

Impacts of 75GHz Channel Spacing for 400GBASE-ZR: Interchannel Crosstalk/Minimum Excess Bandwidth

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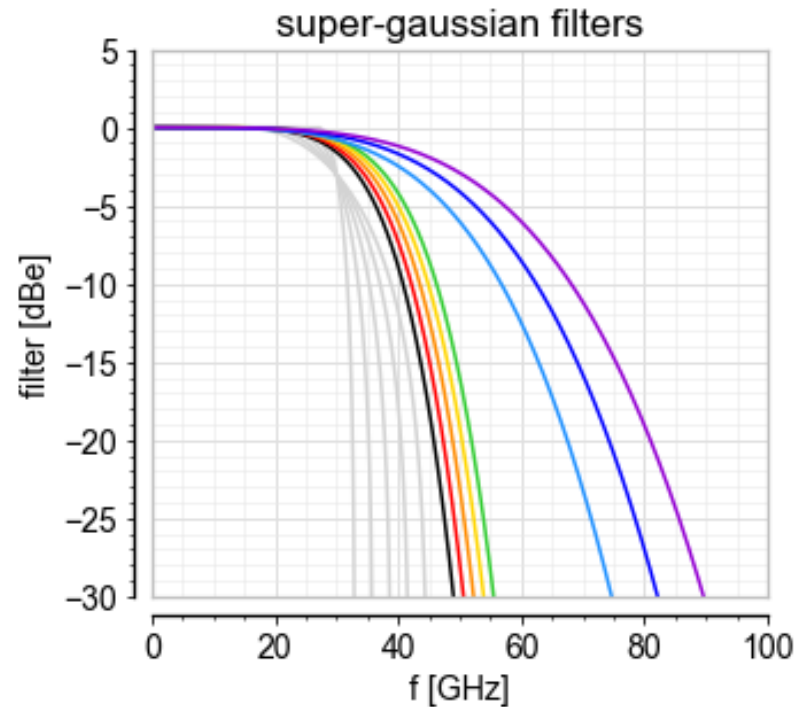
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May 28, 2020

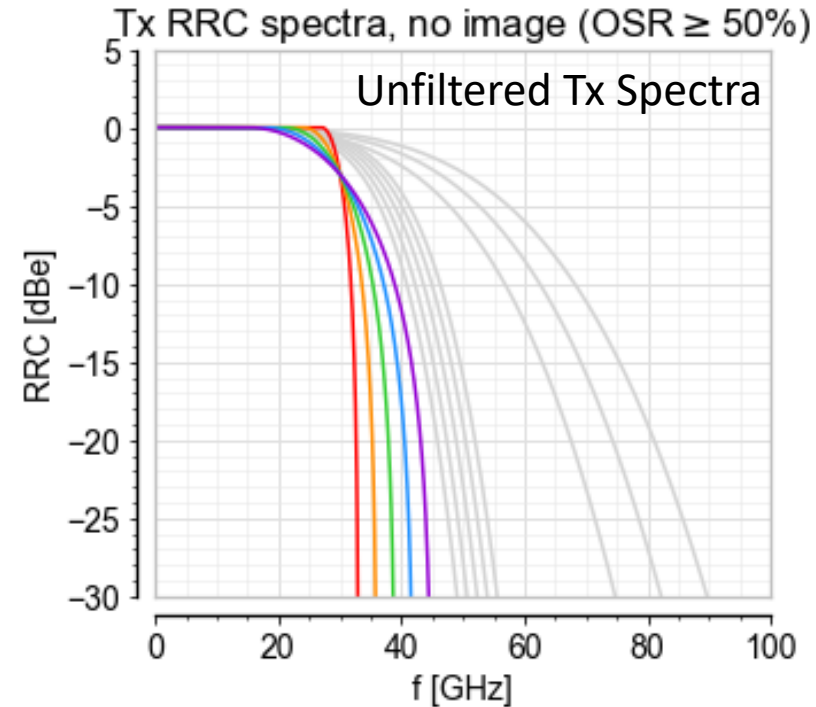
Overview

- A simple model is applied to quantify interchannel crosstalk for 75GHz spaced 400GBASE-ZR channels
- Crosstalk and excess bandwidth are analyzed for 2nd and 3rd order super-Gaussian filters appropriate to this application
- Analysis is performed to show how this crosstalk can be modelled as an OSNR impairment

Illustrative Toy Models: Mux/Demux Filters and Ideal RRC Tx Spectra



- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| — 75.0 GHz, 3rd-order | — 85.0 GHz, 3rd-order |
| — 77.5.0 GHz, 3rd-order | — 100 GHz, 2nd-order |
| — 80.0 GHz, 3rd-order | — 110 GHz, 2nd-order |
| — 82.5 GHz, 3rd-order | — 120 GHz, 2nd-order |



- | α | | |
|----------|-------|-------|
| — 0.1 | — 0.3 | — 0.5 |
| — 0.2 | — 0.4 | |

Interchannel Crosstalk Definition in OIF 400ZR IA

$$X = 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{\int_{-f_{BW}/2}^{f_{BW}/2} (S_{\text{left}}(f) + S_{\text{right}}(f)) df}{\int_{-f_{BW}/2}^{f_{BW}/2} S_{\text{centre}}(f) df} \right)$$

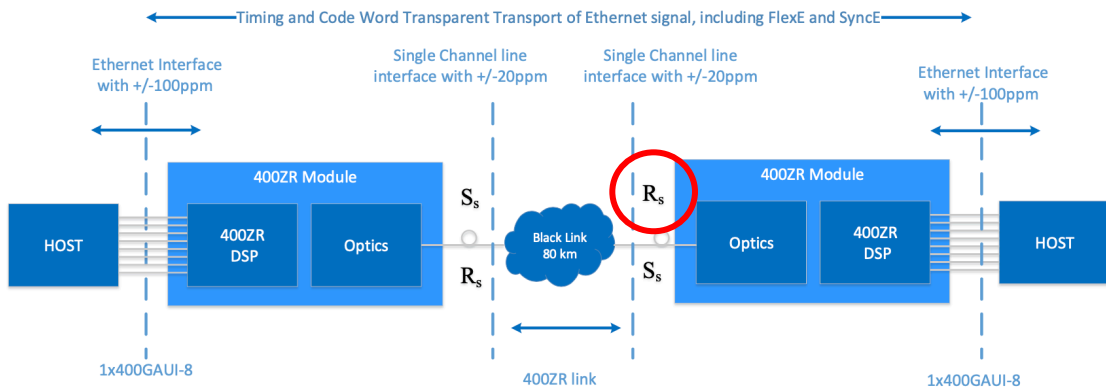
From OIF published 400ZR IA:

Inter-channel crosstalk is defined as the ratio of total power in all the disturbing channels to that in the wanted channel, where the wanted and disturbing channels are at different wavelengths.

Specifically, the isolation of the link shall be greater than the amount required to ensure that when any channel is operating at the minimum mean output power at point S_s and all of the others are at the maximum inter-channel crosstalk value.

