

**Monash
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Laboratory**

Creativity in Electrical and Electronic Engineering:

My Inspirations from the Physical World

Prof Arthur Lowery, *Fellow IEEE*

Director, Monash Electro-Photonics Group

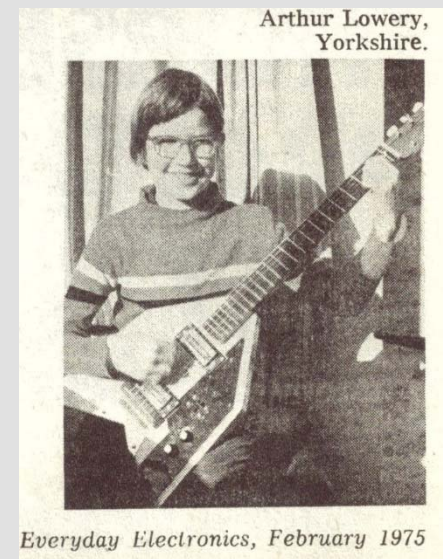
Director, Monash Vision Group

Science Leader, CUDOS

Chief Investigator, Centre for Integrative Brain Function

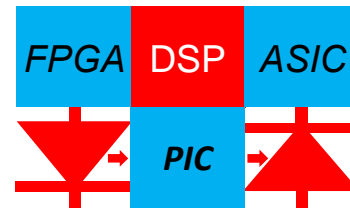
Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering

Monash University, Clayton, Australia



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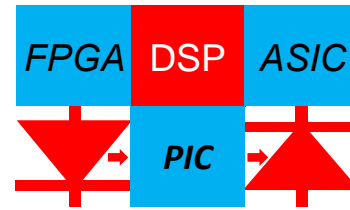
Summary



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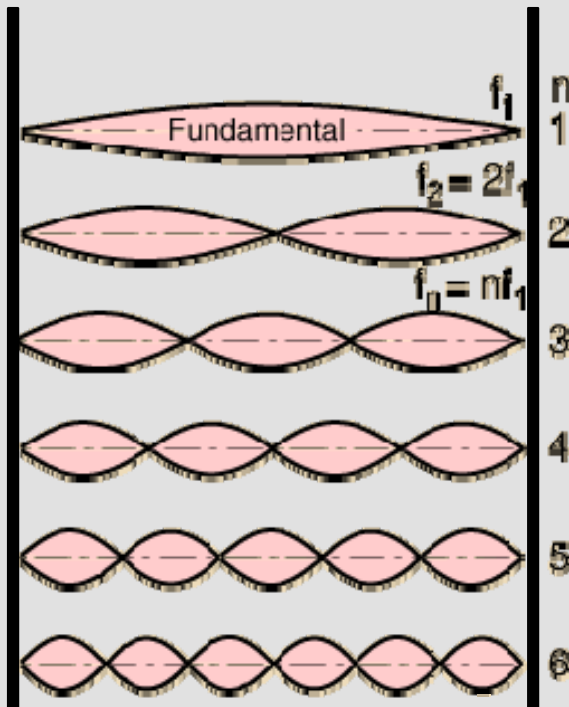
- **Hypothesis: Inspiration comes from many places**
 - Semiconductor laser models: a guitar and a 100-W stack (and a bucket of water)
 - VPIphotonics.com (my first company) and frustrating guitar stomp boxes
 - Cool Jazz and Orthogonal Division Multiplexing
 - Enhancing optical communications by analysing garage bands
 - Bionic vision & steam engines: both are boiler-making and energy inefficient (Monash Vision Group)
- **Conclusion**
- **Questions and Discussion**

Semiconductor Laser Modes & Guitars



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1) The modes in a Fabry-Perot Laser mimic the vibrational modes of a guitar string



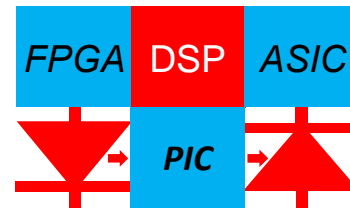
<http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/waves/string.html>

2) The gain within a laser cavity keeps the vibrations going. The E-bow kept guitar notes going by adding local gain.

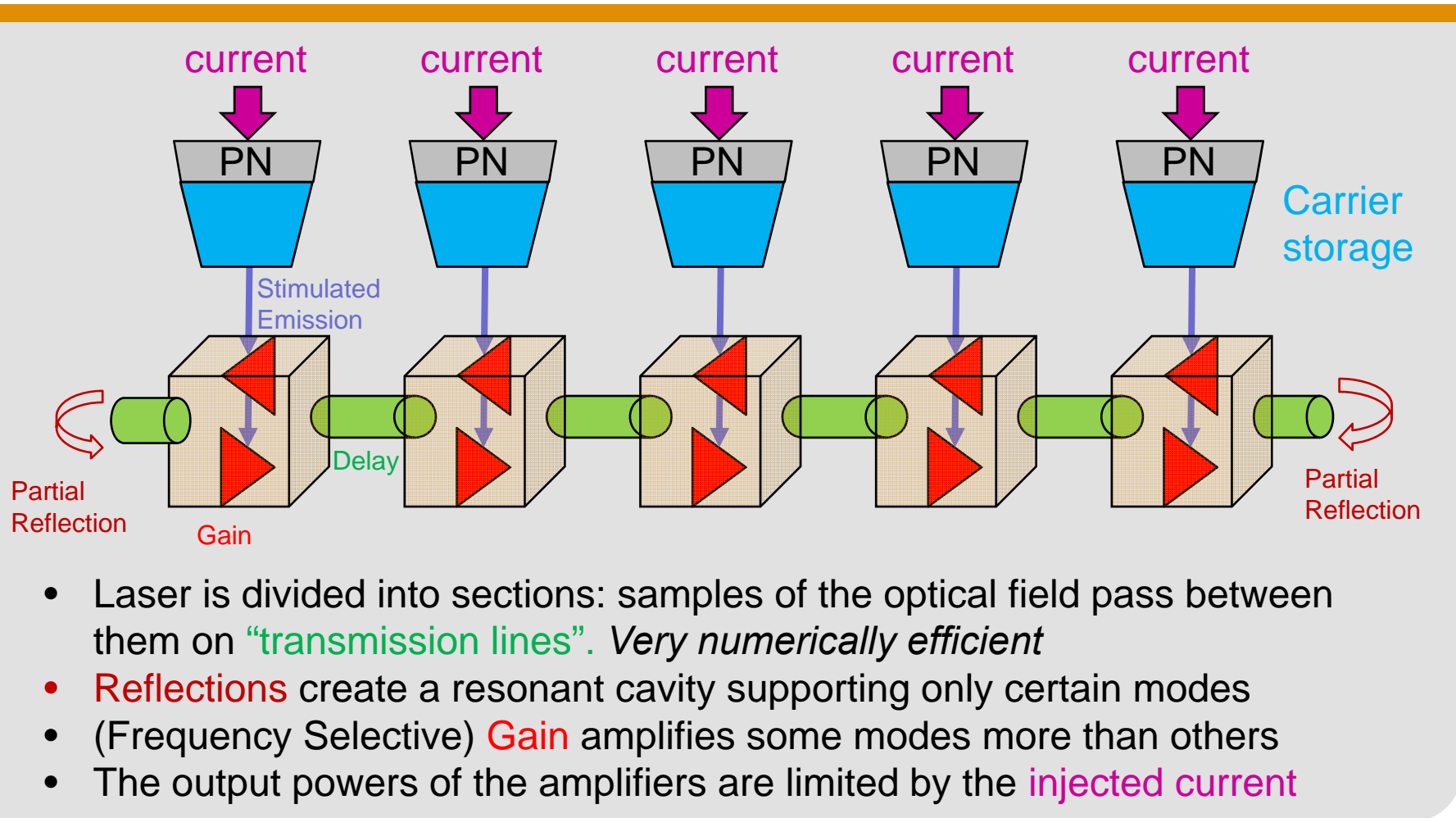


The E-bow has a pick up to monitor the string, and amplifier, and a transducer to stimulate the string

