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博士 学位 论文

多波长光纤激光器及其在波分复用无源光  
网络中的应用

**Multiwavelength fiber lasers and their applications in  
wavelength-division multiplexed passive optical networks**

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## 摘要

随着各种宽带业务的不断涌现，用户对接入带宽的需求不断增长，宽带化已成为接入网发展的最显著特征，预计在未来3—5年内单个用户接入带宽将超过100 Mb/s，至2020年带宽需求将达1Gb/s。然而，现有以xDSL为主的同轴电缆宽带接入方式已很难满足用户对高带宽以及安全性等方面的要求，全光纤接入无源光网络（PON）能提供高带宽、高速率、高质量的“三高服务”，被视为下一代宽带接入技术的代表——“最后一公里”的最终解决形式。目前，发达国家已利用EPON或GPON等时分复用无源光网络（TDM-PON）实现宽带接入，但采用时分复用技术导致单个用户最终分享带宽仅30~80 Mb/s。伴随“三网融合”及各种宽带业务的深入发展，未来不久TDM-PON接入网带宽将再次面临带宽枯竭的问题。与TDM-PON不同，波分复用无源光网络（WDM-PON）因基于点对点通信方式能提供超高带宽、完全透明的接入服务，被认为是解决带宽紧缺的理想选择之一。

WDM-PON是国际上近年兴起的全光接入网领域前沿热点研究方向。然而，阻碍其快速发展的“绊脚石”主要是WDM-PON成本居高不下，在目前的网络市场情况下运营商很难冒此风险大面积铺设WDM-PON接入网，这无疑对WDM-PON的研究发起了新的挑战。WDM-PON的高昂成本主要源于其中心局端及光网络单元大量光源的成本。为解决这一问题，目前采用的技术主要有宽带光源的光谱分割技术和在此基础上的注入锁定FP-LD（或RSOA）技术，但这两者均采用非相干光源从而引入较大的强度噪声限制了网络运行速度。多波长激光源作为WDM-PON中心化光源取代以上两种非相干光源技术，将有利于实现高速率运转的WDM-PON。

本学位论文瞄准多波长激光源作为WDM-PON中心化光源这一前沿研究领域，考虑到与WDM-PON全光纤网络的兼容性和集成性，重点开展了基于拉曼增益、半导体光放大器增益、光纤参量增益的多波长光纤激光器及其应用于WDM-PON高速传输的理论及实验研究，取得了一系列创新性成果，如首次利用掺磷光纤中的SiO<sub>2</sub>/GeO<sub>2</sub>和P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>混合拉曼级联，实现了第二个通信窗口0波段的多波长拉曼激射；通过求解速率方程，获得了掺镱双包层光纤激光器的精确解析解，并以此优化设计实验装置，获得了适合于拉曼泵浦的高功率掺镱双包层光纤激光器；提出了一种隔离器辅助双通马赫—曾德尔梳状滤波器结构，在半导体光放大器作为增益介

质情况下获得了 C/L 波段大于 100 个激光波长的输出；首次提出结构紧凑、成本低的激光器腔内参量泵浦方式，进而获得了宽带、高增益的光纤参量放大器及宽带可调的单波长光纤参量振荡器；第一次实现了以光纤参量放大器作为增益介质的多波长参量激射；首次采用多波长光纤激光器作为 WDM-PON 的中心化光源实现了 1.25 Gb/s 的双向传输。概括起来，本学位论文的主要创新性研究成果如下：

