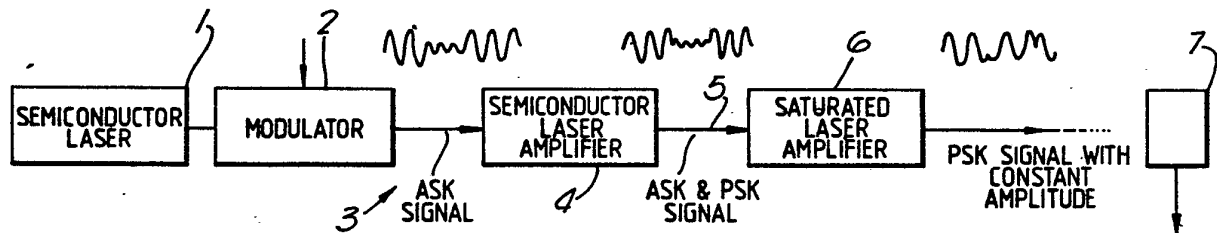




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(54) Title: OPTICAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEM



(57) Abstract

An optical communication system comprises a transmission assembly (3) including a semiconductor laser amplifier (4). The laser amplifier (4) superimposes onto an amplitude modulated signal a phase modulation corresponding to the amplitude modulation. The optical communication system may further include a separation device for filtering out the amplitude modulation. A receiving assembly (7) is provided for detecting the phase modulation of a transmitted signal.

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OPTICAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

The invention relates to a transmission assembly and to an optical communication system comprising a transmission assembly and a receiving assembly between which optical signals which have been modulated in accordance with information are communicated. Such communication may be for example via optical waveguides such as optical fibres or via satellite communication and the like.

10 In this specification, the term optical is intended to refer to that part of the electromagnetic spectrum which is generally known as the visible region together with those parts of the infra-red and ultra-violet regions at each end of the visible region which are
15 capable of being transmitted by dielectric optical waveguides such as optical fibres.

Commonly, the amplitude of an optical carrier signal is modulated in accordance with information to be transmitted. It is preferable, however, in certain
20 applications for example coherent systems for this information to be transmitted as a phase modulation of a carrier signal.

In accordance with one aspect of the the present invention, an optical communication system comprises a
25 transmission assembly including a conversion device to which an optical signal whose amplitude is modulated in accordance with information is fed, the conversion device being responsive to the power of the amplitude modulated optical signal to produce an optical output signal whose
30 phase is modulated in correspondence with the amplitude modulation of the incoming signal; and a receiving assembly for detecting the phase modulation to regenerate the information.

In the simplest example, the conversion device
35 superimposes a phase modulation on the incoming amplitude

modulated signal. In this case, the signal produced will be both amplitude and phase modulated. Conveniently, therefore, the transmission assembly further comprises separation means for receiving the output signal from the conversion device and for producing a solely phase modulated signal. An example of a suitable separation means is provided by a saturated laser amplifier.

The amplitude modulated optical carrier signal may be generated in any conventional manner before being fed to the transmission assembly.

In accordance with a second aspect of the present invention, a transmission assembly comprises a conversion device for receiving an amplitude modulated optical signal and for producing an optical output signal whose phase is modulated in correspondence with the amplitude modulation of the incoming signal; an auxiliary optical signal source; and feed means for feeding signals from the auxiliary source to the conversion device.

In one arrangement, the signal generated by the auxiliary source comprises a carrier signal, the feed means comprising an optical coupling device having an input port connected to the auxiliary source and an output port connected with the conversion device.

In this arrangement the auxiliary signal is phase modulated by the amplitude modulated signal.

In another arrangement, the feed means comprises an optical coupling device having a pair of input ports one of which is connected to the auxiliary source and the other of which receives a modulated optical signal, and an output port connected to the conversion device whereby the signal from the auxiliary source is combined in use with the modulated optical signal to produce an amplitude modulated signal.

In this arrangement, the transmission assembly can act as a repeater to amplify the incoming signal.

Furthermore, it allows a phase modulated signal to be amplified.

Preferably, the conversion device comprises an optical device having a refractive index which varies in accordance with the power of the amplitude modulated optical signal. An example of such an optical device is provided by a semiconductor laser amplifier.

