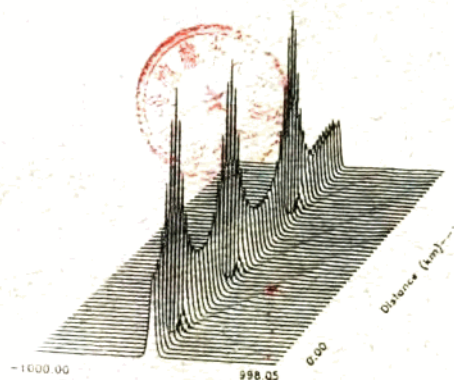


国家八五攻关后续研究项目 85-718-10-12

光孤子通信方式理论研究

论文选集



北京邮电大学无线系

光通信教研室

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Selected Papers on Optical Soliton Communication

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序言

1. 本组承担国家“八五”攻关后续项目—光孤子通信方式理论研究(85-718-10-12),自1991年12月至1995年9月发表的论文共56篇,本论文集共收集39篇,17篇未收入论文选集,见附录。
 2. 发表的论文内容包括:
 - 光孤子传输特性研究
 - 单信道光孤子通信系统研究
 - 光孤子波分复用通信系统研究
 - 超短光脉冲产生及光孤子开关研究
 - 光孤子系统优化设计研究
- 五个方面。
3. 发表在国际一流期刊(J. Optical Communication, Optic Letter, Optical and Quantum Electronics)等及著名国际会议(IOOC, IEEE TENCON, LEOS Annual Meeting, SPIE, ICCT)等的论文共20篇。
 4. 每一方面的论文次序大致按照发表先后日期排列。
 5. 者为唐雄燕,王宏,牟若梅,叶培大教授四人。
 6. 本项目协作者还有:陶尚平、区惟煦、王柏义、杨晨钟、杨伯君。

欢迎指正



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光孤子通信及其研究进展

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光孤子通信是目前光纤通信研究领域最前沿的课题之一。尤其是近年来,这一新技术无论在理论上还是实验研究上都取得了重大进展。促进这一新技术发展的动力在于:线性光纤通信系统由于受光纤色散的制约而难以满足人们对提高通信容量的进一步要求,从而迫使人们去寻求新的途径。本文将阐明光孤子通信的基本概念,概述其研究进展,展望其发展趋势,指出这一领域亟待解决的问题,还将简介光孤子在其它领域的应用。

一、孤子、光孤子及光孤子通信

谈及“孤子”,自然要提到Scott Russell于1844年在《论波动》中记述他沿著河道骑马追踪一列水波的著名故事[1]。在那里他观察到了一列水波在传播过程中形状和速度保持不变,这就是孤子现象。1895年,Korteweg和deVries导出了一个数学模型,其用意之一就是为Russell所观察到的现象提供一个解释,即今天众所周知的KdV方程[2]。1964年,Zabusky等在数值求解KdV方程后第一次提出了“孤子”(或译为“孤立子”)这一名词[3],用来表示互相碰撞后仍保持各自形状和速度不变的孤立波(孤立波是指非线性波动方程的局域行波解),意思是它们具有粒子般的行为。以后在求解KdV方程的过程中发展起了逆散射方法,逐步建立起了系统化的孤子理论,被誉为二十世纪数学物理方法的重大进展[4][5]。不过目前似乎还没有关于孤子的严格数学定义,其具体含义往往由具体的物理问题决定。

那么什么是“光孤子”呢?光孤子则是指非线性光纤中传输的满足一定条件的脉冲包络。光孤子属于包络孤子的范畴,这一点与KdV方程所描述的浅水孤子波不同。是Hasegawa与Tappert于1973年首次理论上提出光纤中可传输包络孤子[6]。这是因为光脉冲在光纤中传输时其复包络由非线性薛定谔(NLS)方程所描述,而NLS方程存在严格的孤子解。在光纤的反常色散区存在亮孤子解(即通常所称的光孤子),分为基态孤子与高阶孤子。基态孤子是双曲正割形,在演化过程中不变。而高阶孤子在光纤中周期性演化。在光纤正常色散区存在暗孤子解。正是Hasegawa等的这一预言开辟了非线性光纤孤子通信这一新领域。

