

文章编号 1004-924X(2010)06-1249-09

全交叉光互连网络的路由选择与控制

杨俊波¹, 杨建坤¹, 李修建¹, 刘菊¹, 苏显渝², 徐平³

(1. 国防科学技术大学理学院技术物理研究所, 湖南长沙 410073;

2. 四川大学电子信息学院光电科学技术系, 四川成都 610064;

3. 深圳大学电子科学与技术学院, 广东深圳 518060)

摘要:为了解决全交叉光互连网络中光信号路由的选择和控制问题, 提出和设计了基于矩阵运算的路由算法。首先, 根据全交叉网络的链路函数和连接规则, 得到光信号变换矩阵, 将光互连网络对信号的传输与处理等效为对输入信号阵列的矩阵运算, 建立输入/输出信号间的关系; 接着, 根据输入输出信号阵列确定各级节点的开关状态; 最终, 完成信号光的路由判断和控制。分析和讨论表明: 该算法不仅解决了 8×8 全交叉网络的路由控制问题, 而且对全混洗、榕树网等规则互连网络也具有有良好的移植性和兼容性, 且稳定性高、操作性强、易扩容, 能够满足 16×16 、 32×32 、 64×64 等大端口光互连网络的路由确定和控制。

关键词:光通信; 光互连网络; 矩阵运算; 全交叉网; 榕树网

中图分类号: TN915; TN929.13 **文献标识码:** A **doi:** 10.3788/OPE.20101806.1249

Choice and control of routes in crossover optical interconnection network

YANG Jun-bo¹, YANG Jian-kun¹, LI Xiu-jian¹, LIU Ju¹, SU Xian-yu², XU Ping³

(1. *Tech-physical Research Center, College of Science National University of Defense Technology, Changsha 410073, China;*

2. *Department of Optoelectronics, College of Electronic Information Sichuan University, Chengdu 610064, China;*

3. *College of Electronic Science and Technology, Shenzhen University, Shenzhen 518060, China)*

Abstract: A novel algorithm is proposed and designed to route and process the optical signals of a crossover network. Firstly, based on the link rule and function principle of the crossover network, the corresponding processing matrixes are achieved to denote and illustrate the relative signal operating and control and to establish the relation between input and output signals. According to the performing matrixes and the orders of input/output signal arrays, the node controlling and signal routing are determined. Finally, the signals are routed and controlled. It is shown that the proposed algorithm can not only be used in the routing control for a 8×8 crossover optical interconnection network, but also can be used in those for 16×16 , 32×32 and 64×64 networks. Furthermore, it also has excellent transplant ability and compatibility for perfect shaffle networks and Banyan networks. These results indicate that the routing algorithm is useful for optical switching applications, optical compu-

收稿日期: 2009-09-01; 修订日期: 2009-12-11.

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目 (No. 60907003); 国防科技大学校预研基金资助项目 (No. JC09-02-12)

ting, and optical information processing in the future.

Key words: optical communication; optical interconnection network; matrix computing; crossover network; Banyan network

1 引 言

光互连网络以其时空带宽积极高、抗电磁干扰能力强、互连密度大、功耗低以及集成度高等优点在光信号传输、光交换和光计算中被广泛研究与应用^[1-7]。光互连网络一般由节点开关、链路连接模块、输入输出接口以及控制单元构成,采用光纤、波导或自由空间等实现光信号的传输和互连。光纤一般用于大容量、高速、长距离光信号的传输;波导连接利用各种电光、磁光、热光和声光效应等实现光信号的连接与交换;自由空间互连无需传输介质,信号光在垂直与二维平面的第三维空间并行传输,具有时空带宽高、组网灵活性强、空间结构简单和集成度高等特点,在短距离、大容量、高速光信号处理中具有明显的特点和优势^[8-9]。光互连网络根据其拓扑结构即链路函数的不同分为全混洗互连网络^[10-11]、全交叉网络^[12-13]、榕树网络^[14-17]和 Clos 网络^[18-19]等。各种光互连网络的功能特点、连接规则、控制原理等并不相同,因此在光通信和光信息处理中具有不同的应用。其中,全交叉网络光学实现结构简单、光能量损耗小、易集成,与榕树网络、Omega 网络等常用多级规则互连网络拓扑等价,因而被视为发展新一代数字光计算机、光子交换机及光电混合巨型多处理计算机内部互连的首选网络^[20-22]。

光互连网络功能的实现和性能的优越取决于网络拓扑结构的设计和路由算法的优化。目前,对全交叉光互连网络的研究主要集中于其拓扑结构设计和光学实现方法的讨论^[23-25],设计并提出了许多利用传统光电子器件构建全交叉光互连网络的非常好的方法。文献[23]利用棱镜光栅和 Dammann 光栅在自由空间成功实现了 64×64 全交叉网络的互连函数,并用互连矩阵对输出图样进行了计算;文献[24]中作者基于 CMOS/

SEED 技术,采用循环递归方式通过单级光电模块成功地实现了多级的全交叉光互连网络;文献[25]利用非对称 F-P 腔多量子阱反射调制器作为电寻址的四功能节点开关,构建了一种新颖的自由空间微光学互连模块;作者在文献[12]中利用偏振光分束器、位相型空间光调制器、半波片、微闪耀光栅等成功构建了三维的全交叉光互连网络。