Some examples of optical communication systems and transmission assemblies in accordance with the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Figure 1 illustrates in block diagram form one example of an optical communication system and transmission assembly; and,

Figures 2 to 5 illustrate four further examples of transmission assemblies.

The optical communication system shown in Figure 1 comprises a semiconductor laser 1 for generating an optical carrier signal having a constant phase and amplitude which is fed to a conventional amplitude modulator 2. The modulator 2 modulates the amplitude of the incoming carrier signal in response to information such as data and generates an amplitude modulated signal which is fed along an optical waveguide such as monomode optical fibre, to a transmission assembly 3.

The assembly 3 includes a semiconductor laser amplifier 4. The laser amplifier 4 exhibits certain optical non-linearities with incident light power. These include changes in gain in accordance with incident light and changes in refractive index. This latter variation causes changes in optical path length through the amplifier, and hence the signal transit time. The result of this latter non-linearity is that an amplitude modulated light input signal will have a phase modulation superimposed on it which corresponds to the

input amplitude modulation. Thus, the signal produced by the laser amplifier 4 will have an additional phase modulation corresponding to the original amplitude modulation. This combined signal is fed along an optical fibre 5 to a saturated laser amplifier 6. The saturated laser amplifier 6 removes the amplitude modulation so that the resultant output signal retains only the phase modulation. This resultant signal is then fed in any conventional manner to a conventional receiving assembly 7 which demodulates the incoming signal to regenerate the original information.

In the remaining examples, only the transmission assembly is illustrated.

The transmission assembly shown in Figure 2 comprises an optical fibre coupler 8 having one output arm connected to a semiconductor laser amplifier 9. The two input arms of the coupler 8 receive respectively an optical carrier signal with a constant amplitude and phase having a wavelength λ_1 from, for example, a stable, narrow-linewidth auxiliary source 20 and an amplitude modulated signal having a wavelength λ_2 . These signals are combined by the coupler 8 and the combined signal is fed to the amplifier 9. In the amplifier 9, the carrier signal is phase modulated by the amplitude modulated signal which causes changes in optical path length through the amplifier so that the signals output from the laser amplifier 9 comprise a phase modulated carrier signal with wavelength λ_1 and the amplitude modulated signal λ_2 . These signals are fed to a wavelength selector 10 of conventional form which filters out the wavelength λ_2 to leave only the wavelength λ_1 which is the phase modulated carrier signal. This ability to transfer modulation from one wavelength to another is particularly valuable in wavelength multiplex systems.

An alternative arrangement to that shown in Figure 2 is illustrated in Figure 3. In this case, the carrier signal λ_1 is injected directly into the laser amplifier 9. The amplitude modulated signal λ_2 , however, is injected via a coupler 11 in an opposite direction into the laser amplifier 9. The advantage of this arrangement is that the resultant phase modulated carrier λ_1 has only a very small amplitude modulated component which does not need to be filtered out.

Figure 4 illustrates a homodyne/laser amplifier PSK repeater. An incoming phase modulated signal with wavelength λ_1 is fed to an optical coupler 12 together with a homodyne optical signal having a wavelength λ_1 from an auxiliary source 21. When combined, a resultant amplitude modulated signal will be produced with the amplitude modulation corresponding to the original phase modulation. This amplitude modulated signal is fed to a semiconductor laser amplifier 13, as before, to regenerate the original phase modulation. Such a repeater would have gain from both the coherent mixing process and the amplifier and involve no electronic processing of the signal.

Another example of a PSK repeater is illustrated in Figure 5. In this example, a narrow-band amplification process, such as stimulated Brillouin scattering, is used to amplify a pilot carrier in a weak PSK signal. The PSK signal with pilot carrier is fed to an optical coupler 14 while a pump signal from an auxiliary source 22 is injected into the coupler 14 in an opposite direction. The amplified carrier signal together with the phase modulated signal produces an amplitude modulated signal which is fed to a semiconductor laser amplifier 15. The amplifier 15 then converts the demodulated signal to a phase modulated signal, as before.

