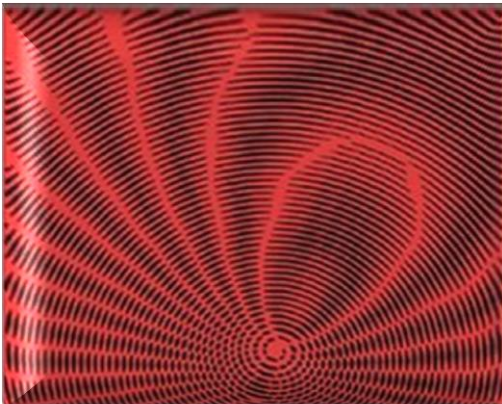


On the Ultimate Potential of Symbol-Rate Optimization for Increasing System Maximum Reach



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Presenter: Pierluigi Poggiolini

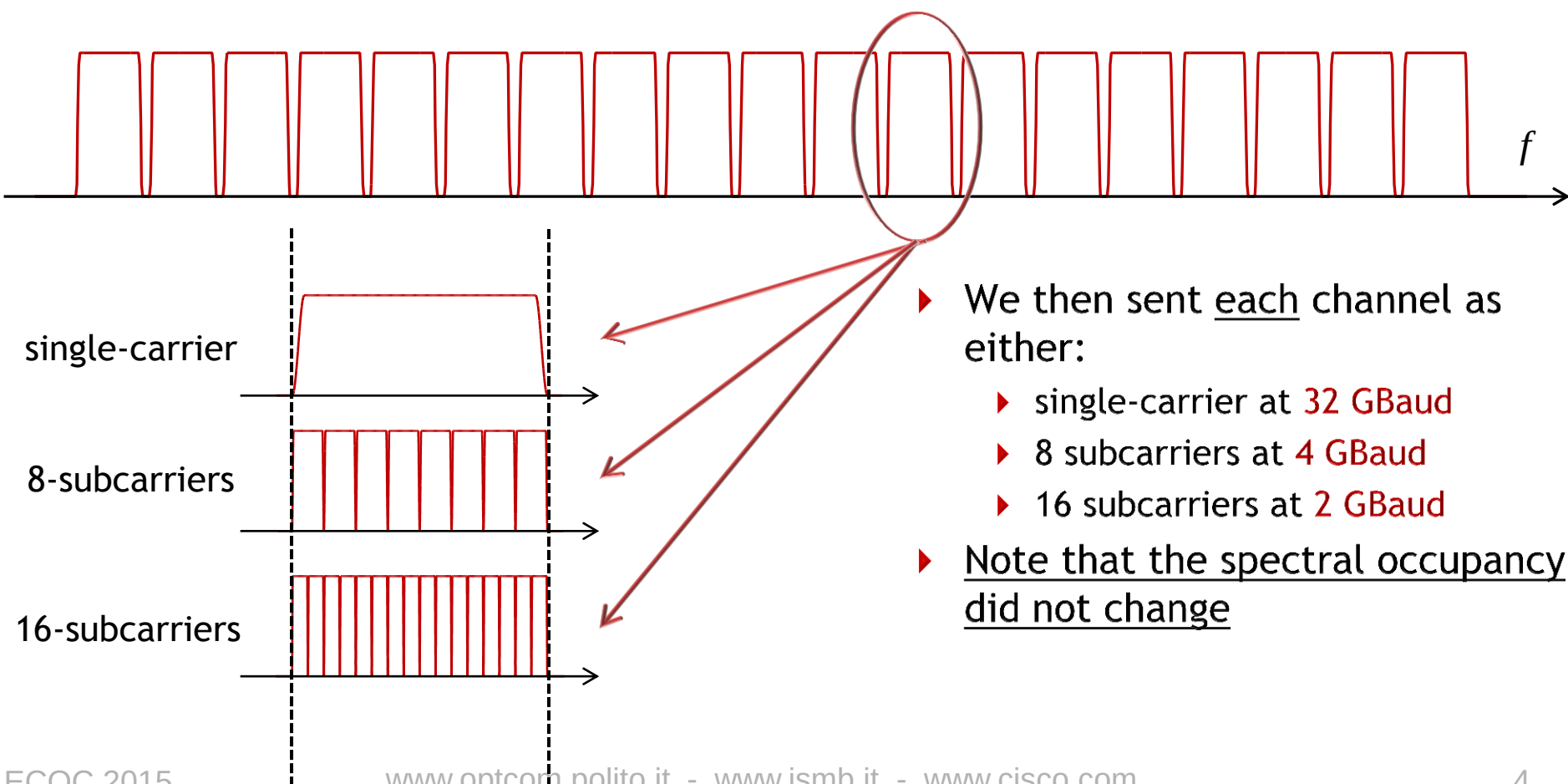
- ▶ One of the currently hottest topics in system research is: *non-linearity mitigation*
- ▶ Many groups are tackling this problem
- ▶ The key requirements are:
 - ▶ *reasonable processing complexity*
 - ▶ *effectiveness must not drop off vs. WDM bandwidth*

SRO Symbol Rate Optimization

- ▶ Low symbol rates provide some amount of non-linearity mitigation
- ▶ Optimum rates are in the 1 to 4 GBaud range for SMF and PSCF
- ▶ Can be done using **subcarrier multiplexing**

Our experiment Mo.3.6.3

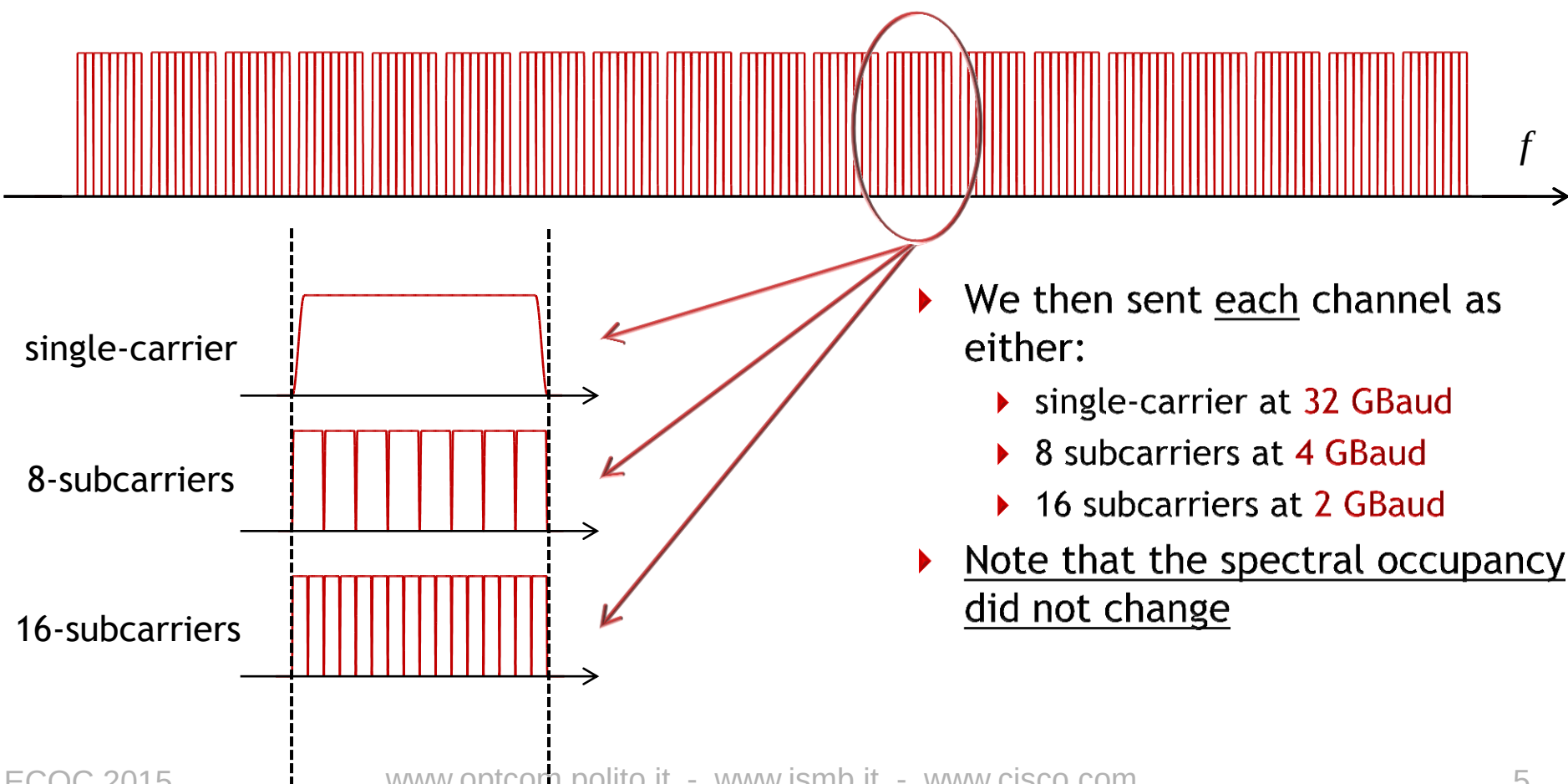
- ▶ We started out with a **19 channel WDM comb**, with channel spacing **37.5 GHz**, for a total WDM bandwidth of **710 GHz**



