P802.3cs Wavelength Considerations

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P802.3cs Super-PON requirements



Link budget with no amplifiers



- Link budget from Transmitter to Receiver
- Requires high-power lasers and sensitive receivers at both ends



Link budget with amplifiers

Components	Loss Max (dB)	Comment
50km Fiber	12/17.5	C/O bands
λ Router	6.6	4 to 6.6
1x64	21.5	
mux/demux	5.5	
band mux	2	
Total	47.6/53.1	Too large!
Amplifier gain	20	more complex
Total with amp	27.6/33.1	Doable

- Assuming a 20-dB amplifier gain, the link budget becomes much more reasonable
- However, the system is not that simple

Power levels at amplifier inputs/outputs



- For DS direction, power out of amplifiers is extremely high

 limited by amplifier output power
- For US direction, power into amplifier is extremely low
 - limited by noise from amplifiers

	Power [dBm]	Power [dBm]	Power [dBm]	Power [dBm]
Location	DS C-band	US C-band	DS O-band	US O-band
A	+2 (PR30)	-23.6	+5 (PR40)	-27.1
В	-3.5	-18.1	-0.5	-21.6
С	+17.5	-38.1	+19.5	-41.6
D	-24.6	+4 (PR30)	-28.1	+6 (PR40)

Link budget with amplifiers



- Using amplifiers allows the link budget to *mostly* ignore the CO mux/demux
- The link budget that really matters is between the amplifiers and ONUs
- Loss between the amplifiers and OLT has little effect on the system

Downstream Power levels

ONU sensitivity	DS amplifier output	DS amplifier output	DS amplifier output	DS amplifier output
required	C-band 1 WL	C-band 16 WL	O-band 1 WL	O-band 16 WL
-24.6				
(from slide 5)	+17.5	+29.5		
-28.1				
(from slide 5)			+19.5	+31.5
-28.5 (PR30)	+13.6	+25.6	+19.1	+31.1
-29.5 (PR40)	+12.6	+24.6	+18.1	+30.1

- The higher loss in the O-band for the 50 km link causes the required multiplexed output power to be >30 dBm, even for PR40 ONU sensitivity
 - Using O-band for DS is not feasible
- Lower link losses in C/L bands requires a multiplexed power of ~25 dBm
 - EDFAs are capable of the combined output power.
 - Fault detection and auto shut-off for eye safety will be required

Upstream OSNR levels

	Power at amp	Theoretical OSNR	Power at amp	
ONU output power	C-band (location C)	NF=5.5 dB	O-band (location C)	Theoretical OSNR
-1 (PR20)	-43.1	9.4	-38.6	3.9
+4 (PR30)	-38.1	14.4	-43.6	8.9
+6 (PR40)	-36.1	16.4	-41.6	10.9
+9 (very high)	-33.1	19.4	-38.6	13.9

- The higher loss in the O-band for the 50 km link causes very low input power levels at the optical amplifier input
 - At PR40 ONU output powers, there is insufficient OSNR to support 10 Gbps
 - An unreasonable +9 dBm is required to obtain sufficient OSNR
- Lower link losses in C/L bands allows for PR30 and PR40 power levels to obtain sufficient OSNR to support 10 Gbps

Using the C/L bands for Super-PON

- Previous slides suggest the lower attenuation of the C/L bands is needed to close the very aggressive link requirements
- WDM compatible transmitters are more commonly available in the C/L bands, especially for large link budget applications
- Tunable transmitters are only currently available in the C/L bands
- EDFAs, the most mature and less noisy type of optical amplifier, only operate in the C/L bands
- Propose to use C-band for upstream because of the better availability of lasers and the L-band for downstream signals

- Need sufficient separation between upstream and downstream for bidi element inside the ONU -> should not use the entire band
- Need to leave a gap to enable WDM coexistence with 10G-EPON downstream

Conclusions

- The required link budget is >40 dB
 - Amplification will be needed for both upstream and downstream
 - EDFAs are the most mature amplifiers and most suited for WDM systems
 - Bounds the wavelength bands to C- and L-bands
- Proposed wavelengths for Super-PON
 - Use C-band for upstream maximizes component availability for ONUs
 - Use L-band for downstream because OLT optics are less cost sensitive

Thank you