

(19) World Intellectual Property
Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
25 March 2004 (25.03.2004)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2004/025877 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **H04B 10/00**

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/US2003/028095

(22) International Filing Date:
8 September 2003 (08.09.2003)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
10/238,835 10 September 2002 (10.09.2002) US

(71) Applicant: **HARRIS CORPORATION** [US/US]; 1025
W. Nasa Blvd., Melbourne, FL 32919 (US).

(71) Applicants and

(72) Inventors: **RUMPF, Raymond, Charles** [US/US]; 1270
Cypress Bend Circle, Melbourne, FL 32934 (US). **JOHN-
SON, Eric, G.** [US/US]; 1021 N. Division Street, Oviedo,
FL 32765 (US).

(74) Agents: **YATSKO, Michael, S.** et al.; Harris Corporation,
1025 W. Nasa Blvd., Melbourne, FL 32919 (US).

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU,
CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,
MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG,
SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU,
ZA, ZM, ZW.

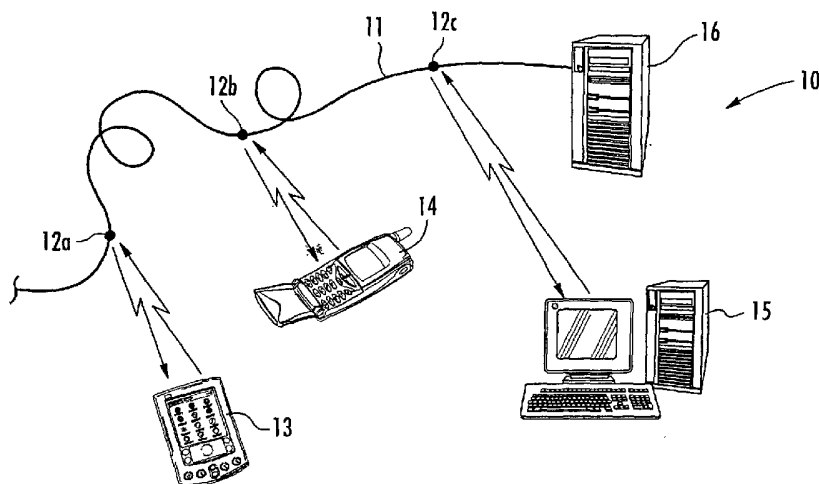
(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW),
Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM),
European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE,
ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO,
SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM,
GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

- with international search report
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the
claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of
amendments

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guid-
ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: COMMUNICATION SYSTEM PROVIDING HYBRID OPTICAL/WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS AND
RELATED METHODS



(57) Abstract: A communication system (10) includes at least one optical-wireless device (12) coupled to a longitudinal side of an optical fiber (11). The optical-wireless device (12) may include an optical fiber power unit (20) for converting optical power into electrical power, and a wireless communication unit (25) electrically powered by the optical fiber power unit. The optical-wireless device (12) may include a substrate (19, 43) mounting the optical fiber power unit (20) and the wireless communication unit (25) to the longitudinal side of the optical fiber (11). The wireless communication unit (25) may include a radio frequency transmitter (27), and a signal optical grating (22) coupling the transmitter to the longitudinal side of the optical fiber (11). The radio frequency transmitter (27) in some embodiments may include an ultra-wideband transmitter. A dipole antenna (34) may also be provided including first and second portions (34a, 34b) extending in opposite directions along the longitudinal side of the optical fiber (11).

WO 2004/025877 A1

**COMMUNICATION SYSTEM PROVIDING HYBRID OPTICAL/WIRELESS
COMMUNICATIONS AND RELATED METHODS**

Background of the Invention

5 Communications systems are often used to route data, voice, and/or video signals among users. One typical communications system is the Local Area Network (LAN) that interconnects a plurality of computer workstation users. Perhaps the most common way in which computers or other
10 devices are connected together in a LAN is through electrically conductive wires. For example, wall or floor connectors may be located throughout a building to which computer workstations are connected, and metal wires are run from the wall connectors to one or more central locations
15 where they may be connected to centralized computing devices, such as a server.

Certain disadvantages may accompany the use of wired networks. For instance, because electrical power is being transmitted over the wires, the installation of the wires may
20 be subject to electrical codes that may make installation more difficult or even costly. Furthermore, the bandwidth that is available using typical metal wires (e.g., copper wires) may be less than desirable for some applications.

As a result of such limitations, other types of
25 interconnections have been utilized in an attempt to provide "copperless" networks. For example, fiber-optic lines allow light signals which correspond to electrical signals to be transmitted between computers or other devices at a very high rate and bandwidth. Yet, fiber-optic communication is often
30 more expensive than wires, and thus running fiber-optic lines to numerous wall connectors may be cost prohibitive in some circumstances.

Further, fiber-optic cables may be more difficult to extract signals from than wires. As a result, various
35 approaches for addressing the difficulties of signal extraction from optical fibers have been developed. One such approach is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 6,265,710 in which light emerging from an optical fiber is directed by focusing

elements at a photodetector or at the input face of another glass fiber. Another approach is to use gratings which are physically configured to capture light of a particular wavelength. An example of this approach is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 6,304,696 to Patterson et al.

Another way to interconnect one or more devices in a LAN is to use wireless communications links. For example, each device in the LAN may include a wireless radio frequency (RF) transceiver for sending and receiving data signals to other devices using one or more designated frequencies. While this approach has the advantage of requiring less, if any, wall connectors than a wired or fiber-optical network, the wireless communications links may be subject to interference, signal distortion, or signal loss as devices are moved to various locations.

Summary of the Invention

In view of the foregoing background, it is therefore an object of the invention to provide a communication system that effectively uses the advantages of optical fiber and wireless communication.

This and other objects, features and advantages in accordance with the present invention are provided by a communication system including an optical fiber, and at least one optical-wireless device coupled to a optical fiber. By way of example, the at least one optical-wireless device may be coupled to the fiber by standard fiber connectors, microfabrication of grating structures within the fiber, surface polished fiber to serve as an electronic substrate, etc. Moreover, the optical-wireless device may include an optical fiber power unit coupled to the optical fiber for converting optical power therein into electrical power, and a wireless communication unit electrically powered by the optical fiber power unit and coupled to the optical fiber. The optical-wireless device may include a substrate mounting the optical fiber power unit and the wireless communication unit to the longitudinal side of the optical fiber.

The optical fiber power unit may include a photovoltaic device and a power optical grating coupling the photovoltaic device to the longitudinal side of the optical fiber. The wireless communication unit may include a radio
5 frequency transmitter, and a signal optical grating coupling the transmitter to the longitudinal side of the optical fiber.

