

10G EDC For Extended Reach in SMF: Both Down- & Up-stream



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Making next-generation networks a reality.

***IEEE 802.3 Extended EPON Study
Group November Plenary***

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PURPOSE: EDC support technology feasibility for Extended EPON in higher link budget with longer fiber reach.

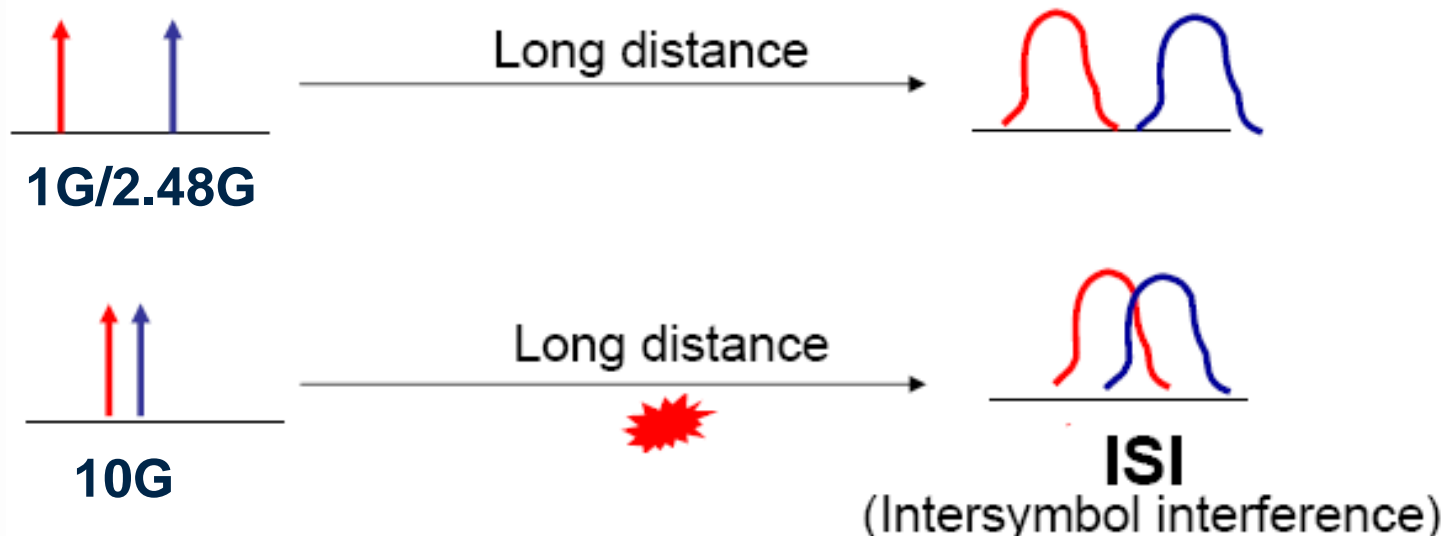
- ▶ **EDC basics & rationalness**
- ▶ **EDC structures and standards**
- ▶ **EDC implementation examples**
 - ▶ *Extend 10G reaches in the range from 40-120km*
 - ▶ *40G (4x10G) WDM/TDMA - PON*
 - ▶ *Additionally fast settling time with burst-mode*
 - ▶ *And many many more....*

Mature enough, EDC reach field-proven mass deployment including SMF space



EDC takes care of one of critical Challenges for Extended EPON

- ▶ Challenge to upgrading to higher rates such as 10G - dispersion



Solution: Electronic Dispersion Compensation (EDC)

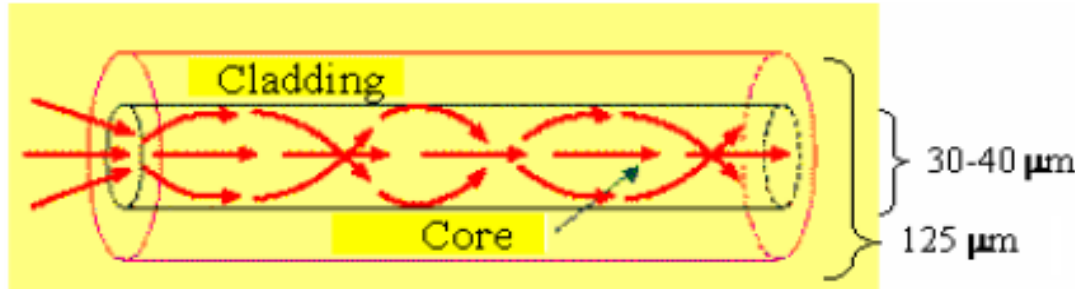
- ✓ Compensates for optical dispersion in the electrical domain by filtering and algorithmic methods
- ✓ Applicable to various mediums, not limited to fiber



