

Experimentally Verified Modeling of Erbium–Ytterbium Co-Doped DFB Fiber Lasers

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Abstract—For the first time, the simulation results of fiber distributed feedback (DFB) lasers are compared against experimental data in this paper. The pump source, active medium, and grating are all modeled and simulated to predict actual laser characteristics. Simple characterization methods are illustrated for the measurement of model parameters. Large loss at the pump wavelength is observed, attributed to the lifetime quenching of Yb ions, and included in the model as a critical parameter. DFB lasers with two different apodization profiles successfully simulated with the same set of model parameters.

Index Terms—Distributed feedback (DFB) lasers, erbium, optical fiber lasers, optical fiber theory, ytterbium.

I. INTRODUCTION

ERBIUM–YTTERBIUM-co-doped fiber distributed feedback (DFB) lasers are important devices, finding applications in many areas ranging from telecom [1]–[3] to sensors [4]–[6] due to their inherent fiber compatibility, stable single longitudinal mode, and single polarization operation. In addition, their emitted signal wavelength can be set accurately with passive stabilization. They have low phase noise as well as low relative intensity noise (RIN) and narrow linewidth [7]. A number of DFB fiber lasers can be configured in a parallel array to provide flexibility in pumping conditions and pump redundancy [8]. An accurate model of these types of lasers is very desirable since the simulations can reduce the design and development time and cost significantly. A model can also help to improve the physical insight on the device or system under investigation by allowing one to carry out calculations and hypothetical experiments, which in many cases can be extremely difficult in laboratory conditions.

There are two major difficulties in accurate modeling of Er–Yb co-doped devices. The first difficulty is the large number of equations that have to be solved: when pumped around 980 nm and operating around 1550 nm, an Er–Yb-co-doped medium allows multiple interactions between ions and propagating fields [9]. In addition to the basic absorption and

emission transitions of a quasi-three-level system, there is energy transfer between Er and Yb ions, in both directions; the excited state absorption (ESA) of both pump and signal is possible; cooperative upconversion for ions at various excited states is allowed, which may be a two-, three-, or many-ion interaction; and the relaxation of excited ions can be through phonon emission as well as spontaneous emission, such as at green light wavelengths. Also lifetime quenching of Yb ions has been reported [10]. Therefore, the full description of the medium would include many linear and nonlinear equations. The second difficulty is the measurement of the actual values of the parameters and coefficients that appear in these equations. The measurement of the active medium properties requires detailed spectroscopic investigation [11], [12], and data usually represent the combined effect of various parameters. Therefore, certain assumptions and fitting of some parameters cannot be avoided.

The solution of the ideal model with all the possible transitions is impractical. Therefore, in practice, the solution of complex active medium equations, whether it is an analytical or numerical solution, inevitably requires simplifications and approximations. Ignoring some of less significant transitions, a set of equations reported to be successfully modeling the Er–Yb-doped medium in the amplifier regime [13] and purely theoretical works investigating the implications of these simplifications for DFB laser modeling have been reported [14], [15]. In theoretical works, however, it is critical that one addresses the actual values of the ignored transitions. Assuming a small coefficient for an interaction and then simulating the media with and without this interaction obviously would not result in a significant variation as in the case of [15]. In reality, however, if the coefficient is large, then the transition must be included for accurate modeling. Therefore, the simulation results must be compared against experimental data in order to validate the assumptions so that anything beyond *trends* can be concluded about the device performance by using the simulations.

Although several entirely theoretical work on modeling of erbium–ytterbium-co-doped media have been reported [9], [14]–[19] with only very few experimental verification for amplifiers [13], [20], there is no work benchmarking the simulation results with experimental results for Er–Yb-co-doped lasers, whether in Fabry–Pérot, distributed Bragg reflector (DBR), or DFB configuration. This paper presents a model for Er–Yb-co-doped fiber DFB lasers with a minimum number of critical transitions, which, for the first time, predict actual characteristics of the Er–Yb-co-doped DFB fiber lasers within the

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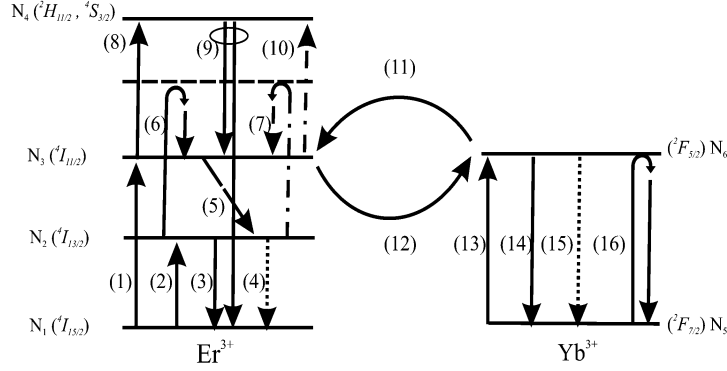


Fig. 1. Energy scheme of Er and Yb ions. Arrows with dashes and dots indicate cooperative upconversion; dotted lines are used for spontaneous emission.

TABLE I
DESCRIPTION OF TRANSITIONS IN FIG. 1

#	Transition Type	Transition Detail
1	Absorption (Pump)	$\text{Er}_1 + \lambda_p \rightarrow \text{Er}_3$
2	Absorption (Signal)	$\text{Er}_1 + \lambda_s \rightarrow \text{Er}_2$
3	Stimulated Emission (Signal)	$\text{Er}_2 + \lambda_s \rightarrow \text{Er}_1 + 2\lambda_s$
4	Spontaneous Emission	$\text{Er}_2 \rightarrow \text{Er}_1 + \lambda$
5	Non-radiative Decay	$\text{Er}_3 \rightarrow \text{Er}_2 + \text{phonon}$
6	ESA (Signal) and Fast Decay	$\text{Er}_2 + \lambda_s \rightarrow \text{Er}_3 + \text{phonon}$
7	CUC and Fast Decay	$\text{Er}_2 + \text{Er}_2 \rightarrow \text{Er}_1 + \text{Er}_3 + \text{phonon}$
8	ESA (Pump)	$\text{Er}_3 + \lambda_p \rightarrow \text{Er}_4$
9	Radiative and Non-radiative Decay	$\text{Er}_4 \rightarrow \text{Er}_3 + \lambda_{\text{green}} + \text{Er}_1 + \text{phonon}$
10	CUC	$\text{Er}_3 + \text{Er}_3 \rightarrow \text{Er}_1 + \text{Er}_4$
11	Yb to Er Energy Transfer (Forward)	$\text{Yb}_6 + \text{Er}_1 \rightarrow \text{Yb}_5 + \text{Er}_3$
12	Er to Yb Energy Transfer (Backward)	$\text{Er}_3 + \text{Yb}_5 \rightarrow \text{Yb}_6 + \text{Er}_1$
13	Absorption (Pump)	$\text{Yb}_5 + \lambda_p \rightarrow \text{Yb}_6$
14	Stimulated Emission (Pump)	$\text{Yb}_6 + \lambda_p \rightarrow \text{Yb}_5 + 2\lambda_p$
15	Spontaneous Emission	$\text{Yb}_6 \rightarrow \text{Yb}_5 + \lambda$
16	Absorp. & Nonrad. Trans. In Quenched Ions	$\text{Yb}_5 + \lambda_p \rightarrow \text{Yb}_5 + \text{phonon}$

range of experimental measurement errors. Simple techniques to measure and deduce the required parameters are described. The pump, the active medium, and the grating are characterized individually. In addition to the traditional parameters, the lifetime quenching of Yb ions are identified as a key parameter in the efficiency of Er–Yb-doped fiber lasers.

II. CHARACTERIZATION OF ACTIVE MEDIUM

A. Erbium–Ytterbium Model

The Er–Yb-co-doped medium is described by a set of rate equations derived from the transitions between energy levels due to ion–ion and ion–light interactions. Ion–ion interactions we consider are cooperative upconversion among Er ions and energy transfer between Er and Yb ions. In both cases, we assume that a two-ion interaction takes place, although more ions exchanging energy at the same time is also possible. Ion–light interactions include absorption at the ground state, stimulated

emission, and absorption at an ESA. In addition to these transitions, we also consider spontaneous emission and nonradiative transitions.

