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TP

Technical Paper

TP（技術資料）

空間分割多重伝送用光ファイバ増幅器

（Optical fibre amplifier for space division multiplexing transmission）

OITDA/TP 33/AM : 2022

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まえがき

シングルモードファイバ(SMF) を用いた従来の光ファイバ通信システムでは，時分割多重，波長多重，デジタルコヒーレント技術を用いることで伝送容量の拡大が図られてきた。しかし，通信トラフィックの増加に伴い，更なる光ファイバ通信システムの伝送容量の更なる増加が必要となっている。

近年、通信容量の飛躍的な増加を目的に，マルチコアファイバやマルチモードファイバを伝送路として用いる空間分割多重(SDM) の研究・開発が進められている。

この技術資料は, 長距離の SDM 光ファイバ通信システムを構築する際に必要となる SDM アンプについて概要を紹介するものであり, 2021 年 2 月に公表された第 1 版で使用されている図面の使用許諾を反映すると共に、エディトリアル修正をおこなって改正したものである。

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OITDA/TP 33/AM : 2022

Optical fibre amplifier for space division multiplexing transmission

INTRODUCTION

Optical amplifiers (OAs) are essential components for developing a long-haul optical transmission system. IEC TC 86/SC 86C, therefore, has published many standards for OAs. Recently, a research project has been actively conducted to develop space division multiplexing (SDM) fibre transmission systems that use multi-core, multi-mode fibre, etc.. An development effort is also made to fabricate optical fibre amplifiers (OFAs)that are necessary for extending the transmission distance, including a multi-core optical fibre amplifier, a few-mode optical fibre amplifier and a multi-core and few-mode optical fibre amplifier. This technical paper provides with a better understanding of OFAs for SDM fibre transmission systems.

1 Scope

This technical paper is written to provide general information on optical fibre amplifiers for space division multiplex transmission such as multi-core transmission, few-mode transmission, and multi-core & few-mode transmission. The paper describes the classification and outlines of amplifiers, state-of-the-art development technologies, and specific features and measurements.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60050-731, International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) - Part 731: Optical fibre communication

IEC 61290-1 (all parts), Optical amplifiers - Test methods - Part 1: Power and gain parameters

IEC 61290-3 (all parts), Optical amplifiers - Test methods - Part 3: Noise figure parameters

IEC 61290-5 (all parts), Optical amplifiers - Test methods - Part 5: Reflectance parameters

IEC 61290-10-1, Optical amplifiers - Test methods - Part 10-1: Multichannel parameters - Pulse method using an optical switch and optical spectrum analyzer

IEC 61290-10-2, Optical amplifiers - Test methods - Part 10-2: Multichannel parameters - Pulse method using a gated optical spectrum analyzer

IEC 61291-1, Optical amplifiers – Part 1: Generic specification

IEC 61291-2, Optical amplifiers - Part 2: Single channel applications - Performance specification template

IEC 61291-4, Optical amplifiers - Part 4: Multichannel applications - Performance specification template

IEC TR 61292-1, Optical amplifiers - Part 1: Parameters of amplifier components

IEC TR 61292-3, Optical amplifiers - Part 3: Classification, characteristics and applications

IEC TR 61292-8, Optical amplifiers - Part 8: High-power amplifiers

IEC TR 61931, Fibre optic – Terminology

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this paper, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60050-731, IEC 61291-1, IEC TR 61931, and the following apply.

3.1.1
erbium doped fibre amplifier
EDFA
amplifier with rare earth-doped fibre of which core is doped with erbium ions

3.1.2
space division multiplexing optical fibre amplifier
SDM OFA
optical fibre amplifier that is used for SDM (space division multiplexing) fibre transmission systems

3.1.3
multi-core optical fibre amplifier
multi-core OFA
optical fibre amplifier for multi-core fibre transmission

3.1.4
multi-core erbium doped fibre amplifier
multi-core EDFA
erbium-doped fibre amplifier for multi-core fibre transmission

3.1.5
multi-core fibre Raman amplifier
multi-core FRA
fibre Raman amplifier for multi-core fibre transmission

3.1.6
few-mode optical fibre amplifier
few-mode OFA
optical fibre amplifier for few-mode fibre transmission

3.1.7
few-mode erbium doped optical fibre amplifier
few-mode EDFA
erbium-doped fibre amplifier for few-mode fibre transmission

3.1.8
few-mode fibre Raman amplifier
few-mode FRA
fibre Raman amplifier for few-mode fibre transmission

3.1.9
multi-core and few-mode optical fibre amplifier
multi-core and few-mode OFA
optical fibre amplifier for multi-core and few-mode fibre transmission

3.1.10
multi-core and few-mode erbium doped optical fibre amplifier
multi-core and few-mode EDFA
erbium-doped fibre amplifier for multi-core and few-mode fibre transmission

3.1.11
multi-core and few-mode fibre Raman amplifier
multi-core and few-mode FRA
fibre Raman amplifier for multi-core and few-mode fibre transmission

3.2 Abbreviated terms

EDF	erbium-doped fibre
EDFA	erbium-doped fibre amplifier
FM	few-mode
FMF	few-mode fibre
FRA	fibre Raman amplifier
GFF	gain flattening filter
LD	laser diode
LP	linearly polarized
MC	multi-core
MCF	multi-core fibre
MC&FMF	multi-core fibre with few-mode cores
MDG	mode-dependent gain
MDL	mode-dependent loss
MDM	mode-division multiplexing
MIMO	multi-input multi-output
NF	noise figure
OA	optical amplifier
OAM	orbital-angular-momentum
OFA	optical fibre amplifier
OSNR	optical signal-to-noise ratio
ROPA	remote optically pumped amplifier
SDM	space division multiplexing
SNR	signal-to-noise ratio
VOA	variable optical attenuator
WDM	wavelength division multiplexing

XT crosstalk

4 Classification of SDM OFA

Space division multiplexing (SDM) fibre transmission includes multi-core fibre (MCF) transmission, few-mode fibre (FMF) transmission, and multi-core (MC) & few-mode fibre (FMF) transmission, and has the potential to overcome capacity crunch and achieve an ultra-high exabit/s class capacity. A long-haul transmission system needs to have an optical fibre amplifier (OFA) to maintain high-level optical signal power for SDM transmission that uses multi-core EDFAs (MC-EDFAs), few-mode EDFAs (FM-EDFAs) and MC- & FM-EDFAs. When comparing with conventional EDFAs, input and output fibres used for MC-EDFAs, FM-EDFAs and MC-/ FM-EDFAs are MCF, FMF and MC& FMF, respectively. Amplification media used for the above are multi-core erbium-doped fibres (MC-EDF), few-mode EDF (FM EDF) and multi-core & few-mode EDFs (MC and FM-EDF). [1-4][1] Furthermore, MCFs, FMFs and MC & FMFs are used as Raman amplification media for multi-core fibre Raman amplifiers (MC-FRAs), few-mode fibre Raman amplifiers (FM FRAs), and multi-core & few-mode fibre Raman amplifiers (MC & FM-FRAs).

Figure 1 shows the classification of SDM OFAs that consist of MC-OFAs and FM OFAs, as described in IEC TR 61292-3. The former has two types : MC-EDFA and MC-FRA, and the latter also has two types : FM-EDFA and FM-FRA. Furthermore, as various mode multiplexing is under consideration for FMF transmission, FM OFAs have mutiple mode types for amplification: linearly polarized (LP) mode, orbital-angular-momentum (OAM) mode, and coupled-core mode. MC & FM-OFAs can be achieved by combination of MC & FM-OFA techniques.

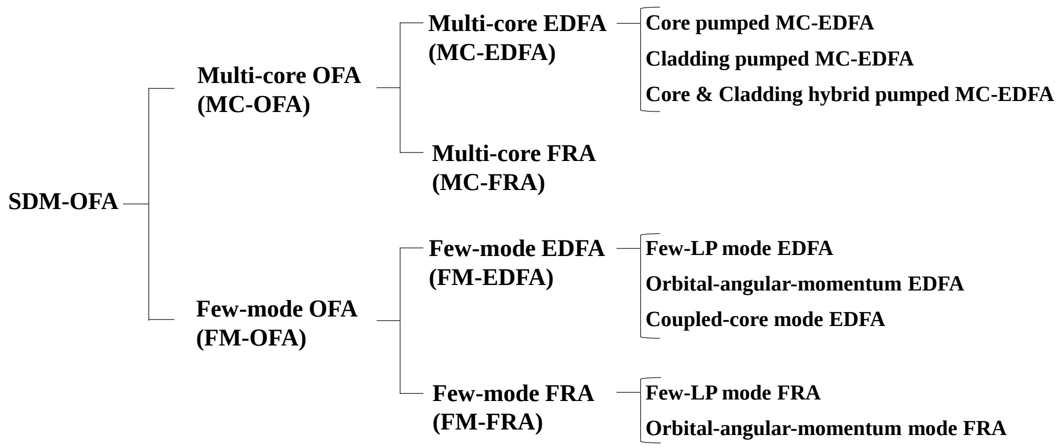


Figure 1 – Classification of SDM OFA

5 Multi-core OFA technology

5.1 Outline of multi-core EDFA

Figure 2 shows the concept of MC-EDFA. Although an EDFA for an MCF transmission system only needs an arrayed EDFA (arrayed several conventional gain blokes) with fans in/out device, MC-EDFAs are now under development with concept to achieve superior performance through the integration of optical components (which are described in IEC TR 61292-1) and cores of EDFs, without any degradation in amplification properties such as the crosstalk (XT) between optical signals (which propagates in each core), and the amplification efficiency. The XT characteristic is

[1] The number in the square bracket shows the number of bibliographies

particularly important, as several cores of EDFs need to be incorporated with high density. Furthermore, it is also important to achieve the same amplification characteristics for each core. Use of MC-EDFA aims at making a system that is smaller with lower costs and lower power consumption than the arrayed EDFA.

