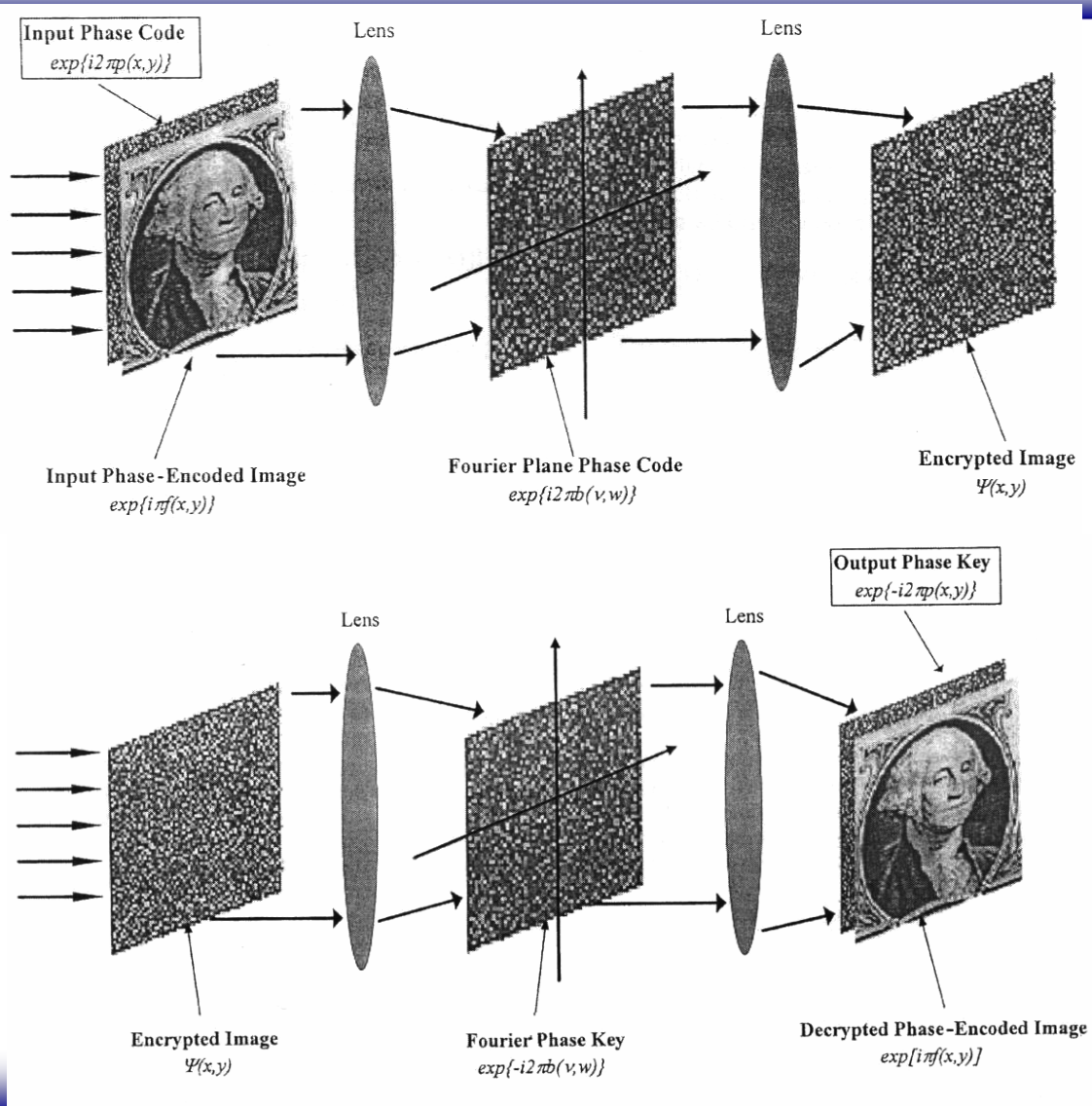


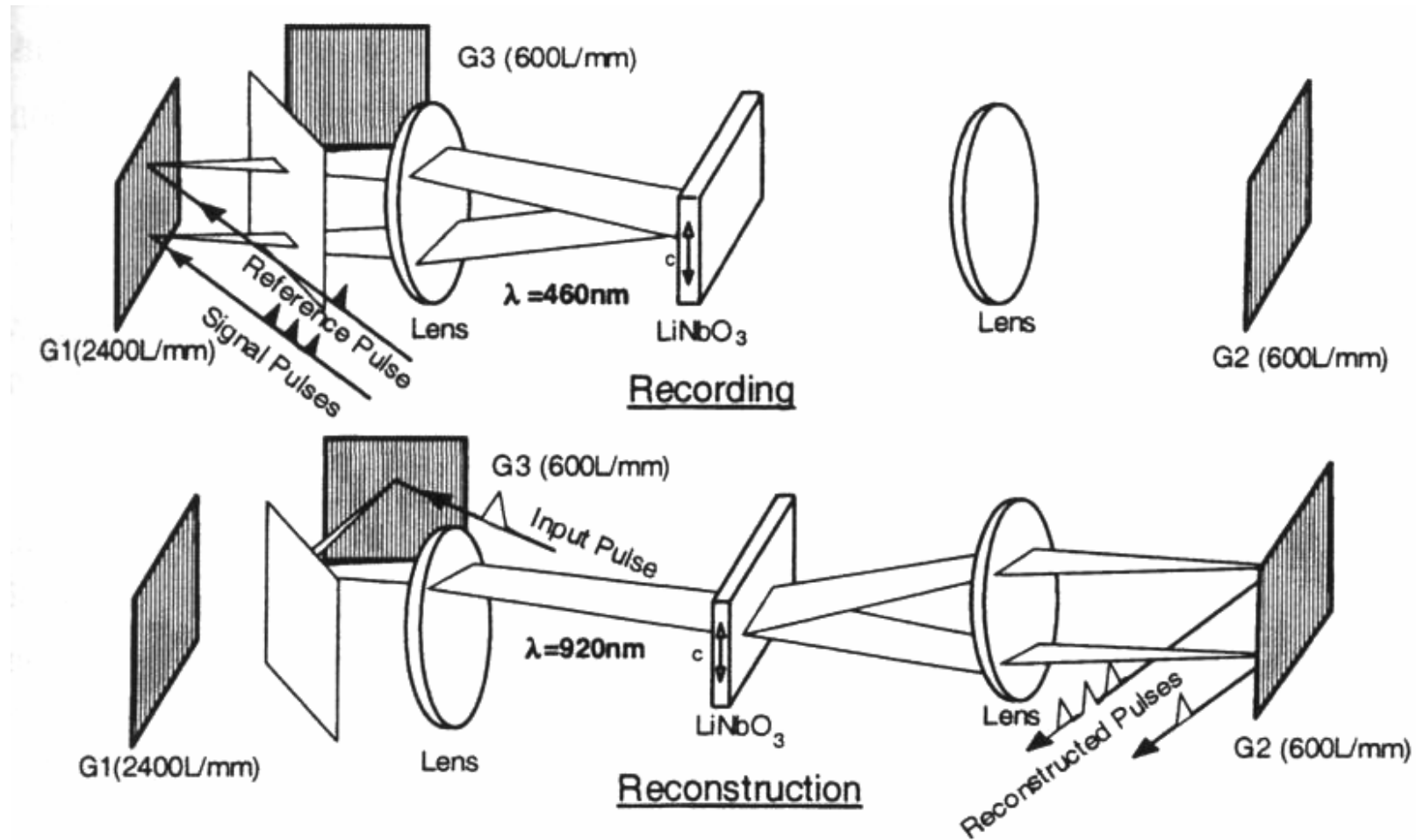
# 21. Others



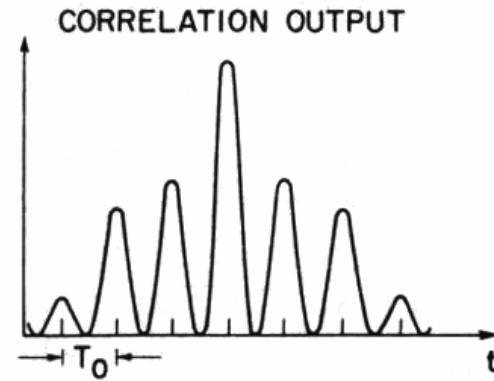
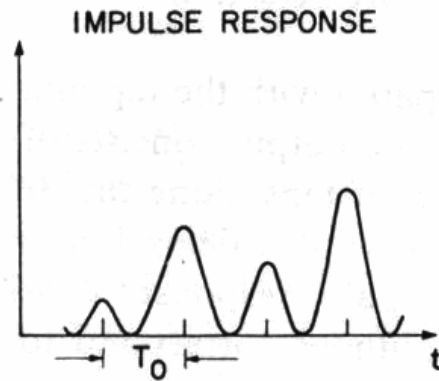
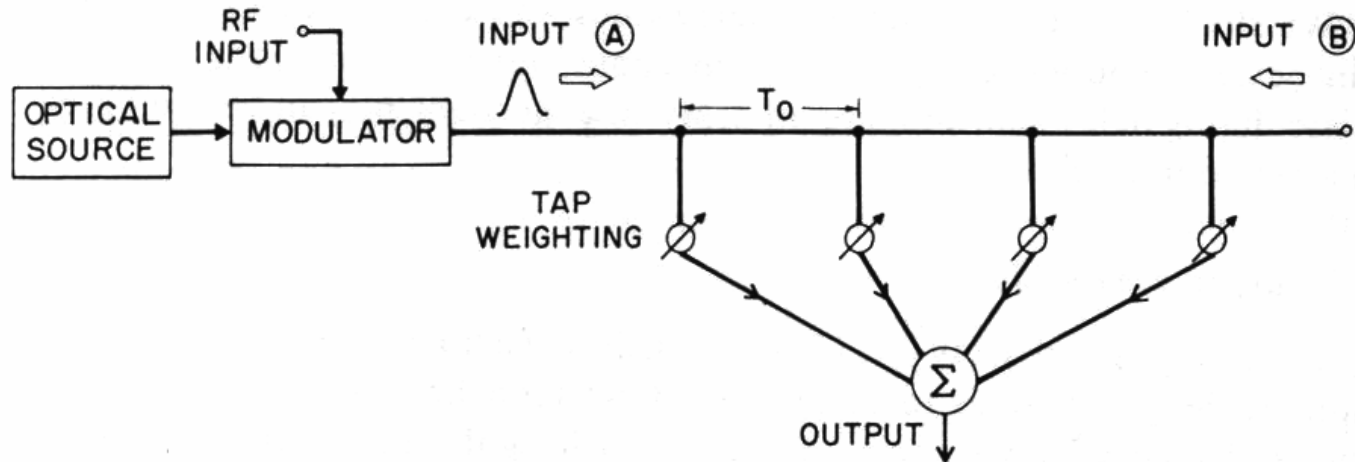
# Phase Encrypted Image Processor



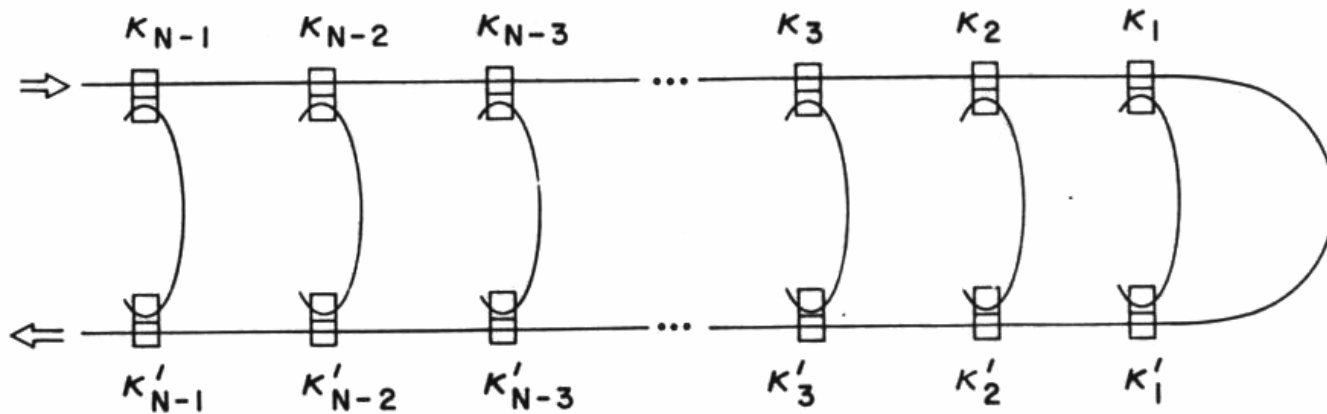
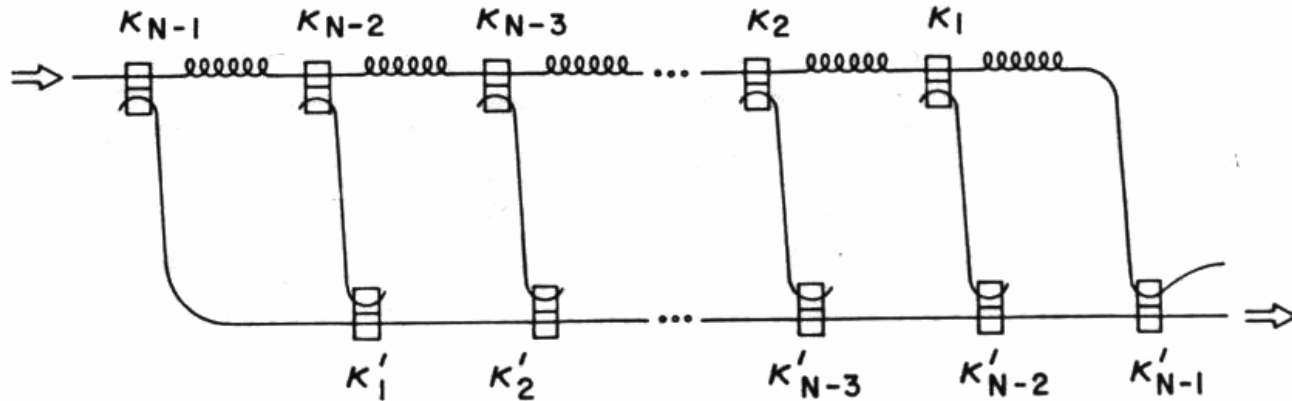
# Femtosecond Optics for Optical Data Storage and Detection



