



(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication**
SUNG et al.

(10) **Pub. No.: US 2014/036960 A1**
(43) **Pub. Date: Dec. 18, 2014**

(54) **WAVELENGTH-DIVISION MULTIPLEXING (WDM) OPTICAL FIBER NETWORK SYSTEM**

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **H04J 14/0227** (2013.01)
USPC **398/72**

(71) Applicant: **NATIONAL CHIAO TUNG UNIVERSITY, HSINCHU CITY (TW)**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

(72) Inventors: **JIUN-YU SUNG, NEW TAIPEI CITY (TW); CHI-WAI CHOW, FANLING NT. (HK); CHIEN-HUNG YEH, NEW TAIPEI CITY (TW)**

(73) Assignee: **NATIONAL CHIAO TUNG UNIVERSITY, HSINCHU CITY (TW)**

A wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM) optical fiber network system is disclosed, which comprises a signal provider generating at least one set of wavelength signals of a plurality of different wavelengths and coupled to a plurality of modulation modules. The modulation modules respectively coupled to a user receiver. The modulation module comprises a control unit generating a random sequence and a control signal corresponding to the random sequence, and transmitting the control signal to a first modulation unit. The control unit is coupled to the signal provider to receive the wavelength signals and controls the first modulation to retrieve a wavelength signal according to the control signal. The control unit rapidly changes the control signal according to the random sequence whereby the first modulation unit rapidly retrieves the wavelength signals of different wavelengths and transmits them to the user receiver, so as to prevent a specific wavelength from attack.

(21) Appl. No.: **14/047,126**

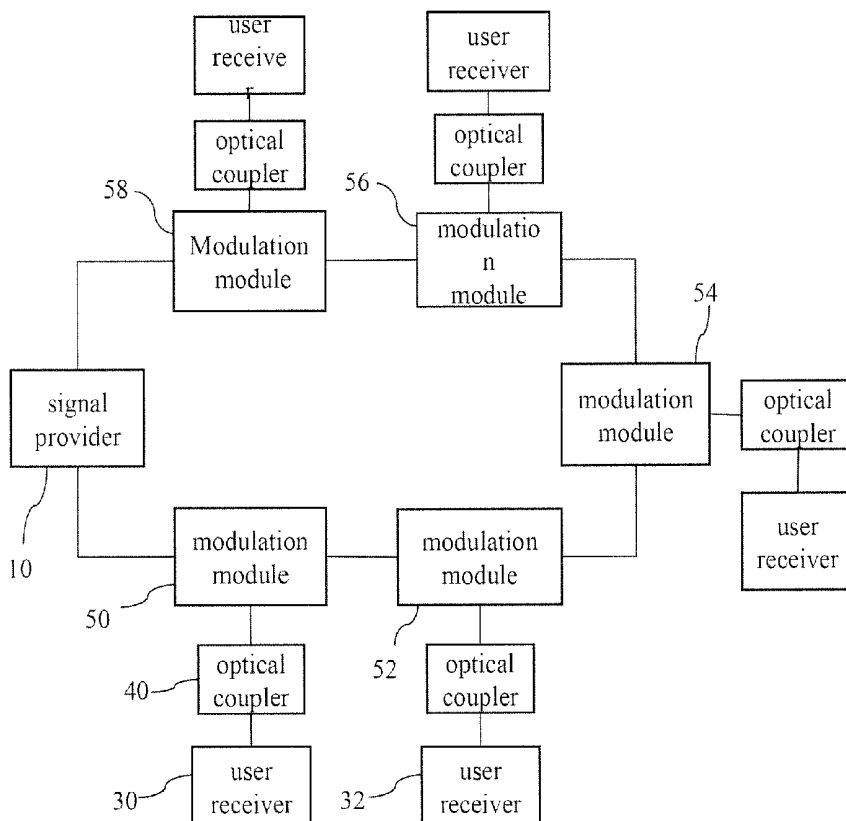
(22) Filed: **Oct. 7, 2013**

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Jun. 14, 2013 (TW) 102121139

Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**
H04J 14/02 (2006.01)



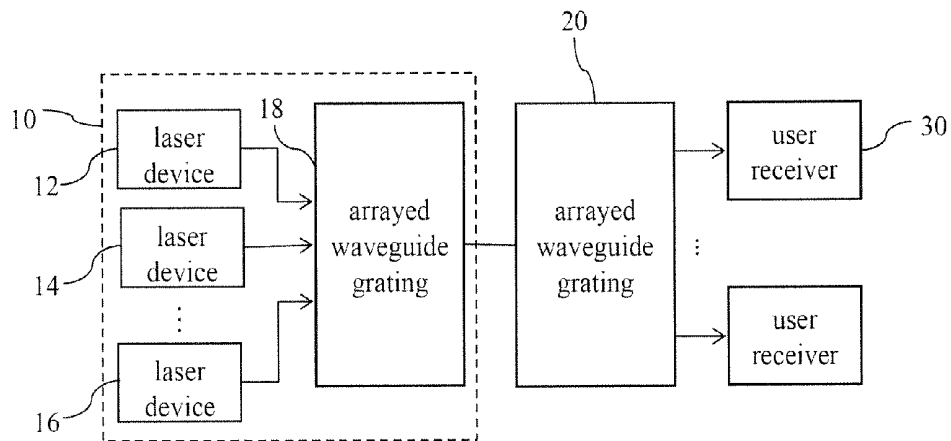


Fig.1(PRIOR ART)

