

CDR locking and Error distribution at high BER for 25 Gb/s

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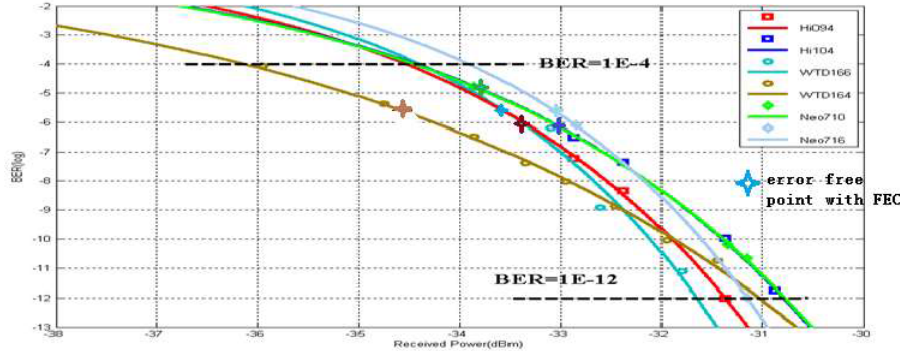
Introduction

- In vanveen_3ca_1b_0317 we concluded that a random noise model might not be usable for determining FEC gain in PON
- jinglei_3ca_1_0717 also found that upstream transmission of XGPON using commercial OLT receivers does not comply with a AWGN model for the errors likely due to residual settling of the burst mode OLT receiver resulting in reduced FEC gain
- Downstream continuous mode is expected to be close to AWGN model for the error distribution

**We will investigate the influence of locking at high BER (needed for high gain FEC)
on the performance of the 25G PON system**

RS(248, 232) FEC gain in upstream PON

BER curve Vs FEC gain (upstream)



Transceiver	measured from BER curve (dB)	FEC gain test in system (dB)
Xcvr A	5.11	3.6
Xcvr B	3.67	3
Xcvr C	3.65	2.9
Xcvr D	3.16	2.1
Xcvr E	2.74	1.8
Xcvr E	2.5	1.7

- The test covers 6 vendors with 6 OLT optical transceivers
- It shows that the smoother BER curve, the larger GEC gain
- The input BER with error free is around $1e-5 \sim 1e-6$ instead of $1e-4$

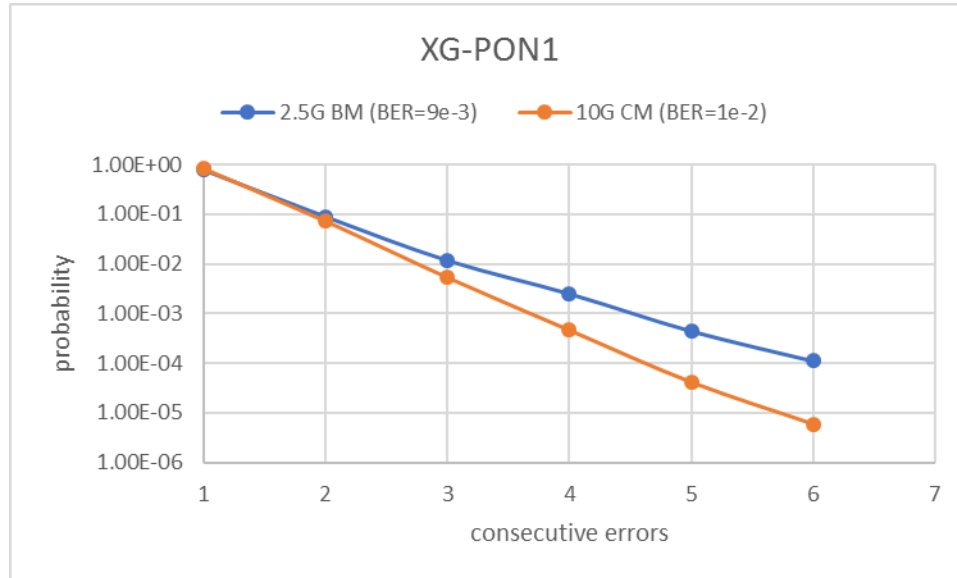
- FEC gain of RS(248,232) is lower than expected for AWGN model for burst mode transmission with commercial XG-PON1 transceivers

