

Multichannel pulse dynamics in a stabilized Ginzburg-Landau system

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We study the stability and interactions of chirped solitary pulses in a system of nonlinearly coupled cubic Ginzburg-Landau (CGL) equations with a group-velocity mismatch between them, where each CGL equation is stabilized by linearly coupling it to an additional linear dissipative equation. In the context of nonlinear fiber optics, the model describes transmission and collisions of pulses at different wavelengths in a dual-core fiber, in which the active core is furnished with bandwidth-limited gain, while the other, passive (lossy) one is necessary for stabilization of the solitary pulses. Complete and incomplete collisions of pulses in two channels in the cases of anomalous and normal dispersion in the active core are analyzed by means of perturbation theory and direct numerical simulations. It is demonstrated that the model may readily support fully stable pulses whose collisions are quasielastic, provided that the group-velocity difference between the two channels exceeds a critical value. In the case of quasielastic collisions, the temporal shift of pulses, predicted by the analytical approach, is in semiquantitative agreement with direct numerical results in the case of anomalous dispersion (in the opposite case, the perturbation theory does not apply). We also consider a simultaneous collision between pulses in *three* channels, concluding that this collision remains quasielastic, and the pulses remain completely stable. Thus, the model may be a starting point for the design of a stabilized wavelength-division-multiplexed transmission system.

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I. INTRODUCTION

It is commonly known that cubic complex Ginzburg-Landau (CGL) equations constitute a class of universal models for the description of pattern formation in various nonlinear dissipative media [1]. Equations of the CGL type are also frequently used in nonlinear fiber optics, to describe the formation, stability, and interactions of solitary pulses (SP's). CGL equations with constant coefficients apply to a long nonlinear optic-fiber link if the pulses in it are broad enough, so that the corresponding dispersion length is essentially larger than the amplification spacing. In this case, the periodically placed amplifiers and filters (which limit the gain to a relatively narrow spectral band) may be considered in the uniformly distributed approximation, neglecting their discreteness [2].

The single-component CGL equation with the cubic nonlinearity possesses a well-known exact solitary-pulse solution [3], which includes an internal chirp (phase curvature across the pulse). However, a fundamental drawback of this solution is that it is *unstable*, as the zero solution to the cubic CGL equation, i.e., a background on top of which the pulse is built, is unstable due to the presence of linear gain in the equation. Development of physically realistic models in which solitary pulses are fully stable is a problem of obvious interest in its own right, and it also has profound importance for fiber-optic communications (see Ref. [2] and, for instance, a recent work [4]), as well as for the design of soliton-generating fiber-loop lasers [5]. In the context of optical telecommunications, an issue of fundamental significance is the development of adequate models for multicomponent systems, corresponding to a wavelength-division-

multiplexed (WDM) multichannel scheme implemented in the optical fiber. An objective is then to design a system supporting pulses in all the channels, which must be stable against small perturbations and mutual collisions (see, e.g., Refs. [6,7] and a recent paper [8]).

A single-channel system, which may suppress the instability of the zero solution, simultaneously allowing for the existence of stationary pulses and thus opening the way for them to be stable, was proposed and studied by means of analytical perturbative methods in Ref. [9], and then tested by direct simulations in Ref. [10]. In this system, the CGL equation is linearly coupled to an additional dissipative equation, which is a linear one in the most fundamental and physically relevant version of the model [10,11]. In the context of optical fibers, the system may be realized as a *dual-core* fiber, in which an active core carries the linear gain, filtering, temporal dispersion, and Kerr nonlinearity, while the parallel-coupled core is lossy, its intrinsic nonlinearity, dispersion, and filtering being negligible. It has recently been shown [12] that this model may describe transmission of fully stable optical solitary pulses with an internal *chirp* (intrinsic phase structure) in an indefinitely long fiber-optic communication link.

In this paper, we study the stability and collisions of chirped solitary pulses in a system of nonlinearly coupled CGL equations stabilized by means of the aforementioned scheme, i.e., by linearly coupling each CGL equation to its own linear dissipative counterpart. In its simplest versions that are considered in this work, the model includes two or three nonlinearly coupled stabilized subsystems, which is a prototype of a *stabilized WDM system*. The most interesting issues, on which we focus in this work, are the stability of

SP's in this system and collisions between them (including a simultaneous collision between three pulses belonging to three channels). Besides the obvious relevance to optical telecommunications, the obtained results are of interest in their own right, demonstrating new types of stable traveling pulses and collisions between them in a generalized (multi-component) CGL system.

The paper is structured as follows. In Sec. II, we give a detailed formulation of the model with two channels, and exact solutions for SP's in each channel. In Sec. III, we develop an analytical approach to the collision problem, based on the perturbation theory. In particular, a prediction for position shifts of the pulses in the case of a quasielastic collision is obtained in a fully analytical form. In Sec. IV, results of systematic direct simulations of the collisions are displayed for both inelastic and quasielastic cases; in the latter case, the analytical predictions are found to be in good agreement with the numerical results (in a parametric region where the perturbation theory applies). In the same section, a region in the model's parametric space is identified, in which the pulses are *fully* stable, i.e., against both small perturbations and mutual collisions. A generalization for a three-channel model is briefly considered in Sec. V, with the conclusion that the pulses are also stable against simultaneous collision of three of them. The paper is concluded in Sec. VI.

II. THE TWO-CHANNEL MODEL AND EXACT SOLUTIONS FOR THE PULSES

A. The model

The simplest version of the model describes the propagation of two waves, u and v , carried by two different wavelengths in the active core of a dual-core optical fiber. The waves interact through the cross-phase modulation induced by the Kerr effect in the active core. The fields u and v are assumed to be linearly coupled to two other fields, ϕ and ψ , respectively, which propagate in the passive core placed parallel to the active one. In fact, it is not necessary to assume that all the long fiber-optic link has a dual-core structure; instead, it is sufficient to have short segments of the dual-core fiber periodically installed into the link. Then, in the same uniformly distributed approximation which was mentioned above in relation to amplification and filtering, we may consider an *effectively homogeneous* dual-core fiber link. In fact, this approximation was already applied to the single-channel dual-core model in Ref. [13].

Thus, the model is based on the following system of normalized equations governing the propagation of the four above-mentioned electromagnetic waves in the two linearly coupled fiber cores:

$$i(u_z + cu_t) + (\frac{1}{2}D - i)u_{tt} - iu + (|u|^2 + \sigma|v|^2)u = K\phi, \quad (1)$$

$$i(v_z - cv_t) + (\frac{1}{2}D - i)v_{tt} - iv + (|v|^2 + \sigma|u|^2)v = K\psi, \quad (2)$$

$$i(\phi_z + \delta \cdot \phi_t) + i\Gamma\phi = Ku, \quad (3)$$

$$i(\psi_z - \delta \cdot \psi_t) + i\Gamma\psi = Kv, \quad (4)$$

where the complex electric field envelopes u , v , ϕ , and ψ are functions of the propagation distance z and retarded time t which are defined in the usual way [2]. In the active core, which is equipped with the amplification and filtering, the fields u and v obey Eqs. (1) and (2), that include the nonlinear self-phase modulation, linear gain, and effective filtering (the latter term is formally tantamount to diffusion in the t space). Coefficients in front of the terms in Eqs. (1) and (2) accounting for these three basic effects are all normalized to be equal to 1. On the other hand, the dispersion coefficient D is explicitly present in the equations, $D > 0$ and $D < 0$ corresponding, respectively, to anomalous and normal dispersion. The field envelopes u and v in the active core are nonlinearly coupled to each other, interacting through the cross-phase modulation (XPM) induced by the Kerr effect, which gives rise to the XPM coupling coefficient $\sigma = 2$ in Eqs. (1) and (2). The fields u and v are linearly coupled, through the corresponding coefficient K , to their counterparts ϕ and ψ in the linear dissipative core, which is characterized by a loss coefficient Γ . Finally, the parameters c and δ in Eqs. (1)–(4) stand for the inverse-group-velocity differences between the copropagating waves in the active and passive (lossy) cores.

