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(54) **Multi-wavelength light source**

Lichtquelle mit mehrfacher Wellenlänge

Source lumineuse à plusieurs longueurs d'onde

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- **MOROHASHI I ET AL: "Broadening of comb bandwidth by multiple modulation using feedback loop in Mach-Zehnder-modulator-based flat comb generator", MICROWAVE PHOTONICS (MWP), 2010 IEEE TOPICAL MEETING ON, IEEE, PISCATAWAY, NJ, USA, 5 October 2010 (2010-10-05), pages 220-223, XP031832407, ISBN: 978-1-4244-7824-8**
- **KAWANISHI T ET AL: "Multi-channel RoF signal generation using a reciprocating optical modulator", MICROWAVE PHOTONICS (MWP), 2010 IEEE TOPICAL MEETING ON, IEEE, PISCATAWAY, NJ, USA, 5 October 2010 (2010-10-05), pages 235-237, XP031832921, ISBN: 978-1-4244-7824-8**

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Description

FIELD

5 **[0001]** The embodiments discussed herein are related to a multi-wavelength light source that generates an optical signal having a plurality of wavelengths.

BACKGROUND

10 **[0002]** As the widespread use of the Internet and mobile phones has increased communication capacities in recent years, backbone optical communication systems are required to have larger capacities, and research and development have been carried out for optical transmitter-receivers having a communication capacity of 40Gbit/s, 100Gbit/s, or higher for a single wavelength.

15 **[0003]** However, if a transmission capacity per single wavelength is increased, the quality of transmitted signals deteriorates greatly due to a lowered OSNR (Optical Signal to Noise Ratio), waveform distortions caused by wavelength dispersion on transmission paths, polarization mode dispersion, nonlinear effects, and the like.

[0004] Accordingly, digital coherent receiving schemes resistant to poor OSNR and also resistant to waveform distortions on transmission paths are gathering attention as schemes for optical communication systems yielding 40Gbit/s or higher.

20 According to conventional receiving schemes, ON and OFF signals based on light intensities are assigned to binary signals to be used for direct detection (OOK: On-OFF Keying). By contrast, according to digital coherent receiving schemes, light intensity and phase information are extracted using a coherent receiving system, and the extracted light intensity and phase information are quantized using an analog/digital converter (ADC), and thereby demodulation is performed by a digital signal processing circuit.

25 **[0005]** Digital coherent receiving schemes are capable of improving the resistance to poor OSNR by using coherent receiving schemes, and are capable of compensating for waveform distortions by using a digital signal processing circuit, and accordingly are capable of suppressing deteriorations of quality of transmitted signals even when a communication capacity for one wavelength is large. Also, wavelength distortions may be compensated for by a digital signal processing circuit, which enables relatively flexible responses to transmission route modifications caused by network configuration modifications.

30 **[0006]** Further, digital coherent receiving schemes may be combined with modulation schemes capable of transmitting multi-bit information for one symbol so as to construct transmission systems yielding high-frequency efficiencies. As modulation schemes of this type, multivalued modulation schemes such as QPSK (quadri-phase shift keying), 8PSK, 16QAM, and 256QAM that multiply phase information and intensity information, a polarized multiplexing scheme that multiplexes different information onto orthogonal polarized waves, and a multi-carrier multiplexing scheme that multiplexes different information onto a plurality of frequencies that have been multiplexed highly densely within one wavelength grid (sub carriers), etc., are known. Among multi-carrier multiplexing schemes, OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing), in particular, is considered to be promising as a future optical communication method.

35 **[0007]** Generating an OFDM signal requires a plurality of beams of light whose frequencies have been synchronized. In addition, the frequency and the wavelength of light correspond to each other in a one-to-one manner, and they act as carriers, and accordingly, they are referred to as the frequency of light, the wavelength of light, or the carrier in the explanations below.

40 **[0008]** Further, it is desirable that the number of carriers of OFDM (i.e., the total bit rate per one OFDM signal) be variable in response to the traffic of a network.

45 **[0009]** FIGs. 1A and 1B illustrate an example of a conventional multi-wavelength light source. In the multi-wavelength light source illustrated in FIG. 1A, continuous light with a center wavelength of f_0 is input, from a laser diode 15, to an optical circulation unit including an optical SSB (Single Side-Band) modulation device 10, optical amplifiers 11 and 12, an optical filter 13, an optical multiplexer (optical coupler) 14, and an optical demultiplexer (optical coupler) 16. Periodic waves with frequency Δf as a drive signal and periodic waves that are phase-shifted by $\pi/2$ from the first periodic waves are input to the optical SSB modulator in the optical SSB modulation device 10.

50 **[0010]** Input light passes through the optical SSB modulation device 10, and thereby has its frequency shifted by Δf to the higher side so that $f_1=f_0+\Delta f$. Part of the light is output (zero-circulation output in FIG. 1B) and part of the remaining light propagates in the optical circulation unit, passes through the optical filter 13 and the optical amplifier, and is again input to the optical SSB modulation device 10.

55 **[0011]** The continuous light with its center frequency f_1 passes through the optical SSB modulator in the optical SSB modulation device 10, and thereby has its center frequency shifted by Δf to center frequency f_2 . Similarly, part of the light is output (one-circulation output in FIG. 1B), and part of the remaining light propagates in the optical circulation unit. By repeating this, multi-wavelength continuous light having f_1 through f_6 may be obtained through five-circulation output.

In the example in FIG. 1A, light having f_7 or higher will not be generated because the optical filter 13 in the optical circulation unit is set to have a transmission bandwidth that transmits from f_1 through f_5 .

[0012] As has been described above, the optical SSB modulation device 10 shifts the frequencies of input continuous light, and thus the optical SSB modulation device 10 is also referred to as an optical frequency shifter. An optical frequency shifter is not limited to a device that uses an optical SSB modulator if the shifter is capable of shifting frequencies of input continuous light.

[0013] In a multi-wavelength light source including the optical SSB modulation device 10 and an optical circulation unit as described above, the OSNR (Optical Signal to Noise Ratio) of a wavelength with a large number of times of circulation deteriorates when such a wavelength light source generates a large number of wavelengths.

[0014] FIG. 2 explains OSNR deterioration. FIG. 2 is a graph having the horizontal axis representing the number of generated carriers and the vertical axis representing the OSNR of each carrier to depict how the OSNR of each carrier changes in response to an increase in the number of generated carriers. When the number of generated carriers is one, the OSNR of the carrier is 50dB or higher, while when the number of generated carriers has reached eight, the OSNR of each carrier drops to 40dB. Further, when the number of generated carriers increases to nine or ten, the OSNR of each carrier drops further.

[0015] FIG. 3 illustrates a configuration that has conventionally been required when a plurality of wavelengths are to be used for communication.

As illustrated also in FIG. 2, a single conventional multi-wavelength light source is capable of generating at most about eight wavelengths due to the OSNR of each carrier. Accordingly, as illustrated in FIG. 3, an optical communication system that multiplexes several tens of waves or several hundreds of waves needs to be provided with many multi-wavelength light sources such as those illustrated in FIG. 1A. However, this configuration increases the number of light sources and also increases the cost of the communication system.

[0016] Also, as conventional techniques, there are a fiber-ring-resonator-type light source that oscillates multi wavelengths simultaneously, a wavelength management device for securing wavelength stability of a multi-wavelength light source, a multi-wavelength light source that is capable of simultaneously providing a multi-wavelength continuous light having constant intervals, and the like.

Patent Document 1: Japanese Laid-open Patent Publication No. 10-93164

Patent Document 2: Japanese Laid-open Patent Publication No. 2000-47278

Patent Document 3: Japanese Laid-open Patent Publication No. 2005-77584

SUMMARY

[0017] In the embodiments below, a multi-wavelength light source capable of generating continuous light having many wavelengths while maintaining an OSNR, is provided.

[0018] According to the invention, a multi-wavelength light source as defined by claim 1 is provided.

[0019] According to the embodiments below, a multi-wavelength light source capable of generating continuous light having many wavelengths while maintaining an OSNR, is provided.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0020]

FIGS. 1A and 1B illustrate an example of a conventional multi-wavelength light source;

FIG. 2 explains OSNR deterioration;

FIG. 3 illustrates a configuration that has conventionally been required to use a lot of wavelengths for communication;

FIG. 4 illustrates a configuration of the present embodiment;

FIG. 5 illustrates operations of the multi-wavelength light source illustrated in FIG. 4;

FIG. 6 is a flowchart (first part) explaining a control process according to the present embodiment;

FIG. 7 is a flowchart (second part) explaining a control process according to the present embodiment;

FIG. 8 is a flowchart (third part) explaining a control process according to the present embodiment;

FIG. 9 is a flowchart (fourth part) explaining a control process according to the present embodiment;

FIG. 10 explains derivation of the output-terminal OSNR and the output power of a multi-wavelength light source according to the present embodiment;

FIG. 11 illustrates a second configuration example (first part) according to the present embodiment;

FIG. 12 illustrates the second configuration example (second part) according to the present embodiment;

FIG. 13 illustrates the second configuration example (third part) according to the present embodiment;
 FIG. 14 illustrates a third configuration example according to the present embodiment;
 FIG. 15 illustrates a fourth configuration example (first part) according to the present embodiment;
 FIG. 16 illustrates the fourth configuration example (second part) according to the present embodiment;
 5 FIG. 17 illustrates a fifth configuration example according to the present embodiment;
 FIG. 18 illustrates a sixth configuration example according to the present embodiment;
 FIG. 19 illustrates a seventh configuration example according to the present embodiment;
 FIG. 20 illustrates an eighth configuration example according to the present embodiment;
 FIG. 21 illustrates a ninth configuration example according to the present embodiment;
 10 FIG. 22 illustrates a tenth configuration example (first part) according to the present embodiment;
 FIG. 23 illustrates a tenth configuration example (second part) according to the present embodiment;
 FIG. 24 illustrates a configuration example (first part) of a seed light source generation unit;
 FIG. 25 illustrates a configuration example (second part) of the seed light source generation unit;
 FIG. 26 illustrates a configuration example (third part) of the seed light source generation unit;
 15 FIG. 27 illustrates a configuration example (fourth part) of the seed light source generation unit;
 FIG. 28 illustrates a configuration example (fifth part) of the seed light source generation unit;
 FIG. 29 illustrates an optical transmitter using a multi-wavelength light source according to the present embodiment;
 and
 FIG. 30 illustrates an optical communication system to which the present embodiment is applied.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0021] FIG. 4 illustrates a configuration of the present embodiment.

In FIG. 4, constituents similar to those in FIG. 1A are denoted by the same numerical symbols, and explanations thereof will be omitted.

[0022] A multi-wavelength light source according to the present embodiment includes a seed light source generation unit 20 for outputting continuous light having a single wavelength (frequency) or outputting a plurality of beams of continuous light having different wavelengths (frequencies), an optical circulation unit 21 for generating a continuous light having a plurality of frequencies, an optical spectral shaper 22 that is provided in the optical circulation unit 21 and is capable of setting the amount of optical attenuation for each frequency unit, and a signal generation controller 23 for controlling the frequency of light generated by the seed light source generation unit 20, the amount of frequency shifted by the optical frequency shifter 10, and the transmission frequency and the amount to be attenuated by the optical spectral shaper 22 in response to the number of carriers, the carrier frequency arrangement, and the carrier frequency interval requested by the network control device.

[0023] The above configuration makes it possible to configure a multi-wavelength light source capable of changing the number of carriers, the carrier arrangement, and the carrier interval while maintaining a desired OSNR, and is also capable of reducing the number of required multi-wavelength light sources, as will be described later.

[0024] FIG. 5 illustrates operations of the multi-wavelength light source illustrated in FIG. 4.

In FIG. 5, constituents similar to those in FIG. 4 are denoted by the same numerical symbols as those in FIG. 4.

Light having optical frequencies f_0 , f_3 and f_3 are output from the seed light source generation unit 20. Continuous light output from this seed light source generation unit 20 is referred to as seed light. The optical spectral shaper 22 is set to transmit f_1 , f_4 through f_6 , f_9 , and f_{10} , and thereby multi-wavelength light having optical frequencies f_1 , f_2 , f_4 through f_7 , and f_9 through f_{11} can be obtained. In other words, the optical spectral shaper 22 transmits only optical frequencies f_1 , f_4 through f_6 , f_9 , and f_{10} . The continuous light having optical frequency f_0 is optical-frequency shifted to continuous light having optical frequency f_1 , and this light is further optical-frequency shifted to continuous light having optical frequency f_2 . The optical spectral shaper 22 does not transmit optical frequency f_2 , and thus optical frequency f_3 is not output. Similarly, from continuous light having optical frequency f_3 output from the seed light source generation unit 20, continuous light having optical frequencies f_4 through f_7 , is generated. Optical frequency f_8 is not output because the optical spectral shaper 22 does not transmit the continuous light having optical frequency f_7 . From the continuous light having optical frequency f_8 output from the seed light source generation unit 20, continuous light having optical frequencies f_9 through f_{11} is generated. Because the optical spectral shaper 22 does not transmit the continuous light having optical frequency f_{11} , light having higher frequencies is not generated.

[0025] According to the above configuration, continuous light having many optical frequencies is generated from seed light having a plurality of optical frequencies output from the seed light source generation unit 20, and continuous light having fewer optical frequencies that have been shifted is generated from seed light having one optical frequency. Accordingly, it is possible to avoid the deterioration of the OSNR of continuous light having a large number of times of circulation through the optical circulation unit 21 caused by generating continuous light having many frequencies shifted from continuous light having one optical frequency.

[0026] Also, because the seed light source generation unit 20 alone outputs continuous light having a plurality of different optical frequencies, the necessity of preparing many light sources for generating continuous light having many optical frequencies is eliminated.

In addition, although the configuration of the modulating unit for shifting optical frequencies to the higher side has been used as the optical frequency shifter 10 in the above example, the optical frequency shifter 10 may be configured to shift optical frequencies to the lower side.

[0027] When optical frequencies are to be shifted to the higher side, the seed light source generation unit 20 generates continuous light having a frequency obtained by subtracting the frequency shifting amount from the lowest frequency among carriers to be generated. When optical frequencies are to be shifted to the lower side, the seed light source generation unit 20 generates continuous light having a frequency obtained by adding the frequency shifting amount to the highest frequency among the carriers.

[0028] The optical spectral shaper 22 may be configured by a "1:N"-optical-wavelength-selection switch, a wavelength processor, and the like (N is an integer equal to or greater than one, and optical wavelength selection switches with N being around nine have currently been commercially available). For information about an optical wavelength selection switch that is capable of outputting, to arbitrary ports, input light (multi-wavelength light), please refer to the document below. G. Baxter, et al., "Highly programmable Wavelength Selective Switch based on Liquid Crystal on Silicon switching elements," OFC2006, OTuF2, 2006

Also, for information about wavelength processors, please refer to the document below. Y. Sakurai, et al., "LCOS-Based 4x4 Wavelength Cross-Connect Switch For Flexible Channel Management in ROADMs," OFC2011, OTuM4, 2011

Also, for information about optical shifters/optical SSB modulators, please refer to the documents below. M. Izutsu, S. Shikama, and T. Sueta, "Integrated optical SSB modulator/frequency shifter," IEEE J. Quantum Electron., vol. QE-17, pp.2225-2227, Nov. 1981

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[0029] FIGS. 6 through 9 are flowcharts explaining control processing performed in the present embodiment.

FIG. 6 is a control flowchart used when the output level of the optical amplifier is to be raised gradually.

First, in step S10, a signal generation controller receives information about the number of carriers, the carrier frequency arrangement, and the carrier frequency interval from a network control device (not illustrated). In step S11, the signal generation controller sets, according to the received information, the amount to be attenuated by the optical spectral shaper, the frequency shifting amount of the optical frequency shifter, and the number and the wavelengths of beams of seed light of the seed light generation unit, and the like. In step S12, the seed light is input to the optical circulation unit, and in step S13, the output level of the optical amplifier in the optical circulation unit is increased gradually until it reaches a prescribed output value. The reason for gradually increasing the output level of the optical amplifier in step S13 is that a sudden output of highly intensive continuous light causes a highly intensive surge in a subsequent-stage device that is connected to the multi-wavelength light source of the present embodiment, which may lead to failure in the device.

[0030] In step S12, according to the present embodiment, the number of beams of seed light generated by the seed light source generation unit is equal to the number of carrier groups. "Carrier group" used in the present embodiment is a group of carriers. Among carriers to be generated, carriers having adjacent frequencies are treated as one group when the carrier frequency intervals on the higher and lower sides are two scales or greater on an optical frequency grid having the horizontal axis representing frequency f and the intervals on the axis representing Δf . However, when carriers include the lowest frequency carrier and they are apart by two or more carrier frequency intervals at only the higher side, they are treated as a group. Also, when carriers include the highest frequency carrier and they are apart by two or more carrier frequency intervals at only the lower side, they are treated as a single group.

[0031] When the optical frequency shifter shifts an optical frequency to the higher side by Δf_{high} , the optical frequency obtained by subtracting Δf_{high} from the lowest carrier frequency in each carrier group is employed as the frequency of the seed light of that carrier group. Also, an optical spectral shaper is set to not transmit the highest frequencies in respective carrier groups, but is set to transmit all carrier frequencies to be generated except for those highest frequencies.

[0032] When the optical frequency shifter shifts an optical frequency to the lower side by Δf_{low} , the optical frequency obtained by adding Δf_{low} to the highest carrier frequency in each carrier group is employed as the frequency of the seed light of that carrier group. Also, an optical spectral shaper is set to not transmit the lowest frequencies in respective carrier groups, but is set to transmit all carrier frequencies to be generated except for those lowest frequencies.

[0033] FIG. 7 is a flowchart for gradually increasing the output power of the seed light.

In step S15, the signal generation controller receives, from a network control device (not illustrated), information about the number of carriers, the carrier frequency arrangement, and the carrier frequency interval. In step S16, the signal generation controller sets, according to the received information, the amount to be attenuated by the optical spectral

shaper, the frequency shifting amount by the optical frequency shifter, and the number and the wavelengths of beams of seed light of the seed light source generation unit. In step S17, the optical amplifier in the optical circulation unit is operated with a setting value gain that has been set in advance. In step S18, the output power of the seed light is increased gradually until it reaches the setting value that has been set in advance. At this moment too, the output power of the seed light is increased gradually so that a surge will not be caused in a subsequent-stage device of the multi-wavelength light source of the present invention.

[0034] FIG. 8 is another flowchart for gradually increasing the output power of the optical amplifier.

In step S20, the signal generation controller receives, from a network control device (not illustrated), information about the number of carriers, the carrier frequency arrangement, and the carrier frequency interval. In step S21, the signal generation controller sets, according to the received information, the frequency shifting amount by the optical frequency shifter, and the number and the wavelengths of beams of seed light of the seed light source generation unit. In step S22, the signal generation controller sets the amount to be attenuated by the optical spectral shaper according to the received information and equations (26) and (27) described later. In step S23, the seed light is input to the optical circulation unit, and in step S24, the output level of the optical amplifier in the optical circulation unit is gradually increased until it reaches a prescribed output value. At this moment too, the output power of the seed light is increased gradually so that a surge will not be caused in a subsequent-stage device.

[0035] In step S22, in addition to the setting of transmission bandwidth in the optical spectral shaper, the amount to be attenuated by the optical spectral shaper is set in such a manner that equations (26) and (27) described later are satisfied, and thereby the output power may be made consistent.

[0036] FIG. 9 is still another flowchart for gradually increasing the output power of the seed light.

In step S30, the signal generation controller receives, from a network control device (not illustrated), information about the number of carriers, the carrier frequency arrangement, and the carrier frequency interval. In step S31, the signal generation controller sets, according to the received information, the frequency shifting amount by the optical frequency shifter, and the number and the wavelengths of beams of seed light of the seed light source generation unit. In step S32, the signal generation controller sets the amount to be attenuated by the optical spectral shaper according to the received information and equations (26) and (27) described later. In step S33, the optical amplifier in the optical circulation unit is operated with a setting value. In step S34, the output power of the seed light is increased gradually until it reaches the setting value that has been set in advance. At this moment too, the output power of the seed light is increased gradually so that a surge will not be caused in a subsequent-stage device.

[0037] FIG. 10 explains a derivation of the output-terminal OSNR and the output power of a multi-wavelength light source according to the present embodiment.

In this example, equations (26) and (27) in FIGs. 8 and 9 are derived. FIG. 10 illustrates the light intensity of what portion, and the losses of optical couplers of what portions in the multi-wavelength light source are represented by $P_{in_1_fx}$, $P_{in_2_fx}$, and P_0 .