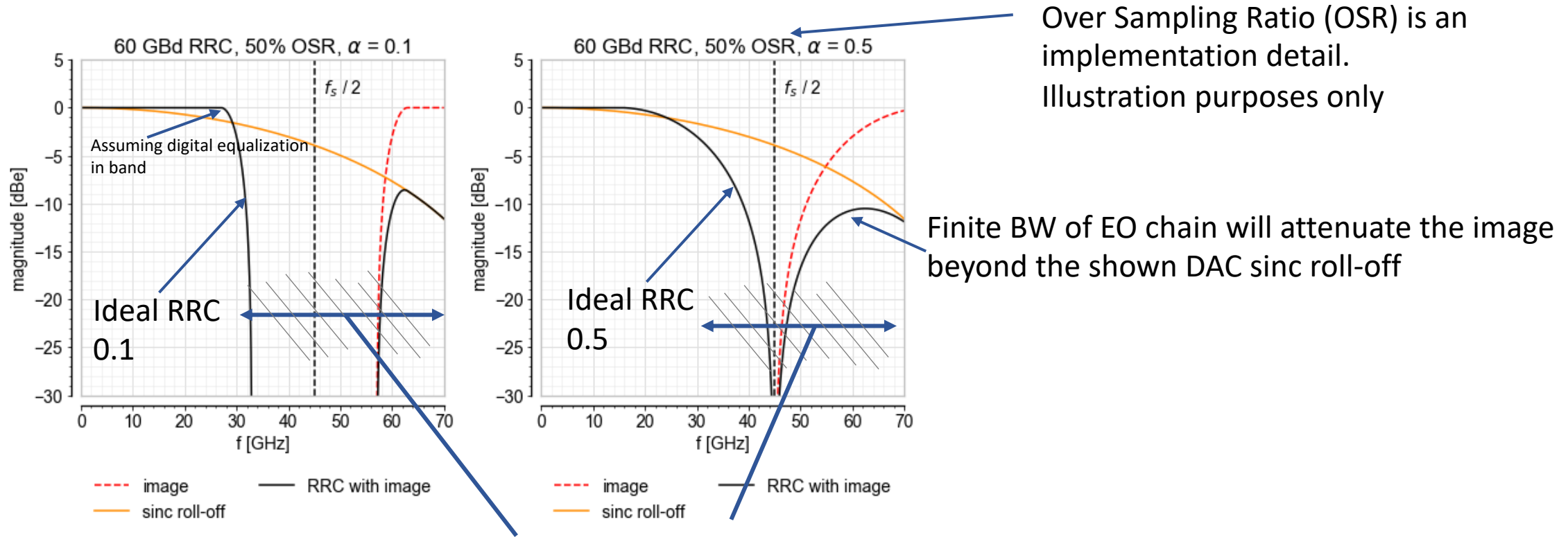
Ref. Clause 9.6 and Fig 9-17 in ITU-T G.sup39.

- No receiver included in this crosstalk definition (at R_s)
- No need to consider non-adjacent crosstalk in a coherent system. ITU-T G.sup39 not applicable (direct detect reference)
- BW=Channel Spacing=75GHz. Integration window not explicitly defined anywhere?



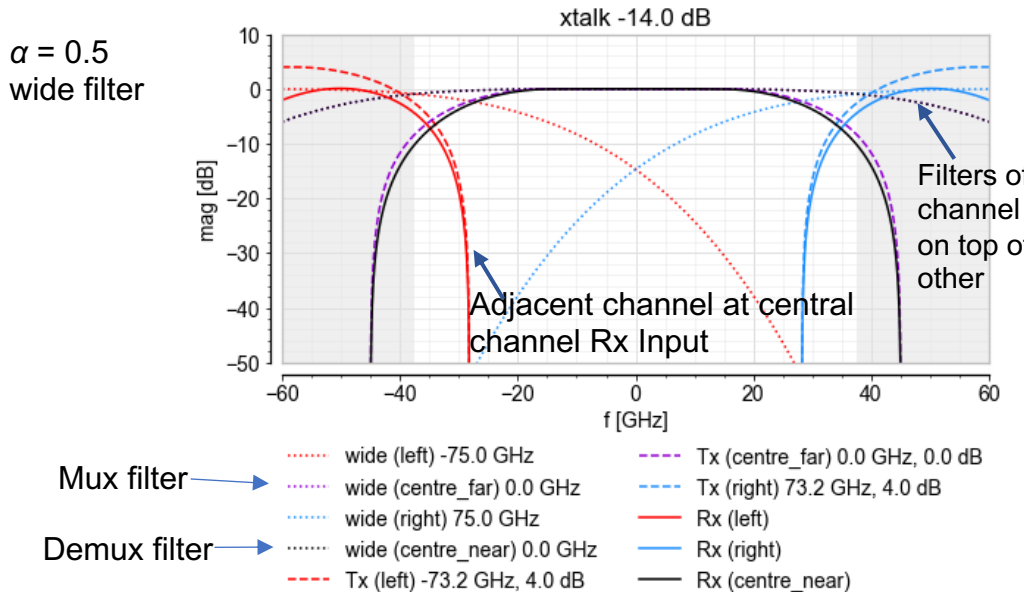
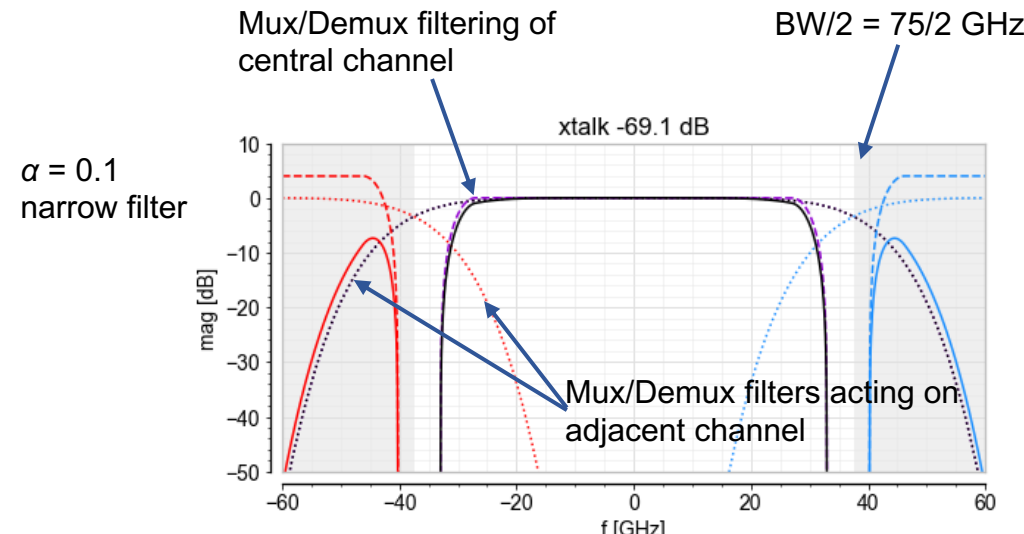
13.1.180	Inter-channel Crosstalk at R _s			-8	dB	(See definition 13.3.10) Ref. Clause 9.6 and Fig 9-17 in ITU-T G.sup39.
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Illustrative Tx Spectra: 1st Order Correction to an Ideal RRC– DAC Image with Non-Limiting EO Bandwidth

