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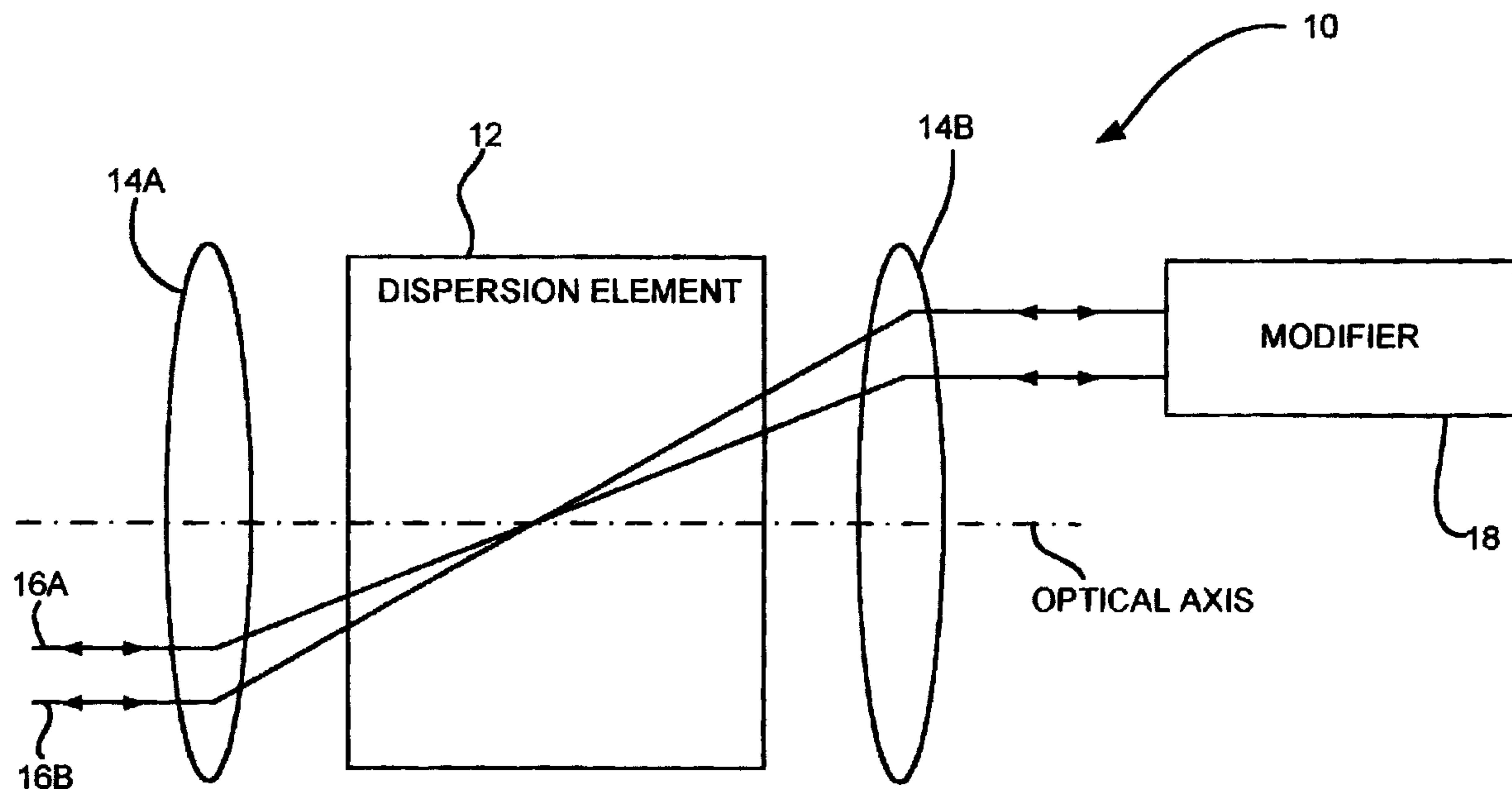
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(54) Title: SYSTEM AND METHOD OF OPTICAL SWITCHING



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A fiber optic wavelength switch that includes a front-end unit having optical ports for receiving and transmitting optical signals; a wavelength dispersion element (e.g., diffraction grating, prism, etc.) for defining a dispersion plane; a light redirecting element (e.g., spherical reflector) associated with the wavelength dispersion element; and an actuation array (e.g., MEMS) operative with the light redirecting element for tilting an optical signal substantially perpendicular to the dispersion plane defined by the wavelength dispersion element. The wavelength switch can be implemented as a one input/output port and several add/drop ports type device, which can add/drop wavelengths from/to the in/out port. The front-end unit having a fiber array coupled to a micro-lens array with optical signals from the micro-lens being directed by a further lens.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A fiber optic wavelength switch that includes a front-end unit having optical ports for receiving and transmitting optical signals; a wavelength dispersion element (e.g., diffraction grating, prism, etc.) for
5 defining a dispersion plane; a light redirecting element (e.g., spherical reflector) associated with the wavelength dispersion element; and an actuation array (e.g., MEMS) operative with the light redirecting element for tilting an optical signal substantially perpendicular to the dispersion plane defined by the wavelength dispersion element. The wavelength switch can be implemented as a one input/output port and several add/drop ports type device, which can add/drop wavelengths from/to the in/out port. The
10 front-end unit having a fiber array coupled to a micro-lens array with optical signals from the micro-lens being directed by a further lens.

SYSTEM AND METHOD OF OPTICAL SWITCHING

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates generally to optical switches, and in particular fiber optic wavelength switching with multiple tunable optical ports.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 The growth of the Internet and other broadband services demands increased capacity of long haul and metropolitan communication infrastructures. The increased bandwidth provided by fiber optic systems is often insufficient to support such demand, and fiber exhaustion is now a concern for many network operators. In the past, a practical alternative that satisfied demand for more bandwidth at established bit rates is dense wavelength division multiplexing (DWDM), which combines many wavelengths of light at a variety of bit rates onto a signal optical fiber. However, as more transmission bandwidth becomes equivalent to more optical wavelengths, the saturated capacity and economic viability of electronic digital
15 cross-connects (DXCs), add/drop multiplexers (ADMs), and fault management architectures can become problematic. Motivation is increasing to manage bandwidth optically rather than electronically.

Current devices used to move in the optical management direction include optical add/drop multiplexers (OADMs) and configurable OADMs (COADMs). OADMs provide fixed access to a subset of
20 wavelengths in a DWDM system and provide static bandwidth management. OADMs have no routing flexibility and generally have no provision for monitoring signal power. COADMs expand OADMs because of dynamic configurability.

For example, an input fiber may have 40 wavelengths with 100 GHz ITU grid spacing. A demultiplexer
25 (DEMUX) separates a subset of the wavelengths and sends each subset to 2x2 optical switches (for example) that either pass through or drop signals and allow the addition of a particular wavelength. All wavelengths are then combined by a multiplexer (MUX) onto the output fiber. The systems may include attenuators on the drop or through channels to equalize optical power, and there can be optical power taps and photodiodes to monitor signal power or status of each wavelength.

30 Another traditional solution involves full wavelength cross-connect capable switching any wavelength from any incoming port to any outgoing port. However, full cross-connect switches are typically complex due to large beam steering requirements.

Consequently, there is a need for an optical switch that enhances the functionality and effectiveness of a COADM based system without the complexities associated with full cross-connect switches.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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The present invention relates to a fiber optic wavelength switch comprising:

(a) a front-end unit having an input port for launching an input optical signal comprising a plurality of wavelength channels, and a plurality of output ports for outputting an output optical signal, which comprises at least one of the wavelength channels, said front-end unit comprising:

10

(i) a fiber array comprising a plurality of fibers coupled to the plurality of optical ports for transmitting and receiving optical signals;

(ii) a micro-lens array having a plurality of micro-lenses, each micro-lens being coupled to a respective fiber; and

(iii) a lens for receiving and re-directing the optical signals from the micro-lens array;

15

(b) a wavelength dispersion element defining a dispersion plane for dispersing the input optical signal into a plurality of sub-beams, each including one of the plurality of wavelengths channels;

(c) a light redirecting element associated with the wavelength dispersion element, and for redirecting the plurality of sub-beams from the wavelength dispersion element; and

20

(d) an actuation array for receiving the plurality of sub-beams from the light redirecting element incident along a dispersion direction, and for directing the at least one sub-beam back to the light redirecting element at a tilt angle to the incident sub-beams;

wherein the lens receives and re-directs the output optical signal to a selected one of the output ports; whereby the at least one sub-beam is redirected by the light redirecting element back to the wavelength dispersion element for combination into the output beam, which is redirected via the light redirecting element to the lens, which transforms the tilt angle into a positional change corresponding to the selected output port.

