

Applications using complexity of electro-optic delay dynamics: from chaos to fixed points through limit cycles

L. Larger¹

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Conference on Delayed Complex systems

Outline

- 1 Introduction: where does it come from
 - From Ikeda ring cavity to OE NL delayed feedback
 - Modeling point of views
- 2 Cross-fertilization between fundamental and applications
 - Optical chaos communications
 - High spectral purity microwave limit cycle in OEO
 - Photonic Neuromorphic computing from the steady state
- 3 Conclusion: even more is remaining

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Ikeda dynamics: a bit of history

From an Optics Gedanken experiment to a flexible photonic system

- The Ikeda ring cavity

(Ikeda, *Opt. Commun.* 1979).

- Bulk electro-optic setup

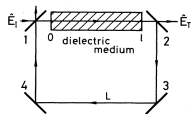
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- Integrated optics
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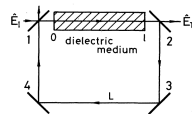
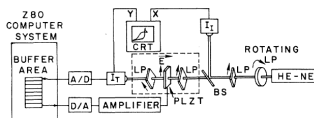
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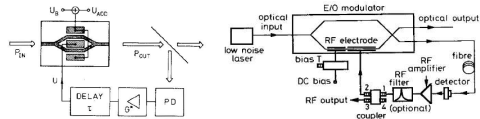
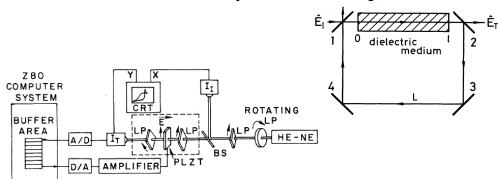
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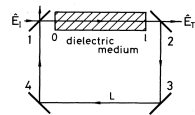
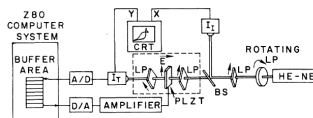
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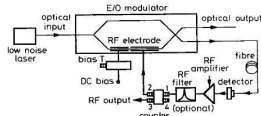
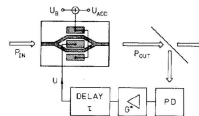
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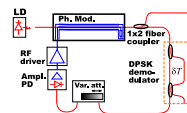
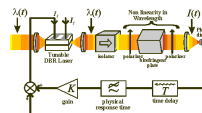
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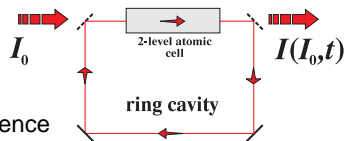
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Physics modeling: all-optical ring cavity

● Experimental setup

- Response time of the Kerr medium
- Delay \equiv Cavity round trip
- NL function \equiv Input & Feedback interference
- Interf. condition ruled by Kerr phase shift



● Model

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = -\omega_{n_2}\varphi(t) + \gamma|E(t)|^2$$

$$|E(t)|^2 = A^2 \{1 + 2B \cos[\varphi(t - \tau_R) - \varphi_0]\}$$

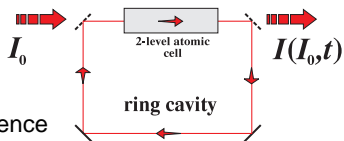
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- dynamics \equiv linear filtering, dielectric medium response
- scalar DDE, single variable ($\varphi(t)$, or $I(t) \propto |E(t)|^2 = F_{NL}[\varphi(t - \tau_D)]$)
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- relatively low feedback gain (Kerr efficiency)

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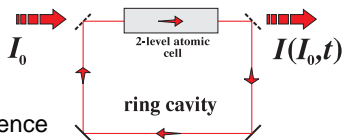
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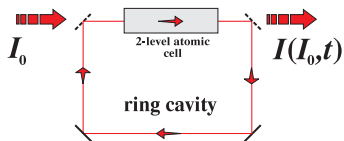
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“Signal processing” modeling (system approach)

