

PROPAGATION OF UNEQUAL OTDM DATA CHANNELS IN 2R REGENERATED SYSTEM

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Abstract: Switching of an optical signal comprising individual OTDM channels of unequal amplitudes in a nonlinear optical loop mirror is investigated. The propagation dynamics of unequal-channel data streams in a switch-guided, dispersion-managed link are also studied

1. INTRODUCTION

Optical time division multiplexing (OTDM) is currently the only way to form optical data streams at ultrahigh speeds of 80Gb/s and above. Due to the finite accuracy of channel equalisation, some variations of amplitude between the channels is inevitable in OTDM transmitters. Other fundamental effects, such as interferometric noise induced by finite pulse extinction ratio and phase noise from the laser source [1] also contribute to these variations. Moreover, it is sometimes advantageous, from the system point of view, to introduce the channel inequality deliberately either to reduce the pulse-to-pulse interaction[2] or to simplify the task of clock recovery [3].

All 2R regenerators, including nonlinear optical fibre loop mirrors, NOLMs [4-6], possess nonlinear transmission response characteristics. Therefore, OTDM channels of different amplitude will experience different transformations when switched in a 2R device. This is an important factor in a 2R-supported data transmission link. In this paper, we investigate how the channel inequality affects the nonlinear signal switching in a 2R regenerator and the data transmission in a nonlinear switch-guided system.

2. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

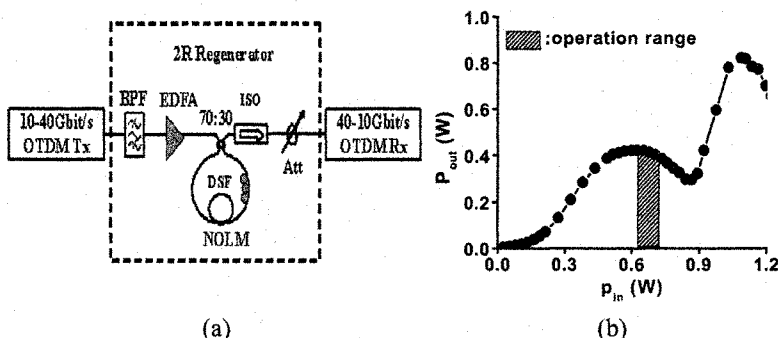


Fig.1 a) Experimental setup b) Switching curve of NOLM.

The NOLM shown in Fig. 1(a) comprised a 70:30 fibre coupler and 2.3km of dispersion shifted fibre with an anomalous dispersion of $+2.8$ ps/(nm·km) at the wavelength of 1550nm. A mode-locked fibre laser generated Gaussian-shaped 3.5-ps pulses with an extinction ratio higher than 33dB. The pulses were modulated at 10Gbit/s by a pseudo-random bit stream (PRBS) of length $2^{31}-1$ and subsequently optically multiplexed to form a single-polarization, 40Gbit/s OTDM data stream by using a two-stage fibre delay line. It was possible to vary the amplitudes of the four OTDM channels in the 40Gbit/s signal individually by adjusting the polarization controllers inside the delay line. At the receiver, the 40Gbit/s signal was optically de-multiplexed to 10Gbit/s using an electro-absorption modulator.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figure 1(b) shows the measured transmission of the NOLM as a function of average power of the input 40Gb/s signal. The shaded area indicates the input optical power range that usually provides the best switching and noise suppression performance [4,5].

The switching behaviour of the OTDM signal was investigated by using histogram analysis of the eye diagrams taken on a 50GHz digital sampling oscilloscope equipped with a 32GHz photo-detector. The signals were measured before and after the NOLM. We used the relative standard deviation of amplitude, ΔV , as a measure of inter-channel non-uniformity. The mean voltage value V_i ($i=1,2,3,4$) of marks in each individual eye determined the amplitude of a corresponding channel. We defined the inter-channel amplitude difference as $\Delta V = \sigma/\mu$, where σ is the standard deviation of V measured channel-to-channel and μ is the averaged value of V over the four channels.

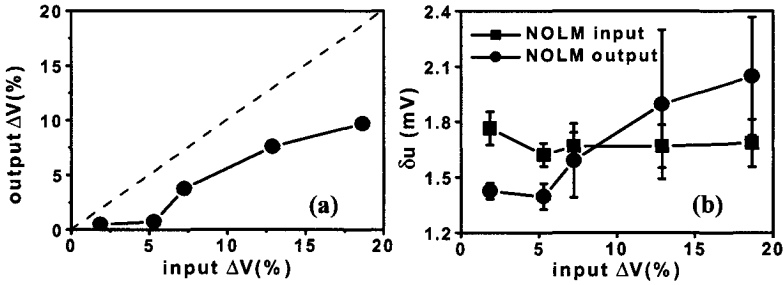


Fig.2 a) Inter-channel amplitude variation, ΔV , before and after the NOLM. b) Random amplitude fluctuations δu before (squares) and after (circles) the NOLM, depending on the input ΔV .