A numerical value of c (assuming that $\delta = c$) will play an important role below. To estimate the value that is of practical interest, we note that the difference in the inverse group velocity is simply related to the frequency separation $\Delta\omega$ between the channels, $c = \beta\Delta\omega$, where $\beta = k''$ is the standard physical dispersion coefficient [2,6]. The frequency difference can be expressed in terms of the wavelength separation $\Delta\lambda$, $\Delta\omega = -(2\pi c_0/n\lambda^2)\Delta\lambda$, where λ is the wavelength proper, c_0 is the light velocity in vacuum, and n is the refractive index. For applications, the case of interest is the one with the pulse's temporal width ~ 10 ps [2,6,7] and the wavelength separation between 1 and 0.1 nm [7]. Using these values, and typical values of the dimensional parameters for which the present model provides for the best stability of the pulses [see Eqs. (36) and (37)], an estimate similar to that presented, e.g., in Ref. [14] shows that relevant dimensionless values of c belong to an interval

$$c \sim 20 - 200. \quad (5)$$

Numerical results will be presented for this region of the values of c (see Figs. 6 and 7 below).

B. The linear spectrum

Before proceeding to the analysis of the full system, it is relevant to consider its linear spectrum in the dissipationless limit, i.e., in the case when the gain, filtering, and loss terms are dropped in Eqs. (1)–(4). In the linear limit, the two subsystems (u, ϕ) and (v, ψ) are decoupled, and, looking for the solution to the linearized equations in the ordinary form $\sim \exp(ikz - i\omega t)$, one arrives at the following dispersion relations between the propagation distance k and frequency ω :

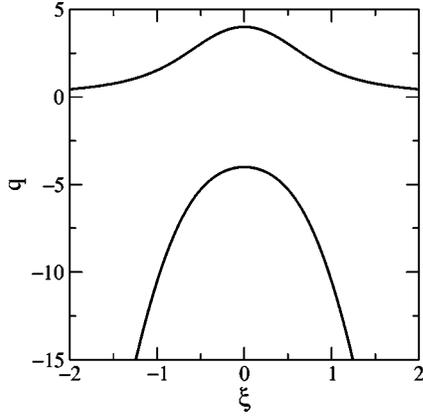


FIG. 1. A typical form of the dispersion curves $q(\chi)$ [the shifted propagation constant and frequency are defined in Eqs. (7)] for the linearized system in the dissipationless approximation. The curves are shown for $D = +18$ (the case of the anomalous dispersion) and $c = \delta$. For normal dispersion ($D = -18$), the dispersion curves are mirror images of those shown in this figure.

$$q = \frac{1}{4D} \left\{ (c - \delta)^2 - D^2 \xi^2 \pm \sqrt{[(c - \delta)^2 - D^2 \xi^2]^2 + 16D^2 K^2} \right\}, \quad (6)$$

where

$$q \equiv k \mp \delta \cdot \omega, \quad \xi \equiv \omega \pm (c - \delta)/D. \quad (7)$$

In the definitions (7) of the shifted propagation constant and frequency, the upper and lower signs pertain, respectively, to the (u, ϕ) and (v, ψ) subsystems, while in the dispersion relation (6) the two different signs yield two different branches of the dispersion curve, see Fig. 1.

It follows from Eq. (6) that the spectrum shown in Fig. 1 always has a *gap*,

$$0 < -4Dq < \sqrt{(c - \delta)^4 + 16D^2 K^2} - (c - \delta)^2, \quad (8)$$

inside which, following the general principles [15], one may expect the existence of a family of *gap solitons* [note that the full dissipationless version of the present model, including the nonlinear terms in Eqs. (1) and (2), is definitely nonintegrable, therefore “solitons” are meant here simply as solitary waves]. However, the objective of this work is not to study that possible family, but to focus on the search for stable pulses in the full model, including the gain, filtering and loss, which is much more relevant to applications.

C. Solitary-pulse solutions

If the field is launched into one channel only, the system (1)–(4) reduces to a subsystem of Eqs. (1) and (3), or (2) and (4), each including a CGL equation linearly coupled to its linear dissipative counterpart. If, additionally, there is no difference in the group-velocity mismatch in the active and passive core (i.e., $c = \delta$), then, in the reference frame moving with the common group velocity, each subsystem (1),(3) or (2),(4), decoupled from the other one, possesses its own pair of exact analytical solutions for chirped SP’s, which were

actually found in Ref. [11]. In the reference frame moving with the common inverse velocity $c = \delta$, the exact solution takes the form

$$u = A \exp(ikz) [\operatorname{sech}(\eta t)]^{1+i\mu}, \quad (9)$$

$$\phi = AK(i\Gamma - k)^{-1} \exp(ikz) [\operatorname{sech}(\eta t)]^{1+i\mu}, \quad (10)$$

where the definition of the retarded time t is adjusted to the above-mentioned moving reference frame, and the chirp coefficient is

$$\mu = -\frac{3}{4}D + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{32 + 9D^2}. \quad (11)$$

The SP’s inverse width η and squared amplitude A^2 (which is the peak power, in the application to optics) are expressed in terms of the wave number k

$$\eta^2 = \frac{2k(\Gamma - 1)}{k(D\mu - 2) + \Gamma[(1 - \mu^2)D + 4\mu]}, \quad A^2 = (3 + \frac{1}{4}D^2)\mu\eta^2, \quad (12)$$

and, finally, the wave number itself is determined by a cubic equation

$$(\mu D - 2)(k^2 - 1)k + ((1 - \mu^2)D + 4\mu)(k^2 - \Gamma(K^2 - \Gamma^2)) = 0. \quad (13)$$

Clearly, physical solutions of Eq. (13) are those which yield a real wave number k and $\eta^2 > 0$. Physical solutions usually exist in pairs, and only the one with a larger value of the peak power may be stable. As it was demonstrated in Refs. [10–12], the SP solution with the larger amplitude is indeed stable in a fairly vast region in the parameter space (Γ, K, D) . These pulses definitely remain stable in the framework of the full system (1)–(4). Indeed, because the two above-mentioned subsystems (1),(3) and (2),(4) are coupled solely by the nonlinear XPM terms, the only additional stability condition for a pulse belonging to either subsystem is the linear stability of the zero solution in the mate subsystem, which is always the first condition imposed on parameters of the eligible model.