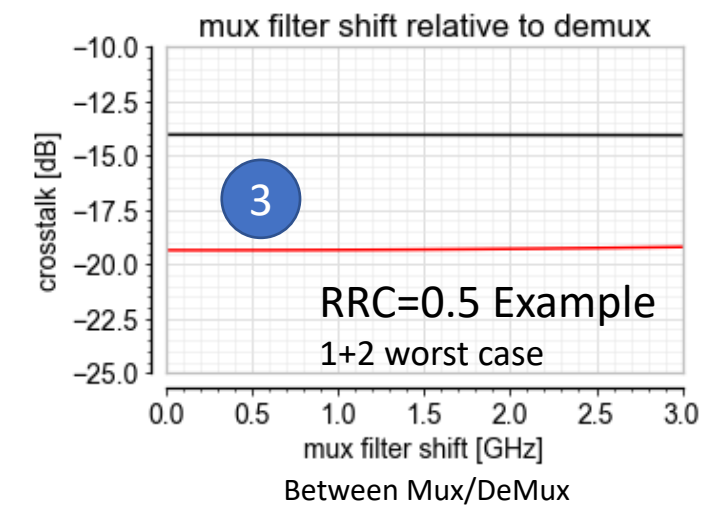
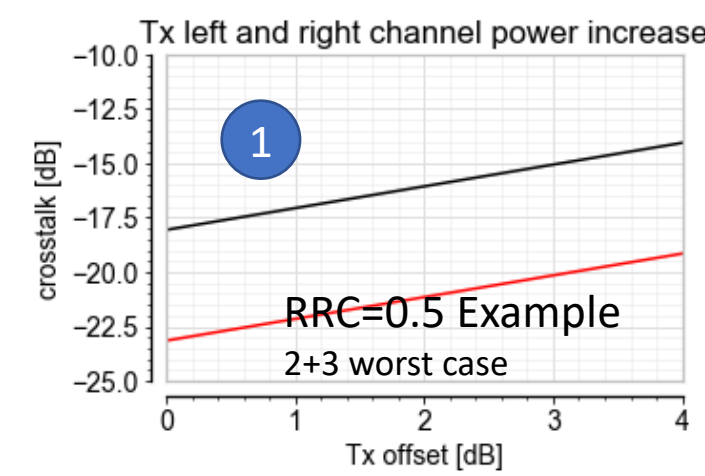
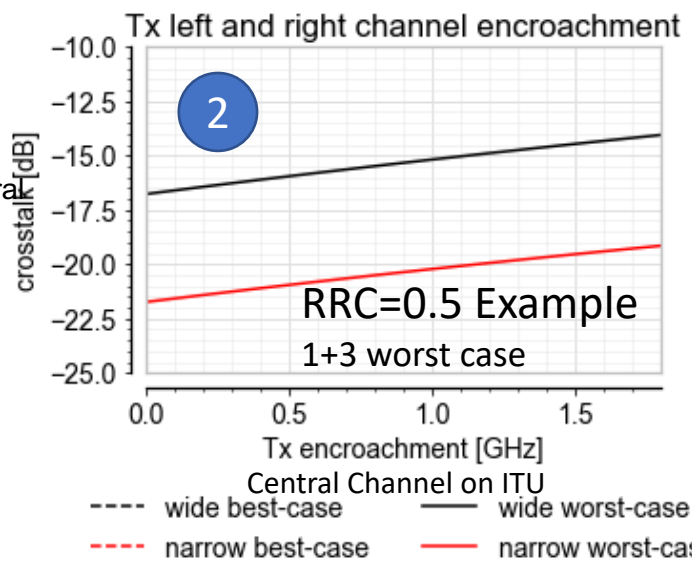
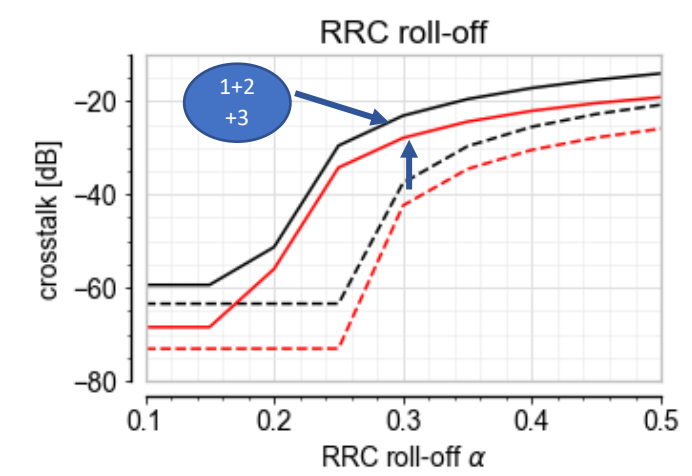


OOB integrated power metrics are required to determine the system penalty of Interchannel Crosstalk

Interchannel Crosstalk Calculation for Ideal RRC Tx Spectra (no Image)

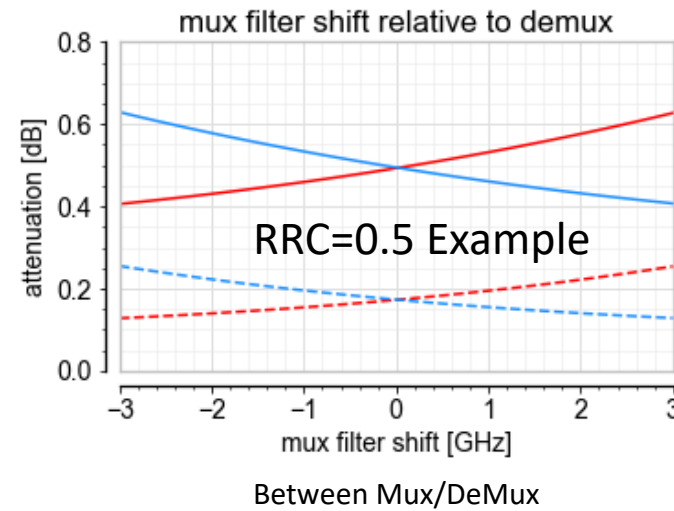
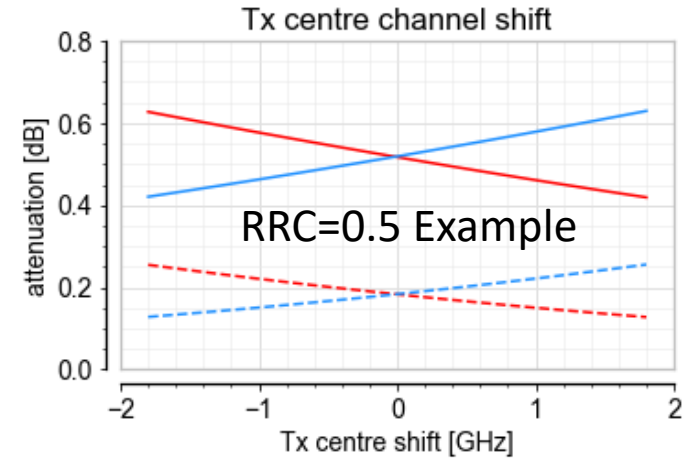
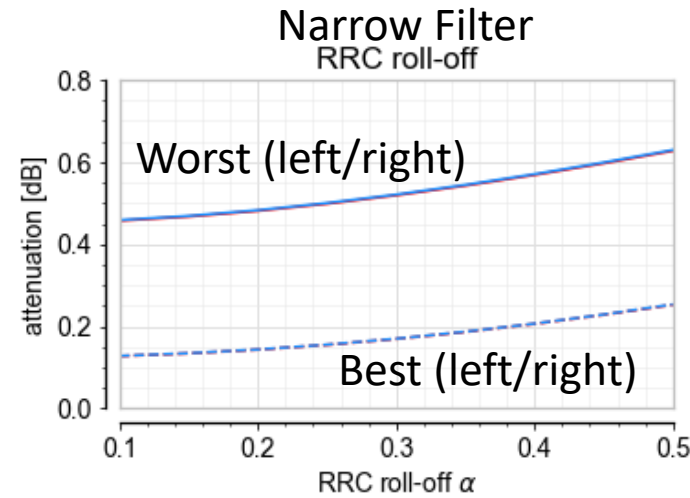
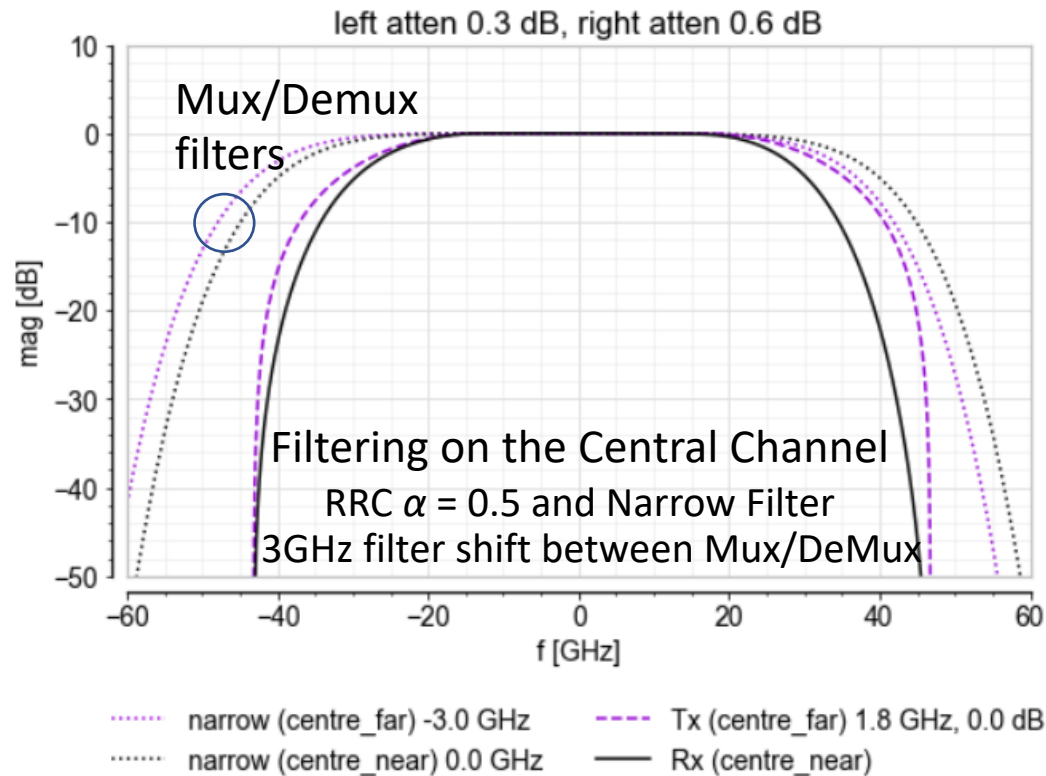


