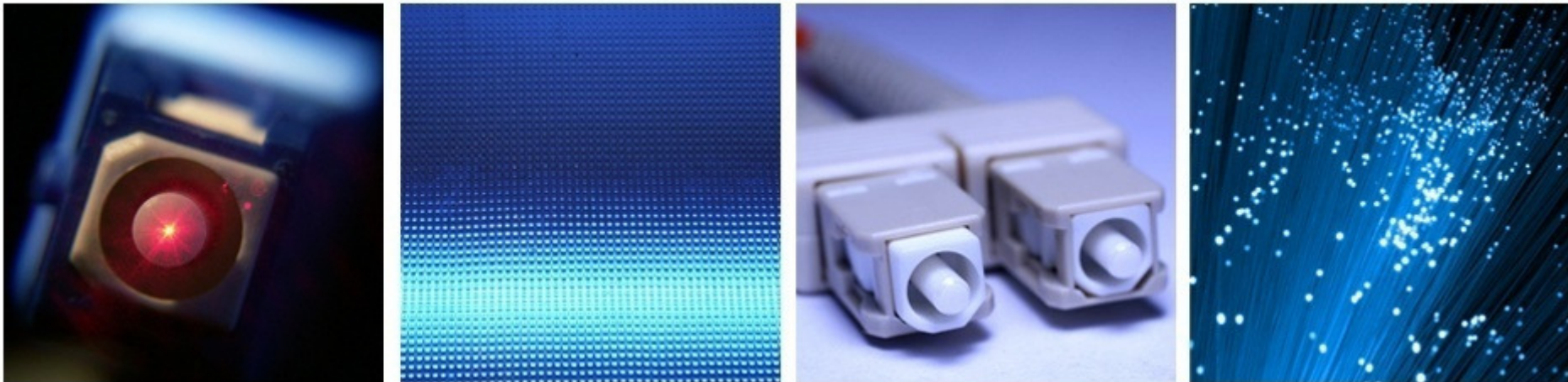




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40Gbit/s and 100 Gbit/s Transmission over OM3 Duplex Fiber



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Support

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- Provide a solution for transmission on duplex OM3 fiber
 - with 40 GBit/s (PART A)
 - with 100 GBit/s (PART B)to allow an upgrade of existing OM3 fiber networks

- Approach: WDM on OM3 fiber

- Define PMD for both data rates

| Distance | Fiber | 40GBit/s | 100GBit/s |
|----------|--------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| 100m | OM3 (0.85 μ m) | 4 x 10GBit/s | 10 x 10GBit/s |
| 10km | SM (1.3 μ m) | 4 x 10GBit/s 1 x 40GBit/s | 4 x 25GBit/s |
| 40km | SM (1.3 μ m) | | 4 x 25GBit/s |


There are only proposals with 4 x 25GBit/s for SM-fiber (WDM).

High speed Transmitter for 850nm

- Transmission with 17GBit/s at 850nm have been demonstrated at the OFC 2008
- Several manufacturers have such devices in the lab
- The next step of FC standardization for 17GBit/s transmission will start this year.
- 850nm transmission with up to 40GBit/s was proposed at the IEEE P802.3ba March 2008 Plenary Meeting
[kropp_01_0308.pdf](#)
- 20 - 25GBit/s speed is feasible at 850nm.

Similar PMD for SR as for LR

| Distance | Fiber | 40GBit/s | 100GBit/s |
|----------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 100m | OM3 (0.85 μ m) | 4 x 10GBit/s 2 x 20GBit/s | 10 x 10GBit/s 4 x 25GBit/s |
| 10km | SM (1.3 μ m) | 4 x 10GBit/s 1 x 40GBit/s | 4 x 25GBit/s |
| 40km | SM (1.3 μ m) | | 4 x 25GBit/s |



Define a 4 x 25GBit/s PMD for 100m on MMF as for the SM-fiber!

Define a 2 x 20GBit/s PMD for 100m on MMF.



