

Effect of 1355nm source on LRM length/PIE-D/%failure tradeoffs

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IEEE P802.3aq 10GBASE-LRM Task Force

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Discovering Beyond Imagination

Summary

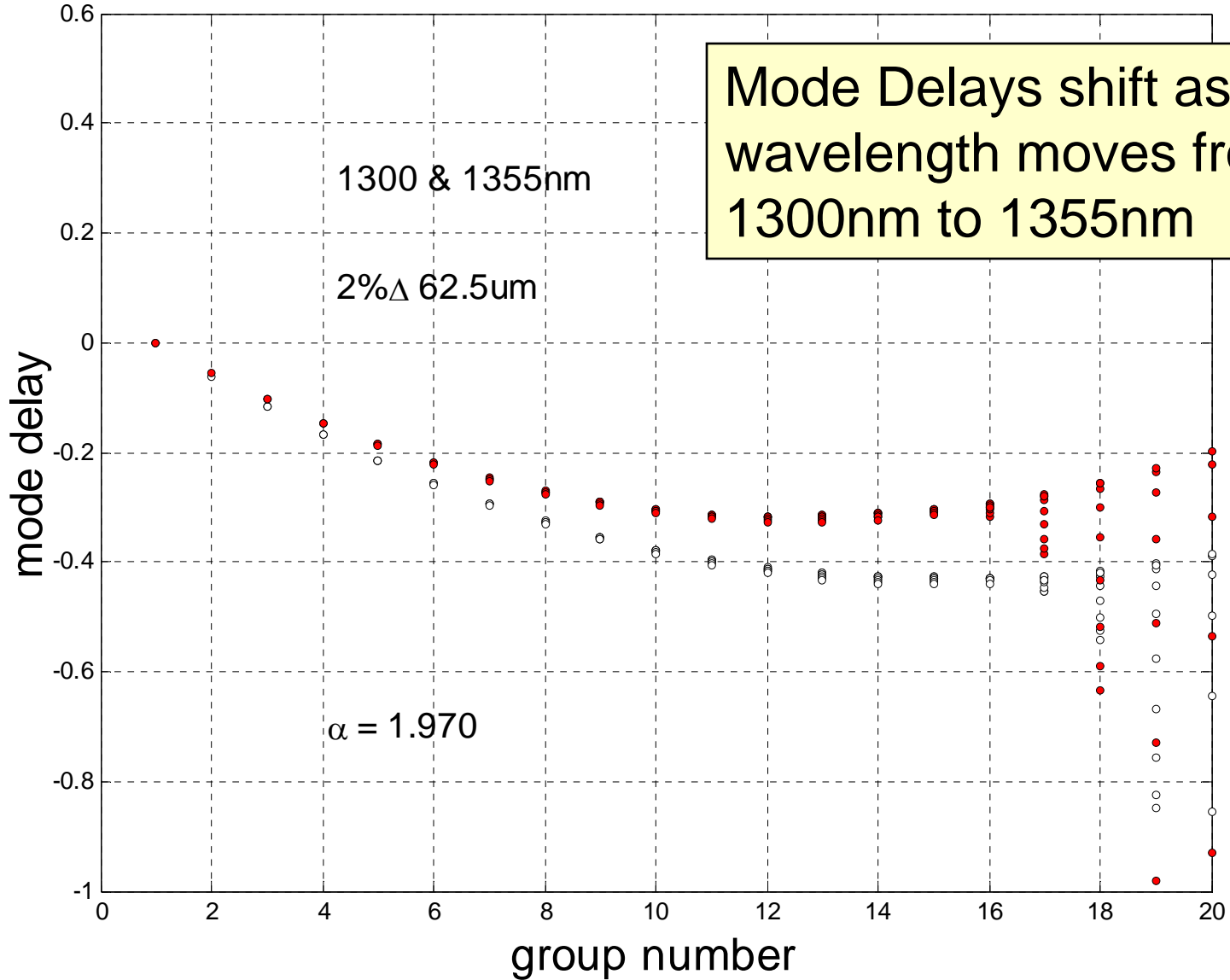
There is an additional EDC penalty which needs to be considered, to account the spectral range of 1300nm lasers going as high as 1355nm.

