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- (73) Patenthaver: **Corning Optical Communications LLC, 800 17th Street NW, Hickory, NC 28602, USA**
- (72) Opfinder: **COOKE, Terry L., 908 38th Avenue NE, Hickory, NC 28601, USA**
DEAN, JR., David L., 2520 17th Street NE, Hickory, NC 28601, USA
STABER, Harley J., 751 Blue Jay Lane, Coppell, TX 75019, USA
Strause, Kevin L., 1000 Valle Vista Lane, Keller, TX 76248, USA
UGOLINI, Alan W., 6419 Hayden Drive, Hickory, NC 28601, USA
- (74) Fuldmægtig i Danmark: **Chas. Hude A/S, H.C. Andersens Boulevard 33, 1780 København V, Danmark**
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BIGO S ET AL: "10.2TBIT/S (256X42.7GBIT/S PDM/WDM) TRANSMISSION OVER 100KM TERALIGHT FIBER WITH 1.28BIT/S/HZ SPECTRAL EFFICIENCY" OPTICAL FIBER COMMUNICATION CONFERENCE. (OFC). TECHNICAL DIGEST POSTCONFERENCE EDITION. ANAHEIM, CA, MARCH 17 - 22, 2001; [TRENDS IN OPTICS AND PHOTONICS SERIES. TOPS. VOLUME 54], WASHINGTON, WA : OSA, US, 22 March 2001 (2001-03-22), pages 1-03, XP001075812 ISBN: 978-1-55752-655-7

DESCRIPTION

BACKGROUND

Field of the Disclosure

[0001] The technology of the disclosure relates to fiber optic connection density and bandwidth provided in fiber optic apparatuses and equipment.

Technical Background

[0002] Benefits of optical fiber include extremely wide bandwidth and low noise operation. Because of these advantages, optical fiber is increasingly being used for a variety of applications, including but not limited to broadband voice, video, and data transmission. Fiber optic networks employing optical fiber are being developed and used to deliver voice, video, and data transmissions to subscribers over both private and public networks. These fiber optic networks often include separated connection points linking optical fibers to provide "live fiber" from one connection point to another connection point. In this regard, fiber optic equipment is located in data distribution centers or central offices to support interconnections. For example, the fiber optic equipment can support interconnections between servers, storage area networks (SANs), and other equipment at data centers. Interconnections may be supported by fiber optic patch panels or modules.

[0003] The fiber optic equipment is customized based on the application and connection bandwidth needs. The fiber optic equipment is typically included in housings that are mounted in equipment racks to optimize use of space. The data rates that can be provided by equipment in a data center are governed by the connection bandwidth supported by the fiber optic equipment. The bandwidth is governed by the number of optical fiber ports included in the fiber optic equipment and the data rate capabilities of a transceiver connected to the optical fiber ports. When additional bandwidth is needed or desired, additional fiber optic equipment can be employed or scaled in the data center to increase optical fiber port count. However, increasing the number of optical fiber ports can require more equipment rack space in a data center. Providing additional space for fiber optic equipment increases costs. A need exists to provide fiber optic equipment that provides a foundation in data centers for migration to high density patch fields and ports and greater connection bandwidth capacity to provide a migration path to higher data rates while minimizing the space needed for such fiber optic equipment.

[0004] WO2009/032245 discloses a 1-U space containing a single extendible tray, and a single fiber optic adapter module provided in the tray. The fiber optic adapter module supports fiber optic adapters for fiber optic connections. The fiber optic adapter module may be included on an extendible tray portion of a fiber optic equipment tray and selectively configured to be tilted when extended for providing enhanced access to the fiber optic adapter module. In one embodiment, an adapter module panel of the fiber optic adapter module that supports fiber optic adapters contains at least two forward facing panel surfaces angled to one another to provide more surface area for supporting a higher density of fiber optic adapters and/or for neat routing and organizing of fiber optic connections. One or more additional flared panel surfaces may also be included on an end(s) of the adapter module panel to provide sufficient interior space for fiber optic connections adjacent or proximate the sides of the fiber optic equipment tray.

[0005] The paper entitled "10.2TBIT/S (256X42.7GBIT/S PDM/WDM) TRANSMISSION OVER 100KM TERALIGHT FIBER WITH 1.28BIT/S/HZ SPECTRAL EFFICIENCY" by Bigo S et al, published in the TRENDS IN OPTICS AND PHOTONICS SERIES, TOPS, VOLUME 54], WASHINGTON, WA : ISBN 978-1-55752-655-7, discusses the transmission of 256 polarisation-division and wavelength division multiplexed channels at 42.7Gbit/s rate over 100km of TeraLight™ fiber.

[0006] US2009/034912 discloses an M28876/NGCON/D38999 to MTP adaptor as a low cost substitute for high density fiber systems. The MTP adaptor has a mechanical footprint that is substantially similar to a standard M28876/NGCON/D38999 connector. A kit is also provided that comprises an MTP cable, a pair of ST to MTP fan out cables, and a plurality of M28876/NGCON/D38999 to MTP adaptors.

SUMMARY OF THE DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0007] The invention is defined in the independent claims to which reference should now be made. Further features are set out in the dependent claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[0008]

FIG. 1 is a front perspective view of an exemplary fiber optic equipment rack with an installed exemplary 1-U size chassis supporting high-density fiber optic modules to provide a given fiber optic connection density and bandwidth capability, according to one embodiment;

FIG. 2 is a rear perspective close-up view of the chassis of **FIG. 1** with fiber optic modules installed in fiber optic equipment trays installed in the fiber optic equipment;

FIG. 3 is a front perspective view of one fiber optic equipment tray with installed fiber optic modules configured to be installed in the chassis of **FIG. 1**;

FIG. 4 is a close-up view of the fiber optic equipment tray of **FIG. 3** without fiber optic modules installed;

FIG. 5 is a close-up view of the fiber optic equipment tray of **FIG. 3** with fiber optic modules installed;

FIG. 6 is a front perspective view of the fiber optic equipment tray of **FIG. 3** without fiber optic modules installed;

FIG. 7 is a front perspective view of fiber optic equipment trays supporting fiber optic modules with one fiber optic equipment tray extended out from the chassis of **FIG. 1**;

FIG. 8 is a left perspective view of an exemplary tray guide disposed in the chassis of **FIG. 1** configured to receive fiber optic equipment trays of **FIG. 6** capable of supporting one or more fiber optic modules;

FIGS. 9A and 9B are perspective and top views, respectively, of an exemplary tray rail disposed on each side of the fiber optic equipment tray of **FIG. 3** and configured to be received in the chassis of **FIG. 1** by the tray guide of **FIG. 8**;

FIGS. 10A and 10B are front right and left perspective views, respectively, of an exemplary fiber optic module that can be disposed in the fiber optic equipment trays of **FIG. 3**;

FIG. 11 is a perspective, exploded view of the fiber optic module in **FIGS. 10A and 10B**;

FIG. 12 is a perspective top view of the fiber optic module of **FIG. 11** with the cover removed and showing a fiber optic harness installed therein;

FIG. 13 is a front view of the fiber optic module of **FIG. 11** without fiber optic components installed;

FIG. 14 is a front right perspective view of another alternate fiber optic module that supports twelve (12) fiber MPO fiber optic components and which can be installed in the fiber optic equipment tray of **FIG. 3**;

FIG. 15 is front right perspective view of another alternate fiber optic module that supports twenty-four (24) fiber MPO fiber optic components and which can be installed in the fiber optic equipment tray of **FIG. 3**;

FIG. 16 is a front perspective view of an alternate fiber optic module being installed in the fiber optic equipment tray of **FIG. 3**;

FIG. 17 is front right perspective view of the fiber optic module of **FIG. 16**;

FIG. 18 is a front view of the fiber optic module of **FIGS. 16 and 17**;

FIG. 19 is a front perspective view of another alternate fiber optic module being installed in the fiber optic equipment tray of **FIG. 3**;

FIG. 20 is front right perspective view of the fiber optic module of **FIG. 19**;

FIG. 21 is a front view of the fiber optic module of **FIGS. 19 and 20**;

FIG. 22 is a front perspective view of another alternate fiber optic module being installed in an alternate fiber optic equipment tray that can be installed in the chassis of **FIG. 1**;

FIG. 23 is front right perspective view of the fiber optic module of **FIG. 22**;

FIG. 24 is a front view of the fiber optic module of **FIGS. 22 and 23**; and

FIG. 25 is a front perspective view of alternate exemplary 4-U size fiber optic chassis that can support the fiber optic equipment trays and fiber optic modules according to the fiber optic equipment tray and fiber optic modules disclosed.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

[0009] Reference will now be made in detail to certain embodiments, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which some, but not all features are shown. Indeed, embodiments disclosed herein may 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 satisfy applicable legal requirements. Whenever possible, like reference numbers will be used to refer to like components or parts.

[0010] Embodiments disclosed in the detailed description include high-density fiber optic modules and fiber optic module housings and related equipment. In certain embodiments, the width and/or height of the front opening of fiber optic modules and/or fiber optic module housings can be provided according to a designed relationship to the width and/or height, respectively, of a front side of the main body of the fiber optic modules and fiber optic module housings to support fiber optic components or connections. In this manner, fiber optic components can be installed in a given percentage or area of the front side of the fiber optic module to provide a high density of fiber optic connections for a given fiber optic component type(s). In another embodiment, the front openings of the fiber optic modules and/or fiber optic module housings can be provided to support a designed connection density of fiber optic components or connections for a given width and/or height of the front opening of the fiber optic module and/or fiber optic module housing. Embodiments disclosed in the detailed description also include high connection density and bandwidth fiber optic apparatuses and related equipment. In certain embodiments, fiber optic apparatuses are provided and comprise a chassis defining one or more U space fiber optic equipment units, wherein at least one of the one or more U space fiber optic equipment units is configured to support a given fiber optic connection density or bandwidth in a 1-U space, and for a given fiber optic component type(s).

[0011] In this regard, **FIG. 1** illustrates exemplary 1-U size fiber optic equipment **10** from a front perspective view. The fiber optic equipment **10** supports high-density fiber optic modules that support a high fiber optic connection density and bandwidth in a 1-U space, as will be described in greater detail below. The fiber optic equipment **10** may be provided at a data distribution center or central office to support cable-to-cable fiber optic connections and to manage a plurality of fiber optic cable connections. As will be described in greater detail below, the fiber optic equipment **10** has one or more fiber optic equipment trays that each support one or more fiber optic modules. However, the fiber optic equipment **10** could also be adapted to support one or more fiber optic patch panels or other fiber optic equipment that supports fiber optic components and connectivity.

[0012] The fiber optic equipment **10** includes a fiber optic equipment chassis **12** ("chassis **12**"). The chassis **12** is shown as being installed in a fiber optic equipment rack **14**. The fiber optic equipment rack **14** contains two vertical rails **16A**, **16B** that extend vertically and include a series of apertures **18** for facilitating attachment of the chassis **12** inside the fiber optic equipment rack **14**. The chassis **12** is attached and supported by the fiber optic equipment rack **14** in the form of shelves that are stacked on top of each other within the vertical rails **16A**, **16B**. As illustrated, the chassis **12** is attached to the vertical rails **16A**, **16B**. The fiber optic equipment rack **14** may support 1-U-sized shelves, with "U" equal to a standard 1.75 inches in height and nineteen (19) inches in width. In certain applications, the width of "U" may be twenty-three (23) inches. Also, the term fiber optic equipment rack **14** should be understood to include structures that are cabinets as well. In this embodiment, the chassis **12** is 1-U in size; however, the chassis **12** could be provided in a size greater than 1-U as well.

[0013] As will be discussed in greater detail later below, the fiber optic equipment **10** includes a plurality of extendable fiber optic equipment trays **20** that each carries one or more fiber optic modules **22**. The chassis **12** and fiber optic equipment trays **20** support fiber optic modules **22** that support high-density fiber optic modules and a fiber optic connection density and bandwidth connections in a given space, including in a 1-U space. **FIG. 1** shows exemplary fiber optic components **23** disposed in the fiber optic modules **22** that support fiber optic connections. For example, the fiber optic components **23** may be fiber optic adapters or fiber optic connectors. As will also be discussed in greater detail later below, the fiber optic modules **22** in this embodiment can be provided such that the fiber optic components **23** can be disposed through at least eighty-five percent (85%) of the width of the front side or face of the fiber optic module **22**, as an example. This fiber optic module **22** configuration may provide a front opening of approximately 90 millimeters (mm) or less wherein fiber optic components can be disposed through the front opening and at a fiber optic connection density of at least one fiber optic connection per 7.0 mm of

width of the front opening of the fiber optic modules **22** for simplex or duplex fiber optic components **23**. In this example, six (6) duplex or twelve (12) simplex fiber optic components may be installed in each fiber optic module **22**. The fiber optic equipment trays **20** in this embodiment support up to four (4) of the fiber optic modules **22** in approximately the width of a 1-U space, and three (3) fiber optic equipment trays **20** in the height of a 1-U space for a total of twelve (12) fiber optic modules **22** in a 1-U space. Thus, for example, if six (6) duplex fiber optic components were disposed in each of the twelve (12) fiber optic modules **22** installed in fiber optic equipment trays **20** of the chassis **12** as illustrated in **FIG. 1**, a total of one hundred forty-four (144) fiber optic connections, or seventy-two (72) duplex channels (i.e., transmit and receive channels), would be supported by the chassis **12** in a 1-U space. If five (5) duplex fiber optic adapters are disposed in each of the twelve (12) fiber optic modules **22** installed in fiber optic equipment trays **20** of the chassis **12**, a total of one hundred twenty (120) fiber optic connections, or sixty (60) duplex channels, would be supported by the chassis **12** in a 1-U space. The chassis **12** also supports at least ninety-eight (98) fiber optic components in a 1-U space wherein at least one of the fiber optic components is a simplex or duplex fiber optic component.

[0014] If multi-fiber fiber optic components were installed in the fiber optic modules **22**, such as MPO components for example, higher fiber optic connection density and bandwidths would be possible over other chassis **12** that use similar fiber optic components. For example, if up to four (4) twelve (12) fiber MPO fiber optic components were disposed in each fiber optic module **22**, and twelve (12) of the fiber optic modules **22** were disposed in the chassis **12** in a 1-U space, the chassis **12** would support up to five hundred seventy-six (576) fiber optic connections in a 1-U space. If up to four (4) twenty-four (24) fiber MPO fiber optic components were disposed in each fiber optic module **22**, and twelve (12) of the fiber optic modules **22** were disposed in the chassis **12**, up to one thousand one hundred fifty-two (1152) fiber optic connections in a 1-U space.

[0015] **FIG. 2** is a rear perspective close-up view of the chassis **12** of **FIG. 1** with fiber optic modules **22** loaded with fiber optic components **23** and installed in fiber optic equipment trays **20** installed in the chassis **12**. Module rails **28A**, **28B** are disposed on each side of each fiber optic module **22**. The module rails **28A**, **28B** are configured to be inserted within tray channels **30** of module rail guides **32** disposed in the fiber optic equipment tray **20**, as illustrated in more detail in **FIGS. 3-5**. Note that any number of module rail guides **32** can be provided. The fiber optic module **22** can be installed from both a front end **34** and a rear end **36** of the fiber optic equipment tray **20** in this embodiment. If it is desired to install the fiber optic module **22** in the fiber optic equipment tray **20** from the rear end **36**, a front end **33** of the fiber optic module **22** can be inserted from the rear end **36** of the fiber optic equipment tray **20**. More specifically, the front end **33** of the fiber optic module **22** is inserted into the tray channels **30** of the module rail guides **32**. The fiber optic module **22** can then be pushed forward within the tray channels **30** until the fiber optic module **22** reaches the front end **34** of the module rail guides **32**. The fiber optic modules **22** can be moved towards the front end **34** until the fiber optic modules **22** reach a stop or locking feature disposed in the front end **34** as will be described later in this application. **FIG. 6** also illustrates the fiber optic equipment tray **20** without installed fiber optic modules **22** to illustrate the tray channels **30** and other features of the fiber optic equipment tray **20**.

[0016] The fiber optic module **22** can be locked into place in the fiber optic equipment tray **20** by pushing the fiber optic module **22** forward to the front end **33** of the fiber optic equipment tray **20**. A locking feature in the form of a front stop **38** is disposed in the module rail guides **32**, as illustrated in **FIG. 3** and in more detail in the close-up view in **FIG. 4**. The front stop **38** prevents the fiber optic module **22** from extending beyond the front end **34**, as illustrated in the close-up view of the fiber optic equipment tray **20** with installed fiber optic modules **22** in **FIG. 5**. When it is desired to remove a fiber optic module **22** from the fiber optic equipment tray **20**, a front module tab **40** also disposed in the module rail guides **32** and coupled to the front stop **38** can be pushed downward to engage the front stop **38**. As a result, the front stop **38** will move outward away from the fiber optic module **22** such that the fiber optic module **22** is not obstructed from being pulled forward. The fiber optic module **22**, and in particular its module rails **28A**, **28B** (**FIG. 2**), can be pulled forward along the module rail guides **32** to remove the fiber optic module **22** from the fiber optic equipment tray **20**.

[0017] The fiber optic module **22** can also be removed from the rear end **36** of the fiber optic equipment tray **20**. To remove the fiber optic module **22** from the rear end **36** of the fiber optic equipment tray **20**, a latch **44** is disengaged by pushing a lever **46** (see **FIGS. 2 and 3**; see also, **FIGS. 10A and 10B**) inward towards the fiber optic module **22** to release the latch **44** from the module rail guide **32**. To facilitate pushing the lever **46** inward towards the fiber optic module **22**, a finger hook **48** is provided adjacent to the lever **46** so the lever **46** can easily be squeezed into the finger hook **48** by a thumb and index finger.

[0018] With continuing reference to **FIG. 3-6**, the fiber optic equipment tray **20** may also contain extension members **50**. Routing guides **52** may be conveniently disposed on the extension members **50** to provide routing for optical fibers or fiber optic cables connected to fiber optic components **23** disposed in the fiber optic modules **22** (**FIG. 3**). The routing guides **52** on the ends of the fiber optic equipment tray **20** may be angled with respect to the module rail guides **32** to route optical fibers or fiber optic cables at an angle to the sides of the fiber optic equipment tray **20**. Pull tabs **54** may also be connected to the extension members **50** to provide a means to allow the fiber optic equipment tray **20** to easily be pulled out from and pushed into the chassis **12**.