然而,对全交叉光互连网络的另外一个重要问题一路由算法的研究还不是很多。大量文献对规则多级互连网络 Bens^[26]、混洗网络^[27-30]、Clos^[31-32]等网络的路由问题进行了研究。Clos 网络是一种完全无阻塞型的网络,路由算法简单,能够通过其自身的拓扑结构的优势避免路径的冲突与阻塞,但是其网络结构复杂,硬件成本高;Bens 网络是一种结构可重排的多级网络,根据光信号的交换要求能够通过自路由标签算法等重新发起寻路,调整节点开关的状态,改变信号的路径,实现无阻塞的输出与交换,但是其路由算法复杂,操作时间较长;混洗网络可以采用二分算法和 Looping 算法等实现光信号的路径选择和状态判断,但由于其拓扑结构取决于链路函数本身(左混洗、右混洗或逆混洗),不同的链路函数对应于不同的路由算法,显然,算法的统一性和移植性较差。因此,在光互连网络中选取链路函数简单,光信号路径较短的全交叉网,并对其路由算法进行研究非常有必要。同时,由于全交叉网与榕树、混洗等网络拓扑同构^[33-34],以前的工作对全交叉网络路由算法的讨论非常少。因此,本文的工作主要是利用矩阵运算操作提出一种性能稳定、操作灵活的路由算法,对全交叉光互连网络的信号选路和控制进行研究。

2 全交叉网络的特点

通道数为 $2N$ 的全交叉网络由 $(n+1)$ 级节点

和 n 级链路组成,其中 $n = \log_2 N$ 。每一节点级有 N 个节点,每一链路级有 $2N$ 条链路(通道)。如图 1 为 $2N=16$ 全交叉网络,每一链路级均由直通和交叉两种互连函数将相邻两节点连接起来。

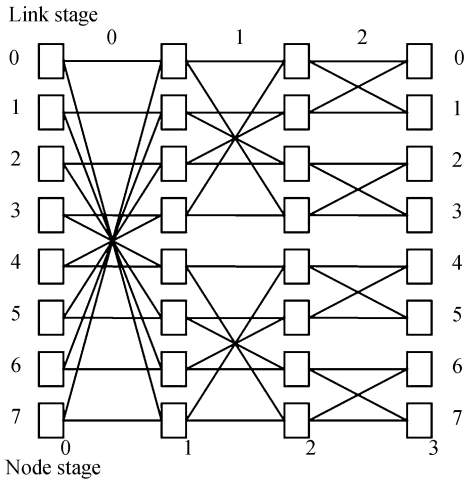


图 1 $2N=16$ 全交叉网络

Fig. 1 $2N=16$ crossover network

若用二进制位表示出节点在各级中所处的位置,则直通和交叉互连变换可以用下列式子表示:

$$\alpha^{(i)} [(P_{n-1} P_{n-2} \dots P_1 P_0)_i] = (P_{n-1} P_{n-2} \dots P_1 P_0)_{i+1}$$

$$\beta^{(i)} [(P_{n-1} P_{n-2} \dots P_1 P_0)_i] = (P_{n-1} P_{n-2} \dots P_{n-i} \bar{P}_{n-i-1} \bar{P}_{n-i-2} \dots \bar{P}_1 \bar{P}_0)_{i+1}, \quad (1)$$

其中 $\alpha^{(i)}$ 是直通互连函数,它表示在相邻的两互连级第 i 级和第 $i+1$ 级间,第 i 级中二进制位置为 $(P_{n-1} P_{n-2} \dots P_1 P_0)$ 的节点与第 $i+1$ 级中二进制位置为 $(P_{n-1} P_{n-2} \dots P_1 P_0)$ 的节点连接。 $\beta^{(i)}$ 是交叉互连函数,它表示第 i 级中二进制位置为 $(P_{n-1} P_{n-2} \dots P_1 P_0)$ 的节点与第 $i+1$ 级中二进制位置为 $(P_{n-1} P_{n-2} \dots P_{n-i} \bar{P}_{n-i-1} \bar{P}_{n-i-2} \dots \bar{P}_1 \bar{P}_0)$ 的节点交叉连接。对于 $2N=16$ 的全交叉网络,其互连级为 3,节点级为 4。

全交叉网是一种阻塞型网络,单个的 crossover 网络不能完成输入与输出通道间所有全排列方式的互连,在互连网络中存在路径冲突与阻塞,使有些输出排序得不到实现。这里可以通过

crossover 与逆 crossover 网络串联构成的双 crossover 互连网络有效地解决路径的冲突与阻塞^[35-36],实现输入信号光全排列无阻塞的交换与排序。图 2 和图 3 分别为 $2N=8$ 和 $2N=16$ 双榕树网的拓扑结构图,很明显该互连网络由 $2\log_2 N - 1$ 级链路级构成(省略掉连接处重复的 N 个节点开关)。

