



Mitigation of Rayleigh Backscattering in Wavelength Division Multiplexing Passive Optical Network Based on WS-ASK Modulation

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ABSTRACT: A novel integration scheme from time-division-multiplex passive optical network (TDM-PON) to wavelength-division-multiplex PON (WDM-PON) using differential Quadrature phase-shift keying (DQPSK) for the downstream signal and wavelength-shifted amplitude-shift keying (WS-ASK) for the upstream signal is illustrated. The migration scheme does not change the existing fiber infrastructure. An optical filter is preinstalled at the optical networking unit (ONU) to select the desirable downstream wavelength for the WDM-PON and simultaneously demodulate the downstream DQPSK signal. Signal remodulation is used to generate the upstream signal by reusing the downstream wavelength. In the ONU, by wavelength shifting the upstream optical spectrum with respect to the downstream optical spectrum, the Rayleigh backscattering (RB) interference beat noise affecting the upstream signal can be significantly mitigated. The optimum bandwidth for the downstream DQPSK demodulation is analyzed.

KEYWORDS: WS-ASK, optical fiber, WDM-PON, DQPSK modulation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Passive optical network (PON) has already been deployed in many different countries all over the world to meet the huge bandwidth demand of broadband services. When compared with the Copper-based access networks using coaxial cable and digital subscriber line (DSL), these time division- multiplexed (TDM)-based PONs can offer high bit rate to users. Although these TDM-PONs are cost effective, they suffer from the bandwidth sharing nature [1]. As a result, wavelength division- multiplexed (WDM) PON has been proposed to increase the bandwidth utilization of the optical fiber [2]–[6]. In WDM-PON, a dedicated pair of wavelengths is assigned to each optical networking unit (ONU); hence, high-bit-rate transmission in both upstream and downstream directions can be easily guaranteed for each ONU. WDM-PON also provides a direct optical point-to-point link between each ONU and the optical line terminal (OLT); hence, there is no need to handle complicated PON-over-Ethernet mapping and network management. However, it may be difficult for some places where TDM-PON has already been built. In this so-called brown-field deployment, mitigation solutions from TDM-PON to WDM-PON are required. It is worth to mention that in the next-generation PON stage 2 (NG-PON2) (the expected features include: passive split ratio of at least 64, data rate per ONU of 1 Gb/s downstream, and data rate per ONU of 0.5 to 1 Gb/s upstream) [8], WDM-PON does not need to coexist with the prior TDM-PON; however, the coexistence of TDM-PON and WDM-PON may be desirable [9] since the existing TDM-PON users are unaffected and the past investment on the fiber infrastructure can be protected. In this paper, we propose a migration scheme from TDM-PON to WDM-PON in which not only the fiber infrastructure is maintained but also the optical multiplexer/de-multiplexer (MUX/DEMUX) functionalities are exempted.

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II. PROPOSED ARCHITECTURE

Shows the experimental setup of the projected WDM-PON victimization downstream DQPSK with optical filtering and upstream WS-ASK signals. A CW signal made by a distributed feedback optical maser (CW) at frequency of 193.1 THz and power of 0 dBm was commenced a part modulator (IM) to supply the 40-Gb/s pseudorandom binary sequence (PRBS) $2^8 - 1$ DQPSK downstream signal. The downstream signal was then commenced the ONU via associate degree optical circulator, a 20-km commonplace single mode fiber (SMF), and a fiber splitter. At the WDM-ONU, the ability of the downstream signal was divided into 2 halves by a 3-dB fiber splitter. Half the downstream signal was demodulated by victimization associate degree optical band pass filter and received by a 10-GHz PIN photoreceiver (Rx). The information measure of the band pass filter was set at regarding ten gigahertz to induce associate degree optimum demodulated DQPSK signal per Fig 1. The out-of-band suppression was regarding fifty decibel. Another half the downstream signal was commenced a commercially out there MZM, that is additionally known as differential construction phase-shift keying (DQPSK) modulator. it absolutely was electrically driven by a 10-GHz RF up-converted two.5-Gb/s NRZ signal at PRBS $2^8 - 1$ in-phase and quadrature-phase severally to the 2 electrodes within MZM. By correct dominant the time delay and also the bias of the third conductor, a single-sideband carrier suppressed raise (also known as WS-ASK) signal is generated. The optical spectra of the CW, downstream DQPSK, and re-modulated upstream WS-ASK signals at totally different points of the network square measure enclosed within the insets in Fig. 1 are able to observe that the upstream WS-ASK signal can give a wavelength shift of ten gigahertz far from the middle wavelength for Rb mitigation.