[0019] As illustrated in FIGS. 3 and 6, the fiber optic equipment tray 20 also contains tray rails 56. The tray rails 56 are configured to be received in tray guides 58 disposed in the chassis 12 to retain and allow the fiber optic equipment trays 20 to move in and out of the chassis 12, as illustrated in FIG. 7. More detail regarding the tray rails 56 and their coupling to the tray guides 58 in the chassis 12 is discussed below with regard to FIGS. 8 and 9A-9B. The fiber optic equipment trays 20 can be moved in and out of the chassis 12 by their tray rails 56 moving within the tray guides 58. In this manner, the fiber optic equipment trays 20 can be independently movable about the tray guides 58 in the chassis 12. FIG. 7 illustrates a front perspective view of one fiber optic equipment tray 20 pulled out from the chassis 12 among three (3) fiber optic equipment trays 20 disposed within the tray guides 58 of the chassis 12. The tray guides 58 may be disposed on both a left side end 60 and a right side end 62 of the fiber optic equipment tray 20. The tray guides 58 are installed opposite and facing each other in the chassis 12 to provide complementary tray guides 58 for the tray rails 56 of the fiber optic equipment trays 20 received therein. If it is desired to access a particular fiber optic equipment tray 20 and/or a particular fiber optic module 22 in a fiber optic equipment tray 20, the pull tab 54 of the desired fiber optic equipment tray 20 can be pulled forward to cause the fiber optic equipment tray 20 to extend forward out from the chassis 12, as illustrated in FIG. 7. The fiber optic module 22 can be removed from the fiber optic equipment tray 20 as previously discussed. When access is completed, the fiber optic equipment tray 20 can be pushed back into the chassis 12 wherein the tray rails 56 move within the tray guides 58 disposed in the chassis 12.

[0020] FIG. 8 is a left perspective view of an exemplary tray guide 58 disposed in the chassis 12 of FIG. 1. As discussed above, the tray guides 58 are configured to receive fiber optic equipment trays 20 supporting one or more fiber optic modules 22 in the chassis 12. The tray guides 58 allow the fiber optic equipment trays 20 to be pulled out from the chassis 12, as illustrated in FIG. 7. The tray guide 58 in this embodiment is comprised of a guide panel 64. The guide panel 64 may be constructed out of any material desired, including but not limited to a polymer or metal. The guide panel 64 contains a series of apertures 66 to facilitate attachment of the guide panel 64 to the chassis 12, as illustrated in FIG. 8. Guide members 68 are disposed in the guide panel 64 and configured to receive the tray rail 56 of the fiber optic equipment tray 20. Three (3) guide members 68 are disposed in the guide panel 64 in the embodiment of FIG. 8 to be capable of receiving up to three (3) tray rails 56 of three (3) fiber optic equipment trays 20 in a 1-U space. However, any number of guide members 68 desired may be provided in the tray guide 58 to cover sizes less than or greater than a 1-U space. In this embodiment, the guide members 68 each include guide channels 70 configured to receive and allow tray rails 56 to move along the guide channels 70 for translation of the fiber optic equipment trays 20 about the chassis 12.

[0021] Leaf springs 72 are disposed in each of the guide members 68 of the tray guide 58 and are each configured to provide stopping positions for the tray rails 56 during movement of the fiber optic equipment tray 20 in the guide members 68. The leaf springs 72 each contain detents 74 that are configured to receive protrusions 76 (FIG. 9A-9D) disposed in the tray rails 56 to provide stopping or resting positions. The tray rails 56 contain mounting platforms 75 that are used to attach the tray rails 56 to the fiber optic equipment trays 20. It may be desirable to provide stopping positions in the tray guide 58 to allow the fiber optic equipment trays 20 to have stopping positions when moved in and out of the chassis 12. Two (2) protrusions 76 in the tray rail 56 are disposed in two (2) detents 74 in the tray guide 58 at any given time. When the fiber optic equipment tray 20 is fully retracted into the chassis 12 in a first stopping position, the two (2) protrusions 76 of the tray rail 56 are disposed in the one detent 74 adjacent a rear end 77 of the guide channel 70 and the middle detent 74 disposed between the rear end 77 and a front end 78 of the guide channel 70. When the fiber optic equipment tray 20 is pulled out from the chassis 12, the two (2) protrusions 76 of the tray rail 56 are disposed in the one detent 74 adjacent the front end 78 of the guide channel 70 and the middle detent 74 disposed between the rear end 77 and the front end 78 of the guide channel 70.

[0022] As the tray rail 56 is pulled within the guide channel 70, a protrusion 80 disposed in the tray rail 56 and illustrated in FIGS. 9A and 9B is biased to pass over transition members 82 disposed between the leaf springs 72, as illustrated in FIG. 8. The protrusion 80 is provided in a leaf spring 81 disposed in the tray rail 56, as illustrated in FIGS. 9A and 9B. The transition members 82 have inclined surfaces 84 that allow the protrusion 80 to pass over the transition members 82 as the fiber optic equipment tray 20 is being translated with the guide channel 70. As the protrusion 80 contains the transition members 82, the force imparted onto the protrusion 80 causes the leaf spring 81 to bend inward to allow the protrusion 80 to pass over the transition member 82. To prevent the tray rail 56 and thus the fiber optic equipment tray 20 from being extended beyond the front end 78 and rear end 77 of the guide channel 70, stopping members 86 are disposed at the front end 78 and rear end 77 of the guide channel 70. The stopping members 86 do not have an inclined surface; thus the protrusion 80 in the tray rail 56 abuts against the stopping member 86 and is prevented from extending over the stopping member 86 and outside of the front end 78 of the guide channel 70.

[0023] Against the background of the above disclosed embodiment of a 1-U chassis 12 and fiber optic equipment trays 20 and fiber optic modules 22 that can be installed therein, the form factor of the fiber optic module 22 will now be described. The form factor of the fiber optic module 22 allows a high density of fiber optic components 23 to be disposed within a certain

percentage area of the front of the fiber optic module 22 thus supporting a particular fiber optic connection density and bandwidth for a given type of fiber optic component 23. When this fiber optic module 22 form factor is combined with the ability to support up to twelve (12) fiber optic modules 22 in a 1-U space, as described by the exemplary chassis 12 example above, a higher fiber optic connection density and bandwidth is supported and possible.

[0024] In this regard, FIGS. 10A and 10B are right and left perspective views of the exemplary fiber optic module 22. As discussed above, the fiber optic module 22 can be installed in the fiber optic equipment trays 20 to provide fiber optic connections in the chassis 12. The fiber optic module 22 is comprised of a main body 90 receiving a cover 92. An internal chamber 94 (FIG. 11) disposed inside the main body 90 and the cover 92 and is configured to receive or retain optical fibers or a fiber optic cable harness, as will be described in more detail below. The main body 90 is disposed between a front side 96 and a rear side 98 of the main body 90. Fiber optic components 23 can be disposed through the front side 96 of the main body 90 and configured to receive fiber optic connectors connected to fiber optic cables (not shown). In this example, the fiber optic components 23 are duplex LC fiber optic adapters that are configured to receive and support connections with duplex LC fiber optic connectors. However, any fiber optic connection type desired can be provided in the fiber optic module 22. The fiber optic components 23 are connected to a fiber optic component 100 disposed through the rear side 98 of the main body 90. In this manner, a connection to the fiber optic component 23 creates a fiber optic connection to the fiber optic component 100. In this example, the fiber optic component 100 is a multi-fiber MPO fiber optic adapter equipped to establish connections to multiple optical fibers (e.g., either twelve (12) or twenty-four (24) optical fibers). The fiber optic module 22 may also manage polarity between the fiber optic components 23, 100.

[0025] The module rails 28A, 28B are disposed on each side 102A, 102B of the fiber optic module 22. As previously discussed, the module rails 28A, 28B are configured to be inserted within the module rail guides 32 in the fiber optic equipment tray 20, as illustrated in FIG. 3. In this manner, when it is desired to install a fiber optic module 22 in the fiber optic equipment tray 20, the front side 96 of the fiber optic module 22 can be inserted from either the front end 33 or the rear end 36 of the fiber optic equipment tray 20, as previously discussed.

[0026] FIG. 11 illustrates the fiber optic module 22 in an exploded view with the cover 92 of the fiber optic module 22 removed to illustrate the internal chamber 94 and other internal components of the fiber optic module 22. FIG. 12 illustrates the fiber optic module 22 assembled, but without the cover 92 installed on the main body 90. The cover 92 includes notches 106 disposed in sides 108, 110 that are configured to interlock with protrusions 112 disposed on the sides 102A, 102B of the main body 90 of the fiber optic modules 22 when the cover 92 is attached to the main body 90 to secure the cover 92 to the main body 90. The cover 92 also contains notches 114, 116 disposed on a front side 118 and rear side 120, respectively, of the cover 92. The notches 114, 116 are configured to interlock with protrusions 122, 124 disposed in the front side 96 and the rear end 98, respectively, of the main body 90 when the cover 92 is attached to the main body 90 to also secure the cover 92 to the main body 90. FIG. 12 does not show protrusions 122, 124.

[0027] With continuing reference to FIG. 11, the fiber optic components 23 are disposed through a front opening 126 disposed along a longitudinal axis L_1 in the front side 96 of the main body 90. In this embodiment, the fiber optic components 23 are duplex LC adapters 128, which support single or duplex fiber connections and connectors. The duplex LC adapters 128 in this embodiment contain protrusions 130 that are configured to engage with orifices 135 disposed on the main body 90 to secure the duplex LC adapters 128 in the main body 90 in this embodiment. A cable harness 134 is disposed in the internal chamber 94 with fiber optic connectors 136, 138 disposed on each end of optical fibers 139 connected to the duplex LC adapters 128 and the fiber optic component 100 disposed in the rear side 98 of the main body 90. The fiber optic component 100 in this embodiment is a twelve (12) fiber MPO fiber optic adapter 140 in this embodiment. Two vertical members 142A, 142B are disposed in the internal chamber 94 of the main body 90, as illustrated in FIG. 12, to retain the looping of the optical fibers 139 of the cable harness 134. The vertical members 142A, 142B and the distance therebetween are designed to provide a bend radius R in the optical fibers 139 no greater than forty (40)mm and preferably twenty-five (25)mm or less in this embodiment.

[0028] FIG. 13 illustrates a front view of the fiber optic module 22 without loaded fiber optic components 23 in the front side 96 to further illustrate the form factor of the fiber optic module 22. As previously discussed, the front opening 126 is disposed through the front side 96 of the main body 90 to receive the fiber optic components 23. The greater the width W_1 of the front opening 126, the greater the number of fiber optic components 23 that may be disposed in the fiber optic module 22. Greater numbers of fiber optic components 23 equates to more fiber optic connections, which supports higher fiber optic connectivity and bandwidth. However, the larger the width W_1 of the front opening 126, the greater the area required to be provided in the chassis 12 for the fiber optic module 22. Thus, in this embodiment, the width W_1 of the front opening 126 is design to be at least eighty-five percent (85%) of the width W_2 of the front side 96 of the main body 90 of the fiber optic module 22. The greater the percentage of the width W_1 to width W_2 , the larger the area provided in the front opening 126 to receive fiber optic components 23 without increasing width W_2 . Width W_3 , the overall width of the fiber optic module 22, may be 86.6 mm or 3.5

inches in this embodiment. The overall depth D_1 of the fiber optic module **22** is 113.9 mm or 4.5 inches in this embodiment (**FIG. 12**). As previously discussed, the fiber optic module **22** is designed such that four (4) fiber optic modules **22** can be disposed in a 1-U width space in the fiber optic equipment tray **20** in the chassis **12**. The width of the chassis **12** is designed to accommodate a 1-U space width in this embodiment.

[0029] With three (3) fiber optic equipment trays **20** disposed in the 1-U height of the chassis **12**, a total of twelve (12) fiber optic modules **22** can be supported in a given 1-U space. Supporting up to twelve (12) fiber optic connections per fiber optic module **22** as illustrated in the chassis **12** in **FIG. 1** equates to the chassis **12** supporting up to one hundred forty-four (144) fiber optic connections, or seventy-two (72) duplex channels, in a 1-U space in the chassis **12** (i.e., twelve (12) fiber optic connections X twelve (12) fiber optic modules **22** in a 1-U space). Thus, the chassis **12** is capable of supporting up to one hundred forty-four (144) fiber optic connections in a 1-U space by twelve (12) simplex or six (6) duplex fiber optic adapters being disposed in the fiber optic modules **22**. Supporting up to ten (10) fiber optic connections per fiber optic module **22** equates to the chassis **12** supporting one hundred twenty (120) fiber optic connections, or sixty (60) duplex channels, in a 1-U space in the chassis **12** (i.e., ten (10) fiber optic connections X twelve (12) fiber optic modules **22** in a 1-U space). Thus, the chassis **12** is also capable of supporting up to one hundred twenty (120) fiber optic connections in a 1-U space by ten (10) simplex or five (5) duplex fiber optic adapters being disposed in the fiber optic modules **22**.

[0030] This embodiment of the chassis **12** and fiber optic module **22** disclosed herein can support a fiber optic connection density within a 1-U space wherein the area occupied by the fiber optic component **23** in twelve (12) fiber optic modules **22** in a 1-U space represents at least fifty percent (50%) of the total fiber optic equipment rack **14** area in a 1-U space (see **FIG. 1**). In the case of twelve (12) fiber optic modules **22** provided in a 1-U space in the chassis **12**, the 1-U space is comprised of the fiber optic components **23** occupying at least seventy-five percent (75%) of the area of the front side **96** of the fiber optic module **22**.

[0031] Two (2) duplexed optical fibers to provide one (1) transmission/reception pair can allow for a data rate of ten (10) Gigabits per second in half-duplex mode or twenty (20) Gigabits per second in full-duplex mode. Thus, with the above-described embodiment, providing at least seventy-two (72) duplex transmission and reception pairs in a 1-U space employing at least one duplex or simplex fiber optic component can support a data rate of at least seven hundred twenty (720) Gigabits per second in half-duplex mode in a 1-U space or at least one thousand four hundred forty (1440) Gigabits per second in a 1-U space in full-duplex mode if employing a ten (10) Gigabit transceiver. This configuration can also support at least six hundred (600) Gigabits per second in half-duplex mode in a 1-U space and at least one thousand two hundred (1200) Gigabits per second in full-duplex mode in a 1-U space, respectively, if employing a one hundred (100) Gigabit transceiver. This configuration can also support at least four hundred eighty (480) Gigabits per second in half-duplex mode in a 1-U space and nine hundred sixty (960) Gigabits per second in full duplex mode in a 1-U space, respectively, if employing a forty (40) Gigabit transceiver. At least sixty (60) duplex transmission and reception pairs in a 1-U space can allow for a data rate of at least six hundred (600) Gigabits per second in a 1-U space in half-duplex mode or at least one thousand two hundred (1200) Gigabits per second in a 1-U space in full-duplex mode when employing a ten (10) Gigabit transceiver. At least forty nine (49) duplex transmission and reception pairs in a 1-U space can allow for a data rate of at least four hundred eighty-one (481) Gigabits per second in half-duplex mode or at least nine hundred sixty-two (962) Gigabits per second in a 1-U space in full-duplex mode when employing a ten (10) Gigabit transceiver.

[0032] The width W_1 of front opening **126** could be designed to be greater than eighty-five percent (85%) of the width W_2 of the front side **96** of the main body **90** of the fiber optic module **22**. For example, the width W_1 could be designed to be between ninety percent (90%) and ninety-nine percent (99%) of the width W_2 . As an example, the width W_1 could be less than ninety (90) mm. As another example, the width W_1 could be less than eighty-five (85) mm or less than eighty (80) mm. For example, the width W_1 may be eighty-three (83) mm and width W_2 may be eighty-five (85) mm, for a ratio of width W_1 to width W_2 of 97.6%. In this example, the front opening **126** may support twelve (12) fiber optic connections in the width W_1 to support a fiber optic connection density of at least one fiber optic connection per 7.0 mm of width W_1 of the front opening **126**. Further, the front opening **126** of the fiber optic module **22** may support twelve (12) fiber optic connections in the width W_1 to support a fiber optic connection density of at least one fiber optic connection per 6.9 mm of width W_1 of the front opening **126**.

[0033] Further as illustrated in **FIG. 13**, height H_1 of front opening **126** could be designed to be at least ninety percent (90%) of height H_2 of the front side **96** of the main body **90** of the fiber optic module **22**. In this manner, the front opening **126** has sufficient height to receive the fiber optic components **23**, and such that three (3) fiber optic modules **22** can be disposed in a 1-U space height. As an example, height H_1 could be twelve (12) mm or less or ten (10) mm or less. As an example, height H_1 could be ten (10) mm and height H_2 could be eleven (11) mm (or 7/16 inches), for a ratio of height H_1 to width H_2 of 90.9%.

[0034] Alternate fiber optic modules with alternative fiber optic connection densities are possible. **FIG. 14** is a front perspective view of an alternate fiber optic module **22'** that can be installed in the fiber optic equipment tray **20** of **FIG. 1**. The form factor of the fiber optic module **22'** is the same as the form factor of the fiber optic module **22** illustrated in **FIGS. 1-13**. However, in the fiber optic module **22'** of **FIG. 14**, two (2) MPO fiber optic adapters **150** are disposed through the front opening **126** of the fiber optic module **22'**. The MPO fiber optic adapters **150** are connected to two (2) MPO fiber optic adapters **152** disposed in the rear side **98** of the main body **90** of the fiber optic module **22'**. Thus, if the MPO fiber optic adapters **150** each support twelve (12) fibers, the fiber optic module **22'** can support up to twenty-four (24) fiber optic connections. Thus, in this example, if up to twelve (12) fiber optic modules **22'** are provided in the fiber optic equipment trays **20** of the chassis **12**, up to two hundred eighty-eight (288) fiber optic connections can be supported by the chassis **12** in a 1-U space. Further in this example, the front opening **126** of the fiber optic module **22'** may support twenty-four (24) fiber optic connections in the width W_1 (**FIG. 13**) to support a fiber optic connection density of at least one fiber optic connection per 3.4-3.5 mm of width W_1 of the front opening **126**. It should be understood that the discussion with regard to modules may also apply to a panel. For purposes of this disclosure, a panel may have one or more adapter on one side and no adapters on the opposite side.