CLAIMS

1. An optical communication system comprising a transmission assembly including a conversion device to which an optical signal whose amplitude is modulated in accordance with information is fed, the conversion device being responsive to the power of the amplitude modulated optical signal to produce an optical output signal whose phase is modulated in correspondence with the amplitude modulation of the incoming signal; and a receiving assembly for detecting the phase modulation to regenerate the information.
2. A system according to claim 1, wherein the transmission assembly further comprises separation means for receiving the output signal from the conversion device and for producing a solely phase modulated signal.
3. A system according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the conversion device comprises an optical device having a refractive index which varies in accordance with the power of the amplitude modulated optical signal.
4. A system according to claim 3, wherein the optical device is provided by a semiconductor laser amplifier.
5. A transmission assembly comprising a conversion device for receiving an amplitude modulated optical signal and for producing an optical output signal whose phase is modulated in correspondence with the amplitude modulation of the incoming signal; an auxiliary optical signal source; and feed means for feeding signals from the auxiliary source to the conversion device.

5 6. An assembly according to claim 5, wherein the signal generated by the auxiliary source comprises a carrier signal, the feed means comprising an optical coupling device having an input port connected to the auxiliary source and an output port connected with the conversion device.

10 7. An assembly according to claim 5, wherein the feed means comprises an optical coupling device having a pair of input ports one of which is connected to the auxiliary source and the other of which receives a modulated optical signal, and an output port connected to the conversion device whereby the signal from the auxiliary source is combined in use with the modulated optical signal to
15 produce an amplitude modulated signal.

20 8. An optical communication system according to any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the transmission assembly is constructed in accordance with any of claims 5 to
25 7.

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Fig. 1.

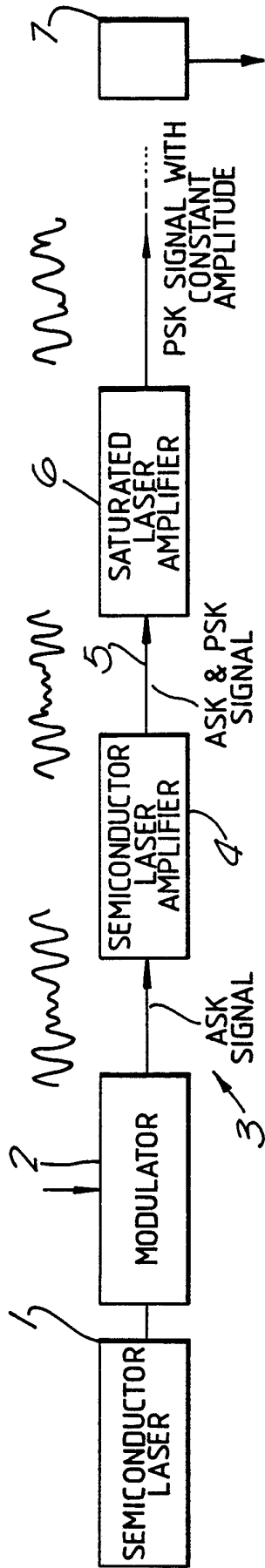


Fig. 2.

