

# Polarization Mode Dispersion (PMD) & 10GBE

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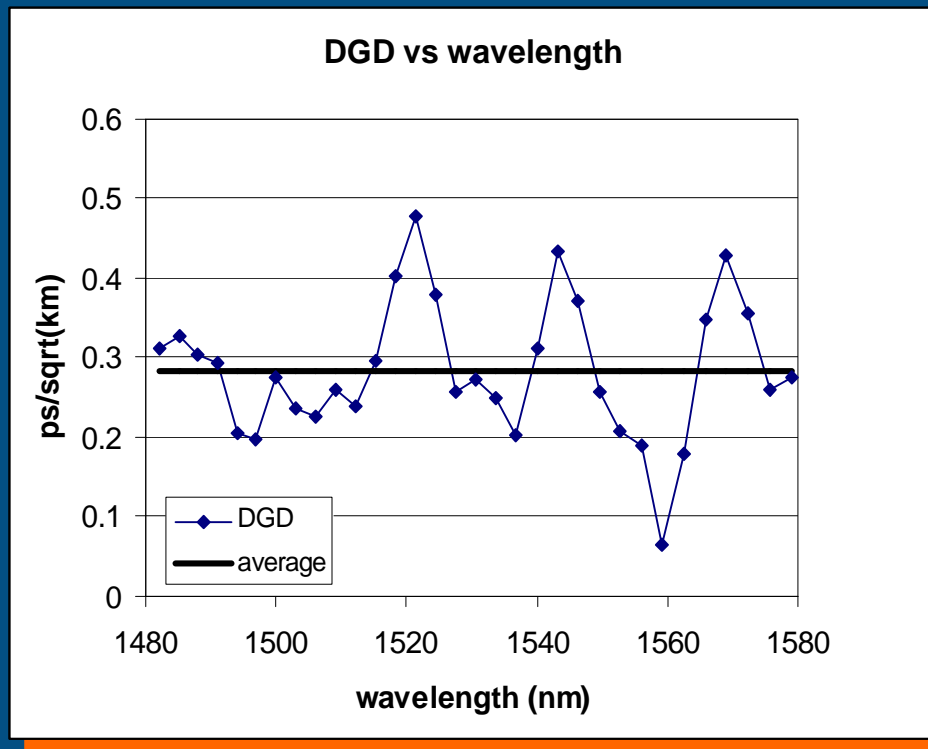


