Contents

Chinese Abstract……..……..I
English Abstract……..II
Acknowledgements…….……III
Contents…….……..……IV
List of Figures…….…….…VII
List of Acronyms……XI

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Review of gain-control erbium-doped fiber amplifiers...….……1
1.2 Organization of this dissertation……...…….....4
References…….……...……...….5

Chapter 2

Optically Gain-Clamped Erbium-Doped Fiber Amplifiers － Basics

2.1 Fundamental properties of EDFA…….……..……..9
2.1.1 Emission and absorption cross sections...…….....9
2.1.2 Lifetimes…….....10
2.1.3 Linewidths and broadening…….....11
2.1.4 Spectral hole burning…….....13
2.1.5 Pump sources and configurations.....14
2.1.6 Principle of long-wavelength band (L-band) EDFA.....15

2.2 Gain and noise figure measurement……...…16
2.2.1 Gain and noise figure ……16
2.2.2 Time domain extinction technique……..17
2.2.3 Noise factor of cascaded components..……...20

2.3 Characteristics of all-optical gain-clamped EDFA……..……..…..21
2.3.1 Gain transient……...……...21
2.3.2 Choice of feedback lasing wavelength……...22
2.3.3 Number of channels dropped/added...…….……...…25
References…….…….……27

Chapter 3

Two-Stage L-Band EDFA Applying C/L-Band Wavelength-Division Multiplexer with the Counterpropagating Partial Gain-Clamping

3.1 Introduction……...……...…29
3.2 Experiment……..…….……30
3.3 Results and discussion……30
3.4 Summary……..36
References…….……36

Chapter 4

All-optical gain-clamped wideband serial EDFA with ring-shaped laser

4.1 Introduction……...……...…38
4.2 Experiment……..…….……40
4.3 Results and discussion…….……41
4.4 Summary……..47
References…….…….……49

Chapter 5

Suppression of relaxation oscillations and static power excursions in an optical gain-clamped EDFA using a control channel

5.1 Introduction……...……...…51
5.2 Experiment……..…….……52
5.3 Results and discussion…….……53
5.4 Summary……..56
References…….…….……58

Chapter 6

Conclusions……..……..……59

Vita……62
Publication List…….....63

List of Figures

Fig. 1.1 Experimental setup for feedforward compensation of saturation-induced cross talk in the fiber amplifier. The control loop adjusts the pump power in order to maintain constant gain in the fiber amplifier with varying input signal power. AO MOD's, acousto-optic modulators.

Fig. 1.2 Erbium-doped fiber amplifier with pump feedback control. ISO: optical isolator. O/E: optical-to-electrical converter. E/O: electrical-to-optical converter. AMP: error amplifier.

Fig. 1.3 Experimental setup for feedback signal control. AO: acoustooptic modulator, Fl: faraday isolator, Ge,D1,D2: germanium detector, WSC: wavelength-selective coupler, IF: interference filter.

Fig. 1.4 Optical feedback scheme.

Fig. 1.5 Optical gain control scheme with fiber Bragg gratings.

Fig. 2.1 Erbium energy levels in silica.

Fig. 2.2 Left: a homogeneously broadened line for a collection of ions with identical transition frequencies and lifetime. Right: inhomogeneously broadened line made up a collection of homogeneously broadened lines with different center frequencies and linewidths.

Fig. 2.3 Gain saturation for a broadened line (solid line: unsaturated gain; dotted line: saturated gain in the presence of a strong signal). Left: gain saturation for a homogeneously broadened line. Right: gain saturation for an inhomogeneously broadened line (the spectral position of the narrow band strong signal is indicated by the arrow).

Fig. 2.4 Schematic diagram of 1.58-μm band amplification.

Fig. 2.5 Time-domain extinction method for amplifier ASE measurement. (a) Signal is setting amplifier saturation state. (b) Signal disconnected, OSA measures ASE.

Fig. 2.6 Signal and ASE diagrams for domain extinction method for amplifier. (a)

Low frequency regime. (b) High frequency regime.

Fig. 2.7 (a) Dynamic gain and noise figure measurement setup. (b) Measurement with a saturation wavelength of 1550 nm.

Fig. 2.8 Cascade of optical amplifiers leading to an accumulation of ASE.

Fig. 2.9 Amplified signals showing the gain saturation and recovery during pulse amplifications. The pump power is 210 mW, the saturating pulse power is 34.4 μW at 1531 nm, and the cw pulse signal signal 3.48 μW at 1537.5 nm.

Fig. 2.10 Transient response of surviving channel output power to dropping/adding seven of eight channels. (a) The amplifier operated at 15 dB gain compression, the lasing wavelength is 1532 nm, (b) the same as (a) except that the lasing wavelength is 1540 nm, and (c) the same as (a) except that the lasing wavelength is 1555 nm.

