

Wavelength-Sensitive Thin-Film Filter-based Variable Fiber-Optic Attenuator with an Embedded Monitoring Port

Sarun Sumriddetchkajorn

Khunat Chaitavon

Electro-Optics Section, Electronics Division

National Electronics and Computer Technology Center (NECTEC)

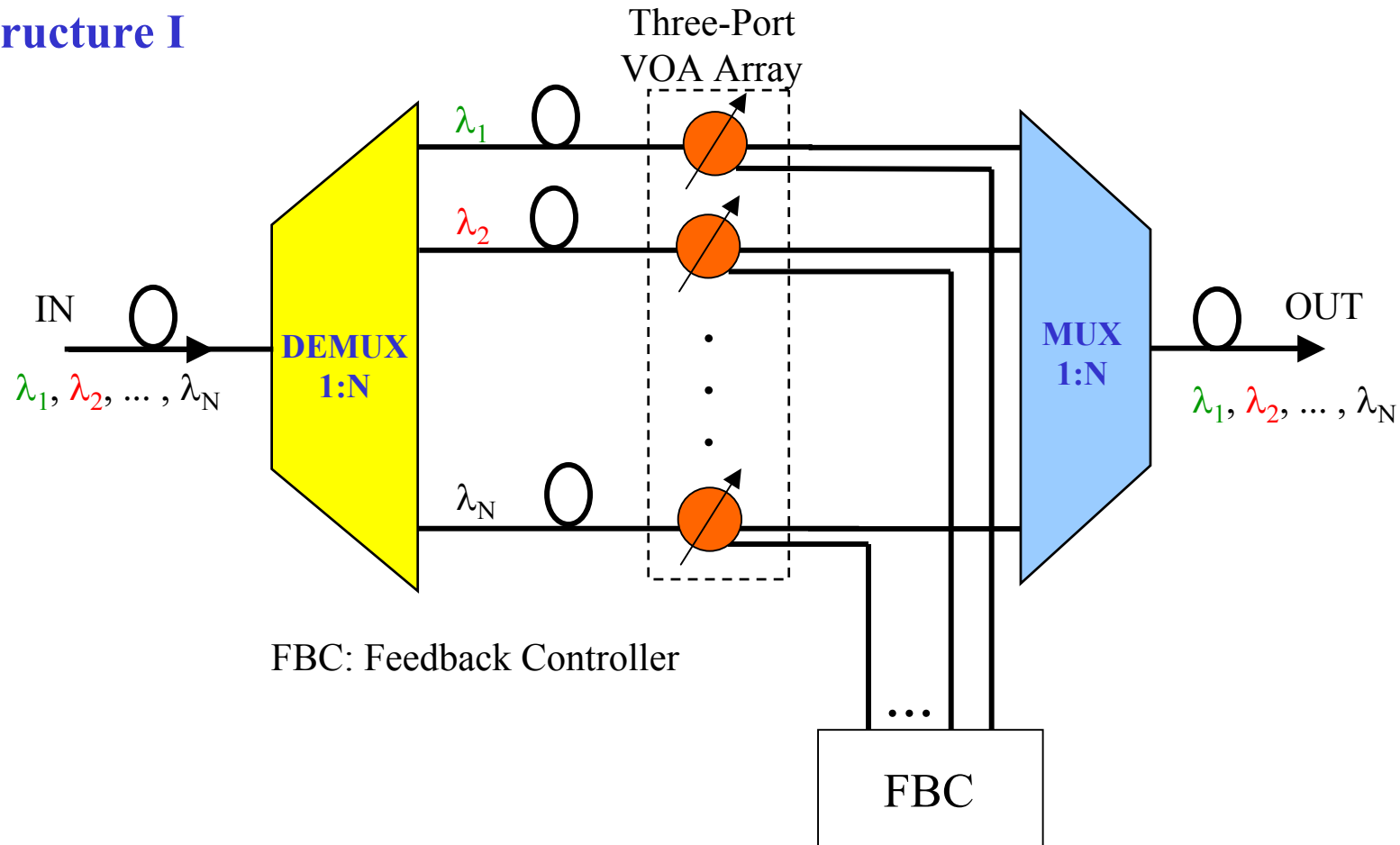
National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA)

