Comparison of Experimental Data with Theoretical Prediction of EDC Performance

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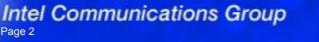
Objective of presentation

- Establish correlation between measured and simulated EDC performance of individual fibers
 - Allows the extension from the specific case to the general case

Outline

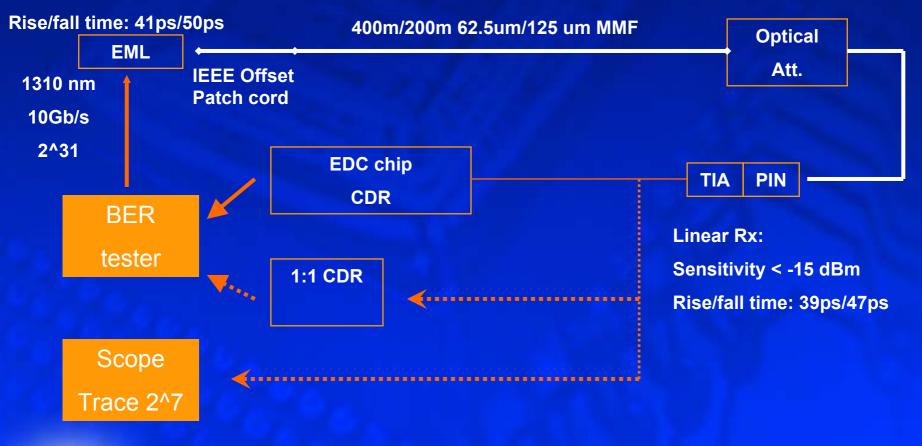
- Experimental results of EDC performance
 - 2 different fibers (Corning ® and Siecor ®)
 - Establishing the characteristics of the fibers
- Simulation results based on impulse responses
 - Estimation of path penalty for correlation
 - Description of model





MMF link experiment

Ex. Ratio: 5.8 dB

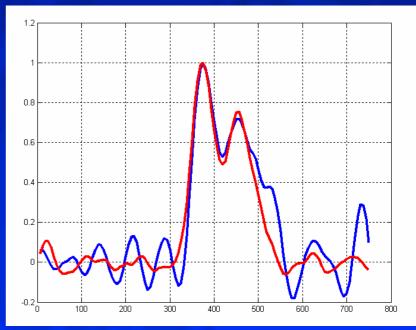


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Corning® 400m MMF fiber

- Corning® 62.5 MMF
 - Backup slide for spec details
- Overfill launch bandwidth*
 - 751 [MHz*Km] @ 1300 nm
- Measured Bandwidth (1310nm):
 - Center Launch: >5000 MHz*Km
 - Offset Launch: 1600 MHz*Km
- Bandwidths and impulse response are extracted from traces
 - 2^7 PRBS (~128 bit periods)
 - See backup slides for details



Impulse response for offset launch with 400 meter fiber

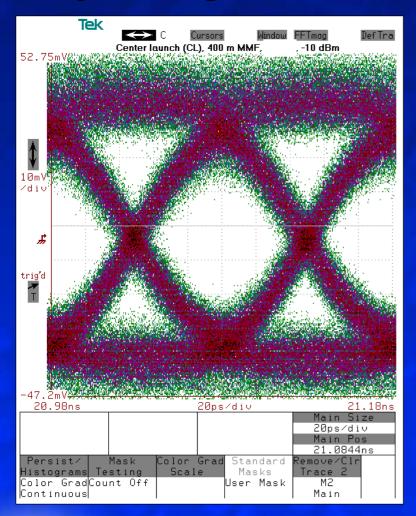


*According to data provided by fiber manufacture

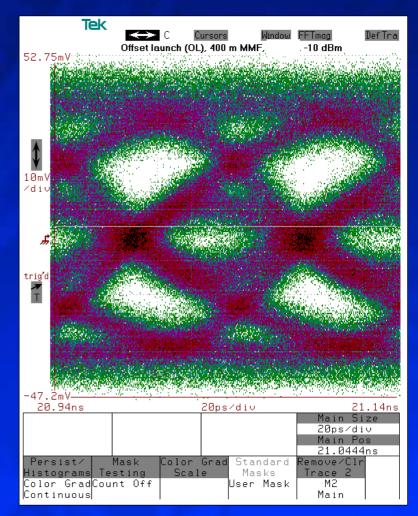
(2 measurements)



