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(54) **RECONFIGURABLE WAVELENGTH  
DIVISION MULTIPLEX ADD/DROP DEVICE  
USING MICROMIRRORS**

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1997.

(51) Int. Cl.<sup>7</sup> ..... **H04J 14/02**

(52) U.S. Cl. .... **359/131; 359/124; 359/129;  
385/24**

(58) Field of Search ..... **359/124, 129-131,  
359/128; 385/24**

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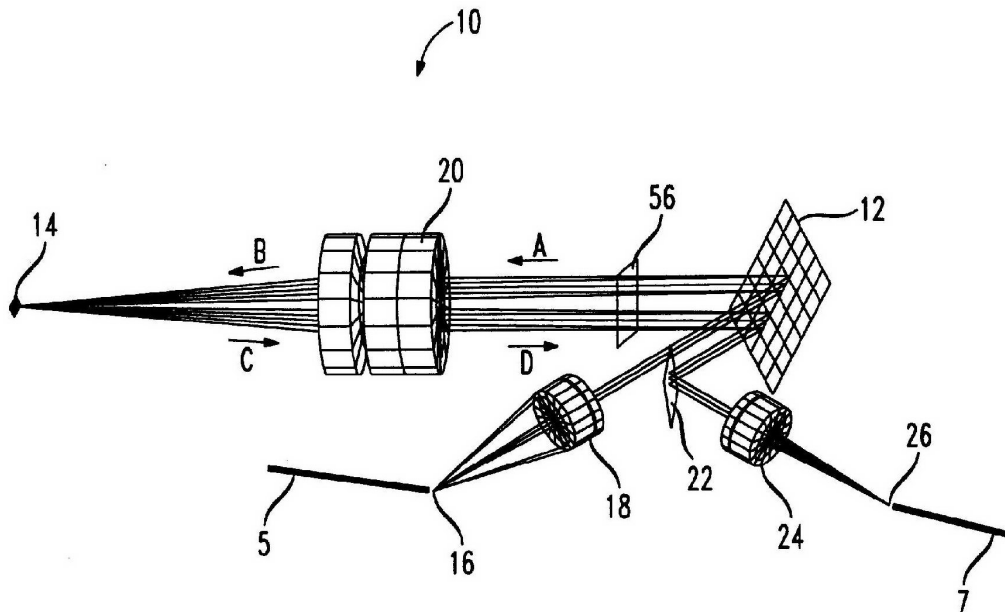
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*Primary Examiner*—Kinfe-Michael Negash

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A WDM add/drop device for use in an optic communications system for adding and dropping optical wavelengths from a multiple-wavelength optical system. The device includes a set of lenses, a planar grating wavelength multiplexer and a micromirror array switchable for individual wavelengths of the multiple-wavelength signal between a transmit mode and a reflect mode. The grating angularly demultiplexes a multiple-wavelength optical signal in a first direction and the individual wavelengths are processed by the micromirror array and directed to the grating in a second direction. The micromirror array will either reflect select wavelengths to a first port or transmit select wavelengths to a second port. In a preferred embodiment, ports on a first multiport circulator input the multiple-wavelength optical signal to the WDM add/drop device and output the multiple-wavelength optical signal from the WDM add/drop device. A second multiport circulator provides to-be-added wavelengths to the WDM add/drop device and removes to-be-dropped wavelengths from the WDM add/drop device.