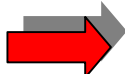
Ministry of Science and Technology, Thailand

*This work was previously published in IEEE Photonics Technology Letters, Vol. 16, No. 6, pp. 1507-1509, June 2004,
and was presented at the Conference on Lasers and Electro-Optics Pacific Rim, Dec. 2003*

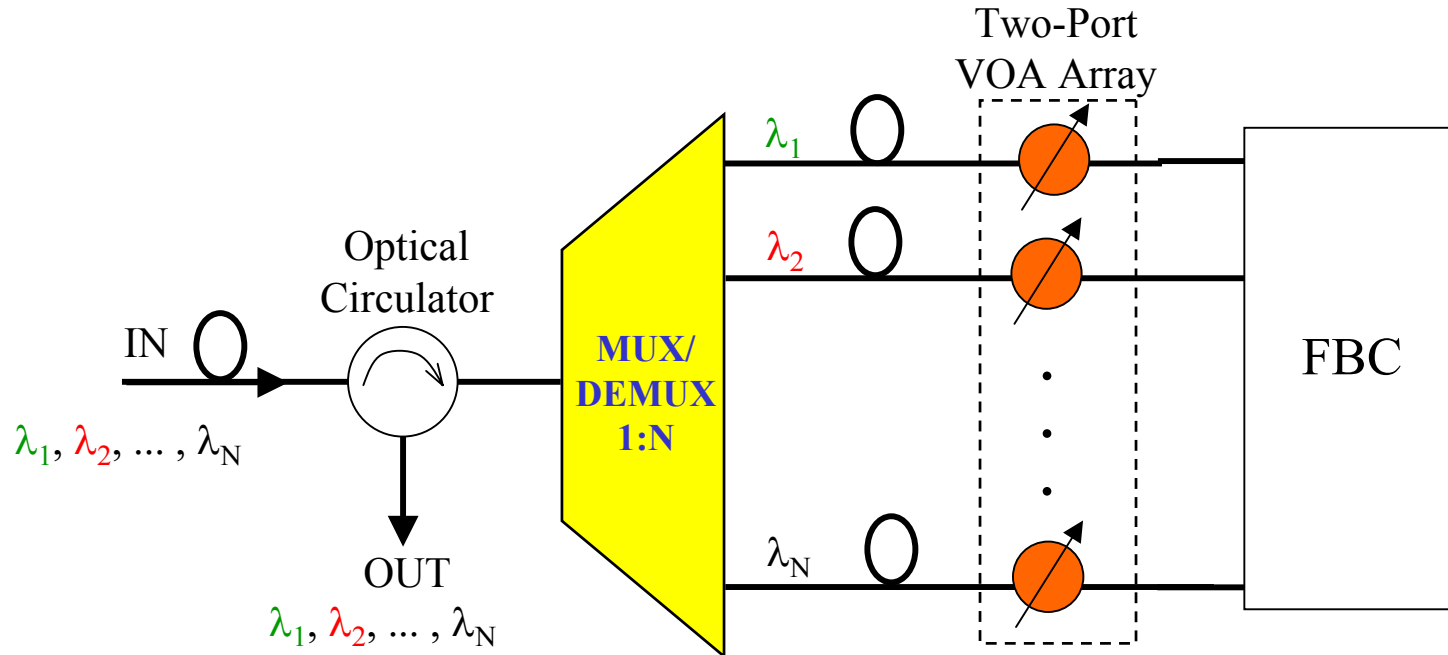
WDM Variable Optical Attenuator Architectures