EDC Addresses 3 Types of Dispersions **Hisense**

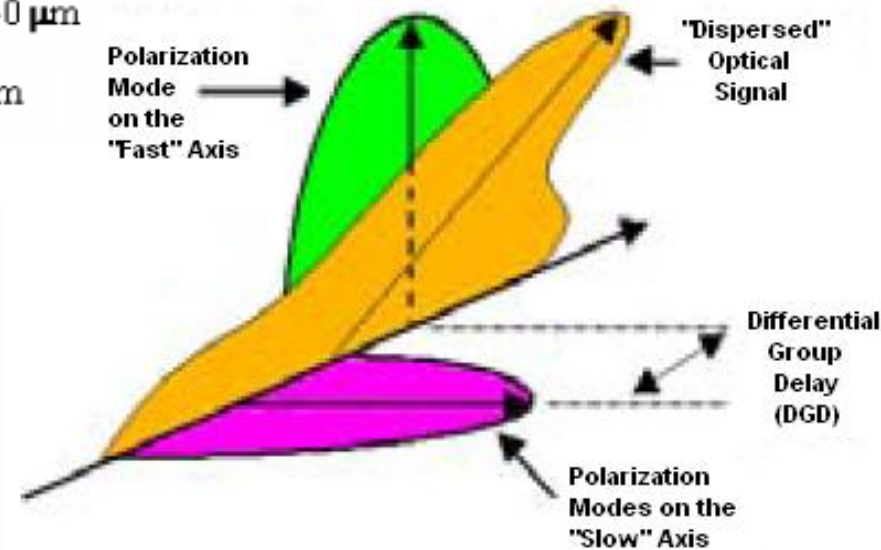


Modal Dispersion



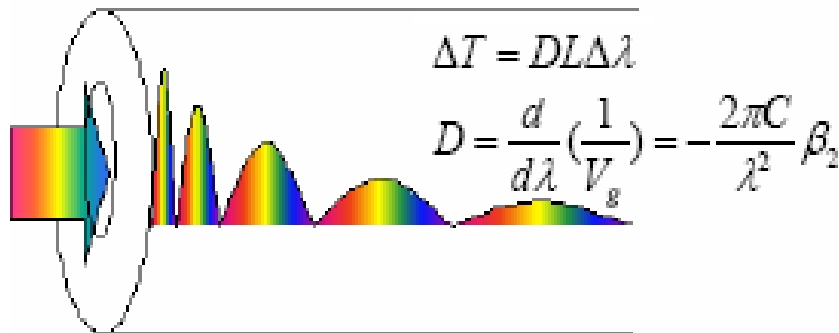
Modal Dispersion, MMF, enterprise

Polarization Mode Dispersion



Polarization Mode Dispersion
SMF, extended Metro / LH

Chromatic Dispersion



Chromatic Dispersion
SMF, Metro

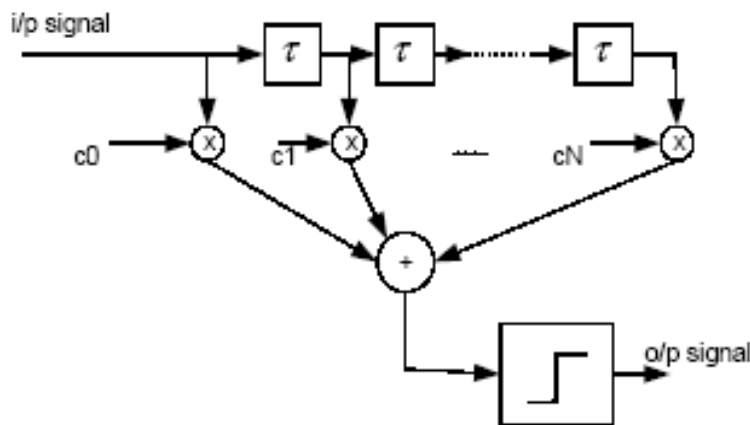
Source: Kirkpatrick et al., Intel Tech. J. 8, 83 (2004)