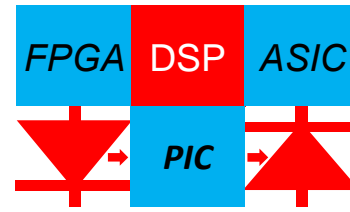
Transmission-Line Laser Model (TLLM)



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VPI photonics & Stomp Boxes

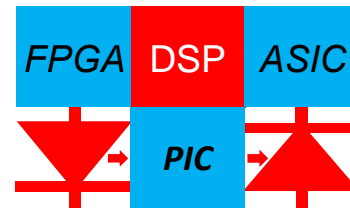


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One of my teenage hobbies was to make guitar effects boxes for a session musician. These could be strung together in many different ways to get interesting sounds.



OPALS allowed models of photonic components to be strung together

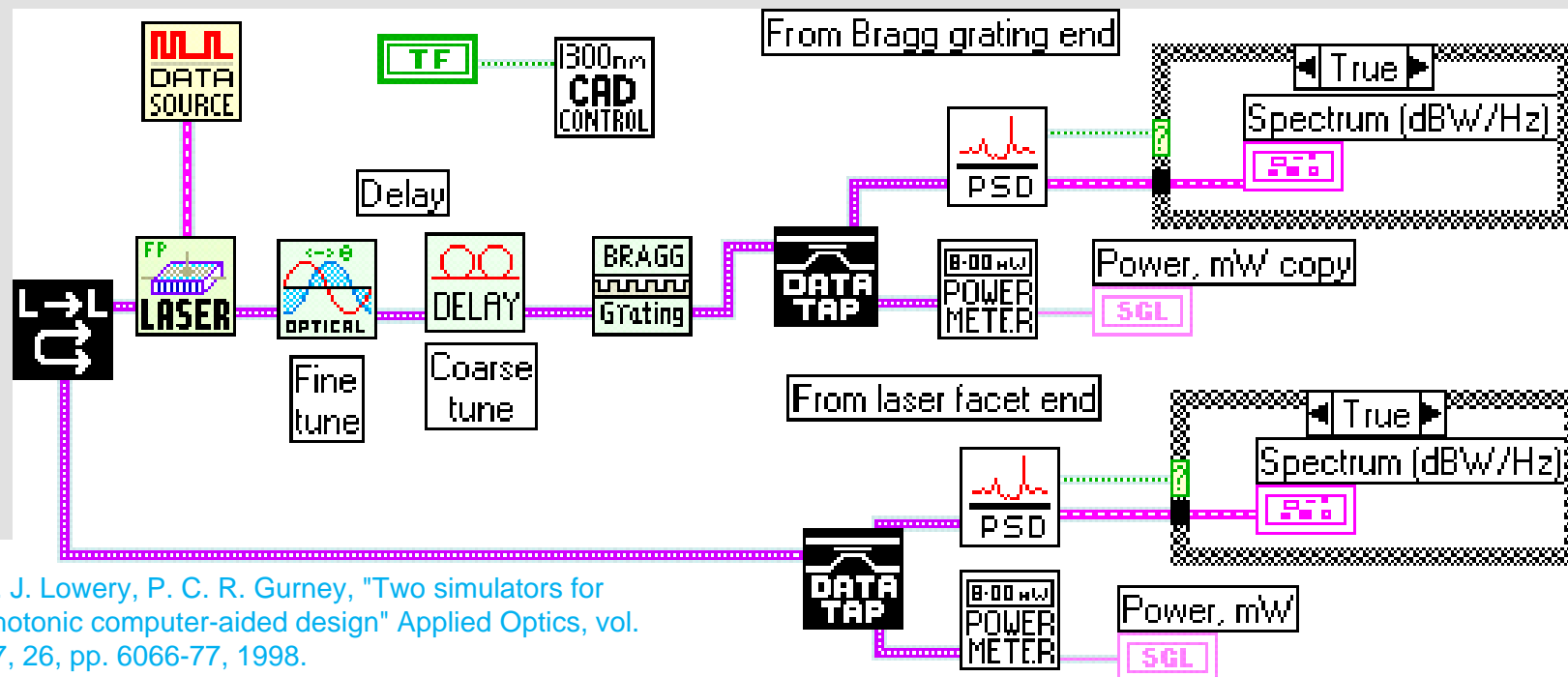


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Optoelectronic
Photonic, and
Advanced
Laser
Simulator

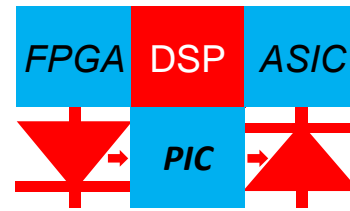
the first Photonic 'systems' simulator

- Detailed laser models in the time domain
- Bidirectional interfaces communicate every picosecond
- easy Graphical User Interface (based on LabVIEW)
- First released February 1996
- Sold to Fujitsu as first customer (IBM second)



A. J. Lowery, P. C. R. Gurney, "Two simulators for photonic computer-aided design" Applied Optics, vol. 37, 26, pp. 6066-77, 1998.

VPIphotonics incorporated OPALS's and systems models



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10 Gbit/s Red-Shift Optical Filter Wavelength Converter (used in ACOFT)

This converter offers wide-wavelength-range conversion from any input wavelength to a fixed output wavelength. The pump and the input are coupled into the SOA. The output is filtered by an interleaver followed by an AWG. The passband of the interleaver lies to the red-side of the pump wavelength. Thus, the pump wavelength will only pass if modulated by the SOA in response to the input signal.

10 Gbit/s RZ Source (30% duty cycle pulses)

Pump (LO)

Carrier

SOA

PumpFreqPower

AveragePower: Current value: -3e1

EmissionFrequen...: Current value: -4.25e10

Master Control

Status: Running

Mode: sweep

Iterations: 1

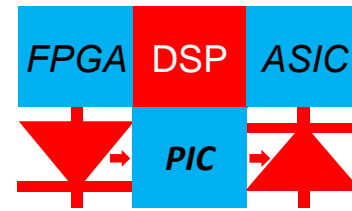
Sweep Options

Interactive

Schematic: Red Shift Wavelength Converter.vtmu

Arthur Lowery, Olaf Lenmann, Igor Koltchanov, Rudi Moosburger, Ronald Freund, André Richter, Stefan Georgi, Dirk Breuer, and Harald Hamster, "[Multiple Signal Representation Simulation of Photonic Devices, Systems, and Networks](#)," *IEEE J. Sel. Topics in Quantum Electronics*, Vol. 6, No. 2, Mar/Apr 2000