[0038] Seed light having optical frequency f_0 and the optical power of P_0 is input to the optical circulation unit. An ideal optical frequency shifter is assumed. In this example, it is assumed that the optical frequency shifter shifts the frequency of input light by Δf to the higher side. According to this assumption, the OSNR ($FinalOSNR_1$) and the output power P_{f1} of the optical signal having frequency $f_1 (=f_0 + \Delta f)$ that has passed the optical frequency shifter once are given by the following equations.

$$FinalOSNR_1 = OSNR_{LOOP1} = P_0\alpha_1 / (NF(f_1)_1 h f_1 \Delta f) \cdots (1)$$

$$P_{f1} = P_0\alpha_1 G(f_1)\alpha_2 \cdots (2)$$

[0039] Next, the OSNR and the output power of P_{f2} of the optical signal having frequency $f_2 (=f_1 + \Delta f)$ that has circulated once and has passed the optical frequency shifter (optical SSB modulator) twice are given by the following equations.

$$FinalOSNR_2 = (OSNR_{LOOP1}^{-1} + OSNR_{LOOP2}^{-1})^{-1} \cdots (3)$$

$$P_{f2} = P_0\alpha_1 G(f_1)_1 \alpha_3 ATT_{f1} G(f_1)_2 \alpha_4 G(f_2)_1 \alpha_2 \cdots (4)$$

In the above equation, $OSNR_{LOOP1}$ is expressed by the equation below.

$$OSNR_{LOOP1} = \left(\left(\frac{Pin_{1_f2}}{(NF(f_2)_1 h f_2 \Delta f)} \right)^{-1} + \left(\frac{Pin_{2_f1}}{(NF(f_1)_2 h f_1 \Delta f)} \right)^{-1} \right)^{-1} \dots (5)$$

5

In the above equations:

$Pin_{2_f1} = P_0 \alpha_1 G(f_1)_1 \alpha_3 ATT_{f1}$ (6): the input power of light having frequency f_1 to be input to the optical amplifier 2
 $Pin_{1_f2} = P_0 \alpha_1 G(f_1)_1 \alpha_3 ATT_{f1} G(f_1)_2 \alpha_4$ (7): the input power of light having frequency f_2 to be input to the optical amplifier 1

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$NF(f)_k$: the noise factor of optical amplifier k at frequency f
 h: Planck constant
 Δf : measured bandwidth

15

$G(f)_k$: gain of optical amplifier k at frequency f_j
 ATT_{fj} : amount to be attenuated by the optical spectral shaper at frequency f_j
 α_1 : loss at the optical coupler 1 (direction (2)→(1) in FIG. 10) + optical SSB modulator insertion loss + modulation loss
 α_2 : loss at the optical coupler 2 (direction (1)→(2) in FIG. 10)
 α_3 : loss at the optical coupler 2 (direction (1)→(3) in FIG. 10)
 α_4 : loss at the optical coupler 1 (direction (3)→(1) in FIG. 10) + optical SSB modulator insertion loss + modulation loss

20

[0040] Accordingly, the OSNR of an optical signal having optical frequency f_1 and the OSNR of an optical signal having optical frequencies f_2, f_3, \dots and their output power levels are as follows:

/Optical frequency f_1 /

25

$$FinalOSNR_1 = OSNR_{LOOP1} = P_0 \alpha_1 / (NF(f_1)_1 h f_1 \Delta f) \dots \dots \dots (8)$$

$$P_{f1} = P_0 \alpha_1 G(f_1)_1 \alpha_2 \dots \dots \dots (9)$$

30

/Optical frequencies f_2, f_3, f_4, \dots /
 [Equation 1]

35

$$FinalOSNR_j = \left(OSNR_{LOOP1}^{-1} + \sum_{k=2}^{j-1} (OSNR_{LOOPk})^{-1} \right)^{-1} \quad j = 2, 3, 4 \dots \dots \dots (10)$$

40

$$P_{fj} = G(f_j)_1 \alpha_2 P_0 \alpha_1 \alpha_3^{j-1} \alpha_4^{j-1} \prod_{i=1}^{j-1} G(f_i)_1 ATT_{fi} G(f_i)_2 \quad j = 2, 3, 4 \dots \dots \dots (11)$$

45

[0041] In addition, the parameters for the above equations are as below:

[Equation 2]

50

$$OSNR_{LOOPk} = \left(\left(\frac{Pin_{1_fk}}{(NF(f_k)_1 h f_k \Delta f)} \right)^{-1} + \left(\frac{Pin_{2_f(k-1)}}{(NF(f_{k-1})_2 h f_{k-1} \Delta f)} \right)^{-1} \right)^{-1} \quad k = 2, 3, 4 \dots \dots \dots (12)$$

55

$$\text{Pin}_{1_n} = P_0 \alpha_1 \alpha_3^{1-1} \alpha_4^{1-1} \prod_{i=1}^{1-1} G(f_i)_1 \text{ATT}_{f_i} G(f_i)_2 \quad l = 2, 3, 4 \dots \quad (13)$$

5

$$\text{Pin}_{2_n} = P_0 \alpha_1 G(f_1)_1 \alpha_3 \text{ATT}_{f_1} \quad (14)$$

10

$$\text{Pin}_{2_m} = P_0 \alpha_1 \alpha_3^m \alpha_4^{m-1} G(f_1)_1 \text{ATT}_{f_1} \prod_{n=1}^{m-1} G(f_n)_2 \text{ATT}_{f_{(n+1)}} G(f_{(n+1)})_1 \quad m = 2, 3, 4 \dots \quad (15)$$

15

Power of zero-circulation light input to optical amplifier 1:

$$\text{Pin}_{1_f1} = P_0 \alpha_1 \dots \quad (16)$$

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Power of one-circulation light input to optical amplifier 2:

$$\text{Pin}_{2_f1} = P_0 \alpha_1 G(f_1)_1 \alpha_3 \text{ATT}_{f1} \dots \quad (17)$$

25

Power of one-circulation light input to optical amplifier 1:

$$\text{Pin}_{1_f2} = P_0 \alpha_1 G(f_1)_1 \alpha_3 \text{ATT}_{f1} G(f_1)_2 \alpha_4 \dots \quad (18)$$

30

Power of two-circulation light input to optical amplifier 2:

$$\text{Pin}_{2_f2} = P_0 \alpha_1 G(f_1)_1 \alpha_3 \text{ATT}_{f1} G(f_1)_2 \alpha_4 G(f_2)_1 \alpha_2 \text{ATT}_{f2} \dots \quad (19)$$

35

[0042] The power of light having center frequency f_N input, to the optical amplifier 1 is expressed by the equations below.
[Equation 3]

40

$$\text{Pin}_{1_f1} = P_0 \alpha_1 \quad N=1 \dots \quad (20)$$

45

$$\text{Pin}_{1_fN} = P_0 \alpha_1 \alpha_3^{N-1} \alpha_4^{N-1} \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} G(f_i)_1 \text{ATT}_{f_i} G(f_i)_2 \quad N = 2, 3, 4 \dots \quad \dots \quad (21)$$

50

The input power of light having center frequency f_N input to the optical amplifier 2 is expressed by the equations below.
[Equation 4]

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$$\text{Pin}_{2_n} = P_0 \alpha_1 G(f_1)_1 \alpha_3 \text{ATT}_{f1} \quad N=1 \dots \quad (22)$$

$$P_{in_fN} = P_0 \alpha_1 \alpha_3^N \alpha_4^{N-1} G(f_1)_1 ATT_{f_1} \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} G(f_i)_2 ATT_{f_{(i+1)}} G(f_{(i+1)})_1 \quad N = 2, 3, 4 \dots \quad \dots (23)$$

5
[0043] The output power of the light having center frequency f_N , output from the optical circulation unit is expressed by the equation below.

$$10 \quad P_{fN} = G(f_N)_1 \alpha_2 P_{in_fN} \quad N = 1, 2, 3 \dots (24)$$

The condition under which the output power of the light of each wavelength generated by the multi-wavelength light source is expressed by the equation below on the basis of equations (9) and (11).
 [Equation 5]

$$15 \quad G(f_1)_1 = G(f_j)_1 \alpha_3^{j-1} \alpha_4^{j-1} \prod_{i=1}^{j-1} G(f_i)_1 ATT_{f_i} G(f_i)_2 \quad j = 2, 3, 4 \dots \quad (25)$$

[0044] Equation (25) may be expressed as below.
 [Equation 6]

$$25 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} G(f_2)_1 \alpha_3 \alpha_4 ATT_{f_1} G(f_1)_2 = 1 \quad j = 2 \quad \dots (26) \\ G(f_j)_1 \alpha_3^{j-1} \alpha_4^{j-1} ATT_{f_1} G(f_1)_2 \prod_{i=1}^{j-2} G(f_{i+1})_1 ATT_{f_{(i+1)}} G(f_{i+1})_2 = 1 \quad j = 3, 4 \dots \quad \dots (27) \end{array} \right.$$

[0045] The values of P_0 , $G(f_k)$, and ATT_{f_k} are obtained in such a manner that equations (26) and (27) above are satisfied, and the output power of the seed light generation unit, the gain of the optical amplifier, and the amount to be attenuated by the optical spectral shaper are controlled on the basis of those obtained values, and thereby seed light having multi wavelengths with output power levels consistent across a plurality of frequencies may be obtained.

[0046] FIGS. 11 through 13 illustrate examples of the second configuration according to the present embodiment. In FIG. 11, constituents similar to those in FIG. 4 are denoted by the same numerical symbols, and explanations thereof will be omitted.

[0047] Continuous light having optical frequencies f_0 and f_5 are output from a seed light source generation unit (see FIG. 13) 20a that is capable of synchronizing frequencies. The optical spectral shaper 22 is set to transmit optical frequencies f_1 through f_4 and f_6 through f_9 , and thereby a multi-wavelength light having the synchronized frequencies of f_1 through f_{10} may be obtained. When a seed light source generation unit that has not synchronized the seed light beams of respective frequencies is used as a seed light source generation unit for generating continuous light having different frequencies, beams of circulating light generated from seed light having different frequencies are not synchronized in frequency while circulating light synchronized with the seed light of each frequency may be generated. Meanwhile, when the seed light source generation unit 20a outputs seed light having a plurality of frequencies and the respective frequencies of the seed light are synchronized, the light having other frequencies generated by the optical circulation unit 21 is generated in such a manner that it is synchronized with the seed light in frequency, and therefore light beams having synchronized frequencies may be obtained for light beams of all frequencies.

[0048] FIG. 12 is a graph having the horizontal axis representing the number of generated carriers and the vertical axis representing the OSNR of each carrier to depict the OSNR characteristics of a conventional technique and of the present configuration example. According to a conventional technique, when the number of generated carriers is eight, the OSNR, is 40dB, whereas according to the present configuration example, when the number of generated carriers is ten, the OSNR is almost the same as the OSNR according to the conventional technique. Accordingly, this graph illustrates that the present configuration example is capable of generating a greater number of frequency-synchronized carriers.

[0049] FIG. 13 illustrates a configuration example of a seed light source generation unit that generates a plurality of

beams of seed light having synchronized frequencies.

A light source 30 inputs, to an optical circulation unit 37, light having frequency f_{-5} , which is lower by " $f_5 - f_0 = \Delta f_s$ " than frequency f_0 , with respect to frequency f_5 to be generated on the frequency grid. An optical circulation unit 37 has a configuration similar to the optical circulation unit 21 illustrated in FIG. 11, and includes optical couplers 31 and 34, an optical frequency shifter 32, optical amplifiers 33 and 36, and an optical spectral shaper 35. The optical frequency shifter 32 causes an optical frequency shift of $\Delta f_s (= f_0 - f_{-5})$. The optical spectral shaper 35 is set to transmit only f_0 . Thereby, seed light having synchronized frequencies f_0 and f_5 is generated as output. Frequencies to be generated by the light source 30, frequencies to be transmitted by the optical spectral shaper 35, and the amount of frequency to be shifted by the optical frequency shifter are controlled according to signals output from the signal generation controller.

[0050] FIG. 14 illustrates a third configuration example according to the present embodiment.

In FIG. 14, constituents similar to those in FIG. 11 are denoted by the same numerical symbols, and explanations thereof will be omitted.

[0051] Similarly to the configuration example illustrated in FIG. 11, the seed light source generation unit 20a capable of synchronizing frequencies generates light having frequencies f_0 and f_5 . The optical spectral shaper 22 is set to transmit optical frequencies f_1 through f_3 and f_6 through f_8 , and thereby a multi-wavelength light having synchronized frequencies f_1 through f_4 and f_6 through f_9 may be obtained. In the configuration example illustrated in FIG. 11, light having frequencies f_1 through f_{10} is generated; however, the present configuration example does not generate frequency f_5 or f_{10} . By not generating light having these frequencies, two carrier groups having adjacent frequencies are generated, and a guard band is provided between them. For example, when different optical signal modulation schemes are applied to optical frequencies f_1 through f_4 and to optical frequencies f_6 through f_9 , these carrier groups interfere with each other, deteriorating the signals. Accordingly, an optical frequency without optical signals, i.e., a guard band is provided between carriers employing different modulation schemes.

[0052] According to the configuration example illustrated in FIG. 14, the provision of the above guard band may be performed by controlling the transmission bandwidth of the optical spectral shaper 22. Further, the seed light source generation unit 20a generates light having two synchronized frequencies for generating two carrier groups, and accordingly the two carrier groups are synchronized in frequency.

[0053] FIGs. 15 and 16 explain a fourth configuration example according to the present embodiment.

In FIG. 15, constituents similar to those in FIG. 11 are denoted by the same numerical symbols, and explanations thereof will be omitted.

[0054] An optical coupler 40 separates light output from the optical circulation unit 21, and an optical demultiplexer 41 demultiplexes each carrier. Then, power monitors 42-1 through 42-9 monitor the power of each carrier generated. The power of each carrier being monitored is collected in an output power information collection unit 43 as information about the power of each frequency, and the amount to be attenuated by the optical spectral shaper 22 is calculated so that the optical power levels of the respective frequencies are even. The calculated result is reported to the signal generation controller 23, and the signal generation controller 23 instructs the optical spectral shaper 22 to set the attenuation amount for each frequency so that the optical power levels of the respective frequencies are even.

[0055] Thereby, it is possible to correct the unevenness of output power levels caused by the occurrences of residual elements in the optical frequency shifter 10, the wavelength dependency of the gain of optical amplifiers, and the like.

[0056] The calculation of the amount to be attenuated by the optical spectral shaper 22 is performed as below.

The total power of a plurality of carriers that are generated and monitored is obtained, the resultant value is divided by the total number of generated carriers, and the result is handled as a target power (P_{target}).

[Equation 7]

$$P_{\text{total}} = \sum_{k=1}^N P_{\text{MON}_k}$$

$$P_{\text{target}} = \frac{P_{\text{total}}}{N}$$

P_{total} : Monitored value of the total power of generated carriers

P_{MON_k} : Monitored value of power of carrier k

P_{target} : Target power

N: Total number of generated carriers

It is assumed that the difference between power Monitored values P_{MON_k} and P_{target} of each carrier is ΔATT . As

represented by the equations below, updated value ATT_{next_k} , which is obtained by adding ΔATT to current attenuation amount ATT_{now_k} , is used so as to control the value to be attenuated by the optical spectral shaper 22.

$$\Delta ATT_k [\text{dB}] = P_{MON_k} [\text{dB}] - P_{target} [\text{dB}]$$

$$ATT_{next_k} [\text{dB}] = ATT_{now_k} [\text{dB}] + \Delta ATT_k [\text{dB}]$$

ΔATT_k : Difference in target power levels between P_{target} and power monitored value P_{MON_k} of each carrier

ATT_{now_k} : Current value of amount to be attenuated at frequency k

ATT_{next_k} : Updated value of amount to be attenuated at frequency k

[0057] FIG. 16 is a flowchart illustrating operations performed by the configuration example illustrated in FIG. 15.

In step S40, the signal generation controller receives, from a network control device (not illustrated), information about the number of carriers, the carrier frequency arrangement, and the carrier frequency interval. In step S41, the signal generation controller sets, according to the received information, the amount to be attenuated by the optical spectral shaper, the frequency shifting amount of the optical frequency shifter, and the number and the wavelengths of beams of seed light of the seed light generation unit, and the like. In step S42, the seed light is input to the optical circulation unit. In step S43, the output level of the optical amplifier in the optical circulation unit is increased gradually until it reaches a prescribed output value.

[0058] In step S44, output power is monitored for each frequency. In step S45, the output power information collection unit calculates the ΔATT_k . In step S46, whether or not ΔATT_k is equal to or smaller than a set value is determined. This determination is performed in order to skip processes when there is not a great difference between the attenuation amounts. The set value is used for determining whether or not the deviation of the optical power of each frequency is within a tolerable range, and is to be determined by the designer according to past experiences obtained through experiments. When the determination result in step S46 is Yes, the process is terminated. When the determination result in step S46 is No, the process proceeds to step S47, and the output power information collection unit reports new attenuation amount ATT_{next_k} to the signal generation controller. In step S48, the signal generation controller sets a new attenuation amount for the optical spectral shaper, and the process returns to step S44.

[0059] FIG. 17 illustrates a fifth configuration example according to the present embodiment.

In FIG. 17, constituents similar to those in FIG. 11 are denoted by the same numerical symbols, and explanations thereof will be omitted.

[0060] The output from the seed light source generation unit 20 is connected to a frequency selection switch 50. The frequency selection switch 50 is switched according to signals from the signal generation controller 23, and distributes light having different frequencies to a plurality of optical circulation units 21-1 through 21-3. The optical frequency shifter 10 of the optical circulation unit 21-1 generates light having a plurality of frequencies at frequency intervals of Δf_b , and the optical frequency shifter 10 of the optical circulation unit 21-3 generates light having a plurality of frequencies at frequency intervals of Δf_c .

[0061] As has been described, conventional techniques require a plurality of light sources to generate multi-wavelength light using different frequency intervals, whereas the present configuration example makes it possible for a single seed light source generation unit to generate multi-wavelength light using different carrier frequency intervals.

[0062] FIG. 18 explains a sixth configuration example according to the present embodiment.

In FIG. 18, constituents similar to those in FIG. 11 are denoted by the same numerical symbols, and explanations thereof will be omitted.

[0063] The seed light source generation unit 20 outputs only light having optical frequency f_0 to an optical circulation unit 21a. A multi-output-port optical spectral shaper 55 and port 1 of a multi-input-port optical spectral shaper 56 are set to transmit only light having frequencies f_1 , f_3 , f_5 , and f_7 , and the port 2 thereof is set to transmit only light having frequencies f_2 , f_4 , and f_6 . Optical amplifiers 57-1 and 57-2 are connected to ports 1 and 2, respectively. In the example illustrated in FIG. 18, the seed light has only one wavelength; however, it is also possible to make two or more beams of seed light input to the optical circulation unit 21a.

[0064] According to the above configuration, the number of beams of light that are input to the optical amplifiers 57-1 and 57-2 respectively decreases. Accordingly, the total power input to the optical amplifiers 57-1 and 57-2, respectively, may be reduced to half. Further, the optical amplifiers are capable of amplifying with ease the width of the power that has to be amplified. When optical power input to optical amplifiers is high and that power is amplified, the optical power becomes saturated, relatively increasing the level of noise. Accordingly, by reducing the power input to optical amplifiers,

it is possible to relatively decrease the level of noise so as to improve the signal quality.

[0065] In addition, in the above configuration example, frequencies of light are sorted into an even-numbered-frequency group and an odd-numbered-frequency group. However, this manner of sorting is not essential, and any manner of sorting may be employed as long as power input to an optical amplifier is reduced. Also, according to the above configuration example, light having a plurality of frequencies are sorted into two groups, whereas they may be sorted into three or more groups. In such cases, power input to one optical amplifier is reduced more, which is further effective for improving the signal quality.

[0066] FIG. 19 explains a seventh configuration example according to the present embodiment.

In FIG. 19, constituents similar to those in FIG. 11 are denoted by the same numerical symbols, and explanations thereof will be omitted.

[0067] The seed light source generation unit includes an LD60-1 that oscillates light having frequency f_0 , and an LD60-2 that oscillates light of frequency f_5 , and an optical multiplexer 61 multiplexes those beams of light so as to input the resultant light to the optical circulation unit 21. The optical circulation unit 21 generates light of frequencies f_1 through f_3 and f_6 through f_8 . An optical coupler 62 demultiplexes the output from the optical circulation unit 21, and extracts only light having frequency f_3 by using an optical filter 63. The extracted light having frequency f_3 is input to a phase synchronization unit 64 in order to synchronize, in phase, optical frequencies f_3 and f_5 . Thereby, the frequency synchronization and the phase synchronization may be realized between the frequencies f_1 through f_3 and the frequencies f_6 through f_8 .

[0068] In other words, the optical circulation unit 21 generates light having optical frequency f_3 from the light having optical frequency f_0 , and thus the light having optical frequency f_0 and the light having optical frequencies f_1 through f_3 are synchronized both in frequency and phase. Similarly, the light having frequencies f_6 through f_8 is synchronized with the light having optical frequency f_5 both in frequency and phase. Accordingly, by synchronizing, in phase, the light having optical frequency f_3 and the light having optical frequency f_5 , the light having optical frequencies f_1 through f_3 and the light having optical frequencies f_6 through f_8 may be synchronized both in frequency and phase. In this example, the light having optical frequency f_3 and the light having optical frequency f_5 are synchronized in phase, however, optical frequencies f_0 through f_2 may be used instead of optical frequency f_3 , and optical frequencies of f_6 through f_8 may also be used instead of optical frequency f_5 . As methods of the phase synchronization, a method in which an injection-locking method is used, a method in which an optical phase lock loop circuit is used, etc., are possible.

[0069] For information about an injection-locking method, refer to the documents below. According to an injection-locking method, light having center frequency f_i output from the Master laser is used as the seed light, and a Slave laser oscillates so as to obtain optical output that has been phase synchronized with the seed light. Frequency shift amount Δf varies depending upon various parameters of the seed light and the Slave laser.

1) pp. 230-233 in "Handoutai-Laser-No-Kiso" (fundamental knowledge of semiconductor laser) written by Toshiaki SUHARA and published by KYORITSU SHUPPAN CO., LTD.

2) S. Kobayashi and T. Kimura, "Injection Locking in AlGaAs Semiconductor Laser," IEEE J. Quantum Electron. QE-17, 681 (1981).