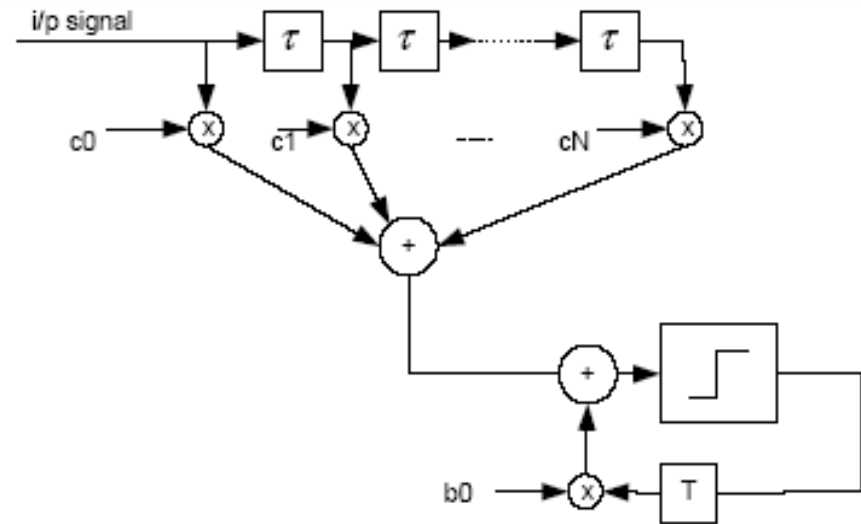
Well-known Classical EDC Implementations

Analog FFE/DFEs are current mainstream deployment

- ▶ FIR - Analog or Digital Implementation
- ▶ DFE – Analog or Digital Implementation
- ▶ MLSE - Digital Implementation is only practical
 - ▶ MLSE = Maximum likelihood sequence estimation
 - ▶ Relatively complex and power hungry – less usable



Linear Feedforward Equalizer (FIR)



Decision Feedback Equalizer



Underlying Reasons to deploy EDC



- ▶ *Extend fiber reach to as long as 2400ps/nm w/o optical compensation;*
- ▶ Lower the cost, and footprint;
- ▶ Low power;
- ▶ Simplify network deployment;
- ▶ Relaxes network reconfiguration;
- ▶ Allow cheaper optics and help power budgets;
- ▶ Silicon CMOS driven market economy and scaling;
- ▶ *Versatile tool works efficiently with others such as FEC*
- ▶ *Most importantly, FFE/DFE algorithm handle also burst-mode.*



One important feature for extended EPON is to achieve longer reach such as 40-100km
EDC as cost-efficient tool to improve dispersion tolerance for range of 40-300km

Multi-vendor interoperable 10G EDC Standards



	10GbE LAN	10GbE LAN with EDC	10G SONET IR / LR	10G SONET LR/VR with EDC
Standard	IEEE 802.3ae SR	IEEE 802.3aq LRM	GR.253 LR (IR) 802.3ae ER, ZR	ITU SG15 G.959.1 VR(LR)
Max Distance	26/33m	220m (300m)	80(40)km	120(80)km
Dispersion	-	-	1600ps/nm (800ps/nm)	2400ps/nm (1600ps/nm)
Wavelength	850nm	1310nm	1550nm	1550nm
Fiber type	FDDI/OM1	FDDI/OM1	SMF-28	SMF-28
	62.5/125μm	62.5/125μm	9μm	9μm
Path Penalty	-	-	2dB	2dB
BER	10 ⁻¹²	10 ⁻¹²	10 ⁻¹²	10 ⁻¹²
Module Type	Xenpak/X2, XFP	X2, XFP, <u>SFP+</u>	300-pin, <u>XFP</u> , <u>SFP+</u>	300-pin, XFP, <u>XFP-E</u> , <u>SFP+</u>