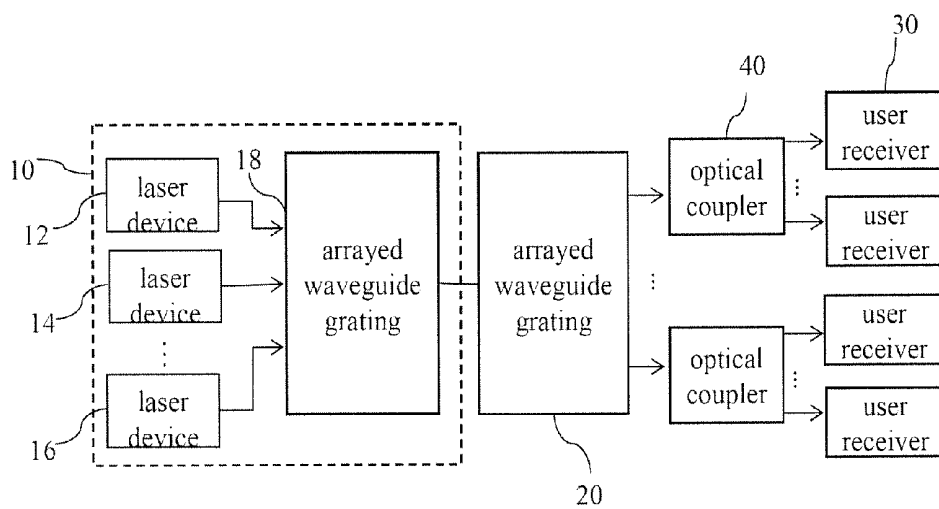


Fig.2(PRIOR ART)

