

Aligning MOPA Blueprints with Industry Standards--UPDATE

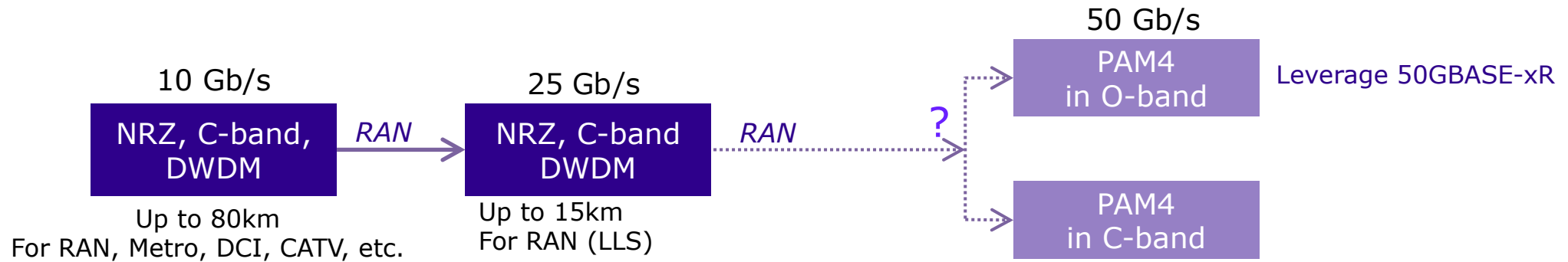
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Introduction & Background

- **5G mobile systems (and soon 6G)** require significant growth in network capability resulting in an urgent and critical need for high-capacity, cost-effective *optical solutions*.
- ➔ The purpose of MOPA is to form an improved common understanding by defining *blueprints*, or network solution descriptions which document a use-case utilizing optical pluggables and passive optical components including high-level requirements.
- Prior releases of the MOPA **whitepaper** identified a number of industry standards that can be used to help specify the various optical transceivers used in the **nineteen** different blueprints.
 - Leveraging transceiver types from other high-volume applications (e.g. data center) can help drive lower costs and help focus the market on fewer variants.
- ➔ What's Next? xWDM variants for LLS (fronthaul) applications can be used to increase network capacity, provide greater flexibility and make efficient use of fiber resources. This will be a key improvement for 5 & 6G mobile network upgrades.

10 & 25Gb/s DWDM Solutions



Pluggables vs. Blueprints	10G-10km*-C-6-2-SFP+	10G-15km-C-D-48-2-SFP+	25G-15km-C-D-48-2-SFP28
8.3.2	○		
8.3.3		○	○
8.3.4		○	○
8.3.5		○	○
9.2.4		○	○
9.2.8		○	○

- 10Gb/s solutions have been shipping for many years
 - Fixed WDM is mature & cost effective
 - Tunable (self-tuning) are available
- 25Gb/s standards are in-progress
 - Fixed & tunable are ramping
 - ITU-T 698.1 & 698.5 (*as starting points*)

Wavelength Options for DWDM 50 Gb/s Solutions

	Fiber Attenuation	Connectors Insertion Loss	Maintenance Margin	Mux/DeMux Insertion Loss	Total Loss budget
C-band DWDM 48ch	3.8 dB *	2 dB *	1 dB *	9 dB (2 x 4.5 dB)	15.8 dB
O-band DWDM 48ch	6.0 dB *	2 dB *	1 dB *	9 dB (2 x 4.5 dB)	18.0 dB

*Table ANA.1: Preliminary Loss budget estimations for C-band DWDM and O-band DWDM. * Using the values of Table 4 in Section 6.9.*

Wavelength Tradeoffs for 50 Gb/s Solutions

	Distance <i>15km for LLS</i>	Module FF <i>SFPx preferred</i>	Module Power <i><2.5W target</i>	Scalable to higher data-rates	Module Complexity	Note
PAM4 in O-band	Possible 18dB @66ps/nm	SFP56	2.5W for fixed λ sol'n (Tunable solution may be around 3.0W)	Low CD penalty w/ λ range close to λ_0 (risk for FWM*)	Low	Shortest time-to-market , but O-band DWDM grid not yet defined.
PAM4 in C-band	Impossible to achieve 15km	SFP56		Impossible	Low	
PAM4 in C-band (with ext. DCF)	Should be OK	SFP56		?	Low/ Mid	DCF not preferred by end-users.
PAM4 in C-band (with EDC)	Unknown	SFP56 (?)	Unknown (but larger than options above)	?	Mid	Needs continuing investigation.