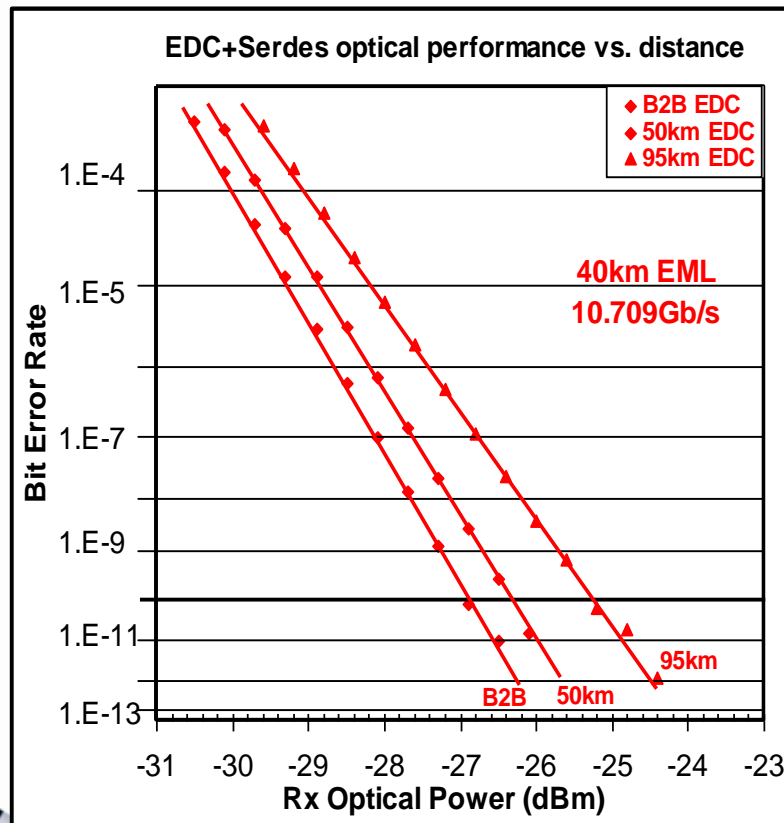
EDC implementation examples:

#1: 0-Chirp EML TX (DS)

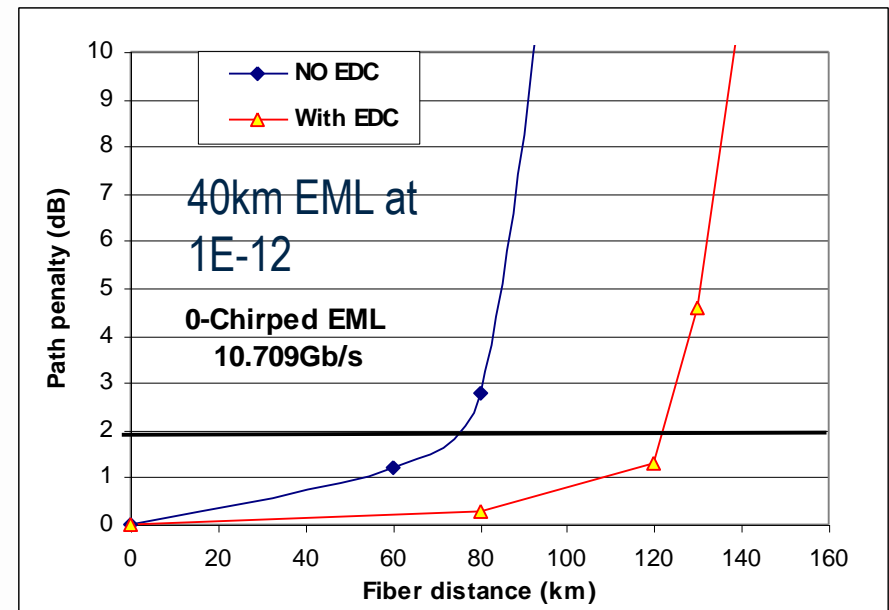


► There are many EDC-enabled applications to achieve longer distance aimed for higher link budget.