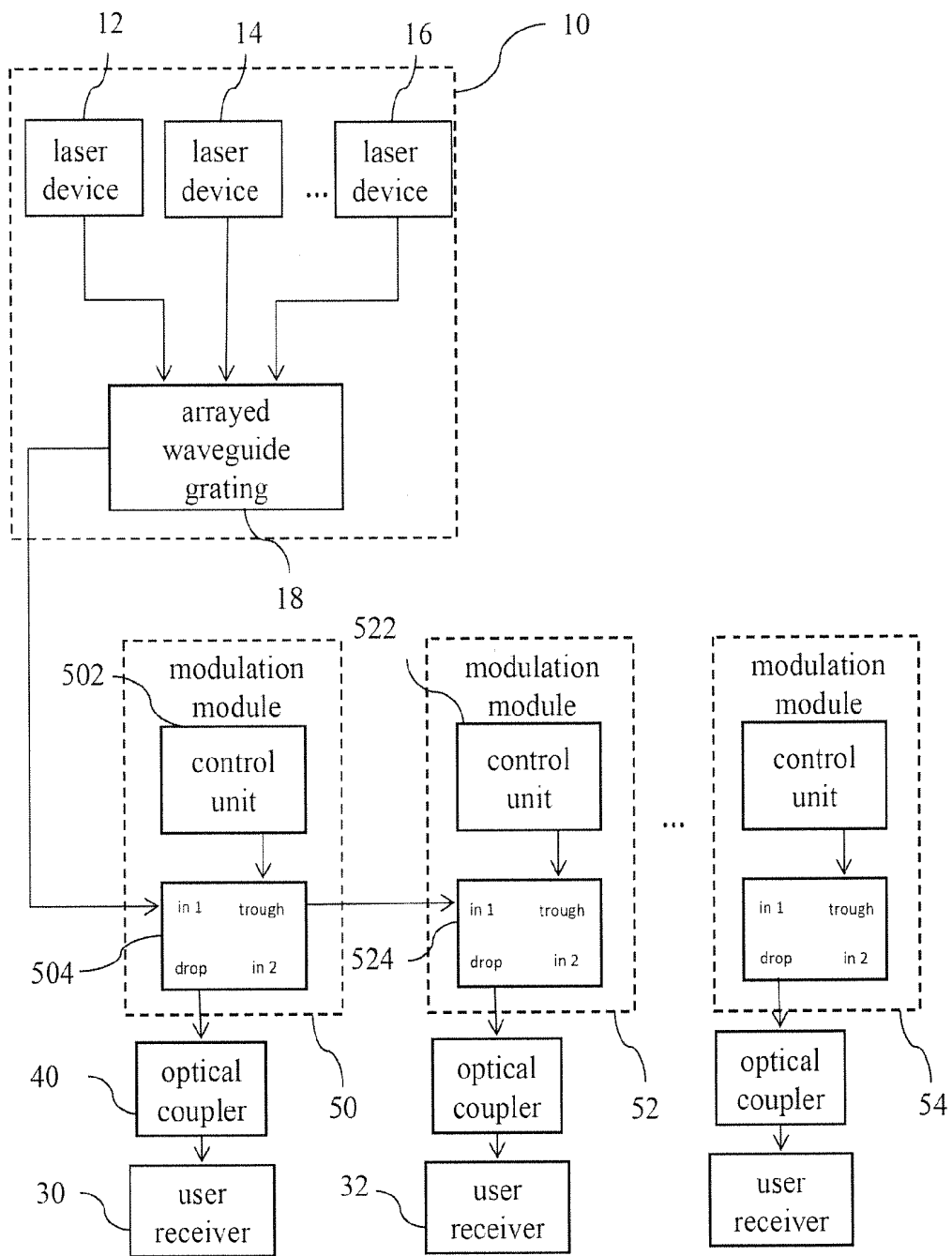


Fig.3

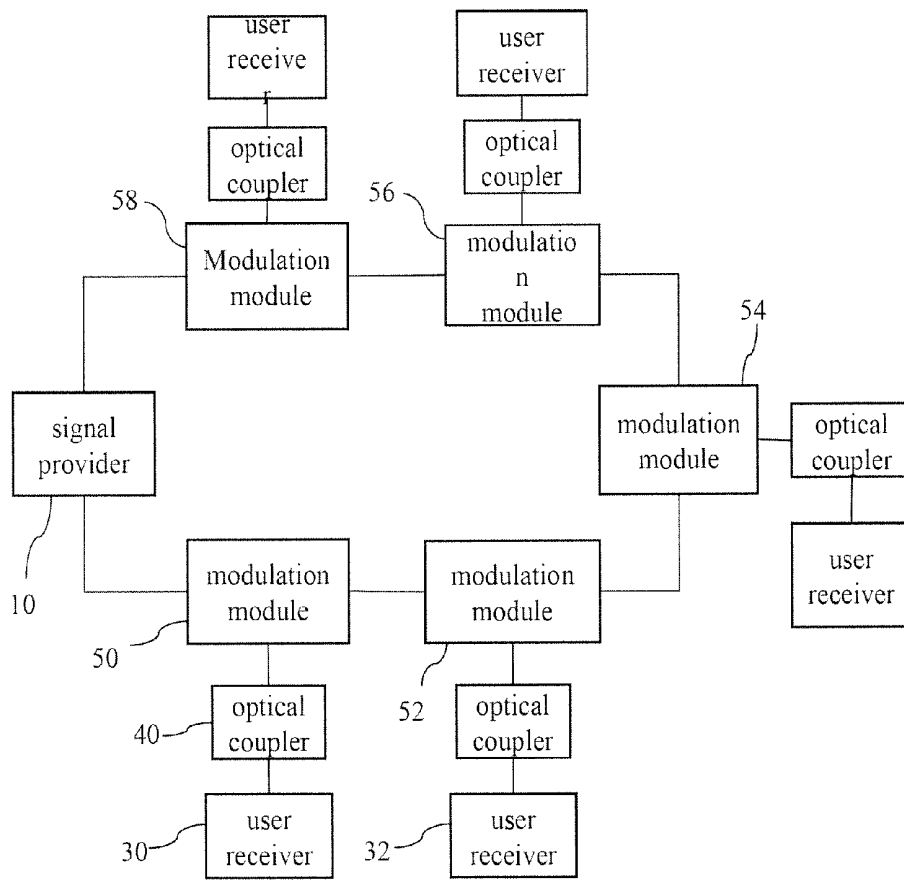


Fig.4

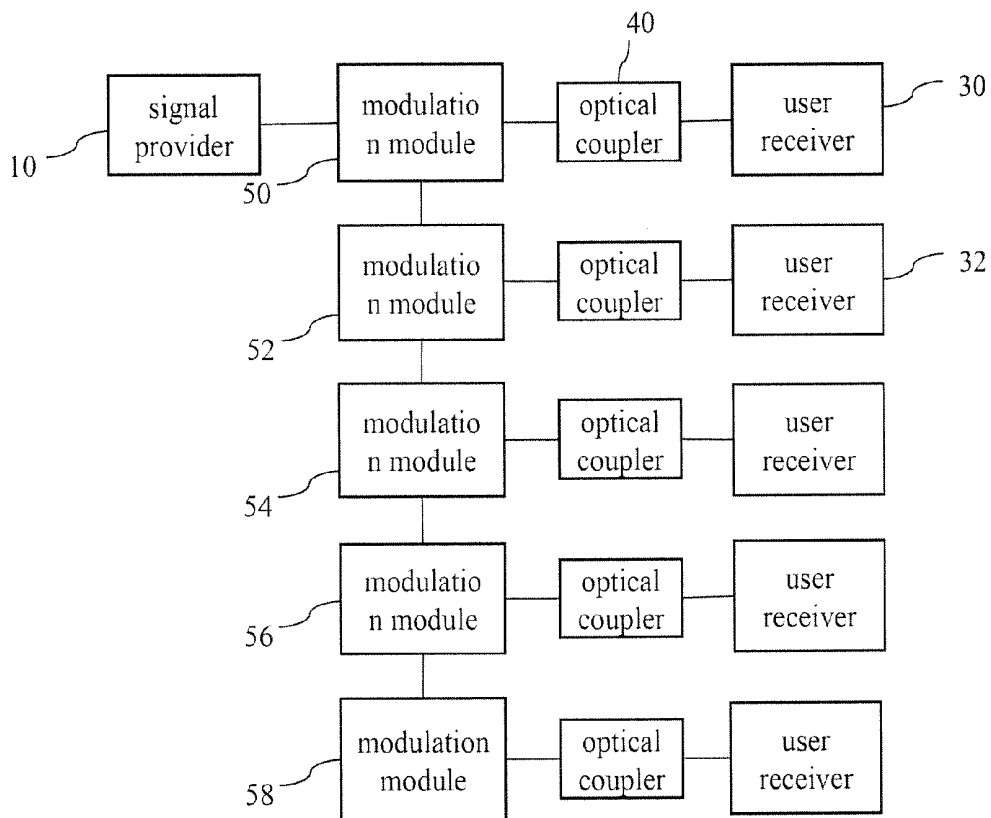


Fig.5

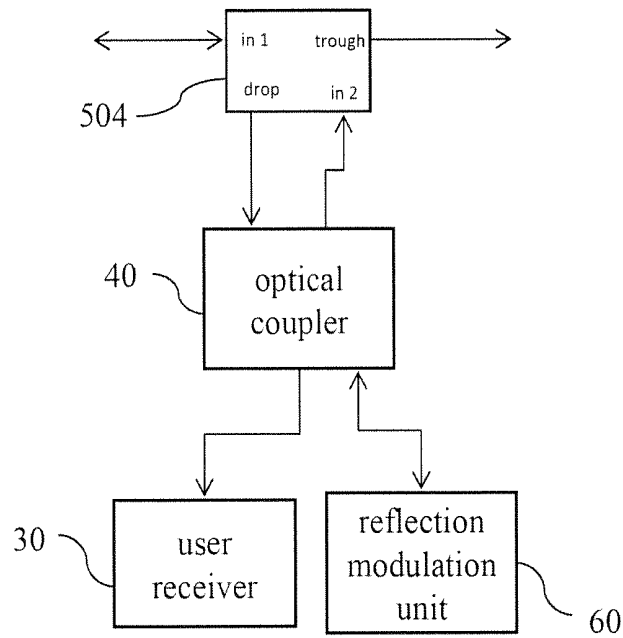


Fig.6

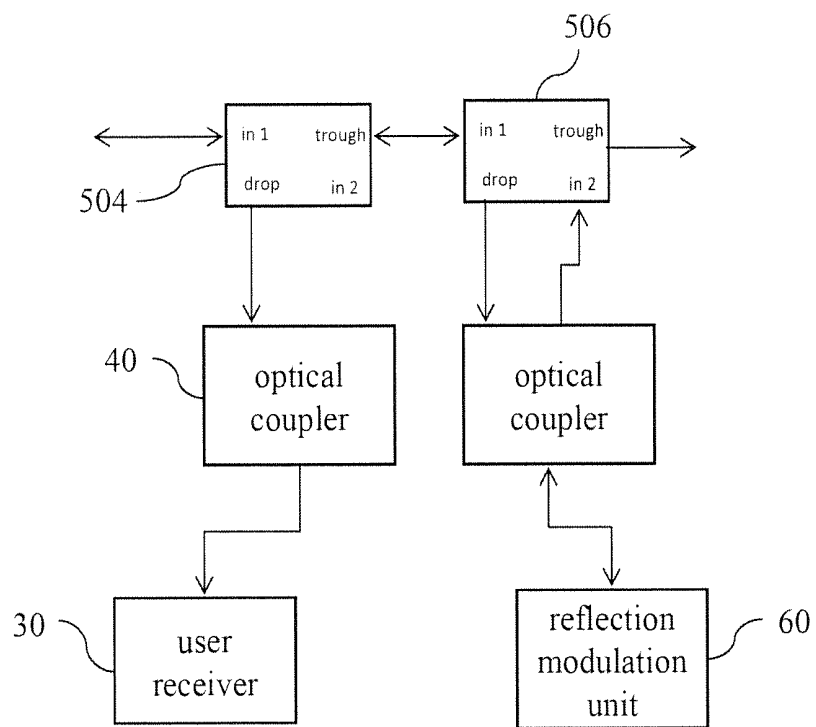


Fig.7

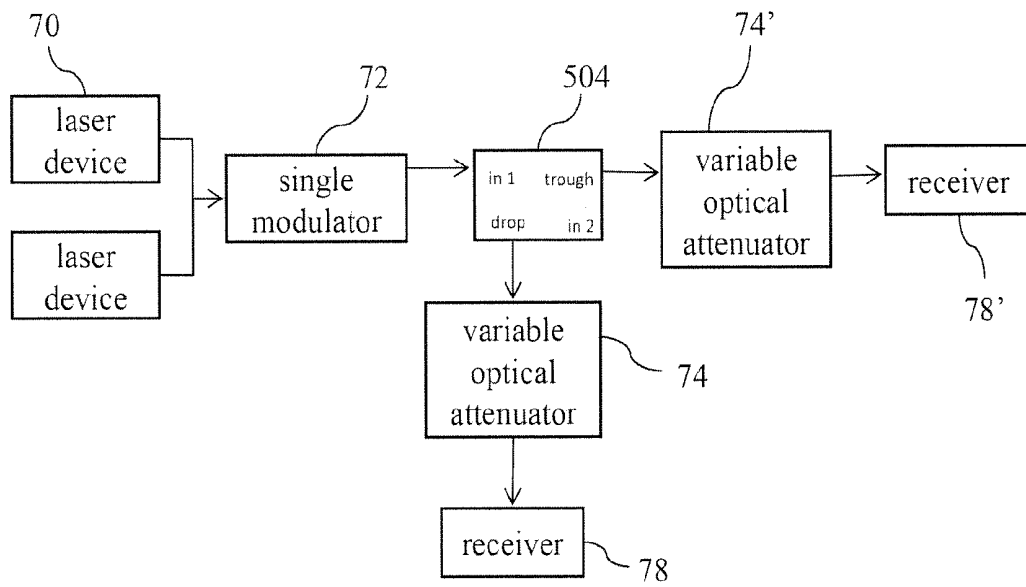


Fig.8

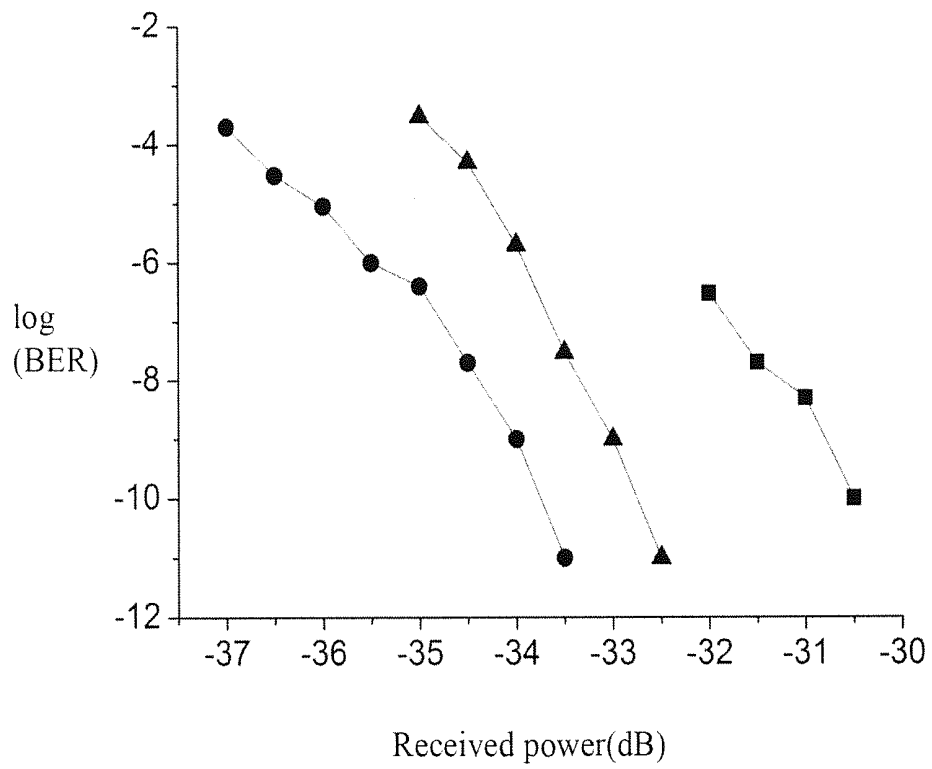


Fig.9

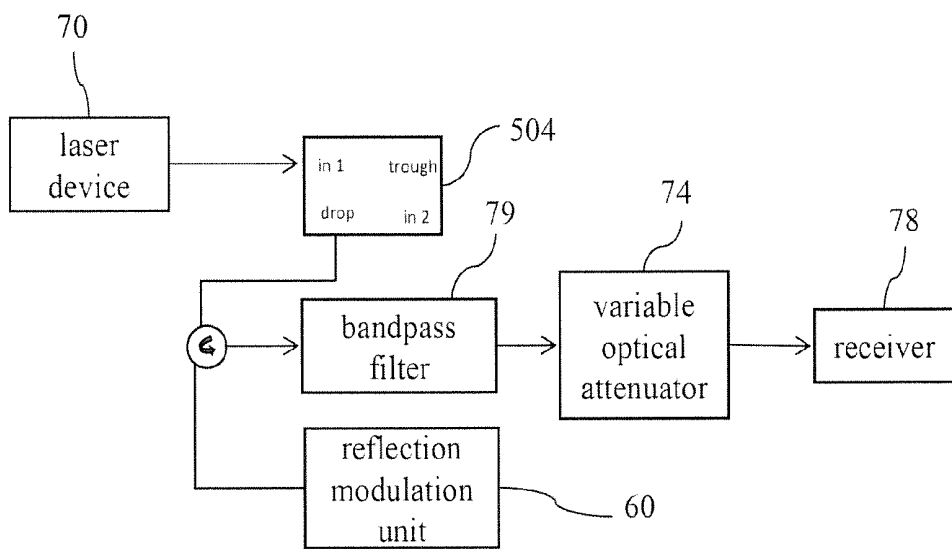


Fig.10

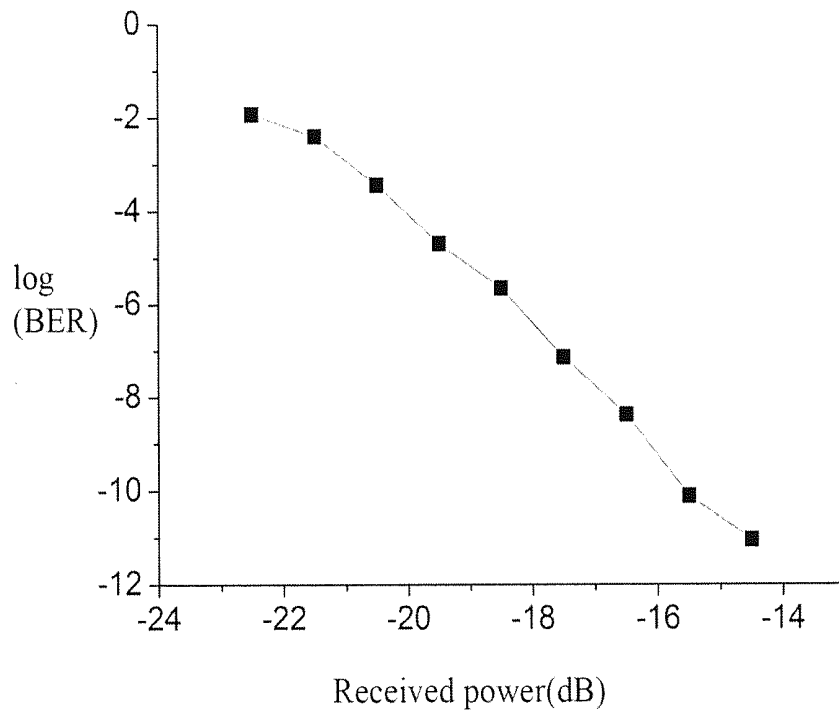


Fig.11

WAVELENGTH-DIVISION MULTIPLEXING (WDM) OPTICAL FIBER NETWORK SYSTEM

[0001] This application claims priority for Taiwan patent application no. 102121139 filed on Jun. 14, 2013, the content of which is incorporated in its entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] The present invention relates to an optical communication, particularly to a wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM) optical fiber network system with high security.

[0004] 2. Description of the Related Art

[0005] In order to enjoy the higher quality and multi services for the Internet access, one of trends of developing future technology is toward the more and more rapid transmission technique. As a result, for an intermediary network or a high-speed network in the future, wavelength division multiplexing (WDM) technology of a fiber network is viewed as an important technique for next generation network. Except for high speed, communication security is also the important issue that people concerned.

[0006] Presently, the fiber network adopts time division multiplexing (TDM) technology. In general, the broadcasting of downstream signals of TDM technology may make a security issue. However, according to the thesis "TDM-PON security Issues: Upstream Encryption is Needed", the security issue for upstream signals can be not ignored.

[0007] Presently, the solution of information security is mainly bidirectional identification of a provider and a user and codes and encryption of transmission data. The identification and encryption relate to receiving packets and processing headers. Since the signals are correctly received by the user, a special algorithm or a coded method is broken which make an issue of communication security. In order to improve security, the numbers of the packets and the headers are increased which wastes bandwidth.