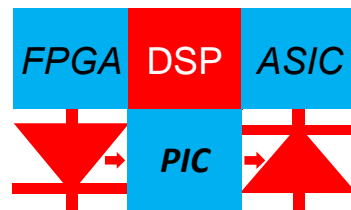
VPI photonics' customers in 2000



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Cool Jazz and OFDM



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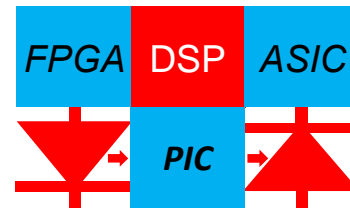
- Play slow music in large buildings
- The complexity is in the chords
 - The complexity carries the Information



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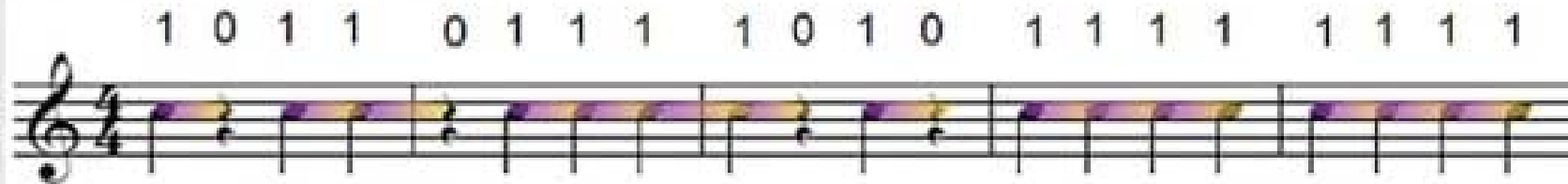
A. J. Lowery and Liang B. Du, "Optical orthogonal division multiplexing for long haul optical communications: A review of the last five years" An invited review article for Optical Fiber Technology special edition "100G and Beyond (Ed. M. Chbat)", 17, 421-438 (2011)

Cool Jazz and OFDM

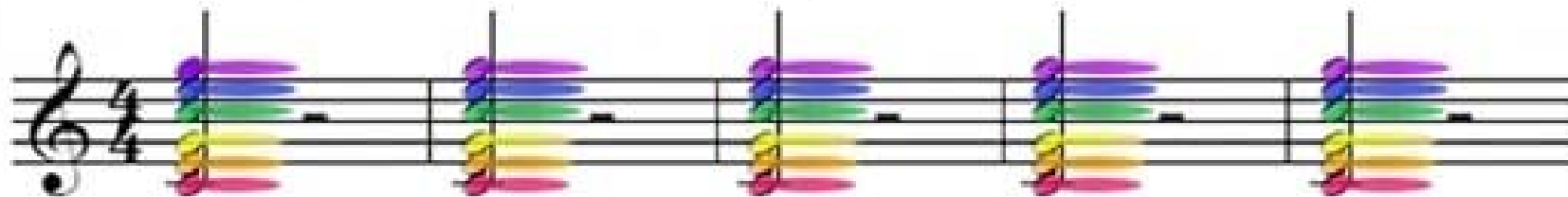


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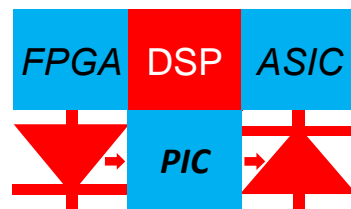
Conventional systems transmit on a single frequency, using a 'beat' for a '1' and a space for a '0'. Dispersion causes their energy to spread into adjacent beats.



Optical OFDM transmits many parallel frequencies ('notes') simultaneously (a musical 'chord'), held for a longer time. The information is in the complexity of the 'chord'. Dispersion can be handled by Guard bands or Cyclic Prefixes. This method is extremely robust to dispersion impairments over long transmission distances.



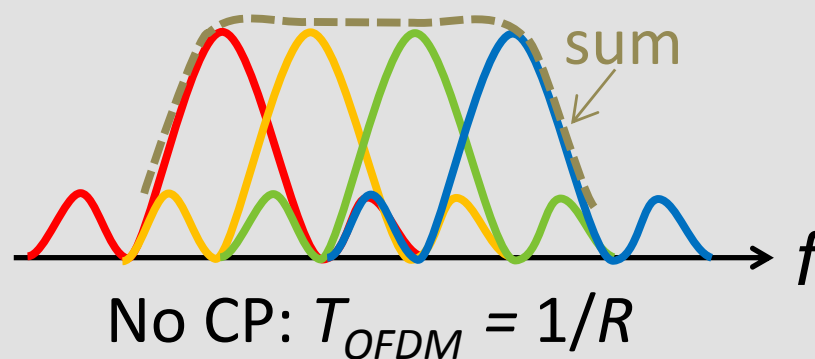
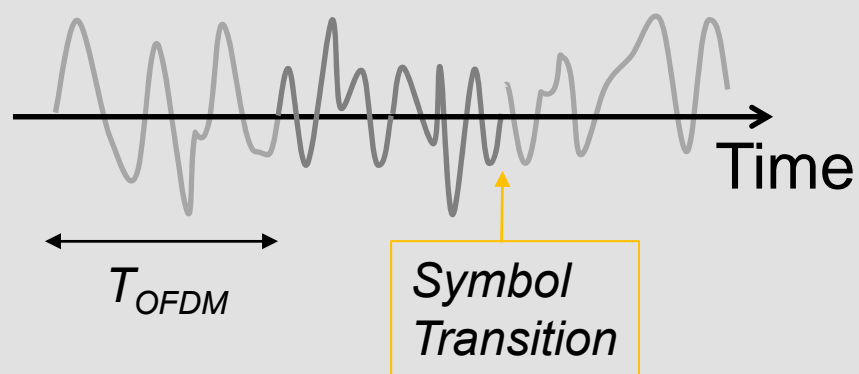
OFDM



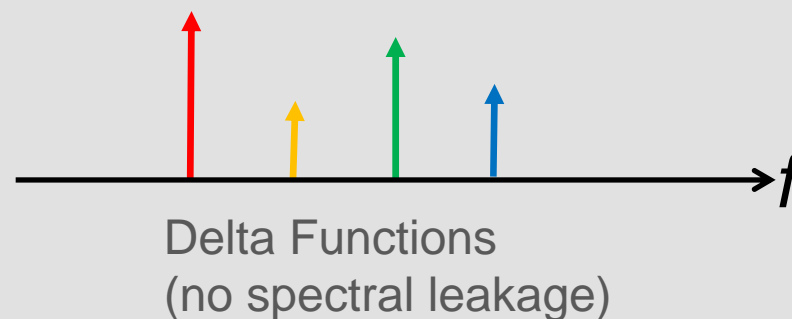
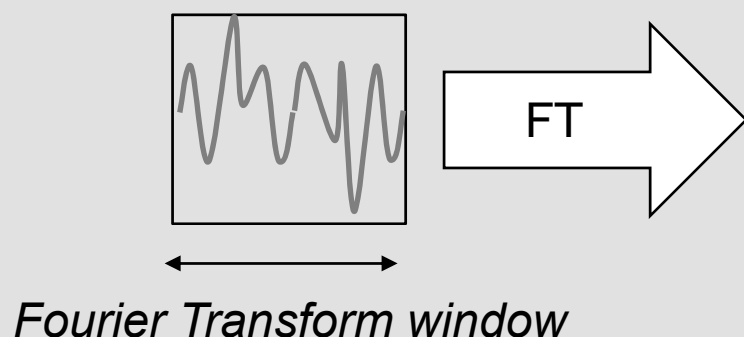
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At the Transmitter

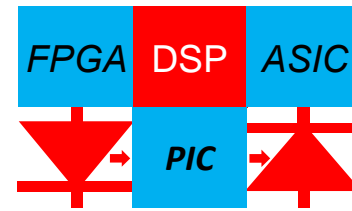
(multiple subcarriers shown in each symbol)



At the Receiver....

