

Proposal of new 400GbE signaling formats with 4λ x 100G configuration

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1. Background

Previous contribution

At Geneva meeting in July 2013,
we submitted a contribution as follows.

- 400GbE PMD is desired to cover wide range of SMF (100m~40km), in terms of cost, needs, and etc..
- 4λ x 100G configuration has several merits, in terms of number of lanes, size and etc..

Merits of 4λ x 100G configuration compared with 8λ x 50G(NRZ)

- Compatible with 100Gbase-LR4 wavelength allocation
 - ⇒ Easy to control wavelength, Low insertion loss of WDM filter , etc.
- Less Tx/Rx component counts
 - ⇒ Good yield, Smaller size, etc.

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1. Motivation & Scope

Motivation

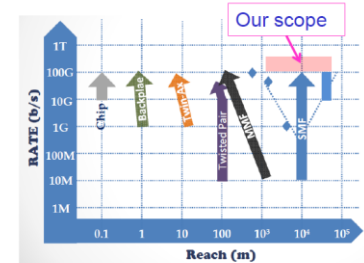
Increase of data rate over SMF 10-40km would be required, similar to other PHYs.

So, we think simultaneous discussion about over 100G transceiver for LR & ER is needed.

Scope

Towards a discussion about 400GbE LR & ER transceiver, we will show our thought regarding the followings;

- Number of lanes
- Symbol rate (Modulation speed)
- Modulation format & FEC



http://www.ieee802.org/3/400GSG/public/13_05/dambrosio_400_02_0513.pdf

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hirai_400_01_0713.pdf

Required features of 400GbE PMD

- 1) Simple Tx/Rx configuration ... IM/DD is desirable
- 2) Common signaling format for wide application range
ex.) 100 m – 10 km (possibly beyond 10km?) over SMF



Our proposal

In this presentation, we will propose new candidates of 400GbE signaling formats with $4\lambda \times 100\text{G}$ configuration, realizing 100-m~10-km SMF transmission with single polarization IM/DD.

Nyquist-SCM(Subcarrier modulation) with 16~36-level (<25 Gbaud) *

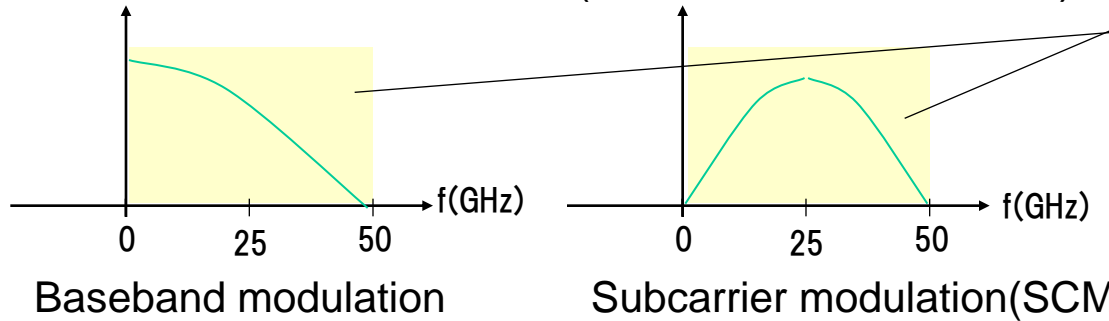
Nyquist-PAM4~8 (<50 Gbaud)

*Reference (but dual-pol. implementation): J C Cartledge, et al., ECOC2013 We.4.C.3.

Principle of Nyquist modulation

1) Electrical spectrum of 100G/λ signal with IM/DD

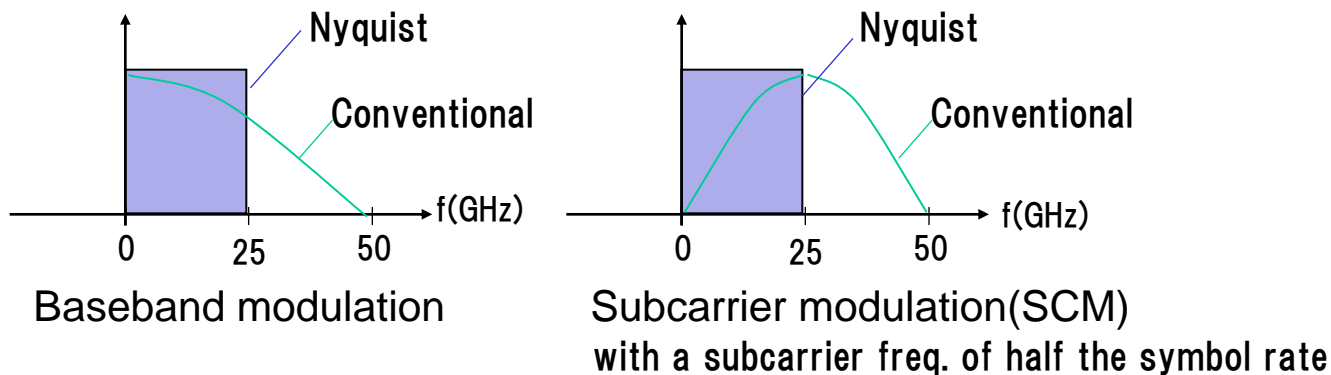
- 50 Gbaud with 4-level (Baseband modulation)
- 25 Gbaud with 16-level (Subcarrier Modulation)