- ▶ We then sent each channel as either:
 - ▶ single-carrier at **32 GBaud**
 - ▶ 8 subcarriers at **4 GBaud**
 - ▶ 16 subcarriers at **2 GBaud**
- ▶ Note that the spectral occupancy did not change

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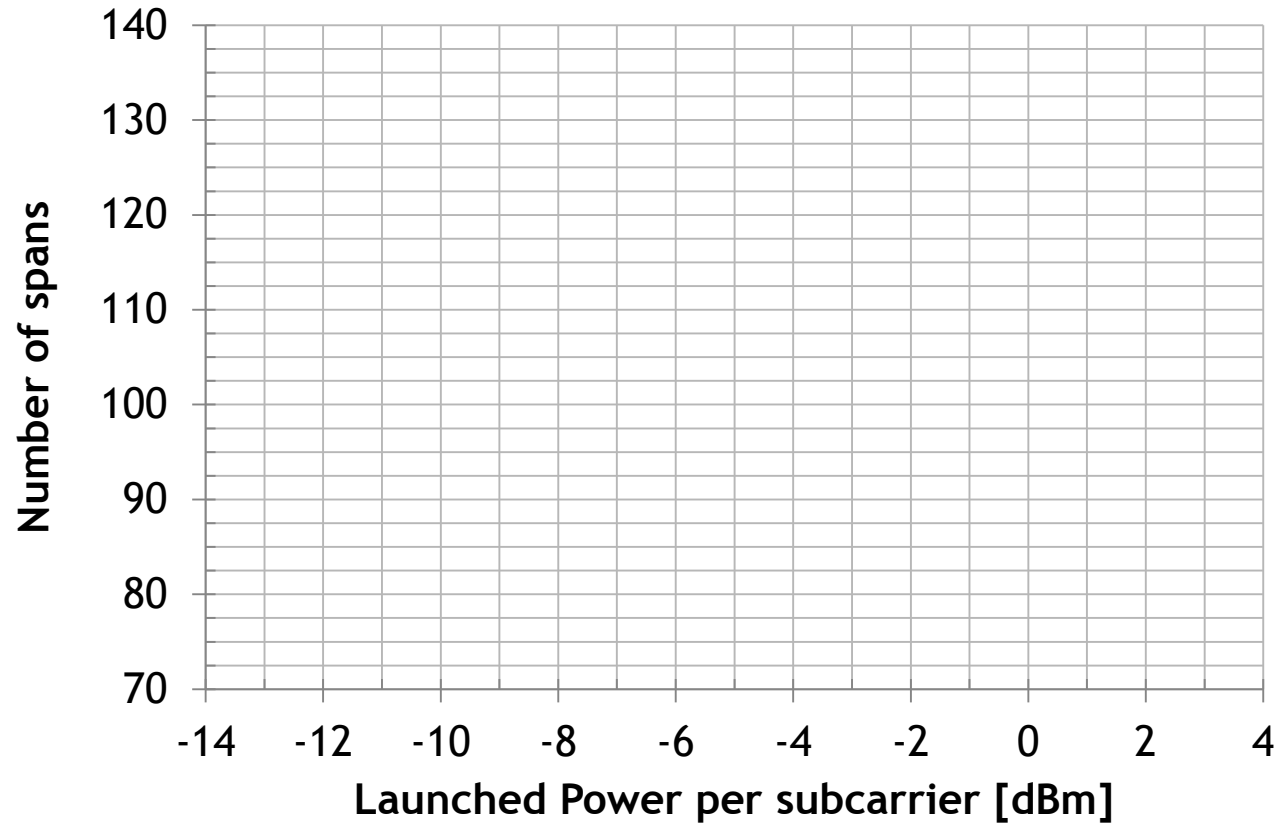
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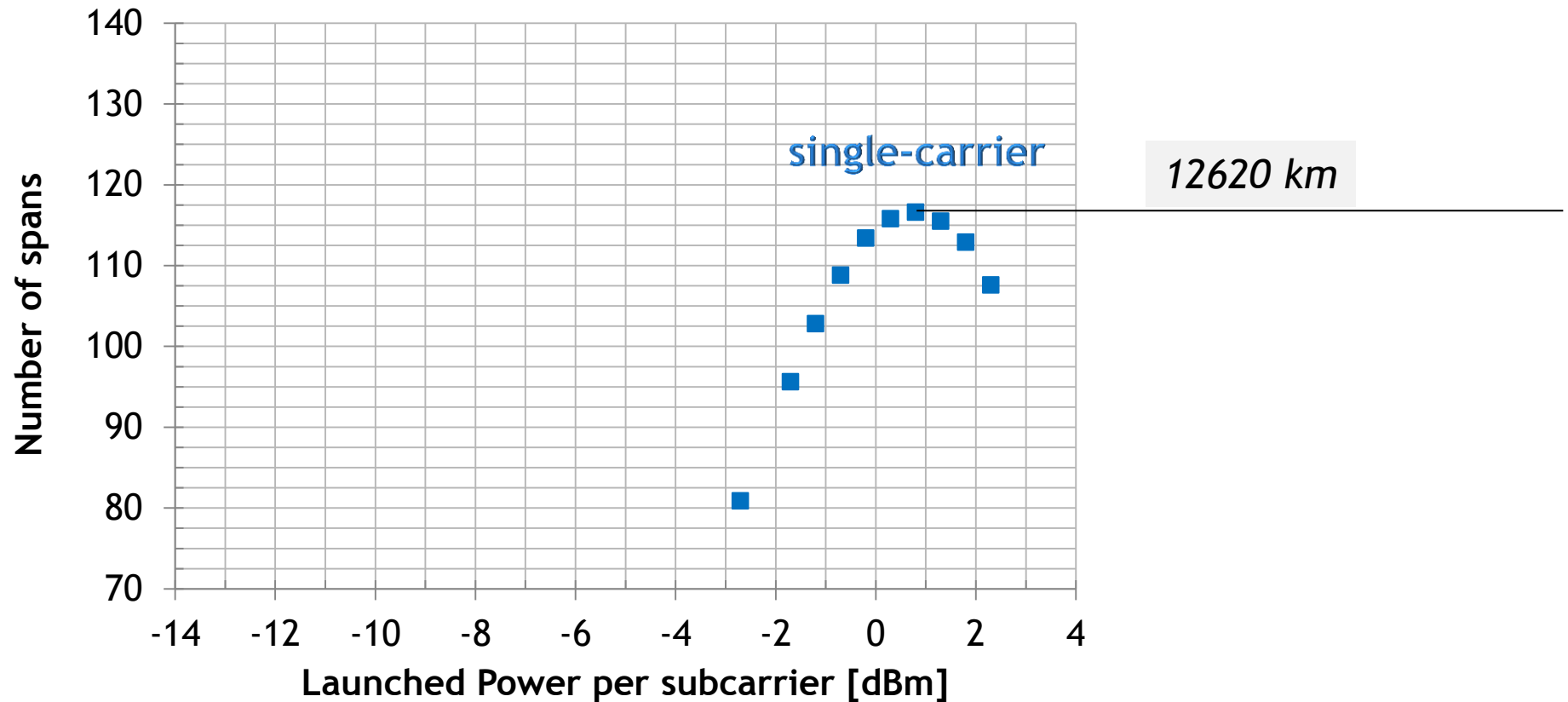
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Reach curves at BER 10^{-2}

