

The logo for Cailabs features the word "cailabs" in a bold, lowercase, sans-serif font. The text is white and is set against a dark background. Behind the text is a large, glowing light effect that transitions from a bright cyan at the top to a deep purple at the bottom, creating a lens flare or bokeh effect.

**cailabs**

SHAPING THE LIGHT

# Enabling competitive high throughput LaserCom

Improves both ends of LaserCom links with MPLC technology

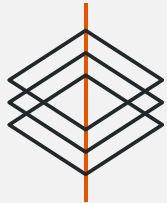
**Jean-François Morizur**  
CEO Cailabs



# Cailabs, a deep-tech company

Develop, manufacture & sell innovative optical components

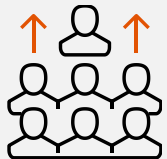
cailabs



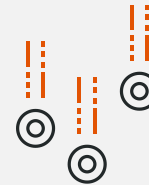
**Unique technology** (MPLC)  
and **expertise** in beam shaping



**19**  
patent families



**43** employees  
(**18** PhDs)



**8.6 M€ ++**  
raised

## References:



# Placing Cailabs

Tailored beam shaping is photonics' next disruption enabler

cailabs

Beyond the usual properties ...



Power



Wavelength

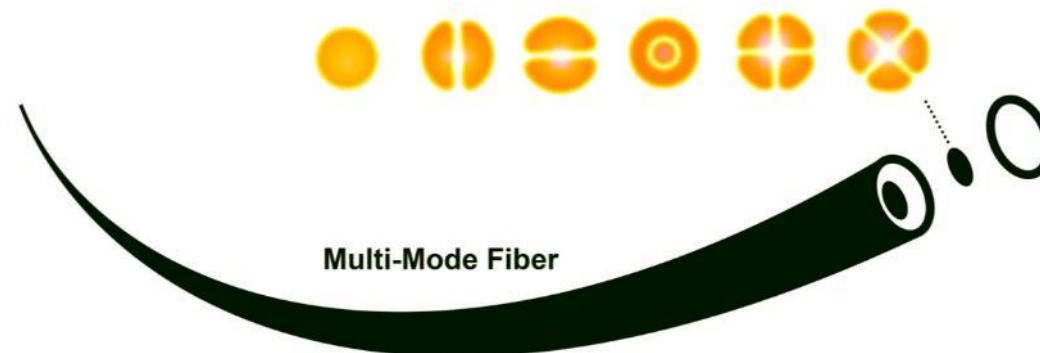


Polarization

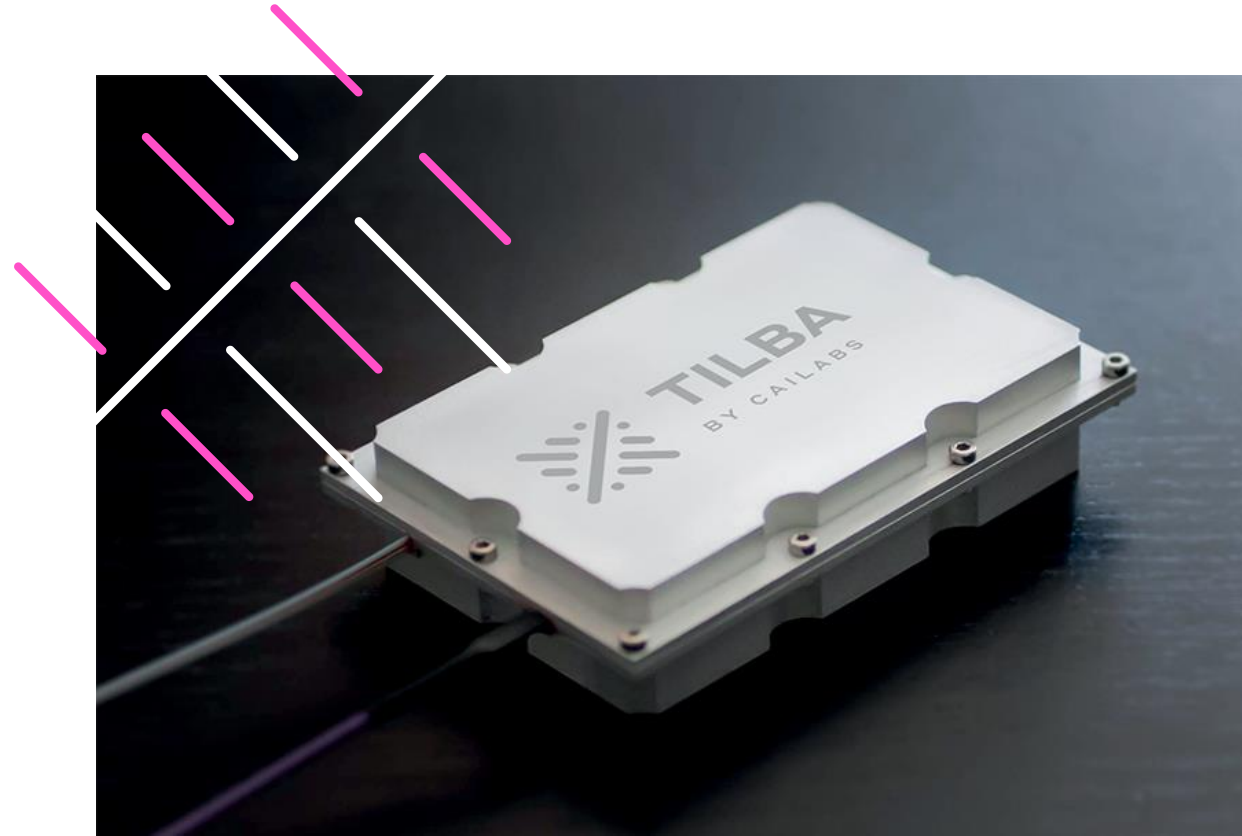


Phase

... we control the shape of the light



## Lasercom : why & when?



# Why LaserCom?

## New needs for data high-speed transmission

A growing number of aircrafts and spacecrafts...

- **23.600 airplanes**<sup>1</sup>
- **2.062 satellites**<sup>2</sup>
- + UAV

...with new booming data consuming needs...

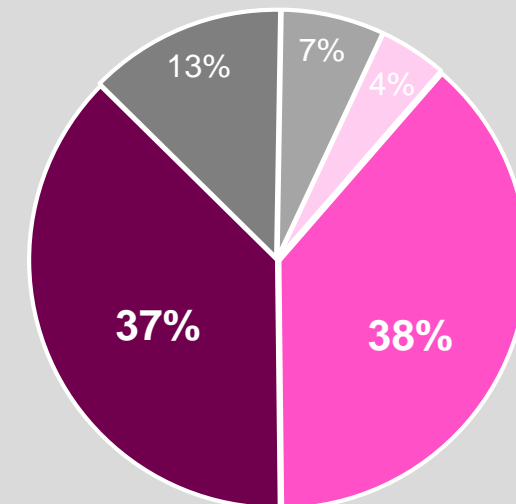
- **Earth observation**
- **Telecommunication coverage** of remote areas
- **In-Flight Entertainment**

...but hindered by the current data transferring technology

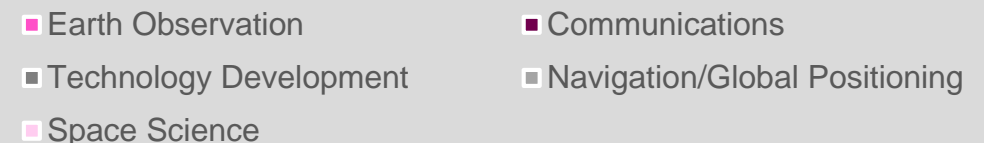
- RF is too slow and too energy-intensive (<4Gbps)
- **Data transmission is becoming a bottleneck**

### Spacecraft illustration

75% of active satellites need to transfer important and growing amounts of data



### Active satellite applications



1. Ascend 2. UCS

# Why LaserCom?

## LaserCom: a better SWaP and throughput

### Optical communication over RF:

#### ADVANTAGES:

- + Very High Throughput
- + Better SWaP (Size, Weight and Power)
- + Unlicensed spectrum
- + High security

#### DRAWBACKS:

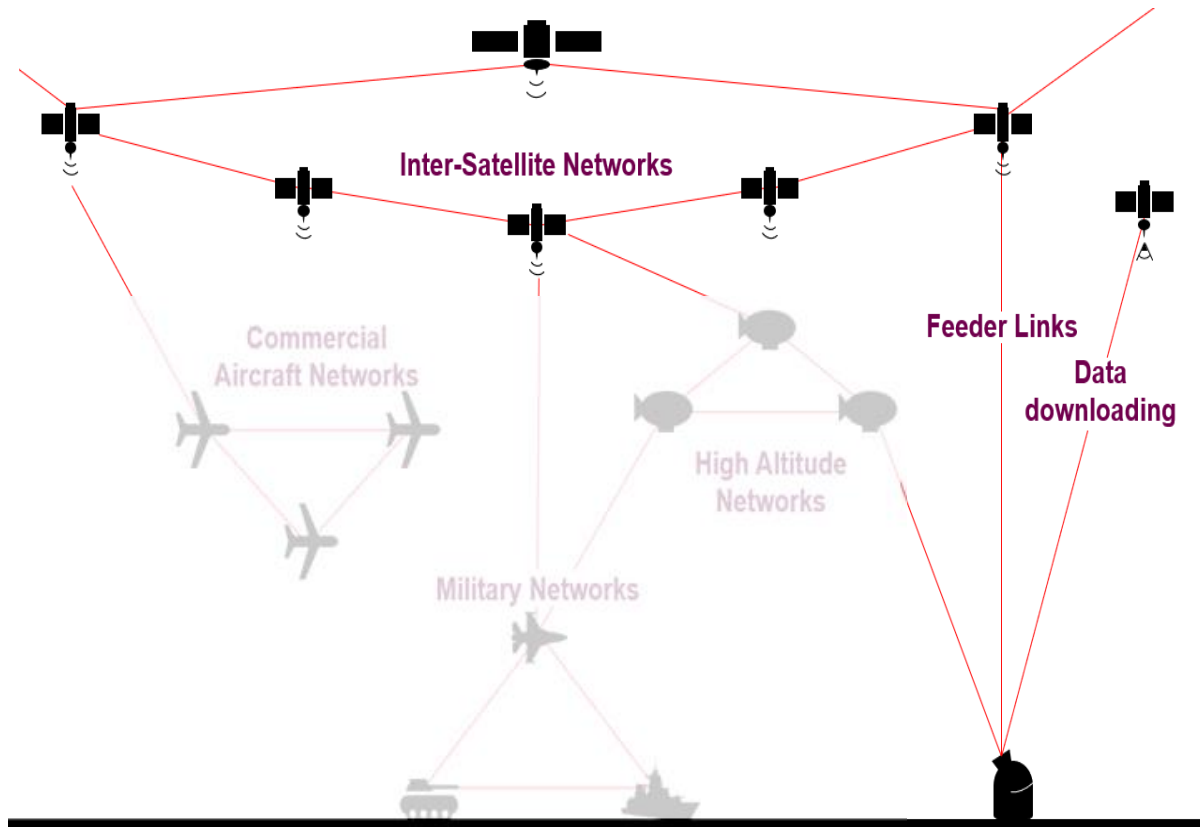
- Require **tight PAT** (Pointing, Acquisition and Tracking)
- Impaired by the **atmosphere**

