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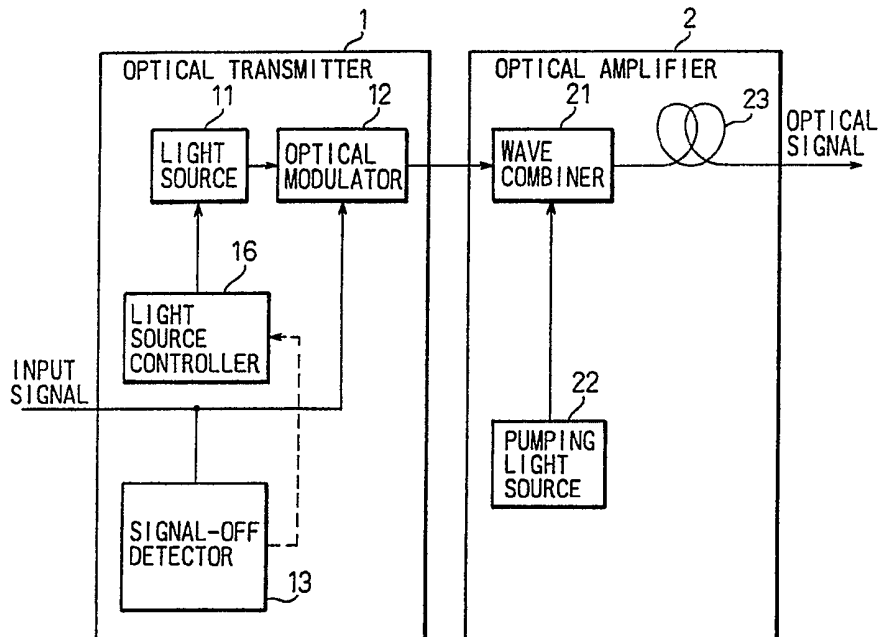
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(54) Preventing occurrence of surge light in optical amplifier/transmitter apparatus

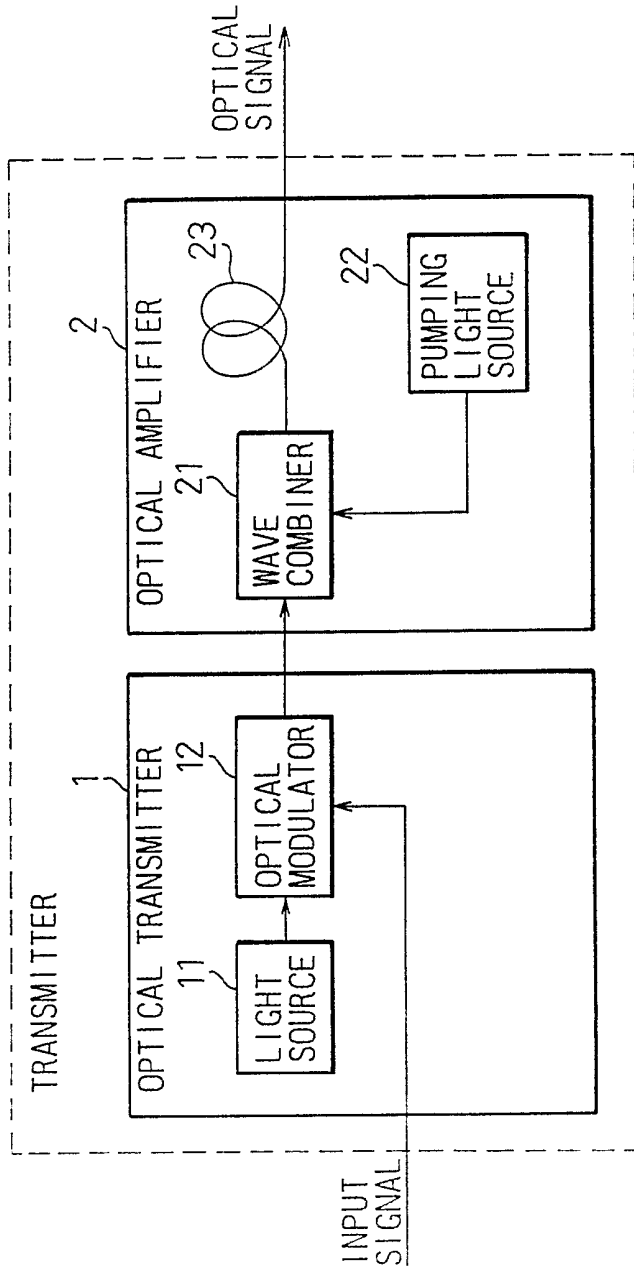
(57) To prevent the occurrence of surge light that may be caused by an off-to-on transition of input signal light in an optical amplifier 2 using an erbium-doped optical fiber 23, an input signal, optical modulator output, leakage light, or light output is monitored to detect the off-to-on transition of the signal light, and the energy level of the input signal light or pumping light is gradually increased from a low level to an operating level.