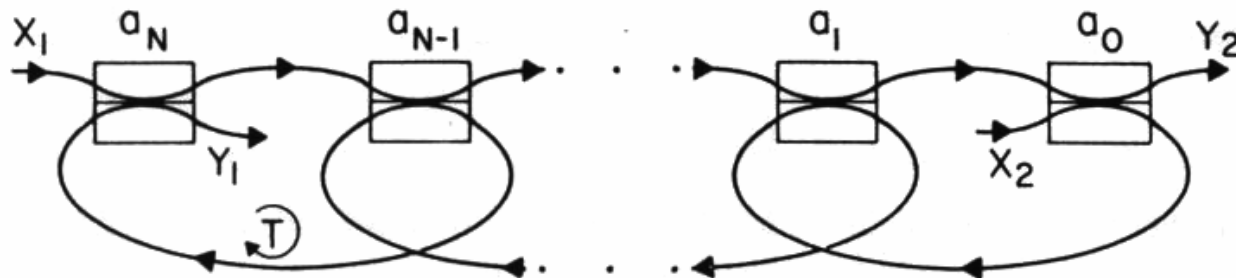
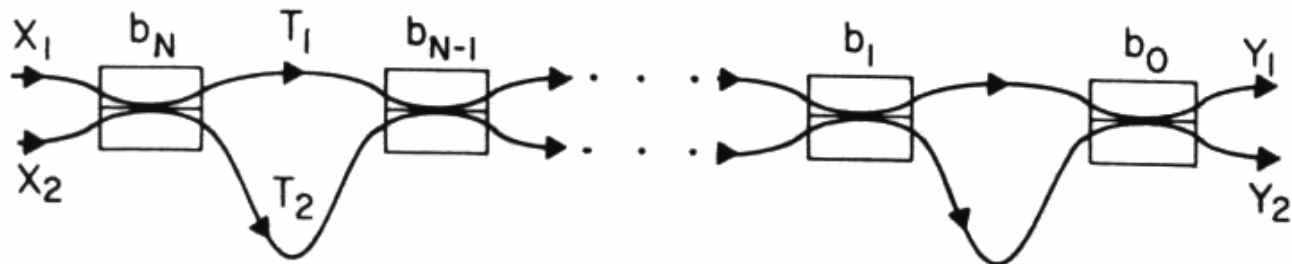
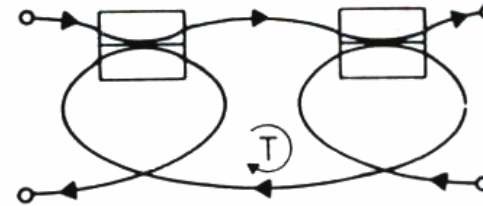
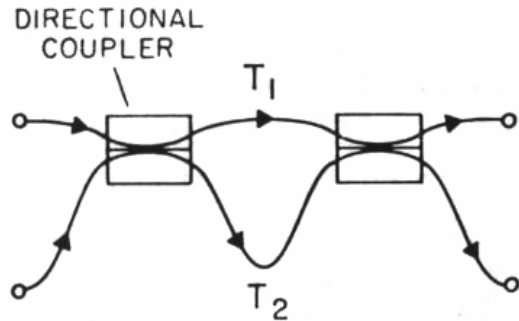
# Delay-Line Signal Processor (I)



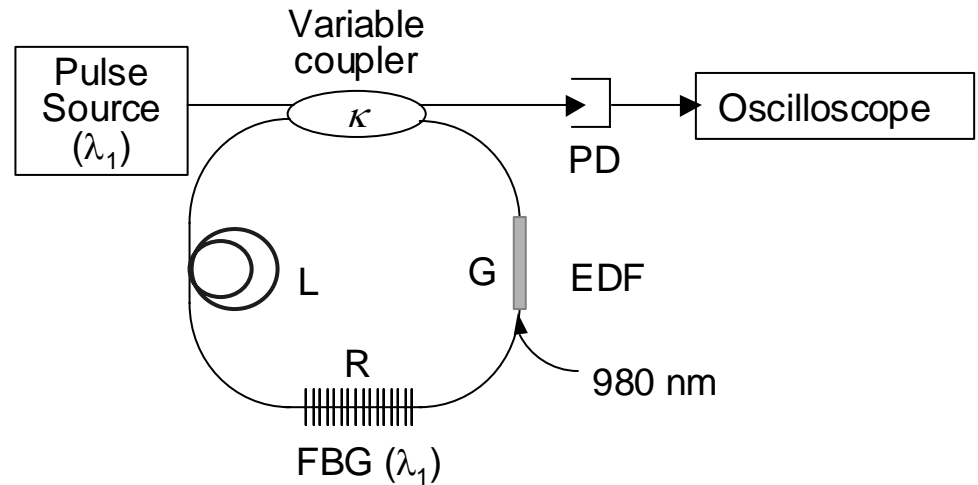
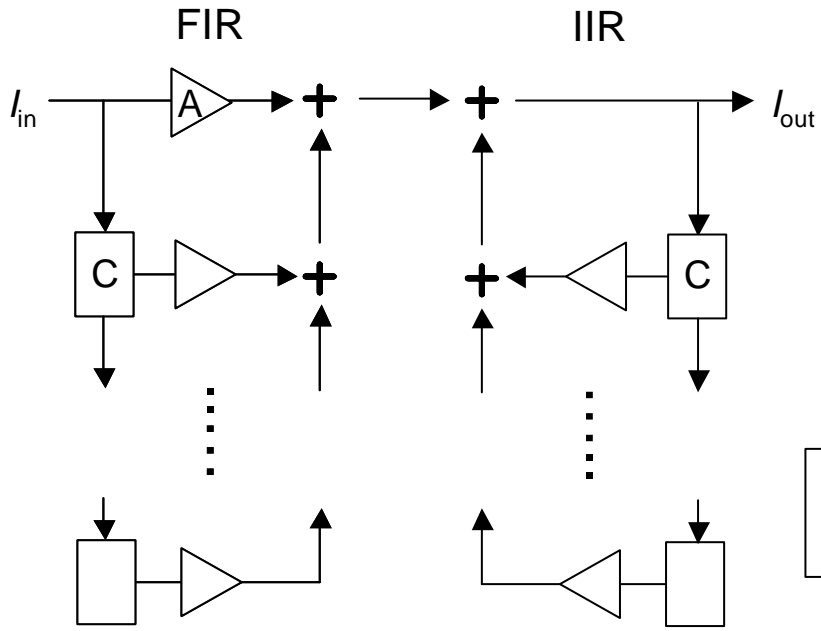
# Delay-Line Signal Processor (II)



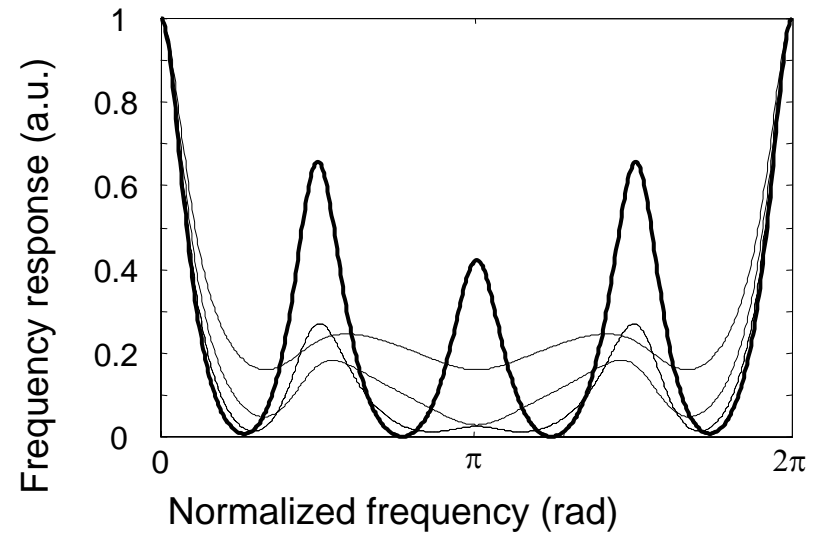
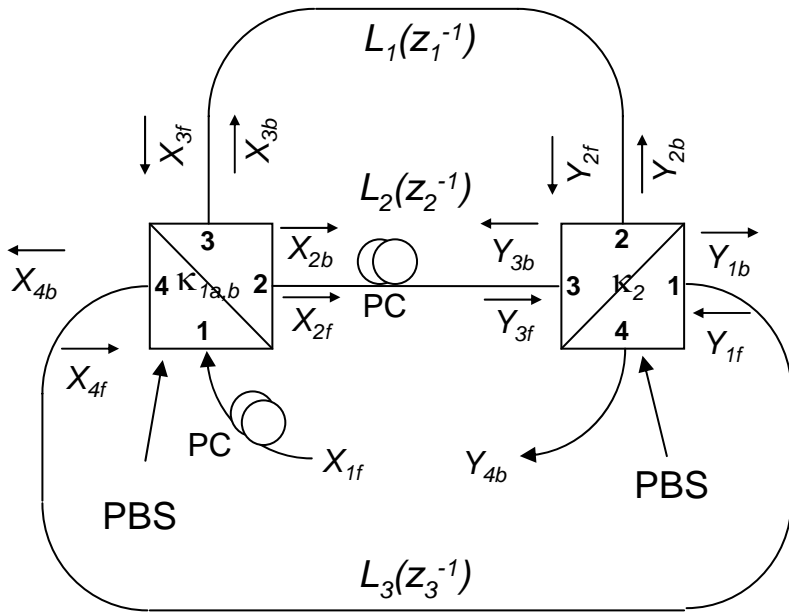
# Delay-Line Signal Processor (III)



