

AN ACCURATE MODEL OF A FULL OPTICAL ENCODER/DECODER IN A WGR CONFIGURATION

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Abstract: We present a field model of a full Encoder/Decoder (E/D) in a Waveguide Grating Router (WGR) configuration that generates/processes a set of Phase-Shift Keyed (PSK) codes. We furnish the design procedure to synthesize the device, determining the optimal number of the ports and the tolerance in the differential path length as functions of the code detection parameter.

1. INTRODUCTION

In Refs. [1-3], we presented innovative planar architectures for a full optical Encoder/Decoder (E/D), that is passive optical devices with a single input and N outputs to generate/process N PSK codes simultaneously. In particular, we showed that the standard Waveguide Grating Router (WGR) configuration of Fig. 1 can be synthesized as a full E/D: if a single optical pulse is directed into one of the device inputs, at the device outputs we obtain N PSK codes. On the other hand, if one PSK code is forwarded into the same device input, at the device outputs we obtain the correlation functions between the input code and all the PSK codes in the look-up table.

WGRs are recognized as key passive components in current optical communication systems and they have been proposed to implement a large variety of applications, as dispersion compensation, frequency demultiplexers, tuneable filters and optical signal processing [4-7]. The transmission function of WGR

frequency demultiplexers has been largely investigated, performing the spectral analysis by means of the Fourier optics [8, 9].

But the mechanism to build a set of PSK codes can be more easily described analyzing the WGR configuration in the time domain: the input slab coupler generates N copies of the input pulse, with phases given by the Rowland circle configuration [4]. The optical pulses travel different paths in the Arrayed Waveguides (AW) grating and the output slab coupler recombines the pulses to build N codes at the device outputs; each PSK code is composed of N optical pulses, which are often referred to as chips. The differential path delay $\Delta\tau$ in the AW grating is chosen smaller than the input pulse width δ_i , so that the chips in the output codes do not overlap. It is evident that the design requirements of a full E/D and a standard demultiplexer are greatly different: in the present paper we furnish an accurate model for the full E/D, along with the corresponding design guidelines.

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows: in Sec. 2, we give a very simple but comprehensive field model of the E/D, and introduce the PSK codes detection parameter. In Sec. 3, we evaluate the optimal number of ports and the fabrication tolerance of the proposed device architecture, as functions of the detection parameter. Conclusions and hints for future works are given in the last section.

2. FIELD MODEL

We refer to the device architecture of Fig. 1 and the parameters listed in Table I, and evaluate the impulse response from the i -th input to the k -th output as

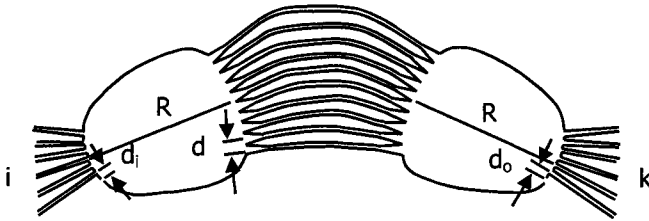


Figure 1. Geometry of the E/D in the WGR configuration.

Table 1. Device parameters

<i>parameter</i>	<i>description</i>	<i>value</i>
f_0	carrier frequency ($\lambda_0=1550$ nm)	193.55 THz
N	number of the AW grating arms	16
R	input/output slab focal length	20.85 mm
d	spacing in the AW grating	24.6 μm
d_i, d_o	waveguide spacing in the input/output grating	56.47 μm
L	shortest waveguide length	26 mm
ΔL	differential path length	1.0316 mm
n_e	refractive index in the AW grating	1.454
n_s	refractive index in the slab regions	1.451

$$h_{ik}(t) = \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \delta\left(t - \frac{n_e(L + j\Delta L)}{c}\right) e^{-j2\pi j \left[\frac{n_e d}{\lambda_0 R} (id_i + kd_o) \right]}, \quad (1)$$