Eye-diagrams after 400 m MMF



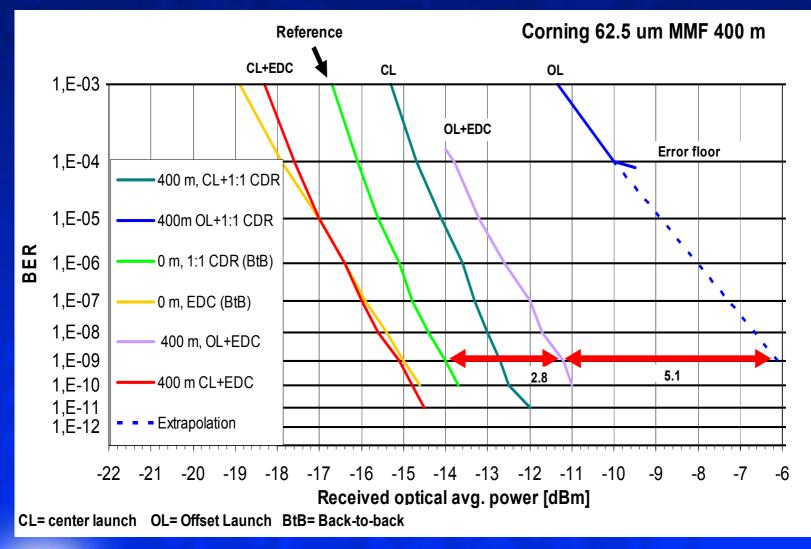
Center launch: >5000 MHz*km



Offset launch: 1600 MHz km



Sensitivity measurements – 400 m MMF







Relative Penalty

Penalty at BER=10^-9	Back-to-Back	Center	Offset
		Launch	Launch
		400 meter	400 meter
State-of-art	0 dB	+1.4 dB	+7.9 dB*
1:1 CDR	<u>0 dB</u>	T1.4 UD	T7.5 UD
With EDC	-1.0 dB	-1.1 dB	+2.8 dB
	-1.0 GD	-1.1 0D	

*Extrapolated value

Correlation between 3dB bandwidth and Penalty: Weiner 1 0504Offset launch on 400 m of 1600 MHz*km \rightarrow 4 GHz \rightarrow Reciprocal 3 dB = 0.25 nsConventional Receiver:~ 5-8** dB penalty <~6 dB>**With EDC:~ 1.8-3.5** dB penalty <~2.2dB>**

**Values are taken from the graph shown in Weiner_1_0504



Observations (w/Corning fiber)

- Back-to-back sensitivity with EDC is better than conventional receiver
 - Compensation for Tx/Rx bandwidth limitations
 - In line with theoretical predictions (not shown)
- Sensitivity curves can be reproduced
 - Leave setup with minimum disturbance during test
 - Not possible in case of fiber stress/long term changes
- Different offset patch cords can give very different results