[0008] Due to the higher data transmission capacity and the higher security of wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM) and WDM-time-division multiplexing (TDM) optical networks, the two networks are viewed as one of main technologies of the next generation passive optical network (PON). However, the network rules of the technologies have a plenty of room for improvement. The WDM-PON differs from the TDM-PON and does not broadcast downstream signals. As a result, the WDM-PON is relatively safe. Thus, few people discuss the security issue of WDM-PON and WDM-TDM-PON in the future. In practice, as long as a malicious attacker has enough technique to find out the wavelength used by the WDM-PON and the WDM-TDM-PON, attack is still achieved.

[0009] To overcome the abovementioned problems, the present invention provides a wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM) optical fiber network system, so as to solve the afore-mentioned problems of the prior art.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0010] A primary objective of the present invention is to provide a wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM) optical fiber network system, which generates a pseudo random sequence merely identified by a signal provider and a user receiver, and uses the pseudo random sequence to rapidly

change wavelength signals, so as to prevent a specific wavelength signal from attack, whereby the wavelength signal is not invaded and varied.

[0011] Another objective of the present invention is to provide a WDM optical fiber network system, which rapidly changes wavelengths. Since general instruments are hard to detect the change, the security of a fiber network can be improved.

[0012] To achieve the abovementioned objectives, the present invention provides a WDM optical fiber network system, which comprises a signal provider generating a least one set of wavelength signals of a plurality of different wavelengths. A plurality of modulation modules coupled to the signal provider. Each modulation module comprises a control unit generating a random sequence and a control signal corresponding to the random sequence and transmits the control signal to at least one first modulation unit coupled to the signal provider. The first modulation unit receives the wavelength signals, retrieves one wavelength signal according to the control signal, and rapidly changes the control signal according to the random sequence, whereby the first modulation unit rapidly retrieves the wavelength signals of the different wavelengths and transmits them to user receivers.

[0013] Below, the embodiments are described in detail in cooperation with the drawings to make easily understood the technical contents, characteristics and accomplishments of the present invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014] FIG. 1 is a schematic block diagram illustrating a wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM) passive optical network (PON) system according to an embodiment of the prior art;

[0015] FIG. 2 is a schematic block diagram illustrating a wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM)-time-division multiplexing (TDM) passive optical network (PON) system according to an embodiment of the prior art;

[0016] FIG. 3 is a schematic block diagram illustrating a system according to an embodiment of the present invention;

[0017] FIG. 4 is a schematic block diagram illustrating a ring arrangement of a WDM passive optical fiber network system according to an embodiment of the present invention;

[0018] FIG. 5 is a schematic block diagram illustrating a tree arrangement of a WDM passive optical fiber network system according to an embodiment of the present invention;

[0019] FIG. 6 is a schematic block diagram partially illustrating a re-modulation type system according to an embodiment of the present invention;

[0020] FIG. 7 is a schematic block diagram partially illustrating a carrier distribution type system according to an embodiment of the present invention;

[0021] FIG. 8 is a schematic block diagram illustrating an experimental system transmitting a downstream signal according to an embodiment of the present invention;

[0022] FIG. 9 is a schematic diagram illustrating a result for transmitting the downstream signal;

[0023] FIG. 10 is a schematic block diagram illustrating an experimental system transmitting an upstream signal according to an embodiment of the present invention; and

[0024] FIG. 11 is a schematic diagram illustrating a result for transmitting the upstream signal.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0025] The embodiment applies to a wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM) passive optical network (PON) or a wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM)-time-division multiplexing (TDM) passive optical network (PON). Refer to FIG. 1, the WDM-PON comprises a signal provider 10 which comprises a plurality of laser devices 12~16. Laser devices 12~16 is an integrated device comprising a laser element and a modulator. The laser devices 12~16 respectively emit different wavelength signals, connect with an arrayed waveguide grating 18, and uses the arrayed waveguide grating (AWG) 18 to generate a set of wavelength signals composed of the different wavelength signals. The wavelength signals transmit to a far end. An AWG 20 is installed at the far end and connected with the AWG 18. The AWG 20 receives the different wavelength signals from the signal provider 10 and respectively transmits them to different user receivers 30. Due to the fact a single wavelength carries very high data capacity, the data capacity is provided to a plurality of user receivers 30 for using. Thus, the WDM-TDM-PON is used to effectively integrate optical networks. The WDM-TDM-PON means the integration architecture of the WDM-PON and the TDM-PON. Compared with the WDM-PON, the TDM-PON uses a single wavelength carrying the data of all users. The different periods are respectively allocated to the different users. Each user uses a specific wavelength to downstream or upstream data according to the allocated period. Refer to FIG. 2, the WDM-TDM-PON has the properties of the WDM-PON and the TDM-PON. The AWG 20 of the WDM-PON connects with an optical coupler 40. The optical coupler 40 broadcasts a downstream signal to the user receivers 30 of an identical wavelength. The different user receivers 30 receive or upstream data according to the allocated period.

[0026] The present invention applies to the WDM-PON and the WDM-TDM-PON. The embodiment is exemplified by the WDM-TDM-PON. Refer to FIG. 3, a signal provider 10 comprises a plurality of laser devices 12~16. The laser devices 12~16 respectively emit different wavelength signals, connect with an arrayed waveguide grating 18, and uses the arrayed waveguide grating (AWG) 18 to generate a set of wavelength signals composed of the different wavelength signals. The signal provider 10 transmits the wavelength signals to a plurality of modulation modules 50~58 which replace the AWG 20 of the traditional technology installed at the far end. Each modulation module 50~58 comprises a control unit and a first modulation unit. The embodiment exemplifies the modulation modules 50 and 52. The modulation module 50 comprises a control unit 502 and a first modulation unit 504. The modulation module 52 comprises a control unit 522 and a first modulation unit 524. Take the modulation module 50 for example. The control unit 502 generates a random sequence and a control signal corresponding to the random sequence. The first modulation unit 504 is a silicon ring, a Fiber Bragg grating, or an optical circulator. The embodiment exemplifies the silicon ring. The silicon ring has four ports which respectively named a through port, a drop port, a first input (in 1), and a second input (in 2). The first input (in 1) of the first modulation unit 504 retrieves one wavelength signal according to the control signal generated by the control unit 502. The control unit 502 rapidly changes the control signal according to the random sequence to rapidly retrieve the wavelength signals of the different wavelengths. The retrieved wavelength signals transmit to an optical coupler 40 via the drop port, and then broadcasts to all the user receivers

30 of an identical wavelength. The other wavelength signals transmit to the following modulation module 52 via the through port.