[0035] Thus, with the above-described embodiment, providing at least two-hundred eighty-eight (288) duplex transmission and reception pairs in a 1-U space employing at least one twelve (12) fiber MPO fiber optic components can support a data rate of at least two thousand eight hundred eighty (2880) Gigabits per second in half-duplex mode in a 1-U space or at least five thousand seven hundred sixty (5760) Gigabits per second in a 1-U space in full-duplex mode if employing a ten (10) Gigabit transceiver. This configuration can also support at least four thousand eight hundred (4800) Gigabits per second in half-duplex mode in a 1-U space and nine thousand six hundred (9600) Gigabits per second in full-duplex mode in a 1-U space, respectively, if employing a one hundred (100) Gigabit transceiver. This configuration can also support at least one thousand nine hundred twenty (1920) Gigabits per second in half-duplex mode in a 1-U space and three thousand eight hundred forty (3840) Gigabits per second in full-duplex mode in a 1-U space, respectively, if employing a forty (40) Gigabit transceiver. This configuration also supports a data rate of at least four thousand three hundred twenty-two (4322) Gigabits per second in full-duplex mode in a 1-U space when employing a ten (10) Gigabit transceiver employing at least one twelve (12) fiber MPO fiber optic component, or two thousand one hundred sixty-one (2161) Gigabits per second in full-duplex mode in a 1-U space when employing a ten (10) Gigabit transceiver employing at least one twenty-four (24) fiber MPO fiber optic component.

[0036] If the MPO fiber optic adapters **150** in the fiber optic module **22'** support twenty-four (24) fibers, the fiber optic module **22'** can support up to forty-eight (48) fiber optic connections. Thus, in this example, if up to twelve (12) fiber optic modules **22'** are provided in the fiber optic equipment trays **20** of the chassis **12**, up to five hundred seventy-six (576) fiber optic connections can be supported by the chassis **12** in a 1-U space if the fiber optic modules **22'** are disposed in the fiber optic equipment trays **20**. Further, in this example, the front opening **126** of the fiber optic module **22'** may support up to forty-eight (48) fiber optic connections in the width W_1 to support a fiber optic connection density of at least one fiber optic connection per 1.7 mm of width W_1 of the front opening **126**.

[0037] **FIG. 15** is a front perspective view of another alternate fiber optic module **22''** that can be installed in the fiber optic equipment tray **20** of **FIG. 1**. The form factor of the fiber optic module **22''** is the same as the form factor of the fiber optic module **22** illustrated in **FIGS. 1-13**. However, in the fiber optic module **22''**, four (4) MPO fiber optic adapters **154** are disposed through the front opening **126** of the fiber optic module **22''**. The MPO fiber optic adapters **154** are connected to four (4) MPO fiber optic adapters **156** disposed in the rear end **98** of the main body **90** of the fiber optic module **22''**. Thus, if the MPO fiber optic adapters **150** support twelve (12) fibers, the fiber optic module **22''** can support up to forty-eight (48) fiber optic connections. Thus, in this example, if up to twelve (12) fiber optic modules **22''** are provided in the fiber optic equipment trays **20** of the chassis **12**, up to five hundred seventy-six (576) fiber optic connections can be supported by the chassis **12** in a 1-U space. Further in this example, the front opening **126** of the fiber optic module **22''** may support twenty-four (24) fiber optic connections in the width W_1 to support a fiber optic connection density of at least one fiber optic connection per 1.7 mm of width W_1 of the front opening **126**.

[0038] If the four (4) MPO fiber optic adapters **154** disposed in the fiber optic module **22''** support twenty-four (24) fibers, the fiber optic module **22''** can support up to ninety-six (96) fiber optic connections. Thus, in this example, if up to twelve (12) fiber optic modules **22''** are provided in the fiber optic equipment trays **20** of the chassis **12**, up to one thousand one hundred fifty-two (1152) fiber optic connections can be supported by the chassis **12** in a 1-U space. Further, in this example, the front opening **126** of the fiber optic module **22''** may support up to ninety-six (96) fiber optic connections in the width W_1 to support a fiber optic connection density of at least one fiber optic connection per 0.85 mm of width W_1 of the front opening **126**.

[0039] Further, with the above-described embodiment, providing at least five hundred seventy-six (576) duplex transmission and reception pairs in a 1-U space employing at least one twenty-four (24) fiber MPO fiber optic component can support a data rate of at least five thousand seven hundred sixty (5760) Gigabits per second in half-duplex mode in a 1-U space or at least

eleven thousand five hundred twenty (11520) Gigabits per second in a 1-U space in full-duplex mode if employing a ten (10) Gigabit transceiver. This configuration can also support at least four thousand eight hundred (4800) Gigabits per second in half-duplex mode in a 1-U space and at least nine thousand six hundred (9600) Gigabits per second in full-duplex mode in a 1-U space, respectively, if employing a one hundred (100) Gigabit transceiver. This configuration can also support at least three thousand eight hundred forty (3840) Gigabits per second in half-duplex mode in a 1-U space and at least seven thousand six hundred eighty (7680) Gigabits per second in full-duplex mode in a 1-U space, respectively, if employing a forty (40) Gigabit transceiver. This configuration also supports a data rate of at least eight thousand six hundred forty two (8642) Gigabits per second in full-duplex mode in a 1-U space when employing a ten (10) Gigabit transceiver employing at least one twenty-four (24) fiber MPO fiber optic component, or four thousand three hundred twenty one (4321) Gigabits per second in full-duplex mode in a 1-U space when employing a ten (10) Gigabit transceiver employing at least one twenty-four (24) fiber MPO fiber optic component.

[0040] FIG. 16 illustrates an alternate fiber optic module 160 that may be provided in the fiber optic equipment trays 20 to support fiber optic connections and connection densities and bandwidths. FIG. 17 is a right front perspective view of the fiber optic module 160 of FIG. 16. In this embodiment, the fiber optic module 160 is designed to fit across two sets of module rail guides 32. A channel 162 is disposed through a center axis 164 of the fiber optic module 160 to receive a module rail guide 32 in the fiber optic equipment tray 20. Module rails 165A, 165B, similar to the module rails 28A, 28B of the fiber optic module 22 of FIGS. 1-13, are disposed on the inside the channel 162 of the fiber optic module 160 and configured to engage with tray channels 30 in the fiber optic equipment tray 20. Module rails 166A, 166B, similar to the module rails 28A, 28B of the fiber optic module 22 of FIGS. 1-13, are disposed on each side 168, 170 of the fiber optic module 160 that are configured to engage with tray channels 30 in the fiber optic equipment tray 20. The module rails 166A, 166B are configured to engage with tray channels 30 in a module rail guide 32 disposed between module rail guides 32 engaged with the module rail guides 32 disposed on the sides 168, 170 of the fiber optic module 160.

[0041] Up to twenty-four (24) fiber optic components 23 can be disposed in a front side 172 of the fiber optic module 160. In this embodiment, the fiber optic components 23 are comprised of up to twelve (12) duplex LC fiber optic adapters, which are connected to one twenty-four (24) fiber MPO fiber optic connector 174 disposed in a rear end 176 of the fiber optic module 160. Thus, with three (3) fiber optic equipment trays 20 disposed in the height of the chassis 12, a total of six (6) fiber optic modules 160 can be supported in a given 1-U space. Supporting up to twenty-four (24) fiber optic connections per fiber optic module 160 equates to the chassis 12 supporting up to one hundred forty-four (144) fiber optic connections, or seventy-two (72) duplex channels, in a 1-U space in the chassis 12 (i.e., twenty-four (24) fiber optic connections X six (6) fiber optic modules 160 in a 1-U space). Thus, the chassis 12 is capable of supporting up to one hundred forty-four (144) fiber optic connections in a 1-U space by twenty-four (24) simplex or twelve (12) duplex fiber optic adapters being disposed in the fiber optic modules 160. Supporting up to twenty (20) fiber optic connections per fiber optic module 160 equates to the chassis 12 supporting one hundred twenty (120) fiber optic connections, or sixty (60) duplex channels, in a 1-U space in the chassis 12 (i.e., twenty (20) fiber optic connections X six (6) fiber optic modules 160 in a 1-U space). Thus, the chassis 12 is also capable of supporting up to one hundred twenty (120) fiber optic connections in a 1-U space by twenty (20) simplex or ten (10) duplex fiber optic adapters being disposed in the fiber optic modules 160.

[0042] FIG. 18 illustrates a front view of the fiber optic module 160 of FIGS. 16-17 without loaded fiber optic components 23 in the front side 172 to further illustrate the form factor of the fiber optic module 160 in this embodiment. Front openings 178A, 178B disposed on each side of the channel 162 are disposed through the front side 172 of a main body 180 of the fiber optic module 160 to receive the fiber optic components 23. The widths W_1 and W_2 and the heights H_1 and H_2 are the same as in the fiber optic module 22 illustrated in FIG. 13. Thus, in this embodiment, the widths W_1 of front openings 178A, 178B are designed to be at least eighty-five percent (85%) of the width W_2 of the front side 172 of the main body 180 of the fiber optic module 160. The greater the percentage of the width W_1 to width W_2 , the larger the area provided in the front openings 178A, 178B to receive fiber optic components 23 without increasing width W_2 .

[0043] The width W_1 of the front openings 178A, 178B could each be designed to be greater than eighty-five percent (85%) of the width W_2 of the front side 172 of the main body 180 of the fiber optic module 160. For example, the width W_1 could be designed to be between ninety percent (90%) and ninety-nine percent (99%) of the width W_2 . As an example, the width W_1 could be less than ninety (90) mm. As another example, the width W_1 could be less than eighty-five (85) mm or less than eighty (80) mm. For example, width W_1 may be eighty-three (83) mm and width W_2 may be eighty-five (85) mm, for a ratio of width W_1 to width W_2 of 97.6%. In this example, the front openings 178A, 178B may support twelve (12) fiber optic connections in the widths W_1 to support a fiber optic connection density of at least one fiber optic connection per 7.0 mm of width W_1 of the front openings 178A, 178B. Further, each of the front openings 178A, 178B may support twelve (12) fiber optic connections in the widths W_1 to support a fiber optic connection density of at least one fiber optic connection per 6.9 mm of width W_1 of the

front openings **178A**, **178B**.

[0044] Further as illustrated in **FIG. 18**, the height H_1 of front openings **178A**, **178B** could be designed to be at least ninety percent (90%) of the height H_2 of the front side **172** of the main body **180** of the fiber optic module **160**. In this manner, the front openings **178A**, **178B** have sufficient height to receive the fiber optic components **23**, while three (3) fiber optic modules **160** can be disposed in the height of a 1-U space. As an example, the height H_1 could be twelve (12) mm or less or ten (10) mm or less. As an example, the height H_1 could be ten (10) mm and height H_2 could be eleven (11) mm, for a ratio of height H_1 to height H_2 of 90.9%.

[0045] **FIG. 19** illustrates another alternate fiber optic module **190** that may be provided in the fiber optic equipment trays **20** to support fiber optic connections and connection densities and bandwidths. **FIG. 20** is a right front perspective view of the fiber optic module **190** of **FIG. 19**. In this embodiment, the fiber optic module **190** is designed to fit across two sets of module rail guides **32**. A longitudinal receiver **192** is disposed through a center axis **194** and is configured to receive a module rail guide **32** in the fiber optic equipment tray **20** through an opening **193** in the receiver **192**. Module rails **195A**, **195B**, similar to the module rails **28A**, **28B** of the fiber optic module **22** of **FIGS. 1-13**, are disposed on each side **198**, **200** of the fiber optic module **190** that are configured to engage with tray channels **30** in the fiber optic equipment tray **20**.

[0046] Up to twenty-four (24) fiber optic components **23** can be disposed in a front side **202** of the fiber optic module **190**. In this embodiment, the fiber optic components **23** are comprised of up to twelve (12) duplex LC fiber optic adapters, which are connected to one twenty-four (24) fiber MPO fiber optic connector **204** disposed in a rear end **206** of the fiber optic module **190**. Thus, with three (3) fiber optic equipment trays **20** disposed in the height of the chassis **12**, a total of six (6) fiber optic modules **190** can be supported in a given 1-U space. Supporting up to twenty-four (24) fiber optic connections per fiber optic module **190** equates to the chassis **12** supporting up to one hundred forty-four (144) fiber optic connections, or seventy-two (72) duplex channels, in a 1-U space in the chassis **12** (i.e., twenty-four (24) fiber optic connections X six (6) fiber optic modules **190** in a 1-U space). Thus, the chassis **12** is capable of supporting up to one hundred forty-four (144) fiber optic connections in a 1-U space by twenty (24) simplex or twelve (12) duplex fiber optic adapters being disposed in the fiber optic modules **190**. Supporting up to twenty-four (20) fiber optic connections per fiber optic module **190** equates to the chassis **12** supporting one hundred twenty (120) fiber optic connections, or sixty (60) duplex channels, in a 1-U space in the chassis **12** (i.e., twenty (20) fiber optic connections X six (6) fiber optic modules **190** in a 1-U space). Thus, the chassis **12** is also capable of supporting up to one hundred twenty (120) fiber optic connections in a 1-U space by twenty (20) simplex or ten (10) duplex fiber optic adapters being disposed in the fiber optic modules **190**.

[0047] **FIG. 21** illustrates a front view of the fiber optic module **190** of **FIGS. 19-20** without loaded fiber optic components **23** in the front side **202** to further illustrate the form factor of the fiber optic module **190**. Front openings **208A**, **208B** are disposed on each side of the receiver **192** and through the front side **202** of a main body **210** of the fiber optic module **190** to receive the fiber optic components **23**. The widths W_1 and W_2 and the heights H_1 and H_2 are the same as in the fiber optic module **22** as illustrated in **FIG. 13**. Thus, in this embodiment, the width W_1 of front openings **208A**, **208B** is designed to be at least eighty-five percent (85%) of the width W_2 of the front side **202** of the main body **210** of the fiber optic module **190**. The greater the percentage of the width W_1 to width W_2 , the larger the area provided in the front openings **208A**, **208B** to receive fiber optic components **23** without increasing the width W_2 .

[0048] The width W_1 of front openings **208A**, **208B** could each be designed to be greater than eighty-five percent (85%) of the width W_2 of the front side **202** of the main body **210** of the fiber optic module **190**. For example, the width W_1 could be designed to be between ninety percent (90%) and ninety-nine percent (99%) of the width W_2 . As an example, the width W_1 could be less than ninety (90) mm. As another example, the width W_1 could be less than eighty-five (85) mm or less than eighty (80) mm. For example, width W_1 may be eighty-three (83) mm and width W_2 may be eighty-five (85) mm, for a ratio of width W_1 to width W_2 of 97.6%. In this example, the front openings **208A**, **208B** may support twelve (12) fiber optic connections in the widths W_1 to support fiber optic connection density of at least one fiber optic connection per 7.0 mm of width W_1 of the front openings **208A**, **208B**. Further, each of the front openings **208A**, **208B** may support twelve (12) fiber optic connections in the widths W_1 to support a fiber optic connection density of at least one fiber optic connection per 6.9 mm of width W_1 of the front openings **208A**, **208B**.

[0049] Further as illustrated in **FIG. 21**, the height H_1 of front openings **208A**, **208B** could be designed to be at least ninety percent (90%) of the height H_2 of the front side **202** of the main body **210** of the fiber optic module **190**. In this manner, the front openings **208A**, **208B** have sufficient height to receive the fiber optic components **23**, while three (3) fiber optic modules **190** can be disposed in the height of a 1-U space. As an example, the height H_1 could be twelve (12) mm or less or ten (10)

mm or less. As an example, the height H_1 could be ten (10) mm and the height H_2 could be eleven (11) mm, for a ratio of height H_1 to height H_2 of 90.9%.

[0050] FIG. 22 illustrates another alternate fiber optic module 220 that may be provided in a fiber optic equipment tray 20' to support a higher number of fiber optic connections and connection densities and bandwidths in a 1-U space. The fiber optic equipment tray 20' in this embodiment is similar to the fiber optic equipment tray 20 previously discussed above; however, the fiber optic equipment tray 20' only contains three (3) module rail guides 32 instead of five (5) module rail guides 32. Thus, the fiber optic equipment tray 20' only supports two fiber optic modules 220 across a 1-U width space. Thus, the fiber optic module 220 does not have to provide the channel 162 or receiver 192 of the fiber optic modules 160, 190, respectively, to be disposed within the fiber optic equipment tray 20'. FIG. 23 is a right front perspective view of the fiber optic module 220 of FIG. 22. The fiber optic module 220 is designed to fit across one set of module rail guides 32 in the fiber optic equipment tray 20'. Module rails 225A, 225B, similar to the module rails 28A, 28B of the fiber optic module 22 of FIGS. 1-13, are disposed on each side 228, 230 of the fiber optic module 220 that are configured to engage with tray channels 30 in the fiber optic equipment tray 20', as illustrated in FIG. 22.

[0051] Up to twenty-four (24) fiber optic components 23 can be disposed in a front side 232 of the fiber optic module 220. In this embodiment, the fiber optic components 23 are comprised of up to twelve (12) duplex LC fiber optic adapters, which are connected to one twenty-four (24) fiber MPO fiber optic connector 234 disposed in a rear end 236 of the fiber optic module 220. Thus, with three (3) fiber optic equipment trays 20' disposed in the height of the chassis 12, a total of six (6) fiber optic modules 220 can be supported in a given 1-U space. Supporting up to twenty-four (24) fiber optic connections per fiber optic module 220 equates to the chassis 12 supporting up to one hundred forty-four (144) fiber optic connections, or seventy-two (72) duplex channels, in a 1-U space in the chassis 12 (i.e., twenty-four (24) fiber optic connections X six (6) fiber optic modules 220 in a 1-U space). Thus, the chassis 12 is capable of supporting up to one hundred forty-four (144) fiber optic connections in a 1-U space by twenty (24) simplex or twelve (12) duplex fiber optic adapters being disposed in the fiber optic modules 220. Supporting up to twenty (20) fiber optic connections per fiber optic module 220 equates to the chassis 12 supporting one hundred twenty (120) fiber optic connections, or sixty (60) duplex channels, in a 1-U space in the chassis 12 (i.e., twenty (20) fiber optic connections X six (6) fiber optic modules 220 in a 1-U space). Thus, the chassis 12 is also capable of supporting up to one hundred twenty (120) fiber optic connections in a 1-U space by twenty (20) simplex or ten (10) duplex fiber optic adapters being disposed in the fiber optic modules 220.

