

# 100GBASE-SR2 MMF baseline proposal - update

P802.3cd, Fort Worth, Texas

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# Adopted MMF Objectives

- Define a single-lane 50 Gb/s PHY for operation over MMF with lengths up to at least 100 m.
- **Define a two-lane 100 Gb/s PHY for operation over MMF with lengths up to at least 100 m.**
- Define a 200 Gb/s PHY for operation over MMF with lengths up to at least 100 m.



Baselines adopted

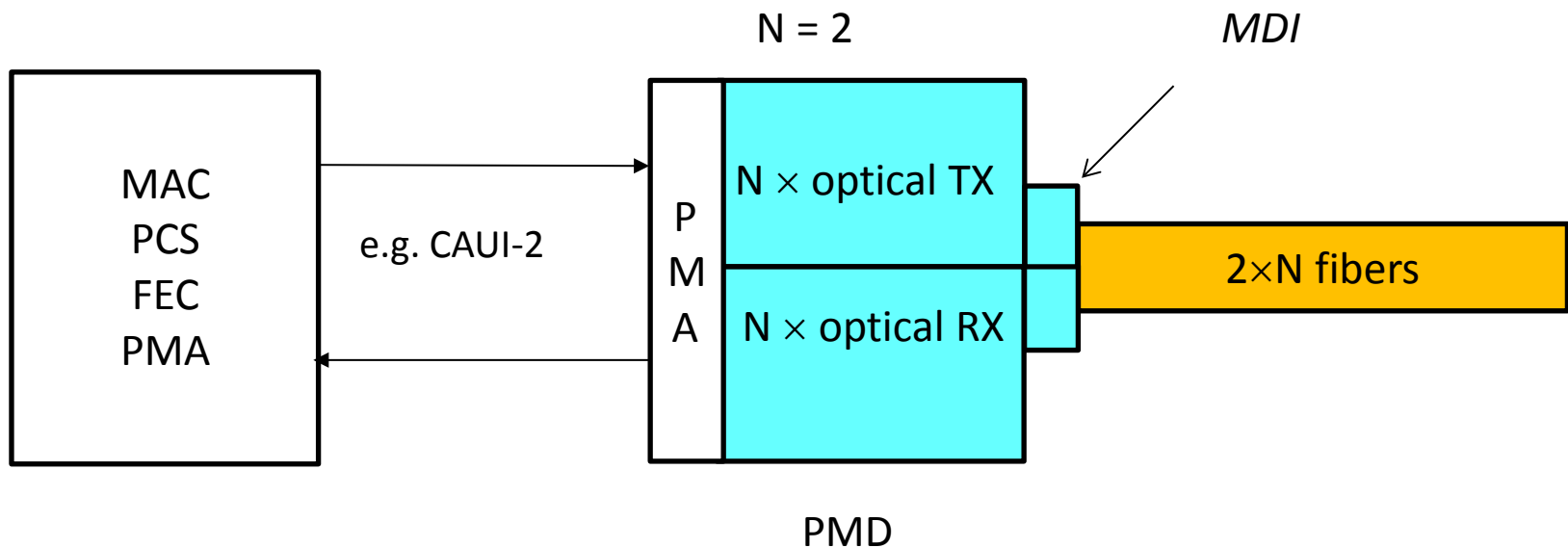
based on 1 fibre and 4 fibres per direction