在线性光纤通信中由于光纤色散导致光脉冲在传输过程中不断展宽,极大地限制了传输容量。而光孤子的产生则是利用光纤的非线性克尔效应平衡光纤色散,从而维持脉冲的形状与速度不变。1981年,Hasegawa和Kodama利用光孤子作为信息载体设计超高速光纤通信系统,明确了光孤子通信这一概念[7]。这一设计思想曾获得美国专利[8]。

二、光孤子通信:发展及现状

尽管在1973年Hasegawa等就理论上预言光纤中可传输孤子。但由于当时没有波长在反常色散区的低损耗光纤和相应的光源,这一理论长时间未能付诸实现。直到1980年,Bell

实验室的Mollenauer等才使用 $1.55\mu\text{m}$ 的锁模色心激光器和高损耗光纤首次在实验室观察到光孤子[9]。这是光孤子研究中划时代的工作,从此光孤子的研究进入了理论与实验互相促进的新阶段。

以实现超高速率、超长距离光孤子通信为目标,鼓舞人心的实验成果不断报道。1985年,Mollenauer等利用喇曼放大实现了10km的光孤子传输[10]。1988年,Mollenauer等在实验中获得突破性进展,利用喇曼放大成功地使55ps的孤子在42km的光纤环中无畸变地循环传输了4千公里[11],不久他们又将传输距离扩展到6千公里[12]。与此同时,日本NTT与英国电信研究实验室也开始了光孤子的传输实验。尤其是日本NTT从1989年开始报道了一系列有其特色的实验结果。1988年,NTT的Nakazawa等在实验中首次使用半导体激光器泵浦的掺铒光纤放大器(EDFA)来补偿能量损耗[13]。由于近年来EDFA的飞速发展以及它具有高增益、低噪声、低插入损耗、偏振不敏感等优越性能,已被一致看好为未来实用化的全光孤子通信系统最有希望的放大手段。所以近两年研究者们已抛开过去的喇曼放大方案而致力于使用EDFA的光孤子通信系统的理论与实验研究。NTT光孤子传输实验在光源上的特点使用DFB-LD,输出的光脉冲再经过F-P腔进行窄带滤波。1990年Bell开始使用锁模外腔LD替代过去的锁模色心激光器进行光孤子传输实验。1990年12月Mollenauer等报道了2.4Gbit/s、1.3万公里的光孤子传输实验,同时用实验证实增益开关LD作光泵实现超长距离孤子传输有困难[14]。然而1991年7月Nakazawa等采用在光纤环中插入高速调制器对孤子整形和重新定时技术实现了10Gbit/s、百万公里的光孤子传输[15]。1990年起Bell的Disson和Andrakson等开始了光孤子波分复用技术的实验研究[16][17],1991年4月报道了9千公里的双信道光孤子波分复用系统,指出信道间距大于0.7nm时孤子碰撞的影响即可忽略[18]。近年来,几乎每过几个月Bell与NTT就要推出新的实验成果。截至本文完稿时,作者掌握的最新资料是:今年NTT分别报道了10Gbit/s、1.2千公里与20Gbit/s、1.02千公里的直道光孤子传输实验系统[19][20]。Bell在光纤环中实现了5Gbit/s、1.5万公里的双信道孤子传输[21],1万公里、总码速为10Gbit/s、信道间距为0.36nm的双信道波分复用孤子传输,光源也由锁模外腔LD改为性能更良好的调制器驱动的模式锁模光纤环型激光器[22]。在所有这些使用集总式EDFA进行能量补偿的实验系统中,放大器间距均为25-50km。

实验研究的不断进展也推动着光孤子理论研究的不断深入。在光孤子提出后的这近二十年的时间里,人们借助计算机或利用解析的方法对光孤子的产生、传输、放大等各个环节进行了相当充分的研究。在光孤子传输理论方面,与光孤子通信密切相关的问题有孤子间的相互作用[22][23],损耗、双折射、光纤不均匀性、放大器噪声等对孤子稳定传输的影响[24]-[32],非标准孤子脉冲的传输演化[33]-[35],超短(飞秒、亚皮秒)孤子传输时各种非线性效应的影响等等[36]-[39]。近年来,由于实验的推动,人们已开始将比较多的注意力投向孤子在使用EDFA进行周期性能量补偿的超长距离光纤中的传输问题[40]-[43]。