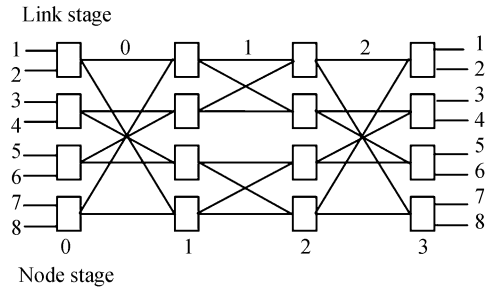


图 2 $2N=8$ 双交叉互连网络

Fig. 2 $2N=8$ double crossover network

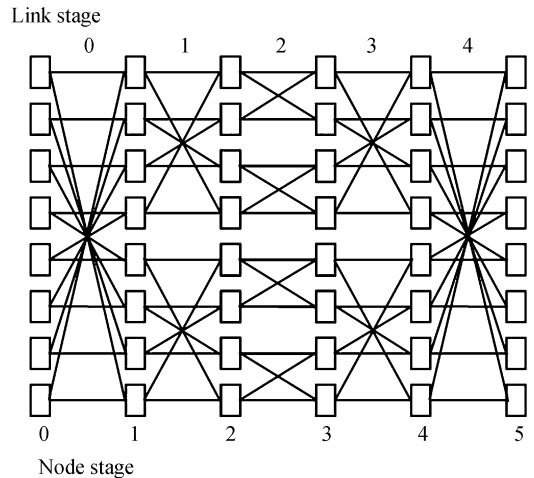


图 3 $2N=16$ 可重排无阻塞双交叉互连网络

Fig. 3 $2N=16$ rearrangeable noblocking double crossover network

3 全交叉网络路由算法

3.1 全交叉网络变换矩阵

为简便起见,这里对图 2 所示的双交叉互连网络的信号路由进行讨论,同样的方法适用于 $2N=16$ 等大端口的全交叉互连网络。光互连网络对信号光的传输与交换可以看作是对输入信号

阵列的矩阵运算操作,光互连网络通过节点开关和链路传输实现信号光的路由和控制,最终得到所需的操作和变换,整个处理过程可以用一个变换矩阵 T 表示, $T=[$ 光互连网络变换矩阵],即输出信号矩阵 $O=TI$, I 表示输入信号矩阵。因此,可以根据变换矩阵 T 确定各级节点开关的状态,完成光信号的路由操作并得到所需的变换结果。

如图 2 所示,定义节点开关级对应的矩阵变换为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_i & \bar{a}_i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{a}_i & a_i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b_i & \bar{b}_i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \bar{b}_i & b_i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & c_i & \bar{c}_i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{c}_i & c_i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & d_i & \bar{d}_i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{d}_i & d_i \end{bmatrix}_{i=2\log_2 N-1}, \quad (2)$$

其中, a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i 为 0 或 1,1 表示该节点开关直通,0 则表示交叉变换, N 是输入输出端口数, i 对应各节点级,则各节点级对应的变换矩阵分别为:

$$\mathbf{R}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} a_0 & \bar{a}_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{a}_0 & a_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b_0 & \bar{b}_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \bar{b}_0 & b_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & c_0 & \bar{c}_0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{c}_0 & c_0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & d_0 & \bar{d}_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{d}_0 & d_0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (3)$$

$$\mathbf{R}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & \bar{a}_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{a}_1 & a_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b_1 & \bar{b}_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \bar{b}_1 & b_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & c_1 & \bar{c}_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{c}_1 & c_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & d_1 & \bar{d}_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{d}_1 & d_1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (4)$$

$$\mathbf{R}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} a_2 & \bar{a}_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{a}_2 & a_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b_2 & \bar{b}_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \bar{b}_2 & b_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & c_2 & \bar{c}_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{c}_2 & c_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & d_2 & \bar{d}_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{d}_2 & d_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{R}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} a_3 & \bar{a}_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{a}_3 & a_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b_3 & \bar{b}_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \bar{b}_3 & b_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & c_3 & \bar{c}_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{c}_3 & c_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & d_3 & \bar{d}_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{d}_3 & d_3 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (6)$$

根据全交叉互连网络的链路规则和式(1)得到第 0 级和第 2 级链路函数对应的矩阵为:

$$\mathbf{E}_{0,2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (7)$$

第 1 级链路函数对应的矩阵为:

$$\mathbf{E}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (8)$$

根据信号的传输过程,这里对各节点级和链路级对信号阵列的操作和变换依次进行讨论。

第 0 级链路矩阵变换为:

$$L_0 = E_{0,2} \cdot R_0 = \begin{bmatrix} a_0 & \bar{a}_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & d_0 & \bar{d}_0 \\ 0 & 0 & b_0 & \bar{b}_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & c_0 & \bar{c}_0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \bar{b}_0 & b_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{c}_0 & c_0 & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{a}_0 & a_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{d}_0 & d_0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (9)$$

第 1 节点级变换矩阵为:

$$N_1 = R_1 \cdot L_0 = \begin{bmatrix} a_0 a_1 & \bar{a}_0 \bar{a}_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & d_0 \bar{a}_1 & \bar{d}_0 \bar{a}_1 \\ a_0 \bar{a}_1 & \bar{a}_0 a_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & d_0 a_1 & \bar{d}_0 a_1 & \\ 0 & 0 & b_0 b_1 & \bar{b}_0 \bar{b}_1 & c_0 \bar{b}_1 & \bar{c}_0 \bar{b}_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \bar{b}_0 \bar{b}_1 & b_0 b_1 & c_0 b_1 & \bar{c}_0 b_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \bar{b}_0 c_1 & b_0 c_1 & \bar{c}_0 \bar{c}_1 & c_0 \bar{c}_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \bar{b}_0 c_1 & b_0 c_1 & \bar{c}_0 c_1 & c_0 c_1 & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{a}_0 d_1 & a_0 d_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{d}_0 \bar{d}_1 & d_0 \bar{d}_1 \\ \bar{a}_0 \bar{d}_1 & a_0 \bar{d}_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{d}_0 d_1 & d_0 d_1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (10)$$