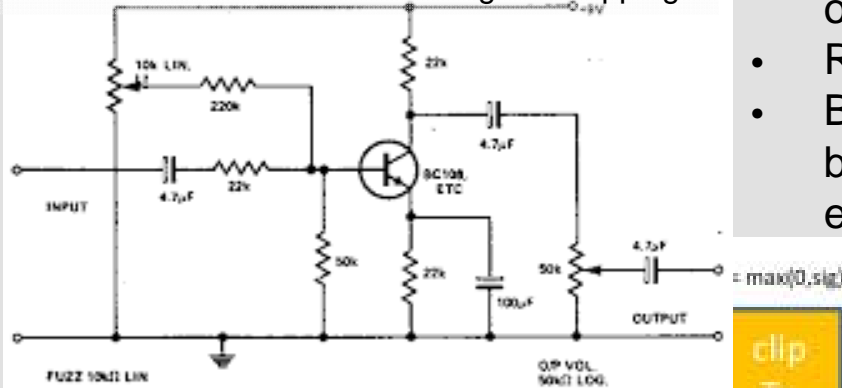


Enhancing OFDM with clipping

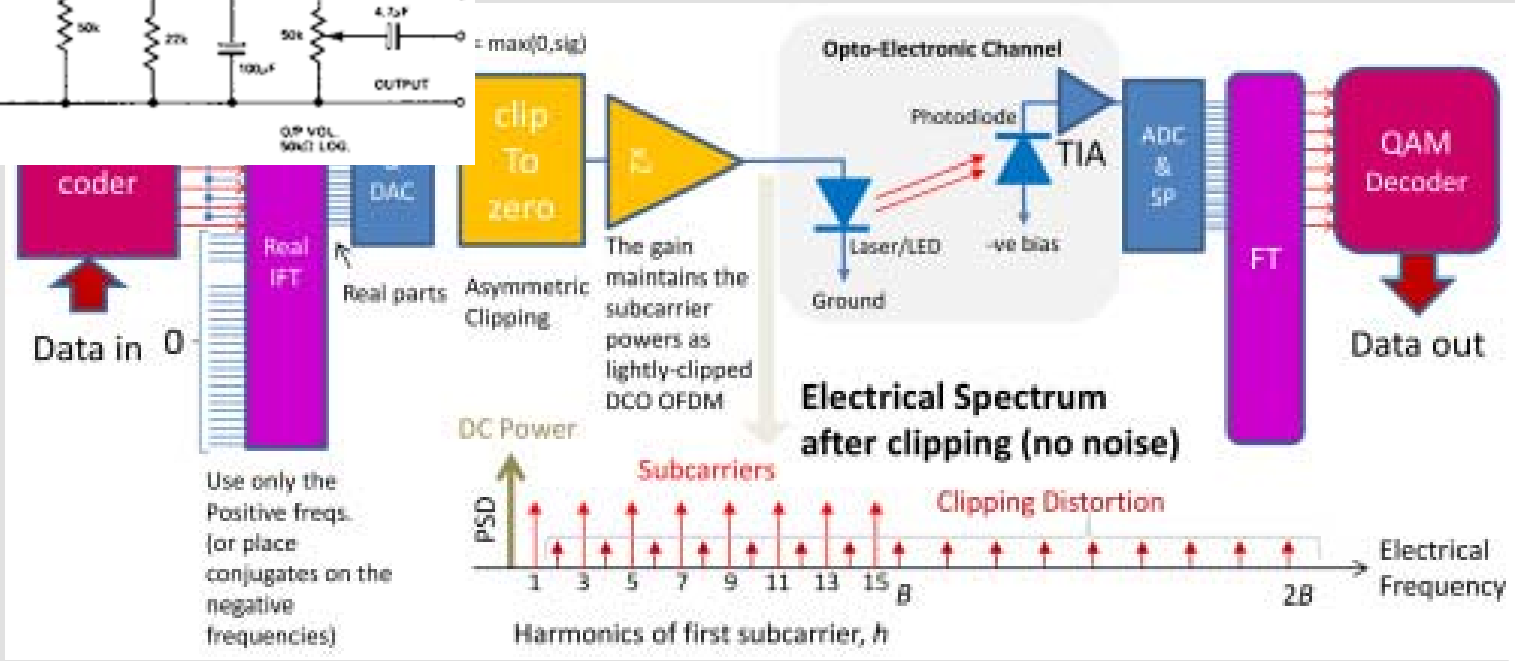


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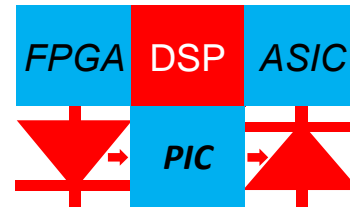
Guitar “fuzz” box with variable negative clipping



- ACO-OFDM – asymmetrically clipped optical orthogonal frequency division multiplexing
- Reduces DC content – less optical power
- BUT: only uses half of the subcarriers (odds) because of harmonic distortion falling on the even subcarriers



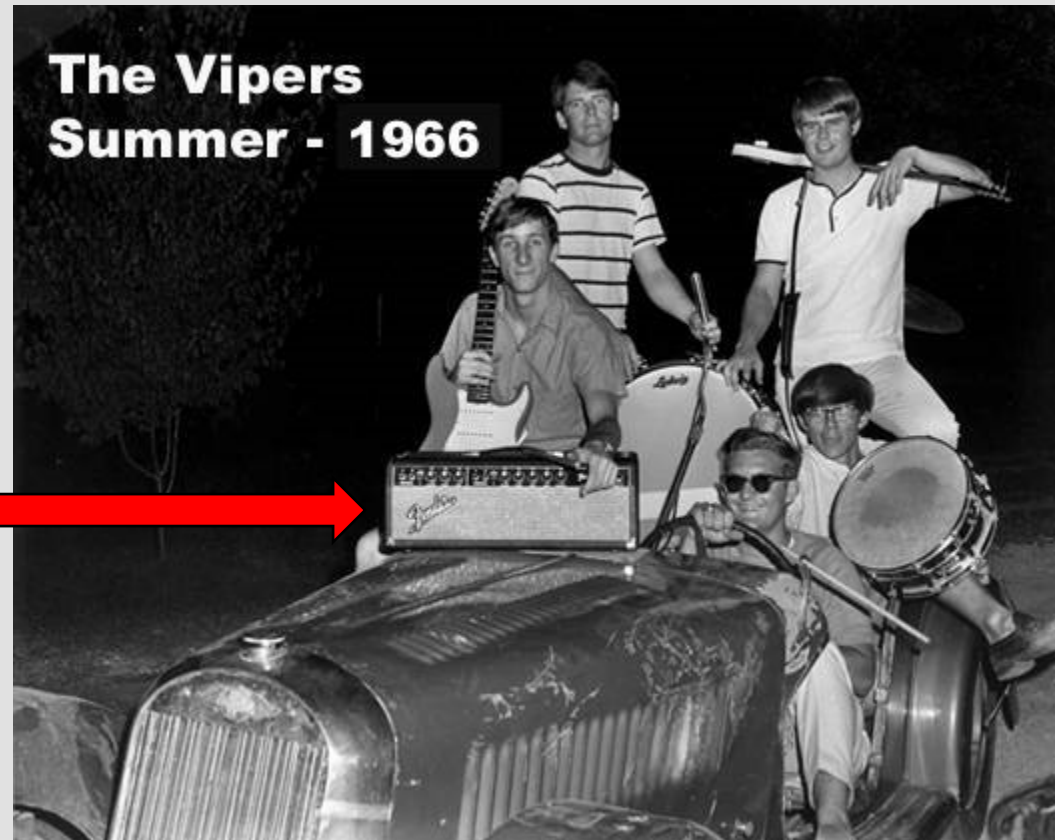
Enhancing OFDM & Garage Bands



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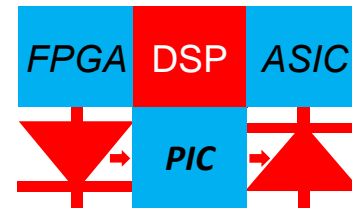
A poor band – one amplifier (well, they had a car!):

All instruments through one amplifier:
This gives serious and unpleasant intermodulation distortion when amplifier clips, even if they are playing the same chords (but at octaves).