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Another aspect of the present invention relates to an optical device for rerouting an optical signal comprising:

30

(a) a front-end unit having a first port for launching an input beam of light comprising a plurality of wavelength channels and a plurality of output ports for receiving an output beam of light comprising at least one of the plurality of wavelength channels, said front-end unit comprising:

(i) a fiber array comprising a plurality of fibers coupled to the first port for transmitting the input beam of light and to the plurality of output ports for receiving the output beam of light;

5 (ii) a micro-lens array having a plurality of micro-lenses, each micro-lens being coupled to a respective fiber; and

(iii) a lens for receiving and re-directing the input and output beams of light to and from the micro-lens array;

10 (b) a light redirecting element having a focal plane for receiving the input beam of light launched from the first port;

(c) a wavelength dispersion element disposed substantially at the focal plane of the light redirecting element for spatially dispersing the input beam of light from the light redirecting element into the plurality of wavelength channels, and for redirecting the output beam of light back to the light redirecting element; and

15 (d) an actuation array disposed at the focal plane of the light redirecting element for receiving the plurality of wavelength channels along a dispersion direction, and redirecting selected wavelength channels forming the output beam of light in a direction substantially perpendicular to the dispersion direction at a tilt angle back to a selected one of the output ports via the light redirecting element, the wavelength dispersion element, and the lens;

20 wherein the lens transforms the tilt angle into a positional change corresponding to the selected one of the output ports.

Another aspect of the present invention relates to a fiber optic wavelength switch comprising:

25 (a) a front-end unit having a plurality of optical ports coupled to a plurality of lenses for transmitting and receiving beams of light;

(b) a wavelength dispersion element defining a dispersion direction;

(c) a light redirecting element associated with the wavelength dispersion element; and

30 (d) an actuation array operative with the light redirecting element for tilting the beams of light substantially perpendicular to the dispersion direction defined by the wavelength dispersion element at a tilt angle;

wherein one of the lenses in the front end unit transforms the tilt angle into a position change corresponding to one of the optical ports.

Other aspects and features of the present invention will become apparent to those ordinarily skilled in the art upon review of the following description of specific embodiments of the invention in conjunction with the accompanying figures.

5 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Further features and advantages of the present invention will be described in the detailed description, taken in combination with the appended drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a block diagram representation of a generalized optical device;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram representation of an example of a front-end micro-optical component;

10 Fig. 3 is a block diagram representation of a multi-port optical device according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 4A and 4B are top and side views, respectively, illustrating schematically the optics module shown in Fig. 3 according to an embodiment of the present invention;

15 Fig. 4C is a block diagram representation of the front-end unit shown in Figs. 4A-B according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 5A and 5B are block diagram representations of various MEMS array configurations according to embodiments of the present invention;

Fig. 6A is a side view illustrating schematically the optics module of Fig. 4A operating in a polarization diversity mode according to another embodiment of the present invention;

20 Fig. 6B is a block diagram representation of the front-end unit shown in Fig. 6A according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 7A is a block diagram representation of a multi-port optical device according to another embodiment of the present invention;

25 Fig. 7B is a top view illustrating schematically the optics module of Fig. 7A according to an embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 7C is a block diagram representation of a liquid crystal deflection array according to an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

30 A generalized optical device 10 for rerouting and modifying an optical signal is shown in Fig. 1. The optical device 10 includes a dispersion element 12 (e.g., prism, diffraction grating etc.) disposed between and at a focal plane of elements 14A and 14B having optical power. Two ports 16A and 16B are shown at an input/output end with bi-directional arrows indicating that light launched into port 16A can be

transmitted through the optical device 10 and can be reflected backward to the input port from which it was launched 16A, or alternatively, can be switched to port 16B or vice versa in a controlled manner.

Although only two input/output ports are shown to facilitate an understanding of the device 10, a plurality of such pairs of ports can be provided. The optical device 10 also includes a modifier 18 for modifying at least a portion of the light incident thereon.

The modifier 18 and/or the dispersion element 12 are generally dependent on polarization of the incident light beam. In particular, light having a known polarization state is provided to obtain selected switching and/or attenuation. Many different polarization diversity arrangements can be used. For example, Fig. 2 shows a front-end micro-optical component 50 for providing light having a known polarization. The component 50 includes a fiber tube 52, a micro lens 54 and a birefringent element 56 (e.g., a crystal) for separating an input beam into two orthogonal polarized sub-beams.

At an output end, a half wave plate 58 is provided to rotate the polarization of one of the beams by 90° to ensure both beams have the same polarization state. A second wave plate 60 is added to the birefringent element 56 to lessen the effects of Polarization Mode Dispersion (PMD) induced by the difference in optical path length along the two diverging paths of the birefringent element 56. For ease of understanding, only a single input beam of light is shown in Fig. 2. However, the front-end micro-optical component 50 is capable of carrying many more beams of light there through (various embodiments of which are illustrated in Figs. 4C and 6B).

Fig. 3 provides an example of a generalized multi-port (10 ports) optical device 100. The device 100 includes an optics module 102 (specific configurations discussed herein below), an input/output circulator 104 and a plurality of add/drop circulators 106A-D. The device 100 can be used in dense wavelength division multiplexed (DWDM) communication systems to add and drop particular channels (i.e., wavelengths). For example, at predetermined nodes in a system, optical signals of selectable wavelengths are dropped from the optical wave guide and others are added.

Figs. 4A and 4B provide an example module 102A of the optics module 102 according to an embodiment of the present invention. Specifically, Fig. 4A illustrates (top view) a light redirecting element having optical power in the form of a spherical reflector 120, which is used to receive a beam of light from a front-end unit 122 (detailed with a fiber array in Fig. 4C). The spherical reflector 120 also reflects beams of light to and from a diffraction grating 124 (i.e., an example of the dispersion element 12 shown in Fig. 1) and a micro-electro-mechanical systems (MEMS) array 126 (i.e., an example of the modifying means

of Fig. 1). Fig. 4B illustrates a side view of the components shown in Fig. 4A to illustrate the relative positions of the elements (120, 122, 124, and 126) with respect to the focal plane of the reflector 120.

In operation, a multiplexed beam of light is launched into the front-end unit 122 to provide two sub-
 5 beams of light having the same polarization. The two beams of light are transmitted to the spherical reflector 120 and are reflected therefrom towards the diffraction grating 124. The diffraction grating 124 separates each of the two sub-beams into a plurality of sub-beams of light having different central wavelengths. The plurality of sub-beams of light are transmitted to the spherical reflector 120 where they are transmitted to the MEMS array 126 where they are incident thereon as spatially separated spots
 10 corresponding to individual spectral channels.

Each sub-beam of light corresponding to an individual spectral channel is modified and reflected backwards along substantially the same optical path in the top view of Fig. 4A and slightly offset in side view of Fig. 4B. The sub-beams of light are transmitted, from the MEMS array 126, back to the spherical
 15 reflector 120 and are redirected to the diffraction grating 124, where they are recombined and transmitted back to the spherical reflector 120 to be transmitted to a predetermined input/output port shown in Fig. 4B.

Fig. 4C is a block diagram representation of the front-end unit 122 according to an embodiment of the
 20 present invention. The front-end unit 122 includes a fiber array 132 comprising a plurality of fibers 132A-D (four shown in this example), each fiber 132A-D transmits light to a respective micro-lens 134A-D of a micro-lens array 134. After passing through the respective micro-lens 134A-D the light beam is deflected by a lens 136 and directed to the reflector 120 (shown in Figs. 4A/B).

25 Figs. 5A and 5B schematically illustrate two embodiments of the MEMS array 126 according to the present invention. The MEMS array 126 includes a plurality of MEMS elements 150 (e.g., mirrors, reflectors, etc.) that switch light beams in a direction perpendicular to a dispersion plane/direction (dotted line λ) defined by the dispersion element 12 (or more specifically the diffraction grating 124 of Fig. 4A). In the embodiment of Fig. 5B, the elements 150 are separated with pairs of elements 150 being
 30 interconnected to an anchor 152 by a pair of hinges 154.

Fig. 6A provides an example module 102B of the optics module 102 according to another embodiment of the present invention, which supports polarization diversity. The example module 102B includes the

same elements as discussed with example module 102A in Figs. 4A and 4B, but illustrates a varied front end unit 122' as shown in Fig. 6B.

5 The varied front end unit 122' illustrates only two fibers 132A-B for simplicity and includes a polarization diversity module 138 (e.g., a crystal) having a pair of wave plates/glass blocks 140A and 140B. The wave plates 140A and 140B split a beam of light into two sub-beams as shown. In operation, fiber 132B transmits a light beam through the micro-lens 134B to the lens 136, which directs the light beam to the polarization diversity module 138 and out through the wave plate 140A (identified as light beam "o"). Light beam "o" returns (after processing through the optics module 102B) through wave plate 10 140A to the lens 136 and back out the fiber 132A passing through micro-lens 134A. Similarly, the trace of another light beam "e" is illustrated to show the result of a transformation of angle to position. The labels f_1 and f_2 are focal lengths.

15 Fig. 7A provides an example of a generalized multi-port (10 port) optical device 200 according to another embodiment of the present invention. The device 200 includes an optics module 202 (specific configuration shown in Fig. 7B), an input port 204, an output port 206, a plurality of add ports 208 (four in this example), and a plurality of drop ports 210 (four in this example). The device 200 can be used in dense wavelength division multiplexed (DWDM) communication systems to add and drop particular channels (i.e., wavelengths). For example, at predetermined nodes in a system, optical signals of 20 selectable wavelengths are dropped from the optical waveguide and others are added.