第 1 级链路变换矩阵为:

$$L_1 = E_1 \cdot N_1 = \begin{bmatrix} a_0 a_1 & \bar{a}_0 \bar{a}_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & d_0 \bar{a}_1 & \bar{d}_0 \bar{a}_1 \\ 0 & 0 & b_0 b_1 & \bar{b}_0 \bar{b}_1 & c_0 \bar{b}_1 & \bar{c}_0 \bar{b}_1 & 0 & 0 \\ a_0 \bar{a}_1 & \bar{a}_0 a_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & d_0 a_1 & \bar{d}_0 a_1 & \\ 0 & 0 & b_0 \bar{b}_1 & \bar{b}_0 b_1 & c_0 b_1 & \bar{c}_0 b_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \bar{b}_0 c_1 & b_0 c_1 & \bar{c}_0 \bar{c}_1 & c_0 \bar{c}_1 & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{a}_0 d_1 & a_0 d_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{d}_0 \bar{d}_1 & d_0 \bar{d}_1 \\ 0 & 0 & \bar{b}_0 c_1 & b_0 c_1 & \bar{c}_0 c_1 & c_0 c_1 & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{a}_0 \bar{d}_1 & a_0 \bar{d}_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{d}_0 d_1 & d_0 d_1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (11)$$

第 2 节点级变换矩阵为:

$$N_2 = R_2 \cdot L_2 = \begin{bmatrix} a_0 a_1 a_2 & \bar{a}_0 \bar{a}_1 \bar{a}_2 & b_0 b_1 \bar{a}_2 & \bar{b}_0 \bar{b}_1 \bar{a}_2 & c_0 \bar{b}_1 \bar{a}_2 & \bar{c}_0 \bar{b}_1 \bar{a}_2 & d_0 \bar{a}_1 a_2 & \bar{d}_0 \bar{a}_1 a_2 \\ a_0 a_1 a_2 & \bar{a}_0 \bar{a}_1 \bar{a}_2 & b_0 b_1 a_2 & \bar{b}_0 \bar{b}_1 a_2 & c_0 \bar{b}_1 a_2 & \bar{c}_0 \bar{b}_1 a_2 & d_0 \bar{a}_1 \bar{a}_2 & \bar{d}_0 \bar{a}_1 \bar{a}_2 \\ a_0 \bar{a}_1 b_2 & \bar{a}_0 a_1 b_2 & b_0 \bar{b}_1 \bar{b}_2 & \bar{b}_0 b_1 \bar{b}_2 & c_0 b_1 \bar{b}_2 & \bar{c}_0 b_1 \bar{b}_2 & d_0 a_1 b_2 & \bar{d}_0 a_1 b_2 \\ a_0 \bar{a}_1 \bar{b}_2 & \bar{a}_0 a_1 \bar{b}_2 & b_0 \bar{b}_1 b_2 & \bar{b}_0 b_1 b_2 & c_0 b_1 b_2 & \bar{c}_0 b_1 b_2 & d_0 a_1 \bar{b}_2 & \bar{d}_0 a_1 \bar{b}_2 \\ \bar{a}_0 d_1 \bar{c}_2 & a_0 d_1 c_2 & \bar{b}_0 c_1 c_2 & b_0 c_1 c_2 & \bar{c}_0 \bar{c}_1 c_2 & c_0 \bar{c}_1 c_2 & \bar{d}_0 \bar{d}_1 \bar{c}_2 & d_0 \bar{d}_1 \bar{c}_2 \\ \bar{a}_0 d_1 c_2 & a_0 d_1 c_2 & \bar{b}_0 c_1 \bar{c}_2 & b_0 c_1 \bar{c}_2 & \bar{c}_0 \bar{c}_1 \bar{c}_2 & c_0 \bar{c}_1 \bar{c}_2 & \bar{d}_0 \bar{d}_1 c_2 & d_0 \bar{d}_1 c_2 \\ \bar{a}_0 \bar{d}_1 \bar{d}_2 & a_0 \bar{d}_1 d_2 & \bar{b}_0 \bar{c}_1 d_2 & b_0 \bar{c}_1 d_2 & \bar{c}_0 c_1 d_2 & c_0 c_1 d_2 & \bar{d}_0 d_1 \bar{d}_2 & d_0 d_1 \bar{d}_2 \\ \bar{a}_0 \bar{d}_1 d_2 & a_0 \bar{d}_1 d_2 & \bar{b}_0 \bar{c}_1 \bar{d}_2 & b_0 \bar{c}_1 \bar{d}_2 & \bar{c}_0 c_1 \bar{d}_2 & c_0 c_1 \bar{d}_2 & \bar{d}_0 d_1 d_2 & d_0 d_1 d_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (12)$$

第 2 级链路矩阵变换为:

$$L_2 = E_{0,2} \cdot N_2 = \begin{bmatrix} a_0 a_1 a_2 & \bar{a}_0 \bar{a}_1 \bar{a}_2 & b_0 b_1 \bar{a}_2 & \bar{b}_0 \bar{b}_1 \bar{a}_2 & c_0 \bar{b}_1 \bar{a}_2 & \bar{c}_0 \bar{b}_1 \bar{a}_2 & d_0 \bar{a}_1 a_2 & \bar{d}_0 \bar{a}_1 a_2 \\ \bar{a}_0 \bar{d}_1 \bar{d}_2 & a_0 \bar{d}_1 d_2 & \bar{b}_0 \bar{c}_1 d_2 & b_0 \bar{c}_1 d_2 & \bar{c}_0 c_1 d_2 & c_0 c_1 d_2 & \bar{d}_0 d_1 \bar{d}_2 & d_0 d_1 \bar{d}_2 \\ a_0 \bar{a}_1 b_2 & \bar{a}_0 a_1 b_2 & b_0 \bar{b}_1 \bar{b}_2 & \bar{b}_0 b_1 \bar{b}_2 & c_0 b_1 \bar{b}_2 & \bar{c}_0 b_1 \bar{b}_2 & d_0 a_1 b_2 & \bar{d}_0 a_1 b_2 \\ \bar{a}_0 d_1 \bar{c}_2 & a_0 d_1 c_2 & \bar{b}_0 c_1 c_2 & b_0 c_1 c_2 & \bar{c}_0 \bar{c}_1 c_2 & c_0 \bar{c}_1 c_2 & \bar{d}_0 \bar{d}_1 \bar{c}_2 & d_0 \bar{d}_1 \bar{c}_2 \\ a_0 \bar{a}_1 \bar{b}_2 & \bar{a}_0 a_1 \bar{b}_2 & b_0 \bar{b}_1 b_2 & \bar{b}_0 b_1 b_2 & c_0 b_1 b_2 & \bar{c}_0 b_1 b_2 & d_0 a_1 \bar{b}_2 & \bar{d}_0 a_1 \bar{b}_2 \\ \bar{a}_0 d_1 c_2 & a_0 d_1 c_2 & \bar{b}_0 c_1 \bar{c}_2 & b_0 c_1 \bar{c}_2 & \bar{c}_0 \bar{c}_1 \bar{c}_2 & c_0 \bar{c}_1 \bar{c}_2 & \bar{d}_0 \bar{d}_1 c_2 & d_0 \bar{d}_1 c_2 \\ a_0 a_1 a_2 & \bar{a}_0 \bar{a}_1 \bar{a}_2 & b_0 b_1 a_2 & \bar{b}_0 \bar{b}_1 a_2 & c_0 \bar{b}_1 a_2 & \bar{c}_0 \bar{b}_1 a_2 & d_0 \bar{a}_1 \bar{a}_2 & \bar{d}_0 \bar{a}_1 \bar{a}_2 \\ \bar{a}_0 \bar{d}_1 d_2 & a_0 \bar{d}_1 d_2 & \bar{b}_0 \bar{c}_1 \bar{d}_2 & b_0 \bar{c}_1 \bar{d}_2 & \bar{c}_0 c_1 \bar{d}_2 & c_0 c_1 \bar{d}_2 & \bar{d}_0 d_1 d_2 & d_0 d_1 d_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (13)$$

第 3 节点级变换矩阵为:

$$N_3 = R_3 \cdot L_2 = \begin{bmatrix} a_3 & \bar{a}_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \bar{a}_3 & a_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b_3 & \bar{b}_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \bar{b}_3 & b_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & c_3 & \bar{c}_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{c}_3 & c_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & d_3 & \bar{d}_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{d}_3 & d_3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \bar{a}_0 a_1 a_2 & \bar{a}_0 a_1 \bar{a}_2 & b_0 \bar{b}_1 \bar{a}_2 & \bar{b}_0 \bar{b}_1 a_2 & \bar{c}_0 \bar{c}_1 \bar{a}_2 & \bar{c}_0 \bar{c}_1 a_2 & \bar{d}_0 \bar{d}_1 a_2 & \bar{d}_0 \bar{d}_1 \bar{a}_2 \\ \bar{a}_0 \bar{d}_1 \bar{d}_2 & a_0 \bar{d}_1 \bar{d}_2 & \bar{b}_0 \bar{c}_1 d_2 & b_0 \bar{c}_1 d_2 & \bar{c}_0 c_1 d_2 & c_0 c_1 d_2 & \bar{d}_0 d_1 \bar{d}_2 & d_0 d_1 \bar{d}_2 \\ a_0 a_1 b_2 & \bar{a}_0 a_1 \bar{b}_2 & b_0 b_1 \bar{b}_2 & \bar{b}_0 b_1 b_2 & c_0 b_1 \bar{b}_2 & \bar{c}_0 b_1 b_2 & d_0 a_1 b_2 & \bar{d}_0 a_1 \bar{b}_2 \\ \bar{a}_0 d_1 \bar{c}_2 & a_0 d_1 \bar{c}_2 & \bar{b}_0 c_1 c_2 & b_0 c_1 c_2 & \bar{c}_0 \bar{c}_1 c_2 & c_0 \bar{c}_1 c_2 & \bar{d}_0 \bar{d}_1 \bar{c}_2 & d_0 \bar{d}_1 \bar{c}_2 \\ a_0 a_1 \bar{b}_2 & \bar{a}_0 a_1 b_2 & \bar{b}_0 \bar{b}_1 b_2 & b_0 b_1 \bar{b}_2 & c_0 b_1 b_2 & \bar{c}_0 b_1 \bar{b}_2 & d_0 a_1 \bar{b}_2 & \bar{d}_0 a_1 b_2 \\ \bar{a}_0 d_1 c_2 & a_0 d_1 c_2 & \bar{b}_0 c_1 \bar{c}_2 & b_0 c_1 \bar{c}_2 & \bar{c}_0 \bar{c}_1 \bar{c}_2 & c_0 \bar{c}_1 \bar{c}_2 & \bar{d}_0 \bar{d}_1 c_2 & d_0 \bar{d}_1 c_2 \\ a_0 a_1 a_2 & \bar{a}_0 a_1 \bar{a}_2 & b_0 b_1 a_2 & \bar{b}_0 b_1 \bar{a}_2 & c_0 \bar{c}_1 a_2 & \bar{c}_0 \bar{c}_1 \bar{a}_2 & d_0 a_1 a_2 & \bar{d}_0 a_1 \bar{a}_2 \\ \bar{a}_0 \bar{d}_1 d_2 & a_0 \bar{d}_1 d_2 & \bar{b}_0 \bar{c}_1 \bar{d}_2 & b_0 \bar{c}_1 d_2 & \bar{c}_0 c_1 \bar{d}_2 & c_0 c_1 d_2 & \bar{d}_0 d_1 d_2 & d_0 d_1 d_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (14)$$