DCF = Dispersion compensation fiber
EDC = Electronic dispersion compensation

* See Whitepaper Annex A, Section 2 for FWM analysis

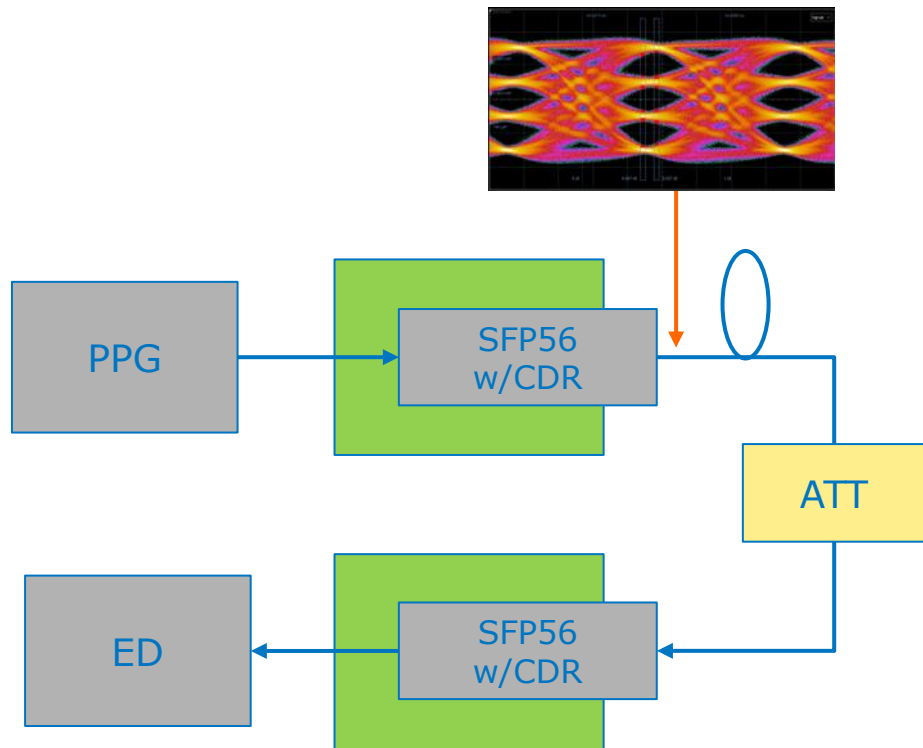
- **C-band (1550nm wavelength) exhibits higher chromatic dispersion (CD) than O-band (1310nm)**
 - Optical and/or electrical domain equalization can be employed to remove the CD impairment but at the expense of higher complexity, higher power dissipation and ultimately higher costs
- ➔ **For this reason, O-band is considered. However, operating near the zero-dispersion wavelength (ZDW) of the fiber, can result in non-linear Four-Wave-Mixing (FWM) which can limit the maximum allowed optical power levels which in turn will limit the overall link budget that can be achieved.**
- **By utilizing a wavelength grid that is shifted from the fiber ZDW, one can trade-off dispersion penalties with FWM penalties.**

Preliminary 50Gb/s DWDM Blueprint

Typical use cases (Blueprints)	15 km RU-DU, passive DWDM over a single fiber Blueprint (Section 8.3.3) 15 km RU-DU, passive DWDM bus over a single fiber Blueprint (Section 8.3.4) 15 km RU-DU, semi-active DWDM bus over a single fiber Blueprint (Section 8.3.5)
Distance	Min 0 km; Max: 15 km
Channel Insertion Loss	18 dB (in O-band)
Chromatic Dispersion	< 65 ps/nm @ 1350nm
Mode, Nr ch., Wavelengths	Dual fiber pluggables, single fiber trunk: 48 wavelengths @ 100 GHz spacing, 1320 – 1350nm
Temp. Range/Class	I-temp
Lifespan	15 years
Data rates	50 Gb/s
Formfactor	SFP56
FEC, Mod format	yes, PAM4
Power Class	PC4 / 2.5 W preferred (3.0W appears to be more reasonable target for tunable solutions)
Pluggables codes	50G-15Km-O-D-48-2-SFP56
Key technologies	Low-cost 50Gb/s EML DWDM without wavelength lockers, APD. Athermal AWG or TFF filters
Standards	No