# Delay-Line Signal Processor (IV)

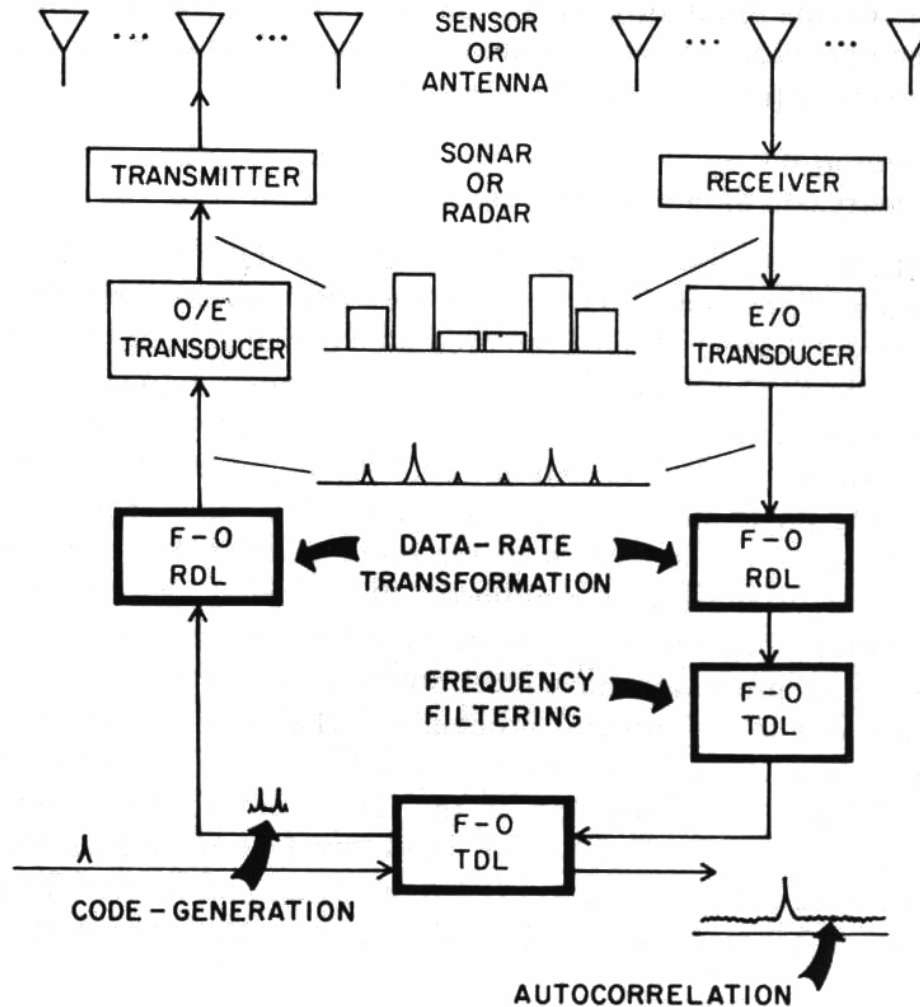


# Delay-Line Signal Processor (V)



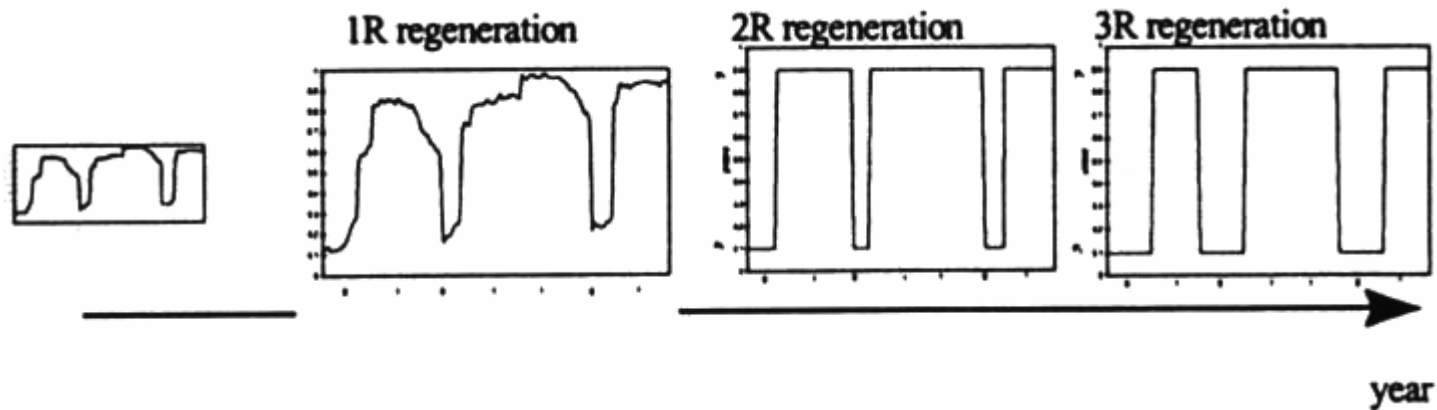


# Delay-Line Signal Processor (VI)



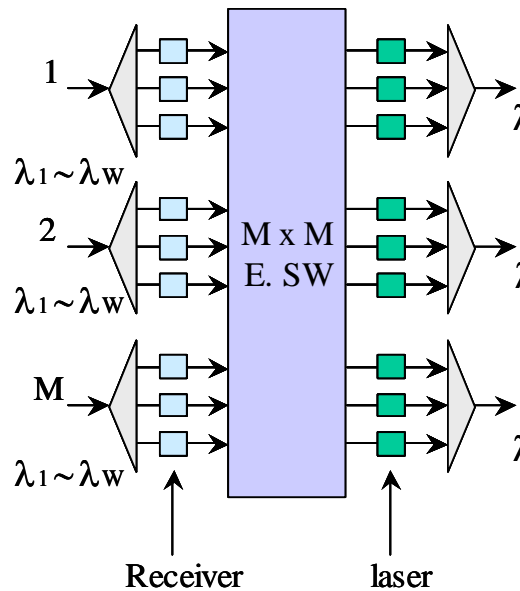
# Optical 3R Regeneration

- 1R – Amplification
- 2R – Amplification and reshaping
- 3R – Amplification, reshaping and re-timing

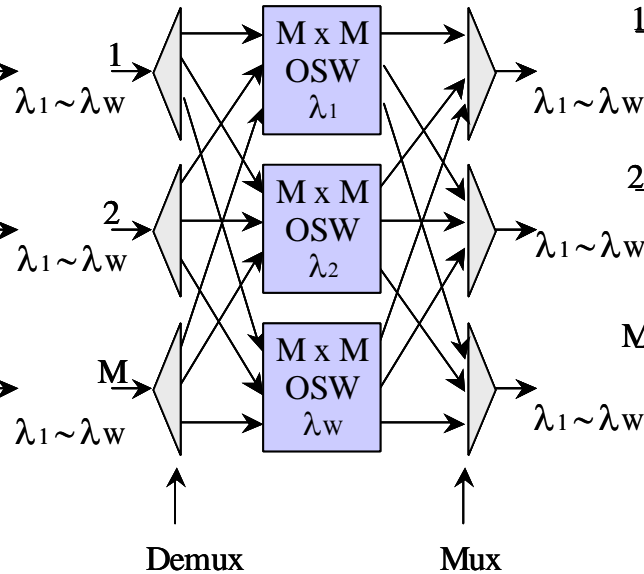


# WDM-based OXC Technologies

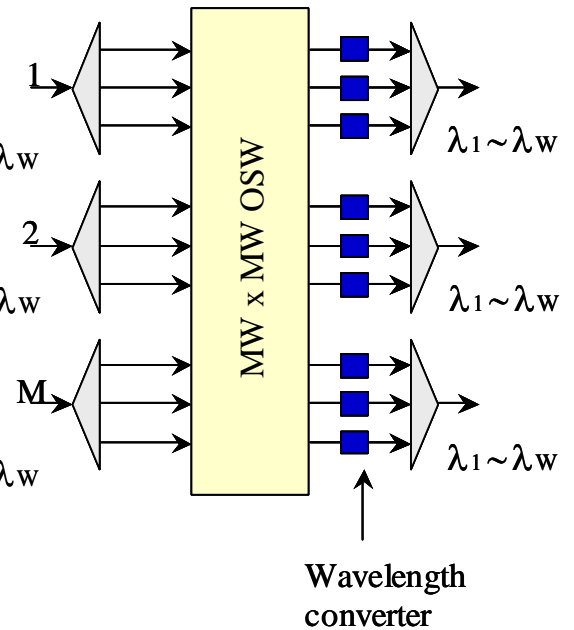
Electro-Optical node  
(OEXC)



Simple Optical node  
(OXC w/o converter)



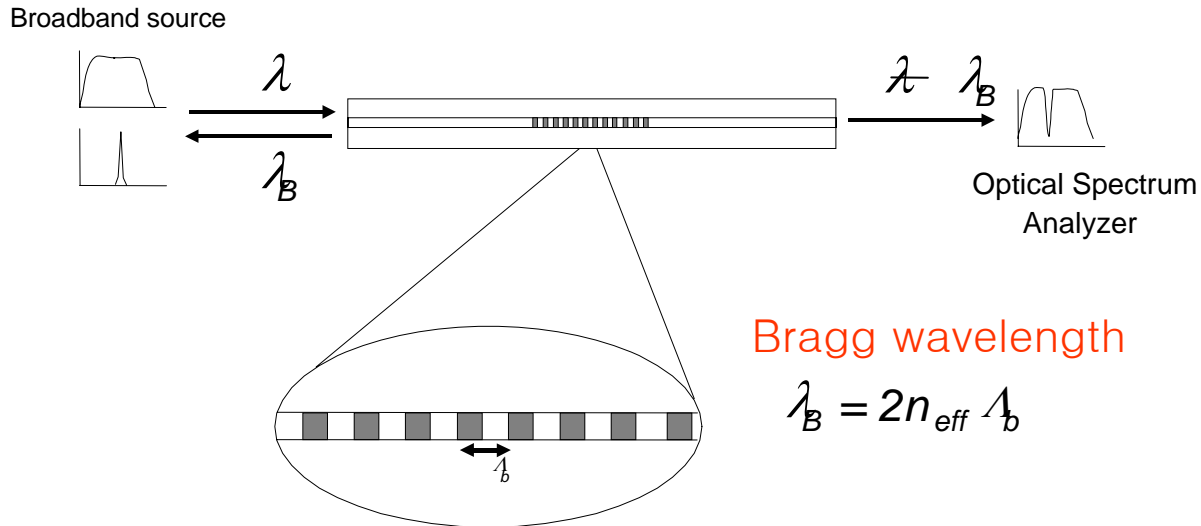
Full conversion optical node  
(OXC with converter)



# OXC System Venders Compared

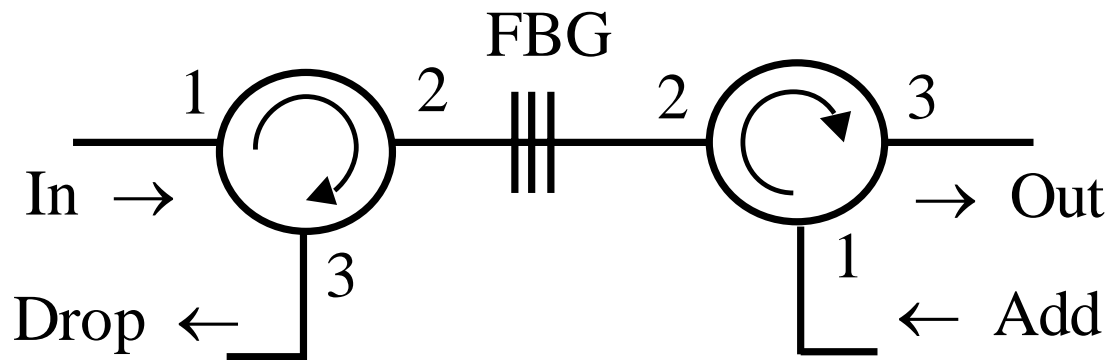
회사	Switch Type	대표제품	Spec	connection/ protection time	bandwidth	비고
ASTARTE	PZT(현재) Optical MEMS(향후)	STAR switch 7250	72*72(max) 576*576(향후)	150ms		단순한 all optic switch 시스템
Tellium	Electical switch(현재) + MEMS optic(향후)	AUROA optical switch	512*512	50ms	2.5Gbps OC-192ready	SONET performanc monitoring IP, SONE, ATM을 직접 연결
Lucent	Optical MEMS (Microstar)	WAveStar LambdaRouter	256*256	50ms		Bit rate and protocol transparency
Nortel	Electrical switch	OPTera Connect HDX	1000*1000	~ms	120Gbps~40Tbs	packet/optical integration
Xros	Optical MEMS switch	X-1000 OXC system	1152*1152	50ms		Noetel M & A
Cisco	Electrical switch	ONS 15900 Wav length Router	256*256	50ms	2.5Gbps	IP, SONET, ATM direct attaching Swiftware-based provisioning (WaRP)
Sycamore	Electrical switch	SN 16000	512*512		2.5Gbps	Modular Chassis design VCSEL interconnetion
Ciena	Electrical switch	Multiwave CoreDirector	256*256		256*2.5Gbps or 64*10Gbps	Optical signaling and Routing protocol
Sirroco		Typhoon Optical edge switch			10Gbps	Sub-lambda multiplexing/switching
BrightLink	Electrical switch	Cleapath	1024*1024		1024*2.5Gbp 256*10Gbps	hypertorous switching fabric
Calient	Optical MEMS(SCREAM)	DiamondWav photonics switching system	4096*4096 (7 rack)		40Tbs(7rack)	MPLambdaS supporting
Marconis		Photon Interconnect System	32*32		2.5Gbps	
Htachi	Optical(mechanical) Polymer switch(향후)	AMN 7000 OXC systeme	16*16	150ms		