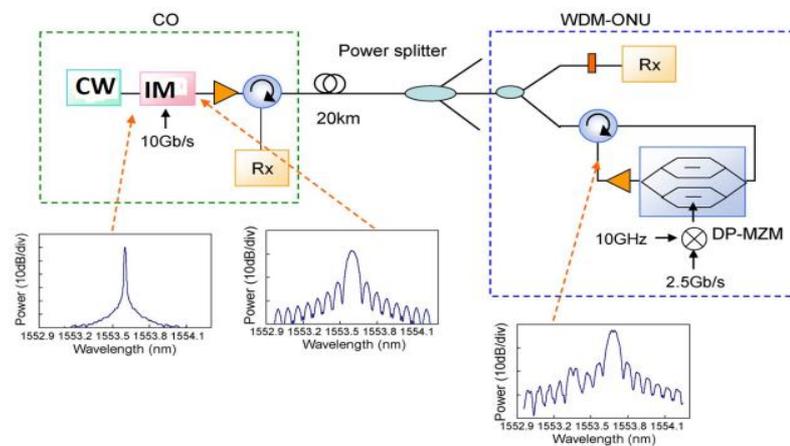


Figure.1. Experimental setup of the proposed WDM-PON. Insets: Optical spectra at different points of the network.

III. RESULT & DISCUSSION

Input Power influence on BER in WDM-PON

This simulation is performed to find the suitable input power of the CW laser. Recommended BER is 10^{-10} ($BER < 10^{-10}$) by ITU Committee. As a first step we set the range of input power from -5 dBm to 5 dBm to show the system behavior, and then we plot the BER curves with input power from -5 dBm to 5 dBm, it is clear from Figure 2 that the BER curves of the down-link stage are a better than those of up-link stage, it is 50 dB apart.

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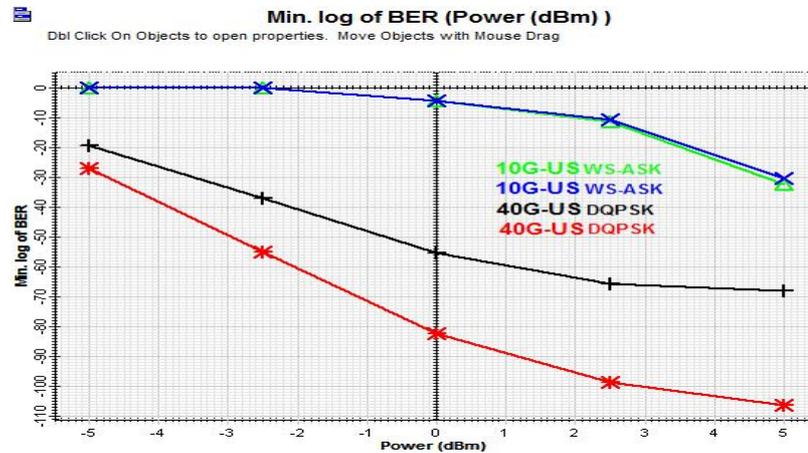


Figure 2. log₁₀ (BER) dependence on simulated input power WDM-PON system

Also it is clear that BER decreases as input power increases, it is known that the error occurs as the power of the received signal exceeds the threshold power level, for instant; the power level is 0 dB and the transmitted power is 5 dB, so if the received power is -2 dB (due to absorption, reflection or noise power), then the receiver detects an error. So that the increased input power reduce the BER shown in figure 2.

Input Power influence on Q-factor in WDM-PON

The parameter Q-factor was the evaluation of modulation formats for WDM-PON network. Q-factor can determinate quality signal. The quality signal by this parameter is calculated according signal to noise ratio [8]. All noises, nonlinearities and dispersions are included in Q-factor calculation. These effects negatively influence quality signal and they increase bit error rate. The interpretation of Q-factor is simple, higher value means higher quality signal [8]. This simulation is performed to find the suitable input power of the CW laser. Recommended Q factor is 4-5 ($Q < 5$). As a first step we set the range of input power from -5 dBm to 5 dBm to show the system behavior, and then we plot the Q curves with input power from -5 dBm to 5 dBm, it is clear from Figure 3 that the Q curves of the back 2 back stage are a inferior than those of downlink stage, it is 12 dB apart. Also it is clear that Q factor increases as input power increases, it is known that the error occurs as the power of the received signal exceeds the threshold power level, for instant; the power level is 2.5 dB and the received Q value goes to above the threshold level shown in figure 3. The aim of this simulation was to point at the fact, when Bit Error Rate BER affects on modulation formats with increasing link distance. BER is affected by noises, nonlinearities and dispersions.

