



Microwave photonic signal processing exploiting coherent interactions between Brillouin Stokes and anti-Stokes resonances

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Generation and processing of RF signals using photonic technologies enable electromagnetic interference (EMI) free low loss, light weight microwave photonic processor [1]. Generation of RF signals is typically achieved by beating multiple optical frequencies, which are created by exploiting nonlinear optical phenomenon in high-Q resonators [2]. RF photonic signal processing, on the other hand, is performed by modulating a laser with the incoming RF signal and processing one of the modulation side bands using active or passive optical resonance to achieve microwave photonic notch filter, RF switch, etc. [3]. Many of these photonics based RF signal processors use a phase modulator or a dual-parallel Mach-Zehnder modulator and a passive filter to create out-of-phase side bands with unequal amplitude. An active or passive resonance is then used to equalize the amplitude of the two out-of-phase sidebands [3, 4]. The resulting destructive interference between the beat signals, which are obtained by beating of the carrier with upper and lower sidebands, results in creation of a rejection band centered at the frequency of equal amplitude. Since the two sidebands are out-of-phase, the induced insertion loss is high because of cancellation in the pass band.

Here, we demonstrate a novel microwave photonic signal processor based on the coherent interaction between the Stokes and anti-Stokes Brillouin resonances of an optical fiber [5]. In many of the applications that exploit stimulating Brillouin scattering (SBS), only the Stokes or anti-Stokes resonance is harnessed to achieve the desired microwave photonic signal processing task. We exploit the phase and amplitude response associated with the Stokes and anti-Stokes Brillouin resonance of an optical fiber along with the phase shift induced by an off-the-shelf intensity modulator to demonstrate wideband excitation of Fano resonance and induced transparency like features in microwave domain [5]. While the SBS phase can be optically controlled, the phase shift induced by the modulator is electrically controllable resulting in electrical and optical control. Using a tunable pump, we demonstrate controlled excitation and switching of Fano resonance over a wide frequency range extending from 100 MHz to 43 GHz. Electrically controlled switching of the Fano resonance makes it a potential candidate for high speed, ultrafast resolution microwave photonic switch and filter. Controlling the amplitudes of the Stokes and anti-Stokes probe sidebands, we excite induced transparency like features over 2.5 GHz to 43 GHz. For a given microwave frequency, we demonstrate tuning of the 3 dB bandwidth of the induced transparency window from 14 MHz to 20 MHz while keeping the depth of the transparency window \sim 45 dB. By controlling the SBS pump power, we tuned the depth of the transparency window from 25 dB to 45 dB, with a small change in gain of 4 dB, without compromising the 3 dB linewidth (14 MHz).

References:

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