In accordance with another important aspect of the invention, the radio frequency transmitter may be an ultra-wideband transmitter. The ultra-wideband transmitter, in
10 turn, may include an optical detector having an input coupled to the signal optical grating; an amplifier having an input connected to the output of the optical detector; a pseudorandom code generator; a multiplier having inputs connected to the outputs of the amplifier and pseudorandom
15 code generator; and a pulse generator having an input connected to the output of the multiplier.

The ultra-wideband transmitter may also include an antenna connected to the output of the pulse generator. By way of example, the antenna may be a dipole antenna. For a
20 particularly compact and efficient construction, the dipole antenna preferably includes first and second portions extending in opposite directions along the longitudinal side of the optical fiber.

The optical fiber may include a core and a cladding surrounding the core. Accordingly, the optical fiber power
25 unit and the wireless communication unit may be coupled to the core of the optical fiber.

In those embodiments where the wireless communication unit includes a wireless transmitter, the system
30 may further include at least one wireless receiver spaced from the wireless transmitter and receiving signals therefrom. Conversely, in those embodiments where the wireless communication unit comprises a wireless receiver, the system may also include at least one wireless transmitter spaced from
35 the wireless receiver and transmitting signals thereto. Of course, in yet other embodiments, duplex communications may be provided.

The communication system is particularly applicable to copperless networks. In these embodiments, the at least one optical-wireless device may be a plurality of optical-wireless devices coupled to the optical fiber at spaced apart locations along the longitudinal side of the optical fiber. In some situations, a plurality of optical-wireless devices can be coupled to the optical fiber.

Different optical wavelengths may be used for powering and signals in the optical-wireless device. More particularly, the wireless communication unit may operate at a first optical wavelength, and the system may include an optical power source coupled to the optical fiber for powering the optical fiber power unit and operating at a second wavelength different than the first optical wavelength. Additionally, instead of different optical wavelengths, the optical-wireless devices could also operate from different modes, polarizations, codes, or otherwise differentiate signals and power between the optical-wireless devices.

A method aspect of the invention is for optical-wireless communication. The method may include coupling at least one optical-wireless device to a longitudinal side of an optical fiber, where the at least one optical-wireless device may include an optical fiber power unit and a wireless communication unit connected thereto. The method may also include supplying optical power into the optical fiber, converting the optical power in the optical fiber into electrical power using the optical fiber power unit, and electrically powering the wireless communication unit for optical-wireless communication using the electrical power converted from the optical power. In addition, external power could be supplied by methods such as solar cells, rectifying antennas, or by electrical wire, for example.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of a communication system according to the present invention including a plurality of optical-wireless devices coupled to an optical fiber.

FIG. 2 is partial cross-sectional view illustrating one embodiment of an optical-wireless device and the optical fiber of FIG. 1 in greater detail.

FIG. 3 is a schematic block diagram of an ultra-wideband transmitter and power generation circuitry therefor for the optical-wireless device of FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is a perspective view illustrating mounting of an alternate arrangement of the optical-wireless device of FIG. 2 on the optical fiber.

FIG. 5 is a schematic block diagram illustrating communications between an optical-wireless device according to the invention including an ultra-wideband transmitter and a receiver.

FIG. 6 is a schematic block diagram illustrating communications between a transmitter and an optical-wireless device according to the invention including an ultra-wideband receiver.

FIG. 7 is a flow diagram illustrating a method according to the present invention.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

The present invention will now be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which preferred embodiments of the invention are shown.

This invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art. Like numbers refer to like elements throughout, and prime notation is used to indicate similar elements in alternative embodiments.

Referring initially to FIG. 1, a communication system **10** according to the present invention illustratively includes an optical fiber **11**, and at least one optical-wireless device **12** coupled to a point(s) along a longitudinal side of the optical fiber. In the context of a LAN, for example, the optical fiber **11** may be connected to a server **16**

or other central data source/node to which electronic devices such as personal data assistants **13**, cellular telephones **14**, and/or personal computers (PCs) **15** require access. Of course, those of skill in the art will appreciate that the
5 communication system **10** of the present invention may be used in numerous other applications other than LANs, and also with other types of electronic devices.

As such, those of skill in the art will appreciate that the communication system **10** is particularly applicable to
10 copperless networks. In such embodiments, a plurality of optical-wireless devices **12a**, **12b**, **12c** may be coupled to the optical fiber **11** at spaced apart locations along the longitudinal side of the optical fiber. The optical-wireless devices **12a**, **12b**, **12c** are used for respectively providing
15 wireless communications with the personal data assistant **13**, the cellular telephone **14**, and the personal computer (PC) **15**. As will be discussed more fully below, the optical-wireless device **12** may advantageously be used to convert optical signals sent on the optical fiber **11** (e.g., by the server **16**)
20 to wireless signals and transmit the same to a respective electronic device. Conversely, the optical-wireless device **12** may also convert wireless signals sent from a respective electronic device to corresponding optical signals and send the same on the optical fiber **11** (e.g., to the server **16**), as
25 illustratively shown with arrows in FIG. 1.

As a result of the optical-wireless device **12** of the present invention, the communication system **10** may advantageously realize certain advantages of both optical and wireless communications while avoiding some of their
30 respective drawbacks. More particularly, one or more optical fibers **11** may be used to route signals from a server **16** or other central data source throughout an entire physical network area (e.g., a floor of a building, a ship, etc.) without having to run optical fibers to numerous workstation
35 connection points.

Further, because optical signals can travel relatively long distances over optical fibers with minimal degradation, the range over which the communication system **10**

extends may be much larger than that of a purely wireless network, and may even extend between buildings, etc., without the need for wireless signal repeaters. Plus, since the wireless signals transmitted between the optical-wireless device **12** and a respective electronic device generally do not have to travel as far as in a purely wireless network (i.e., they only have to travel to the nearby optical fiber **11** and not all the way to the server **16**), interference and signal degradation may potentially be reduced as well.

Turning now more particularly to FIGS. 2-4, the optical-wireless device **12** will now be described in greater detail. The optical fiber **11** may include a core **23** and a cladding **24** surrounding the core, as will be appreciated by those of skill in the art. The optical-wireless device **12** may include an optical fiber power unit **20** coupled to the core **23** for converting optical power therein into electrical power, as will be described further below.

Further, a wireless communication unit **25** may also be coupled to the core **23** of the optical fiber **11** and electrically powered by the optical fiber power unit **20**. In some embodiments, such as the one illustrated in FIG. 2, portions of the optical fiber power unit **20** and the wireless communication unit **25** may be embodied in a single integrated device. A dotted line is therefore shown in FIG. 2 to aid in illustrating that the two separate functions are performed in the same optical-wireless device **12**, although no particular segmentation or arrangement of the various circuit components is required.

