



**Lucent Technologies**  
Bell Labs Innovations

# Optical Fiber and PMD

## Reach and Economics for EFM

November 2001 IEEE 802.3ah

Charles Ufongene

Paul Kolesar

John George

Bernie Eichenbaum



## **Optical Fiber and PMD Reach Performance and Economics for EFM**

### **EPON P2MP**

- Reach calculated for SSMF, ZWPF, NZDF, NDF
- Based on MPN and ISI dispersion-induced limitations at rate up to 1.25 G baud
- Economic Comparison Shown
- *Conclusion:* EFM should reference Standard Single Mode and Zero Water Peak G.652 Fibers

### **Fiber P2P**

- EFM lacks low cost short reach PMD for drop and MDU distribution
- *Conclusion:* Existing MMF Ethernet PMDs should be referenced for short reach P2P.

## Optical Fiber and PMD Reach Performance and Economics for EFM

### **SSMF – Standard Singlemode Fiber**

- Low chromatic dispersion at **1310 nm**
- ITU - G.652

### **ZWPF – Zero Water Peak Fiber**

- Same as SSMF, PLUS has **1360 – 1460 nm band for future use**
- ITU – G.652.C

### **NZDF – Non Zero Dispersion Shifted Fiber**

- Low chromatic dispersion at **1550 nm**
- ITU – G.655

### **NDF – Negative Dispersion Fiber**

- Low **negative** chromatic dispersion at **1550 nm**
- ITU – G.655



## Optical Fiber and PMD Reach Performance and Economics for EFM

### Analysis Assumptions:

MPN power penalty	1.8dB ;
ISI power penalty	1dB
Bitrate	1.25Gb/s ;
BER	$10^{-12}$
MPN factor	0.8

### Fiber dispersion @ 1550nm :

SSMF/ZWPF	17ps/[nm.km]
NZDF	6ps/[nm.km] (reduced slope of 0.045 ps/[nm <sup>2</sup> .km])
NDF	-8ps/[nm.km]

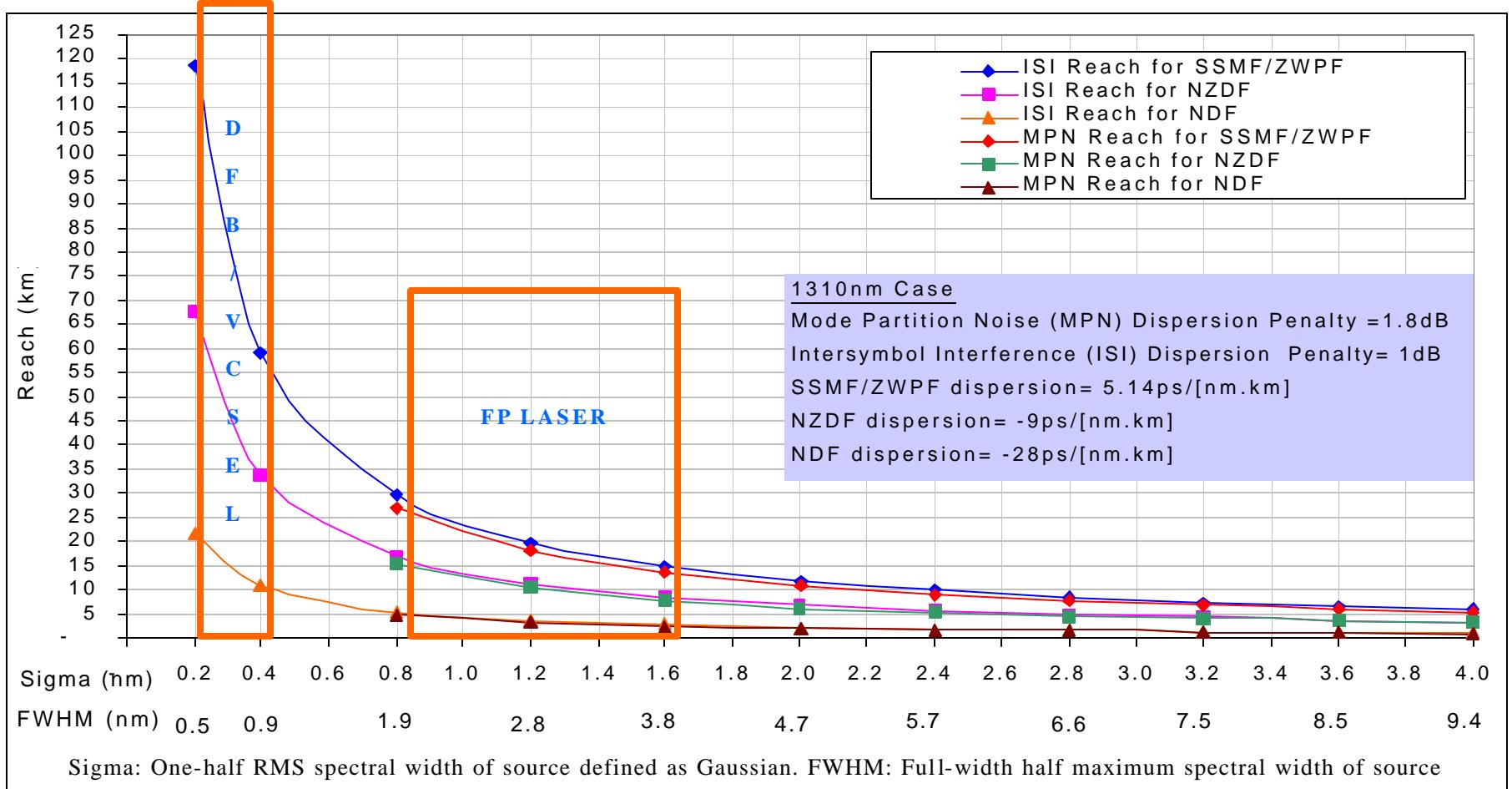
### Fiber dispersion @ 1310nm :