[0070] For information about methods in which an optical phase lock loop circuit is used, refer to the document below. According to a method in which an optical phase lock loop circuit is used, the difference between frequencies output from a Master laser and a Slave laser and the difference between frequencies and phases of the phase difference signal and the local oscillators are compared, and a feedback operation is performed in such a manner that those differences become zero. •M.Prevedelli, T.Freearde and T.W.H"ansch,"Phase Locking of grating-tuned diode lasers",Appl. Phys. B. 60, S241 (1995)

[0071] FIG. 20 illustrates an eighth configuration example according to the present embodiment.

In FIG. 20, constituents similar to those in FIG. 11 are denoted by the same numerical symbols, and explanations thereof will be omitted.

[0072] In the configuration example illustrated in FIG. 20, the amount to be attenuated by the optical spectral shaper 22 in the optical circulation unit 21 is decreased as the optical frequency increases in order to improve the quality of optical signals on the side where frequencies have a large number of times of circulation. It is assumed that light having frequency f_0 was output from the seed light source generation unit 20 and that the optical circulation unit 21 generated light having frequencies f_1 through f_8 . Each time the light circulates through the optical circulation unit 21, frequency f_1 through frequency f_8 are generated sequentially. However, when the light circulates through the optical circulation unit 21, the light passes through the optical frequency shifter 10, the optical spectral shaper 22, the optical amplifiers 11 and 12 many times, and as the light circulates more times, the light involves more noise. In such a case, by maintaining the light intensity at a high level in response to accumulated noise, the ratio of the light intensity to noise is also kept high so that the OSNR of the optical signal may be made consistent. Accordingly, in the present configuration example, the attenuation amount is set to be greater for light having a smaller number of times of circulation, and is set to become smaller as the number of times of circulation through the optical spectral shaper 22 increases.

[0073] FIG. 21 illustrates a ninth configuration example according to the present embodiment.

In FIG. 21, constituents similar to those in FIG. 11 are denoted by the same numerical symbols, and explanations thereof will be omitted.

[0074] In this configuration, in addition to the configuration illustrated in FIG. 20, an optical spectral shaper 70 is included on the output side of the optical circulation unit 21 in order to adjust the power levels of respective carriers to even levels. In the case of FIG. 20, the optical spectral shaper 22 attenuated a large amount of frequencies having a smaller number of times of circulation, and the attenuation amount was reduced as the number of times of circulation increased. In this case, the intensity of an optical signal having a smaller number of times of circulation is low, and the light intensity increases as the number of times of circulation increases. In other words, light intensities vary depending upon frequencies, and the shape of the spectrum is sloped. This improves the OSNR; however, differences among light intensities cause an unevenness of frequencies when a light reproduction process or an amplification process are performed for each frequency in a later stage device in the present embodiment. Accordingly, the present configuration example includes the optical spectral shaper 70 on the output side of the optical circulation unit 21 in order to adjust the attenuation amount for each frequency so that the light intensities of all frequencies are almost even. Noise is involved in optical signals in the optical circulation unit 21, and if light intensities are adjusted on the output side of the optical circulation unit 21, light intensities of optical signals involving the noise may be adjusted. Thereby, it is possible to adjust light intensities to even intensities while maintaining the OSNR for each frequency.

[0075] FIGS. 22 and 23 illustrate a tenth configuration example according to the present embodiment.

In FIG. 22, constituents similar to those in FIG. 11 are denoted by the same numerical symbols, and explanations thereof will be omitted.

[0076] The seed light source generation unit 20a outputs light having optical frequencies f_3 and f_8 . The optical circulation unit 21b is provided with a one-input-and-two-output optical spectral shaper 75. Through the output port 1 of the one-input-and-two-output optical spectral shaper 75, optical frequencies f_3 through f_6 and f_9 and f_{10} are output while through the output port 2, optical frequencies f_2 and f_3 are output. An optical frequency shifter 10-1 causes a frequency shift of $+\Delta f$, and an optical frequency shifter 10-2 causes a frequency shift of $-\Delta f$. As has been described, in order to cause a negative frequency shift, not only a signal of frequency Δf , but also a signal obtained by shifting the phase of this signal by $-\pi/2$ is input as a driving signal to an optical SSB modulator that constitutes the optical frequency shifter. By the above configuration, a multi-wavelength light corresponding to three carrier groups of optical frequencies f_1 and f_2 , f_4 through f_7 , and f_7 through f_{11} may be obtained from two beams of seed light.

[0077] If multi-wavelength light corresponding to three carrier groups is to be obtained using only positive frequency shifting, three beams of seed light having three frequencies are required, while the configuration example according to the present embodiment needs only two beams of light having two frequencies. In other words, the use of negative frequency shifting enables the reduction in the number of beams of seed light.

[0078] FIG. 23 illustrates a configuration example of a one-input-two-output optical spectral shaper used in FIG. 22. In the case illustrated in FIG. 22, the one-input-two-output optical spectral shaper has to output light having frequency f_3 both to output port 1 and output port 2. Accordingly, light having frequency f_3 is output from port 2 of a three-output optical spectral shaper 80, and that light is demultiplexed by an optical demultiplexer 82, and thereafter the resultant beams of the light are input to optical multiplexers 81 and 83.

[0079] In other words, the frequencies to be transmitted through output ports 1 through 3 of the optical spectral shaper 80 are set as below.

Port 1: f_4 through f_6 , f_9 and f_{10}

Port 2: f_3

Port 3: f_2

The optical multiplexer 81 multiplexes the beams of light having frequencies f_3 through f_6 , f_9 and f_{10} so as to output the resultant light to output port 1, and the optical multiplexer 83 multiplexes the beams of light having frequencies f_2 and f_3 so as to output the resultant light to output port 2.

[0080] FIGs. 24 through 28 illustrate configuration examples of a seed light source generation unit.

In FIG. 24, the seed light source generation unit includes a plurality of fixed-wavelength (frequency) light sources LD_0 through LD_N , and an optical multiplexer 85 in order to turn on and off the light sources LD_0 through LD_N , and controls the output power according to information from the signal generation controller.

[0081] In FIG. 25, the seed-light generation unit includes a plurality of fixed-wavelength (frequency) light sources LD_0 through LD_M , optical attenuators 86-1 through 86-M+1, and an optical multiplexer 87. The optical attenuators 86-1 through 86-M+1 are arranged on the output sides of the light sources LD_0 through LD_M , respectively. The seed light source generation unit controls the amount to be attenuated by the optical attenuators 86-1 through 86-M+1 according to control signals from the signal generation controller, controls the output power, and turns on and off the output light.

[0082] In FIG. 26, the seed light source generation unit includes at least one variable-wavelength (frequency) light

source LD₁ through LD_K, and an optical multiplexer 90, and sets whether the light sources LD₁ through LD_K are set to ON or OFF, sets the wavelengths (frequencies), and controls the output power according to information from the signal generation controller.

5 [0083] In FIG. 27, the seed light source generation unit includes a plurality of variable-wavelength (frequency) light sources LD₁ through LD_K, optical attenuators 91-1 through 91-K, and an optical multiplexer 92. The optical attenuators 91-1 through 91-K are arranged on the output sides of the variable-wavelength light sources LD₁ through LD_K. The seed light source generation unit controls the amount to be attenuated by the optical attenuators 91-1 through 91-K, controls the output power for each frequency, and turns ON and OFF the output light using the optical attenuators 91-1 through 91-K.

10 [0084] In FIG. 28, the seed light source generation unit includes the multi-wavelength light source illustrated in FIG. 13 (however, the output from the LD 30 has only f₀), and an optical spectral shaper 95, and is capable of generating multi-wavelength light (f₁ through f₈) according to information from the signal generation controller, and outputting necessary seed light (for example, f₁ and f₈) by using the optical spectral shaper 95 on the output side of the optical circulation unit 37. By using the configuration illustrated in FIG. 28, a plurality of beams of seed light having synchronized frequencies may be obtained.

15 [0085] FIG. 29 illustrates an optical transmitter that uses a multi-wavelength light source according to the present embodiment.

In an optical transmitter using a multi-wavelength light source 100 according to the present embodiment, a demultiplexer 104 demultiplexes multi-wavelength light output from the multi-wavelength light source 100 into beams of various wavelengths, and modulators 101-1 through 101-n provided for each wavelength modulate the beams. Optical attenuators 102-1 through 102-n provided for each wavelength adjust the light intensities of optical signals from the modulators 101-1 through 101-n, and those optical signals are multiplexed by a multiplexer 103 so as to be output as wavelength-multiplexed light.

[0086] FIG. 30 illustrates an optical communication system to which the present invention is applied.

25 An optical signal transmitted from an optical transmitter 105 using a multi-wavelength light source according to the present embodiment is subject to amplification by amplifiers 106 so as to be transferred. In an add-drop device 107, an optical signal having a specific wavelength is dropped to a transmitter-receiver 110, and an optical signal having a prescribed wavelength output from the transmitter-receiver 110 is added to an optical signal output from the amplifier 106. Outputs from the add-drop device 107 are received by a receiver 109 via amplifiers 108.

30 [0087] The signal generation controller can be comprised by circuit, processor which run a program, or Field-Programmable Gate Array (FPGA).

Further embodiments

35 [0088]

E1: A multi-wavelength light source, comprising: an optical frequency shifter to shift a frequency of input light by an amount of frequency shift that has been set; a seed light source generation unit to input light having a plurality of different frequencies to the optical frequency shifter; a circulation path to make output from the optical frequency shifter circulate to an input side of the optical frequency shifter; an optical spectral shaper capable of setting an amount of attenuation individually for light of each frequency output from the optical frequency shifter so as to transmit only light of a set frequency; and a controller to control a frequency output from the seed light source generation unit and the amount of attenuation by the optical spectral shaper on the basis of at least one of a number of carriers, a carrier arrangement, and a carrier frequency interval.

45 E2: The multi-wavelength light source according to E1, wherein: the controller controls power of light output from a seed light source generation unit.

50 E3: The multi-wavelength light source according to E1, wherein: the controller controls the amount of frequency shift of an optical frequency shifter.

E4: The multi-wavelength light source according to E1, wherein: output power of each beam of light output from the seed light source generation unit or an amount of frequency shift of the optical frequency shifter is further controlled on the basis of at least one of a number of carriers, a carrier arrangement, and a carrier frequency interval.

55 E5: The multi-wavelength light source according to E1 or E4, wherein: the seed light source generation unit outputs beams of light having a plurality of different frequencies, and the beams of light having the plurality of different frequencies are frequency-synchronized with each other.

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E6: The multi-wavelength light source according to E5, wherein: beams of light having a plurality of frequencies output from the multi-wavelength light source are frequency-synchronized with each other.

5 E7: The multi-wavelength light source according to E1 or E4, wherein: an amount attenuated by the optical spectral shaper increases as an absolute value of a frequency difference from a seed light increases.

10 E8: The multi-wavelength light source according to E7, wherein: a second optical spectral shaper is provided to handle, as input to the second optical spectral shaper, light output from the optical frequency shifter; and the second optical spectral shaper controls an amount of attenuation of light of each frequency in such a manner that optical power levels of light of a plurality of frequencies are generally even.

15 E9: The multi-wavelength light source according to E1 or E4, wherein: the optical spectral shaper is provided on the circulation path, handles, as input to the optical spectral shaper, output from the optical frequency shifter, and makes its output input to the optical frequency shifter.

20 E10: The multi-wavelength light source according to E1 or E4, comprising: a power monitor to detect optical power of each frequency is provided at a position to which light output from the optical frequency shifter is input, wherein: the controller controls an amount attenuated by the optical spectral attenuator so that power levels of respective frequencies are generally even on the basis of a power of light of each frequency detected by the power monitor.

25 E11: A multi-wavelength light source, comprising: a seed light source generation unit to output light having a plurality of frequencies; a frequency selection switch to demultiplex output from the light source into beams of light of each frequency; and a plurality of units each including a circulation path having the optical frequency shifter and the optical spectral shaper according to claim 1, to receive light from the frequency selection switch, wherein: respective optical frequency shifters of the plurality of units shift frequencies of input light by amount of frequency shifts different from each other.

30 E12: The multi-wavelength light source according to E1 or E4, wherein: the seed light source generation unit comprises: a second optical frequency shifter to shift a frequency of input light by an amount of frequency shift that has been set; a light source to input light having a single frequency to the second optical frequency shifter; a second circulation path to make output from the second optical frequency shifter circulate to an input side of the second optical frequency shifter; a second optical spectral shaper that is provided on the second circulation path and that is capable of setting an amount of attenuation individually for light of each frequency output from the second optical frequency shifter so as to transmit only light of a set frequency, wherein: the seed light source generation unit generates light having a plurality of frequencies that are frequency synchronized.

35 E13: The multi-wavelength light source according to E1 or E4, wherein: light having a plurality of frequencies propagating in the circulation path is divided into a plurality of groups, and an optical amplifier and an optical spectral shaper are provided for light of each group.

40 E14: The multi-wavelength light source according to E1 or E4, wherein: the seed light source generation unit includes a plurality of laser diodes to emit light having different frequencies; and beams of light oscillated by the plurality of laser diodes are phase-synchronized.

45 E15: The multi-wavelength light source according to E1 or E4, wherein: the optical frequency shifter comprises: a first optical frequency shift unit to shift, to a higher frequency side, a frequency of input light by an amount of frequency shift that has been set; and a second optical frequency shift unit to shift, to a lower frequency side, a frequency of input light by an amount of frequency shift that has been set, wherein: the optical spectral shaper adjusts an amount of attenuation of light of each frequency, and assigns light of each frequency to the first optical frequency shift unit and the second optical frequency shift unit.

50 E16: The multi-wavelength light source according to E1 or E4, wherein: the seed light source generation unit comprises: a plurality of laser diodes to output beams of light having different frequencies; and an optical multiplexer to multiplex beams of light output from the plurality of laser diodes.

55 E17: The multi-wavelength light source according to E16, wherein: an optical attenuator is provided to each of the plurality of laser diodes.

E18: The multi-wavelength light source according to E16 or E17, wherein: the laser diodes are capable of varying the frequencies to be output.

E19: An optical transmitter, comprising: the multi-wavelength light source according to E1.

E20: An optical communication system, comprising:

the optical transmitter according to E19.

Claims

1. A multi-wavelength light source, comprising:

an optical frequency shifter (10) to shift a frequency of input light by an amount of frequency shift that has been set; a seed light source generation unit (20) to input light having a plurality of different frequencies to the optical frequency shifter; a circulation path (21) to make output from the optical frequency shifter (10) circulate to an input side of the optical frequency shifter (10); an optical spectral shaper (22) capable of setting an amount of attenuation individually for light of each frequency output from the optical frequency shifter so as to transmit only light of a set frequency; and a controller (25) to control a frequency output from the seed light source generation unit, the amount of frequency shift of the optical frequency shifter (10) and the amount of attenuation by the optical spectral shaper on the basis of at least one of a number of carriers, a carrier arrangement, and a carrier frequency interval.

2. The multi-wavelength light source according to claim 1, wherein:

the controller (25) is adapted to control power of light output from a seed light source generation unit (20).

3. The multi-wavelength light source according to claim 1, wherein:

the controller (25) is adapted to control the output power of each beam of light output from the seed light source generation unit (20) on the basis of at least one of a number of carriers, a carrier arrangement, and a carrier frequency interval.

4. The multi-wavelength light source according to claim 1 or 3, wherein:

the seed light source generation unit (30) is adapted to output beams of light having a plurality of different frequencies, and the beams of light having the plurality of different frequencies are frequency-synchronized with each other.

5. The multi-wavelength light source according to claim 4, wherein:

beams of light having a plurality of frequencies output from the multi-wavelength light source are frequency-synchronized with each other.

6. The multi-wavelength light source according to claim 1 or 3, wherein:

an amount attenuated by the optical spectral shaper (70) increases as an absolute value of the optical frequency increases.

7. The multi-wavelength light source according to claim 6, wherein:

the optical spectral shaper (22) is provided in the circulation path (21), and a second optical spectral shaper (70) is provided outside the circulation path to handle, as input to the second optical spectral shaper (70), light output from the optical frequency shifter (10); and the second optical spectral shaper (70) is adapted to control an amount of attenuation of light of each frequency in such a manner that optical power levels of light of a plurality of frequencies are generally even.

8. The multi-wavelength light source according to claim 1 or 3, wherein:

5 the optical spectral shaper (22) is provided on the circulation path, is adapted to handle, as input to the optical spectral shaper (10), output from the optical frequency shifter (10), and is adapted to make its output input to the optical frequency shifter (10).

9. The multi-wavelength light source according to claim 1 or 3, comprising:

10 a power monitor to detect optical power of each frequency is provided at a position to which light output from the optical frequency shifter is input, wherein:

15 the controller (23) is adapted to control an amount attenuated by the optical spectral attenuator so that power levels of respective frequencies are generally even on the basis of a power of light of each frequency detected by the power monitor.

10. A multi-wavelength light source according to claim 1, comprising:

20 a frequency selection switch (50) to demultiplex output from the light source into beams of light of each frequency; and
a plurality of units each including a circulation path having an optical frequency shifter and an optical spectral shaper, to receive light from the frequency selection switch, wherein:

25 respective optical frequency shifters of the plurality of units are adapted to shift frequencies of input light by amount of frequency shifts different from each other.

11. The multi-wavelength light source according to claim 1 or 3, wherein:

30 means are provided for dividing light having a plurality of frequencies propagating in the circulation path into a plurality of groups, and an optical amplifier and an optical spectral shaper are provided for light of each group.

12. The multi-wavelength light source according to claim 1 or 3, wherein:

the optical frequency shifter comprises:

35 a first optical frequency shift unit (10-1) adapted to shift, to a higher frequency side, a frequency of input light by an amount of frequency shift that has been set; and
a second optical frequency shift unit (10-2) is adapted to shift, to a lower frequency side, a frequency of input light by an amount of frequency shift that has been set, wherein:

40 the optical spectral shaper (75) is adapted to adjust an amount of attenuation of light of each frequency, and to output light of each frequency to the first optical frequency shift unit (10-1) or the second optical frequency shift unit (10-1).

13. An optical transmitter, comprising:

45 the multi-wavelength light source according to claim 1.

14. An optical communication system, comprising:

50 the optical transmitter according to claim 13.

Patentansprüche

55 1. Multiwellenlängen-Lichtquelle, umfassend:

einen optischen Frequenzverschieber (10) zum Verschieben einer Frequenz von Eingangslicht um einen Betrag von Frequenzverschiebung, der eingestellt worden ist;

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eine Starterlichtquellen-Erzeugungseinheit (20) zum Eingeben von Licht, das eine Mehrzahl verschiedener Frequenzen aufweist, am optischen Frequenzverschieber;
einen Zirkulationspfad (21), um eine Ausgabe aus dem optischen Frequenzverschieber (10) dazu zu bringen, zu einer Eingangsseite des optischen Frequenzverschiebers (10) zu zirkulieren;
einen optischen Spektralformer (22), der in der Lage ist, einen Betrag an Abschwächung individuell für Licht jeder Frequenz einzustellen, das aus dem optischen Frequenzverschieber ausgegeben ist, um somit nur Licht einer eingestellten Frequenz zu senden; und
eine Steuervorrichtung (25) zum Steuern einer aus der Starterlichtquellen-Erzeugungseinheit ausgegebenen Frequenz, des Betrags an Frequenzverschiebung des optischen Frequenzverschiebers (10), und des Betrags von Abschwächung durch den optischen Spektralformer auf Basis einer Anzahl von Trägern, einer Trägeranordnung und/oder eines Trägerfrequenzintervalls.

2. Multiwellenlängen-Lichtquelle gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei:

die Steuervorrichtung (25) ausgelegt ist, die Lichtleistung, die aus einer Starterlichtquellen-Erzeugungseinheit (20) ausgegeben wird, zu steuern.

3. Multiwellenlänge-Lichtquelle gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei:

die Steuervorrichtung (25) ausgelegt ist, die Ausgabeleistung jedes Lichtstrahls, der aus der Starterlichtquellen-Erzeugungseinheit (20) ausgegeben wird, auf Basis einer Anzahl von Trägern, einer Trägeranordnung und/oder eines Trägerfrequenzintervalls zu steuern.

4. Multiwellenlängen-Lichtquelle gemäß Anspruch 1 oder 3, wobei:

die Starterlichtquellen-Erzeugungseinheit (30) ausgelegt ist, Lichtstrahlen mit einer Mehrzahl verschiedener Frequenzen auszugeben, und die Lichtstrahlen, welche die Mehrzahl von unterschiedlichen Frequenzen aufweisen, miteinander Frequenz-synchronisiert sind.

5. Multiwellenlängen-Lichtquelle gemäß Anspruch 4, wobei:

Lichtstrahlen mit einer Mehrzahl von Frequenzen, die aus der Multiwellenlängen-Lichtquelle ausgegeben werden, miteinander Frequenz-synchronisiert sind.

6. Multiwellenlängen-Lichtquelle gemäß Anspruch 1 oder 3, wobei:

ein durch den optischen Spektralformer (70) abgeschwächter Betrag mit einem Anstieg eines Absolutwerts der optischen Frequenz ansteigt.

7. Multiwellenlängen-Lichtquelle gemäß Anspruch 6, wobei:

der optische Spektralformer (22) im Zirkulationspfad (21) vorgesehen ist, und ein zweiter optischer Spektralformer (70) außerhalb des Zirkulationspfads vorgesehen ist, um als Eingabe an den zweiten optischen Spektralformer (70) aus dem optischen Spektralverschieber (10) ausgegebenes Licht zu handhaben; und
der zweite optische Spektralformer (70) ausgelegt ist, einen Betrag an Lichtabschwächung jeder Frequenz auf solche Weise zu steuern, dass optische Leistungspegel von Licht einer Mehrzahl von Frequenzen im Allgemeinen gleich sind.