Link	Optical	RF
<b>GEO-LEO</b>		
Antenna Diameter	10.2 cm (1.0)	2.2 m (21.6)
Mass	65.3 kg (1.0)	152.8 kg (2.3)
Power	93.8 W (1.0)	213.9 W (2.3)
<b>GEO-GEO</b>		
Antenna Diameter	13.5 cm (1.0)	2.1 m (15.6)
Mass	86.4 kg (1.0)	145.8 kg (1.7)
Power	124.2 W (1.0)	204.2 W (1.6)
<b>LEO-LEO</b>		
Antenna Diameter	3.6 cm (1.0)	0.8 m (22.2)
Mass	23.0 kg (1.0)	55.6 kg (2.4)
Power	33.1 W (1.0)	77.8 W (2.3)

Comparison of **SWaP** for GEO and LEO links using optical or RF communication systems – *underlined figures are ratios*

# When LaserCom?

Intersatellite and ground-to-satellite links should be mature around 2022



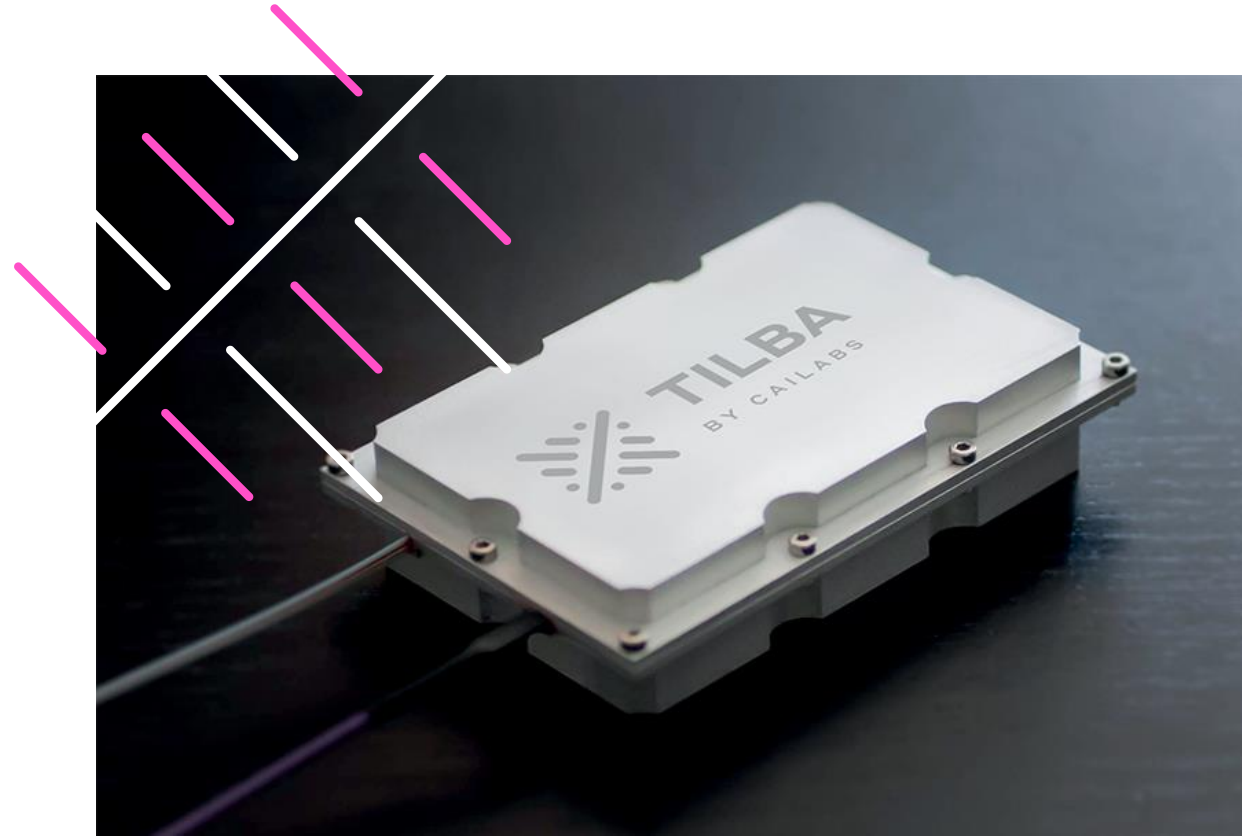
**Satellites architectures** will be the first one to emerge :

- 2020: Ground station with **adaptive optics**<sup>1</sup>
- 2022: **Mega-constellations** with ISL
- 2025: Terabit/s-throughput optical **feeder link**<sup>1</sup>

1. Hydron roadmap



## Multi-Plane Light Conversion

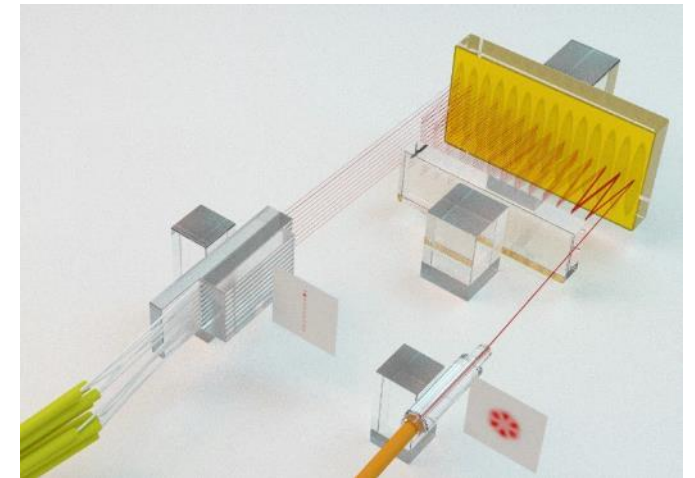
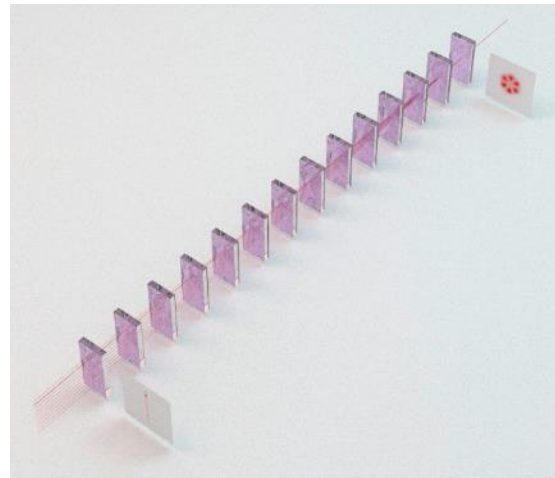
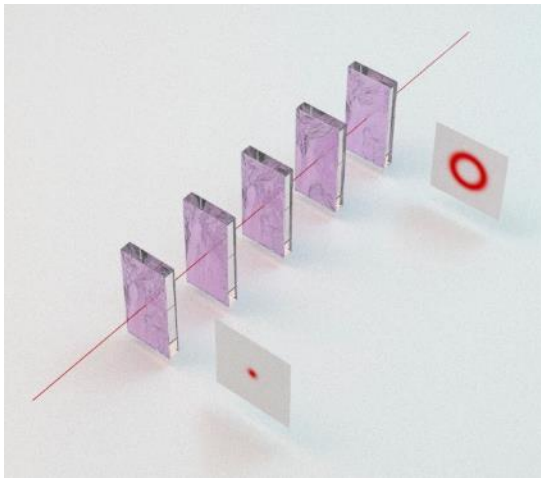


# Multi-Plane Light Conversion

## Take-home message about MPLC

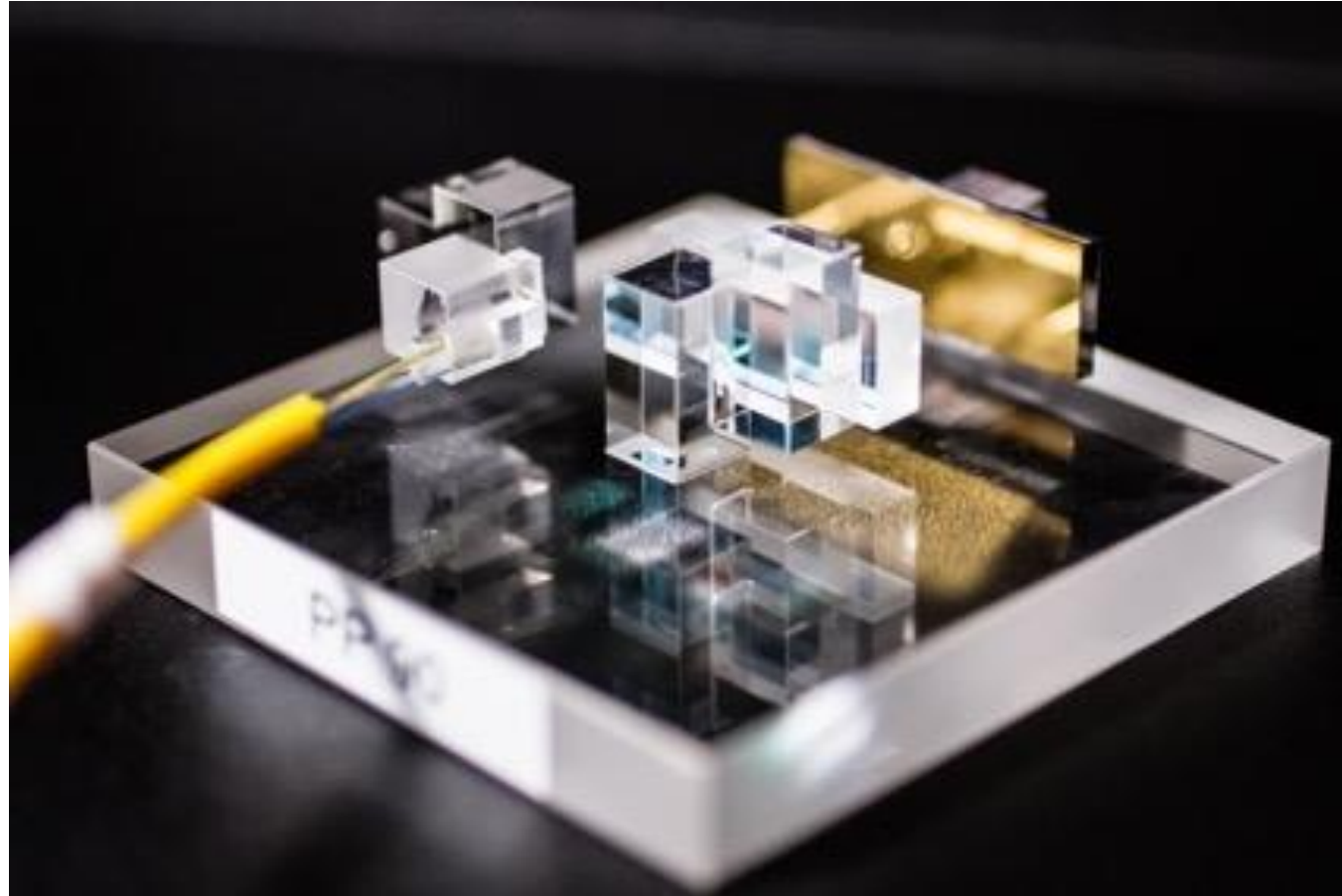
### Multi-Plane Light Conversion (MPLC)

- Derived from quantum optics at Laboratoire Kastler Brossel
- Complex beam shaping through succession of spatial phase profiles
- Passive optical beam shaping with no intrinsic loss nor moving elements



