



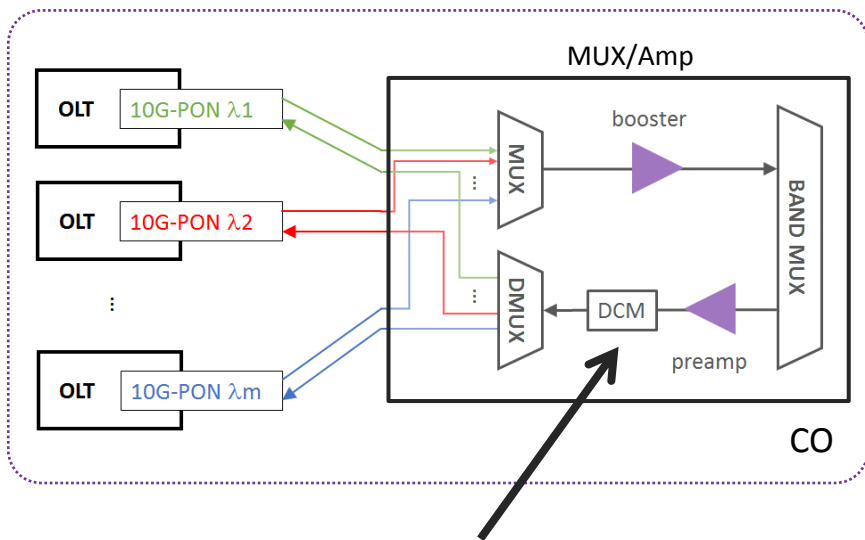
# Chromatic Dispersion Compensation in Super-PON Networks with FBG-Based, Multi-Channel Chromatic Dispersion Compensators

Author: *Patrick Lebeau, Product Line Manager*

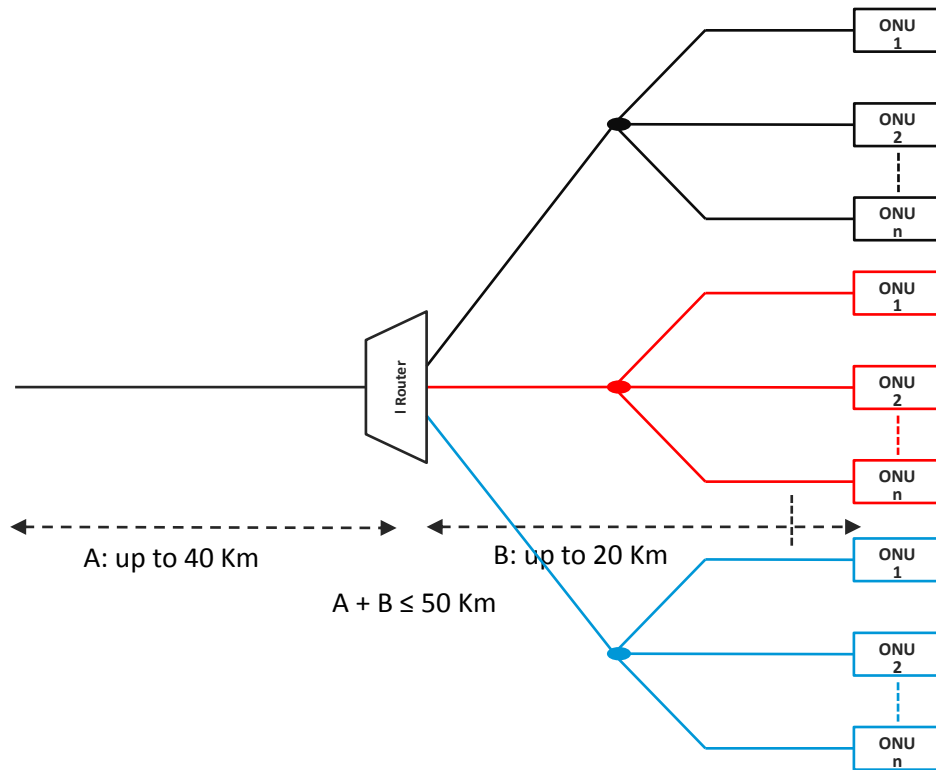
# Why is chromatic dispersion important for Super-PON?