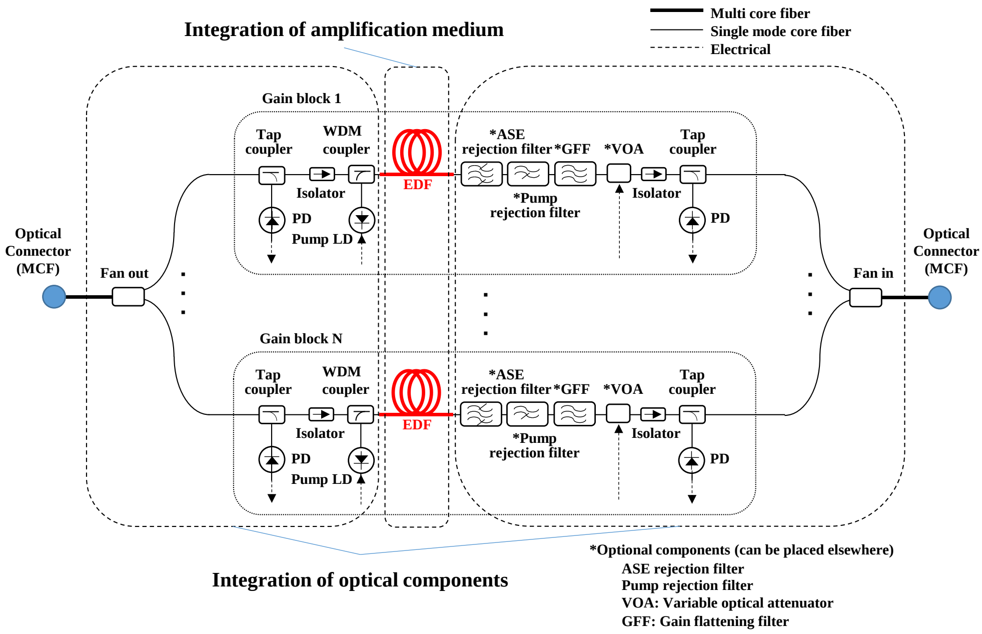


Figure 2 – Concept of MC-EDFA

Figure 3 shows several amplification mediums and pump methods of the MC-EDFA. MC-EDF is now actively under development. [3, 4] Some of the advantageous points held by MC-EDFA are that multicore fibre fabrication technique would be applicable, and costs and size can be reduced through manufacturing. One of the challenging points is to make uniformed amplification characteristics in each core. There are two types of MC-EDF: One is for a discrete pump only, and the other (that has a double cladding structure) is for a cladding pump. In the former type, a pump method and optical components used for the conventional EDFAs can be adapted. Additionally, it has a highly efficient pumping capacity and high-speed controlling ability. In the latter one, it is a lower power consumption type and can be downsized by decreasing the number of pump laser diodes (LDs) used. We have also heard that a bundled EDF and a multi-element EDF can be used as amplification media for MC-EDFAs.

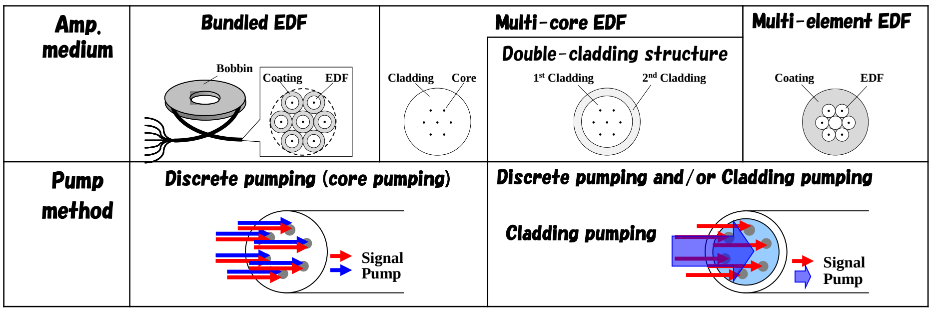


Figure 3 – Several amplification mediums and pump methods of MC-EDFA [Reprinted with permission from [3]. © 2013 SPIE]

5.2 State-of-the-art multi-core EDFA development technology

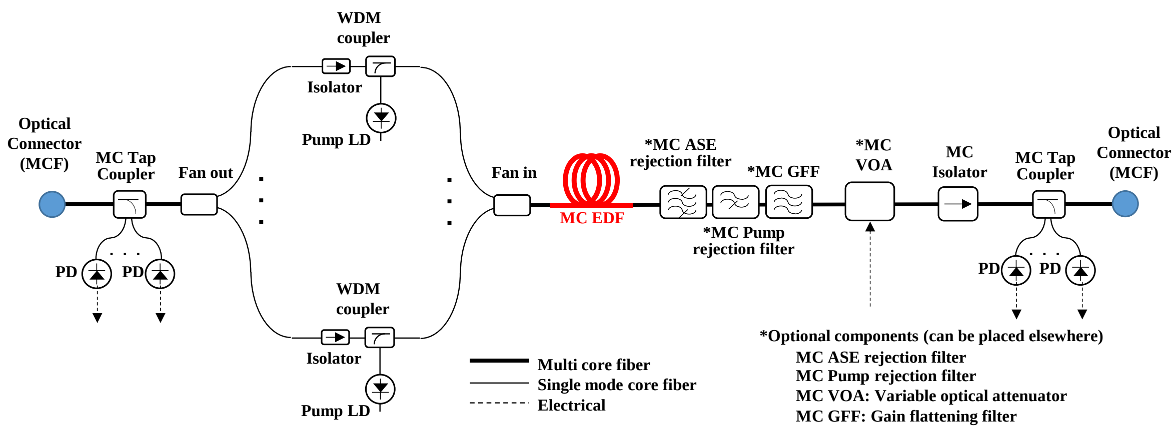
5.2.1 Core pumped multi-core EDFA

Figure 4 a) shows the configurations of core-pumped MC-EDFA with MC-EDF, and conventional WDM couplers, and Figure 4 b) shows one with MC-EDF and MC WDM coupler. Other optical components used for the construction include a MC tap coupler that monitors the signal intensity of each core, a MC isolator, and optional components (can be placed elsewhere) such as MC ASE rejection filters, MC pump rejection filters, MC variable optical attenuators (MC VOA), and MC Gain flattening filters (MC GFF).

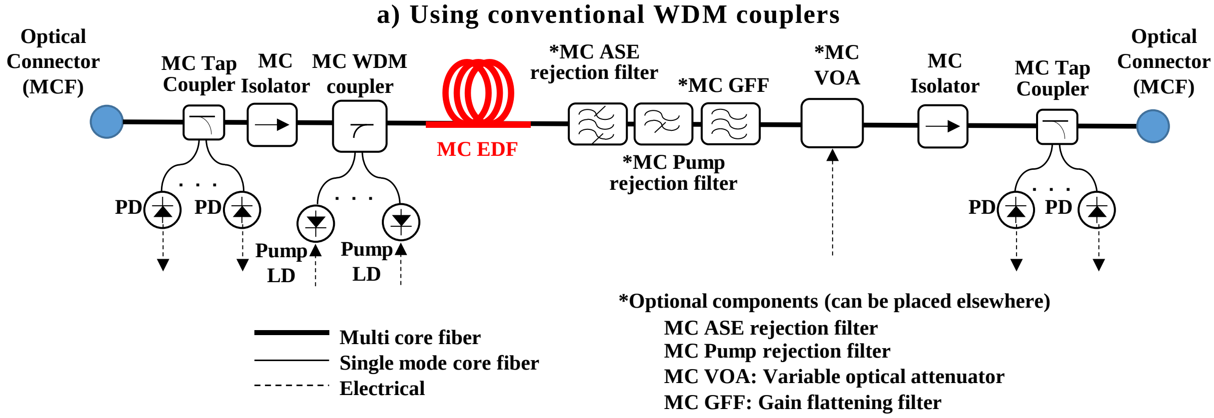
The most important component is a MC-EDF that can be equipped with up to 19 cores with practical amplification characteristics by modifying of MCF fabrication technique, according to a previous report. [3-7] One of the important characteristics of MC-EDFs is crosstalk between each core.Crosstalk is caused by mode coupling between cores. In general, most of crosstalk occurs depending on a distance between each core and an EDF length. As a length of MC-EDF used as a transmission line is relatively shorter in the MC-EDFA than that in MCF, crosstalk of MC-EDFs can be set to a larger value compared with other MCFs. A minimum core pitch of MC-EDF is 30 µm according to a previous report, for the purpose of keeping the adequate crosstalk value.