这就是整个光互连网络对应的操作矩阵 T , 即 $N_3 = T$, 由 T 对各节点开关的状态进行讨论。

3.2 全交叉网络信号路由

如图 4 所示输入信号阵列 $I = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]$, 给定任意的输出阵列 $O = [6, 8, 7, 1, 3, 4, 2, 5]$

- ① $a_0 = 0, b_0 = 1, c_0 = 0, d_0 = 1;$
 $a_1 = 1, b_1 = 0, c_1 = 1, d_1 = 1;$
 $a_2 = 0, b_2 = 1, c_2 = 0, d_2 = 0;$
 $a_3 = 1, b_3 = 1, c_3 = 1, d_3 = 1.$
- ② $a_0 = 0, b_0 = 0, c_0 = 0, d_0 = 1;$
 $a_1 = 1, b_1 = 0, c_1 = 1, d_1 = 1;$
 $a_2 = 0, b_2 = 1, c_2 = 0, d_2 = 0;$
 $a_3 = 1, b_3 = 1, c_3 = 0, d_3 = 1.$

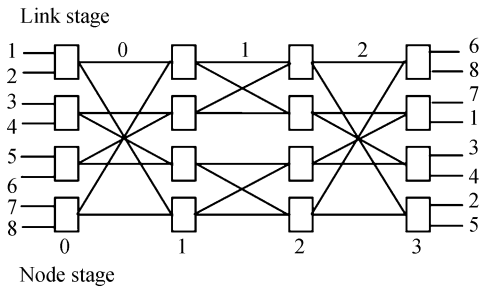


图 4 双交叉互连网络节点开关状态
Fig. 4 Node states of double crossover network

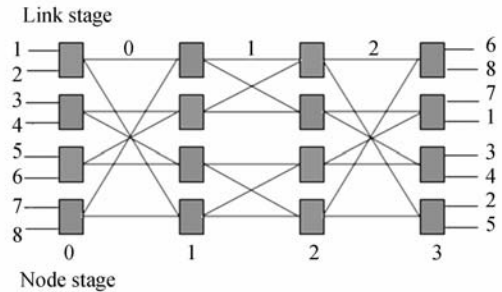
则得到各节点开关的状态, 如图 5(a) 和 (b) 所示。其中节点开关深色表示该状态为交叉, 而浅色则表示直通操作。

由 $O = T \cdot I$

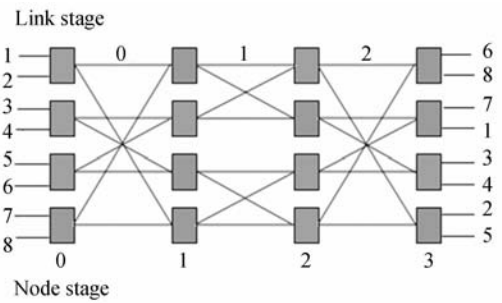
$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (15)$$

由 $N_3 = T$ 因此有
 $\bar{c}_0 \bar{b}_1 \bar{a}_2 a_3 + c_0 c_1 d_2 \bar{a}_3 = 1, \bar{d}_0 \bar{a}_1 a_2 \bar{a}_3 + d_0 d_1 \bar{d}_2 a_3 = 1,$
 $d_0 a_1 b_2 b_3 + \bar{d}_0 \bar{d}_1 \bar{c}_2 \bar{b}_3 = 1, a_0 \bar{a}_1 b_2 \bar{b}_3 + \bar{a}_0 d_1 \bar{c}_2 b_3 = 1,$
 $b_0 \bar{b}_1 b_2 c_3 + \bar{b}_0 c_1 \bar{c}_2 \bar{c}_3 = 1, \bar{b}_0 \bar{b}_1 b_2 \bar{c}_3 + b_0 c_1 \bar{c}_2 c_3 = 1,$
 $\bar{a}_0 a_1 \bar{a}_2 d_3 + a_0 \bar{d}_1 d_2 \bar{d}_3 = 1, c_0 \bar{b}_1 a_2 \bar{d}_3 + \bar{c}_0 c_1 d_2 d_3 = 1$
(16)

由式(16)得到



(a) 第一种路由选择
(a) The first routing rule



(b) 第二种路由选择
(b) The second routing rule

图 5 双交叉互连网络节点开关状态
Fig. 5 Node states of double crossover networks

很明显,该操作具有两种路由选择,在实际的应用过程中可以根据光互连网络的硬件成本、控制的难易程度、信号延迟要求等条件选择具体的路由控制。该项工作下一步的重点是要对该算法进行定量分析和测试,例如对算法的操作时间和复杂度进行描述。另外是要将本文提出的算法与以往的能够移植到全交叉互连网络实现路由判断的各种算法(二分图法、Looping等)进行比较和分析。