- I) 深入研究了常用光纤拉曼泵浦源——掺镱双包层光纤激光器，基于稳态速率方程，首先推导出了其精确解析表达式，进而以此优化设计掺镱双包层光纤激光器。并研制出掺镱双包层光纤激光器，获得了 88 W/1082 nm 激光输出，斜体转化率达 84.4%。首次提出利用磷硅光纤中  $\text{SiO}_2/\text{GeO}_2$  和  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$  的混合级联作为拉曼增益，在 1064 nm 掺镱双包层光纤激光器作为泵浦源时实现了 0 波段间隔可调的多波长拉曼激射。
- II) 在单通及直接双通马赫—曾德尔滤波器 (MZI) 基础上，提出了一种隔离器辅助双通 MZI 结构。理论分析比较了这三种结构的梳状滤波性能，结果表明所提出的隔离器辅助双通 MZI 结构在窄化线宽、增强滤波消光比等方面都具有明显优势。进一步将这三种 MZI 结构插入基于半导体光放大器的光纤激光腔内，实现了高性能 C 波段 104 个波长激射、L 波段 115 个波长激射。
- III) 首次提出了激光器腔内单参量泵浦方式，相比常用的脉冲参量泵浦方式和相位调制外腔半导体激光器参量泵浦方式，该泵浦方式拥有结构简单、成本低等优点。并对所提出的激光器腔内单参量泵浦方式开展了实验研究，获得了宽带增益的光纤参量放大器及波长可调谐的光纤参量振荡器。首次提出采用双泵浦光纤参量放大器作为激光器增益介质，第一次实现了多波长全光纤参量振荡器。通过光纤光栅技术，分别实现了窄线宽、波长间隔连续调谐、高功率的多波长光纤参量激射。
- IV) 探讨了多波长光纤激光器用于 WDM-PON 的可行性。提出了多波长光纤激光器作为 WDM-PON 中心化光源的两种理想网络架构，采用多波长光纤激光器注入锁定 RSOA 结构首次实现了上/下行 1.25 Gb/s 的 WDM-PON 传输。

**关键词：**光纤激光器 多波长 无源光网络 波分复用

## Abstract

Due to the explosive growth of Internet traffic and the emergence of many new broadband Internet services and applications such as IPTV, video conferencing and online shopping, the bandwidth demand has been tremendously increased and the trend will continue. It is predicted that the access bandwidth demand for each user will reach 100 Mb/s in 2012, and more than 1 Gb/s in 2020. However, the existing infrastructure based on the xDSL technology could not keep pace with the fast growth in bandwidth demand. The all-fiber passive optical network (PON) is an effective solution for the so-called “Last-mile” access problem, owing to its high-bandwidth, high-quality and high-speed. At present, time-division multiplexed passive optical networks (TDM-PON) including A/BPON, EPON and GPON have been well developed, and their international standards have been also completed by the ITU-T and IEEE. However, in a typical TDM-PON, only a single wavelength is used and shared by all the users in the PON, the deployed EPON and GPON in some developed countries can only provide an access bandwidth of about 30~80 Mb/s per user. With the further development of “Triple-play” and some new emerging broadband services, such access bandwidth from TDM-PON will be pushed to their limits soon. Comparatively, using the point-to-point communication technology, wavelength-division multiplexed PON (WDM-PON) can provide ultra-broad bandwidth and transparent services, which is considered as the ultimate solution for future broadband access networks.

WDM-PON is a frontier and hot research subject in recent years. However, WDM-PON has not been commercially deployed, due to its ultra-high implementation cost. Although internet users would like to have considerably higher bandwidth, they do not want to pay subscription fee much higher than the current access networks. It is a big risk for the telecommunication operators to widely deploy WDM-PONs at present. The main cost of WDM-PON is the installing and maintaining of many wavelength-specific optical transmitters at the central office (OC) and optical network units (ONU). To address this issue, it is desirable to use wavelength independent (colorless) light sources to replace those wavelength-specific optical transmitters, for example, using the spectrum-sliced broadband optical sources

technology or their injection-locked FP-LD (or RSOA) technology. However, both of the two technologies use the incoherent optical sources and induce some intensity noise, hence can only make a lower rate WDM-PON. Instead of the incoherent optical sources, multiwavelength lasers can provide the coherent sources, and have a significant potential to develop a cost-efficient and high-speed WDM-PON.

The research work presented in this dissertation focused on the frontier area of multiwavelength lasers as the centralized optical sources of WDM-PONs. Considering the compatibility and integration between the centralized optical sources and all-fiber WDM-PON, high-performance multiwavelength fiber lasers are specially investigated, such as Raman-, SOA-, and FOPA-based multiwavelength fiber lasers. The major achievements of this thesis are summarized as follows:

I) We have theoretically and experimentally investigated the high-power  $\text{Yb}^{3+}$ -doped double-clad fiber laser (YDCFL) as a pump source of multiwavelength Raman fiber lasers. Based on the steady-state rate equations, the simplified and exact analytic solutions of YDCFL are deduced in the strongly pump condition. Moreover, using the deduced analytic solutions, we have further performed the optimization design of an YDCFL and obtained an output power of 88 W at 1082 nm with the slope efficiency 84.4%. Then, using an high-power YDCFL as Raman pump source, we have proposed and demonstrated, for the first time, a multiwavelength Raman fiber laser based on the mixed-cascaded Raman scattering of  $\text{SiO}_2/\text{GeO}_2$  and  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$  in a piece of 1-km phosphosilicate fiber. The multiwavelength Raman lasing around 1320 nm is generated with the tunable wavelength-spacing from 0.44 to 0.80 nm.