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PART A: 40 GBit/s Transmission over OM3 Duplex Fiber

- „Consider as part of the 40G MMF objective both a multi-fiber and a duplex fiber“
 - [barbieri_01_0108.pdf](#)
- Scenario
 - Use of duplex OM3 fiber for 40Gbit/sec transmission
 - Parallel transmission with 2x 20 Gbit/s with NRZ
 - as CWDM with 840nm and 860nm on one OM3
- Upgrade of existing Duplex OM3 Fiber links is possible
 - Adequate Bandwidth of 1800MHz*km over the slightly larger spectral window of about 833nm to 867nm is reached by the Standard OM3 fiber (Draka/Corning)

- Channel Spacing: 20nm

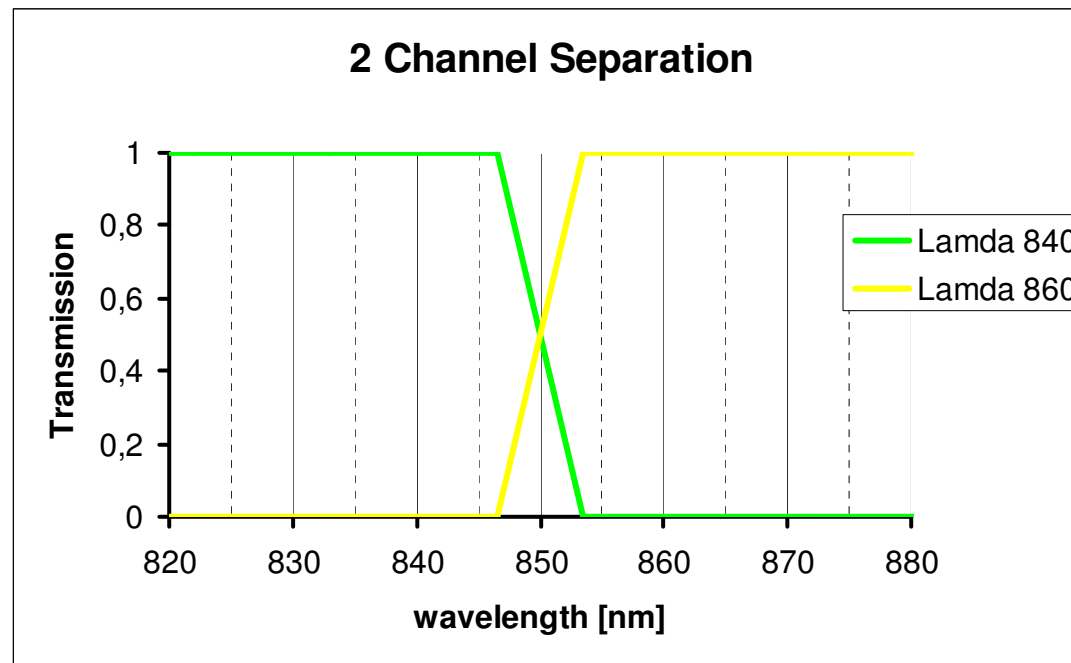
- Total width of operating wavelength window: 13nm
 - Temperature drift of laser (0.07nm/°)
operating temperature 0°-85°: 6nm
 - Manufacturing tolerance of wavelength: 7nm

- Channel separation between windows: 7nm
 - easy to reach with standard technology