Nonlinear delayed feedback oscillator

● Experimental setup

- Differential process \equiv linear filter:
 $H(\omega) = \text{FT}[h(t)]$
- Delay \equiv propagation time of a carrier wave travelling at velocity v
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● Model

$$\tau \frac{dx}{dt} + x(t) = F_{\text{NL}}[x(t - \tau_D)] \quad (= \beta \cos^2[x(t - \tau_D) + \Phi_0])$$

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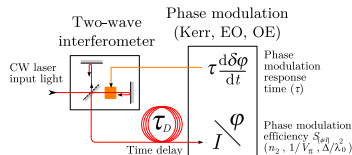
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- (event.) higher order DDE
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- (potent.) high gain (drive voltage vs. half wave -EO- voltage)

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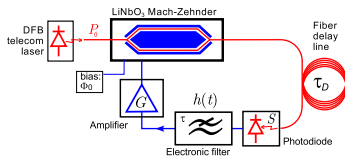
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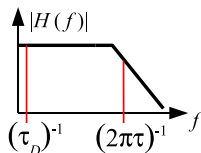
Ikeda-like dynamics: 1st order low pass filter

• Differential equation derivation.

- Fourier and time domains correspondance ($d/(dt) \leftrightarrow \times i2\pi f$)
- Linear filter described by polynomial fractional

• Low pass dynamics

- Differential process: 1st order low pass filter
- 2-time scales only (typ. large delay case
 $\tau_D \gg \tau$, for Ikeda instabilities, period doubling)



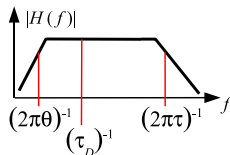
$$\tau \frac{dx}{dt}(t) + x(t) = z(t) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad H(f) = \text{FT}[h(t)] = \frac{X(f)}{Z(f)} = \frac{1}{1 + i2\pi f\tau}$$

- $z(t) = \beta \cos^2[x(t - \tau_D) + \Phi]$, NL delayed self-feedback driving force

integro-Differential Delay Equation: bandpass case

- ***i* DDE**: the NL delay damped oscillator viewpoint

- Simplest polynomial fractional for a bandpass filter: 2nd order (strongly damped harmonic oscillator $m \gg 1$, $\theta = \frac{2m}{\Omega_0}$, $\tau = \frac{1}{2m\Omega_0}$)
- Higher orders sometimes important (2nd order usually enough qualitatively)



$$H(\omega = 2\pi f) = \frac{X(\omega)}{Z(\omega)} = \frac{i\frac{2m}{\Omega_0}\omega}{1 + i\frac{2m}{\Omega_0}\omega - \frac{\omega^2}{\Omega_0^2}} \quad \leftrightarrow \quad \frac{1}{\Omega_0^2} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}(t) + \frac{2m}{\Omega_0} \frac{dx}{dt}(t) + x(t) = \frac{2m}{\Omega_0} \frac{dz}{dt}(t)$$

$$\text{or} \quad \frac{1}{\theta} \int_{t_0}^t x(\xi) d\xi + x(t) + \tau \frac{dx}{dt}(t) = z(t) - z(t_0)$$

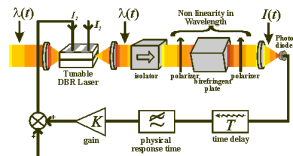
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1st attempt: wavelength dynamics and Ikeda model

$F_{NL}(x) = \beta \sin^2[x + \Phi]$, $x = \pi\Delta/\lambda$
 x is varied through λ (wavelength dynamics) or Δ (EO setup)

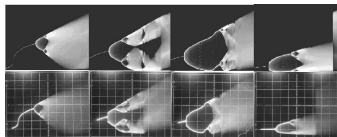
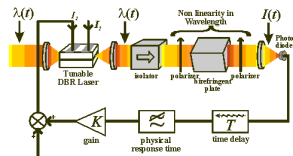


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- Record non linearity strength up to 14 extrema
- FM chaos: operating principles transferred to electronics
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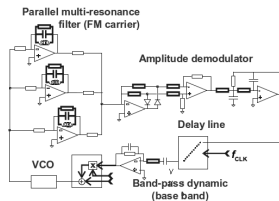
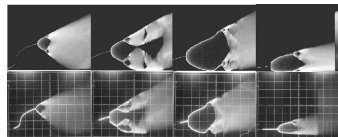
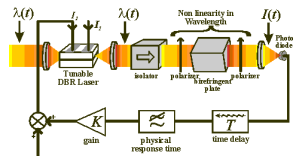
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Fundamental issue: Sub-critical Hopf bif. in DDE?