- Structure I



- N Three-Port VOAs
- Two MUXs/DeMUXs  *Can be reduced?*

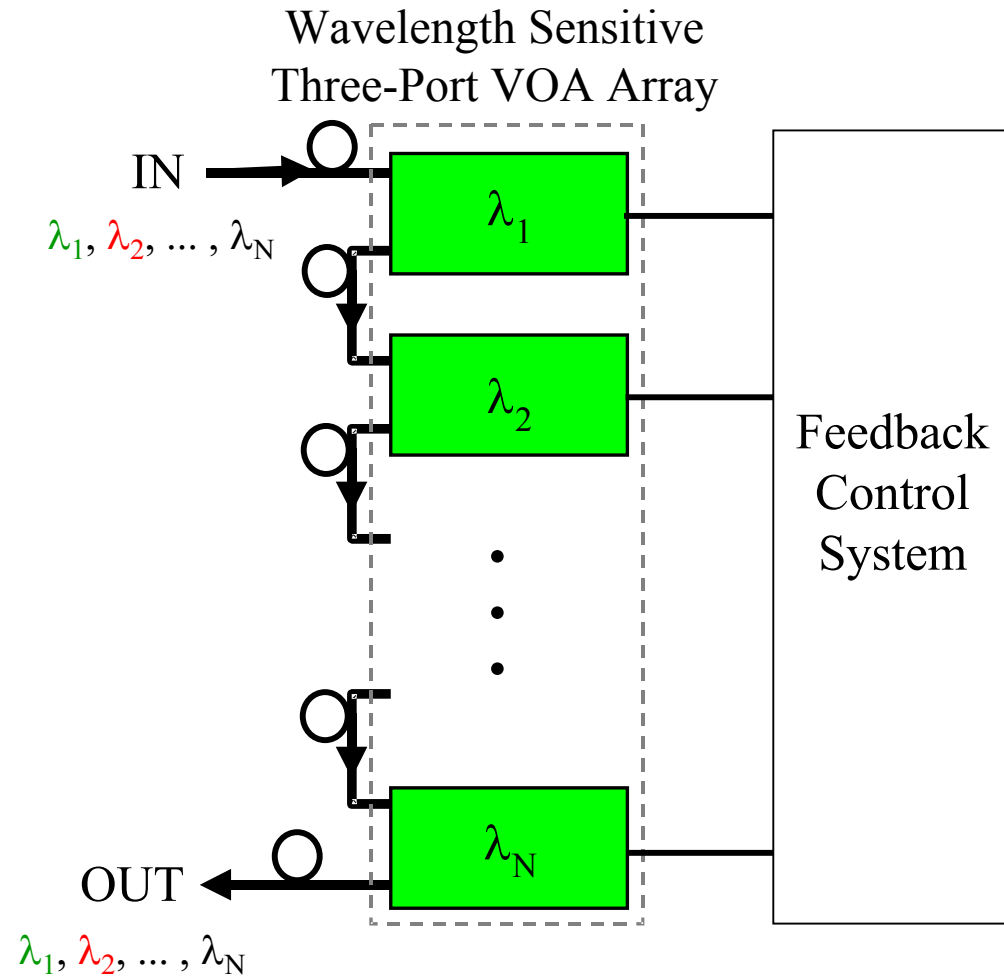
• Structure II



- N Two-Port VOAs
- One MUX/DeMUX
- One Optical Circulator *Can be eliminated?*

Our Proposed WDM VOA Architecture

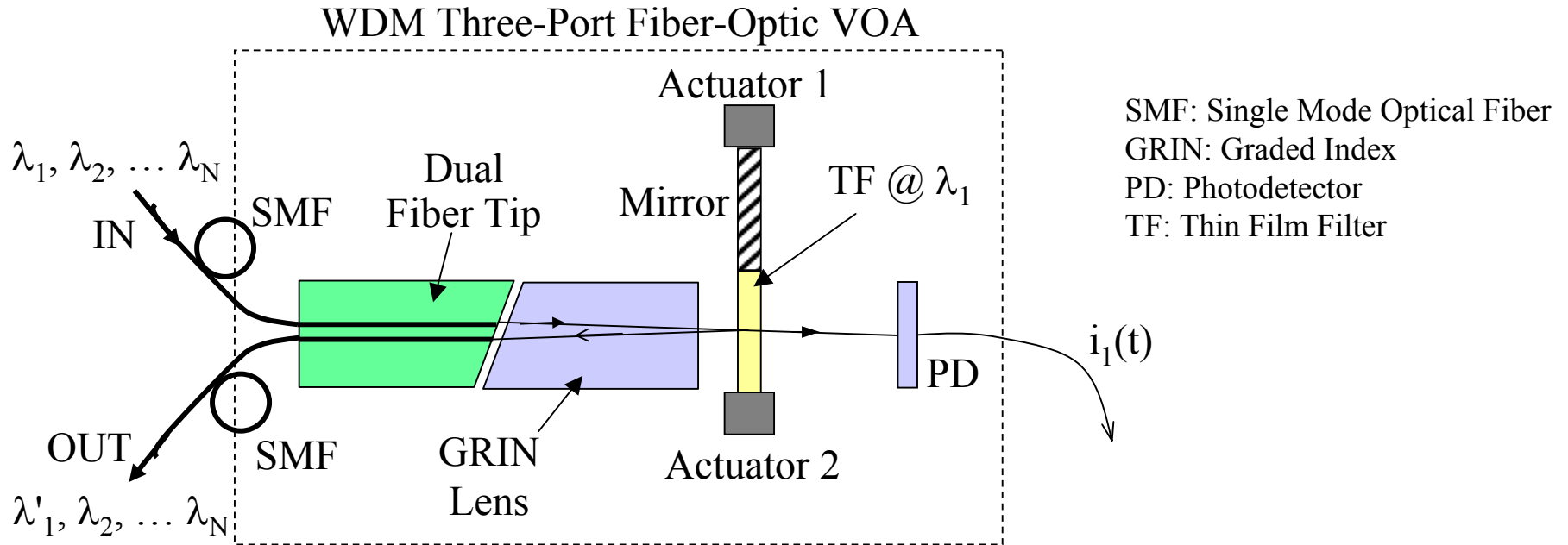
- No Optical Circulator
- No MUX/DeMUX



