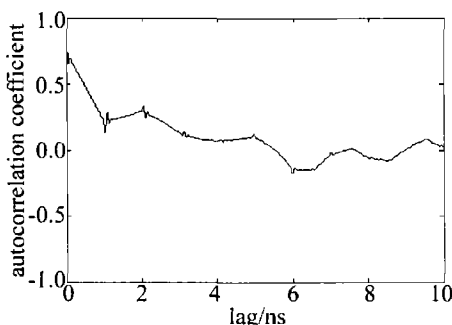


Fig. 5 Multiple modulated delays, unidirectionally coupled synchronization, the autocorrelation function of the laser output for  $k_1 = 0.41$ ,  $k_2 = 0.55$ ,  $\tau_1 = 3\text{ns}$ ,  $\tau_2 = 7\text{ns}$ ,  $\tau_{a1} = \tau_{a2} = 3 \times 10^{-17}$ ,  $\phi_1 = \phi_2 = 3 \times 10^6$

统的延时点上没有明显的峰值出现,所以很难从激光器的输出恢复出原有延时参量,从而提高了混沌保密通信的安全性,因此,多调制延时系统非常适用于混沌保密通信。

### 3 结论

分别研究了非相干光反馈与非相干光注入半导体激光器的多常数延时和多调制延时混沌同步,研究了相应发送激光器输出的自相关函数。与相干光方案相比,由于该系统是基于非相干注入的,所以不需要接收激光器与发送激光器频率完全匹配,便于物理实现。数值研究结果表明,两种情况下系统都能获得高质量的同步,但在多常数延时系统中,由于其自相关函数在延时点及倍数点上均有峰值出现,系统的安全性比较低;而在多调制延时系统中,在一定的调制幅度和调制频率下,自相关函数随时间的变化变得比较平缓,没有明显的峰值出现,因此,很难由自相关函数恢复系统的延时参量,这一特性大大提高了系统的安全性,非常适合于混沌保密通信系统。

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$m^{-1}$ ,  $E_a = -2 \times 10^6 \text{ V} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}$ , 其它参量为:  $\lambda_0 = 0.5 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $x_0 = 20 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $I_1 = 1 \times 10^6 \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ . 由上面的参量, 能计算出  $\alpha = -88.8$ ,  $\beta = -44.4$ . 选取  $\eta = 1.5 \times 10^{-4}$ ,  $\sigma = 10^4$ ,  $\rho = 0.1$ . 图2中的实线是  $\alpha = -88.8$ ,  $\beta = -44.4$ ,  $\rho = 0.1$ ,  $\xi = 0$  时双光子光折变晶体中低振幅暗屏蔽光伏孤子光强的空间分布; 图2中的点线是  $\alpha = -88.8$ ,  $\beta = 0$ ,  $\rho = 0.1$ ,  $g = 0$ ,  $\xi = 0$  时双光子低振幅暗光伏孤子光强的空间分布; 图2中的虚线是  $\alpha = 0$ ,  $\beta = -44.4$ ,  $\rho = -44.4$ ,  $\rho = 0.1$ ,  $\xi = 0$  时双光子低振幅暗屏蔽孤子光强的空间分布. 图2b中给出的是  $\alpha = -88.8$ ,  $\beta = -44.4$ ,  $\rho = 0.1$  双光子光折变晶体中低振幅暗屏蔽光伏孤子的动态演化特性曲线.

### 3 结论

推导出了外加电场双光子光伏光折变晶体中低振幅空间孤子的演化方程, 给出了方程的亮和暗空间孤子解析解, 并给出了孤子宽的显式表达式. 取合适的  $\alpha$  和  $\beta$  的符号和数值即适当方向和大小的外加电场和光伏场保证  $\left[ \frac{g\beta\sigma}{1+\sigma}r + \alpha\eta(1+\sigma) \right] > 0$ , 便可在晶体中形成低振幅亮孤子.  $\alpha$  和  $\beta$  取合适的符号和数值即适当方向和适当数值的外加电场和光伏场保证  $\left[ \frac{g\beta\rho(\rho+1)\sigma}{\rho+1+\sigma} + \alpha\eta\rho(1+\sigma+g\rho\sigma) \right] < 0$ , 便可在晶体中形成低振幅暗孤子. 低振幅孤子的空间宽度与晶体参量和外加电场及光伏场大小的组合的平方根成反比.

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