PSCF, span length 108 km, all EDFA

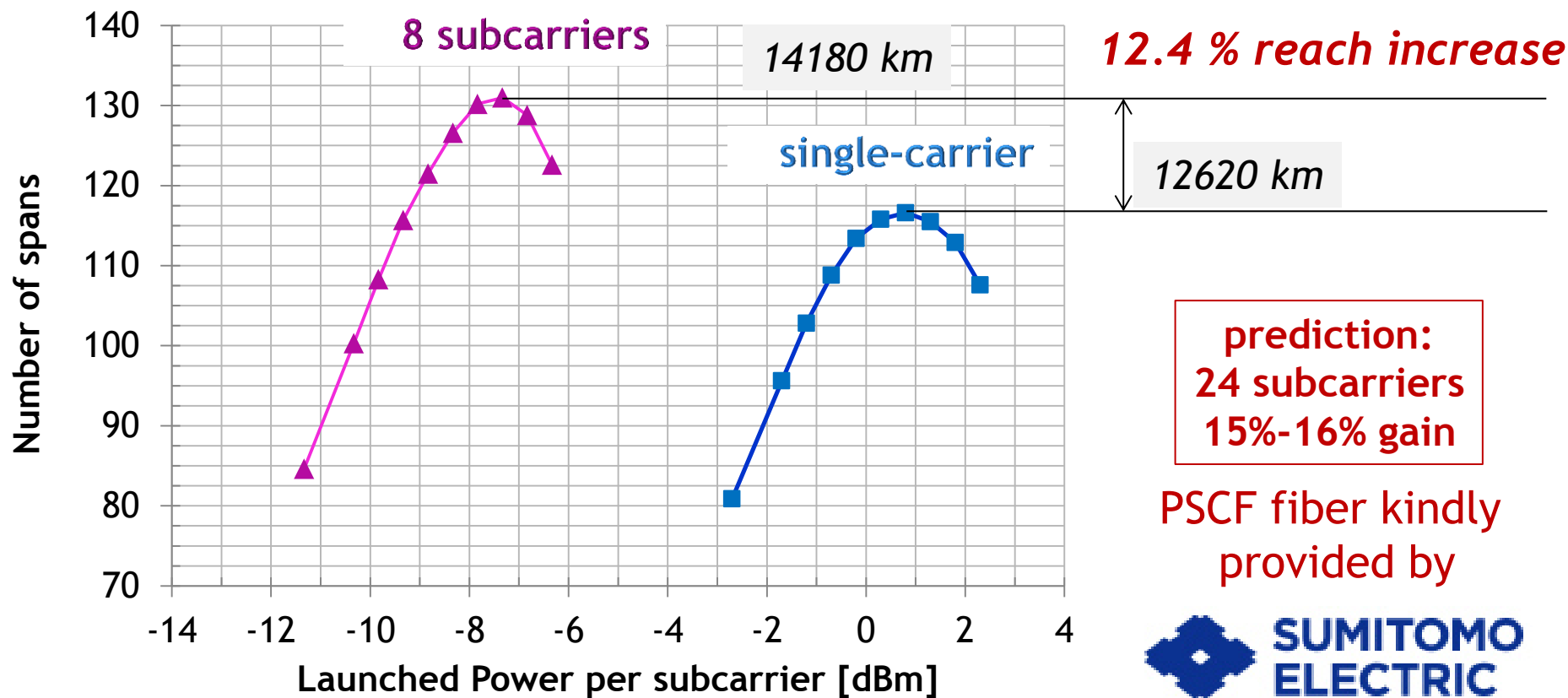


PSCF, span length 108 km, all EDFA



Reach curves at BER 10^{-2}

PSCF, span length 108 km, all EDFA



single-carrier and 8 subcarrier had same btb sensitivity

► simulative/theoretical:

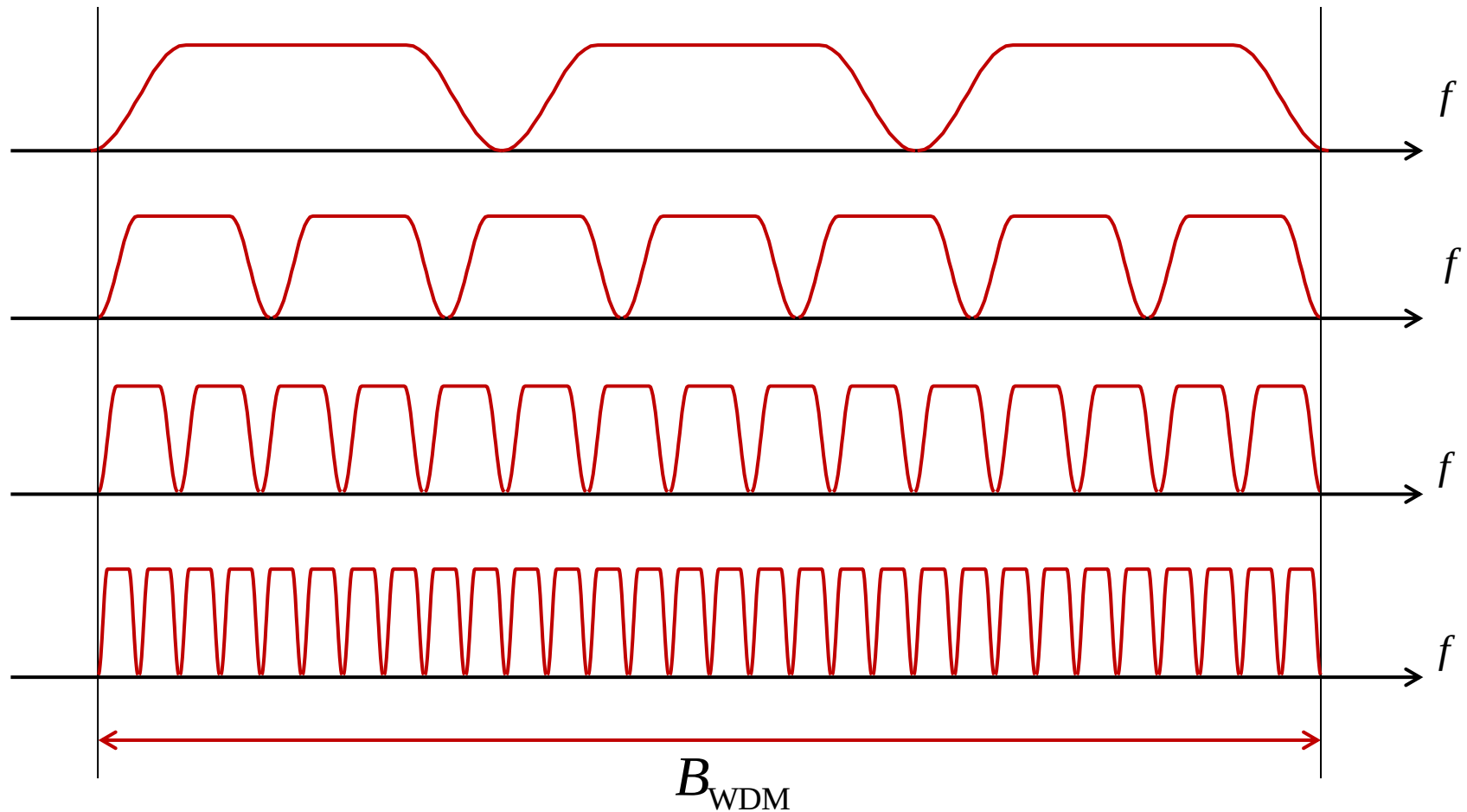
- W. Shieh and Y. Tang, 'Ultrahigh-speed signal transmission over nonlinear and dispersive fiber optic channel: the multicarrier advantage,' IEEE Photonics J., vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 276-283, June 2010.
- L. B. Du and A. J. Lowery, 'Optimizing the subcarrier granularity of coherent optical communications systems,' Optics Expr., vol. 19, no. 9, pp. 8079, Apr. 2011.
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- Q. Zhuge, B. Chatelain, and D. V. Plant, 'Comparison of intra-channel nonlinearity tolerance between reduced-guard-interval CO-OFDM systems and nyquist single carrier systems,' in Proc. of OFC 2012, paper OTh1B.3, Los Angeles (CA), Mar. 2012.
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- ▶ Meng Qiu, Qunbi Zhuge, Xian Xu, M. Chagnon, M. Morsy-Osman, and David V. Plant 'Subcarrier Multiplexing Using DACs for Fiber Nonlinearity Mitigation in Coherent Optical Communication Systems,' in Proc. OFC 2014, paper Tu3J.2, San Francisco (CA), Mar. 2014.
- ▶ J. Fickers, et al., "Multicarrier Offset-QAM for Long-Haul Coherent Optical Communications," J. of Lighthw. Technol., Vol. 32, n. 4, p. 4671, Dec. 2014 (showed no advantage of SRO: could have been hampered by btb penalties)
- ▶ Fatih Yaman, et al., "First Quasi-Single-Mode Transmission over Transoceanic Distance using Few-mode Fibers," Proc. OFC, post-deadline paper Th5C.7, Los Angeles, Mar. 2015. (Main thrust of paper was however FME and DSP)
- ▶ A. Nespola, L. Bertignono, G. Bosco, A. Carena, Y. Jiang, S.M. Bilal, P. Poggiolini, S. Abrate, F. Forghieri "Experimental demonstration of fiber nonlinearity mitigation in a WDM multi-subcarrier coherent optical system," **Proc. ECOC 2015, paper Mo.3.6.3**, Valencia (ES), Sept. 2015
- ▶ Hisao Nakashima, et al., "Experimental investigation of nonlinear tolerance of subcarrier multiplexed signals with spectrum optimization," **Proc. ECOC 2015, paper Mo.3.6.4**, Valencia (ES), Sept. 2015