- Mux filter
- Demux filter
- wide (left) -75.0 GHz
- wide (centre_far) 0.0 GHz
- wide (right) 75.0 GHz
- wide (centre_near) 0.0 GHz
- Tx (left) -73.2 GHz, 4.0 dB
- Tx (centre_far) 0.0 GHz, 0.0 dB
- Tx (right) 73.2 GHz, 4.0 dB
- Rx (left)
- Rx (right)
- Rx (centre_near)



Impact of Narrowing the Mux/Demux Filter on the Signal

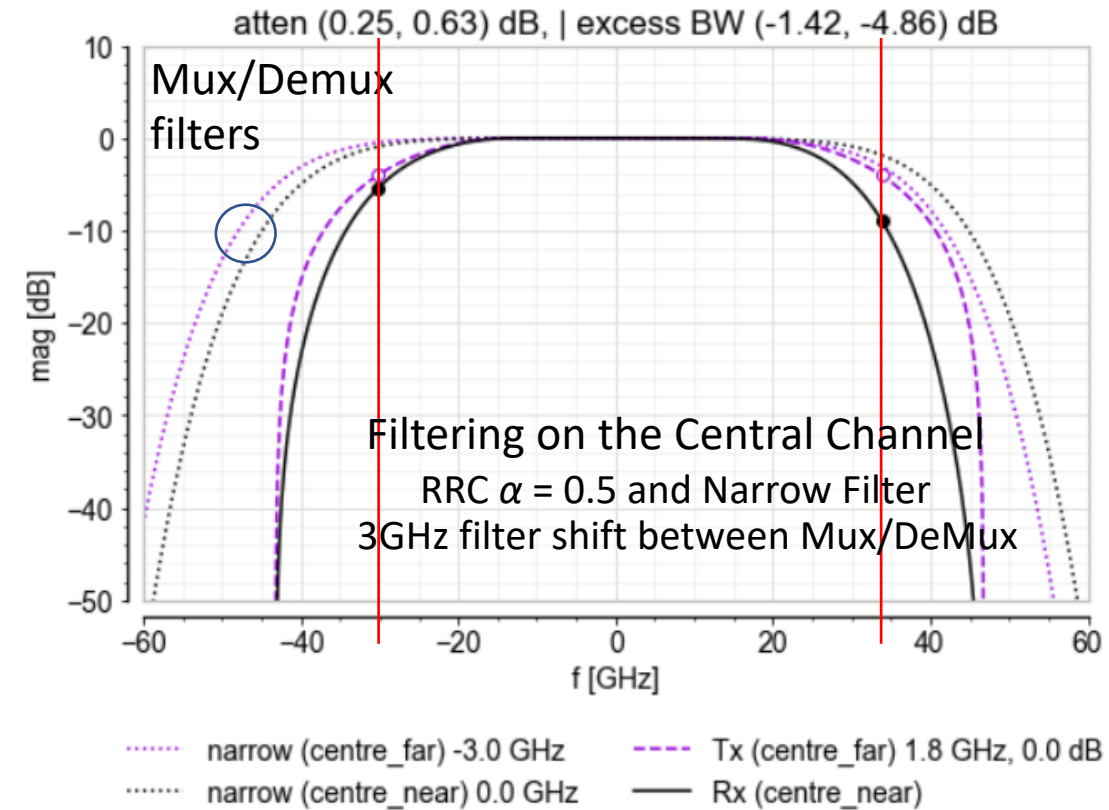
$$\text{Central Channel Attenuation (dB)} = \begin{cases} 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{\int_{-\infty}^0 S_{\text{Tx,centre}}(f) df}{\int_{-\infty}^0 S_{\text{Rx,centre}}(f) df} \right) & \text{left} \\ 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{\int_0^{\infty} S_{\text{Tx,centre}}(f) df}{\int_0^{\infty} S_{\text{Rx,centre}}(f) df} \right) & \text{right} \end{cases}$$



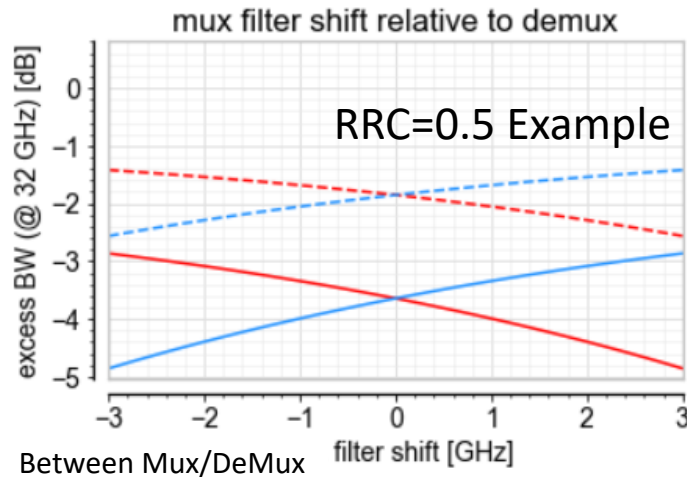
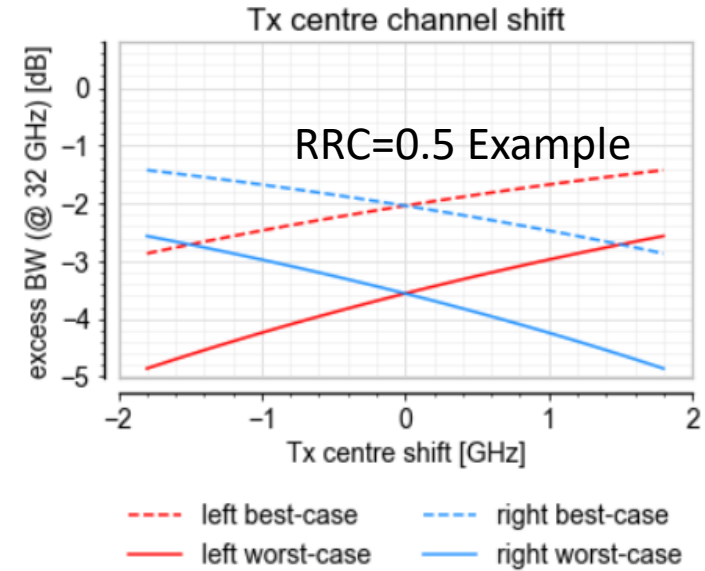
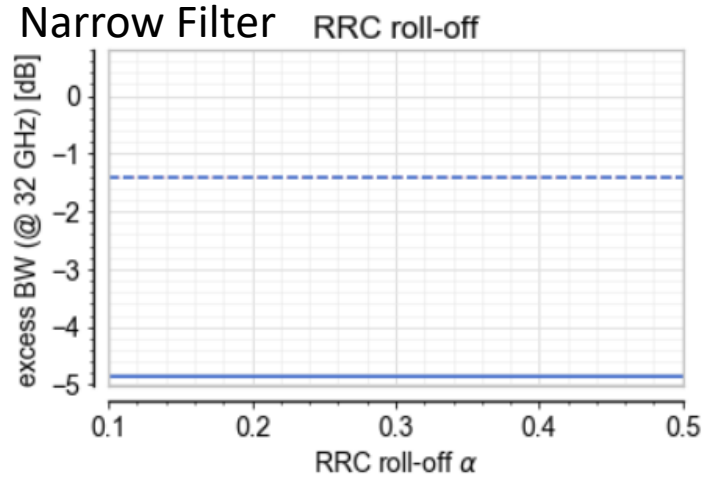
Frequency dependent attenuation of the central channel can cause some Intersymbol interference and in band noise enhancement. Requires sophisticated Receiver equalizer model (MMSE) to determine system penalty.