II) We have proposed a novel Mach-Zehnder interferometer (MZI) configuration, namely, isolator-assisted double-pass MZI. The filtering characteristics of the proposed isolator-assisted double-pass MZI are analyzed and examined theoretically in comparison with those of the single-pass and direct double-pass MZI. It is shown that the isolator-assisted double-pass MZI has some intriguing advantages, including the narrower 3-dB bandwidth per transmission peak and the higher extinction ratio. Using the three types of MZI configurations as a comb-like filter in the laser cavity, experimental investigations for generating multiwavelength oscillations are carried out. With a semiconductor optical amplifier (SOA) as gain medium, we have obtained 104-channel lasing in C-band and 115-channel lasing in L-band, respectively.

III) We have proposed, for the first time to the best of our knowledge, a cost-effective parametric pumping configuration by introducing an intracavity pump

laser. Using the parametric pumping technology, we have developed a broadband fiber optical parametric amplifier and a widely tunable fiber-optic parametric oscillator with a single-wavelength output. Especially, we have reported what we believe to be the first demonstration of a multiwavelength fiber optical parametric oscillator using a continuous-wave dual-pump fiber optical parametric amplifier as gain medium. The multiwavelength parametric lasing can realize wavelength-spacing tunable, ultra-narrow lasing linewidth and high power output by designing the laser-cavity configuration and using the advanced fiber Bragg gratings technology.

IV) We have experimentally investigated the feasibility of multiwavelength fiber lasers as the centralized optical sources of WDM-PON. Firstly, two kinds of new WDM-PON architectures for multiwavelength fiber lasers are designed, namely, the externally modulated multiwavelength fiber laser architecture and the injection-locked FP-LD or RSOA architecture. Using the second architecture, we have demonstrated 1.25 Gb/s downlink/uplink transmissions of WDM-PON using a dual-wavelength fiber laser as the seeding light to injection-locking RSOA. By further improving the lasing performance of multiwavelength fiber laser, it is believed that the transmission speed of WDM-PON can be significantly increased.

**Keywords:** Fiber lasers; Multiwavelength; Passive optical networks; Wavelength division multiplexed

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# 第一章 绪论

20世纪70年代，美国康宁公司成功拉制第一根低损耗光纤，紧接着世界上第一个光纤网络成功铺设。在短短三十多年间，光纤网络在全球通信系统中像一颗耀眼的明星大放异彩，引发了整个通信领域一场跨越式的变革<sup>[1]</sup>。截至2007年，在世界各地已经铺设光纤累计逾8亿公里之多。光纤传输网络承载了世界上约70%~85%的通信业务。随着全球宽带光纤接入技术（包括光纤到路边、光纤到大楼、光纤到户）的深入发展<sup>[2-4]</sup>，预计未来光纤网络所占的比例将越来越大，并最终实现全光网络。

## 1. 1 接入网带宽需求迅猛增长

二十一世纪是信息大爆炸时代，互联网（Internet）作为获取信息最直接有效的媒介早已成为人们日常生活中密不可分的部分。自从20世纪90年代以来，Internet用户数量一直成指数增长。据国际互联网标准机构Comscore Networks公司统计，2008年底全球Internet用户数量已突破12亿。现在人们不仅要经常利用网上信件、网上教育、网上浏览，还发展到了网上购物、网上办公、网上娱乐、网上影院、网上医疗等等。人们接受的信息从电话、传真和已经应用于基于IP的数据图像、视频及语音传输，发展到了高清晰图形、高清晰度电视、3-D大型游戏、数字图书馆、远程存储、在线视频会议、超大多媒体文件传送等宽带业务。