- TX baseline: 0-chirped EML rated for 40km
- Extendable to >80km



Disp. penalty with and w/o EDC

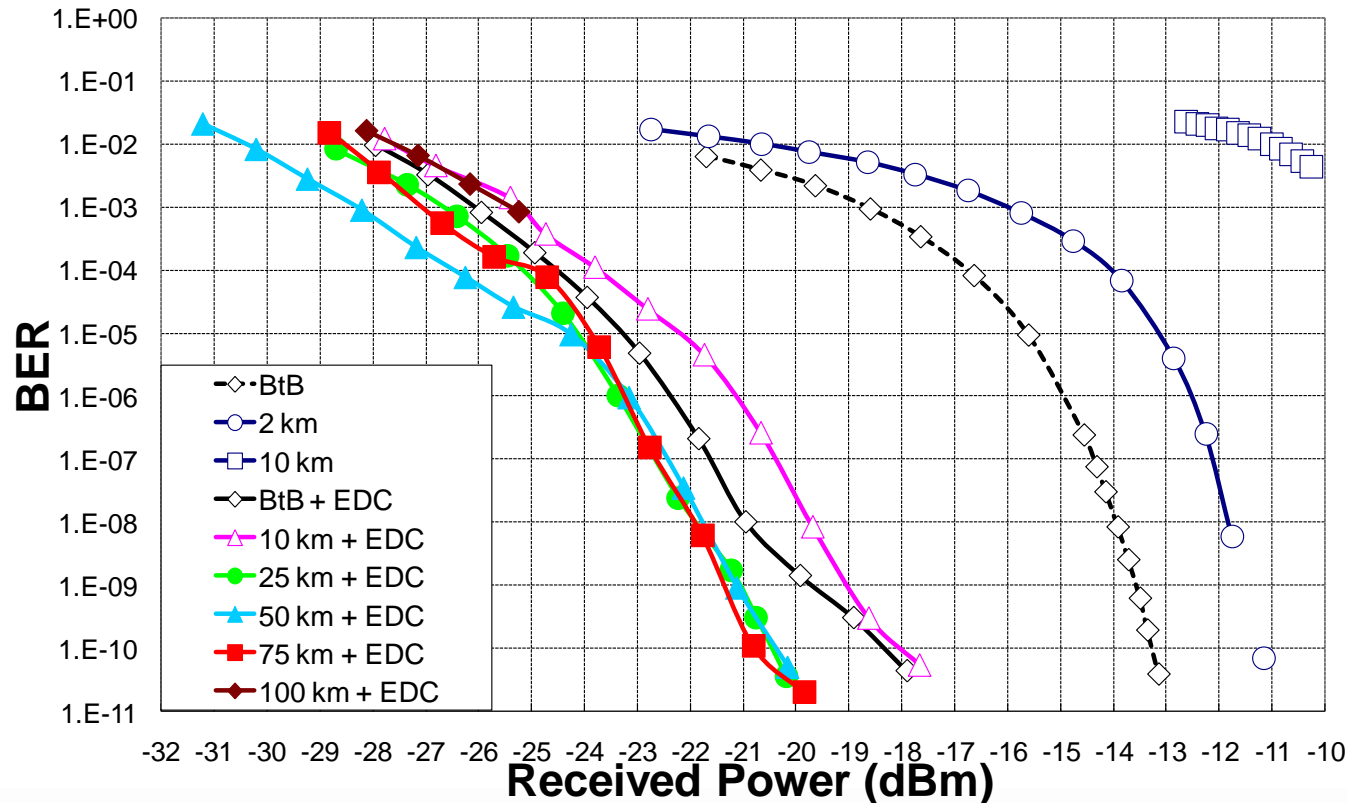


Source: Chang, OFC'07, NWA2

EDC implementation examples: #2: Low-bandwidth TX optics (DS)

▶ TX baseline: Un-cooled 1550nm DML (use less complex driver)

- ▶ Low bandwidth TX
- ▶ Extendable to over 75km for pre-FEC BER of 1.1E-3.