At 1355nm the typical intermodal dispersion increases compared to 1300nm.

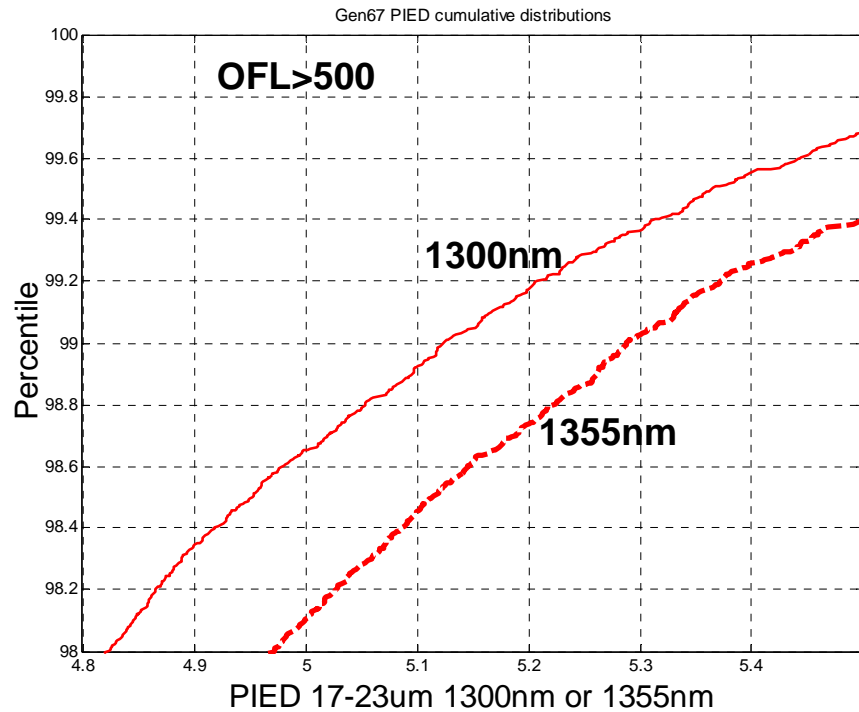
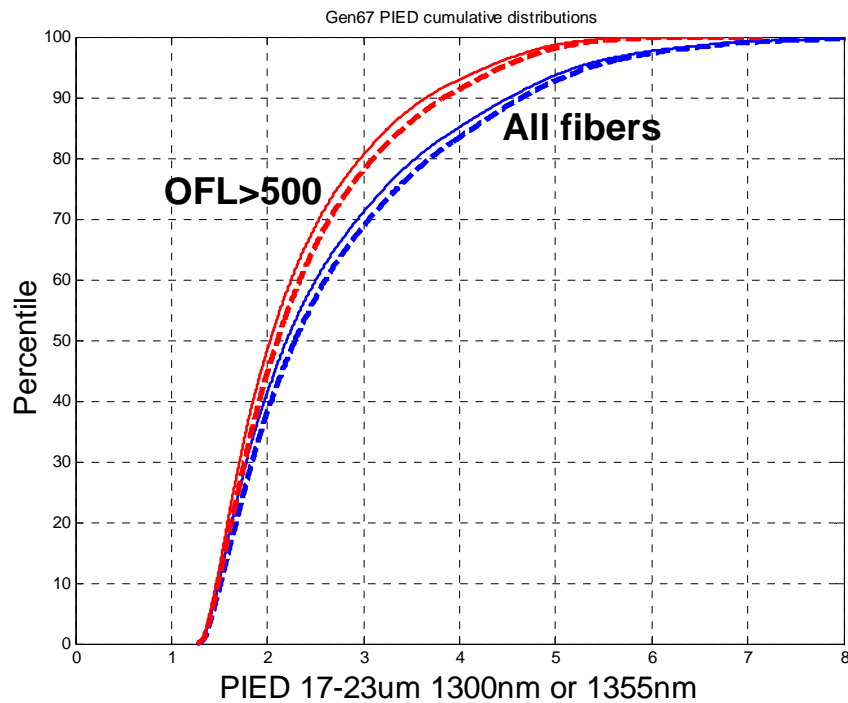
The effect is linear with mode group number and the value at group 18 is about 0.18-19nsec/km for a profile with an alpha of 2.000 and about 0.16-17nsec/km for a profile with an alpha of 1.970