# Fiber Bragg Gratings (FBGs)



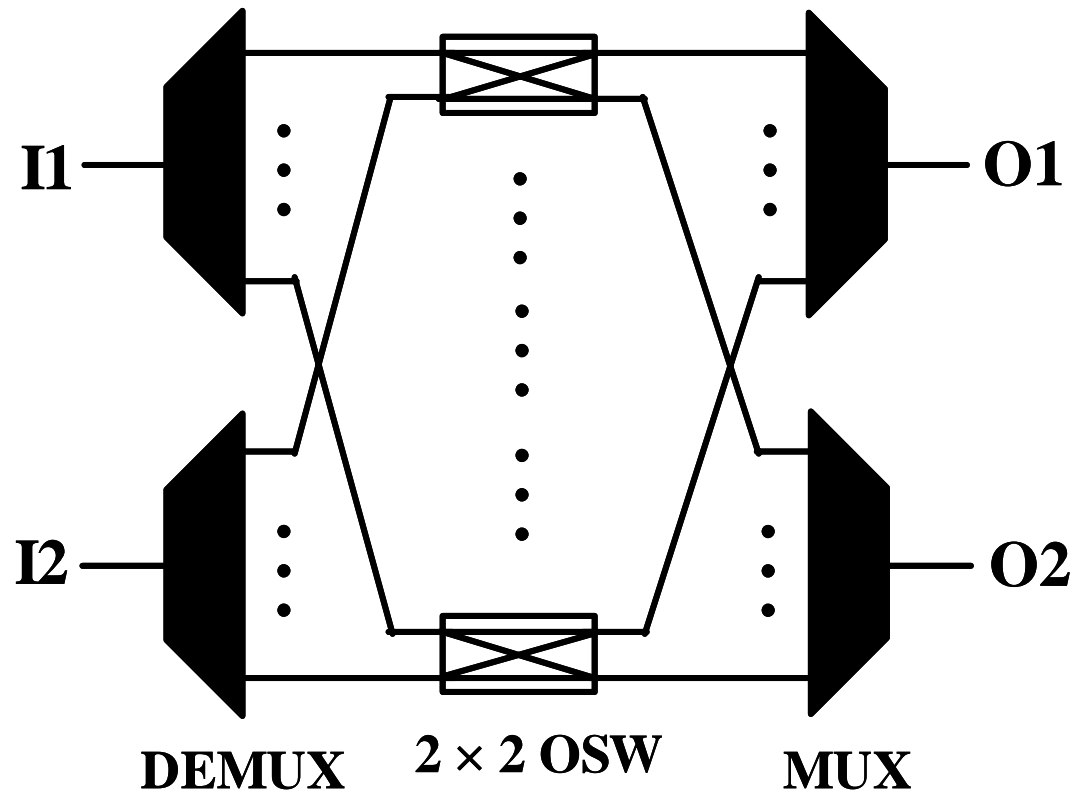
- FBG: a periodic perturbation of the refractive index along the fiber length
- Advantages: all-fiber geometry, good filtering shape, low insertion loss, low cost

# Basic Configuration of WADM using Optical Circulators and FBGs

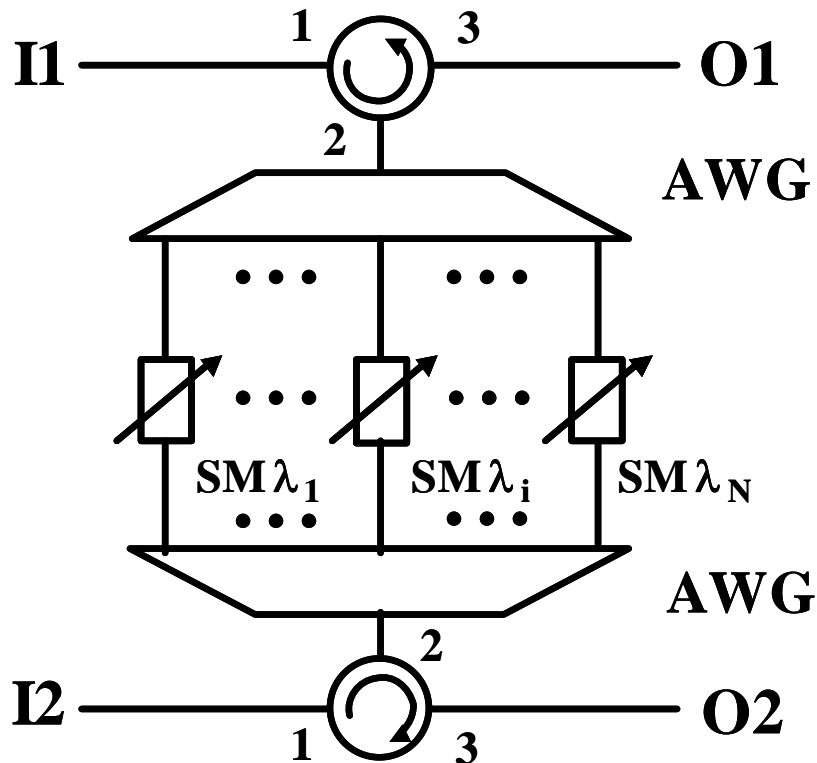


- Simple structure
- Low crosstalk (not interferometric mechanism)
- Commercially available

# Conventional OXC (C-OXC)



# Reflection-Type OXC (R-OXC)

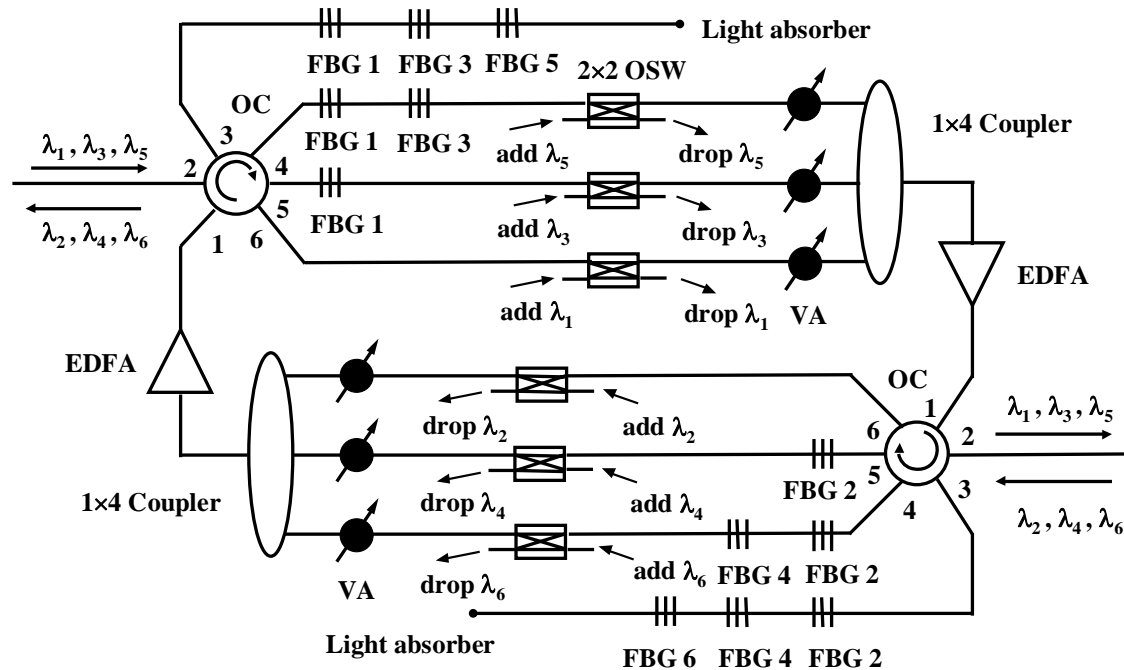


- Compared with the C-OXC, it halves the number of a WDM MUX/DEMUX pair.

- J. Kim *et al.*, *Electron. Lett.*, vol. 36, no. 1, pp. 67-68, 2000.

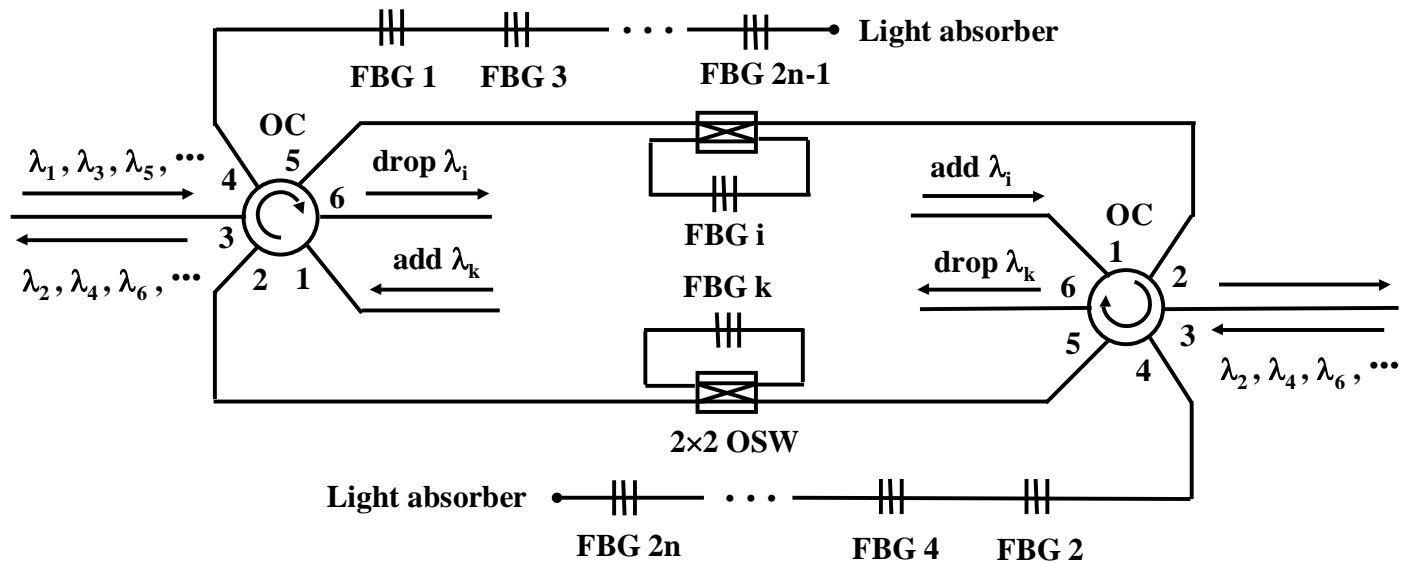


# Configuration of B-WADM (I)



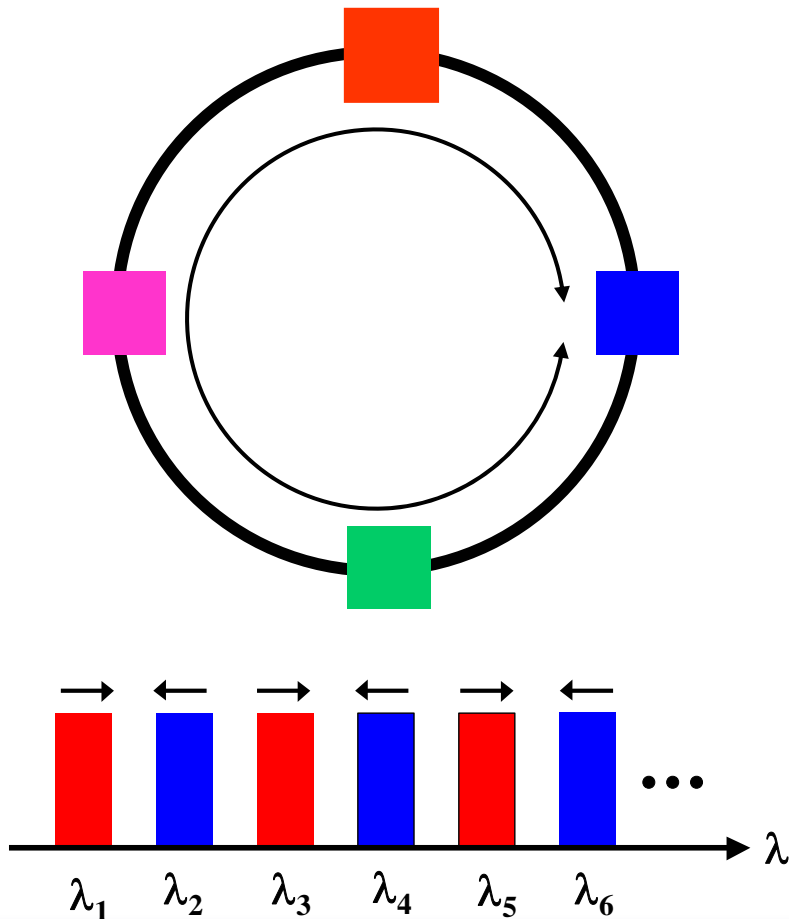
- Reduction of two 3-port optical circulators - low cost
- Compared with MUX/DMUX, good filtering shape of FBGs

