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**Roberts et al.**

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(54) **FREQUENCY DOMAIN COMBINATION OF PARALLEL SIGNAL PATHS**

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**H04L 27/00** (2006.01)  
**H04L 25/00** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
CPC ..... **H04B 10/60** (2013.01); **H04L 25/00** (2013.01); **H04L 27/00** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
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See application file for complete search history.

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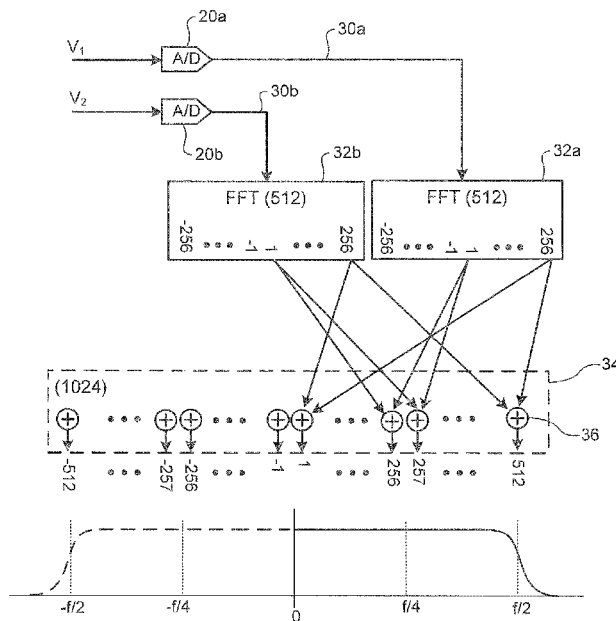
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A receiver of an optical communications system includes a set of two or more analog-to digital A/D converters, a respective transform block connected to an output of each A/D converter, and a summation block. Each A/D converter samples a respective low-bandwidth analog signal comprising a respective portion of a high-bandwidth data signal. Each transform block calculates a set of spectral components of the respective low-bandwidth analog signal. The summation block combines respective spectral components calculated by each transform block to construct spectral terms of a combined signal having a spectrum corresponding to that of the high-bandwidth data signal.

**12 Claims, 16 Drawing Sheets**



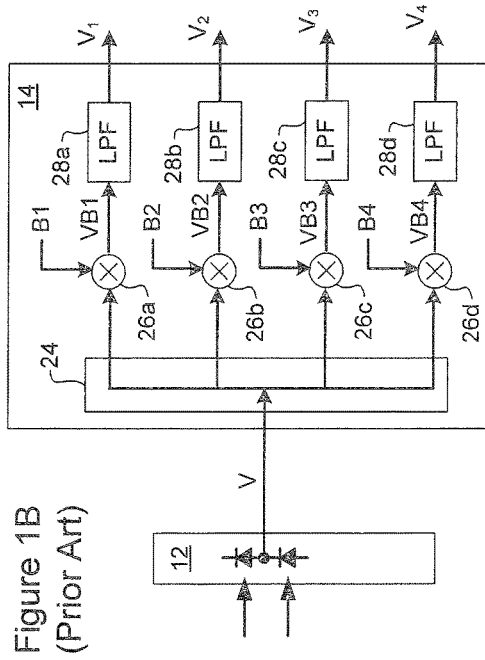
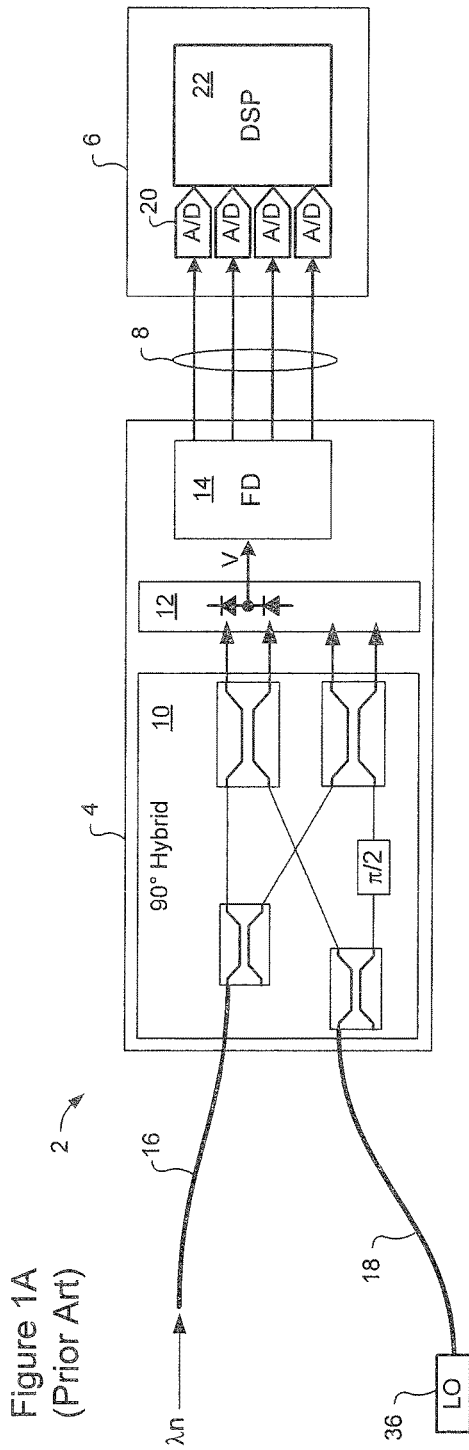
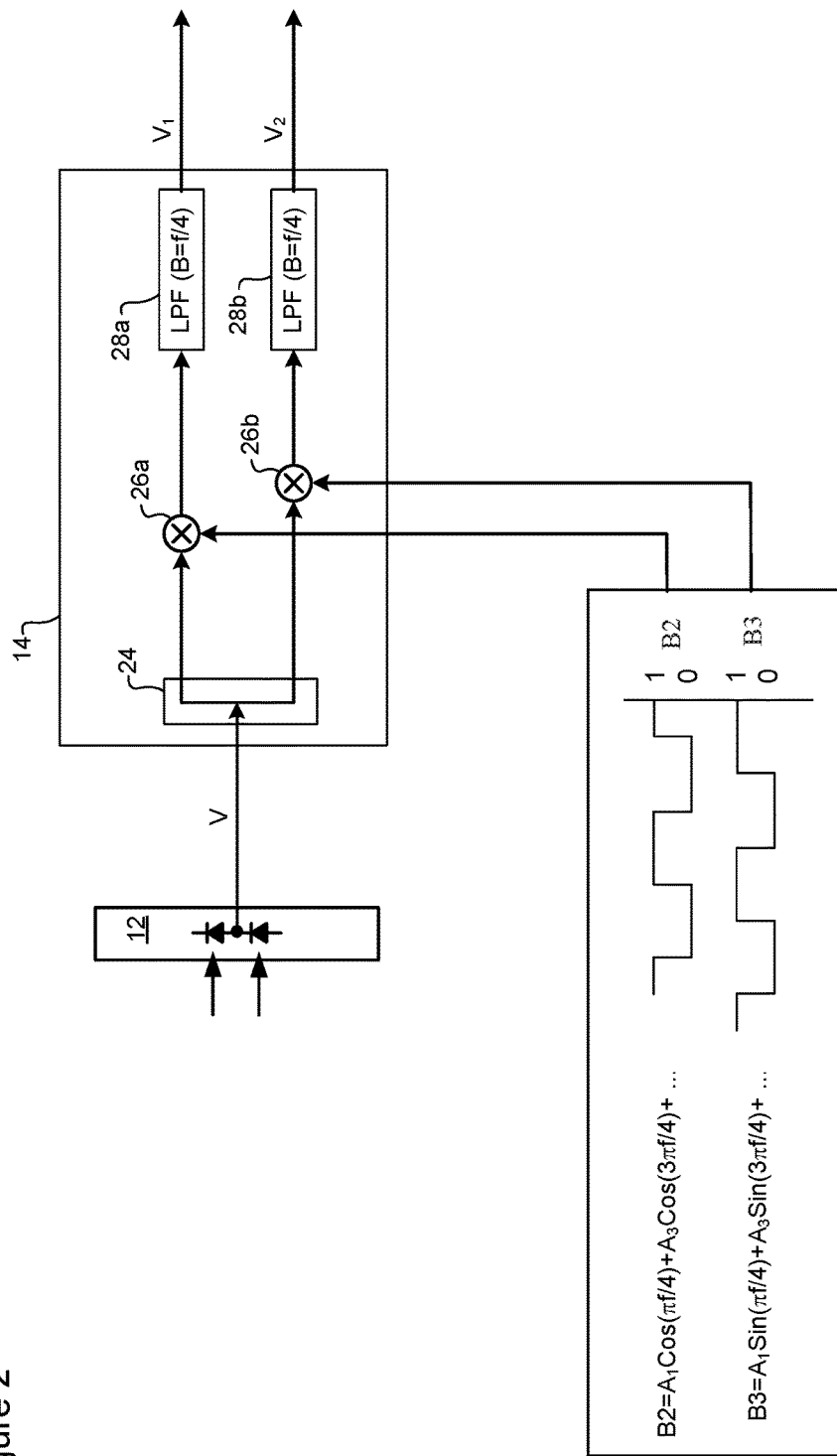


