

$$1. B \geq (2\Delta f) \log M, B \geq \left(\frac{\Delta f}{2}\right) SNR, SNR \geq dB.$$

$$2) \text{光纤} \cdot \text{临界角 } \theta_c: \sin \theta_c = n_2/n_1, \text{ 数值孔径 } NA = n_2 \sin \theta_c = \sqrt{n_1^2 - n_2^2} = n_1 \sqrt{2\Delta}, \Delta = \frac{n_1^2 - n_2^2}{2n_1^2} \approx \frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1}$$

$$\text{色散(传播延时差)}: AT = \frac{L}{c} \frac{n_2^2}{n_1^2} \Delta = \frac{L}{c} \frac{NA^2}{n_2^2}, AT < \frac{1}{BL} \text{ 容量距离} \Rightarrow BL < \frac{n_2 c}{n_1 \Delta} = 2C \frac{n_2}{NA^2}.$$

$$\text{多模光纤可传模式数量} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\text{光纤芯径} \times NA \times \pi}{\text{光波长}} \right), \text{ 梯度光纤} = AT = \frac{n_1 \Delta^2}{8CL}, BL < \frac{8C}{n_1 \Delta^2}$$

2. 光纤 \rightarrow 单模光纤

$$\text{单模条件: } V = k_0 a \sqrt{n_1^2 - n_2^2} = k_0 a n_1 \sqrt{2\Delta} < 2.4048, k_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_c}, (HE_{11}, LP_{01}), V \Rightarrow \text{归一化频率}.$$

$$\text{截止波长: } \lambda_c = \frac{2\pi a \sqrt{n_1^2 - n_2^2}}{2.4048} = \frac{2\pi a n_1 \sqrt{2\Delta}}{2.4048}, V_c = 2.4048.$$

$$\text{模场直径} = \frac{W}{2} = 0.65 + 1.619 V^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 2.879 V^{-6}, (1.12 < V < 2.4). \text{ 高斯场} = \psi_g = \psi_0 e^{-\frac{r^2}{2w^2}}$$

$$\text{光纤有效面积} = A_{eff} = \pi W^2, \text{ 全宽度} 2W$$

$$\text{纤芯内模式功率占比} = T = 1 - e^{-\frac{2\alpha^2}{w^2}} = 1 - e^{-\frac{(2a)^2}{2w^2}}, (\text{单模光纤限制因子}).$$

\Rightarrow 已知 V, a , 可求出 W , 进而求 T .

2. 光纤 \rightarrow 传输理论与信号损伤

$$\text{损耗系数} \alpha = 2(\text{dB/km}) = \frac{10}{L} \lg \frac{P_{in}}{P_{out}}, \Delta P = \frac{2\alpha B}{4.34}, 4.34 = \frac{10}{\ln 10}.$$

$$\text{色散, 粗速度 } v_p = \frac{d\omega}{dp}, \text{ 群速度 } v_g = \frac{dw}{dp}, \text{ 群速延 } T(w) = \frac{L}{v_g} = \frac{dp}{dw} \cdot L = \beta_2 L.$$

$$\text{光脉冲展宽} = AT = \frac{d\tau}{dw} \cdot \Delta w = -\frac{2\pi c}{\lambda^2} \beta_2 \cdot L \cdot \Delta \lambda = D L \Delta \lambda$$

$$\text{群速度色散} \beta_2 = \frac{d^2 p}{dw^2} (\text{ps}^2/\text{km}), \text{ 色散 } D = -\frac{2\pi c}{\lambda^2} \beta_2 (\text{ps}/\text{nm} \cdot \text{km}).$$

$$[\text{阶跃型光纤中的模式色散}] = \frac{AT}{L} = \frac{n_1}{c} \left(\frac{1}{\sin \theta_c} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{c} \frac{n_1^2}{n_2^2} \Delta.$$

$$[渐变型光纤中的模式色散] = \frac{AT}{L} = n_1 \frac{\Delta^2}{8c}.$$

$$\text{材料色散} = D_m(\lambda) = \frac{\lambda}{c} \frac{d^2 n}{d \lambda^2}, n \rightarrow \text{材料折射率} \Rightarrow \text{脉冲展宽} \tau_m(\lambda) = D_m(\lambda) \cdot 4\lambda \cdot L.$$

