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**Conference on
Ultrafast Transmission Systems in Optical Fibres**
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Optical Soliton Communication Systems

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Role of Solitons in Fibers

I. INTEGRABILITY

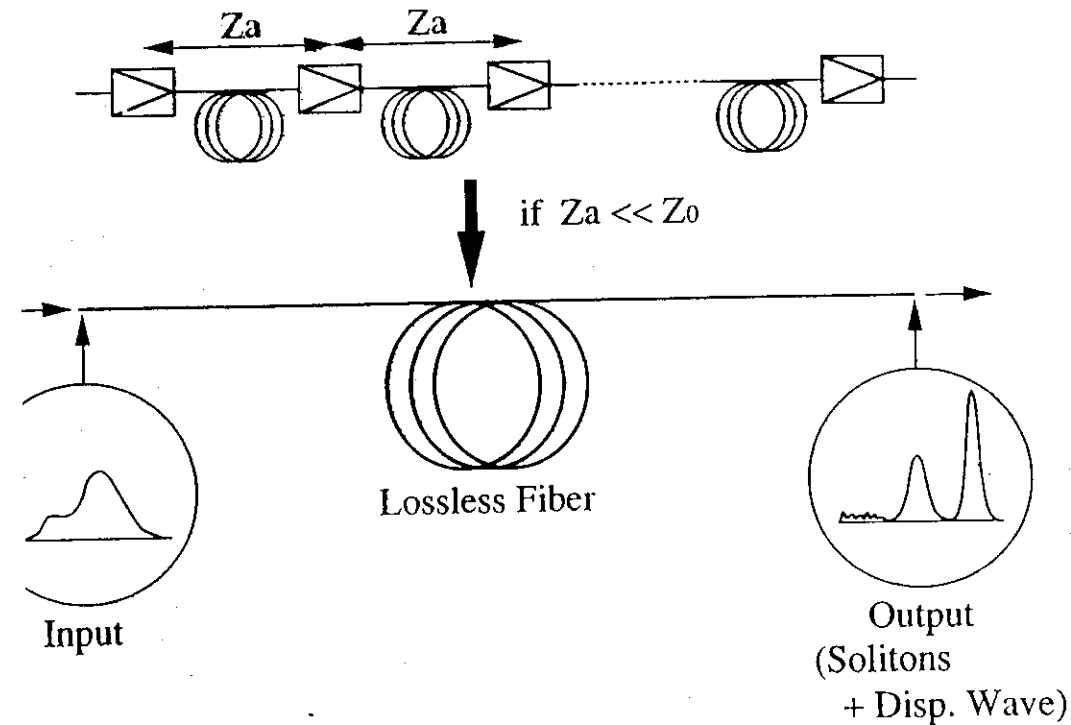
Input - Output Causal Relations

II. CONTROLLABILITY

Robustness of solitons

⇒ Soliton Parameters can be controlled without destruction

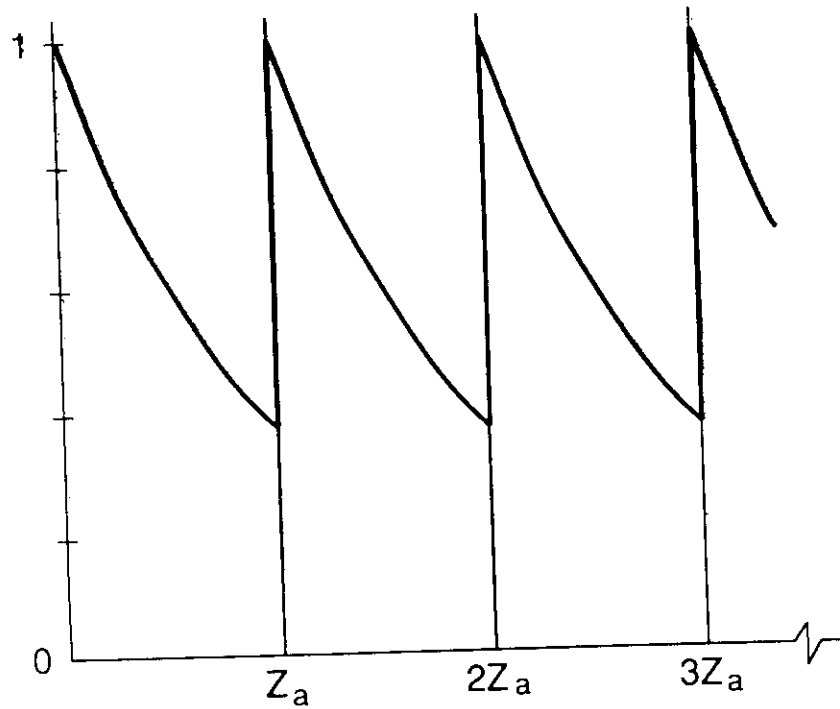
(Reduction to Finite Dimensional system)



