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## 单向耦合 VCSEL 偏振模的同步与编码

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**摘要:** 为了研究单向耦合垂直腔面发射激光器系统的混沌动力学及其在通信中的应用, 采用数值仿真的方法, 理论研究了两个单向耦合的垂直腔面发射激光器偏振模的同步特性, 并通过对发射激光器偏振态相位的调制实现了该系统的编码。结果表明, 主激光器和从激光器相应模式间可以获得高性能的同步, 而且存在两个明显的同步区域——完全同步和注入锁定同步。加载的数字信息也可以在从激光器每个偏振分量中还原, 这表明可以利用单模或多横模垂直腔面发射激光器进行多信道混沌通信。

**关键词:** 激光光学; 混沌同步; 通信; 垂直腔面发射激光器; 偏振

**中图分类号:** TN248.4; TN929.1; O437

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## Synchronization and encoding of polarization modes of two unidirectionally coupled vertical-cavity surface-emitting lasers

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**Abstract:** To examine the chaotic dynamics and its application in communication of a unidirectionally coupled vertical-cavity surface-emitting laser (VCSEL) system, the synchronization performance of polarization modes of two unidirectionally coupled VCSELs were simulated. An encryption scheme was proposed, where the phases of the polarization states of the master laser were modulated. It was demonstrated that high synchronization could be achieved between corresponding polarization components of the master laser and the slave laser. Moreover, there were two distinct synchronization regimes, i. e. complete synchronization and injection locking synchronization. The transmitted digital information was successfully recovered at each polarization branch of the slaver laser. The results open an opportunity for multichannel chaotic communication by utilizing different polarization components in single-mode or multi-transverse-mode VCSELs.

**Key words:** laser optics; chaos synchronization; communication; vertical-cavity surface-emitting laser; polarization

### 引言

基于在保密光通信中的应用前景, 单向耦合混沌激光器的同步, 尤其是作为光通信关键器件的边发射激光器(edge-emitting semiconductor laser, EESL)的同步近10年来受到了极大的关注<sup>[1-4]</sup>。而和传统的EE-SL相比, 垂直腔面发射激光器(vertical-cavity surface-emitting laser, VCSEL)具有很多优势, 如阈值电流低、光束发散小、易集成等。另外, VCSEL还有一个明显的特征, 即在两个垂直偏振模(linear polarization,

LP)间变换, 已有很多这方面的研究<sup>[5-9]</sup>。最近又有理论预测和实验验证结果表明, 当主激光器的混沌区域包含2个基本的垂直偏振模时, 可以大大提高系统的同步性能<sup>[10-11]</sup>。尽管VCSEL有诸多有趣的特性, 但其应用尤其是在保密通信中的应用研究甚少, 在通常情况下, 偏振不稳定被认为是VCSELs的一个缺点, 但却可以利用它得到一种新的传输保密信息的方法<sup>[12]</sup>, 特别是由于数字信号处理(digital signal processor, DSP)的快速发展, 在电域可以实现相位和偏振的管理, 而且, 利用DSP进行相干检测可以补偿光纤传输的损耗, 从而使得利用相位编码进行相干检测的方法再次受到了关注<sup>[13]</sup>。

作者首先从光强和电场2个方面研究了2个单向耦合VCSEL偏振模的同步特性, 然后利用相位调制编码方法同时对两个垂直偏振分量进行编码。

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## 1 系统方案与理论模型

假定两个单向耦合的 VCSELs 内部参量相同,其同步方案如图 1 所示。VCSEL<sub>1</sub> 的输出经反射镜反射形成光反馈。同步时,输出  $x$  和  $y$  偏振分量直接注入到 VCSEL<sub>2</sub>; 编码时则首先利用偏振分光镜 (polarization beam splitter, PBS) 分成两束,利用偏振调制器 (polarization modulator, PM) 分别编码,编码完成后再由另一偏振分光镜会聚到一起注入 VCSEL<sub>2</sub>。在接收端,再用偏振分光镜将激光器的输出分成  $x$  分量和  $y$  分量。

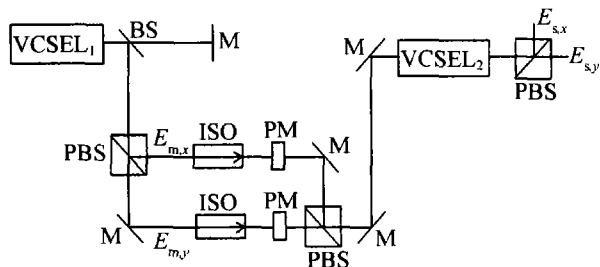


Fig. 1 Scheme diagram for chaos synchronization in two unidirectionally coupled VCSELs, BS—beam splitter; M—mirror; ISO—optical isolator