Filter Order > 3. Manufacturability concerns?

Impact of Narrowing the Mux/Demux Filter on the Minimum Excess Bandwidth @ 32GHz



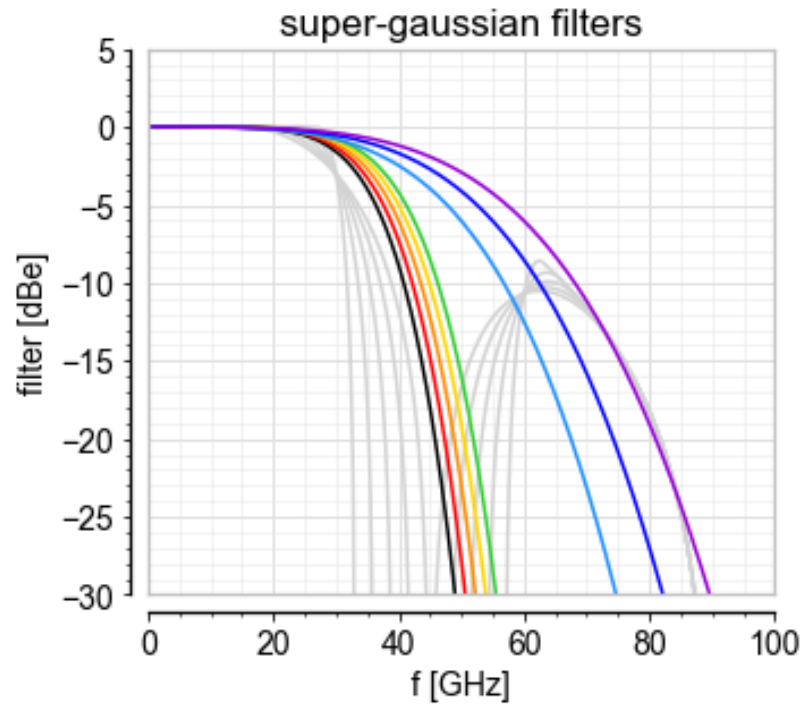
The interpolation frequencies are $(-32 + 1.8 = -30.2, +32 + 1.8 = 33.8)$ GHz since minimum excess bandwidth is a baseband specification for clock recovery



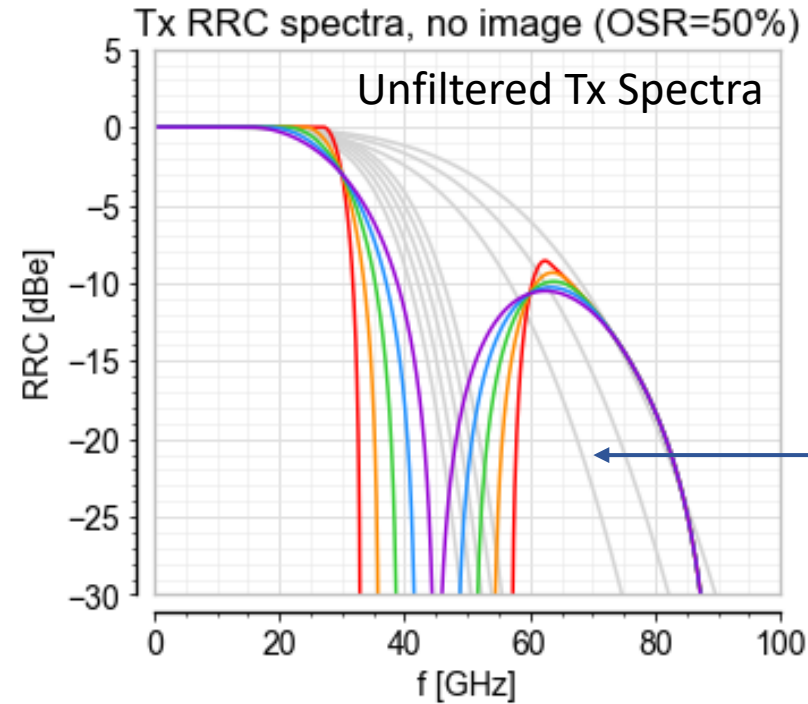
Narrow filters will impact the Rx Minimum Excess BW at Rs.

For Discussion: The Rx Minimum Excess BW should account for the impact of 75GHz channel spacing and be specified explicitly at Rs.

Illustrative Toy Models: Mux/Demux Filters and RRC Tx Spectra with DAC Image



- 75.0 GHz, 3rd-order
- 77.5 GHz, 3rd-order
- 80.0 GHz, 3rd-order
- 82.5 GHz, 3rd-order
- 85.0 GHz, 3rd-order
- 100 GHz, 2nd-order
- 110 GHz, 2nd-order
- 120 GHz, 2nd-order



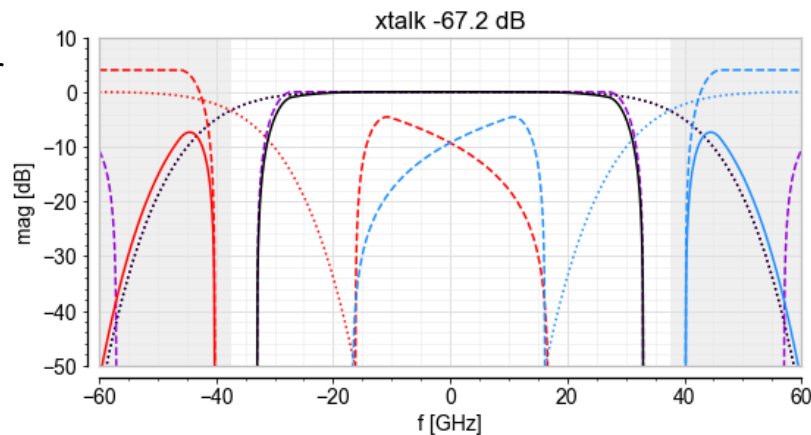
- α
- 0.1
 - 0.2
 - 0.3
 - 0.4
 - 0.5

Recall Finite BW of EO chain will attenuate the image beyond the shown DAC sinc roll-off.