Motivation of Using Commercially Available Thin Film Filter

- Low Cost Device
- Low Optical Loss
- Low Polarization Dependent Loss
- Low Polarization Mode Dispersion
- Moderate Optical Isolation
- High Durability

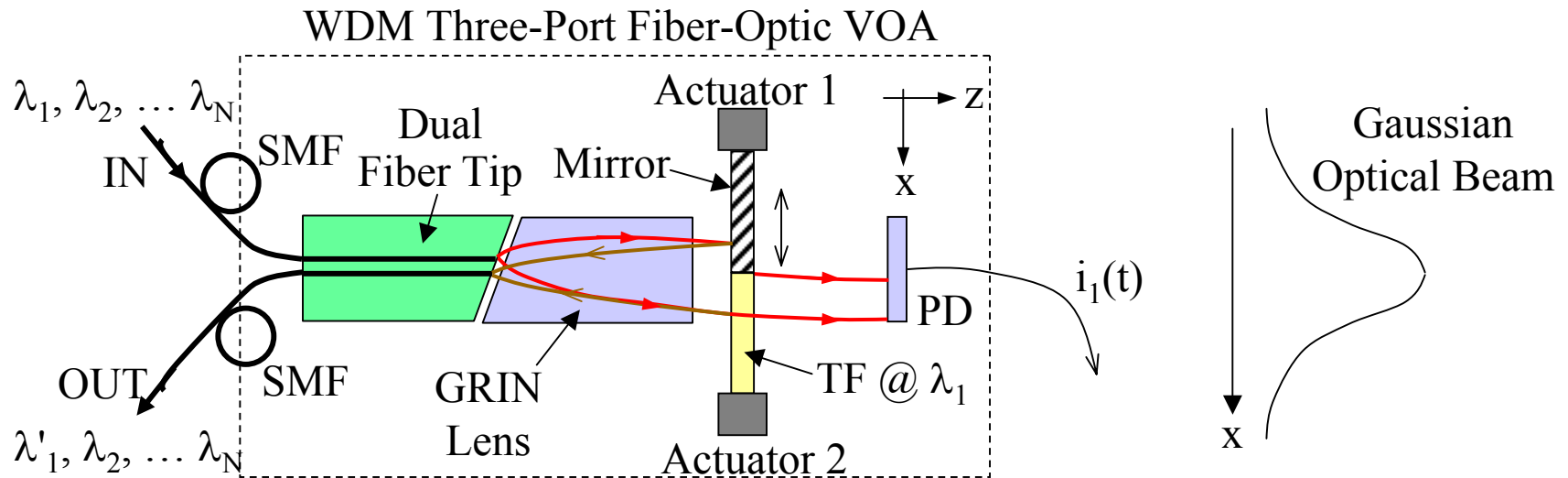
Our Proposed Wavelength Sensitive Thin Film Filter-based Three Port Fiber-Optic Variable Attenuator