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- ▶ How would **SRO** do in a **C-band system**?
- ▶ How does **SRO** compare to **backward propagation** when going towards C-band?
- ▶ Can the SRO and BP be combined ?
- ▶ How about **other formats** than PM-QPSK?

How to study SRO ?



Which quantity to analyze ?

$$\tilde{G}_{\text{NLI}} = G_{\text{NLI}} / G_{\text{ch}}^3$$

average PSD of NLI
over the center
channel

PSD of the
transmitted signal

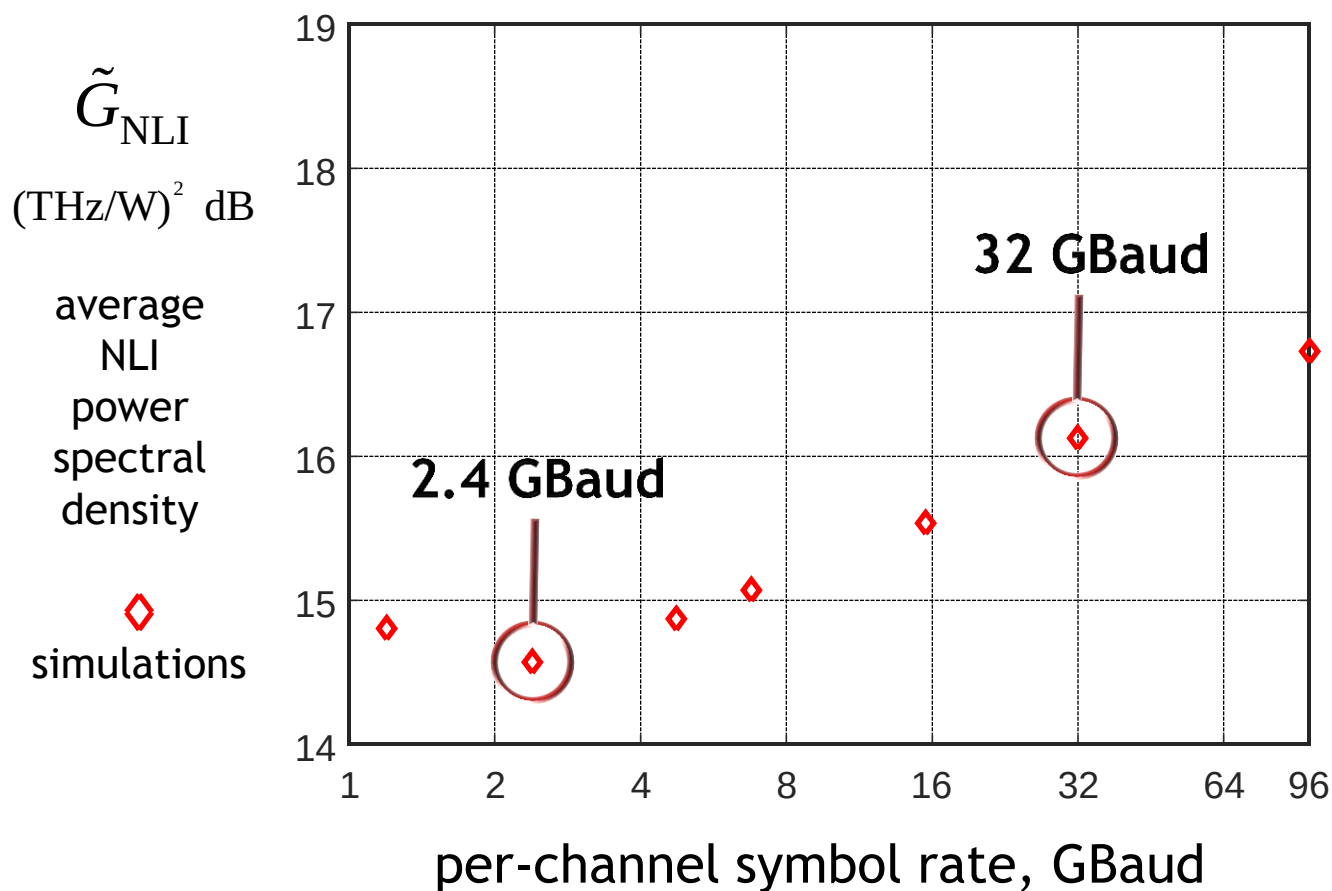
a constant value

across different symbol rates means

same maximum reach

500 GHz WDM bandwidth

- ▶ **PM-QPSK**, roll-off 0.05, spacing 1.05 x (symb rate), **SMF**, 100 km spans, 50 spans



P. Poggiolini, Y. Jiang, A. Carena, G. Bosco, F. Forghieri, “Analytical results on system maximum reach increase through symbol rate optimization,” **Proc. OFC 2015**, paper Th3D.6, Los Angeles, Mar. 2015

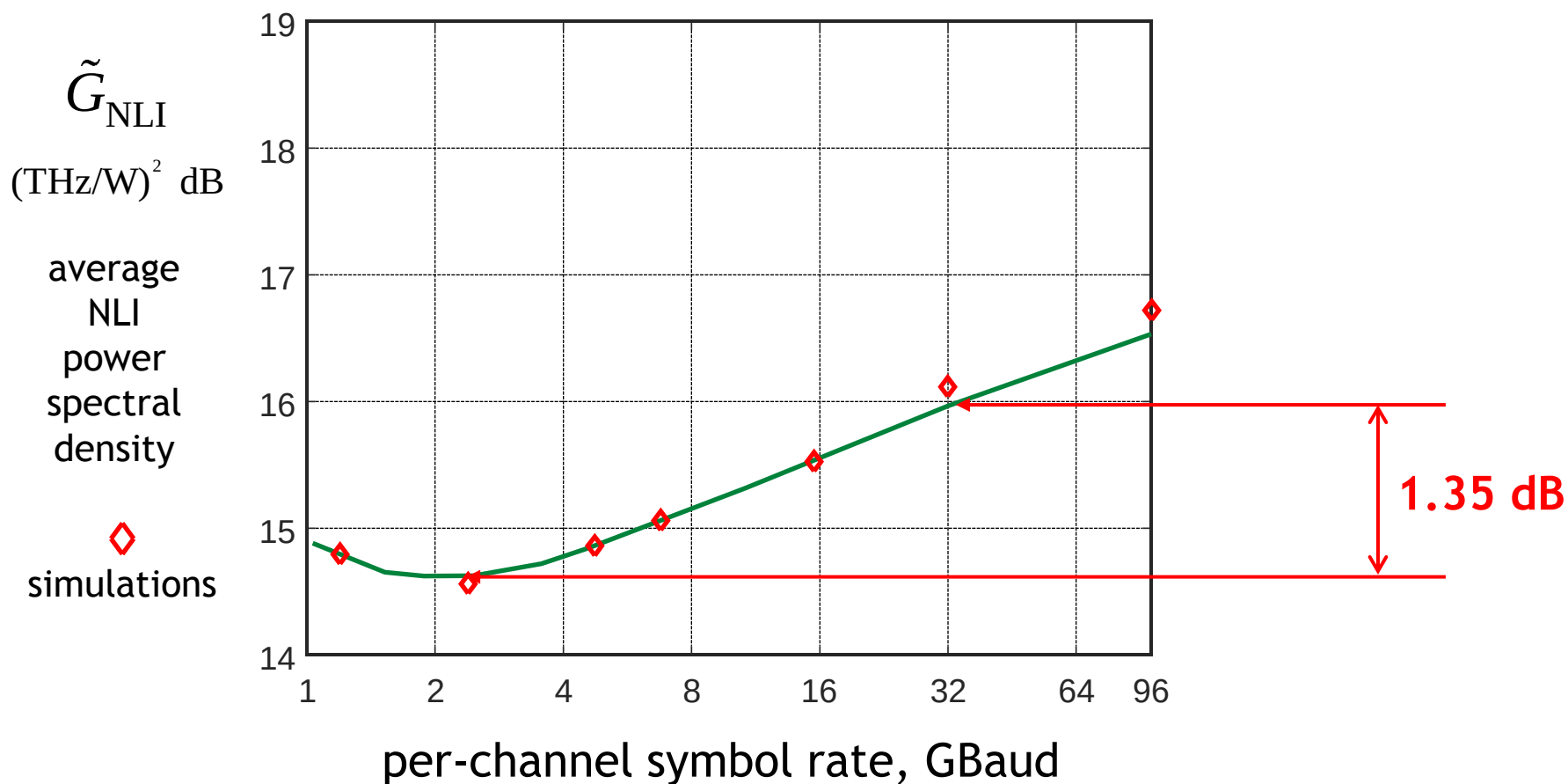
► SRO is very accurately modeled using the EGN-model