From : [jinglei_3ca_1_0717](#)

Experimental data XG-PON1

Probability burst errors

Data from: jinglei_3ca_1_0717



- ❖ Probability of burst errors is higher for burst mode transmission

BM settling induced errors

Depends on preamble length

From: N. Brandonisio et al., "Forward error correction analysis for 10Gb/s burst-mode transmission in TDM-DWDM PONs," 2017 Optical Fiber Communications Conference and Exhibition (OFC), Los Angeles, CA, 2017

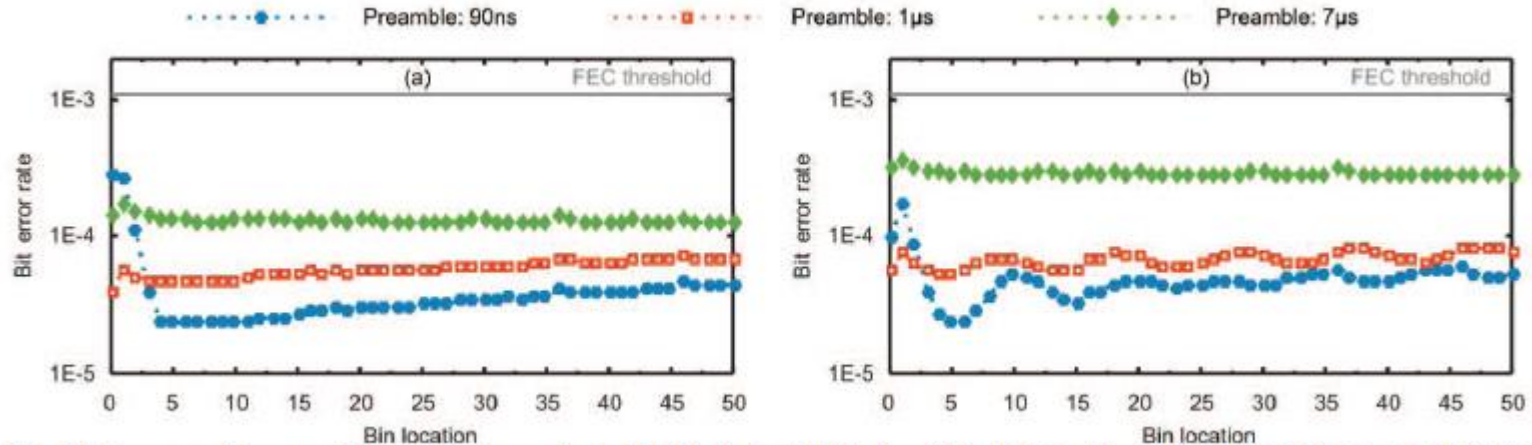


Fig. 5 Histograms of the error distribution along a single FEC block for ONU2 using 24.8ns bin duration with DR of ~0dB (a) and ~17dB (b).