在对光孤子通信各单元技术深入研究的同时,系统理论与方案的研究格外引人注目。1981年Baegawa等的设计是无能量补偿的短距离单孤子传输系统[7]。1988年Mollenauer等设计使用喇曼放大的超长距离光孤子通信系统提出了一套优化设计准则,并首次分析了光孤子波分复用系统[44]。今天在光孤子传输实验方面,NTT作为后起之秀已与Bell并驾齐驱。这两家不仅在孤子传输实验中所用的光源不同,他们在EDFA中放大实现超长距离光孤子传输时所倡导的技术方案也不同。Bell方案是保证放大周期远小于孤子周期,理论分析和计算机模拟表明,在此系统中存在所谓的“路径平均孤子”而能超长距离稳定传输[45]。Bell方案适用于码速为几个Gbit/s的系统,但可通过波分复用方式实现更高的码速率。最近Bell的Evangelides等又提出了光孤子复用技术,即将复化正交的两路信号调入光纤,这样又可将码速提高一倍[46]。而NTT方案是使用“预加重技术”,即输入功率超过基态孤子

功率, 计算机模拟表明尽管孤子周期与放大周期相当, 孤子亦能超长距离稳定传输, 这被称为“动态孤子通信”[47][48], 利用这一方案单信道码速率即可达10-20Gbit/s, Bell与NTT各自依照自己的设计思想在进行着实验。孰优孰劣, 尚无定论。

除了采用集总式EDFA进行能量补偿外, 美、英、日等也提出了利用长距离掺铒光纤传输孤子, 这样可实现分布式放大[49]-[51], NTT用这一方案实现了5Gbit/s, 18.2km的孤子传输[50], 分布式放大当然是最理想的能量补偿手段, 但用掺铒光纤同时作为放大媒质与传输媒质的方案能否实用将取决于未来能否制造出价格低廉的低损耗、低色散掺铒光纤。

如何实现上百Gbit/s的长距离孤子传输也是理论与实验中正在探索的问题。因为高阶色散以及喇曼自频移使得超短孤子在光纤中不能稳定传输, 1991年Nakazawa等理论上提出可利用超短孤子在增益带宽受限的掺铒光纤中传输时的绝热自陷抑制孤子自频移, 实现超短孤子的长距离稳定传输[52]。

放大器的自发发射噪声将导致孤子中心频率的抖动, 进而引起孤子到达时间的抖动, 即Gordon-Haus效应[53], 限制了光孤子通信系统的最大传输容量。最近Kodama等、Necozzi等独立地阐明了在每一级EDFA后面加一带通滤波器可减轻Gordon-Haus效应的影响, 极大地提高极限码速距离积[54][55], 这一方法与Nakazawa等曾在实验中采用的对孤子整形和重新定时技术[15]有异曲同工之妙, 但更易于实现。Kodama等与Nakazawa等还指出这一方法还可减轻孤子间相互作用[56][57], 最近Bell的实验系统中已采纳了这一方法[58][21]。

今年NTT的Kubota等又提出了“分步孤子通信”方案[59], 即在动态孤子通信基础上, 在每一级EDFA前面加一段几公里长的正色散光纤以补偿孤子脉冲的频率Chirp, 计算机模拟表明可将放大间距延长到100km。

顺便提一下, 近年来暗孤子的研究也受到了较多的重视。理论研究表明暗孤子在抗损耗、抗噪声、抗相互作用等方面的能力都比亮孤子强[60]-[63], 从1987年开始, 利用各种不同技术在光纤中产生暗孤子的实验陆续报道[64]-[68], 然而与亮孤子相比, 暗孤子在通信中的应用前景似乎还更为渺茫。

