53.125 Gb/s, DML, PAM-4 10 km Transmission: FFE Tap Number Perspective

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Problem Statement

- ►IEEE 802.3cd D2.2 clause 139.7 defines the 50 Gb/s FR-4 and LR-4 **Transmitter Optical Measurement and Measurement Methods**
 - —Subclause 139.7.5.4 defines the reference equalizer for 50GBASE-FR/LR TDECQ measurement as "a 5 tap, T spaced, feed-forward equalizer (FFE), where T is the symbol period. The sum of the equalizer tap coefficients is equal to 1"
 - Most TDECQ tests currently published use LN, MZM or EML for 10 km SMF transmission
 - Directly Modulated Laser (DML) results have recently been reported by Applied **Optoelectronics Inc. at OFC/ECOC/IPC**
- ➤ The reference equalizer defined in subclause 139.7.5.4 is much simpler than practical industry standard implementations



Problem Statement-2

- ➤ High Speed Directly Modulated Laser Based Transmitter Implementations have "eye skew" due to direct modulation dynamics which is absent from LN MZM and EML implementations
 - —A 5-Tap reference equalizer cannot mitigate this "eye skew" efficiently leading to elevated TDECQ values.
 - This will negatively impact DML based transmitter implementations even though they can close up to 10 km links (shown later in the presentation)
 - Most PAM-4 DSP ASICS implement more than 7 T-spaced Taps
- > TDECQ does not show one to one correspondence with RX sensitivity at KP-4 FEC limit.

Impact of Number of Taps on Eye Skew Penalty

DML Testing Condition:

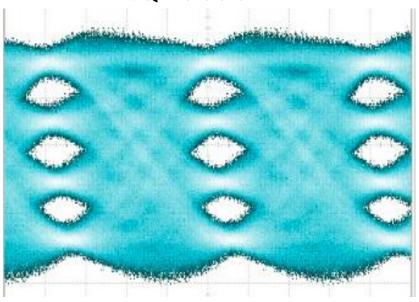
- > Ten devices were selected from a production grade 28 Gbaud PAM-4 1310 nm DML wafer.
- > TDECQ values were measured at 25 °C and 70 °C TOSA case temperatures.
- >TDECQ optimizer was turned off for all measurements.
- > Bias condition is a typical DML bias condition.
- > Number of FFE taps were increased and their impact on TDECQ was investigated. Results at 70 °C TOSA case temperature are presented.



