

Figure 2: Block diagram to analyse the effect of all optical 2R Regenerator based on FWM

Fig.2 shows the block diagram of all optical 2R regenerator based on four wave mixing. It consists of a continuous wave signal transmitted at frequency f_{cw1} and the signal to be regenerated, propagating at frequency f_{s1} , are co-polarized and coupled into HNLF, where they co-propagate whilst FWM takes place. The noisy signal needs to be previously amplified before being coupled into the fiber to serve as a modulated pump. At the fiber output, first order FWM products (or sidebands) will be found. Optical band pass filter acts as a reshaping unit. It should be set such that it selects the signal and rejects all idlers to minimize signal degradation of the information contained in signal phase.

4. System Design

Fig.3 shows the simulation layout of all optical 2R regenerator based on four wave mixing. All optical 2R regenerator based on FWM consists of transmitter, signal degradation stage, signal regeneration stage, and receiver stage. Transmitter consists of a pseudo random generator, gaussian pulse generator, continuous wave laser and Mach-Zehnder amplitude modulator. Pseudo random bit sequence generator generate bit sequence at a bit rate of 2.5Gb/s. CW signal modulate the data by Mach-Zehnder amplitude modulator at a wave length of 1545nm.

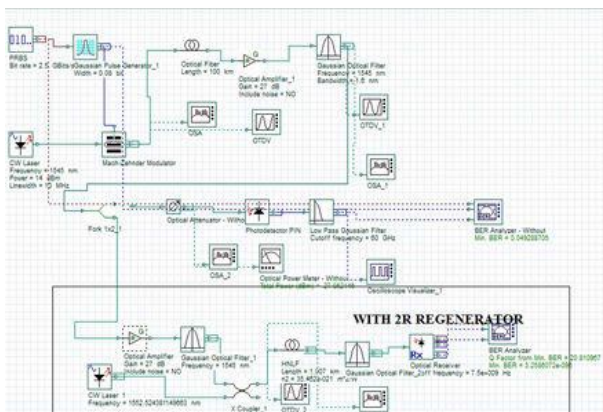


Figure 3: Simulation layout to analyse the effect of all optical 2R Regenerator based on FWM

Input power is set at 10dB. Single mode fiber of length 100Km is used for transmitting the signal. Optical amplifier of gain 27dB is used for amplify the signal. Two gaussian optical bandpass filters are used at a wavelength of 1545nm and 1552nm.

Optical amplifier of gain 27dB is used for amplify the signal. Two gaussian optical bandpass filters are used at a wavelength of 1545nm and 1552nm. The regenerator stage consists of optical amplifier of gain 27dB, HNLF of length 1.007Km and have a nonlinear refractive index of $38m^2W$. Another CW signal is generated by at frequency of 1552nm. A 3dB coupler is used to couple the amplified signal. At the receiver stage consists of optical receiver of cutoff frequency $7.5e-009$ and BER analyser. The eye diagram analyzer gives the value of maximum Q factor, minimum BER, eye height and threshold.

5. Results and Discussions

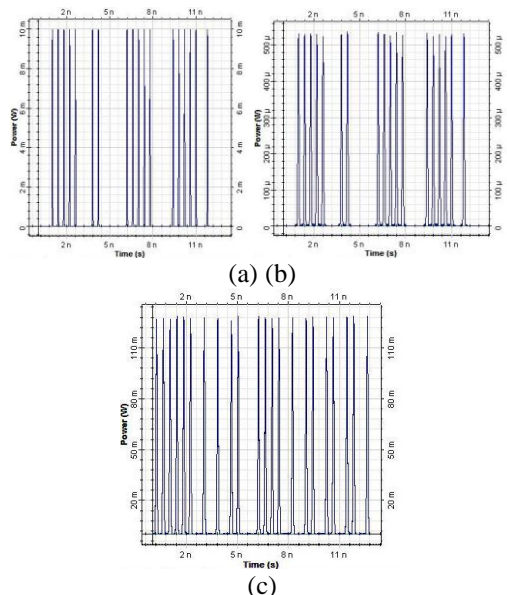
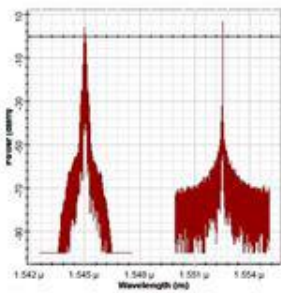
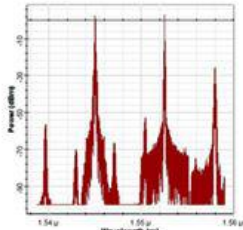


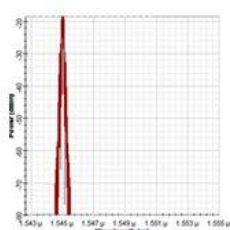
Fig.4: (a) input signal (b) degraded signal (c) regenerated signal



(a)



(b)



(c)

Fig.5:(a) input signal (b)signal at the output of HNLFF due to FWM (c)regenerated signal

Fig.4 shows the spectrum of input signal at a bit rate of 1.5Gb/s at an input power of 10dBm. After the signal passing through a single mode fiber of length 100Km ,signal became degraded and is shown in Fig.4(b) and by using 2R regenerator, signal became regenerated and is shown in Fig.4(c).

Fig.5 shows the spectrum of input signal and interaction of two signals due to four wave mixing in HNLFF results additional two signals and is shown Fig.5(b) and and OBPF reshape the signal and the regenerated signal is shown in Fig.5(c).

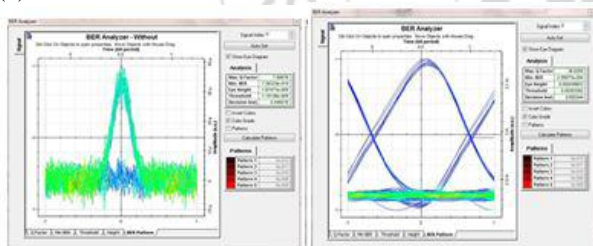


Figure 6: a) Degraded eye diagram (b) eye diagram with 2R regenerator at 2.5Gb/s

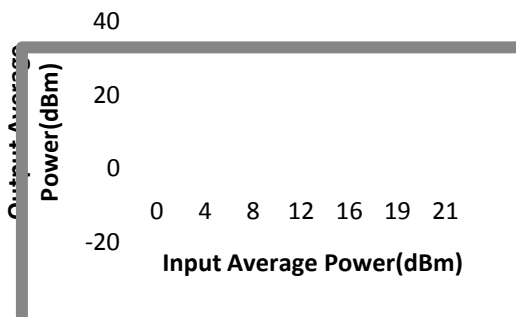


Figure 7: Power transfer function of all optical 2R regenerator

Fig.6: shows degraded eye diagram after the signal propagating in 100Km fiber. The degraded signal having a Q factor of around 7. Eye diagram of the signal regenerated by

2R is shown in Fig.6 (b). It shows that eye opening increases, Q factor increases to 36.

Fig.7 shows the power transfer function of all optical 2R regenerator. At low power, output power is constant. Again, the power is increased above a threshold value, output power is constant. It shows that low noise and high noise is suppressed at low power and high power respectively.

6. Conclusion

All optical 2R regenerator based on four wave mixing is implemented. Analysis is done using eye diagram and power transfer function. All-optical 2R regenerators based on four wave mixing have improved Q factor of around 36 and is efficient for multi wavelength operation.

References

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