Input - LossLess Fiber Output
Solitons + Disp. Wave

1.1 Causal Relation
⇒ Information Transfer

1.2 Reduction of Degrees of Freedom
(Finite # of soliton parameters ;
robustness of information carried
by solitons)



Consider periodically varying dispersion and amplitude.

$$i \frac{\partial q}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{2} d(z) \frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial t^2} + |q|^2 q = -i \Gamma q + i G(z) q$$

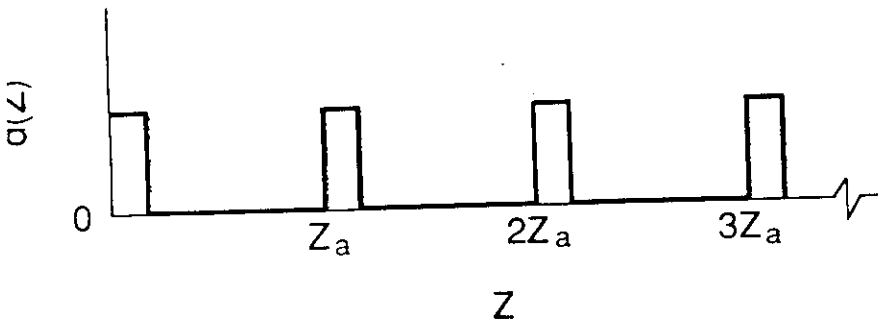
Put $q(t, z) \equiv a(z) u(t, z)$

with $\frac{da}{dz} = -[\Gamma - G(z)]a$

then u satisfies:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = i \frac{d(z)}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + i a^2(z) |u|^2 u$$

... (1)



4

2nd step: Apply Lie transformation

$$\begin{aligned}
 u &\equiv e^{\vec{\phi} \cdot \nabla} v \\
 &= v + \phi[v, v^*; z] \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2}(\vec{\phi} \cdot \nabla)[v, v^*; z] \\
 &\quad + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\vec{\phi} \cdot \nabla \equiv \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\phi_{nT} \frac{\partial}{\partial v_{nT}} + \phi_{nT}^* \frac{\partial}{\partial v_{nT}^*} \right]$$

$$\phi_{nT} = \frac{\partial^n \phi}{\partial T^n}, \quad v_{nT} = \frac{\partial^n v}{\partial T^n}$$

Consequently we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} &= i \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial T^2} + i |v|^2 v + \beta z_0 [X_{0A}, [X_{0A}, X_{0A}^-] \\
 &\quad + O(z_0^3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$u = v + \phi_1 + \frac{1}{2}(\vec{\phi}_1 \cdot \nabla)\phi_1 + \phi_2 + O(z_0^3)$$

