

Approach for 40km PMD

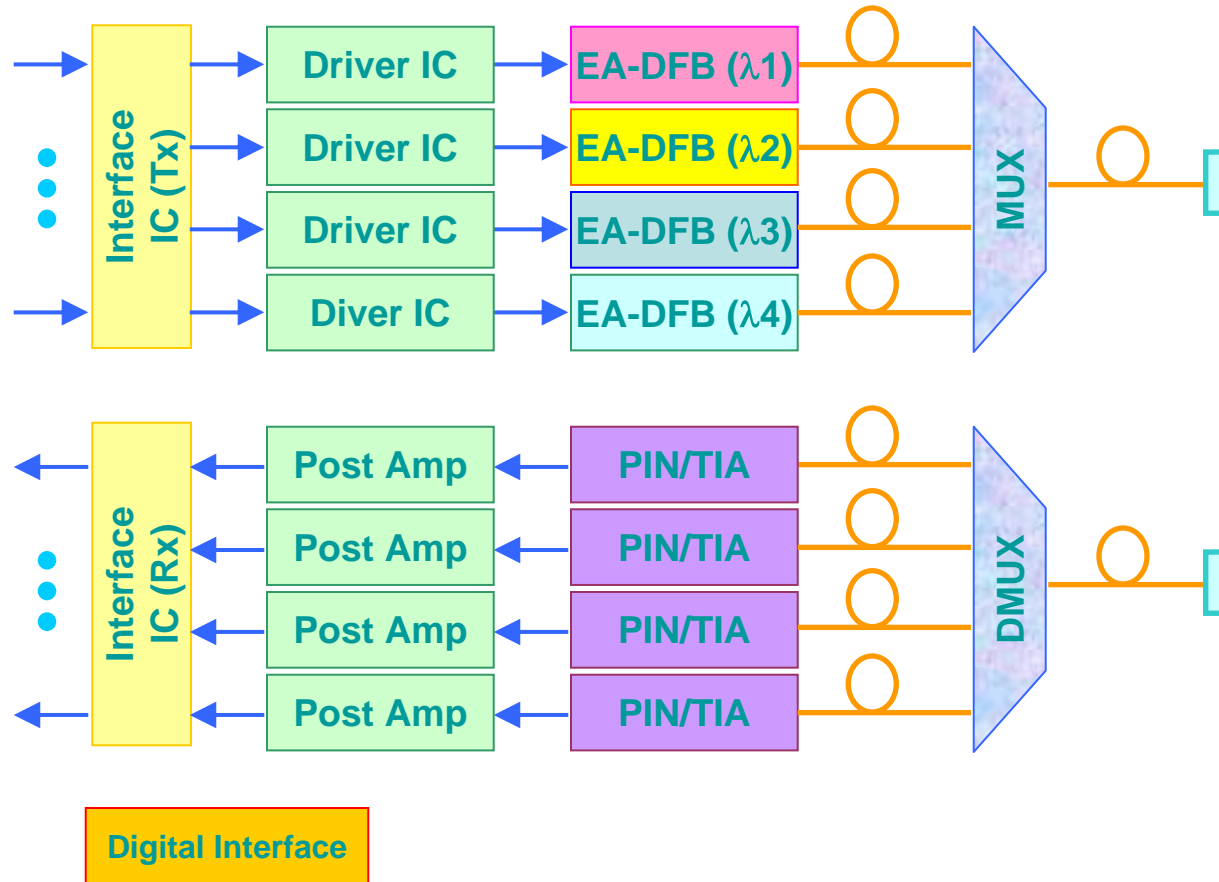


WE *light* IT UP

Matt Traverso
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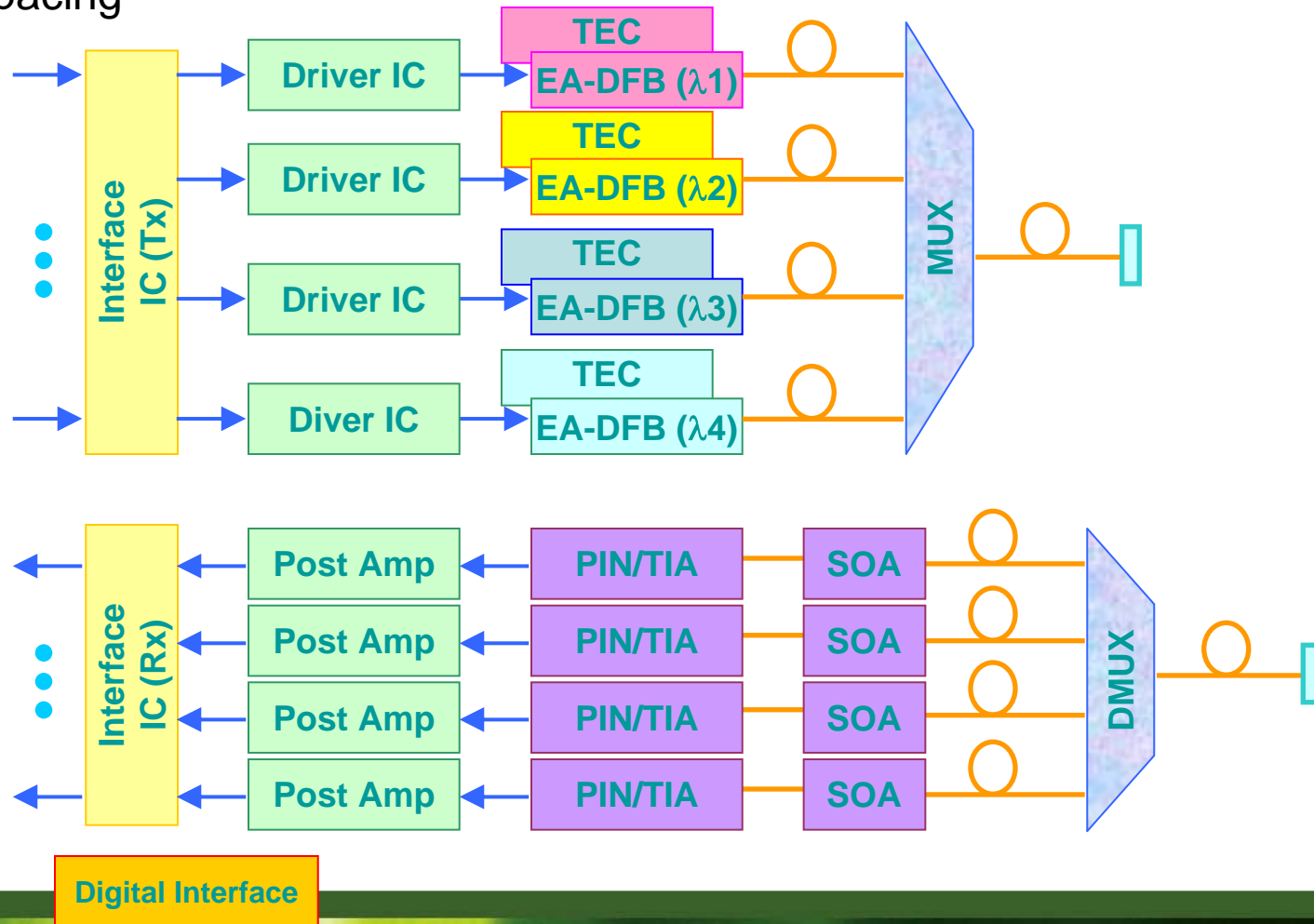
- Borrow key block diagram items from 10km Module
- Leave 1550nm band for implementation of WAN
- Use 1310nm band near the zero dispersion point for standard single mode fiber
- Build amplification into the PMD receiver to compensate for attenuation
 - SOA or APD example technologies that could be used in the Rx chain
- This presentation assumes a 4λ solution

1st Gen Module Structure for 10km 100GbE Application



Module Structure for $\geq 40\text{km}$ 100GbE Application

Use temperature controlled lasers for improved transmission characteristics and tighter wavelength spacing



Wavelengths

- Select narrower channel spacing, eg. 400GHz (2.2 nm) – no active wavelength locker
- Center channels near lambda zero of SMF-28 for best chromatic dispersion performance
 - Use G.652 clause 7 tables for values for Sellmeier constants:
- Requires use of cooled light source
- Open to alternate wavelength proposals – these chosen to be centered about G.652 lambda-zero
- Open to alternate spacing – tight spacing makes future integration somewhat simpler

Unit = nm	200GHz Spacing
CH0	1308.7
CH1	1310.9
Ch2	1313.1
Ch3	1315.3
Channel pitch	2.2
Channel bandwidth	2.0

Wavelengths & Dispersion

- Transmission distance using EA-DFB with 1-dB dispersion penalty with narrow wavelengths are calculated as below.