Several prototypes have already been launched, such as those equiped with a core-pumped MC-EDFA with MC-EDF and conventional WDM couplers, and those with MC-EDF and newly developed MC WDM coupler. Figure 5 a), b), and Figure 6 a), b) are examples to show configurations and amplification characteristics of a core-pumped MC-EDFA with 7-core MC-EDF and conventional WDM couplers, and of core-pumped MC-EDFA with 19-core MC-EDF and MC WDM coupler. [3, 5]

Other prototypes have also been demonstrated such as those of the core-pumped MC-EDFAs with a bundled EDF and a multi-element EDF. For the purpose of develoing a practical core-pumped MC-EDFA, uniformed amplification characteristics are required between the cores, and the components such as the MC tap coupler, MC GFF and etc. are indispensable, and each component should have a better performance and reliability and a lower price.

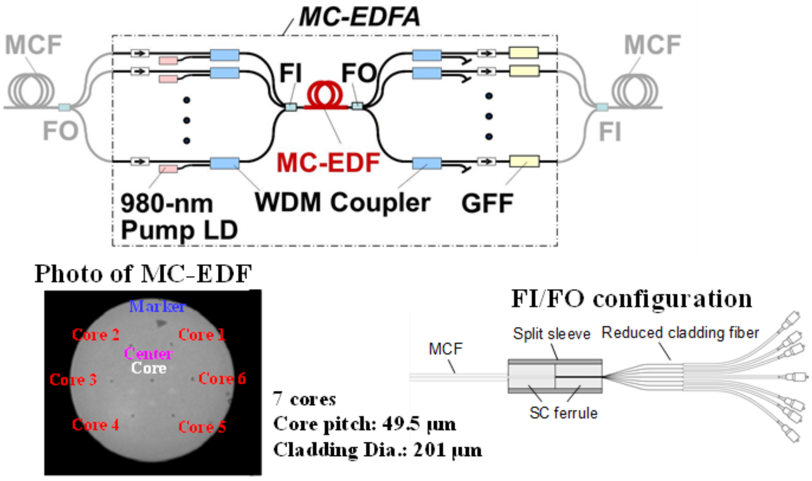


a) Using conventional WDM couplers

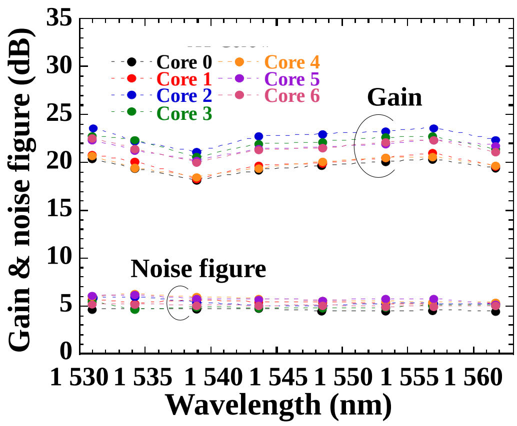


b) Using MC WDM couplers

Figure 4 – Configurations of Core pumped MC-EDFA

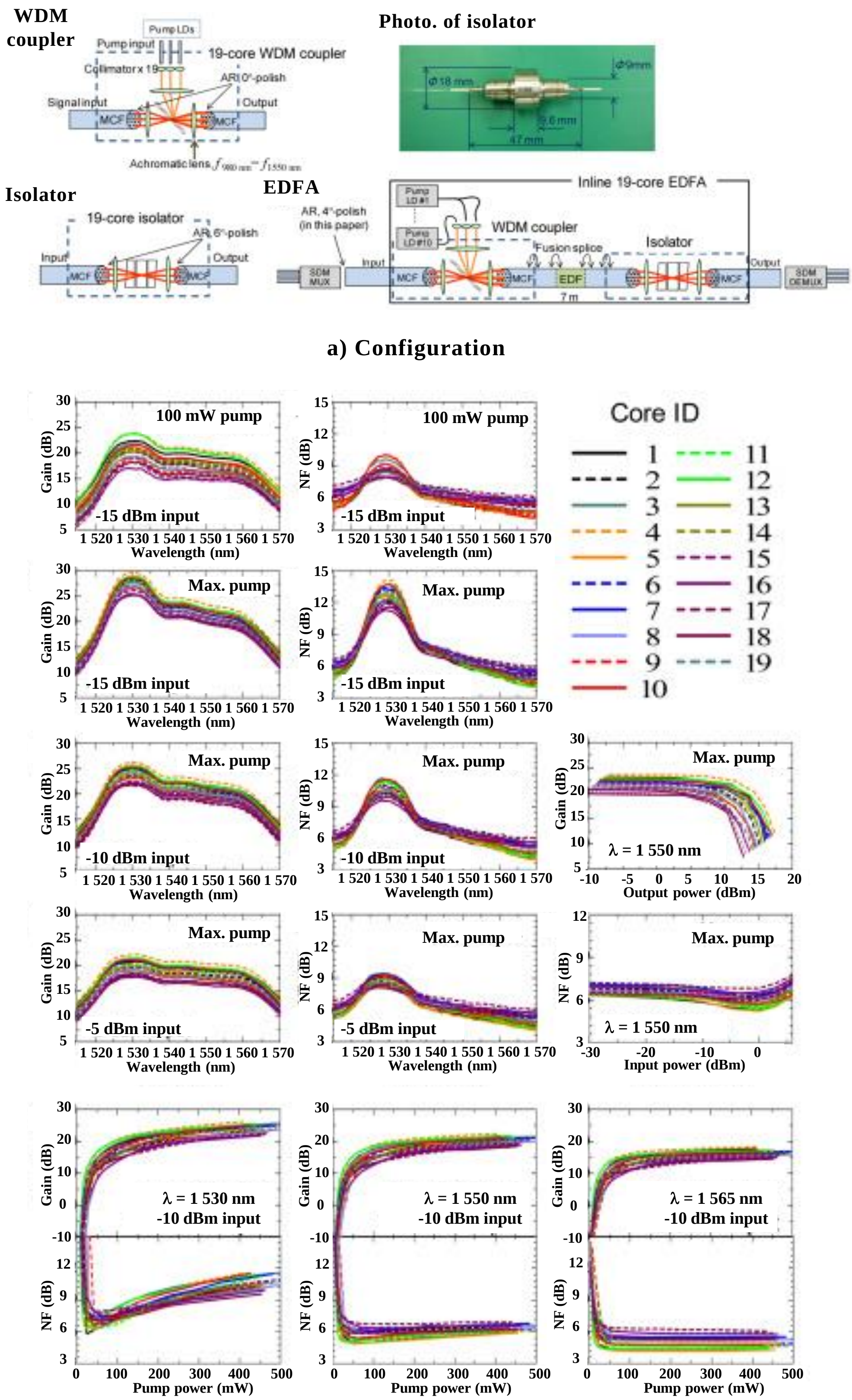


a) Configuration



b) Amplification characteristics

Figure 5 – Configuration and amplification characteristics of core pumped MC-EDFA with 7-core MC-EDF and conventional WDM couplers [Reprinted with permission from [3]. © 2013 SPIE]



a) Configuration

b) Amplification characteristics

Figure 6 – Configuration and amplification characteristics of core pumped MC-EDFA with 19-core MC-EDF and MC WDM coupler [Reprinted with permission from [5]. © 2014 Optica (formerly OSA)]

5.2.2 Cladding-pumped multi-core EDFA

Figure 7 shows configurations of a cladding-pumped MC-EDFA. To construct this amplifier, a MC-EDF for a cladding pump and a pump light combiner are required in addition to the optical components shown in the core-pumped MC-EDFA.

The cladding pump technique is used to increase the output of optical amplifiers as described in IEC TR 61292-8 Optical amplifiers – Part 8. It is thought that costs and power consumption can be reduced in a MC-EDFA, as the cores can be pumped collectively.

An MC-EDF designed for cladding pumping has a double cladding structure that comprises the cores, an inner cladding, and outer claddings. It has been reported that an MC-EDF with cladding pumping can have up to 32-cores [3, 4, 6 to 9].

To accomplish cladding pumping, the pump light is coupled to an inner cladding of the MC-EDF with the help of a specially designed pump light combiner. Since the inner cladding area is much larger than the core area, a high-power multimode LD can be used to inject the pump light into the inner cladding. The pump light combiner is known from other cladding pumping techniques and can be a fused bundled fibre pump combiner, a lens system combiner, or a tapered fibre side-coupled combiner, as shown in Figure 8a), 8b) and 8c). Several prototypes of the cladding-pumped MC-EDFAs have been reported. Figure 9 shows an example of the configuration and amplification characteristics of an EDFA with a 32-core cladding-pumped MC-EDF [9].

A practical cladding-pumped MC-EDFA should have uniform amplification characteristics in the various EDF cores should, and its optical components should have better performance and reliability and lower cost than conventional EDFAs.