25G continuous mode experiment

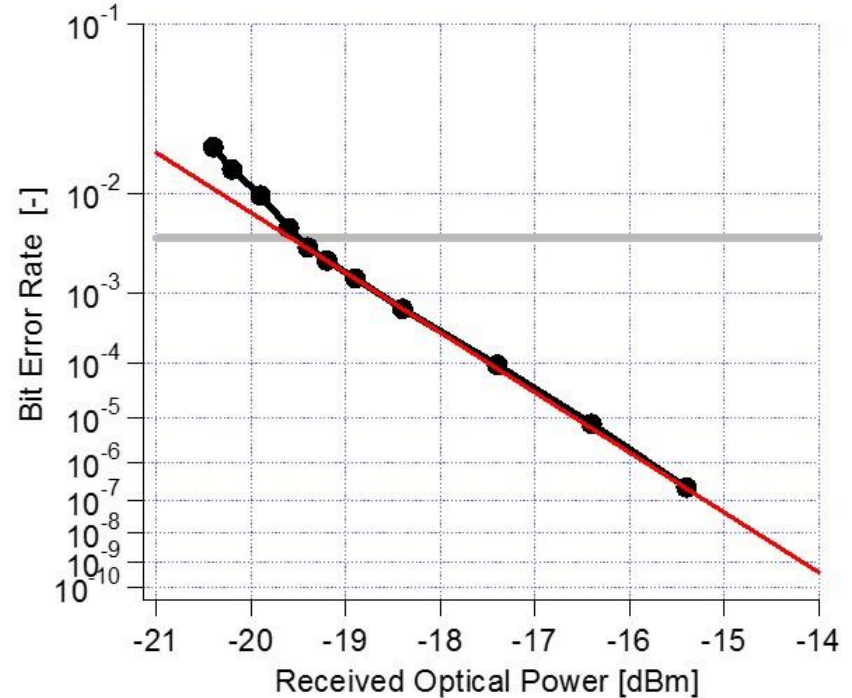
Real time error statistics collection using FPGA



Measured BER curve

❖ CDR introduced penalty of ~ 0.4 dBo:

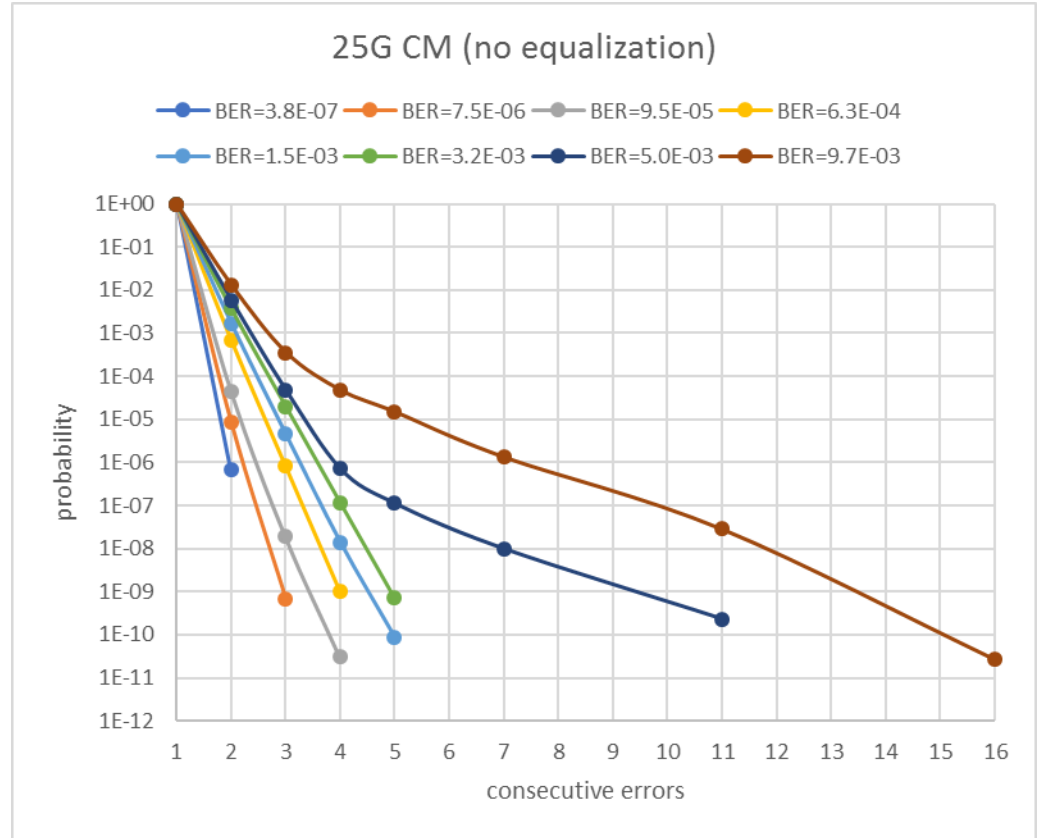
Potential FEC gain (BER= $1e-3 \rightarrow 1e-2$) of 1.64 dBo reduces to 1.24 dBo in this PIN-based experiment (APD has more shallow BER curve, so effect might be even larger)



