# 40 Gbps Links using Plastic Optical Fiber

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Work supported by



#### Plastic optical fiber

- Emerging medium for very short reach links
- Connectorization simplicity
- Low bending loss
- Attenuation
  - < 50dB/km, less than 30 demonstrated</p>
- Bandwidth ??

Launch insensitive: Differential modal delay (DMD) ~2ps peak-to-peak for 200m

Large bandwidth: 40Gbps capability for >100m links

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	Chromis GigaPOF50SR	Chromis GigaPOF120SR	Lucina	Optimedia	Mitsubishi
Material	Perflourinated Graded Index (GI-PF)	Perflourinated Graded Index (GI-PF)	Perflourinated graded Index (GI-PF)	Polymethyl Methacrylate Graded Index (GI-PMMA)	PloyMethyl Methacrylate Step index (SI-PMMA)
Numerical Aperture (NA)	0.19	0.185	0.185	0.23-0.3	0.5
	+/- 0.015	+/- 0.015	+/-0.01		
Core/ Cladding Diameter (µm)	50/490	120/490	120/492	1000/2200	980/1000
	+/- 5	+/- 10/7	+/- 10/3	+/- 5%	+/- 60
Attenuation (dB/km) @850nm	<50	<60	<40	<200	<200
@ 1300nm	<60	<60		<4000	<4000
Specified Bandwidth	>300MHz- km @850nm	>300MHz- km @850nm	>940MHz x200m @850nm	Dependent on NA	

### **Detector limited by core size**

 High-speed large core media are limited by the requirement to couple the large core fiber to a sufficiently small detector

Trade-off

- Tolerance of larger diameter POF
- Coupling efficiency of POF to photodetector
- Bandwidth of larger diameter detector
- 10 Gbps operation: core diam. < 150μm</li>
- 40 Gbps operation: core diam. < 50μm



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Speckle pattern after 200m

## POF link set up





#### Impulse response measurement at 800nm and 1550nm

- Transmitter
  - > 800nm, 16 ps: Ti-sapphire
  - > 1550nm, 16 ps: mode-locked fiber laser
- Receiver
  - 800nm and 1550nm: commercial MMF PIN photodetector (Newfocus 1454) and digital sampling scope (Tektronix: TDS8200)

#### Link measurement at 1550nm

- Transmitter
  - > 40Gbps PRBS data source
- Receiver
  - Commercial MMF PIN photodetector (Newfocus 1454) and 38GHz post-amp

### 200m impulse response (800nm)





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Linear scale

Log scale

- 200m 50μm core GI PF-POF
  - GIPOF50-SR from Chromis Fiberoptics
- Sufficient bandwidth for 40Gbps?

#### **Frequency response**



#### Deconvolved response: ~29 ps FWHM

- Primarily detector limited response
- Channel insertion loss including connectorization: 8 dB



#### Frequency response



#### Deconvolved impulse response

- 200m power penalty using the deconvolved response
  - ➢ 30 Gbps: 4 dB
  - ➢ 40 Gbps: 10 dB
- 100m power penalty
  - ➢ 40 Gbps: <4 dB</p>

### 120µm core POF



• 20m 120µm core GI PF-POF

Detector bandwidth limited response

### Launch insensitivity





- Differential modal delay: 2 ps peak-to-peak
- Attenuation at larger offsets
  - Coupling to leaky modes
- Bandwidth is independent of launched mode power distribution
  - High offset tolerance
  - Tolerant of multimode sources



- High Bandwidth
- Launch insensitive
- Gaussian-like response

# **MODE COUPLING**

## Mode coupling in glass fiber



- Impulse response with high temporal resolution and high dynamic range
- Low coupling in glass fiber allows the direct time domain assessment

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### Mode coupling

# Strong modal coupling insures all photons behave equally i.e. group delay is uniform

- Mode coupling coefficient
  - ➢ Glass MMF: 0.15 km<sup>-1</sup>
  - ➢ GI-POF: 5 m<sup>-1</sup>
    - 4-5 orders larger

#### • Effects

- Reaches complete mode coupling regime i.e. steady-state mode power distribution
- Large bandwidth
- Low DMD
- > Bandwidth  $\propto 1/\sqrt{\text{Fiber length}}$



Ref: K. Balemarthy, A. Polley, and S. E. Ralph, "Electronic Equalization of Multi-km 10Gb/s Multi-Mode Fiber Links: Mode Coupling Effects," *J. Lightwave Tech* Dec. 2006.

### **Pulse Width**





- POF is strongly coupled
  - Anticipate near Gaussian response for short fibers
- What is the MPD as the length increases?

### **Temporal and Mode Distribution**

#### DMD



#### **Mode Power Distribution**



#### 1.7x10<sup>-5</sup> Increasing Coupling 0.17

5m<sup>-1</sup>

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# **DMD and Mode Coupling**

- Dependence of DMD on mode coupling coefficient
- Reported mode coupling length
   ~ 10-100 m
- Without coupling a tolerance is much tighter than ±0.1
- With strong coupling tolerance is increased by order of magnitude



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## **10 Gbps Index Tolerance**

- Sensitivity of the power penalty on refractive index profile
- Strong coupling allows relatively large index profile tolerance
  - > 300m tolerates
    α=2.0 ±0.12
  - > 100m tolerates  $\alpha$ =2.0 ±0.3



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### 10Gbps Tolerance to Mixed $\alpha$



# Penalty is more sensitive to α<sub>2</sub>

- Modal delays of higher order modes are more strongly dependent on α<sub>2</sub>
- Mode degeneracy is larger for higher order modes



### **40Gbps Index Tolerance**

 Manageable tolerance is required for 40 Gbps links



### 40 Gbps Mixed $\alpha$



 Similar sensitivity on α<sub>21</sub>



OFC 2007

#### POF links at 1550nm





- Optimum operating window: 850 and 1300 nm
- Channel bandwidth is  $\lambda$  independent

### 30m links: 1550nm



20 Gbps

30 Gbps

40 Gbps

- Completely open eye for 20 Gbps and 30 Gbps
- Eye at 40 Gbps: receiver bandwidth limited

### Eye at different offsets for 30 Gbps











- ISI power penalty at BER of 10<sup>-9</sup>
  - ➢ 10 Gbps: 0.6 dB
  - ➢ 20 Gbps: 0.6 dB
  - ➢ 30 Gbps: 1.5 dB
- ISI penalty = Measured power penalty Coupling loss
  - > Coupling loss from  $50\mu$ m POF to detector = 2.5 dB

## VCSEL and 120µm core POF





#### Chromis



Lucina

- Transmitter: 10 Gbps VCSEL
- 20m 120 $\mu$ m core GI PF-POF

- Quantitatively explained large bandwidth in POF
- Demonstration of launch insensitivity
- First demonstration of 40 Gbps capability in POF links
- First demonstration of 30 Gbps error free transmission in POF links