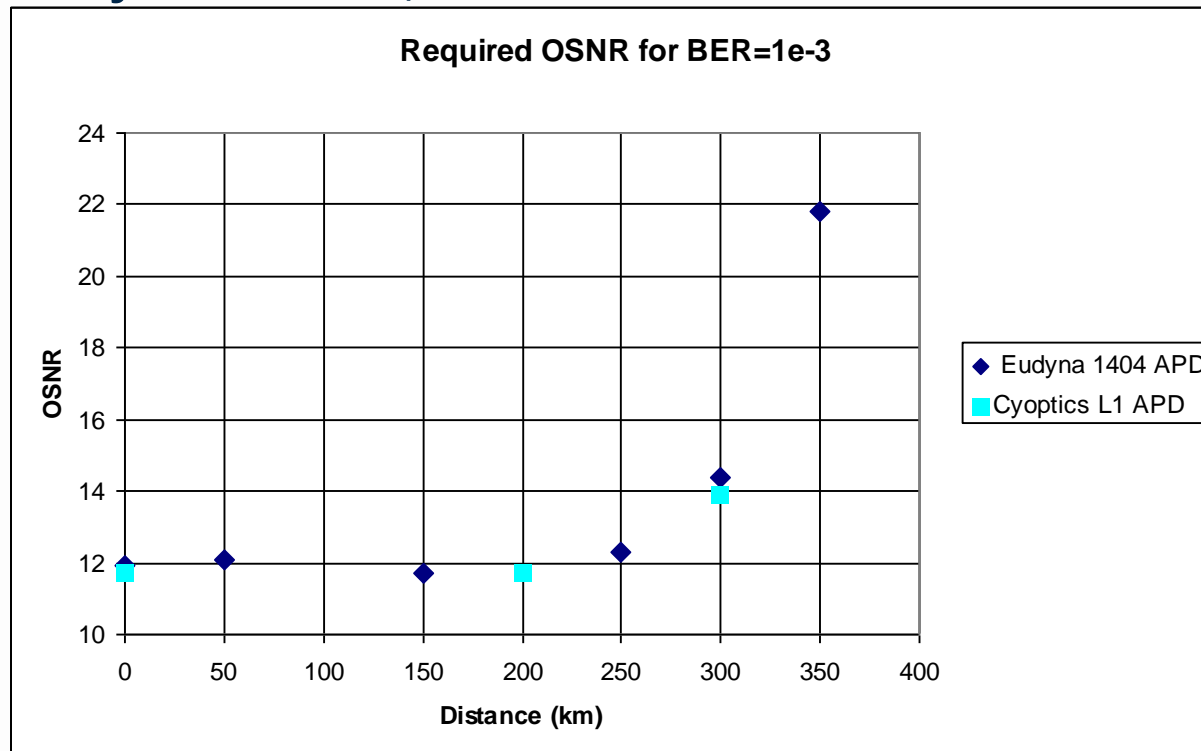


Source: P. Chanclou, ECOC'09, Postdeadline paper



EDC implementation examples: #3: CML TX (DS)

- ▶ TX baseline: CML (chirp managed laser).
 - ▶ The reference Tx is rated for 200km (~3400ps/nm)
- ▶ Extendable to 300km (~5100ps/nm) at 15dB OSNR within 2dB OSNR penalty. At pre-FEC BER of 1.E-3.