Feasibility of O-band for 50Gb/s DWDM Blueprint

Test Setup



■ DUT

Following key components are incorporated in SFP56 FF;

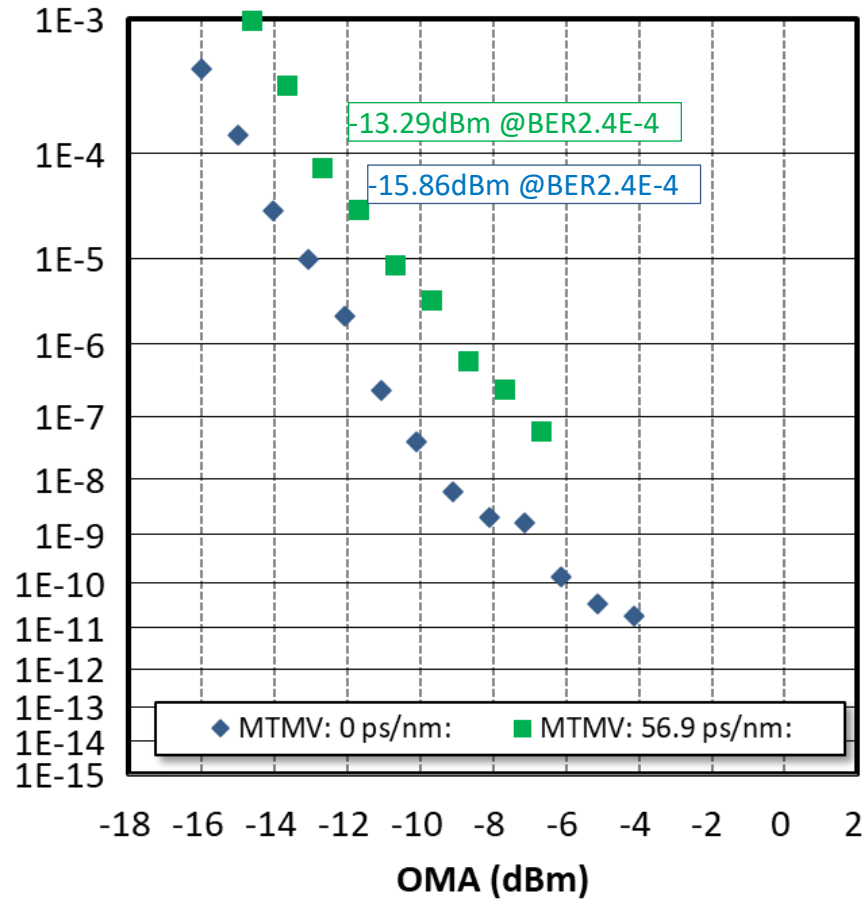
- EML:  **SUMITOMO ELECTRIC**
- APD:  **SUMITOMO ELECTRIC**
- PAM4 CDR:  **SEMTECH®**

■ Test Conditions

- 53.135 Gb/s
- PRBS15Q for Tx Eye, PRBS31Q for BER
- B2B (0ps/nm) and 56.9ps/nm.
- 3.3V, Room Temp
 - Module Power consumption: 1.8W

Feasibility of O-band for 50Gb/s DWDM Blueprint (con't)