Sellmeier Equation (*2)

$$S_{0\max} = 0.092 \text{ ps/nm}$$

$$\lambda_{0\max} = 1324 \text{ nm}$$

$$\lambda_{0\min} = 1300 \text{ nm}$$

$$\frac{\lambda S_{0\max}}{4} \left[1 - \left(\frac{\lambda_{0\max}}{\lambda} \right)^4 \right] \leq D(\lambda) \leq \frac{\lambda S_{0\max}}{4} \left[1 - \left(\frac{\lambda_{0\min}}{\lambda} \right)^4 \right]$$

Wavelength dependent transmission distance L at bit rate of B is obtained using the formula below in the most simple model. D_0 : dispersion tolerance at bit rate of B_0 .

$$L = \frac{D_0}{D_{CH}} \left/ \left(\frac{B}{B_0} \right)^2 \right.$$

	Outer Channels	Notes
CH0, λ, min	1309 nm	
Dispersion for CH0	0.82 to -1.4 ps/nm	
CH3, λ, max	1315 nm	
Dispersion for CH3	1.36 to -0.84 ps/nm	
Distance (*1)	203 km	Chromatic Dispersion Only

(*1) $D_0 = 1600 \text{ ps/nm}$ for $B_0 = 10.7 \text{ Gbit/s}$ (ITU-T P1L1-2D1), $B = 100 \text{ Gbit/s} * (66/64) / 4 = 25.8 \text{ Gbit/s}$

(*2) Values from constant obtained from G.652 clause 7

IEEE Related Specification

- Test Point (TP2, TP3) [1] Figure 52-2, “Std 802.3ae-2002”

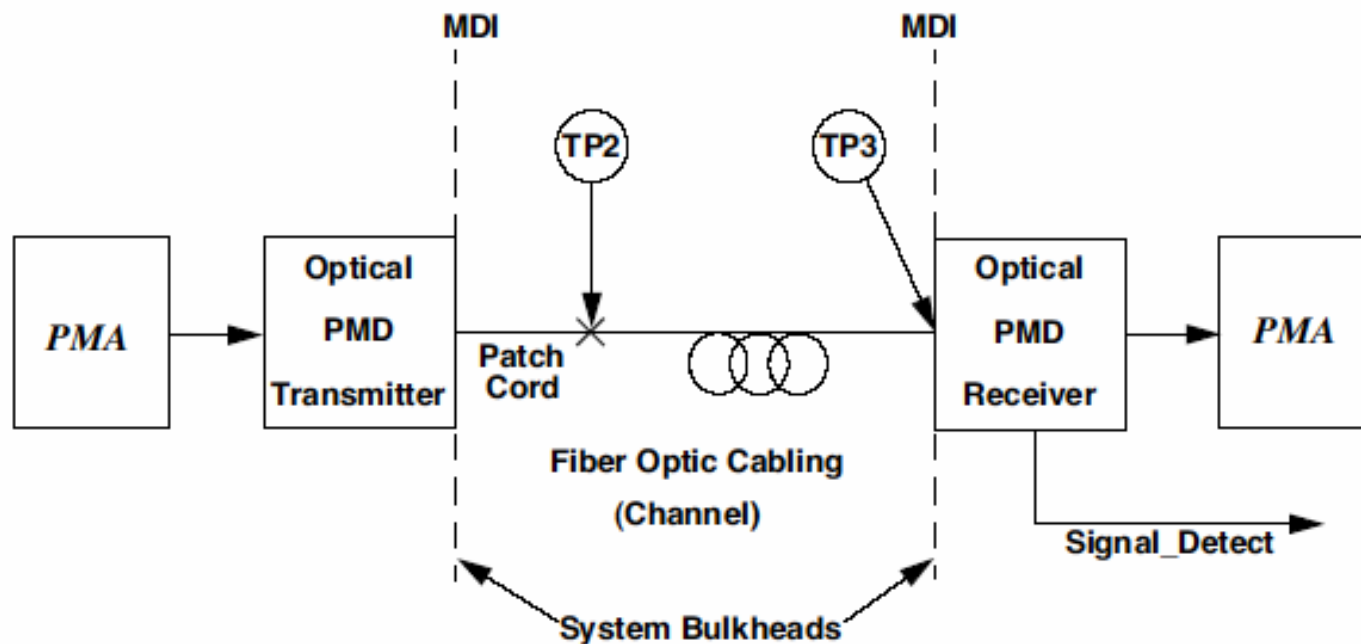


Figure 52-2—Block diagram

Receiver Sensitivity

- Hypothesis

- Commercial available 10Gbit/s receiver OMA is around $-14.9\text{dBm}_{\text{max}}$
(This is equivalent to -17.0dBm P_{avg} sensitivity with 10dB extinction ratio. Typical 10Gbit/s receivers record sensitivities from -17.0 to -19.0 dBm)
- Sensitivity decrease from 10 Gbit/s to 25Gbit/s is calculated to be 4 dB (*1)
- Optical DMUX loss is $3.5\text{dB}_{\text{max}}$ + Splicing loss in the PMD is 0.2 dB
- Aging degradation + Accuracy of measurement is $0.5\text{dB}_{\text{max}}$ + Interoperability penalty is 1.0 dB

Per lane	OMA (dBm)	Loss (dB)	
10 Gbit/s	-14.9		BOL _{max}
25 Gbit/s	-10.9	(4.0)	Using Approximation
DMUX + Splice		3.7 (*2)	
Aging + Accuracy + Interoperability		1.5	
Internal Gain		-20	SOA
TP3	-25.7		EOL

(*1) Using bipolar TIA that the sensitivity is proportional to the bit rate.