$$\text{波导色散} = D_w(\lambda) = -\frac{n-1}{c} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} \left| \lambda \frac{d^2(v_b)}{dv^2} \right|, V \rightarrow \text{归一化频率} \Rightarrow \text{脉冲展宽} = \tau_w(\lambda) = D_w(\lambda) \cdot 4\lambda \cdot L.$$

$$\text{偏振膜色散(PMD)} = \Delta \tau = \left| \frac{L}{v_{g,x}} - \frac{L}{v_{g,y}} \right| = L |\beta_{px} - \beta_{py}| = L (A \beta_1).$$

$$\text{光纤总色散(多模)} \tau = \sqrt{\tau_m^2 + (\tau_w + \tau_{polar})^2}, (\text{单模}) \tau = \tau_m + \tau_w.$$

高斯输入脉冲 - 脉冲功率半强度 $\frac{1}{2}$ 半宽度 T_0 .

$$\text{脉冲功率半极值全宽 / 半高全宽 (FWHM)} \tau_{FWHM} = 2\sqrt{\ln 2} T_0 = 1.665 T_0.$$

经光纤传输后输出脉宽(半强度半宽) τ_1 :

$$\frac{\tau_1}{T_0} = \left[\left(1 + \frac{C \beta_2 Z}{T_0} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\beta_2 Z}{T_0^2} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left[\left(1 + \frac{C^2}{L_0} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{Z}{L_0} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}, L_0 = \frac{T_0^2}{|\beta_2|} \Rightarrow \frac{\tau_1}{T_0} = \left[1 + \left(\frac{Z}{L_0} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{输入脉冲啁啾} = \delta w = -\frac{d\tau}{dT} = -\frac{d}{dT} \left[-\frac{C \beta_2 Z}{2} \left(\frac{Z}{T_0} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{C}{T_0^2} Z.$$

$$\text{传输后啁啾} = \delta w = \frac{d\tau}{dT} = \frac{(CT_0^2 + \beta_2 Z + C^2 \beta_2 Z) T}{(T_0^2 + C \beta_2 Z)^2 + (\beta_2 Z)^2}, C=0 \text{ 时} \delta w = \frac{\beta_2 Z T}{T_0^4 + \beta_2^2 Z^2} = \frac{\text{sgn}(\beta_2) \left(\frac{Z}{L_0} \right)}{1 + \left(\frac{Z}{L_0} \right)^2} \cdot \frac{T}{T_0^2}$$

$C \neq 0$ 时 $\delta w = \begin{cases} \beta_2 C > 0, \text{ 脉冲展宽} \\ \beta_2 C < 0, \text{ 缩窄后展宽} \end{cases}$

$$\text{窄化后展宽} Z_{min} = \frac{C}{4\pi C^2 + 1} L_0, \tau_1^{min} = \frac{T_0}{(1+C)^{\frac{1}{2}}}.$$

$$\text{均方根脉宽} (\tau_{rms}) = \frac{\delta_1}{\delta_0} = \left[\left(1 + \frac{C \beta_2 Z}{2\delta_0^2} \right)^2 + (1 + 4\delta_0^2 \delta_1^2) \left(\frac{\beta_2 Z}{2\delta_0^2} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}, \text{ 高斯脉冲} \delta_0 = \frac{T_0}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{光纤色散对系统限制} = S < \frac{\varepsilon}{B}$$

$$\text{窄光源谱宽(忽略 } \delta_{\text{w}} \text{)} = B^2 L < \frac{\varepsilon^2}{1 \beta_2} = \frac{2\pi c \varepsilon^2}{\lambda^2 |D|}. (\text{无啁啾脉冲时 } C=0).$$

$$\text{宽光源谱宽} = \delta_1 = \sqrt{\delta_0^2 + \delta_D^2} = \sqrt{\delta_0^2 + (|D|L\delta_\lambda)^2} < \frac{\varepsilon}{B}.$$

$$\text{对窄输入脉宽} (\delta_0 \approx 0) = \delta_1 = |D|L\delta_\lambda < \frac{\varepsilon}{B} \cdot BL < \frac{\varepsilon}{|D|S_\lambda}.$$

