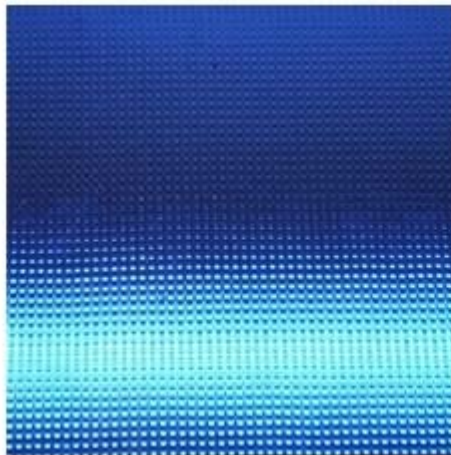
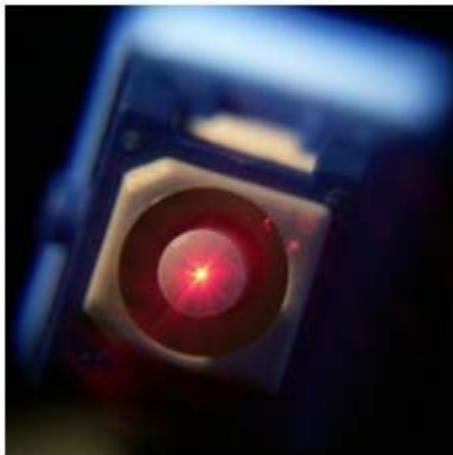




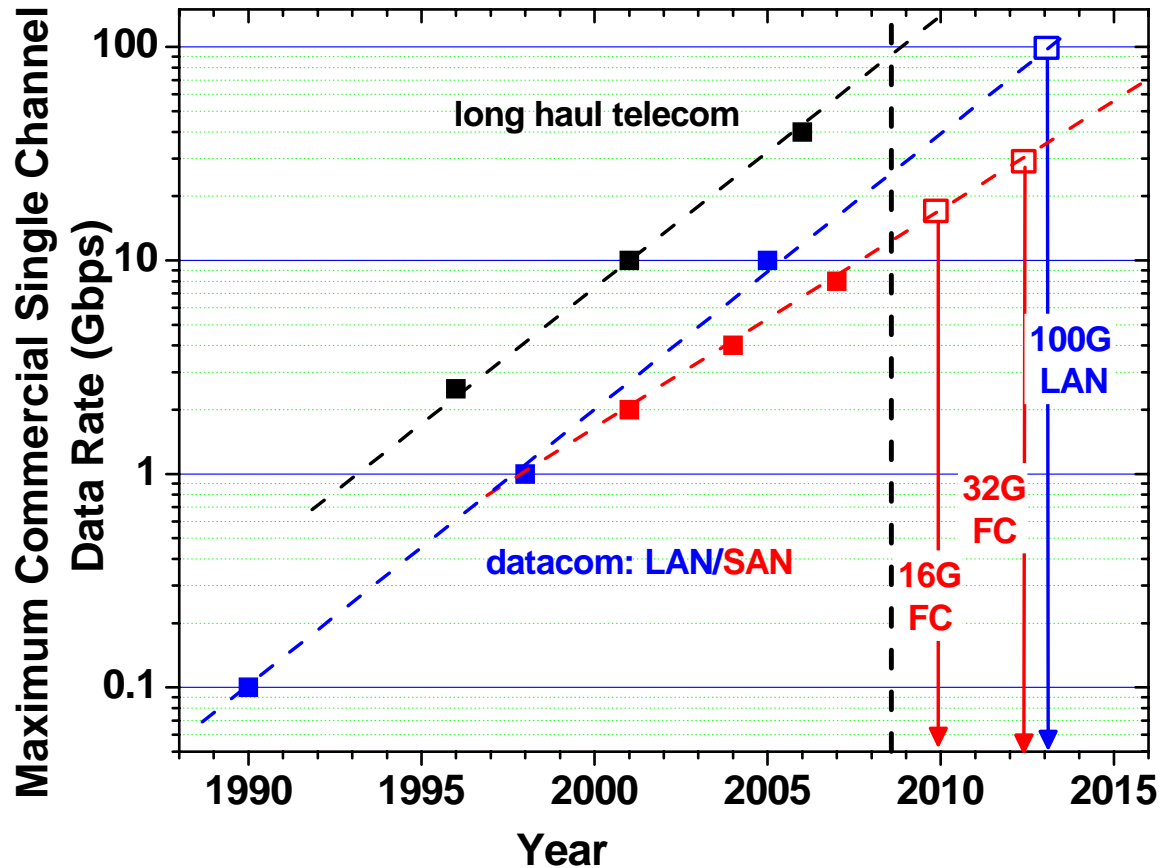
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# 1x40 Gbit/s and 4x25 Gbit/s Transmission at 850 nm on Multimode Fiber