Fig. 3



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Fig.1



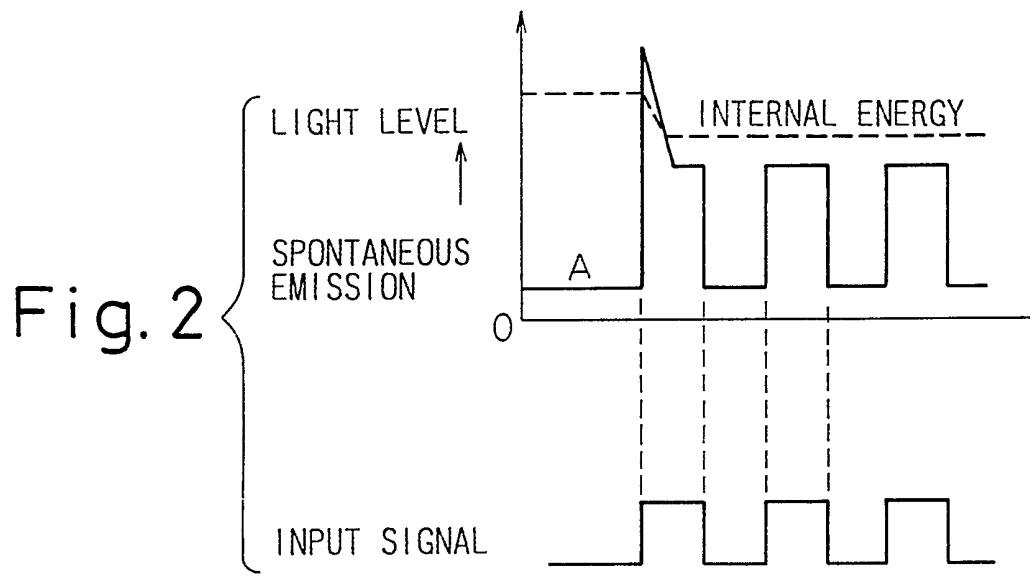


Fig. 3

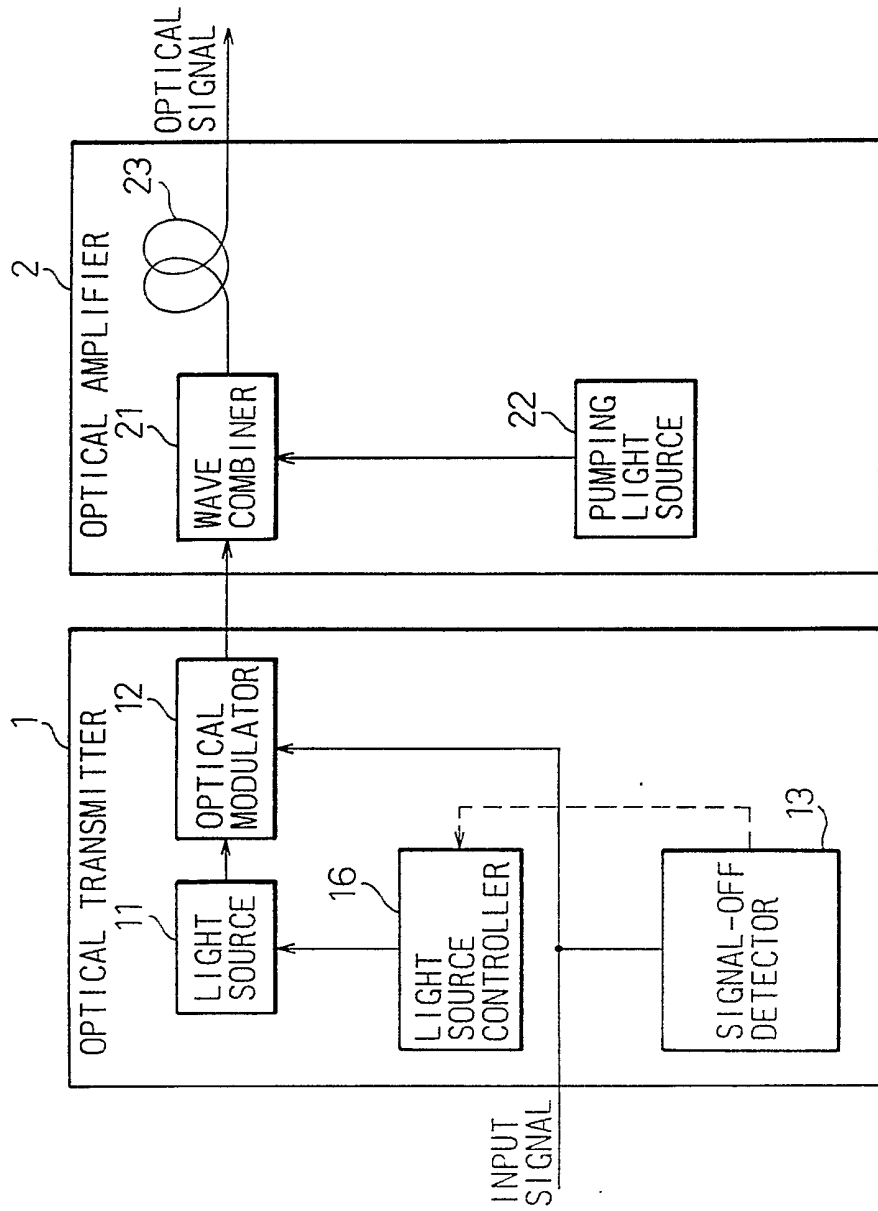


Fig. 4

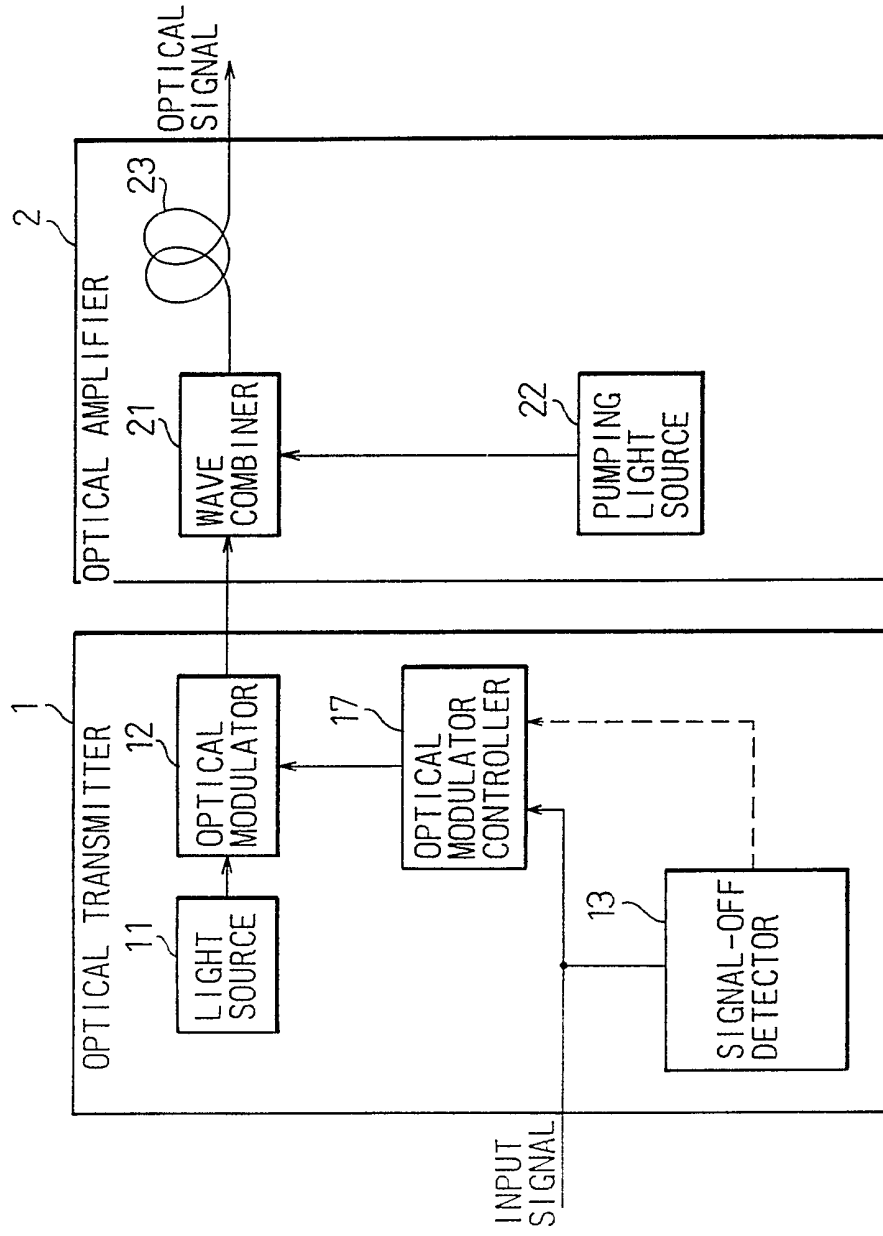


Fig. 5

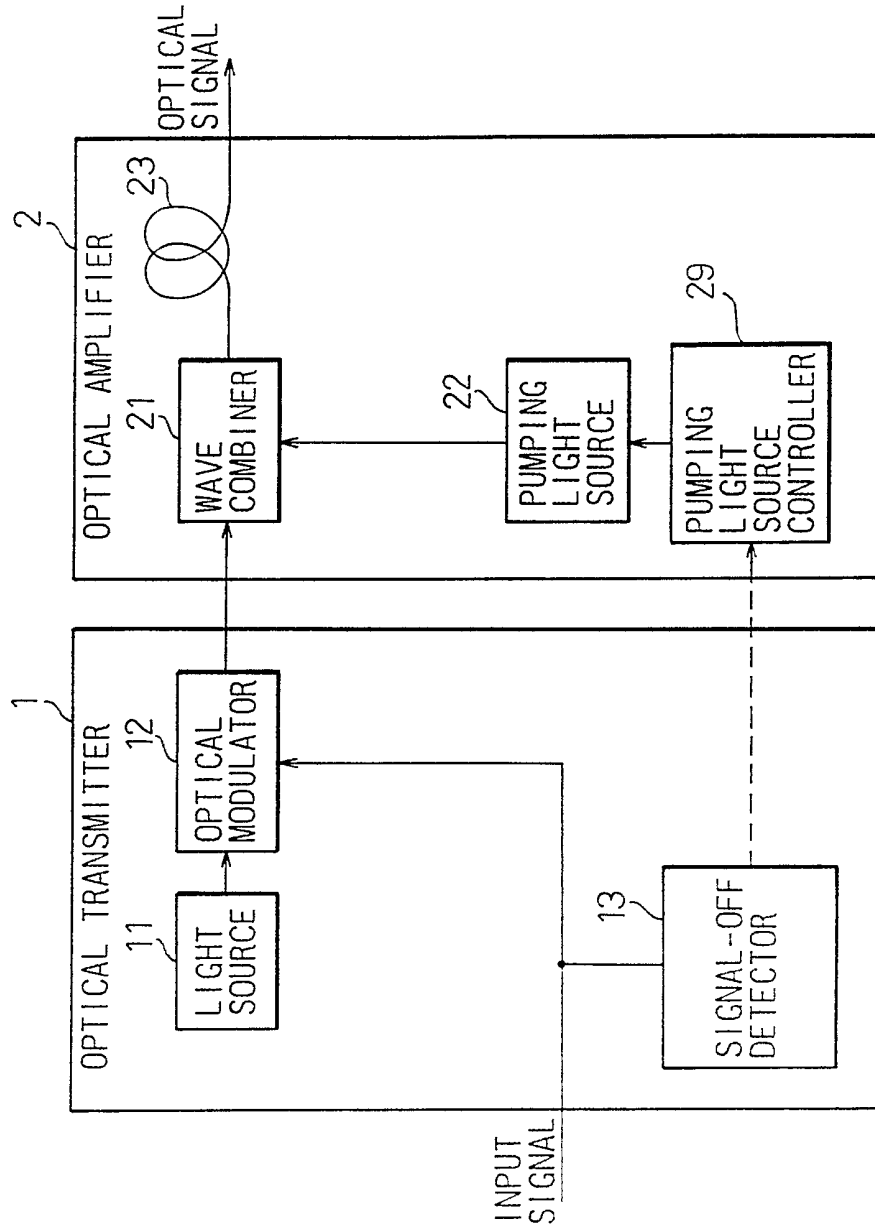


Fig.6

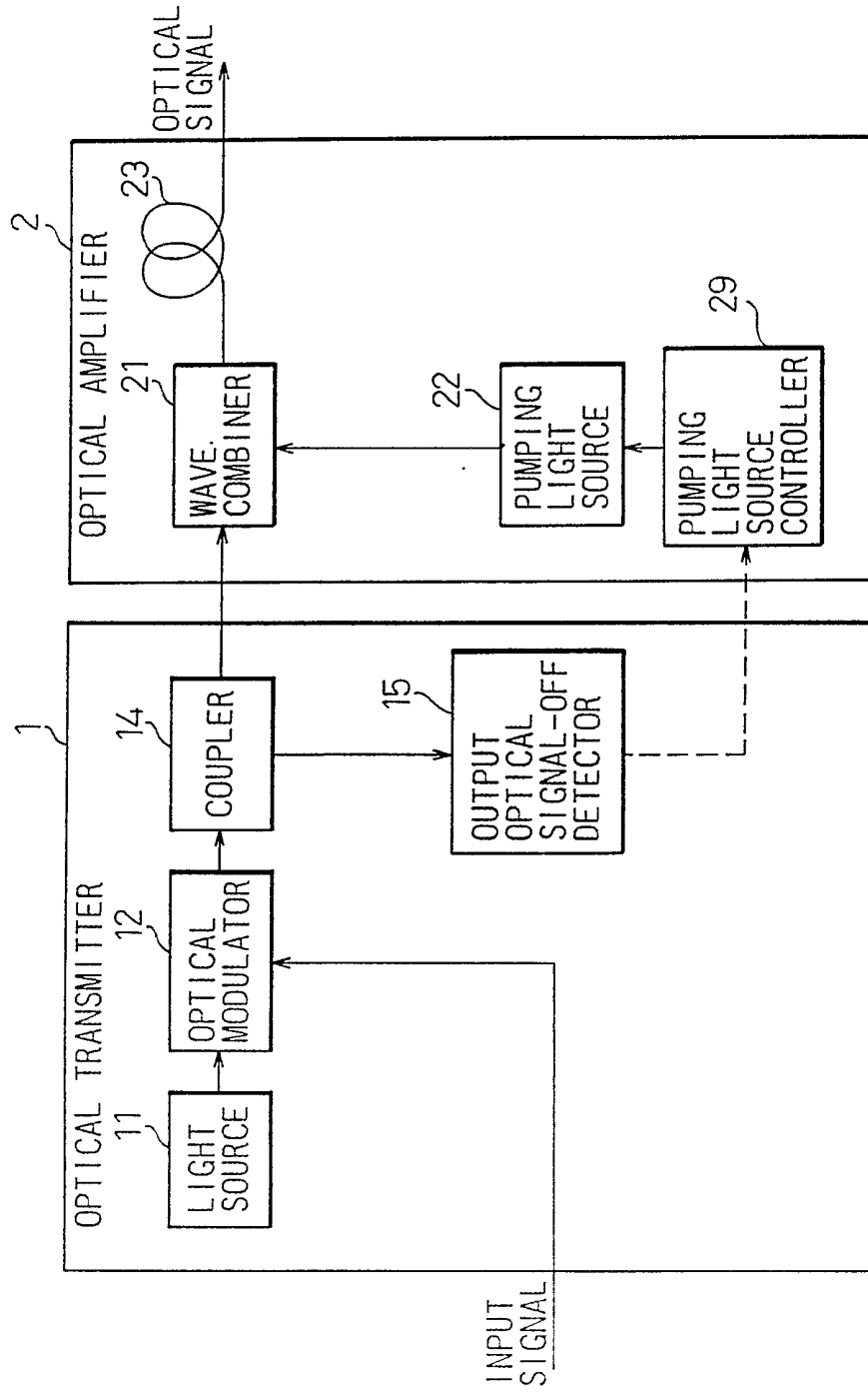


Fig.7

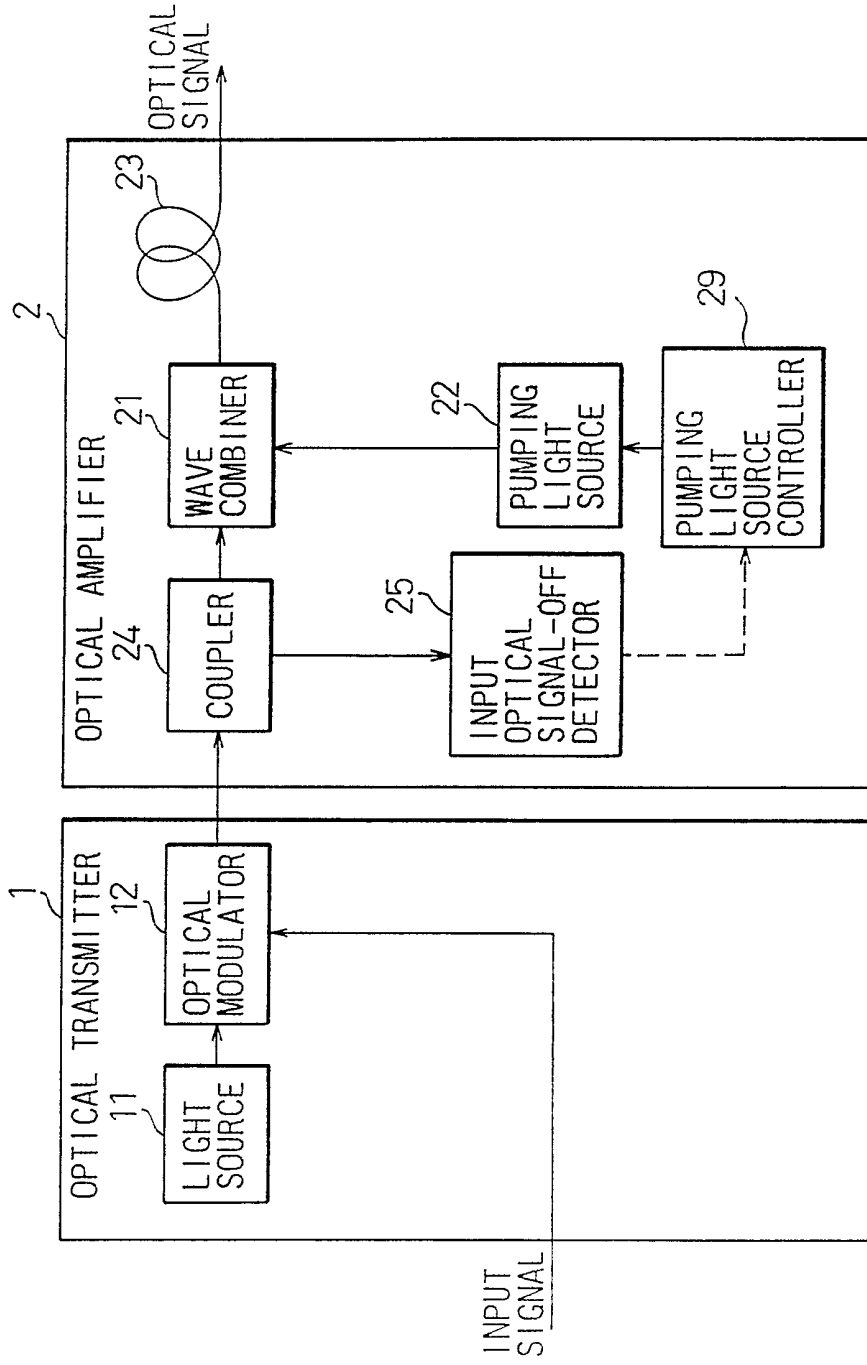


Fig. 8

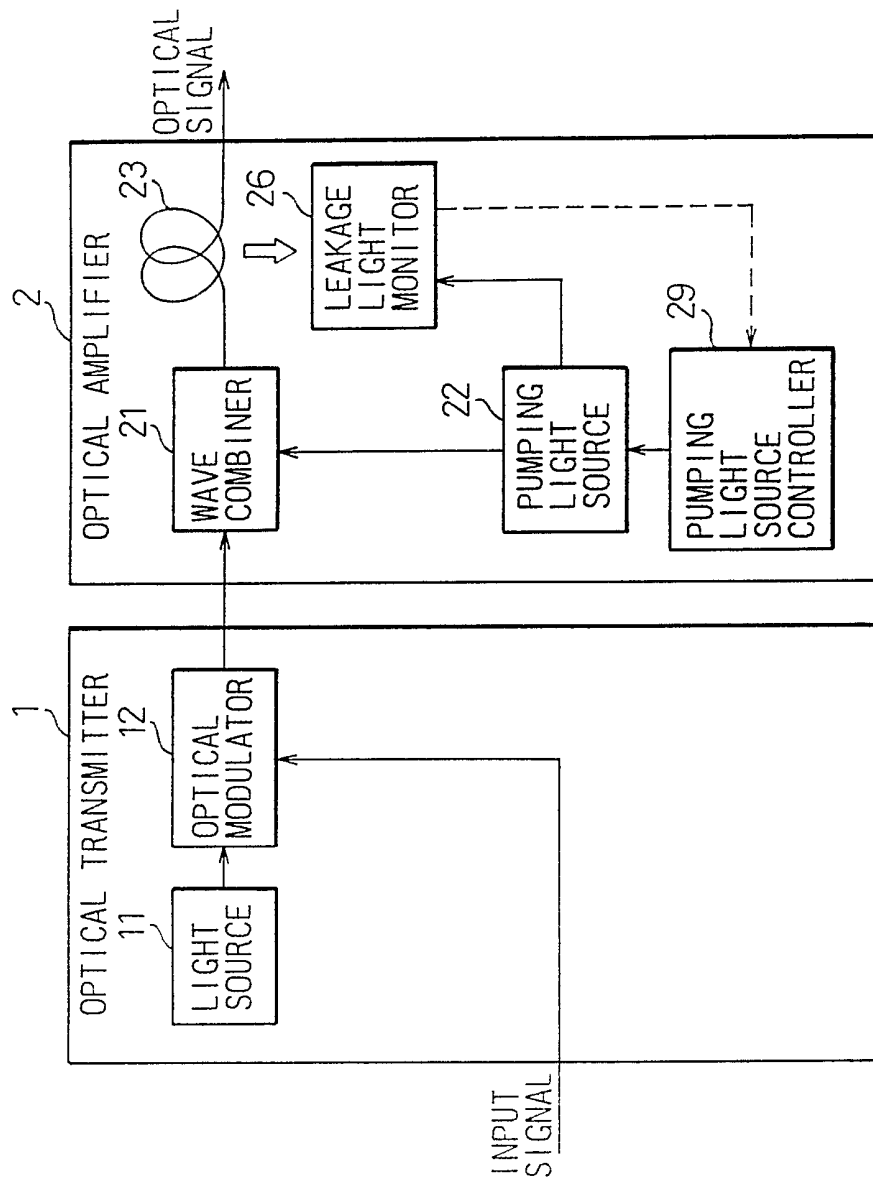


Fig. 9

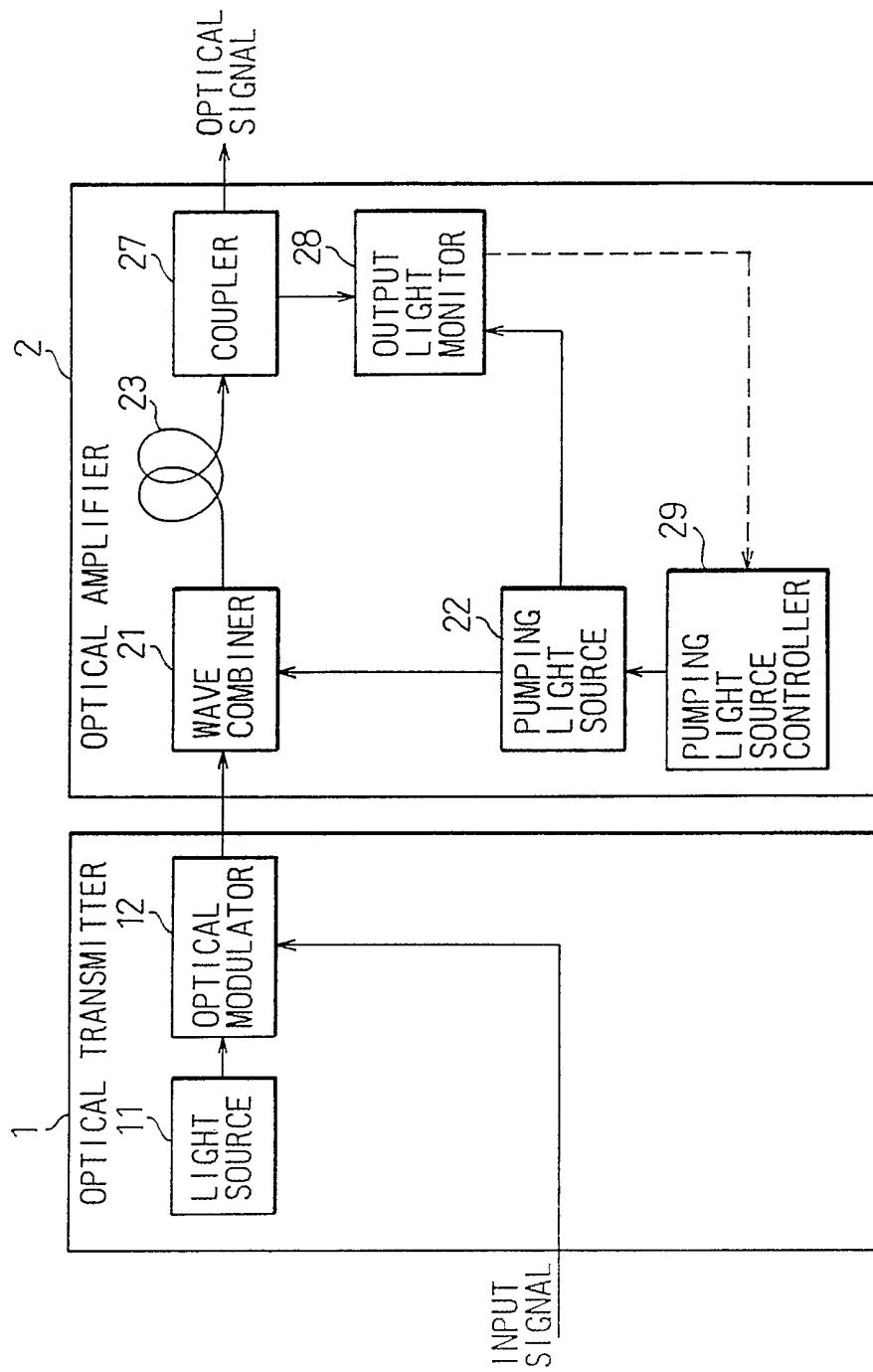


Fig.10

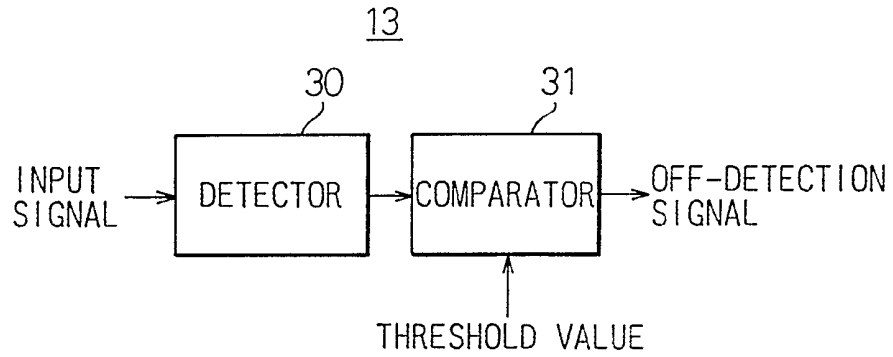


Fig.11

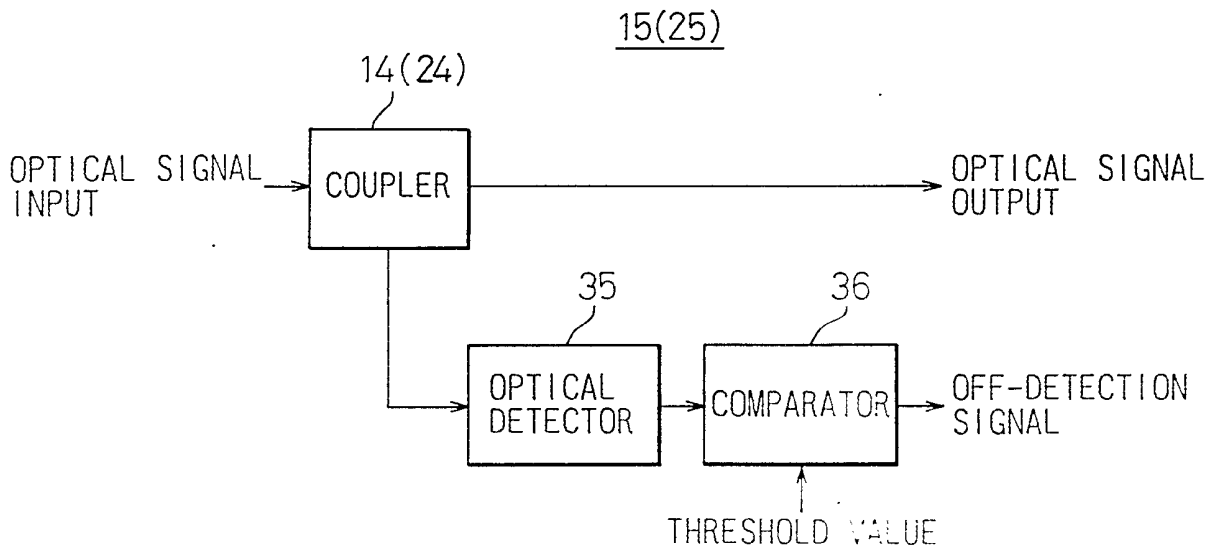


Fig.12

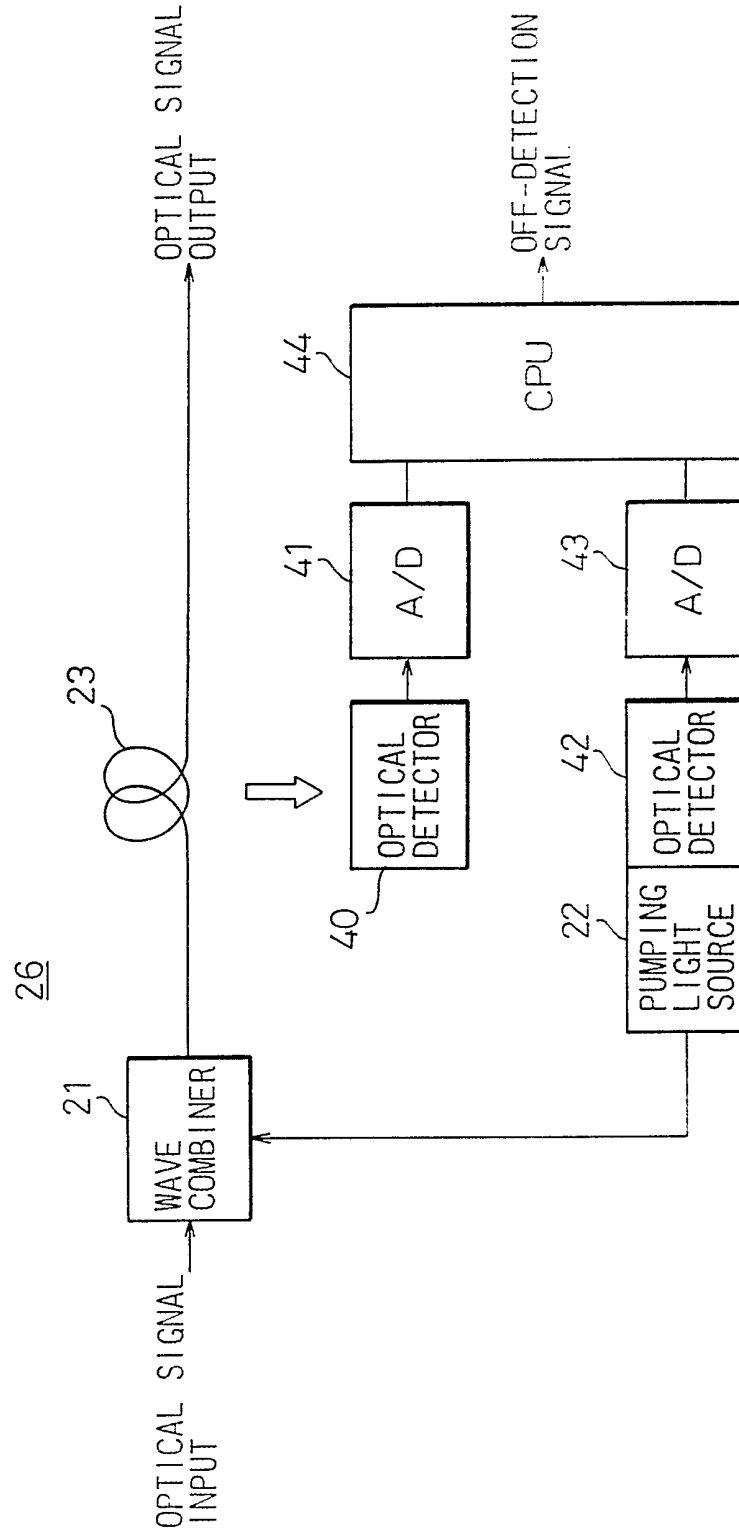


Fig.13

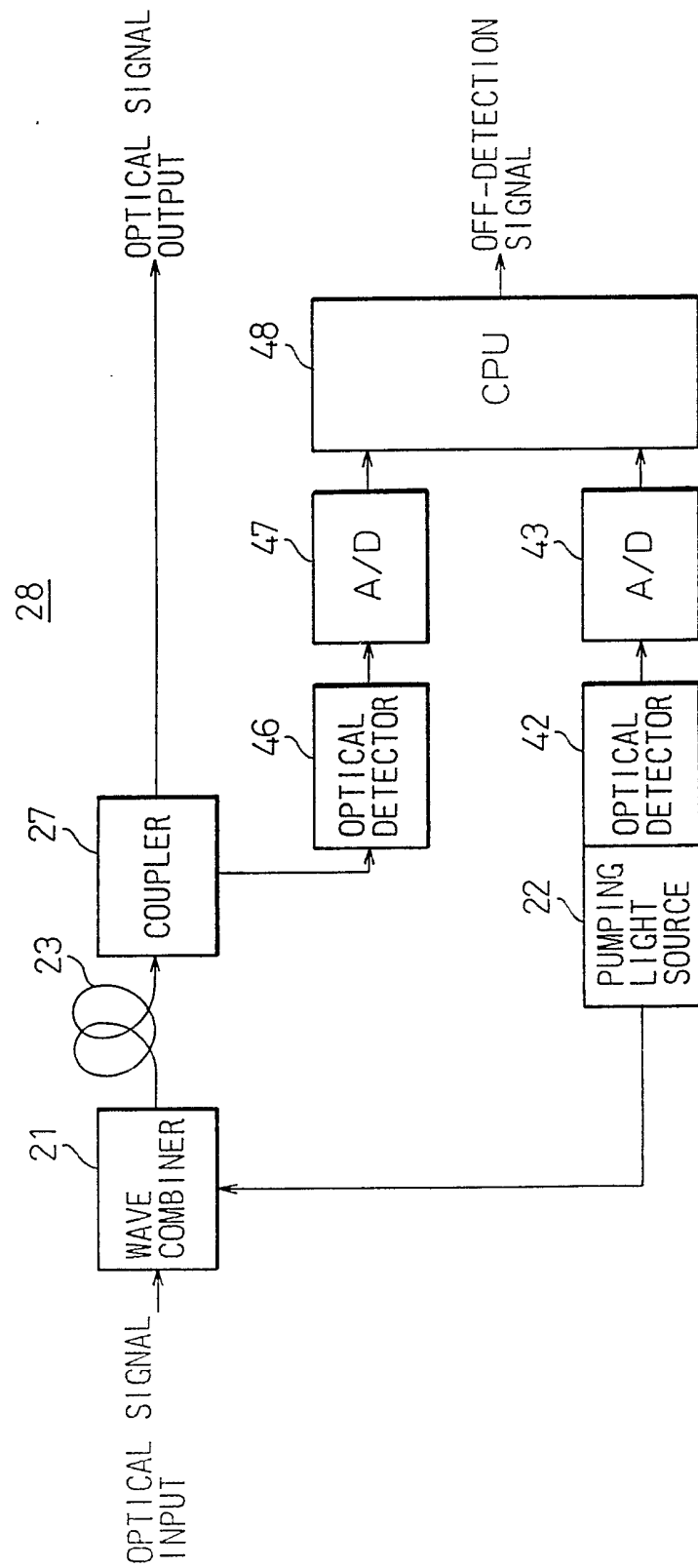


Fig. 14

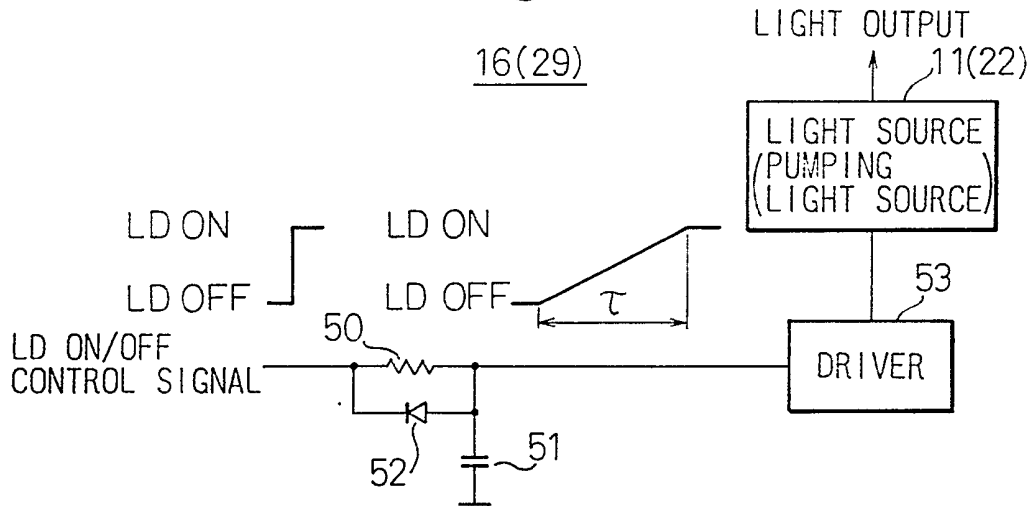


Fig. 15

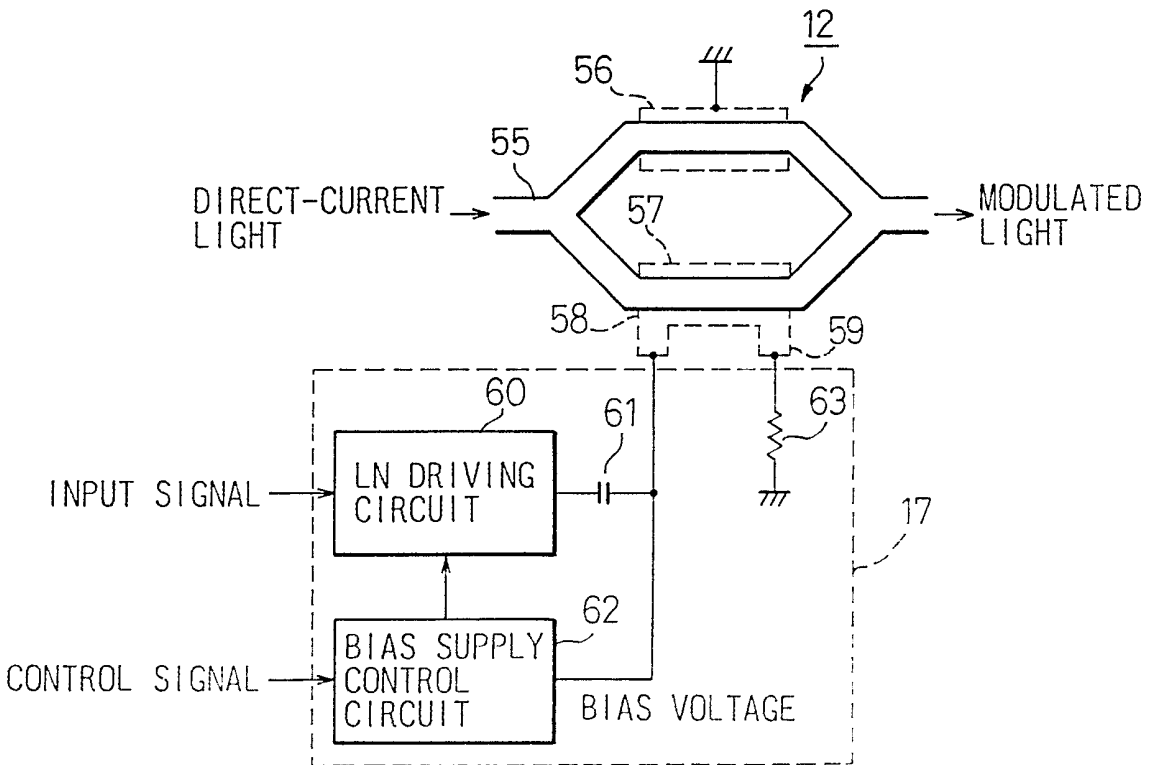
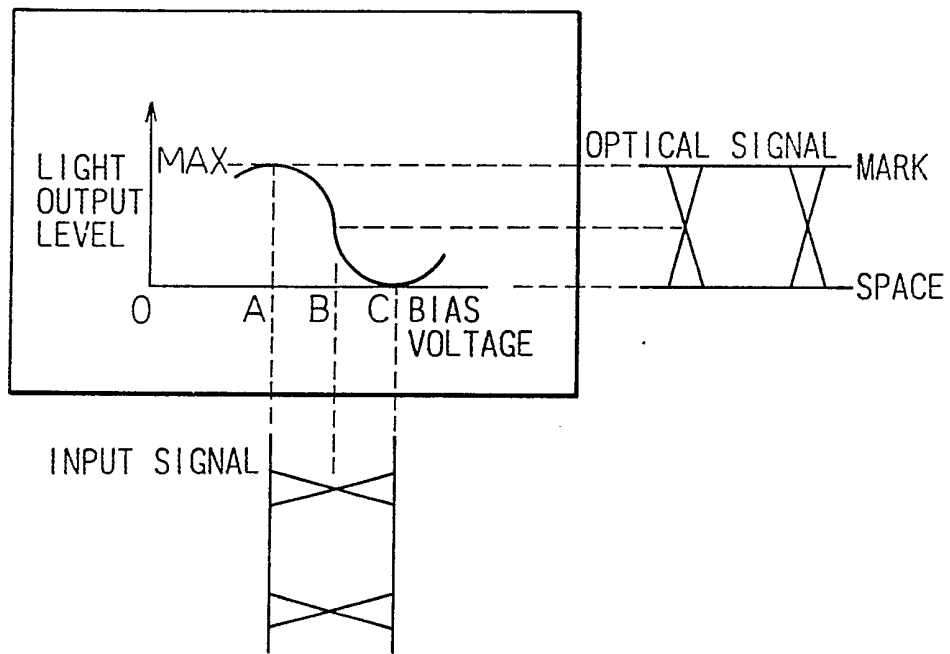


Fig.16



METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PREVENTING OCCURRENCE OF SURGE
LIGHT IN OPTICAL AMPLIFIER/TRANSMITTER APPARATUS

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The present invention relates to an optical amplifier/transmitter apparatus using an optical amplifier.

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In an optical amplifier/transmitter apparatus, there is often employed a system for amplifying an optical signal using an amplifier constructed from an erbium-doped fiber (EDF). Specifically in a transmitting section for transmitting an optical signal, an EDF amplifier is often used in an optical amplifier that is provided to amplify, prior to transmission, an optical signal fed from an optical transmitter that generates signal light in the form of modulated light on the basis of an input electrical signal.