Optical chaos communication demonstrated, but also . . . :

(EU Patent 96, Goedgebuer *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 98)

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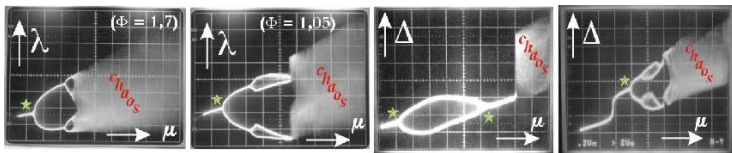
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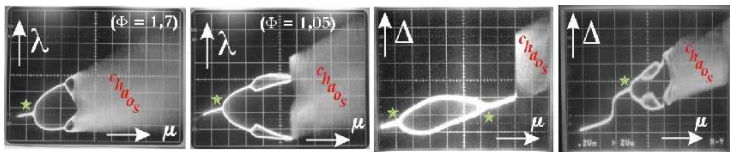
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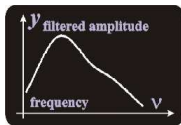
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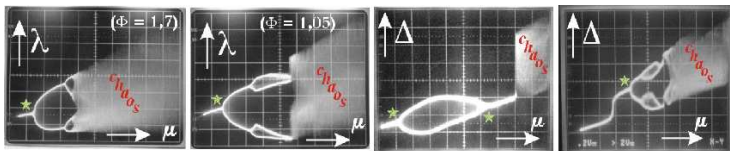
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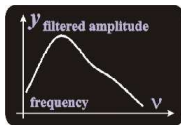
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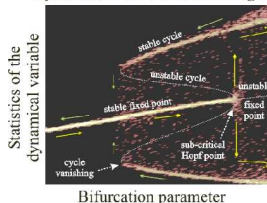
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Hysteresis in the bifurcation diagram

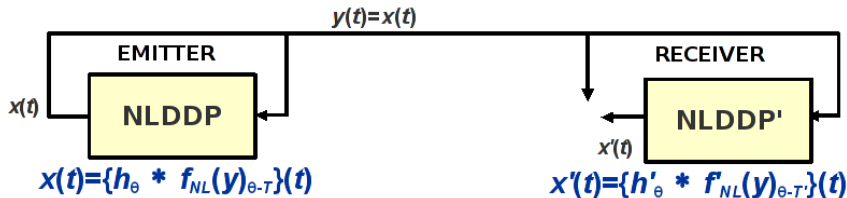


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Uni-directional (Master-Slave) chaos communications:

Self synchronization (replication), chaos masking & unmasking

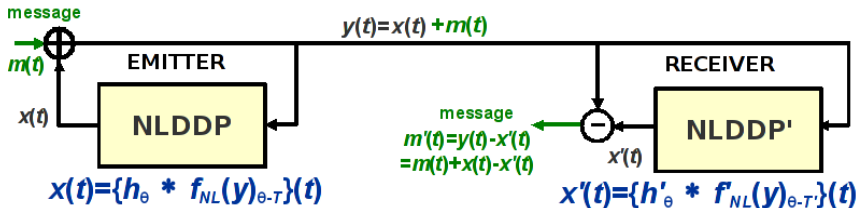
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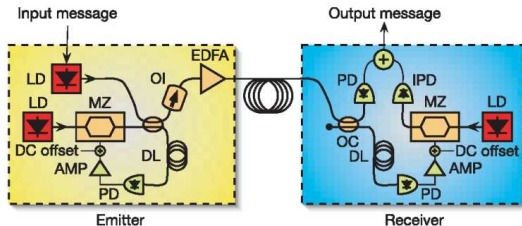
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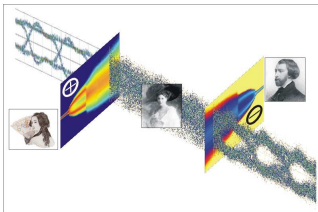
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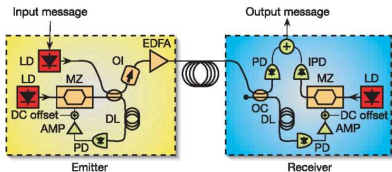


