文章编号: 0258-7025(2004)Supplement-0204-03

偏振分集系统中高阶效应孤子相干性分析

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摘要 在马纳可夫偏振分集(Manakov PDM)系统中采用偏振分集技术令光脉冲沿着两个正交极化方向传输,能够克服光脉冲的相互干涉,提高通信系统的传输速率。当光脉冲为超短脉冲双曲型孤子时,偏振分集系统就需考虑三阶色散和 Kerr 色散效应的影响,脉冲的包络满足改进的 Manakov 耦合方程。高阶色散效应中孤子的相干性可以利用拉格朗日(Lagrange)方法和微扰理论进行研究。 关键词 非线性光学;偏振分集;正交极化

中图分类号 TN929.11; TN012

文献标识码 A

Soliton Interference in Polarization Division Multiplexing System with Higher-Order Effects

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Abstract In the Manakov PDM system, solitons polarize on two orthogonal axes, which can overcome the interaction of the solitons, increase the information rate of the communication system. The solitons are assumed to be the sech forms, and the TOD and Kerr nonlinearity can not be ignored. The envelops of the solitons satisfy the extended coupled Manakov equations.

The equations can be solved by the Lagrange method and perturbation theory.

Key words nonlinear optics; polarization division multiplexing; orthogonal polarization

1 引 言

随着人们对通信容量的需求日益增加,波分复用技术在光孤子通信中不可或缺,但这种系统的缺陷之一是邻近孤子的相干会引起时间位移,损害系统的性能。此外光纤中还存在双折射现象,单模光纤中传输的模式在快轴和慢轴的两个分量有着不同的速度,这样引起的色散叫偏振模色散,一般地,在长距离上,由于光纤的弯曲、变形和环境的变化,这种双折射是随机的,偏振模色散对系统的影响平均接近为零,就可以忽略。为了降低双折射光纤中脉冲的干涉相互作用,提出了一种偏振分集技术,在这种PDM系统中,光脉冲的偏振方向相互正交,理论分析和实验证明这种技术能使传输的速率提高将近一倍,这种系统通常被称为马纳可夫偏振分集系统。

当亚皮秒脉冲在光纤中传播时,不能忽略三阶色散(TOD)和克尔色散等高阶效应所起的作用^山。光脉冲沿光纤传输的性质由高阶非线性薛定谔方程(HONLSE)描述

$$i\frac{\partial A}{\partial z} - \frac{\beta_2'}{2}\frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial T^2} + \gamma |A^2|A - i\frac{\beta_3'}{6}\frac{\partial^3 A}{\partial T^3} = -i\frac{\gamma}{\omega_0}(|A^2|A) \quad (1)$$

其中 β_2 , β_3 为二阶、三阶色散系数, $\gamma=\omega_0 n_s/(cA_{\rm eff})$ 为非线性系数, n_2 为非线性折射率, $A_{\rm eff}$ 为光纤的有效面积, ω_0 为光波的中心频率,c 为真空中的光速。设 T_0 是初始脉冲宽度,令 $\sqrt{P_0}$ $u(z,t)=A\left(z,\frac{T}{T_0}\right)$,将 A 对功率和脉宽归一化,得

$$\begin{split} i\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{\beta_{2}^{'}}{2T_{0}^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t^{2}} + \gamma P_{0} |u^{2}| u - i\frac{\beta_{3}^{'}}{6T_{0}^{3}} \frac{\partial^{3}u}{\partial t^{3}} = \\ -i\frac{\gamma P_{0}}{\omega_{0}T_{0}} (|u^{2}|u) \end{split} \tag{2}$$

在偏振分集系统中,考虑 TOD 和克尔色散的影响,两偏振方向光孤子脉冲传输满足改进的耦合 Manakov 方程[2]

$$\begin{cases} i\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{2}\beta_2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + K(|u|^2 + |v|^2)u - i\beta_3 \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial t^3} = \\ -i\alpha(|u|^2 u)_t \\ i\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{2}\beta_2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + K(|u|^2 + |v|^2)u - i\beta_3 \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3} = \\ -i\alpha(|v|^2 v)_t \end{cases}$$
(3)