[0052] FIG. 24 illustrates a front view of the fiber optic module 220 of FIGS. 22-23 without loaded fiber optic components 23 in the front side 232 to further illustrate the form factor of the fiber optic module 220 in this embodiment. A front opening 238 is through the front side 232 of a main body 240 of the fiber optic module 220 to receive the fiber optic components 23. Width W_4 of the front opening 238 is twice the width W_1 of the front opening 98 in the fiber optic module 22 illustrated in FIG. 13. Width W_5 of the front side 232 is one hundred eighty-eight (188) mm. the width W_2 of the front side 96 in the fiber optic module 22 illustrated in FIG. 13. The heights H_1 and H_2 are the same as in the fiber optic module 22 illustrated in FIG. 13. Thus, in this embodiment, the width W_4 of the front opening 238 is designed to be at least eighty-five percent (85%) of the width W_5 of the front side 232 of the main body 240 of the fiber optic module 220. The greater the percentage of the width W_4 to the width W_5 , the larger the area provided in the front opening 238 to receive fiber optic components 23 without increasing the width W_4 .

[0053] Width W_4 of the front opening 238 could be designed to be greater than eighty-five percent (85%) of the width W_5 of the front side 232 of the main body 240 of the fiber optic module 220. For example, the width W_4 could be designed to be between ninety percent (90%) and ninety-nine percent (99%) of the width of W_5 . As an example, the width W_4 could be less than one hundred eighty (180) mm. As another example, the width W_4 could be less than one hundred seventy (170) mm or less than one hundred sixty (160) mm. For example, width W_4 may be one hundred sixty-six (166) mm and width W_5 may be 171mm, for a ratio of width W_4 to width W_5 of $166/171 = 97\%$. In this example, the front opening 238 may support twenty-four (24) fiber optic connections in the width W_4 to support a fiber optic connection density of at least one fiber optic connection per 7.0 mm of width W_4 of the front opening 238. Further, the front opening 238 may support twenty-four (24) fiber optic connections in the width W_4 to support a fiber optic connection density of at least one fiber optic connection per 6.9 mm of width W_4 of the front opening 238.

[0054] Further, as illustrated in FIG. 24, the height H_1 of the front opening 238 could be designed to be at least ninety percent (90%) of the height H_2 of the front side 232 of the main body 240 of the fiber optic module 220. In this manner, the front opening 238 has sufficient height to receive the fiber optic components 23, while three (3) fiber optic modules 220 can be disposed in the height of a 1-U space. As an example, the height H_1 could be twelve (12) mm or less or ten (10) mm or less. As an example, the height H_1 could be ten (10) mm and height H_2 could be eleven (11) mm, for a ratio of height H_1 to height

H₂ of 90.9%.

[0055] FIG. 25 illustrates another embodiment of fiber optic equipment 260 that can include fiber optic equipment trays previously described above and illustrated to support fiber optic modules. The fiber optic equipment 260 in this embodiment includes a 4-U sized chassis 262 configured to hold fiber optic equipment trays each supporting one or more fiber optic modules. The supported fiber optic equipment trays may be any of the fiber optic equipment trays 20, 20' previously described above and thus will not be described again here. The supported fiber optic modules may be any of the fiber optic modules 22, 22', 22'', 160, 190, 220 previously described above and thus will not be described again here. In this example, the chassis 262 is illustrated as supporting twelve (12) fiber optic equipment trays 20 each capable of supporting fiber optic modules 22.

[0056] The tray guides 58 previously described are used in the chassis 262 to support tray rails 56 of the fiber optic equipment trays 20 therein and to allow each fiber optic equipment tray 20 to be independently extended out from and retracted back into the chassis 262. A front door 264 is attached to the chassis 262 and is configured to close about the chassis 262 to secure the fiber optic equipment trays 20 contained in the chassis 262. A cover 266 is also attached to the chassis 262 to secure the fiber optic equipment trays 20. However, in the chassis 262, up to twelve (12) fiber optic equipment trays 20 can be provided. However, the fiber optic connection densities and connection bandwidths are still the same per 1-U space. The fiber optic connection densities and connection bandwidth capabilities have been previously described and equally applicable for the chassis 4262 of FIG. 25, and thus will not be described again here.

[0057] Thus, in summary, the table below summarizes some of the fiber optic connection densities and bandwidths that are possible to be provided in a 1-U and 4-U space employing the various embodiments of fiber optic modules, fiber optic equipment trays, and chassis described above. For example, two (2) optical fibers duplexed for one (1) transmission/reception pair can allow for a data rate of ten (10) Gigabits per second in half-duplex mode or twenty (20) Gigabits per second in full-duplex mode. As another example, eight (8) optical fibers in a twelve (12) fiber MPO fiber optic connector duplexed for four (4) transmission/reception pairs can allow for a data rate of forty (40) Gigabits per second in half-duplex mode or eighty (80) Gigabits per second in full-duplex mode. As another example, twenty optical fibers in a twenty-four (24) fiber MPO fiber optic connector duplexed for ten (10) transmission/reception pairs can allow for a data rate of one hundred (100) Gigabits per second in half-duplex mode or two hundred (200) Gigabits per second in full-duplex mode. Note that this table is exemplary and the embodiments disclosed herein are not limited to the fiber optic connection densities and bandwidths provided below.

Connector Type	Max Fibers per 1RU	Max Fibers per 4RU	Number of Connectors per 1 RU Space	Number of Connectors per 4 RU Space	Bandwidth per 1U using 10 Gigabit Transceivers (duplex)		Bandwidth per 1U using 40 Gigabit Transceivers (duplex)		Bandwidth per 1U using 100 Gigabit Transceivers (duplex)	
Duplexed LC	144	576	72	288	1,440	Gigabits/s.	960	Gigabits/s.	1,200	Gigabits/s.
12-FMPO	576	2,304	48	192	5,760	Gigabits/s.	3,840	Gigabits/s.	4,800	Gigabits/s.
24-FMPO	1,152	4,608	48	192	11,520	Gigabits/s.	7,680	Gigabits/s.	9,600	Gigabits/s.

[0058] The chassis may be configured to support any amount of fiber optic connections and bandwidth as set out in the table above. As non-limiting examples, then, the chassis may be configured to support a fiber optic connection density of at least ninety-eight (98), at least one hundred twenty (120) per U space, or at least one hundred forty-four (144) fiber optic connections per U space based on using at least one simplex or duplex fiber optic component. Additionally, the chassis may be configured to support a fiber optic connection density of at least four hundred thirty-four (434) or at least five hundred seventy-six (576) fiber optic connections per U space based on using at least one twelve (12) fiber, fiber optic component. Further, the chassis may be configured to support a fiber optic connection density of at least eight hundred sixty-six (866) per U space or at least one thousand one hundred fifty-two (1152) fiber optic connections per U space based on using at least one twenty-four (24) fiber, fiber optic component.

[0059] As further non-limiting examples, the chassis may be configured to support a full-duplex connection bandwidth of at least nine hundred sixty-two (962) Gigabits per second per U space, at least one thousand two hundred (1200) Gigabits per second, or at least one thousand four hundred forty (1440) Gigabits per second per U space based on using at least one

simplex or duplex fiber optic component. Additionally, the chassis may be configured to support a full-duplex connection bandwidth of at least four thousand three hundred twenty-two (4322) Gigabits per second per U space, at least four thousand eight hundred (4800) Gigabits per second, or at least five thousand seven hundred sixty (5760) Gigabits per second per U space based on using at least one twelve (12) fiber, fiber optic component. Further, the chassis may be configured to support a full-duplex connection bandwidth of at least eight thousand six hundred forty-two (8642) Gigabits per second per U space.

[0060] Many modifications and other embodiments of the invention set forth herein will come to mind to one skilled in the art to which the invention pertains having the benefit of the teachings presented in the foregoing descriptions and the associated drawings. These modifications include, but are not limited to, number or type of fiber optic equipment, fiber optic module, fiber optic equipment tray, features included in the fiber optic equipment tray. Any size equipment, including but not limited to 1-U, 2-U and 4-U sizes may include some or all of the aforementioned features and fiber optic modules disclosed herein and some or all of their features. Further, the modifications are not limited to the type of fiber optic equipment tray or the means or device to support fiber optic modules installed in the fiber optic equipment trays. The fiber optic modules can include any fiber optic connection type, including but not limited to fiber optic connectors and adapters, and number of fiber optic connections, density, etc.

[0061] Further, as used herein, the terms "fiber optic cables" and/or "optical fibers" include all types of single mode and multi-mode light waveguides, including one or more optical fibers that may be upcoated, colored, buffered, ribbonized and/or have other organizing or protective structure in a cable such as one or more tubes, strength members, jackets or the like. Likewise, other types of suitable optical fibers include bend-insensitive optical fibers, or any other expedient of a medium for transmitting light signals. An example of a bend-insensitive optical fiber is ClearCurve® Multimode fiber commercially available from Corning Incorporated.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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- [WC2009032245A \[0004\]](#)
- [US2009034912A \[0006\]](#)

Non-patent literature cited in the description

- **BIGO S et al.** 10.2TBIT/S (256X42.7GBIT/S PDM/WDM) TRANSMISSION OVER 100KM TERALIGHT FIBER WITH 1.28BIT/S/Hz SPECTRAL EFFICIENCY TRENDS IN OPTICS AND PHOTONICS SERIES. TOPS, vol. 54, [\[0005\]](#)

Patentkrav

1. Fiberoptikapparat, omfattende:

- 5 et chassis (12) til bæring af et antal fiberoptikkomponenter (23),
et udstyrsstativ (14), hvorpå chassiset er monteret, hvorved udstyrsstativet
(14) har et eller flere rum til montering af chassiset (12), hvorved et rum, som
har en breddedimension på 48,26 cm eller 58,42 cm og en højdedimension
på 4,45 cm, er et 1-U-rum,
10 hvorved fiberoptikapparatet omfatter:

- tre fiberoptikudstyrsbakker (20), som er anbragt i 1-U-rummet,
idet hver fiberoptikudstyrsbakke (20) bærer et eller flere fiberoptikmodu-
ler (22), og hvert fiberoptikmodul (22) bærer et antal af fiberoptikkompo-
15 nenterne (23),
idet hvert fiberoptikmodul (22) har en formfaktor, hvori antallet af fiberop-
tikkomponenter (23) er placeret over i det mindste femogfirs procent
(85%) af bredden af frontsiden eller siden af fiberoptikmodulet (22), og
idet antallet af fiberoptikkomponenter (23) er anbragt i chassiset (12) i en
20 konfiguration, som tilvejebringer i det mindste otteoghalvfems fiberoptik-
forbindelser i 1-U-rummet eller i det mindste ethundredeogtyve fiberop-
tikforbindelser i 1-U-rummet eller i det mindste ethundredefireogfyrre fi-
beroptikforbindelser i 1-U-rummet baseret på brug af i det mindste en
simplexfiberoptikkomponent eller duplexfiberoptikkomponent.

25

2. Fiberoptikapparat ifølge krav 1, hvorved i det mindste en simplexfiberoptik-
komponent eller duplexfiberoptikkomponent består af i det mindste en simplexfi-
beroptikkonnektor eller duplexfiberoptikkonnektor eller i det mindste en simplex-
fiberoptikadaptor eller duplexfiberoptikadaptor.

30

3. Fiberoptikapparat ifølge krav 1, hvorved antallet af fiberoptikkomponenter
(23) er placeret i chassiset (12) i en konfiguration, som muliggør i det mindste
firehundredeogfireogtredive fiberoptikforbindelser i 1-U-rummet eller i det

mindste femhundredeseksohalvfjers fiberoptikforbindelser i 1-U-rummet eller i det mindste ottehundredeogseksogtres fiberoptikforbindelser i 1-U-rummet og i det mindste ettusindeethundredeogtooghalvtres fiberoptikforbindelser i 1-U-rummet baseret på brug af i det mindste et antal fiberkomponenter.

5

4. Fiberoptikapparat ifølge krav 3, hvorved den i det mindste ene multifiberkomponent er bestående af i det mindste en tolvfiberkonnektor eller i det mindste ene tolvfiberadaptor.

10 5. Fiberoptikapparat ifølge krav 3, hvorved den i det mindste ene multifiberkomponent består af i det mindste en fireogtyve-fiberkonnektor eller i det mindste en fireogtyve-fiberadaptor.

6. Fiberoptikapparat ifølge krav 1 eller 3, hvorved den i det mindste ene simplexkomponent, den i det mindste ene duplexkomponent eller den i det mindste ene multifiberkomponent er anbragt i i det mindste et fiberoptikmodul.

15

7. Fiberoptikapparat ifølge krav 1 til 6, og som yderligere omfatter bakkeføringer (58), som er anbragt i chassiset (12), hvorved hver af de tre fiberoptikudstyrsbakker (20) omfatter bakkесkinner (56), som er indrettet til at blive optaget i bakkeføringerne (58), og hvorved tre fiberoptikudstyrsbakker (20) kan bevæges uafhængigt af hinanden over bakkeføringerne (58) i chassiset (12).

20

8. Fiberoptikapparat ifølge ethvert af kravene 1 til 7, hvorved hvert af antallet af fiberoptikmoduler (22) omfatter et hovedlegeme (90), som har en forside (96) og en bagside (98), en overdækning (92), som er optaget i hovedlegemet (90), og et indre kammer (94) inden for hovedlegemet (90) og overdækningen (92), og yderligere hvorved fiberoptikkomponenterne (93) er anbragt via hovedlegemets (90) forside (96) og indrettet til at optage fiberoptikkonnektorerne, som er forbundet med fiberoptikkabler.

25

30

9. Fiberoptikapparat ifølge krav 8, hvorved hvert af antallet af fiberoptikmoduler (22) har en total bredde, der er større end bredden af forsiden (96) eller siden af hovedlegemet (90).
- 5 10. Fiberoptikapparat ifølge ethvert af kravene 8 eller 9, og som yderligere omfatter:
i det mindste en yderligere fiberoptikkomponent (100), som er anbragt igennem hovedlegemets (90) bagside (98), hvorved der er fiberoptikforbindelser imellem antallet fiberoptikkomponenter (23) og den i det mindste ene yderligere fiberop-
10 tikkomponent (100).
11. Fiberoptikapparat ifølge krav 10, hvorved antallet af fiberoptikkomponenter (23) omfatter et antal duplex-LC-adaptore (128).
- 15 12. Fiberoptikapparat ifølge krav 11, hvorved den i det mindste ene yderligere fiberoptikkomponent er en 12-fiber-MPO-fiberoptikadapter (140).
13. Fiberoptikapparat ifølge ethvert af de foregående krav, hvorved antallet af fiberoptikkomponenter (23) er anbragt i chassiset (12) i en konfiguration, som
20 muliggør ethundredeogfireogfyrre fiberoptikforbindelser i 1-U-rummet, baseret på brug af i det mindste en simplexfiberoptikkomponent eller en duplexfiberoptikkomponent.
14. Fiberoptikapparat ifølge ethvert af de foregående krav, hvorved antallet af
25 fiberoptikkomponenter (23) derved er placeret i chassiset (12) i en konfiguration, således at det område, som er optaget af antallet af fiberoptikkomponenter (23), udgør i det mindste 50% af det totale udstyrsbakke-(14)-område i 1-U-rummet.