where $\delta(t)$ is the delta function, j the imaginary unit and $\Delta\tau = n_e \Delta L / c$ is the chips interval. Assuming that the input and the output waveguide gratings have the same spacing, i.e. $d_i = d_o$, we set $\lambda_0 R / (dd_o n_s) = N$; in this case, the transfer function from the i -th input to the k -th output is

$$\begin{aligned} H_{ik}(f) &= e^{-j2\pi \frac{n_e L}{c} f} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} e^{-j2\pi j \left(\frac{i+k}{N} + \Delta\tau f \right)} \\ &= e^{-j2\pi \frac{n_e L}{c} f} e^{-j\pi \left(\frac{i+k}{N} + \Delta\tau f \right) (N-1)} \frac{\sin\left[\pi \left(\frac{i+k}{N} + \Delta\tau f \right) N\right]}{\sin\left[\pi \left(\frac{i+k}{N} + \Delta\tau f \right)\right]}, \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

that is plotted in Fig. 2. The code generated are highly orthogonal and their crosscorrelation is almost zero everywhere; in fact, according to the Wiener theorem, the cross-correlation function between the two PSK codes at the outputs k and k' can be evaluated as [10]

$$h_{ik}(t) * h_{ik'}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H_{ik}(f) H_{ik'}(f) e^{i2\pi f t} df. \quad (3)$$

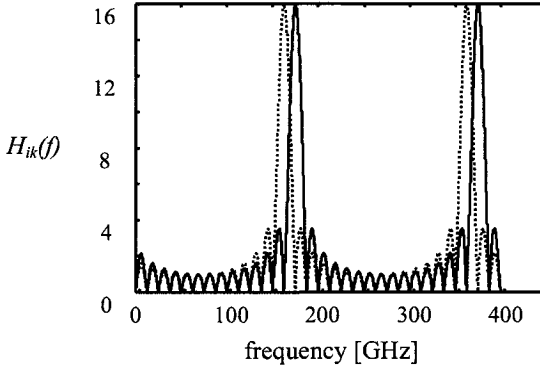


Figure 2. Transfer function at two adjacent outputs.

Since the transfer functions at two different outputs do not overlap (see Fig. 2), the Cross-Correlation Peak (CCP) is very small.

The Auto-Correlation Peak (ACP) detected at one of the device outputs reveals an exact match between the incoming PSK code and the corresponding code in the look up table; the parameter that characterizes the code detectability is the ratio $r = \text{ACP}/\text{CCP}$. It is quite immediate verify that the $\text{ACP} = N^2$, whereas the CCP depends on the two outputs k and k' . From an inspection of Eq. (2), it is evident that the CCP is higher for two PSK codes generated at two adjacent outputs, and in the followings we evaluate the r parameter in this worst case condition. We remark that lower values of the r parameter correspond to outputs that are spatially adjacent, not because the crosstalk, but only because the codes generated at adjacent outputs are more correlated.

To numerically investigate the performances of the proposed PSK codes set, we consider a Gaussian optical pulses of width $\delta t = 2 \text{ ps}$

$$p(t) = e^{-\frac{t^2}{2\delta t^2}} e^{-i2\pi f_0 t}, \quad (4)$$

at one of the device inputs, that generates $N=16$ PSK codes, each of them composed of $N=16$ chips. Setting the chip interval $\Delta\tau=10\text{ps}$, we obtain the PSK codes of Fig. 3, with $\text{ACP}=256$, $\text{CCP}=26.27$ and $r=9.74$.

Quite similar results are obtained decreasing the chip interval: in the case of $\Delta\tau=5\text{ps}$, we have $\text{ACP}=296.43$, $\text{CCP}=30.9$ and $r=9.74$, as shown in Fig. 4.

