電子情報通信学会 第2回Junior Webinar 2022年1月 11日

世界の情報通信を支える "縁の下の力持ち"光通信

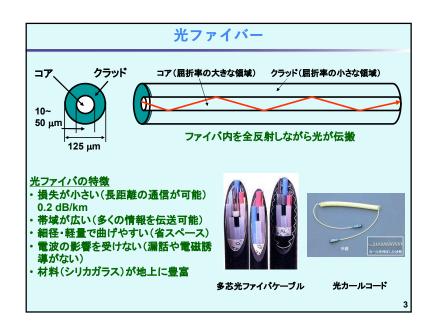
第2回 EDFA/WDMと光ソリトン伝送

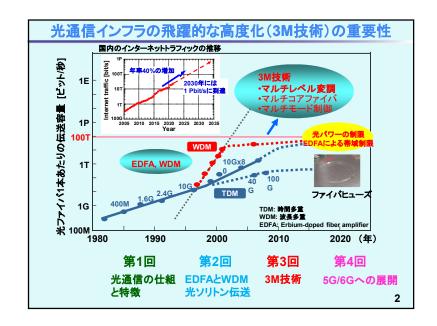
中沢 正隆

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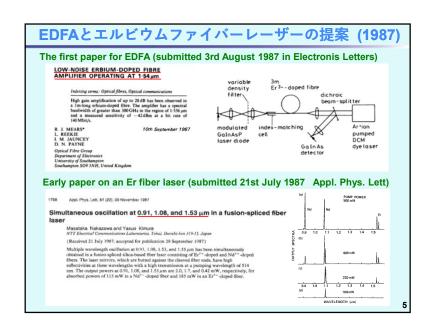
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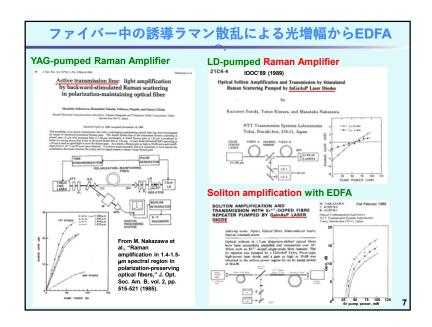


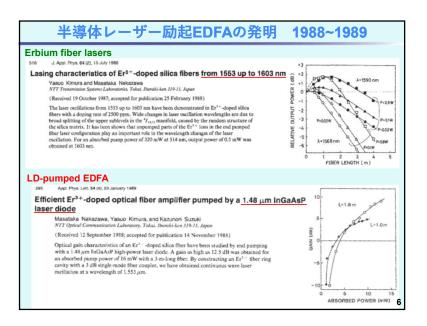


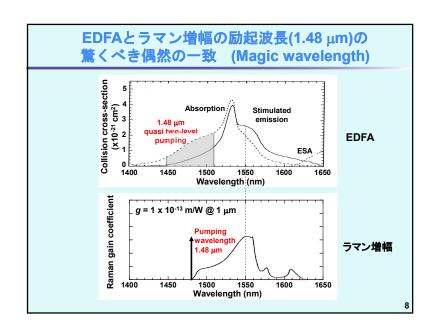


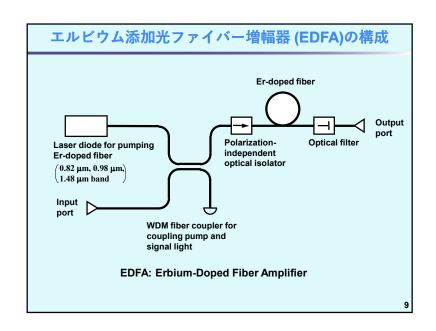
光ファイバー通信における各種光増幅器				
種類 Items	希土類添加 ファイバー増幅器	半導体光増幅器 (SOA)	ファイバーラマン 増幅器	ファイバーブリルアン 増幅器
Principle	Stimulated emission from population- inverted medium		Stimulated Raman scattering	Stimulated Brillouin scattering
Material	Rare-earth ions (Er³+, Nd³+ etc.)	Semiconductor (GaAlAs, InGaAsP)	GeO ₂ in silica fiber	Silica fiber
Operating wavelength	1.54, 1.06 μm	0.8~1.6 μm	$v_{\text{pump}} - \Delta v_{\text{R}}$ $(\Delta v_{\text{R}} = 450 \text{ cm}^{-1})$	$v_{\text{pump}} - \Delta v_{\text{B}}$ (Δv_{B} = 11 GHz)
Pumping	Optical	Current injection	Optical	Optical
Pump power	~ 100 mW	A few tens~100 mA	~A few hundred mW	~ mW
Amplifier length	A few m~A few tens of m	A few hundred μm	A few km	~ 10 km
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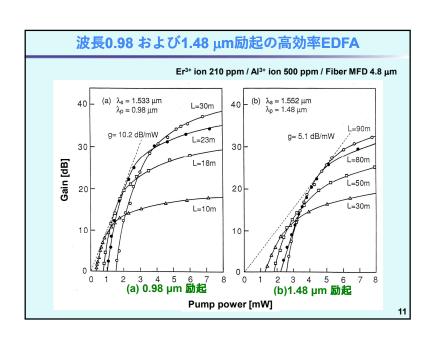