DRAWINGS

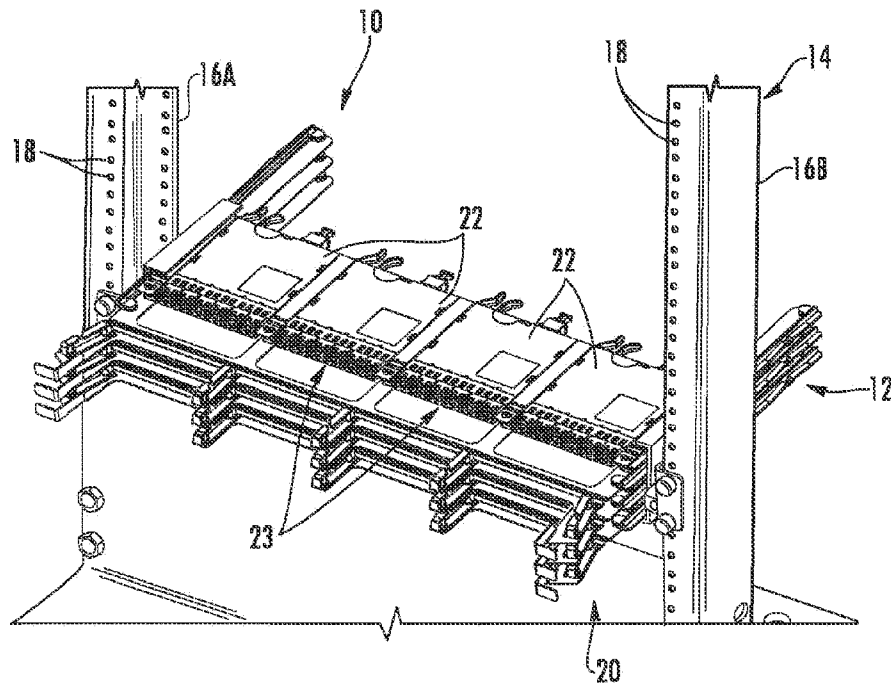


FIG. 1

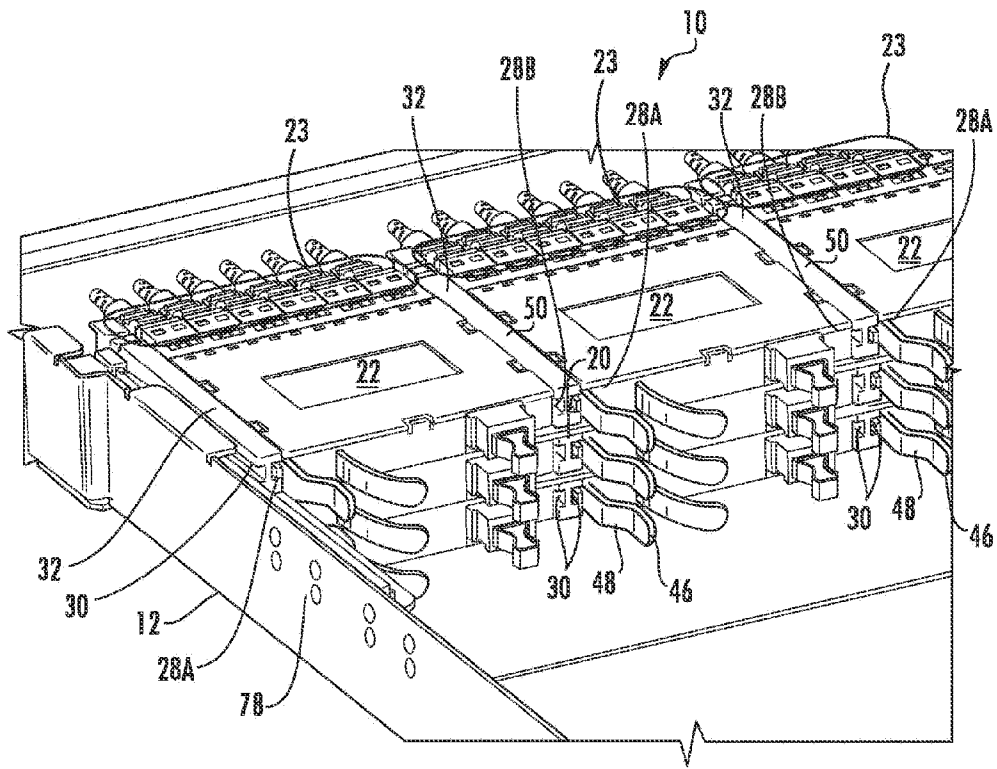
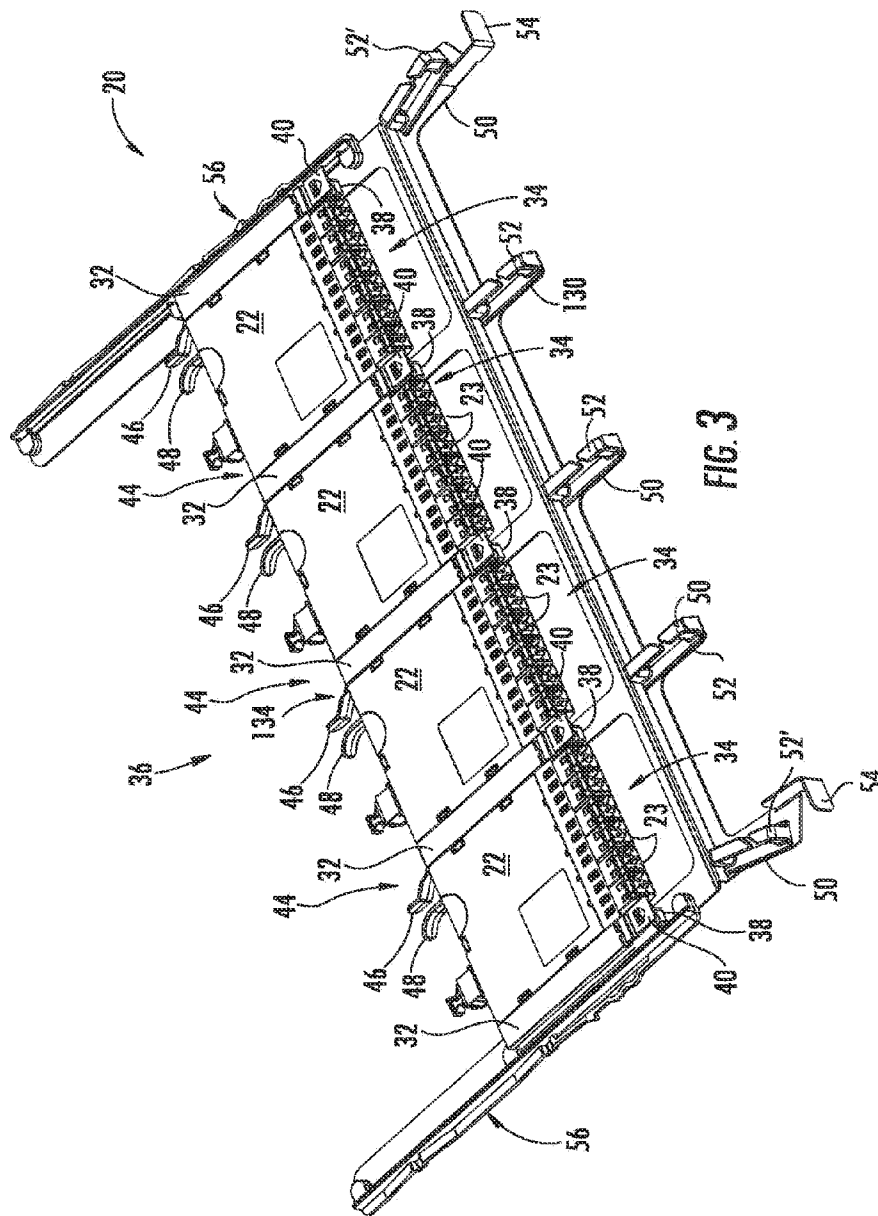
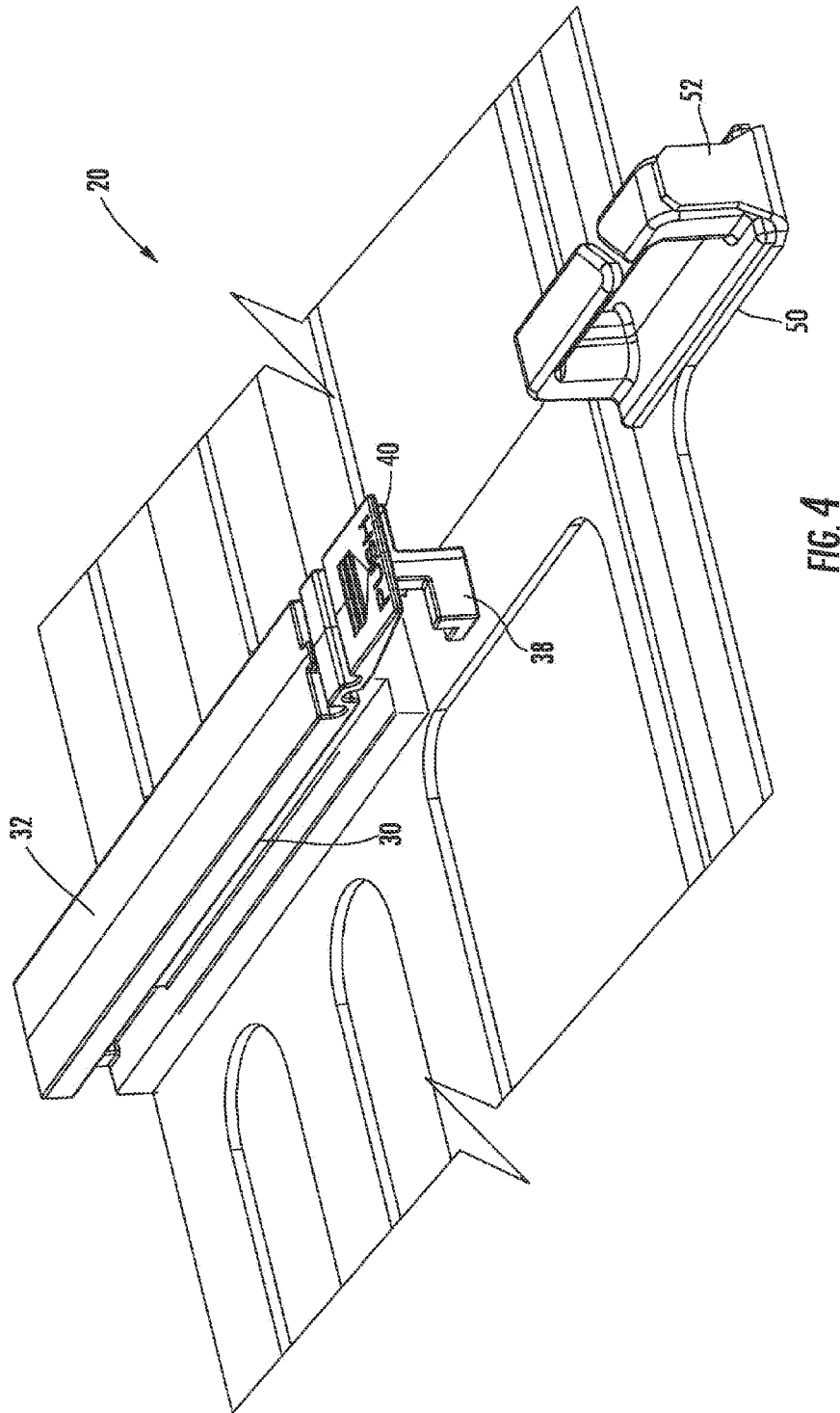
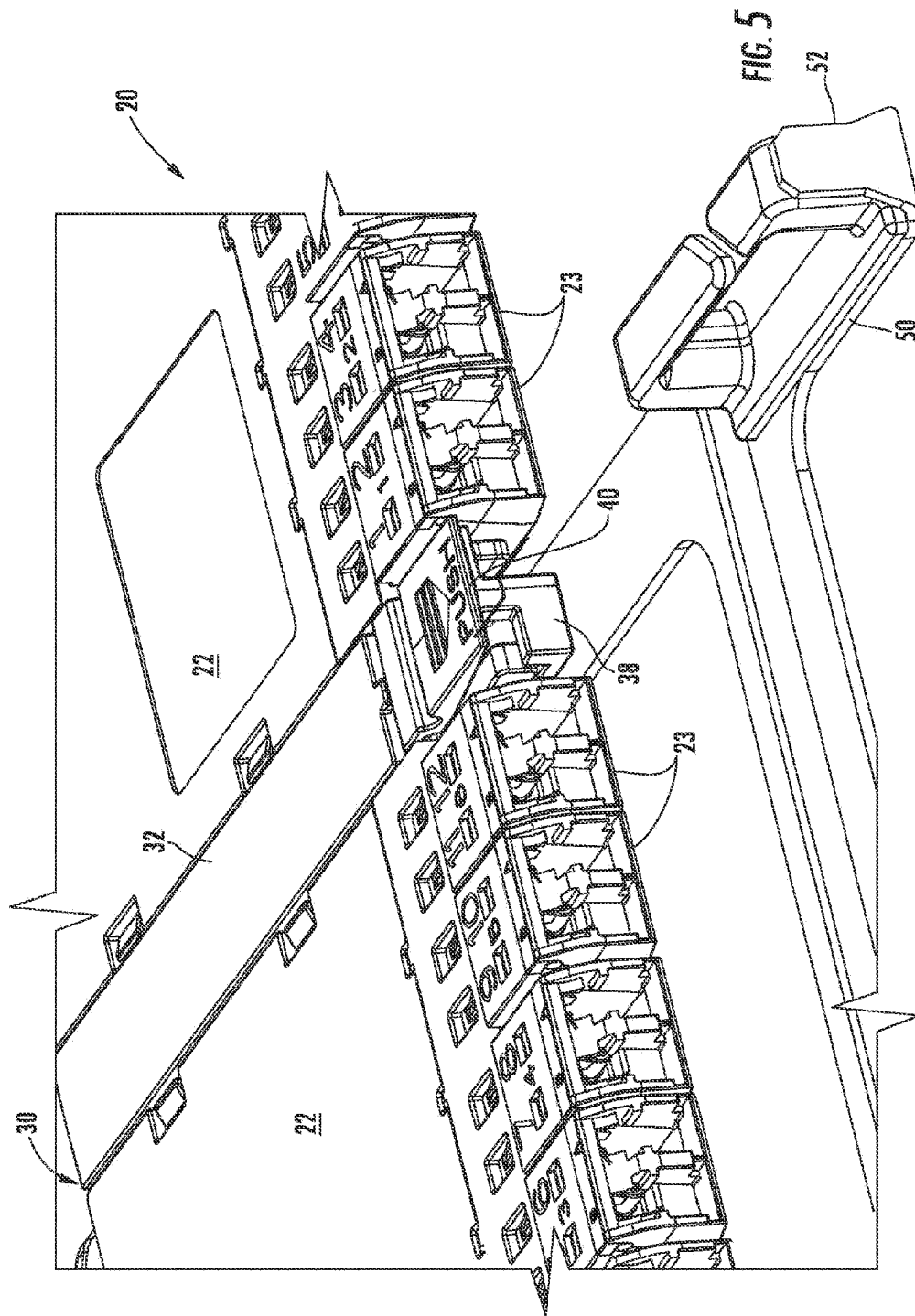
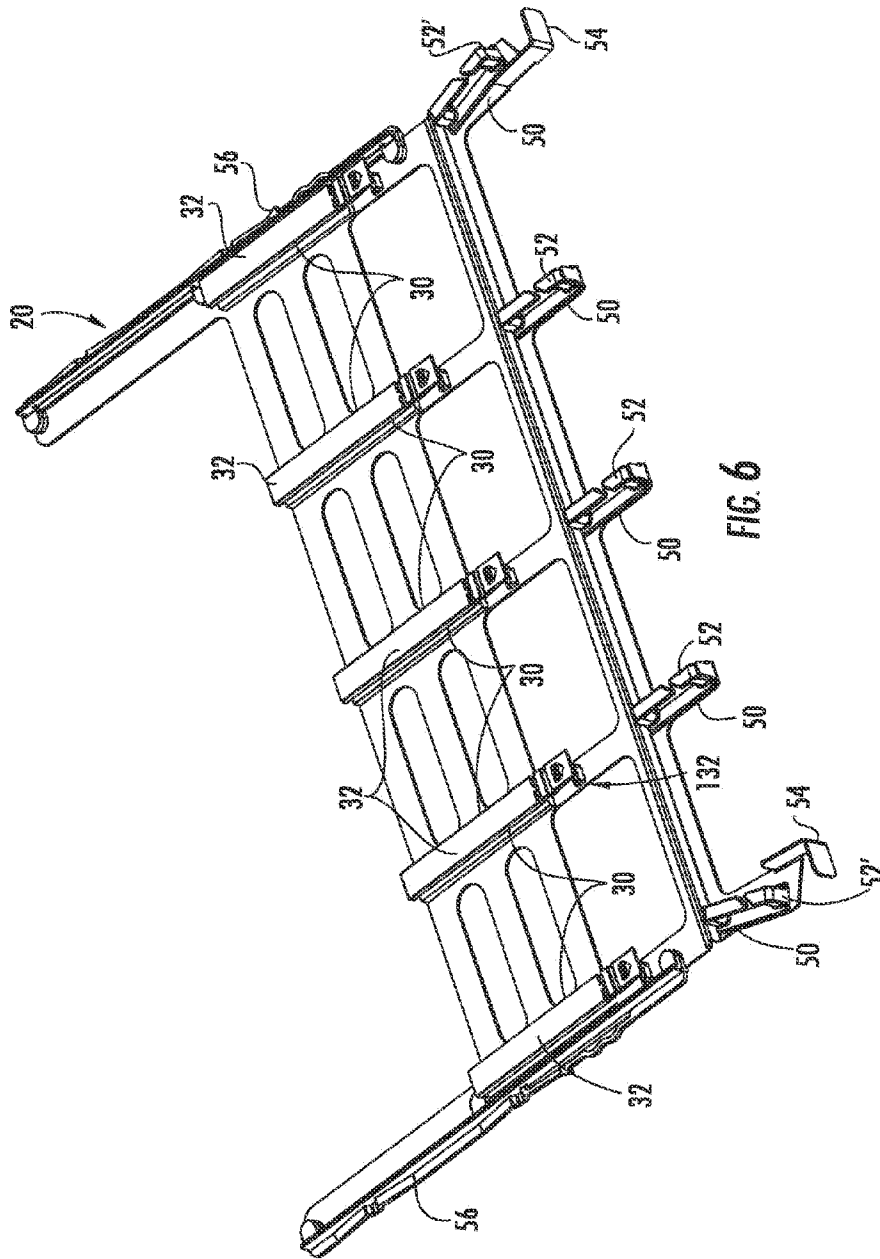