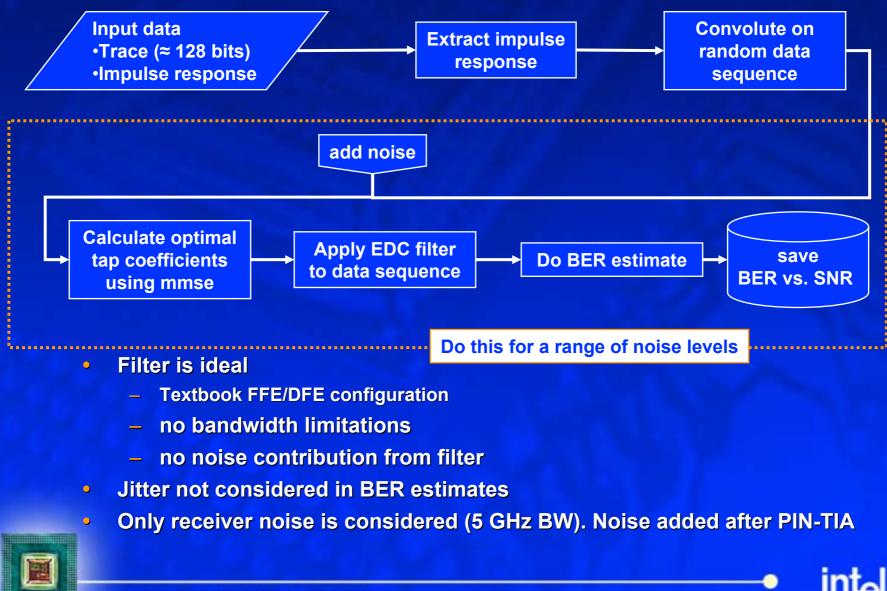
Infineon* measured dataset

- One fiber type
 - Siecor ® 62.5 µm
 - Approx. 500 MHz km bandwidth (Overfill launch)
- Fibers with lengths from 50 m 550 m
 - Taken from same fiber spool
- Two types of test setup (impulse response)
 - Directly modulated DFB laser
 - External modulated laser (EML)
- Pulse pattern 000000010000000
- Dataset includes calibration pulse measurements
- For details see hanberg_1_0304 (March meeting)

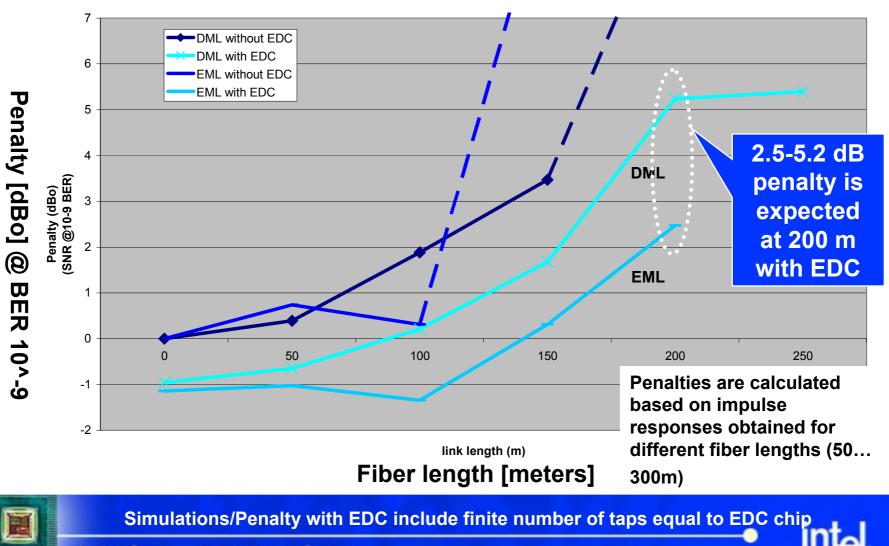


*Stefano.Bottacchi@infineon.com

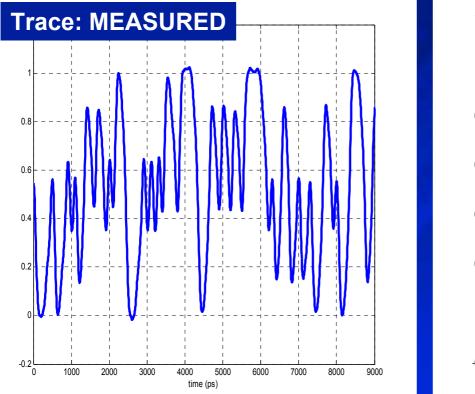
EDC simulation path

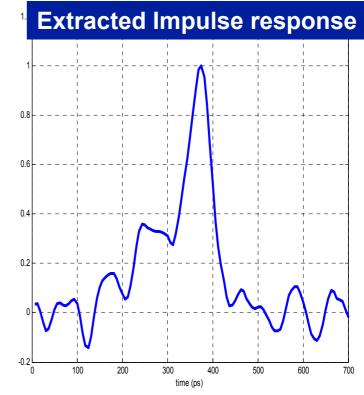


Siecor MMF fiber



200m Siecor fiber (spool 9+10@100m)