- The standard data rate in Super-PON networks will be 10 Gb/s and will likely increase in the future
- DML lasers are preferred in ONUs because of their lower cost compared to EML lasers
- When DML lasers are used in ONUs, CD must be compensated in the link between the ONUs and the OLT

# P802.3cs Super-PON Architecture (with DCM)



Dispersion Compensation Module (DCM)

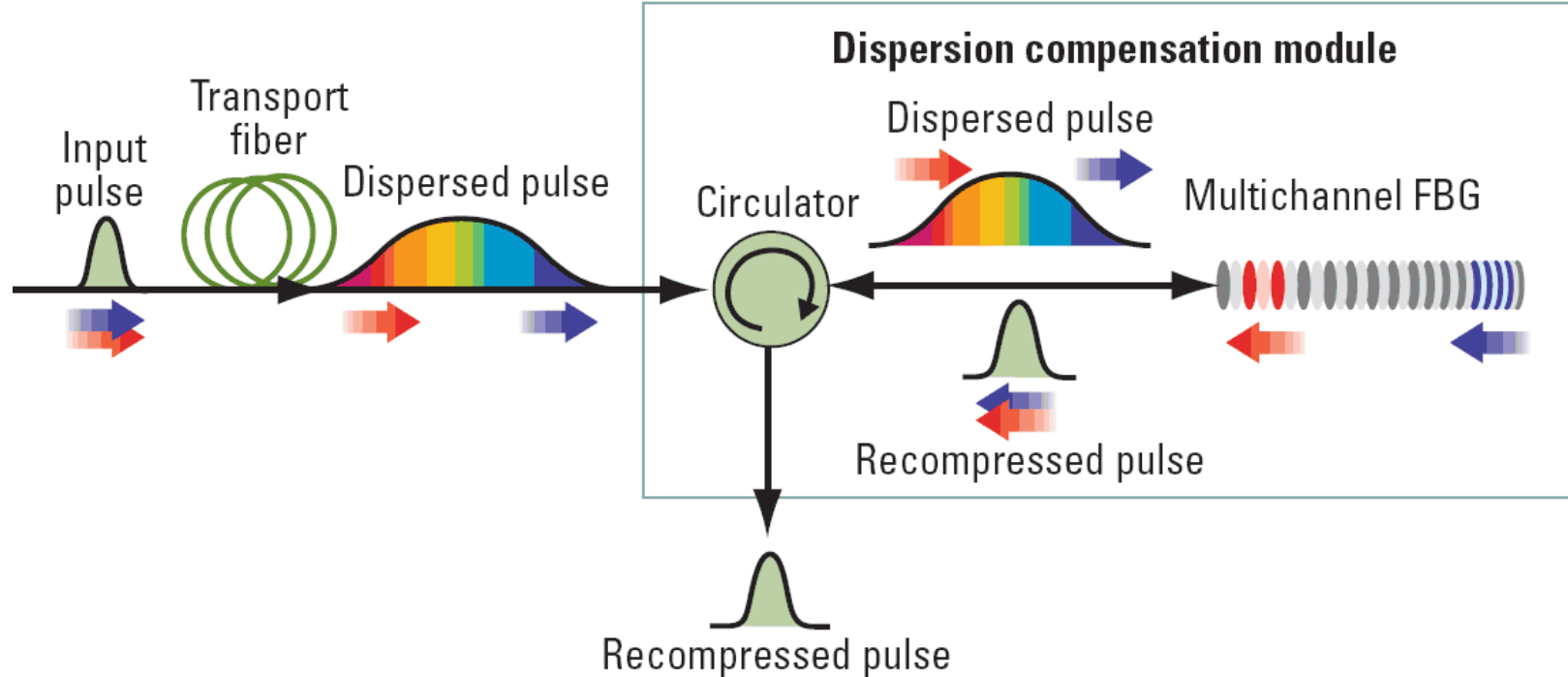


## Brief description of topic

- Chromatic dispersion (CD) must be managed in the link between the ONU and the OLT in Super-PON networks.
- There are several mature solutions available to compensate CD, including dispersion compensating fiber (DCF) and fiber Bragg grating (FBG) based dispersion compensators.
- Low insertion loss, small form factor and ultra low latency make FBG-based, multi-channel dispersion compensators the preferred CD compensation solution in Super-PON networks.
- FBG-based dispersion compensators are a simple, mature and cost-effective solution.