# Configuration of B-WADM (II)



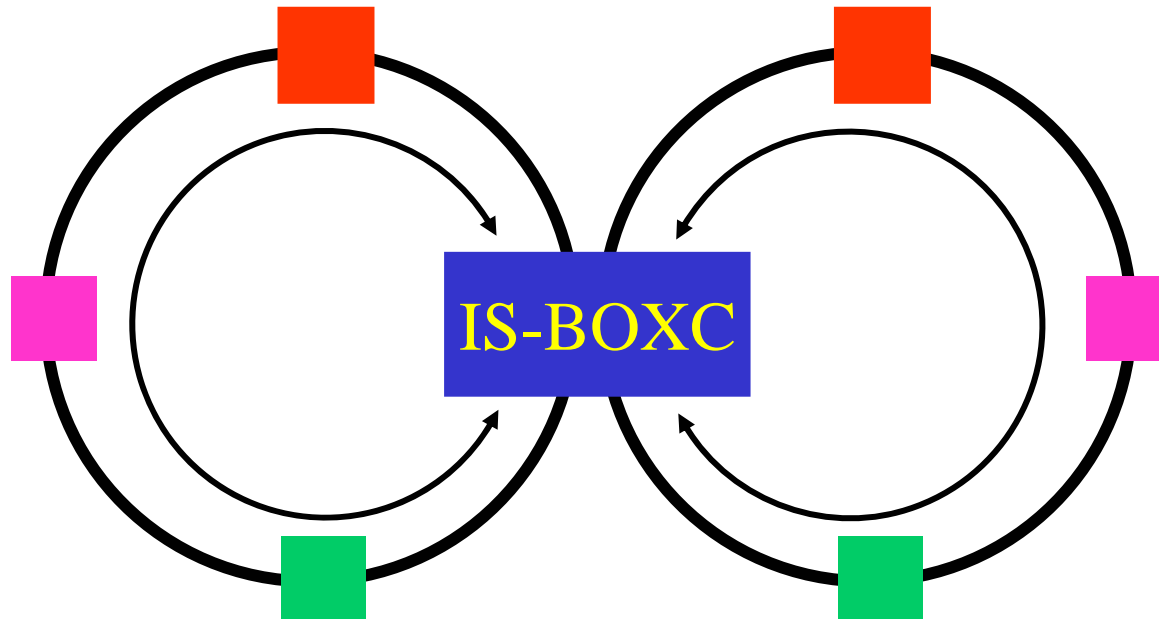
It is the fittest for B-WADM node that switches only one optical channel.

# Single Fiber Bidirectional Transmission



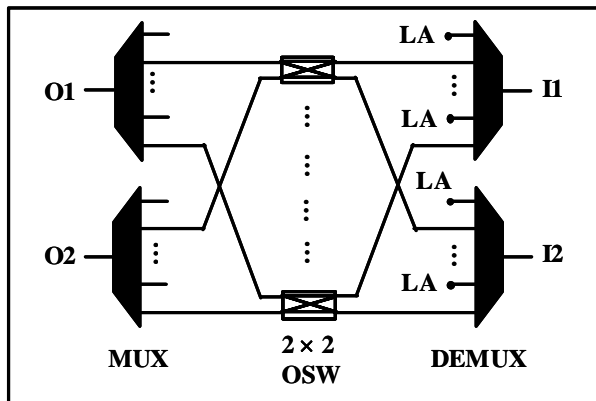
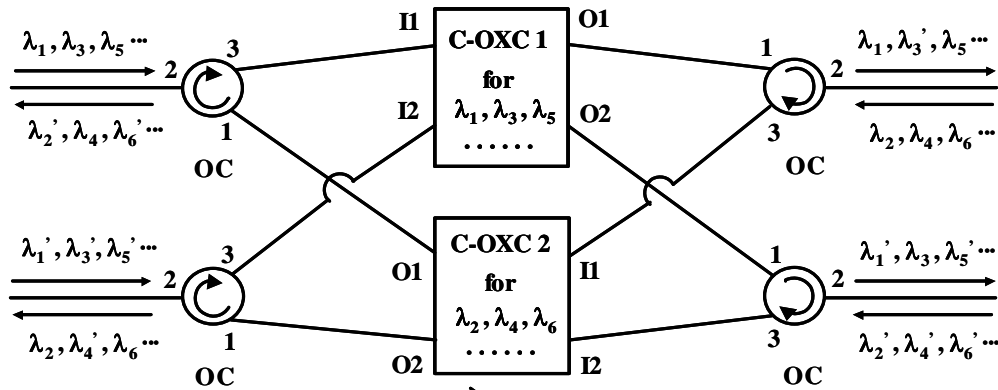
- The number of fiber links is halved.
- When the wavelength allocation of each direction is interleaved, fiber nonlinear effects such as four wave mixing can be reduced.

# IS-BOXC in a Single-fiber Bidirectional Ring Networks



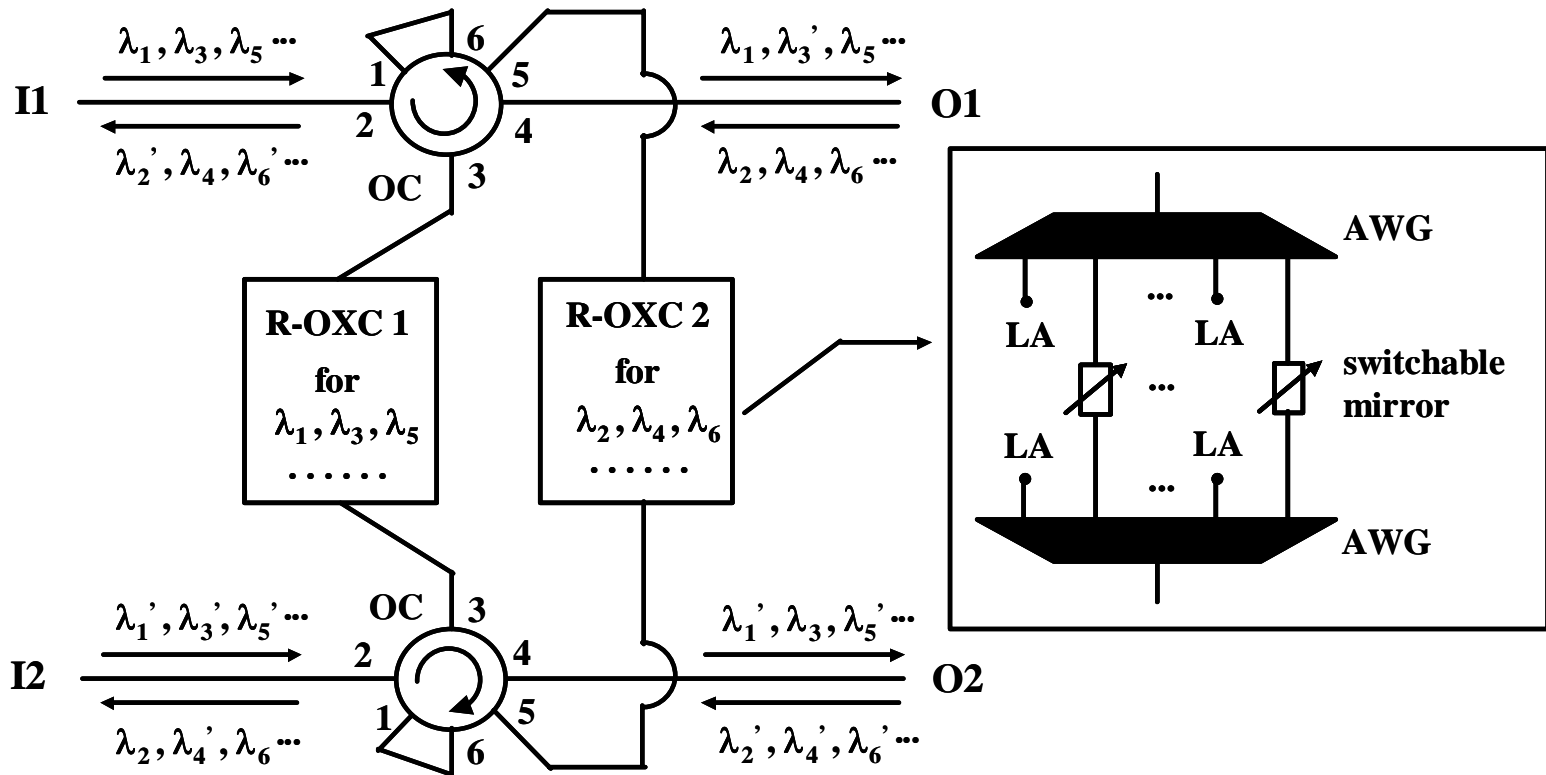
Independently switchable bidirectional OXC (IS-BOXC) switches each bidirectional signal, both independently and simultaneously.