三、光孤子通信：前景及问题

光孤子通信摆脱了光纤色散的制约, 其传输容量与最好的线性系统相比可提高10-100倍[1], 按Mollenauer等过去的估算, 单信道系统极限码速距离积为23900GHz.km, 波分复用后可达300000GHz.km[10], 光孤子通信如此巨大的通信容量对人们具有极大的诱惑力, 这正是光孤子通信的显著优势。此外由于常规的线性光纤通信在中继站要进行光-电-光转换, 波分复用时还要在每个中继站分波、合波, 中继设备复杂。而光孤子通信实行的是全光中继, 既提高了系统性能又降低了成本。光孤子还因其能保持高的脉冲能量而易于检测, 也便于在网络中进行信息分配。尤其是近年EDFA在光孤子通信中的应用给光孤子通信注入了强大的生命力, 促进这一技术向实用化迈进了很大的一步。从目前的发展趋势来看, 光孤子通信极有可能在未来的超高速率、超长距离跨洋通信或洲际陆路通信中得到应用。将来实用的光孤子通信将会是全LD(即信号光源与泵浦源均为LD)、使用色散位移光纤、用EDFA进行全光中继的系统。

但在目前的光孤子通信实验系统中, 最大放大间距被限制在25-50km, 如何延长放大间距、减少放大器数量从而降低成本是光孤子通信亟待解决的一个问题。光孤子通信的强大竞争对手是使用EDFA全光中继的零色散波长相干光纤通信系统。在现有的技术水平下, 后者也能实现几个Gbit/s传输几千公里[69][70], 尚能满足目前对通信容量的要求。不过当

码速超过10Gbit/s时,光孤子通信就显示出其明显的优势。光孤子通信能否迅速实用将取决于这一技术本身的发展及客观现实的要求。经济上的合理性与技术上的可靠性是决定性因素。

鉴于光孤子通信的实用化前景,我国已逐步重视这一技术的研究。国家自然科学基金、'八·五'攻关、'863'高科技计划都已将光孤子通信列为研究项目。近几年国内学者已在理论研究方面进行了许多工作[71]~[74]。实验工作也正在积极开展。但国内目前尚未见观察到光孤子的报道。要使我国光孤子研究在实验上取得突破性进展,还有赖于国内研究者的进一步努力。

四、光孤子在其它领域的应用

无疑,今天看来光孤子在通信中的应用是其真正魅力所在。但光孤子在其它领域也有广泛的应用前景和深远的研究意义。

首先光孤子的研究推动了孤子数学理论的进一步发展。1972年Zakharov等就利用逆散射方法求得了NLS方程的孤子解[75]。随着光孤子研究的深入,建立起了与实际问题的各种改进的NLS方程,吸引人们去探索求解这些方程的方法[76]~[78],从而不断丰富孤子理论的内容。

光孤子是一种形状一定的超短脉冲,这样在微观探测、高速现象研究、光谱研究、光信息处理等方面就显示出独特的优势。所有使用超短光脉冲的场合必将因光孤子的引入而提高其性能。这也促使人们去寻求各种途径产生光孤子,发展起了各种类型的孤子激光器,如色心孤子激光器、喇曼孤子激光器、参量孤子激光器、掺铒光纤孤子激光器、调制不稳定性孤子激光器等等[78]~[82]。虽然目前在光孤子通信实验系统中趋向于采用半导体激光器产生类孤子脉冲,而非严格意义上的孤子激光器。

利用孤子效应可压缩光脉冲[83]~[86]。高阶孤子在光纤中周期性演化,通过选择合适的光纤长度可在孤子脉宽最窄时输出飞秒量级的光脉冲。另一种常用的压缩光脉冲的方法是用光纤-光栅对[87]~[89]。

目前对光孤子的认识远未穷尽,光孤子研究方兴未艾。随着研究的深入,必将揭示出新的现象,使光孤子更广泛地造福于人类。

参考文献[略]

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Analysis on Energy Fluctuation in High Speed Optical Soliton Transmission System Over Long Distance with Soliton Controlling ——A Quantum Theory Model

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[Abstract]

We report the theoretical study of solitons' collision in active birefringence fiber with the help of optical quantum theory, and demonstrate the switching character of solitons in active soliton dragged logic gate comparing with passive one.