**26 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets**



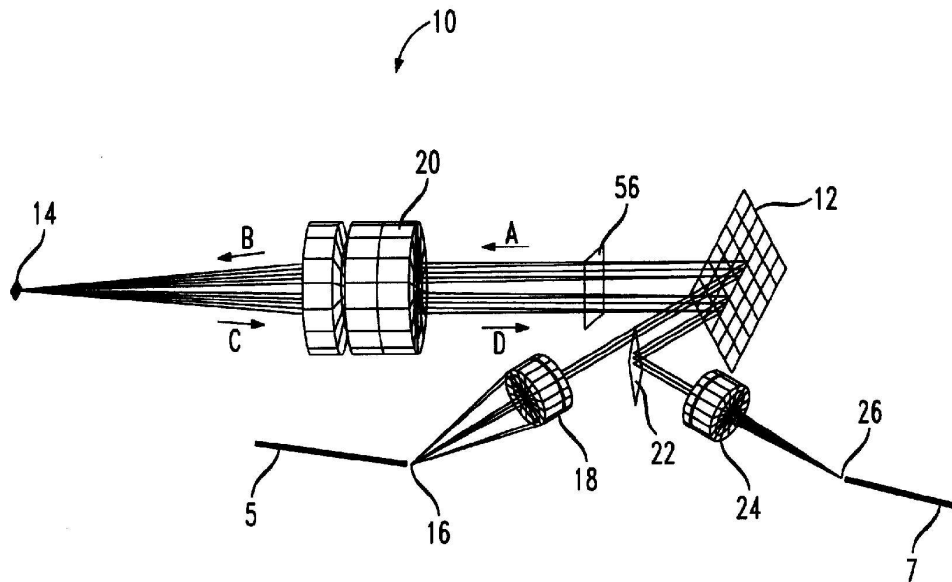
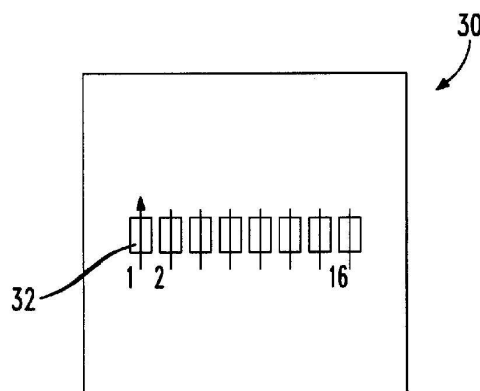
*FIG. 1**FIG. 2*

FIG. 3

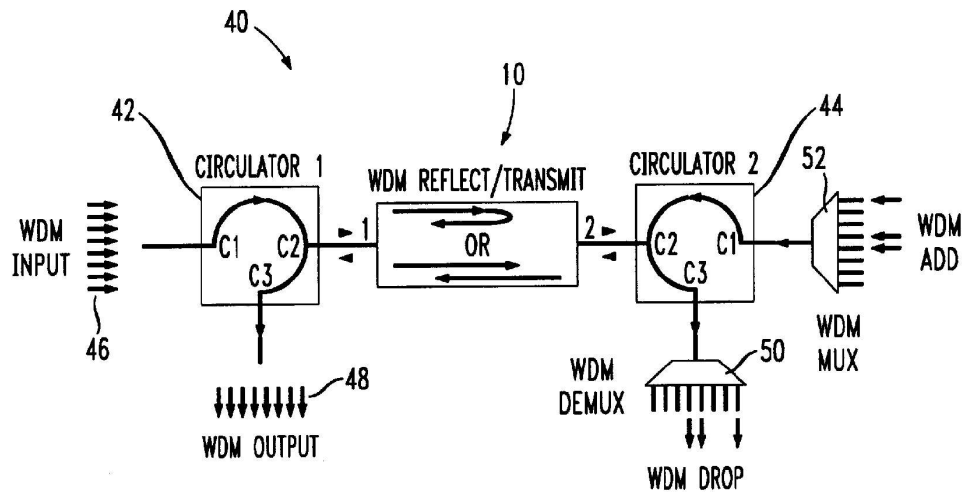
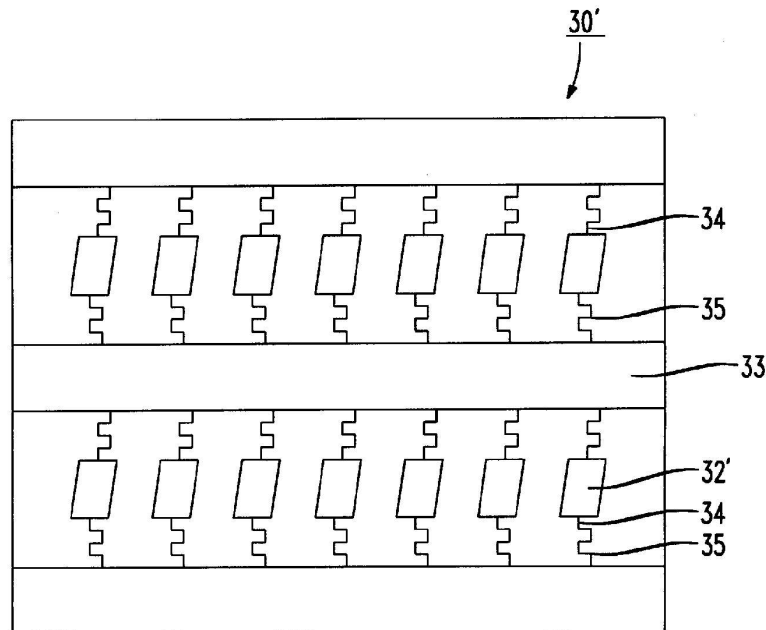