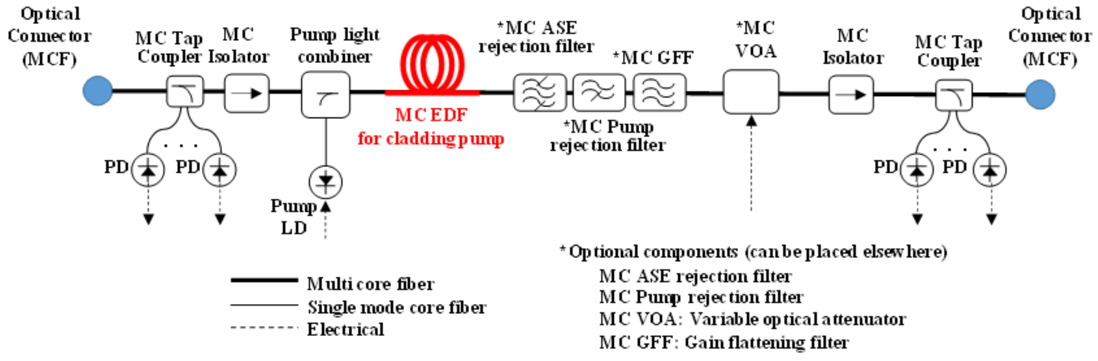
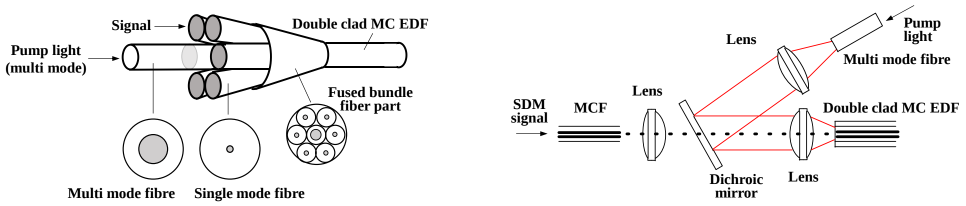
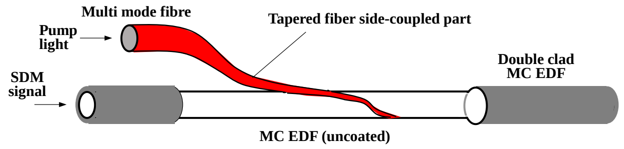


Figure 7 – Configuration of cladding-pumped MC-EDFA

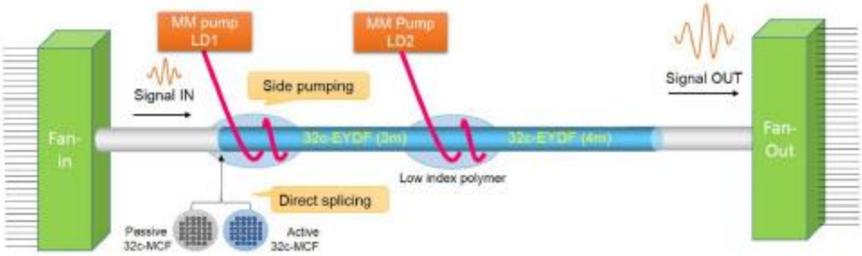


a) Fused bundled fibre pump combiner **b) Lens system combiner**

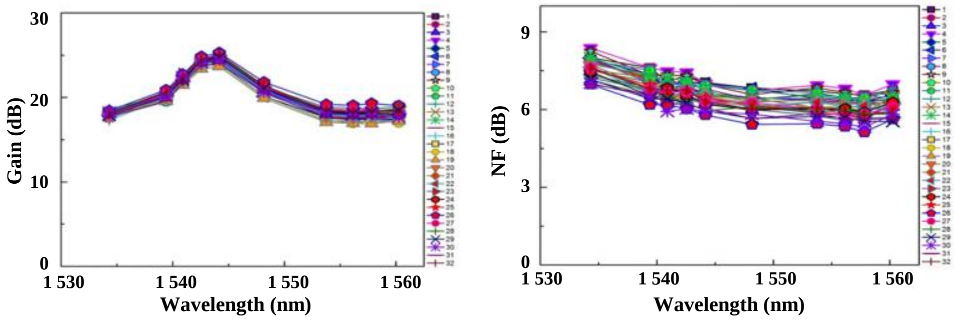


c) Tapered fiber side-coupled combiner

Figure 8 – Pump light combiner



a) Configuration



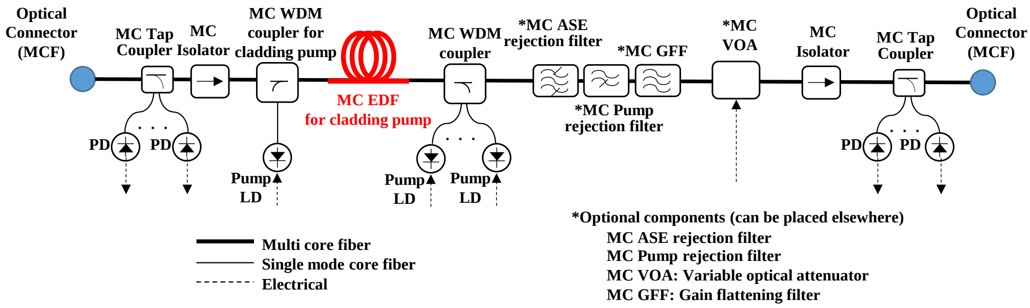
b) Amplification characteristics

Figure 9 – Configuration and amplification characteristics of EDFA with 32-core cladding pumped MC-EDF [Reprinted with permission from [9]. © 2017 Optica (formerly OSA)]

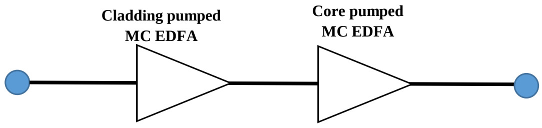
5.2.3 Core and cladding hybrid-pumped MC-EDFA

A cladding-pumped MC-EDFA pumps all the cores simultaneously, and has the potential to realize lower power consumption. However, it cannot adjust the pump power for each core, as the performance of each core changes depending on the number of input signal channels and incident power. If a core and a cladding hybrid-pumped MC-EDFA are combined, it enables lower power consumption of cladding pumping and core pumping that can adjust individual pump power to each core. [11]

Figure 10 a) and Figure 10 b) show two types of configurations of a core and a cladding hybrid-pumped multi-core EDFA. In Type 1, one MC-EDF for a cladding pump is bidirectionally pumped to both a clad and a core. In Type 2, a cladding pumped MC-EDFA and a core pumped MC-EDFA are connected in cascade. Both types of prototypes have already been developed, and a MC-EDFA with lower power consumption and excellent controllability of each core has already been launched. Currently, efforts have been made to further reduce power consumption by optimizing the distribution ratio between the cladding pump power and the core pump power.



a) Type 1

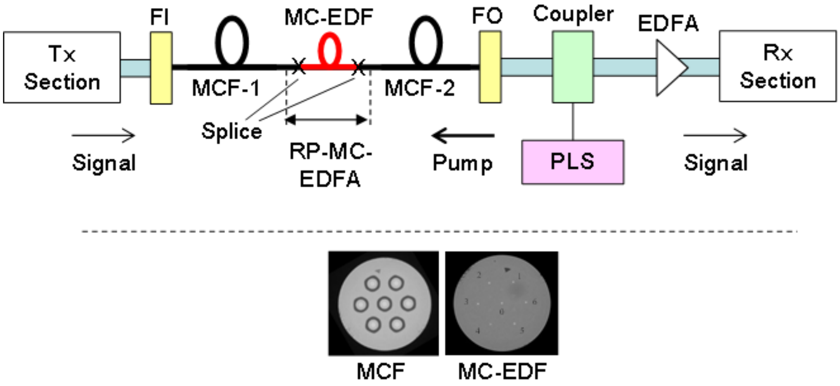


b) Type 2

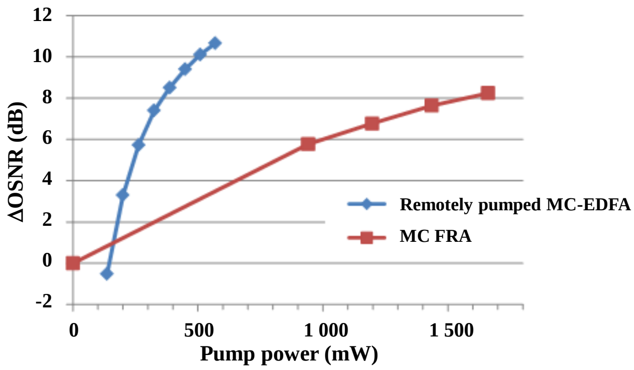
Figure 10 – Configuration of Core and Cladding hybrid pumped MC-EDFA

5.3 State-of-the-art remotely-pumped MC-EDFA and MC-FRA development technology

Remotely-pumped MC-EDFAs and MC-FRAs use optical fibre amplification technologies that have already been established. A remotely-pumped MC-EDFA can be worked by stimulating the MC-EDF placed between the transmission MCFs from a distance. On the other hand, a MC-FRA can be worked by introducing Raman pumping into individual transmission MCF cores, and it is confirmed that effectiveness of the FRA can be achieved by improving the SNR (Signal-to-Noise Ratio) for transmission signal by the Raman amplification. Figure 11 a) and b) show configurations and SNR improvements by a remotely-pumped MC-EDFA and a MC-FRA. [12]



a) Configurations



b) SNR improvement

Figure 11 – Configurations of Core and Cladding hybrid-pumped MC-EDFA [Reprinted with permission from [12]. © 2013 IEEE]

5.4 Specific features and measurement

Basic optical characteristics of MC-EDFAs (minimum relevant parameters for transmission characteristics are described in IEC 61291-2 and IEC 61291-4) include a signal gain, noise characteristics, etc. that can be evaluated based on IEC 61290-1 series, IEC 61290-3 series, IEC 61290-5 series, by using optical fan-in and optical fan-out, as shown in Figure 12. In addition, characteristics of the core-pumped MC-EDFAs can be measured by individually pumping those of each core, but in the cladding-pumped MC-EDFAs and hybrid-pumped MC-EDFAs, the characteristics of the measured core are affected by the state of a signal inputting to the core that is different from the measured one. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to these points when making an evaluation.