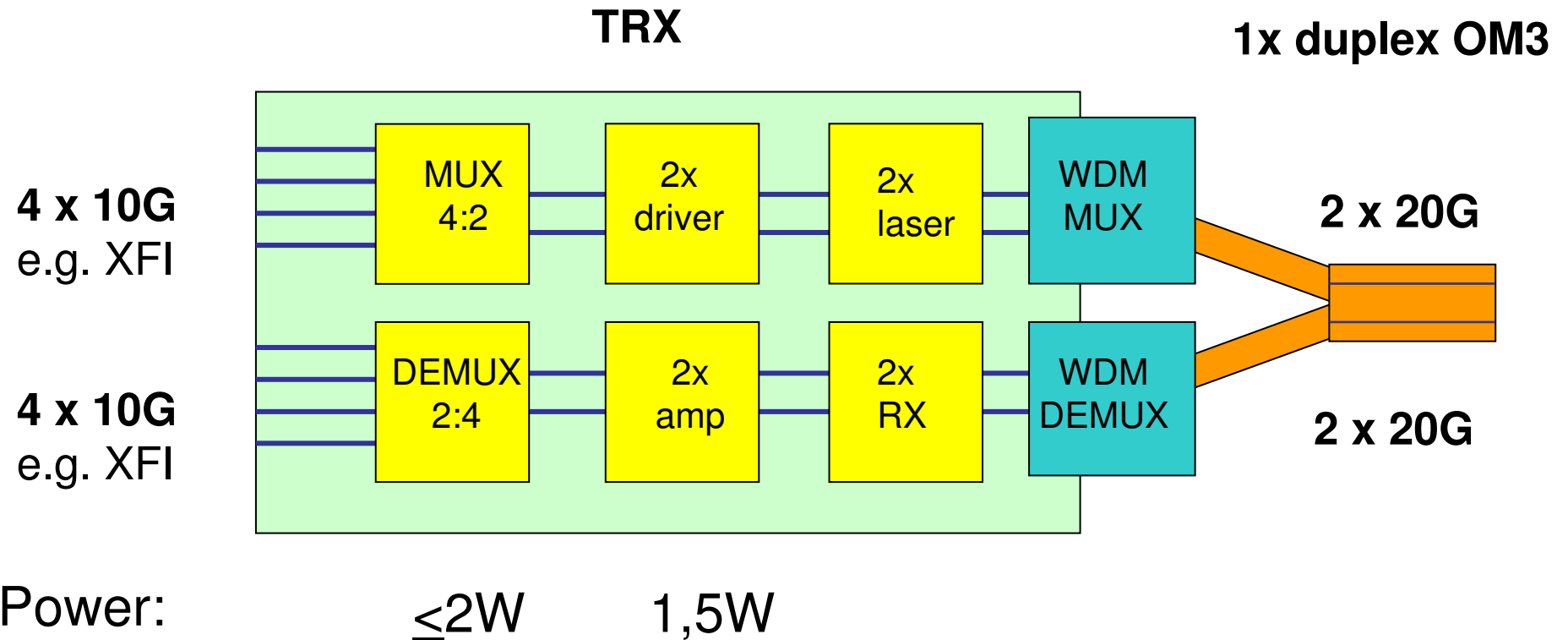
- Same channel separation as in 1300nm CWDM systems

2x20G: Simple WDM Filter

- Channel 1: window 833.5nm – 846.5nm
- Channel 2: window 853.5nm – 866.5nm
- One edge WDM filter only
- Moderate spectral edge characteristic is necessary
- Filter can be manufactured by standard Thin Film Technology
(Reference: e.g. CubeOptics)