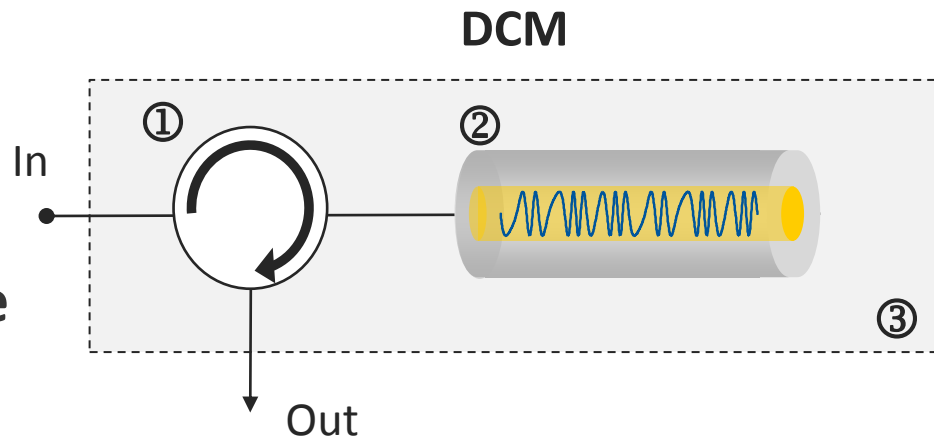
# **Fiber Bragg grating-based multi-channel chromatic dispersion compensators**

## How they work



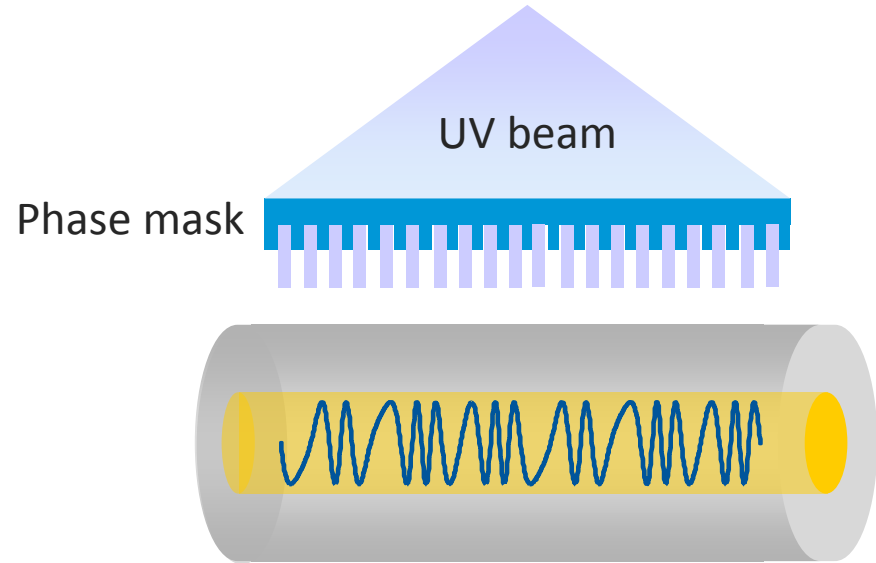
## How they are made

1. **Optical circulator**
2. **Channelized fiber Bragg grating in athermal package**
3. **Optional outer housing**



## How they are made

- The complexity of the multi-channel FBG is encoded into optimized phase masks
- Single UV beam exposure
- Easy to manufacture in large volumes
- Robust manufacturing process