In an EDF amplifier, a situation can occur where the input optical signal remains in the "space" state, i.e., the state of no input optical signal being present, for a prolonged time. In such a case, since pumping light continues to be supplied to the EDF, internal energy continues to increase. In this condition, when the input optical signal changes to "mark", i.e, when signal light is input, the output light level abruptly increases at the rising edge of the signal, producing light surge and causing the internal energy to drop, then settling to produce normally amplified optical signal output.

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Such surge light is transmitted via a transmission path to the receiving end, and causes a

detrimental effect on the optical receiver that receives the optical signal in the receiving section. That is, because of the excessively high light level, a photodiode (PD) or an avalanche photodiode (APD), constituting an optical detector in the optical receiver for detecting optical signals, is overloaded beyond its allowable level, and may eventually be damaged.

The present invention is aimed at overcoming such a problem with the prior art, and it is an object of the invention to provide a method and apparatus capable of reducing or preventing the occurrence of surge light in a reliable manner in an optical amplifier/transmitter apparatus which performs optical amplification using an EDF.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of reducing or preventing the occurrence of surge light in an optical amplifier that amplifies signal light by introducing the signal light into an optical fiber supplied with pumping light, comprising the steps of: detecting an off-to-on transition of the signal light; and when the off-to-on transition of the signal light is detected, gradually increasing the energy level of either the signal light introduced into the optical fiber or the pumping light supplied to the optical fiber, or of both, from a low level to an operating level.