In principle, any energy transfer between ions and propagating fields is possible as long as there is an energy band that can accommodate the ions. Here, we focused only on the transitions that have been reported to have observable effects. Fig. 1 shows these transitions, and Table I details the mechanisms behind them. In addition, in reality, the cross sections vary with temperature [21], [22]. In our model, we neglect this effect for the sake of simplicity. Here, N_1 is the concentration of the Er ions at the $^4I_{15/2}$ level. An ion at this energy level is indicated by Er_1 in Table I. Similarly N_2 stands for the concentration at $^4I_{13/2}$, N_3 $^4I_{11/2}$, N_4 $^2H_{11/2}$, and $^4S_{3/2}$ together. For Yb ions, N_5 is the concentration at $^2F_{7/2}$ and N_6 at $^2F_{5/2}$. Again, Er_2 , Er_3 , Er_4 , Yb_5 , and Yb_6 stand for a single ion at the corresponding level. In our model, we neglect the time Er ions spend at the $^4I_{9/2}$ level indicated with the horizontal dashed line; therefore, it does not appear in the rate equations.

In Table I, a photon emitted due to spontaneous emission at a wavelength different than pump (λ_p) or signal (λ_s) is shown

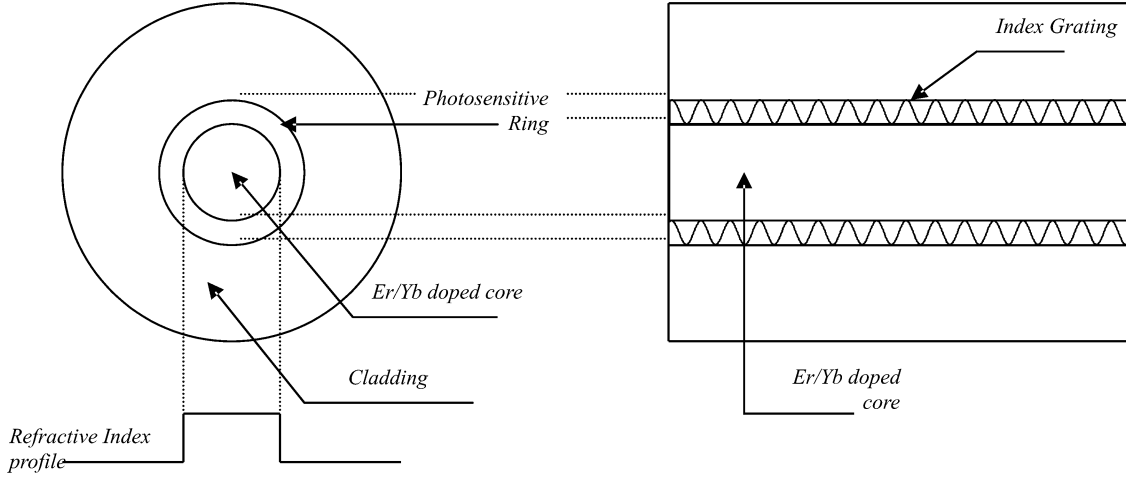


Fig. 2. Structure of the Er-Yb-doped photosensitive fiber. Refractive index is assumed to have a step profile. Grating is written in the photosensitive.

with λ , whereas λ_{green} indicates a photon emitted between 514 and 532 nm in the green-light range, which was observed during experiments with this particular fiber when 980-nm pumping was used.

These transitions result in the following rate equations that should be equal to zero at the steady state:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dN_1}{dt} = & N_2 R_{21} + N_4 R_{41} + k_{\text{tr}} N_3 N_{5,n} \\ & + C_{\text{UP},2} N_2^2 + C_{\text{UP},3} N_3^2 - N_1 R_{13} \\ & - N_1 R_{12} - k_{\text{tr}} N_{6,n} N_1 = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dN_2}{dt} = & N_3 R_{32} + N_1 R_{12} - N_2 R_{21} \\ & - 2C_{\text{UP},2} N_2^2 - C_{\text{ESA},2} \frac{I_s}{h\nu_s} N_2 = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dN_3}{dt} = & N_1 R_{13} + k_{\text{tr}} N_{6,n} N_1 + C_{\text{ESA},2} \frac{I_s}{h\nu_s} N_2 \\ & + C_{\text{UP},2} N_2^2 + N_4 R_{43} - N_3 R_{32} - N_3 R_{31} \\ & - k_{\text{tr}} N_{5,n} N_3 - 2C_{\text{UP},3} N_3^2 - C_{\text{ESA},3} \frac{I_p}{h\nu_p} N_3 = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dN_4}{dt} = & C_{\text{UP},3} N_3^2 + C_{\text{ESA},3} \frac{I_p}{h\nu_p} N_3 \\ & - N_4 R_{41} - N_4 R_{43} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dN_{5,n}}{dt} = & N_{6,n} R_{65} + k_{\text{tr}} N_{6,n} N_1 \\ & - N_{5,n} R_{56} - k_{\text{tr}} N_3 N_{5,n} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dN_{5,q}}{dt} = N_{6,q} R_q - N_{5,q} R_{56} \quad (5)$$

$$N_{6,n} = N_n^{\text{Yb}} - N_{5,n} \quad N_{6,q} = N_q^{\text{Yb}} - N_{5,q} \quad (6)$$

$$N_1 + N_2 + N_3 + N_4 = N^{\text{Er}} \quad (7)$$

$$N_{5,n} + N_{6,n} + N_{5,q} + N_{6,q} = N^{\text{Yb}}. \quad (8)$$

Here, R_{xy} stands for the transition rate from level x to level y , and individual definitions of these rates are as follows:

$$R_{12} = \frac{I_s}{h\nu_s} \sigma_{s,a}^{\text{Er}}, \quad R_{13} = \frac{I_p}{h\nu_p} \sigma_{p,a}^{\text{Er}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{21} = & \frac{I_s}{h\nu_s} \sigma_{s,e}^{\text{Er}} + \frac{1}{\tau_2} \\ R_{31} = & \frac{I_p}{h\nu_p} \sigma_{p,e}^{\text{Er}}, \quad R_{32} = \frac{1}{\tau_3} \\ R_{56,n} = & \frac{I_p}{h\nu_p} \sigma_{s,a}^{\text{Yb}}, \quad R_{65,n} = \frac{I_p}{h\nu_p} \sigma_{p,e}^{\text{Yb}} + \frac{1}{\tau_{6,\text{normal}}} \\ R_{56,q} = & \frac{I_p}{h\nu_p} \sigma_{s,a}^{\text{Yb}}, \quad R_q = \frac{I_p}{h\nu_p} \sigma_{p,e}^{\text{Yb}} + \frac{1}{\tau_{6,\text{quenched}}}. \end{aligned}$$

In the rate equations for Yb ions, subscript n stands for the normal ions, and q denotes the lifetime-quenched ions. The need to separate the Yb concentration in normal and quenched subgroups will be justified after the full spectroscopy and absorption at the pump wavelength is considered subsequently in Section C. Above, I is the intensity, σ is the cross section, ν is the frequency, τ is the lifetime, subscripts a and e are absorption and emission, p and s denote pump and signal, respectively, and numbers follow the numbering of levels in Fig. 1. $C_{\text{ESA},x}$ and $C_{\text{UP},x}$ are ESA cross-section and upconversion rates from level x , respectively. For radiative green-light transition, R_{41} from level 4 and nonradiative transition R_{43} , we use the average constant values 10^3 s^{-1} and $14 \times 10^5 \text{ s}^{-1}$, respectively [23].

Equations (1)–(8) can be solved numerically to provide the steady-state values of the population concentrations for given signal and pump intensities. In our implementation, we assume a value for N_3 and substitute this in (4) to solve for N_4 . Then, (2) and (7) are used to solve for N_1 and N_2 . Finally, (5), (6), and (8) are used to find $N_{5,n}$, $N_{6,n}$, $N_{5,q}$, and $N_{6,q}$. We check the validity of our initial assumption for N_3 by substituting N_1 , N_2 , N_3 , N_4 , $N_{5,n}$, and $N_{6,n}$ in (1); if the assumption is correct, then the result should be zero. We vary the N_3 value until (1) is smaller than a tolerance value.

B. Fiber Composition and Geometry

The fiber is produced using the modified chemical vapor deposition (MCVD) technique [24]. The core of the fiber is a phosphosilicate glass doped with Er, Yb, and aluminum. This active core is surrounded by a photosensitive germanosilicate ring doped with boron that matches the refractive index of the silica cladding. Fig. 2 illustrates the geometrical properties of the fiber.