其中系数 $\beta_2 = -\beta_2 T_0^2$, $K = \gamma P_0$, $\beta_3 = -\beta_2 / 6T_0^2$, $\alpha = \gamma P_0 / \omega_0 T_0$ 。 这里 u(z,t)和 v(z,t)为电场的慢变包络, z 为传输距 离,t 为传输的时间。若令 β_8 =0, α =0,此方程就变为 Manakov 方程^[2]。Shan-liang Liu 等^[3-5]的研究指出 方程(3)具有孤子解。而在忽略高阶色散和克尔效应 时,对于 Manakov 系统中邻近孤子的干涉,Lakoda 等^[6-8]做了很多研究,结果表明两邻近孤子在幅度相 位都相同时相互吸引;在幅度相同相位相反时,两邻近孤子相互排斥;在 PDM 系统中,两正交孤子碰撞 距离远比平行孤子碰撞距离大。对于超短脉冲在光纤中的传播,本文利用改进的耦合 Manakov 方程,研究任意偏振方向的 Manakov 孤子的相互作用。

2 理论模型

无微扰时,方程(3)的基态孤子解取双曲型

$$\begin{cases} u = \eta \sin\theta \operatorname{sech}[\eta(t-T)] \exp[i(t-T) + i\phi] \\ v = \eta \cos\theta \operatorname{sech}[\eta(t-T)] \exp[i(t-T) + i\varphi] \end{cases}$$
(4)

其中 η , θ ,T, ω 分别为孤子的幅度、极化角度、时间位置、频率, ϕ 和 φ 为孤子相位。

将同一极化方向的双孤波解看作两个独立的孤波的线性叠加 $u=u_1+u_2, v=v_1+v_2, u_k(k=1,2), v_k(k=1,2)$ 满足方程(4)的形式,其中所有的孤子参量随时间 t 缓慢变化,则孤子传输的 Manakov 方程是

$$\begin{cases} i\frac{\partial u_k}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{2}\beta_2\frac{\partial^2 u_k}{\partial t^2} + K(|u_k|^2 + |v_k|^2)u_k - \mathrm{i}\beta_3\frac{\partial^3 u_k}{\partial t^3} = G_k \\ i\frac{\partial v_k}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{2}\beta_2\frac{\partial^2 v_k}{\partial t^2} + K(|v_k|^2 + |u_k|^2)u_k - \mathrm{i}\beta_3\frac{\partial^3 v_k}{\partial t^3} = F_k \end{cases}$$

(5)

其中

$$\begin{cases} G_{k} = K(-2 |u_{k}|^{2} u_{3-k} - u_{k}^{2} u_{3-k}^{*} - u_{k} v_{k}^{*} v_{3-k}^{*} - |v_{k}|^{2} u_{3-k}) - i\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (2 |u_{k}|^{2} u_{3-k} + u_{k}^{2} u_{3-k}^{*} + |u_{k}|^{2} u_{k}) \\ F_{k} = K(-2 |v_{k}|^{2} v_{3-k} - v_{k}^{2} v_{3-k}^{*} - v_{k}^{*} u_{k}^{*} u_{3-k}^{*} - |u_{k}|^{2} v_{3-k}) - i\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (2 |v_{k}|^{2} v_{3-k} + v_{k}^{2} v_{3-k}^{*} + |v_{k}|^{2} v_{k}) \end{cases}$$

$$(6)$$

方程(5)左边所描述的系统无微扰的 Lagrange 密度为

$$L_{0}=\operatorname{Im}\left(u_{k}\frac{\partial u_{k}^{*}}{\partial z}+v_{k}\frac{\partial u_{k}^{*}}{\partial z}\right)-\frac{1}{2}\beta_{2}\left(\left|\frac{\partial u_{k}}{\partial t}\right|^{2}+\left|\frac{\partial v_{k}}{\partial t}\right|^{2}\right)+\frac{1}{2}K(\left|u_{k}\right|^{2}+\left|v_{k}\right|^{2})^{2}+\operatorname{Im}\left[\frac{\beta_{3}}{2}\left(\frac{\partial^{2} u_{k}^{*}}{\partial t}\frac{\partial u_{k}}{\partial t}+\frac{\partial^{2} v_{k}^{*}}{\partial t^{2}}\frac{\partial v_{k}}{\partial t}\right)\right]$$

$$(7)$$

于是,无微扰的 Lagrange 量为

$$L = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} L_0 dt = 2\eta_k \omega_k \frac{\partial T_k}{\partial z} - 2\eta_k \sin^2 \theta_k \frac{\partial \phi_k}{\partial z} - 2\eta_k \cos^2 \theta_k \frac{\partial \phi_k}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{3} \beta_2 \eta_k^3 - \beta_2 \eta_k \omega_k^2 + \frac{2}{3} K \eta_k^3 - \beta_3 \eta_k \omega_k^3$$
 (8)