Figure 2



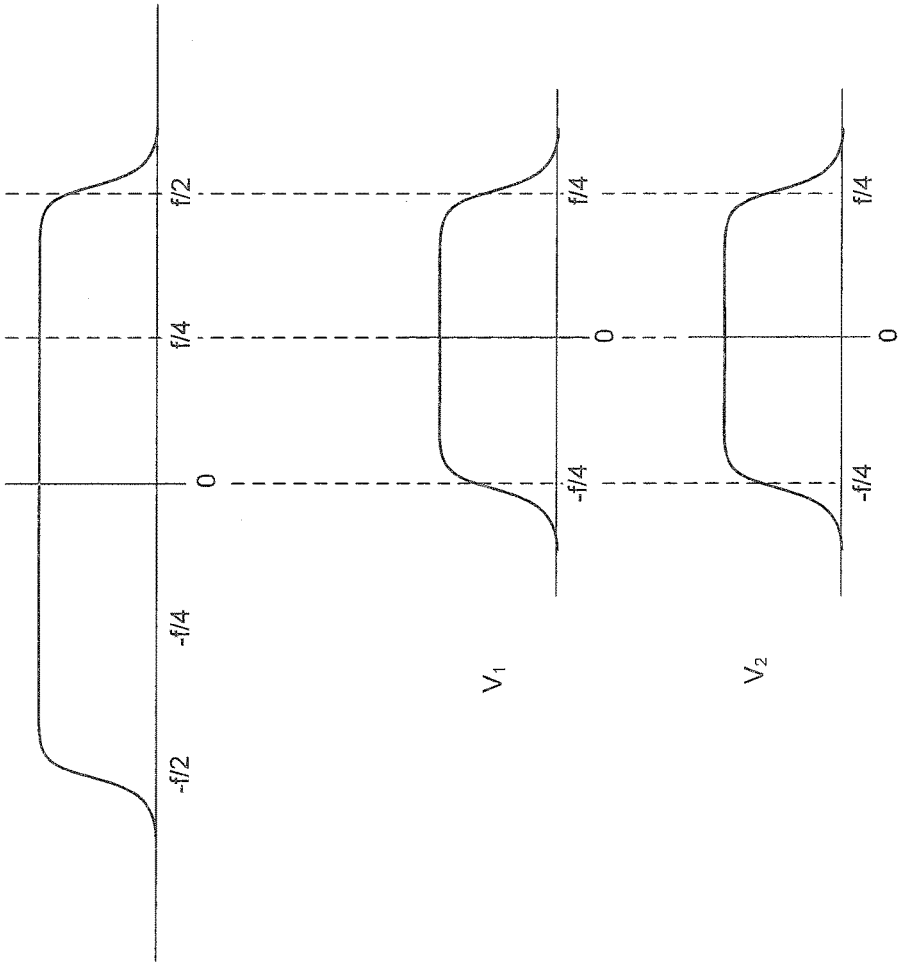


Figure 3A

Figure 3B

Figure 3C

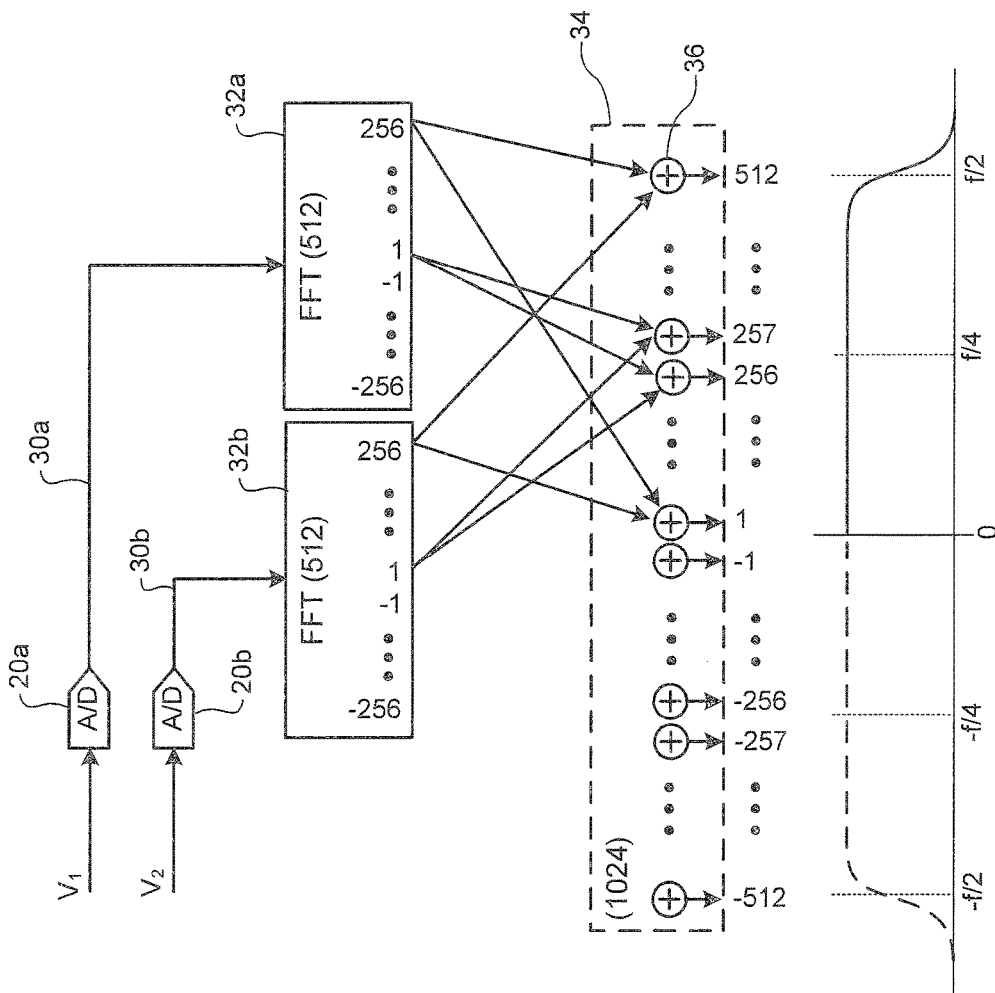


Figure 4

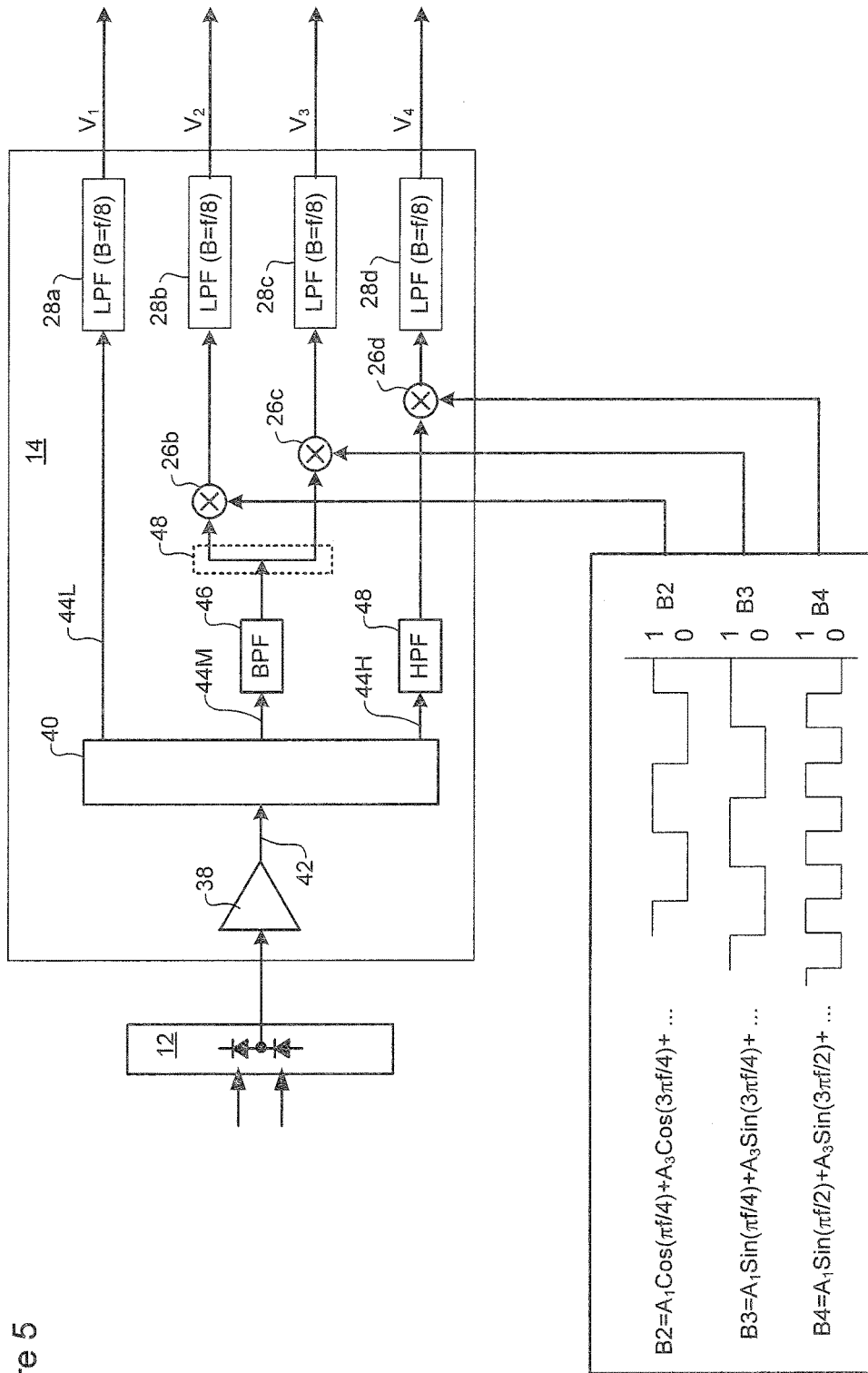


Figure 5

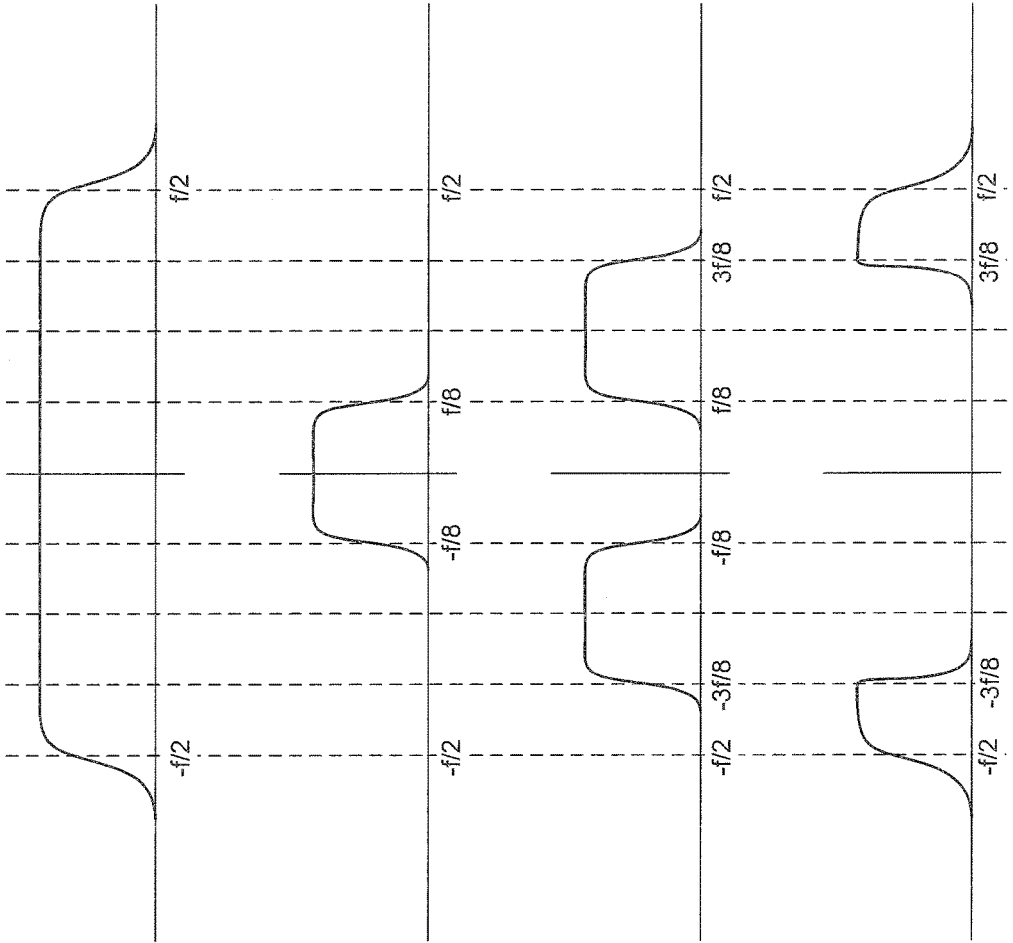


