

被动锁模光纤激光器中孤子束缚态动力学特征提取与预测

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摘要 基于非线性偏振旋转技术搭建了 1550 nm 波段的被动锁模光纤激光器, 结合时间拉伸色散傅里叶变换实时探测技术, 对激光器中孤子束缚态动力学进行了测量, 并基于自相关算法分析了孤子间距与相位差的演化。同时设计了对孤子束缚态动力学进行特征提取与预测的演化卷积自编码模型, 实现了孤子束缚态动力学的特征参数提取以及预测。研究结果为孤子动力学研究提供了新见解, 有助于挖掘孤子相互作用的物理机制。

关键词 激光器; 光纤激光器; 孤子束缚态; 卷积自编码; 时间拉伸色散傅里叶变换

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1 引言

被动锁模光纤激光器作为金兹堡-朗道方程下耗散孤子动力学的研究平台, 在非线性和非线性领域中得到了广泛的关注^[1-3]。被动锁模光纤激光器是典型的非线性系统, 具有丰富的物理机制, 学者们已经在实验和理论上对孤子碰撞^[4-5]、孤子分子^[6-8]和孤子爆炸^[9-10]等物理现象进行了研究。近年来, 在非线性和非线性动力学领域中, 深度学习已被广泛用于系统建模, 如脉冲动力学预测^[11-13]、超短光脉冲表征^[14]以及孤子相互作用的物理建模^[15-16]。随着时间拉伸色散傅里叶变换(TS-DFT)等超快探测技术的兴起^[17], 越来越多的孤子动力学现象被观测到^[18], 同时也带来了大量的可分析数据。激光器自调谐是优化激光器锁模的重要方法, 预测孤子动力学的演化过程有助于激光器自调谐^[19-20]。目前, 研究者主要是利用整体光场数据来预测孤子动力学的演化过程^[21-22], 这带来了很大的内存需求, 容易导致数据冗余。尤其是近年来时空锁模技术兴起^[23-24], 除了时域和频域数据之外, 还增加了空间模场数据, 这大大增加了数据量, 而传统算法限制了激光器自调谐的效率, 因此需要对高维数据进行降维处理和特征提取, 减少复杂非线性系统中的无关和冗余参数^[25]。基于自编码器的神经网络有助于高维数据的可视化、通信和存储^[22], 并在无监督学习和非线性特征提取中发挥重要作用^[26-27]。使用自编码器研究被动锁模光纤激光器中的耗散孤子相互作用过程, 不仅可以提取孤子结构的

主要特征参数, 还可以通过挖掘全连接层参数和孤子特征参数之间的关系来增强网络的物理分析能力^[28-30]。

本文基于非线性偏振旋转技术搭建了被动锁模光纤激光器, 通过改变激光器谐振腔内的偏振状态, 获取了不同的孤子束缚态, 其包含了丰富的相位变化。同时设计了基于卷积自编码器的特征提取与预测网络结构——演化卷积自编码器, 提取了孤子束缚态动力学过程中实时光谱演化的主要特征参数, 实现了数据压缩。除此之外, 在网络传播解码结构中实现了动力学过程的预测, 表明此网络结构所提取的特征参数包含了孤子动力学演化过程中的重要特征。

2 实验装置与算法模型

2.1 实验装置

图 1 为被动锁模光纤激光器的实验装置示意图及实时探测系统。环形腔内的增益介质为掺铒光纤, 长度为 0.6 m, 其在 1550 nm 波段的群速度色散为 58.6 ps²/km。腔内普通单模光纤长度为 7.3 m, 其在 1550 nm 波段的群速度色散为 -23 ps²/km。通过计算可知激光器的总腔长为 7.9 m, 腔内净色散值为 -0.133 ps²。图 1 所示的光纤激光器采用了反向泵浦的方式, 泵源输出的 980 nm 连续光经过波分复用器(980 nm/1550 nm)进入到激光器腔内, 激光器腔内两个偏振控制器(PC1 和 PC2)用于改变腔内偏振态, 与偏振相关隔离器(PD-ISO)结合形成非线性偏振旋转

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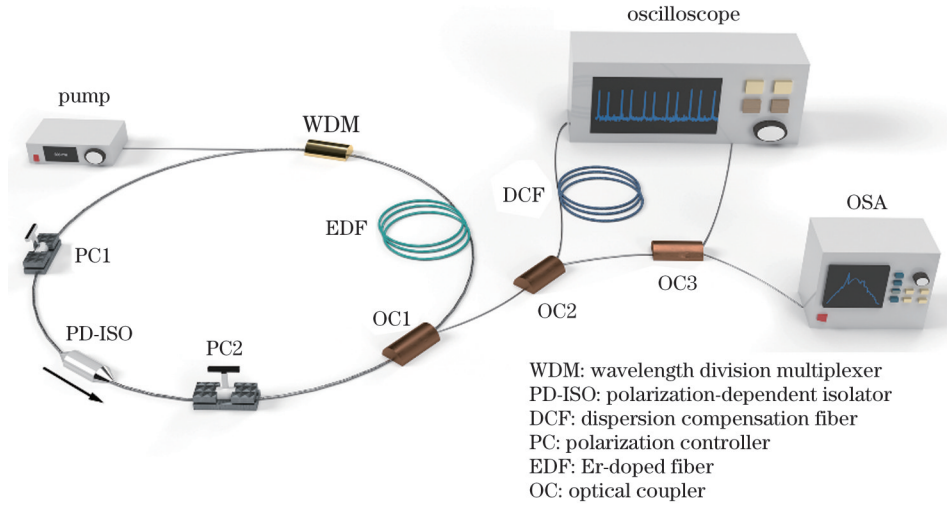


