

Updated baseline proposal for the 100 Gb/s MMF objective using two-wavelength PAM4 modulation

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Jonathan Ingham
Foxconn Interconnect Technology

Supporters

- Adrian Amezcua (Prysmian)
- Doug Coleman (Corning)
- Ken Jackson (SEI)
- Paul Kolesar (Commscope)
- Robert Lingle Jr (OFS)
- Alan McCurdy (OFS)
- Steve Swanson (Corning)

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Adopted MMF objectives

- Define a single-lane 50 Gb/s PHY for operation over MMF with lengths up to at least 100 m
- Define a two-lane 100 Gb/s PHY for operation over MMF with lengths up to at least 100 m
- Define 200 Gb/s PHYs for operation over MMF with lengths up to at least 100 m

Motivation

- Broad market potential for a duplex MMF solution at 100 Gb/s
- Technical feasibility of FEC-supported 26.5625 GBd PAM4 modulation demonstrated using uncooled VCSELs, building on NRZ electronics and optoelectronics developed for 25 Gb/s lanes in multiple 802.3 and T11 standards
- Large industry investment in multimode WDM in recent years, evidenced by: (i) field-proven products such as Cisco 40G Bi-Di; (ii) 100 Gb/s demonstrations by multiple vendors at OFC and ECOC; (iii) formation of SWDM Alliance to encourage adoption of cost-effective solutions for duplex MMF; (iv) recent completion of TIA-492AAAE WBMMF standard

Motivation (cont.)

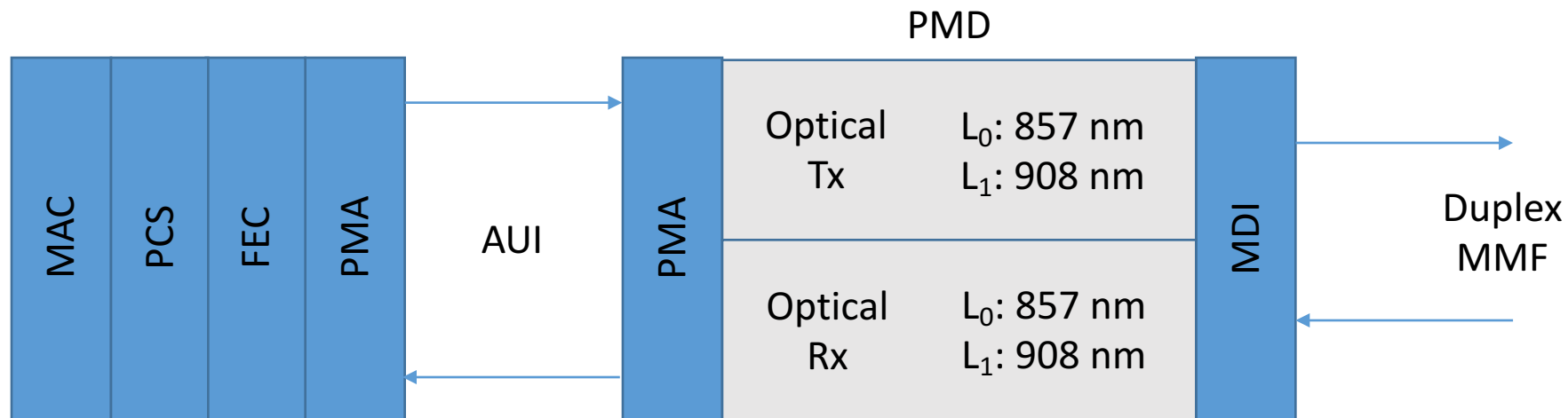
- A two-fibers-per-direction solution is unconventional and poorly matched to the requirements of typical cabling installations
- Transceiver cost for a two-wavelengths-per-direction solution is expected to be similar to a two fibers per direction solution
- A two-wavelengths-per-direction solution provides a compelling route to a future 400 Gb/s PMD based on four fibers per direction
- Maintains the attractiveness of MMF cabling infrastructure
- The newly-standardized WBMMF supports links up to 150 m