EO intensity chaos communications results

● Intensity chaos “spy suitcases”.



● Field experiment during OCCULT @ 3Gb/s.



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LETTERS

Chaos-based communications at high bit rates using commercial fibre-optic links

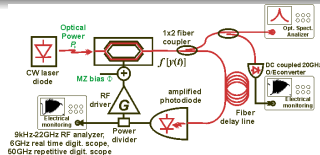
Apostolos Argyris¹, Dimitris Syvridis¹, Laurent Larger², Valerio Annovazzi-Lodi³, Pere Colet⁴, Ingo Fischer⁴, Jordi Garcia-Ojalvo⁵, Claudio R. Mirasso⁶, Luis Pesquera⁷ & K. Alan Shore⁸



Also fundamental nonlinear dynamics issues

- Bifurcation parameter: Φ .

- Dynamics at fixed β .

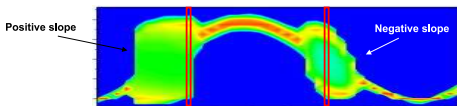
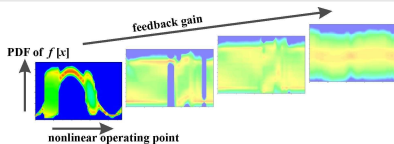


(Kouomou *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 2005, Peil *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. E* 2009, T.E. Murphy *et al.*, *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. A*, 2010, Callan *et al.* *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 2010, Larger & Dudley, *Nature*, News & Views, 2010).

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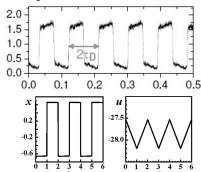
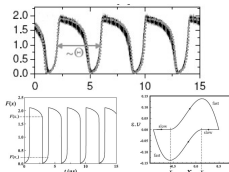
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$$x' = z, \quad y' = x,$$

$$\tau z' = -z - \theta^{-1}x + \beta [\cos^2(x(t - \tau_D) + \Phi)]' \quad \tau x' = -x - \theta^{-1}y + \beta [\cos^2(x(t - \tau_D) + \Phi) - \cos^2(\Phi)]$$

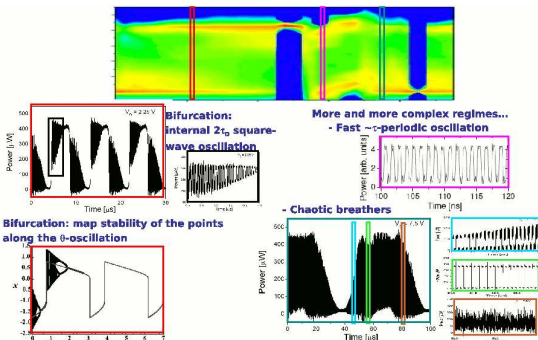
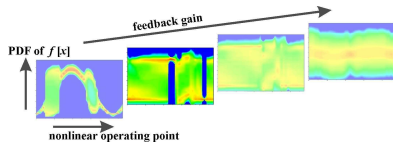


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(Koumou *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 2005, Peil *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. E* 2009, T.E. Murphy *et al.*, *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. A*, 2010, Callan *et al.* *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 2010, Larger & Dudley, *Nature, News & Views*, 2010).