图 1 基于非线性偏振旋转技术的被动锁模光纤激光器及实时探测系统

Fig. 1 Passive mode-locked fiber laser and real-time detection system based on nonlinear polarization rotation technology

效应,从而实现锁模。利用耦合器 OC1 对腔内光进行输出,其输出占比为 30%。腔外的光经过耦合器 OC2 和 OC3 后分成三路,一路接入光谱仪(OSA)测量光谱,另外两路分别通过两个光电探测器(PD,带宽为 45 GHz)实现光电转换,其中一路直接接入高速示波器(带宽为 45 GHz,采样频率为 100 GHz)测量时域,另一路连接色散补偿光纤[长度为 1.05 km,色散值为

-151.87 ps/(nm·km)]后接入高速示波器,实现实时光谱的测量。

图 2(a)是泵源输出功率为 80 mW 时的锁模光谱,其 3 dB 带宽为 7.72 nm,能看到明显的 Kelly 边带。从图 2(b)可以看到,相邻脉冲间距为 37.35 ns,对应的重复频率为 26.8 MHz,示波器采样原因造成了脉冲序列强度抖动。

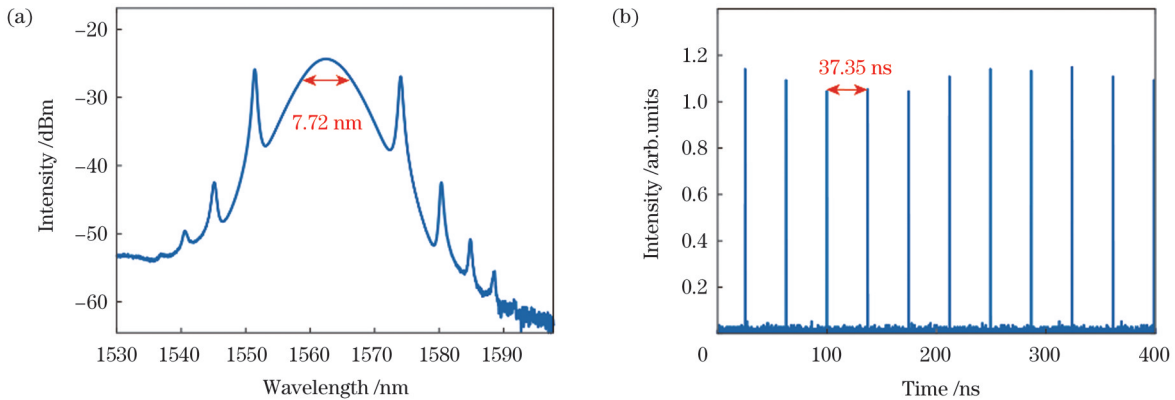


图 2 激光器锁模输出特性。(a)光谱;(b)时域脉冲序列

Fig. 2 Laser mode-locked output characteristics. (a) Spectrum; (b) time-domain pulse sequence

2.2 用于特征提取与预测的演化卷积自编码模型

图 3 为本文提出的基于卷积自编码模型的特征提取与预测网络结构示意图。为了最大化利用图像卷积特征提取的优势,我们以 n 为周期,将实时光谱数据的矩阵维度由 $1024 \times 1 \times n$ 折叠为 $32 \times 32 \times n$,再划分为训练集和测试集。模型主要分为两部分,即动力学编码器和传播解码器。动力学编码器通过卷积变换对输入的多维数据进行特征压缩,传播解码器利用特征参数生成卷积核以及偏置矩阵,然后对初始光谱进行逐层卷积操作,将得到的多层光谱拼合后得到输出光谱矩阵,利用最小化输入和输出光谱矩阵之间的偏差来进行网络的学习。

原始光谱数据矩阵 U_i 的维度从 $1024 \times 1 \times n$ 被折

叠为 $32 \times 32 \times n$,随后分别经过层数为 64、128、256、512 的卷积层(卷积核大小为 3×3),经过每层卷积操作后均经过 2×2 的最大池化层和 ReLU 激活层。随后数据被拉直为 1×1024 的二维数据矩阵,其分别经过神经元数量为 500 和 100 的全连接层后,得到压缩后的特征参数 (p)。传播解码器的作用是解码和预测,如图 3 所示, i 表示折叠后的光谱数据在实时光谱中的周期索引,利用第 i 周期的实时光谱信息与特征参数 p 生成的卷积核以及偏置矩阵进行卷积操作,预测第 $i+1$ 周期的光谱信息,随后对第 $i+1$ 周期的光谱信息与特征参数 p 进行同样操作,预测第 $i+2$ 周期的光谱信息,不断进行传输光谱信息的重建,直至得到第 $i+n$