Mode Delays at 1300 & 1355nm $\alpha=1.970$

Mode Delays FDDI 1300&1355



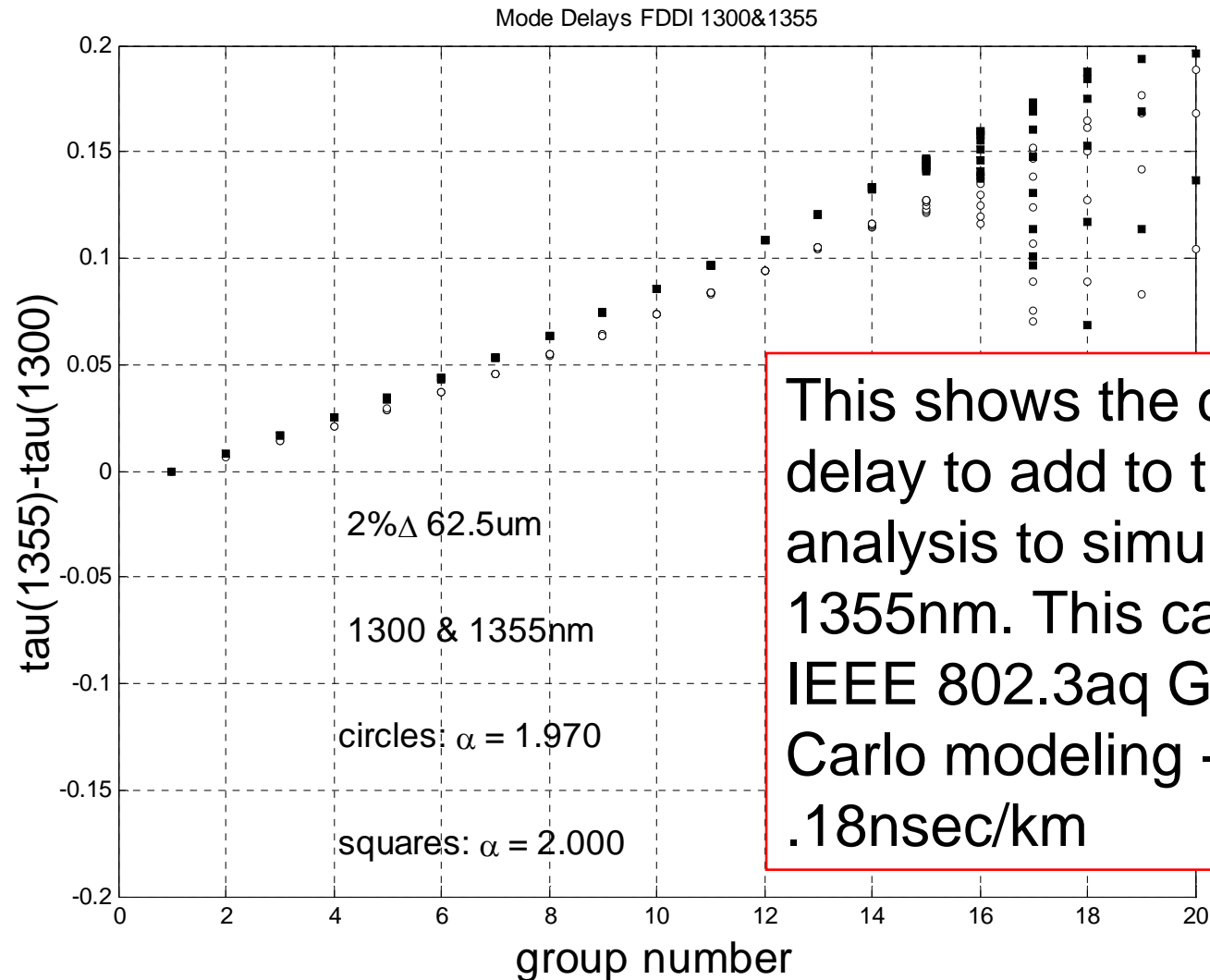
Gen67 cumulative PIE-D distribution 1300/1355