<http://home.unet.nl/kesteloo/vipers.html>

Enhancing OFDM & Garage Bands



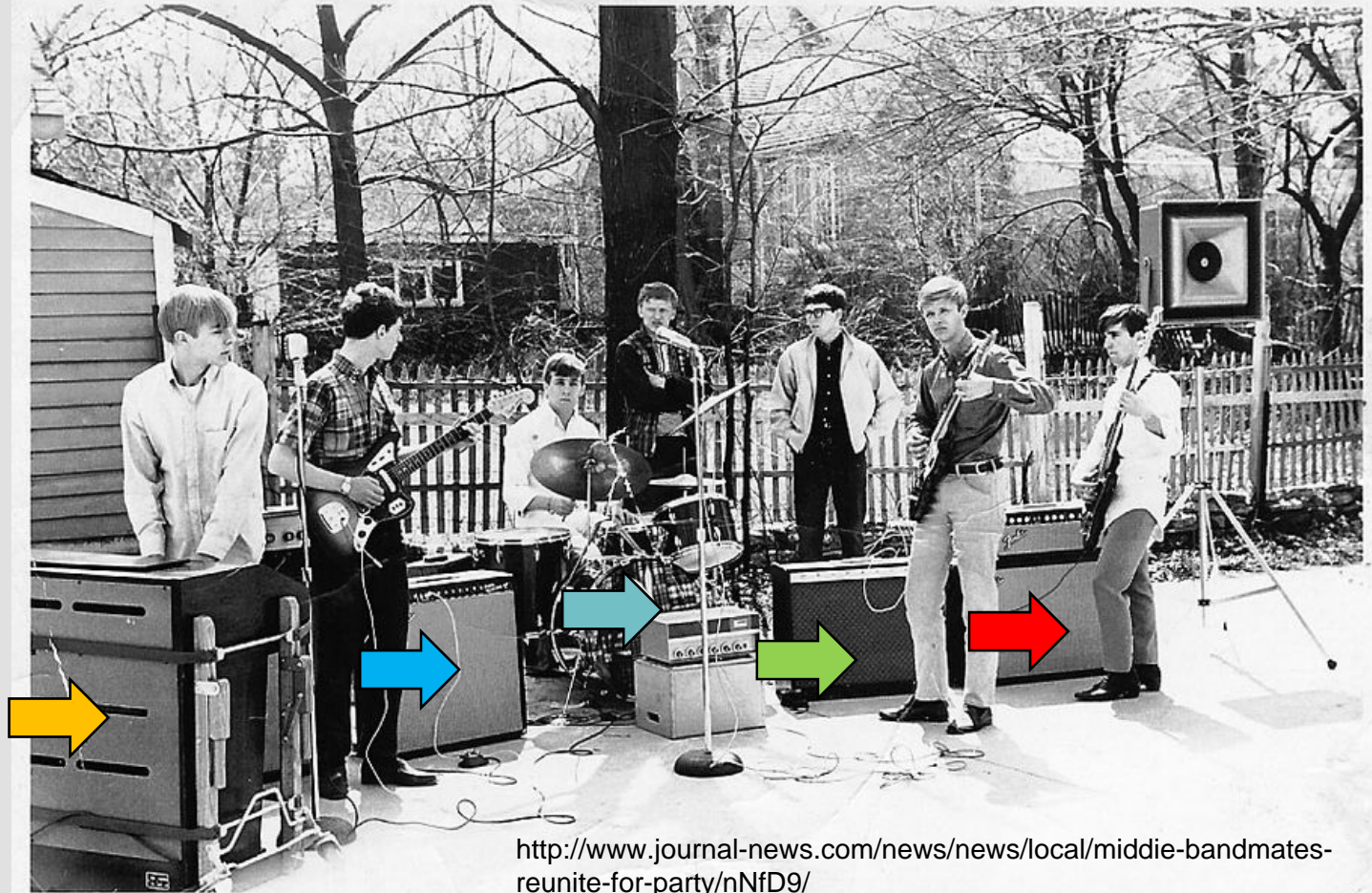
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A richer band:

Separate amplifiers for each instrument:

The clipping within each amplifier only causes pleasant distortion.

The sound is combined in the air.

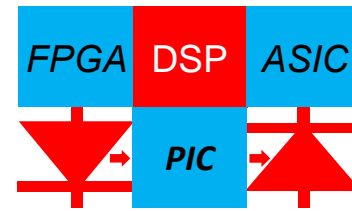


<http://www.journal-news.com/news/news/local/middie-bandmates-reunite-for-party/nNfD9/>



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Enhancing OFDM with separate clipping for each chord



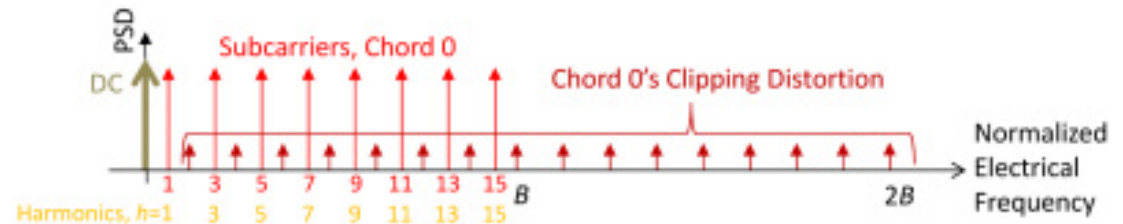
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This trick* can be used to enhance the spectral efficiency of optical OFDM signals

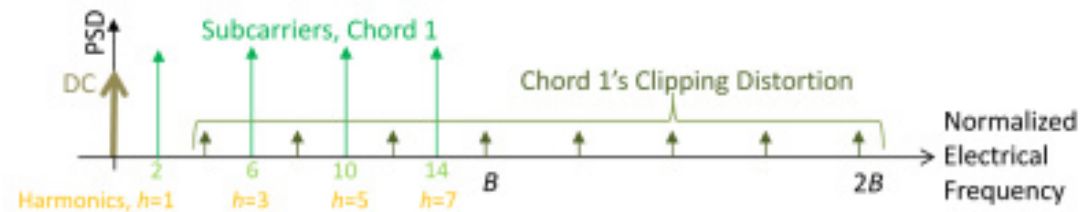
**clipping the instruments separately, then adding the results*

Arthur James Lowery, "Comparisons of spectrally-enhanced asymmetrically-clipped optical OFDM systems," *Optics Express* 24(4) pp. 3950-3966, (2016) and papers referenced therein.