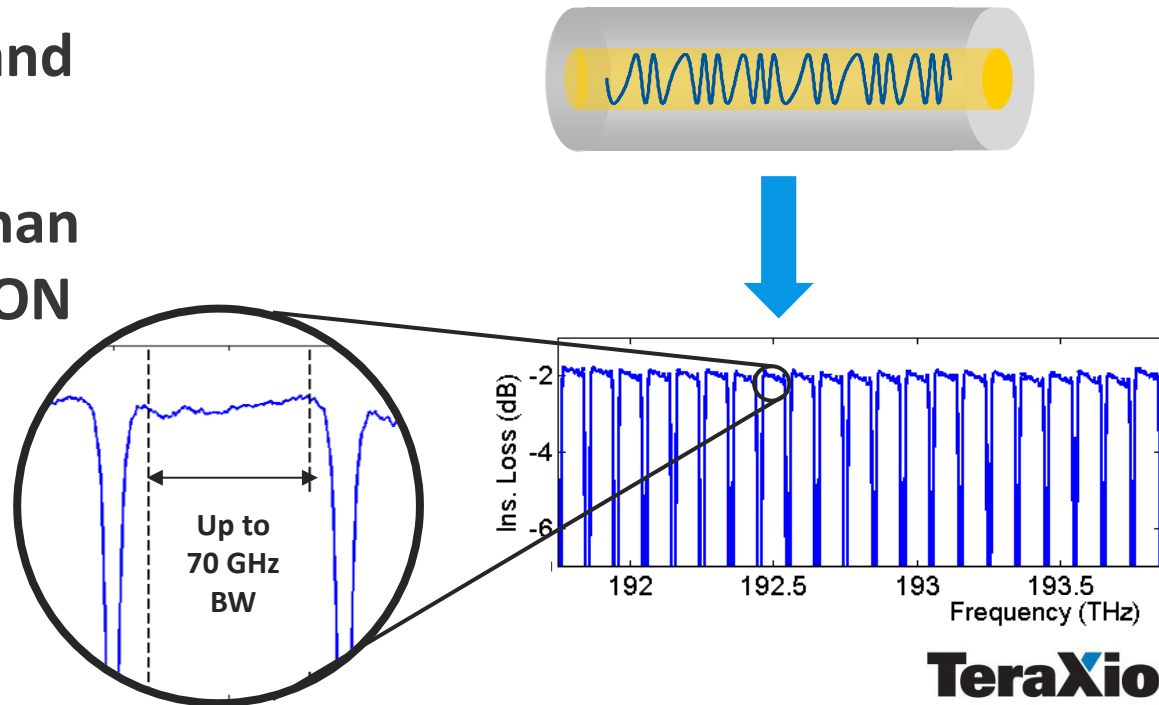




## How they are made

**One multi-channel FBG covers  
entire C-Band or L-Band**

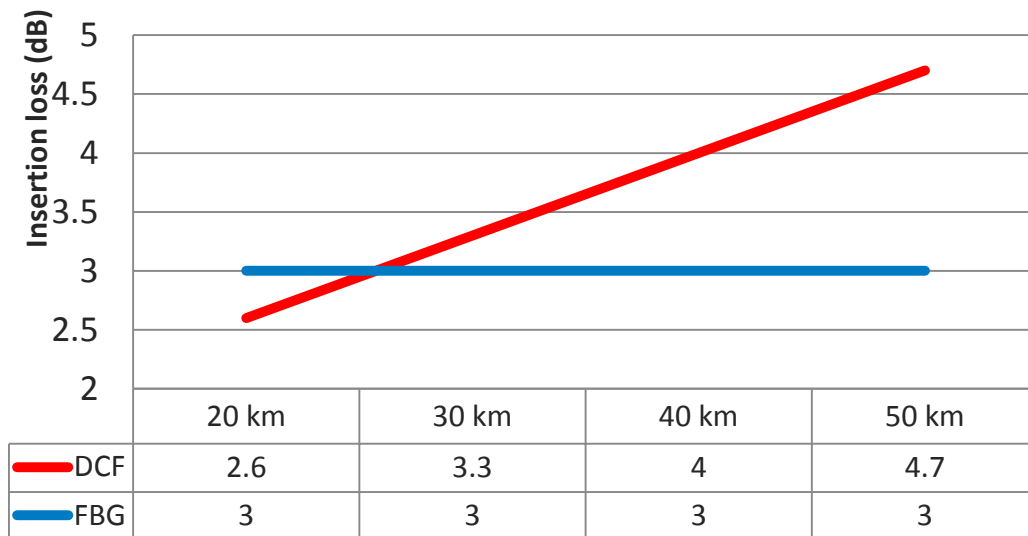
**Bandwidth is more than  
sufficient for Super-PON  
requirements**