# Motivation

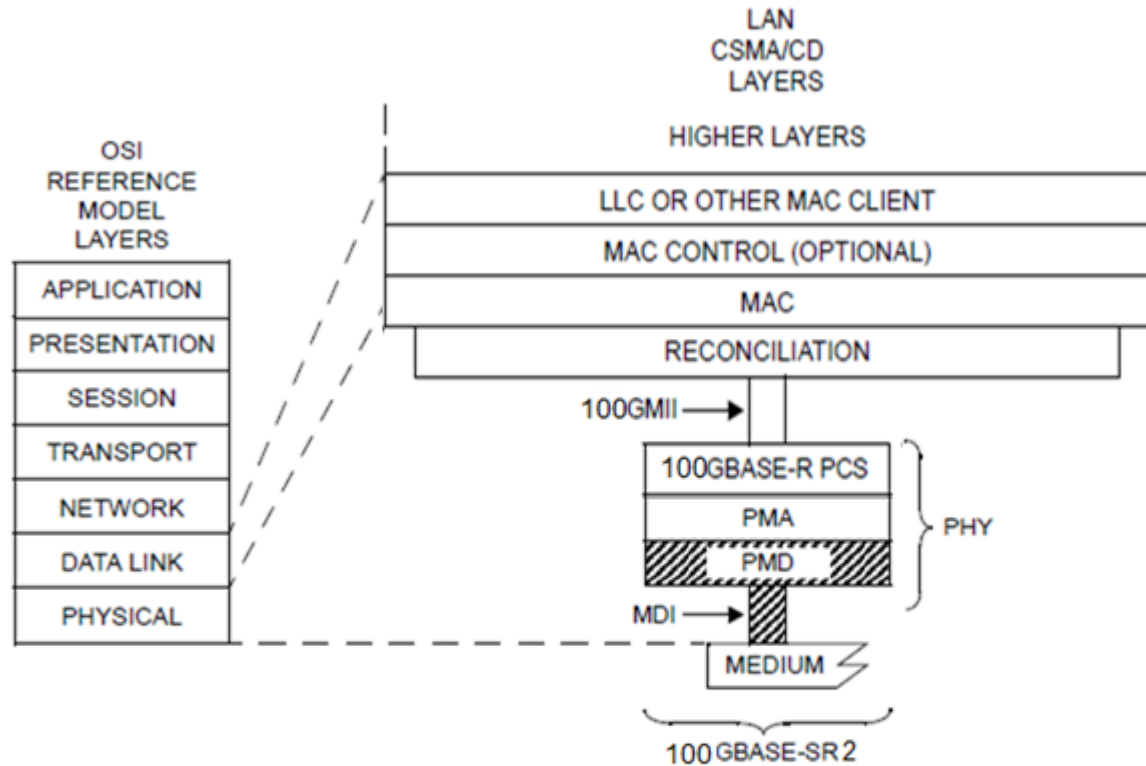
- Baselines for 1x and 4x lane links using 26.5625 GBd/lane PAM4 modulation adopted for 50GBASE-SR and 200GBASE-SR4
- This proposal is a 2 lane variant (2 fibres per direction), with the same 26.5625 GBd/lane PAM4 optical per lane spec's
  - Low cost, high performance MMF compatible optics and electronics
    - Similar 28 Gb/s NRZ optics technology (based on uncooled 850 nm VCSELs) used in 25G, 100G, 400G Ethernet, and 32G Fibre Channel
- Why 2 fibres (and not 2 wavelengths)? [See kipp\\_3cd\\_01a\\_0516](#)
  - Configurability: Multi-fibre modules support multiple configurations of 50/100/200G, leading to higher volumes and lower cost; WDM ports can't be broken out
  - Parallels the 100GBASE-CR2 proposals in 802.3cd – same host electrical port can support optics or copper links, with similar high-level functionality
  - No mux demux loss to further stress the PAM4 power budget
  - Consensus on per lane optical specs for baseline
  - Low hanging fruit for Ethernet

# Proposal

- Two optical fibres per direction for 100GBASE-SR2
- Each lane @ 26.5625 GBd PAM4 over 100 m OM4 fiber.
  - Exact signaling rate is determined by project's choice of FEC.
- 850 nm sources and receivers
  - Assumes target BER (prior to error correction) around  $2.4 \times 10^{-4}$  and random error statistics



# 100GBASE-SR2: Position in 802.3 architecture



100GMII=100Gb/s MEDIA INDEPENDENT INTERFACE  
 LLC = LOGICAL LINK CONTROL  
 MAC = MEDIA ACCESS CONTROL  
 MDI = MEDIUM DEPENDENT INTERFACE  
 PCS = PHYSICAL CODING SUBLAYER