(非线性效应)有效长度 $L_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1 - e^{-\alpha L}}{\alpha}$. L 很大时 $L_{\text{eff}} \approx \frac{1}{\alpha}$. 注意单位为 neper.

$$\text{有效面积} = A_{\text{eff}} = \pi W^2. \rightarrow g_B P_{\text{th}} L_{\text{eff}} / A_{\text{eff}} \approx 21$$

$$\text{受激布里渊散射(SBS)} = \text{功率阈值 } P_{\text{th}} \approx \frac{2I_b A_{\text{eff}}}{g_B L_{\text{eff}}} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta f_{\text{source}}}{\Delta f_B} \right) \text{ mw}$$

$$\text{受激拉曼散射(SRS)} = \text{功率阈值 } P_{\text{th}} \approx \frac{16 b A_{\text{eff}}}{g_R L_{\text{eff}}}.$$

$$\text{SRS 对系统限制} = P_{\text{total}} B_{\text{nom}} L_{\text{eff}} < 40000 \text{ mw}. B_{\text{nom}} = (n) \Delta \lambda. P_{\text{total}} = n P.$$

$$\text{自相位调制(SPM)} = \text{相位调制导致频率啁啾} \Delta V_{\text{SPM}} = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d\psi}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{L_{\text{eff}}}{L_{NL}} \cdot \frac{dP(0,t)}{dt}.$$

$$\tilde{P}(0,t) = \frac{P(0,t)}{P_0} \text{ 归一化光强脉冲}. L_{NL} = \frac{1}{\gamma P_0}, \gamma = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{n_2}{A_{\text{eff}}} \text{ 非线性系数}.$$

$$\text{互相位调制(XPM)} = (W_1, W_2 \text{ 信道}) \text{ 位移} = \phi_i = k_{01}L + k_{02} \frac{L_{\text{eff}}}{A_{\text{eff}}} (P_1 + 2P_2).$$

$$\text{XPM 导致频率调制} = \Delta \omega_{1,\text{XPM}} = -2 \frac{n_2 L_{\text{eff}}}{A_{\text{eff}}} \cdot \frac{dP_2}{dt}.$$

$$\text{走离长度} = L_W = \frac{T_0}{|\beta_{11} - \beta_{12}|} \approx \frac{T_0}{|\beta_2 (W_1 - W_2)|}. \beta_2 \text{ 光纤色散}, W_1, W_2 \text{ 信道中心频率}.$$

$$\text{自相位调制引起的非线性相移} = \phi_{NL} = \gamma P_{\text{in}} L_{\text{eff}}. \text{ 若忽略损耗则 } L_{\text{eff}} = L. \gamma = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{n_2}{A_{\text{eff}}}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{求最大频移} \max(\Delta V_{\text{SPM}}) = P(0,t) = P_0 \exp(-\frac{t^2}{T_0^2}). \frac{dP(0,t)}{dt} = -\frac{2t}{T_0} \exp(-\frac{t^2}{T_0^2}).$$

$$\Delta V_{\text{SPM}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{L_{\text{eff}}}{L_{NL}} \right) \left(\frac{2t}{T_0^2} \right) \exp\left[-\frac{t^2}{T_0^2}\right]. \text{ 由 } \frac{dV_{\text{SPM}}}{dt} = 0 \text{ 得 } t = \frac{T_0}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

3. 光源-物理基础

$$\text{自发辐射跃迁几率} = R_{\text{spont}} = AN_2. A \text{ 爱因斯坦系数}, N_2 \text{ 激发态原子密度} (\rightarrow N_1).$$

$$\text{受激辐射跃迁几率} = R_{\text{stim}} = BN_2 P_{\text{ph}}. B \text{ 爱因斯坦系数}, P_{\text{ph}} \text{ 辐射能量密度}, N_2.$$

$$\text{受激吸收} \sim \sim \sim = R_{\text{abs}} = B' N_1 P_{\text{ph}}. N_1 \text{ 基态原子密度}.$$

