

Photonic Logic Gates based on XPM in SOA and HNLF

Speaker: Ying Tang

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Kerr effect & SPM

Kerr effect: It is a change in the refractive index of a material in response to an applied electric field. The induced index change is directly proportional to the square of the electric field.

$$\bar{n}(\omega, |E|^2) = n(\omega) + n_2 |E|^2$$



None-linearity coefficient

Self-phase modulation (SPM): It refers to the self-induced phase shift experienced by an optical field during its propagation in optical fibers.

$$\phi = \bar{n}k_0L = (n + n_2)|E|^2k_0L$$

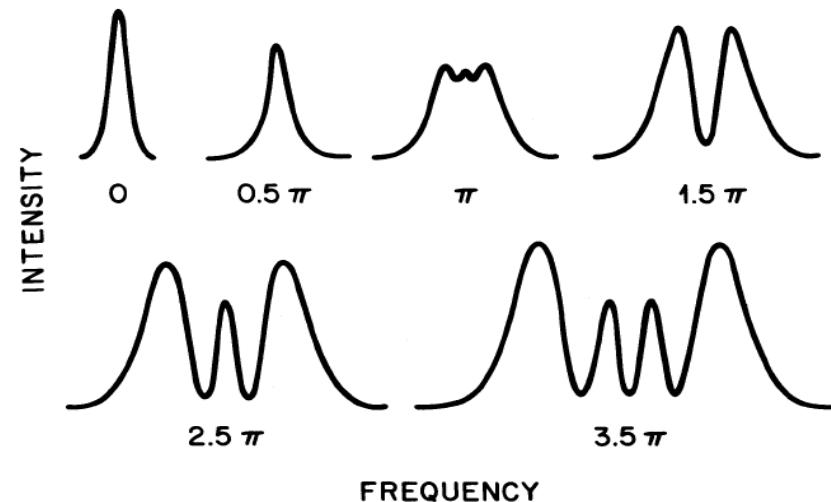
where $k_0 = 2\pi/\lambda$ and L is the fiber length. The intensity-dependent nonlinear phase shift $\phi_{NL} = n_2k_0L|E|^2$ is due to SPM.

XPM

Cross-phase modulation (XPM): It is a nonlinear optical effect where one wavelength of light can affect the phase of another wavelength of light through the optical Kerr effect. When the optical power from a wavelength impacts the refractive index, the impact of the new refractive index on another wavelength is known as XPM.

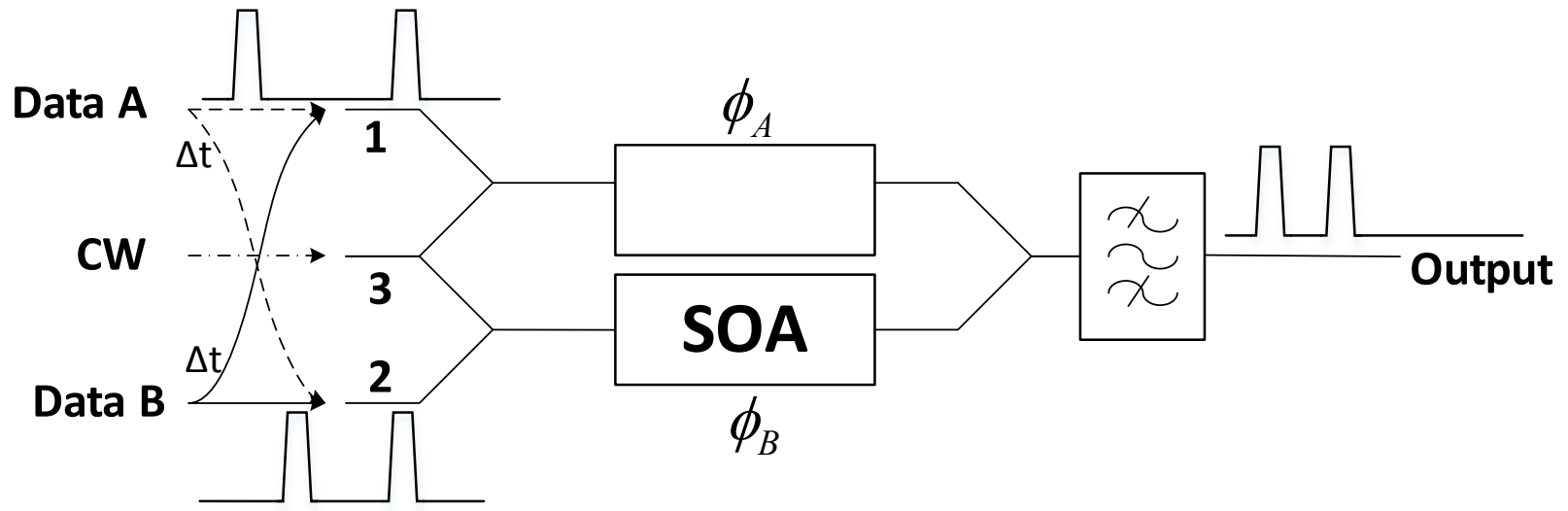
$$\phi_{NL} = n_2 k_0 L (|E_1|^2 + 2|E_2|^2)$$