As several cores in a MC-EDFA that are embedded in a common cladding suffer from XT from other cores, a XT evaluation method is required to measure a crosstalk component precisely. There are two methods of evaluating XT both of which can identify a signal incident occurred on each core by wavelength or a time unit. Figure 13 a) and 13 b) show the concept of these methods with different wavelengths and by a time separation of signals. In the former one, IEC 61290-1-1 can be used to compare the output signal intensity ratio for each wavelength [13], and in the latter one, IEC 61290-10-1 and IEC 61290-10-2 can be used to compare the output signal intensity ratio for each time to evaluate XT.

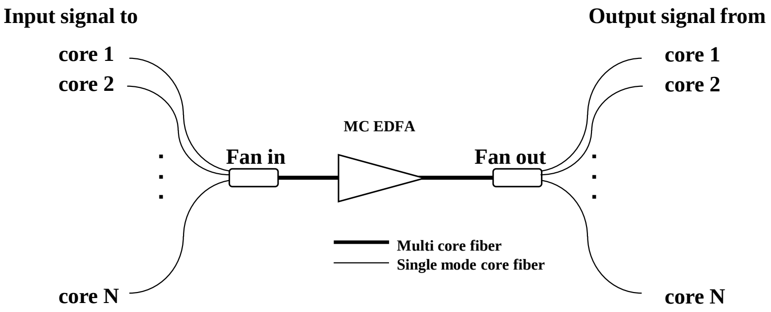
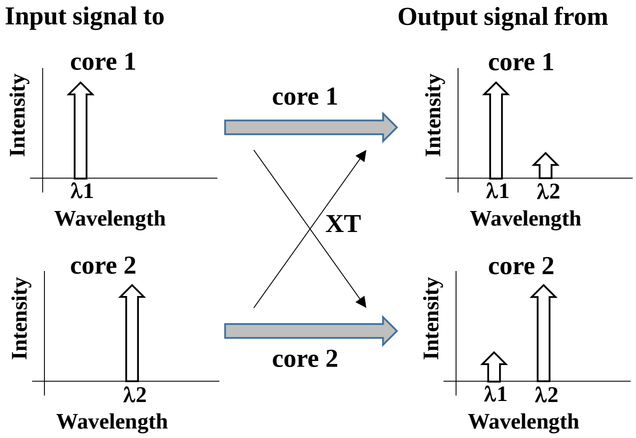
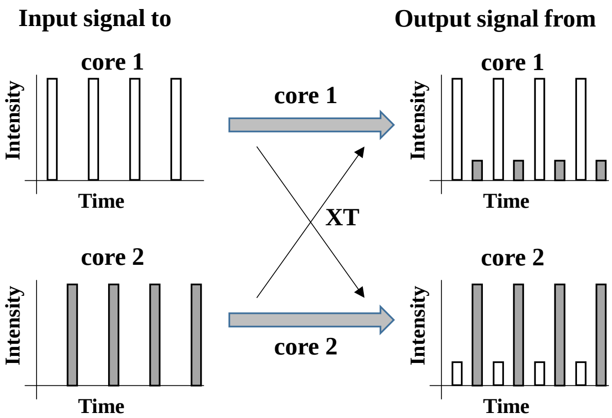


Figure 12 – Multi-core EDFA evaluation setup for basic optical characteristics



a) Using different wavelengths



b) By time separation of signals

Figure 13 – XT evaluation method with different wavelengths

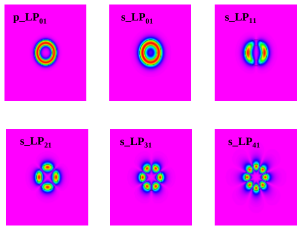
6 Few-mode OFA technology

6.1 Outline of few-mode EDFA

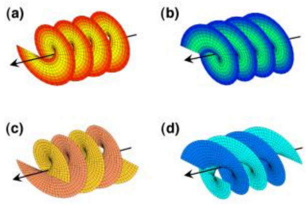
In the conventional single mode transmission, communications only used the LP_{01} mode, but for the purpose of increasing the transmission capacity, a mode-division multiplexing (MDM) system is used over FMFs to perform communications using multiple modes. The LP mode, the OAM mode, and the coupled-core mode are candidates of multiplexing modes [see Figure 14 a), b) and c)]. [2, 6, 14-16] Additionally, MDM generally uses MIMO (Multi-Input Multi-output) techniques to restore deteriorated signals caused by mode crosstalk to the original signals. It has been pointed out that the performance of MIMO system is affected by a mode-dependent loss (MDL) or a mode-dependent gain (MDG). Accordingly, optical amplifiers for the MDM system is indispensable to control a MDG in addition to satisfying the basic requirements for amplifiers such as a gain and noise figures.

Figure 15 shows configurations of FM-EDFAs. Optical components required for the construction include a FM EDF with equal amplification characteristics for each mode and a low MDG, a FM WDM coupler capable of amplification characteristics for each mode, a FM tap coupler that monitors the signal intensity of each mode, a MC isolator, and other optional components (can be placed elsewhere) such as a MC ASE rejection filter, a MC Pump rejection filter, a MC VOA and a MC GFF.

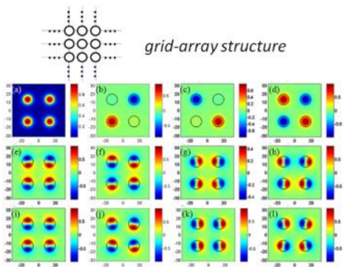
For achieving low MDG characteristics, it is necessary to use components that have low MDG characteristics. Particularly, it is essential to have a FM EDF with excellent performance. In addition, a FM VOA that can adjust a MDG may be required in many cases to change a loss for each mode.



a) **LP modes**



b) **OAM modes** [**Reprinted with permission from [15]. © 2006 APS**]



c) Coupled-core modes [Reprinted with permission from [16]. © 2016 IEEE]

Figure 14 – Image of each mode propagating through the core

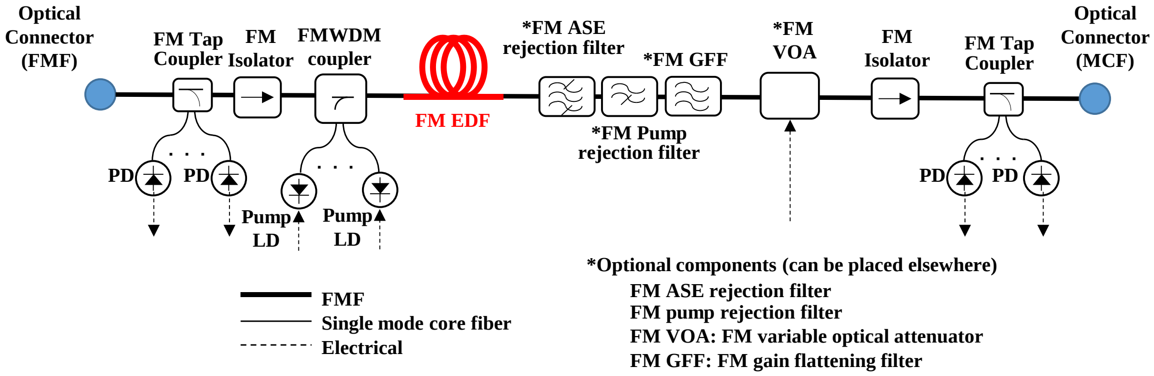


Figure 15 – Configuration of FM-EDFA

6.2 State-of-the-art few-mode EDFA development technology

6.2.1 Few-LP mode EDFA

FM EDFs with low MDG characteristics are now under development, and studies have been made to identify a proper pumping method. Mode amplification exceeding the LP_{01} mode can be provided by increasing a core diameter of the conventional EDFs (step core index and step erbium doping profile structure), although a size of MDG becomes larger (10 dB higher MDG in the LP_{01} signal mode compared to the LP_{11} signal mode) [see Figure 16]. Therefore, it is necessary to reduce the MDG size. This large MDG is due to difference in overlap integral of a signal power profile and an activated erbium-ion profile, as shown in Figure 17. While conventional EDFs have the same erbium doping profile with optical index profiles, the power distribution of these two modes is quite different. If the EDF is pumped with the LP_{01} mode light, an activated erbium doping profile is expected to be close to the pumping light. The gain of an EDF depends on the overlap integral of a signal power profile and an activated erbium doping profile. It leads to a huge MDG found in few-mode EDFAs with conventional EDFs.