PHY = PHYSICAL LAYER DEVICE  
 PMA = PHYSICAL MEDIUM ATTACHMENT  
 PMD = PHYSICAL MEDIUM DEPENDENT  
 SR = PMD FOR MULTIMODE FIBER

# Transmitter characteristics (each lane) at TP2

Description	Value	Unit
Signaling rate, each lane, (range)	$26.5625 \pm 100$	ns
Modulation format		
Center wavelength (range)	1550	nm
RMS spectral width	0.6	nm
Average launch power, each lane (max)	+4	dBm
Average launch power, each lane (min)	-6	dBm
Optical Modulation Amplitude ( $OMA_{outer}$ ), each lane (max) <sup>a</sup>	+3	dBm
Optical Modulation Amplitude ( $OMA_{outer}$ ), each lane (min) <sup>ab</sup>	-4 <i>TBC</i>	dBm
Launch power in TDECQ (min) <sup>a</sup>	-5 <i>TBC</i>	dBm
Transmission eye closure (TDECQ), each lane (max) <sup>a</sup>	4 <i>TBC</i>	dB
Average power of OFF transmitter, each lane (max)	-30	dBm
Extinction ratio (min) <sup>a</sup>	3	dB
Encircled Flux	$\geq 86\%$ at $19 \mu\text{m}$ $\leq 30\%$ at $4.5 \mu\text{m}$	

<sup>a</sup>  $OMA_{outer}$ , and TDECQ are as defined in 802.3bs; the 5 tap T/2 reference is *TBC* for MMF links

<sup>b</sup> Even if TDECQ is <1dB,  $OMA_{outer}$  must be at least this value



# Receiver characteristics (each lane) at TP3

Description	Value	
Signaling rate, each lane, (range)	26.5625 ± 100ppm	
Modulation format	PA	
Center wavelength (range)		nm
Damage threshold (min)	+5	dBm
Average receive power, each lane (max)	+4	dBm
Average receive power, each lane (min)	-7.9	dBm
Receive power, each lane (OMA)	+3	dBm
Receiver reflectance (m <sup>2</sup> )	-12	dB
Stressed receiver sensitivity (OMA <sub>outer</sub> ), each lane (max) <sup>a</sup>	-3 <i>TBC</i>	dBm at 2.4 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>
Receiver sensitivity (OMA <sub>outer</sub> ), each lane (max) <sup>ab</sup>	-7 <i>TBC</i>	dBm at 2.4 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>
Conditions of stressed receiver sensitivity test		
Stressed eye closure (SECQ), lane under test <sup>a</sup>	4 <i>TBC</i>	dB
OMA of each aggressor lane	+3	dBm

<sup>a</sup> OMA<sub>outer</sub>, and SECQ are as defined in 802.3bs, the 5 tap T/2 reference is *TBC* for MMF links

<sup>b</sup> Receiver sensitivity is informative

# Illustrative link power budget (each lane)

Parameter	OM3	OM4	Unit
Effective modal bandwidth at 850 nm	2000		MHz.km
Power budget (for max TDECQ)			dB
Operating distance		100	m
Channel insertion loss		1.9	dB
Allocation for penalties (for max TDFC)		4.1 <i>TBC</i>	dB
Additional insertion loss allowed	0.1	0	dB

**Same as 50GBASE-SR and 200GBASE-SR4**

# Concluding remarks

- A 100GBASE-SR2 baseline is proposed for a two-lane 100G PMD, based on 50 Gb/s PAM4 with two fibres per direction
- Represents a straightforward augmentation of the 50G PAM4 per lane family of MMF PHYs
  - Same per lane optical spec's as 50GBASE-SR and 200GBASE-SR4
  - Same reach (100 m on OM4) achievable with RS-544 FEC
- Configurability: supports breakout ratios at 1:2, 1:4
- Parallels the 100GBASE-CR2 proposals in 802.3cd – same host electrical port can support MMF optics or copper links, with similar high-level functionality

Q & A

Thanks !