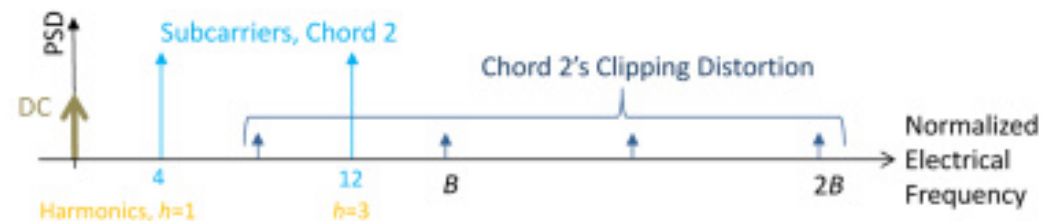
(a) Chord 0
(regular ACO-OFDM)
 $f = h$



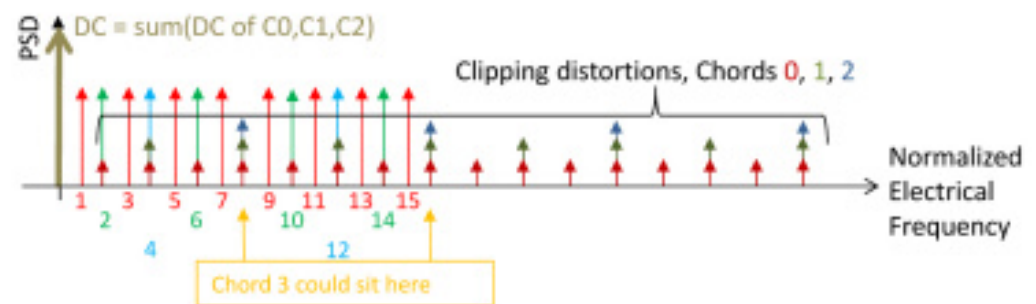
(b) Chords 1
4 subcarriers
 $f = 2.h$



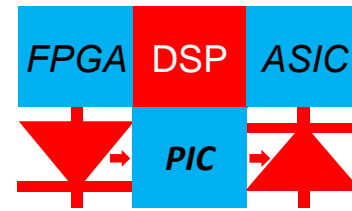
(c) Chord 2
2 subcarriers
 $f = 4.h$



(d) Transmitted Spectrum
LACO-OFDM



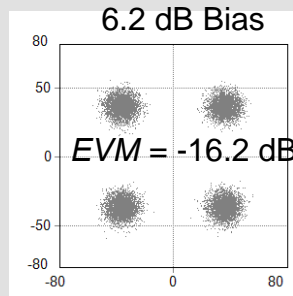
Enhancing OFDM & Garage Bands



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Successive interference cancellation at the receiver reveals the chords. The error vector magnitude (EVM) is less than any other (unlayered) modulation format, for the same optical power.

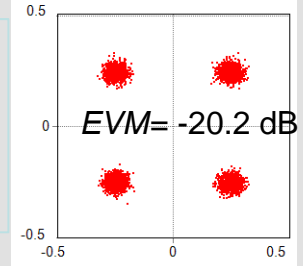
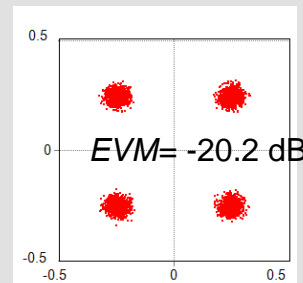
DCO-OFDM



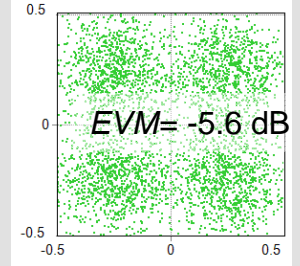
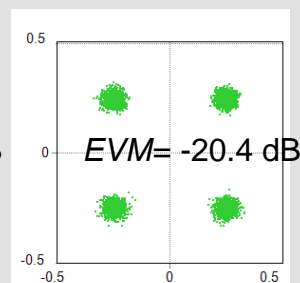
All results with equal:

- Equal optical power
- Equal SNR (25 dB)
- numbers of subcarriers (56)

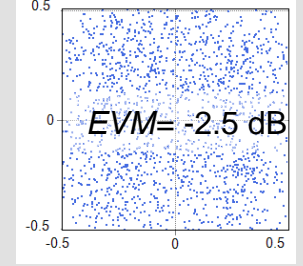
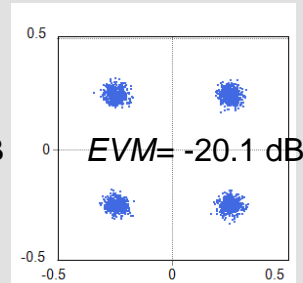
Band 0