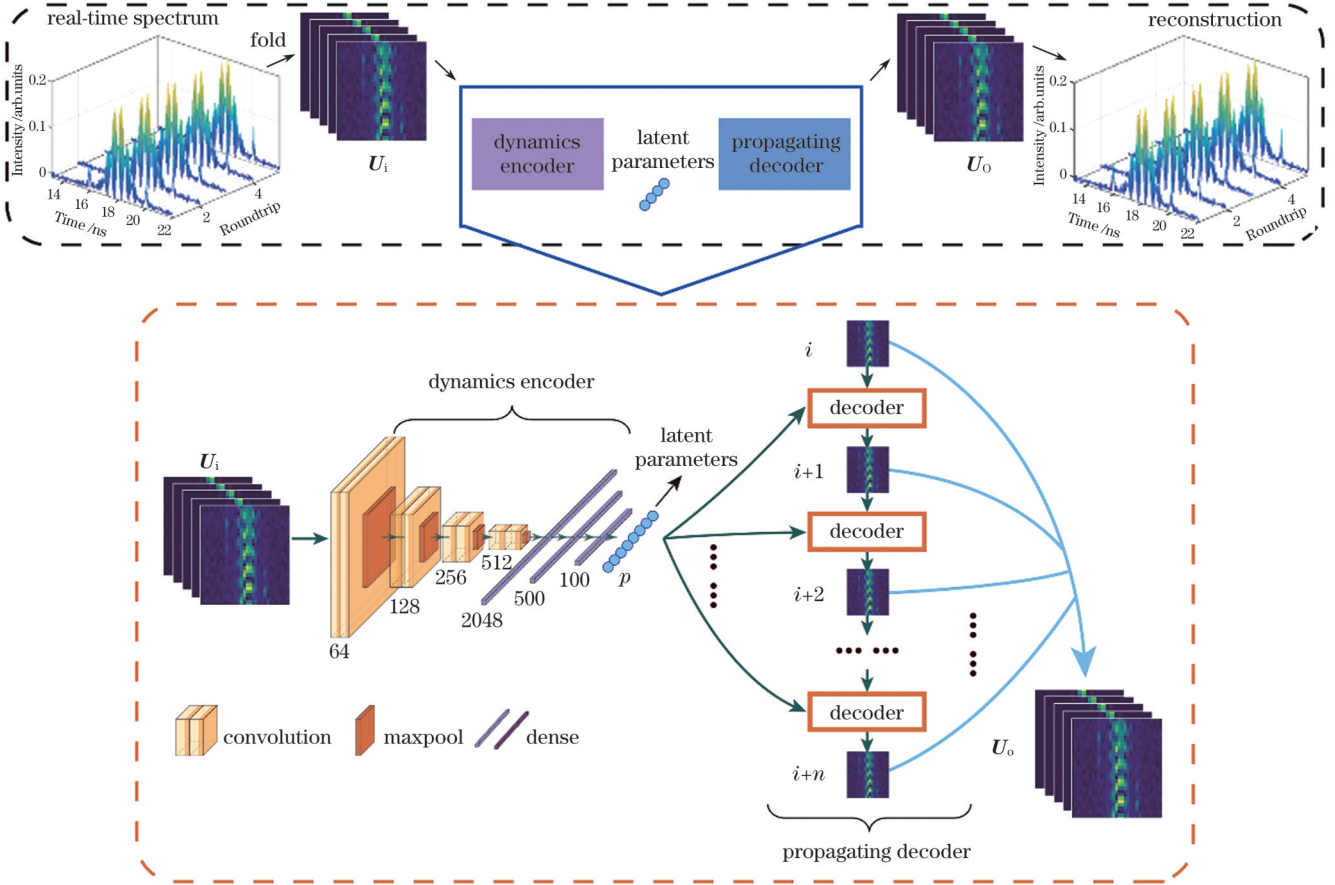


图 3 基于卷积自编码器的特征提取与预测

Fig. 3 Feature extraction and prediction based on convolutional autoencoder

周期的光谱信息,此处 n 设置为 10。将第 i 周期至第 $i+n$ 周期的光谱信息组合成输出矩阵 (U_o)。传播解码器中包含光谱演化信息的卷积核以及偏置矩阵均由特征参数 p 直接生成,因此传播解码器能够有效提取系统的演化特征并进行预测。

为了评估输出 U_o 与输入 U_i 之间的相关性,本文使用交叉熵 H 作为损失函数:

$$H(y_-, y) = -\sum y_- \times \ln y, \quad (1)$$

式中: y_- 表示真实值; y 表示网络输出值。 H 越小表示两组光谱数据的整体相似度越高。

3 结果与讨论

3.1 被动锁模光纤激光器中的三孤子束缚态动力学

孤子束缚态的形成与被动锁模光纤激光器中丰富的非线性相互作用密不可分,如脉冲相干重叠^[31]、声光效应^[32]、慢增益耗尽和恢复机制^[33]、色散波^[34]、噪声介导的类卡西米尔效应^[1]及回波机制^[35]。孤子束缚态动力学包含了丰富的孤子相互作用过程,所以对其进行数据挖掘对于理解耗散系统中孤子相互作用的机理具有重要意义。通过改变泵源输出功率并调整偏振控制器状态,能够改变激光腔的参数,从而获取丰富的孤子动力学状态。当固定泵源输出功率为 127 mW 时,通过调节偏振控制器的挤压力和旋向,我们得到了多组