3. 光源-激光器工作特性(LD)

$$\text{速率方程} = \frac{dP}{dt} = GP + R_{\text{sp}} - \frac{P}{T_p}. \frac{dN}{dt} = \frac{1}{q} - \frac{N}{T_c} - GP. G \text{ 净受激辐射速率}, P \text{ 光功率}.$$

$$\text{其中 } G = G_N(N - N_0). R_{\text{sp}} = n_{\text{sp}} G. T_p^{-1} = \nu g (\alpha_{\text{mir}} + \alpha_{\text{int}}). n_{\text{sp}} \approx 2$$

$$G T_p < 1 \text{ 时}, P=0: \text{电离阈值 } N_{\text{th}} = N_0 + \frac{G}{G_N} = N_0 + \frac{1}{G_N T_p}, (G T_p = 1).$$

$$\text{电流阈值 } I_{\text{th}} = \frac{q N_{\text{th}}}{T_c} = \frac{q}{T_c} \left(N_0 + \frac{1}{G_N T_p} \right)$$

$$\text{辐射功率} = P_e = \frac{h \nu}{2q} \frac{\eta_{\text{int}} \alpha_{\text{mir}}}{\alpha_{\text{mir}} + \alpha_{\text{int}}} (I - I_{\text{th}}). \text{ 内量子效率} \eta_{\text{int}} = \frac{P_e / h \nu}{I / e} \rightarrow \text{微分量效率}.$$

$$I > I_{\text{th}} \text{ 时}, P = \frac{I_p}{q} (I - I_{\text{th}}). P_e = \frac{1}{2} (\nu g \alpha_{\text{mir}}) h \nu P. \text{ 余量子效率} \eta_d = \frac{\eta_{\text{int}} \alpha_{\text{mir}}}{\alpha_{\text{mir}} + \alpha_{\text{int}}} \cdot \frac{dP_e}{dI} = \frac{h \nu}{2q} \eta_d.$$

$$\text{外量子效率} \eta_{\text{ext}} = \eta_d (1 - \frac{I_{\text{th}}}{I}). \text{ 总量子效率} (\text{插损效率}) = \eta_{\text{tot}} = \frac{2P_e}{V_0 I} = \frac{h \nu}{q V_0} \eta_{\text{ext}} \approx \frac{E_g}{q V_0} \eta_{\text{ext}}$$

$$P_e = \frac{1}{2} \frac{c}{h \nu} \alpha_{\text{mir}} h \frac{c}{\lambda} P. I = \frac{h}{2\pi}$$

$$LD 的 P-I 特性: P = \frac{q}{\eta_{ext}} (I - I_{th}), \eta_{ext} = \frac{dP}{dI}, \frac{q}{h\nu}$$

$$\text{温度特性: } I_{th} = I_0 e^{\frac{T}{T_0}}, T_0 \rightarrow \text{激光器的特征温度.}$$

4. 光接收机—光电检测器.

电子扩散长度 $L_n = (D_n T_n)^{1/2}$. D_n 扩散系数, T_n 电子寿命.

空穴扩散长度 $L_p = (D_p T_p)^{1/2}$. D_p 扩散系数, T_p 空穴寿命.

光在耗尽区经过距离 x 后被吸收的功率 $P(x) = P_0 (1 - e^{-\alpha_s(\lambda)x})$. $\alpha_s(\lambda) \Rightarrow$ 材料对波长 λ 吸收系数.
 P_0 入射光功率. $P_0 e^{-\alpha_s(\lambda)x}$ 损耗功率.