# PMD & DGD

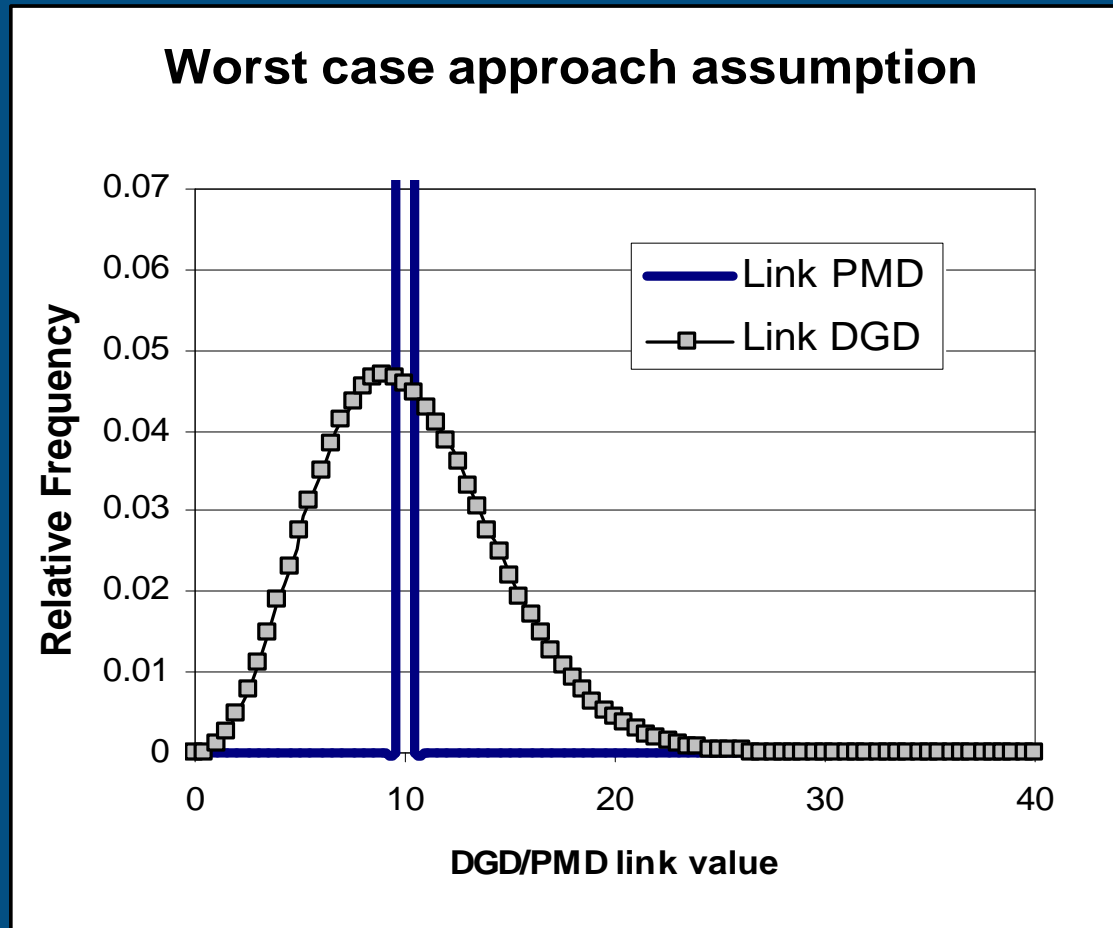
- The PMD value is the average of differential group delay (DGD) values
- DGD varies randomly with wavelength and time
  - Wavelength - could be fast
  - Time - generally on the order of hours
- System impairment also varies with State of Polarization