Fig. 7B provides an example module 202A of the optics module 202 of Fig. 7A according to an embodiment of the present invention. Specifically, Fig. 7A illustrates (top view) a pair of light redirecting elements having optical power in the form spherical reflectors 120A and 120B discussed 25 previously. The reflector 120A is used to receive a beam of light that is reflected to a diffraction grating 124A back to the reflector 120A and to a transmissive deflector array 220 (e.g., a liquid crystal optical phase array – LC OPA and i.e., an example of the modifying means of Fig. 1). From the deflector 220, light is reflected from reflector 120B to and from a diffraction grating 124B and ultimately to an output port module 222.

30 In operation, a multiplexed beam of light is launched to provide two sub-beams of light having the same polarization. The two beams of light are transmitted to the spherical reflector 120A and are reflected therefrom towards the diffraction grating 124A. The diffraction grating 124A separates each of the two sub-beams into a plurality of sub-beams of light having different central wavelengths. The plurality of

sub-beams of light are transmitted to the spherical reflector 120A where they are transmitted through the transmissive deflector 220 to the spherical reflector 120B where they are reflected towards the diffraction grating 124B. The diffraction grating 124B combines the sub-beams received from the reflector 120B and transmits the beam of light from the reflector 120B to one of a plurality of output ports 221 of the
5 output port module 222.

Fig. 7C illustrates the liquid crystal (LC) deflection array 220 according to an embodiment of the present invention. The LC deflection array 220 includes at least one row of liquid crystal cells or pixels 252. Typically, each pixel 252 in the array 220 includes an optical phase array acting as an electro-writable
10 diffraction grating. Output from each pixel 252 is coupled to a respective port P1, P2, and P3. An addressing module 256 selects an angle of deflection and thereby the specific port P1, P2 or P3 of the output port module 222 of Fig. 7B.

While the invention has been described and illustrated in connection with preferred embodiments it is to
15 be understood that the subject matter herein is not to be limited to those specific embodiments. On the contrary, it is intended for the subject matter of the invention to include all alternatives, modifications and equivalents as can be included within the spirit and full scope of the following claims.

CLAIMS:

1. A fiber optic wavelength switch comprising:

(a) a front-end unit having an input port for launching a input optical signal comprising a plurality of wavelength channels, and a plurality of output ports for outputting an output optical signal, which comprises at least one of the wavelength channels, said front-end unit comprising:

(i) a fiber array comprising a plurality of fibers coupled to the plurality of optical ports for transmitting and receiving optical signals;

(ii) a micro-lens array having a plurality of micro-lenses, each micro-lens being coupled to a respective fiber; and

(iii) a lens for receiving and re-directing the optical signals from the micro-lens array;

(b) a wavelength dispersion element defining a dispersion plane for dispersing the input optical signal into a plurality of sub-beams, each including one of the plurality of wavelengths channels;

(c) a light redirecting element associated with the wavelength dispersion element, and for redirecting the plurality of sub-beams from the wavelength dispersion element; and

(d) an actuation array for receiving the plurality of sub-beams from the light redirecting element incident along a dispersion direction, and for directing the at least one sub-beam back to the light redirecting element at a tilt angle to the incident sub-beams; wherein the lens receives and re-directs the output optical signal to a selected one of the output ports;

whereby the at least one sub-beam is redirected by the light redirecting element back to the wavelength dispersion element for combination into the output beam, which is redirected via the light redirecting element to the lens, which transforms the tilt angle into a positional change corresponding to the selected output port.

2. The fiber optic wavelength switch of claim 1, wherein the front-end unit further includes a polarization diversity module having at least one wave plate for splitting the input optical signal into two sub-signals having substantially the same polarization state.

3. The fiber optic wavelength switch of claim 1 or 2, wherein the wavelength dispersion element includes one of a diffraction grating and a prism, and wherein the light redirecting element includes a spherical reflector.

5

4. The fiber optic wavelength switch of claim 1,2 or 3, wherein the actuation array includes a micro-electro-mechanical systems (MEMS) device, the MEMS device having a plurality of reflectors movable about an axis defined by the dispersion direction.

10 5. The fiber optic wavelength switch of claim 4, wherein a position of each of the plurality of output ports is related to an angular displacement of input and output beams of light to and from the MEMS device, respectively.

15 6. The fiber optic wavelength switch of claim 1, wherein the actuation array includes a liquid crystal deflection array having a plurality of pixels, each of the pixels having an optical phase array acting as an electro writable diffraction grating.

20 7. The fiber optic wavelength switch of claim 6, further comprising an addressing module for selecting an angle of deflection to provide a signal to one of the plurality of output ports.

8. An optical device for rerouting an optical signal comprising:

25 (a) a front-end unit having a first port for launching an input beam of light comprising a plurality of wavelength channels and a plurality of output ports for receiving an output beam of light comprising at least one of the plurality of wavelength channels, said front-end unit comprising:

(i) a fiber array comprising a plurality of fibers coupled to the first port for transmitting the input beam of light and to the plurality of output ports for receiving the output beam of light;

30 (ii) a micro-lens array having a plurality of micro-lenses, each micro-lens being coupled to a respective fiber; and

(iii) a lens for receiving and re-directing the input and output beams of light to and from the micro-lens array;

(b) a light redirecting element having a focal plane for receiving the input beam of light launched from the first port;

5 (c) a wavelength dispersion element disposed substantially at the focal plane of the light redirecting element for spatially dispersing the input beam beam of light from the light redirecting element into the plurality of wavelength channels, and for redirecting the output beam of light back to the light redirecting element; and

10 (d) an actuation array disposed at the focal plane of the light redirecting element for receiving the plurality of wavelength channels along a dispersion direction, and redirecting selected wavelength channels forming the output beam of light in a direction substantially perpendicular to the dispersion direction at a tilt angle back to a selected one of the output ports via the light redirecting element, the wavelength dispersion element, and the lens;

15 wherein the lens transforms the tilt angle into a positional change corresponding to the selected one of the output ports.

9. The optic device of claim 8, wherein the front-end unit further includes a polarization diversity module having at least one wave plate for splitting the input beam
20 of light into two sub-beams having substantially the same polarization state.

10. The optic device of claim 8 or 9, wherein the wavelength dispersion element includes one of a diffraction grating and a prism and the light redirecting element includes a spherical reflector.
25

11. The optic device of claim 8, 9, or 10, wherein the actuation array includes a micro-electro-mechanical systems (MEMS) device, the MEMS device having a plurality of reflectors movable about an axis defined by the dispersion direction.

30 12. A method of rerouting and modifying an optical signal comprising:
(a) launching a beam of light towards a reflecting element having a focal plane;

(b) redirecting the beam of light incident on the reflecting element to a dispersion element defining a dispersion direction, said dispersion element disposed substantially at the focal plane;

(c) spatially dispersing the redirected beam of light into a plurality of different sub-beams of light corresponding to a plurality of different spectral channels;

(d) redirecting the plurality of different sub-beams of light to an actuation array optically disposed substantially at the focal plane;

(e) selectively reflecting at least one of the plurality of different sub-beams of light at a tilt angle to the incident sub-beams in a direction substantially perpendicular to the dispersion direction;

(f) redirecting the selectively reflected plurality of different sub-beams to the dispersion element and combining them to form an output beams of light; and

(g) transforming the tilt angle into a position change for outputting the output beam at a selected one of the output ports.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein step a) includes receiving the beam of light in a micro-lens, and redirecting the beam of light from the micro-lens using a lens to direct the beam of light to the reflecting element.

14. A fiber optic wavelength switch comprising:

(a) a front-end unit having a plurality of optical ports coupled to a plurality of lenses for transmitting and receiving beams of light;

(b) a wavelength dispersion element defining a dispersion direction;

(c) a light redirecting element associated with the wavelength dispersion element;

and

(d) an actuation array operative with the light redirecting element for tilting the beams of light substantially perpendicular to the dispersion direction defined by the wavelength dispersion element at a tilt angle;

wherein one of the lenses in the front end unit transforms the tilt angle into a position change corresponding to one of the optical ports.

15. The fiber optic wavelength switch of claim 14, wherein the front-end unit further includes a polarization diversity module having at least one wave plate for splitting one of the transmitted beams of light into two sub-signals having substantially the same polarization state.

5

16. The fiber optic wavelength switch of claim 14 or 15, wherein the wavelength dispersion element includes one of a diffraction grating and a prism; and wherein the light redirecting element includes a spherical reflector.

10 17. The fiber optic wavelength switch of claim 14, 15 or 16, wherein the actuation array includes a micro-electro-mechanical systems (MEMS) device, wherein the MEMS device includes a plurality of reflectors movable about an axis defined by the dispersion direction.