- Mirror & TF are Simultaneously Moved in the Analog Fashion
 - Each Component is Controlled by One Actuator
- Leads
- Ease of Free-Space Alignment
 - Speed \simeq Speed of Typical Mechanical VOA

Ref: S. Sumriddetchkajorn and K. Chaitavon, *Patent*, 2003 (Pending).

Theoretical Analysis



Optical Power at OUT:

$$P_o = 1 - \text{erf}(\sqrt{2}x/w)$$

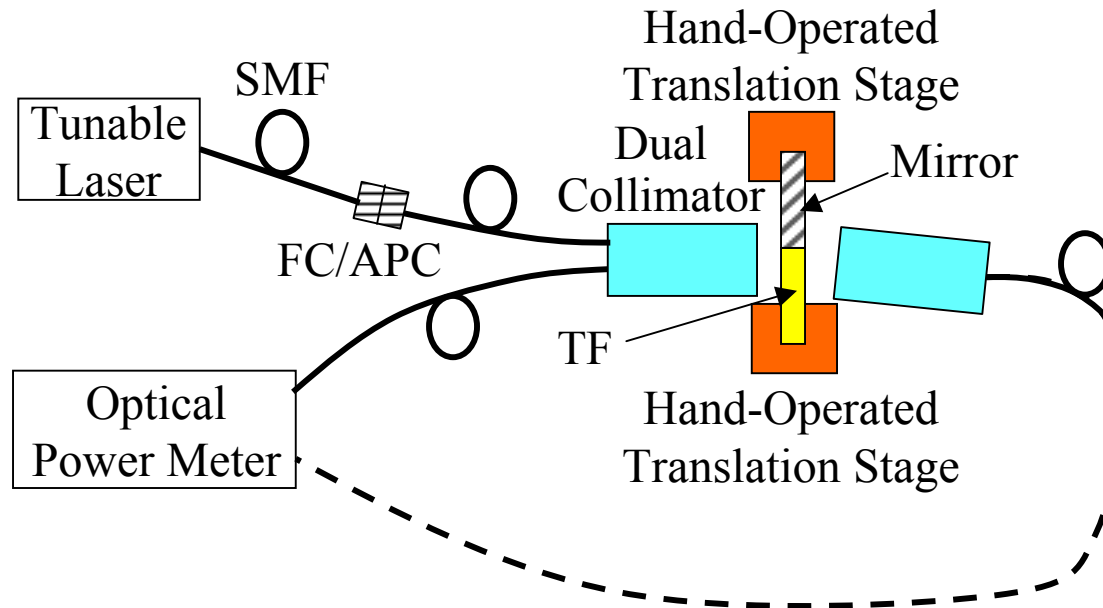
Optical Power at PD:

$$P_m = \text{erf}(\sqrt{2}x/w)$$

x: Position of TF

w: Optical Beam Radius at the Mirror/TF Plane

Our Experimental Demonstration



- Tunable Laser: Santec, Inc., TSL-210, 1530-1610 nm
- TF: Thin Film Filter Centered at 1546.12 nm