OM3 & OM4 MMF performance

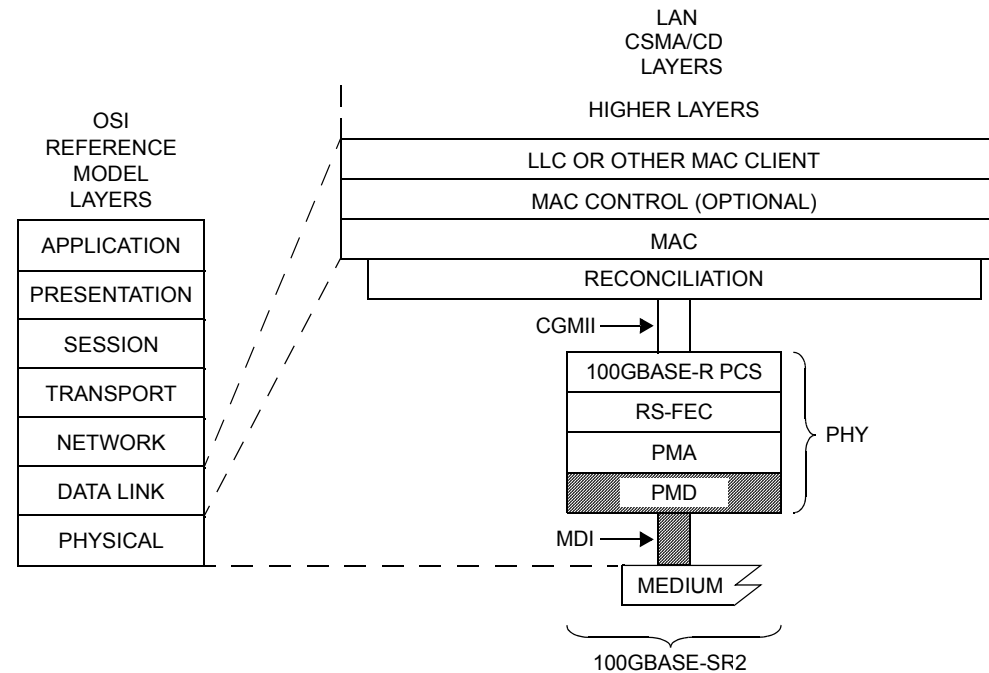
- Guidance from fiber manufacturers has been received regarding performance of OM3 and OM4 MMF in the 900 nm to 916 nm wavelength range
- Field-proven WDM products exist using OM3 and OM4 MMF with transmission in the 900 nm to 916 nm wavelength range
- Independent verification of feasibility of transmission over OM3 and OM4 in the 900 nm to 916 nm wavelength range:
 - “Evaluation of extended reach capability of 40G Bi-Di VCSEL-based WDM transmission over OM4 multimode fibers”
 - X. Chen, J. E. Hurley, S. Bickman, J. Abbott, B. Chow, D. Coleman, M.-J. Li
 - Proc. SPIE, vol. 9772, February 2016

Baseline proposal for 100GBASE-SR2

- Co-directional WDM transmission (with center wavelengths of 857 nm for L_0 and 908 nm for L_1) over 70 m OM3, 100 m OM4 and 150 m WBMMF
- With RS(544, 514) FEC, then for each lane: 26.5625 GBd PAM4 modulation with pre-FEC BER target of 2.4×10^{-4}



Position in 802.3 architecture



CGMII = 100 Gb/s MEDIA INDEPENDENT INTERFACE
 LLC = LOGICAL LINK CONTROL
 MAC = MEDIA ACCESS CONTROL
 MDI = MEDIUM DEPENDENT INTERFACE
 PCS = PHYSICAL CODING SUBLAYER

PHY = PHYSICAL LAYER DEVICE
 PMA = PHYSICAL MEDIUM ATTACHMENT
 PMD = PHYSICAL MEDIUM DEPENDENT
 RS-FEC = REED-SOLOMON FORWARD ERROR CORRECTION
 SR = PMD FOR MULTIMODE FIBER