8. Multiwellenlängen-Lichtquelle gemäß Anspruch 1 oder 3, wobei:

der optische Spektralformer (22) auf dem Zirkulationspfad vorgesehen ist, ausgelegt ist, als Eingabe zum optischen Spektralformer (10) eine Ausgabe aus dem optischen Frequenzverschieber (10) zu handhaben, und ausgelegt ist, seine Ausgabe dazu zu bringen, am optischen Spektralverschieber (10) eingegeben zu werden.

9. Multiwellenlängen-Lichtquelle gemäß Anspruch 1 oder 3, umfassend:

einen Leistungsmonitor zum Detektieren optischer Leistung jeder Frequenz, der an einer Position, an welcher

aus dem optischen Frequenzverschieber ausgegebenes Licht eingegeben wird, bereitgestellt ist, wobei:

5 die Steuervorrichtung (23) ausgelegt ist, einen durch den optischen Spektralabschwächer abgeschwächten Betrag so zu steuern, dass Leistungspegel entsprechender Frequenz im Allgemeinen gleich sind, auf Basis einer Lichtleistung jeder Frequenz, die durch den Leistungsmonitor detektiert ist.

10. Multiwellenlängen-Lichtquelle gemäß Anspruch 1, umfassend:

10 einen Frequenzauswahlschalter (50) zum Demultiplexen einer Ausgabe aus der Lichtquelle in Lichtstrahlen jeder Frequenz; und
eine Mehrzahl von Einheiten, die alle einen Zirkulationspfad beinhalten, der einen optischen Frequenzverschieber und einen optischen Spektralformer aufweist, um Licht aus dem Frequenzauswahlschalter zu empfangen, wobei:

15 entsprechende optische Frequenzverschieber der Mehrzahl von Einheiten ausgelegt sind, Frequenzen von eingegebenem Licht um einen Betrag von Frequenzverschiebungen zu verschieben, die sich voneinander unterscheiden.

11. Multiwellenlängen-Lichtquelle gemäß Anspruch 1 oder 3, wobei:

20 Mittel zum Unterteilen von Licht mit einer Mehrzahl von Frequenzen, die sich im Zirkulationspfad ausbreiten, in eine Mehrzahl von Gruppen vorgesehen sind, und ein optischer Verstärker und ein optischer Spektralformer für Licht jeder Gruppe vorgesehen sind.

25 12. Multiwellenlängen-Lichtquelle gemäß Anspruch 1 oder 3, wobei:

der optische Frequenzverschieber umfasst:

30 eine erste optische Frequenzverschiebungseinheit (10-1), die ausgelegt ist, eine Frequenz von Eingangslight um einen Frequenzverschiebungsbetrag, der eingestellt worden ist, zu einer höheren Frequenzseite zu verschieben; und
eine zweite optische Frequenzverschiebungseinheit (10-2), die ausgelegt ist, eine Frequenz von Eingangslight um einen Frequenzverschiebungsbetrag, der eingestellt worden ist, zu einer niedrigeren Frequenzseite zu verschieben, wobei:

35 der optische Spektralformer (75) ausgelegt ist, einen Betrag an Lichtabschwächung jeder Frequenz zu justieren und Licht jeder Frequenz an die erste optische Frequenzverschiebungseinheit (10-1) oder die zweite optische Frequenzverschiebungseinheit (10-2) auszugeben.

40 13. Optischer Sender, umfassend:

die Multiwellenlängen-Lichtquelle gemäß Anspruch 1.

45 14. Optisches Kommunikationssystem, umfassend:

den optischen Sender gemäß Anspruch 13.

50 **Revendications**

1. Source de lumière à plusieurs longueurs d'ondes comprenant :

55 un dispositif de décalage de fréquence optique (10) pour décaler la fréquence d'une lumière d'entrée d'une quantité de décalage de fréquence ayant été déterminée ;
une unité de génération de source de lumière d'amorçage (20) pour entrer dans le dispositif de décalage de fréquence optique de la lumière ayant une pluralité de fréquences différentes ;
un chemin de circulation (21) pour faire circuler la sortie du dispositif de décalage de fréquence optique (10) vers le côté entrée du dispositif de décalage de fréquence optique (10) ;

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un conformateur de spectre optique (22) capable de déterminer individuellement une quantité d'atténuation pour la lumière de chaque sortie de fréquence provenant du dispositif de décalage de fréquence optique de façon à transmettre uniquement la lumière d'une fréquence déterminée ; et
un contrôleur (25) pour commander la sortie de fréquence de l'unité de génération de source de lumière d'amorçage, la quantité de décalage de fréquence du dispositif de décalage de fréquence optique (10) et la quantité d'atténuation du conformateur de spectre optique en se basant sur au moins un élément parmi le nombre de porteuses, l'agencement des porteuses et l'intervalle de fréquences des porteuses.

2. Source de lumière à plusieurs longueurs d'ondes selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle :

le contrôleur (25) est adapté à commander la puissance de la lumière fournie en sortie par une unité de génération de source de lumière d'amorçage (20).

3. Source de lumière à plusieurs longueurs d'ondes selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle :

le contrôleur (25) est adaptée à commander la puissance de sortie de chaque faisceau de lumière fourni en sortie par l'unité de génération de source de lumière d'amorçage (20) en se basant sur au moins un élément parmi le nombre de porteuses, l'agencement des porteuses et l'intervalle de fréquences des porteuses.

4. Source de lumière à plusieurs longueurs d'ondes selon la revendication 1 ou 3, dans laquelle :

l'unité de génération de source de lumière d'amorçage (30) est adaptée à délivrer en sortie des faisceaux de lumière ayant une pluralité de fréquences différentes, et les faisceaux de lumière ayant la pluralité de fréquences différentes sont synchronisés en fréquence entre eux.

5. Source de lumière à plusieurs longueurs d'ondes selon la revendication 4, dans laquelle :

les faisceaux de lumière ayant une pluralité de fréquences fournis en sortie par la source de lumière à plusieurs longueurs d'onde sont synchronisés en fréquence entre eux.

6. Source de lumière à plusieurs longueurs d'ondes selon la revendication 1 ou 3, dans laquelle :

la quantité atténuée par le conformateur de spectre optique (70) augmente à mesure que la valeur absolue de la fréquence optique augmente.

7. Source de lumière à plusieurs longueurs d'ondes selon la revendication 6, dans laquelle :

le conformateur de spectre optique (22) est prévu dans le chemin de circulation (21), et un second conformateur de spectre optique (70) est prévu à l'extérieur du chemin de circulation pour traiter, la lumière fournie en sortie par le dispositif de décalage de fréquence optique (10) comme entrée du second conformateur de spectre optique (70) ; et le second conformateur de spectre optique (70) est adapté à commander la quantité d'atténuation de lumière de chaque fréquence de telle manière que les niveaux de puissance optique de lumière sur une pluralité de fréquences soient généralement réguliers.

8. Source de lumière à plusieurs longueurs d'ondes selon la revendication 1 ou 3, dans laquelle :

le conformateur de spectre optique (22) est prévu sur le chemin de circulation, est adapté à traiter la sortie du dispositif de décalage de fréquence optique (10) comme entrée du conformateur de spectre optique (10) et est adapté à fournir sa sortie à l'entrée du dispositif de décalage de fréquence optique (10).

9. Source de lumière à plusieurs longueurs d'ondes selon la revendication 1 ou 3, comprenant :

un moniteur de puissance pour détecter la puissance optique de chaque fréquence, prévu dans une position dans laquelle la lumière fournie en sortie par le dispositif de décalage de fréquence optique est appliquée en entrée, dans laquelle :

le contrôleur (23) est adapté à commander une quantité atténuée par l'atténuateur de spectre optique de

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telle sorte que les niveaux de puissance de fréquence respectifs soient généralement réguliers en se basant sur la puissance de la lumière de chaque fréquence, détectée par le moniteur de puissance.

10. Source de lumière à plusieurs longueurs d'ondes selon la revendication 1, comprenant :

un commutateur de sélection de fréquence (50) pour démultiplexer la sortie de la source de lumière en faisceaux de lumière de chaque fréquence ; et
une pluralité d'unités incluant chacune un chemin de circulation comportant un dispositif de décalage de fréquence optique et un conformateur de spectre optique, pour recevoir la lumière provenant du commutateur de sélection de fréquence, dans laquelle :

les dispositifs de décalage de fréquence optique respectifs de la pluralité d'unités sont adaptés à décaler les fréquences de la lumière d'entrée d'une quantité de décalage de fréquence différente les uns par rapport aux autres.

11. Source de lumière à plusieurs longueurs d'ondes selon la revendication 1 ou 3, dans laquelle :

des moyens sont prévus pour diviser la lumière ayant une pluralité de fréquences se propageant dans le chemin de circulation en une pluralité de groupes, et un amplificateur optique et un conformateur de spectre optique sont prévus pour la lumière de chaque groupe.

12. Source de lumière à plusieurs longueurs d'ondes selon la revendication 1 ou 3, dans laquelle :

le dispositif de décalage de fréquence optique comprend :

une première unité de décalage de fréquence optique (10-1) adaptée à décaler, du côté des fréquences supérieures, la fréquence de la lumière d'entrée d'une quantité de décalage de fréquence ayant été déterminée ; et

une seconde unité de décalage de fréquence optique (10-2) adaptée à décaler, du côté des fréquences inférieures, la fréquence de la lumière d'entrée d'une quantité de décalage de fréquence ayant été déterminée, dans laquelle :

le conformateur de spectre optique (75) est adapté à régler la quantité d'atténuation de lumière de chaque fréquence et à fournir en sortie la lumière de chaque fréquence à la première unité de décalage de fréquence optique (10-1) ou à la seconde unité de décalage de fréquence optique (10-1).

13. Émetteur optique, comprenant :

la source de lumière à plusieurs longueurs d'ondes selon la revendication 1.

14. Système de communication optique, comprenant :

l'émetteur optique selon la revendication 13.