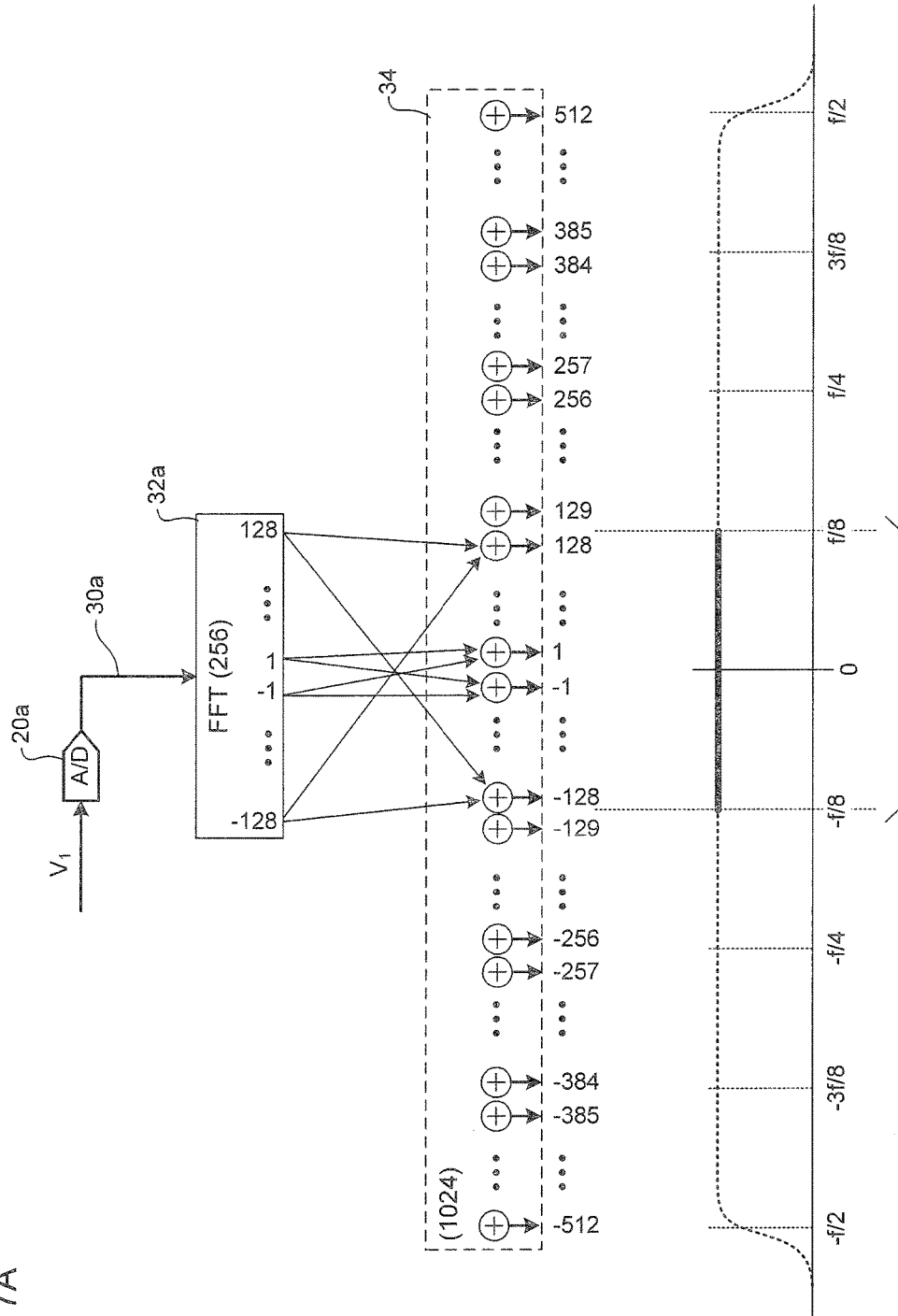
Figure 6A

Figure 6B

Figure 6C

Figure 6D

Figure 7A





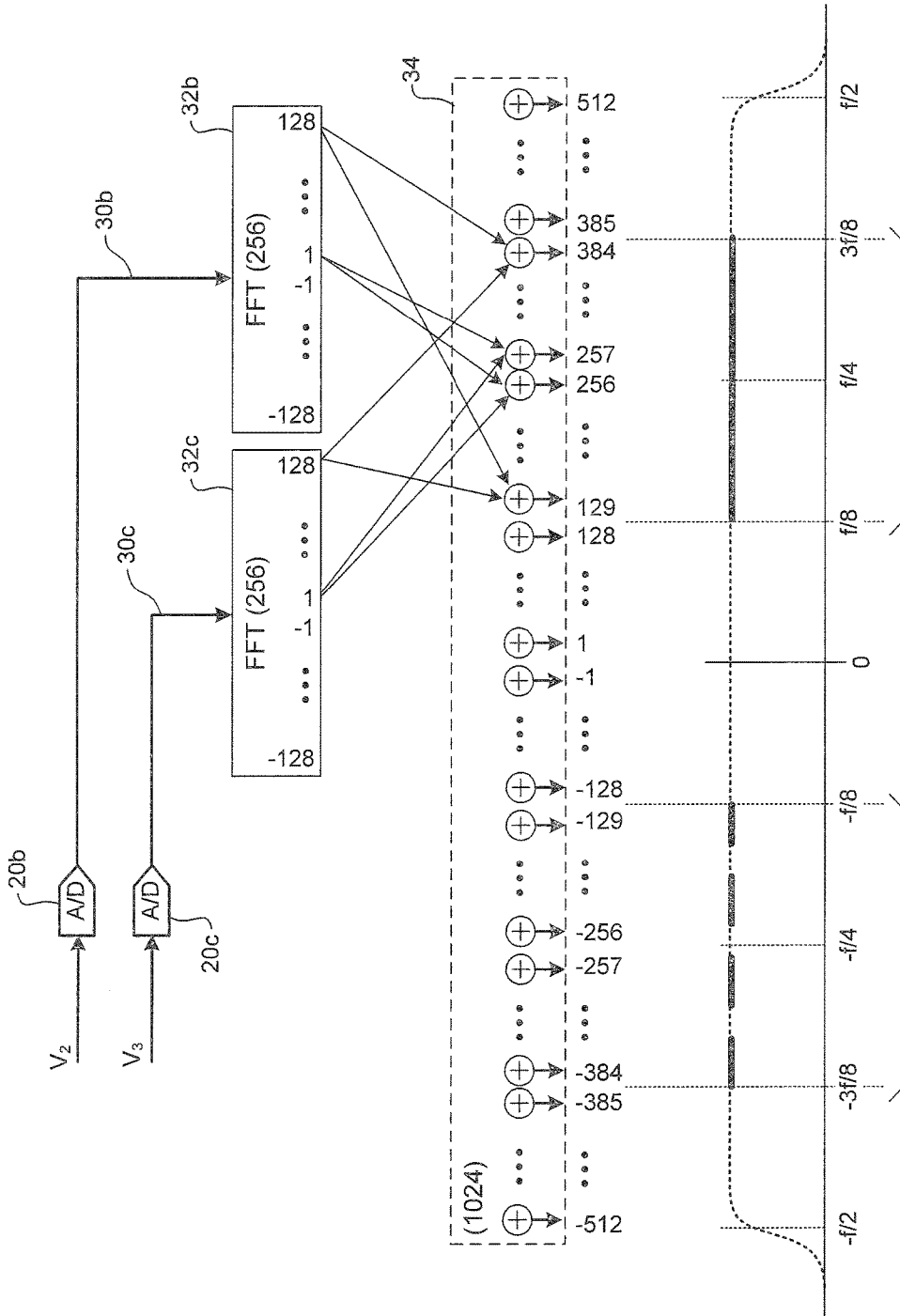


Figure 7B

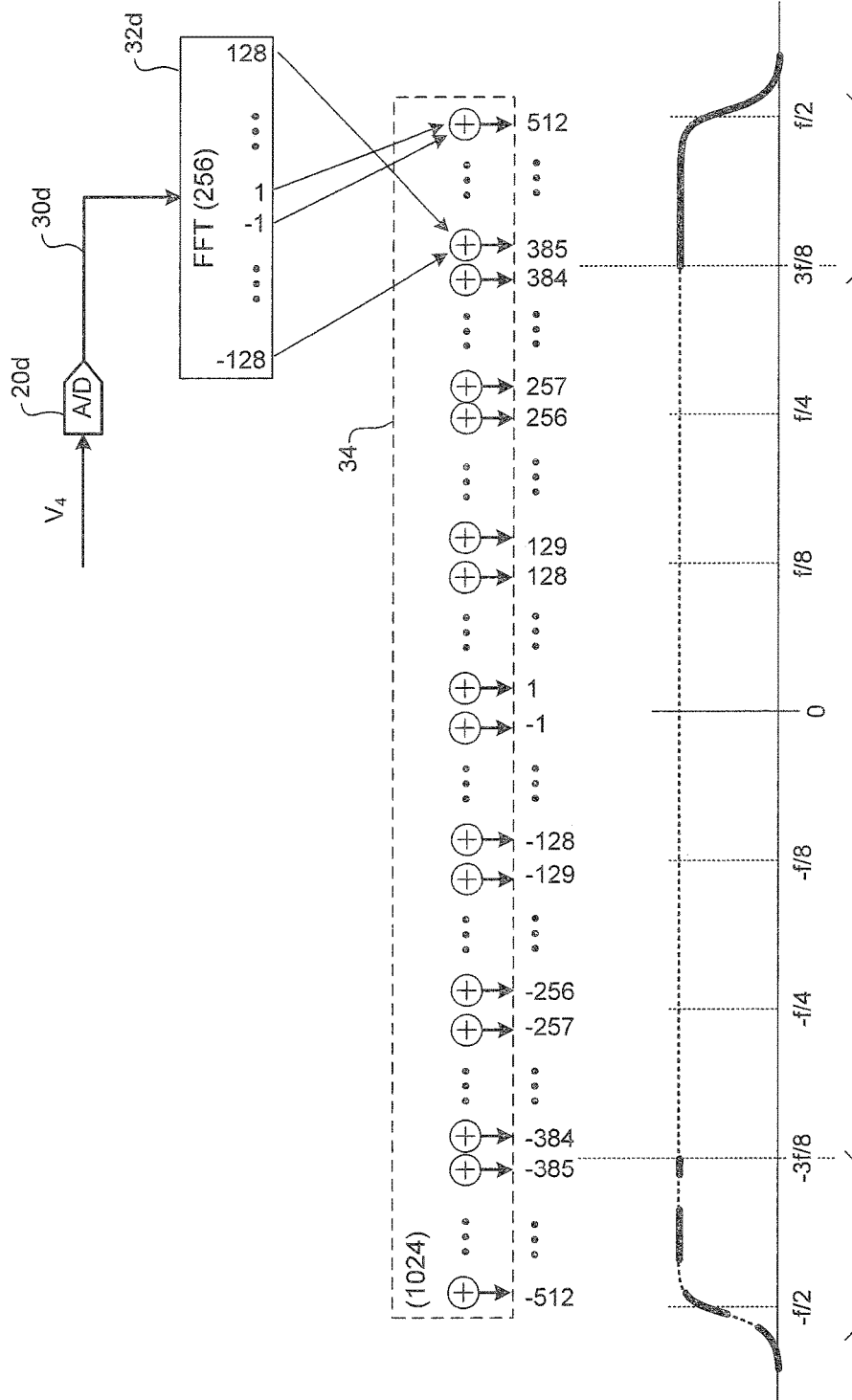
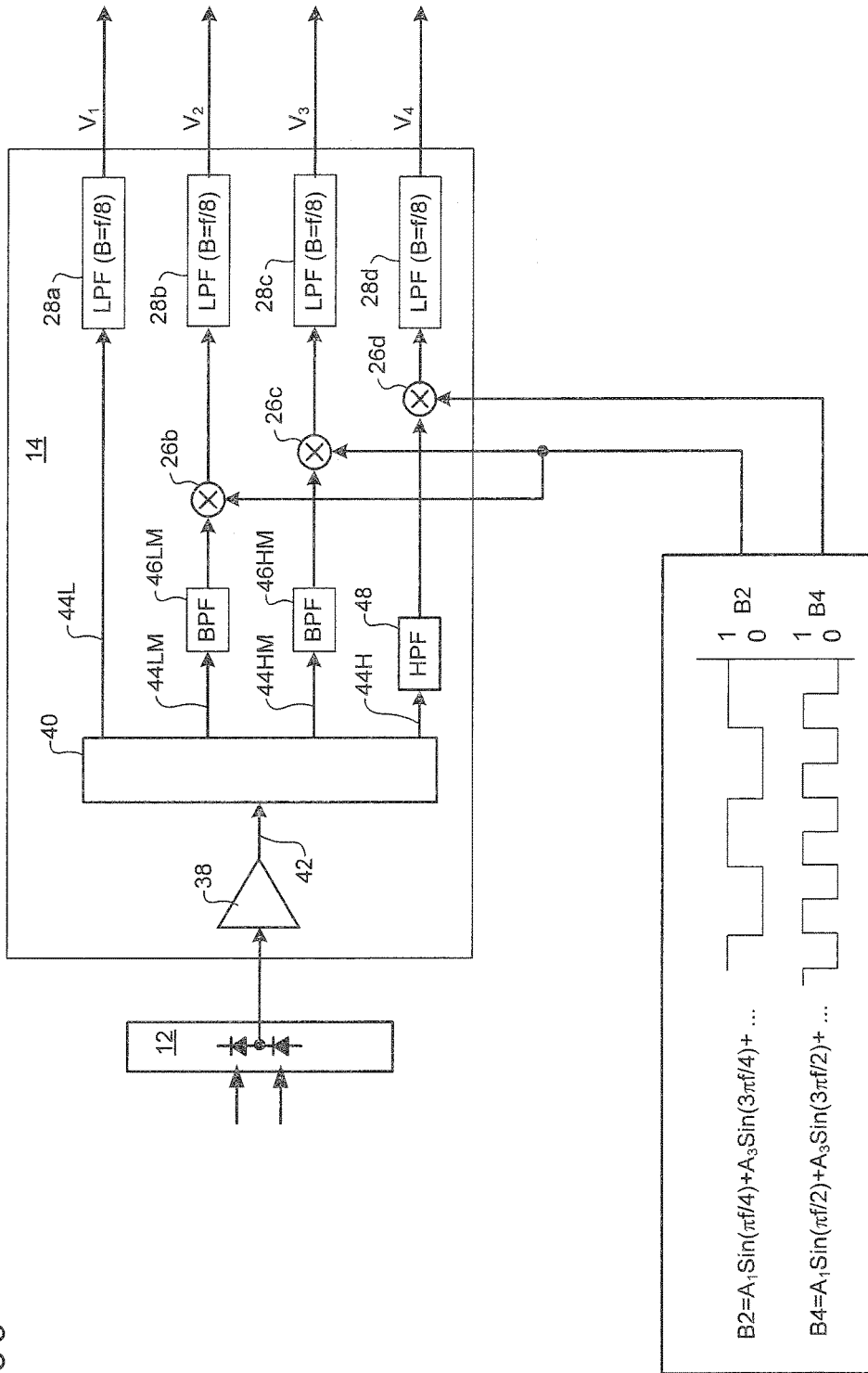