Further setup evolutions motivated by applications

Electro-optic phase delay dynamics

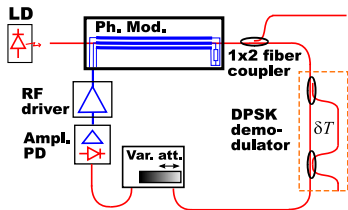
- Setup, physical principles.
 - DPSK optical modulation
 - Temporally nonlocal non linearity
 - Intrinsically high speed

- ΦM in the optical spectrum.

Further setup evolutions motivated by applications

Electro-optic phase delay dynamics

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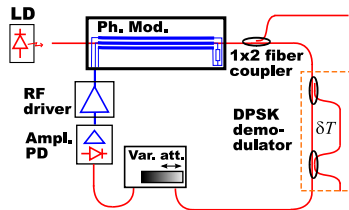
Further setup evolutions motivated by applications

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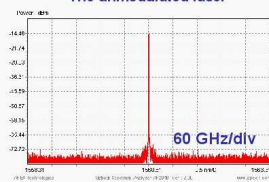
• Setup, physical principles.

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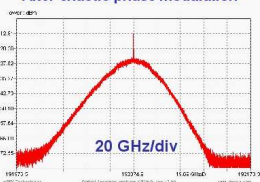
• ΦM in the optical spectrum.



The unmodulated laser



After chaotic phase modulation

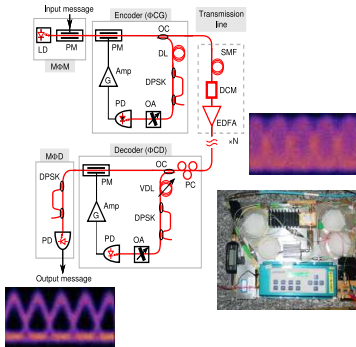


(Lavrov *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. E* 2009).

Field experiment @ 10 Gb/s



Emitter setup
packaged on a
A4-alumni board



Receiver setup
packaged on a
A4-alumni board

“Lumière” brothers ring network
in Besançon, France (22km)



Athens, Greece,
metropolitan fiber
network (116km)

(Lavrov et al., *IEEE J.Quant.Electron.* 2010).

Modeling

• The dynamics

- Integro-differential (linear bandpass filter) nonlinear delay equation

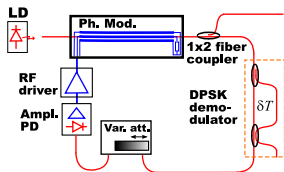
$$\frac{1}{\theta} \int_{t_0}^t \varphi(\xi) d\xi + \varphi(t) + \tau \frac{d\varphi}{dt}(t) = \beta \cdot [f_{(t-\tau_D)}(\varphi^*)]$$

- Non linearity via imbalanced interferometer (temporal non locality)
 - standard DPSK demodulator

$$f_t(\varphi) = \{1 + \cos[\varphi(t) - \varphi(t - \delta T) + \Phi_0]\}$$

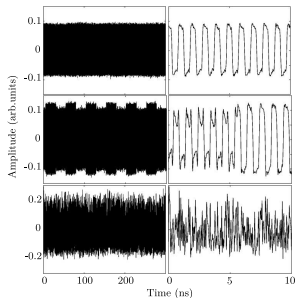
- generalized multiple wave interferometer

$$f_t(\varphi) = F_0 \left| 1 + \sum_k \alpha_k e^{i[\varphi(t) - \varphi(t - \delta T_k) + \Phi_k]} \right|^2$$



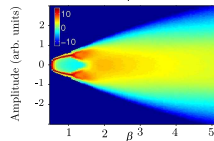
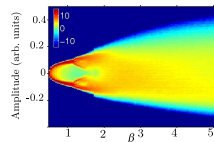
Dynamical issues: crenelated envelop bifurcations

• Φ -chaos: 4 time-scales ($\theta \gg \tau_D \gg \delta T \gg \tau$)



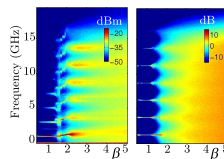
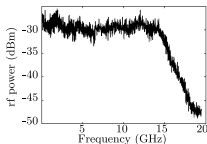
Temporal bif. diagrams \rightarrow