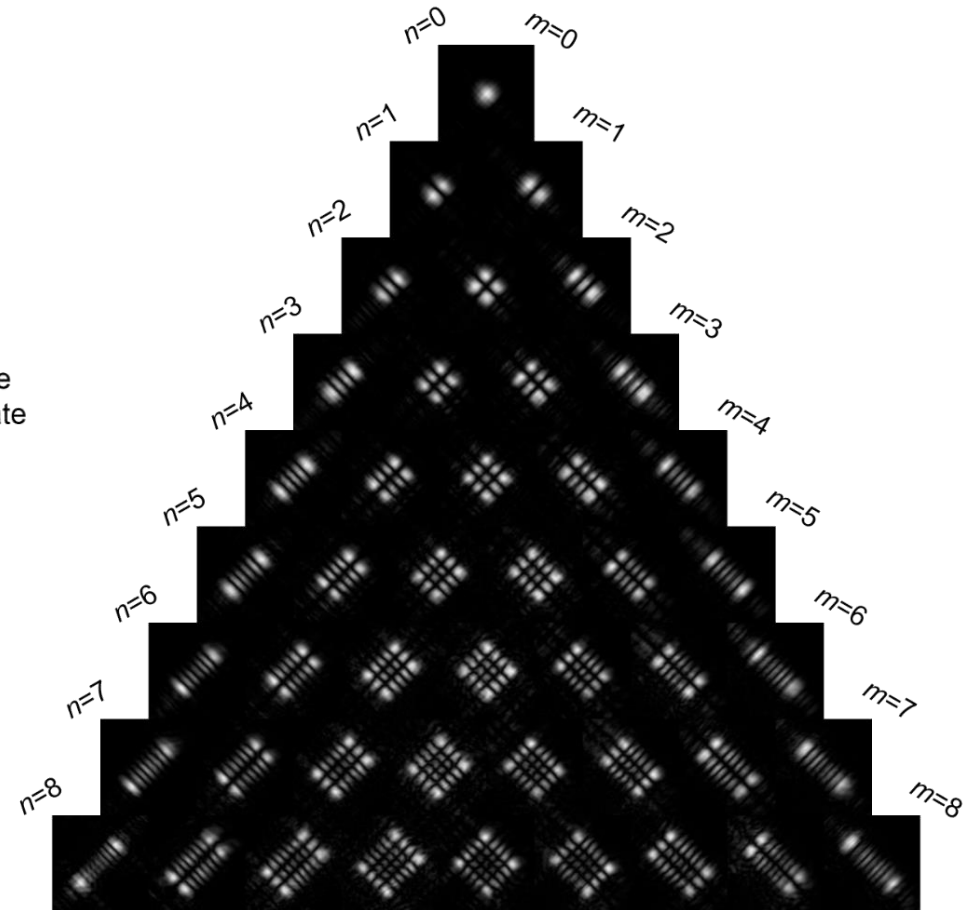
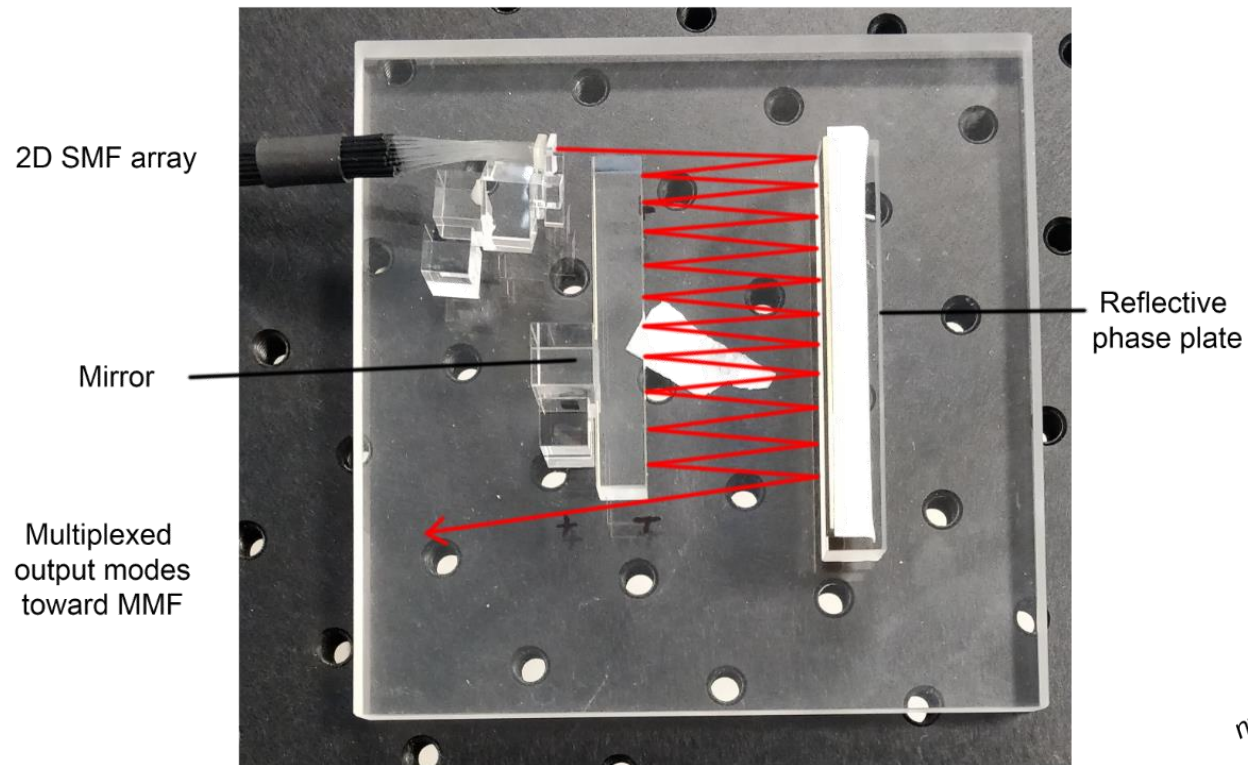
# Multi-Plane Light Conversion