$\therefore u$ satisfies NLSE to $O(z_0^2)$ with constant coefficient

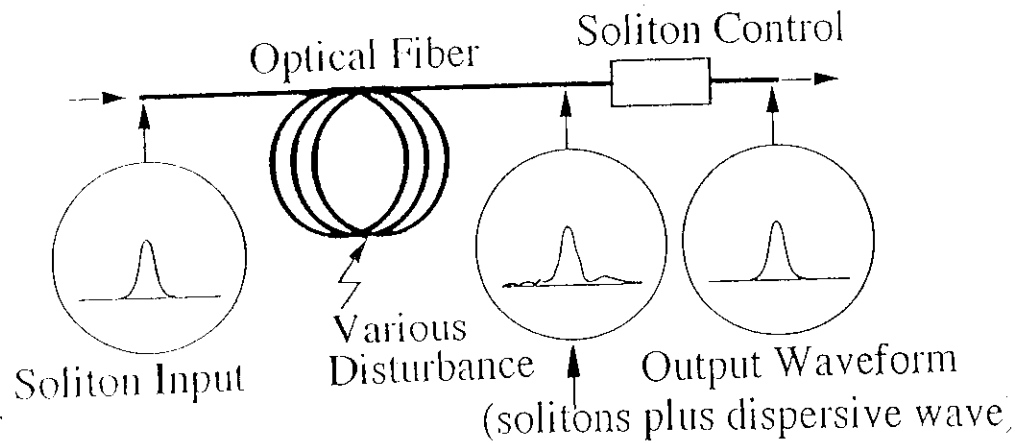
② u can be obtained from v and ϕ

II. CONTROLLABILITY

Particle - like Property
 $\Rightarrow$ Soliton parameters i.e.,
 amplitude, position(velocity),
 frequency, phase, can be controlled

2.1 Separation of Solitons from linear noise

2.2 Controlled breaking of the causal relations



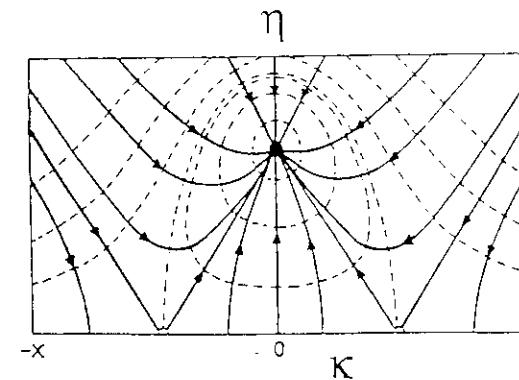
If $Lq \neq 0$, Dynamical equation for η and κ may be constructed.

$$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial Z} = f(\eta, \kappa)$$

$$\frac{\partial \kappa}{\partial Z} = g(\eta, \kappa)$$

If a singular point, (η_0, κ_0) , for which
 $f(\eta_0, \kappa_0) = g(\eta_0, \kappa_0) = 0$ is stable, the point is a sink and the system self-organizes to (η_0, κ_0) .

Self Organization (Prigogine)



OPTICAL SOLITON TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

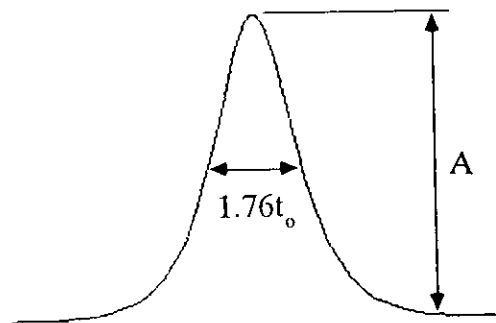
I. NONADIABATIC REGIME $(At_0 \neq \text{const.})$ $Z_0 (= |t_0/k''|) \geq \gamma^{-1}$

Example $L \sim 10,000\text{km},$
 $TR \sim 10 \sim 20\text{Gbit/s}$

II. ADIABATIC REGIME $(At_0 = \text{const.})$ $Z_0 \lesssim \gamma^{-1}$

Example $L \lesssim 1,000\text{km},$
 $TR \gtrsim 50\text{Gbit/s}$

Soliton Wave Form : $q = A \text{sech } t/t_0$



I. NONADIABATIC REGIME (Guiding Center Soliton or Average Soliton)

L.F.Mollenauer, et. al. (AT&T Bell Labo.), $10\text{Gbit/s} \times 2$
 (WDM), $L \sim 14,000\text{km}, \text{BER} \lesssim 10^{-9}$ (Passive Control)

Nakazawa et. al. (NTT) 10Gbit/s , Unlimited error-free
 distance (Active Control)

Compare with NRZ 5Gbit/s , $9,000\text{km}, \text{BER} > 10^{-9}$;
 Limitation by Nonlinearity Even with $D=0$ fiber

II. ADIABATIC REGIME

Solitons

50Gbit/s, 1,000km (Simulation Results)