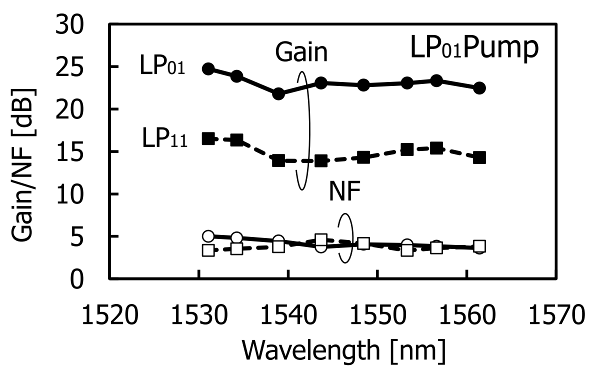
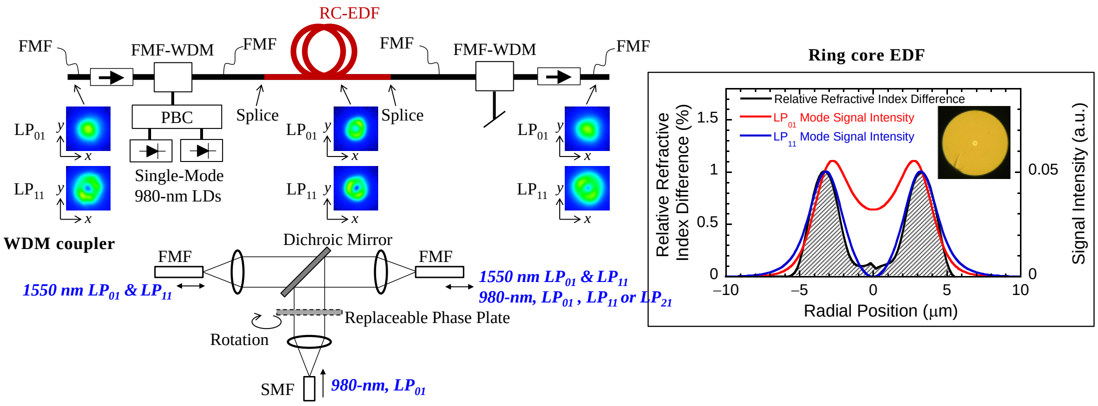


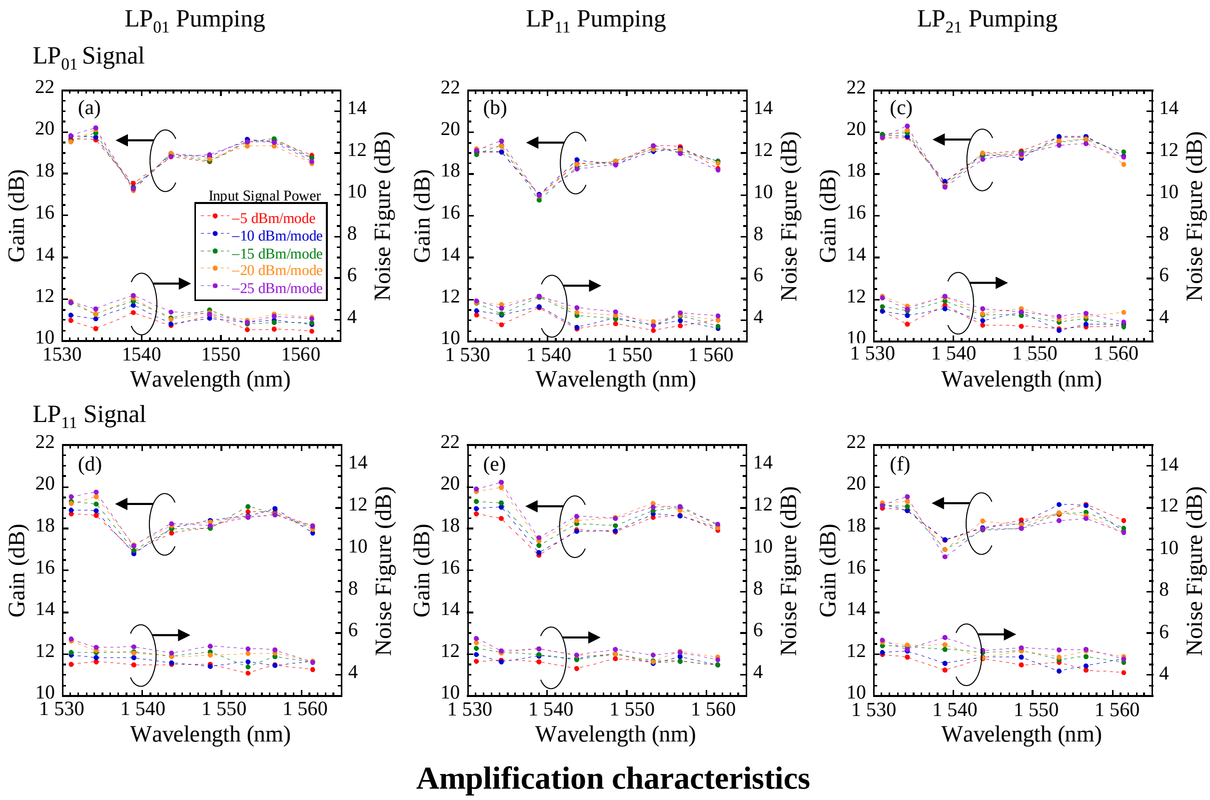
Figure 16 – An example of gain and NF of 2-LP FM-EDFA (large core, step core index and step erbium doping profile structured conventional EDF) [Reprinted with permission from [17]. © 2014 John Wiley and Sons]

Two approaches are proposed to reduce the MDG of FM EDF. One is to apply a higher-order pump light intensity mode. [18, 19] The activated erbium-ion profile varies in terms of pumping power distribution. For example, when using the LP_{21} mode for pumping, the gain of the LP_{11} signal mode could be larger than that of the LP_{01} mode. The MDGs of 2.5 dB to 1 dB were obtained for a step core index profile FM EDF by applying LP_{11} and LP_{21} mode pumping, respectively. The other approach is to change an erbium doping profile and a core index of FM-EDF. [17, 20-22] If the erbium doping profile is adjusted to the pump light intensity of higher-order modes such as a ring erbium doping profile, 4-LP signal mode amplification with 1 dB MDG is expected in theory. Furthermore, another proposal is made that uses a ring-core EDF having a ring-like profile for both the core index and the erbium doping profile. A theoretical study has shown that almost identical gains could be obtained for 6-LP modes by using a ring-core EDF. The ring-core FM EDF has been proven to reduce the MDG experimentally for a 2-LP mode EDF. Figure 17 a), b) and 18 a), b) show configuration and amplification characteristics of 2-LP mode. An EDFA prototype that consists of a ring-core FM EDF, a FM WDM coupler and two MC isolators has achieved a MDG of less than 1.0 dB between LP_{01} and LP_{11} signal mode, and some of three-mode EDFAs [20, 21]

In addition, a FM VOA is under development using a spatial light modulator and a long period fibre grating. The MDG can be controlled in a range between -7 dB to +5 dB by changing the ratio of the LP_{01} to LP_{11} pump modes with long period fibre grating. [23] Currently, research is underway to further increase the number of modes.

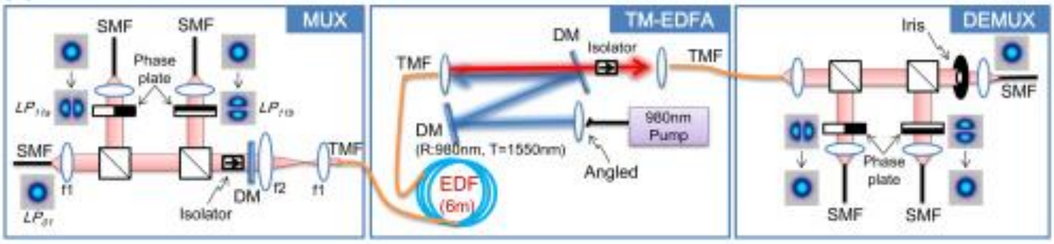


a) Configuration

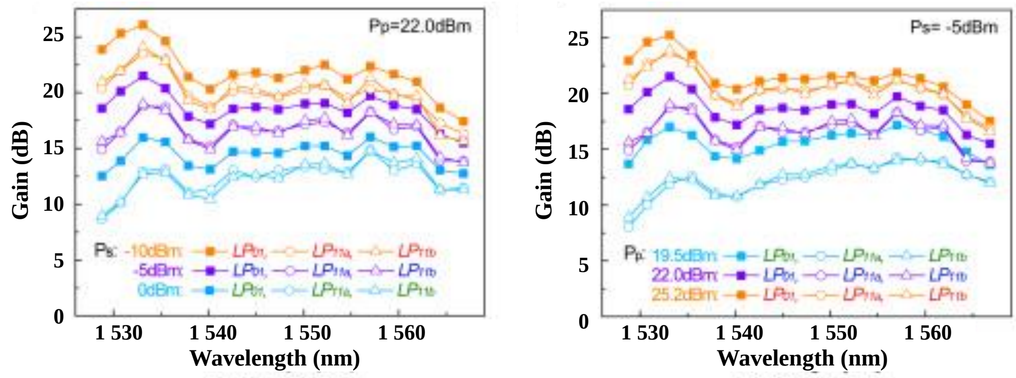


b) Amplification characteristics

Figure 17 – Configurations and amplification characteristics of 2-LP mode EDFA's prototype which consisted with ring-core FM EDF, FM WDM coupler and two MC isolators [Reprinted with permission from [20]. © 2015 Optica (formerly OSA)]