不同的三孤子束缚态。

图 4 和图 5 分别是疏松型孤子束缚态和紧凑型孤子束缚态。由于时域分辨率的限制,在时域上只能看到一个脉冲包络,通过结合 TS-DFT 获得了图 4(a) 和图 5(a) 所示的实时光谱演化,经过傅里叶变换后得到图 4(c) 和图 5(c) 所示的自相关迹线。图 4(b) 和图 5(b) 为通过 TS-DFT 测得的实时光谱与通过光谱仪测得的平均光谱,由于孤子束缚态内部的相对相位存在复杂变化,因此波峰和波谷的位置也在不断变化。图 4(c) 显示了孤子束缚态中最小的孤子间距为 23.4 ps,较远的孤子间距为 27.3 ps。由图 4(b) 可知孤子之间的光谱相干叠加导致了明显的干涉条纹,因此系统存在三个孤子,最远的孤子间距为 50.7 ps。由于自相关最大分辨距离为 40 ps,因此最远的孤子间距在自相关迹线上未显示。与此类似,图 5 所示的紧凑型孤子束缚态由三个孤子构成,存在三个孤子间距,分别为 20.04、22.41、42.45 ps,三个孤子由于间距以及相对相位的不同,形成了与图 4 不同的光谱干涉包络。从图 4(a) 和图 5(a) 可以发现,光谱干涉条纹的极大值位置发生明显变化,而干涉条纹的密度基本保持不变,所以孤子束缚态内部孤子之间存在复杂的相位动力学。

我们对不同的孤子束缚态动力学进行了观测以及数据采集,获得了 8 组实时光谱数据,每组 10000 圈,共

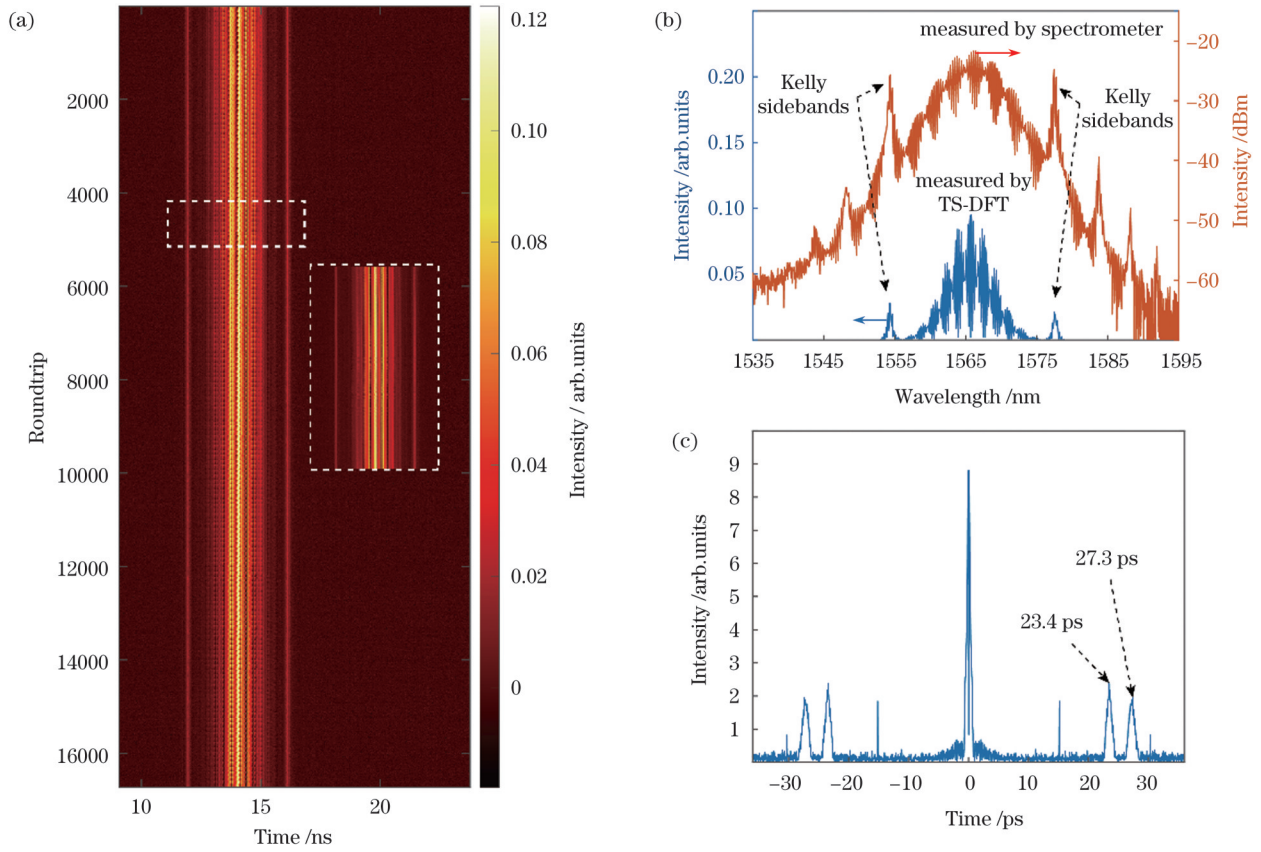


图 4 疏松型孤子束缚态。(a)实时光谱演化;(b)光谱;(c)单周期自相关迹线

Fig. 4 Loose soliton bound state. (a) Real-time spectral evolution; (b) spectra; (c) single period autocorrelation trace