由标准的自旋翻转模型可得单横模 VCSELs 的速率方程为<sup>[14]</sup>:

$$\frac{dE_{m,x,y}}{dt} = \kappa(1 + i\alpha) [(N_m - 1)E_{m,x,y} \pm in_m E_{m,x,y}] \mp (\gamma_a + i\gamma_p)E_{m,x,y} + fE_{m,x,y}(t - \tau) \exp(i\omega_m \tau) + F_{m,x,y} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dE_{s,x,y}}{dt} = \kappa(1 + i\alpha) [(N_s - 1)E_{s,x,y} \pm in_s E_{s,x,y}] \mp (\gamma_a + i\gamma_p)E_{s,x,y} - i\Delta\omega E_{s,x,y} + \eta E_{m,x,y}(t - \tau_c) \times \exp(j\varphi) + F_{s,x,y} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{dN_{m,s}}{dt} = -\gamma [N_{m,s} - \mu + N_{m,s} (|E_{m,s,x}|^2 + |E_{m,s,y}|^2)] - i\gamma n_{m,s} (E_{m,s,y} E_{m,s,x}^* - E_{m,s,x} E_{m,s,y}^*) \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dn_{m,s}}{dt} = -\gamma_s n_{m,s} - \gamma [n_{m,s} (|E_{m,s,x}|^2 + |E_{m,s,y}|^2)] - i\gamma N_{m,s} (E_{m,s,y} E_{m,s,x}^* - E_{m,s,x} E_{m,s,y}^*) \quad (4)$$

式中,下标  $m$  和  $s$  分别代表主、从 VCSELs,  $E_{m,s,x}$  和  $E_{m,s,y}$  分别是  $x$  和  $y$  方向的慢变场幅度,  $N_{m,s}$  为导带与禁带间总的反转粒子数,  $n_{m,s}$  表示自旋相反的反转粒子数,  $\kappa$  为光子衰减率,  $\gamma$  为载流子衰减率,  $\gamma_a$  表示载流子自旋趋于均匀的微观过程,  $\alpha$  为线宽增强因子,  $\mu$  为归一化电流 ( $\mu = 1$  为阈值电流),  $\gamma_a$  和  $\gamma_p$  分别表示线性腔的分色性和相位各向异性,  $F$  表示自发辐射噪声,  $\Delta\omega = \omega_m - \omega_s$  为频率失谐量,  $f$  为反馈强度,  $\eta$  为耦合强度,  $\tau$  为外腔延迟时间,  $\tau_c$  耦合延迟时间。

## 2 同步与编码

下面分析系统的同步特性。假定 VCSEL 的内部参量为:  $\alpha = 3$ ,  $\gamma = 1 \text{ ns}^{-1}$ ,  $\gamma_s = 50 \text{ ns}^{-1}$ ,  $\gamma_a = 0.1 \text{ ns}^{-1}$ ,  $\gamma_p = 6 \text{ ns}^{-1}$ ,  $\kappa = 300 \text{ ns}^{-1}$ ,  $\Delta\omega = 0$ ,  $\tau = 3 \text{ ns}$ ,  $\omega_m \tau = 6 \text{ rad}$ ,  $\mu = 1.2$ 。为了简便,假定为背靠背结构 ( $\tau_c = 0$ ), 随机噪声不计。另外为了定量描述系统的同步程度与延迟时间的关系,定义相应偏振模的互相关系数为:

$$C_{1,x,y} = \frac{\langle [A_{m,x,y}(t + \tau) - \langle A_{m,x,y}(t) \rangle] [A_{s,x,y}(t) - \langle A_{s,x,y}(t) \rangle] \rangle}{\langle [A_{m,x,y}(t) - \langle A_{m,x,y}(t) \rangle]^2 \rangle \langle [A_{s,x,y}(t) - \langle A_{s,x,y}(t) \rangle]^2 \rangle^{1/2}} \quad (5)$$