The optical fiber power unit **20** may include one or more photovoltaic devices **21** and a respective power optical grating **22** designed specifically to extract light from the core **23** of the optical fiber **11** to be used for power generation. As such, the power optical grating **22** is preferably "tuned" to extract light having a particular optical wavelength λ_1 from the core **23**, which is converted to electrical power for the wireless communications device **25**. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, a micro-optic structure to extract light for power generation may be

"tuned" to specific wavelengths, polarizations, modes, etc. The optical fiber power **20** unit **20** may optionally include additional power conditioning circuitry as required, as will be appreciated by those of skill in the art, which is
5 schematically shown in FIG. 5 and 6.

By way of example, one particular type of photovoltaic device **21** which may be used is a relatively large-area planar-diffused InGaAs photodiode with a broadband anti-reflection coating on the photosensitive surface. Such
10 diodes are known to those of skill in the art. Several such photovoltaic diodes **21** may be connected in series (illustratively shown in FIGS. 5 and 6) to generate the requisite voltage to power the wireless communication unit **25** and reverse bias an optical signal detector **26** thereof
15 (discussed further below). The photodiodes **21** are preferably placed over respective gratings **22** in a manner that optimizes the illumination efficiency.

As will be appreciated by those of skill in the art, to optimize the illumination efficiency of a photodiode it is
20 important to have the maximum amount of light extracted from the core **23** absorbed within the depletion region of the photodiode **21**. Light extracted from the core **23** and not absorbed in the depletion region represents loss and a reduction in efficiency. Losses can result from reflections,
25 misdirected or misfocused light, and absorption of photons outside the depletion region. Anti-reflection coatings, junction orientation, and beam focusing may be tailored in a particular design application to minimize losses, as will also be appreciated by those skilled in the art.

30 One exemplary approach for illuminating a photodiode **21** is to have the light incident normal to the photodiode junction. An alternate approach would be to have the incident light parallel to the photodiode **21** junction. The latter approach has the advantage of aligning the junction along the
35 length of the core **23**. This may accommodate longer gratings **22** with enhanced functionality, for example. Other approaches may potentially be used as well, as will be understood by those skilled in the art.

It will also be understood that for maximum power delivery to a load from a power source, load resistance and equivalent source resistance is preferably made equal. Under illumination, a photodiode connected to an open circuit load
5 will produce a photovoltage, V_{oc} . Likewise, a photodiode connected to a short circuit load will produce a photocurrent, I_{sc} . The equivalent source resistance, R_{EQ} , of the photodiode is then approximately V_{oc}/I_{sc} . To optimize power delivery to the optical-wireless device **12**, the source resistance and load
10 resistance should preferably be tailored in each particular application to achieve an optimal match, as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art.

In addition to optimizing illumination of the photodiodes, parasitic impedances introduced by the packaging
15 into the electrical interconnect should preferably be held to a minimum. Parasitic resistance in the power source conductors will decrease power conversion efficiency, as will be appreciated by those of skill in the art. Care may also need to be taken to ensure that parasitic impedances between
20 the transmitter **27** and antenna **34** (FIG. 3) do not overly limit the bandwidth and/or shape of the radiated pulses. Various types of interconnections may be used in accordance with the present invention, and potential criteria for the selection thereof are that they should be simple, inexpensive, and
25 accommodate mass production.

One such approach for forming the electrical interconnections is to use conductive epoxy. Forming interconnections in this manner is well known in the art, has lower parasitic inductance than wire bonding, and occupies
30 less physical space than other conventional interconnections. The same epoxy forming the interconnect can also permanently hold the devices in place. In addition, additives can be used to alter the conductivity of the epoxy to form a resistor **39** (FIG. 3) used to bias the signal detecting diode **26**. This is
35 possible because of the very low power requirements of the biasing resistor **39** in the signal detector circuit. Further, non-conductive epoxy **44** may be used to isolate the photodiodes **21** from the signal detecting diode(s) **26**.

Multifunctional use of epoxy may reduce package complexity, size, the number of process steps required for assembly, and cost. Where wire bonds are more appropriately used, the parasitics associated therewith are preferably held
5 to a minimum. Wire bonds can easily introduce nano-Henry level inductances into the package if care is not taken. One method to reduce the parasitics of a wire bond is to press the bond flat toward the package **19** or substrate **43** (FIG. 4) This limits the wire curvature to reduce flux linkage, and brings
10 the wire closer to the ground plane to act more as a transmission line with controlled impedance.

In particular, wire bonds **40** may be used for coupling the photodiodes **21** in series, as described above, and wire bonds **41** may be used for coupling the optical power fiber
15 unit **20** to the wireless communications unit **25**. Additionally, wire bonds **42a**, **42b** may be used for coupling the wireless communications unit **25** to the dipole antenna elements **34a**, **34b** (FIG. 1).

The wireless communication unit **25** may include a
20 radio frequency (RF) transmitter **27**, and an optical signal grating **28** optimized for extracting optical data signals from the fiber **11**. Of course, the optical signal grating **28** and power grating **22** may be optimized differently. According to one important aspect of the invention, the RF transmitter **27**
25 may be an ultra-wideband (UWB) transmitter. UWB provides wireless communications spread to very low power spectral density across a very wide band of frequencies. Data is transmitted by modulating and radiating discrete pulses of RF energy. As a result, UWB may be particularly advantageous for
30 use in the communication system **10** because it may coexist with many existing continuous wave narrowband systems without interference. Furthermore, the broad spectral nature and/or low frequency content of UWB pulses makes it better suited to penetrate walls and obstacles than other existing
35 technologies. Of course, those of skill in the art will appreciate that other forms of wireless communication may also be used in accordance with the present invention.

As illustratively shown in FIG. 3, for example, the ultra-wideband transmitter **27** may include an optical signal detector **26** having an input coupled to the signal optical grating (FIG. 2). The signal detector **26** may also be a
5 photodiode, such as the InGaAs photodiode described above. The same considerations described above with respect to placement, efficiency, etc. of the photodiodes **21** is also applicable to the photodiode **26**, and will therefore not be discussed further here except to note that typically only one
10 photodiode **26** is required for signal detection (although more may be used). Further, optional signal conditioning circuitry (not shown) may also be included in some embodiments which, in those embodiments where the wireless communication unit **25** is implemented using semiconductor technology, may be implemented
15 using the same technology.

An amplifier **30** has an input connected to the output of the optical detector **26**. The transmitter further includes a pseudorandom code generator **31**, a multiplier **32** having inputs connected to the outputs of the amplifier **30** and the
20 pseudorandom code generator, and a pulse generator **33** having an input connected to the output of the multiplier. Other UWB transmitter circuitry arrangements are also possible, as will be understood by those of skill in the art.