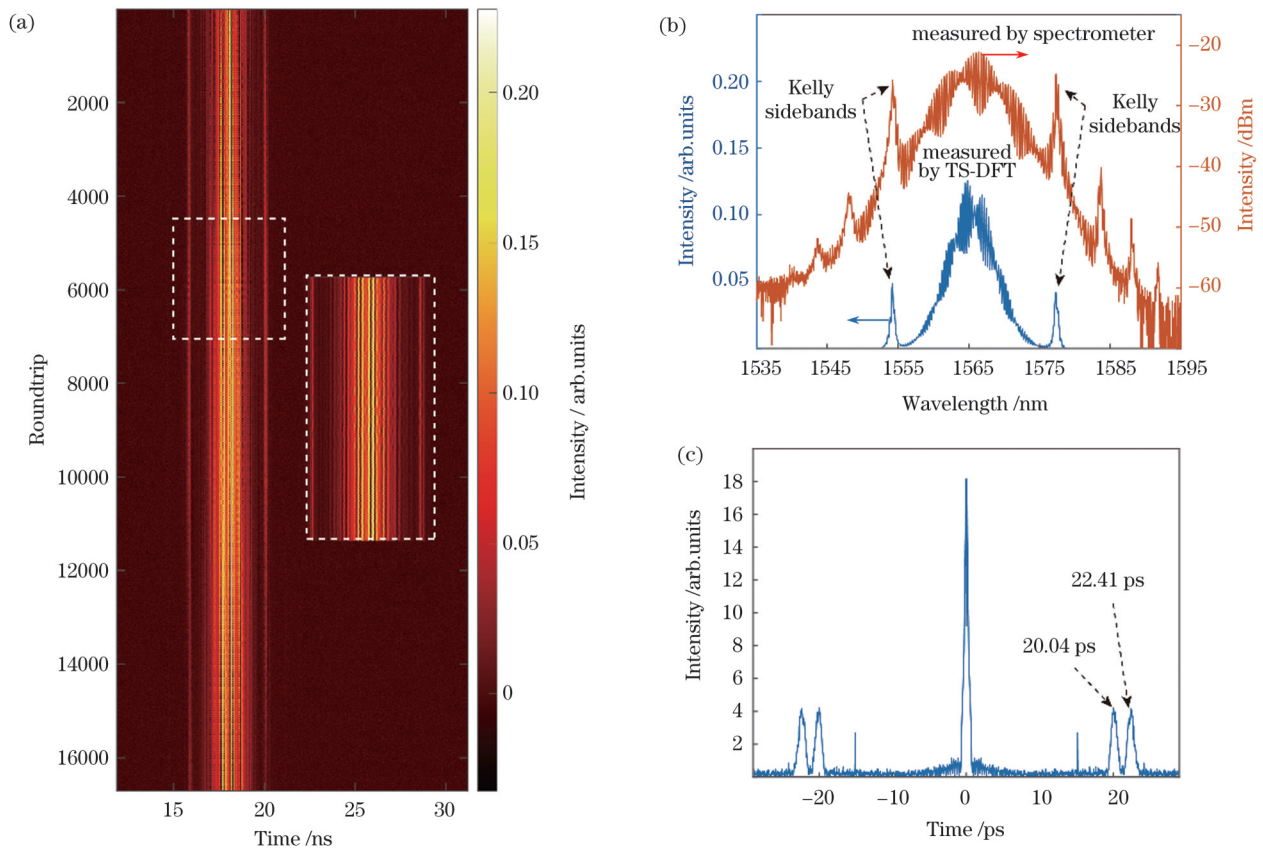


图 5 紧凑型孤子束缚态。(a)实时光谱演化;(b)光谱;(c)单周期自相关迹线

Fig. 5 Compact soliton bound state. (a) Real-time spectral evolution; (b) spectra; (c) single period autocorrelation trace

80000 圈,为网络模型带来了大量可分析的孤子束束缚态数据。以 10 圈(即 10 个周期)为一组,对数据进行分组,并进行折叠处理,将 80000 圈 1×1024 的二维数据矩阵制作成 8000 组 $32 \times 32 \times 10$ 的三维数据矩阵,在进行随机数据打乱操作后,将其中的 7000 组作为训练集,剩下的 1000 组作为测试集,输入到图 3 所示的网络结构中进行训练和测试。

3.2 孤子束束缚态动力学特征的提取与预测结果

我们利用图 3 所示的演化卷积自编码模型对孤子

束束缚态实时光谱进行特征提取、预测和重建。图 6(a) 为网络训练过程中训练损失(loss)和测试损失(val loss)的变化情况,经过 200 次迭代后,训练损失在 0.0952 附近,测试损失在 0.1017 附近。除此之外,通过不断调试网络参数,我们发现中间层特征参数数量对网络训练有一定的影响。如图 6(b) 所示,将特征参数 p 的数量从 25 调整到 45,发现当特征参数数量为 35 时,网络效果最佳,我们认为这与耗散系统中参数空间的维度存在一定的对应关系。