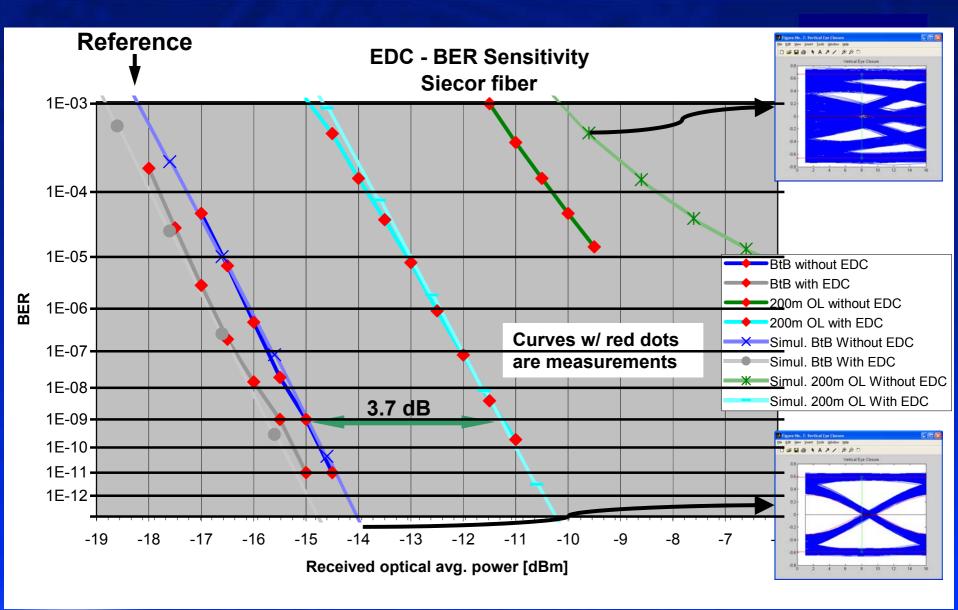




- Bandwidth of 600 MHz·km obtained from impulse response extracted from bit sequence
- See backup for eye diagram and impulse res. in freq.







•Simulated curves are shifted as a series for overlap at back-to-back point

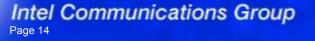
•Simulations/Penalty with EDC include finite number of taps equal to EDC chip

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Observations (w/200 m Siecor)

- Measured penalty of 3.7 dB for Offset launch matches theory in 2 ways:
 - Within expected range of 2.5-5.2 dB determined through direct measurements of impulse responses
 - Equals 3.7 dB determined through extracted impulse response from bit sequences
- Bit sequences must be recorded simultaneously with BER curves to ensure high correlation
 - Next-day measurements doesn't work
- Discrepancy between theory and measurements for eye diagrams having high ISI
 - Is the BER estimation good enough?
- Implementation penalty seems small compared to total penalty budget (~5 dB)





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Conclusion

- Good correlation between measured and simulated data demonstrated
 - Reproducibility is a challenge due to the nature of MMF
- Simple model with only Rx noise term seems sufficient for prediction of EDC performance.
 - Model can be used to investigate expected coverage based on family of impulse responses
- Model needs to be ratified by the group
 - BER estimation may be a weak point.
 - Explore limitations of model











Fiber data - Corning

Product: Coating Type: Fiber ID Corning® 62.5/125um CPC6 (245 um diameter) 100010518479

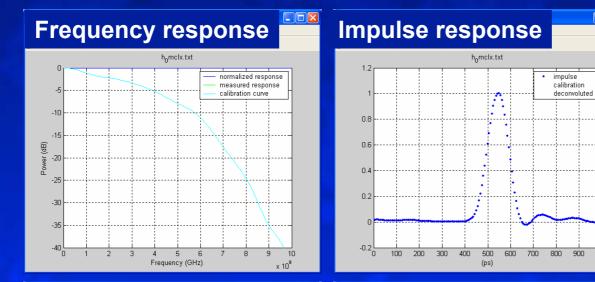
Length	[meters]	
Attenuation	[dB/km]	
Bandwidth	[MHz*Km]	
Core dia.	[um]	
Clad dia.	[um]	
Num. Aperatu	re	

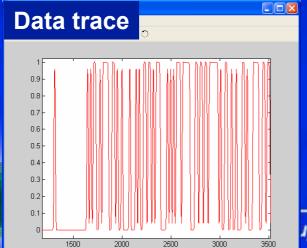
1759 2.73/0.57 (850nm/1300nm) 182/751 (850nm/1300nm) 61.7 125.2 0.271

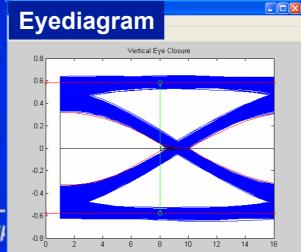


Back to Back - Center Launch (Corning)