FIG. 2









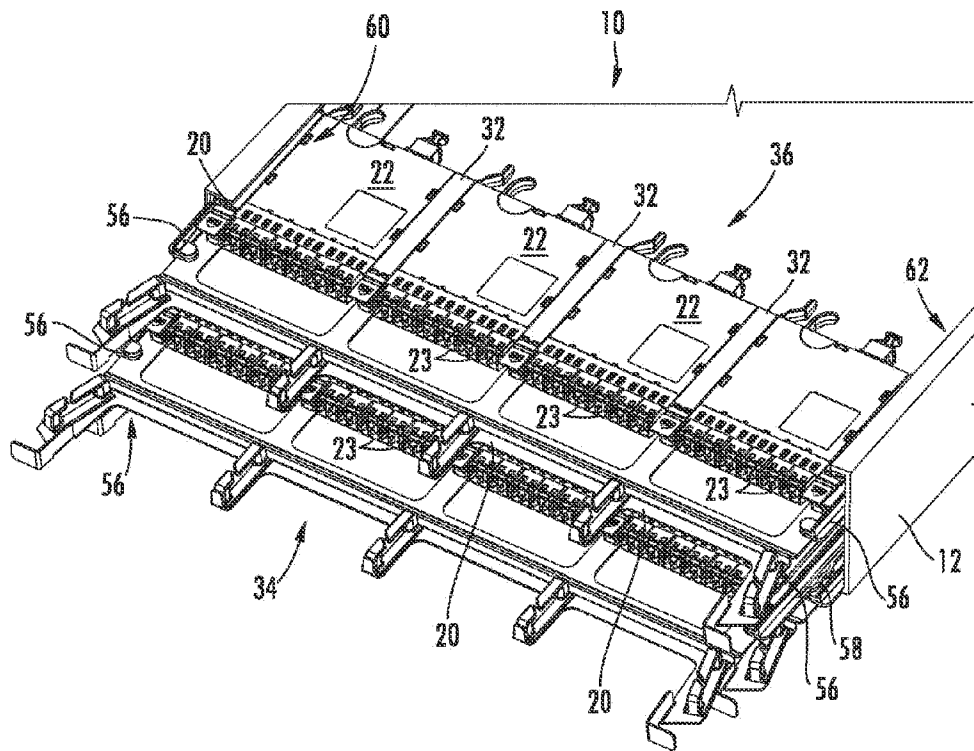
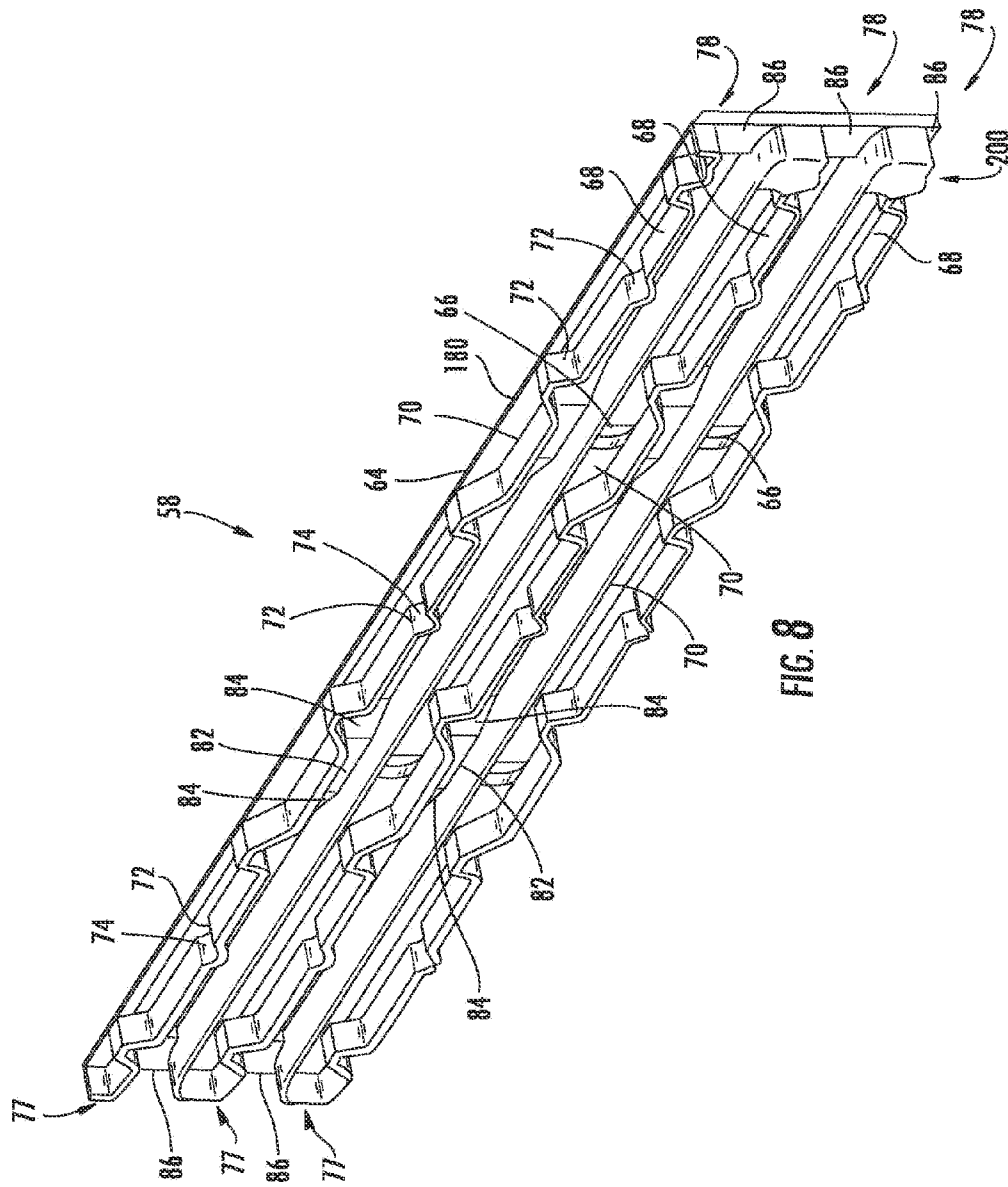


FIG. 7



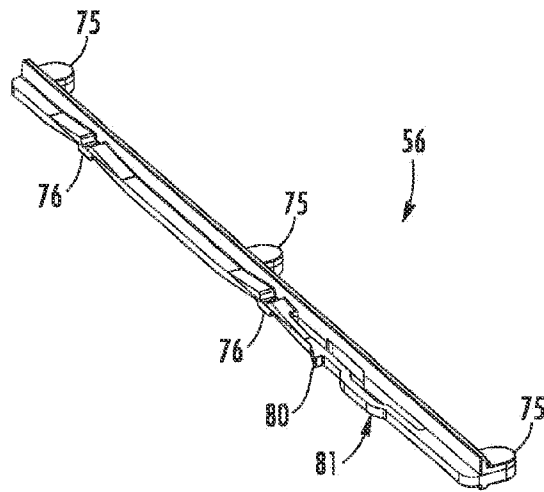


FIG. 9A

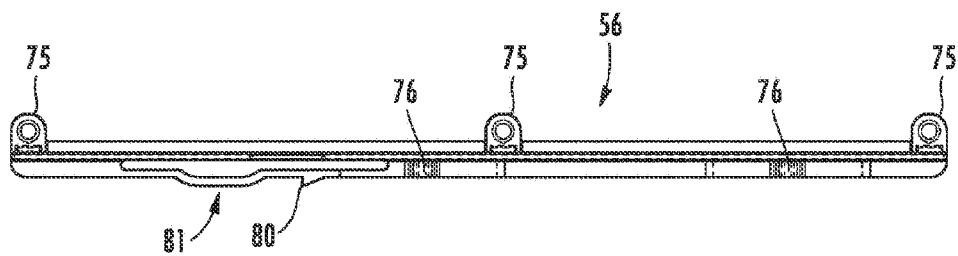


FIG. 9B

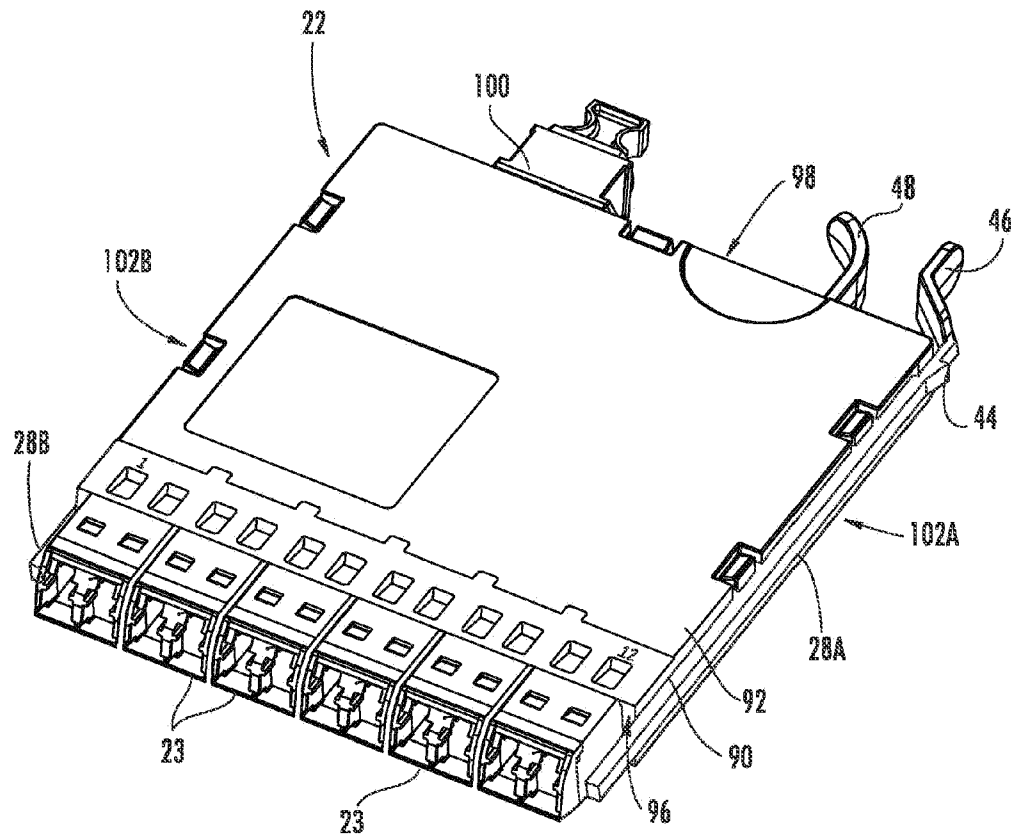


FIG. 10A

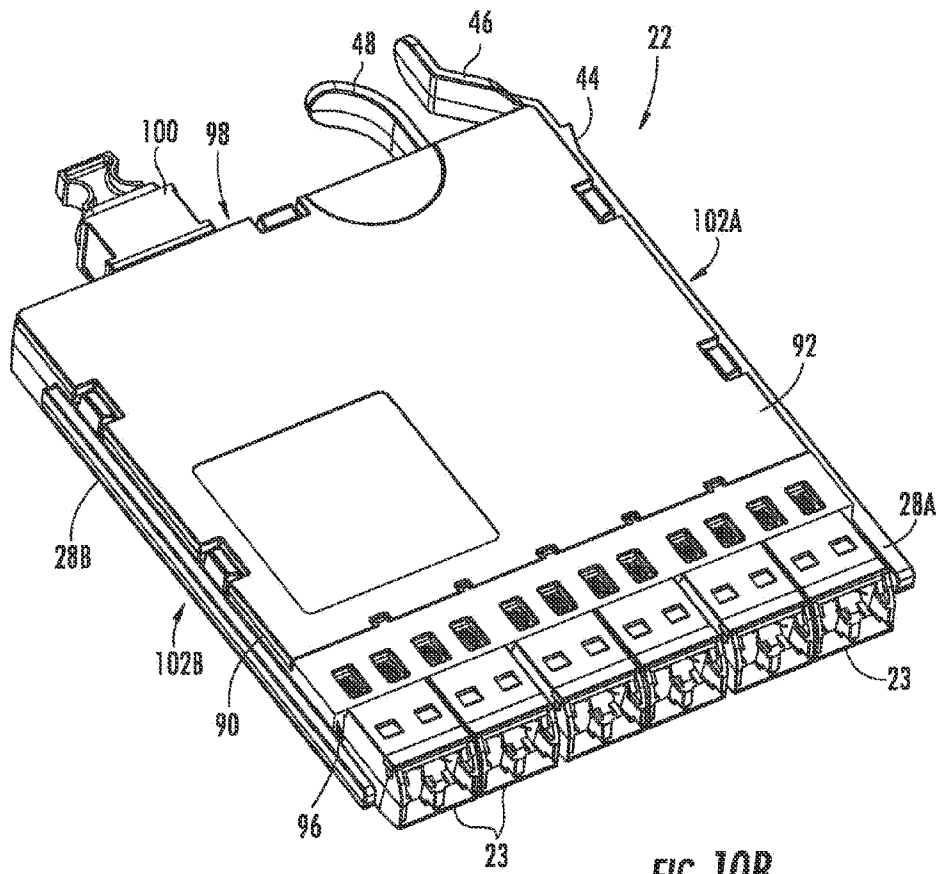
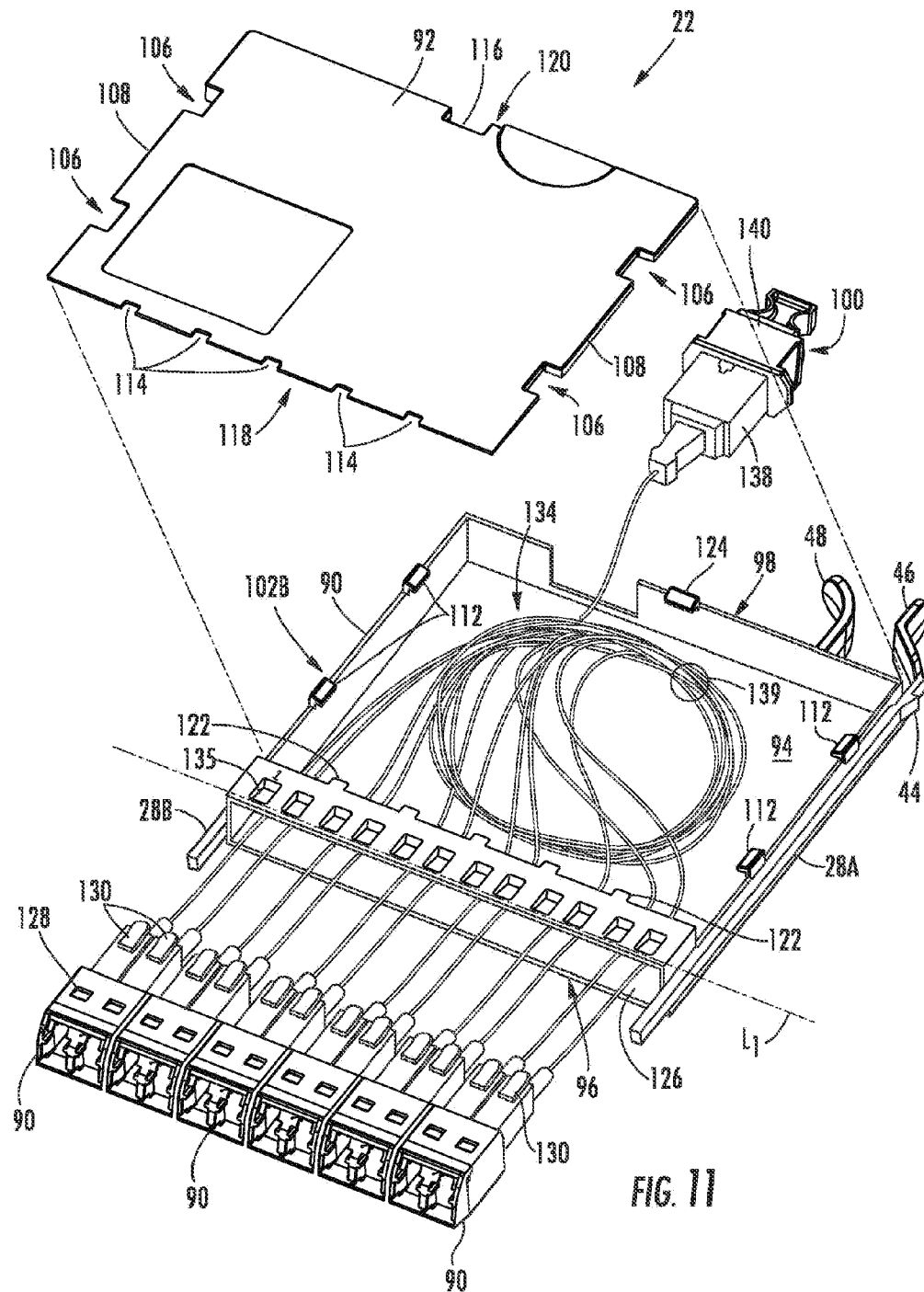
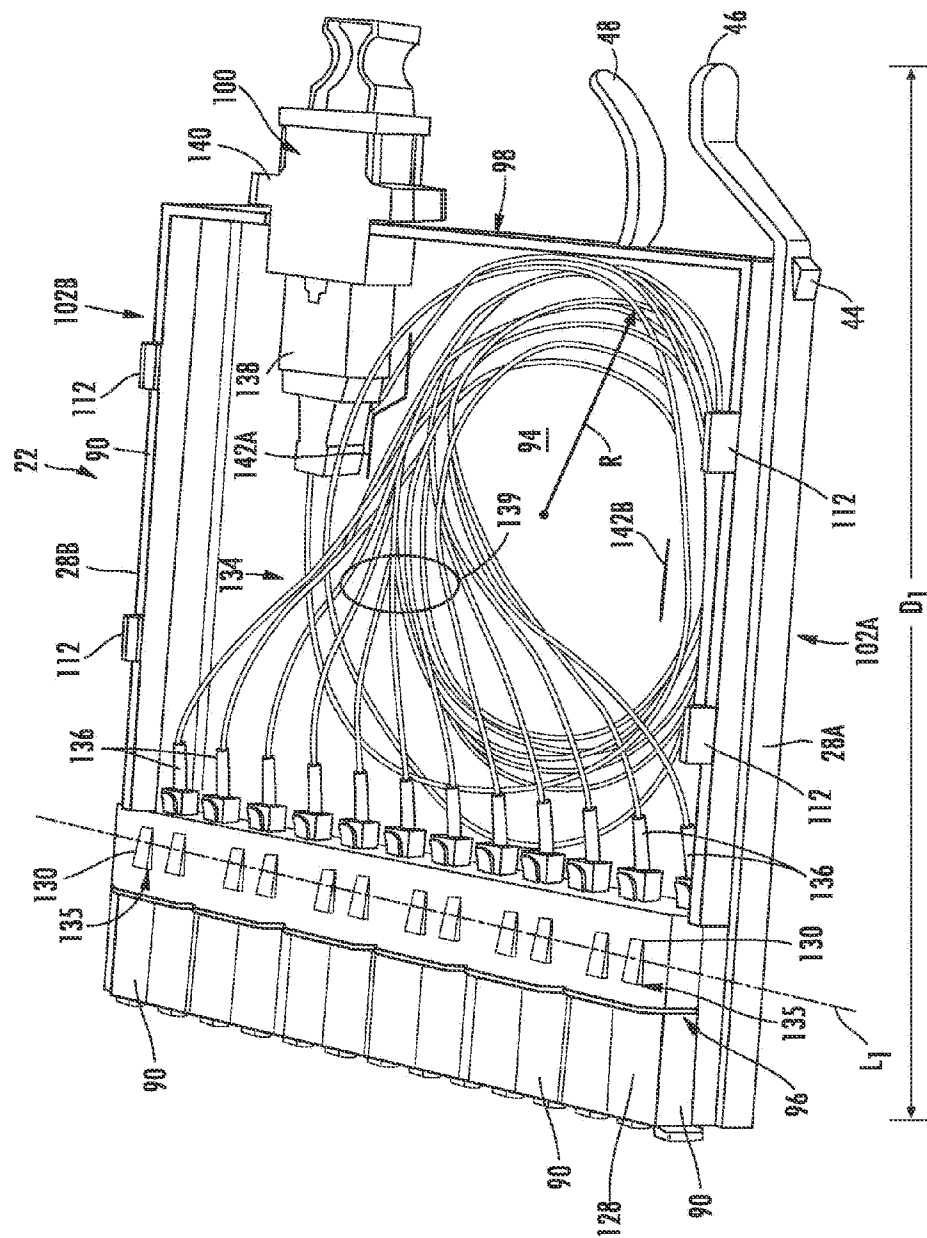