# DGD plot

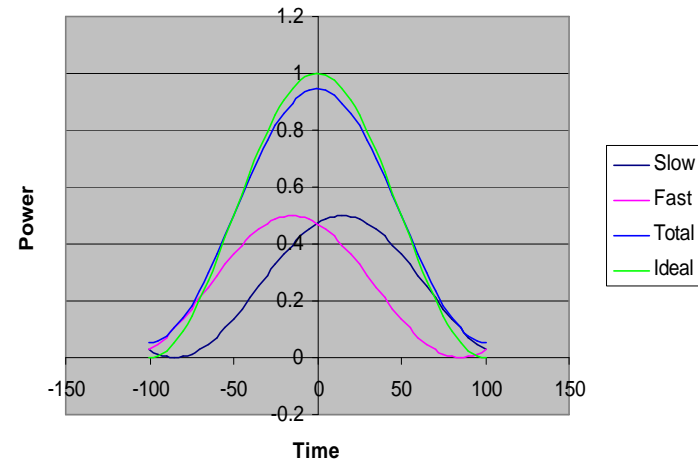


# Maxwell DGD distribution

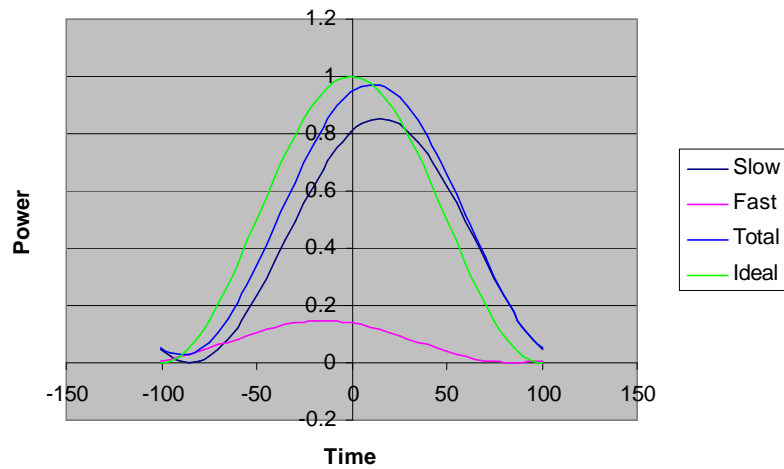


# Pulse arrival

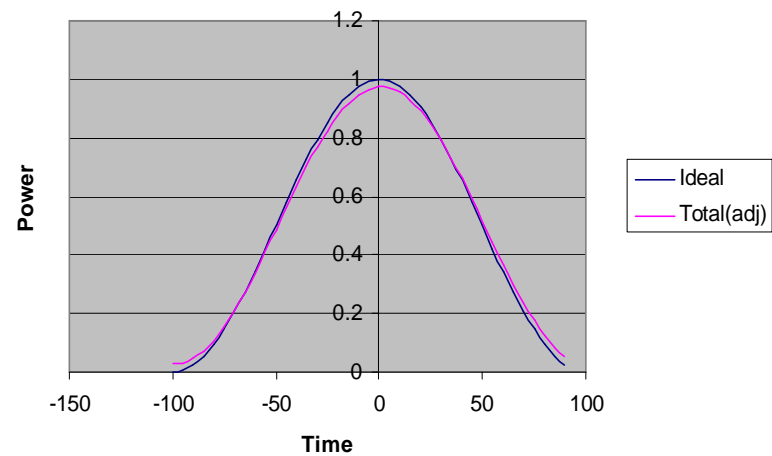
Raised cosine modified by DGD & PSP



Raised cosine modified by DGD & PSP



Raised cosine with Wander adjustment



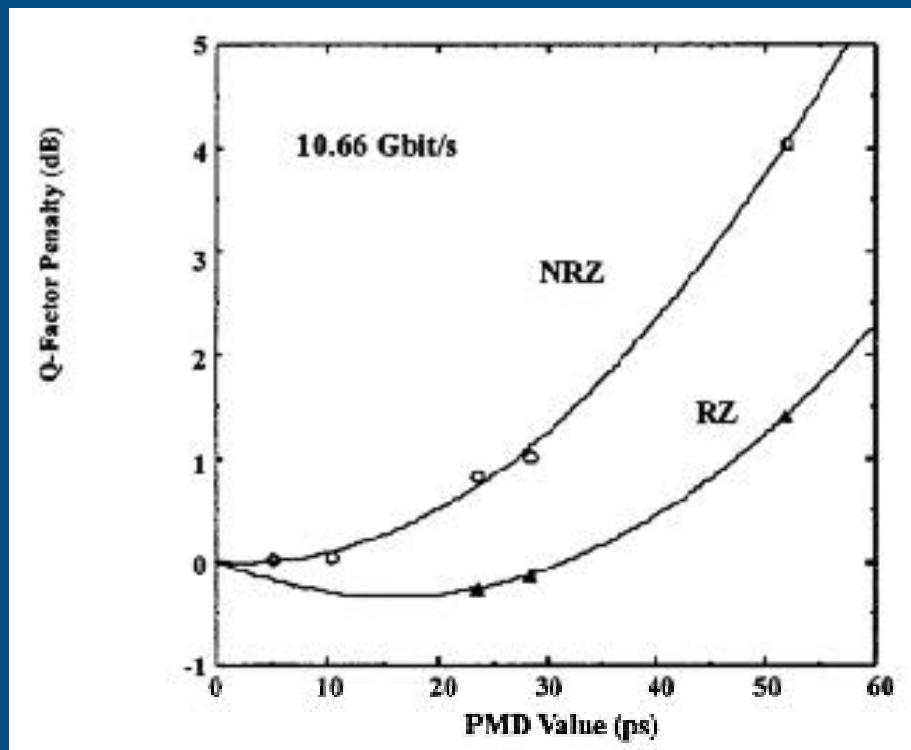
# Power penalty (Raised Cos)

$$e = 44 \left( \frac{\Delta t}{T} \right)^2 g(1-g)$$

- $\epsilon$  Receiver sensitivity penalty (dB)
- $\Delta\tau$  DGD (ps)
- $T$  Bit period (ps)
- $\gamma$  Power splitting ratio with values from 0 to 1