According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided an apparatus for reducing or preventing the occurrence of surge light in an optical amplifier that amplifies signal light by introducing the signal light into an optical fiber supplied with pumping light, comprising: an off-to-on transition detecting circuit for detecting an off-to-on transition of the signal light; and a light level control circuit for gradually increasing the energy level of either the signal light introduced into the optical fiber or the pumping light supplied to the optical fiber or of both from a low level to an operating level when an off-to-on transition of the signal light is detected.

For a better understanding of the invention and to show how the same may be carried into effect, reference will now be made, purely by way of example, to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a block diagram showing the configuration of a transmitter having an optical amplifier according to a previous proposal;

5

Figure 2 is a waveform diagram explaining the occurrence of surge light;

Figure 3 is a block diagram showing one embodiment of the present invention;

10

Figure 4 is a block diagram showing another embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 5 is a block diagram showing another embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 6 is a block diagram showing another embodiment of the present invention;

15

Figure 7 is a block diagram showing another embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 8 is a block diagram showing another embodiment of the present invention;

20

Figure 9 is a block diagram showing another embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 10 is a block diagram showing the configuration of a signal-off detector;

Figure 11 is a block diagram showing the configuration of an optical signal-off detector;

25

Figure 12 is a block diagram showing the configuration of a leakage light monitor;

Figure 13 is a block diagram showing the configuration of an output light monitor;

30

Figure 14 is a block diagram showing the configuration of an LD controller;

Figure 15 is a block diagram showing the configuration of an optical modulator controller; and