# IS-BOXC based on the C-OXC

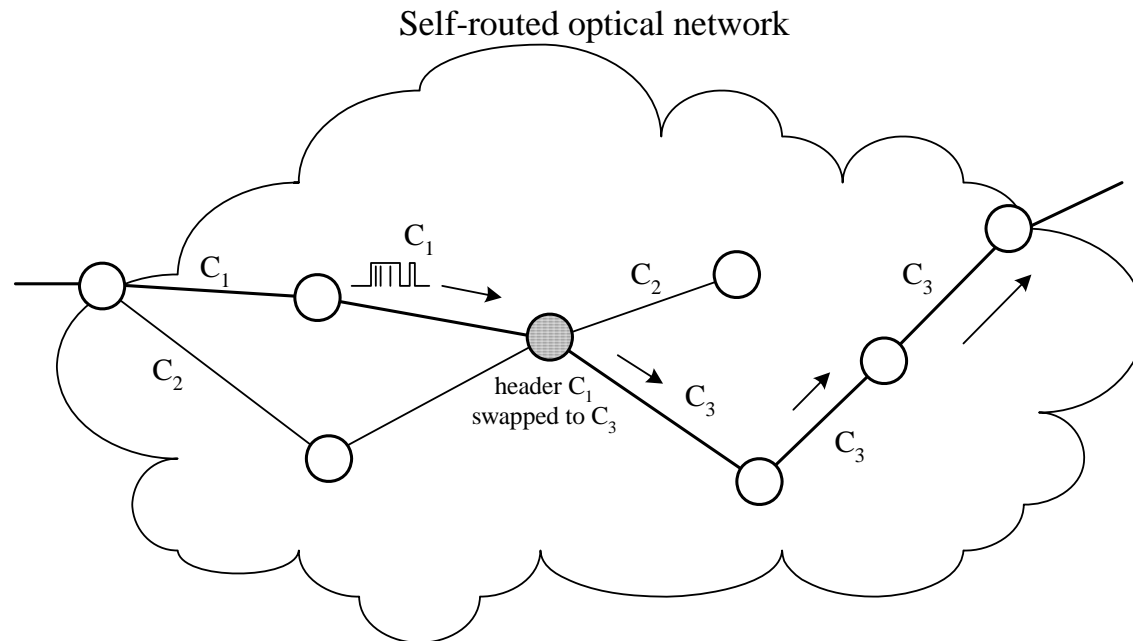


- Interleaved wavelength allocation of DEMUX
- Light absorber

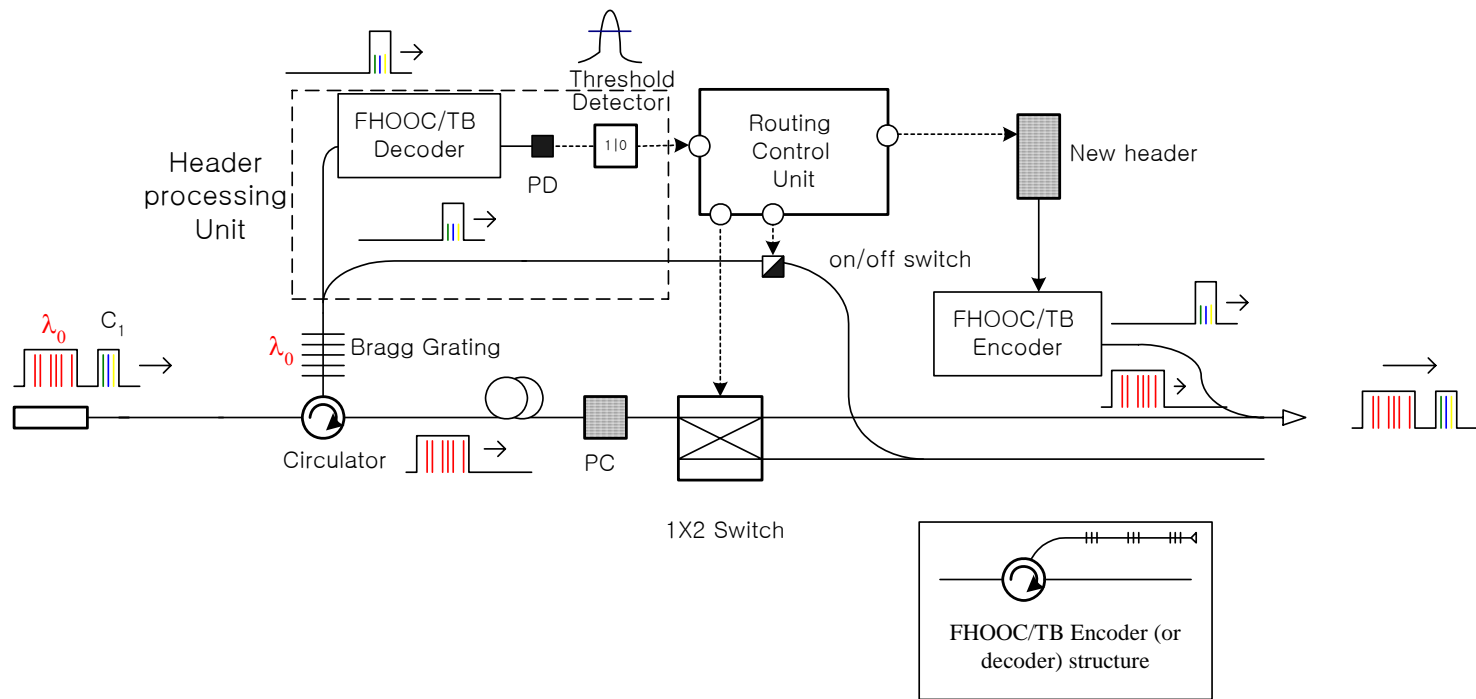
# IS-BOXC based on the R-OXC



# Self-Routed Optical Network

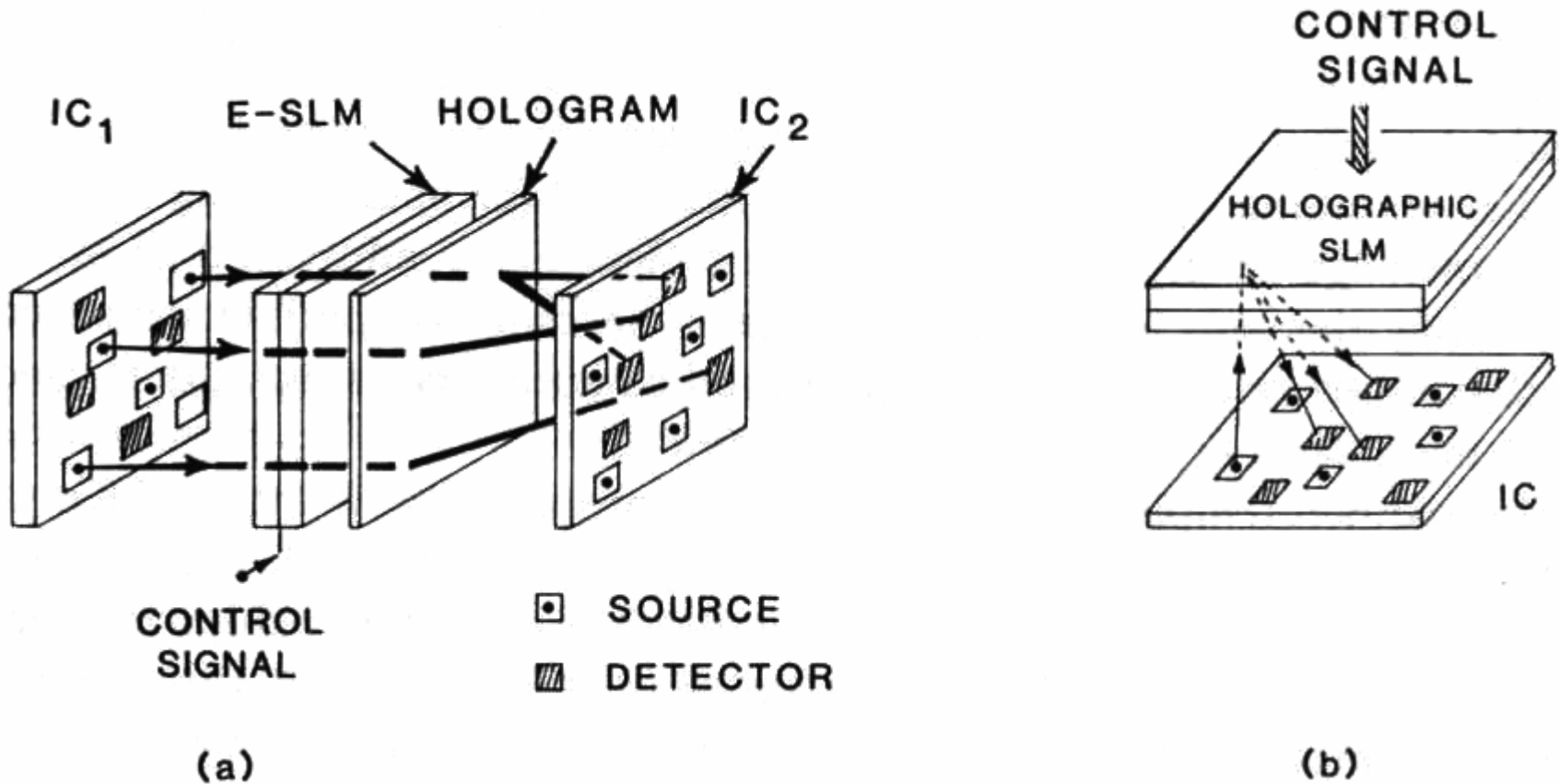


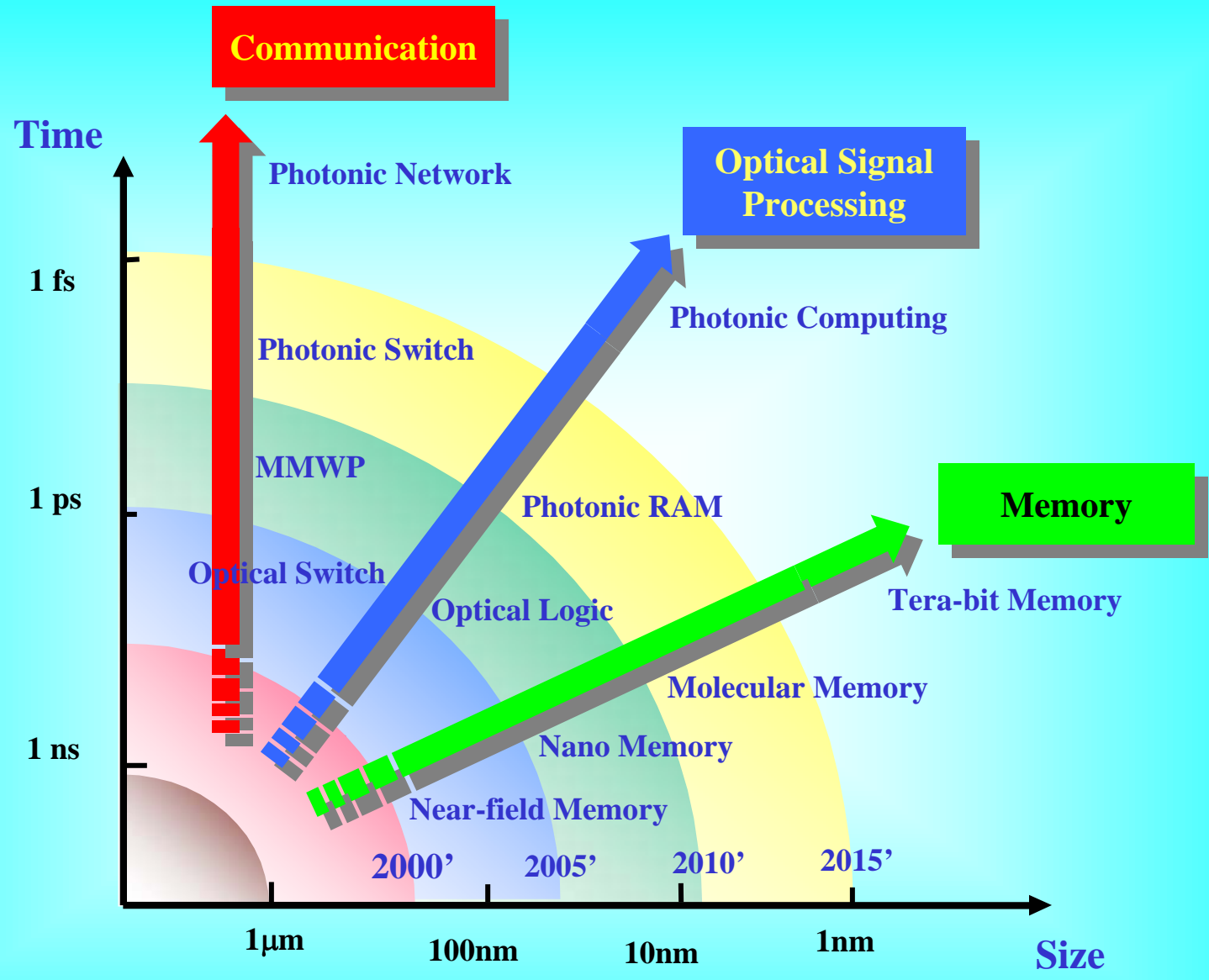
# Self-Routed Optical Switching System



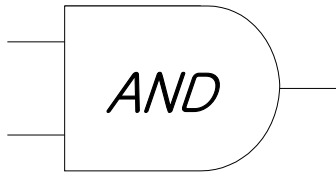


# Reconfigurable Free-Space Optical Interconnection

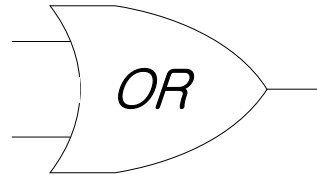




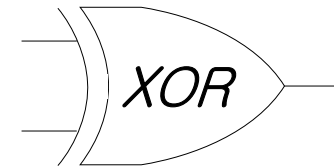
# Fundamental Logic Gates



A	B	AND
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1



A	B	OR
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

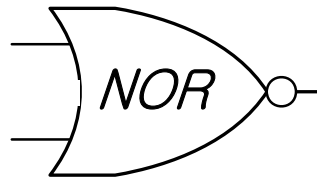


A	B	XOR
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

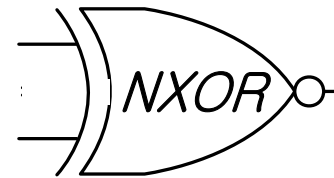
Complement



A	B	AND
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0



A	B	OR
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0



A	B	XOR
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1



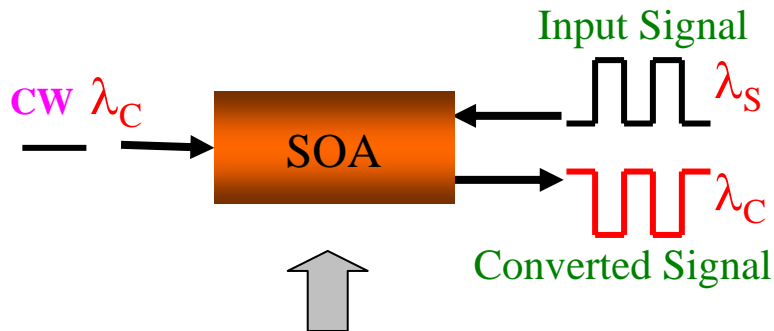
# All-optical Logic Gates World-Wide

<i>Logic</i>	<i>Optical Gate Implementation</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
AND	FWM in SOA	10Gbps [95]
	Nonlinear Optical Loop Mirror in fiber (NOLM)	10Gbps [98]
	Nonlinear transmission in EAM	10Gbps [01]
	SOA based UNI	100Gbps [98]
OR	SOA based UNI	10Gbps [00]
	Monolithically integrated IWC [MI]	10Gbps [96]
XOR	SOA fiber Sagnac gate	10Gbps [99]
	SOA-assisted fiber Sagnac gate	5Gbps [99]
	SOA-based UNI	20Gbps [00]
	SOA-based cross-polarization modulation	5Gbps [01]
	Integrated SOA-based IWC [MZ]	20Gbps [00]
	Integrated SOA-based IWC [MI]	10Gbps [01]
NAND	Negative nonlinear absorption effect in Er-doped aluminosilicate glass	1 Gbps [99]
NOR	SOA (XGM)	0.1Gbps [97]
	two-section SOA (0.5 +1.5mm)	5Gbps [99]
NXOR	Integrated SOA-based IWC [MZ]	10 Gbps [01]



# Fundamental Principles of All-optical Logic

## XGM



### Gain Saturation

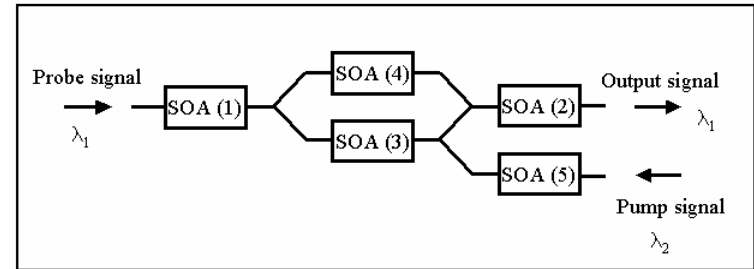
Input signal  $\lambda_s$  sweeps the carrier when input signal with high power is asserted.