The ultra-wideband transmitter **27** may also include
25 an antenna **34** connected to the output of the pulse generator **33**. By way of example, the antenna **34** may be a dipole antenna connected to the ultra-wideband transmitter **27** (or other suitable RF device) by wire bonds **42a**, **42b** (FIG. 1). For a particularly compact and efficient construction, the dipole
30 antenna **34** preferably includes first and second portions **34a**, **34b** extending in opposite directions along the longitudinal side of the optical fiber **11**, as illustratively shown in FIG. 2.

To maintain a low profile, it would be preferable to
35 use a broadband dipole antenna **34** that can be integrated onto the side of the optical fiber. Yet, as will be appreciated by those of skill in the art, most dipole antennas have an inherently narrow band because they are resonant structures

that support standing waves. Accordingly, various approaches may be used to increase the bandwidth of the dipole antenna **34** to support ultra-wideband transmission more efficiently. One such approach is the traveling wave approach, in which the
5 current distribution in the antenna is altered so that it supports a traveling wave.

More particularly, the amplitude of the current wave is made to decrease with distance away from the input terminals by using a resistive material to form the dipole.
10 The antenna **34** may be truncated at the point where the current distribution becomes negligible without significantly affecting the performance of the antenna. With very little current to reflect from the dipole endpoints, resonance is avoided and the structure supports traveling waves. This
15 approach improves bandwidth, but potentially at the cost of efficiency due to dissipative losses in the antenna **34**. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the resistance profile of the antenna **34** may need to be varied along its length to optimize the trade-off between efficiency
20 and bandwidth in some applications. Further information regarding this approach may be found in Tonn et al., "Traveling Wave Microstrip Dipole Antennas", I.E.E.E., Electronics Letters, volume 31, issue 24, November 23, 1995, pages 2064 to 2066.

Yet another approach is that of impedance loading, which purposely introduces parasitics to broaden the frequency response by making the effective length of the dipole frequency dependent. This is accomplished by preventing
25 higher frequencies from having multiple resonances and confining them to a smaller portion of the dipole. Here
30 again, this approach may improve bandwidth at the cost of efficiency due to dissipative losses in the parasitic loads. Thus, the impedance profile of the antenna **34** may need to be varied along its length to optimize the trade-off between
35 efficiency and bandwidth in some applications. Further information on this approach may be found in "Numerical modeling and design of loaded broadband wire antennas" by

Austin et al., I.E.E.E, Fourth International Conference on HF Radio Systems and Techniques, 1988, pages 125 to 129.

Accordingly, those skilled in the art may be required to determine which of the above approaches (or
5 others) may be best suited for a particular implementation of the present invention. Furthermore, the impedance and/or resistance profile of the antenna can be tailored for reasons other than bandwidth and efficiency. The profile can be designed and optimized for functions such as pulse shaping and
10 signal filtering.

As noted above, in accordance with one aspect of the present invention, the power optical grating **22** is used for extracting light from the core **23** to power the wireless communications unit **25**, and the optical signal grating **28** is
15 used to either extract light from (in the case of signal transmission from the wireless communications unit) or introduce light into (i.e., in the case of signal reception by the wireless communications unit) the core. Of course, those of skill in the art will appreciate that other approaches
20 exist for extracting light from an optical fiber **11**, such as evanescent coupling, power splitting, or even multiple fibers.

Such approaches, as well as other suitable approaches known to those skilled in the art, are also included within the scope of the present invention.

25 Preferably, different optical wavelengths are used for powering and signals in the optical-wireless device **12**. More particularly, the wireless communication unit **25** may operate with light having an optical wavelength λ_2 , which is provided (in the case of transmission by the wireless
30 communication unit) by an optical signal source **35** (FIG. 5). In such case, the optical signal grating **28** is "tuned" to λ_2 , as will be discussed further below. Further, the communication system **10** may include an optical power source **36** coupled to the optical fiber, and, more particularly, the core
35 **23**, for powering the optical fiber power unit **20** using light having the wavelength λ_1 , as noted above. Of course, in some embodiments it may be possible to extract both signals and power from a single source of light having the same

wavelength. The optical power source **36** and the optical signal source **35** may be circuitry internal to the server **16**, for example.

Fabrication of the gratings **22** and **28** will now be
5 discussed in further detail. To facilitate the fabrication process, a fiber bench **29** may advantageously be used. A fiber bench is a section of fiber where a portion of the cladding **24** is polished away to form a flat surface in close proximity to the fiber core **23**. It will be appreciated by those skilled in
10 the art that the surface gratings **22**, **28** fabricated on the fiber bench **29** can exploit the evanescent field to perform a variety of functions such as spectral filtering, dispersion compensation, mode matching, mode stripping, or light extraction and injection. The gratings **22**, **28** can also be
15 designed to perform these functions over selected wavelengths (e.g., λ_1 and λ_2) or modes, while not affecting others.

Interfacing with the optical fiber **11** in this manner has the advantages of lower insertion loss, reduced system complexity, enhanced functionality, and the potential for
20 volume production. A conventional splice might otherwise suffer from higher losses in the optical fiber **11** when using multiple optical-wireless devices **12** operating from different wavelengths. The fiber bench **29** can also be used as a micro-sized substrate to host small devices such as MEMS, sensors
25 (e.g., bio/chemical, acoustic, seismic, etc.), or other microsystems in certain embodiments.

The fiber bench **29** can be formed by placing the fiber in a silicon V-groove and filling the gaps with an epoxy. With the epoxy cured, the entire assembly is polished
30 until the cladding **24** of the optical fiber **11** is within close proximity to the core **23**. A liquid drop test measurement may then be used to accurately control the proximity of the fiber bench **29** surface to the fiber core **23**. The process may be automated, and systems with fiber benches can potentially be
35 mass produced at low cost. For further details on the use of fiber benches, see, e.g., Leminger and Zengerle, Journal of Lightwave Technology, Volume 3, 1985.

Additional benefits of this approach include the ability to use the silicon bench **29** portion of the device for integration with detector electronics. Moreover, it is feasible that additional optics and/or antenna elements (not shown) can be integrated on the silicon portion of the fiber bench **29**, as will be appreciated by those of skill in the art.

The liquid drop test measurement method assesses the proximity of the fiber bench **29** surface to the core **23** of the optical fiber **11**. Light is injected into one end of the optical fiber **11** so that it propagates through the region of the fiber bench **29** and eventually to a power meter. By placing a drop of liquid on the fiber bench **29** surface, light is outcoupled in the region of the liquid and can be measured by the power meter as loss. The fraction of light lost can be used to compute the distance from the bench surface to the core of the fiber.