Figure 7C

Figure 8



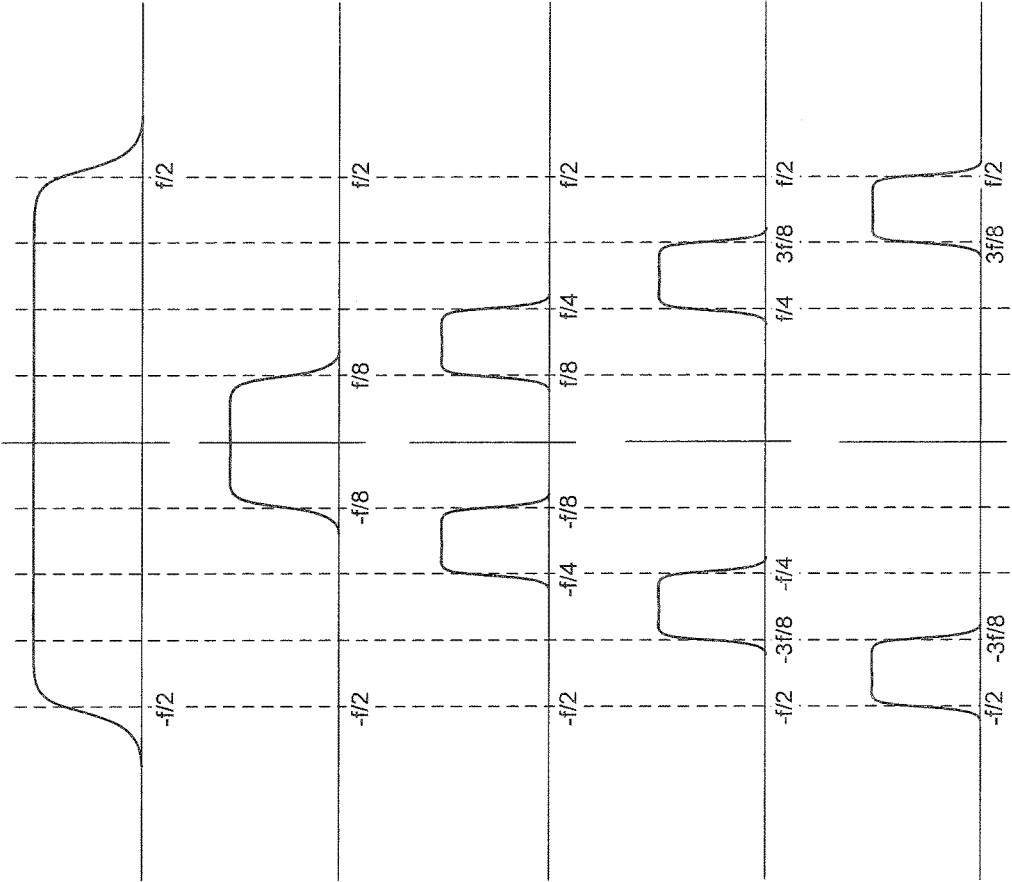


Figure 9A

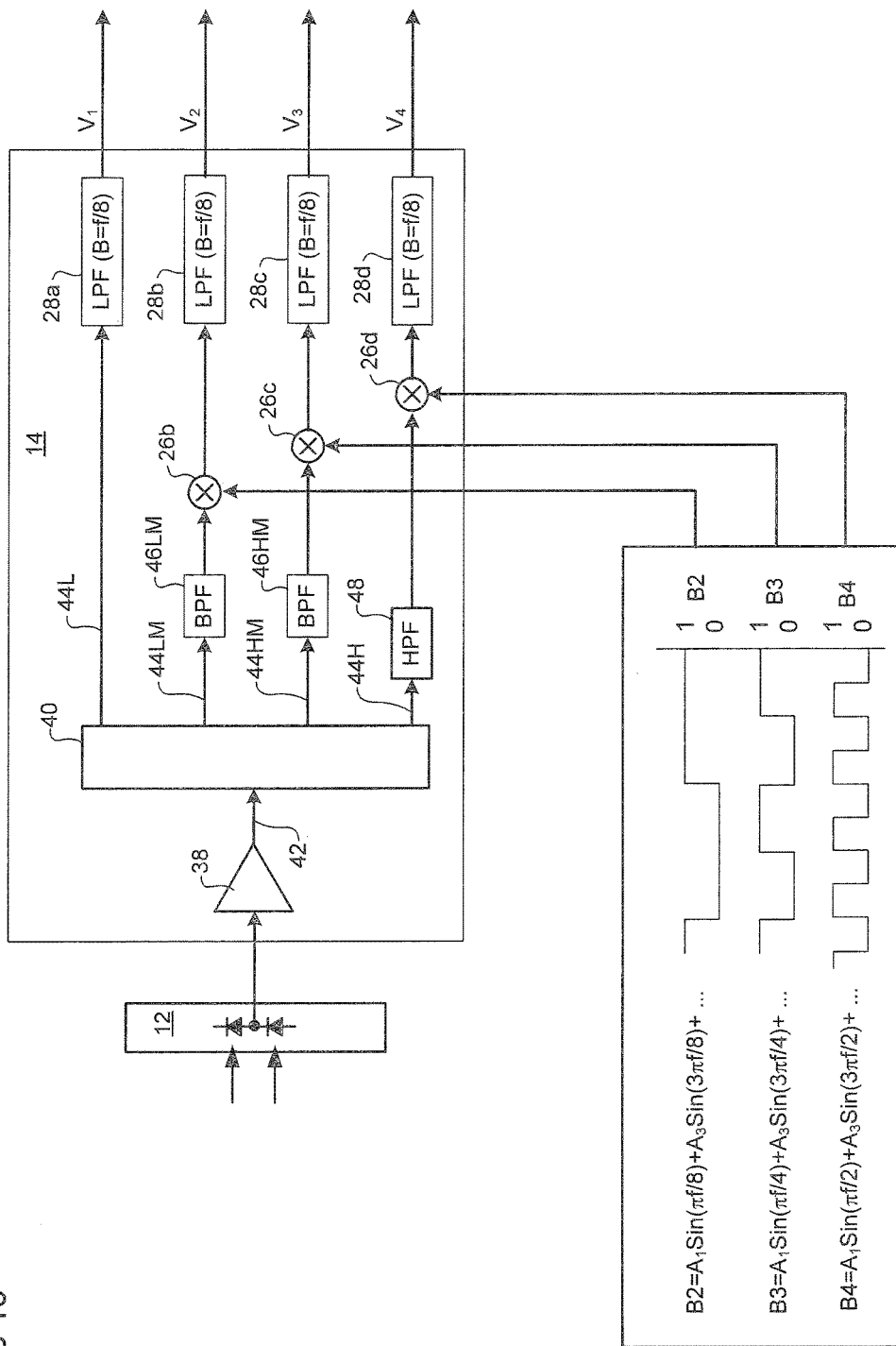
Figure 9B

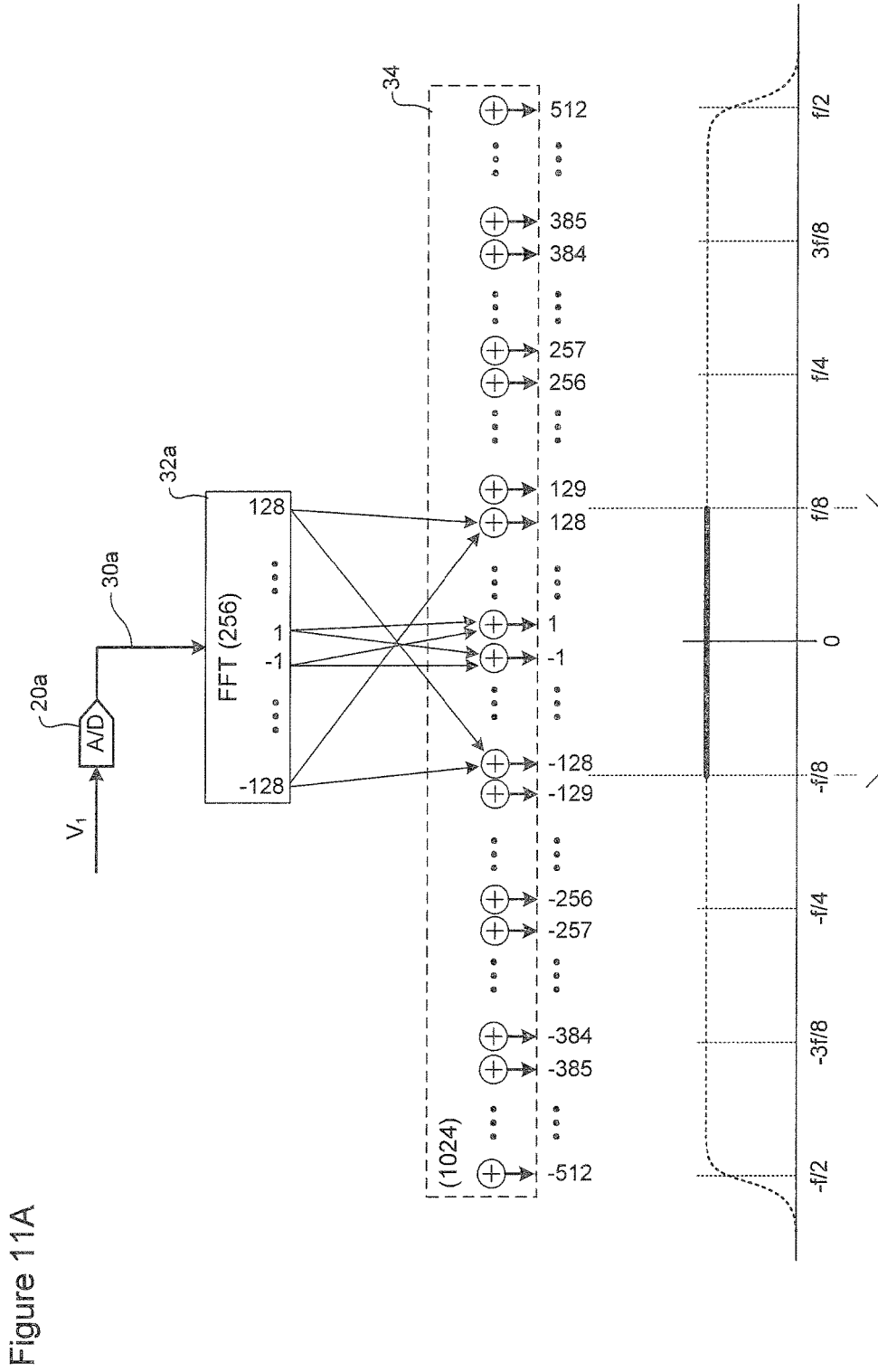
Figure 9C

Figure 9D

Figure 9E

Figure 10





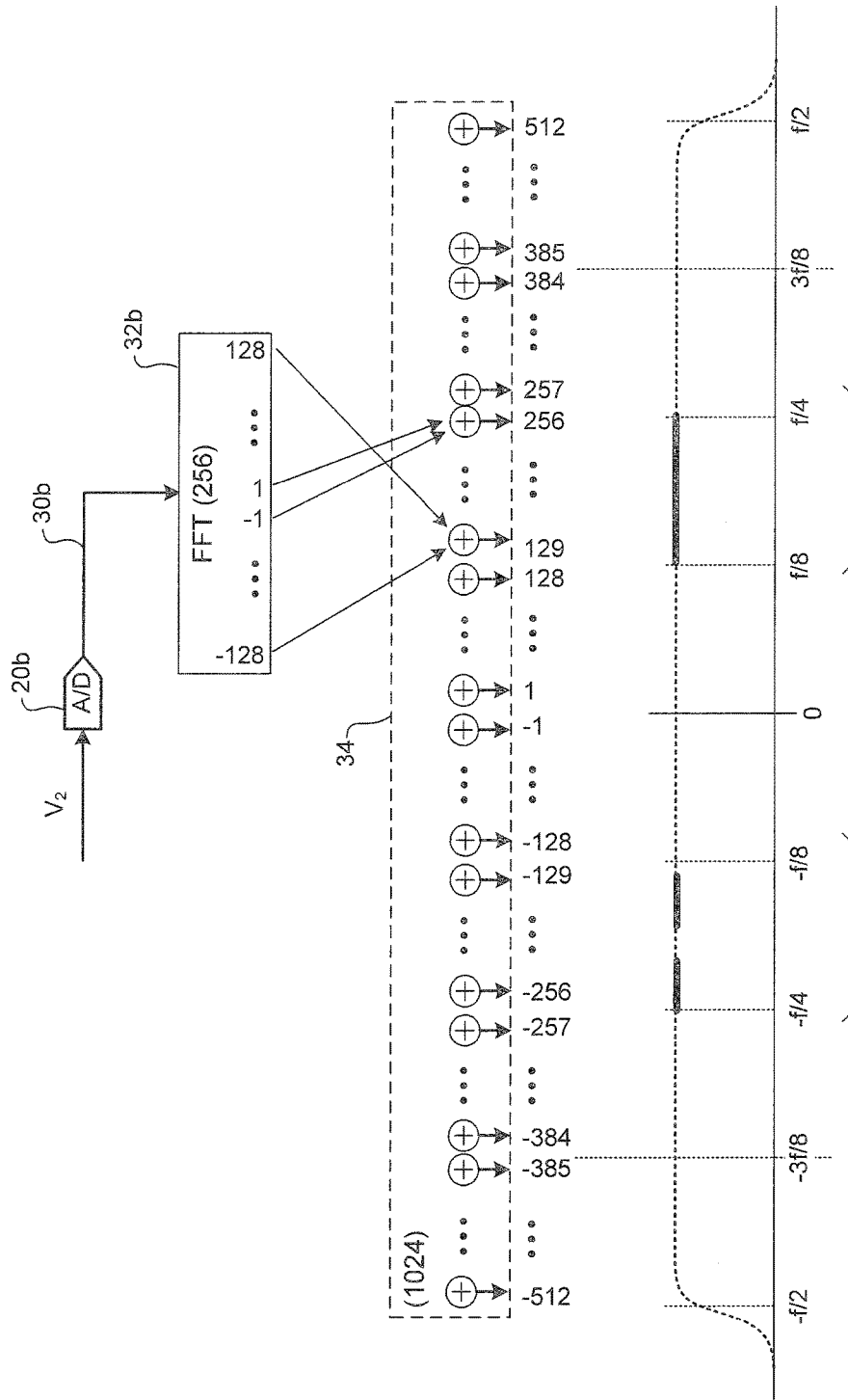
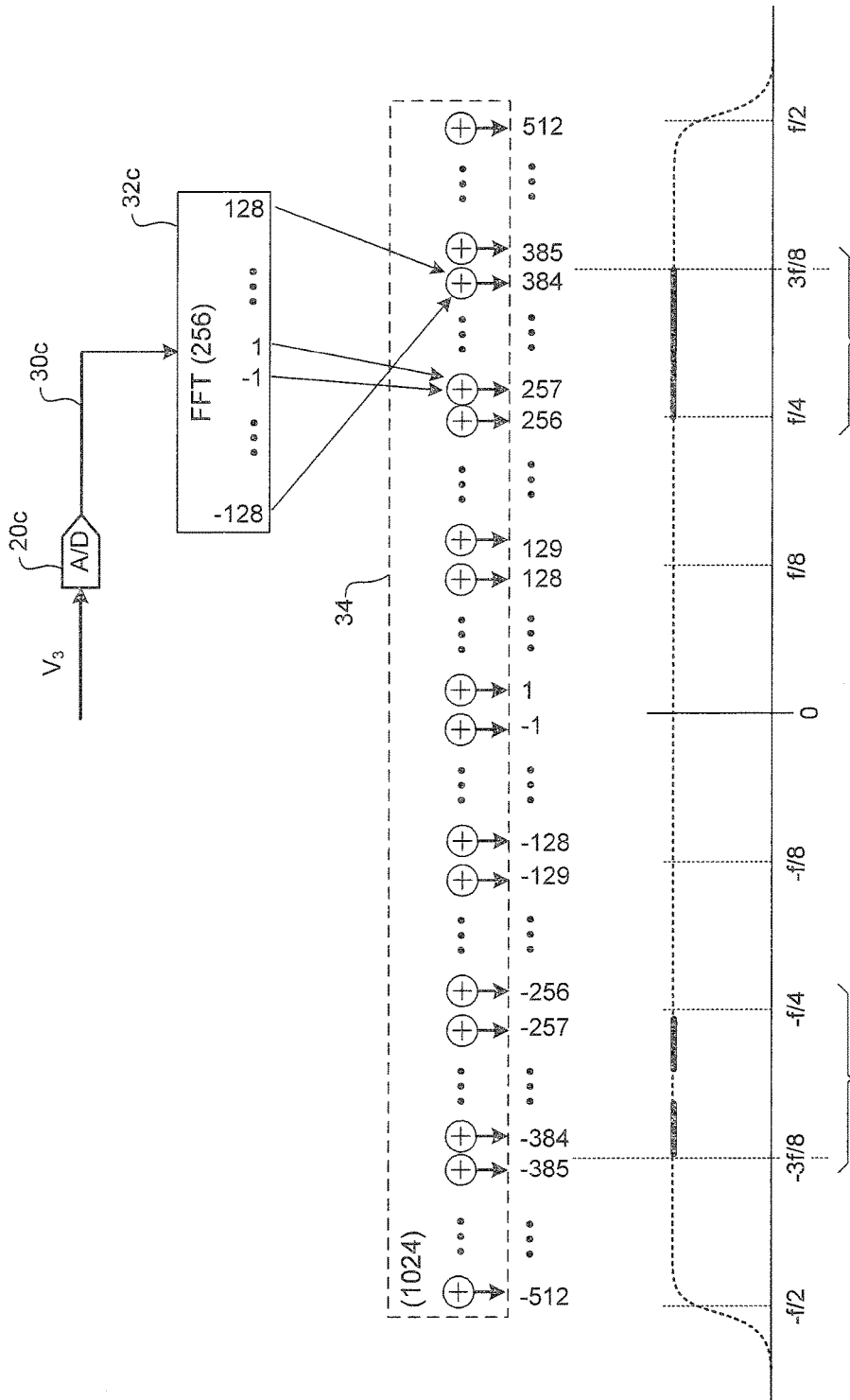


Figure 11B

Figure 11C





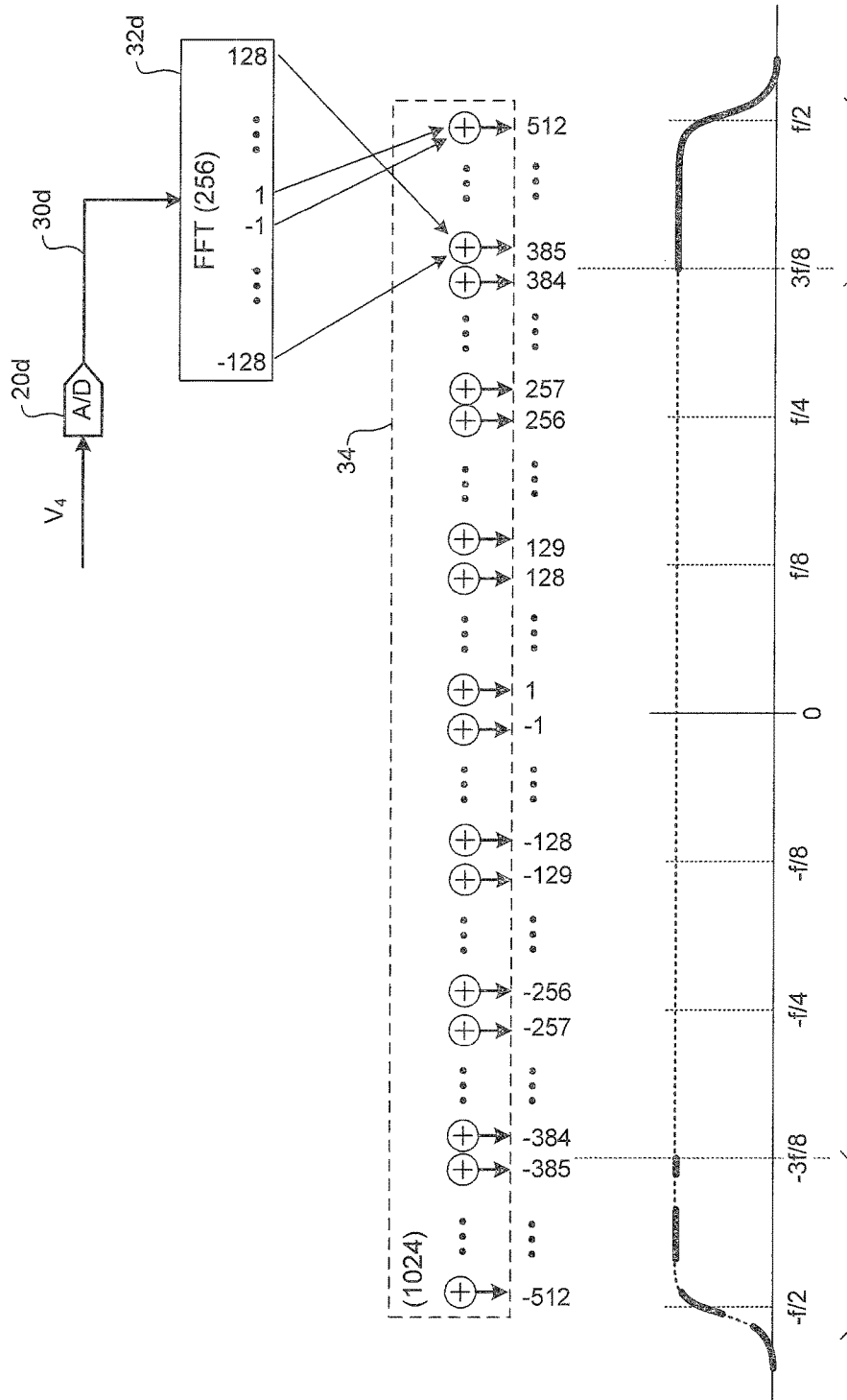


Figure 11D

## FREQUENCY DOMAIN COMBINATION OF PARALLEL SIGNAL PATHS

### CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This is the first application filed in respect of the present invention

### MICROFICHE APPENDIX

Not Applicable.

### TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to communications networks, and in particular to frequency domain combination of parallel signal paths.

### BACKGROUND

In this application, "Optical Communications Technologies" means optical switching, multiplexing transport, network management and access technologies for any format including WDM, packet, and carrier Ethernet as well as the services provided in support of or in connection therewith. Without limiting the generality of the forgoing, Optical Communications Technologies include all of Ciena's current products and services, all products and services currently under development, and all evolutions of such products and services.

Applicant's co-pending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/159,871, filed Jun. 14, 2011, the entire content of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference, teaches techniques for distributing a high-bandwidth analog signal to the front end of a multipath analog to digital converter. FIGS. 1A and 1B illustrate principle elements of a receiver module in accordance with U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/159,871.

Referring to FIG. 1A, the receiver module 2 comprises an electro-optic IC 4 coupled to an electronic signal processor IC 6 via a parallel analog transmission line bus 8. The electro-optic IC 4 includes a 90° optical hybrid 10, a photodetector block 12, and an analog frequency decimation block 14. The optical hybrid 10 receives an incoming optical channel