## Compact implementation



# Multi-Plane Light Conversion

## Spatial multiplexer

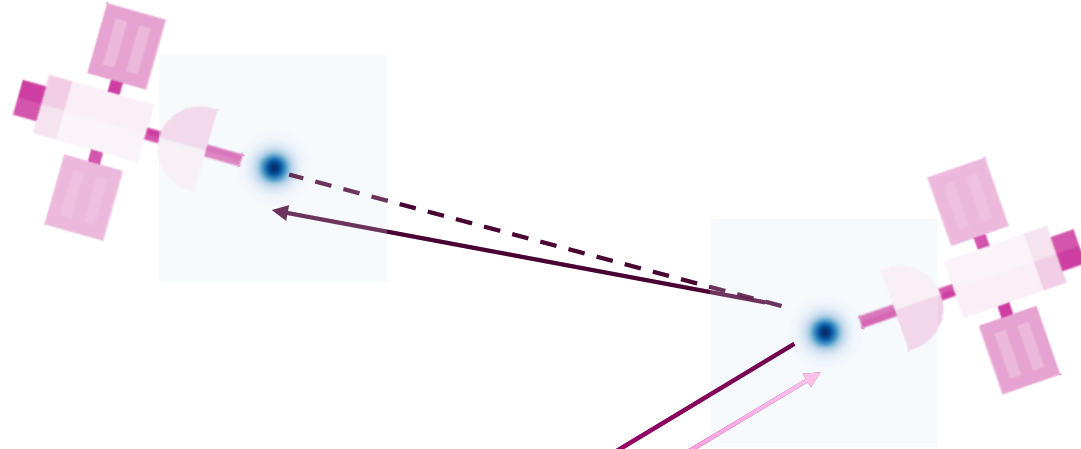


S. Bade & al., PDP OFC 2019

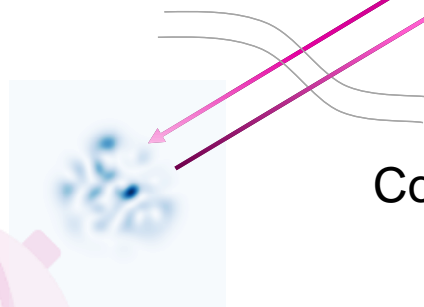
# Addresses optical drawbacks

## Improve Space-to-Space & Space-to-Ground optical links

**1. Space - Space**  
Compensate pointing error



**2. Space - Ground**  
Mitigate atmospheric turbulence

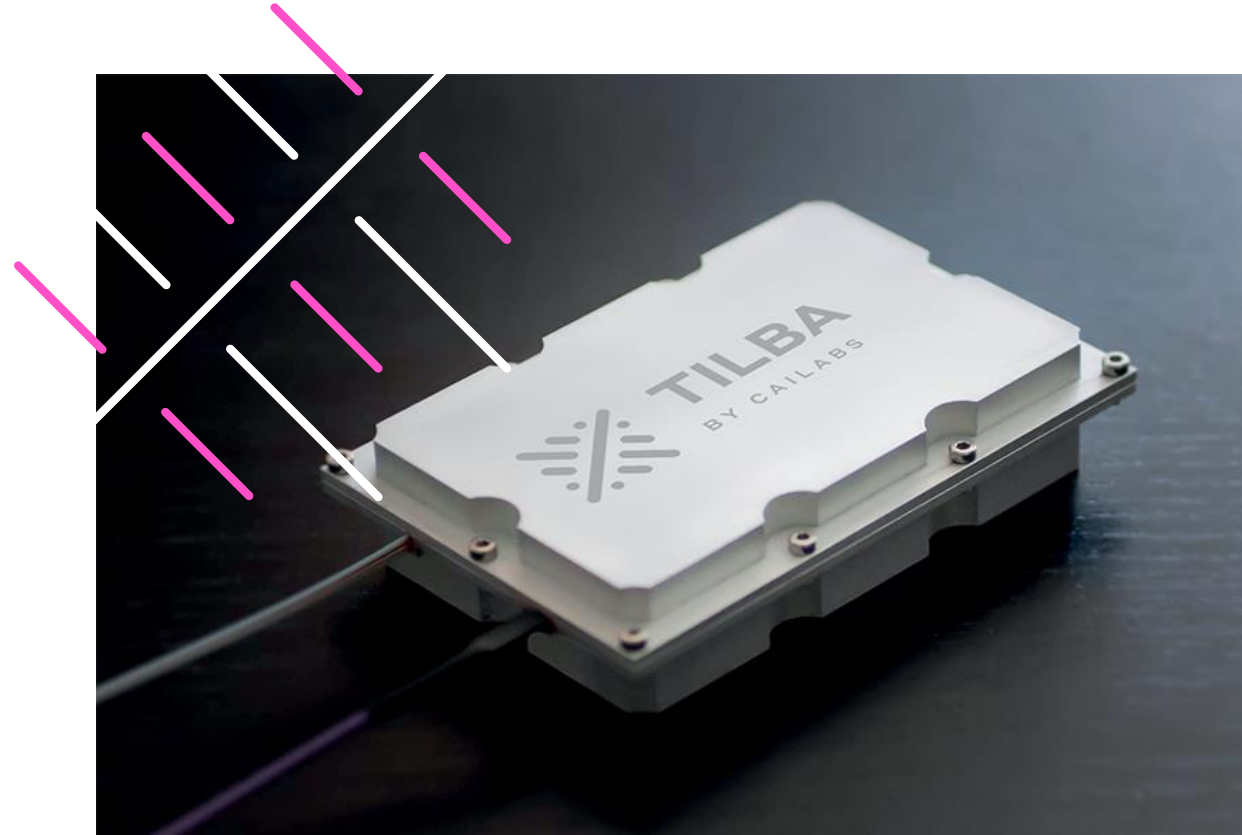


**3. Ground - Space**  
Combine powerful sources for feeder links

**4. Ground - Space**  
Precompensate atmospheric turbulence

## Space-to-space: mitigate pointing errors

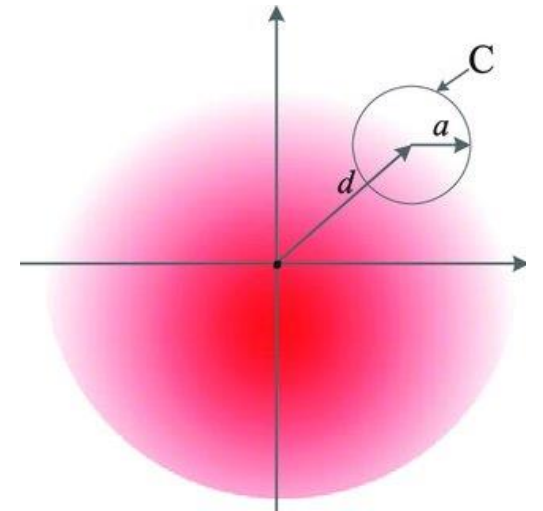
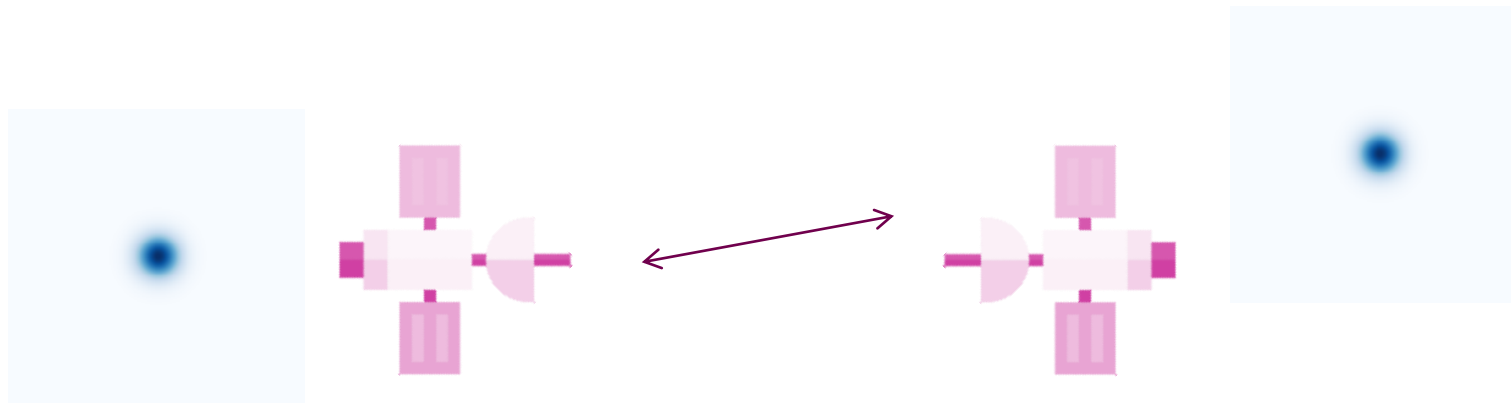
Remove pointing errors with no moving parts



# Space-to-space: mitigate pointing errors

Pointing errors degrade inter-satellite communication

## Pointing errors



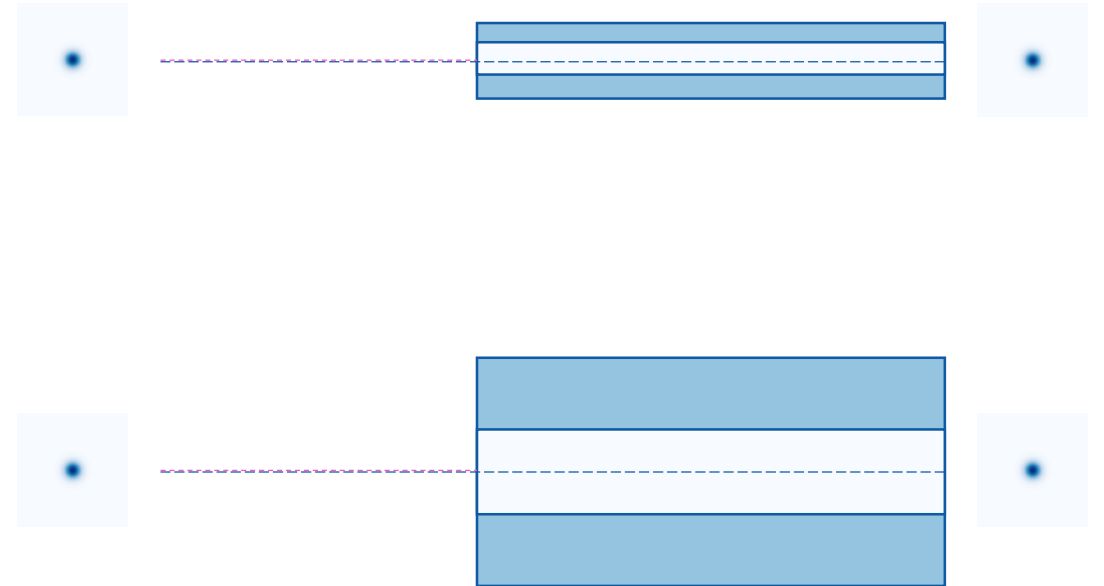
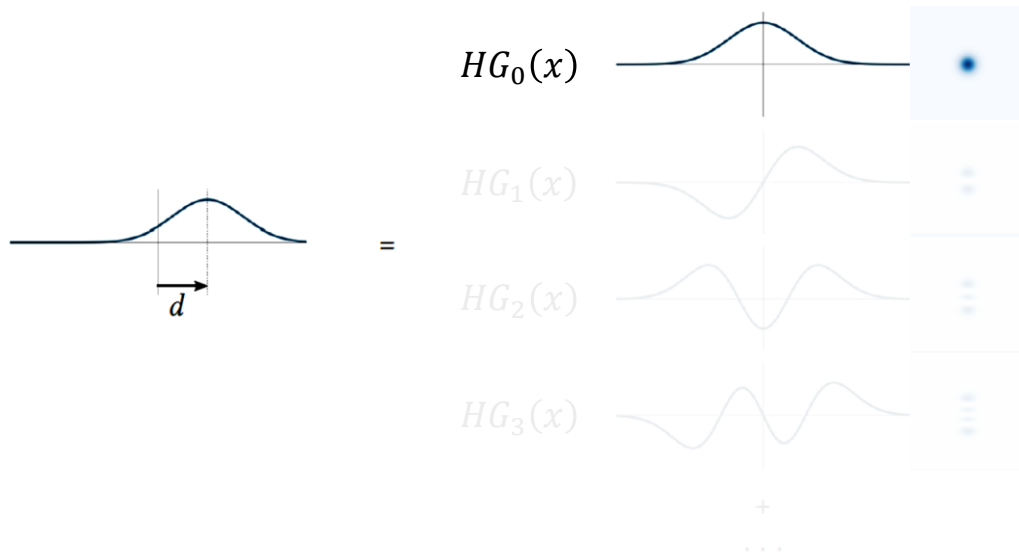
Degrade dramatically the performance of the entire network

# Space-to-space: mitigate pointing errors

## Mode decomposition of a mislagnment

**Tilt:**

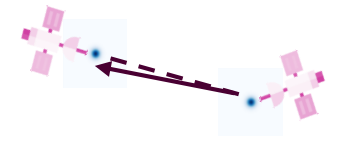
$$E_0|_{x+\delta x} = \varepsilon_0 \left[ HG_0|_x + \frac{i\delta x}{w_0} \times HG_1|_x + o\left(\frac{\delta x}{w_0}\right) \right]$$





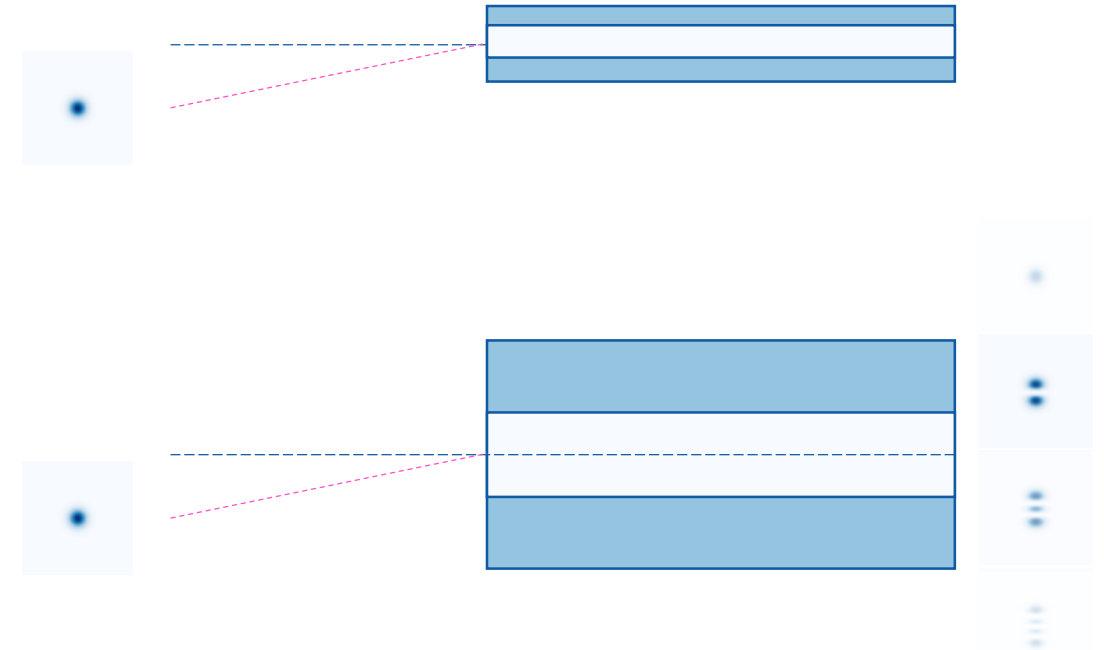
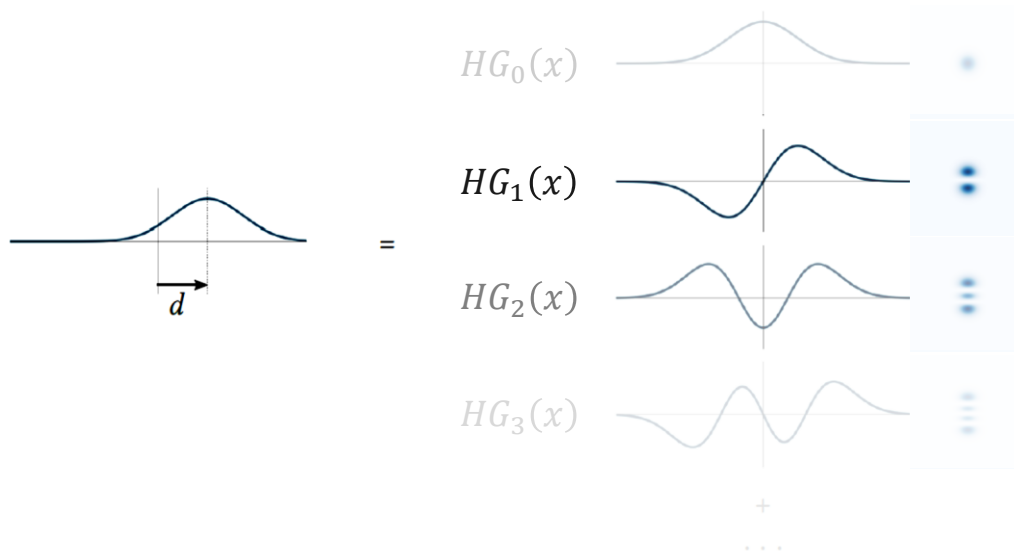
# Space-to-space: mitigate pointing errors