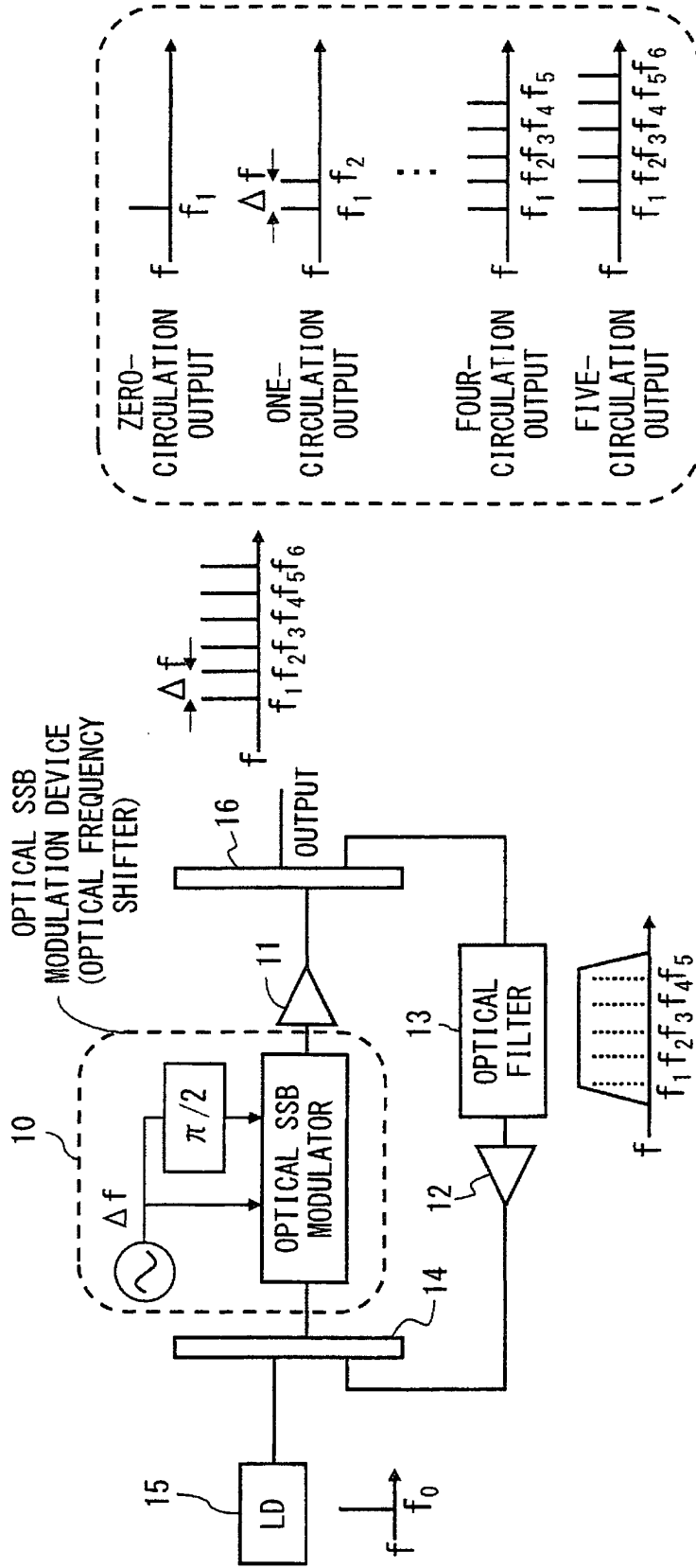


FIG. 1B
RELATED ART

FIG. 1A
RELATED ART

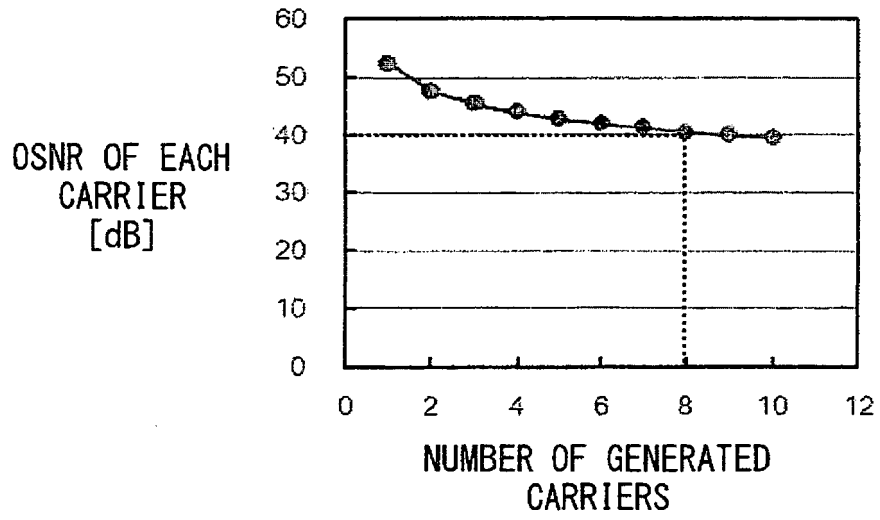


FIG. 2
RELATED ART

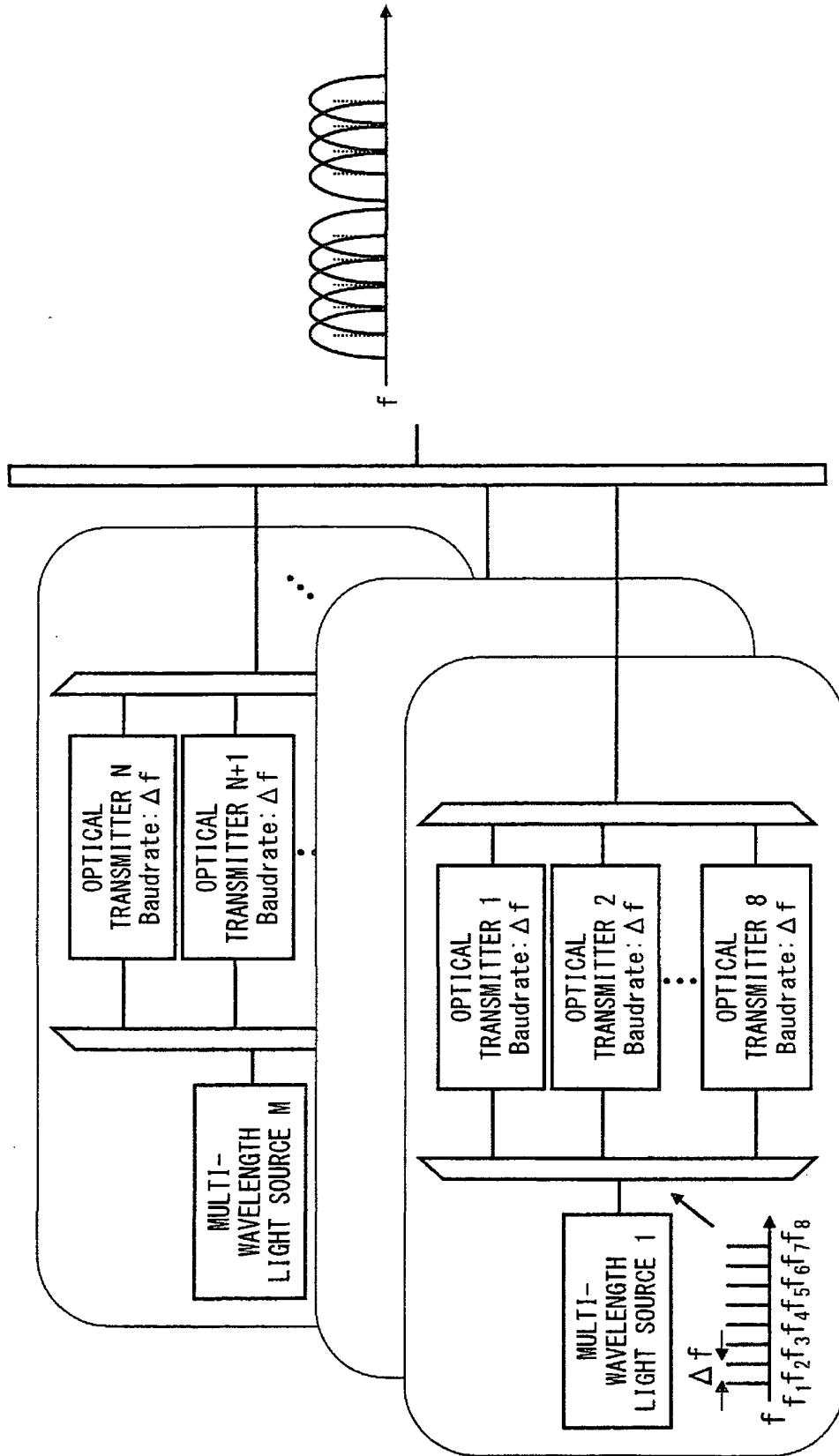


FIG. 3
RELATED ART

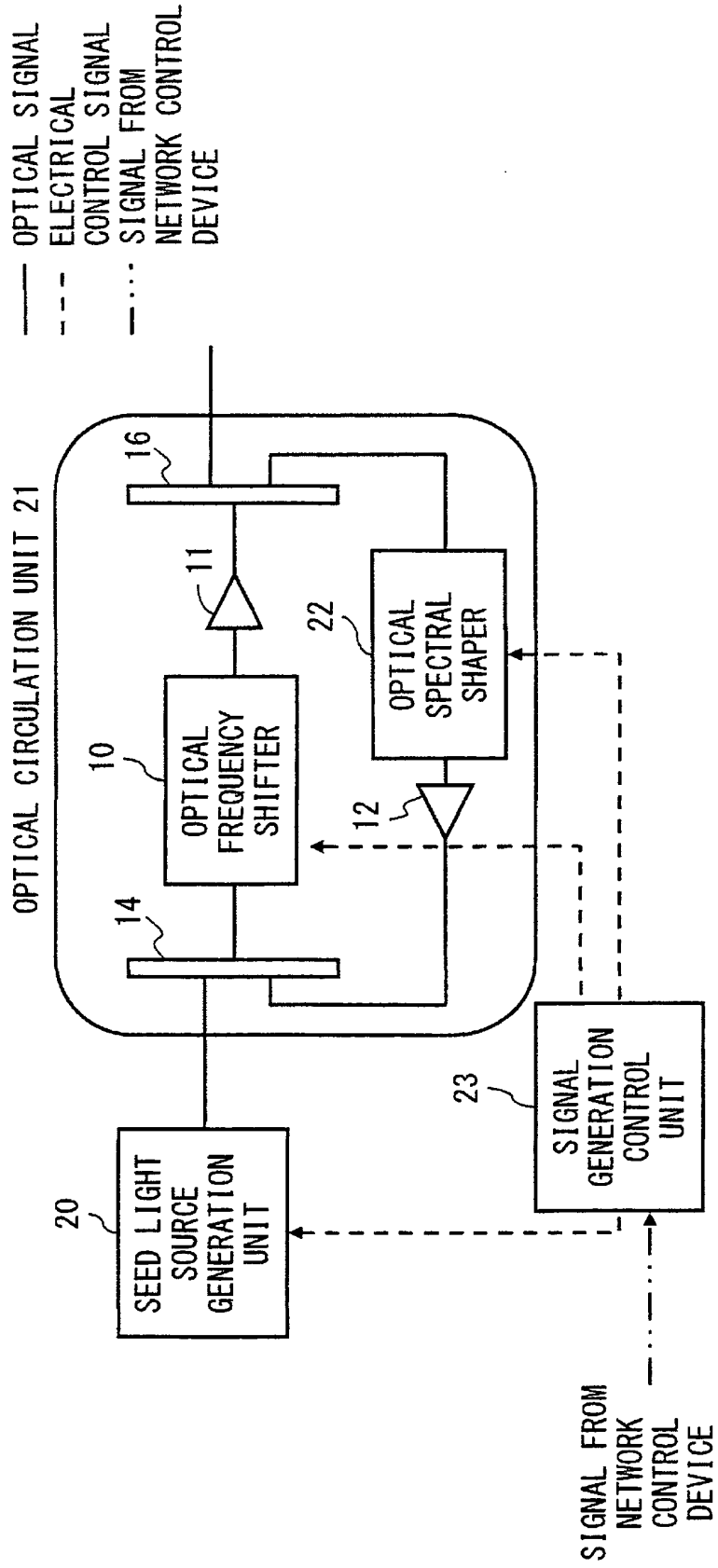


FIG. 4

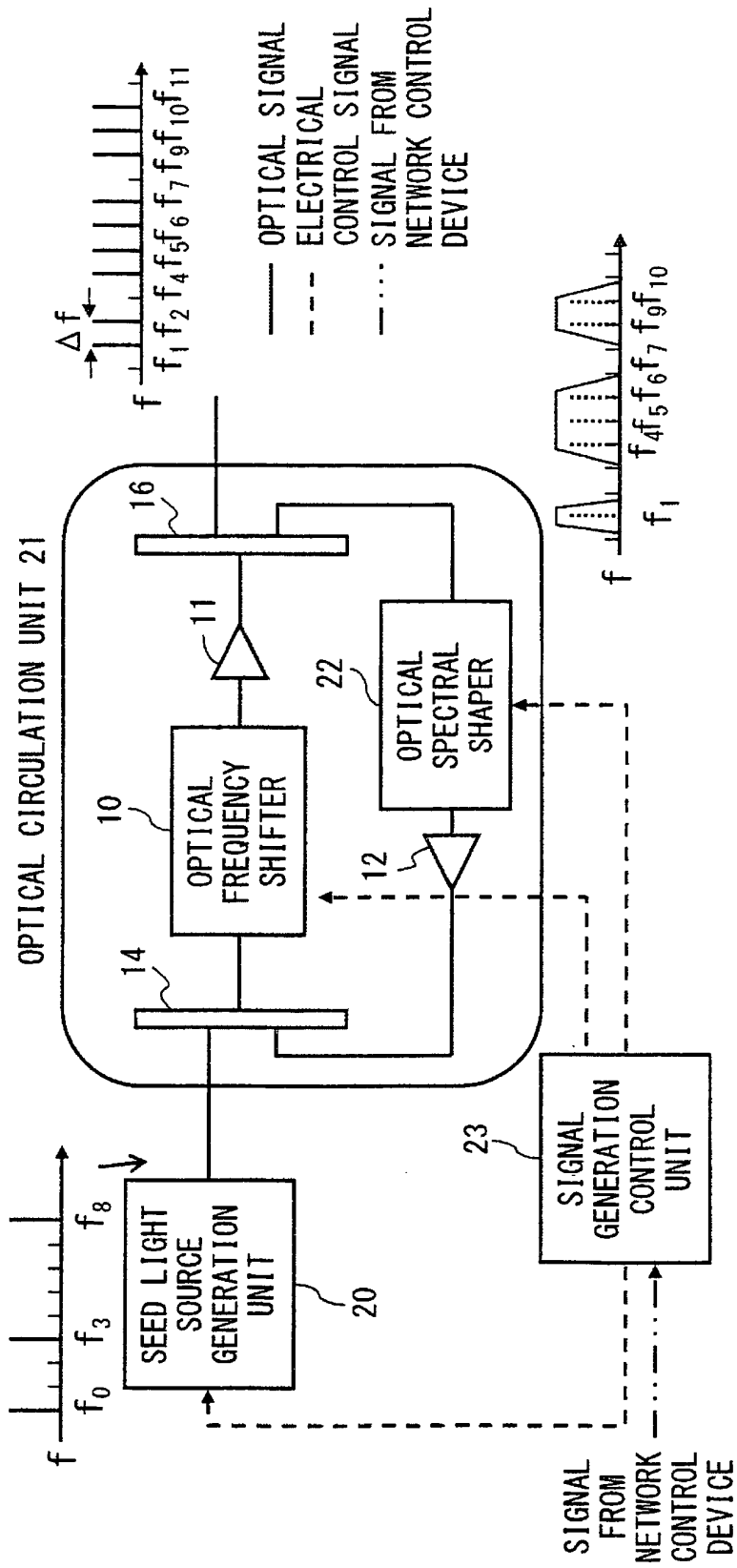


FIG. 5

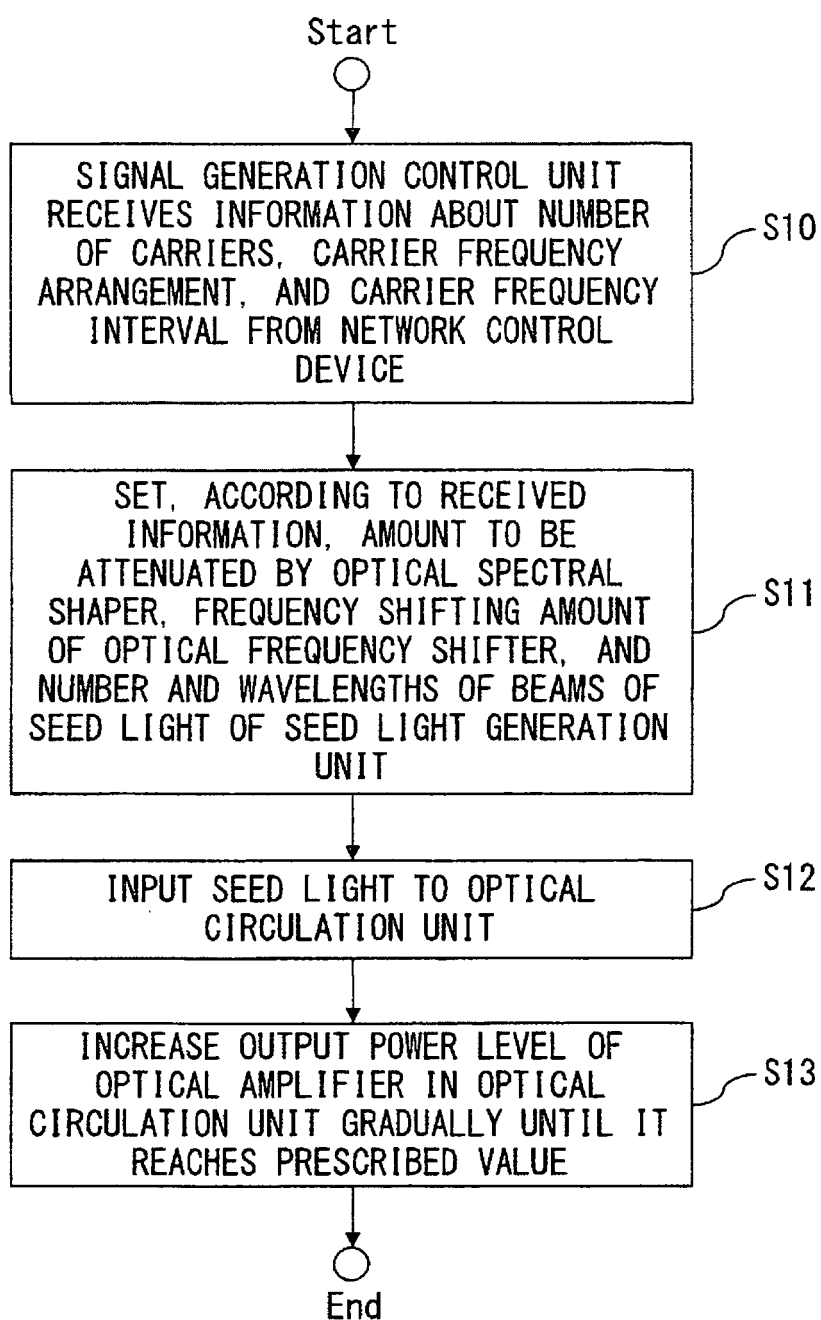


FIG. 6

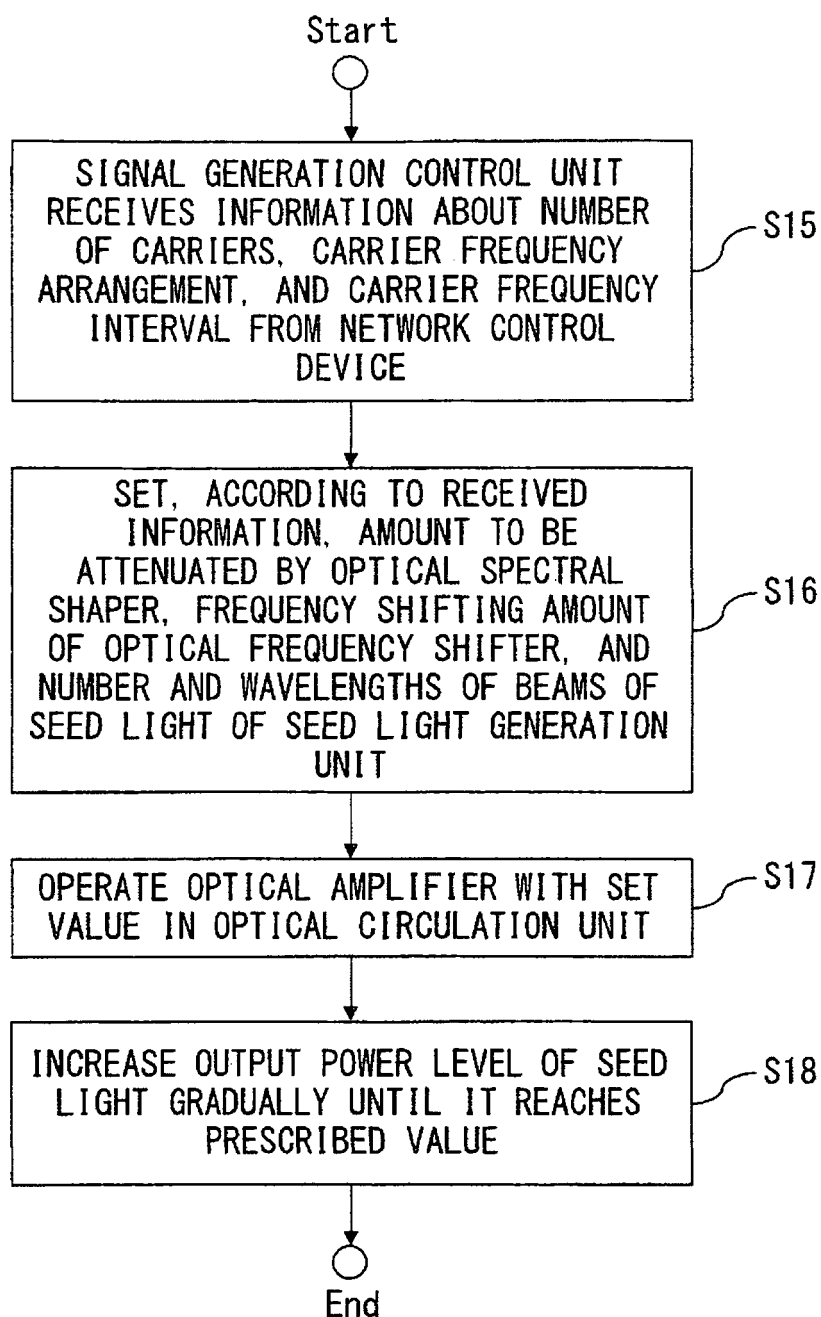


FIG. 7

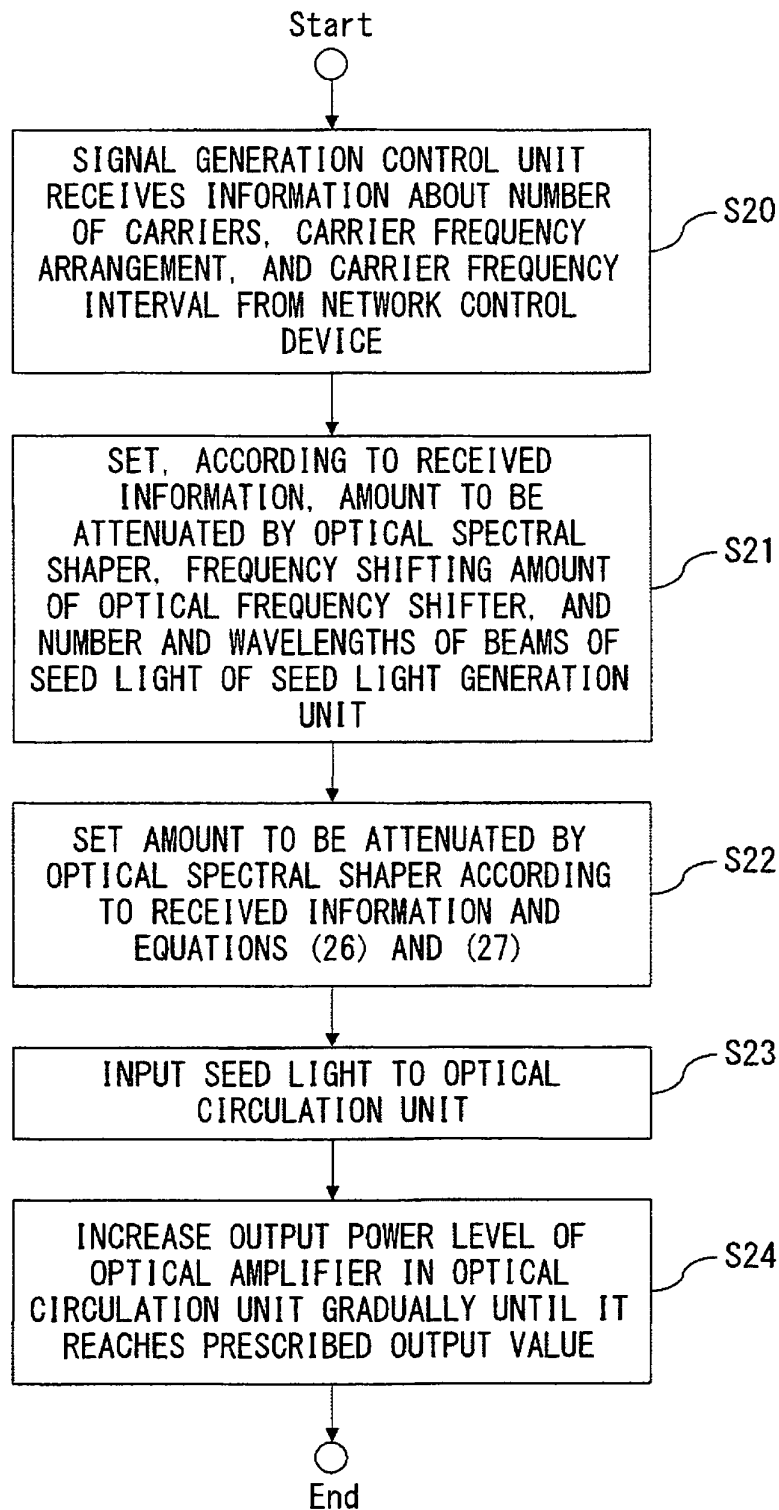