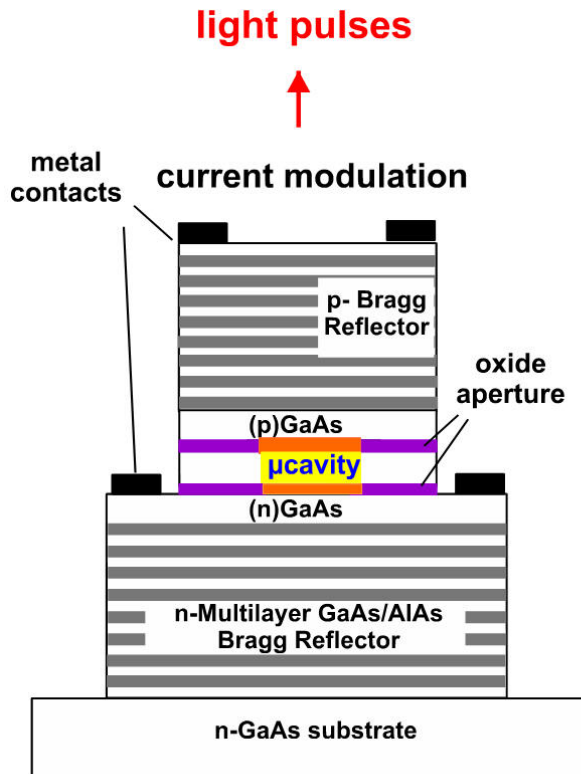
VI Systems GmbH, Berlin, Germany  
**IEEE 802.3ba Task Force, Orlando, March 2008**  
J.-R. Kropp, N. Ledentsov, J. Lott, H. Quast

1. Feasibility of components for 4x25G and 1x40G solutions for short reach interconnects:
  - novel type of modulated VCSEL
  - photodetectors
  - integrated circuit TIAs and drivers
  - fibers
2. First link performance simulation
3. Proposal