Fig. 2.11 Transient response of surviving channel output power when 4 and 7 channels are switched, respectively.

Fig. 2.12 Simulation results corresponding to the experimental results shown in Fig. 2.11.

Fig. 3.1 Schematic diagram of the proposed two-stage gain-clamped L-band EDFA.

Fig. 3.2 Gain spectrum of L-band signals between input port and M in the Fig. 3.1.

Fig. 3.3 Spectrum of insertion loss measured from C-port to common port of C/L-band WDM.

Fig. 3.4 Spectrum of counterpropagating ring laser when -20 dBm input signal at 1584.5 nm and the 1.5 dB attenuation are applied.

Fig. 3.5 Output spectrum of proposed two-stage gain-clamped EDFA when -20 dBm input signal at 1584.5 nm and the 1.5 dB attenuation are applied.

Fig. 3.6 Dependence of gain and noise figure on input power for -20 dBm input probe at 1584.5 nm between input port and output port in the Fig. 3.1.

Fig. 3.7 Gain-clamped effects for all L-band channels in our configuration.

Fig. 4.1 Configurations of the proposed gain-clamped wideband EDFA with the ring-shaped laser.

Fig. 4.2 Characteristics of the first C/L-band WDM.

Fig. 4.3. C-probe gains and lasing powers at point A against C-band input powers for FBG-1 and FBG-2 as L-sat. tone is fixed at -4dBm.

Fig. 4.4(a) Optical gain spectra of 1547 nm as a function of the C-band and L-band input powers for the un-clamped amplifier.

Fig. 4.4(b) Optical gain spectra of 1584 nm as a function of the C-band and L-band input powers for the un-clamped amplifier.

Fig. 4.5(a) Optical gain spectra of 1547 nm as a function of the C-band and L-band input powers for the proposed amplifier with FBG-1.

Fig. 4.5(b) Optical gain spectra of 1584 nm as a function of the C-band and L-band input powers for the proposed amplifier with FBG-1.

Fig. 4.6(a) Optical gain spectra of 1547 nm as a function of the C-band and L-band input powers for the proposed amplifier with FBG-2.

Fig. 4.6(b) Optical gain spectra of 1584 nm as a function of the C-band and L-band input powers for the proposed amplifier with FBG-2.

Fig. 4.7(a) Noise figure spectra of 1547 nm as a function of the C-band and L-band input powers for the proposed amplifier with FBG-2.

Fig. 4.7(b) Noise figure spectra of 1584 nm as a function of the C-band and L-band input powers for the proposed amplifier with FBG-2.

Fig. 4.8(a) Transient responses of C-surviving channel output powers to adding/dropping C- and L-sat. tones with -5, -8 and -11 dBm.

Fig. 4.8(b) Transient responses of L-surviving channel output powers to adding/dropping C- and L-sat. tones with -5, -8 and -11 dBm.

Fig. 5.1 Schematic diagram of the proposed gain-clamped EDFA. C: coupler. PD: photodiode. LD: laser diode. Cir: circulator. VOA: variable optical attenuator. OF: optical filter.

Fig. 5.2 Amplified spontaneous emission spectrum of EDFA in the Fig. 5.1. It is noted that an optical attenuator of 2.6dB is used in the front of optical spectrum analyzer.

Fig. 5.3 Input signals with and without the extra control channel are measured at position A in the Fig. 5.1. The power excursions result from 31 channels (-2 dBm saturating tone at 1554 nm) modulation at 1kHz.

Fig. 5.4 Transient responses of (a) 1531.9 nm and (b) 1548.5 nm surviving channel output power to dropping/adding 31 of 32 channels when the optical feedback laser wavelength is 1529 nm.

Fig. 5.5 Transient responses of (a) 1531.9 nm and (b) 1548.5 nm surviving channel output power to dropping/adding 31 of 32 channels when the optical feedback laser wavelength is 1546 nm.

List of Acronyms

AGC	Automatic gain control
AO	Acoustooptic modulator
ASE	Amplified spontaneous emission
C	Circulator
C-band	Conventional band
EDF	Erbium doped fiber
EDFA	Erbium doped fiber amplifier
FBG	Fiber Bragg grating
ISO	Optical isolator
L-band	Long-wavelength band
LD	Laser diode
NF	Noise figure
OADM	Optical add drop multiplexers
OC	Optical circulator
OSA	Optical spectrum analyzer
SHB	Spectral hole burning
SNR	Signal-to-noise ratio
SSE	Source spontaneous emission
TBPF	Tunable band pass filter
VOA	Variable optical attenuator
WDM	Wavelength division multiplexing