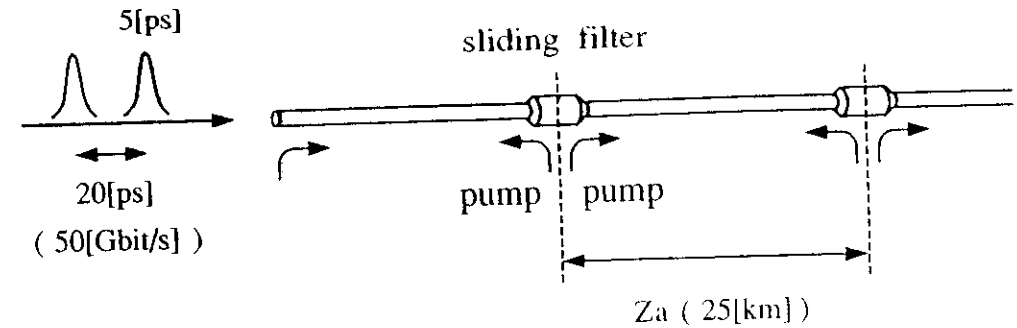
$\times 2(PDM)$
 $\times 2(PSK)$ } $\rightarrow$ 200Gbit/s, 1,000km

$$L \lesssim (\text{Bitrate})^{-2}$$

Linear Systems Limitation, (fiber with $D=0$)
 Third Order Dispersion : $2t_e L^{-1/3} < 1.4 \text{ps}(km)^{-1/3}$

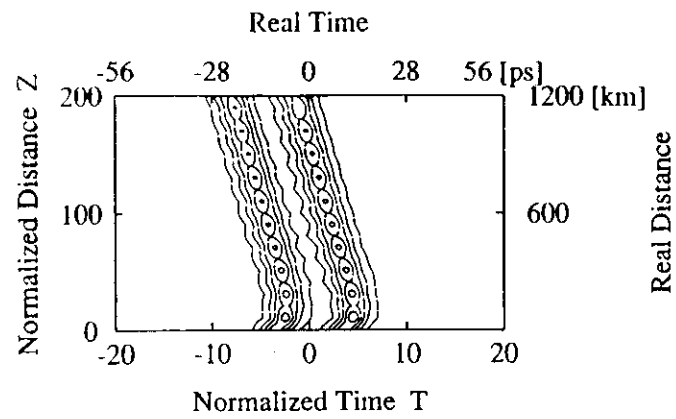
Example $TR \lesssim 130 \text{Gbit/s}$ at 20km
 $TR \lesssim 65 \text{Gbit/s}$ at 160km

$$L \lesssim (\text{Bitrate})^{-3}$$

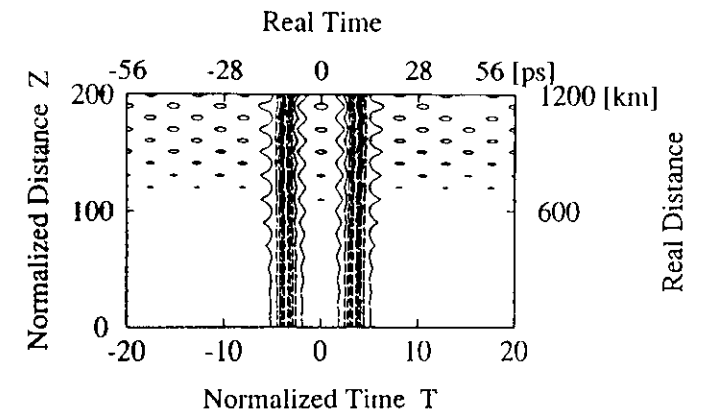


$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \lambda & = 1.55 \text{ } [\mu m] \\ \text{Soliton Power} & = 23 \text{ } [mW] \\ \text{Pump Power} & = 22 \text{ } [mW] \\ D & = 1.0 \text{ } [ps/(nm \cdot km)] \\ S & = 20 \text{ } [\mu m^2] \\ \gamma & = 0.3 \text{ } [dB/km] \end{array} \right.$$

Picosecond Optical Soliton Transmission System
 using the Raman Amplification



Propagation of bright solitons under the controlling by the sliding frequency filter



Propagation of dark solitons without any control