Band 1



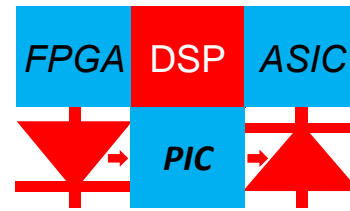
Band 2



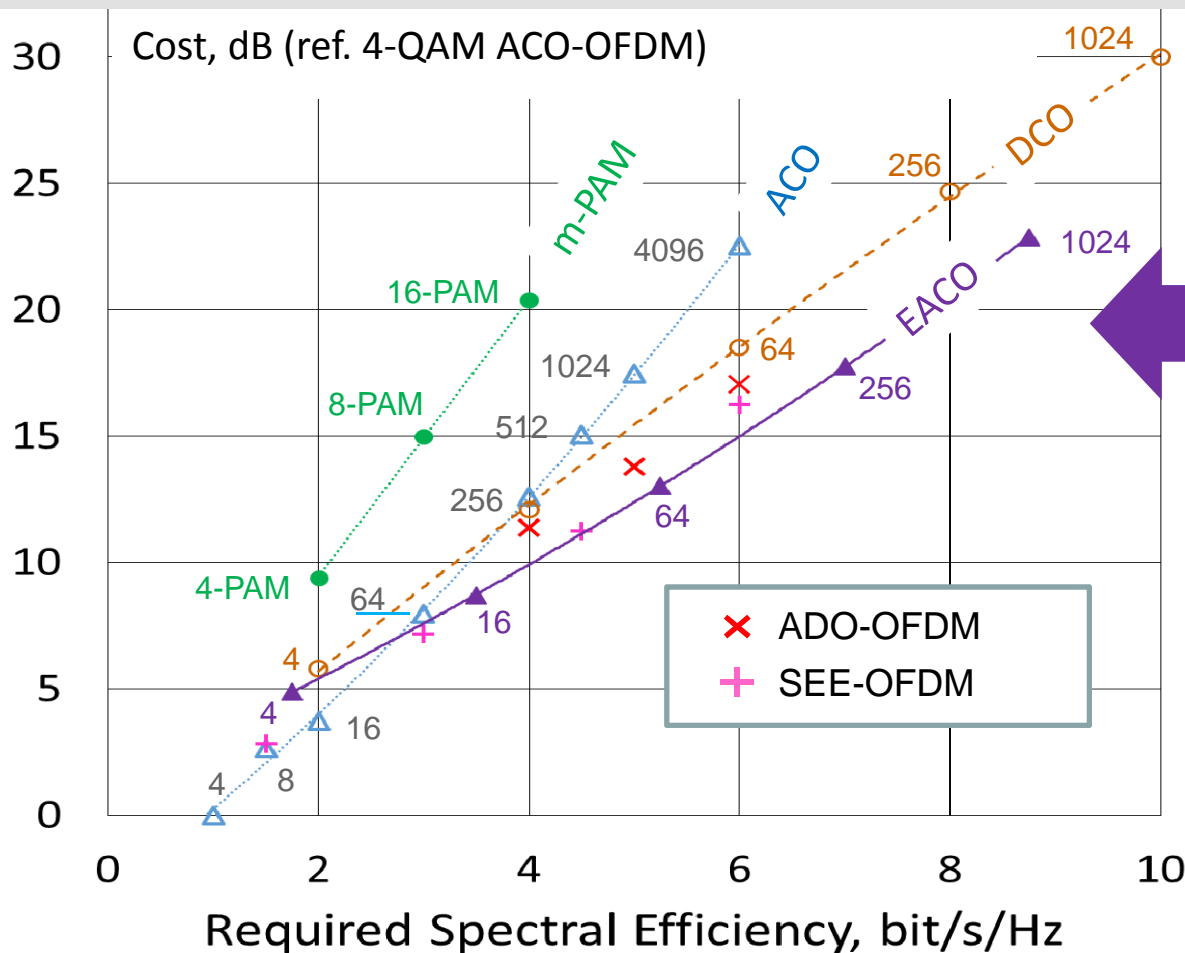
**EACO-OFDM
with
cancellation**

**EACO-OFDM
without
cancellation**

Enhancing OFDM & Garage Bands

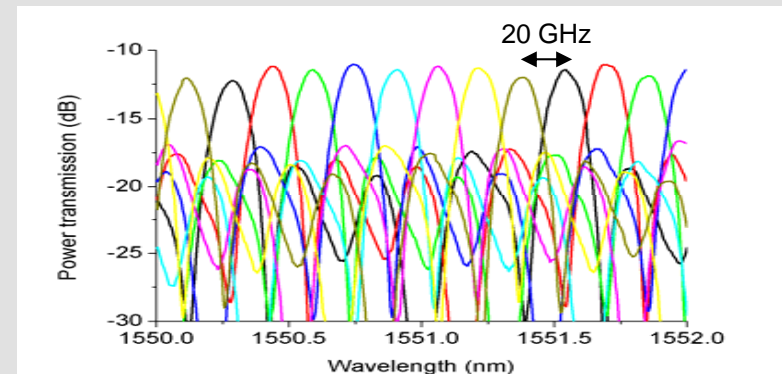
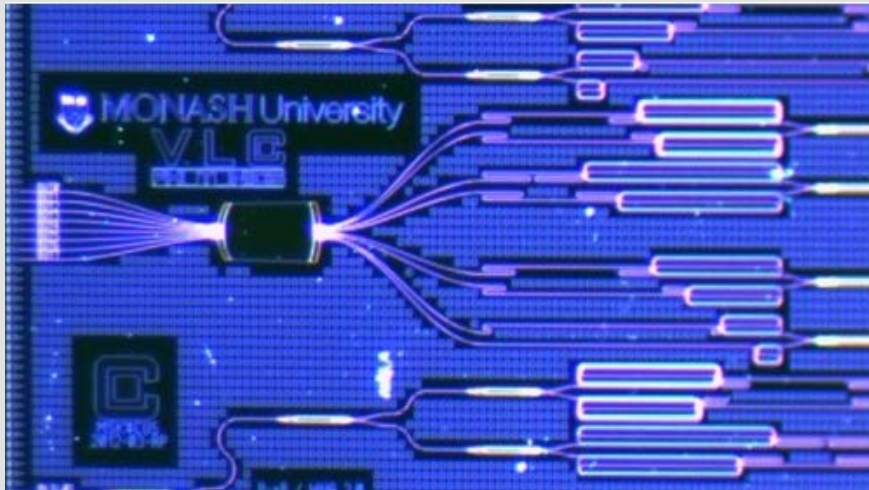
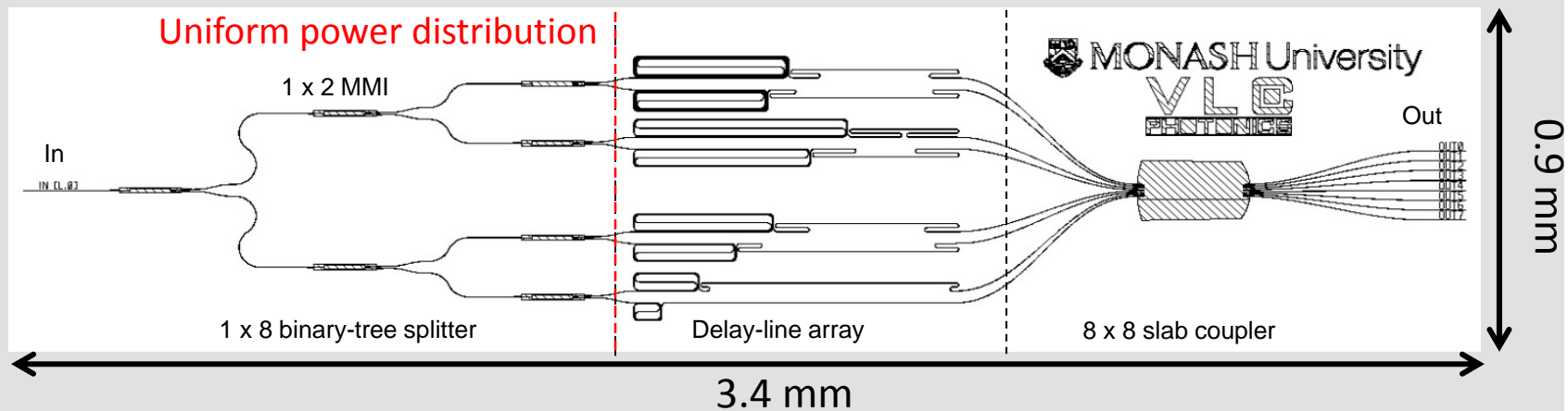


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Enhanced/Layered ACO-OFDM outperforms other methods (i.e. needs the lowest optical power for a given spectral efficiency) at spectral efficiencies above 3 bit/s/Hz.

