High Speed Technology at 40G and 100G – New testing required

Technology & Market Update

Arthur Moll BDM Transport and Datacom



Design

Deployment Service Assurance



I Want Broadband!



YouTube alone uses as much bandwidth today per day as the entire Internet did in 2001.



iPlayer in UK:

- higher quality than YouTube
- 10 x longer viewing
- 30 x more bandwidth



Apple sells 1 million iPhones (all with video) in 74 days



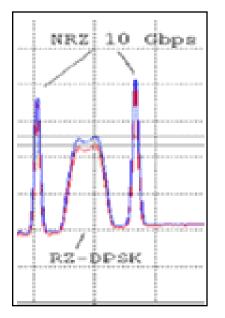
10x more bandwidth as we move from phone to video conversations

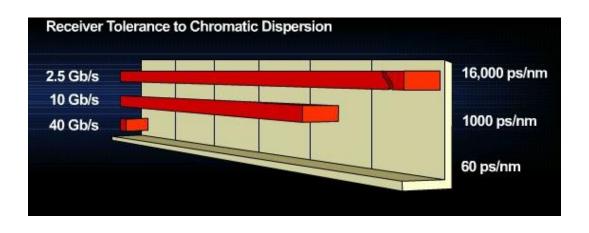


Upgrades from Standard to HDTV will increase bandwidth five-fold -SA Football will be in 3D

Why is 40G - 100G introduction so difficult?

- We are reaching the limits of the physics
 - Limits of the optical fiber
 - Limits of the optic





Traditional technologies (NRZ, DWDM, EDFAs, etc) have limited use at 100G

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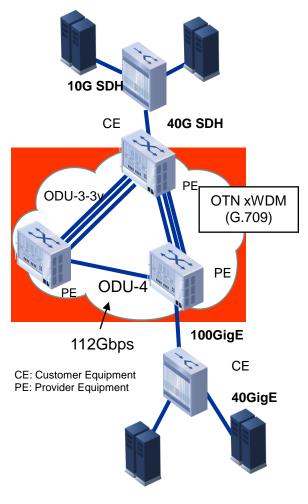
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High Speed Interfaces

What is Line Side and Client Side? And Why is it important to differentiate?

<u>Client Side</u>

- Towards Customer
- Service oriented
- Mostly packet oriented



Line Side

- Towards Network
- Long distance
- Transport oriented



Standard Bodies Involved

IEEE

- Working on 802.3ba to define 100Gb and 40Gb Ethernet
- Draft 2.0 released in March 2009. Ratification target: June 2010
- ITU-T Study Group 15
 - Approved the OTU4 rate of 112G (enough to encapsulate 100GbE)
 - Approved the mechanism to map 40GbE into OTU3

OIF

- Recently started the "*Physical and Link Layer*" Working Group to standardize 112G to 128G modulation using Dual-Polarization QPSK (DP-QPSK)
- Will be the first time a network's line interface is standardized. This will lower component cost



Updates from ITU-T SG15

- Consensus is that 40G is the last SDH rate
 - No 160G on the horizon
 - ITU-T SG15 likely to focus solely on OTN from now on
- ITU-T Study Group 15 approved the OTU4 rate of 111.89973Gbps
 - Overclocked rates (128G) to support Ultra-FEC are being discussed
- Support for OTU4 with parallel optics is being discussed
 - Will facilitate the introduction of OTU4 client interface on 100G products
 - OTU4 FEC on client interface still being discussed
 - Mandatory FEC on client interface also being discussed
- Support for OTU3 defined last April
 - 40GbE in OTU3 achieved using 512b/513b transcoding



Key Question

- How to go forward from here?
 - How to overcome the limitations of the Optic and Optical Fiber?
 - By talking to Wireless experienced people they recommend phase modulation instead of Amplitude modulation
 - QPSK
 - DQPSK