Figure 16 is a diagram showing the quenching characteristic of an optical modulator.

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Before describing the preferred embodiments according to the present invention, examples of

previously proposed systems are given with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a block diagram showing the configuration of a previously proposed transmitter. In the figure, the numeral 1 designates an optical transmitter for generating an optical signal, and 2 indicates an optical amplifier for amplifying the optical signal for transmission. The optical transmitter 1 includes a light source 11 constructed from a laser diode (LD), and an optical modulator 12 constructed from an LN modulator (LiNbO₃, Optical Guided-Wave Modulator). The light source 11 generates continuous light based on a direct-current input from a driver not shown. The optical modulator 12 modulates the continuous light from the light source 11 with an input electrical signal, and generates an optical signal in the form of a modulated light beam.

The optical amplifier 2 includes a wave combiner 21 constructed from a waveguide-division multiplexer (WDM), a pumping light source 22 constructed from a laser diode (LD), and an erbium-doped fiber (EDF) 23. The pumping light source 22 generates pumping light in the form of continuous light to excite the EDF 23, while the wave combiner 21 combines the signal light from the optical transmitter 1 with the pumping light from the pumping light source 22, and supplies the combined light to the EDF 23. With the pumping light, the EDF 23 is raised to a higher energy state; in this state, when signal light is input, an amplified optical signal is output.

Figure 2 illustrates an optical signal output from the previously proposed transmitter. The light level of the optical signal output corresponding to the input signal is shown by a solid line. When the input signal is in the space state, the optical signal output is at the level of the spontaneous emission shown by A. When no input signal is present for a prolonged time, the