SSMF ZWPF	5.14ps/[nm.km]
NZDF	-9ps/[nm.km] (reduced slope )
NDF	-28ps/[nm.km]

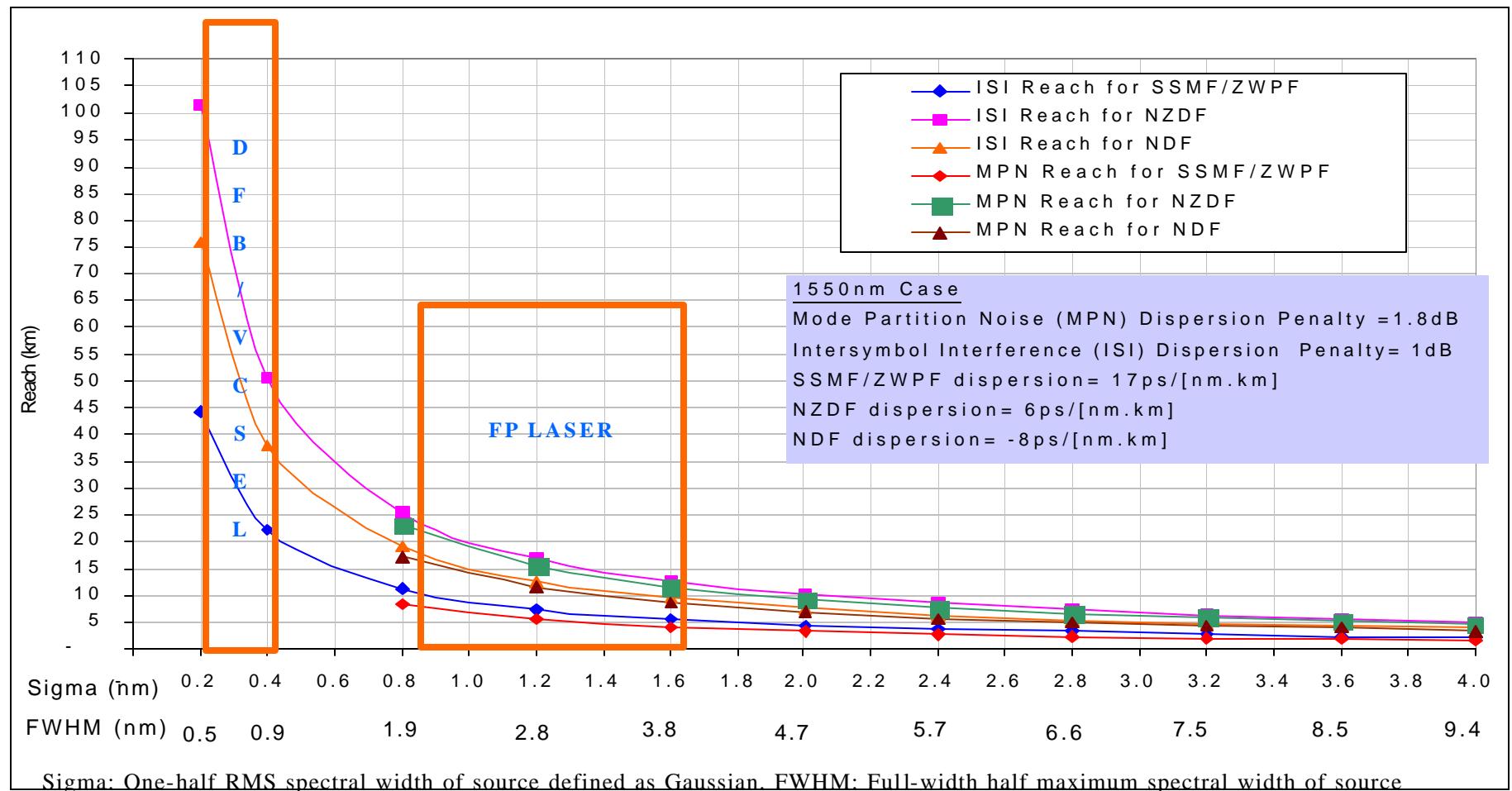
In this analysis, the FWHM spectral width of the DFB/VCSEL source is assumed to vary from ~ 0.5nm – 0.9nm, and for the FP laser, the FWHM spectral width varies from ~2nm – 4nm. Therefore, for the DFB/VCSEL source, Sigma (One-half RMS spectral width of source defined as Gaussian) varies from ~ 0.2nm – 0.4nm. And for the FP laser, Sigma varies from 0.9nm – 1.7nm.



