



# OSNR Link Budget Methodology

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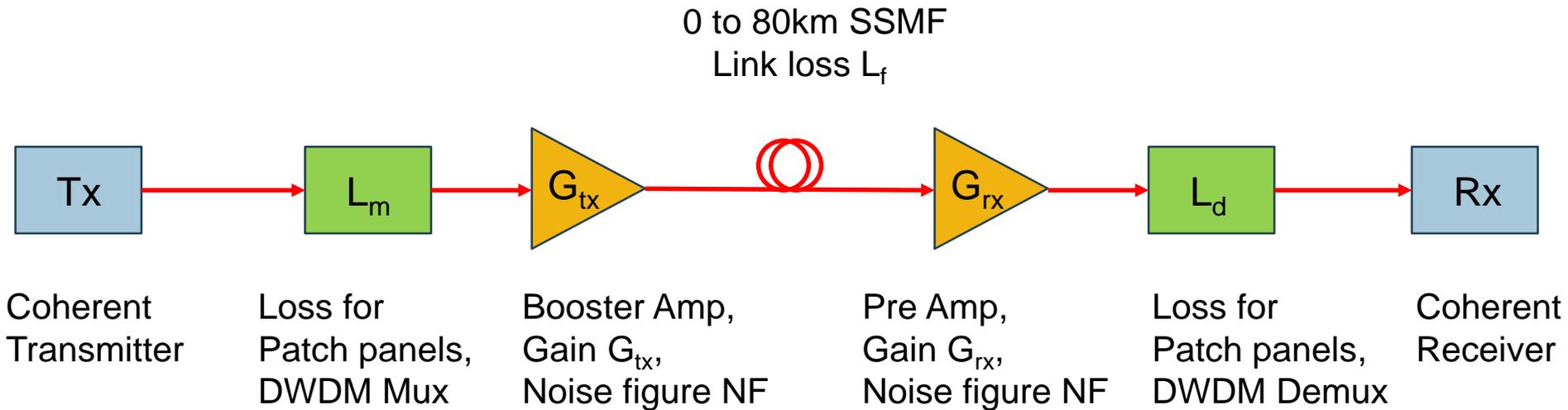
# Supporters

- Rich Baca, Microsoft
- John DeAndrea, Finisar
- Ryan Yu, Molex
- Winston Way, Neophotonics

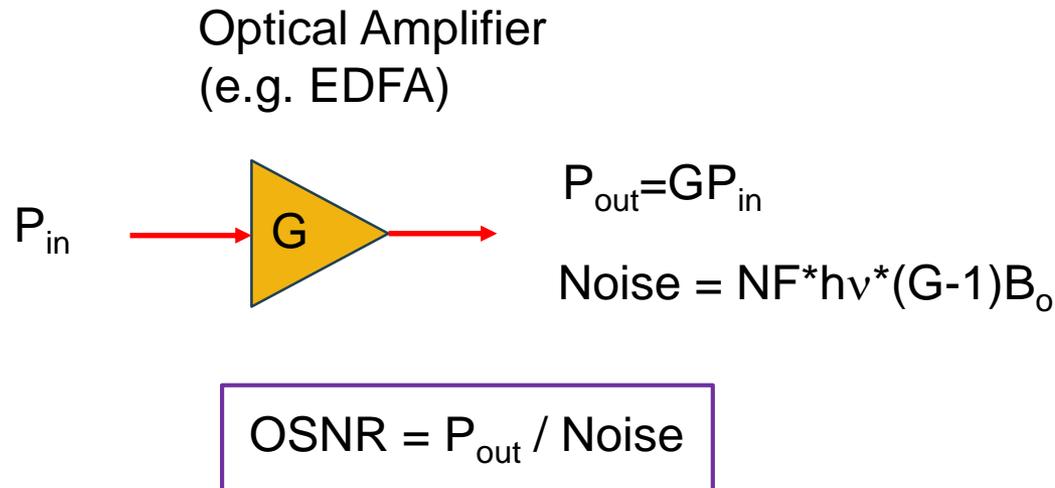
# Goals

- Develop an OSNR link budget methodology for DWDM point-to-point (P2P) systems
- Simulate a reference P2P DWDM link to help drive 400G Tx/Rx optical specs.
- Provide experimental data on 400G B2B OSNR sensitivity as a guide on required OSNR spec.