式中,  $A$  表示光强  $I$  或电场  $E$ 。图 2a 和图 2b 中给出了两激光器偏振模强度的时间变化, 图 2c 和图 2d 为相应的相关图。由此可知,除有一个延迟时间外,从激光器的每个偏振分量都与主激光器对应分量高度同步,即系统达到了完全同步。为便于比较,图 3 中则给出了系统电场分量的演化。当  $\phi_1 = \phi_2 = 0$  时结论相同,即对应分量完全同步;而互垂直分量则不同步,如图 4a 所示。当  $\phi_1 = \phi_2 = \pi$  时,光强同步特性与电场同步特性不同,见图 5 和图 6,对应光强分量仍然保持同相同步,而对应电场分量则呈现反相同步,互垂直分量仍不同步,如图 4b 所示,这说明不能利用强度同步来还原原始信号,而可以利用电场同步进行解码恢复原始信号。

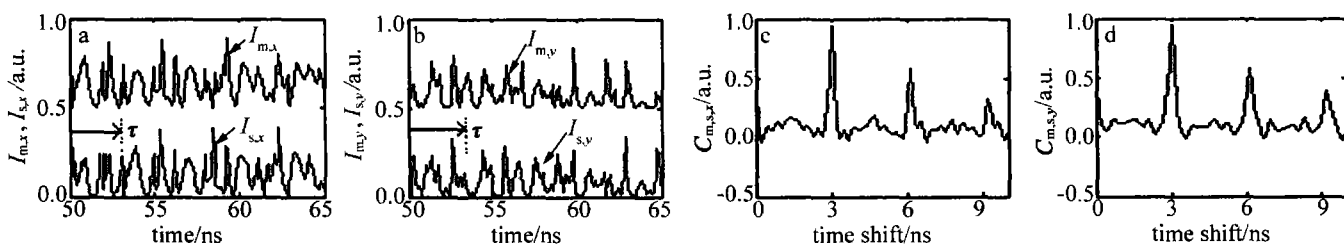


Fig. 2 Complete synchronization for intensity of polarization mode ( $f = \eta = 6 \text{ ns}^{-1}$ ,  $\phi_1 = \phi_2 = 0$ )

a, b—time series of the intensity of  $x$ -LP and  $y$ -LP field components c, d—corresponding correlation diagram as a function of the time shift

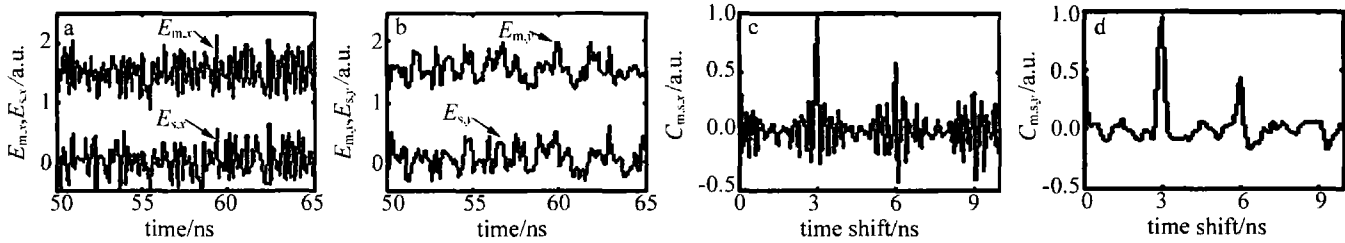


Fig. 3 Complete synchronization for electrical field of polarization mode ( $f = \eta = 6\text{ns}^{-1}, \phi_1 = \phi_2 = 0$ )

a, b—time series of x-LP and y-LP electrical field components c, d—corresponding correlation diagram as a function of the time shift

下面再考虑强光注入的情况 ( $\eta \gg f$ ), 同样可以计算对应偏振量的互相关系数为:

$$C_{2x,y} = \frac{\langle [I_{m,x}(t) - \langle I_{m,x}(t) \rangle][I_{s,x}(t) - \langle I_{s,x}(t) \rangle] \rangle}{\sqrt{[\langle [I_{m,x}(t) - \langle I_{m,x}(t) \rangle]^2 \rangle \langle [I_{s,x}(t) - \langle I_{s,x}(t) \rangle]^2 \rangle]^{1/2}}} \quad (6)$$

图7a、图7b表明, 尽管从激光器的强度大大增加了, 但仍然与主激光器高度同步。另外, 最大互相关出现在0延迟点(已假定激光器间的耦合时间为0), 如图7c和图7d所示, 说明系统进入了注入锁定同步。简便起见, 不再做类似分析。