The core radius of the fiber is $2.3 \mu\text{m}$, and the cutoff wavelength is 1150 nm , giving $\text{NA} = 0.1921$. The refractive index of cladding (n_2) is 1.4585 , and we calculate the core index (n_1) to be 1.4709 . In our simulations, we assume the refractive-index distribution to have a step profile across the cross section of the fiber. We also assume the dopants to be uniformly distributed in the core. The refractive-index grating is written in the photo-sensitive ring by exposing the fiber to an ultraviolet (UV) interference pattern produced by a phase mask [25], [26].

C. Spectroscopy at Pump Wavelength

In the absence of a grating, if a signal with power P_S and pump with power P_P propagate in an active medium in $+z$ direction, then the propagation equations are of the form

$$\frac{dP_s}{dz} = 2\alpha_s(z)P_s(z), \quad \frac{dP_p}{dz} = -2\alpha_p(z)P_p(z) \quad (9)$$

where α_s and α_p are the gain and the absorption coefficients for the signal and pump fields, reflectively.

The fiber DFB lasers we investigate are pumped at around 980 nm . Around this wavelength, the Yb absorption is largest, which leads to the maximum energy transfer from pump to signal over the shortest length. The total pump absorption coefficient $2\alpha_p$ by both Yb and Er ions is given by

$$2\alpha_P = (N_5\sigma_{p,a}^{\text{Yb}} - N_6\sigma_{p,e}^{\text{Yb}} + N_1\sigma_{p,a}^{\text{Er}} - N_3\sigma_{p,e}^{\text{Er}} + N_3C_{\text{ESA},3})\Gamma_P + 2\alpha_{P,\text{background}} \quad (10)$$

where Γ_P is the overlap coefficient between the pump power distribution and the active medium cross section. $\alpha_{p,\text{background}}$ stands for any constant background loss at the pump wavelength. If the pump power is very small, then at steady state only a small fraction of the ions will be in their excited energy levels. In (10), the number of excited Yb ions is denoted with N_6 , and the number of excited Er ions is N_3 . If we neglect these terms for small pump powers, when practically all the ions are in their ground state, then the absorption coefficient can be approximated with

$$2\alpha_p \approx (N^{\text{Yb}}\sigma_{p,a}^{\text{Yb}} + N^{\text{Er}}\sigma_{p,a}^{\text{Er}})\Gamma_p$$

assuming the background loss is small compared with the absorption by the ions. Around 980 nm , the Yb absorption cross section is significantly larger than the Er absorption cross section. In addition to this, in the fiber, we investigate a larger concentration of Yb was used compared with Er in order to reduce quenching of Er ions [12] and to optimize the energy transfer. From the production of the fiber, we know that the concentration of Yb will be more than ten times larger compared with the Er concentration. Therefore, we can further simplify the absorption coefficient to

$$2\alpha_p \approx N^{\text{Yb}}\sigma_{p,a}^{\text{Yb}}\Gamma_p. \quad (11)$$

We applied the cutback method in order to measure the absorption coefficient $2\alpha_p$ of the fiber at low pump powers. We used a tunable semiconductor laser as the pump source and measured its output power as -55 dBm over the range of 950 to

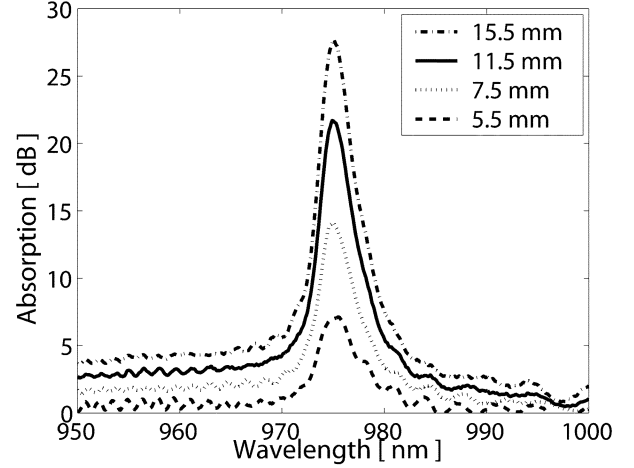


Fig. 3. Pump absorption in the Er–Yb co-doped fibers of different length.

1000 nm by directly connecting the laser to a photodetector. We then spliced a 15.5-mm -long Er–Yb co-doped fiber between the pump source and the detector and measured the transmitted power. We remeasured the transmitted power after removing 4- , 8- , and 10-mm -long pieces of fiber. We calculated the pump absorption in each case by comparing the transmitted power when the fiber was present with the power measured without the fiber. Fig. 3 shows the results of this experiment after an estimated 0.5-dB splice loss was subtracted.

By comparing the absorption by different length of fiber segments with each other, we obtained an average value of the absorption per unit length. Although the pump power is delivered to the fiber in single mode, the Er–Yb-co-doped fiber has a varying V value from 2.89 to 2.74 for wavelengths $950\text{--}1000 \text{ nm}$; therefore, the pump power is divided into two modes. Since the fiber lengths we used were short, we estimated 90% of the pump power to remain in the fundamental mode and 10% to be in the higher mode. The wavelength-dependent V parameter leads to wavelength-dependent Bessel's functions describing the distribution of the modes across the cross section of the fiber. For each wavelength, we numerically integrate these equations in order to find the overlap between the fields and the active core assuming step-index refractive-index profile and uniformly distributed dopants. Calculating the wavelength-dependent overlap coefficient $\Gamma_p(\lambda)$ for pump fields and substituting the measured absorption coefficient in (11), we calculated the $N^{\text{Yb}}\sigma_{p,a}^{\text{Yb}}(\lambda)$ term (see Fig. 4).

The small-power absorption coefficient given in Fig. 4 is a result of the combined effect of the total concentration and the absorption cross section of Yb ions; therefore one needs to choose either one of them as the fitting parameter, and the other one will be derived from (11). We will use total Yb concentration, N^{Yb} , as the fitting parameter and derive the absorption cross section, so that we can justify our assumption by comparing the resulting spectra with the previously reported values.

If the parameters are accurate enough, then the model should also be able to predict high-power absorption characteristics. Therefore, we also measured pump absorption of the fiber at high powers. We used a semiconductor laser of wavelength 979 nm whose output power could be varied from 0 to 240 mW . We

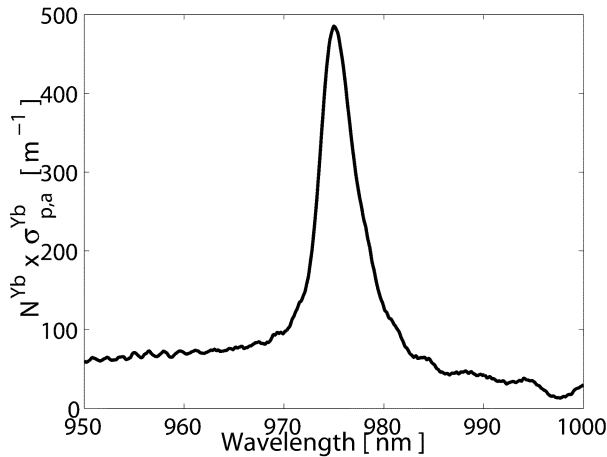


Fig. 4. Average pump absorption per unit length.

again applied the cutback method in order to calculate absorption per unit length of the fiber at high powers. By comparing the pump power before and after a segment, we were able to calculate the pump-power-dependent absorption of the segment. Since the removed segment lengths were short, we assumed the pump power had a constant average value along the removed fiber segment.

Fig. 5 shows the variation of absorption per unit length with the increasing pump power. Each mark in the figure gives the absorption calculated by comparing the transmitted power by two different fiber lengths. The (+) is obtained by comparing the transmitted powers at the end of 25- and 35-mm-long fibers; (x) compares 25- and 40-mm-long fibers, and (*) compares 35- and 40-mm-long fibers.

As the pump power increases, absorption decreases due to saturation of the medium: with increasing pump power, more of the Yb ions move to the excited state; however, there are only a finite number of ions. Therefore, in the ground state, fewer ions remain for further absorption and, consequently, the absorption drops.

However, the results of this experiment at the high-power end show a nontypical saturation behavior. Although saturation is clearly observed, absorption does not drop to very small values, which should be the case if only a small background loss is present in the system. In the present case the absorption, $2\alpha_p$, becomes asymptotic to a significantly large value around 20 m^{-1} (87 dB/m).