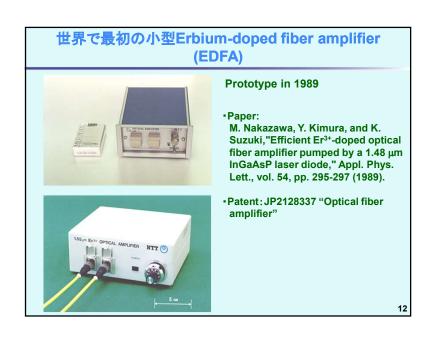


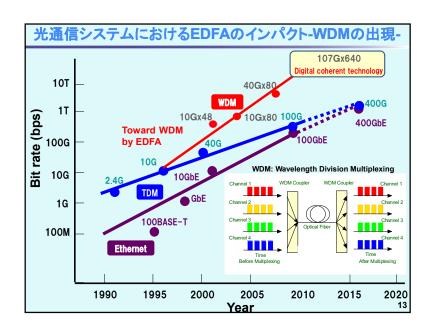


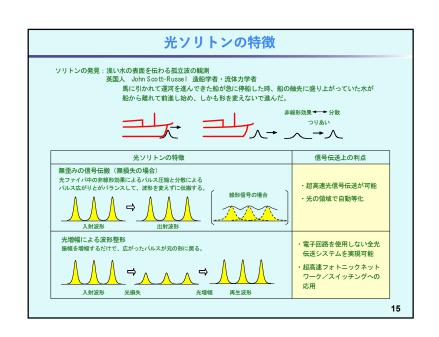


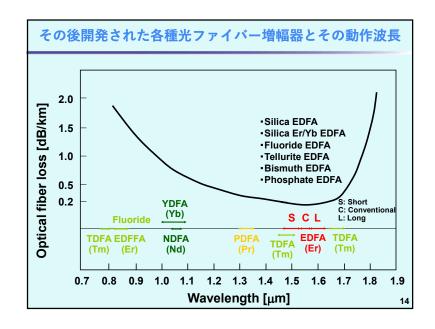


異なった反転分布状態におけるEDFAの利得の 波長依存性と共添加特性 SiO₂ host ---GeO2 Intensity (a.u.) 1.44 Wavelength (μm) Wavelength (µm) Aluminum co-doping plays an From no pumping (D = -1) to important role in expanding the gain complete pumping (D = +1) bandwidth, where the Al₂O₃ and Er₂O₃ doping concentrations are almost the same. 10

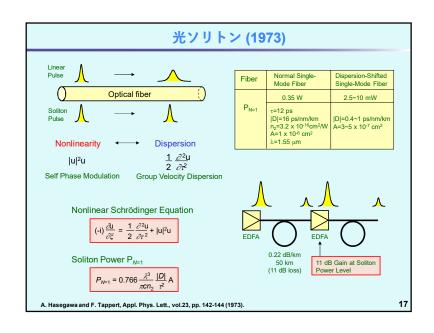


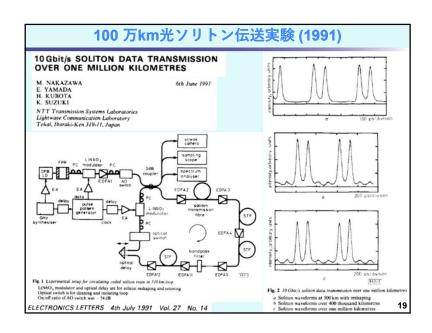


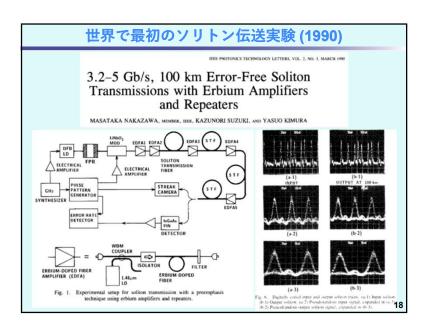


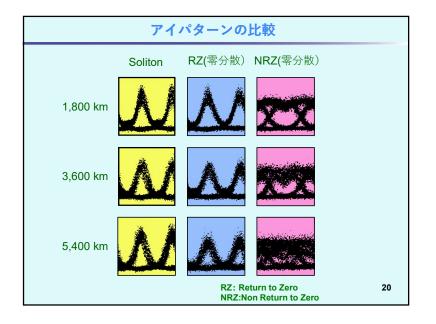












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光ソリトン通信の変遷 (1973-2010)

1st generation (Ideal soliton)

- Soliton was simply described by Nonlinear Schrodinger equation with a sech pulse
- •Fiber dispersion is anomalous and constant
- •Uniform amplitude soliton
- Proposed by Hasegawa and Tappert in 1973 and experimentally observed by Mollenauer

2nd generation (Dynamic soliton)

- -Soliton transmission using EDFA (Nakazawa), Dynamic soliton
- •Averaged soliton with amplitude and width changes
- •Theoretical derivation of guiding center soliton (Hasegawa and Kodama)

3rd generation (Dispersion-managed soliton)

- •Proposal for dispersion-compensated soliton (Kubota and Nakazawa)
- Dispersion-allocated soliton (Nakazawa), Dispersion-managed soliton, and another name was a chirped Gaussian pulse with weak nonlinearity (Suzuki, Bergano)
- -Stretched pulse mode-locking (Ippen, Haus, Tamura)

This dispersion-managed soliton has been commercially installed not only in Australia (3000 km) but also in transpacific (9000 km) and transatlantic (5500 km) submarine optical transmission systems.

まとめ

今日の光通信ではなくてはならないエルビウム添加光ファイバ増幅器(EDFA:Erbium-doped Fiber Amplifier)の出現とその原理、更にそれを用いた波長多重伝送技術についてお話しした。後半では1990~2010年頃に超高速光通信技術として世界中で研究されたソリトン伝送についてお話した。ソリトンの物理はの今日の光通信を確立するために大きな役割を果たしている。

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