# Point-to-Point Amplified DWDM Reference Link



# Optical Signal-to-Noise Ratio (OSNR)



OSNR = ratio of signal power to optical noise

$P_{out}$  = signal power of a DWDM channel of interest

Noise = amplified spontaneous emission noise power in both optical polarizations

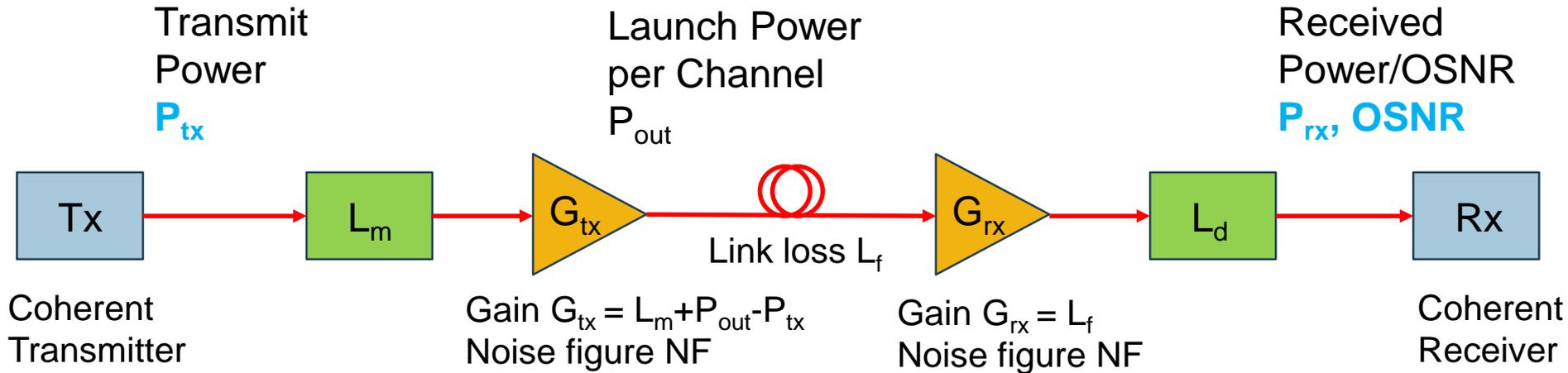
$G$  = amplifier gain

$NF$  = amplifier noise figure

$h\nu$  = photon energy at wavelength of interest (e.g. 1550 nm)

$B_0$  = optical bandwidth for noise measurement (typically 0.1 nm)

# OSNR Reference Link Model



$$OSNR_{dB} = 58 + P_{out} - L_f - NF - TX_{loss} - G_{ripple} - OSNR_{penalties}$$

$$TX_{loss} = 10 \log \left( 1 + \frac{10^{-\frac{L_f}{10}} 10^{\frac{P_{out}}{10}}}{10^{-\frac{L_m}{10}} 10^{\frac{P_{tx}}{10}}} \right)$$

