

## Course Project

### Erbium Doped Fiber Amplifier Modelling

Optical fiber amplifiers are dominating the loss compensation in fiber-optic communication systems, especially the erbium-doped types for communication spectrum based on silica fibers. It's required to develop a comprehensive Simulink model as shown in Fig.1 for erbium doped fiber amplifiers (EDFAs) operating under **static condition**.

#### System components:

##### A. Input signal streams:

- Signal streams in EDFA simulator are not defined during the simulation; the EDFA simulator assumes the average signal power.
- The system operates in C-band that has wavelength window 1525–1565 nm and uses 100 GHz optical frequency spacing between light wave carriers.

##### B. Pump power:

- Assume forward pumping.

##### C. EDF:

- Er-doped fiber can be modeled as a two-level gain medium if a homogenous broadening system is assumed, the rate equations of the upper population ( $N_2$ ) and lower population ( $N_1$ ) for  $k$  optical light beams, **including the pump and signals wavelengths**, are given by the following:

$$\frac{dN_2(z, t)}{dt} = \sum_k \frac{\lambda_k \Gamma_k \sigma_a(\lambda_k)}{A_c h c} P_k(z, t) N_1(z, t) - \sum_k \frac{\lambda_k \Gamma_k \sigma_e(\lambda_k)}{A_c h c} P_k(z, t) N_2(z, t) - \frac{1}{\tau} N_2(z, t)$$
$$N_1(z, t) + N_2(z, t) = N_T \quad (1)$$

Where  $\lambda_k$  is the wavelength of  $k$ th-light, and  $P_k$  is the power of the  $k$ th-light. The absorption and emission cross-sections of the  $k$ th-light are  $\sigma_a(\lambda_k)$  and  $\sigma_e(\lambda_k)$ , respectively.  $N_t$  is the total doping concentration of the  $Er^{+3}$ -ions.  $\Gamma_k$  is the confinement factor of the  $k$ th-light, and  $A_c$  is the core (doping) area.

- In CW operation, the forward propagation equation for the  $k$ th-light along the  $Er^{+3}$ -doped fiber at steady state is given as:

$$\frac{dP_k(z)}{dz} = \Gamma_k (\sigma_e(\lambda_k) N_2(z) - \sigma_a(\lambda_k) N_1(z)) P_k(z) + \Gamma_k \sigma_e(\lambda_k) N_2(z) \frac{2hc^2 \Delta\lambda_n}{\lambda_k} \quad (2)$$

where  $\Delta\lambda_n$  is the noise bandwidth, in which its value is given as 0.1 nm and the last term on the right-hand side represents ASE noise.

- It's required to calculate  $N_2(z)$  at steady state condition from (1) (put  $\frac{dN_2(z, t)}{dt} = 0$ ) then use it to calculate power evolution across  $z$  by solving the differential equation (2).
- The gain characteristic depends on the absorption and emission factors at different wavelengths. Absorption and emission characteristics cross sections should be extracted at each wavelength from the curves in literature or in the course slides using **WebPlotDigitizer**.

### Input parameters:

Parameter	Symbol	Value
Core radius of EDF	$r$	$5\mu m$ at 1550nm
Pump Overlap factor	$\Gamma_p$	0.4
Signal Overlap factor	$\Gamma_s$	0.8
Ion density of EDF	$N$	$1 * 10^{19} cm^{-3}$
Fiber length	$L$	$1 \rightarrow 50 m$ (you will calculate optimum)
Emission and absorption cross sections	$\sigma_{em}, \sigma_{abs}$	Extracted from curves
Input pump power	$P_p$	$0.5 W \rightarrow$ while sweeping (0.1: 1) W
Input pump wavelength	$\lambda_p$	1480 nm
Input signal power	$P_{sin}$	0 dBm $\rightarrow$ while sweeping (−40: 10) dBm
Input signal wavelength	$\lambda_s$	C band: 1525 $\rightarrow$ 1565 nm
Spontaneous emission life time	$\tau$	10 ms
Noise bandwidth	$\Delta\lambda_n$	0.1nm

### Useful Matlab functions:

- ODE45

### Deliverables:

1. A pdf document containing your Matlab model in details and the flowing (7) plots extracted from simulation with comments:
  - a) The absorption and emission cross section as extracted from slides using plot digitizer.
  - b)  $P_p$  and  $P_{sout}$  vs position in the fiber (z) at certain wavelength: 1550nm.
  - c) Gain vs fiber length at different pump powers: calculate the optimum length at 0.5W pump power.
  - d)  $P_{sout}$  vs  $P_{sin}$  on a log scale figure at the optimum fiber length, compare the saturation input power to theoretical.
  - e) Gain vs  $P_{sin}$  on a log scale figure at the optimum fiber length, compare the saturation input power to theoretical.
  - f) Gain vs  $\lambda$  at certain pump power and input power at all wavelengths.
  - g)  $P_{sout}$  with ASE noise vs wavelength on a log scale figure with input power at 1550nm.

Hint: When calculating ASE noise and plotting across wavelength use the noise bandwidth (0.1nm) as your increment step in wavelength vector.
2. The simulation file (.m) zipped with the report.
3. Include a cover page with the group full names (in Arabic).

### Delivery rules:

- It's a group project, each group should be (5-6) students.
- Deadline date is on **29/12/2017**.
- The report should be delivered as a soft copy to [amr.ghoname.teaching@gmail.com](mailto:amr.ghoname.teaching@gmail.com) with the following subject "**Optical Communication Project**".
- No Late reports after deadline are accepted.
- A reasonable load of the project marks will be on the neatness and clearness of the graphs.
- Copied or similar reports will receive ZERO marks!