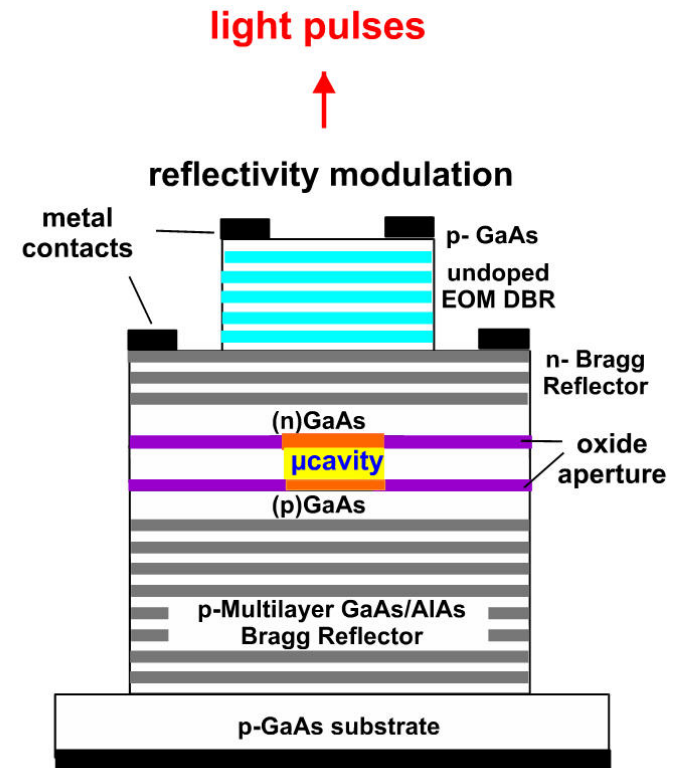


- **Maximum commercial single channel data rate increases 4-fold each 5 years**
- **17G VCSELs and 17G Receivers are on the roadmaps**

# Novel Electro-Optic VCSEL Approach

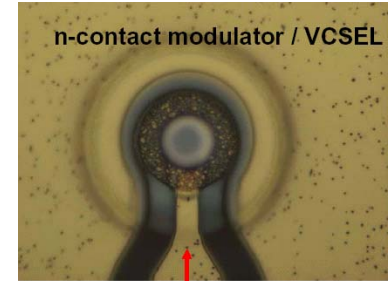
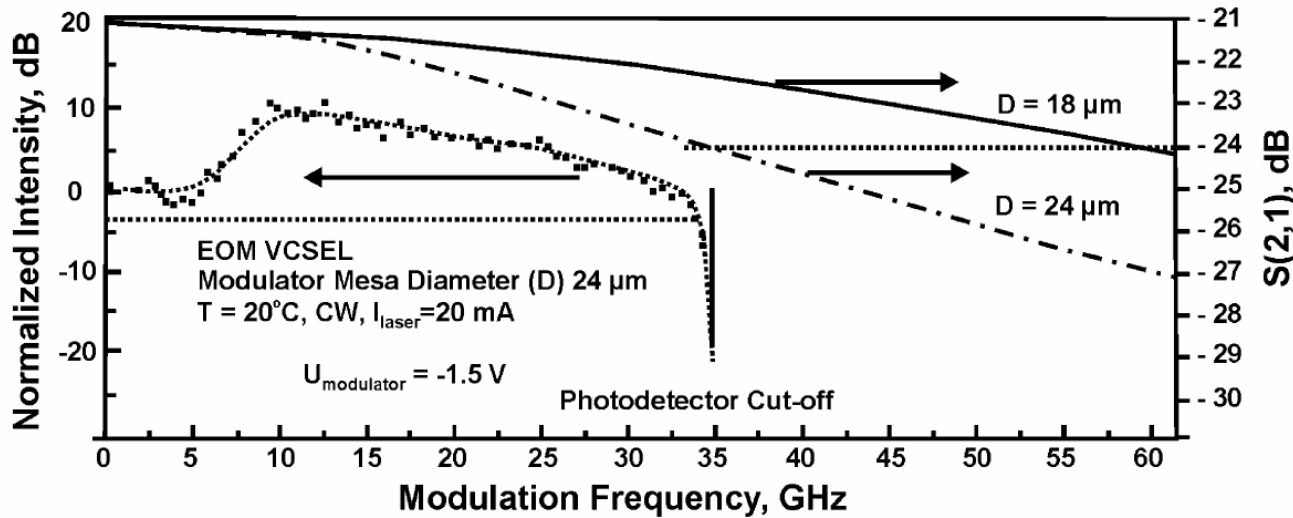


**Today's VCSELs:**  
direct modulation of  
gain medium



**Novel EOM VCSEL:**  
modulation of integrated  
“modulator section“

# EOM VCSEL: Experimental Results



p-contact modulator

25  $\mu\text{m}$

Presented:

Paraskevopoulos et al., **OFC 2006**, paper PDP22  
 Ledentsov et al. Proc. IEEE Vol.95, p. 1741 (2007)

For related work see also:

van Eisdien et al., **OFC 2008**, paper JWA42

**First generation monolithic  
 electro-optically modulated  
 EOM VCSEL**

- Limitations of standard directly modulated VCSELs:
  - high speed typically requires high drive current densities
  - high current densities cause accelerated degradation  
(see e.g. tatum\_01\_1106.pdf)
  
- EOM VCSEL reaches high-speed using a modulator medium
  - moderate drive current densities increase device reliability
  - near-zero current for modulator section
  - no accelerated degradation

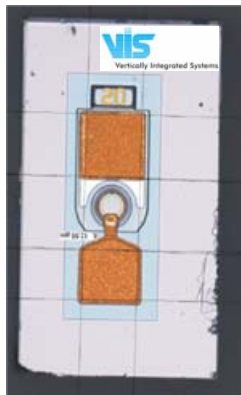
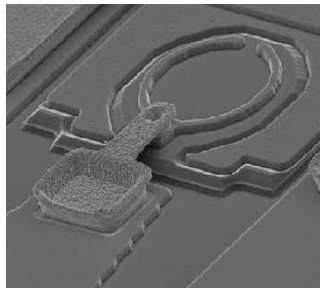
- Laser is running CW with moderate current
- No chirp with modulation
- Small spectral line width (single mode emission is possible)
- Modulation characteristic is decoupled from laser current
- Very high speed switching
- Low cost because of standard single-step epitaxial growth and standard VCSEL processing

→ High-speed EOM VCSEL was demonstrated and will be available

# 40 Gbit/s 850 nm Photodetectors



40 GHz photodetector



40 Gbit/s pin-PD chip

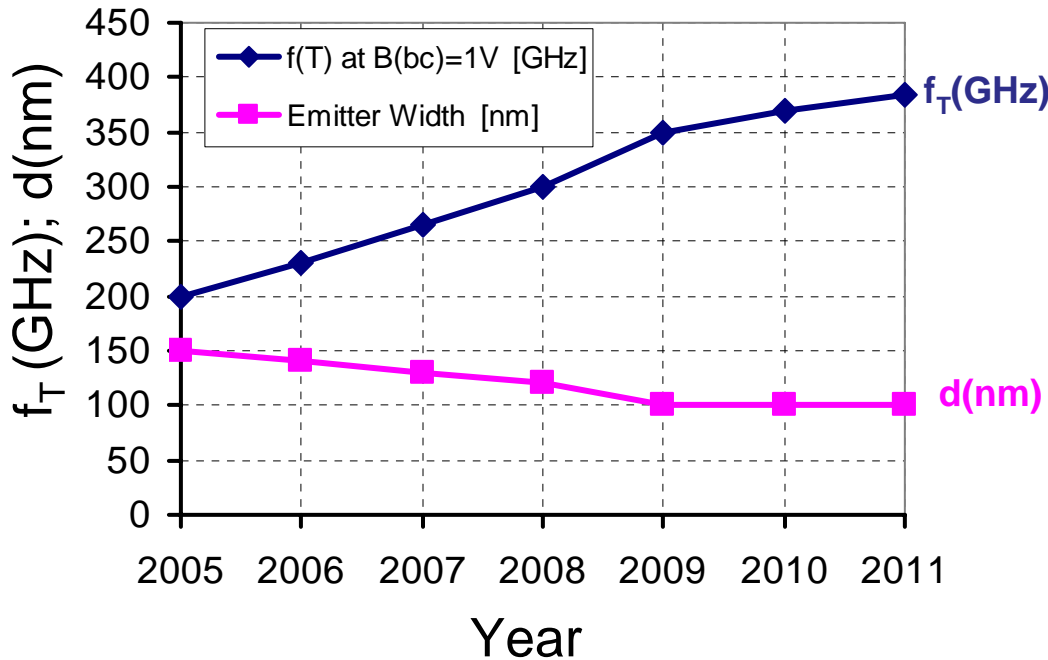
- Detectors for 40 Gbit/s at 850 nm are demonstrated
- Known technology
- Coupling to MM-fiber is possible
- Low cost packaging is possible