## Mode decomposition of a mislignment



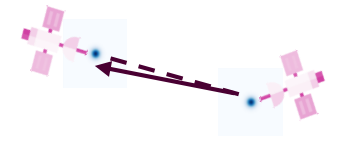
**Tilt:**

$$E_0|_{x+\delta x} = \varepsilon_0 \left[ HG_0|_x + \frac{i\delta x}{w_0} \times HG_1|_x + o\left(\frac{\delta x}{w_0}\right) \right]$$



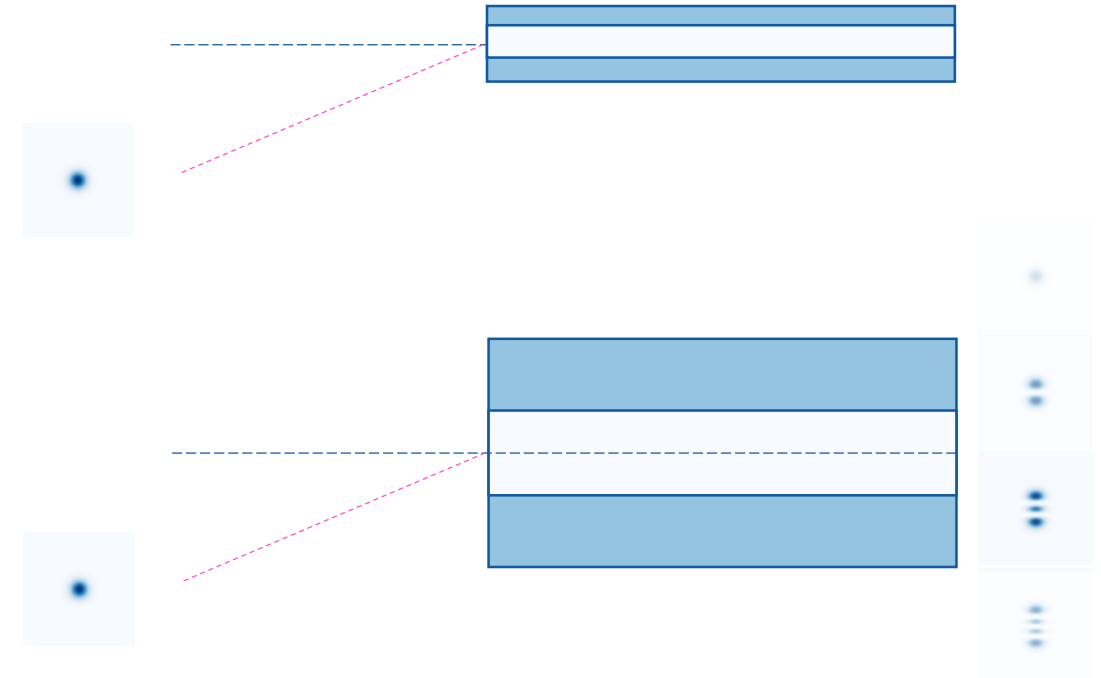
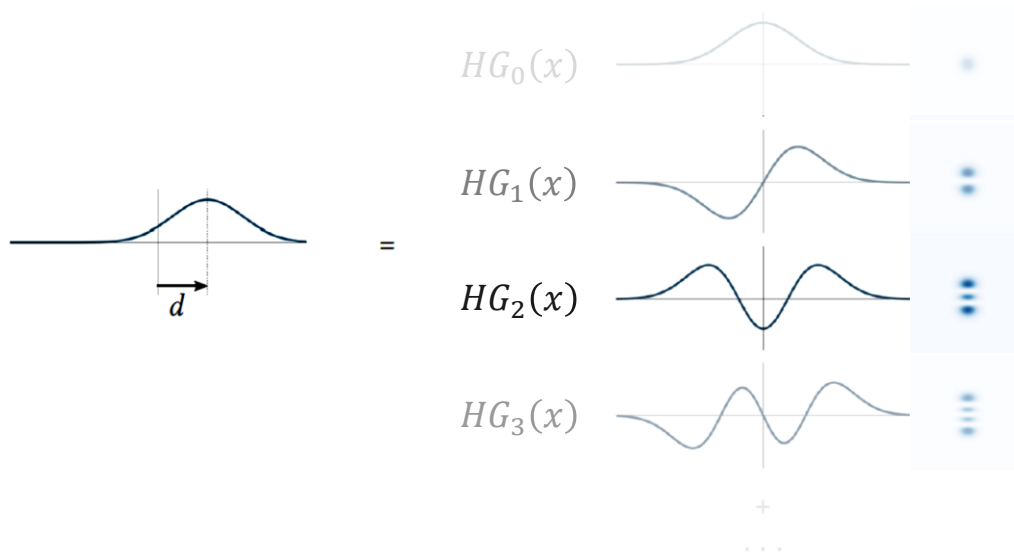
# Space-to-space: mitigate pointing errors

## Mode decomposition of a mislignment



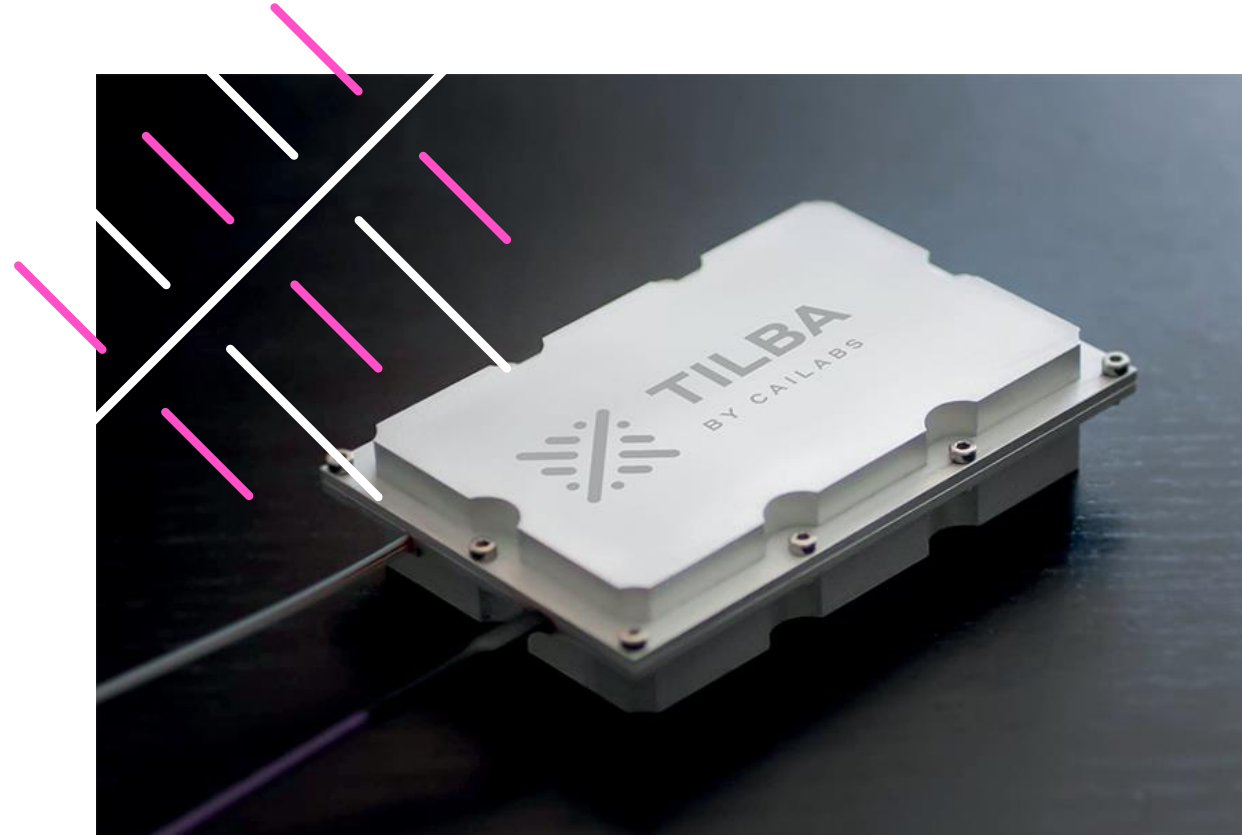
**Tilt:**

$$E_0|_{x+\delta x} = \varepsilon_0 \left[ HG_0|_x + \frac{i\delta x}{w_0} \times HG_1|_x + o\left(\frac{\delta x}{w_0}\right) \right]$$



## Space-to-ground: Mitigating turbulence at reception

Adaptive optics in a chip

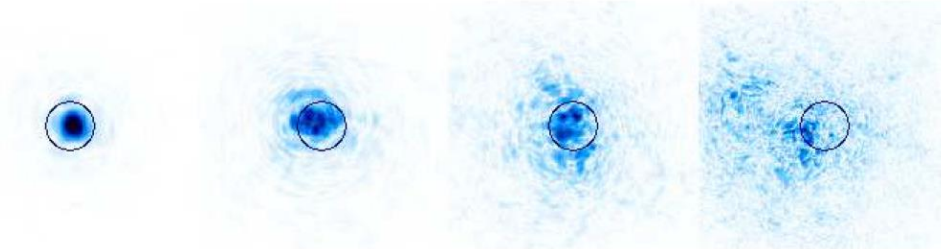
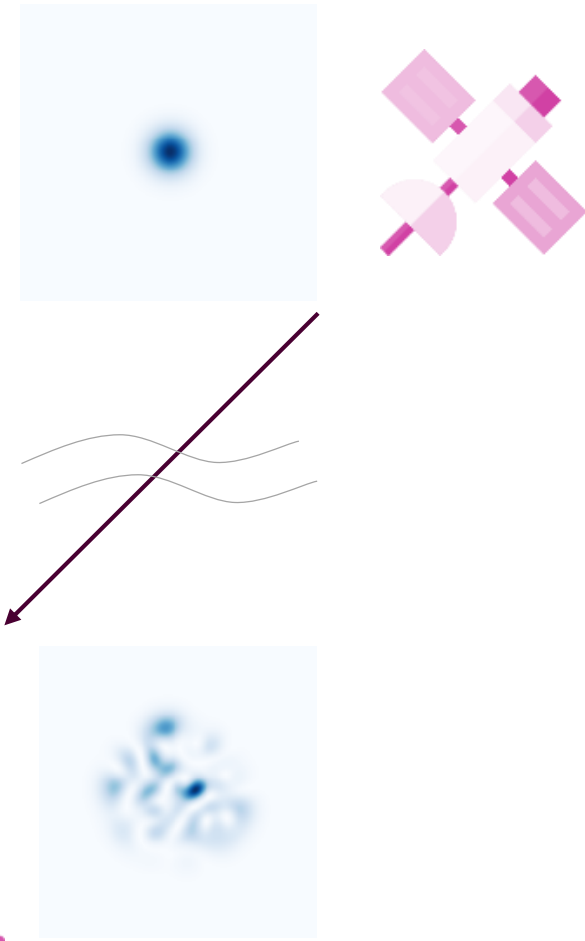