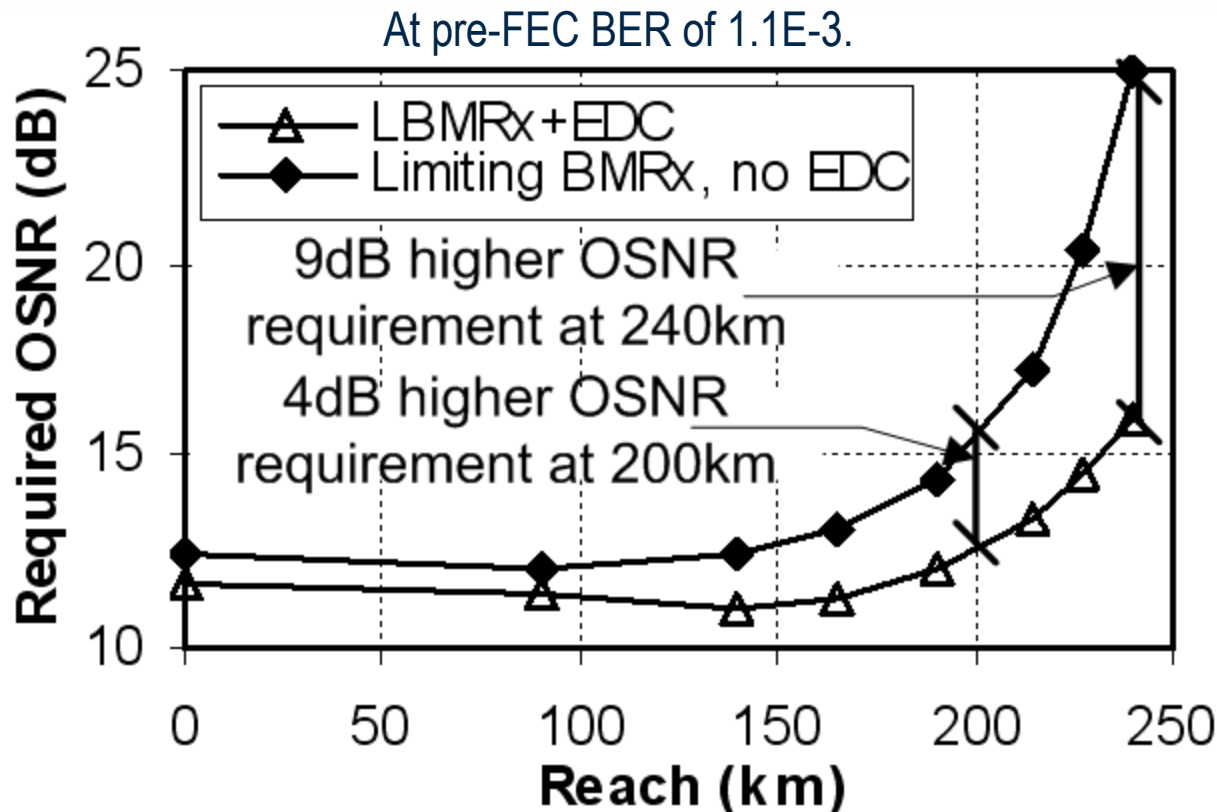


Source: Zheng, IEEE/LEOS Topical'08, paper#: TuD2.2



EDC implementation examples: #4: Standard 1550nm EML TX (US)

- ▶ TX baseline: standard 1550nm EML.
 - ▶ With the aid of new linear burst-mode ROSA.
- ▶ Extendable to 200km for 2dB OSNR penalty.



Source: ECOC'2011 P Ossieur Postdeadline Paper#: Th.13.B.4

EDC implementation examples :

#5: EDC for metro access



- ▶ EDC/FEC help achieve $32 \times 256 = 8192$ splits over 124km fiber for Std EML TX.