Input signal  $\lambda_s$  with high power  $\rightarrow$  CW  $\lambda_c$  with low power

Input signal  $\lambda_s$  with low power  $\rightarrow$  CW  $\lambda_c$  with high power

Output signal  $\lambda_c$  is inverted signal of input signal  $\lambda_s$ .

## XPM



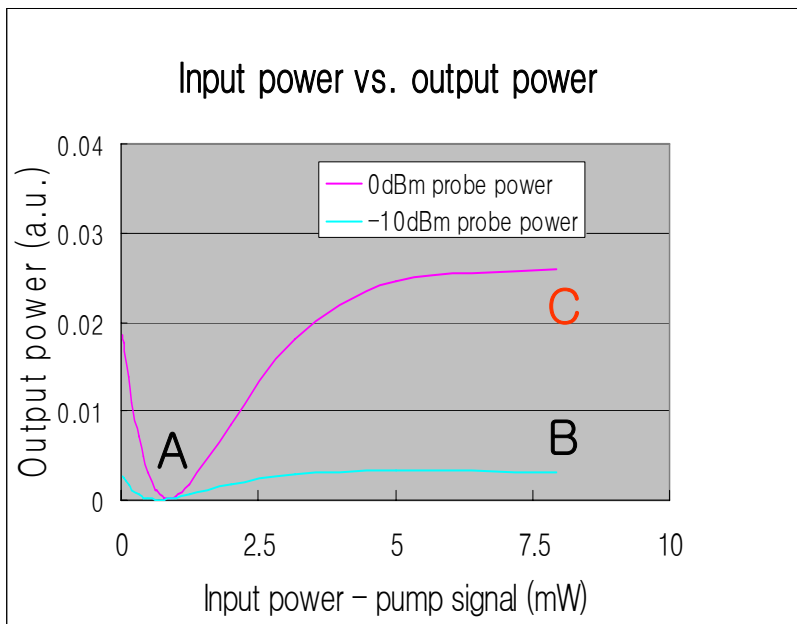
- Carrier density of SOA (3) and SOA (4) is changed due to probe signal and pump signal.
- Change of carrier density causes the variation in refractive index.
- Due to the reason above, change in phase occurs.
- Interferometric effects at the summation point of SOA (3) and SOA (4) causes the variation of output power.

- ☑ Phase difference of  $\pi \rightarrow$  minimum output power.
- ☑ Phase difference of  $0 \rightarrow$  maximum output power.

# All-optical AND gate (KIST)

## XPM wavelength converter with definable binary point of Pump and Probe signals

### Static Characteristics

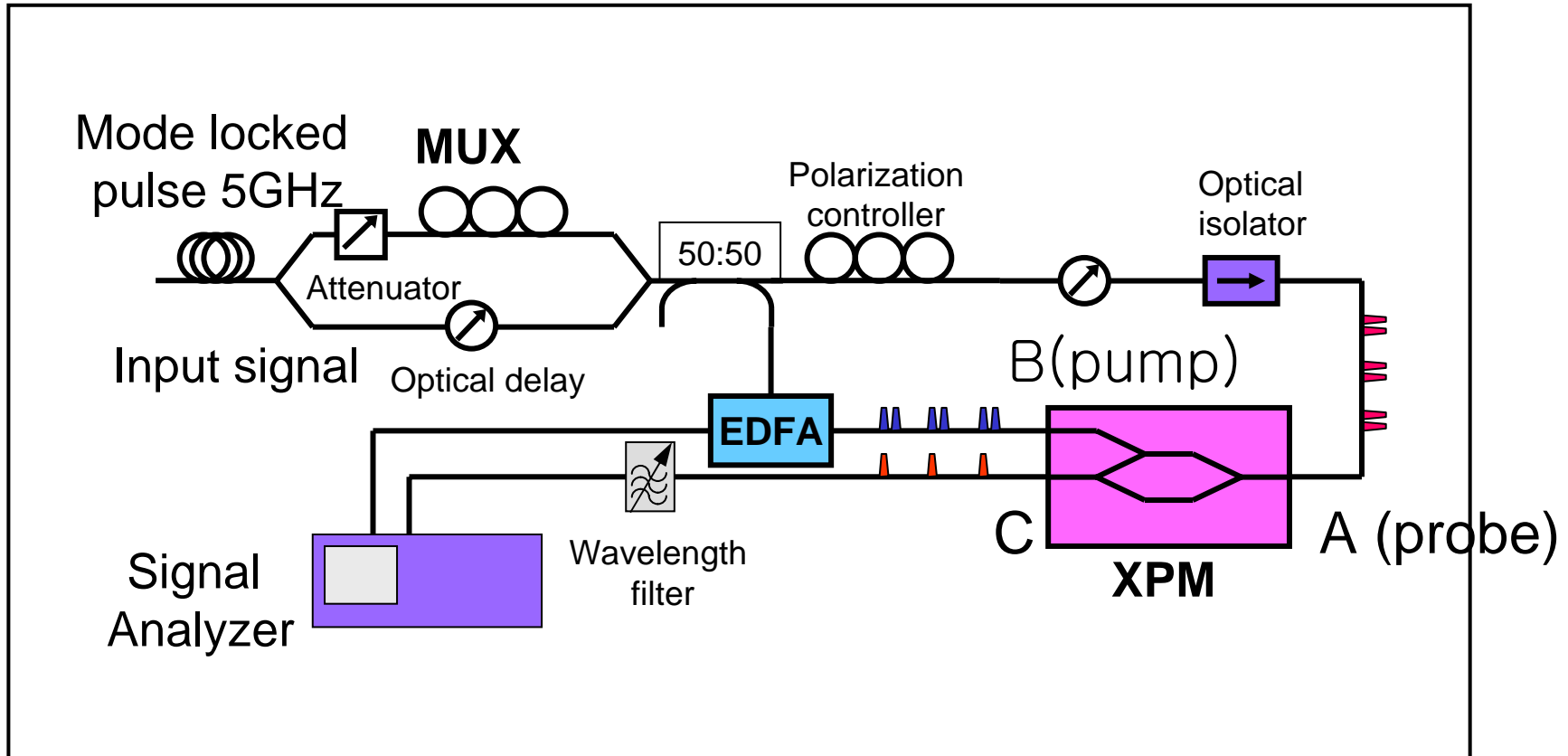


<i>Probe signal</i>	<i>Pump signal</i>	<i>Output</i>	<i>Position</i>
LOW (0)	LOW (0)	LOW (0)	A
LOW (0)	HIGH (1)	LOW (0)	B
HIGH (1)	LOW (0)	LOW (0)	A
HIGH (1)	HIGH (1)	HIGH (1)	C



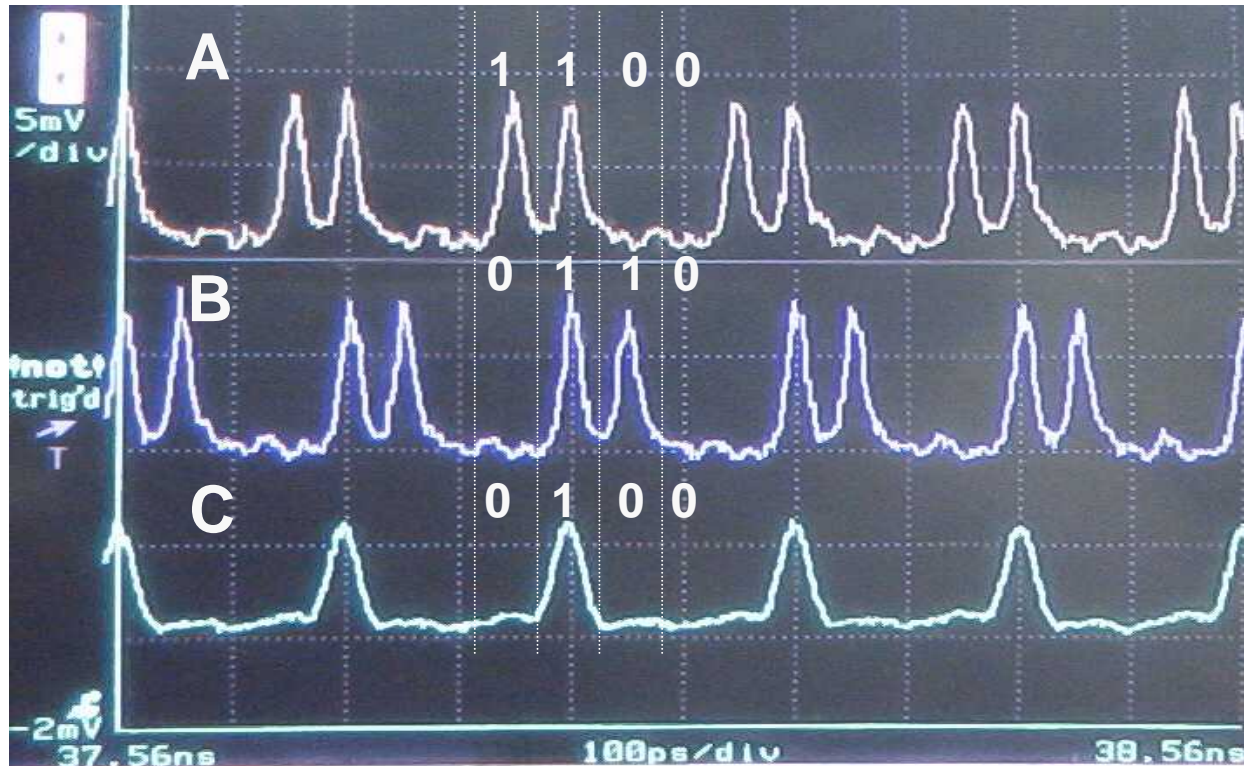
# Logic AND : Experimental Set-up

이석



# Logic AND : Results (20 Gb/s)

이석



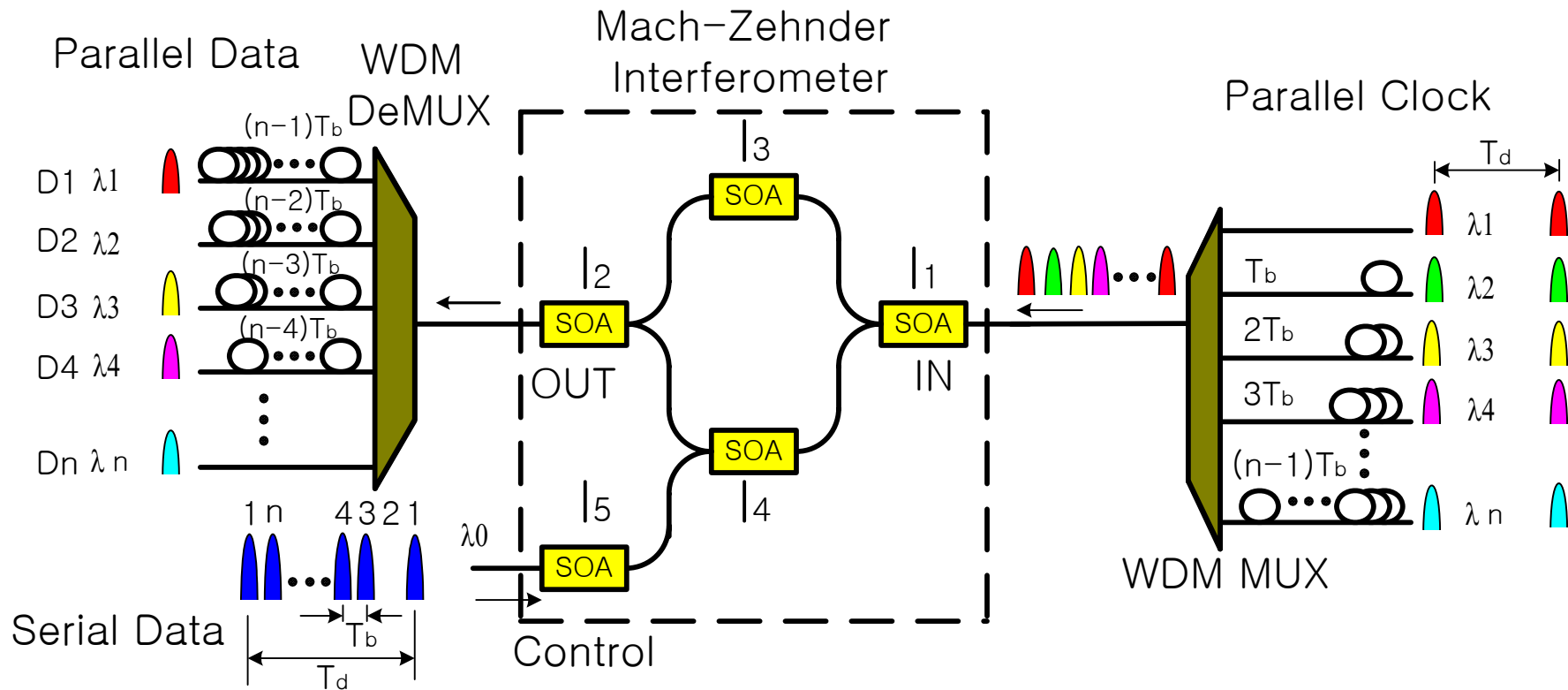
“All-Optical AND Gate Using Probe and Pump Signals as the Multiple Binary Points in Cross Phase Modulation,”  
Japan Journal of Applied Physics, Vol. 41, No. 5A, May, 2002.