# Namihira (ITU SG 15 D454)



- Actually DGD on hi-bi fiber

# Statistical specifications

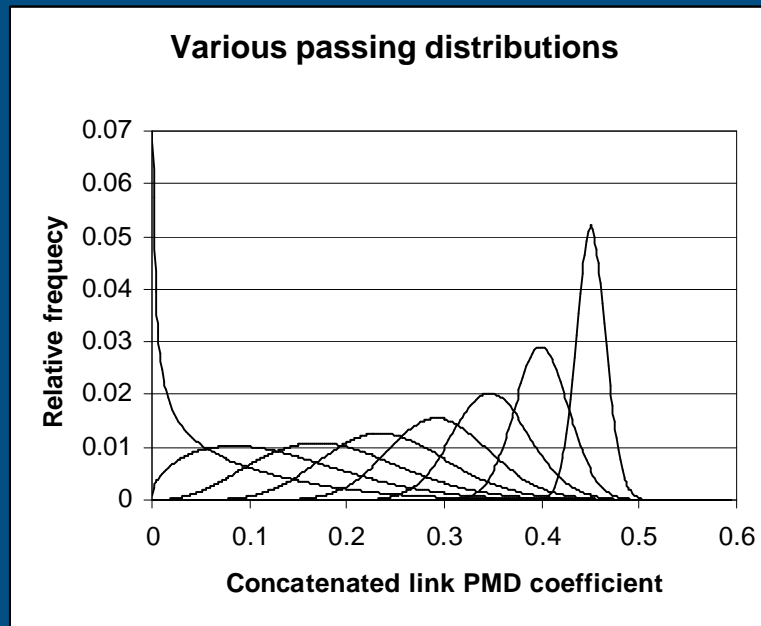
- Based on concatenated links
- Method 1: 99.99%-tile of the link  $< 0.5 \text{ ps}/\sqrt{\text{km}}$ 
  - 20 cable sections/link
- Method 2:  $\text{DGD}_{\text{max}} < 25 \text{ ps}$ 
  - Convolution of link PMD & Maxwell variation
  - Probability  $< 6.5 \cdot 10^{-8}$
  - 400 km (of 10 km cables)
  - Allows for components (amps & DCs)
- Methods statistically equivalent



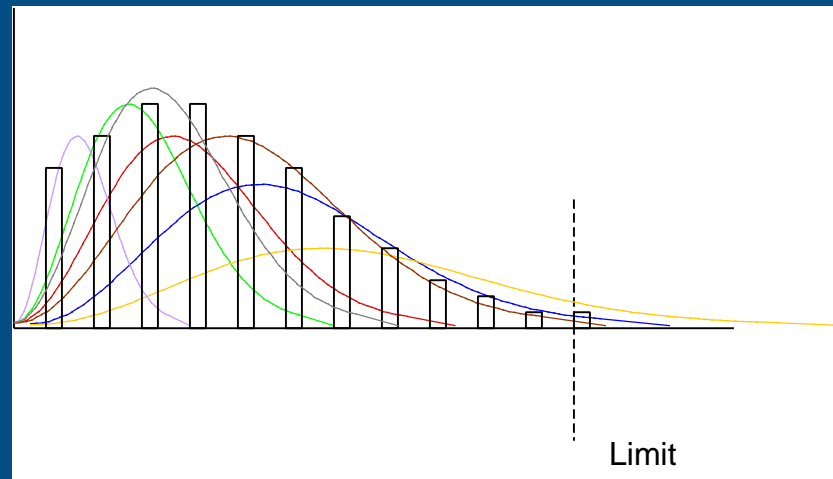
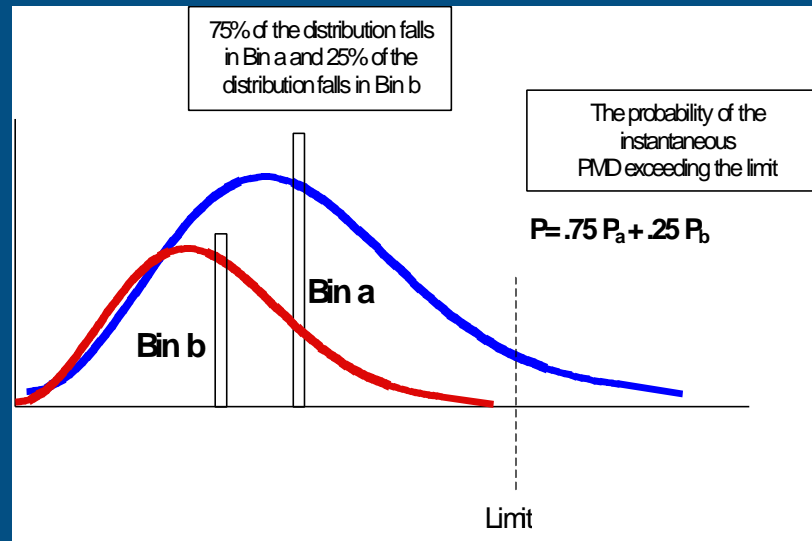