# Space-to-ground: Mitigating turbulence at reception

Atmospheric turbulence deteriorates LaserCom links

## Effects of turbulences :

- Beam spreading – Defocusing
- Beam wander - Tilt
- Scintillation



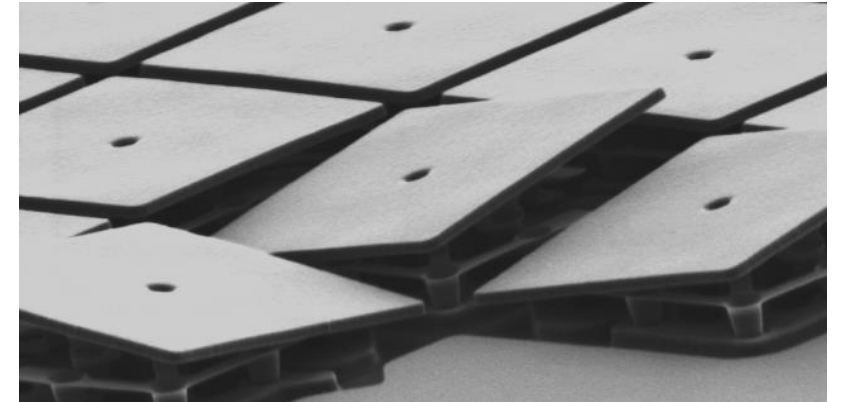
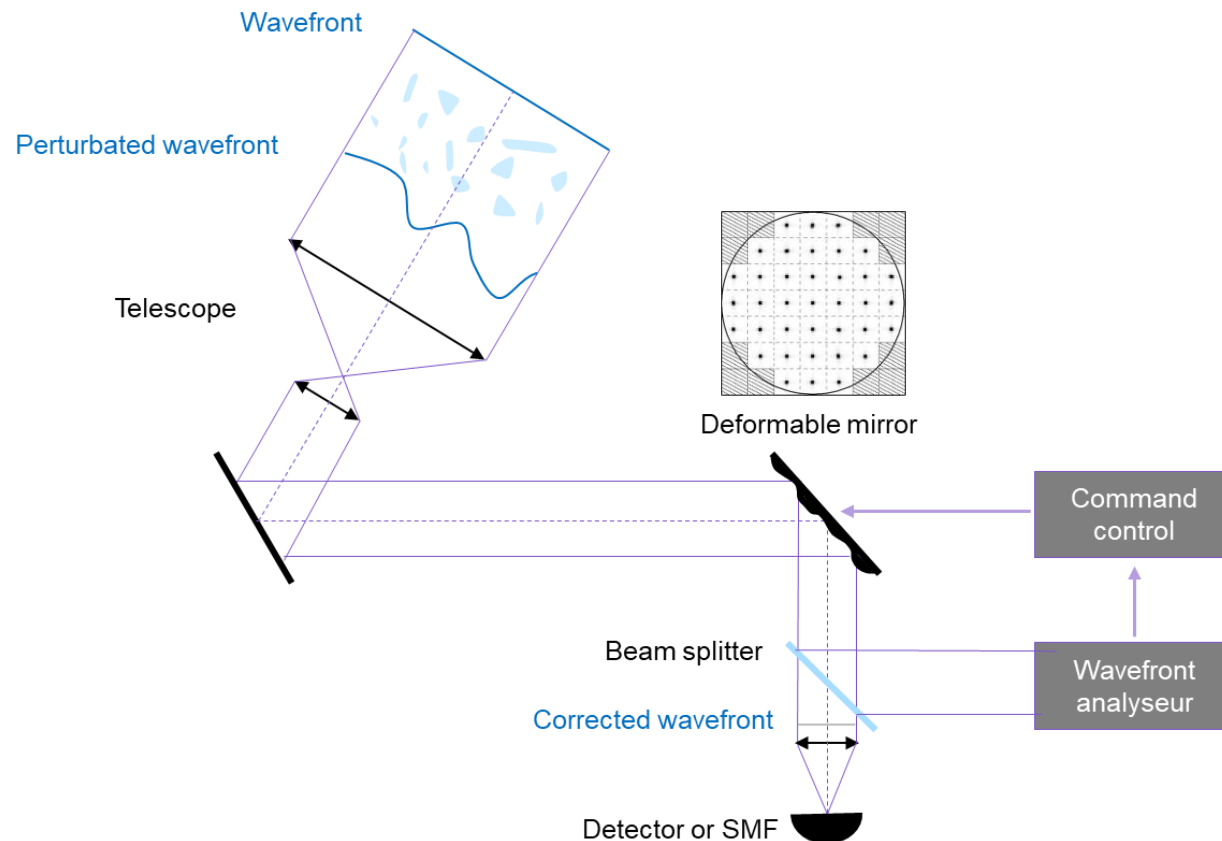
## Impact on LaserCom:

- Less persistent link (milliseconds fades)
- Lower throughput (higher BER)

# Space-to-ground: Mitigating turbulence at reception

Existing solutions are complex and expensive

## ADAPTATIVE OPTICS



### But:

- Are expensive
- Need feedback loop
- Display moving elements

Images: [1] Mignardi 2016 e2e.ti.com [2] N. Schwatz PhD 2009

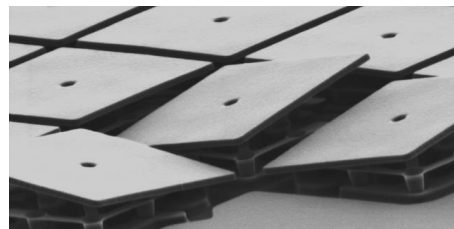
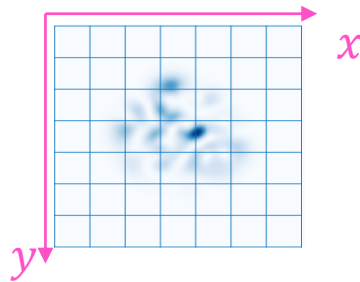
# Space-to-ground: Mitigating turbulence at reception

A similar function with a different approach

## ADAPTATIVE OPTICS

Cartesian basis

$$\sum A(x, y)e^{i\psi(x,y)}$$

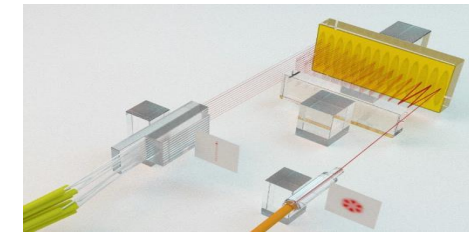


Deformable mirrors

## SPATIAL DEMUX

Mode basis

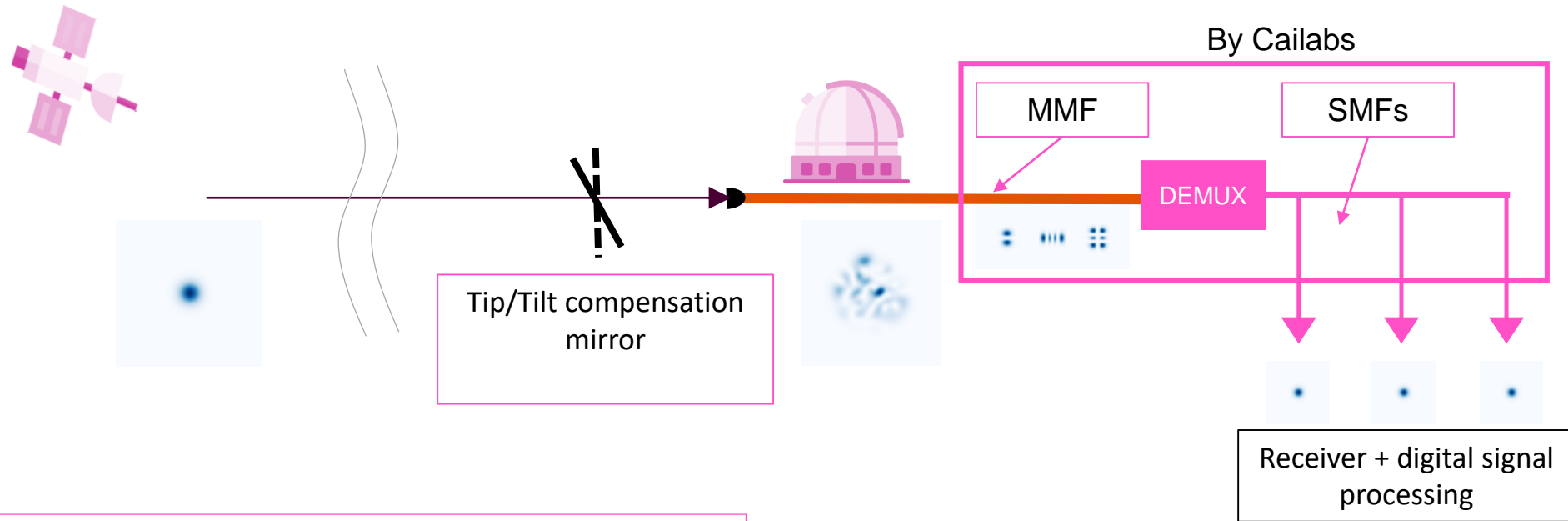
$$\sum \alpha_{n,m} \text{HG}_{n,m} e^{i\psi_{n,m}}$$



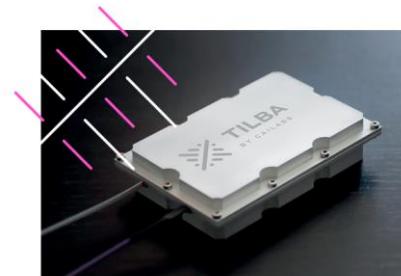
MPLC

# Space-to-ground: Mitigating turbulence at reception

## Decomposing the incident beam

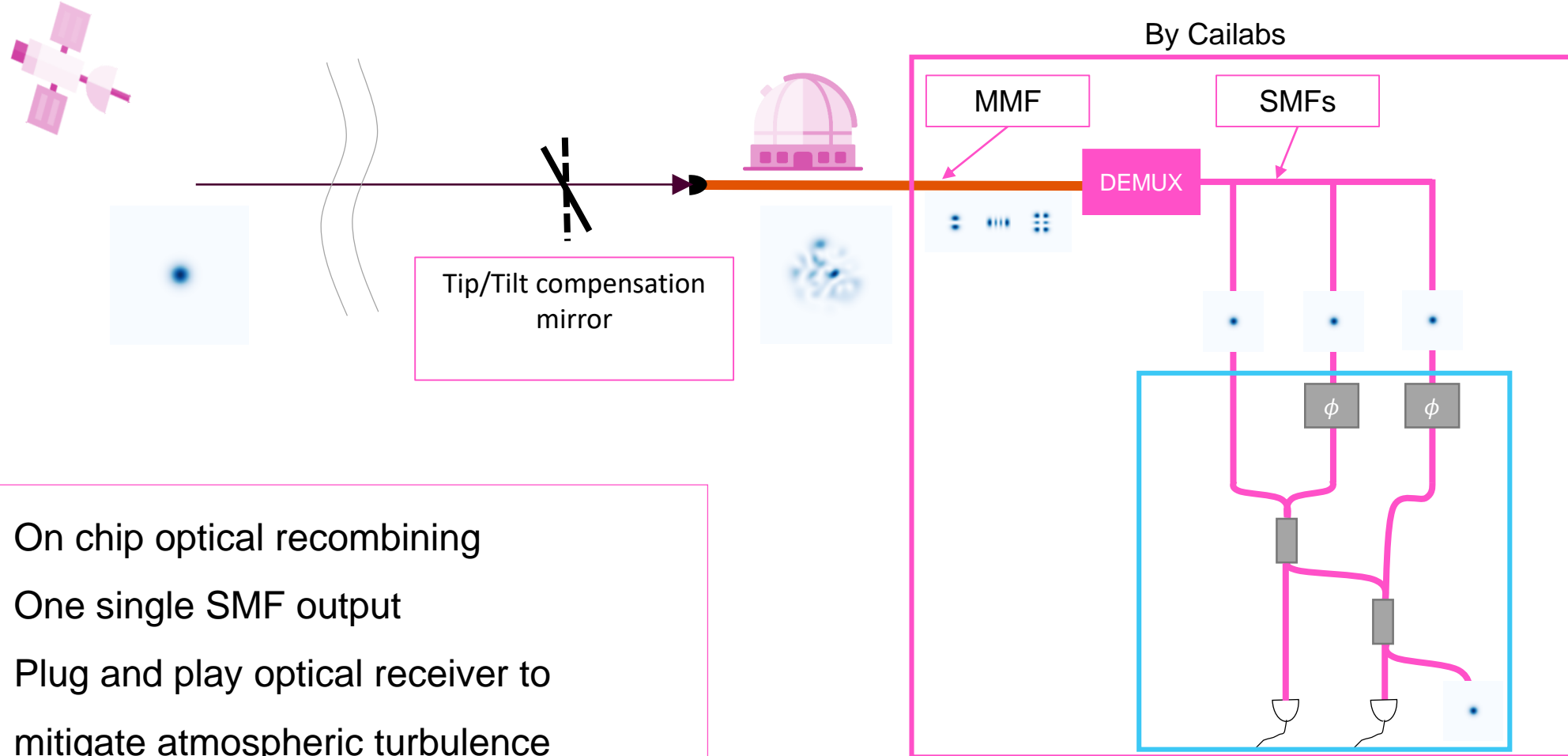


- ✓ Collect more incident light
- ✓ Modal diversity
- ✓ WDM compatible
- ✓ Passive component