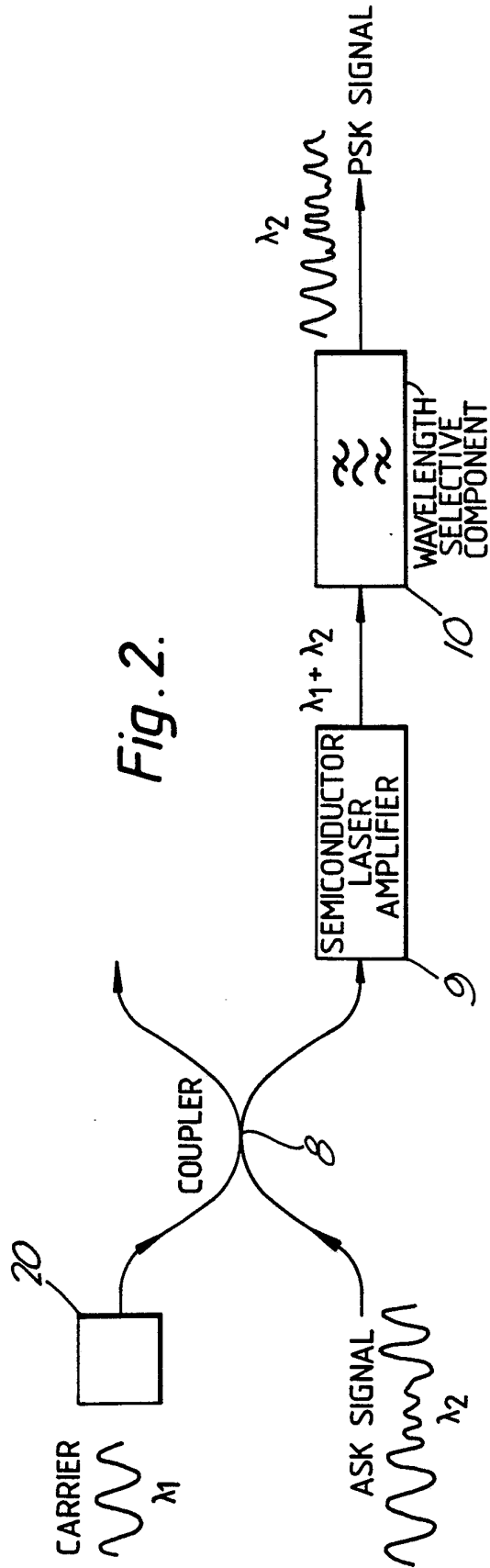


Fig. 3.

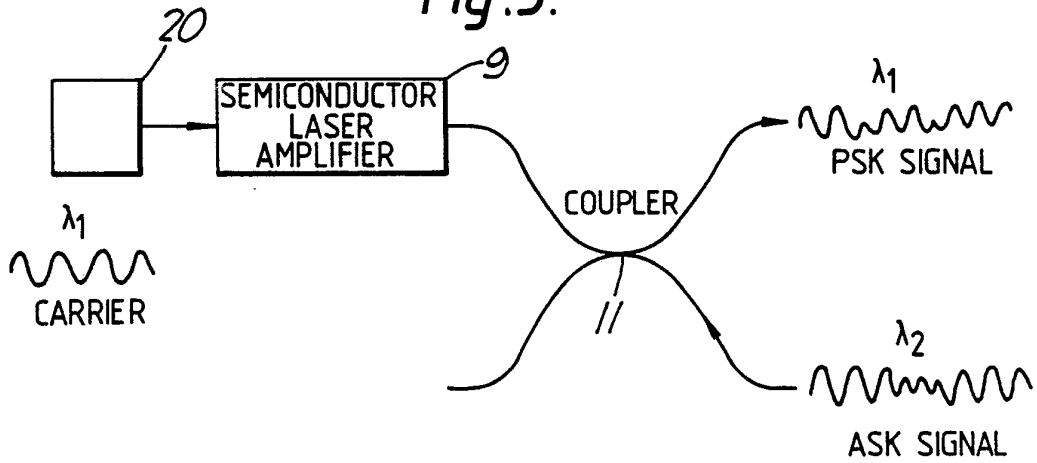


Fig. 4.