以上结果表明, 当注入强度等于反馈强度时, 激光器处于完全同步区域; 而当注入强度远大于反馈强度时, 激光器处于注锁定同步。通过主从激光器动力学的延迟时间可以很容易区分两个区域, 随着注入强度的增加, 完全同步向注入锁定同步的过渡, 如图8所示。

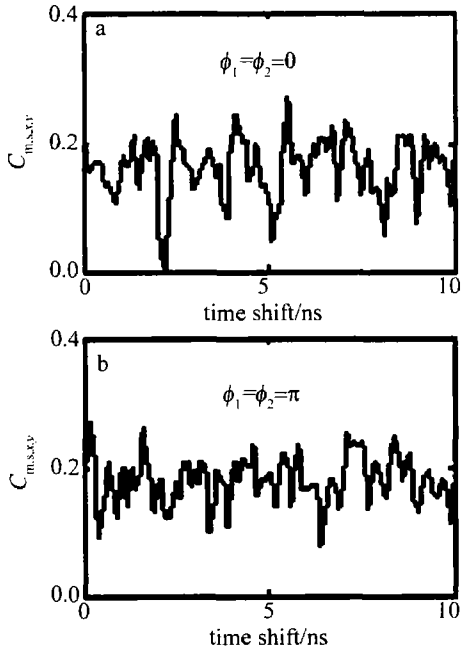


Fig. 4 Cross correlation for  $E_{m,x}$  and  $E_{s,x}$  as a function of the time shift ( $f = \eta = 6\text{ns}^{-1}$ )

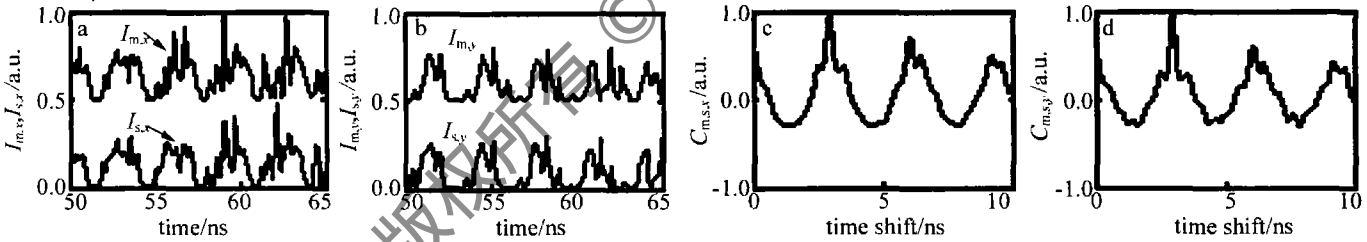


Fig. 5 Complete synchronization for intensity of polarization mode ( $f = \eta = 6\text{ns}^{-1}, \phi_1 = \phi_2 = \pi$ )

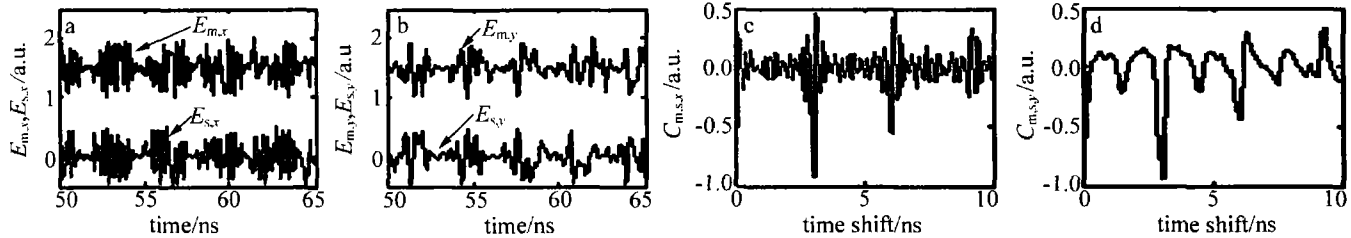


Fig. 6 Complete synchronization for electrical field of polarization mode ( $f = \eta = 6\text{ns}^{-1}, \phi_1 = \phi_2 = \pi$ )