One approach for fabricating the gratings **22, 28** involves tilting the core **23** during the formation thereof. As will be understood by those of skill in the art, gratings are inherently spectrally selective due to their dispersive properties, and can be designed to selectively redirect bands of wavelengths out of the core **23**. The outcoupled light would be subsequently focused onto the photodiodes **21, 26** using micro-optical elements fabricated on the flat side of the optical fiber **11**. Since this approach requires photosensitive glass to produce the gratings **22, 28** adjacent the core **23**, a strong variation in the index may be difficult to realize. A low index modulation requires a long interaction length to couple large amounts of optical power out of the fiber. This may complicate focusing and limit micropackaging options.

Accordingly, standard lithographic processes may be used to fabricate the surface gratings **22, 28** by etching them onto the polished surface of a optical fiber **11**. To reduce the interaction length, the index modulation may be greatly enhanced by applying a higher index material overcoat on the surface of the grating structure.

Tilted surface grating structures may also potentially be used to optimize light extraction and

photodiode illumination efficiency. This can be achieved by placing the optical fiber **11** on a tilted fixture and using an anisotropic etch pattern on the fiber bench **29** surface. This approach can yield slant angles from 0 to 30 degrees, for
5 example. To avoid the need for additional focusing optics, the interaction length of the grating structures **22**, **28** is preferably no longer than the active regions of their respective photodiodes **21**, **26**. In this manner, the outcoupled light will be inherently confined to the area of the active
10 region. If additional focusing becomes necessary, diffractive optics may be used to focus light onto the photodiodes **21**, **26**, as will be understood by those skilled in the art.

The above approach for extracting light is based on redirecting, or tapping, the guided light out of the optical
15 fiber **11** from specific wavelengths, or modes, for power and signal extraction. An alternate approach views the problem as a spectrally selective directional coupler. The fiber core **23** and the photodiode substrate represent the two regions for light to propagate. By bringing these two regions in close
20 proximity, it is possible to couple light from the fiber to the photodiode very efficiently by designing a spectrally selective grating to match the propagation constants of these two regions, effectively forming a directional coupler, as will be appreciated by those of skill in the art.

25 As noted above, light for signals and power may be provided on different wavelengths λ_1 , λ_2 and, using the wavelength selective gratings **22**, **28**, the power and signal light can thereby be extracted separately. An alternate approach is to provide the light for signals and power on
30 different propagating modes. For example, a process has been developed which uses a vortex lens to excite specific modes of a graded-index multimode which may be suitable for this purpose. This process is described by Johnson et al. in "Diffractive Vortex Lens for Mode-Matching Graded Index
35 Fiber," Optical Society of America, Topical Meeting on Diffractive and Micro-Optics, 2000. Therefore, it may also be feasible to use diffractive optics to specifically launch light into different spatial modes for the power and signal

wavelengths λ_1 , λ_2 , as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art. Correspondingly, it will also be appreciated that diffractive optics may potentially be designed for spatially demultiplexing the power and signal modes, respectively.

5 Another approach is to utilize a duplex fiber assembly with one fiber devoted to providing power and the other fiber for signal distribution. This will have some advantages in that the power channel can be amplified, or re-supplied, at various places in the network, without
10 interrupting the signal fiber. In this manner, the power source can be distributed, which may make the communication system **10** more reliable and robust. Moreover, the optical fiber **11** can be used with wavelength division multiplexing (WDM) or dense WDM (DWDM) schemes, for example, as will be
15 appreciated by those of skill in the art. This approach can distribute the different signals using standard passive WDM technology and standard amplifier technology for the power channel. However, this integration potentially requires a larger amount of real estate than the single optical fiber
20 approach disclosed above. Of course, it will be appreciated that both embodiments are included within the scope of the present invention, and that a separate conductive wire could even be used to provide power in some embodiments.

As noted above, portions of the optical-wireless
25 device may advantageously be implemented in a semiconductor device having a packaging **19** (FIG. 2). In this embodiment, the packaging **19** may serve as a substrate for mounting the optical fiber power unit **20** and the wireless communication unit **25** to the longitudinal side of the optical fiber **11**. In
30 the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 4, a separate substrate **43** (e.g., a ceramic substrate) may be used for this purpose as well.

One potential micropackaging approach illustrated in FIG. 4 involves making the various hardware portions modular.
35 More particularly, a row of photodiodes **21**, **26** is fixed to the front side of the ceramic substrate **43**. The back side of the substrate **43** is populated with the UWB radio hardware described above. Electrical interconnection is provided by

conductive and resistive epoxies, metal traces in the ceramic substrate, and wire bonds, as also noted above. In this configuration, the ceramic and silicon substrates could be "snapped" together, for example.

5 It was also noted above that the optical-wireless unit **12** may both transmit and receive wireless signals. In those embodiments where the wireless communication unit **12** includes a wireless transmitter **27**, the communication system **10** may further include at least one wireless receiver **37** (and
10 associated antenna **38**) spaced from the wireless transmitter and receiving signals therefrom, as illustratively shown in FIG. 5. Conversely, in those embodiments where the wireless communication unit **12** includes a wireless receiver, the system may also include at least one wireless transmitter **60'** (and
15 associated antenna **61'**) spaced from the wireless receiver and transmitting signals thereto. Of course, in yet other embodiments, duplex communications may be provided, i.e., the wireless communications unit **12** may include a transceiver, for example.

20 Turning now to FIG. 7, a method aspect of the invention for optical-wireless communication will now be described. The method may begin (Block **70**) with coupling, at Block **71**, at least one optical-wireless device **12** to a longitudinal side of an optical fiber **11**, with the at least
25 one optical-wireless device including an optical fiber power unit **20** and a wireless communication unit **25** connected thereto, as previously described above. The method may also include supplying optical power into the optical fiber **11**, at Block **72**, converting the optical power in the optical fiber
30 into electrical power using the optical fiber power unit **20**, at Block **74**, and electrically powering the wireless communication unit **25** for optical-wireless communication using the electrical power converted from the optical power, at Block **73**, thus concluding the method (Block **75**). Additional
35 method aspects will be understood from the above description and will therefore not be discussed further herein.