# Why Method 2?

- Hard to determine DGDmax & probability otherwise



# Convolution

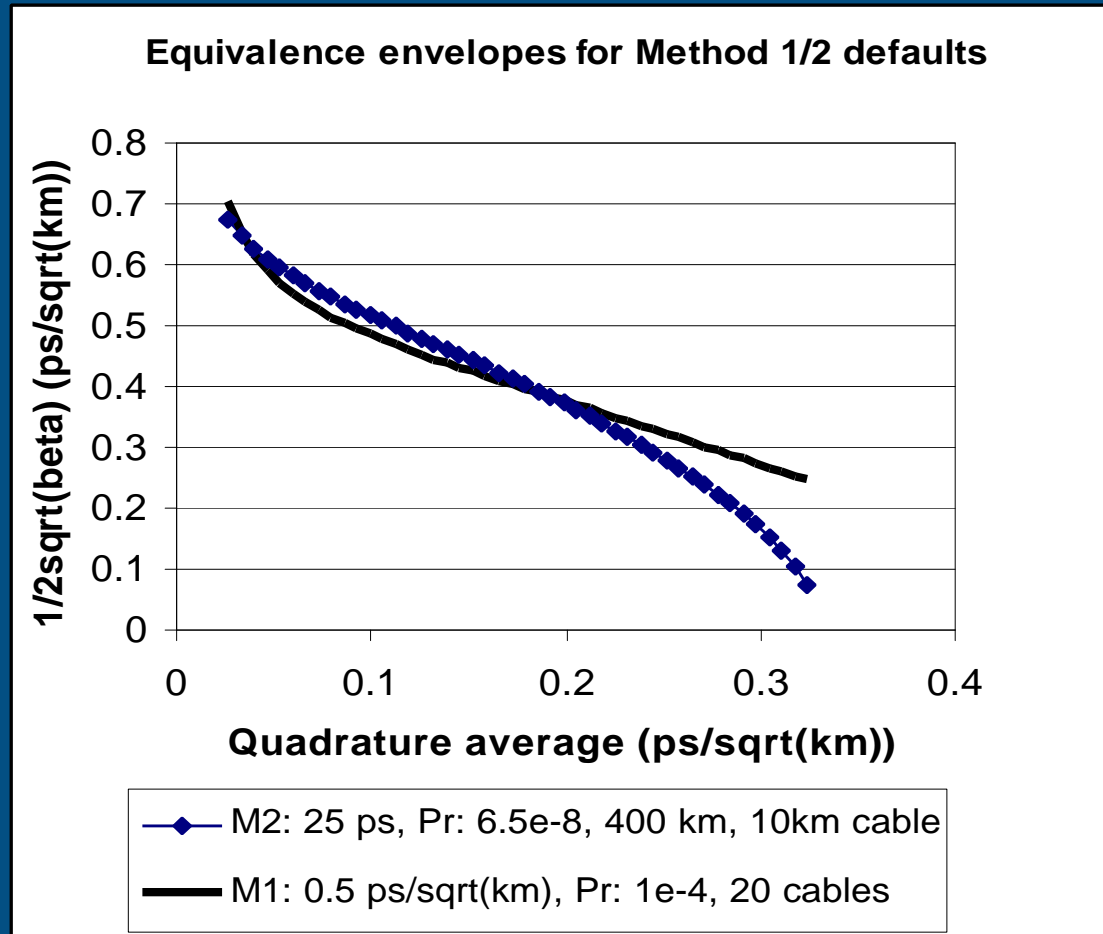


# Probability of Exceeding DGDmax

- Interpreted as potential unavailability
- Penalty, based on DGDmax, is allocated to system design
- If  $DGD < DGD_{max}$ , system is OK to the design
- If  $DGD > DGD_{max}$ , system could go down
  - If everything else is at the limit
- $\text{Minutes/year/circuit} = 2 * \text{minutes in year} * \text{Prob}$