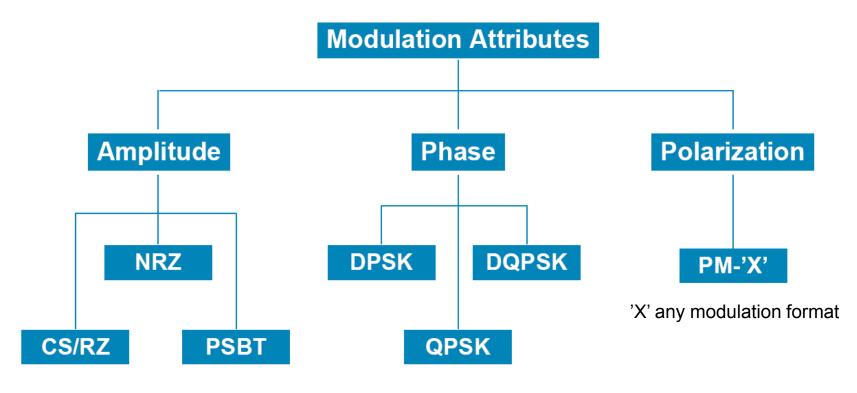
Nowadays even used in WiFi Routers





7

Advanced Modulation Schemes Overview



NRZ – non-return to zero

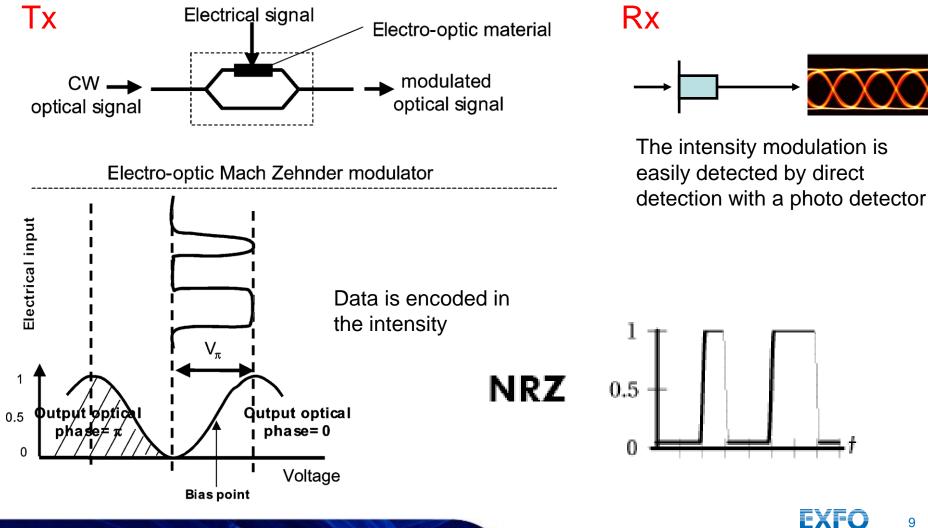
RZ - return to zero

- CSRZ carrier suppressed return to zero
- PSBT phase shaped binary transmission (duobinary)
- (D)PSK (differential) phase skift keying
- (D)QPSK (differential) quaternary phase skift keying
- PM polarization multiplexed



Intensity modulation – NRZ

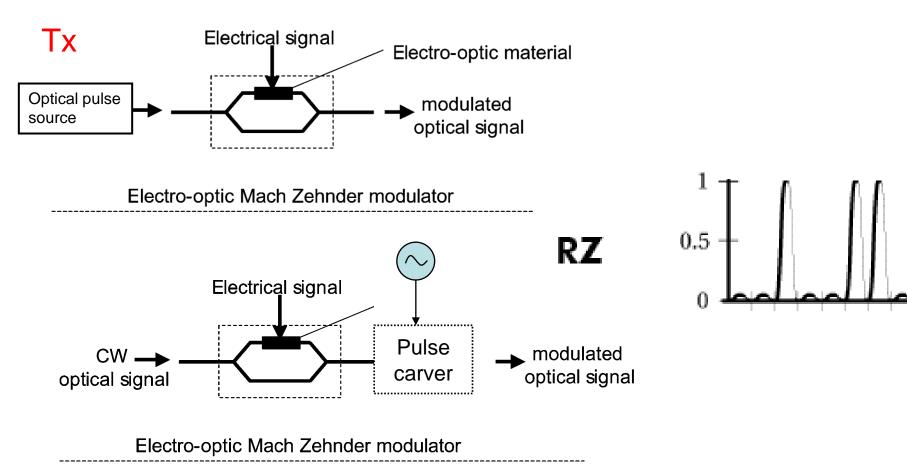
NRZ using a Mach-Zehnder intensity modulator