light and a local oscillator light through respective pigtailed 16 and 18, and operates in a conventional manner to mix the two lights together to generate composite lights that are made incident on the photodetector block 12. Similarly, the photodetector block 12 operates in a conventional manner to generate an analog photodetector signal V that is proportional to the power of the incident composite light. The frequency decimation block 14 processes the photodetector signal to yield a set of parallel analog signals V<sub>x</sub> (where x is an index value, x=1 . . . N) which, when taken together, contain all of the information content modulated on the photodetector signal V; but which, taken individually, have a lower bandwidth than the photodetector current V. The electronic signal processor IC 6 comprises analog signal conditioning circuits (such as power amplifiers, filters etc., not shown) and analog-to-digital (A/D) converters 20 for converting the analog electrical signals V<sub>x</sub> from the frequency decimation block 14 into raw digital sample streams which are processed by the DSP 22 to reconstruct the spectrum of the photodetector signal V and recover digital data signals modulated on the received optical channel signal

As is known in the art, a conventional 90° optical hybrid is configured to mix the received optical channel light with the LO light and a 90° phase-shifted version of the LO light, to generate corresponding In-Phase and Quadrature composite lights for each of two polarizations of the incoming optical channel light. In many practical embodiments, it is desirable to provide respective parallel signal paths (each comprising a photodetector 12 and an analog frequency decimation block 14) for receiving and processing each of these composite lights. However, for simplicity of illustration, only the In-Phase signal path for a single polarization is shown in FIG. 1A, it being understood that the signal path(s) for the corresponding Quadrature composite light, and for the second polarization (if any), could be provided by suitably duplicating the elements of the In-Phase signal path.