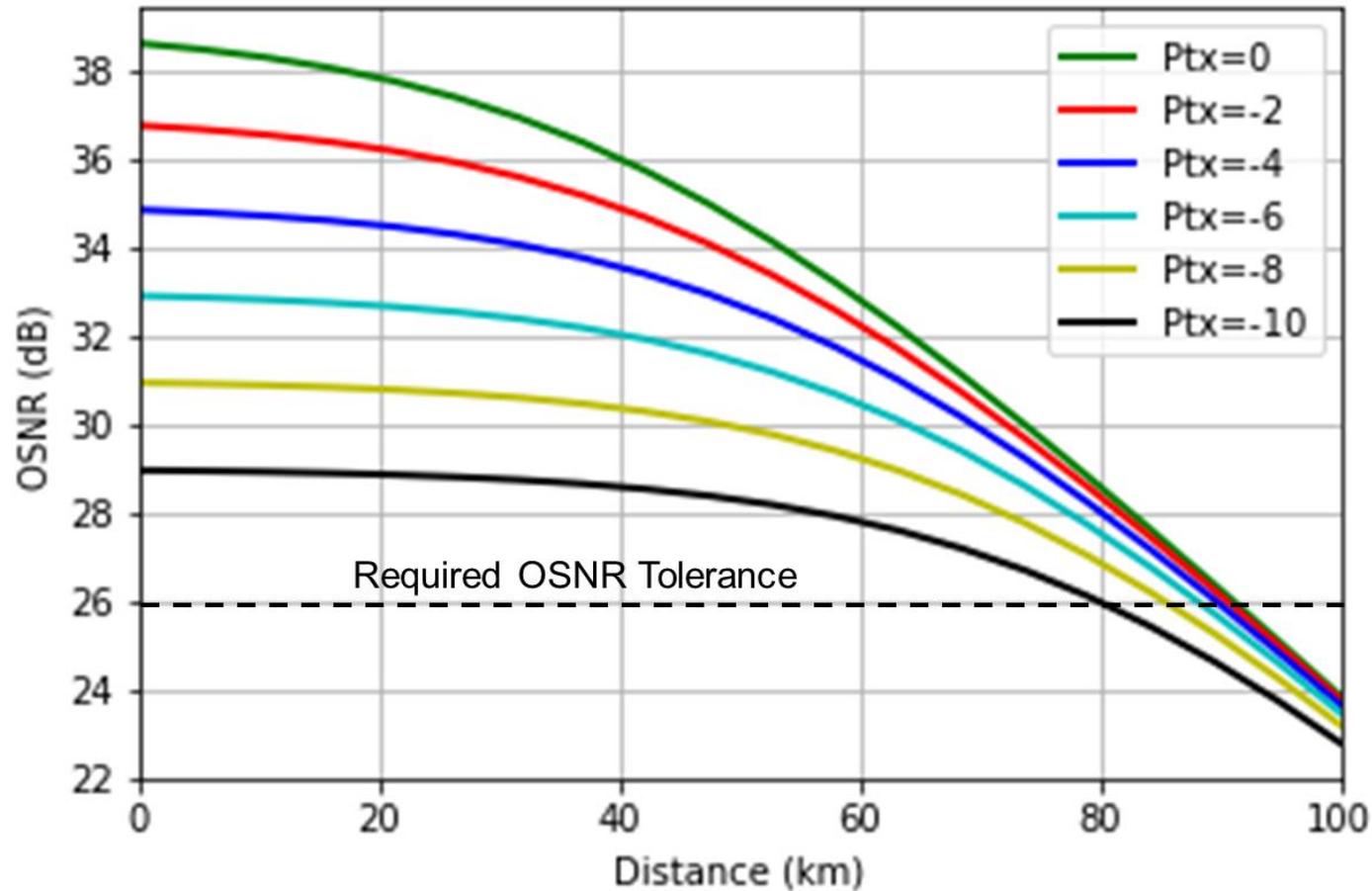
$G_{ripple}$  = penalty due to DWDM amplifier gain ripples

$OSNR_{penalties}$  = various transmission penalties due to CD, PMD, PDL, etc.  
(note these penalties maybe different for 100G vs. 400G)

# OSNR Link Budget Calculation: Case 1

- $P_{tx} = \text{variable } 0 \text{ to } -10 \text{ dBm}$
- $P_{out} = 0 \text{ dBm}$
- $L_m = 10 \text{ dB}$  (patch panels, DWDM Mux, etc.)
- $NF = 6 \text{ dB}$
- $L_f = (0.25 \text{ dB/km}) \times \text{distance}$
- $G_{\text{ripple}} = 1 \text{ dB}$
- $OSNR_{\text{penalties}} = 2 \text{ dB}$