↑ SPM ↑ XPM



SPM-broadened spectra are labeled by the maximum nonlinear phase shift

XPM in SOA



Schematic diagram of XOR gate based on SOA-MZI

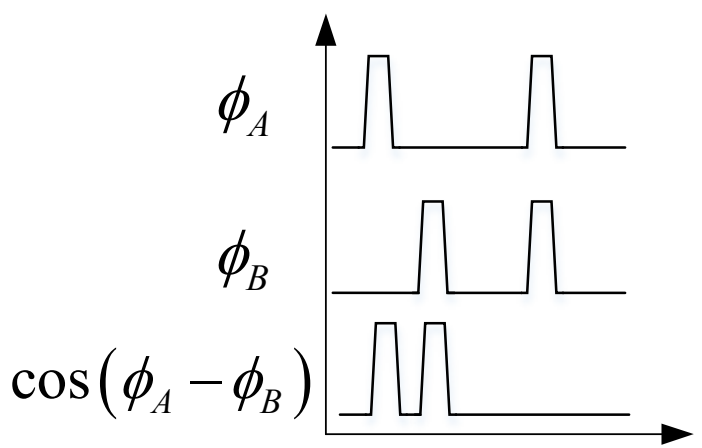
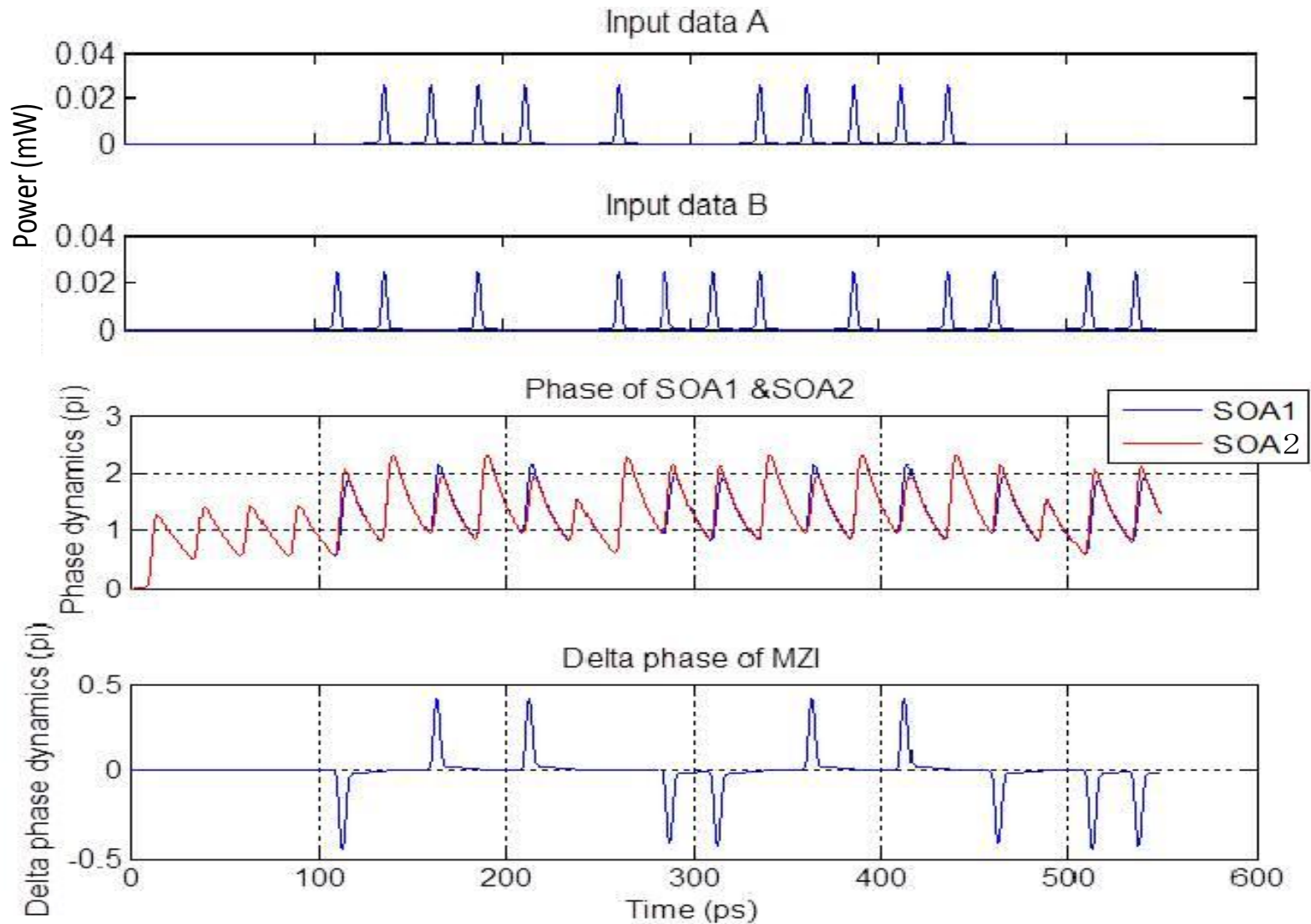