3 孤子参量随距离的演化

计算之前作如下近似和假定

$$\begin{vmatrix}
\eta = (\eta_1 + \eta_2)/2 & T = (T_1 + T_2)/2 & \omega = (\omega_1 + \omega_2)/2 \\
\Delta \eta = |\eta_2 - \eta_1| \ll \eta & \Delta T = |T_2 - T_1| \ll T & \Delta \omega = |\omega_2 - \omega_1| \ll \omega
\end{vmatrix}$$
(9)

方程(7)是无微扰的 Lagrange 密度,方程(5)这个微扰系统和无微扰的 Lagrange 密度之间的关系为

$$\partial L_0 / \partial u_k^* = G_k$$
, $\partial L_0 / \partial v_k^* = F_k$ (10)

用 Midrio 等的方法^[7], Lagrange 量对孤子参量的变分满足

$$\frac{\delta L}{\delta A_{k}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial A_{k}} - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}z} \frac{\partial L}{\partial (\partial A_{k}/\partial z)}, \qquad \frac{\delta L}{\delta A_{k}} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2\mathrm{Re}\left(\frac{\partial L_{0}}{\partial u_{k}^{*}} \frac{\partial u_{k}^{*}}{\partial A_{k}} + \frac{\partial L_{0}}{\partial v_{k}^{*}} \frac{\partial v_{k}^{*}}{\partial A_{k}}\right) \mathrm{d}t$$
(11)

其中 A_k 分别取孤子的幅度 η_k 、极化角度 θ_k 、时间位置 T_k 、频率 ω_k 和相位 ϕ_k 、 φ_k 等参量。假定微扰项为相对小量,可计算得到孤子参量随传输距离的演化关系为

$$\frac{\partial \eta_k}{\partial z} = (-1)^k 4K \eta^3 \exp(-\Delta T \eta) (\sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \sin \gamma + \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \sin \psi) +$$

$$(-1)^{k} 4\alpha \eta^{3} \sin^{3}\theta_{k} \sin\theta_{3-k} \exp(-\Delta T \eta)(\eta \cos \gamma - \omega \sin \nu) +$$

$$(-1)^{k} 4\alpha \eta^{3} \cos^{3}\theta_{k} \cos\theta_{3-k} \exp(-\Delta T \eta)(\eta \cos \psi - \omega \sin \psi)$$

$$(12)$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta_k}{\partial z} = (-1)^k 2K \eta^2 \exp(-\Delta T \eta) (\cos \theta_k \sin \theta_{3,k} \sin \gamma - \cos \theta_k \cos \theta_{3,k} \sin \gamma) +$$

$$2(-1)^{k}\alpha\eta^{2}\sin^{2}\theta_{k}\sin\theta_{3-k}\cos\theta_{k}\exp(-\Delta T\eta)(\eta\cos\gamma-\omega\sin\gamma)-$$

$$2(-1)^{k}\alpha\eta^{2}\cos^{2}\theta_{k}\cos\theta_{3-k}\sin\theta_{k}\exp(-\Delta T\eta)(\eta\cos\psi-\omega\sin\psi)$$
(13)

$$\frac{\partial T_k}{\partial z} = \beta_2 \omega_k + \frac{1}{2} \beta_3 \eta_k^2 + \frac{2}{3} \beta_3 \omega_k^2 - 2K \eta \exp(-\Delta T \eta) (\sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \sin \gamma + \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \sin \gamma) + \frac{2}{3} \beta_3 \omega_k^2 - 2K \eta \exp(-\Delta T \eta) (\sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \sin \gamma + \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \sin \gamma) + \frac{2}{3} \beta_3 \omega_k^2 - 2K \eta \exp(-\Delta T \eta) (\sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \sin \gamma + \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \sin \gamma) + \frac{2}{3} \beta_3 \omega_k^2 - 2K \eta \exp(-\Delta T \eta) (\sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \sin \gamma + \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \sin \gamma) + \frac{2}{3} \beta_3 \omega_k^2 - 2K \eta \exp(-\Delta T \eta) (\sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \sin \gamma + \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \sin \gamma) + \frac{2}{3} \beta_3 \omega_k^2 - 2K \eta \exp(-\Delta T \eta) (\sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \sin \gamma + \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \sin \gamma) + \frac{2}{3} \beta_3 \omega_k^2 - 2K \eta \exp(-\Delta T \eta) (\sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \sin \gamma + \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \sin \gamma) + \frac{2}{3} \beta_3 \omega_k^2 - 2K \eta \exp(-\Delta T \eta) (\sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \sin \gamma + \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \sin \gamma) + \frac{2}{3} \beta_3 \omega_k^2 - 2K \eta \exp(-\Delta T \eta) (\sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \sin \gamma + \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \sin \gamma) + \frac{2}{3} \beta_3 \omega_k^2 - 2K \eta \exp(-\Delta T \eta) \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \sin \gamma + \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \sin \gamma) + \frac{2}{3} \beta_3 \omega_k^2 - 2K \eta \exp(-\Delta T \eta) \cos \theta_1 \cos \phi_2 \sin \gamma + \cos \theta_1 \cos \phi_2 \sin \gamma) + \frac{2}{3} \beta_3 \omega_k^2 - 2K \eta \exp(-\Delta T \eta) \cos \theta_1 \cos \phi_2 \cos \phi_$$