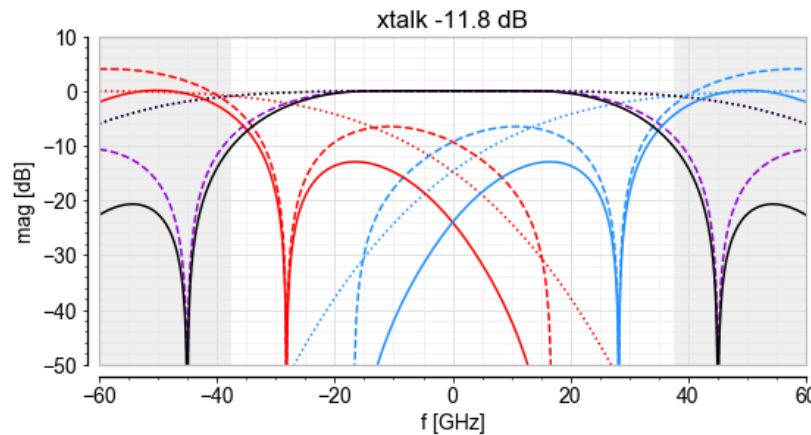
This toy model is usefully illustrative in upcoming calculations

Interchannel Crosstalk Calculation for RRC Tx Spectra with DAC Image

$\alpha = 0.1$
narrow filter



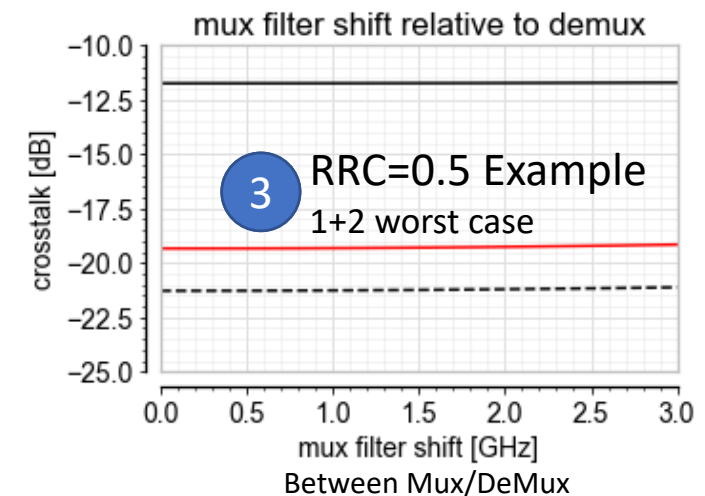
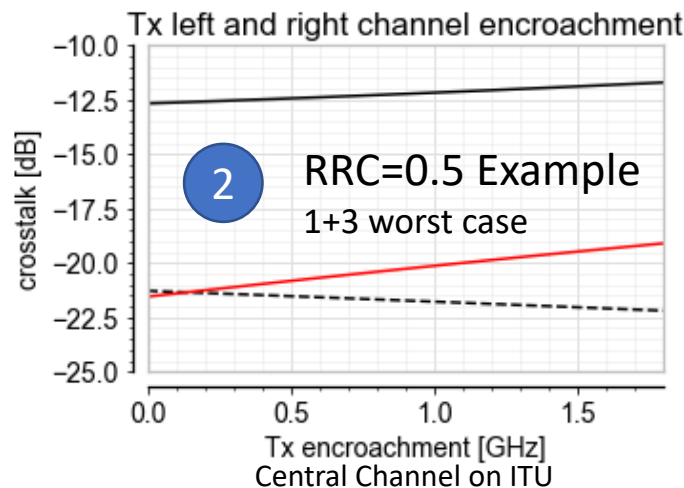
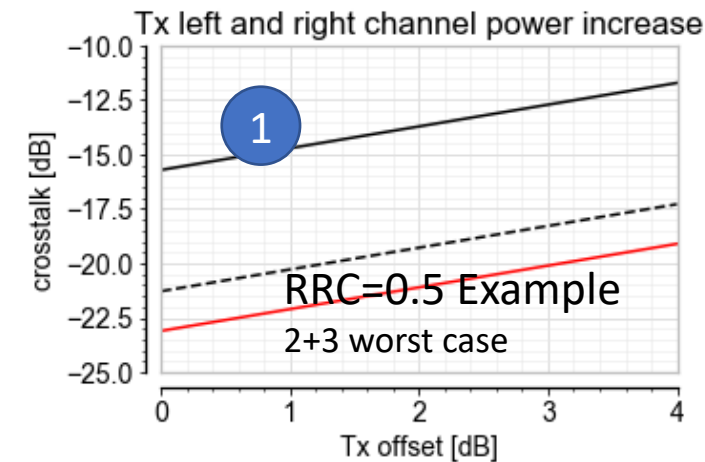
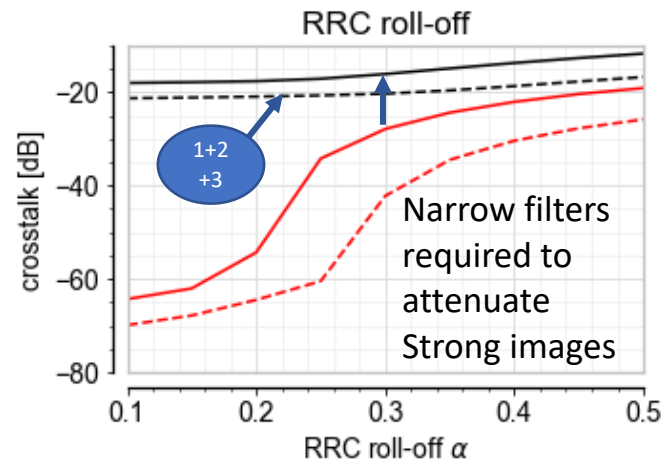
$\alpha = 0.5$
wide filter



Mux filter

Demux filter

- wide (left) -75.0 GHz
- wide (centre_far) 0.0 GHz
- wide (right) 75.0 GHz
- wide (centre_near) 0.0 GHz
- Tx (left) -73.2 GHz, 4.0 dB
- Tx (centre_far) 0.0 GHz, 0.0 dB
- Tx (right) 73.2 GHz, 4.0 dB
- Rx (left)
- Rx (right)
- Rx (centre_near)

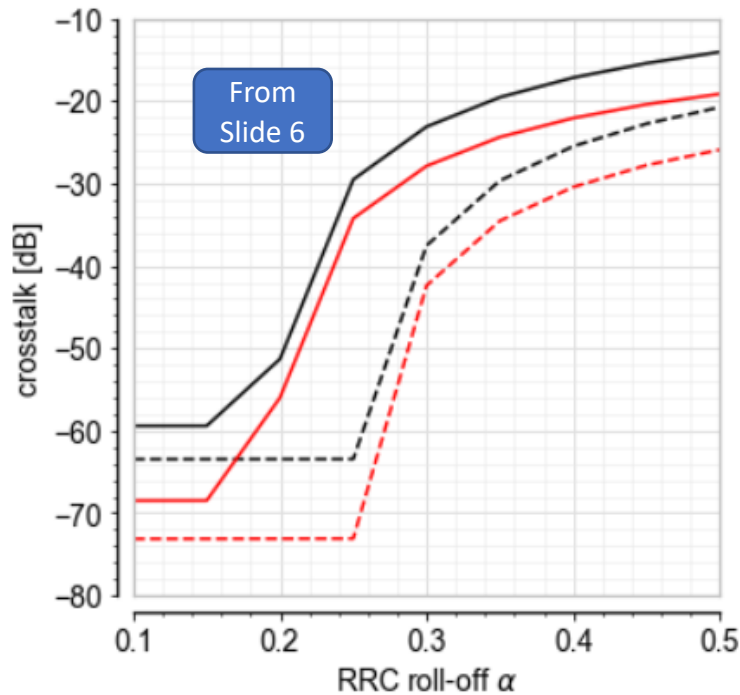


- wide best-case
- narrow best-case
- wide worst-case
- narrow worst-case

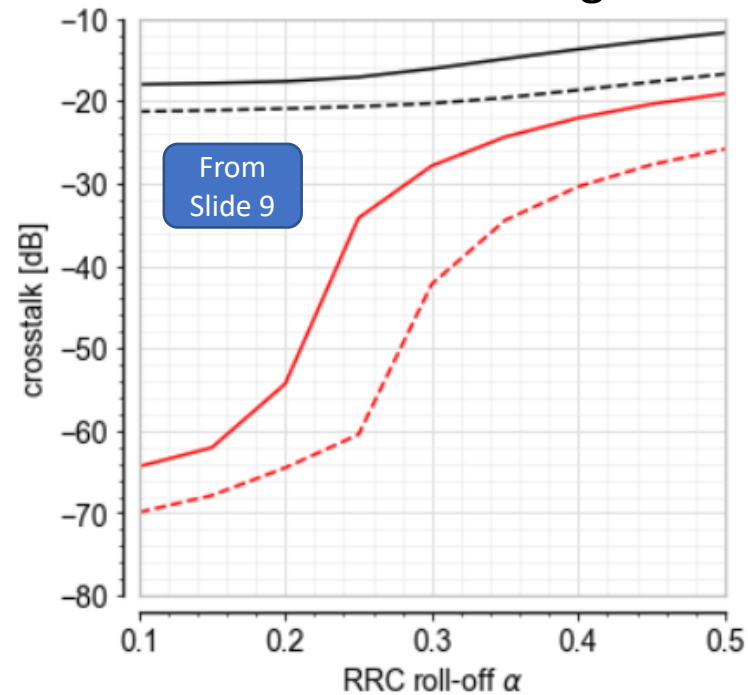
Summary of Interchannel Crosstalk Calculations