FIG. 8

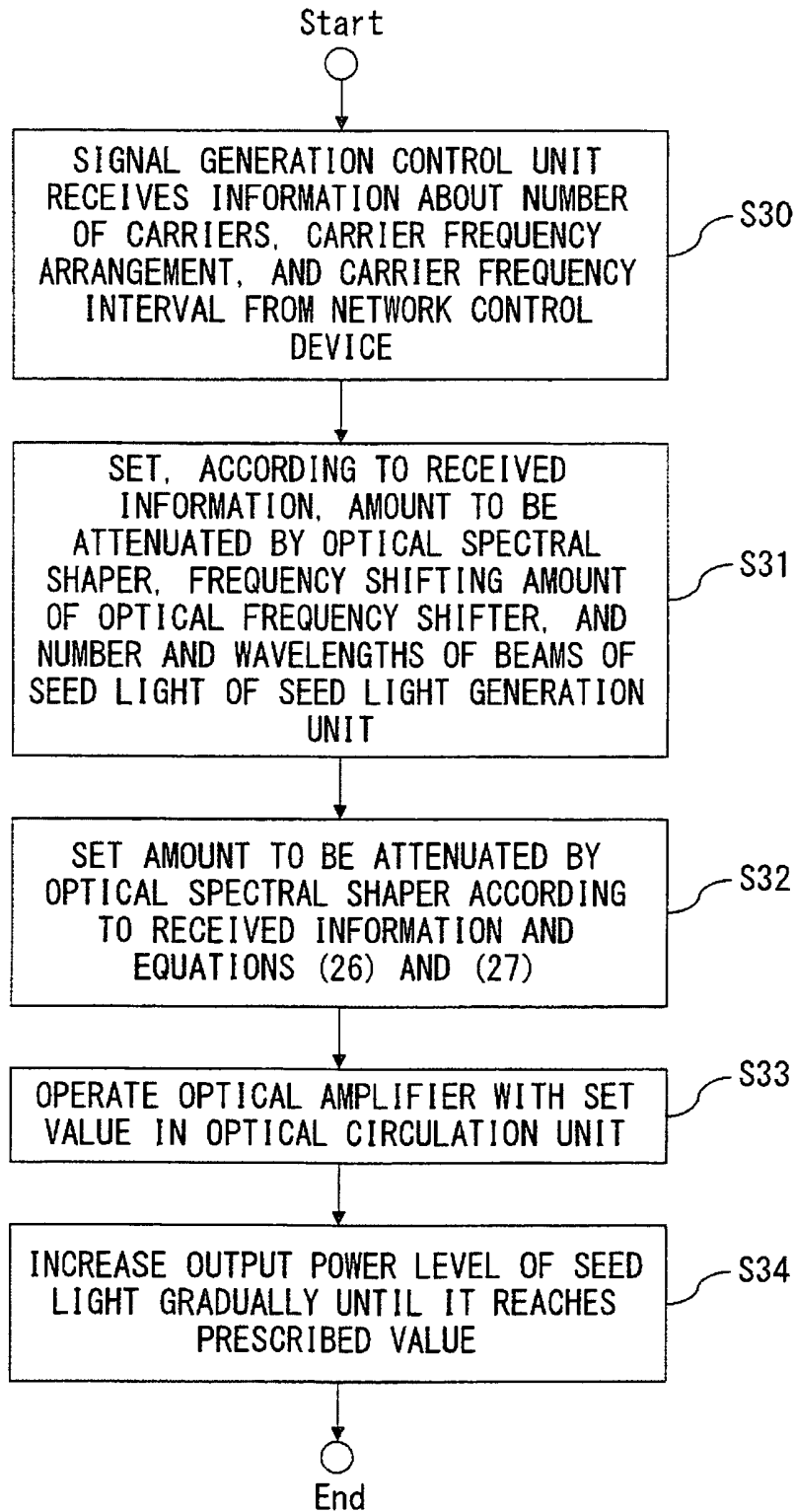


FIG. 9

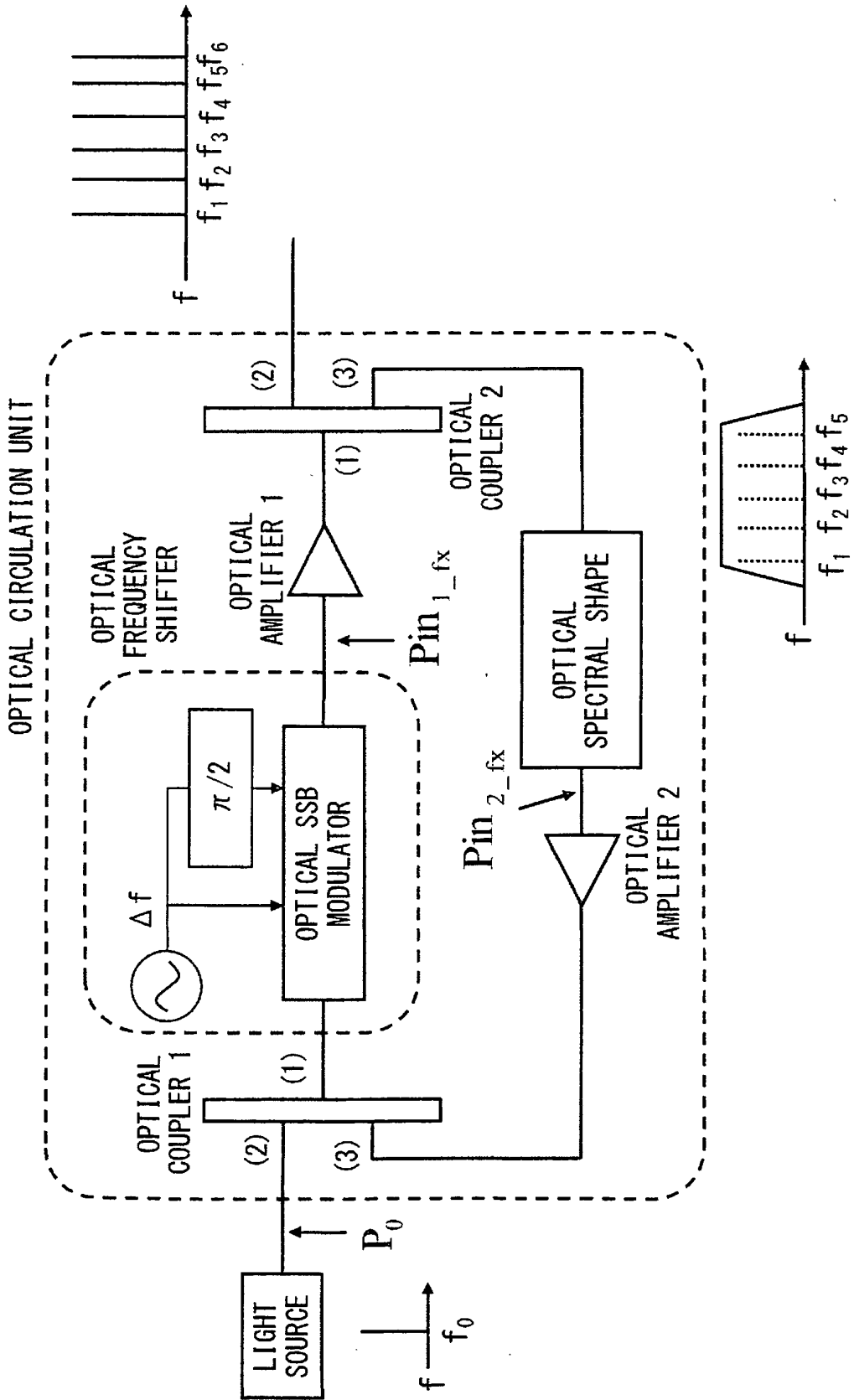


FIG. 10

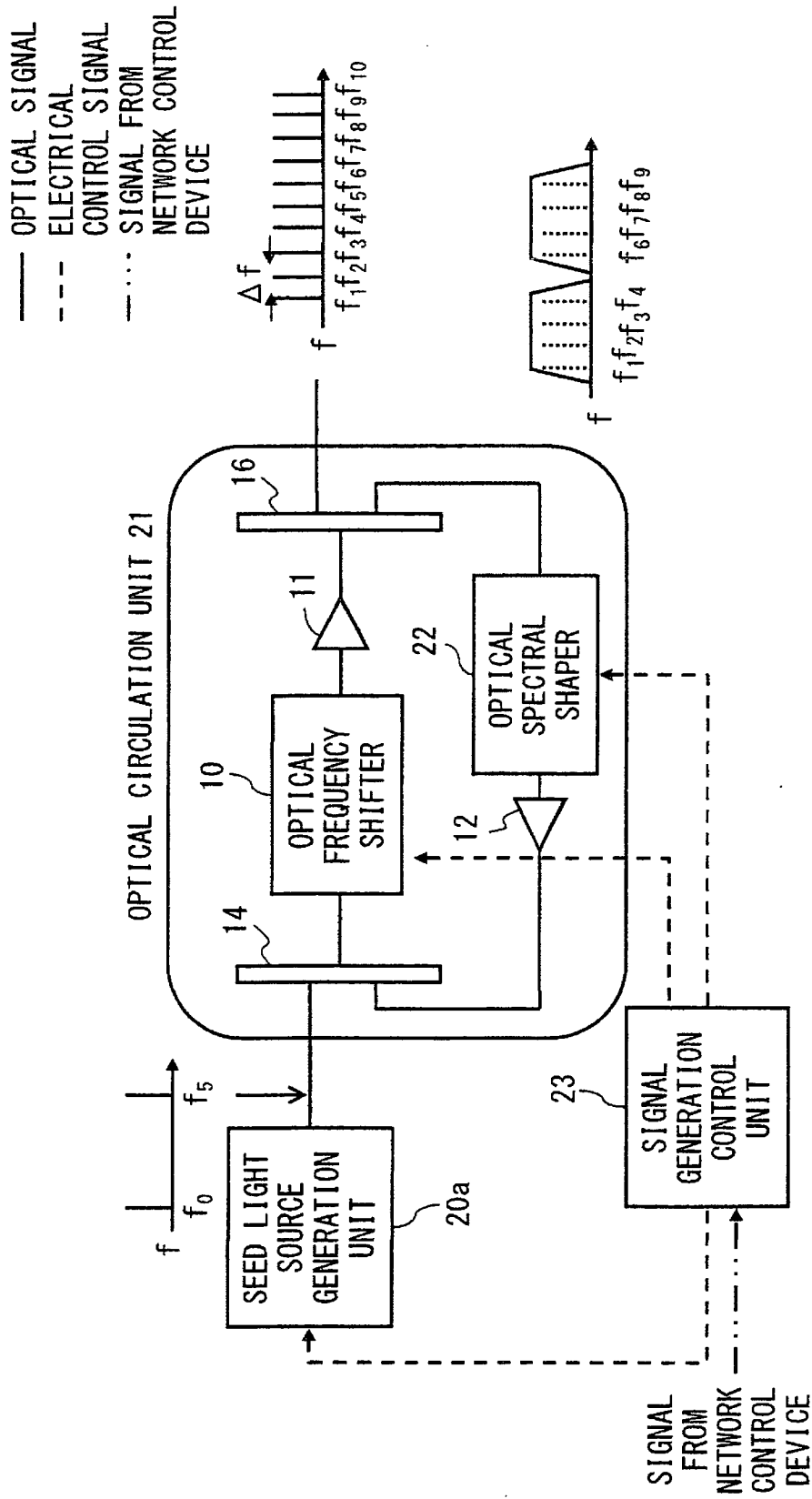


FIG. 11

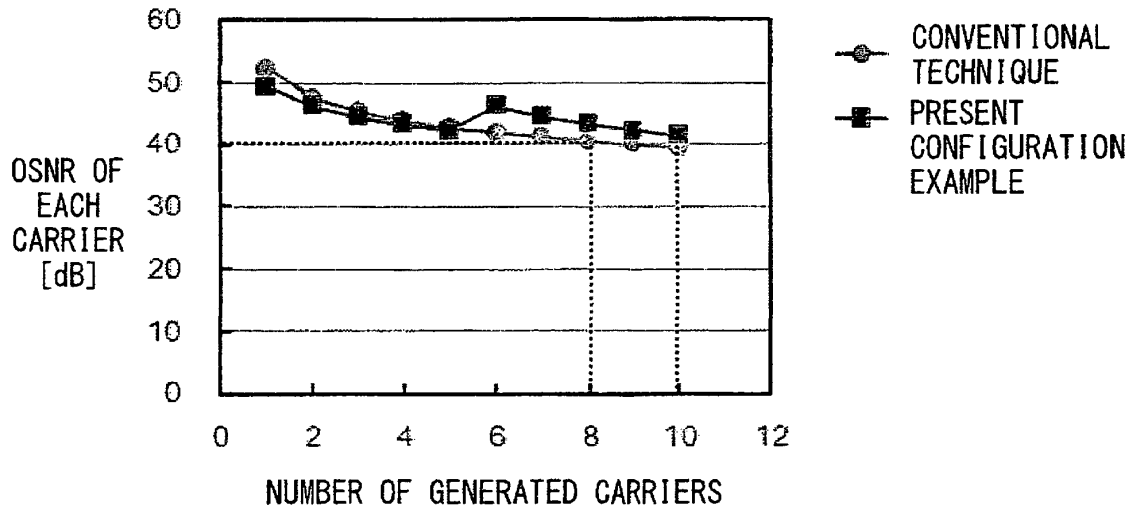


FIG. 12

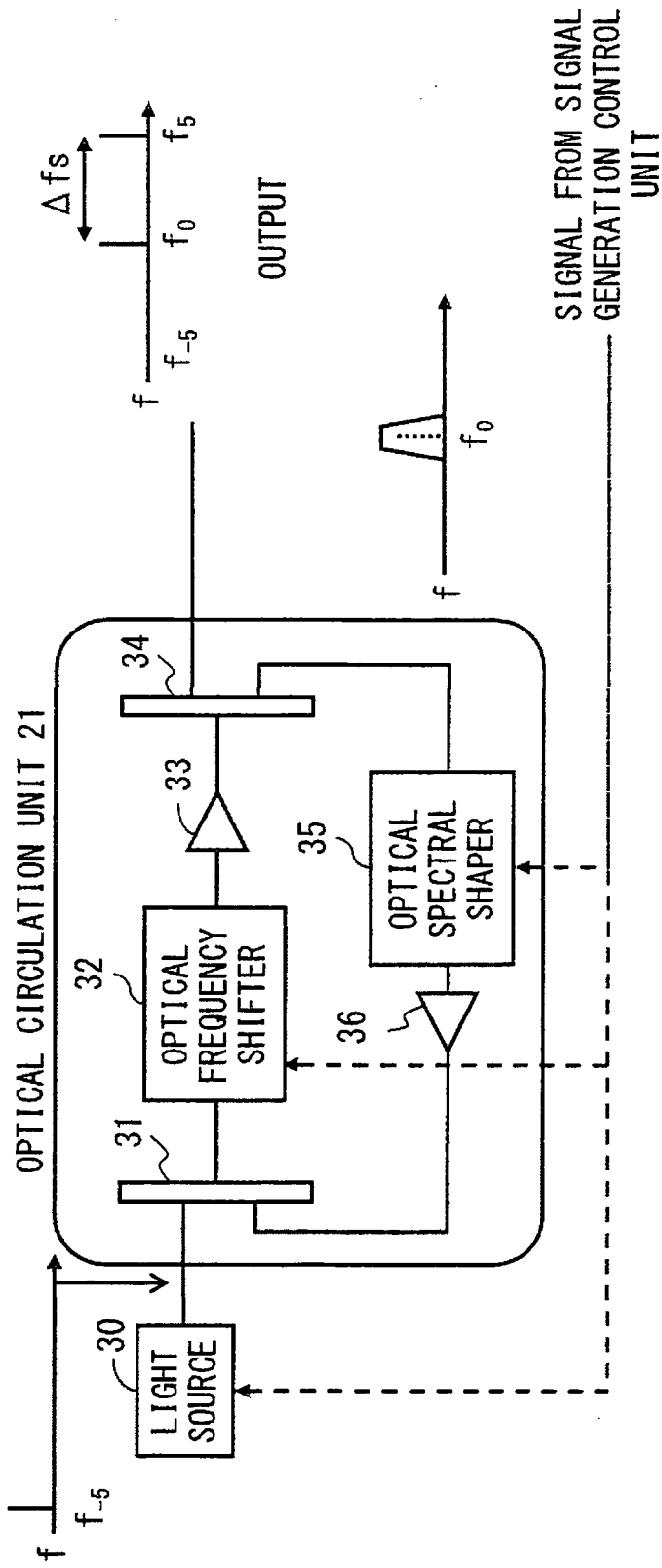


FIG. 13

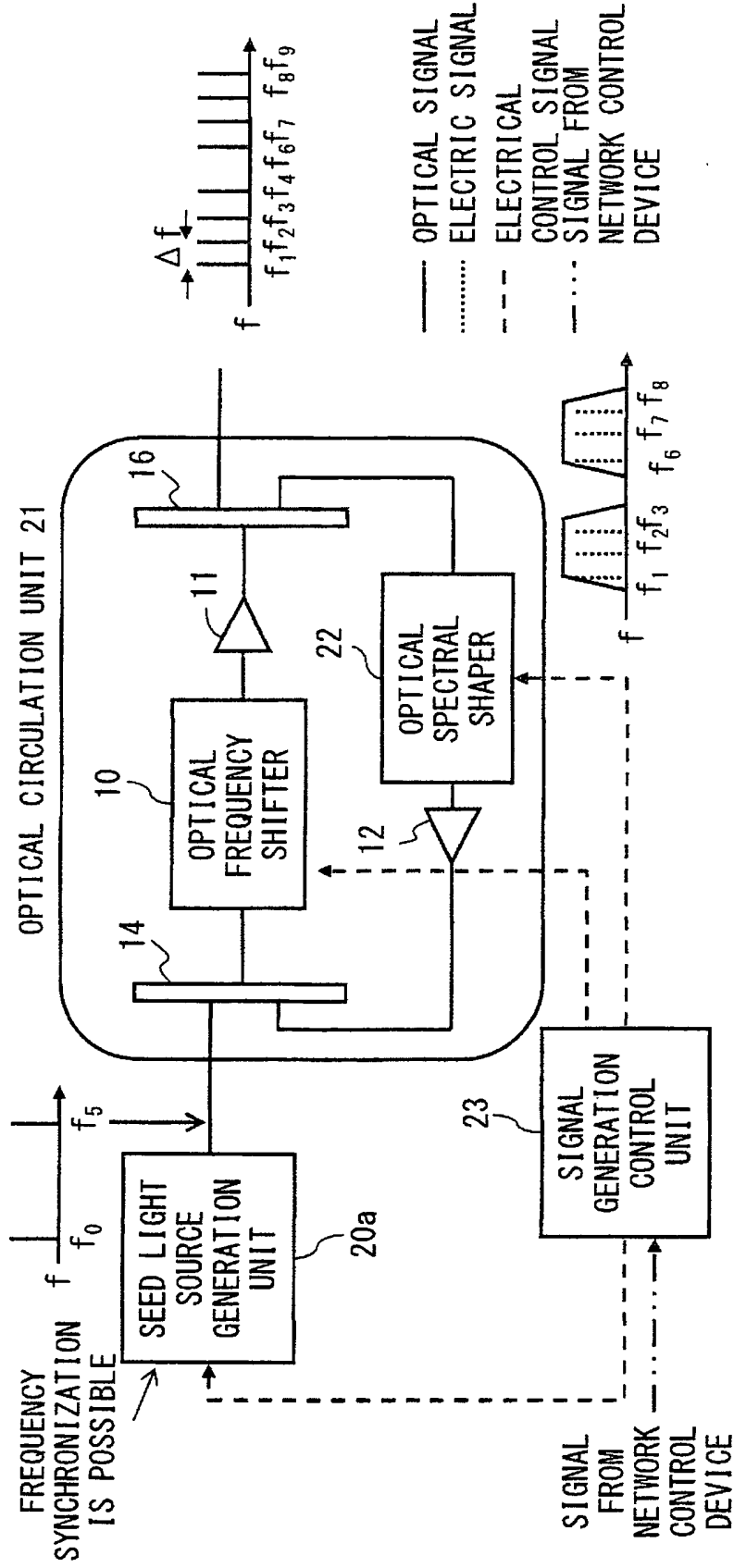


FIG. 14

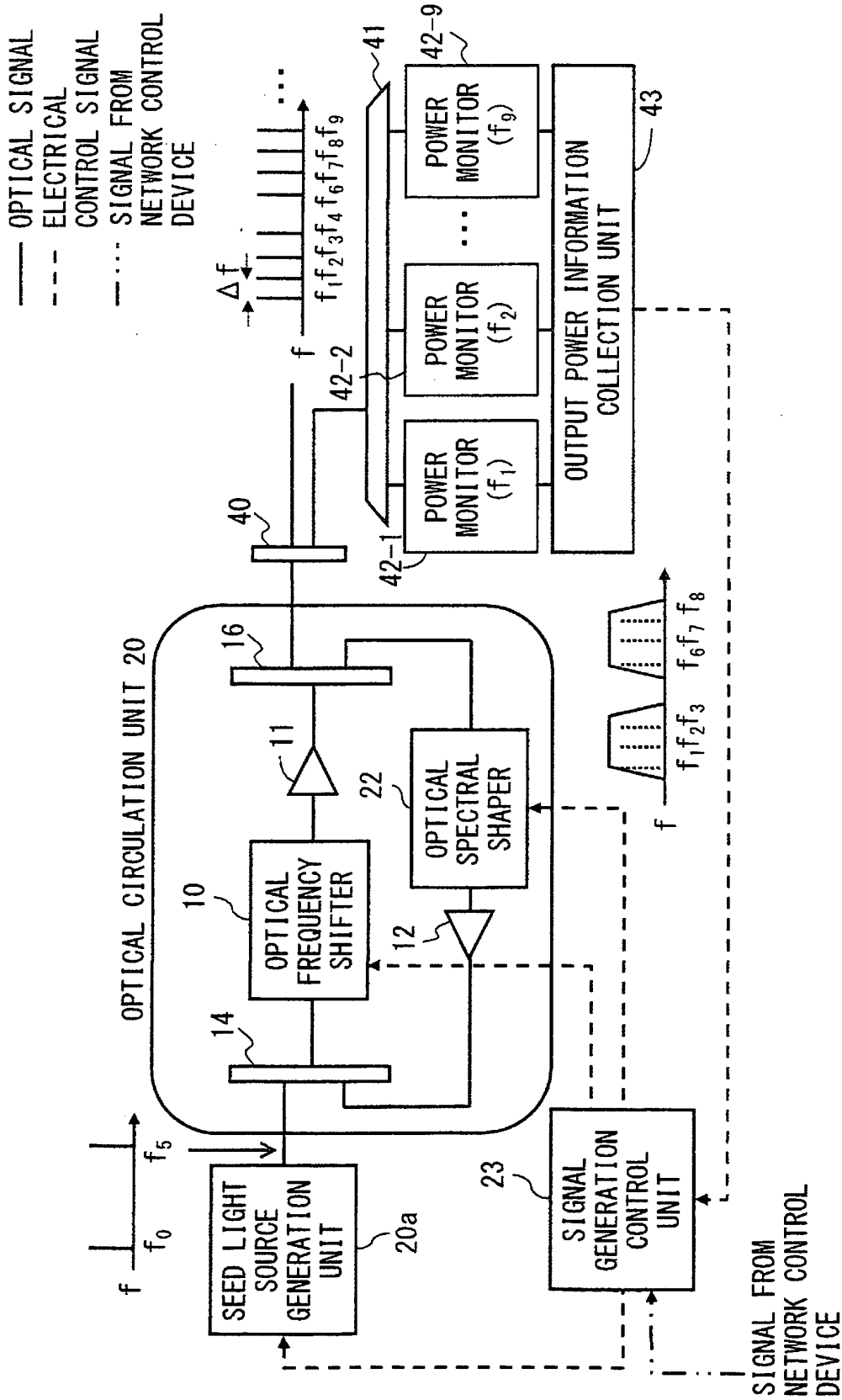


FIG. 15

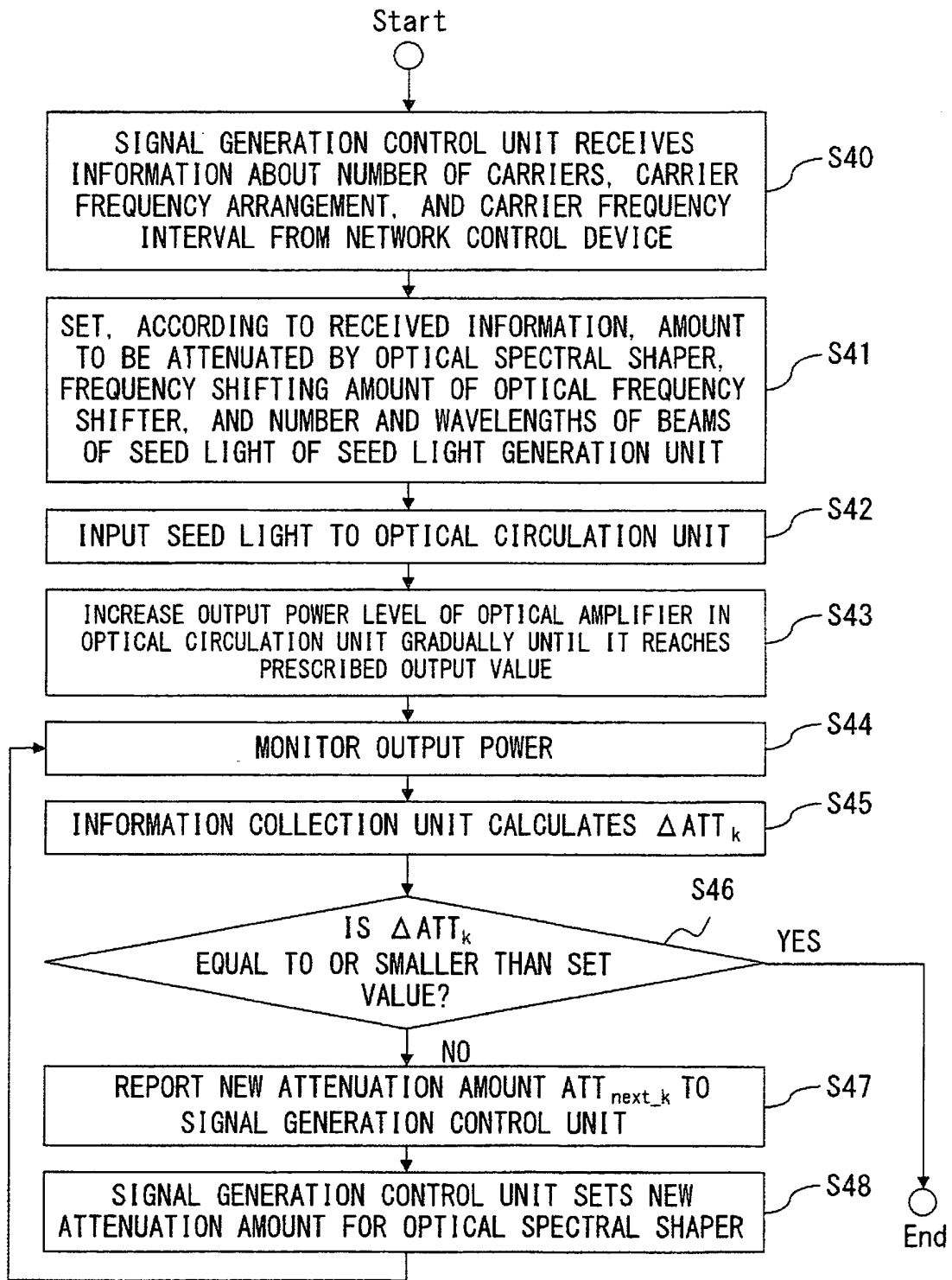


FIG. 16