Eye Skew Comparison: DML vs. EML

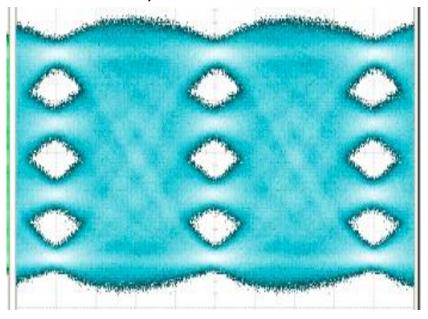
AOI DML

 70° C/55mA, ER = 4.5dB; TDECQ = 3.93 dB



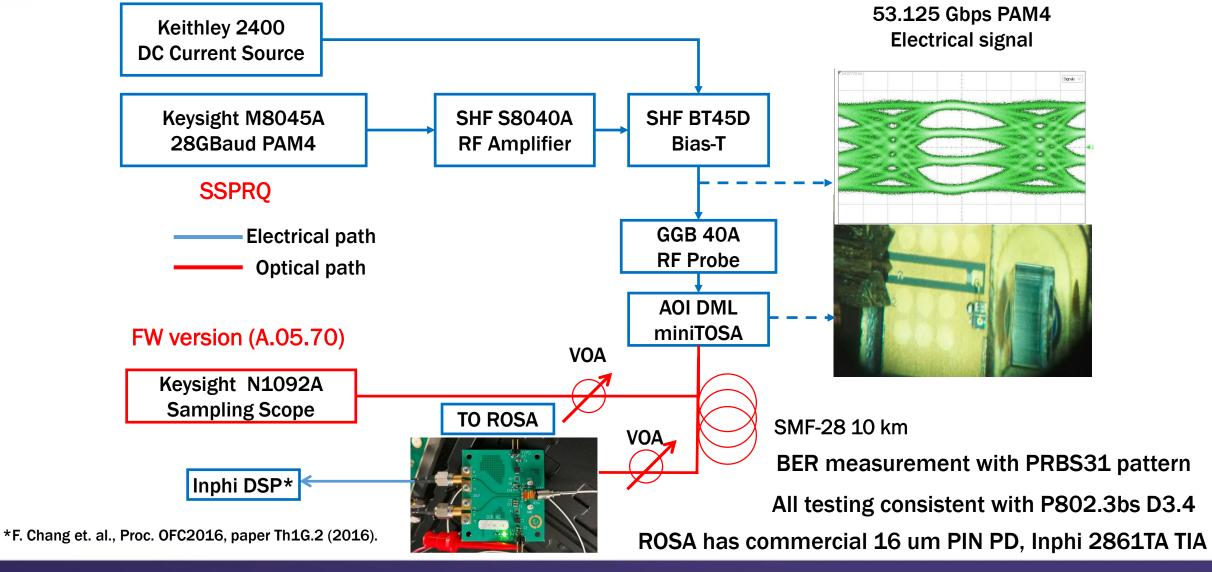
AOI EML

 50° C/60mA, V1 = -0.8V, V0 = -2.2V; ER = 4.5dB; TDECQ = 1.5 dB

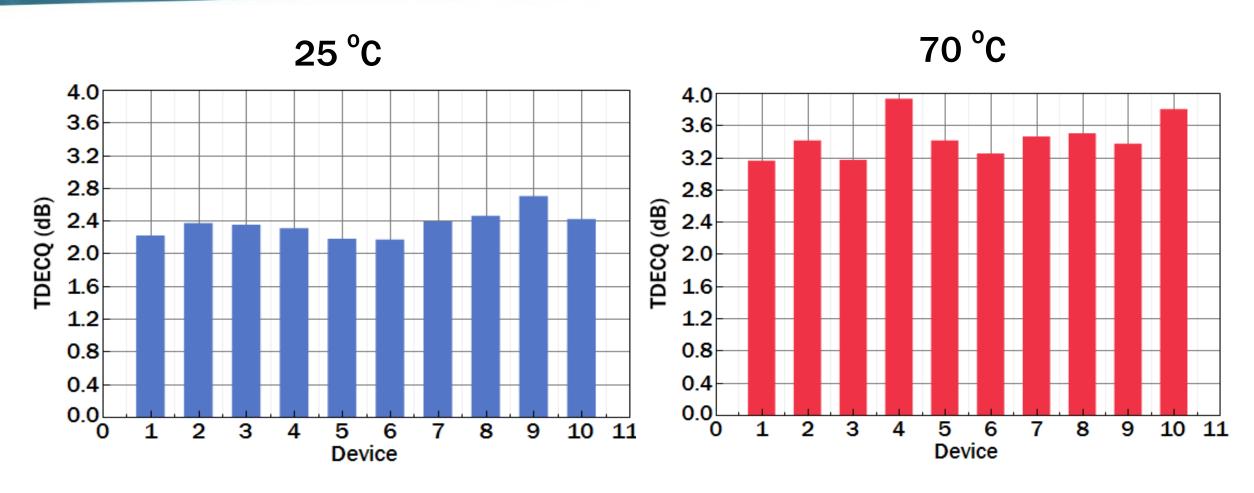


- > Eye Skew is enhancing the TDECQ value for DML compared to EML.
- ➤ Both devices have comparable bandwidth on packaged AOI mini-TOSA