(光二极管) PIN.

$$\text{截止波长 } \lambda_c = \frac{hc}{E_g}, E_g: \text{带隙能量}, \lambda < \lambda_c$$

初级光电流 $I_p = P_{in} (1 - R_f) (1 - e^{-\alpha_s(\lambda)W}) \cdot \frac{q}{h\nu}$. $R_f \Rightarrow$ 极管入射表面反射系数, W 耗尽层宽度

$$\text{量子效率} \eta = \frac{I_p/q}{P_{in}/h\nu} = \frac{I_p h c}{P_{in} q \lambda} = (1 - R_f) (1 - e^{-\alpha_s(\lambda)W}).$$

$$\text{响应度} R_d = \frac{I_p}{P_{in}} = \frac{\eta q}{h\nu} (\text{A/W}), I_p = R_d P_{in}, R_d \approx \frac{\eta \lambda}{1.2q} (\lambda \text{单应} \mu\text{m}).$$

(雪崩二极管) APD.

$$\text{倍增因子} M = \frac{I_M}{I_p} = \frac{1}{1 - (V/V_B)^n}, V: \text{反向偏压}, V_B: \text{二极管击穿电压}.$$

$$\text{响应度} R_d \cdot APD = R_d \cdot PIN \cdot M, I_M = I_{PIN} \cdot M, R_d \cdot APD \approx M \frac{\eta \lambda}{1.2q}, \lambda \Rightarrow \mu\text{m}.$$

(噪声来源).

输出端信号噪声: 光电流信号功率

输出端噪声: 光检测器噪声功率 + 放大器噪声功率.

$$\text{初级光电流} i_{ph(t)} = \frac{\eta q}{h\nu} P_{in} = I_{DC} + i_{p(t)}, I_p = \frac{\eta q}{h\nu} P_{in}$$

热噪声: PIN 均方噪声电流 $\langle i_s^2 \rangle = \langle i_{p(t)}^2 \rangle$. APD 均方噪声电流 $\langle i_s^2 \rangle = \langle i_{p(t)}^2 \rangle M^2$.

量子噪声: 量子噪声均方根电流 $\langle i_Q^2 \rangle = (2q I_p B) M^2 F(M) \Rightarrow APD, \langle i_Q^2 \rangle = 2q I_p B \Rightarrow PIN$.

B \Rightarrow 接收机接收带宽. I_p : 光电流. $F(M) \approx M^2$ 雪崩过程噪声系数.

暗电流噪声: 体暗电流, $i_{DB} \Rightarrow \langle i_{DB}^2 \rangle = (2q I_{DB}) M^2 F(M) \Rightarrow APD, \langle i_{DB}^2 \rangle = 2q I_{DB} \Rightarrow PIN$.

$$I_D = I_{DB} + I_{DS}.$$

(二极管) 表面暗电流 $i_{DS} \Rightarrow \langle i_{DS}^2 \rangle = 2q I_L B \Rightarrow APD + PIN$.

$$\text{总均方噪声电流} \langle i_N^2 \rangle = \langle i_h^2 \rangle = \sigma_h^2 = \sigma_Q^2 + \sigma_{DB}^2 + \sigma_{DS}^2 = \langle i_Q^2 \rangle + \langle i_{DB}^2 \rangle + \langle i_{DS}^2 \rangle$$

$$= 2q(I_p + I_D) M^2 F(M) B + 2q I_L B, \text{ 散弹噪声 } \sigma_s^2 = 2q(I_p + I_D) B.$$

热噪声(元器件): $\langle i_T^2 \rangle = \sigma_T^2 = \frac{4k_B T}{R_L} B, T \Rightarrow \text{绝对温度}, R_L \text{负载}: T_h \text{放大倍数}, 3dB \rightarrow T_h = 2$.

$$\text{信噪比} \frac{S}{N} = \frac{S}{N} = \frac{\langle i_p^2 \rangle M^2}{2q(I_p + I_D) M^2 F(M) B + 2q I_L B + 4k_B T B / R_L} = \frac{I_p^2}{\sigma_s^2 + S_T}$$

$$R_L = \frac{1}{2\pi B C_T}$$

(光检测器带宽).

光生载流子渡越时间 $t_d = \frac{W}{v_d}$. W 耗尽层宽度, v_d 漂移速度.

检测带宽 $B = \frac{1}{2\pi R_T C_T}$. R_T 电荷电阻, C_T 光电二极管结电容与元器件输入电容之和.