4 结 论

本文将全交叉网络对光信号的处理等效为对

输入信号阵列的矩阵操作,根据链路函数规则定义链路级变换矩阵和节点级变换矩阵,并由此得到整个光互连网络对应的操作矩阵 T ,再根据需要的输入输出信号阵列,实现各级节点开关状态的确定,完成了信号光的路由判断和控制。该方法可以应用于 16×16 、 32×32 、 64×64 等大端口的光互连网络路由判断和控制。同时,该算法还可以应用于全混洗、榕树网等规则互连网络,只需要根据链路函数的规则定义新的链路操作矩阵即可。因此,该算法具有稳定性高、操作性强、移植性好等特点,可广泛应用于光互连网络的路由确定和控制。

参考文献:

- [1] POPOLEK J, YAO L. Free-space-fiber hybrid distributed optical cross-connect interconnect module [J]. *Optics Letters*, 1999, 24(3):142-144.
- [2] CHEN H W, CHEN M H, QIU C Y, et al.. Orthogonal polarization shift keying label rewriting method in all-optical label switching network [J]. *Optics Letters*, 2007, 32(9):1050-1052.
- [3] CHEN Q D, LIN X F, LI G N, et al.. Dammann grating as integratable micro-optical elements created by laser micromanufacturing via two-photon photopolymerization [J]. *Optics Letters*, 2008, 33(21):2559-2561.
- [4] BORTOLOZZO U, HAUDIN F, RESIDORI S. Diffraction properties of optical localized structures [J]. *Optics Letters*, 2008, 33(22):2698-2700.
- [5] SAPIENS N, WEISSBROD A, AHARON J. Fast electroholographic switching [J]. *Optics Letters*, 2009, 34(3):353-355.
- [6] OMEL MENDOZA Y, GLADYS M V, MERCEDDES F A. Optics filters with fractal transmission spectra based on diffractive optics [J]. *Optics Letters*, 2009, 34(5):560-562.
- [7] SLUIJTER M, KGDE B D, URBACH H P. Simulations of a liquid-crystal-based electro-optical switch [J]. *Optics Letters*, 2009, 34(1):94-96.
- [8] ZIPING H, PRAMODE V, JAMES S. Improved reliability of free-space optical mesh networks through topology design [J]. *Journal of Optical Networking*, 2008, 7(5):436-448.
- [9] REARDON C, DI FALCO A, WELLA K, et al.. Integrated polymer microprisms for free space optical beam deflecting [J]. *Optics Express*, 2009, 17(5):3424-3428.
- [10] 杨俊波, 苏显渝, 徐平. 台阶型微闪耀光栅面阵实现二维全混洗变换 [J]. *光学精密工程*, 2007, 15(10):1495-1502.
- [11] YANG J B, SU X Y, XU P. Implementation of Two-dimensional perfect shuffle transform using step-based micro-blazed grating planar-array [J]. *Opt. Precision Eng.*, 2007, 15(10):1495-1502. (in chinese)
- [12] JUNBO Y, SU X U, XU P. Perfect shuffle transform based on a microblazed grating array [J]. *Applied Optics*, 2007, 46(2):210-215.
- [13] YANG J B, SU X Y. Design of a free-space 3-D crossover optical network [J]. *Photon Netw Commun*, 2007, 14:223-228.
- [14] CLOONAN T J, HERRON M J, TOOLEY F A P. An all-optical implementation of a 3-D crossover switching network [J]. *IEEE Photonics Technology Letters*, 1990, 2(6):438-440.
- [15] 杨俊波, 苏显渝. 自由空间二维榕树网实现方法 [J]. *中国激光*, 2006, 33(12):1636-1642.
- [16] YANG J B, SU X Y. An Implemental method of two-dimensional banyan network in free space [J]. *Chinese Journal of Lasers*, 2006, 33(12):1636-1642. (in Chinese)
- [17] 查英, 孙德贵, 刘铁根, 等. 扩展 BANYAN 网络的可重构无阻塞 8×8 矩阵光开关 [J]. *光学精密工程*, 2007, 15(1):50-56.
- [18] ZHA Y, SUN D G, LIU T G, et al.. Rearrangeable nonblocking 8×8 optical matrix switch with