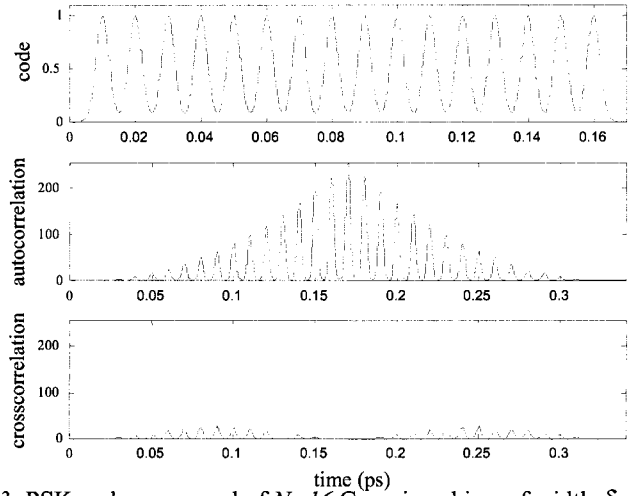


Figure 3: PSK code composed of $N=16$ Gaussian chips, of width $\delta\tau=2\text{ ps}$ and chip interval $\Delta\tau=10\text{ ps}$.

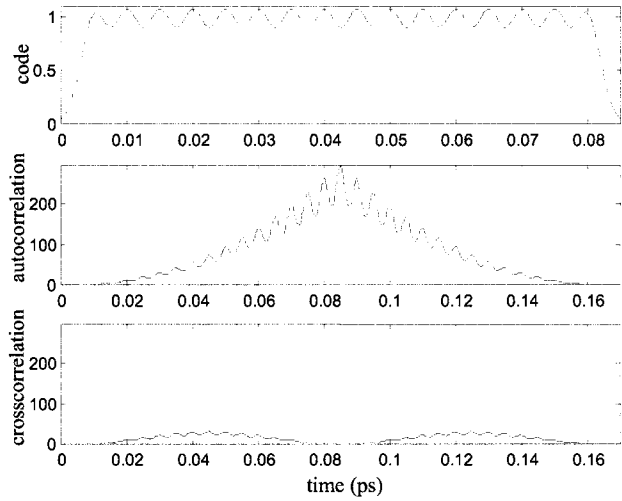


Figure 4: PSK code composed of $N=16$ Gaussian chips, of width $\delta\tau=2\text{ ps}$ and chip interval $\Delta\tau=5\text{ ps}$

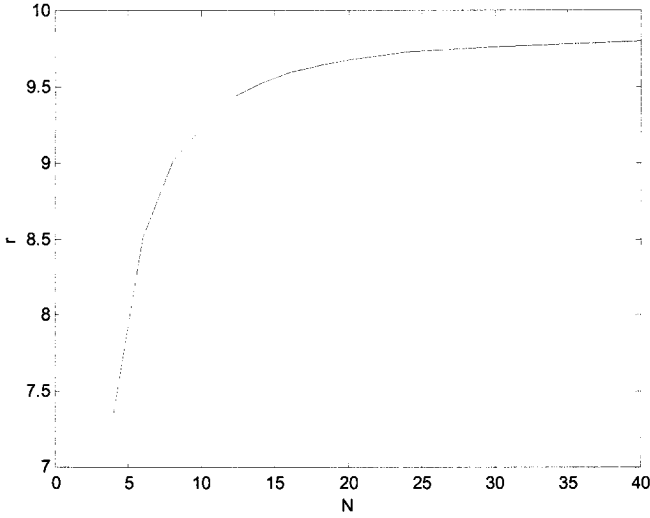


Figure 5: Label detection parameter $r=ACP/CCP$ versus the number of the outputs N .

3. DESIGN EQUATIONS

The number N of the device inputs/outputs coincides with both the number of the PSK codes and the code length, i.e. the number of the chips in every code. Therefore, we have to trade the code cardinality, i.e. the number of PSK codes that we can simultaneously generate and process, for the code processing time, i.e. the time necessary to perform the correlations that is $(N-1)\Delta\tau$ [11]. In the case $N=16$, the code processing speed is $1/(N-1)\Delta\tau=13.3 \cdot 10^9$ pps.