4. 光接收机-光接收机的SNR

$$\text{相干检测} = P = 2A_s A_{LO}, \text{Amp} = \frac{2A_s A_{LO}}{A_s^2} = 2\sqrt{\frac{P_{LO}}{P_S}}$$

误码率=误比 \geq 半BER = $\frac{N_e}{N_t} = \frac{N_e}{B\tau}$. N_e 误判的码元数.

$$\text{BER} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{e^{-\sigma^2/2}}{\sigma}, Q = \frac{V_{th} - b_{off}}{b_{on}} = \frac{b_{on} - V_{th}}{b_{off}}, V_{th} = \frac{b_{on} + b_{off} + b_{off}\tau_{on}}{b_{off} + \tau_{on}}$$

$$\tau_{on} = \tau_{off} = \tau, b_{off} = 0, b_{on} = V \Rightarrow V_{th} = 2, P_e(\frac{V}{\sigma}) = \frac{1}{2} [1 - \operatorname{erf}(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{V}{\sigma})]. \frac{V}{\sigma} \uparrow, P_e \downarrow$$

$$\frac{V}{\sigma} \Rightarrow \text{信号电平}, Q = \frac{V}{2\sigma}$$

(附录)

$$\text{探测过程中受散弹噪声限制} = \text{SNR} = \frac{R_d R_d^2 P_{in}^2}{4k_B T F_n A_f}, \text{噪声等效功率} \text{NEP} = \frac{P_{in}}{\sqrt{A_f}}$$

$$\text{受热噪声限制} = \text{SNR} = \frac{R_d P_{in}}{2\tau A_f}$$

$$\text{热噪声对噪声功率的贡献} = \frac{\sigma_T^2}{\sigma_S^2 + \sigma_T^2}, \sigma_S^2 = 2q(I_p + I_d)A_f, \text{对零差光接收机} P_{LO} \gg P_S, I_d \ll I_p = R_d P_{LO}, \sigma_S^2 \approx 2qR_d$$

5. 光纤传输系统

$$\text{链路功率损耗} P_t = P_S - P_r = 2I_C + \alpha_f L + \text{redundance (dB)}, \text{损耗} 10 \lg \frac{P_{out}}{P_{in}} (\text{dB})$$

$P_S \Rightarrow$ 光纤入纤功率, P_r 接收机灵敏度, I_C 传播损耗, L 光纤长度, α_f 纤维成像系数.

$$\text{链路总展宽时间} t_{sys} = (t_{tx}^2 + t_{GRD}^2 + t_{mod}^2 + t_{rx}^2)^{1/2}$$

$t_{tx} \Rightarrow$ 接收机展宽时间 $t_{tx} = \frac{0.75}{B_{rx}}$, B_{rx} 接收机3dB带宽(Hz) \rightarrow 上升时间, $t_{tx}(s)$.

群速色散展宽时间 $t_{GRD} = 1/D L \tau_A$, D 平均色散系数, L 光纤长度, τ_A 源半功半带宽.

多模模式色散展宽时间 $t_{mod} = \frac{4\pi D L^2}{B_0}$, B_0 (MHz) 1公里光纤带宽, t_{mod} (ns).

$$\text{允许的展宽} = \tau = \frac{0.7}{B_{NRZ}} = \frac{0.75}{B_{rz}}$$

$$\text{对渐变折射光纤} = \tau_{mod} = \frac{n_1 \Delta^2}{8c} L$$

6. 光放大器-半导体光放大器(SOA)

$$\text{SOA有源区末端处增益系数} = g(z) = \frac{g_0}{1 + P_{sig}(z)/P_{sat}}, g_0 \Rightarrow \text{无输入时最大增益系数}$$

$P_{sig}(z) \Rightarrow$ 末端信号光功率, $P_{sat} \Rightarrow$ 放大器增益饱和时的输入光功率, g_{sat} 增益饱和

长度L内光信号功率增量 = $dP_{sig} = g(z) P_{sig}(z) dz$.

$$\text{增益} G = \frac{P(L)}{P(0)} = G_0 \exp(-\frac{P_{out}-P_{in}}{P_{sat}}), P(L) = P_{out} \text{输出光功率}, P(0) = P_{in} \text{输入光功率}, (\text{超线性})$$

$G_0 = \exp(g_0 L)$ 饱和增益系数, L 有源区长度. $\Rightarrow G, G_0$ 单位不是dB.