Note that the exact SP solution displayed above can be extended to the full system of the four equations (1)–(4) if the group-velocity differences vanish, i.e., $c = \delta = 0$: the expressions (9)–(13) then yield a solution to the system of the four equations after the transformation $u, v \rightarrow (u, v)/\sqrt{3}$, $\phi, \psi \rightarrow (\phi, \psi)/\sqrt{3}$, and setting $u = v$ and $\phi = \psi$.

In the most general case, $c \neq \delta$, no exact solution for SP’s is available, but pulses can be found numerically, see below. In any case, pulses generated by the decoupled subsystems (1),(3) and (2),(4) move at different velocities, hence they may collide. The strong XPM-induced nonlinear coupling between the channels, together with the dissipative character of the system (1)–(4), may give rise to complex dynamical behavior as a result of the collisions.

Our objective in this work is to study in detail collisions between SP's in the system (1)–(4) and their stability. Note, in particular, that in the case when the inverse-group-velocity differences in the active and passive cores are large and nearly equal, i.e., $c \approx \delta \gg 1$, the subsystems (1),(3) and (2),(4) nearly decouple, therefore quasielastic collisions are expected in this case, while at smaller values of the group-velocity mismatch collisions may be strongly inelastic. These expectations are corroborated by numerical simulations which are displayed below.

III. AN ANALYTICAL APPROACH TO COLLISIONS BETWEEN SOLITARY PULSES

A. The perturbation theory

In the cases of practical interest to fiber-optic telecommunications, the model is far from any exactly integrable limit, therefore only direct numerical simulations of collisions between pulses (and of their stability), results of which will be summarized in the next section, are really relevant. Nevertheless, some qualitative insight into the collision problem can be gained from an analytical approach, assuming that pulses may be approximated as quasisolitons. Within the framework of such an approach in its most general possible form each pulse, in its own reference frame [in which an exact solution is given by Eqs. (9)–(13), assuming that $\delta = c$], is taken as

$$u = Af(\eta(t-T))\exp(ikz - i\omega t), \quad (14)$$

$$\phi = \Phi g(\eta(t-T))\exp(ikz - i\omega t), \quad (15)$$

$$v = Af(\eta(t+T))\exp(ikz + i\omega t), \quad (16)$$

$$\psi = \Phi g(\eta(t+T))\exp(ikz + i\omega t). \quad (17)$$

Here $f(\eta t)$ and $g(\eta T)$ are (generally speaking, complex) functions accounting for a particular shape of the unperturbed pulses, η being their inverse temporal width, A and Φ are amplitudes of their two components, and $\pm\omega$ and $\pm T$ are shifts of the pulses' central frequencies and temporal positions due to the interaction between them [we consider the interaction between identical pulses, hence the symmetry between expressions (14),(15) and (16),(17)]. Each component of the pulse has its own effective mass, for instance,

$$M_u = A^2 \eta^{-1} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(x)|^2 dx, \quad M_\phi = \Phi^2 \eta^{-1} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |g(x)|^2 dx. \quad (18)$$

(Note that, in the absence of losses and gain, $M_u + M_\phi$, as well as $M_v + M_\psi$, are the conserved optical energies in each subsystem.) For the pulse given by the solution (9)–(13), one finds

$$M_u = 2\eta^{-1}A^2, \quad M_\phi = M_u K^2 / (k^2 + \Gamma^2). \quad (19)$$

The XPM-induced coupling between the two subsystems gives rise to a potential force of attraction between the pulses, which can be calculated by means of well-known

methods (see, e.g., Refs. [14,16]), provided that XPM may be treated as a small perturbation (conditions for applicability of this assumption will be considered below). It is also known that the filtering term in Eqs. (1) and (2) gives rise to an effective friction force which, in the most general case, can be evaluated and combined with the potential force by means of the balance equation for the pulse's momentum (as it was done, for instance, in Refs. [17]). As a result, one arrives at evolution equations for the soliton's position and frequency shifts in the following general form:

$$\frac{dT}{dz} = -D\omega, \quad (20)$$

$$\frac{d\omega}{dz} = -\kappa \eta^2 \frac{M_u}{M_u + M_\phi} \omega - \frac{A^4}{(M_u + M_\phi)} U'(\eta(T + cz)), \quad (21)$$

where the prime stands for the derivative, and the friction coefficient and interaction potential are

$$\kappa = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |df(x)/dx|^2 dx}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(x)|^2 dx}, \quad (22)$$

$$U(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(x-y)|^2 |f(x+y)|^2 dx \quad (23)$$

(the XPM coefficient σ was set equal to its physical value 2). The additional term cz in the argument of the potential in Eq. (21) is generated by the group-velocity difference between the two channels, and the ratio of the masses in the friction term on the right-hand side of Eq. (21) appears since the friction force acts only on the u component of the pulse, but not on its ϕ component. Note that these general equations are also valid in the case of dispersion management, when D is not a constant, but a function of z [17].

For the pulses with the shape given by Eqs. (9)–(13), one can find, from the expressions (22) and (23), that

$$\kappa = (4/3)(1 + \mu^2), \quad \frac{M_u}{M_u + M_\phi} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{K^2}{k^2 + \Gamma^2}}, \quad (24)$$

$$U(y) = 4 \frac{2y \cosh(2y) - \sinh(2y)}{\sinh^3(2y)}. \quad (25)$$

It is worth mentioning that expression (25) contains no singularity at $y \rightarrow 0$.

To predict results of the collisions in the general case, the nonlinear nonautonomous (z -dependent) ordinary differential equations (ODE's) (20) and (21) with the effective potential (25) must be solved numerically. In view of the complexity of this ODE system and its approximate character, it makes sense to focus, instead, on direct simulations of the underlying partial differential equations (PDE's) (1)–(4),

which will be done below. Nevertheless, some results can be obtained directly from ODE's (20) and (21). In particular, the most essential effect observed in direct simulations of the underlying PDE's is an inelastic outcome of the collision (merger or complete decay of the pulses), provided that the group-velocity difference c is below a certain critical (threshold) value c_{cr} . This value may be, very roughly, estimated as that at which the friction and potential forces in Eq. (21) are comparable, which yields

$$c_{\text{cr}} \sim \frac{|D|A^2}{\eta(1+\mu^2)}. \quad (26)$$

To obtain this estimate, it was set that $M_u/(M_u+M_\phi) \approx 1$, which is true in the cases considered below, the expression (24) for the friction coefficient was used, and it was naturally assumed that, for a nontrivial collision, the maximum value of the frequency shift ω is on the order of Dc , see Eq. (20). Below, it will be seen that the crude estimate based on Eq. (26) helps us to understand the fact that c_{cr} is much smaller for the case of normal dispersion than for pulses propagating under anomalous dispersion.

B. Collision-induced position shifts of the pulses

The ODE's (20) and (21) can be used to obtain *quantitative* results in the limiting case of large c , so that

$$\left| \frac{dT}{dz} \right| \ll c. \quad (27)$$

In fact, this is the case when the interaction of the pulses due to XPM may be treated as a small perturbation, and all the above approach is strictly valid. In this case, the term ηT in the argument of the potential in Eq. (21) may be omitted, hence the equation immediately becomes linear. Upon substitution of $\omega = -D^{-1}dT/dz$ from Eq. (20) into Eq. (21) and integrating once, it reduces to the following first-order linear equation:

$$\frac{d(\eta T)}{d(c\eta z)} + \kappa \frac{\eta}{c} (\eta T) = \frac{A^2 D}{2c^2} U(c\eta z) \quad (28)$$

(it is more natural to consider, as final dynamical variables, the renormalized temporal shift ηT and propagation distance $c\eta z$). To obtain Eq. (28), it was again assumed that $M_u/(M_u+M_\phi) \approx 1$, which will be confirmed below, and $M_u = 2A^2/\eta$ was substituted as per Eq. (19).