It will therefore be appreciated by those of skill in the art that numerous advantages are provided by the

communication system **10** of the present invention. In particular, these advantages may include: seamless conversion between optical and wireless domains; reliable, untethered, and high capacity access to optical links; the potential
5 benefits of ultra-wideband impulse radio; a high degree of covertness; a small compact form factor; distributing wireless node functionality along the optical fiber **11** without optical-electrical-optical splices; more survivable systems due to added redundancy; more mobile systems that are easier to
10 manage than conventional optical-to-wireless systems; less complex systems than conventional optical-to-wireless converters; cabling minimization; systems that may be rapidly deployed at low cost; copperless LANs that are easier and quicker to install than conventional optical-to-wireless
15 systems; significant increase in the reach of "conventional" UWB links and ad-hoc networks; latency and processing overhead may be substantially eliminated at optical/wireless interworking points; frequency allocation restraints may be bypassed; and system costs may be reduced.
20

CLAIMS

1. A communication system comprising:
an optical fiber; and
5 at least one optical-wireless device coupled to a longitudinal side of said optical fiber and comprising
an optical fiber power unit coupled to said optical fiber for converting optical power therein into electrical power, and
10 a wireless communication unit electrically powered by said optical fiber power unit and coupled to said optical fiber.
2. A communication system according to Claim 1
15 wherein said optical fiber power unit comprises a photovoltaic device and a power optical grating coupling said photovoltaic device to the longitudinal side of said optical fiber.
3. A communication system according to Claim 1
20 wherein said wireless communication unit comprises a radio frequency transmitter and a signal optical grating coupling said radio frequency transmitter to the longitudinal side of said optical fiber.
4. A communication system according to Claim 3
25 wherein said radio frequency transmitter comprises an ultra-wideband transmitter comprising:
an optical detector having an input coupled to said signal optical grating and having an output;
30 an amplifier having an input connected to the output of said optical detector and having an output;
a pseudorandom code generator having an output;
a multiplier having inputs connected to the outputs of said amplifier and pseudorandom code generator, and having
35 an output;
a pulse generator having an input connected to the output of said multiplier, and having an output; and

an antenna connected to the output of said pulse generator.

5 5. A communication system according to Claim 1 wherein said at least one optical-wireless device comprises a plurality of optical-wireless devices coupled to said optical fiber at spaced apart locations along the longitudinal side of said optical fiber.

10 6. An optical-wireless device to be coupled to a longitudinal side of an optical fiber and comprising:
 a substrate for coupling to the longitudinal side of the optical fiber;
 an optical fiber power unit carried by said
15 substrate to be coupled to said optical fiber for converting optical power therein into electrical power; and
 a wireless communication unit carried by said substrate, electrically powered by said optical fiber power unit, and to be coupled to the optical fiber.

20 7. An optical-wireless device to be coupled to an optical fiber and comprising:
 a substrate to be coupled to the optical fiber; and
 an ultra-wideband wireless communication unit
25 carried by said substrate and to be coupled to the optical fiber.

 8. A method for optical-wireless communication comprising:
30 coupling at least one optical-wireless device to a longitudinal side of an optical fiber, the at least one optical-wireless device comprising an optical fiber power unit and a wireless communication unit connected thereto;
 supplying optical power into the optical fiber;
35 converting the optical power in the optical fiber into electrical power using the optical fiber power unit; and

electrically powering the wireless communication unit for optical-wireless communication using the electrical power converted from the optical power.

5 9. A method according to Claim 8 wherein the optical fiber comprises a core and a cladding surrounding the core; and wherein coupling comprises coupling the optical fiber power unit and the wireless communication unit to the core.

10

 10. A method according to Claim 8 wherein the wireless communication unit operates at a first optical wavelength; and wherein supplying optical power comprises supplying optical power at a second wavelength different than
15 the first optical wavelength.

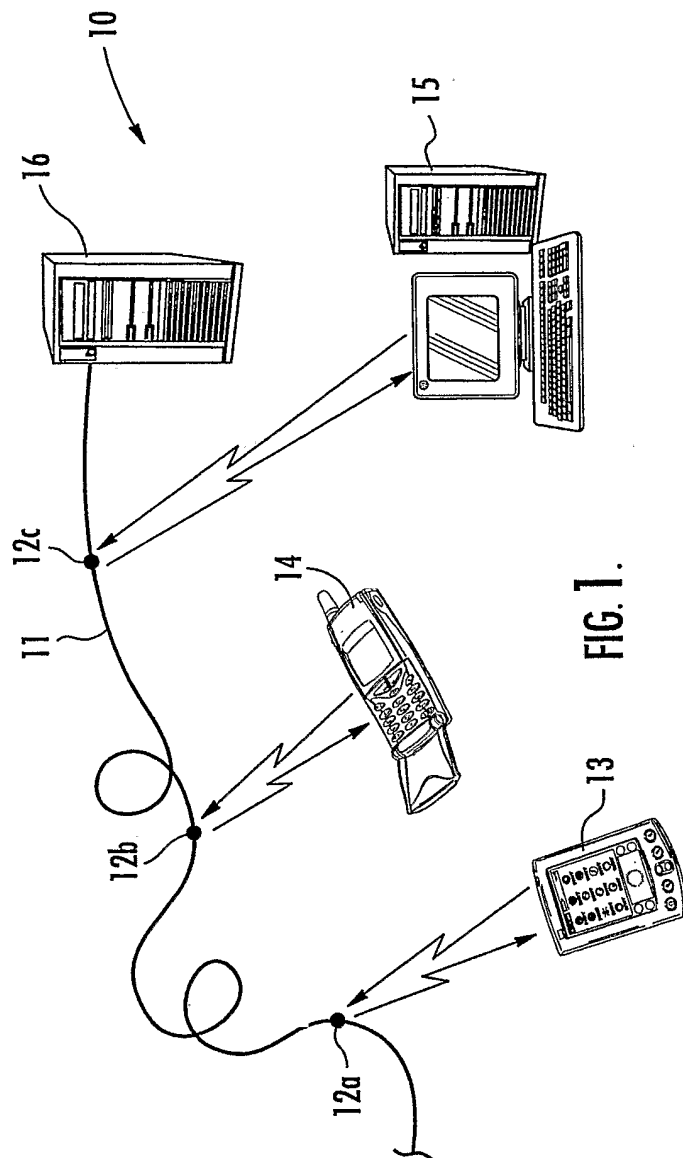


FIG. 1.