The ACP coincides with N^2 , and to increase the code detection parameter $r=ACP/CCP$, we should consider a high value of N . In Fig. 5 we plot the r parameter for two adjacent outputs as function of N : it is evident that the r parameter increases with N and that there is a saturation behaviour for $N>25$.

The main parameter of the WGR architecture is the differential path length ΔL , that determines the chip interval. The tolerance of this parameter depends on the input pulse width δ_i and the chip interval $\Delta\tau$. Fig. 6 shows the r parameter as a function of the differential path length variation, when all the path lengths in the AW grating increase (+) or decrease (-) of the same value.

The other device parameters has to be chosen so that $\lambda_0 R/(dd_o n_s)=N$, to set the phases of the chips. Therefore, any change in the device parameters d , d_o , R , n_s or the reference wavelength λ_0 causes a change in the code phases. However, their change slightly influences the device performances, as shown in Fig 7.

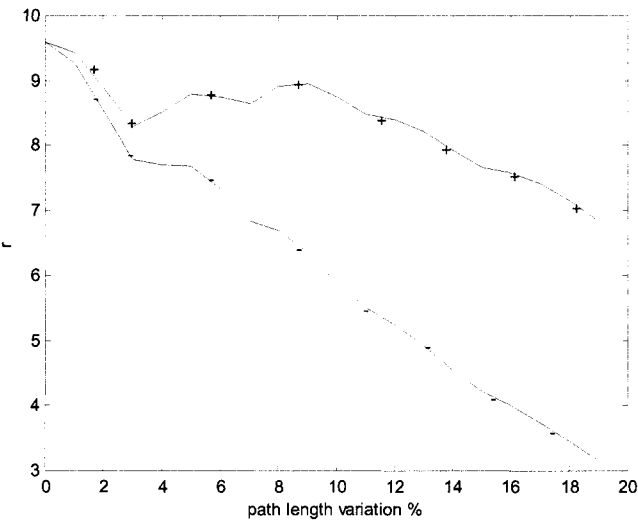


Figure 6. Code detection parameter r versus the differential path length variation.

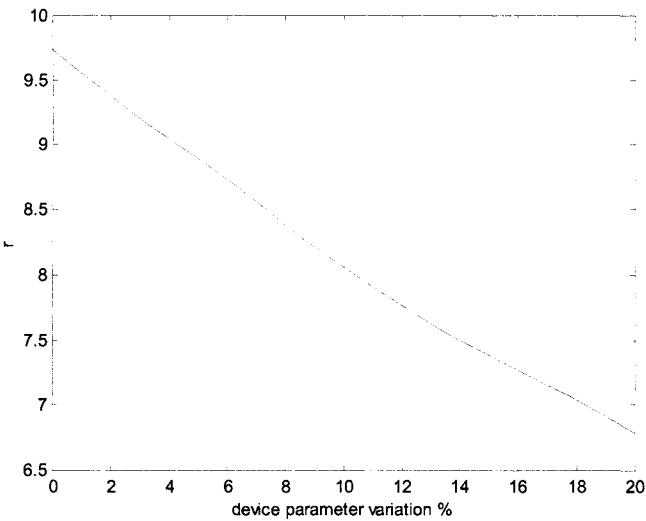


Figure 7. Label detection parameter r versus the parameter $dd_0 n_s / (\lambda_0 R)$ variation.

4. CONCLUSIONS

A simple but accurate model for a full E/D that generates/processes N PSK codes simultaneously has been presented. We showed that a standard WGR configuration can be designed as a full E/D, and we furnish the design guidelines.

The code cardinality, i.e. the number of PSK codes generated has to be traded for the code processing time. In addition, we show that the code detection parameter increases with N and that it presents a saturation behavior for $N > 25$. We also demonstrate that the proposed configuration is quite insensitive to the device parameter variation. A more complete model that takes the actual field distribution inside the waveguides will be the subject of a future work.

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