internal energy of the EDF increases, as shown by a dashed line, because of the pumping light from the pumping LD. In this condition, when signal light is input, the output light level abruptly increases at the rising edge of the first pulse, producing a light surge and causing the internal energy to drop, then settling to produce a normally amplified optical signal output.

The preferred embodiments of the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 3 shows one embodiment of the present invention. In the figure, the parts corresponding to those shown in Figure 1 are designated by the same reference numerals.

In the optical transmitter 1, a signal-off detector 13 monitors the presence or absence of a data signal input to the optical modulator 12 by detecting the input signal being supplied in the form of an electrical signal. When an off state of the input signal is detected by the signal-off detector 13, the light-emitting action of the light source 11 that is supplying direct-current light to the optical modulator 12 is stopped under the control of a light source controller 16.

The next time the input signal is on, the light source controller 16 exerts control so that the light generated by the light source 11 rises gradually. At this time, the EDF 23 is at the highest energy level, since the pumping light source 22 has been in operation throughout the off period of the light source 11. However, the level of the optical signal input to the EDF 23 is kept low at the start of the rising of the input signal (data signal), and therefore, no light surge occurs in the optical amplifier 2.

Figure 4 shows another embodiment of the present invention. In the figure, the parts corresponding to those shown in Figure 1 are designated by the same

reference numerals.