1. Introduction

Recently, Information Superhighway becomes an attracting subject, so does in telecommunication area. Having incomparable property in high speed transmission system, soliton transmission system will be more competent for being the dominate transmission medium in Information Superhighway. After the soliton controlling technique had been employed in the soliton system by introducing the filters or the modulators behind each amplifier, the well known Gordon-Haus effect[1], which hinders the improvement of the system capacity, had been reduced considerably. The time fluctuation led by the amplified spontaneous noises will no longer be the obstruction in the soliton transmission. But, it will never develop as expected. The inserting of filters or modulators to suppress the time fluctuation introduced an excess

gain, which compensated for the loss due to the limit bandwidth. Thus, the excess gain resulted in an extremely large amplitude fluctuation, especially in the high speed system. Several research[2] had focused on this subject. For our knowledge, the complete mathematical model for the amplitude fluctuation, or for energy jitters, has not yet been given.

In our paper, we first derive the full couple equations about the four operators associated with the soliton: photon number, phase, momentum(frequency), and position, from the noise perturbing nonlinear Schrödinger equation. The couple equations apply for the dynamic soliton transmission with periodically amplified filters and modulators along the line. Then we discuss the energy jitters on the system with filters and modulators separately. The expressions for the variance of photon number fluctuation are presented in both cases. The variance of photon number fluctuation increases exponentially with the distance. Meanwhile, we figure out the variance of photon number fluctuation in the following system, which stands for the energy fluctuation:

If we only take in account the action of filter , it shows that the variances of photon number fluctuation are much relative to propagation rate, distance between amplifiers, and bandwidth of the filter . High transmission rate , long repeat distance enlarge the energy jitters . The wide filter bandwidth reduces the energy jitters. Furthermore, if the bandwidth of filter is wide enough, the transmission rate and the reshape distance will make less effects on the variance of photon number fluctuation.

Then we give the numerical results of the system on the modulator action. It is noticeable that the amplify space in the line affects energy jitters lightly. Only the high speed leads of the system to obvious energy jitters. Comparing action between the filter and the modulator , we find that there exists a critical distance in this kind of soliton transmission. Over that point the variance of photon number fluctuation increases rapidly.

In the earlier paper[3] , we learned that the variance of time fluctuation inverses to the filter bandwidth . How to solve this dilemma is the last problem we discuss in our paper. We derive the simplified expression of the energy jitters and the time jitters on the basis of engineer consideration, and work out how to choose the optimum system parameters of such soliton system , which may be useful for the design of the soliton transmission system.

II. Couple quantum equations describing the perturbation parameters

Mecozzi had given the linearized NLSE perturbed by modulator, filter and noise[3] as

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \Delta u + j(-D p^2 + D / \tau^2) \Delta u \\ &= -j(D \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \Delta u + 2r^2 \delta |U_0|^2 \Delta u + r^2 \delta U_0^2 \Delta u^*) \\ &+ \Delta g U_0 - \frac{\mu}{2} \omega_m^2 [(t-T)^2 + 2(t-T)T + T^2] U_0 \\ &+ \frac{1}{\Omega_f^2 l} (\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - 2j p \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - p^2) U_0 + S(z, t) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where the explain for the parameters is the same as Mecozzi. Here we set out our analysis from Eq(1), while taking the assumption :

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta u &= \Delta n(z) f_n(z) + \Delta \theta(z) f_\theta(z) + \Delta p(z) f_p(z) \\ &+ \Delta T(z) f_T(z) + \Delta u_c \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

among : Δn , $\Delta \theta$, Δp , ΔT are four perturbation parameters of soliton pulse, f_n , f_θ , f_p , f_T are the solution of eq(1) without the noise, and eq(1) has adjoint solution ζ_i , in the sense of :

$$\text{Re} \int \zeta_i^* f_j dt = \delta_{ij}, i, j = n, \theta, p, T \quad (3)$$

meanwhile , the continue part Δu_c is also orthogonal to the adjoint function ζ_i . One may find the solution of perturbation parameter Δn , $\Delta \theta$, Δp , ΔT by projecting out their functional dependence via the adjoint function. All the calculations is vigorous approach to the first order in the perturbation.