$$X = 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{\int_{-f_{\text{BW}}/2}^{f_{\text{BW}}/2} (S_{\text{left}}(f) + S_{\text{right}}(f)) df}{\int_{-f_{\text{BW}}/2}^{f_{\text{BW}}/2} S_{\text{centre}}(f) df} \right)$$

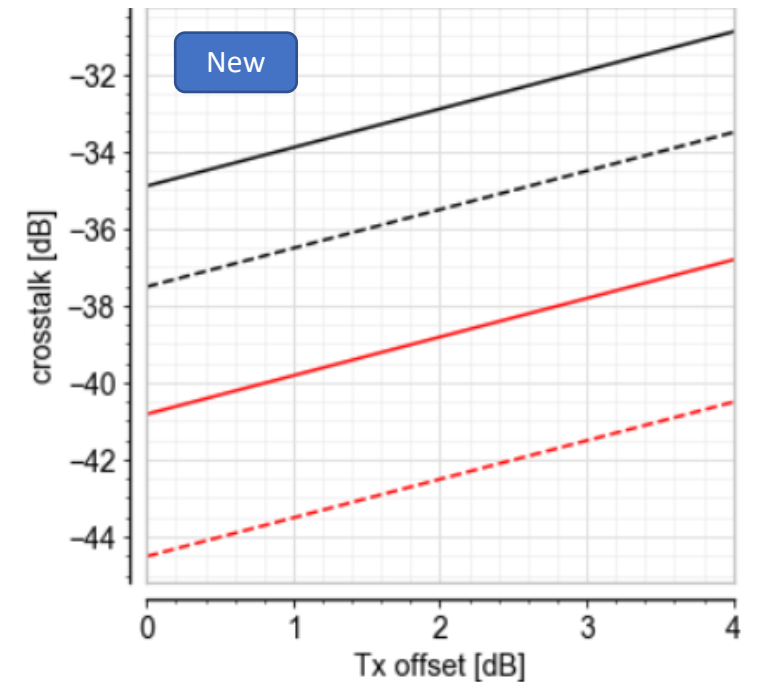
Ideal RRC



RRC with DAC Image



Realistic Tx and Filter Spectra

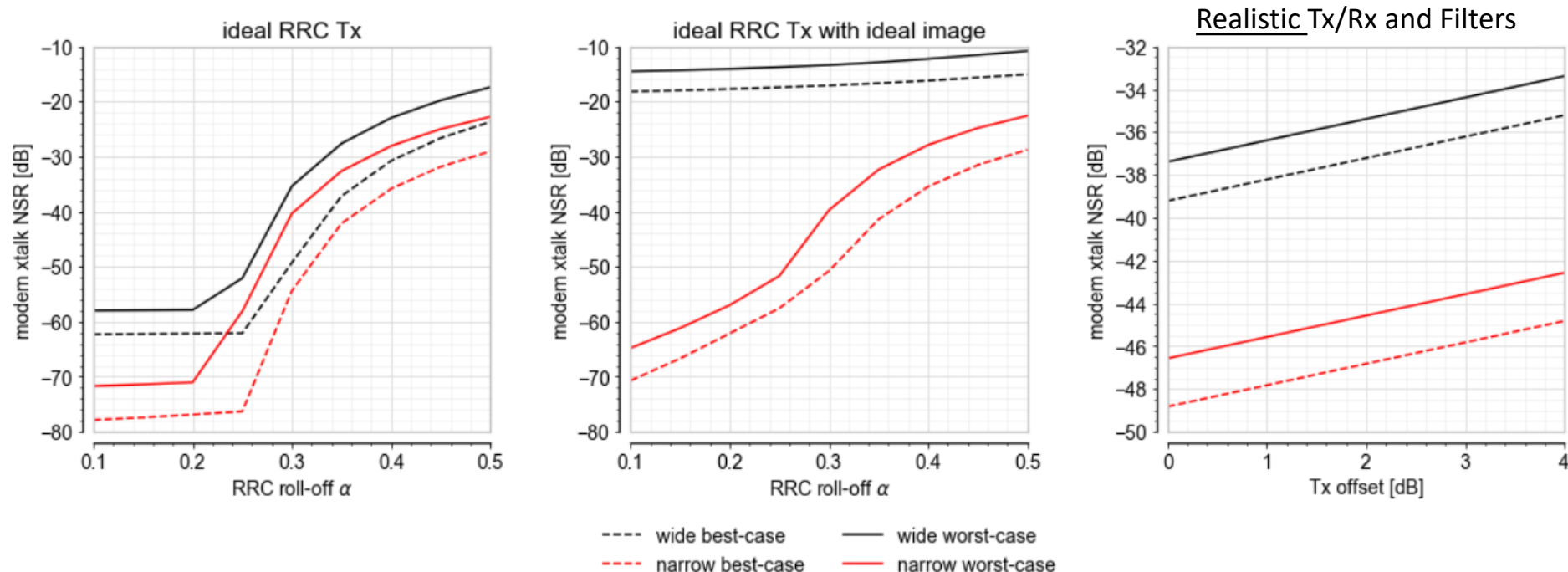


- wide best-case
- narrow best-case
- wide worst-case
- narrow worst-case

From Interchannel Crosstalk to a System Link Budget Penalty?

- **Not Possible:** Link budget penalties cannot be defined without an Rx filter definition.
- *Modem Noise-to-Signal Ratio (NSR) Interchannel Crosstalk:* Include the Rx filter definition.
 - **Best Implementation:** Exactly the same RRC response at the Rx as present in the Tx (minimization of ISI.)
 - OIF has not defined the Tx spectrum as part of the IA. The best implementation is not available in multivendor interop
 - Do we define a reference Rx spectrum for a Modem NSR Interchannel Crosstalk calculation?
 - Note the existing optical *Interchannel Crosstalk* calculation is not a parameter in this Modem NSR Interchannel Crosstalk calculation.
 - Once the Rx filter is included in the concatenation the integration window should be extended to +/- the channel spacing