This value is too large to be a constant background loss due to fiber impurities or splicing losses. This loss may be the result of the intrinsic Er or Yb transition dynamics in the medium. If this is the case, we expect it to be related to Yb ions since the concentration as well as the absorption cross section of Yb ions at this particular wavelength are significantly larger than that of Er ions. In order to check this assumption, we measured the saturation characteristics of only Yb-doped fibers produced by same method using the same facilities and we observed similar significant unsaturable loss values at large power, as shown in Fig. 6.

Fig. 6 shows that the larger the Yb concentration, the larger the amount of unsaturable loss. The fiber with lower Yb concentration ($8.5 \times 10^{25} \text{ m}^{-3}$) exhibited an unsaturable loss 2

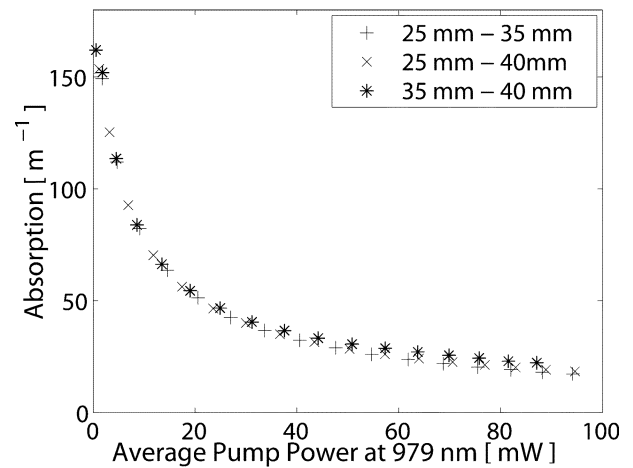


Fig. 5. Variation of absorption with pump power. The data were obtained by comparing the pump powers leaving different lengths of fibers (25–35 mm, 25–40 mm, 35–40 mm). Figure indicates the existence of an unsaturable loss around 20 m^{-1} .

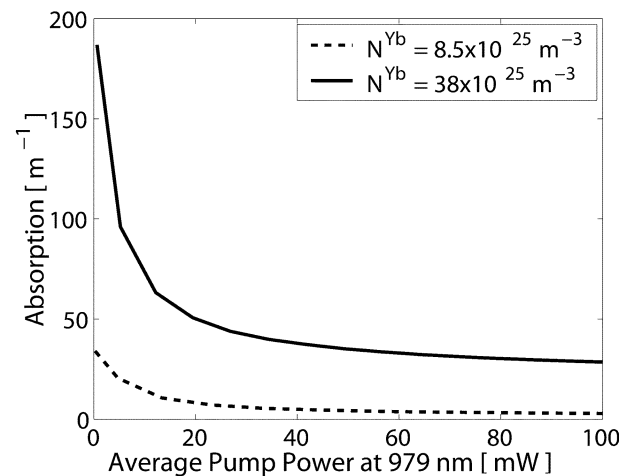


Fig. 6. Absorption saturation characteristics of Yb-only-doped fibers, produced in the same way as the Er–Yb-doped fiber. Both fibers exhibit an unsaturable loss.

$\alpha_{\text{unsaturable}} = 3 \text{ m}^{-1}$ (13 dB/m), whereas in the fiber with large Yb concentration ($38 \times 10^{25} \text{ m}^{-3}$), this value was as large as 30 m^{-1} (130 dB/m). The unsaturable loss phenomenon in Yb-only-doped media has been reported previously [10], [27], [28]. Although the exact mechanism behind this absorption has not yet been explained, the overall effect appears to be due to lifetime quenching of a portion of Yb ions. An extremely small lifetime causes the excited state ions to return to ground state very quickly through some nonradiative relaxation. Since this cycle is completed very fast, absorption due to the quenched ions appears to be an unsaturable loss in addition to normal Yb saturable absorption [10].

In modeling accurately the performance of Er–Yb-codoped DFB lasers, we tried to account for the observed unsaturable loss by considering the excited state absorption and the cooperative upconversion in Er ions. In order to get reasonable agreement with the experimental data, the required parameters describing

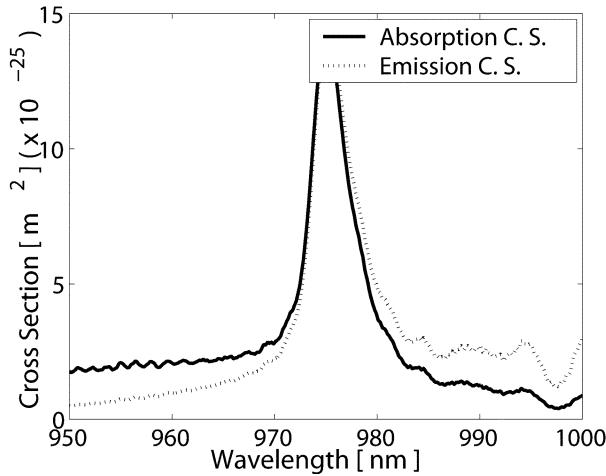


Fig. 7. Calculated absorption (solid line) and emission (dotted line) cross sections of Yb ions. The absorption cross section is calculated from the experimental absorption spectrum, and the emission cross section is derived using McCumber theory.

these secondary transitions had to be well out of the range reported in the literature. Therefore, we conclude that the unsaturable loss in the Er–Yb-doped fiber around 980 nm was related to the lifetime quenching of Yb ions. If we assume that the lifetime-quenched Yb ions are practically always in the ground state, then we can write

$$2\alpha_{\text{unsaturable}} \approx N_{\text{quenched}}^{\text{Yb}} \sigma_{p,a}^{\text{Yb}} \Gamma_p. \quad (12)$$

When we set the total Yb concentration, (11) and experimental data, shown in Fig. 4, give the absorption cross section $\sigma_{p,a}^{\text{Yb}}$. Substituting this value in (12), we can calculate the concentration of quenched ions $N_{\text{quenched}}^{\text{Yb}}$. In doing so, we assume that normal and quenched Yb ions have the same emission and absorption cross sections and only differ in their upper laser level lifetimes.

For the Er–Yb-co-doped fiber, we achieved the best agreement between simulation and experimental results when $N^{\text{Yb}} = 34 \times 10^{25} \text{ m}^{-3}$. The low-pump-power experiment then gives $\sigma_{p,a}^{\text{Yb}}(979 \text{ nm}) = 5.89 \times 10^{-25} \text{ m}^{-2}$, and 22 m^{-1} unsaturable loss requires 11% of total Yb ions to be quenched. We again use (11) and the data in Fig. 4 in order to calculate the absorption cross-section spectrum of the Yb ions. The results are shown in Fig. 7 with the solid curve.

Fig. 7 also shows the emission cross section of Yb ions calculated by using McCumber theory (e.g., see [29]), assuming emission and absorption cross sections are equal at 975 nm [30]. Both cross-sections spectra are within the range of values reported previously [30]–[32]

D. Spectroscopy at Signal Wavelength

In the Er–Yb-co-doped media, the signal is generated by the Er ions in the excited state undergoing radiative transitions. Using a low-power white-light source, we measured the absorption spectra of the fibers between 1400 and 1600 nm, a range over which Yb ions are transparent. At low powers, we can assume all the Er ions to be in the ground state; therefore,

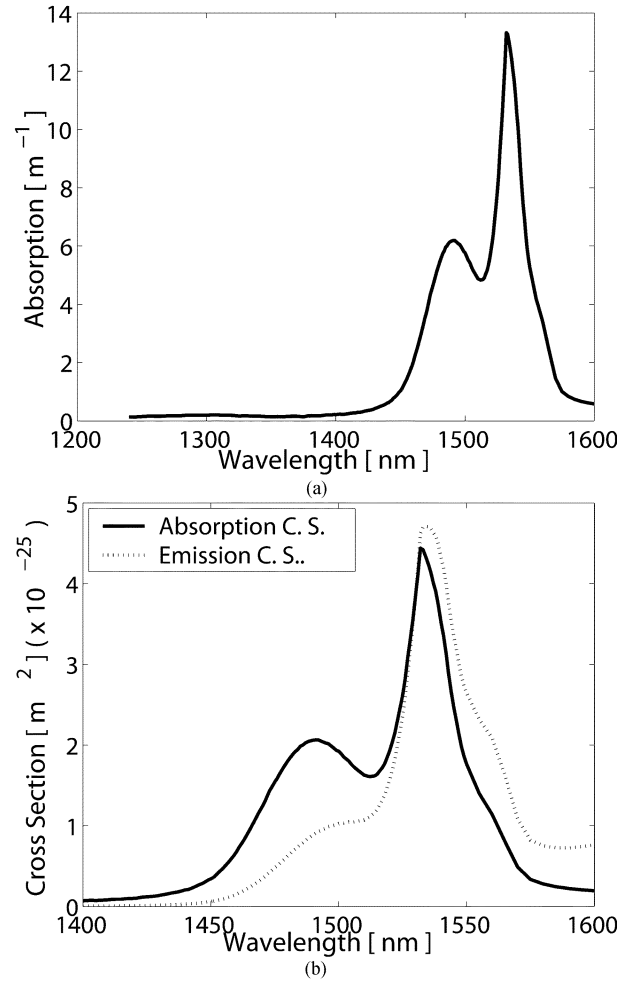


Fig. 8. (a) Absorption spectrum of Er ions, measured using a white-light source and employing cutback method. Absorption value at wavelengths lower than 1400 nm indicates a background loss of 0.15 m^{-1} , since at these wavelengths both Er and Yb ions are transparent. (b) Absorption (solid line) and emission (dotted line) cross section. Emission spectrum is calculated using McCumber theory.