\leftarrow Time traces



Spectral bif. diagram \rightarrow

\leftarrow Flat chaotic rf spectrum

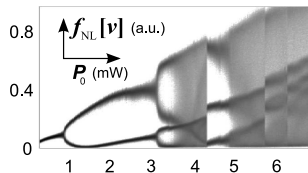
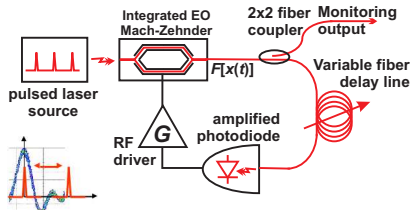


(Lavrov *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. E* 2009; Weicker *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. E* 2012).

Chaos comm. & data packet compatibility...

An EO delay dynamics performing a Map?

- **Continuous amplitude, but discrete time dynamics:** required for packet routing of clocked Telecom data
- **Seed the EO setup with a pulsed laser**
- **Experimental Bifurcation diagram with clear period-3 windows**
- **Dimension $D_N \equiv \text{pulses / delay}$**
- **D_N independent maps**



(Larger *et al.* *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 2005, Grapinet *et al.*, *Chaos* 2008; Grapinet *et al.*, *Electron. Lett.* 2008)

Outline

- 1 Introduction: where does it come from
- 2 Cross-fertilization between fundamental and applications
 - Optical chaos communications
 - High spectral purity microwave limit cycle in OEO
 - Photonic Neuromorphic computing from the steady state
- 3 Conclusion: even more is remaining

A brief OEO history, and principles

Large delay resonant (narrow band) dynamics

- Common history with Ikeda setups, at the origins
(Neyer and Voges, *Appl. Phys. Lett. A*, 1981).
- Stochastic description of delay-induced spectral purity
(Pomeau, *C.R. Acad. Sc. Paris* 1986).
- Time-Frequency metrology interest in the US (NASA, JPL)
(Yao and Maleki, *Electron.Lett.*, 1994).
- Start-Up company *OEWaves* created in 2000
- Unconventional optoelectronic approach in TF, only recently recognized as a high potential approach (together with high Q -factor optical resonators)
(Fortier *et al.*, *Nature Photon.*, 2011).
- Principle summary: *large delay* \equiv *high energy storage time*

i DDE modeling for the microwave delay oscillator

Bifurcation parameters

- Narrow band ($m \ll 1$) nonlinear delay dynamics:

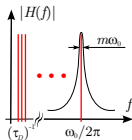
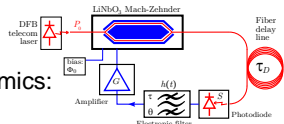
$$\frac{2m}{\Omega_0} \int_{t_0}^t x(\xi) d\xi + x(t) + \frac{1}{2m\Omega_0} \frac{dx}{dt}(t) = \beta \{ \cos^2[x(t - \tau_D) + \Phi] - \cos \Phi \}$$

- feedback loop optical power: β (0 to ca. 3)
- Huge time delay: τ_D (10s of μ s i.e. a few kms of fiber)
- linear resonant filter: $\frac{\Omega_0}{2\pi} \simeq 10\text{GHz}$, $\text{BW} \simeq 80\text{MHz}$, $m \simeq 2.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$

Complex amplitude equation (slowly varying env.).

- microwave harmonic assumption: $x(t) = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{A}(t) \cdot e^{i\Omega_0 t} + c.c.$
- derived Ikeda-like dynamics for the complex envelope with a Bessel function as

$$\dot{\mathcal{A}}(t) = -\mu \mathcal{A}(t) - 2\mu\gamma e^{-i\sigma} J_1[2|\mathcal{A}(t - \tau_D)|] e^{i \arg \mathcal{A}(t - \tau_D)}$$



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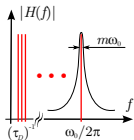
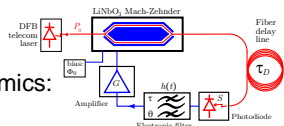
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Phase noise modeling