Illustration detailing principle of XOR operation

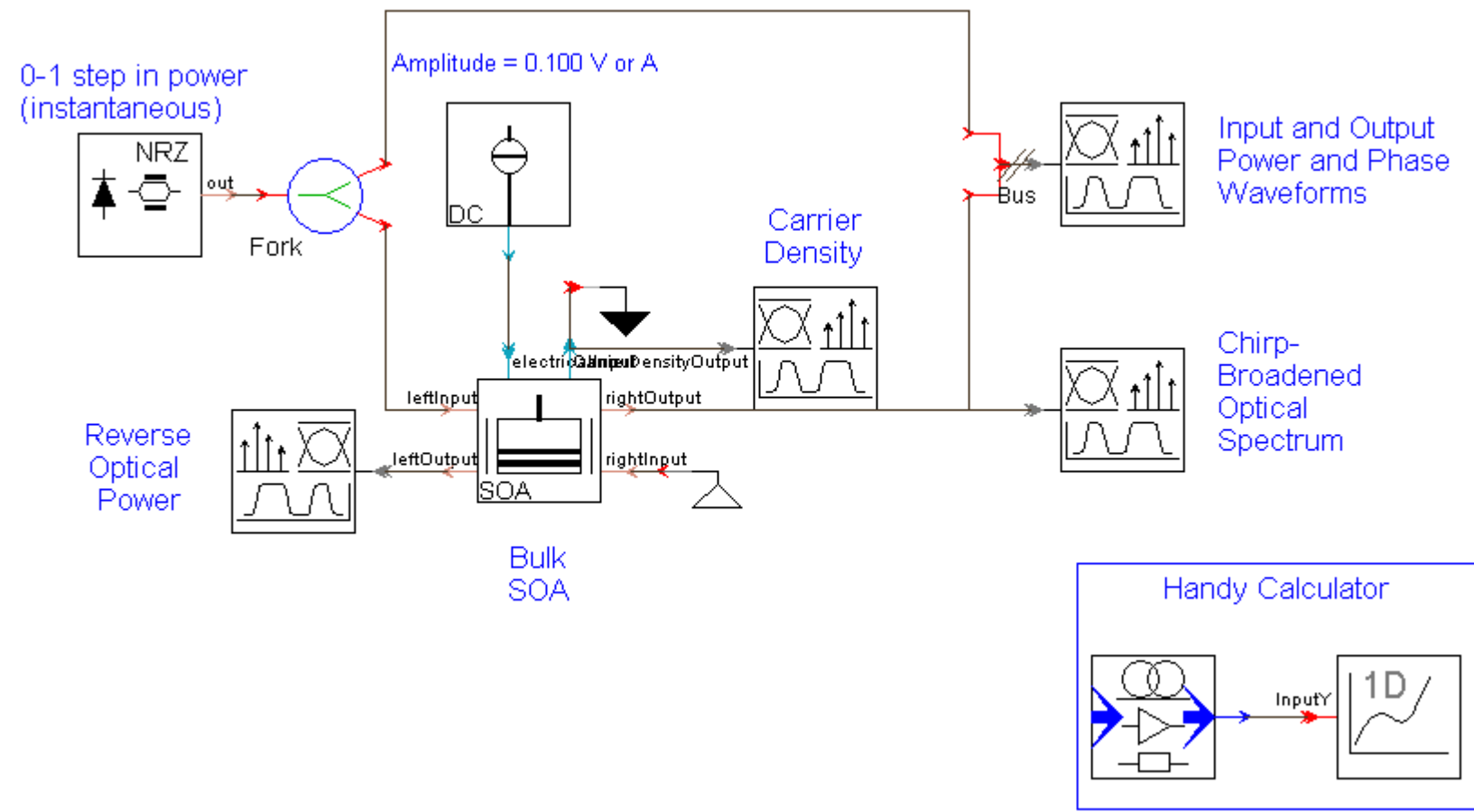
Port Number		
1	2	4
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