- extended banyan network [J]. *Opt. Precision Eng.*, 2007,15(1):50-56. (in Chinese)
- [16] YANG J B, SU X Y. Optical implementaion of (3, 3, 2) regular rectangular CC-Banyan optical network[J]. *Optics Communications*, 2007,275:57-64.
- [17] YANG J B, SU X Y, XU P. Study for optical implementation of SW-banyan network by using polarization control technology [J]. *Optical Engineering*, 2008,47(3):1-8.
- [18] HOSSAIN M, GHANTA S, GUIZANI M. Optical realization of a Clos nonblocking broadcast switching network with constant time network control algorithm[J]. *Applied Optics*, 1993,32(5):665-673.
- [19] 王斌泉, 刘立人, 王宁, 等. 光寻址 2×2 光学开关及 3-D 集成光学蝶形互连网络的实现[J]. 光学学报, 1996,16(12):1757-1761.
WANG B Q, LIU L R, WANG N, *et al.*. Implementation of optical addressed 2×2 photonic switch and 3-D stacked optical butterfly interconnection network[J]. *Acta Optica Sinica*, 1996,16(12):1757-1761. (in Chinese)
- [20] 张以谟. 计算机光互连技术的应用前景[J]. 激光与光电子学进展, 2007,44(7):16-26.
ZHANG Y M. Tendency to utilization of optical interconnection in computer[J]. *Laser & Optoelectronics Progress*, 2007,44(7):16-26. (in Chinese)
- [21] CLOONAN T J, RICHARDS G W. Free-space photonic switching architectures based on extended generalized shuffle networks[J]. *Applied Optics*, 1992,31(35):7471-7492.
- [22] 杨俊波, 苏显渝, 徐平. 全混洗变换的光学实现方法[J]. 光学精密工程, 2007,15(4):505-511.
YANG J B, SU X Y, XU P. Optical implementation method of perfect shuffle transformation[J]. *Opt. Precision Eng.*, 2007,15(4):505-511. (in Chinese)
- [23] 艾军, 曹明翠, 李一男, 等. 64×64 全交叉互连函数的光学实现[J]. 光学学报, 1995,15(5):586-592.
AI J, CAO M C, LI Y N, *et al.*. Optical implementation of 64×64 crossover interconnection functions[J]. *Acta Optica Sinica*, 1995,15(5):586-592. (in Chinese)
- [24] LUO F G, CAO M C, WONG K W, *et al.*. Optoelectronic recirculating implementation of crossover interconnection network based on CMOS/SEED smart pixel technology[J]. *Optics Communications*, 1999,168:65-73.
- [25] 李洪谱, 曹明翠, 赵向军, 等. 自由空间全交叉微光学互连模块的研究[J]. 中国激光, 1995, A22(2):155-160.
LI H P, CAO M C, ZHAO X J. The research on free-space crossover micro-optical interconnection package[J]. *Chinese Journal of Lasers*, 1995, A22(2):155-160. (in Chinese)
- [26] DAS N, MUKHOPADHYAYA K, TAGUPTA J D. $O(n)$ routing in rearrangeable networks[J]. *Journal of Systems Architecture*, 2000,46:529-542.
- [27] RAGHAVENDRA C S, VARMA A. Rearrangeability of the five-stage shuffle/exchange network for $N=8$ [J]. *IEEE Transactions On Communications*, 1987,35(8):808-812.
- [28] 杨俊波, 徐平, 龚向东, 等. 光互连网络中排序算法研究[J]. 光电工程, 2004,31(增):169-172.
YANG J B, XU P, GONG X D, *et al.*. Study of routing algorithm in optical interconnect networks [J]. *Opto-Electronic Engineering*, 2004, 31(Supp.):169-172. (in Chinese)
- [29] YAMING W, L R LIU, WANG ZH J. Characteristics, routing algorithm, and optical implementation of two-dimensional perfect-shuffle networks [J]. *Applied Optics*, 1993,32(35):7210-7216.
- [30] FENG T Y, SEO SEUNG W. A new routing algorithm for a Clos of rearrangeable networks[J]. *IEEE Transactions on Computers*, 1994,43(11):1270-1280.
- [31] HWANG F K, LIAW S C. On nonblocking multicast three-stage Clos networks[J]. *IEEE Transactions on Networking*, 2000,8(4):535-539.
- [32] JAJSZCZYK A. Nonblocking, repackable, and rearrangeable Clos networks: fifty years of the theory evolution [J]. *IEEE Communications Magazine*, 2003,28-33.
- [33] 艾军, 曹明翠, 罗风光, 等. 光学全交叉网络与 SW 榕树 ($F=S=2$) 网络拓扑等价的多样性[J]. 中国激光, 1994, A21(2):131-135.
AI J, CAO M C, LUO F G, *et al.*. Topological equivalence variety of optical crossover networks with SW banyan ($F=S=2$) networks[J]. *Chinese Journal of Lasers*, 1994, A21(2):131-135. (in

Chinese)

- [34] 刘中林,曹明翠,李洪谱,等. 光学全交叉网络与全混洗网络之间的转换及实现[J]. 光电子. 激光, 1997,8(5):331-336.
LIU ZH L, CAO M C, LI H P, *et al.*. Transformations between optical crossover networks and perfect shuffle networks and their implementation [J]. *Optoelectronics. Laser*, 1997,8(5):331-336. (in Chinese)
- [35] 罗风光,徐军,曹明翠,等. 光计算中全排列无阻塞型双Omega光互连网络的光学实现方法[J].

中国激光,1994,21(3):220-224.

- LUO F G, XU J, CAO M C, *et al.*. Optical implementation method of full-permutation non-blocking double omega optical interconnection network in optical computing[J]. *Chinese Journal of Lasers*, 1994,21(3):220-224. (in Chinese)
- [36] HYONG S K, ALBERTO L G. Nonblocking property of reverse banyan networks[J]. *IEEE Transactions on communications*, 1992, 40(3): 472-476.

作者简介:



杨俊波(1974—),男,四川西昌人,博士,讲师,主要从事信息光学和光通信及光互连网络方面的研究。E-mail: yangjunbo008@sohu.com



杨建坤(1966—),男,河南洛阳人,教授,硕士生导师,主要从事信息光学和光计算方面的研究。E-mail: jk_yang06@163.com



李修建(1974—),男,广西平果人,副教授,主要从事光学信息处理及光计算方面的研究。E-mail: xjli@nudt.edu.cn



刘菊(1963—),女,湖南株洲人,副教授,主要从事光信息处理及光学检测方面的研究。E-mail: liuju@nudt.edu.cn



苏显渝(1944—),男,四川成都人,教授,博士生导师,主要从事信息光学、光信息处理和三维传感方面的研究。E-mail: xysu@email.scu.edu.cn



徐平(1962—),男,湖北恩施人,教授,博士生导师,主要从事信息光学、微光学和光通信方面的研究。E-mail: xuping@szu.edu.cn