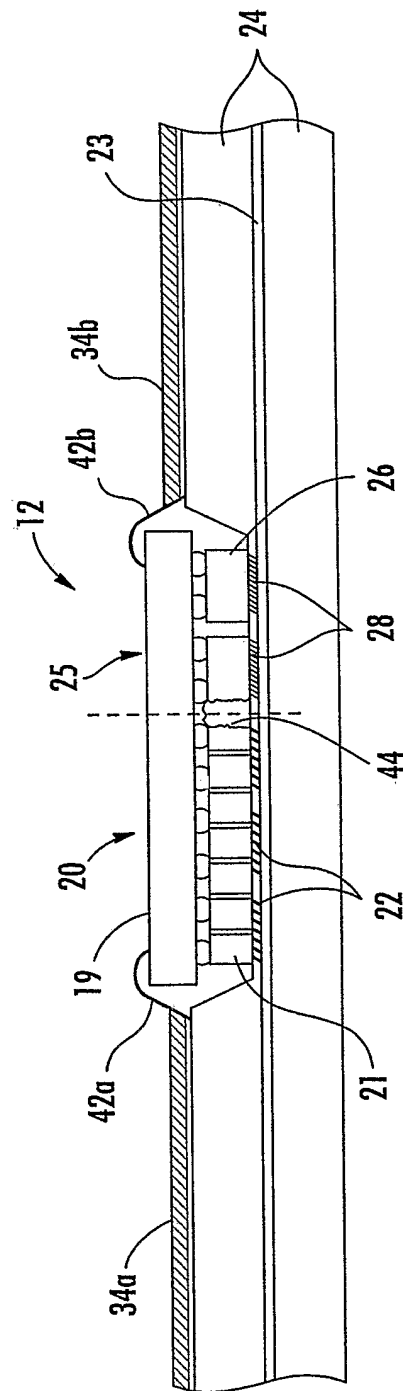


FIG. 2.

2/4

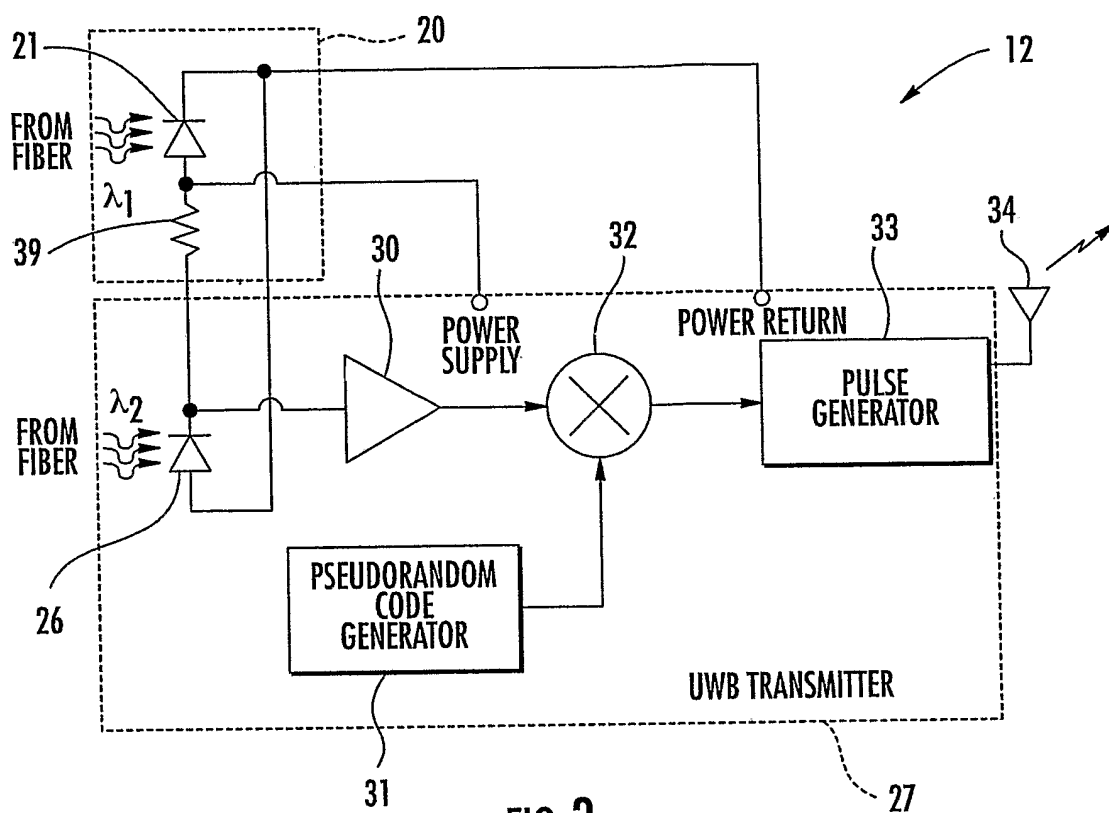


FIG. 3.

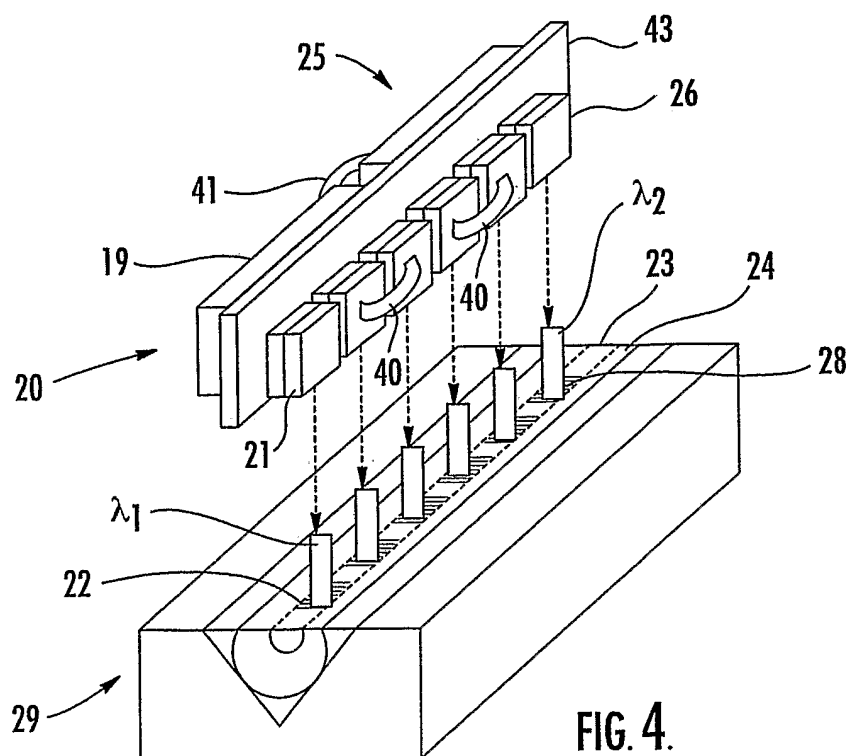


FIG. 4.