$P_{sat} \Rightarrow$ 从最大增益 G_0 下降到 $(G_0 - 3\text{dB})$ 时的输入光功率.

$$\text{SOA增益} = G(w) = \exp(g(w)L), g(w) = \frac{g_0}{1 + ((w-w_0)^2 T_z^2 + P/P_S)}, w = w_0 \text{时}, g(w) \text{取最大值 } g(w_0)$$

半高全宽($\frac{1}{2}g(w_0)$ 处的带宽) = $\Delta w_g = \frac{\pi}{T_z}, \Delta v_g = \frac{\Delta w_g}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi T_z} \Rightarrow$ 增益系数 $g(v)$ 的3dB带宽.

$$\text{SOA增益带宽} = \Delta v_A = \Delta v_g \left[\frac{\ln 2}{\ln(G_0/2)} \right]^{1/2}$$

6. 光放大器-掺铒光纤放大器(EDFA).

$$P_{S,out} \leq P_{S,in} + \frac{\lambda_P}{\lambda_S} P_{p,in}, P_{S,in} \Rightarrow \text{EDFA输入光功率}, P_{S,out} \Rightarrow \text{EDFA输出光功率}, P_{p,in} \Rightarrow \text{注入的泵浦能量}.$$

$$\text{功率转换效率} = \text{PCE} = \frac{P_{S,out} - P_{S,in}}{P_{p,in}} \approx \frac{P_{S,out}}{P_{p,in}} = \frac{\lambda_P}{\lambda_S} = \frac{V_S}{V_P} (P_{S,in} \approx 0), \leq 1$$

$$\text{若无自发辐射} = P_{s,out} \leq P_{s,in} + \frac{\lambda p}{\lambda s} \cdot P_{p,in}$$

$$\text{增益 } G = \frac{P_{s,out}}{P_{s,in}} \leq 1 + \frac{\lambda p}{\lambda s} \cdot \frac{P_{p,in}}{P_{s,in}}. \quad P_{s,in} \gg \frac{\lambda p}{\lambda s} \cdot P_{p,in} \text{ 时}, G \approx 1. \quad P_{s,out}, P_{s,in} \rightarrow \text{mW.}$$

$$\text{长为 } L \text{ 的EDFA最大增益 } G_{max} = e^{P_{0,L}}. \Rightarrow G \leq \min \left\{ e^{P_{0,L}}, 1 + \frac{\lambda p}{\lambda s} \cdot \frac{P_{p,in}}{P_{s,in}} \right\}.$$

6. 光放大器-拉曼光纤放大器(FRA)

$$\text{输出信号功率} = P_s(L) = P_s(0) \exp(g_R P_0 L_{eff}/\alpha_p - \alpha_s L). \quad \alpha_p = A_{eff} = \text{有效模场面积.}$$

$g_R \Rightarrow \text{拉曼增益系数 m/W.}$

$$\text{拉曼放大器增益} = G_A = \frac{P_s(L)}{P_s(0) \exp(-\alpha_s L)} = \exp(g_R L). \quad \text{因 } P_s(0) \text{ 入纤功率. 小信号忽略吸收损耗.}$$

$$\text{小信号增益系数} = g_o = g_R \left(\frac{P_0}{\alpha_p} \right) \left(\frac{L_{eff}}{L} \right) \approx \frac{g_R P_0}{\alpha_p \alpha_p L}. \Rightarrow e^{g_o L} P_s(0) = P_s(L). \quad L_{eff} = \underbrace{\frac{1 - \exp(-\alpha_s L)}{\alpha_s}}_{\approx \frac{1}{\alpha_s}}$$

6. 光放大器-放大器噪声.