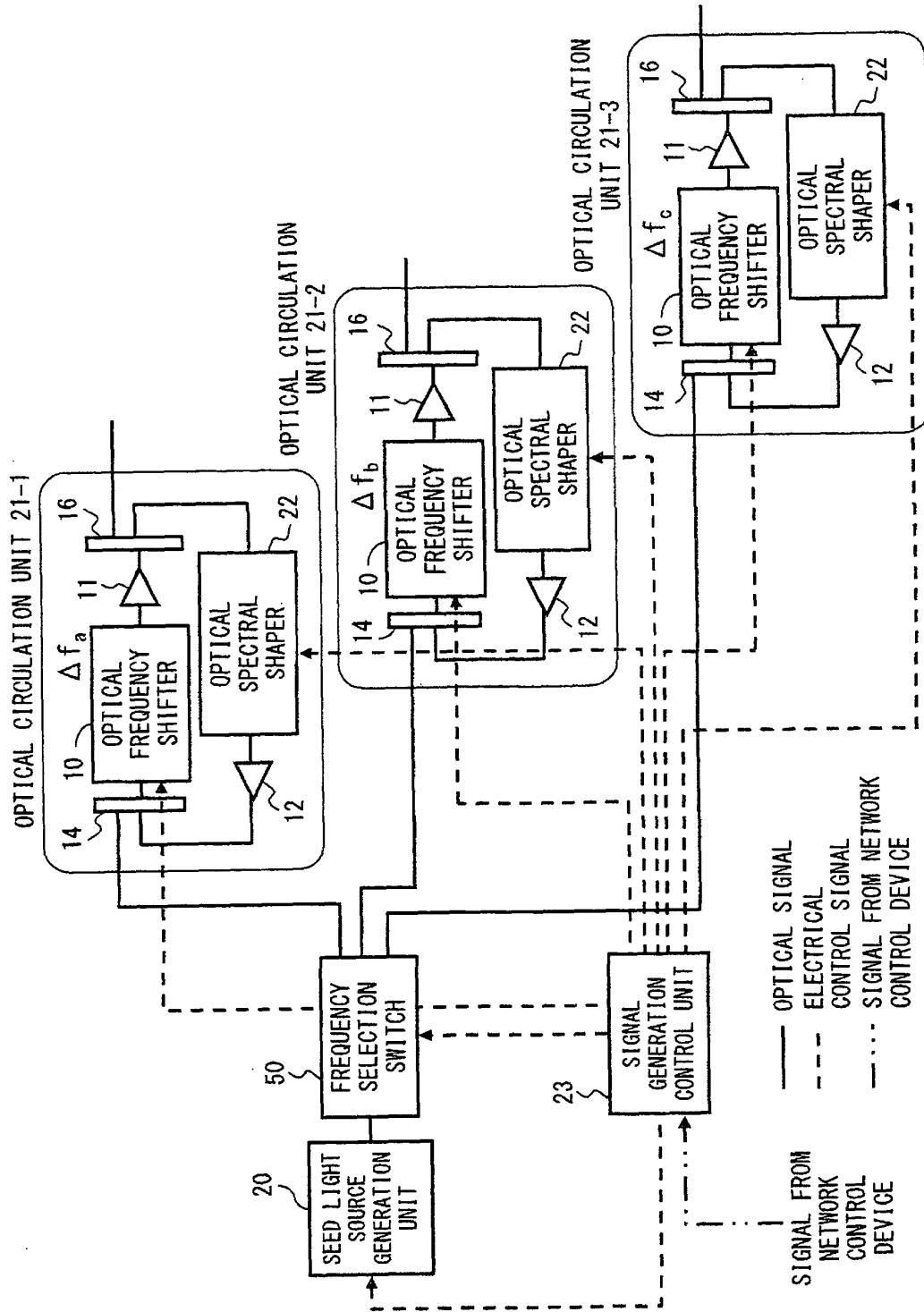


FIG. 17

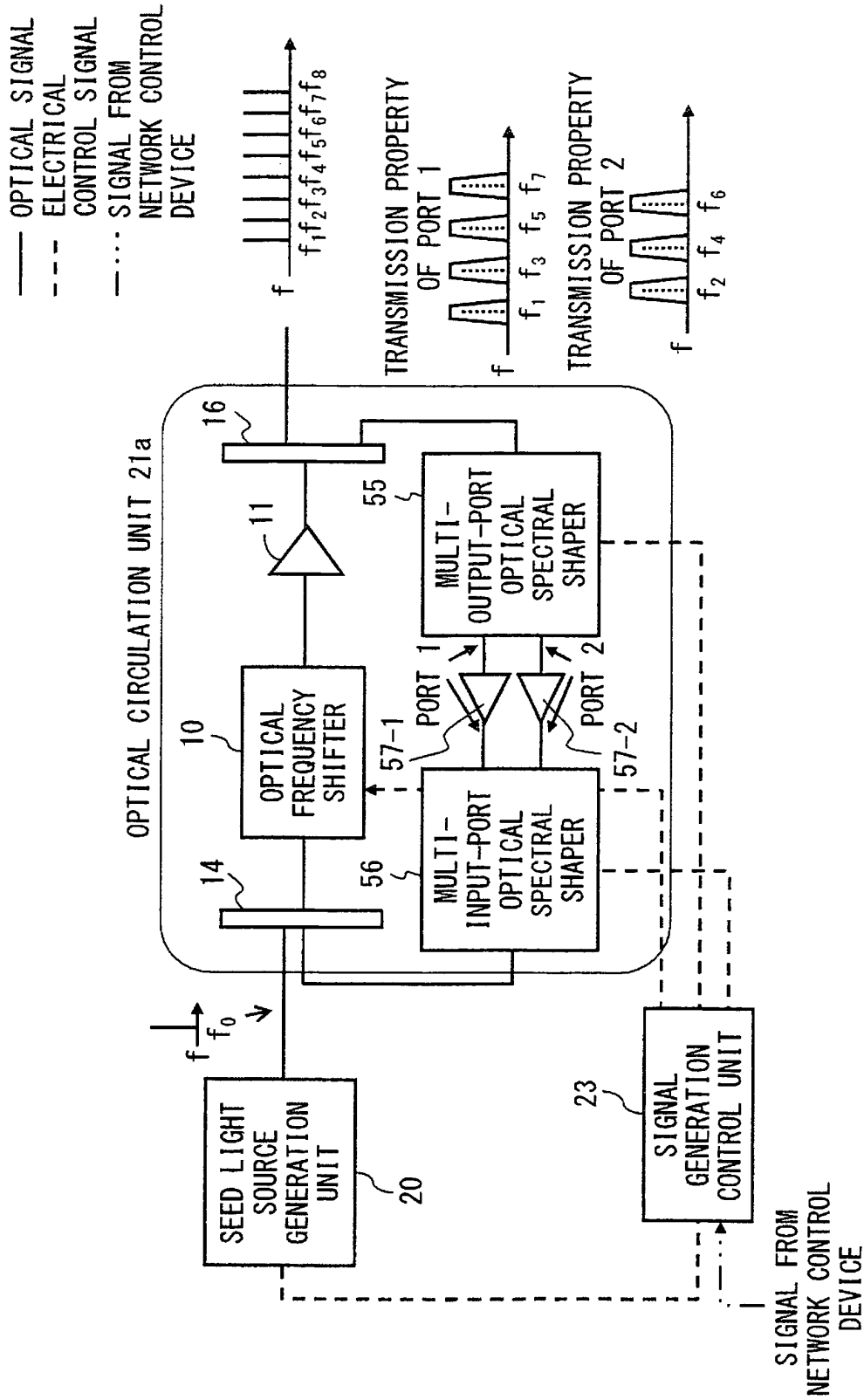


FIG. 18

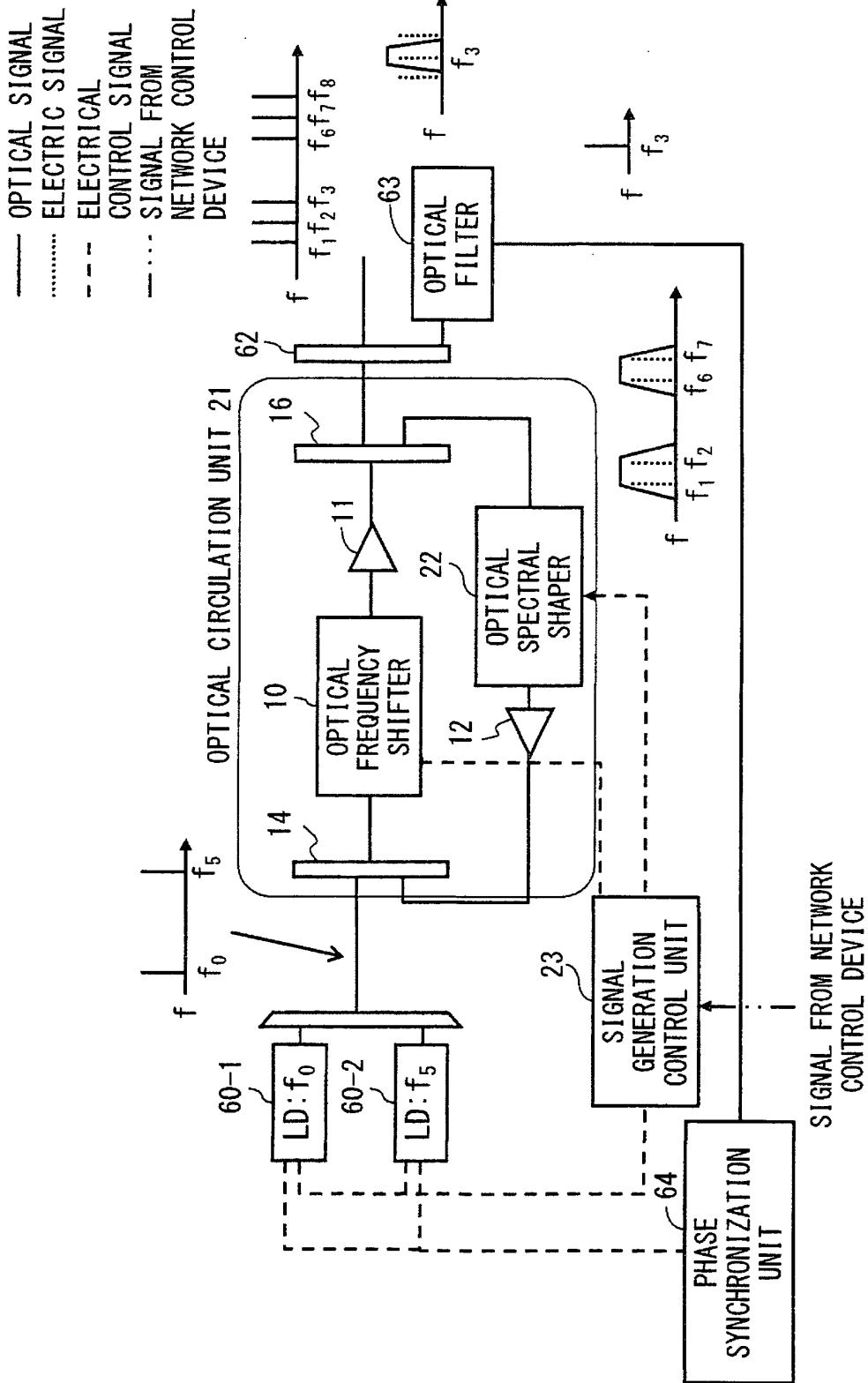


FIG. 19

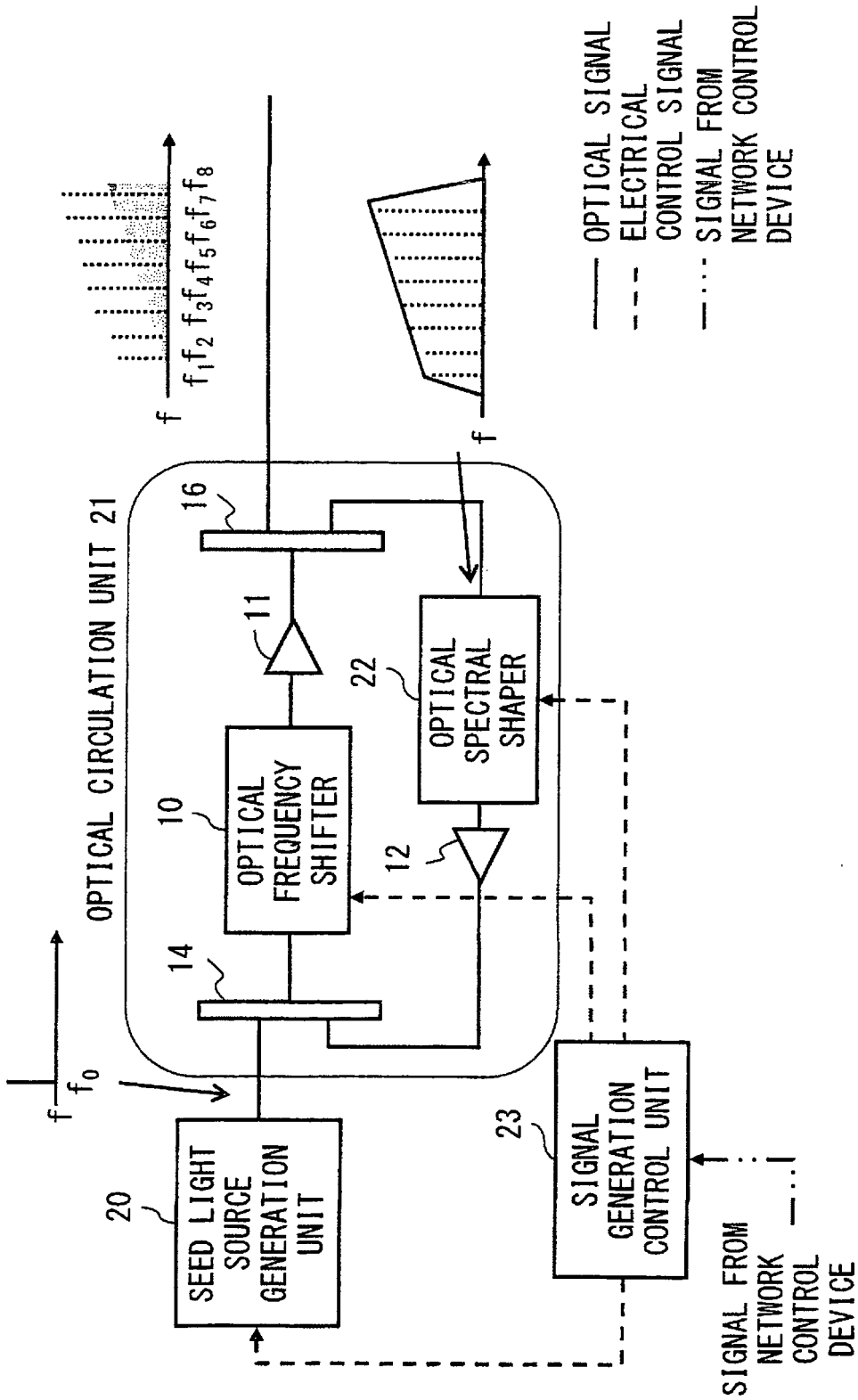


FIG. 20

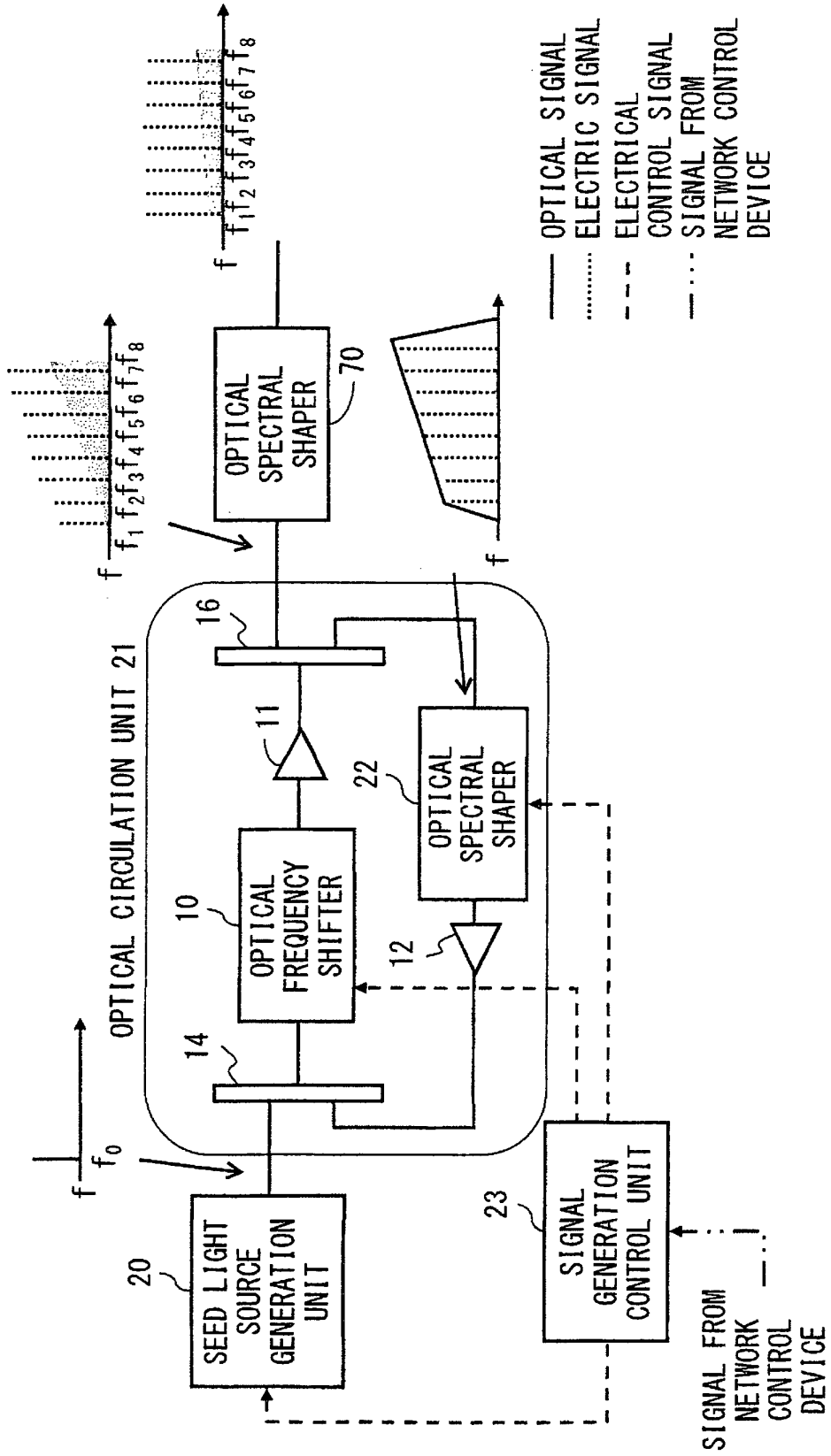


FIG. 21

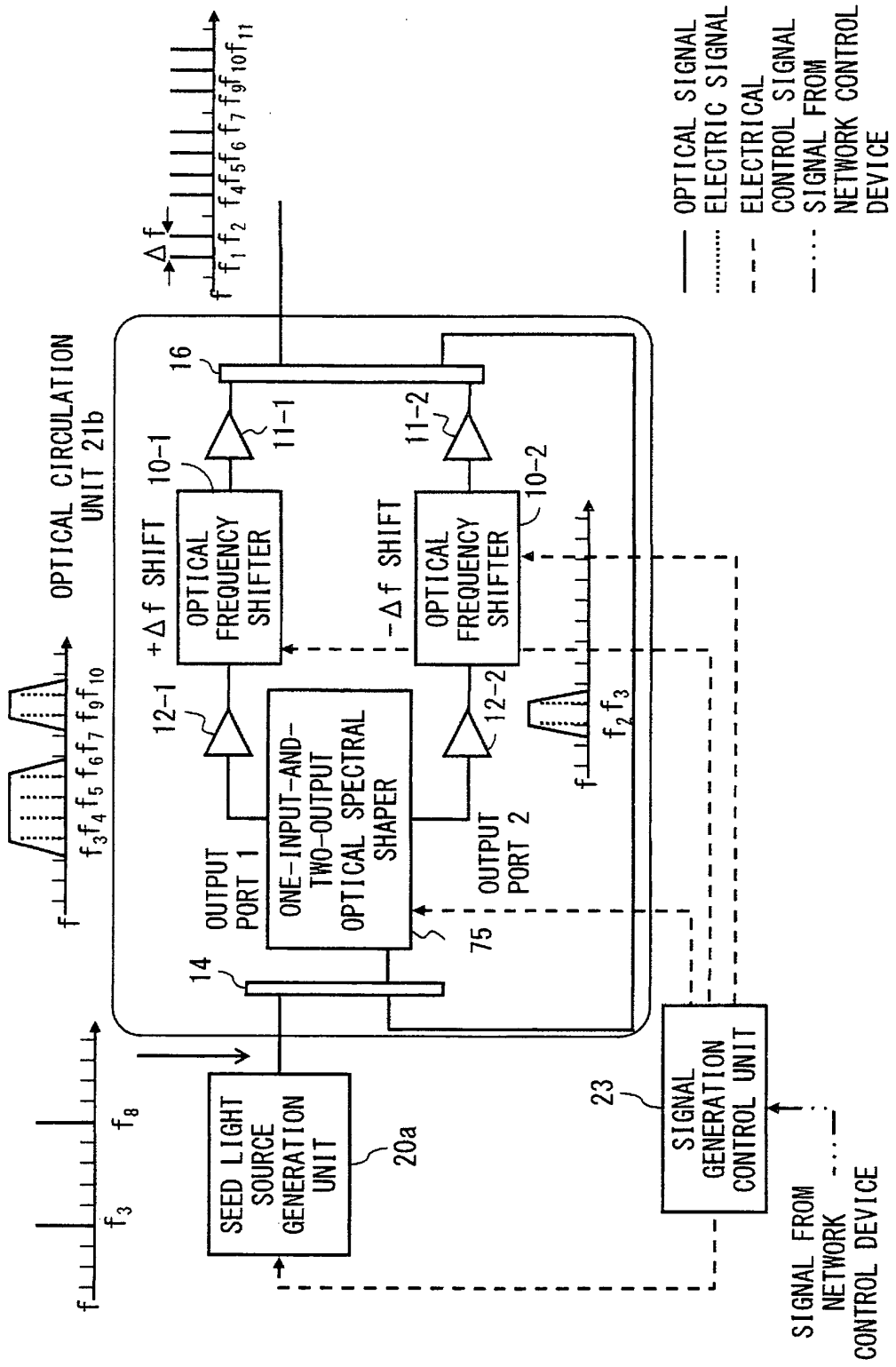


FIG. 22

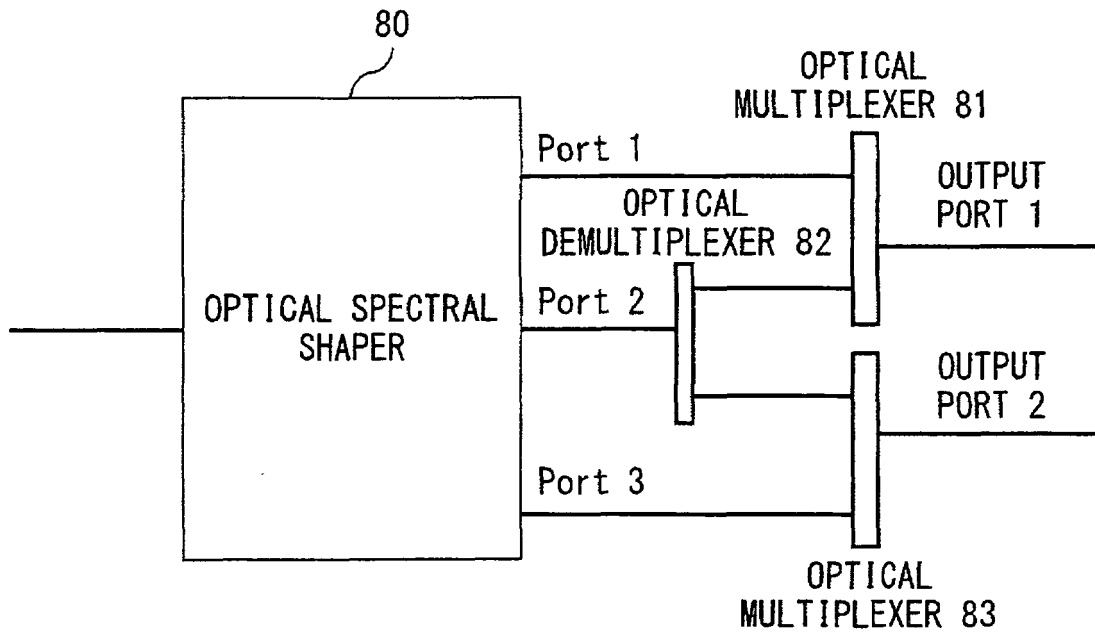


FIG. 23

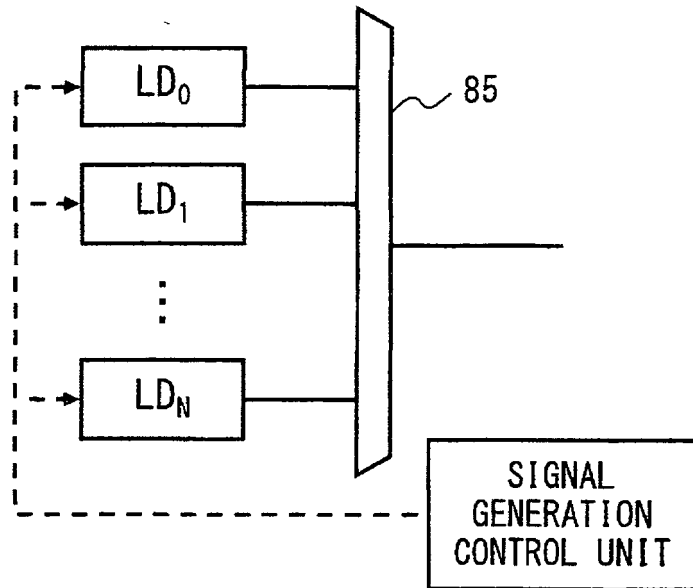


FIG. 24