FIG. 4



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# RECONFIGURABLE WAVELENGTH DIVISION MULTIPLEX ADD/DROP DEVICE USING MICROMIRRORS

## RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims priority from U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 60/056,482 which was filed on Aug. 21, 1997.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### I. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to optical devices for adding and dropping optical signals to an optical fiber carrying existing optical signals without interfering with the existing optical signals. More particularly, the present invention is directed to a wavelength division multiplex add/drop optical device using a micromirror array for transmitting and reflecting optical signals in an optical communications system.

### II. Description of the Related Art

In wavelength division multiplexed optical networks it is increasingly important to be able to switch multiple independent wavelength signals into and out of a single fiber without disturbing the other channels. This task is presently accomplished by utilizing an assembly of separate components such as a pair of wavelength demultiplexers and a set of N two-by-two bypass exchange switches. As is known, one of the wavelength demultiplexers, also known as a router, separates a multifrequency optical input data signal into N multiple fibers, with each fiber carrying a single wavelength. The bypass exchange switches accept the added and dropped channels. The other wavelength multiplexer combines the existing wavelengths with the added wavelengths onto a single fiber for transmission in the communications system. Among the drawbacks of such a discrete component approach, however, are the cost and size of the individual components and the resulting overall cost and size of the system.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A wavelength division multiplexed (WDM) transmit/reflect unit is disclosed for transmitting and reflecting select wavelengths of a multiwavelength optical signal onto optic fibers in an optic communications network. The transmit/reflect unit includes a lens positioned at a first port and a second port for directing the incoming optical signal to a planar grating wavelength multiplexer which angularly disperses the wavelengths in the signal. A focusing lens focuses the angularly dispersed wavelengths for receipt by a micromirror array switchable between a transmitting mode and a reflecting mode. The transmitting mode directs select wavelengths of the incoming signal from one port to the other port and the reflecting mode directs an incoming signal from the first port back to the first port.

A reconfigurable WDM add/drop device is also disclosed. The add/drop device employs a WDM transmit/reflect unit, of the type described above, which is disposed between first and second 3-port circulators. The first circulator interfaces with one port on the transmit/reflect unit and receives, from an input port, an input multiwavelength optical signal and outputs, to an output port, a multiwavelength optical signal. The second circulator interfaces with another port on the transmit/reflect unit. The second circulator receives, from an add port, a wavelength to be added to the multiwavelength signal, and transmits, to a drop port, a wavelength to be dropped from the multiwavelength signal.

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Other objects and features of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings. It is to be understood, however, that the drawings are designed solely for purposes of illustration and not as a definition of the limits of the invention, for which reference should be made to the appended claims.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the drawings, wherein like reference numerals denote similar elements throughout the several views:

FIG. 1 is a diagrammatic representation of an optical transmit/reflect unit in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 2 depicts a single column micromirror array;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a WDM add/drop device in accordance with the present invention; and

FIG. 4 depicts a dual column micromirror array.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENTLY PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention utilizes a modified attenuation unit 10 as shown in FIG. 1, which is the subject of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 08/690,696 filed on Jul. 31, 1996 entitled "Attenuation Device For Wavelength Multiplexed Optical Fiber Communications", the entirety of which is incorporated by reference herein. As shown, unit 10 includes a planar grating wavelength multiplexer 12 and a modulator array 14. Unit 10 has a first port 16 which receives optical signals from an optical fiber 5 carrying multiple wavelengths. The light from the optical fiber 5 input at port 16 is collimated by a collimating lens 18 and is then diffracted by the planar grating 12 so that each wavelength in the optical signal provided to port 16 is dispersed, i.e. the various wavelengths leave the grating 12 at different angles from each other. The dispersed light is then focused by a lens 20 onto the modulator array 14 to produce a column of spots, with each spot position in the column of spots corresponding to a particular wavelength in the input signal.

