



**EFFECT OF POLARIZATION DEVIATION IN OTDM  
DE-MULTIPLEXING USING NONLINEAR OPTICAL LOOP  
MIRROR**

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In partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of  
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June 2008

## DECLARATION

I do hereby declare that the work reported in this research project was exclusively carried out by me under the supervision of Dr. R. P. Thilakumara and to best of my knowledge; the work included in the thesis has not been submitted for any other academic qualification at any institution.

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*For my father, late Mr. R. A. Kovinthapillai*



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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b>	vi
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	vii
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	x
<b>ACRONYMS</b>	xi
<b>ABSTRACT</b>	xii
<b>1.0 Introduction</b>	
1.1 Background and motivation for the thesis	1
1.2 Goal of the thesis	2
1.3 Structure of the thesis	2
<b>2.0 Optical Fibers</b>	
2.1 Introduction	3
2.2 Brief History of Optical Fiber Communications	4
2.3 Advantages of using optical fiber communication	7
2.4 Single mode fibers	8
2.5 Light wave propagation in single mode fibers	11
2.6 Fiber loss	12
2.7 Nonlinear effects in optical fiber	14
2.7.1 Self Phase Modulation (SPM)	15
2.7.2 Cross Phase Modulation (XPM)	16
2.7.3 Stimulated Raman Scattering (SRS)	16
2.7.4 Stimulated Brillouin Scattering (SBS)	18
2.7.5 Four-Wave Mixing (FWM)	19
2.8 Soliton Pulse Propagation in Optical Fiber	20

<b>3.0 Optical Switching and Multiplexing Techniques</b>	
3.1 Optical Switching	24
3.2 Multiplexing Techniques	25
3.2.1 Wave Length Division Multiplexing (WDM)	26
3.2.2 Optical Time Division Multiplexing (OTDM)	27
3.2.3 Optical Code Division Multiplexing (OCDM)	30
<b>4.0 OTDM demultiplexing using Nonlinear Optical Loop Mirror</b>	
4.1 Nonlinear Optical Loop Mirror (NOLM)	31
4.2 Modeling of Nonlinear Schrodinger equations	35
4.3 Numerical modeling using Split-Step Method.	39
<b>5.0 Simulation and Results</b>	
5.1 Introduction	42
5.2 Step size for the simulation	43
5.3 Simulation of Signal and Clock Pulse with same phase angle	52
5.4 Effect of the state of polarization between the Signal and Control pulses	56
<b>6.0 Conclusion</b>	
6.1 Major Results	71
6.2 Future works	72
<b>APPENDIX A</b>	73
<b>APPENDIX B</b>	77
<b>APPENDIX C</b>	83
<b>APPENDIX D</b>	91
<b>REFERENCES</b>	92

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## LIST OF FIGURES


Figure 2.1	: Optical fiber with separate glass coating	5
Figure 2.2	: Four Wavelength Regions of Optical Fiber	6
Figure 2.3	: Birefringence of an optical fiber has the effect of slowing down the polarization component along the slow axis with the higher refractive index relative to the polarization state oscillating along the Y axis.	11
Figure 2.4	: Spectral loss of a single mode silica fiber. Wave length dependence of fiber loss for several loss factors is shown	13
Figure 2.5	: Evolution of (a) first-order and (b) third-order solitons over one soliton period	22
Figure 2.6	: Soliton (top) and NRZ (bottom) encoding of the binary data sequence 110100111. The vertical lines mark the extent of each bit's timing window	22
Figure 3.1	:  Multichannel point-to-point fiber link. Separate transmitter-receiver pairs are used to send and receive the signals at different wave lengths	26
Figure 3.2	: Optical Time Division Multiplexed Signal. 4X40 Gb/s channels are used to obtain 1X160 Gb/s OTDM signal	28
Figure 3.3	: Schematic diagram of an OTDM transmitter capable of multiplexing N channels	28
Figure 3.4	: Demultiplexing OTDM signal using SPM and XPM effect in nonlinear optical loop mirror	29
Figure 3.5	: Combined OTDM and WDM system for high capacity transmission	30
Figure 4.1	: Schematic illustration of an all-fiber Sagnac interferometer acting as a nonlinear fiber-loop mirror	32
Figure 4.2	: Configuration of NOLM demultiplexer used in the thesis.	34

Figure 4.3	: Schematic illustration of the split-step Fourier method used for numerical simulations. Fiber length is divided into a large number of segments of width $dz$ . Within a segment, the effect of nonlinearity is included at the mid plane as a lumped effect	40
Figure 4.4	: Schematic illustration of one step $dz$ used for numerical simulation. $U_0$ is the input to the segment, $u_{1/2-}$ is the output of the linear effect after $dz/2$ , $u_{1/2+}$ is the output after the nonlinear effect at the middle of the segment and $u_1$ is the output pulse after the segment	40
Figure 5.1	: Input and output pulses in overlapping in log format for $z = 1$ km and $D = -4$ ps/(km-nm). (a) $dz = 0.1$ km, (b) $dz = 0.01$ km, (c) $dz = 0.001$ km and (d) $dz = 0.0005$ km	45
Figure 5.2	: Input and output pulses in overlapping in log format for $z = 1$ km and $D = -17$ ps/(km-nm). (a) $dz = 0.1$ km, (b) $dz = 0.01$ km, (c) $dz = 0.001$ km and (d) $dz = 0.0005$ km	47
Figure 5.3	: Input and output pulses in overlapping in log format for $z = 0.5$ km and $D = -4$ ps/(km-nm). (a) $dz = 0.1$ km, (b) $dz = 0.01$ km, (c) $dz = 0.001$ km and (d) $dz = 0.0005$ km	49
Figure 5.4	: Input and output pulses in overlapping in log format for $z = 0.5$ km and $D = -17$ ps/(km-nm). (a) $dz = 0.1$ km, (b) $dz = 0.01$ km, (c) $dz = 0.001$ km and (d) $dz = 0.0005$ km	51
Figure 5.5	: (a) Input signal pulse (b) Demultiplexed output pulse	53
Figure 5.6	: (a) Phase angle of the demultiplexed output pulse (b) Phase angle of the demultiplexed output pulse unwrapped (c) Phase angle difference equal to $\pi$ .	55
Figure 5.7	: Output curves for 200m fiber loop, 300mW control pulse and 100mW signal pulse with varying Polarization angle. (a) Output power with Polarization angle. (b) Switching Efficiency with Polarization angle.	58
Figure 5.8	: Output curves for 500m fiber loop, 300mW control pulse and 100mW signal pulse with varying Polarization angle. (a) Output power with Polarization angle. (b) Switching Efficiency with Polarization angle.	59