Equation (28) can be further simplified if, in addition to the condition (27), the group-velocity difference between the channels is large enough in comparison with an effective friction force, so that

$$\kappa \eta \ll c. \quad (29)$$

In fact, this condition turns out to be less restrictive than Eq. (27) (see below). Neglecting the friction term, Eq. (28) takes the form

$$\frac{d(\eta T)}{d(c\eta z)} = \frac{A^2 D}{2c^2} U(c\eta z). \quad (30)$$

Equations (28) and (30) show that the collision is elastic in the present case, as the inverse-group-velocity shift dT/dz is zero at $z = \pm\infty$, i.e., both before and after the collision. Nevertheless, the result of the collision is not trivial. Indeed, Eq. (30) can be used to evaluate an important characteristic of the elastic collision, viz., a residual temporal (position) shift of the pulse

$$\eta \Delta T \equiv \eta [T(z = +\infty) - T(z = -\infty)] = \frac{A^2 D}{2c^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} U(x) dx. \quad (31)$$

This shift is important as it gives rise to the collision-induced temporal *jitter* of the pulses, see, e.g., Refs. [14] and [16]. In particular, for the potential Eq. (25) one has $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} U(x) dx = 2$, hence

$$\eta \Delta T = A^2 D / c^2. \quad (32)$$

This analytical prediction will be compared below with results of direct simulations.

To conclude the analytical consideration, we note that the general condition (27) takes a simple form in terms of ΔT . Indeed, in the present case the characteristic collision distance Δz is determined by the pulse's temporal width $1/\eta$, so that $\Delta z \sim 1/(\eta c)$, and dT/dz may then be estimated as $\Delta T/\Delta z \sim \eta c \Delta T$. Inserting this into Eq. (27), one arrives at a simple result

$$\eta |\Delta T| \ll 1, \quad (33)$$

which means that the linear equation (28) applies to the description of collisions between pulses if the resulting normalized temporal shift of the pulse is small.

IV. NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF COLLISIONS AND STABILITY OF PULSES

A. The approach to the problem

We have employed the split-step Fourier algorithm to solve Eqs. (1)–(4) numerically using, as initial conditions, a superposition of separated waveforms (9) and (10), which yield exact SP solutions for the two decoupled subsystems (1),(3) and (2),(4). Thus, the following initial configurations are used:

$$\begin{aligned} u(0,t) &= A \{ \text{sech}[\eta(t-T)] \}^{1+i\mu}, \\ v(0,t) &= A \{ \text{sech}[\eta(t+T)] \}^{1+i\mu}, \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(0,t) &= \frac{AK}{i\Gamma - k} \{ \text{sech}[\eta(t-T)] \}^{1+i\mu}, \\ \psi(0,t) &= \frac{AK}{i\Gamma - k} \{ \text{sech}[\eta(t+T)] \}^{1+i\mu}, \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

which incorporate an initial temporal separation $2T$ between the pulses. We will then be able to study both *incomplete* and *complete* collisions, corresponding to $T=0$ and $T\neq 0$, respectively (i.e., collisions between initially overlapped and separated SP's, see, e.g., Refs. [14] and [16] for the discussion of relative importance of both types of the collisions).

As for the choice of parameters, in most cases we have used the values $\Gamma=5$ and $K=4$, which are located almost in the center of the stability domain of the exact SP solution to the decoupled subsystems (1),(3) and (2),(4) [12]. For the dispersion parameter D we have chosen the values $D = \pm 18$, in the anomalous- and normal-dispersion regimes, respectively. These two values of D actually correspond to the carrier wavelength near the zero-dispersion point in a dispersion-shifted fiber [12] [recall that Eqs. (1) and (2) are normalized so that the effective filtering coefficients in them are set equal to 1]. As was shown in Ref. [12], for a typical physically relevant value of the filtering, the corresponding values $|D|$ are indeed close to 18. Also, this value of D gives rise to the best stability characteristics for SP's in the single channel model. Using these values for Γ , K , and D , the other parameters of the exact SP solution can be found from Eqs. (9)–(13): in the case of anomalous dispersion ($D = +18$),

$$\mu = 0.074, \quad \eta = 1.57, \quad k = 23.35, \quad A^2 = 44.56, \quad (36)$$

and for the normal dispersion ($D = -18$),

$$\mu = 27.074, \quad \eta = 0.058, \quad k = 23.35, \quad A^2 = 22.37. \quad (37)$$

In the anomalous-dispersion regime, the pulses are much narrower, and (quite naturally) have a much smaller chirp than their counterparts existing in the case of the normal dispersion. Note that, for these values of the parameters, $M_\phi \approx 0.028 \cdot M_u$ according to Eqs. (19), i.e., the mass of the passive-core component of the pulse is negligible in comparison with its active-core component's mass.

Our first objective is to study in detail all possible outcomes of collisions of stable moving pulses. In the numerical simulations we have found that, depending on the value of the inverse group-velocity mismatch c in the active core, three different outcomes of the collisions occur: (a) both SP's perish ("decay"); (b) only one SP survives the collision, while the other one is destroyed (this outcome may also be considered as a merger of two pulses into one); and (c) the pulses undergo a quasielastic collision, so that both reappear unscathed after the collision.

Formation of a true stable bound state of two solitons as a result of the collision has never been observed in the simulations. However, it will be shown below that, in some special cases [see Fig. 5(a)], a metastable bound state is observed, which exists over a very long propagation distance, but finally collapses into a single pulse.

As far as the above-mentioned outcomes (a) and (b) are concerned, it is important to mention that, in most cases (apart from the exception corresponding to the formation of the metastable bound state, which will be specially considered below), we have found that the corresponding collision

TABLE I. Outcomes of incomplete collisions for $\delta=c$.

Normal dispersion ($D = -18$)		Anomalous dispersion ($D = +18$)	
Velocity	Outcome	Velocity	Outcome
$c < 8.35$	decay	$c < 3.52$	merger
$8.35 \leq c < 9.53$	merger	$3.52 \leq c < 46.98$	decay
$c > 9.53$	elastic	$c \geq 46.98$	elastic

distances are quite short, $z_{\text{coll}} \leq 60$. Thus, in these cases, after passing the short collision distance, there remains, at most, one pulse. Obviously, the only outcome acceptable for applications to the optical telecommunications is a quasielastic collision, when both SP's restore their shapes after the interaction.

Detailed results obtained for the incomplete and complete collisions in both normal- and anomalous-dispersion regimes, as well as results for the stability of isolated moving pulses, are summarized below. In all the simulations, the XPM coupling coefficient in Eqs. (1) and (2) was set equal to its physical value, $\sigma = 2$.