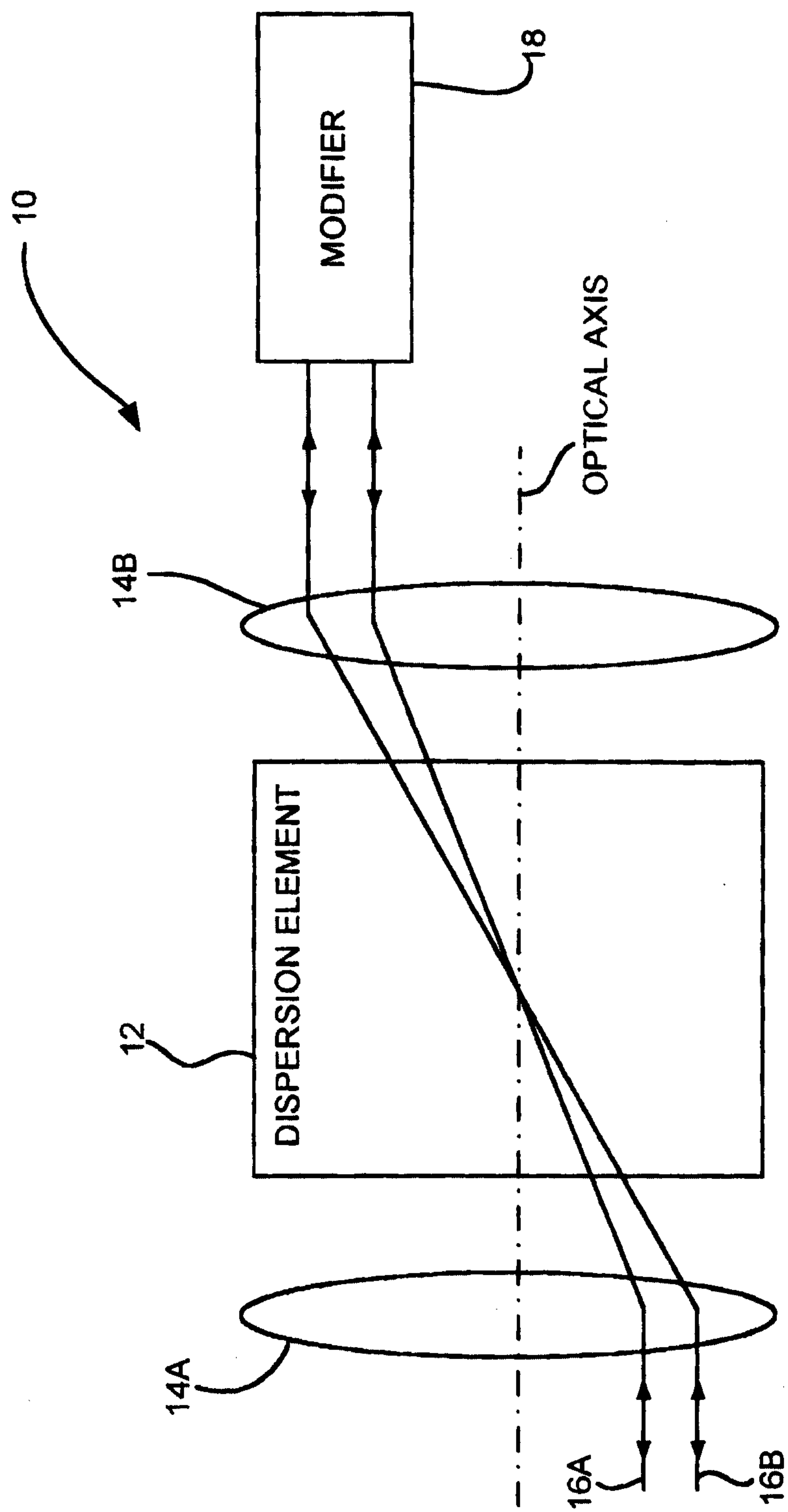


FIG. 1

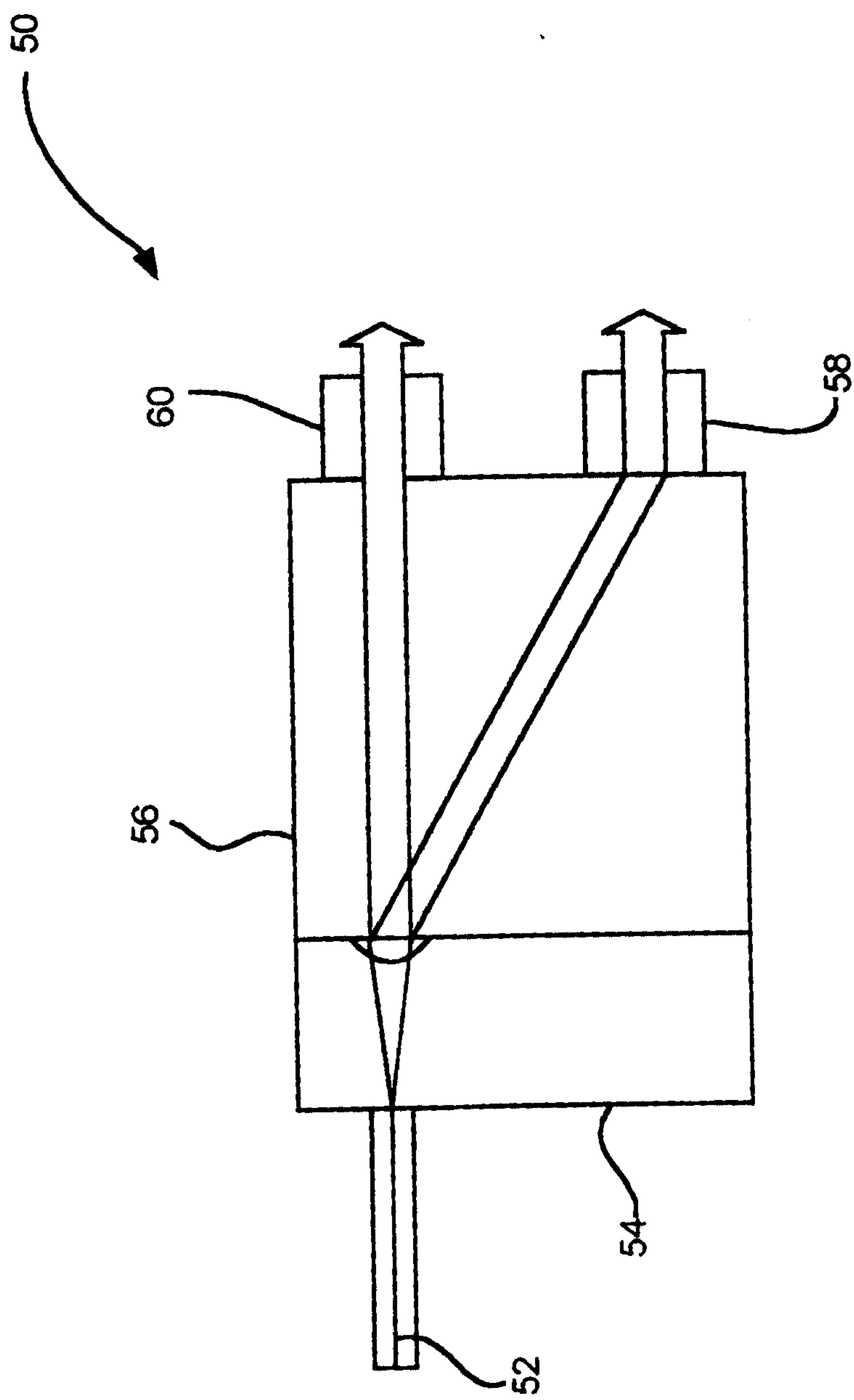


FIG. 2

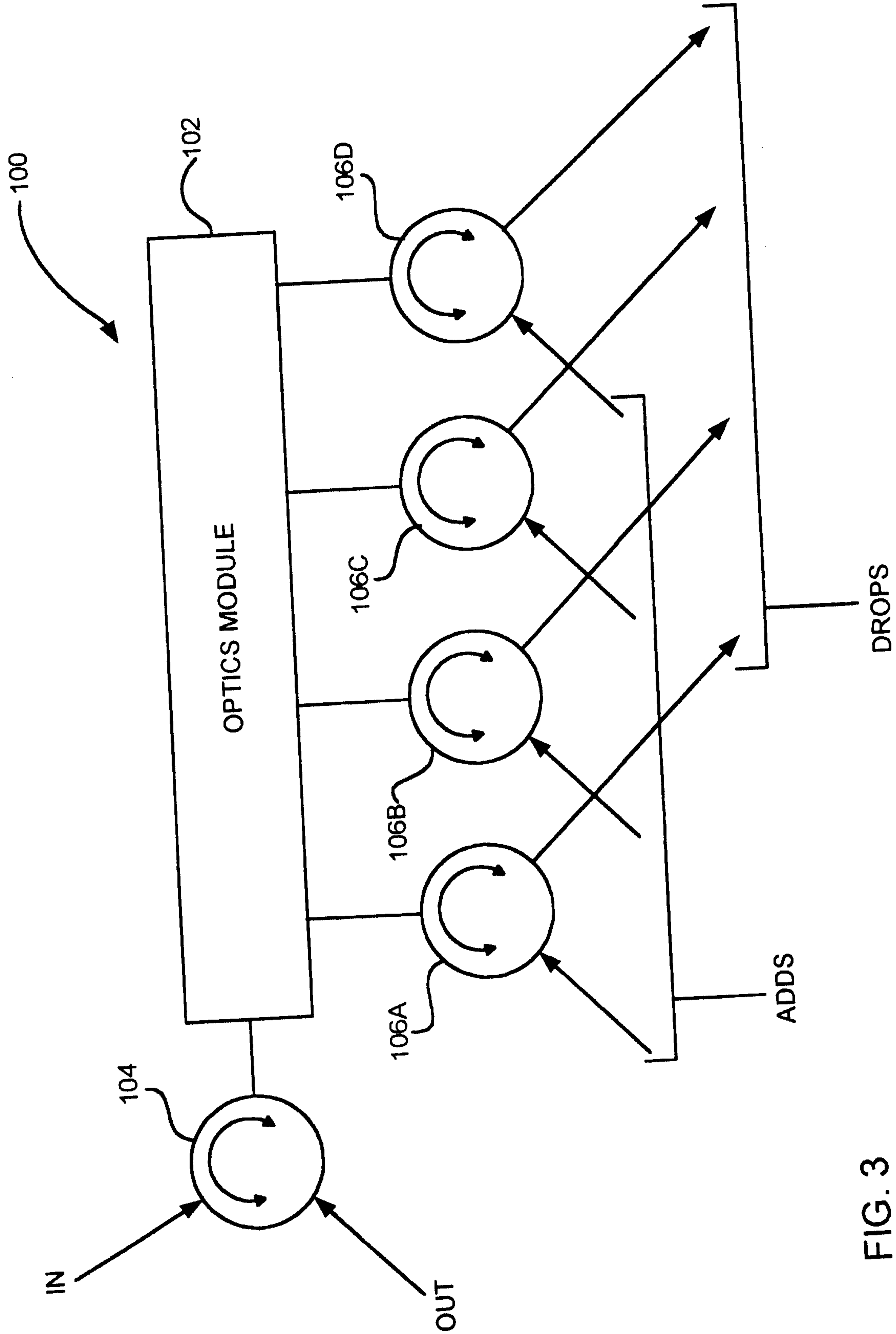