Predicting the phase noise spectral profile

- Envelope equation including the noise sources

$$\dot{\mathcal{A}}(t) = -\mu\mathcal{A}(t) - \mu[1 + \eta_m(t)]\mathcal{A}(t - \tau_D) + \xi_a(t)$$

- Derived phase dynamics ($\mu = \Delta\Omega/2 = m\Omega_0$):

$$\dot{\psi}(t) = -\mu[\psi(t) - \psi(t - \tau_D)] + \frac{\mu}{2Q}\eta_m(t) + \frac{\mu}{|\mathcal{A}_0|}\xi_{a,\psi}(t)$$

- Translate the phase dynamics into the Fourier domain

$$|\Psi(\omega)|^2 = \mu^2 \left| \frac{(2Q)^{-1}\tilde{\eta}_m(\omega) + |\mathcal{A}_0|\tilde{\xi}_{a,\psi}(\omega)}{i\omega + \mu[1 - e^{-i\omega\tau_D}]} \right|^2$$

(Chembo *et al.*, *IEEE J. Quantum Electron.* 2009).

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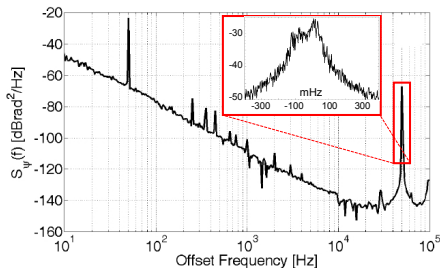
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Phase noise spectra measurement

Excellent agreement theoretical prediction vs. measure

- Noise floor: -146 dBc/Hz
- Height of the first spurious delay mode peak: 120 dB
- Width at half maximum of the first spurious delay mode peak: 35 mHz

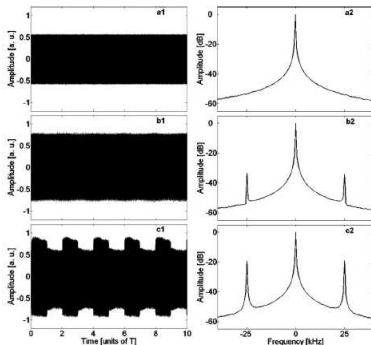
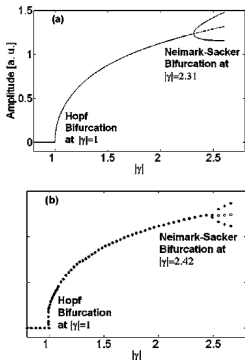


(Volianskiy *et al.*, *IEEE J. Lightwave Technol.* 2010).

Typical nonlinear dynamics OEO instabilities

● Bifurcation of the microwave delay oscillator

Stability analysis: 2nd bifurcation @ $\gamma = 2.3$ with crenelated envelope (first at $\gamma = 1$: microwave oscillation)



(Chembo *et al.*, *Optics Lett.* 2007, Chembo *et al.*, *Optics Express* 2008, Voliansky *et al.*, *JOSA B* 2008, Chembo *et al.*, *IEEE J. Quantum Electron.* 2008).

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From Neural Networks to RC

● Neural Network Computing

Artificial intelligence, network of coupled oscillators, learning, actual demonstration via “conventional computer” simulations

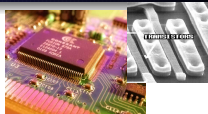
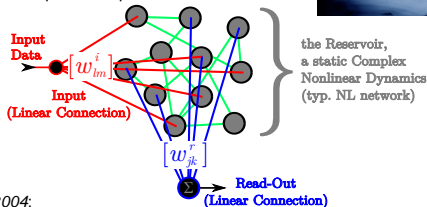
● Cognitive brain research, bio-inspired computing principles

biologic neural network, time trajectories corresponding to pulse train solutions