# Serial-to-Parallel Data Converter Based on SOA-MZI

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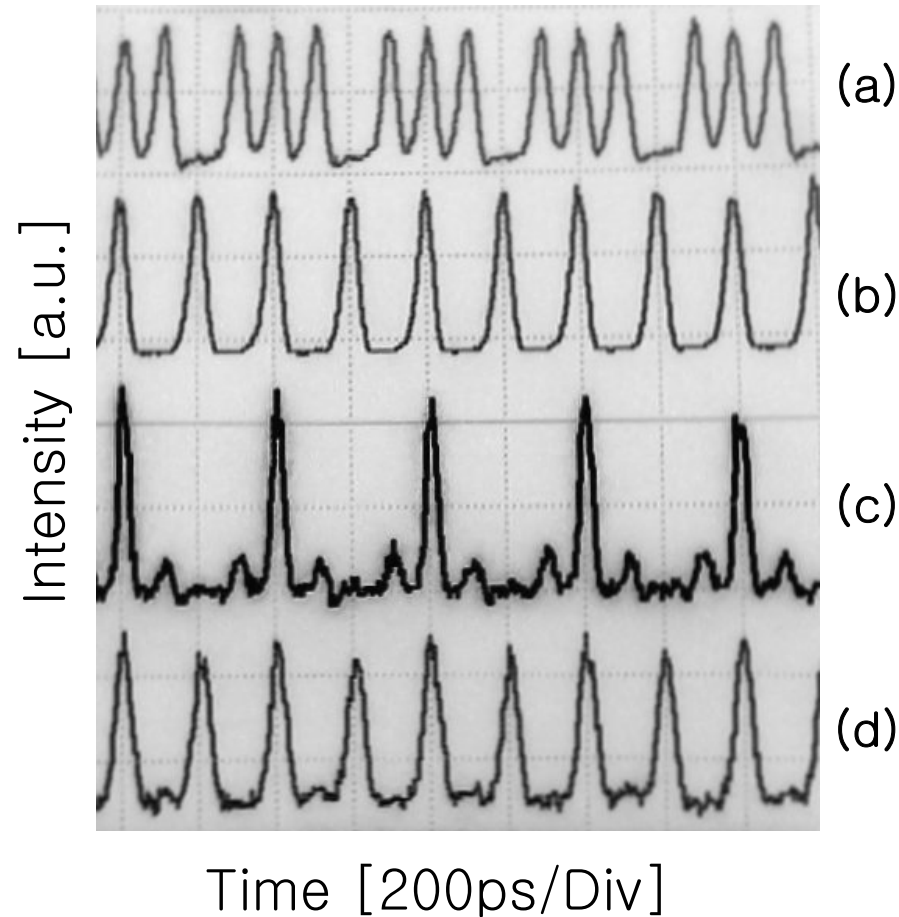
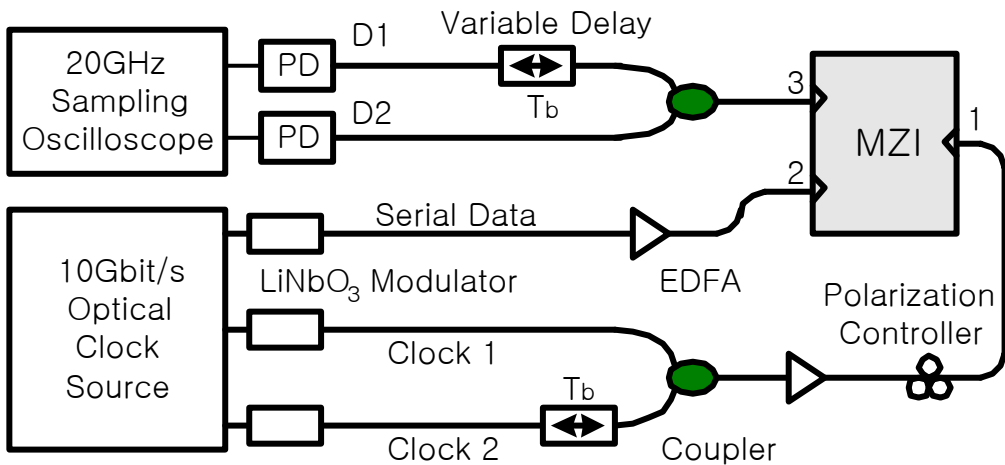


- WDM multiplexer, MZI, WDM demultiplexer
- Using wavelength conversion based on MZI



# MZI-Based Serial-to-Parallel Data Converter Experiment

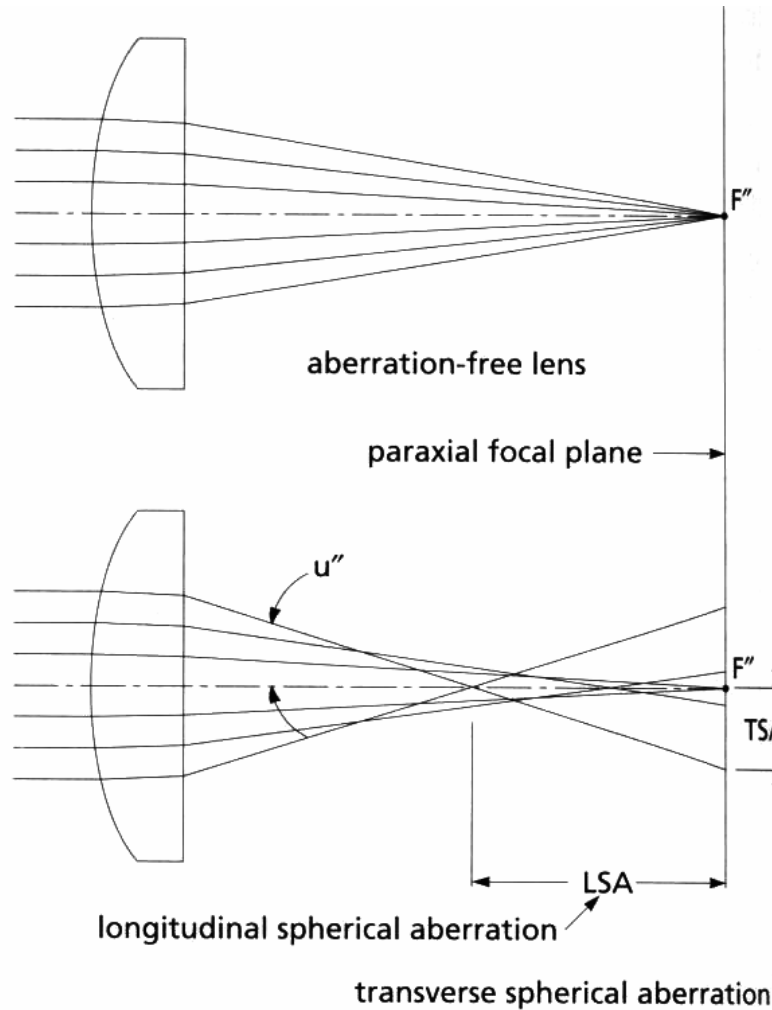
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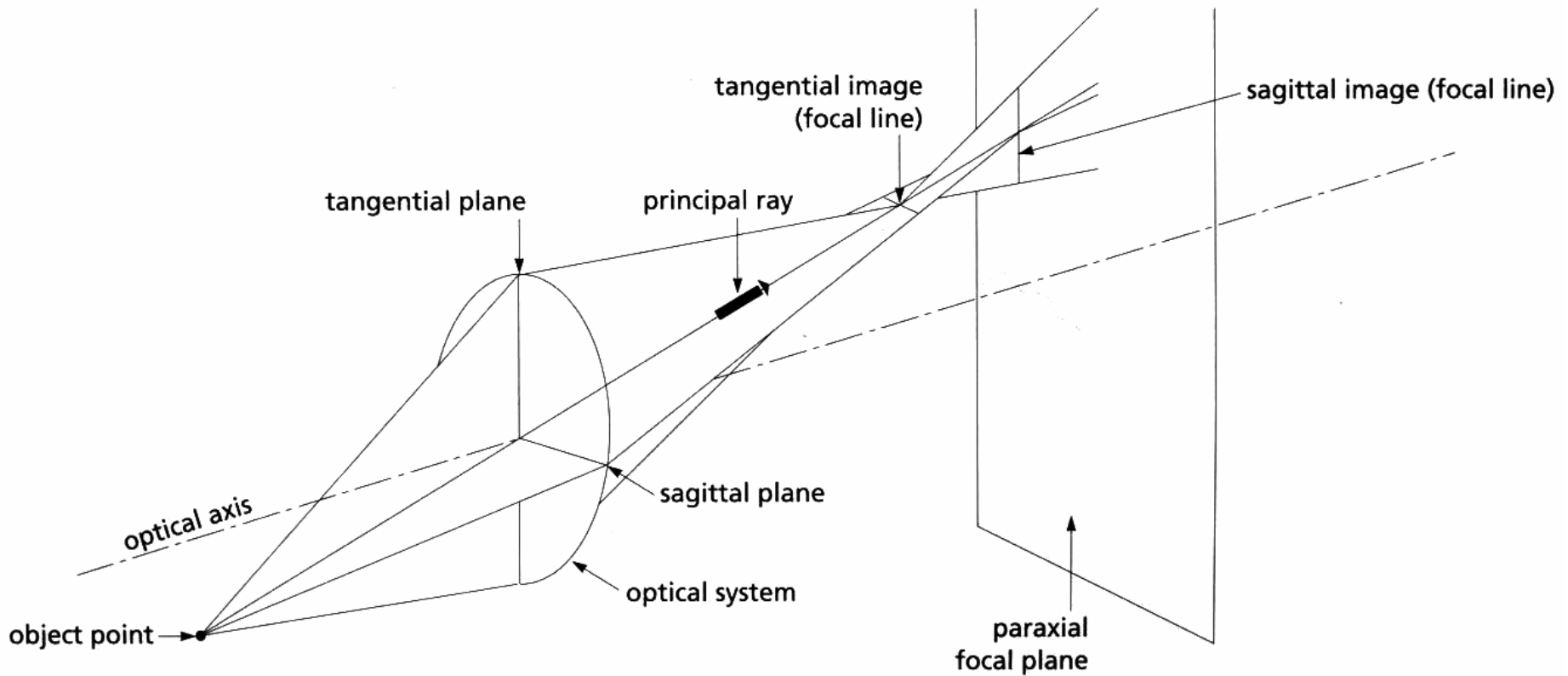
- (a) 10Gbit/s serial input data
- (b) Parallel input clock for D<sub>1</sub>
- (c) 5Gbit/s converted parallel output data D<sub>1</sub>
- (d) 5Gbit/s converted parallel output data D<sub>2</sub>



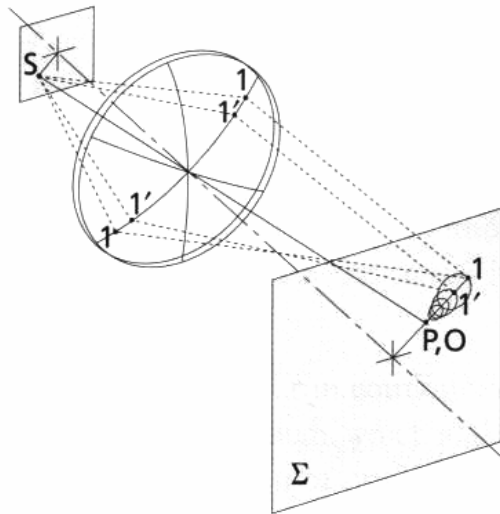
# Spherical Aberration



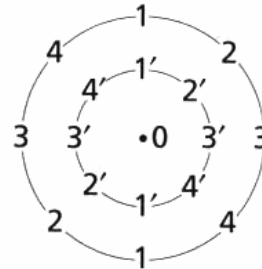
# Astigmatism



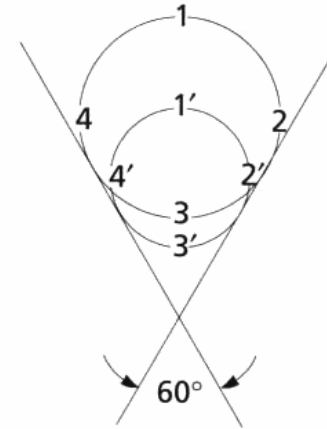
# Coma



points on lens



corresponding points on  $\Sigma$



positive transverse coma