# Space-to-ground: Mitigating turbulence at reception

## A photonic integrated chip to recombine the outputs



- On chip optical recombining
- One single SMF output
- Plug and play optical receiver to mitigate atmospheric turbulence



# Space-to-ground: Mitigating turbulence at reception

Experimental results: x5 increased reception

NEC



## LEO-to-ground communication

✓ **10 Gb/s over 400 km**

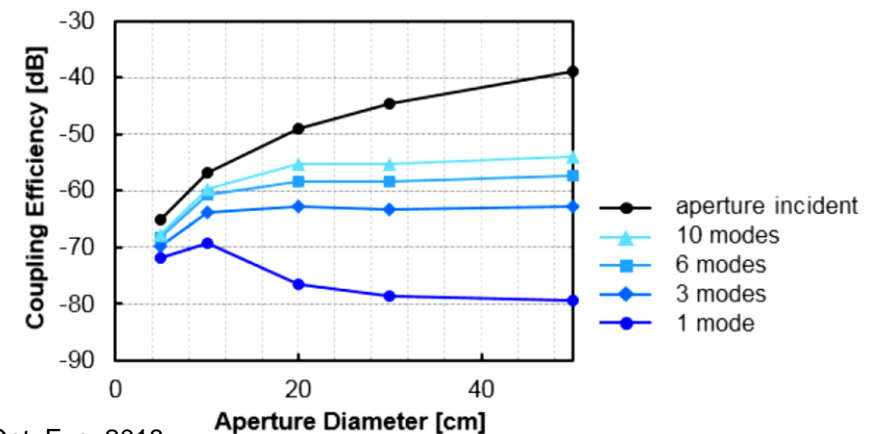
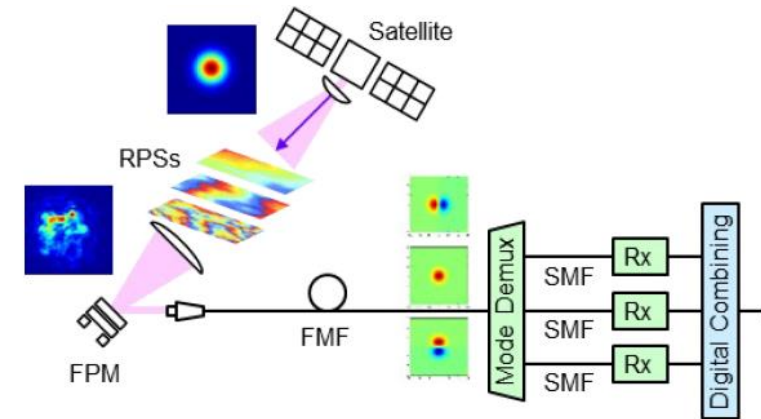
Simulation of LEO-to-ground link

✓ **Up to x5 (+7 dB) coupling efficiency**

in 5% worst cases of strong turbulence

✓ **Passive optical component**

No use moving parts



References : [1] Arikawa & al. Opt. Exp. 2018  
[2] Arikawa & al. SPIE Proc 2018

# Space-to-ground: Mitigating turbulence at reception

Experimental results: x5 increased reception

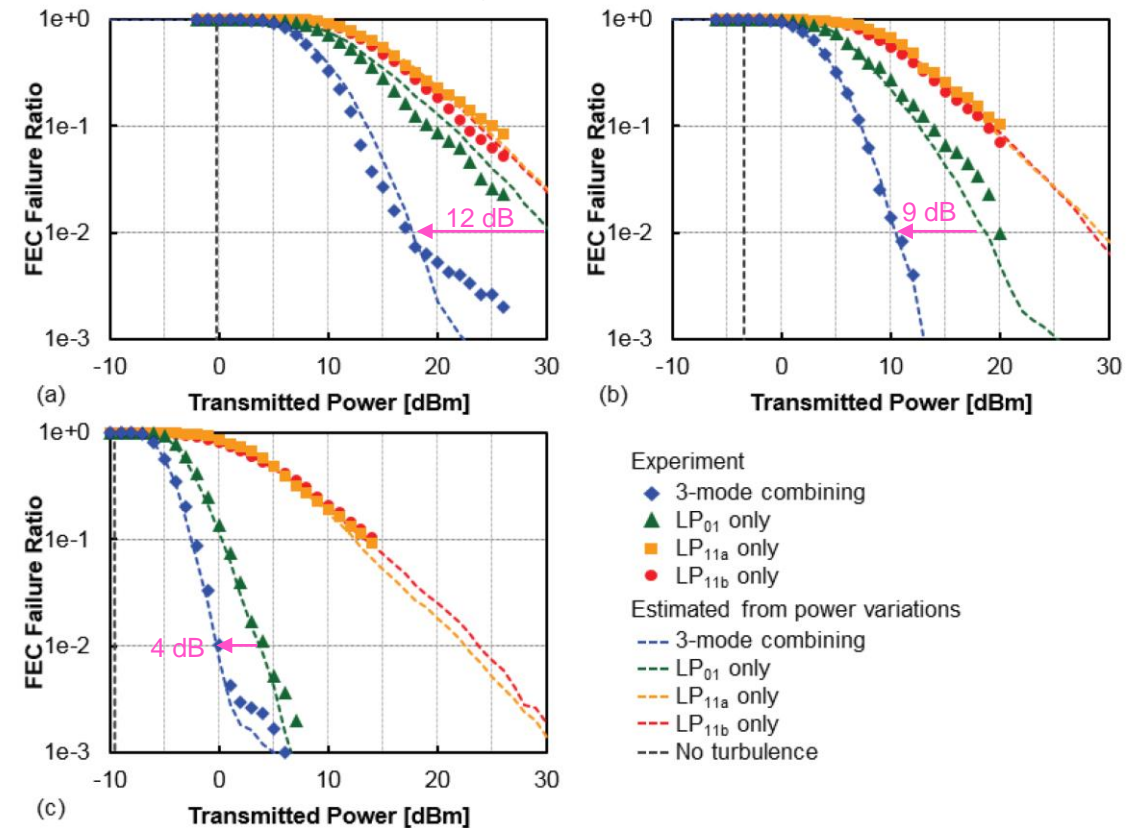
NEC



## LEO-to-ground communication

- ✓ Three mode digital combining  
10 Gb/s QPSK
- ✓ Relax the transmitted power by:  
12 dB at 20°, 9 dB at 30° and 4 dB at 90°  
For 1% FEC error
- ✓ Passive optical component  
No use moving parts

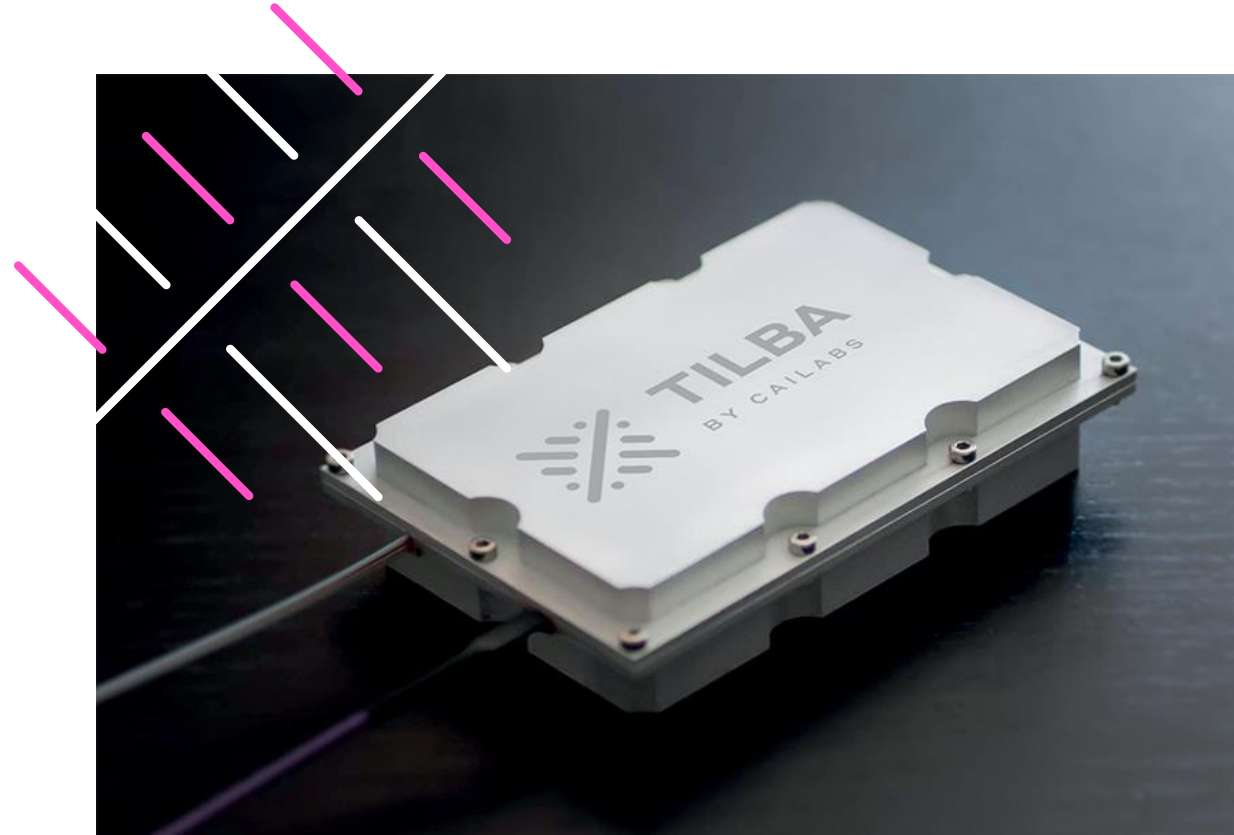
Ratio that BER exceeds FEC threshold against the transmitted power, at the condition of elevation angles of (a) 20°, (ab) 30° and (c) 90°