As explained more fully in the aforementioned U.S. patent application Ser. No. 08/690,696, modulator array 14 has a reflective surface and includes a column of variable attenuators positioned to coincide with the location of spots in the column of spots. The attenuators are reflective micro-mechanical devices whose reflectivity can be electrically controlled. Each spot corresponding to each wavelength in the focused signal is incident on a different attenuator, thus allowing individual control of the transmitted intensity for each wavelength. The modulator 14 is placed with its reflective surface normal to the optical axis of the unit 10 so that the attenuated light reflected from the modulator 14 can be collected and collimated by a second pass through focusing and collimating lens 20. Lens 20 is positioned such that the original incident beam (the beam travelling in the direction of arrows A and B) illuminates a different region of the surface of lens 20 than the surface illuminated by the reflected beam (the beam travelling in the direction of arrows C and D). In other words, there is no spatial overlapping of the reflective beam with the incident beam on lens 20.

After the attenuated signals from modulator array 14 are collimated by lens 20, the collimated signals propagate back towards the grating 12 which then diffracts the light to combine all of the wavelengths of the collimated signals into the same angle and redirects the light towards the input



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collimating lens 18. Since, as discussed above, the reflected light is laterally displaced as a result of the position of lens 20, a fold mirror 22 may be introduced to direct only the attenuated reflected light into an output collimating lens 24 which is used to focus the light onto a separate output fiber 7 positioned at a second port 26. In such a configuration, the multiple wavelength attenuator unit 10 can be used as a functionally transmissive component. In other words, light entering from one fiber 5 through first port 16 is affected by the modulator 14 and continues into a separate and distinct output fiber 7 positioned at the second port 26.

In accordance with the present invention, the attenuation unit 10 of FIG. 1 is modified by replacing the modulator array 14 with a micromechanical mirror array; the modified unit 10 can then be used as a WDM transmit/reflect switch operable in a reflective mode and in a transmissive mode. In the transmissive mode, select wavelengths are directed or transmitted from first port 16 to second port 26. In the reflective mode, select wavelengths input at first port 16 are reflected back to that same port. In particular, and with reference to FIG. 2, a micromechanical mirror array 30 having a plurality of micromirror plates 32 arranged in a single column is shown. Mirror array 30 is designed so that each incoming optical wavelength—which, as explained above, is represented by a spot in a column of spots—illuminates a separate micromirror plate 32 in the micromirror array. Each micromirror plate 32 can be electrically controlled to toggle between two or more angular states so that each micromirror plate will orient its corresponding reflected wavelength into one of two or more directions.

In a preferred embodiment, the micromirror array 30 is designed with an appropriate micromirror plate pitch, tilt angle, and tilt axis such that in one state (“off”) the reflected light is directed to the output collimating lens 24 and second port 26, and in the other mirror state (“on”) the light is reflected back onto the same path by which it entered the micromirror so that the light is returned to the first collimating lens 18 and directed back to the input fiber through first port 16.

Thus, as explained above, by replacing modulator 14 in the attenuation unit 10 of FIG. 1 with mirror array 30, there is formed a WDM transmit/reflect unit that can operate in a transmissive mode and in a reflective mode. The WDM switch may be placed in an optical fiber path carrying multiple wavelengths to selectively reflect or transmit each individual wavelength, depending on a set of electrical control signals applied to the mirror array plates 32. The response time of the WDM switch is determined by the mirror array 30, i.e. by the toggle time for the individual micromirror plates 32.