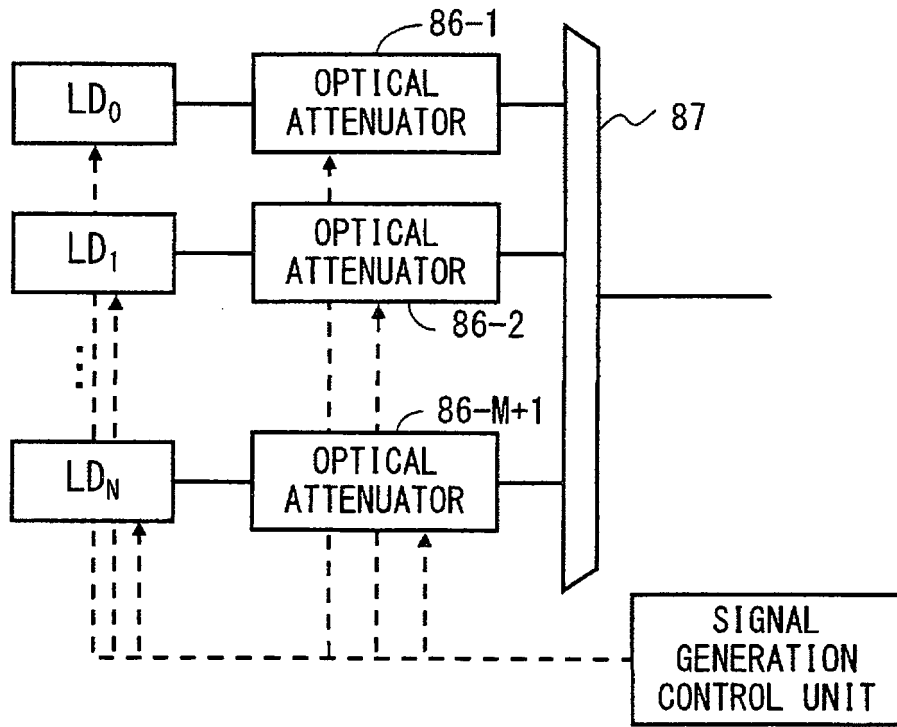


FIG. 25

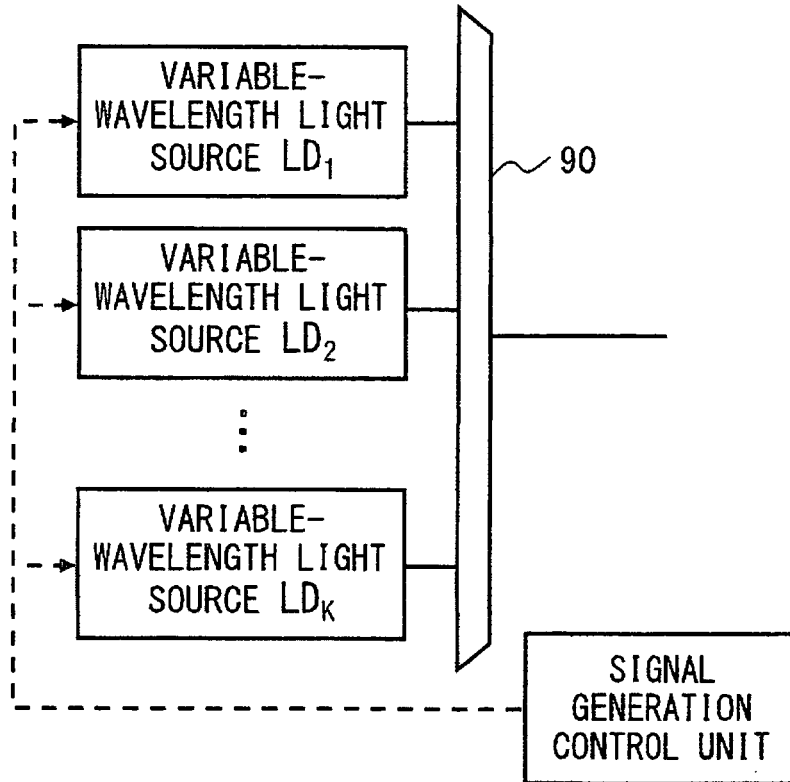


FIG. 26

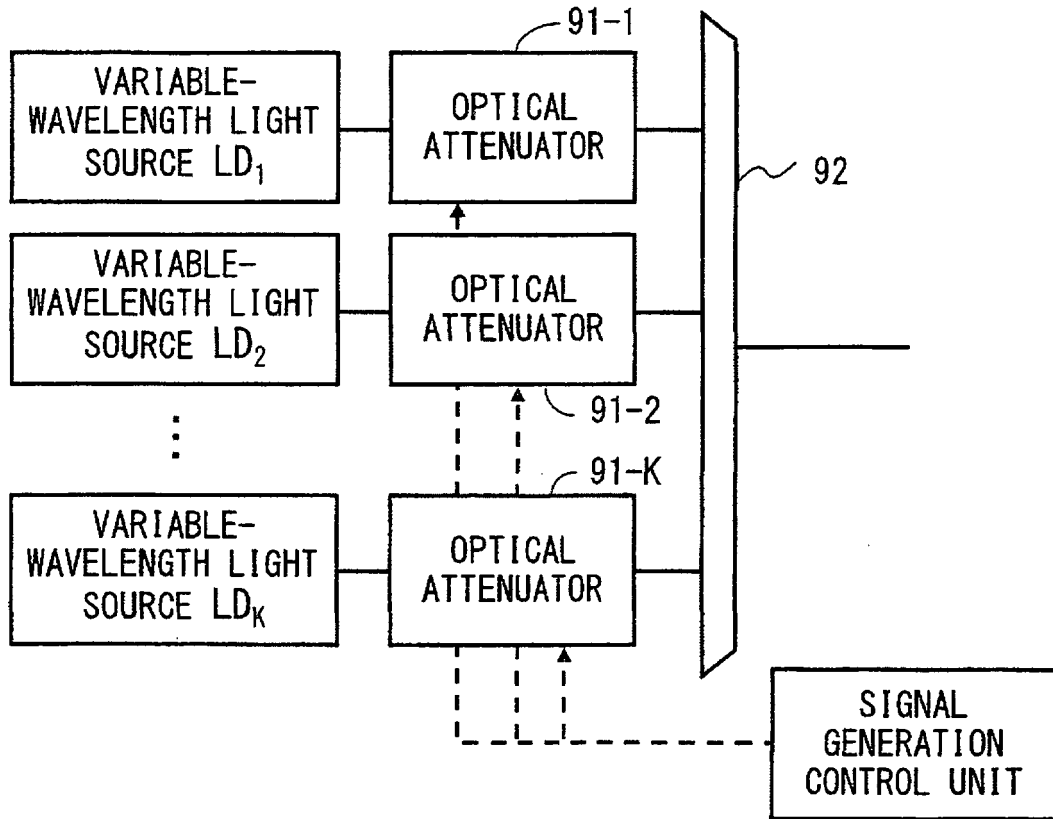
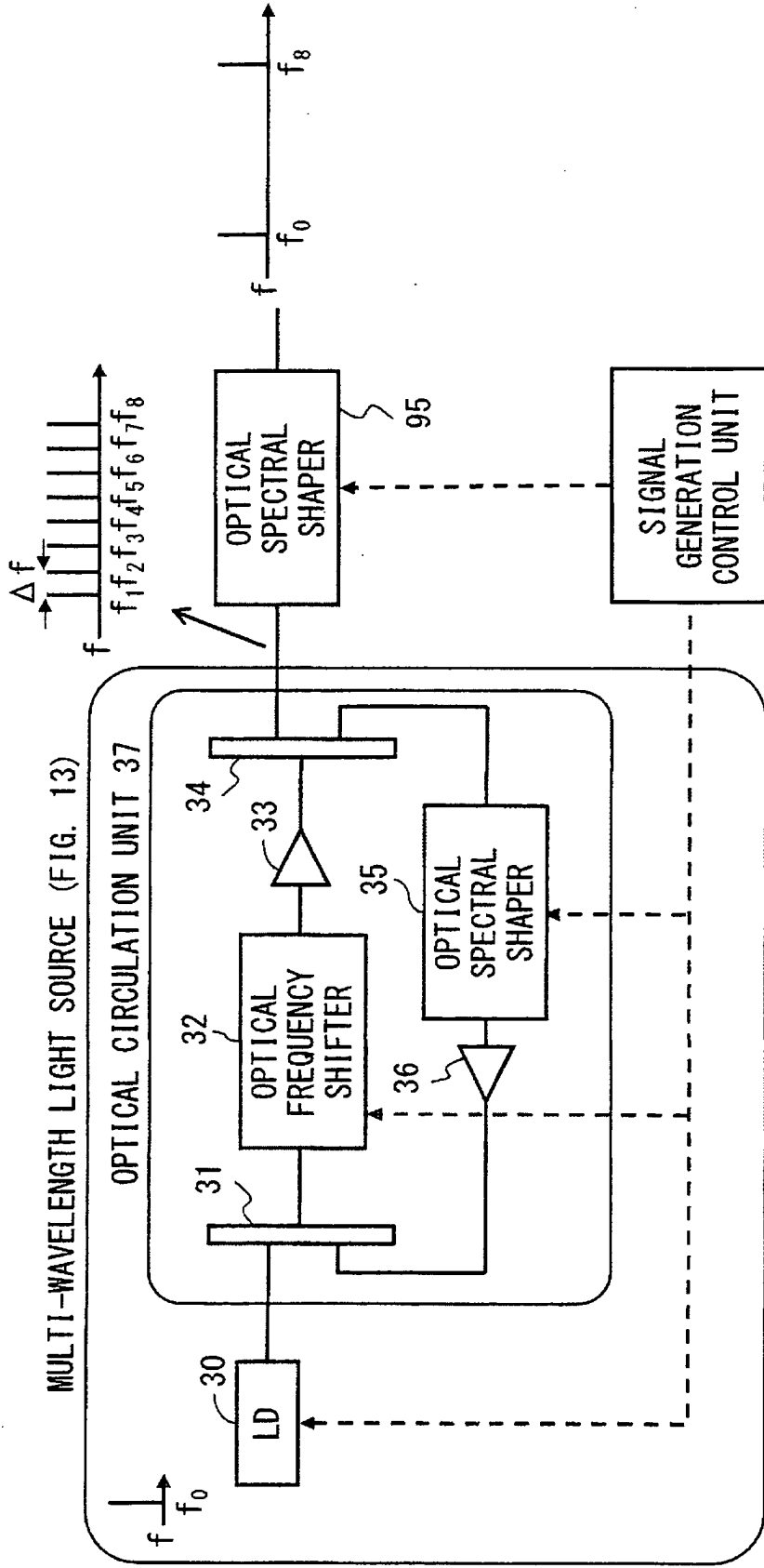


FIG. 27



MULTI-WAVELENGTH LIGHT SOURCE (FIG. 13)

FIG. 28

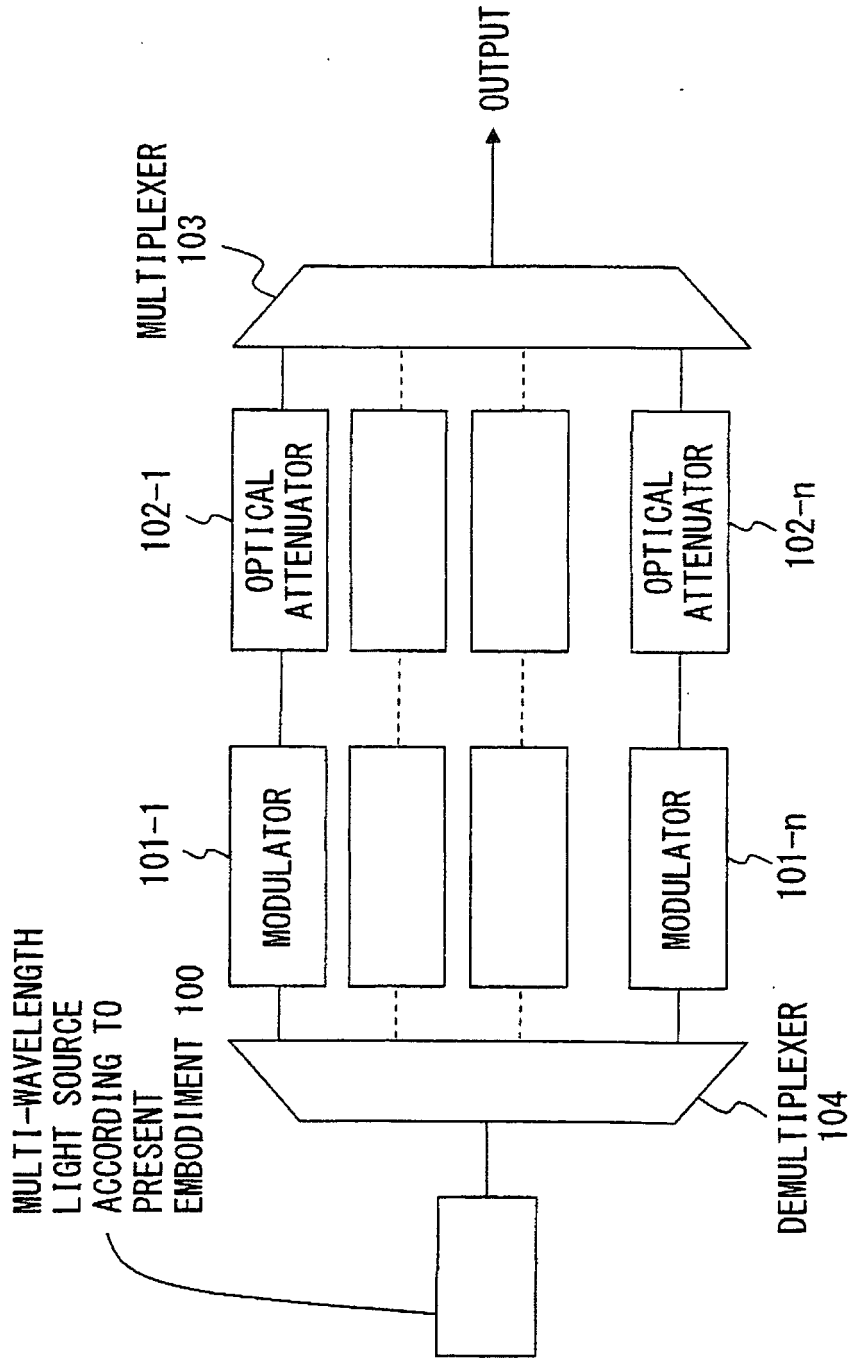


FIG. 29

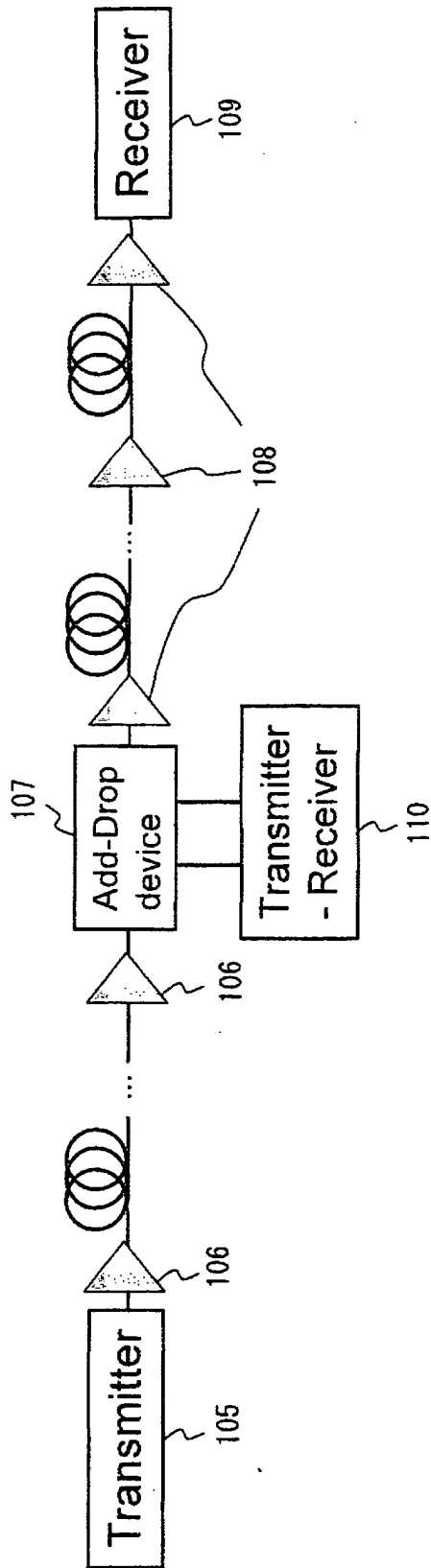


FIG. 30

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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