# 1310nm Case



# 1550nm Case



# ***Modeling Results***

## ***Worst Case Reach - Dispersion Limited (KM)***

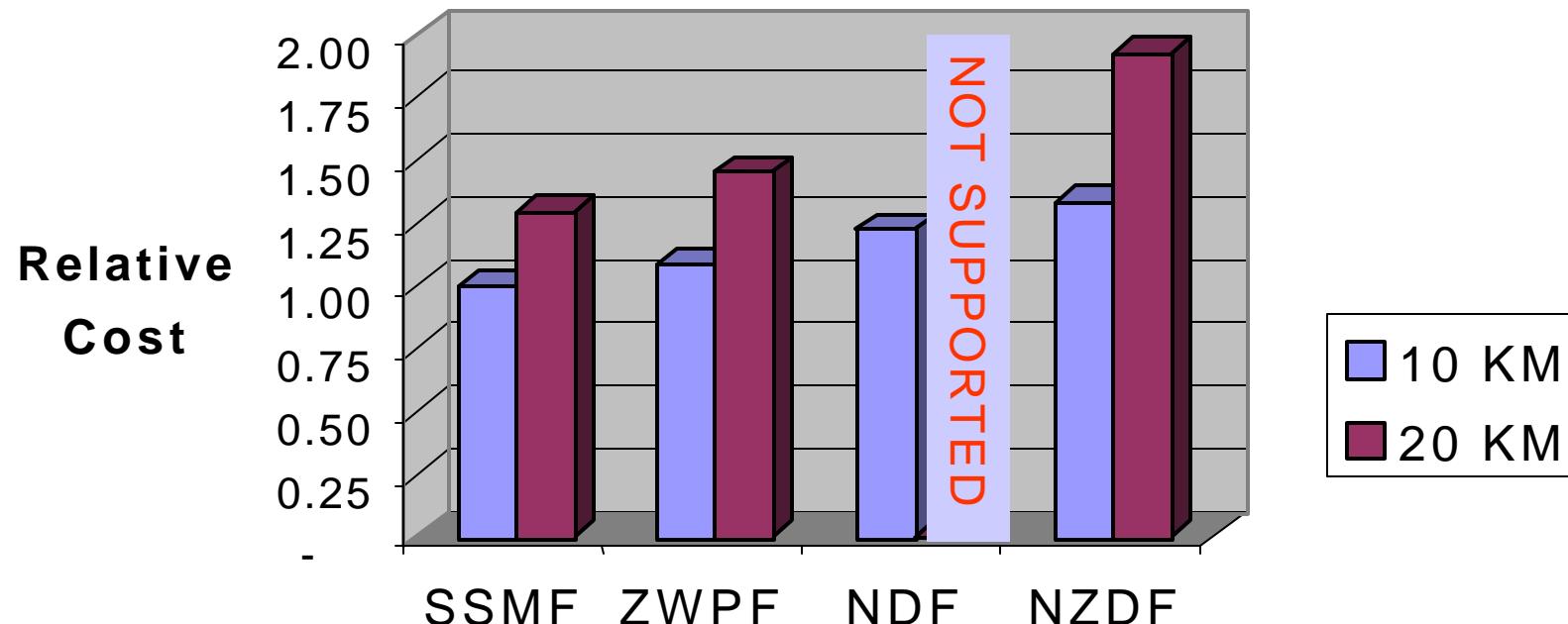
	SSMF and ZWPF G.652, G652.C	NZDF G.655	NDF G.655
<b>1310 nm</b>			
<i>DFB/VCSEL</i>	55	32	10
<i>FP</i>	14	8	2
<b>1550 nm</b>			
<i>DFB/VCSEL</i>	21	50	37
<i>FP</i>	4	12	9

- Reaches are dispersion limited for cases below 20 KM and 32 splits.
- SSMF and ZWPF support 1310 FP 10 KM PON.

## Optical Fiber and PMD Reach Performance and Economics for EFM



**EPON - Transceivers Plus Fiber, 16 Splits**



- Downstream 1550 nm DFB in all cases
- Relative Cost per Transceiver

[http://grouper.ieee.org/groups/802/3/efm/public/jul01/presentations/diab\\_1\\_0701.pdf](http://grouper.ieee.org/groups/802/3/efm/public/jul01/presentations/diab_1_0701.pdf)