we can neglect any emission or excited state absorption or any upconversion from excited states. In this case, absorption of signal $2\alpha_s$ can be used to determine the total ion concentration times the absorption cross section, as follows:

$$N^{\text{Er}} \sigma_{s,a}^{\text{Er}} \approx \frac{2\alpha_s}{\Gamma_s} \quad (13)$$

where Γ_s is the overlap between the active medium and the signal power distribution at the considered wavelength.

First, we measured the white-light source's output spectrum without any fiber attached to obtain the calibration data. Then, by introducing the fiber between the source and the detector and by gradually removing small lengths, we applied the cutback method to find the absorption per unit length as shown in Fig. 8(a). Calculating $\Gamma_s(\lambda)$, and assuming Er concentration to be $N^{\text{Er}} = 3 \times 10^{25} \text{ m}^{-3}$, (13) gives the absorption cross-section spectrum of Er ions as shown in Fig. 8(b) with the solid line.

The absorption outside the absorption spectrum of both Er and Yb ions (between 1250 and 1400 nm) is the constant background loss due to the fiber impurities and splicing losses. We

TABLE II
ACTIVE MEDIUM MODEL PARAMETERS

Parameter	Value	Source	Related Literature
Pump Wavelength	978 – 980 nm	Measured	
Yb Concentration	$34 \times 10^{25} \text{ m}^{-3}$	Fitted	
$\sigma_{p,a}^{Yb}, \sigma_{p,e}^{Yb}$	Fig. 7	Measured	[30],[31], [32]
Yb $^2F_{5/2}$ life-time	2 ms	Assumed	[32]
Yb $^2F_{5/2}$ quenched life time	1 μs	Assumed	[10],[27]
Quenched Yb / Total Yb	0.11	Measured	
Signal Wavelength	1551-1554 nm	Measured	
Er Concentration	$3 \times 10^{25} \text{ m}^{-3}$	Fitted	
$\sigma_{s,a}^{Er}, \sigma_{s,e}^{Er}$	Fig. 8	Measured	[33],[34],[35]
$\sigma_{p,a}^{Er}$	$3 \times 10^{-25} \text{ m}^2$	Assumed	[36]
Er $^2I_{13/2}$ life-time	10 ms	Assumed	[36],[37]
Er $^2I_{11/2}$ life-time	0.6 μs	Fitted	[23],[38]
Er $^4F_{7/2}, ^2H_{11/2}, ^2S_{3/2}$	$14 \times 10^5 \text{ s}^{-1}$	Assumed	[23]
Non-radiative radiative transition rate	10^3 s^{-1}		
k_{tr}	$8 \times 10^{-22} \text{ m}^3\text{s}^{-1}$	Fitted	[39],[40],[41], [42],[19]
$C_{up,2}, C_{up,3}$	$1 \times 10^{-24} \text{ m}^3\text{s}^{-1}$	Assumed	[39],[41]
$C_{ESA,2}, C_{ESA,3}$	$1 \times 10^{-27} \text{ m}^2$	Fitted	[43]
Signal Background Loss	0.15 m^{-1}	Measured	
Core radius	2.3 μm	Measured	
n_1, n_2	1.4709, 1.4585	Measured	

measured this background loss as 0.15 m^{-1} (0.65 dB/m). Again we used McCumber theory in order to calculate the emission cross section assuming emission and absorption cross sections are equal at 1530 nm [33]. Emission cross section is plotted in Fig. 8(b) with a dotted curve. Resulting spectra are comparable to previously reported spectra [33]–[35].

III. FITTING PARAMETERS

The measurements described so far give the emission and absorption cross sections and the percentage of the quenched ions with the assumption of ion concentrations. We either assume a constant value or fit the remaining parameters by comparing the experimental and simulation results. We varied the unknown parameters within the known range until satisfactory fitting is achieved in output powers as well as in residual pump powers for input powers from 0 to 240 mW. Table II shows the fitted, experimentally measured, and assumed parameters with the corresponding literature. References [36]–[43] are additional references for the active medium parameters.

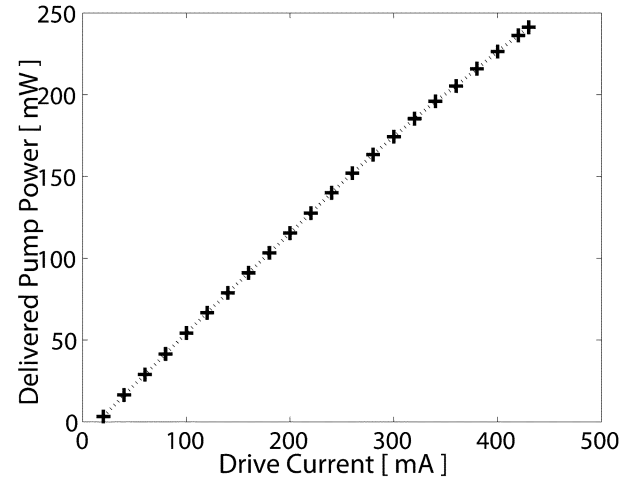


Fig. 9. Drive current versus pump power delivered to the DFB laser after the connectors and splices.

IV. CHARACTERIZATION OF THE PUMP SOURCE

The semiconductor pump laser we used is electrically pumped with drive current-power characteristics as in Fig. 9. These values are the actual powers delivered to the DFB laser after the wavelength-division-multiplexed (WDM) component.

The wavelength of the pump source is also a defining factor in simulations since it affects the absorption by the active medium. It is especially critical if the pump operates between 970 and 980 nm, where the Yb absorption cross section dramatically changes with wavelength. As shown in Fig. 10(a), the output spectrum of the pump drifts to longer wavelengths with increasing drive current. Over the tuning range from 50 to 450 mA, the spectrum peak shifts from 978 up to 980 nm. We included this drift in our simulations as a linear variation in the wavelength, as shown in Fig. 10(b).

If the active medium and pump model parameters are accurate enough, then the simulations should predict the absorption characteristics of the fiber without any grating present. The propagation of the pump power P_p is governed by (9). In our simulations, we solve this equation by calculating the loss (or gain) term α_p for very short segments (0.2 mm long) over which we assume the power is constant. Fig. 11(a) shows the simulation (solid curve) and experimental results (error bars) of the cut-back experiment at the pump wavelength. Fig. 11(b) compares the theoretical absorption saturation (solid line) with the experimental data (error bars) of the cutback experiment. In the same plot, we also included the simulation results when a constant average pump wavelength (979 nm) is used (dotted curve) instead of taking into account the drift in the pump wavelength with increasing power, as shown in Fig. 10(b). The deviation between two curves shows the significance of accurate modeling of the pump source, especially at the wavelengths where cross sections change dramatically.