The input ΔV was varied by adjustment of the OTDM multiplexer. The average power at the NOLM input was optimised in order to minimize the ΔV of the signal at the NOLM output. The average power arriving at the photo-detector was maintained constant. Fig. 2(a) shows the output ΔV as a function of that at the NOLM input. One can see that the inter-channel amplitude variation is always reduced by the NOLM, but the effect becomes weaker as the input signal becomes less uniform.

We also studied the dynamics of another important parameter, the random fluctuation of amplitude. This was characterised by $\delta u = (\sum \rho_i)/4$, where ρ_i was the standard deviation of amplitude within each channel.

Fig. 2(b) shows δu as a function of the input amplitude difference, ΔV , measured before and after the NOLM. The height of the error bar indicates the difference between the minimum and maximum ρ_i measured in the most stable and in the noisiest of the four channels, respectively. One can see that the effect of the input channel non-uniformity on the amplitude noise suppression is significant. When the input amplitudes are relatively uniform (ΔV less than 5% in the experiment), the NOLM efficiently suppresses the amplitude fluctuations in all channels. However, when the input channels become considerably unequal (ΔV larger than 10%), the efficiency of the amplitude noise suppression strongly varies among the channels. As a result, the overall quality of the switched signal deteriorates. In fact, a signal comprising very non-uniform OTDM channels actually experiences an amplitude noise increase as a result of switching in the NOLM.

Overall, the inter-channel amplitude difference is usually reduced by the NOLM, whilst amplitude fluctuations of individual channels may be either suppressed or increased depending on the non-uniformity of the input signal.

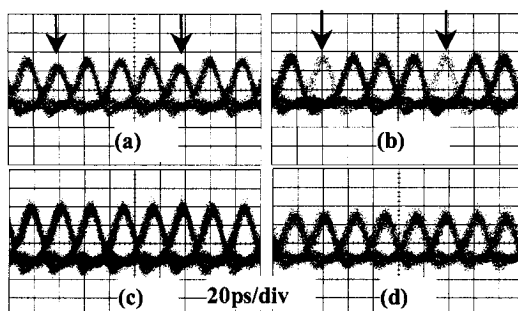


Fig.3. Eye diagrams. a) Initial $\Delta V = 15\%$, back-to-back. b) $\Delta V = 15\%$, measured after 2,500km. c) $\Delta V = 5\%$, back-to-back. d) $\Delta V = 5\%$, after 2,500km.

Non-uniformity of the input signal is likely to affect the data transmission in a system employing NOLMs as in-line 2R regenerators. If the format of the input signal is such that the amplitude fluctuations in some channels increase in the first NOLM, these channels will subsequently deteriorate during propagation through subsequent 2R elements, probably resulting in unstable propagation of corresponding channels.

We studied the effect of channel non-uniformity on the data transmission by monitoring the eye diagrams and Q-factor of a digital signal propagating in a recirculating loop with the in-line NOLM acting as a 2R element [6]. The 2R regeneration was performed after every 200km of fibre. The Q-factor was calculated by using decision threshold measurements [7]. Figure 3 shows the eye diagrams measured back-to-back and after propagating over 2500km of SMF. The initial amplitude difference, ΔV , was set at a level of either 15% (Fig.3(a,b)) or 5% (Fig.3(c,d)) for this experiment.

With an initial ΔV of 15% (Fig.3a), the signal considerably deteriorated during transmission, showing drop-out of the selected channel after propagating over 2,500km (Fig.3b). The overall bit-error-rate of the 40Gb/s data stream increased dramatically during the first several hundred kilometres of transmission.

The higher quality signal with an initial ΔV of 5% (Fig.3c) propagated in a totally different manner. Channel non-uniformity was eliminated after multiple transmissions through the 2R element, resulting in a virtually perfectly uniform OTDM data stream observed after 2,500km of propagation (Fig.3d). The estimated Q-factor was as high as 19dB after 2500km of SMF (Fig.4) and the error-free propagation ($Q \sim 15.6$ dB) distance was estimated to be in excess of 5800 km.

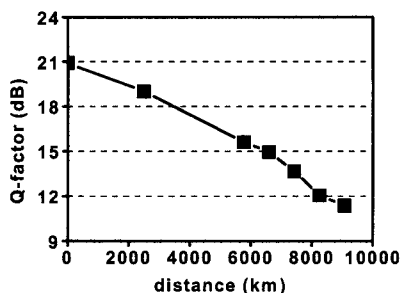


Fig.4. Q-factor vs. transmission distance.

4. CONCLUSION

We have shown that channel-to-channel amplitude differences in OTDM data streams have a strong impact on the switching behaviour of individual channels in a 2R-regenerator. Depending on the inter-channel amplitude difference, the optical pulses in different channels experience either suppression of the amplitude noise, or a noise increase. Appropriate control of the channel uniformity in the OTDM transmitters is necessary in order to support stable long haul transmission in 2R regenerated systems.

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