- NDF and NZDF fibers ~2X cost of SSMF/ZWPF

## **Optical Fiber and PMD Reach Performance and Economics for EFM**

### **Conclusion**

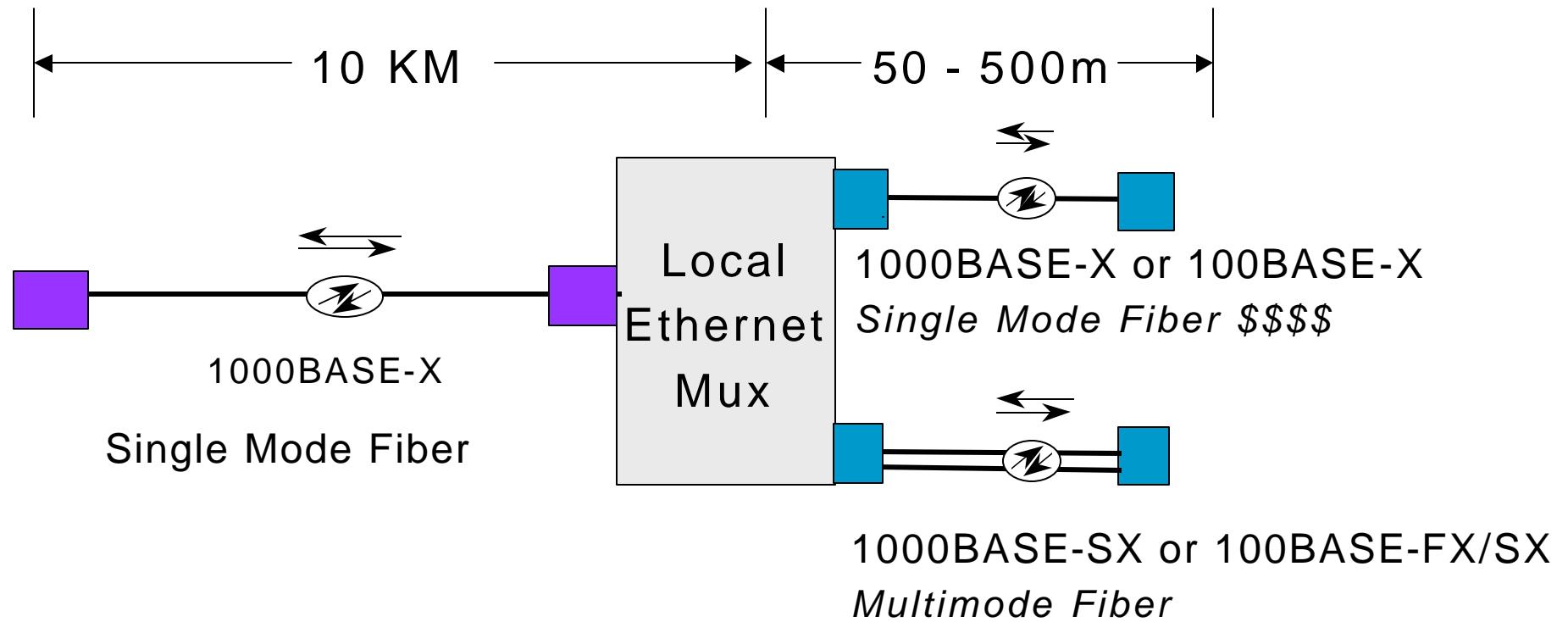
- SSMF and ZWPF provide lowest transceiver plus fiber cost vs NZDF or NDF
- SSMF and ZWPF only solution supporting 1310 nm FP to 10 KM objective
- NDF does not support 20 KM PON
- ZWPF opens E – Band (1360 – 1460 nm) to support future services for both EPON and P2P.  
(Low cost WWDM, using 1310, 1400, 1550 nm, 4 additional CWDM channels)

### **Recommendation**

- 802.3ae should normatively reference ITU G.652 (SSMF) and ITU G.652.C (ZWPF) as supporting P2MP and P2P EFM Networks