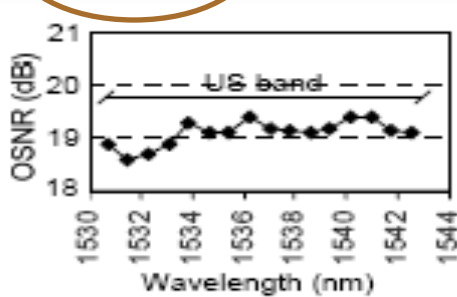
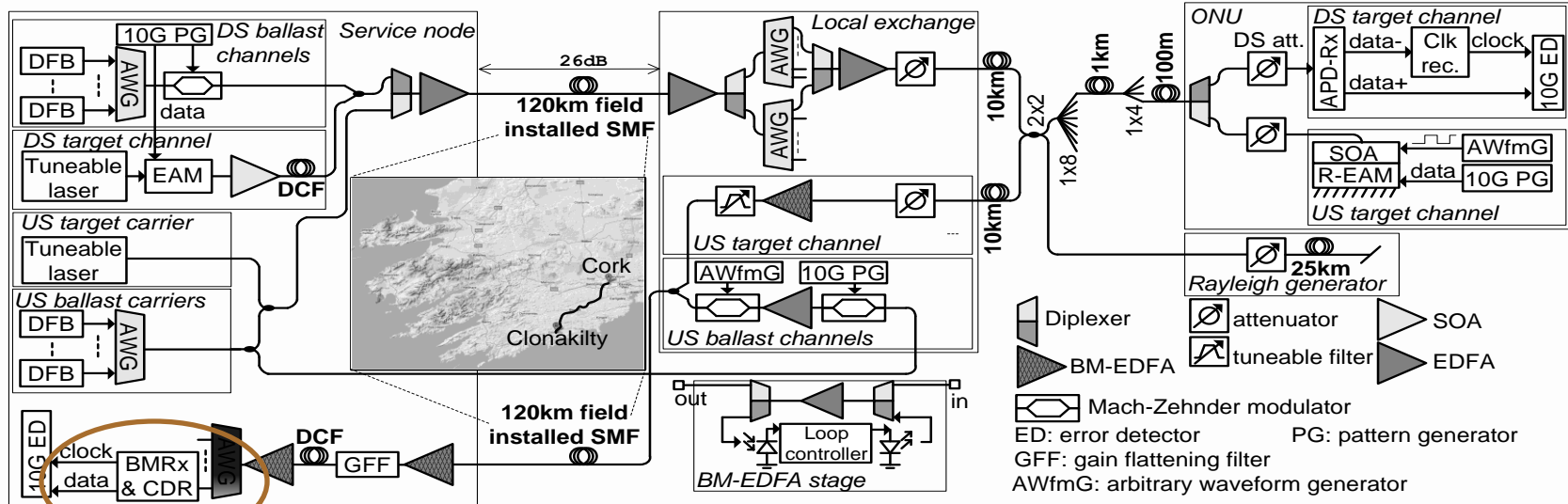


Fig. 4c Worst-case US OSNR.

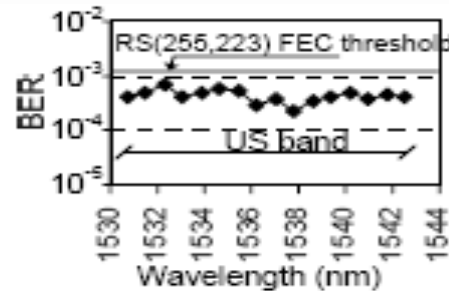


Fig. 4d Worst-case US BER.

At pre-FEC BER of $1.1E-3$.
Using RS(255, 223) FEC with 1.2×10^{-3} input BER.

Source: OFC'2010 post-deadline paper (PDPD8)

Summary:



- ▶ **EDC are field proven cost-effective solution in mass deployment for Telecom and Datacom**
 - ▶ Target various EDC enabled reach extension applications.
- ▶ **EDC can be usable for extended EPON for both down- and upstream to support higher link budget with fiber distance beyond 20km.**
 - ▶ Target dispersion-limited links beyond 20km with either DML or EML.
- ▶ **Suggest Study Group to consider link budgets considering 40km, 60km or even 100km reaches.**

EDC support Extended EPON technology feasibility in higher link budgets for longer fiber reaches.



Further References

- Running continuous-mode for DS

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- ▶ Iannone et al.; “*Bi-directionally amplified extended reach 40Gb/s CWDM-TDM PON with burst-mode upstream transmission*”; OFC’2011, Postdeadline Paper# PDPD6:
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- ▶ Ossieur et al.; “*A 135km, 8192-Split, Carrier Distributed DWDM-TDMA PON with 2x32x10Gb/s Capacity*”; J of Lightwave Tech., V29, Iss4, Page(s) 463-74.
- ▶ van Veen et al.; “*Demonstration of a Symmetrical 10/10 Gbit/s XG-PON2 System*”; OFC 2011, Paper#: NTuD2.
- ▶ Ossieur et al.; “*A 10G Linear Burst-Mode Receiver Supporting EDC for Extended-Reach Optical Links*”; ECOC 2011 Postdeadline Paper#: Th.13.B.4
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- ▶ Reichmann et al.; “*A Symmetric-Rate, Extended-Reach 40Gb/s CWDM-TDMA PON with Downstream and Upstream SOA-Raman Amplification*”; Submitted to JLT.
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