Require ≥ 100 -GSa/s ADC/DACs to cover 50-GHz frequency range

**Narrow spectrum is also achieved by higher order modulation, however it will severely degrade Rx sensitivity.*

2) Spectrum compression by Nyquist pulse shaping



- reduce analogue signal bandwidth
- reduce sampling rate (~ 50 GSa/s)

4. Key technologies

1) Single polarization IM/DD

- Simple configuration

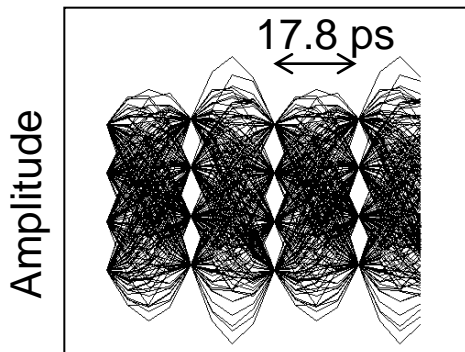
ex.) { Short reach version(\leq SMF 2 km): 1.3- μ m EAM-DFB + PD
Long reach version(\geq SMF 2 km): 1.3- μ m DFB + IQM + (SOA) + PD

2) Digital signal processing (DSP)

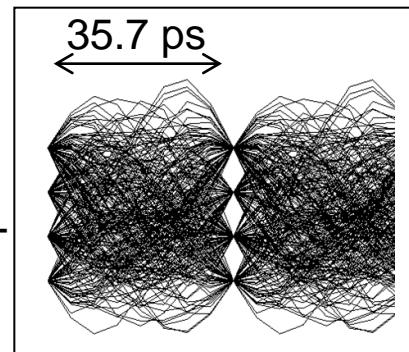
- High CD tolerance by digital predistortion for long reach ver.
- High Rx sensitivity by adaptive equalization

3) Nyquist pulse shaping

- Narrow signal spectrum by Nyquist filtering



56-Gbaud Nyquist PAM4

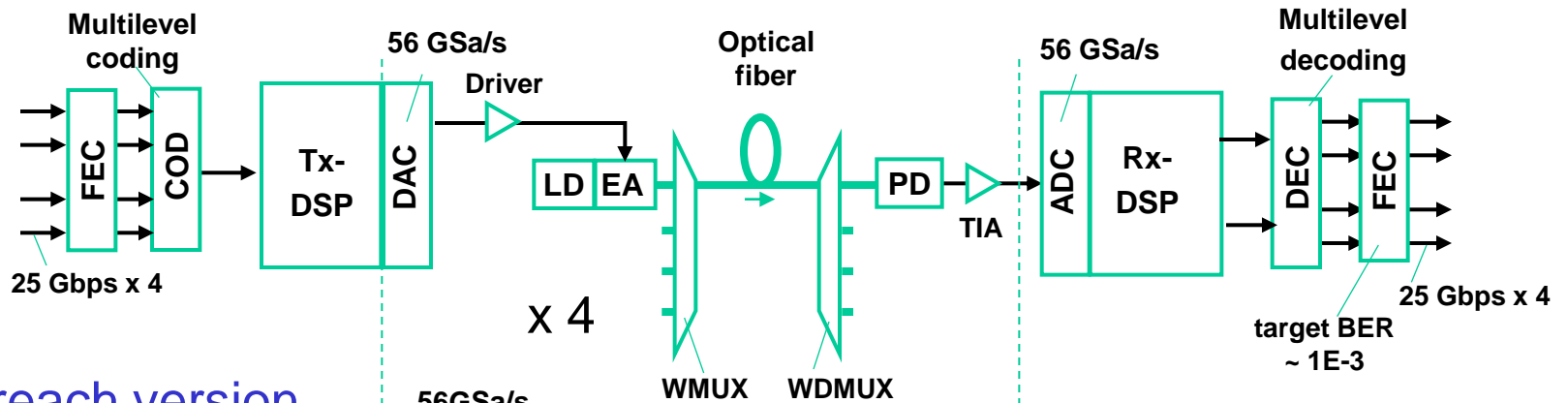


28-Gbaud Nyquist SCM 16-level

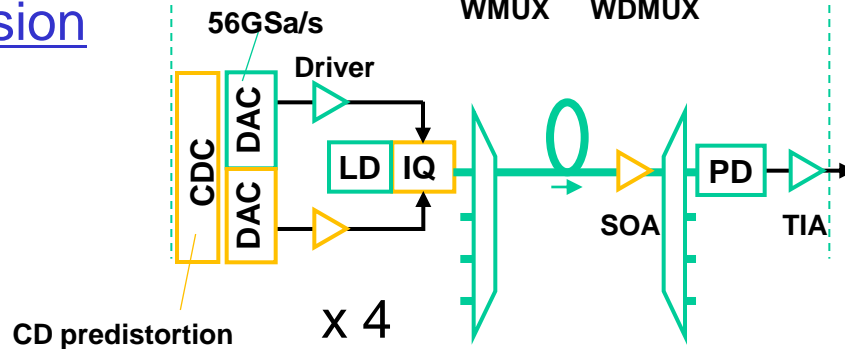
Optical waveform (Simulation)

5. Configuration of 400G Tx/Rx

Short reach version



Long reach version



- Some parts are different between both versions.
- CD predistortion and SOA are added for long reach transmission.
- Subcarrier modulation/demodulation is realized by simple DSP.

- ✓ We propose new candidates of signaling format with 4λ x100G configuration for wide application range (100m – 10/40 km over SMF)
- ✓ Simple Tx/Rx configuration (Single modulator + Single PD)
- ✓ High CD tolerance with Digital predistortion
- ✓ Simple DSP

Thank you