References : [1] Arikawa & al. Opt. Exp. 2018  
[2] Arikawa & al. SPIE Proc 2018

## Ground-to-space: Increase power at the emission

Coherent combination across wide spectrum

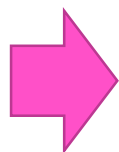


# Ground-to-space: Increase power at the emission

Combining to increase source power - coherent

Very High Throughput Satellites  
Telecom constellations

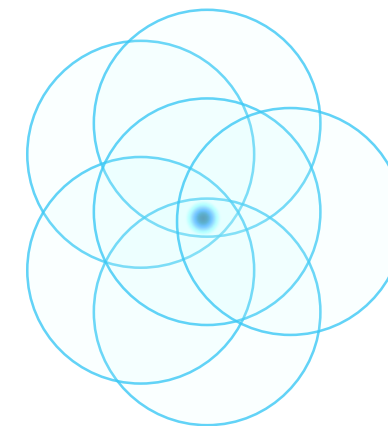
Powerful feeder  
links needed



Need to handle high power (>100W) and  
high throughput

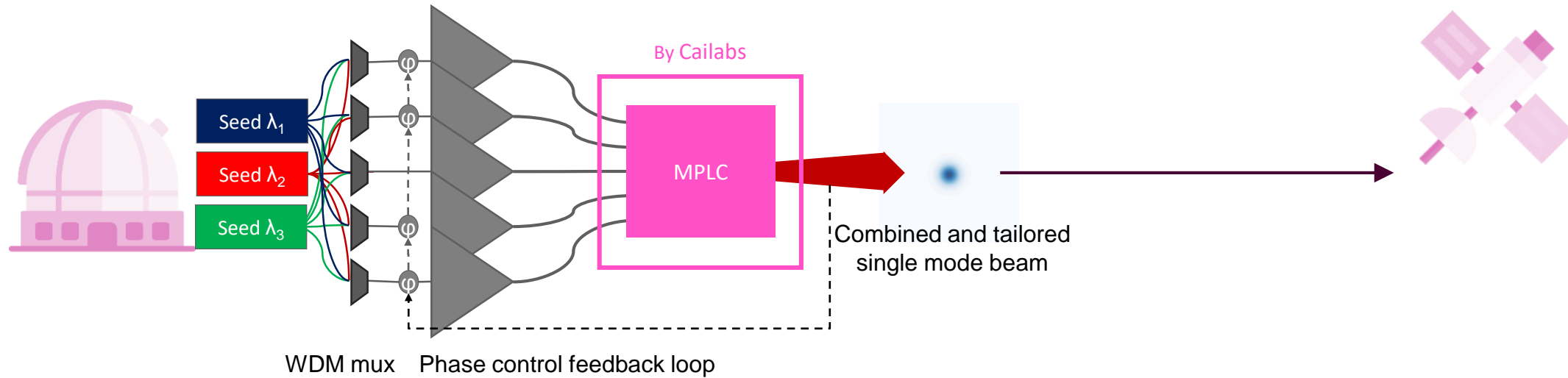
Need to be WDM compatible

TILBA beam shaping enables **more tolerant  
coherent combination thanks to constructive  
interferences**



# 3. TILBA-T-Combine

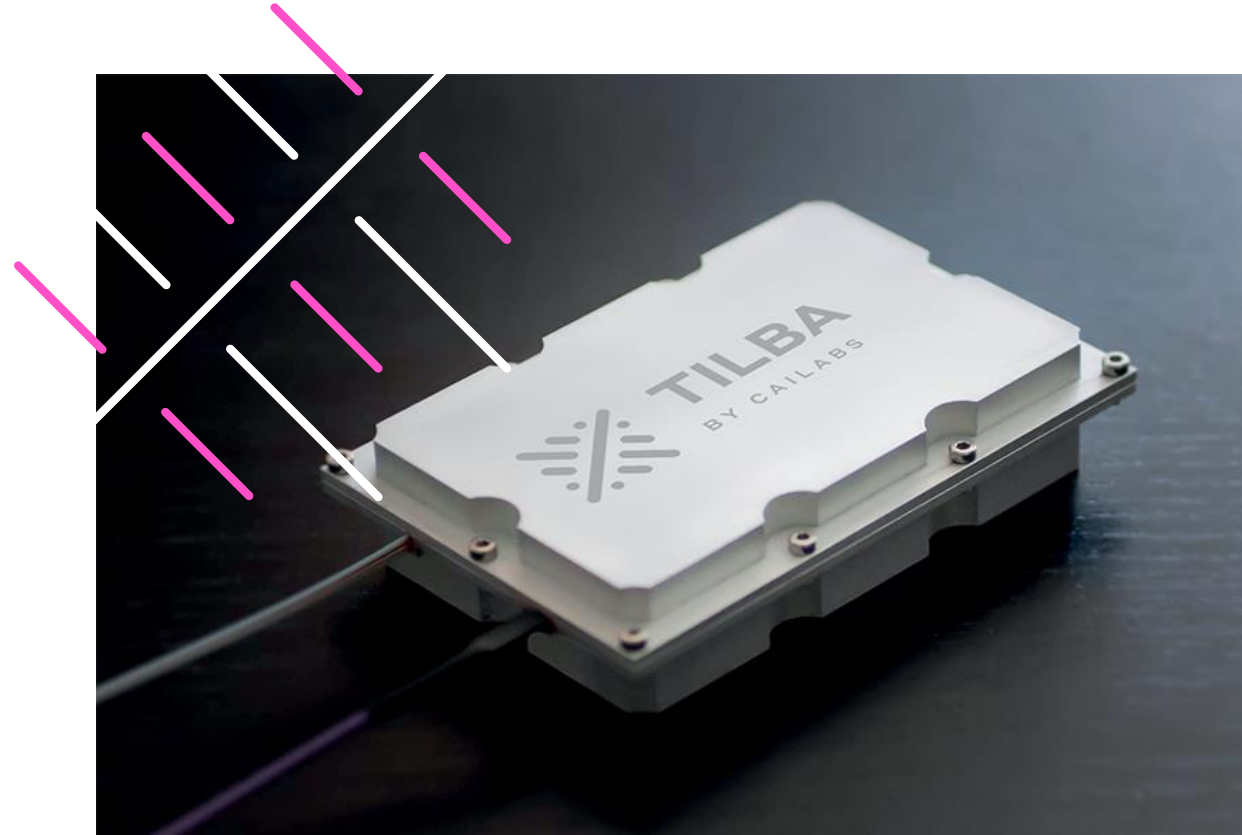
Combine coherently high-power sources for feeder links (Tbits)



- ✓ High efficiency
- ✓ High power handling
- ✓ Combination of up to 45 coherent sources
- ✓ WDM compatible

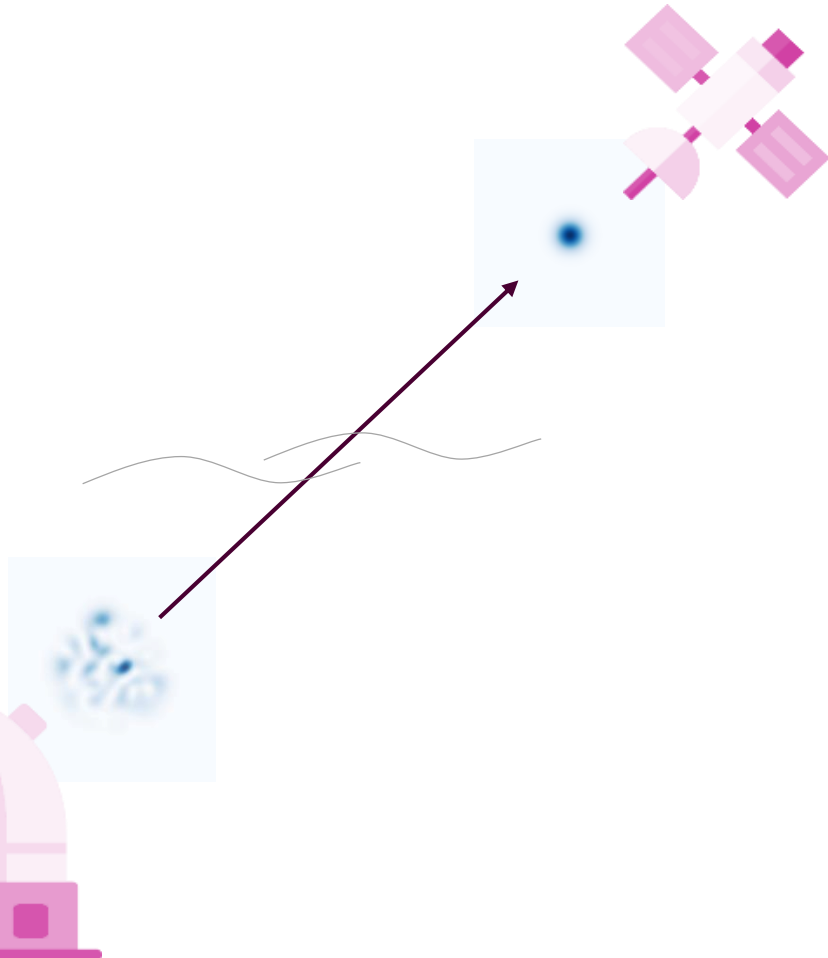
## Ground-to-space: Pre-compensate the turbulence

What if we could pre-compensate the atmospheric turbulence?



# Ground-to-space: Pre-compensate the turbulence

Shape the emitted beam to precompensate atmospheric turbulence



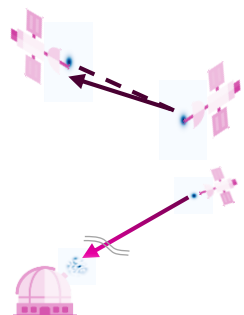
1. Analyse the turbulence
2. Decompose it analytically on the MPLC bases
3. Send the corrected beam

# Take home message

## Improves the Space-to-Space & Space-to-Ground links



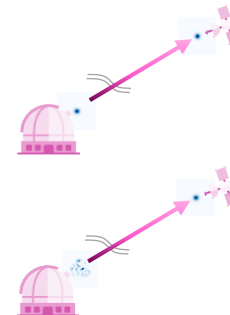
Improves LaserCom at the reception :



pointing errors

Turbulence mitigation

Improves LaserCom at the emission :



Coherent combining

Precompensation

### TILBA roadmap

2019

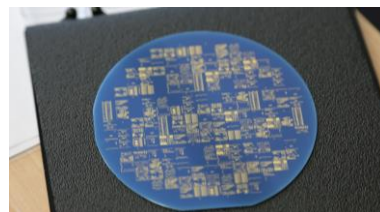
2020

202?

>2024



Ground station  
Field test



Silicon Photonic Chip



Satellite Tip-Tilt  
compensation



Aircraft LaserCom  
Network





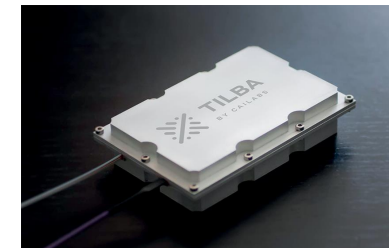
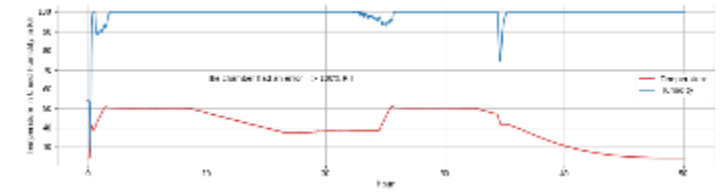
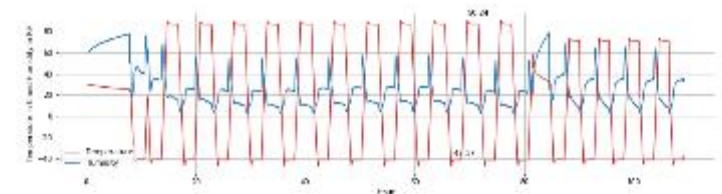
**Thank you for your attention**

# Environment validation

## Temperature, pressure, humidity, vibration



- Specific validation of novel optical components critical in aircraft context
  - Validate specific environmental conditions
  - Avoid the « concept » trap
- Temperature
  - Operation from -40 to 85 °C
  - Operation +- 2°C / minute
- Pressure
  - Operation from 0.1 Bar to 1 Bar
- Humidity
  - Operation at 50°C, 95% RH
- Vibration
  - Vibration, operation at 4.12g RMS
  - Shock, operation at 6g for 11ms
- Cabling
  - No impact of bending radius 2 cm



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