FIG. 3

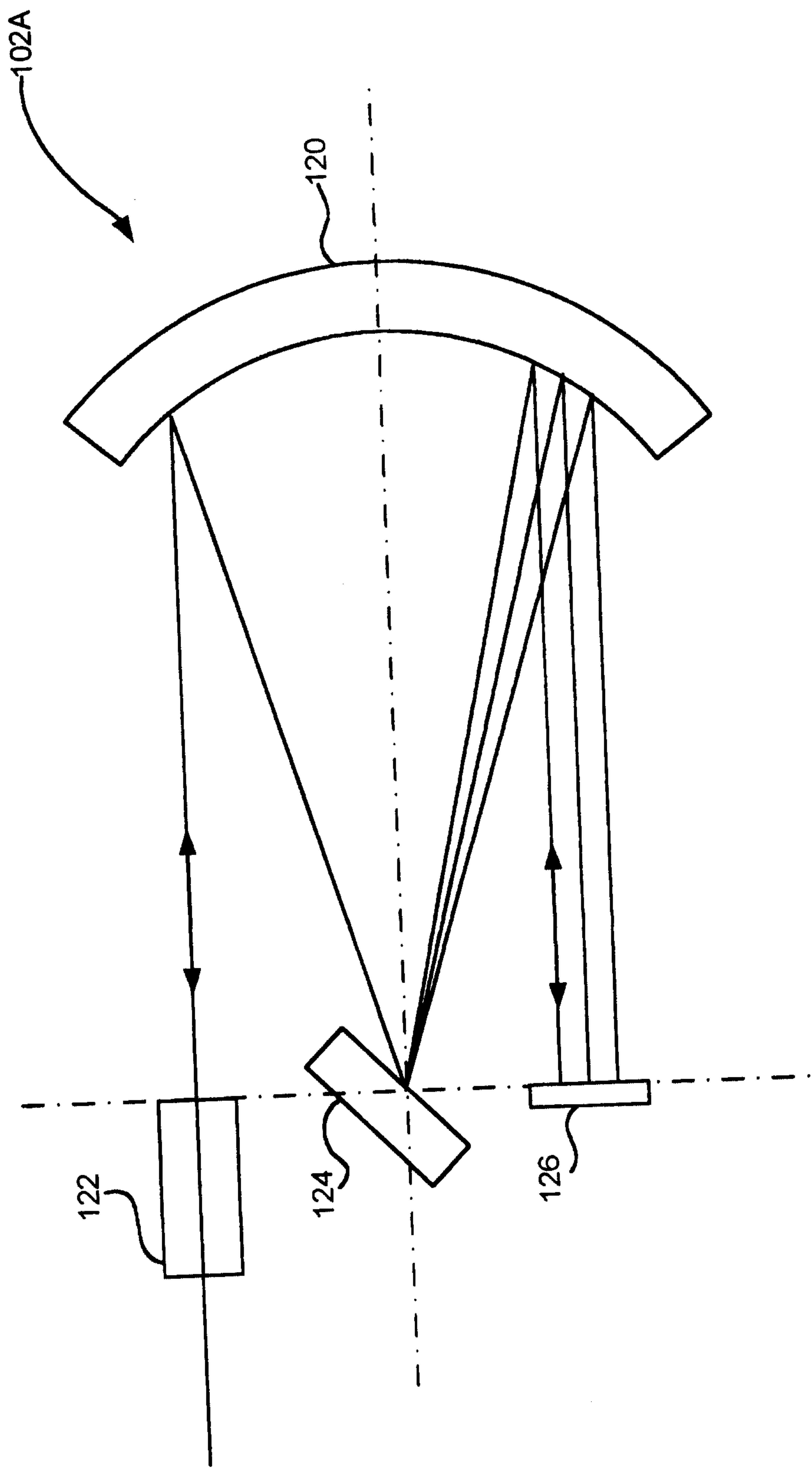


FIG. 4A

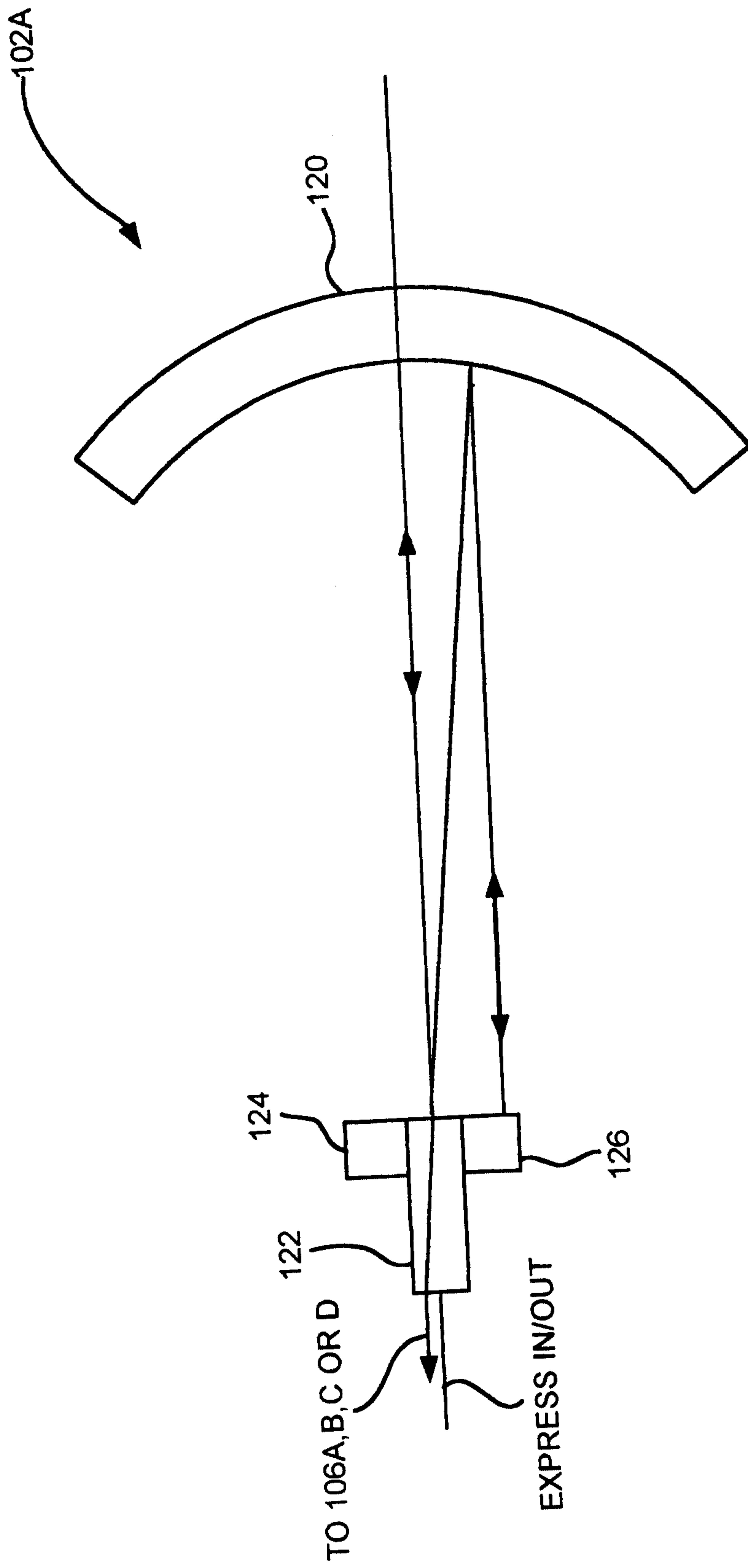


FIG. 4B