Referring to FIG. 1B, a representative frequency decimation block 14 comprises an analog 1:N power splitter 24, which receives the photodetector current V, and outputs a set of N parallel duplicates of the photodetector current V in a known manner. In the illustrated embodiment, N=4, but this is not essential. Increasing the number N of outputs reduces the bandwidth performance requirements of the analog transmission line bus 8, at the cost of increased complexity. For enhanced performance the splitter 24 may contain filtering and or preamplification functions which, for simplicity of illustration, are not shown in the drawings. Each output of the 1:N splitter 24 is connected to a respective analog signal path, each of which includes a respective non-linear processor 26a-d cascaded with a low-pass filter (LPF) 28a-d. Each non-linear processor 26 applies a non-linear operation to the photodetector current V using a respective branch signal B<sub>x</sub> to yield a composite signal V<sub>Bx</sub> that is supplied the LPF 28. The LPF 28 operates in a conventional manner to attenuate undesired high-frequency components to yield a low bandwidth analog signal V<sub>x</sub>, which can be transmitted through the analog transmission line bus 8 to the electronic signal processing IC 6.

The non-linear processors 26a-d can be designed to implement any suitable non-linear operation. For example, in the embodiment of FIGS. 1A-1B, the non-linear processor 26 is implemented as a conventional Radio Frequency (RF) mixer, which operates to combine the photodetector current V and the respective branch signal B<sub>x</sub> in a known manner. In an embodiment in which the branch signals B<sub>x</sub> are continuous wave sinusoidal signals, the non-linear function is the well known heterodyne or homodyne function. In embodiments in which the branch signals B<sub>x</sub> are binary digital signals, the non-linear function approximates a switching or sampling function, depending on the duty cycle of the branch signals B<sub>x</sub>. In either case, each parallel analog signal V<sub>x</sub> (x=1 . . . N) is an analog signal having a bandwidth determined by the respective LPF 28. After sampling these signals by the A/D converters 20, it is desired to recombine the signal paths in the DSP 22 to recover a digital representation of the original photodetector current V, which is sufficiently accurate that data modulated on the received channel light can be detected and recovered.

One method by which the signal paths may be recombined in the DSP 22 is to digitally process each signal, downstream of the A/D converters 20 so as to reverse the effects of the non-linear processors 26. For example, in a case where a given non-linear processor 26 implements a conventional down-conversion function, the corresponding digital signal may be digitally up-converted to offset this effect. The digital signals may then be filtered to remove undesired reflected images, and then combined using a

digital summation process to yield a high-bandwidth digital signal corresponding to the original photodetector current  $V$ . A limitation of this approach is that it may significantly increase the size and cost of the DSP **22**.

Techniques that overcome limitations of the prior art remain highly desirable.

### SUMMARY

A receiver of an optical communications system includes a set of two or more analog-to-digital A/D converters, a respective transform block connected to an output of each A/D converter, and a summation block. Each A/D converter samples a respective low-bandwidth analog signal comprising a respective portion of a high-bandwidth data signal. Each transform block calculates a set of spectral components of the respective low-bandwidth analog signal. The summation block combines respective spectral components calculated by each transform block to construct spectral terms of a combined signal having a spectrum corresponding to that of the high-bandwidth data signal.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Further features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description, taken in combination with the appended drawings, in which:

FIGS. **1a** and **1b** are block diagrams schematically illustrating a receiver module known from U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/159,871;

FIG. **2** is a block diagram schematically illustrating operation of a frequency decimation block having two output channels;

FIGS. **3A-3C** are spectral diagrams illustrating operation of the frequency decimation block of FIG. **2**;

FIG. **4** is a block diagram schematically illustrating operation of a frequency domain signal combiner usable in conjunction with the frequency decimation block of FIGS. **2** and **3**;

FIG. **5** is a block diagram schematically illustrating operation of a frequency decimation block having four output channels;

FIGS. **6A-6D** are spectral diagrams illustrating operation of the frequency decimation block of FIG. **5**;

FIGS. **7A-7C** are block diagrams schematically illustrating operation of a frequency domain signal combiner usable in conjunction with the frequency decimation block of FIG. **5**;

FIG. **8** is a block diagram schematically illustrating operation of a frequency decimation block having four output channels;

FIGS. **9A-9E** are spectral diagrams illustrating operation of the frequency decimation block of FIG. **8**;

FIG. **10** is a block diagram schematically illustrating operation of a frequency decimation block having four output channels;

FIGS. **11A-11D** are block diagrams schematically illustrating operation of a frequency domain signal combiner usable in conjunction with the frequency decimation blocks of FIGS. **8** and **10**.

It will be noted that throughout the appended drawings, like features are identified by like reference numerals.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In the following description, techniques in accordance with the present invention are described by way of repre-

sentative embodiments which are particularly suited for use in optical communications systems. However, it will be appreciated that the techniques described herein are equally applicable to other fields of technology. More generally, techniques in accordance with the present invention may be utilised in any context in which a high-bandwidth signal has been frequency-divided into a set of parallel signals of lower bandwidth, and it is desired to recombine these signals to recover a high bandwidth signal having a spectrum corresponding with that of the original high-bandwidth signal. In this context, it will be appreciated that it is not necessary for the spectrum of the reconstructed signal to an exact (or high-fidelity) reproduction of the spectrum of the original high-bandwidth signal. Rather it is sufficient that the spectrum of the reconstructed signal is a close-enough reproduction of the original high-bandwidth signal spectrum to enable successful recovery of data modulated on the high-bandwidth signal.

Referring to FIG. **2**, there is shown a frequency decimation block **14** which operates to divide the input analog signal  $V$  into a pair of lower bandwidth channel signals  $V1$  and  $V2$ . FIGS. **3A-3C** illustrate an embodiment in which the spectrum of the amplified input analog signal  $V$  spans a frequency range between  $-f/2$  and  $+f/2$ , as may be seen in FIG. **3A**.

In the embodiment of FIGS. **2** and **3A-3C**, the input analog signal  $V$  is supplied to a parallel pair of non-linear processors **26a** and **26b**, each of which is supplied with a respective branch signal  $B2$  and  $B3$ . The non-linear processors **26a** and **26b** may, for example, be provided as analog mixers, digital samplers, or high frequency switches. These branch signals  $B2$ ,  $B3$  have a common frequency ( $f/4$  in the illustrated example) and a phase offset of  $90^\circ$  relative to each other. Low pass filtering (at **28a** and **28b**) the composite signals output from each of the non-linear processors **26a** and **26b** yields a pair of analog signals  $V1$  and  $V2$ , each of which has a spectrum centered on 0 Hz (baseband) and a bandwidth of  $B=f/4$  determined by the LPFs **28a** and **28b**, as may be seen in FIGS. **3B** and **3C**.

As may be appreciated, the use of digital branch signals  $B2$ - $B4$  is beneficial in that it enables accurate control of the frequency and phase relationships between the branch signals, and allows the use of switches as non-linear processors **26**. This, in turn, enables the generation of parallel analog signals  $V1$  and  $V2$  which, when taken together, contain all of the information content modulated on the photodetector signal  $V$ ; but which, taken individually, have a lower bandwidth than the photodetector current  $V$ .

Referring to FIG. **4**, a technique is illustrated for digitally recombining the parallel analog signals  $V1$  and  $V2$  in the DSP **22** to recover a digital representation of the original photodetector current  $V$ . In the illustrated embodiment, the parallel analog signals  $V1$  and  $V2$  are sampled by respective A/D converters **20a** and **20b**, and the corresponding sample streams **30a** and **30b** processed by respective Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) blocks **32a** and **32b**. Each FFT block **32** has a width of 512 taps, which, for convenience, are labelled as  $-256 \dots -1, 1 \dots 256$ . This labelling convention is useful in that the spectrum of each of the analog signals  $V1$  and  $V2$  is centered on 0 Hz (as shown in FIG. **3**) so that taps  $1 \dots 256$  of each FFT block **32** will correspond with positive frequency components of the input signal  $Vx$ , and taps  $-1 \dots -256$  will correspond with negative frequency components of the input signal  $Vx$  (or, equivalently, the conjugate of taps  $1 \dots 256$ ). With this arrangement, the two sample streams **30a-b** can be combined using a 1024-tap summation block **34** to construct a digital spectrum that

closely approximates the spectrum of the photodetector current  $V$ . With this arrangement, frequencies  $-f/4$  and  $f/4$  of the combined signal are bracketed by taps  $(-257, -256)$  and  $256, 257$ , respectively, of the summation block **34**.

As may be seen in FIG. 4, each tap of the summation block **34** comprises a digital adder **36** connected to calculate the sum of one tap from each FF7 **32**. For ease of illustration, connections are shown for constructing the positive frequency components of the combined signal, it being understood that the negative frequency components will be constructed in a directly analogous manner. For the positive frequency components, each tap  $(i)$  of the combined signal (VF) is constructed as follows:

For frequency components from  $f/4$  to  $f/2$ :  $VF(256+i)=V1(i)+V2(i)$   $i=1 \dots 256$ ,

For frequency components from  $f/4$  to  $0$ :  $VF(257-i)=V1(i)+V2(i)$   $i=1 \dots 256$ ,

The negative frequency components are constructed in a corresponding manner. Thus, each tap  $(i)$  of the combined signal (VF) is constructed as follows:

For frequency components from  $-f/4$  to  $-f/2$ :  $VF(256+i)=V1(i)+V2(i)$   $i=-1 \dots -256$ ,

For frequency components from  $-f/4$  to  $0$ :  $VF(257-i)=V1(i)+V2(i)$   $i=-1 \dots -256$ ,

Referring to FIG. 5, there is shown a frequency decimation block **14** which includes a preamplifier **38** cascaded with a frequency domain divider **40**. The preamplifier **38** operates to amplify the analog signal  $V$  output from the photodetector block **12**, and the frequency domain divider **40** divides the amplified photodetector signal **42** to produce a set of parallel frequency band signals **44**. In the illustrated embodiment, the frequency-domain divider **40** is provided as a triplexer configured to divide the amplified analog signal **42** into a set of three predetermined frequency band signals, namely: a low frequency band signal **44L**; a mid-frequency band signal **44M**; and a high frequency band signal **44H**. FIGS. 6A-6D illustrate an embodiment in which the spectrum of the amplified analog signal **42** spans a frequency range between  $-f/2$  and  $+f/2$ , as may be seen in FIG. 6A. In the illustrated embodiment, the frequency-domain divider **40** operates to divide the amplified analog signal into a low frequency band signal **44L** encompassing frequencies lying below  $+f/8$  as may be seen in FIG. 6B; a mid-frequency band signal **44M** encompassing frequencies between  $f/8$  and  $3f/8$  as may be seen in FIG. 6C; and a high frequency band signal **44H** encompassing frequencies lying above  $3f/8$  as may be seen in FIG. 6D. Other frequency ranges may be used, if desired.