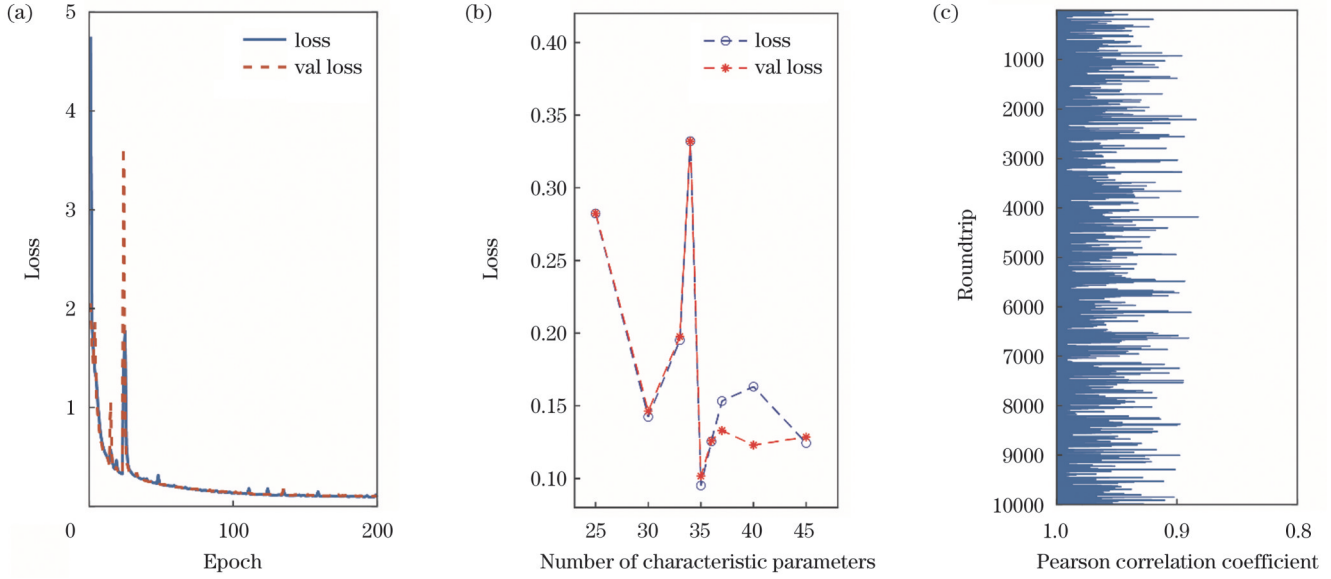


图 6 训练参数与评价指标。(a) 损失函数曲线;(b) 特征参数数量对训练结果的影响;(c) 皮尔逊相关系数

Fig. 6 Training parameters and evaluation indicators. (a) Loss curve; (b) influence of number of characteristic parameters on training result; (c) Pearson correlation coefficient

图 7(a)、(b) 所示为实验测得的光谱数据与网络预测的光谱数据在连续 10 个周期内的演化过程,可以发现每一圈的光谱具有高度的相似性。图 8(a) 和图 8(b) 分别为实验测得的时间拉伸色散傅里叶实时光谱演化信息与网络重建后预测得到的光谱演化信息,重建后的光谱具有与实际光谱相似的干涉条纹分布以及变化。由图 6(c) 可知,它们的平均皮尔逊相关系数为 98.52%,这表明我们的网络结构实现了孤子束束缚态动力学的有效重建。

对光谱信息进行傅里叶变换,能够得到包含孤子间距以及相位信息的自相关迹线。为了更深入地表征网络结构重建的效果,我们对原始光谱与重建光谱分别进行傅里叶变换,以获得两者的自相关迹线。图 9(a) 为原始光谱与重建光谱的单周期自相关迹线,可以得到三孤子束束缚态内部的孤子间距分别为 22.45 ps 和 26 ps,由原始光谱和重建光谱所得的孤子间距基本一致。图 9(a) 中自相关轨迹位置 A 处孤子对的相位差的演化如图 9(b) 所示,图 9(a) 中自相关轨迹位置 B 处

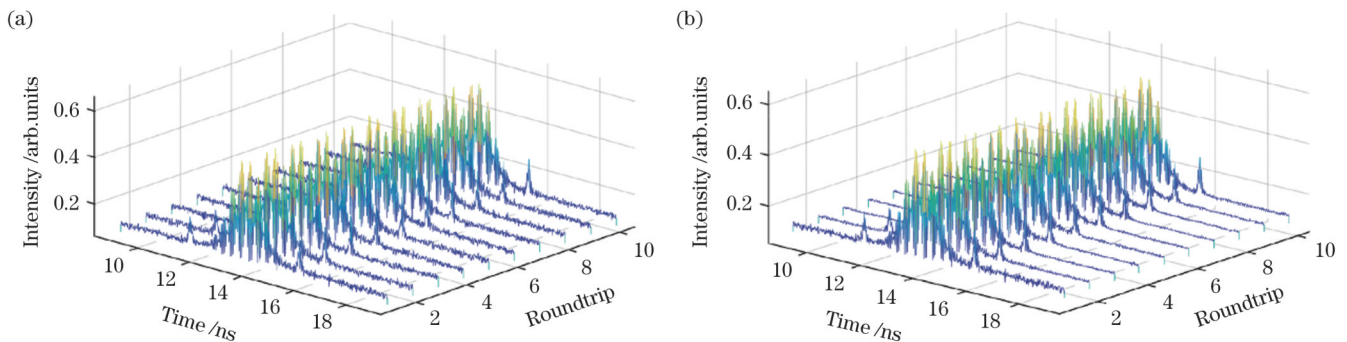


图 7 连续 10 圈光谱。(a) 实验测得的光谱;(b) 网络预测的光谱

Fig. 7 Continuous 10-round spectra. (a) Spectra measured by experiment; (b) spectra predicted by network