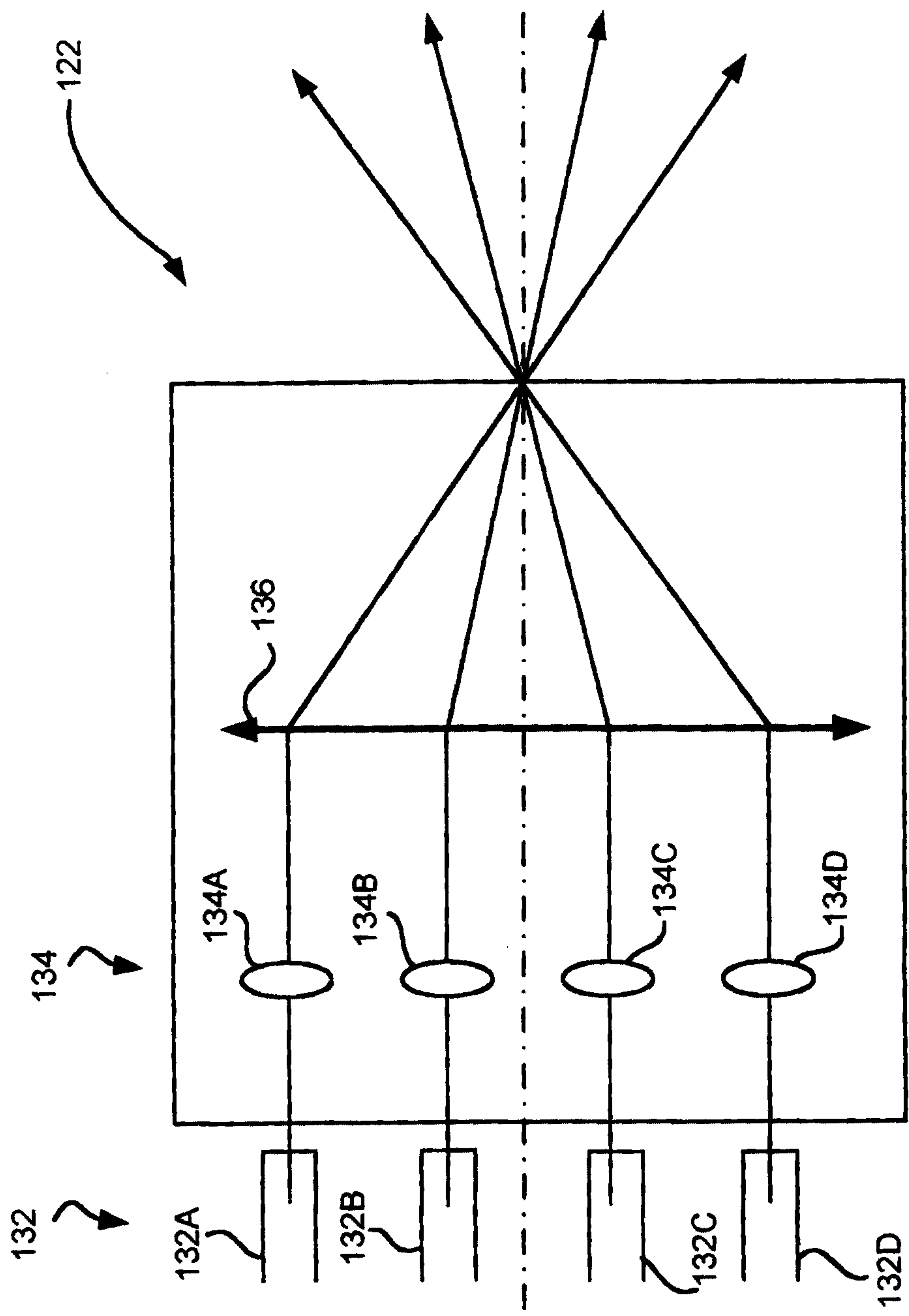
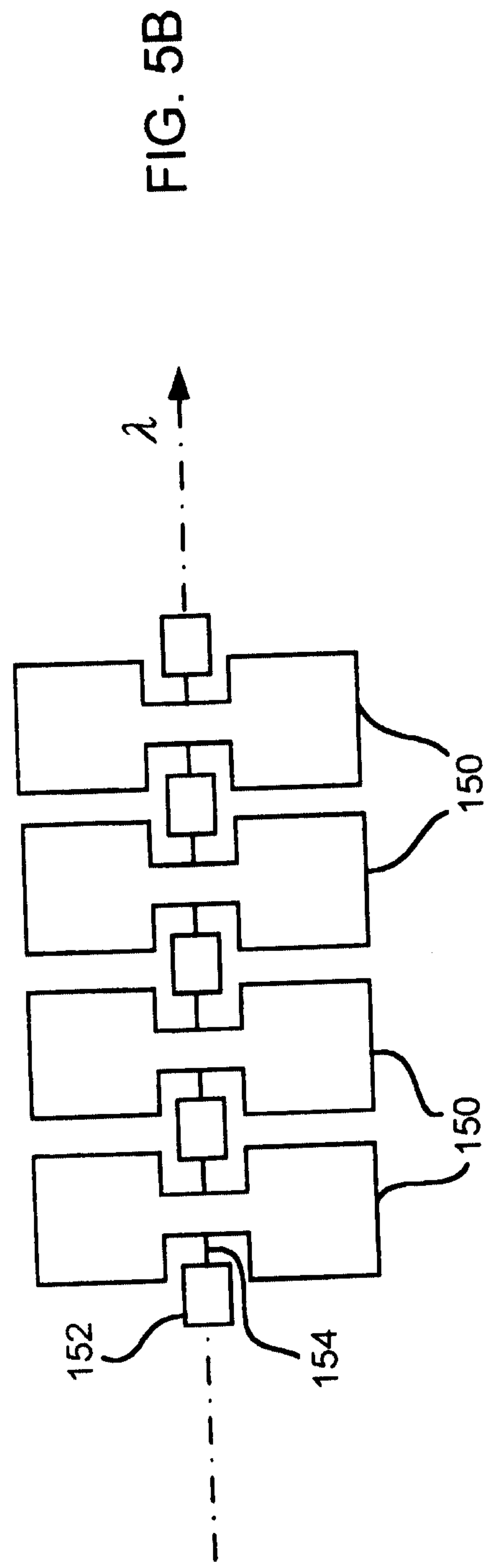
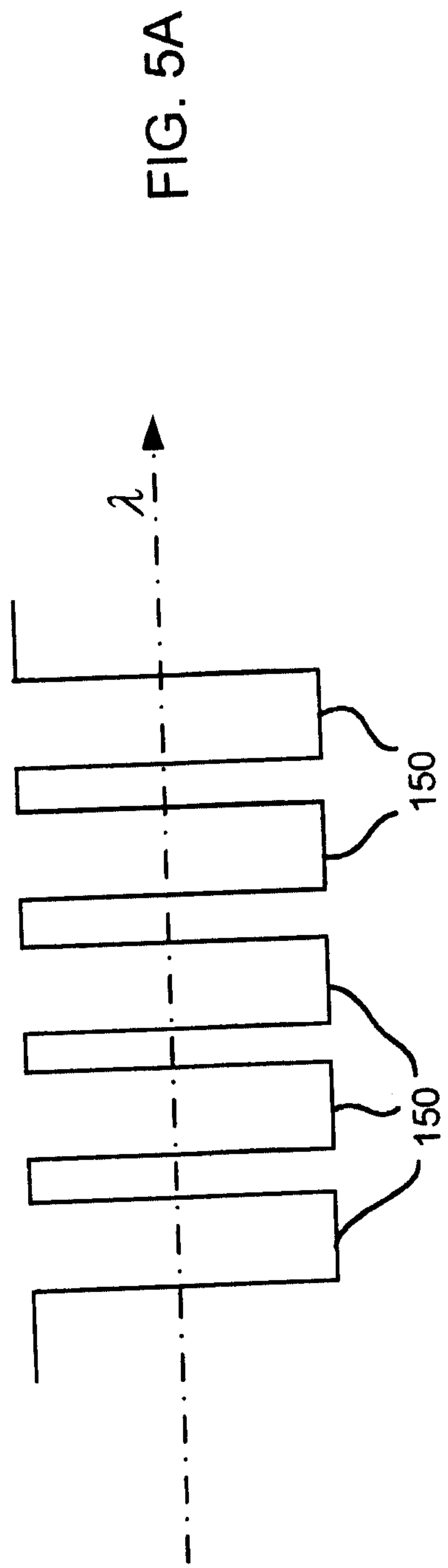