XOR True Table

Phase shift in SOA

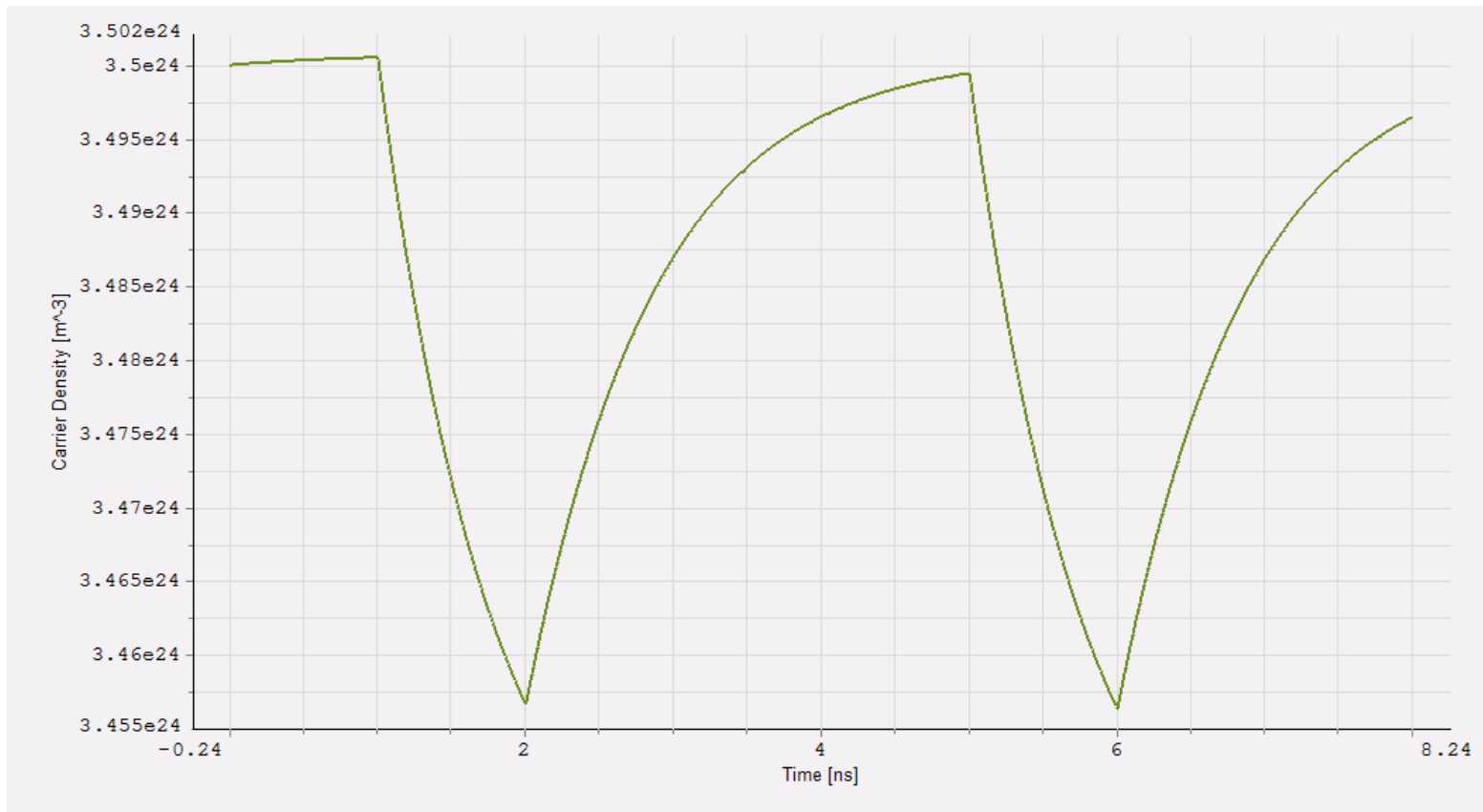


SOA carrier density