## Optical Fiber and PMD Reach Performance and Economics for EFM

### EFM Distribution in MDU Campus and FTTH Drops

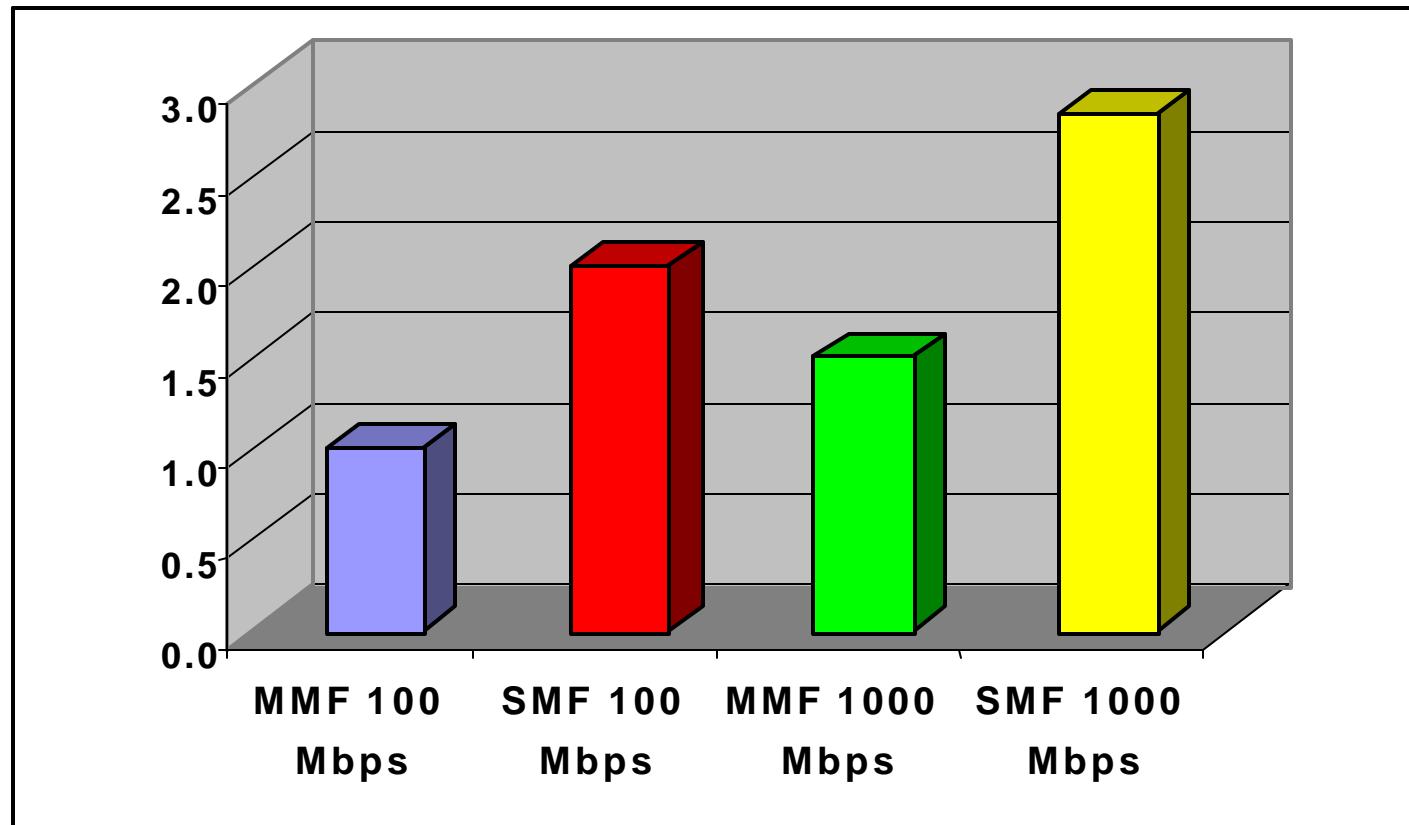


***EFM should provide lowest cost short reach 100 - 1000 Mbps for MDU campus distribution and drops from local Ethernet Switch***

## Optical Fiber and PMD Reach Performance and Economics for EFM

### Relative Transceiver Plus Fiber Cost for 100 meter P2P

(2 Transceivers plus fiber cable and connectors)



MMF – LED / VCSEL for 100/1000 Mbps at 850 nm, 2 fiber

SMF – FP or VCSEL at 1310 nm, BIDI 1 fiber

## Optical Fiber and PMD Reach Performance and Economics for EFM

Utilize existing IEEE 802.3 PMDs

**No “New” PMDs required**

	<b>MMF Type</b>	<b>Reach (meters)</b>
<b>100BASE-FX</b>	<b>50 Micron 500/500 MHz-km</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>100BASE-SX</b>	“ “	<b>300</b>
<b>1000BASE-SX</b>	“ “	<b>550</b>

### Recommendation

- 802.3ah should adopt above existing 802.3 100 and 1000 Mbps PMDs to support short reach EFM drops and MDU distribution.