FIG. 10B





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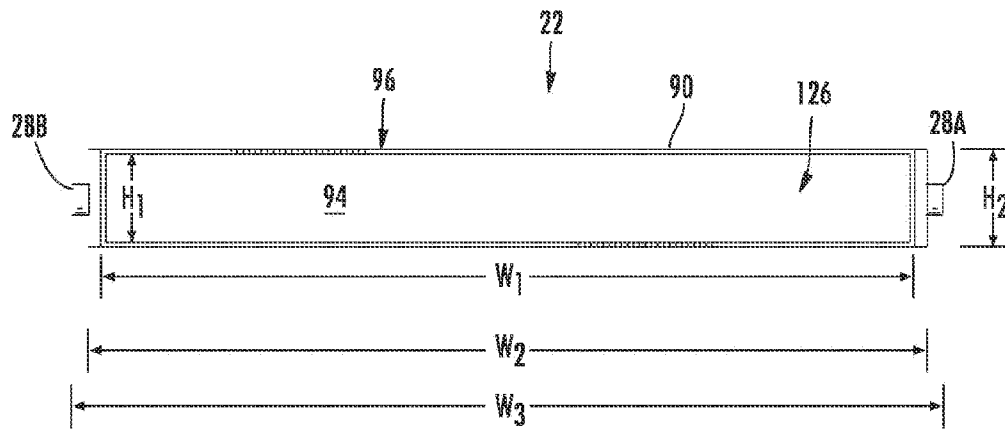
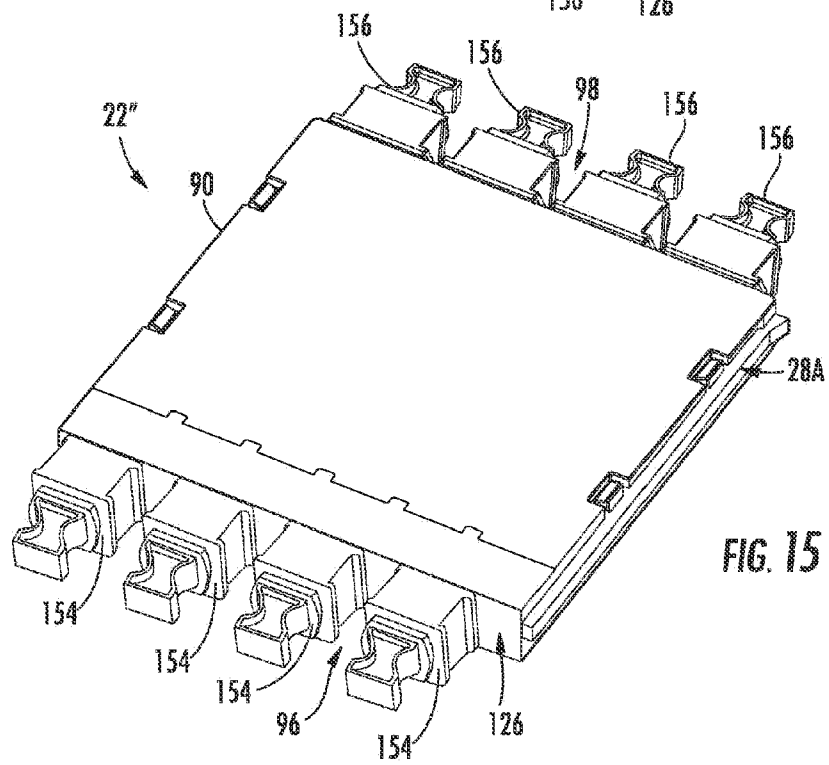
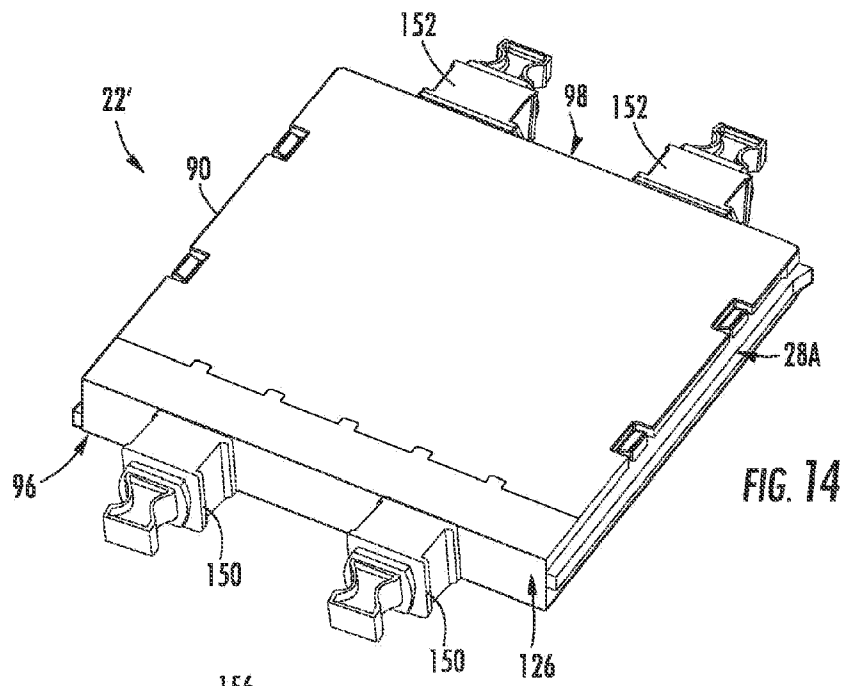


FIG. 13



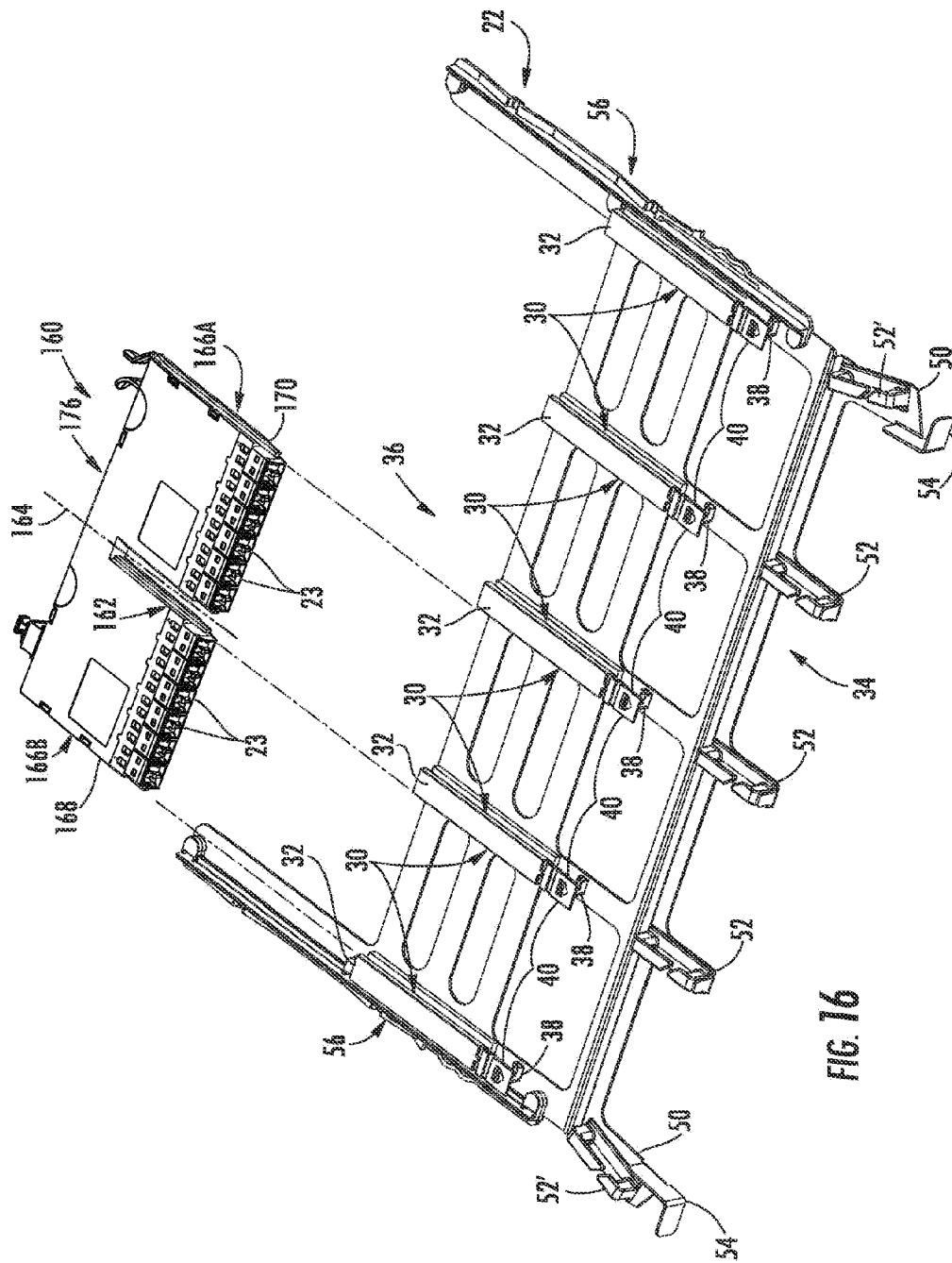
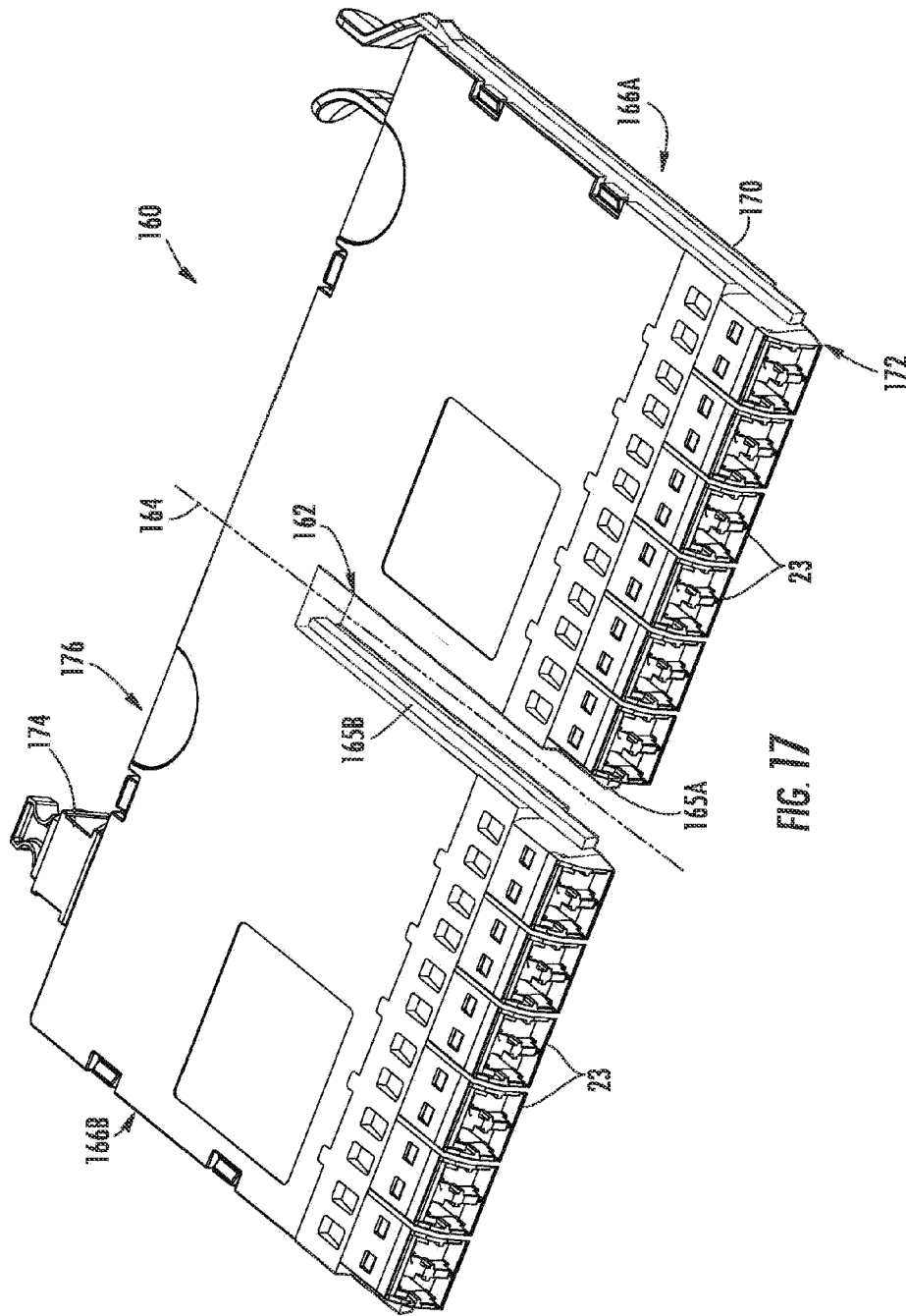


FIG. 16



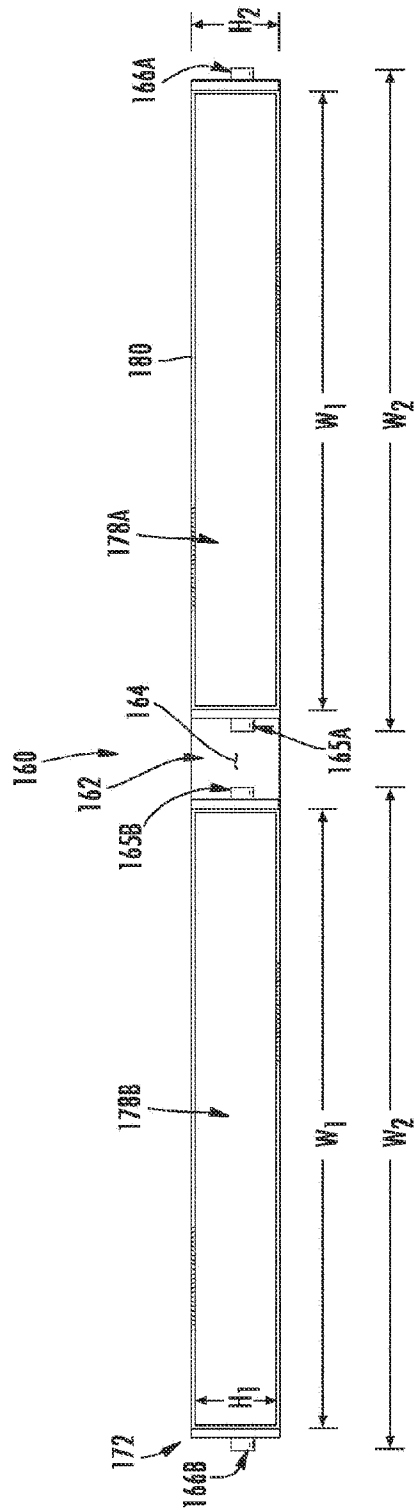
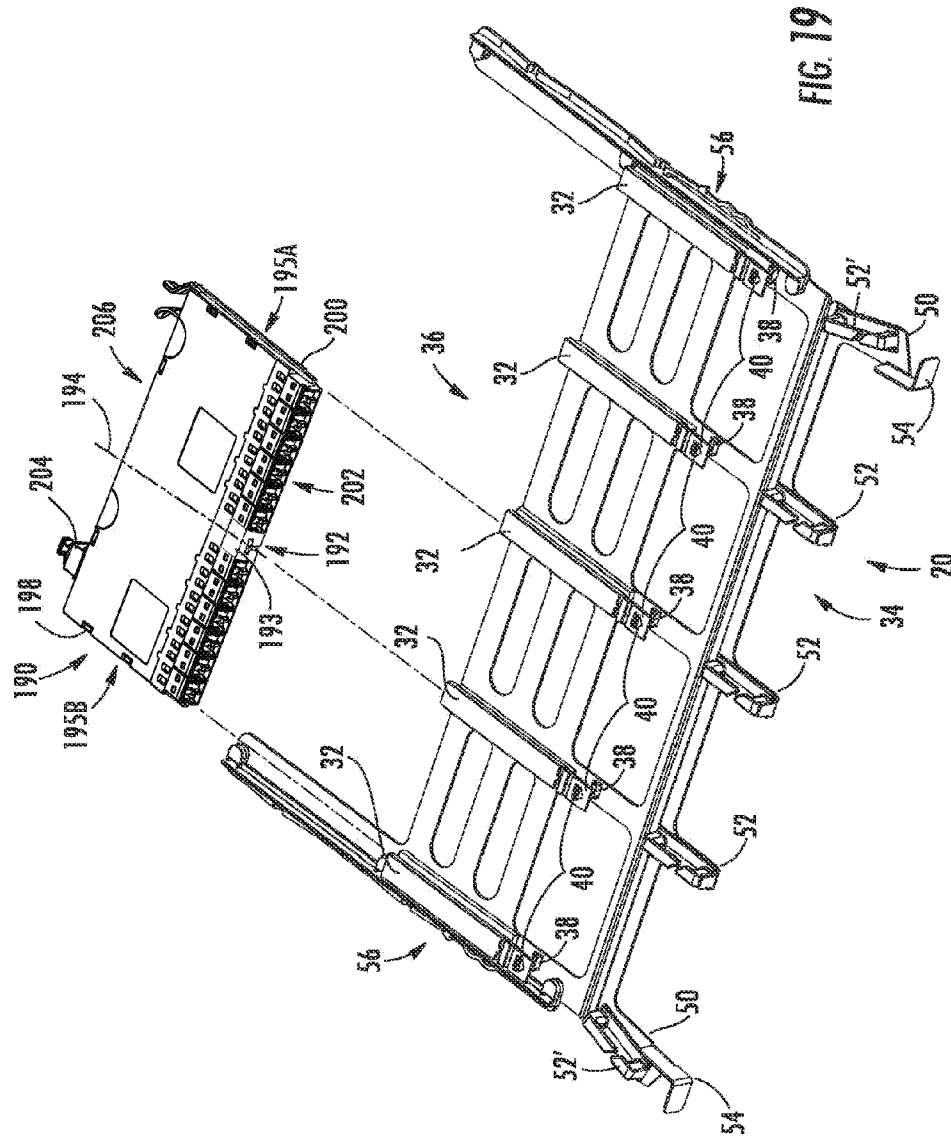
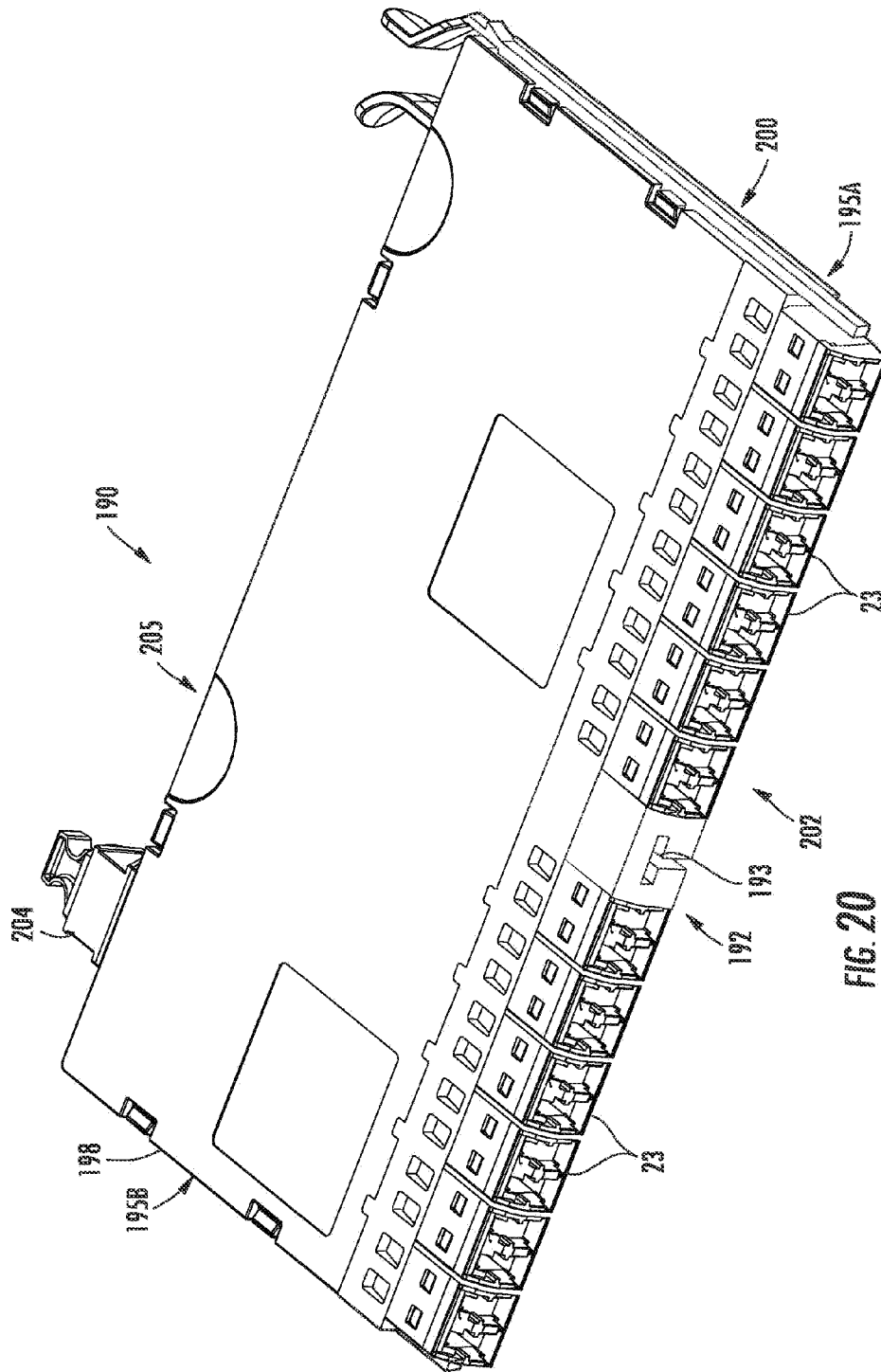