- Figure 5.9 : Output curves for 1km fiber loop, 300mW control pulse and 100mW signal pulse with varying Polarization angle. (a) Output power with Polarization angle. (b) Switching Efficiency with Polarization angle. 60
- Figure 5.10 : Output curves for 1.5km fiber loop, 300mW control pulse and 100mW signal pulse with varying Polarization angle. (a) Output power with Polarization angle. (b) Switching Efficiency with Polarization angle. 61
- Figure 5.11 : Output curves for 2km fiber loop, 300mW control pulse and 100mW signal pulse with varying Polarization angle. (a) Output power with Polarization angle. (b) Switching Efficiency with Polarization angle. 62
- Figure 5.12 : Output curves for different fiber loop lengths, 200mW control pulse and 100mW signal pulse with varying Polarization angle. (a) Output power with Polarization angle. (b) Switching Efficiency with Polarization angle. 64
- Figure 5.13 : Output curves for different fiber loop lengths, 300mW control pulse and 100mW signal pulse with varying Polarization angle. (a) Output power with Polarization angle. (b) Switching Efficiency with Polarization angle. 66
- Figure 5.14 : Output curves for different input power levels, 300mW control pulse and 500m fiber loop length with varying Polarization angle. (a) Output power with Polarization angle. (b) Switching Efficiency with Polarization angle. 68
- Figure 5.15 : Output curves for different input power levels, 300mW control pulse and 1 km fiber loop length with varying Polarization angle. (a) Output power with Polarization angle. (b) Switching Efficiency with Polarization angle. 70



## LIST OF TABLES

Table 5.1	: Clock power, Input Signal power and NOLM fiber loop lengths used for simulation.	57
Table 5.2	: Output power and the switching efficiency for clock power of 200mW, input signal power of 100 mW and fiber loop length of 0.2 km, 0.5 km, 1 km, 1.5 km and 2 km	63
Table 5.3	: Output power and the switching efficiency for clock power of 300mW, input signal power of 100 mW and fiber loop length of 0.2 km, 0.5 km, 1 km, 1.5 km and 2 km	65
Table 5.4	: Output power and the switching efficiency for clock power of 300mW, fiber loop length of 0.5 km and for varying input signal power of 20mW, 40mW, 80mW, 100mW and 150mW	66
Table 5.5	: Output power and the switching efficiency for clock power of 300mW, fiber loop length of 1 km and for varying input signal power of 20mW, 40mW, 80mW, 100mW and 150mW	68

## ACRONYMS

FDM	:	Frequency Division Multiplexing
FWM	:	Four Wave Mixing
GVD	:	Group Velocity Dispersion
MMF	:	Multi Mode Fiber
NOLM	:	Nonlinear Optical Loop Mirror
NRZ	:	Non-Return-to-Zero
NSE	:	Nonlinear Schrodinger Equation
OCDM	:	Optical Code Division Multiplexing
OTDM	:	Optical Time Division Multiplexing
RZ	:	Return-to-Zero
SBS	:	Stimulated Brillouin Scattering
SMF	:	Single Mode Fiber
SPM	:	Self Phase Modulation
SRS	:	Stimulated Raman Scattering
SOA	:	Semiconductor Optical Amplifier
SOP	:	State of Polarization
TDM	:	Time Division Multiplexing
WDM	:	Wavelength Division Multiplexing
XPM	:	Cross Phase Modulation

## ABSTRACT

Today, the optical communication is of great interest in developing extensive, high-speed networking infrastructures in all optical domains. High speed data rates are achieved in optical domain using different multiplexing techniques, mainly WDM and OTDM. WDM systems are somewhat matured today and are commercially deployed. OTDM systems are still in the research level and a promising technology for the future. Multiplexing and demultiplexing in optical domain is still a challenge mainly due to immaturity of all optical devices.

All optical switching devices, which can potentially operate at very high speeds and much faster than electronic devices, are expected to play important role in the future optical communication systems. The large nonlinearity offered by the optical fibers demonstrates the potential for all optical switching.

In this thesis, Demultiplexing of OTDM signal using NOLM is studied. The NOLM, whose operation principle is based on the fiber nonlinear effects, has been identified as the suitable best candidate for the demultiplexing of OTDM signal due to its simple configuration, low switching power operation and over Tb/s switching potentiality.



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This thesis investigates theoretically a dominant issue on NOLM demultiplexer. The impact of polarization deviation between the signal and control pulses and the switching efficiency of the NOLM demultiplexer for various power levels are studied. A complete set of equations concerning the different states of polarization and considering the SPM and XPM as the nonlinear effect of the fiber are established and simulated using MATLAB software.