

# IEEE P802.3bs 400Gb/s Ethernet: Study of 400Gb/s MMF PMD Options

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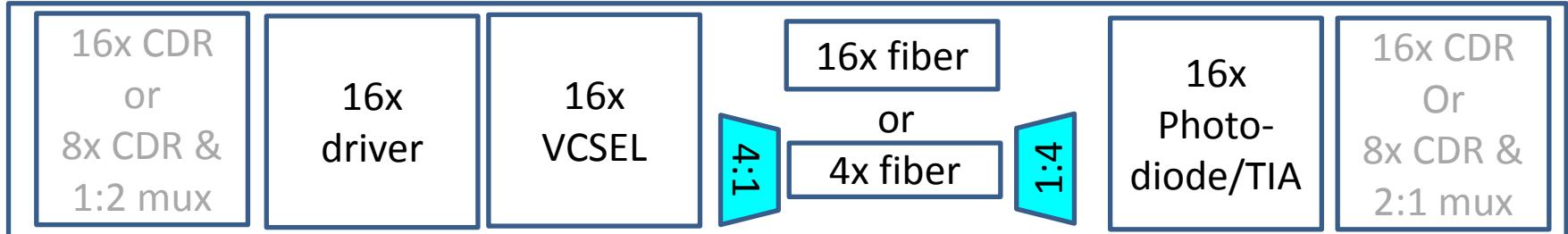
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# Study of 400 Gb/s options for MMF PMDs

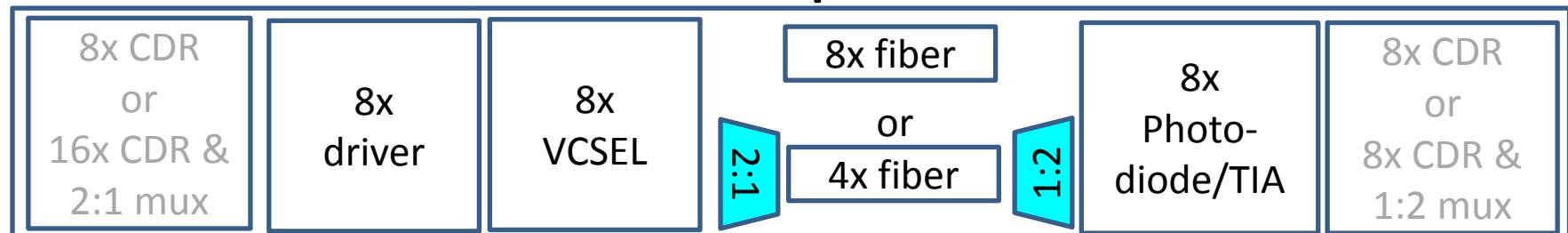
- These are illustrative examples, not an exhaustive set
  - An initial study, not a set of spec proposals.
  - More work needed to investigate the details.
- 16 x 25 Gb/s optical - NRZ
  - 16 parallel fibers per direction;
  - Fewer fibers possible with use of shortwave WDM
- 8 x 50 Gb/s optical - NRZ or PAM4
  - 8 parallel fibers per direction
  - Fewer fibers possible with use of shortwave WDM

# 16 x 25 Gb/s per VCSEL



- 16 x 25 Gb/s – NRZ, 16 parallel fibers per direction
  - Follow 100GBASE-SR4 spec's with small tweak to support  $10^{-13}$
  - Shortwave WDM allows fewer fibers, e.g. 4  $\lambda$ /fibre, 4 fibres per direction
    - WDM mux/demux losses would need better performing Tx and Rx
    - Fibre performance vs wavelength needs to be accounted for.
    - Eye safety ?

# 8 x 50 Gb/s per VCSEL



- 8 x 50 Gb/s - NRZ or PAM4, 8 fibres per direction
  - Shortwave WDM allows fewer fibers, e.g. 2  $\lambda$ /fibre, 4 fibres per direction

# 400 Gb/s options for 100m MMF: Tx parameters

Parameter	400GbE-SR16	NRZ VCSEL w/ KR4 FEC	PAM-4 VCSEL w/ KR4 FEC	PAM-4 VCSEL w/ KR4 FEC
Symbol Rate, Gbaud	25.8	51.6	25.8	25.8
Operating BER	3.9E-5	3.9E-05	3.9E-05	3.9E-05
$\lambda_s$ , RMS spectral width, nm	850, 0.6	850, 0.5	850, 0.5	850, 0.5
Tx rise/fall time, 20-80%, ps	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>
TX OMA (11/00) <sup>a</sup> min @ TDP (max), dBm	-3	<b>-1</b>	-3	<b>0</b>
ER (11/00) <sup>a</sup> min, dB	3	3	3	3
TX OMA (11/10) <sup>b</sup> @ TDP (max)	NA	NA	-8	-5
ER (11/10) <sup>b</sup> (min), dB	NA	NA	0.8 <sup>b</sup>	0.8 <sup>b</sup>
Allocation for penalties, dB	6.3	6.4	4	4
TX OMA (LSB) -TDP each lane (min), dBm	-9.3	-7.4	-12	-9

e.g.  $RIN_{12}OMA = -128.5 \text{ dB/Hz}$

$RIN_{12}OMA = -130 \text{ dB/Hz}$

Equivalent to  $-140 \text{ dB/Hz}$  at min ER

$RIN_{12}OMA = -126 \text{ dB/Hz}$

Equivalent to  $-147 \text{ dB/Hz}$  at min ER

a: Highest/lowest optical power

b: OMA between the highest two optical power levels

# 400 Gb/s options for 100m MMF: Rx parameters

Parameter	400GbE-SR16	NRZ VCSEL w/ KR4 FEC	PAM-4 VCSEL w/ KR4 FEC	PAM-4 VCSEL w/ KR4 FEC
Symbol Rate, Gbaud	25.8	51.6	25.8	25.8
TX OMA (LSB) -TDP each lane (min), dBm	<b>-9.3</b>	<b>-7.4</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>-9</b>
Channel Insertion Loss, dB	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
RX Sens. OMA pre-FEC each lane (max), dBm	<b>-11.2</b>	<b>-9.3</b>	<b>-13.9</b>	<b>-10.9</b>
<i>For comparison to SR4</i>				
BW & Other Penalties (vs. 25G limiting Rx), dB	0.0	-2.5 <sup>c</sup>	-1 <sup>d</sup>	-1 <sup>d</sup>
Rx Sens. OMA SR4 equiv each lane (max), dBm	<b>-11.2</b>	<b>-11.8</b>	<b>-14.9</b>	<b>-11.9</b>

*c: noise penalty for 50 Gb/s Rx*

*d: noise penalty for linear 25Gb/s Rx*

# Observations

- 16 x 25 Gb/s NRZ
  - Follow 100GBASE-SR4 specs with minor tweak to guarantee  $\text{BER}=10^{-13}$ 
    - Low risk
  - Similar PMD specs for SWDM, but with higher performance Rx & Tx optics to account for mux/demux losses and fibre performance
    - Needs new VCSEL wavelengths
- 8 x 50 Gb/s NRZ
  - Needs VCSELs at least twice as fast as for 25 Gb/s to close link, and higher output power.
  - Would benefit from linear equalization at Tx and Rx, to relax OMA and sensitivity specs.
- 8 x 50 Gb/s PAM4
  - Link budget is challenging: Needs 25 Gb/s VCSELs with higher output power and much lower RIN.
  - Would benefit from Tx and Rx equalization to close link.
- Both 50 Gb/s NRZ and PAM4 would benefit from stronger FEC.<sub>7</sub>