A. Carena, G. Bosco, V. Curri, Y. Jiang, P. Poggiolini and F. Forghieri, ‘EGN model of non-linear fiber propagation,’ Optics Express, vol. 22, no. 13, pp.16335-16362, June 2014.

► For different reasons, neither the GN-model nor advanced XPM models were able to account for it

500 GHz WDM bandwidth

- ▶ **PM-QPSK**, roll-off 0.05, spacing 1.05 x (symb rate), **SMF**, 100 km spans, 50 spans

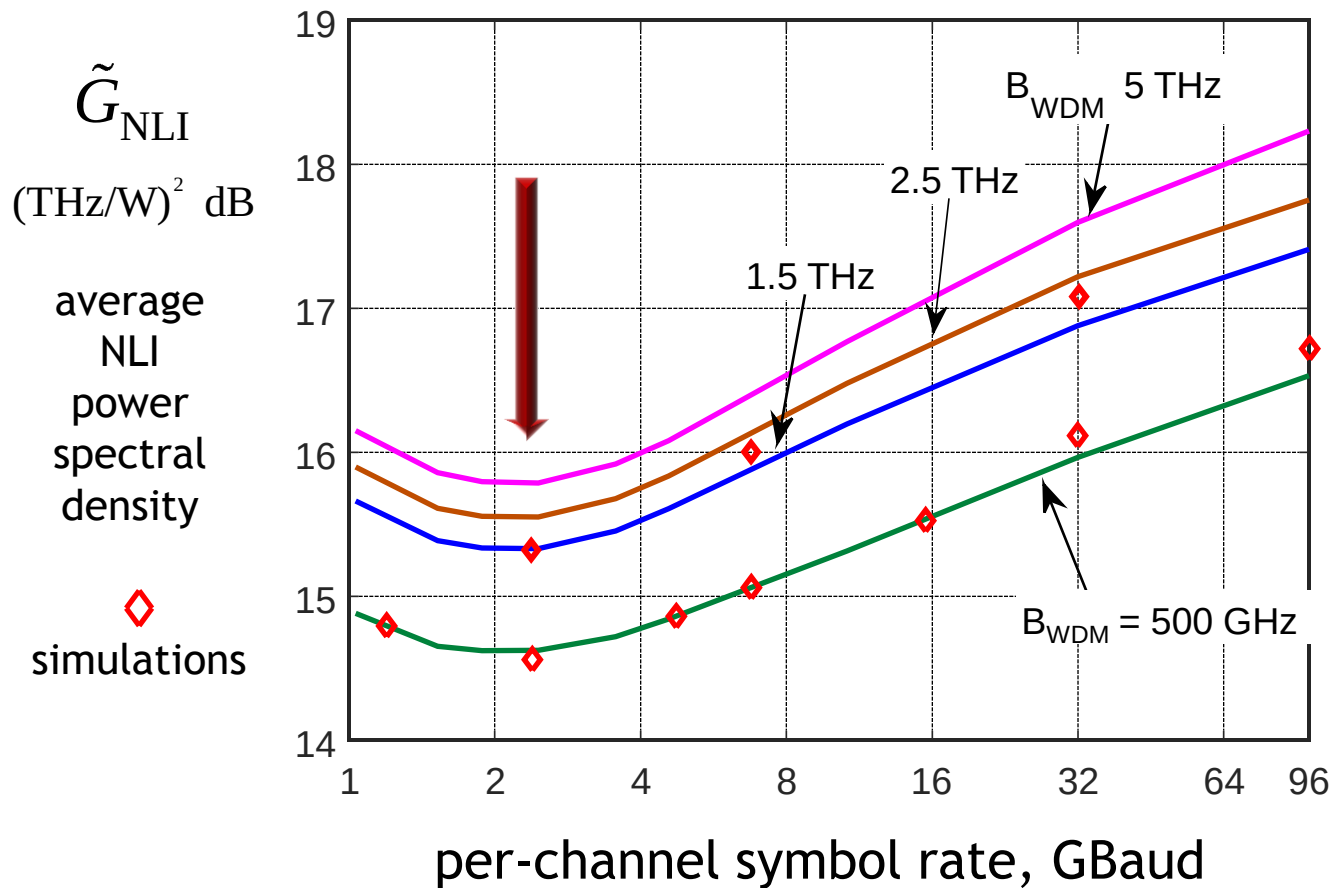


- ▶ How does *NLI mitigation* translate into max reach gains?

$$\Delta L_{\text{max,dB}} \approx -\frac{1}{3} \Delta \tilde{G}_{\text{NLI,dB}}$$

- ▶ 1 dB mitigation → 8% max reach gain
- ▶ 1.35 dB mitigation → 11% max reach gain

- ▶ **PM-QPSK**, roll-off 0.05, spacing 1.05 x (symb rate), **SMF**, 100 km spans, 50 spans