[0027] Refer to FIG. 4, according to the arrangement of the user receivers 30~32, the modulation modules 50~58 are connected in series to form a ring network. The signal provider 10 transmits the wavelength signals to one modulation module 50, and the modulation module 50 retrieves one wavelength signal according to the random sequence and broadcasts the wavelength signal to the user receiver 30 via the optical coupler 40, and the modulation module 50 transmits the other wavelength signals to the following modulation module 52, whereby the following modulation module 52 retrieves one wavelength signal and transmits it to the following user receiver 32.

[0028] Alternatively, refer to FIG. 5, the present invention is arranged into a tree network. According to the tree arrangement of the user receivers, the modulation modules 50~58 are connected in parallel to form a tree network whereby the modulation module 50 retrieves one wavelength signal according to the random sequence and broadcasts the wavelength signal to the user receiver 30 via the optical coupler 40, and the modulation module 50 transmits the other wavelength signals to the following modulation module 52, whereby the following modulation module 52 retrieves one wavelength signal and transmits it to the following user receiver 32.

[0029] Refer to FIG. 3 and FIG. 4. The process of transmitting signals is introduced as below. The embodiment exemplifies the tree network. The signal provider 10 generates a set of wavelength signals of a plurality of different wavelengths and transmits them to the first modulation unit 504 of the modulation module 50. The control unit 502 generates the random sequence and a control signal corresponding to the random sequence. The first input (in 1) of the first modulation unit 504 retrieves one wavelength signal according to the control signal, and then the retrieved wavelength signal transmits to the optical coupler 40 via the through port. The optical coupler 40 broadcasts the retrieved wavelength signal to all the user receivers 30 of an identical wavelength. The other wavelength signals transmit from the through port of the first modulation unit 504 to the first input (in 1) of the following modulation unit 52. The control unit 502 of the modulation unit 52 generate a random sequence, and generate a control signal according to the random sequence whereby the first modulation unit 504 retrieves one wavelength signal according to the random sequence and transmits the wavelength signal to the user receiver 32. The other wavelength signals transmit from the through port to the following modulation unit 54. From the same token, the other wavelength signals transmit to modulation modules 56 and 58. The random sequence rapidly changes with time. As a result, the control unit 502 rapidly changes the control signal according to the random sequence whereby the first modulation unit 504 rapidly retrieves the wavelength signals of different wavelengths, and whereby the wavelengths used by the user receivers 30 rapidly change. When an attacker can not make sure of the wavelength used by the user receiver 30, the attack is not achieved. By the technique, the wavelength signal used by an identical user receiver 30 changes with time. In other words, when the malicious attacker can not find out the wavelength signal of a target, it is hard to achieve eavesdropping, denial-of-service (DOS) and masquerading.

[0030] The control unit 502 is a thermal-control device generating thermal-control signals of different temperature

according to the random sequence, and controlling the first modulation unit 504 to retrieve one wavelength signal according to the thermal-control signals. Alternatively, the control unit 502 is an electric-control device generating different electric-control signals according to the random sequence, and controlling the first modulation unit 504 to retrieve one wavelength signal according to the electric-control signals. The random sequence can constantly changes the wavelength signals by the thermal-control or electric-control way.

[0031] In general, the network system needs to transmit upstream data and downstream data. The present invention can use re-modulation or carrier distribution to transmit the upstream signals. The architecture of FIG. 6 is used to perform re-modulation. The first input (in 1) of the first modulation unit 504 receives the wavelength signal, and then the wavelength signal transmits from the drop port to the optical coupler 40. The optical coupler 40 broadcasts the wavelength signal to the user receiver 30 and a reflection modulation unit 60. The reflection modulation unit 60 is exemplified by a reflective semiconductor optical amplifier (RSOA) in the embodiment. The reflection modulation unit 60 re-modulates the wavelength signal to generate an upstream-modulated signal. The reflection modulation unit 60 transmits the upstream-modulated signal to the signal provider 10 through the second input (in 2) of the first modulation unit 504.

[0032] The architecture of FIG. 7 is used to perform carrier distribution. A second modulation unit 506 newly added in the modulation module 50 and coupled to the first modulation unit 504. The first input (in 1) of the second modulation unit 506 is coupled to the through port of the first modulation unit 504. The signal provider 10 emits an optical carrier and transmits it and the wavelength signals to a far end. After the first modulation unit 504 receives the wavelength signal, the wavelength signal transmits from the drop port of the first modulation unit 504 to the optical coupler 40. The optical coupler 40 broadcasts the wavelength signal to the user receivers 30. The wavelength signal transmits from the through port of the first modulation unit 504 to the second modulation unit 506 whereby the drop port of the second modulation unit 506 sends out the wavelength signal to a reflection modulation unit 60. The reflection modulation unit 60 uses the optical carrier to carry the wavelength signal to generate an upstream signal. The reflection modulation unit 60 transmits the upstream signal to the signal provider 10 through the second input (in 2) of the second modulation unit 506.