Calculating the “offset” PIE-D for the range 17-23um shifts the 99%tile PIE-D value by $\sim .1-.2$ dB

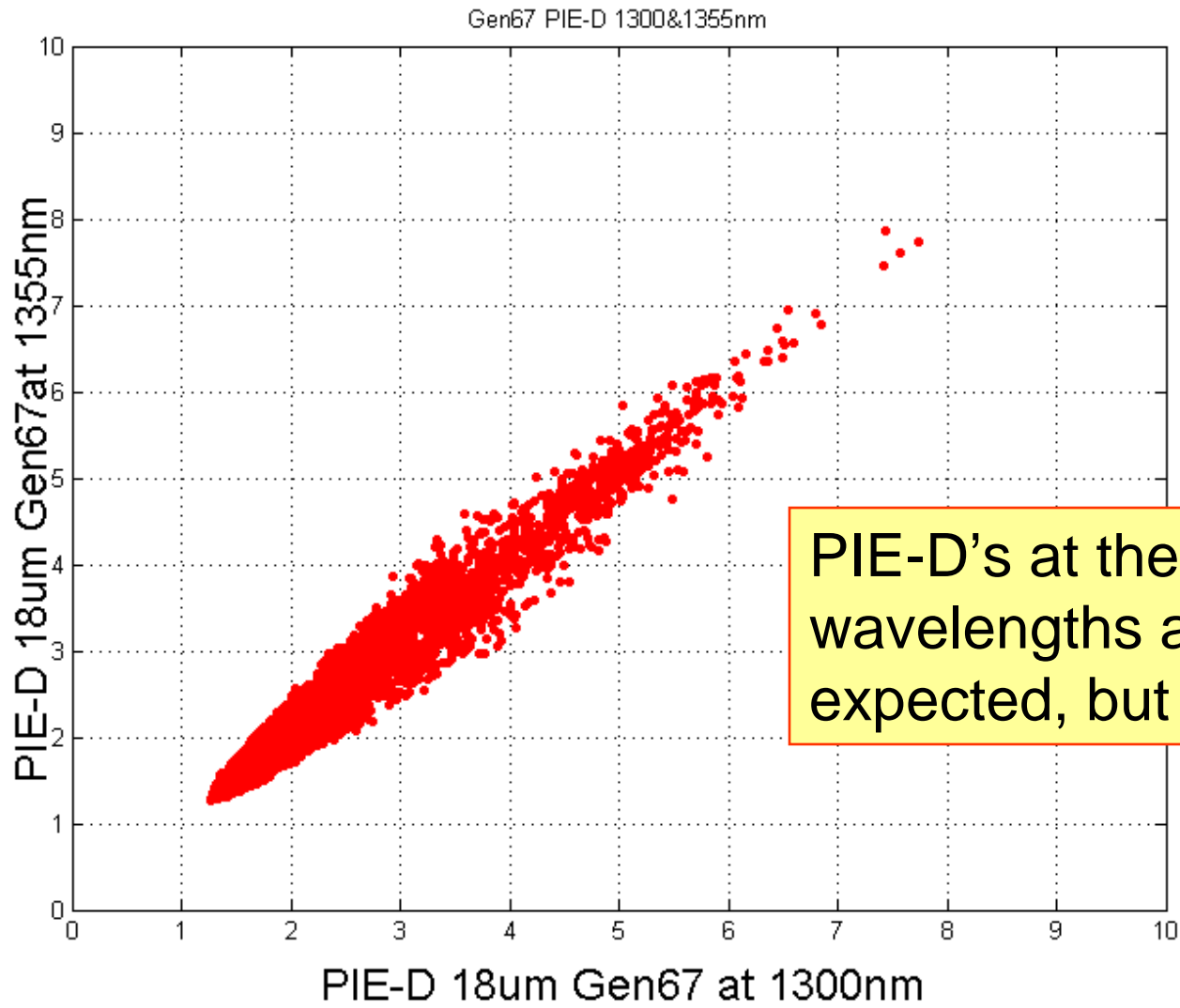
BACKUP SLIDES

Mode Delays at 1300 & 1355nm $\alpha=1.970$ & 2.000