(*2) Used AWG maximum insertion loss – probably overly severe

Transmit Power Output

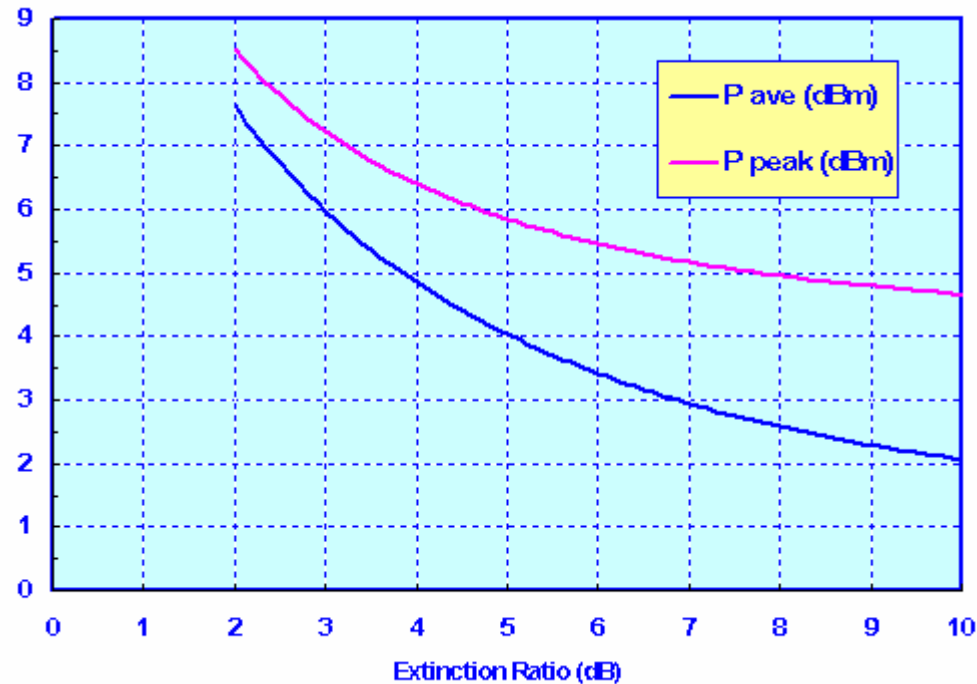
- Hypothesis
 - Receiver sensitivity OMA is $-3.3 \text{ dBm}_{\text{max}}$
 - Link loss is 24 dB
 - Dispersion penalty is 1.0dB
 - Optical MUX loss is $3.5 \text{ dB}_{\text{max}}$ + Splicing loss in the PMD is 0.2 dB
 - Aging degradation + Accuracy of measurement is 0.5

Per lane	OMA (dBm)	Loss (dB)	
TP3	-25.7		EOL
TP2 connector		0.2	
Link loss		24.0	0.6dB/km
Penalty		1.0	Dispersion etc.
TP2	-0.5		EOL
MUX + Splice		3.7 (*2)	
Aging + Accuracy		1.0	
EML out	+4.2		BOL

(*2) Used AWG maximum insertion loss – probably overly severe

Extinction Ratio

- Transmit OMA of +4.2dBm is equivalent to output peak power depending on extinction ratio (Er) shown below.
- Er equal or larger than 7 dB is obtained with realistic output power of BOL=4 dBm with 1dB margin.



Transmit Power Output



- Transmitter

	min	Proposal	10GBASE-L	10GBASE-LX4
<i>T_OMA min</i> , per lane	dBm	+0.5	-5.2	-6.25
<i>T_OMA max</i> , per lane	dBm	+3.5	NA	-1.25
<i>T_Avg max</i> , four lanes	dBm	+9.5 (*1)	0.5	5.5
<i>Er min</i>	dB	7.0	3.5	3.5

- Receiver

	min	Proposal	10GBASE-L	10GBASE-LX4
<i>R_OMA min</i> , per lane	dBm	-25.7	-12.6	-14.45
<i>R_OMA max</i> , per lane	dBm	TBD	NA	NA
Dispersion Penalty max	dB	1.0	(1.0)	(1.0)

- Link Budget

	min	Proposal	10GBASE-L	10GBASE-LX4
Link Power Budget	dBm	25.2	7.4	8.2
Channel Insertion Loss	dBm	24.2	6.2	6.2
Margin for Penalty min	dB	1.0	1.2	2.0

Note (*1): Limited by Eye safety