The optimum symbol rate

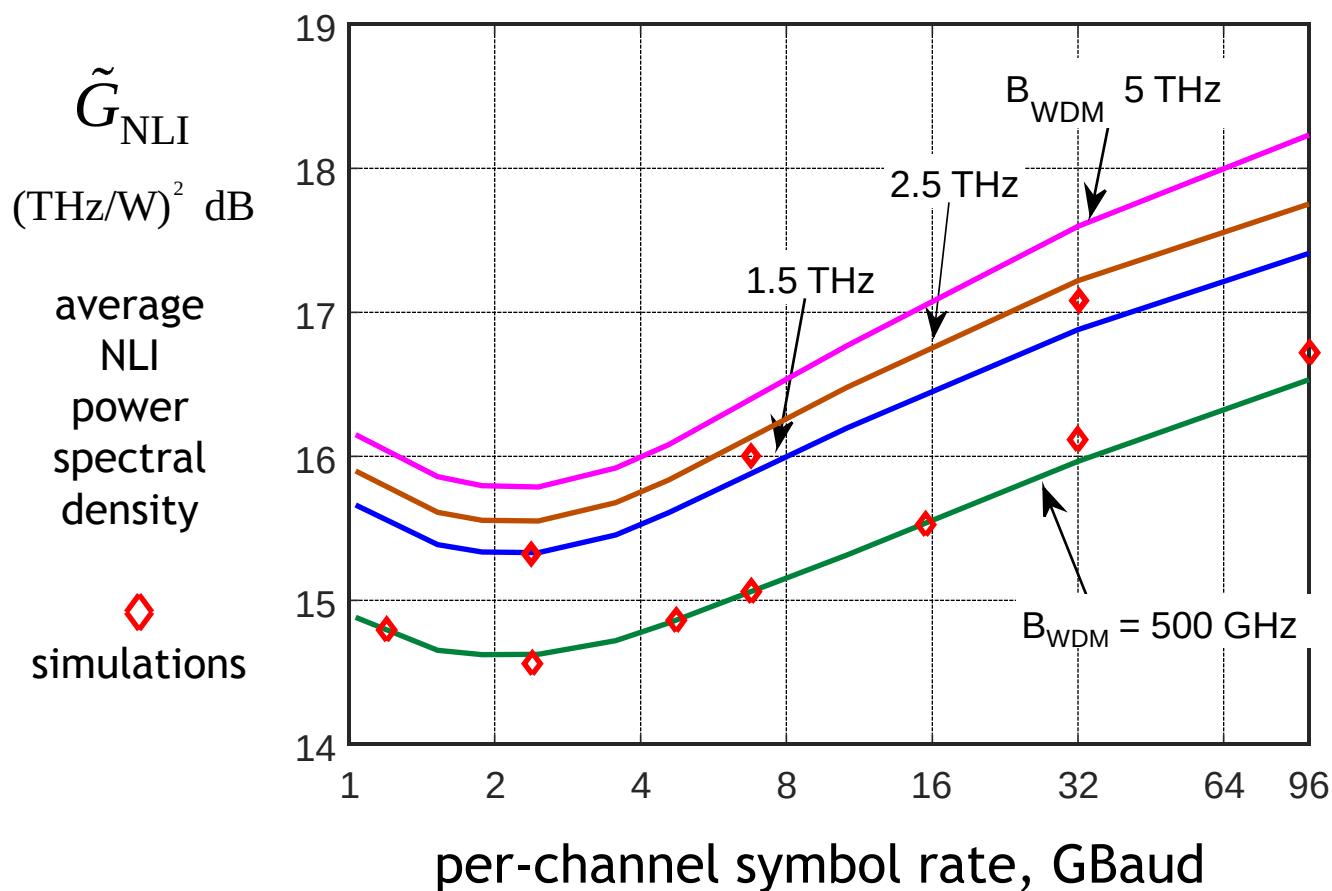
$$R_{\text{opt}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi |\beta_2| N_{\text{span}} L_{\text{span}}}}$$

The optimum symbol rate

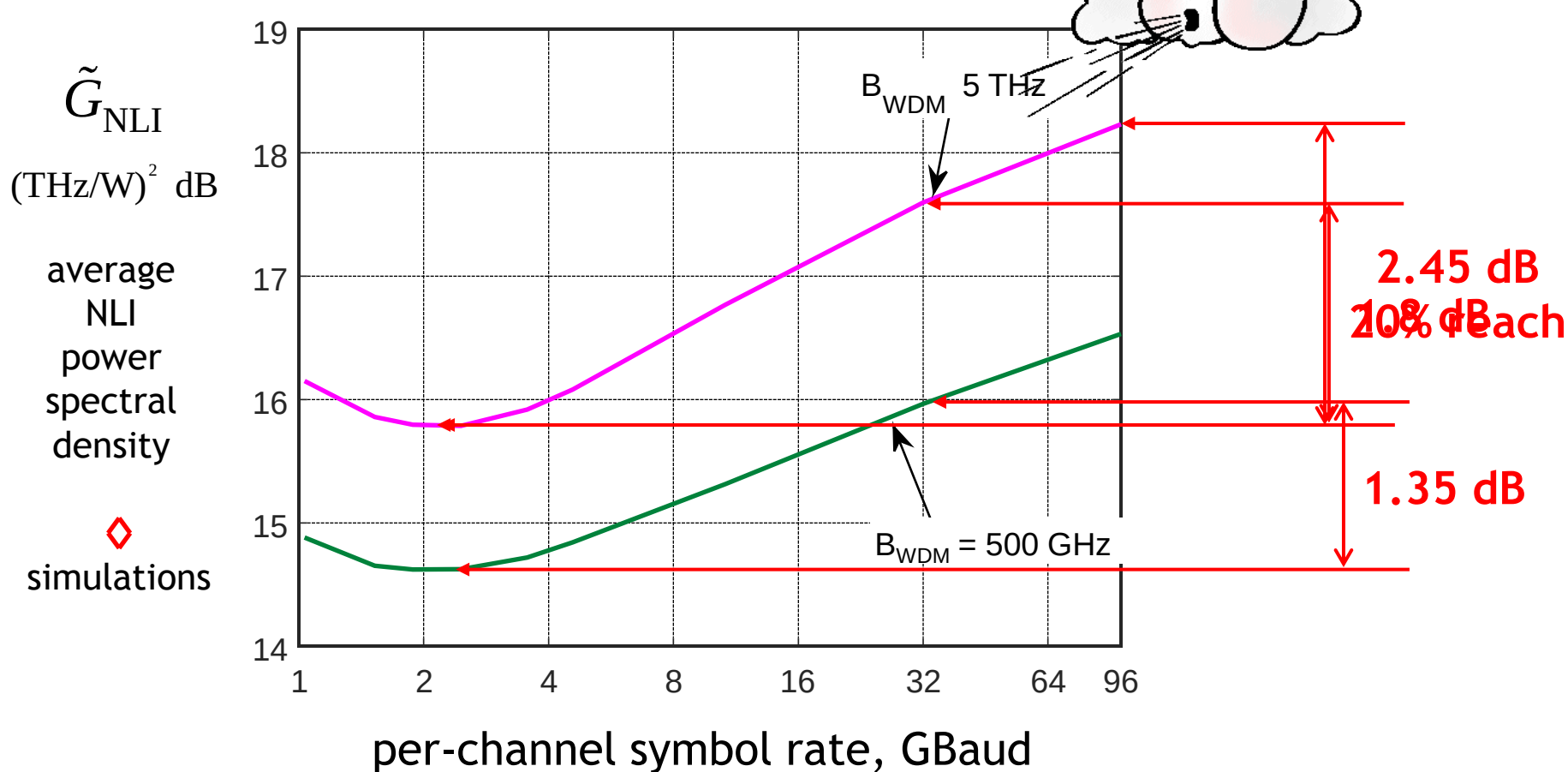
$$R_{\text{opt}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi |\beta_2| L_{\text{tot}}}}$$

- ▶ Ok for quasi-Nyquist WDM systems with approximately equal span length and lumped amplification
- ▶ It is based on the EGN model closed-form asymptotic theory developed in:
 - P. Poggiolini, G. Bosco, A. Carena, V. Curri, Y. Jiang, and F. Forghieri, 'A simple and effective closed-form GN model correction formula accounting for signal non-Gaussian distribution,' J. of Lightw. Technol., vol. 33, no. 2, pp. 459-473, Jan. 2015.

- ▶ **PM-QPSK**, roll-off 0.05, spacing 1.05 x (symb rate), **SMF**, 100 km spans, 50 spans