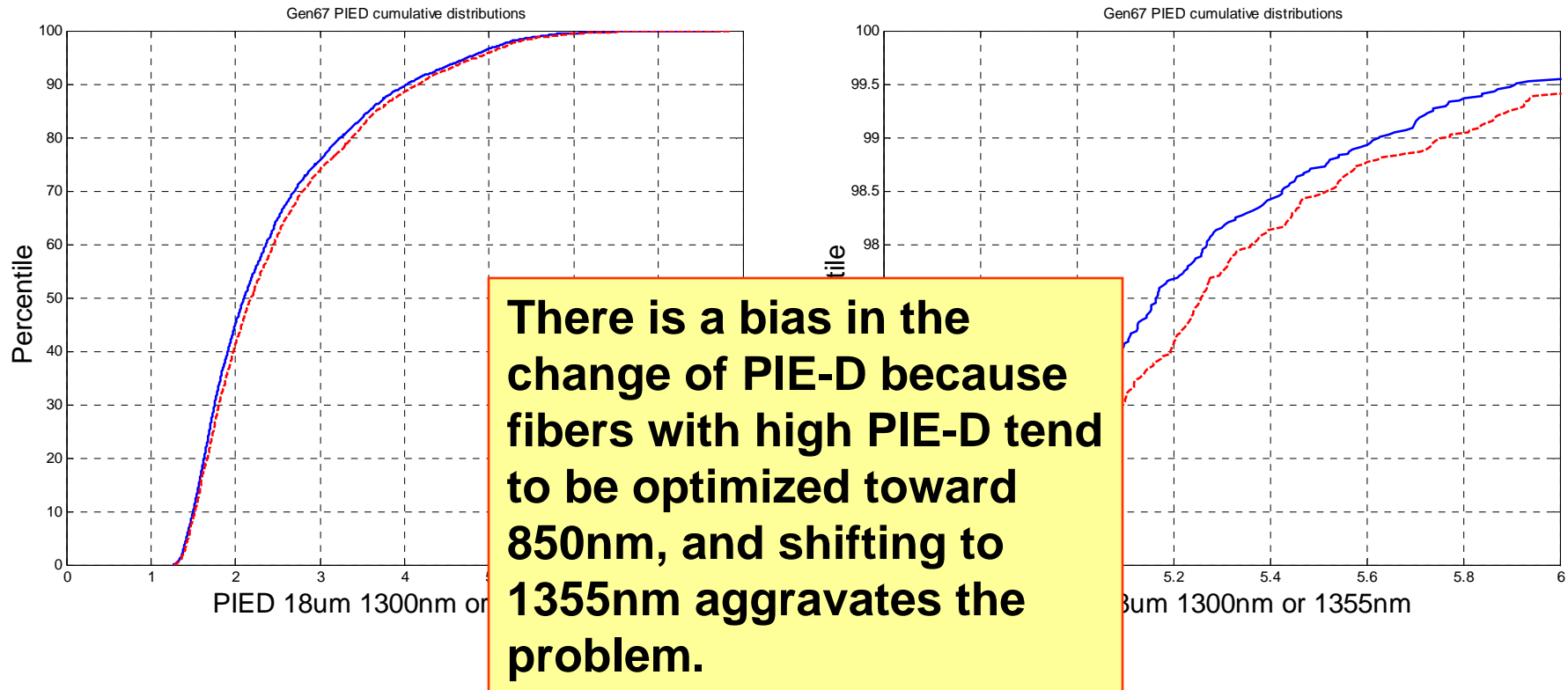
This shows the change in mode delay to add to the 1300nm analysis to simulate delays at 1355nm. This can be done in the IEEE 802.3aq Gen67 Monte Carlo modeling --- about .18nsec/km