a) Configurations



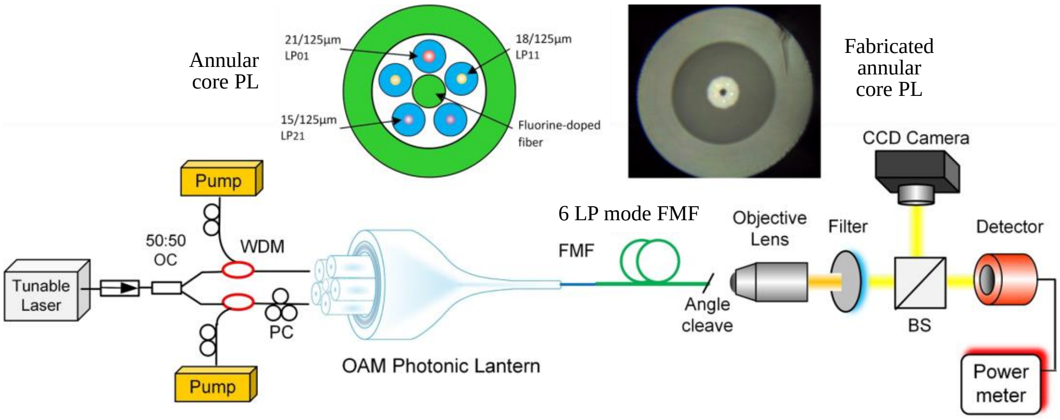
b) Amplification characteristics

Figure 18 – Configurations and amplification characteristics of 3-LP mode EDFA's prototype which consisted with ring-core FM EDF [Reprinted with permission from [21]. © 2013 Optica (formerly OSA)]

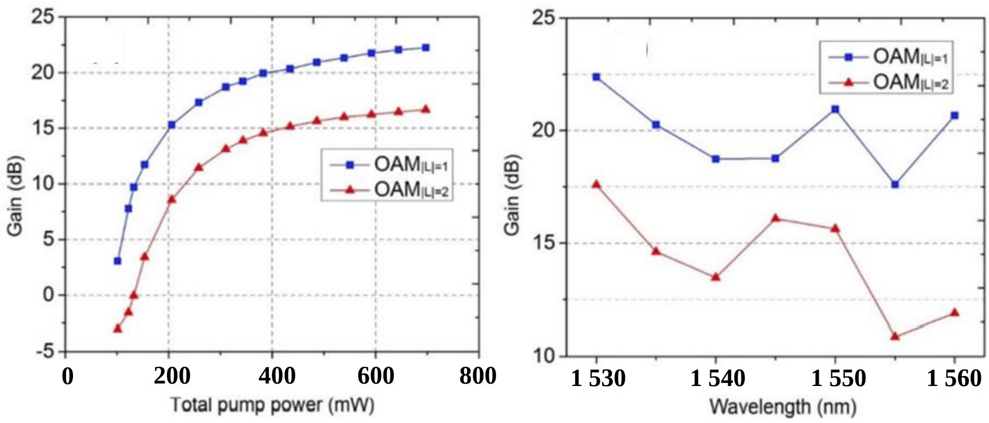
6.2.2 OAM mode EDFA and Coupled-core mode EDFA

It is reported that an EDFA with the OAM mode has been achieved that uses a ring-core EDF structure, or an annular-core photonic lantern structure and FMFs. [24-26] In the former, simulations have shown that 18-OAM mode amplification with a low MDG can be achieved. Some experiments have also been conducted for 2-OAM mode amplification. In the latter, although experiments of 2-OAM mode amplification have been conducted [see Figure 19 a) and b)], some issues still exist with MDG. In addition, An OAM-mode OFA for one OAM mode is reported that uses a PbS-doped ring-core fibre with approximately 3 dB of on/off signal gain at 1 550 nm. [27]

It is also reported that coupled-core mode EDFAs are achieved by using a coupled-core EDF. [28, 29] Some experiments have demonstrated that coupled-core amplification can be achieved either with a core or a cladding pump.



a) Experimental setup



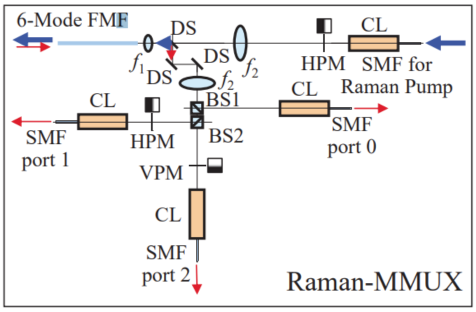
b) Amplification characteristics

Figure 19 – Configurations and amplification characteristics of 2-OAM mode EDFA [Reprinted with permission from [26]. © 2017 Author]

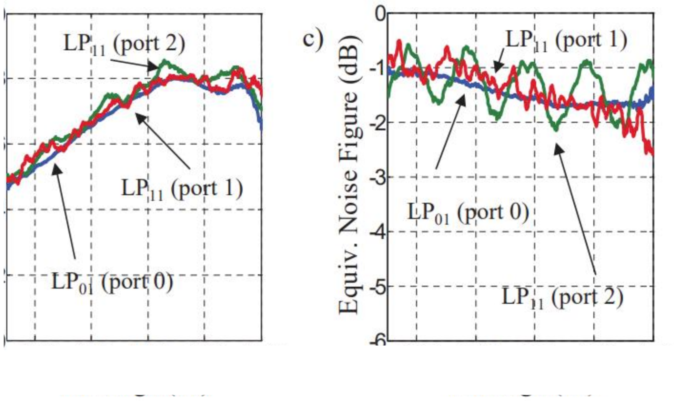
6.3 State-of-the-art FM FRA development technology

Distributed Raman amplification in an FMF requires a small MDG as well as a relatively flat gain over the signal band in the same way as an FM-EDFA.

A FRA for 2-LP modes has been proved in an FMF transmission experiment [see Figure 20 a) and b)]. [30] The experiment shows that the MDG could be minimized by optimizing the modal pump power distribution of LP_{01} and LP_{11} modes. Studies have also started to achieve Raman amplification for high-order mode transmission for over 2-LP modes. [31] Studies on OAM FRAs also have commenced, and some experiments resulted in several dB of on/off signal gains for 2-OAM modes. [32, 33]



a) Experimental arrangement of mode multiplexer with a backward Raman pump coupler



b) On-off Gain of the Raman amplification, and equivalent noise figure at the FMF end

Figure 20 – 2-LP modes FM FRA experiment [Reprinted with permission from [30]. © 2011 Nokia Corporation]

6.4 Specific features and measurement

Basic optical characteristics of FM-EDFAs (minimum relevant parameters for Transmission characteristics are described in IEC 61291-2 and IEC 61291-4) include a signal gain, noise characteristics, etc. that can be evaluated based on IEC 61290-1 series, IEC 61290-3 series, IEC 61290-5 series, by using mode converters, a mode combiner and a mode splitter, as shown in Figure 21. However, if using the setup illustrated in Figure 15 for measurement, it cannot discriminate between different LP mode output signals with mixed intra-mode such as LP_{11a} and LP_{11b}. Thus, for characterising the MDG, the amplitude and phase transfer matrix of the amplifier should be measured between each input/output pair across all the wavelengths. [34].

In addition, the crosstalk characteristics between modes can be evaluated by separating the wavelength and a time unit, as is the case of MC-EDFA [see Figure 13]. The wavelength separating method may use IEC 61290-1-1. For comparing the output signal intensity ratios for each wavelength, IEC 61290-10-1 and IEC 61290-10-2 can be used in the time separating method to compare the output signal intensity ratios for each time unit for the purpose of evaluating XT.

Furthermore, when a propagation matrix evaluation in the amplifier is required in MIMO transmission, it is necessary to have a new evaluation method not available in the current IEC documents.