V. CHARACTERIZATION OF THE GRATING

The lasing action in a DFB laser is a result of two combined phenomena: signal generation by the active medium and feedback by the grating. Therefore, in addition to the active medium

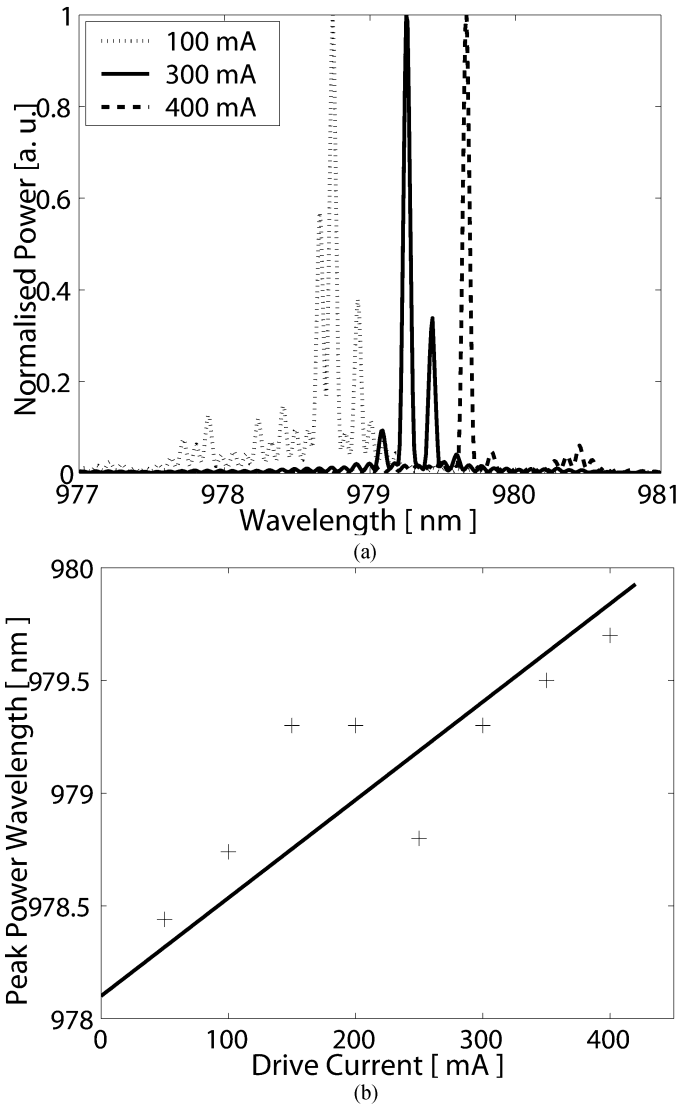


Fig. 10. (a) Output spectrum of the pump diode for different drive currents. (b) Experimental data (+) of the peak pump power wavelength and linear approximation (solid line) used in the simulations.

parameters, the realistic simulation of a DFB laser requires information about the grating. We acquire this information by analyzing the reflection spectrum of the DFB laser under investigation.

Grating writing procedure is based on a moving translation stage and a stationary phased mask [25], [26]. In this setup, a fiber with a photosensitive ring surrounding the active medium is attached to the translation stage, and a section of grating is written by illuminating the fiber with the UV interference pattern generated by the mask for a fixed exposure time. Then, the translation stage is moved in such a way that next grating section can be written with the desired phase relation with the previous section. Any desired apodization profile is achieved by precisely controlling constructive or destructive superpositioning of consecutive exposures. Changing the overall exposure time changes the refractive-index modulation depth and therefore scales the apodization profile. The grating writing technique guarantees the shape of the apodization; however, in addition to the exposure time, the absolute value of the scaling varies due to the

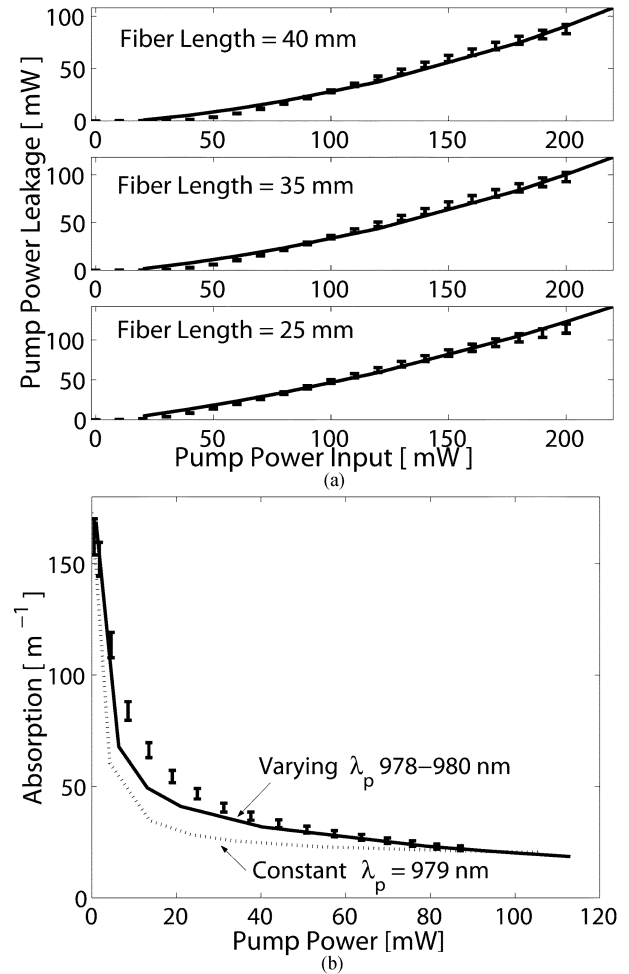


Fig. 11. (a) Comparison of experimental and simulation result of the cutback experiment for 40-, 35-, and 25-mm-long fibers. (b) Variation of average of absorption with pump power. Experimental data (error bars) are compared against the simulation results with varying (solid line) and constant pump wavelength (dotted).

variations in the alignment between the fiber and the UV interference pattern and also due to variations in the photosensitivity of the fiber.

Fig. 12(a) illustrates an apodization profile with three different scales that can be written due to different UV powers delivered or variations in the photosensitivity. The sign change in the apodization profile is equivalent to a π shift in the phase of the grating. This shift is introduced by intentionally washing out a $\Lambda/4$ -long grating section, where Λ is the period of the grating.

Characterization of the grating corresponds to the measurement of the absolute value of the apodization profile, which manifests itself in the reflection spectrum in a predictable manner: Larger coupling coefficient profile results in larger and wider sidelobes, and a weaker profile leads to smaller and narrower sidelobes in the spectrum of a π -phase-shifted grating. Fig. 12(b) compares the reflection spectra of the scaled apodization profiles of Fig. 12(a).

When characterizing a DFB laser, since we know the normalized apodization profile from the grating writing process, we can scale it up and down in our simulations until the results match the experimental reflection spectrum data so that we can determine the absolute value of the profile. Although this idea

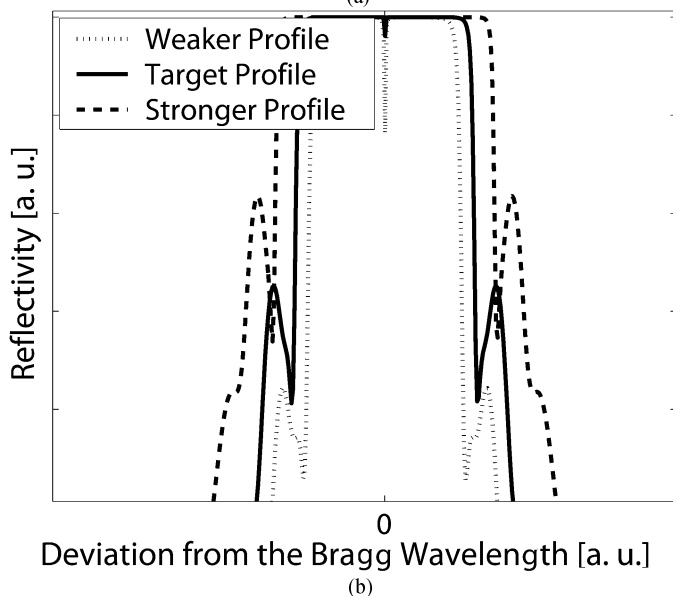
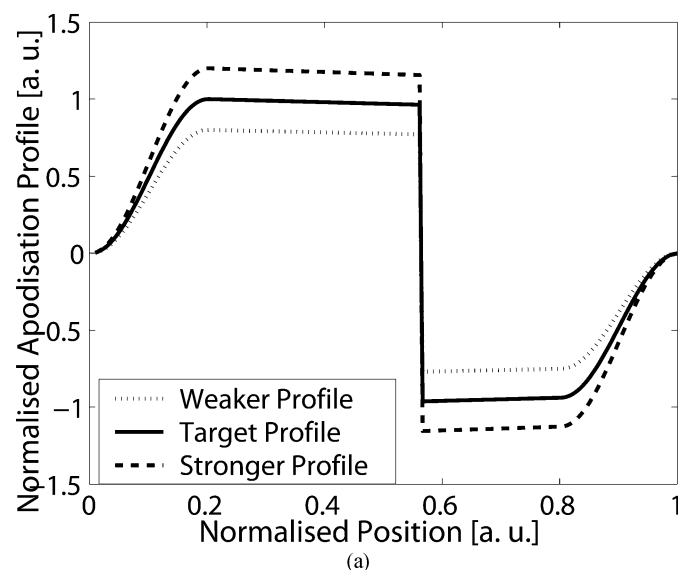