3/4

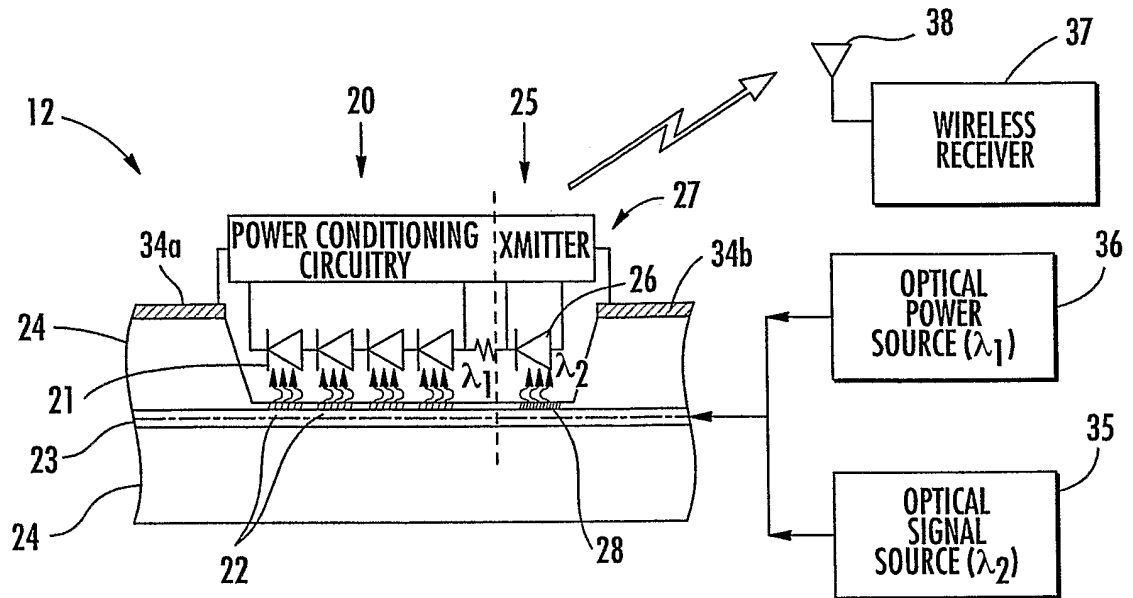


FIG. 5.

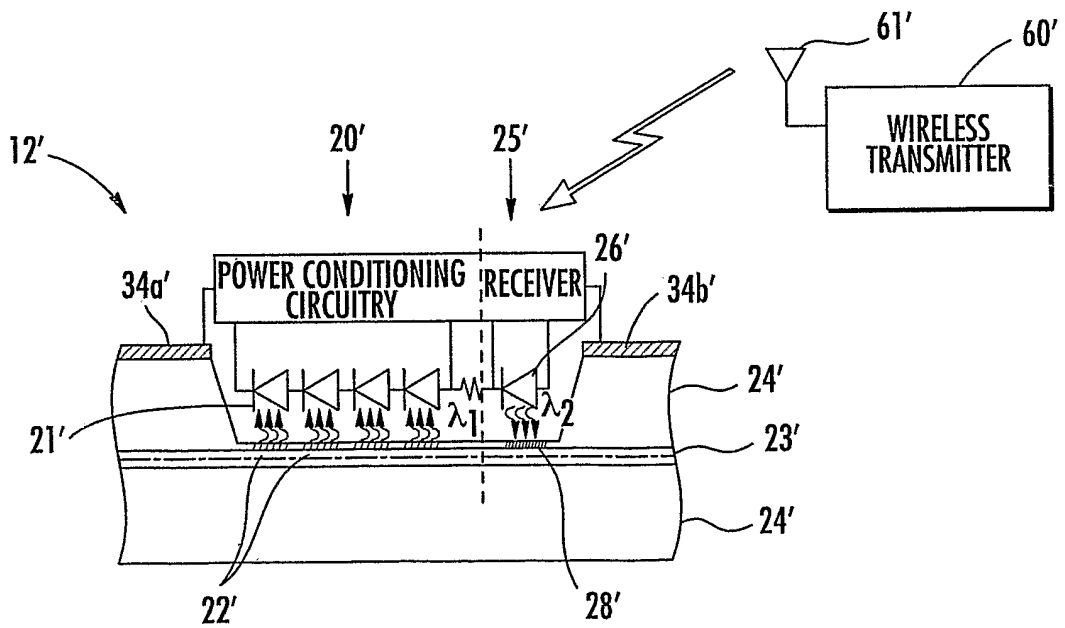


FIG. 6.

4/4

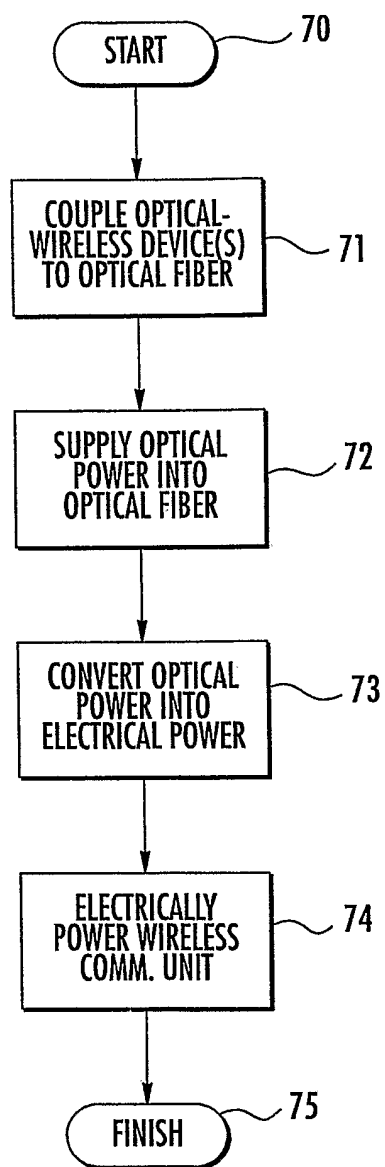


FIG. 7.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US03/28095

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : H04B 10/00

US CL : 398/115

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 398/115, 116, 117, 118, 120, 128, 129, 130, 131

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
EAST**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 5,748,813 A (CASSIDY et al) 05 May 1998 (05.05.1998), see entire document.	1-10
Y	US 6,417,946 B1 (KRIEGER) 09 July 2002 (09.07.2002), see entire document.	1-10
Y	US 5,926,301 A (HIRT) 20 July 1999 (20.07.1999), see entire document.	1-10
Y	US 5,818,617 A (SHIPLEY) 06 October 1998 (06.10.1998), see entire document.	1-10

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T"

later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X"

document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y"

document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&"

document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

21 January 2004 (21.01.2004)

Date of mailing of the international search report

05 FEB 2004

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US

Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

Facsimile No. (703)305-3230

Authorized officer

Chi Pham

Telephone No. 703-305-4750