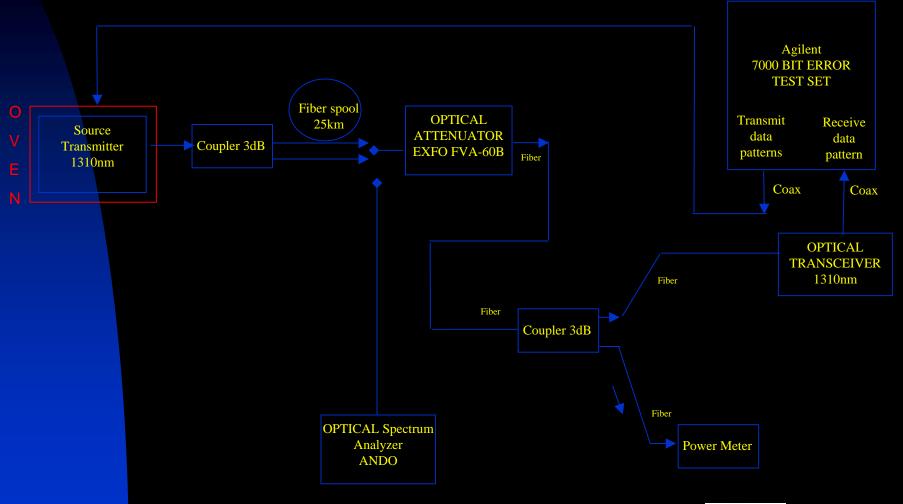
# MPN effects at high BER – test results

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#### MPN Penalty at different BER setup





# Definition

- Coding gain is the additional link budget, in dB, that can be achieved by working at 10<sup>-4</sup> BER as compared to 10<sup>-12</sup>
- Total Dispersion refers to combined ISI and MPN penalties



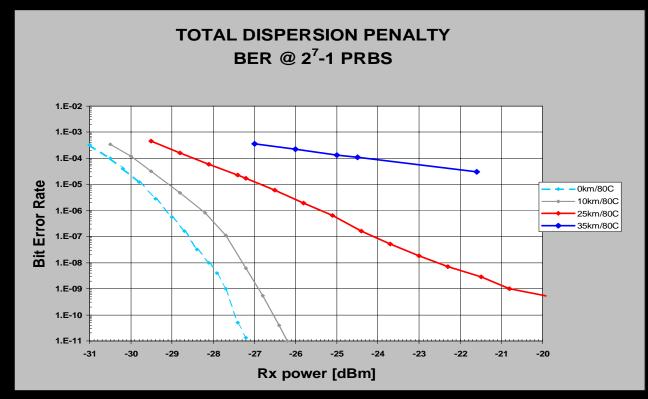
## **Proposed Measurement**

- At each oven temperature measure spectral width and generate BER vs Popt for BER values >10<sup>-4</sup> and <10<sup>-10</sup>, with and without various fiber length
- The actual value of the MPN penalty will be measured (for any BER in the above range)
- Total Dispersion [pS/nm] for each wavelength (temp) is known [using the known fiber characteristics and the measured wavelength and spectral width]



#### Results(1): Fixed temp variable L

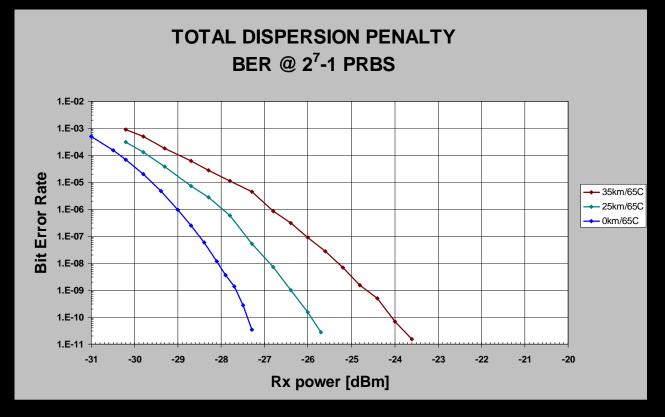
 Coding gain increases with longer links (increased Dispersion)