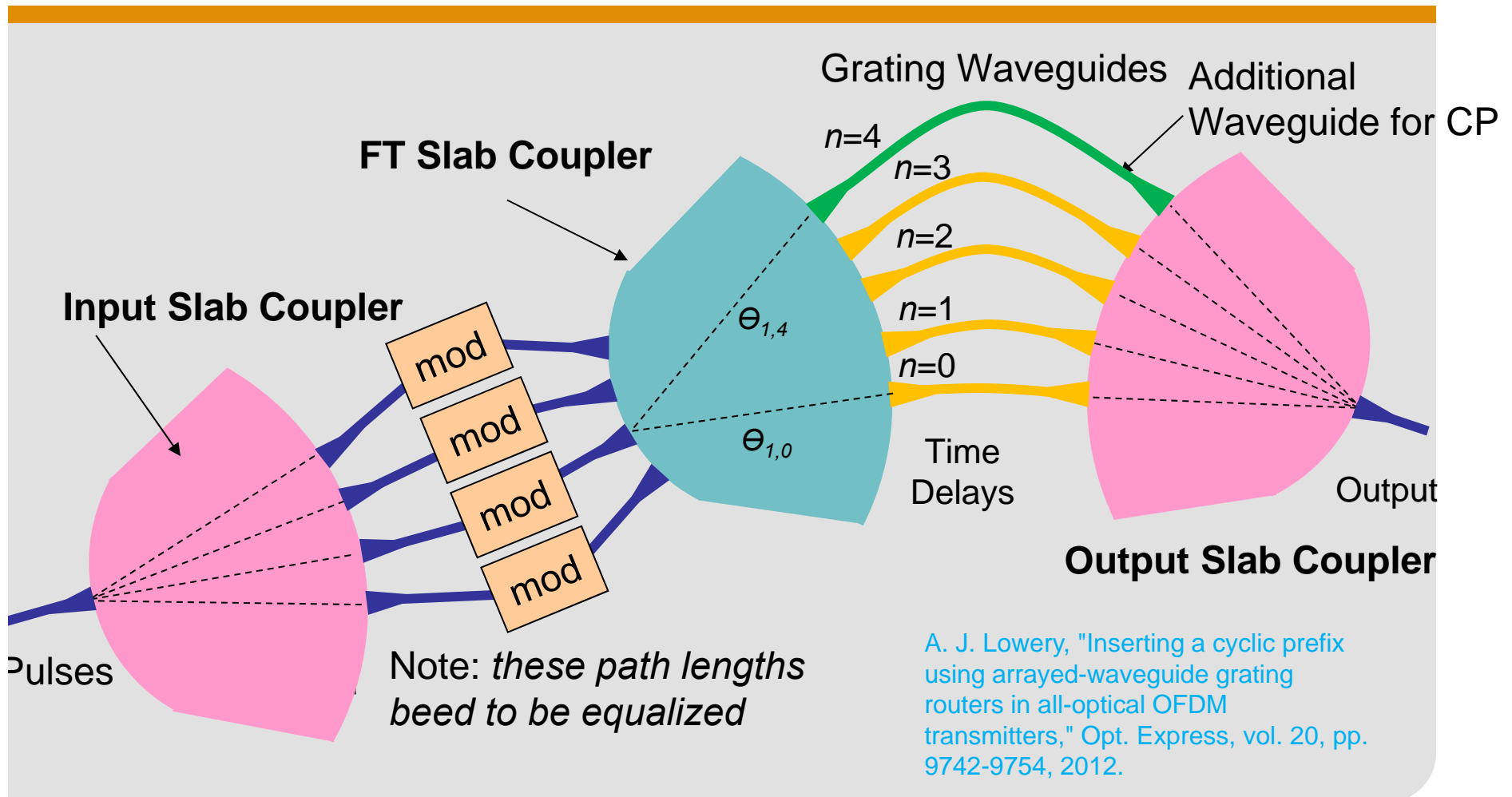
Implementing OFDM All-Optically (Optical Fourier transforms)



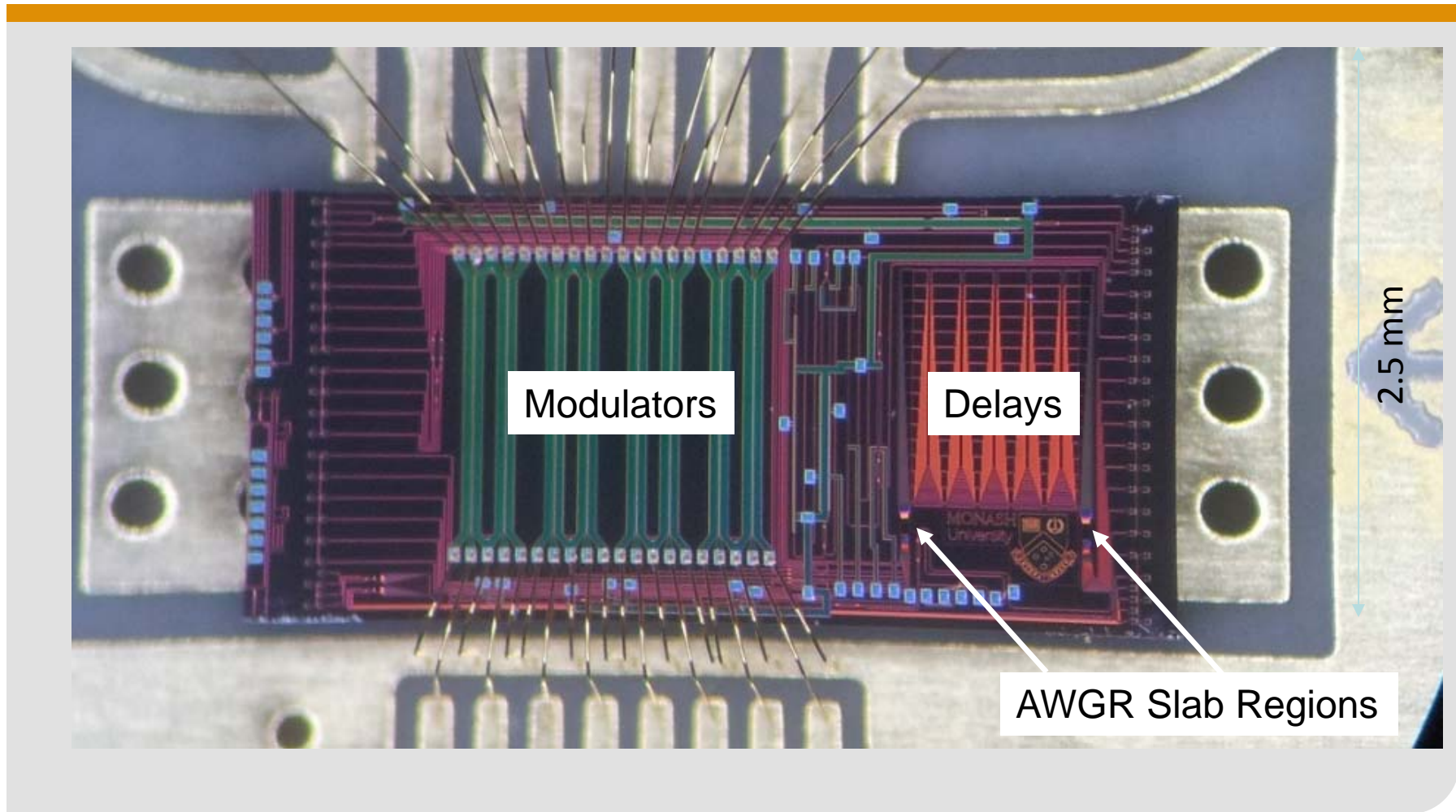
A. Lowery, L. Zhuang, B. Corcoran, C. Zhu, and Y. Xie, "Photonic Circuit Topologies for Optical OFDM and Nyquist WDM," *J. Lightwave Technology*, DOI: 10.1109/JLT.2016.2618388

Also see M. E. Marhic, "Discrete Fourier transforms by single-mode star networks," *Opt. Lett.*, vol. 12, pp. 63-65, 198 for a design with cross-overs

The AWGR as an Inverse FT (with a Cyclic Prefix)



OFDM Photonic Integrated Circuit: Monash I



Conclusions

- Many of my ideas have come from:
 - Musical instruments
 - Sound
 - Analog electronics/ effects boxes
 - Railway track layouts (photonic circuits)
- I then usually simulate the ideas using software
- I have needed mathematics to create models to optimise and communicate these ideas, and physics to ensure that they are grounded
- “Engineering-Inspired-Engineering”
- Questions and Discussion