9

Intensity modulation – RZ

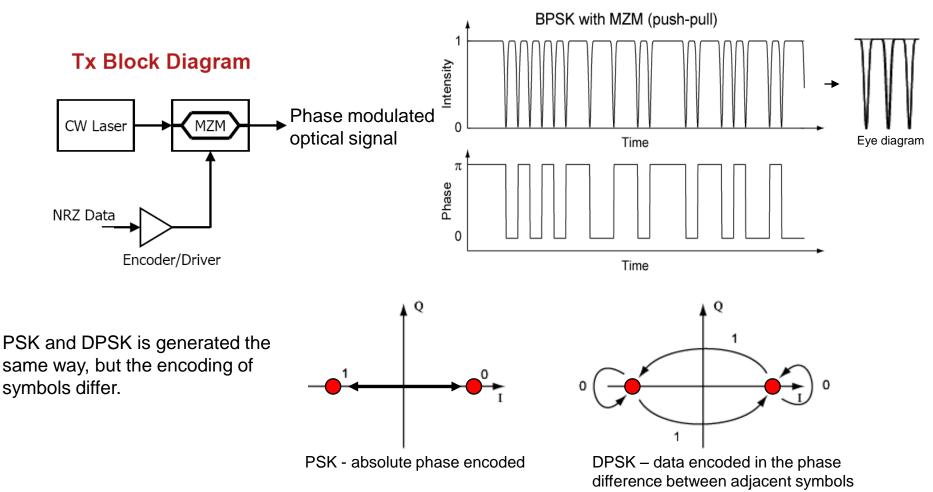
RZ using a pulse source / RZ using pulse carver





Phase modulation

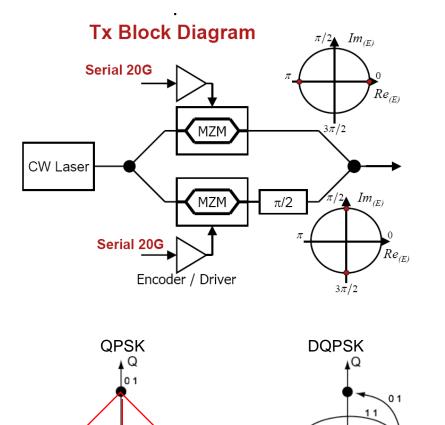




11

Quaternary phase modulation

QPSK/DQPSK modulation

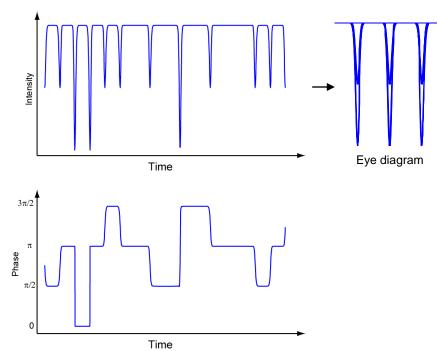


4 phases → 2 bits/symbol

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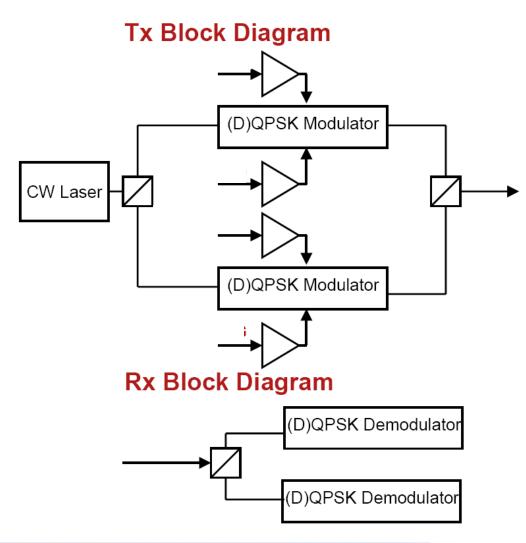
QPSK/DQPSK is generated as two parallel binary PSK signals combined at 90 degrees (I/Q modulator)