In the optical transmitter 1, the signal-off detector 13 monitors the presence or absence of a data signal input to the optical modulator 12, an LN modulator, by detecting the input signal being supplied in the form of an electrical signal. When an off state of the input signal is detected by the signal-off detector 13, the operation of the optical modulator 12 is stopped under the control of an optical modulator controller 17.

The next time the input signal is on, the optical modulator controller 17 controls the optical modulator 12 so that the level of the modulated output light rises gradually. At this time, the EDF 23 is at the highest energy level, as in the embodiment shown in Figure 3, since the pumping light source 22 has been in operation throughout the off period of the optical modulator 12. However, the level of the optical signal input to the EDF 23 is kept low at the start of the rising of the input signal (data signal), and therefore, no surge light occurs in the optical amplifier 2.

Figure 5 shows another embodiment of the present invention. In the figure, the parts corresponding to those shown in Figure 1 are designated by the same reference numerals.

In the optical transmitter 1, the signal-off detector 13 monitors the presence or absence of a data signal input to the optical modulator 12 by detecting the input signal being supplied in the form of an electrical signal. When an off state of the input signal is detected by the signal-off detector 13, the light-emitting action of the pumping light source 22 is stopped under the control of a pumping light source controller 29.

The next time the input signal is on, the pumping light source controller 29 controls the pumping light source 22 so that the pumping light rises gradually. The

energy level of the EDF 23 is therefore low at the start of the rising of the input signal (data signal), so that no surge light occurs in the optical amplifier 2.

Figure 6 shows another embodiment of the present invention. In the figure, the parts corresponding to those shown in Figure 1 are designated by the same reference numerals.

In the optical transmitter 1, an output optical signal-off detector 15 monitors the presence or absence of a modulated light output in the optical transmitter 1 by detecting an optical signal separated by a coupler 14 from the optical signal output from the optical modulator 12. When an off state of the optical signal output is detected by the output optical signal-off detector 15, the light-emitting action of the pumping light source 22 is stopped under the control of the pumping light source controller 29 in the optical amplifier 2.

The next time the input signal is on and, therefore, the optical signal output in the optical transmitter 1 is on again, the pumping light source controller 29 controls the pumping light source 22 so that the pumping light rises gradually. The energy level of the EDF 23 is therefore low at the start of the rising of the input signal (data signal), so that no surge light occurs in the optical amplifier 2.

Figure 7 shows another embodiment of the present invention. In the figure, the parts corresponding to those shown in Figure 1 are designated by the same reference numerals.

In the optical amplifier 2, an input optical signal-off detector 25 monitors the presence or absence of a modulated light input to the optical amplifier 2 by detecting an optical signal separated by a coupler 24 from the optical signal input to the optical amplifier 2. When an off state of the optical signal input is detected by the input optical signal-off detector 25, the light-emitting action of the pumping light source 22 is stopped

under the control of the pumping light source controller 29 in the optical amplifier 2.

5 The next time the input signal is on and, therefore, the optical signal input to the optical amplifier 2 is on again, the pumping light source controller 29 controls the pumping light source 22 so that the pumping light rises gradually. The energy level of the EDF 23 is therefore low at the start of the rising of the input signal (data signal), so that no surge light occurs in
10 the optical amplifier 2.

Figure 8 shows another embodiment according to the present invention. In the figure, the parts corresponding to those shown in Figure 1 are designated by the same reference numerals.

15 In the optical amplifier 2, a leakage light monitor 26 monitors the presence or absence of a modulated light input to the optical amplifier 2 by detecting leakage light from the EDF 23 and backward light from the pumping light source 22, an LD, and comparing detection signals
20 between them. When an off state of the modulated light input is detected by the leakage light monitor 26, the light-emitting action of the pumping light source 22 is stopped under the control of the pumping light source controller 29 in the optical amplifier 2.

25 The next time the input signal is on and, therefore, the presence of the modulated light input is detected by the leakage light monitor 26, the pumping light source controller 29 controls the pumping light source 22 so that the pumping light rises gradually. The energy level
30 of the EDF 23 is therefore low at the start of the rising of the input signal (data signal), so that no surge light occurs in the optical amplifier 2.

Figure 9 shows another embodiment of the present invention.

35 In the optical amplifier 2, an output light monitor 28 monitors the presence or absence of a modulated light output in the optical amplifier 2 by detecting output

light separated by a coupler 27 from the optical signal output in the optical amplifier 2 and backward light from the pumping light source 22, an LD, and comparing detection signals between them. When an off state of the modulated light output is detected by the output light monitor 28, the light-emitting action of the pumping light source 22 is stopped under the control of the pumping light source controller 29 in the optical amplifier 2.

10 The next time the input signal is on and, therefore, the presence of the modulated light output is detected by the output light monitor 28, the pumping light source controller 29 controls the pumping light source 22 so that the pumping light rises gradually. The energy level of the EDF 23 is therefore low at the start of the rising of the input signal (data signal), so that no surge light occurs in the optical amplifier 2.

15 Figure 10 shows an example of the configuration of the signal-off detector 13 used in the embodiments described with reference to Figures 3 to 5. In the figure, a detector 30 detects the input electrical signal and produces an output, and a comparator 31 compares the output with a prescribed threshold value and generates an off-detection signal indicating an off or on state of the input signal (data signal) which is sent to the optical transmitter 1.

25 Figure 11 shows an example of the configuration of the output optical signal-off detector 15 or input optical signal-off detector 25 used in the embodiment described with reference to Figure 6 or 7.

30 An optical detector 35, which consists of a PD or APD, detects the optical signal input separated by the coupler 14 (or 24) and produces an output in the form of an electrical signal. A comparator 36 compares the output with a prescribed threshold value and generates an off-detection signal indicating an off or on state of modulated light in the optical signal output of the

optical transmitter 1 (or the optical signal input of the optical amplifier 2).

Figure 12 shows an example of the configuration of the leakage light monitor 26 used in the embodiment
5 described with reference to Figure 8.

An optical detector 40, which consists of a PD or APD, detects leakage light from the EDF 23 and produces an output in the form of an electrical signal. An analog-digital converter (A/D) 41 converts the output to
10 a digital signal. An optical detector 42, which consists of a PD or APD, detects backward light from the pumping light source 22 and produces an output in the form of an electrical signal. An analog-digital converter (A/D) 43 converts the output to a digital signal. A central
15 processing unit (CPU) 44 monitors the state of the optical signal input in the optical amplifier by comparing the outputs of the A/Ds 41 and 43, and generates an off-detection signal indicating an off or on state of the modulated light input in the EDF 23.

Figure 13 shows an example of the configuration of the output light monitor 28 used in the embodiment
20 described with reference to Figure 9.

An optical detector 46, which consists of a PD or APD, detects the optical signal input separated by the
25 coupler 27 and produces an output in the form of an electrical signal. An analog-digital converter (A/D) 47 converts the output to a digital signal. A central processing unit (CPU) 48, monitors the state of the
30 optical signal input in the optical amplifier by comparing the outputs of the A/D 43 and 47, and generates an off-detection signal indicating an off or on state of the modulated light in the output of the optical amplifier 2.

Figure 14 shows an example of the configuration of the light source controller 16 or pumping light source
35 controller 29 used in the embodiments described with reference to Figure 3 or Figures 5 to 9.

A resistor 50, a capacitor 51, and a diode 52 together form an integrator circuit, which generates an output signal that varies gradually with a time constant τ in accordance with an LD on/off control signal that varies stepwise in response to an on/off action. A driver 53, which consists of an integrated circuit (IC) or a large-scale integrated circuit (LSI), produces an output to drive the light source 11 (or the pumping light source 22).

By applying the gradually varying output signal from the integrator circuit to an LD bias current control input of the driver 53, the rising of the light generated by the light source 11 (or the pumping light source 22) is controlled during the off-to-on transition period so that the light output increases gradually.

Figure 15 shows an example of the configuration of the optical modulator controller 17 used in the embodiment described with reference to Figure 4. Figure 16 shows the quenching characteristic of the optical modulator 12.

The optical modulator 12 is constructed from a known LN modulator, and is essentially a Mach-Zehnder interferometer whose construction is such that an optical waveguide 55 through which continuous light propagates is split into two waveguides, with a grounding electrode 56 coupled to one waveguide and a modulation electrode 57 to the other waveguide, the two waveguides being merged to produce modulated light. The numerals 58 and 59 indicate electrodes at both ends of the modulation electrode 57.

When modulation input is applied to both ends of the modulation electrode 57, phase-modulated light beams of opposite signs are generated in the two split waveguides because of the electro-optic effect, and these phase-modulated light beams interfere with each other where the two waveguides merge, thereby producing an intensity-modulated output light beam.

In the optical modulator controller 17, an LN

driving circuit 60 generates a data signal which is applied via a capacitor 61 to one electrode 58 of the modulation electrode 57 in the optical modulator 12. A bias supply control circuit 62 generates a bias voltage to be supplied to the one electrode 58 of the modulation electrode 57 in the optical modulator 12, and also controls the operation of the LN driving circuit 60. Also included is a load resistor 63 which is connected between ground and the other electrode 59 of the modulation electrode 57 in the optical modulator 12.