Fig. 12. (a) Normalized apodization profile (solid line) and scaled profiles. Change of sign in the profile corresponds to the discrete π phase shift. (b) Normalized reflection spectrum of corresponding apodization profiles.

is simple, in practice the birefringence of the fiber adds some complexity to the measurement. Due to birefringence, fiber has slightly different effective refractive indexes in two orthogonal polarizations. This difference results in two almost identical gratings in two polarizations with a slight offset, which in our case, is 10–20 pm. If the measurement setup does not distinguish between these two, then the resultant spectrum will be superimposition of two spectra. Initially, we were not able to separate the two polarizations in our experiments; therefore, we assumed 15-pm offset in our simulations and compared the resultant spectrum to the experimental data. At a later stage, we were able to improve the experimental setup by introducing polarization resolving units, and we compared the spectra for individual polarizations.

We used a tunable laser source (TLS) in order to measure the reflection spectra of DFB lasers. Fig. 13 shows the TLS output spectrum across the tuning range. Since the power delivered to the grating is not constant, we also incorporated this variation

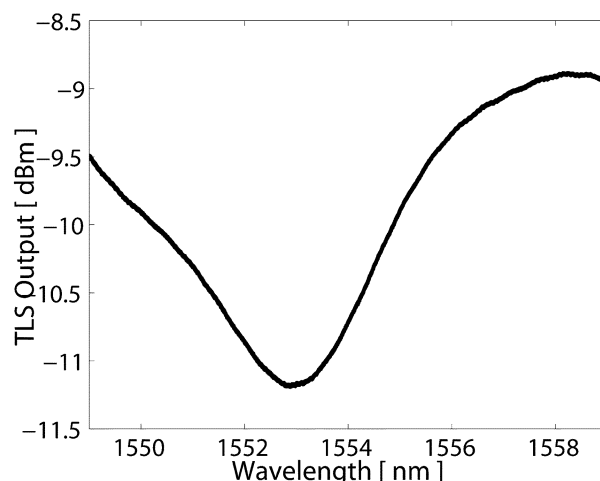


Fig. 13. Power output spectrum of tunable laser source used for grating characterization. The variation in the power manifests itself as a slope in the reflection spectrum.

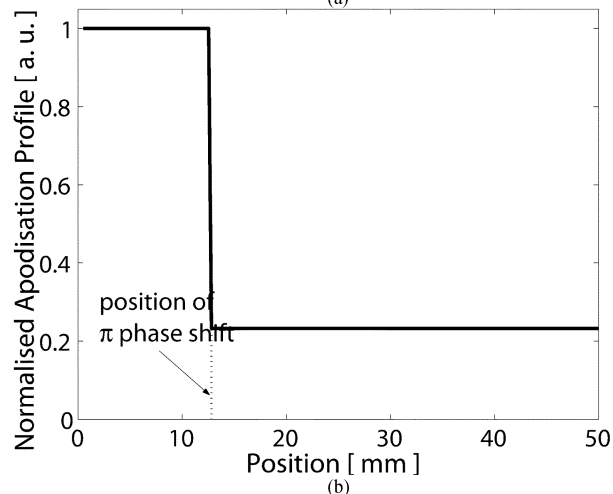
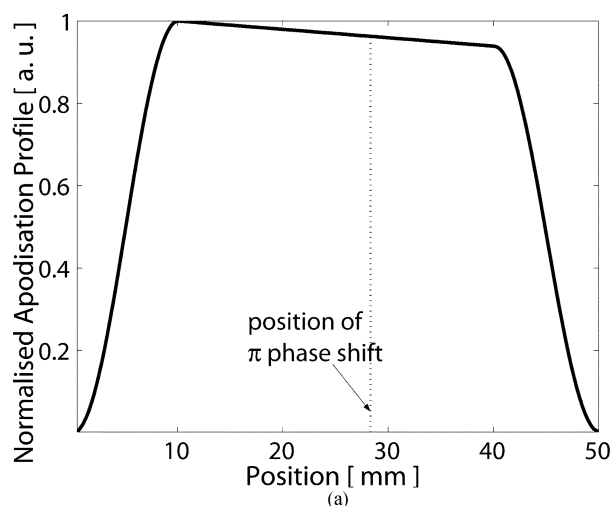


Fig. 14. Two normalized apodization profiles used in DFB lasers. (a) Smooth apodized profile. (b) Step apodized profile.

in the incident power with a wavelength when calculating the reflection in our simulations.

Fig. 14(a) and (b) show two different normalized apodization profiles, used in DFB lasers, in absolute scale, where the position of the phase shift is indicated with the dotted vertical lines.

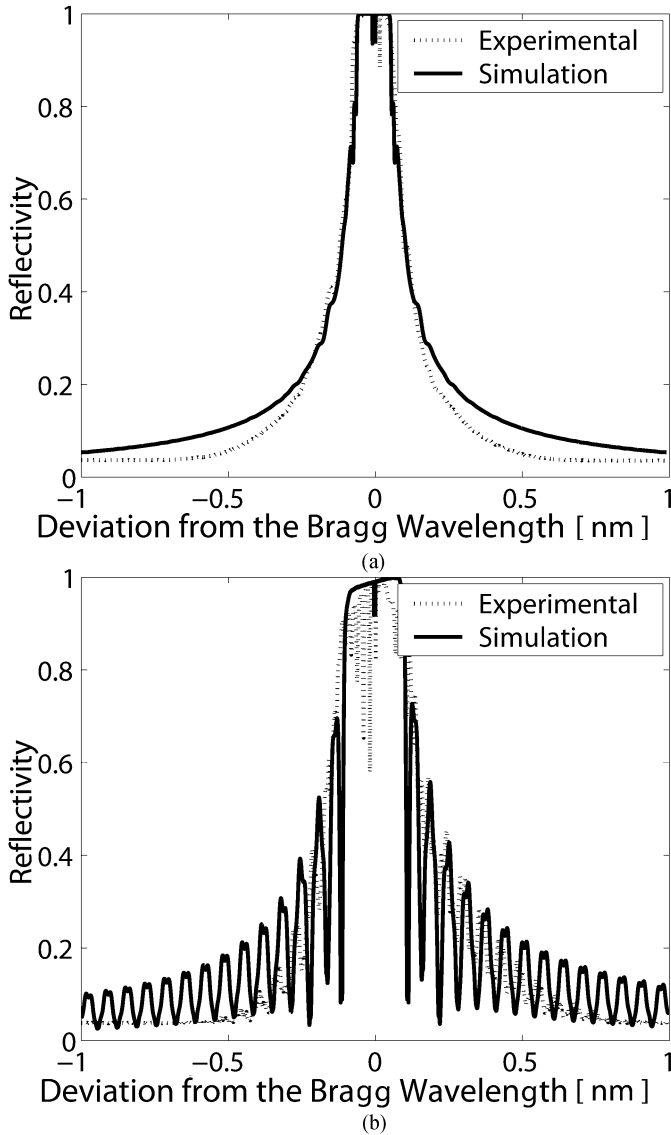


Fig. 15. Deduction of absolute scaling of the apodization profiles by comparing the experimental (dotted line) and theoretical (solid line) reflection spectra. (a) Smooth apodized profile. Peak $\kappa = 210 \text{ m}^{-1}$. (b) Step apodized profile. Peak $\kappa = 350 \text{ m}^{-1}$.

Fig. 14(a) is a standard DFB laser. The small apodization toward the ends increases the side-mode suppression and improves the longitudinal mode stability. The asymmetrically located phase shift provides unidirectional output power. The step apodized profile given in Fig. 14(b) is discussed in detail somewhere else [44]. It is designed to improve the efficiency, and it still maintains the same unidirectionality and longitudinal mode stability. The normalized profiles are inherently known from the production method, and we used the grating characterization method to find the scaling factor, which is equivalent to the grating's maximum coupling coefficient κ . Fig. 15(a) and (b) shows the matching simulation and experimental reflection spectra (Bragg wavelength = 1552 nm) for apodization profiles in Fig. 14(a) and (b), respectively, including 15-pm birefringence. We found the scaling factor to be 210 m^{-1} and 350 m^{-1} in the respective cases.