B. Incomplete collisions

The results for incomplete collisions [$T=0$ in Eqs. (34) and (35)] in the case $c = \delta$ are summarized in Table I, where the three above-mentioned possible outcomes, namely "decay," "merger," and "elastic," are indicated. As is shown, for both the normal- and anomalous-dispersion regimes, there exists a critical (i.e., minimum) value c_{cr} of the velocity c , above which the collision is always elastic. More importantly, the value of c_{cr} in the case of the normal dispersion is much smaller, by a factor of ≈ 5 , than that for the anomalous-dispersion regime. As the smaller critical velocity difference between the channels makes it possible to have a *denser* WDM system, this result shows that the normal-dispersion regime may have an advantage over the more traditional from the viewpoint of the soliton transmission [2], anomalous-dispersion regime. On the other hand, an advantage of the latter regime is that, inside a given channel, the pulses forming a data-carrying stream may be packed with a higher density, as their width is much smaller according to Eqs. (36) and (37). In fact, the best approach to the enhancement of the bit rate of the fiber-optic telecommunication link is to use the channels in *both* the anomalous- and normal-dispersion bands.

The fact that the critical value c_{cr} is much smaller in the normal-dispersion regime can be explained by the crude estimate Eq. (26) obtained above on the basis of the analytical consideration. Indeed, the ratio of the values which the expression (26) takes for the parameters (36) and (37) corresponding to the anomalous and normal regimes is very small (however, the estimate is too crude for a detailed quantitative comparison with the numerical results).

Typical examples of the three different outcomes of the incomplete collisions are shown in Figs. 2(a)–2(c) (for $D = -18$) and Figs. 3(a)–3(c) (for $D = +18$) in the form of contour plots. As is readily observed, SP's in the normal-

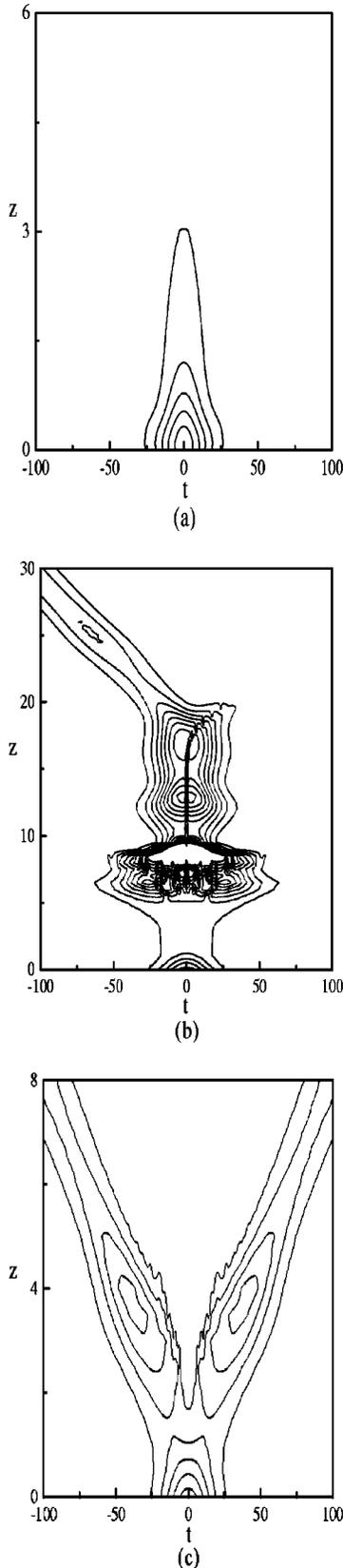


FIG. 2. Incomplete collisions of two pulses in the normal-dispersion regime ($D = -18$). (a) Decay of both pulses, with $c = \delta = 6$. (b) Merger of the pulses, with $c = \delta = 9$. (c) An elastic collision, with $c = \delta = 14$.

dispersion regime are indeed much broader than those in the case of the anomalous dispersion, in accordance with what is predicted by the analytical solution [see Eqs. (36),(37)]. In order to test the sensitivity of c_{cr} to a possible mismatch of the interchannel inverse-group-velocity differences δ and c between the two cores, we have also simulated incomplete collisions in the case $\delta \neq c$, viz., $\delta = 1.1c$ and $\delta = 2c$. The results are summarized in Tables II and III, respectively. It is found that, in both normal- and anomalous-dispersion regimes, a mismatch in the values of the inverse-group-velocity differences in the active and passive cores results in an *increase* of the critical value c_{cr} , which was again found to be much larger in the case of the anomalous dispersion. As was mentioned above, for the applications it is necessary to make the critical value c_{cr} as small as possible. The results presented here clearly show that the optimum will be attained when $\delta = c$, i.e., when the group-velocity differences between the channels are the same in the active and passive cores, which is not difficult to understand in qualitative terms. Indeed, a group-velocity mismatch between the two cores makes it necessary for the main component (in the active core) to “drag” its counterpart in the passive core, which inevitably generates additional losses through the filtering term, thus enhancing inelasticity of collisions between the pulses, cf. the perturbative treatment of the collision in the previous section.

C. Complete collisions

1. Inelastic and elastic collisions

The results of the simulations for complete collisions (i.e., for a case of a sufficiently large initial separation between the colliding pulses) in the case $\delta = c$ are summarized in Table IV. In the simulations, the initial temporal separation between the solitons is taken to be equal, approximately, to five pulse widths, i.e., $\eta T = 2.34$ [see Eqs. (9) and (10)]. According to Eqs. (36) and (37), this choice implies $T = 40$ and $T = 1.5$, in the regions of normal and anomalous dispersion, respectively.

The results shown in Table IV suggest that, contrary to the case of incomplete collisions, in the normal-dispersion regime the three outcomes, decay, merger, and elastic, alternate with the increase of c , up to the threshold value $c_{cr} = 13.92$, past which only elastic collisions take place. Notice, in particular, a small interval, $7.85 \leq c < 8.09$, where the pulses undergo elastic collisions, which is found *between* the regions where at least one pulse disappears after the collisions. Typical examples of the merger, decay, and elastic outcomes for $D = -18$ are shown in Figs. 4(a)–4(c). Notice that the collision distance in all the cases does not exceed $z \sim 5$.

On the other hand, in the anomalous dispersion regime, outcomes of complete collisions resemble what was observed in the case of the incomplete collisions: there are only three, relatively broad intervals of c , where the outcomes are merger, decay, and elastic, with a value of c_{cr} slightly smaller than that in the normal-dispersion regime. However, in the case of $D = +18$ it is important to note that, in the merger