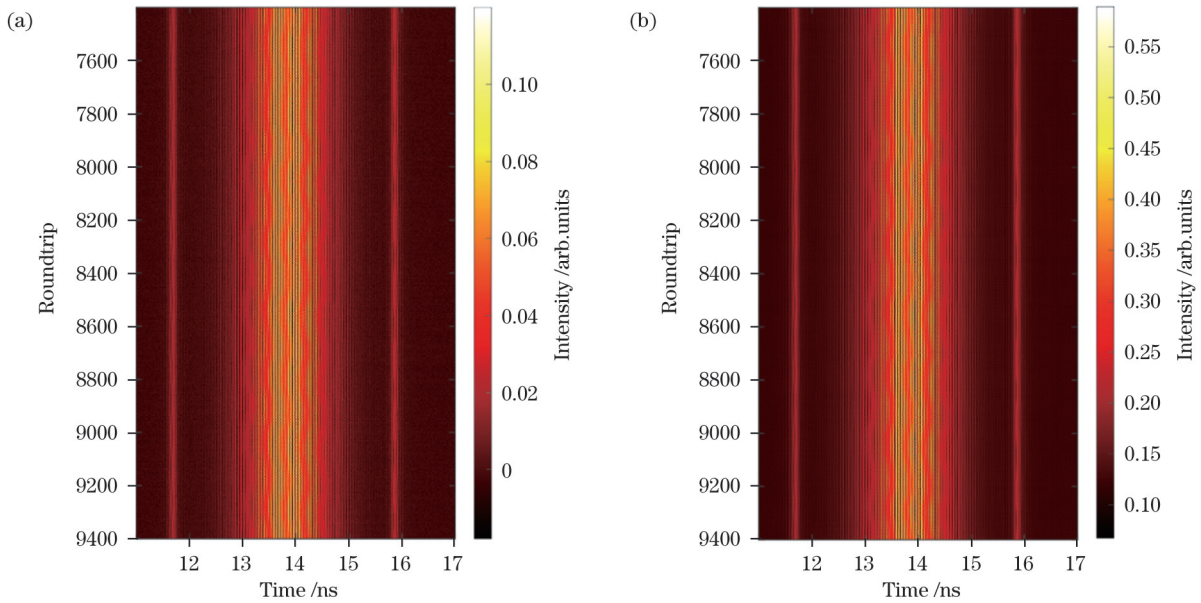


图 8 孤子束缚态的实时光谱动力学。(a)原始光谱;(b)重建光谱

Fig. 8 Real time spectral dynamics of soliton bound states. (a) Origin spectrum; (b) reconstructed spectrum

孤子对的相位差的演化如图 9(c)所示,其中 φ_1 和 φ_3 为原始光谱自相关所得, φ_2 和 φ_4 为重建光谱自相关所得。通过分析,我们发现 φ_1 和 φ_3 具有不同的演化过程,这说明三孤子束缚态内部的孤子对具有不同的相位振荡动力学。放大相位演化曲线的某个区域,如图 9(b)与图 9(c)中插图所示,可以发现两者具有基本一致的高频振荡,这说明孤子束缚态动力学中存在一种普遍的

高频相位振荡机制,这种高频相位振荡与孤子的相对间隔无关。通过对比原始自相关和重建自相关的孤子对相位演化,我们发现两者的相位演化信息一致,并且网络模型重现了孤子对的高频振荡动力学,这说明我们的演化卷积自编码模型不仅对三孤子束缚态动力学进行了有效的特征提取,而且具有挖掘孤子相互作用机制的潜在能力。

