## Wavelength-Selective Switch for Space-Division Multiplex Systems

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## Introduction

## Paths to increased capacity



Space division multiplexing


Requires in most cases new fibers

Single-fiber bidirectional system


Only short distances possible

Goal: Demonstration of feasibility of a low loss, compact and low cost wavelength selective switch for space division multiplexing applications

Main tasks:


- Optical architecture
- Spatial light modulator (SLM) with driver electronics
- System integration, control software and electronics


## Transparent optical network



Transparent routing of wavelength and spatial channels

## Liquid crystal on silicon



Control of the phase of light at each pixel produces beamsteering

Large number of pixels allow a near continuous addressing capability

Liquid crystal on silicon (LCoS): Dynamic control of center frequency and bandwidth


## Applications

## Simplified connection management

## Single spatial path per connection

Connection always uses only one of the spatial paths


## Single wavelength range per connection

 wavelength conversion


A connection uses a dedicated wavelength range in all parallel paths

## Assigning fixed paths or wavelength ranges to a connection

## Cross-connection modes



## Switching of SDM superchannels:

- Parallel switching of a wavelength from all input fibers to output ports
- No cross-connection between SDM lanes

Switching of individual wavelengths:

- Switching between SDM lanes and ports



## Device setup

## Wavelength selective switch - first setup

## Simplified first step:

Common routing of all 4 cores (lanes) of an SDM fiber

4 parallel planes of 2x4 wavelength selective switches


Suitable for parallel switching of SDM superchannels

## Wavelength selective switch - objective

Final setup:


Full flexibility

## 8x16 wavelength

selective switch


- full C-band: 1529.5 nm - 1568 nm
- 12.5 GHz channel spacing
- polarization diversity
- each wavelength
- from each input fiber can be routed to
- each output fiber

Suitable for parallel switching of WDM and SDM superchannels

## Control of the LCoS



Calculate and command the necessary movements


|  | Gray scale of LCoS pixel |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{U}$ | Generation of bit seq. |
| Q | average phase of pixel <br> ave <br> due to slow reaction |

> Low-level control of pixels on LCoS matrix

Control split between microcontroller and FPGA

## Signal flow in FPGA



FPGA converts HDMI input into drive signals for SLM

## Pulse code modulation



Changing polarity of drive signal gives better chemical stability and avoids drift

Pulse code modulation used to control gray scale value of an LCoS pixel

## SLM demonstrator



Double cell for polarization management


2 times $2048 \times 2048$ pixels $6.4 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ pixel size

## Design of the $8 \times 16$ WSS



## Design of spatial light modulator



Current tasks: Design of optical path and spatial light modulator

## Performance data



Diffraction efficiency (16-Pixel blazed grating):

- Up to $88 \%$ in the 1 st order
- Max 1,7\% in the Oth order



## Summary

## Summary

Report on the development of a wavelength-selective switch that enables switching of wavelength channels

- from multiple input ports
- to mulltiple output ports with the
- option of changing the spatial channel (e.g. fiber core)

Module will support the switching of spatial and wavelength super-channels as well as a combination thereof.

## Thank you for your attention

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