$$\alpha \eta \sin^3 \theta_k [\sin \theta_{3,k} \exp(-\Delta T \eta)(10 \eta \cos \gamma + 2\omega \sin \gamma) + \eta \sin \theta_k] + \alpha \eta \cos^3 \theta_k [\cos \theta_{3,k} \exp(-\Delta T \eta)(10 \eta \cos \gamma + 2\omega \sin \gamma) + \eta \cos \theta_k]$$
(14)

$$(-1)^{k}4\alpha\eta^{3}\sin^{3}\theta_{k}\sin\theta_{3k}\exp(-\Delta T\eta)(\eta\sin\gamma-\omega\cos\gamma)-(-1)^{k}4\alpha\eta^{3}\cos^{3}\theta_{k}\cos\theta_{3k}\exp(-\Delta T\eta)(\eta\sin\psi-\omega\cos\psi) \quad (15)$$

$$\frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial z} = 2K\eta \Delta \eta - \beta_2 \eta \Delta \eta - 3\beta_3 \eta \Delta \eta \omega + \frac{8}{3} \beta_3 \omega^2 \Delta \omega + 2K\eta^2 \exp(-\Delta T \eta) \cos \gamma \frac{\sin^2 \theta_1 \cos^2 \theta_2 - \cos^2 \theta_1 \sin^2 \theta_2}{\sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2}$$
(16)

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} = 2K\eta \Delta \eta - \beta_2 \eta \Delta \eta - 3\beta_3 \eta \Delta \eta \omega + \frac{8}{3} \beta_3 \omega^2 \Delta \omega - 2K\eta^2 \exp(-\Delta T \eta) \cos \psi \frac{\sin^2 \theta_1 \cos^2 \theta_2 - \cos^2 \theta_1 \sin^2 \theta_2}{\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2}$$
(17)

式中 $\gamma=-\omega\Delta T+\phi_2-\phi_1$, $\psi=-\omega\Delta T+\varphi_2-\varphi_1$ 。在计算中忽略了一些相对的高阶小量。以上各式若将其中的系数 β 。和 α 置零,即与文献[8]中的结果相同。

4 数值模拟

计算时假定通信系统工作在波长 λ =1550 nm,反常色散区光纤的二阶色散系数 β_2 =-15 ps 3 km,取三阶色散系数的典型值 β_3 =0.1 ps 3 km,光脉冲的初始宽度为 T_0 =3 ps。数值计算的结果如图 1 所示。由图 1 可知,随着孤子的初始间隔的增大,碰撞距离相应的增大,即降低传输速率可以提高传输距离。而在脉冲初始间隔一定的情况下,当极化角度为 $\Delta\theta$ = π /2 的时候,孤子的碰撞距离达到最大,这说明偏振分集能够改善系统的传输性能。由于 TOD 和克尔色散的影响,碰撞曲线的最低点并不位于平行极化 ($\Delta\theta$ =0)处图。

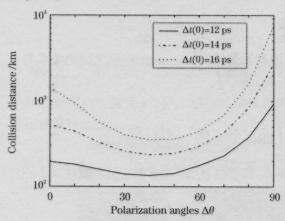


图 1 孤子碰撞距离与极化角度的关系 Fig.1 Collision distance versus polarization angles

5 结 论

考察了偏振分集系统中高阶效应对 Manakov 孤子相干性的影响,在慢变包络假设下,利用 Lagrange 变分和微扰方法对 Manakov 方程进行了数值求解。结果显示当两 Manakov 孤子正交极化时,孤子的传输距离最大;由于 TOD 和 Kerr 色散的影响,平行极化孤子的传输距离不再最小。

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