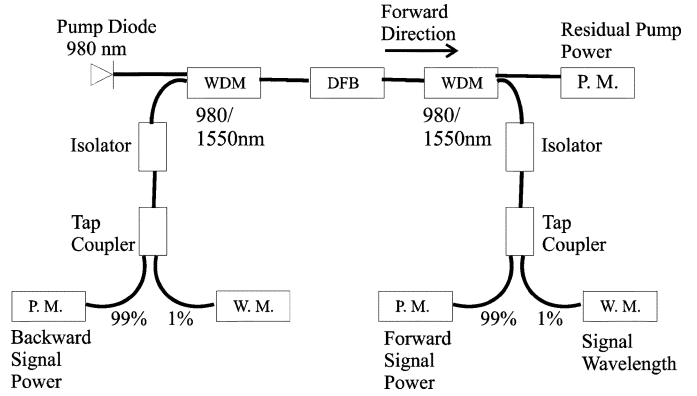


Fig. 16. Experimental setup used to characterize DFB lasers.

Experimental and simulations results for reflection spectra are both composed of two slightly offset spectra due to birefringence and simulations take into account the wavelength dependent nature of the TLS output shown in Fig. 13. The difference between the experimental and simulation reflected powers found to be less than -32 dBm ($0.6 \mu\text{W}$) for input powers around -11 dBm .

VI. DFB LASER SIMULATION AND EXPERIMENT

After characterizing the pump source, deducing the absolute apodization profile of the gratings and confirming the active medium model predictions at both high and low pump powers, we are now ready to simulate DFB lasers and compare with the experimental results. The simulation of DFB lasers are carried out by using the transfer matrix method [45]. In this method, a nonuniform laser structure is divided into short segments over which the fiber and cavity properties as well as the propagating fields are assumed to be constant. Each segment is characterized by a transfer matrix that relates the fields on one side to the fields on the other. The overall laser characteristics are obtained by multiplying the individual transfer matrices sequentially.

Fig. 16 shows the experimental setup used to characterize the DFB lasers. DFB lasers are pumped by the semiconductor laser in a codirectional manner: that is, the pump power propagates in the same forward direction as the desired output end of the DFB laser. In this forward direction, a 980/1550-nm WDM is used to separate the DFB output signal from the residual pump power. Residual pump power is measured by a power meter (PM).

A tap coupler is used to feed 1% of the signal to a wave meter (WM) in order to measure the peak wavelength. The other arm of the coupler is connected to a PM to measure the output power in the forward direction. A similar setup is used on the other side of the DFB laser in order to measure the backward output power as well as the peak wavelength. On both sides, optical isolators prevent spurious back-reflections from entering and perturbing the DFB laser. The transmission of all components is measured so that the output powers could be calculated from PM readings.

The theoretical and experimental output power at 1552 nm and the residual pump power around 979 nm from the two DFB designs given in Fig. 14(a) and (b) are shown in Fig. 17(a) and (b), respectively. The results for both designs show very good agreement over the full range of the pump powers.

The deviation between simulation and experimental results at low pump powers, around threshold, can be attributed to

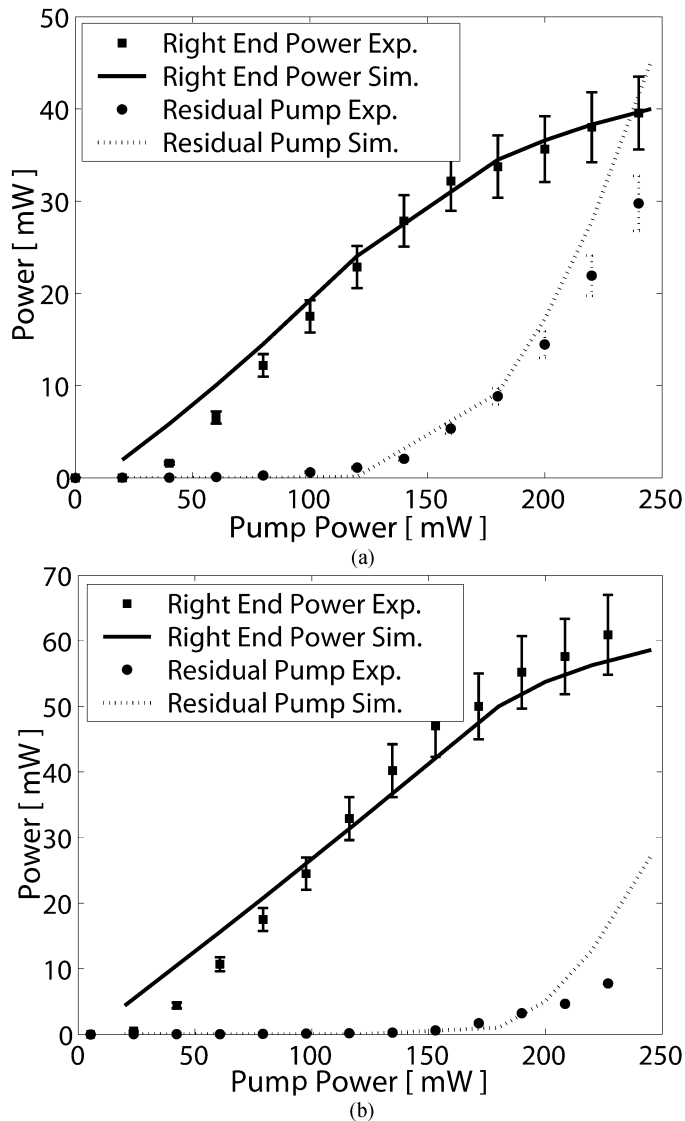


Fig. 17. Design-end signal and residual pump power from DFB lasers. Experimental (error bars) and theoretical data (solid and dotted lines) are compared. (a) Smooth apodized DFB laser. (b) Step apodized DFB laser.

a number of factors: the initial phase shift could be slightly different from the ideal π value, which would result in larger threshold power and smaller efficiency than the ideal case, as observed at the low power end of Fig. 17(a) and (b). However, differential heat dissipation and nonuniform temperature distributions are known to affect the gratings in Er–Yb-co-doped fibers [46]. At the larger pump powers, as a result of heating, the phase shift could be approaching π , leading to an improved agreement between experiment and theory. In addition, unaccounted coupling-constant variations along the grating length can also contribute to threshold discrepancies. Finally, uncertainties related with the exact pump-wavelength variations with pump power [see Fig. 10(b)], and the exact shape of the absorption peak around 979 nm can also contribute further to the observed discrepancies.

VII. CONCLUSION

This paper describes how Er–Yb-co-doped π -phase-shifted fiber DFB lasers were modeled as complete systems comprised

of the pump source, the active medium, and the grating. Each of them were characterized and, for the first time, two different DFB laser designs were simulated with experimental verification over a pump power range from 0 to 240 mW. Unlike previous theoretical works, which gave information as trends in the power characteristics, the results agreed well with the actual experimental data for different DFB laser designs. The agreement was quite satisfactory at large output powers where the lasers are intended to be used. The matching at low powers could be improved further by using a grating stabilized pump source in order to prevent uncontrolled variations in the pump wavelength, as well as by better defining the actual grating phase shift and measuring more accurately the losses and errors introduced by cleaving and splicing.

A set of simple experiments were presented for the characterization of Er–Yb-doped media and gratings that provide sufficient data for the modeling and simulation of short fibers and lasers. A large amount of unsaturable loss at the pump wavelength that is attributed to Yb clustering and lifetime quenching was measured. This effect has a significant impact on the performance and the efficiency of fiber DFB lasers. This proves to be the major limiting factor in the design of highly efficient DFB lasers [47], [48].

The developed model can be utilized in many different ways: it can be used to compare laser designs with different apodization profiles, lengths, and chirp rates, in terms of their efficiency at different pump wavelengths and pump powers. It can also be used to investigate the effects of the fiber geometry such as core radius, or numerical aperture (NA), the active medium properties, such as quenching, or ion concentration on the device performance at different signal wavelengths.

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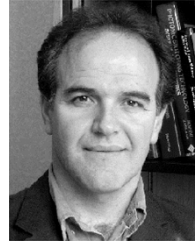
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