2 + 2 WDM for 40Gbit/s



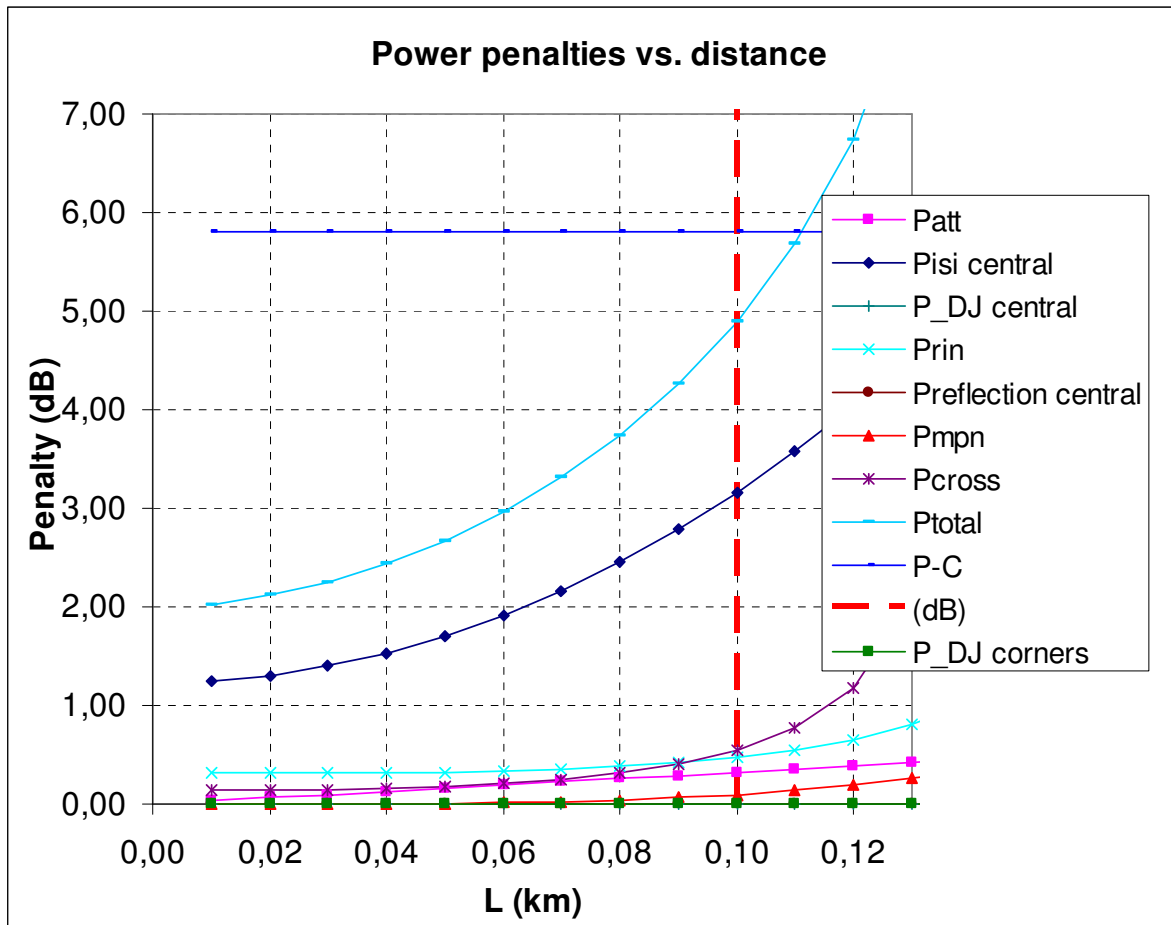
The MUX and DEMUX are simple one stage devices with low power and low cost manufactured based on CMOS or BiCMOS technology.

- Fiber: OM3 Fiber
used with a restricted launch condition according to
10 GbE Standard
used effective Modal Bandwidth: 1800 MHz·km because of extended
spectral range of 833nm to 867nm

- Transmitter: wavelength 833 nm - 867 nm,
 $\Delta\lambda = 0.45$ nm (rms spectral width), $T_r, T_f = 15$ ps;
OMA power min. = -3.8 dBm; ext. Ratio min. = 3.0 dB;
det. jitter = 12.0 ps; RIN = -130 dB/Hz

- Connectors: 1.5 dB loss by connectors

- Receiver: Bandwidth = 15 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: 0.9 dB

→ 100 m distance feasible with OM3 fiber

| 4 x 10GBit/s parallel | Relative Cost | 2 x 20GBit/s WDM | Relative Cost |
|--|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 4x TIA | 1 | 2x TIA + DEMUX | 1,5 |
| 4x Driver | 1 | 2x Driver + MUX | 1,5 |
| OSA assembly 4+4 | 1 | OSA WDM assembly 2+2 | 2 |
| 4x Laser / 4x PD | 1 | 2x Laser / 2x PD | 0,7 |
| electronic assembly | 1 | electronic assembly | 1,3 |
| PMD Package | 1 | PMD Package | 1 |
| Weighted average at similar volumes | 1x | | 1,4x |

Summary for 40Gbit/s on duplex OM3

- PMD 100 m 40G over OM3 (2x20G) is feasible
- 20 GBit/s transmission over FR4 using 90nm CMOS demonstrated (power consumption of 11.8 mW/Gb/s):
[peeters_01_1106.pdf](#)
- Only slightly higher cost and power than 4x10G parallel

but

- standard OM3 duplex fibers can be used
- possible upgrade of existing duplex OM3 fiber links