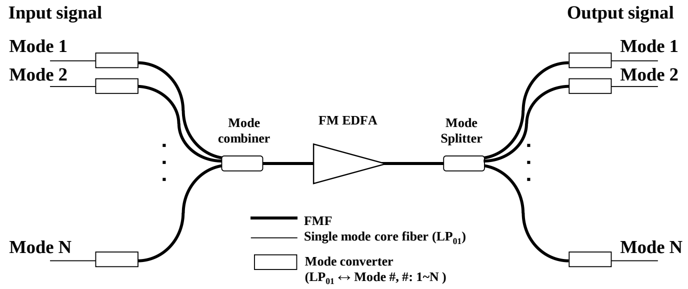
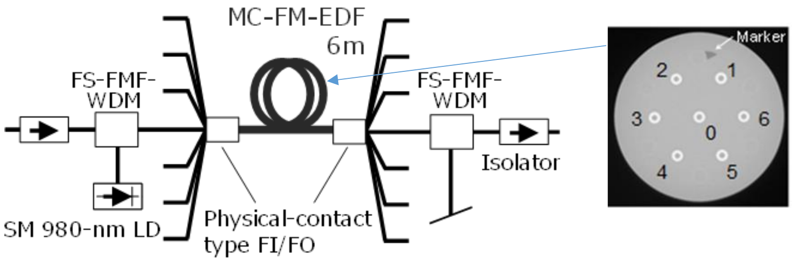


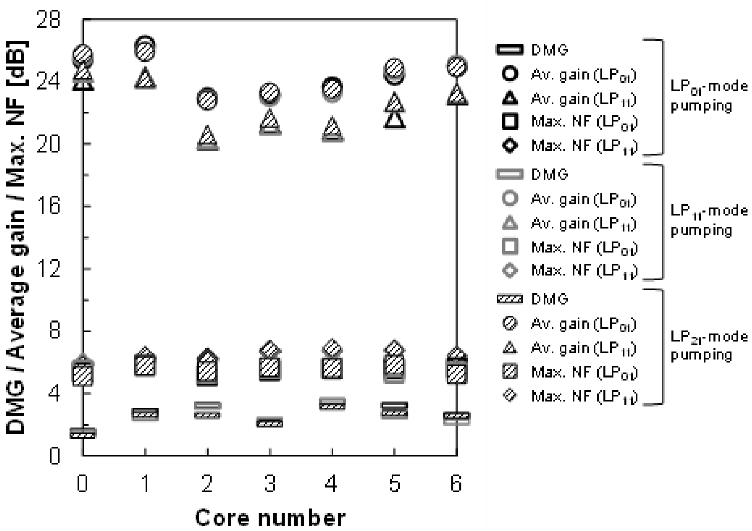
Figure 21 – **FM-EDFA evaluation setup for basic optical characteristics**

7 MC and FM-OFA technology

MC & FM-EDFAs that incorporate the MC-EDF and FM-EDF technologies is also under development. [35-38] For example, we can see a newly created multi-core with a ring core, and it is confirmed that seven cores with a low MDG and 2-LP mode amplification is available, as shown in Figure 22 a) and b). Currently, the number of modes and cores has increased, and amplification using MC & FM-EDFs with 7-core – 6-modes, etc. are also demonstrated. We believe that the number of EDF cores and modes would continue to increase in the future. It is also necessary to develop optical components for producing this amplifier.



a) Configurations



b) Amplification characteristics

Figure 22 – **MC-EDFA with FM cores [Reprinted with permission from [36]. © 2017 IEEE]**

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OITDA/TP 33/AM：2022

Optical fibre amplifier for space division multiplex transmission

解　説

この解説は，本体に記載した事柄を説明するもので，技術資料（TP）の一部ではない。

1　今回の改正までの経緯

近年，通信容量の飛躍的な増加を目的に，マルチコアファイバやマルチモードファイバを伝送路として用いる空間分割多重(SDM) の研究・開発が進められている。このため、一般財団法人光産業技術振興協会・光増幅器及びダイナミックモジュール標準化部会では，日本国内の光ファイバ増幅器の製造者ならびにユーザ，光ファイバ増幅器の部品製造者などにとって，次世代の光増幅器の 1 つとして考えられている SDM アンプについての有益な情報が提供できる技術資料に関して 2020 年 4 月から 2021 年 2 月にかけて審議し，下記項目を解説している第 1 版を 2021 年 2 月に公開した。

- ✓ SDM アンプの分類およびその概要
- ✓ 最先端の開発技術および開発された増幅器構成と増幅特性例
- ✓ SDM アンプの測定方法

初版公開後，光増幅器及びダイナミックモジュール標準化部会にて，引用する図面の使用許諾に関する疑問が提起されたため，記載する図面の使用許可を得る作業を進め，必要に応じて図面の描き直し又は削除を行うことを合意した。第 2 版は，2021 年 10 月から審議が行われ，2022 年 4 月に公開された。

2　今回の改正の趣旨

今回の第 2 版改正の主な変更点は，本技術資料で使用する図面の使用許諾を反映したフィギュアキャプションへの変更と使用許諾が得られなかったことにより生じた図面の変更である。また、図面等においてエディトリアル修正を行う必要が生じた点である。

3　主な項目及び改正点の説明

主な項目及び改正点は，次のとおりである。

a) Scope（**箇条 1**）

この技術資料は，マルチコアファイバ技術及びフューモードファイバ技術を適用した SDM 増幅器についてまとめている。**第 2 版における変更はない。**

b) Normative references（**箇条 2**）

関連する IEC 61290 規格群，IEC 61291 規格群，IEC 61292 規格群及び IEC 60050-731 を引用している。**第 2 版における変更は，規格群の番号順に整列したことである。**

c) Teams, definitions and abbreviated teams（**箇条 3**）

この TP に記載する主な SDM 光増幅器の用語及び定義を規定している。第 2 版における変更はな

い。

d) Classification of SDM OFA（**箇条 4**）

SDM OFA の分類を記載している。**第 2 版における変更は，図 1 の誤記を修正したことである。**

e) Multi-core OFA technology（**箇条 5**）

マルチコア光ファイバ増幅器の技術を記載している。**第 2 版における変更は，以下の通りである。**

- **図 3，図 5，図 6，図 9，図 11 に対して，**使用許諾を反映したフィギュアキャプションへの変更。
- 図 8 に対して，使用許諾が得られなかったためオリジナル図面への変更。
- **図 5，図 6，図 9，図 11 内の数字を，半角の空白を用いて 3 桁ごとに記載することへ変更。**

f) Few-mode OFA technology（**箇条 6**）

フューモード光ファイバ増幅器の技術を記載している。**第 2 版における変更は，以下の通りである。**

- **図 14，図 16，図 17，図 18，図 19，図 20 に対して，**使用許諾を反映したフィギュアキャプションへの変更。
- **図 16，図 17，図 18，図 19 内の数字を，半角の空白を用いて 3 桁ごとに記載することへ変更。**

g) MC and FM OFA technology（**箇条 7**）

マルチコアファイバ技術及びフューモードファイバ技術を用いた光ファイバ増幅器の技術例を記載している。**第 2 版における変更は，以下の通りである。**

- **図 22 に対して，**使用許諾を反映したフィギュアキャプションへの変更。

4 その他

本技術資料は，IEC/TC 86/SC86C に TR 原稿として提案を予定している。

5 TP 作成・検討メンバ

技術資料（TP）第 2 版・検討メンバの構成表を，次に示す。

氏名	所属
山　田　　　誠	大阪公立大学
高　橋　英　憲	株式会社ＫＤＤＩ総合研究所
小　野　浩　孝	湘南工科大学

（執筆者　山田 誠）

6 原案作成部会の構成表

原案作成部会の構成表（一般財団法人光産業技術振興協会 光増幅器及びダイナミックモジュール標準化部会）を，次に示す。

光増幅器及びダイナミックモジュール標準化部会　構成表

	氏名	所属
（議長）	山　田　　　誠	大阪公立大学
（メンバ）	小　熊　健　史	日本電気株式会社
	小　島　　　学	横河計測株式会社
	小　西　良　明	三菱電機株式会社

	小　野　浩　孝	湘南工科大学(2022 年 4 月～)
	佐　藤　功　紀	古河電気工業株式会社(～2022 年 3 月)
	神　徳　正　樹	古河電気工業株式会社(2022 年 4 月～)
	鹿　間　光　太	日本電信電話株式会社
	渋　谷　　　隆	株式会社白山
	清　水　　　誠	NTT エレクトロニクス株式会社
	鈴　木　裕　一	富士通株式会社
	高　橋　英　憲	株式会社 KDDI 総合研究所
	高　橋　博　之	沖電気工業株式会社
	田　中　正　人	住友電気工業株式会社
	藤　崎　文　雄	パナソニック コネクト株式会社
	三　浦　寿太郎	日本モレックス合同会社
	宮　内　　　彰	IEC/TC 86 委員
	吉　田　　　実	近畿大学
（オブザーバ）	池　田　和　浩	経済産業省　商務情報政策局 情報産業課
	磯　野　秀　樹	IGS コンサルティング
	来見田　淳　也	国立研究開発法人産業技術総合研究所
	清　水　祐　貴	一般財団法人日本規格協会
	水　本　哲　弥*	東京工業大学(～2022 年 3 月)
	宮　端　　茂	経済産業省 産業技術環境局
	山　口　修　司	キーサイトテクノロジー株式会社(～2022 年 3 月)
（事務局）	瀬戸山　　　徹	一般財団法人光産業技術振興協会
	浦　野　　　章	一般財団法人光産業技術振興協会(～2022 年 3 月)
	間　瀬　昇　次	一般財団法人光産業技術振興協会(2022 年 4 月～)

（執筆者　山田 誠）

この OITDA 規格の TP（技術資料）は，一般財団法人光産業技術振興協会ファイバオプティクス標準化部会 光ファイバセンサ専門部会で審議・取纏めたものである。
この資料についてのご意見又はご質問は，下記にご連絡ください。

TP（技術資料）:

空間分割多重伝送用光ファイバ増幅器
（Optical fibre amplifier for space division multiplexing transmission）

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