WDM lane assignments

Lane	Center wavelength	Wavelength range
L ₀	857 nm	844 nm to 870 nm
L ₁	908 nm	900 nm to 916 nm

Transmit characteristics

Description	Value	Unit
Signaling rate, each lane (range)	26.5625 ± 100 ppm	GBd
Lane wavelength range: lane L ₀	844 to 870	nm
lane L ₁	900 to 916	nm
Modulation format	PAM4	
RMS spectral width	0.6	nm
Total average launch power (max)	+6.5	dBm
Average launch power, each lane (max)	+3.5	dBm
Average launch power, each lane (min)	-5	dBm
OMA _{outer} , each lane (max)	+3	dBm
OMA _{outer} , each lane (min) ^a	-3 TBC	dBm
OMA _{outer} – TDECQ, each lane (min)	-4 TBC	dBm
TDECQ, each lane (max)	4 TBC	dB
Average launch power of OFF transmitter, each lane (max)	-30	dBm
Extinction ratio (min)	3	dB
Encircled flux	≥ 86% @ 19 μm, ≤ 30% @ 4.5 μm	

Transmit characteristics are at TP2

TDECQ is under development in P802.3bs for SMF PMDs; TDECQ configuration (including reference receiver) for MMF PMDs is TBD

^a Even if TDECQ < 1 dB, OMA_{outer} must be at least this value

Receive characteristics

Description	Value	Unit
Signaling rate, each lane (range)	26.5625 ± 100 ppm	GBd
Lane wavelength range: lane L ₀	844 to 870	nm
lane L ₁	900 to 916	nm
Modulation format	PAM4	
Damage threshold (min)	+7.5	dBm
Average receive power, each lane (max)	+3.5	dBm
Average receive power, each lane (min)	-6.9	dBm
Receive power, each lane (OMA _{outer}) (max)	+3	dBm
Receiver reflectance (max)	-12	dB
Stressed receiver sensitivity, each lane (OMA _{outer}) (max)	-1.9 TBC	dBm
Receiver sensitivity, each lane (OMA _{outer}) (max) ^a	-6 TBC	dBm
Conditions of stressed receiver sensitivity test:		
Stressed eye closure (SECQ), lane under test	4 TBC	dB
OMA of each aggressor lane	+3	dBm

Receive characteristics are at TP3

TDECQ and SECQ are under development in P802.3bs for SMF PMDs; TDECQ and SECQ configuration (including reference receiver) for MMF PMDs is TBD

^a Receiver sensitivity is informative

Illustrative link power budget (850 nm)

Parameter	OM3	OM4	WBMMF	Unit
Effective modal bandwidth at 850 nm	2000	4700	4700	MHz km
Power budget for max TDECQ	6	6	6	dB
Operating distance	70	100	150	m
Channel insertion loss	1.8	1.9	1.9	dB
Allocation for penalties (for max TDECQ)	4.1 TBC	4.1 TBC	4.1 TBC	dB
Additional insertion loss allowed	0.1	0	0	dB

Illustrative link power budget (916 nm)

Parameter	OM3	OM4	WBMMF	Unit
Effective modal bandwidth at 916 nm	1400	1900	2950	MHz km
Power budget for max TDECQ	6	6	6	dB
Operating distance	70	100	150	m
Channel insertion loss	1.7	1.8	1.8	dB
Allocation for penalties (for max TDECQ)	4.1 TBC	4.1 TBC	4.1 TBC	dB
Additional insertion loss allowed	0.2	0.1	0.1	dB

Conclusions

- Baseline proposal for 100GBASE-SR2 based on FEC-supported 26.5625 GBd PAM4 modulation
- Two wavelengths per direction allows support of duplex MMF with broad market potential
- FEC-supported 26.5625 GBd PAM4 approach is re-used from adopted 50GBASE-SR and 200GBASE-SR4, facilitating easy standardization, using same metrics, e.g. TDECQ
- Builds on substantial industry investment in multimode WDM by multiple vendors
- OM3 & OM4 MMF performance at the proposed wavelengths is field proven
- WBMMF support allows 150 m reach
- Provides a path to a future four-fiber 400 Gb/s PMD