→ 40 Gbit/s photodetectors for 850 nm are available



# 40 Gbit/s Integrated Circuits

ITRS Roadmap 2006 of SiGe Technology



$f_T$  up to 300 GHz has been demonstrated with SiGe; see for example:

*H. Rucker et al.,  
IEEE IEDM 2007*

*S. P. Voinigescu et al.,  
IEEE BC TM 2006*

*B. Heinemann et al.,  
IEEE IEDM 2004*

→ >40 Gbit/s has been demonstrated  
i.e. with low cost SiGe VLSI technology

- **OM3** fiber with 2000 MHz·km is a standard product
  
- Higher speed versions with a bandwidth parameter of up to 4700 MHz·km are available from several suppliers
  - such a higher speed version of MMF is now in discussion as “**OM4**” fiber in a standardization proposal

→ Multimode fibers are available to support data rates of 25 Gbit/s and 40 Gbit/s

1. Feasibility of components for 4x25G and 1x40G solutions for short reach interconnects:
  - novel type of modulated VCSEL
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  - fibers
- 2. First link performance simulation**
3. Proposal

Consider two typical cases for performance evaluation:

## **Transmission on Multimode Fiber at 850 nm :**

→ Scenario a)

- Serial transmission at 28 Gbit/s with NRZ coding according to the proposal of the OIF for the CEI-25 interface

→ Scenario b)

- Serial transmission at 40 Gbit/s with NRZ coding

→ Fiber: **OM3 Fiber**

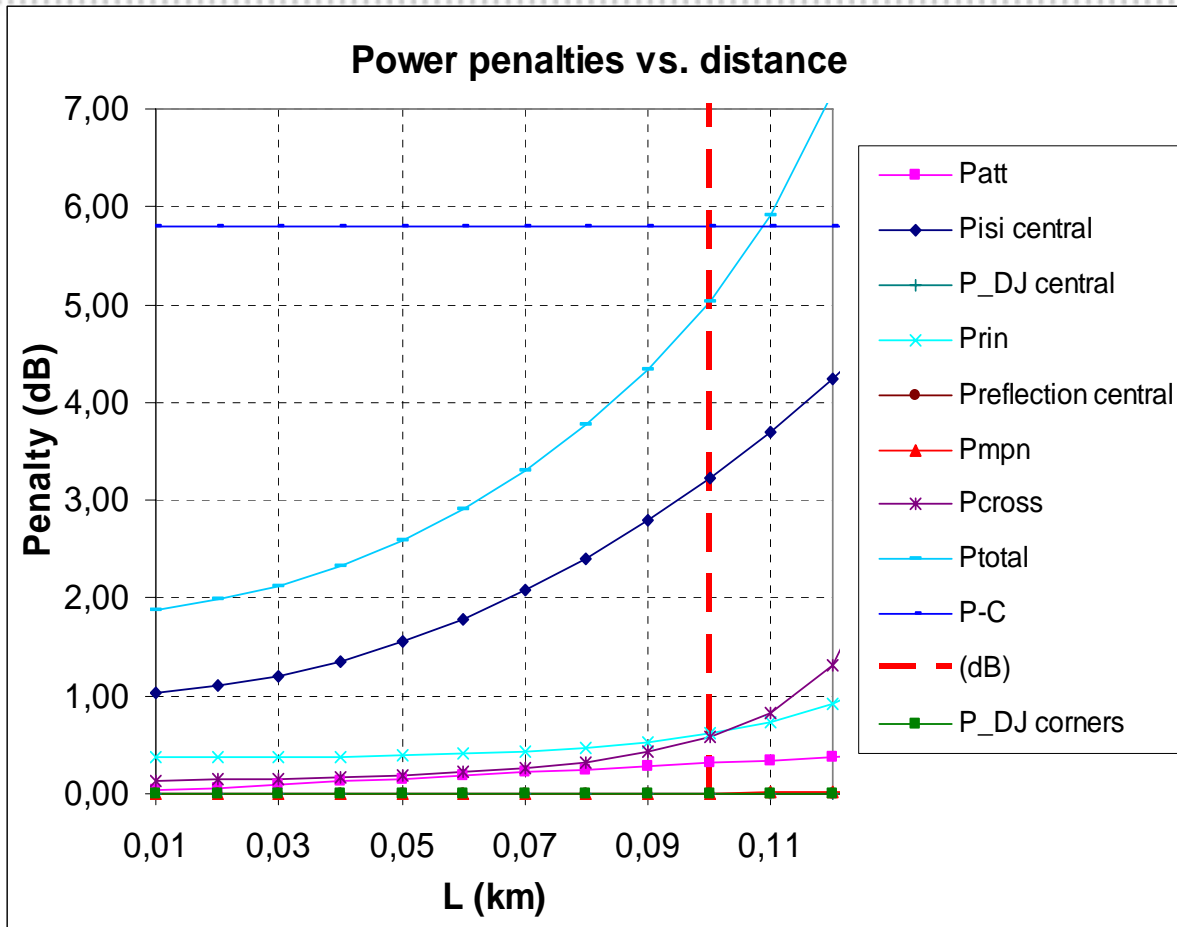
used with a restricted launch condition according to  
10 GbE Standard