# OSNR Link Budget Calculations: Case 1

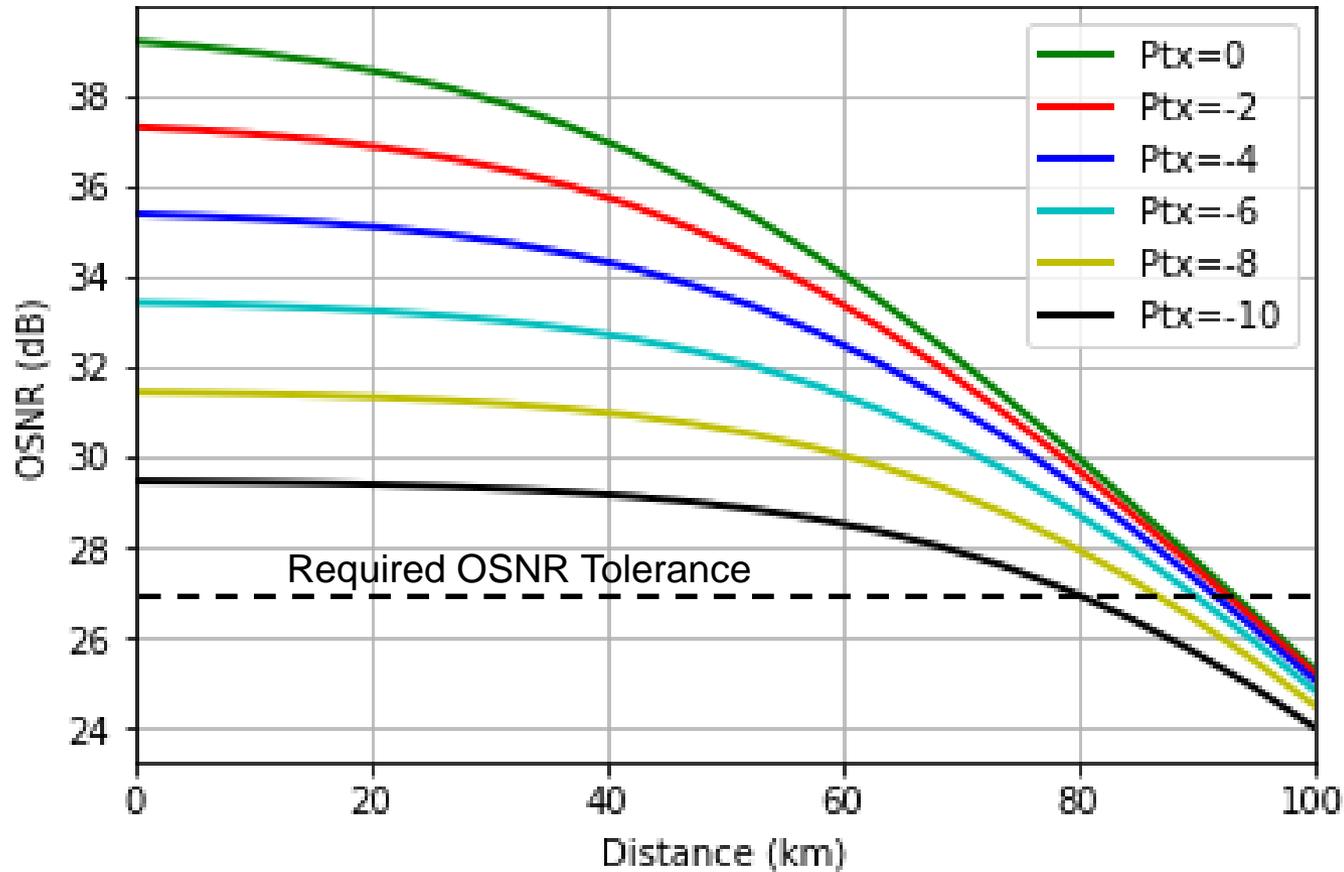


Note OIF ZR specs. are min. Tx power = -10 dBm, and required OSNR = 26 dB

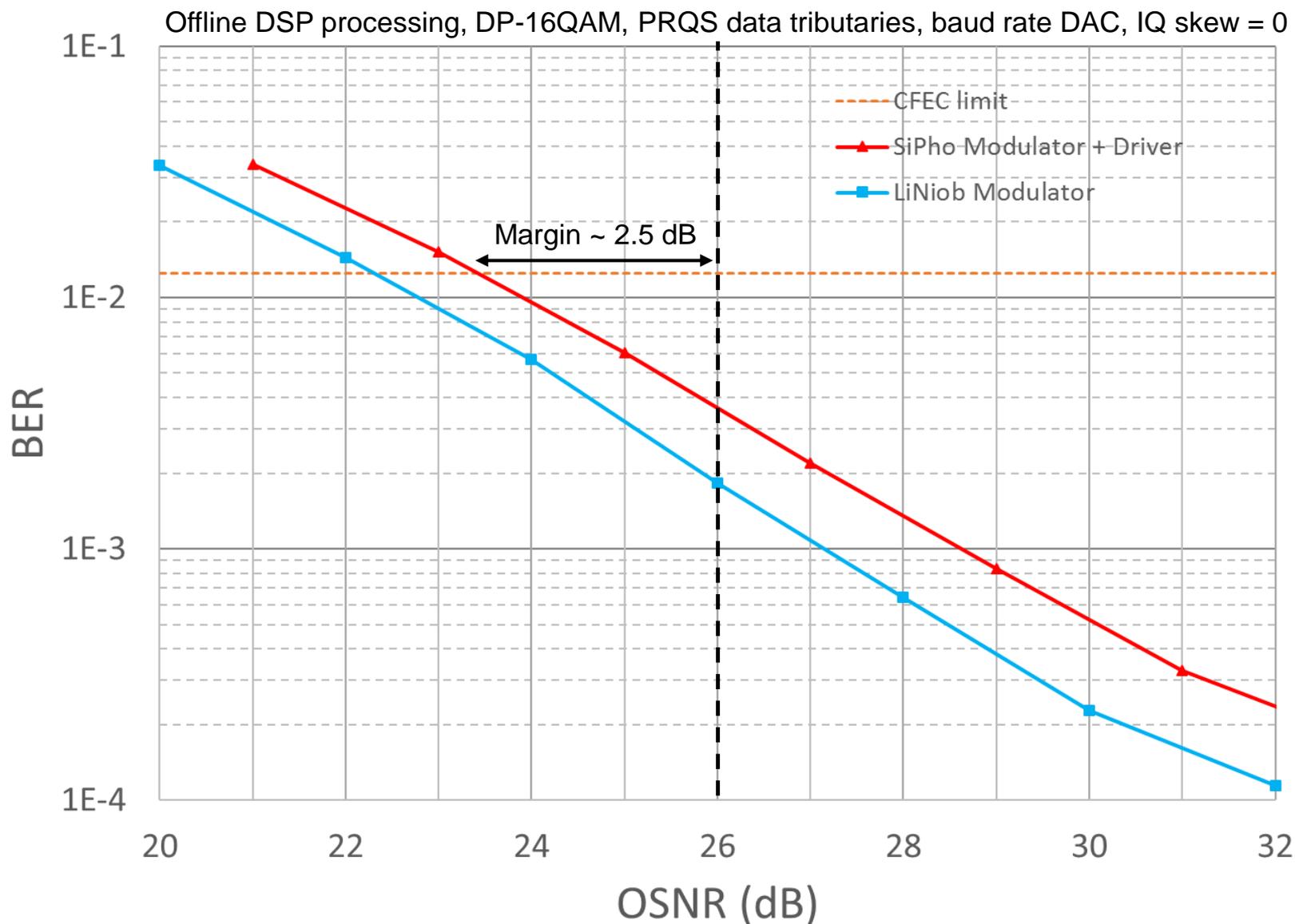
# OSNR Link Budget Calculation: Case 2

- $P_{tx}$  = variable 0 to -10 dBm
- $P_{out} = 1$  dBm
- $L_m = 10$  dB (patch panels, DWDM Mux, etc.)
- $NF = 5.5$  dB
- $L_f = (0.25 \text{ dB/km}) \times \text{distance}$
- $G_{ripple} = 1$  dB
- $OSNR_{penalties} = 2$  dB

# OSNR Link Budget Calculations: Case 2



# Experimental Data on 400G (60Gbaud) DP-16QAM Back-to-Back OSNR Sensitivity

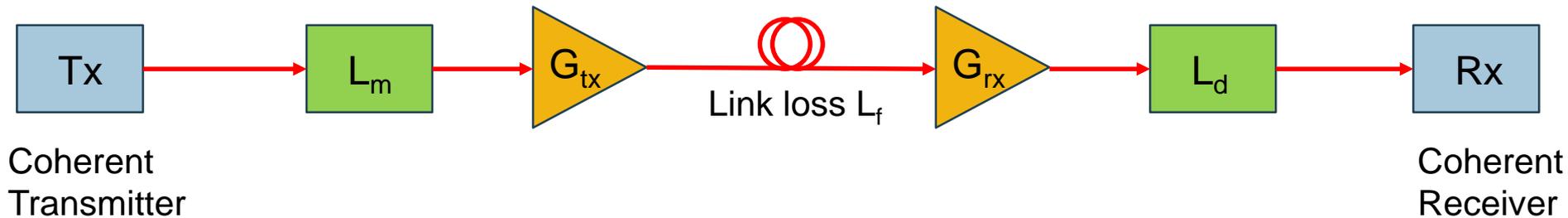


# Rx Power

Transmit Power  
 $P_{tx}$

Launch Power per Channel  
 $P_{out}$

Received Power/OSNR  
 $P_{rx}$ , OSNR



$$P_{rx} = P_{out} - L_d - G_{ripple}$$

- $P_{out} = 0$  dBm
- $L_d = 10$  dB (patch panels, DWDM Demux, etc.)
- $G_{ripple} = 1$  dB

$$\Rightarrow P_{rx} = 0 - 10 - 1 = -11 \text{ dBm}$$

- Add 1 dB margin to get OIF ZR spec. -12 dBm

# Conclusions

- Developed methodology for OSNR link budgets, valid for both 100G and 400G DWDM systems
- Simulated a reference DWDM link for 400G applications
- Provided measurement data on 400G DP-16QAM OSNR B2B receiver sensitivity
- Link budget analysis shows the following optical specs are reasonable for 400G over 80km:

Tx Min. Output Power = - 10 dBm

Required OSNR Tolerance = 26 to 27 dB

Rx Min. Power = - 11 to -12 dBm