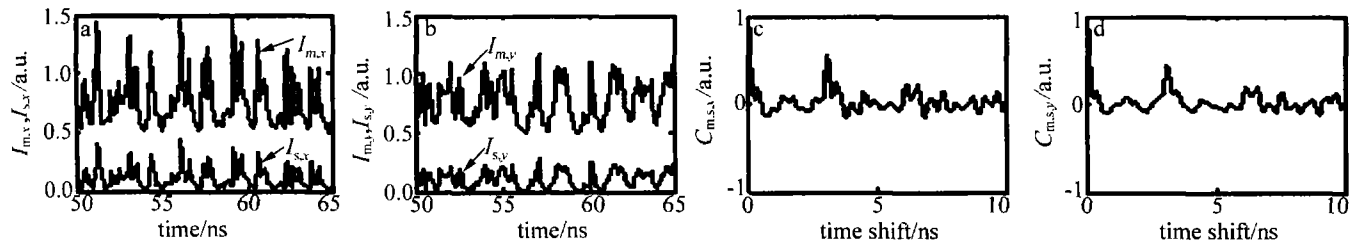


Fig. 7 Injection locking synchronization ( $f = 6\text{ns}^{-1}, \eta = 300\text{ns}^{-1}, \phi_1 = \phi_2 = 0$ )

a, b—time series of the intensity of x-LP and y-LP field components c, d—correlation diagram as a function of the time shift

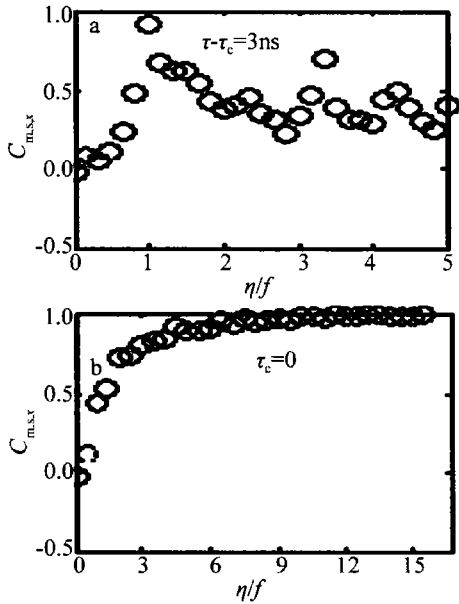


Fig. 8 Correlation coefficient of polarization modes for increasing injection strength  $f=6\text{ns}^{-1}$ ,  $C_{m,s,x}$  is respectively calculated with time lag

利用系统的混沌同步特性,下面采用相位调制法进行编码。发送端,在主激光器的每个输出分支上放置一个偏振控制器,即主激光器的输出相位被二进制比特信息调制后再注入从激光器<sup>[15]</sup>。例如,在比特 0 时隙,相位保持不变  $\phi=0$ ;而在比特 1 时隙,偏振调制器改变相位,  $\phi=\pi$ ,结果可以在电场分量中反应出来,而光强不变。根据电场分量的同步特性,在接收端,从激光器在比特 0 时隙与主激光器同相同步,而在比特 1 时隙与主激光器反相同步,然后利用相干叠加  $|E_{s,x,y} - E_{m,x,y}|^2$  即可进行解码,解码结果如图 9 所示。系统可以还原出原始信息,但传输速率较低,如何实现高比特率传输需要进一步研究。

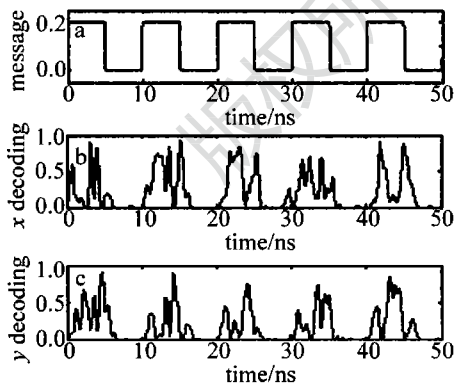


Fig. 9 The decoding results

a—message b—decoded message from x polarization components after filtering with a fifth-order Butterworth filter c—decoded message from y polarization components after filtering with a fifth-order Butterworth filter

### 3 结 论

研究了 2 个等同单向耦合 VCSELs 的混沌同步特性,发现输出光强分量总是保持同步,而电场分量的同

步取决于相应偏振模间的相位关系,而且存在两种同步,完全同步和注入锁定同步,它们可以通过延迟时间进行区分,最后,采用相位调制的方法进行编码。结果表明,从激光器的每个偏振分量都可以成功还原出原始信号。研究结果有助于利用单横模或多横模 VCSELs 的不同偏振模进行多信道混沌通信的研究,相对于传统的波分复用而言,这种方法成本更低、效率更高。

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