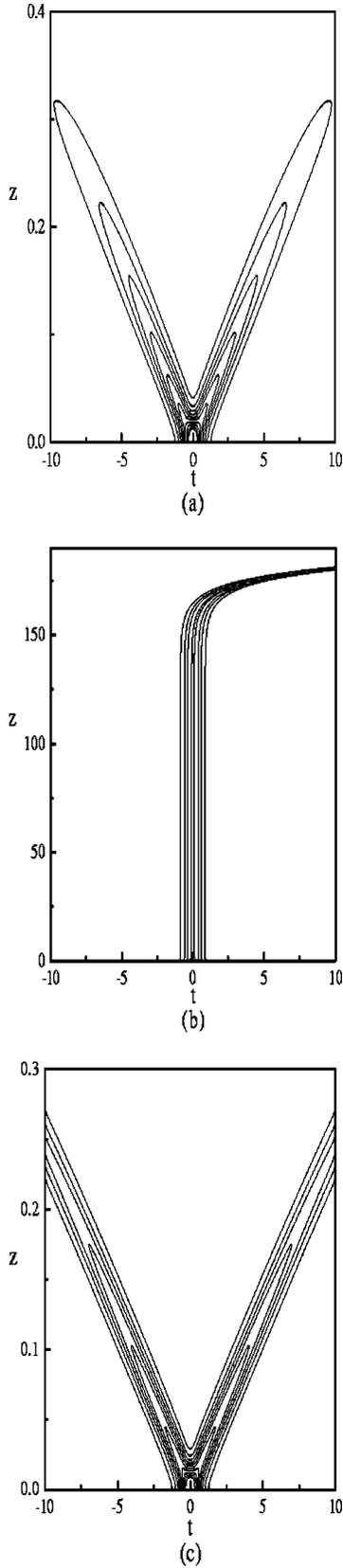


FIG. 3. Incomplete collisions of two pulses in the anomalous-dispersion regime ($D = +18$). (a) Decay of both pulses, with $c = \delta = 40$. (b) Merger of the pulses, with $c = \delta = 2$. (c) An elastic collision, with $c = \delta = 48$.

TABLE II. Outcomes of incomplete collisions for $\delta = 1.1c$.

Incomplete collisions ($\delta = 1.1c$)			
Normal dispersion ($D = -18$)		Anomalous dispersion ($D = +18$)	
Velocity	Outcome	Velocity	Outcome
$c < 9.88$	decay	$c < 2.42$	merger
$9.88 \leq c < 10.87$	merger	$2.42 \leq c < 59.29$	decay
$10.87 \leq c < 14.17$	decay	$c \geq 59.29$	elastic
$c \geq 14.17$	elastic		

interval ($0 \leq c < 3.33$), the pulses demonstrate a behavior which is remarkably different from that observed in the case of the decay or merger outcomes of incomplete or complete collisions in all the other cases. In this interval, the pulses stick together and propagate in such a quasibound state over a long distance (up to $z \sim 3000$), after which one of the pulses eventually decays. This behavior is demonstrated in Fig. 5(a) for $c = 2$, where the colliding SP's form the locked configuration immediately [see the inset in Fig. 5(a)], and then they propagate, keeping this configuration, up to $z \sim 3000$, where the merger eventually takes place through the destruction of one of the pulses. Examples of other outcomes of the collision, namely, decay of both pulses and their elastic collision, are shown in Figs. 5(b) and 5(c), respectively, with the collision distance being very small, $z \sim 0.1$.

2. Position shifts of the pulses in the case of elastic collisions

A significant postcollision effect, in the case of the complete elastic collisions between the SP's, is a temporal shift ΔT . The shift is apparent, for instance, in Figs. 4(c) and 5(c). We have performed simulations to obtain the normalized temporal shift $\eta\Delta T$ as a function of the inverse-group-velocity difference $c = \delta$, for different initial separations between SP's. The results are shown in Fig. 6 (for $D = -18$) and Fig. 7 (for $D = +18$); note that these figures display the region of the values of c which is relevant to the applications, according to the estimate Eq. (5). Each curve starts from the maximum value of the temporal shift corresponding to the critical value $c = c_{cr}$. As is seen, the smallest value of the temporal shift is attained in the case of the normal dispersion. Also, it is observed that a larger initial separation ηT leads to smaller values of the temporal shift in the case of the normal dispersion, while the opposite holds in the anomalous-dispersion case.

TABLE III. Outcomes of incomplete collisions for $\delta = 2c$.

Incomplete collisions ($\delta = 2c$)			
Normal dispersion ($D = -18$)		Anomalous dispersion ($D = +18$)	
Velocity	Outcome	Velocity	Outcome
$c < 14.26$	decay	$c < 1.73$	merger
$c \geq 14.26$	elastic	$1.73 \leq c < 122.17$	decay
		$c \geq 122.17$	elastic

TABLE IV. Outcomes of complete collisions for $\delta=c$ and $\eta T=4.7$.

Complete collisions ($\delta=c$ and $\eta T=4.7$)			
Normal dispersion ($D=-18$)		Anomalous dispersion ($D=+18$)	
Velocity	Outcome	Velocity	Outcome
$c < 1.88$	decay	$c < 3.33$	merger
$1.88 \leq c < 2.56$	merger	$3.33 \leq c < 12.82$	decay
$2.56 \leq c < 7.85$	decay	$c \geq 12.82$	elastic
$7.85 \leq c < 8.09$	elastic		
$8.09 \leq c < 11.71$	merger		
$11.71 \leq c < 13.92$	decay		
$c \geq 13.92$	elastic		

It is quite pertinent to compare the numerical results displayed in Figs. 6 and 7 with the analytical prediction Eq. (32), which should be relevant under conditions (33) and (29). First of all, the substitution of expression (32) into condition (33) leads to an inequality $c^2 \gg A^2|D|$. From values of the parameters being taken as per Eqs. (36) and (37), we can conclude that this inequality holds in the parts of Figs. 6 and 7, where irregular oscillations go over into a systematic decay of $\eta\Delta T$ with the increase of c .

Next, using expression (24) for the effective friction coefficient which appears in the second condition (29), and the same values of the parameters from Eqs. (36) and (37), one sees that this condition readily holds in the case of the anomalous dispersion, shown in Fig. 7, and in the case of normal dispersion (Fig. 6) it holds for large values of c , where the above-mentioned systematic decay of $\eta\Delta T$ takes place.

Thus, one may expect that the analytical result Eq. (32) may be correct for sufficiently large values of c in both cases. The inspection of Figs. 6 and 7 corroborates this expectation: despite a considerable scatter of the values of the normalized shift, depending on the initial value of the temporal separation between the pulses, the analytically predicted dependence Eq. (32) not only qualitatively agrees with the numerical results for large c , but also, as one can readily determine, numerical values of the shift, as predicted analytically and found from the simulations, are fairly close.

D. The full-stability region for the solitary pulses

The results presented above were restricted to the fixed values of the loss and coupling coefficients, $\Gamma=5$ and $K=4$. It is also important to investigate pulse collisions in the full parameter space (Γ, K, c) and, in particular, to identify parametric domains where solely elastic complete collisions occur. These domains actually represent regions of the *full stability* of SP's in the system of Eqs. (1)–(4), since collisions are natural finite perturbations in this model, against which the pulses must be stable, as well as against infinitesimal perturbations (in this extended definition of the stability, we consider only complete collisions, which are inherent perturbations, and disregard incomplete collisions, that strongly depend upon particular initial conditions).