Experimental Setup

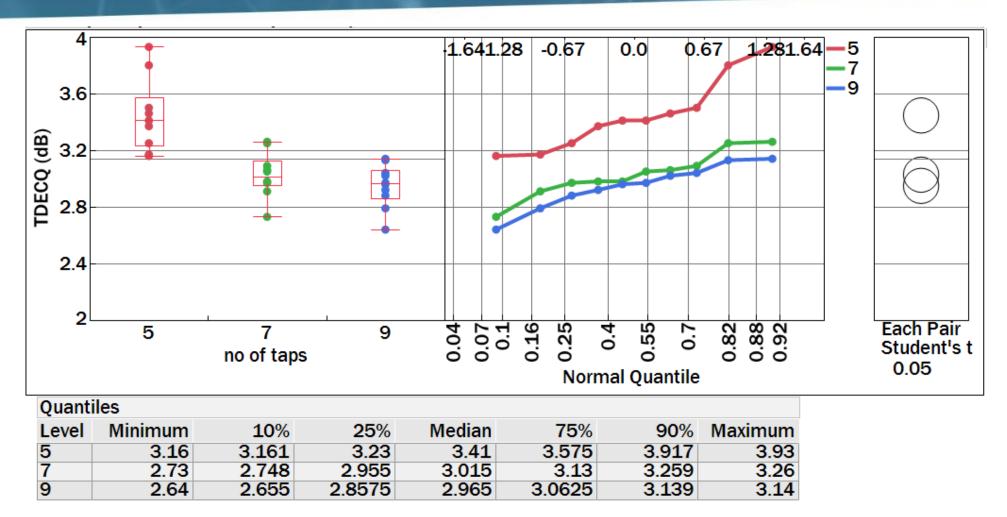


TDECQ (dB) with 5-Tap FFE



➤ Significant population shows elevated TDECQ at 70 °C with 5 Tap FFE

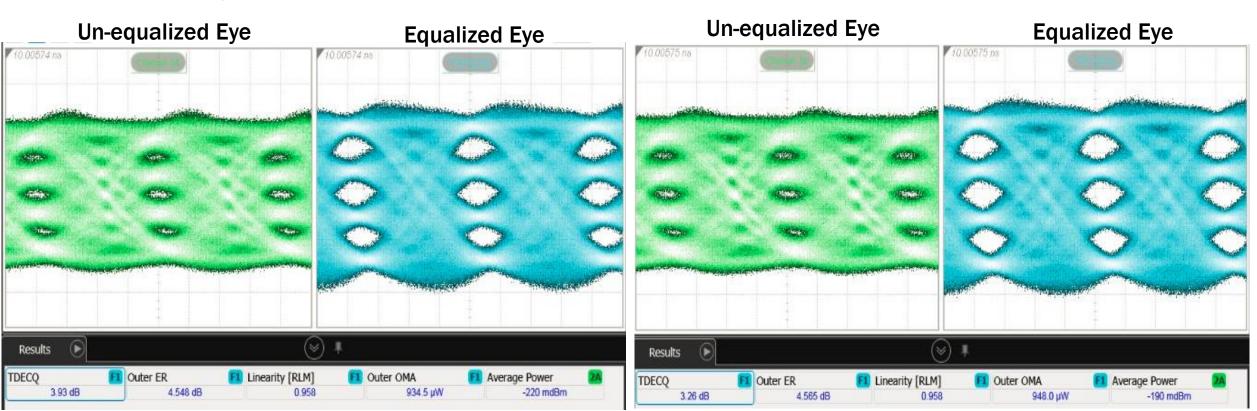
TDECQ (dB) <u>@70 °C Case</u> vs. Number of FFE Taps



- ➤ Difference between 7 and 9 taps is statistically insignificant
- > 7 taps allow for enhanced yield for DML based implementations