So we introduce expansion (2) into eq(1), and take a series of mathematical operation, then get the following couple equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \Delta n(z) &= 2 \Delta g \Delta n(z) - \frac{1}{12} \tau^2 \pi^2 \mu \omega_m^2 \Delta n(z) \\ &\quad - \mu \omega_m^2 \Delta T^2(z) \Delta n(z) - \frac{2}{3 \Omega_f^2 l \tau^2} \Delta n(z) \\ &\quad - \frac{2}{\Omega_f^2 l} \Delta n(z) \Delta p(z) + S_n(z) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \Delta \theta(z) &= \Delta n(z) \frac{2D}{n \tau^2} + S_\theta(z) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \Delta p(z) &= -\frac{4}{3 \Omega_f^2 l \tau^2} \Delta p(z) + S_p(z) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \Delta T(z) &= -2D \Delta p(z) - \frac{1}{6} \tau^2 \pi^2 \mu \omega_m^2 \Delta T(z) + S_T(z) \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

where :

$$S_i(z) = \text{Re} \int S(z, t) \zeta_i(t) dt \quad (5)$$

The last two equations are the same as Mecozzi.

From the first equation of coupled eqs.(4) , if we let

$$\Delta g = \frac{1}{24} \tau^2 \pi^2 \mu \omega_m^2 + \frac{1}{3 \Omega_f^2 l \tau^2} \quad (6)$$

thus, the first equation is simplified as:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \Delta n(z) &= -\mu \omega_m^2 \Delta T^2(z) \Delta n(z) \\ &\quad - \frac{2}{\Omega_f^2 l} \Delta n(z) \Delta p(z) + S_n(z) \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

Δg is named as excess gain. The narrower filter bandwidth, the deeper modulator density, the more excess gain. In the calculation of BER, we get the ASE noise spectrum

$$N = \alpha \beta h \nu F(G), G = \exp\{(a + \Delta g) L_a\} \quad (8)$$

which is the main reason why the employing of filter sometimes may destroy the BER.

III. Solution of energy perturbation parameter Δn .

In a uniform fiber, whose loss is uniformly compensated by gain, the noise source $S(z, t)$ is delta function-correlated in space, and its spectrum is white, such that:

$$\langle S^*(z, t) S(z', t) \rangle = 2 \Gamma \delta(t' - t) \delta(z' - z) \quad (9)$$

(1) filter control

For simplicity, we discuss the two control technology respectively. First we address the variance of energy jitters inserting filter. We set $\mu \omega_m^2 = 0$, so the eq. (4) can be written as:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \Delta n(z) &= -\frac{2}{\Omega_f^2 l} \Delta n(z) \Delta p(z) + S_n(z) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \Delta p(z) &= -\frac{4}{3 \Omega_f^2 l \tau^2} \Delta p(z) + S_p(z) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \Delta T(z) &= -2D \Delta p(z) + S_T(z) \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

The filter acts as a restoring force to reduce the fluctuation of momentum, and indirectly compresses the timing jitters. Applying the theory of stochastic differential equation, we can derive the variance of Δn :

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_n^2 &= 2 \times \left(\frac{2}{\Omega_f^2 l} \right)^2 z_p^4 N_p^2 \left(\frac{2}{3} e^{\frac{z}{z_p}} - 1 + \frac{1}{3} e^{-\frac{2z}{z_p}} \right)^2 \\ &\quad + N_n \left(e^{\frac{2z}{z_p}} - 1 \right) z_p \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

where $N_n = 2 \Gamma f 2 r^2 n$.

(2)modulator control

The simple coupled equations is as following:

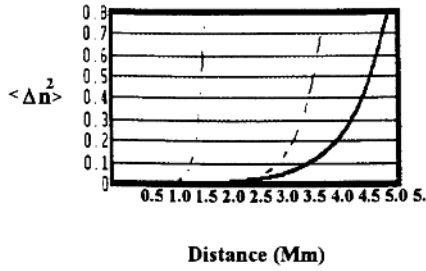


Figure 1.a

Fig. 1.a The variance of the photon number fluctuations along distance versus transmission rate R for filter case.