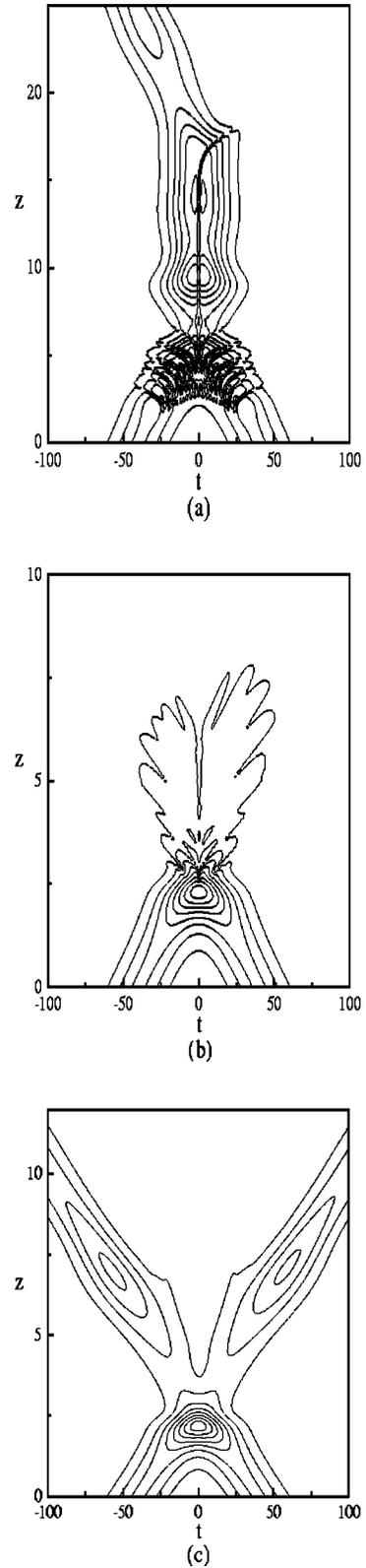


FIG. 4. Complete collisions of two pulses in the normal-dispersion regime ($D=-18$). (a) Merger of the pulses, with $c=\delta=10$. (b) Decay of both pulses, with $c=\delta=13$. (c) An elastic collision, with $c=\delta=14$.

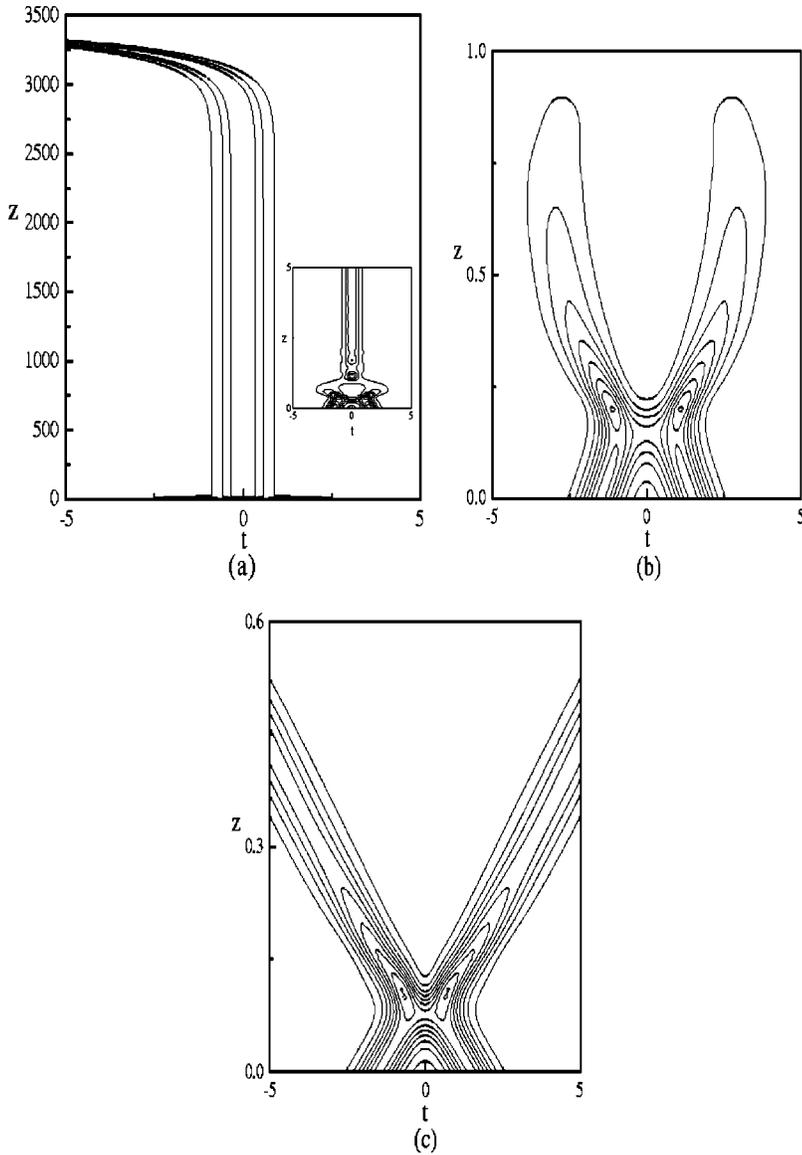


FIG. 5. Complete collisions of two pulses in the anomalous-dispersion regime ($D = +18$). (a) The merger, with $c = \delta = 2$. The two pulses get stuck almost immediately (see the inset showing the initial stage of the collision in detail), and then they propagate, keeping this shape up to $z \approx 3000$, where the merger (in fact, destruction of one of the pulses) eventually takes place. (b) Decay of both pulses, with $c = \delta = 5$. (c) An elastic collision, with $c = \delta = 48$.

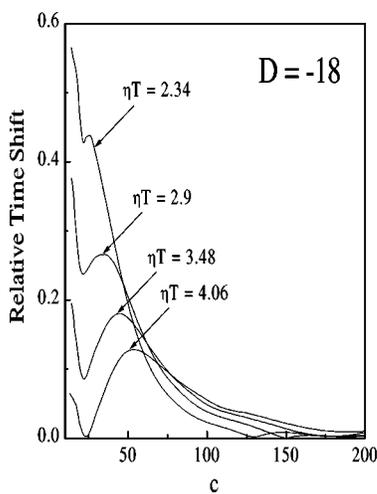


FIG. 6. Relative temporal shift vs the inverse-group-velocity mismatch $c = \delta$ in the case of normal dispersion ($D = -18$).

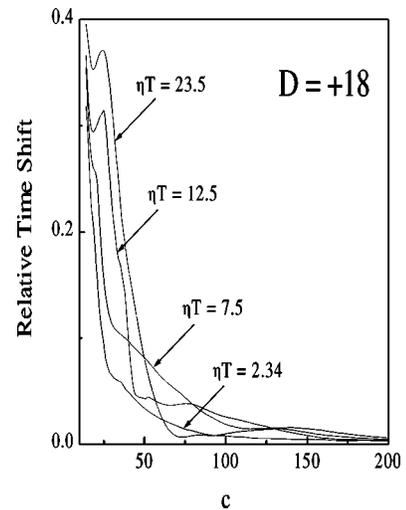


FIG. 7. Relative temporal shift vs the inverse-group-velocity mismatch $c = \delta$ in the case of anomalous dispersion ($D = +18$).

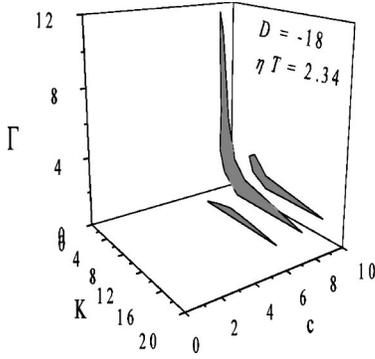


FIG. 8. The full-stability region (implying the stability of the solitary pulses against both arbitrary infinitesimal perturbations, and against collisions with a pulse moving in the other channel) in the (K, Γ) parametric plane, at different fixed values of the inverse-group-velocity difference between the channels, in the case of normal dispersion ($D = -18$).