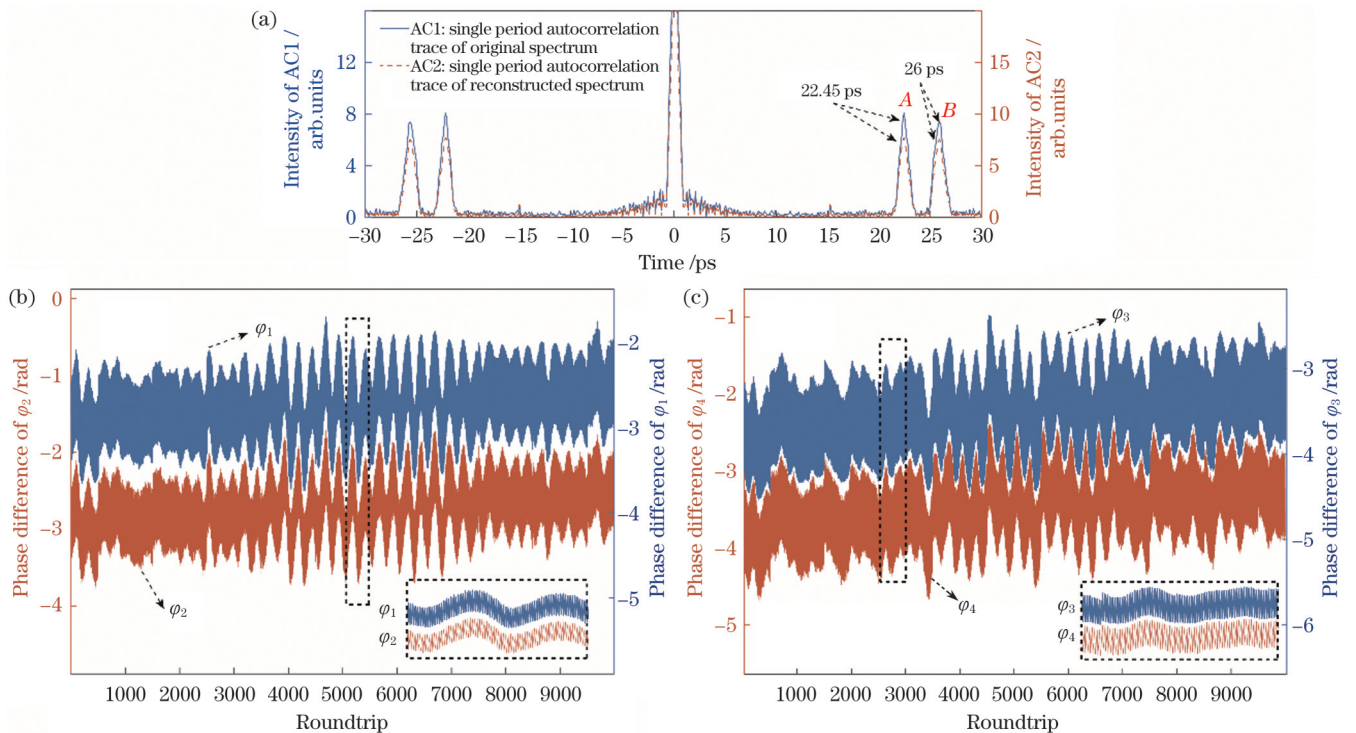


图 9 实时光谱与重建光谱的单周期自相关迹线与相位差演化。(a)单周期自相关迹线;(b)位置 A 处的相位差演化;(c)位置 B 处的相位差演化

Fig. 9 One-period autocorrelation traces and phase difference evolutions of real-time spectrum and reconstructed spectrum. (a) One-period autocorrelation traces; (b) phase difference evolution at position A; (c) phase difference evolution at position B

4 结 论

搭建了 1550 nm 波段的光纤激光器,在保证泵浦功率一定的情况下,通过调整偏振控制器状态获得了相位差变化信息丰富的孤子束缚态,结合时间拉伸色散傅里叶变换技术,获得了大量动力学数据。基于神经网络的卷积、池化等运算方法,设计了一个演化卷积自编码模型,以高相关度重建并预测了孤子束缚态的光谱演化,实现了数据降维处理和系统演化特征提取。提供了优化光纤激光器自调谐的新方法,有助于理解被动锁模光纤激光器的复杂非线性动力学过程,具有进一步挖掘孤子相互作用机制的潜在应用价值。

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Dynamic Characteristic Extraction and Prediction of Soliton Bound States in Passively Mode-Locked Fiber Lasers

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Abstract

Objective Passively mode-locked fiber lasers are typical nonlinear systems with abundant physical phenomena such as soliton collisions, soliton molecules, and soliton explosions. With the rise of ultrafast detection technologies such as the time-stretching dispersion Fourier transform (TS-DFT), the number of soliton dynamics phenomena has increased, generating large amounts of analyzable data. Laser self-tuning is an important method for optimizing laser mode-locking; however, traditional algorithms limit the efficiency of laser self-tuning. Thus, it is necessary to reduce the dimensions of high-dimensional data and extract features to reduce irrelevant and redundant parameters in complex nonlinear systems. Furthermore, using an autoencoder to study the interaction processes of dissipative solitons in a passively mode-locked fiber laser can not only extract the main characteristic parameters of the soliton structure but also enhance the physical analysis ability of the network by mining the relationship between the full connection layer parameters and the soliton characteristic parameters.

Methods This study proposes a passively mode-locked fiber laser that operates in the 1550 nm wavelength band based on nonlinear polarization rotation technology. The total cavity length, dispersion, and repetition frequency of the laser were 7.9 m, -0.133 ps^2 , and 26.8 MHz, respectively. When the output power of the fixed pump source was 127 mW, three soliton bound states were obtained by adjusting the polarization controller. Additionally, multiple sets of real-time spectral information was obtained using TS-DFT technology. The solitons exhibited obvious interference fringes owing to spectral coherence superposition. We observed and collected data on the dynamics of different soliton bound states, thereby introducing a large amount of analyzable data into the network model. Furthermore, we designed an evolutionary convolutional autoencoder model based on the operational methods of convolution and pooling in neural networks. The model was comprised of two parts: a dynamic encoder, which compresses the input multidimensional data through a convolutional transformation for feature compression, and a propagation decoder, which generates convolutional kernels and bias matrices using the feature parameters. The initial spectrum was then convolved layer-by-layer and finally reconstructed into multidimensional data. By minimizing the deviation between the input and output spectral matrices for network learning, data dimensionality reduction and system evolution feature extraction can be achieved.

Results and Discussions An evolutionary convolutional autoencoder model was used to extract characteristic parameters from the dynamics of different soliton bound states, and they were predicted and reconstructed them. After 200 iterations, the training and testing losses were approximately 0.0952 and 0.1017, respectively. Through continuous parameter debugging, we found that the network was most effective when the number of latent parameters was 35. We believe that there is a correspondence between this and the dimensions of the parameter space in dissipative systems. The reconstructed spectrum showed an interference stripe distribution and changes similar to the actual spectrum, with an average Pearson correlation coefficient of 98.52%. To further characterize the effectiveness of the network structure reconstruction, Fourier transforms were applied to the original and reconstructed spectra to obtain their autocorrelation traces and phase difference evolution curves. The phase evolution information of the original and reconstructed spectra was consistent, and the network model reproduced the high-frequency oscillation dynamics of the soliton pairs.

Conclusions In this study, a 1550 nm band passively mode-locked fiber laser was developed based on nonlinear polarization rotation technology. The dynamics of the soliton bound states in the laser were measured using TS-DFT real-time detection technology, and the evolution of the soliton spacing and phase difference was analyzed based on the autocorrelation algorithm. Simultaneously, a design for an evolutionary convolution self-coding model was presented for feature extraction and the prediction of soliton bound state dynamics. This study provides new insights into soliton dynamics and helps to explore the physical mechanisms of soliton interactions.

Key words lasers; fiber laser; soliton bound state; convolution self-coding; time-stretched dispersion Fourier transform