Test Results of Key Parameters

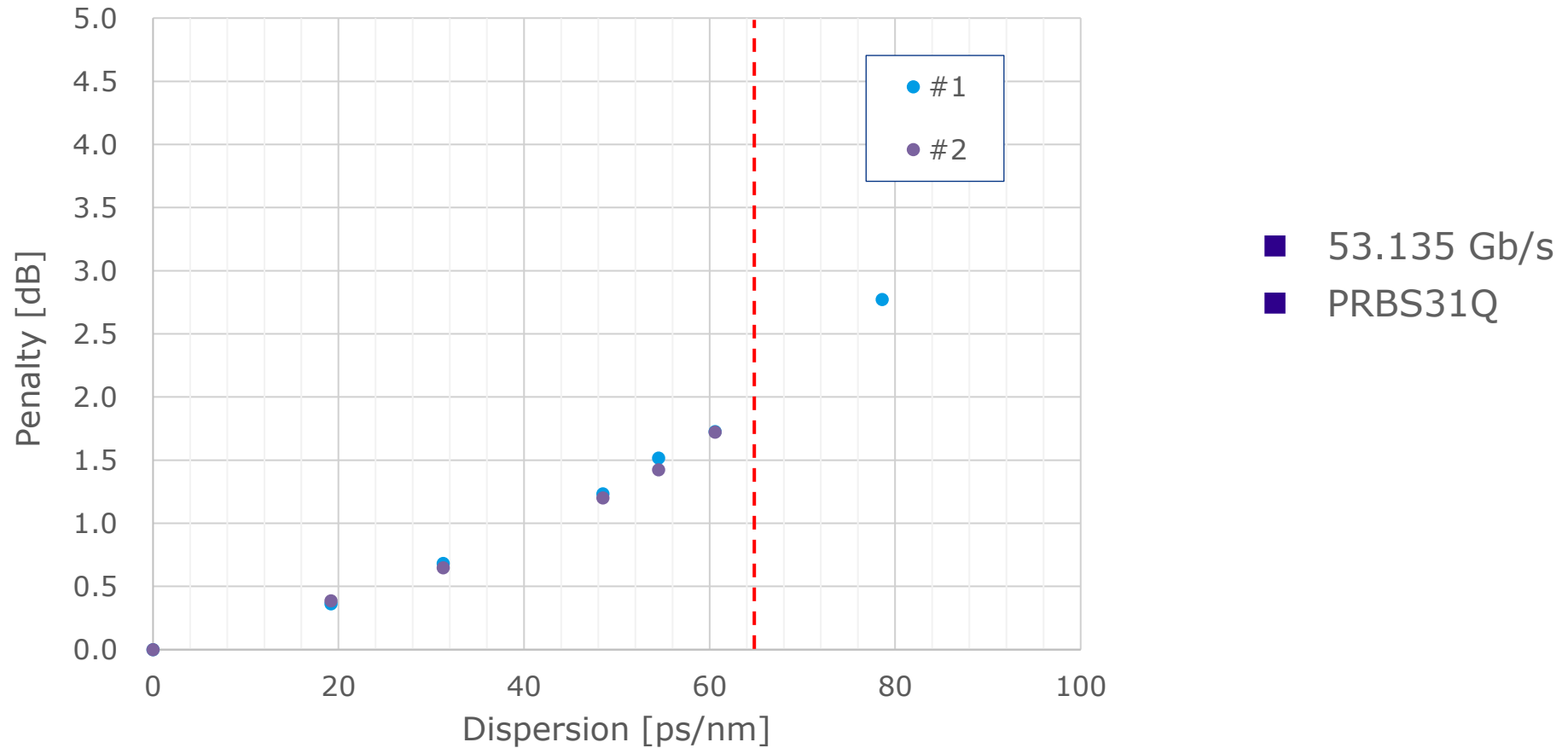


Item	Unit	Test data
Average Power	dBm	4.9
Extinction Ratio	dB	7.5
Tx OMA	dBm	6.4
TECQ	dB	1.2
Rx Sensitivity in OMA @0ps/nm	dBm	-15.9
Rx Sensitivity in OMA @56.9ps/nm	dBm	-13.3
Total Loss Budget	dB	22.3
Insertion Loss budget	dB	18.0
Allocation for Penalties	dB	4.3

- 53.135 Gb/s
- PRBS15Q for Tx Eye, PRBS31Q for BER

Feasibility of O-band for 50Gb/s DWDM Blueprint (con't)

Estimated Dispersion Penalty



→ Dispersion penalty at 65ps/nm is ~2dB

Summary

- **50Gb/s WDM Blueprints for LLS (fronthaul) are required for next generation 5G/6G networks**
 - Leveraging existing 50Gb/s, PAM4 technologies may be the best choice
 - Time-to-market
 - Lowest cost (leveraging high volumes)
 - However, wavelength grid needs to be selected carefully → trade-off between CD and FWM penalties
 - 1320-1350nm band with 100GHz ch spacing may be feasible as shown by exp't results
- Standards development organizations (SDOs) to be consulted regarding this direction.



Thank You!



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