PIE-D 1355nm vs PIE-D 1300nm



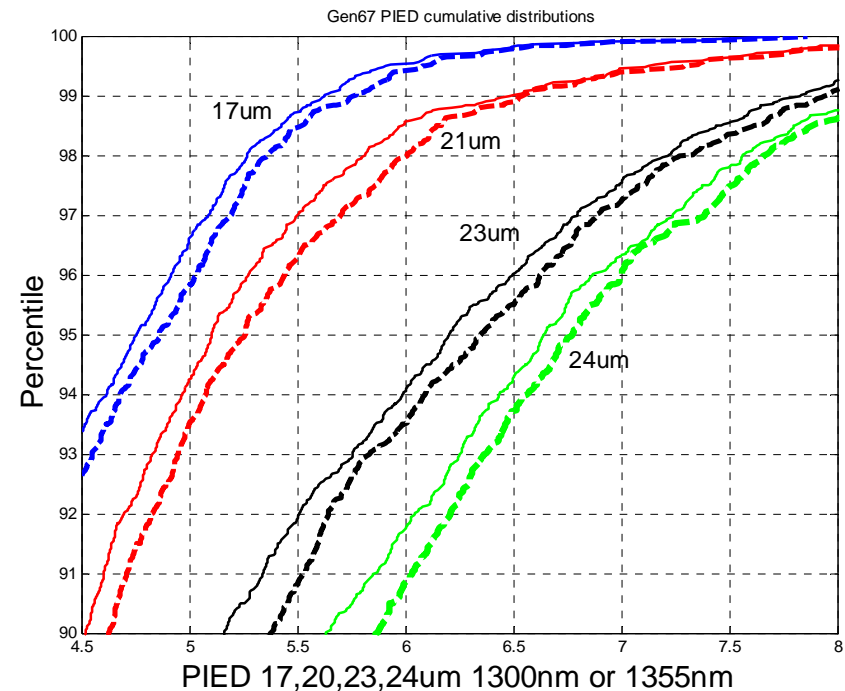
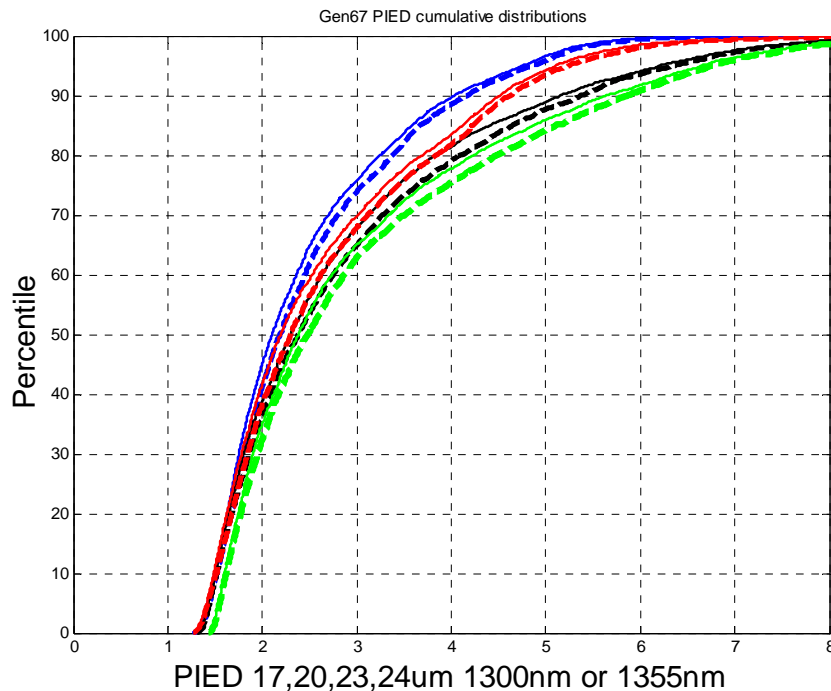
PIE-D's at the two wavelengths are similar, as expected, but not identical.

Gen67 cumulative PIE-D distribution 1300/1355



PIE-D curve for 1355nm lies about 0.1dB higher than that for 1300nm – need to add an extra 0.1dB margin.