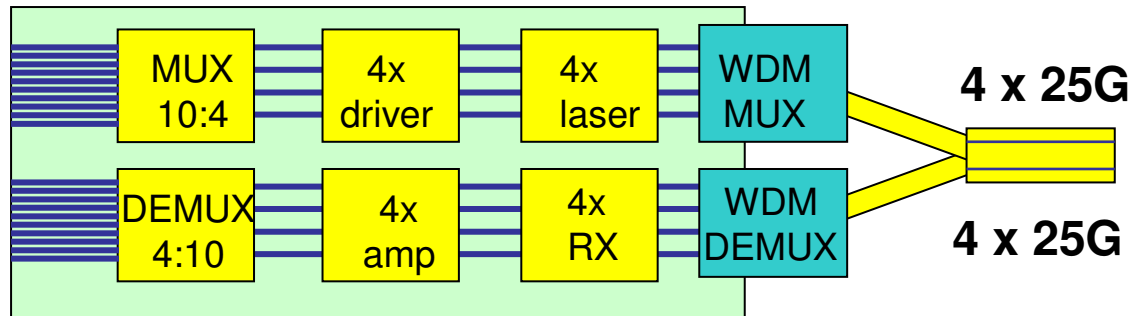
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PART B: 100 GBit/s Transmission over OM3 Duplex Fiber

Advantage of similar PMDs

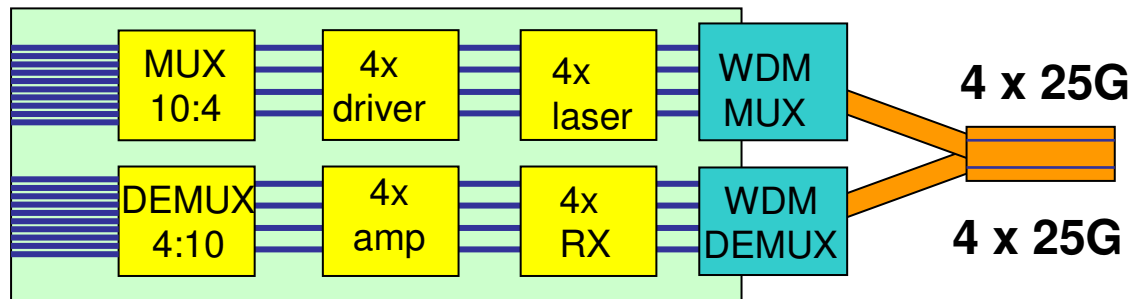
10 x 10G (e.g. XFI)

TRX



LR:

LAN-WDM 1300nm



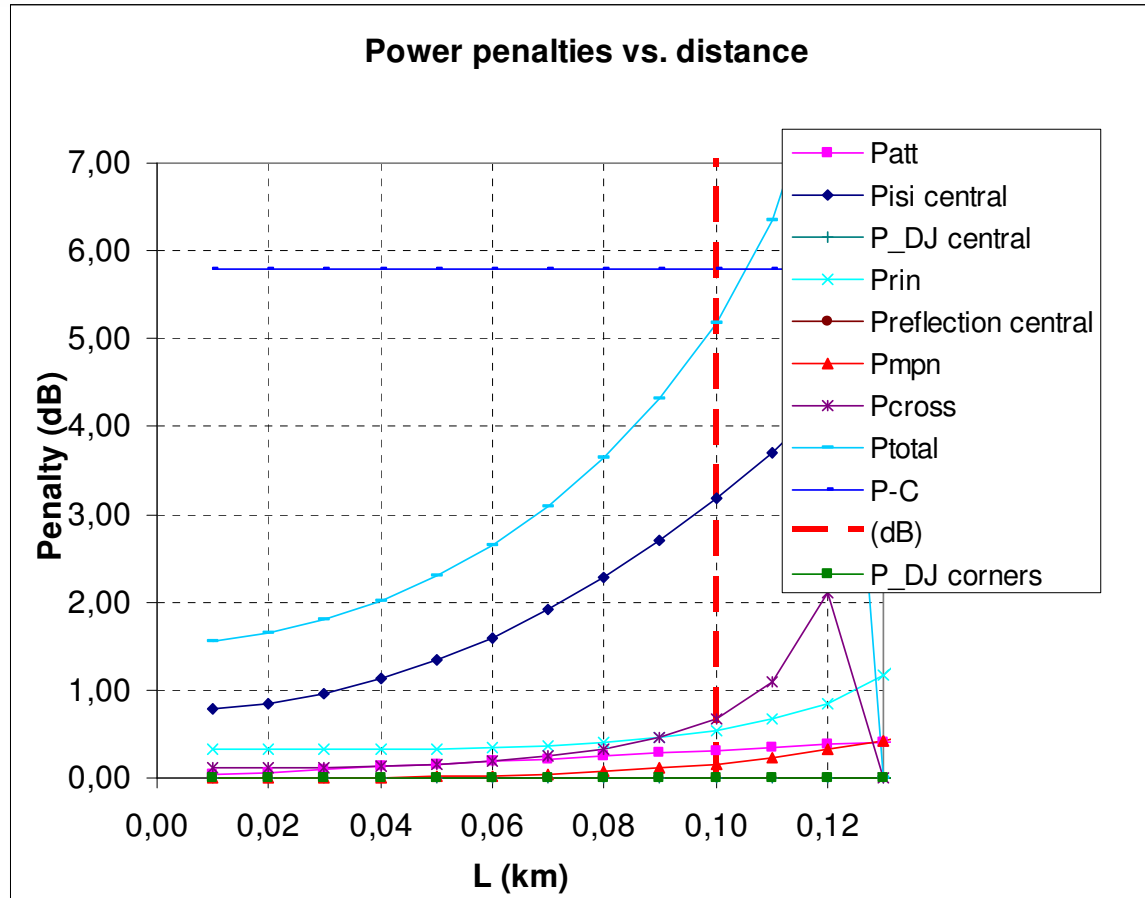
SR:

LAN-WDM 850nm
on OM3 Duplex

- Same electrical interface with same functions
- Most electronic components are the same
- Same form factor as for the SM-application
- Advantage of higher volume for both interfaces

- Wavelength channels: 840nm, 847nm, 854nm, 861nm
- Channel Spacing: 7nm
- Width of operating wavelength windows: 3.5nm
- Channel separation between windows: 3.5nm
- **Similar concept as the LAN-WDM**
(even with somewhat larger spacing)
- The wavelength window is nearly completely covered by the existing specification window of the OM3 fiber.

- Fiber: OM3 Fiber
used with a restricted launch condition according to 10 GbE Standard
used effective Modal Bandwidth: 1900 MHz·km only because of slightly extended spectral range of 838nm to 863nm
- Transmitter: wavelength 838 nm - 863 nm,
 $\Delta\lambda = 0.45$ nm (rms spectral width), $T_r, T_f = 11$ ps;
OMA power min. = -3.8 dBm; ext. Ratio min. = 3.0 dB;
det. jitter = 8.0 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: 0.6 dB

→ 100 m distance feasible with OM3 fiber

TOSA:

- Wavelength stabilization e.g. with temperature control
- 4 VCSEL cooled with one TEC device
- this active cooling adds about 0,5 Watts only

Transceiver:

- Same form-factor as for 1300nm LAN-WDM
- Same components for electronic interface
- Lower power for low current driver electronics for VCSEL
- Lower cost because of VCSEL laser and simpler WDM-TOSA design

- Transmission over OM3 Duplex fiber instead of ribbon cable
- Same electronic components for SR and LR
(no additional development effort)
- Easier cable connections
(less bulky, lower bend radius, reduced space consumption,
- Potential of higher reliability than the 10x10G approach
due to less opto-electronic components

but

- standard OM3 duplex fibers can be used
- possible upgrade of existing duplex OM3 fiber links

Summary 40/100G on duplex OM3

- 40 Gbit/s and 100 Gbit/s transmission on OM3 duplex is technically feasible
- upgrade of existing OM3 fiber links is possible
- 2x20G OM3 duplex is competitive to 4x10G ribbon in cost and power consumption
- the proposed PMDs should be included in the standard in addition to the proposed ribbon fiber solutions



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Thank You !