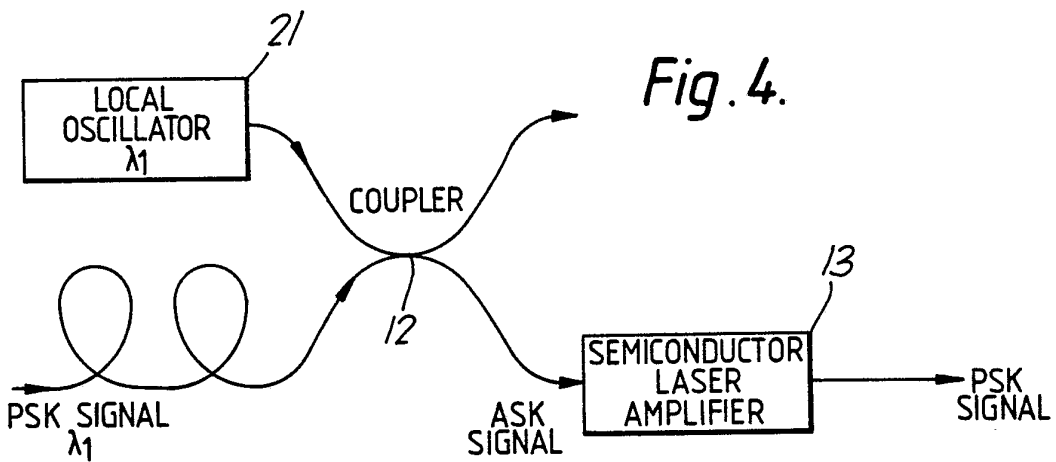
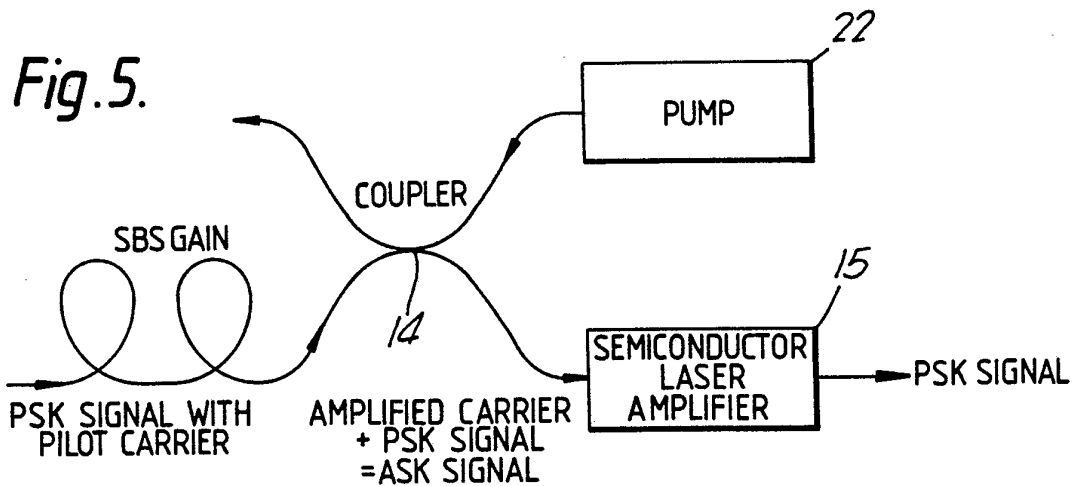
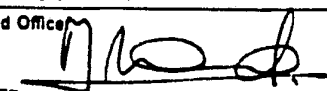


Fig. 5.



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/GB 86/00353

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
IPC ⁴ : H 04 B 9/00		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
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IPC ⁴	H 04 B 9 G 02 F H 03 C	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ⁹		
Category ⁹	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
A	US, A, 3691387 (DE LANGE) 12 September 1972 see column 3, lines 46-49; figure 1 --	1-8
A	Electronics Letters, volume 19, no. 14, 7 July 1983 (London, GB), R. Wyatt et al.: "1-52 mum PSK heterodyne experiment featuring an external cavity diode laser local oscillator", pages 550-552 see figure 1 --	1-8
A	Optics and Spectroscopy, volume 17, no. 1, July 1964 (New York, US), N.B. Kravtsov et al.: "On the possibility of converting phase and frequency modulation of light into amplitude modulation", page 74 see left-hand column, lines 1-7 --	1-8
A	IEEE transactions on Communication Technology, volume COM-19, no. 3, June 1971 (IEEE, New York, US), ./.	
<p>¹⁰ Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search		Date of Mailing of this International Search Report
24th September 1986		28 OCT 1986
International Searching Authority EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE		Signature of Authorized Officer M. VAN MOL 

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
Category *	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No
	R.F. Pawula: "The effects of quadratic AM-PM conversion in frequency-division multiplexed multiple-access communication satellite systems", see pages 345-349 -----	1-8

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT ON

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/GB 86/00353 (SA 13681)

This Annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on 08/10/86

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Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US-A- 3691387	12/09/72	None	

For more details about this annex :
see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82