In the embodiments of FIGS. 5 and 6, the low frequency band signal **44L** is a baseband signal. This implies that a nonlinear processor **26a** (FIG. 1B) in the low frequency band signal path would receive a DC branch signal **B1**, which has no effect and thus can be omitted. Low-pass filtering the low frequency band signal **44L** (at **28a**) yields a low-frequency analog signal  $V1$  which can be sampled by A/D converter **20a** and processed by the DSP **22** to recover low-frequency components of the photodetector signal  $V$ . On the other hand, the mid-frequency band signal **44M** is preferably filtered by a band pass filter **46**, and then supplied to a divider **48** connected to a parallel pair of non-linear processors **26b** and **26c**, each of which is supplied with a respective mid-frequency branch signal **B2** and **B3**. These mid-frequency branch signals **B2**, **B3** have a common frequency ( $f/4$  in the illustrated example) and a phase offset of  $90^\circ$  relative to each other. Low pass filtering (at **28b** and **28c**) the composite signals output from each of the non-linear processors **26b** and **26c** yields a pair of low-frequency

analog signals  $V2$  and  $V3$  which can be sampled by A/D converters **20b** and **20c** and processed by the DSP **22** to recover mid-frequency components of the photodetector signal  $V$ . Similarly, the high-frequency band signal **44H** is preferably filtered by a high pass filter **48**, and then supplied to a non-linear processor **26d** which is supplied with a respective high-frequency branch signal **B4** (having a frequency of  $f/2$  in the illustrated example). Low pass filtering (at **28d**) the output of the non-linear processor **26d** yields a low frequency analog signal  $V4$  which can be sampled by A/D converters **20d** and processed by the DSP **22** to recover high-frequency components of the photodetector signal  $V$ .

Referring to FIGS. 7A-7C, a technique is illustrated for digitally recombining the parallel analog signals  $V1$ - $V4$  in the DSP **22** to recover a digital representation of the original photodetector current  $V$ . As in the embodiment of FIG. 4, each analog signal is sampled by a respective A/D converter **20** and then processed by a respective FT block **32**. The output taps of each FFT block are then combined by a summation block **34** to construct a digital spectrum that closely approximates the spectrum of the photodetector current  $V$ . For ease of illustration, the construction of the low-frequency, mid-frequency, and high-frequency components of the combined signal (VF) are illustrated separately.

FIG. 7A illustrates construction of the low-frequency components of the combined signal (VF). As may be seen in FIG. 7A, the low frequency analog signal  $V1$  is sampled by A/D converter **20a**, and the corresponding sample stream **30a** is processed by a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) block **32a**. The FFT block **32a** has a width of 256 taps, which, for convenience, are labelled as  $-128 \dots -1, 1 \dots 128$ . This labelling convention is useful in that the spectrum of the analog signal  $V1$  is centered on 0 Hz (as shown in FIG. 6B) so that taps  $1 \dots 128$  of FFT block **32a** will correspond with positive frequency components of the input signal  $V1$ , and taps  $-1 \dots -128$  will correspond with negative frequency components of the input signal  $V1$  (or, equivalently, the conjugate of taps  $1 \dots 128$ ). With this arrangement, the sample stream **30a** can be combined in the center 256 taps of the 1024-tap summation block **34** to construct the low-frequency components of a digital spectrum that closely approximates that of the photodetector current  $V$ .

For the positive frequency components, each tap  $(i)$  of the combined signal (VF) is constructed as follows:

For frequency components from  $0$  to  $f/8$ :  $VF(i)=V1(i)+V1(-i)$   $i=1 \dots 128$ ,

The negative frequency components are constructed in a corresponding manner. Thus, each tap  $(i)$  of the combined signal (VF) is constructed as follows:

For frequency components from  $0$  to  $-f/8$ :  $VF(i)=V1(i)+V1(-i)$   $i=-1 \dots -128$ ,

FIG. 7B illustrates construction of the mid-frequency components of the combined signal (VF). As may be seen in FIG. 7B, the mid frequency band analog signals  $V2$  and  $V3$  are sampled by respective A/D converters **20b** and **20c**, and the corresponding sample streams **30b** and **30c** processed by respective Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) blocks **32b** and **32c**. Each FFT block **32** has a width of 256 taps, which, for convenience, are labelled as  $-128 \dots -1, 1 \dots 128$ . This labelling convention is useful in that the spectrum of each of the analog signals  $V1$  and  $V2$  is centered on 0 Hz so that taps  $1 \dots 128$  of each FFT block **32** will correspond with positive frequency components of the input signal  $Vx$ , and taps  $-1 \dots -128$  will correspond with negative frequency components of the input signal  $Vx$  (or, equivalently, the conjugate of taps  $1 \dots 128$ ). With this arrangement, the two sample streams **30b-c** can be combined using 1024-tap

summation block **34** to construct the mid-frequency band components of a digital spectrum that closely approximates that of the photodetector current *V*. With this arrangement, frequencies  $-f/4$  and  $f/4$  of the combined signal are bracketed by taps  $(-257, -256)$  and  $256, 257$ , respectively, of the summation block **34**.

For the positive frequency components, each tap (*i*) of the combined signal (*VF*) is constructed as follows:

For frequency components from  $f/4$  to  $3f/8$ :  $VF(256+i) = V2(i) + V2(i)$   $i=1 \dots 128$ ,

For frequency components from  $f/4$  to  $f/8$ :  $VF(257-i) = V2(i) + V3(i)$   $i=1 \dots 128$ ,

The corresponding negative frequency components are constructed in a similar manner. Thus, each tap (*i*) of the combined signal (*VF*) is constructed as follows:

For frequency components from  $-f/4$  to  $-3f/8$ :  $VF(256+i) = V2(i) + V3(i)$   $i=-1 \dots -128$ ,

For frequency components from  $-f/4$  to  $f/8$ :  $VF(257-i) = V2(i) + V3(i)$   $i=-1 \dots -128$ ,

FIG. **7C** illustrates construction of the high-frequency components of the combined sign (*VF*). As may be seen in FIG. **7C**, the high frequency analog signal *V4* is sampled by A/D converter **20d**, and the corresponding sample stream **30d** is processed by a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) block **32d**. The FFT block **32d** has a width of 256 taps, which, for convenience, are labelled as  $-128 \dots -1, 1 \dots 128$ . This labelling convention is useful in that the spectrum of the analog signal *V4* is centered on 0 Hz so that taps  $1 \dots 128$  of FFT block **32d** will correspond with positive frequency components of the input signal *V4*, and taps  $-1 \dots -128$  will correspond with negative frequency components of the input signal *V4* (or, equivalently, the conjugate of taps  $1 \dots 128$ ). With this arrangement, the sample stream **30d** can be combined in the upper-most and lower-most 128 taps of the 1024-tap summation block **34** to construct the high-frequency components of a digital spectrum that closely approximates that of the photodetector current *V*.

For the positive frequency components, each tap (*i*) of the combined signal (*VF*) is constructed as follows:

For frequency components from  $3f/8$  to  $f/2$ :  $VF(513-i) = V1(i) + V1(-i)$   $i=1 \dots 128$ ,

The negative frequency components are constructed in a corresponding manner. Thus, each tap (*i*) of the combined signal (*VF*) is constructed as follows:

For frequency components from  $-3f/8$  to  $-f/2$ :  $VF(-513+i) = V1(i) + V1(-i)$   $i=1 \dots 128$ .

Referring to FIG. **8**, there is shown a frequency decimation block **14** which includes a frequency domain divider **40** configured to divide the input signal **42** to produce a set of four predetermined frequency band signals. FIGS. **9A-6E** illustrate an embodiment in which the spectrum of the analog signal *V* spans a frequency range between  $-f/2$  and  $+f/2$ . As may be seen in FIG. **9A**, and the frequency-domain divider **40** operates to generate a low frequency band signal **44L** encompassing frequencies lying below  $+f/8$  as may be seen in FIG. **9B**; a low-mid-frequency band signal **44LM** encompassing frequencies between  $f/8$  and  $f/4$  as may be seen in FIG. **9C**; a high-mid-frequency band signal **44HM** encompassing frequencies between  $f/4$  and  $3f/8$  as may be seen in FIG. **9D** and a high frequency band signal **44H** encompassing frequencies lying above  $3f/8$  as may be seen in FIG. **6E**. Other frequency ranges may be used, if desired.

In the embodiments of FIGS. **8** and **9**, the low frequency band signal **44L** is a baseband signal. This implies that a nonlinear processor **26a** (FIG. **1B**) in the low frequency band signal path would receive a DC branch signal **B1**, which has no effect and thus can be omitted. Low-pass

filtering the low frequency band signal **44L** (at **28a**) yields a low-frequency analog signal **V1** which can be sampled by A/D converter **20a** and processed by the DSP **22** to recover low-frequency components of the photodetector signal *V*. The two mid-frequency band signals **44LM** and **44HM** are supplied to bandpass filters **46LM** and **46HM** having pass bands at  $[f/8 \dots f/4]$  and  $[f/4 \dots 3f/8]$ , respectively, and the corresponding filtered signals are supplied to non-linear processors **26b** and **26c** and mixed with a branch signal **B2** having a frequency of  $f/4$ . Low pass filtering (at **28b** and **28c**) the composite signals output from the non-linear processors **26b** and **26c** yields low-frequency analog signals **V2** and **V3** which can be sampled by respective A/D converters **20b** and **20c** and processed by the DSP **22** to recover corresponding frequency components of the photodetector signal *V*. Finally, the high-frequency band signal **44H** is supplied to a non-linear processor **26d** which is also supplied with a respective high-frequency branch signal **B4** (having a frequency of  $f/2$  in the illustrated example). Low pass filtering (at **28d**) the output of the non-linear processor **26d** yields a low frequency analog signal **V4** which can be sampled by A/D converters **20d** and processed by the DSP **22** to recover high-frequency components of the photodetector signal *V*.

FIG. **10** illustrates a further alternate embodiment of the frequency decimation block **14**. The embodiment of FIG. **10** is closely similar to that of FIG. **8**, except that the non-linear processors **26b** and **26c** are supplied with different branch signals **B2** and **B3** having frequencies  $f/8$  and  $f/4$  respectively.

A technique for digitally recombining the analog signals **V1-V4** produced by the embodiment of FIG. **8** is shown in FIGS. **11A-11D**. As in the embodiments discussed above, each analog signal is sampled by a respective A/D converter **20** and then processed by a respective FT block **32**. The output taps of each FFT block are then combined by a summation block **34** to construct a digital spectrum that closely approximates the spectrum of the photodetector current *V*. For ease of illustration, the construction of the low-frequency, low-mid-frequency, high-mid-frequency and high-frequency components of the combined sign (*VF*) are illustrated separately.

FIG. **11A** illustrates construction of the low-frequency components of the combined sign (*VF*). As may be seen in FIG. **10A**, the low frequency analog signal **V1** is sampled by A/D converter **20a**, and the corresponding sample stream **30a** is processed by a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) block **32a**. The FFT block **32a** has a width of 256 taps, which, for convenience, are labelled as  $-128 \dots -1, 1 \dots 128$ . This labelling convention is useful in that the spectrum of the analog signal **V1** is centered on 0 Hz (as shown in FIG. **6B**) so that taps  $1 \dots 128$  of FFT block **32a** will correspond with positive frequency components of the input signal **V1**, and taps  $-1 \dots -128$  will correspond with negative frequency components of the input signal **V1** (or, equivalently, the conjugate of taps  $1 \dots 128$ ). With this arrangement, the sample stream **30a** can be combined in the center 256 taps of the 1024-tap summation block **34** to construct the low-frequency components of a digital spectrum that closely approximates that of the photodetector current *V*.

For the positive frequency components, each tap (*i*) of the combined signal (*VF*) is constructed as follows:

For frequency components from 0 to  $f/8$ :  $VF(i) = V1(i) + V1(-i)$   $i=1 \dots 128$ ,

The negative frequency components are constructed in a corresponding manner. Thus, each tap (*i*) of the combined signal (*VF*) is constructed as follows:

For frequency components from 0 to  $-f/8$ :  $VF(i)=V1(i)+V1(-i)$   $i=-1 \dots -128$ ,

FIG. 11B illustrates construction of the low-mid-frequency components of the combined sign (VF). As may be seen in FIG. 10B, the Low-mid frequency band analog signal V2 is sampled by a respective A/D converter 20b, and the corresponding sample stream 30b processed by a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) block 32b. The FFT block 32b has a width of 256 taps, which, for convenience, are labelled as  $-128 \dots -1, 1 \dots 128$ . This labelling convention is useful in that the spectrum of the analog signal V1 is centered on 0 Hz so that taps  $1 \dots 128$  of each FFT block 32 will correspond with positive frequency components of the input signal V2, and taps  $-1 \dots -128$  will correspond with negative frequency components of the input signal V2 (or, equivalently, the conjugate of taps  $1 \dots 128$ ). With this arrangement, the sample stream 30b can be combined using 1024-tap summation block 34 to construct the low-mid-frequency band components of a digital spectrum that closely approximates that of the photodetector current V. With this arrangement, frequencies  $-f/4, -f/8, f/8$  and  $f/4$  of the combined signal VF are bracketed by taps  $-257, -256; -129, -128; 128, 129$ ; and  $256, 257$ , respectively, of the summation block 34.