———— R=10 Gbit/s Za=50 km
 ----- R=20 Gbit/s Za=30 km
 R=40 Gbit/s Za=10 km

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \Delta n(z) &= -\mu \omega_m^2 \Delta T^2(z) \Delta n(z) + S_n(z) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \Delta p(z) &= S_p(z) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \Delta T(z) &= -2D \Delta p(z) - \frac{1}{6} \tau^2 \pi^2 \mu \omega_m^2 \Delta T(z) + S_T(z)\end{aligned}\quad (12)$$

The restore force leaded by modulator can directly play on the timing jitters, so the improvement of timing jitters after employing modulator is better than filter.

On the other hand, we get the approximately expression of variance of energy jitters in this case:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_n^2 &= (\mu \omega_m^2 r^2 n)^2 [(2D)^2 N_p 2 Z_m^2]^2 \\ &\quad \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{z}{Z_m}} - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{3}{8} e^{-\frac{2z}{Z_m}} \right)^2 \\ &\quad + N_n (e^{\frac{z}{Z_m}} - 1) z_p\end{aligned}\quad (13)$$

Since the expressions are too complex, we will discuss relation between energy jitters

and parameter of control technology through the numerical results.

IV. Numerical results

First, we give the system parameters we used.

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda &= 155 \text{ } \mu\text{m}, D = 1.0 \text{ ps}/(\text{nm} \cdot \text{km}), \\ \Gamma &= 0.055 \text{ km}^{-1} (0.25 \text{ dB/km}), R = 10 \text{ Gbit/s}, \\ \tau &= 1/5R, n_2 = 3.2 \times 10^{-20} (\text{m}^2/\text{W}), Z_a = 50 \text{ km}\end{aligned}$$

Like part III, we discuss the result in two cases. Additionally, we normalized the energy jitters to the soliton pulse energy.

(1) filter control

Fig.1 show the energy jitters are influenced greatly by the bit rate, amplify space and filter bandwidth.

In fig 1.a, it demonstrated the ultrahigh signal rate lead to serious energy jitters.

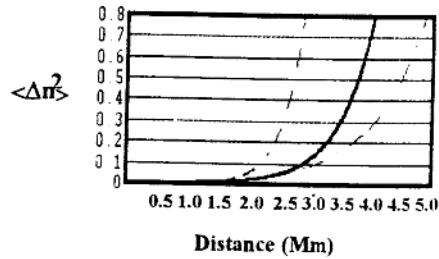


Figure 1.b

Fig. 1.b The variance of the photon number fluctuations along distance versus repeat space Za for filter case.

———— R=10 Gbit/s Za=50 km
 ----- R=10 Gbit/s Za=30 km
 R=10 Gbit/s Za=80 km

Fig 1.b describes the shorter amplify space the worse energy jitters.

From Fig 1.c, we can easy drive the conclusion as part three, the narrower filter bandwidth give raise of the energy jitters

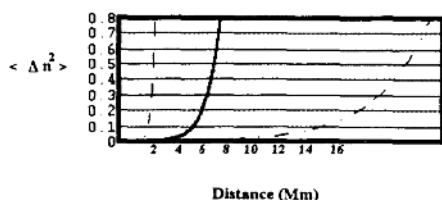
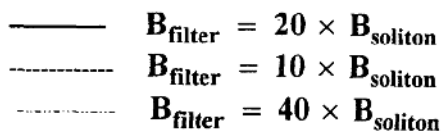


Figure 1.c

Fig. 1.c The variance of the photon number fluctuations along distance versus filter bandwidth for filter case.



seriously.

(2) modulator control

we only give the result of ultrahigh soliton system , since the action of modulator in such system can be demonstrated obviously. (Fig.2)

V. Conclusion

We derived couple equations about the perturbation parameters of soliton, then solve the energy jitters in the first order perturbation. The numerical results demonstrate our formula coincide the experiment phenomena.

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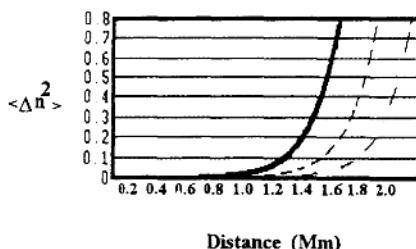


Figure 2.

Fig. 2 The variance of the photon number fluctuations along distance versus transmission rate for modulator case.