#### Results (2) : Fixed temp variable L

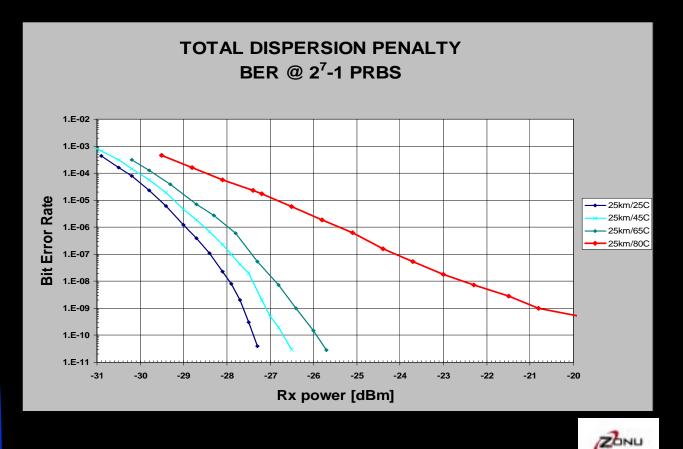
 Coding gain increases with longer links (Increased Dispersion)





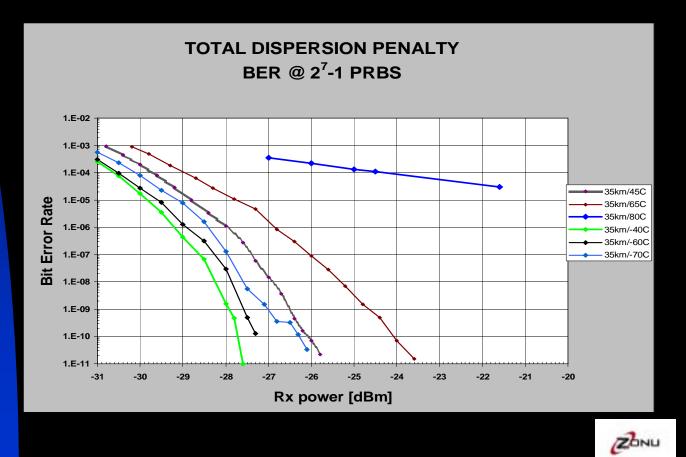
#### Results (3): Fixed L variable Temp

 Coding gain increases with increased Dispersion (increased temperature)

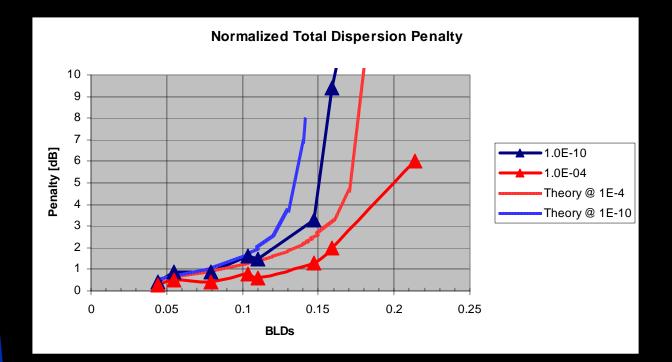


#### Results (4): Fixed L variable Temp

 Coding gain increases with increased Dispersion (higher and lower temperatures)



#### **Results (5): Compare to Theory**



- Theory calc includes ISI and MPN per Agrawal
- Data includes different temp and different length
- This plot equivalent to a "horizontal cut" at 10E-4 and 10E-10 BERs of previous Penalty vs Rx Pwr plots

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## Some results from Plots

Results (1) T=80C				
<u>Length</u>	<u>CG(dB)</u>	<u>P@10E-4</u>		
0Km	3.5	30.5dBm		
10Km	3.8	-30.0dBm		
25Km	>10	-28.5dBm		
35Km	>>10	-24.5dBm		

Results(2)T=65C

<u>Length</u>	<u>CG(d</u>	<u>B)</u>	<u>P@10E-4</u>
0Km	3.2	-30	.3dBm
25Km	3.5	-29	.8dBm
35Km	5.5	-29	.0dBm

Results(5) Plot: For a 1.5dB penalty, length can be increased by about 35% with FEC which corrects 10E-4 to 10E-10. (Our FEC corrects to10E-12)



## **Conclusions:**

- FEC effectiveness increases with increased normalized dispersion (i.e., increased length, fiber dispersion, spectral width or increased bandwidth).
- At high BER (10<sup>-4</sup>) the actual performance is better than theory and better as compared to low BER (10<sup>-10</sup>)