[0033] The experimental results of the present invention are introduced as below. The experimental system for transmitting downstream signals is shown in FIG. 8. Two laser devices 70, laser device 70 is an integrated device comprising a laser element and a modulator. Two laser devices 70 emit optical signals to a first modulation unit 504 through a single modulator 72. Then, the optical signals respectively transmit from the through port and the drop port of the first modulation unit 504 to two variable optical attenuators (VOAs) 74 and 74'. Finally, the optical signals respectively transmit to two receivers 78 and 78' whereby the optical signals respectively passing through the through port and the drop port are measured. The experimental results are shown in FIG. 9. The circles denote the optical signal of back-to-back (B2B) measurement after transmitting 25 kilometers. The triangles denote the optical signal from the drop port after sequentially transmitting 25 and 8 kilometers. The squares denote the optical signal from the through port after transmitting 25

kilometers. From FIG. 9, it is known that the optical signals of the B2B measurement, the drop port and the through port respectively have the power penalty of 1 dB. The power penalties of the drop port and the through port of the first modulation unit 504 may result from the difference of the extinction ratio of the two ports. The optical signal from the through port transmitting 8 kilometers has the power penalty of about 1 dB since the drop port of the preceding stage first modulation unit 504 incompletely filters out the optical signal to induce the interference of two wavelength signals.

[0034] Refer to FIG. 10 and FIG. 11. The experimental system for transmitting upstream signals is shown in FIG. 10. A laser device 70, laser device 70 is an integrated device comprising a laser element and a modulator. A laser device 70 emits an optical signal to a first modulation unit 504. A bandpass filter 79 is used to simulate the optical signal transmitting back to the optical network through the first modulation unit 504. In addition, the optical signal transmits from the first modulation unit 504 to a receiver 78 through a variable optical attenuator 74 whereby the optical signal is measured. The experimental results of the upstream signals are shown in FIG. 11. When a current of 60 mA is injected, the upstream signal has the best quality. When an ultra-low current is injected, the reflection modulation unit 60 incompletely functions. When an ultra-high current injected, the efficiency of the reflection modulation unit 60 is reduced due to saturation and bandwidth change.

[0035] In conclusion, the present invention generates a pseudo random sequence merely identified by a signal provider and a user receiver, and uses the pseudo random sequence to rapidly change wavelength signals, so as to prevent a specific wavelength signal from attack, whereby the wavelength signal is not invaded and varied. Since wavelengths rapidly changes, general instruments are hard to detect the change and the security of a fiber network can be improved.

[0036] The embodiments described above are only to exemplify the present invention but not to limit the scope of the present invention. Therefore, any equivalent modification or variation according to the shapes, structures, features, or spirit disclosed by the present invention is to be also included within the scope of the present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM) optical fiber network system comprising:

a signal provider generating a least one set of wavelength signals of a plurality of different wavelengths;

a plurality of modulation modules coupled to said signal provider, and each said modulation module comprises:

a control unit generating a random sequence and a control signal corresponding to said random sequence; and

at least one first modulation unit coupled to said signal provider and said control unit to receive said wavelength signals, retrieving said one said wavelength signal according to said control signal, and rapidly changing said control signal according to said random sequence to rapidly retrieve said wavelength signals of said different wavelengths; and

a plurality of user receivers each coupled to one said modulation module to receive one said wavelength signal retrieved by said modulation module.

2. The WDM optical fiber network system according to claim 1, wherein said modulation module further comprises a

second modulation unit coupled to said first modulation unit, using carrier distribution to modulate said wavelength signal, and transmitting it to said signal provider, and said first modulation unit receives said wavelength signal and transmits it to said user receiver and said second modulation unit, and said second modulation unit transmits said wavelength signal to a reflection modulation unit to generate an upstream signal, and said reflection modulation unit transmits said upstream signal to said signal provider through said second modulation unit.

3. The WDM optical fiber network system according to claim 1, wherein said modulation module re-modulates said wavelength signal and transmits it to said signal provider, and said first modulation unit transmits said wavelength signal to said user receiver and a reflection modulation unit, and said reflection modulation unit re-modulates said wavelength signal to generate an upstream-modulated signal, and said reflection modulation unit transmits said upstream-modulated signal to said signal provider through said first modulation unit.

4. The WDM optical fiber network system according to claim 1, wherein said control unit is a thermal-control device generating thermal-control signals of different temperature according to said random sequence, and controlling said first modulation unit to retrieve one said wavelength signal according to said thermal-control signals.

5. The WDM optical fiber network system according to claim 1, wherein said control unit is an electric-control device generating different electric-control signals according to said random sequence, and controlling said first modulation unit to retrieve one said wavelength signal according to said electric-control signals.

6. The WDM optical fiber network system according to claim 1, wherein said signal provider further comprises a plurality of laser devices respectively emitting different

wavelength signals, connected with an arrayed waveguide grating, and using said arrayed waveguide grating to generate said set of said wavelength signals composed of said different wavelength signals.

7. The WDM optical fiber network system according to claim 1, further comprises an optical coupler coupled to said first modulation unit to broadcast said wavelength signal to said user receiver.

8. The WDM optical fiber network system according to claim 1, wherein said modulation modules are connected in series to form a ring network, and said signal provider transmits said wavelength signals and to one said modulation module, and said one said modulation module retrieves one said wavelength signal according to said random sequence and transmits said one said wavelength signal to said user receiver, and said one said modulation module transmits other said wavelength signals to following said modulation module, whereby said following said modulation module retrieves one said wavelength signal and transmits it to following said user receiver.

9. The WDM optical fiber network system according to claim 1, wherein said modulation modules are connected in parallel to form a tree network whereby different said wavelength signals respectively transmit to said user receivers according to said random sequence.

10. The WDM optical fiber network system according to claim 2, wherein said first modulation unit and said second modulation unit are silicon rings.

11. The WDM optical fiber network system according to claim 2, wherein said first modulation unit and said second modulation unit are Fiber Bragg gratings (FBGs) or optical circulators.

* * * * *