5 vs. 7 Taps: TDECQ Eye @70 °C Case

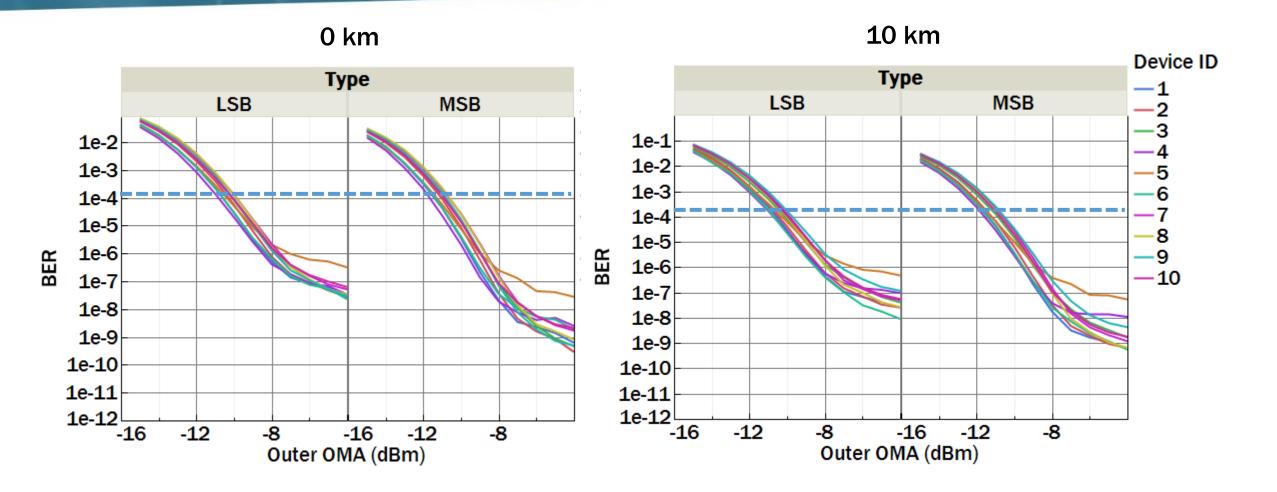
5 Taps : TDECQ= 3.93 dB



- ➤ Increasing the number of taps improves the eye equalization
- > Equalized Eyes show more opening; TDECQ value improves.

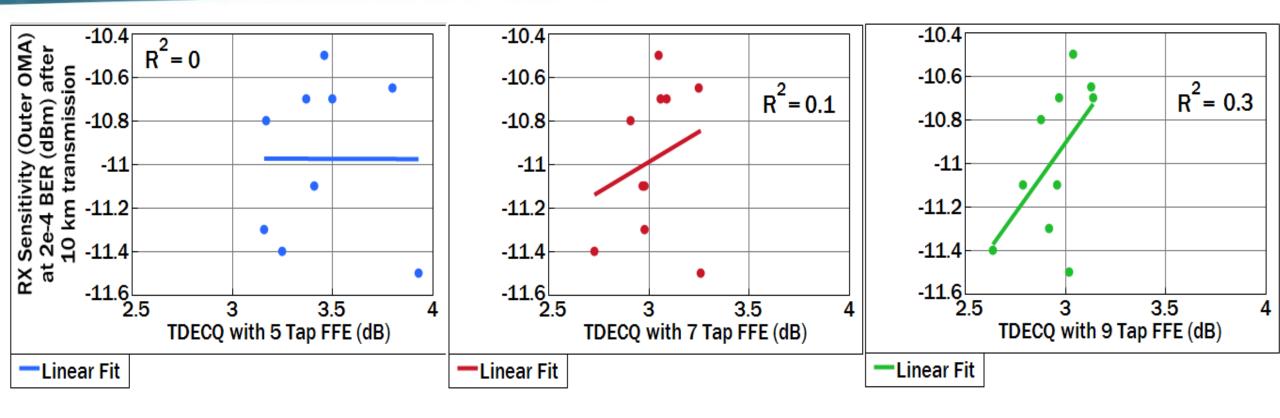
7 Taps: TDECQ= 3.26 dB

BER Curves <u>@70 °C Case</u>





TDECQ vs. KP4 FEC Limit



- ➤ Very weak/no correlation seen between measured TDECQ and RX OMA at 2e-4 BER after 10 km transmission at 70 °C.
- ➤Increasing no of taps sees increasing better correlation between RX OMA at 2e-4 BER and TDECQ.

Summary and Recommendation

Summary: Reference equalizer for eye quality assessment shows weak correlation to KP4 FEC limit which may cause good transmitters to fail TDECQ spec.

One Potential Recommendation: P802.3cd D2.2 Subclause 139.7.5.4

"The reference equalizer for 50GBASE-FR and 50GBASE-LR is a 5 tap, T spaced, feed-forward equalizer (FFE), where T is the symbol period. The sum of the equalizer tap coefficients is equal to 1."

Change To

"The reference equalizer for 50GBASE-FR and 50GBASE-LR is a 7 tap, T spaced, feed-forward equalizer (FFE), where T is the symbol period. The sum of the equalizer tap coefficients is equal to 1."