# Equivalence for long length

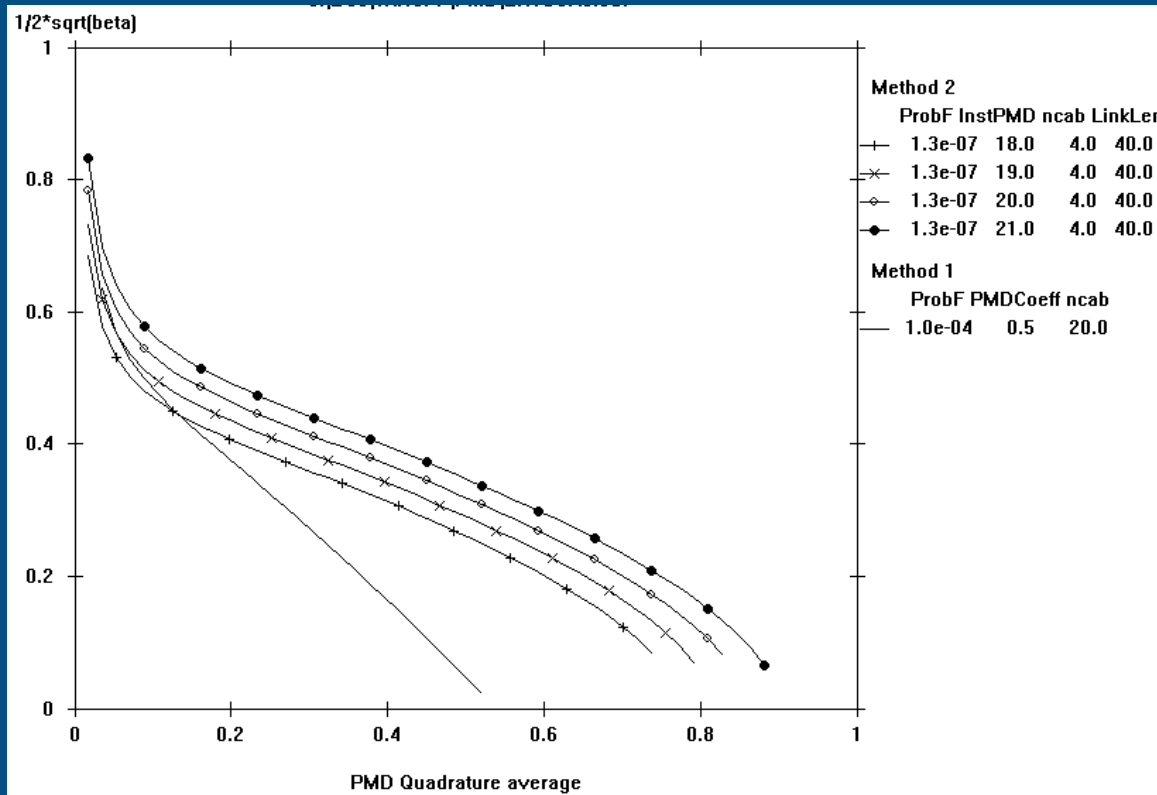


# Problems for 10 GBE

- Links are short (40 km)
- Assuming 10 km cable
  - 4 cable sections, not 20
  - Statistical shrinkage not so great
- Method 2 is conservative for shorter links
  - Default values could be used
- How conservative?
  - Equivalence can be used
  - Less conservative value



# DGDmax for 10 GBE



# Values summary

- Link length: up to 40 km
- Cable section lengths: 10 km or less
  - 4 km is typical
- DGDmax: 19 ps
- Probability:  $1.3 \times 10^{-7}$ 
  - No need to allocate for components
- Min/yr/cir: 0.14 (8.2 s)