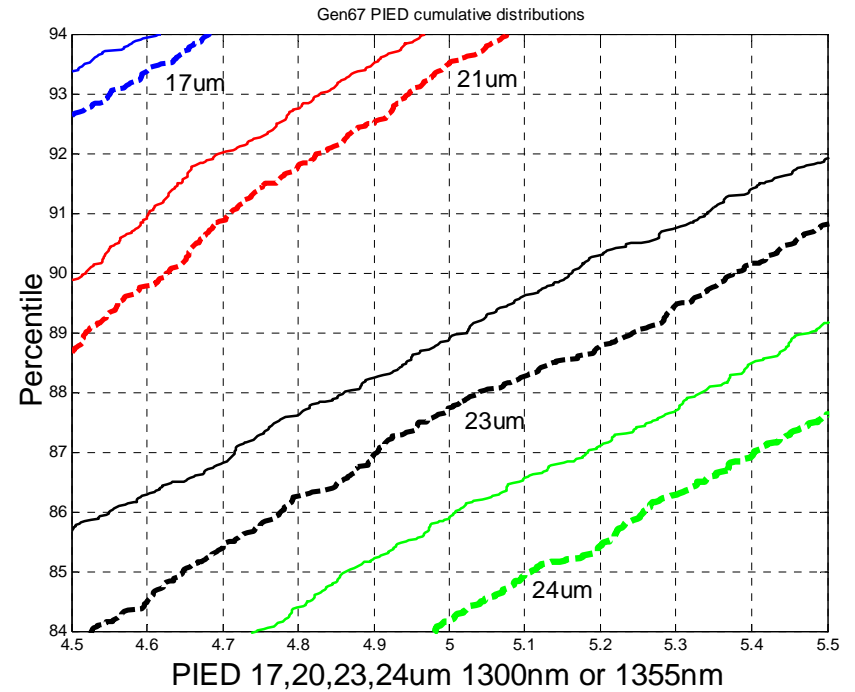
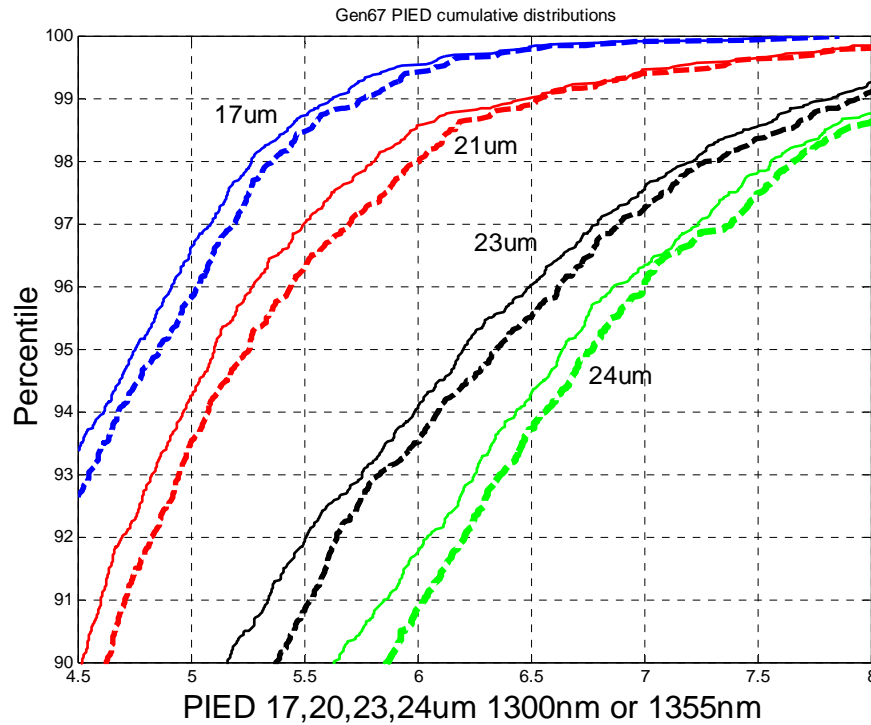
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Or, % with PIE_D of 5dB or higher increases by about 1%

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