TuC2  Table 1. Number of Cross Talk Contributions Per Main Signal Configuration. There are Six Combinations Per Main Signal Path. The Paths 3-1 and 4-1 Were Not Measured.

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TuC2  Fig. 2. Cross talk levels for the 64 different switch states measured. For each main signal path (indicated above the circles), there are 6 different combinations, cf. Table 1.

waveguide crossing is about 5–10 dB larger than the nonideal gate contribution.

In conclusion, a comprehensive cross talk investigation for all switching combinations in a fully loaded 4 × 4 switch was reported.

allistic cross talk figures are thus obtained, and even by this approach a very low cross talk was measured.

*Also with L.M. Ericsson A/S, Denmark and EMI at the Technical University of Denmark

TuC3  11:45am

High-performance integrated acousto-optic channel analyzer

St. Schmid, S. Morasca, D. Scarano, H. Herrmann, * Pirelli Cavi SpA, DBT-RST-Special Optical Components, Viale Sarca 222, I-20126 Milano, Italy; E-mail: stefan.schmid@pirelli.com

With the strongly increasing complexity of very high density wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM) networks the demands on network super-

vision and the possibility of an almost instantaneous reconfiguration in case of network failures becomes increasingly important. Continuous monitoring of the WDM-network status at each single section of the transmission line is essential for a stable network operation. Especially in networks with a large number of erbium-doped fiber amplifiers (EDFAs) of not completely flat gain characteristic, a precise knowledge of the evolution of the spectral characteristics of the transmitted signal on the line is of fundamental importance.

Integrated acousto-optic filters (AOTFs) in LiNbO3 are excellent candidates to match these requirements as they have low loss, wide tuning range, and fast tuning speed. In contrast to relatively complex spectrum analyzers, for example based on scanning Fabry–Perot filters needing an external reference wavelength for continuous calibration, the AOTF needs only initial calibration (central transmission wavelength as function of drive frequency). Moreover, the miniaturized and highly rugged AOTFs have no moving parts and can be scanned within a few milliseconds over a span of at least 100 nm. A single-stage AOTF (typically 2-nm bandwidth and –20-dB wavelength cross talk) has already been proposed as a spectrum analyzer to control the EDFA power equalization in a four-wavelength WDM system. We present the results of an optical channel analyzer (OCA) based on a specially designed scanning AOTF in a real 2.5-Gbit/s eight-wavelength system.

The AOTF characteristics (Fig. 1) of 1.1-nm 3-dB-bandwidth, sidelobes below = 30 dB and wavelength cross talk of less than = 35 dB are, to our knowledge, the best reported for a completely monolithically integrated device. The fully pigtailed and packaged devices show fiber-to-fiber insertion loss of less than 4.5 dB and PDL figures of only 0.2 dB.

The eight, approx. 3.6-nm-spaced channels (2.5 Gbit/s each, 13 dBm total power), have been fed at the output of a line amplifier via a 1:99 power splitter to the OCA. The system is fully computer controlled and the transmitted power is detected by a photodiode (Fig. 2). The detected spectrum (Fig. 3) is the convolution of the signal spectrum and the AOTF transmission characteristic. The accuracy (wavelengths = 0.1 nm, power = 0.5 dB, signal-to-noise ratio = 20 dB) is more than sufficient for in-field application. The agreement of the measured spectrum with that measured by a commercially available spectrum analyzer (HP 70950A, set to 1-nm resolution bandwidth) demonstrates the excellent performance of our component. Work is in progress to demonstrate the feasibility of a 16-channel optical spectrum analyzer with a further optimized device.

TuC3  Fig. 1. Acousto-optic channel analyzer transmission characteristics.
In summary, we have demonstrated a further application of a high-performance monolithic acousto-optic device in actual WDM networks. The AOTF OCA gives results as accurate as standard laboratory spectrum analyzers. It is rugged and easy to handle, does not need a reference wavelength, and allows very high scanning rates. A multiwavelength power equalization system based on the combination with a second AOTF is currently under development.

*Angewandte Physik, Universität GH Paderborn, Warburger Str. 100, D-33098 Paderborn, Germany
5. To be published.

**TuC4 12:00m**

**Photonic integrated eight-wavelength 2 × 2 WDM cross-connect switch using phased-array waveguide grating multi/demultiplexers**

Haifeng Li, Chau-Han Lee, Wenhua Lin, Stephen Didde, Yung-Jui Chen, Dennis Stone, Department of Computer Sciences and Electrical Engineering, Univ. Maryland–Baltimore County, and Joint Program for Advanced Electronic Materials, 1000 Hilltop Circle, Baltimore, Maryland 21250; E-mail: haili@engr.umbc.edu

A wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM) cross-connect switch (WDM-CCS), which can switch arbitrary wavelength components bet-