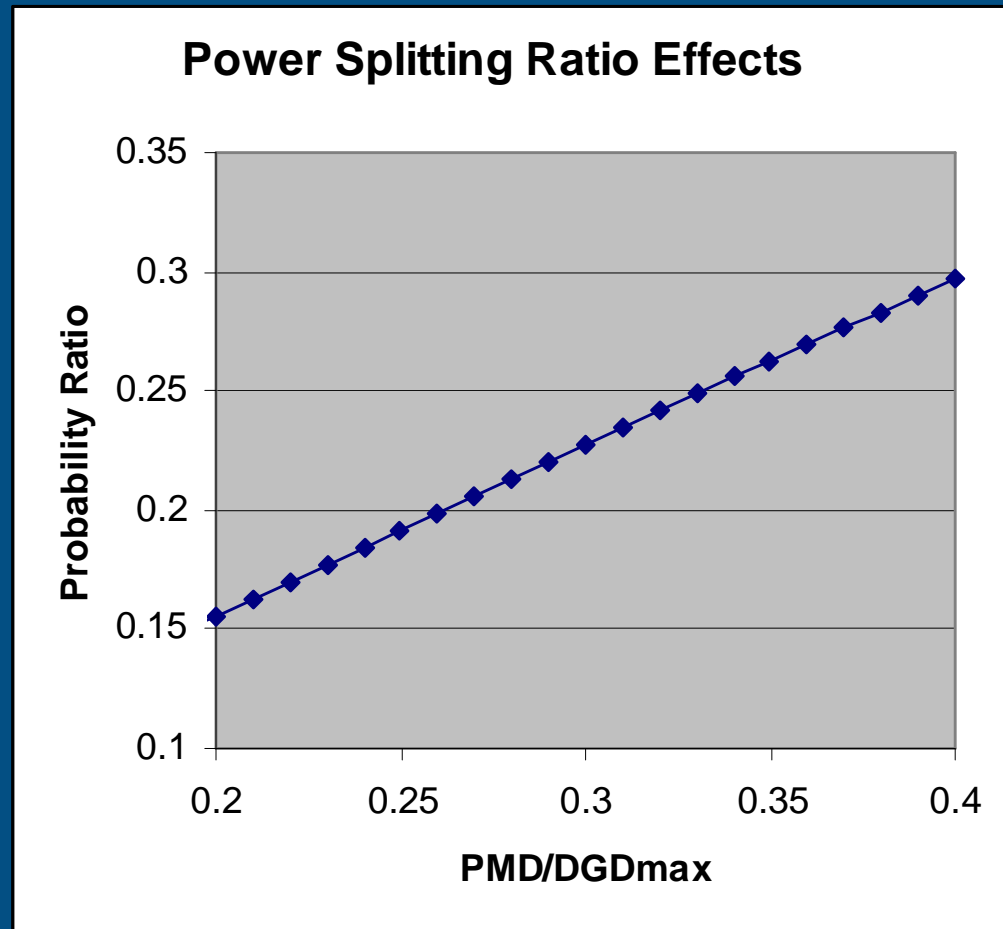
# What about varying polarization?

- Probability of exceeding the design penalty is decreased by variation of mode splitting ratio
- Depends on ratio of PMD to DGDmax
- Equivalence again:
  - 99.99%-tile on 4 section link:  $\sim 0.9 \text{ ps}/\sqrt{\text{km}}$
- Probability is reduced by a factor of 0.23:
  - Leading to 1.9 s/yr/cir potential unavailability





# Power splitting ratio probability reduction factor



# Summary

- DGDmax:
  - 19 ps => 0.4 dB penalty
- Probability => potential unavailability
  - 1.9 seconds/year/circuit



# Relevant Standards (paraphrased titles)

- IEC 60794-3: Outdoor cable Sectional
- ITU G.652: Unshifted single-mode optical fibre and cable
- ITU G.691 High bit rate amplified single-channel SDH systems
- IEC 61282-3: Guide to PMD calculations for links
- TIA TSB-107: Guide to PMD calculations for cable links