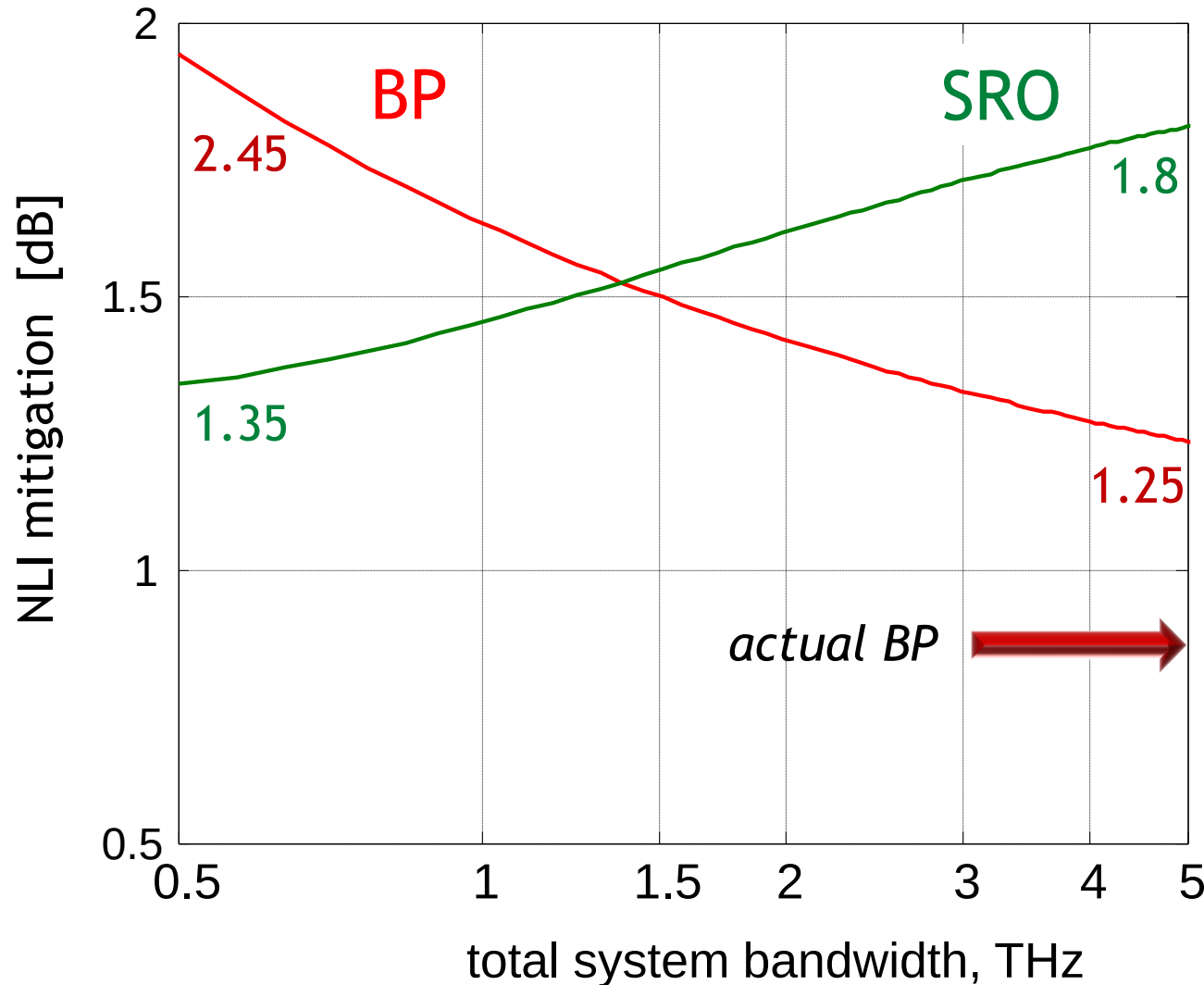


- **PM-QPSK, roll-off 0.05, spacing 1.05 x (symb rate), SMF, 10 spans, 50 spans**



Backward Propagation vs. SRO

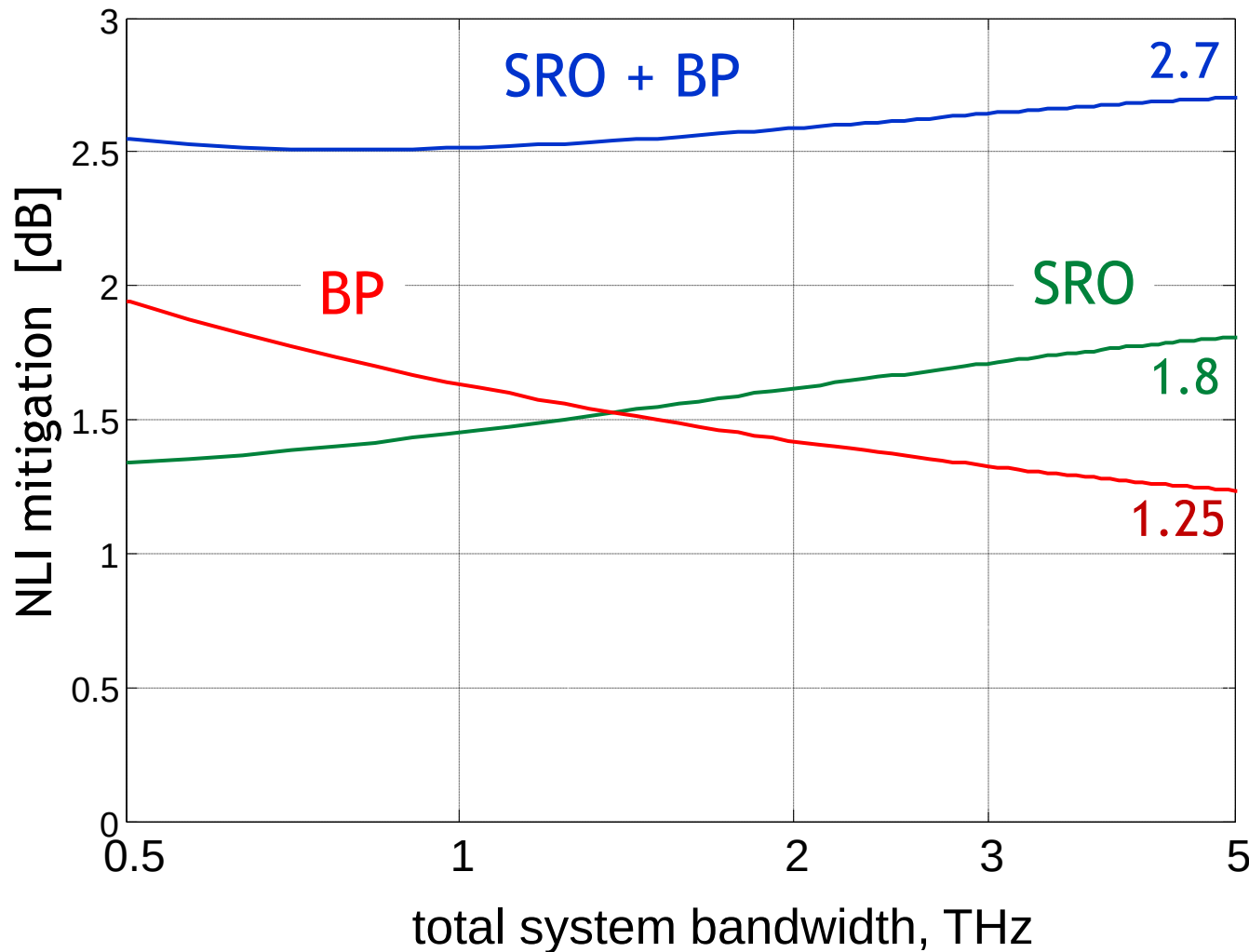
- ▶ PM-QPSK, roll-off 0.05, spacing 1.05 x (symb rate), SMF, 100 km spans, 50 spans



- ▶ All curves drawn using the FULL EGN model
- ▶ **SRO**: between 32 GBaud and the optimum rate 2.4 GBaud
- ▶ **BP**: ideal backward propagation over the 32 GBaud center channel