FIG. 4C



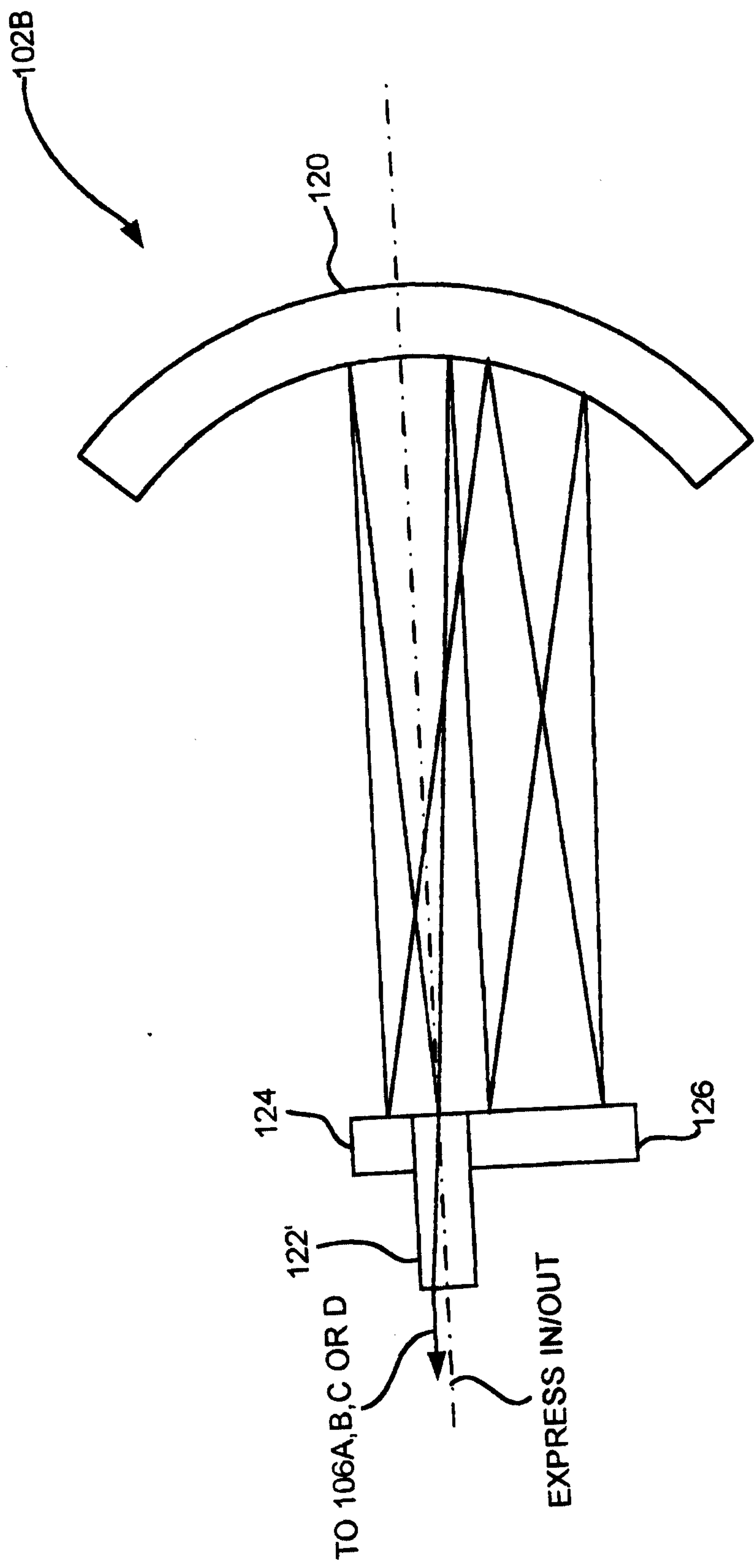


FIG. 6A

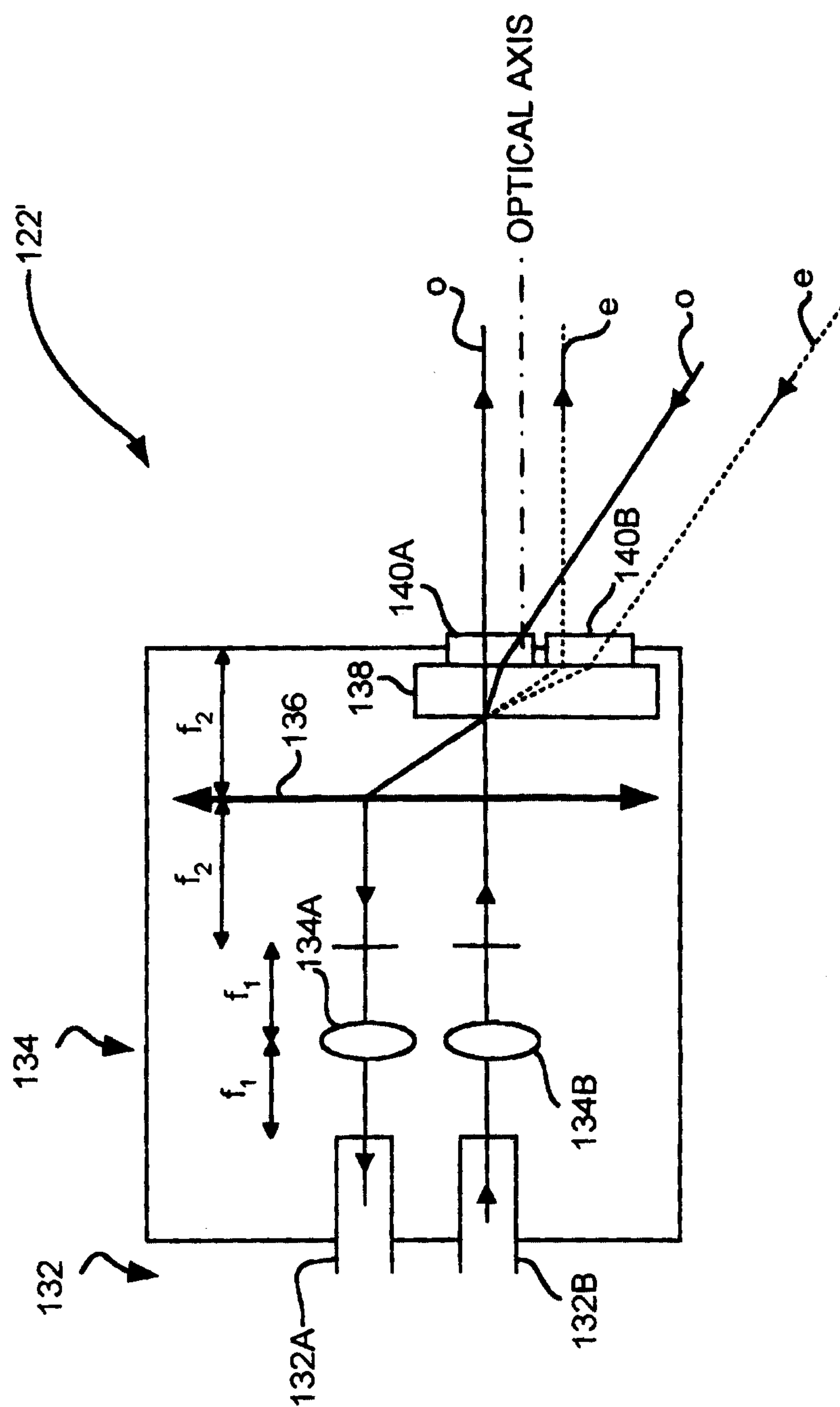


FIG. 6B

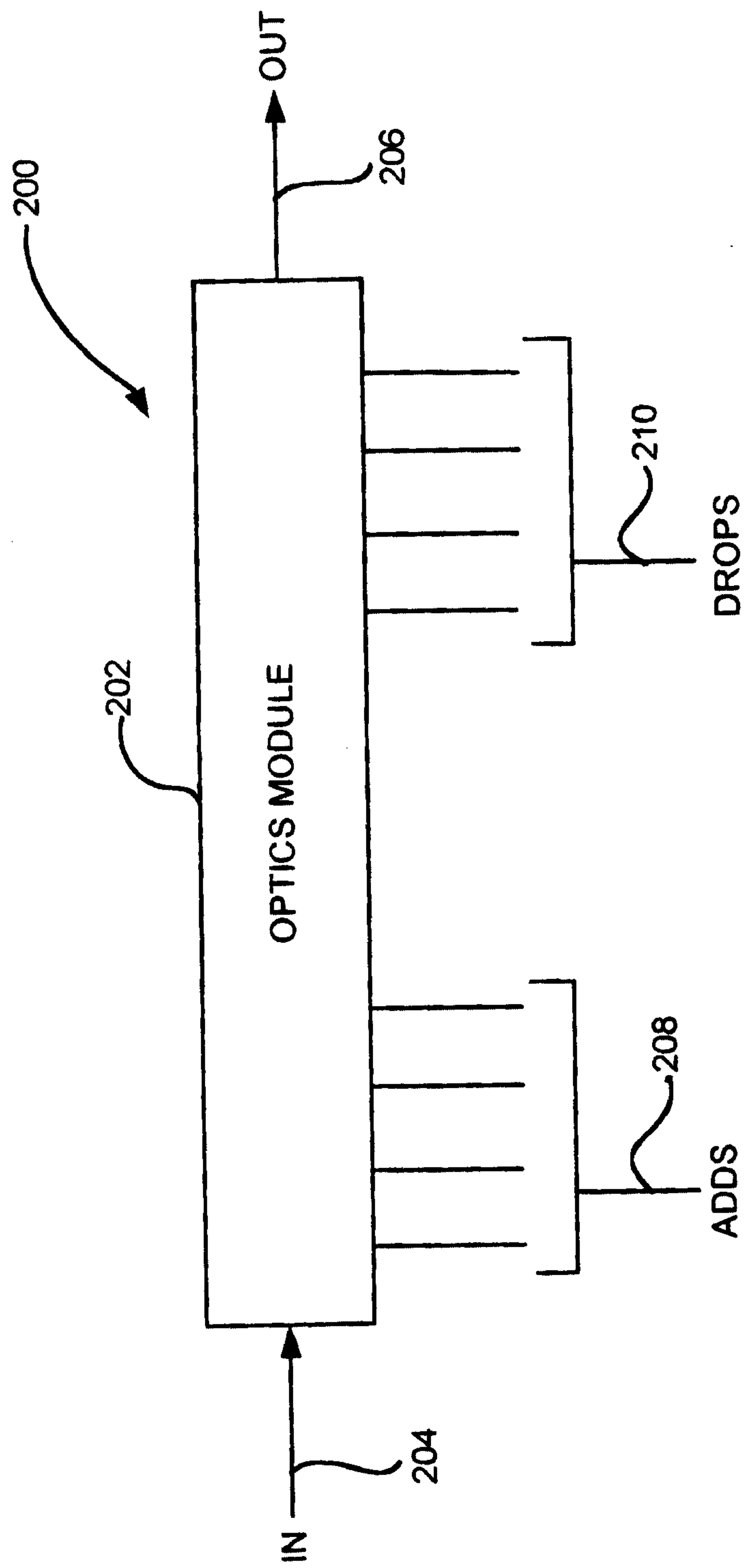