- Ideal pulse (used as reference)
- Impulse response file: h_0mCLx.txt

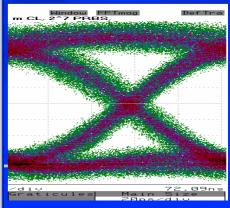






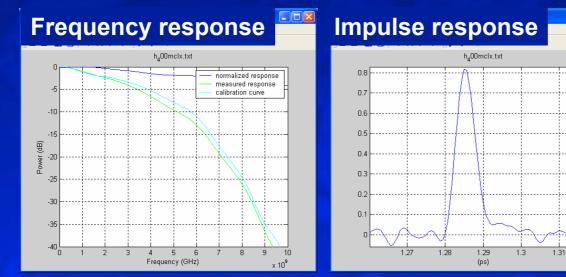
insnr (dBe): 30

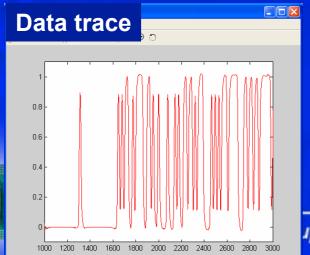
1000

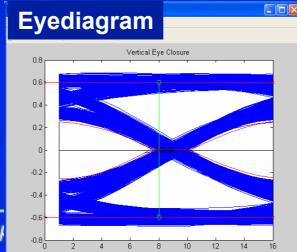


Fiber: 400m Center Launch (Corning)

- De-convoluted pulse (0m CL used as reference)
- Impulse response file: h_400mCLx.txt
- Extracted bandwidth of impulse response CL : ~ 5000 MHz*km



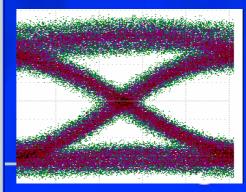




insnr (dBe): 30

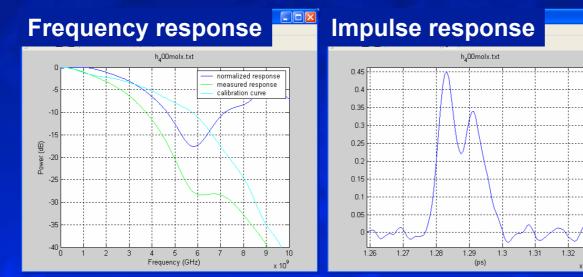
1.32

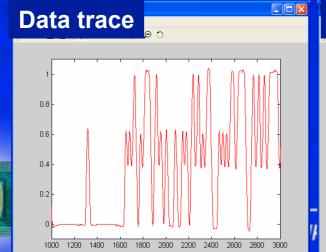
x 10⁴

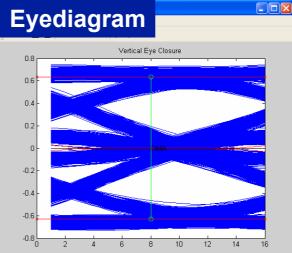


Fiber: 400m Offset Launch

- De-convoluted pulse (0m CL used as reference)
- Impulse response file: h_400mOLx.txt
- Extracted bandwidth of impulse response OL : 1600 MHx*km

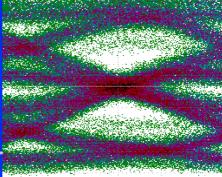




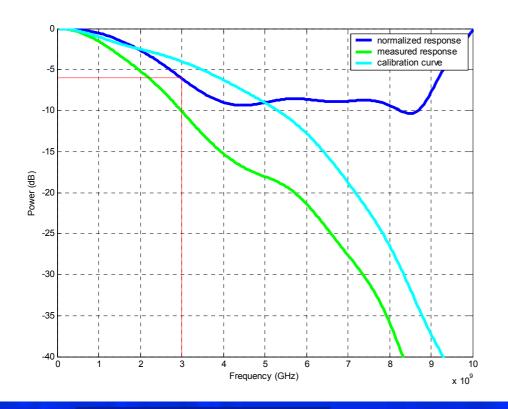


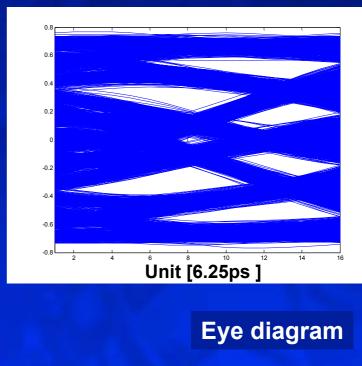
insnr (dBe): 30

× 10⁴



200m Siecor fiber (spool 9+10)





Frequency response



 Bandwidth of 600 MHz·km obtained from impulse response extracted from bit sequence