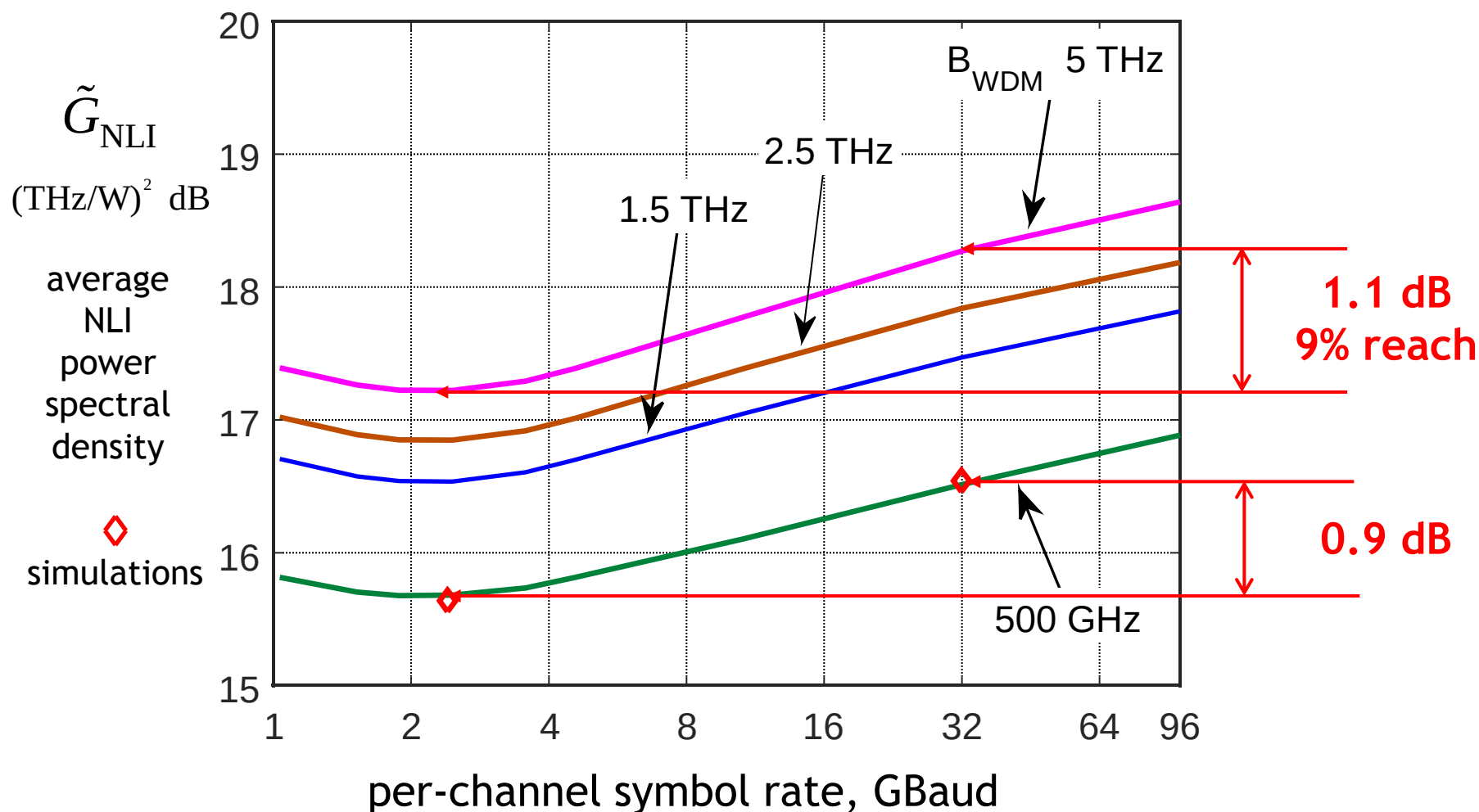
Backward Propagation vs. SRO

- ▶ PM-QPSK, roll-off 0.05, spacing 1.05 x (symb rate), SMF, 100 km spans, 50 spans



- ▶ All curves drawn using the FULL EGN model
- ▶ SRO: between 32 GBaud and the optimum rate 2.4 GBaud
- ▶ BP: ideal backward propagation over the bandwidth of the center channel (33.6 GHz)

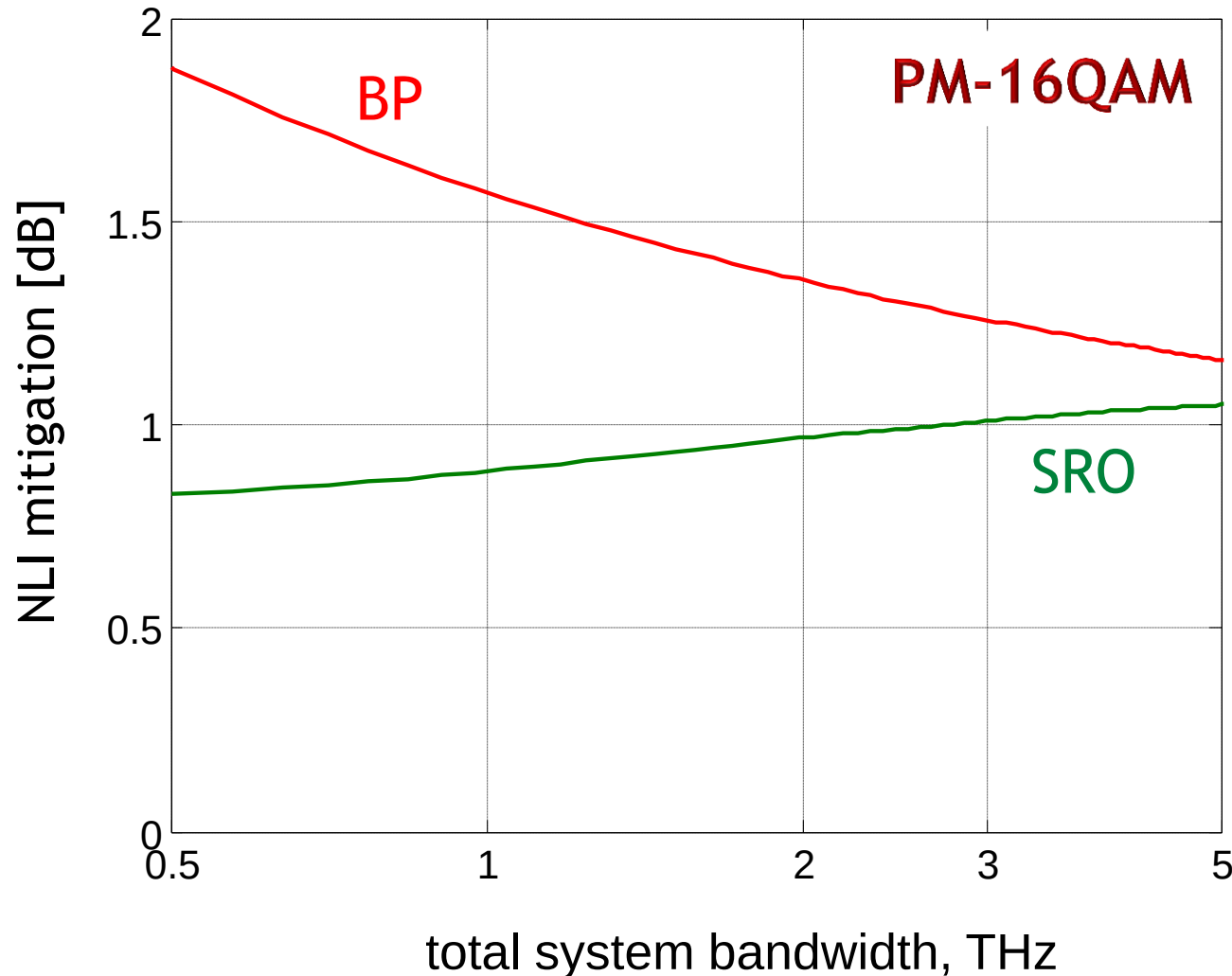
- **PM-16QAM**, roll-off 0.05, spacing $1.05 \times$ (symb rate), **SMF**, 100 km spans, 50 spans



$$\text{mitig}_{\text{PM-16QAM}}^{\text{dB}} \approx 0.6 \cdot \text{mitig}_{\text{PM-QPSK}}^{\text{dB}}$$

Backward Propagation vs. SRO

- ▶ PM-16QAM, roll-off 0.05, spacing 1.05 x (symb rate), SMF, 100 km spans, 50 spans



- ▶ SRO: between 32 GBaud and the optimum rate 2.4 GBaud
- ▶ BP: *ideal* backward propagation over the 32 GBaud center channel

▶ SRO mitigation goes up:

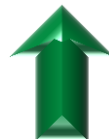
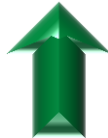
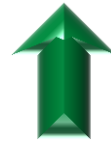
▶ with fiber dispersion

▶ with link length

▶ with total WDM bandwidth

▶ as spans get shorter

▶ SRO goes down with PM-16QAM
(only about 60% of PM-QPSK gains)



Is SRO a game-changer?

downloadable at
www.optcom.polito.it

<http://thespinnakergroupinc.com/greenbuild-san-francisco-a-game-changer/>



- ▶ *Probably not...*
- ▶ The effect is there, but it is not big enough to be a game-changer
- ▶ Unfortunately gains are smaller for PM-16QAM ! ($\approx 60\%$)
- ▶ However it may prove useful in some system contexts (sub, ULH, etc.)
- ▶ Also, it appears to be more effective than BP in many cases
- ▶ It puts some headwind against going to higher symbol rates
 - ▶ perhaps future 64 or 96 GBaud channels will be chopped-up into smaller-rate subcarriers to avoid large NLI penalties

Thank you!

How come there's a dip?

- $B_{WDM} = 504 \text{ GHz}$, 1.92 Tb/s total, PM-QPSK, roll-off 0.05, spacing 1.05 x (symb rate), 100 km spans