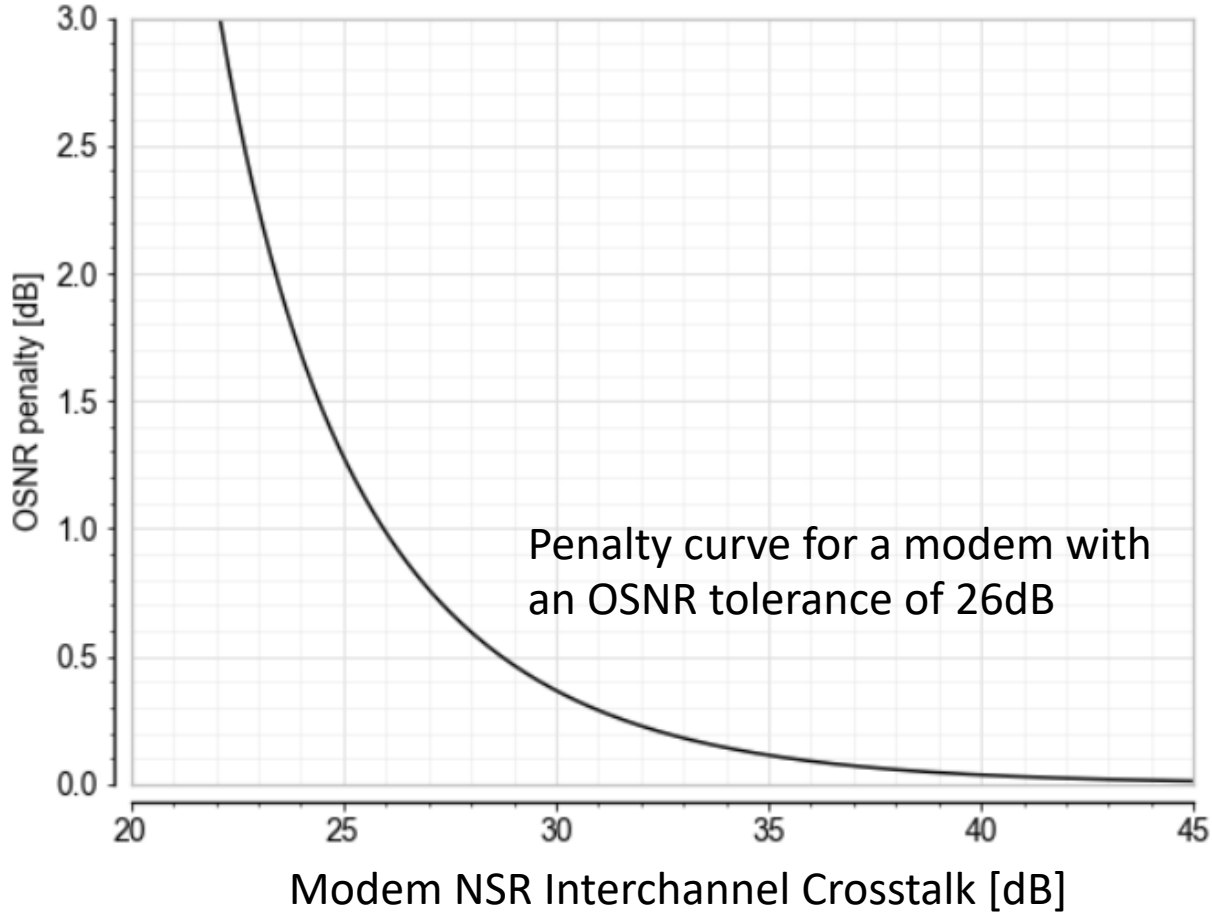
Modem NSR Interchannel Crosstalk: Illustrative calculations with the same RRC response at the Rx as present at the Tx



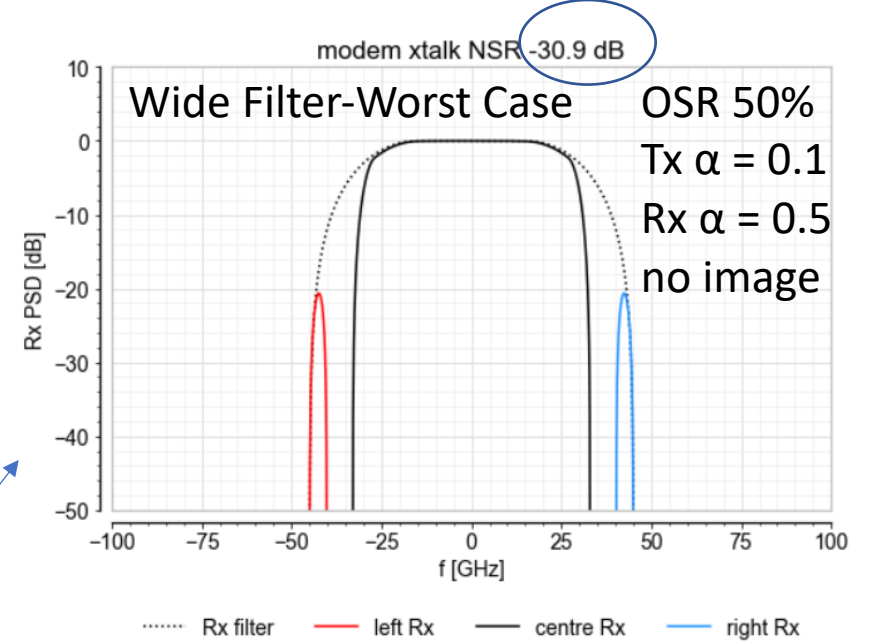
Calculations
Require
Spectra-**Not**
Min/Max
Masks

OSNR Penalty Calculation

NSR Model for Modem Performance
 -No clock recovery considerations, etc.



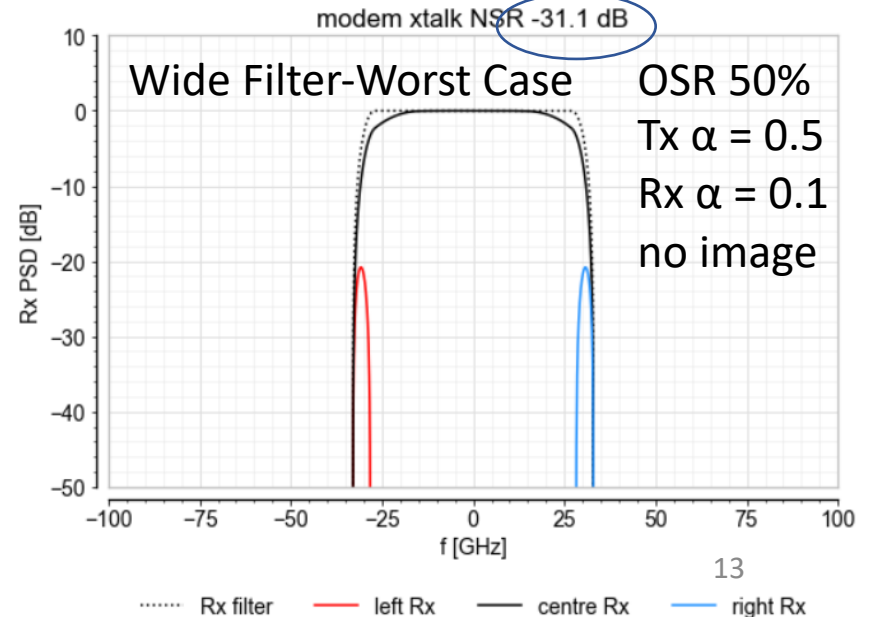
Same answer for Tx/Rx α inversion



Compares with:

Tx/Rx $\alpha = 0.1$, NSR Added: -58dB

Tx/Rx $\alpha = 0.5$, NSR Added: -18dB



Conclusions

- The practical application of the current definition of Interchannel Crosstalk is unclear.
- A modem NSR Interchannel Crosstalk calculation can be mapped to a system penalty; however it requires the definition of a receiver.
- Tx/Rx spectra with RRC $\alpha \lesssim 0.3$ and realistic Tx/Rx spectra can produce negligible Interchannel Crosstalk penalty across a wide variety of Mux/Demux filter designs at 75GHz channel spacing:
 - It is not a given that a significant penalty should be assigned to Interchannel Crosstalk.
 - It is not a given that a narrow 3rd order Super-Gaussian Mux/Demux filter is required to have negligible 400ZR Interchannel Crosstalk system penalty.
- The OIF 400ZR IA minimum excess bandwidth specification currently assumes the impact of the line is negligible. This assumption is valid for 100GHz channel spacing; however, this may not be true at 75GHz channel spacing if higher order Super-Gaussian filters are considered.
 - We propose that we explicitly define the minimum excess bandwidth at Rs and that we explore adopting a minimum requirement reduced relative to the published OIF IA.