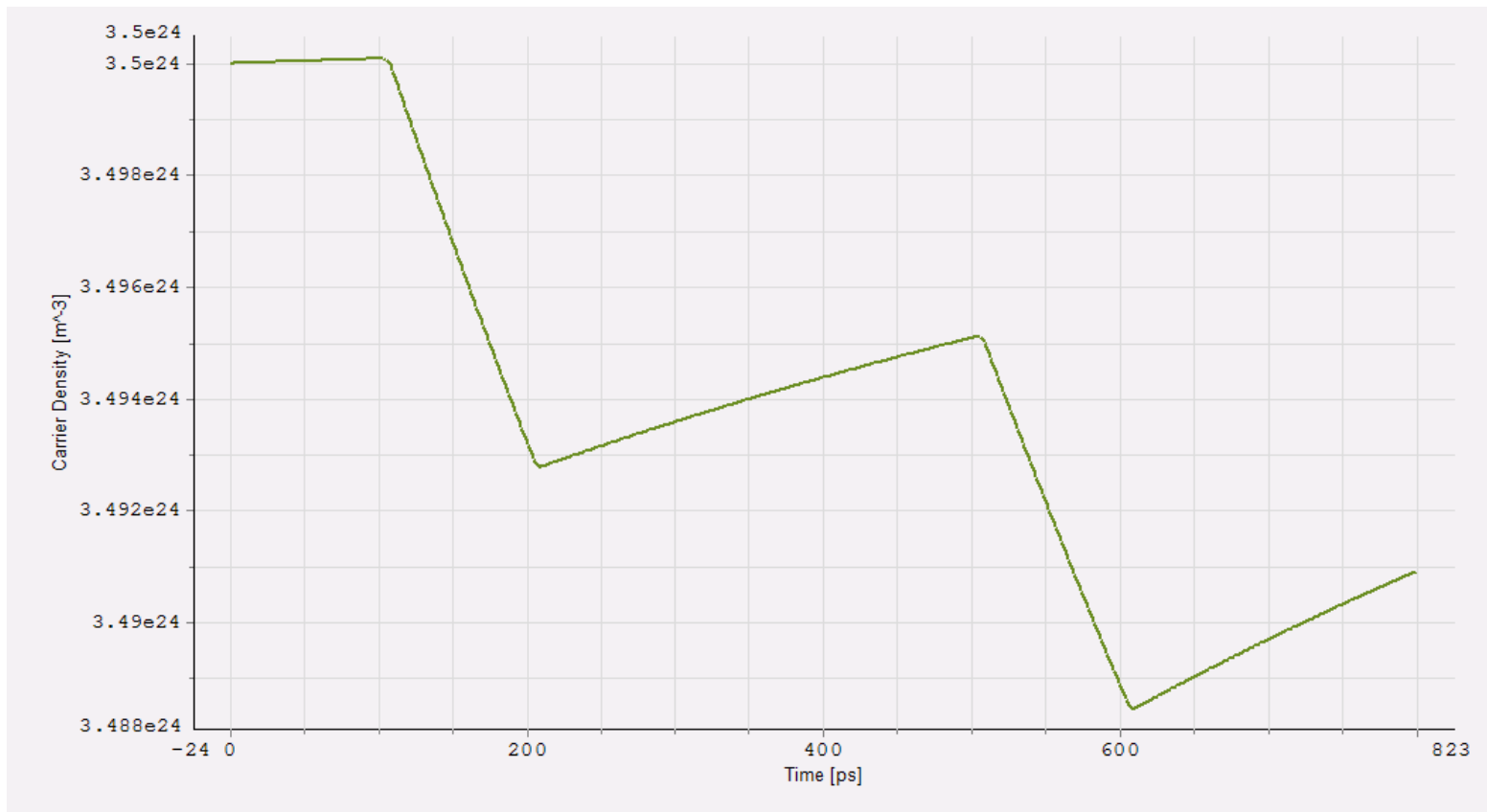
Schematic diagram of SOA carrier density shift