For the positive frequency components, each tap (i) of the combined signal (VF) is constructed as follows:

For frequency components from  $f/8$  to  $f/4$ :  $VF(257-i)=V1(i)+V1(-i)$   $i=1 \dots 128$ ,

The negative frequency components are constructed in a corresponding manner. Thus, each tap (i) of the combined signal (VF) is constructed as follows:

For frequency components from  $-f/8$  to  $-f/4$ :  $VF(-257+i)=V1(i)+V1(-i)$   $i=1 \dots 128$ ,

FIG. 11C illustrates construction of the high-mid-frequency components of the combined sign (VF). As may be seen in FIG. 11C, the high-mid frequency band analog signal V2 is sampled by a respective A/D converter 20c, and the corresponding sample stream 30c processed by a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) block 32c. The FFT block 32c has a width of 256 taps, which, for convenience, are labelled as  $-128 \dots -1, 1 \dots 128$ . This labelling convention is useful in that the spectrum of the analog signal V1 is centered on 0 Hz so that taps  $1 \dots 128$  of each FFT block 32c will correspond with positive frequency components of the input signal V3, and taps  $-1 \dots -128$  will correspond with negative frequency components of the input signal V3 (or, equivalently, the conjugate of taps  $1 \dots 128$ ). With this arrangement, the sample stream 30c can be combined using 1024-tap summation block 34 to construct the low-mid-frequency band components of a digital spectrum that closely approximates that of the photodetector current V. With this arrangement, frequencies  $-3f/8, f/4, f/4$  and  $3f/8$  of the combined signal are bracketed by taps  $-385, -384; -257, -256; 256, 257$ ; and  $384, 385$ , respectively, of the summation block 34.

For the positive frequency components, each tap (i) of the combined signal (VF) is constructed as follows:

For frequency components from  $f/4$  to  $3f/8$ :  $VF(256+i)=V1(i)+V1(-i)$   $i=1 \dots 128$ ,

The negative frequency components are constructed in a corresponding manner. Thus, each tap (i) of the combined signal (VF) is constructed as follows:

For frequency components from  $-f/4$  to  $-3f/8$ :  $VF(-256-i)=V1(i)+V1(-i)$   $i=1 \dots 128$ ,

FIG. 11D illustrates construction of the high-frequency components of the combined sign (VF). As may be seen in FIG. 11D, the high frequency analog signal V4 is sampled

by A/D converter 20d, and the corresponding sample stream 30d is processed by a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) block 32d. The FFT block 32d has a width of 256 taps, which, for convenience, are labelled as  $-128 \dots -1, 1 \dots 128$ . This labelling convention is useful in that the spectrum of the analog signal V4 is centered on 0 Hz so that taps  $1 \dots 128$  of FFT block 32d will correspond with positive frequency components of the input signal V4, and taps  $-1 \dots -128$  will correspond with negative frequency components of the input signal V4 (or, equivalently, the conjugate of taps  $1 \dots 128$ ). With this arrangement, the sample stream 30d can be combined in the upper-most and lower-most 128 taps of the 1024-tap summation block 34 to construct the high-frequency components of a digital spectrum that closely approximates that of the photodetector current V.

For the positive frequency components, each tap (i) of the combined signal (VF) is constructed as follows:

For frequency components from  $3f/8$  to  $f/2$ :  $VF(513-i)=V1(i)+V1(-i)$   $i=1 \dots 128$ ,

The negative frequency components are constructed in a corresponding manner. Thus, each tap (i) of the combined signal (VF) is constructed as follows:

For frequency components from  $-3f/8$  to  $-f/2$ :  $VF(-513+i)=V1(i)+V1(-i)$   $i=1 \dots 128$ .

As may be appreciated, the analog signals V1-V4 produced by the embodiment of FIG. 10 can be digitally recombined using the summation block 34 to construct the frequency components of the combined signals VF. The specific mappings between each FFT block 32 and the taps of the summation block 34 will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art, based on the foregoing descriptions, and so will not be described in greater detail herein.

In the embodiments described above, the parallel sample streams 30 are combined using a summation block 34 having 1024 taps. Clearly, thus use of 1024 taps is not essential. The summation block 34 may have any desired width, consistent with the bandwidth of the photodetector signal V and the sample rates of the A/D converters 20. Similarly, the width of the FFT blocks 32 will normally be selected based on the width of the summation block 34, and the number of parallel analog signals Vx being used to construct the spectrum of the combined signal (VF). Thus, in the embodiment of FIGS. 2-4, two parallel analog signals Vx are used to construct the spectrum of the combined signal (VF), so each FFT block 32 has a width one-half that of the summation block 34. Similarly, in the embodiment of FIGS. 5-7, four parallel analog signals Vx are used to construct the spectrum of the combined signal (VF), so each FFT block 32 has a width one-fourth that of the summation block 34.

In the embodiments described above, the parallel sample streams 30 are processed using Fast Fourier Transform blocks 32. However, the calculation of a Fast Fourier Transform is not essential. As is known in the art, the Fast Fourier Transform is an efficient algorithm for computing a Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT). Any suitable method of calculating the spectrum of each sample stream 30 may be used.

Since real Low Pass Filters do not have a perfect (brick-wall) cut-off characteristic, each parallel analog signal Vx will contain interference (aliasing) and noise terms from adjacent frequency bands. For example, in FIG. 6, the spectrum of the low-frequency band signal extends beyond  $\pm f/8$ ; which will appear as aliasing and noise near the cut-off frequency of the mid-frequency band signal, and conversely, the portion of the mid-frequency band spectrum extending beyond  $\pm f/8$  will appear as aliasing and noise near the cut-off of the low-frequency band signal spectrum. Similarly, the spectra of the mid-frequency band and high frequency band

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signals will interfere with each other and produce aliasing noise around the cut-off frequency of  $\pm 3f/8$ .

One method of reducing aliasing noise near the cut-off frequency of each analog signal  $V_x$  is to apply a joint linear or non-linear function of taps of adjacent FFT blocks **32** (either in the overlap region of frequency or in the region of frequency which is close to the boundary frequency between two A/D converters **20**) in order to reduce either the power of interference and aliasing or the power of noise. For example, in the embodiment of FIGS. 5-7, terms of the combined signal  $VF$  around  $\pm f/8$  can be generated using maximum ratio combining of output taps of FFT blocks **32a-32c** instead of the linear summations shown in FIGS. 7A and 7B. The number of terms of the combined signal  $VF$  generated using maximum ratio combining may be selected using any suitable criteria, which will be apparent to those or ordinary skill in the art. In some embodiments, the joint linear or non-linear function may be implemented using a multi-dimensional Minimum Mean Square Error (MMSE) Wiener filter in order to maximize the Signal to Interference and Noise Ratio (SINR). In fact, the aliasing terms in one frequency band signal correspond to signal terms in the adjacent frequency band signal. A multi-dimensional Wiener filter can be used to exploit this property and so improve SINR significantly.

If desired, maximum ratio combining may be used alone or in combination with over-sampling of the ADCs. More particularly, Nyquist sampling of each analog signal  $V_x$  requires that each A/D converter **20** be driven at a sample rate approximately double that of the analog signal bandwidth. For the example of FIGS. 5-7, this implies a sample rate of  $f/4$ . Over-sampling the analog signal  $V_x$  implies driving the A/D converter **20** at a higher sample rate (such as, for example  $8/7 * f/4$ ). Over-sampling the analog signal  $V_x$  in this manner causes the upper-most and lower-most output taps of each FFT block **32** to contain frequency terms lying outside the cut-off frequency of the corresponding LPF **28**, which provides additional information which can be used to improve the maximum ratio combining technique. This approach may also reduce the number of terms of the combined signal  $VF$  that need to be generated using maximum ratio combining in order to obtain an acceptable SNIR.

In the foregoing embodiments, a photodetector signal  $V$  is generated by a photodetector **12** based on a received optical channel light  $\lambda_n$ . The photodetector signal  $V$  is then processed by the frequency decimator **14** to generate parallel analog signals  $V_1-V_4$ . These analog signals are then sampled and recombined by a DSP **22** to construct a digital signal having a spectrum that corresponds with that of the photodetector signal  $V$ , at least closely enough to enable recovery of data modulated on the photodetector signal  $V$ . These embodiments are particularly adapted for use in an optical communications system. However, it will be appreciated that the photodetector signal  $V$  can be replaced by any high bandwidth analog signal produced by any desired means. Thus the present invention is not limited to optical communications systems.

The embodiments of the invention described above are intended to be illustrative only. The scope of the invention is therefore intended to be limited solely by the scope of the appended claims.

We claim:

1. A receiver of an optical communications system, the receiver comprising:

a set of two or more analog-to digital (A/D) converters, each A/D converter configured to sample a respective

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- low-bandwidth analog signal comprising a respective portion of a high-bandwidth data signal;
  - a respective transform block connected to an output of each A/D converter, each transform block configured to calculate a set of spectral components of the respective low-bandwidth analog signal; and
  - a summation block configured to combine respective spectral components calculated by each transform block to construct spectral terms of a combined signal having a spectrum corresponding to that of the high-bandwidth data signal.
2. The receiver as claimed in claim 1, wherein each transform block is configured to compute any one of:
- a Discrete Fourier Transform and
  - a Fast Fourier Transform.
3. The receiver as claimed in claim 1, wherein the set of parallel low-bandwidth signals comprises;
- a low frequency-band signal comprising frequency components of the high-bandwidth data signal lying below a first cut-off frequency;
  - at least one mid-frequency band signal comprising frequency components of the high-bandwidth data signal lying above the first cut-off frequency and below a second cut-off frequency; and
  - a high-frequency band signal comprising frequency components of the high-bandwidth data signal lying above the second cut-off frequency.
4. The receiver as claimed in claim 3, wherein the summation block comprises a respective adder for each spectral term of the combined signal, the adder configured to digitally add two spectral components calculated by at least one of the transform blocks.
5. The receiver as claimed in claim 3, wherein the summation block comprises:
- a respective adder for each one of a first subset of spectral terms of the combined signal, the adder configured to digitally add two spectral components calculated by at least one of the transform blocks; and
  - a maximum ratio combiner configured to a second subset of spectral terms of the combined signal based on spectral components calculated by two of the transform blocks.
6. The receiver as claimed in claim 5, wherein the second subset of spectral terms lie proximal the first and second cut-off frequencies.
7. A method of combining parallel signal paths in a receiver of an optical communications system, the method comprising:
- sampling, by each one of a set of two or more analog-to digital (A/D) converters, a respective low-bandwidth analog signal comprising a respective portion of a high-bandwidth data signal;
  - calculating, by a respective transform block connected to an output of each A/D converter, a respective set of spectral components of each low-bandwidth analog signal, the based on samples generated by a corresponding one of the A/D converters; and
  - combining respective spectral components of each low-bandwidth analog signal to construct spectral terms of a combined signal having a spectrum corresponding to that of the high-bandwidth data signal.
8. The method as claimed in claim 7, wherein calculating a respective set of spectral components of each low-bandwidth analog signal comprises calculating either one of:
- a Discrete Fourier Transform of each low-bandwidth analog signal; and

a Fast Fourier Transform of each low-bandwidth analog signal.

**9.** The method as claimed in claim 7, wherein the set of parallel low-bandwidth signals comprises;

a low frequency-band signal comprising frequency components of the high-bandwidth data signal lying below a first cut-off frequency;

at least one mid-frequency band signal comprising frequency components of the high-bandwidth data signal lying above the first cut-off frequency and below a second cut-off frequency; and

a high-frequency band signal comprising frequency components of the high-bandwidth data signal lying above the second cut-off frequency.

**10.** The method as claimed in claim 9, wherein combining respective spectral components of each low-bandwidth analog signal comprises digitally adding two spectral components calculated by at least one of the transform blocks.

**11.** The method as claimed in claim 9, wherein combining respective spectral components of each low-bandwidth analog signal comprises:

digitally adding two spectral components calculated by at least one of the transform blocks; and

generating a second subset of spectral terms of the combined signal based on spectral components calculated by two of the transform blocks.

**12.** The method as claimed in claim 11, wherein the second subset of spectral terms lie proximal the first and second cut-off frequencies.

\* \* \* \* \*