

# Polarization-multiplexed nonlinear inverse synthesis with standard and reduced-complexity NFT processing: erratum

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**Abstract:** We correct a formula for the numerical nonlinear Fourier transform in [1]. The conclusions of our work are unchanged.

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In Section 3.1 of [1] the single-step transfer matrix  $U^{(n)}$ , Eq. (20) and its derivative Eq. (25) are not correct. The transfer matrix—obtained via eigenvalue decomposition—should be

$$U_{m,\ell}^{(n)} = \begin{cases} c_0 - j\lambda s_0 & m = \ell = 1, \\ q_{\ell-1}^{(n)} s_0 & m = 1 \text{ and } \ell \geq 2, \\ -\sigma q_{m-1}^{(n)*} s_0 & m \geq 2 \text{ and } \ell = 1, \\ r_{m-1,\ell-1} [c_0 + j\lambda s_0 - e^{j\lambda\delta}] & m = 2 \text{ and } \ell \geq 3 \text{ or } \ell = 2 \text{ and } m \geq 3, \\ r_{m-1,\ell-1} [c_0 + j\lambda s_0] + e^{j\lambda\delta} (1 - r_{m-1,m-1}) & m = \ell = 2 \text{ or } m, \ell \geq 3, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where  $r_{m\ell} = q_m^{(n)*} q_\ell^{(n)} / \sum_{k=1}^M |q_k^{(n)}|^2$ . The derivative  $U'^{(n)}$  follows from (1). Equation (20) in [1], though not exact, is a first order approximation of (1). The use of Eq. (20) in [1] rather than (1) yields different performance at higher powers and oversampling factors, see Figs. 1(a) and 1(b) for  $M = 2$ . However, since the oversampling factor in [1] is  $N_D = N_I = 4$ , both matrices can be used without any variation. We verified that the performance metrics showed in [1] in Figs. 3(a) and 3(b) are unaffected when the new matrix (1) is used for the signal processing.

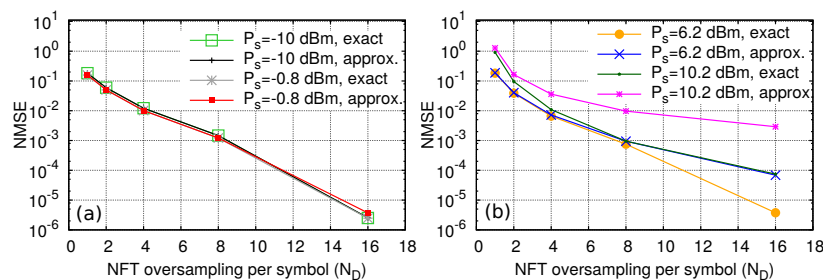


Fig. 1. NMSE—Eq. (37) of [1]—versus oversampling factor  $N_D$ , with  $N_I = 16$  and  $N_S = 8$ .

## References

1. S. Civelli, S. Turitsyn, M. Secondini, and J. Prilepsky, "Polarization-multiplexed nonlinear inverse synthesis with standard and reduced-complexity NFT processing," *Opt. Express* **26**, 17360–17377 (2018).