Performance analysis



- The input signal is 10001000 with a data rate of 1 Gbps.
- The carrier density of SOA drops rapidly when the light is input. When the light is over, the carrier density will gradually recover.

Performance analysis



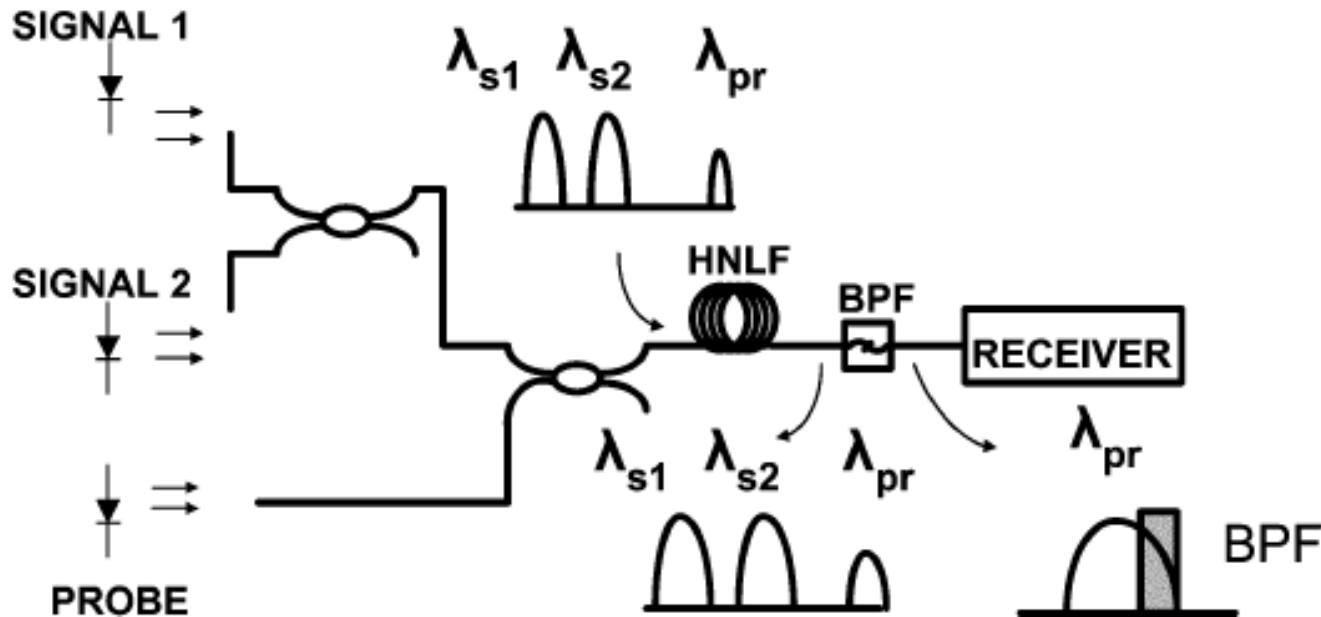
- The input signal is 10001000 with a data rate of 10 Gbps.
- The emergence of mode effect in SOA .

Why we use HNLF?