## 4 Key characteristics

### 1. Low and fixed insertion loss

Insertion loss at different compensation levels \*

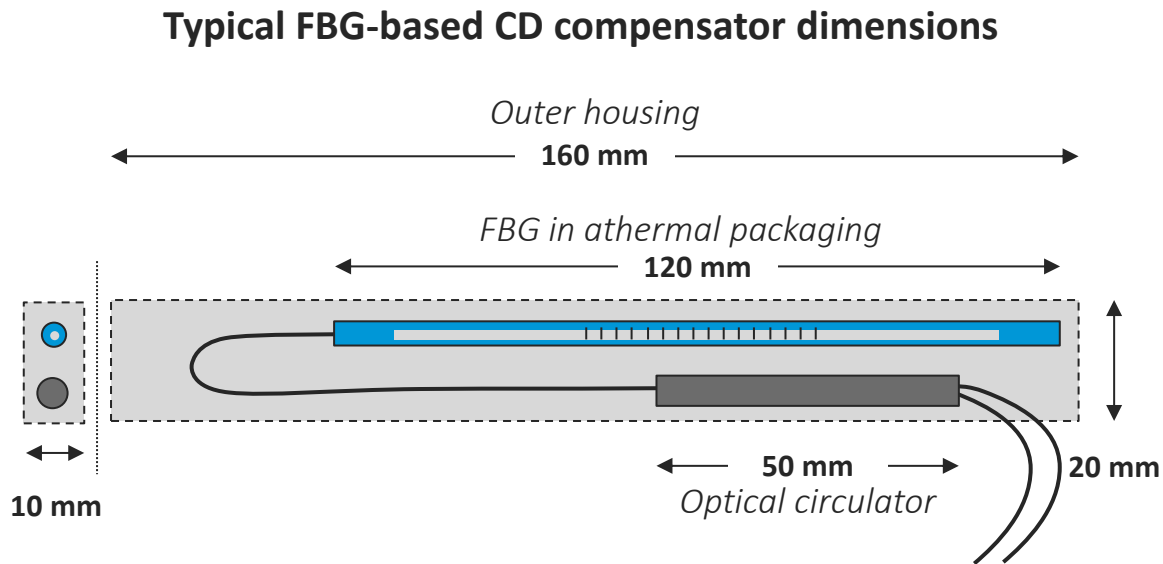


\* Expressed in km of G652.D fiber

## 4 Key characteristics

1. Low and fixed  
insertion loss

2. Compact



## 4 Key characteristics

1. Low and fixed insertion loss
2. Compact
3. Low and fixed latency

Fiber length and latency at different compensation levels

		10 km	20 km	30 km	40 km
DCF	Length (m)	1 000 – 1 460	2 000 – 2 920	3 000 – 4 380	4 000 – 5 840
	Latency (μs)	4.95 – 7.22	9.89 – 14.44	14.83 – 21.65	19.78 – 28.87
FBG	Fiber length (m)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Latency (μs)	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025

\* Expressed in km of G652.D fiber

## 4 Key characteristics

1. Low and fixed insertion loss
2. Compact
3. Low and fixed latency
4. No penalties induced by non-linear effects

- Typically, 0.1 to 0.2 kilometer of DCF is required to compensate dispersion for each kilometer of G.652.D transmission fiber
- DCF is a specialty optical fiber with a very small mode field diameter prone to non-linear effects which translates to a power-dependent penalty
- FBG-based compensation typically adds only 5 meters of fiber

**The penalty induced by non-linear effects in FBG-based dispersion compensators is thus negligible.**

## Benefits and applicability to Super-PON

Simple

Reliable

Cost-Effective

- **Totally passive:** no power, no control required
- **Simple to integrate:** Connect or splice two G.652.D fibers

## Benefits and applicability to Super-PON

Simple

Reliable

Cost-Effective

- **Telcordia-qualified**
- **Mature:** Tens of thousands of units deployed in the last 15 years
- **Reliable:** Failure in time (FIT) = 44 failures per 1 billion hours\*

\* FIT 90% C.L. = 44, based on field return data

## Benefits and applicability to Super-PON

Simple

Reliable

Cost-Effective

- **Two options to mitigate CD:**
  1. **Replace DML with EML in ONUs**
  2. **Add a FBG-based CD compensator to the CO**
- **Adding a FBG-based CD compensator in the CO is less expensive than replacing DML lasers in ONUs by EML lasers**



# Chromatic Dispersion Compensation in Super-PON Networks with FBG-Based, Multi-Channel Chromatic Dispersion Compensators

by Patrick Lebeau, Product Line Manager

## Questions?

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