The optical modulator 12 has a characteristic that its light output level varies between maximum value (MAX) and 0 when the bias voltage applied to the one electrode 58 is varied between maximum value A and minimum value C with reference value B as the center, as shown in Figure 16. Therefore, by supplying a bias reference voltage corresponding to B from the bias supply control circuit 62 and, at the same time, applying an input signal varying between maximum value A and minimum value C from the LN driving circuit 60 via the capacitor 61 in superimposing fashion on the bias reference voltage, an optical signal can be obtained that changes between mark and space in correspondence to the maximum and minimum values of the light output level.

In the present invention, the bias supply control circuit 62 works to stop the operation of the LN driving circuit 60 and supplies the minimum value C as the bias voltage in accordance with the control signal when the input signal goes into the off state. When the input signal is on again, the LN driving circuit 60 is enabled, and the bias voltage is gradually increased from minimum value C to reference value B. As a result, the modulated light output level of the optical modulator 12 rises gradually.

As described above, according to embodiments of the present invention, in an optical amplifier/transmitter apparatus that amplifies light using an EDP, the presence or

absence of a data signal based on an input signal is detected; when the input signal is off, control is performed to stop the operation of the part concerned that could cause surge light during the off-to-on
5 transition, and when the input signal is on again, control is performed so that the part concerned starts slowly, thus suppressing the occurrence of surge light in the EDF by either keeping the energy level of the EDF low at the start of the rising of the input signal or
10 reducing the level of the optical signal input to the EDF. This provides a reliable means to prevent surge light from being transmitted from the optical amplifier/transmitter apparatus.

CLAIMS

1. A method of reducing or preventing the occurrence of surge light in an optical amplifier that amplifies signal light by introducing the signal light into an optical fiber supplied with pumping light, comprising the steps of:

5 a) detecting an off-to-on transition of the signal light; and

b) when the off-to-on transition of the signal light is detected, gradually increasing the energy level of either or both of the signal light introduced into the optical fiber and the pumping light supplied to the optical fiber, from a low level to an operating level.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the signal light is produced by optically modulating light from a light source with an electrical signal, and

15 in a step a), the off-to-on transition of the signal light is detected by detecting an off-to-on transition in the electrical signal.

3. A method according to claim 2, wherein step a) includes substeps of detecting the electrical signal and comparing the detected output with a prescribed threshold value.

4. A method according to claim 1, further comprising a step c) of separating a portion of the signal light introduced into the optical fiber, wherein in step a), the off-to-on transition of the signal light is detected by detecting an off-to-on transition in the separated signal light.

5. A method according to claim 4, wherein step a) includes substeps of optically detecting the separated signal light and detecting the off-to-on transition of the signal light by comparing the optically detected output with a prescribed threshold value.

6. A method according to claim 1, wherein in step a), the off-to-on transition of the signal light is detected by monitoring leakage light from the optical

fiber and the pumping light.

7. A method according to claim 6, wherein step a) includes substeps of

5 optically detecting the leakage light from
the optical fiber,

 optically detecting backward light from
the light source generating the pumping light, and

10 detecting the off-to-on transition of the
signal light by comparing the optically detected output
of the leakage light with the optically detected output
of the backward light.

8. A method according to claim 1, further
comprising the step c) of separating a portion of output
light from the optical fiber, wherein in step a), the
15 off-to-on transition of the signal light is detected by
monitoring the separated output light of the optical
fiber and the pumping light.

9. A method according to claim 8, wherein step a) includes substeps of

20 optically detecting the separated output
light of the optical fiber,

 optically detecting backward light from
the light source generating the pumping light, and

25 detecting the off-to-on transition of the
signal light by comparing the optically detected output
of the separated output light with the optically detected
output of the backward light.

10. A method according to claim 1, wherein

30 the signal light is produced by optically
modulating light from a light source with an electrical
signal, and

 in a step b), the energy level of the
signal light introduced into the optical fiber is
gradually increased by gradually increasing the energy
35 level of the light source.

11. A method according to claim 10, wherein step b) includes substeps of

dulling a signal indicating the detection of the off-to-on transition of the signal light, and controlling the light source according to the dulled signal.

5 12. A method according to claim 1, wherein
 the signal light is produced by optically modulating light from a light source with an electrical signal by using an optical modulator, and
 in step b), the energy level of the signal
10 light introduced into the optical fiber is gradually increased by controlling the optical modulator.

 13. A method according to claim 12, wherein step b) includes substeps of
 gradually increasing a bias voltage to be
15 supplied to the optical modulator, and
 supplying the bias voltage to the optical modulator.

 14. A method according to claim 1, wherein in step
b), the energy level of the pumping light supplied to the
20 optical fiber is gradually increased by gradually increasing the energy level of a light source generating the pumping light.

 15. A method according to claim 14, wherein in step
b) includes substeps of
25 dulling a signal indicating the detection of the off-to-on transition of the signal light, and
 controlling the light source according to the dulled signal.

 16. An apparatus for reducing or preventing the occurrence of
30 surge light in an optical amplifier that amplifies signal light by introducing the signal light into an optical fiber supplied with pumping light, comprising:
 an off-to-on transition detecting circuit
 for detecting an off-to-on transition of the signal
35 light; and
 a light level control circuit for gradually increasing the energy level of either or both of

the signal light introduced into the optical fiber and the pumping light supplied to the optical fiber, from a low level to an operating level when the off-to-on transition of the signal light is detected by the off-to-on transition detecting circuit.

5

17. An apparatus according to claim 16, wherein the signal light is produced by optically modulating light from a light source with an electrical signal, and

10

the off-to-on detecting circuit detects the off-to-on transition of the signal light by detecting an off-to-on transition in the electrical signal.

18. An apparatus according to claim 17, wherein the off-to-on transition detecting circuit includes:

15

a detector for detecting the electrical signal; and

a comparator for comparing the detected output with a prescribed threshold value.

20

19. An apparatus according to claim 16, further comprising a coupler for separating a portion of the signal light introduced into the optical fiber, wherein the off-to-on transition detecting circuit detects the off-to-on transition of the signal light by detecting an off-to-on transition in the signal light separated by the coupler.

25

20. An apparatus according to claim 19, wherein the off-to-on transition detecting circuit includes:

an optical detector for optically detecting the signal light separated by the coupler; and

30

a comparator for detecting the off-to-on transition of the signal light by comparing an output of the optical detector with a prescribed threshold value.

35

21. An apparatus according to claim 16, wherein the off-to-on transition detecting circuit detects the off-to-on transition of the signal light by monitoring leakage light from the optical fiber and the pumping light.

22. An apparatus according to claim 21, wherein the off-to-on transition detecting circuit includes:

a first optical detector for optically detecting the leakage light from the optical fiber;

5 a second optical detector for optically detecting backward light from the light source generating the pumping light; and

10 a comparator for detecting the off-to-on transition of the signal light by comparing the outputs of the first and second optical detectors.

23. An apparatus according to claim 16, further comprising a coupler for separating a portion of output light from the optical fiber, wherein the off-to-on transition detecting circuit detects the off-to-on transition of the signal light by monitoring the output light of the optical fiber separated by the coupler and the pumping light.

24. An apparatus according to claim 23, wherein the off-to-on transition detecting circuit includes:

20 a first optical detector for optically detecting the output light of the optical fiber separated by the coupler;

25 a second optical detector for optically detecting backward light from the light source generating the pumping light; and

a comparator for detecting the off-to-on transition of the signal light by comparing the outputs of the first and second detectors.

25. An apparatus according to claim 16, wherein the signal light is produced by optically modulating light from a light source with an electrical signal, and

30 the light level control circuit gradually increases the energy level of the signal light introduced into the optical fiber by gradually increasing the energy level of the light source.

26. An apparatus according to claim 25, wherein the

light level control circuit includes:

an integrator for dulling a signal indicating the detection of the off-to-on transition of the signal light; and

5 a light source controller for controlling the light source according to an output from the integrator.

27. An apparatus according to claim 16, wherein the signal light is produced by optically modulating light from a light source with an electrical signal by an optical modulator, and

10 the light level control circuit gradually increases the energy level of the signal light introduced into the optical fiber by controlling the optical modulator.

28. An apparatus according to claim 27, wherein the light level control circuit includes a bias supply controller for gradually increasing a bias voltage to be supplied to the optical modulator.

29. An apparatus according to claim 16, wherein the light level control circuit gradually increases the energy level of the pumping light supplied to the optical fiber by gradually increasing the energy level of a light source generating the pumping light.

25 30. An apparatus according to claim 29, wherein the light level control circuit includes:

an integrator for dulling a signal indicating the detection of the off-to-on transition of the signal light; and

30 a light source controller for controlling the light source according to an output from the integrator.

31. A method or apparatus for reducing or substantially preventing the occurrence of surge light in an optical amplifier or transmitter apparatus according to any one of the embodiments substantially as hereinafore described with reference to Figures 3 to 16 of the accompanying drawings.

Relevant Technical Fields

- (i) UK Cl (Ed.M) H4B (BK16D, BK18, BK4) H1C (CEX)
- (ii) Int Cl (Ed.5) H04B 10/16, 10/18, 10/04 H01S 3/102, 3/131

Databases (see below)

- (i) UK Patent Office collections of GB, EP, WO and US patent specifications.
- (ii)

Search Examiner
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Documents considered relevant following a search in respect of Claims :-
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Category	Identity of document and relevant passages	Relevant to claim(s)
A	GB 2244595 A (BT)	
A	EP 0569769 A1 (ALCATEL)	
A	US 5088095 (AT & T)	

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