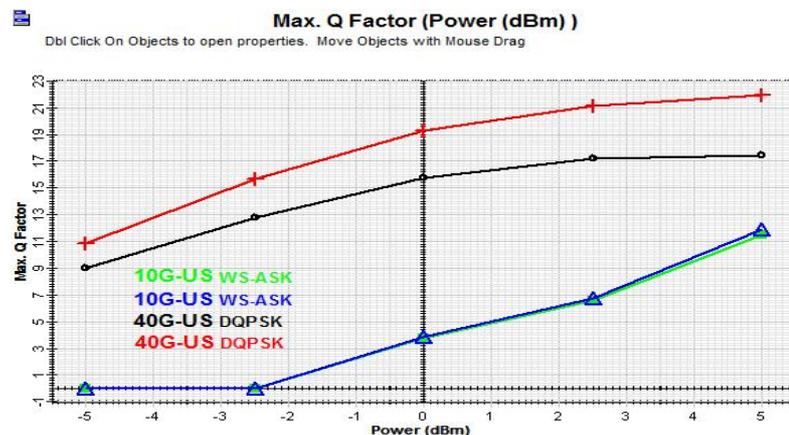


Figure 3. Q-factor dependence on simulated I/P in WDM-PON system with bit rate 10 Gb·s⁻¹

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Link distance influence on BER in WDM-PON

The value of BER represents a ratio between a numbers of bit errors bE divided by the total number of transferred bits during time interval t . The value of BER in telecommunication systems should be in range $10^{-9} - 10^{-12}$ [3] [8]. How it is seen in Fig. 4, the BER is very low and for WDM-PON traffic by bit rate $10 \text{ Gb}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ with modulation formats NRZ. For example NRZ-DPSK, the BER gradually increases with increasing distance of simulated link from 10 km to 50 km. However, these modulations are resistant to BER increasing to this level which would be caused increasing of wrong detected bits (ISI). But BER behaves different for modulation formats.

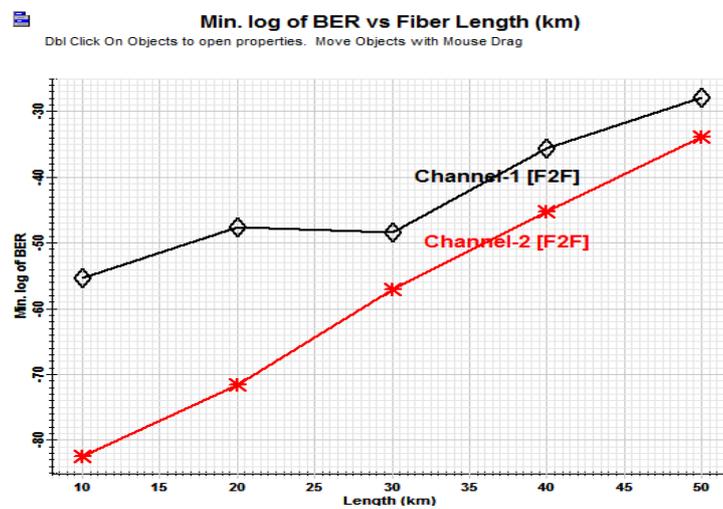


Figure 4. \log_{10} (BER) dependence on simulated link distance in WDM-PON system.

For NRZ modulation, the BER is very low up to distance 50 km, then the BER value increases, correct bit detection makes worse in detector illustrated in figure 4.

The comparative Analysis of Previous and Reported results are shown in following table.

TABLE-I

Fiber Length(km)	Parameter	Simulated Result	Previous Reported Result
10	Max. Q Factor	23.199	23.123
	Min. BER	8.72E-130	8.72E-134
25	Max. Q Factor	18.3286	18.3386
	Min. BER	1.06E-74	1.08E-72
50	Max. Q Factor	15.5386	15.3386
	Min. BER	1.38E-51	1.38E-51



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IV. CONCLUSION

We have proposed a integration technique from TDM-PON to WDM-PON in which not only the fiber infrastructure is remains same but also the optical MUX/DEMUX functionalities are exempted. DQPSK and WS-ASK were used for the downstream and upstream signals, respectively. An optical filter was preinstalled at the ONU to select the desirable downstream wavelength for the WDM-PON and simultaneously demodulate the downstream DQPSK signal. In the ONU, a MZM was used to generate the upstream WS-ASK for signal remodulation and RB mitigation. Experimental results showed that the upstream remodulated WS-ASK can provide error-free SMF transmission under 32 splits and up to 64 splits, whereas the conventional NRZ cannot provide error-free transmission.

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