Measured Optical Loss

- **At OUT Port:**

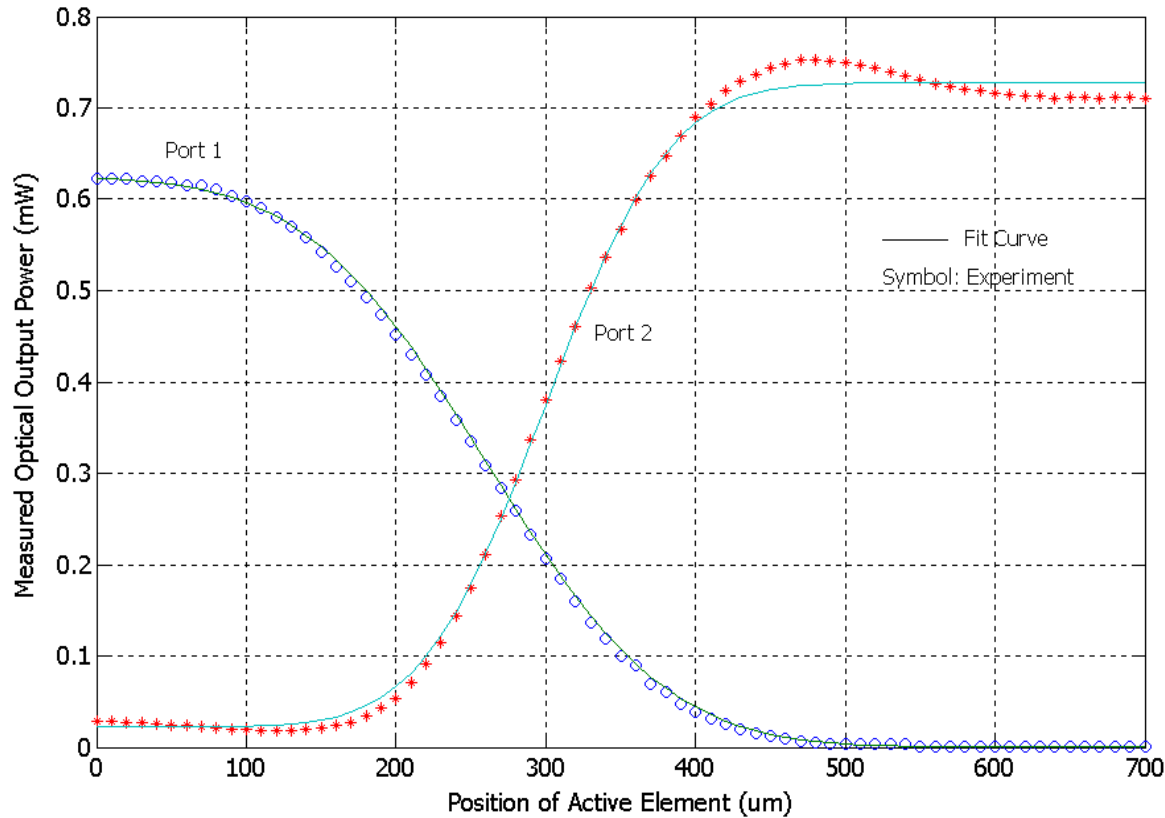
Measured Optical Loss = 0.47 dB

- **At Monitoring Port:**

Measured Optical Loss = 1.04 dB

Measured Dynamic Range

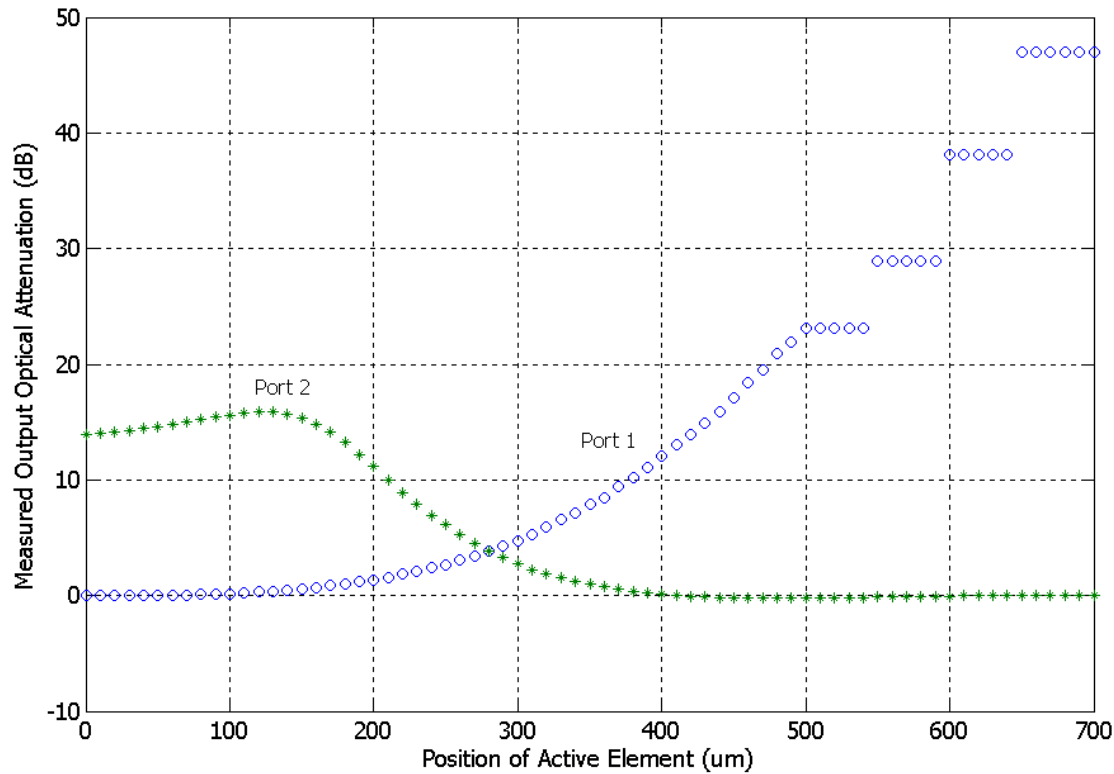
- Measured Optical Power



Port1: Monitoring Port
 Port2: OUT Port

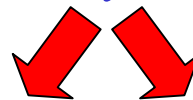
Agrees Well with the Theoretical Analysis

• Measured Optical Attenuation in dB



Port1: Monitoring Port
 Port2: OUT Port

Maximum Dynamic Range



15.9 dB at OUT Port

47 dB at Monitoring Port

Measured Optical Isolation



Unwanted Wavelength Channel at the Desired Output Port

- **At OUT Port**

Measured Optical Isolation > 15.9 dB

- **At Monitoring Port**

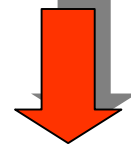
Measured Optical Isolation > 25 dB: TF in the Path

> 47 dB: Mirror in the Path

Measured Polarization Dependent Loss

- Scrambles the input state of polarization via a mechanical polarization controller
- Observes the maximum and minimum optical power at the desired port

$$\text{PDL} = 10 \log(P_{\max} / P_{\min}) \text{ dB}$$



PDL < 0.04 dB: at Monitoring Port

PDL < 0.6 dB: at OUT Port

Key Limiting Factors

- FC/APC Connectors
- Quality of Thin Film Filter
- Quality of Mirror
- Free-Space Optical Alignment

Conclusion

- Proposes Wavelength Sensitive Thin Film Filter-based Variable Fiber-Optic Attenuator with an Embedded Monitoring Port



Our Simple WDM VOA Structure

- No MUX/DeMUX
- No Optical Circulator
- Experimental Demonstration using a Commercially Available Thin Film Filter at 1546.12 nm
 - Measured Average Optical Loss 0.75 dB
 - Measured Dynamic Range > 16 dB
 - Measured Optical Isolation > 16 dB
 - Measured PDL < 0.6 dB
- Future Work Relates to Commercialize Our Proposed Wavelength Sensitive Thin Film Filter-based Fiber-Optic Variable Attenuator