FIG. 18





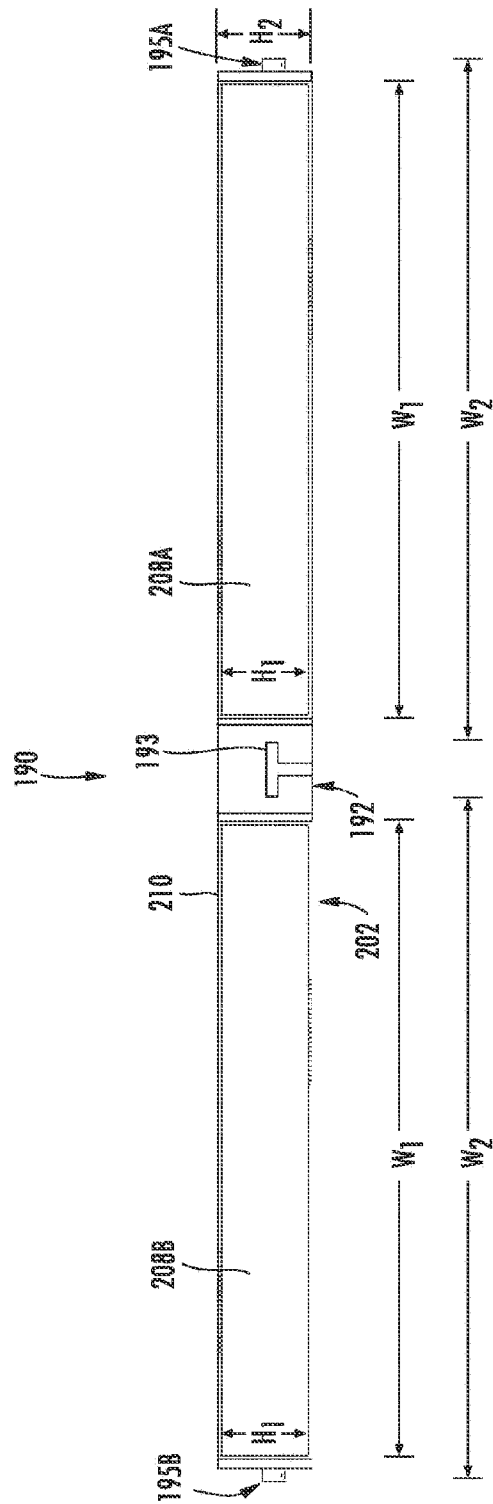
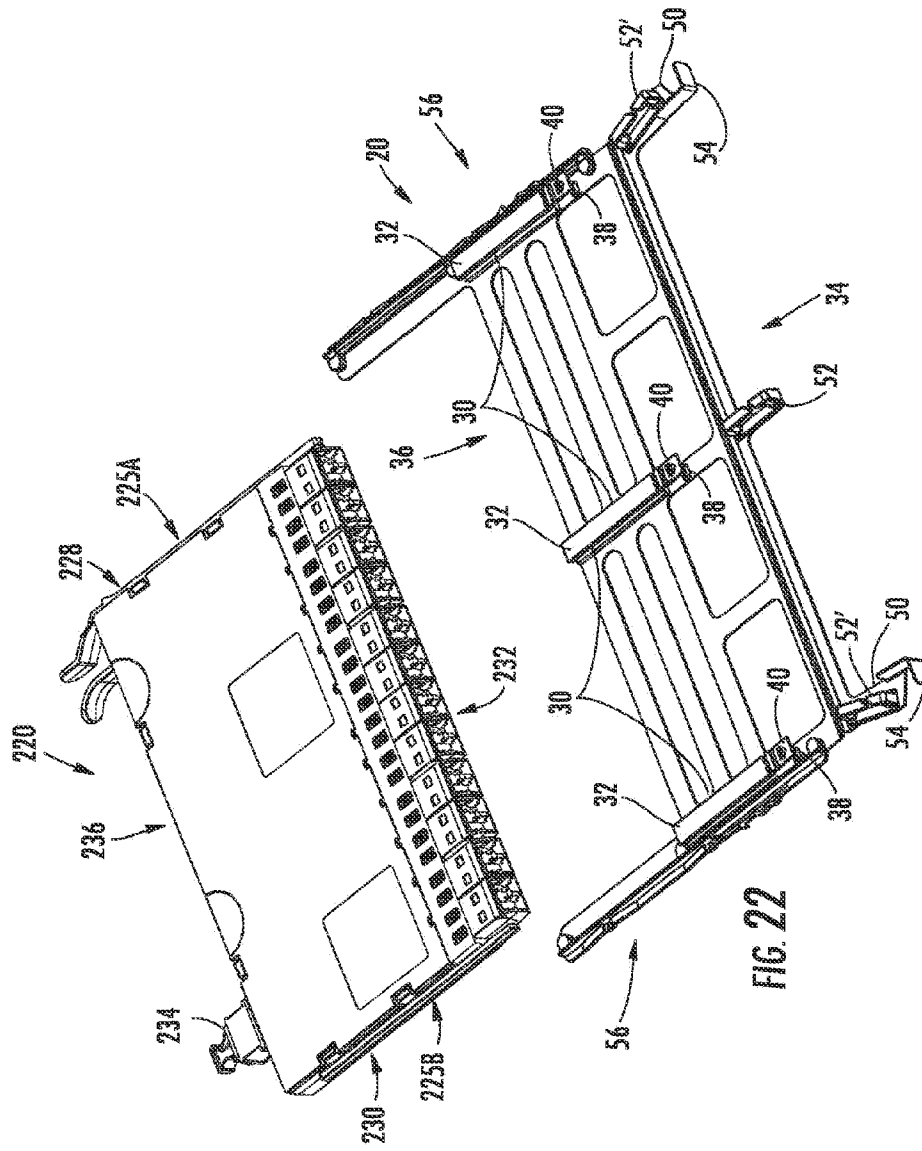
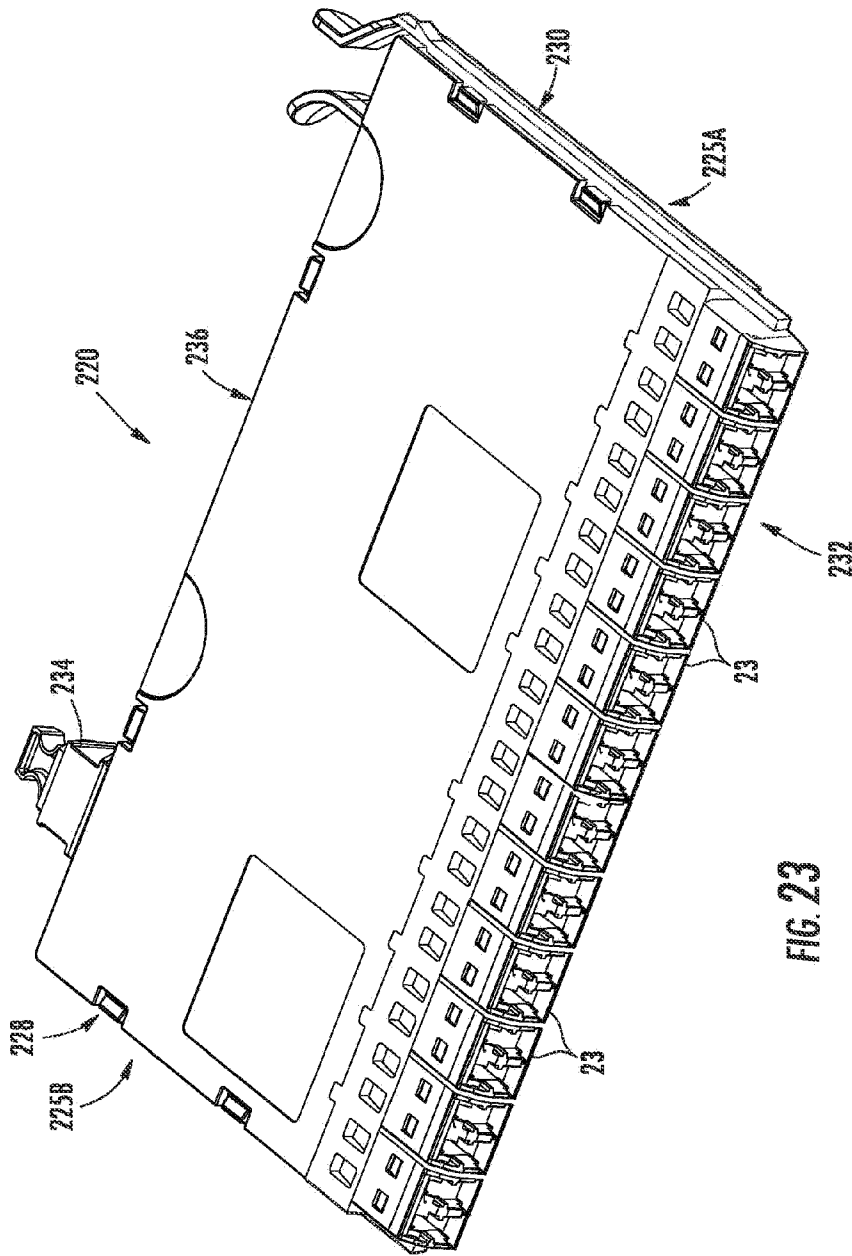


FIG. 21





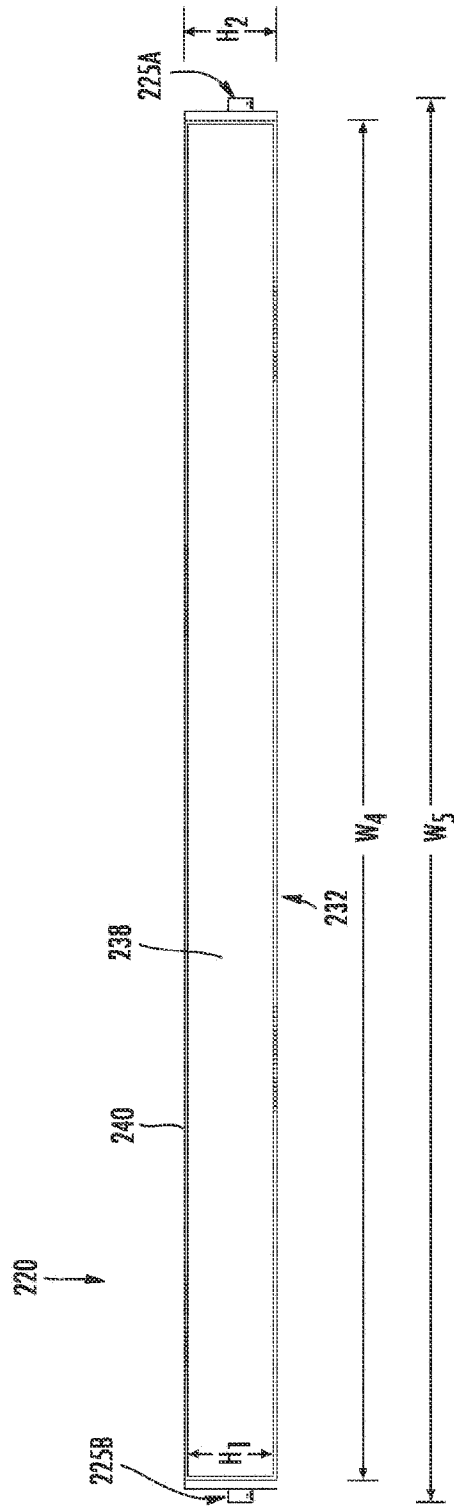


FIG. 24

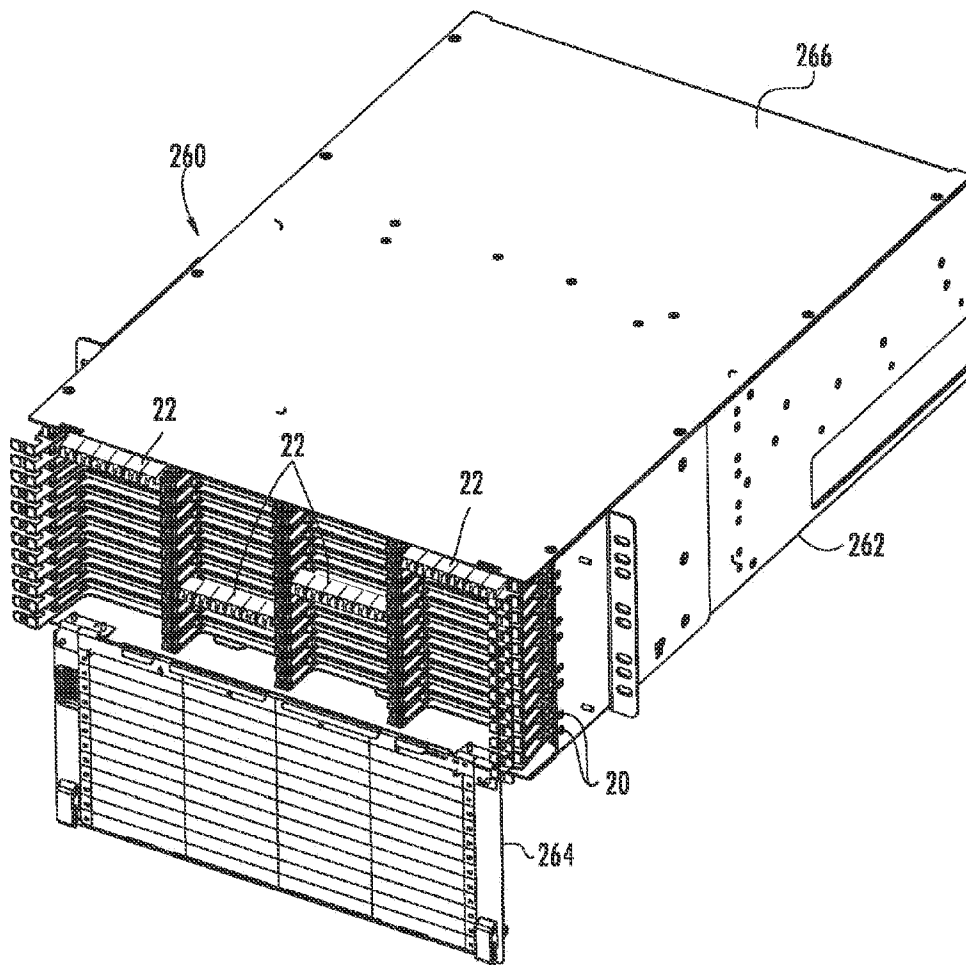


FIG. 25