The thus defined full-stability domains, found by means of systematic simulations, are displayed in Figs. 8 and 9 for the cases of the normal and anomalous dispersion, respectively, as gray regions in the (Γ, K) parametric plane for different values of the group-velocity parameter within $0 \leq c \leq 10$. Notice that the domains have, roughly speaking, a boomerang-like shape, resembling the corresponding domain found earlier in the single-channel stabilized CGL model, described by the decoupled subsystems (1),(3) or (2),(4) [12]. More importantly, in both cases $D = \pm 18$, there exists a minimum value of c necessary for the collisions to be elastic, which is significantly lower in the case of the anomalous dispersion, namely $c_{\min} = 2$ for $D = +18$, and $c_{\min} = 6$ for $D = -18$. It should also be noted that the unshaded triangular region shown in Fig. 9 corresponds to the case where the two pulses copropagate undistorted without actual interaction over a very long distance ($z \approx 4000$).

V. THE THREE-CHANNEL MODEL

The model considered in this work can be extended to explicitly include a larger number of WDM channels, i.e., a larger number of the CGL equations, each being coupled to its linear dissipative counterpart. The simplest generalization

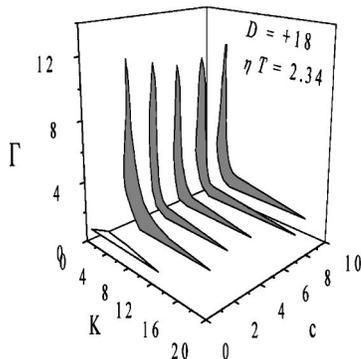


FIG. 9. The same as in Fig. 8 for the case of anomalous dispersion ($D = +18$).

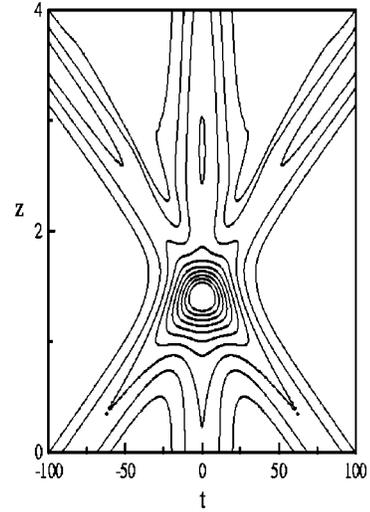


FIG. 10. An elastic complete collision between *three* solitary pulses in the three-channel model, in the case of normal dispersion ($D = -18$), with $c = \delta = 20$ and $\eta T = 2.34$.

contains three channels, which are described by the following system of the coupled CGL equations:

$$i(u_z + 2cu_t) + (\frac{1}{2}D - i)u_{tt} - iu + (|u|^2 + 2|v|^2 + 2|w|^2)u = K\phi, \quad (38)$$

$$iw_z + (\frac{1}{2}D - i)w_{tt} - iw + (|w|^2 + 2|u|^2 + 2|v|^2)w = K\chi, \quad (39)$$

$$i(v_z - 2cv_t) + (\frac{1}{2}D - i)v_{tt} - iv + (|v|^2 + 2|u|^2 + 2|w|^2)v = K\psi, \quad (40)$$

$$i(\phi_z + 2c\phi_t) + i\Gamma\phi = Ku, \quad (41)$$

$$i\chi_z + i\Gamma\chi = Kw, \quad (42)$$

$$i(\psi_z - 2c\psi_t) + i\Gamma\psi = Kv, \quad (43)$$

where we have assumed that each channel has the same group velocity in the active and passive cores, while the relative velocity between adjacent channels is $2c$, as in the above model (1)–(4). Although detailed study of the extended model is beyond the scope of this work, we give here an example of the existence of *fully stable* pulses in the system (38)–(43), which undergo elastic complete collisions with each other. As is shown in Fig. 10 (for $\Gamma = 5$, $K = 4$, $c = 20$, and $\eta T = 2.34$), the three pulses after traveling a distance of $z \approx 1$ collide and then restore their shapes and propagate undistorted. Thus, we may conjecture that the proposed stabilized scheme may be generalized to include a larger number of channels in which case stable pulses may still experience elastic collisions.

VI. CONCLUSION

In this paper we have studied in detail collisions of chirped solitary pulses in nonlinearly coupled cubic complex Ginzburg-Landau (CGL) equations, each being linked to a stabilizing dissipative linear equation. Primarily, the two-channel model was considered. The model may be realized as wavelength-separated data-transmission channels coexisting in a nonlinear dual-core optical fiber, which contains an active core with gain, and a passive core, where the propagation is governed by the linear dissipative equations. Each channel has its components in the active and passive cores, with a linear coupling between them. Nonlinear interaction between different channels is induced by the cross-phase modulation (XPM), which acts in the active core only. Thus, the model describes a WDM multichannel fiber-optic transmission system, provided that the dispersion length of the pulses is essentially larger than the amplification and filtering spacing, so that the system may be considered in the approximation which assumes a uniformly distributed bandwidth-limited gain in the active core (and a continuous passive core which, in reality, may consist of short segments periodically inserted into the long fiber-optic link, together with amplifiers and filters).

If the CGL subsystems are decoupled, they possess stable chirped pulse solutions, which can be found in an exact analytical form, provided that the group-velocity parameter is identical in the cubic and linear equations. The XPM-induced nonlinear coupling between the subsystems gives rise to interactions when the pulses belonging to the different subsystems collide. By means of direct simulations, we have studied incomplete and complete collisions in detail. Three different possible outcomes of the collision have been found, in the cases when the dispersion in the active core is anomalous or normal: destruction of both pulses, destruction of one of them, and a quasielastic collision. In the latter case, both

pulses reappear unscathed after the collision (with some positional shifts), provided that the group-velocity difference between the channels exceeds a critical value. As a result, regions in the model's parameter space have been identified where the pulses are stable against both small perturbations and mutual (complete) collisions. An analytical perturbation theory was developed to predict the positional shifts. The analytical results agree well with the numerical ones in the cases when applicability conditions for the perturbation theory hold.

For WDM applications, it is important not only to guarantee the quasielastic character of the collisions between pulses belonging to different channels, but also to have the critical group-velocity difference between adjacent channels, necessary for the elasticity of the collisions, as small as possible, so that the wavelength separation between the channels may be minimized. To this end, we have found that, in the case of incomplete collisions, the normal-dispersion regime provides an essentially smaller critical velocity, whereas in the case of complete collisions, the critical velocities are almost equal for both signs of the dispersion. However, the region in the parameter space where complete collisions are always elastic is essentially larger in the case of anomalous dispersion, and another advantage of the latter case is that the temporal width of the pulses is much smaller. On the other hand, the residual effect of elastic collisions, viz., the temporal shift of the pulses, which contributes to the soliton jitter in optical communications, is weakest in the case of normal dispersion. Actually, the best solution may be to use the channels in *both* normal-dispersion and anomalous-dispersion bands in the fiber. Finally, we have shown that the model may be extended to include more than two WDM channels giving rise, in an appropriate region of the corresponding parameter space, to completely stable, three-pulse collisions being quasielastic.

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