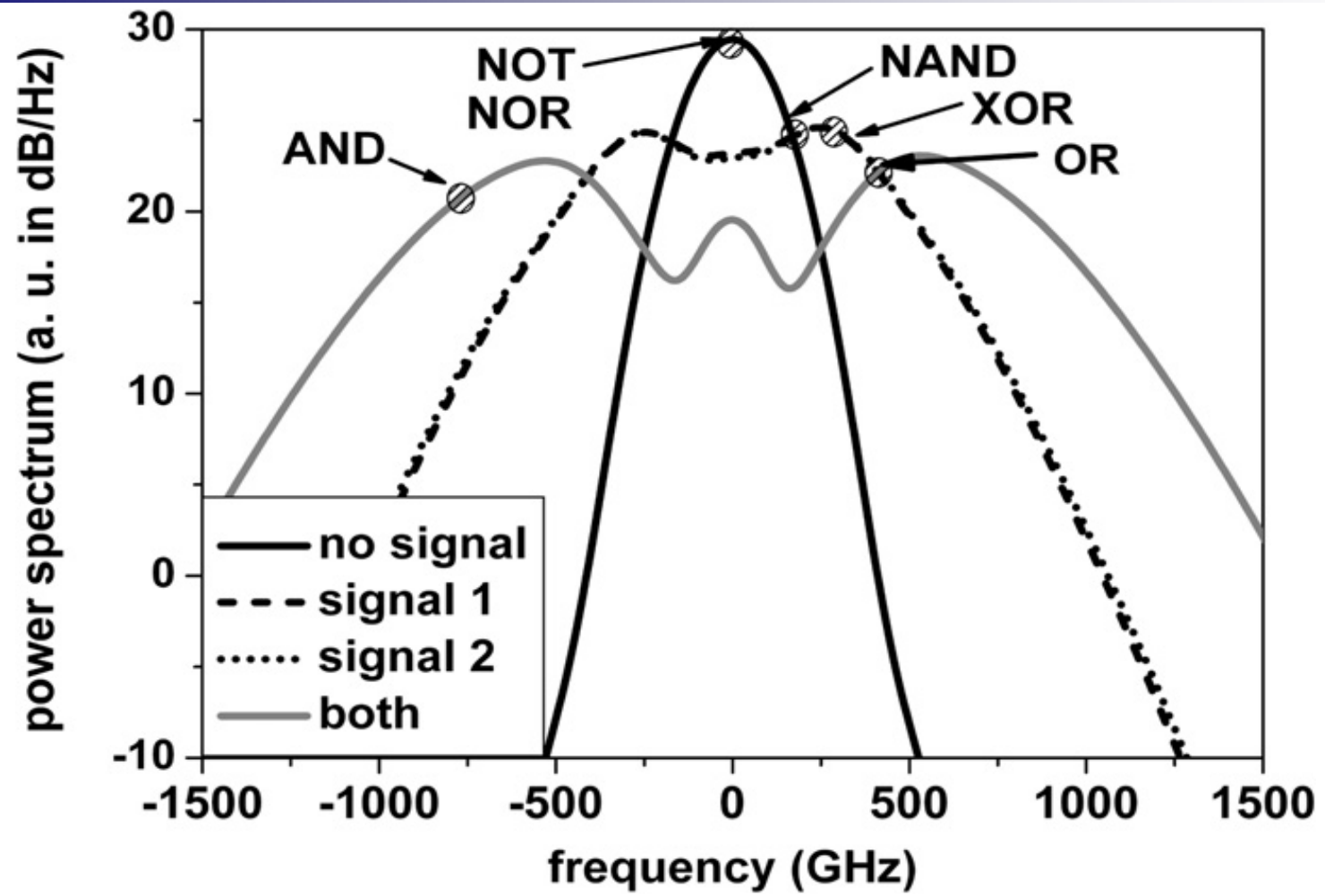
- The conventional techniques using SOA-MZI can not operate a speed above 40 Gbps.
- The response time of non-linear effect in HNLF is usually very short, enabling optical signal operating at 1 Tbps.
- Fiber-based device is easily coupled to the fiber link, which can reduce the coupling losses and simplify the architecture.
- HNLF is a passive device so that no additional noise is induced during signal processing.

Logic Gates achieved with HNLF

Signal 1 and signal 2 are two strong modulated optical return-to-zero signal, and the power of probe signal is weak. They are positioned at different wavelengths respectively.