effective Modal Bandwidth: 2000 MHz·km

→ Transmitter: wavelength 840 nm - 860 nm,  
 $\Delta\lambda = 0.20$  nm (rms spectral width),  $T_r, T_f = 11$  ps;  
OMA power min. = -3.8 dBm; ext. Ratio min. = 3.0 dB;  
detector jitter = 6.0 ps; RIN = -130 dB/Hz

→ Connectors: 1.5 dB loss by connectors

→ Receiver: Bandwidth = 20 GHz; sensitivity OMA = -11.1 dBm



→ OM3 fiber with RML similar to 10 GbE

→ Total Power Budget 7.3 dB

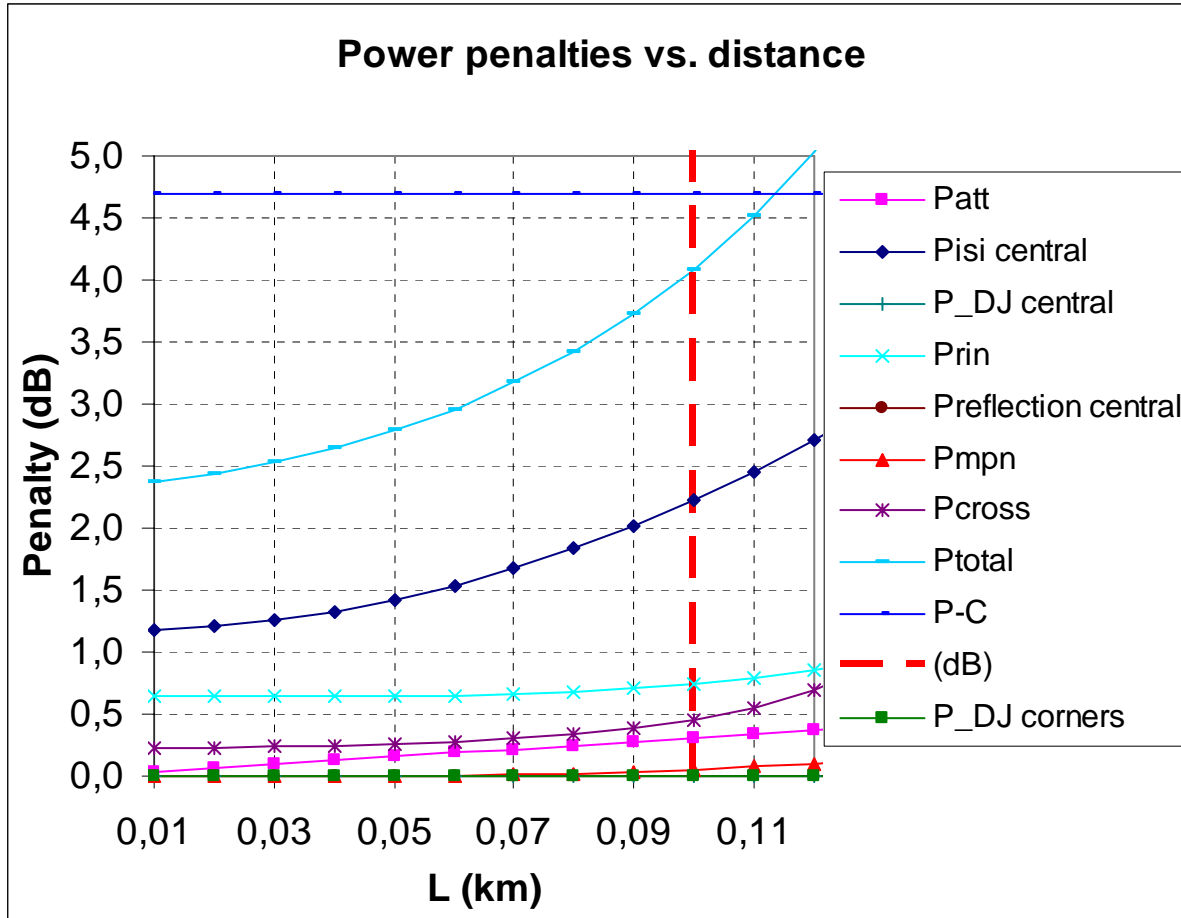
→ Link length: 100 m

→ Power margin: 0.7 dB

→ 100 m distance feasible with OM3 fiber

- Fiber: “**OM4**” Fiber, Very High Grade MMF  
used with restricted launch condition according to the 10GbE Standard  
effective Modal Bandwidth: 4700 MHz·km
- Transmitter: wavelength 840 nm - 860 nm;  
 $\Delta\lambda = 0.20$  nm (rms spectral width);  $T_r, T_f (20 - 80) = 8$  ps;  
OMA power min.= -3.8dBm; ext. Ratio min. = 3.0 dB;  
detector jitter = 5.0 ps; RIN = -130 dB/Hz
- Connectors: 1.5 dB loss by connectors
- Receiver: Bandwidth = 30 GHz; sensitivity OMA = -10.0 dBm

# 40Gbit/s: First Link Simulation



Fiber bandwidth 4700 MHz·km  
with RML similar to 10 GbE

- Total Power Budget 6.2 dB
- Link length: 100 m
- Power margin: 0.6 dB

→ 100 m feasible with “OM4” fiber



- Smaller number of components – lower overall cost
- Only one duplex fiber or one 4+4 fiber bundle per transceiver
- Higher reliability
  - fewer components
  - fewer VCSELs, each requiring low-stress drive conditions
- One set of electronics because of one channel (1x40G)
- Reduced power consumption
- Fiber options:
  - 4x25G can be arranged as a 4-fiber solution
  - or WDM is possible with a single fiber
- Same set of management ICs for LR and SR

4x25 Gbit/s and 40 Gbit/s transmission  
at 850 nm on multimode fiber:

- Components / solutions exist
- Many advantages
- Link over 100 m is feasible

1. Include a 4x25 Gbit/s solution for short reach interconnects on multimode fibers in the Standardization (with **OM3**)
2. Include a 40 Gbit/s serial solution for short reach interconnects on multimode fibers in the Standardization (with “**OM4**”)
3. Support the Standardization of the “**OM4**” fiber



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***Thank You !***