In general, it is possible for the WDM switch 10 to operate in three states, namely (i) to reflect a signal input at port 16 back to port 16, (ii) to transmit a signal input at port 16 to port 26 and vice versa; and (iii) to reflect a signal input at port 26 back to port 26. In the transmissive mode wherein the mirror array 30 is set to transmit a particular wavelength from one port to the other, light at the particular wavelength which enters fiber port 16 will be transmitted to fiber port 26. Similarly, and because of the symmetrical property of the optical path, light at that particular wavelength which enters fiber port 26 will be transmitted to fiber port 16. In a reflective mode, however, the reversible property of the optical path is not present because the angle of the micromirror which reflects one incident beam will cause light from the other port. to be reflected at an angle of twice the original incident angle. Therefore, when the WDM transmit/reflect unit of FIG. 1 operates in a reflective mode to reflect

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a particular wavelength, light at the particular wavelength which enters fiber port 16 will be reflected back to fiber port 16, i.e. will not be transmitted to fiber port 26. When, on the other hand, light at the particular wavelength enters fiber port 26, the signal will not reflect back to fiber port 26.

In accordance with the present invention, the modified two state transmit/reflect unit 10 is used as an element of a WDM add/drop device 40, as illustrated, by way of example, in FIG. 3. As there shown, the WDM transmit/reflect unit 10, i.e. the attenuator shown in FIG. 1 with mirror array 30 (FIG. 2) substituted for modulator 14, is placed between a first and a second 3-port optical circulator 42, 44. A 3-port optical circulator is a commercially available device which transfers an input signal at port C1 to port C2, and which transfers an input signal at port C2 to port C3. The first circulator 42 receives a WDM input data stream 46 and passes it to port 1 (corresponding to the first port 16 in FIG. 1) on the WDM transmit/reflect unit 10. For wavelengths which are to be carried without change (i.e. wavelengths neither added nor dropped), the corresponding micromirrors in switch 10 are set to reflect first port 16, i.e. to reflect those wavelengths back to first port 16. The reflected signals enter circulator 42 through port C2 and are carried by the circulator to port C3, where they continue in the optical network as a WDM output data stream 48.

In the transmissive mode, the inventive WDM add/drop device 40 is configured to add a wavelength to the WDM input 46 only when a wavelength is dropped. Thus, in the transmissive mode, unit 10 is activated to pass or transmit through its second port the wavelength to be dropped to circulator 44 and to pass or transmit the wavelength to be added from circulator 44 to circulator 42. In particular, the transmitted (to-be-dropped) wavelength leaves unit 10 through its fiber port 2 and enters the second circulator 44 through its port C2, and leaves the circulator through a fiber connected to circulator port C3. A router 50 connected to port C3 can be included for WDM demultiplexing so that the dropped wavelength may be directed into separate fibers, as is known in the art to, for example, direct the dropped wavelength to downstream optical network units. Wavelengths that are to be added are provided to an input router 52 which multiplexes the wavelengths to a single fiber connected to port C1 of circulator 44. The incoming (to-be-added) wavelengths at port C1 of circulator 44 will be transmitted by device 10, i.e. by activating the mirror plate 32 corresponding to the added wavelength to transmit the added wavelength. The transmitted added wavelength is then combined onto the WDM output signal 48.

With reference now to FIG. 4, a preferred embodiment of the micromirror array 30 is depicted. As shown, the micromirror array has two columns of mirrors 32' separated by low reflectivity surround 33. The mirrors are deposited on plates suspended between pivots 34 so as to enable them to tilt about an axis. In the preferred embodiment, the tilt axis is chosen so as to provide maximum coupling and minimum crosstalk. The mirror position is controlled by a voltage applied to electrodes 35 connected to individually addressed electrical pads (not shown) located below the mirrors. An electrostatic force that is generated by the applied voltage between the pads and the mirrors 32' deflects the addressed mirror to one of the two angular states.

The WDM add/drop device 40 can be used to simultaneously process more than one multifrequency optical signal. For example, and again with reference to FIG. 1, multiple fibers each carrying a multifrequency signal can be coupled to ports 16 and 26. As will be readily apparent from the foregoing discussion, each optical signal carried by each

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