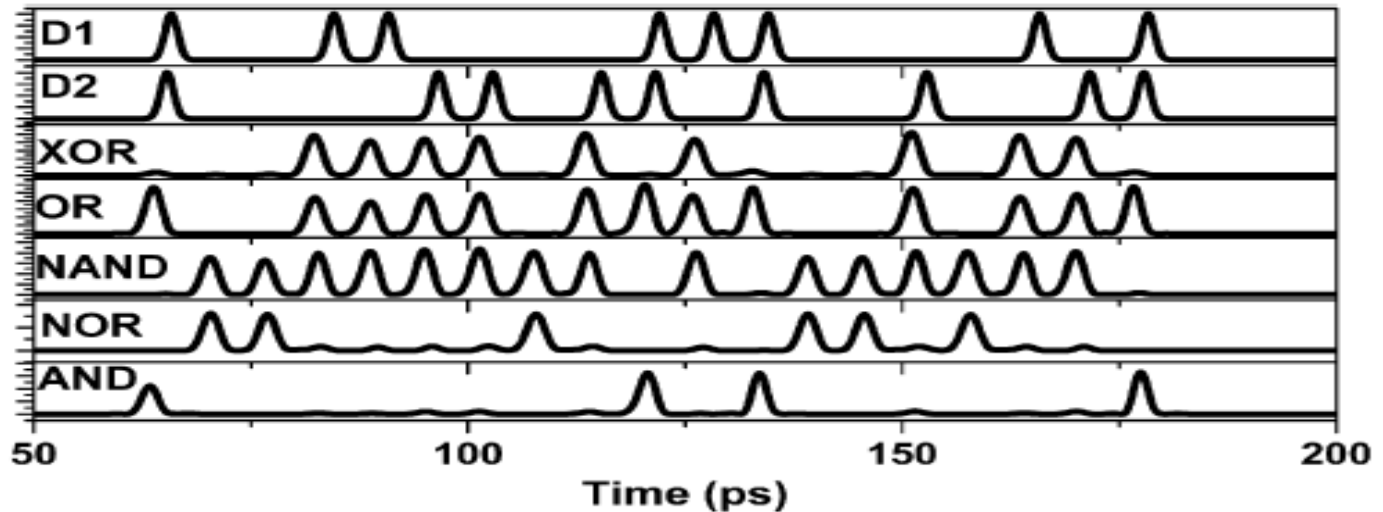
Logic Gates achieved with HNLF



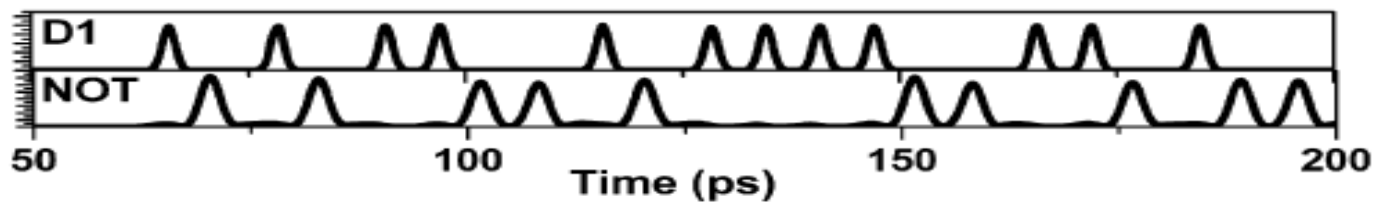
Adonis Bogris, Pantelis Velanas, Dimitris Syvridis, "Numerical Investigation of a 160-Gb/s Reconfigurable Photonic Logic Gate Based on Cross-Phase Modulation in Fibers," *IEEE Photon. Technol. Lett.*, vol. 19, no. 6, pp. 402–404, Mar. 15, 2007.

Results

The pulse's width is chosen to be equal to 1 ps, short enough to support 160 Gbps.



(a)



(b)

Adonis Bogris, Pantelis Velanas, Dimitris Syvridis, "Numerical Investigation of a 160-Gb/s Reconfigurable Photonic Logic Gate Based on Cross-Phase Modulation in Fibers," *IEEE Photon. Technol. Lett.*, vol. 19, no. 6, pp. 402–404, Mar. 15, 2007.

Conclusions & future works

Conclusions:

- XPM: input power \rightarrow refractive index \rightarrow velocity \rightarrow phase.
- Explain how the XOR gate is completed in SOA and its limitation.
- A reconfigurable photonic logic gate based on XPM in HNLF.

Future works:

- Make clear the relationship among the input power of pump signals, data rate of three signals and the power spectrum of probe signal.
- Main factors in HNLF affecting the shape of output spectrum.
- Do simulations to achieve the logic gates.

Thank you!

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