随着各种宽带业务的进一步渗透发展及因特网用户的不断壮大，人们对接入网带宽的需求也越来越大。如图1.1所示为自1985年以来接入网带宽增长趋势<sup>[5]</sup>。由图可见，接入网经过20多年的发展，至2008年止，接入带宽已从开始的<1 Kb/s增长至几十Mb/s，平均每5—6年间带宽就增加6—10倍。而且，在目前各种宽带业务蓬勃发展时期，据预测这种快速增长的势头可能将更加迅猛，预计在2012年单个用户接入带宽需求将达100 Mb/s，在2020年将更进一步高达1Gb/s<sup>[5, 6]</sup>，这对接入网系统无疑已发起了新的、更高要求的挑战。

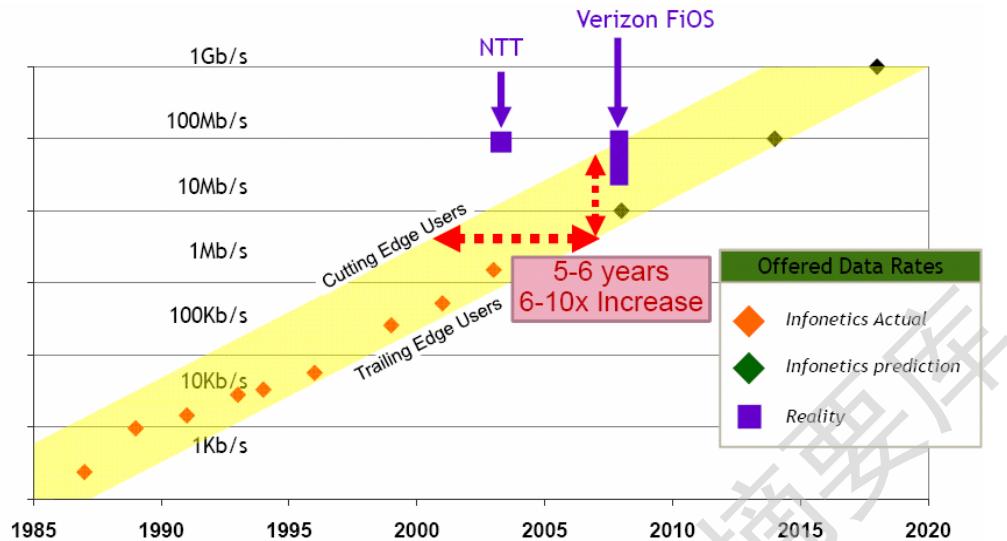


图 1.1 接入网带宽增长趋势图  
Fig.1.1 The bandwidth growth of access networks

为了实现网络资源共享，避免低水平重复建设，形成适应性广、容易维护、费用低的高速带宽的多媒体基础平台，电信网、广播电视网和计算机通信网已开始相互渗透、互相兼容、并逐步整合成为全世界统一的信息通信网络（即“三网融合”）。随着“三网融合”步伐的不断深入，各种业务共享同一网络使网络承载负荷迅猛增长，对接入网带宽升级已势在必行。特别是 2-D 或 3-D 高清电视（HDTV）的出现，使得对提升带宽的要求显得更加迫切。目前，采用 MPEG-2 压缩技术传送高清视频数据，每个 HDTV 信道所需的带宽高达  $16\sim20 \text{ Mb/s}$ <sup>[6]</sup>，与标准清晰度电视（SDTV）信道所需带宽 $\sim3 \text{ Mb/s}$ 相比为其 5—7 倍。以一个标准城市家庭用户为例，在“三网融合”情况下可以简单计算其所需的总接入带宽，如表 1.1 所示<sup>[3, 6]</sup>。此时接入网不仅承载了因特网接入，而且也包括了电话语音业务、2 个 SDTV 业务及 2 个 HDTV 等业务的接入。单个家庭用户总接入带宽需达  $48.1\sim56.1 \text{ Mb/s}$ 。

表 1.1 “三网融合”标准家庭用户带宽需求<sup>[6]</sup>

服务名称	带宽需求
因特网	$10 \text{ Mb/s}$
电话语音	$0.1 \text{ Mb/s}$
SDTV (2 channel)	$6 \text{ Mb/s}$
HDTV (2 channel)	$32\sim40 \text{ Mb/s}$
总带宽	$48.1\sim56.1 \text{ Mb/s}$

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