● Echo State Network (ESN), Liquid State Machines (LSM), RC

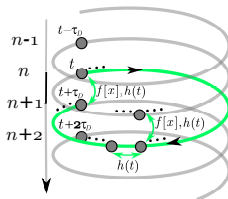
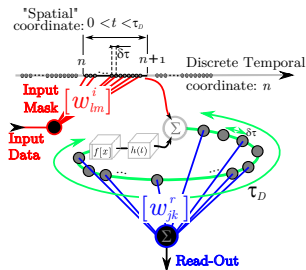
Novel architecture exhibiting universal computational potential

● Basic architecture

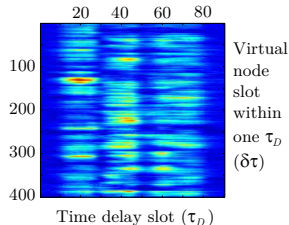


Delay Dynamics as a Reservoir

• Spatio-Temporal viewpoint of a DDE



2D-Reservoir state



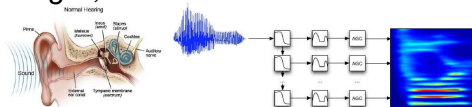
- Discrete time variable: Delay time step
- Virtual Spatial variable: internal delay waveform

Node network \equiv fine sampling within a delay

Standard test: spoken digit recognition

Data base of 500 Spoken digits, TI46

- Conventional pre-processing



- Processing with the EO nonlinear single delay reservoir

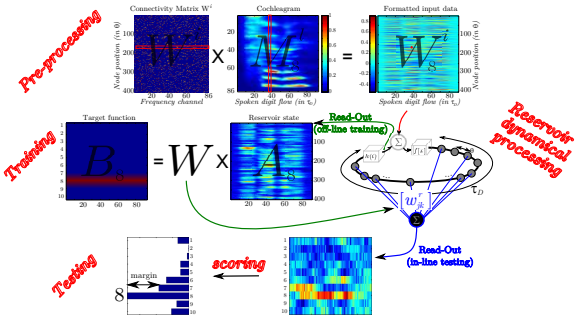
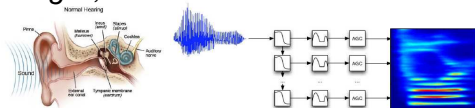
(Appeltant *et al.*, *Nat. Commun.* 2011; Larger *et al.*, *Opt. Expr.* 2012;
Paquot *et al.*, *Scient. Rep.* 2012; Martinenghi *et al. Phys. Rev. Lett.* 2012)



Standard test: spoken digit recognition

Data base of 500 Spoken digits, T146

- Conventional pre-processing
- Processing with the EO nonlinear single delay reservoir

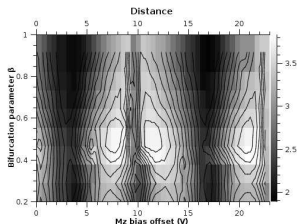
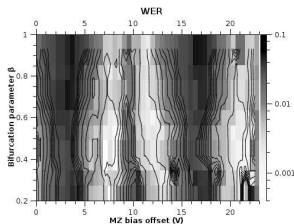


(Appeltant *et al.*, *Nat. Commun.* 2011; Larger *et al.*, *Opt. Expr.* 2012;
 Paquot *et al.*, *Scient. Rep.* 2012; Martinenghi *et al.* *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 2012)

First demonstrated photonic LSM

- Simple Ikeda-like electro-optic architecture
- Pre- and post-processing performed externally
- Excellent experimental results on a benchmark test

Spoken Digit Recognition with Word Error Rate $< 0.2\%$ (set size limited, 500 spoken digits data base)



- Many remaining degrees of freedom for optimization

Work in progress within the 3 apps, and even more

- **Chaos secure communications**

hybrid analog / digital emitter / receiver architecture

- **Microwave optoelectronic oscillator**

Multiple delays feedback, cubic phase feedback term, optical ring resonators topologies, . . .

- **Reservoir Computing**

Plasticity issues, multiple delayed feedback, mutually coupled nonlinear delay dynamics, . . .

- **Broadband chaos for high speed RNGs**

- **And many theoretical issues in delay dynamics stability, solutions, . . .**

Aknowledgements