FIG. 7A

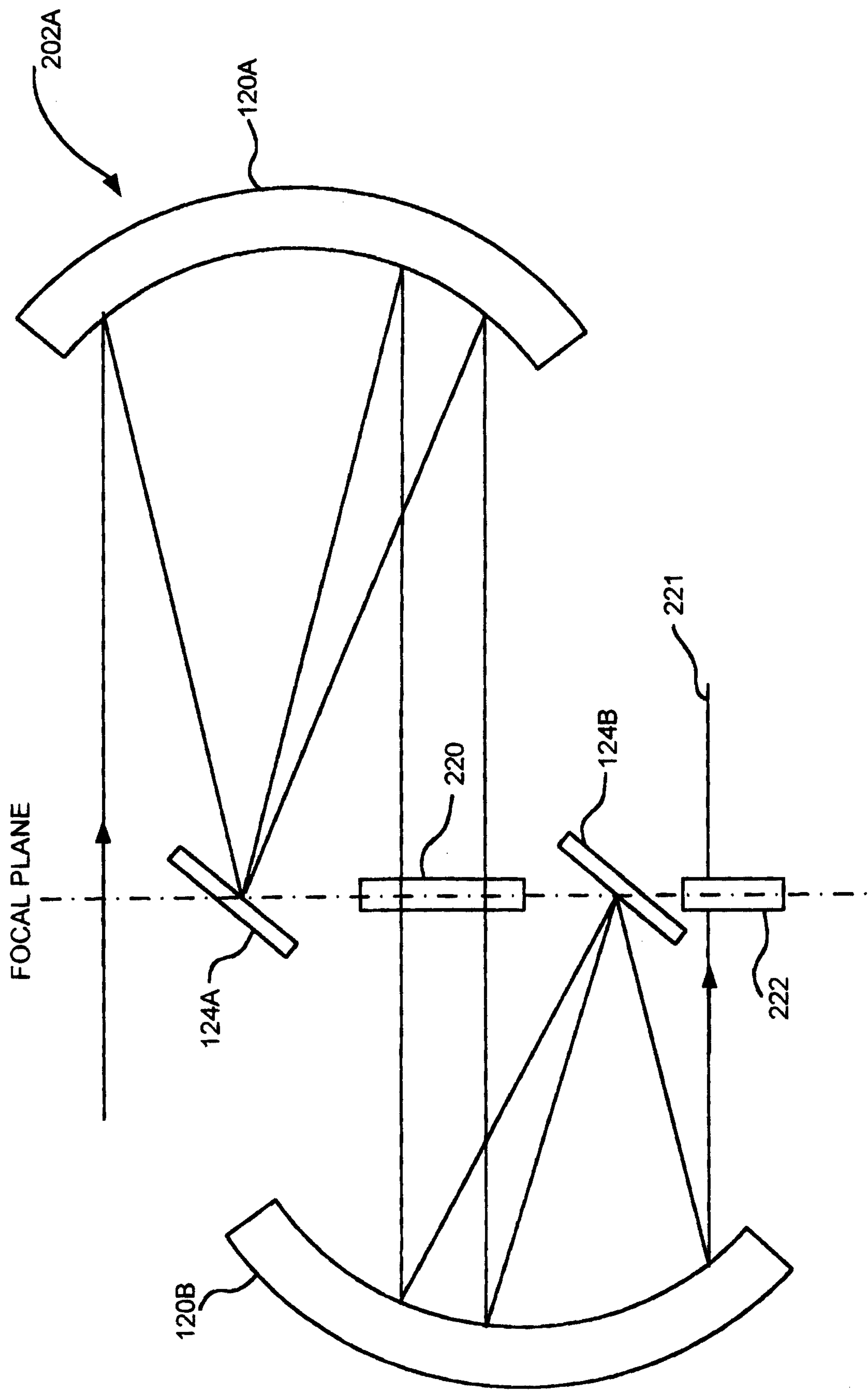


FIG. 7B

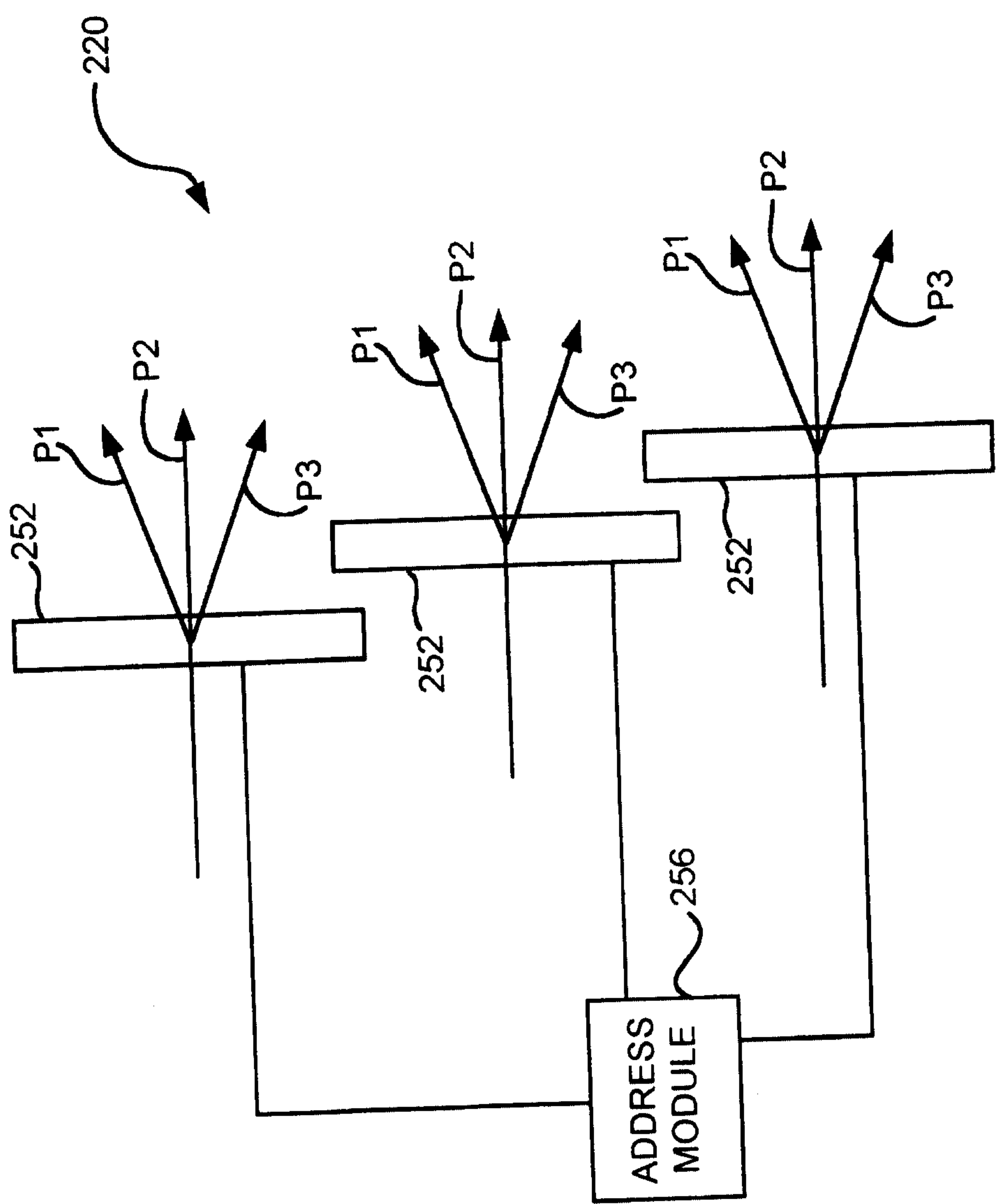


FIG. 7C