Experimental data CM 25G

Analyzing error statistics

- ❖ Probability of burst errors is higher for higher BER
- ❖ Additional reduction of FEC gain is expected due to burst errors at BERs especially beyond BER $\sim 3e-3$ with the 25G CDR we used



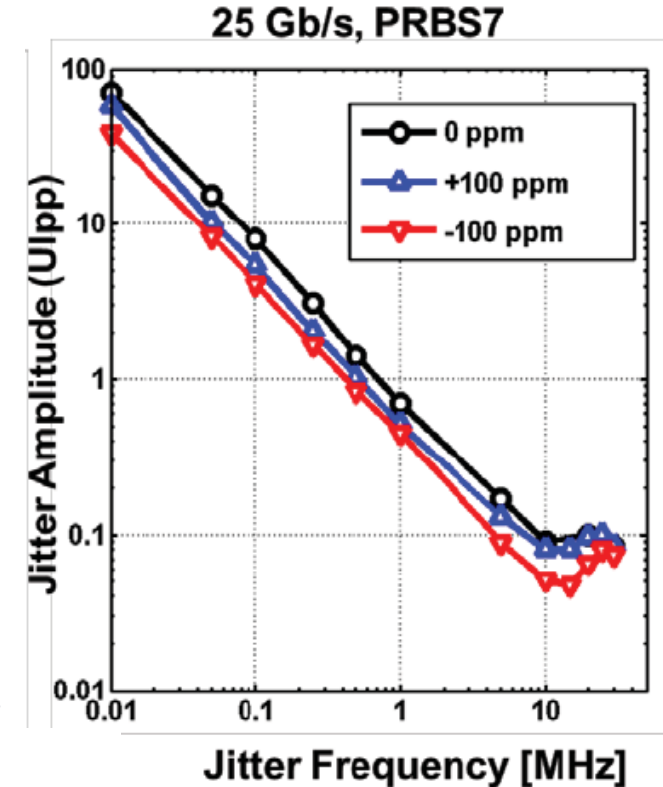
25G BM CDR in recent research

Jitter tolerance at 25 Gb/s

- ❖ At BER~1e-2 the jitter frequency is in the GHz because it is noise induced => jitter tolerance very low, CDR can not follow the jitter variations.
- ❖ Jitter tolerance is usually measured by adding MHz range noise instead of GHz noise bandwidths

From: A. Rlyakov et al., "A 25 Gb/s Burst-Mode Receiver for Low Latency Photonic Switch Networks," in IEEE Journal of Solid-State Circuits, vol. 50, no. 12, pp. 3120-3132, Dec. 2015.

The CDR jitter tolerance curve measured at BER $\sim 4 \times 10^{-12}$



Conclusions

- We showed that at high BER the CDR introduced a penalty and also introduces burst errors => the actual optical FEC gain (relative to AWGN model based FEC gain) of high gain FECs depends a lot on the performance of the CDR
- Error distribution becomes more bursty at higher BER with current available 25G CDR (FPGA transceiver)
- CDR we studied introduced a penalty of ~ 0.4 dBo at BER= $1e-2$ (PIN-based receiver)
- High gain FEC needs to be evaluated with a bursty error model to take CDR locking effects into account

References

- ❖ Private discussion with Xin Yin of IMEC – Ghent University
- ❖ A. Rylyakov et al., "A 25 Gb/s Burst-Mode Receiver for Low Latency Photonic Switch Networks," in IEEE Journal of Solid-State Circuits, vol. 50, no. 12, pp. 3120-3132, Dec. 2015.
- ❖ N. Brandonisio *et al.*, "Forward error correction analysis for 10Gb/s burst-mode transmission in TDM-DWDM PONs," *2017 Optical Fiber Communications Conference and Exhibition (OFC)*, Los Angeles, CA, 2017

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