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Dual-Polarization

PM-(D)QPSK modulation



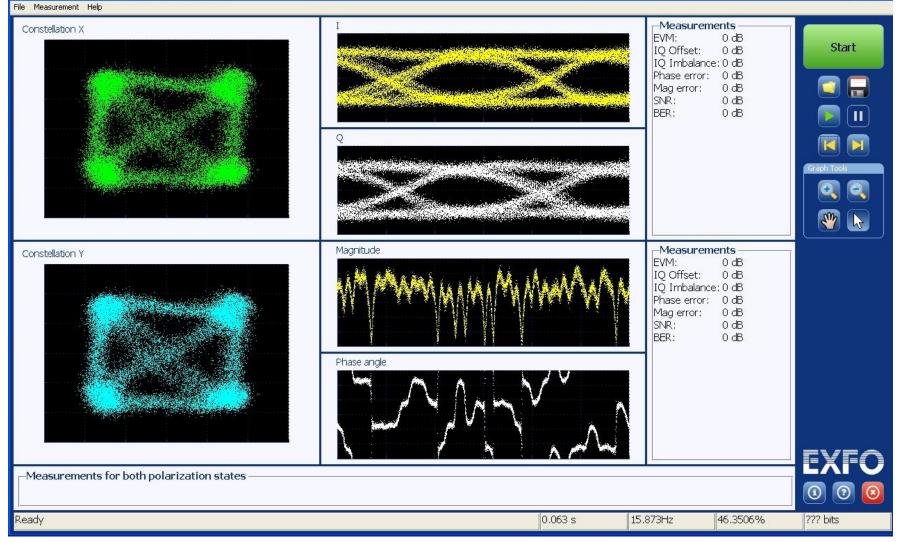
Polarization multiplexing doubles the capacity (using two sets of Tx and Rx) PM-(D)QPSK carries 2 x 2 bits/symbol

112 Gbit/s is typically reached by using 28 Gbaud PM-(D)QPSK



ECOC GUI

🛃 EXFO Optical Modulation Analyser (Prototype)



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14

EXFO

ECOC Unit





New GUI

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IEEE 802.3ba Pluggable Modules

Based on IEEE 802.3ba objectives, MSA (Multi Supplier Agreement) Forums have emerged and agreed on the following form factors:

	40G Ethernet	100G Ethernet
40 km over SMF		CFP
10 km over SMF	CFP	CFP
100 m over OM3 MMF	QSFP optical	CXP optical
10 m over copper cable	QSFP active electrical cable	CXP active electrical cable

- Key differences between 10G and 100G Ethernet
 - Optical interfaces are different; it's all parallel (WDM or parallel fibers)
 - Host interface is different; 10x 10G is new
 - Layer 1 is different; PCS Lane, markers and skew are new concepts
- Low cost and simplicity are part of every decision for the specification of IEEE



IEEE 802.3ba Pluggable Modules

- CFP form factor package (86x127x14 mm / 3.4"x5.0"x0.55")
- 100 GbE, 40 km on SMF (4x 25G LAN WDM, centered at 1305nm)
- 100 GbE, 10 km on SMF (4x 25G LAN WDM, centered at 1305nm)
- 40 GbE, 10 km on SMF (4x 10G LAN WDM, centered at 1305nm)
- 100 GbE, 10 km on SMF (10x 10G CWDM, centered at 1550nm)
 - From Santur Corporation



- CXP form factor (approx 20x54x11 mm / 0.78"x2.13"x0.43")
 - 100 GbE, 100 m on OM3 MMF (850 nm parallel optics, 10x 10G)
 - 100 GbE, 10 m on active cable
- QSFP form factor (18.4x72x8.5 mm / 0.72"x2.8"x0.33")
 - 40 GbE, 100m on OM3 MMF (850 nm parallel optics, 4x 10G)
 - 40 GbE, 10 m on active cable