$$i_{pd} = R_p P_{opt} \propto (E_s + E_n)^2 = E_s^2 + E_n^2 + 2E_s E_n. \quad \text{噪声系数} F_n = \frac{(SNR)_{in}}{(SNR)_{out}}.$$

$$\text{放大器} = \text{量测噪声极限 } \Omega_s^2 = 2q(R_d P_{in}) \Delta f. \quad \text{信噪比 } (SNR)_{in} = \frac{\langle I \rangle^2}{\sigma_s^2} = \frac{(R_d P_{in})^2}{2q(R_d P_{in}) \Delta f} = \frac{P_{in}}{2h\nu \Delta f}.$$

$$\text{放大器} = \sigma^2 = 2q(R_d G P_{in}) \Delta f + 4(R_d G P_{in})(R_d SASE) \Delta f. \quad (SNR)_{out} = \frac{(R_d G P_{in})^2}{\sigma^2} \approx \frac{G P_{in}}{(4SASE + 2h\nu) \Delta f}.$$

$$SASE(V) = n_{sp} h\nu_B (G-1).$$

$$F_n = \frac{(SNR)_{in}}{(SNR)_{out}} = \frac{1 + 2n_{sp}(G-1)}{G} \approx 2n_{sp}. \quad \text{粒子数反转动子} n_{sp} = \frac{n_2}{n_1} \approx 1.$$

$$F_n \geq 2 = 3dB. \quad F_{min} = 2 = 3dB.$$

$$\text{系统信噪比 (N段光纤, N+1级EDFA)} = (P_{out} e^{-\alpha L}) G + 2n_{sp}(G-1) h\nu B_0 = P_{out}$$

$$G e^{-\alpha L} = 1 \text{ 时} = P_{ASE} = 2n_{sp}(G-1) h\nu B_0 (N+1) = F_n (G-1) h\nu B_0 (N+1). \quad F_n = 2n_{sp}. \quad G = e^{\alpha L}$$

$$OSNR = \frac{P_{s,out}}{P_{ASE}} = \frac{P_{s,out}}{F_n (G-1) h\nu B_0 (N+1)}. \quad \Delta P_{s,out} = P_{s,in} \Rightarrow \text{无损耗.}$$

$$OSNR_{dB} = P_{s,out}(dB) - [F_n(dB) + G_{dB} + 10 \lg(h\nu B_0) + 10 \lg(N+1)].$$

\Rightarrow 给定噪声率 B, 中继距离配置, 求系统最大传输距离.

7. 多信道系统 WDM.

传输容量 = 单信道比特率 (B) \times 波长信道数 (N).

$$\text{色散补偿光纤 (DCF)} = \beta_{21} L_1 + \beta_{22} L_2 = D_1 L_1 + D_2 L_2 = 0.$$

$$\text{啁啾光纤光栅补偿技术: 色散} = (2n_{eff} \perp / c) / (1/\Delta \lambda_c) \text{ ps/nm}$$

受激布里渊散射限制了光纤最大入射光功率. 随入射功率增加而增加, 随光源线宽减小而减小.

受激拉曼散射限制 WDM 系统的总光功率和波长数.

自相位调制 SPM 与色散导致的啁啾是对应的正好. 色散将 SPM 产生的相位调制转化为光强度畸变大信道间隔. 大光子色散 \Rightarrow 次小 XPM. XPM 是 WDM 光纤通信中最主要限制因素,

光源 \rightarrow PN 结加正向电压. 单纵模 LD 激光 \rightarrow 边模抑制比

光检测器 \rightarrow PN 结加反向偏压. 光电二极管.

入射光功率很小时, 电路噪声(热噪声)占主要. A/D 采样, 功率较大时, 噪声由光子噪声为主. Pin 级好

③

模式分配噪声是单模光纤最重要的噪声，需使用单纵模激光器

光放大器与激光器唯一区别：光放大器没有正反馈机制

光放大器 \rightarrow PN结加正向偏压实现光放大与反转

光放大器引入ASE噪声，积累导致OSNR下降，不考虑色散（损耗限制系统）限制传输距离主要因素：

级联EDFA系统：光纤损耗不是限制因素， \Rightarrow 色散限制系统

光纤色散为线性效应，可补偿，非线性效应不可补偿

采用周期内分段补偿避免通道内非线性

采用预补偿值减低脉冲峰值功率减小非线性