85100G – Interface Specifications

Client Interfaces**

- 100G CFP :
 - 10x 10G SMF
 - 4x 25G SMF
 - 10x 10G MMF
- 100G CXP: 10x 10G MMF
- 40G CFP: 4x 10G SMF
- 40G QSFP: 4x 10G MMF

Clocking

- Stratum-3e clock with +/- 115 ppm user controllable offset
- Support 100G /112G and 40G/43G rates
- High quality reference clock output of up to 3.22G
- ** Availability is dependent on suppliers delivery timeline of pluggable transceivers. Supplier delays could impact EXFO's delivery

Pluggable interface controls & monitoring

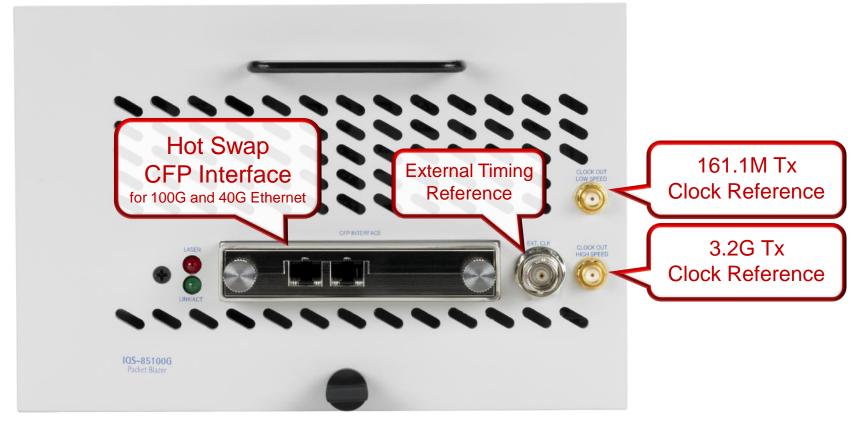
- Control: laser on/off & amplitude (per lane)
- Monitoring: Input level (per lane), Rx frequency
- Read/write any MDIO register

OTU3 and OTU4 hardware ready

- Designed to support OTU3 and OTU4 with parallel or serial data streams
- Unframed BERT (PRBS) at OTN rate



85100G Front Panel



Shown is the IQS-85100G. FTB-85100G's front panel includes the same features.



85100G – Layer 1 Specifications

Complete testing of Physical Lanes, PCS Lanes and Skew

- BERT on CAUI/XLAUI Lane, on PCS Lanes or on Trunk (RS Layer)
 - Monitoring includes mismatches on "0"/"1"

Error injection and monitoring

Injection is on specific or random lane; Errors are single counts or burst

- Bit error in Physical Lane
- Bit error in PCS Lane
- Invalid 64b/66b code
- Unsupported PCS code
- Invalid PCS Lane markers
- Duplicate PCS Lane markers

PCS Lanes

- Monitors lane marker period and reports any changes to PCS lane table
- User defined or random mapping supported

Lane Skew

 Dynamically change and measure PCS lane skew

Flow control



85100G – Layer 2/3 Specifications

Ethernet & IP Testing

 Layer 1 error/alarm injection and monitoring are functional at all times while testing Ethernet/IP layer

Packet Definition

- User defined rate utilization (up to 100% with 64 bytes packets)
- User defined MAC and IP address
- User defined packet size up to 16k
- User controlled idle deficit counter
- Random packet sizes

Error injection and monitor

- Payload
- **FCS**

Ethernet statistics

 Jabber, giant, runt, oversize, FCS, total frames

IP statistics

Multicast, broadcast, unicast, total

Actual bandwidth usage statistics



What to expect from EXFO

- EXFO is committed at tracking the latest transport technologies
 - We are tracking and attending MEF, IEEE, OIF and ITU SG15 meetings
- Expect more and more EXFO products to be 100G ready:
 - FTB-500 (New high end portable platform)
 - FTB-5600 (New distributed PMD analyzer)
 - PSO-100 family (New optical sampling oscilloscopes)
 - PSO-200 family (New optical Constellation Analyzer)
 - FTB-5500/5800 (CD/PMD analyzer)
 - IQS-85100G (New 100GbE tester)
 - ….and more to come!!



Questions?





Design

Deployment Service Assurance

